Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 105B 162
Occurrence Name: Munson WIN Zone
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Showing
Date printed: 4/30/2025 5:20:49 AM

General Information

Primary Commodities: zinc
Aliases: Munson, TBMB
Deposit Type(s): Unknown
Location(s): N - W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 105B03
Location Comments: Location from map in YMEP report 2019-076
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

The occurrence lies about 1.5 km south of the Late Permian Ram stock and less than 3 km northeast of the mid-Cretaceous Seagull Batholith. Detailed mapping by T. Liverton shows that the area is underlain by Lower, Intermediate and Upper siliclastic units separated by metavolcanic and marble units. The marble unit and metavolcanic units can be traced intermittently across the length of the TBMB, Bound/Bond and Mod claims The siliclastic rocks likely belong to the Swift River Succession, (pre-late Mississippian) and the metavolvanic unit likely belongs to the overlying Klinkit Succession. The origin of the marble unit is presently uncertain. All three units are believed to be part of the Yukon Tanana terrane.
The occurrence consists of two massive sulphide showings, 500 m apart that are hosted in garnet-diopside skarn at the contact between marble and overlying banded siliceous hornfels, (probably a meta-tuff). The west showing consists of a 2 m wide layer of massive sphalerite and pyrrhotite, and minor galena and arsenopyrite, adjacent to a rib of massive, coarse grained garnet-diopside-actinolite skarn containing traces of scheelite and powellite. Drilling in 1968 tested the No. 2 Zone over a length of 230 m and intersected minor mineralization.
The east showing consists of massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite exposed in a bulldozer trench at the contact between marble and overlying meta-tuff. The massive sulphide layer is approximately 0.6 m thick.
Amax Potash appears to be the first company to stratigraphically relate this occurrence to the neighboring Mod occurrence (Minfile Occurrence #105B 031) located 1.5 km to the east. Unfortunately, most of the early exploration data for this area appears to have been lost. Prospecting and trenching by Apex Energy exposed 4 separate zones. The company appears to have focused most of their attention on the west showing which appears to have received the most attention in the past. The best grab sample consisting of massive galena situated in a clay alteration zone returned 4 114 g/t Ag. Channel samples collected from blast trenches located in the west zone returned up to 995 g/t Ag over 0.8 m. The other three zones returned substanially lower assay values.
The detailed mapping by Liverton outlined the deformation history of the area and the limits of the marble and metavolcanic units. Liverton believes that the mineralization present at the Munson (TRMB) and Mod occurrence is similar to that seen to the north at the Dan occurrence (Bar occurrence, Minfile Occurrence #105B 027) and all the mineralization is hosted by the same stratigraphic unit, meaning the Ram Creek assemblage extends further south than shown on current geological maps. Liverton also suggests the mineralization is volcanogenic massive sulphide while Roots feels that evidence proving either epigenetic skarn or skarnified syngenetic (possibly volcanic-associated) mineralization is unclear.

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
4/1/2013	Geochemistry	
4/1/2001	Geology	
4/1/2000	Geology	
4/1/1997	Lab Work/Physical Studies	
4/1/1997	Geology	
4/1/1993	Geochemistry	
4/1/1993	Other	
4/1/1993	Geochemistry	
4/1/1993	Geochemistry	
4/1/1993	Geology	

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
93-071	Report on the TBMB Property		Yukon Government: Energy, Mines and Resources	YMEP Report