

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 from the Watson Lake and Coal River areas (NTS 105A and 95D, respectively) were collected at a reconnaissance scale in 1995 as part of the Canada-Yukon Mineral Resource Development Cooperation Agreement (Friskie et al., 1999). Field descriptions and initial geochemical data for 1117 sites were released in Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Open File 3293. New geochemical data from the re-analysis of archive sample material from 824 sites were released in Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) Open File 2012-10 (Jackaman, 2012). The reader is referred to these reports for detailed descriptions of sampling techniques, analytical procedures, and quality control measures. The current assessment includes only those samples that have been re-analyzed by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) and as such, the eastern half of NTS map sheet 95D is excluded.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

A variety of types of base and precious-metal mineralization are known to occur in the Watson Lake and Coal River area as shown in Table 1 (Yukon MINFILE, 2015). The most significant deposits are classed as intrusion-related gold (Hyland Deposit), Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn manto (past producing Mt. Hundere Mine & McMillan deposit) and W-Skarn (Bailey deposit). Other types of mineralization include various Pb-Zn deposits and prospects such as the Ritco (Skarn), Balon (SEDEX), Jeri and Jeri-North (SEDEX or MVT), and Sambo (VMS). The volcanic and sedimentary package that hosts VMS mineralization in the Finlayson Lake district extends into the Watson Lake map area indicating a high prospectivity for this style of mineralization.

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.

Weighted sums models were not generated for porphyry Cu-Mo and epithermal Au-Ag deposit types because no such deposits are known to exist in the region and exploratory data analysis revealed no obvious anomalies in the expected commodity and pathfinder elements. Similarly, given a lack of evidence for scavenging of metal ions by secondary Fe or Mn-oxides a WSM for hydromorphic anomalies was also not produced.

Exploratory data analysis using 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 accounts for ~27% of the total geochemical variation and shows high positive loadings for Cd, Se, Sb, Ba, Hg, Zn and Ag, and negative loadings for, amongst other elements, Rb, Al, Sn, La, Ce and K. Respectively, these groupings form spatial patterns that match the distribution of chert and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Rabbitkettle Formation and intermediate intrusive rocks of the Hyland Suite. The second principal component, accounting for ~13% of the total variation, shows high positive loadings for Co, Fe and Cu, and high negative loadings for Ti, Nb, Ca, Ti, Na and Sr, and forms domains matching the mapped distribution of clastic sedimentary rocks of the Hyland Group and the carbonate rocks of the Rabbitkettle Formation, respectively. Regression analysis of selected metals against the relevant principal component(s) effectively filters these terrane-effects while preserving responses related to known occurrences. Leveling by mapped geology has a more subdued effect on filtering the interpreted lithological control on the distribution of certain pathfinder elements (e.g., Sb, Ba and Cd). In order to reduce the impact this has on the WSM using this approach, certain elements were given low importance rankings or, in some cases, were omitted for certain deposit types.

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 (15 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 1: List of Mineral Occurrences for NTS map sheet 105A/95D (Yukon MINFILE, 2015)

| Number | Name | Type | Status | Commodities |
|----------|-------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0950 001 | TOGBALLY | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 002 | COBLEY | Volcanogenic Sulphide - type not determined | Showing | Copper |
| 0950 003 | IRA | Unknown | Showing | |
| 0950 004 | ME | Unknown | Showing | |
| 0950 005 | ME | Sediment-hosted Mississippi Valley Type Pb-Zn (MVT) | Deposit | Barite, Zn, Lead, Copper |
| 0950 006 | MILLER LAKE | Manto Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn | Showing | Lead, Zn, Silver |
| 0950 007 | CHU | Skarn Pb-Zn | Showing | Lead, Zn |
| 0950 008 | CHU | Volcanogenic Sulphide - type not determined | Showing | Copper |
| 0950 009 | HYLAND GOLD | Plutonic Related Au | Deposit | Copper, Silver, Barium, Lead, Arsenic |
| 0950 010 | SWEDEN | Unknown | Showing | |
| 0950 011 | HAILE | Manto Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn | Showing | Lead, Zn, Silver |
| 0950 012 | WATSON LAKE | Unknown | Anomaly | Lead, Zn, Silver |
| 0950 013 | WATSON LAKE | Unknown | Anomaly | Zinc, Lead |
| 0950 014 | WATSON LAKE | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 015 | ASBURY | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 016 | SPOCK | Unknown | Anomaly | Tungsten |
| 0950 017 | SPOCK | Unknown | Anomaly | Zinc |
| 0950 018 | LODGE | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 019 | BERNARDI | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 020 | BERNARDI | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 021 | KORDING | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 022 | HEPHERS | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 023 | HEPHERS | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 024 | HEPHERS | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 025 | HEPHERS | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 026 | SHAFETHO | Coal | Deposit | Coal |
| 0950 027 | COE | Sediment-hosted Mississippi Valley Type Pb-Zn (MVT) | Showing | Barium, Lead, Zn, Silver |
| 0950 028 | PLAY | Unknown | Anomaly | Zinc, Lead |
| 0950 029 | IF | Sediment-hosted Sedimentary Lubatze Zn-Pb-Ag (Skarn) | Showing | Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Cad |
| 0950 030 | CUZ | Vein Au Quartz | Showing | Lead, Silver |
| 0950 031 | CUZ | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 032 | LEBENORTH | Sediment-hosted Mississippi Valley Type Pb-Zn (MVT) | Unfr. Prospect | Zinc |
| 0950 033 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 034 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 035 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 036 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 037 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 038 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 039 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 040 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 041 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 042 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 043 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 044 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 045 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 046 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 047 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 048 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 049 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 050 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 051 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 052 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 053 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 054 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 055 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 056 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 057 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 058 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 059 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 060 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 061 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 062 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 063 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 064 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 065 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 066 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 067 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 068 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 069 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 070 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 071 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 072 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 073 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 074 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 075 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 076 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 077 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 078 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 079 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 080 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 081 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 082 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 083 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 084 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 085 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 086 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 087 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 088 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 089 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 090 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 091 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 092 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 093 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 094 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 095 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 096 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 097 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 098 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 099 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |
| 0950 100 | LEBENORTH | Unknown | Anomaly | |

Table 2: Importance rankings for weighted sums models using data levelled by dominant mapped geology.

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

^a Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn type includes vein and manto styles; SEDEX = sedimentary exhalative Pb-Zn (Ag); VMS = volcanic-hosted/associated massive sulphide deposits; MVT = Mississippi Valley-type Pb-Zn deposits
^b Raw data following a log₁₀ transformation

LEGEND

- Town
- Mineral Occurrence
- Road
- Contour
- River
- Water Body
- Wetland
- Sample Location
- Catchment
- Catchments >15 km²

Weighted sums model (Geology Levelled)

W skarn deposits

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

RECOMMENDED CITATION

MACKIE, R., ARNE, D. AND PENNIMPEDE, C., 2015. Weighted sums model for W skarn deposits levelled by geology. In: Enhanced interpretation of stream sediment geochemical data for NTS 95D and 105A. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2015-30, scale 1:250 000, sheet 6 of 13.

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.

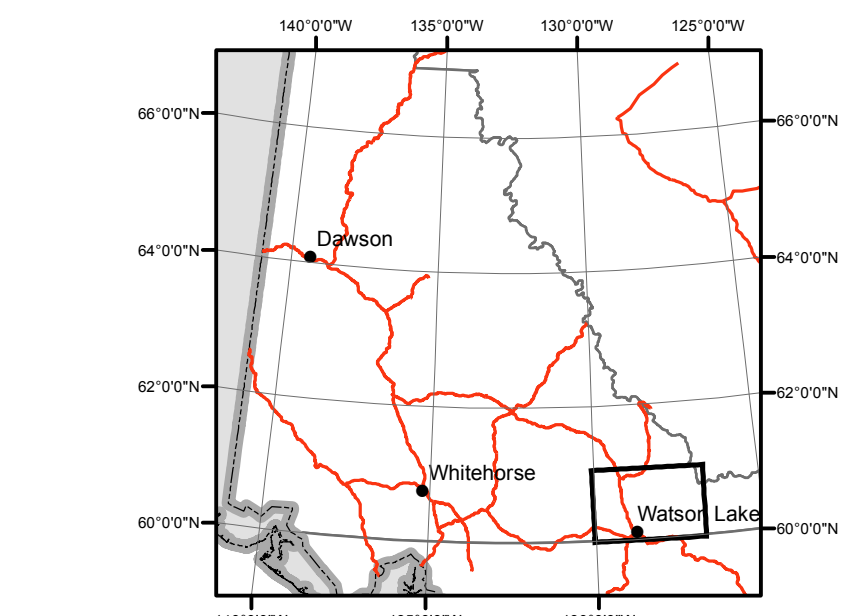
A digital PDF (Portable Document File) of this map may be downloaded free of charge from the Yukon Geological Survey website: <http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca>.

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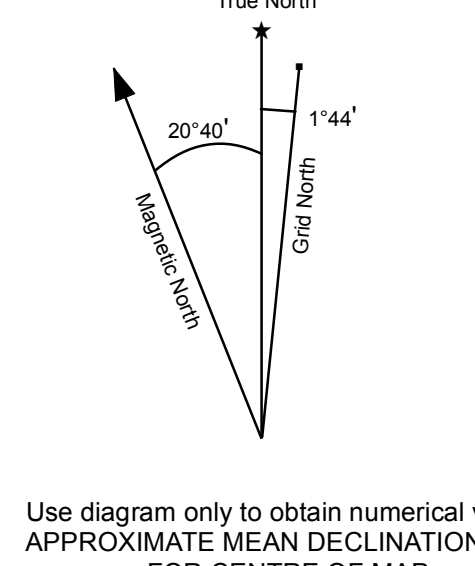
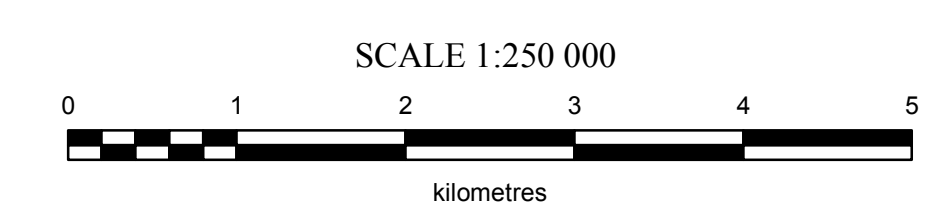
Weighted sums model for W skarn deposits levelled by geology (NTS 95D and 105A) Sheet 6 of 13

by
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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

W skarn Deposits Weighted sums model (Geology Levelled) Sheet 6 of 13



| | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 105G | 105H | 095E |
| FINLAYSON LAKE | FRANCES LAKE | FLAT RIVER |
| 105B | 105A | 095D |
| WOLF LAKE | THIS MAP | THIS MAP |
| 104P | 094M | 094N |
| MCDONNELL | RABBIT RIVER | TOAD RIVER |

REFERENCES

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