



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 Stewart River Area (NTS 1150 and part of 115N) were collected at a reconnaissance scale in 1986 as part of the Canada-Yukon Mineral Development Agreement (Friske et al., 2001). Field descriptions and initial geochemical data for 1392 sites were released in Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Open File 1364 / Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Exploration and Geological Services Division Open File 2001-13D. New geochemical data from the re-analysis of archive sample material were released in Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) Open File 2016-4 (Jackaman, 2016). The reader is referred to these reports for detailed descriptions of sampling techniques, analytical procedures, and quality control measures.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES
 A variety of types of base and precious-metal mineralization have been identified in the Stewart River Area as listed in Table 1 (Yukon MINFILE, 2015). The most significant deposits are classed as orogenic Au (Golden Saddle deposit and QV prospect), polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn (Connaught and Lerner deposits), intrusion-related Au (Moosehorn deposit and Flume prospect), quartz-vein hosted Au (Lone Star and Violet deposits, and Eureka prospect) and Cu-Zn-Pb volcanogenic massive sulphide (Toulary prospect). The Casino Cu-Mo-Au porphyry deposit and Coffee orogenic Au deposit occur in the adjacent map area to the south supporting the prospectivity of the region for these deposit types.

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.

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

Target Deposit Type*	Other Deposit Type*	W	V	Tl	Te	Se	Sn	Sb	Sr	Ca	Co	Ni	Fe	Mn	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au	As	Ba	Cd	Bi	Pt	W	
Porphyry Cu-Mo	Cu skarn; Porphyry Mo; VMS (Cu-rich)																								
Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	VMS; SEDEX; Pb-Zn skarn																								
Epithermal Au-Ag	Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn																								
Druggist Au	Intrusion-related Au																								
Epithermal Au-Ag	Intrusion-related Au																								
Intrusion-related Au	Orogenic Au; Epithermal Au-Ag																								
W skarn	Intrusion-related Au																								

*Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn type includes vein and matrix styles; SEDEX = sedimentary exhalative; VMS = volcanogenic-hosted/associated massive sulphide deposits
 *For heavily censored elements, raw data are used following a log₁₀ transformation.

Table 1: List of Mineral Occurrences for NTS map sheet 115N and 115O (Yukon MINFILE, 2015)

Number	Name	Type	Status	Commodities
115N 018	BLAKE POINT	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 019	BLOOMING	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 020	BLOOMING	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 021	BLOOMING	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 022	BLOOMING	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 023	BLOOMING	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 024	BLACK FOX	Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	Showing	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au
115N 025	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 026	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 027	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 028	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 029	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 030	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 031	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 032	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 033	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 034	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 035	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 036	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 037	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 038	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 039	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 040	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 041	BONNIE	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver

Table 1: List of Mineral Occurrences for NTS map sheet 115N and 115O (Yukon MINFILE, 2015)

Number	Name	Type	Status	Commodities
115N 042	BUTLER	Porphyry Cu-Mo	Undeveloped	Ag, Au, Cu, Ni, Pt, W
115N 043	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 044	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 045	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 046	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 047	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 048	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 049	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 050	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 051	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 052	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 053	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 054	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 055	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 056	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 057	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 058	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 059	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 060	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 061	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 062	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 063	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 064	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 065	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 066	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 067	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 068	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 069	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 070	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 071	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 072	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 073	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 074	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 075	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 076	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 077	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 078	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 079	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 080	CAFFREY	Unknown	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver

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. The elements and weightings used for the Orogenic Au model are based on the signature observed in streams draining the Golden Saddle and Arc occurrences. Exploratory data analysis using both raw element data and principal component analysis indicate that lithological variation influences the distribution of many commodity and pathfinder elements. The principal component (PC1) accounts for ~24% of the total variation and shows high positive loadings for Ti, Al, Li and V. Spatially positive PC1 relates to parts of the Dawson Range Batholith and thus is interpreted to reflect lithological control. Similarly, negative PC1 with high loadings for Cd, Hg, LOI and Ag matches the distribution of the Klondike schist and Snowcap Assemblage metasediments. The second component, which accounts for ~24% of the variation, shows high positive loadings for La, Ce, U, Bi, Pb and Th, and corresponds to areas mapped as Grass River Suite felsic orthogneiss. The third component, with high loadings in Zr, Y, Sr and Na, corresponds to areas mapped as felsic and intermediate volcanic and intrusive rocks and thus is also interpreted to represent lithological control. The fourth component has high positive loadings in Pb, Sb, As, Cu, Cr, Ag and Ni. Spatially, this grouping appears to relate to polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn and some gold occurrences and is interpreted to represent a mineralization signal.

Regression analysis of selected metals against the relevant component(s) effectively filters lithological controls while preserving responses related to known occurrences. Leveling by mapped geology appears to be less effective at filtering lithological control for certain pathfinder elements. In order to reduce the impact this has on the WSM certain elements were given low importance rankings or, in some cases, were omitted for certain deposit types. Negative weightings were assigned to some elements in order to distinguish deposit types with similar element associations. 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 (16 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 anomalies. 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.

REFERENCES

Friske, P.W.B., Day, S.J.A. and McCurdy, M.W., 2001. Regional stream sediment and water geochemical reconnaissance data, western Yukon (NTS 115N and 115O). Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1364 / Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Open File 2001-13(D).
 Jackaman, W., 2016. Regional Stream Sediment Geochemical Data, Stewart River area, Yukon (NTS 115N and 115O). Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-4.
 Mackie, R., Arne, D. and Brown, O., 2015. Enhanced interpretation of regional stream sediment geochemistry from Yukon: catchment basin analysis and weighted sums modelling. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File Report 2015-10.
 Yukon MINFILE, 2015. Yukon MINFILE – A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, www.geology.gov.yk.ca, accessed May 2015.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

MACKIE, R., ARNE, D. AND PENNIMPEDE, C., 2016. Weighted sums model for Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn deposits levelled by geology. In: Enhanced interpretation of stream sediment geochemical data for NTS map sheet 115N and 115O. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-30, scale 1:250 000, sheet 4 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 obtained 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.
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