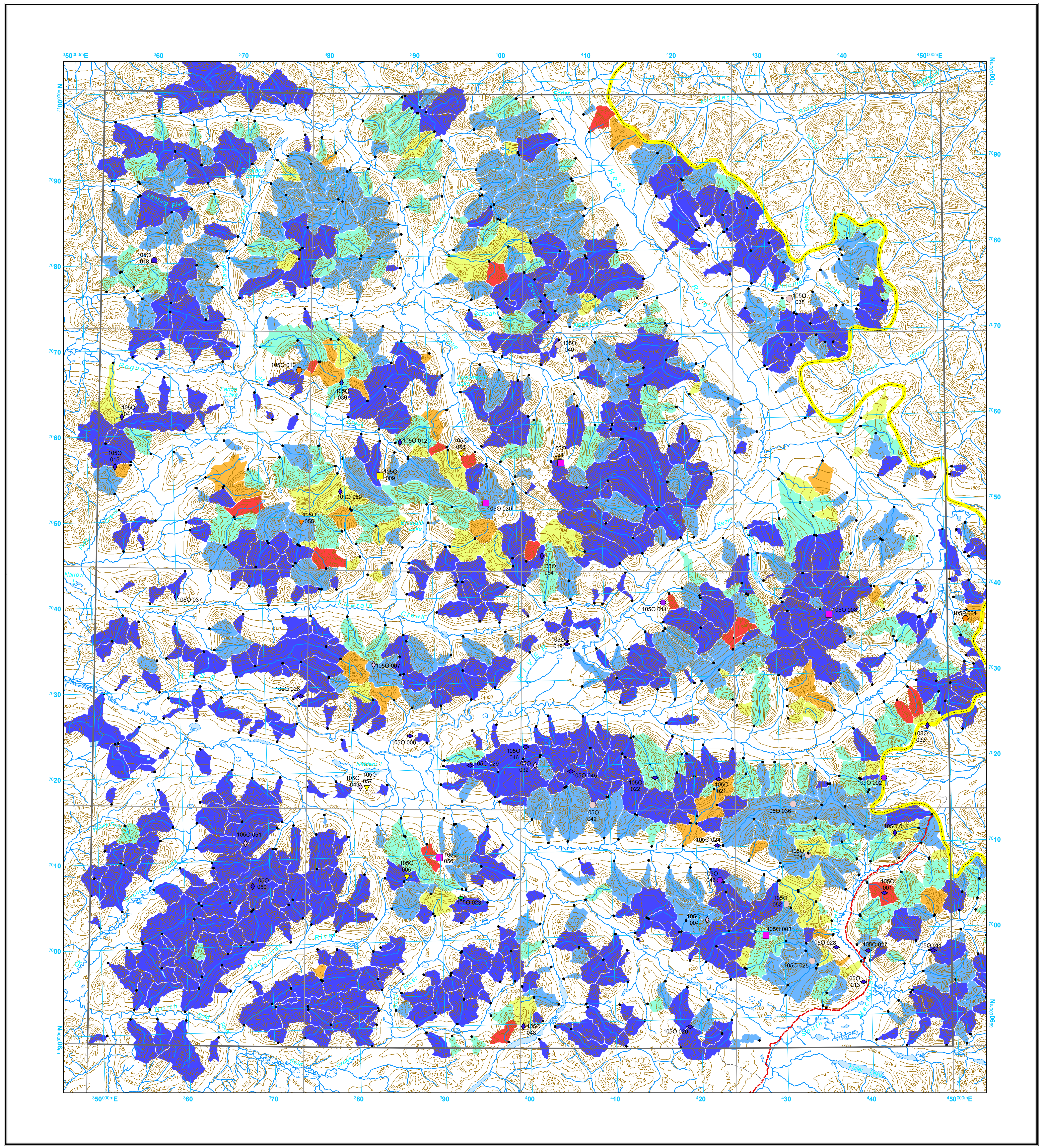
Yukon Geological Survey

Heberlein Geoconsulting
Extracting value from geochemistry

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources



Weighted Sums Modelling

The application of Weighted Sums Modelling (WSM) to exploration geochemistry was described by Garrett and Grunsky (2001) as a means to model multi-element data using a priori knowledge of the mineralogy and element composition of the sought after mineral deposit (Kane, 1977; Garrett et al., 1980). In this procedure weights or relative importances are assigned to each variable, or a subset of variables, according to some geochemical or mineralogical model of the target mineral deposit type or geological process. Weighted sums (WS) are new variables calculated from the multi-element geochemical results. Like Principal Components Analysis (PCA) or Factor Analysis scores, WS scores have the form of normal or standardized scores with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. The main difference between WSM and traditional multivariate statistical methods is that the user assigns the variable weightings rather than determining them with a covariance/correlation matrix for the dataset, as is done in PCA. Furthermore WSM is a robust statistical technique that is not influenced by the presence of outliers (Beckman & Cook, 1983).

The reader is referred to Garrett and Grunsky (2001) for a description of the WS calculation. In summary, relative importance is assigned for each variable. A weighting of 3, for example, means that that particular element is three times more important than an element with a weighting of one. Weighting can be positive or negative. Positive weightings mean that the target model is associated with elevated concentrations of an element. Negative weightings indicate that low concentrations or depletions of an element are important.

Individual relative importance is converted into weights that sum to one by dividing each importance by the sum of the absolute values of importance (i.e., ignoring the negative signs). A requirement of the method is that the sums of the squares of the final weights also equal one. This is achieved by dividing each weight by the square root of the sum of the squares of the weights.

The next step involves calculation of the normal scores for the variables included in the model for each individual sample. To do this, robust estimates of the mean and standard deviation are used. The median (or 50th percentile) is used as a robust estimate of the mean and the inter-quartile range (IQR) multiplied by 0.7413 is used as a robust estimate of the standard deviation. IQR is the difference between the 75th and 25th percentiles of the data distribution and therefore covers a band of data 25% wide (or 0.67449 standard deviation units) on either side of the mean. The constant 0.7413 is used to convert the IQR, which covers a range of 1.3490 standard deviation units to an equivalent standard deviation[1]. Weighted sums are then calculated by multiplying the normal scores for each element by the element's corresponding weight and summing for each sample. The high resistance of the median and IQR to outliers mean that it is not usually necessary to trim outlier and far outliers from the dataset before calculation.

[1] For a normal distribution the standard deviation is equal to 0.7413*IQR, where 0.7413 is the reciprocal of 1.349.

Models and Weightings

Six mineral deposit types (SEDEX, Porphyry Cu, W-Skarn, IRCG, Polymetallic veins and Carlin) that are either known or believed to occur in the map sheet areas and one geochemical process (hydromorphic dispersion) are modeled using the WS method. Included elements and their relative importance are presented in Table 1.

Data Presentation

Results of each WS model are attached to the corresponding catchment basin polygons using a spatial join in ArcGIS. This process allows for the entire polygon to be assigned a colour based on its WS score. Colours are assigned on the basis of the following percentile breaks:

0-50%	Dark blue
50-75%	Pale blue
75-90%	Pale green
90-95%	Yellow
95-98%	Orange
98-100%	Red

With this scheme, catchment basins with the hotter colours represent samples with geochemical characteristics consistent with the mineralization style being modelled.

Table 1: Table of Relative Importance used to calculate weighted sums models

Deposit Type	Ag	Au	As	Ba	Bi	Cd	Co	Cu	Cs	Fe	Hg	K	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	S	Sb	Tl	W	Zn
Polymetallic Veins	4	4	3			4	1	2		1	1		1	1	1	5		3			5
W-Skarn			3		3					1		3		3						5	1
Porphyry Cu	2	2			1			5	3					3			2				
Intrusive Related Cu-Au	1	2	5		5			2		1	5		1	2		1		1		2	
SEDEX				5		3									1	5		1	5		5
Carlin	2	1	5	2							4							5			
Hydromorphic Dispersion	2		1			4	5	2		5			5	2	4	2		1			3

LEGEND

- Regional Geochemistry Sample (RGS) location
- National Topographic System grid (1:250 000 scale)
- National Topographic System grid (1:50 000 scale)
- Yukon-Northwest Territories border
- highway, paved
- highway, unpaved
- local road, unpaved
- contour
- watercourse
- waterbody
- wetland

Pb (Levelled)

WSM Percentiles: WSM Score, Number of RGS Samples

- 0 - 50%: -3.272 - -0.119, 477 samples
- 50 - 75%: -0.118 - 0.537, 238 samples
- 75 - 90%: 0.538 - 1.216, 136 samples
- 90 - 95%: 1.217 - 1.705, 46 samples
- 95 - 98%: 1.706 - 2.481, 25 samples
- 98 - 100%: 2.482 - 5.050, 16 samples

Table 2: List of Mineral Occurrences for NTS map sheets 105O and part of 105P

OCCURRENCE #	OCCURRENCE NAME	ALIAS(ES)	DEPOSIT TYPE	STATUS	ECONOMIC COMMODITIES	OTHER COMMODITIES
105O 001	TOM		Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex)	Deposit	Pb, Ag, Zn, Ba	Sb, barite, Cu
105O 002	MACTUNG		W Skarn	Deposit	W	Cu
105O 003	JEFF		Porphyry Mo (Low F-Type)	Showing		Mo
105O 004	ALP		Au-Quartz Veins	Showing		Au, Ag
105O 005	NIDDERY		Plutonic Related Au	Prospect		barite, Cd, Cu, Au, Ni, Ag
105O 006	SCOT		Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex)	Drilled Prospect		Cu, Ni, Ag, Zn
105O 007	ART		Au-Quartz Veins	Prospect		Sb, As, Bi, Au, Pb, Ag
105O 008	KEELE		Porphyry Mo (Low F-Type)	Showing		Mo
105O 009	EMERALD		Porphyry-related Au	Showing		Bi, Cu, Au, Mo, Ag, W
105O 010	HORN		Cu Skarn	Prospect		Cu, Au
105O 011	BEN		Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex)	Showing		Pb, Zn
105O 012	ARROWHEAD		Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Showing		Cu, Pb, Zn
105O 013	RACICOT		Sediment-Hosted Barite	Deposit	barite	Zn
105O 015	INCA		Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Past Producer	Ag	Pb, Zn
105O 016	STANDARD		Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Showing		Pb, Ag, Zn
105O 018	ODD		Mississippi Valley-Type Pb-Zn (MVT)	Drilled Prospect		Pb, Ag, Zn
105O 019	JASON		Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex)	Deposit	Pb, Ag, Zn	barite
105O 020	SAMOVAR	TEA	Sediment-Hosted Barite	Deposit	barite	
105O 021	WALT	BAR	Sediment-Hosted Barite	Deposit		barite, Cu, Pb, Ag, Zn
105O 022	TRYALA		Sediment-Hosted Barite	Drilled Prospect		barite, Ba, Cu, Pb, Ag, Zn
105O 023	DRIZZLE	RAIN	Shale-Hosted Ni-Zn-Mo-PGE (Nick)	Showing		barite, Cu, Pb, Mo, Ni, V, Zn
105O 024	NIDD		Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex)	Drilled Prospect		barite, Ag, Zn
105O 025	BREMNER		Unknown	Drilled Prospect		Cu, Pb, Zn
105O 026	DICKIE		Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex)	Unknown		Cu, Pb, Mo, Zn
105O 027	GARY	GARGANTUA	Sediment-Hosted Barite	Deposit	barite	
105O 028	FETCH		Sediment-Hosted Barite	Drilled Prospect		barite, Zn
105O 029	GOW	TH	Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex)	Anomaly		barite
105O 030	GRIZZ		Porphyry Mo (Low F-Type)	Showing		Au, Mo, Ag, W
105O 031	VAN ANGEREN		Porphyry Mo (Low F-Type)	Showing		Mo
105O 032	NEVE	BRICK	Au-Quartz Veins	Drilled Prospect		Sb, Au, Ag, Zn
105O 033	KELVIN	BORD	Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Prospect		Sb, Au, Pb, Ag
105O 036	FAN		Unknown	Showing		barite
105O 037	LONER		Barite Veins	Showing		Ba
105O 038	DUET		Unknown	Anomaly		Zn
105O 039	OLD CABIN		Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Showing		Cu, Au, Pb, Mo, Ag
105O 040	URSA		Unknown	Anomaly		Cu
105O 041	FANGO		Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Prospect		Sb, Au, Pb, Ag, Zn
105O 042	FAL		Unknown	Unknown		
105O 043	SIM		W Skarn	Showing		Pb, W, Zn
105O 044	NUT		W Skarn	Showing		Cu, Pb, Ag, W, Zn
105O 045	STROSHEIN		Sediment-Hosted Barite	Showing		barite
105O 046	MINORCO		Sediment-Hosted Barite	Showing		barite
105O 048	NUKE		Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Showing		Sb, As, Bi, Cu, Au, Pb, Ag
105O 049	FAENZI		Au-Quartz Veins	Showing		As, Au
105O 050	NORTH MACMILLAN		Barite Veins	Showing		
105O 051	DALL	HARLAN	Au-Quartz Veins	Prospect		Cu, Au
105O 052	BAILES		Unknown	Unknown		Cu, Au, Pb, Ag, Zn
105O 054	ROGUE		Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Prospect		Au, Pb, Ag, Zn
105O 055	CHRISTINA		Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb)	Showing		Cu, Au, Ag
105O 056	GOLD		Porphyry Mo (Low F-Type)	Anomaly		
105O 057	STUMP	NID	Plutonic Related Au	Showing		As, Cu, Au, Pb, Ag
105O 058	LM		Plutonic Related Au	Drilled Prospect		Cu, Au, Ag
105O 059	SCRONK		Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	Showing		Sb, Bi, Cu, Au, Ag, Zn
105O 060	HASTEN		Unknown	Drilled Prospect		Zn
105O 061	FUN		Unknown	Anomaly		Pb, Zn
105P 001	MEHITABEL		Cu Skarn	Drilled Prospect		Au

Mineral Occurrence Deposit Type (Total on map)

- Au-Quartz Veins (5)
- Barite Veins (2)
- Cu Skarn (2)
- Mississippi Valley-Type Pb-Zn (MVT) (1)
- Plutonic Related Au (3)
- Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au (9)
- Porphyry Mo (Low F-Type) (5)
- Porphyry-related Au (1)
- Sediment-Hosted Barite (8)
- Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex) (7)
- Shale-Hosted Ni-Zn-Mo-PGE (Nick) (1)
- Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb) (1)
- Unknown (7)
- W Skarn (3)

REFERENCES

Beckman, R.J. and Cook, R.D. ,1983. "Outliers," Technometrics, vol. 25, no. 2, p. 119-149.

Garrett R.G. and Grunsky, E.C., 2001. Weighted sums – knowledge based empirical indices for use in exploration geochemistry. Geochemistry: Exploration, Environment, Analysis, vol. 1 2001, p. 135–141.

Garrett, R. G., Kane, V. E. & Zeigler, R. K., 1980. The management and analysis of regional geochemical data. Journal of Geochemical Exploration, vol. 13, no 2.3, p. 115-152.

Jackaman, W., 2011. Regional stream sediment geochemical data Niddery Lake, Yukon (105O & P). Yukon Geological Survey Open File 2011-30.

Kane, V. E., 1977. Geostatistics Symposium on Hydrogeochemical and Stream-Sediment Reconnaissance for Uranium in the United States. United States Department of Energy Report, GJBX-77(77), p. 203–222.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

HEBERLEIN, D., 2013. Yukon Geochemistry Weighted Sums Model for NTS 105O and parts of 105P: Pb (Levelled). Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2013-16, 116 sheets. Scale 1:250 000.

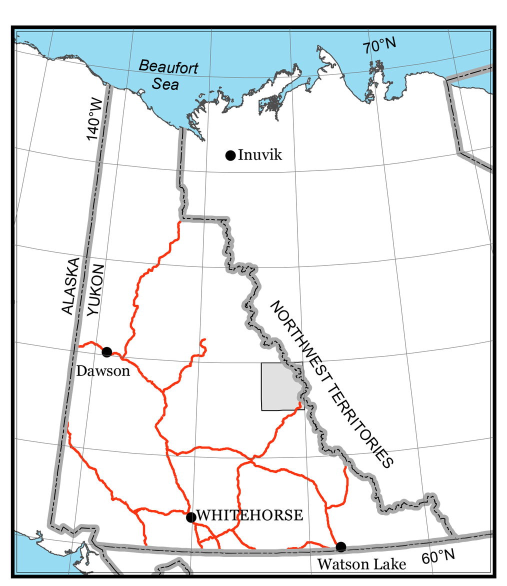
Digital cartography by J.O. Bruce, Yukon Geological Survey.

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Yukon Geological Survey.

Paper copies of this map and the accompanying report may be purchased from Yukon Geological Survey, Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, Room 102 - 300 Main St., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2B5. Ph. 867-667-3201, Email geosales@gov.yk.ca.

A digital PDF (Portable Document File) file of this map may be downloaded free of charge from the Yukon Geological Survey website: http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca.

Funding for this project was provided by the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) through their Strategic Investments in Northern Economic Development initiative.



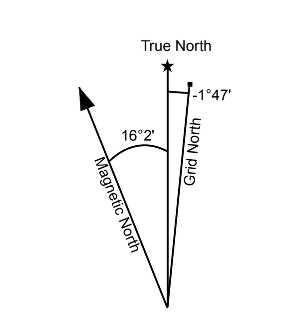
1:250 000-scale topographic base data produced by CENTRE FOR TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA

ONE THOUSAND METRE GRID
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
Zone 9

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 METRES
Elevations in metres above Mean Sea Level

WEIGHTED SUMS MODEL
Pb (LEVELLED)
YUKON

SCALE 1:250 000
0 1 2 3 4 5
kilometres



Use diagram only to obtain numerical values
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 2013
FOR CENTRE OF MAP

106C NADALEEN RIVER	106B BONNET PLUME LAKE	106A MOUNT EDUNI
105N LANSING RANGE	105O **THIS MAP**	105P SEKWI MOUNTAIN
105K TAY RIVER	105J SHELDON LAKE	105I LITTLE NAHANNI RIVER

Yukon Geological Survey
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of Yukon

Open File 2013-16

Yukon Geochemistry Weighted Sums Model for NTS 105O and parts of 105P: Pb (Levelled) (1:250 000 scale)

by

David Heberlein

Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency
Agence canadienne de développement économique du Nord