

INTRODUCTION

New geochemical data from re-analysis of archived stream sediment samples have been assessed using weighted sums modeling and catchment basin analysis, as described in the methodology report accompanying this map (Mackie *et al.*, 2015). Both commodity and pathfinder element abundances are evaluated to highlight areas that show geochemical responses consistent with a variety of base and precious-metal mineral deposit types. The results of modeling, completed using two approaches, are presented as a series of catchment maps and associated data files. This release is part of a regional assessment of stream sediment geochemistry that covers a large part of Yukon.

SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROGRAMS

Stream sediment and water samples from the Frances Lake map area (105H) were collected at a reconnaissance scale in 1987 as part of the Canada-Yukon Mineral Development Agreement (Hornbrook & Friske, 1988). Field descriptions and initial geochemical data for 917 sites were released in Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC") Open File 1649. New geochemical data from the re-analysis of archived sample material were released in GSC Open File 6043 and Yukon Geological Survey ("YGS") Open File 2009-1. The reader is referred to these open files for detailed descriptions of sampling techniques, analytical procedures and quality control measures.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

A variety of types of base and precious-metal mineralization are known to occur in the Frances Lake map sheet area as shown in Table 1 (YGS MINFILE, 2015). Skarn is dominant style of mineralization documented in the area and includes W (Tai, Woah and Susan deposits), Pb-Zn (Max, Miko, Fir Tree, and Lee deposits) and Cu (Jan Prospect) types. The producing Carlung W-skarn mine, currently operated by North American Tungsten Corporation, occurs in the north-eastern corner of the map area within Northwest Territories. In addition to skarn mineralization, intrusion-related gold mineralization has also been documented within the map area (Justin Deposit). The Finlayson Lake Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag VMS district and the Tintina polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn deposit occur in the adjacent map area towards the west (105G).

WEIGHTED SUMS MODELLING

As described in the report accompanying this map (Mackie *et al.*, 2015), two approaches have been used to subdue effects related to changes in underlying geology. One uses data levelled by the dominant geology mapped within each catchment. The other uses residuals calculated from regression against principal components interpreted to represent geologic horizons that exhibit a strong influence on the distribution of commodity and pathfinder elements. Weighted sums models (WSM) have been generated using the processed data. Importance rankings used in Weighted Sums Models (WSM) for a variety of deposit types are summarized in Table 2. Each

model is optimized for a target deposit type however other deposit types may be represented in a given model due to similarities in elemental abundances and associations. A WSM is presented for epithermal Au-Ag mineralization, however given the lack of occurrences of this type within the map area the model could not be validated and therefore should be used with caution.

Exploratory data analysis of both raw element data and principal components indicate that the distribution of many commodity and pathfinder elements is strongly influenced by lithological variation. The first principal component shows high positive loadings for Sb, Se, Hg, Ni, Ag, Cu, As, Cd, Ba and Zn; and negative loadings for K, Ti, Na, Al, Bi and U. Respectively, these groupings form geochemical domains that match the transition from sedimentary and volcanic rocks in the west to felsic intrusive rocks in the east. The second principal component shows high negative loadings for Co, Fe, Cr, Ni, Cu and Mg which forms a spatial pattern matching the mapped distribution of the Hyland Group sedimentary rocks. Regression analysis of selected metals against the relevant principal component(s) effectively filters these 'terrace-effects' while preserving responses related to known occurrences. Levelling by the dominant mapped geology has a more subdued effect on filtering the interpreted lithological control for certain (e.g., Ba, Cd, Hg and Ag). In order to reduce the impact these elements had in the WSM they were assigned low importance rankings or were omitted for certain deposit types. Negative rankings were assigned to certain variables to help differentiate deposit types with similar metal associations. For most deposit types the WSM models generated using the two approaches are quite similar.

The effectiveness of historical sampling coverage has been assessed empirically using graphs of WSMs plotted against catchment surface area to determine the ideal maximum catchment size (10 km²). Catchments that cover larger areas are interpreted to have been under-sampled and thus require further sampling to properly evaluate geochemical anomalies. Given the likelihood that a mineralization 'signal' would be progressively diluted with increase in catchment size, marginally high WSM scores for large catchments could also be of interest.

Table 2: Importance rankings for weighted sums models using residuals on principal components.

Target Deposit Type*	Other Deposit Types*	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As	Ba	Cd	Sb	Te	Hg	Tl	Bi	F	W
Pb-Zn skarn	VMS, SEDEX MVT, Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn							3	4	2					1					1	
VMS (Zn-rich)	SEDEX Pb-Zn skarn, MVT, Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn				-2	2	4	2	1				1							2	-2
Cu skarn	Porphyry Cu, Cu-Ag dtz vein					3				3							1				1
W skarn	Porphyry Mo					1															4
Porphyry Mo	Porphyry Cu, W skarn				2	3															1
Intrusion-related Au	Epithermal Au-Ag									4	2					1				1	
Epithermal Au-Ag	Intrusion-related Au, Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn					-1	-1	4	3	2							1				

*VMS = volcanic hosted/associated massive sulfide; SEDEX = sedimentary exhalative; MVT = Mississippi Valley Type; Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn type includes both vein and marlo styles.
*Raw data following a log₁₀ transformation.

LEGEND

- Town
- ▲ Mineral Occurrence
- Road
- Contour
- River
- Water Body
- Wetland
- Sample Location
- Catchment
- Catchment > 10km²

RECOMMENDED CITATION

MACKIE, R., ARNE, D. AND PENNIMPEDE, C., 2015. Weighted sums model for intrusion-related Au deposits using principal component residuals. In: Enhanced interpretation of stream sediment geochemical data for NTS 105H. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2015-27, scale 1:250 000, sheet 10 of 15.

Catchment basin polygons generated by the Yukon Geological Survey (J. O. Bruce). 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 the Yukon Geological Survey, Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, Room 102-300 Main St., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2B5, Ph. 867-667-3201, Email geology@gov.yk.ca.

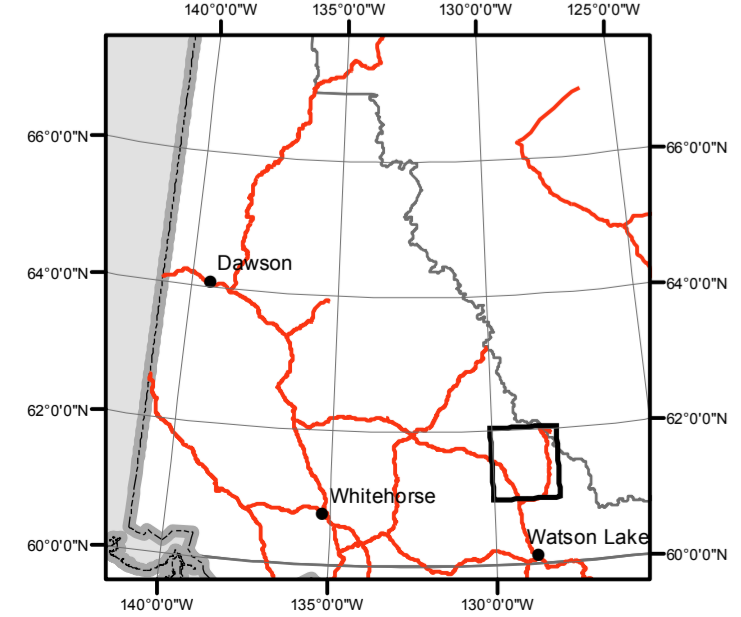
A digital PDF (Portable Document File) file of this map may be downloaded free of charge from the Yukon

Yukon Geological Survey
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of Yukon

Open File 2015-27

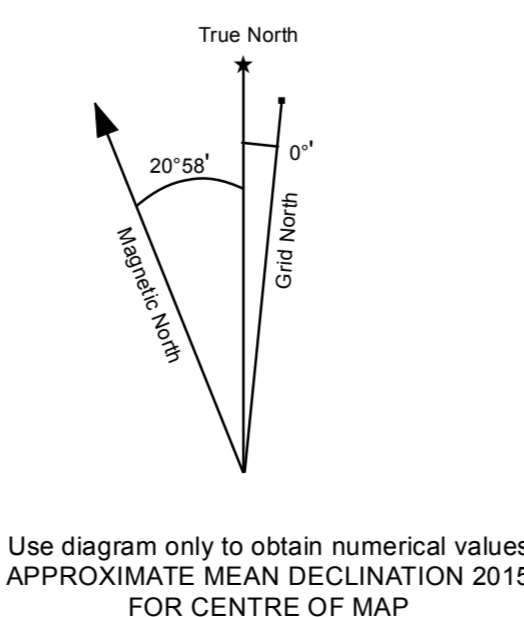
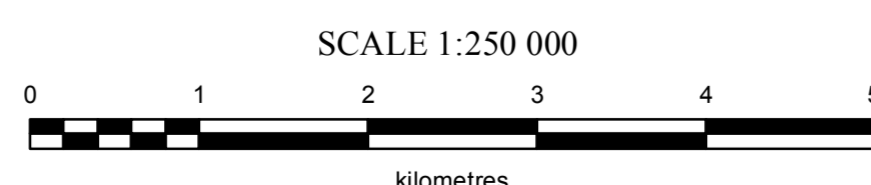
Weighted sums model for intrusion-related Au deposits using principal component residuals (NTS 105H) Sheet 10 of 15

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ONE THOUSAND METRE GRID
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
Zone 9
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in metres above Mean Sea Level

Intrusion-related Au Deposits Weighted sums model (Principal Component Residuals) Sheet 10 of 15



105J SHELDON LAKE	105I LITTLE MAHANNI RIVER	09SL GLACIER LAKE
105O FINLAYSON LAKE	THIS MAP 105H	09RE FLAT RIVER
105B WOLF LAKE	105A WATSON LAKE	09SD COAL RIVER

REFERENCES

- Hornbrook, E.H.W. and Friske, P.W.B., 1988. Regional stream sediment and water geochemical data, southeastern Yukon (NTS 105H). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1649.
- Mackie, R. Arne, D. and Brown, O., 2015. Enhanced interpretation of regional stream sediment (RGS) geochemical data from Yukon: catchment basin analysis and weighted sums modeling. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2015-10.
- McCurdy, M.W., Day, S.J.A., Friske, P.W.B., McNeil, R.J. and Hornbrook, E.H.W., 2009. Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Data, Frances Lake area, southeastern Yukon (NTS 105H) Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6043, Yukon Geological Survey Open File 2009-1.
- Yukon MINFILE, 2015. Yukon MINFILE - A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, www.data.geology.gov.yk.ca, accessed May 2015.