Late Proterozoic to Early Tertiary Stratigraphy of Somerset Island and Northern Boothia Peninsula, District of Franklin, N.W.T.

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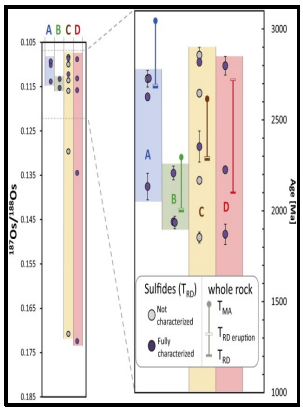

Description: -
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Atypical Cu mineralisation in the Cornwallis carbonate

Positive Eu PAAS-normalised anomalies in early dolomite cements, which indicate basement involvement, are absent in succeeding cements, suggesting a change in fluid pathways and hence the mineralogical nature of the reservoir.

Cambrian to Devonian evolution of alluvial systems: The sedimentological impact of the earliest land plants

Prolonged meteoric fluid movement from the north, with intermittent episodes of basin-equilibrated fluid influx, produced hypogene and supergene mineralisation. Three distinct stages are present: pre-ore, main-stage, and post-ore.

Atypical Cu mineralisation in the Cornwallis carbonate

Sulfide and quartz + calcite ± pyrite veinlets formed during the post-ore stage. New field data indicate that thick basalt flows in the Nauyat Formation contain cryptic pillow structures and typically have fine-grained, fragmental tops. .

Atypical Cu mineralisation in the Cornwallis carbonate

The ore-forming fluids in Stage I-a were relatively reduced magma-derived fluids with high Mo, Mn, Nb, and Ta, and low Sr. Four tectono-volcanic stages can be distinguished at Kulo Lasi caldera. The eruptive events are accompanied by short-lived emission of magmatic fluids, rich in SO 2, materialized by the presence of native sulfur depositions on the surface of the most recent lava flows.

Cambrian to Devonian evolution of alluvial systems: The sedimentological impact of the earliest land plants

These trends suggest that primitive vegetation cover promoted the production and preservation of muds from the mid Ordovician onwards and

increased the residence time of sand-grade sediment in alluvial systems. Stage I-a scheelite is dark under CL with oscillatory zoning, and has light rare earth element LREE -enriched chondrite-normalized patterns, negative Eu anomalies, and high total REE contents.

Atypical Cu mineralisation in the Cornwallis carbonate

In the Borden basin, basal strata of the Eqalulik Group are dominated by tholeiitic basaltic rocks and siliciclastic sandstones previously interpreted as predominantly terrestrial flows and fluvial deposits respectively. Stage I apatite contains 1370—1930 ppm Mn and 97. A subaqueous origin for these flows is supported by the presence of stromatolitic carbonate on the top of several flows, and the presence of peperite and sand-injectite structures at the base of others.

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Stage I involved scheelite ± wolframite ± molybdenite + quartz veinlet and disseminated mineralization, whereas Stage II resulted in scheelite + quartz + sericite veinlet mineralization.

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