

Formation of deep hydrothermal vein-type Mo greisen and base metal mineralization at the Sweet Home mine, Colorado (USA)

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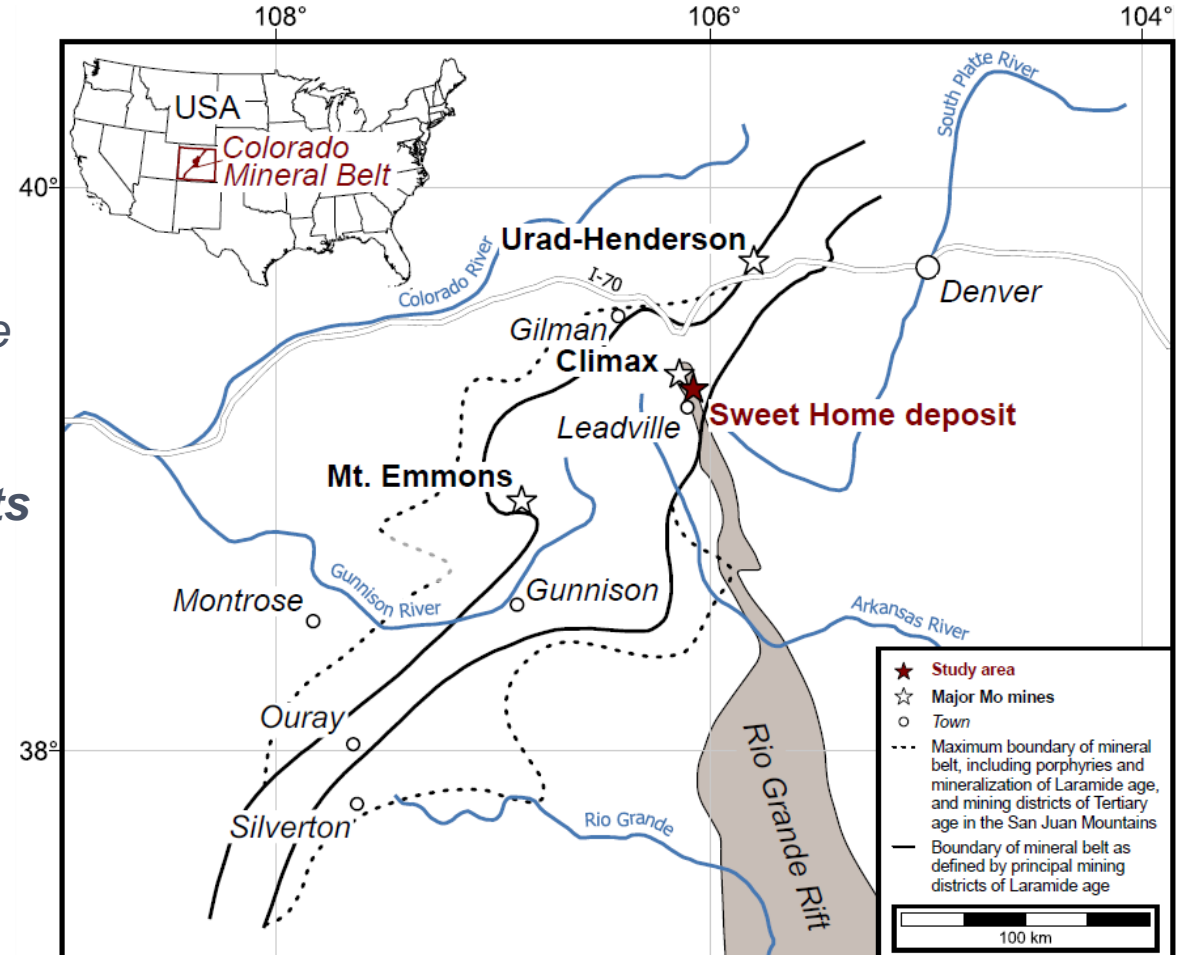
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Introduction

Colorado Mineral Belt

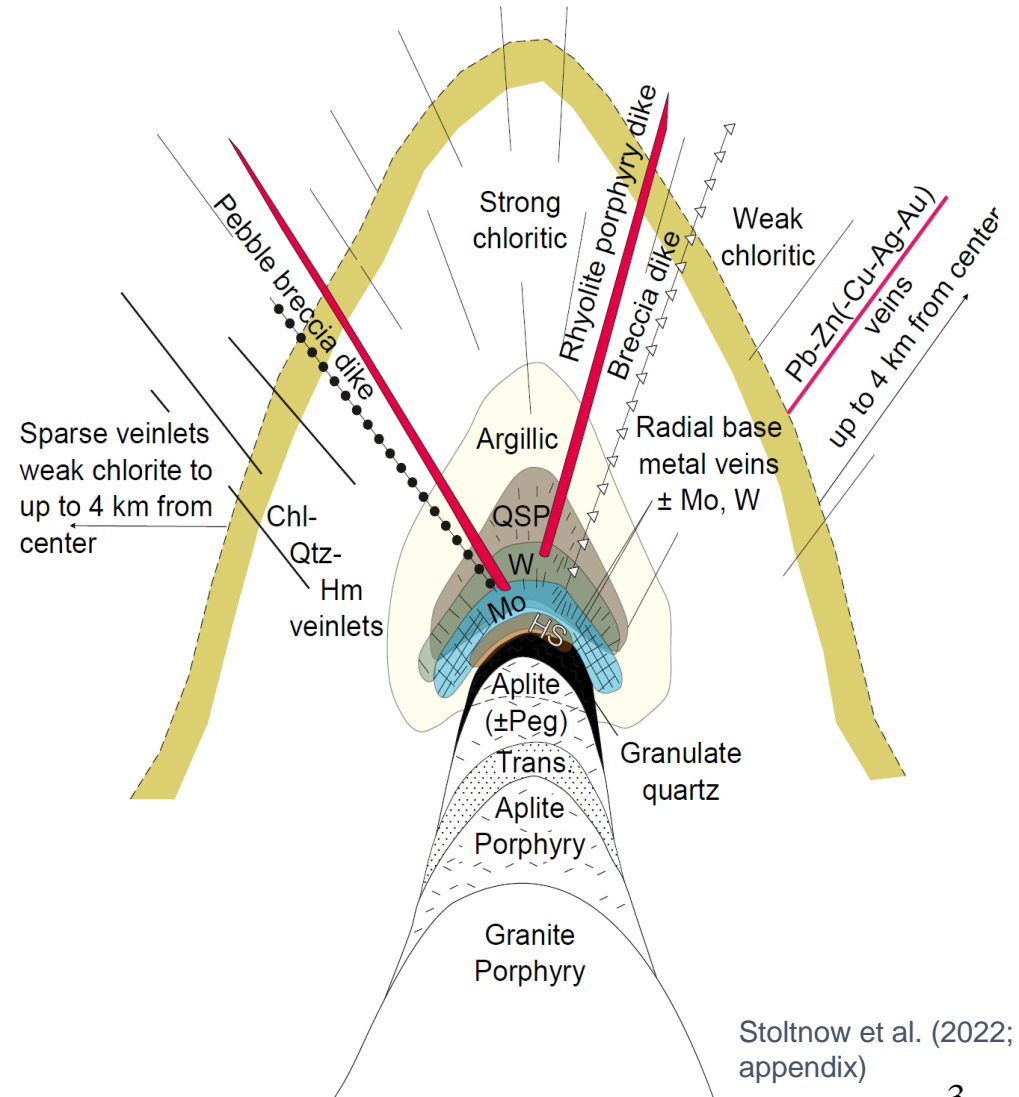
- Metallogenic province extending 400 km throughout Colorado
- At 33 Ma opening of the Rio Grande Rift accompanied by bimodal magmatism
- **Climax-type Mo porphyry deposits**



Introduction

Climax-type deposits

- *high Mo but little Cu enrichment*
- *Mo-Qtz stockwork and Mo-FI-Qtz-Py-W greisen ore shells*
- *Peripheral base metal-rhodochrosite veins*

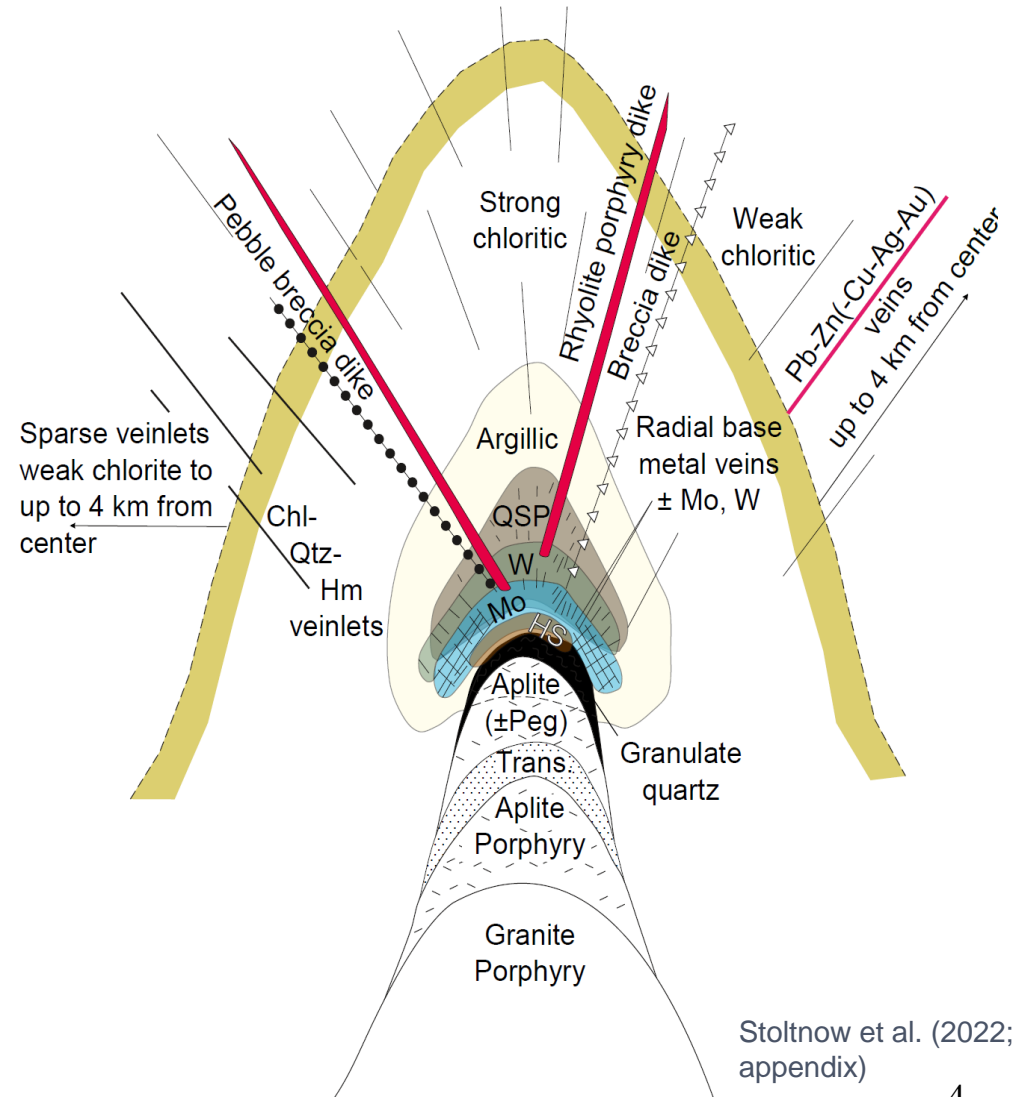


Introduction

Magmatic vs. meteoric origin of fluids, metals and volatiles

Magmatic origin:

- *For all stages incl. peripheral veins*
- *Fluids → rhyolitic melts*
- *Metals → mantle + partial melting of country rocks*
- *Volatiles → Mantle and/or rhyolitic melt*



Stoltnow et al. (2022; appendix)

Introduction

Magmatic vs. meteoric origin of fluids, metals and volatiles

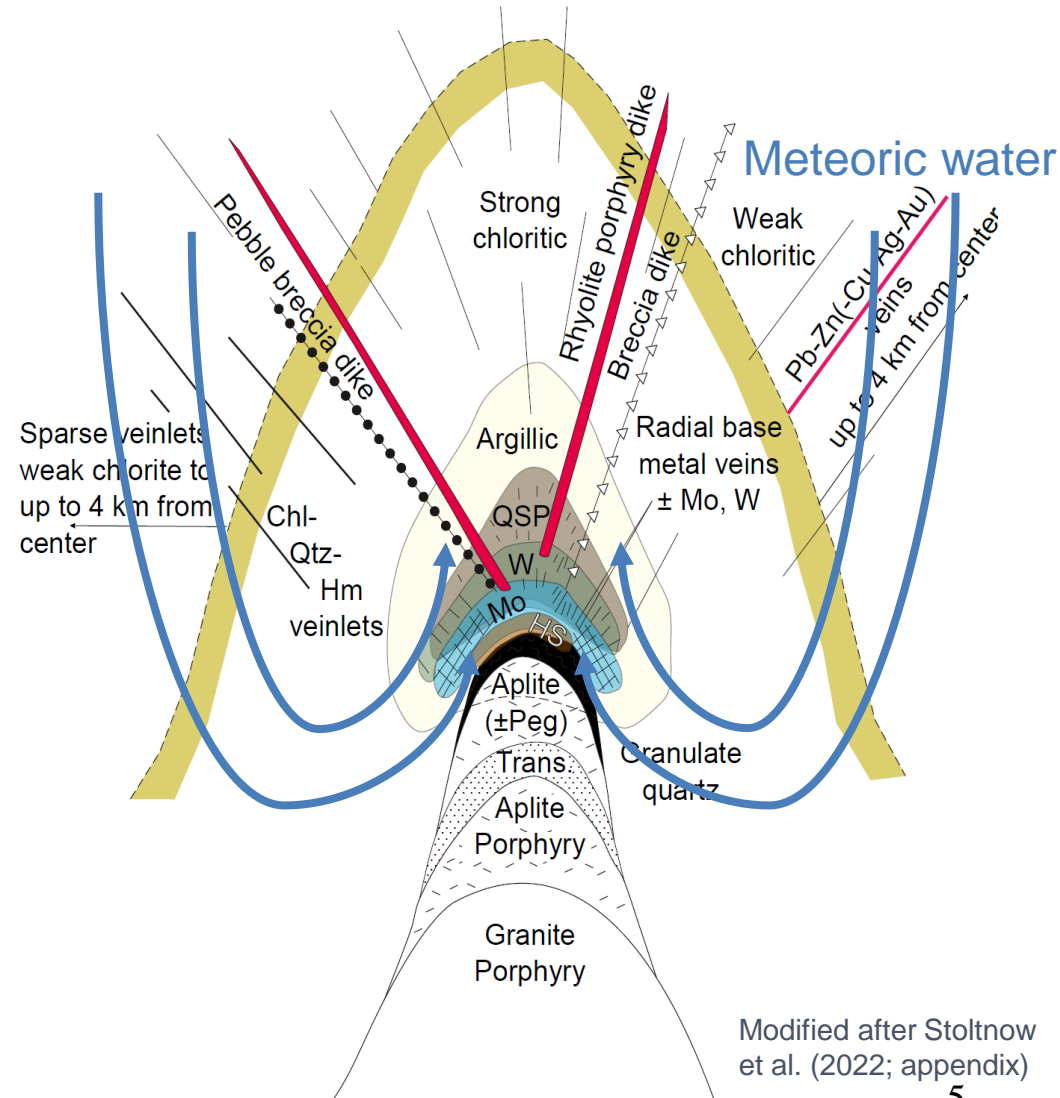
Magmatic origin:

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vs.

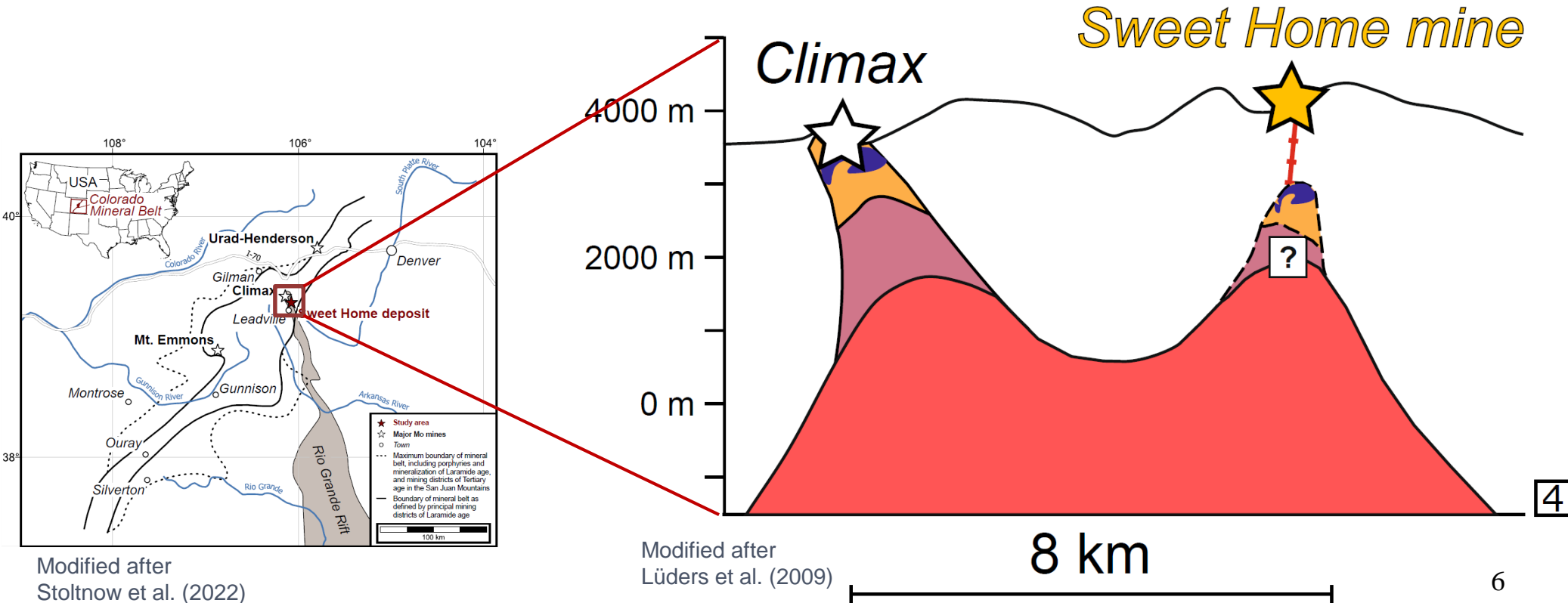
Meteoric origin:

- Large-scale convection of non-magmatic fluids may lead to effective leaching of metals from the country rocks



Introduction

Sweet Home/Climax connection



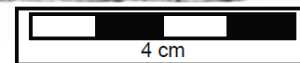
Introduction

Sweet Home/Climax connection

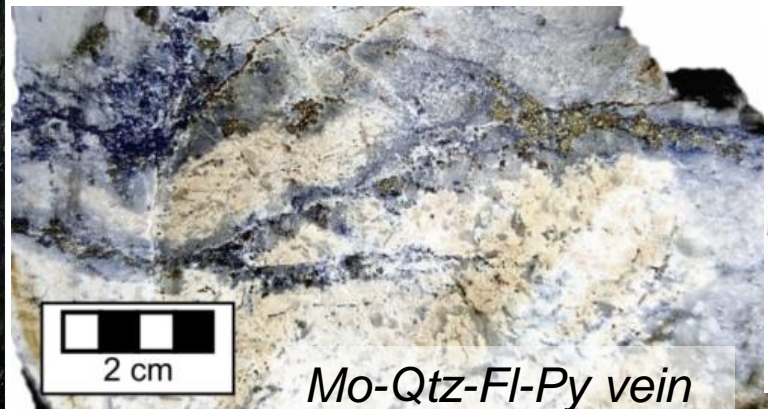
- Similar Mo-W greisen and base metal sulfide-rhodochrosite vein mineralization
- Since **2017** abundant Mo discoveries



Photo taken by
Malte Stoltnow



Wallrock
coatings



Mo-Qtz-FI-Py vein

Stoltnow et al. (2022)



Qtz-Hub vein

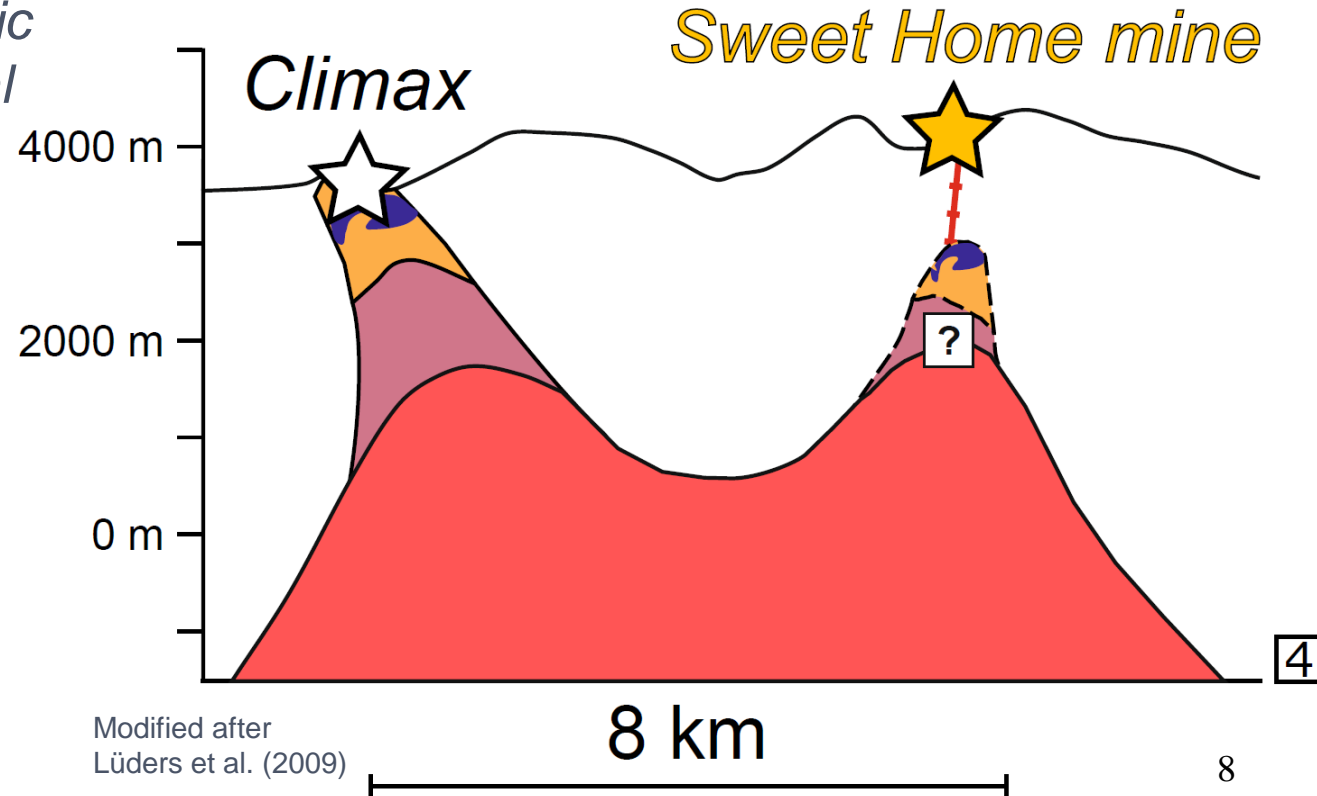
Photo taken by
Malte Stoltnow

Photo taken by Dean Misantoni

Introduction

Evolution of the Sweet Home mine

- Ore fluid circulation triggered by a hidden porphyry and mixing of magmatic fluids and meteoric water formed the base metal sulfide-rhodochrosite stage



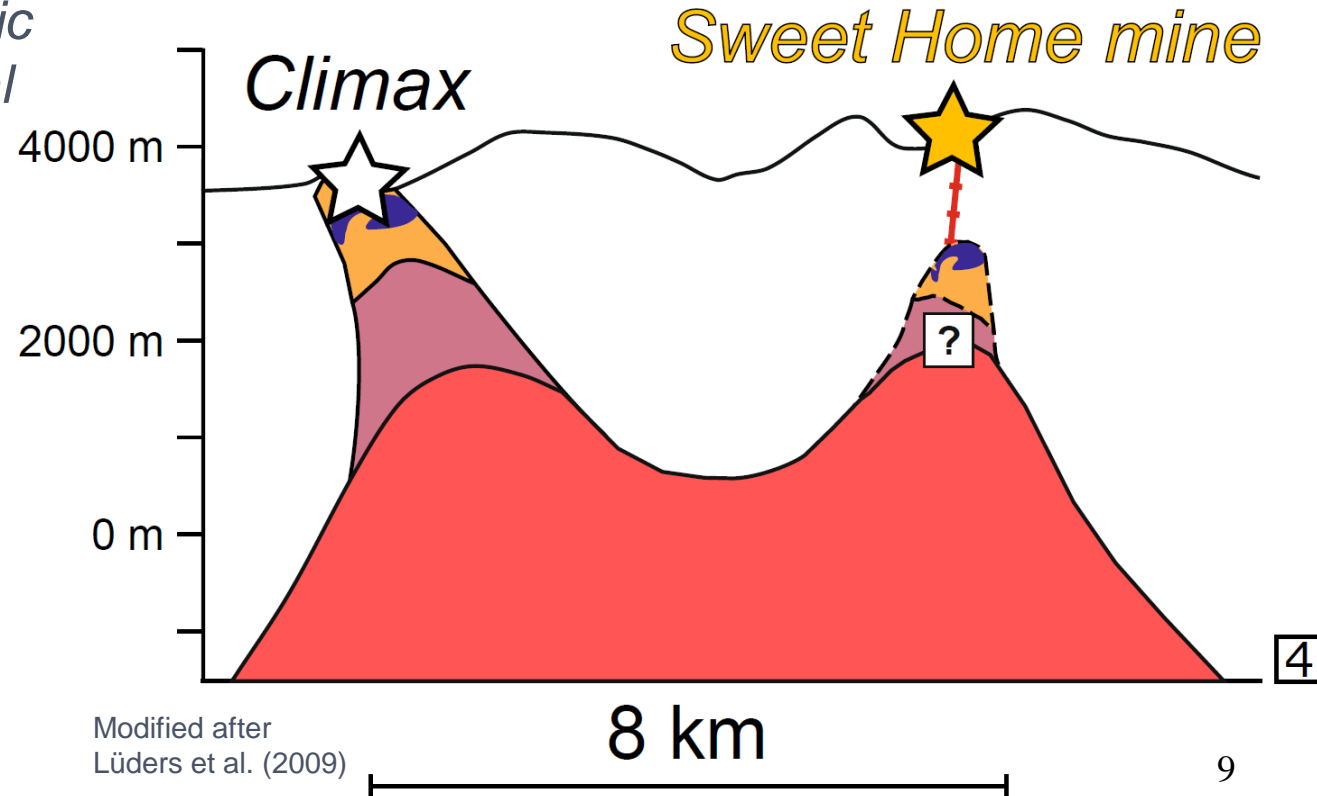
Introduction

Evolution of the Sweet Home mine

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Motivation

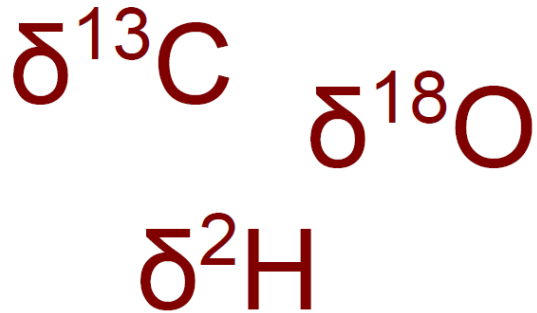
- What formed the earlier Mo-W mineralization?



Microthermometry

Raman spectroscopy

Microthermometry Raman spectroscopy



Microthermometry

Raman spectroscopy

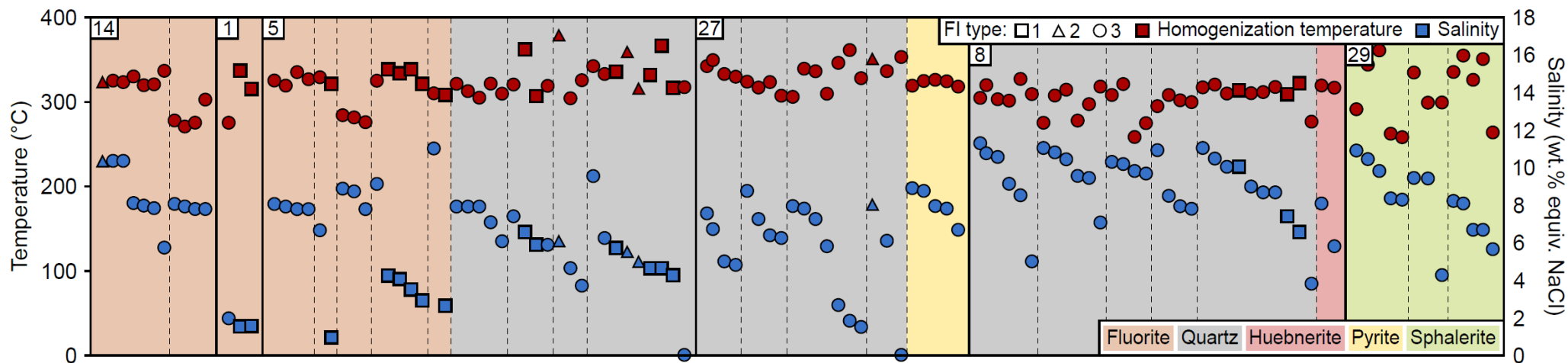
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ $\delta^{18}\text{O}$
 $\delta^2\text{H}$

He, Ne, Ar,
Kr, Xe

Results

Fluid inclusion microthermometry and Raman spectroscopy

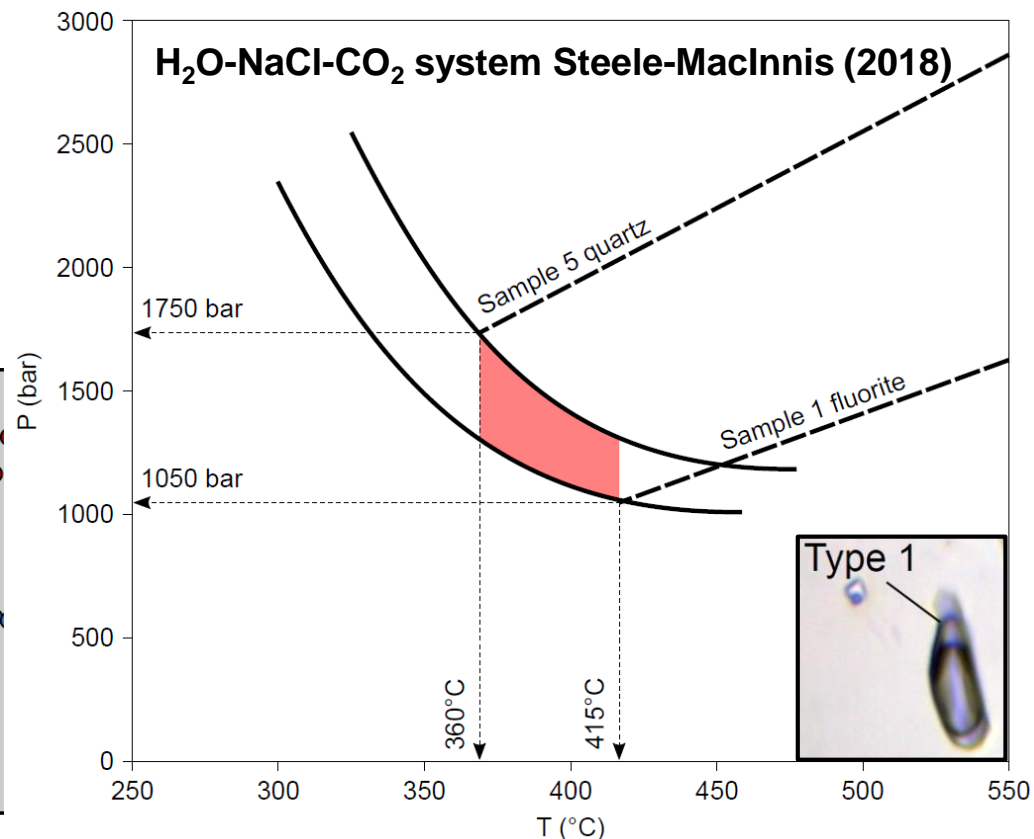
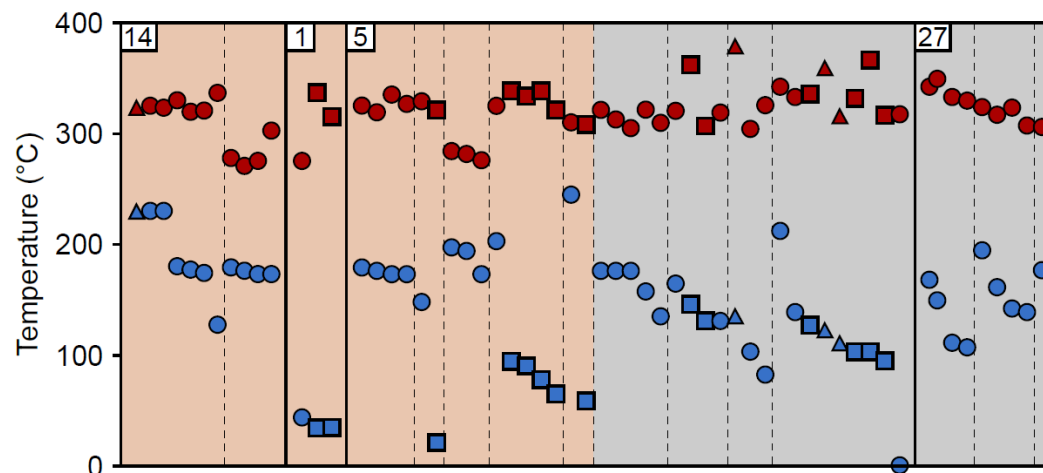
- 1.5-11.5 wt.% equiv. NaCl
- CO₂-bearing fluids
- $T_H \sim 320^\circ\text{C}$
- Trapping temperatures $>350^\circ\text{C}$



Results

Fluid inclusion P-T trapping conditions

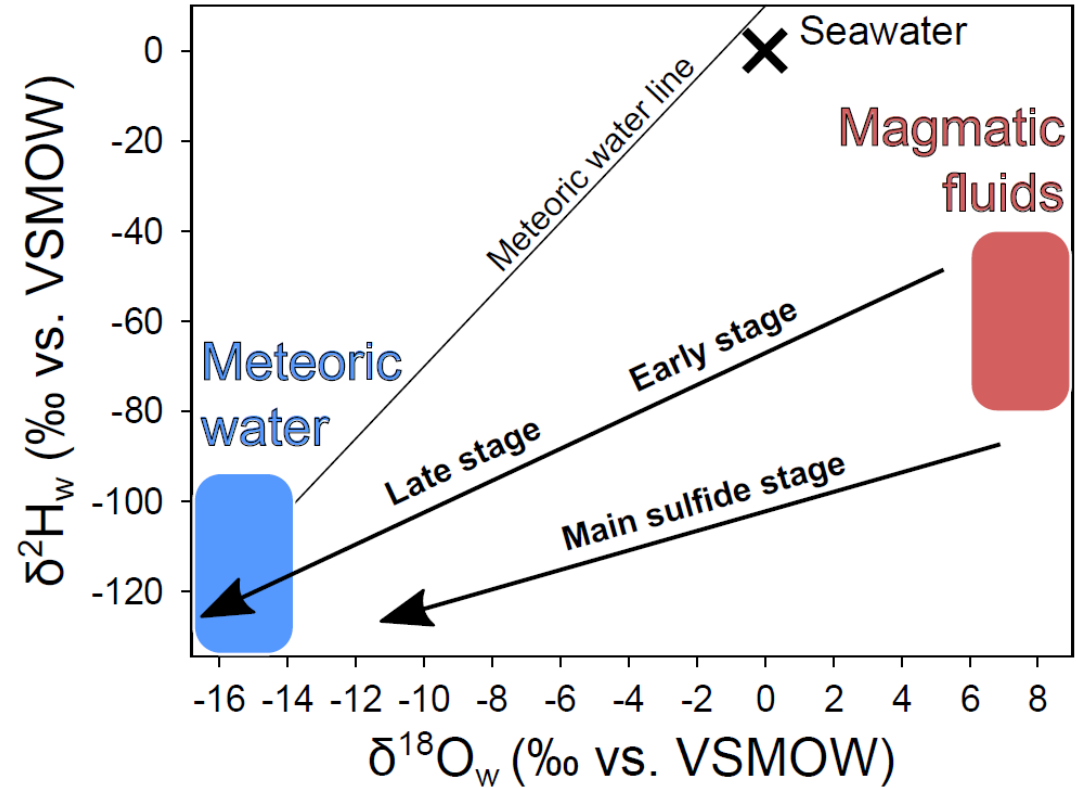
- $T_H \sim 320^\circ\text{C}$
- Trapping temperatures $> 350^\circ\text{C}$
- Depth of formation $> 3\text{ km}$



Results

Fluid inclusion hydrogen and oxygen isotopic composition

- Analysis of ore and gangue minerals of all stages
- Two mixing trends between magmatic and meteoric water reservoirs

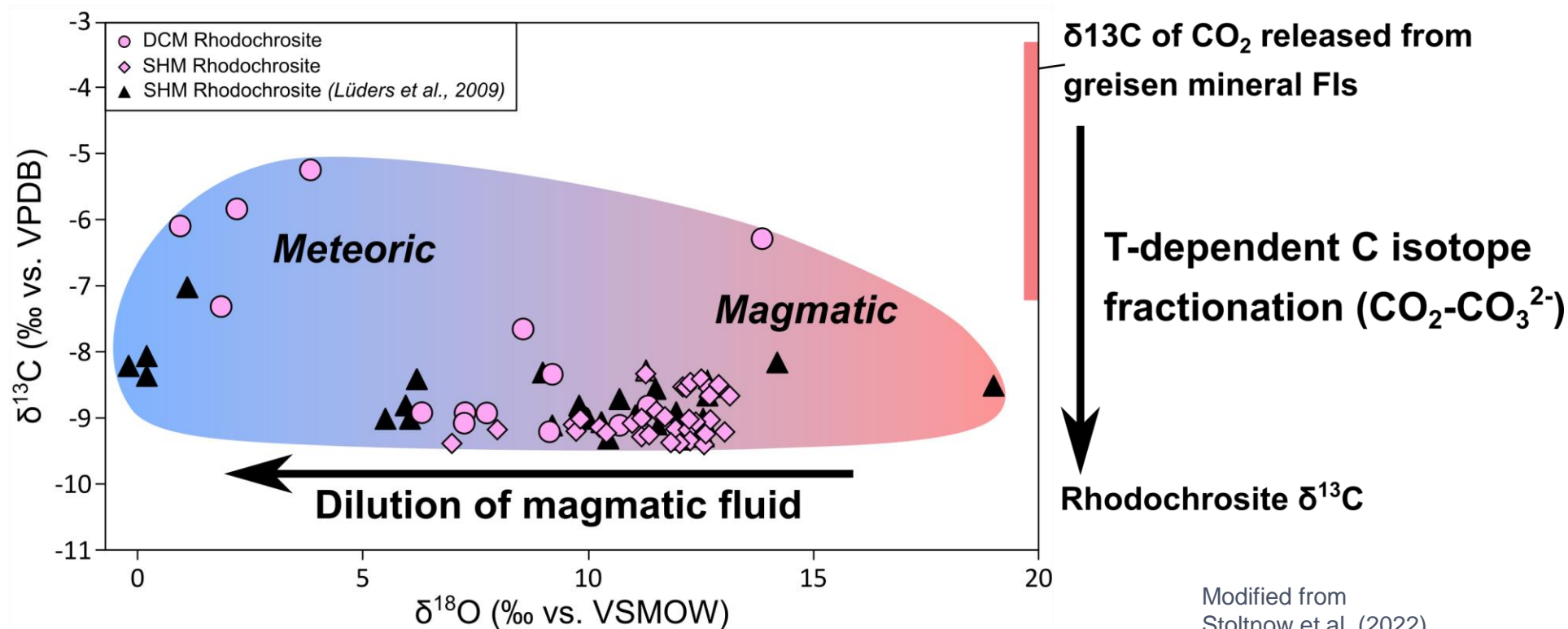


Modified from
Stoltnow et al. (2022)

Results

$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2}$ of FI gas and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of rhodochrosite

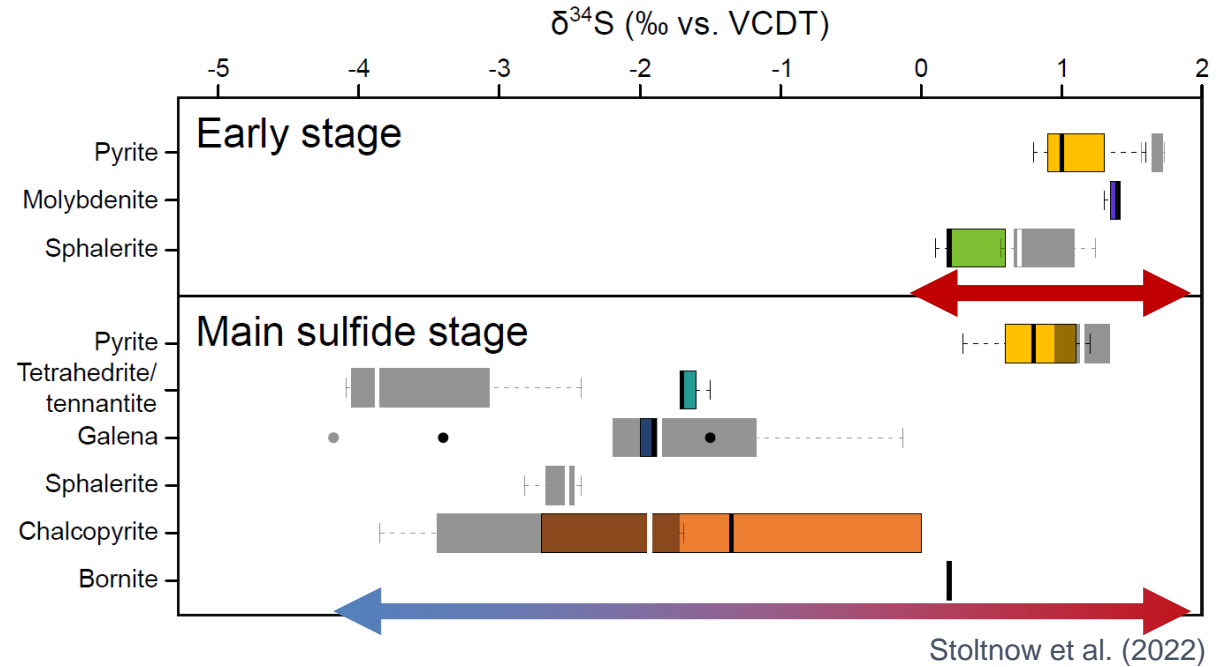
- Trend from early magmatic to later meteoric oxygen signature
- rather narrow carbon isotope signature indicates magmatic source throughout the stages



Results

Sulfur isotopic composition

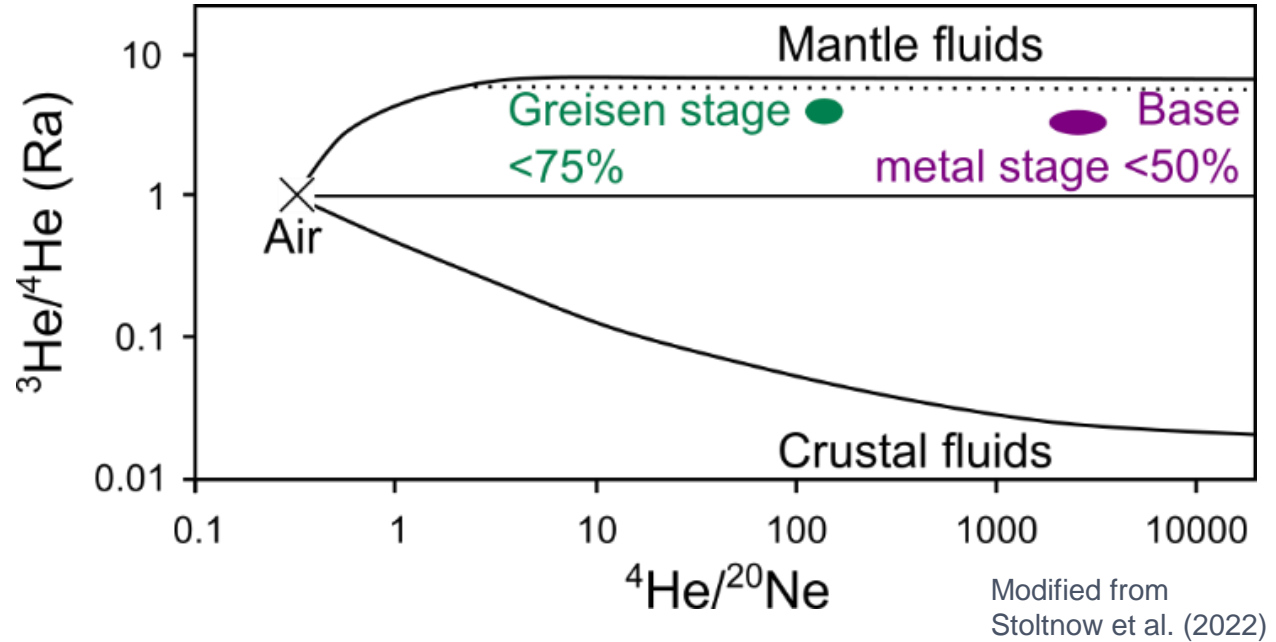
- *Early stage:*
homogeneous sulfur source
- *Main sulfide stage:*
Mixed magmatic-external sulfur source



Results

Helium and Neon isotopic compositions

- *Non-atmospheric He contribution:*
 - *Mantle reservoir*
 - *Terrestrial reservoir*



Summary and conclusions

- *Fluid system developed from minor magmatic to meteoric water-dominated*
- *Mo-W-greisen mineralization likely formed from hot magmatic-dominated fluids at $T > 350^{\circ}\text{C}$*
- *Magmatic input \approx mantle input: volatiles (CO_2 , H_2S , noble gases); metals?*


Further reading

Mineralium Deposita (2022) 57:801–825
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00126-022-01102-6>

ARTICLE



A geochemical study of the Sweet Home mine, Colorado Mineral Belt, USA: formation of deep hydrothermal vein–type molybdenum greisen and base metal mineralization

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Danke! Thank you!

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Youtube - Channel: Gemstones:
"Rhodochrosite Mine Tour!!"