

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 analyzed in several stages and the geochemical data were originally released in Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Open Files 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, Logan and Logan deposits), porphyry W (e.g., Logtung deposit and Cordilleran prospect), Pb-Zn skarn (e.g., Atom 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 area to the south (NTS 104C), 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

other deposit types may be represented in a given model due to similarities in elemental abundances and associations.

Exploratory data analysis of both raw element data and principal components show that the distribution of many commodity and pathfinder elements is strongly controlled by lithologic variation. The first principal component, accounting for ~25% of the total variation, shows high positive loadings for Co, Ni, Mg, Cu, Fe, Ca and Sn, and negative loadings for Sn, U, Ti and Rb. Respectively, these element groupings form spatial patterns matching distribution of mafic volcanic rocks in the southwest and Kachika group sedimentary and mafic igneous rocks in the northeast part of the map area and granite plutons throughout the map area. The second principal component, accounting for ~15% of the total variation, shows high loadings for Cd, As, Sb, Ag, Zn, Cu and Mo and forms a spatial trend matching the distribution of sedimentary rocks of the Earn, Finlayson, Klunkit groups and Snowcap assemblage that form a northwest trending package in the southwest part of the map area. Several basalite skarn occurrences occur in this area suggesting that the second principal component may represent, in part, a mineralization signature for this deposit type. Regression analysis of these metals against the relevant principal component effectively filters these postulated terrane-effects resulting in enhanced responses elsewhere in the map area and preserving responses related to known occurrences in most instances. Leveling by dominant mapped geology has a more subdued effect on filtering the interpreted lithologic control. In order to reduce the impact this has on the WSM using this approach, certain elements were given low importance rankings or, in the case of Cd, were omitted for certain deposit types. Negative rankings were used in both approaches to help distinguish signatures of different deposit types that have similar mineral assemblages.

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 (10 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 could also be of interest.

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

Target Deposit Type ^a	Other Deposit Type ^a	VMS (felsic); SEDEX (high Ag); Pb-Zn skarn	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Mo	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au	As	Ba	Cd	Sn	Sb	Te	Hg	Ti	Bi	W
Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn	VMS (felsic); SEDEX (high Ag); Pb-Zn skarn								2	3	3					1	-1					
Porphyry Cu-Mo	Cu skarn; Porphyry Mo; Cu-Ag vein; VMS						4	3		2												
Intrusion-related Au	Epithermal Au; Intrusion-related Au; Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn												4	3			-1	1				1
Pb-Zn skarn	VMS; SEDEX (low Ag)						1		2	5	1						2					1
Sn skarn	W skarn; Pb-Zn skarn								1	1							2					2
W skarn	Sn skarn; Porphyry W																	1			1	3

^a Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn type includes vein and manto styles; SEDEX = sedimentary exhalative; VMS includes both Zn- and Cu-rich classes of volcanic-hosted/associated massive sulphide deposits.

^b Raw data following a log₁₀ transformation.

LEGEND

- Town
- Mineral Occurrence
- Road
- Contour
- River
- Water Body
- Wetland
- Sample Location
- Catchment
- Catchments >10 km²

Weighted sums model (PC residuals)

Pb-Zn skarn deposits

- Incomplete element suite
- 50-75th percentile
- 75-90th percentile
- 90-95th percentile
- 95-99th percentile
- 98-100th percentile

REFERENCES

- Geological Survey of Canada, 1979. Regional stream sediment and water geochemical reconnaissance data, Yukon Territory (105B). Geological Survey of Canada Open File 563, revised 1980.
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- Jackaman, W., 2015. Regional stream sediment geochemical data, Wolf Lake area, southern Yukon (NTS 105B). Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2015-6.
- Mackie, R., Arne, D. and Brown, O., 2015. Enhanced interpretation of regional stream sediment (RGS) geochemical data 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.yk.ca, accessed May 2015.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

MACKIE, R., ARNE, D. AND PENNIMPEDE, C., 2016. Weighted sums model for Pb-Zn skarn deposits using principal component residuals. In: Enhanced interpretation of stream sediment geochemical data for NTS 105B. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2015-8, scale 1:250 000, sheet 10 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.yk.ca>.

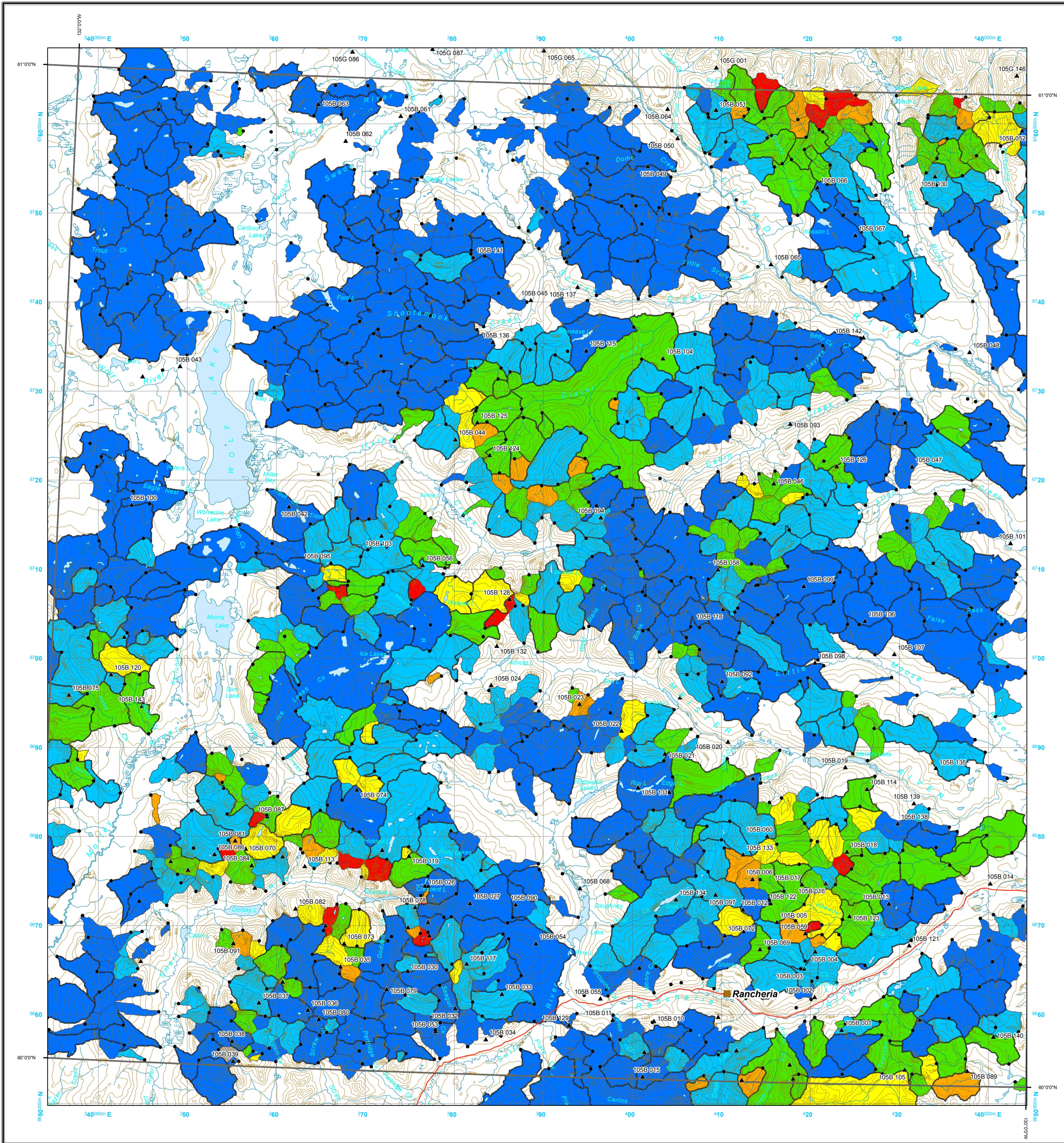
Yukon Geological Survey
Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of Yukon

Open File 2016-8

Weighted sums model for Pb-Zn skarn deposits using principal component residuals (NTS 105B) Sheet 10 of 15

by

Rob Mackie, Dennis Arne,
and Chris Pennimpede



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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

**Pb-Zn skarn
Weighted sums model
(Principal Component Residuals)
Sheet 10 of 15**

SCALE 1:250 000

kilometres

Use diagram only to obtain numerical values
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 2015
FOR CENTRE OF MAP

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