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Hydrothermal alter + mineralization of the Valley Copper deposit
Highland Valley, B. C.

1974

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/ calc alkaline

Batholith + contained metal related to ^{an} early Mesozoicsubduction zone (Pacific [Farallon] and North American
plates). Paleosub. zone ~140 km below the Batholith.

major alter mins

Kool. ser microcline + qtz

Lesser " "

calcite biotite gyp anhy.

Loca + distn of

Alter mins controlled by fractures

... veins ... selvages ... pervasive zones

Most copper in qtz-ser veins

Superimposed + prograde alter sequence

① Propylitic (?)

② argillic

③ ~~per~~ pervasive sericite (py. cpy sphal)

④ barren qtz vein stockwork + potassic alter

⑤ qtz-ser veins (bn, cpy, MoS₂)⑥ mineralized qtz veins (bn, cpy, MoS₂, cct, covellite)

⑦ gypsum veins

Sericite (198 ± 8 My) MoS₂ (202 ± 8 My)

Basal dyke (pre-ore) (204 ± 4) vogesite lamprophyre (13.2 ± 3 My)

I
Disagree →
with this
timing as is

Hydrothermal. altn mainly by base leaching of Ca^{++} + Na^+ from plag & by metasom. addition of K^+ , H^+ and SiO_2 to the host.

Heat dissipation in the deposit (to get rid of heat generated by altn rx's) by conduction, convection, throttling and influx of rel. cool fluids [via connate or ocean water].

Oxygen + Hydrogen isotopes

PRIMARY MINS

| SD | # done | SO_4^{18} | permil values are |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| -66.1 to -111.8 | Qtz (70) | | + 7.27 to +8.98 |
| | Kspar (7) | | +5.67 to 8.90 9.70 |
| | Plag (9) | | +5.22 to +8.96 |
| | Biotite (8) | | +1.95 to +5.02 |

ALTN MINS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------|
| SO_4^{18} | Qtz (9) | + 8.74 to +12.57 |
| | Kspar (6) | + 7.65 to 8.74 |
| | sericite (6) plag Kaolinite (4) | + 6.60 to 7.56 |
| | Kaolinite (4) | |

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| SD SD | sericite (6) | -64.8 to -53.1 |
| | biotite (2) | -91 to -76 |
| | kaolinite (3) | -116 to -95.2 |

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| SS^{34} | MoS ₂ (1) | +0.50 |
| | pyrite (1) | -3.08 |
| | sphal (1) | -4.11 |
| | gpy (5) | -3.30 to +1.53 |
| | Bn (4) | -9.4 to +1.45 |
| | anhydrite (2) | +11.76 to +14.48 |
| | gypsum (2) | +13.13 to +15.22 |

mean -0.81 & range 5.64 of sulphides typical of other Cordilleran porphyry deposits in which Sulphur thought to come from deep ^{crystal or} mantle source.

Oxygen isotopes

Primary minerals 850 to 265°C

Hydro minerals 480°C Qtz-ser in sulphide brg Qtz vein
to 260°C " " " pervasive altz zone

Sulphur isotopes

480°C anhy. br in pervasive kspar altz
to 266°C pyr. sphal in perv. sericite altz

ie Margin of deposit ~ 300°C
Core " " ~ 500°C

Temperatures increase w. altz paragenesis

@ 400°C { pH 1.74 to 4
-log fO₂ 20 to 23
-log fS₂ 1.4 to 4.5 } Hydro. altz

pH 2.5 - 3 vein sericite altz +
-log fO₂ 22.2 sulphide deple
-log fS₂ 1.5 to 3.6

Fluid Inclusions

a few sylvite + halite xls + liquid CO₂
∴ max. concn K⁺ 4.6 m
" " Na⁺ 6.4 m
" " PCO₂ 100 to 300 bars

Isotopic compsn of hydro fluid ... magmatic water +
ocean water (based on oxygen, hydrogen isotope values fm
sericite)

Early pervasive sericite ... ocean water 70%
mag stage Qtz-ser veins ... " 20%
Gypsum veins ... " 94%
(may have quenched hydroth. altz)