Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 115H 073
Occurrence Name: Delor
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Showing
Date printed: 6/16/2025 2:36:00 AM

General Information

Primary Commodities: arsenic, gold
Aliases: Kluane, Killer Gold, Ruby Range Project,
Deposit Type(s): Unknown
Location(s): N - W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 115H04
Location Comments: Location from map on Strategic Metals Ltd website, May 2022
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

The Kluane property is underlain by Late Mesozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Kluane schist and Latest Cretaceous to Eocene rocks of the Ruby Range suite. The Kluane schist consists of a fairly monotonous package of biotite-quartz schist, muscovite-quartz schist and rare lenses of altered and strongly deformed ultramafic rock and marble. Metamorphic grade reaches upper greenschist with local zones of amphibolite. The Kluane schist is intruded by intrusions of the Ruby Range Suite. The Ruby Range suite ranges in age from ca 65 Ma to 52 Ma and consists of biotite granodiorite and hornblende quartz-diorite (Israel et al., 2010).
Three main rock types underlie the Kluane property; 1) biotite-quartz schist of the Kluane schist; 2) migmatitic paragneiss of the Kluane schist; and 3) granodiorite to quartz-diorite of the Ruby Range suite. In the southernmost portion of the claim block, dark grey to black biotite-quartz schist dominates. The schist often forms blocky outcrops that locally weather a brown-orange colour along fractures and joints. Biotite and quartz are the main minerals with the biotite forming the main foliation surfaces. Minor amounts of garnet and staurolite are found as accessory minerals. White to slightly rusty quartz veins of varying widths are ubiquitous and many veins are laterally discontinuous and often have sigmoidal or lozenge shapes. Structurally overlying the schist is a relatively thick package of dark-grey to black and orange weathered migmatitic paragneiss. The paragneiss is characterized by biotite and quartz layers separated by more leucocratic layers comprised of feldspar and quartz. The leucocratic layers appear to be injected melts that may be derived by local partial melting or by melts sourced by intrusions that have migrated along foliation planes.
Marble lenses and rare skarn zones are found within the gneiss on the east-facing slope above Killermun Lake. Exposures of marble are typically white to pale green on both weathered and fresh surfaces, display weak silicification, and range up to 7 m thick and 100 m long. Skarns consist of medium to coarse-grained garnet and diopside. The marbles are often rusty weathering and difficult to distinguish from the surrounding gneiss, unless the rock is broken.
The northern half of the property is comprised of coarse to medium-grained, biotite, granodiorite and hornblende +/- biotite, quartz-diorite of the Ruby Range suite. These rocks generally weather a light grey to white and are locally feldspar porphyritic. Smokey grey quartz grains are common in the granodiorite and less so in the quartz-diorite. The granitic rocks are unfoliated and cross-cut all ductile fabrics found in the Kluane schist except for a strongly foliated border phase that is sporadically observed in outcrop near the boundary with the paragneiss. Foliation in the border phase parallels those found in the Kluane schist and has been attributed to syndeformation intrusion of the earliest phases of the Ruby Range suite (Israel et al., 2010).
Two sets of narrow unfoliated dykes have been noted on the property in several areas underlain by Kluane schist. The dykes are up to one metre wide and are best distinguished by grain size. One of these dykes, from the central part of the property, has been dated at 55.3 Ma. This overlaps a 55.8 Ma age obtained from the main phase of the Ruby Range found just outside the northern portion of the property.
The Delor Showing is situated about 2000 m west-northwest of the Rikus Zone and covers a 300 by 200 m area. This occurrence consists of one trenched bedrock exposure and boulders of quartz-carbonate vein material and mineralized garnet-rich orthogneiss wallrock. It is located on a frozen north-facing slope with no outcrop. Cursory sampling by prospectors included vein fragments collected in 1995 from frost heaves, which yielded up to 193.57 g/t gold (Wengzynowski, 1995).
In 2009, Seven samples of quartz-carbonate vein with scorodite and arsenopyrite returned between 8.61 and 50.20 g/t gold (Turner, 2010).
In 2014, the 2009 hand trench was re-opened and bedrock was reached. Prior to exposing bedrock, a number of samples were collected from loose rocks removed from the trench. One of these samples yielded 225 g/t gold. A chip sample collected across an arsenopyrite-bearing quartz vein exposed on the trench floor returned 9.22 g/t gold over two metres (Burrell, 2014).
Prospecting along strike from the vein exposed in the trench resulted in the discovery of additional mineralized quartz vein float. Three samples collected about 200 m northwest of the trench returned 3.33, 8.92 and 12.75 g/t gold, respectively (Burrell, 2014).

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
5/1/2019	Remote Sensing	
5/1/2014	Geochemistry	
5/1/2014	Other	
5/1/2014	Geochemistry	
5/1/2014	Trenching	
5/1/2012	Airborne Geophysics	
5/1/2012	Airborne Geophysics	
5/1/2009	Geochemistry	
5/1/2009	Geochemistry	
5/1/2009	Trenching	
5/1/2009	Other	
5/1/2004	Ground Geophysics	
5/1/2004	Ground Geophysics	

5/1/2002	Geochemistry	
5/1/2002	Geochemistry	
5/1/2002	Trenching	
5/1/2002	Other	
5/1/1995	Trenching	
5/1/1995	Geochemistry	
5/1/1995	Geology	
5/1/1995	Geochemistry	
5/1/1995	Ground Geophysics	
5/1/1994	Trenching	
5/1/1994	Geochemistry	
5/1/1994	Geochemistry	
5/1/1994	Ground Geophysics	

Related References

Number	Title	Page(s)	Reference Type	Document Type
14-076	Assessment Report Describing Prospecting, Hand Trenching and Soil Geochemistry		Yukon Government: Energy, Mines and Resources	YMEP Report