

**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.

**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.

**WEIGHTED SUMS MODELLING**

As described in the report accompanying this map (Mackie *et al.*, 2015), two approaches have been used to subdivide 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.

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 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 km<sup>2</sup>). Catchments that cover larger areas are interpreted to have been under-sampled and thus require further sampling to properly evaluate geochemical anomalies.

**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	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au	As	Ba	Cd	Sn	Sb	Te	Hg	Tl	Bi	F	W	
Pb-Zn skarn	VMS, SEDEX, MVT, Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn							3	4	2										1			
VMS (Zn-rich)	SEDEX Pb-Zn skarn, MVT, Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn							2	4	2	1		1							2	1	-2	
Cu skarn	Porphyry Cu, Cu-Ag dtz vein						3				3								1				1
W skarn	Porphyry Mo							1				1											4
Porphyry Mo	Porphyry Cu, W skarn						2	3															1
Intrusion-related Au	Epithermal Au-Ag											4	2										1
Epithermal Au-Ag	Intrusion-related Au, Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn								-1	-1	4	3	2						1				

\*VMS = volcanic hosted/associated massive sulphide; SEDEX = sedimentary exhalative; MVT = Mississippi Valley Type; Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn type includes both vein and mafic styles.  
\*Raw data following a log<sub>10</sub> transformation.

**LEGEND**

- Town
- Mineral Occurrence
- Road
- Contour
- River
- Water Body
- Wetland
- Sample Location
- Catchment
- Catchment > 10km<sup>2</sup>

**RECOMMENDED CITATION**

MACKIE, R., ARNE, D. AND PENNIMPEDE, C., 2015. Weighted sums model for VMS Zn-Pb 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 13 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 Geological Survey website: <http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca>.

**REFERENCES**

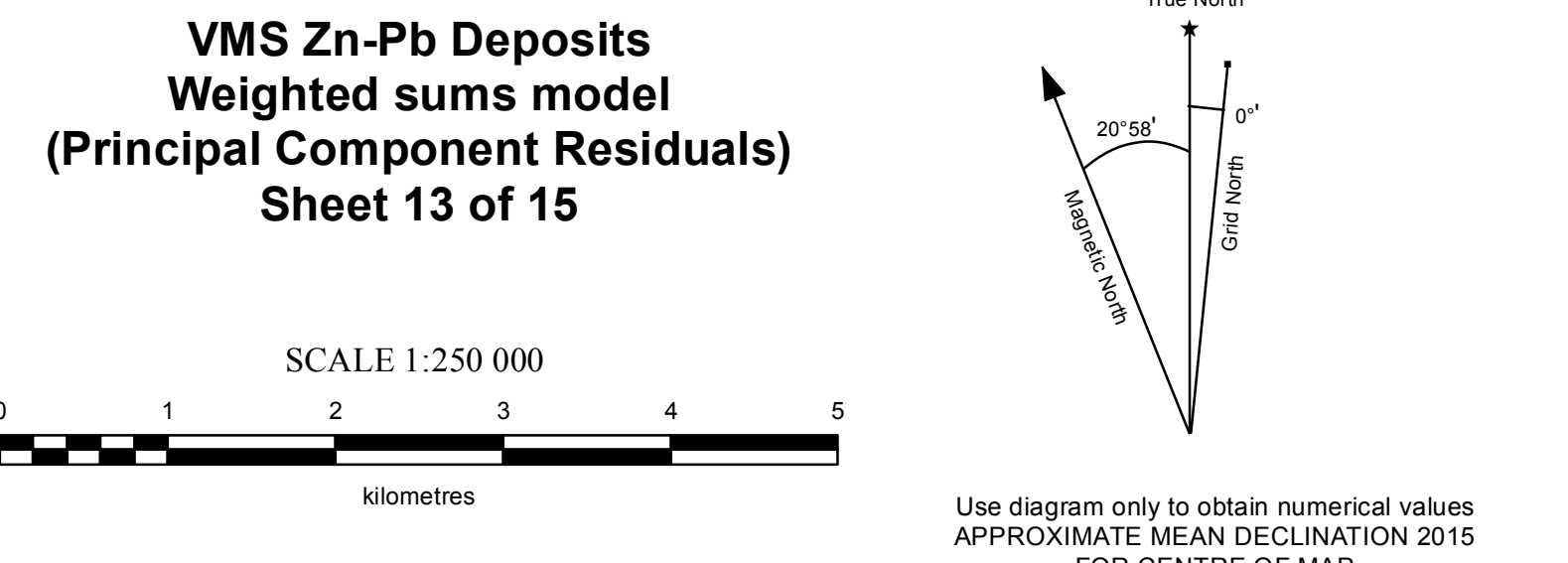
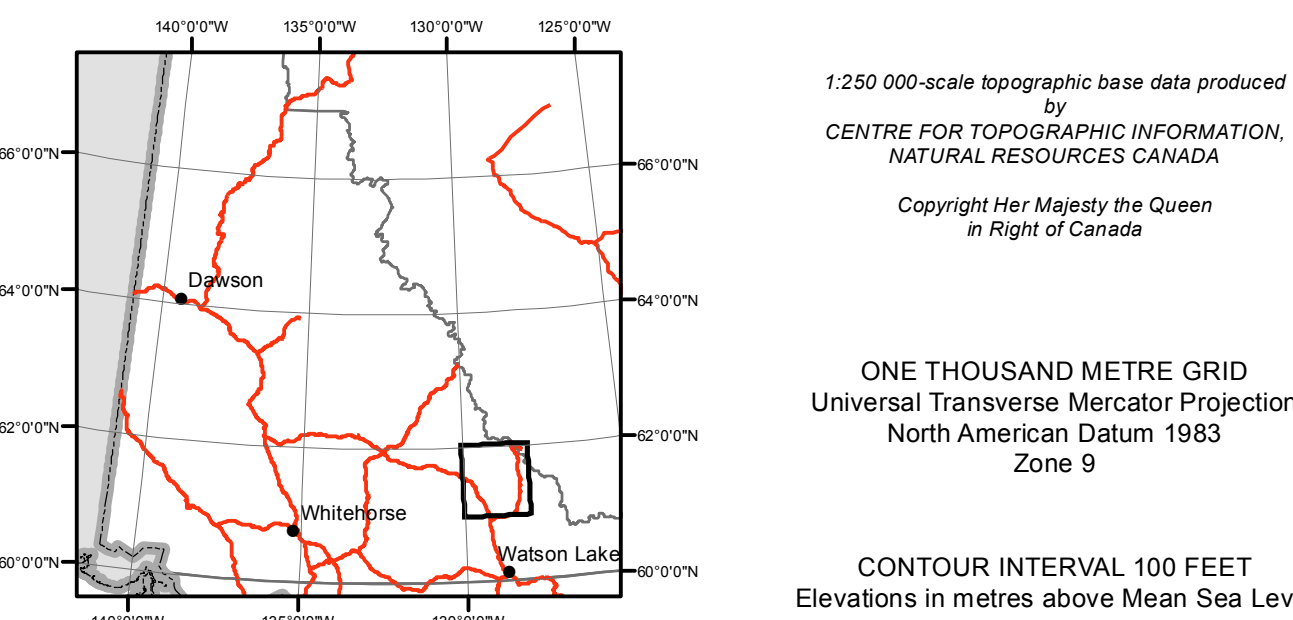
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Yukon Geological Survey  
Energy, Mines and Resources  
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Open File 2015-27

**Weighted sums model for VMS Zn-Pb deposits using principal component residuals (NTS 105H) Sheet 13 of 15**

by  
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105J	105I	095L
SHELDON LAKE	LITTLE NAHANNI RIVER	GLACIER LAKE
105O	105H	095E
FINLAYSON LAKE	<b>THIS MAP</b>	FLAT RIVER
105B	105A	095D
WOLF LAKE	WATSON LAKE	COAL RIVER