

TARGET CHARACTERIZATION OF FOOTWALL CU-(Ni)-PGE DEPOSITS, SUDBURY

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INTRODUCTION

The beginning of this century witnessed the introduction of a new deposit style for the traditional Ni-Cu Sudbury mining camp. These "footwall" deposits provided a new challenge for exploration in Canada's premier base metal camp. Methodology under development at the GSC in partnership with academia and industry include indicator mineral, indicator till and bedrock halogen (F,Cl,Br,I) studies for use in the search for Cu-(Ni)-PGE deposits.

Results of a comprehensive study of the orebodies in Sudbury focussing on the vein and low sulphide-high PGE footwall Cu- (Ni)- Pt-Pd-Au mineralization are presented. The mineral chemical and bulk compositional signatures of the sulphide and low-sulphide targets were studied for ~ 6 deposits and occurrences across the North Range of the Sudbury Structure (Figs. 1, 2) from ~130 Footwall ore samples.

FOOTWALLSTUDYAREAS



Fig. 1a) Location of study areas in TGI3- Deep Search method development in the Sudbury mining camp.

Footwall Environment Cu-(Ni)-PGE mineralization spectrum

a) Vein deposit)

b) Low sulphide-high PGE Footwall deposit?

c) Hybrid

(Broken Hammer, McCreedy Et-153 zone, Levack FW

(McCreedy W-PM zone, Wisner W, lower Levack

(North zone-Podolsky deposit)

(Ores studied for TGI3 indicator mineral project)

Ni-Cu-Pt-Pd-Au ORE SYSTEM sulphide sample locations Levack #2 Shaft Xstrata Nicke Craig Shaft Sudbury Igneous Complex Levack Ni-Cu-Co Contact deposit (1888 discovery, production 1913) To McCreedy1600 LWest Mine No.7 Orebody footwall ore 3600 L

LEVACK - MORRISON



Fig. 2a) Schematic longitudinal section showing 2005-2008 ore sample locations (modified from FNX, Ames and Farrow, 2007).

Disclaimer

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Fig. 2b) Geology map of Wisner West and Broken Hammer showings bedrock and till sample locations for the TGI3 indicator mineral study (base modified from Ames et. al., 2005).

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Students Gabriela Budulan (Ottawa U, Queen's U): Broken Hammer till study Craig Stewart (St. Mary's U): Halogens (F, Cl, Br, I) in FWBX plume environment, Windy Lake & Levack embayments.

RESEARCH TEAM

(after Farrow et al., 2005)



Fig. 1b) Deposit locations in study.

Broken Hammer Cu - (Ni) - PGE footwall resource: Indicator minerals of the resource include chalcopyrite, pyrite, sperrylite (PtAs₂) and gold. Sn-bearing indicator minerals found in bedrock samples include cassiterite (SnO₂). Pathfinder elements in the till geochemistry included: Cu, Pt, Pd, Au, Ni, Cd, Sb, Bi, and Te.

0 5 10 metres · · · · · · Legend Paleoproterozoic (~1.850 Ga) 02AV-625-628, 640, 641 Chalcopyrite veins and breccia Inclusion Quartz Diorite Footwall Breccia Matachewan Diabase (~ 2.45 Ga) NeoArchean Levack gneiss complex Quartz Monzodiorite Granite Gabbro Leucosome / Pegmatite Mafic Gneiss Intermediate Gneiss Contacts Symbols _____Observed _____Inferred _____Interpreted → → - Fault × Sample ● Drill Hole (UTM NAD 27, Zone 17) (modified from Carter, 2005)

Geological map of the North Zone, Podolsky mine, Whistle Offset

Fig. 2c). Surface exposure of chalcopyrite-PGM vein, North zone, Podolsky mine, Whistle Offset. Sample location map (modified from Carter, 2005).

MINERALOGY OF NORTH RANGE CU-(NI)-PGE DEPOSITS

Table 1. Ore Mineralogy of Footwall Cu-(ni)-PGE mineralization. North Range Sudbury Ore Mineral

1		(Fe.Ni.Aa)₀S₀
2	Reniaminite?	$(Aq.Cu)_{2}Bi_{7}S_{12}$
<u>ک</u> .	Bornite	Cu_{2} FeS
о. Л	Chalconvrite	
т . 5	Covellite	
5. 6	Cubanite	Cu _e FeS.
0. 7	Digenite	$Cu_3 S_2$
γ. Q	Emplectite	
o.	Calona (So)	Pb(S So) + Bi
9.	Galella (Se)	
10.	Gersdorinte	
11.	Hauchecornite	
12.	Heazeiwoodite	$NI_3 O_2$
13.	Mackinawite	(Fe,NI) ₉ 5 ₈
14.	Marcasite	
15.	Mathildite (Se)	AgBI(S,Se) ₂
16. 17	Millerite	NIS NiAs
17.	Parkerite	NiaBiaSa
19	Pentlandite	(Ni,Fe) ₀ S ₀
20	Polydymite	NiNi _o S ₄
21	Pvrite	(Fe Co Ni)S _o
21.	Pyrrhotite	Fe, S
22. 02	Siggonito	$(Ni Co)_{2} S_{1}$
23. 24	Snhalerite	7nS
25.	Spionkopite	$Cu_{30}S_{28}$
26	Tetradymite	BiaTeaS
27.	Troilite	FeS
28.	ullmanite	NiSbS
29.	Violarite	FeNi ₂ S ₄
30.	Wittichenite	Cu_3BiS_3
31.	unknown	CuBiPdS ₃
32.	unknown	(AgCuFe) ₃ S ₂
Selen	ides	
33.	Bohdanowiczite	AgBiSe ₂
34.	Clausthalite	PbSe
35.	Kawazulite	Bi ₂ Te ₂ Se
36.	Naumannite	AgSe



MINERAL CHEMISTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Oxides	3	
37.	Cassiterite	SnO ₂
38.	Cuprite	Cu ₂ O
39.	Magnetite	FeFe ₂ O ₄
40.	Hematite	Fe ₂ O ₃
41.	Tellurite	TeO ₂
Telluri	des	
42.	Altaite	PbTe
43.	Froodite	PdBi ₂
44.	Hessite	Ag ₂ Te
45.	Kotulskite	Pd(Bi,Te)
46.	Maslovite	PtBiTe
47.	Melonite	NiTe
48.	Pd-melonite	(Ni, Pd)Te
49.	Merenskyite	(Pd,Pt)(Te,Bi) ₂
50.	Cu-merenskyite	??
51.	Michenerite	PdBiTe
52.	Moncheite	Pt(Te,Bi) ₂
53.	Sobolevskite	PdBi
54.	Stützite	Ag ₇ Te ₄
55.	Tsumoite	BiTe
56.	unknown	(Bi,Ag) ₃ Te ₄
Stanni	des	
57.	Oulankite	PtPdSn
58.	Paolovite	Pd ₂ Sn
59.	Niggliite	PtSn
Other	precious minerals	
60.	Sperrylite	PtAs ₂
61.	Silver	Ag
62.	Electrum	Ag:Au
63.	Gold	Au:Ag

n=668 analyses, 58 samples

<u>Pyrrhotite:</u> Both contact and offset deposits display a normal distribution for the Ni content of pyrrhotite in the mining camp with a median Ni content of 0.71 and 0.76 wt% Ni, respectively. Pyrrhotite from the Frood-Stobie deposits show a negative trend with a median Ni content of 0.46 while pyrrhotite in Footwall deposit types contain the least Ni at 0.26 wt% Ni.

Pentlandite: The nickel content is variable with up to 43.6 wt% Ni, avg. 35 wt% Ni in pentlandite. Argentopentlandite with 12-13 wt% Ag in pentlandite was found in the Creighton deeps (403 orebody), McCreedy W (PM zone) and McCreedy E (153 zone) orebodies. Victoria and Crean Hill deposits rarely contain Ag-bearing pentlandite with 1-3.9 wt% Ag. Pn is also a significant carrier of Co (1-3.5 wt%, avg. 1 wt%Co), minor Sn, Au and Hg.

<u>Pyrite:</u> Sudbury pyrite contains a significant Ni content (avg. 1.54 wt% Ni, n=291), trace Pt, Au, Hg and Pb.

FSBB: Frood-stobie breccia belt.

Fig. 3). Deposit type variations in the Ni content of the main sulphide minerals.



Au (wt%) in electrum

Fig. 4a) Bismuth telluride minerals are the major residence site for Pt and Pd in deposits in the footwall environment on the North range.

Fig. 4b) Trace elements in electrum include cadmium and mercury. Footwall and some offset deposits may contain up to 8 ppm Hg, avg. 2 ppm Hg.

Silicate minerals

Nickel is found in epidote, stilpnomelane, biotite, and chlorite within Footwall alteration assemblages.



Fig. 6) Chlorite: The nickel content of chlorite is highest in the Footwall type relative to the other Sudbury Ni-Cu-PGE Footwall deposit types. vein and low sulphide high **PGE mineralization contains** chlorite with up to 3.6 wt% Ni, averaging 0.15 wt% Ni chlorite mineral chemistry from the Contact and Offset deposits.

IMPLICATIONS FOR INDICATOR MINERALS



Sn-bearing titanite (< 4.76 wt% Sn), LLFD deposit



in the lower Levack Footwall Deposit in 2008. It occurs in an alteration assemblage with chlorite pseudomorphous after magnetite. Ilmenite lamellae within the pseudomorphs contain malavaite and or cassiterite. The Sn-bearing titanite in the LLFD "malayaite" contains up to 4.76 wt % Sn in the crystal structure and serves as an indicator mineral for Cu-(Ni)-PGE deposits in the Footwall environment.

Till and bedrock samples were processed at Overburden Drilling Management Ltd.'s heavy mineral processing lab in Ottawa to recover indicator minerals from the 3 sizes of the non-ferromagnetic heavy mineral (>3.2 specific gravity) fraction: 0.25-0.5 mm, 0.5-1.0 mm and 1.0-2.0 mm. Oxide, silicate and metallic indicator minerals were examined and counted. The till indicator mineral site survey at the Broken Hammer deposit found cassiterite, sperrylite and gold down-ice from the surface deposit. Selected grains were picked and are being analyzed using electron microprobe techniques.











Fe sphalerite (~11 mol% Fe) which is more typical of the contact and offset type deposits. These variations in sphalerite chemistry are variable within one deposit (i.e. LFD, ME-153 and MW-PM deposits).

distribution of sphalerite chemistry with

low-Fe sphalerite (~ 4 mol% Fe) and high

Fig. 7) **Biotite:** Similar to chlorite, biotite contains trace Ni but in lower amounts. Footwall biotite grains typically contain up to 1 wt% however concentrations up to 2.5 wt% Ni are found.



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Table 2: Silicate mineralogy of Footwall Cu-(Ni)-PGE mineralization, North Range Sudbury

	Mineral	n (analyses)
1.	Al-celadonite	8
2.	Allanite	5
3.	Amphibole	52
4.	Anthophyllite(Mn)	1
5.	Berthierine ?	6
6.	Biotite	55
7.	Chlorite	108
8.	Diopside	6
9.	Epidote	124
10.	Ferropyrosmalite	1
11.	K-feldpsar	5
12.	Orthopyroxene	1
13.	Sericite	5
14.	Stilpnomelane	1
15.	Talc	1
16.	Titanite	62
17.	Apatite	77
18.	Rutile	2
19.	unidentified	17
	Electron microprobe analyses	n=537

Fig. 8) Malayaite - the tin analog of titanite was identified

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Recommended Citation

Ames, D.E., Kjarsgaard, I.M., and McClenaghan, M.B., 2013. Target characterization of Footwall Cu-(Ni)-PGE Deposits, Sudbury; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7329., poster. doi:10.4095/292379

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