The Golden Triangle

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SUMMARY

Dustin Perry, CEO of King Fisher Metals, provides an in-depth overview of the geology and mineralization history of the Golden Triangle in British Columbia, a region rich in copper and gold deposits. He discusses the formation of porphyry deposits, the area's geological history, and the current ownership landscape of mining tenures.

- *The Golden Triangle is a key area for porphyry deposits, particularly late Triassic to early Jurassic formations.*
- *Significant mineralization began around 220 million years ago with the Stuhini group and continued through various geological events.*
- *The Texas Creek Suite is the most prolific in the region, hosting numerous deposits, including the KSM project, the largest undeveloped gold project globally.*
- *The area is characterized by challenging terrain and glaciation, which limits exploration in certain regions.*
- *Ownership of mineral tenures is diverse, with major players like Newmont, Seabridge Gold, and King Fisher Metals holding significant ground.*
- *Recent developments include indigenous groups purchasing local ports and increased interest in systematic exploration.*
- *The geology of the Golden Triangle is complex, with various rock formations influencing mineralization potential.*
- *Future exploration efforts will focus on less explored areas outside the well-known belts for potential new discoveries.*

Hi, I am Dustin Perry. I am the CEO of King Fisher Metals. I'm a geologist and I'm I'm going to give you an overview of the the history of the geology, the formation of mineral deposits and and who owns what land in the Golden Triangle. So, Golden Triangle is a prolific area, but before we get there, let's talk about what we're actually looking for porefree deposits and where they occur in the world and then let's locate ourselves. So porefree deposits host a lot of the world's copper and gold and they form around the world predominantly in the ring of fire also in a few other belts such as the tethean belt. Uh we are focused within the northern cordieran part of of of this map here uh up in North America. BC uh has multiple belts of pfries and even within the western part of North America you have pfries uh you know all over the place uh in these younger rocks. Uh you can see on green here are area's perspective for porefree deposits in western North America. Uh there's a variety of ages of of pfrey deposits throughout this area. We are focused on a specific type of pfrey deposit in the golden triangle which are the late triacic to early Jurassic pfries. So in British Columbia you can get these pfries uh throughout BC in the Quinnel and Stiken terrain but we are focused uh here in the Golden Triangle in northwest BC and for the very reason that it hosts by far uh the majority of like the large porefree deposits and the highest grade porefree deposits in uh in Canada and especially in in British Columbia. So uh where is the golden triangle? It's in northwest British Columbia, right on the uh border of Alaska. Uh this area is mountainous. It's glaciated. Uh it's relatively unexplored relative to other areas, but for whatever geological reason, this area hosts a tremendous amount of mineralization. So, you know, looking at this map of the Golden Triangle, we're just going to cover here a little bit about the infrastructure.

So, there's a number of towns in the region. Uh Stewart is a is a town that really has the port that was recently purchased by indigenous groups. Uh you've got a highway passing through it. You've got a power line that recently went in and then there's some mining roads uh either proposed or active mining roads in the region on this on this image. So the area is quite happening uh despite being uh you know mountainous and remote. So now we're going to talk about how the Golden Triangle formed. So the beginning of the golden triangle's history began back around 420 million years ago. The beginning uh of of this initial stake arc. So this this you know the stake terrain uh the basement for stake terrain which everything else was lpped on top of uh was formed in this time period. Uh you had you know marine rocks the keen formation you had uh intrusive rocks with a series of plutons. There's no real significant deposits known within this time period. Uh you know, you you could potentially host a deposit in these rocks. No. Uh not one of the major deposits in the Golden Triangle are hosted in these rocks. Uh probably because you'd have to erode too deep to get down to them. Uh but theoretically uh if part of the golden triangle if you're in an area where due to you know tectonics of thrusting up if if these rocks were higher up uh at the time of of deposit form uh formed much younger than this you could have a deposit hosted in these rocks. So this is how it started. Uh but when did the mineralization start? Well that started in the late triacic. uh it started when the Stuhini group uh one of the major volcanic arcs in the region uh began to form. So the Stuhini group uh were predominantly uh submarine volcanic rocks. So you've got a lot of uh you know basults underwater, you've got uh submarine uh sedimentary rocks. Uh so you you've got especially deep ones, you've got limestones, uh things like that. uh and then uh the the steen suite uh began forming which are some of the early pfrey deposits in the golden triangle. So the oldest pfrey deposits in the golden triangle around around the 220 million year mark uh with the shaft creek deposit and these formed by subduction coming from the north uh to the south southwest. Uh at the same time as subduction you had a back arc forming uh further south where a couple VMS deposits such as the old Grand Duke mine formed. So out of these deposits here, Shaft Creek is the really notable one.

Um, uh, Auiji is a, you know, an early stage prospect in, uh, an unusual little window, uh, through the the postmineral Bowser Basin where you actually see these, uh, older rocks. Uh, you got Hat and and Star up to the north in the Chzley, uh, which has been a very challenging area of work from a social license standpoint for quite a long time as it's one of the, you know, is basically the the traditional homeland of the Talan people. Uh in the shaft area you also have Mass Creek which is on my ground, King Fisher Metals ground.

Uh BAM is a epiothermal prospect that looks uh apparently might be related uh to to Mass Creek. Uh and then you've got these VMS uh you got the the Grand Duke Mine, the former Grand Duke Mine and the Rock and Roll Prospect uh further south. So this this is was the initial pulse of mineralization in the golden triangle. And following this uh still within the late triacic but a little bit younger we moved into the galore creek suite of intrusions. So these are unusual intrusions. These are uh silica undersaturated uh very alkaline intrusions. Not a lot of quartz in them.

Uh they behave or they can behave quite weird. Uh can often be quite uh subh horizontal. Uh Galore Creek is a good example of that. uh not a lot of known examples of these elsewhere. Um yeah, you know, there there there's a area on Kingfisher Metals project, the Lon Lake uh stock, which is mapped of this age. Uh there's Voitberg, which is on uh Glor Creek's ground, and Grizzly on Kingfisher's ground that uh might be this age, and then there's Burgundy on Enduro's ground, which has been confirmed of this age. There's not a lot of examples of these. Uh it'd be great to find another Glor Creek, but there just probably isn't a lot of these to be found. Uh they're a very oddball deposit. Uh although they can produce some very nice grades.

So that would be uh the late Triacic. And moving from the late Triacic, we're moving towards uh the the change into the early Jurassic. So this is around this uh transition period uh where you've got uh just about the beginning of the Hazelton formation. So what's happening at this time is the Stuhini arc is tailing off and the the Hazeln's about to begin. Uh and what happens at this time is there's a brief hiatus in uh in volcanic activity and that's where you get the red line. So the red line uh is really just this erosional boundary between the Hazelton and the Suhini group where you had no uh no volcanism for a for a short period of time and you've got an unconformity which mean basically for for layman out there it basically just means that you've got a an abrupt transition from one rock unit to the other that's not gradational. So around this time you've got these uh potentially late triacic or early Jurassic intrusions uh of the Tatoga suite uh up in the Red Chris area and these formed Red Chris and and Saddle North. Very a very sexy mineralization.

You know, you get some incredible grades at Red Chris, some of the best grades on Earth for a porefree system. Uh all this ground is held by by Pneumont now. Um, so now we're in the early Jurassic period, which is by far the most uh active and long lived portion within the Golden Triangle. The Texas Creek Suite uh spanned almost 20 million years and hosts by far the greatest number of deposits in the region. Uh and it also hosts the the self-rren district uh Seabbridge gold uh tutor gold and and pneumont in there with Bruce Jack and that area has over 200 million ounces gold. Uh the the KSM project is the largest undeveloped gold project on Earth. So this is a very prolific region. Uh it stretches right from the south of the Golden Triangle.

Uh a series of deposits. You've got the Premier uh mine that's going back into production soon. You've got uh Scotty Gold in there. Uh you've got like I said the selfretz district and then further west on on the Iscat River. You got Camp Creek uh which Skina is working on and then Snip owned by Skina and then Iscot project which would include Bronson uh as well as the new uh north uh north snip or snip north uh portfree system that Seabbridge has been advancing.

Further north of there, you you get into uh uh Mccclimont project held by uh or Mccclimmont zone uh held by Enduro and then uh the rest of those boundary Hank and Marole held by King Fisher Metals uh my company. Lots of potential still yet to be discovered in these areas likely by looking outside of the most uh most worked belts into the less mature areas. Um, and then I will note as well on here you can see some large pink blobs of Texas Creek age uh intrusions out to the western part of the Golden Triangle. And those are not deemed to be perspective likely because just given the scale of what you see there, it indicates that you're deep in the system and likely in a bathlith well below uh where a pfree would be due to erosion. Um, so just because you have the right rock doesn't mean it's is necessarily perspective, but this gives you a good overview that that Texas Creek aged uh intrusions really are uh widespread uh throughout the Golden Triangle and host an incredible amount of of mineralization through this region. So once Texas Creek activity uh winds down, uh you get some pretty boring intrusions uh that are not host uh to any uh significant mineralization of the Golden Triangle.

So that'd be the cone mountain suite and the the three sisters suite. Uh and then after that we transition into another impressive uh epic of epoch of of of mineralization in the golden triangle. The SK rift forms uh between uh 178 and 174 million years uh which is about a 300 km or so long uh rift north south through the golden triangle. riff fill within this uh is the Iscot River formation uh which is the younger uh Hazelton volcanics and these host deposits such as Es Creek. Essay Creek is is was one of the highest graded gold deposits of EMS on Earth. Uh and there's other prospects within this region. Uh the main tenure holders of of the ground perspective uh for SK Creek mineralization would be Skina uh SK mining uh and Kingfisher Metals. Um and then there's some other perspective ground that sits under ice fields further south. And then then you've got the Annioch deposit uh quite a ways south uh that TDG has recently picked up. So this is the last major uh well-known pulse of mineralization in the golden triangle. After this, you start seeing a lot of uh geology uh that is not perspective and that is actually obscuring what could have been perspective. So, what you're seeing on here in terms of these rocks, uh, all the colors I've been showing are what's been mapped by the BC Geological Survey.

This is government data I'm displaying. Um, and it doesn't mean that you couldn't have other geology underneath uh uh younger rocks, which is likely the case with the Bowser Basin coming in here. So, the Bowser Basin began uh later in the Jurassic and sp and spanned into the Cretaceous, and it covers a huge area. about probably about a third of the Golden Triangle is actually covered by it and deemed not perspective. That's why there's no claims in that area. [snorts] Um except that little window of Auiji uh which is out out on the eastern side of the Golden Triangle. So that was the the first big event covering Golden Triangle rocks. Uh the second one uh is the intrusion of the coastlutonic coastlutonic complex. So these are the same rocks that have created uh rocks you see in the Vancouver area. The Squamish Chief for example would be belong to this this age of rocks and and generally these don't host any significant uh mineralized systems either. Although there has been uh over the years there have been uh mineralized systems found in the in the Hydropluton and these younger eosene intrusions which would be at the young end of the of the coast complex. Uh most recently uh Goliath has found the gold digger deposit uh down at the south end with the sherbet zone. Um a few other examples in the area are the porter mine uh that Dolly Barton owns that has eene mineralization and uh also lost valley a zone at the red mountain project. I I know of quite a few other of these zones but it's not a super wellestablished uh age because well it has there hasn't been a lot of mineralization found uh of this age. Not to say that it isn't perspective, it just it hasn't been the focus uh for expiration company.

So, now that we've made it to the last or the youngest uh ages of mineralization in the Golden Triangle, now it's time to to move forward. You know, we showed the the Bowser Basin and the most of the coast plutonic complex. There's a few more layers to present here to show where you can't look. Um, so the most recent rocks in the Golden Triangle would be the Adisa uh volcanics and the Matland volcanics. Mounted Ziza is a a well-known uh vista in the Golden Triangle. Uh it's a large shield volcano uh within Mounted Ziza Park. Uh ice mountain at Ziza is a Tell word. Uh Ziza is really important to the Telan people.

Um it was a source of obsidian uh that which they mined to make tools and arrow heads and such uh for thousands of years and uh there's archaeological uh evidence supporting that that you know a trade route of these artifacts all over British Columbia and well beyond. Uh pretty interesting seeing as as the 10 have become a mining powerhouse of their own in modern times. uh they they do have mining uh in their in their blood and in their and and in their history.

Um so these rocks are younger. They're they're covering uh areas of mineralization. And uh as as we as we move on uh to present day, uh it's important now that we look at glaciers. uh as I touched on the Golden Triangle uh is is very mountainous and it has a lot of ice and and what you can see here is recent glacial data. So this is 2021 glacial data uh showing glaciers in the region. There's some pretty large ice caps in here. You know, you've got the Cambria ice field at the south end.

You've got the uh the Andre ice field kind of in the middle just south of Galore. uh and then the stake uh ice fields and which would go up to the Juno ice field at the far north there on the stretching into Alaska. So what I've done here uh to just represent uh these non perspective layers where you shouldn't be looking is I've run a buffer on this uh glacial layer here of 500 m because I'm going to have a hard time believing anybody telling me that they're drilling more than 500 meters laterally into a glacier. Uh some people have put drill rigs on glaciers in the past, but it's it's quite unlikely that you're going to be doing that. And in general, uh I think 500 m going into the glacier is a pretty good buffer and everything beyond that is likely not perspective in the current current day, maybe in 50 to 100 years. But for all intents and purposes, let's remove that because you can't explore under it. Uh now, let's remove parks. So you can see the big park up there, Spatiz. You've got Adisa, a few other parks in the region. you cannot explore in parks in Canada. These are BC parks or protected areas. Um, and now more recently, we're adding uh some staking reserves that have recently been announced. You can see one up there in the Chesley area.

There's another one in the Clapan south of Spetzy. So, these areas uh are not workable. Uh you cannot work in them. So, now we're moving on to what is not perspective and by virtue of that what is. So, we're going to start by removing these non-perspective layers that we've talked about, cover rocks, rocks that don't host mineralization, and then we're going to zoom in on the actual golden triangle uh for the rest of this talk. Uh once we close in on that, we're going to focus on the mineral tenures within the area.

So now looking at the 10 years of the Golden Triangle, uh GCMC owns Galore Creek, huge project, largest in the Golden Triangle. Uh after that, Pneumont uh which is actually the largest tenure holder, has Bruce Jack, Red Chris, and Toga. Toga would have been the saddle acquisition. Uh further southwest, you've got Shaft Creek owned by Tech Resources, now Anglo or soon to be. Uh you've got Sebridge Gold with their KSM and and Iscuit projects. Uh that ground north of the KSM label would actually be most of their development site near the highway.

Uh another large you know two and a half four or three billion dollar company who knows these days would be uh Skina with a number of projects uh Escape Creek being their flagship. Uh you've got Dolly Varden which is now going to be Contango or with a merger. Uh they've consolidated the southern end of the Golden Triangle.

Treaty Creek owned by Tutorold. Uh you've got Goliath Resources with their gold digger project down at the south end of the Golden Triangle and TDG. Uh you've got Ascot.

You've got uh Scotty Gold uh advancing their their historic project. You've got Arc West. [gasps] Uh you've got Coast Copper. You've got a number of companies here. We're going through them in alphabetical order now that we're into the smaller uh cap companies. So, there's a lot of of companies here that own uh variable amounts of tenure. Enduro and SK had two of the larger positions that we just talked about uh coming into some smaller ones here.

Gabaldi with a nickel discovery a few years ago. Uh you got Gold Ray that just consolidated a bit more. Uh Gold Storm was a spin out of Tutor Gold. Uh, Juggernaut is not necessarily in the Golden Triangle, just to the northwest of it. And then you got King Fisher Metals, my company. So, we've consolidated the the largest tenure position after after Newmont now and Skina. Uh, so we're sitting at over,00 square kilometers. Uh, and doing systematic exploration.

Not, you know, nobody's really doing it at this scale. uh in the Golden Triangle, including the majors. We're the only group really doing this scale of exploration in the area. I suggest you take a look at what we're doing. Uh not too much promo in this chat other than keep uh your your ears and eyes peeled for news coming out from us about uh the discovery we made last summer. Uh other companies in the area, so we've got Luxor, that was a a spin out of Tuton, I believe. Uh, Metallis hasn't worked their Kirkham project for quite a few years. Xgen is the merged company of MTV. You've got Origin with their Wishbone project. Uh, you've got Romos uh with Trek. Uh, you've got Sassy, which is got a cease trade order right now. You've got Tuton that's been a project generator for a long time. Uh, Towers focused down on their rabbit project near Cam Loops. Uh, you've got City Capital, a London PE firm. Uh you've got another PE group out of uh New York and then you've got Charlie Greg and and some of the younger guys there pulling that together. And now we remove everything. And that is it for the Golden Triangle. So thanks very much for joining. As as always, feel free to reach out for more uh for more information from me in particular. We've got a lot of information online already.

Uh and we will continue to be putting out more. Thank you for your attention and good luck investing in the Golden Triangle.