

A PRELIMINARY PETROGRAPHIC AND LA-ICP-MS TRACE ELEMENTS STUDY OF THE IRON SULFIDE-RICH DEPOSITS OF LOMBARD SOUTHERN ALPS: EVIDENCES OF A HYDROTHERMAL ORIGIN?

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ESM 1 - A SHORT HISTORY OF LIMONITE IRON MINING IN THE LOMBARD ALPS

The iron sulphide-rich ore bodies were exploited in the past for limonite, in fact these deposits are characterized by the presence of extensive gossans. In general, the Lombard southern Alps are rich in iron ore deposits exploited since antiquity, mainly siderite-hematite hydrothermal veins/stratabound bodies. According to the archaeological evidence it seems that at first the early iron metallurgists were attracted more by the limonite ores of the presently studied deposits (linked to sulfide weathering) than by the far richer hematite and siderite veins. While the former ores are in soft calcareous rocks and the nature itself of the ore makes its digging easier, the latter are often hosted by hard rocks with barite and massive quartz veins.

The earliest limonite iron mining area in Lombardy so far discovered is in the outskirts of the main Lombard Iron Basin: the site of Piani d'Erna near Lecco a complex of mining and smelting activities was archaeologically investigated (Tizzoni et al., 2006). Similar yet undated and unpublished groups of mines were recently discovered in the Mt. Bronzone area near Iseo Lake and at Sasso Rancio on the shore of Como Lake (Gaeta mine). These soft limonite deposits were dug with simple picks and the miners followed the ore vein avoiding digging the sterile rock. Because of this the mine's shape mirrors the ore deposit. Moreover, some of these limonite deposits are in far more reachable places and closer to the sites in the plain where iron was forged and traded. According to 19th century metallurgists this limonitic ore was reduced with far greater ease than the manganiferous siderite/hematite ores (Curioni, 1877).

At Piani d'Erna (Lecco) the metallurgical activities had begun in the 2nd century B. C. during the La Tène period and lasted for about three centuries (Tizzoni et al., 2006). We do not know if the people here were Celts, or local Celticized groups as suggested by the burials found in nearby Valsassina.

The earliest iron reduction technology used at this site points to a Celtic tradition, but it was soon abandoned in favour of a more proficient smelting technique of Roman tradition by the end of the 1st century B. C., possibly when this site was taken over by a Latin or by a Romanized Celtic entrepreneur (Tizzoni et al., 2006). The iron made from this ore was an excellent ferrite with very little amounts of sulfides (Fluzin, 2006) thanks to its roasting and, as we know from historical documents, to its "seasoning" (after roasting the ore was left in the open for a long time in order to be "purified" by rain and snow).

Successively these limonite deposits were exploited probably during the Middle Ages and some mines that were even opened in more recent times. The Gaeta deposit, the largest limonite-rich ore body of the Lombard Alps, was extensively exploited for iron production until the end of 19th century and again for pyrite and galena (Pb and Ag) mining in the early 20th century.

ESM 2 - FIELD OBSERVATIONS

A detailed description of the various studied ore bodies is reported.

Como Lake - Valsassina area, Gaeta mine

Gaeta mine exploited the largest limonite-rich deposit of Lombardy. This mine is formed by over 2 km of galleries on six levels with stopes up to 80x30x25 m (the so called Pini room). Its ore forms mainly stockwork veinlets in the heavy fractured host rock, where pyrite is common. It may form also lenticular bodies and fault-hosted vertical veins. In the mine's upper part there are sulfide-rich bodies, with pyrite and Pb-Zn sulfides, along the contact within Esino and Bellano Fms. There are sulfides sporadic disseminations also in an arenaceous matrix of Bellano Fm. Galena being the main ore in these mineralized bodies. Pb-Zn non-sulfides (characterized by EDS analyses) as cerussite, anglesite, wulfenite, hemimorphite and smithsonite are common in the weathered areas. Sulfates casts are common in this mine, suggesting the presence of weathering pyrite within the limonite-rich masses and sulfur-rich waters percolating.

Como Lake-Valsassina area, Valsassina mines

Pasturo mine exploited various limonite-pyrite fault-hosted vertical veins; stockwork pyrite-quartz veinlets are also present. Sulfate casts are common as pyrite weathered relicts within the limonite too. In the deeper zone of the ore bodies there are massive fine-grained marcasite and pyrite masses over 1 m thick, with sporadic Pb-Zn sulfides. Disseminations of small (0.5-1 mm) pyrite cubic crystals can be found within the dolomitized host rocks. In the Balisio area weathered pyrite stockwork veinlets are hosted by a fault zone with iron sulfides as cement of a fault breccia. In the Barzio area similar deposits characterize high Val Ferrera, Campo del Ferro and Prato dell'Orso mines. In Val Ferrera the pyrite-limonite deposits are very similar to those of the Balisio area, moreover on Mount Ferrera various massive barite veins with coarse-grained galena and pyrite can be found. At Campo del Ferro and Prato dell'Orso there are various vertical fault-hosted limonite veins. They are characterized by hemimorphite, smithsonite and minor cerussite. At the Piani d'Erna mines, exploited for limonite mainly in antiquity and for barite in recent times, the iron gossan forms irregular masses and veinlets. Often pyrite relicts and coarse-grained lamellar barite are common. To the North of the main mining area of this site the mineralized body becomes progressively pyrite-poor. Massive white barite and sporadic coarse-grained galena with minor pyrite and sphalerite are its main ores.

Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake area, Büs del Fer mine

Büs del Fer (Albino) deposit is hosted by the Albenza Fm. Various limonite lenses and veinlets both concordant and discordant form its ore body. Sulfides or other minerals are not visible within the ore deposit or in the host rocks. Limonite forms compact masses and stockwork veinlets set along limestone fractures and banded concordant tabular bodies. Various vertical karst cavities crosscut the mining works.

Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake area, Mt. Bronzone mines

Mt. Bronzone mines exploited various limonite ore bodies hosted by the Albenza Fm. and Sedrina Limestone Fm. As reported for Bùs del Fer deposit sulfides and other minerals are not observable within the deposits. Pyrite is present sporadically as weathered relicts only at Ducone mine. There are calcite veinlets, massive lenses and geodes within the limonite masses. Weathered siderite is visible locally. Limonite forms compact stockwork veinlets along limestone fractures and banded concordant tabular bodies, in the latter iron-bearing calcite is common. Pyrite weathered crystals, from 1 to 15 mm are common within the limonite. In some areas limonite pseudomorph after pyrite can be so common, widespread and concentrated to suggest an origin of the limonitic masses from massive pyrite weathering. Discordant stockwork veinlets of weathered pyrite crystals substituted by iron hydroxides are hosted within fractures of the host rocks.

ESM 3 - FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE GOSSAN ORES

In the Valseriana-Mt. Bronzone area karst cavities are common in the mining areas, crosscutting the limonite-rich beds. Moreover, in the karst areas there are conglomerate bodies from lenticular to irregular in shape. These rocks include angular to rounded host rock, speleothems calcite/aragonite and limonite clasts within a micritic carbonate matrix. These conglomerates derive probably from the lithification of material sedimented within the karst cavities. Moreover, there can be limonite as a filler of pre-existing karst cavities, usually it is earthy and has banded textures.

As previously reported, two different limonite types were selected for LA-ICP-MS analyses from Mt. Bronzone mines: black limonite pseudomorph on pyrite coarse-grained crystals and ochraceous laminated limonite. The two different Mt. Bronzone limonitic ores (massive and banded) have slightly different REE enrichment patterns. Mt. Bronzone limonite has a LREE fraction ($(La/Sm)_N = 3.25$) for limonite after pyrite, $(La/Sm)_N = 2.09$ for earthy laminated limonite and total REE fraction ($(La/Yb)_N = 10.50$) for limonite after pyrite and $(La/Yb)_N = 3.26$ for earthy laminated limonite) higher than HREE fraction ($(Gd/Yb)_N = 2.78$ and $(Gd/Yb)_N = 1.65$ for limonite after pyrite and for earthy laminated limonite). Mt. Bronzone limonite has negative Eu and Ce anomalies for both the limonite-type, with a very enhanced Ce negative anomaly ($\log(Ce/Ce^*) = -6.88$) for earthy banded limonite. In general, they have a Ce and Eu negative and a Y positive anomaly, with REE patterns typical of marine oxidizing waters and river-phreatic waters in carbonate basins (Möller et al., 2021). Mt. Bronzone limonite-rich ore from the paleo-karstic cavities (ochraceous laminated limonite) has a stronger Ce negative anomaly if compared to that of pseudomorphs on pyrite coarse-grained crystals. Moreover, it is generally more REE enriched (24-150 ppm against 10-36 ppm $\sum REE$). The formation of both ores is probably linked to the interaction of the original pyrite with strongly oxidizing waters. The ore-filled paleo-karstic cavities within Albenza and Sedrina Fm. are not related to a subaerial exposure event linked to a sea level fall. Because of this, the paleo-karstic cavities hosting limonite bodies (ochraceous laminated limonite) may be related to a supergene iron-oxides reprecipitation from underground waters.

In the deposits of the Como Lake-Valsassina area, there are indeterminate manganese oxides/hydroxides as micro-aggregates of lamellar and acicular crystals inside the iron rich ore. The presence of these manganese minerals may not be linked directly to the secondary assemblage of this deposit, but to subsequent water percolation. Dendrites of Mn are quite common in the host rock, even in areas far from the mineralized bodies.

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Möller P., Dulski P., De Lucia M., 2021. REY patterns and their natural anomalies in waters and brines: the correlation of Gd and Y anomalies. Hydrology, 8, 116.

Tizzoni M., Cucini C., Ruffa M., 2006. Ricerche archeometallurgiche ai Piani d'Erna. Musei Civici di Lecco, Lecco, 188 pp.

	Zn	Fe	S	Mn	Co	Ni	Cu	Ga	Ge	As	Mo	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Bi
GAE - ls - 1	60,86	1,23	32,76	1,179	3,632	0,108	93,831	346,474	2,718	0,811	0,018	35185,291	0,981	3,238	0,917	0,004
GAE - ls - 2	61,67	1,26	32,73	4,512	2,503	0,085	266,459	353,558	12,196	2,623	0,030	26763,640	0,196	3,449	26,759	0,005
GAE - ls - 3	62,87	1,22	32,77	0,988	3,595	0,044	1797,797	1926,177	435,456	51,769	0,099	13177,892	0,322	5,465	87,010	0,031
GAE - ls - 4	61,09	1,24	33,24	1,509	3,249	0,055	292,819	560,912	7,182	2,026	0,151	32459,711	3,792	9,102	8,287	0,004
GAE - ls - 5	61,44	1,22	32,77	0,642	3,876	0,082	1118,738	753,685	259,287	34,899	0,137	28749,715	3,052	13,314	64,856	0,021
GAE - ls - 6	60,54	1,24	32,75	1,094	3,340	0,085	99,655	595,800	3,800	0,647	0,011	37956,431	1,635	7,072	1,873	0,005
GAE - ls - 7	61,10	1,26	32,73	2,587	2,136	0,078	259,445	742,416	2,575	0,762	0,021	32003,062	1,751	4,693	16,477	0,006
GAE - ls - 8	61,46	2,56	31,43	1,491	6,493	0,186	2624,319	4124,918	631,923	141,590	2,140	11351,428	< d.l.	31,223	200,252	0,112
GAE - ls - 9	62,76	1,31	32,68	0,563	2,918	0,026	1010,228	217,148	229,587	27,018	0,191	15239,826	0,442	4,216	74,075	0,026
GAE - ls - 10	63,42	1,40	32,59	1,735	3,202	0,080	582,745	1319,500	84,189	30,458	0,099	6722,691	0,080	1,123	149,315	0,012
GAE - ls - 11	62,72	1,32	32,67	0,606	2,796	< d.l.	1139,415	360,434	233,508	22,256	0,320	15446,746	0,986	8,859	53,290	0,030
GAE - es - 1	64,03	1,39	32,6	3,663	0,670	0,427	476,840	549,909	66,175	13,714	< d.l.	1664,581	0,003	0,414	263,101	0,004
GAE - es - 2	64,02	1,37	32,62	0,702	0,490	< d.l.	230,133	399,230	17,075	7,515	< d.l.	2123,064	< d.l.	0,211	134,447	< d.l.
GAE - es - 3	62,92	1,71	32,28	1,359	< d.l.	< d.l.	269,358	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	10166,373	< d.l.	80,347	< d.l.	< d.l.
GAE - es - 4	63,99	1,23	33,23	0,745	0,444	0,049	7,648	0,180	< d.l.	0,220	< d.l.	4280,998	< d.l.	0,201	0,190	< d.l.
GAE - es - 5	64,10	1,17	33,17	1,315	0,619	0,149	394,149	186,854	3,007	10,574	0,018	3510,367	0,008	1,010	152,189	0,009
GAE - es - 6	63,96	1,24	33,24	1,151	1,141	0,077	996,739	115,631	0,935	36,815	< d.l.	4210,466	0,018	0,846	998,465	0,003
GAE - es - 7	64,08	1,27	32,72	0,919	0,529	0,101	250,763	345,922	16,933	6,968	< d.l.	2478,408	0,002	0,164	163,279	0,001
GAE - es - 8	64,00	1,32	32,67	1,061	0,601	< d.l.	50,097	64,075	4,078	1,458	< d.l.	3148,776	< d.l.	0,190	24,314	0,003
GAE - es - 9	64,11	1,27	32,72	1,085	0,428	0,020	37,067	18,792	2,712	0,563	< d.l.	2549,402	0,002	0,202	23,080	0,003
GAE - es - 10	64,14	1,28	32,71	2,039	0,527	0,522	368,058	492,554	35,311	8,170	< d.l.	1604,320	< d.l.	0,238	169,698	0,006
GAE - es - 11	63,92	1,38	32,61	12,720	0,867	0,152	377,525	207,366	18,910	12,850	< d.l.	3175,477	< d.l.	0,154	332,244	0,004
GAE - es - 12	64,14	1,29	33,29	0,502	0,407	< d.l.	29,070	39,573	2,285	2,180	< d.l.	2059,084	< d.l.	0,609	1,603	< d.l.
GAE - es - 13	60,24	1,25	33,25	1,167	0,395	0,412	269,388	398,351	20,622	5,124	0,008	1078,652	0,015	0,344	68,101	< d.l.
GAE - es - 14	64,04	1,41	32,58	16,598	1,104	0,157	21,458	23,050	1,896	0,027	< d.l.	1915,121	0,001	0,195	2,073	0,003
GAE - es - 15	64,01	1,44	32,55	2,696	0,732	0,198	566,880	348,437	64,354	14,534	< d.l.	1520,228	< d.l.	0,206	280,316	< d.l.
GAE - es - 16	63,89	1,57	32,42	0,950	0,652	0,023	87,327	97,793	44,370	3,218	< d.l.	1625,293	0,005	0,927	76,072	0,001
GAE - es - 17	63,04	1,51	32,48	1,450	1,997	0,055	465,593	184,188	9,263	28,204	< d.l.	10737,932	0,016	0,481	344,388	0,031
GAE - es - 18	63,68	1,74	32,25	6,747	4,954	0,267	387,162	367,447	18,591	3,516	0,114	1795,596	0,003	0,429	35,568	0,002
GAE - es - 19	61,72	1,79	32,2	6,598	2,665	0,259	219,097	39,287	20,606	5,935	< d.l.	1244,695	0,001	0,147	143,635	0,003
GAE - es - 20	63,92	1,51	33,51	1,376	1,009	0,078	201,679	127,118	8,967	3,545	< d.l.	1946,616	0,013	1,697	81,240	0,007
GAE - es - 21	63,92	1,53	32,46	0,722	0,456	0,013	22,207	9,400	23,997	0,755	< d.l.	1924,573	0,005	1,902	12,739	0,003
GAE - es - 22	63,91	1,54	32,45	3,635	0,995	0,109	84,436	12,303	5,026	2,174	< d.l.	1901,630	0,005	1,194	47,910	0,002

Table ESM 1: Major EDS (Zn, Fe, S - Wt%), minor and trace elements LA-ICP-MS (concentrations in ppm) analyses of two sphalerite generations from Gaeta mine. EDS major elements analyses have been carried out using sphalerite as external standard. GAE: Gaeta mine, es: early stage sphalerite, ls: late stage sphalerite

MINING SITE	DEPOSIT TYPE	FeO	ZnO	PbO ₂	SO ₃	MgO	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	K ₂ O	MnO	AgO	P ₂ O ₅
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	68,41	4,95	10,98	2,30	0,88	2,18	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	46,52	5,69	1,08	0,99	5,04	12,78	8,64	7,55	2,69	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	64,88	7,10	0,33	0,58	3,47	6,45	3,67	3,33	1,59	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	50,12	6,47	0,68	0,75	5,41	10,49	5,58	7,96	2,52	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	36,11	18,53	< d.l.	9,47	13,80	0,88	< d.l.	11,17	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	46,30	17,27	0,67	4,67	4,25	1,14	< d.l.	14,63	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	71,64	5,19	< d.l.	2,85	< d.l.	2,29	< d.l.	1,67	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,75	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	77,60	4,45	1,65	1,17	1,04	3,83	0,99	0,93	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	74,71	4,21	1,78	1,56	0,66	4,15	1,53	1,08	< d.l.	0,27	< d.l.	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	40,59	1,98	0,66	0,69	16,04	3,88	0,58	24,07	0,47	0,99	< d.l.	< d.l.
Gaeta mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	75,86	3,35	4,77	1,11	< d.l.	3,15	1,11	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Pasturo mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	81,27	< d.l.	< d.l.	6,87	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Pasturo mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	75,09	0,75	3,16	11,52	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,11	< d.l.
Pasturo mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	75,66	< d.l.	2,80	10,71	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,08	< d.l.
Pasturo mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	53,98	1,13	9,91	21,87	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,88	< d.l.	1,05	< d.l.
Pasturo mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	49,91	3,25	10,45	26,15	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,92	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Campo del Ferro mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	52,19	10,23	3,89	0,70	< d.l.	10,61	4,35	7,64	1,06	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Campo del Ferro mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	64,92	11,91	3,24	1,78	< d.l.	5,37	1,28	1,11	0,72	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Campo del Ferro mine	Como Lake-Valsassina	52,34	24,51	3,58	1,95	< d.l.	4,61	1,69	1,24	0,63	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Piani d'Erna mines	Como Lake-Valsassina	59,57	4,37	4,50	3,24	< d.l.	3,46	1,21	< d.l.	0,75	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Piani d'Erna mines	Como Lake-Valsassina	55,97	6,15	3,98	4,61	< d.l.	3,37	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,81	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Piani d'Erna mines	Como Lake-Valsassina	40,96	24,47	7,34	6,26	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,95	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	72,33	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,86	9,39	6,07	0,63	0,70	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,59
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	80,44	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	4,60	3,79	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	83,55	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	3,35	3,08	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,65
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	82,66	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,66	4,11	1,82	0,51	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,37
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	84,23	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,17	1,17	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,41
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	88,31	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,73	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,81
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	88,83	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	2,45	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	78,82	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,77	5,40	3,38	0,60	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,40
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	79,05	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,29	5,07	4,14	0,42	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,27
Bronzone mines	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	75,18	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,37	6,05	2,48	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Büs del Fer mine	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	83,22	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	2,45	0,96	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,55
Büs del Fer mine	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	85,12	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	3,44	1,11	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.
Büs del Fer mine	Val Seriana-West Iseo Lake	81,76	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	1,87	4,50	2,08	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	< d.l.	0,73

Table ESM 4: EDS major element analyses on mixed limonite-rich ores from various deposits. The EDS analyses have been carried out on polished gossan samples. The analyses have been carried out on selected areas of around 1 mm², using the following standards: Fe on hematite, Zn on sphalerite, Pb on galena, S on pyrite, Mg on chlorite, Al, Si and K on biotite, Mn on rhodonite and, finally, Ca and P on apatite (Ag standardless).