Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 106C 139
Occurrence Name: Scarp
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 12/16/2025 8:03:26 PM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: lead, silver, zinc
Aliases: Vera
Deposit Type(s): Manto Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn, Sediment hosted Mississippi Valley-Type Pb-Zn (MVT)
Location(s): 64°18'55.6" N - -133°45'13.02" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 106C05
Location Comments: Location based on showing map (AR 093968).
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

Work History

Staked as Vera cl 1-164 (YA37382) in July, 1978 by Prism Joint Venture (Asamera Oil Corporation, Chieftain Development Company Ltd., Prism Resources Ltd., Siebens Oil & Gas Ltd. and E & B Exploration Ltd.). In 1979, Dome Petroleum Ltd. replaced Siebens in the joint venture and drilled 27 diamond drill holes (1682 m) along the bulldozed Gunsight (MINFILE 106C 114) and Scarp occurrences. Dome dropped its interest and E & B Exploration's interest was transferred to Imperial Metals Ltd. in 1983 and acquired in 1984 by Prism, at which time Prism became project operator. Prism re-trenched and sampled the Scarp occurrence at this time. In 1985, Prism changed its name to International Prism Exploration Ltd. In October 1997, 15966 Yukon Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Manson Creek Resources Ltd., staked Rusty cl 1-131 (YB99989) surrounding the occurrence. Manson Creek performed a ground IP survey over the claims and took grab samples at the Scarp occurrence.

A regional airborne geophysical survey was conducted over the claim block in 2001 (no report available). In 2009, Shawn Ryan re-staked the area covering the occurrence and surrounding showings as Vera 1-12 (YC70677-YC70688) and performed a soil survey.

Regional & Property Geology

The occurrence is located at the southern edge of the Mackenzie Platform, a predominantly shallow water carbonate and clastic sequence that formed on the western margin of the North American craton during Lower Proterozoic through Paleozoic times. The regional geology consists of Upper Proterozoic Rapitan(?) Group mudstones overlain by Upper Proterozoic Profeit Formation dolostones and Upper Proterozoic Nadaleen Formation silty limestone. Over these units are minor clastic and carbonate rocks of the Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group. Lower Paleozoic platform carbonates unconformably overlie these units. An arcuate east-west trending, south-dipping normal fault lies north of the occurrence, separating it from Paleoproterozoic Wernecke Supergroup clastic rocks and Upper Proterozoic Pinguicula Formation clastics and carbonates to the north.

The Scarp occurrence is a dolomite hosted quartz-siderite vein that has a strongly defined surface expression with an apparent strike length of 10 to 110 m. Trenching in 1979 and 1984 revealed approximately 70 m of the vein, with the other 30 to 40 of vein expression indicated by float or subcrop. The Scarp vein strikes 018 to 020 near its south end, gradually curving north to 005 to 010, and terminates abruptly at its south end. This termination this may be due to a fault noted by Prism striking 125° with a steep northeasterly dip that crosscuts the vein's east wall.

Mineralization & Results

Mineralization in the Scarp vein consists of a "narrow (10-30 cm) core of massive foliated galena within a quartz-siderite zone containing disseminated crystals and aggregates, veinlets, and fracture coatings of galena and zinc carbonate. Tetrahedrite occurs with galena in the massive core zone and in trace to minor amounts in the quartz-siderite zone." (AR 093968). The talus slope below the vein outcrop has a significant amount of mineralized float including manganese oxide coated siderite-quartz boulders and large galena-tetrahedrite bearing cobbles, indicating long term erosion.

Sampling of the vein by Prism in 1979 returned elevated silver and lead values with 9.58 oz/t to 34.8 oz/t (328 g/t to 1193 g/t) Ag and 0.98% to 34.8% lead across 4.0 m widths. Five holes were also drilled at the Scarp occurrence in 1979. None of the holes intersected the galena-tetrahedrite "core" of the vein exposed on surface during trenching, however, DDH VE-79-1 intersected "2.75 m of heavily oxidized, manganese oxide stained siderite-quartz-dolomite breccia and vein stockwork with minor galena and locally abundant smithsonite" (AR 093968). Assays through this zone averaged 0.19% Pb, 3.86% Zn, and 0.33 oz/t (11.5 g/t) Ag.

A high grade grab sample representing the galena-tetrahedrite core of the vein taken in 1998 by Manson Creek assayed 127.46 oz/t (4370 g/t) Ag with 85.94% Pb. Additional chip samples were taken in August 1998 that assayed between 7.18 oz/t and 110.98 oz/t (246 g/t to 3805 g/t) Ag over widths of 0.3 to 2.5 m.

Soil sampling in 2009 by S. Ryan returned anomalous lead and antimony values in the Scarp occurrence area.

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/13/2009	Geochemistry	
12/13/2001	Airborne Geophysics	Also magnetics in a regional survey.
12/13/1998	Geochemistry	Grab sampling.
12/13/1998	Ground Geophysics	

12/13/1984	Geochemistry	Grab sampling.
12/13/1984	Trenching	
12/13/1979	Drilling	27 diamond drill holes totaling 1682 m.
12/13/1979	Trenching	

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
09-148	Geochemical Report on Lead Regional Areas - PBR and Vera		Yukon Government: Energy, Mines and Resources	YMEP Report