

Quantifier l'altération dans un VMS métamorphisé au grade des amphibolites, l'exemple du dépôt de Coulon

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Consorem projects

2013-04, 2014-01 – Altered rocks metamorphosed to high-grade

2015-06 – Metamorphosed gold deposits

2016-07 – Methods for the quantification of hydrothermal alteration

Publication

The Coulon deposit: quantifying alteration in volcanogenic massive sulphide systems modified by amphibolite-facies metamorphism

Lucie Mathieu, Rose-Anne Bouchard, Vital Pearson, and Réal Daigneault

(Mathieu et al. 2016b)

Quantifying alteration in challenging areas

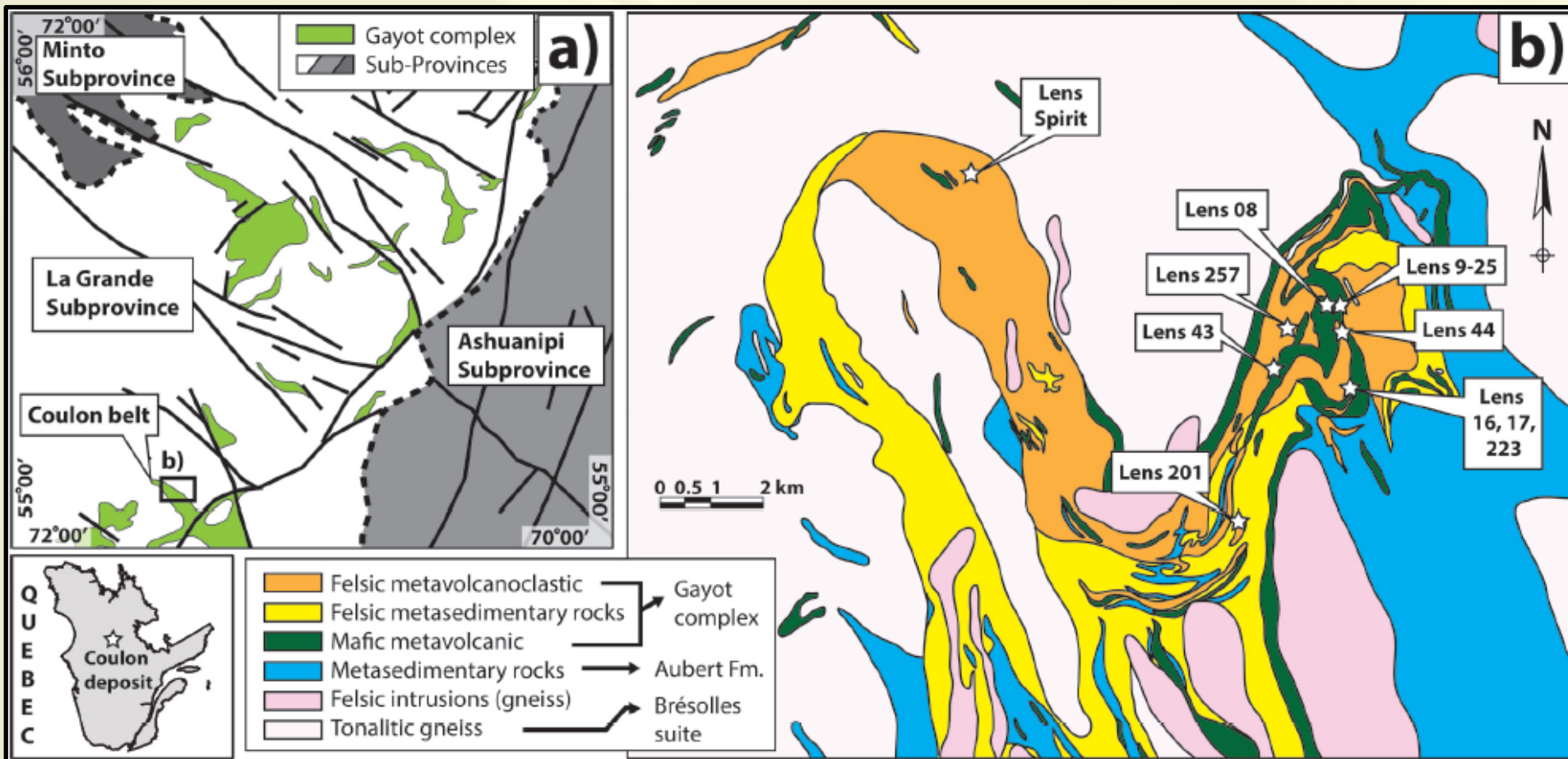
Coulon VMS

- High-grade metamorphism



R.A. Bouchard (M.Sc, UQAC)

Coulon deposit – La Grande Sub-Province, James Bay area
 Upper amphibolite facies



Mathieu et al. 2016b (maps adapted from Gosselin and Simard 2001, Tracy et al. 2009, Savard et al. 2013)



Osisko dataset
n = 5583
Five traces analysed

+ 38 thin sections (R.A. Bouchard, M.Sc – UQAC)

Table 1. Averaged chemical analyses of the Osisko database.

	Altered rhyolite		Altered dacite		Altered andesite		Altered basalt	
	Mean	St.d.	Mean	St.d.	Mean	St.d.	Mean	St.d.
SiO ₂	74.11	7.57	63.24	4.39	59.84	3.20	53.43	2.67
TiO ₂	0.20	0.09	0.53	0.11	0.94	0.16	1.28	0.28
Al ₂ O ₃	11.98	1.86	14.66	1.24	15.53	1.08	15.79	1.00
FeO _T	3.25	2.68	6.26	2.46	7.70	1.24	10.69	1.28
MgO	2.88	3.69	3.96	2.32	4.55	2.02	5.64	1.88
MnO	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.03	0.17	0.04
CaO	1.03	1.54	3.13	1.34	3.52	1.70	6.31	2.28
Na ₂ O	1.59	1.16	3.04	0.91	3.79	1.13	3.23	0.92
K ₂ O	2.56	1.26	2.49	0.76	1.57	0.85	0.90	0.71
P ₂ O ₅	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.19	0.07	0.22	0.07
LOI	1.27	1.64	1.05	0.82	0.87	0.78	0.66	0.68
Cr	43.41	119.00	171.52	195.31	57.75	173.47	84.90	125.36
Ba	395.25	309.71	557.43	246.41	376.26	269.28	233.33	142.66
Zr	251.31	64.09	154.15	41.51	171.74	31.54	136.58	39.43
Sr	41.69	84.60	277.90	200.66	179.21	167.07	172.48	84.35
Y	49.36	19.11	32.89	14.20	28.79	8.47	27.08	9.11

Note: Values for SiO₂ to P₂O₅ in wt.% and for Cr to Y in ppm. St.d., standard deviation.

Alteration quantified with:

- CONSONORM_HG (Mathieu et al. 2016a)
- Mass balance (Gresens 1967) with modelled precursor (Trépanier et al. 2016)

Mathieu et al. (2016b)

Mathieu
et al.
(2016a)

Successive loops

1. Formating chemical data

Extracting major and trace elements and volatiles (wt%) from an input .txt file

Converting to mole

Option: calculate normative CO₂?

NO

YES

Use CO₂ and H₂O analysed

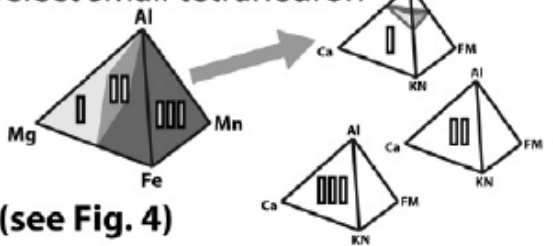
Calculate: GOI
H₂O⁺_normative
CO₂_normative = 0 (1st loop)

2. Calculate accessory minerals

Calculate sulphides, Fe-Ti oxides, carbonates, etc.

3. Calculate silicates

Select small tetrahedron



Calculate the 4 minerals of the small tetrahedron, distribute elements between the solid solutions

Adjustements

Amount of Si consumed by the minerals?

Si excess

Si deficit

Form quartz

React minerals

4. Reacting quartz and carbonates under certain circumstances

(see Fig. 5)

5. Normative estimations of volatils

Option: calculate normative CO₂?

YES

NO

Is $LOI > H_2O^+_{\text{mineral}} + CO_2 + H_2O^- + S - GOI$?

NO

YES

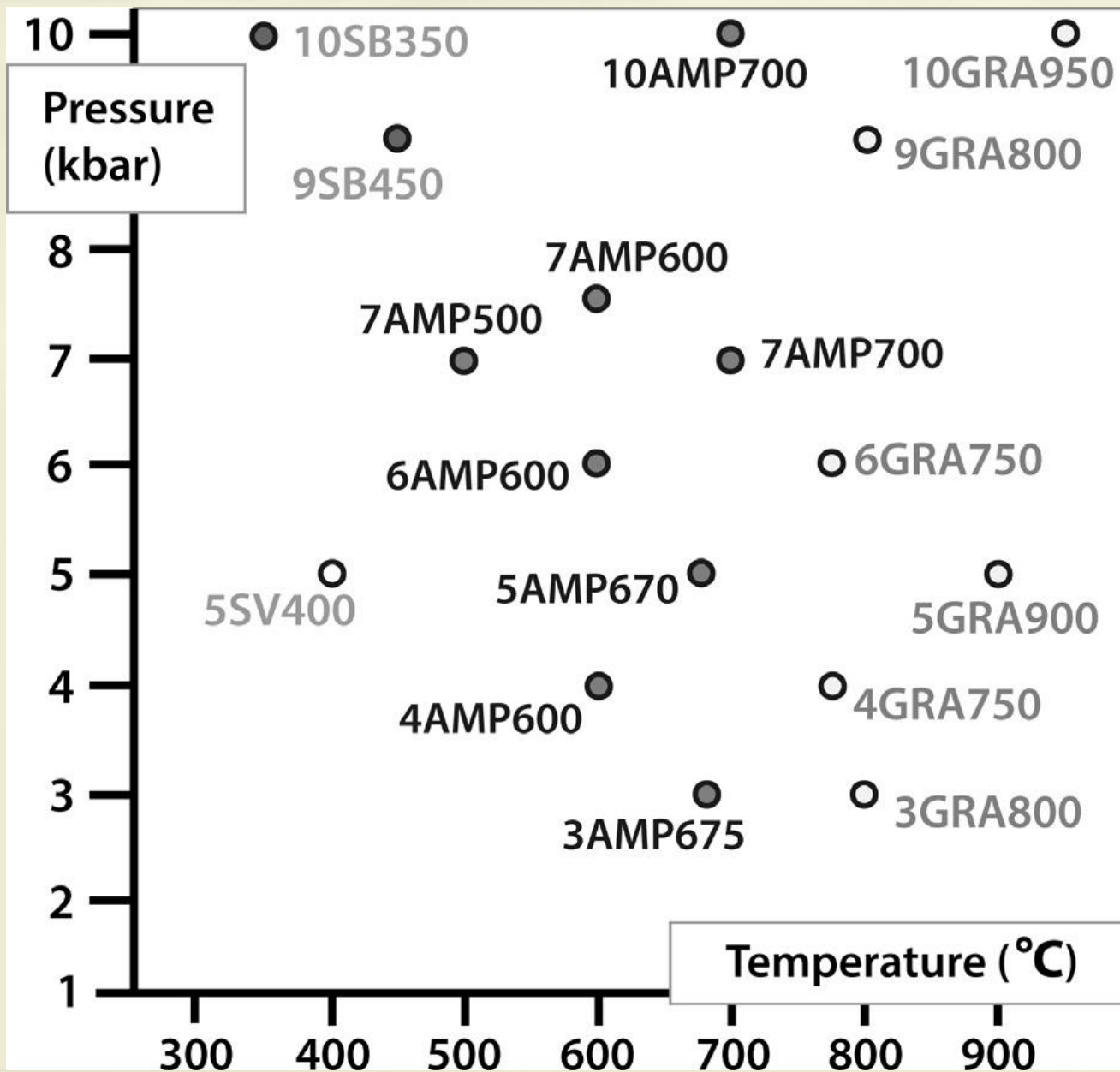
Increase CO₂ by 0.1 wt%

6. Final operations

Adjust for Fe₂O₃

wt% of minerals

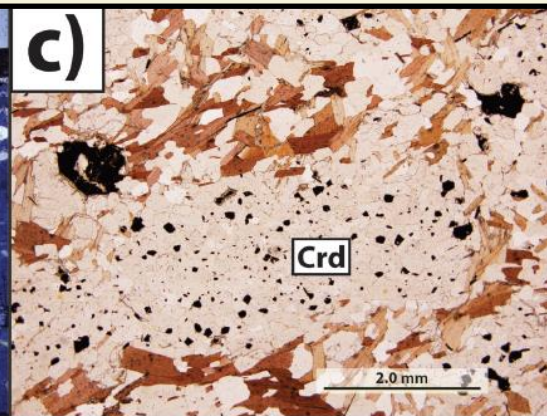
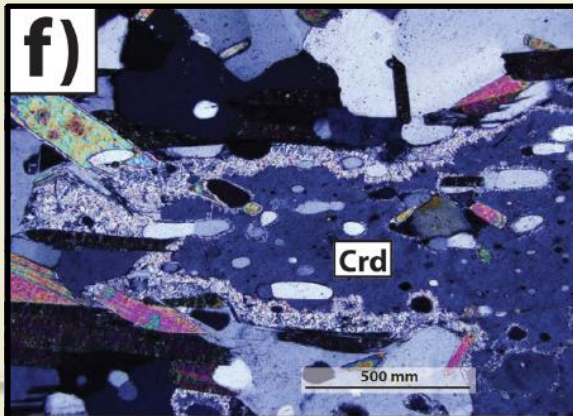
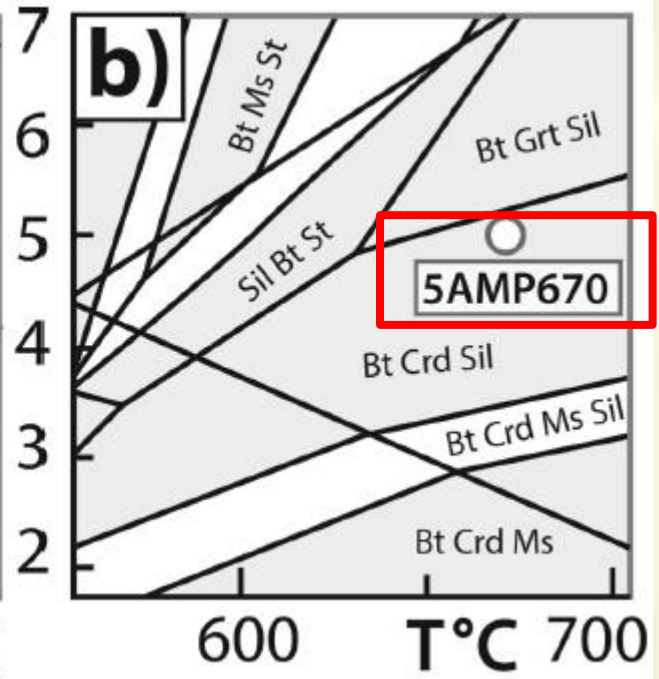
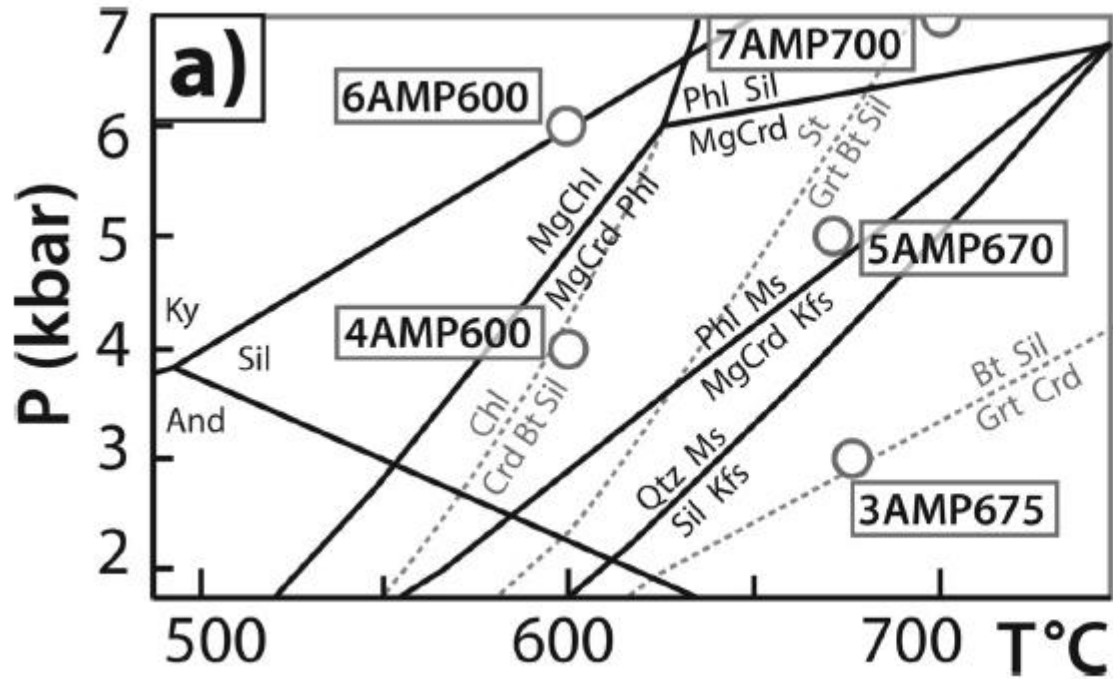
Density of sample



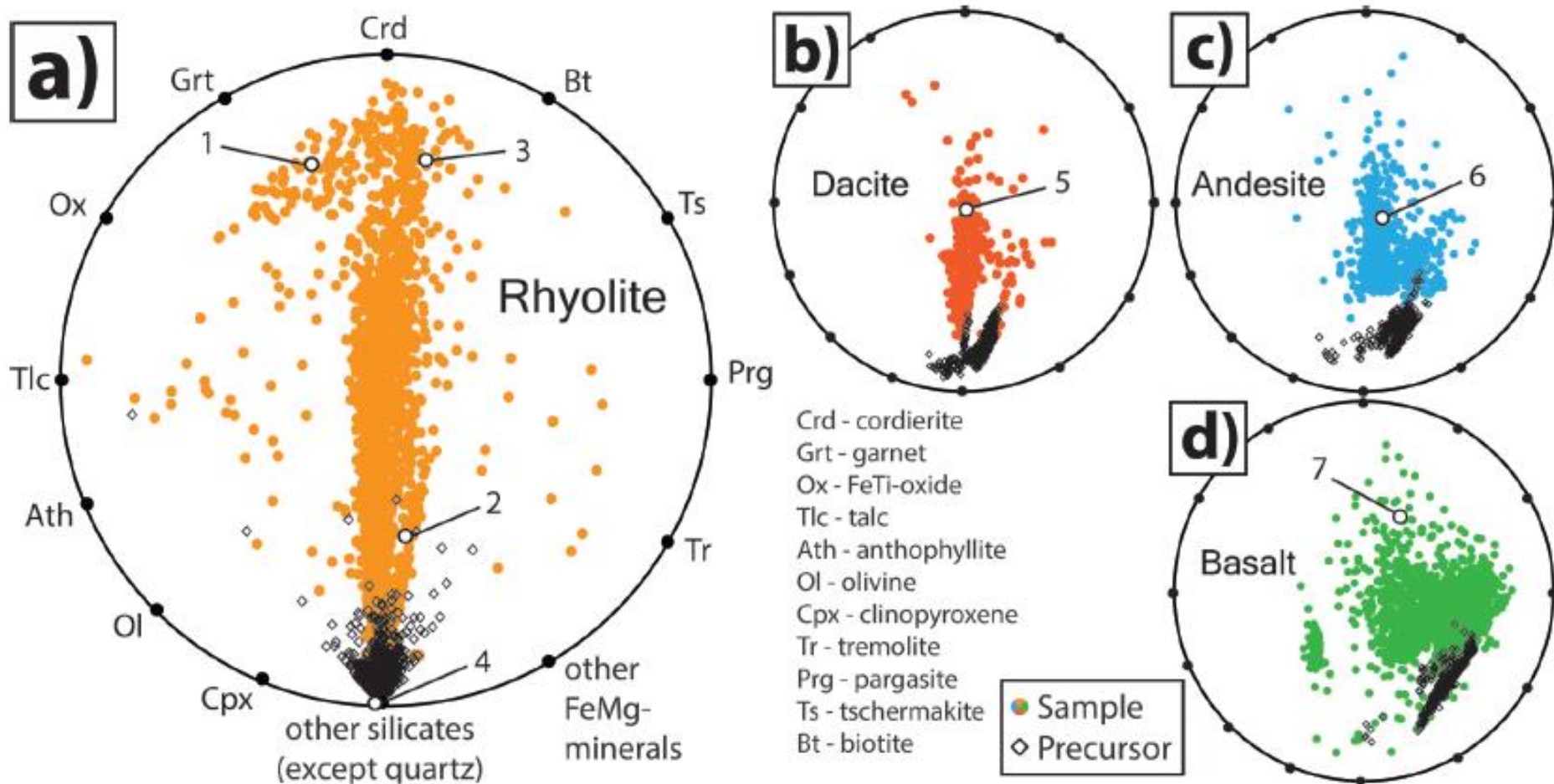
*Mathieu et al.
(2016a)*

KFASH (dashed) and KMASH (solid) reactions
 (after Spear and Cheney 1989)

KFMASH pseudosection
 (Mesger and Régnier 2016)



Pictures: Cordierite-enriched rocks of Coulon



$$\text{Index_FeMg} = 100(\text{cordierite} + \text{biotite} + \text{olivine} + \text{talc} + \text{anthophyllite}) / (\text{sum of all silicates} - \text{quartz})$$

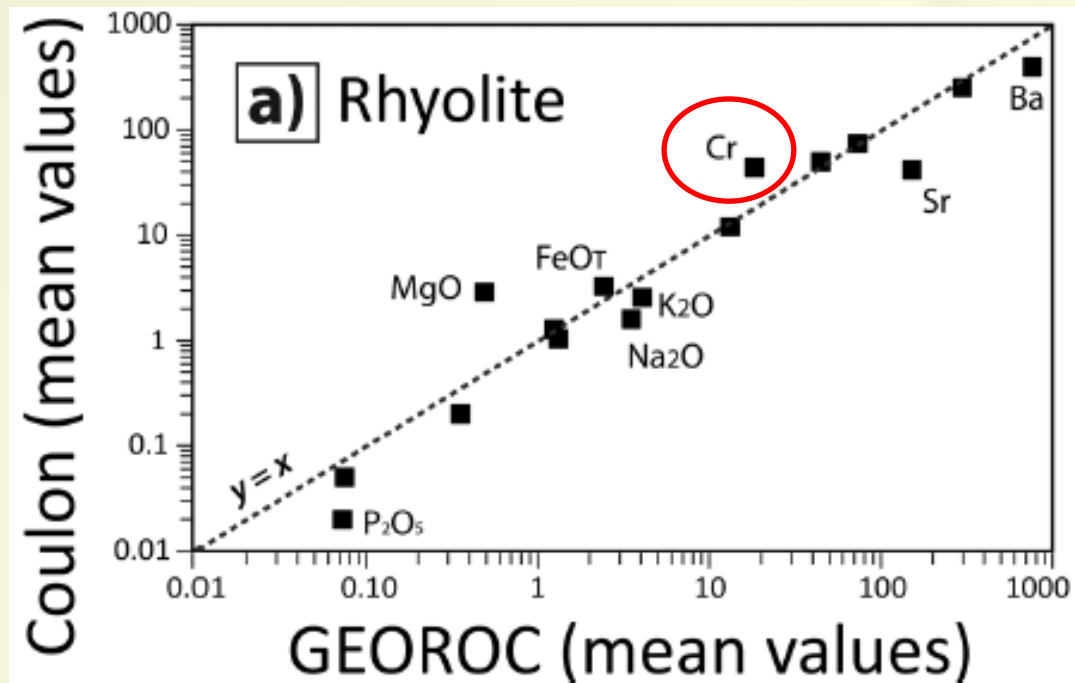
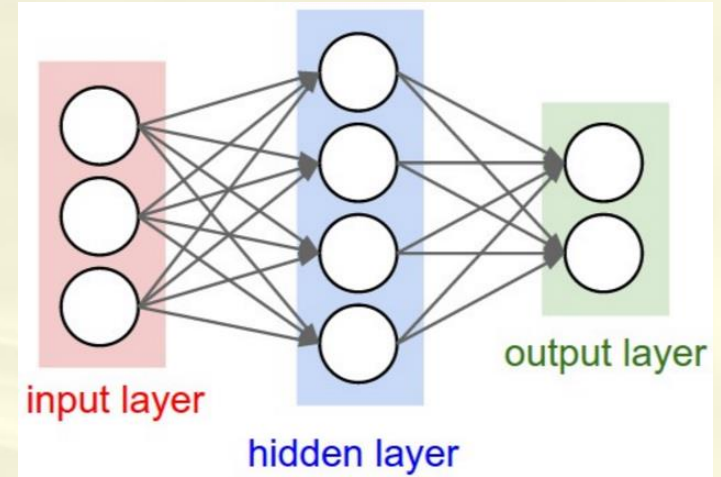
Calculated using mass transfer equations (Gresens 1967)

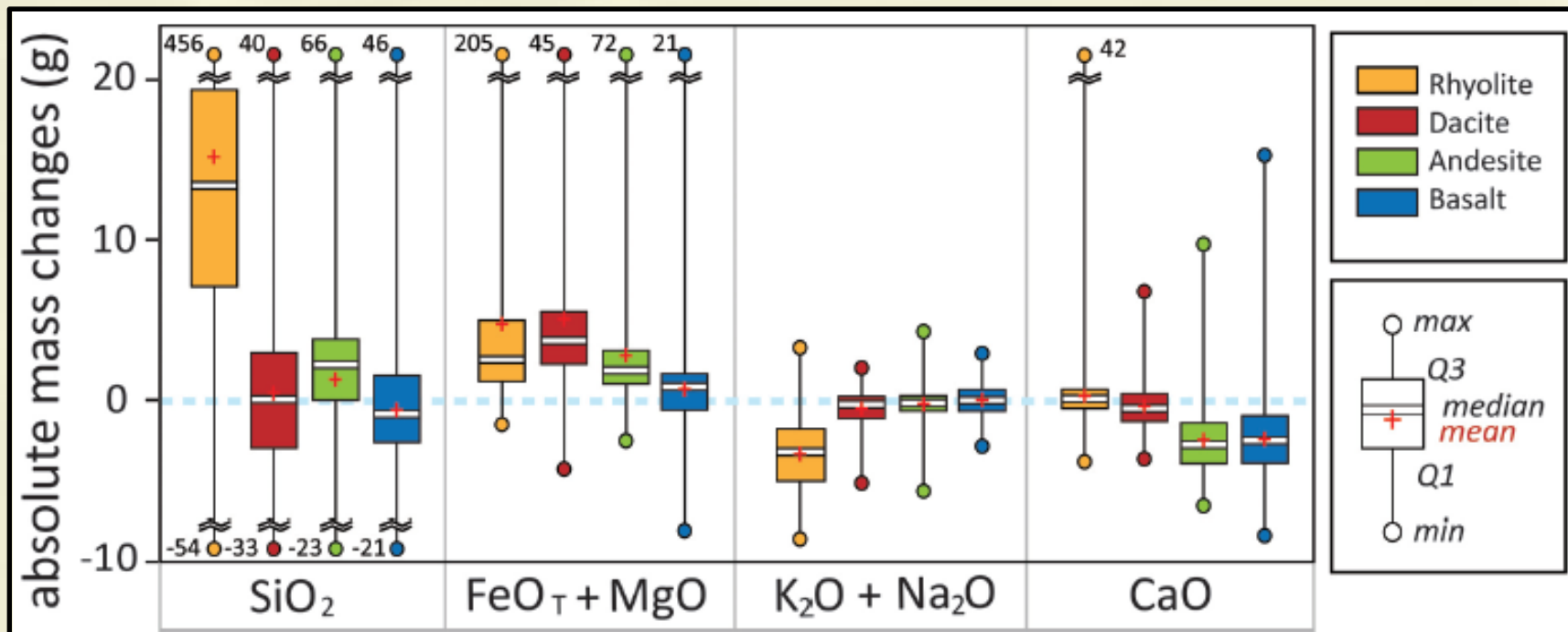
Requires: 1. Precursor (fresh rock)

- Model (Trépanier et al. 2016)

Requires: 2. Immobile elements

- Ti, Al, Zr, Y, Cr available
- Cr removed

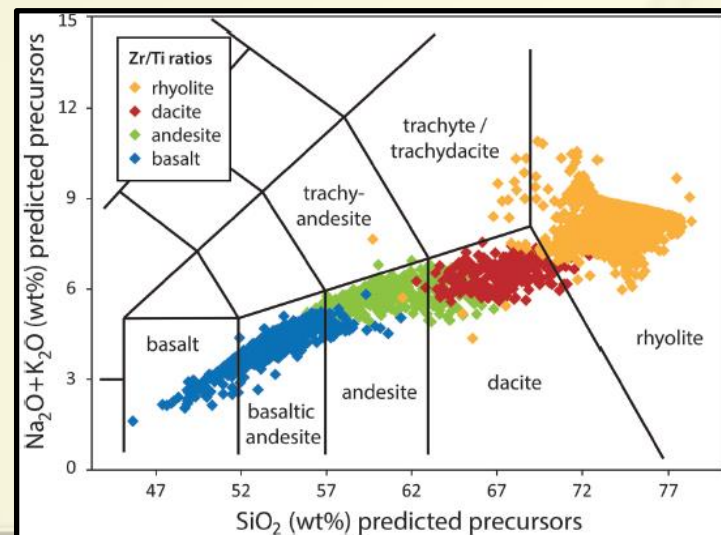




Box plot

Modelled precursors on the TAS diagram

Rhyolite, dacite, andesite, basalt classification – made using Zr/Ti



VMS deposit, Baie-James area Upper amphibolite facies



Cordierite-enriched hostrocks

- « Prograde hydrothermal remobilisation » ? (Tomkins 2007)

Alteration

- Chloritisation mostly, and sericitisation (proximal samples)
- In the most felsic unit (maximum porosity?, sub-surface VMS?)

Recommendations

- Sericitisation = Sillimanite-bearing schists (Qz-Bt-Sill)
- Chloritisation:
 - Moderate: Bt+Cord < 20-30 vol% and **Bt**>Cord
 - Intense: Bt+Cord > 20-30 vol% and Bt<**Cord**

Mathieu et al. (2016b)

Merci de votre attention

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