Large-Scale Geology and Fault Geometry of Gold-Endowed Archean Crust: Insight from the Matheson Transect of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt

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#### Largest orogenic gold provinces

Gold province/	total 20	old Age (Ga) Gold Event
greenstone belt (GB)	(tonne	s) 3.6 3.5 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.1 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.5
Abitibi GB	* 11,81	9
Eastern Goldfields Province	* 5,132	2
Dharwar Craton	* 2,332	
Rio das Velhas GB	* 995	8
Sukumaland GB	* 776	
Midlands GB	684	• • •
Southern Cross Province	498	
Barberton Province	373	
Pilbara Craton	93	
Karelian Craton	37	
deformation/ metamorphism/rifting	▶ magmat	ism   gold mineralisation   giant orogenic gold deposits  present

#### Legend





Volcanic rocks

Mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks Felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks

Metal Earth geophysical survey

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Bierlein et al (2006)

#### Transect scale research – Abitibi greenstone belt and orogenic gold



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# **General orogenic Au model – Crustal shortening**





- Regional metamorphism and deformation during crustal shortening events → elevated heat and fluid flux
- 2. Large scale conduits/shear zones was originally terrane sutures/boundaries
- 3. Crustal-scale shear zones (1<sup>st</sup> order) tapping, focusing and transporting the fluids





# Abitibi model – Extension?













- Upper crustal geology Modelling key greenstone belt assemblages and <u>fault</u> geometry (integrating surface geology, gravity, MT and high resolution seismic)
- Full crustal geology Modelling the geology based on the physical properties of the crust (integrating surface geology, MT and deep seismic imaging)

Assess the **metallogenic fingerprints** of the Matheson transect including characterizing potential deep-seated mineralizing fault systems





# Matheson – surface geology and 3D magnetic inversion





# Matheson – 2.5D forward gravity modelling





# Matheson – High resolution seismic and AMT



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# Matheson – Upper crustal geology model











# Matheson - Full crustal seismic





# Matheson - Full crustal seismic and MT



# Source of low resistivity in Archean crust



- Water/brines/melts?
- Sulfides?
- Graphite?

#### Metamorphic graphite formation:

Fluid-deposited graphite from carbon-bearing fluids such as  $CO_2$ ,  $CH_4$ , and CO or mixtures of these. (\*Mantle derived magmas + metamorphic derived fluids are  $CO_2$ -rich)

Stable to mantle depths

Grain boundary graphite films (5-50 nm)  $\rightarrow$  <u>solid</u> and <u>interconnected</u> conductive phase (Mareschal et al. (1992).





Grain-boundary graphite in Kapuskasing gneisses and implications for lower-crustal conductivity

Marianne Mareschal\*, William S. Fyfe†, John Percival‡ & Tammy Chan†

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# Matheson - Full crustal geology



- Does the C1 feature represent a regional first order crustal-scale fault?
- Is it part of the PDF and how are the PDF in Matheson linked to the C1 feature?
- Did the deep-rooted C1 feature focused and transported hydrothermal fluids into the PDF in Matheson?

Graphitization: a byproduct of late-stage thermal events following craton stabilization?



# **Upper crustal geology**

- A ca. 30-40° southern dip of the Porcupine Destor Fault zone
- A steep northern dip of the Pipestone Fault
- A depth of the Porcupine basin of up to 2.2-2.6 km

# Full crustal geology

- Conductive middle-to-lower crust and a resistive upper crust corresponding to the greenstone belt
- A deep-crustal conductive corridor connects the lower crust with the surface geology at the Upper Tisdale-Blake River boundary. This could indicate the existence of a deepseated mineralizing system – Porcupine Destor Fault zone?
- The PSF have no crustal conductive corridor developed at the Porcupine/Kidd Munro contact, suggesting this fault are a less endowed crustal structure than the PDF





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