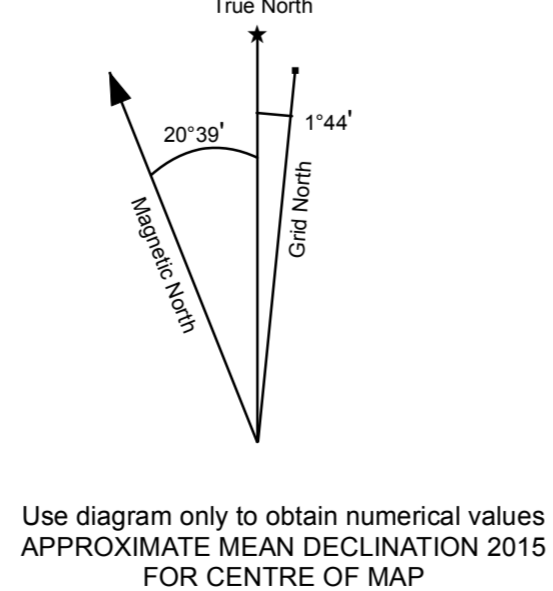


**Porphyry Cu-Mo
Weighted sums model
(Geology Levelled)
Sheet 5 of 15**



105F	105G	105H
QUET LAKE	FINLAYSON LAKE	FRANCES LAKE
105C	105B	105A
TELSIN	THIS MAP	WATSON LAKE
104N	104O	104P
ATLIN	JENNINGS RIVER	MCDAME

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 a 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 Wolf Lake area (NTS 105B) were collected at a reconnaissance scale in 1978 under the direction of the Geological Survey of Canada as part of the Federal Uranium Reconnaissance program (Geological Survey of Canada, 1986). The samples were analysed in several stages and the geochemical data were originally released in Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Open File 563 and 1299 (Geological Survey of Canada, 1979 and 1986). A recent re-analysis program conducted by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) has generated new geochemical data from analysis of archived sample material as described in YGS Open File 2015-6 (Jackaman, 2015). The reader is referred to these reports for detailed descriptions of sampling techniques, analytical procedures, and quality control measures.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

The most significant mineral occurrences discovered within the Wolf Lake area have been classed as polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn vein (e.g., Dale, Logjam and Logan deposits), porphyry W (e.g., Logtung deposit and Cordilleran prospect), Pb-Zn skarn (e.g., Atm and Bar prospects), Sn skarn (e.g., Partridge prospect) or Sn vein and greisen (e.g., Cusp prospect). Other deposit types represented in the map area include epithermal Au-Ag (e.g., Shoolamook prospect), volcanogenic massive sulphide (e.g., Convert Prospect), and porphyry Cu-Mo (e.g., McPres prospect). Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn vein and manto-type prospects trend into the map sheet area to the south (NTS 104O) within British Columbia supporting the prospectivity of the region for this class 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 principal components. Weighted sums models (WSM) have been generated using the processed data. The importance rankings used in WSMs are summarized in Table 2 for a variety of deposit types. Each model is optimized for a target deposit type however

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

Target Deposit Type*	Other Deposit Types*	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Mo	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au	As	Ba	Cd	Sn	Te	Hg	Tl	Bi	W
Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	SEDEX (high Ag); VMS (felsic); Pb-Zn skarn; Porphyry Mo; VMS (mafic)							2	4	3					-1					-2
Porphyry Cu-Mo	Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn					4	4		2						-2					
Intrusion-related Au	Epithermal Au									4	3				-2	1			1	
Epithermal Au-Ag	Intrusion-related Au; Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn								3	3	1				-2	1	1	1		
Pb-Zn skarn	SEDEX (low Ag); VMS					1	4	4	1	1									1	2
Sn skarn	W skarn; Pb-Zn skarn							1			2			1	4				1	2
W skarn	Sn skarn; Porphyry W														1				1	2

* Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn type includes vein and manto types; SEDEX = sedimentary exhalative; VMS = volcanic-hosted/associated massive sulphide deposit.

¹ Au data are not levelled by dominant geology, instead log_e transformed raw data are used.

² Hg residual from regression analysis against Loss-on-ignition (LOI)

LEGEND

Weighted sums model (Geology Levelled)
Porphyry Cu-Mo Deposits

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

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

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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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>.

Yukon Geological Survey
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of Yukon

Open File 2016-8

**Weighted sums model for Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits
levelled by mapped geology (NTS 105B)
Sheet 5 of 15**

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