Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 105N 027
Occurrence Name: Plateau North
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 8/6/2025 2:16:19 AM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: arsenic, gold
Aliases: Gold Rush Zone
Deposit Type(s): Unknown
Location(s): 63°24'17.64" N - -133°16'37.6" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 105N06
Location Comments: Location data is for Gold Rush Zone.
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

Work History

The earliest exploration carried out in the area was in 1967 when Atlas Explorations Company Ltd carried out a helicopter led regional exploration and sampling program (Hess Project), on topographic map sheets 105 J, K, N &O. No sampling or geological mapping was carried out in the vicinity of this occurrence.

Staked within Plat 1-138 (YE14001) in Mar/2011 by the B2 Syndicate which staked Plat cl 139-180 (YE15325) to the east at the same time. The B2 Syndicate immediately optioned the claims to AccelRate Power Systems Inc for cash, shares and a 3% net smelter royalty. Two directors and an officer of AccelRate Power are members of the syndicate.

On June 17, 2011 AccelRate Power Systems Inc implemented a Change of Business plan in which the company changed its name to Goldstrike Resources Ltd and became a Mining Issuer on the Toronto Stock Exchange's Venture Exchange.

During the 2011 field season 2011 Goldstrike Resources carried out regional prospecting, and rock, soil and silt sampling programs on the Plat claims. In Sep/2011 the company staked PT cl 1-200 (YE79001) to the north and west and PT cl 201-292 (YF20601) to the south and west.

In Dec/2011 Goldstrike Resources staked PL cl 1-24 (YE84601) on the northeast boundary of their claim block and PLN cl 1-39 (84461) on the east boundary.

The company staked PTT 1-90 (YE84501) on the southwest side of the Hess River in Dec/2011. The company staked PTT cl 91-102 (YE84591) across the Hess River at the same time in order to join the north and south sides of the property together. Claims on the north side of the river were designated the Plateau North property while the claims on the south side of the river were designated the Plateau South property.

This occurrence is located within the Plateau North property.

In Feb/2012 Goldstrike Resources staked PLN cl 65-78 (YD65745) to the southeast and PT cl 426-477 (YE84746) to the southwest.

From the latter part of June through to the end of August 2012, Goldstrike Resources carried out a comprehensive regional exploration program on the Plateau North property. The company carried out regional geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and silt sampling and excavator trenching programs. The company followed up the work with three short reconnaissance diamond drill holes (211.55 m). The holes were designed to test portions of a large surface gold in soil anomaly centered over the Gold Rush zone.

On October 30, 2012 Goldstrike Resources announced that the company would focus its exploration efforts on the Plateau South property located on the south side of the Hess River directly opposite the Plateau North property. Since that time, only cursory exploration work has been carried out on this occurrence.

GEOLOGY

The Plateau North property consists of 628 mineral claims, (~ 130 square km), located on the north side of the Hess River approximately 131 kilometers east of Mayo Yukon. Access to the property is chiefly by helicopter.
Outcrop is exposed atop northeast trending ridges and on steeper slopes resulting in less than 10% exposed outcrop. The remaining areas are covered in forested colluvium and glacial till.

The property lies within the Selwyn Basin, a region of lower Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks with local accumulations of vesicular metabasalt, intruded by mid-Cretaceous granitic stocks and dikes (Gordey and Anderson, 1993). Regional bedrock mapping indicated that the property area is dominated by siliceous metasediments of the Yusezyu Formation, with infolds of chloritic mud- to sandstone of Gull Lake Formation and limy siltstone of possible Rabbitkettle Formation (Roots, 1998, 2003).

Geological mapping by Goldstrike Resources in 2012 showed that 95% of the Plateau North property consisted of well bedded argillaceous (argillite/shale/slate) metasediments with arenaceous (siltstone/sandstone) and calcareous intercalations. Approximately 10.5 km east of the occurrence is the Golden Arc showing, which is underlain by a strongly silicified and fractured limestone unit lying within clastic metasedimentary strata. The remaining 5 % of the property is underlain by intercalations of siliceous strata with visible quartz. These are interpreted to be felsic metavolcanics and/or re-worked felsic crystal tuffs/tuffs. If so they may be the extrusive equivalent to sub-volcanic felsic quartz-eye porphyry (not mapped on the property).

The interpretation of felsic volcanic rocks in this area is not universally accepted; alternatively the quartz may be detrital grains within a finer grained metasedimentary host. Distinctive morphology of the quartz (i.e., that they are phenocrysts) or a population of zircon winnowed from samples of this unit demonstrating a uniform age could clarify the igneous origin of these intercalations.

The property was staked to follow-up the sources of regional gold-arsenic anomalies highlighted in Geological Survey of Canada Regional Stream Sediment Surveys undertaken in 1990 and 2003. Initial soil sampling outlined a 12 km by 3 km area hosting significant gold values which the company named the Gold Rush trend. The trend follows an east-northeast trending ridge that starts at the Hess River in the west and runs through the Gold Rush zone to the northeast. Gold values from soils returned up to 11.43 g/t gold (at the Gold Rush zone), with

strong correlation between gold and arsenic. A follow-up prospecting program was carried out in mid-September and outlined two separate locations hosting anomalous gold-arsenic mineralization within the newly named Gold Rush zone. Rock sampling undertaken to verify soil sampling results returned up to 123.7 ppb gold and 953 ppm arsenic.

A combination of geological mapping and prospecting carried out in 2012 expanded the size of the Gold Rush zone and located 2 associated mineralized areas within the zone; 1) Irish showing; and 2) Fuchsite showing. The Gold Rush zone occupies a recessive ledge that is intermittently exposed along a north-northwest trend for approximately 350 m and is open to the northwest and south. The zone is coincidental with a strong gold-arsenic-tin soil anomaly. The zone consists of a series of parallel, thin shear zones hosted within argillaceous metasedimentary horizons which have undergone moderate sericitization and weak carbonate-hematitic alteration.

Although the rocks have been extensively sheared and locally brecciated, the bedding has been well preserved. The shear trends 190 degrees to 120 degrees, dipping 15 to 30 degrees to the west. Local parasite folding has been observed in the sheared zone. Quartz stringers and veinlets are not prominent in the Gold Rush zone. Recognizable sulphide content is sparse varying <1% to 2% and occurring as very fine-grained pyrite, arsenopyrite and possibly stibnite disseminations. Gold-bearing mineralization is generally associated with very fine-grained arsenopyrite mineralization hosted within a graphitic matrix. Grab samples collected from trenches dug on the zone returned up to 8.99 g/t gold. Chip sampling generally returned lower values. The highest grades of gold appear to occur where the hinges of major folds intersect the ridge crest. Goldstrike Resources Ltd has suggested a low temperature epithermal source for the gold.

In 2012, three short reconnaissance diamond drill holes were collared on the Gold Rush zone. The holes were drilled prior to the return of results from, prospecting, rock and soil sampling and geological mapping programs. None of the holes intersected significant mineralization. It is likely the holes were drilled in the wrong direction.

The Irish showing is located approximately 250 m southwest of the Gold Rush zone and is hosted by a fault structure that cross cuts the Gold Rush zone. The showing is exposed in four trenches and is interpreted to be a normal fault breccia which extends in a northeast direction for approximately 1 100 m. It is characterized by a complex array of normal fault breccias hosting irregularly orientated quartz veins orientated 240 to 255 degrees and dipping steeply 65 to 85 degrees to the northwest.

The fault structure consists of oxidized brown hematitic milky white and greenish gray altered clastic metasediments that cross-cuts both bedded and sheared siltstone and argillaceous metasediments. The country rocks have undergone moderate to strong sericite and hematite alteration with local intense silicification in the more fractured and brecciated zones. Mineralized portions of the structure consist of fractured and brecciated quartz veining with sericite and chlorite fracture-filling and inclusions (growth crack seals) hosting sparse (<1%) very fine-grained pyrite and arsenopyrite. The best grab sample from the trenched areas returned 510 ppb gold (trench 3). An angular float sample collected from the same area and described as a quartz breccia containing fine flakes of pyrite and arsenopyrite returned 0.94 g/t gold.

The Fuschite (company spelling) showing lies approximately 320 m southwest of the Gold Rush zone. The extent of the showing is unknown due to extensive overburden cover. To date, trenching has exposed a 10 m long structure trending south-southwest, sub-parallel to the Gold Rush zone and dipping 25 degrees to the west. The showing is hosted by a coarse quartz eye rich horizon, interpreted as metavolcanic (?), comprised of 10 to 40 cm wide quartz-fuschite veinlets and flooding in a shear zone. The shear zone consists of quartz-carbonate veining/flooding displaying strong fuschite and sericite with chlorite, epidote and iron-carbonate alteration. The quartz-fuschite veinlets are strongly folded, fractured and brecciated. Mineralization is minimal and consists of trace to occasional specs of very fine-grained pyrite and arsenopyrite. No significant gold assays were returned from grab samples collected from bedrock or float.

Follow-up prospecting carried out in 2012 identified the Golden Arc showing approximately 10.5 km to the east. The showing consists of disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite in a northwest trending silicified, altered limestone unit cut by quartz stringers and veinlets. The showing coincides with a 280 m long east-west trending magnetic low break and a 70 m long gold (up to 524 ppb) and arsenic (1 846 ppm) soil anomaly that remains open in all directions. Sulphides in the form of very-fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite vary from 1% to 5% and occur as disseminations in the wallrock and quartz-carbonate fractures. Pyrrhotite was also observed, but is <1%. No significant gold values were returned from sampling carried out on and around this showing. Goldstrike Resources has suggested a mesothermal gold environment for the showing.

Regional prospecting discovered other areas which returned anomalous gold and local significant sulphide mineralization.

After the 2012 exploration season Goldstrike Resources concentrated their exploration efforts on the Plateau South property located on the south side of the Hess River. Exploration work credited to the Plateau North property was derived from various regional geophysical surveys and satellite imagery studies undertaken to better understand the Plateau South property.

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/13/2012	Trenching	
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	Regional in extent.
12/13/2012	Drilling	Company called them reconnaissance holes. Drilled before all exploration results were obtained.
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	Regional in extent.
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	Regional in extent.
12/13/2012	Airborne Geophysics	Also radiometric survey. Flown as part of larger program flown over Plateau South Project. Company stopped exploring Plateau North property after 2012 exploration season.
12/13/2012	Geology	
12/13/2012	Other	Regional in extent.
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	Regional in extent.
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	Regional in extent.
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	Regional in extent.
12/13/2011	Other	Regional in extent.

Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
007218	2018	2018 Diamond Drilling, Structural & Geological Mapping and Ground	Diamond - Drilling, Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, IP -	26	7753

097218	2018	Geophysics Report	Ground Geophysics	28	7753
097116	2017	2017 Diamond Drilling, Structural and Geological Mapping, Airborne Magnetic & Radiotmetric Survey, Airborne EM Survey, LiDAR Durvey, and Group Geophysics (IP, Gravity, EM) on the Plateau Property	Electromagnetic - Airborne Geophysics, Magnetic - Airborne Geophysics, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, EM - Ground Geophysics, Gravity Survey - Ground Geophysics, IP - Ground Geophysics, LIDAR - Remote Sensing		
096445	2012	Assessment Report 2012 Exploration Program Plateau North Project	Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Regional Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Prospecting - Other, Backhoe - Trenching		
095913	2011	Report of 2011 Surface Exploration Program on the Plateau North Project	Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Prospecting - Other		
019033	1968	Atlas Explorations Limited Project Report 1968 Hess River Area	Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Regional Bedrock Mapping - Geology		
018947	1967	Hess River Project Report	Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology		
019032	1967	Hess River Project Report	Data Compilation - Pre-existing Data		

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
YEG2011_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2011	27, 66.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
GM2003-1	Bedrock geology of Lansing Range map area (NTS 105N), central Yukon		Yukon Geological Survey	Geoscience Map (Geological - Bedrock)
2009-27	Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Data, Lansing Range area, east central Yukon (NTS 105N)		Yukon Geological Survey	Open File (Geochemical)
YEG2012_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2012	39-40, 62.65.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
MR-9	Selwyn basin geophysics for parts of 105I, 105J, 105K, 105N, 105O, and 105P		Yukon Geological Survey	Miscellaneous Report