



Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 1150 065
Occurrence Name: Dominion
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 4/29/2025 7:12:23 AM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: gold, lead
Aliases: Patterson, Queen Dome
Deposit Type(s): Vein Au-Quartz
Location(s): 63°48'36" N - -138°47'29" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 115015
Location Comments: .5 Kilometres
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

Work History

Staked as the Jennie claim by F.W. Arnold in June, 1909 and re-staked as Flora, etc. cl around 1911 by Dr. S.J. Faulkner. Development consisted of one trench in 1912.

Re-staked as Klun cl 1-32 (YA65707) in June, 1983 by Dawson Eldorado Gold Explorations Ltd., which performed mapping and geochemical sampling later in the year. In June, 1984, a joint venture between United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (UKHM) and Falconbridge Ltd. added Dom cl 1-149 (YA80272) to the southwest. UKHM conducted a percussion drill program, as well as VLF-EM and airborne surveys over the Klondike Gold Fields in 1985. Falconbridge Ltd. and UKHM re-staked the Dominion area as Kin cl 1-82 (YA89442) in 1987 and performed mapping, VLF-EM surveys and soil sampling along the ridges in the area with extensive follow-up trenching in 1987 and 1988.

The Dominion area was re-staked within a large block of Sur claims by Barramundi Gold Ltd. in June, 1996. In March, 1999, Barramundi completed 3,850 line km of detailed airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying that covered a 16 x 24 km area centered on King Solomon Dome and is included in this occurrence. In 1999, Barramundi optioned the majority of Klondike claims, excluding those under option from UKHM and JAE resources, to KSL Exploration (Yukon) Ltd.

Kestrel Gold Inc. carried out a soil sampling survey on the nearby DOM and ION claims in the Dominion area in 2011 as part of a 2010 option agreement with claim holders KSL Exploration (Yukon) Ltd. (DOM claim) and B. Kreft (ION claim).

Capsule Geology

The Dominion (also called the Patterson or Queen Dome) occurrence was examined by MacLean in 1912. His description is as follows:

"Two exposures of quartz occur at a distance of about 350 feet E and W from each other. The eastern exposure, on the summit of the divide, is made by a crosscut trench, 45 feet long, N and S, and 4 feet deep, while the western exposure consists of a massive outcrop of quartz fully 12 feet wide. The supposition is that a vein occurs striking easterly and westerly, and that in case of the first mentioned trench, this vein has trifurcated, the three resultant branches being each about 3 feet wide, and separated by schist, 6 feet and 9 feet in width respectively. The quartz is milky and opaque with rusty cleavage faces, apparently lacking in minerals, but, when crushed and panned, it exhibited small percentages of galena and pyrite, and in one sample of quartz from the trench colours of gold were seen. Six samples were taken but, when assayed, they gave no values."

Only one of the sixteen claims that were being actively explored at that time was visited by MacLean and it is presumed that other workings are present elsewhere in the immediate area.

The Dominion area examined by MacLean, as well as the current Dominion claims, are located within the Klondike region, which is underlain by the Permian Klondike Schist Assemblage of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (YTT). The Klondike Schist represents a transition from plutonism to arc volcanism that has undergone greenschist facies metamorphism and consists of meta-plutonic Sulphur Creek orthogneiss in the west that transitions eastward to a package of metavolcanics and metasedimentary units including: felsic to mafic (quartz-mica +/- chlorite) schist, graphitic schist, and quartz augen schist. Evidence of five deformation events (D1 to D5) are present in within the Klondike Schist Assemblage as a result of obduction and regional thrusting and faulting related to uplift, which have produced a visible S2 and S3 foliation fabric in the schist units.

The lithological units of the Klondike region commonly contain both large, foliaform quartz veins associated with D3 folding and thrusting and discordant quartz veins possibly associated with D4 brittle faulting. Mineralization is generally hosted in the discordant quartz veins, however, the exact mineralization age and timing in the Klondike region is currently unknown. The extensional quartz veins of economic interest sampled at the Dominion property are thought to be ascribed to these D4 features. These discordant veins are white to locally oxidized and generally mineralized with sulphides (pyrite, rare galena, chalcopyrite), as well as visible gold. The nearby Lloyd occurrence (MINFILE occurrence 1150 065) quartz vein located on the Klondike Gold Corp. claims strikes northwesterly, with a steep northeast dip. This vein is of white quartz with minor pyrite and galena and contains visible gold, similar to those noted at Dominion.

Soil sampling was performed by Kestrel Gold Inc. in 2011 on the DOM and ION claims to expand upon previous anomalous soil zones and returned gold in soil values up to 90 ppb Au with associated arsenic values of up to 200 ppm As. A new, 400 m northwest trending soil anomaly was discovered on the claims as a result of the program.

Work History

| Date | Work Type | Comment |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 12/31/1999 | Airborne Geophysics | Also VLF-EM surveys. |
| 12/31/1983 | Geology | |
| 12/31/1983 | Geochemistry | |

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|------------|-------------------|--|
| 12/31/1912 | Trenching | |
| 12/13/2016 | Drilling | 10 diamond drill holes. |
| 12/13/2015 | Airphotography | |
| 12/13/2015 | Geology | |
| 12/13/2015 | Ground Geophysics | |
| 12/13/2015 | Other | |
| 12/13/2014 | Other | |
| 12/13/2013 | Other | |
| 12/13/2012 | Trenching | |
| 12/13/2012 | Geochemistry | Soil and rock chip sampling of backhoe trenches. |
| 12/13/2011 | Geochemistry | |
| 12/13/2007 | Geochemistry | Chip sampling of historical trenches. |
| 12/13/2007 | Geochemistry | |
| 12/13/2007 | Geology | |
| 12/13/2006 | Geochemistry | Channel sampling of historical trenches. |
| 12/13/2006 | Geochemistry | Mobile metal ion (MMI) and conventional soil sampling. |
| 12/13/2004 | Geochemistry | |
| 12/13/2004 | Other | |

Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

| Report Number | Year | Title | Worktypes | Holes Drilled | Meters Drilled |
|------------------------|------|---|---|---------------|----------------|
| 095533 | 2010 | Geological Assessment Report on and near Dominion and Portland Creeks | Rock - Geochemistry, Prospecting - Other | | |
| 095298 | 2009 | Geological Assessment Report CAu Property | Rock - Geochemistry, Prospecting - Other, Backhoe - Trenching | | |
| 094021 | 1999 | Detailed Airborne Magnetism and VLF-EM over the Klondike District, Dawson City - 1999 | Electromagnetic - Airborne Geophysics, Magnetic - Airborne Geophysics | | |
| 091634 | 1984 | Report on the 1984 Exploration Program in Klondike Gold Fields | Electromagnetic - Airborne Geophysics, Percussion - Drilling, Drill Cuttings - Geochemistry, EM - Ground Geophysics | 95 | 6900.67 |
| 091559 | 1983 | Assessment Report on Klun 1-32 Claims | Soil - Geochemistry, Regional Bedrock Mapping - Geology | | |
| 060149 | 1972 | Geological and Geochemical Report Yukon Quartz Mineral Claims | Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry | | |

Related References

| Number | Title | Page(s) | Reference Type | Document Type |
|---------------------------|---|---------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1996-1(G) | Geological Compilation Maps of the Northern Stewart River Area, Klondike and Sixty mile Districts (115N/15, 16, 115O/13, 14 and Parts of 115O/15, 16) | | Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division | Open File (Geological - Bedrock) |