



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 115O 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 and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Exploration / 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 classified 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 Eurka 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 subdivide 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 1: List of Mineral Occurrences for NTS map sheet 115N and 115O (Yukon MINFILE, 2015)

Number	Name	Type	Status	Commodities
115N 119	BLT	Unknown	Anomaly	Gold
115N 121	BEDROCK	Van Alum. Quartz	Showing	Copper, Gold, Silver
115N 122	BOKY NILE	Coal	Showing	Coal
115N 123	BOKY NILE	Coal	Showing	Coal
115O 014	BLACK FOX	Van Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	Showing	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au
115O 015	BONICK	Van Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	Showing	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au
115O 016	BONICK	Van Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	Showing	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au
115O 017	BONICK	Van Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	Showing	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au
115O 018	BONICK	Van Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	Showing	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au

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

Target Deposit Type ¹	Other Deposit Type ²	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Mo	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au	As	Ba	Cd	Sn	Sb	Te	Hg	Tl	Bi	V	
Porphyry Cu-Mo	Cu skarn; Porphyry Mo; VMS (Cluents)					2	3			2	1											2
Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	VMS-SEDEX; Pb-Zn skarn					1	3	4	1	2	-1				1		-1					

¹Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn type includes vein and matrix styles; SEDEX = sedimentary exhalative; VMS = volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposits

²For heavily censored elements raw data are used following a log₁₀ transformation.

LEGEND

- Town
- Mineral Occurrence
- Road
- Contour
- River
- NTS map sheet
- Water Body
- Wetland
- Sample Location
- Catchment > 16km²

Weighted sums model (PC residuals)

- Orogenic Au 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., 2016. Weighted sums model for Orogenic Au deposits using principal component residuals. In: Enhanced interpretation of stream sediment geochemical data for NTS map sheet 115N and 115O. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-30, sheet 9 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. 867-867-3201. 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

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 modeling. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File Report 2015-10.

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

Open File 2016-30

**Weighted sums model for Orogenic Au deposits
using principal component residuals (NTS 115N & 115O)
Sheet 9 of 13**

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