Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 115P 004
Occurrence Name: Scheelite Dome
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 12/16/2025 6:49:19 PM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: arsenic, bismuth, copper, gold, molybdenum, tin, tungsten
Aliases: Gold Dome, Scheelite Dome Project
Deposit Type(s): Porphyry W
Location(s): 63°47'5" N - -136°16'1" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 115P16
Location Comments: .5 Kilometres
Hand Samples Available: Yes
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

Work History

Placer gold was found in creeks draining Scheelite Dome as early as 1894. Scheelite and minor cassiterite were recognized in the placers in 1904 and the source was located by R.M. Thompson while mapping for the GSC in 1942. Staked as Betty etc cl (55233) in Sep/42 by J.F. Winter and sold to T. McKay, who explored by hand trenching in 1943.
Restaked as Ursus cl (80691) in 1961 by Dualco Syndicate (Highland Bell, Area Mines Ltd, Dome Mines Ltd, Ventures Ltd and Lake Expanse) and as the Dark cl (Y6820) in Jul/67 by G. Elvins. Elvins explored by trenching, mapping, and geochem sampling through to 1970 and optioned the property during 1971 to International Minerals and Chemical Corp Ltd, which explored by grid soil sampling and bulldozer trenching.
Restaked as Bob cl (YA14920) in Apr/77 by R. Grant, and as 112 Sun cl (YA30128) by G. Dickson in May/78. Cominco Ltd optioned the Sun group, added 224 Glow cl (YA37699) and explored with mapping, geochem sampling and trenching later in the year. C. Klippert tied on Lady & Jules cl (YA37576) to the west in Aug/78. Cominco explored with 3 drill holes (271.9 m) on the Sun 7 and 8 cl plus mapping and geochem surveys in 1979 and trenching in 1981 before dropping the option.
Restaked as Gant cl (YA83206) in Jul/86 by R. Riepe, who drilled in 1987 and performed soil sampling and rock geochem in 1988. In Aug/91, H6000 Holdings Ltd surrounded the Gant cl with a block of 290 Che cl (YB19090) and 80 Mex cl (YB19364), centred on Scheelite Dome. H6000 trenched on the Mex cl in 1992 and performed grid geochemical surveys, mapping and bulldozer trenching on the Che and Mex claims in 1992.
Between March and Sep/94 Kennecott Canada Inc staked a large block of SC cl 1-150 (YB42504) east and south of the Gant claims. During the 1994 field season the company carried out prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping and silt, soil and rock sampling on SC cl 1-80. In October and Nov/94 Kennecott added SC cl 151-292 (YB43769) to the south. In Jan/95 Kennecott optioned the Gant claims. Between August and Sep/95 the company completed 8 diamond drill holes (1 035 m) on various SC claims located along Highet Creek.
In Jan/96 Kennecott completed an airborne geophysical survey over the entire Scheelite Dome property. In May/97 the company staked Tang cl 1-12 (YB80826) to cover various claim fractions located within the Gant claim group. 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 Nov/97 Kennecott granted La Teko Resources Ltd an option to earn a 100% interest in the Scheelite Dome property in return for spending $800 000.00 on exploration by 2001. Kennecott reserved a 49% back-in right or a 2% net smelter return royalty for itself and the original property owner (R. Riepe) continued to hold a 2% net smelter return royalty on the 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 followed by a seven hole diamond drill program (1 268 m).
In Feb/99 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 followed by a 13 hole, 1 357 m diamond drill program. At the end of 1999 Copper Ridge earned 100% interest in the property, however Kennecott retained a 49% back-in right or a 2% net smelter return. The original vendor also holds a 2% net smelter return.
Copper Ridge and its joint venture partner Golden Patriot Mining completed an IP survey over the property in 2003, which outlined chargeability anomalies over the Tom zone. The geophysical program also included ground magnetometer surveys carried out to assist in structural interpretation of the property. Drilling in 2003 targeted the calc-silicate horizon in the Tom Zone which had returned high-grade surface sample assays. Significant intersections include DDH Tom-2, which encountered 7.09 g/t Au over 6.40 m.
The 2006 exploration project by Copper Ridge focussed on the Toby Zone, an untested 2 x 1 km area of anomalous bismuth, arsenic, gold and antimony soil geochemistry. The work program included soil sampling, IP, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys as well as 1430 m of mechanical trenching. Riverside Resources completed a 5-hole, 601.4 m program focussing on the Aorta structural corridor. Drilling results showed intervals of low-grade and one interval of high-grade mineralization.
In 2009, Golden Predator diamond-drilled three targets: the Toby zone, Hawthorne zone and Tom zone. A total of 18 Holes (2416 m) were drilled.

Capsule 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 psammites ('quartzite'), and gritty psammites 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.
The regional foliation is crosscut by three sets of moderately to steeply dipping fault and joint structures that strike east-west, northwest-southeast and north-south, respectively. The east-west and northwest-southeast structures host mineralization and therefore have received the most attention. The north-south structures are only rarely mineralized, have normal down-to-the-west displacement and appear to truncate and offset east-west structures. All of the structures form topographic lineaments.
The above structures were formed either during development of the McQueston Antiform or as a result of faulting accompanying igneous emplacement. Alternatively the structures may be extensional features related to a short-lived period of regional north-south extension coeval with Tombstone suite magmatism.
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 andulusite surround the intrusions.
Thin, medium to fine grained felsic to intermediate dykes and sills, commonly quartz and/or felspar 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).
The original Scheelite Dome occurrence consists of gold, tin and tungsten in skarn formed at the contact between Late Proterozoic, Yusezyu Formation marble and amphibolite and a high level biotite quartz monzonite stock of mid-Cretaceous age (Scheelite Dome Stock, Tombstone Plutonic Suite). The stock is porphyritic, with feldspar megacrysts up to 5 cm long.

Exploration between 1942 and 1967 was directed toward mineralized skarn float which assayed up to 8.2% WO3 and 3.8 g/t Au. Skarn mineralization consists of disseminated pyrrhotite, scheelite and chalcopyrite in a wollastinite-quartz-tremolite gangue developed in an amphibolitic horizon in massive marble. Cominco's 1979-81 work examined the porphyry tungsten potential of scheelite-quartz-muscovite- tourmaline stockwork in the stock. Trenching showed grades of less than 0.05% WO3 in the intrusion. Cominco located two small intrusive plugs in addition to the main stock. Drilling intersected narrow bands of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and scheelite striking northeast and dipping 20-30° to the southeast. The best intersection was 0.35% WO3 and 1.2 g/t Au across 1.5 m. Hand trenching by Aber Resources in 1981 exposed narrow zones of skarn with up to 35% pyrrhotite and gold values up to 8.2 g/t across 1.5 m.
Emond and Lynch (1992) obtained 3 620 ppm W from a chip sample across 4 metres of wollastinite -diopside skarn; previous results were as high as 6.77 g/t Au over 3 m and 4 800 ppm W over 1.5 m. These authors noted a strong positive correlation between gold and bismuth in skarns from this area.
The Scheelite Dome stock is also cut by a shear zone 300 to 500 m wide which extends northwest from the Hawthorne stibnite-arsenopyrite-gold quartz veins exposed in Harvey Gulch and Swede Gulch (Minfile Occurrence #115P 003). Quartz monzonite within the shear zone is cut by a network of 0.5 to 5 cm wide quartz- feldspar veins which strike north-south and east-west. Traces of arsenopyrite, molybdenite and scheelite occur along the edges of the veins. A specimen of quartz vein material from the head of Scheelite Creek assayed 24.0 g/t Au, and a piece of pyrrhotite skarn from immediately north of Scheelite Dome assayed 14.3 g/t Au.
H6000 Holdings Ltd explored the property for Fort Knox-type granite-hosted low sulphide veins. Their 1992 geochemical survey showed that elevated gold and arsenic values in soil (up to 1 090 ppb Au and 1 305 ppm As) are associated with shear zones but the company had little success identifying any significant economic reserves.
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, galea and pyrite returned up to 21.6 g/t Au.
In following up these anomalies Kennecott (and later companies) turned their attention to structurally controlled metasediment-hosted quartz-sulphide veins found throughout the Scheelite Dome property. The veins commonly contain fine-grained tourmaline as well as arsenopyrite, +/- stibnite, +/- galena, +/- pyrite and they vary from breccia veins up to several metres in width occupying major fault zones, to thin quartz veinlets filling joint sets, locally closed spaced and described as sheeted veins. Visible gold found in a number of localities, usually occurs in association with arsenopyrite. Vein-wallrock contacts are sharp with narrow (commonly <1cm wide) selvages defined by bleaching, sulphidation, sericitization, silicification and tourmalinization. However, metasedimentary rocks crosscut by veins are limonite-stained and are commonly weathered to depths of 1 to 15 m or more implying the former presence of widely dispersed sulphides.
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.
Five of the eight holes drilled in 1995 in the Highet Creek drainage (Minfile Occurrence #115P 003) by Kennecott 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 airborne geophysical survey consisted of 1 275 line km of airborne multifrequency electromagnetics, high sensitivity Cesium magnetics, four channel VLF and a video survey. The survey outlined numerous prominent fault structures some of which, although not mineralized themselves, are spatially associated with mineralization. The survey also outlined 18 prominent anomalies, 10 of which are associated with known mineralization or geochemical anomalies. The survey failed to accurately outline most of the intrusive bodies.
Kennecott's 1997 reverse circulation drilling program tested areas within the large gold in soil anomaly located east of the Hawthorne Vein structure (Minfile Occurrence #115P 003). 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.
La Teko Resources' 1998 diamond drill program was carried out over the same soil anomaly targeted by Kennecott the previous year (Minfile Occurrence #115P 003). The drilling tested targets selected using a combination of controlling features including gold-in-soil and rock anomalies and chargeability and resistivity anomalies from the 1998 induced polarization survey. The targets were within a strong east-west striking gold mineralization system as outlined by anomalous gold-in-soils and bedrock over an area 4 km by 1.5 km. Mineralization was encountered in all drill holes, with the best intersection from hole 98-12 returning 7.7 m of 3.67 g/t Au. The success of the 1998 program demonstrated the effectiveness of a multidisciplinary approach to exploration.
The 1999 drilling program was successful in continuing to delineate widespread gold mineralization on the property and demonstrating the importance of northwest-striking fault zones (veins). Drill intersections were characterized by correlation with key pathfinder elements including bismuth, arsenic and antimony. Drill intersections also correlate well with areas of strong alteration, fracturing and shearing, and the presence of a large quantity of discordant quartz veining.
Copper Ridge's 2006 program focussed on the Toby zone where chip sampling assay highlights were 4.2 g/t Aug over 2 m and 8.1 g/t Au over 1 m in continuous chip samples.
Riverside Resources' 700 m drill program in 2007 tested the Aorta structural corridor near historical holes to test for continuous mineralization adjacent to a sericite-altered monzonite dyke. Drill results were never released but Copper Ridge reported that drillholes intersected intervals of low-grade mineralization and one interval of high-grade mineralization.
Golden Predator's drilling of the Toby zone in 2009 did not return significant gold values; however, drilling on the Tom Zone intersected significant high-grade mineralization of up to 25.40 m over 11.12 g/t Au, and drilling on the Hawthorne Vein intersected 1.40 g/t Au over 13.23 m.

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Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/31/2009	Drilling	Eighteen holes, 2,416 m. Tom zone, Hawthorne and Toby zones.
12/31/2007	Drilling	Five holes, 601.4 m.
12/31/2006	Geochemistry	
12/31/2006	Ground Geophysics	Also magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.
12/31/2006	Trenching	
12/31/2003	Drilling	Five holes, 310 m.
12/31/2003	Ground Geophysics	Also magnetic survey.
12/31/1999	Drilling	Thirteen holes, 1,357 m.
12/31/1999	Geology	
12/31/1999	Geochemistry	
12/31/1999	Ground Geophysics	Also resistivity survey.

12/31/1998	Drilling	Seven holes, 1,268 m.
12/31/1998	Geochemistry	
12/31/1998	Ground Geophysics	Also resistivity survey.
12/31/1997	Geology	
12/31/1997	Drilling	Thirteen holes, 1,052 m.
12/31/1997	Trenching	
12/31/1997	Other	
12/31/1996	Airborne Geophysics	Also magnetic survey. Kennecott flew airborne geophysical survey over entire Scheelite Dome property.
12/31/1995	Drilling	Eight holes, 1,035 m.
12/31/1995	Trenching	
12/31/1994	Geology	
12/31/1994	Geochemistry	Also rock and silt sampling.
12/31/1994	Other	
12/31/1992	Geology	
12/31/1992	Geochemistry	
12/31/1992	Trenching	
12/31/1988	Geochemistry	
12/31/1988	Geochemistry	
12/31/1987	Drilling	Recommended in assessment report, no evidence it occurred.
12/31/1981	Trenching	
12/31/1979	Drilling	Three holes, 271.89 m. Drilled on Sun claims.
12/31/1979	Geology	
12/31/1979	Geochemistry	Also silt sampling.
12/31/1978	Geology	
12/31/1978	Geochemistry	
12/31/1978	Trenching	
12/31/1971	Geochemistry	
12/31/1971	Trenching	
12/31/1967	Geology	
12/31/1967	Trenching	
12/31/1943	Trenching	
12/31/1942	Geology	Geological Survey of Canada discovered source of placer scheelite and cassiterite.
12/31/1942	Other	Discovered during mapping program.
12/31/1894	Other	Discovered placer gold in creeks draining Scheelite Dome.

Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
093549	1996	Assessment Report on 1996 Geophysical Work at the SC 1-525 Claims	Electromagnetic - Airborne Geophysics, Magnetic - Airborne Geophysics		
093052	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		
092508	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		
090483	1979	Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Sun and Glow Mineral Claims	Diamond - Drilling, Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology	1	120
090459	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		
061133	1971	Geochemical Study, Dark Claims	Rock - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Mechanical - Trenching		

060620	1969	Tungsten Investigation, Dark Claims, Scheelite Dome, Mayo Area, Yukon	Silt - Geochemistry, Soil - Geochemistry, Bedrock Mapping - Geology, Line Cutting - Other		

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
ARMC012653	Tungsten investigation report - Dark claims		Property File Collection	Report