



Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 115P 065

Occurrence Name: Toby

Occurrence Type: Hard-rock

Status: Prospect

Date printed: 8/6/2025 4:06:00 AM

General Information

Primary Commodities: arsenic, bismuth, gold

Aliases: Scheelite Dome

Deposit Type(s): Vein Au-Quartz

Location(s): N - W

NTS Mapsheet(s): 115P09

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).

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. 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 original property owner (R. Riepe) continued to hold a 2% net smelter return royalty on the property. In February 1999, Le Teko was acquired by Kinross Gold Corp. Kinross subsequently transferred the Scheelite Dome property to Copper Ridge Explorations Ltd. In 2006, Copper Ridge Exploration carried out rock and soil geochemistry, IP and magnetic ground geophysics, prospecting and trenching at the Toby occurrence.

In 2009, Golden Predator carried out diamond drilling at Toby. Further trenching and rock and soil geochemistry work 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 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

Mineralization at the Toby occurrence consists of quartz-arsenopyrite veins with minor pyrrhotite hosted in silica, sericite and biotite-altered phyllite and quartzite (AR 095709).

Surface work performed in 2006 by Copper Ridge Exploration discovered a large Au-As-Bi soil anomaly as well as mineralization in trenches. Trenching grab samples assay up to 14.9 g/t Au and 8.0 g/t Au (AR 094962).

Work History

| Date | Work Type | Comment |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 5/1/2010 | Geochemistry | Grab and chip sampling. |
| 5/1/2010 | Geochemistry | |
| 5/1/2010 | Trenching | |
| 5/1/2009 | Drilling | Three holes, 663 m. |
| 5/1/2009 | Geochemistry | |
| 5/1/2006 | Geochemistry | Grab and chip samples. |

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|----------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5/1/2006 | Geochemistry | |
| 5/1/2006 | Ground Geophysics | |
| 5/1/2006 | Ground Geophysics | |
| 5/1/2006 | Trenching | |
| 5/1/2006 | Other | |
| 5/1/1996 | Airborne Geophysics | Property wide magnetic and EM survey. |

| Related References | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------|--|---------------------|
| Number | Title | Page(s) | Reference Type | Document Type |
| 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 |
| 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 |