



## Occurrence Details

**Occurrence Number:** 115G 011

**Occurrence Name:** Hoge

**Occurrence Type:** Hard-rock

**Status:** Prospect

**Date printed:** 12/16/2025 6:12:48 PM

## General Information

**Secondary Commodities:** coal

**Deposit Type(s):** Coal

**Location(s):** 61°17'8" N - 139°22'56" W

**NTS Mapsheet(s):** 115G06

**Location Comments:** .5 Kilometres

**Hand Samples Available:** No

**Last Reviewed:**

### Capsule

#### Work History

Staked as a coal lease in 1950 by a group of Whitehorse businessmen on a showing discovered earlier in the year by the GSC.

#### Capsule Geology

The occurrence is located in Wrangellia, an accreted terrane extending 2340 km from Alaska to southern B.C.. In the area of the occurrence, Wrangellia is bounded to the northeast by the Denali Fault System and to the southwest by the Duke River Fault. The oldest Wrangellian rocks in the region are Pennsylvanian to Permian Skolai Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Skolai Group is stratigraphically overlain by Middle(?) Triassic phyllite, Upper Triassic Nikolai formation basalt and Upper Triassic McCarthy Formation Limestone and phyllite. Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie the sequence.

Two major suites of intrusive rocks are present in the belt. The oldest is Triassic and includes gabbro, peridotite, dunite and clinopyroxenite of the Kluane mafic-ultramafic complex and gabbro sills and dykes of the Maple Creek Gabbro. The Maple Creek gabbro is thought to be coeval with the Kluane mafic-ultramafic complex and to have acted as a feeder to the Nikolai formation. The Cretaceous Kluane Ranges suite are dioritic to granodioritic in composition and occur throughout northern Wrangellia. Minor Tertiary sills, dykes and stocks of felsic to intermediate composition are also present.

The occurrence lies within the Eocene-Oligocene Amphitheatre Formation, a package of terrestrial sediments and coal deposited in structurally controlled basins related to the Denali fault system. Three seams between 0.9 and 1.5 m thick occur in a 5.7 m section of highly folded Paleocene to Oligocene Amphitheatre Formation. An analysis showed 40.7% fixed carbon and a gross calorific value of about 15 000 G BTU.

Ridgway et al. (1992) indicate that the coal at Mt Hoge was deposited at the margin of a small strike-slip basin along the Duke River Fault, and was derived from a temperate Late Eocene deciduous forest.

#### References

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RIDGWAY, K.D., DE CELLES, P.G., CAMERON, A.R., and SWEET, A.R., 1992. Cenozoic syntectonic sedimentation and strike-slip basin development along the Denali Fault System, Yukon. In: Yukon Geology, Vol. 3, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, DIAND, p. 1-26.

### Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/31/1950	Other	

### Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
<a href="#">060988</a>	1971	Report on Niamodlaoc Mountain Coal Prospect	Rock - Geochemistry, Silt - Geochemistry, Prospecting - Other		
<a href="#">092051</a>	1950	Report on the Coal Deposits of the Granite Creek Area, near Burwash Landing, Y. T.	Rock - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Research/Summarize - Pre-existing Data		