



## Occurrence Details

**Occurrence Number:** 115P 003

**Occurrence Name:** Hawthorne

**Occurrence Type:** Hard-rock

**Status:** Prospect

**Date printed:** 4/29/2025 4:40:55 AM

## General Information

**Secondary Commodities:** antimony, arsenic, bismuth, gold, lead, silver

**Aliases:** Scheelite Dome Project

**Deposit Type(s):** Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au

**Location(s):** 63°46'11" N - -136°14'31" W

**NTS Mapsheet(s):** 115P16

**Location Comments:** Georeferenced from Figure 4 (p. 13) in AR 095709.

**Hand Samples Available:** No

**Last Reviewed:**

### Capsule

#### Work History

Staked as Standard and Lottie cl (16417) by J.A. Anderson and R. McNeil in July 1916. Re-staked as Armagh, etc cl (38773) in September 1933 by J. Hawthorne and R. Rasmusen, who explored with hand trenching until 1965 and added numerous claims during the years. In 1965, Hawthorne sold the claims to A.H. Moisey, who conducted bulldozer trenching.

Re-staked by Hawthorne in Jan and September 1968 as the Armagh and P. Cutter cl (Y14254) and Mag cl (Y31251) in Jan-Sep 1968, which were trenched 1969-1979.

R. Riepe tied on Gant & Pearl cl (YA93206) to the north and west in July 1986 and added Ade cl (YB2570) and Wad cl (YB2578) to the east and southwest in July 1988. Rock and soil geochemistry, as well as hand trenching were carried out in 1987. Riepe performed road building and trenching on the Gant claims in 1992.

In August 1991, H6000 Holdings Ltd staked a large block of Che claims (YB19090) in and around Scheelite Dome. H6000 performed a reconnaissance geochemical survey and mapping on the Che claims in 1992, and grid geochemistry and bulldozer trenching over known intrusions.

In January 1994, Kennecott Canada Inc optioned the Ade (YA83747) and Gant (YA83206) claims and staked a large block of SC cl 1-150 (YB42504) east and south of the Gant claims. During the 1994 field season Kennecott carried out prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping and silt, soil and rock sampling on the SC cl 1-80. Between August and October 1995 the company completed 4 diamond drill holes (573 m) at Hawthorne. In January 1996 Kennecott completed an airborne geophysical survey over the entire Scheelite Dome property. During the summer of 1997 Kennecott carried out geological mapping, prospecting, excavator trenching and a reverse circulation drill program consisting of 13 holes totaling 1 052 m.

In November 1997 Kennecott granted La Teko Resources Ltd an option to earn a 100% interest in the Scheelite Dome property. In 1998 La Teko carried out a multi-phase exploration program consisting of reconnaissance soil geochemistry and prospecting followed by induced polarization and resistivity surveys and further grid based soil sampling.

In February 1999 Le Teko was acquired by Kinross Gold Corp. Kinross subsequently transferred the Scheelite Dome property to Copper Ridge Explorations Ltd., which carried out a multidisciplinary work program involving, structural mapping, additional soil sampling and geophysical programs. In 2007, Copper Ridge Explorations carried out diamond drilling of 5 holes (601 m) at Hawthorne.

Golden Predator carried out diamond drilling at Hawthorne in 2009 (8 holes, 580 m) with further diamond drilling (11 holes) in 2010, as well as RC drilling (17 holes) and soil geochemistry.

#### Regional & Property Geology

The Scheelite Dome area is underlain by the Yusezyu Formation, a Late Proterozoic siliciclastic unit of the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group. The metasedimentary rocks include strongly foliated muscovite-chlorite phyllites, quartzofeldspathic and micaceous psammities (quartzite), and gritty psammities that locally form massive outcrops. Rare marble and calc-silicate layers are best developed in the northwest portion of the property in the vicinity of the Cominco Zone, located on the north side of the Scheelite Dome Stock, although pods and boudins of marble and limy psammite can be found throughout the property.

The property is located on the south-dipping limb of the southwesterly striking McQuesten Antiform within the Tombstone Strain Zone. This package of rocks lies above the northeasterly vergent Tombstone Thrust. Fold and thrust deformation is believed to have occurred in Late Jurassic or Early Cretaceous times. A strong, northeasterly striking, moderately southeast dipping foliation affects the metasedimentary rocks and is the most prominent ductile fabric on the property. Small-scale isoclinal folds and crenulations are common.

Following Jurassic-Cretaceous deformation, the Yusezyu Formation was intruded by metaluminous and reduced I-type granitic intrusions of the 94-90 million year Tombstone Plutonic Suite. The Scheelite Dome stock and others are massive, salt and pepper gray, medium grained quartz-, biotite- and hornblende bearing granite with local feldspar megacrysts. Contact metamorphic aureoles containing biotites and andalusite surround the intrusions.

Thin, medium- to fine-grained felsic to intermediate dykes and sills, commonly quartz and/or feldspar porphyries, and narrow lamprophyre dykes are common and are probably part of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite. The dykes preferentially intrude the east-west structures (Hulstein et al, 1999).

#### Mineralization & Results

The Hawthorne occurrence is an example of metasediment-hosted quartz-sulphide veins. Stibnite, arsenopyrite and minor galena occur in irregular, lensoidal northwest-trending quartz veins cutting Yusezyu Formation in the Tombstone Strain Zone near the mid-Cretaceous Scheelite Dome stock. The veins strike northwest and dip steeply northeast, in at least three separate zones and are cut by a later quartz-stibnite breccia. The vein is up to 1 m wide and pinches and swells within an 8 m wide zone of shearing, bleaching and sericite alteration. A parallel zone of jointing, veining and minor shearing approximately 8 m wide occurs in the footwall.

Kennecott's early work identified geochemical and geophysical anomalous areas on the property. Fine fraction stream sediment sampling carried out by Kennecott returned values as high as 140 ppb Au, while heavy mineral concentrate returned up to 6 560 ppm Au. Rock samples of quartz and arsenopyrite with lessor to trace amounts of stibnite, galena and pyrite returned up to 21.6 g/t Au.

Kennecott and later companies adapted a multidisciplinary work program involving a combination of detailed structural mapping and the concentrated interpretation of geophysical (magnetic, resistivity and IP) and surface-geochemistry data to help guide exploration. Soil sampling outlined a 3 km by 6 km soil geochemistry anomaly with prominent > 40 ppb Au highs. Detailed geophysical programs over the geochemical highs identified northwest-southeast fault zones and adjacent arrays of east-west striking gold-sulphide tension veins. These fault zones represent primary fluid conduits, which are linked hydrothermally by east-west trending tension veins and tension fractures. Areas endowed with a high density of closely spaced NW faults and associated veins have the highest likelihood of hosting economic concentration of Au. Mineralization was also found to occur along reactivated, early N striking faults.

Several of the holes drilled by Kennecott in 1995 returned significant results. The best intersection, hole 95-5 returned 1.20 g/t Au over 4.41 m from a bleached, light grey-green moderately foliated phyllite containing calcite and grey quartz veinlets and moderate amounts of pyrite and arsenopyrite. Hole 95-2 returned 1.03 g/t Au over 3 m from a similar rock unit.

Kennecott's 1997 reverse circulation drilling program tested areas within the large gold in soil anomaly located east of the Hawthorne vein structure. All of the holes intersected mineralization. Selected results include: 0.48 g/t Au over 29 m in hole 97-4 which was abandoned at a depth of 29 m and hole 97-11 which assayed 0.415 g/t Au over its entire 60.1 m length.

Diamond drilling in 2007 returned several >1 g/t Au intervals over 10 m, including: 10.18 m of 2.03 g/t Au in SD07-34 and 10.1 m of 2.21 g/t Au in SD097-37 (AR 095636).

Drilling in 2009 by Golden Predator intersected up to 5% arsenopyrite and pyrite with accessory scorodite and stibnite. The best results from this program included 5.17 g/t Au over 2.52 meters in drill hole GD09-015 and 3.79 g/t Au over 2.15 meters in drill hole GD09-012 (AR 095709).

Eleven of the drill holes carried out at Hawthorne in 2010 by Golden Predator encountered significant gold mineralization with highlights of 0.65 g/t Au over 22.2 m at 118.10 m in GDDH10- 028 and 0.54 g/t Au over 22.86 m at 150.88 m in GDRC10-028 (AR 095715).

## Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
5/1/2010	Drilling	Eleven holes.
5/1/2010	Geochemistry	
5/1/2009	Drilling	Eight holes, 580 m.
5/1/2009	Geochemistry	
5/1/2007	Drilling	Five holes, 601 m.
5/1/2007	Geochemistry	
5/1/1997	Drilling	Thirteen holes, 1,052.3 m.
5/1/1995	Drilling	Four holes, 573 m.
5/1/1978	Geochemistry	Prospecting grab samples.
5/1/1978	Geology	
5/1/1978	Other	
12/31/1999	Geology	
12/31/1999	Geochemistry	
12/31/1999	Ground Geophysics	
12/31/1998	Geochemistry	
12/31/1998	Ground Geophysics	Also resistivity survey.
12/31/1998	Other	
12/31/1997	Geology	
12/31/1997	Trenching	
12/31/1997	Other	
12/31/1996	Airborne Geophysics	Also magnetic and VLF-EM survey. Flown over entire Scheelite Dome property.
12/31/1994	Geology	
12/31/1994	Geochemistry	Also rock and soil sampling.
12/31/1994	Other	
12/31/1992	Geochemistry	
12/31/1992	Geology	
12/31/1992	Geochemistry	
12/31/1992	Trenching	
12/31/1979	Trenching	Work carried out between 1969 and 1979.
12/31/1965	Trenching	Work carried out between 1950 and 1965.
12/31/1949	Trenching	
12/31/1948	Trenching	
12/31/1947	Trenching	Work carried out between 1933 and 1947.
12/13/1996	Geochemistry	Also soil sampling.
12/13/1996	Trenching	
12/13/1995	Geology	

12/13/1995	Geochemistry	Also silt and rock sampling.
12/13/1995	Trenching	

### Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
<a href="#">095715</a>	2010	Assessment Report, 2010 Diamond/RC Drilling Program, Gold Dome Project	All Weather Road - Development, Surface, Diamond - Drilling, Reverse Circulation - Drilling, Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Data Compilation - Pre-existing Data, Mechanical - Trenching	42	8460
<a href="#">095709</a>	2009	Assessment Report 2009 Diamond Drilling Program, Gold (Scheelite) Dome Project	Diamond - Drilling	17	2416.13
<a href="#">093993</a>	1998	1998 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Drilling Program on the Scheelite Dome Property	Diamond - Drilling, Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, IP - Ground Geophysics	7	1268
<a href="#">093791</a>	1997	Assessment Report on 1997 Drilling and Trenching Work, Scheelite Dome Gold Project	All Weather Road - Development, Surface, Reverse Circulation - Drilling, Rock - Geochemistry, Backhoe - Trenching	13	1052
<a href="#">093549</a>	1996	Assessment Report on 1996 Geophysical Work at the SC 1-525 Claims	Electromagnetic - Airborne Geophysics, Magnetic - Airborne Geophysics		
<a href="#">093052</a>	1992	Report on the 1992 Geological and Geochemical Assessment Work on the Che, Hig, and Mex Claims	Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Mechanical - Trenching		
<a href="#">092508</a>	1987	Soil and Rock Geochemical and Geological Investigation, Gant and Ade Mineral Claim Group, Scheelite Dome Area, Mayo, Yukon Territory	Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology		
<a href="#">091723</a>	1986	Soil Geochemistry, Gant Claim Group, Scheelite Dome Area, Mayo, Yukon Territory	Soil - Geochemistry		
<a href="#">090459</a>	1978	Soil Geochemistry, Trenching, Mapping and Bedrock Sampling Undertaken on Sun Group Claims 1-112, Glow Claims 1-33, 34, 36-58, 60-86, 88, 89, and 125 and 92, Scheelite Dome area, Mayo, Y.T.	Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Line Cutting - Other, Prospecting - Other, Mechanical - Trenching		

### Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
<a href="#">ARMC012653</a>	Tungsten investigation report - Dark claims		Property File Collection	Report
<a href="#">YEG1998_22</a>	The Scheelite Dome gold project, central Yukon		Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Annual Report Paper
<a href="#">YEG1999_16</a>	Geology and metallogenic signature of gold occurrences at Scheelite Dome, Tombstone gold belt, Yukon		Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Annual Report Paper
<a href="#">1995-3(G)</a>	Geological Map of Seattle Creek Map Area, Western Selwyn Basin, Yukon (115P/16)		Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Open File (Geological - Bedrock)
<a href="#">6</a>	Geology of the McQuesten River Region, Northern McQuesten and Mayo Map Areas, Yukon Territory (115P/14, 15, 16; 105M/13, 14)		Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Bulletin