Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 105K 053
Occurrence Name: Arseno
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 12/16/2025 9:47:48 PM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: gold, indium, lead, silver, tin, zinc
Aliases: Mur, Jrv, Risby, Arsenopyrite, Dkye, Snap Zone, Kulan
Deposit Type(s): Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: High Sulphidation, Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Location(s): 62°19'53.68" N - -133°4'25.35" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 105K06
Location Comments: Location = centerpoint of 2011-12 drilling. Dyke = 600270 W 6913150 N, Risby = 601455 W 6913150 N
Hand Samples Available: Yes
Last Reviewed: Feb 13, 2015

Capsule

Work History

First staked by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd in Mar/63 as Rox cl 1-16 (85043). The company added Rox cl 17-20 (85280) in Aug/63.

Restaked as Cam cl 1-12 (90483) in Sep/64 by Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd. The claims expired in Sep/65 and the company restaked Cam cl 1-6 (92923) in Oct/65. In Sep/66 Anvil Mining Corporation collected three lines of soil samples across the claims.

In Apr/66 Northwest Minerals Ltd staked Kismet cl 1-4 (Y4569) to the northwest. In Jun/66 the company staked Kismet cl 5-44 on the west side of the Cam claims.

Restaked as Mur cl 1-6 (Y25456) in Jul/68 by Spartan Exploration Ltd. The company added Mur cl 7-26 (51763) in Mar/70 while cutting a grid for geophysical surveys. In Apr/70 Spartan Exploration carried out an ground EM survey. Later in the year the company carried out geological mapping and soil sampling in a joint venture with Mitsui Mining and Smelting Company Ltd.

Restaked as Mur cl 1, 3, 5, 7 and 11-26 (Y63854 - claims 2, 4 and 6 were still in good standing) in Nov/71 by Spartan Exploration, which entered a joint venture agreement in late 1972 with Preussag Canada Ltd.

Restaked as Bar cl 1-20 (Y80254) in Aug/74 by Malabar Silver Mines Ltd, which transferred the claims to Welcome North Mines Ltd.

Restaked as Raz cl 1-20 (YA3424) in Sep/75 by Vangorda Project (Welcome North and Getty Mines Ltd), which carried out geological mapping and geochemical surveys in 1976; added Raz cl 21-182 (YA8448) in Dec/76; carried out more mapping, geochemical sampling, magnetometer and EM surveys and drilled 2 diamond drill holes (256.3 m) in 1977.

Restaked within Ruby cl 21-56 (YB12689) in Dec/87 by Doron Explorations Inc. The claims were part of a larger group of claims which covered numerous silver/gold bearing quartz veins in the area. The company carried out trenching, geological mapping and geochemical sampling in the summer of 1988 and surrounded their claim holdings with Pur cl 1-236 (YB20859) in Aug/88.

Between Oct/97 and Apr/98 P. Risby restaked the occurrence within JRV'S cl 21-174 (YC08376 - not staked sequentially). Once registered the claims were transferred to the Gullen Risby Family Trust.

Western Prospector Group Ltd optioned the JRV'S claims in Apr/98 and carried out a two day property examination (with Columbia Gold Mines Ltd) in May/98 which covered the Arseno zone (formerly Arsenopyrite zone – this occurrence), the Cirque zone (Minfile Occurrence #105K 052) located to the northwest and the Krist and Creek showings (Minfile Occurrence #105K 051) located to the northeast. In Jul/98 the companies returned and spent two days collecting additional rock samples from the Cirque and Arseno zones and soil samples from the Arseno zone.In 1999 the option on the JRV'S claims was assigned to Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd who carried out prospecting, geological mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling and IP geophysical surveys on the Arseno zone and the Dyke and Risby showings. The company also drilled 9 diamond drill holes (994.6 m) on the Arseno (Kulan) zone.

Restaked within Snap cl 1-73 (YD11849) in Nov/2010 by Strategic Metals Ltd. The company added Snap cl 74-157 (YD12170) in Dec/2010. The claims were staked as part of the company's enlargement of their Silver Range Project which at the time was focused on the Keg occurrence/deposit (Yukon Minfile 105K 078) located approximately 30.5 km to the northwest.

On January 11, 2011 Strategic Metals announced its intention to spin-out the Silver Range Project and the gold rich Mint Project (Minfile Occurrence 115F 087) located in southwestern Yukon into a new precious metal focused company; Silver Range Resources Ltd. The company and its shareholders would receive shares and purchase warrants in the new company.

On July 19, 2011 Strategic Metals shareholders approved the plan to spin-out the Silver Range project and the Mint property into a new company Silver Range Resources Ltd. On August 9, 2011 the Plan of Arrangement was approved by various securities regulators and Silver Range Resources became the owner/operator of the Silver Range Project.

During the 2011 exploration season Strategic Metal/Silver Range Resources carried out grid soil sampling over the entire Snap zone which included the Arseno and Dyke showings and contour soil sampling over the Risby zone (all part of this occurrence). The company also prospected and rock sampled the Arseno and Dyke showings and the Risby zone (also part of this occurrence) located 700 m southeast of the Arseno showing. In the latter half of the exploration season Silver Range Resources collared 3 diamond drill holes (677.49 m) on the Arseno showing.

In 2012 Silver Range Resources collected additional rock samples from the Arseno showing and Risby zone. At the end of July the company collared 7 diamond drill holes (1 665.62 m) on the Arseno showing and 1 diamond drill hole (208.25 m) on the Risby zone.

No further exploration work has since been carried out on the vicinity of the occurrence.

Capsule Geology

The occurrence is located approximately 12 km northwest of the historical Faro mine and mill site and 15 km northwest of the town of Faro in east central Yukon. The Faro area is world renowned for its zinc-lead-silver-barite massive sulphide deposits, mining of which began in 1969 and continued with interruptions until 1997. Access to the occurrence location is currently provided by helicopter however rough 4-wheeler trails run through the area and connect to the existing road system.

The occurrence is located within the Selwyn Basin a tectonic element comprising deep water clastic rocks, chert and minor carbonate that accumulated along the North American continental margin during Paleozoic time. In the occurrence area the Selwyn Basin lies immediately northeast of units belonging to Slide Mountain and Yukon-Tanana Terranes the most easterly of the allochthonous terranes. Deformation and metamorphism associated with accretion of the terranes was initiated in Jurassic and culminated in Cretaceous. More recently, strike-slip faulting along the Tintina Fault resulted in about 450 km of dextral offset during Early Tertiary time. The area is located about 40 km northeast of the fault.

The area is covered by deep overburden which makes geological mapping difficult. Based on limited mapping and drill-hole information the area is underlain by non-calcareous schist, phyllite and gneiss with lesser carbonaceous phyllite, marble, calc-silicate schist and metabasite assigned by Pigage (2004-10) to the Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian Mount Mye Formation. Geologists employed by Silver Range Resources assigned the rocks to the Gull Formation which is a regional designation in the Selwyn Basin; the Mount Mye Formation applies to units in the more specific Anvil district.

The Mount Mye Formation rocks are intruded by granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite and minor syenite of the mid-Cretaceous Anvil Batholith. The Mount Mye rocks form large roof pendants within the batholith and have been intruded by granitic sills that are coeval with the batholith. Both the roof pendants and batholith have been cut by green, fine-grained andesite to coarse grained hornblende-plagioclase porphyry dykes and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of likely mid-Cretaceous or Early Tertiary age. Quaternary alluvium, glacial and glaciofluvial deposits blanket broad valleys in the area.

This occurrence is comprised of the Arseno and Dyke showings and the Risby zone. They lie within the southern half of a northeast trending mineralized zone which Silver Range Resources labeled the Snap zone. The Snap zone measures approximately 3 200 m long by 2 800 m wide and is centered over the East Ridge, a northeast trending ridge. Mineralization at all three areas consists of granitic rocks cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. At the Dyke showing a roof pendant comprised of Mount Mye rocks underlies the area. A large roof pendant of Mount Mye rocks also outcrops south of the Arseno showing and the Risby zone.

Exploration carried out prior to 1986 was focused on identifying massive sulphide mineralization similar to that found on the neighbouring Faro property/mine (Yukon Minfile #105K 061) located approximately 12 km to the southwest. Soil sampling carried out in 1966 by Anvil Mining Corp on Cam claims 1-6, outlined several lead-zinc spot anomalies in and north of Ace High Creek. Anvil Mining mapped granite rock north and south of the creek thereby suggesting the source of the anomaly could not be massive sulphide mineralization in Mount Mye Formation rocks. The company did note the presence of angular granite float containing stringers of galena occurring randomly throughout the claim area and cited the float as the likely source of the spot anomalies.

Spartan Exploration's Mur 1-6 claims appear to cover float and a large gossan originally found by Anvil Mining Corp. The Mur 7-26 claims appear to cover the southwest side of Ace High Creek. The majority of the claim block appears centered over a roof pendant of Mount Mye rocks located south of the Arseno showing. The EM and magnetic surveys were designed to confirm an earlier conductor discovered by Kerr Addison in 1962 and test for mineralization along the contact between Anvil Batholith granite and Mount Mye sedimentary rocks. Neither survey outlined any significant anomalies.

Geological mapping carried out by the Vangorda Project covered the southern half of Silver Range Resources' Snap zone. The mapping appears to capture for the first time the various quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes that intrude the Anvil Batholith granite. Although not formally named, the mapping also outlines the Arseno and Dyke showings (this occurrence) and the Bubble showing (Minfile Occurrence #105K 051). Soil, rock and silt sampling outlined lead-zinc anomalies on and downslope/downstream of the three showings. EM and magnetic surveys outlined 2 separate coincident EM/magnetic conductors underlain by Mount Mye metasedimentary rocks located southeast and northwest of the headwaters of Ace High Creek respectively.

The project operators drilled two diamond drill holes (256.3 m) to test the conductors for massive sulphide mineralization. The holes were drilled before the final results of the geophysical surveys were obtained. The first drill hole (77VZ-1), drilled to the southeast, intersected various types of schists and a minor intersection of quartz monzonite. No mineralization was intersected and the source of the anomaly was never determined. The second hole (77VZ-2) collared to the northwest also intersected various types of schist and several pegmatite dykes. Between 26.5 m to 84 m the operators noted numerous intersections containing disseminated pyrite (up to 4 %) and high graphite content which they determined was the likely source of the geophysical anomaly. The project operators proposed further work but none appears to have been undertaken.

In 1986 prior to Doron Exploration staking the Ruby claims, prospector T. Peever prospected the south end of the Snap zone. A sample of quartz-chalcedony veining (5-15) located at the north end of the Arsenopyrite (Arseno) showing and containing tennantite and tetrahedrite returned an assay of 151.5 g/t silver and 7.5 g/t gold. Doron Exploration optioned the original Cody claims from Peever in 1987 and added Ruby cl 1-20 (YB806079) in Jun/87 and Ruby cl 21-56 (YB12689) in Dec/87.

Doron Exploration's 1988 regional exploration program likely marked the first time a company concentrated on exploring the economic potential of the area's silver/gold bearing quartz veins. The company geologically mapped and sampled the Dyke and Arsenopyrite zones/showings and the Far East Ridge (Risby zone) area.

The Arsenopyrite (Arseno) zone/showing (occurrence location) is a southeast-northwest trending showing that straddles the northeast-southwest trending East Ridge. The East Ridge bisects the Snap zone along its length. The Arsenopyrite (Arseno) showing is comprised of a recessive and rusty weathering, fracture controlled, sulphide-bearing, quartz-carbonate vein system hosted within strongly altered granite. Mineralization within the showing appears zoned, with arsenopyrite and pyrite dominating in sheeted quartz veins near the top of the ridge and increasing sphalerite and galena in sheeted vein float downslope on the southeast side. The best result obtained by the company was a grab sample of quartz vein in granite collected near the top of East Ridge which returned an assay of 345.5 g/t silver and 980 ppb gold, 7 373 ppm lead, 4 045 ppm zinc and 7 214 ppm arsenic.

The Dyke showing lies approximately 500 m northeast of the Arsenopyrite (Arseno) showing. Blanchflower (1999) described the showing as an area of strong easterly faulting which has cut a pre-existing, steeply dipping fault zone occupied by a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke trending south-southeasterly. Dark grey fracture-controlled, fine grained sulphide mineralization is hosted within silicified and brecciated dyke and granite part of which cuts across a small roof pendant of Mount Mye Formation metasedimentary rocks. A grab sample of quartz vein in granite collected by Doron Exploration returned 5.3 ppm silver, 18 ppb gold and 2 964 ppm lead.

Doron Exploration geologically mapped and sampled in an area located approximately 2 km southeast of the arsenopyrite zone which they labeled the Far East Ridge area. The Far East Ridge area later encompassed the Risby zone. The company collected a number of grab float samples generally comprised of quartz vein +/- sulphides in granite located close to the contact with Mount Mye rocks. The best result was obtained from a quartz vein containing sulphides which returned 470.4 g/t silver, 149 ppb gold, 6 360 ppm lead, 1 427 ppm zinc and 2 472 ppm arsenic.

Columbia Gold Mines' initial property visit in May/98 was designed to evaluate the major silver/gold bearing quartz veins in the area. At the newly named Arseno showing (formerly Arsenopyrite) the company collected 12 chip and grab samples from the northern half of the showing. Silver values ranged from 4.4 g/t to 602.0 g/t silver and 0.011 to 3.0 g/t gold. The Western Prospector Group (parent company of Columbia Gold Mines) returned in Jul/98 and collected 16 additional samples from the southern half of the showing. Silver values ranged from 2.7 g/t to 695.0 g/t silver and 0.01 g/t to 5.53 g/t gold. Soil sampling conducted over the central and southern overburden covered sections of the showing returned gold values of between 8 to 78 ppb and silver values of between 0.5 to 49.3 ppm. Soil sampling also succeeded in increasing the size of the Arseno showing to 1 500 m long by 500 m wide, with the showing open for expansion to the east.

Pacific Ridge Exploration carried out an extensive exploration program in 1999. Initially prospectors discovered significant precious metal bearing quartz-sulphide and semi-massive sulphide vein mineralization in float boulders scattered over a 3 km length of Ace High Creek. While trying to determine the source of the boulders the prospectors discovered several angular boulder fields within the southeastern trace of the Arseno showing (northern slope of Ace High Creek). Copper Ridge renamed the southeast end of the Arseno showing the Kulan zone. Grab samples from the zone returned values ranging from 3.6 to 607.0 g/t silver and 0.11 to 7.27 g/t gold.

P. Risby prospected the south side of Ace High Creek and discovered sheeted quartz-sulphide vein mineralization in float which he traced upslope to the southern ridge crest of Ace High Creek. Along the top of the ridge Risby located several east-northeasterly trending quartz-sulphide vein structures cutting fractured and limonitic granite. Risby named this area the "Risby" zone.

The structures within the Risby zone displayed two trends; 1) 50 to 70 degrees and dipping 45 to 60 degrees northward, 2) orthogonal to Ace High Creek at 160 to 180 degrees and steeply dipping, occupying young fault zones cutting granitic country rocks and forming recessive swales. Mineralization within the zone appears to be vertically zoned with pyrite and arsenopyrite being common sulphide minerals associated with sheeted quartz veins along the ridge crest, with increasing sphalerite and galena mineralization downslope towards the valley bottom. The distribution of the mineralization varies from very fine to fine-grained, wispy colourations at the core or along selvages of the quartz +/- carbonate at higher elevations. Assay results vary depending upon the degree of brecciation, silicification and elevations, which in turn reflects sulphide mineralogy. Silver values ranged from trace to 1 822.0 g/t and gold values ranged from trace to 7.41 g/t.

Blanchflower (1999) theorized that there were at least two types of mineralization present within the larger property; 1) mesothermal and 2) epithermal. Most of the mineralization within the Kulan and Risby zones consists of mesothermal, fracture controlled quartz-sulphide veins, stringers and infilled breccias hosted by sericitically- to argillically-altered granite. Individual quartz-sulphide veins vary from a few millimetres to more than 30 cm thick and depending upon the density of fracturing may be less than 5 cm to more than 2 m apart within the mineralized zones. They have been described as sheeted structures, since most of the quartz +/- sulphide veins occur subparallel in outcrop and drill core rather than cross-cutting. The sulphide content of the sheeted quartz veins is generally quite low, averaging less than one percent of the rock volume but increase with elevation within the Kulan zone. Fine-grained pyrite, sphalerite, galena and lesser arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and rare pyrrhotite are common sulphide minerals associated with mesothermal sheeted quartz veins; occurring either at the cores or along the selvages of veins as micro-fracture fillings.

Epithermal-style mineralization overprints the base metal-bearing mineralization of the Kulan and Risby zones and is the dominant mineralization of the Dyke (this occurrence) and the Bubble (Minfile Occurrence #105K 051) showings. This vein mineralization has distinct open-space filling textures with vugs, crustiform coarse grained quartz-calcite banding, and cockade-textured quartz-calcite-rhodochrosite coating altered granite breccia fragments. Very fine to fine-grained pyrite and sulphosalts are often associated with these high level epithermal structures. Rhodochrosite often accompanies dark grey sulphide- rich epithermal veining and near shear structures the rhodochrosite oxidizes to black manganite. Epithermal mineralization appears to overprint the earlier mesothermal veining and appears to be controlled by tensional movement along pre-existing fault structures while the mesothermal mineralization appears controlled by south-southeasterly and east-northeasterly fault zones.

Muscovite in alteration zones adjacent to the mineralization gives average Ar/Ar ages of 100.6 ± 1.1 Ma, indicating that the mineralization is related to early, highly peraluminous phases of the Mt Mye Batholith (Mortensen and Ballantyne, 1992). The galena is highly radiogenic and probably derived from the intrusion or remobilized from the surrounding sedimentary rocks.

The base line of Copper Ridge's cut grid ran north-south from just above Ace High Creek to approximately halfway over the north side of East Ridge. Tie lines were cut eastward to cover the eastern expansion of the Kulan zone. Several tie lines located at the south end of the grid were extended eastward to cover the Risby zone. The grid was used for both soil and geophysical surveys. Soil sampling identified coincident gold, silver, lead and arsenic anomalies spatially-associated with a large induced polarization anomaly along the geological trend of the Kulan zone. The coincident anomalies form a continuous, north-northwesterly arcuate trend, measuring 1 200 to 1 450 m long by 200 to 500 m wide. The trend is open to the north-northwest and terminates abruptly at or near Ace High Creek to the south, indicating a possible displacement of the vein mineralization by east-northeasterly strike-slip faulting along the Ace High Creek drainage.

The 1999 diamond drill program evaluated the Kulan zone where coincidental soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies were identified in an area of little to no bedrock exposure. Eight of the nine holes tested the southern half of the zone, while the remaining hole (99-8) tested high grade mineralization located at the top of East Ridge. The drilling intersected dominantly pyrite and sphalerite vein mineralization with significantly lower attendant precious metal values than that observed in float samples collected from the Kulan zone. The most significant intervals of pyrite, sphalerite and galena vein mineralization were intersected by drill holes 99-04 and 99-05 which returned values of 52.3 g/t silver and 0.21 g/t gold over 3 m and 26.8 g/t silver and 1.50 g/t gold over 7 m respectively. The drilling did not intersect sufficient mineralization or other geological evidence to explain the high chargeability measurements at the core of the large northerly-trending coincident IP chargeability high and resistivity low anomaly. The drill program did confirm that soil sampling is an effective exploration tool in the area.

Silver Range Resources reverted back to historic names (Arseno and Dyke showings and Risby zone) for the three prospects located in the southern half of the Snap zone. The company has not publicly released many results from exploration work carried out in 2011 or 2012. Soil sampling completed in 2011, outlined strongly to very strongly anomalous silver (up to 75.8 g/t), lead (up to 7 360 ppm), and tin (up to 302 ppm) values over an area measuring approximately 2 700 m long by 2 500 m wide within the Snap zone. The southern half of the zone includes the Arseno and Dyke showings. A smaller silver, gold and tungsten anomaly measuring approximately 1 100 m long by 800 m wide was outlined over the Risby zone. A well-mineralized rock sample collected in 2011 from the Risby zone returned 767.0 g/t silver and 8.82 g/t gold. Eighteen historical rock samples from around the Risby zone averaged 426.9 g/t silver and 3.31 g/t gold.

Three reconnaissance diamond drill holes (677.49 m) were completed at the Arseno showing. All three holes cut sheeted fractures and veins that are surrounded by pervasive clay altered granite. The veins display both epithermal and mesothermal features suggesting that overlapping mineralizing events may have occurred. The best intersection was obtained in hole SNP-11-02 which returned 33.3 g/t silver 0.14 % lead, 0.16 % zinc, 50 ppm tin and 0.03 g/t gold over 50.86 m (24.99 to 75.85 depth). Included within this intersection was 480.42 g/t silver, 0.32 % lead, 0.28 % zinc, 177 ppm tin and 0.14 g/t gold over 2.27 m (65.4 to 67.67 depth). The drilling tested approximately 3 % of the geochemically anomalous area to relatively shallow depths.

Seven diamond drill holes (1 767 m) were completed around the Arseno showing in 2012. All seven holes were collared north of drill hole SNP-11-02 in an effort to intersect higher grades of mineralization. The drilling intercepted broad intervals of silver, lead, zinc, tin and indium mineralization associated with a wide, northerly-trending structural zone. The best intersection was obtained in hole SNP-12-004 which returned 16.84 g/t silver, 0.134 % lead, 0.180 % zinc, 0.050 g/t gold, 42.6 ppm tin and 0.23 ppm indium over 69.1 m 59.4 to 128.5 m depth). Included within this intersection was 27.4 g/t silver, 0.160 % lead, 0.196 % zinc, 0.082 g/t gold 49.7 ppm tin and 0.22 ppm indium over 36.30 m (59.4 to 95.7 m depth). Mineralogical and texture features are consistent with the upper portions of an epithermal system. The structural zone has been traced for 400 m along strike and remains open in all directions.

A single diamond drill hole (206 m) was completed at the Risby zone in 2012. The best interval from this hole returned 58.38 g/t silver, 0.129 % lead, 0.011 % zinc, and 0.191 g/t gold over 9.60 m (10.82 to 20.42 depth). There is little bedrock exposure at the Risby zone; therefore its size and orientation are uncertain. This was the first hole ever collared at the Risby zone and Silver Range Resources considered the results to be very encouraging.

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/31/1999	Geochemistry	Also soil sampling.

12/31/1999	Drilling	Nine holes (994.6 m) collared to test Kulan Zone, (southeast half of Arseno zone).
12/31/1999	Geology	
12/31/1999	Ground Geophysics	
12/31/1999	Other	Prospected area outside known showings.
12/31/1998	Other	
12/31/1988	Geology	
12/31/1988	Geochemistry	Also rock sampling.
12/31/1988	Trenching	
12/31/1977	Drilling	Number of holes drilled: 2 Amount of work done: 256.3 METRES
12/31/1977	Geology	
12/31/1977	Geochemistry	
12/31/1977	Geochemistry	
12/31/1977	Ground Geophysics	Also magnetometer survey.
12/31/1976	Geology	
12/31/1970	Geology	
12/31/1970	Geochemistry	
12/31/1970	Ground Geophysics	
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	Additional samples collected.
12/13/2012	Drilling	Seven holes (1,665.62 m) collared on Arseno showing, one hole (208.25 m) collared on Risby zone.
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	Sampled all known showings.
12/13/2011	Drilling	Three hholes (677.49) collared near top of East Ridge (middle of showing).
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	Grid sampling over Arseno and Dyke showings, contour sampling over Risby zone.
12/13/2011	Geology	Over entire claim block.
12/13/2011	Other	Prospected area outside of showings.
12/13/1998	Geochemistry	
12/13/1998	Geology	Reconnaissance scale.
12/13/1966	Geochemistry	Collected three lines of samples.

Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
096836	2015	Assessment Report Describing Geological Mapping and Sample Collection by PhD Candidate, Drill Pad Reclamation and Equipment Backhauling	Reclamation - Development, Surface, Rock - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Process/Interpret - Pre-existing Data		
096686	2014	Snap and Hammer Claims Baseline Water Quality/Hydrology Survey Environmental Data Update	Environmental Assessment/Impact - Studies		
096671	2013	Assessment Report Describing Geological Mapping, Prospecting, Geochemical Surveys and Diamond Drilling	Diamond - Drilling, Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Prospecting - Other, Hand - Trenching	9	1182.44
096480	2012	Assessment Report Describing Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Diamond Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources at the Keg Property	Diamond - Drilling, Rotary - Drilling, Drill Core - Geochemistry, Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Prospecting - Other	84	30320.42
096033	2011	Assessment Report Describing Geological Mapping, Prospecting, Geochemical Sampling, Geophysical Surveying, Baseline Water Surveying, Wildlife Surveying, Trenching and Diamond Drilling	Diamond - Drilling, Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Water - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, IP - Ground Geophysics, Magnetics - Ground Geophysics, Prospecting - Other, Environmental Assessment/Impact - Studies, Hand - Trenching	51	16808.37
094031	1999	1999 Exploration Report on the JRV Property	Reclamation - Development, Surface, Diamond - Drilling, Drill Core - Geochemistry, Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology, IP - Ground Geophysics, Line Cutting - Other, Prospecting - Other	9	994.55
093875	1998	Report on the JRV Property	Rock - Geochemistry		
093901	1998	Assessment Report for the JRV Property	Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Prospecting - Other		
092896	1988	Cody Ridge Project Summary Report (1 of 2)	Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, EM - Ground Geophysics, Magnetics - Ground Geophysics, Prospecting - Other, Handblast - Trenching, Mechanical - Trenching		
062283	1986	Preliminary Evaluation Report on the Cody Ridge Property Yukon	Rock - Geochemistry, Prospecting - Other		

090266	1978	Report on the Maxmin II EM Survey	EM - Ground Geophysics, Line Cutting - Other		
090267	1977	Geological and Geochemical Report on the Raz 1-182 Claim Group	Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Regional Bedrock Mapping - Geology, EM - Ground Geophysics, Line Cutting - Other		
090127	1976	Geological and Geochemical Report on the Raz 1-20 Claim Group	Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology		
019824	1971	Exploration Report Hoho-Bram and Lorna, Roto, Gran, Jean, Aro Mineral Claim Groups Tintina-Anvil Project 1971	Rotary - Drilling, Historical Drill Core - Geochemistry, Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, EM - Ground Geophysics, Gravity Survey - Ground Geophysics, Magnetics - Ground Geophysics, Petrographic - Lab Work/Physical Studies, Prospecting - Other, Data Compilation - Pre-existing Data		
092062	1966	Geological Map of Faro area	Regional Bedrock Mapping - Geology		

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
ARMC005789	E.M. and Arvela survey map - Rox group		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC005790	Self potential survey map - Rox group		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC005791	Notes and sketch maps - Rox group - Mye Mountain area		Property File Collection	Miscellaneous Company Documents
ARMC005793	Semi-quantitative spectrographic analyses - File no. A.3-K.1-63 6668 - Mye Mountain		Property File Collection	Assays
ARMC005794	Correspondence Re: Rox group		Property File Collection	Miscellaneous Company Documents
ARMC003594	Gravity survey map - AM group for Altair Exploration Ltd. - Bouguer contours		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC003595	Summary of exploration and development work - North Anvil Range claims		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC003598	Mineral Industry Reports - Yukon - (Fi l e 200.7.1) - to end 1977		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC003601	Geochemical map - Lead plot - Number 219-13		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC008912	Report - Mye Mountain Gossan		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC007932	Map No. 5 - Fat grid and Fin grid		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (General)
ARMC007933	Magnetometer survey map - Fat claims - Map No. 5		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC007934	Magnetometer survey map - Contours of relative vertical intensity - Map No. W-222 - Sark, Taf, Tim & MX claims		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
MIR1976	Mineral Industry Report 1976	160-161.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Geology	Annual Report
MIR1977	Mineral Industry Report 1977	66-67.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Geology	Annual Report
YEG1998_OV	Yukon Mining & Exploration Overview 1998	14, 28.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Annual Report
YEG1999_OV	Yukon Mining & Exploration Overview 1999	16-17, 30, 31.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Annual Report
YEG2011_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2011	37-38, 73.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
YEG2012_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2012	42-43, 63, 65.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
2000-7	Geological map of Mount Mye (105K/6 E), central Yukon (1:25000 scale)		Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Open File (Geological - Bedrock)
2000-3	Geological map of Mount Mye (105K/6 NE) and Barwell Lake (105K/11 SE), central Yukon (1:25000 scale)		Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Open File (Geological - Bedrock)
15	Bedrock geology compilation of the Anvil District (parts of NTS 105K/2,3,5,6,7 and 11), central Yukon		Yukon Geological Survey	Bulletin
YEG2013_03	Peliminary observations on the geology of the Anvil Lake area (parts of NTS 105K/11 and 12), central Yukon		Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report Paper
ARMC01				Miscellaneous

ARMC01 7437	Memo Re: sketch maps showing Raz drill holes 77-1 and 77-2		Property File Collection	Company Documents
ARMC01 7438	Drill logs and analysis certificates - Diamond drill holes 77 VZ 1, 77 VZ 2 - Raz claim group, Analysis certificates - Diamond drill holes 77 VR 1, 77 VR 2 - Rachel MN claim group		Property File Collection	Assays
ARMC01 7439	Geology map - Plate 1 with notations - Raz mineral claims - Vangorda project		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (Geological - Bedrock)
ARMC01 6024	Geology map of Tay River with notations on Cam & Rox claims		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (Geological - Bedrock)
ARMC01 7093	1981 progress report - North Anvil Range joint venture - Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC01 6028	Sketch map of Cam & Rox claims showing geology - Fig. 1		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (Geological - Bedrock)
ARMC01 6025	Map sheet 105K/6 with notations on Cam & Rox claims		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (General)
ARMC01 7084	Map of Vangorda Creek properties showing magnetic anomalies and known mineral deposits		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (General)
ARMC01 2114	Magnetometer survey - Contours - Raz mineral claims - Vangorda project		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC01 6027	Sample sheets and analysed notes - Cam claim		Property File Collection	Miscellaneous Company Documents
ARMC01 6030	Map of Cam & Rox claims showing notations		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (General)
ARMC01 6029	Dithizone geochemistry results for numbers located on claim maps 105K/6 and 105K/7 plus notes - Rox claim		Property File Collection	Geochemical Map
ARMC01 1351	Gravity profile - Line 8W STA 45S-13S, Line 6W STA 49S-37S - AM group		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC01 1352	Gravity profile - Line 0, STA 65S-15S, Line 4E STA 65S-15S - AM group		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC01 1349	Gravity profile - Line 2W STA 45S-15S, Line 2E STA 45S-15S - AM group		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC01 1350	Gravity profile - Line 4W STA 45S-13S - AM group		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC01 1622	Gravity profile map - Line 14 W STA 49S-37S, Line 16W STA 49S-37S, Line 12W STA 49S-37S, Line 10W STA 49S-37S - AM group		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC01 6741	Geology map - 105K/6 - Mount Mye		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (Geological - Bedrock)
ARMC01 6026	Assay certificate 1546-5 - Rox-Cub claims		Property File Collection	Assays
ARMC01 6173	DDH logs - Hole No. 77VZ-1 - Raz #2 - 105K/6		Property File Collection	Drill Logs
ARMC01 7554	Report on geochemical follow-up survey - Mur claims		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC01 7555	Geology & geochemistry soil survey lead P.P.M. - Mur claims - Figure No. 8		Property File Collection	Geochemical Map
ARMC01 7556	Geology & geochemistry soil survey copper P.P.M. - Mur claims - Figure No. 9		Property File Collection	Geochemical Map
ARMC01 7557	Geology & geochemistry soil survey zinc P.P.M. - Mur claims - Figure No. 10		Property File Collection	Geochemical Map
ARMC01 7558	George Cross newsletter - Major barite deposit reported		Property File Collection	News Release

Drill core at YGS core library

Number	Property	Year Drilled	Core Size	Photos	Data
RBY-12-01	Arseno	2012	BTW	0	1
SNP-12-04	Arseno	2012	BTW	0	1
SNP-12-05	Arseno	2012	BTW	0	1
SNP-12-06	Arseno	2012	BTW	0	1
SNP-12-06 other	Arseno	2012	BTW	0	0
SNP-12-07	Arseno	2012	BTW	0	1

SNP-12-08	Arseno	2012	BTW	0	1
SNP-12-09	Arseno	2012	BTW	0	1
SNP-12-10	Arseno	2012	BTW	0	1