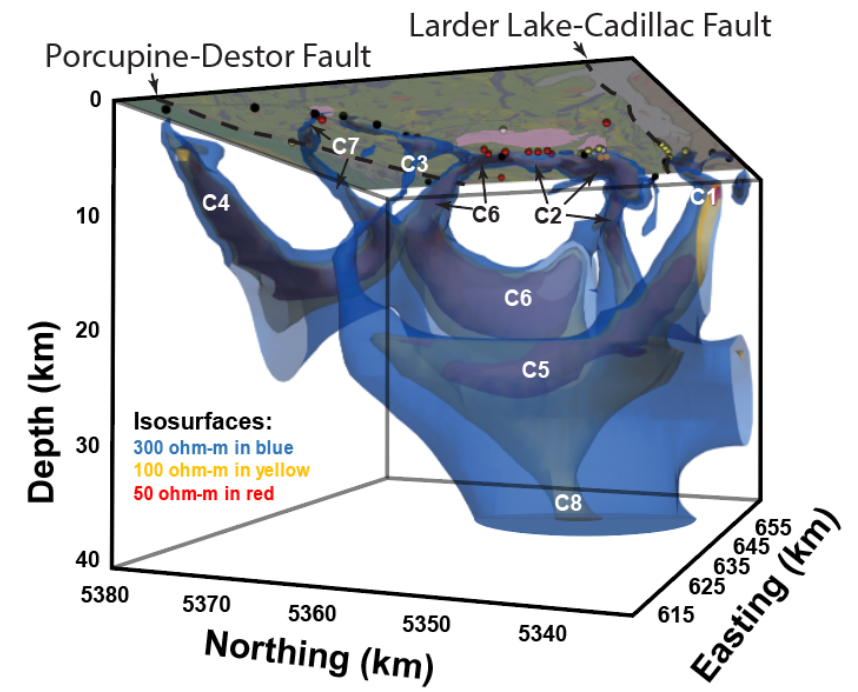
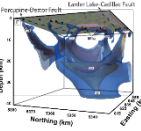


# Crustal Architecture and VMS Endowment: Insights from the Rouyn-Noranda Camp, Abitibi Greenstone Belt

TAUS R. C. JØRGENSEN





CRUSTAL ARCHITECTURE AND VMS ENDOWMENT: INSIGHTS FROM THE ROUYN-NORANDA CAMP, ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT

2023 SASKATCHEWAN GEOLOGICAL OPEN HOUSE

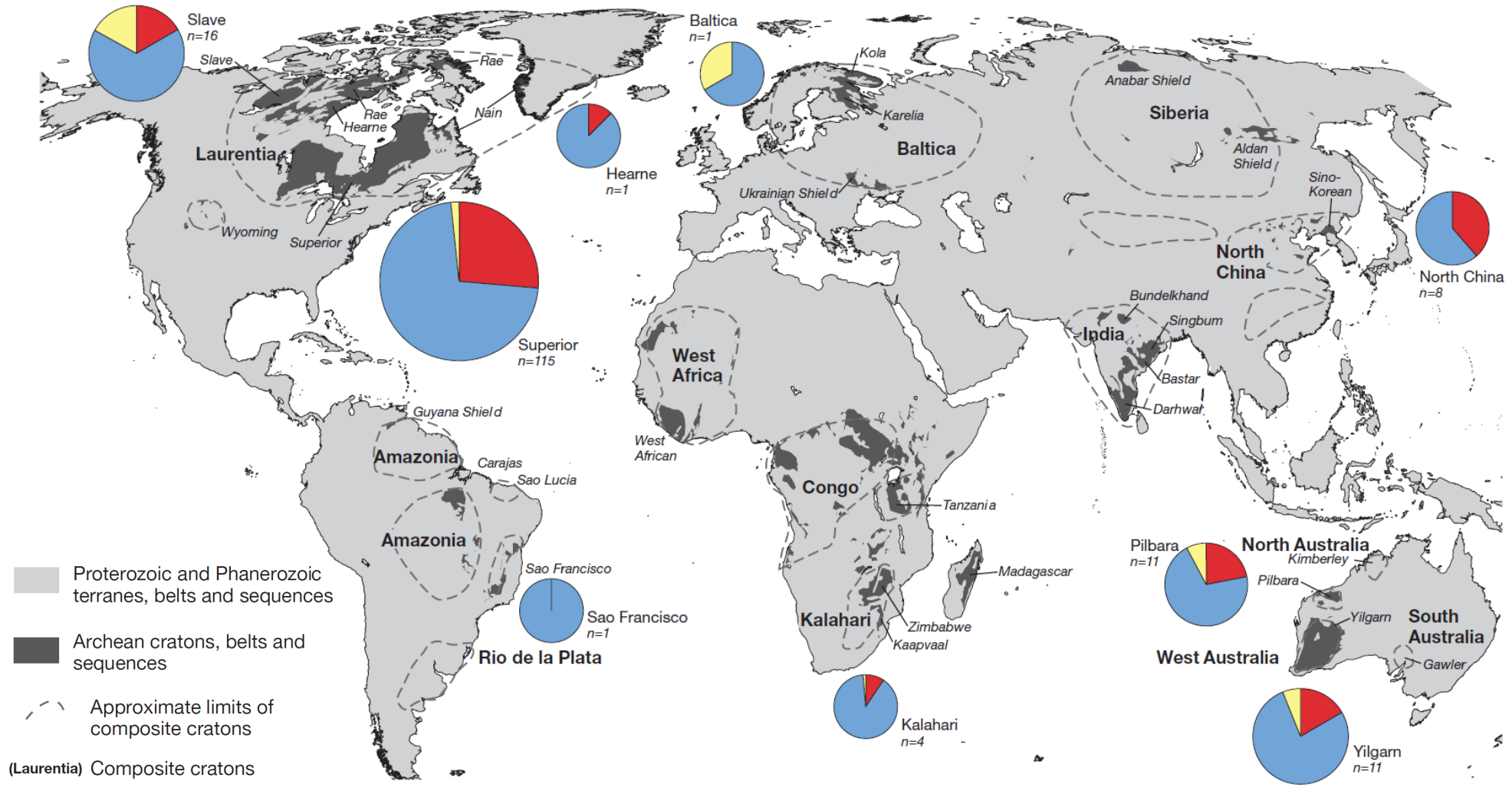
**Introduction**

- Distribution of Archean cratons and VMS
- Endowment and first-order control
- Pattern of differential endowment
- Prolific VMS formation during the Blake River episode
- Au-rich VMS
- The Rouyn-Noranda district: an end-member

**Crustal architecture**

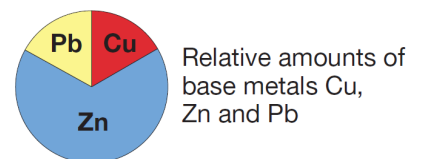
**Implications/Conclusions**

• Global geographic distribution of Archean cratons and VMS



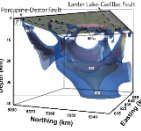
Proterozoic and Phanerozoic terranes, belts and sequences  
 Archean cratons, belts and sequences  
 Approximate limits of composite cratons

(Laurentia) Composite cratons  
 Superior Archean cratons



The Superior (n=115), Slave (n=16), Yilgarn (n=11), and Pilbara (n=11) account for over 90% of all Archean VMS deposits.





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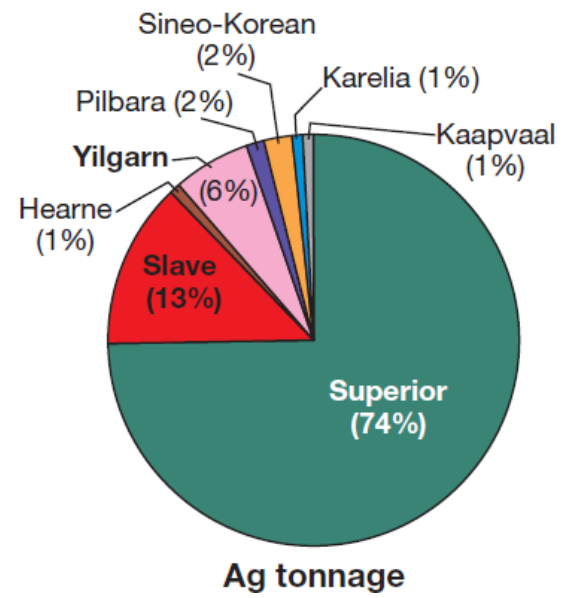
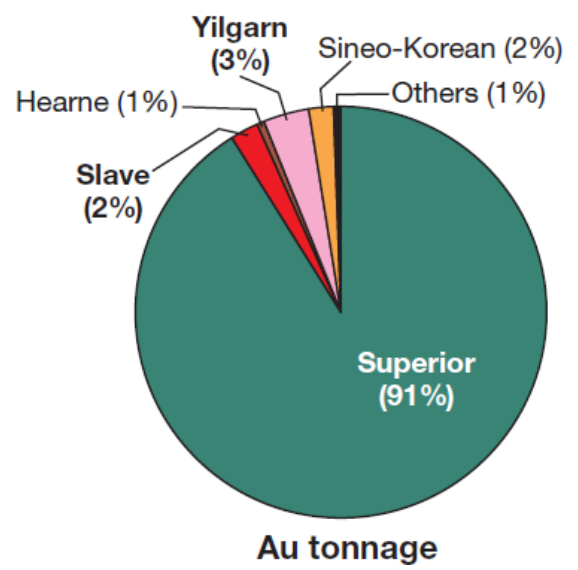
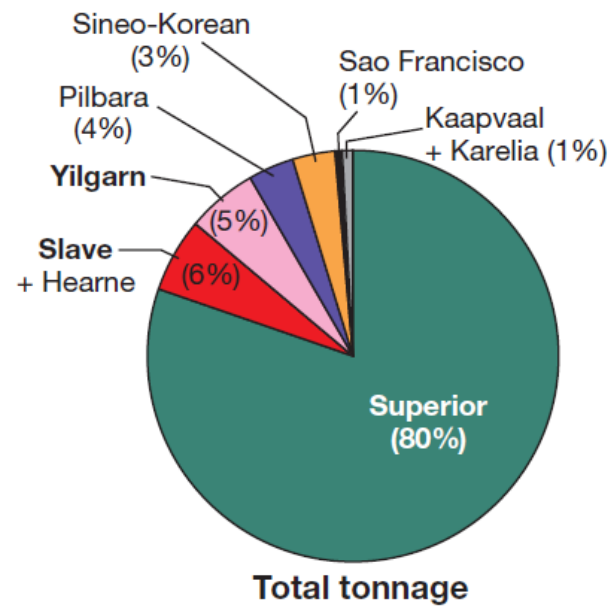
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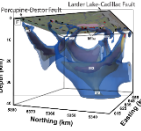
**Implications/Conclusions**

- Global VMS resources distribution per Archean craton (tonnage, Au, and Ag)



Mercier-Langevin et al. (2014) – *Economic Geology*, v. 109, p. 1-9





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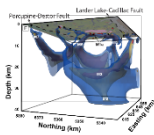
**Implications/Conclusions**

- VMS metal endowment of Archean cratonic blocks in Canada and Australia
- Measured as the quantity of metal contained in geologic resources per unit surface area

Craton/terrane/domain	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Contained metal (Mt)			Endowment (t/km <sup>2</sup> )			
		Cu	Zn	Pb	Cu	Zn	Pb	Cu+Zn+Pb
North Pilbara granite-greenstone terrane	82,000	0.396	1.126	0.095	4.8	13.7	1.2	19.7
East Pilbara granite-greenstone terrane	65,000	0.241	0.890	0.035	3.7	13.7	0.5	17.9
Mallina basin	11,000	0.105	0.165	0.060	9.5	15.0	5.5	30.0
West Pilbara granite-greenstone terrane	5,700	0.025	0.035	0.000	4.4	6.2	0.0	10.6
<i>Whundo greenstone belt</i>	520	<i>0.025</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>116.5</i>
<b>Yilgarn craton</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>0.838</b>	<b>4.234</b>	<b>0.363</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Eastern Goldfields superterrane	68,000	0.158	0.635	0.042	2.3	9.3	0.6	12.3
<i>Teutonic zone</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>0.158</i>	<i>0.635</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>55.7</i>
<i>Youanmi terrane</i>	<i>72,000</i>	<i>0.681</i>	<i>3.599</i>	<i>0.321</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>63.9</i>
<i>Cue zone</i>	<i>11,000</i>	<i>0.539</i>	<i>2.349</i>	<i>0.237</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>213.6</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>284.2</i>
<b>Superior province</b>	<b>890,000</b>	<b>11.577</b>	<b>28.183</b>	<b>0.841</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>45.6</b>
<i>Abitibi-Wawa subprovince</i>	<i>224,000</i>	<i>11.282</i>	<i>26.355</i>	<i>0.676</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>117.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>171.4</i>
Uchi subprovince	35,000	0.075	0.236	0.000	2.1	6.7	0.0	8.8
Wabigoon subprovince	97,000	0.220	1.592	0.165	2.3	16.5	1.7	20.4
Slave province	211,000	0.975	5.566	0.698	4.6	26.4	3.3	34.3
Eastern Slave province	130,000	0.586	3.473	0.417	4.5	26.7	3.2	34.4
Western Slave province	81,000	0.389	2.092	0.281	4.8	25.8	3.5	34.1

Notes: Total contained metal data are based on Franklin et al. (2005) updated to include new data from company press releases; italics indicate metallogenic provinces with high (>50 t/km<sup>2</sup> Cu + Pb + Zn) volcanic-hosted massive sulfide endowment





2023 SASKATCHEWAN GEOLOGICAL OPEN HOUSE  
November 27 to 29 | Online Research News, Saskatchewan

CRUSTAL ARCHITECTURE AND VMS ENDOWMENT: INSIGHTS FROM THE ROUYN-NORANDA CAMP, ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT

- When grouped according to crustal character, as indicated by Pb and Nd isotopes, juvenile terranes show higher endowment than terranes with more evolved crust

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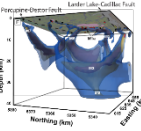
**Crustal architecture**

**Implications/Conclusions**

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CRUSTAL ARCHITECTURE AND VMS ENDOWMENT: INSIGHTS FROM THE ROUYN-NORANDA CAMP, ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT



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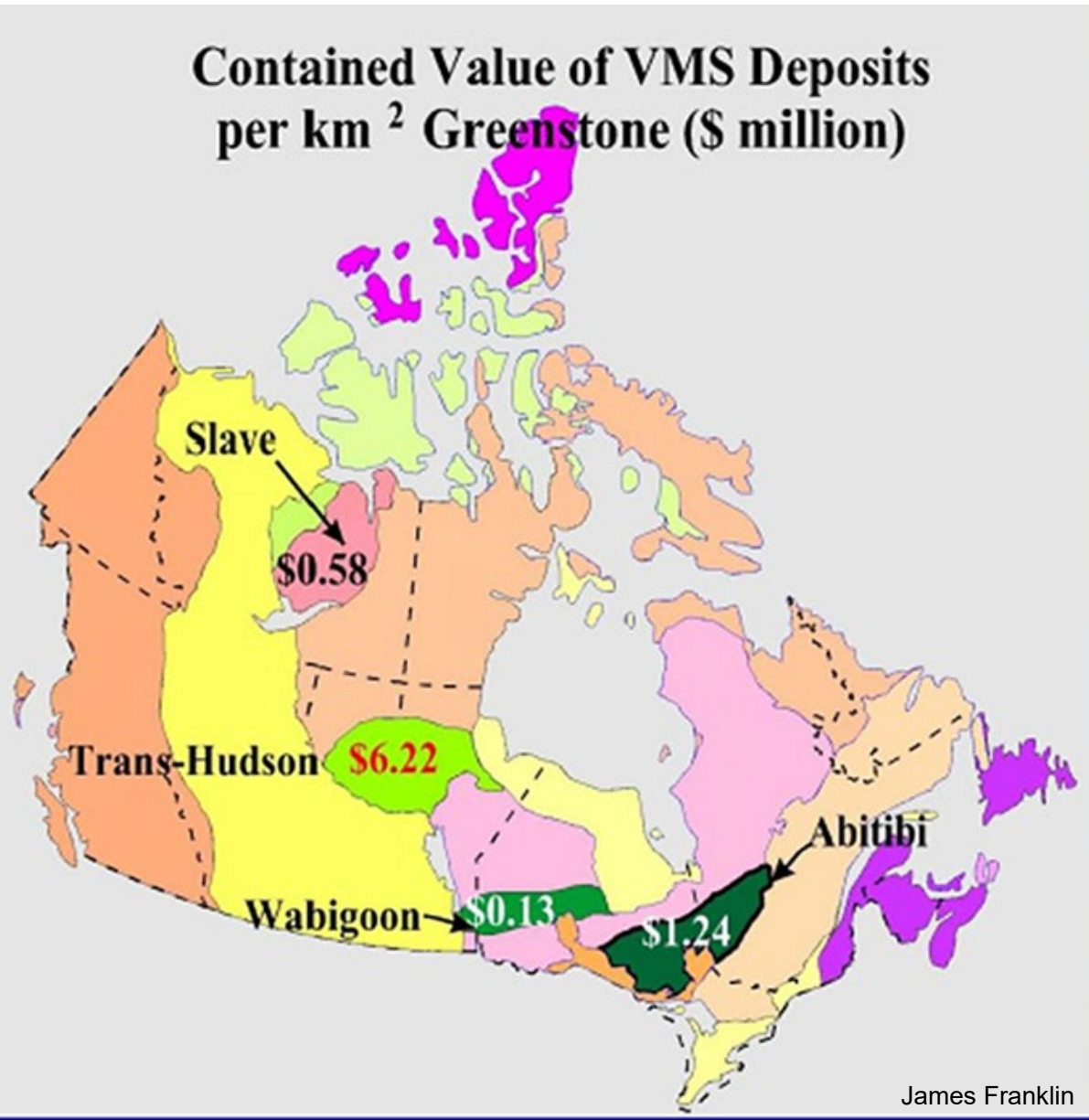
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**Crustal architecture**

**Implications/Conclusions**

- When greenstone belts are larger than terranes...

Craton/terrane/domain
North Pilbara granite-gneiss
East Pilbara granite-gneiss
Mallina basin
West Pilbara granite-gneiss
<i>Whundo greenstone belt</i>
Yilgarn craton
Eastern Goldfields
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Youanmi terrane
<i>Cue zone</i>
Superior province
<i>Abitibi-Wawa subprovince</i>
Uchi subprovince
Wabigoon subprovince
Slave province
Eastern Slave province
Western Slave province



Notes: Total contained value of VMS deposits per km² of greenstone in \$ million. Values in *italics* indicate metal-press releases; values in **bold** indicate metal-press releases.

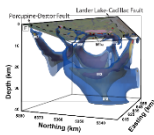
James Franklin

indicated by metal-press releases

Endowment (t/km²)			
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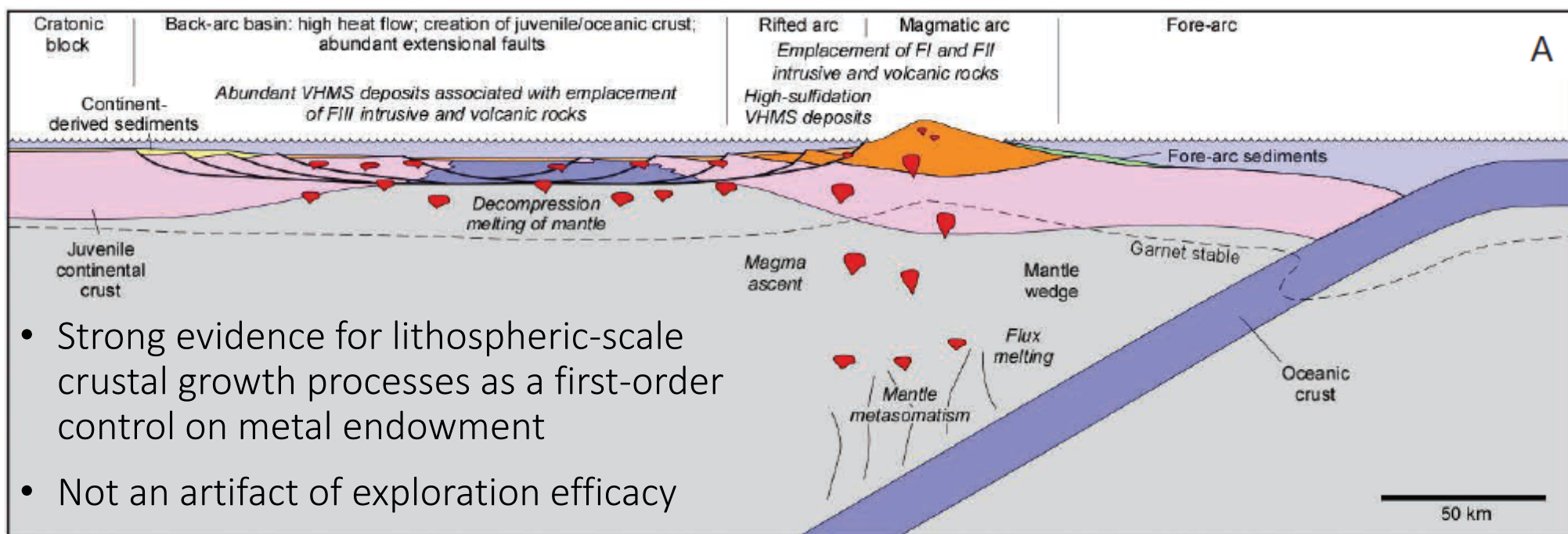


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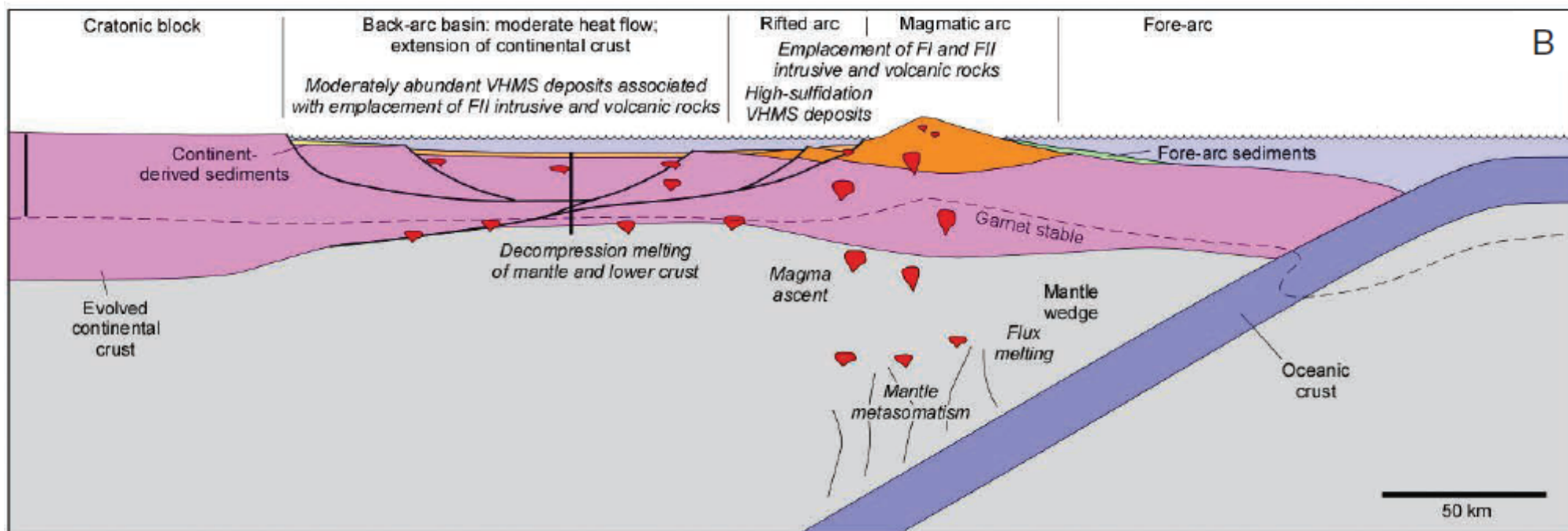
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**Crustal architecture**

**Implications/Conclusions**

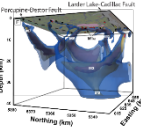


- Strong evidence for lithospheric-scale crustal growth processes as a first-order control on metal endowment
- Not an artifact of exploration efficacy



# YILGARN CRATON

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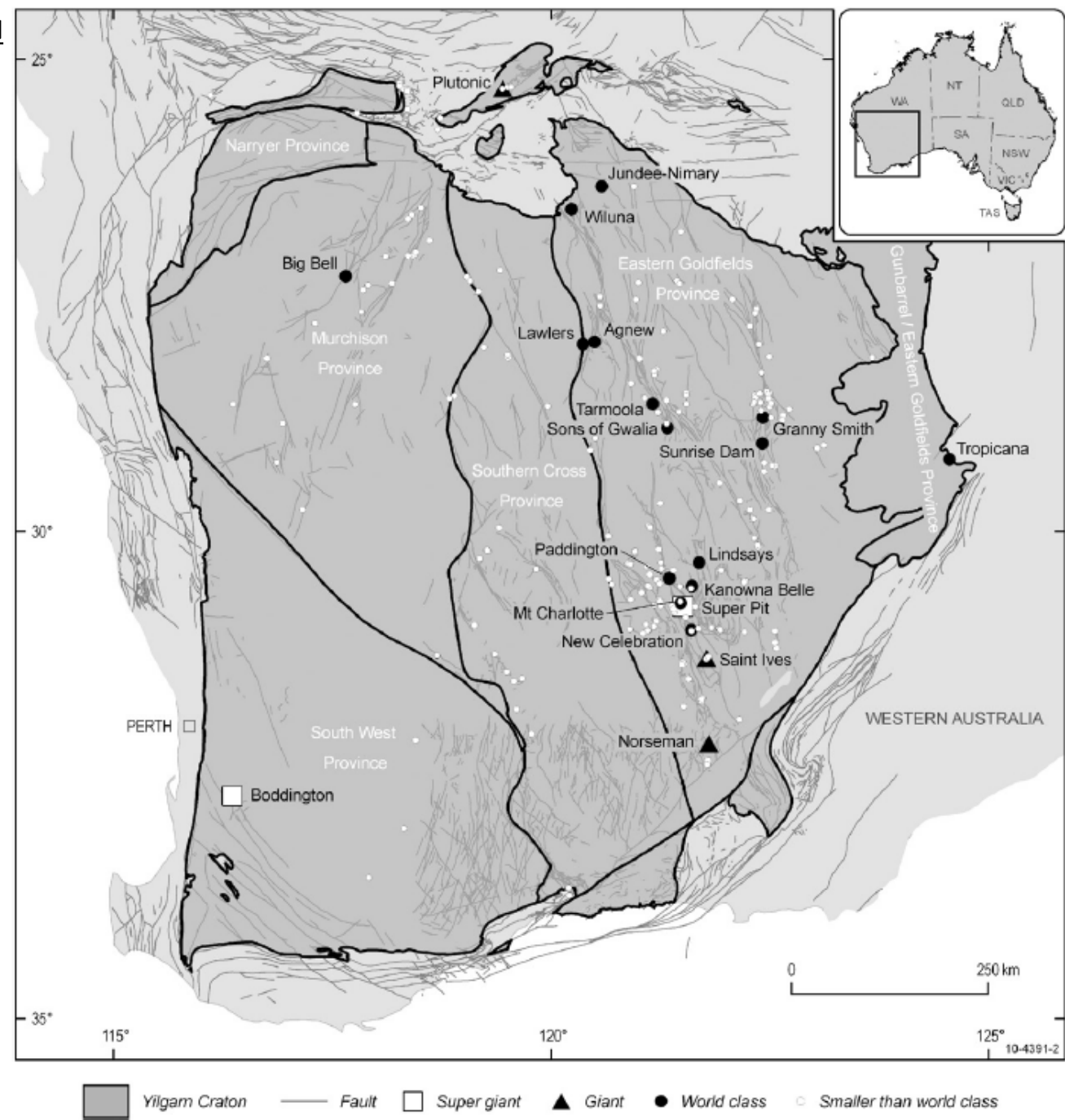
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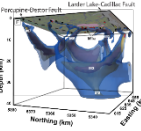
## Crustal architecture

## Implications/Conclusions

- Within individual cratons a few provinces are more endowed than the rest. This pattern continues to the level of districts within terranes/belts. What geological features causes the clustering?







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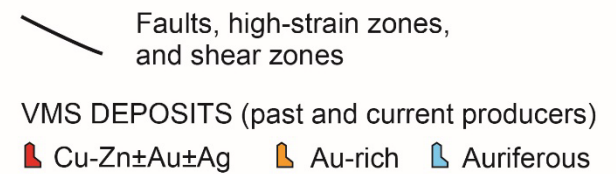
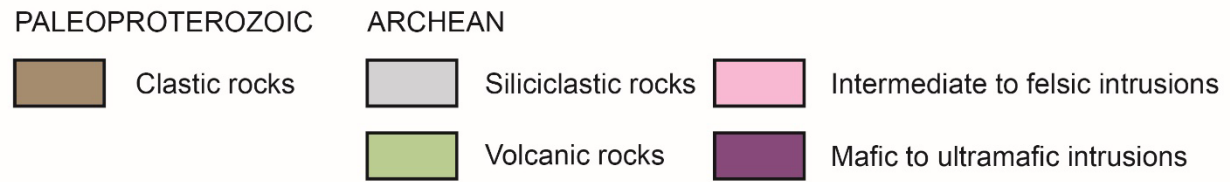
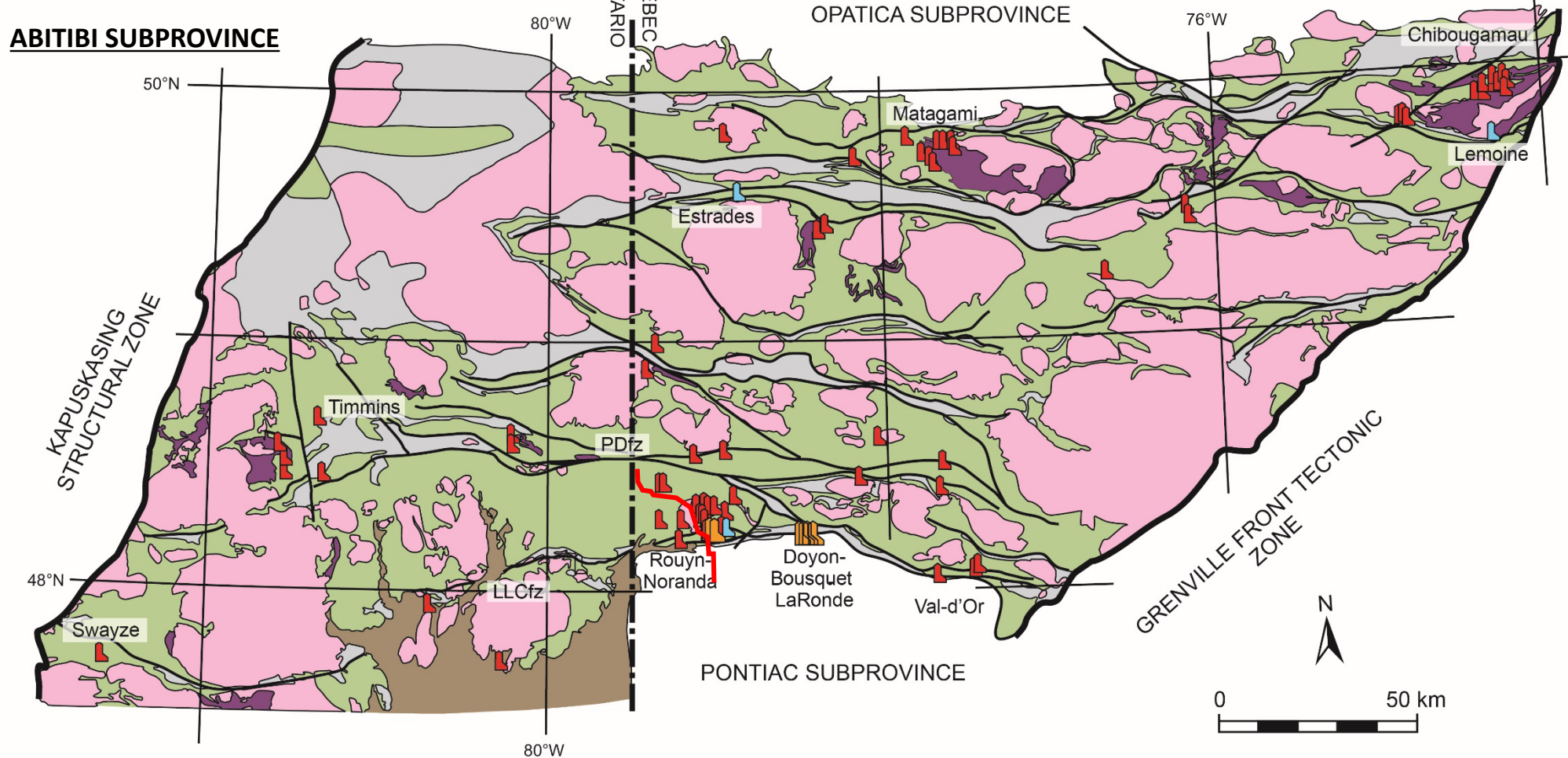
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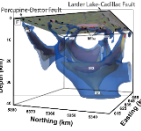
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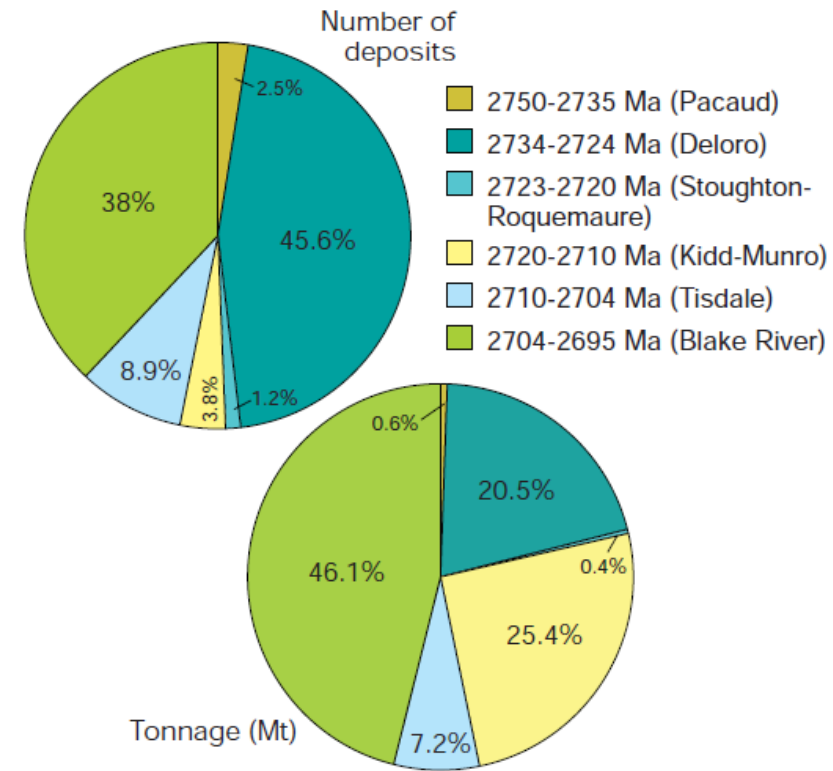
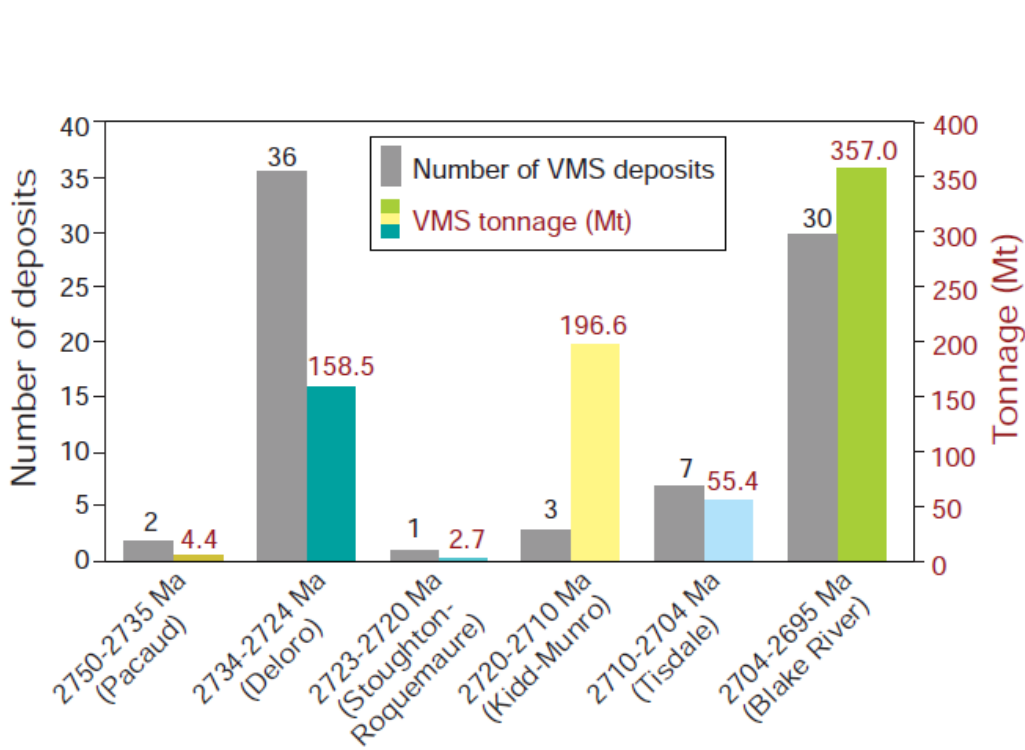
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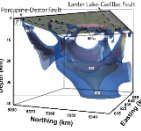
Implications/Conclusions

- The Blake River episode was a prolific period of VMS formation



Monecke et al. (2017) – *Reviews in Economic Geology*, v. 19, p. 7-49





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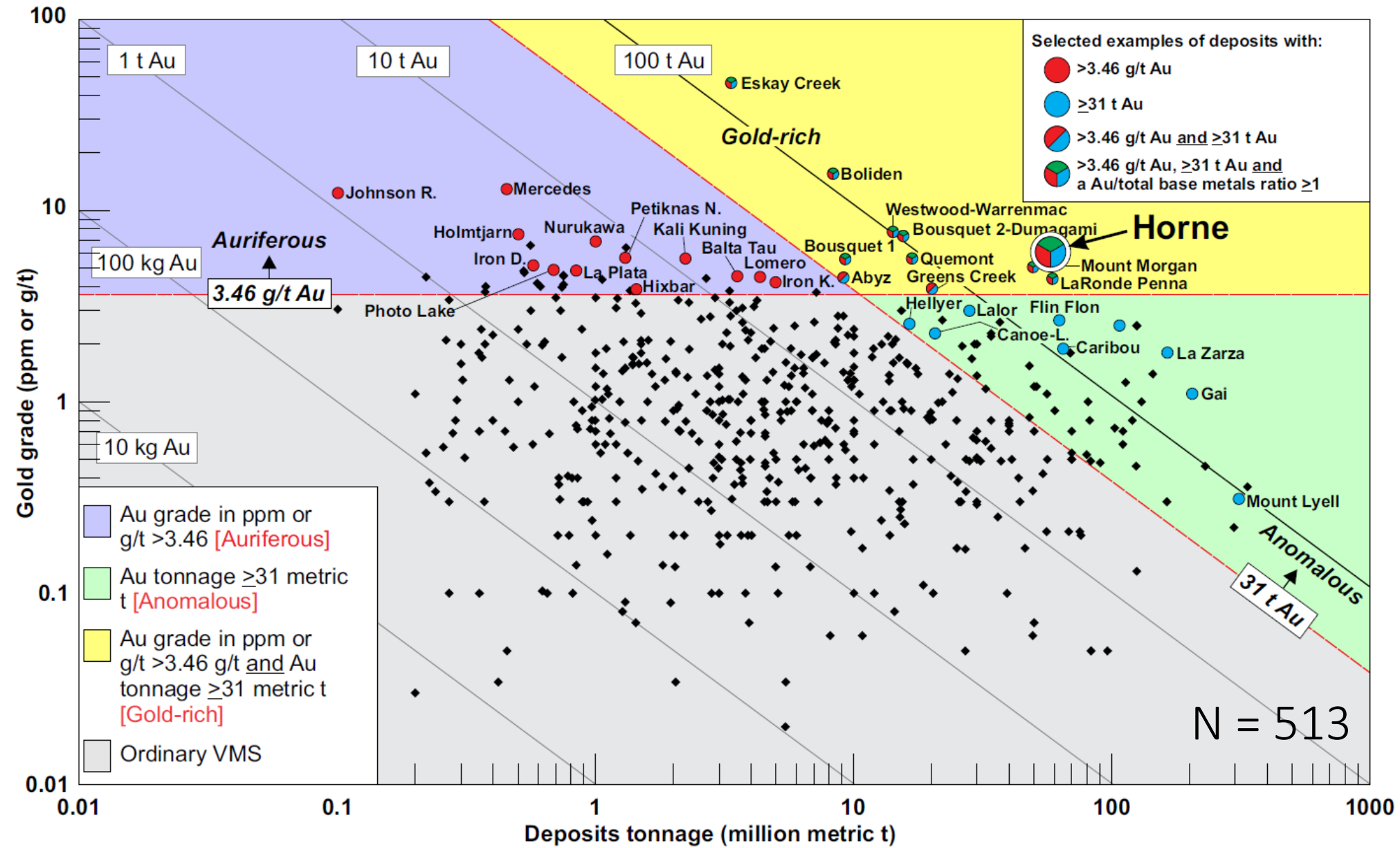
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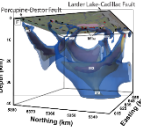
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**Crustal architecture**

**Implications/Conclusions**

• Gold grade vs. tonnage of VMS deposits





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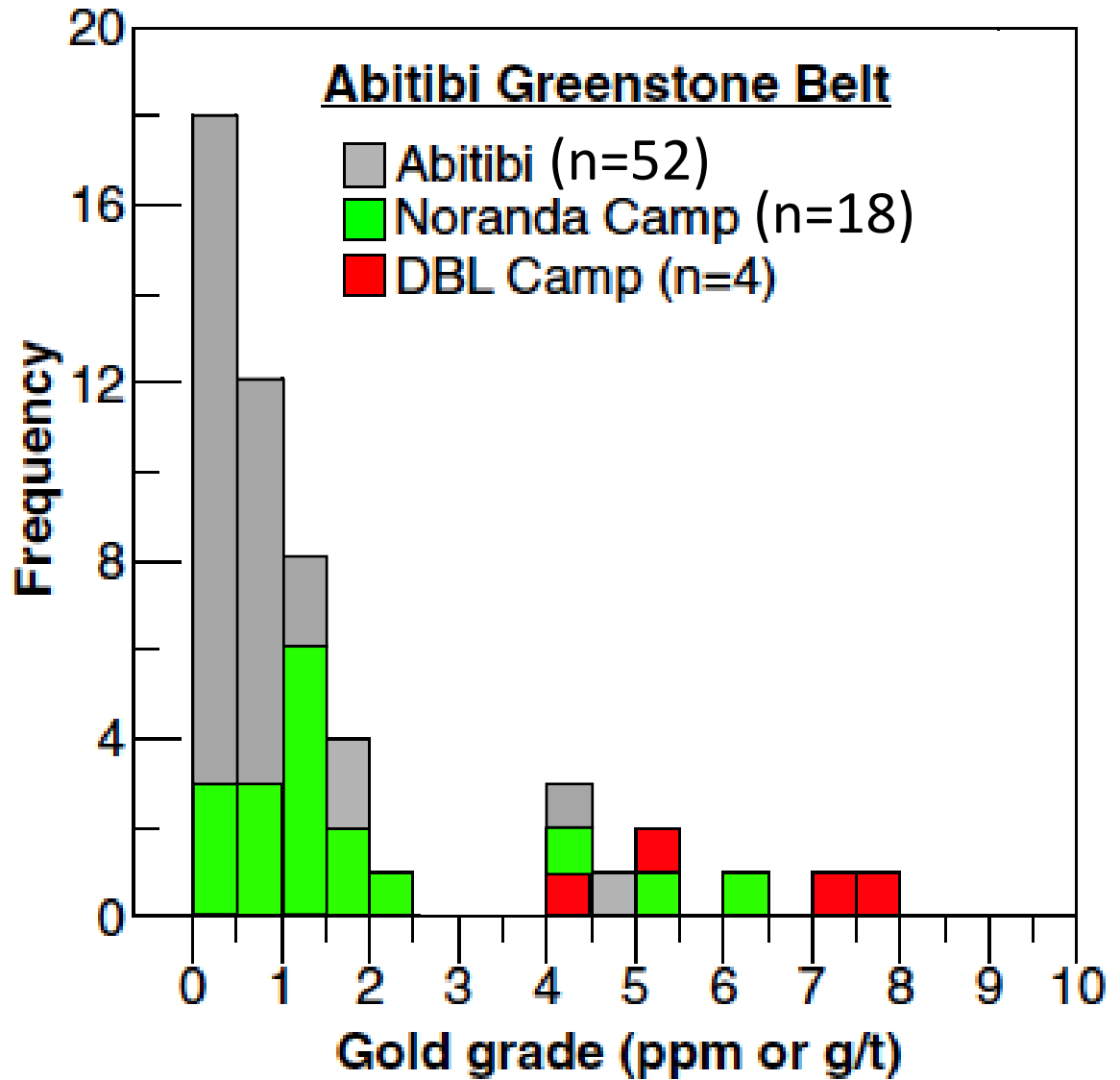
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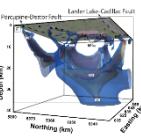
**Implications/Conclusions**

- The Blake River episode accounts for 92% of Abitibi VMS gold



Modified from Mercier-Langevin et al. (2011) – *Mineralium Deposita*, v. 46, p. 509-539





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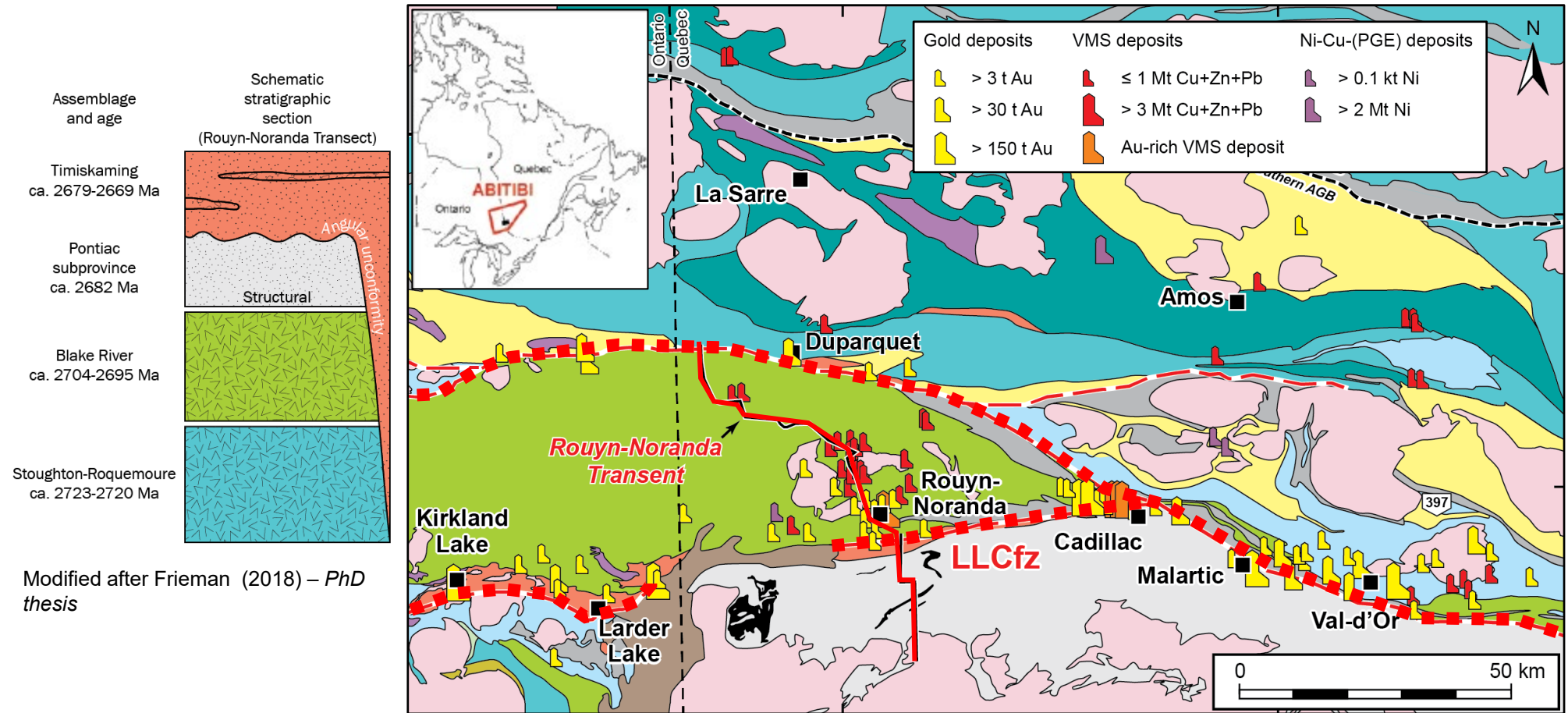
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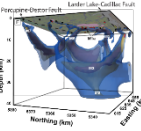
Implications/Conclusions

- Transects world-class VMS camp and two transcrustal structures associated with orogenic Au



Modified after Frieman (2018) – PhD thesis





**CRUSTAL ARCHITECTURE AND VMS ENDOWMENT: INSIGHTS FROM THE ROUYN-NORANDA CAMP, ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT**



**Introduction**

**Crustal architecture**

- District geology
- Methods
- Surface area analysis
- Deep seismic reflection profile
- 3-D gravity inversion
- 3-D resistivity model
- Integration
- The Au-rich VMS deposits

**Implications/Conclusions**

**PROTEROZOIC**

- Huronian sedimentary rocks
- Dikes

**ARCHEAN**

- Lamprophyre
- Syenite
- Breccia
- Granite to tonalite
- Mafic to ultramafic rocks
- Pontiac meta-sedimentary rocks
- Granodiorite
- Trondhjemite/tonalite
- Diorite to gabbro

**Abitibi Assemblages**

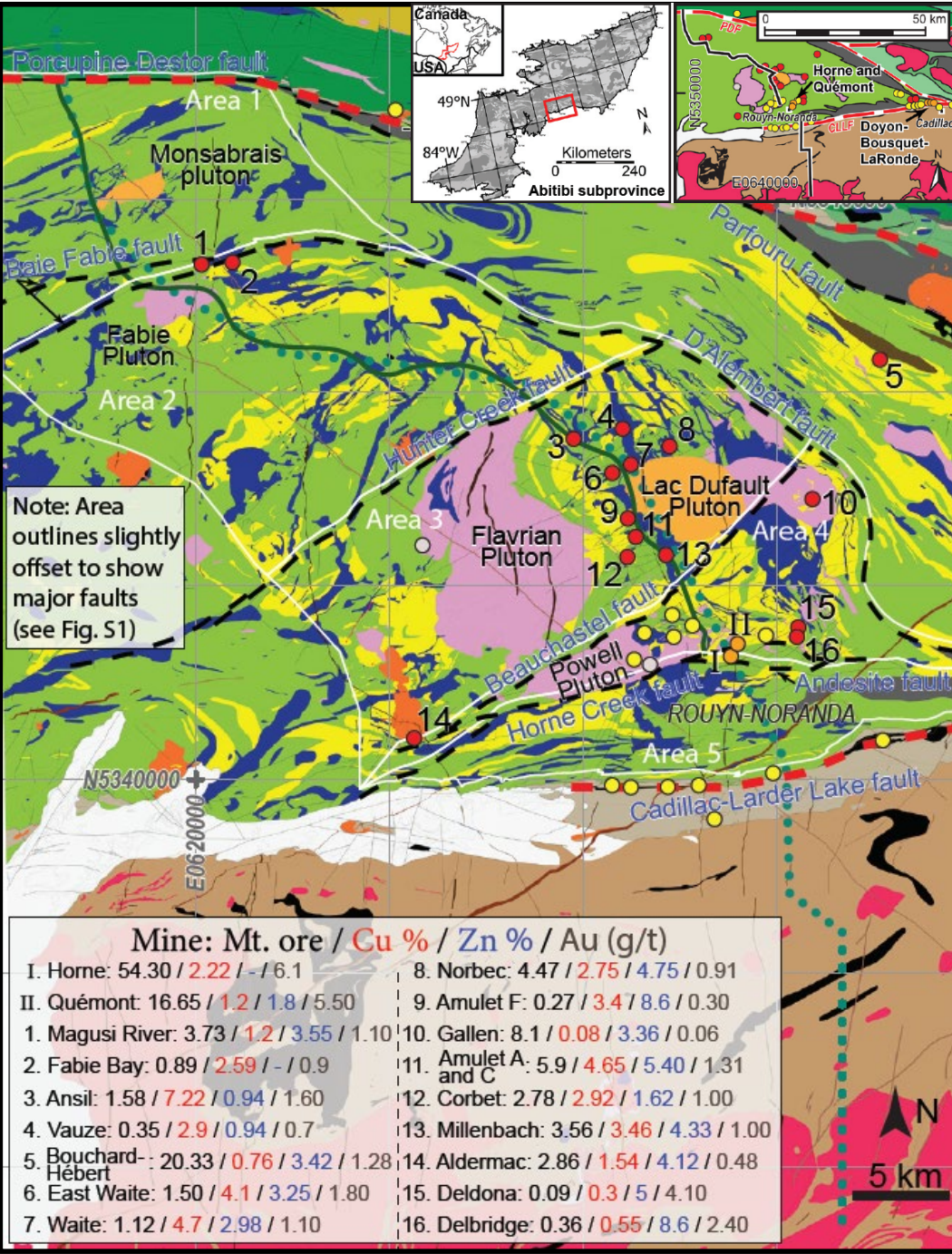
- Timiskaming 2679-2669 Ma
- Porcupine 2690-2685 Ma
- Undifferentiated sedimentary rocks
- Blake River 2704-2695 Ma
- Tisdale 2710-2704 Ma
- Kidd-Munro 2720-2710 Ma
- Stoughton-Roquemaure 2723-2720 Ma
- Deloro 2734-2724 Ma

**Mines/Mineralization**

- Au-rich VMS
- VMS
- Orogenic Au
- Intrusion-hosted Au ±Cu ±Mo ±Ag
- Contacts
- Fault
- Fault (named)
- Major fault
- Shear zones
- Metal Earth Transect (Seismic shorter)

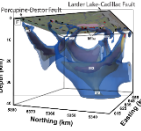
**Volcanic assemblages north of the Porcupine Destor Fault in the study area**

- Mafic-Int. Felsic
- Mafic-Int. Felsic
- Mafic-Int. Felsic
- Mafic-Int. Felsic



- Bimodal mafic, syn-volcanic intrusions, major faults and fault blocks, Horne and Quémont Au-rich VMS deposits





CRUSTAL ARCHITECTURE AND VMS ENDOWMENT: INSIGHTS FROM THE ROUYN-NORANDA CAMP, ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT

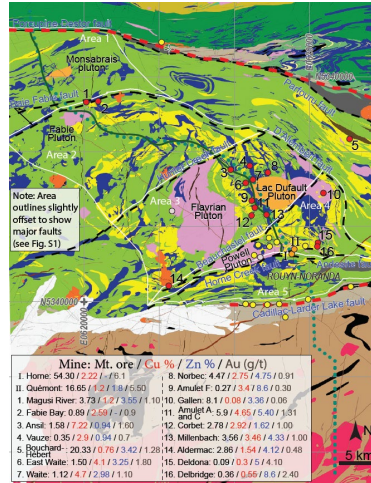


**Introduction**  
**Crustal architecture**

- District geology
- **Methods**
- Surface area analysis
- Deep seismic reflection profile
- 3-D gravity inversion
- 3-D resistivity model
- Integration
- The Au-rich VMS deposits

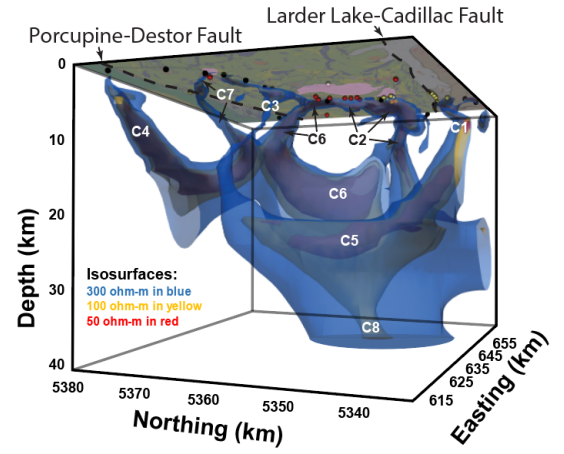
**Implications/Conclusions**

- Multi-disciplinary examination of a world-class mineral district that offers insights into the crustal-scale architecture and controls on differential endowment



Geology (field and compilation work)

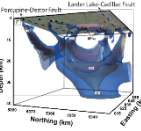
Deep seismic reflection survey



Gravity survey

Magnetotelluric survey





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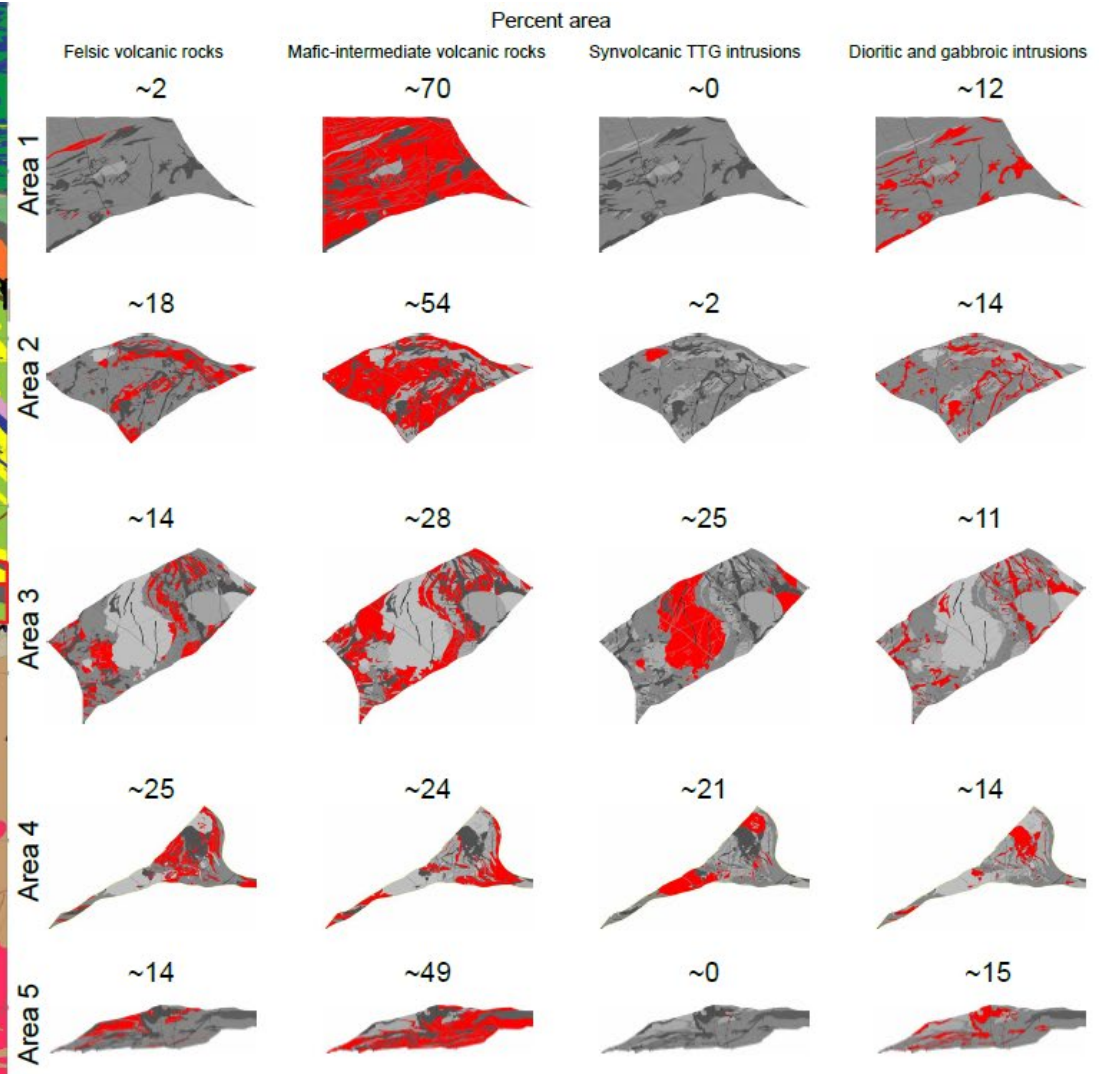
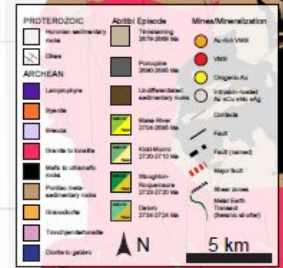
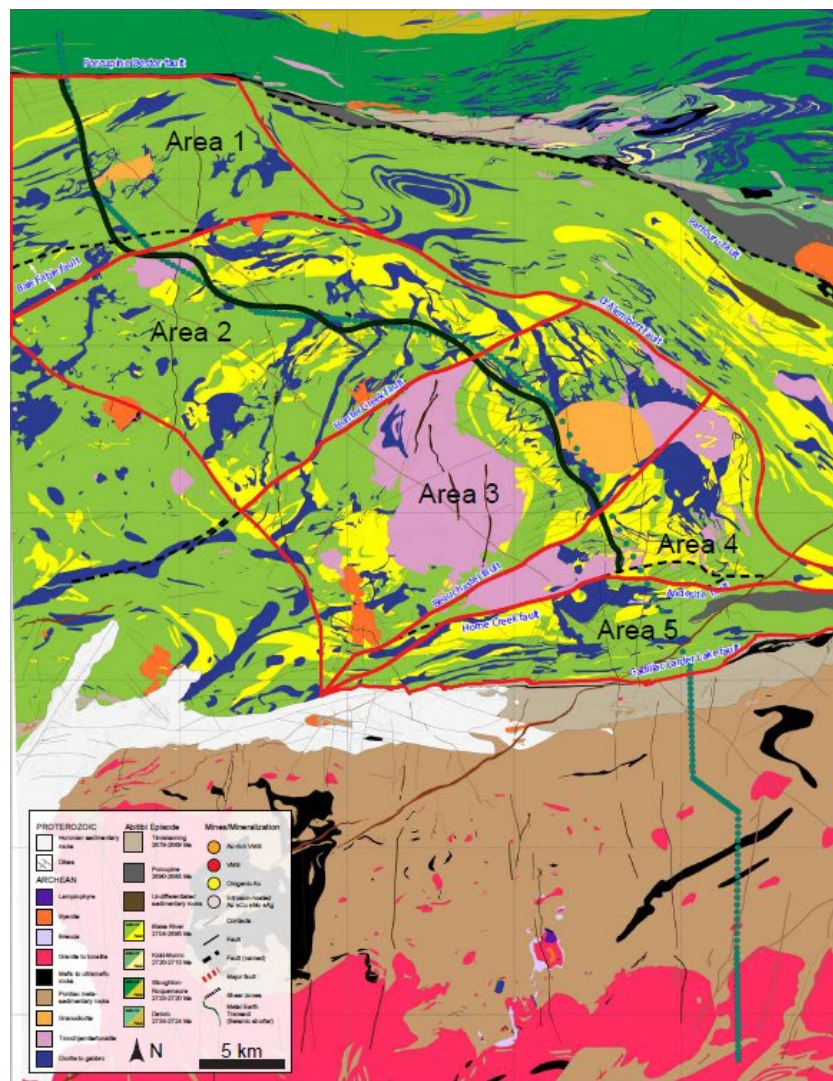


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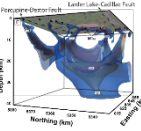
*Implications/Conclusions*



Area	Ore (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Faults intersected by transect	Fault density (faults/km transect)	Felsic volcanic rocks	Mafic-intermediate volcanic rocks	TTG intrusions	Diorite and gabbro intrusions
1 - Northern Hunter block	4	<2	3	0.25	2	70	0	12
2 - Southern Hunter block	1	<2	4	0.19	18	54	2	14
<b>3 - Flavrian block</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>&lt;2</b>	15	<b>1.24</b>	<b>14</b>	28	<b>25</b>	11
<b>4 - Powell &amp; Horne block</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>&gt;5</b>	7	<b>1.65</b>	<b>25</b>	24	<b>21</b>	14
5 - Rouyn-Palletier block	0	N/A	0	0.00	14	49	0	15







**CRUSTAL ARCHITECTURE AND VMS ENDOWMENT: INSIGHTS FROM THE ROUYN-NORANDA CAMP, ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT**

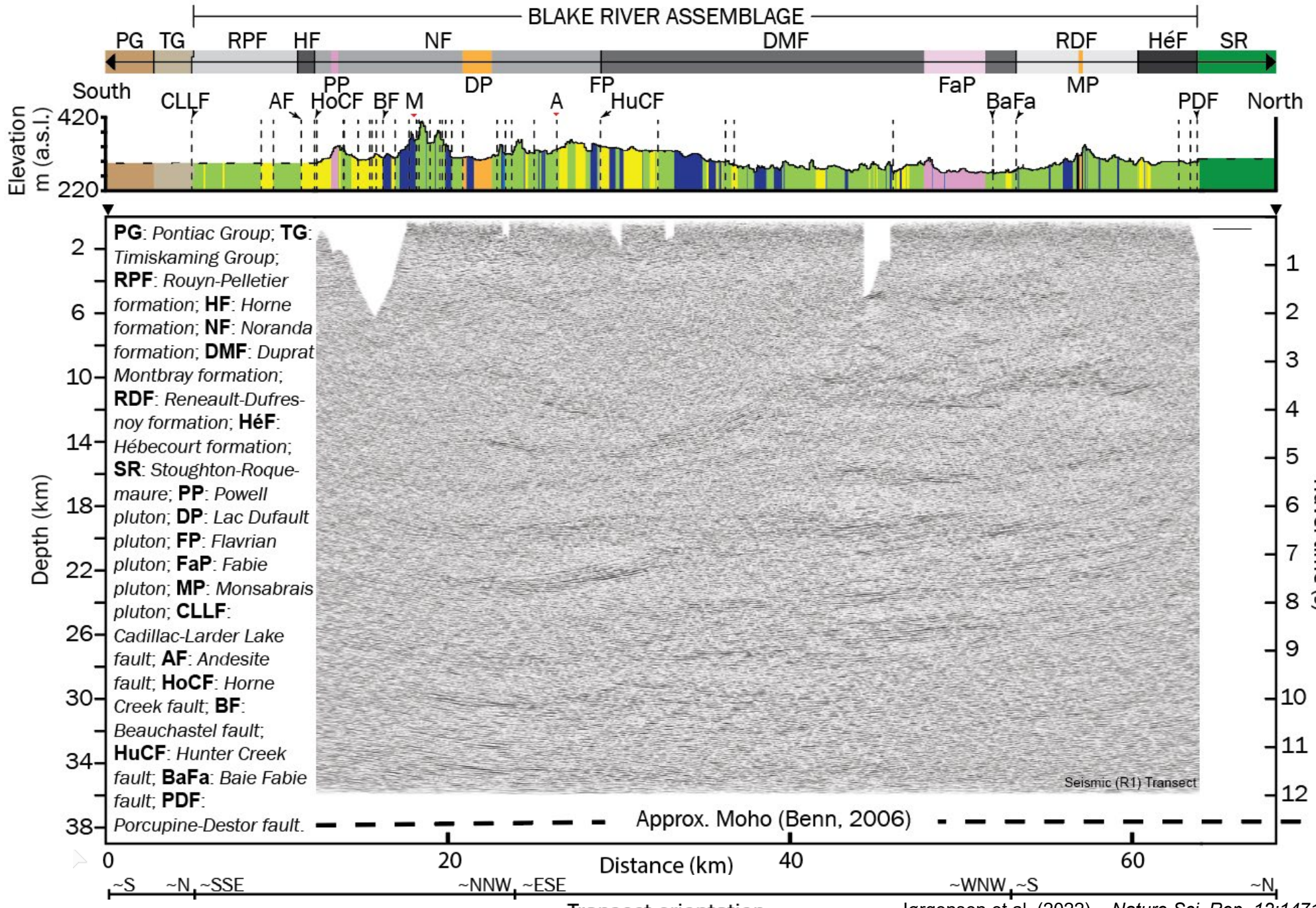
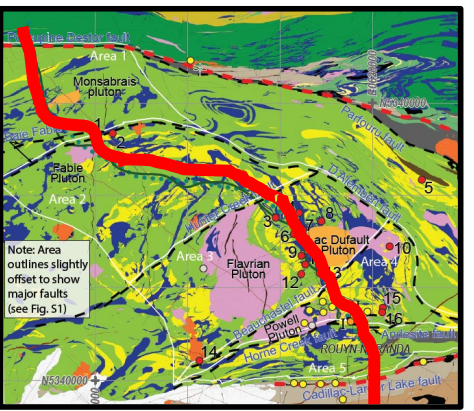


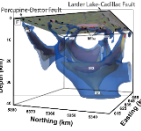
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**Implications/Conclusions**





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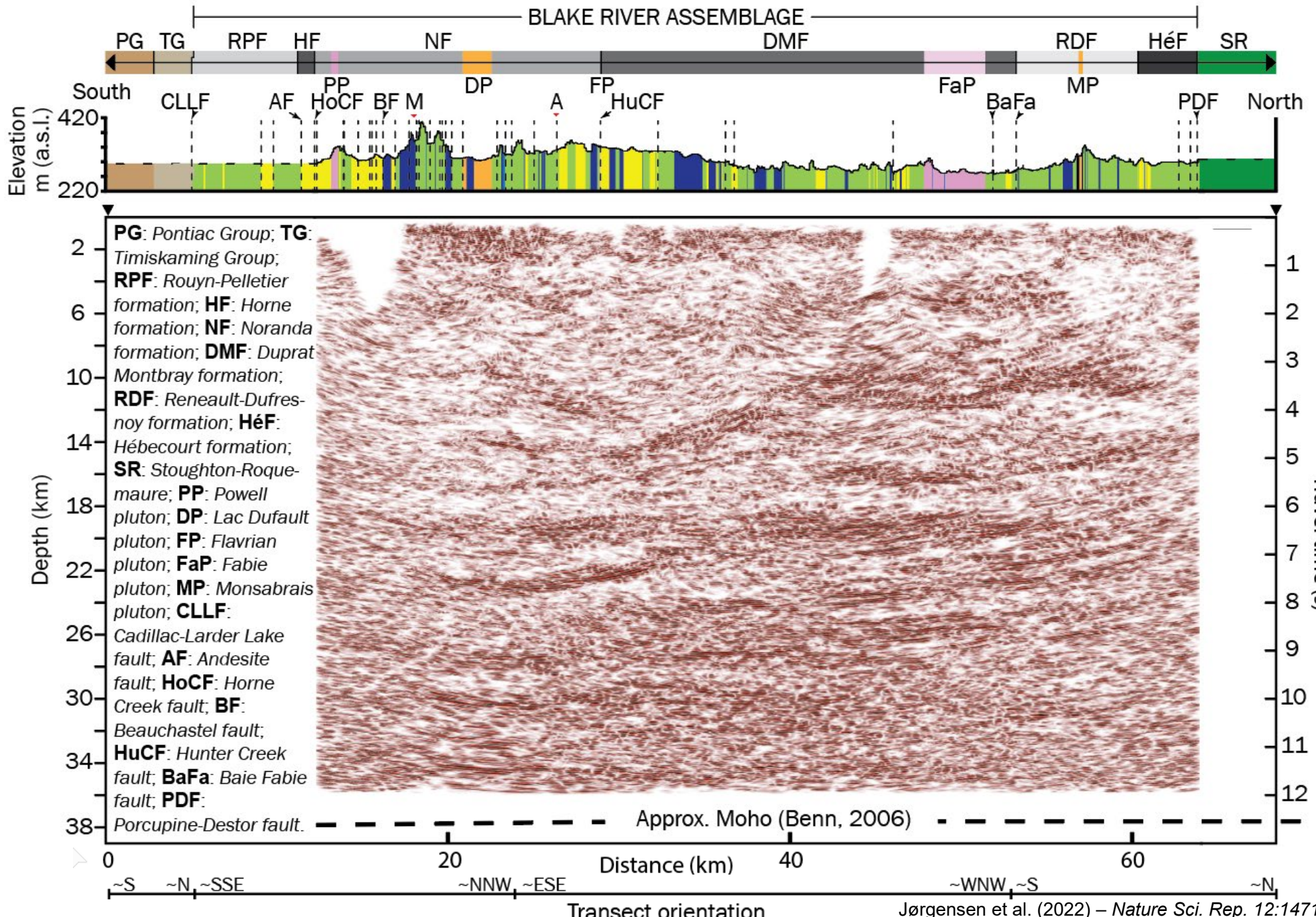
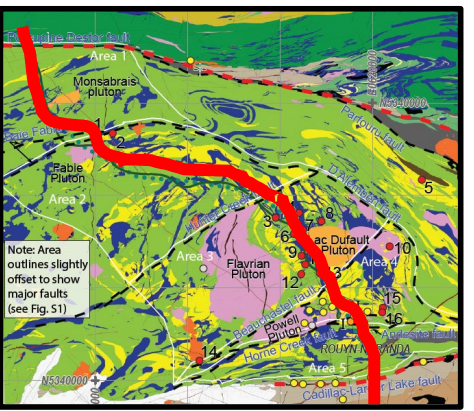


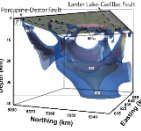
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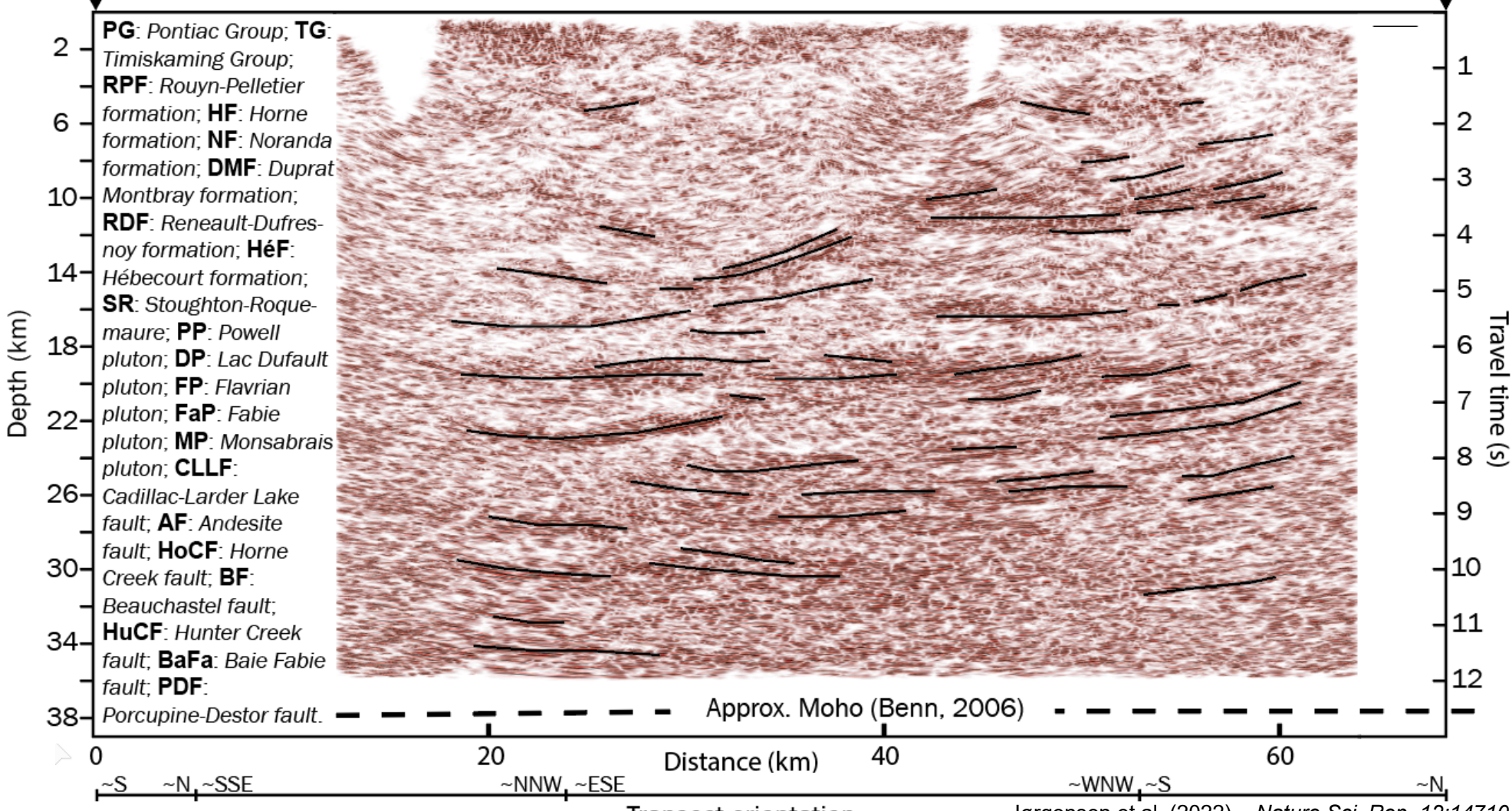
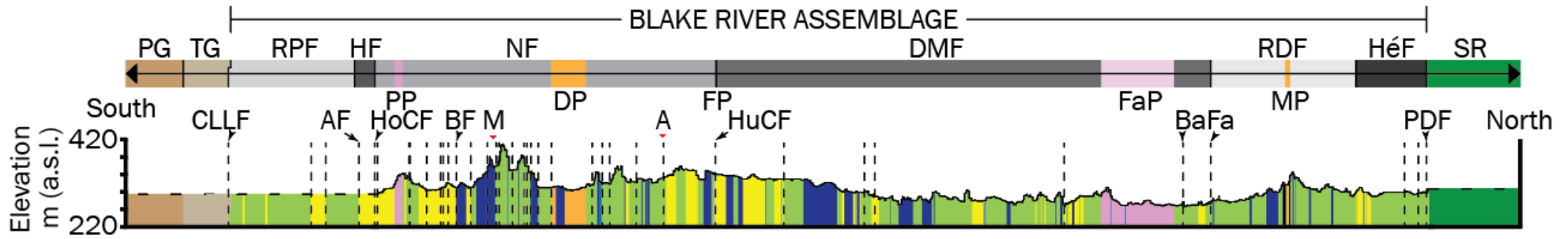
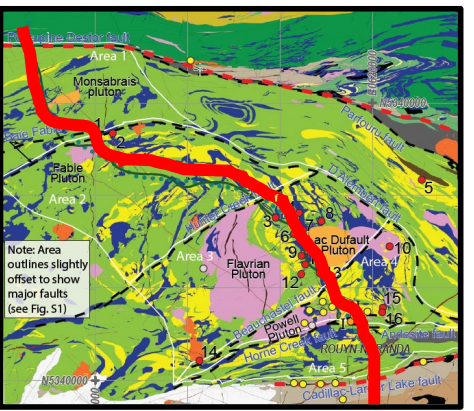


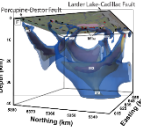
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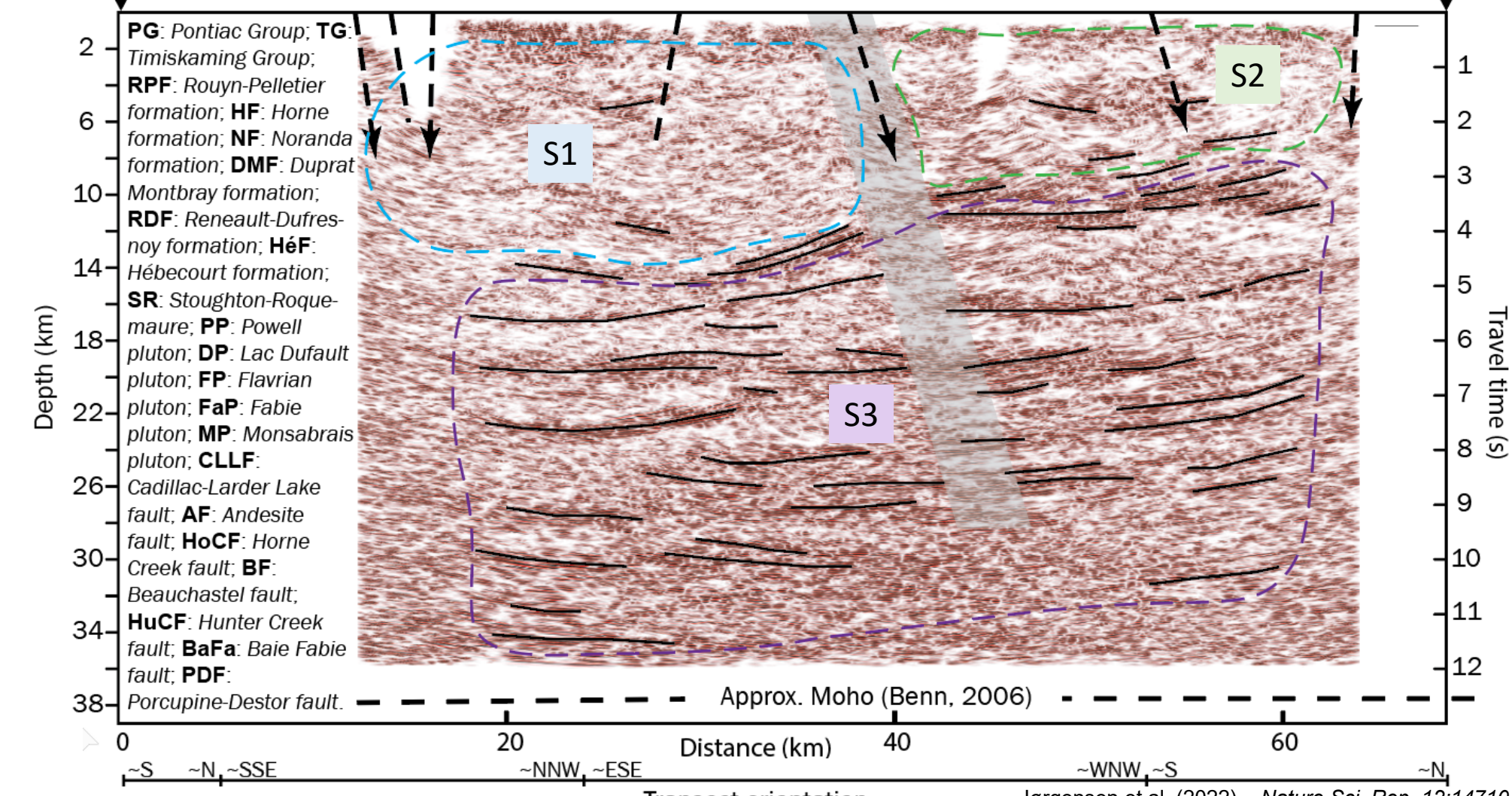
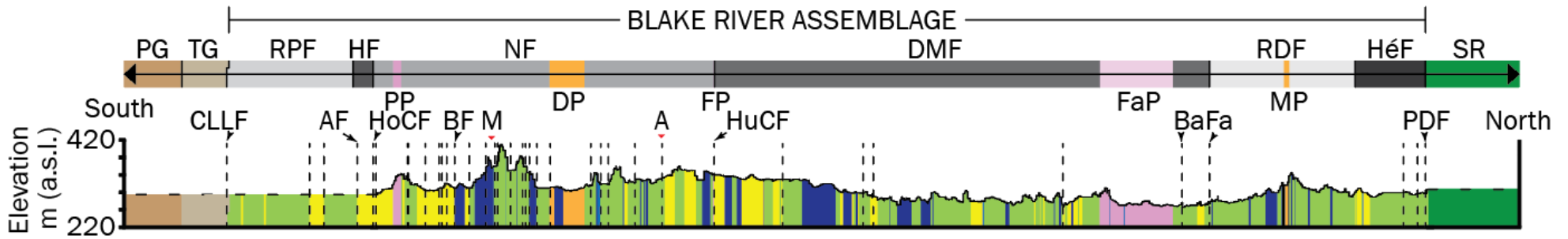
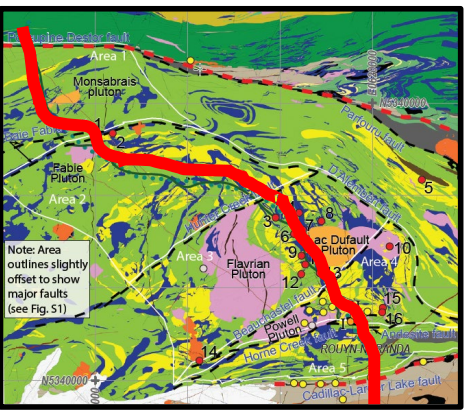


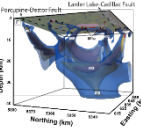
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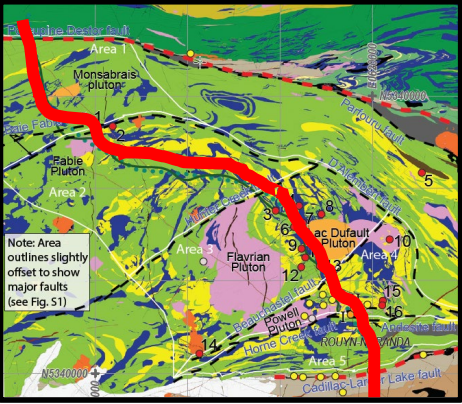
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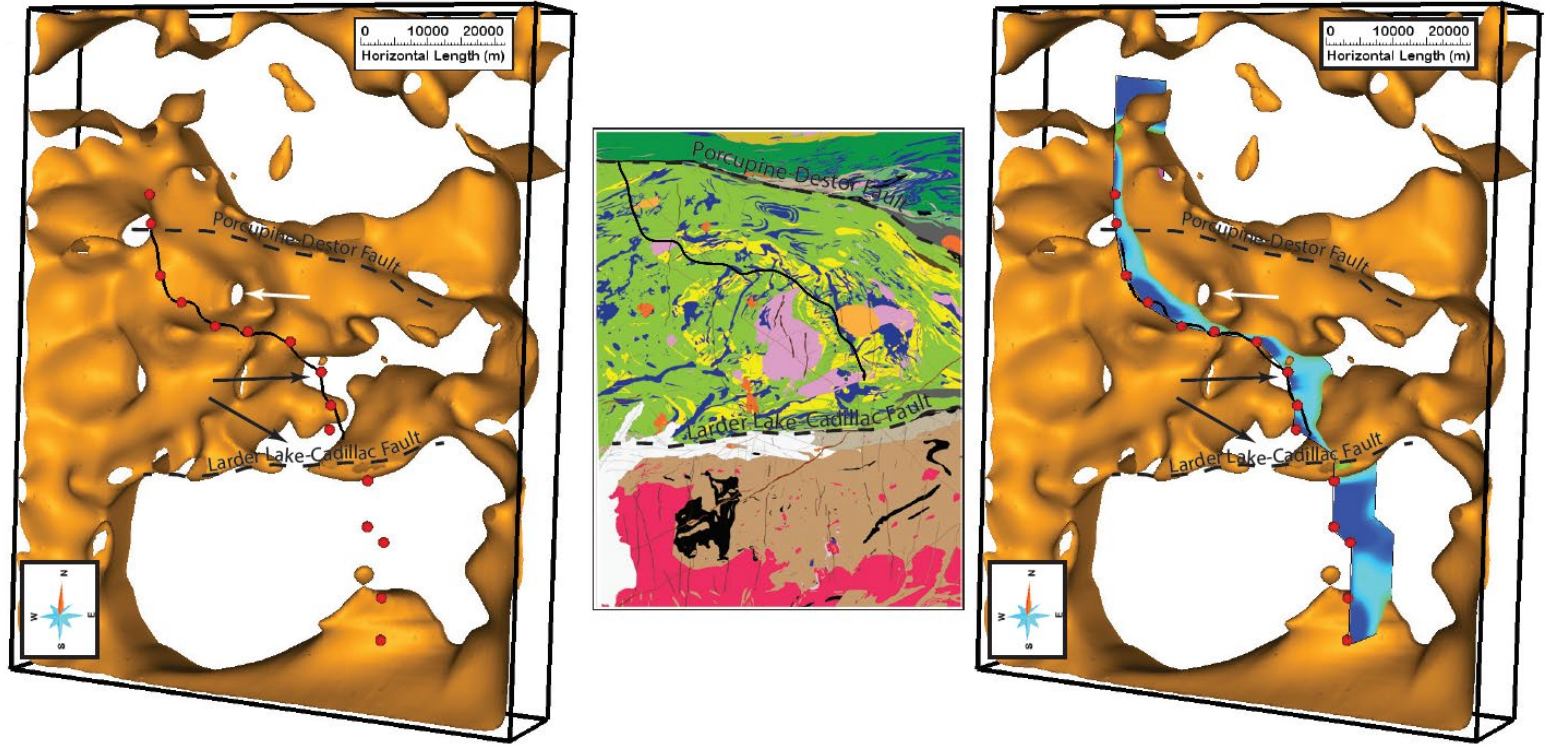
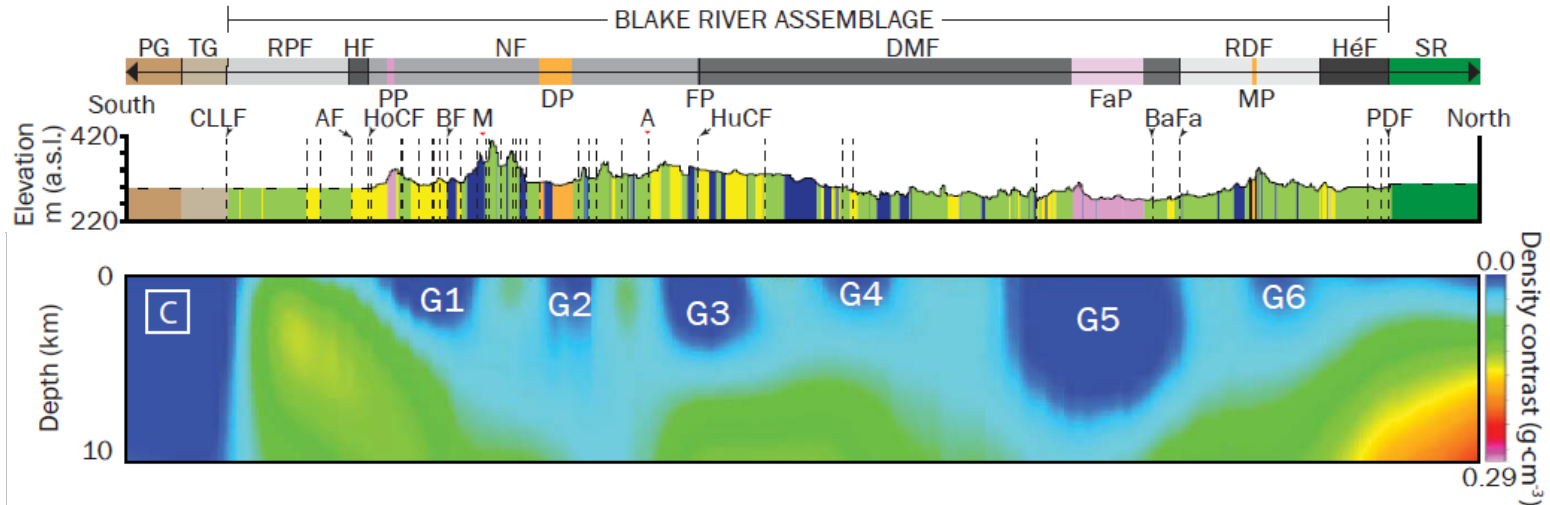
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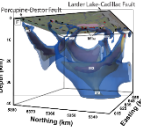
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**PG:** Pontiac Group; **TG:** Timiskaming Group; **RPF:** Rouyn-Pelletier formation; **HF:** Horne formation; **NF:** Noranda formation; **DMF:** Duprat Montbray formation; **RDF:** Renault-Dufresnoy formation; **HéF:** Hébecourt formation; **SR:** Stoughton-Roque-maure; **PP:** Powell pluton; **DP:** Lac Dufault pluton; **FP:** Flavrian pluton; **FaP:** Fabie pluton; **MP:** Monsabrais pluton; **CLLF:** Cadillac-Larder Lake fault; **AF:** Andesite fault; **HoCF:** Horne Creek fault; **BF:** Beauchastel fault; **HuCF:** Hunter Creek fault; **BaFa:** Baie Fabie fault; **PDF:** Porcupine-Destor fault.



- 2D slice along transect through the 3D density model



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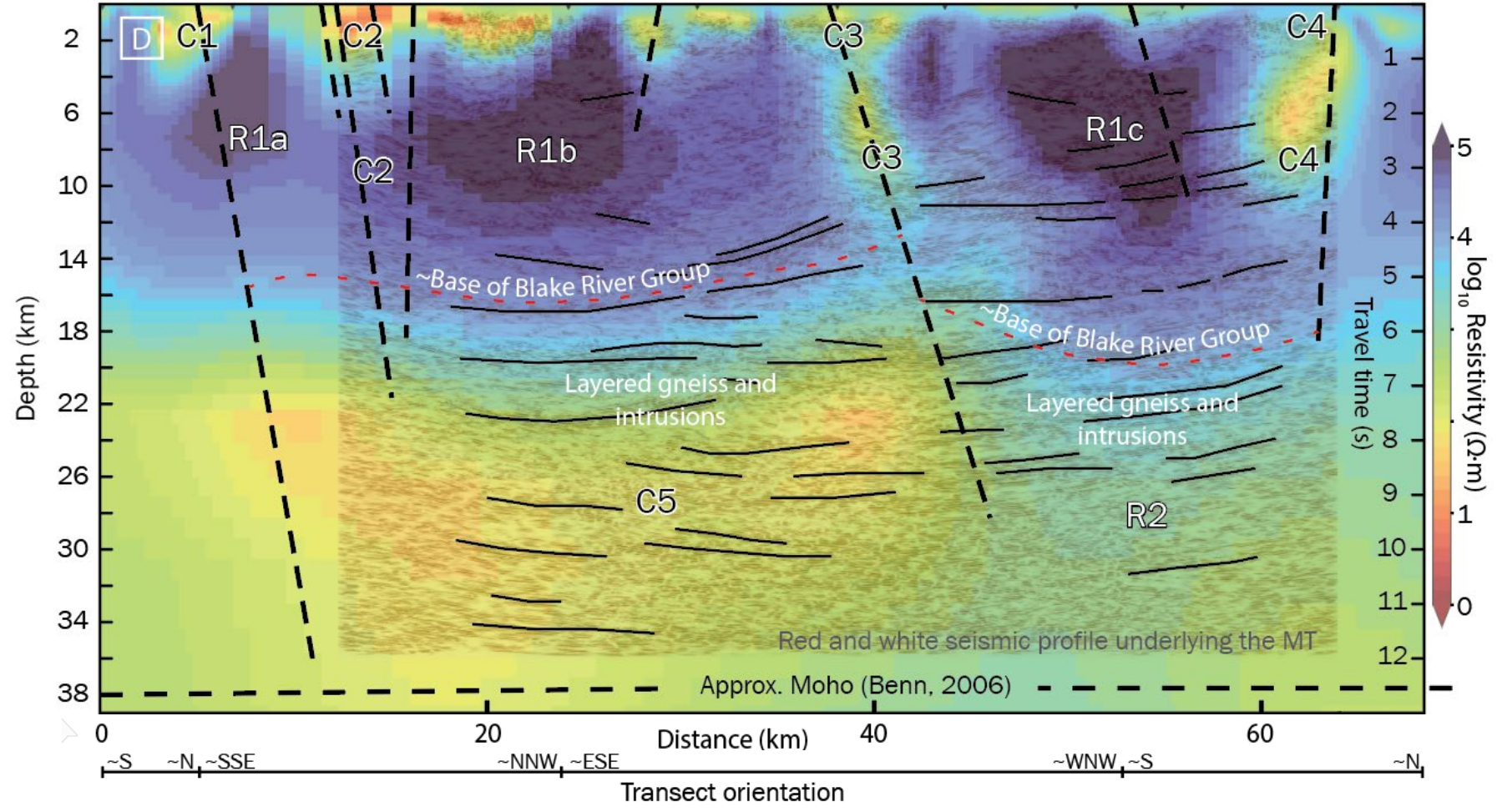
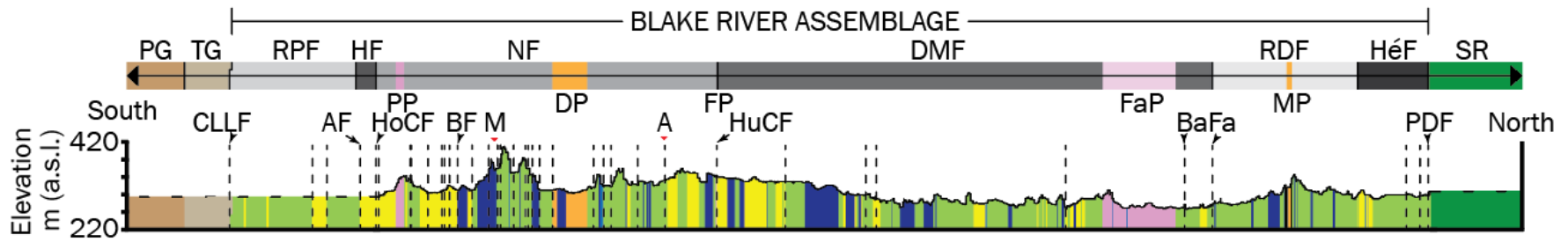
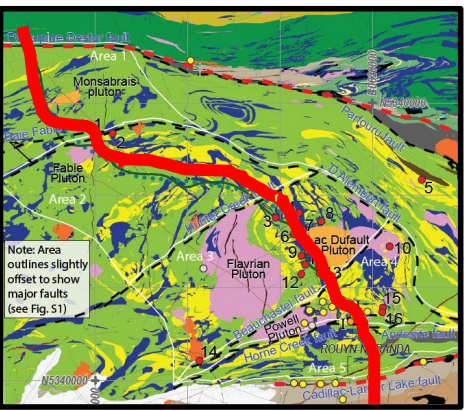


**Introduction**

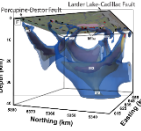
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• 2D slice along transect through the 3D resistivity model



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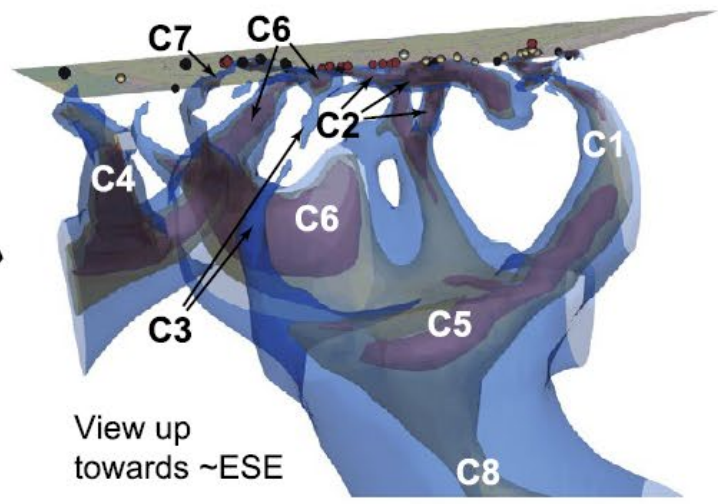
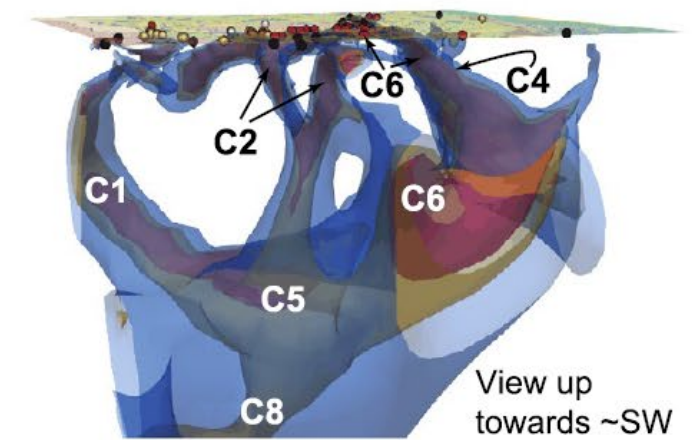
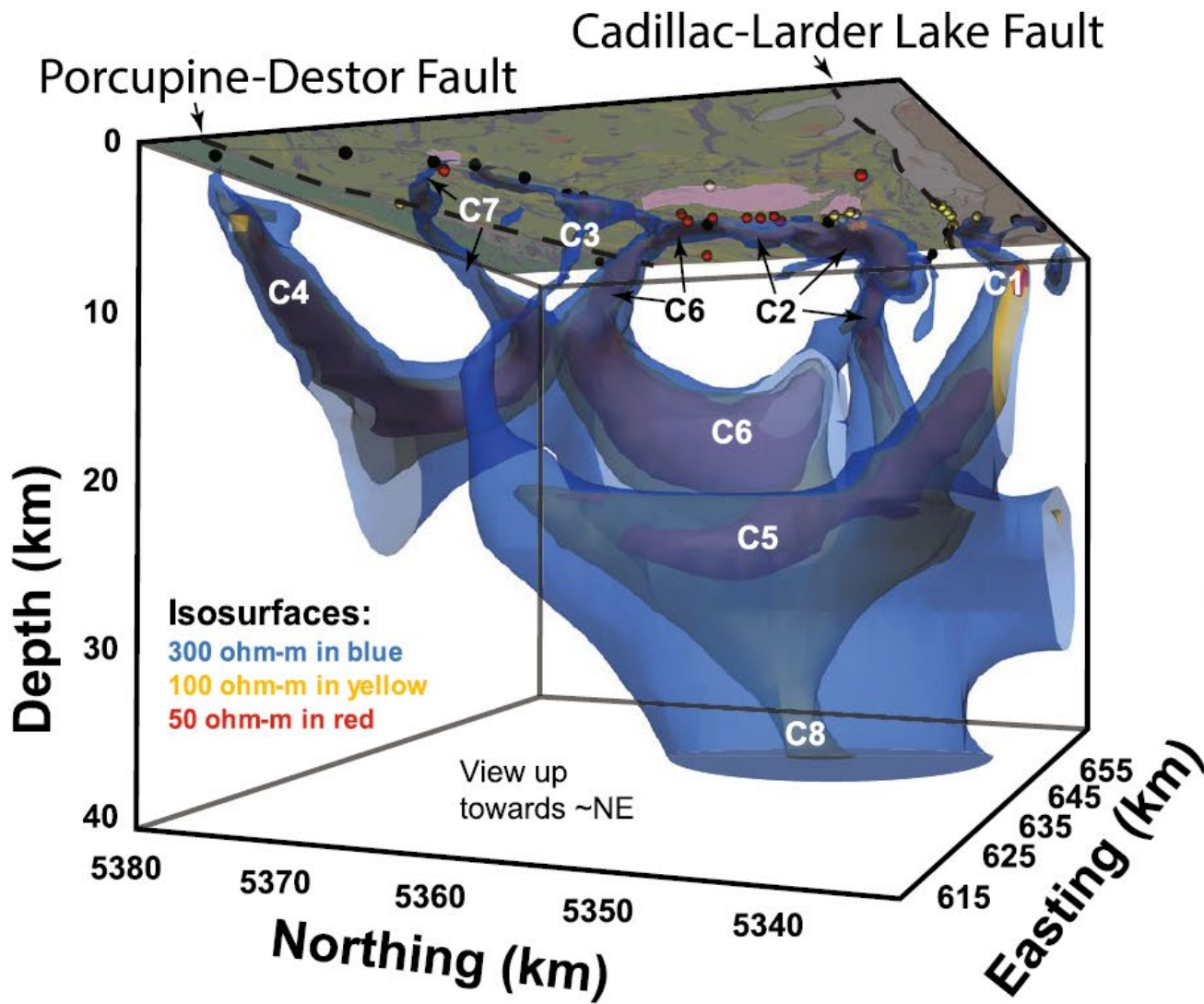
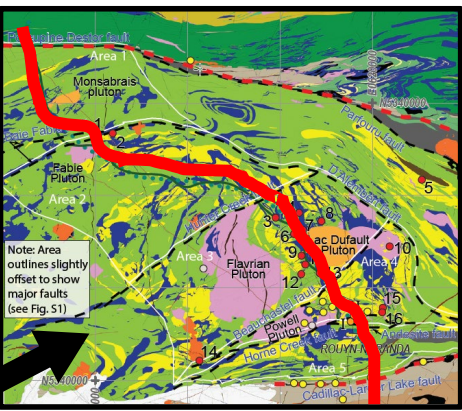


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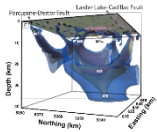
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*Implications/Conclusions*



- 3-D MT model reveal pipe-like vertical features and the connectivity to a lower crustal low-resistivity volume
- Potentially connected to the lithospheric mantle??



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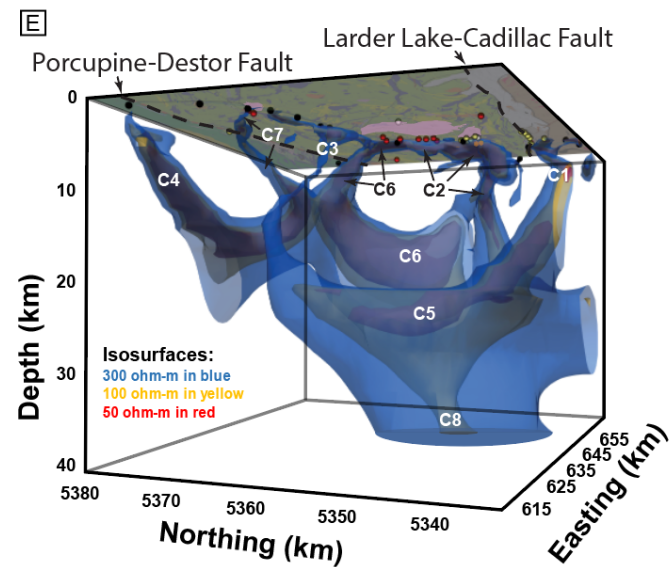
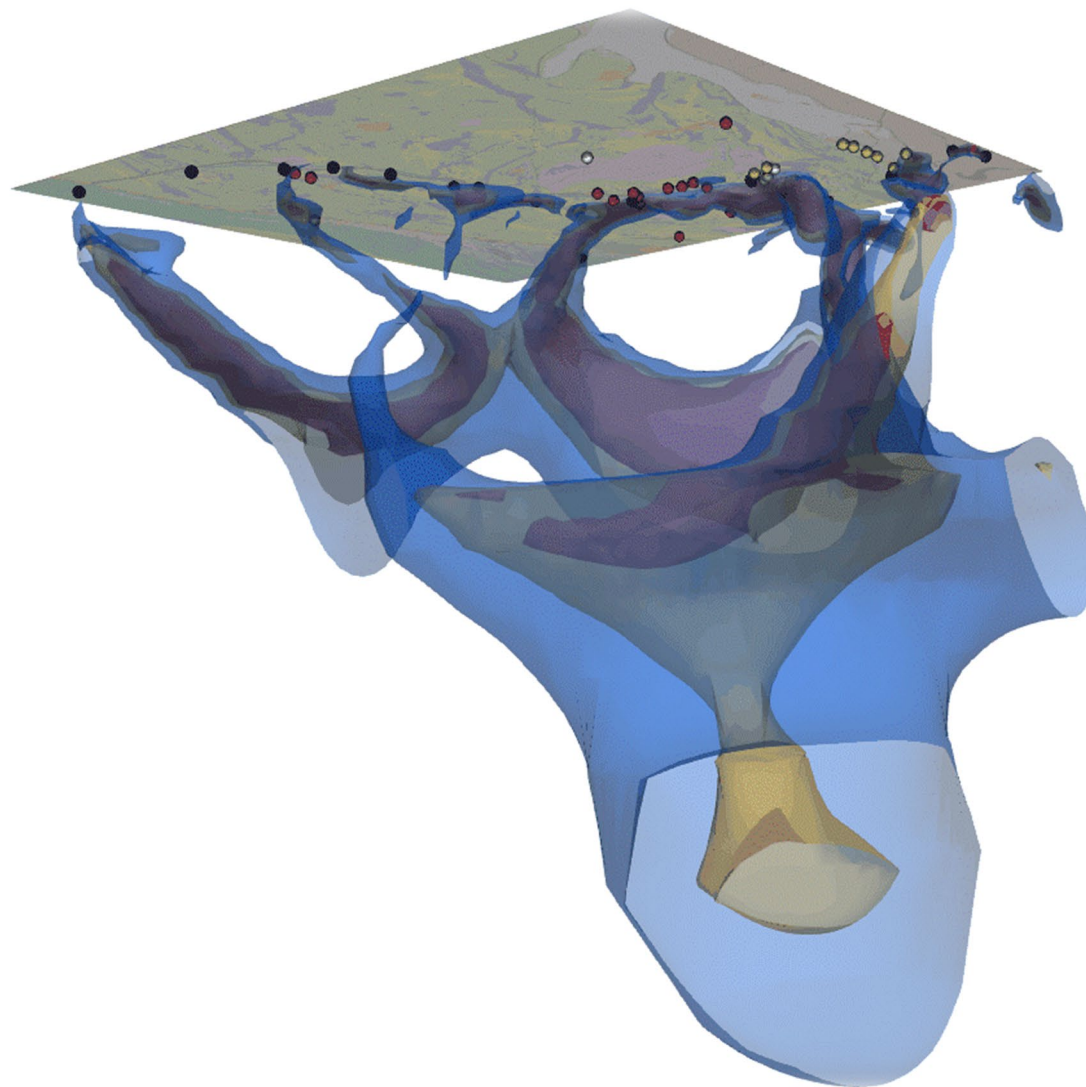
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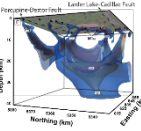
*Implications/Conclusions*



- 3-D MT model reveal pipe-like vertical features and the connectivity to a lower crustal low-resistivity volume
- Potentially connected to the subcontinental lithospheric mantle??







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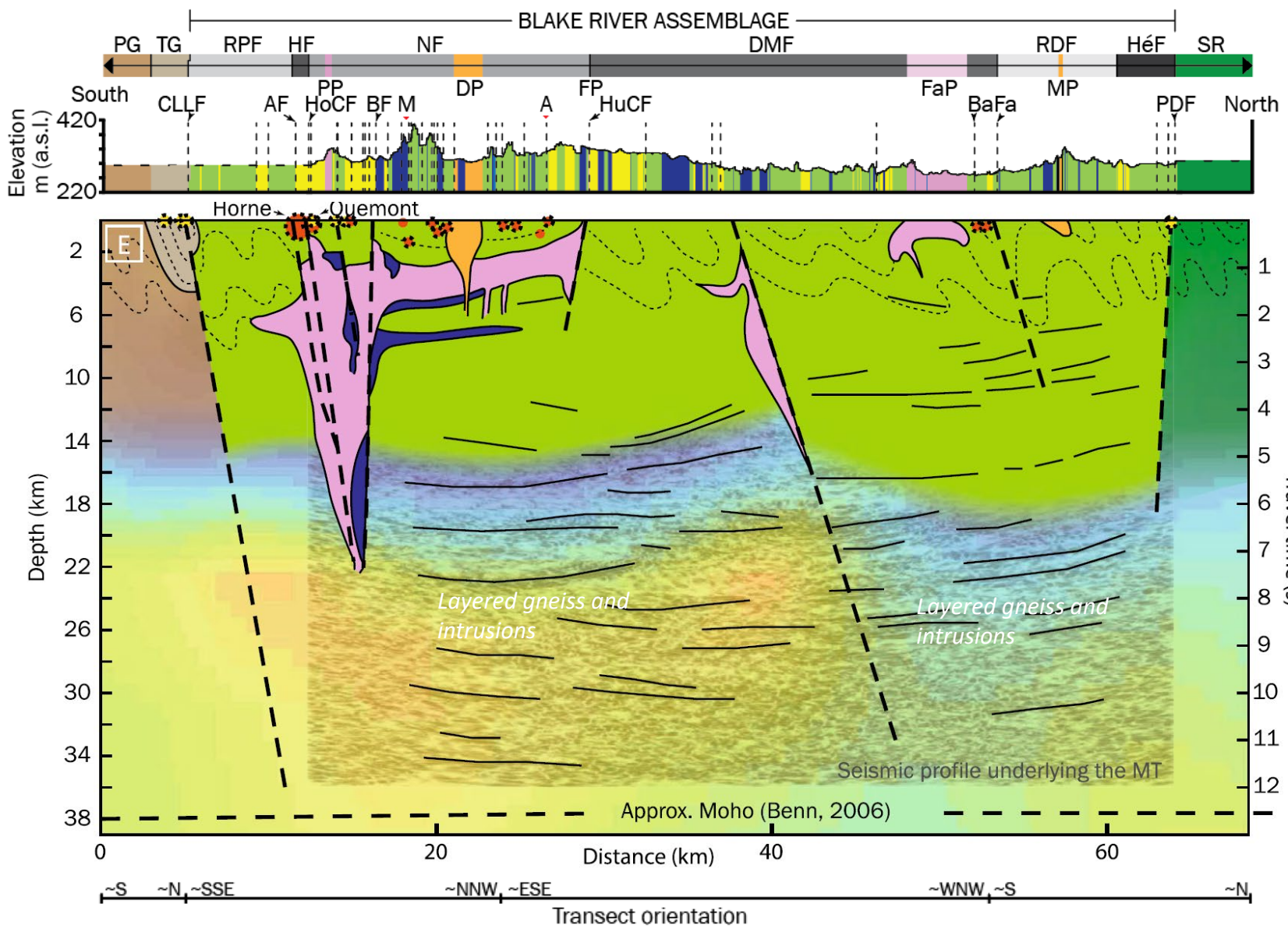
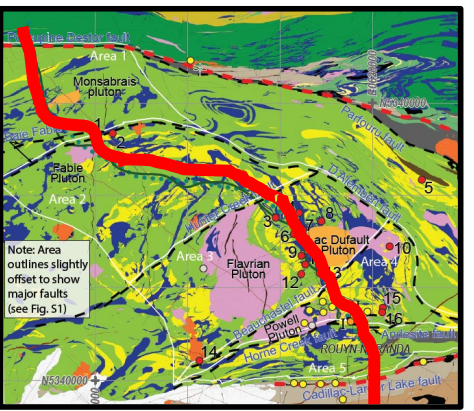


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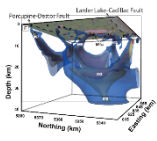
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**Implications/Conclusions**



- Asymmetry in geology, crustal architecture, number of VMS deposits and the tenor of these deposits



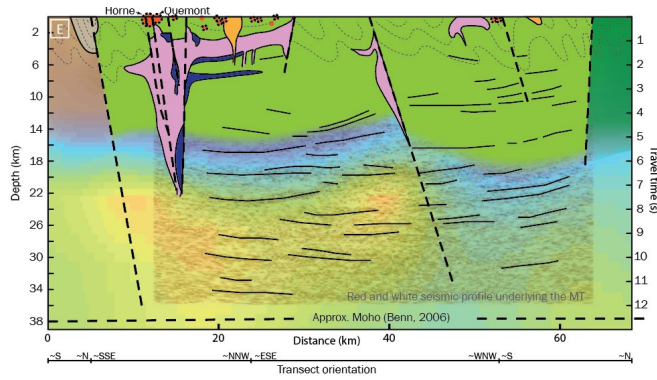
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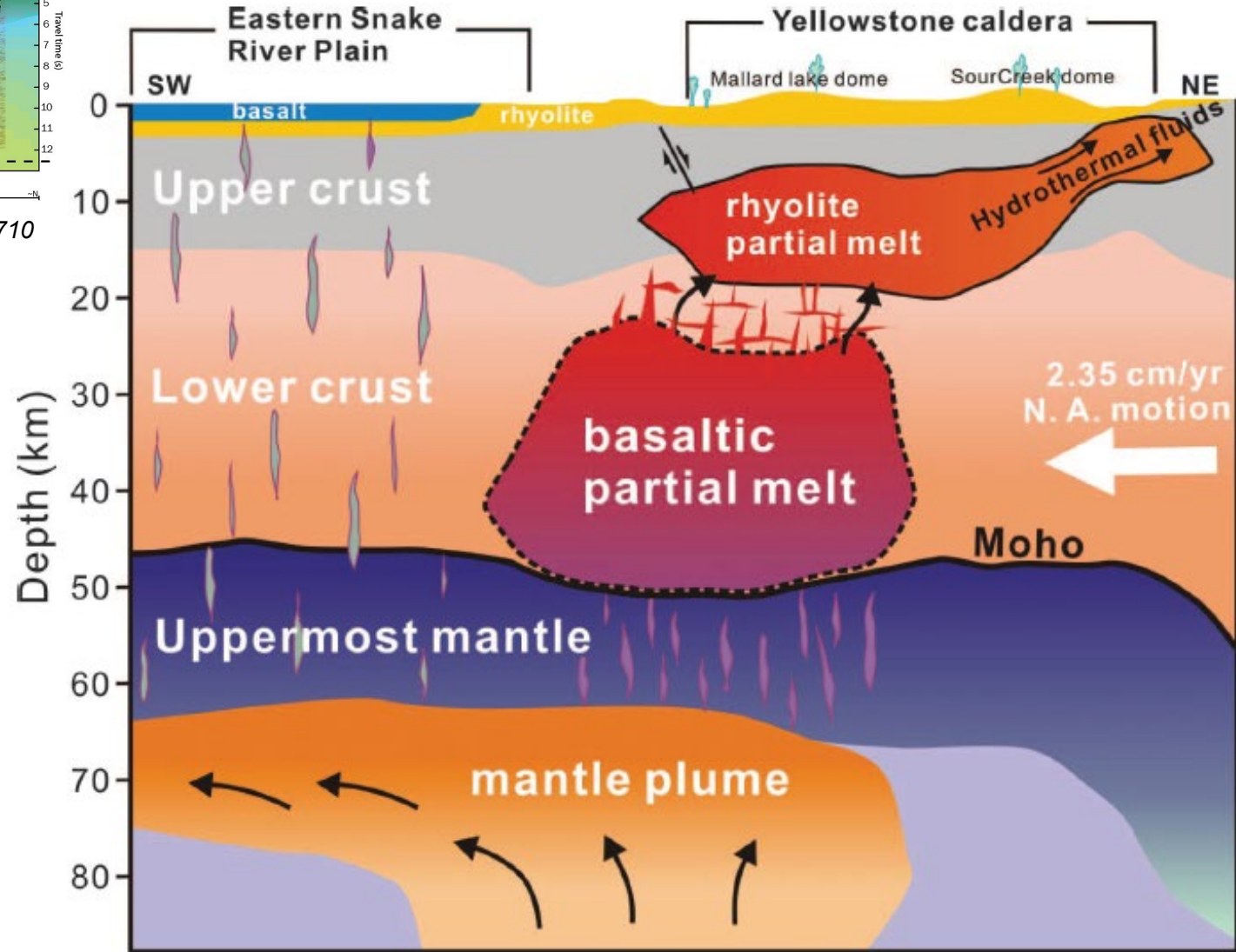
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**Implications/Conclusions**



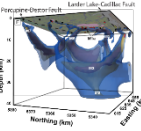
Jørgensen et al. (2022) – *Sci. Rep.* 12:14710

- May draw parallels to the architecture of some recent/modern volcanic centers (does not imply similar tectonic setting)
- Felsic magma reservoir at the Yellowstone Caldera overlies a middle and lower crust invaded by mantle derived basalt



Huang et al. (2004) – *Science*, v. 348, p. 773-776





**CRUSTAL ARCHITECTURE AND VMS ENDOWMENT: INSIGHTS FROM THE ROUYN-NORANDA CAMP, ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT**

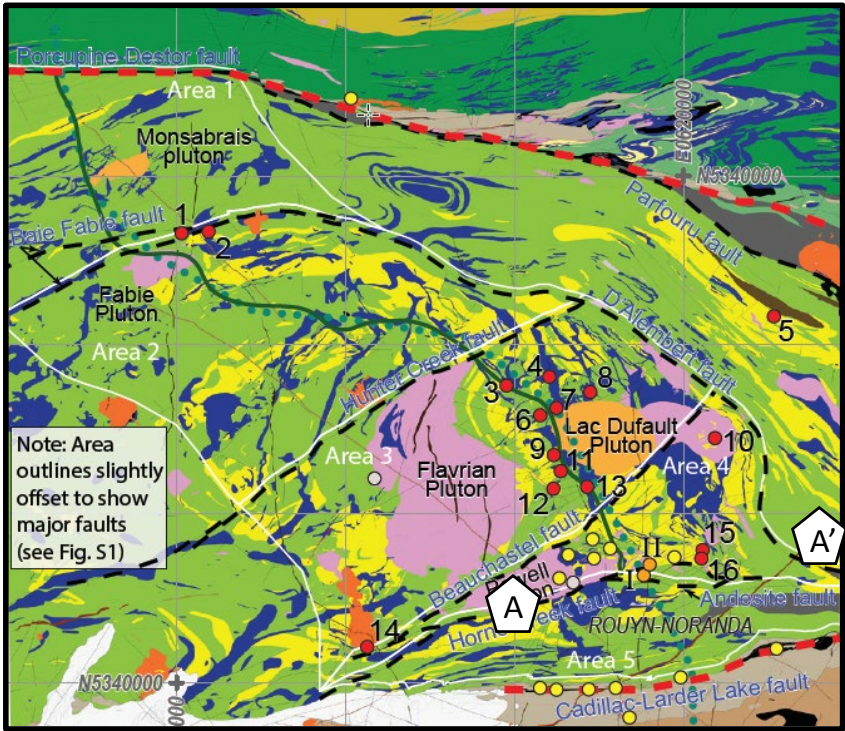
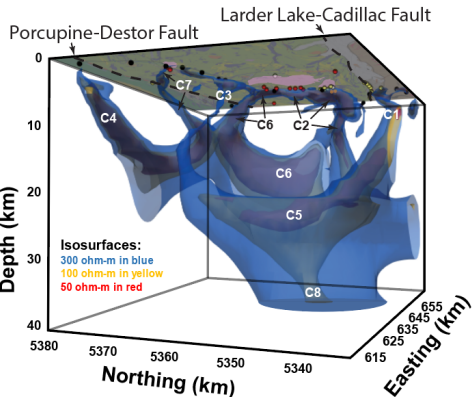
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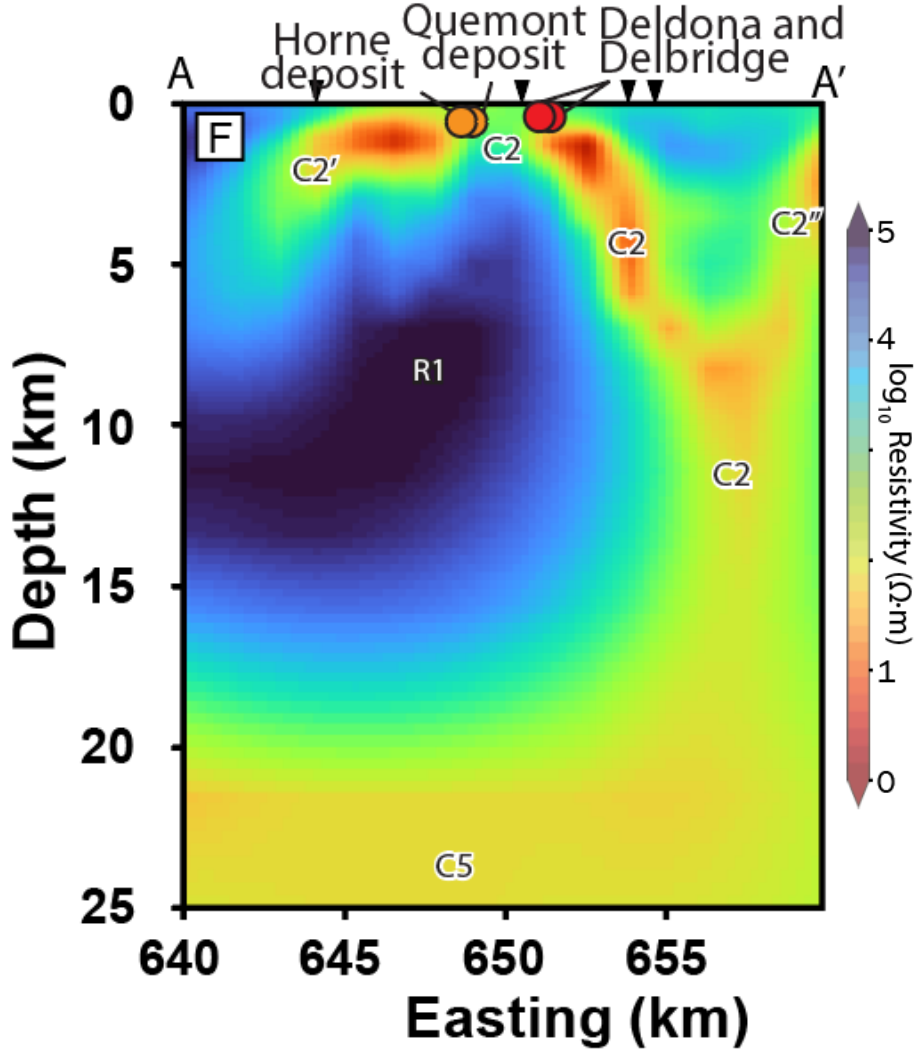
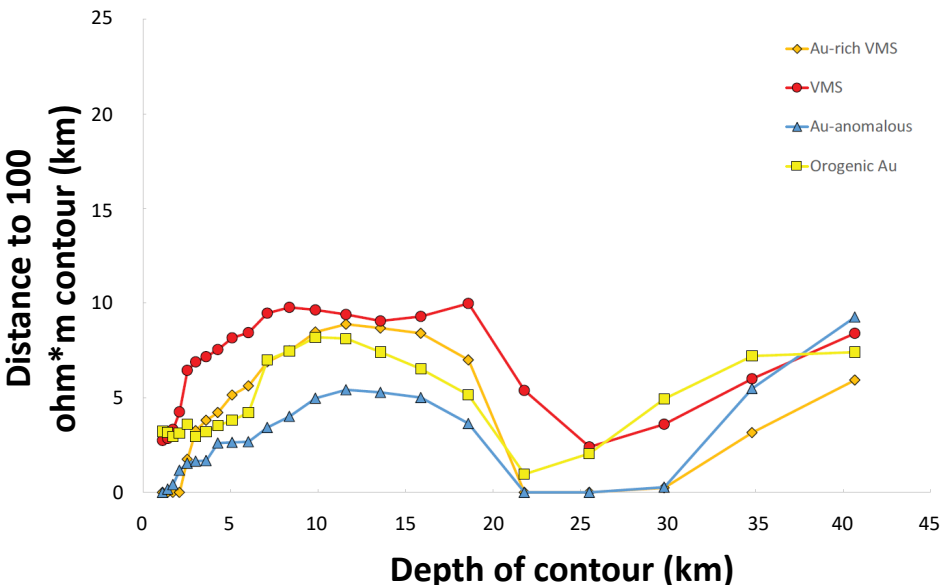
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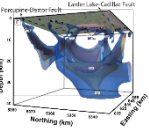
*Implications/Conclusions*



Note: Area outlines slightly offset to show major faults (see Fig. S1)



- Optimal location for a magmatic contribution of metals to the VMS system that may explain the localization of Au-rich deposits



CRUSTAL ARCHITECTURE  
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ROUYN-NORANDA  
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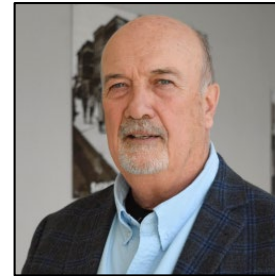
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- The Noranda volcanic complex was localized along a major transcrustal structure and its splays
- Continuous reactivation localized the large volumes of magma - this resulted in the concentration, optimization, and sustainability of ore forming processes required to produce a world-class VMS district
- The VMS hydrothermal system is not necessarily restricted to a near surface ( $\sim <5$  km) convective sub seafloor seawater system, but is part of a larger vertically extensive but areally localized, deep crustal to mantle magmatic system
- The spatial association with overprinting ca. 30 m.y. younger orogenic Au deposits suggest that the primary crustal architecture responsible for focusing VMS deposits may have played a role in localizing later Au mineralization





## Collaborators



**Harold L. Gibson**  
(Geology)



**Eric Roots**  
(Magnetotellurics)



**Rajesh Vayavur**  
(Gravity)



**Graham J. Hill**  
(Magnetotellurics)



**David Snyder**  
(Seismic)



**Mostafa  
Naghizadeh**  
(Seismic)

# THANK YOU!

*Short Course: New insights into crustal-scale influences on gold and base metal endowment in the Archean Superior Province  
Saturday, November 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023, 9:00 AM to 4:30 AM (ET)*

