ZEOLITE AND CLAY-CARBONATE ASSEMBLAGES IN THE BLAIRMORE GROUP (CRETACEOUS), SOUTHWESTERN ALBERTA*

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Abstract

Zeolites and clay-carbonate assemblages occur in the Blairmore Group (Cretaceous) sandstones of the southern Alberta Foothills. Laumontite and Ba-Sr heulandite occur in sandstones with albitized plagioclase; they do not occur with kaolinite.

A structural-stratigraphic reconstruction indi-

- GHENT, E. D. & MILLER, B. E. (1974): Zeolite and clay-carbonate assemblages in the Blairmore Group (Cretaceous) southern Alberta Foothills, Canada. Contr. Mineral. Petrol. 44, 313-329.
- MILLER, B. E. & GHENT, E. D. (1973): Laumontite and barian-strontian heulandite from the Blairmore Group (Cretaceous), Alberta. Can. Mineral. 12, 188-192.

[†]Present address: Elf Oil Exploration and Production Co. Ltd., Calgary. cates a maximum burial depth of 4.7 to 7.8 km. Load pressures (Ps) and temperatures (T) estimated at these depths are consistent with maximum Ps and T estimated from experimental phase equilibria and from clay mineral assemblages in geothermal areas.

The occurrence of the alternative assemblages calcite-kaolinite-quartz and laumontite within tens of feet stratigraphically imply gradients in $f(CO_2) / f(H_2O)$ at essentially the same *Ps-T*.

Calculated phase equilibria suggest that (a) albite and kaolinite did not crystallize in equilibrium with one another; (b) the occurrence of authigenic kaolinite in some beds and chlorite in others implies gradients in $aMg^{++}/a(H^{+})^2$; (c) at low $f(O_2)$ disordered graphite could not have equilibrated with fluids of the same composition as those equilibrated with laumontite or kaolinite; (d) calcite and laumontite could have equilibrated under high $aCa^{++}/a(H^{+})^2$ and low $f(CO_2)$.

^{*}See also the following papers: