Chemical composition and boron isotopes of tourmaline as indication for ore-forming hydrothermal processes: Case studies from Paleoproterozoic atypical orogenic Au-Co deposits, Finland

Jukka-Pekka Ranta, PhD University of Oulu



Ca. 2.50 – 1.90 Ga Paleoproterozoic volcano-sedimentary belts



- Gold deposit with similar characteristic than orogenic gold-only deposits, but having significant concentration of other metals (Co, Cu, Ni, U, REE, Sb, Ag)
- Typically occuring in intracratonic settings
 - Finland (Kuusamo belt, Peräpohja belt, Central Lapland belt
 - Sweden (Pahtohavare)
 - USA (Blackbird)
 - Australia
 - Norway
- Debate about the classification
 - IOCG
 - Skarn
 - VMS
 - "Blackbird type"
 - Orogenic





- Tourmaline is a common mineral in the Finnish Au-Co deposits
- Occurring as disseminated, bands, breccias within the mineralized rocks
- Composition of tourmaline reflects the host rock, P/T, and composition of the hydrothermal fluids
- As a major sink for boron, tourmaline B-isotope signature can be used e.g. as a proxy for mineralizing fluids



Ranta et al., 2017

Tapio et al., 2021

2.5cm

Type 4



- > 1 million oz Au-Co deposit located in Arctic circle in northern Finland
- Discovered initially 2008 as Au-U rich rocks were found from the area with best hand sample containing over 30 000 g/t of gold





Photos: Courtesy of Mawson Oy



 In 2012 discovery of the Rajapalot area with Au-Co 8 km east from the initial Au-U discoveries





Ranta et al., 2021



 Tourmaline is abundant mineral within and adjacent to the mineralized interval





Ranta et al., 2017

Ranta et al., 2018



Ranta et al., 2017

Tourmaline is abundant mineral within and adjacent to the mineralized intervals

 Tourmaline belongs to alkali-group and can be classified as dravite



- Using compositional data (EPMA), elemental subsitution trends can be investigated
- Commonly in oxidizing settings Fe³⁺ replaces Al³⁺ in tourmaline



Ranta et al., 2017



• No indications of FeAl₋₁ substitution observed





 Na values indicate that the tourmaline crystallizing fluids fluids were not highly saline (confirmed by FI study of tourmaline)



Ranta et al., 2018

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Case Rajapalot Au-Co deposit

• LA-SC-ICP-MS in-situ trace elements can be used to further look at the characteristics of tourmaline species



Tapio et al., 2021

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Case Rajapalot Au-Co deposit

- Mineralization related tourmaline shows similar boron isotope signature with 1.78 Ga tourmaline rich pegmatitic granite within the area.
- Gold mineralization is dated ca. 1.78 Ga (molybdenite Re-Os)





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TYPE

ROCK



Case Juomasuo Au-Co deposit

- Initially found from 1950's
- Several Au-Co rich occurrences within the Paleoproterozoic supracrustal Kuusamo belt
- Tourmaline is common mineral associated with the mineralized intervals



Vasilopoulos et al., 2021

Case Juomasuo Au-Co deposit

• Several textural types of tourmaline were identified

- Elemental substitutions indicate FeAl₋₁ substitution implying oxidizing environment for some of the tourmaline types (Type 1 and Type 4)
- Na values are relatively high, indicating saline fluids



Case Juomasuo Au-Co deposit





Putting it all together

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Palokas Au-Co



Kuusamo Au-Co-Cu-(REE)-U



Extensive regional albitization that predates the Au mineralization





Indications of Paleoproterozoic evaporites



Putting it all together





Vasilopoulos et al., 2020

Ranta et al., in press

Multi-mineralized evolution with Au-only, Au-Co, Co-only associations shown by the whole-rock and in-situ trace elements

Putting it all together





THANK YOU!

Sometimes all that glitters is gold





