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Massive Sulfide Deposits of the Bathurst
Mining Camp, New Brunswick,
and Northern Maine

WAYNE D. GOODFELLOW, STEVEN R. McCUTCHEON AND JAN M. PETER, EDITORS



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Photograph of the Nepisiguit deposit, now referred to as the Austin Brook deposit, which was the first massive sulfide deposit discovered in the Bathurst Mining Camp and the first deposit brought into production. The deposit was discovered in 1909 by a local prospector, William Hussey, and began production as the Drummond mine by Canada Iron Corporation of Montreal in 1911 (Belland, 1992). Although the main target was magnetite iron formation that overlies most deposits of the Brunswick horizon, the Austin Brook deposit also contains massive sulfides of pyrite, sphalerite, and galena below the magnetite iron formation, which was first described by Young (1911). The Nepisiguit deposit comprised three separate zones and one was later found to be associated with the Brunswick 6 massive sulfide deposit (Lindeman, 1913). However, no assays for base metals were done and no further work was conducted in this zone until the 1950s. The property was optioned by M. J. Bolyen in the spring of 1952, an electromagnetic survey was undertaken by McPhar Geophysics in September, and subsequent follow-up drilling in October intersected 370 ft of massive sulfides of what was to become the Brunswick 6 deposit. The release of this news to the general public set off a staking rush that would turn the Bathurst Mining Camp into one of the most important mining camps in the world.

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Contents

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| Dedication | | vii |
| Introduction and History | | |
| Massive Sulfide Deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, and Northern Maine: Introduction and Summary of Findings | <i>Wayne D. Goodfellow, Steven R. McCutcheon, and Jan M. Peter</i> | 1 |
| The Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada: History of Discovery and Evolution of Geologic Models | <i>S. R. McCutcheon, W. M. Luff, and R. W. Boyle</i> | 17 |
| Bedrock Geology, Tectonic Setting, and Metamorphism | | |
| Geology and Tectonic History of the Bathurst Supergroup, Bathurst Mining Camp, and Its Relationships to Coeval Rocks in Southwestern New Brunswick and Adjacent Maine—A Synthesis | <i>C. R. van Staal, R. A. Wilson, N. Rogers, L. R. Fyffe, J. P. Langton, S. R. McCutcheon, V. McNicoll, and C. E. Ravenhurst</i> | 37 |
| A New Geologic Map of the Bathurst Mining Camp and Surrounding Areas—A Product of Integrated Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Data | <i>C. R. van Staal, R. A. Wilson, N. Rogers, L. R. Fyffe, S. J. Gower, J. P. Langton, S. R. McCutcheon, and J. A. Walker</i> | 61 |
| Conditions of Metamorphism of the Main Massive Sulfide Deposits and Surrounding Rocks in the Bathurst Mining Camp | <i>K. L. Currie, C. R. van Staal, J. M. Peter, and N. Rogers</i> | 65 |
| Lithogeochemistry and Paleotectonic Setting of the Bald Mountain Massive Sulfide Deposit, Northern Maine | <i>Klaus J. Schulz and Robert A. Ayuso</i> | 79 |
| Sedimentary Environment and Provenance | | |
| Provenance and Chemical Stratigraphy of the Sedimentary Rocks of the Miramichi, Tetagouche, California Lake, and Fournier Groups, Northern New Brunswick | <i>N. Rogers, C. R. van Staal, J. A. Winchester and L. R. Fyffe</i> | 111 |
| Ambient Marine Environment and Sediment Provenance during Formation of Massive Sulfide Deposits in the Bathurst Mining Camp: Importance of Reduced Bottom Waters to Sulfide Precipitation and Preservation | <i>W. D. Goodfellow, J. M. Peter, J. A. Winchester, and C. R. van Staal</i> | 129 |
| Volcanology, Petrochemistry, and Geochronology | | |
| Volcanology and Tectonic Setting of the Northern Bathurst Mining Camp: Part 1. Extension and Rifting of the Popelogan Arc | <i>N. Rogers, C. R. van Staal, V. McNicoll, and R. Thériault</i> | 157 |
| Volcanology and Tectonic Setting of the Northern Bathurst Mining Camp: Part 2. Mafic Volcanic Constraints on Back-Arc Opening | <i>N. Rogers and C. R. van Staal</i> | 181 |
| U-Pb Geochronology of Ordovician Plutonism, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick | <i>V. J. McNicoll, J. B. Whalen, and R. A. Stern</i> | 203 |
| Volcanic Setting of the Ordovician Bald Mountain Massive Sulfide Deposit, Northern Maine | <i>Cathy J. Busby, Lowell Kessel, Klaus J. Schulz, Michael P. Foose, and John F. Slack</i> | 219 |

Massive Sulfide Deposits

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| Geologic and Genetic Attributes of Volcanic Sediment-Hosted Massive Sulfide Deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp, Northern New Brunswick—A Synthesis | Wayne D. Goodfellow and Steven R. McCutcheon | 245 |
| Gold in Massive Sulfide Deposits, Bathurst Mining Camp: Distribution and Genesis | Sean H. McClenaghan, Wayne D. Goodfellow, and David R. Lentz | 303 |
| Geology and Genesis of the Caribou Deposit, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada | Wayne D. Goodfellow | 327 |
| Hydrothermal Sedimentary Rocks of the Heath Steele Belt, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick: Part 1. Mineralogy and Mineral Chemistry | J. M. Peter, I. M. Kjarsgaard, and W. D. Goodfellow | 361 |
| Hydrothermal Sedimentary Rocks of the Heath Steele Belt, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick: Part 2. Bulk and Rare Earth Element Geochemistry and Implications for Origin | J. M. Peter, W. D. Goodfellow, and W. Doherty | 391 |
| Hydrothermal Sedimentary Rocks of the Heath Steele Belt, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick: Part 3. Application of Mineralogy and Mineral and Bulk Composition to Massive Sulfide Exploration | J. M. Peter and W. D. Goodfellow | 417 |
| Footwall Alteration Associated with Some Massive Sulfide Deposits in the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick: Implication for Sea-Floor Hydrothermal Mixing Processes | Kahui Yang, Steven D. Scott and Wayne D. Goodfellow | 435 |
| Geochemical Relationships of Felsic Magmas to Ore Metals in Massive Sulfide Deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp, Iberian Pyrite Belt, Hokuroku District, and the Abitibi Belt | Kahui Yang and Steven D. Scott | 457 |
| Sulfide Remobilization and Sulfide Breccias in the Heath Steele and Brunswick Deposits, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick | J. A. de Roo and C. R. van Staal | 479 |
| Geologic and Structural Setting of the Bald Mountain Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide Deposit, Northern Maine: Cu-Zn-Au-Ag Mineralization in a Synvolcanic Sea-Floor Graben | Michael P. Foose, John F. Slack, Cathy J. Busby, Klaus J. Schulz, and Michael V. Scully | 497 |
| Exhalative and Subsea-Floor Replacement Processes in the Formation of the Bald Mountain Massive Sulfide Deposit, Northern Maine | John F. Slack, Michael P. Foose, Marta J. K. Flohr, Michael V. Scully, and Harvey E. Belkin | 513 |
| Thermal and Chemical Evolution of Ore Fluids and Massive Sulfide Mineralization at Bald Mountain, Maine | N. K. Foley | 549 |
| Sulfur Isotope Evidence for Sea-Floor Mineralizing Processes at the Bald Mountain and Mount Chase Massive Sulfide Deposits, Northern Maine | Robert R. Seal II and Gregory A. Wandless | 567 |
| Pb Isotope Geochemistry and U-Pb Zircon (SHRIMP-RG) Ages of the Bald Mountain and Mount Chase Massive Sulfide Deposits, Northern Maine: Mantle and Crustal Contributions in the Ordovician | R. A. Ayuso, J. L. Wooden, N. K. Foley, J. F. Slack, A. K. Sinha, and H. Persing | 589 |
| Nd-Pb-Sr Isotope Geochemistry and Origin of the Ordovician Bald Mountain and Mount Chase Massive Sulfide Deposits, Northern Maine | Robert A. Ayuso and Klaus J. Schulz | 611 |

Surficial Geology and Geochemistry

| | | |
|--|--|-----|
| Quaternary Geology of the Bathurst Mining Camp and Implications for Base Metal Exploration Using Drift Prospecting | Michael A. Parkhill and André Doiron | 631 |
| The Geochemical and Physical Properties of Till, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada | R. A. Klassen | 661 |
| Application of Pb Isotopes to Mineral Exploration in the Halfmile Lake Area, Bathurst, New Brunswick | A. A. Hussein, C. Lochner, and K. Bell | 679 |

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| Preglacial Weathering of Massive Sulfide Deposits in the Bathurst Mining Camp: Economic Geology, Geochemistry, and Exploration Applications | <i>D. R. Boyle</i> | 689 |
| Processes of Metal Solution and Transport in Ground Waters Interacting with Undisturbed Massive Sulfide Deposits, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick | <i>M. I. Leybourne and W. D. Goodfellow</i> | 723 |
| Interpretation of Stream Water and Stream Sediment Geochemistry in the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada: Application to Mineral Exploration..... | <i>M. I. Leybourne, D. R. Boyle, and W. D. Goodfellow</i> | 741 |
| Conventional and Selective Leach Geochemical Exploration Methods Applied to Humus and B Horizon Soil Overlying the Restigouche VMS Deposit, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick | <i>G. E. M. Hall, M. A. Parkhill, and G. F. Bonham-Carter</i> | 763 |

Geophysics

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| Significance of a High-Resolution Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey for Exploration and Geologic Investigations, Bathurst Mining Camp..... | <i>P. Keating, M. D. Thomas, and F. G. Kiss</i> | 783 |
| Gravity Signatures of Massive Sulfide Deposits, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada..... | <i>M. D. Thomas</i> | 799 |
| Mapping and Exploration Applications of Gamma Ray Spectrometry in the Bathurst Mining Camp, Northeastern New Brunswick..... | <i>Robert B. K. Shives, Ken L. Ford, and Jan M. Peter</i> | 819 |
| Borehole Geophysical Characteristics of Massive Sulfide Deposits in the Bathurst Mining Camp | <i>C. J. Mwenifumbo, B. E. Elliott, and P. Street</i> | 841 |
| Electrical Anisotropic Characteristics of Mineralized and Nonmineralized Rocks in the Bathurst Mining Camp: Implications for Airborne Conductivity Interpretation..... | <i>T. J. Katsube, P. B. Keating, S. Connell, M. E. Best, and C. J. Mwenifumbo</i> | 861 |

Mineral Potential and Geographical Information Systems

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| Use of Airborne Geophysical Surveys for Constructing Mineral Potential Maps | <i>Chang-Jo F. Chung</i> | 879 |
| Volcanic-Hosted Massive Sulfide Favorability Mapping Using the Kernel Method Analysis of Stream Sediment and Till Geochemical Data in the Western Bathurst Mining Camp | <i>D. F. Wright, C. F. Chung, and M. I. Leybourne</i> | 893 |
| A Digital Geologic Bedrock Data Model for the Bathurst Mining Camp..... | <i>D. F. Wright and L. B. Chorlton</i> | 911 |

Electronic Files of Appendices and Tables Included on the CD-ROM.....

919

In the pocket at the back of the Monograph

1. Color geologic map of the Bathurst Mining Camp (1:100,000-scale) (van Staal et al., 2003, Fig. 1) (40" × 48")
2. Stratigraphic cross section of the Bald Mountain subbasin (Busby et al., 2003, Fig. 2) (26" × 36"; black and white)
3. Stratigraphic cross section of the Bull Hill subbasin (Busby et al., 2003, Fig. 3) (26" × 36"; black and white)
4. CD-ROM containing a GIS multiparameter, attributed and coregistered database (topography and drainage, satellite imagery, bedrock and Quaternary geology, geochronology, mineral deposits, airborne geophysics, surficial and rock geochemistry, geochronology, derivative maps of mineral potential) of the Bathurst Mining Camp, and tables and appendices of data from papers in the volume.

Selected VMS zinc deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp 1 Brunswick No. 6 (144) 2 Heath Steele (395 / 396) 3 Caribou (444) 4 Stratmat Boundry, N5 (255 / 257) 5 Restigouche (139) 6 Halfmile (420) 7 Brunswick No. 12 (54). VMS-like zinc deposits outside Bathurst Mining Camp. 8 Nash Creek (1090) 9 Sewell Brook (986) 10 Gravel Hill (225). 48°00'00" N. Geological and genetic attributes of volcanic associated massive sulfide deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp, northern New Brunswick- a synthesis. In Massive sulfide deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick and northern Maine. Edited by W. D. Goodfellow, S. R. McCutcheon, and J. M. Peter. Economic Geology, Monograph 11, p. 245-302. massive sulfide deposit, Bathurst mining camp, New Brunswick, with geophysical profiles across the deposit. 124-125. Schematic diagram showing airborne and ground radiometric surveys. 126-127. Volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits typically have strong geophysical contrasts with their host rocks because of the substantial differences in physical and chemical properties between the deposits and the rock in which they form (Thomas and others, 2000). Such properties include density, magnetic intensity and susceptibility, gravity, electrical resistance, and acoustical velocity. Figure 7. Composite cross section of a VMS massive sulfide deposit showing alteration zones from the Bathurst mining camp, Canada. Zone 1, quartz plus Fe chlorite; Zone 2, Fe chlorite plus sericite; Zone 3, Fe-Mg chlorite plus sericite; Zone 3a, phengite plus chlorite; Zone 4, phengite plus Mg chlorite; Zone 5, sulfide zone. Modified from Goodfellow WD, McCutcheon SR, and Peter JM (2003) Massive sulfide deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick and Northern Maine: Introduction and summary of findings. Economic Geology Monograph 11: 1-16. VMS deposits are major sources of the base metals Cu, Zn, Pb, as well as Au and Ag. The Brunswick #12 and #6 and the Heath Steele orebodies within the Bathurst Mining Camp are hosted by the Tetagouche Group, a Middle Ordovician sequence of metamorphosed bimodal felsic and basaltic volcanic rocks with intercalated sediments deposited in a marine back-arc continental rift. The Tetagouche Group was developed at the leading edge of Avalonia and forms part of the Miramichi massif, a tectonic terrane in the central mobile belt of the Canadian Appalachians. It occurs as a number of massive sulphide deposits of varying sizes within the Nepsiguit Falls Formation which forms the basal part of the Middle Ordovician Tetagouche Group.