



## Occurrence Details

**Occurrence Number:** 1050 018

**Occurrence Name:** Odd

**Occurrence Type:** Hard-rock

**Status:** Prospect

**Date printed:** 12/15/2025 10:12:07 PM

## General Information

**Secondary Commodities:** antimony, arsenic, gold, lead, silver, thallium, zinc

**Deposit Type(s):** Carbonate-Hosted Disseminated Au-Ag (Carlin-type)

**Location(s):** 63°50'28.78" N - -131°53'39.65" W

**NTS Mapsheet(s):** 105013

**Location Comments:** Location marks collar of drill hole F2-13-03.

**Hand Samples Available:** No

**Last Reviewed:** May 10, 2017

## Capsule

### WORK HISTORY

\*In May/17 the occurrence location was moved approximately 2.35 km to the north-northwest.

Staked as Odd cl 1-48 (Y96861) in Sep/74 by McIntyre Mines Ltd. The company added Odd cl 49-90 (Y97171) to the southeast in Dec/74.

In 1975 McIntyre Mines carried out geological mapping, grid soil sampling, hand trenching and drilled 4 Winkie drill holes (45.1 m). In 1979 McIntyre formed a joint venture with Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd.

Restaked within Odd cl 1-300 (YD69003) in Sep/2010 by R. Berdahl who transferred the claims to 18526 Yukon Inc (controlled by Berdahl). In Mar/2012 18526 Yukon Inc optioned a 30% interest in the claims to Anthill Resources Inc. The claims are part of Anthill Resources larger Einarson Project which controls in excess of 11 000 quartz claims and covers parts of 8, 1:50 000 topographic map sheets.

In 2011 Anthill Resources carried out a reconnaissance stream sediment and moss mat sampling program over the claims. The program was part of a larger program carried out over the company's entire Einarson Project. In 2012 as part of a follow-up exploration program, the company prospected, geologically mapped and collected silt samples from streams draining the area surrounding McIntyre Mines historical showings. The company also cut a two soil grids and collected soil samples. Grid F1 covered the area north of the historic showings and grid F2 covered the historic showings and the southern part of the Odd claims.

In 2013 Anthill Resources carried out detailed geological mapping and addition soil and rock sampling. The company also collared 8 diamond drill holes (1 688.88 m) on various targets located within the F2 soil grid.

### GEOLOGY

The occurrence area lies approximately 200 km east of Mayo in east central Yukon. Access to the area is usually by float plane to Anthill Lake (local name) and then helicopter to the various showings. The Einarson Project is comprised of over 11 000 quartz mineral claims that cover parts of 8, 1:50 000 topographic map sheets. A seasonal base camp was established at Anthill Lake which is located at approximately UTM 363635 E, 7087805 N on topographic map sheet 1050 13.

The Einarson Project is located on the northeastern margin of the Selwyn Basin and is mainly underlain by Ediacaran to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group rocks. The discovery of gold in 2008 on ATAC Resources Rackla Gold Project located to the north, led the Yukon Geological Survey to initiate a regional scale mapping program on topographic map sheets (106C 1-4). In 2013 M. Colpron and others released a geological compilation for topographic map sheets (106C1 – 4, and 106D1). In 2014 D. Moynihan of the survey released a 1:50 000 scale geology map for topographic map sheet 106B4 and in 2016 Moynihan released a geological compilation for topographic map sheets 105N15, 105N16, 105O13, 106B4 and 106C1 & 2. The survey also released an updated Yukon wide geological compilation in 2016.

Geological mapping carried out by Anthill Resources shows that the occurrence area is underlined by Hyland Group rocks. The company has mapped Narchilla, Algae Lake and Yusezyu Formations which generally agrees with Moynihan's geological compilation except Moynihan has employed Blueflower Formation instead of Yusezyu Formation. The Blueflower Formation is equivalent to the Yusezyu Formation but is assigned to the Windermere Supergroup which has been documented extensively elsewhere in the Mackenzie and Wernecke mountains (see Moynihan, D., 2014 for detailed explanation).

The original Odd occurrence is actually comprised of 2 showings; A (S-16 showing – UTM 358500 E, 7080770 N) and B (showing AB-43 – 356515 E, 7082835 N). Detailed geological mapping completed by Anthill Resources in 2013 determined both showings are hosted by Algae Formation rocks. McIntyre Mines reported that galena and sphalerite are found in breccia zones situated within a grey micritic dolomite unit measuring approximately 61 m thick which lies between upper and lower sequence of sandy and shaly rocks. The mineralization occurs as pods of massive coarse-grained galena and green sphalerite associated white sparry dolomite in a breccia of zebra dolomite. A typical assay of the massive mineralization yielded 8.0 % lead, 28.0 % zinc and 1.99 % silver over 3.4 m (trench 75-4, showing A). The four Winkie holes were collared at occurrence B (showing AB-43). Drill hole 75-28 returned 1.84 % lead, 4.0 % zinc and 2.06 g/t silver over 2.44 m.

R. Berdahl/18526 Yukon Inc originally staked the various claim blocks to target the possible source of anomalous gold-in-silt anomalies identified by previous government regional geochemical surveys. Following the discovery of Carlin-type gold on ATAC Resources Rackla Gold Project located to the north, Anthill Resources optioned the claims from Berdahl to search for Carlin-type gold deposits and any other deposit types they might encounter within the large property.

In 2011 Anthill Resources collected 794 silt samples across their property. At approximately half of the collection sites (365) the company also collected moss mat samples. Limited rock sampling and reconnaissance scale geological mapping was also carried out. Sample results outlined 19 areas (A - S) containing two or more anomalous silt or rock samples. The area surrounding the Odd occurrence was labelled Area E. Silt sampling in the area returned a large area of anomalous arsenic values in and around the historic showings. Southwest of the historic occurrences anomalous zinc values were noted.

In 2012 Anthill Resources selected 7 areas for follow-up grid soil sampling and detailed geological mapping and rock sampling. Area E was one of the areas chosen. At that time Anthill Resources **renamed Area E, Area F**. The company covered Area F with two soil grids (F1 & F2). Soil grid F1 covered the area located north of the occurrences (covering parts of the neighboring U claims) while grid F2 covered the southern half of Area F (covering most of the Odd claims), including both the A and B occurrence areas. Rock sampling across grid F2

returned low gold values with the exception of a piece of scoroditic quartz vein talus which returned 0.509 g/t gold, 3 440 ppm arsenic and weakly elevated antimony. Soil sampling across grid F2 revealed areas of sporadic anomalous gold values in the central part of the grid (up to 0.543 g/t gold) and more consistently anomalous gold values in the extreme southeastern grid area, returning values to 0.251 g/t gold. Both area show a strong correlation with arsenic and moderate correlations with antimony and thallium.

In 2013 Anthill Resources expanded the size of the F2 soil grid. Follow-up sampling outlined soil anomalies over the south-central and central portions of the enlarged grid. The anomaly is located proximal to the north-south orientated, neighboring creek. Gold values are spatially correlated with arsenic and antimony values but do not coincide with elevated mercury and thallium values obtained in the area. Rock chip sampling from the F2 grid did not define any significant anomalies.

Anthill Resources collared 8 diamond drill holes (1 688.88 m) on the F2 grid. Five holes (F2-13-1 to 5), tested a 400 m wide, northerly trending gold in soil anomaly at the Main zone. One hole (F2-13-6) tested a arsenic/weak gold soil anomaly at the Ridge zone located 1 km to southwest of the Main zone and two holes (F2-13-7 & 8) tested a gold/arsenic soil anomaly at the Border zone located 2.5 south of the Main zone. None of the holes intersected significant grades of gold mineralization. The best results were obtained from the Main zone where hole F2-13-03 (occurrence location), intersected 175 ppb gold over 3.76 m, at a down hole depth of between 101.5 m and 104.81 m. A second hole, (F2-13-5) returned the highest gold assay of the eight holes; 238 ppb gold over 2.05 m at a down hole depth of between 267.07 and 269.12 m. The hole also returned the highest arsenic value; (9 600 ppm over 2 m) obtained by drilling.

The occurrence location marks the location of drill hole F2-13-03.

## Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/31/1975	Drilling	4 holes, 45.1 m (Winkie Drill).
12/13/2013	Geochemistry	Follow-up sampling.
12/13/2013	Drilling	8 holes, (1,688.88 m).
12/13/2013	Geochemistry	Follow-up sampling.
12/13/2013	Geology	Detailed mapping over soil anomalies.
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	Grid soil sampling over F1 & F2 grids.
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	Follow-up silt sampling.
12/13/2012	Geology	
12/13/2012	Other	Prospected sampled areas.
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	Reconnaissance silt and moss mat sampling over entire Einarson project area.
12/13/1975	Geochemistry	Grid soil sampling.
12/13/1975	Trenching	
12/13/1975	Geology	Carried out over showings.

## Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
<a href="#">096657</a>	2013	Assessment Report for the 2013 Exploration Program of Silt, Soil and Rock Chip Geochemical Surveys, Geological Mapping and Diamond Drilling	Diamond - Drilling, Drill Core - Geochemistry, Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology	21	4803
<a href="#">096584</a>	2012	Assessment Report on 2012 Program of Geological Mapping, Soil and Silt Geochemical Surveys and Diamond Drilling on the Einarson Project, Anthill Resources Yukon Ltd.	Diamond - Drilling, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Regional Bedrock Mapping - Geology	10	1875
<a href="#">095778</a>	2011	Stream Sediment and Moss Mat Geochemical Survey on the Einarson Property	Plant - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry		
<a href="#">093827</a>	1997	1997 Geological Assessment Report on Emerald Lake Claims	Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry		
<a href="#">090079</a>	1975	Geological and Geochemical Report on Odd Claims	Diamond - Drilling, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Mechanical - Trenching	4	43.60

## Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
<a href="#">MIR1975</a>	Mineral Industry Report 1975	p. 31.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Annual Report
<a href="#">YEG2011_03</a>	Preliminary observations on the geology of the Rackla belt, Mount Ferrell map area (NTS 106C/3), central Yukon	p. 27-43.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report Paper
<a href="#">YEG2013_11</a>	Bedrock Geology of NTS 106B/04, Eastern Rackla Belt	p. 147-167.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report Paper
<a href="#">2016-2</a>	Bedrock geology compilation of the eastern Rackla belt, NTS 105N/15, 105N/16, 105O/13, 106B/4, 106C/1, 106C/2, east-central Yukon		Yukon Geological Survey	Open File (Geological - Bedrock)

<a href="#">YEG2011_OV</a>	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2011	p. 63.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
<a href="#">YEG2012_OV</a>	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2012	p. 34-35, 61.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
<a href="#">YEG2013_OV</a>	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2013	p. 27, 47.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
<a href="#">YEG2015_OV2</a>	Yukon Hard Rock Mining, Development and Exploration Overview 2015	p. 29, 43.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report Paper