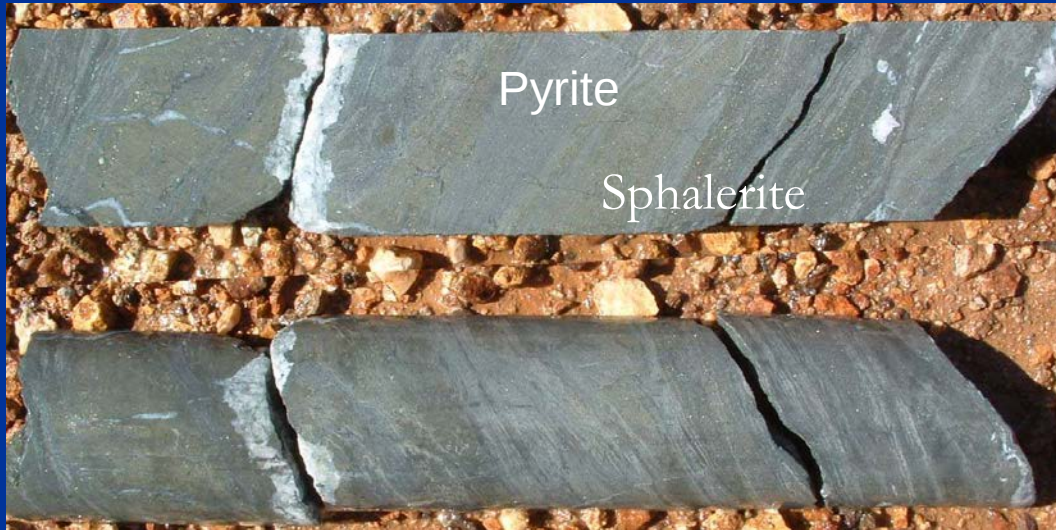


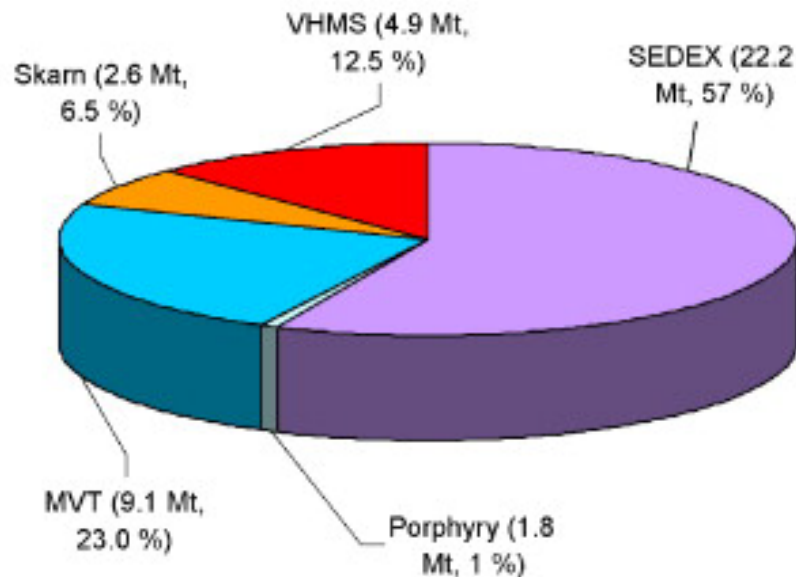
Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) Deposits

VMS Deposits in Outcrop and Core

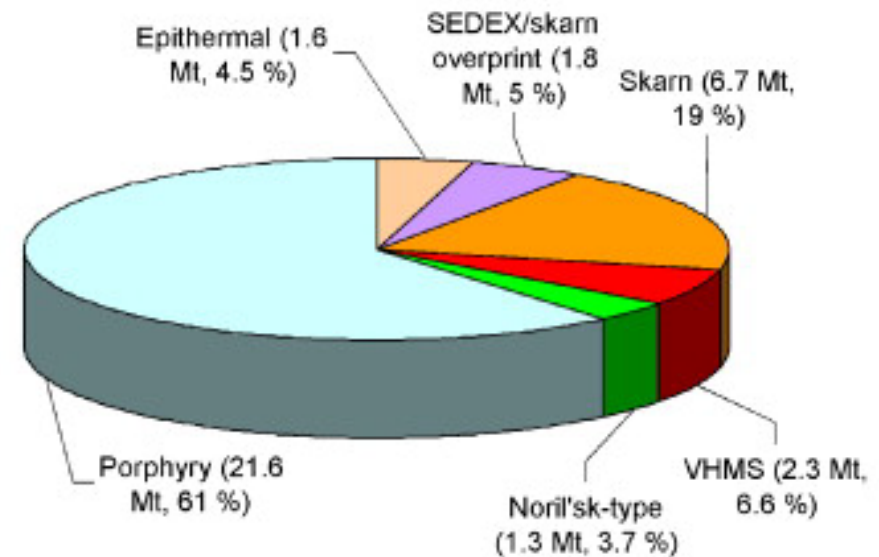


The Importance of VMS Deposits as a Copper, Zinc and Lead Resource

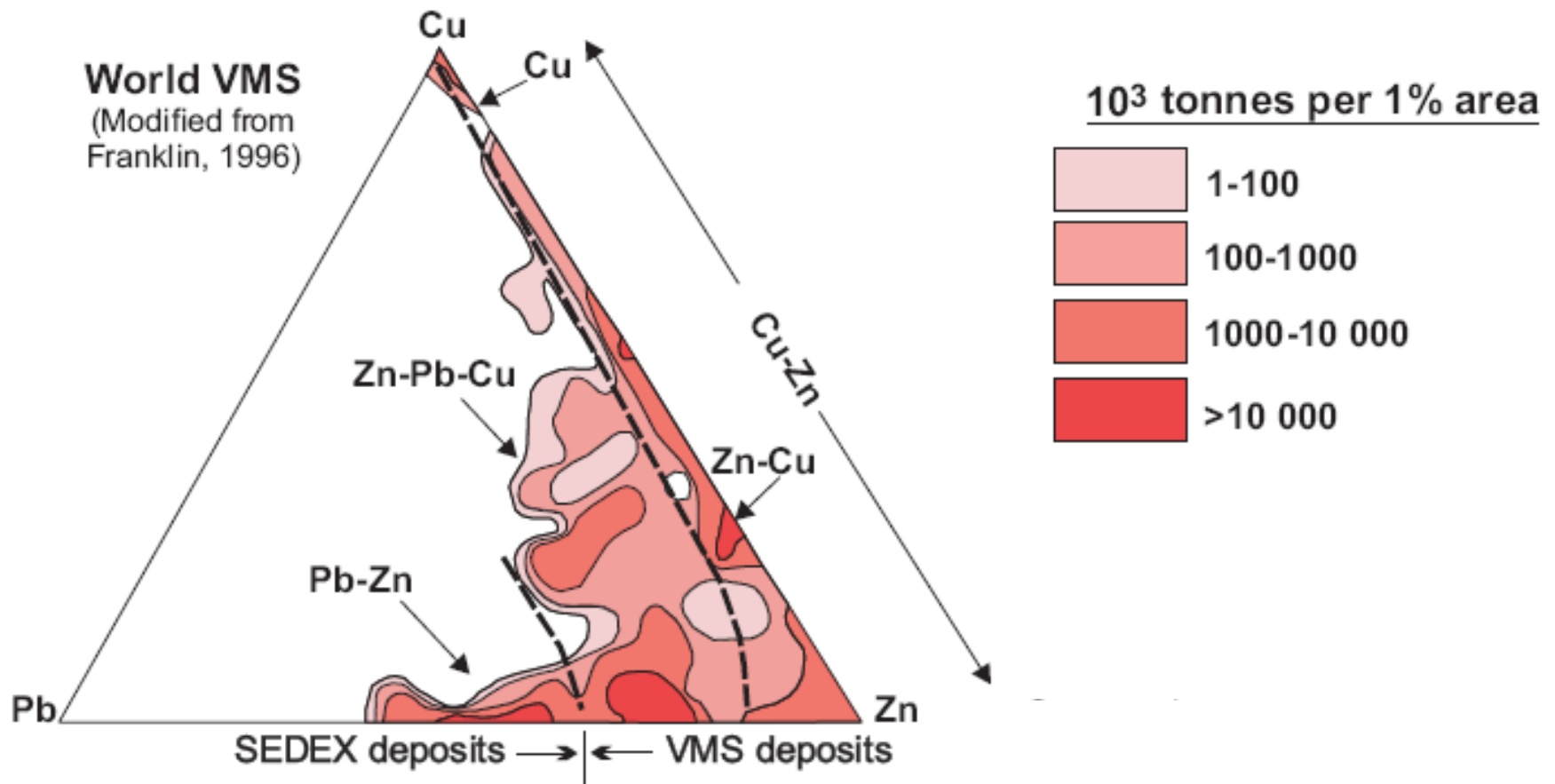
Lead-Zinc Resources



Copper Resources



Metal Distributions in VMS Deposits



Grade and Tonnages of VMS Deposits

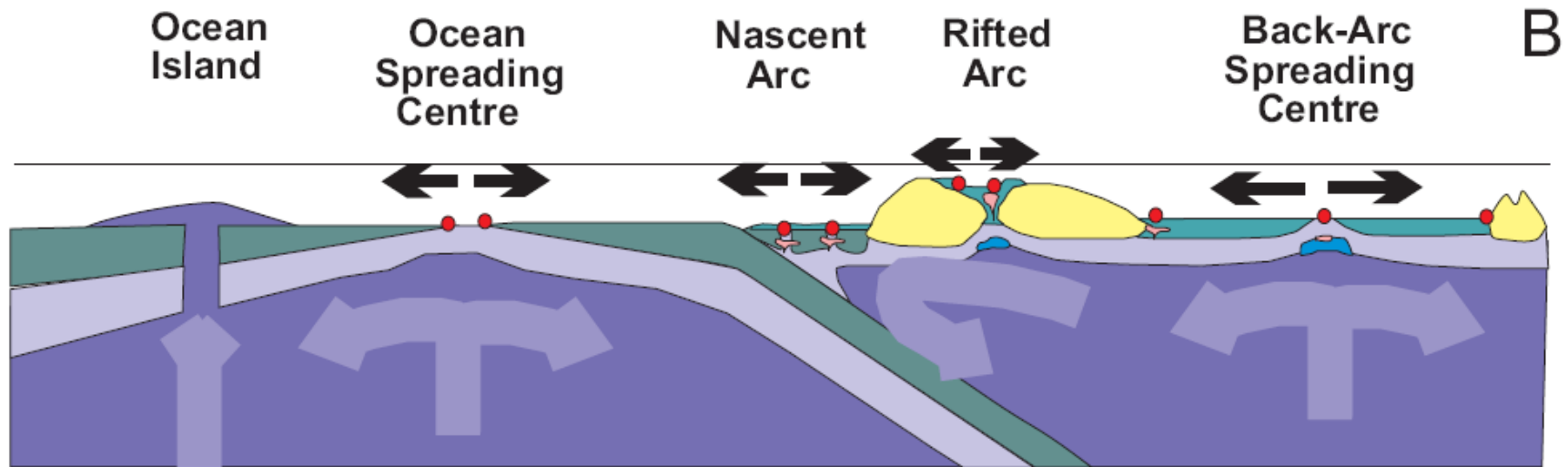
Table 15.3 Average grade and tonnage data for VMS deposits of selected regions. (Data from Large *et al.* 1987 and Lydon 1989)

Region	Dominant deposit type	Number of deposits	Average grade ^a						Tonnage (Mt)
			Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	<i>N</i> –	Ag (g t ⁻¹)	Au (g t ⁻¹)	
Abitibi Belt, Canada (Archaean)	Cu–Zn	52	1.47	3.43	0.07	47	31.9	0.8	9.2
Norwegian Caledonides (Palaeozoic)	Cu–Zn	38	1.41	1.53	0.05	0	na	na	3.5
Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada (Palaeozoic)	Zn–Pb–Cu	29	0.56	5.43	2.17	28	62.0	0.5	8.7
Green Tuff Belt, Japan (Tertiary)	Zn–Pb–Cu	25	1.63	3.86	0.92	7	95.1	0.9	5.8
Tasman Geosyncline, Eastern Australia (Palaeozoic)	Cu–Au	42	1.3			5	17.2	2.1	6.4
	Zn–Pb–Cu ^b		0.48	15.15	6.28	4	160.0	3.0	

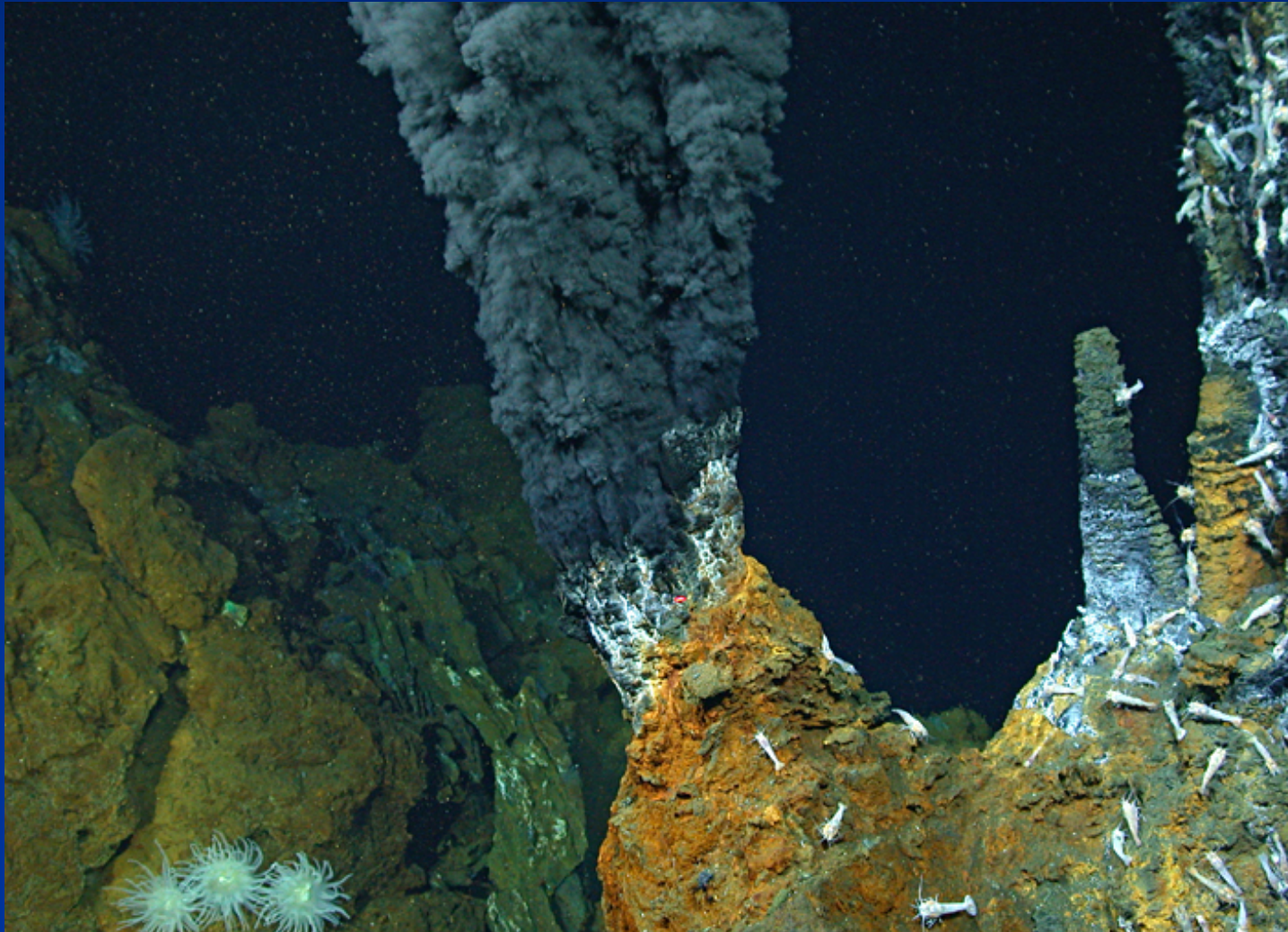
^a *N* = Number of deposits for which data available to calculate average Ag and Au grades.

^b Data in this line is for some Tasmanian deposits only.

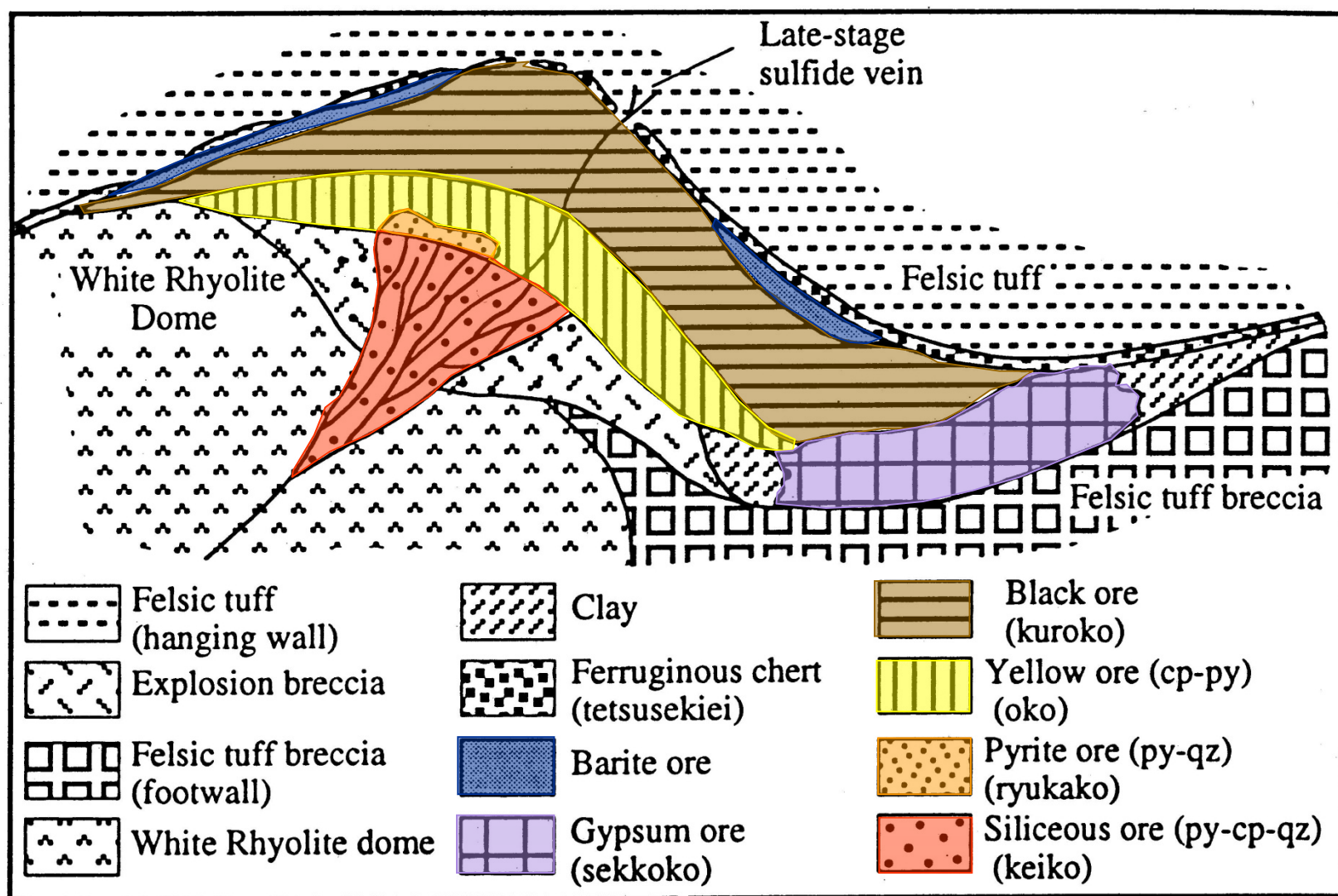
The tectonic settings of VMS deposits



The tectonic settings of VMS deposits



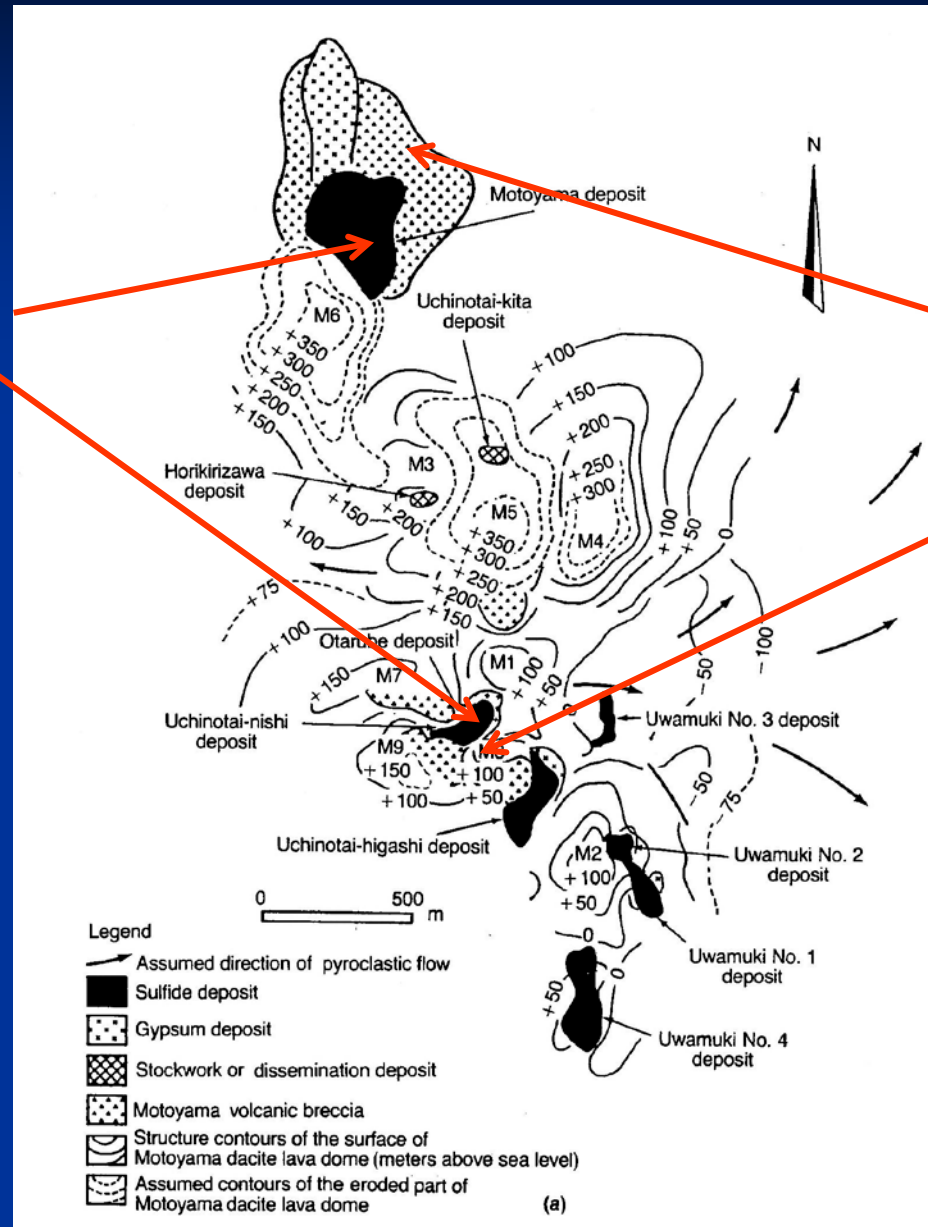
Kuroko Type VMS deposits



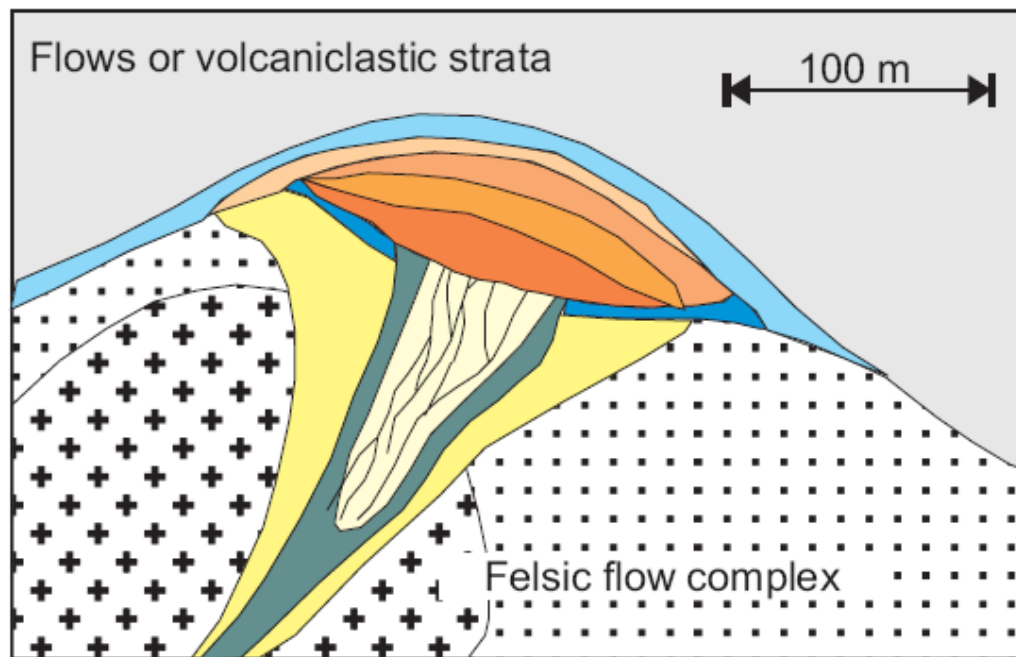
Paleogeographic Setting of Kuroko Deposits

VMS Ores

Gypsum



Canadian Noranda-Type VMS Deposits



Canadian grade and tonnage

Average 5.5 Mt

Median 14.2 Mt

1.3% Cu

6.1% Zn

1.8% Pb

123 g/t Ag

2.2 g/t Au

Yellow circle: Sericite-quartz

Dark green circle: Chlorite-sericite

Light yellow circle: Quartz-chlorite

Circle with 'Y': Chalcopryrite-pyrite veins

Detrital

Massive

Orange circle: Pyrite-sphalerite-galena tetrahedrite-Ag-Au

Orange circle: Pyrite-sphalerite-galena

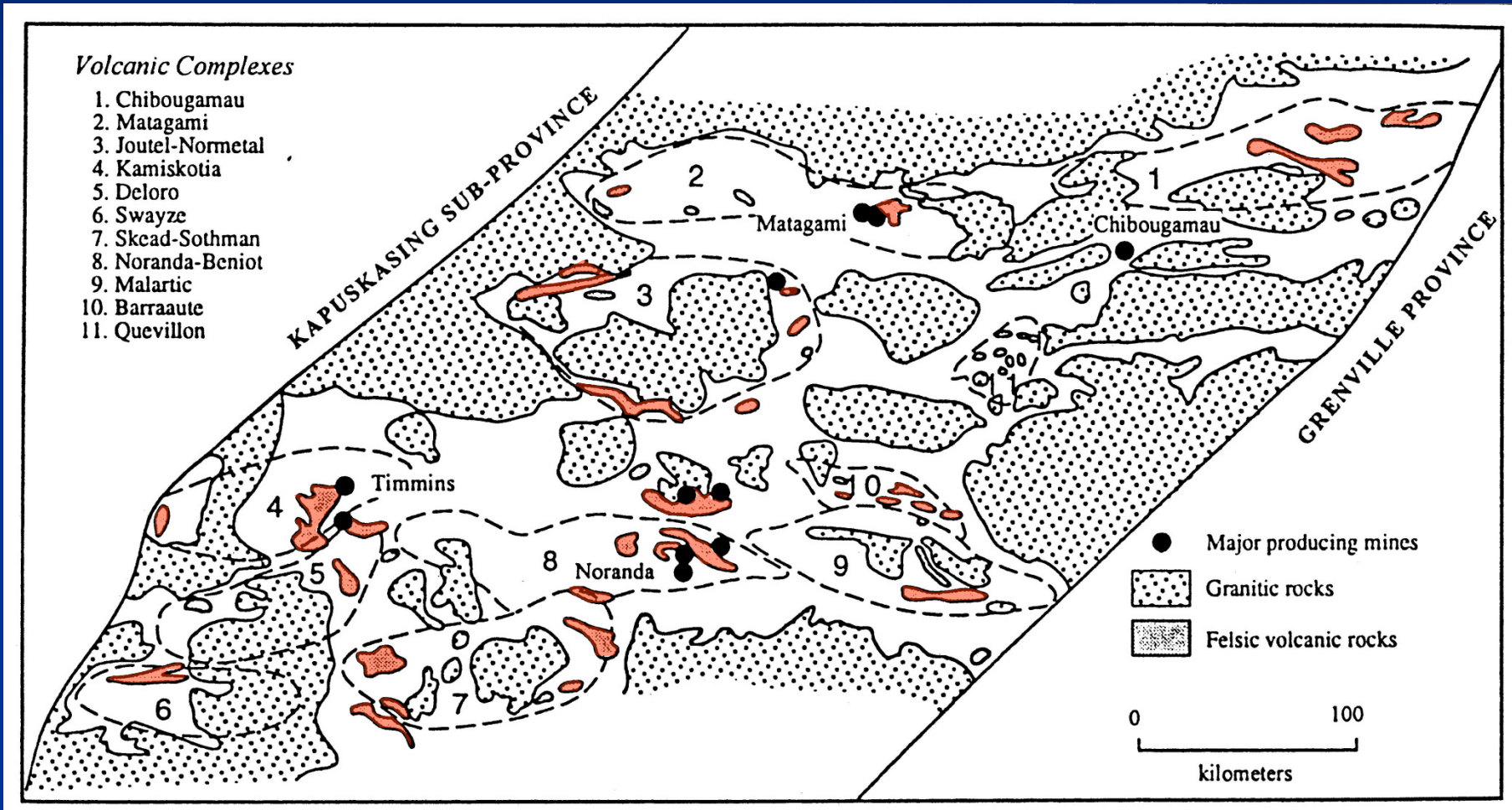
Orange circle: Pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopryrite

Orange circle: Chalcopryrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite

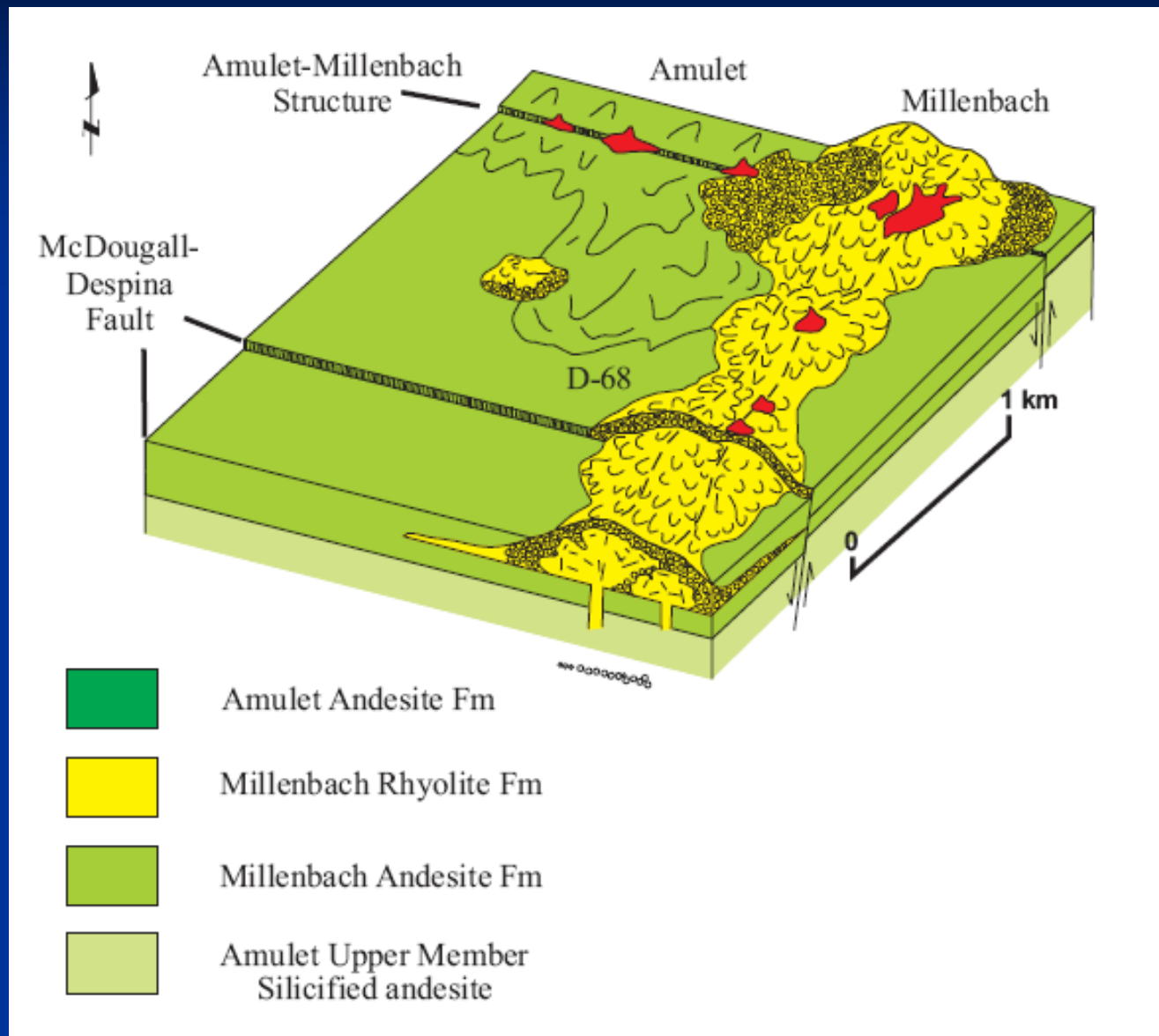
Light blue circle: Barite (Au)

Dark blue circle: Carbonate/gypsum

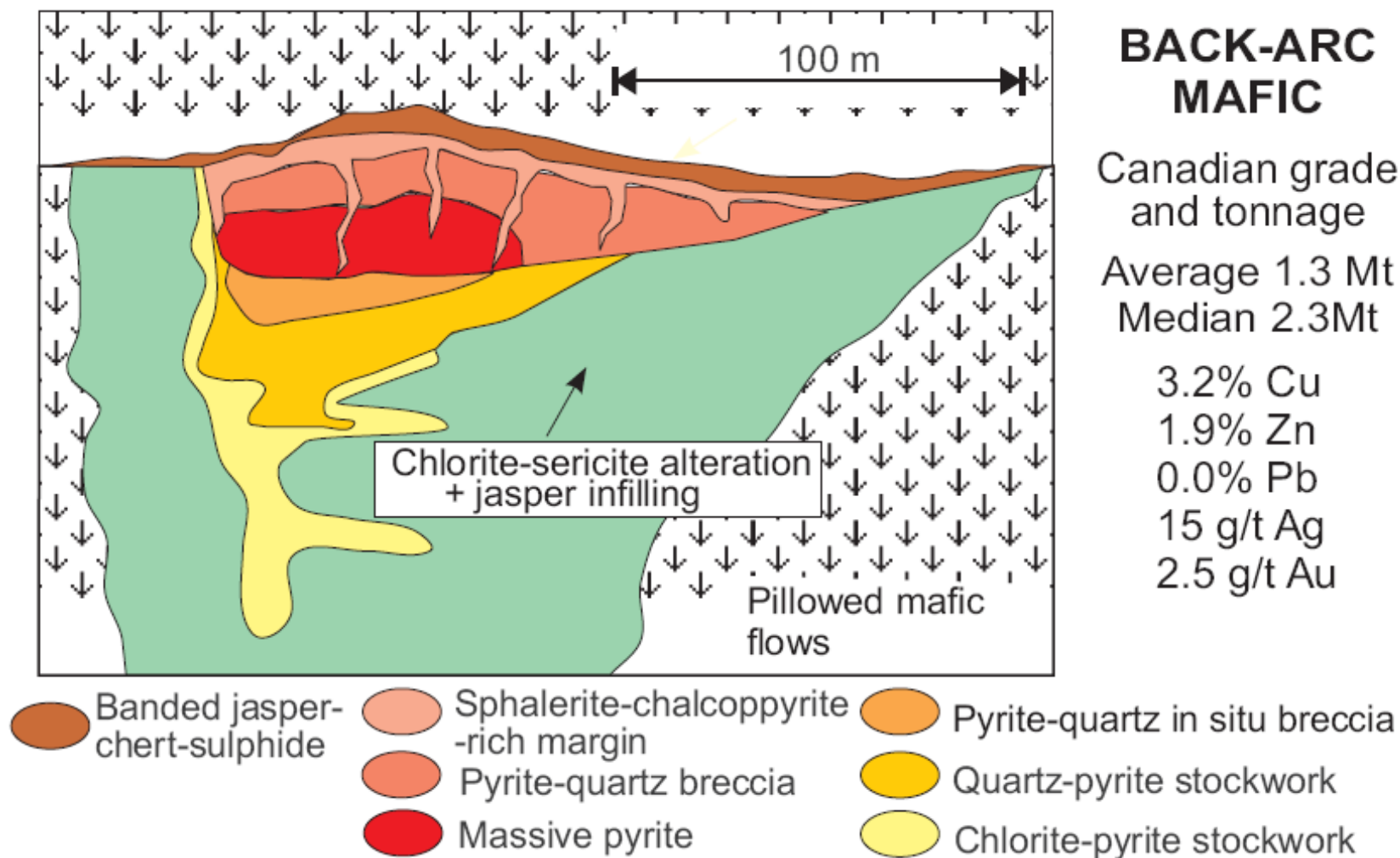
Abitibi Greenstone Belt VMS Deposits



Distribution of Noranda-type VMS deposits

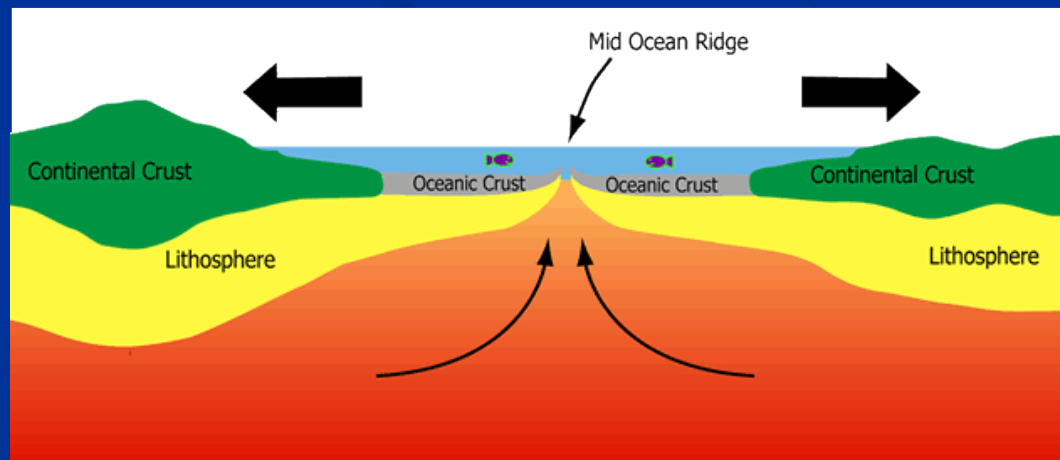
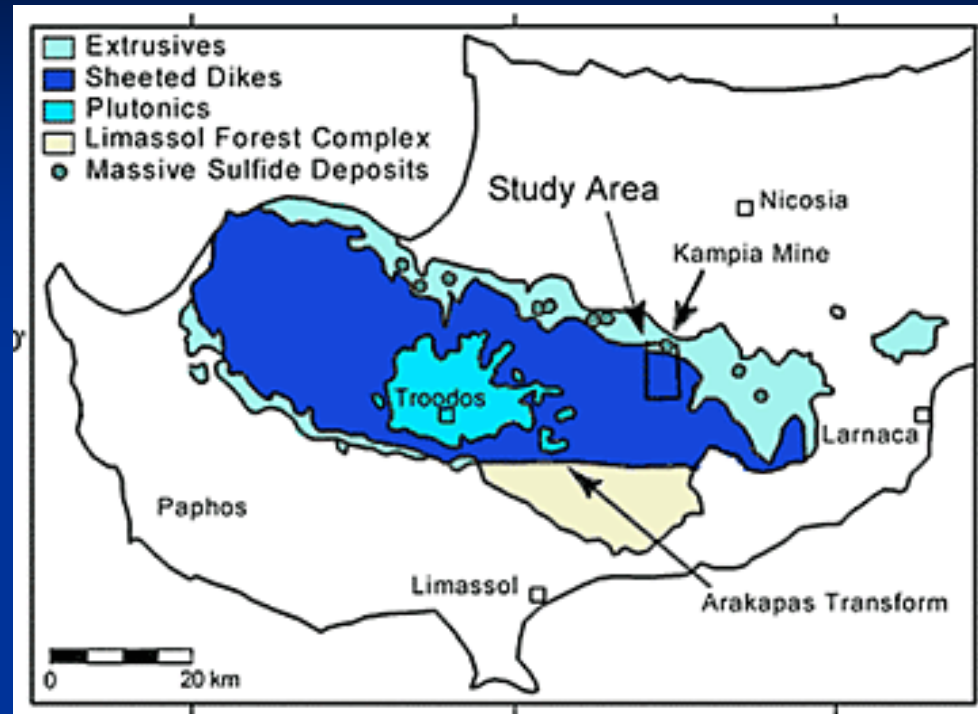
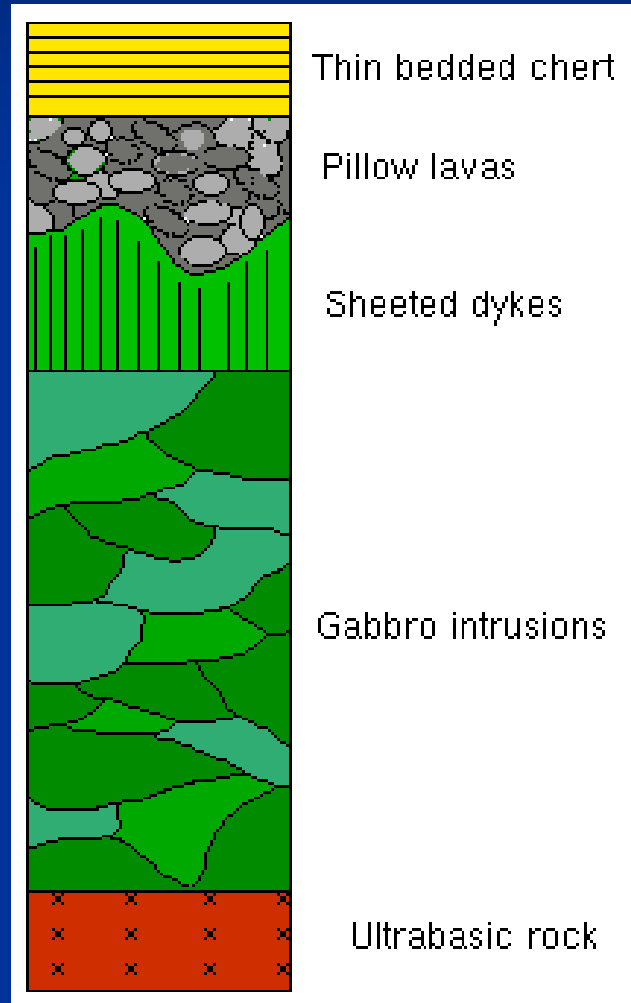


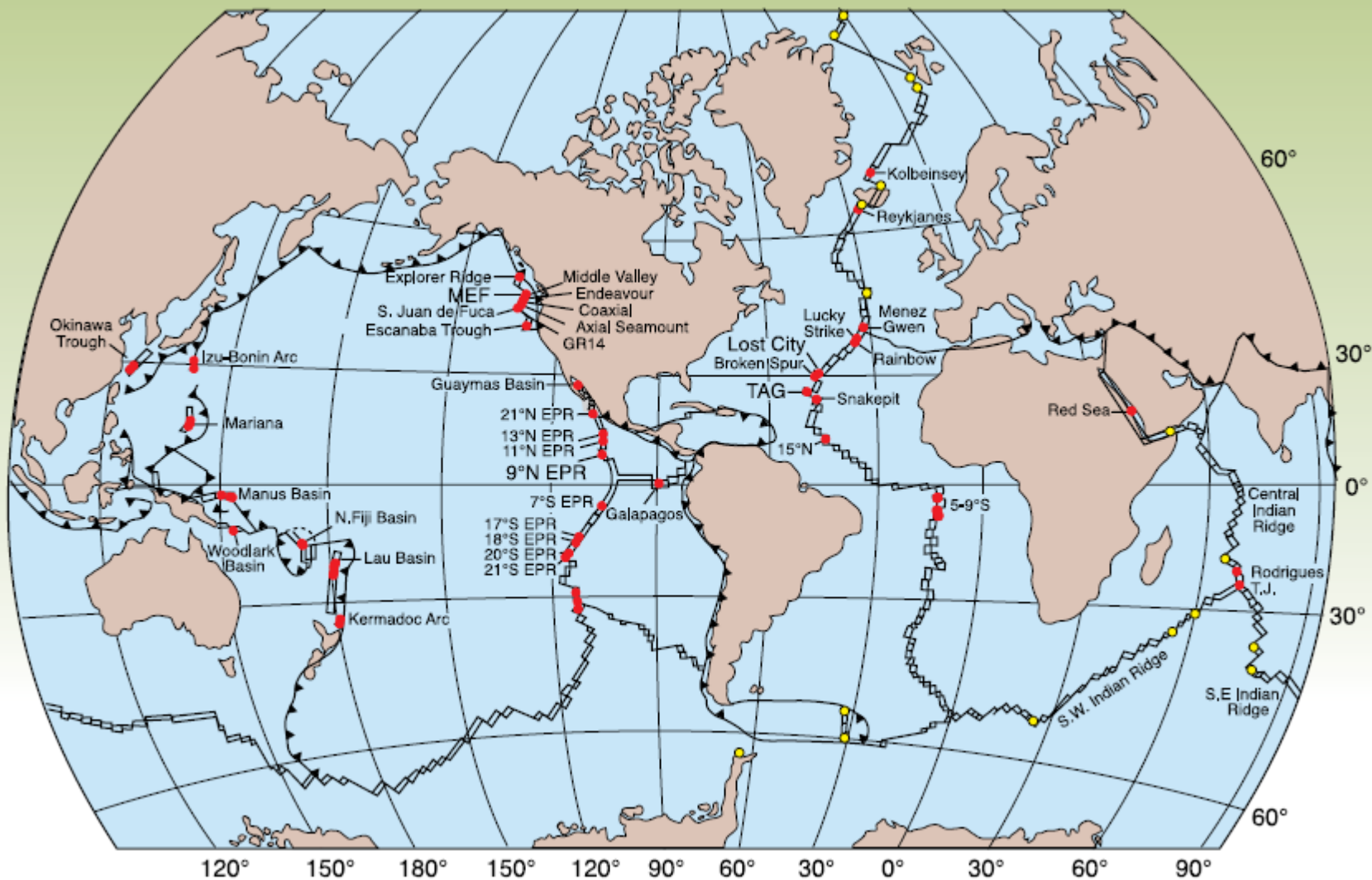
Besshi-type Deposit - Back-Arc rift setting



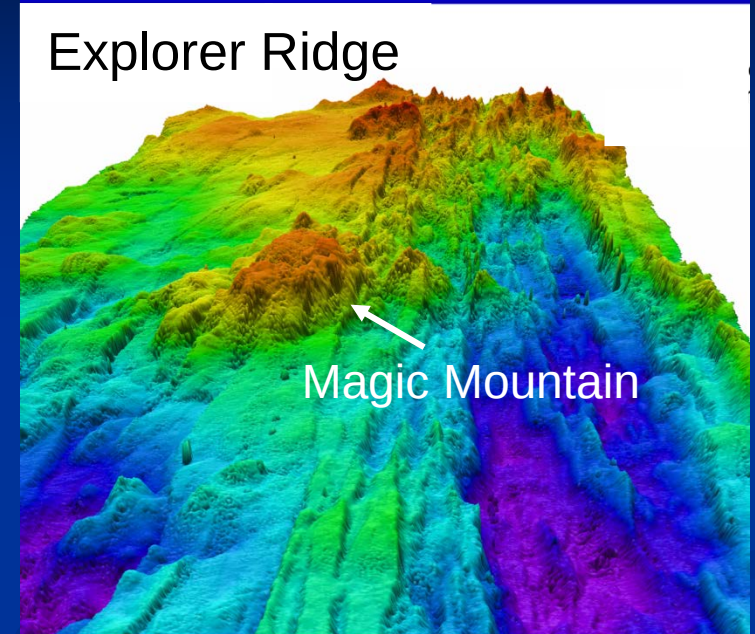
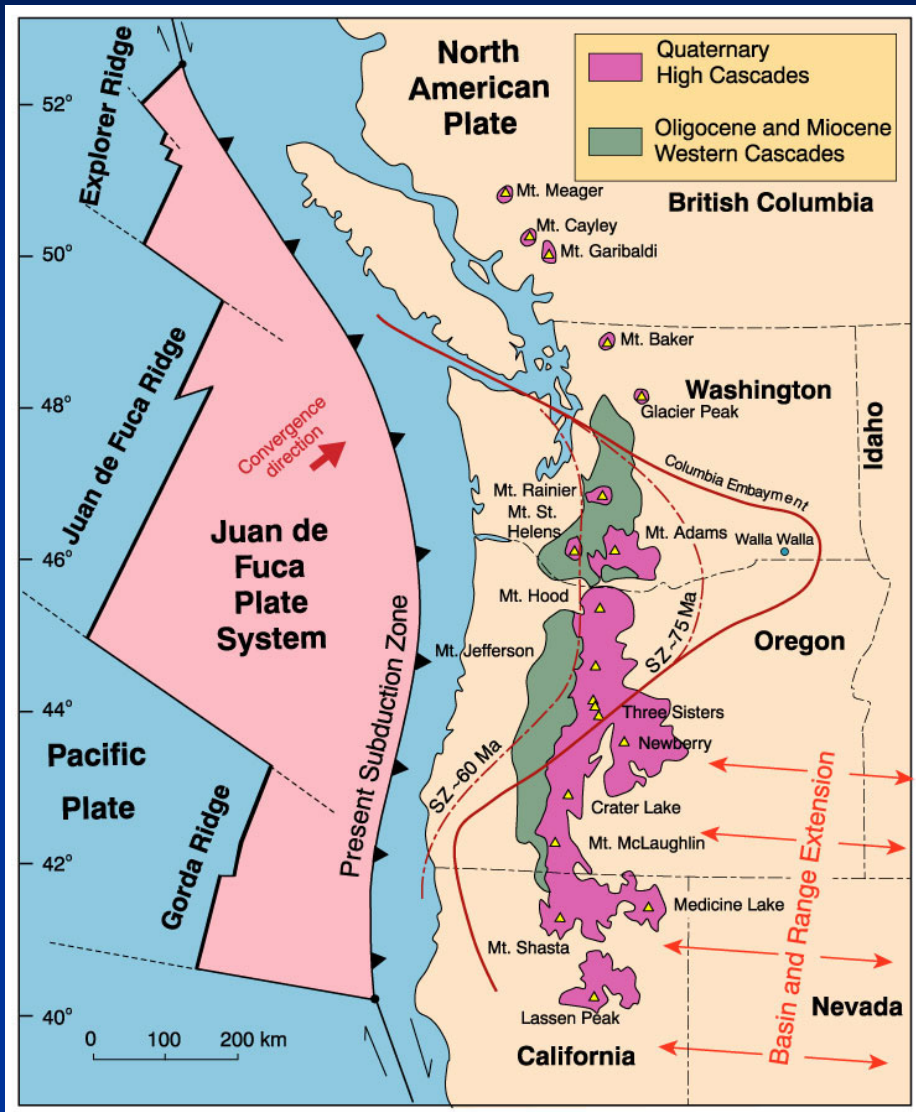
Cyprus-type VMS deposits (Cu, Minor Zn)

Ophiolite
(A slice of oceanic crust)

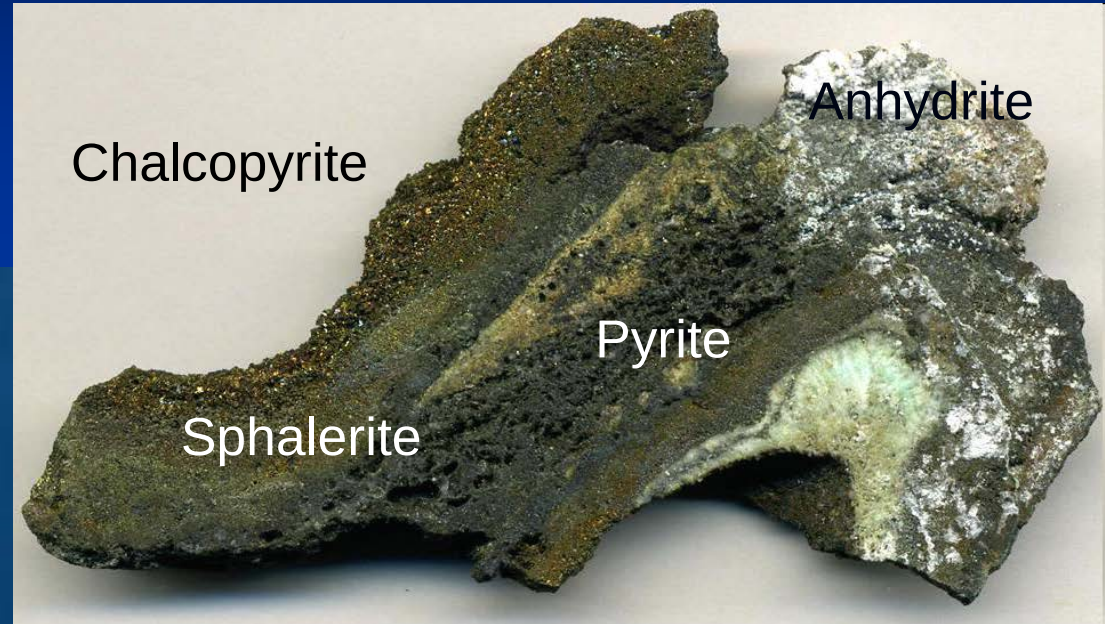




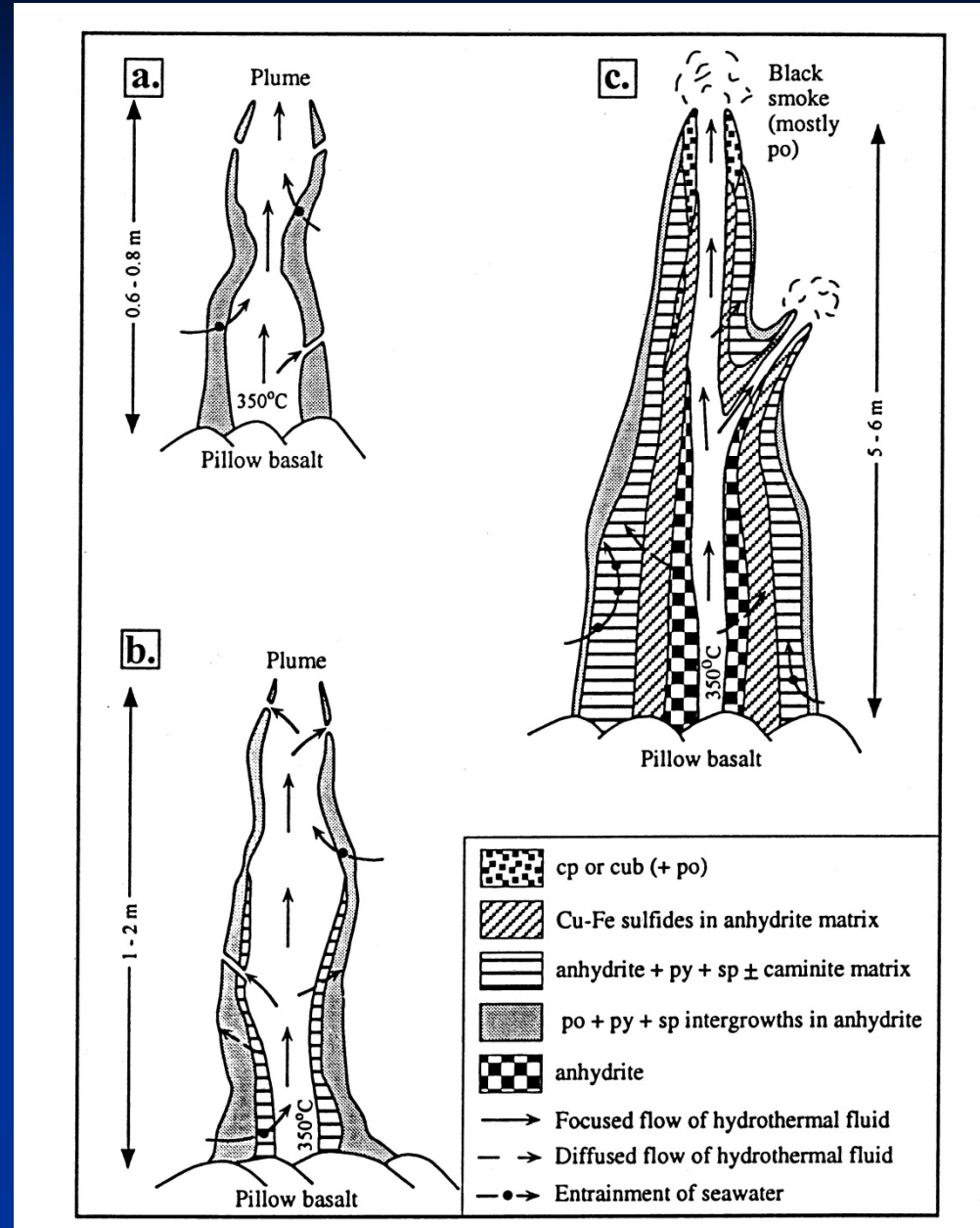
Explorer Ridge – a VMS Deposit in the Making



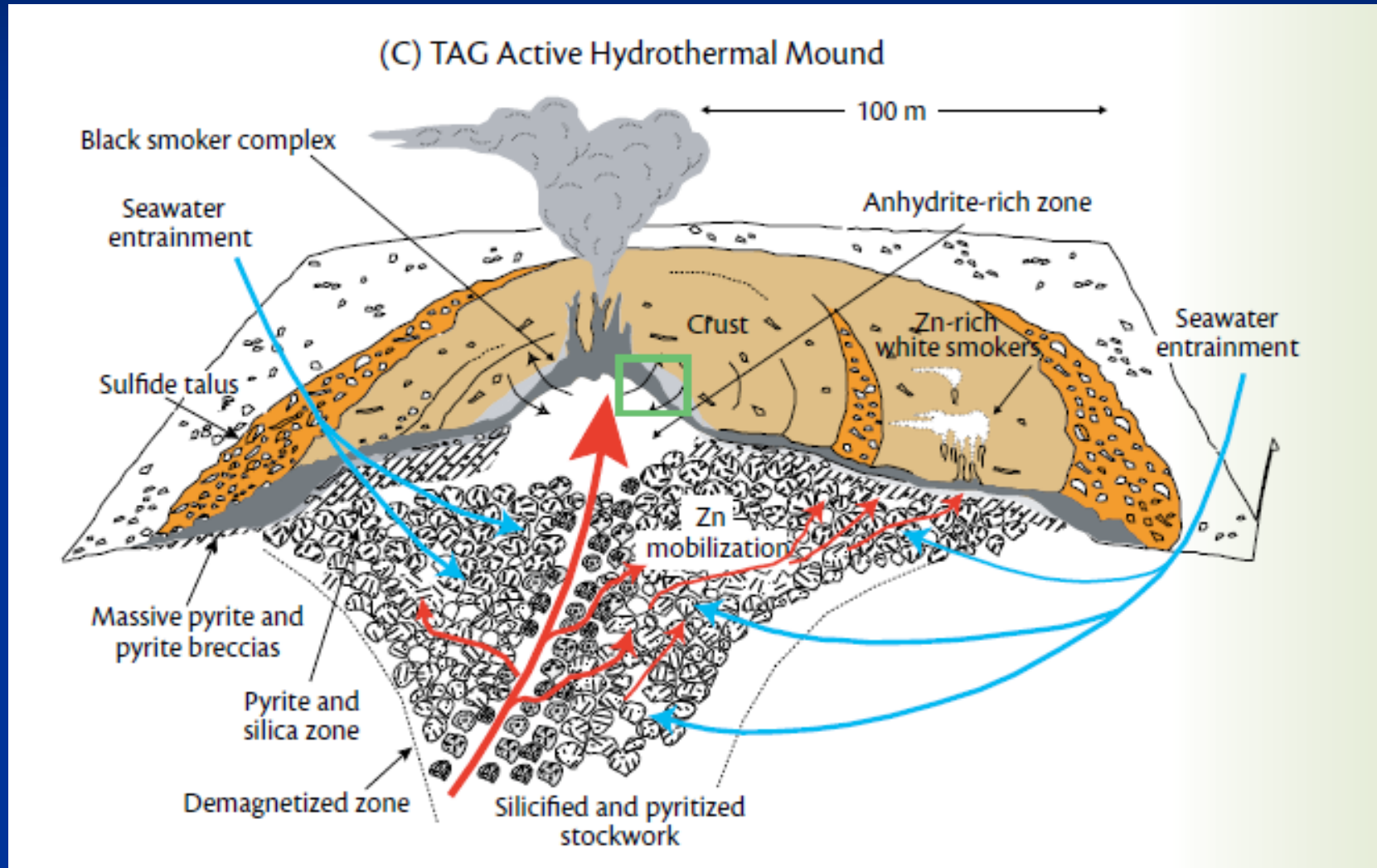
Black smoker chimney and Cu-Zn Sulphides



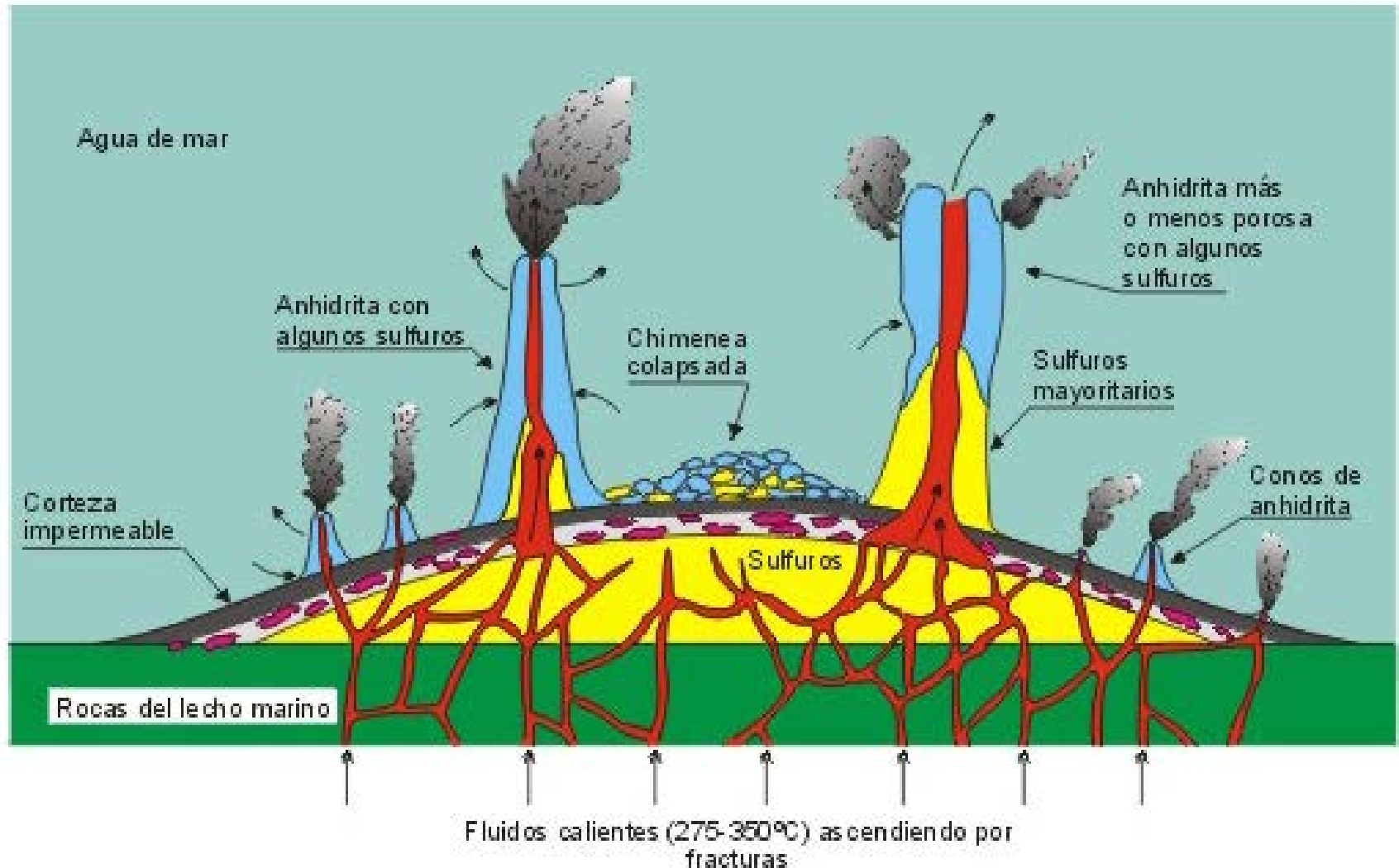
Chimney Development



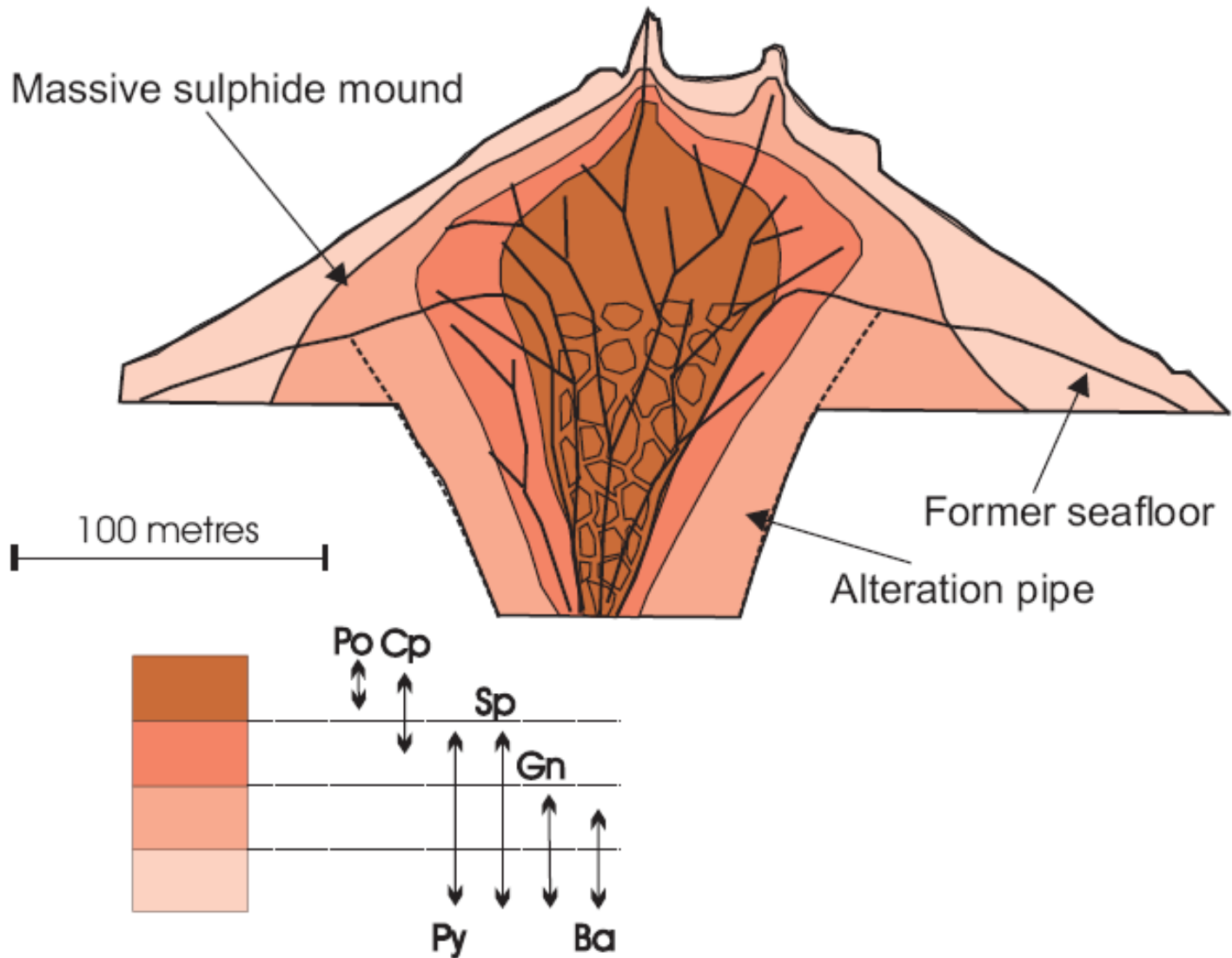
The TAG (Mid-Atlantic Ridge) Hydrothermal Vent Field



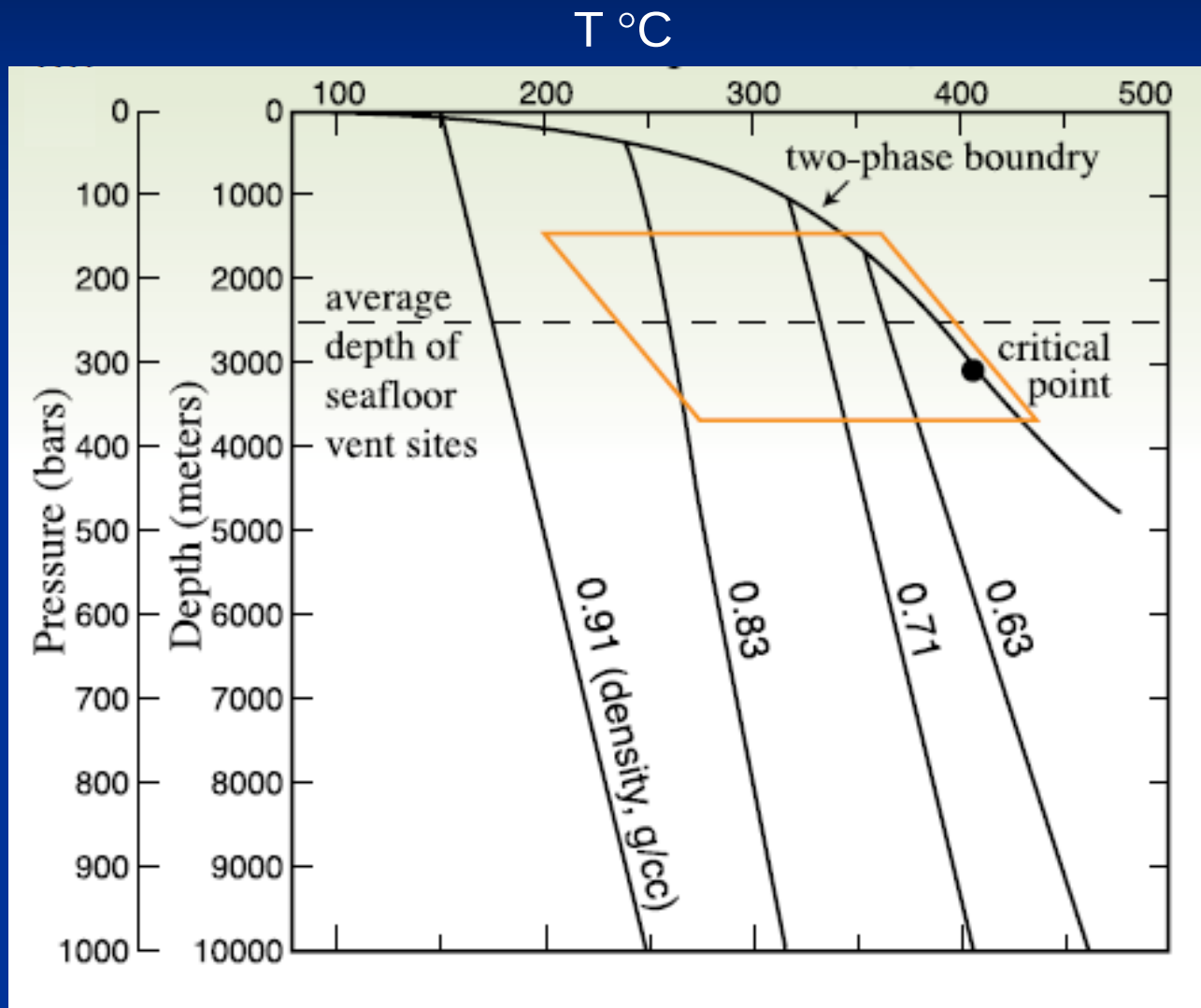
Anatomy of a Seafloor Sulphide Mound



Mound Mineralogy



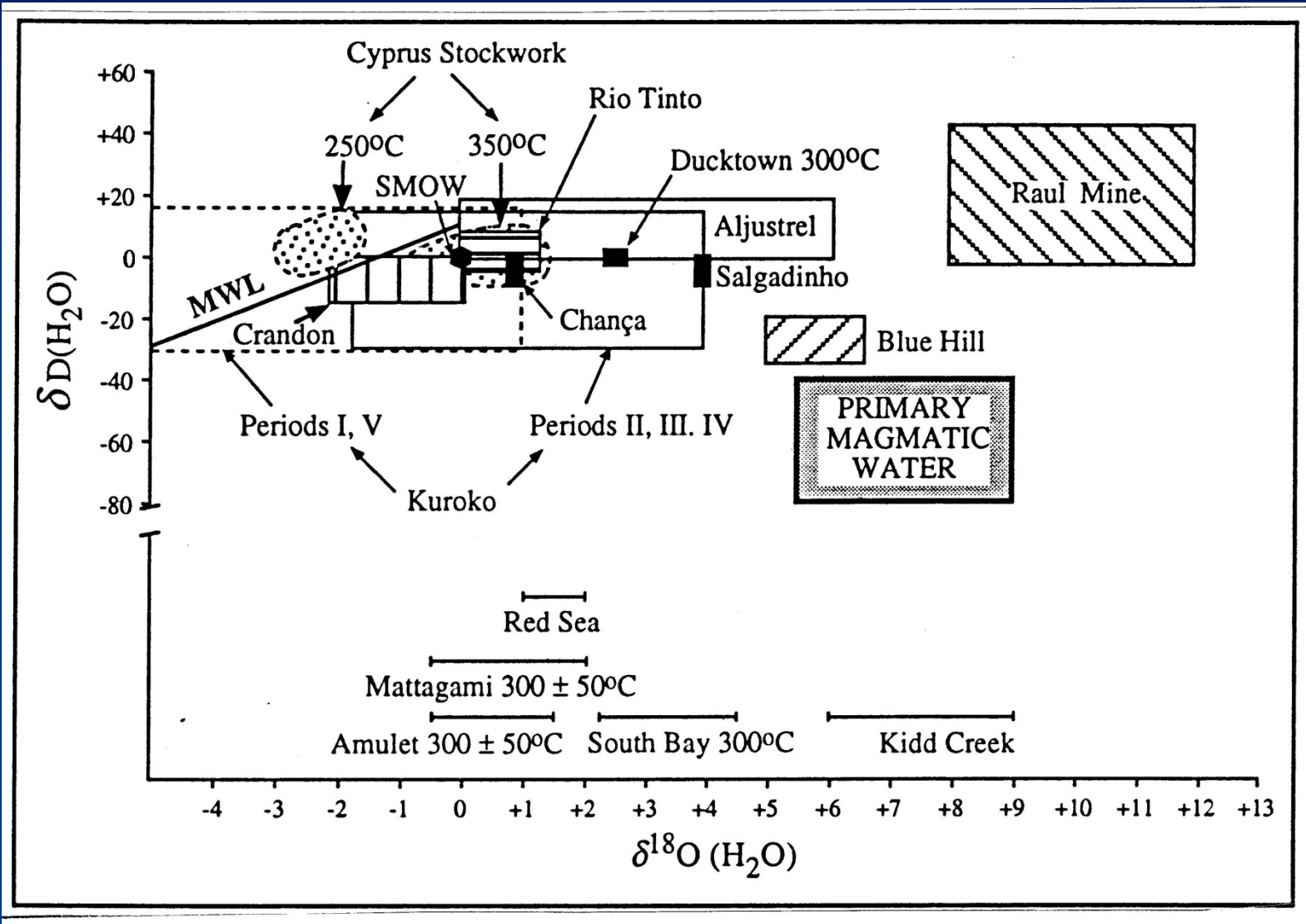
The State of the Ore Fluid, Liquid or Vapour



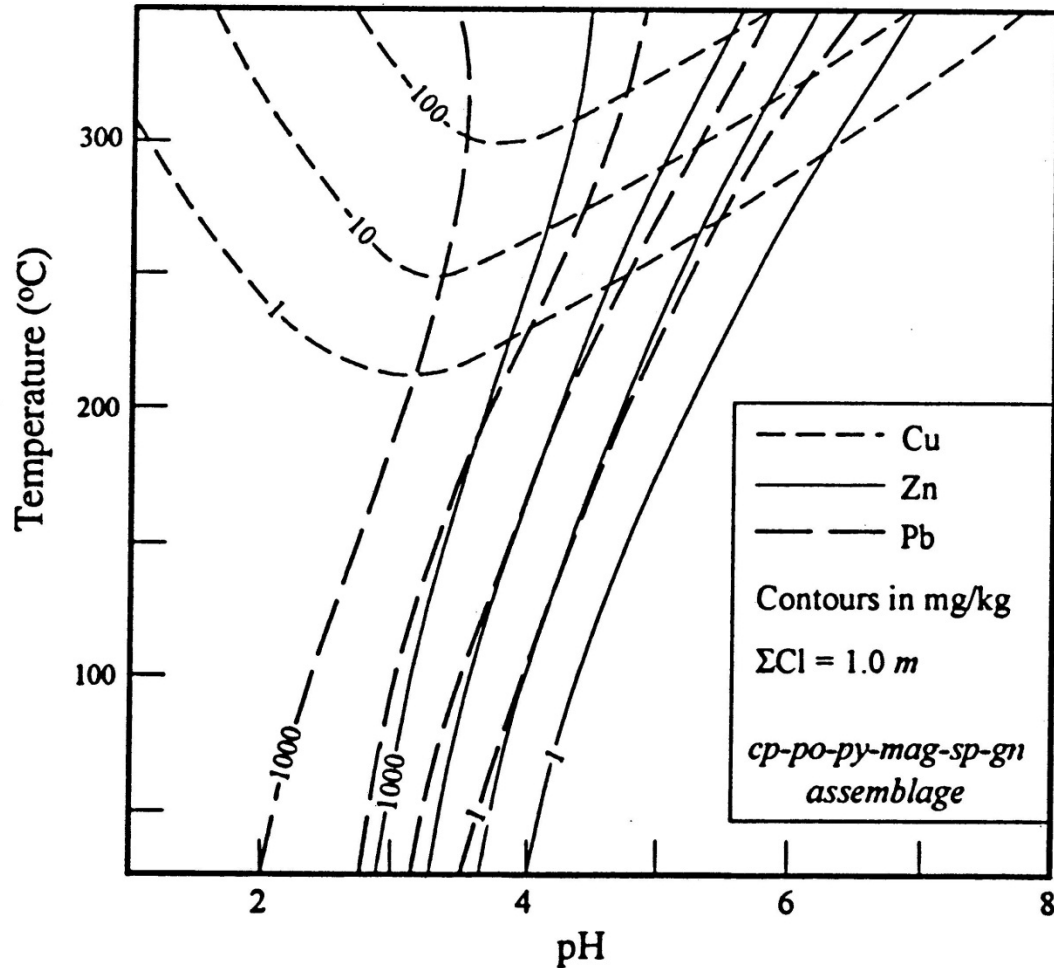
Fluid Compositions

	Kuroko	EPR	SJFR	Seawater
Temp (°C)	320	350	224	2
pH	4.5	3.5	3.2	8.0
Na	17500	9800	18300	10790
K	5000	1000	2020	395
Ca	4400	860	3860	413
Mg	510	< 1	< 1	1280
SiO ₂	?	960	1400	10
Cl	40400	17335	38640	19355
SO ₄	?	< 1	-50	2745
H ₂ S	?	221	63	< 1
Σ CO ₂	8800	282	?	103
Fe	6	100	1045	< 1
Mn	?	34	197	< 1
Zn	3	7	59	< 1
Cu	5	1	< 0.1	< 1
Pb	3	< 1	?	< 1
Ba	?	13	?	< 1

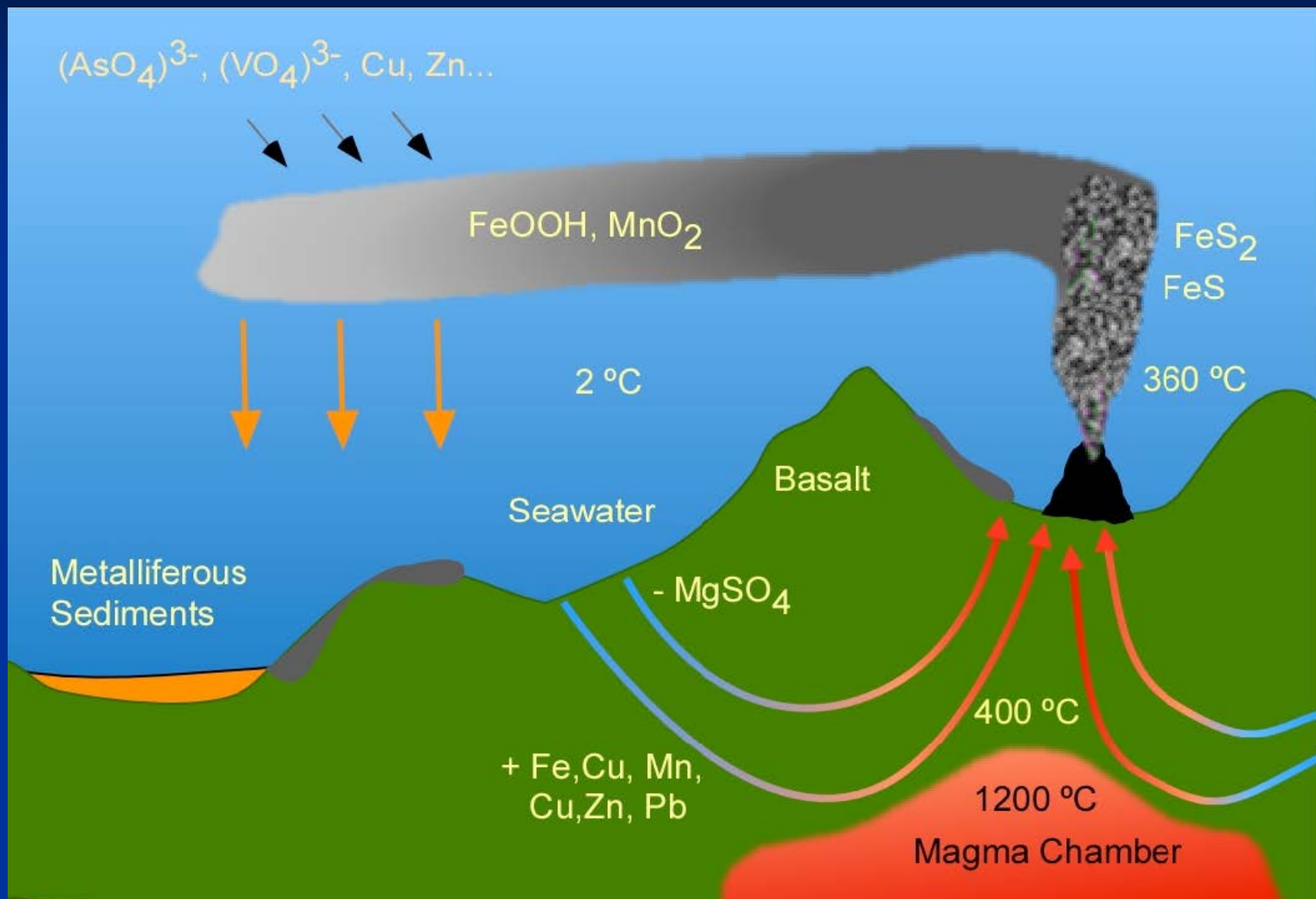
VMS Deposits – Isotopic Data



Controls on Mineral Deposition



Model for VMS Ore Formation



Model for VMS Ore Formation

