

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 that accompanies 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 were collected from the Lansing Range area (NTS 105N) in 1990 and the original geochemical data was released in Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2363 (Friske et al., 1991). Archived sample material was re-analyzed for Bi and Se as reported in GSC Open File D3685 (Friske et al., 1998). Subsequently, the samples were re-analyzed by Inductively Couple Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) as described in GSC Open File 6272 and YGS Open File 2009-27 (Day et al., 2009a & 2009b). 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 base- and precious-metal deposit types have been documented in NTS map sheet 105N as shown in Table 1 (Yukon MINFILE, 2015). The Inca and Plata polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn (±Au) deposits are located near the eastern edge of the map area. Additionally, Cu (±Ag) vein type (Joy, Dean, Cartier and Etzel showings), sedimentary exhalative Pb-Zn-Ag (Kidd Prospect) and W skarn mineralization (Tongue Prospect) have been discovered. In the adjacent map sheet to the north (106C), Carlin-type gold (Rockie Gold Project of Atac Resources Ltd.) and Mississippi Valley-type Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization (Craig Deposit) is noted. Other types of deposits in the region include Cu skarn (Golf Showing), Zn-Pb-Cu volcanogenic massive sulphide (Marg Deposit) and various types of gold mineralization, such as unclassified quartz-vein hosted/related (Cynthia and Cache Creek prospects; Berdahl showing) and intrusion-related (LM and Niddery Prospects).

WEIGHTED SUMS MODELING

As described in the methodology report (Mackie et al., 2015), two approaches have been used to subdue the influence of background lithological variation and secondary absorption on the composition of stream sediments. One uses data levelled by the dominant geology mapped within each catchment, while the other uses residuals calculated from regression against selected principal components. Weighted sums models

(WSM) have been generated using the processed data. The importance rankings used in WSMs 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.

Exploratory data analysis of both raw element data and principal components shows that the distribution of many commodity and pathfinder elements is strongly influenced by lithological variation. The first principal component (38% of the total variation) shows high positive loadings for Cd, Ag, Se, Mo, Sb and Zn; and forms a coherent spatial trend matching the distribution of Earn and Road River group and Mount Christie Formation sedimentary rocks. The second principal component (~11% of the variation) shows high positive loadings for Cu, Co and Ni and spatially coincides with sedimentary rocks of the Hyland Group. Regression of these metals against the appropriate principal component effectively filters the interpreted lithological control and enhances responses related to known mineral occurrences. Levelling by dominant mapped geology does not subdue these 'terrace effects' to the same degree for certain elements (e.g., Ag, Ba, Cd, Cu, Hg, Mo, Sb and Zn). To reduce the impact on the WSMs using geology levelled data these elements were given low importance rankings, or in some cases were omitted. Negative importance rankings were used, when relevant, to distinguish deposit types with similar element associations and also to dampen terrace effects.

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 (12 km²). Catchments that cover larger areas (shown on the map with bold outlines) are interpreted to have been under-sampled and thus require further sampling to properly evaluate the area for geochemical anomalism. Given the likelihood that a mineralization 'signal' would be progressively diluted with increasing catchment size, marginally high WSM scores in large catchments may also be of interest.

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

Target deposit type	Other deposit types	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Mo	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au ¹	As	Ba	Cd	Sn	Sb	Te	Hg	Bi	TI	W ¹	
Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	SEDEX; MVT; VMS; Pb-Zn skarn; Au-Ag epithermal				-2	-2	1	4	3	1												
Sediment-hosted Zn-Pb	SEDEX; MVT; VMS; Pb-Zn skarn; Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn							4	2	1				1								
Sediment-hosted Ni-Zn-Mo	SEDEX				3		1	1														2
Intrusion-related Au	Carlin-style Au							-1	-1	4	2											
Carlin-style Au	Intrusion-related Au							-1	-1	4	3					2		1	1			
Epithermal Au-Ag								-1	-1	4	3	2										
Porphyry Cu-Mo	Porphyry Mo; Cu skarn					4	3	-1	-1	2	1											
W Skarn	Intrusion-related Au														1							2 3

¹Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn type includes vein and mantle styles; SEDEX = sedimentary exhalative; VMS = volcanogenic massive sulphide
²Raw data following a log₁₀ transformation

LEGEND

Weighted Sums Model (Geology Levelled)

Sediment hosted Ni-Zn-Mo

- incomplete element suite
- 0-50th percentile
- 50-75th percentile
- 75-90th percentile
- 90-95th percentile
- 95-98th percentile
- 98-100th percentile

Town
 Mineral Occurrence
 Road
 Contour
 River
 NTS map sheet
 Water Body
 Wetland
 Sample Location
 Catchment
 Catchment >12 km²

Table 1: List of Mineral Occurrences for NTS map sheet 105N (Yukon MINFILE, 2015)

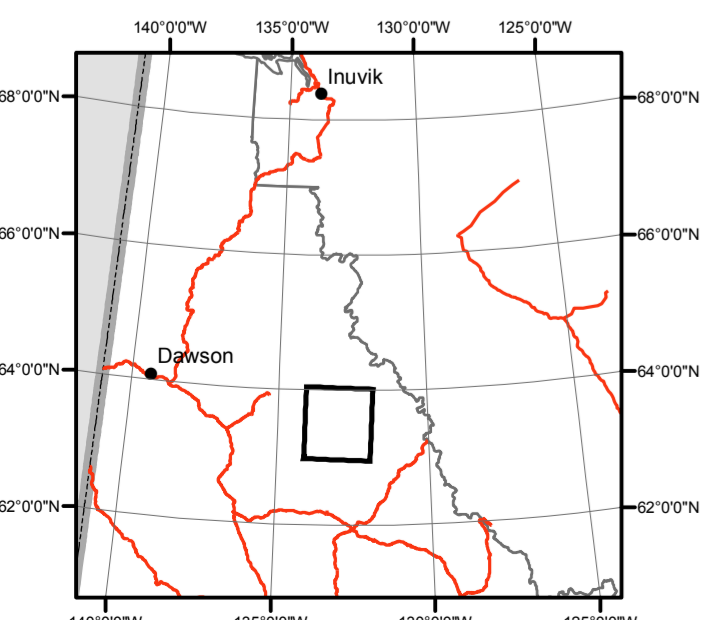
Number	Name	Type	Status	Commodities
105N 001	HUGO	Unknown	Anomaly	Zinc
105N 002	ARMSTRONG	Vein and Greisens Sn	Anomaly	Gold, Tin, Tungsten, Lead
105N 003	PLATA	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Deposit	Lead, Gold, Silver, LEAD + ZINC, Zinc, Cobalt, Copper
105N 004	ROGUE	Unknown	Anomaly	Manganese, Nickel
105N 005	JOY	Vein Cu±Ag Quartz	Anomaly	Copper
105N 006	GOLF	Skarn Cu	Showing	Copper, Gold
105N 007	ETZEL	Vein Cu±Ag Quartz	Showing	Copper, Silver, Zinc
105N 008	CARTIER	Vein Cu±Ag Quartz	Showing	Lead
105N 009	PEBBLE	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Unknown	Lead
105N 010	DEAN	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Showing	Lead
105N 011	AUREOLE	Vein Cu±Ag Quartz	Showing	Copper
105N 012	BLOOM	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Showing	Copper, Lead, Molybdenum
105N 013	PLEASANT	Skarn W	Showing	Copper, Lead, Silver, Tungsten, Zinc, Gold
105N 014	TONGUE	Skarn W	Drilled Prospect	Copper, Tungsten
105N 015	KIDD	Sediment hosted Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex)	Drilled Prospect	Zinc
105N 016	ANDREA	Sediment hosted Stratiform Barite	Prospect	Barite
105N 017	FLATASA	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Anomaly	Lead, Silver
105N 019	DOG	Vein Barite	Showing	Barite, Copper, Zinc
105N 020	JAGOWERITE	Vein Barite	Showing	Barite
105N 022	FIDO	Sediment hosted Stratiform Barite	Anomaly	Barite, Zinc
105N 024	BERDAHL	Unknown	Showing	Antimony, Silver, Zinc, Arsenic, Gold
105N 031	THUNDERHEAD	Vein Cu±Ag Quartz	Anomaly	Copper, Gold, Silver
105N 032	END OF THE	Plutonic Related Au	Showing	Gold
105N 030	ROOTS	Sediment hosted Stratiform Barite	Showing	
105N 023	KEG	Sediment hosted Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Sedex)	Anomaly	
105N 026	PLEASURE	Sediment hosted Shale-Hosted Ni-Zn-Mo-PGE (Nick)	Unknown	
105N 028	CDN	Unknown	Unknown	
105N 025	ROG	Unknown	Anomaly	
105N 018	STRIP	Unknown	Unknown	
105N 029	ABBOTT	Sediment hosted Stratiform Barite	Showing	

RECOMMENDED CITATION

MACKIE, R., ARNE, D. AND BROWN, O., 2015. Weighted sums model for Carlin Au deposits levelled by geology. In: Enhanced interpretation of stream sediment geochemical data for NTS 105N. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2015-29, Scale 1:250,000, Sheet 6 of 17.

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.

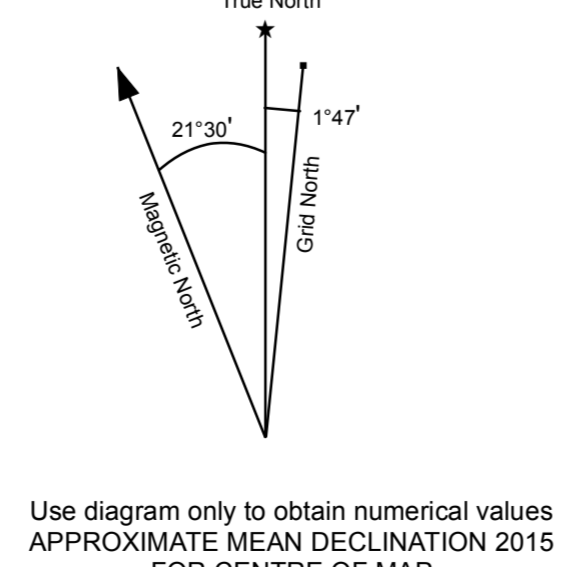


1:250 000-scale topographic base data produced by CENTRE FOR TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA
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ONE THOUSAND METRE GRID
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
Zone 8
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in metres above Mean Sea Level

**Sediment hosted Ni-Zn-Mo
Weighted sums model
(Geology Levelled)
Sheet 6 of 17**

SCALE 1:250 000

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 2015
FOR CENTRE OF MAP



106D	106C	106B
NASH CREEK	NADALEEN RIVER	BONNET PLUME LAKE
105M	THIS MAP	105O
MAYO		NIDDERY LAKE
105L	105K	105J
GLENYON	TAY RIVER	SHELDON LAKE

REFERENCES

Friske, P.W.B., Hornbrook, E.H.W., Lynch, J.J., McCurdy, M.W., Gross, H., Galletta, A.C. and Durham, C.C., 1991. National Geochemical Reconnaissance stream sediment and water data, east central Yukon (NTS 105N). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2363.

Friske, P.W., Day, S.J.A., Durham, C.C. and McCurdy, M.W. (1998). Regional stream sediment and water data, central Yukon (NTS 105M and 105N). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3685.

Day, S.J.A., McCurdy, M.W., Friske, P.W.B., McNeil, R.J., Hornbrook, E.H.W., Lynch, J.J., Durham, C.C., Gross, H. and Galletta, A.C., 2009. Regional stream sediment and water geochemical data, Lansing Range area, east central Yukon (NTS 105N). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6272, Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2009-27.

Mackie, R., Arne, D. and Brown, O., 2015. Enhanced interpretation of regional stream sediment geochemical data from Yukon: catchment basin analysis and weighted sums modeling. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2015-10.

Yukon MINFILE, 2015. Yukon MINFILE - A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, www.data.geology.gov.yk.ca, accessed May 2015.