UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Occurrence of platinum in gold samples from the Tolovana and Rampart mining districts. Livengood quadrangle, Alaska

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This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards and stratigraphic nomenclature.

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Abstract

Tk possibllity for dlseovcry of platlnm deposlts **1s suggested** by the occurrence of plrtinm In native gold ugles fra **thc** Tolovana **md R~lprrt** mining districts north and west of Fairbanks, Alaska. A belt of mafic and ultrmaf lc rocks, which **any be** the **swrce** mcks or **w pmwide** favorable host rock environments for platinum, passes through the two mining districts and extends northwestward an additional 100 miles. The discovery of platinum in suples of natlve gold together wlth the proximity of favorable **source** rocks suggests that well designed prospecting programs backed up by expertise in the determination of platinum might result in the discovery of platinum resources.

Introduction

Platinum **was** Identff fed In placer ad **lode gold** samples **from the** Tolovana analyses. Both districts are areas of placer gold production. They are located north and west of Fairbanks and south of the Yukon river. The placer and lode gold samples were collected as a part of a joint study by the U.S. 6eological Survey **and** the State of Alaska Division of kological and

The Tolovana and Rampart mining districts are located in the northwestern part of the Yukon-Tanana Upland. The Tolovana district, located approximately 82 miles northwest of Falrbanks, Alaska near the **tawn** of Llvengood, is accessible year round **via** State Highway 2, the Elliott Highway. The **Raapsrt** district, located an additional 42 miles west of Livengood, is accessible **frm** Llvengood via State Highway 2 **to** the town of Eureka frm which **s** winter trail **connects** with the **Rmart area,**

601d **was** discovered on Livengood Creek in the Tolovana district In 1914. In 1916, the Tolovana district produced **35,000 ounces** of gold. Total **gold** production **through** 1964 was approximately **380,000** fine ounces fm **strean** and bench placer deposits **(Cobb,** 1964). 601d production **from** bedroek deposits has been negligible. Dbch of the mining following **tb** discovery was **done** by hydraulicking **to** remove overburden, a technique whlch 1s **no** longer used because it results in stream siltation. In current mining practice, the overburden Is mchanically reroved with scrapers, **and** the underlying gravel is stockpi led **and** then processed in a washing plant. **The** runoff is discharged into a settling pond where particulate matter is deposited.

601d was discovered in **the** mart district In 1882 (lkrtie, 1934) by the Schleffelin brothers, the original discovers of gold at Tombstone. Arizona. Total gold production thmugh 1939 was **86,800** ounces **fror placers (Koschmam** and Bergendahl, 1968). No workable lodes have been found in the district.

Seology

The southern half of the two mining districts, bordered on the south by the Beaver Creek fault, is underlain by three units of metamorphosed clastic sedimentary rocks. The northern half of the Tolovana mining district is bordered on the north by two major east-west faults, which may be an extension of the Tintlna fault system, **and** Is underlain by a **rtarrrphosed carbonate** chert unit. The **Rumpart** dlstrlct lies north of the Beaver **Creek** fault and overlles part of the east-west Tintina fault system. The three units of metamorphosed clastic sedllentary **mcks** and the **etamrphosed carbonate chert** unit are separated by an eastward-trendlng **belt** of setpentinltes and **asooclated raflc**

and ultramafic rocks and intruded by granitic rocks (Chapman and others, 1971) f plate 1).

The three clastic units consist of: a Jurassic-Cretaceous shale. graywacke and guartzite unit (KJs); a Jurassic-Cretaceous conglomerate, graywacke, and shale unit (KJc); and a Devonian conglomerate, graywacke, and shale unit (Dcl) (plate 1). An unconformity separates the Jurassic-Cretaceous flysch unit (KJc) from the Devonian clastic sequence (Dcl) (Allegro, 1984).

The carbonate chert unit (DOd) consists chiefly of dolomite. limestone. silicified carbonate rocks, and chert of Ordovician to Devonian age.

The serpentinites form an eastward- to northeastward-trending complex belt of outcrops which extends approximately 100 miles from the western edge of the Livengood (1° x 3°) quadrangle to the edge of the Yukon Flats and are parallel to the Tintina fault system in the Circle (1° x 3°) quadrangle.

The serpentinite belt includes mafic and ultramafic dike rocks, tectonic inclusions derived from intrusive and volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks and rodingite. The inclusions show various degrees of alteration.

The mafic and ultramafic rocks, which parallel the serpentinite belt. include diorite, metadiorite, diabase, gabbro, basalt, metabasalt, greenstone, and pyroxenite. Both the serpentinite and the mafic and ultramafic units are of pre-upper Devonian age (Chapman and others, 1971).

In Tertiary time, intrusions ranging in composition from monzonite. quartz-monzonite, quartz diorite-granodiorite, and granite, were emplaced into these rocks.

Structure

The structure of most of the bedrock units in the mining district areas is complex and characterized by intense folding and structural imbrication. Because the contact between the serpentinite, mafic, ultramafic, and other rocks cannot be seen, it is not known if the igneous rocks were intruded or tectonically emplaced in the layered sequences (Weber and others, 1985). The serpentinities are believed to have been emplaced originally as subhorizontal sheets associated with regional thrust faults and their present outcrop pattern reflects subsequent upward dragging along high-angle reverse faults (Foster, 1968). The Paleozoic clastic, serpentinite, mafic, and ultramafic units exhibit a possible structural contact (reverse or thrust faults) with the carbonate-chert unit to the morth in the Tolovana mining district area (Allegro, 1984).

There are lapure, talc-rich contact zones in the mafic rocks in the Tolovana district, but the fact that serpentinite and mafic igneous clasts are found in the Devonian conglomerate unit near its contact with the mafic rocks suggests that the serpentinite complex was in place before deposition of the Devontan unit (Foster, 1966).

Bundtzen (1983) states: "The diorite, gabbro, and greenstone appear to represent a hypabyssal suite characterized by initial multiple intrusions and subsequent tectonic dismemberment. The serpentinized ultramafic rocks generally are more strongly foliated and may be fractionates of the qabbro-diorite or of separate parentage."

The Tertiary granitic rocks occur chiefly as small discordant intrusions and are surrounded by zones of resistant hornfels rocks.

Sampling and analytical procedure

Miners, in both mining districts, provided samples of gold and associated heavy rincrals **from** their slula concentrates, **A** total **of 1** 9 mission spectrographic a~lyses using a technlqut described **by** Mosler (1975) were **M&** on gold from 5 placer sites and 1 lode site. The elements determined and
their lower limits of determination are listed in table 1. Spectrographic results were obtained by visual comparison of spectra derived from the sample against spectra obtained from standards made from pure oxides, graphite, and 99.999 percent metallic gold. Pure Al₂O₃ was added to the standards and
samples as a codistillation agent. Standard concentrations are geometrically
spaced over an order of magnitude of concentration as follows: 100, 5 samples as a codistillation agent. Standard concentrations are geometrically 10, **and** \$0 forth, Smples **whose** concentrations are estimated **to** fall **between** those values **arc** assfgntd values of **70,** 30, **15, md Sa** forth. Standard conccntratiom are **bascd** on a **S.9** gold sarple **weight. Recause** of **the nature of** native gold, It **Is** often difficult **to** weigh exactly **5-** sarples **and** In many instances there was less than 5 mg of gold available for analysis.
Therefore, the reported concentration values are corrected to reflect a 5-mg sample weight by the following formula:

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reported concentrations value $=$ determined value x sample weight

The trace-eleaent content of native gold varies greatly **from** grain to grain, as well as from deposit to deposit, which creates a problem in determining the precision of the analytical technique. However, studies using artificial melts have shown that the variance of the analytical method was smaller than the natural variance of trace elements in native gold (Mosier, 1975).

Analytical results

The analytical results for lode and placer gold (table 2) are given in weight percent and **are** presented by localities. **The US6S** assigned sample **nrllber Is** given in sample **colurn;** letters indicate separate splits of **the** samples. When sufficient gold was available from a particular site, multiple analyses were made. For this study, fineness is defined as:

$$
f{\text{ineness}} = \frac{Au}{Au + Ag} \times 1,000.
$$

The gold content was detemlned by difference, that **is:**

$$
A \cup X = 100 - (AgX + XX),
$$

TABLE 1.--Lower limits of determination for the spectrographic analysis of gold based on a 5-mg sample

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where XX is the sum of elements other than gold and silver. If an element was not detected, two dashes (--) are entered in the table in place of an analytical value. The actual weight in milligrams of the gold sample analyzed is given under Au-SH. Because the sample weight often varies from the 5-mg weight designed for the method and because these are computer-generated data. many of the results listed in these tables carry nonsignificant digits to the right of the significant digits. The analysts did not determine these values to the accuracy suggested by the extra numbers as shown in table 1.

Discussion

The greatest amounts of platinum, with concentrations ranging from 45-73%, were found in gold samples mined from alluvium along Amy Creek in the Tolovana district (1, plate 1). These particular samples were hand-picked from gold concentrates because their steel-grey appearance suggested the possibility of platinum. The analyses show that some of the hand-picked grains are grains of platinum.

At the other localities, platinum was not suspected prior to analysis. At some or maybe all of the other localities, platinum may be alloyed with gold, or may occur as discrete grains that were not recognized prior to analysis. Platiniferous placer gold is known from several localities in Alaska (Mertie, 1969, p. 90) where no free platinum metals are known to occur.

Pailadium occurs with platinum in most samples (table 2) and some of the other platinum group metals (iridium, osmium, ruthenium, rhodium) may also occur with platinum but were not present in sufficient amount to be determined by the emission spectrographic analyses. All six of the platinum metals should be present as native alloys of platinum metals (Mertie, 1969, p. 5) but in highly variable amounts.

Other elements that are likely to be enriched to some extent in samples that contain platinum are copper, iron, nickel, and sometimes cobalt and chromium. These elements are not necessarily indicator elements for platinum. but they may suggest an origin in mafic or ultramafic rocks that are platiniferous.

Conclusions

Platinum was identified in native gold samples from four placer sites in the Tolovana mining district (1-4, plate 1) and one placer site in the Rampart mining district (5, plate 1). Platinum was identified in the gold samples from the one lode gold site in the Tolovana mining district (A, plate 1). Platinum is difficult to prospect for, but its value and econimic and strategic importance justify exploration efforts. Native platinum can be easily overlooked in panning for gold because it may occur in tiny grains that can be panned away or are not easily identified as gold. Moreover, platinum grains are paramagnetic and may be removed by magnets that will remove magnetite from black sand concentrates. Gold refiners commonly do not pay for or identify platinum in gold concentrates, but may regard it as seigniorage. The discovery of lode deposits is even more difficult than identifying platinum in alluvial deposits. The market value of platinum is usually somewhat greater than that of gold, and the platinum group elements have great scientific, industrial, and strategic importance.

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The identification of platinum in the gold samples described in this report is a positive indication that resources of the platinum metals group may exist in the two areas. Although the amount of platinum indicated by the analytical data is small, inquiry should be directed towards its source. Most platinum deposits are related to mafic and ultramafic rocks (Mertie, 1969, p. 16). The belt of mafic and ultramafic rocks that lies north of the Beaver Creek fault may be worth studying in detail. Platinum analyses are difficult and expensive but geochemical sampling for copper and nickel sulfides in addition to gold and silver may suggest areas in the belt of mafic and ultramafic rock where analyses for the platinum metals are justified.

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TABLE 2. Results of analyses of placer and lode gold samples from the Tolovana and Rampart mining districts, Livengood 1° x 3° quadrangle, Alaska

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Au $-$ X 1000; X = sum of elements other than gold and silver; [Finaness \sim $Au + Ag$

% percent; Au-sw, sample weight in milligrams analyzed; 1-5, placer gold localities; A, lode gold locality; (--) element not detected; Elements Ga, Cd,
Ir, Os, Ru, Rh, Sc, and Ta were not detected.

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-Continued \mathbf{r} Table

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