

Mineralization related to magmatism: on example of copper-porphyry deposits in Mongolia

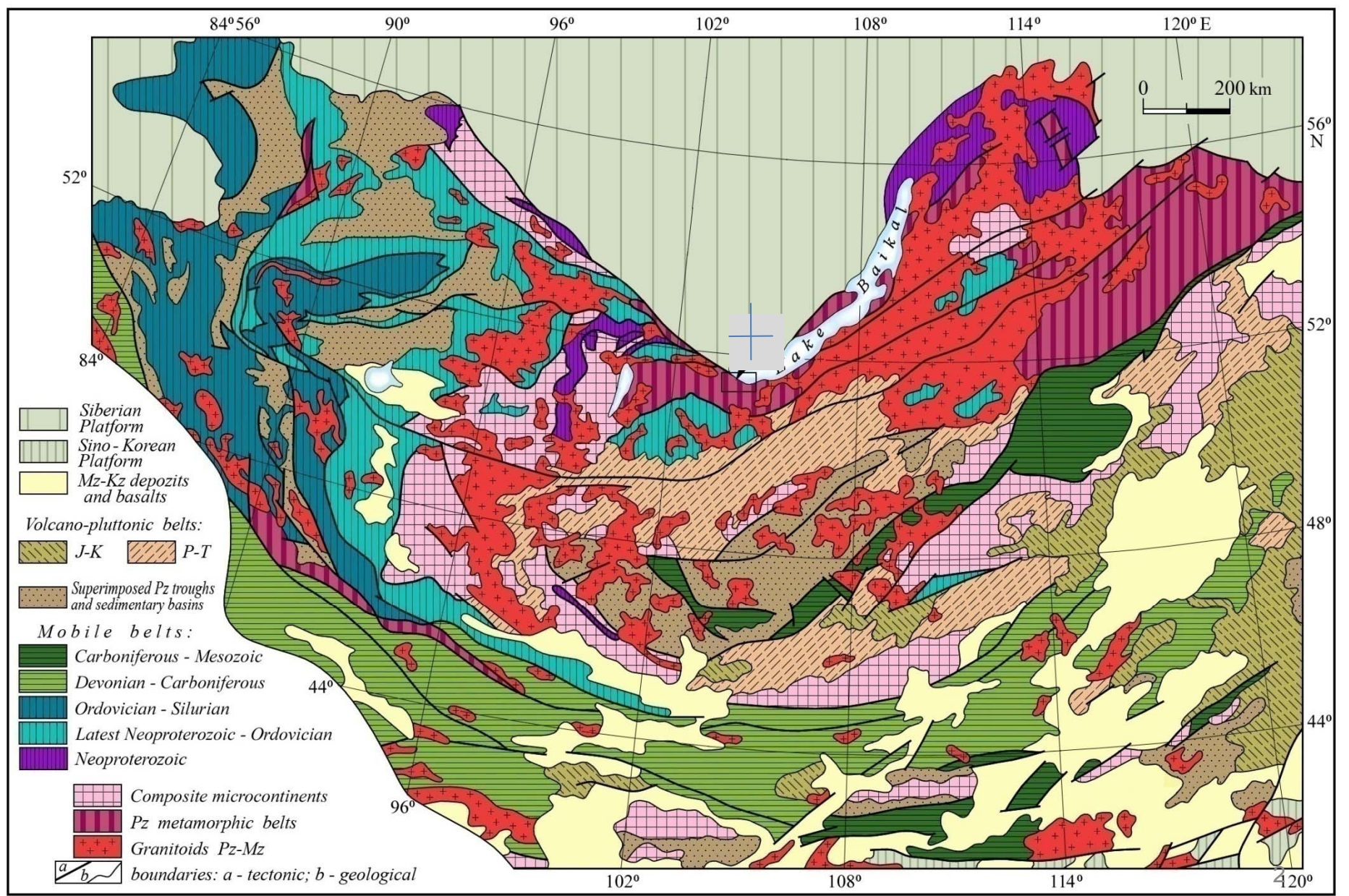
Ochir Gerel & Bayaraa Batkhishig

Mongolian University of Science & Technology, Dept. of Geology, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. E-mail: gerel@must.edu.mn

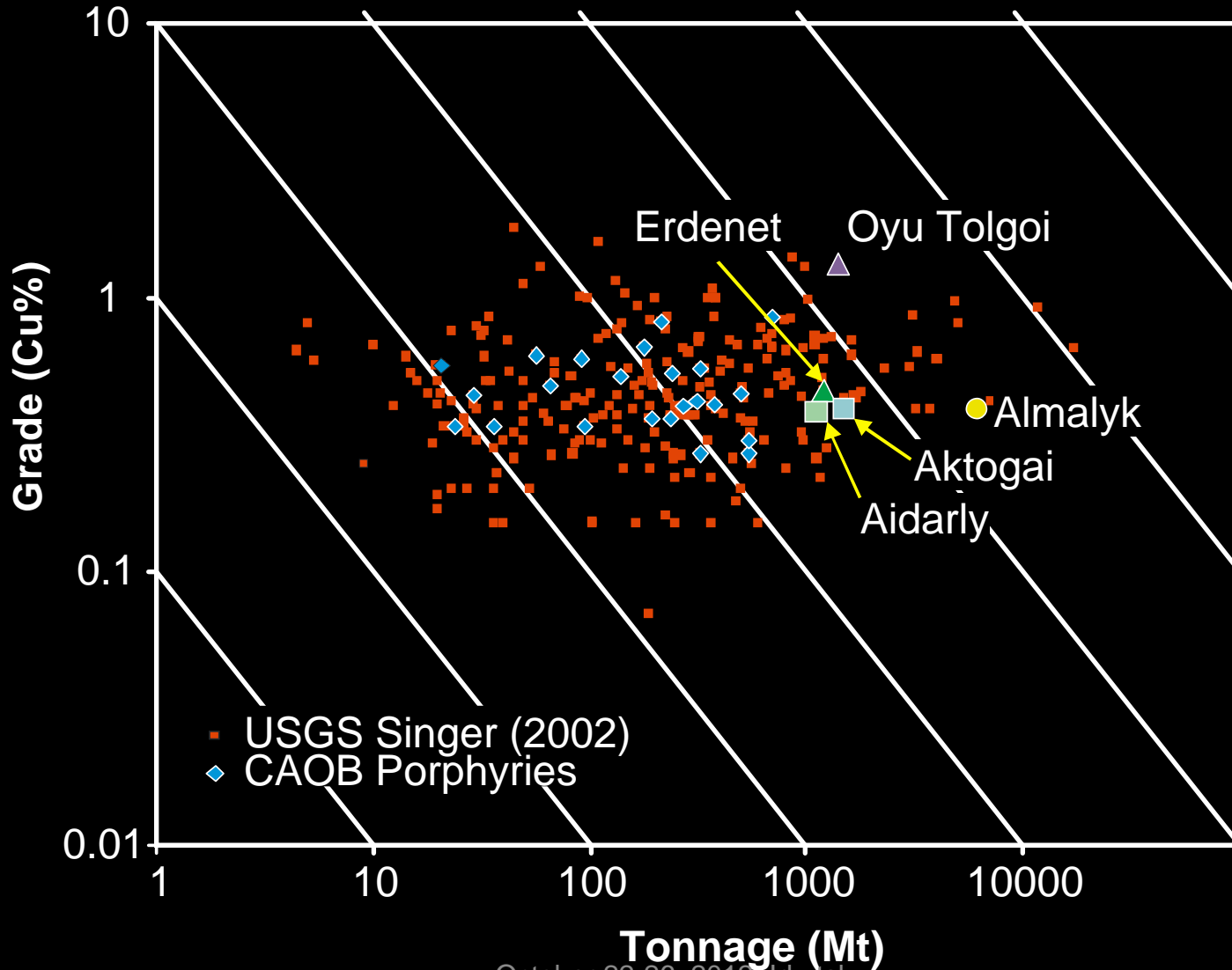
1 mm



Geological scheme for the eastern segment of the Central Asian Orogenic Belt (Yarmolyuk et al., 2011)



Porphyry deposits



Porphyry deposits



Erdenet deposit

Discovered and explored by

E. Kominek, Czech Republic

L. Myagmar, Mongolia, et al,

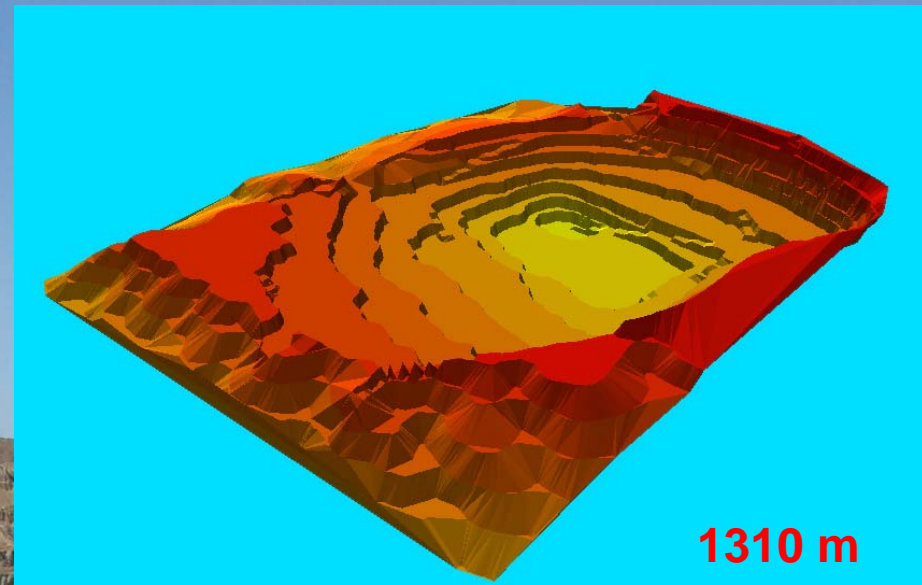
Exploited since 1978

**Reserves: 1.78 Gt @0.62% Cu
0.025% Mo**

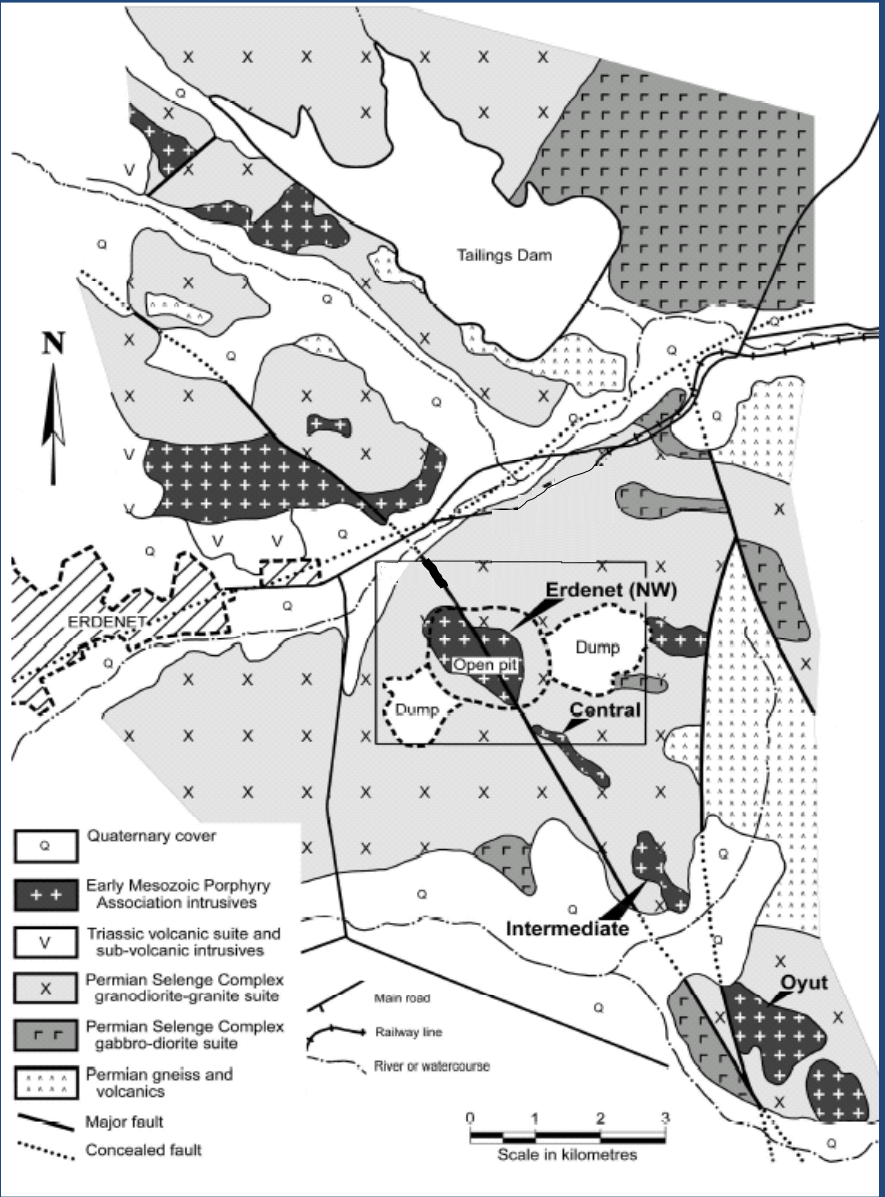
Annual production:

Ore: 25, 000 tons

**Cu-Mo concentrate: 530, 000
tons**



GEOLOGY AND MAGMATIC



Mogod Formation Volcanic (170-180 Ma) (Sotnikov et al., 1995)



(203 Ma, Lamb, Cox, 1998)
Porphyry Association
 (235-243 Ma)

Erdenet Porphyry Complex



Mogod Formation

Selenge Intrusive Complex
 (241-248 Ma)



(Koval, Gerel, 1984, 1987)

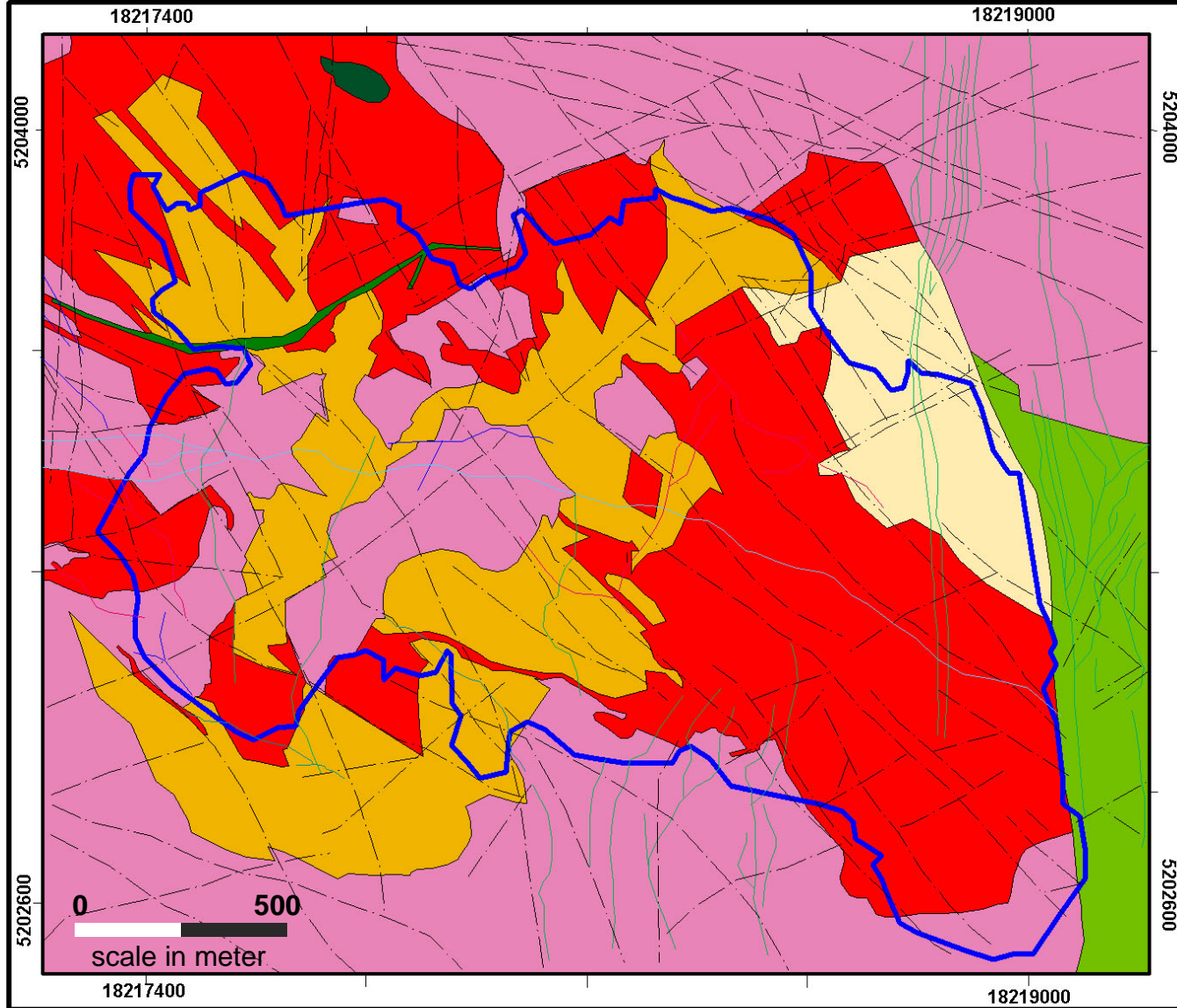


Khanui Group (Permian)
Subalkalic, high K, bimodal
(277-283 Ma, Munkhtsengel, 2007)

Geological map

2005

Scale 1:2000



Legend

Post ore dike

- Andesite
- Diabase
- Granite
- Syenite porphyry
- Rhyolite

Alteration

- Quartz metasomatite
- Quartz-sericite metacomaite
- Breccia

Late Triassic-early Jurassic

- Porphyry association

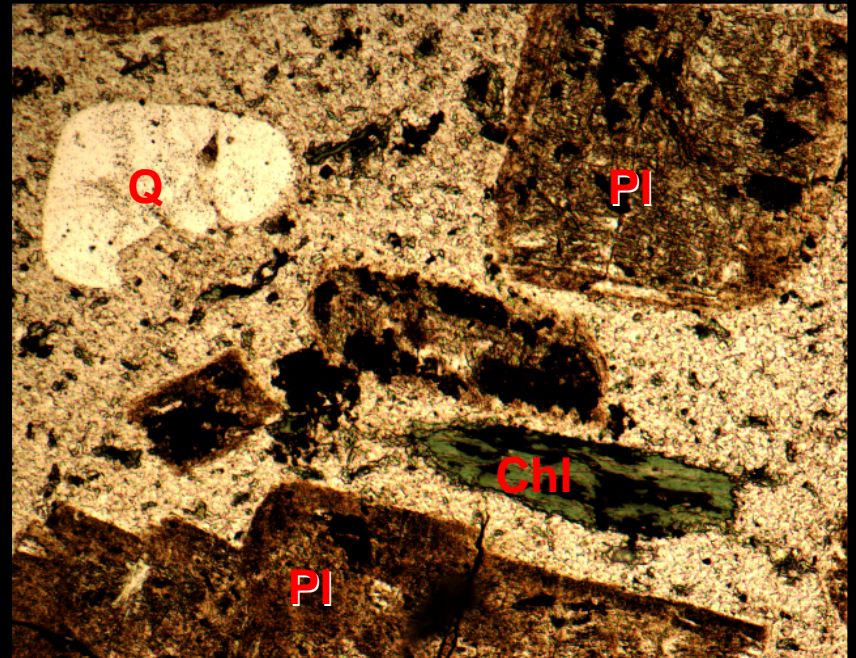
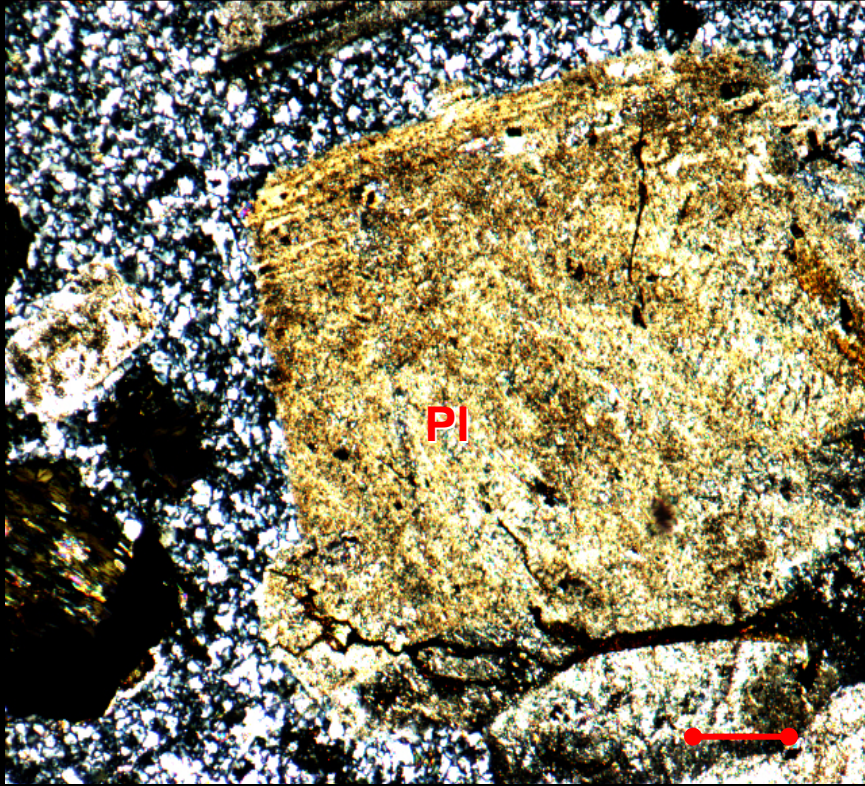
Permian -early Triassic Selenge complex

- Granodiorite
- Diorite
- Gabbro

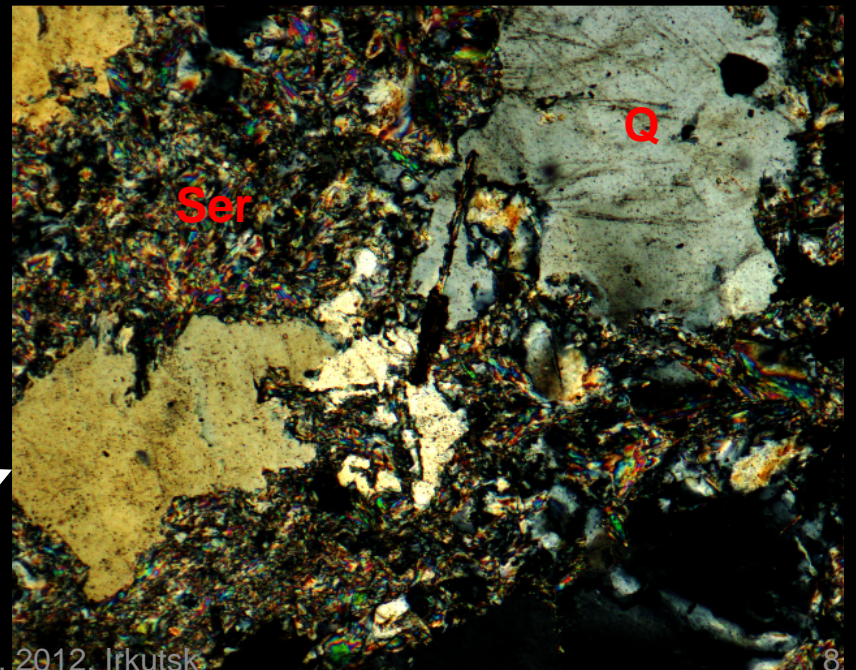
- Border of open pit

- Fault, fracture

Granodiorite porphyry

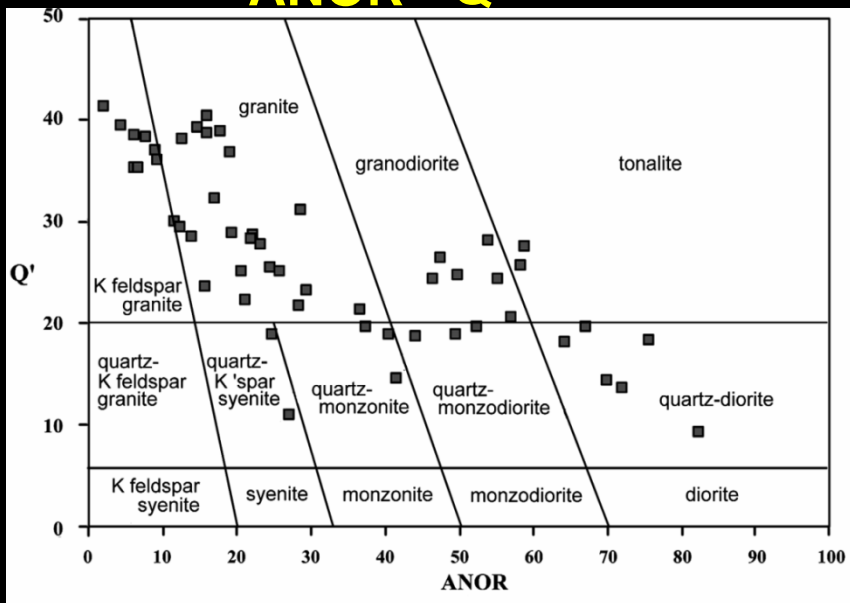


Quartz-sericite alteration

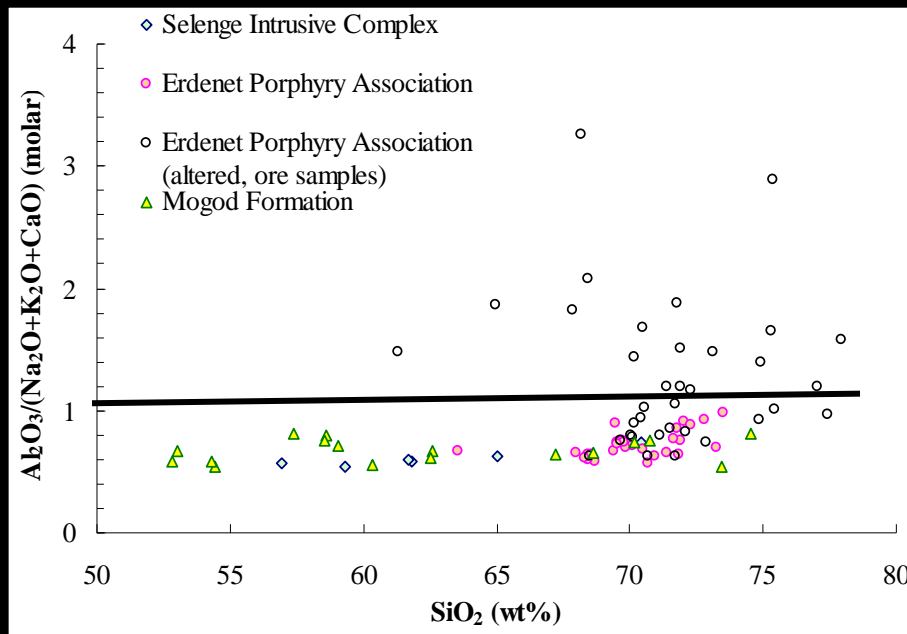
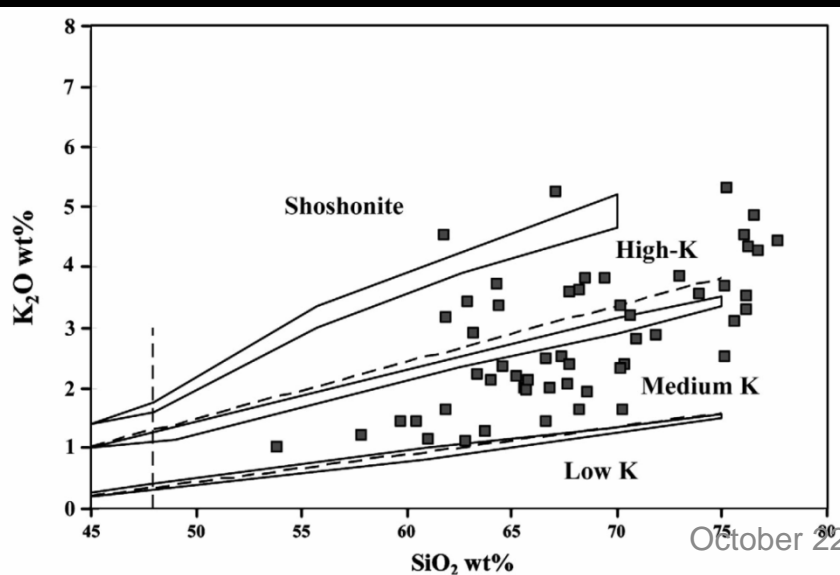


Erdenet Porphyry Association

ANOR - Q'



K₂O -

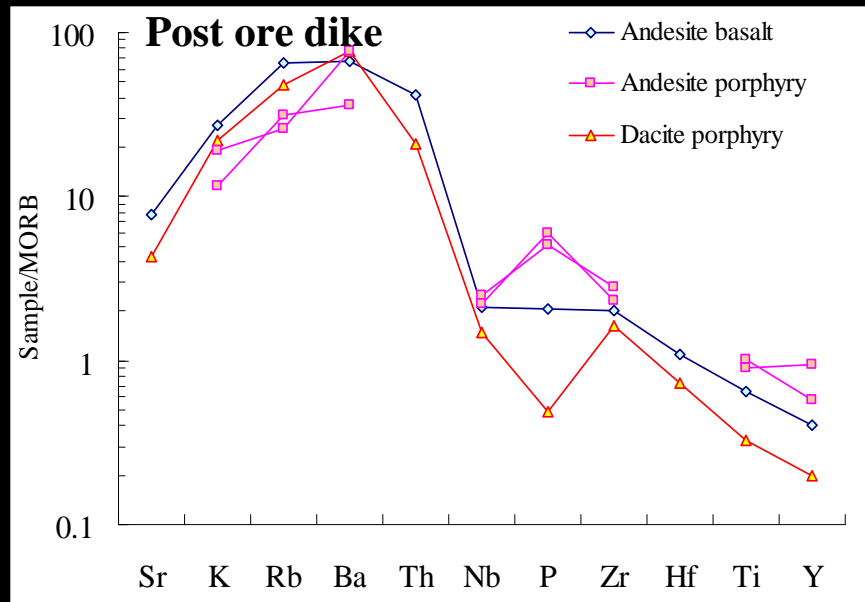
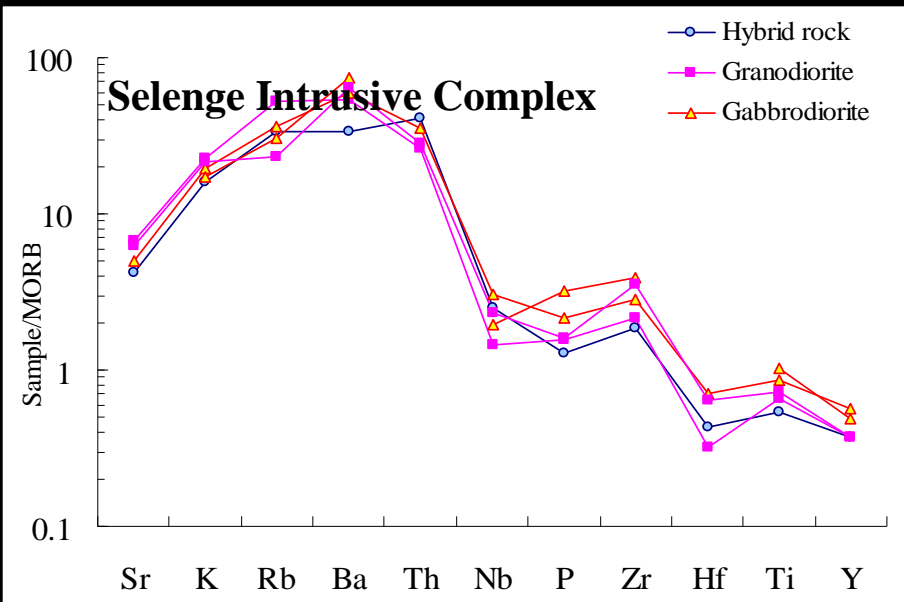


Metaluminous and altered rocks peraluminous

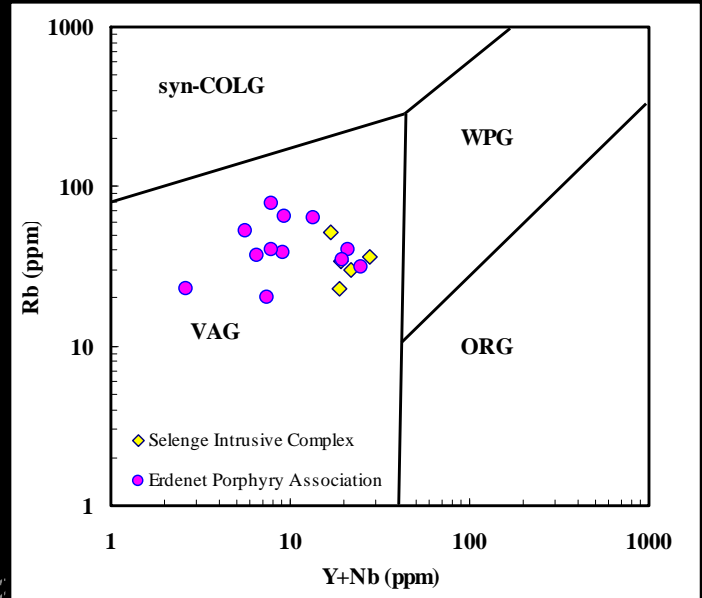
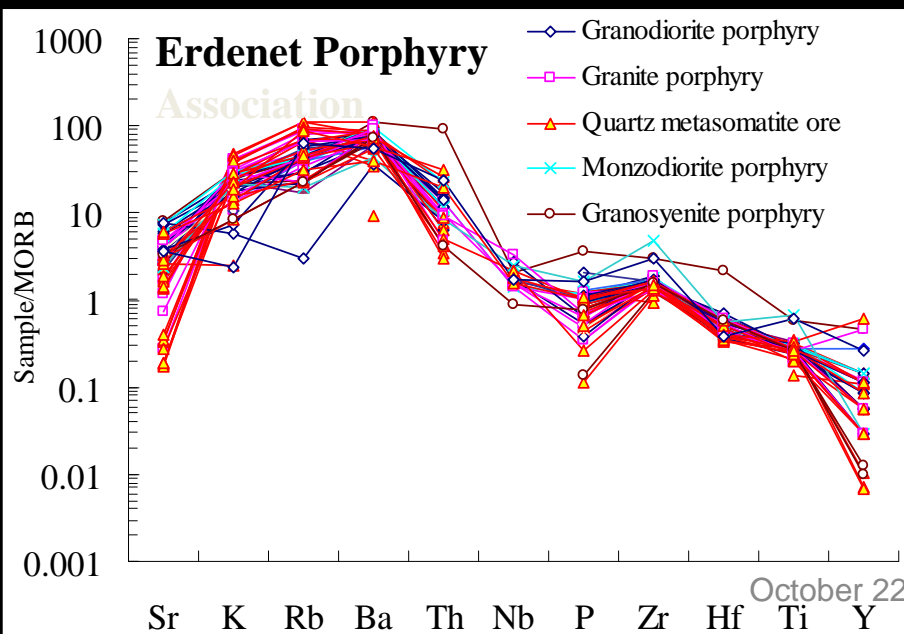
Calc-alkaline I-type

Medium to high potassic

Geochemistry



Enriched in LIL: K, Rb, Th depleted in HFS: Nb, Zr, Hf, Y, Ti and P



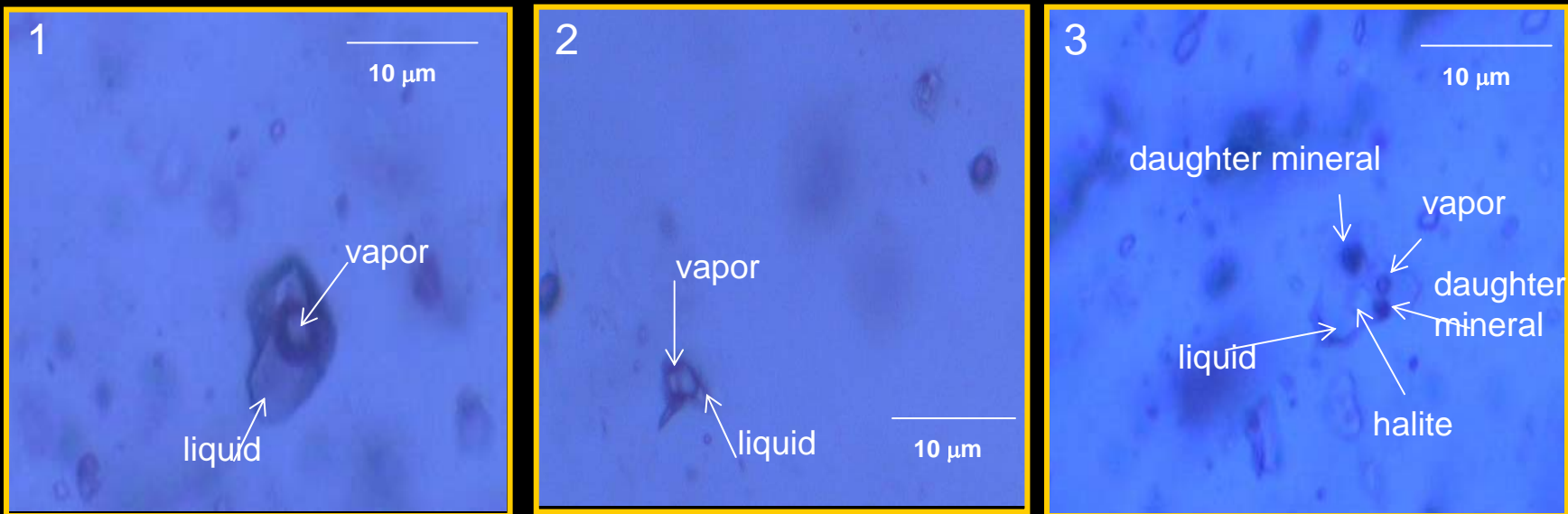
Alteration

Three principal types are developed:

- sericitic (quartz-sericite)
- intermediate argillic (chlorite-sericite)
- propylitic (chlorite and epidote-chlorite)
- The most common clay minerals: illite, smectite, montmorillonite, rarely kaolinite, also hematite and muscovite.
- Montmorillonite mainly associated with distribution of mafic dikes



Fluid inclusions



Three types of fluid inclusions are observed at room temperature :

1. Liquid rich inclusions L:V (70:30 – 90:10 volume %)
2. Vapor rich inclusions V:L (80:20 – 95:5 volume %)
3. Polyphase inclusions L:S:V (60:35:5-70:20:10 volume %)

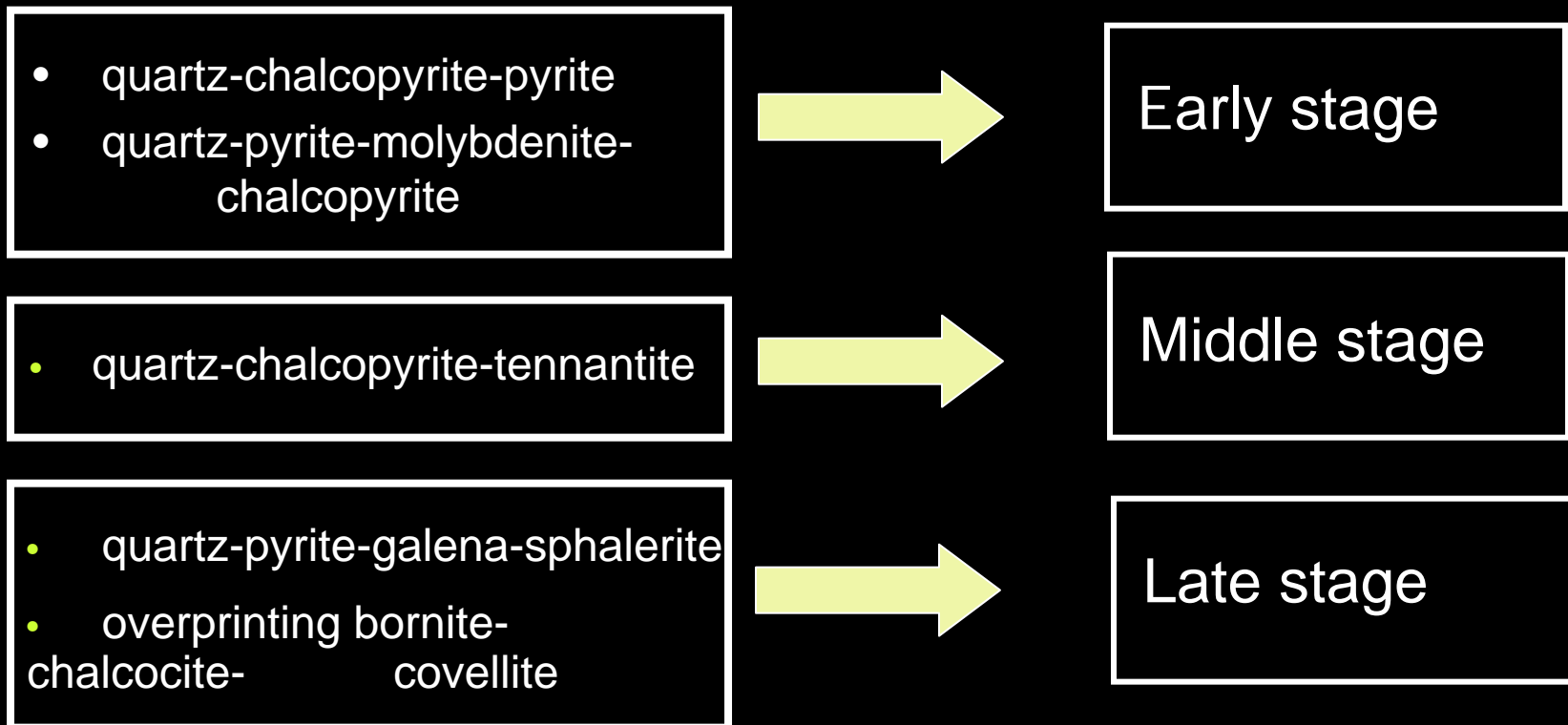
Solid phase daughter minerals are halite and unknown crystal.

Higher T up to 360°C, lower about 170°C, dominant average 200-250°C

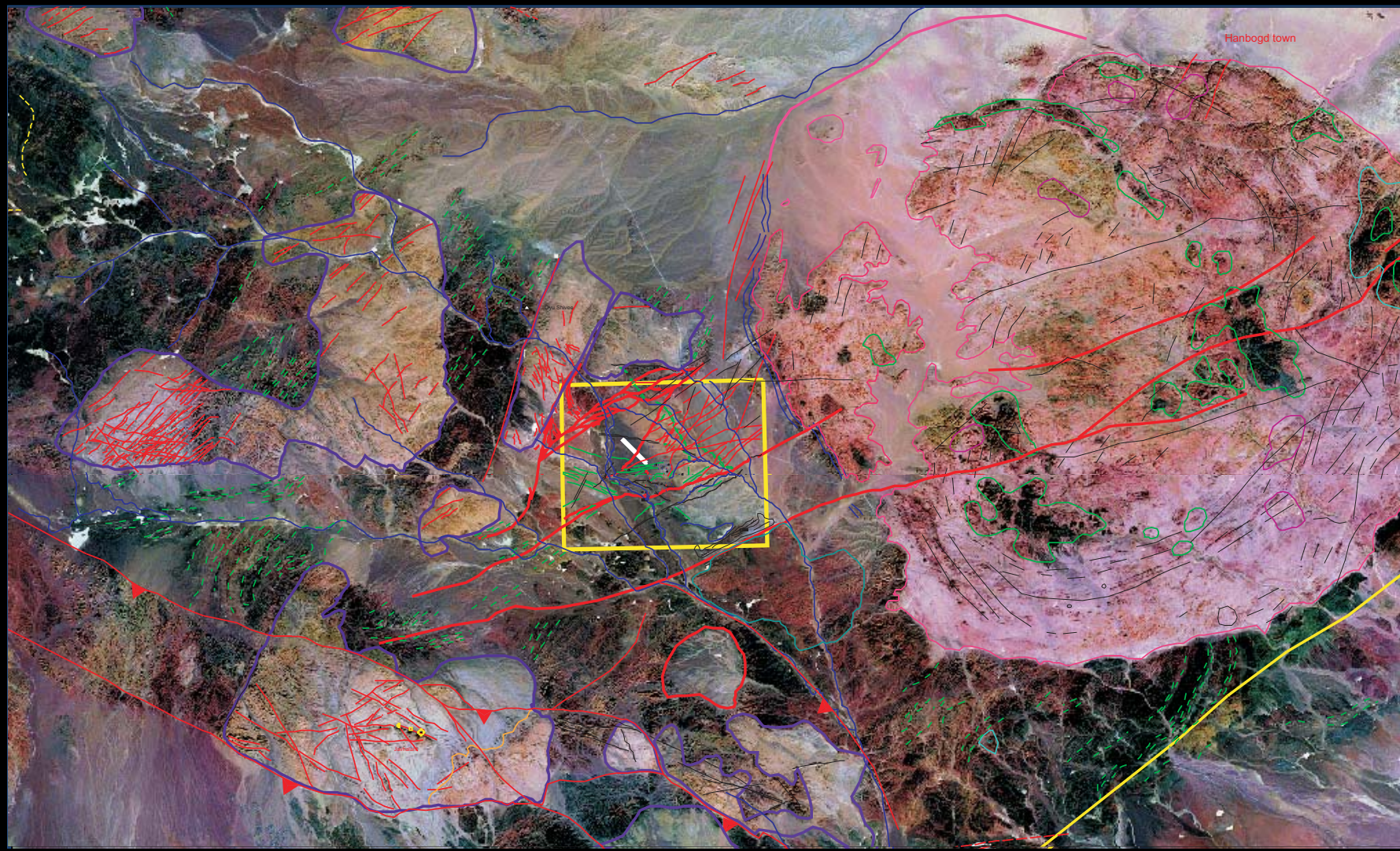
Munkhtsengel, 2007

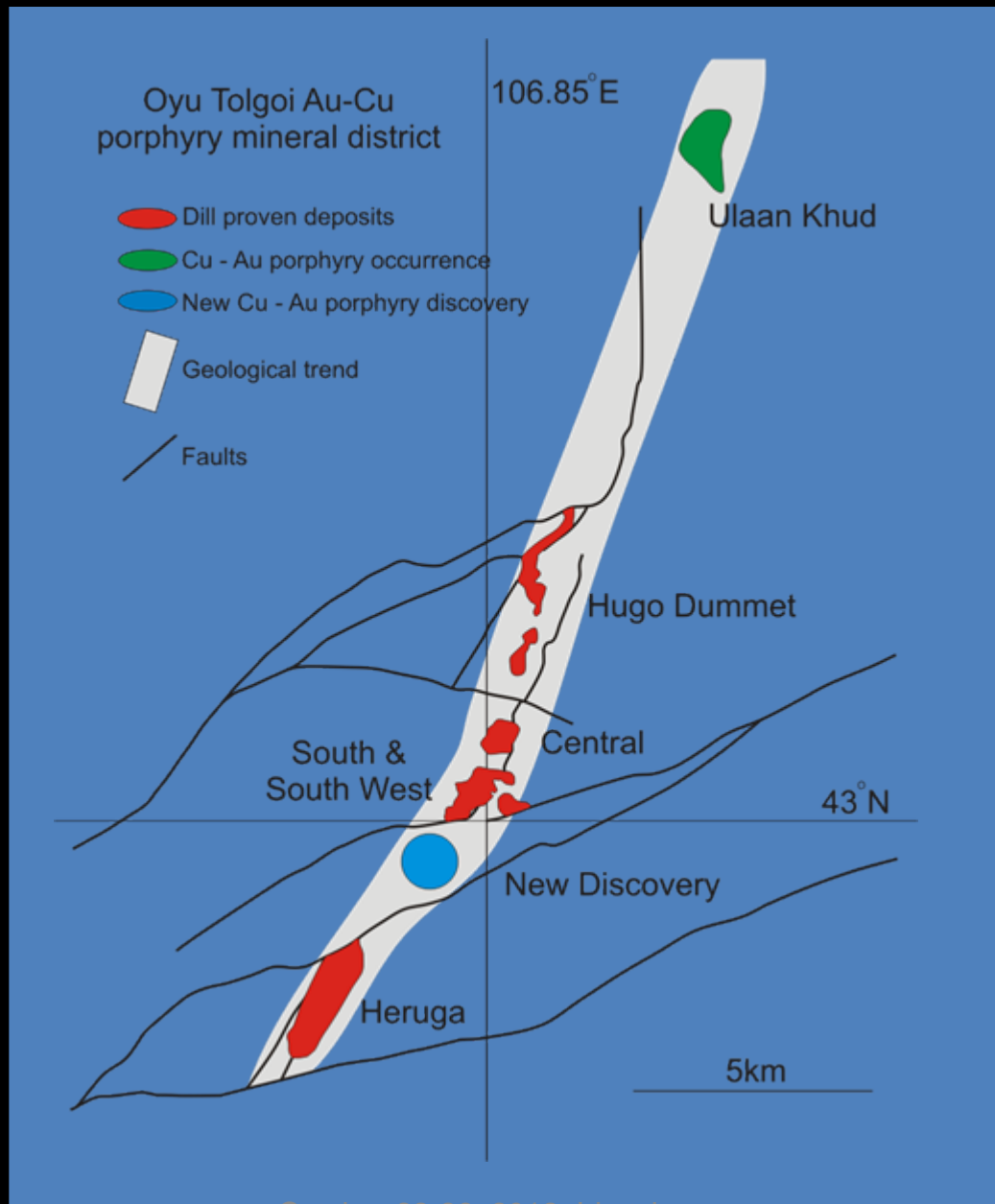
Results of SEM-CL study

Mineralization stages



Satellite image view of Oyu Tolgoi area

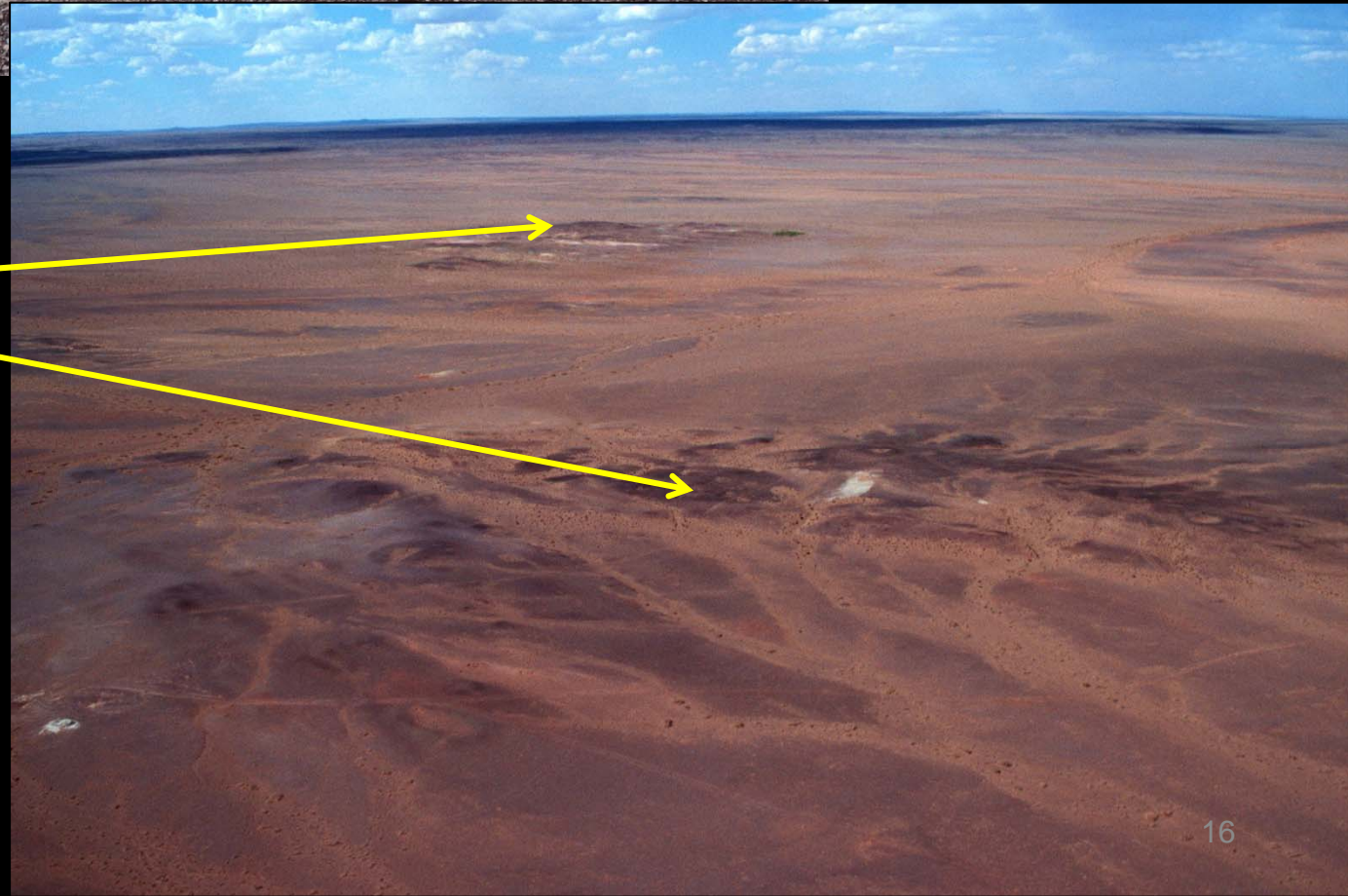




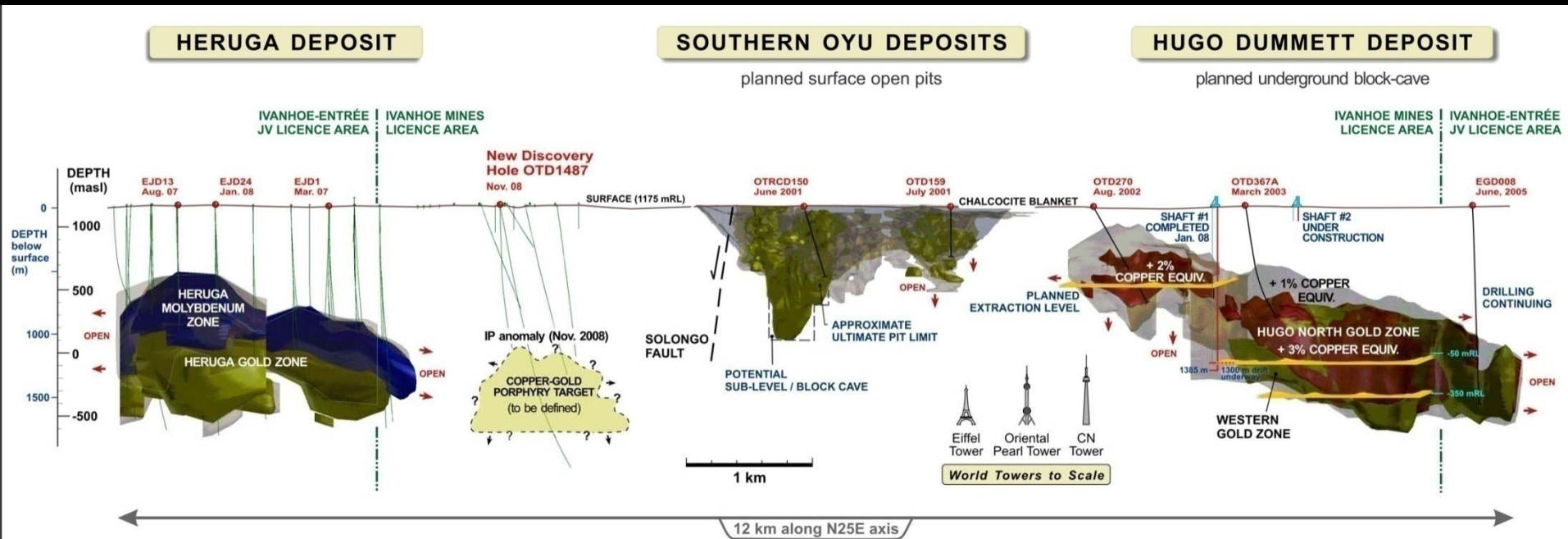
South
Oyu
Tolgoi



View to North
and Central
Oyu

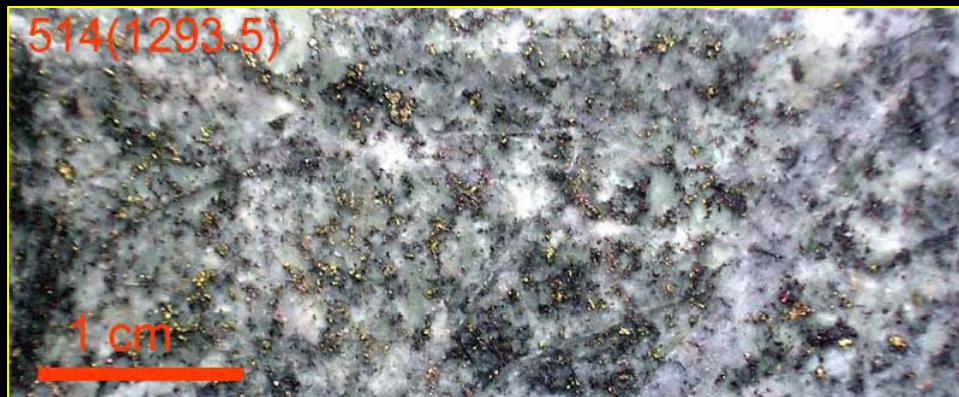
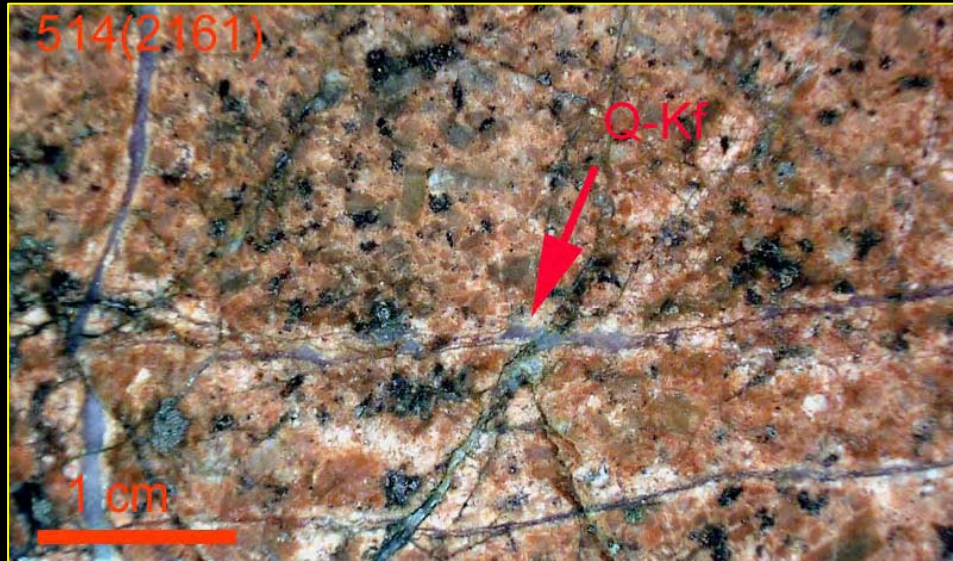


OT trend: long section



Measured and indicated resource of 1,390 Mt at 1.33 % Cu, 0.47 g/t Au, and an inferred resource of 2,200 Mt at 0.83 % Cu, 0.37 g/t Au (at 0.6% Cu equiv. cut-off)

Quartz monzodiorite (Lqmd)

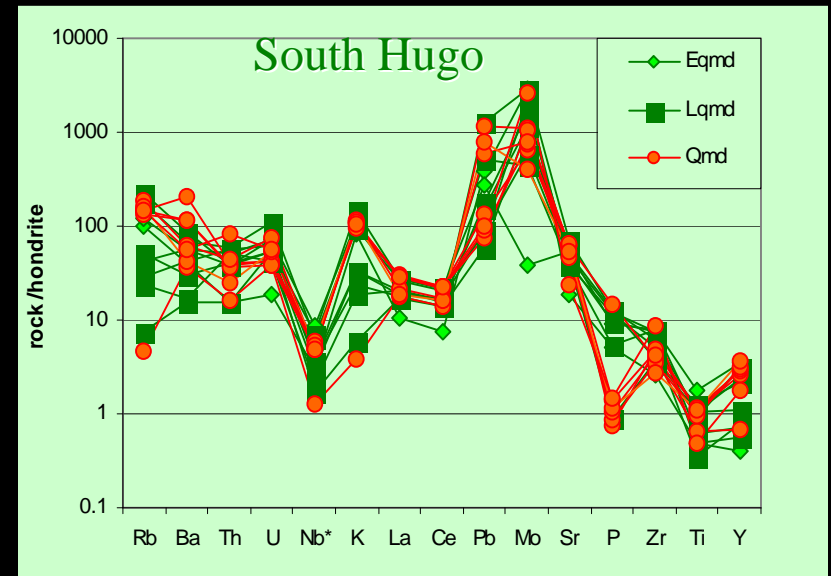
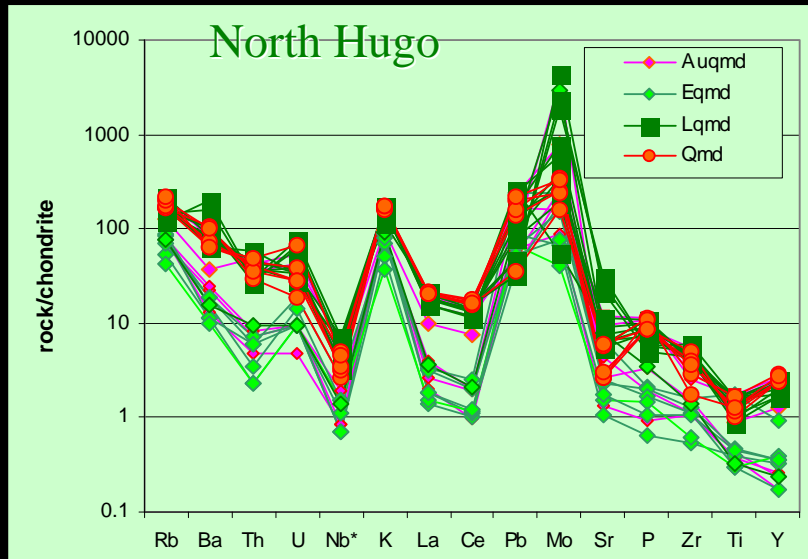
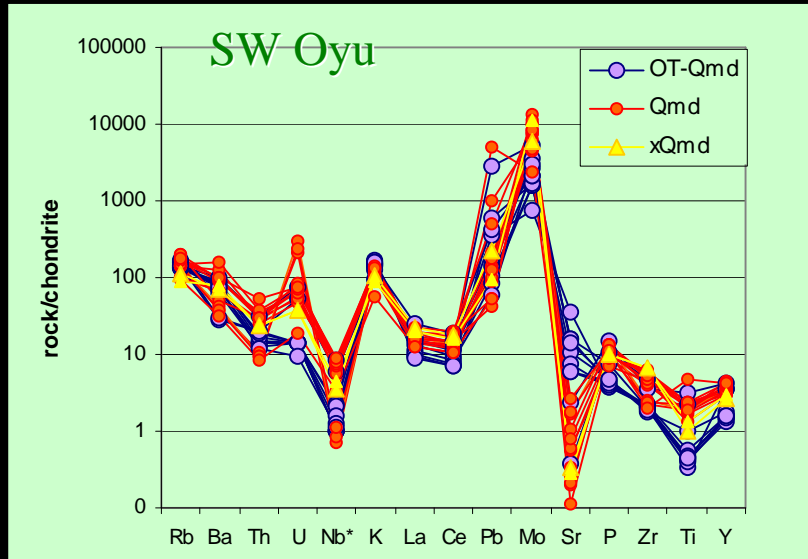


Composition:

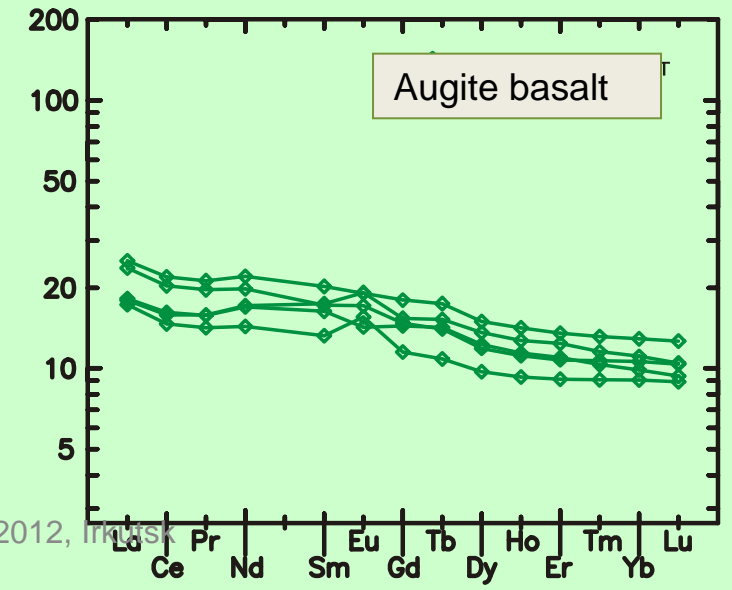
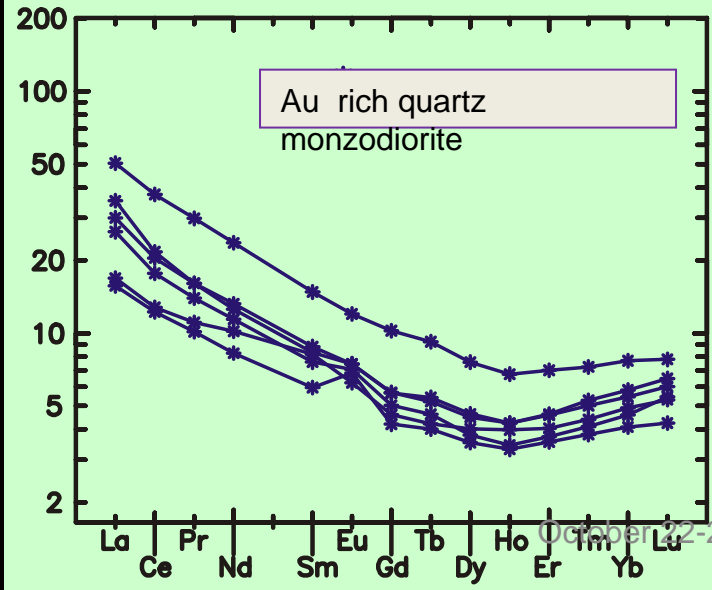
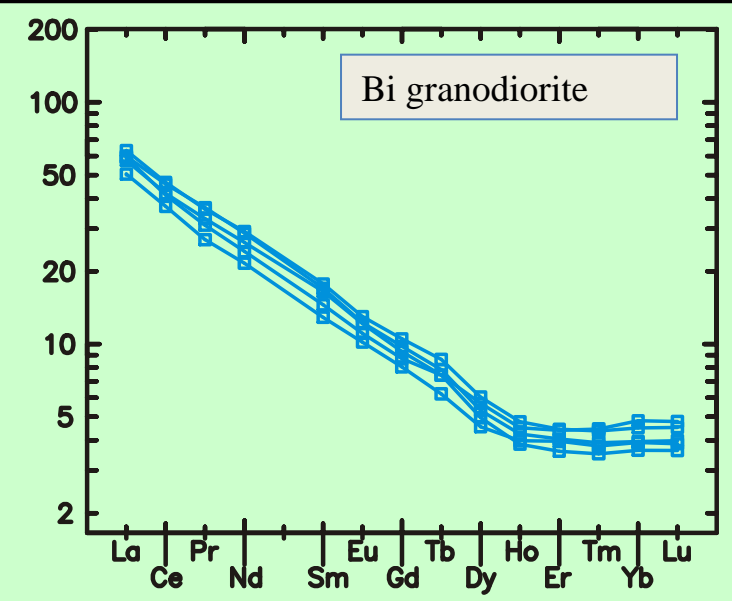
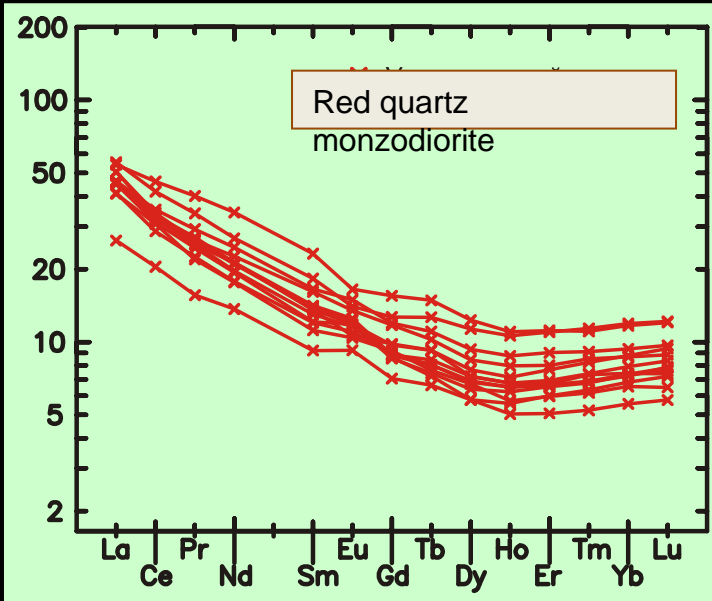
60% plagioclase
10% quartz, partly secondary
10% K-feldspar alteration
intergrown with quartz
20% completely altered
ferromagnesian minerals (chlorite,
opaques)

Devonian Oyu Tolgoi porphyry Cu-Au system

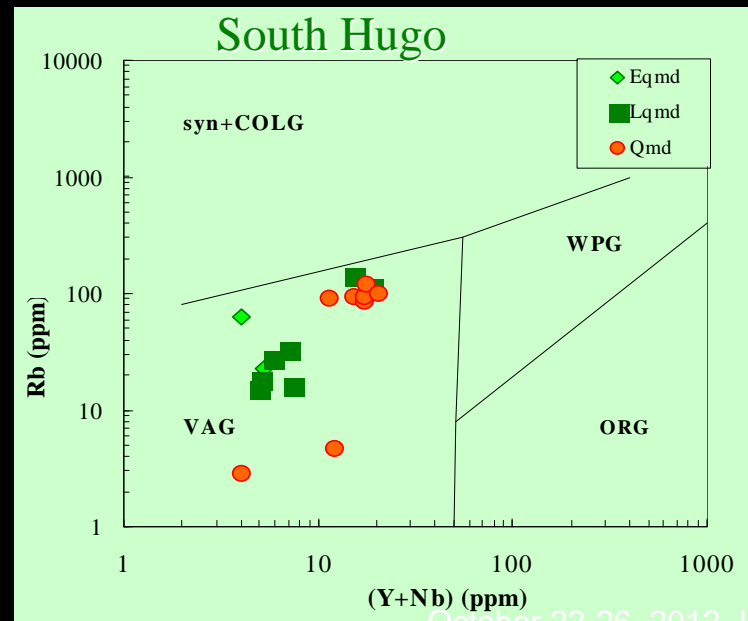
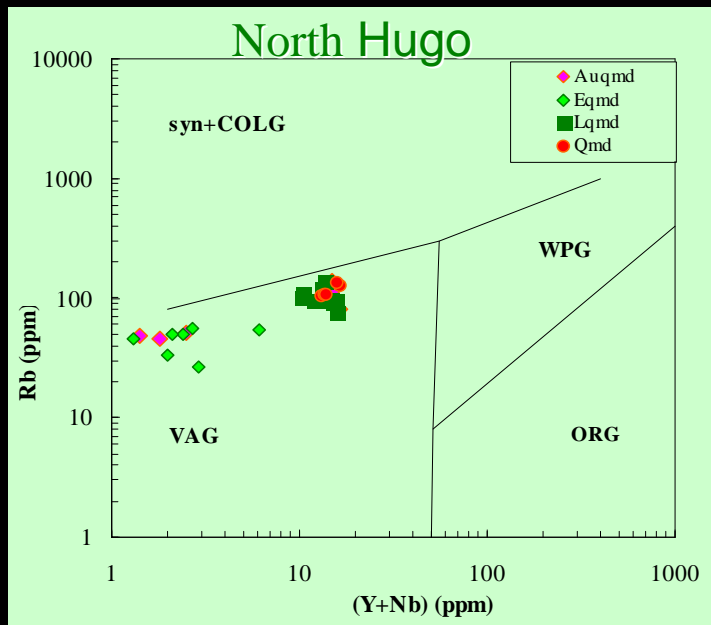
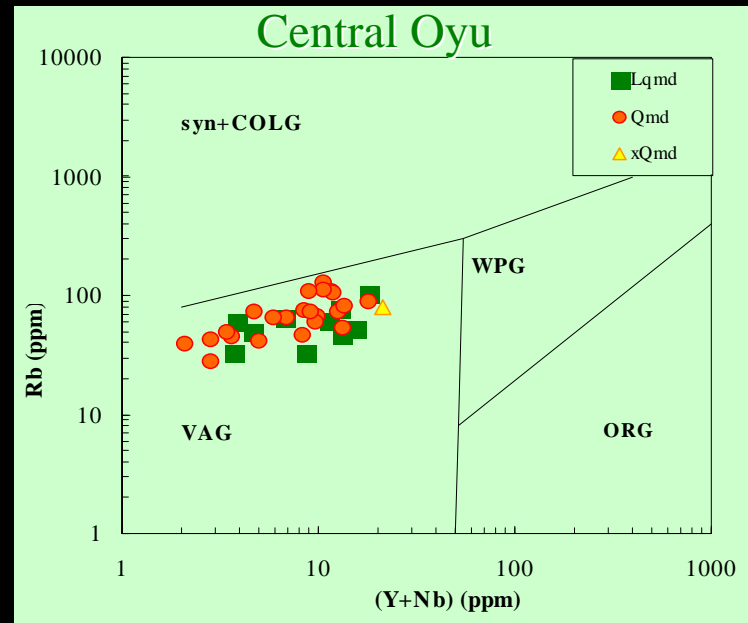
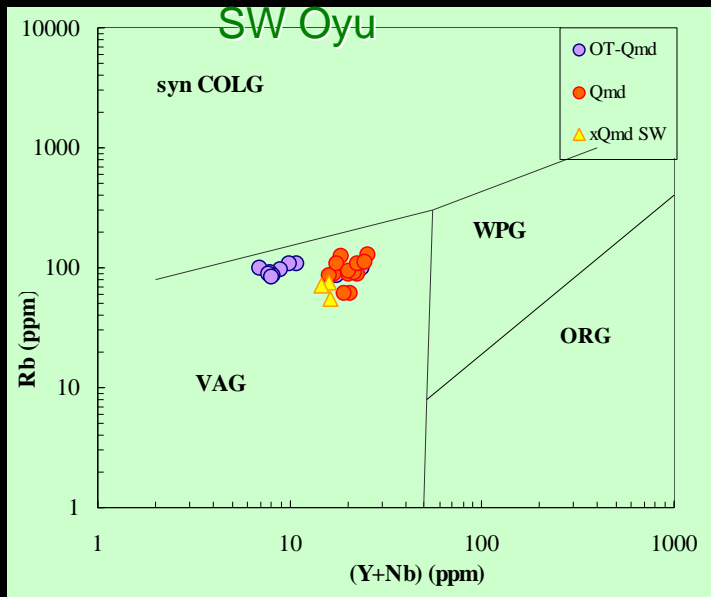
Trace element distribution in monzodiorite



REE distribution

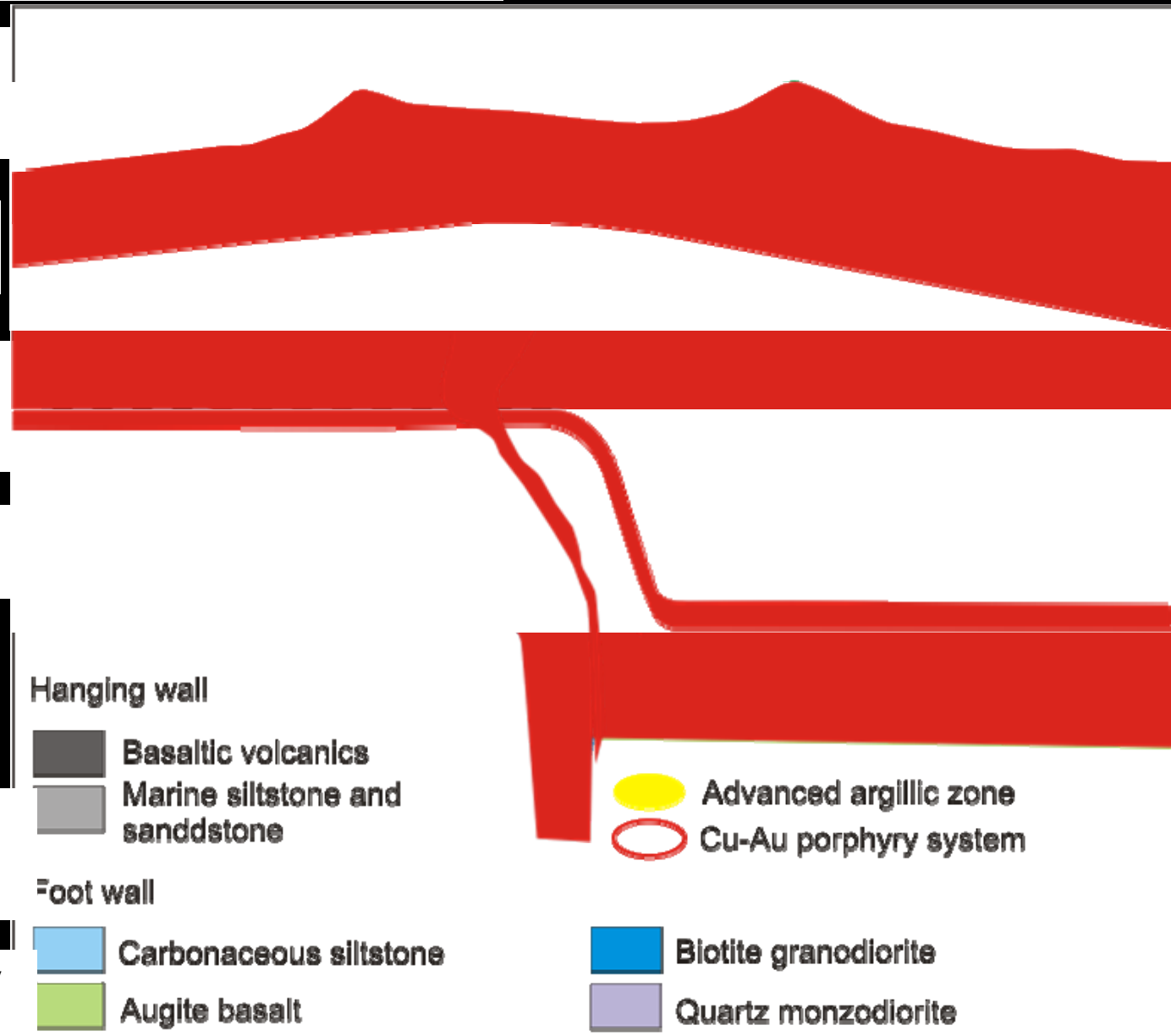


Rb versus Y+Nb diagrams

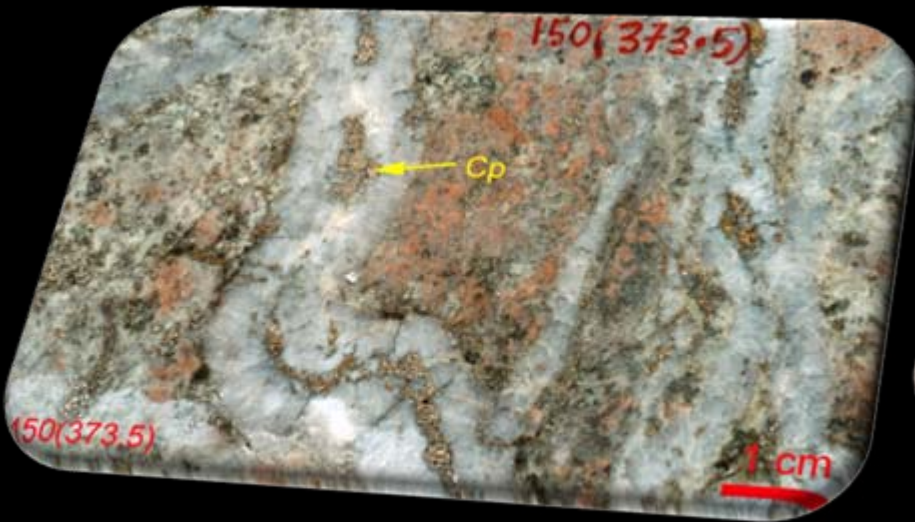
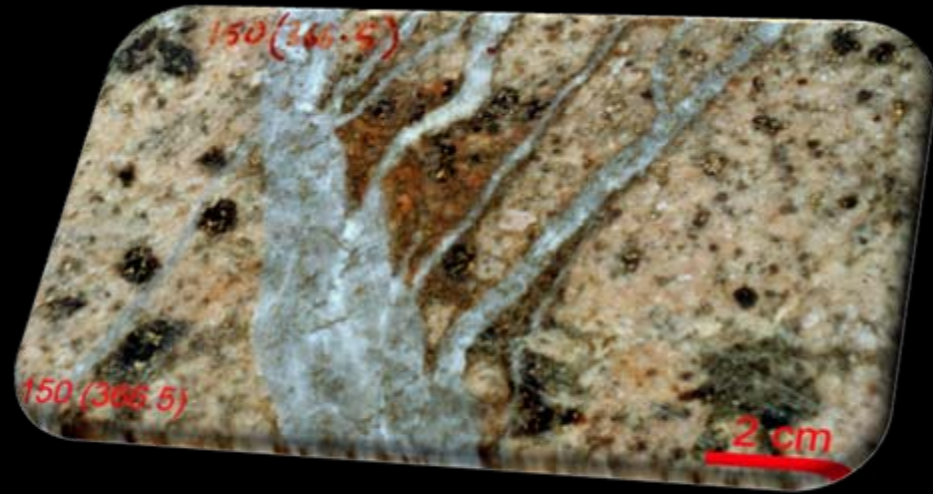


Oyu Tolgoi Geology mineralisation model

- Augite basalts below major thrust host late Devonian porphyry mineralisation
- Irregular porphyry's at centre of mineralising system
- Alteration extends up to carbonaceous siltstone below thrust
- Major thrust hosted in carbonaceous siltstone
- Basalts and sediments above thrust commonly overturned, exotic min.
- Biotite granodiorite intrudes overthrust sequence 10my younger than mineralisation
- All overlain unconformably by early carboniferous sediments, volcanics

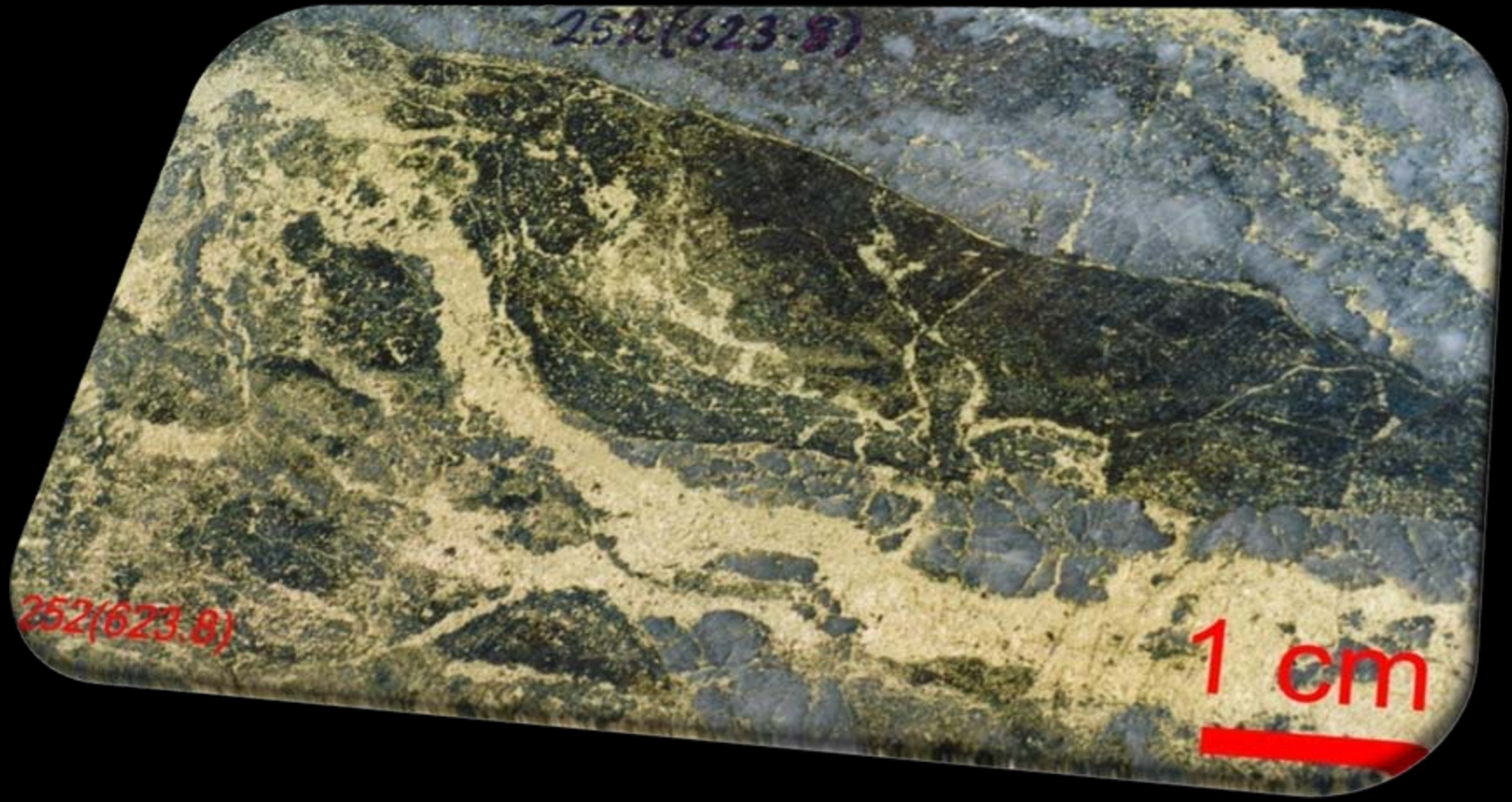


Veining

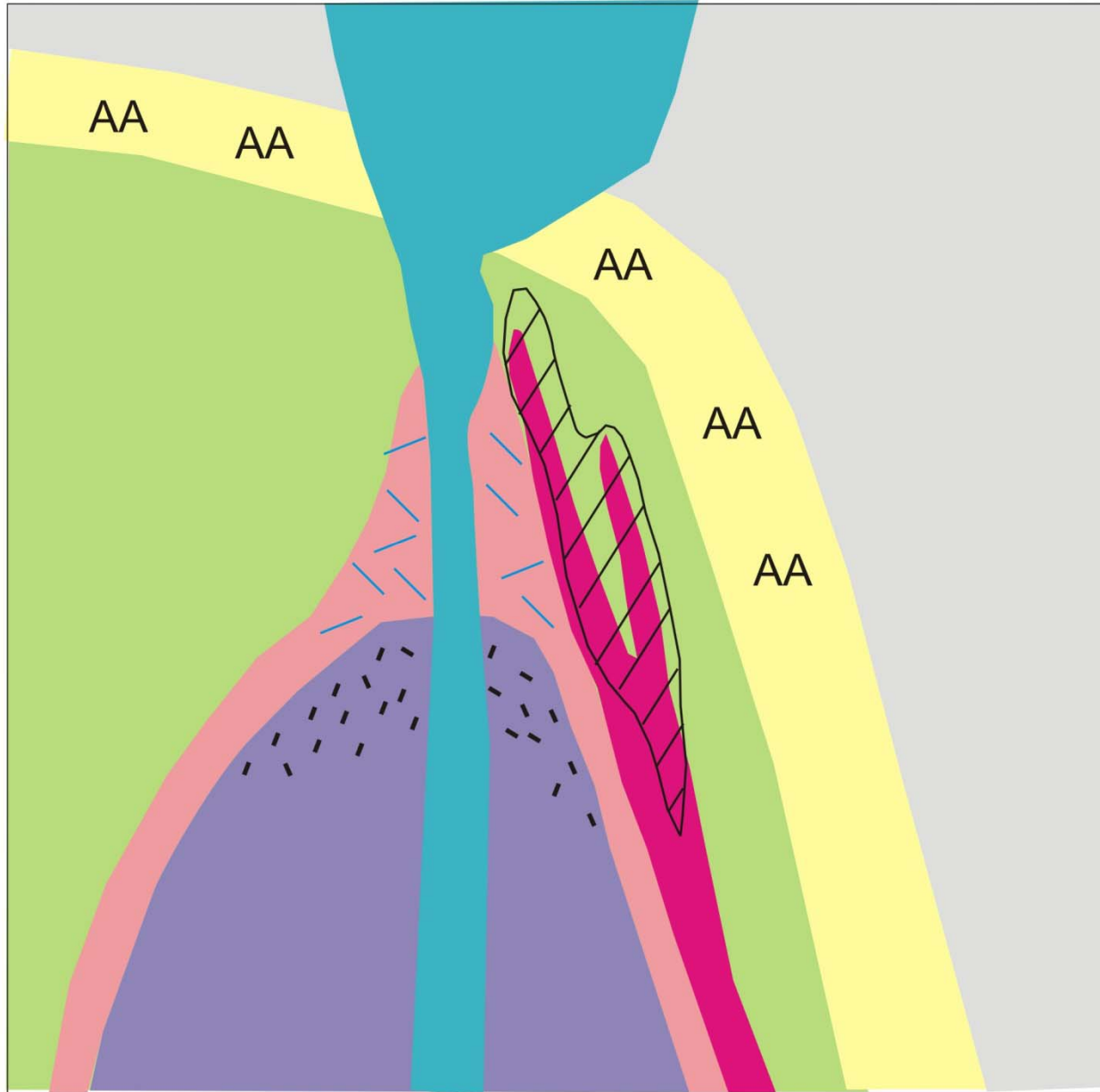


Southwest Oyu Tolgoi: high-grade Cu-Au mineralization in core

622-624m: 8.9g/tAu, 3.75% Cu



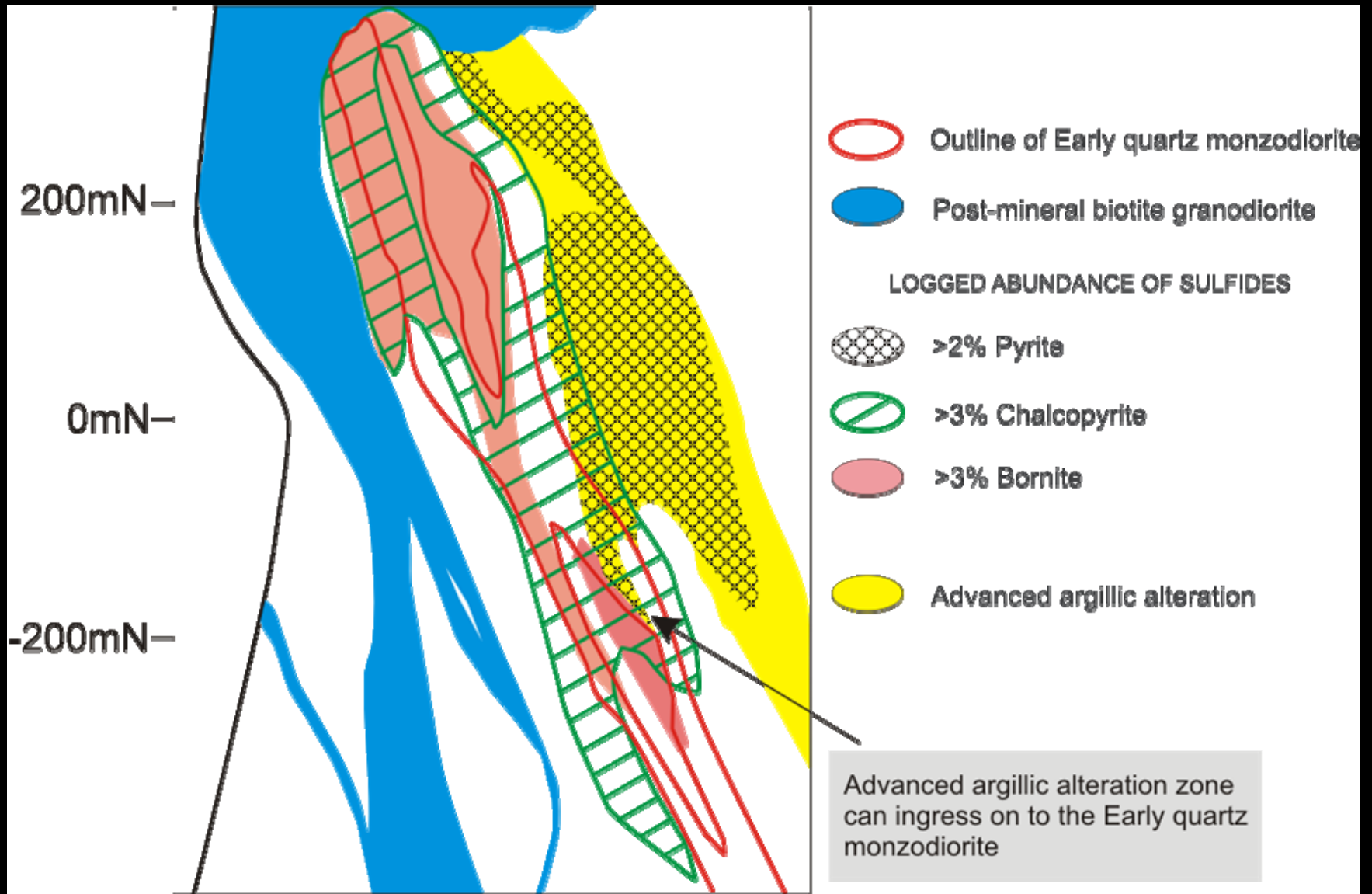
Hugo Dummet alteration and mineralization



- Late-mineral biotite granodiorite
- Late inter-mineral Qmd
- Early inter-mineral Qmd
- Early Qmd
- Sedimentary rocks
- Dacitic ignimbrite
- Basalt
- AA Advanced argillic alteration
- Dense A-veinlets:(Qv90) +Cu
- A-veinlets + Cu-Au
- Weak A-veinlets + fine bornite

0 500
Approximate scale

Hugo Dummet North alteration and mineralization



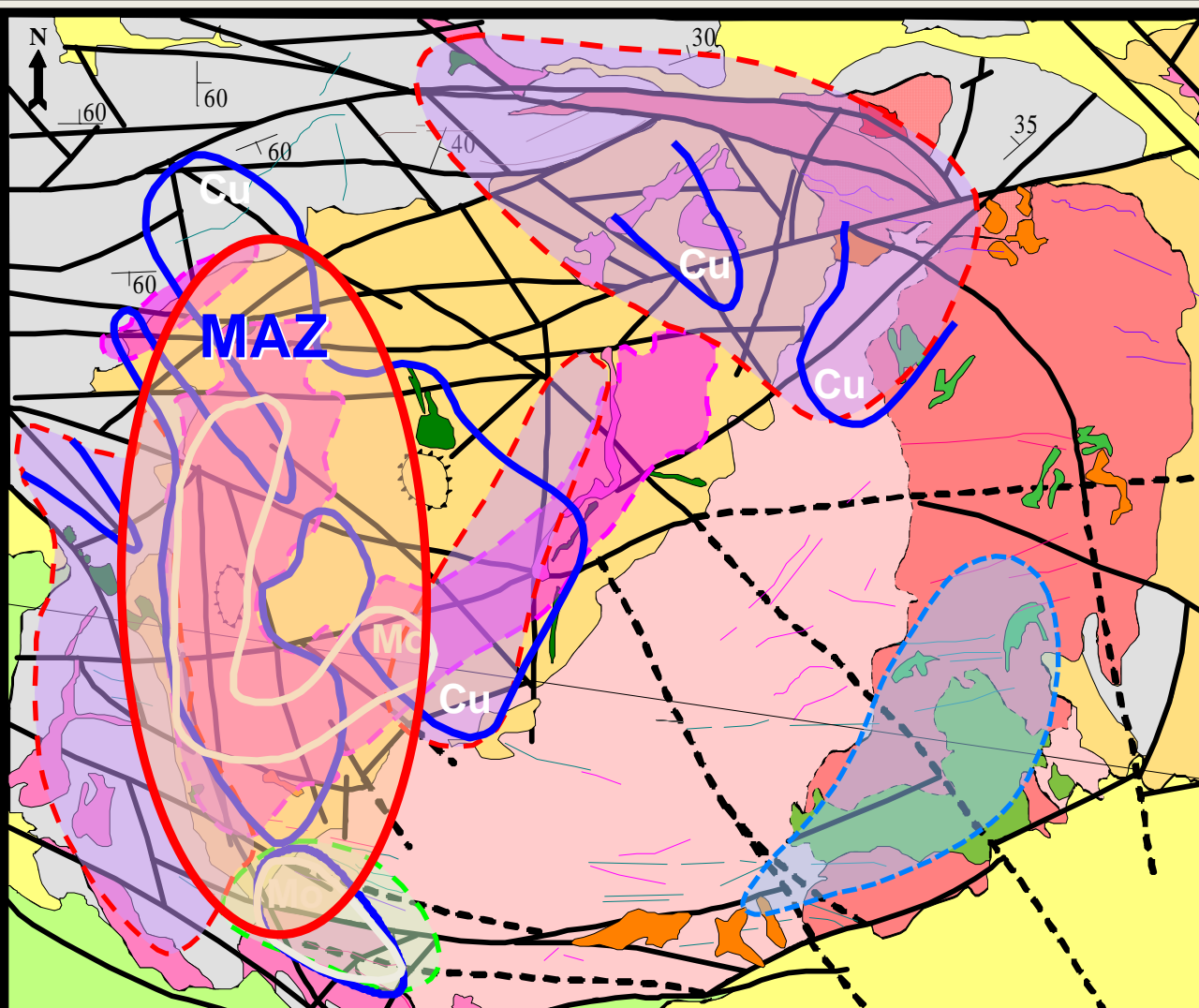
Characteristics of the advanced argillic zone

- Andalusite, corundum, diaspore, residual quartz, alunite, aluminum phosphate-sulfate (APS)
- **Minerals:** zunyite, topaz, pyrophyllite, kaolinite, dickite, gypsum, fluorite
- Developed in augite basalt, dacitic ash flow and quartz monzodiorite, controlled by the augite basalt-dacitic tuff contact, and the most extensive AA is after augite basalt
- **Cu minerals:** (enargite, tennantite, bornite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, covellite), but no significant gold in the AA zone
- O, H and S isotope study shows that the alunite is derived from magmatic condensate, without a significant meteoric component

Porphyry Cu-Au Shuteen deposit lithocap



Geological map of the Shuteen area



SHUTEEN COMPLEX

Late stocks and dikes



SHUTEEN PLUTON

Third Stage

Bt granodiorite, granite

Second Stage

Granodiorite, Hb-Bt granite

First stage

Diorite, monzodiorite

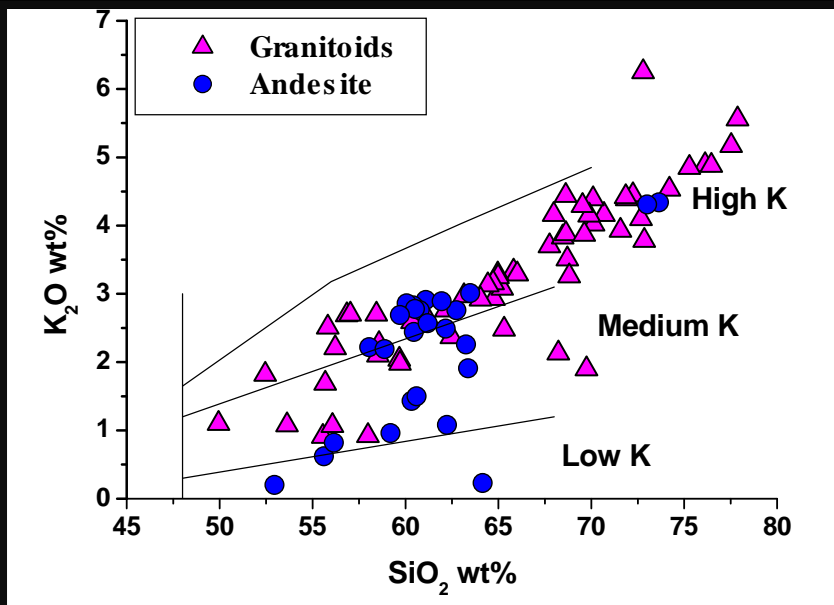


Early stocks and dikes



Dusiin Ovoo Formation

Andesite



K_2O vs SiO_2 diagram after Le Maitre *et al.*, 1989.

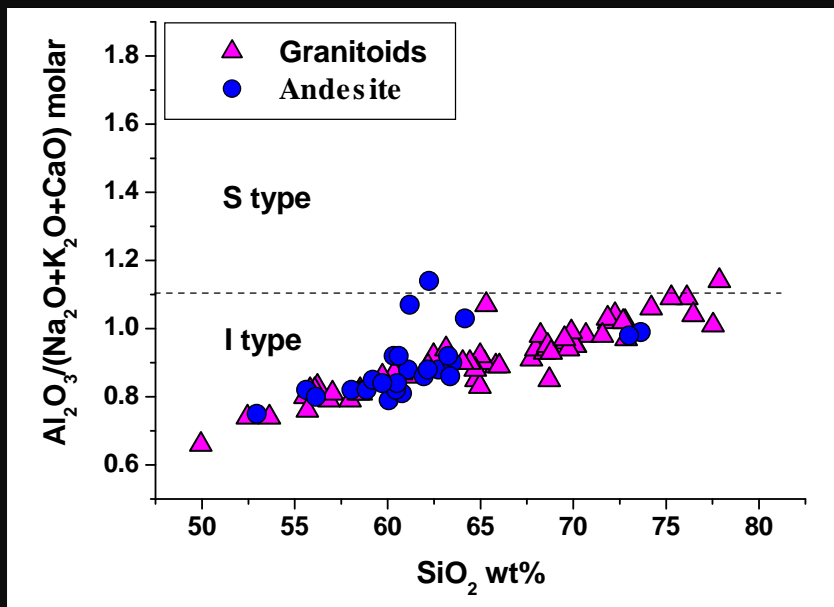
- High K series (Batkhishig, 2003, 2006).
- Metaluminous
- Na_2O in granite is $>3.2\%$
- Accessory titanite



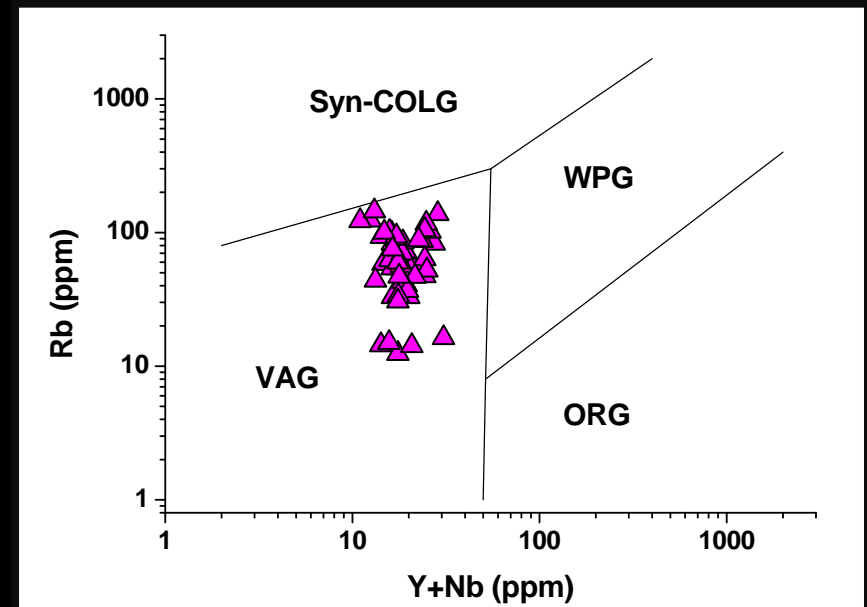
I type (igneous source)



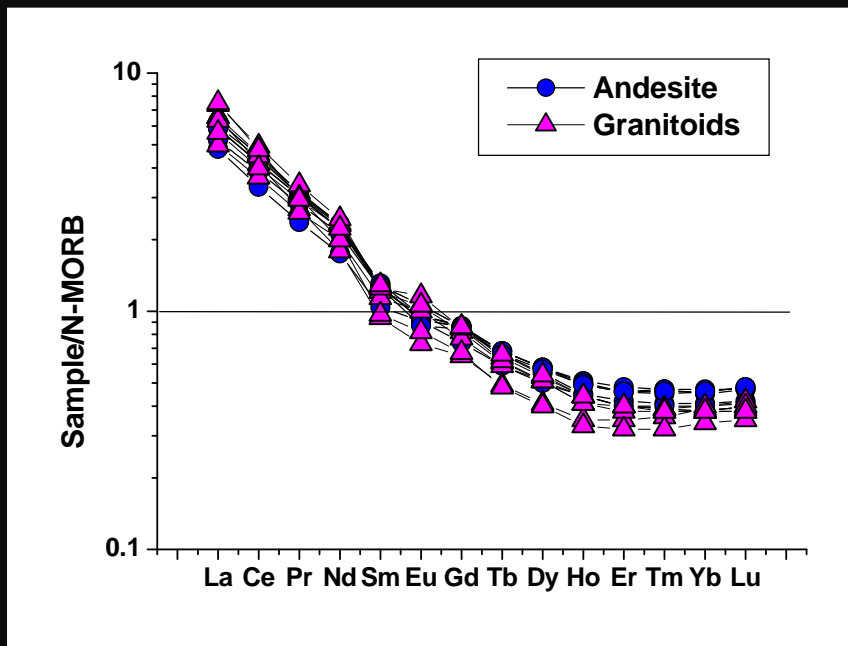
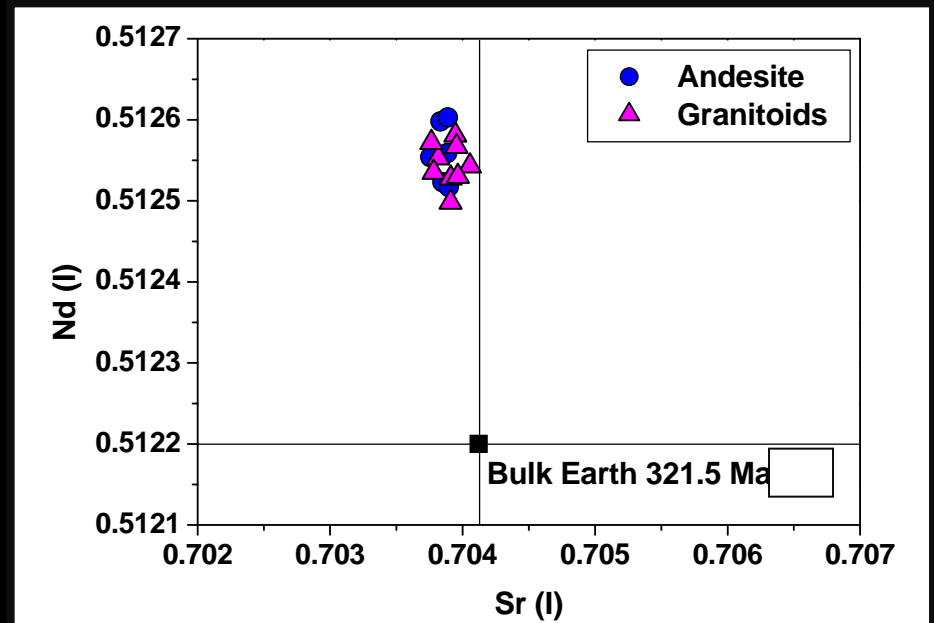
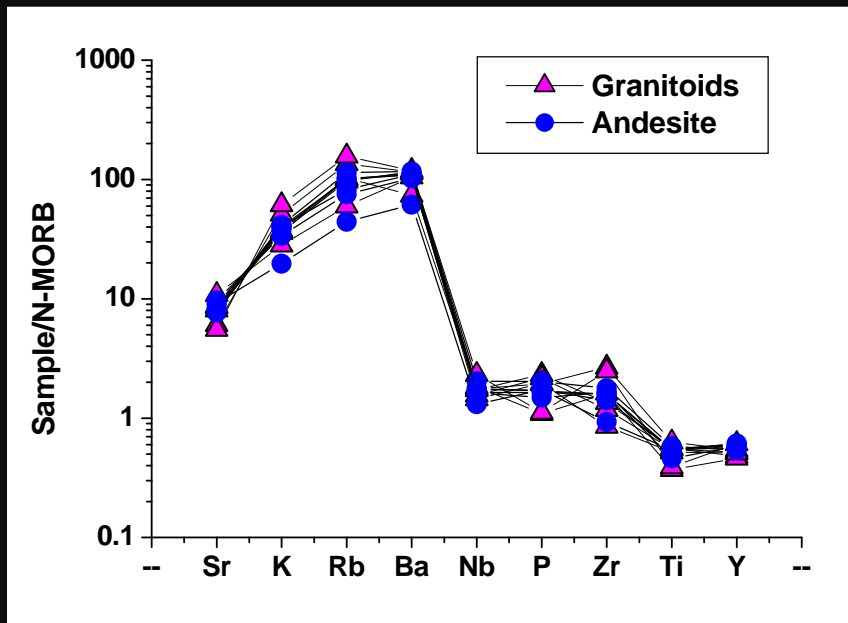
Volcanic arc setting



ASI vs SiO_2 diagram after Chappel and White, 1974



Rb vs (Y+Nb) diagram after Le Pearce *et al.*, 1984



- Andesite and granitoids have similar
- Whole rock chemistry
 - Initial Sr and Nd isotope ratios

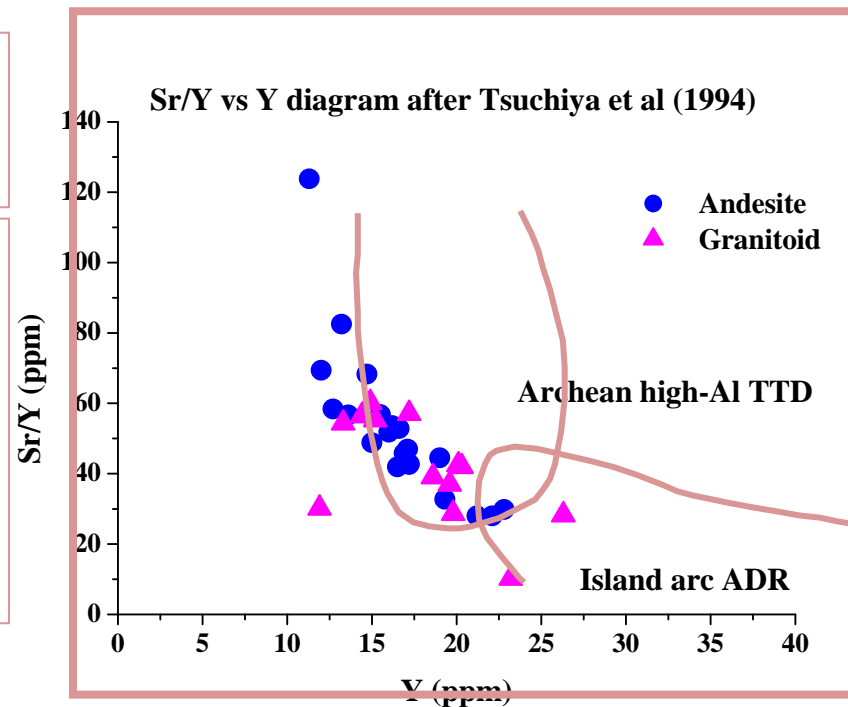
Geochemistry of the Shuteen complex

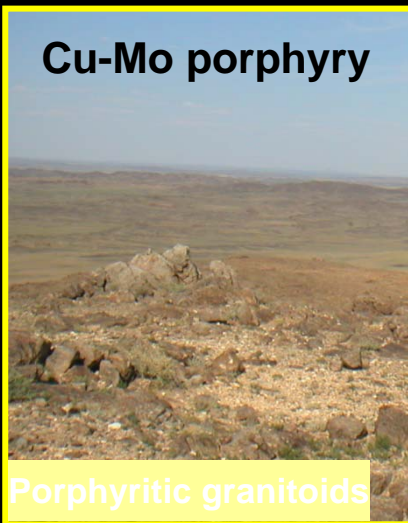
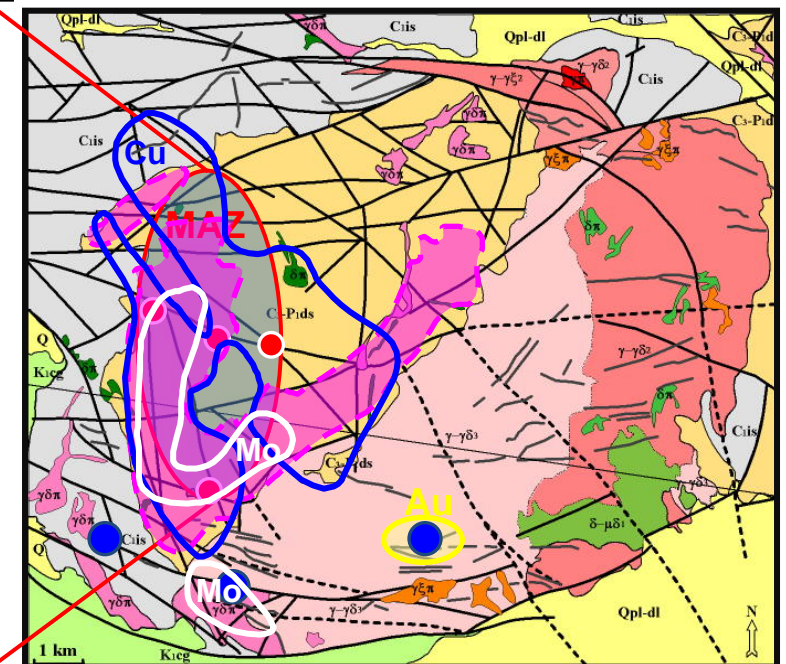
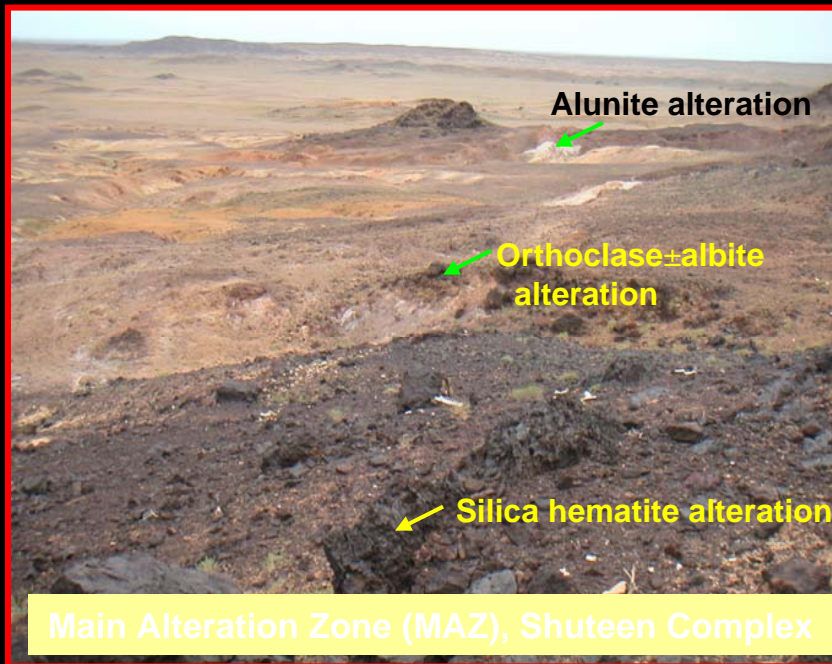
Characteristics of adakite/Archean high Al TTD*

- Silica over saturated
- High $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 > 15\%$

- High Sr $> 400\text{ppm}$
- Low Y $< 18\text{ppm}$
- Yb $< 1.9\text{ppm}$
- La/Yb > 20
- Zr/Sm > 50

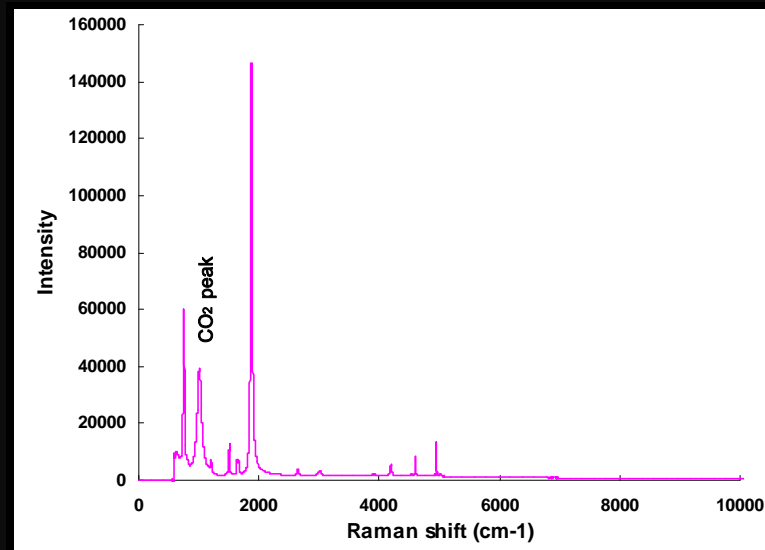
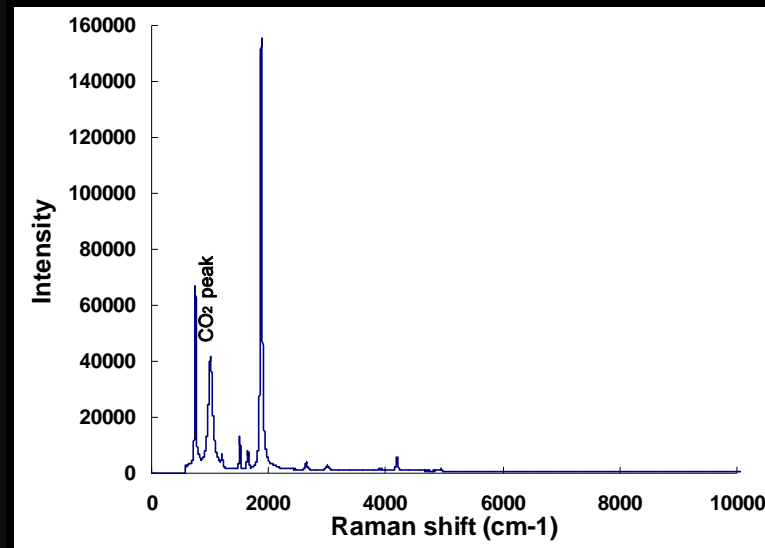
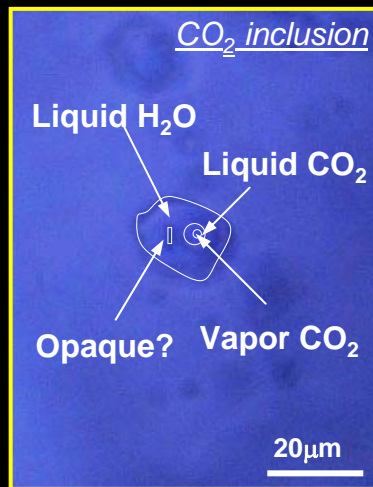
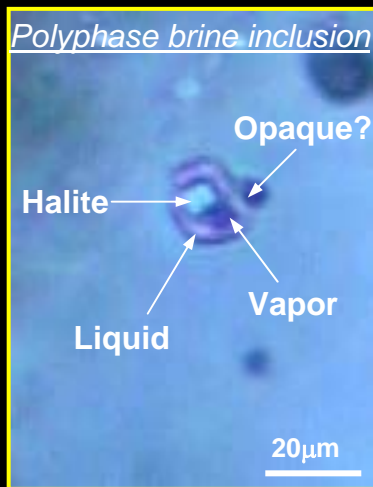
- Depleted in HREE
- High Sr/Y > 40
- Low initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$
- High initial $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$





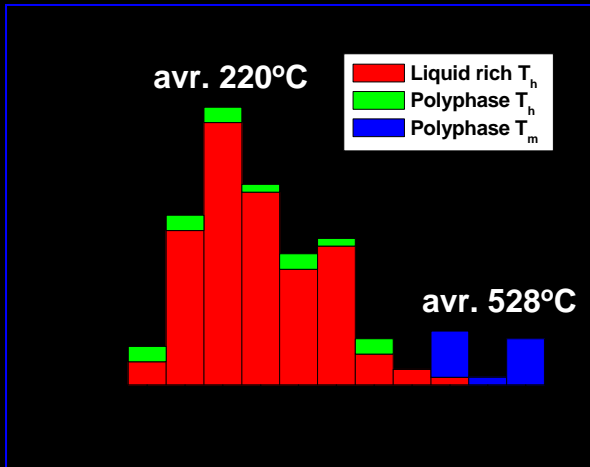
Hydrothermal quartz veins and breccias occurred at the southern margin of the MAZ and breccia vein samples from drillcores were used for the fluid inclusion microthermometry and SEM-CL study.

At room temperature 4 types of fluid inclusions observed in rocks from the Shuteen Complex

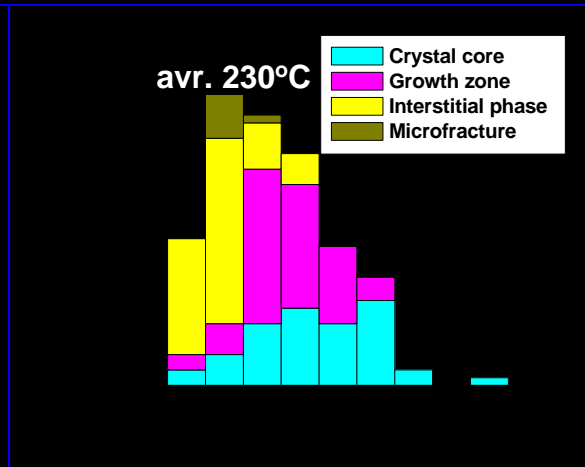


Homogenization T and salinity frequency diagrams (Batkhyshig, 2005)

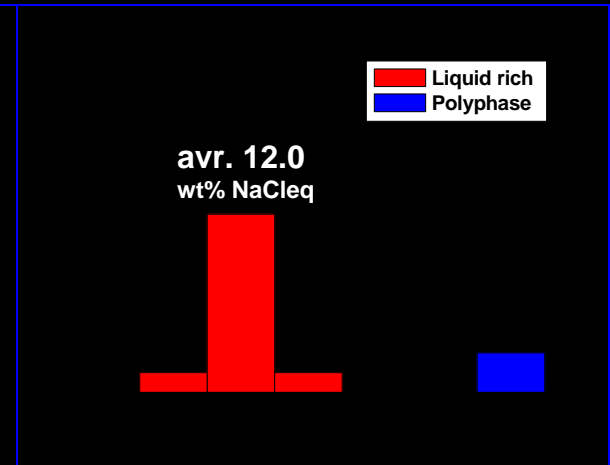
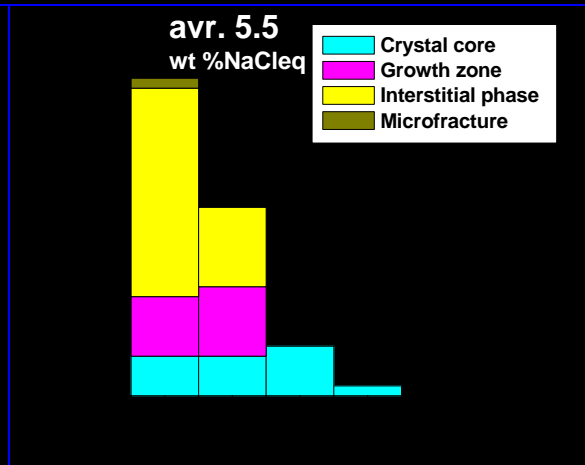
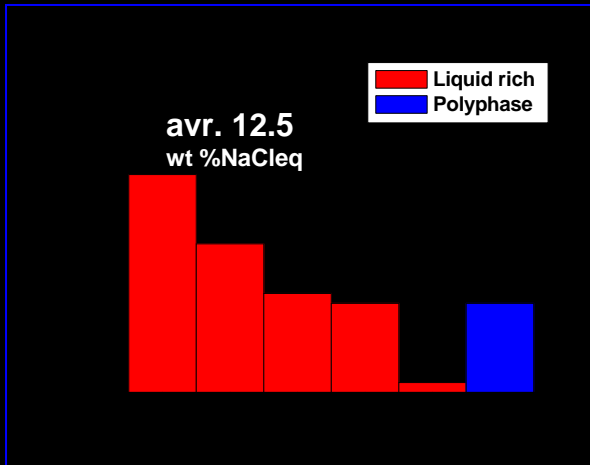
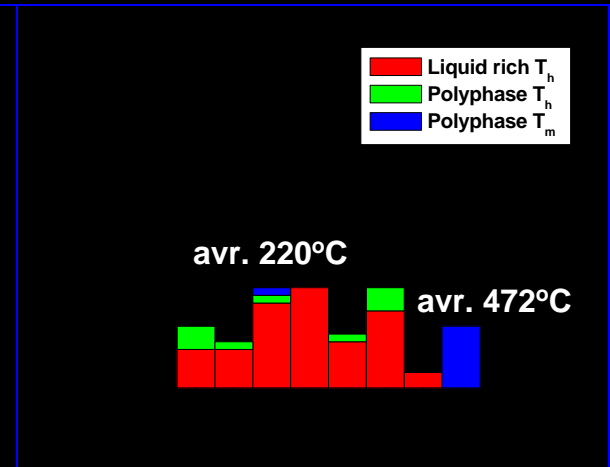
Porphyritic granodiorite



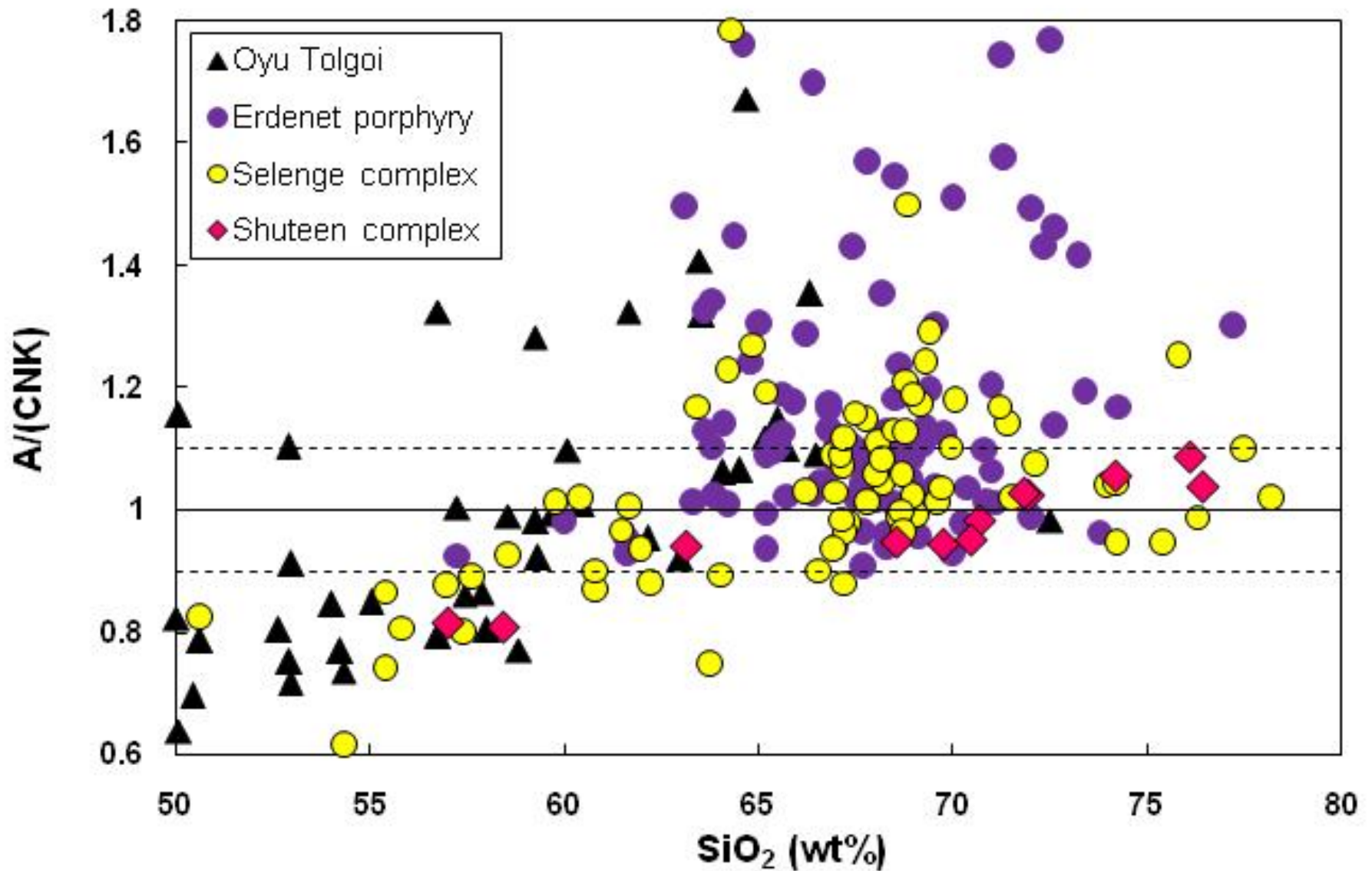
Quartz vein



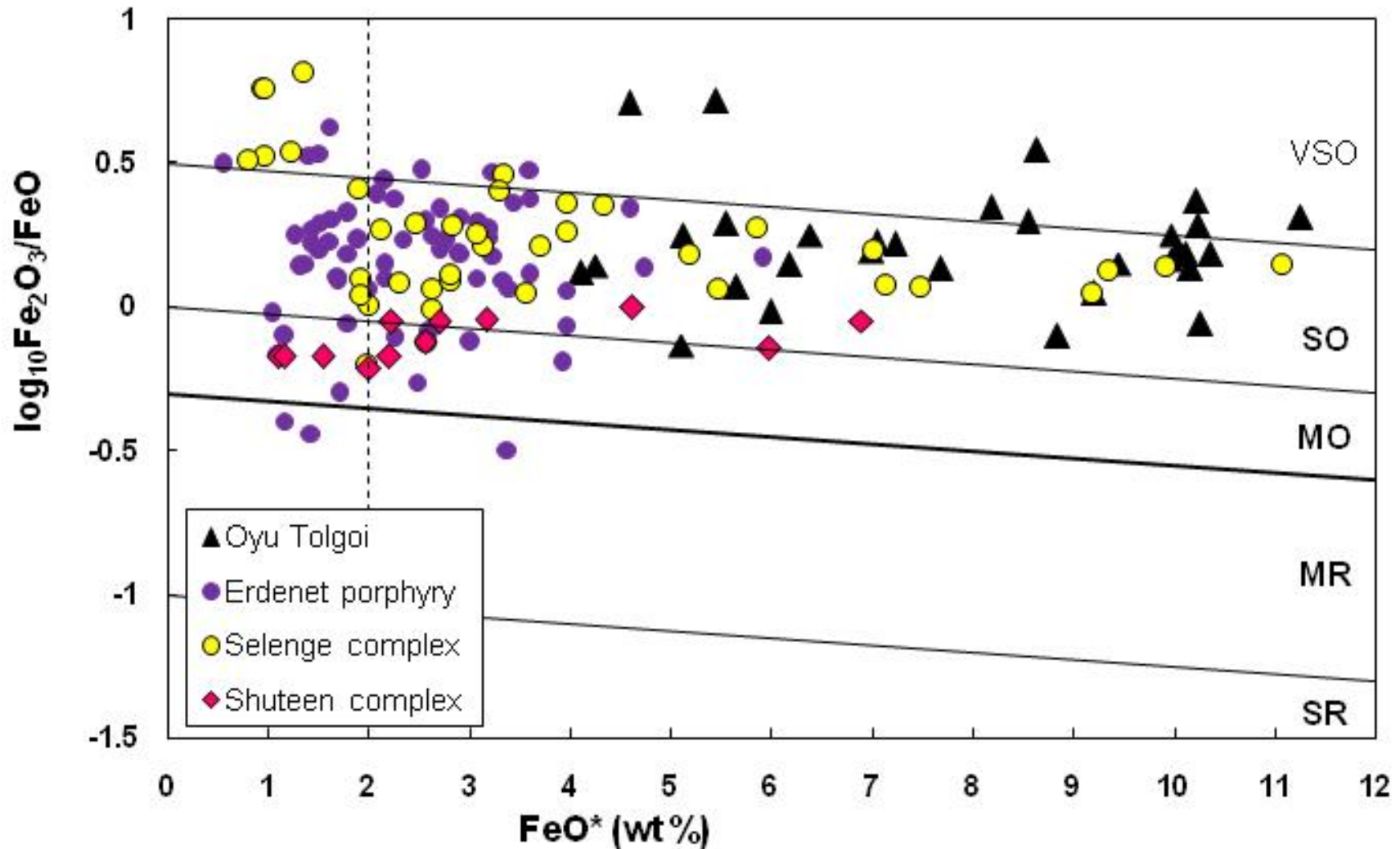
Quartz from Breccia



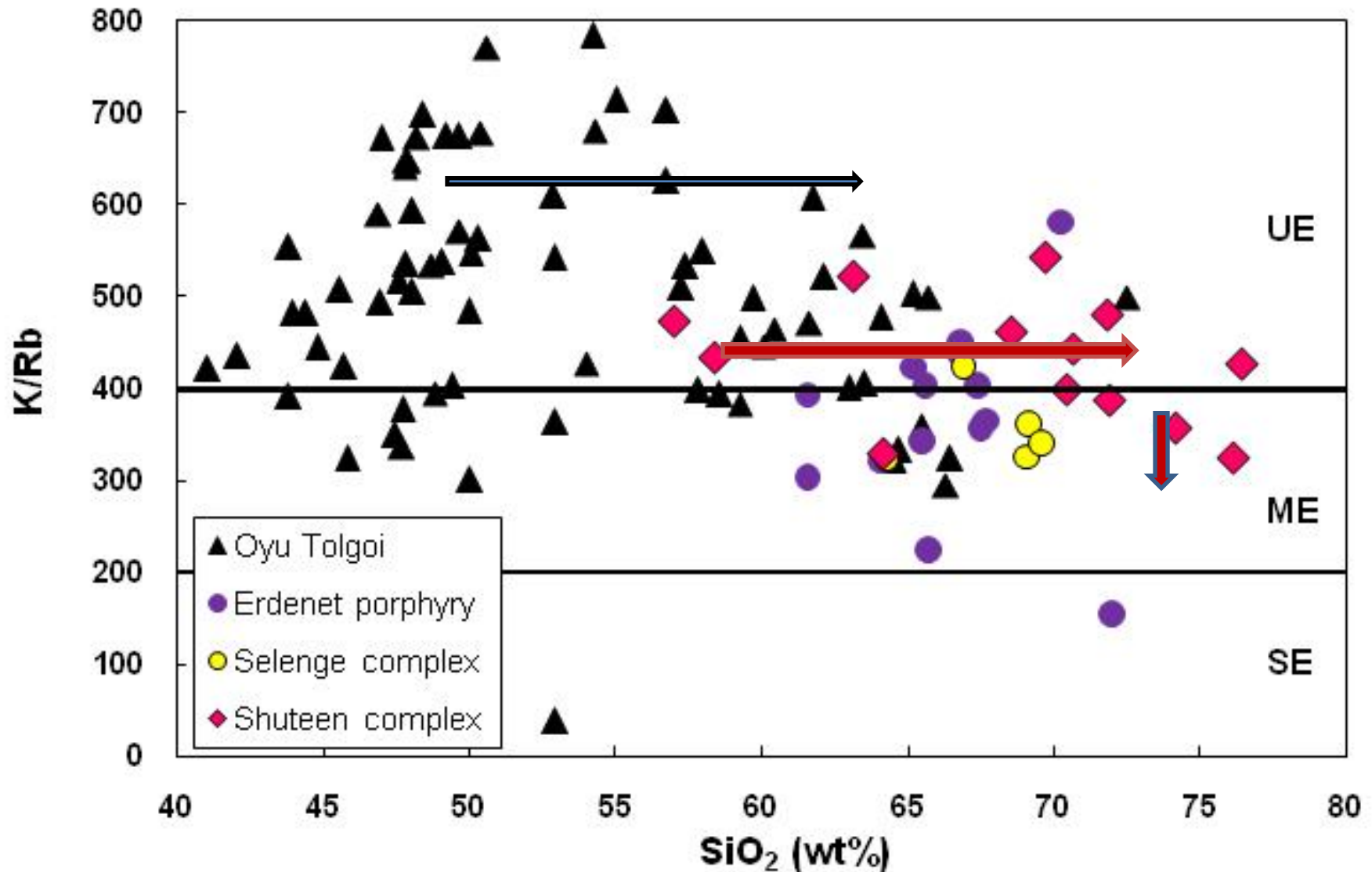
Compositional type: A/CNK vs. SiO₂



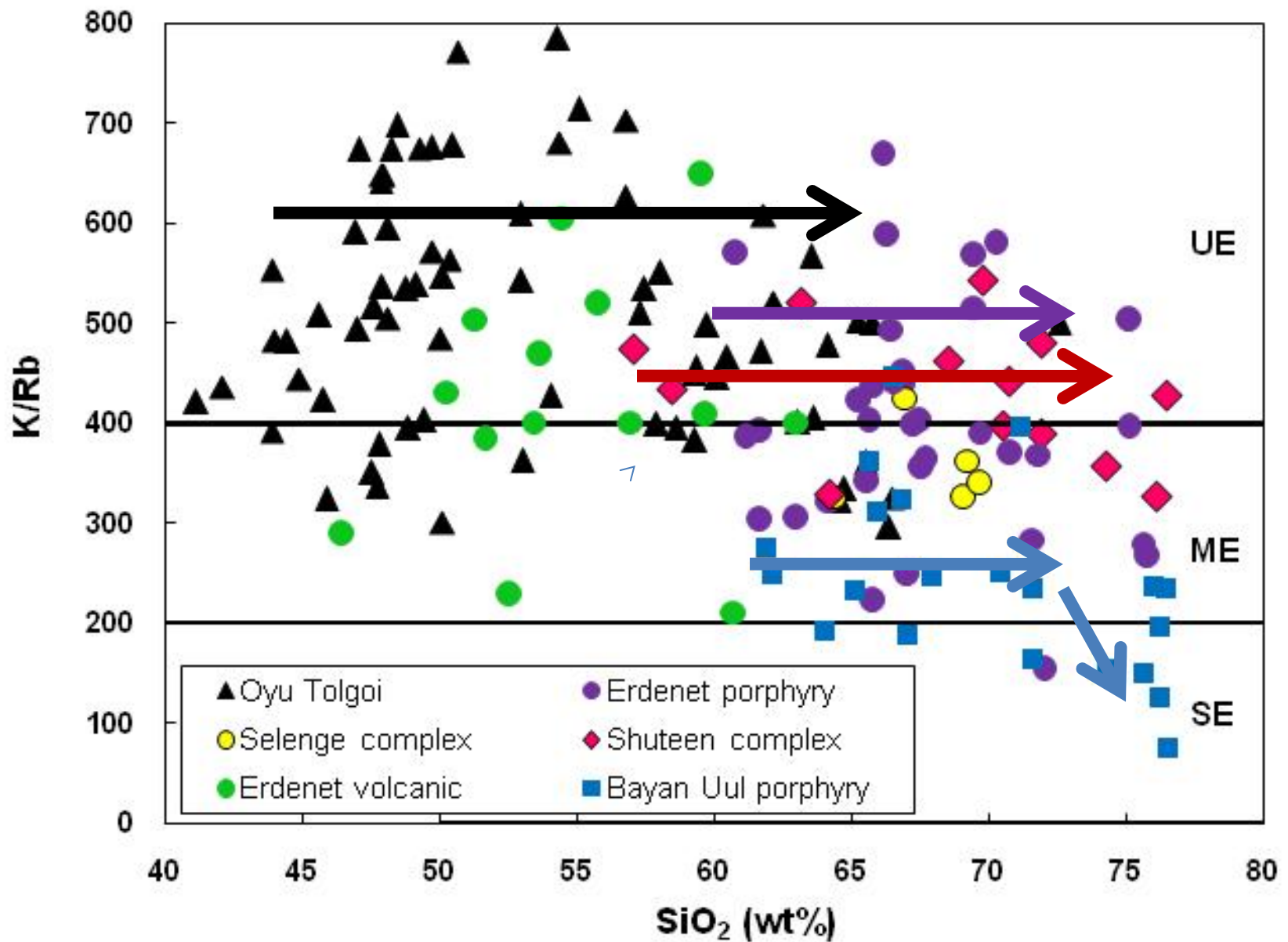
Oxidation state: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{FeO}$ vs. FeO



Differentiation mechanism: K/Rb vs. SiO_2



K/Rb vs. SiO₂



Metallogeny of granitoids with porphyry deposits

- Granitoids are calc-alkaline, medium to high K, metaluminous I type, altered porphyries are weakly to strongly peraluminous
- Granitoids are strongly oxidized (Oyu Tolgoi, Erdenet) to moderately oxidized (Shuteen Erdenet)
- Porphyries are unevolved (Oyu Tolgoi) or moderately evolved (Shuteen, Erdenet), rarely highly evolved (porphyry Cu-Mo)
- Granitoids are depleted in Nb, enriched in LILE, typical VAG, with adacitic signature (High Sr/Y and La/Yb ratio, and low Y and Yb).

Hugo Dummet deposit: high grade Cu – Au ore

A photograph showing two cylindrical rock samples, likely core samples, stacked vertically. A white ruler with black markings is placed horizontally above the top sample for scale. The rock samples exhibit a complex, crystalline texture with various shades of grey, brown, and reddish-brown. A central white rectangular box with the text "Thank you" is overlaid on the image.

Thank you