



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.

Exploratory data analysis using both raw element data and principal components indicates that lithological variation exhibits a significant control on the distribution of many commodity and pathfinder elements. Importantly, for this map area, much of the variability in the data can also be linked to mineralization. The first principal component accounts for ~27% of the total geochemical variation and shows high positive loadings for Al, Ce, Li, Co, La, Th, Ti, Cr, Sc and Fe; and high negative loadings for Ca, Zn, Mo, Se, Ag, Ti and Ba.

Various types of base and precious-metal mineralization have been identified in the Dawson area as listed in Table 1 (Yukon MINFILE, 2015). The most significant deposits are classed as intrusion-related Au (Brewery Creek deposit), Au skarn (Marn deposit), Mississippi Valley-type Pb-Zn-Ag (Og and Tart prospects), iron oxide copper-gold (Lala and Wizard prospects) and polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu (Spotted Fawn, Blackstone, Silvercity and Index prospects). Other deposit types within the area include sediment-hosted Ni-Zn-Mo (Graps and Taiga prospects), Pb-Zn volcanogenic massive sulphide (Fresno and Top of the world prospects) and quartz-vein Au (Virgin and Ben Levy prospects). Numerous quartz-vein Au prospects occur in the adjacent NTS map area to the south, including the Lone Star deposit, supporting the prospectivity of the region for this type of deposit.

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.

Table 2: Importance rankings for weighted sums models using residuals from regression against selected principal components. Includes columns for Target Deposit Type, Other Deposit Types, and element loadings (Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Mo, Zn, Pb, Ag, Au, As, Ba, Cd, Sb, Sn, Sr, Te, Hg, Ti, Bi, W).

Table 1: List of Mineral Occurrences for NTS map sheet 116B & 116C (Yukon MINFILE, 2015). Columns include Number, Name, Type, Status, and Commodities.

RECOMMENDED CITATION
MACKIE, R., ARNE, D. AND PENNIMPEDE, C., 2016. Weighted sums model for Mississippi valley type Pb-Zn-Ag deposits using principal component residuals. In: Enhanced interpretation of stream sediment geochemical data for NTS map sheet 116B & 116C. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-32, scale 1:250,000, sheet 11 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 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.

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.

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Weighted sums model for Mississippi valley type Pb-Zn-Ag deposits using principal component residuals (NTS 116B & 116C) Sheet 11 of 15

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