Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 105N 035
Occurrence Name: Goldbank
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 8/6/2025 2:16:27 AM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: arsenic, gold
Aliases: Goldbank East, Goldbank West, Ron Stack East, Ronstack West, Plateau South
Deposit Type(s): Vein Au-Quartz
Location(s): 63°19'11.28" N - -133°29'51.33" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 105N06
Location Comments: Occurrence location marks 101 g/t gold rock sample west central Goldbank trend. 7022434 N, 576090 W 689 g/t gold at western end of Ron Stack trend.
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

WORK HISTORY

In Feb/2012 Goldstrike Resources Ltd staked PTT cl 186-238 (YE79686) to the south.

Restaked within PB cl 205-218 (YE77305) in Mar/2012 by Goldstrike Resources Ltd. The claims were staked to cover open ground located between this occurrence and the Gold Dome occurrence (Minfile Occurrence # 105N 034) located approximately 7 km to the southeast and the Goldstack occurrence located approximately 9.5 km to the west. In Mar/2012 the company staked PB cl 1-204 (YE77101) to the south and PA cl 1-97 (YE77001) to the south and west.

Goldstrike Resources consolidated all company owned claims located south of the Hess River into the Plateau South project. All of these claims are covered by a prior option agreement with the B2 Syndicate who originally optioned the Plateau North (all claims staked north of the Hess River) to Goldstrike Resources. Within the project, the company has identified 3 main mineralized areas. From east to west they are; 1) Gold Dome (Minfile Occurrence 105N 034), 2) Goldbank (this occurrence) and Goldstack (Minfile Occurrence #105N 036).

During the 2012 field season Goldstrike Resources carried out preliminary prospecting, geological mapping, trenching, rock, soil and silt sampling programs over portions of the Plateau South project area. Two "scout" diamond drill holes (165.2 m) were collared to test mineralization discovered at the Goldstack occurrence. At this occurrence, the company carried out geological mapping, rock sampling and prospecting programs.

In Aug/2012, following receipt of preliminary geochemical results, Goldstrike Resources staked PSB cl 31-56 (YD155741) and PSA cl 1-33 (YD155802) east, north and west of the occurrence. By the end of Aug/2012 the Plateau South project consisted of 970 mining claims, encompassing approximately 195.5 square kilometers.

In Oct/2012 Goldstrike Resources flew a 1 156 line kilometer helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey over the entire Plateau South project. The company also dropped its options on 16 other exploration projects in order to focus of 5 core projects including the Plateau North and South projects.

Goldstrike Resources' 2013 exploration season was geared towards evaluating gold-bearing mineralization discovered in 2012 and discovering additional mineralized areas. The company carried out prospecting, ground magnetic surveys, rock and soil sampling, minor follow-up silt sampling, hand trenching, outcrop washing and channel sampling. The company also completed a shallow diamond drilling program (17 holes, 1 184 m) in conjunction with the field program. Work completed on the Goldbank occurrence area included prospecting, rock sampling, reconnaissance soil sampling, hand trenching and channel sampling, and 5 diamond drill holes (lengths not reported).

In Jul/2014 Goldstrike Resources conducted a high resolution three-dimensional induced polarization (I.P.) survey over the Gold Dome area. The company spent the winter analyzing the results and planning a diamond drill program for 2015. No other exploration work was carried out.

In 2015 Goldstrike Resources carried out a high resolution ground I.P. geophysics program over the Goldbank trend. The company also continued prospecting and rock sampling in the Goldbank occurrence area. Goldstrike Resources also carried out a diamond drill program (11 holes, 924.16 m) on the Plateau South project. None of the holes were collared within the Goldbank occurrence area.

GEOLOGY

The Plateau South property consists of 970 claims (~ 195.5 square kilometers) located on the south side of the Hess River approximately 138 kilometers east of Mayo, Yukon. Access to the property is currently by helicopter however there are 4 neighboring lakes suitable for float planes that could be accessed in the future.

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, felsenmeer 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 2012/13 shows that 60% of the Plateau South property consisted of felsic metavolcanic and sub-volcanic quartz porphyry intrusive stratigraphy. Clastic metasediments account for 30% of the rocks underlying the property and reflect a turbidite sequence. The metasediments occur as inter-formational units with the felsic metavolcanics and are cut off to the southeast and northwest by mid-Cretaceous intrusions assigned to the mid-Cretaceous Mount Armstrong Intrusion complex. The intrusives account for 9 % of the rocks underlying the property. The remaining 1% of rocks consists of a northwest trending limestone unit that occurs in the northwest portion of the property. Other thin limestone and skarn units have been observed near the intrusives as inter-formational units within the clastic metasediments.

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 PB, PTT, PSA and PSB claims were staked to cover open ground located between the Gold Dome and Goldstack occurrences, areas in which Goldstrike Resources discovered high grade gold mineralization during preliminary prospecting program carried out in the fall of 2011. Reconnaissance scale prospecting, rock sampling and soil sampling carried out in 2012, 13 and 15 outlined an eleven km long by 500 m wide area hosting numerous outcrops containing high grade gold mineralization. The company called this area the Goldbank trend. The Goldbank trend lies with a larger 25 km long by 1 km property wide northwest – southeast trending area of gold mineralization which the company labeled the Yellow Giant Gold trend.

The Goldbank trend is underlain entirely within felsic metavolcanics stratigraphy, locally cross-cutting some inter-formational clastic metasediments to the east. It is characterized by strongly silicified and sericitic with albite alteration of the felsic metavolcanics, with sulphide mineralization forming conjugate quartz-sulphide and semi-massive arsenopyrite fractures. A quartz breccia has been noted on the Ron Stack showing. In 2012 Goldstrike Resources identified three main stacked zones/ showings within the trend 1) Goldbank East zone, 2) Goldbank West zone, and 3) Ron Stack showing. Grab rock samples collected in 2012 returned values from detection limit up to 34.25 g/t gold, including 15 samples over 3 g/t gold, 6 samples over 6 g/t gold and 3 samples over 11 g/t. Reconnaissance soil sampling undertaken along the trend returned up to 316.2 ppb gold and 3 446.5 ppm arsenic. The highest grading samples was returned from an area underlain by quartz-arsenopyrite mineralization in silicified metavolcanics which returned 24.7 g/t gold from a rock grab sample.

The 2012 airborne magnetic survey highlighted the extent of quartz-albite alteration and coincidental high grade gold mineralization found within the Goldbank trend. The survey also found that the alteration and highest gold grades are concentrated in areas where broad magnetic northeast trending lows up to 1 km wide cut across regionally deformed northwest-trending stratigraphy. Several drill target areas were defined where high grade gold mineralization has been found in outcrop located at the intersection of northeast structures with felsic volcanics.

In 2013 Goldstrike Resources carried out further reconnaissance scale prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling programs within the Goldbank trend. Prospecting and rock sampling identified numerous new outcrops containing high grade gold mineralization along the central part of the trend. Grab rock samples returned values up to 24.70 g/t gold from the central-west portion of the trend.

Geological mapping and rock sampling determined that the Ron Stack showing was actually a separate mineralized trend located north and parallel to the Goldbank trend. The Ron Stack trend is defined by a strongly silicified alteration zone running parallel to the Goldbank trend. The trend measures approximately 1.2 km long by 500 m wide and is located within the thickest part of the felsic metavolcanic sequence. The original Ron Stack showing is located near the northern margin of the trend towards the southeast end of the trend. Numerous other showings hosting high grade mineralization were discovered along the length of the trend. An area labelled the "Bluff area" located at the western end of the trend and described as hosting 11 quartz vein structures returned the highest assays within the trend, with rock grab samples returning values ranging from 0.04 g/t gold to 308.49 g/t gold.

In 2013 Goldstrike Resources collared 5 diamond drill holes in the Goldbank area. The company referred to them as orientation holes as much of the data collected during the 2013 exploration had not yet been received before the holes were drilled. One hole, PSGB13-01 tested the Goldbank West zone. The hole was abandoned at 27.7 m due to hard silicified rock. Quartz stockwork from 6.75 to 7.7 m returned 0.495 g/t gold over 0.6 m. Two drill holes PSSW13-01 & 02 tested a swarm of parallel quartz and quartz-sulphide vein 650 m northwest of the original Ron Stack showing, near the Bluff showing, where the company collected the 308 g/t gold grab sample. Both holes intersected thin stockwork zones with anomalous arsenic and gold values (0.36 g/t gold over 0.5 m and 0.45 g/t gold over 0.95 m) but did not intersect the high gold values seen in surrounding outcrops.

The remaining two drillholes were collared at the Ron Stack showing and were drilled from the north into the main showing. It intersected strongly silicified volcanic breccia, some quartz stockwork a couple of sulphide zones and numerous faults, both vertical and shallow-dipping. The main northwest – southeast trend down-plunge from surface outcrops remains untested. Geochemical testing of core from all five drillholes shows that gold has a high overall correlation with arsenic and a moderate correlation with tellurian.

The results of the 2013 ground magnetic survey carried out over the Ron Stack trend were not received until after the conclusion of the 2013 diamond drilling program and field exploration season. The survey outlined at least two large northwest-southeast trending folds measuring about 300 m long by 150 m wide. The apex of one of these folds coincides with a cluster of high grade grab samples including the 308.49 g/t gold sample. Diamond drillholes PSSW13-01 & 02 which tested this area were drilled to the northwest (314 degrees) at a dip of 45 degrees. If the plunge of the mineralized structure is southeast then these holes would have missed the structure and explain why the drilling results did not match high gold values sampled at surface.

In 2015 Goldstrike Resources concentrated their exploration efforts on the Gold Dome occurrence located to the southeast and Goldstack occurrence located to the northwest. At the Goldbank occurrence (this occurrence) the company continued mapping and sampling the various mineralized outcrops located along the occurrence's 11 km trend. Rock sampling returned numerous high grade gold samples including 8 select grab samples containing coarse native gold that returned assay values up to 639.75 g/t gold. These samples marked the first time free native gold has been discovered within the Goldbank trend and suggests the mineralogy of the three main mineralized areas located within the property is similar and part of one district-scale gold system.

In general gold found along the Goldbank trend is crystalline and occurs in a wide variety of lithologies, including hydrothermal breccia, quartz-albite stockworks, bull quartz veins, fine surgary-textured quartz-arsenopyrite veins and disseminated in silicified rocks. The distribution of gold shows strong structural and stratigraphic controls. Mineralization is trapped in brittle, highly deformed and silicified felsic host rocks that are capped by impermeable shale layers. To date, Goldstrike Resources has broken the trend into Goldbank East and West zones and although a separate structural area, the company also includes the Ron Stack and Stack West zones in the larger Goldbank area.

The Goldbank East zone has been outlined for approximately 2.8 km in a northwest-southeast direction. Mineralization consists mainly of arsenopyrite and pyrite +/- galena and sphalerite and occurs as fracture-filling and disseminations in quartz veins in felsic tuffs and volcaniclastics. The highest grade sample collected to date from this zone came from a grab sample collected at the southeast end of the zone which assayed 34.25 g/t gold. The Goldbank West zone has been outlined for approximately 2.3 km in a northwest-southeast direction and is hosted within silicified felsic metavolcanics. Mineralization consists of fine to coarse-grained disseminated to massive arsenopyrite with pyrite and galena occurring in open space disseminations and fracture-filling in quartz veining. The highest sample to data was a rock grab sample collected in the eastern sector of the zone which returned an assay of 101.11 g/t gold. The gold mineralization is hosted in a 15 cm wide quartz veinlet cross-cutting silicified felsic metavolcanic that contains occasional to scattered arsenopyrite and pyrite. The location of this sample was used as the location of the Goldbank occurrence.

Originally the Ron Stack trend was thought to be part of the Goldbank trend however geophysics and later exploration determined it was a separate trend running parallel to the Goldbank trend. The Ron Stack trend is located within the thickest part of the felsic metavolcanic stratigraphy but contains inter-formational clastic metasediments. It is characterized by strongly silicified and sericitic with albite altered felsic volcanics containing conjugate quart-arsenopyrite veinlets and semi-massive arsenopyrite fractures. Silicification appears to occur up 200 m in thickness.

The Ron Stack showing is located towards the southeast end of the Ron Stack trend and is underlain by strongly silicified felsic crystal tuffs and quartz breccia. Work to date has outlined an arcuate shaped structure approximately 240 m long. Grab rock samples have returned assays up to 26.99 g/t gold (2012). No visible gold has been identified in any samples collected to date. The Danman showing was discovered near the southeast end of the trend. It occurs in an area of sparse outcrop and consists of multiple, thin massive arsenopyrite fractures measuring up to 1 cm wide, cross-cutting strongly silicified felsic crystal tuffs. Grab samples have returned assays up to 9.83 g/t gold.

The Stack West area is located at the northwest end of the Ron Stack Trend and consists of multiple and stacked quartz-arsenopyrite and arsenopyrite-(galena) veins and veinlets covering a strike length of approximately 500 m. There are at least 25 sets of gold-bearing mineralized structures. The sub-vertically dipping, mineralized structures vary in thickness from a couple of cm wide (2 to 10 cm) to 1.0 m wide, although they typically range from 0.1 to 0.3 m in width. To date the company has identified 4 principal showings; Bluff, Lewis, Ferrari and Astro and numerous individual mineralized outcrops. Grab samples collected at the Bluff showing returned assays up to 639.75 g/t gold (18.66 ounces per ton), the highest assay recorded to date. The location of this sample was used as a location point for the Ron Stack trend.

Goldstrike Resources notes that results reported to date were obtained in only 15 weeks of cumulative ground exploration. The company expects further exploration success in the coming years.

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/13/2015	Geochemistry	In conjunction with prospecting.
12/13/2015	Ground Geophysics	Conducted over parts of Goldbank trend.
12/13/2015	Other	Continued exploring for new mineralization along GoldBank trend.
12/13/2013	Trenching	Conducted on Goldbank and Ron Stack zones. Cleaned areas were channel sampled.
12/13/2013	Geochemistry	Conducted along Goldbank trend.
12/13/2013	Drilling	5 drillholes (footage not reported), tested Ron Stack and Goldbank showings.
12/13/2013	Geochemistry	Regional in scale, conducted along Goldbank trend.
12/13/2013	Other	Conducted along Goldbank trend.
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	Regional scale.
12/13/2012	Airborne Geophysics	Also radiometric survey, property wide.
12/13/2012	Geology	
12/13/2012	Other	

Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
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		
096612	2013	Report of 2013 Surface Exploration Program on the Plateau South Project	Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Prospecting - Other, Hand - Trenching, Hydraulic - Trenching		
096441	2012	Report of 2012 Surface Exploration and Diamond Drill Program on the Plateau South Project	Diamond - Drilling, Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Regional Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Prospecting - Other, Hand - Trenching	2	165.20
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
YEG2012_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2012	39-40, 62.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
YEG2013_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2013	39, 43, 47.	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)
YEG2014_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2014	31, 40.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report