



Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 115I 151
Occurrence Name: Western BYG
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 12/16/2025 9:01:33 AM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: gold, lead, silver, zinc
Aliases: Klaza
Deposit Type(s): Epithermal Au-Ag: Low Sulphidation
Location(s): 62°7'46.2" N - -137°15'27.61" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 115I03
Location Comments: Coordinates provided by Rockhaven Resources in 2019.
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

Work History

The earliest staking records show that G.F. Dickson staked Klaza cl 1-21 (56012) in October 1947. Dickson optioned the claims to Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. Dickson re-staked the target as West cl 1-32 (74789) in April 1960.

Re-staked as May cl 1-10 (Y21016), in September 1967 by J. Wheeler, who carried out preliminary soil sampling. In February 1968 Esansee Explorations Ltd. optioned the May claims and in March 1968 staked May cl 11-22 (Y23901). Esansee Exploration also staked fractional Galena cl 1-3 (Y24985) between the May claims and Sue cl #3 and Safety Factor cl 1-13 (Y24988) to the northwest.

In March 1969, Esansee Exploration dug 4 additional bulldozer trenches. The company optioned the remaining Sue claims in May 1969 and likely carried out further trenching and surface exploration later in the year. In 1970, the option on the Sue claims was dropped. In March 1972, following a long legal dispute, the May and the fractional Galena claims were transferred to W. Hyde.

Re-staked as Tawa cl 1-24 (YA48051) in August 1979 by BRX Mining & Petroleum Ltd. The company added Tawa cl 33-48 (Y50952) in July 1980 and Tawa cl 25-32 (YA51370) and cl 49-72 (YA51378) in September 1980. The claim block stretched northwest and also encompassed the Rico occurrence (MINFILE occurrence 115 080). Re-staked as Tawa cl 1-24 (YA75263) in October 1982 by T. Hanlon, who transferred the claims back to BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd. In 1985, the company re-organized and changed its name to Consolidation BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd.

Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. optioned the property in March 1986 on behalf of Freegold Venture and carried out prospecting, geological mapping, grid soil sampling and an EM-16 geophysical survey in June 1986. Based on results from this program the company staked fractional Tawa cl 25-26 (YA95051) at the end of June 1986 and Tawa cl 27-63 (YA95151) and cl 64-71 (YA95301) in July 1986.

In June 1988, Chevron Canada sub-optioned the Tawa claims to BYG Natural Resources Inc., which carried out excavator trenching discovering the BYG zone. In 1998, BYG drilled one hole at the BYG occurrence.

In March 1999, BYG Natural Resources and all their claims were placed into receivership. On January 3, 2005, Tawa cl 1-24 (YA75263) lapsed. The remaining claims lapsed over time with the final claims lapsing on January 3, 2010.

On January 11, 2005, ATAC Resources Ltd. re-staked Tawa cl 1-24 as Klaza cl 1-24 (YC37984). The Klaza claims covered the majority of mineralization discovered to date. In October 2005, ATAC Resources optioned a 75% interest in the claims to Bannockburn Resources Ltd.

In July and August 2006, Bannockburn Resources cut a grid over most of the Klaza claims and carried out an induced polarization ground survey. In July 2007, the company consolidated its shares on the basis of one new share for five old shares. On August 14, 2007 Bannockburn Resources changed its name to Lucara Diamond Corporation. In December 2007, Lucara Diamond sold its interest in the claims to Ishan Resources Ltd. for \$25,000.00. In November 2008, Ishan Resources terminated its interest in the claims without performing any work and returned the claims to ATAC Resources who regained 100% interest in the claims.

On November 4, 2009, ATAC Resources optioned 100% interest in the Klaza claims to Rockhaven Resources Ltd. in return for a cash payment and shares in Rockhaven. Rockhaven immediately staked Klaza cl 25-64 (YD9205) to the north, west and south.

Beginning in early June 2010, Rockhaven Resources dug 3 excavator trenches at the BYG zone and extensively chip sampled the west rib of each trench. Based on early assay results the company staked Klaza cl 65-66 (YC99541) and Klaza cl 68-129 (YD07149).

Beginning in late July 2010, the Rockhaven drilled 2 diamond drill holes (309.8 m) at BYG. Rockhaven also flew a helicopter-borne magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical program over Klaza claims 1-129 and carried out infill soil sampling over various areas. In September 2010, Rockhaven Resources staked Klaza cl 133-166 (YD072214) and in December 2010 staked Klaza cl 167-308 (YD119737) and cl 309 (YD110502).

During the 2011 field season, Rockhaven Resources drilled 10 diamond drill holes at the BYG occurrence. The company also carried out trenching, additional soil sampling and geological mapping. In July 2011, contractors flew a high sensitivity helicopter-borne magnetic and gamma ray spectrometric survey as well as orthophoto airphotography.

In 2012, Rockhaven Resources drilled 2 diamond drill holes and dug backhoe trenches. The west rib of the trenches was extensively chip sampled. In December 2012, Rockhaven formalized the purchase of Etzel cl 1-50 from Ansell Capital Corp. The claims are located immediate east of the property and include the Cyprus occurrence (MINFILE occurrence 115I 066).

In 2014, Rockhaven Resources drilled 6 diamond drill holes and carried out bedrock mapping at the BYG occurrence. A ground magnetic and EM geophysical survey was also performed. Follow-up drilling of 7 diamond drill holes was completed at BYG in 2015.

Work in 2016 at BYG by Rockhaven consisted of diamond drilling of 2 holes, rock and soil geochemistry, and IP ground geophysics. Further drilling of 3 diamond drill holes was conducted in 2017.

Regional & Property Geology

The occurrence is located in the Dawson Range within Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The rocks of the YTT in this region consist of Early Mississippian metamorphic rocks separated into meta-sedimentary and meta-igneous suites (Stroschein, 1998). The meta-sedimentary suite consists of micaceous quartz-feldspar gneiss, schist and quartzite of the Nasina Assemblage. The meta-igneous package is comprised of biotite-hornblende feldspar gneiss and coarse-grained granodiorite orthogneiss with lesser amphibolite. These basement rocks are cut by numerous plutonic and volcanic events from the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

The oldest exposed unit within the boundaries of the Klaza property is a pluton of the Early Jurassic Long Lake Suite (EJL), which outcrops in the northeast corner. The majority of the property is underlain by coarse-grained, non-foliated Mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse Suite granodiorite (mKW) comprised of 30% hornblende and biotite. A moderate size, quartz-rich granite to quartz monzonite Casino Suite stock (LKq) intrudes the granodiorite in the southeast corner of the property and is thought to be the main heat source for hydrothermal cells responsible for mineralization on the property. A series of northwesterly trending feldspar porphyry dykes (LKfp) emanating from the stock in the southeastern part of the property cut the Whitehorse suite granodiorite in the Klaza occurrence area. These dykes are up to 30 m wide and consist of buff aphanitic groundmass containing up to 15% orthoclase phenocrysts (1 to 2 mm) with minor biotite and rare quartz phenocrysts. The dykes commonly occupy the same structural zones as the mineralized veins and are often strongly fractured. Some veins cross-cut dykes (Turner & Dumala, 2017).

Sub-aerial volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks belonging to the Mount Nansen (mKN) and Carmacks (uKC) volcanics are found on the periphery of the property. These rocks are believed to be extrusive equivalents of the mid and Late Cretaceous intrusions, respectively (Turner & Dumala, 2017).

There are two main fault trends present on the property. The first set strikes northwesterly and dips 60 to 80° to the southwest and although they lack strong topographic expression, these faults are important because they host veins and breccia zones and appear to control distribution of the porphyry dykes. The second set of faults strike northeasterly, almost perpendicular to the primary set and dip sub-vertically. They form prominent topographic linears and offset the mineralized zones in a number of places, creating apparent left lateral displacements of up to 80 m in magnitude (Turner & Dumala, 2017).

Nine separate mineralized structural zones have been discovered on the Klaza property. These zones developed northwest of the nearby Cyprus porphyry system (MINFILE occurrence 115I 066) and collectively form a 4 km long by 2 km wide corridor that cuts northwesterly through Mid-Cretaceous granodiorite country rocks. The nine zones range in width from 1 to 100 m and are usually associated with porphyry dykes. Veins, sheeted veinlets and some tabular breccia bodies host disseminate to semi-massive pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, stibnite and jamesonite in quartz, carbonate and barite gangue. The host granodiorite exhibits pervasive weak argillic alteration immediately adjacent to and up to 30 m peripherally to them. Sericitization and potassic alteration are developed directly adjacent to hydrothermal channel ways (Turner & Dumala, 2017).

Mineralization & Results

Mineralization at the BYG zone is present as pyrite ± arsenopyrite ± galena ± sphalerite hosted within quartz veins and vein zones. These sulphide-rich veins are associated with feldspar porphyry dykes within argillic to locally phyllic and potassic altered granodiorite.

The BYG occurrence approximately parallels the nearby Klaza occurrence (MINFILE occurrence 115I 067) located 125 m to the south and has been separated into two distinct zones:

- 1. **Central BYG:** The Central BYG zone is associated with a series of siliceous feldspar porphyry dykes and has been traced along a 650 m strike length.
- 2. **Western BYG:** The Western BYG zone parallels the Western Klaza zone (MINFILE occurrence 115I 067) and was discovered in 2014 by Rockhaven Resources.

Trenching in 1988 by BYG cut three veins approximately 40 m apart which returned up to 6.03 g/t Au and 24.0 g/t Ag over 3.3 m in trench T-25 (AR 094743). A diamond drill hole was drilled in 1998 by BYG beneath this trench that intersected an interval of mineralization assaying 4.8 g/t Au and 23.7 g/t Ag over 1.0 m.

Trenching at the BYG occurrence conducted by Rockhaven between 2010 and 2012 returned up to 2.13 g/t Au and 7.94 g/t Ag across 14.68 m.

Diamond drilling carried out over the BYG occurrence between 2010 and 2017 has intersected numerous significant intercepts at the Central and Western BYG zones, including: 4.57 g/t Au with 51.6 g/t Ag across 3.97 m, 6.29 g/t Au with 342 g/t Ag across 1.43 m and 5.51 g/t Au and 141 g/t Ag across 2.95 m at Central BYG and 11.22 g/t Au with 10.6 g/t Ag over 1.68 m in hole KL-14-224 at Western BRX (AR 096748).

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
7/1/2020	Geochemistry	
7/1/2017	Trenching	
7/1/2017	Geochemistry	
7/1/2017	Geochemistry	
7/1/2014	Ground Geophysics	
7/1/2009	Airborne Geophysics	
7/1/2009	Airborne Geophysics	
7/1/1996	Other	
7/1/1996	Geochemistry	
7/1/1996	Ground Geophysics	
7/1/1996	Ground Geophysics	
7/1/1974	Geology	
7/1/1974	Geochemistry	
7/1/1974	Geochemistry	
7/1/1974	Ground Geophysics	
12/13/2017	Drilling	3 diamond drill holes.
12/13/2016	Geochemistry	
12/13/2016	Drilling	2 diamond drill holes.
12/13/2016	Geochemistry	
12/13/2016	Ground Geophysics	
12/13/2015	Drilling	7 diamond drill holes.
12/13/2014	Drilling	6 diamond drill holes.
12/13/2014	Geoloav	

12/13/2014	Ground Geophysics	And EM.
12/13/2012	Trenching	
12/13/2012	Drilling	2 diamond drill holes.
12/13/2012	Geochemistry	
12/13/2011	Airphotography	
12/13/2011	Drilling	10 diamond drill holes.
12/13/2011	Geochemistry	
12/13/2011	Trenching	
12/13/2011	Airborne Geophysics	
12/13/2011	Airborne Geophysics	
12/13/2010	Drilling	2 diamond drill holes totaling 309.8 m.
12/13/2010	Geology	
12/13/2010	Geochemistry	
12/13/2010	Geochemistry	
12/13/2010	Trenching	
12/13/2010	Airborne Geophysics	And EM.
12/13/2006	Ground Geophysics	
12/13/1998	Drilling	1 diamond drill hole.
12/13/1988	Trenching	

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
YEG2019_5	Updated geology and porphyry copper potential of the Klaza deposit, Mount Nansen district (Yukon MINFILE 115I 067)		Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report Paper
YEG2016_OV7	Klaza project: An expanding high-grade Au and Ag resource in the Mount Nansen gold camp		Yukon Geological Survey	Annual Report Paper
YEG1998_20	A summary report on the geology of the Brown-McDade gold-silver deposit, Mount Nansen mine area, Yukon		Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Annual Report Paper