



The formation of iron oxide – copper – gold (IOCG) and iron oxide – apatite (IOA) deposits: Insights from the chemistry of actinolite, apatite, magnetite and pyrite

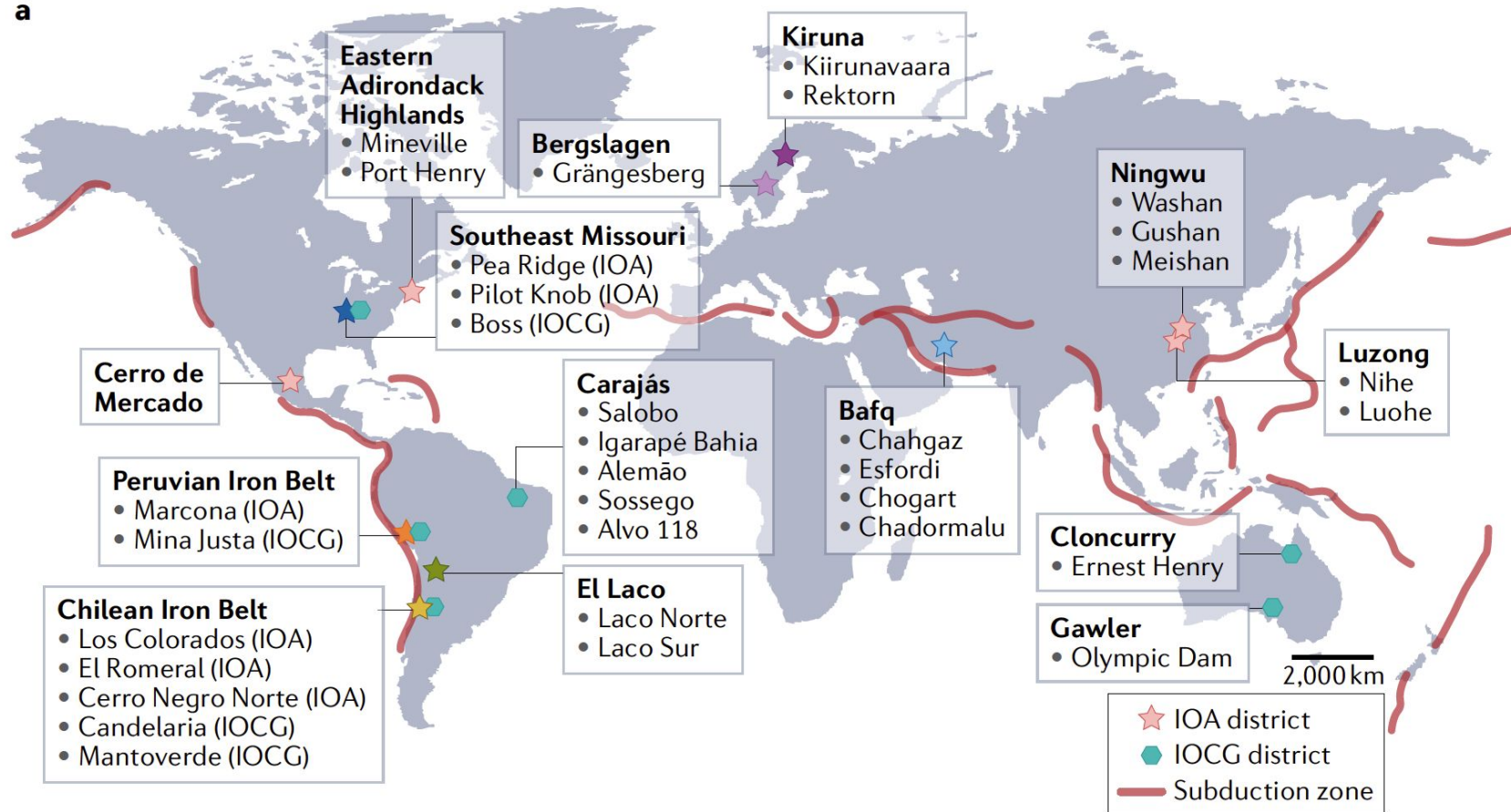
Adam Simon

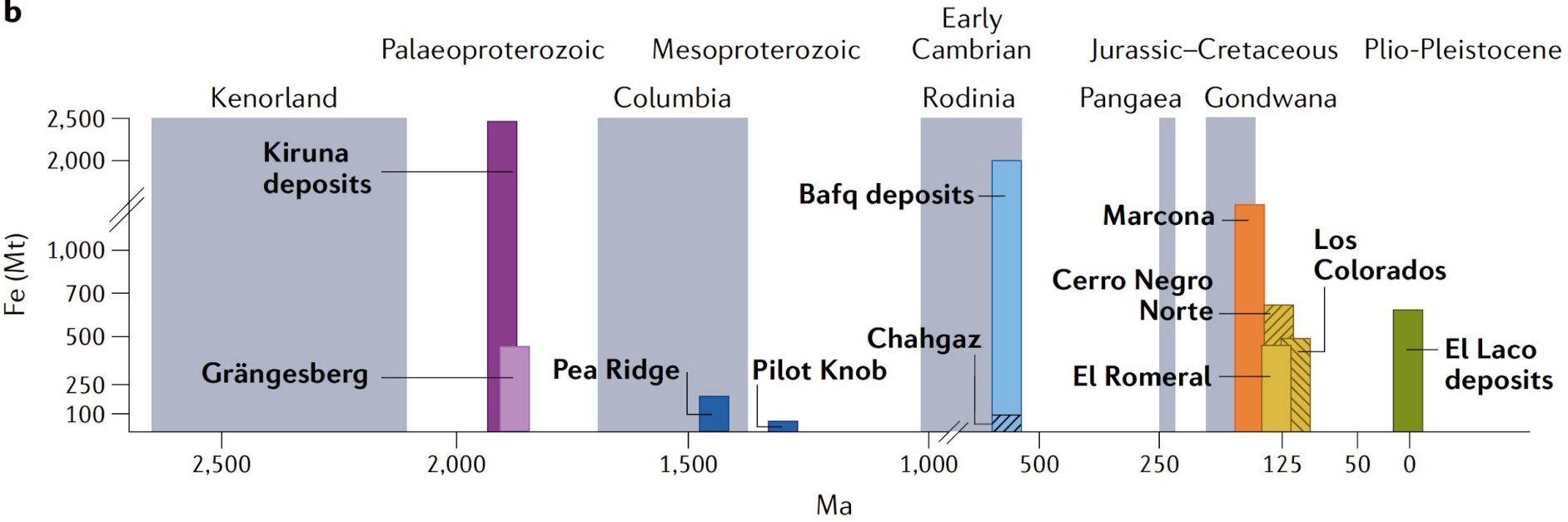
VectOres PROVIDING CRITICAL SOLUTIONS FOR SOCIETY



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a

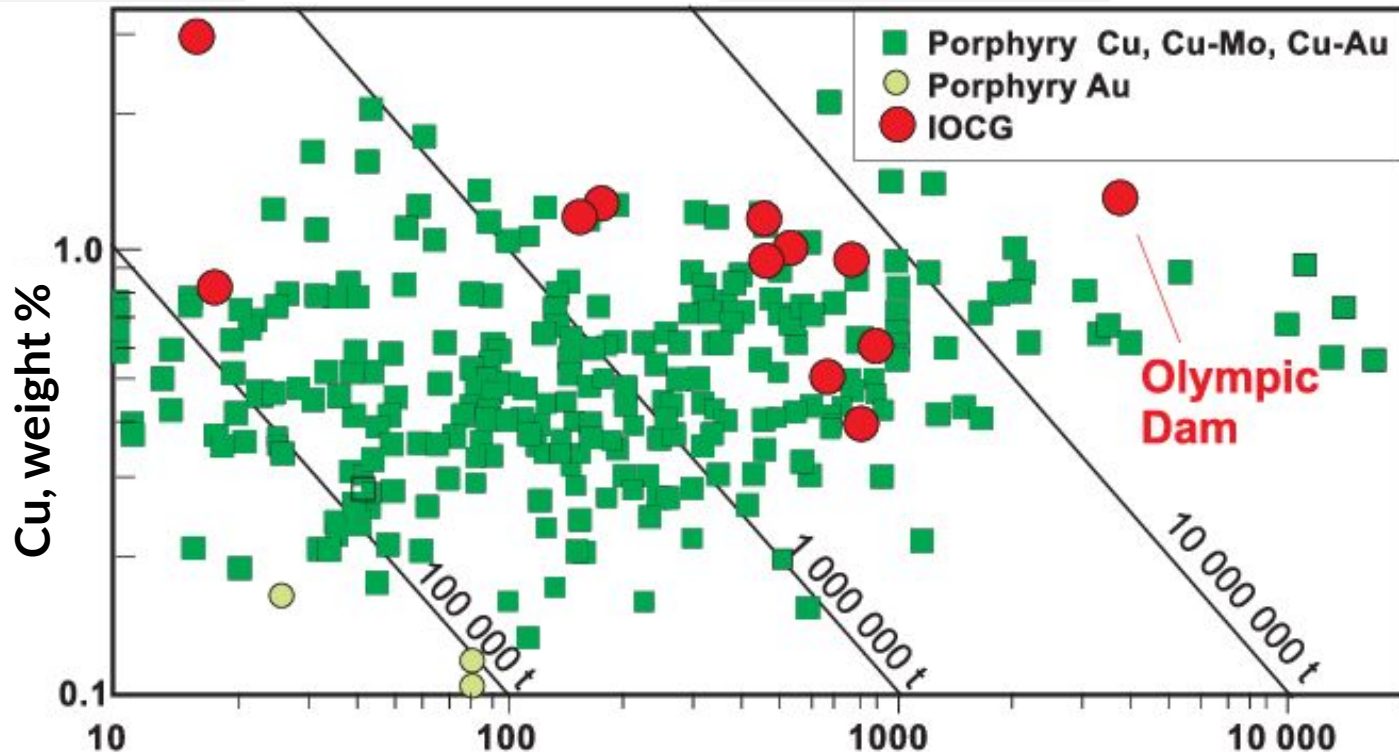


b

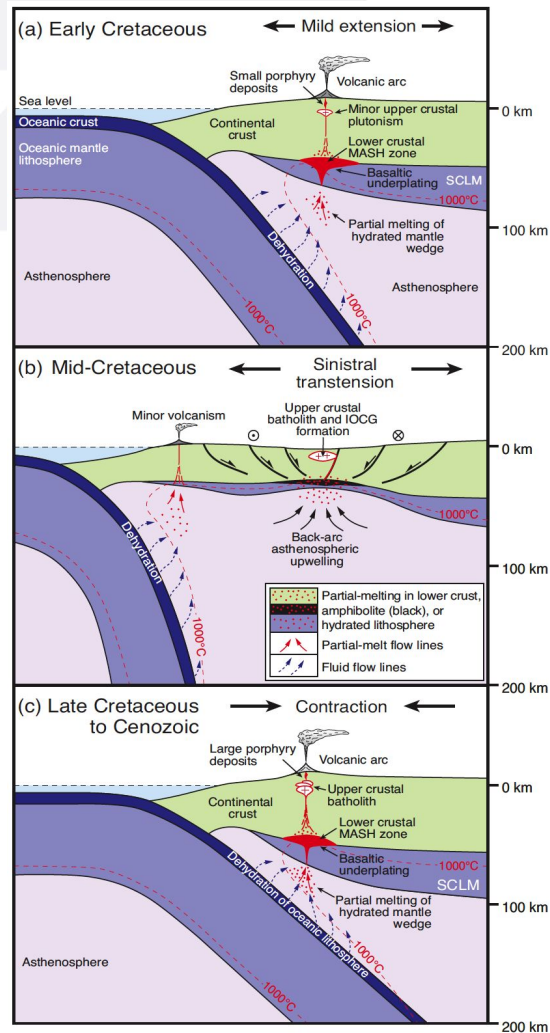
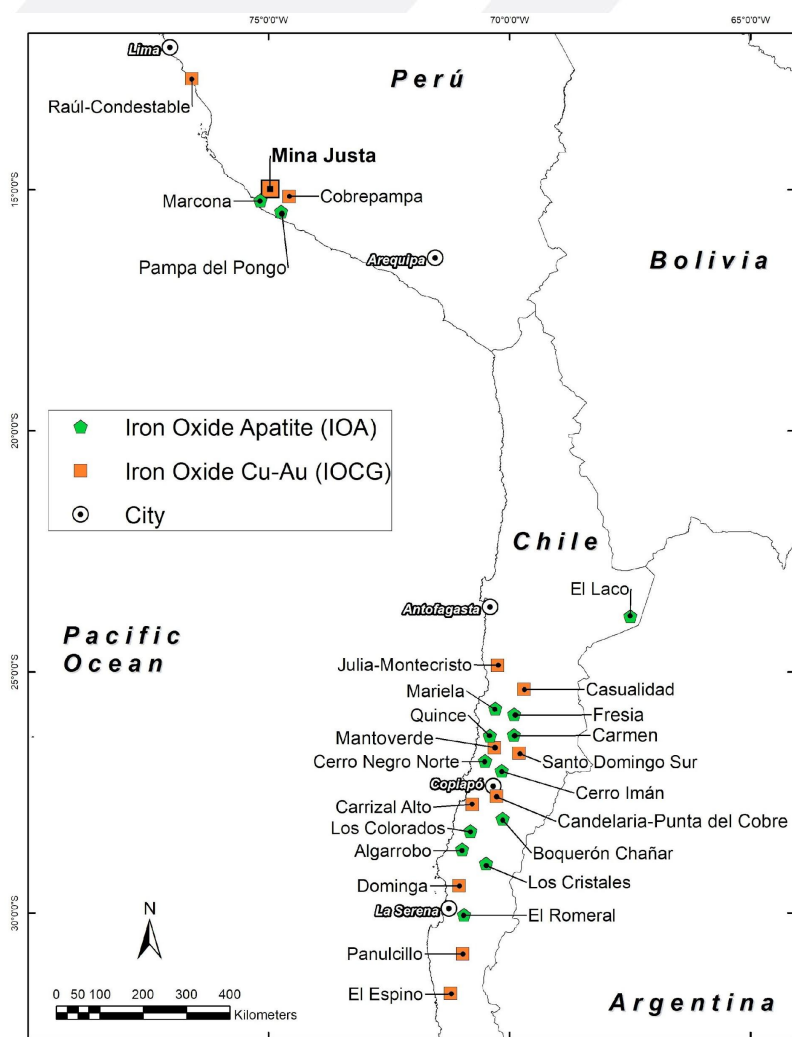
Source: Reich et al., 2022

Element	Deposit type	Grade (median)	Crustal abundance	Clarke value
Cu	IOCG	0.5 %	0.027 %	~200
Fe	IOA	>40 – 50%	5 %	>8 - 10

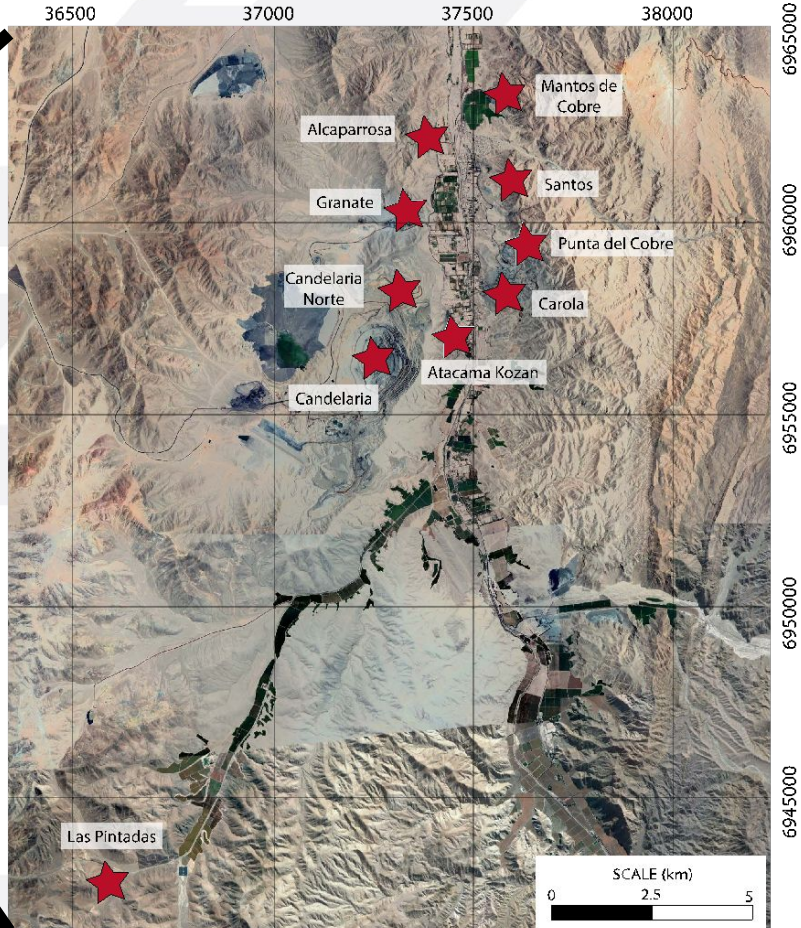
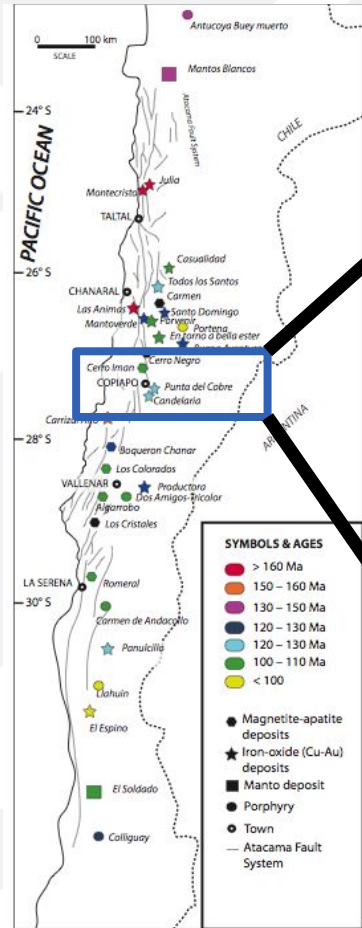




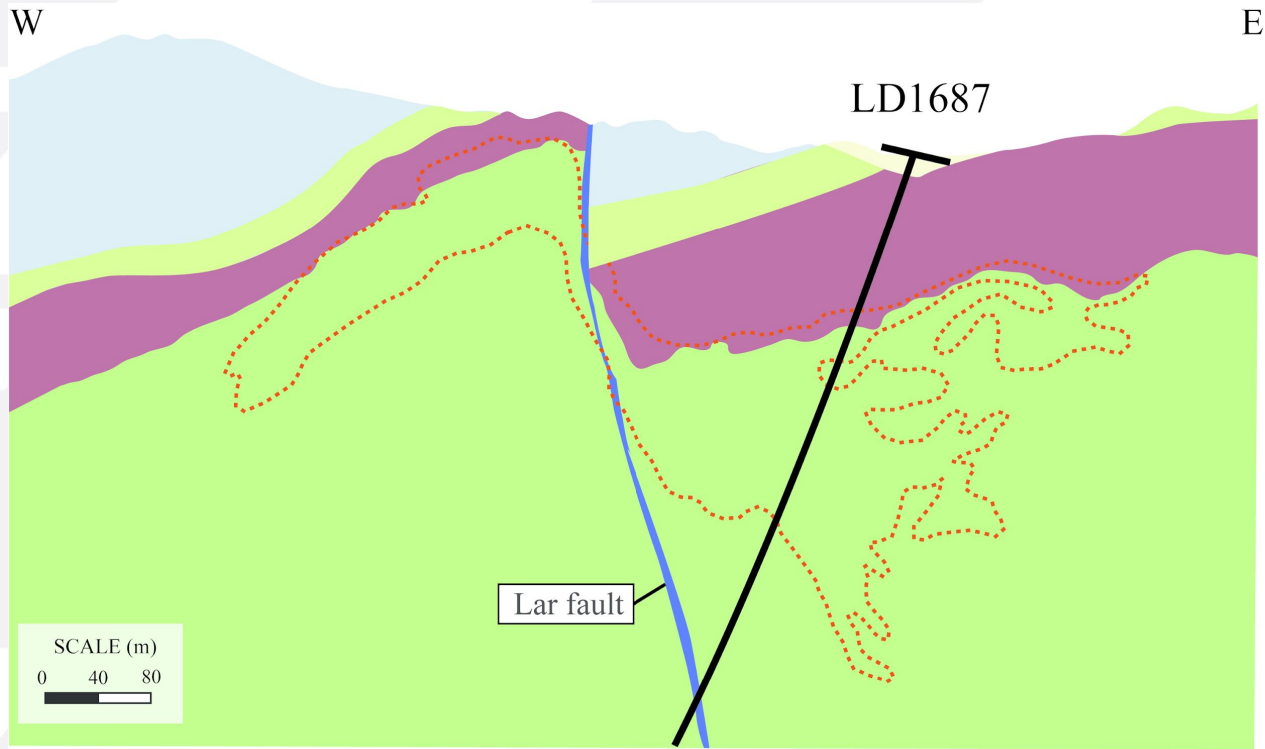
Geological resources, Millions of tonnes



Punta del Cobre district



Candelaria IOCG deposit

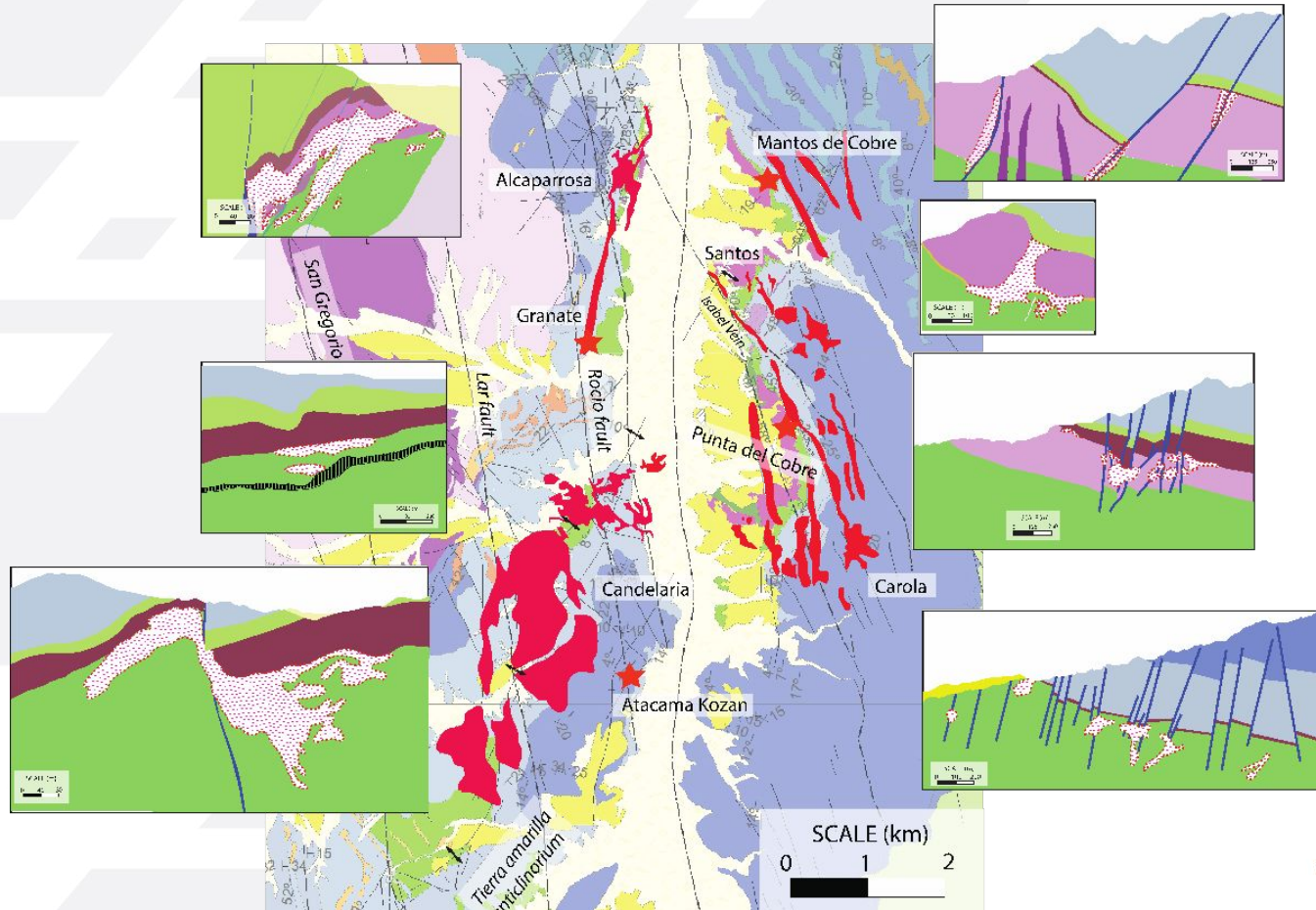


Alluvial and coluvial deposits
Abundancia Fm.

Upper andesite
Volcanic sedimentary

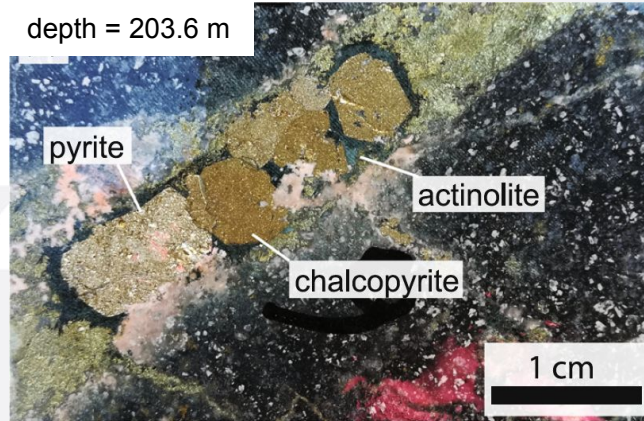
Lower andesite

Punta del Cobre district



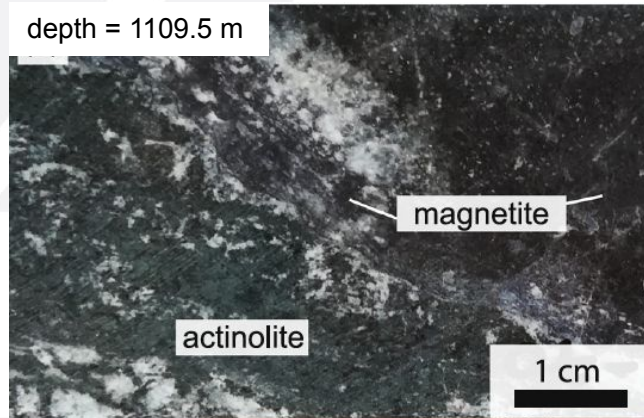
Candelaria IOCG deposit

depth = 203.6 m

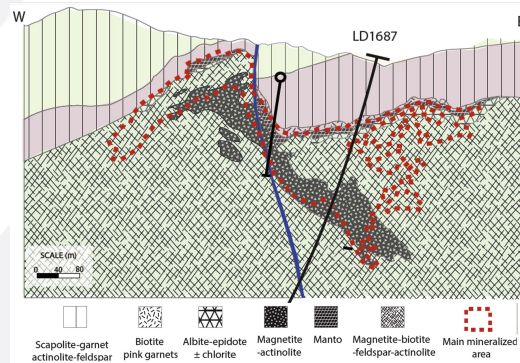


...transitions to
chalcopyrite-magnetite-biotite
–K-feldspar ± pyrite ±
actinolite
mineralization/alteration dated
at ca. 115 Ma that represents
the main Cu mineralization
stage in the area.

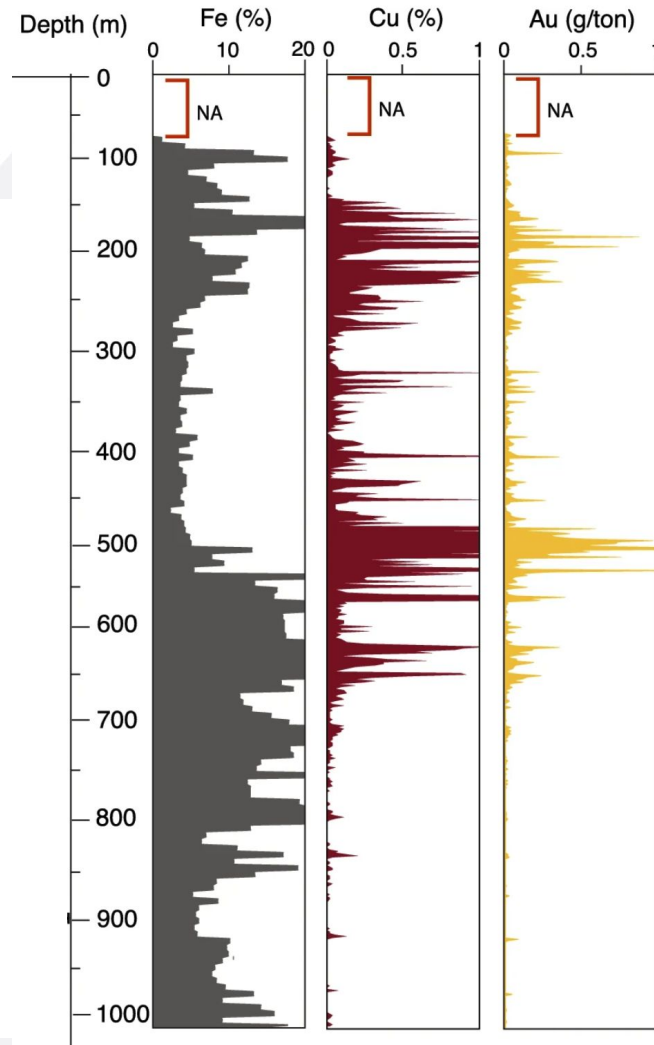
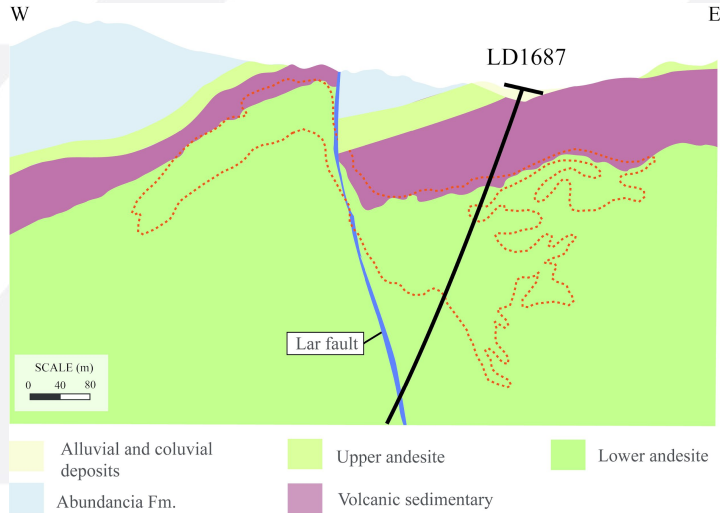
depth = 1109.5 m



Pervasive magnetite-actinolite
(sulfide-free) alteration
assemblages at deeper levels
along with regional-scale Na ±
Ca-rich hydrothermal
alteration

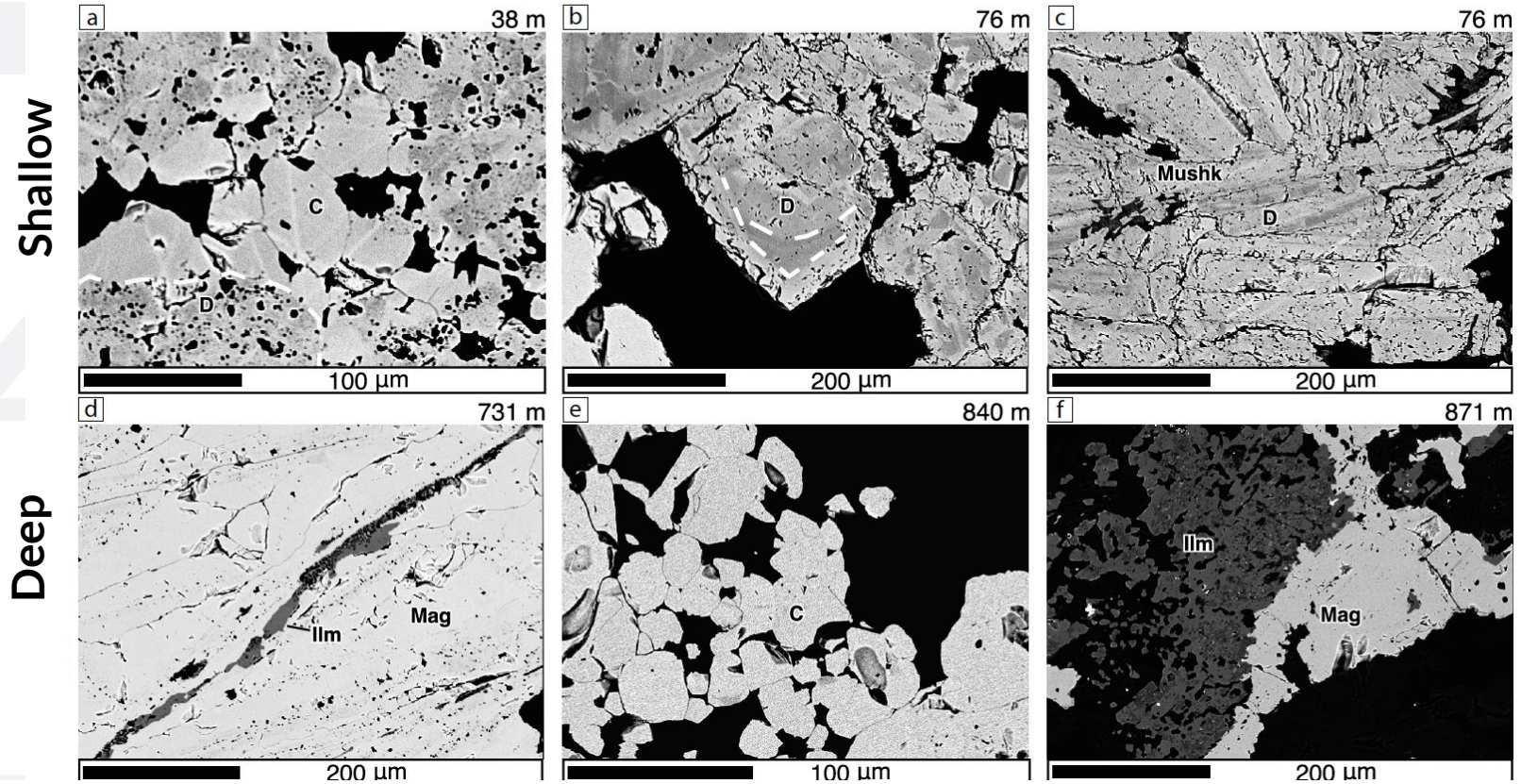


Candelaria metal grades

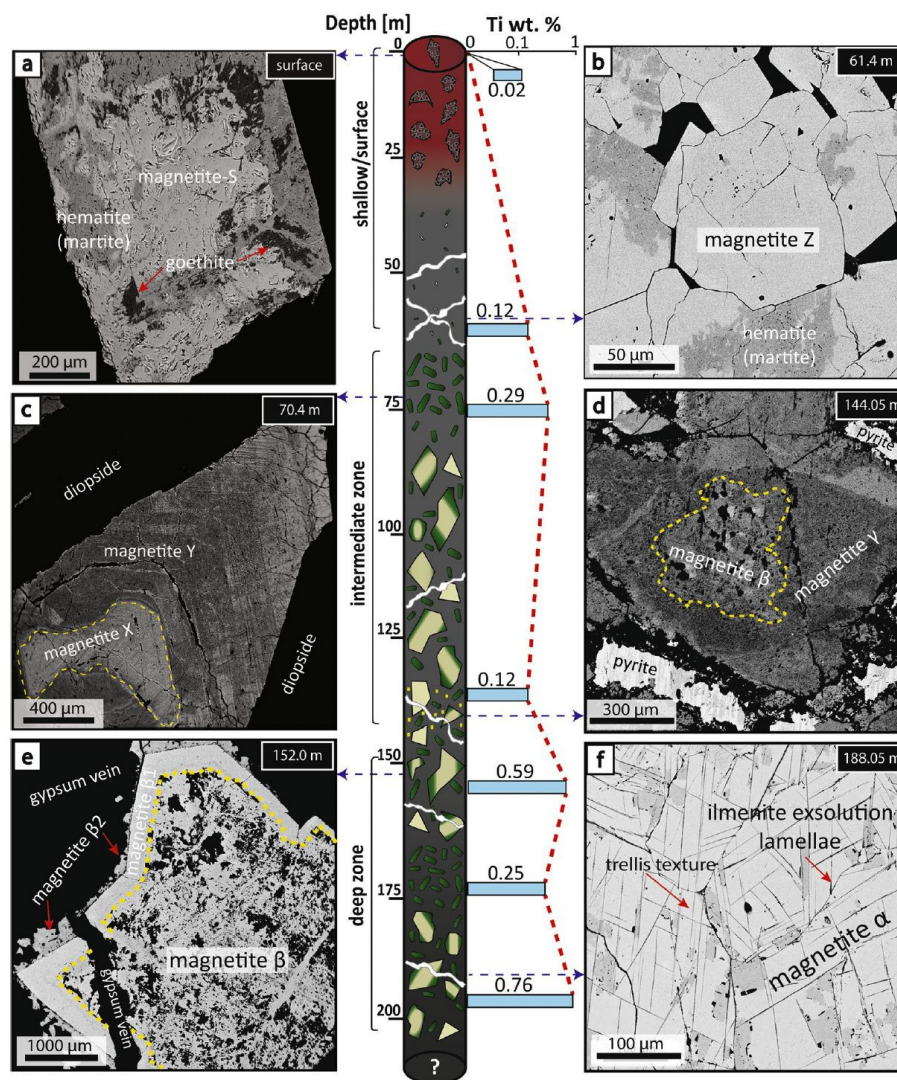


Source: del Real et al. (2023)

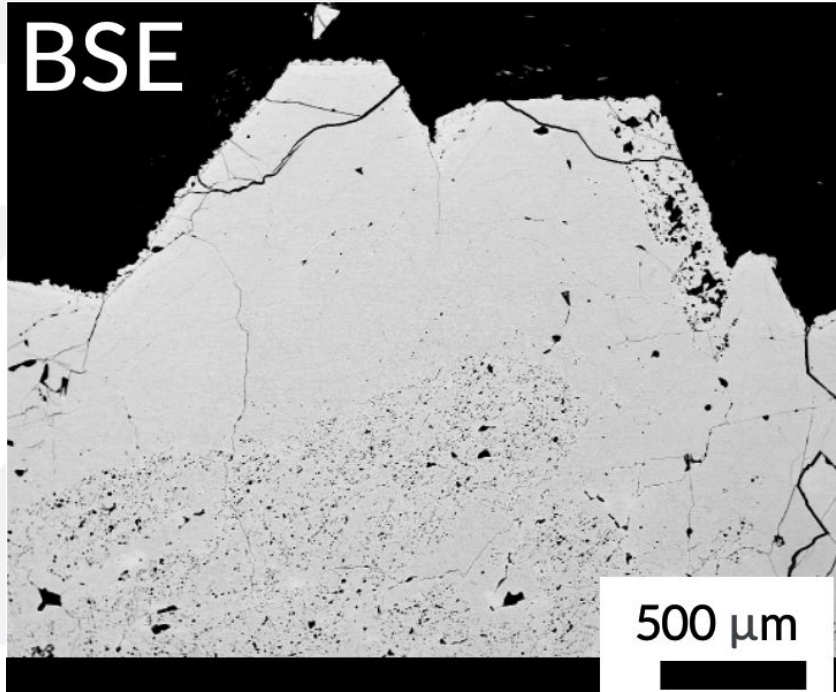
Magnetite, Candelaria



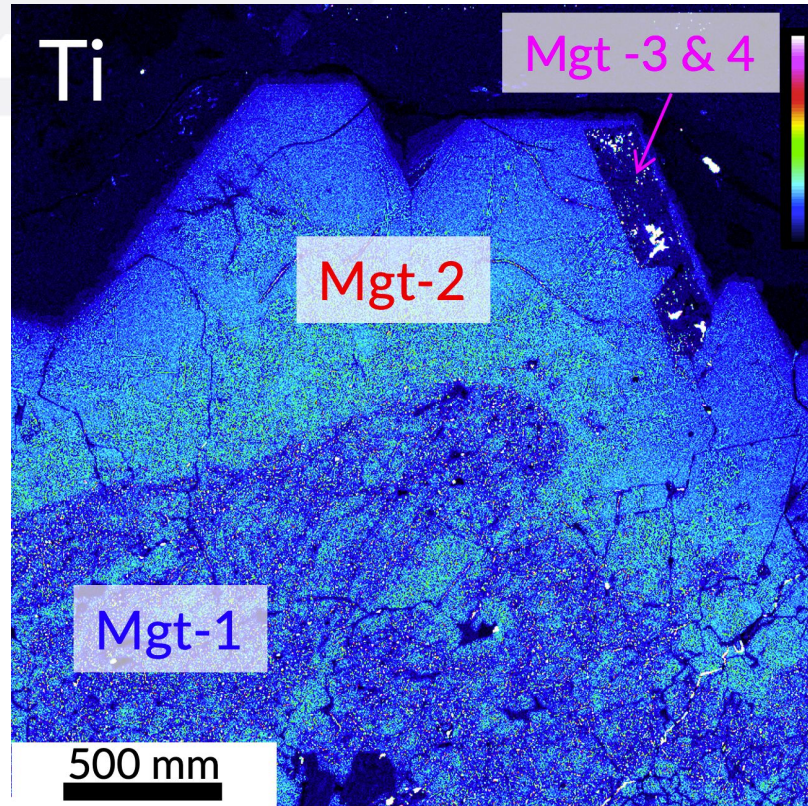
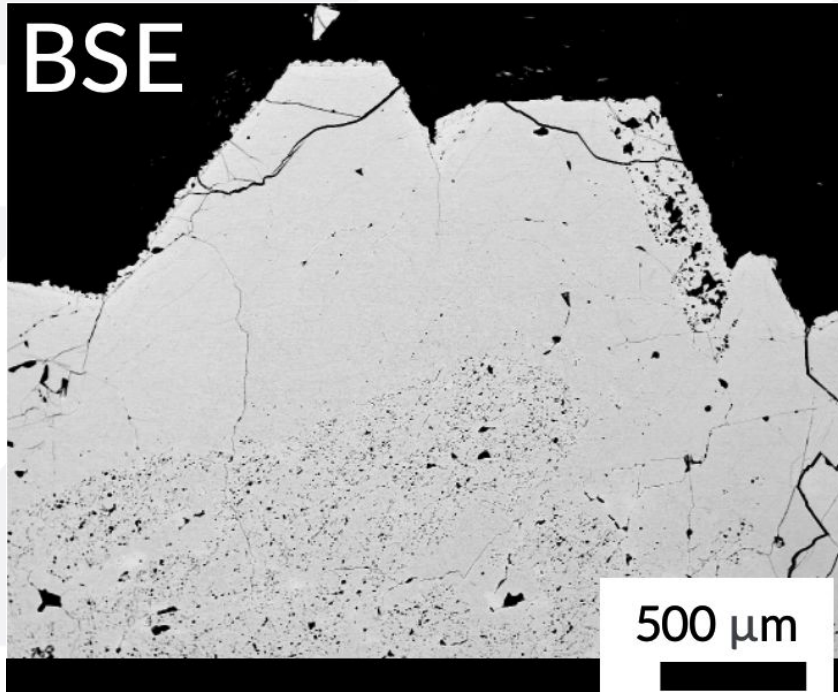
Magnetite, El Laco



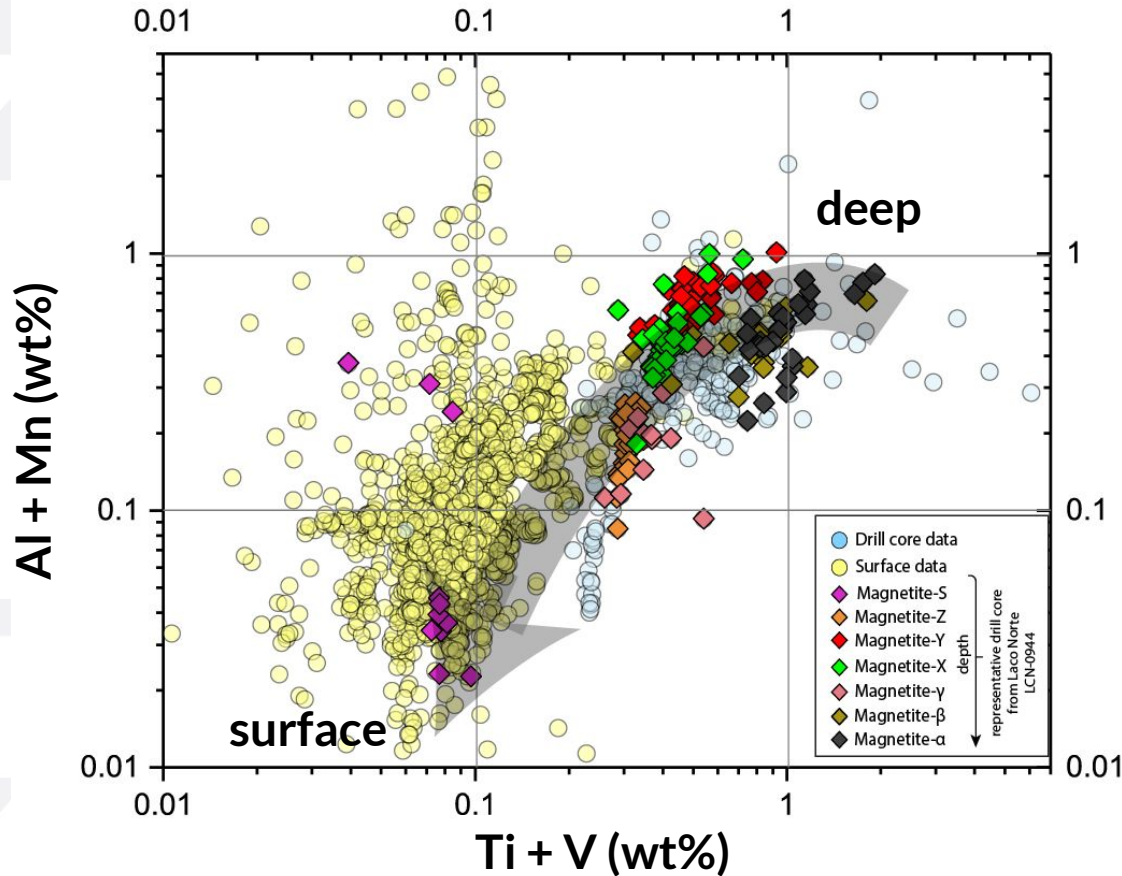
Magnetite, Los Colorados



Magnetite, Los Colorados



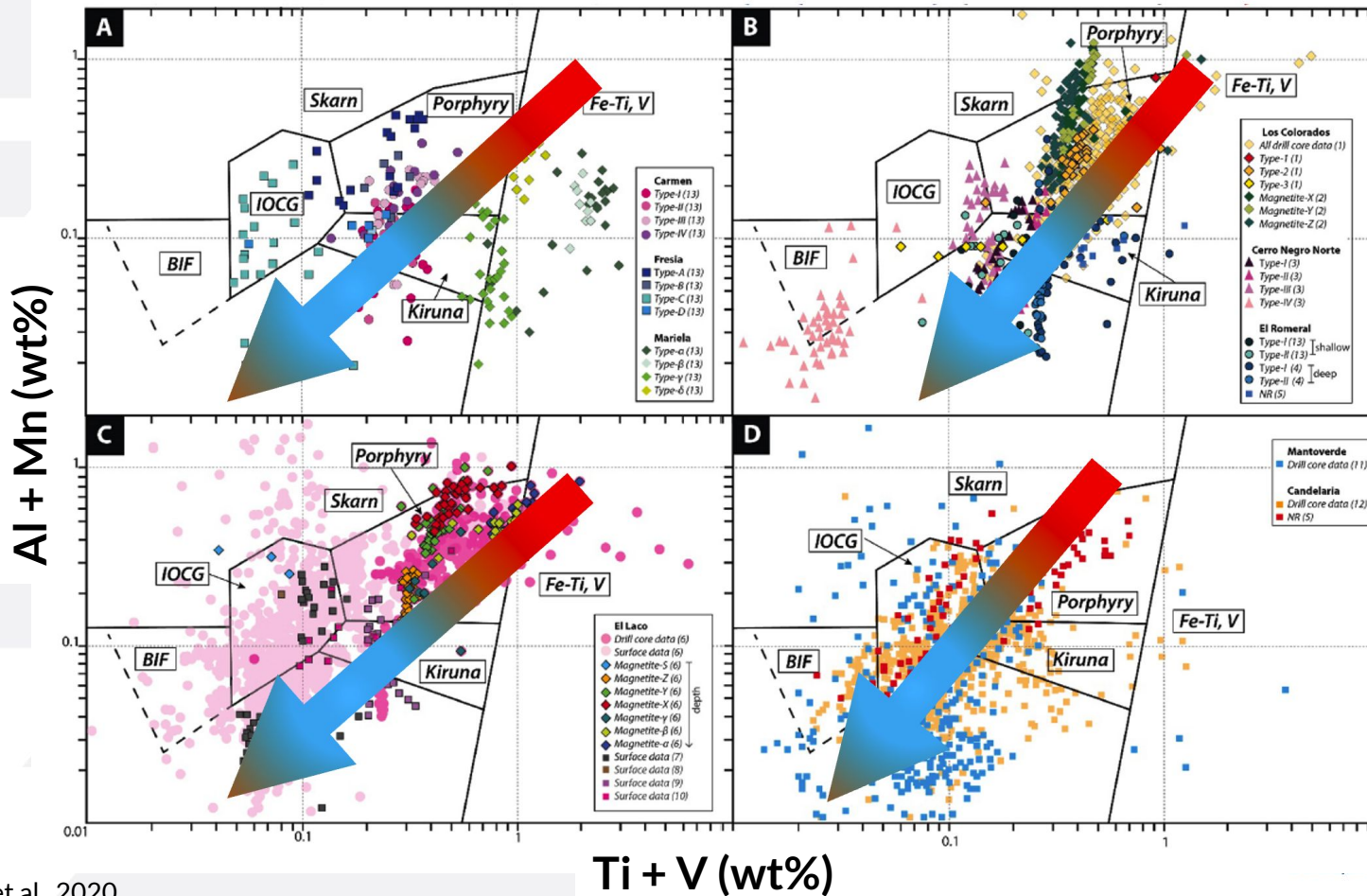
Magnetite chemistry and temperature



These data highlighted by the grey arrow are from a single drill core at El Laco.

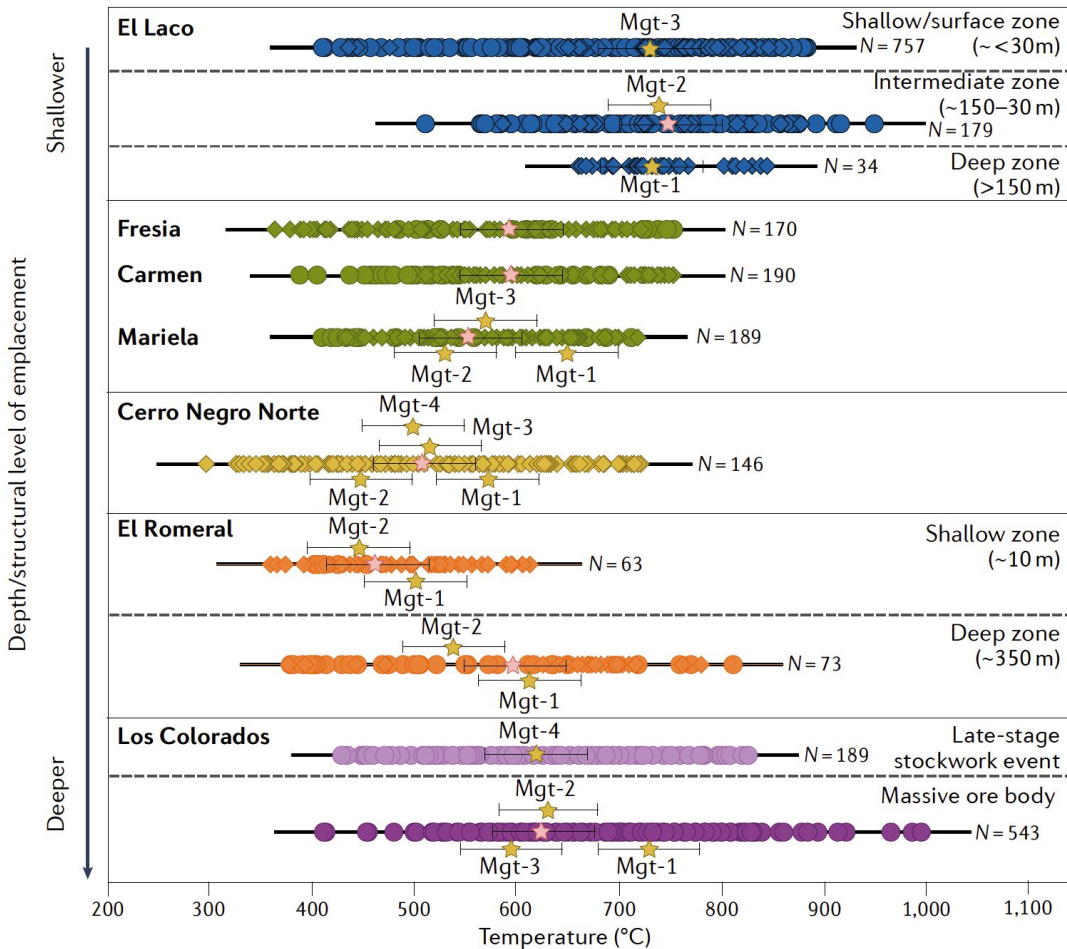
These data show a systematic trend of decreasing trace element concentrations from depth to surface.

Magnetite chemistry and temperature

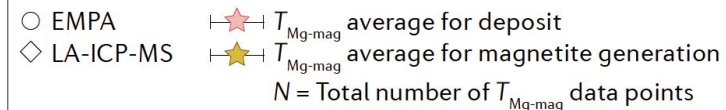


c

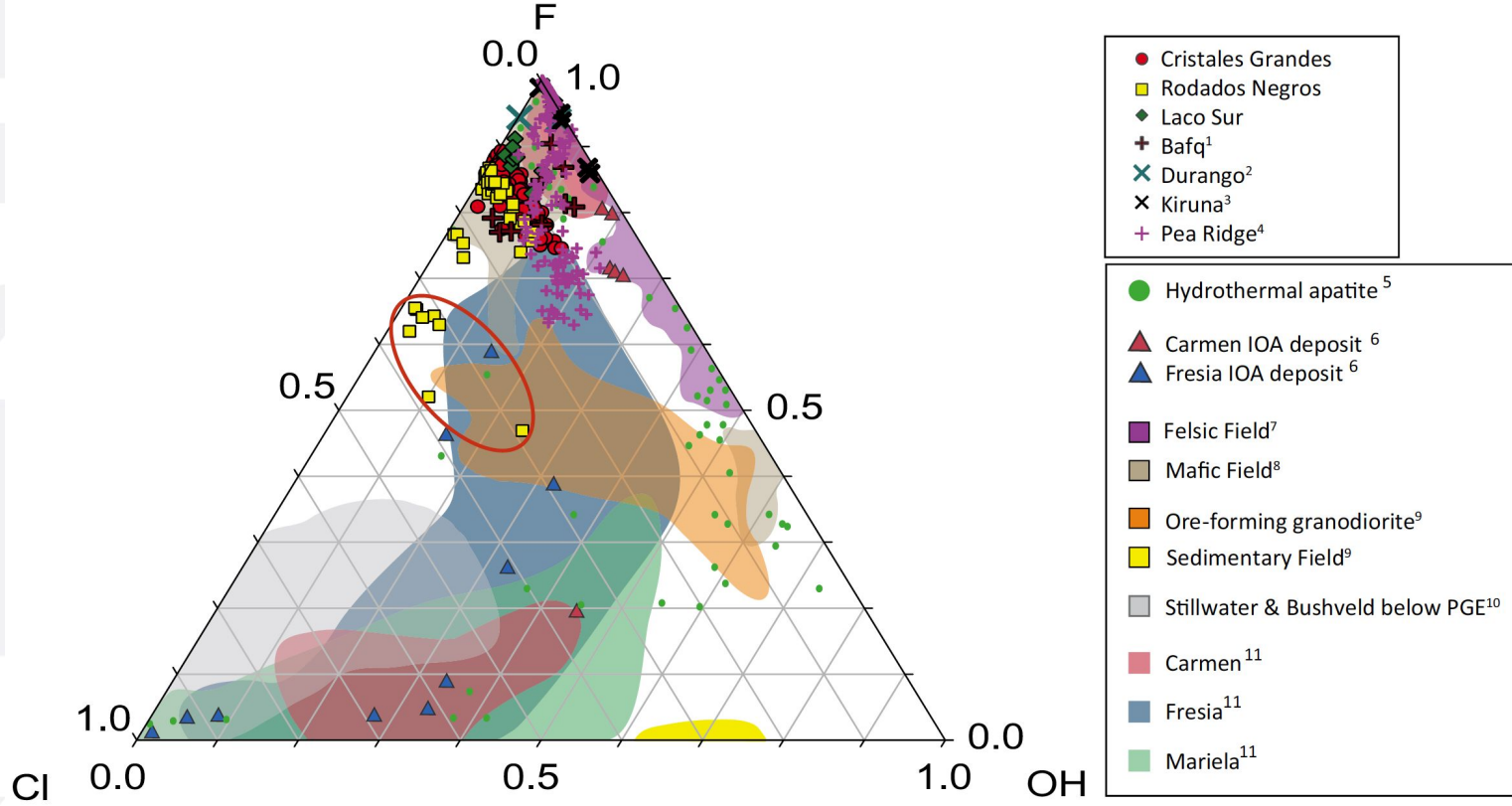
Range of temperature estimated from mineral equilibria, stable isotope and fluid inclusion studies (~300–1,000 °C)



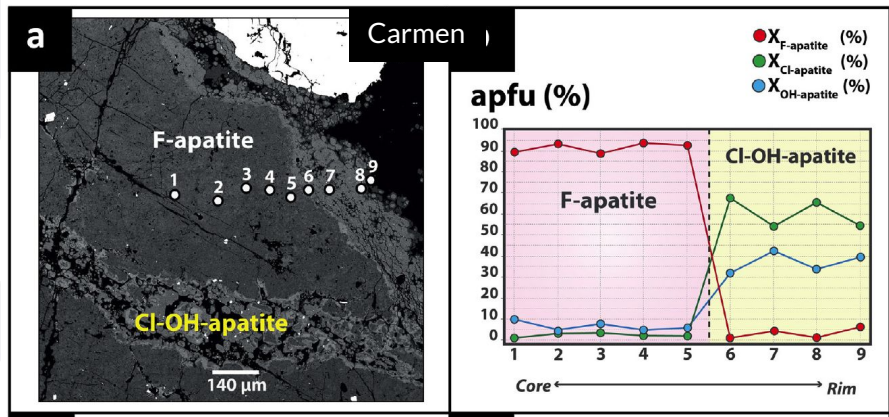
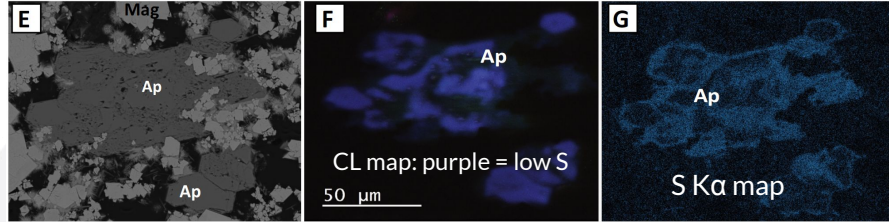
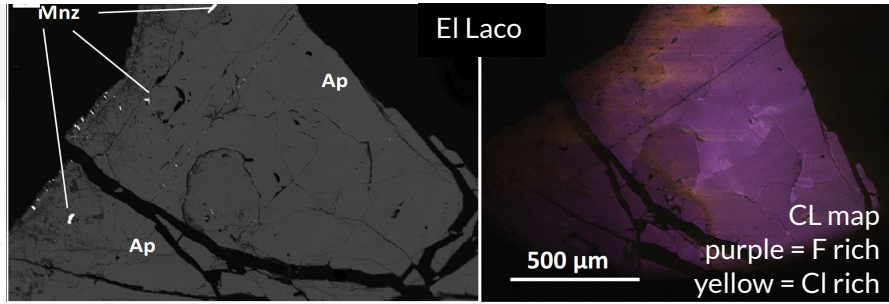
Magnetite chemistry and temperature



Apatite chemistry



Apatite chemistry



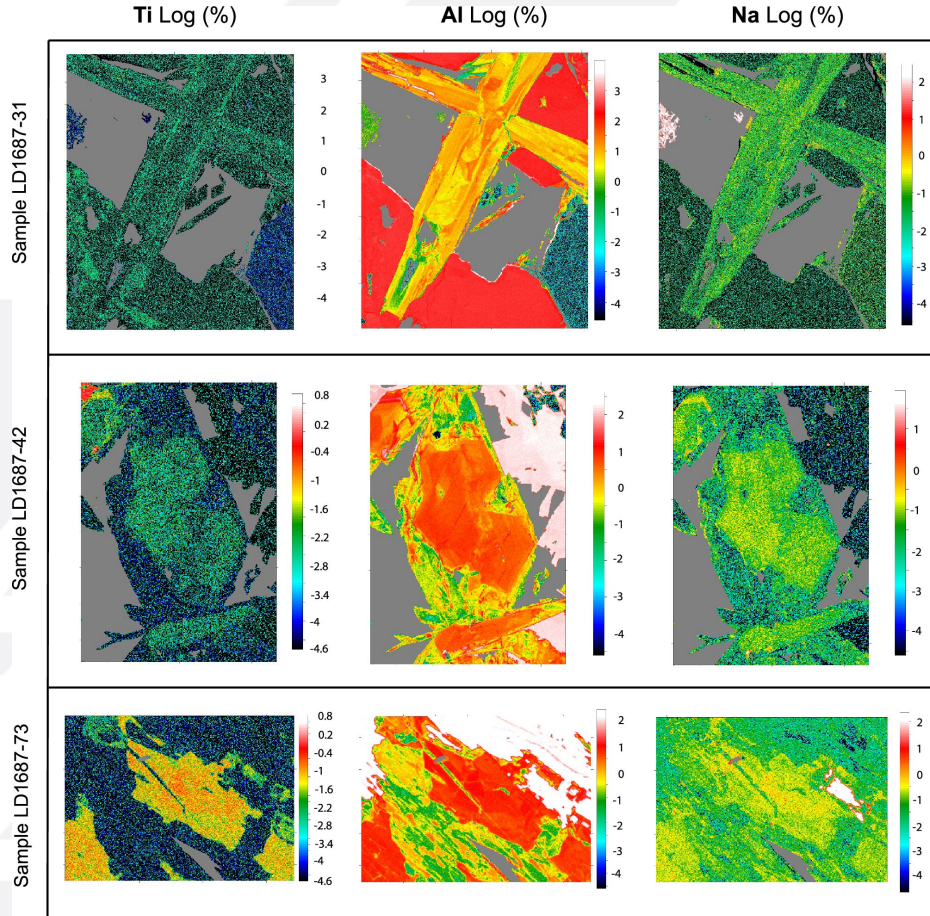
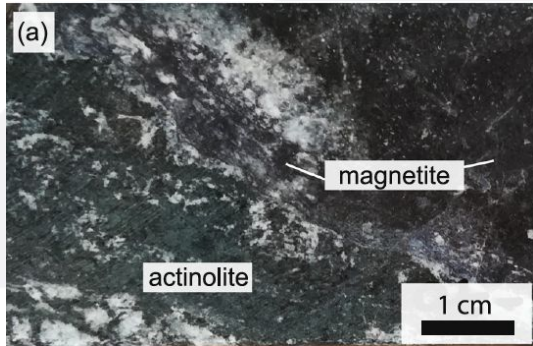
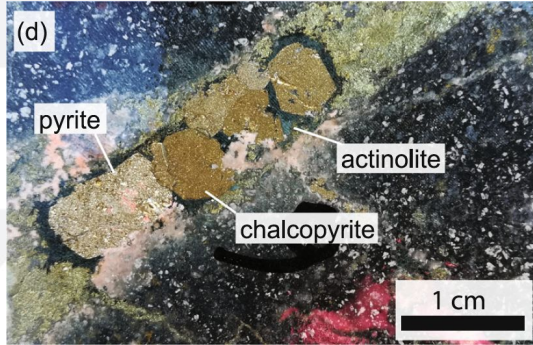
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and ϵ_{Nd} of F-rich apatite indicate a magmatic source for the ore fluid that precipitated fluorapatite.

(Palma, 2019).

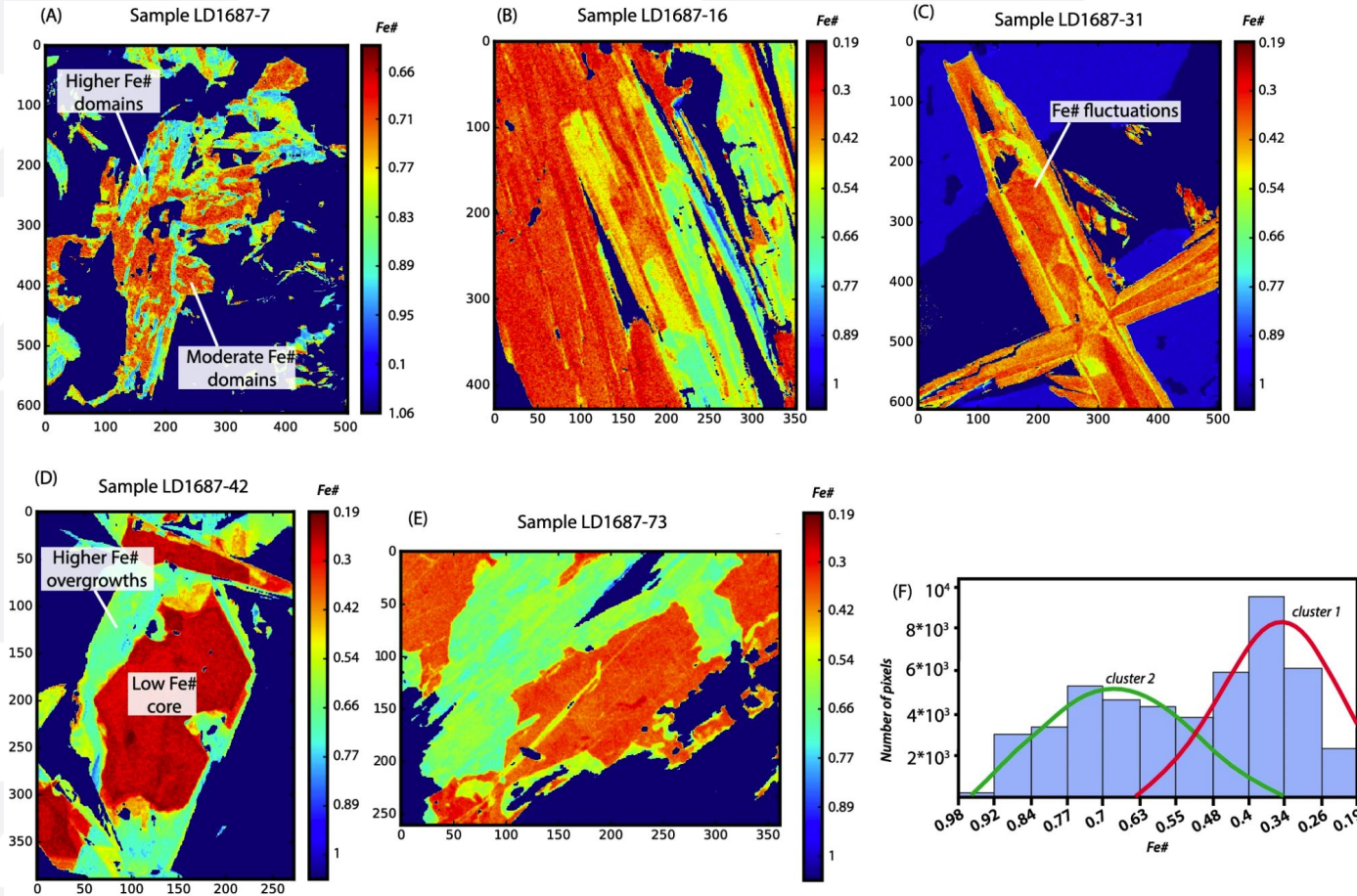
El Laco apatite up to 1 wt% S, indicating precipitation from oxidized fluid.

(La Cruz, 2020)

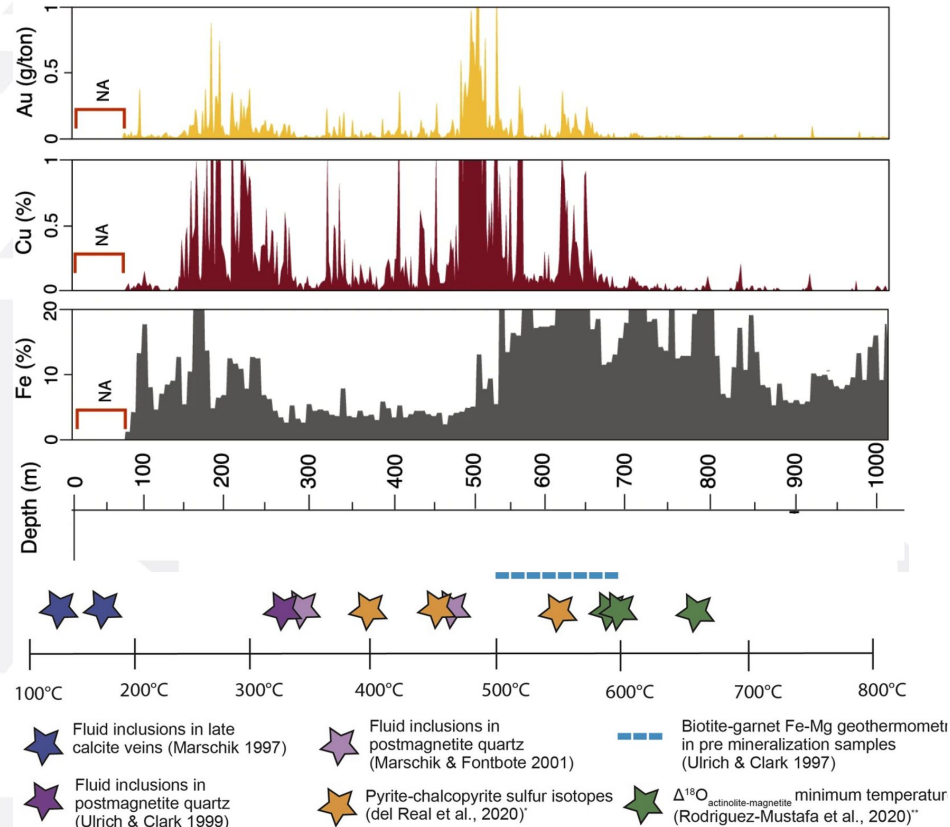
Actinolite chemistry



Actinolite chemistry



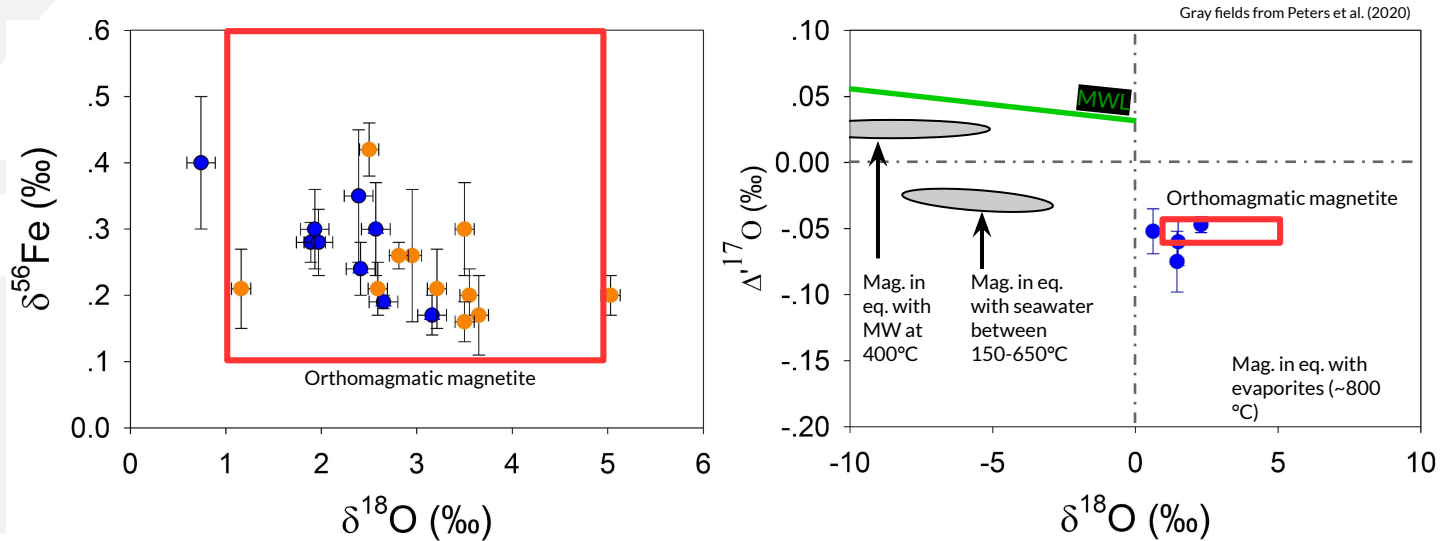
Candelaria metal grades and temperatures



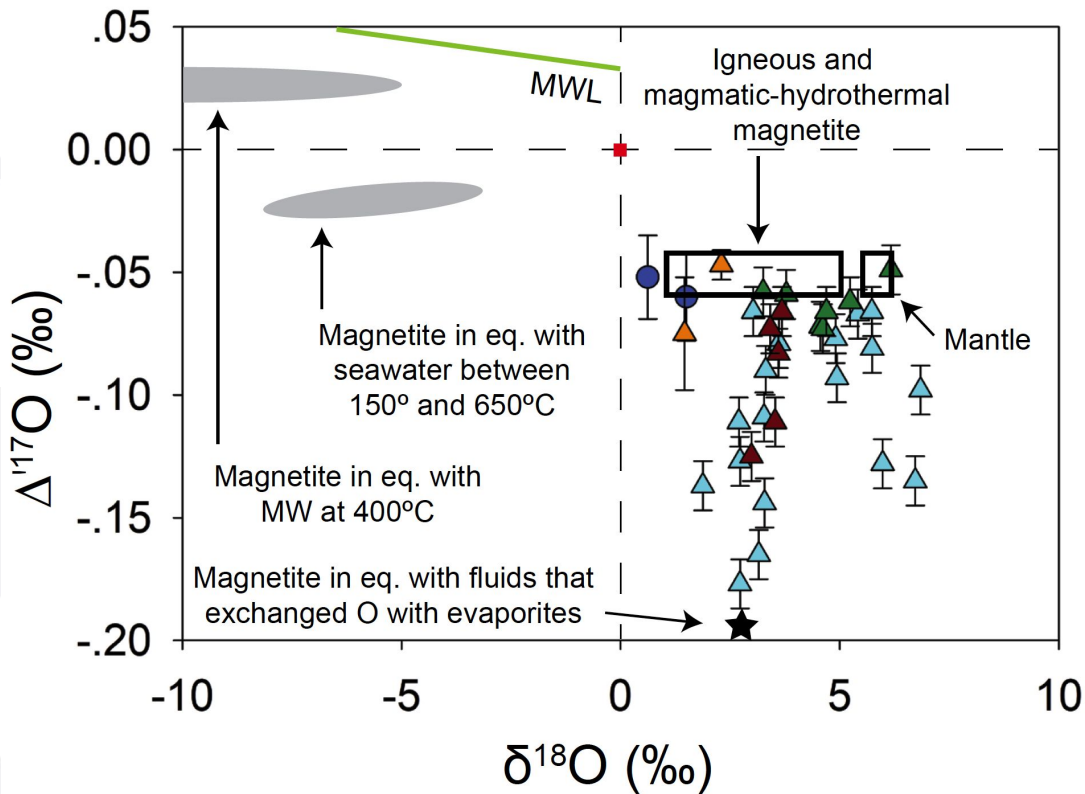
* ± 50°C

** ± 20°C

Magnetite Fe and O stable isotopes

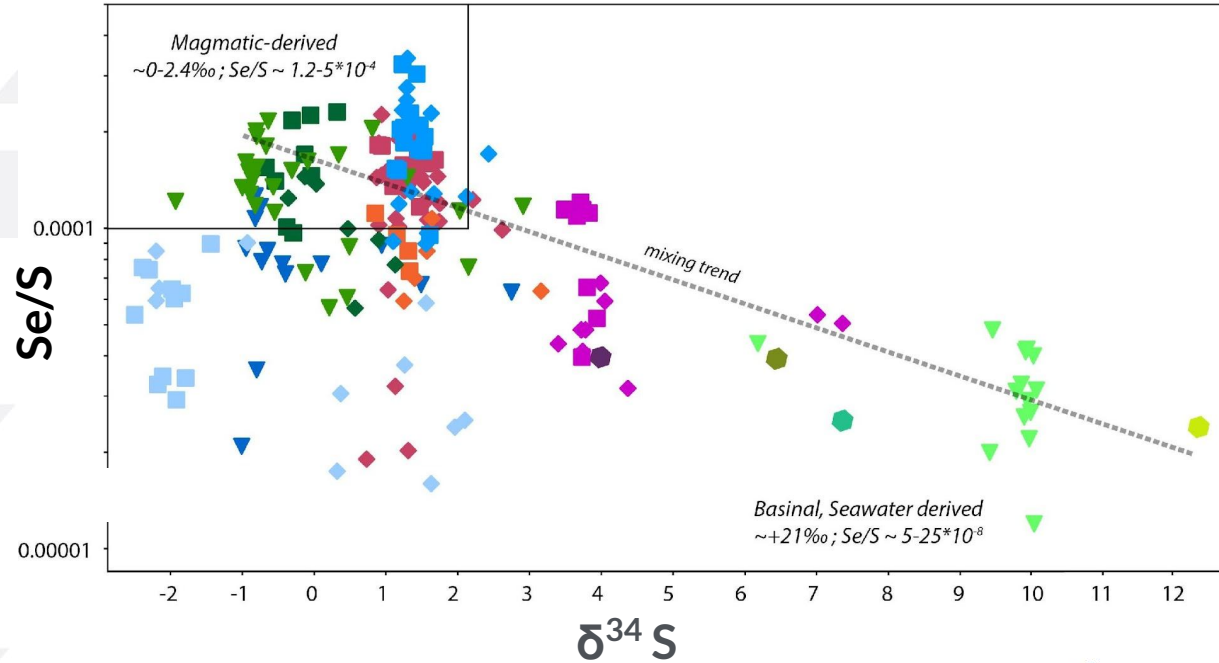
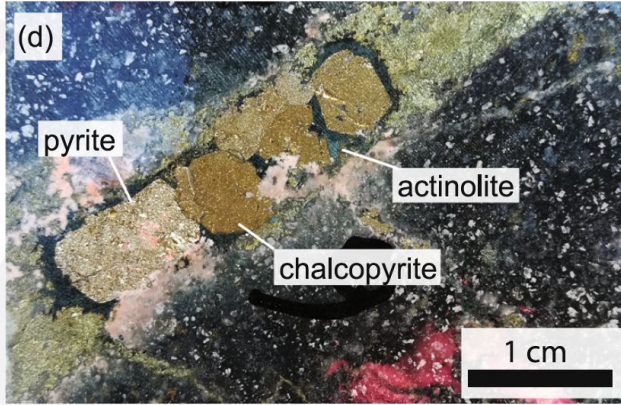


Magnetite Fe and O stable isotopes

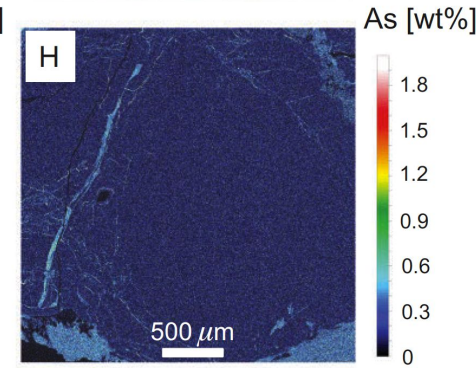
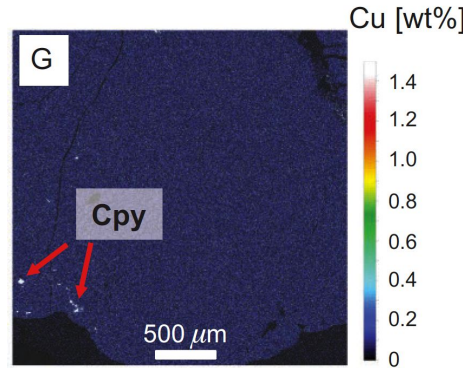
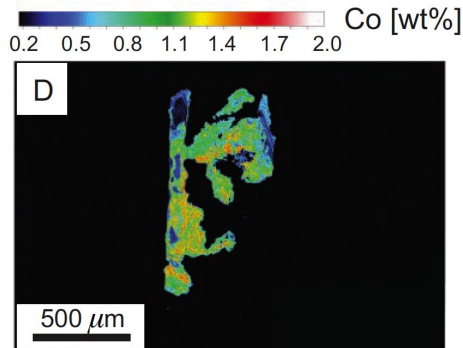
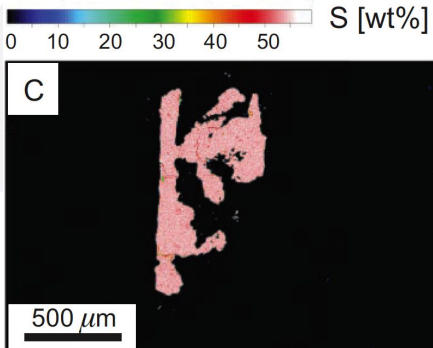
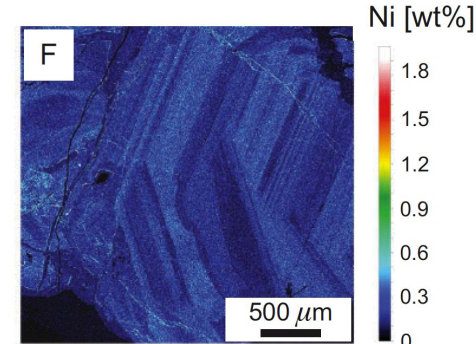
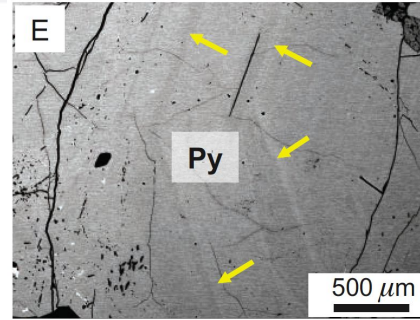
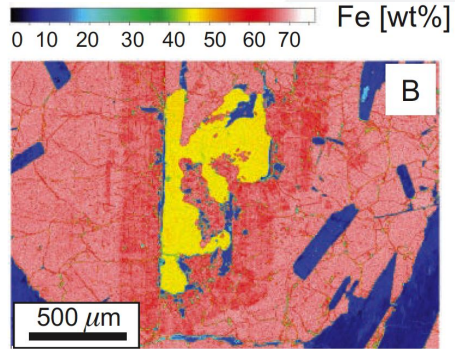
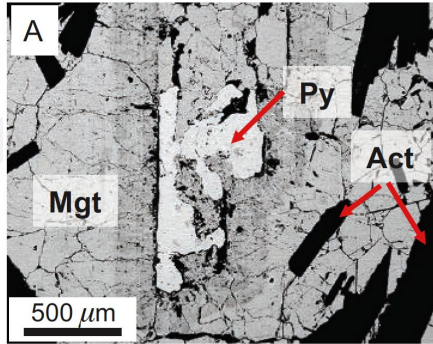


- Mina Justa hydrothermal unit
- ▲ Mina Justa manto
- ▲ Bafq IOA
- ▲ Sirjan IOA
- ▲ El Laco IOA
- Candelaria IOCG

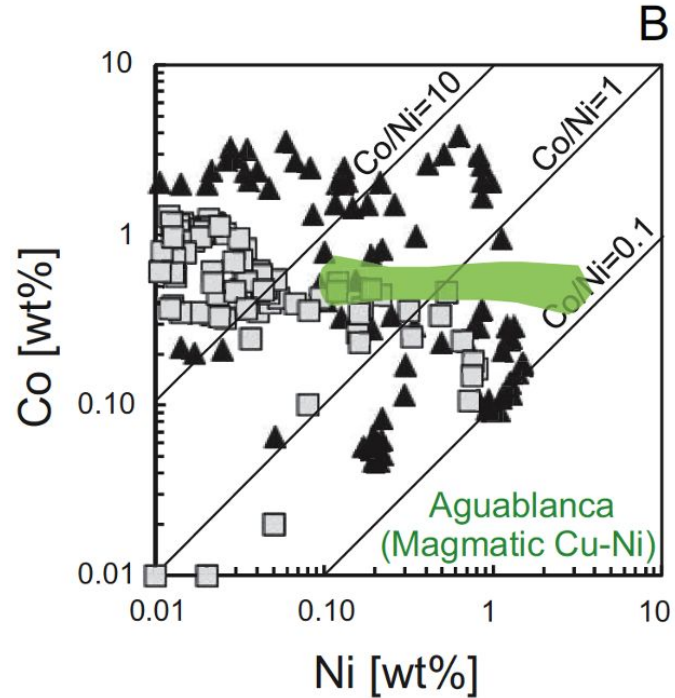
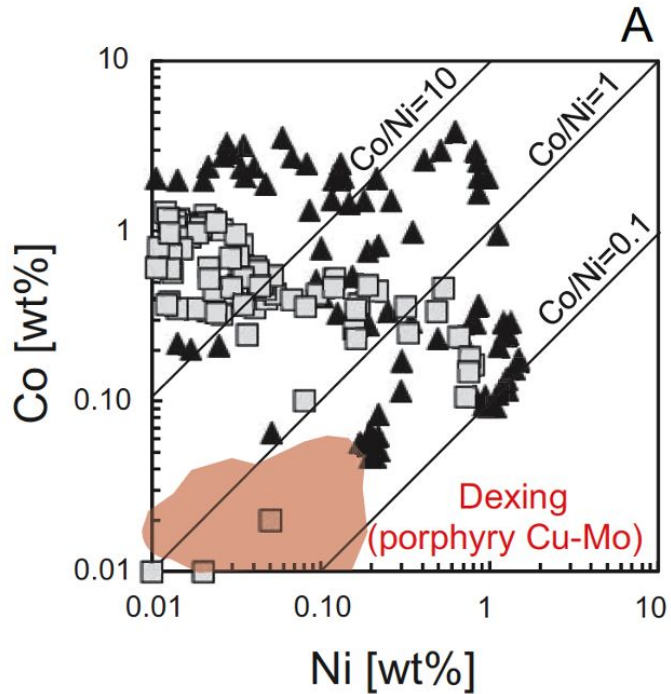
Pyrite chemistry



Pyrite chemistry



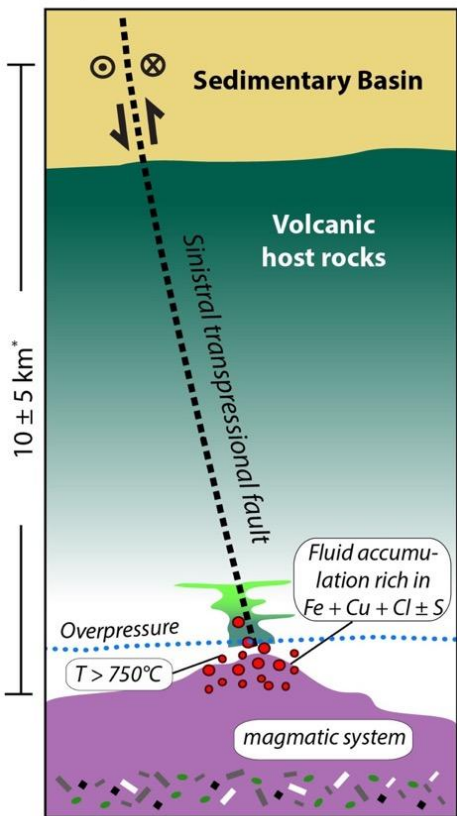
Pyrite chemistry



Mineral chemistry and textures are consistent with a hydrothermal origin and record multiple pulses of magmatic-hydrothermal fluid.

A genetic model for IOCG and IOA deposits

(A)

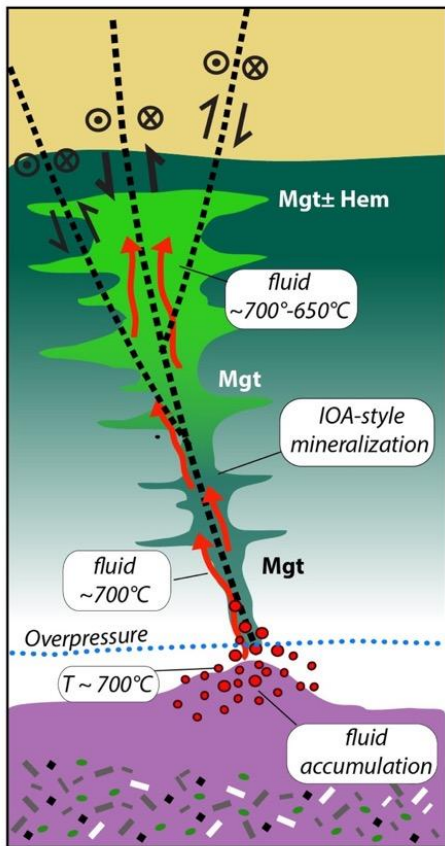


Extension in a back-arc environment allows intermediate to mafic magmas to ascend to shallow levels of the crust.

The high temperature, low viscosity magmas allow exsolved magmatic-hydrothermal fluid to passively leave the magma body.

A genetic model for IOCG and IOA deposits

(B)

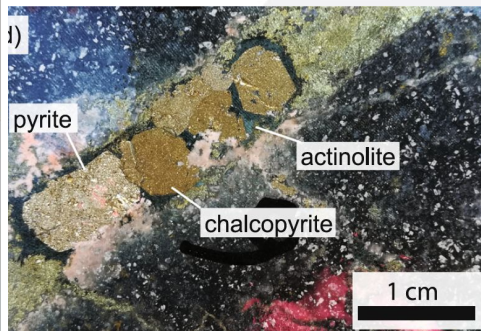
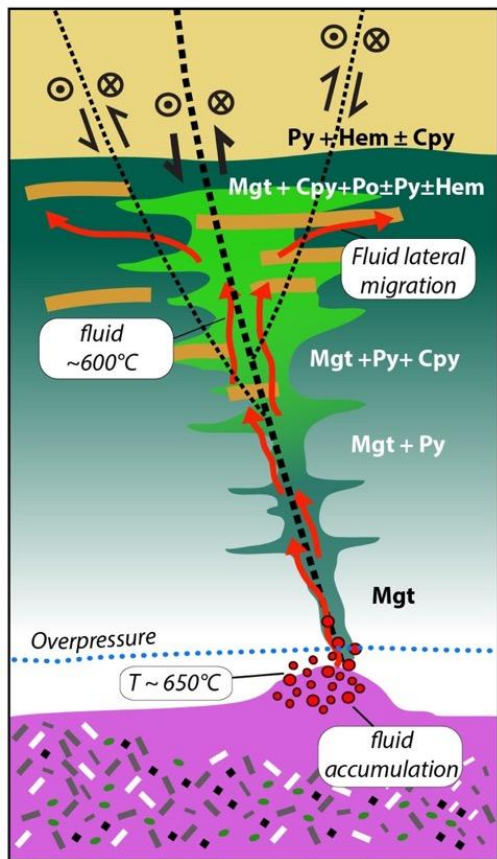


Early hydrothermal fluids evolve from intermediate to mafic magmas and would be enriched in dissolved Fe as well as Ca, Mg and Si to form magnetite + actinolite during cooling and interaction with the host rocks.

The hypogene ore fluid precipitates magnetite and actinolite at temperatures $> 650^{\circ}\text{C}$.

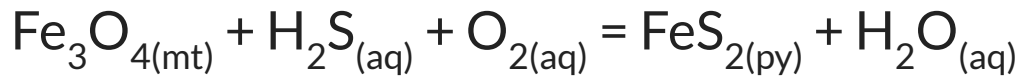
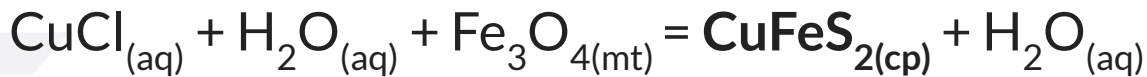
A genetic model for IOCG and IOA deposits

(C)

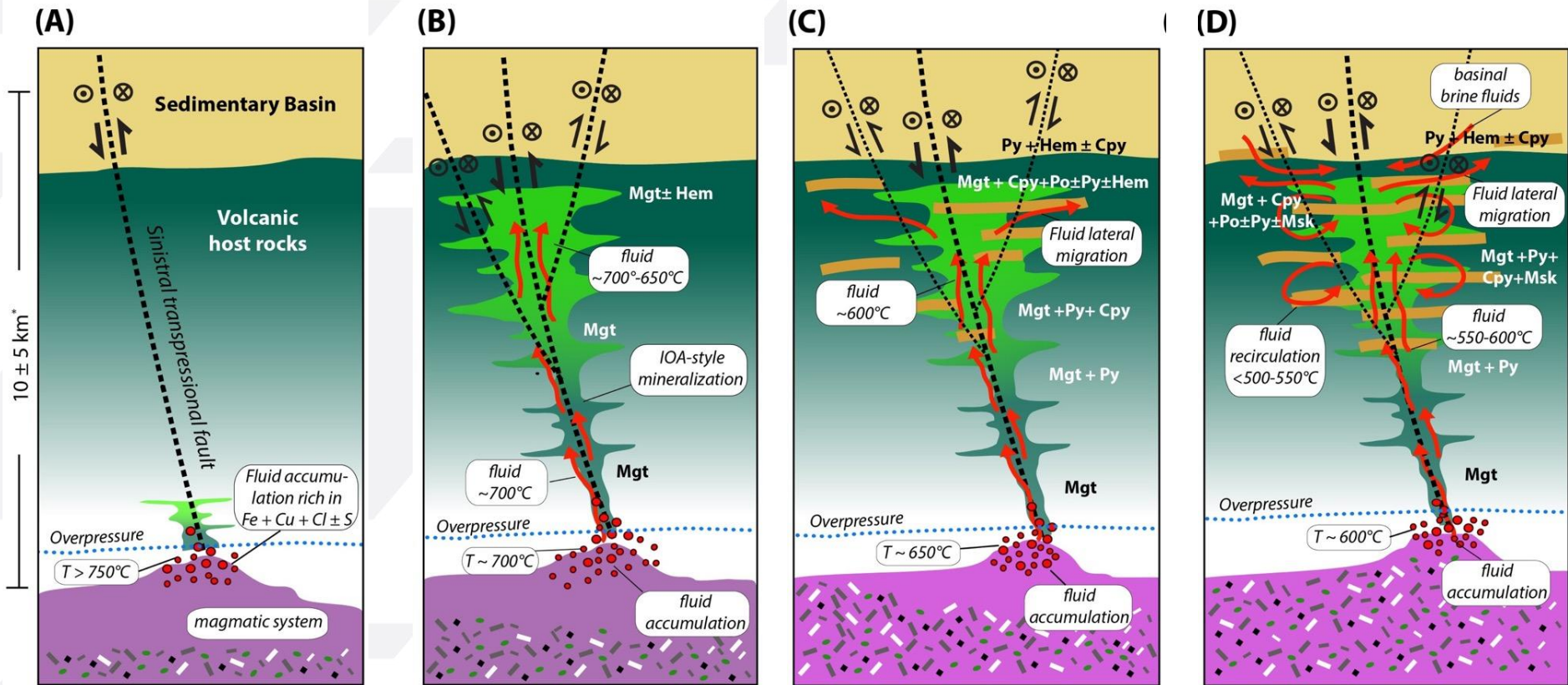


Later, lower temperature ore fluids evolve precipitate Cu-Fe-sulfides such.

This later fluid also precipitates magnetite, actinolite, pyrite and other minor phases.

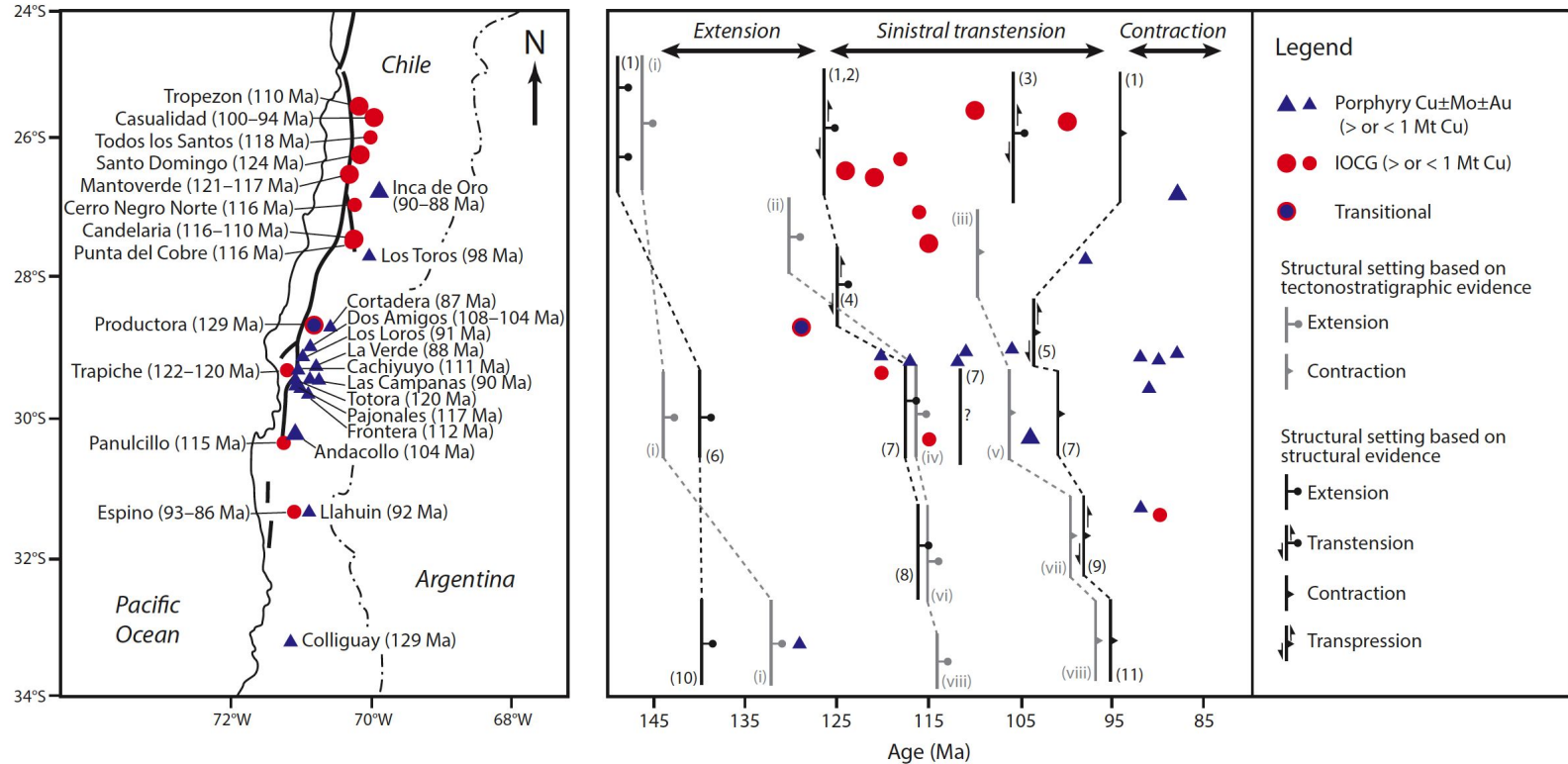


A genetic model for IOCG and IOA deposits



Contrasting Tectonic Settings of Magmas Associated with Cretaceous Porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au and Intrusion-Related Iron Oxide Cu-Au Deposits in Northern Chile*

Jeremy P. Richards,^{1,1} Gloria P. López,¹ Jing-Jing Zhu,^{1,2} Robert A. Creaser,¹ Andrew J. Locock,¹ and A. Hamid Mumin³





Obrigado!

Adam Simon

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