Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 115O 173
Occurrence Name: Kodiak Gold
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Anomaly
Date printed: 12/16/2025 3:19:41 PM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: antimony, arsenic, gold, nickel
Deposit Type(s): Plutonic Related Au
Location(s): 63°2'46" N - -139°22'58" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 115O03
Location Comments: Location marks approximate center of highest gold soil anomaly.
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

Work History

Staked as Kodiak cl 1-40 (YC86699), cl 41-52 (YC86950), cl 53-80 (YC87279), cl 81-94 (YC87987) and cl 81-128 (YC88077 - some claim numbers used twice but are separate claims) between April and Jun/2009 by Ryanwood Exploration Inc. In Jun/2009 Ryanwood Exploration optioned the Kodiak claims to Stina Resources Ltd for cash, shares and certain work commitments.
Stina Resources completed a reconnaissance scale geological mapping and geochemical sampling program in Jul/2009. In Sep/2009 the company carried out grid based soil sampling and ground magnetic surveys over the northeast portion of the claim block. In 2010 Stina Resources trenched several anomalous areas outlined by the 2009 soil survey and carried out grid based soil sampling on the western and southern parts of the claim block.

Capsule Geology

The geology of the Stewart River Area was remapped by J. Ryan and S. Gordey (2004) of the Geological Survey of Canada beginning in 2000 as a component of the Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP Project. The NATMAP Project is an interagency project initiated by the Geological Survey of Canada, Yukon Geology Program (now Yukon Geological Survey) and British Columbia Geological Survey Branch to understand the composition, relationships and metallogenic of poorly understood pericratonic terranes lying between the ancestral North American margin and those known with more certainty to be tectonically accreted. The Stewart River component focuses on the Yukon-Tanana terrane, comprising complexly deformed mostly (?) Paleozoic meta-igneous and metasedimentary rocks. In 2005 S. Gordey and J. Ryan released a geological compilation map for the Stewart River area. The map units generally remained the same as the 2004 geology map but age dates were changed to reflect new dates obtained through geochronology data.
J. Ryan reported that the Stewart River area is underlain by twice-transposed, amphibolite-facies gneiss and schist of mostly (?) Paleozoic age. These are intruded by younger plutonic rocks (Jurassic, Cretaceous and Eocene) and overlain by upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks. Metasiliciclastic rocks are widespread and dominated by psammite and quartzite, with lesser pelite and rare conglomerate. Preliminary detrital zircon geochronology and geochronology for plutonic rocks constrain the siliciclastic rocks to the Middle Paleozoic. Amphibolite interdigitates with and stratigraphically overlies the siliciclastic rocks. Marble horizons ((?) reefs) occurs within the amphibolite and siliciclastic rocks. Orthogneissic rocks with diorite, tonalite and granodiorite protoliths intrude both the siliciclastic and amphibole assemblages; it is interpreted as a subvolcanic intrusive complex.
Based on geological mapping carried out by J. Pautler and reported in her Technical Report on the Kodiak Project (available on the Stina Resources website and on SEDAR) the northeastern portion of the property is primarily underlain by Devonian to Mississippian metasiliciclastic rocks (unit DMps) and intermediate to mafic amphibolite (unit DMa). The amphibolite consists of quartz-feldspar-biotite-hornblende+/- chlorite gneiss which is interfingered with and stratigraphically overlies the metasiliciclastic rocks. The metasiliciclastic rocks consist of quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss and schist, locally hosting muscovite in addition to and/or instead of biotite, metasiltstone and minor quartzite. The southwestern half of the claim block is underlain by a Devonian to Mississippian quartzite unit (DMq) primarily consisting of light colored quartzite, locally graphitic, with minor metasiltstone and quartz-feldspar-biotite schist. Pautler also identified three areas of possible Permian orthogneiss in the northeastern half of the claim block which were not identified in Ryan and Gordey's mapping. Consisting of foliated granite to augen gneiss the orthogneiss is believed to be associated with Permian aged orthogneiss mapped 3-5 km to the east, within a northwest trending belt of Permian orthogneiss. Alternatively the rocks could be associated with Devonian to Mississippian aged orthogneiss located 5-7 km to the north on Kinross Gold's White Gold property (Minfile Occurrences #115O 165. 166 etc.).
Geological mapping by Ryan and Gordey shows a major northwest trending fault separating the quartzite unit in the southwest from the amphibolite-metasiliciclastic unit in the northeast. A second north-northeast trending fault separates a large area of amphibolite on the east side of the property from the metasiliciclastic unit. Geological mapping by Pautler outlined a north trending, 60 degree west dipping shear zone, 0.5 km north of the northeast fault.
The 2009 soil sampling program outlined a 2 000 m long by 100 to 750 m wide northwest trending anomaly, (the Main anomaly) hosting anomalous gold values. Within this broad area is a cluster of higher gold values ranging from 14 ppb to 99 ppb gold accompanied by arsenic values of between 40 and 676 ppm and antimony from 1 to 6.9 ppm. The Main anomaly parallels the northwest trending fault (mapped by Ryan and Gordey) that separates the amphibolite-siliciclastic unit from the quartzite unit. The anomaly also lies along the southern edge of a magnetic high that extends northerly onto the neighboring White Gold property. The occurrence location marks the approximate center point of the main anomaly.
A second cluster of samples located southeast of the main anomaly hosts gold values ranging from 140 ppb to 308 ppb. This area is unique in that there are no elevated arsenic values. Elevated nickel values occur either with or in proximity of both gold zones indicating underlying mafic or ultramafic rocks. Airborne and ground magnetic surveys also support the presence of these rocks on the Kodiak claims as well as their existence about 15 km north on the White Gold property
Soil sampling carried out in 2010 extended the Main soil anomaly to 4 km in length and outlined a second parallel 4 km long anomaly (named the Zipper Trend), 1 km to the southwest. The second anomaly returned gold values up to 856.8 ppb. Follow-up trenching could not be undertaken at the 856.8 ppb gold sample site due to the steepness of the area. Infill soil sampling carried out over the junction of the northerly Zipper and Main anomalies identified anomalous gold values with elevated nickel values adjacent to or in proximity to the anomalous gold values indicating underlying mafic or ultramafic rocks.

References

GORDEY, S.P. AND MAKEPEACE, A.J. 2003: Yukon Digital Geology, version 2.0, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1749 and Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2003-9 (D).

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RYAN, J.J. AND GORDEY, S.P., 2002: Bedrock geology of Yukon-Tanana terrane in southern Stewart River map area, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A1, 11 p.

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STINA RESOURCES LTD, Aug/2011. Web Site: www.stinaresources.com.

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STINA RESOURCES LTD. Nov/2009. Technical Report on the Kodiak Project Dawson Yukon by J. Pautler.
(available on SEDAR).

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SRK CONSULTING (CANADA) INC. Mar/2010. White Gold Property, Dawson Range, Yukon, Canada. By L Weirshauser, M Nowark and W. Barnett. (Project Number 2CU003.000).

YUKON EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGY 2009, p. 27, 54; 2010, p. 59.

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/31/2010	Geochemistry	Grid based.
12/31/2010	Ground Geophysics	
12/31/2010	Trenching	Following up anomalies.
12/31/2009	Geochemistry	Reconnaissance scale.
12/31/2009	Geology	Reconnaissance scale.
12/31/2009	Geochemistry	Reconnaissance scale and grid based.

Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
096207	2010	High resolution Airborne Geophysical Report on the White and the Black Fox Group	Electromagnetic - Airborne Geophysics, Gamma-Ray Spectrometry - Airborne Geophysics		
096000	2009	Geochemical Report, Kodiak 1-128	Soil - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Magnetics - Ground Geophysics, Magnetics - Ground Geophysics		