Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 115P 064
Occurrence Name: Tom
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Prospect
Date printed: 12/17/2025 11:32:02 PM

General Information

Primary Commodities: arsenic, gold
Aliases: Scheelite Dome
Deposit Type(s): Skarn Au
Location(s): N - W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 115P13
Location Comments: Georeferenced from Figure 4 (p. 13) in AR 095709.
Hand Samples Available: No
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.

Re-staked as Bob cl (YA14920) in April 1977 by R. Grant, and as 112 Sun cl (YA30128) by G. Dickson in May 1978. Cominco Ltd. optioned the Sun group, added 224 Glow cl (YA37699) and explored with mapping and prospecting.

Between March and September 1994 Kennecott Canada Inc staked a large block of SC cl 1-150 (YB42504) east and south of the Gant claims. During the 1995 field season the company carried out prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping and silt, soil and rock sampling on SC cl 1-80. In January 1995 Kennecott optioned the Gant claims.

In January 1996 Kennecott completed an airborne geophysical survey over the entire Scheelite Dome property. In May 1997 the company staked Tang cl 1-12 (YB80826) to cover various claim fractions located within the Gant claim group.

In November 1997 Kennecott granted La Teko Resources Ltd. an option to earn a 100% interest in the Scheelite Dome property. In February 1999 Le Teko was acquired by Kinross Gold Corp. Kinross subsequently transferred the Scheelite Dome property to Copper Ridge Explorations Ltd. Diamond drilling was carried out in 2003 by Copper Ridge Exploration.

In 2009, Golden Predator carried out diamond drilling at Tom. Follow-up RC and diamond drilling was carried out in 2010.

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 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.

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 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 Tom occurrence is hosted in partially retrograded, calc-silicate skarn (clinopyroxene-plagioclase; remolite-actinolite). Mineralization consists of disseminated and vein hosted arsenopyrite (AR 095715).

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.

Drilling in 2009 and 2010 by Golden Predator encountered significant intervals, including: 6.23 g/t Au over 4.15 m in GD09-005; 21.64 g/t Au over 1.03 m in GD09-006; 52.35 g/t Au over 2.7 m in GD09-007; and 1.29 g/t Au over 13.3 m in GDDH-10-020 (AR 095709; AR 095715).

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
5/1/2010	Drilling	Three holes.
5/1/2010	Geochemistry	
5/1/2010	Drilling	Four holes totaling 385 m.

5/1/2010	Geochemistry	
5/1/2009	Drilling	Six holes totaling 1173 m.
5/1/2009	Geochemistry	
5/1/1996	Airborne Geophysics	And EM.
5/1/1995	Geochemistry	Prospecting grab samples.
5/1/1995	Geology	
5/1/1995	Geochemistry	
5/1/1995	Other	
5/1/1978	Geochemistry	Prospecting grab samples.
5/1/1978	Geology	
5/1/1978	Other	

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
03-023	Summary Report on the Tom Zone Exploration Program		Yukon Government: Energy, Mines and Resources	YMEP Report
YEG1998_22	The Scheelite Dome gold project, central Yukon		Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division	Annual Report Paper
YEG1999_16	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