



Energy, Mines and  
Resources Canada

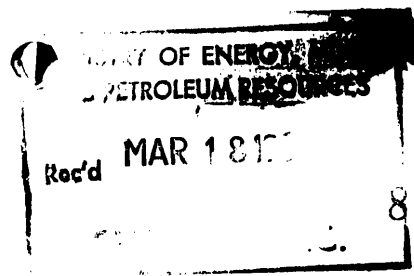
Energie, Mines et  
Ressources Canada

Earth Sciences

Sciences de la Terre

Geological Survey of Canada  
601 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E8

Commission géologique du Canada  
601, rue Booth  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0E8



889020

Your file    Votre référence

Our file    Notre référence

March 11, 1985

Tom Schroeter  
District Geologist  
B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines  
and Petroleum Resources  
Bag 5000  
Smithers, B.C.  
V0J 2N0

Dear Tom:

Sorry to take so long to reply to your query about Pb isotope results. I checked my files and found that we have results on specimens from you for Tulsequah Chief but the samples that we analyzed from Anyox were from Bob Sharp. Nevertheless, results for both areas are as follows:

Tulsequah – (samples from T. Schroeter)

	<u>208/204</u>	<u>207/204</u>	<u>206/204</u>
KQ-82-147	38.325	15.628	18.641
KQ-82-147A	38.251	15.608	18.621
(repeat)	38.270	15.612	18.624
KQ-82-147B (py-rich)	38.302	15.623	18.634

Anyox – (samples from R. Sharp)

KQ-82-149 (#6 Zone - gn)	38.267	15.562	18.691
KQ-82-149 (#6 Zone - sp)	38.064	15.521	18.570
KQ-82-150 (Bonanza - py)	38.389	15.592	18.795

...2

As far as more samples for analyses are concerned we could probably run some over a period of time. Massive sulphides would have the highest priority but scattered new properties that no GSC mineral deposits geologists have visited would also be worth considering. Broad coverage of the Cordillera is one of our aims and occurrences outside of established districts have probably not been sampled by us.

Dave Sinclair and I have current interests in Glacier Gulch, Alice Arm Mo deposits and Quartz Hill. Unfortunately all these properties are inactive so it might be difficult to arrange visits. However, we might see you some time this summer. We will let you know our travel plans if we can arrange any visits.

Best regards,



cc. R.I. Thorpe

R.V. Kirkham

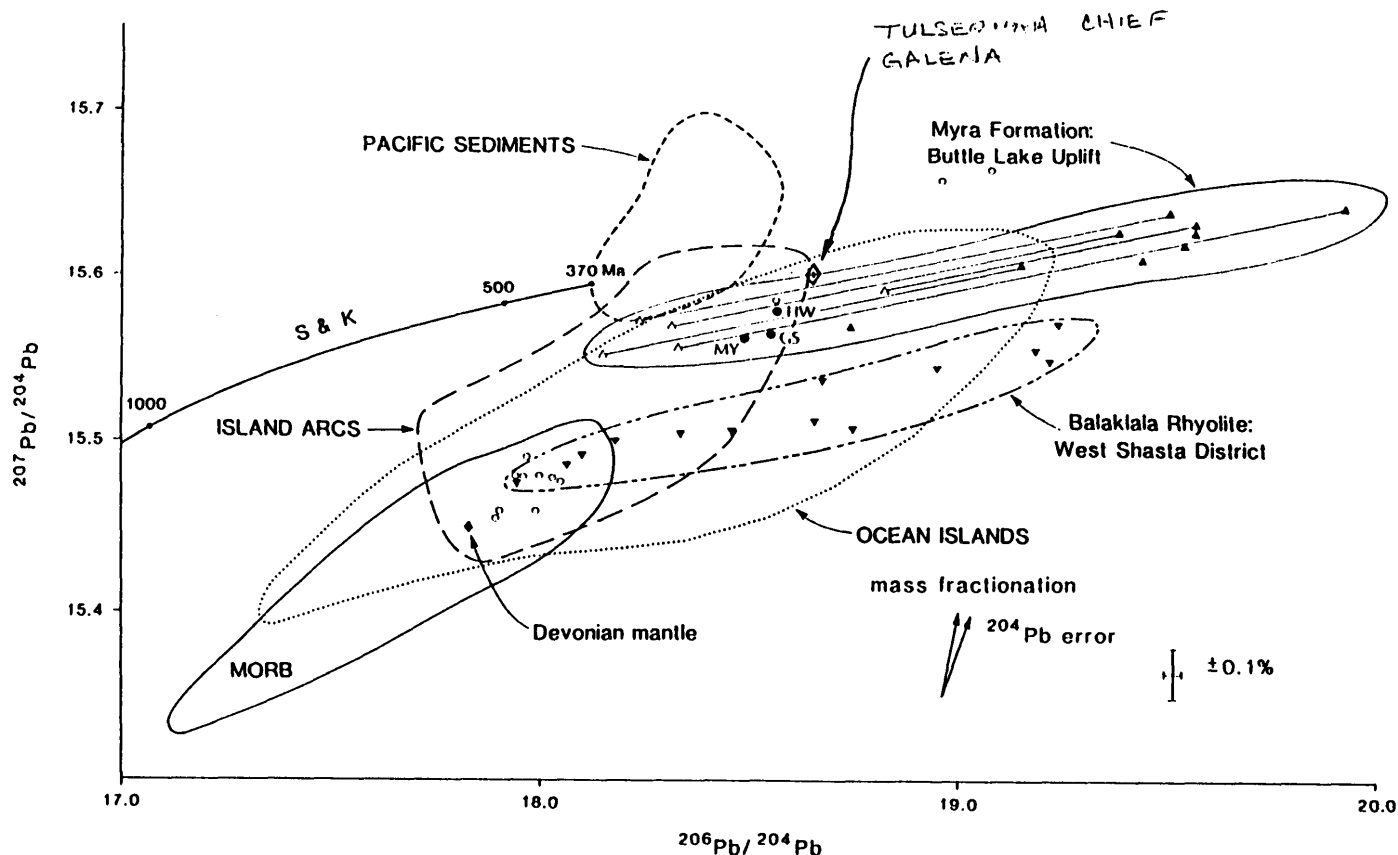


FIG. 3.  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  vs.  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  plot of galena (solid circles: Table 3), present-day whole-rock (solid triangles: Table 2), and initial ratios at 370 Ma (open triangles: Table 4) from Butte Lake anticlinorium. Galena (open circles) and whole-rock (inverted triangles) analyses from the Paleozoic volcanogenic ore deposits of west Shasta district, California, are taken from Slawson (1983) and Doe *et al.* (1985). A solid diamond marks the estimated composition of the Devonian mantle (Doe *et al.* 1985). Major fields of whole rocks from modern MORB's ocean islands, and ocean sediments are taken from the literature as follows: MORB's (Church and Tatsumoto 1975; Brévart *et al.* 1981; Vidal and Clauer 1981); ocean islands (Sun and Jahn 1975; Sun 1980; Tatsumoto 1978; Weis 1983); island arcs (Oversby and Ewart 1972; Church 1976; Meijer 1976; Kay *et al.* 1978); Pacific sediments (Church 1976; Sun 1980; Vidal and Clauer 1981). These fields have been adjusted for 370 Ma lead evolution using the growth curve of Stacey and Kramers (1975), marked "S & K".

rection, using  $\mu$  values obtained by isotope-dilution methods where possible. Some samples of the Island Intrusions are corrected using  $\mu$  values for which the uranium concentrations were determined by gamma-ray spectroscopy. All of these  $\mu$  values have been multiplied by a factor of 1.0935 to be consistent with  $\mu$  values for which the uranium was determined by isotope dilution (Andrew 1987).

The initial ratios for the Island Intrusions have a linear trend in both the  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  versus  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  versus  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  plots (Figs. 5, 6). This linear relationship can be shown to be more significant for the initial ratios than for the present ratios by comparing correlation coefficients. The correlation coefficients for the present ratios (excluding galena from Island Copper) are 0.94 and 0.89 for Figs. 5 and 6, respectively. Initial lead ratios display improved correlation coefficients of 0.95 and 0.96 despite the overall shortening of the length of the lines (Figs. 5, 6). Closed-system addition of radiogenic lead to the rocks from 190 to 0 Ma has tended to obscure the original linearity.

Initial lead-isotope ratios for two of the Bonanza Group volcanic rocks follow the same trend as those of the Island Intrusions in both  $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  versus  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ , and  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  versus  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  plots, supporting a comagmatic origin for these two rock units. Bonanza Group volcanic

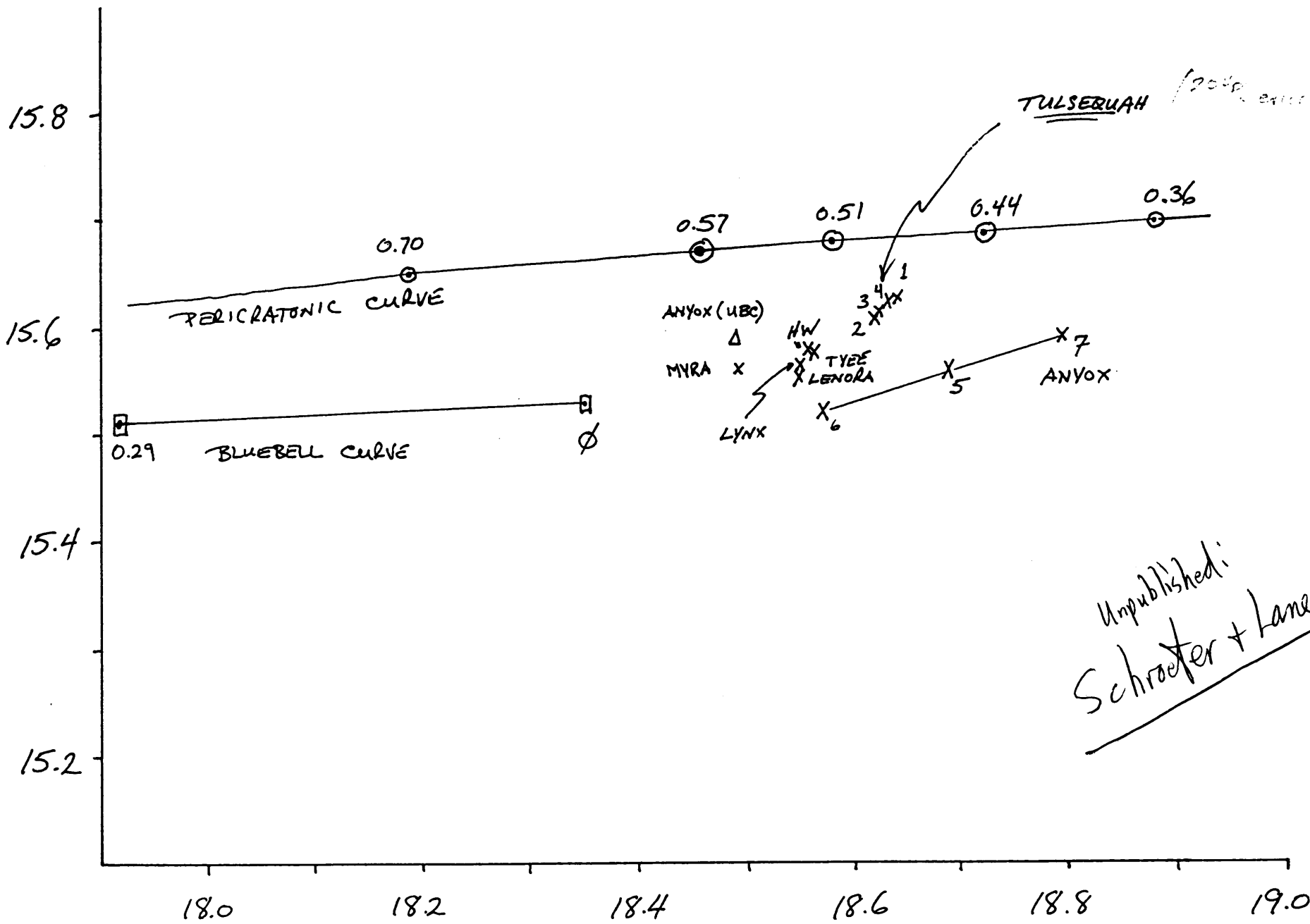
rocks have lower  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ , and  $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  ratios than plutonic rocks of the Island Intrusions.

Isotopic ratios of galena from the Island Copper porphyry deposit near Port Hardy lie within the same array as the initial ratios of both Bonanza Group volcanics and Island Intrusions, indicating a comagmatic origin for the mineralization. This supports the Jurassic age for the deposit determined by Rb-Sr age determination (Armstrong *et al.*, in preparation) and by K-Ar on biotite from the Rupert Inlet stock (Northcote and Robinson 1972).

Generalized plots of data from various tectonic environments are shown in Figs. 5 and 6 with the lead data for the Island Intrusions and Bonanza Group volcanics. Direct comparison cannot be made between the lead-isotope initial ratios and modern tectonic environments, so the modern lead-isotope fields have been projected back 190 Ma using the Stacey and Kramers (1975) growth curve. Island Intrusions and Bonanza Group volcanic lead data overlap the fields for both ocean islands and island arcs. The slope of the array in the initial lead data for the Island Intrusions and Bonanza Group volcanic rocks is parallel to the slope of similar arrays for many ocean islands but is less than the usual slope of linear arrays for island arcs.

Initial strontium ratios are in the range 0.7033–0.7042

206pb/204pb



Unpublished:  
Schroeter + Lane, 1990

206pb/204pb