

Figure 7. Histogram of $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ from 12 West and Crown Lyell orebodies (data from Walshe and Solomon, 1981). Note that $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ fall within the range of magmatic sulphur values for these orebodies.

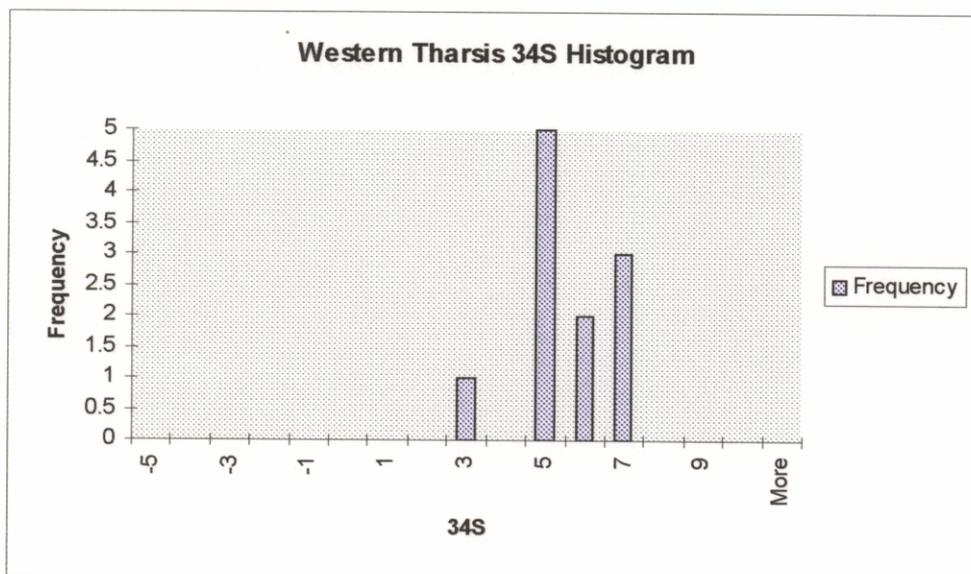


Figure 8. Histogram of $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ from Cape Horn pyrites (data from Walshe and Solomon, 1981). Note that $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ fall within the range of magmatic sulphur values with a slight bias toward positive values suggesting a high magmatic/seawater ratio in the depositional environment.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The South Henty, Mt Julia, Henty and Mt Lyell sulphur isotopes suggest these deposits have formed through fluid mixing between magmatic volatiles and brines with reduced Cambrian seawater circulating through unconsolidated volcanics in a submarine environment. This model is