

## **Copper-gold fertile intrusions in the Hualgayoc mining district, Peru**

**M Viala<sup>1</sup>, K Hattori<sup>1</sup>, P Gomez<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario;

<sup>2</sup>Gold Fields La Sima, Lima, Peru;

The Hualgayoc mining district in the Cajamarca metallogenic province hosts numerous Cu-Au deposits, including the Cerro Corona Cu-Au porphyry, the Tantahuatay high sulphidation Au, and the AntaKori skarn/high sulphidation Cu-Au deposits. Our new U-Pb zircon ages show the igneous activity in the entire district occurred between 15 to 10 Ma with the Cerro Corona intrusive complex and the San Miguel diorite being the oldest (14.5 Ma) and the barren Hualgayoc rhyolite the youngest (~10 Ma). Despite similar ages, the intrusions show varying alteration and characteristics of parental magmas. The dominant phase of intrusive rocks is hornblende-biotite diorite with magnetite micro-phenocrysts. The volcanic rocks are the Hualgayoc rhyolite near the Cerro Corona intrusive complex and the andesitic Calipuy formation, which contains clinopyroxene with rare xenocrysts of blue sapphire. Alteration is prevalent throughout except in the Coyomolache sill and the San Nicolas intrusion. Chlorite+epidote alteration affects the San Miguel diorite and the Sinchao and Cerro Quijote intrusions. White mica occurs in San Jose, Cerro Jesus and AntaKori. Acid alteration forming pyrophyllite ± alunite affects Cerro Cienaga, Cerro Tantahuatay and AntaKori. Potassic alteration forming K-feldspar-biotite-magnetite is found at Cerro Corona and El Molino, and locally in the San Jose intrusion. All intrusions show an “adakite-like” signature of high Sr/Y (50-90) and low Y (5-14 ppm), with the exception of the Sinchao and Cerro Quijote intrusions. All show weak Eu anomaly (0.8 to 1.11). The geochemical data suggest high water contents in parental magmas that prompted early crystallization of hornblende and suppression of plagioclase crystallization. Zircon in all intrusions show similar REE patterns with a moderate negative Eu anomaly (0.55-0.7) and a variable Ce anomaly where there are: very high values (160-200) for the Cerro Caballerisa and San Jose intrusions; high values (130-150) for the Cerro Corona, San Miguel, Choro Blanco, Cerro Cienaga, Sinchao and Cerro Jesus intrusion; and relatively low values (<100) for the Cerro Hualgayoc, Las Gordas, the Coyomolache sill and San Nicolas intrusion. The data suggest that the district is characterized by intrinsically oxidized Miocene magmatism, which is an important factor for the Cu-(Au) mineralization.