

Brittle faulting and alteration in the Gozu granitic mass, NE Japan

Ryoko Kuriyagawa[1], Miho Takahashi[2], Kenta Kobayashi[3], Tsuyoshi Toyoshima[3], Naoki Watanabe[4]

[1] Grad. sc. Sci. and Tec., Niigata univ., [2] Niigata Prefectural Office, [3] Grad. Sch. Sci. & Tech., Niigata Univ., [4] Rsrch. Inst. Hazards, Niigata Univ.

Brittle fault rocks in the Gozu granitic mass, Niigata Prefecture, were formed through 4 stage deformations. The fault rocks are divided into 6 color types (white, pale green, green, olive, red and black). White, pale green, green and olive fault rocks have clay mineral assemblages characteristics of each other, indicating different types of alteration. Red and black fault rocks contain hematite and manganese oxide respectively. Occurrence of the red and black fault rocks suggests these oxides were derived from geothermal water ascending through the faults with Fe^{2+} and Mn^{2+} , and that the Fe^{2+} and Mn^{2+} were oxidized due to mixing with oxygen-containing groundwater mainly in the faults. The oxidation would result in the precipitation of the Fe- and Mn-oxides out of the geothermal water.