PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY AND GOLD MINERALIZATION OF THE
SOUTH PASS GRANITE-GREENSTONE TERRAIN, WIND RIVER MOUNTAINS, WESTERN WYOMING
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The South Pass granite-greenstone terrain lies near the southern tip of
the Wind River Mountains of western Wyoming. This Archean supracrustal pile
has been Wyoming's most prolific source of gold and iron ore. From 1962 to
1983, more than 90 million tons of iron ore were recovered from oxide-facies
banded iron formation, and an estimated 325,000 ounces of gold were mined
from metagreywacke-hosted shears and associated placers (1).

Precambrian rocks at South Pass are unconformably overlain by Paleozoic
sediments along the northeast flank, and a Tertiary pediment buries Archean
supracrustals on the west and south. To the northwest, the supracrustals
terminate against granodiorite of the Louis Lake batholith; to the east, the
supracrustals terminate against granite of the Granite Mountains batholith.
The Louis Lake granodiorite is approximately 2,630 ± 20 m.y. old (2), and the
Granite Mountains granite averages 2,600 m.y. old (3).

The geometry of the greenstone belt is best expressed as a synform that
has been modified by complex faulting and folding. Metamorphism is amphibo-
lite grade surrounding a small island of greenschist facies rocks.

The youngest of the Archean supracrustal successions is the Miners
Delight Formation. This unit yielded a Rb-Sr isochron of 2,800 m.y. (2). A
sample of galena from the Snowbird Mine within the Miners Delight Formation
yielded a model age averaging 2,750 m.y. (4). The Snowbird mineralization
appears to be syngenetic and is hosted by metavolcanics of calc-alkaline
affinity.

Based on regional mapping by Bayley and others (5) and by the author (in
progress), four mappable supracrustal units are present. The uppermost unit,
the Miners Delight Formation is greater than 1,600 m thick and consists of
metagreywacke, metavolcanics, metaconglomerate, graphitic schist, and
tremolite-actinolite schist. Underlying, and in fault contact with turbidites in the Miners Delight Formation, are metatholeiites of the Roundtop Mountain Formation. These metatholeiites are amphibolites, greenstones, and pillow metabasalts. The geometry of the pillows, which has been used for
determining the tops and bottoms of units (5, 6) has only produced ambiguous
conclusions due to the intense deformation.

The Roundtop Mountain greenstones are underlain(?) by quartzite, metape-
lite, and banded iron formation of the Goldman Meadows Formation. This unit,
in turn, is underlain (?) by mafic and ultramafic schists tentatively named
the Diamond Springs ultramafics. This ultramafic unit consists of amphibolo-
lite, serpentinite, metaperidotite, and tremolite-talc-chlorite schist. Harper (6) interprets this unit to represent a dismembered ophiolite
sequence.

Mining districts occur on both limbs of the South Pass synform. While
the South Pass – Atlantic City District occurs along the northwestern limb,
the Lewiston District is found on the eastern limb (7). Gold mineralization
in the South Pass – Atlantic City District is found chiefly in shear zones in
metagreywacke adjacent to metagabbro sills and dikes. Wall-rock studies of the auriferous shears, show Si and K have been enriched and Ca and Mg have been leached. Mineralogically, these chemical changes are expressed as weak phyllic alteration of the wall rock. Analyses for native gold from the Diana Mine show high Au/Ag and low Au/Cu ratios (8). The gold analyses and wall-rock alteration are characteristic of a hypothermal vein.

The Lewiston District on the eastern flank of the synform includes strike-trending, metagreywacke-hosted, auriferous shears along the limb of a major fold (9). A few major lodes are localized where the strike shears intersect cross-cutting shears. Wall rocks show distinct chloritic and hematitic alteration as well as weak phyllic alteration.


