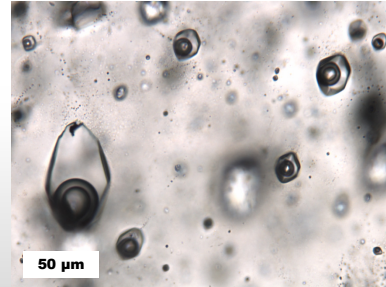


An Assessment of Gold Deposit Models from a Fluid-Chemistry Perspective



Daniel J. Kontak (and many collaborators)
Harquail School of Earth Sciences
 (dkontak@laurentian.ca)

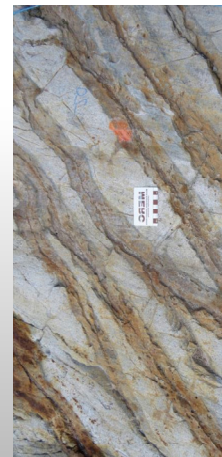
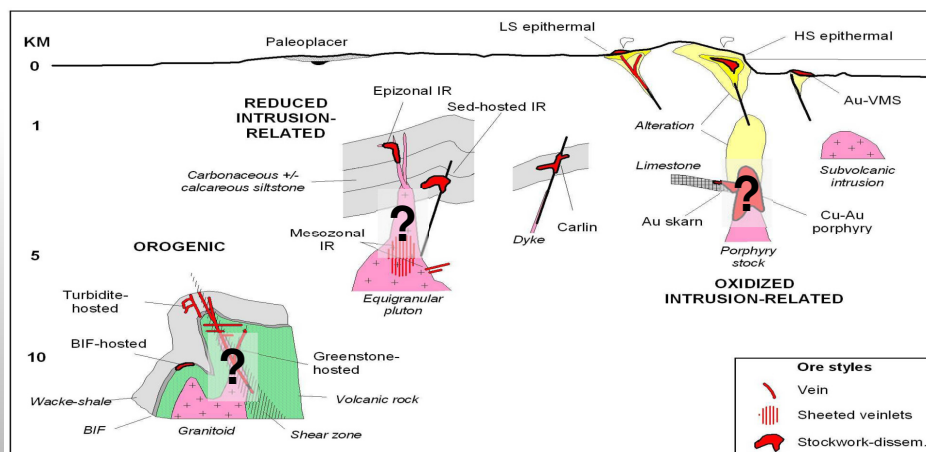
PDAC March 3, 2018

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Can different Au systems be recognized? If so what are the discriminating features?



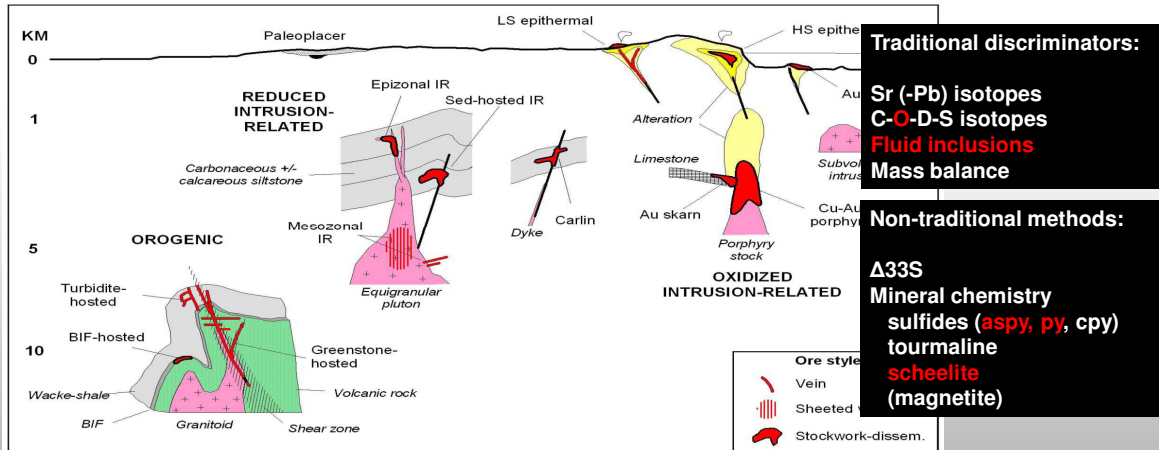
Robert et al. 2007

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Can different Au systems be recognized – if so what are the discriminating features?



Robert et al. 2007

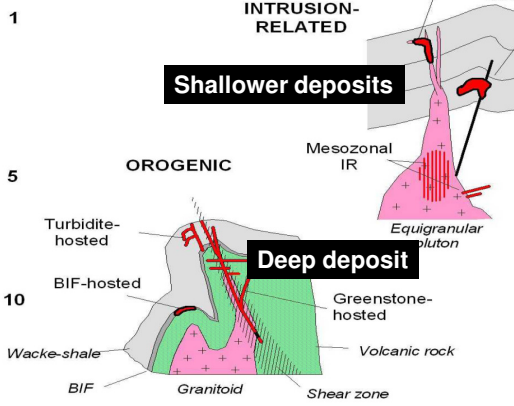
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Address gold models (e.g., orogenic) from fluid-chemical perspective. What can we learn and apply to the models?

Robert et al. 2007



What is the “Global Gold Fluid”?

Is this fluid discriminatory?

Examine processes (e.g., $\Delta P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$)?

Nature/source of fluid(s).

Elemental associations - what do they mean?

= Deposit type discrimination (?)

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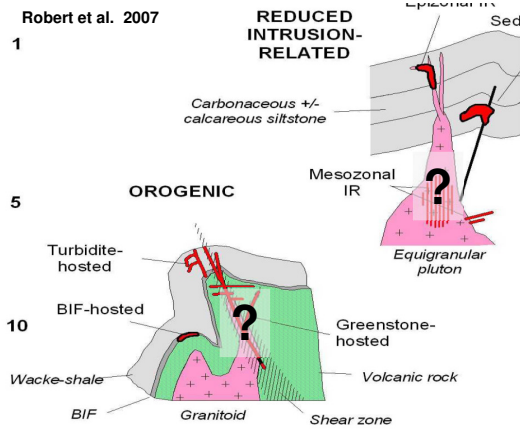
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Addressing Au deposit models from fluid-chemical perspective. *What is timing of Au versus vein formation and alteration?*

Robert et al. 2007

1



Goldex deposit, Val d'Or



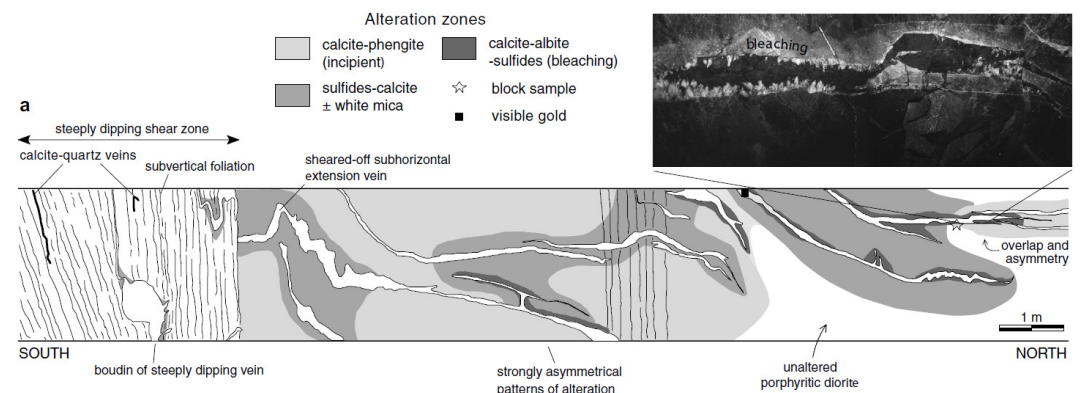
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Addressing Au deposit models from fluid-chemical perspective. *What is timing of Au versus vein formation and alteration?*

Garofalo 2004, Eur. J. Mineral.



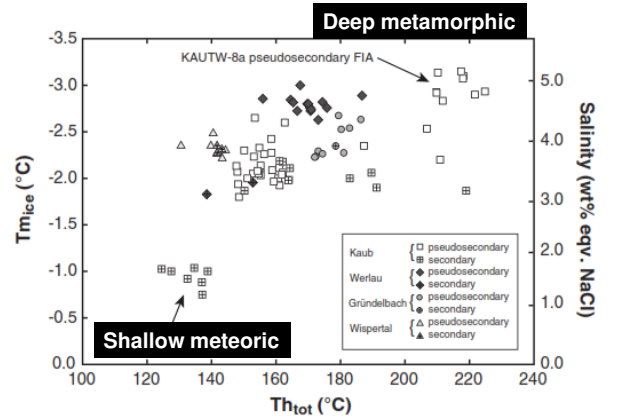
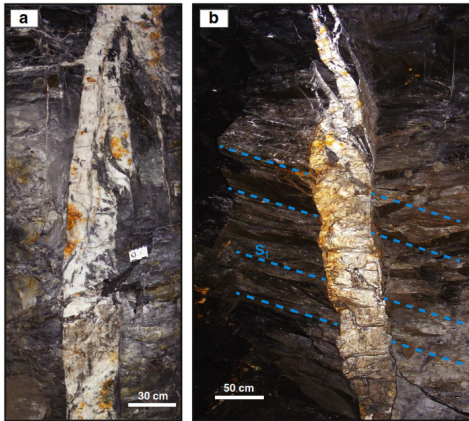
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Addressing Au deposit models from fluid-chemical perspective. *Source of mineralizing fluid(s) and how long does a system last?*

Marasala et al. 2013 Chem Geol.



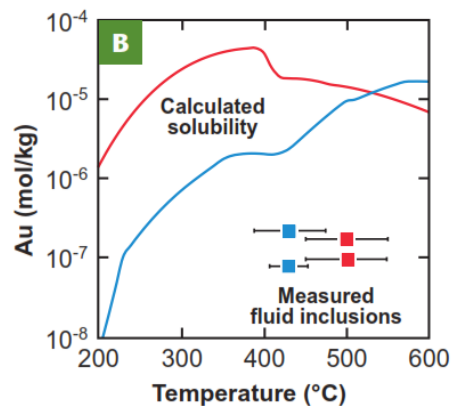
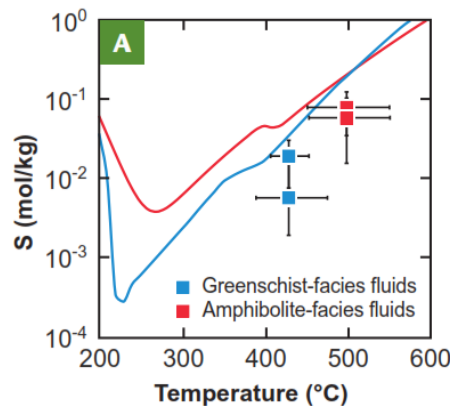
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Addressing Au deposit models from fluid-chemical perspective. *What is the Au content of the mineralizing fluids?*


Wagner et al 2016 Elements



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Addressing Au deposit models from fluid-chemical perspective.


Why is Au distribution so heterogeneous?

Dufferin deposit, NS (Nov 2017)



2 metre

Typical slate-belt type bedding parallel or saddle vein showing multiple opening events




Does the fluid change episodically and are Au and fluids sourced differently


Is there an issue of Au precipitation (i.e., mechanism)?


Is quartz all the same event – deep vs. shallow?

Can these issues be addressed?



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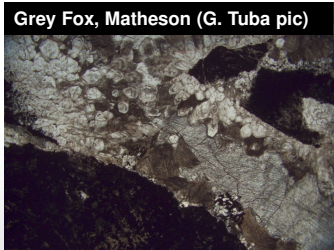




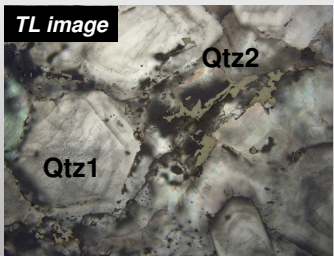
Addressing Au deposit models from fluid-chemical perspective.

What controls the sudden appearance of Au?

Grey Fox, Matheson (G. Tuba pic)

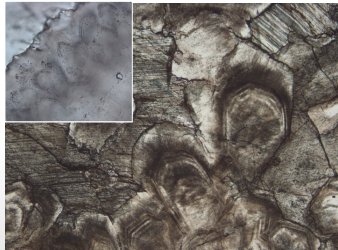


TL image

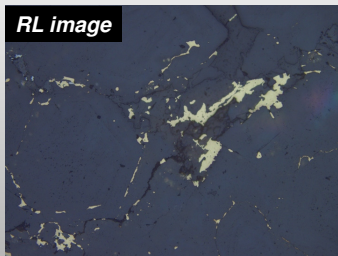


Qtz2

Qtz1



RL image




Does the fluid change episodically and are Au and fluids sourced differently


Is there an issue of Au precipitation (i.e., mechanism)?

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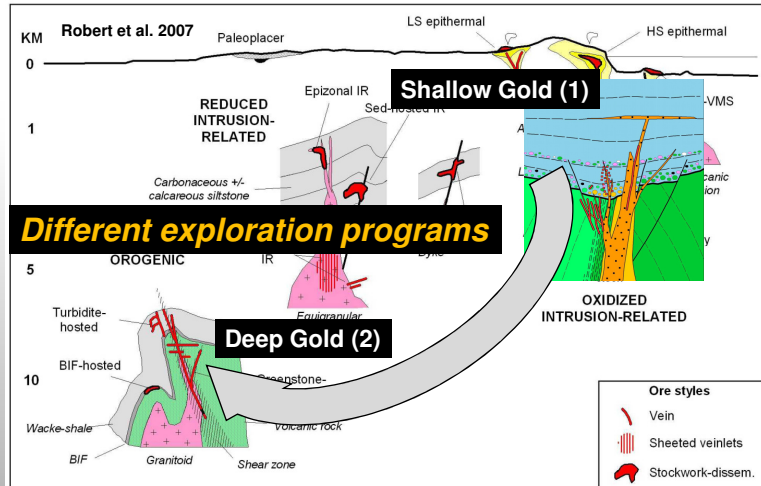
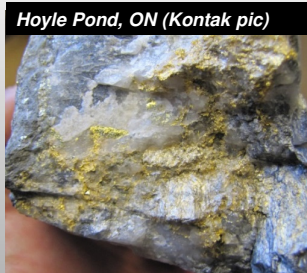
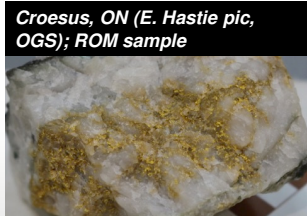
Can these issues be addressed?



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Can different Au systems: 1) be recognized, & 2) discriminated? What are the implications?

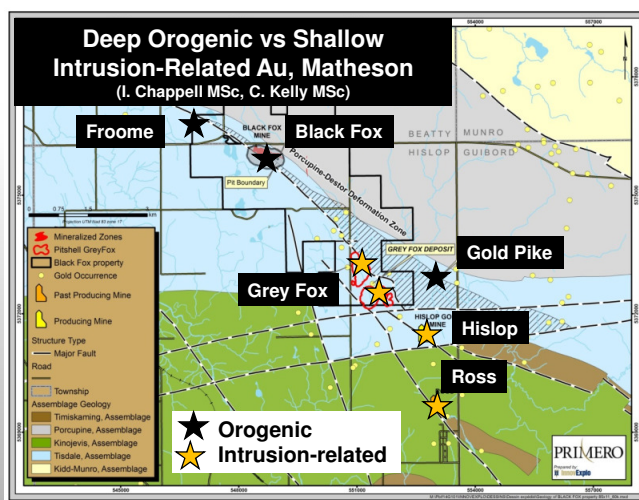


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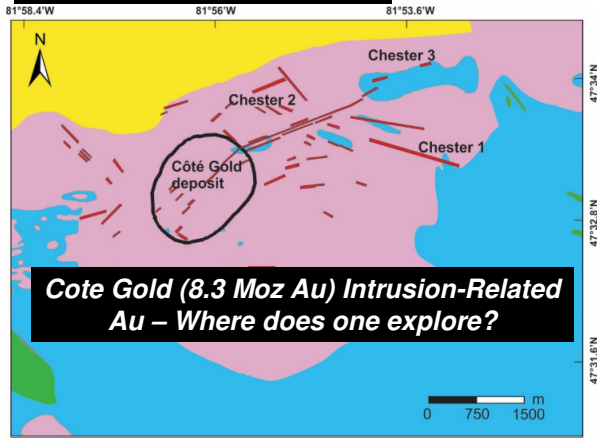
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Can different Au systems: 1) be recognized, & 2) discriminated? What are the implications?

L. Katz PhD; J. Smith MSc



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Outline:

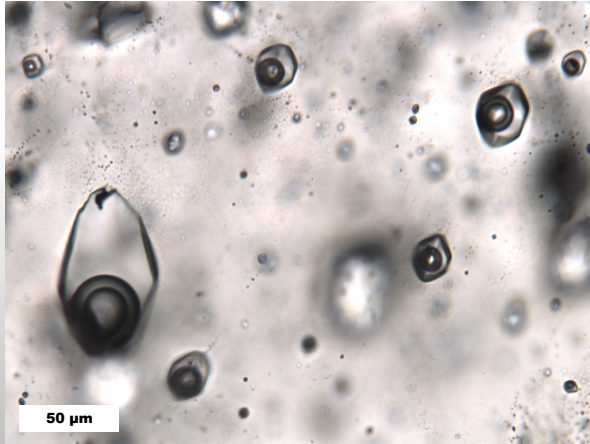
1. Fluid inclusions
2. LA-ICP-MS
 - mineral discriminators
 - sulfide mapping
3. O isotopes
4. An application

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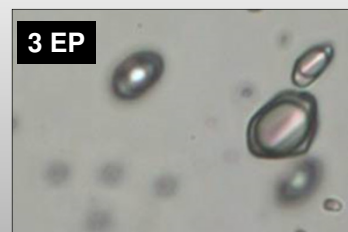
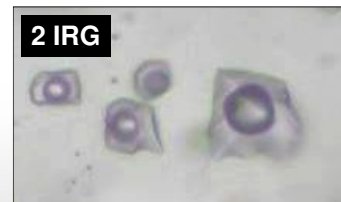
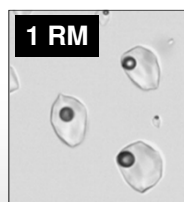
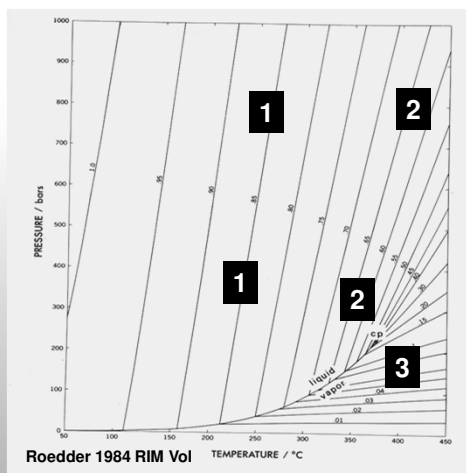
1. Fluid Inclusions – Why Study?



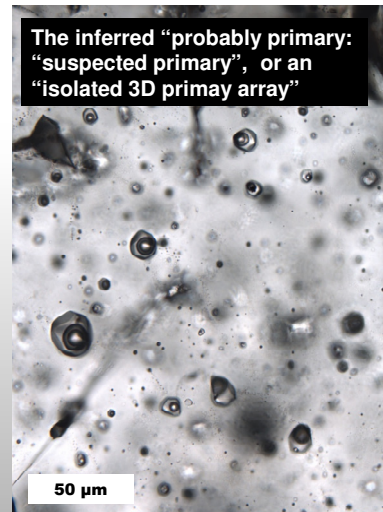
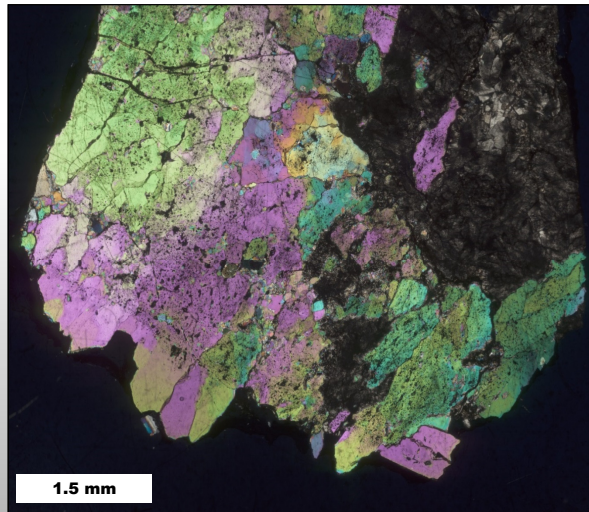
Only means to sample the ore fluids in mineralized system:

1. Define PTX conditions.
2. Characterize fluid chemistry and possible reservoirs.
3. Assess processes:
 - fluid mixing, unmixing
 - changing fluid chemistry
 - pressure cycling (ΔP_{H_2O})

Fluid Inclusions – The Basics *Assess Deep vs Shallow and Affinity*



Fluid Inclusions: I. *Timing of fluid entrapment*



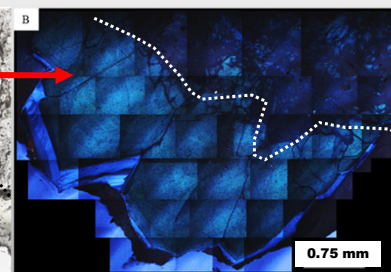
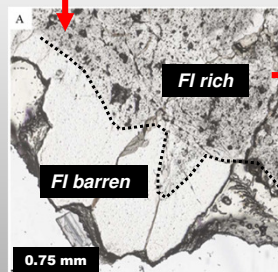
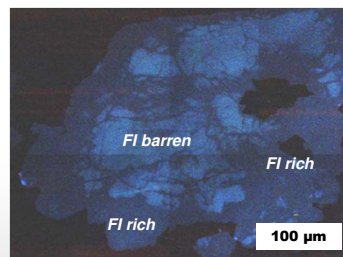
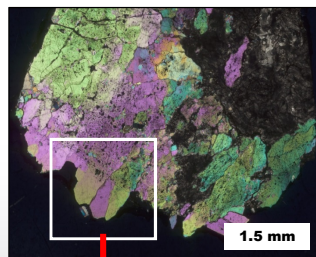
The inferred “probably primary: “suspected primary”, or an “isolated 3D primary array”

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Fluid Inclusions: *Timing of fluid entrapment*



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Fluid Inclusions: *Timing of fluid entrapment and quartz textures (deep vs shallow settings)*

Grey Fox, Matheson, ON



Boston Creek, Kirkland Lk, ON



A Generalization (!):

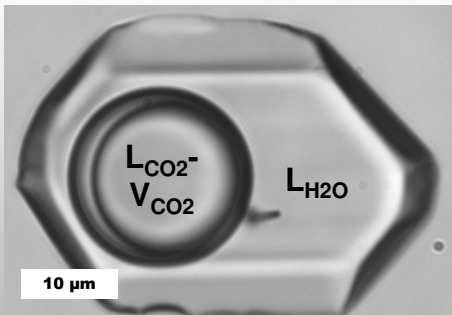
Episonal or inferred intrusion-related settings have preserved zoned quartz with primary inclusions.

Some quartz textures suggests original gels!

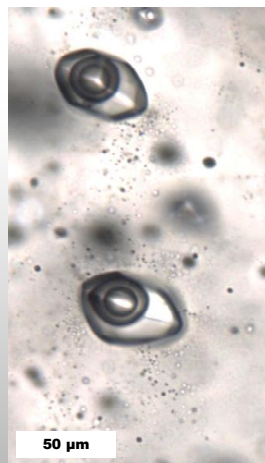
Fluids both H_2O and H_2O-CO_2 .

Fluid Inclusions: II. What is The “Global Gold Fluid”?

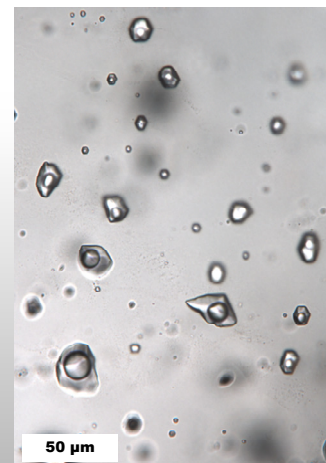
Room T view of a H_2O-CO_2 fluid common in gold systems (OR, IRG) through time and space!



Meguma, NS: H_2O-CO_2 fluid

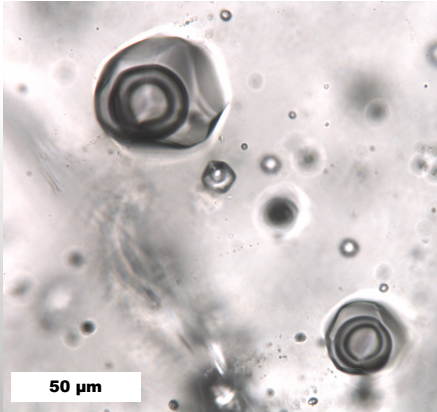


Gap 144, ON: H_2O-CO_2 fluid



What is the “Global Gold Fluid”?

Meguma Gold Vein: H₂O-CO₂ fluid



Measurements of the phases proportions and chemical properties indicates :

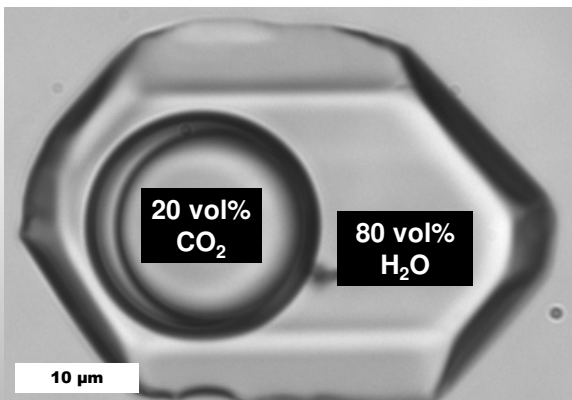
- $X_{CO_2} \sim 0.10-0.20 \pm CH_4, N_2, <5-10 \text{ wt. \% equiv. NaCl}$
- Trapped as either one- or two-phase fluid at ca. 1.5-2.5 kbars (5-8 km)

Questions:

1. How unique is this fluid?
2. Is it actually Au-rich?

What is “The Gold Fluid”? *What is 10-20 mol% CO₂ ($X_{CO_2} = 0.1-0.2$)*

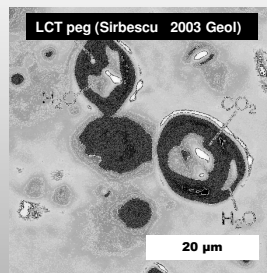
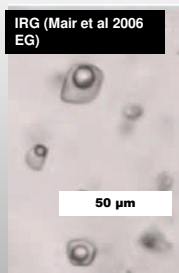
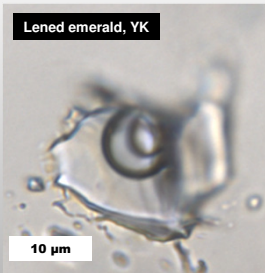
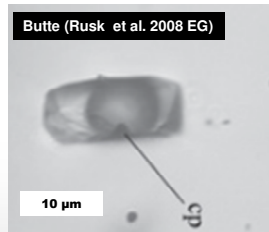
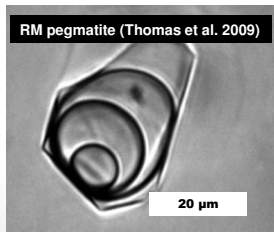
Meguma Gold Vein: $X_{CO_2} = 0.07$



Determining mole % of phases:

1. Assume volume of 1 cm³.
2. Estimate the volume % of phases.
3. Use $\rho_{H_2O} = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$ and determine ρ_{CO_2} with the CO₂ phase diagram and thermometry.
4. No. Moles = wt. / # gms in 1 mole. For this inclusion have 80% L (H₂O) & 20% V (CO₂).
5. For H₂O:
(0.8 cc * 1 g/cc)/18 g = 0.0444 moles
For CO₂:
(0.2 cc * 0.65 g/cc)/44 g = 0.00295 moles
6. Mole % H₂O [X_{H_2O}] = $M_{H_2O} / (M_{H_2O} + M_{CO_2}) = 0.93$
Mole % CO₂ [X_{CO_2}] = $1 - X_{H_2O} = 0.07$

How Unique is the “Global Gold Fluid”?



Typical H₂O-CO₂ Fluids:

- Barren metamorphic quartz veins
- LCT/RM pegmatites
- Sn-W-Sb vein systems
- REE carbonatites/alkaline settings
- Eemerald) deposits
- IR gold deposits
- Deep porphyries (e.g., Butte)

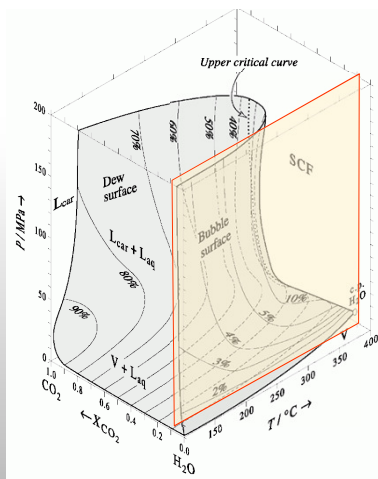
Thus a common fluid!

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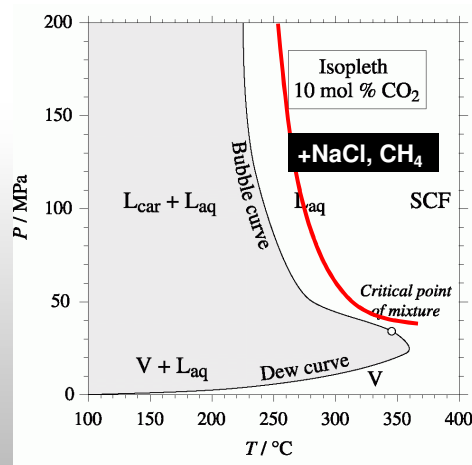
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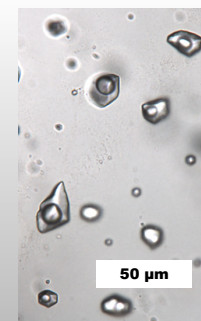
Fluid Inclusions: III. Proxy for Processes Why, How and Why Important



Diamond 2003 MAC SC Vol



SCF trapped in one phase field – uniform density

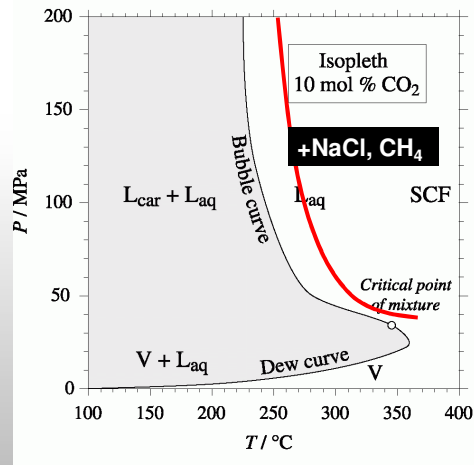


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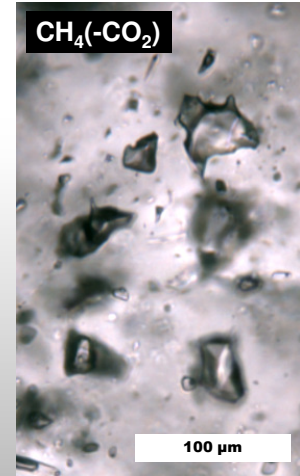
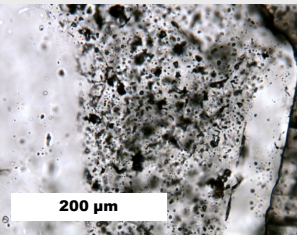
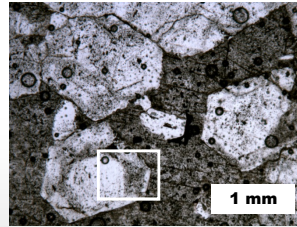
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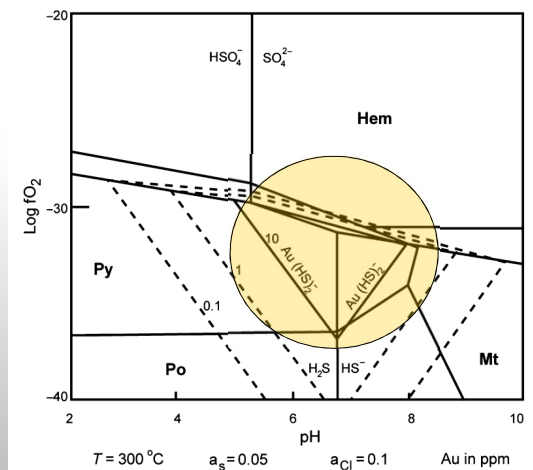
Fluid Unmixing: Does this lead to gold formation?



Diamond 2003 MAC SC Vol



Fluid Unmixing: Does this lead to gold formation?

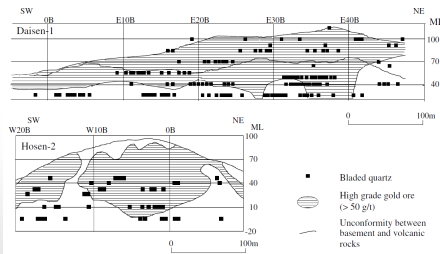


Phillips and Powell 2010 Earth Sci Rev

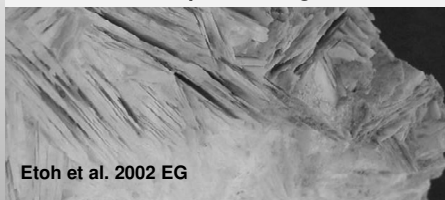
Destabilizing fluid chemistry may lead to gold precipitation as modeled for system shown

Suggest that fluid unmixing is an important process in gold systems.

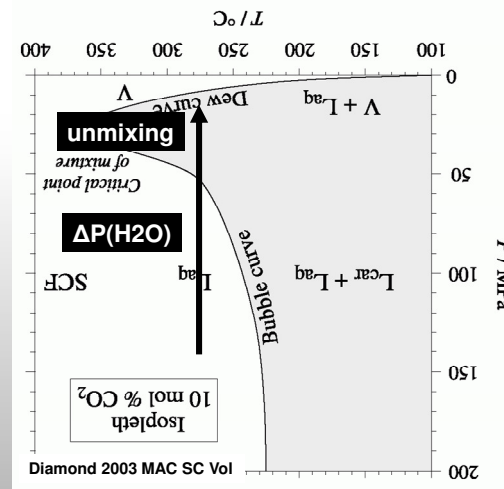
Fluid Unmixing: Pressure (i.e., depth) dependence



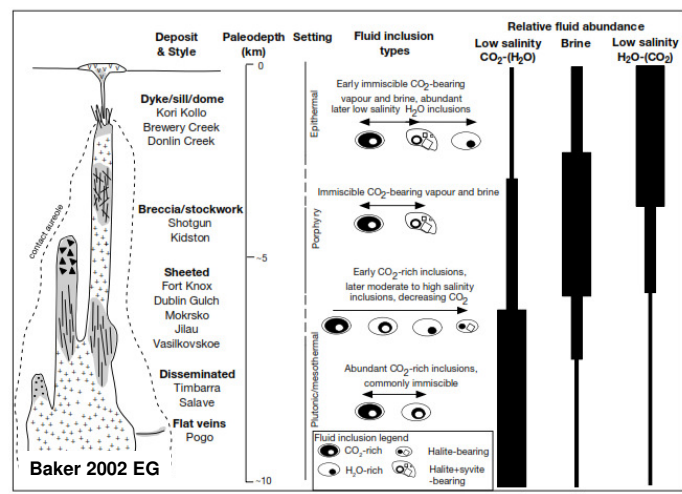
Hishikari low-sulphidization Au deposit – bladed quartz – 50 g/t Au



Etoh et al. 2002 EG



Fluid Unmixing: Pressure (i.e., depth) dependence Applied to Intrusion-Related Au deposits



Baker 2002 EG

Fluid inclusions
reflect depth and fluid
evolution of the ore
system.....

But similar to
orogenic fluids and
evolution!

Fluid Pressure Cycling: Can this be detected?

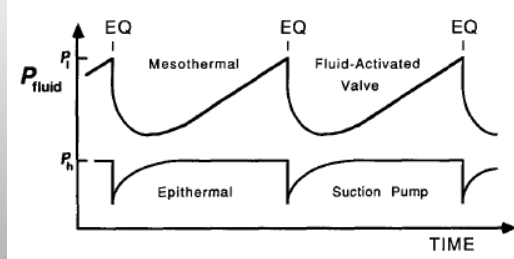
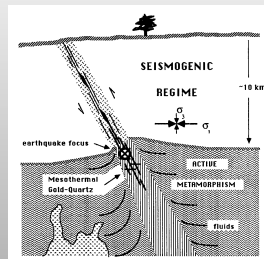
High-angle reverse faults, fluid-pressure cycling, and mesothermal gold-quartz deposits

Richard H. Sibson

Department of Geological Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106

Francois Robert, K. Howard Poulsen

Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8, Canada

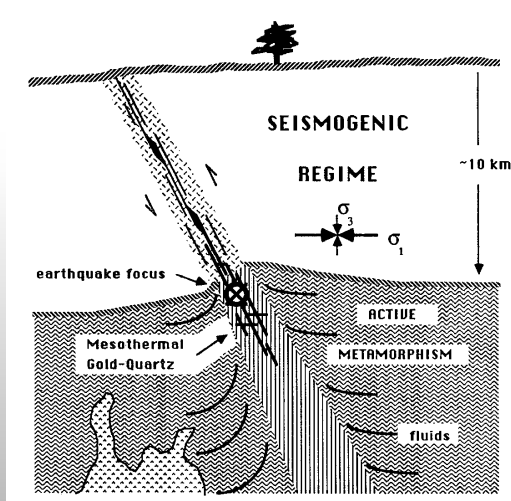
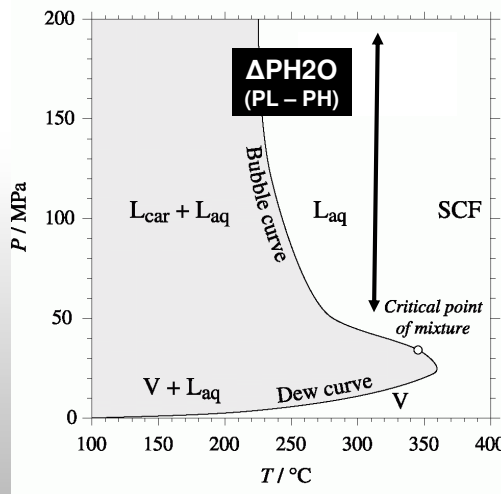


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Fluid Pressure Cycling: Can this be detected?

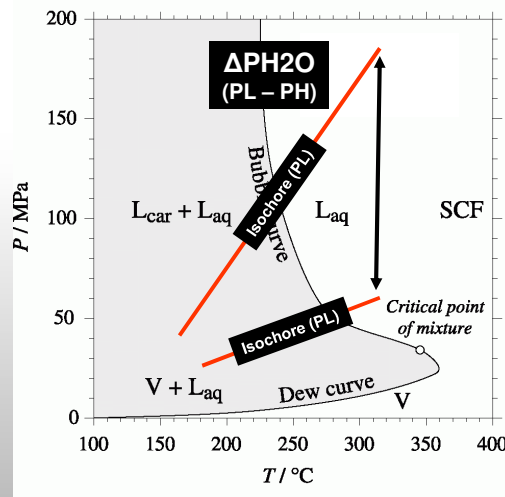


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Seismic Pumping: Can this be detected?



Fluid Pressure and Vein Formation:

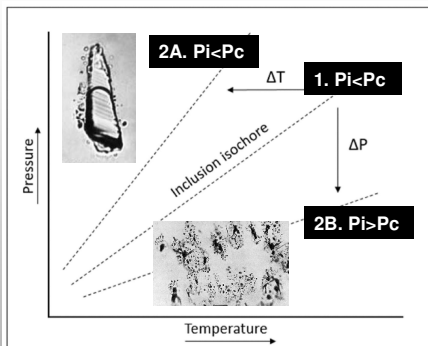
Over-pressured fluids sourced from below exceed confining pressure (lithostatic load) and initiate vein formation.

$$\sim 1/3 P_L = P_H$$

What if the fluid pressure exceeds $P_{\text{lithostatic}}$? = supralithostatic pressure

Does this happen and can it be detected using fluid inclusions?

Seismic Pumping: Detected with FI Textures



J. metamorphic Geol., 1989, 7, 243–260

Synthetic fluid inclusions – VII. Re-equilibration of fluid inclusions in quartz during laboratory-simulated metamorphic burial and uplift

S. M. STERNER AND R. J. BODNAR
Department of Geological Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061, USA

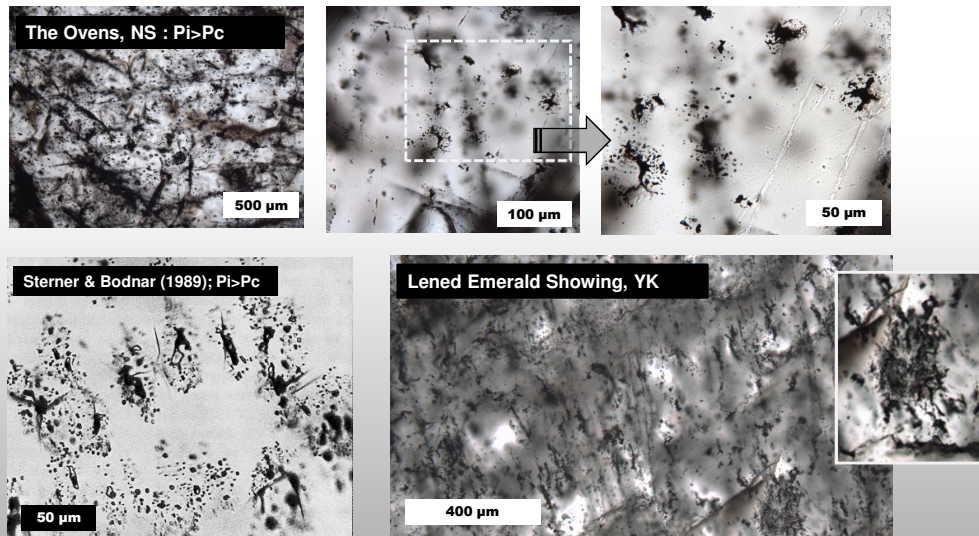
Contrib Mineral Petrol (2010) 160:825–843
DOI 10.1007/s00410-010-0509-z

ORIGINAL PAPER

Modification of fluid inclusions in quartz by deviatoric stress I: experimentally induced changes in inclusion shapes and microstructures

Alexandre Tarantola · Larry W. Diamond · Holger Stünitz

Seismic Pumping: Detected with FI Textures



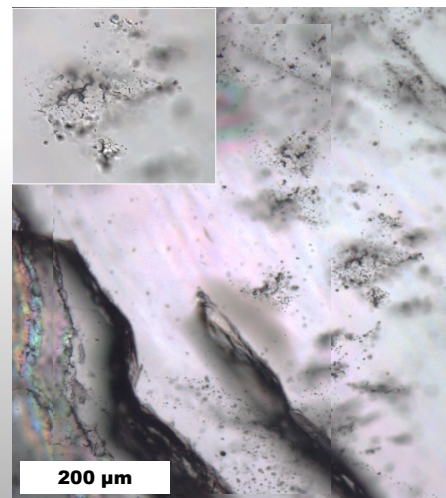
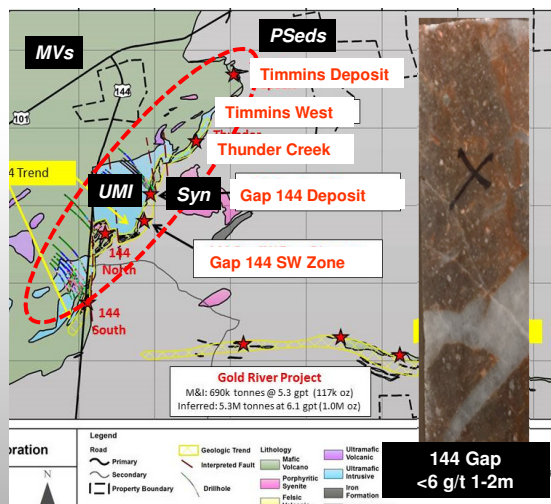
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Seismic Pumping: Detected with FI Textures

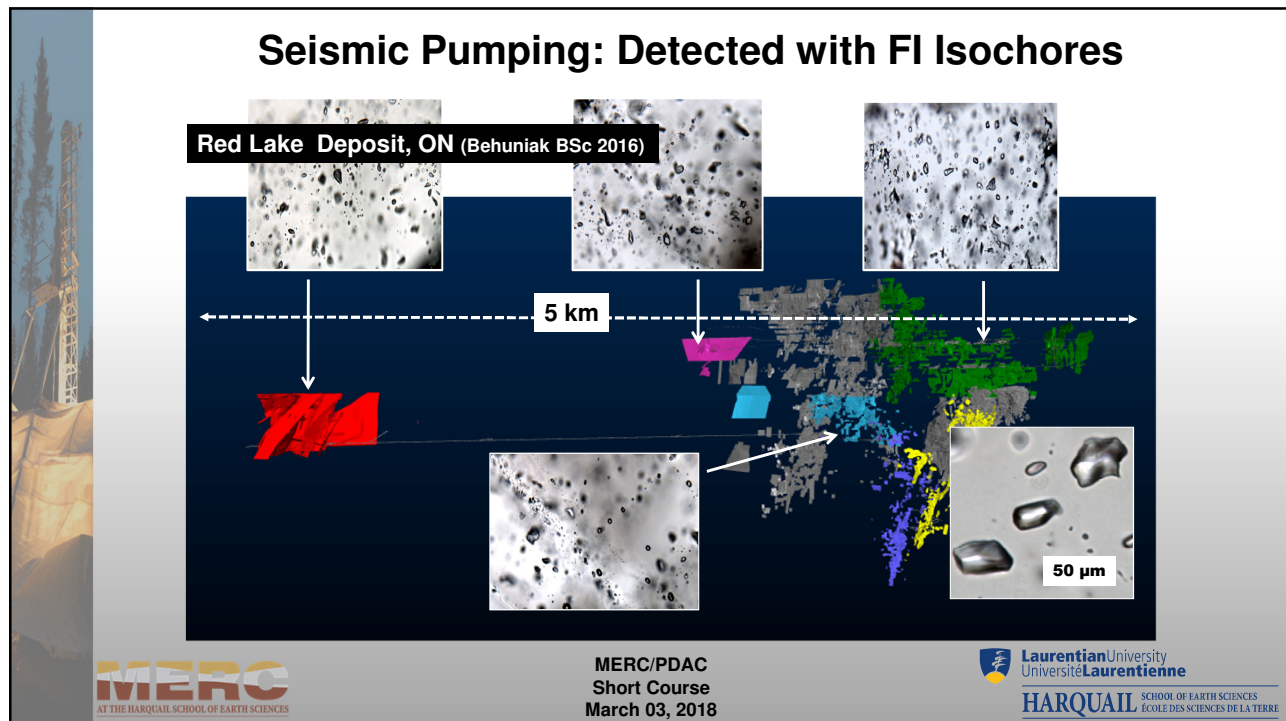
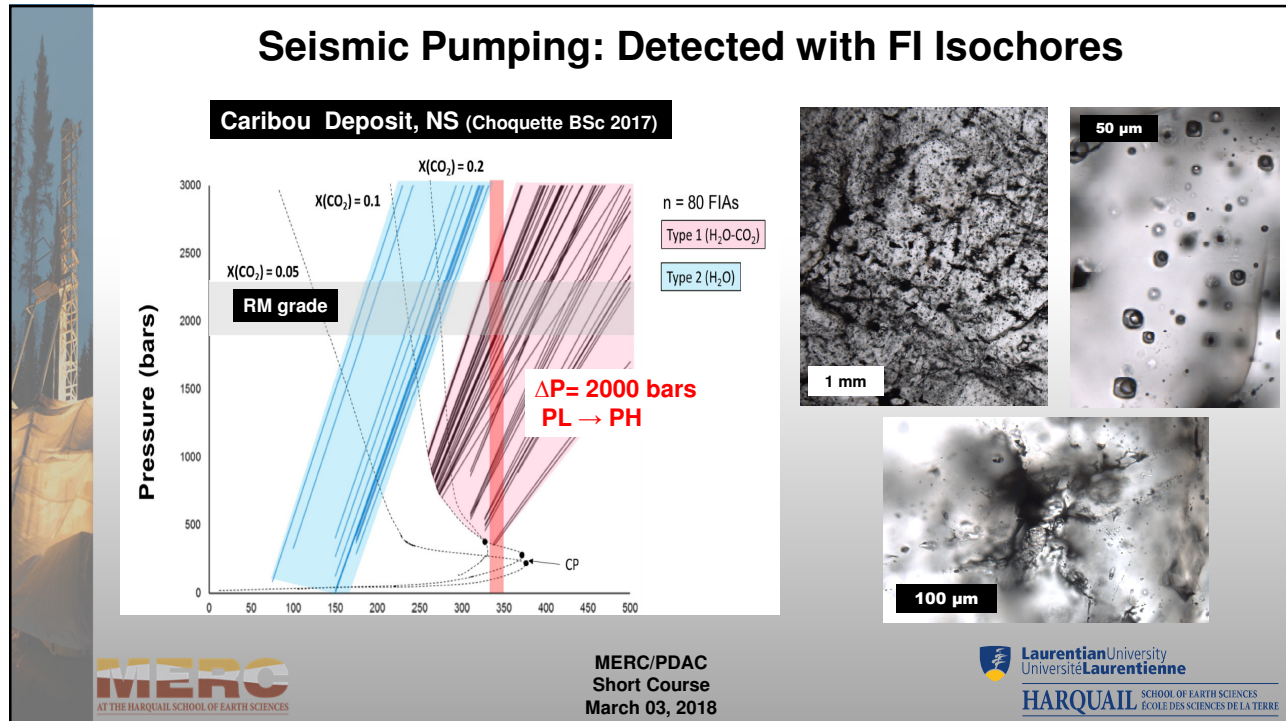
Gap 144 Zone, West Timmins



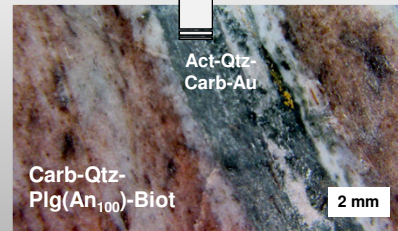
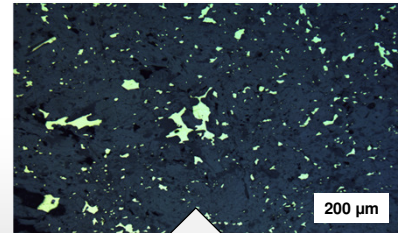
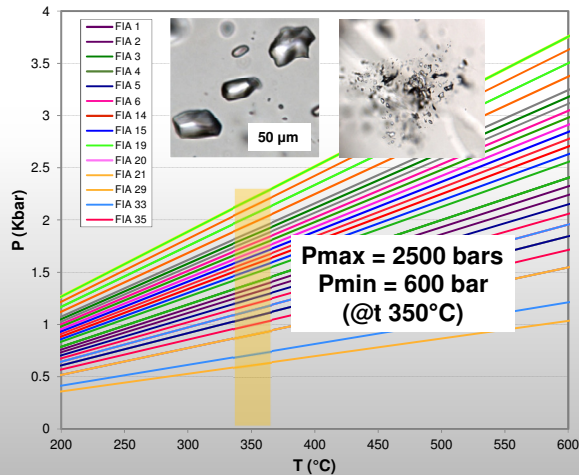
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Seismic Pumping: Detected with FI Isochores



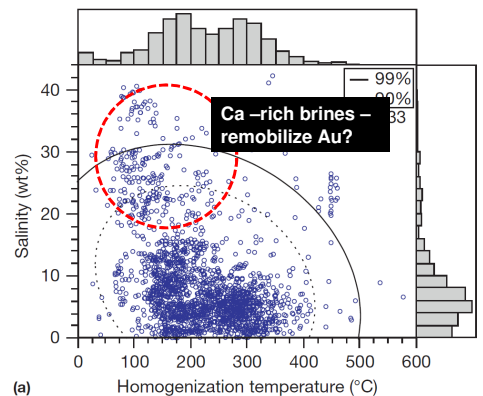
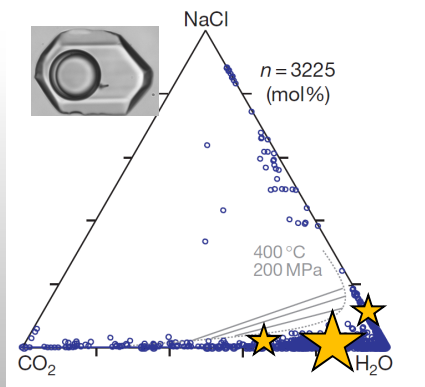
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Fluid Inclusions: IV Composition of the Orogenic “Global Gold Fluid”

Bodnar et al 2014 (Treatise on Geochem)



Processes:

1. Fluid unmixing
2. Fluid mixing
3. Later fluid(s)

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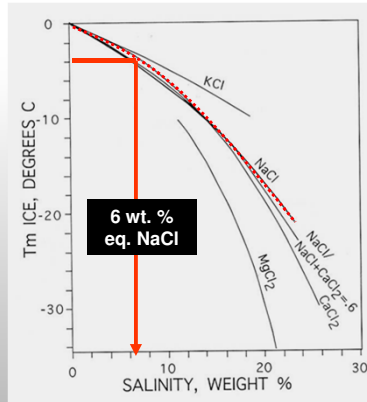
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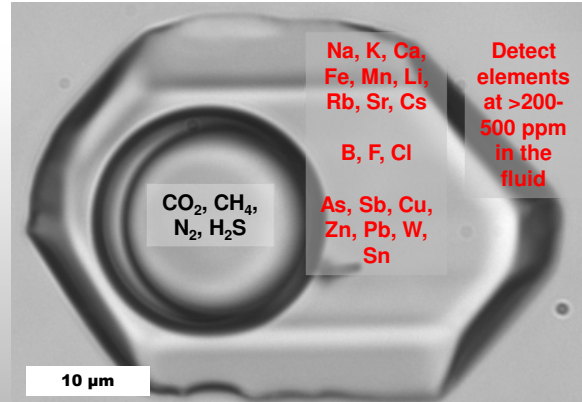
What is the Composition of the “Global Gold Fluid”?

$X_{CO_2} = 0.1-0.2$; 5-10 wt. % equiv. NaCl (?)

What is done



What is possible: SEM-EDS, LA-ICP-MS



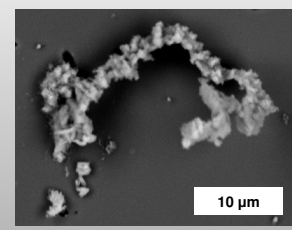
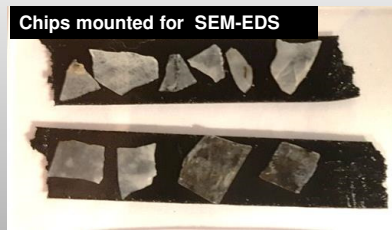
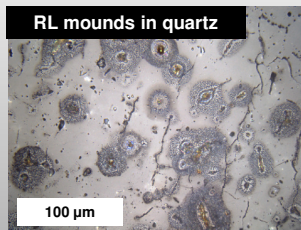
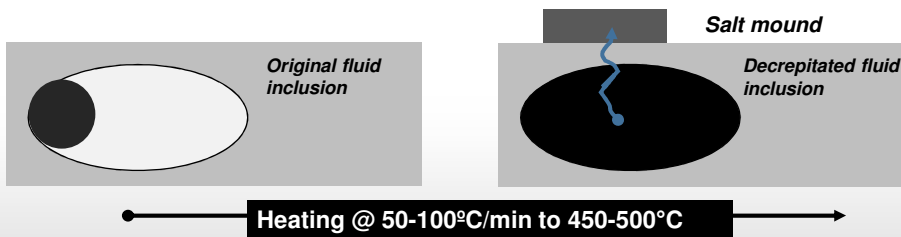
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What is the “Global Gold Fluid”?

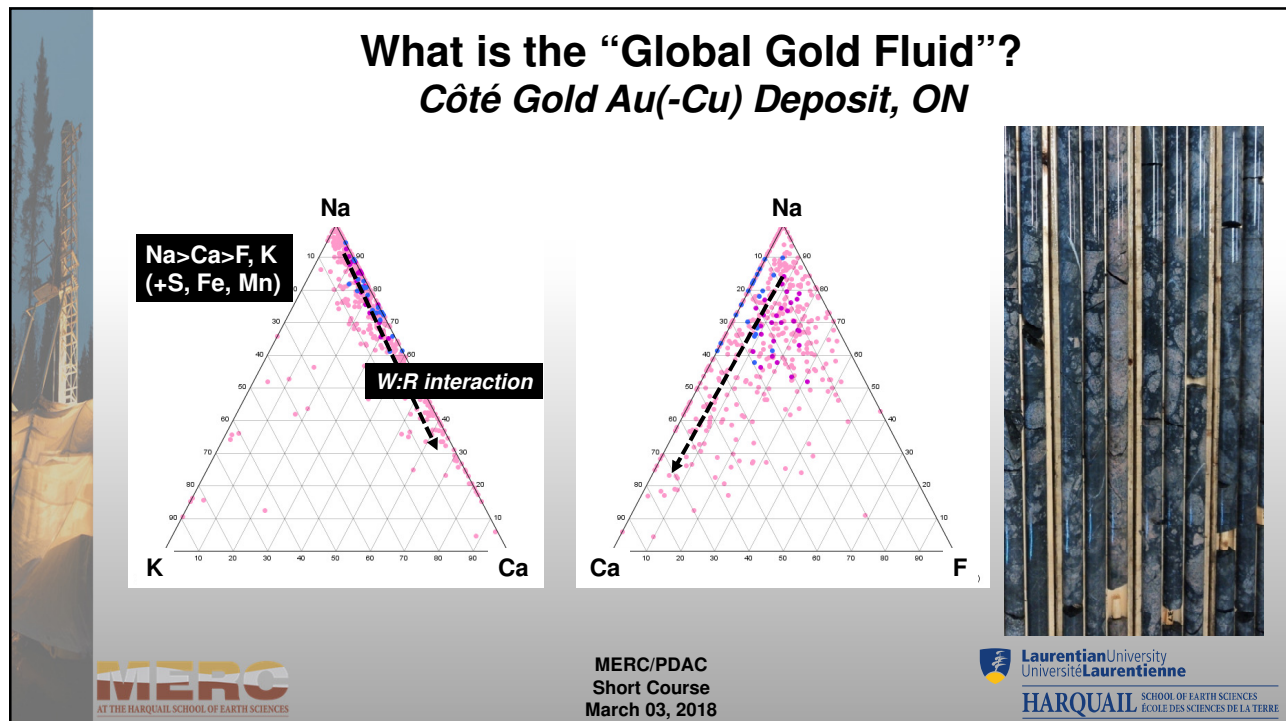
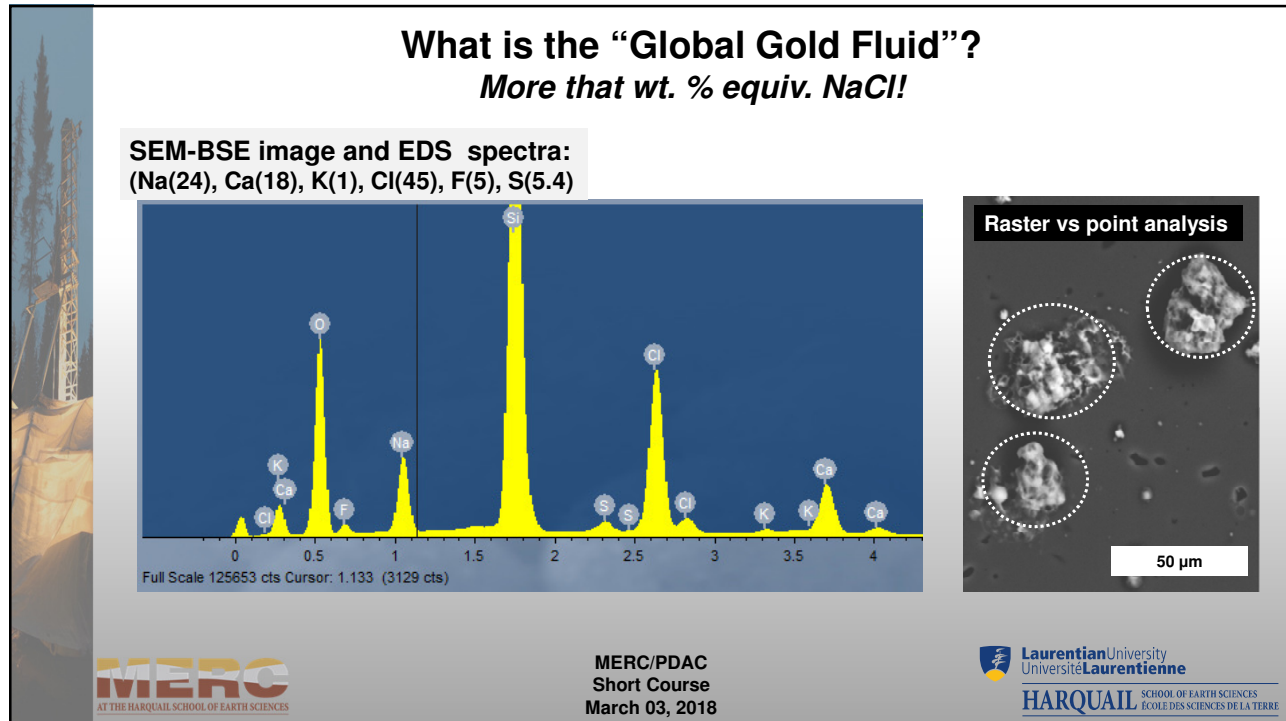
More than wt. % equiv. NaCl!



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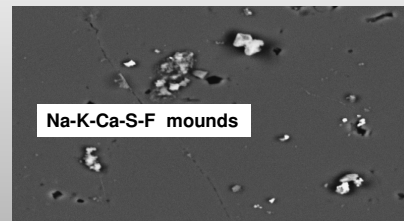
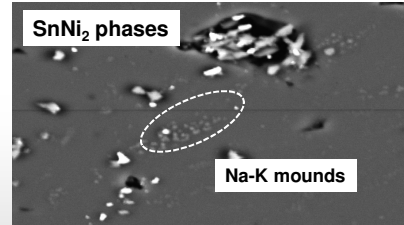
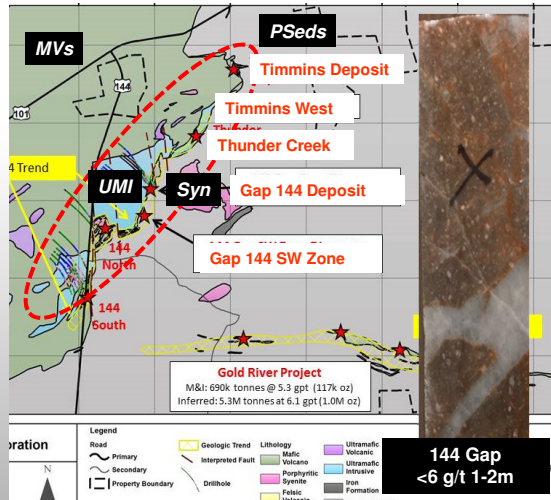
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What is the “Global Gold Fluid”?

Gap 144 Zone, Timmins, ON



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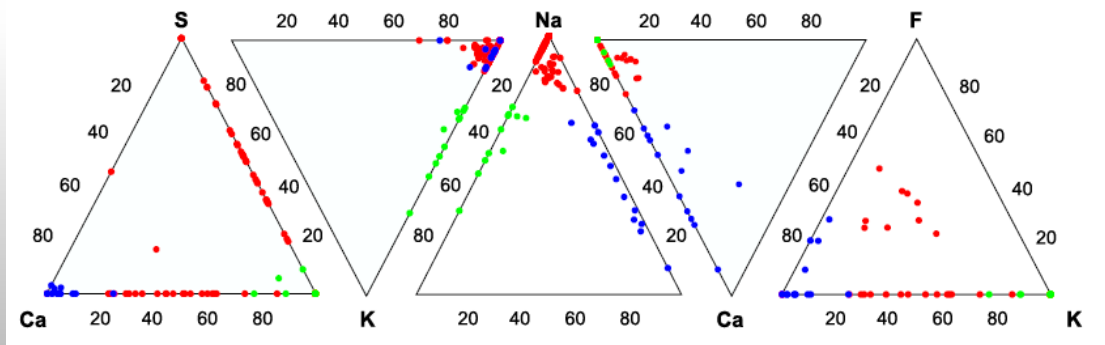
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What is the “Global Gold Fluid”?

Gap 144 Zone, Timmins, ON

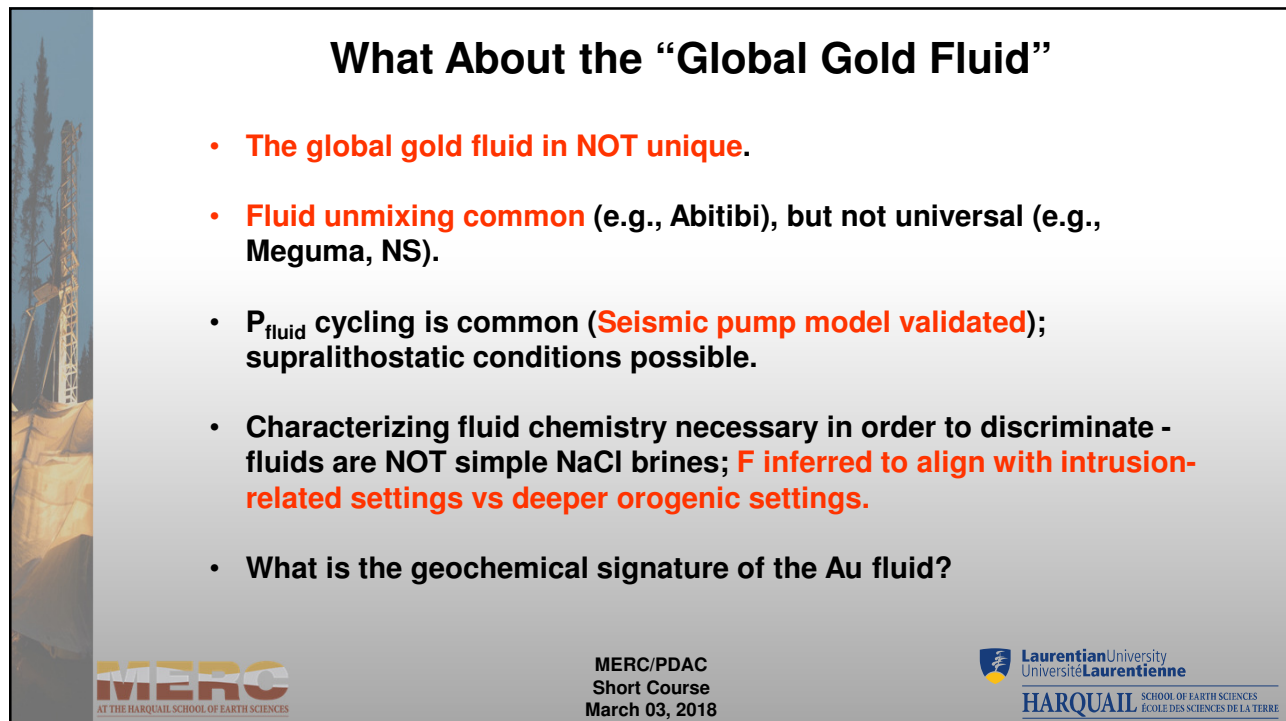
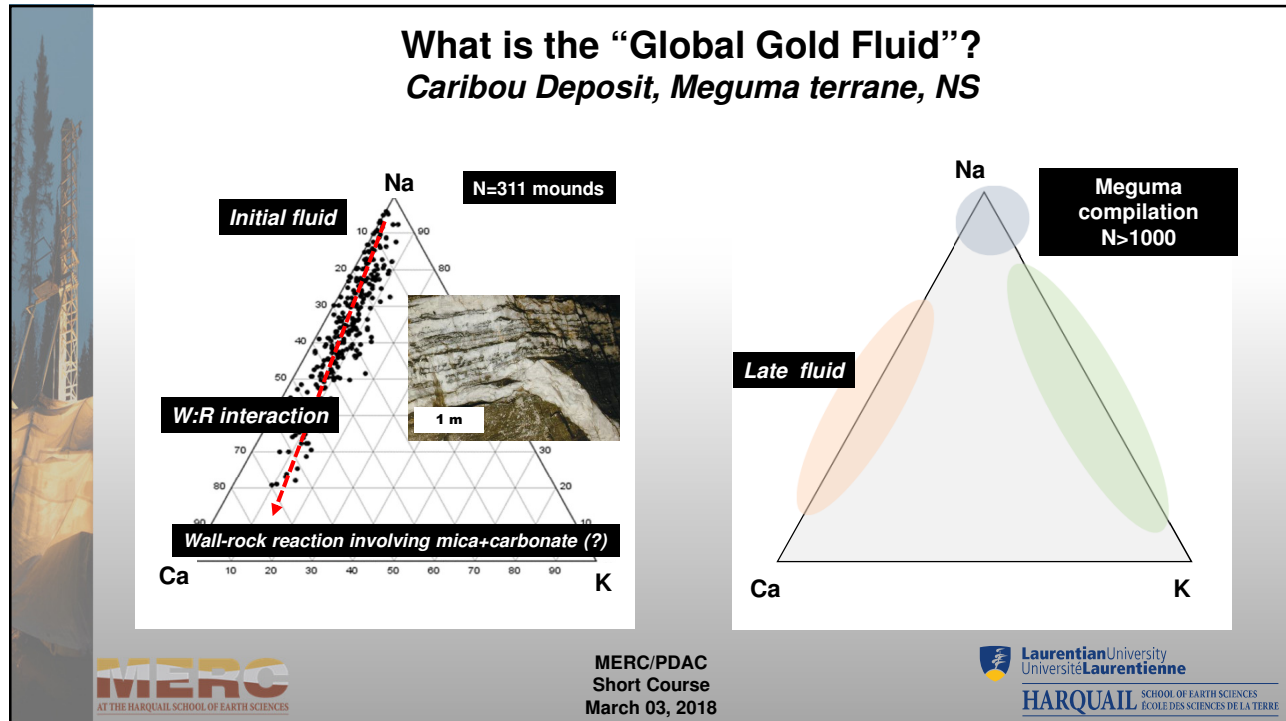
3 fluids identified: **Na(K, F, S)** **Na-K** **Na-Ca(F)**



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2. LA-ICP-MS: Mineral Discrimination



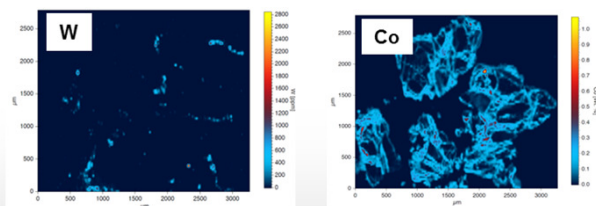
I. Mineral discriminators (e.g., scheelite)



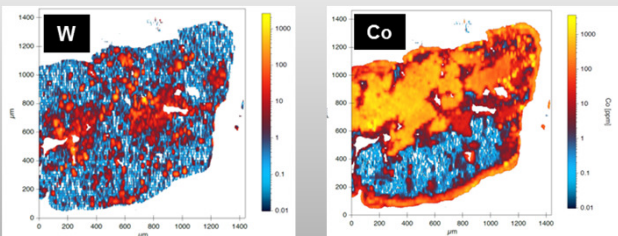
II. LA sulfide mapping (arsenopyrite, pyrite)

I. Scheelite as an Ore Deposit Discriminator

Bisset Au deposit, MB (Neyedley et al. 2017 EG)



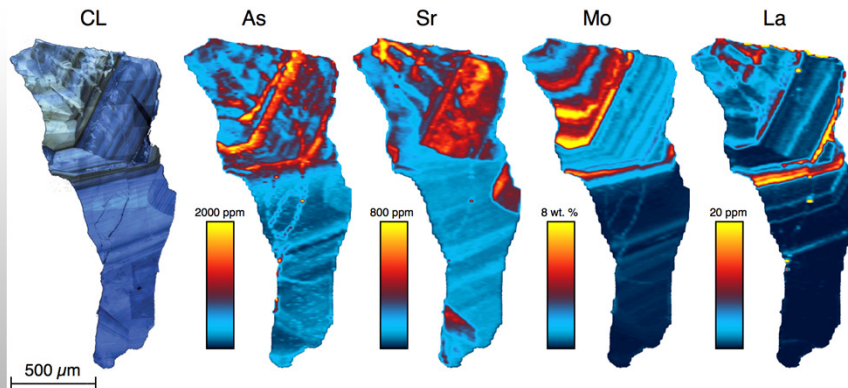
Vickers Au deposit, NUN (S. Tokayrk MSc in prep.)



- Is it valid to use scheelite as a proxy for Au?
- Was W sourced from another process or reservoir (Cave et al. 2017 Canadian Mineral)?
- Use scheelite with reservation!

Scheelite as an Ore Deposit Discriminator

Poulin et al. 2016 Can Mineral, under review; Poulin 2016 MSc;
Kontak et al. 2017 GSC OFR



CL shows complex grow history; more typical of shallow vs deep settings

Chemical changes due to pulsating fluids, co-temporal ppt of phases (e.g., monazite, apatite).

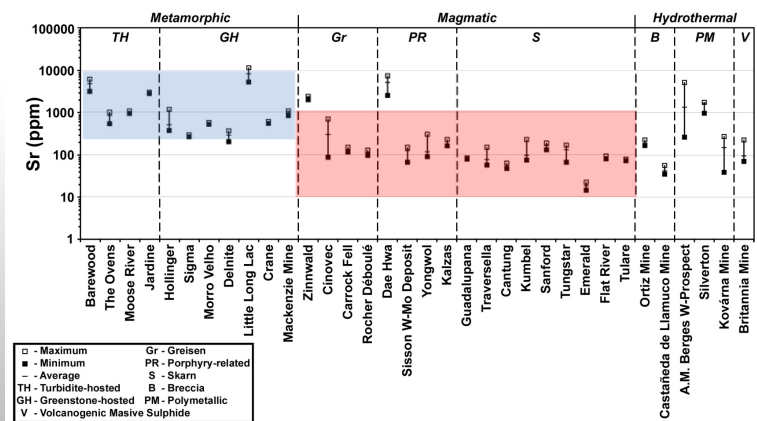
Redox sensitive elements (Eu, As, Mo) can be used to assess settings (orogenic vs intrusion related)

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Scheelite as an Ore Deposit Discriminator: Sr Data



- Enrichment reflects fluid chemistry as Sr ↔ Ca

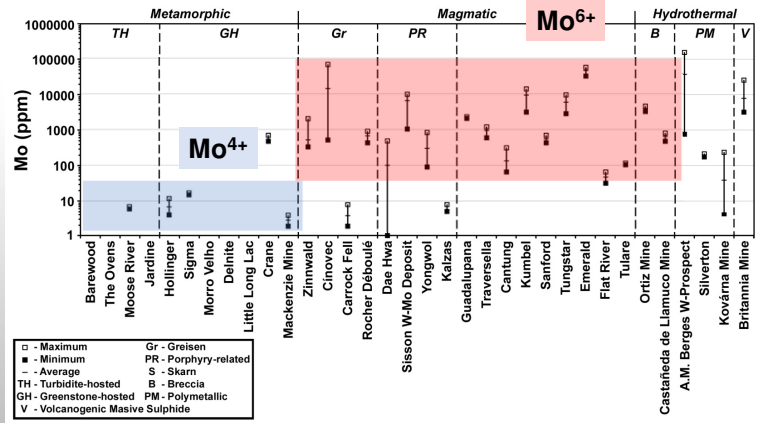
- Enriched in metaseds/volcanic rocks vs. evolved granites

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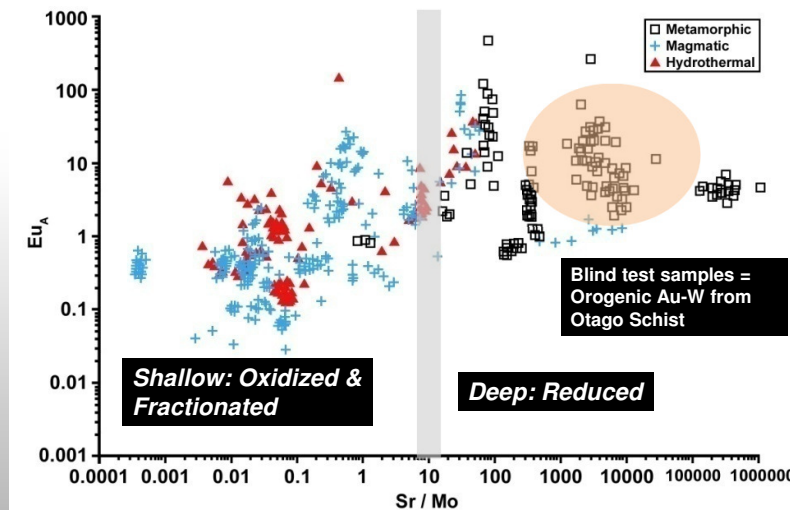
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Scheelite as an Ore Deposit Discriminator: Mo data



- Multiple oxidation states (Mo^{4+} vs. Mo^{6+})
- Scheelite prefers Mo^{6+} in oxidized settings (i.e., porphyries)

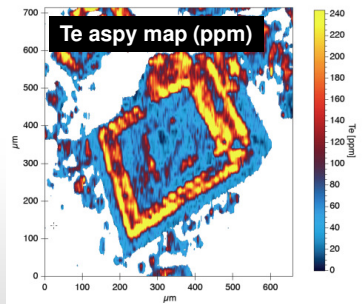
Scheelite as an Ore Deposit Discriminator



The scheelite message:

- An ore deposit discriminator
- Provides U-Pb age and time of Au (?)
- Rapid efficient, cost effective.

II. LA-ICP-MS Elemental Sulfide Mapping



Neyedley et al. (2016 EG), Gourcerol et al. (2018 Canadian Mineral; 2018 Mineral Deposita)

- Element distribution
- Element paragenesis
- Elemental associations
- Au:Ag ratios through sulfide paragenesis
- Identify Au events
- Age of Au event (Pb ages)



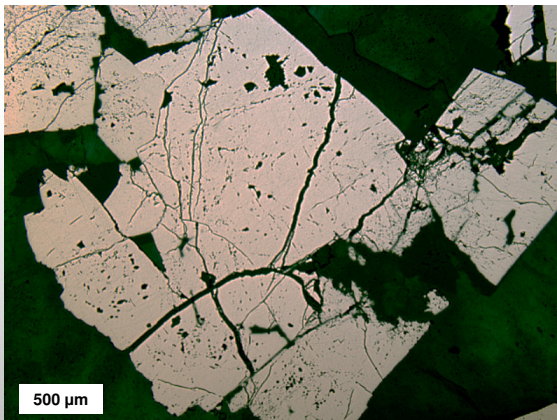
Traditional bulk rock analysis –
what does it mean in terms of
elemental associations?

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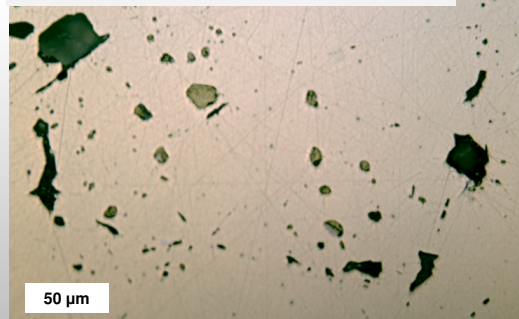
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Elemental Sulfide Mapping: Identify Nature of Au



Nonrefractory Au and also
refractory (?)

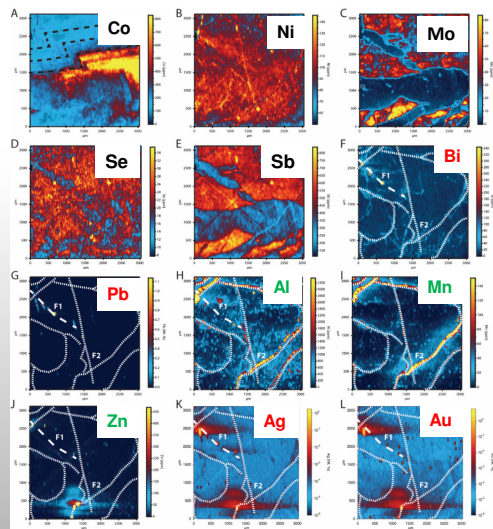


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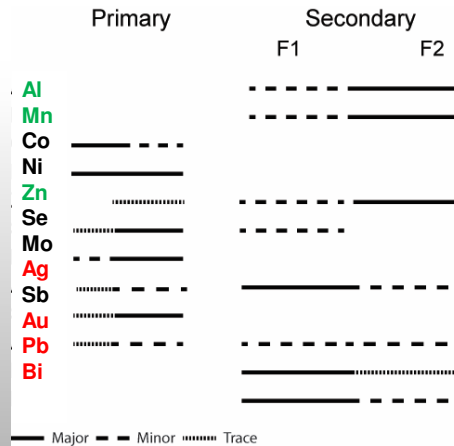
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LA-ICP-MS: Elemental Paragenesis



E.g., Meguma Arsenopyrite
(Orogenic setting)

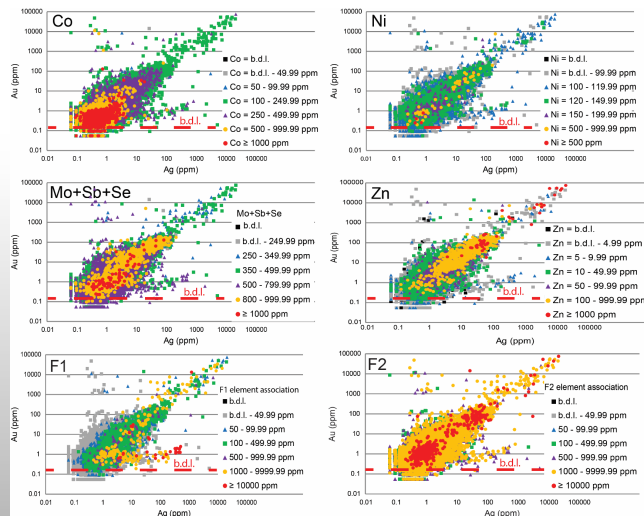


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LA-ICP-MS: Elemental Concentrations/Associations



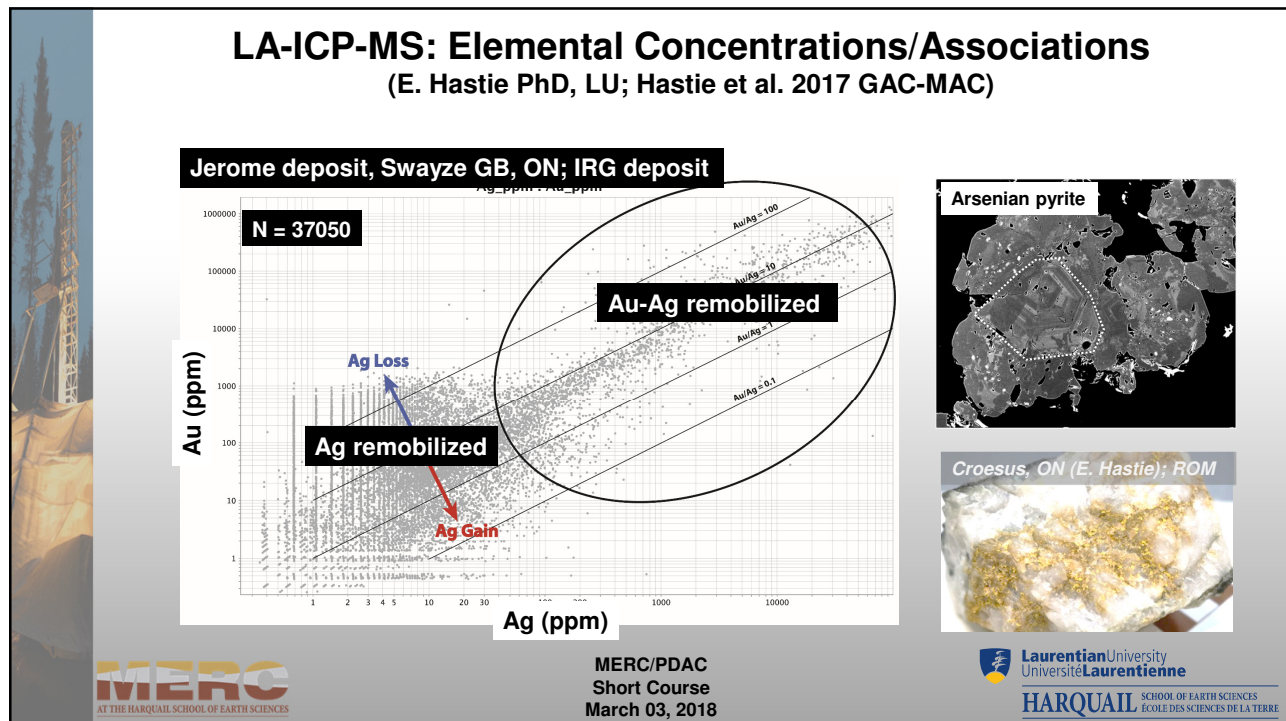
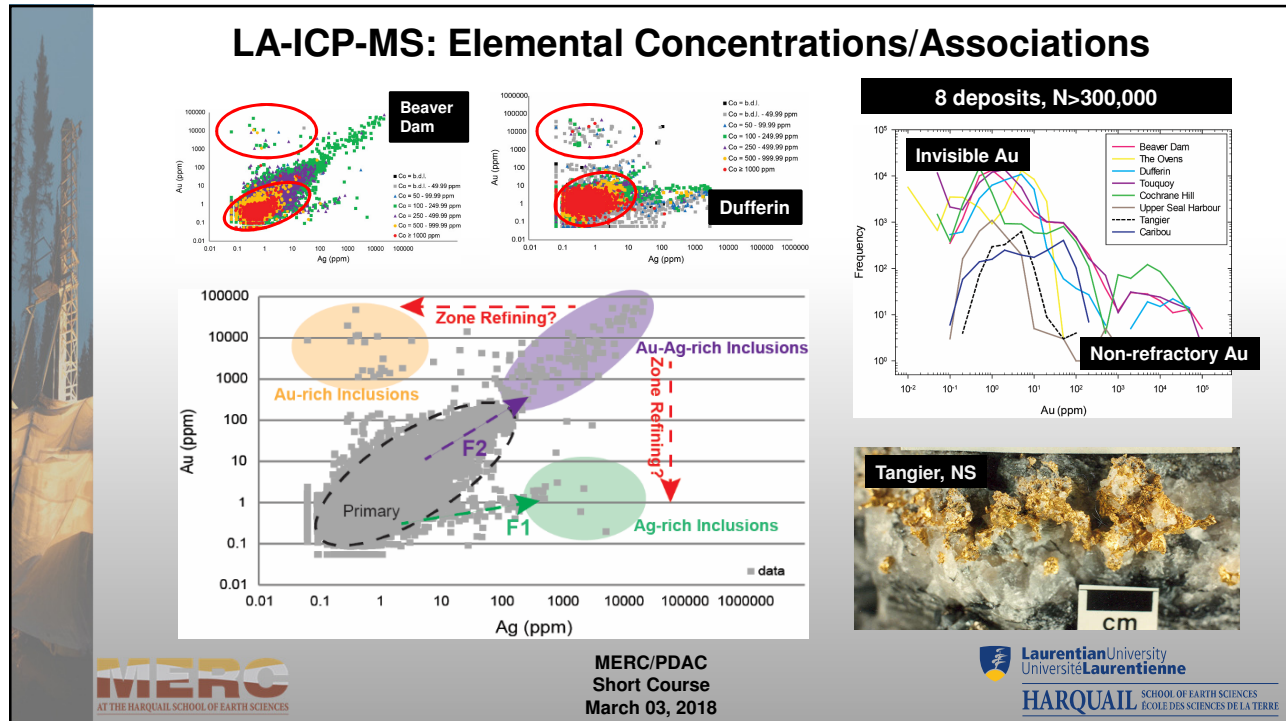
Meguma Arsenopyrite :

- Early Au enrichment to 100 ppm
- Upgrading or new Au added
- Two stages of Au mineralization!

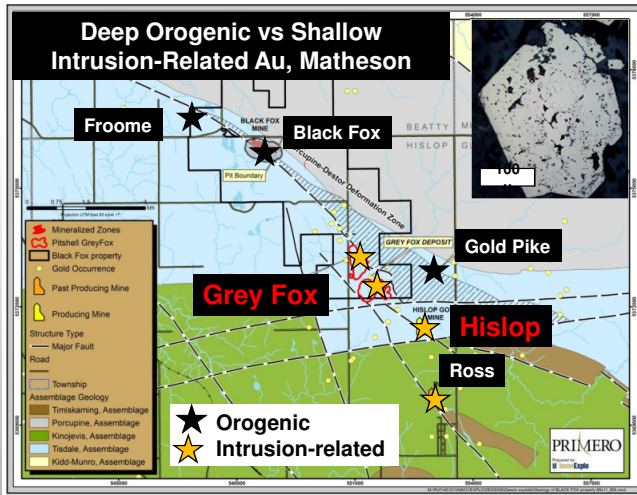
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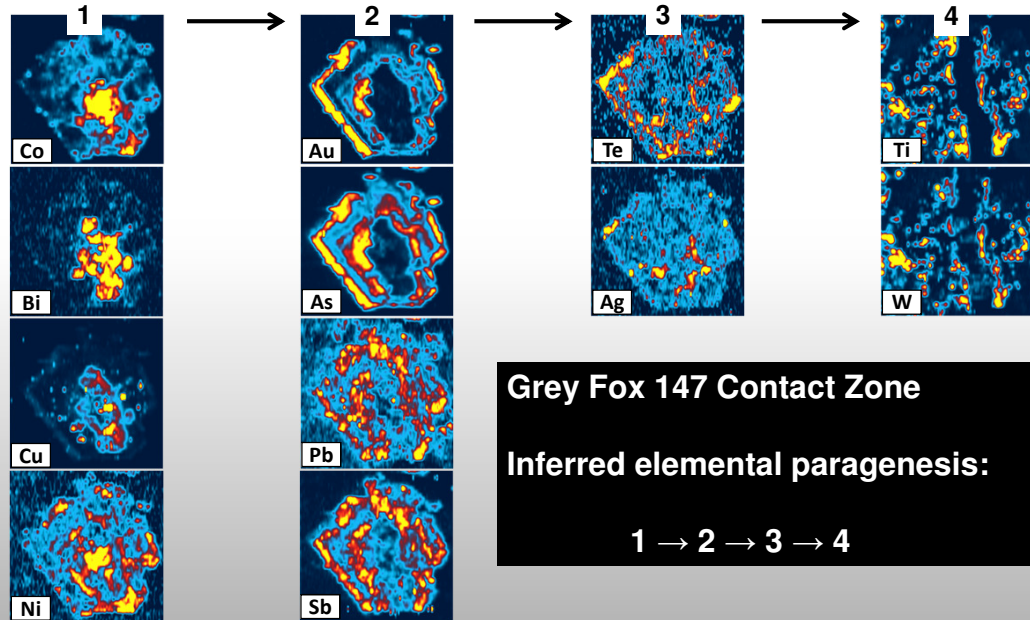
Can different Au systems be discriminated? A Case study of the Matheson area (C. Kelly MSc)



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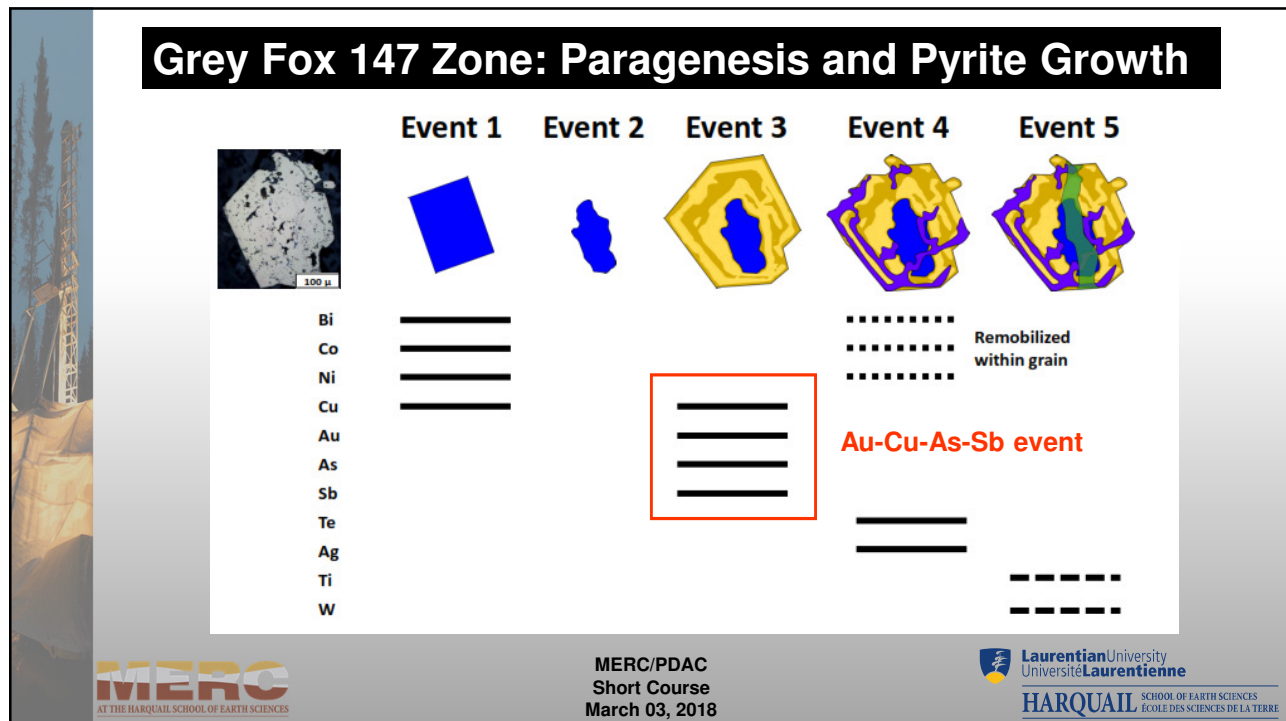
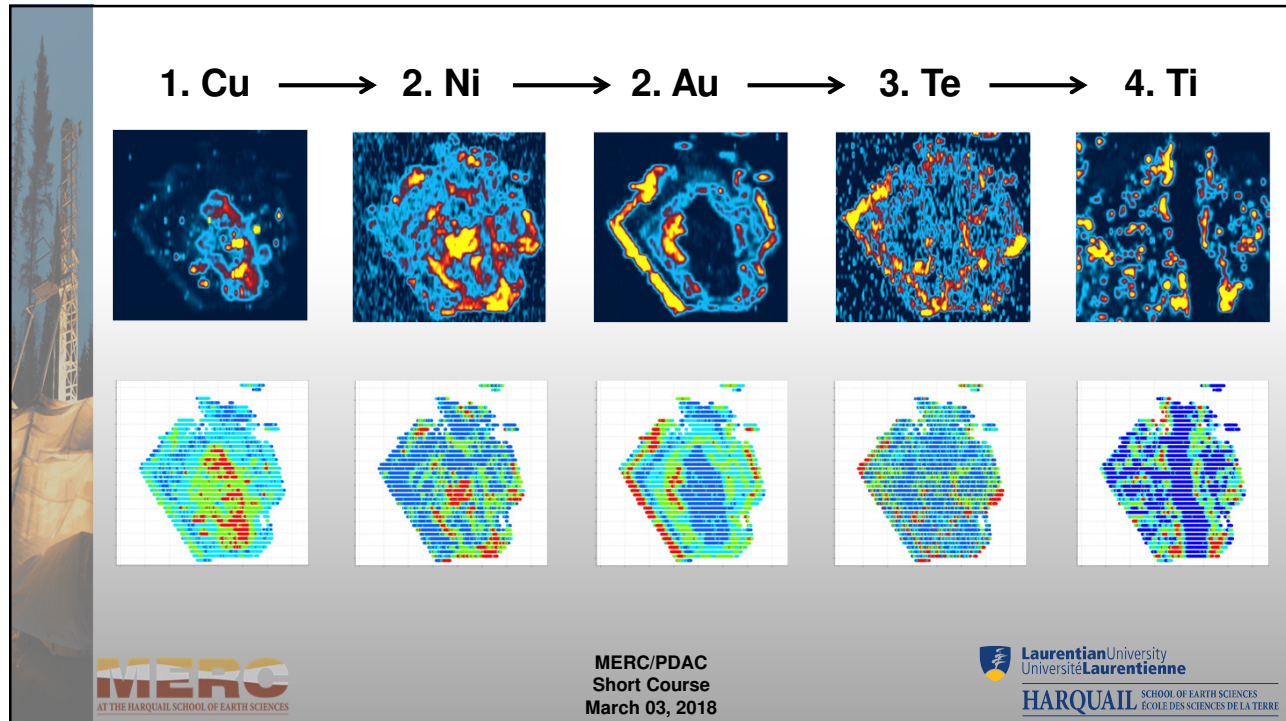
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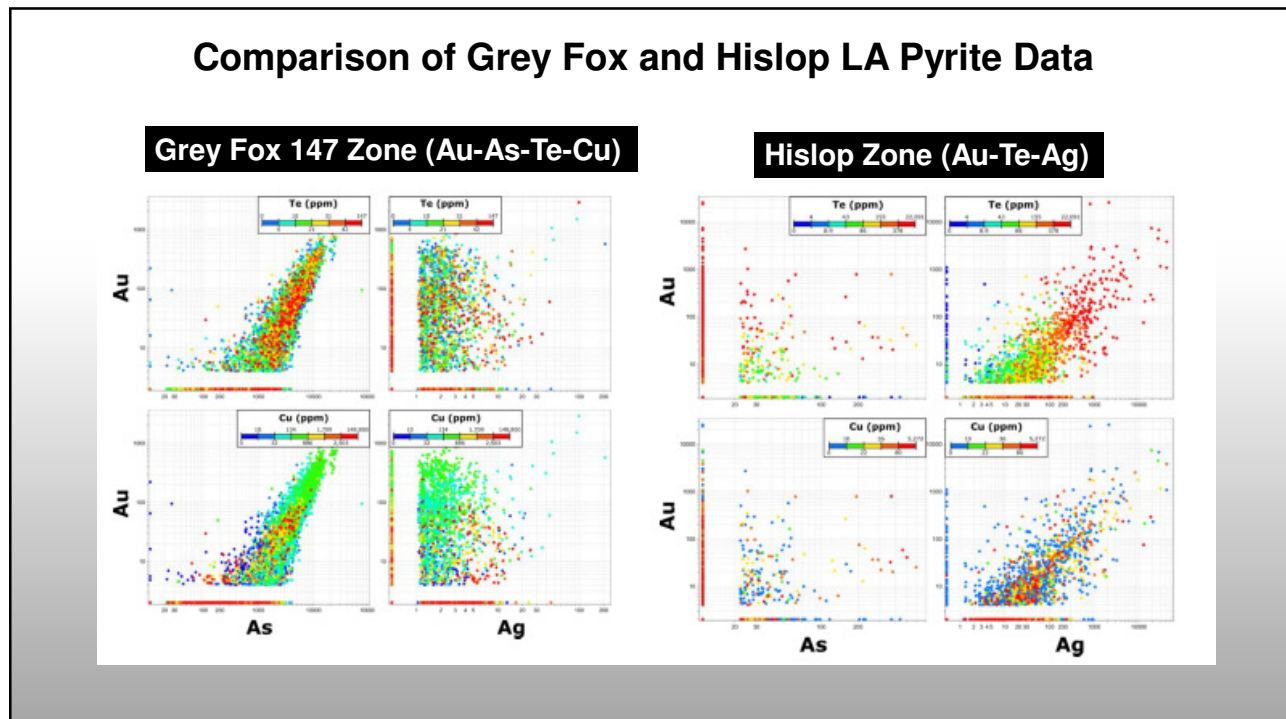
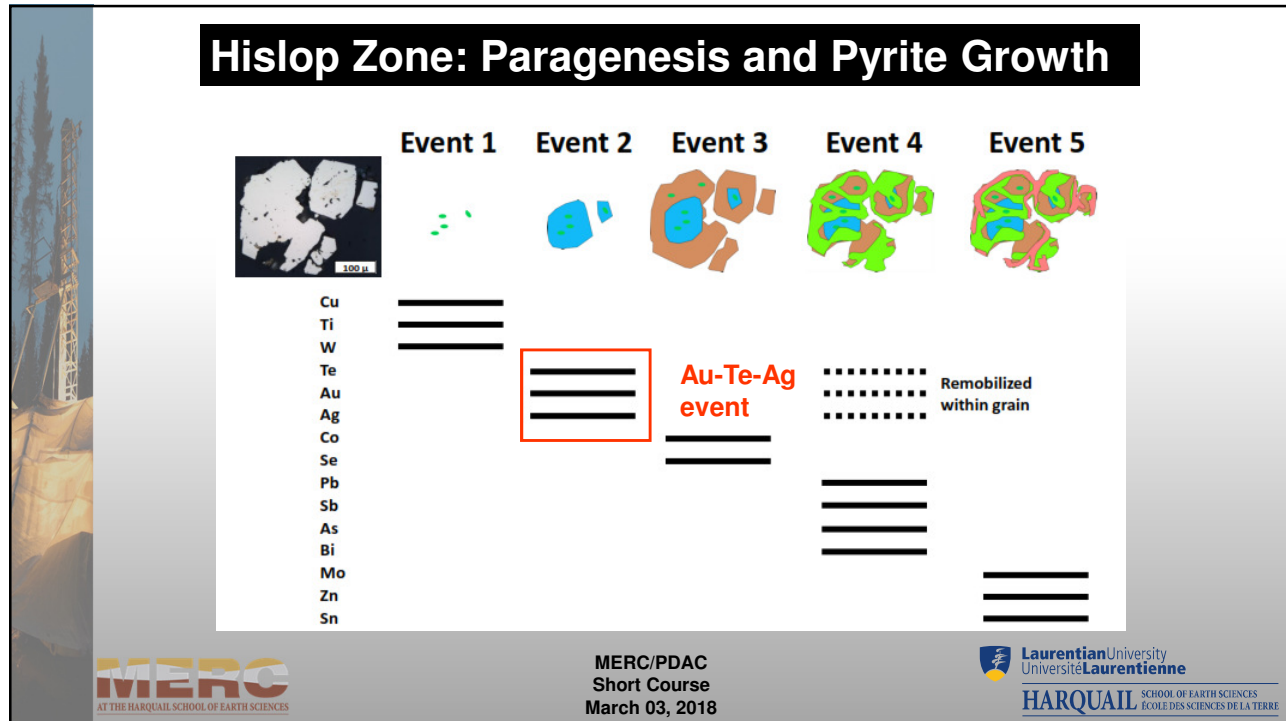


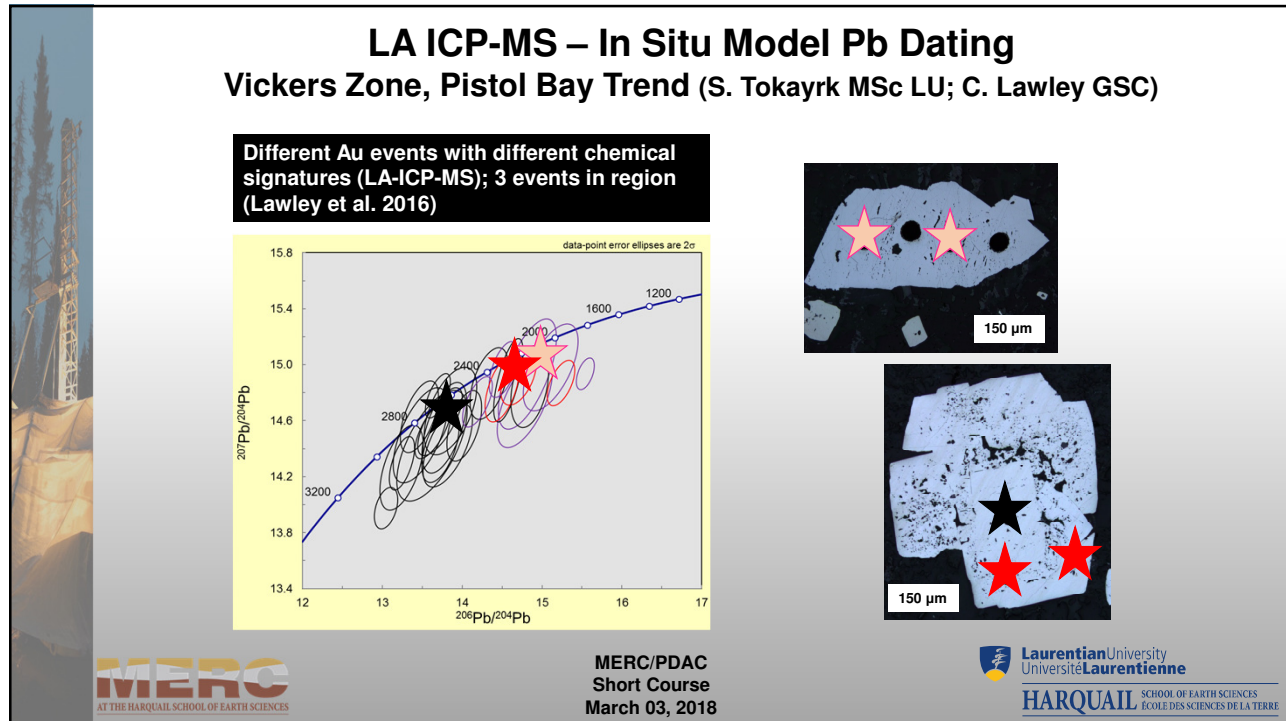
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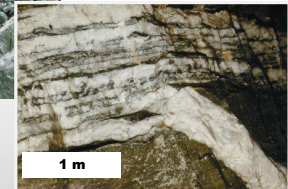
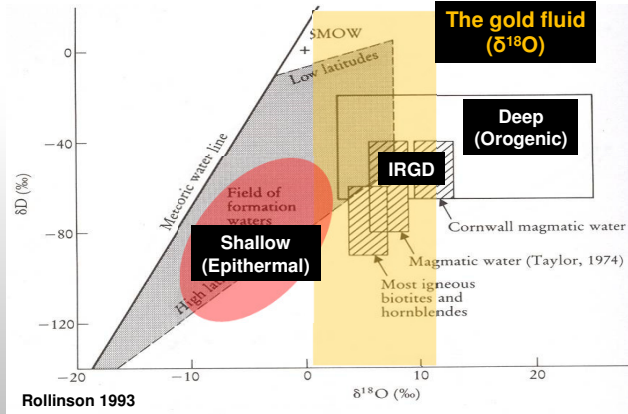
LA-ICP-MS Sulfide Mapping Summary

- Characterize style of Au mineralization (refractory, nonrefractory) – **two or more Au stages**
- Provides elemental associations and paragenesis – **complicated and no simple story of deep (OR) vs shallow (IR)**
- Possible model Pb ages and timing of Au – **different gold events (?)**
- Potential for vectoring and fertility as part of exploration projects (**future work**)

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3. Stable Isotopes $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{quartz}}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

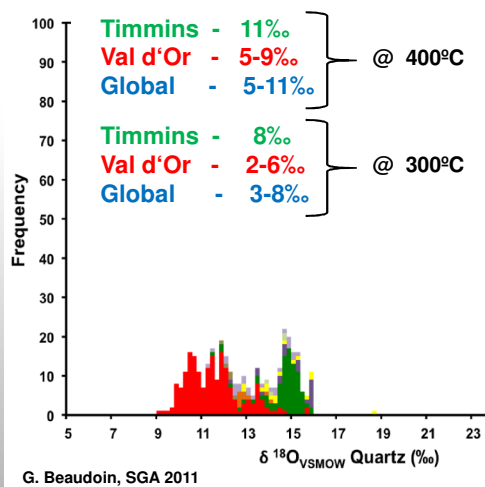


$$\Delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{quartz-H}_2\text{O}} = A * (10^6)/T^2 + B$$

Or at 300°C (Matsuhisa et al. 1979)

$$\Delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} (\text{‰}) = \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{quartz}} - 7$$

Stable Isotopes $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{quartz}}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$



$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{quartz}}$ vs $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

What is the reason for range in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{quartz}}$ for "orogenic" gold deposits in the Abitibi, ON?

- 1) fluid mixing (metamorphic-magmatic-meteoric)
- 2) multiple events
- 3) another process?

At what scale does the variation in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{quartz}}$ occur?

