Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 105K 084
Occurrence Name: Hammer
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 8/5/2025 2:21:43 PM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: antimony, gold, lead, silver, zinc
Aliases: Kangaroo, Cody
Deposit Type(s): Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: High Sulphidation
Location(s): 62°23'2.71" N - -133°9'6.37" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 105K06
Location Comments: Location marks approximate center of Hammer zone. Cody zone = 596335 W 6918785 N.
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed: Dec 18, 2014

Capsule

*As of Jun/2013 the Silver Range Project consists of 4 744 mineral claims. This occurrence record covers the Hammer zone/occurrence which lies within 484 Vat mineral claims.

Work History

*In Dec/2014 the occurrence location was moved approximately 1.5 km to the southwest to the approximate center point of the Hammer zone.

Staked as AC cl 1-112 (Y3027) and Jet cl 1-138 (Y3142) in Mar/66 by Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd, which carried out airborne magnetometer and EM surveys, geological mapping and soil sampling in 1966. The company also carried out a reconnaissance ground EM geophysical survey to evaluate and refine some of the anomalies identified by the airborne survey.

In Sep/68 Mercury Exploration Ltd staked Zan cl 1-24 (Y25973) and cl 25-48 (Y26127) over the eastern half of expired Jet claims. The company carried out reconnaissance prospecting and soil sampling programs in Aug/68 prior to staking the claims. The company also optioned the neighbouring KD, AC, MX Tim and the Jet claims from Giant Yellowknife Mines.

From February to April 1969, Mercury Exploration carried out a gravity survey over the KD, Zan, Tim, Jet, AC and MX claims and a soil sampling program over the Zan claims.

Following the conclusion of the 1969 exploration program, Kangaroo Exploration optioned both Giant Yellowknife's and Mercury Exploration's claims. In Sep/70 Kangaroo Exploration carried out an IP (Induced Polarization) survey on the Zan, MX, Ac, KD, Tim and Jet claim groups which form a west- northwesterly trend measuring approximately 24 km in length. In Nov/70 Kangaroo Exploration collared 3 diamond drill holes (593.8 m) on the western half of the Zan claims to test various geochemical and geophysical anomalies detected during previous exploration programs.

During 1971 and 72 Kangaroo Exploration carried out reconnaissance mapping and soil sampling on their entire claim block. In Sep/71 the company staked Taf cl 1-12 (Y62459) on the southeast boundary of the MX claim block and Taf cl 13-64 (Y62475) on the northern boundary of the Zan claim block. In 1972 Kangaroo Exploration geologically mapped the Taf, Zan and MX claims in detail with the claims located north of the Anvil Batholith receiving the most attention.

In Aug/73 Vestor Exploration Ltd staked Ming cl 1-16 (Y76699) northeast of Kangaroo Exploration's Jet claims. The company carried out geological mapping later in the season. Following completion of the 1973 exploration program the claims were transferred to Cream Silver Mines Ltd which carried out further geological mapping and geochemical sampling in 1974, followed by gravity surveying in 1976 in a joint venture with Mackir Mining Ltd.

In 1976, Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp optioned all of Mercury Exploration's, Kangaroo Exploration's, and Giant Yellowknife Mines' claims. Later in the year the company carried out Turam (electromagnetic), gravity and magnetometer surveys over the entire claim block. Cyprus Anvil entered into a joint venture with Metallgesellschaft Canada Ltd and carried out additional gravity surveys in 1977.

Cream Silver carried out line cutting in 1977 before selling the Ming claims in 1978 to Cyprus Anvil and Metallgesellschaft. In Oct/81 Cyprus Anvil and Metallgesellschaft staked Foo cl 16-33 (YA74100) and cl 34-72 (YA74118) east and west of the Ming claims and carried out geological mapping and geochemical surveying in 1982.

All of the claims in the area were eventually allowed to lapse.

In Dec/2010 Strategic Metals Ltd staked Vat cl 1-81 (YD31761) 3.5 km to the southwest. 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 25 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.

Restaked within Vat cl 82-309 (YE14906) in Apr/2011 by Strategic Metals Ltd. The actual occurrence is centred on Vat claims 215 - 217 (YD155445). Strategic Metals prospected, collected 16 rock samples and conducted ridge and contour soil sampling during the first half of the 2011 exploration program.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. 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.

In the fall of 2011, following receipt of the initial soil sampling results Silver Range Resources carried out further prospecting and follow-up grid based soil sampling over the newly defined Hammer occurrence.

Silver Range Resources commenced their 2012 exploration season in May/2012. On the Hammer occurrence the company collected additional rock samples from three sub parallel veins, which comprise the Hammer zone. The company also geologically mapped and collected detailed soil samples over the zone. Between June and July Silver Range collared 21 diamond drill holes (3,903.64 m) on the Hammer zone. The company staked Vat cl 310 to 484 (YF40730) in Aug/2012.

In 2013 the company collared 1 diamond drill hole (293 m) on the Hammer zone. By the fall of 2013, a downturn in world commodity prices forced Silver Range to temporarily suspend exploration work on the Silver Range project.

Capsule Geology

The occurrence is located approximately 12 km northwest of the historical Faro mine and mill site and 18 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 a rough tote road exists that runs north from the former Faro mine site to the occurrence area.

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 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.

The original occurrence location was located 1.5 km to the northeast in an area underlain by Mount Mye metasedimentary rocks. The location appears to mark the central location of the three 1970 drill holes collared by Kangaroo Exploration Ltd. Exploration activities carried out between the mid-1960's to the early 1980's were focused on identifying massive sulfide mineralization similar to that found on the neighbouring Faro property/mine (Yukon Minfile #10K 061) located approximately 13.5 km to the southwest.

Soil sampling carried out in 1966 on the AC, DC and Jet claims did not return any significant anomalies. The airborne magnetic/electromagnetic survey outlined several anomalies on the three claim groups. Soil sampling carried out on the Zan claims in 1968 outlined two lead anomalies centered on the valley floor leading the authors to conclude that the anomalies were the result of metal rich seepages from local sources. The gravity survey carried out in 1969 outlined two anomalies on the Zan claim block. One of the anomalies was coincident with a lead-zinc soil anomaly discovered during a follow-up soil sampling program carried out later in the summer. Gravity anomalies found on the other claim blocks were determined to be caused by topographic differences in elevation.

The 1970 diamond drill program tested geochemical and gravity/induced polarization anomalies on the Zan claims. Drill hole K-70-1 tested a lead soil anomaly. The entire hole (76.5 m) intersected glacial boulder clay and was abandoned due to the difficulties and excessive cost of drilling.

Drill hole K70-2 tested a coincident moderate gravity and weak induced polarization anomaly displaying characteristic similar to those recorded over parts of the Faro orebody. The hole intersected 22.6 m of overburden followed by 142 m sequence of grey-green and purple phyllitic quartzites and phyllites followed by a 7.6 m thick mafic diorite intrusion followed by 30.5 m of greenish –phyllitic schist and ending in an altered leucocratic creamy-grey muscovite-epidote granite which was assumed to be a marginal phase of the Anvil Batholith. The hole was terminated at 217.3 m Several zones of weakly disseminate pyrite and pyrrhotite were intersected at various depths but no significant mineralization was encountered.

The final hole (K70-3) targeted a possible fault zone. It intersected 89.6 m of overburden, followed by phyllites and phyllitic schists containing biotite and occasionally garnets. From 109.3 m to 115.2 m the hole intersected a zone of silicified and shattered quartz phyllite which likely represented the fault. The remainder of the hole intersected phyllites and phyllitic schists with the hole reaching a final depth of 300 m before technical difficulties and extreme cold temperatures forced the abandonment of the hole. No significant base metal mineralization was intersected.

Kangaroo Exploration's 1971 & 72 geological mapping program was focused on the metasedimentary rocks deposited in the valley located northeast of the Anvil batholith. The company broke out the various geological units, metamorphic and structural units in the area. Soil sampling outlined numerous soil anomalies the majority of which were judged as glacially transported. Lead-zinc-copper veins were discovered further north on the KD claims (Minfile Occurrence 105K 083). Despite the large amount of work undertaken nothing of significance was found on the Zan, Taf or MX claims.

The Ming claims were staked on the northeast boundary of the Jet claims, in an area underlain by metasedimentary rocks. The metasedimentary rocks were stratigraphically similar to those that which hosts the neighbouring Faro and Vangorda (Minfile Occurrence 105K 055) mineral deposits. Geological mapping, soil sampling and gravity surveys failed to locate any significant mineralization.

Cyprus Anvil Mining and Metallgesellschaft Canada carried out various geophysical programs over their claim holdings which outlined various anomalies none of which resulted in any new mineral discoveries. Soil sampling carried out in 1981 on the Foo claims failed to return any significant geochemical anomalies.

Strategic Metals staked the Vat claims following the discovery of silver-polymetallic mineralization in the fall of 2010 at the Keg Main zone (Minfile Occurrence #105K 078) located approximately 25 km to the northwest. During the first half of the 2011 exploration program ridge and contour soil sampling identified a single-point soil anomaly. Follow-up grid soil sampling outlined a 700 m long by 100 to 200 m wide anomaly containing very high silver (5 to 68.6 g/t) and antimony (2.64 to 27.2 ppm) values that extend under glacial cover at both ends.

Prospecting identified a series of steep walled depressions that cross a scarp at the end of a glacially truncated ridge. Well mineralized, epithermal vein samples were collected from soil exposed along the floor of the depressions. The depressions are caused by differential weathering of the mineralization and their altered wallrocks compared to the adjacent granite. Eight rock samples collected along one structure over a strike length of 350 m returned assays from 1 420 to 16 985 g/t silver and 0.086 to 12.8 g/t gold and averaging 6 218 g/t silver and 2.45 g/t gold. Silver Range Resources, now project operator labelled this area the Hammer zone.

Silver Range Resources geologically mapped and sampled the Hammer zone before carrying the diamond drill program. Nineteen diamond drill holes were completed and 2 holes were abandoned before reaching their targeted depth. The broadly-spaced drilling traced 3 subparallel veins (hosted entirely in granites) for strike lengths of up to 600 m and through a vertical range of 280 m. The single 2013 diamond drill hole tested the Central vein 110 m vertically below surface. Fifteen of the 20 completed diamond drill holes collared over two exploration seasons intercepted one or more veins with grades ranging between 237 to 4 620 g/t silver. The weighted average of 16 individual vein intercepts is 807 g/t silver over an average drill intersected width of 0.66 m. All veins remain open for extension along strike and depth.

Mineralization is described as sulphide-bearing, epithermal quartz veins and quartz-healed breccias hosted in granite. Sulphides include pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. Some samples are coated with malachite. In veins the sulphides occur in fine laminations, disseminations and clots, while in breccias they are found as disseminations in matrices and as semi- to nearly-massive sulphide clasts.

High-grade silver mineralization was discovered in 2012 at the Cody zone located approximately 500 m southeast of the Hammer zone. Eleven rock samples collected from an 800 by 500 m area of talus assayed greater than 1 000 g/t silver, with a peak value of 16 069 g/t silver. The mineralization appears to be an epithermal vein system similar in tenor to the Hammer zone.

No exploration work was carried out in 2014 due to the global downturn in commodity prices.

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/31/1977	Ground Geophysics	
12/31/1976	Ground Geophysics	Also gravity and Turam surveys.
12/31/1973	Geology	Carried out on Ming claims.
12/31/1972	Geology	Carried out on Taf, Zan and MX claims.
12/31/1971	Geology	Reconnaissance scale.
12/31/1971	Geochemistry	Over entire claim block at reconnaissance scale.
12/31/1970	Drilling	Three holes drilled (593.8 m).
12/31/1970	Ground Geophysics	Carried out over most of claim block.
12/31/1970	Other	
12/31/1969	Ground Geophysics	Over entire claim block.
12/31/1966	Airborne Geophysics	Also EM surveys.
12/13/2013	Drilling	One hole (293 m).
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	Additional sampling. Cody zone also sampled/discovered.
12/13/2012	Drilling	Collared 21 holes (3,903.64 m). two holes abandoned. Centered of 3 subparalle veins.
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	Additional soil sampling.
12/13/2012	Geology	Over Hammer zone.
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	Collected 16 samples, grad and chip.
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	Ridge and contour sampling, followed by grid sampling over single point anomaly.
12/13/1982	Geology	Carried out on Foo claims.
12/13/1982	Geochemistry	Carried out on Foo claims, al;so minor rock sampling.
12/13/1974	Geology	Further mapping on Ming claims.
12/13/1974	Geochemistry	Wide spaced grid sampling, also minor rock sampling.
12/13/1969	Geochemistry	Carried out on Zan claims.
12/13/1968	Geochemistry	Also prospecting.
12/13/1966	Ground Geophysics	Reconnaissance survey to evaluate and refine anomalies identified in airborne survey.

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

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		
019856	1972	A Geological Report on the Zan, and Portions of the Taf and MX Claims, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory	Bedrock Mapping - Geology		
018994	1967	Report on Airborne Geophysical Survey Geochemical Survey and Geological Survey	Electromagnetic - Airborne Geophysics, Magnetic - Airborne Geophysics, Soil - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Magnetics - Ground Geophysics		
092062	1966	Geological Map of Faro area	Regional Bedrock Mapping - Geology		

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
ARMC000202	Magnetometer Survey Map - Taf, Tim and Jet Claims - Anvil Area		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC001779	Induced polarization survey map - Profiles of apparent resistivity - Zan, Jet and Tim claims		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC000190	Magnetometer Survey Map - Jet, Zan and MX Claims - Anvil Area		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC001845	Gravity anomaly map in the Anvil batholith area		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
MIR1969_70	Mineral Industry Report 1969 - 70	96-97.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Geology	Annual Report
MIR1971_72	Mineral Industry Report 1971 - 72	93-95.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Geology	Annual Report
MIR1974	Mineral Industry Report 1974	129.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Geology	Annual Report
MIR1976	Mineral Industry Report 1976	161-162.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Geology	Annual Report
MIR1977	Mineral Industry Report 1977	6, 67.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Geology	Annual Report
YEG1982	Yukon Exploration and Geology 1982	144.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Annual Report
YEG2012_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2012	42-43, 63.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
YEG2013_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2013	31, 44, 37.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
GM2004-10	Geological map of Mount Mye (NTS 105K/6 E), Yukon (1:25,000 scale)		Yukon Geological Survey	Geoscience Map (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
ARMC017442	Mount Mye project geology report for Kangaroo Exploration Corporation		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC017448	Diamond drill records with notations - Claims KD 1, KD 24, KD 4, KD 12, HE 18, AM 5 - Hole Nos. K-72-4, K-72-5, K-72-6, KD-72-7, K-73-10, K-73-11 - Mt. Mye		Property File Collection	Drill Logs
ARMC017449	Diamond drill record with notations - Hole K-73-12 - Zan 40 claim - Mount Mye		Property File Collection	Drill Logs
ARMC015459	Report on Anvil (Mercury-Giant) reconnaissance - Project 70002		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC017098	Geology map of E-5 area - North Anvil Range joint venture		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (Geological - Bedrock)
ARMC015458	Aeromagnetic series - Sheet 105K/6 showing geology and claims		Property File Collection	Geophysical Map
ARMC015643	Geology map with notations - AC, DC, Jet, KD groups - Giant Yellowknife - Figure 4		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (Geological - Bedrock)
ARMC015476	Progress report 1978 - North Anvil Range joint venture		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC017092	Geophysical report - Ming 1-16 mineral claims		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC017095	Geology - AC, CD, JET, KD groups with notations - Giant Yellowknife - Anvil District Yukon - Fig. 4		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (Geological - Bedrock)
ARMC01	Correspondence re: Report on Ming claims 1-16 with residual gravity (terrain corrected)			Miscellaneous

ARMC01 7091	Correspondence re: Report on Ming claims 1-16 with residual gravity (terrain corrected) map		Property File Collection	Company Documents
ARMC01 5461	Evaluation of gravity survey over the ZAN-JET claim group - Whitehorse Mining District for Cyprus Mines Ltd.		Property File Collection	Report
ARMC01 8781	Field map - KD, Mag Mtn.		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (General)
ARMC02 1092	Claim survey map - Zan, Jet, Tim, MX, Taf, Sark claims		Property File Collection	Geoscience Map (General)
ARMC01 6850	Claim Surveys map showing heavy mineral samples - SOS35 - E-5 - 105K/6		Property File Collection	Geochemical Map

Drill core at YGS core library

Number	Property	Year Drilled	Core Size	Photos	Data
HAM-12-001	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-002	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-003	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-004	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-005	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-006	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-007	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-008	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-009	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-010	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-011	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-012	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-013	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-014	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-015	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-016	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-017	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-018	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-019	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-020	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
HAM-12-021	Hammer	2012	NQ	0	1
K-70-2	Kangaroo	1970	BQ	0	1
K-70-2	Mount Mye	1970	BQ	0	1
K-70-3	Kangaroo	1970	BQ	12	1
K-70-5	Kangaroo	1970	BQ	0	0