

# LES MINÉRALISATIONS AURIFÈRES DU GISEMENT DE BEATTIE À DUPARQUET, QUÉBEC, CANADA

Ludovic Bigot

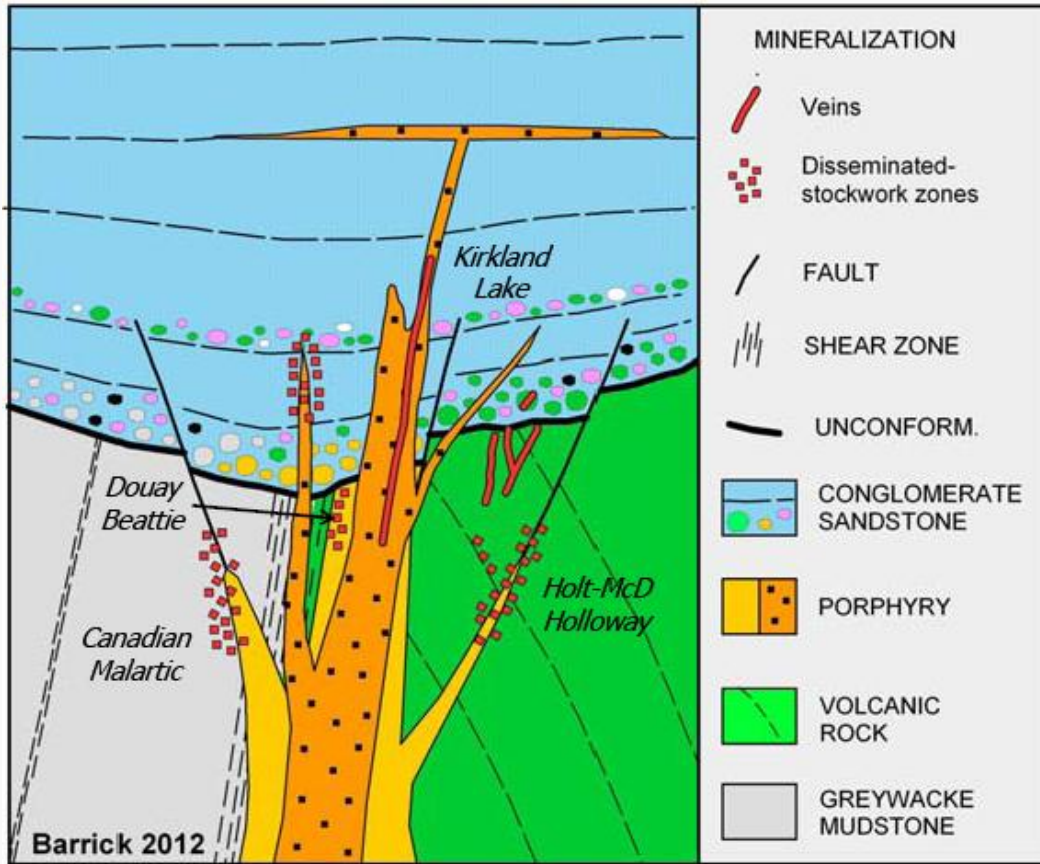
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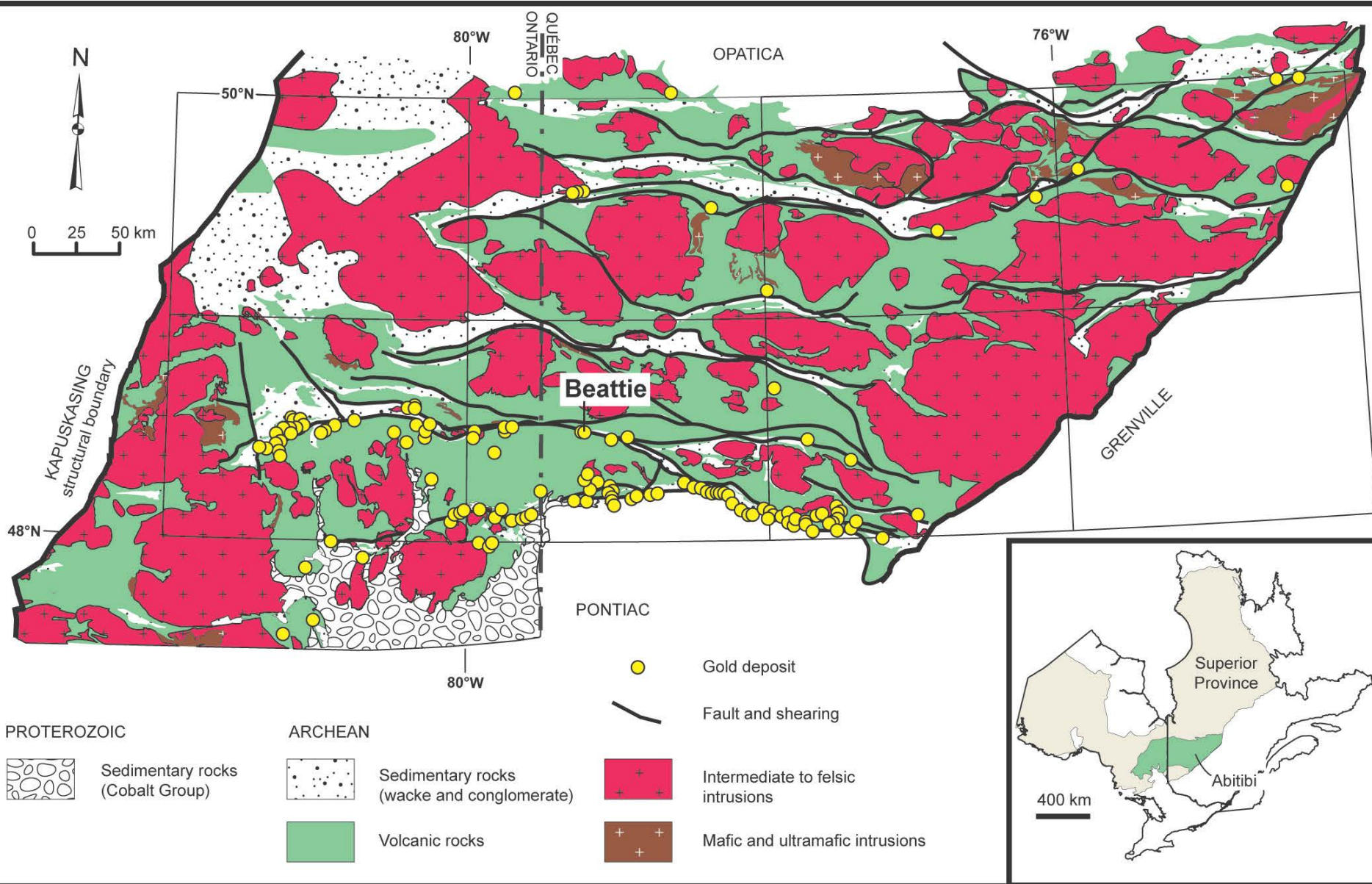
# Syénite Aurifère



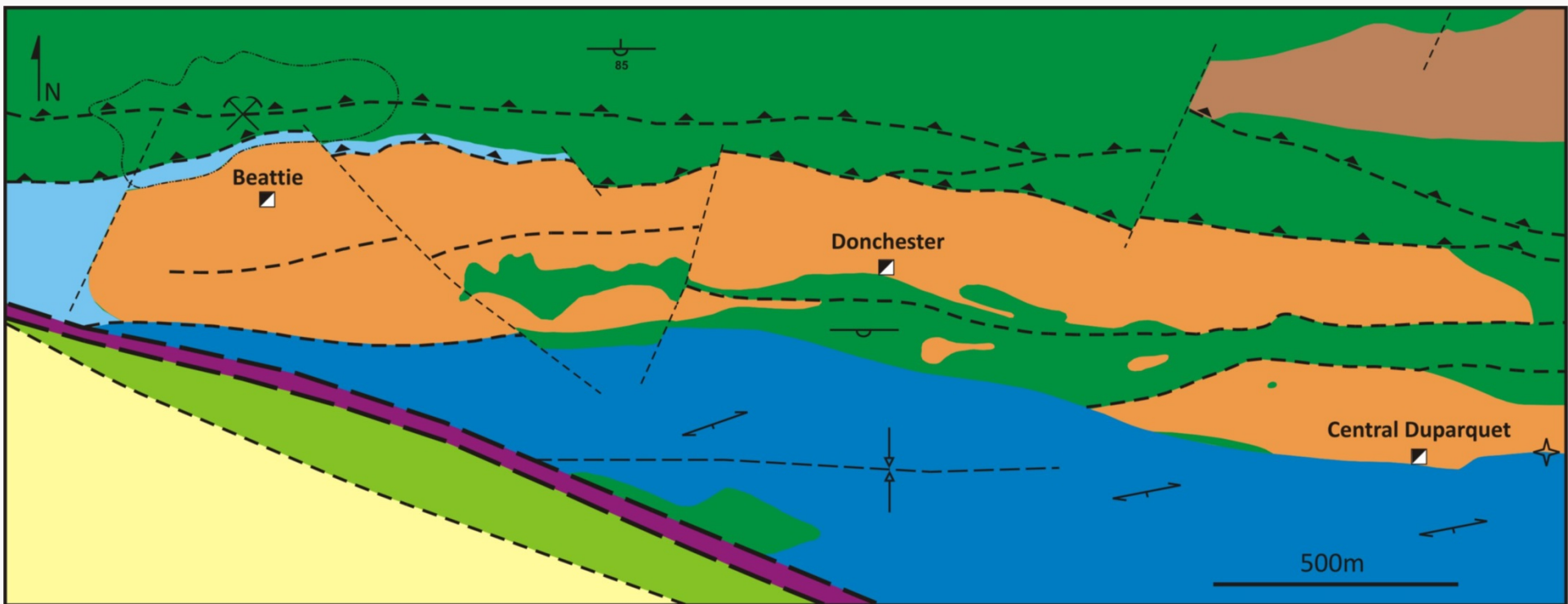
- Syénite de Beattie: 2681,6±1Ma (Mueller et al. 1996)
- 1 Moz d'or extrait de 9,26Mt @ 3.86g/t (1931-1956; Bevan, 2009)
- 3,11 Moz M+I dans 60Mt @ 1,59g/t, et 1,44Moz Inf dans 29,7Mt @ 1,51g/t (Williamson et al., 2013)


















D'après Robert, 2001





Modifié de Doucet et al. 2000

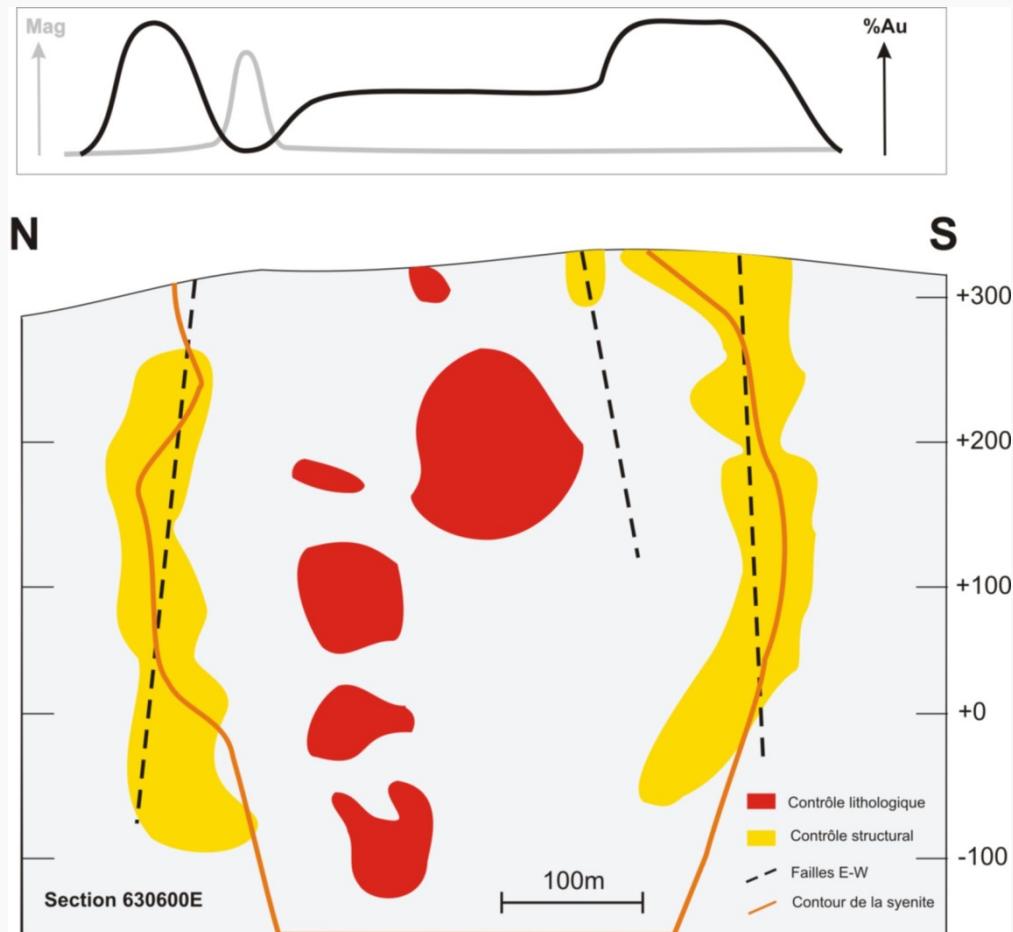
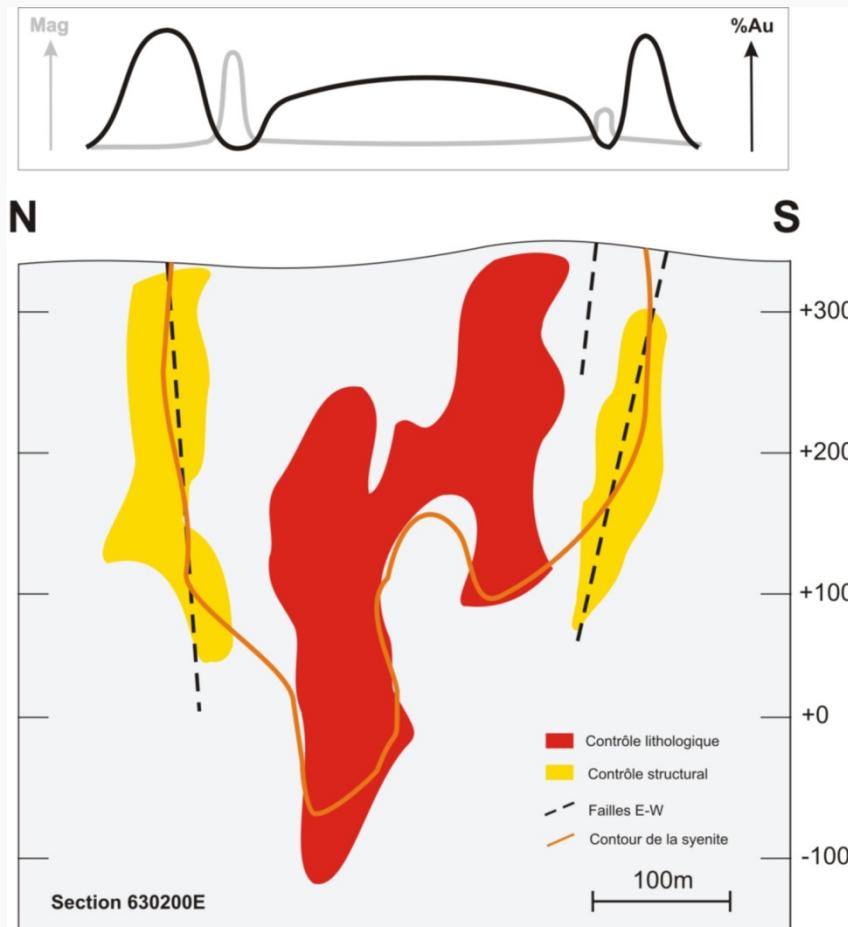


- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  La Syenite de Beattie                 |  Basalte et komatiite - Kinojevis Group |  Schistosité           |
|  Basalte - Deguisier Formation        |  Basalte - Hébécourt Formation         |  Polarité             |
|  Grès et Tuff - Groupe de Porcupine  |  Grès - Mont-Brun Formation           |  Trace axiale du pli |
|  Conglomérat - Groupe de Timiskaming |  Gabbro                               |  Discordance         |
|  Faille Porcupine-Destor             |  Vieux puit                           |  Cisaillement         |
|  Faille décrochante                  |  Faille Inverse                       |   |



# Deux styles de minéralisation aurifère

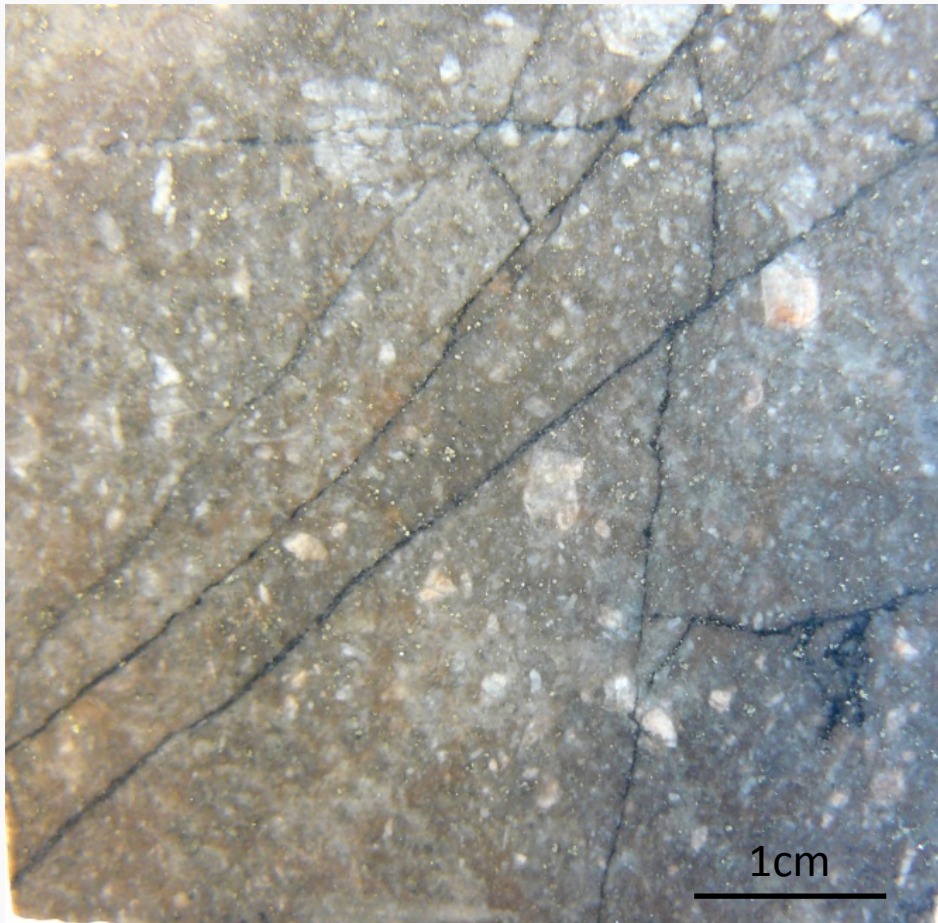
Contrôle Lithologique vs Contrôle Structural



# Contrôle lithologique de la minéralisation

Sulfures aurifères fins et disséminés, texture porphyrique et en stockwork, assemblage à pyrite-arsénopyrite ( $\pm$ galène et sphalérite)

Carbonatation pervasive ou en veinules





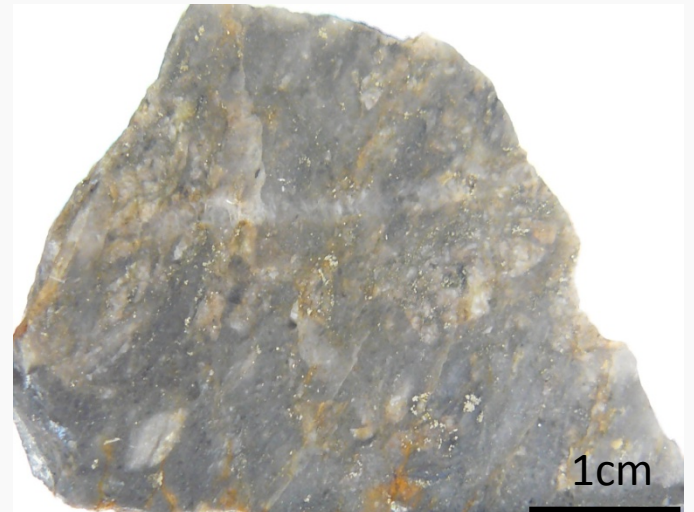
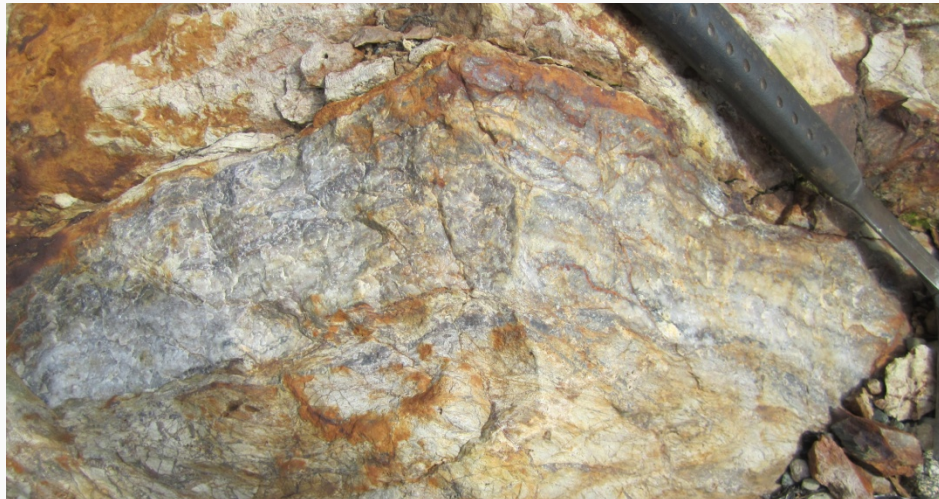
# Contrôle structural dans les zones de failles E-W



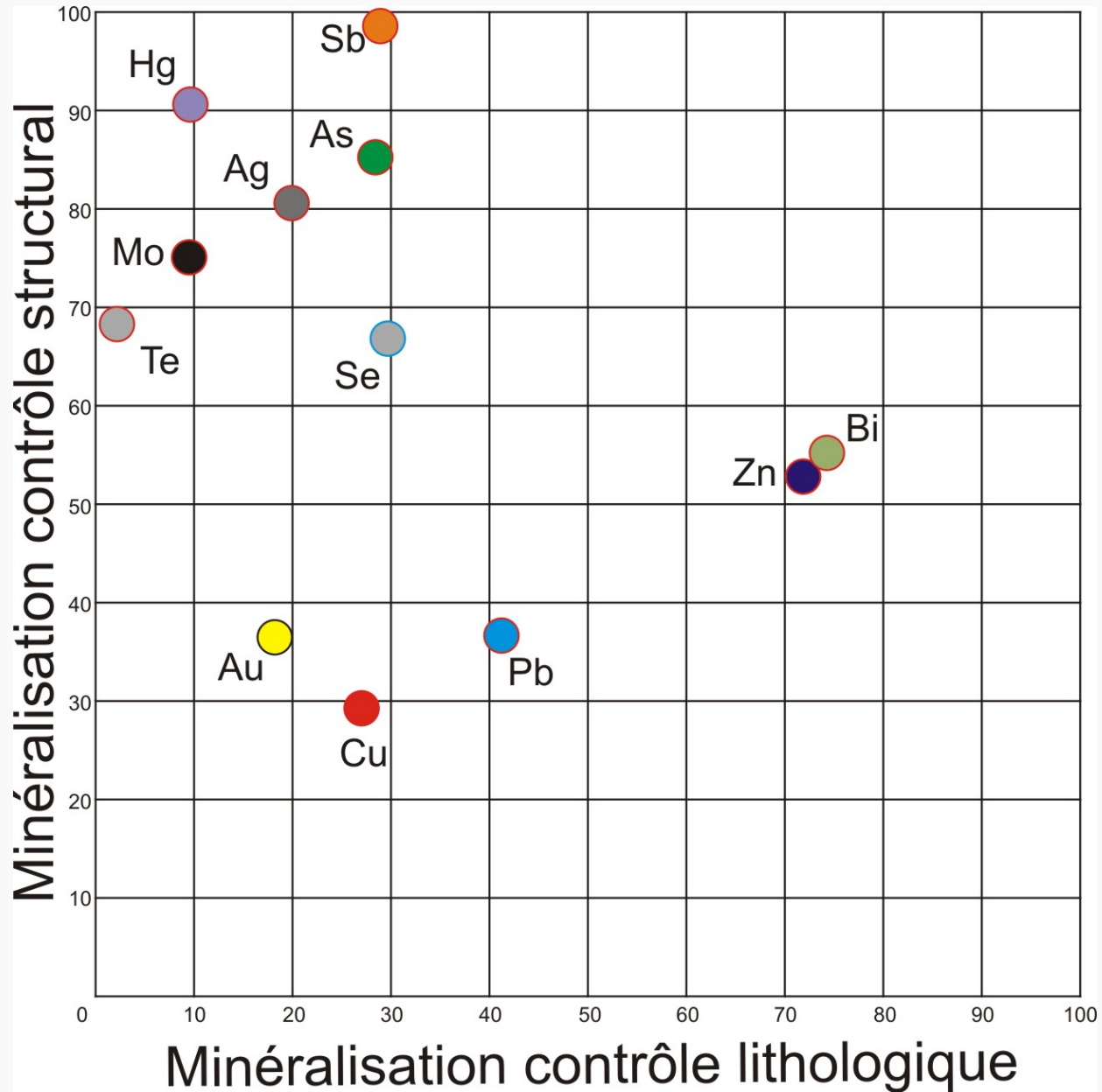


# Contrôle structural de la minéralisation

Brèche, veines, remplacement, dike trachytique; Sulfures disséminés et en amas



# Contrôle structural = faciès polymétallique



# Évolution minérale : 4 phases

1 – Assemblage Fe-Ti

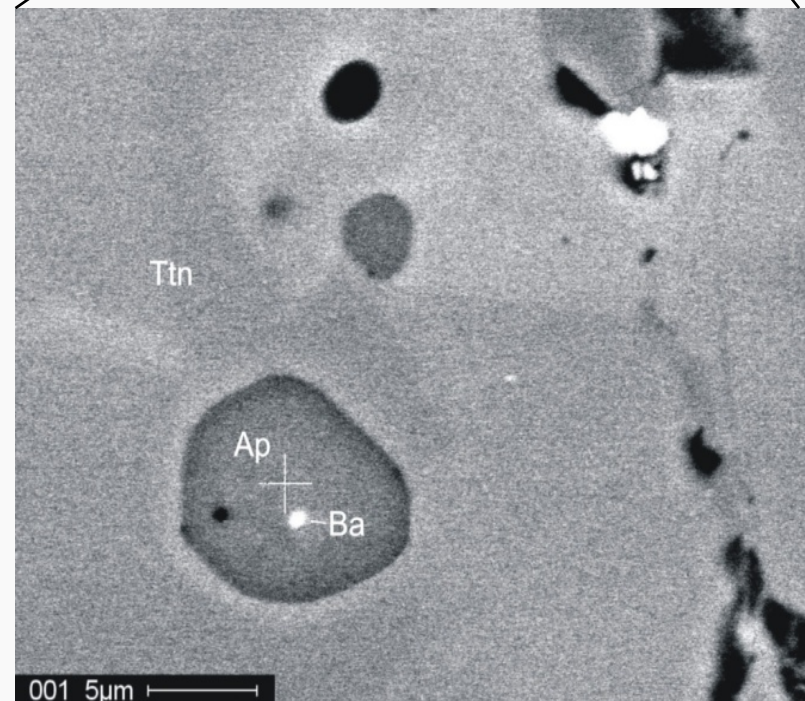
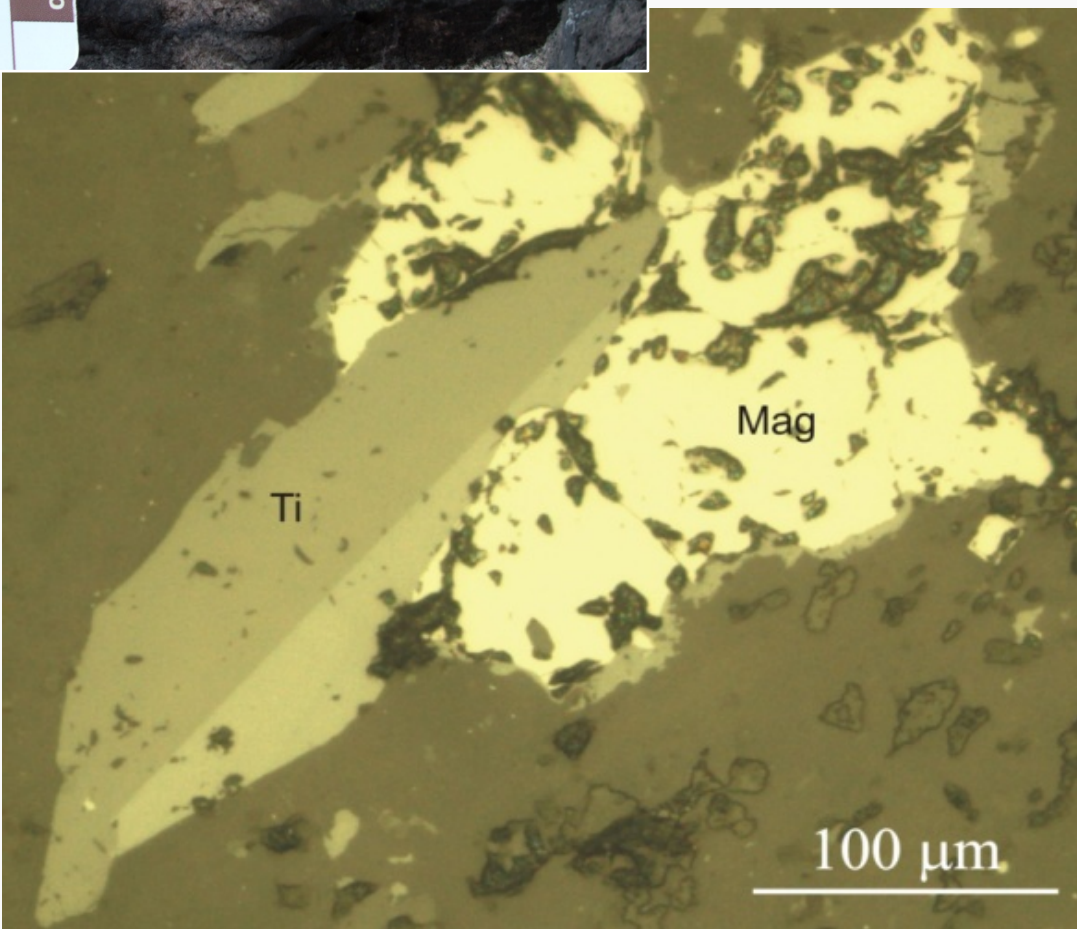
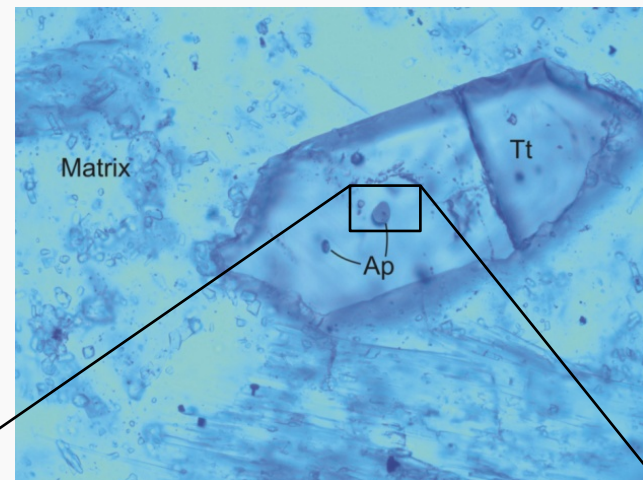
2 - Martitisation

3 - Sulfuration

4 - Bréchification

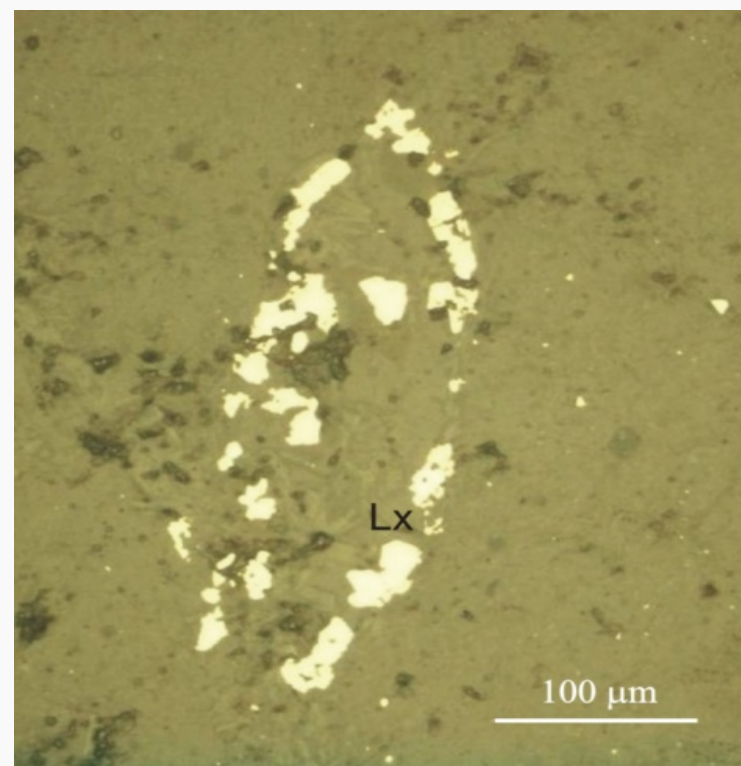
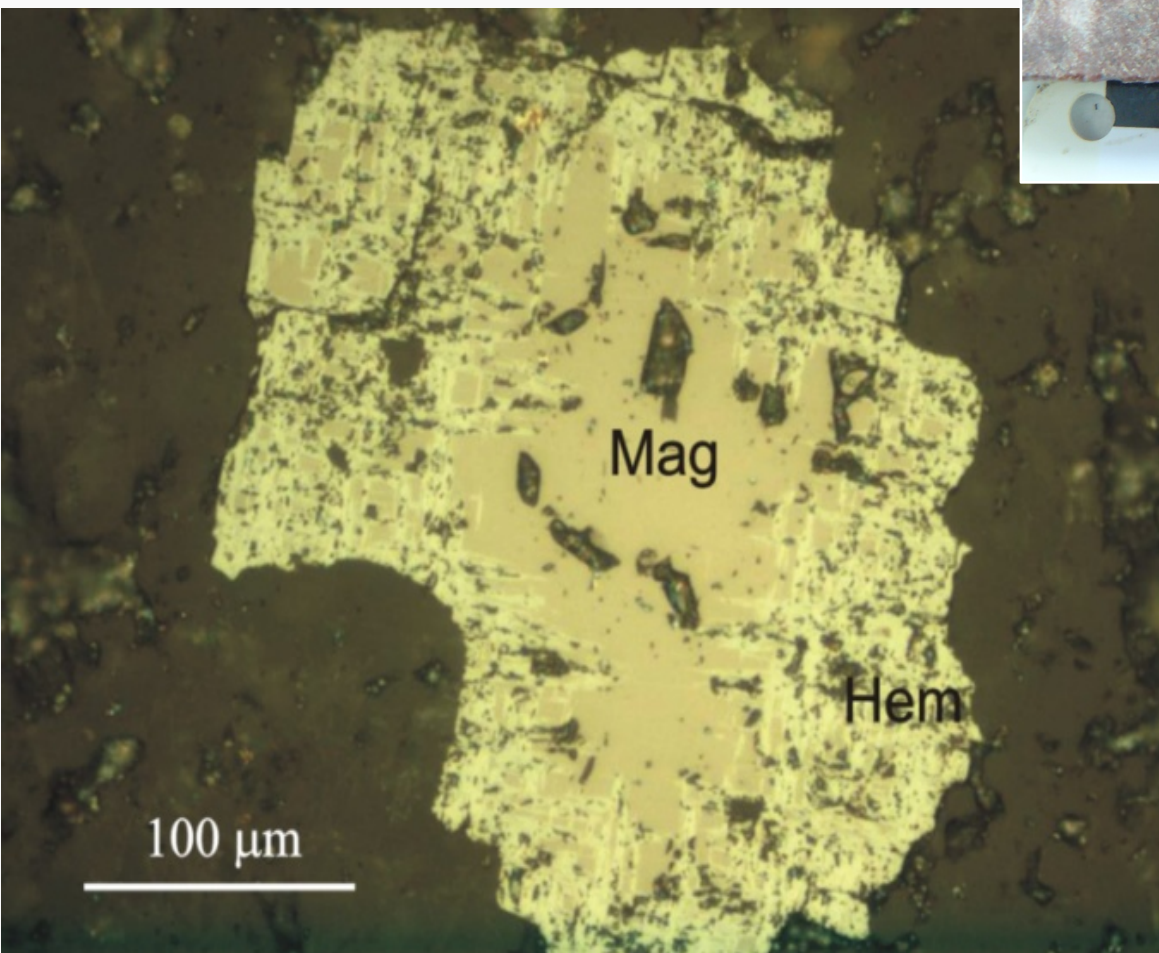


# Fe-Ti assemblage: magnétite, titanite, apatite, barytine

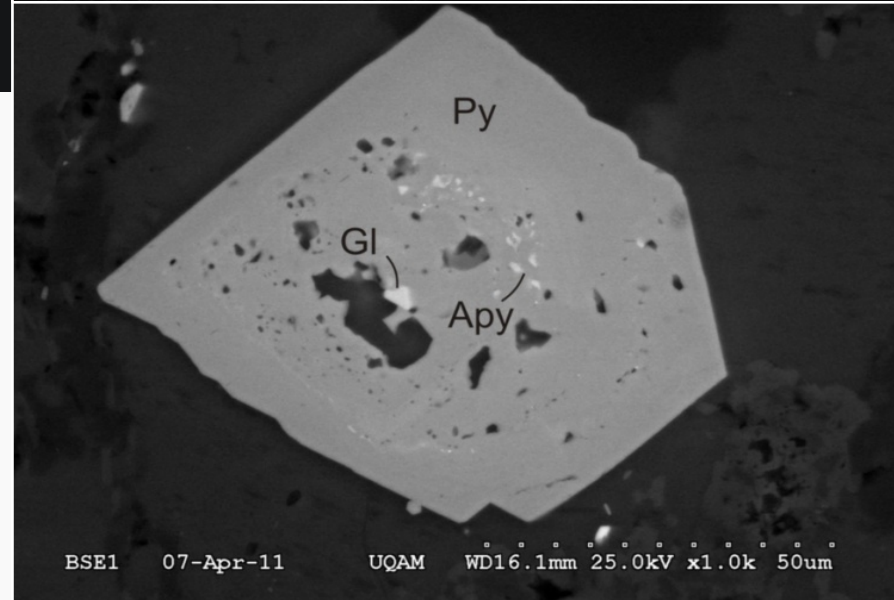
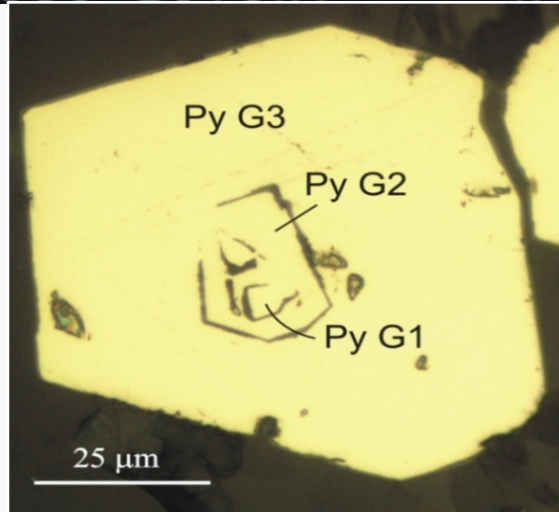
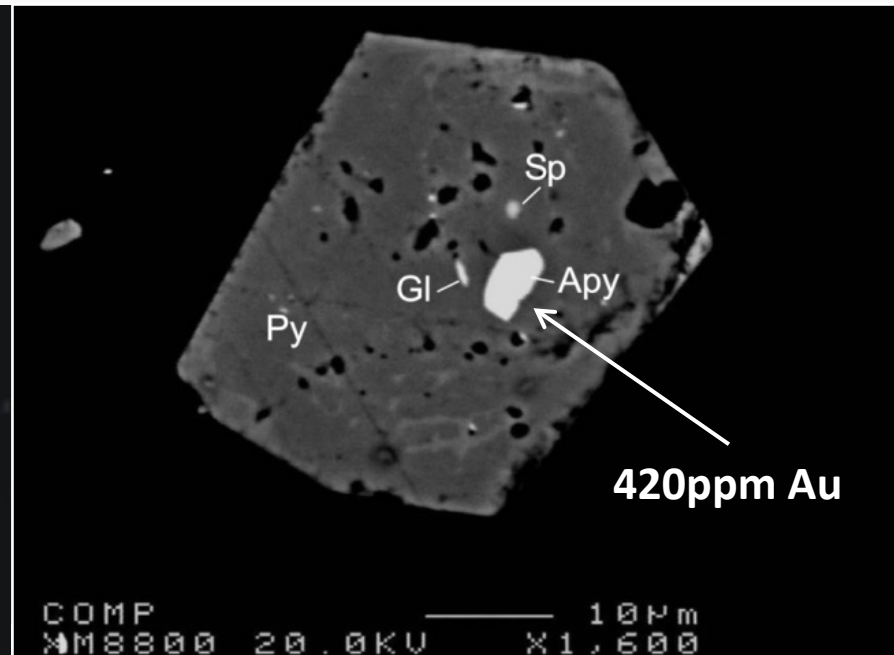
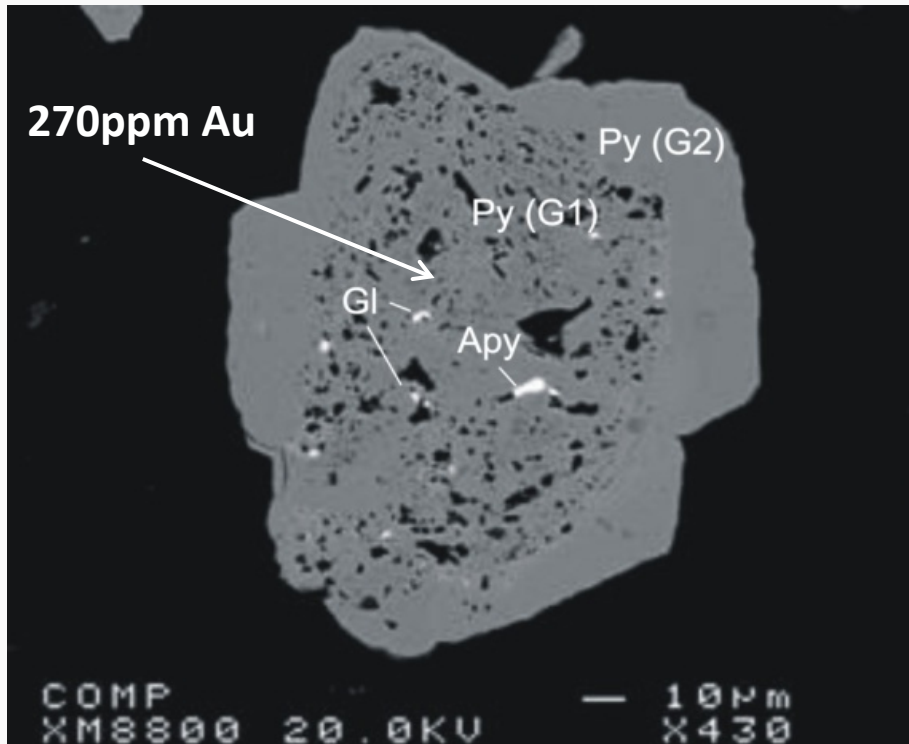




**Martitisation** : hématisation de la magnétite, abondance de leucoxènes

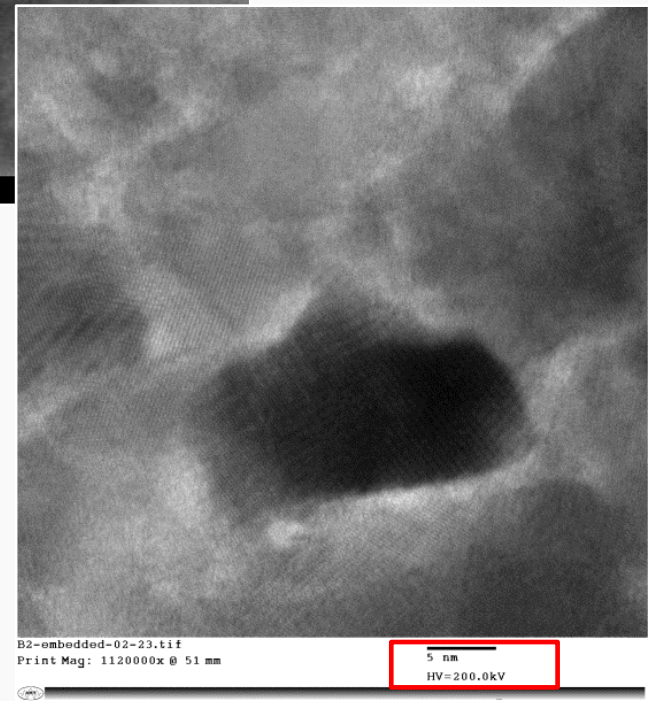
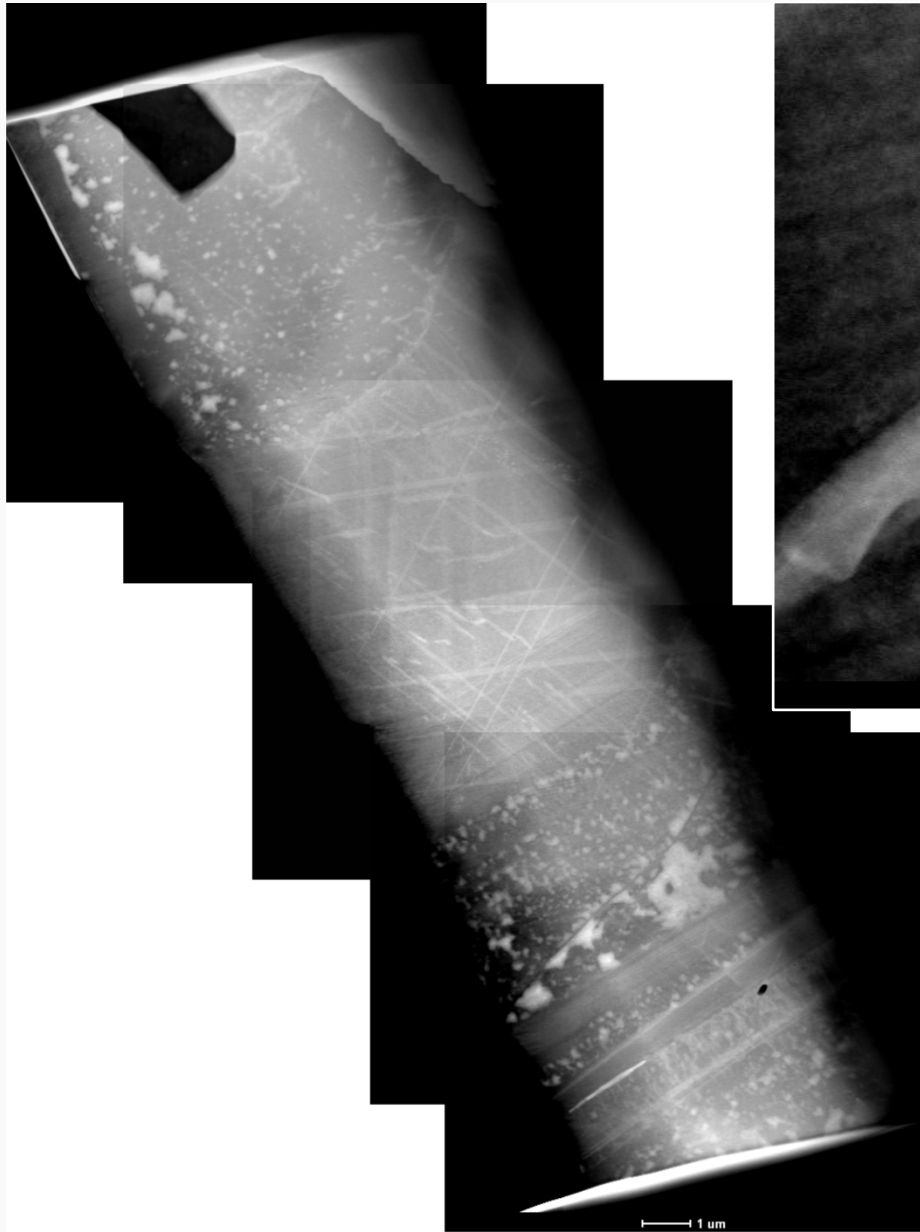


# Sulfuration : Or invisible dans pyrite arsénifère et arsénopyrite

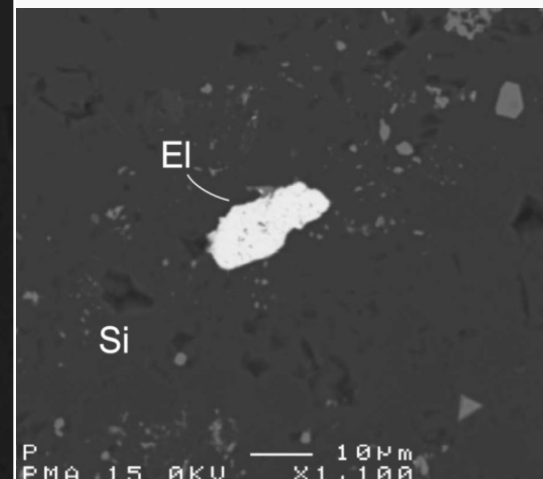
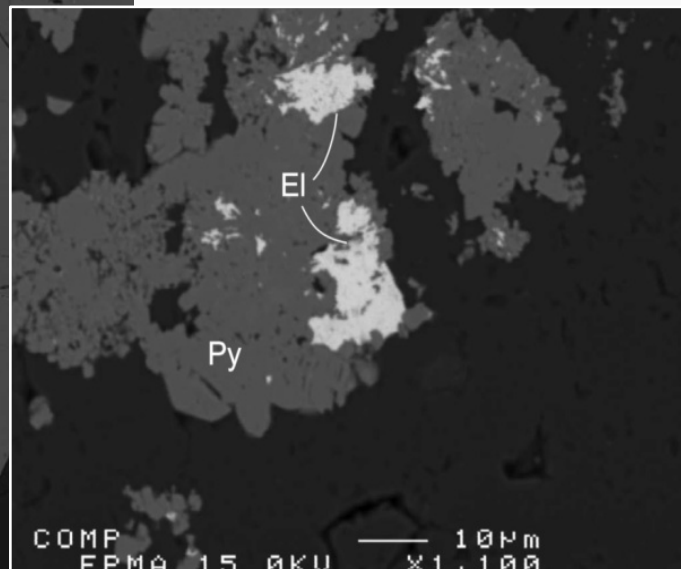
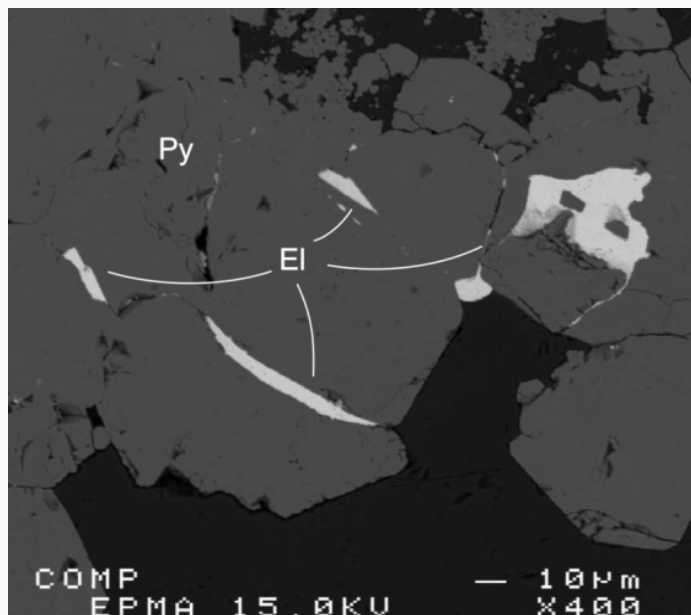
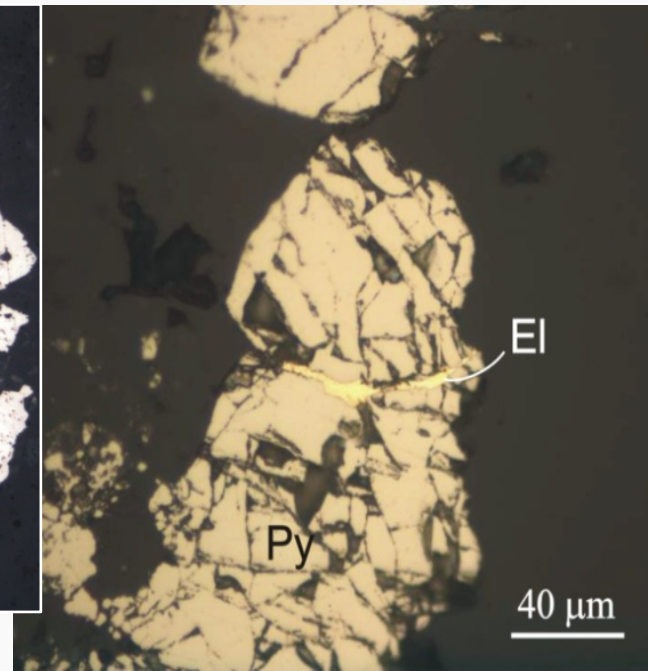
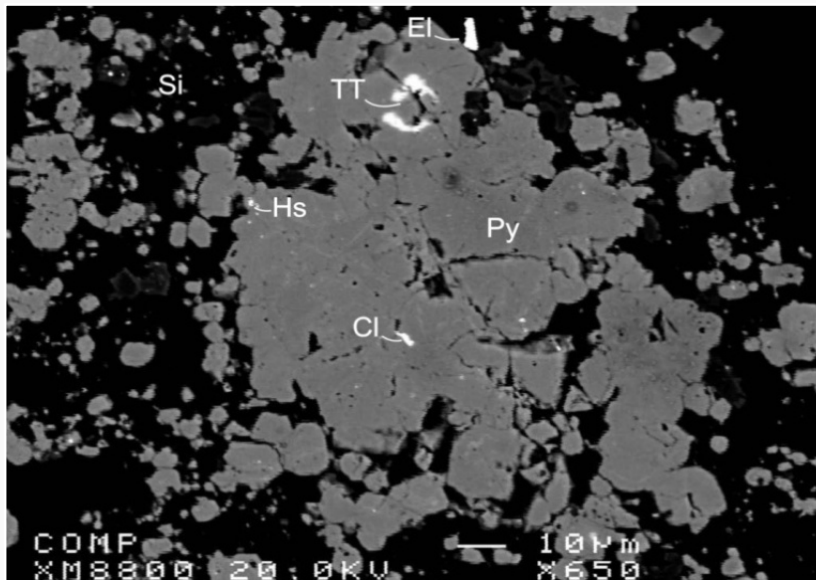




Or Invisible = solution solide



# Bréchification : Or visible dans microfractures des pyrites

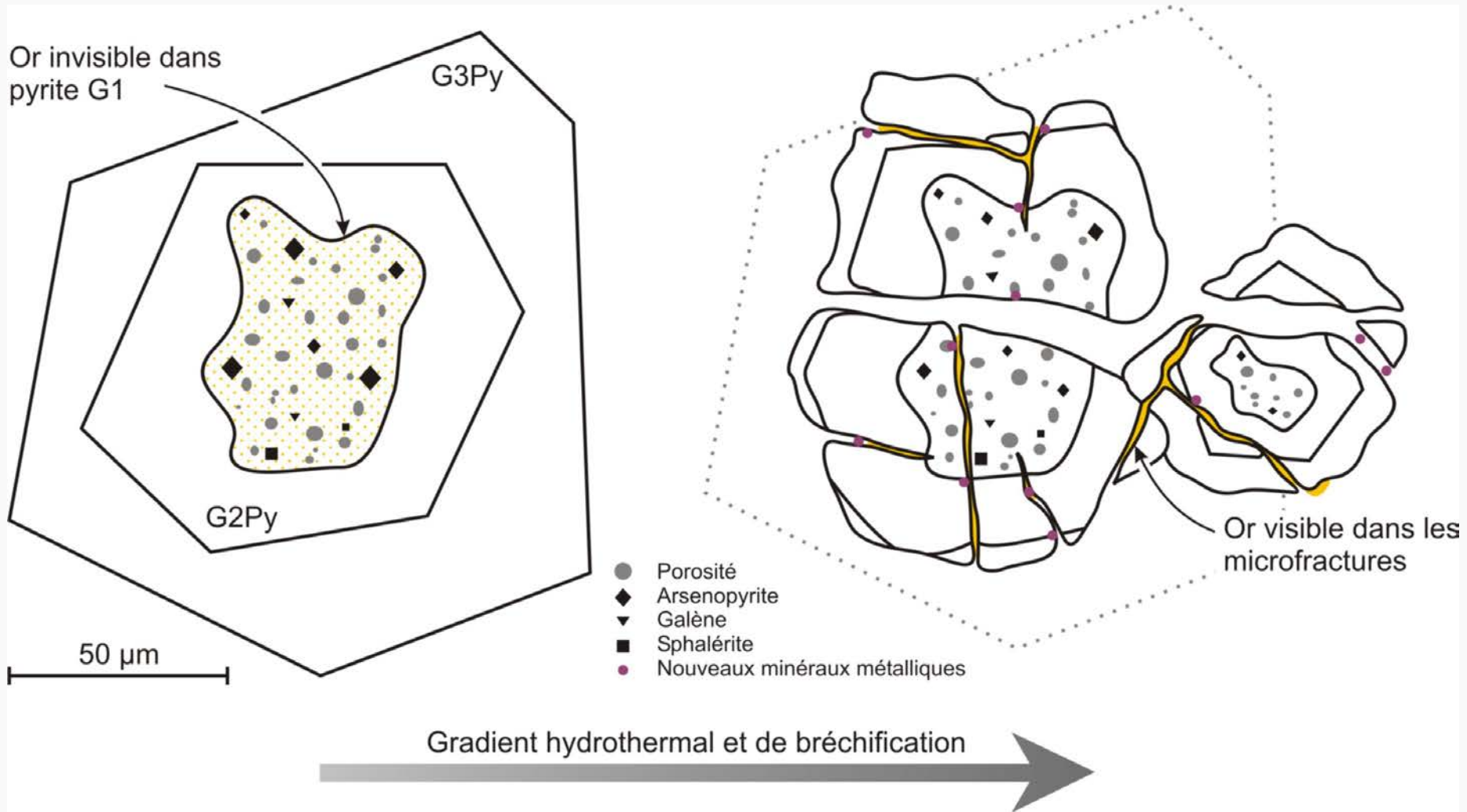


# PARAGÉNÈSE MINÉRALE DU GISEMENT DE BEATTIE

Minéralogie	Assemblage Fe-Ti	Martitisation	Sulfuration		Bréchification	Facies Supergene
			Aurifère	Non aurifère		
Magnetite titanifère						
Ilmenite						
Titanite						
Apatite						
Barytine						
Leucoxene						
Hematite						
Pyrite arsénifère 1 - G1						
Pyrite 2 - G2						
Pyrite 3 - G3						
Arsenopyrite						
Sphalerite						
Galène						
Chalcopyrite						
Enargite						
Tennantite-Tetrahedrite						
Coloradoite						
Hessite						
Electrum						
Barytine						
Goethite						
Contrôle de l'or			Lithologique		Structural	
Style aurifère			Or "Invisible"		Or Visible	
Altération	Chloritisation & faible Carbonatation	Hématisation (Oxidation in situ)	Carbonatation		Sericitisation & Silicification	Hydroxidation
Phase majeure Phase mineure			Bréchification des pyrites			

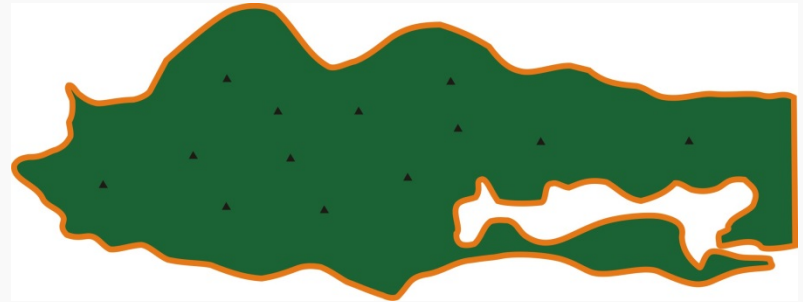


# Remobilisation de l'or invisible



# Conclusions

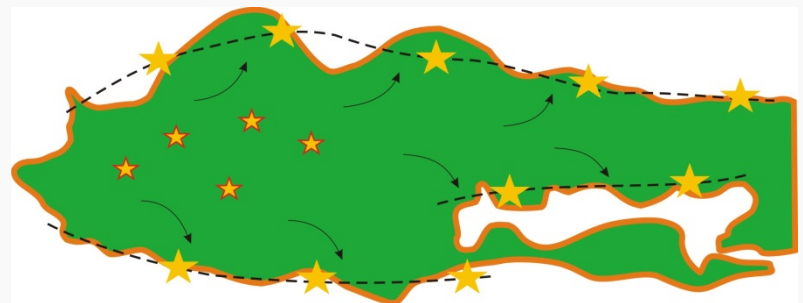
1- Oxydes de fer, sulfates = conditions oxydantes; absence d'or



2- Phase hydrothermale à CO<sub>2</sub>, As, Au.  
Cristallisation de Au « invisible »  
dans sulfures As disséminés dans la syenite.  
Système plus réduit. Contrôle litho



3- Phase hydrothermale à silice.  
Redistribution d'une partie des sulfures  
dans les corridors de déformation +  
expulsion de l'or invisible qui devient visible.  
Concentration des sulfures. Contrôle structural



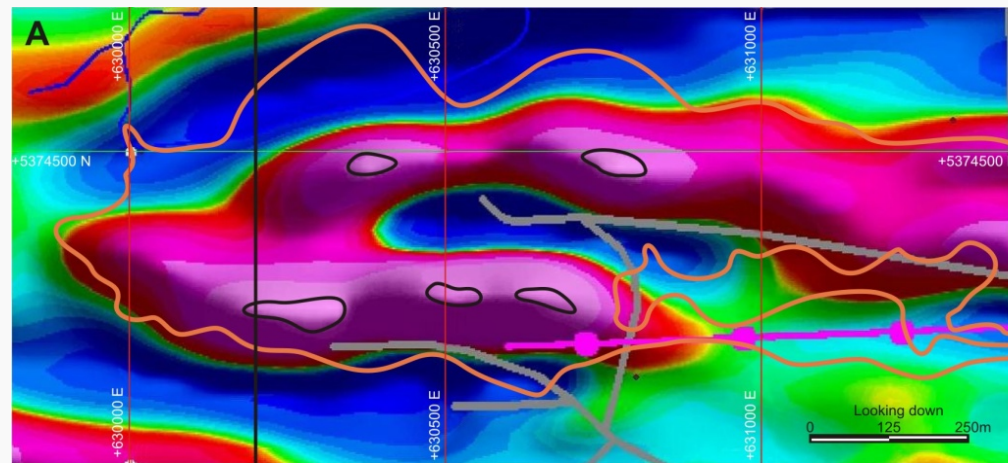


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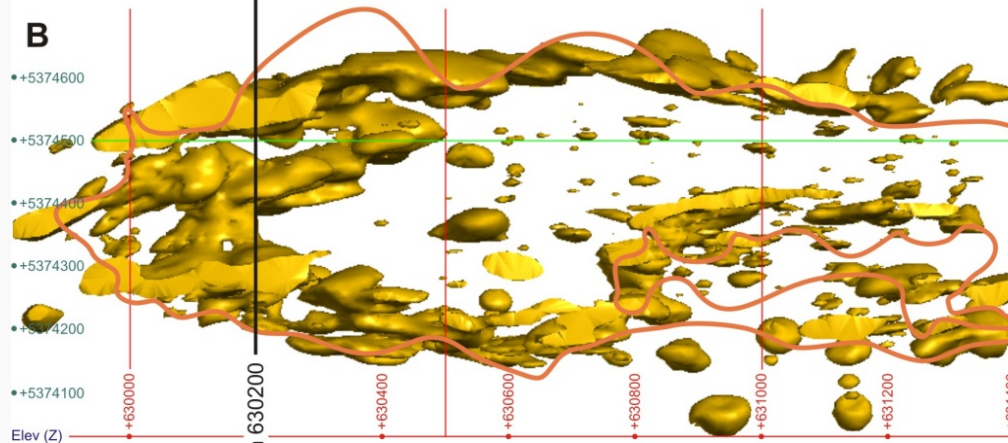


# MAG (SVD) Hétérogénéité



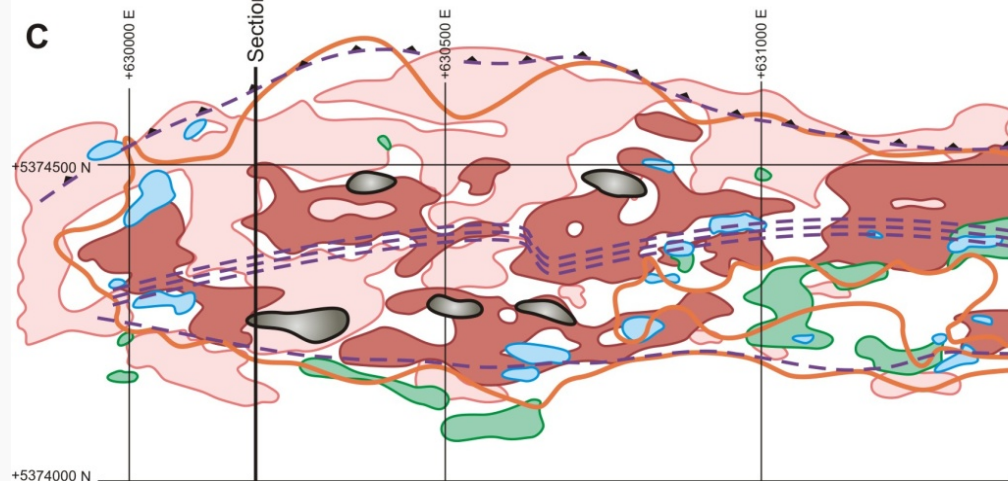
- Anomalous SVD areas
  - Margin of the syenite
- Second Vertical Derivative (nT/m<sup>2</sup>):
- 0.0293 to 0.2685
  - 0.0025 to 0.0037
  - 0.0020 to -0.0015
  - 0.1191 to -0.0225

## Corps minéralisés à 0,67g/t Au



- Margin of the syenite
- Mineralization at 0.67 g/t Au

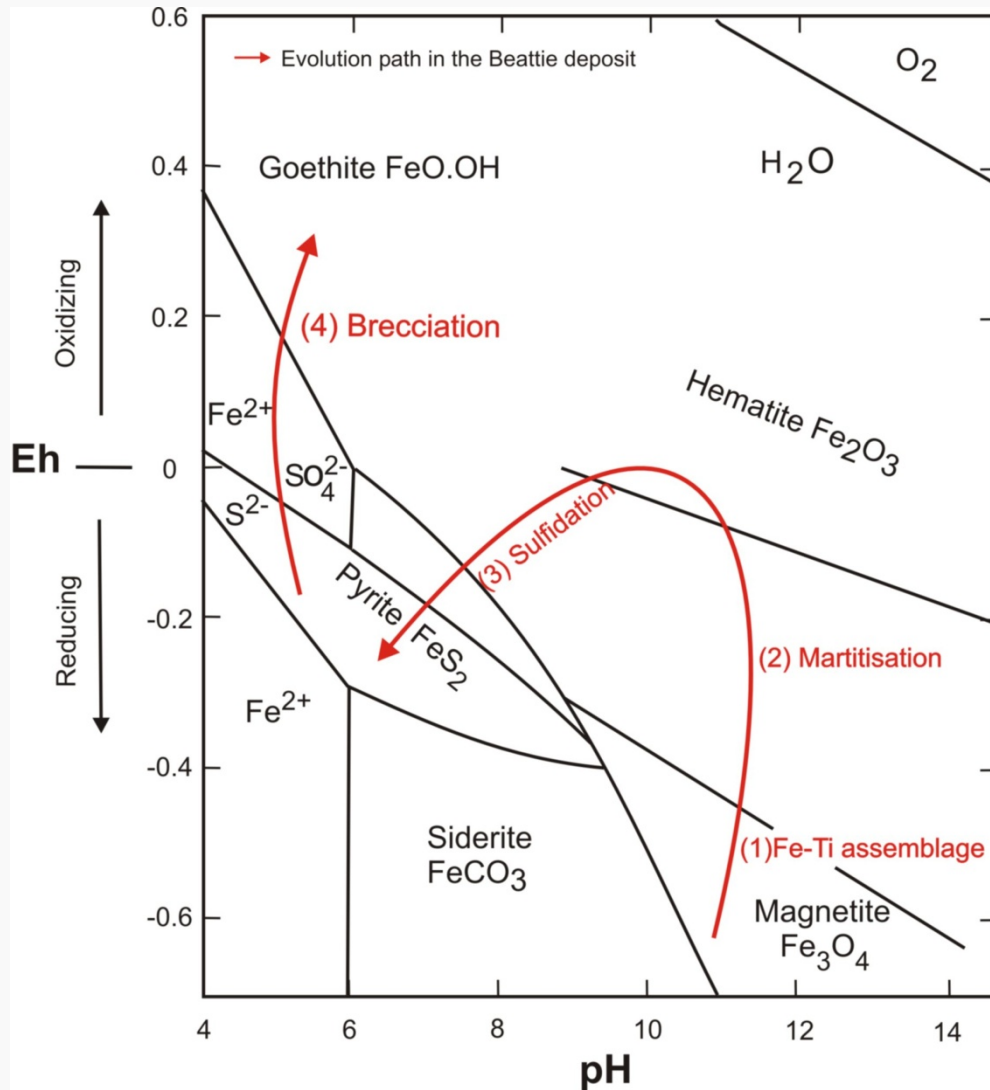
## Halos d'altération carbonatation, hématisation, séricitisation, silicification



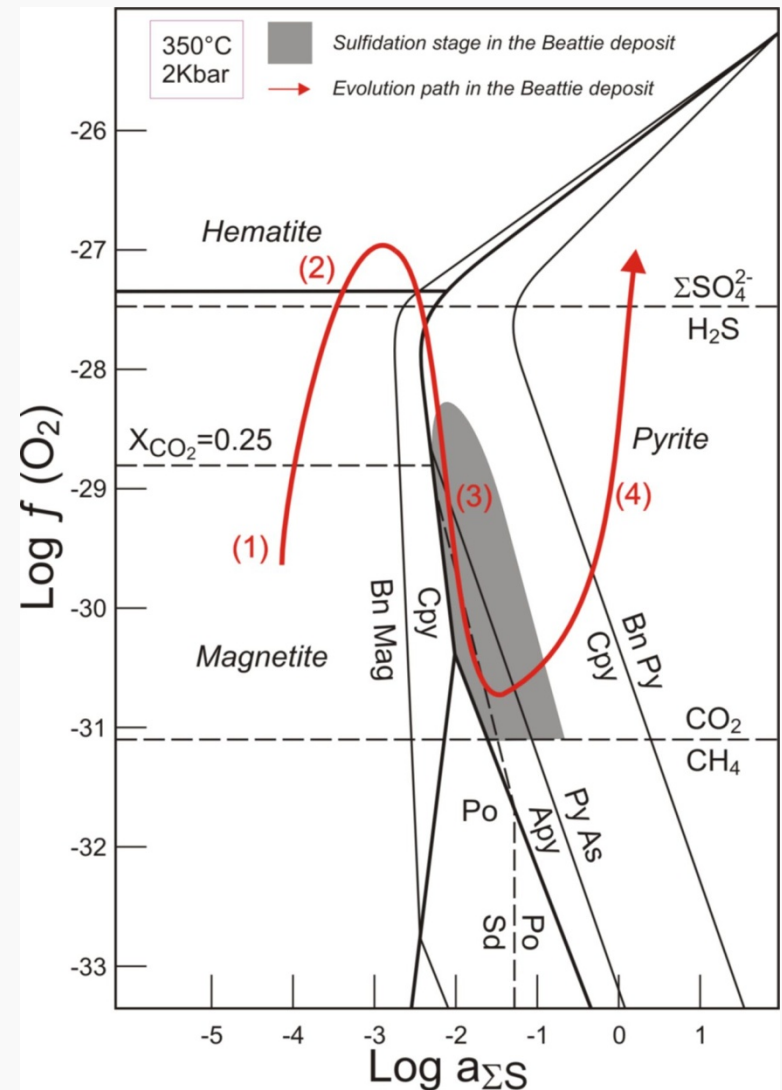
- Anomalous SVD areas
- Margin of the syenite
- Carbonatization
- Hematization
- Sericitization
- Silicification
- Fault



# Évolution en “dents de scie”

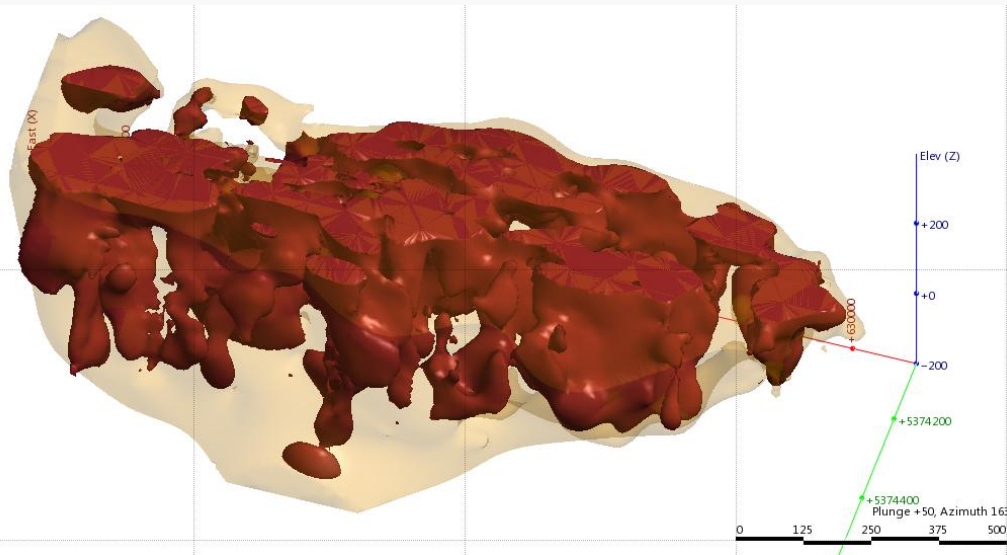


Modifié de Pélissonnier (2001)



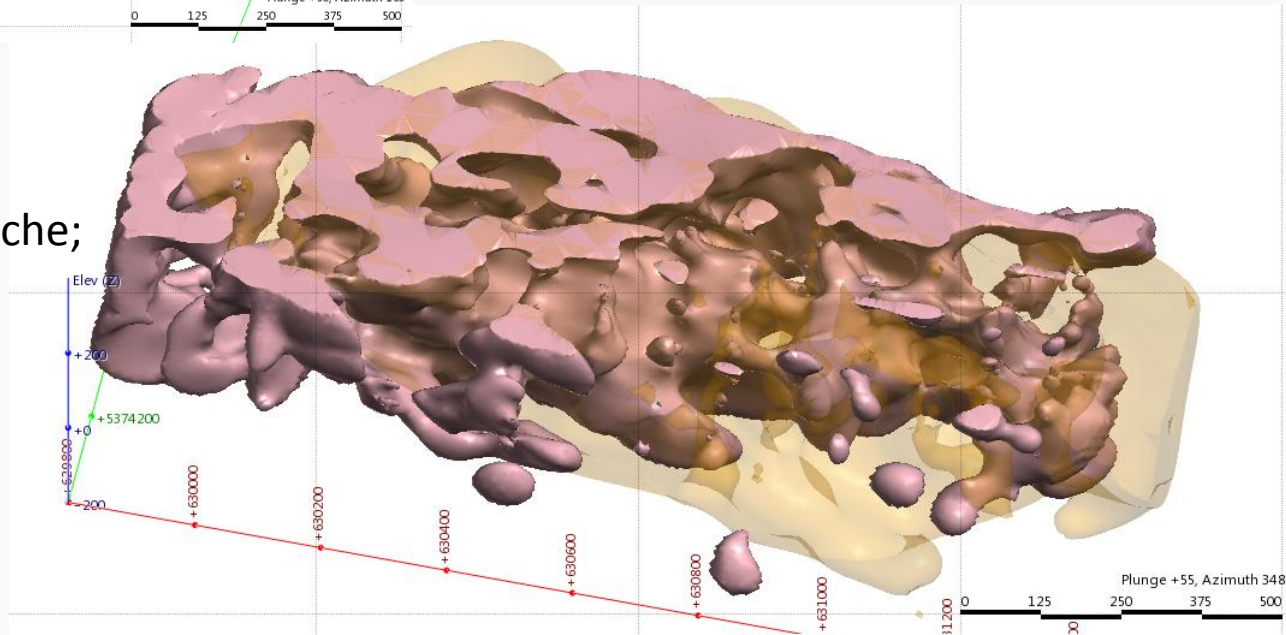
Modifié de Mikucki et Roberts (2004)

# Altération et modélisation 3D



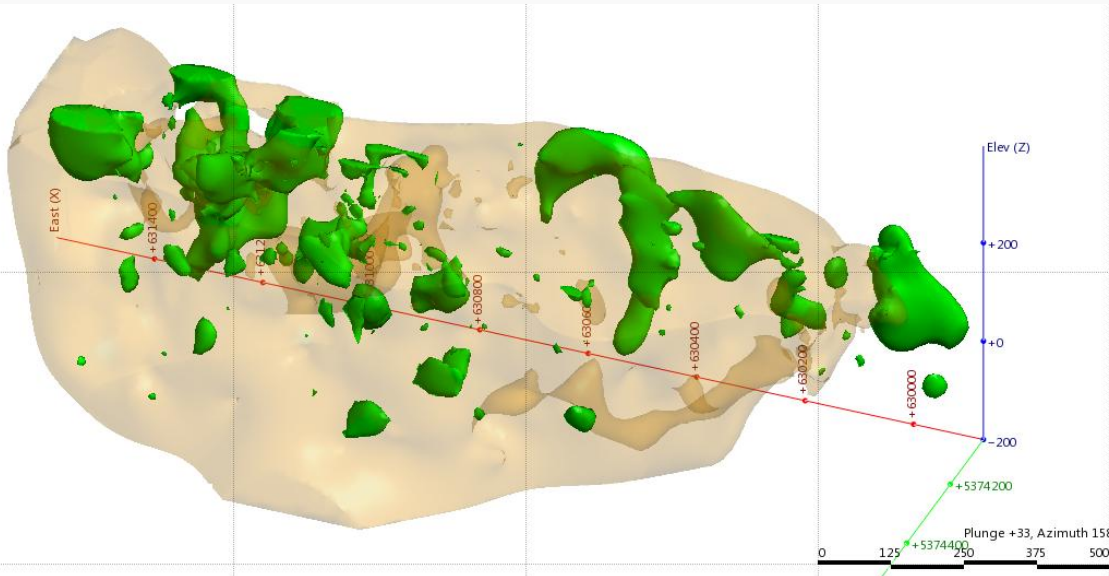
Hématisation: 62Mm<sup>3</sup> de roche; oxidation in-situ pas de métasomatisme

Carbonatisation: 151Mm<sup>3</sup> de roche;  
1,54 Bm<sup>3</sup> de fluide riche en CO<sub>2</sub>



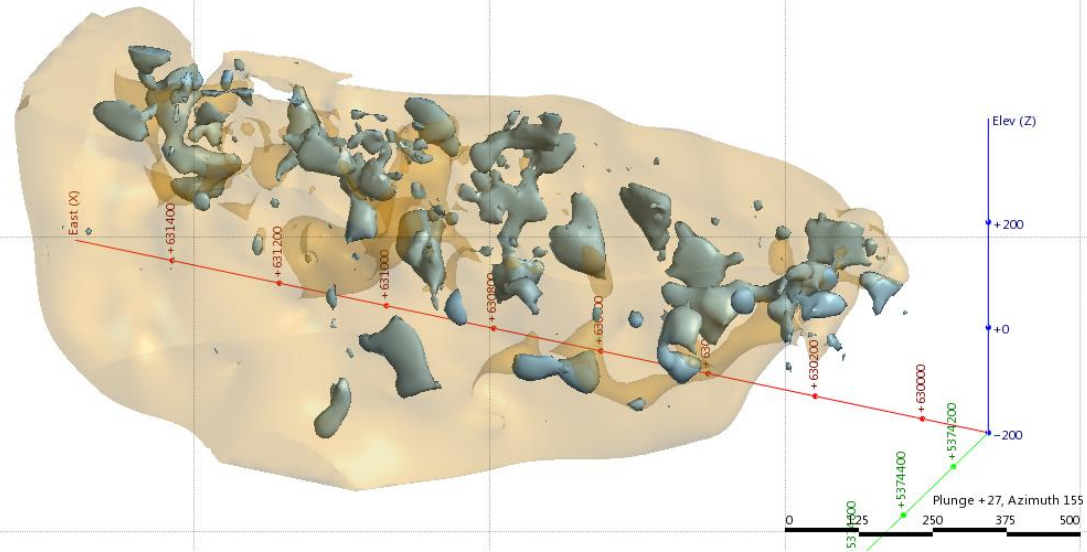


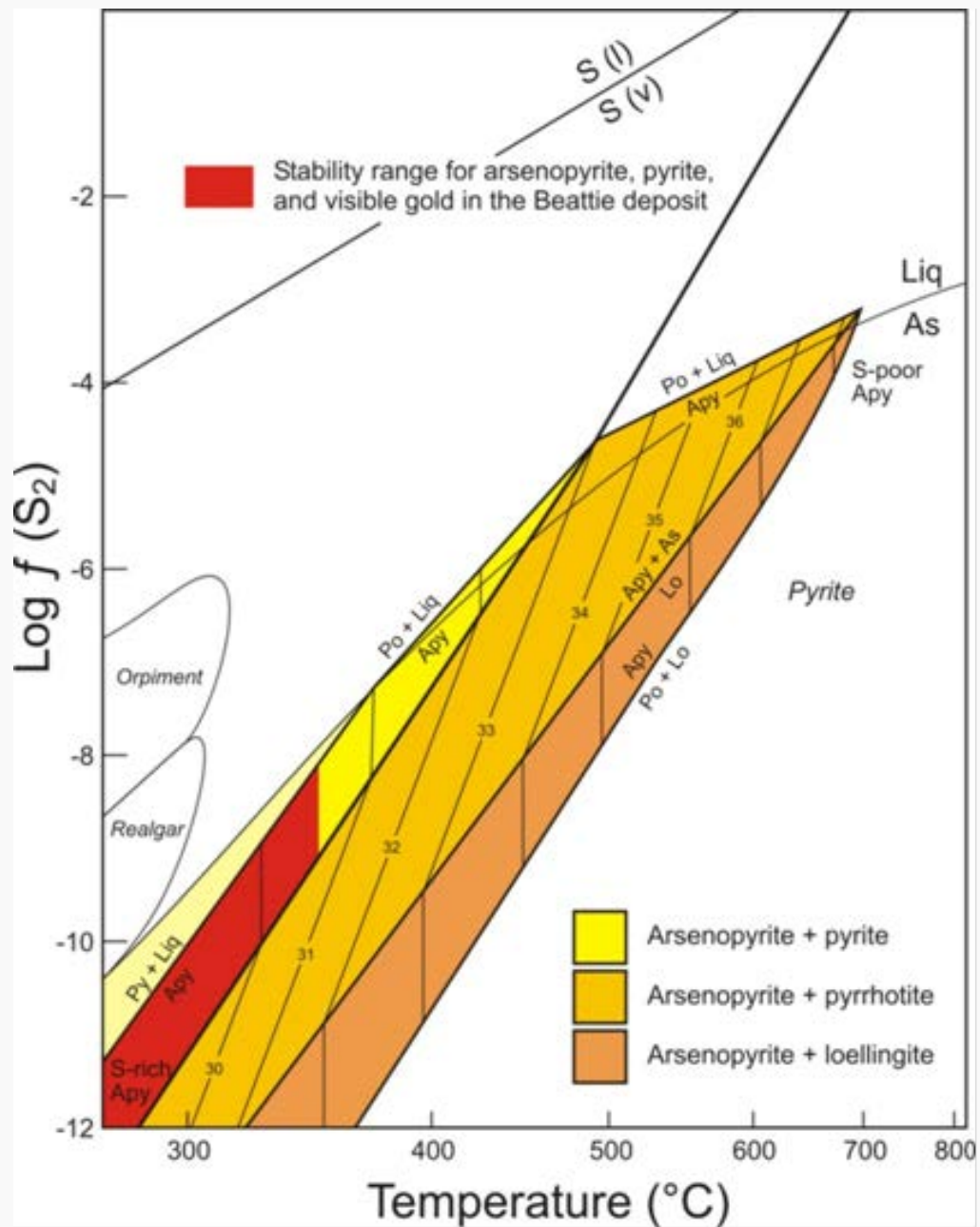
# Altération et modélisation 3D



Séricitisation: 10Mm<sup>3</sup> de roche;  
313 Mm<sup>3</sup> de fluide potassique

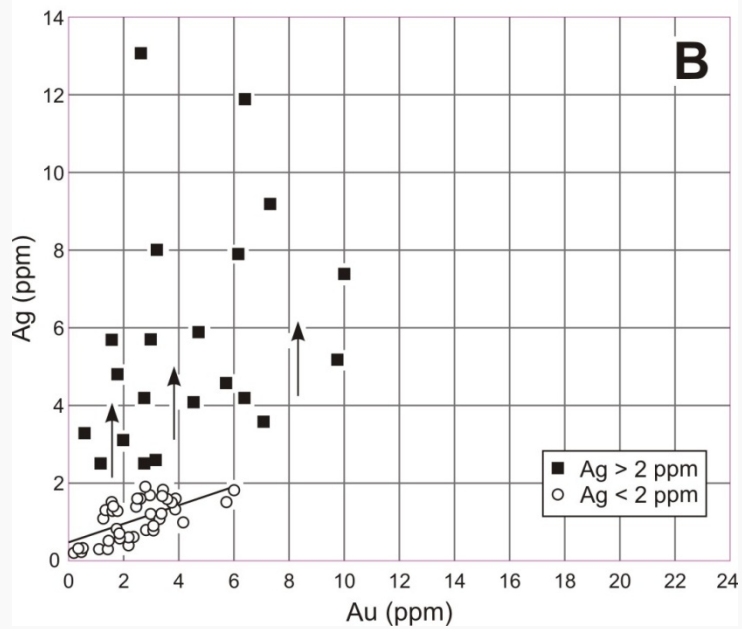
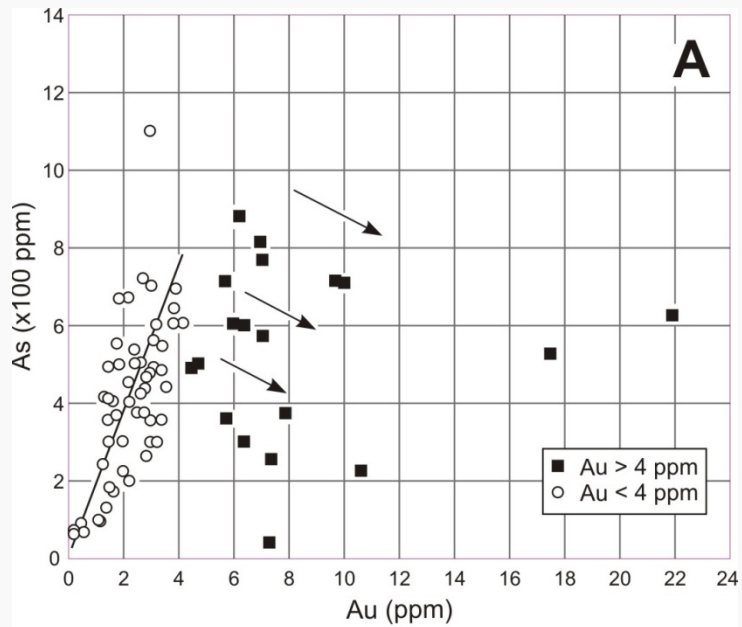
Silicification: 4Mm<sup>3</sup> de roche;  
388 Mm<sup>3</sup> de fluide riche en silice

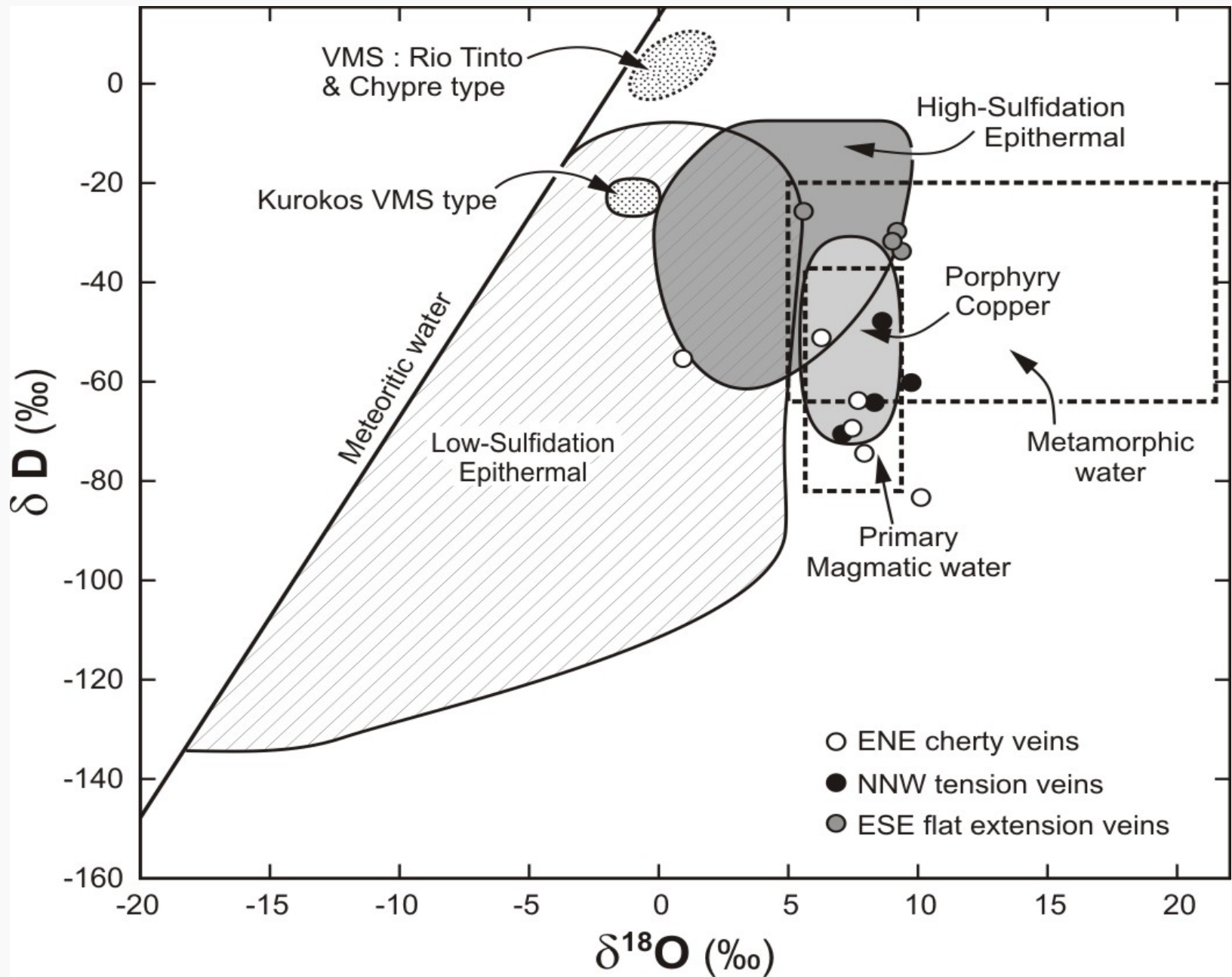




Géothermomètre sur Arsénopyrite hydrothermale (modifié de Barton, 1969; Kretschmar et Scott, 1976; Sharp et al., 1985)







Modifié de Jébrak et Marcoux (2008), d'après McCuaig et Kerrich (1998)



Table 1. Main characteristics of the three vein styles in the Beattie deposit.

	ENE-WSW	ESE-WNW	NNW-SSE
Location	In the Fracture zone	Out of the Fracture zone	In the Fracture zone
Dip	steep to the south	shallow to the north	medium to steep to the west
Structure	massive	flat extension, open-space, pseudo-colloform	tension veins, periodic
Morphology	straight, narrow, irregular	sinuous, occasionally large	thin, occasionally folded and sheared
Composition	cherty quartz, few sericite	quartz, carbonate (calcite to ankerite), few sericite	quartz, carbonate (brown ankerite)
Carbonate Dissolution	none	yes, locally total	yes, partial
Gold Occurrence	fine disseminated in sulfides, >10 g/t Au	none	none
Breccia-related	breccia ore spatially related	hydraulic breccia	none
Relative Chronology	early	early (different from ENE veins)	late

Table 2. Main characteristics of the two mineralization styles in the Beattie deposit.

	Lithologically-controlled facies	Structurally-controlled facies
Nature of the Mineralization	disseminated sulfides	disseminated sulfides, small clusters of sulfides
Structure	massive, stockwork	replacement, breccia, veins, dike, silica corridors
Settings of the Mineralization	limited to the Beattie syenite	in second order breaks and shear zones adjacent and within the Beattie syenite
Alteration	iron-carbonatization	silicification, sericitization
Metallic Mineralogy	PY, APY, GL, SP	PY, APY, GL, SP, CP, EN, TT, CL, HS, EL
Elemental Association (+Au)	As, Zn, Pb, Ag	As, Zn, Pb, Ag, Te, Hg, Mo, Cu, Sb, Se
Gold Occurrence	invisible gold included in lattice bounds of arsenian pyrite and arsenopyrite	electrum in microfractures and porosity of brecciated pyrite
Au Grades	<2.5g/t Au	>2.5g/t Au ; regularly higher than 5g/t Au
Sulfide Contents	5 to 8%	10 to 20%
Au/Ag	1.2	0.9
Process	Magmatic stage : syn-sulfidation	Hydrothermal stage : breccia facies

Abbreviations: PY:Pyrite; APY:Arsenopyrite; GL:Galena; SP:Sphalerite; CP:Chalcopyrite; EN:Enargite; TT:Tennantite-Tetrahedrite; CL:Coloradoite; HS:Hessite; EL:Electrum



Table 3. Electron microprobe data (wt %) for the two mineralization styles in the Beattie deposit.

Facies	Sample type - ID	Ag %	Se %	Fe %	S %	As %	Hg %	Te %	Au %	Cu %	Total %	
Lithologically-controlled facies	Pyrite - L1	0.016	0.018	45.5	50.8	3.80	0.020	0.000	0.027	0.049	100.26	
	Pyrite - L2	0.000	0.012	46.3	53.3	1.02	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.001	100.65	
	Pyrite - L3	0.004	0.009	45.4	52.1	1.69	0.035	0.000	0.012	0.280	99.45	
	Pyrite - L4	0.000	0.015	45.7	50.4	4.40	0.022	0.005	0.013	0.028	100.61	
	Pyrite - L5	0.000	0.017	46.7	53.4	0.381	0.040	0.015	B.D.L	0.036	100.60	
	Pyrite - L6	0.009	0.015	47.1	53.6	0.014	0.003	0.008	B.D.L	0.000	100.74	
	Pyrite - L7	0.008	0.023	46.1	51.4	2.57	0.002	0.000	0.020	0.006	100.10	
	Pyrite - L8	0.022	0.015	46.2	52.2	1.35	0.008	0.000	0.015	0.011	99.83	
	Pyrite - L9	0.000	0.004	46.7	52.6	0.439	0.000	0.015	B.D.L	0.000	99.69	
	Pyrite - L10	0.002	0.013	45.6	50.0	4.71	0.019	0.006	0.018	0.173	100.46	
	Pyrite - L11	0.000	0.008	47.0	53.3	0.058	0.011	0.012	B.D.L	0.007	100.38	
	Arsenopyrite - L12	0.000	0.072	36.6	27.6	40.5	0.048	0.118	0.010	0.002	104.90	
	Arsenopyrite - L13	0.000	0.210	35.2	20.6	37.8	0.008	0.009	0.042	0.008	93.96	
	Pyrite - L14	0.011	0.007	46.1	51.2	2.87	0.029	0.000	0.008	0.023	100.21	
	Pyrite - L15	0.000	0.017	46.2	52.0	1.95	0.004	0.002	0.008	0.015	100.15	
	Pyrite - L16	0.000	0.004	46.8	53.3	0.020	0.000	0.000	B.D.L	0.000	100.12	
	Pyrite - L17	0.001	0.011	46.1	53.4	0.162	0.022	0.000	B.D.L	0.000	99.74	
	Pyrite - L18	0.004	0.009	45.7	51.9	1.92	0.000	0.000	0.011	0.004	99.58	
Structurally-controlled facies	Arsenopyrite - S1	0.000	0.131	35.9	21.4	42.5	0.061	0.019	B.D.L	0.000	100.08	
	Arsenopyrite - S2	0.008	0.138	34.9	21.5	42.4	0.061	0.032	0.007	0.000	99.02	
	Pyrite - S3	0.037	0.014	46.0	52.8	0.551	0.000	0.000	B.D.L	0.362	99.80	
	Pyrite - S4	0.022	0.007	45.4	51.5	2.45	0.005	0.000	B.D.L	0.909	100.24	
	Pyrite - S5	0.000	0.008	46.5	53.0	0.498	0.027	0.000	B.D.L	0.001	100.01	
	Pyrite - S6	0.025	0.088	46.9	52.9	0.485	0.017	0.000	B.D.L	0.004	100.36	
	Pyrite - S7	0.002	0.011	46.0	52.2	1.75	0.008	0.000	B.D.L	0.050	100.03	
	Pyrite - S8	0.008	0.010	41.5	47.6	1.64	0.000	0.011	B.D.L	0.024	91.07	
	Electrum - E1	15.23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	85.71	N.A.	100.940
	Electrum - E2	15.24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	84.75	N.A.	99.990
	Electrum - E3	12.68	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	87.30	N.A.	99.980
	Electrum - E4	15.10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	85.22	N.A.	100.320
	Electrum - E5	14.96	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	85.19	N.A.	100.150
	Electrum - E6	15.25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	85.19	N.A.	100.440
	Electrum - E7	15.53	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	85.05	N.A.	100.580





Table 5. Isotopic results for quartz veins in the Beattie deposit.

Sample	Vein type	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰ VSMOW)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ fluid at 350°C (‰ VSMOW)	$\delta\text{D}$ (‰ VSMOW)
6-A	ENE-WSW cherty	13.35	7.30	-67
4-B	ENE-WSW cherty	13.71	7.67	-74
Iso2	ENE-WSW cherty	13.2	7.2	-63
Iso4	ENE-WSW cherty	12.2	6.2	-53
Iso8	ENE-WSW cherty	16.1	10.1	-83
Iso10	ENE-WSW cherty	6.9	0.9	-57
1-C	ESE-WNW	14.56	8.52	-32
Iso1	ESE-WNW	14.9	8.9	-36
Iso6	ESE-WNW	14.8	8.8	-30
Iso9	ESE-WNW	11.7	5.7	-26
4-D	NNW-SSE tension	14.25	8.21	-63
Iso3	NNW-SSE tension	15.5	9.5	-60
Iso5	NNW-SSE tension	13.1	7.1	-69
Iso7	NNW-SSE tension	14.3	8.3	-47

