

Correlation of Proterozoic sequences from Greenland to Manitoba: implications for metallogeny





Sally Pehrsson, Robert Rainbird and Charlie Jefferson



Outline

• Overview of Paleoproterozoic Sequences

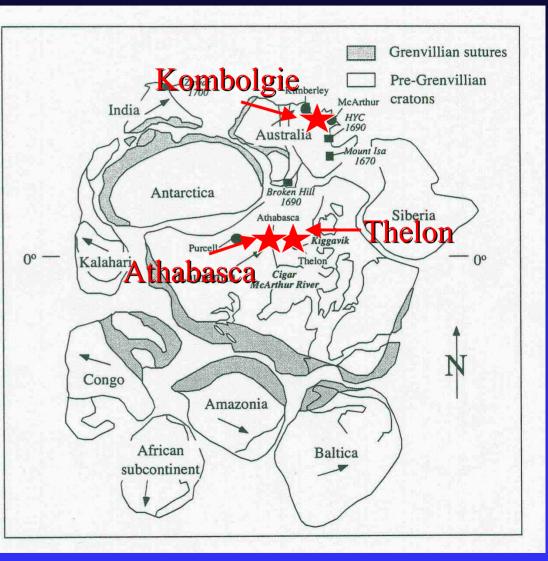
 Revised distribution based on new compilation

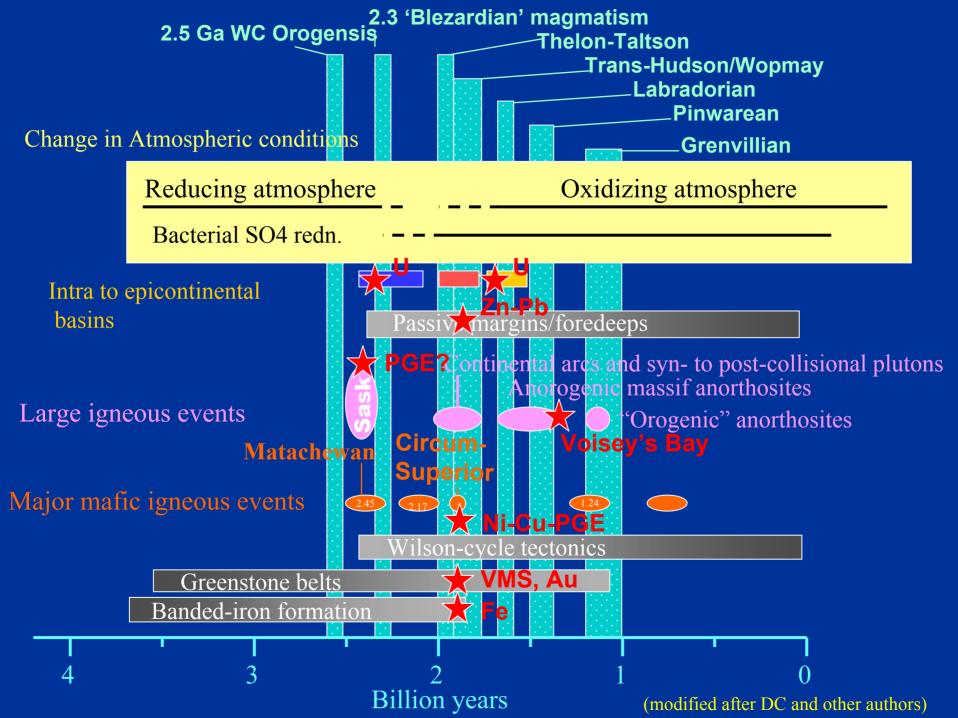
 Revised regional stratigraphic and metallogenic correlation for mainland Churchill

Links to areas outside mainland Churchill

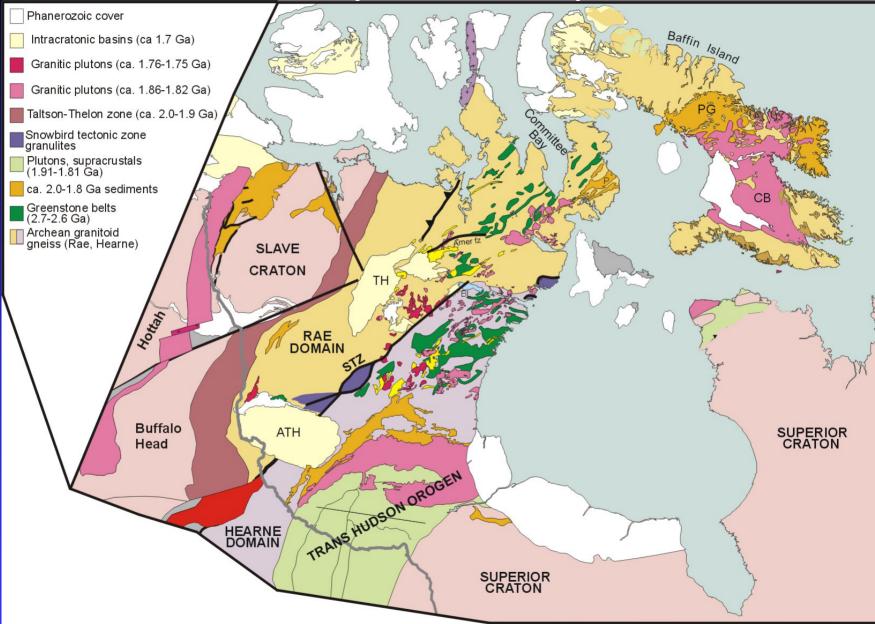
Global Paleogeographic Context

pre-Rodinia reconstructions typically place Australia somewhere off the west or southwest side of Laurentiaitself cored by the Churchill province One key metallogenicstratigraphic link: the ca. 1780-1300 Ma Thelon, Athabasca and Kombolgie intracontinental basins and associated U deposits





Distribution of Paleoproterozoic sequences in the WCP



Outstanding Questions

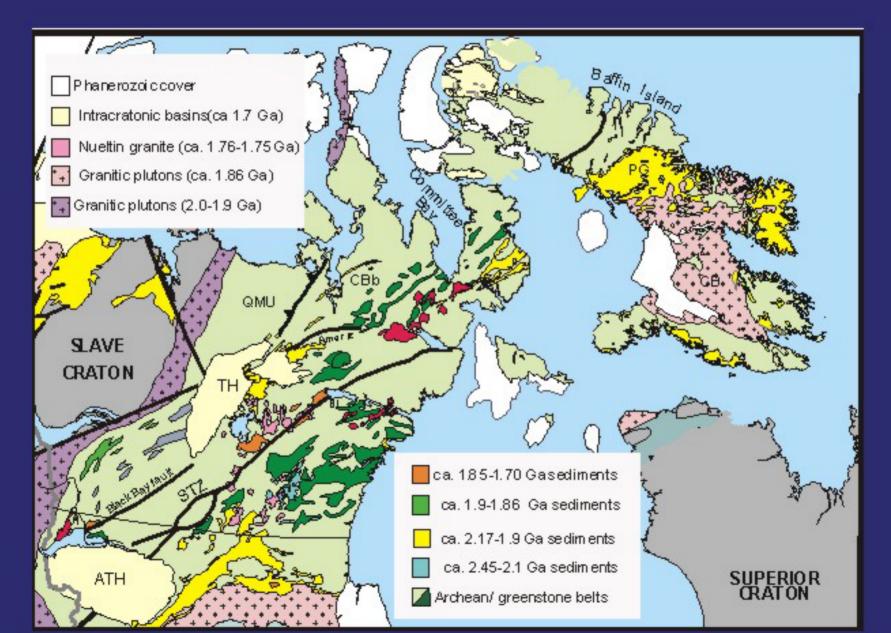
the extent and nature of Archean
versus Paleoproterozoic supracrustal sequences?

The regional extent of 2.45-2.1 Ga, 2.17 - 1.9 Ga, 1.85-1.7 Ga
tectonostratigraphic sequences
and 2.45, 2.17, and 1.88 Ga mafic
magmatic events?

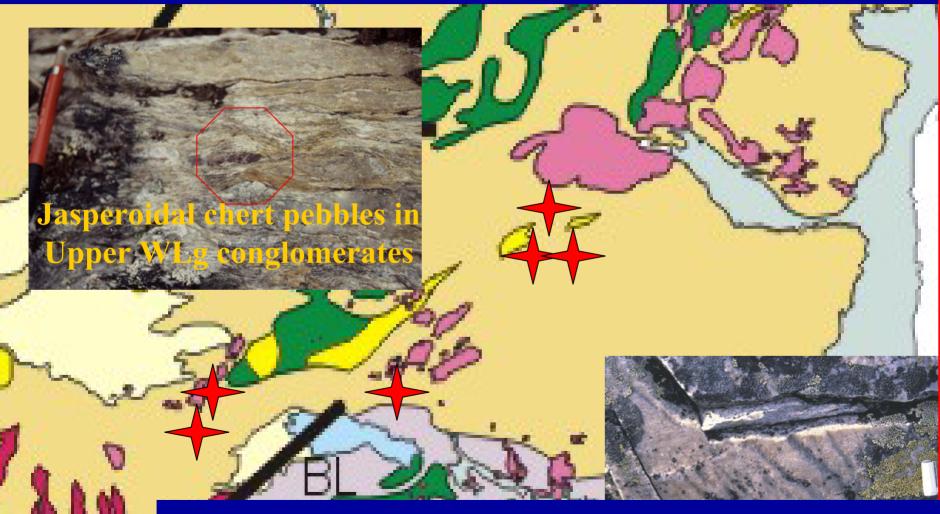
All of these influence the localization and distribution of mineral deposits



Redesignation of former Archean or Unknown sequences



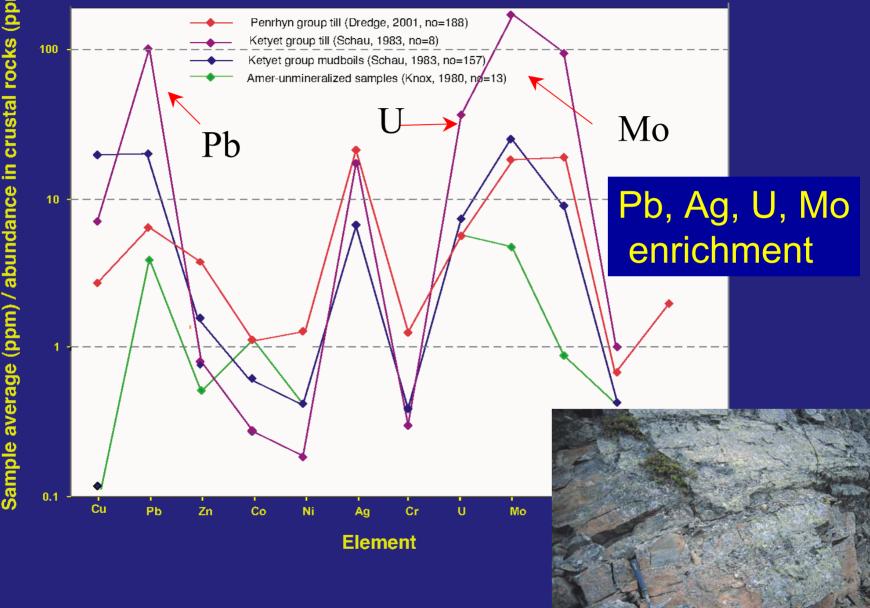
Redesignation of former Archean or unknown sequences



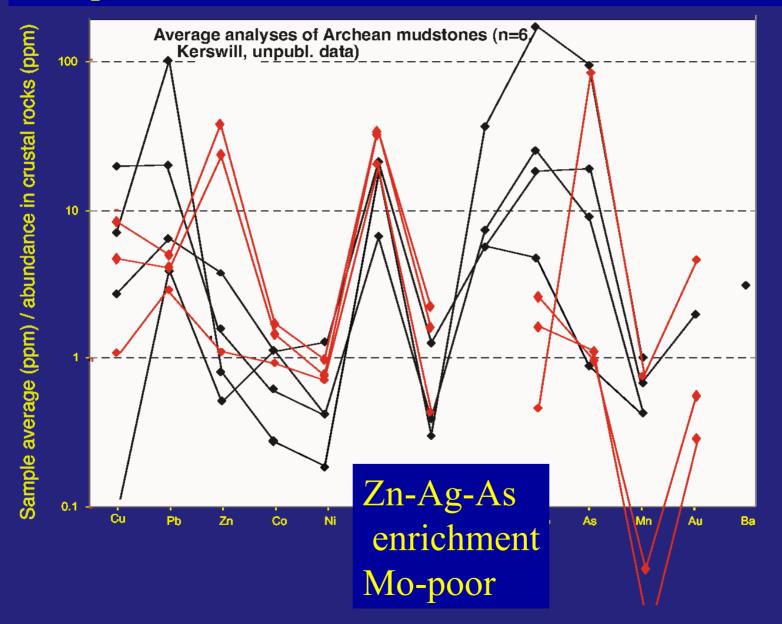
Pink ripple marked quartzites and pink quartzite boulders in entrained conglomerates

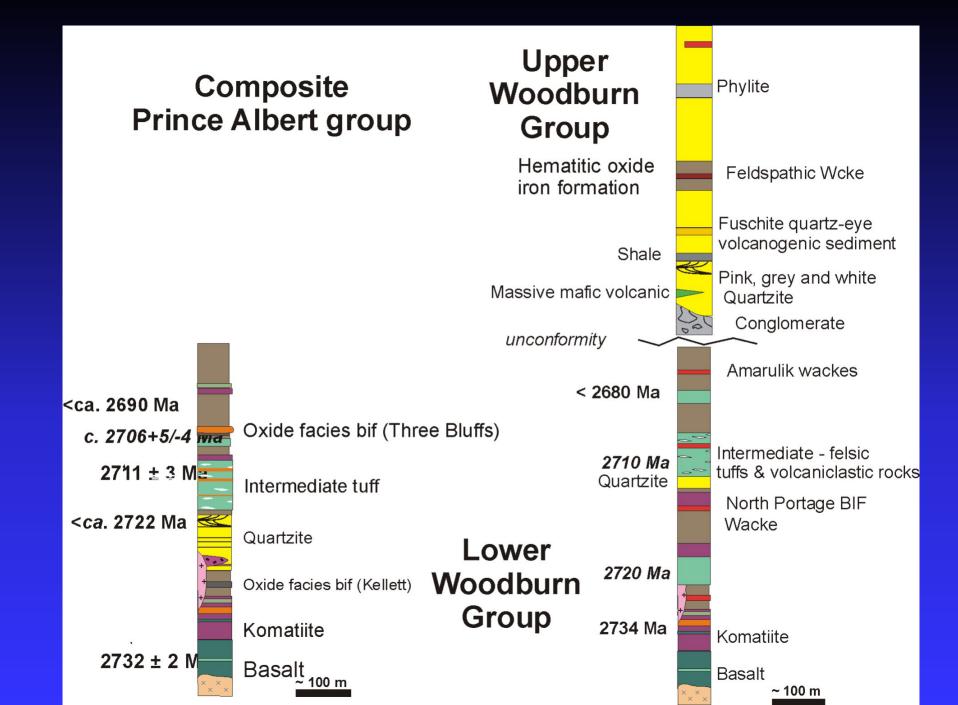
Sample average (ppm) / abundance in crustal rocks (ppm)

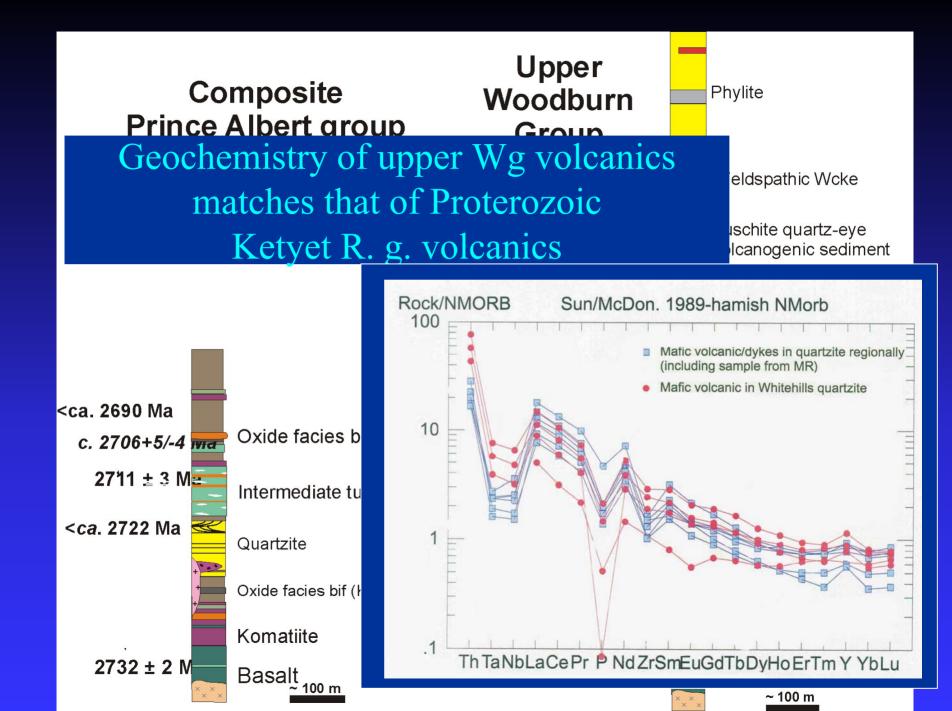
Metal abundances over Ketyet sedimentary rocks

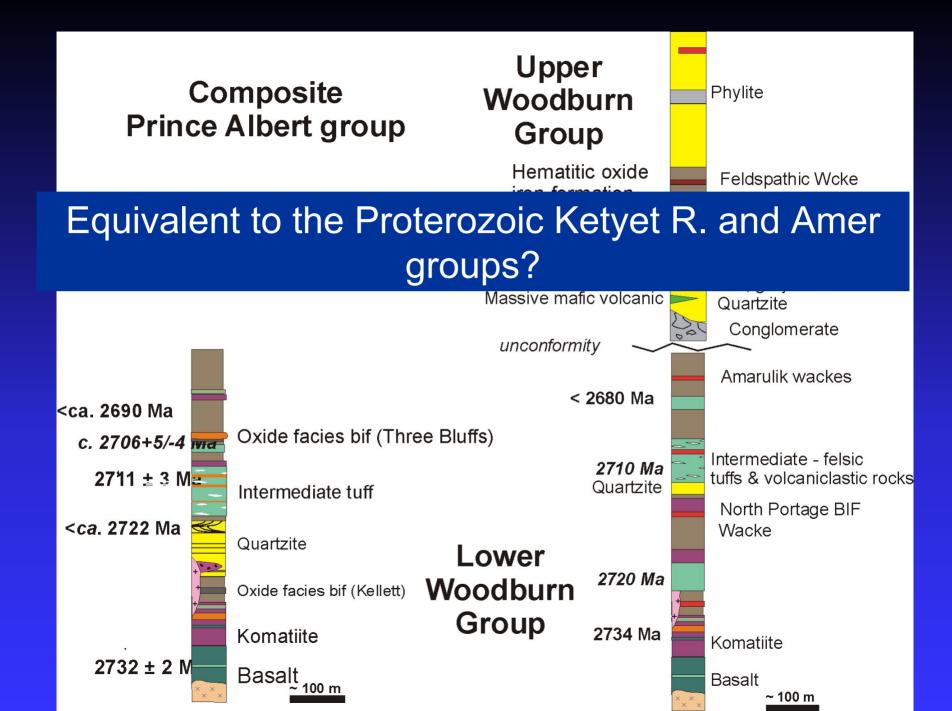


Comparative metal endowment versus Archean rocks

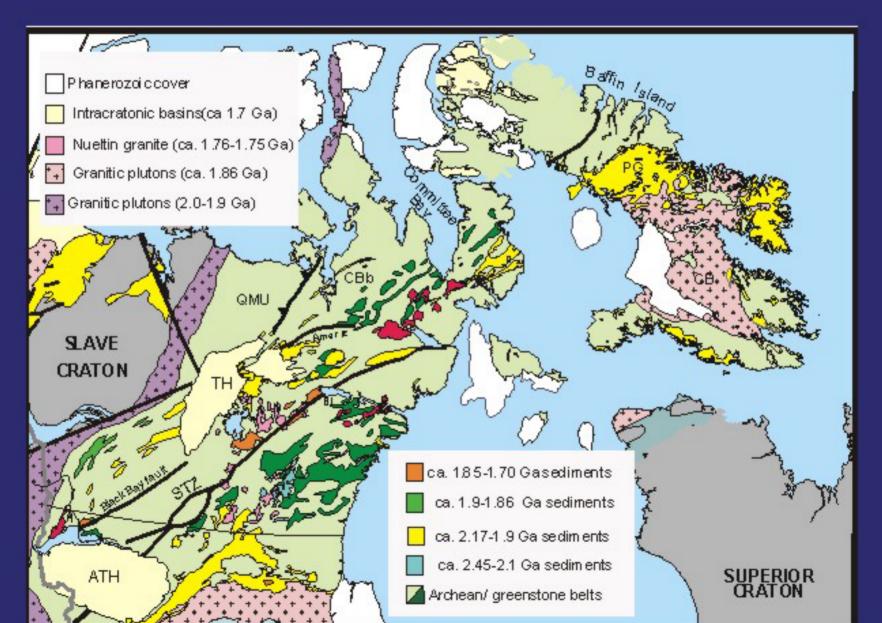




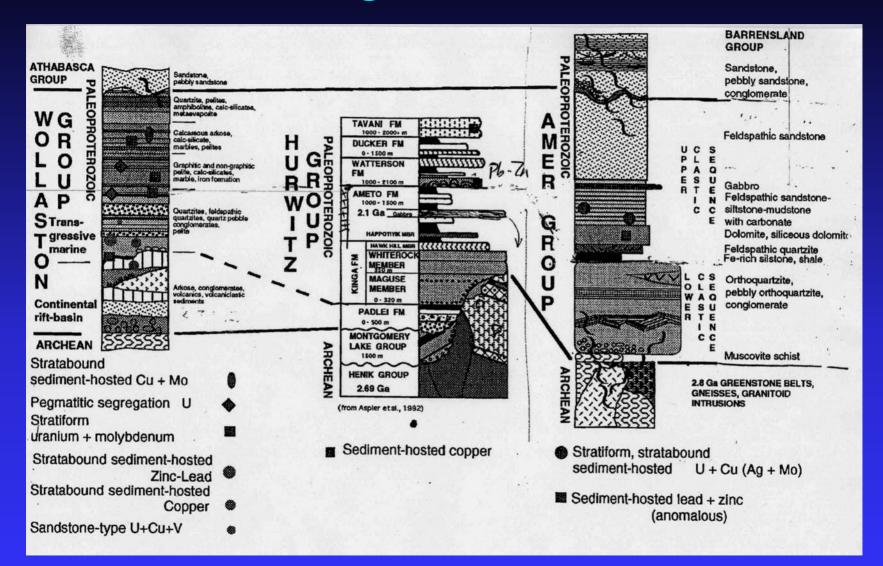




Revised distribution

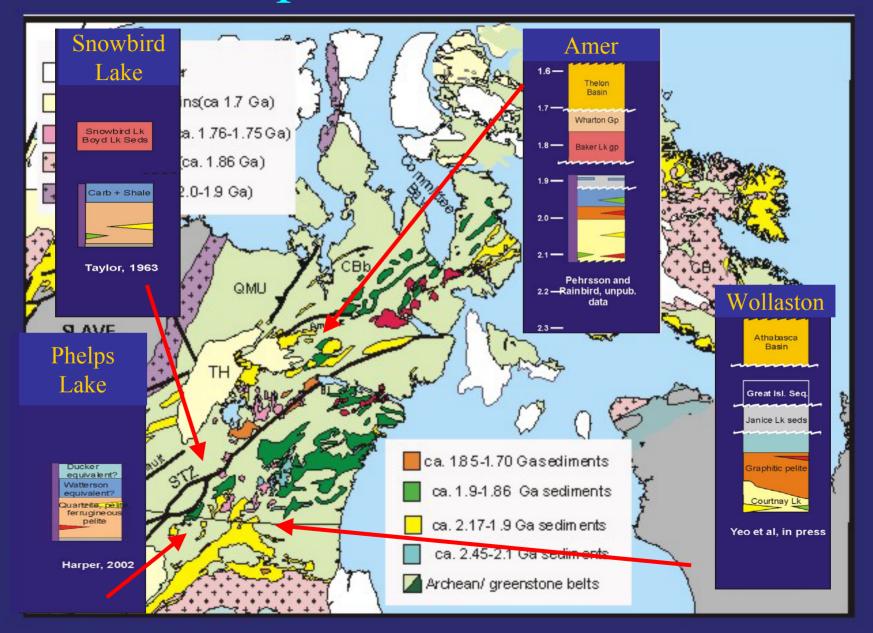


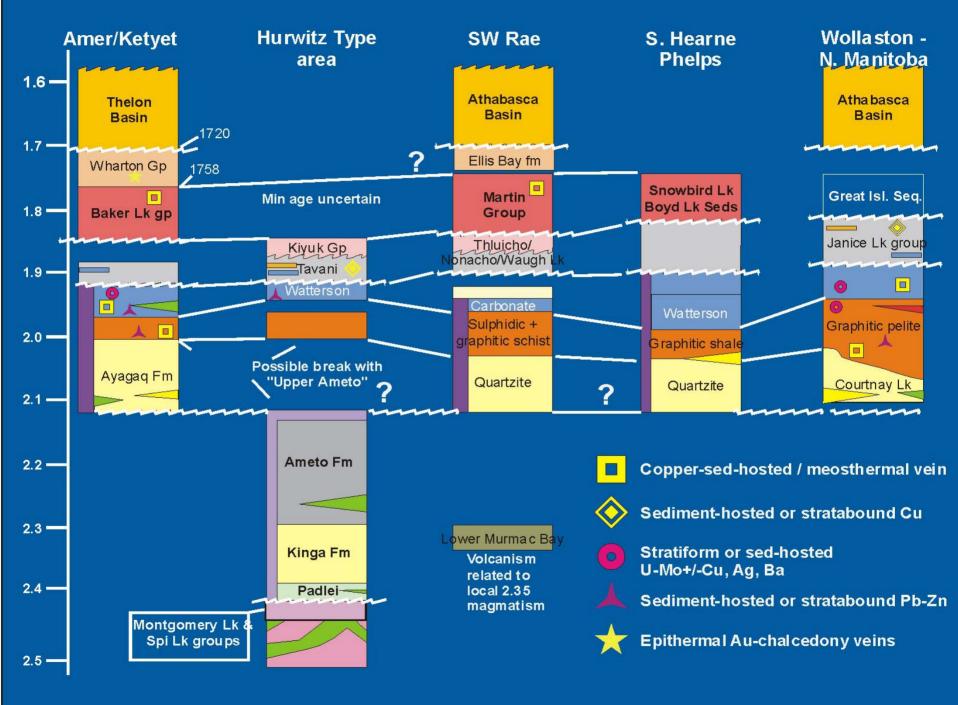
Recent regional correlation



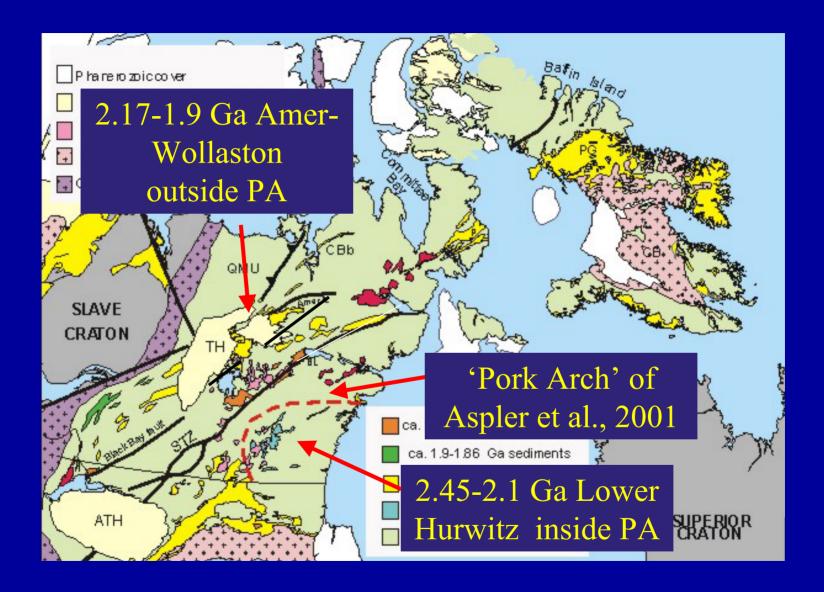
After Aspler et al., 1996

Proposed correlation

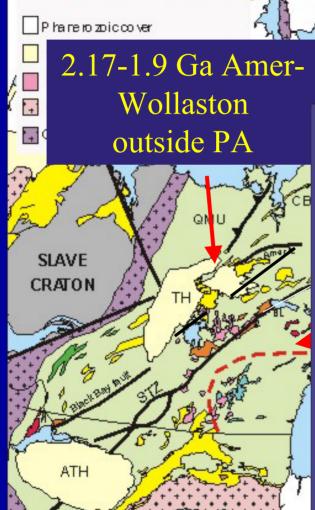




Proposed Hurwitz and Amer-Wollaston distribution

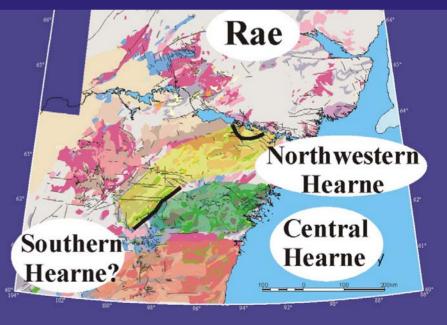


Proposed Hurwitz and Amer-Wollaston distribution

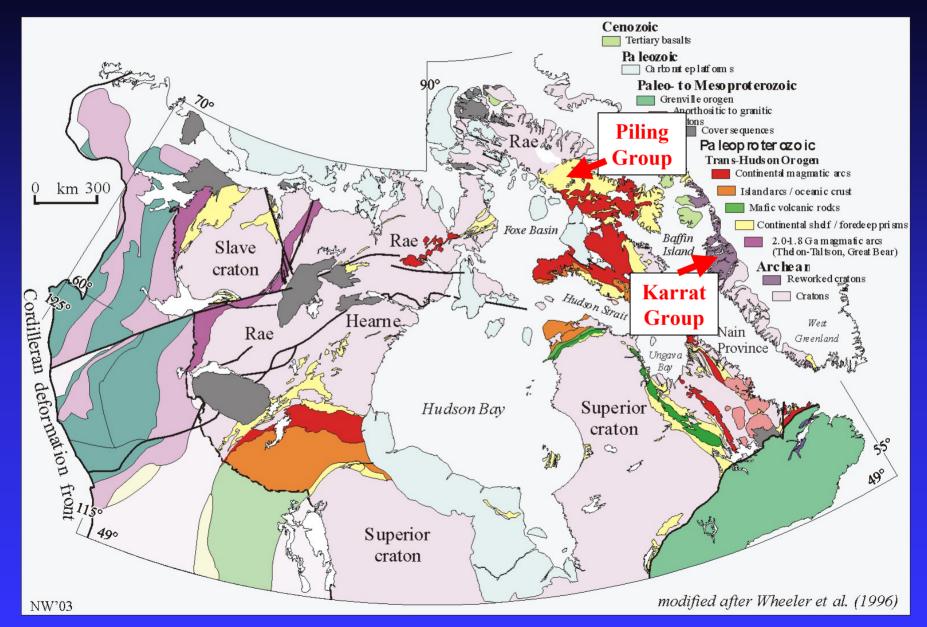




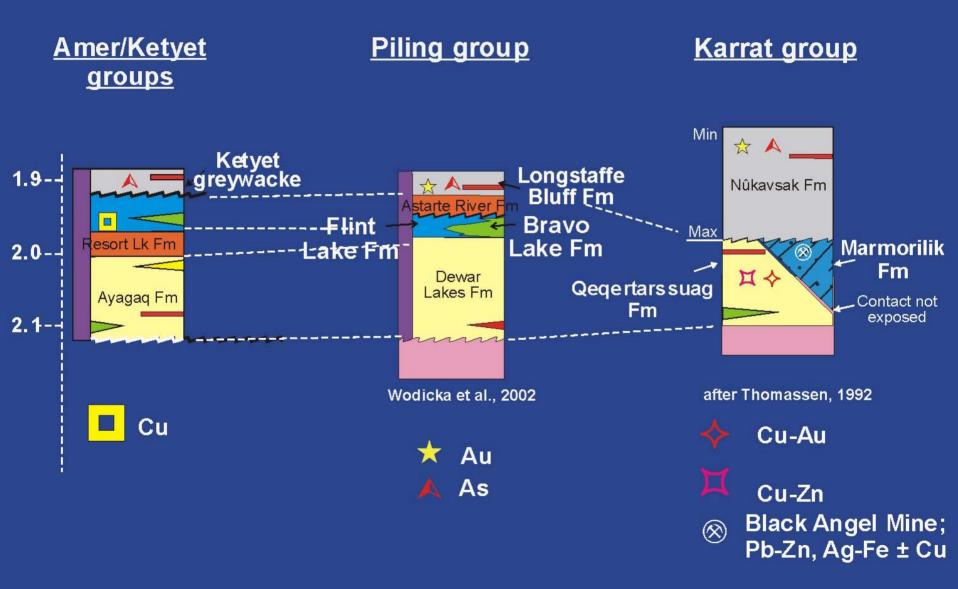
Tectonic Implication: Rae-Hearne overlap sequence isn't until ca. 1.88-1.9 Ga



Correlation with the Eastern Arctic



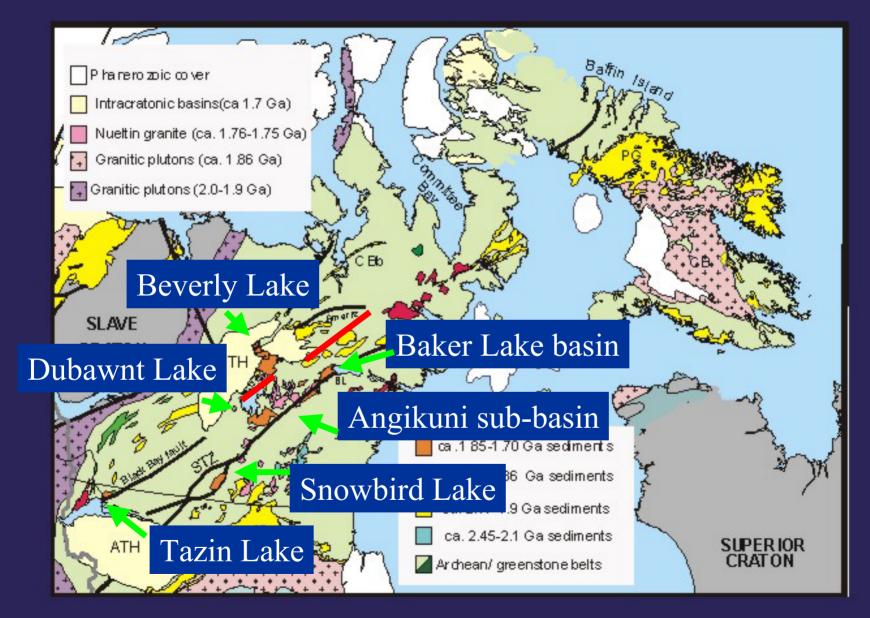
Compartive Baffin and Greenland sections



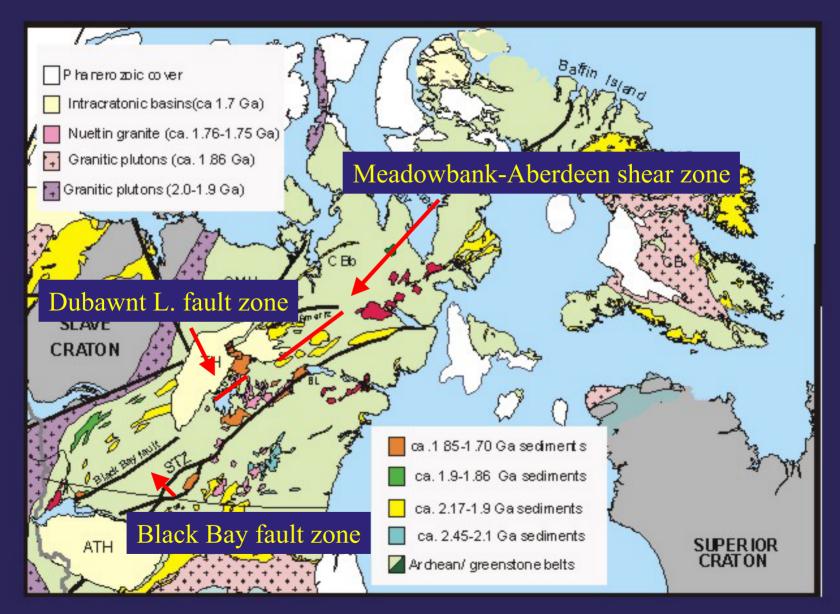
Regional Sequence 2-Dubawnt Supergroup

FORMATIONS		ORMATIONS	LITHOFACIES		INTERPRETATION
	Paleozoic			limestone and dolostone	shallow marine
Dubawnt Supergroup	dn	Lookout Point		stromatolitic sandy dolostone amygdaloidal basalt	marine, intertidal localized mafic magmatism marine transgression accompanying broad thermal subsidence
	Group	Kuungmi		sandstone and siltstone	
		Thelon	()	sandstone	marine, upper shoreface
	nsla			pebbly sandstone	
	Barrensland			sandstone with large-scale crossbedding	high-energy braided streams deposited in broad ephemeral basin occupied by large
	B	1720±6 Ma		organized framework conglomerate	ergs
	Group	1754±2 Ma		organized and disorganized framework conglomerate	extension and block faulting with coeval calc-alkaline magmatism alluvial fans and braided rivers feeding small sub-basins occupied by ephemeral lakes and ergs
	5	Pitz		sandstone	
		1758±3 Ma		rhyolite flows and tuff	
	Wharton	Amarook		sandstone with large-scale crossbedding	
				organized and disorganized framework conglomerate	
		1785±3 Ma		sandstone and siltstone	alluvial fans feeding transverse and axial braided rivers and ephemeral lakes ultrapotassic magmatism coeval with sedimentation transverse and axial braided rivers feeding ephemeral playa lakes with small ergs <i>extension and transtension (?) with coeval</i> <i>ultrapotassic volcanism</i> alluvial fans emanating from basin-margin growth faults feeding transverse braided rivers
	d	Kunwak		organized and disorganized framework conglomerate	
	Group			siltstone and mudstone with desiccation features	
	ke	Kazan 1825±12 Ma		sandstone with large-scale crossbedding	
	: Lake	Christopher		minette lava flows; pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks	
	Baker	Island 1813±37 Ma		sandstone and pebbly sandstone	
	B	South Channel	\leq	pebbly sandstone organized and disorganized framework conglomerate	
		Angikuni		pebbly sandstone	ultrapotassic magmatism coeval with sedimentation
	Amer Group/ Archean gneiss			Pb-Pb (apatite) Pb-Pb (calcite) Ar-Ar (phlogopite) U-Pb (zircon) Pb-Pb (xenotime)	

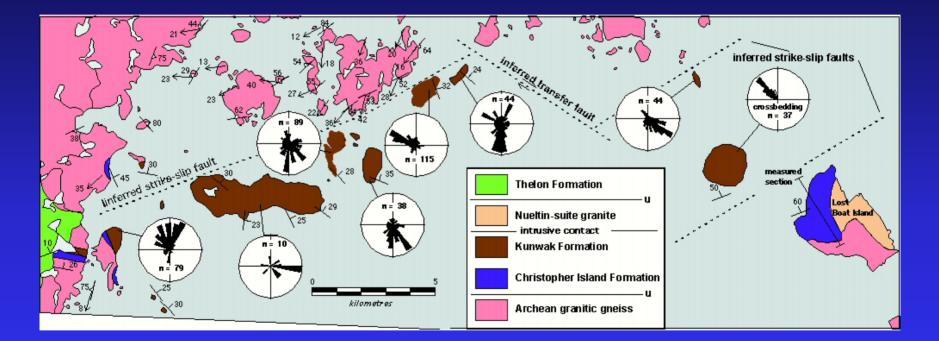
Distribution of Baker Lake and Wharton groups



Distribution of Baker Lake and Wharton groups



Baker Lake group strike-slip basin related to late reactivation of these major faults?



Major Au anomalies in till over BLg in the Thirty Mile Lake sheet

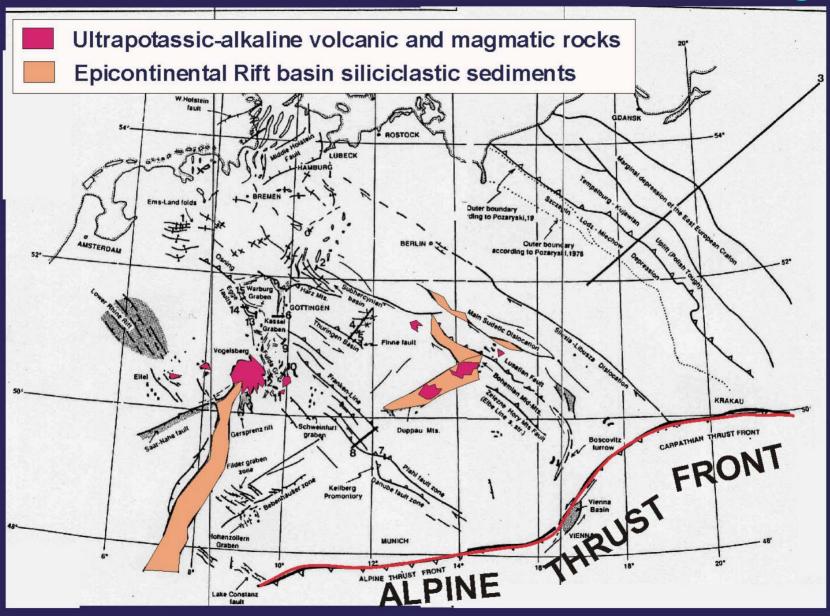
Au and Cu anomalies over BLg

Could an epithermal Cu-Au porphyry System like Lepanto be one model?

Syn-deposition faulting and intrusion of coeval alkaline magmatic rocks into host seds may be prospective

LEPANTO CU-AU PORPHYRY-EPITHERMAL SYSTEM (Hedenquist et al., 1998) NW 200. 800-400-400 m Bato dacite Imbarguila dacite Quartz-diorite porphyry Lepanto volcanics & volcanic lastics Epithermal Cu-Au (>2.5% Cu eq.) Porphyry Cu-Au (>1.0% Cu eq.) NW 1200 800-.0% Cu eq.) 400-400 m, Chlorite + sericite Enargite-Au ore K-silicate Massive/vugay auartz Propylitic/unaltered rock Quartz-alunite Pyrophyillite-diaspore-kandite

Collision-related rift basin setting



(Busby et al., 1998 after Lotze, 1971)



Amer-type' Pb-Mo-U mineralization may applicable now to much broader sequences outside the type area

Cu occurrences in the Tavani may be related to prospects in upper Wollaston ...potential new target for this type

Low grade ca. 1830 Ma reactivation of major faults may be refocussing Au-? Au-Cu metallotect in the Baker Lake group?

Ni potential in post 2.0 Ga sequence maficultramafic sills is untested but could be high