Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 106C 104
Occurrence Name: Trent
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 8/5/2025 10:54:03 AM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: antimony, arsenic, gold, lead, mercury, silver, thallium, zinc
Aliases: South Crag Zone, Crag Property
Deposit Type(s): Carbonate-Hosted Disseminated Au-Ag (Carlin-type)
Location(s): 64°8'2.8" N - -133°14'4.71" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 106C03
Location Comments: Location marks approximate center of surface showing.
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

WORK HISTORY

*This occurrence covers the Trent zone (occurrence location) which was formerly captured within the Craig occurrence (Minfile Occurrence #106C 073) located approximately 8 km to the northwest. The occurrence was originally explored for carbonate hosted Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) lead, zinc and silver mineralization. It is currently being explored for Carlin-Type gold mineralization.

Staked within Craig cl 1-624 (YA6224) from August to Nov/76 by McIntyre Mines Ltd, following an aerial reconnaissance program. In 1976 the company carried out a property wide exploration program consisting of prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping and rock sampling. In 1977 the company carried out further prospecting, geological mapping, grid, ridge and spur soil sampling and reconnaissance and grid based ground magnetic, electromagnetic and self-potential geophysical surveys. McIntyre Mines also collared 29 diamond drill holes (4 802 m) on the property, of which 4 diamond drill holes (573.6 m) were collared on the Trent zone.
In Jul/79 McIntyre entered a joint venture with Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd, which carried out further detailed mapping and hand trenching. In 1980 Canadian Superior drilled 9 diamond drill holes (1 635 m) on the property. Two holes (370.6 m) were collared on the Trent zone after which no further assessment work was carried out. By Jan/89 all of the Craig mineral claims except for five claims covering the Craig deposit located to the northwest had lapsed.

In Oct/97 Manson Creek Resources Ltd restaked the Trent zone within Nad cl 1-119 (YB98288). In 1998, the company acquired an option to earn up to a 100% interest in the West zone/Craig deposit from Falconbridge. During the field season Manson Creek carried out a property wide stream sediment sampling program on the Nad claims which included the area covered by the Trent zone. After 1998 no further exploration appears to have been carried out on or near the zone. The last of the Nad claims expired in Oct/2008.

Restaked within Crag cl 1-32 (YC70637) in Jan/2009 by Strategic Metals Ltd which prospected and sampled the Azure, Discovery and Nadaleen zones (Minfile Occurrence #106C 103) located to the northwest. The company also re-located historic drill hole collars and digitized and mapped the locations and results of a property wide soil sampling program conducted in 1977 by McIntyre Mines. In July/2009 the company added Crag cl 33-34 (YC99521).

In 2010 Strategic Metals prospected, rock sampled and grid soil sampled the area surrounding the Trent zone. Between Sept/2010 and the end of 2011 Strategic Metals staked further Crag, Hag, Rod, Smac, Stag and Wand claims. At the end of the staking spree the Crag property totaled approximately 401 mineral claims and the entire claim package totaled approximately 2 578 mineral claims. Strategic Metals combined all their claims located within the region into the Midas Touch Project. The Trent zone and neighboring Craig and Discovery occurrences located to the northwest are located within Crag claims 1-84.

In 2011 Strategic Metals carried out a property wide silt and soil sampling program. The company collected 90 soil samples in the vicinity of the Trent zone to verify previous results and grid sampled areas located to the east and south which had never been sampled before. The company also prospected, rock sampled and collared 12 diamond drill holes (3 168.33 m) on the Trent zone.

In 2012 Strategic Metals geologically mapped around the Trent zone and a soil anomaly (Anomaly #1) located 1 500 m south of the zone/occurrence. Later in the season the company collared 9 diamond drill holes (2 824.27 m) of which 7 holes (2 343.6 m) tested the Trent zone and 2 holes (480.67 m) tested soil Anomaly # 1. In Sep/2012 Strategic Metals renamed Anomaly # 1, the South Crag zone. To date no further work has been carried out on the Crag property.

GEOLOGY

The occurrence is located approximately 140 km northeast of the town of Mayo, in east-central Yukon. Access is normally by helicopter although recently exploration companies have employed aircraft to ATAC Resources' Rackla airstrip located 10 km to the north-northeast and then helicoptered to the occurrence area.

The area was geologically mapped in the early 1970's by S Blusson of the Geological Survey of Canada (1974 – 1:250 000 scale) as part of Operation Stewart. Blusson's maps were used by most geologists and exploration companies until 2010 when the Yukon Geological Survey initiated a project to better understand the geology of the area following the discovery of Carlin-type gold mineralization on ATAC Resources' Rackla Gold Project located to the north. M. Colpron of the Yukon Geological Survey geologically mapped topographic map sheet 106C 03 (Mount Ferrell – 1:50 000 scale) in the summer of 2011 and a preliminary geological map was released in 2012.

In 1976 McIntyre Mines discovered significant silicic alteration within a carbonate unit. Further investigation led to the discovery of 5 zones hosting silver-lead-zinc mineralization; 1) Craig deposit (Minfile Occurrence #106C 073) located approximately 8 km to the northwest, 2) Discovery, Azure and Nadaleen zones (Minfile Occurrence #106C 103) located approximately 5 km to the northwest and the Trent zone (this occurrence). Until Colpron completed his geological mapping all 5 zones appeared to be hosted by the same geological unit. The release of Colpron's map in 2012 revealed that the 3 principal areas were hosted by different geological environments and units.

The Trent zone is located on the northern margin of the Selwyn basin and on the hanging wall side of the Dawson thrust, a crustal break which thrusts regionally metamorphosed basinal sediments north onto carbonate platform rocks assigned to the Mackenzie platform. Outcrop exposure at the Trent zone is very limited (estimated at > 1 %). The zone is located within an east-southeast trending horizon of dolostone and lesser limestone informally referred to as the Crag Carbonate Horizon. The carbonate horizon measures approximately 300 m wide at the Trent zone and strikes east-southeasterly and dip steeply northward. The horizon is sandwiched between fine to medium-grained siliciclastic horizons and has a narrow, calcareous siltstone horizon at its center. Colpron places the Crag Carbonate horizon within Neoproterozoic (Ediacaran) Hyland Group, Algae Formation (unit PHa) while Strategic Metals believe the unit is located within older Hyland Group, Yusezyu Formation (unit PHy) rocks. A thrust fault separates the carbonate horizon and surrounding metasediments from a thick body of

listwaenitized and locally serpentinized ultramafic rocks (unit Pum) to the south.

Follow-up prospecting and rock sampling carried out by McIntyre Mines in 1976 identified lead, zinc and silver mineralization at the Trent zone. In general dolomite forms the principal host to sulphide mineralization with breccia zones located within the dolomite forming the principal sites of sulphide accumulation. Sphalerite and subordinate galena are the major sulphide minerals while pyrite and tetrahedrite occurs in minor amounts. Chalcopyrite is seen occasionally and silver forms an important but minor constituent. Smithsonite and hydrozincite are common in the zone of oxidation and sparry dolomite and quartz are the chief gangue minerals. The mineralization observed at the zone has been classified as carbonate-hosted Mississippi Valley type (MVT).

It appears that McIntyre Mines did not file an assessment report for its 1976 field program, thus specific details of their prospecting and rock sampling results are not known. In 2010 Strategic Metals collected 6 rock samples from the Trent zone to confirm earlier results. The samples returned between 41.4 g/t and 163 g/t silver, 2.94 % to 16.65 % lead and 0.22 % to 4.35 % zinc. The samples also returned between < 0.01 to 0.10 g/t gold and 21 to 611 ppm arsenic. The samples were collected from either boxwork limonite (1 sample) or weakly to moderately silicified porous grey limestone with rare blebby sphalerite, galena, and limonite and abundant local yellow, greenish-yellow and/or red staining on weathered surfaces (5 samples).

Soil sampling in 1977 produced strongly anomalous lead and zinc values over the Trent zone. Soil sampling carried out in 2011 and 2012 by Strategic Metals over the Trent zone outlined a 1 000 m long by 690 m wide anomaly which returned strong anomalous values for gold, arsenic, mercury, thallium and silver and very strongly anomalous values for antimony, zinc and lead.

Soil sampling by Strategic Metals also outlined a soil anomaly approximately 1.5 km to the south. Anomaly #1 (UTM 586000 E, 7111395 N) measures 700 m long by 250 wide and returned weakly anomalous values for mercury, moderate values for zinc, strong values for silver and copper and very strongly anomalous values for gold, arsenic, antimony and lead. The anomaly lies along an easterly trending thrust fault which juxtaposes Hyland Group Yusezyu Formation siliciclastics against underlying Algae Lake Formation carbonate and Narchilla Formation shale. Prospecting by Strategic Metals found only grey-green shale/siltstone and strongly listwaenitized ultramafic rocks in the area.

In 1977 McIntyre Mines collared 4 diamond drill holes (573.6 m) on the Trent zone. The company remarked that the results were locally attractive but continuity was not established. The best results were returned from drill hole C77-15 which returned a 2.7 m intersection (from 4.6 m to 7.3 m depth) that assayed 6.6 % lead, 34.8 % zinc and 70.3 g/t silver and a 6.7 m intersection (46.3 m to 53.0 m depth) that assayed 1.6 % lead, 20.3 % zinc and 12 g/t silver. The company also reported scattered intersections of arsenic and realgar.

The two diamond drill holes collared in 1980 were designed to verify the 1977 drilling and test for the mineralized horizon approximately 500 m to the west. Both holes returned widespread low grade lead, zinc and silver mineralization. The best result was obtained from drill hole CST-2 which returned a 1.6 m intersection (152 to 153.6 m depth) that assayed 0.70 % lead, 17.4 % zinc and 20.6 g/t silver. The company also noted the both holes returned scattered intersection of arsenic, realgar and orpiment mineralization.

Strategic Metals interest in the Trent zone was based on the presence of realgar, orpiment and arsenic sulphide minerals detected in the historic 1997 and 1980 diamond drill holes. The presence of these minerals are often associated with Carlin-style gold deposits found at ATAC Resources Rackla Gold project located to the north.

The 2011 drill program conducted by Strategic Metals on the Trent zone confirmed the presence of realgar and orpiment on fractures throughout a 200 m thick section of brecciated dolomite, with increasing abundance immediately below an argillite interbed. Analyses of drill core returned many elevated to very high values for pathfinder elements such as mercury (2 to > 100 ppm), thallium (2 to 60.9 ppm), arsenic (1 000 to 15 300 ppm) and antimony (50 to 3 010 ppm). The drilling also returned occasional overlapping silica-zinc (1 to 33 %), lead (1 to 5.8 %) and silver (20 to 153 g/t) mineralization. The highest gold value, 1.33 g/t gold across 3.19 m, came from drill hole C11-05, the deepest hole to date into the prospective stratigraphy.

In 2012 Strategic Metals tested the Trent zone with 9 addition drill holes. The holes encountered results similar to the 2011 program. The best result was 0.4 g/t gold over 7.04 m. The company stated that many Carlin-style deposits characteristically feature broad pathfinder halos above and around high grade gold zones. Results at the Trent zone show that gold values are increasing in abundance and intensity with depth in each hole.

The two holes collared on the newly named South Crag zone (soil Anomaly #1) cut locally sheared, strongly listwaenitized ultramafic rocks with weak gold values, including 0.25 g/t gold over 6.09 m.

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/13/2012	Drilling	Nine holes (2,824.27 m) total. Seven holes (2,343.6 m) on Trent zone. Two holes (480.67 m) on soil anomaly # 1.
12/13/2012	Geology	Further mapping around Trent zone and soil anomaly #1 located to the soil.
12/13/2011	Drilling	Collared 12 holes (3,168.33 m).
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	Property wide soil and silt sampling survey.
12/13/2010	Geochemistry	Soil sampled Trent zone and surrounding areas. Also rock sampled.
12/13/2010	Geology	Carried out over Trent zone.
12/13/2010	Other	Prospected area in and around Trent zone.
12/13/2009	Pre-existing Data	Compiled all previous data including drill hole locations and digitized previous geochemical results.
12/13/1980	Drilling	Nine holes total (1 635 m). Two holes (370.6 m) collared on Trent zone.
12/13/1979	Trenching	Trenched various showings located within Trent zone.
12/13/1979	Geology	Carried out further mapping over zone.
12/13/1977	Drilling	Twenty-nine holes (4,802 m). Four holes (573.6 m) collared on Trent zone
12/13/1977	Geochemistry	Grid, ridge and spur and reconnaissance scale.
12/13/1977	Ground Geophysics	Also EM and self-potential.
12/13/1977	Geology	Over showings.
12/13/1977	Other	
12/13/1976	Geochemistry	Sampled showings.

12/13/1976	Geology	Property wide.
12/13/1976	Other	Property wide.

Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
096595	2012	Assessment Report Describing Geochemical Sampling, Geological Mapping and Diamond Drilling at the Crag Property	Diamond - Drilling, Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry	9	2824.27
095906	2011	Assessment Report Describing Geochemical Sampling, Geological Mapping and Diamond Drilling	Diamond - Drilling, Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Prospecting - Other	12	3168.33
095718	2010	Assessment Report Describing Rock and Soil Geochemical Sampling	Rock - Geochemistry, Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry		
093968	1999	Geochemical, Geological and Geophysical Assessment, Report for the Val,Vera,Rusty,KLA,Nad and Craig Claims	Orthophoto - Airphotography, Silt - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Prospecting - Other, Research/Summarize - Pre-existing Data		
090307	1977	Geological Report on the Craig Property	Diamond - Drilling, Drill Core - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Gravity Survey - Ground Geophysics, Prospecting - Other	29	4802.43

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
MIR1977	Mineral Industry Report 1977	p. 37.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Geology	Annual Report
YEG2010_OV	Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2010	p. 24.	Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report
YEG1979_80	Yukon Geology and Exploration 1979-80	p. 225-230.	Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Annual Report
YEG2011_03	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
2013-13	Geological map of the Rackla belt, east-central Yukon (NTS 106C/1-4, 106D/1)		Yukon Geological Survey	Open File (Geological - Bedrock)