

Yukon Geological Survey overview, 2025

*Dustin Rainey**
Yukon Geological Survey

Rainey, D., 2026. Yukon Geological Survey overview, 2025. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology, 2025, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 1–17.

Introduction

The Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) underwent considerable change in 2025, mostly in response to the retirement of two key individuals. Carolyn Relf retired as Director after 17 years of leading the YGS. Shortly after Relf's departure, Maurice Colpron retired from his role as Head of Bedrock Geology. These two individuals contributed greatly to expanding the geological understanding of the Yukon, which directly resulted in significant injection of funding into the territory in the form of research dollars and industry investment in mineral exploration. Those of us remaining at the YGS are thankful to have been able to learn from their approach to pursuing scientific excellence. Following his retirement, Colpron was granted the status of Emeritus Scientist, allowing him to continue advancing his research interests and to provide mentorship to YGS staff.

The past three years have seen considerable changeover in YGS staff. In addition to eight new people joining the YGS in 2024, Relf led a reorganization of the branch that added a Geoscience Research Manager and a Technical Services Manager, both of which report to the Director. In 2024, Amy Stuart brought her Government of Yukon (YG) information technology expertise to the YGS to be the Technical Services Manager. In February 2025, Jan Dettmer became the Geoscience Research Manager after leaving a full-time geophysics professorship at the University of Calgary. After 15 years in YG's Assessment and Abandoned Mines branch, Dustin Rainey became the new Director of the YGS at the end of March 2025. The new management team brings a wealth of knowledge and experience in geoscience research, information technology, finance and public service; together they look forward to leading and supporting the YGS team.

Broader trends that impacted the YGS in 2025 include the continued rise in the price of gold (surpassing C\$6000 per ounce in October), a national interest and focus on critical minerals, ongoing landscape modification by landslides, advancement of land use planning projects, and the ever-increasing involvement of First Nations in territorial decision-making. A Yukon First Nation dedication to mining was best exemplified by Selkirk First Nation's purchase of the Minto Mine, which is a past-producer of copper, gold and silver. Despite considerable ongoing challenges, significant progress was made in managing the Eagle Gold Mine heap leach failure that occurred in June 2024, and governments and industry continue to await the outcome of the sales process being led by the Receiver. Within the context of these geopolitical factors, this report provides an overview of YGS's 2025 staff project highlights and activities across the territory.

* dustin.rainey@yukon.ca

Yukon Geological Survey personnel and branch changes

The YGS delivers on its public geoscience mandate through four units led by the Director and two managers, with support from the Finance and Operations Supervisor (Fig. 1). Under the coordination of the Geoscience Research Manager, the Bedrock Geology, Minerals Geology and Surficial Geology units (Bedrock, Minerals and Surficial units) are responsible for delivering the geoscience research program. The Technical Services unit provides the necessary technological and collaborative expertise that enables the public to use YGS’s services and products.

As in 2024, there were significant changes in staff throughout 2025. The most significant changes were the retirements of both Carolyn Relf and Maurice Colpron within a three-month period. Their retirements marked the end of a generation of leading geoscience experts in their fields. In particular, Colpron’s years of bedrock mapping and geology research with the YGS led to the significant advancement of our understanding

of the evolution of the northern Cordillera and in particular, the tectonic evolution of the Yukon. Their collective efforts provided a base geoscientific understanding of the Yukon that continues to attract considerable investment dollars for research purposes and for natural resource exploration. The geological puzzle that is the landscape of the Yukon will always require bedrock and surficial mappers to make maps that communicate their findings to the public. As of December 2025, the YGS was actively recruiting a new head to lead the bedrock unit to continue advancing the understanding of Cordilleran tectonics in the Yukon.

Prior to her retirement, Relf had the foresight to reorganize the branch so that the Director would be supported by two managers. As the new Director, I appreciate her recognition that it would be challenging for a single individual to fill a role she expertly managed for 17 years. With that context, I would like to introduce myself and provide a brief overview of my background and what I bring to the YGS team. After starting in technical roles, I moved on to project management, then followed that with nearly

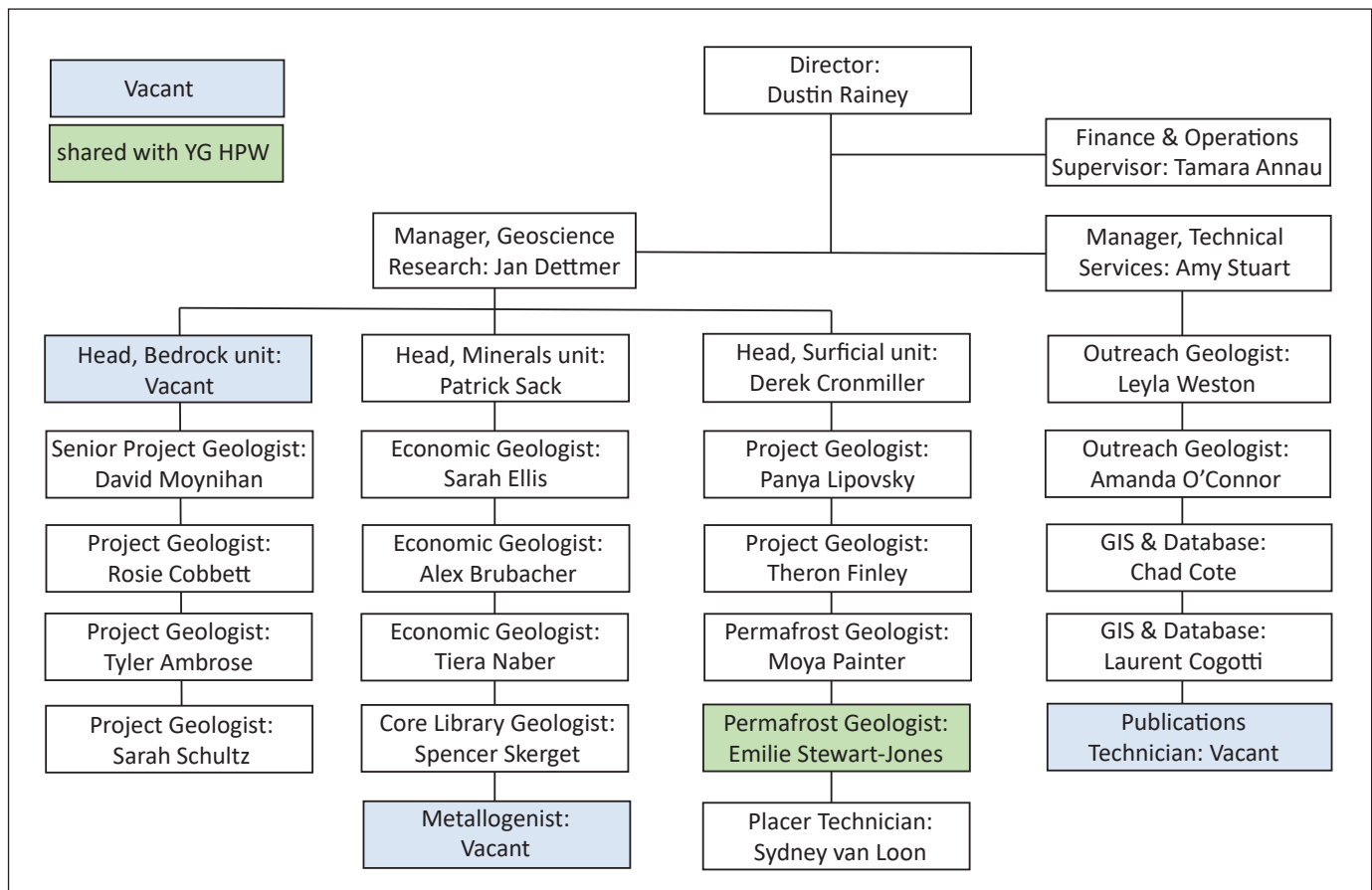


Figure 1. Organizational chart for the Yukon Geological Survey. HPW – Department of Highways and Public Works.

a decade of personnel management. This allows me to understand how management can support the needs of staff by reducing their administrative burden. I conducted my PhD research at the University of Alberta studying how relict Holocene carbonate spring deposits in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta and British Columbia could be used as terrestrial paleoclimate indicators. I spent five years as a Project Geologist in the mineral exploration industry seeking precious and base metals in Mexico, British Columbia and the Yukon. In the 15 years prior to joining the YGS, I was part of YG's Assessment and Abandoned Mines (AAM) branch, which is a project management group tasked with managing and remediating abandoned mines in the territory. In that role, I worked with multidisciplinary engineering and environmental teams to apply geoscientific principles to solve issues related to Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage (ML/ARD). Historically, geological surveys focused on using geoscience knowledge to discover mineral and energy resources. My experience with abandoned mines leads me to believe that geological surveys are also well positioned to consider the potential environmental effects of geological mine waste, and how its impact across the entire mining life cycle could be reduced. During my time with AAM, I acquired considerable experience planning and scheduling complex projects, managing large budgets, coordinating diverse teams, and ensuring engagement with local communities and First Nations. As the Director of YGS, I am more than happy to manage these types of administrative tasks so that the staff can focus on their technical expertise to advance public geoscience.

My experience in mining and paleoclimates is complemented by Jan Dettmer's academic experience in geophysics and Amy Stuart's understanding of the technologies that underpin the functioning of YG. Dettmer completed his PhD at the University of Victoria where he developed methods in computational geophysics that have broad applicability to research areas of interest to the YGS such as seismology, geohazard assessment and geothermal potential. Dettmer's wide breadth of understanding of earth systems processes makes him ideally suited to provide an integrating role for research conducted by the Bedrock, Minerals and Surficial units. His technical background combined with his experience as a professor and researcher at the University of Calgary provides YGS geoscientists with strong mentorship and the expectation that they conduct rigorous scientific research.

Including Dettmer and myself, four new staff were hired by YGS in 2025. Theron Finley joined the Surficial Geology unit in August, immediately after completing his PhD at the University of Victoria, where he studied active tectonics of Cascadia and the Yukon. Finley's research on the potential for there to be large magnitude earthquakes on the Tintina fault created global media attention while he was driving through remote northwestern British Columbia on his way to start a new research career with YGS. The YGS is pleased to have him join the team and for him to continue his research. Laurent Cogotti came from YG's Department of Education in June to join the YGS as a Geological and Spatial Database Administrator in the Technical Services unit. Cogotti is with YGS until September 2026 while Brett Elliot is away working for the Department of Tourism and Culture on a temporary assignment. There was an additional change in the Technical Services unit in 2025 with the departure of Bailey Staffen, GIS Technician, who converted her temporary role at the Department of Education into a permanent one. The Technical Services unit is currently in the process of hiring a Publications Technician to support the development of YGS's many products. Finance and Operations Supervisor, Tamara Annau, who originally joined the YGS on a temporary assignment, transitioned into a permanent position. Annau fills a critical role in ensuring that contracts are in place to support field operations and post-field season laboratory analyses, and brings exceptional expertise in helicopter contracting. Economic Geologist Sarah Ellis initiated an education leave in autumn to begin an MSc at the University of Alberta studying the mineral potential of intrusions in western Yukon. Ellis is expected to return to her duties at the YGS in spring 2026. Kristy Kennedy, Project Geologist in the Surficial unit, continues in her secondment role with Kluane First Nation as Director of Lands, Resources and Heritage. An important role of geological surveys is the training of future geoscientists. In support of this mandate, YGS employed seven summer students as field assistants in 2025.

Despite the loss of historical experience and knowledge that comes with retirements and departures, new YGS staff are well-positioned to continue to provide high quality geoscience services to all Yukoners. As the new Director, I am proud to have joined the YGS and feel privileged to lead such a dedicated and high-performing team. The YGS staff constantly share new earth science discoveries and demonstrate what it means to be committed public servants (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Permafrost Geologists Moya Painter and Emilie Stewart-Jones assess the headscarp of an active rock glacier that is encroaching on the North Canol highway near Macmillan Pass at a rate of approximately 1 m per year.

Yukon Geological Survey resources

The 2025-26 operating budget for YGS totaled \$2 863 000 (Table 1). This represents a reduction of \$131 060 from the previous year mainly due to an end of funding for highway geohazard assessments from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). The operating budget provides the financial means for the YGS to deliver on its mandate of providing geoscience information to the public. The YGS data website (<https://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/>) has been a valuable resource for me throughout my geoscience career in the Yukon, and continues to set an example for how geological surveys can effectively distribute geoscience information as raw datasets, maps and technical reports. The YGS also maintains Facebook and Instagram accounts to share information

about activities, public events, staffing opportunities and research discoveries. Some of those discoveries are shared at the end of this volume in a list of 2025 publications.

Yukon Geological Survey staff are distributed across two offices in Whitehorse. Sharing space with the Mining Recorder in the Elijah Smith Building are the Director, Finance and Operations Supervisor, and the Technical Services unit. The Geoscience Research Manager and staff, who comprise the three research units, are based at the H.S. Bostock Core Library on the Alaska Highway, commonly referred to as the Core Library. In addition to hosting office and laboratory space, the Core Library serves as a repository for rock and drill core material from Yukon mineral properties

Table 1. Yukon Geological Survey funding for fiscal year 2025-26. All funding is from the Government of Yukon.

Source	Funding for	Amount
YGS operational budget	Geoscience program	\$1 330 000
Our Clean Future funds	Permafrost geohazards	\$100 000
Yukon Mineral Exploration Program	Program grants	\$1 433 000
Total		\$2 863 000

and YGS projects. Spencer Skerget with the Minerals unit manages the facility, which also houses a public core logging space and lapidary laboratory. In addition to regular use by YGS staff, the facility was used 52 days by 27 different external clients in 2025. Clients from industry and academia collectively pulled 4700 m of drill core from the collection for viewing or sampling. The publicly available online database was updated with 110 drillholes with either additional original data (core logs, analyses) or updated high-resolution drill core photographs. In 2025, three drillholes totaling 978 m were donated to the drill core collection from the Mint mineral occurrence in southwest Yukon. Due to ever-expanding holdings, drill core donation criteria are becoming more rigid as the facility is now over 95% storage capacity.

Geoscience planning

The YGS is implementing the five-year plan completed in 2024. The primary planning process involved internal YGS workshops that were held separately by the Bedrock, Minerals and Surficial units. The workshops helped identify emerging interests and generated project ideas across all units.

Over the current five-year implementation cycle, incorporating the results of the workshops will be influenced by Jan Dettmer's vision for integrating research across the three units, and the individual research strengths of the YGS team, many of whom are new to the survey in the past three years. Dominant themes that continue to attract YGS resources include First Nations' considerations regarding geoscience activities within their Traditional Territories, land use planning, geohazard identification/monitoring, high gold prices, critical minerals, and the impacts of mining on Yukon's people and environment. With the Eagle Gold Mine heap leach failure still garnering a lot of public attention, YGS is considering how public geoscience can contribute to reducing environmental impacts from future mining projects. Many YGS staff are adept at mineralogy and understanding the fundamental principles that govern Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage (ML/ARD). For an economic geologist, understanding sphalerite as an ore mineral of zinc readily extends to recognizing its potential to be harmful to aquatic life if improperly managed. Geoscientists do not design and operate mine waste facilities, but their ability to understand both the small scale mineralogy and big picture interactions with the landscape allow them to identify gaps in knowledge that may prove helpful in mitigating future mining issues.

The YGS continues to capitalize on successful established collaborations, such as the Minerals Technical Liaison Committee (TLC). The TLC was established shortly after devolution as a means for representatives from the placer industry, the hardrock exploration industry, and academia to share their thoughts on gaps in geoscience knowledge that could be filled by YGS research. Yukon Geological Survey economic geologist Sarah Ellis began an MSc degree in 2025 through the University of Alberta partly in response to a TLC request for YGS to assess the potential for intrusions in western Yukon to host mineralization. Another partnership is the sharing of a permafrost geologist, Emilie Stewart-Jones, between YGS and Government of Yukon's Department of Highways and Public Works (HPW) to better understand and manage the impacts of degrading permafrost on the Yukon's highway network. Summer 2025 also saw the implementation of an innovative partnership between the YGS, Parks Canada and Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN). Bedrock Geologist Rosie Cobbett led field explorations in Kluane National Park with CAFN citizens to better understand how the interactions of bedrock near the old Johobo mine and water quality in the Kathleen Lake watershed impact spawning of Kokanee salmon. One aspect of the YGS that is not as well known outside of the group is the level of intense research interaction between YGS geoscientists and university researchers. By having a wide-ranging knowledge network, YGS staff are able to keep well-informed of the latest developments in evolving technologies (e.g., the use of core scanning and artificial intelligence [AI] technologies for better understanding critical mineral deposits). Surficial and bedrock mapping remain essential for providing foundational geoscience data, while also enabling geoscientists to think more broadly about the impacts of geological time on the infrastructure of our modern lives. This strong culture of collaboration and engagement with the broader academic community is also reflected in YGS's involvement in national geoscience initiatives.

In conjunction with Yukon University, the YGS is preparing to host GAC-MAC 2027. This event, organized by the Geological Association of Canada (GAC®) and the Mineralogical Association of Canada (MAC), is the premiere annual geoscience conference in Canada. It was previously held in Whitehorse in 2016 and will once again provide a venue to showcase YGS research and the Yukon's rich geology.

For detailed descriptions of YGS work planning, readers are encouraged to review the Yukon Geological

Survey 2024 overview (Relf, 2025). The following sections provide updates on activities performed by the YGS in 2025. Readers with additional project ideas are encouraged to submit their input via geology@yukon.ca.

Geothermal energy, geophysical research and seismology

With no external funding for geothermal energy available for 2025, geothermal-related work was limited to the release of two publications documenting work completed to date. The first report, Open File 2025-7, summarizes the current state of knowledge for geothermal indicators in the Yukon (Sternbergh and Colpron, 2025). The report compiled geothermal datasets and summarized previously unpublished, contracted geothermal studies, as well as research conducted by the YGS between 2016 and 2024. More than 20 thermal springs are described, and water chemistry for these springs and selected boreholes are presented. The second report, Open File 2025-8, was a collaboration between the YGS, Innovate Geothermal Ltd. and HPW to assess geothermal potential in Whitehorse (Witter, 2025). The work involved performing an analysis of geoscience data in a 13 by 15 km area in the northern part of Whitehorse to better understand the potential for geothermal energy resources that, if present, could be used for heating purposes. The primary goal of the project was to analyze and interpret a variety of pre-existing and newly acquired geological and geophysical datasets to evaluate where geothermal reservoirs may be present within the study area. To construct a 3D geological model, researchers performed 2D map interpretation and geophysical inversion modelling of gravity and magnetic survey data. Discussions of warm springs may lure readers to explore the woods around Whitehorse, however be forewarned that the sub-twenty degree Celsius springs are not optimal for soaking.

Prior to his retirement, Maurice Colpron was the lead YGS researcher of geothermal-related projects. With Colpron's departure, Dettmer is an ideal researcher to fill the gap due to his geophysical research in studying geothermal potential in British Columbia and the Yukon. In his current Geoscience Research Manager role, Dettmer continues to work on quantifying seismic site amplification in Haines Junction and Whitehorse in collaboration with the Geologic Survey of Canada. The Haines Junction assessment was completed for 14 sites and published as a peer-reviewed study. Around Whitehorse, data analyses were completed for one site

located in the Ibex Valley (glaciolacustrine soil) and one site located near the Takhini ball diamonds (fluvial soil), published in this volume (Byer et al., this volume). New data were recorded at the sites of the Mountain View Golf Course (glaciofluvial/glaciolacustrine) and Hidden Valley Elementary School (glaciolacustrine). A collaboration with the University of Calgary continues to support the study of geothermal potential near Teslin. Seismic data were analyzed with spectral methods to provide new constraints about the elastic properties of Quaternary sediments and bedrock that is affected by multiple strands of the Teslin fault in this region (Afolabi et al., this volume).

As extensive as geological time is, a M7.0 strike-slip earthquake in Kluane National Park on December 6, 2025 was a visceral reminder that geological time always includes the present. The epicentre, and hundreds of aftershocks, were located just east of Mount Logan in a very remote part of the Yukon. Despite temperatures of -40°C across the territory for the week following the earthquake, YGS staff chartered a helicopter and took advantage of a favourable weather window on December 12, 2025 to examine the impacts to the area. The earthquake triggered significant landslides of rock and ice, and the majority were initiated on the slopes of Mt. King George, a 3741 m tall peak (Fig. 3). Despite 2 m of fault slip occurring at 5 km depth, there was no clear evidence of the Earth surface rupturing. It is possible however, that a surface rupture was hidden by glacier ice. The earthquake occurred between the southerly Fairweather fault and the northerly Totshunda fault in an area where there are relatively few previously recorded earthquakes. This earthquake provides evidence to support the existence of a hypothesized connection between these faults where extensive glaciated terrain makes research difficult (Finley et al., this volume).

Minerals overview

Following a re-staffing of the Minerals unit in the past two years and Patrick Sack shifting into the head position, the team is getting well-acquainted with the geology of Yukon mineral deposits and occurrences. The Minerals staff also spend considerable time furthering connections amongst the broad network of industry and academic professionals involved in mineral exploration. Companies with advanced stage exploration projects such as Snowline Gold Corp. and Fireweed Metals Corp. (Fig. 4) are well-funded to continue their work. In contrast, it appears Eagle Gold Mine's 2024 heap leach failure has negatively impacted investors choosing to

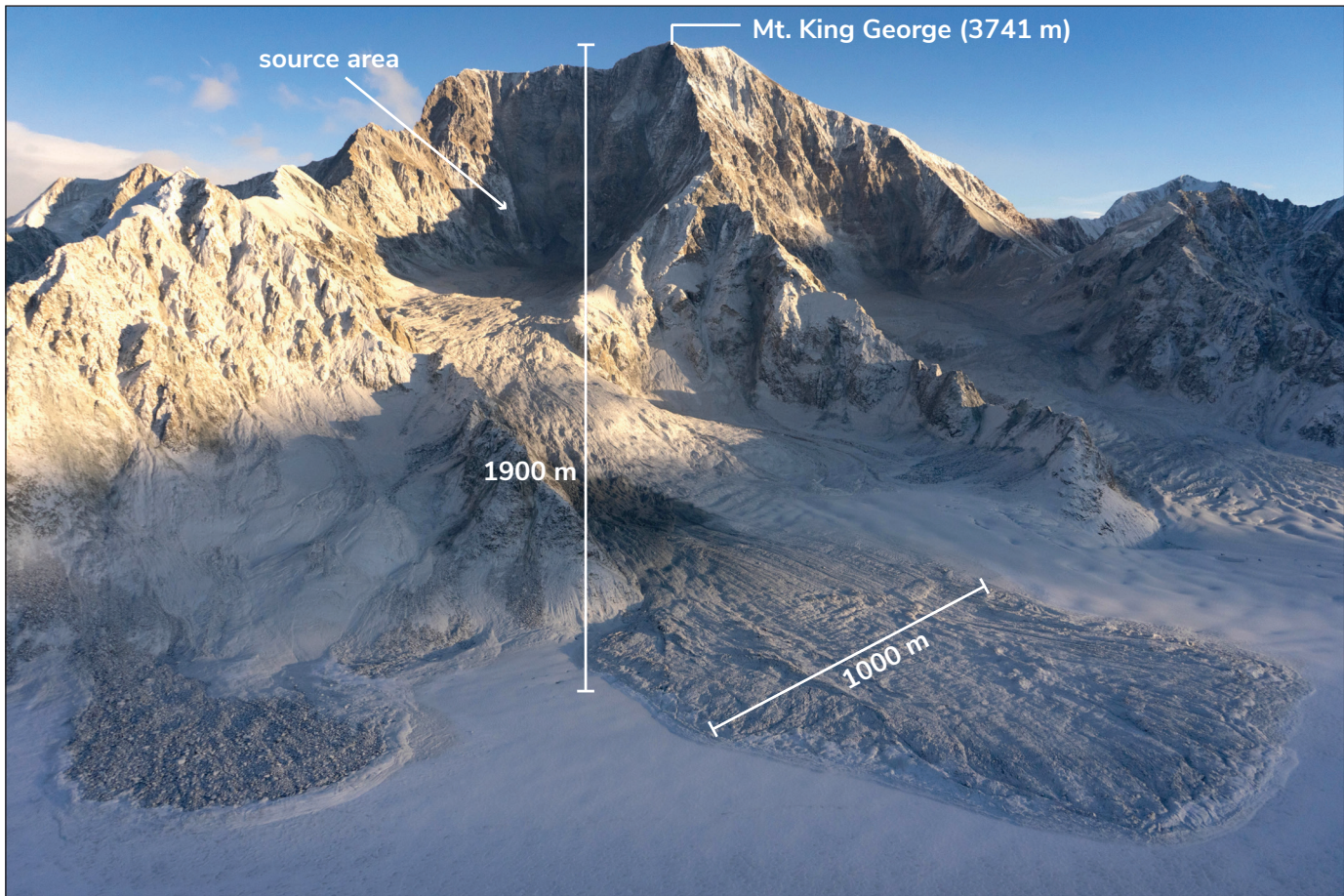


Figure 3. Large landslides on the southwest side of Mount King George. The main debris lobe on the right is approximately 1000 m wide. The elevation difference between the peak and the glacier is approximately 1900 m.

risk capital on early-stage projects in the Yukon. This is likely one reason why the demand for funding from the YGS Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) remains strong. Following release of the Independent Review Board’s (IRB) heap leach failure report with preventative recommendations (Smith and Konrad, 2025), and the initiation of a sales process to move the project out of receivership, it is hoped that confidence, and investment, in the Yukon’s mining and exploration sector will continue to increase in 2026.

Maintaining access to large tracts of land for exploration is an ongoing concern of the mineral exploration industry. At the same time, First Nations and other Yukoners place paramount importance



Figure 4. Core processing facility at Fireweed Metals Corp.’s Macpass project.

on the responsible use of the land by industry. Land use planning has been identified as a key mechanism to bridge this gap, providing certainty to industry that they can explore their claims while ensuring that exploration activities do not hinder future land uses.

The YGS is contributing geoscience data to support the early stages of land use planning by leading the development of territory-wide mineral potential mapping. This work is particularly timely given the advancement of the Dawson Regional Land Use Plan, ongoing discussions regarding a potential national park in the Teet'it Gwinjik (Peel River) watershed, and collaborative efforts between Ross River Dena Council, the Government of Yukon, and Parks Canada to explore options for a potential new protected area in the Tū Łídlini (Ross River) region.

In December 2024, YGS issued a request for proposals to engage a contractor to develop a series of commodity-specific mineral potential maps for the Yukon. The successful contractor, New Zealand-based Kennex Ltd., is producing maps based on mineral systems and deposit models relevant to the Yukon's various geological domains, such as the Selwyn basin and Intermontane terranes. A pan-Yukon approach has been adopted to ensure consistency across assessments, allowing each subsequent land use plan to begin with an established mineral potential mapping framework. Within the YGS Minerals unit, Patrick Sack and Alex Brubacher are leading the mineral potential mapping work.

Minerals activities

In addition to overseeing the Minerals unit, Sack is a respected leader within the branch, owing to his long tenure with YGS and extensive understanding of the interactions between tectonics and metallogeny. He was a co-author on Open File 2025-9 that reported U-Pb zircon ages for Paleogene magmatic rocks from the Ruby Range of southwestern Yukon (Israel, et al., 2025). Sack is also co-supervising two MSc thesis students: Keagan Parry (University of Alberta; co-supervisor Pillar Lecumberri-Sanchez) completed his thesis in 2025 on Banyan Gold Corp.'s AurMac property, while Maria Carter (Simon Fraser University; co-supervisor Dan Gibson) continues with her MSc thesis project at Trifecta Gold Ltd.'s Mount Hinton property that began in 2024. These two studies are part of a suite of four, staged thesis projects planned between 2023 and 2030 in the Dublin Gulch-Keno area. The Eagle Gold Mine heap leach failure may disrupt plans

for a third MSc study of Victoria Gold Corp.'s Raven deposit and alternatives are being assessed.

In addition to database updates and processing of YMEP funding applications, staff from the Minerals unit spent as much time as possible setting foot on exploration properties. Sarah Ellis spent a lot of time on properties with intrusion-hosted gold deposits and in spring 2025, published her insights in Open File 2025-3 (Ellis, 2025). In the fall, she also began her MSc at the University of Alberta with a project focused on the geology and metallogeny of Oligocene–Miocene magmatic rocks in southwest Yukon and their association with porphyry system mineralization. As part of this project, Ellis completed her field season in June–July 2025 in collaboration with Project Geologist Rosie Cobbett, and will continue with another field season in 2026.

Before joining YGS, Alex Brubacher worked for Newmont Corporation at the Coffee Gold project, now owned by Fuerte Metals Corporation. In collaboration with project staff, Brubacher co-authored Open Files 2025-5 and 2025-6, which are a property-scale geology map and an accompanying report describing the geology and gold mineralization (Kitchen et al., 2025a,b). During the field season, Brubacher spent two weeks visiting various exploration sites, collecting samples for ongoing Minerals unit research, and tracking exploration activities to contribute to the annual hardrock overview (Skerget and Naber, this volume). In September he spent two weeks logging representative fences at the Revenue deposit, and collecting short wave infrared spectroscopy alteration data to complement the Geological Survey of Canada's (GSC) full tensor mag survey of the deposit completed in October 2024.

Skarn deposits at Mactung and Whitehorse Copper received a lot of attention in the Yukon in 2025, which aligns with Tiera Naber's project to develop a Yukon skarn atlas. In the summer, she conducted 13 property visits across central and eastern Yukon where she liaised with prospectors and exploration geologists, and collected samples from several skarn and porphyry systems associated with tungsten, tin and gold mineralization. In the spring, Naber visited three communities with Amanda O'Connor, from YGS's outreach geology team, to teach elementary students about geoscience. At the Yukon Geoscience Forum in November, Naber presented the annual Yukon hardrock mining and exploration overview (Skerget and Naber, this volume).

The Minerals unit manages important spatial databases that contain minerals-related data, including MINFILE (mineral occurrence data), GARDEd (surficial geochemical data from assessment reports), and Drill Core (drill core data). Mineral occurrence data are key inputs into mineral potential mapping. In 2025, the inaugural physical rock properties database was released. The dataset contains magnetic susceptibility and/or specific gravity measurements for more than 5800 samples across the Yukon along with their associated locations, lithology and map unit. Following the release, data was collected from an additional 480 samples to be included in a future update. Also ongoing is a YGS-British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) project to scan and digitize data from historical assessment reports containing critical minerals data. This Cordillera-wide project is being funded by the GSC through their Critical Minerals and Geoscience Data (CMGD) program. The Yukon's share of the funding (\$250 000 over three years) is being used to convert scanned geochemical data from assessment reports into a digital format and capture it in the GARDEd database.

Mineral industry liaison

The big drivers behind spending by the Yukon mineral industry in 2025 were the high price of gold and the demand for critical minerals. Despite there being no hardrock gold production in the Yukon in 2025 to take advantage of the gold price, half of the estimated \$200 million in exploration expenditures by 51 explorers across 77 projects were directed at hardrock gold projects. Demand for the critical metals copper, zinc (lead is reported with zinc even though it is not considered a critical mineral) and tungsten accounted for nearly 43% of remaining exploration expenditures, and silver covered the remaining 7%. Silver is also the lone bright spot on the Yukon's mining horizon with Hecla Mining Company's Keno Hill silver project being the only producing hardrock mine in the territory with an estimated production revenue for 2025 of \$158 million from ~3 Moz silver. Geologists from the Minerals unit visit dozens of hardrock exploration properties to track exploration progress over the field season and to better

understand the health of the industry in any given year. Highlights of the 2025 hardrock exploration season are presented in this volume (Skerget and Naber, this volume).

Placer Geology Technician Sydney van Loon, with YGS's Surficial unit, is YG's main point of contact with the placer industry as evidenced by her 90 placer operation site visits over 60 field days in summer 2025. During van Loon's visits to operations in the Yukon's eleven placer mining areas, she recorded observations of the equipment, mining process and geology. Prior to kicking off the 2025 field season, she published the 2021–2023 Yukon placer mining industry report (van Loon, 2025) and began compiling data for the 2024–2026 edition. van Loon co-hosted a public family event at the Dawson City Museum during Gold Show with YGS outreach staff in May, including a panning station for kids using local gold donated by placer miner Adrian Hollis (Fig. 5). After the mining season ended, she organized and hosted the annual Yukon Placer Forum in November, which attracted around 100 attendees. She also delivered the 2025 Yukon placer industry overview at Yukon Geoscience Forum, supported by a poster, and prepared the Yukon placer mining 2025 development and exploration overview in this issue (van Loon, this volume).



Figure 5. To support YGS outreach activities during Gold Show, placer miner Adrian Hollis donated gold that YGS geologists mixed with Dawson City road gravel for kids to pan.

Unlike hardrock, the gold price has catapulted the placer industry into its highest production year since 1997. By November, reported placer gold production was at 104 367 crude ounces. In 2025, the Yukon generated C\$400 million in placer gold revenue with an average gold price of C\$4811 per ounce. Going into the 2025 season at Gold Show in Dawson City, placer operators and supporting industries continued with their appeal to government to develop solutions to the permitting backlog that resulted from numerous ten-year water licences coming up for renewal. After Gold Show in May, many projects that were seeking approvals for previously approved work were issued temporary licence extensions to enable them to operate in summer 2025. Though not a perfect solution, these actions by YG seemed to have contributed to a Yukon Placer Forum in November where participants could focus more on solving technical challenges of placer mining, rather than discussing permitting challenges; a C\$400 million season eases the pain too. A prosperous industry also enables groups like the Klondike Placer Miners Association to contribute \$500 000 to ensure ongoing support of food programs at Dawson City schools. A truly commendable act of community support.

Yukon Mineral Exploration Program highlights

The YMEP provides partial risk capital to locate, explore and develop mineral projects to an advanced exploration stage. The hardrock Grassroots Module allocates up to \$25 000 per project and does not require matching or leveraged funds. Up to \$50 000 per project is available through the Target Evaluation Module and \$40 000 through the Placer Module, both of which require leveraged funds. For the 2025 exploration season, the program had \$1.4 million available and received 67 applications (40 hardrock and 27 placer). Funding was approved for 39 projects (20 hardrock and 19 placer). It is anticipated that the YMEP contributions will leverage an additional \$2.4 million in private sector spending.

To stimulate investment in critical minerals in the Yukon, the YMEP evaluation criteria were recently updated to include extra weighting for projects that primarily target critical minerals. In response to concerns regarding YG First Nation consultation obligations, reimbursements were not available for claim staking or for work conducted off claim. More detailed summaries of YMEP highlights are presented in the hardrock and placer exploration overview papers in this volume (Skerget and Naber; and van Loon, respectively).

Geohazards and surficial geology studies

Staff with the Surficial unit conduct research on Yukon's changing landscapes and they regularly receive reports and inquiries from members of the public who observe rapid changes associated with slope instabilities (Fig. 6). Derek Cronmiller, head of the Surficial unit, advanced his study of permafrost landslides in the Klondike, completing two weeks of fieldwork and is now finalizing results of the study as it nears completion. He tested new geochronological approaches using cosmogenic ^{81}Kr to date sediments up to a few million years old at a pilot study at Silver Creek with Brent Ward of Simon Fraser University. Cronmiller also collaborated with Yukon University to develop the Klondike module for their Virtual Geology project giving an overview of Beringian geology, placer mining and permafrost hazards. He supported paleontological researchers studying Quaternary mammal evolution by helping interpret and date fossil-bearing sediments exposed along riverbanks in the Old Crow Basin. He also accompanied other members of the YGS team for several field campaigns, helping newer staff familiarize themselves with field techniques and logistics.

In 2025, YGS's Surficial unit hired a new project geologist, Theron Finley, who started in August. Finley



Figure 6. Aerial photo of the May 2025 Burma Road landslide located on the east bank of the Yukon River; view is to the north. The landslide is 950 m long, up to 250 m wide and approximately 20 ha. This landslide is one of several that have been featured on 'The Landslide Blog' through guest posts authored by the YGS (<https://eos.org/thelandslideblog/yukon-river-1>).

participated in a range of surficial geology fieldwork, including placer visits, landslide monitoring, glacial-limit mapping and regional mapping in the Tombstone Range. He led a paleoseismic trench investigation on the Tintina fault to establish the timing and frequency of past earthquakes and worked toward publishing manuscripts on the Eastern Denali fault and the Rocky Mountain–Tintina fault system. Finley also launched a new collaboration with Dr. Tiegan Hobbs of the GSC on seismic hazard and risk modelling for the Tintina fault and began planning a multi-year surficial mapping, geochronology, and landslide research program in the Tintina Trench/Clear Creek region.

Panya Lipovsky's fieldwork this year largely focused on the Tombstone Territorial Park and the Ogilvie Mountains, where she spent two weeks improving surficial geology and geohazard mapping, better constraining glacial limits and chronology in the area as well as contributing to the Tombstone Territorial Park Weekend on the Rocks outreach event. She is currently finalizing a landscape hazard susceptibility map for the Haines Junction area, which integrates landslide, permafrost and hydrological hazards. She is also providing support for Whitehorse area groundwater investigations led by YG's Water Resources branch and Yukon University.

Lipovsky helped facilitate several academic research studies related to landslides in southwest Yukon. She and Cronmiller visited the unique Mount Martha Black frozen slope creep-debris avalanche in Kluane National Park in collaboration with Carleton University researchers, and Lipovsky presented some of their results at the GeoManitoba conference in Winnipeg. She also supported a team from the University of Montreal who tested an automated drone docking system at the Miles Ridge landslide near the White River bridge (Stix et al., this volume) and performed drone-based monitoring of Alaska Highway deformation near Beaver Creek. Additionally, Lipovsky supported Simon Fraser University researchers, Catalina Pino-Rivas and Sergio Sepulveda, who are investigating potential earthquake-induced landslides at the Sheep Mountain landslide and the Aishihik landslide near Canyon.

Emilie Stewart-Jones continued to develop an integrated geodatabase combining the highway geohazard inventory, inspections data, and existing highway permafrost feature mapping. She enabled offline data collection and automated syncing for the 2025 field season. She mapped 831 new geohazards (934 including late-2024 work) across Yukon highways using reports, satellite imagery, lidar mapping,

field inspections and maintenance staff input. She completed inspections along major routes including most of the Alaska, South Klondike, Dempster, North Canol, and part of the North Klondike highways, while coordinating closely with highway foremen (Stewart-Jones and Painter, this volume). Together with colleagues, she completed feature mapping for several highway corridors, expanding the total mapped features to 3092. Stewart-Jones also completed a detailed assessment of rockfall hazards in Rabbit's Foot Canyon (Whitehorse) for HPW.

Moya Painter, YGS's permafrost geologist, completed permafrost feature mapping on the Alaska Highway and North Klondike Highway, and jointly mapped the Dempster and North Canol highway corridors with Emilie Stewart-Jones. She installed new permafrost monitoring equipment in the Macpass region and drilled multiple new boreholes at key locations including Two-Mile Hill (Whitehorse), Tombstone Territorial Park, and sites along the Dempster and North Canol highways. Painter collected data from 38 YGS ground-temperature monitoring stations and updated temperature and geotechnical records through October 2024. She also conducted a 10-year hazard-map review in Old Crow, acquiring new lidar to assess landscape change since 2016, and carried out field checks of permafrost features and geohazards in the North Canol and Macpass areas.

Bedrock mapping

The biggest change to the Bedrock unit was the July retirement of long-time Head of Bedrock and Cordilleran tectonics expert Maurice Colpron. The team has lost an exceptional leader, but they still have access to his expertise and mentorship as a YGS Emeritus Scientist. Emeritus status enables Colpron to continue working on geoscience projects that he is passionate about and allow him to continue to contribute to the YGS. An example of Colpron's continued participation in YGS activities was his involvement with the Bedrock and Minerals units organization and delivery of a one day short course at the Yukon Geoscience Forum on the geological and metallogenic framework of the Yukon. In addition to his co-authorship of two geothermal open files, Colpron was the lead author on Open File 2025-4 which included new geochronological and geochemical data for Permian rocks of the western Yukon-Tanana terrane (Colpron et al., 2025b), and on Open File 2025-10, the updated Yukon Bedrock Geology Map (Colpron, et al., 2025a). It is anticipated that a new head of the bedrock unit will be hired in early 2026.

Even without a unit head, the four bedrock mappers in the unit proceeded with their multi-year efforts to better resolve ongoing questions about the amalgamation of Yukon's terranes and implications for natural resource assessment. For instance, this summer, Senior Bedrock Geologist David Moynihan mapped areas of the southern Englishmans Range to revise the decades-old mapping. Moynihan selected areas near Dorsey Lake, focusing on documenting the stratigraphy of the Klinkit Group, establishing the distribution of Permian volcanic rocks (Butsih Formation) and identifying previously unrecognized major structural boundaries within this part of Yukon-Tanana terrane (Fig. 7). Geochemical and geochronological investigations in support of the mapping are underway, including conodont microfossil analysis at GSC laboratories. The area around the Seagull and Hake batholiths contains abundant tin and tungsten skarn mineralization, and Economic Geologist Tiera Naber joined the fieldwork to investigate occurrences in and around the JC tin prospect. Moynihan plans to continue with his mapping and metallogenic studies in summer 2026.

It was a big year for Rosie Cobbett who completed her PhD at Memorial University researching the magmatic and tectonic record of Cambrian–Ordovician rift history of the Laurentian margin of western North America. Read more about Cobbett's findings in YGS' first open

file of 2025 (Open File 2025-1; Cobbett et al., 2025). Achieving this milestone allowed her the space and time to conduct some alternate geological activities such as collaborating with CAFN to investigate the geology around the historic Johobo mine in Kluane National Park to better understand the contributions of bedrock geology to metal contamination in surface waters near the mine site and their impacts on Kokanee Salmon spawning. Champagne and Aishihik First Nations citizens and YGS staff formed a joint field camp in Kluane National Park where they shared land practices and each learned about what is important to CAFN Land Guardians and YGS staff alike. With Ediacaran fauna attracting more attention in north-central Yukon, Cobbett is also the YGS lead for collaborating with YG Heritage branch and the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun (FNNND) to improve collection and storage protocols for fossils found on FNNND Traditional Territory. She also expanded into mentorship, teaching and outreach by providing cross-unit support to assist Sarah Ellis in strengthening her bedrock mapping skills as part of her MSc fieldwork. Cobbett also participated in improving the bedrock geology map of Tombstone Territorial Park to enhance communication of the park geology to the public. She also taught the 2025 fall semester of structural geology at Yukon University.

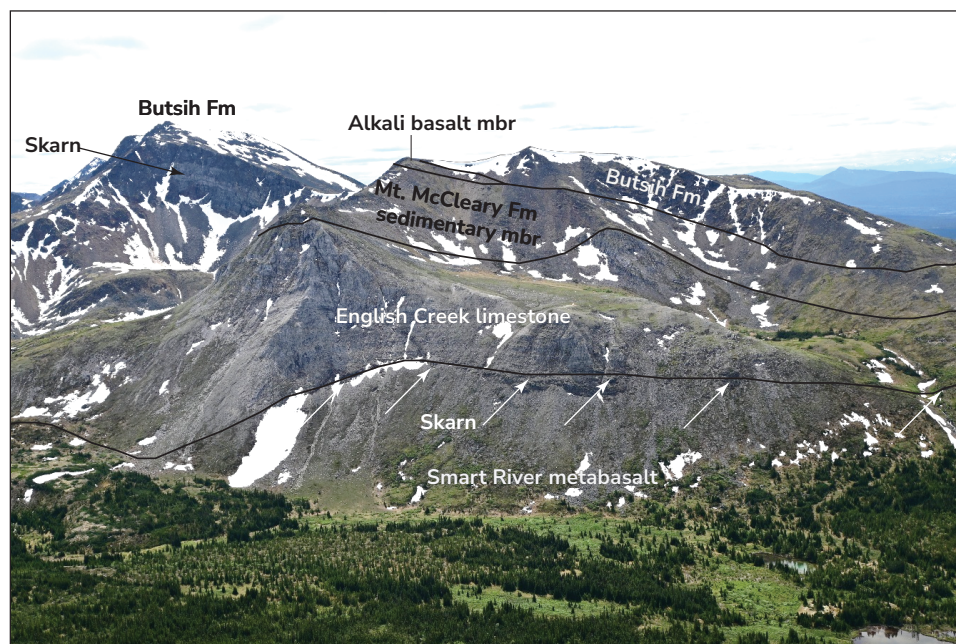


Figure 7. View facing south along the Englishmans Range, indicating the stratigraphy in the type area of the Klinkit Group in the Yukon. Relief from valley bottom to peak is approximately 450 m.

Sarah Schultz continued with a multi-year project studying the shale geochemistry of Late Devonian units in the Selwyn basin region. The project aims to document the evolution of deep-water depositional systems and create a sequence stratigraphic framework through an integrated sedimentological and geochemical dataset. It is exciting that a sequence stratigraphic approach, normally associated with oil and gas exploration, is being applied to metals exploration in the Yukon. Fieldwork in 2025 focused on core logging in the Howards Pass region (Schultz et al., this volume) and an initial reconnaissance trip to Nááts'j'ihch'oh National Park Reserve to further expand on the model that was developed in the Macmillan Pass region by

Schultz in 2024 (Schultz and Reynolds, this volume). Samples were collected at Howards Pass from the core for XRF and organic carbon isotopes through mudstone-dominated intervals of the Portrait Lake Formation. This dataset will be leveraged to facilitate regional correlations between the two lead-zinc mineralization districts to explain the distribution and extent of deposition, mineralization, and systems tract development.

Tyler Ambrose is in the process of wrapping up several projects as he prepares for a half-year sabbatical starting in spring 2026. Due to Ambrose's upcoming break, he had a much less intense field season compared to previous years and spent more time in the office working on the final report and maps for the Rackla River area, in the southern Wernecke Mountains. He has a paper in review with the GSA Bulletin that combines geochronology and mapping to constrain the Paleoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic evolution of the Yukon. He is also working on another project involving Pb isotopes and Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization in the Ogilvie platform. Ambrose has already been thinking ahead and planning for his return when he will focus on a project in the Pelly Mountains to investigate the evolution of the Cassiar Platform. In summer 2025, he spent time engaging with Ross River Dena Council (RRDC) citizens sharing his research ideas and listening to concerns they may have. To further communicate his plans, Ambrose was joined by a young RRDC Land Guardian for a day of helicopter-supported rock sampling on ridges in his proposed field area.

Technical services

The primary means for YGS to share its products are through publications and online databases. The Technical Services unit, under the guidance of Amy Stuart since August 2024, consistently delivers high-quality digital and printed materials. Technical services are mainly delivered by Stuart and two Geological and Spatial Database Administrators, Chad Côté and Laurent Cogotti. Outreach Geologist Leyla Weston also plays a large role in editing annual publications. The unit is soon to be supported by a Publications Technician, who will begin in January 2026. Despite not having a fully staffed unit in 2025, the YGS published the 2024 Yukon Exploration and Geology (YEG), 2021-2023 Placer Industry Report, ten Open Files, and one Miscellaneous Report. Additionally, YGS authors were published in eleven peer-reviewed journals.

Considerable time was spent in 2025 performing GIS work, updating databases and performing critical system infrastructure upgrades. Coinciding with Maurice Colpron's retirement was the release of a new 2025 bedrock geology map with updated online data. New in 2025 was the release of a rock properties dataset as was discussed in the Minerals activities section of this paper. Also newly developed was an internal placer database to streamline data entry during Sydney van Loon's site visits to placer operations. This should allow for more standardized data entry and more efficient data consolidation for compiling the next placer industry report. Côté and Cogotti rebuilt YGS's web mapping applications and spatial data delivery tools in the newest technology and retired applications that had little use or irrelevant information. The primary YGS data website (<https://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/>) and the permafrost database are being rebuilt on this new infrastructure to make them more efficient and to have better search capabilities. To assist with more efficient budget tracking and to improve utility, a new project budget management system is being developed and will be ready for use in the new fiscal year. The Technical Services unit demonstrates that effective communication tools are just as important as fieldwork for disseminating information about rocks. Without this team, it would be difficult for the public to access and appreciate the great work being done by YGS geoscientists.

Outreach and First Nation engagement

The Technical Services unit includes two Outreach Geologists, Leyla Weston and Amanda O'Connor. Perhaps with geology in the Yukon being very prominent in our day to day lives and landscapes, it sometimes seems as though two Outreach Geologists are not enough to manage all of the engagement requests that the YGS receives from the public who want to know more about the geology around them. A large part of the outreach requests are for visits to Whitehorse area schools where our outreach team hosted four rock and mineral identification workshops, five Water Week workshops, two deep dives on mining with grade 7 students at Elijah Smith Elementary School, and three presentations on the geological framework of the Yukon, which is a newly developed module for secondary-level students.

Field-based activities for the Whitehorse public included eleven field trips to the Whitehorse copper belt, two excursions to Miles Canyon, two visits to the

Takhini retrogressive thaw flow west of Whitehorse, two rounds of the Riverdale compass course, and a stop at the clay cliffs. Other Whitehorse outreach activities include a YGS presence at the Yukon Heritage Fair, YGS's organization and the recruitment of volunteer judges for the Yukon-Stikine STEM Expo event, and activity booths at the Canada Games Centre for Mining Week and for Yukon Geoscience Forum Family Day (Fig. 8).

The YGS was also actively involved in outreach activities elsewhere in the Yukon. During Mining Week, while Weston engaged with the public in Whitehorse, O'Connor was in Teslin participating in a Land Camp with the school and meeting with Teslin Tlingit Council. She then continued east to Watson Lake for a school visit and a meeting with the Liard First Nation Lands and Resources Department. Other community outreach activities included a public hike in Kluane National Park with Parks Canada, Tombstone Territorial Park Weekend on the Rocks with Yukon Parks, and Tombstone Park interpreters pre-season glacial history and bedrock geology training. The outreach team also helped support with judging the Haines Junction Science Fair, as well as participating in the CAFN career fair. Additionally, the YGS outreach team collaborated with the Yukon Palaeontology Program in facilitating a field trip to the dinosaur trackway near Ross River with schools from Faro and Ross River. O'Connor also visited the community of Mayo to deliver hands-on geoscience activities at one of First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun's Land Camps.

In 2025, the YGS took time to reflect on their approach to First Nation engagement and to consider ways to improve this process. In February, the YGS hired IRP (Inspired Reconciliation Potential - <https://www.irpotential.com/>) to hold a reconciliation workshop aimed at teaching YGS staff about approaches for building trusting relationships with Yukon First Nations. The founders

of IRP are Yukon First Nation women who excel at teaching individuals from government and public organizations how to consider First Nation ways of knowing, being and doing. The YGS staff have been willing to adjust their approach to geoscience work to align more with input received from First Nations upon whose Traditional Territories YGS staff wish to conduct research. With the YGS being involved in land use planning by leading mineral potential mapping, geologists are expanding their traditional roles from helping delineate natural resources, to also helping First Nations better understand the geological conditions of their lands. Going forward, the education and engagement of YGS's mineral potential mapping project will be a major focus for the YGS. The more that First Nations understand the geology around them, the more empowered they will be to participate in decision-making that affects their environment and their lives.

Knowing that First Nations have many demands on their time, the YGS and the GSC initiated a pilot project in 2023 to coordinate their engagement with First Nations governments. The intent is to reduce engagement fatigue by jointly communicating both of the surveys' proposed activities in each Yukon First Nation Traditional Territory. In addition to written letters to First Nations,

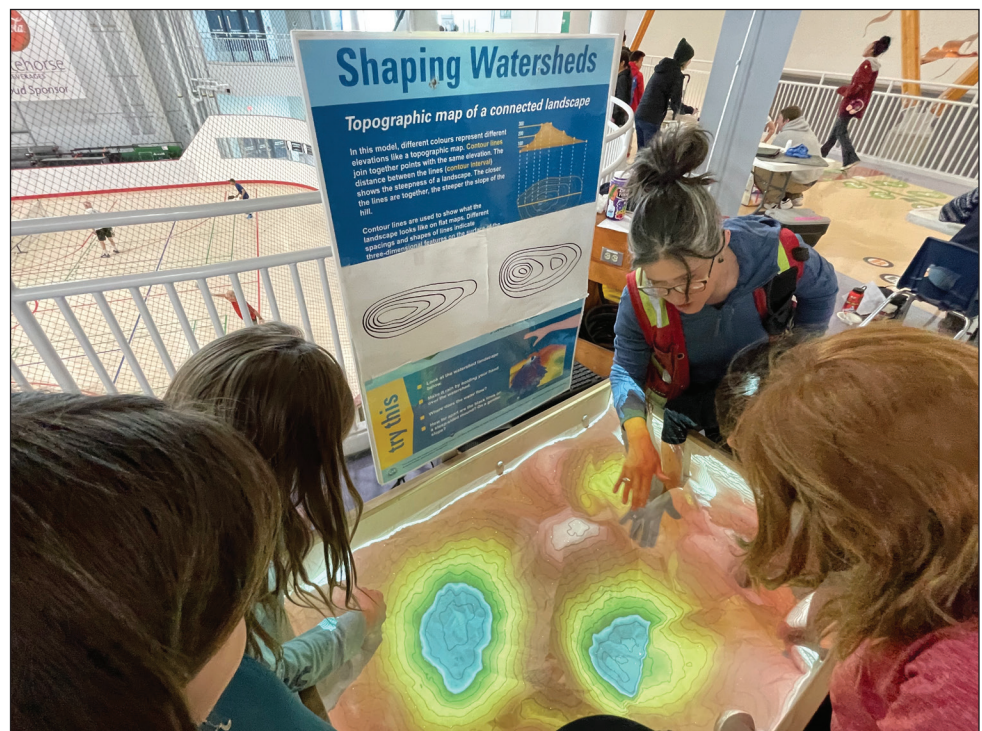


Figure 8. Outreach Geologist Leyla Weston showing students YGS's Augmented Reality Sandbox at Yukon Chamber of Mines' Mining and Geology Week Discovery Day event in May.

staff try to have in-person meetings before and after the field season, to share work outcomes and next steps. In conjunction with these community meetings, YGS always makes efforts to also schedule a school visit. The YGS has active projects across the Yukon and staff were able to have in-person community meetings with nearly half of the Yukon's First Nations over the past year. To further strengthen these relationships, a model of continuous communication and regular updates is being introduced to ensure First Nations are kept apprised of both immediate and long-term plans.

Summary

The YGS team carried out its 2025 program under the direction of a new branch management trio who came into their positions with no recent experience at the Yukon Geological Survey or any other geological survey. With the retirements of the long-time Director and Head of Bedrock, several decades of combined Yukon geoscience knowledge left the collective group in a three-month window. Under these conditions, it is understandable that a staff where over half of the people are new to their positions in the past three years may have been concerned about the future direction of the YGS. My hope is that this overview summary of some of our activities is proof that the YGS is as active and diverse in its geoscience knowledge and experience as it ever has been. I offer my thanks to Carolyn Relf, Maurice Colpron and the geologists who came before them and dedicated time and effort to the YGS, building the reputation that Jan, Amy and I inherited and intend to uphold.

The YGS will carry out its 2026 program under new political direction from the Yukon Party as a result of the November territorial election. The Eagle Gold Mine's future and its impact on the territory's sentiment toward mining should become clearer as the sales process evolves. Selkirk Copper Mines exploration at Minto will advance toward a 2027 production decision and the potential for a Yukon First Nation to be a significant shareholder of a producing mine on its own land. The near-term global political landscape suggests that an elevated gold price could continue and that demand will remain high for Yukon's abundance of copper, zinc, tungsten and silver. Yukon Geological Survey staff are open to growing our interests and how we direct our resources to answering Yukon's geoscience questions. The Yukon is a large territory and much of the surficial and bedrock geology has yet to be mapped, so there are boundless discoveries of scientific and economic interest that await. More critical minerals need to be

found and responsibly developed. Geohazards need to be monitored and studied to reduce impacts on our lives and infrastructure. Melting permafrost is freeing sulphide minerals, and releasing metals and acid into northern Yukon waters. Land use planning is required for those areas of the Yukon where little knowledge exists of the mineral resource potential. First Nations want to know more about resources on their Traditional Territories to aid in their own decision-making. The YGS is here and ready to help overcome these challenges.

References

- Afolabi, D., Gilbert, H., Gosselin, J. and Dettmer, J., 2026 (this volume). A preliminary HVSR investigation of the shallow structure of the Teslin fault, southern Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2025*, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 75–89.
- Byer, J.F., Gosselin, J.M., Dettmer, J. and Gilbert, H., 2026 (this volume). Preliminary investigation of seismic site conditions in Whitehorse (Kwänlin), Yukon, from passive seismic methods. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2025*, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 119–130.
- Cobbett, R.N., Beranek, L.P., Colpron, M., Piercey, S.J., Crowley, J.L., Strauss, J.V. and Taylor, J.F., 2025. Geochemistry and geochronology of Cambrian and Upper Ordovician mafic igneous rocks along the Dawson fault zone, Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, Open File 2025-1, 42 p. plus appendices.
- Colpron, M., Ambrose, T., Cobbett, R. and Moynihan, D. (compilers), 2025a. Yukon Bedrock Geology Map. Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, Open File 2025-10, 1:1 000 000 scale map and legend.

- Colpron, M., McClelland, W.C., Piercey, S.J., Kroeger, E.D.L., Crowley, J.L. and Gehrels, G.E., 2025b. New geochronological and geochemical data for Permian rocks of the western Yukon-Tanana terrane, Klondike district, Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, Open File 2025-4, 35 p. plus appendices.
- Ellis, S.H.M., 2025. Preliminary observations from four reduced intrusion-related gold deposits, Selwyn basin, Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, Open File 2025-3, 46 p. plus appendices.
- Finley, T., Gosselin, J.M., Biegel, K.M., Lipovsky, P.S., Cronmiller, D.C., Schaeffer, A.J. and Dettmer, J., 2026 (*this volume*). The December 6, 2025 M_w 7.0 earthquake in Yukon, Canada: Tectonic significance and observations of ground failure. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2025*, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 131–148.
- Israel, S., Murphy, D., Sack, P.J. and Crowley, J.L., 2025. U-Pb zircon geochronological data for Paleocene to Eocene magmatic rocks in southwest Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, Open File 2025-9, 36 p. plus digital appendices.
- Kitchen, J.G., Brubacher, A.D., Essman, J., Valli, F., Johansson, P., Kocay, B., Crowley, J.L. and Larson, K.P., 2025a. Geology and bedrock mapping updates at the Coffee Project gold deposit: implications for deposit classification. Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, Open File 2025-6, 50 p. plus appendices.
- Kitchen, J.G., Essman, J.E., Brubacher, A.D. and Johansson, P., 2025b. Bedrock geology map of the Coffee Project, Dawson Range, Yukon (parts of NTS 115J/13, 14 and 15). Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, Open File 2025-5, scale 1:50 000.
- Relf, C., 2025. Yukon Geological Survey 2024 overview. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2024*, L.H. Weston, A. Stuart, S.K. Schultz, A.D. Brubacher and D.C. Cronmiller (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 1–20.
- Schultz, S.K., Catuneanu, O. and Gordon, J.B., 2026 (*this volume*). Preliminary analysis of the sequence stratigraphy and geochemistry of the Portrait Lake Formation at Macmillan Pass, Yukon, Canada. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2025*, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 167–190, plus digital appendix.
- Schultz, S.K. and Reynolds, M.A., 2026 (*this volume*). Ordovician to Devonian stratigraphy of Nááts'ihch'oh National Park Reserve, Northwest Territories. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2025*, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 191–205.
- Skerget, S.W. and Naber, T.V., 2026 (*this volume*). Yukon hardrock mining, development and exploration overview, 2025. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2025*, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 39–74.
- Smith, M. and Konrad, J.M., 2025. Victoria Gold Corp. Eagle Gold Mine June 2024 Heap Leach Failure. Independent Review Board (compilers). Submitted June 30, 2025, 141 p. plus appendices, https://www.pwc.com/ca/en/car/victoria-gold/assets/victoria-gold-117_020725.pdf.
- Sternbergh, S. and Colpron, M., 2025. Summary of geothermal indicators in the Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, Open File 2025-7, 92 p. plus appendices.
- Stewart-Jones, E. and Painter, M., 2026 (*this volume*). Mapping geohazards to support climate adaptation on Yukon's transportation network. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2025*, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 207–219.
- Stix, J., Roman, J., Kalacska, M., Lucanus, O., Lipovsky, P. and Arroyo-Mora, P., 2026 (*this volume*). Assessing Miles Ridge landslide activity using an integrated ground-RPAS-satellite approach. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2025*, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 221–237.

van Loon, S., 2025. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 2021 to 2023. Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, 269 p.

van Loon, S., 2026 (*this volume*). Yukon placer mining development and exploration overview, 2025. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2025, A. Stuart, L.H. Weston and S.K. Schultz (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, p. 19–38.

Witter, J.B., 2025. Analysis of geoscience data for geothermal exploration in the Whitehorse area, Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Government of Yukon, Open File 2025-8, 53 p. plus appendices.

