

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada Geological Survey of Canada 100 West Pender, Vancouver V6B 1B8

7 June, 1983

Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada Commission géologique du Canada 100, ouest, rue Pender, Vancouver V6B 1B8 Windy Gragg

Your file

Votre rélérence

Our file

Notre rélérence

Dr. John B. Gammon Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. 6415 - 64 Street Delta, B.C. V4K 4E2

Dear John:

I received the following two Pb isotope analyses from Ottawa on March 28, 1983, refer to my memo of Dec. 15, 1982:

GSC No.	Falcon. No.	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>204</sup> Pb	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>204</sup> Pb	<sup>208</sup> Pb/ <sup>204</sup> Pb
DY 2541	3421	18.703	15.573	38.285
DY 2542	3422	18.703	15.579	38.306

I have plotted these values with selected data on the accompanying two 206/207 and 206/208 plots. The bulk of analyses are from Colin Godwin's Pb file. I have included some data from Zartman (Ec. Geol. v. 69, 1974) and Doe and Stacey (Ec. Geol. v. 69, 1974, Table 1).

For comparison, I have selected massive sulphide and volcanic-hosted vein deposits from the Insular, Coast Plutonic and Intermontane Belts, of Paleozoic to Jurassic age. You will note the close similarity in isotopic composition between the two Windy Craggy analyses and the averages of 21 upper Triassic volcanic-hosted deposits from the Intermontane Belt, 47 Jurassic deposits and the Cowichan Permo-Triassic massive sulphide from Vancouver Island. Granduc, Nifty and Britannia leads also plot close to Windy Craggy.

I have plotted the field of Zantman's 'Type III deposits' which, I gather, includes a considerable proportion of pluton-related veins and porphyries, hence its extension into the Cretaceous and Tertiary field of radiogenic leads associated with young plutons. The Windy Craggy leads show a strong affinity for other massive sulphides of similar age and tectonic setting, and little affinity for the Jurassic and younger 'pluton-related' radiogenic leads.

Since the host rocks at Windy Craggy may be accreted and/or obducted oceanic tholeiites and sediments which have not undergone subduction, I have included two points from Doe and Stacey for modern ocean ridge tholeiites and pelagic sediments associated with Mn nodules, representing primitive mantle lead and a homogeneous sedimentary lead, respectively. Lead from Windy Craggy and similar

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volcanic-related deposits plots intermediate to the two values, supporting a genetic model that involves mixing of leads from oceanic tholeiites and sediments.

I plan to obtain Pb isotope data from other late Triassic volcanic related deposits in the Insular Belt, including Greens Creek and the Kennecott District, from the USGS. Additional Pb-bearing deposits in the Windy Craggy area will also be analyzed for Pb isotopes if material can be collected this season.

Best regards.

Kenneth M. Dawson

KMD/bv

Encl.



