

### Resolving the Syn-Genetic Age of the King Metamorphosed VHMS Deposit, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia

**Cendi Dana**<sup>1</sup>, Steven Hollis<sup>1</sup>, Kazuhide Mimura<sup>2,3</sup>, Moei Yano<sup>2,4</sup>, Junichiro Ohta<sup>2,4</sup>, Yusuke Kuwahara<sup>2,4</sup>, Lorenzo Tavazzani<sup>5</sup>, Cyril Chelle-Michou<sup>5</sup>, Stijn Glorie<sup>6</sup>, David Selby<sup>7</sup>, Yasuhiro Kato<sup>2,4</sup>, Vanessa Pashley<sup>8</sup>, Megan James<sup>9</sup>, Darryl Podmore<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of GeoSciences, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3FE, United Kingdom,

<sup>2</sup>Ocean Resources Research Center for Next Generation, Chiba Institute of Technology, Chiba 275-0016, Japan, <sup>3</sup>National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Ibaraki 305-8567, Japan, <sup>4</sup>Frontier Research Center for Energy and Resources, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan, <sup>5</sup>Department of Earth Sciences, ETH Zurich, Zurich 8092, Switzerland, <sup>6</sup>Department of Earth Sciences, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5005, Australia, <sup>7</sup>Department of Earth Sciences, University of Durham, Durham DH1 3LE, United Kingdom, <sup>8</sup>Geochronology and Tracers Facility, British Geological Survey, Nottingham NG12 5GG, United Kingdom, <sup>9</sup>Black Raven Mining, Perth, WA 6872, Australia

The exploration of VMS deposits in high-grade metamorphic terranes can be quite challenging due to intensive deformation and metal remobilization. Metamorphism can also cause isotopic redistribution, obscuring the syn-genetic age of VMS mineralization and leading to misinterpretations of regional metallogenic models. In this study, we employed multiple geochronological approaches to constrain the temporal evolution of the King metamorphosed VMS deposit in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton.

The peak metamorphism age, constrained by Lu-Hf garnet geochronology, yielded an isochron age of  $ca. 2680 \pm 27$  Ma. This age is consistent with the M2 regional-contact metamorphism associated with the emplacement of Ca-rich granitoid intrusions. On the other hand, the footwall felsic unit, which is the host rock of massive sulfide mineralization, yielded a weighted mean age of  $2725 \pm 10$  Ma.

Detailed petrographic observations revealed that pyrrhotite was formed by the desulfidation reaction of pyrite during metamorphism. Consequently, pyrrhotite is expected to record the metamorphism age, whereas pyrite would preserve the syn-genetic mineralization age. Systematic Re-Os geochronology revealed that recrystallized pyrite grains yielded a Re-Os isochron age of  $2729 \pm 34$  Ma, consistent with the felsic footwall. Meanwhile, pyrrhotite yielded an isochron age of  $2654 \pm 39$  Ma, consistent with the metamorphism age. Additionally, we analyzed molybdenite hosted by late granitoid intrusions, which yielded a weighted mean age of  $2648 \pm 16$  Ma. Molybdenite occurring along the foliation of footwall biotite-quartz schist also consistently yielded a weighted mean age of  $2658 \pm 23$  Ma.

In the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, significant VMS mineralization is typically restricted to the Kurnalpi Terrane between approximately 2705 and 2680 Ma. However, this study demonstrates that an older period of VMS mineralization also occurred in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, coeval with the youngest period of VMS mineralization in the Youanmi Terrane, Western Yilgarn ( $ca. 2725$  Ma).