Base metal sulphide geochemistry of southern African mantle eclogites (Roberts Victor): Implications for cratonic mafic magmatism and metallogenesis

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[1] **Abbreviations**: base metal sulphide (BMS), platinum-group elements (PGE), electron probe microanalysis (EPMA), scanning electron microscope (SEM), laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS), working distance (WD), back scattered electron (BSE), energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS)

Abstract

Platinum-group elements (PGE) display a chalcophile behaviour and are largely hosted by base metal sulphide (BMS) minerals in the mantle. During partial melting of the mantle, BMS release their metal budget into the magma generated. The fertility of magma sources is a key component of the mineralisation potential of large igneous provinces (LIP) and the origin of orthomagmatic sulphide deposits hosted in cratonic mafic magmatic systems. Fertility of mantle-derived magma is therefore predicated on our understanding of the abundance of metals, such as the PGE, in the asthenospheric and lithospheric mantle. Estimations of the abundance of chalcophile elements in the upper mantle are based on observations from mantle xenoliths and BMS inclusions in diamonds. Whilst previous assessments exist for the BMS composition and chalcophile element budget of peridotitic mantle, relatively few analyses have been published for eclogitic mantle. Here, we present sulphide petrography and an extensive *in situ* dataset of BMS trace element compositions from Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths (Kaapvaal Craton, South Africa). The BMS are dominated by pyrite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite (± pyrrhotite) assemblages with S/Se ratios ranging 1200 to 36,840 (with 87% of analyses having S/Se < 10,000). Total PGE abundance in BMS range from 0.17 to 223 ppm. We recognise four end-member compositions (*types i to iv*), distinguished by total PGE abundance and Pt/Pd and Au/Pd ratios. The majority of BMS have low PGE abundances (< 10 ppm) but *Type iv* BMS have the highest concentration of PGE recorded in eclogites so far (> 100 ppm) and are characteristically enriched in Os, Ir, Ru and Rh. Nano- and micron-scale Pd-Pt antimonide, telluride and arsenide platinum-group minerals (PGM) are observed spatially associated with BMS. We suggest that the predominance of pyrite in the xenoliths reflects the process of eclogitisation and that the trace element composition of the eclogite BMS was inherited from oceanic crustal protoliths of the eclogites, introduced into the SCLM via ancient subduction during formation of the Colesberg Magnetic Lineament c. 2.9 Ga and the cratonisation of the Kaapvaal Craton. Crucially, we demonstrate that the PGE budget of eclogitic SCLM may be substantially higher than previously reported, akin to peridotitic compositions, with significant implications for the PGE fertility of cratonic mafic magmatism and metallogenesis. We quantitatively

assess these implications by modelling the chalcophile geochemistry of an eclogitic melt component in parental magmas of the mafic Rustenburg Layered Suite of the Bushveld Complex.

1. Introduction

Platinum-group elements (PGE; Os, Ir, Ru, Rh, Pt, Pd) and most transition metals have an affinity for sulphur (i.e., are chalcophile) and are largely hosted by base metal sulphide (BMS) minerals in the mantle (e.g., Barnes et al., 2015; Lorand & Luguet, 2016; Luguet & Reisberg, 2016 and references therein). During partial melting of the mantle, BMS undergo melting and release their metal budget into the magma generated. Hence if a mantle source region has BMS strongly enriched in PGE or other metals, magma produced by partial melting of that region (particularly a significant degree of partial melting, e.g., > 20%) will also be enriched in these elements and thus will be 'fertile'. However, there are differences in the compatibility and thus mobility of individual PGE and their host minerals, adding complexity to the partial melting regime and correspondingly the concentration of these metals in magma generated. For example, Ir-group PGE (IPGE; Os, Ir and Ru, which behave comparably to Ni and Co) can be hosted by sulphide as well as discrete platinum-group minerals (PGM), spinel-group minerals (e.g., chromite) and even olivine (e.g., Brenan & Andrews, 2001; Ahmed & Arai, 2002; Pitcher et al., 2009; Locmellis et al., 2013). In contrast, most Pt-group PGE (PPGE; Rh, Pt, Pd which broadly behave in a similar geochemical manner to Cu and Au) are largely hosted by sulphides only, although Pt may also be hosted by discrete PGM, either within or on the margins of BMS or sometimes as alloys with other PGE (notably IPGE) (e.g., Lorand et al., 2013; Lorand and Luguet, 2016 and references therein; Gonzalez-Jimenez et al., 2020). Thus the PGE have been subdivided based to their behaviour during partial melting of the mantle and apparent compatibility within silicate and oxide minerals, such that IPGE are 'compatible' and PPGE are 'incompatible'. Further, at the pressures and temperatures at which most mantle partial melting takes place, the sulphide budget of the mantle may occur as two coexisting phases: an Fe-rich monosulphide solid solution (MSS) typically relatively enriched in IPGE, and a comparatively PPGE-enriched Ni-Cu sulphide (e.g., Alard et al., 2000; Bockrath et al., 2004; Lorand et al., 2013 and references therein). Combined, the fertility of a mantle source is a concept fundamental to global 'metallogenesis' (the regional-to-global distribution of metals linked by magmatic and tectonic processes) and likely has further implications for the metallic signature, or

80 'metal basket', of mineralisation linked to mantle-derived (ultra)mafic magmatic systems (e.g., Hughes
81 et al., 2015, 2017).

82 Estimations of the abundance of chalcophile elements in the cratonic subcontinental lithospheric
83 mantle (SCLM, and various regions and lithologies thereof) are based on observations from mantle
84 xenoliths and diamond inclusions (e.g., Bulanova et al., 1996; McDonald et al., 1996; Becker et al.,
85 2006; Aulbach et al., 2012; McDonald et al., 2017). Indeed, mantle xenoliths containing BMS minerals
86 and sulphide inclusions within diamonds provide our only direct insight into the abundance of
87 chalcophile elements at depth. BMS contained within these SCLM-derived samples (whether in
88 xenoliths or as inclusions in diamonds) are commonly divided into two, E-type (eclogitic) and P-type
89 (peridotitic) based on the sulphide composition and associated silicate phase assemblage (e.g., Stachel
90 & Harris, 2008; Kiseeva et al., 2017a). For example, published trace element data from BMS inclusions
91 in diamonds and mantle xenoliths suggest a significant difference in the concentration of chalcophile
92 elements including PGE and other precious and transition metals, between eclogitic and peridotitic
93 mantle (e.g., McDonald et al., 2017).

94 Globally, most published mantle xenolith *in situ* BMS analyses and diamond BMS inclusion data report
95 major element and Re-Os isotopic compositions, and lack information regarding the concentration of
96 PGE and other minor or trace metals (with the notable exceptions of Aulbach et al. (2012) for BMS
97 inclusions in E-type diamonds, and Gréau et al. (2008) and Burness et al. (2020) for cratonic eclogite
98 xenoliths). Other published PGE data for eclogites are bulk rock analyses – such as McDonald & Viljoen
99 (2006) for Orapa eclogite xenoliths and Dale et al. (2009) for ophiolitic eclogites. Eclogite xenolith data
100 from Gréau et al. (2008) and Burness et al. (2020) indicate that the PGE and precious metal budget for
101 this mantle lithology is very low; this is corroborated by the composition of E-type diamond BMS
102 inclusions (e.g., Orapa, Botswana, McDonald et al., 2017; Diavik, Canada, Aulbach et al., 2012) in
103 comparison to the relatively PGE-rich composition of P-type diamond BMS inclusions (Bulanova et al.,
104 1996). In this contribution we present *in situ* analyses of BMS in eclogite xenoliths from the Roberts

Victor kimberlite in South Africa and use these data to estimate the precious metal and metalloid budget of the eclogitic SCLM of the Kaapvaal Craton. We examine the range of the eclogitic sulphide-hosted metal budget using the abundant BMS in the Roberts Victor xenoliths and compare these to different mantle source lithologies (e.g., peridotitic) to explore the implications of mantle source characteristics for the fertility of mantle-derived magmas, mineralisation linked to (ultra)mafic magmatic systems and metallogenesis.

1.1 Geological setting

The Kaapvaal Craton of southern African is one of the oldest and thickest sections of crust on Earth (Erikkson et al., 2011). After stabilising c. 3.2-2.8 Ga, it collided with the Zimbabwe Craton becoming sutured by the Limpopo Belt and thus forming the Kalahari Craton (e.g., de Wit et al., 1992; Schmitz et al., 2004; Simon et al., 2007; Brey and Shu, 2018). Largely composed of tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite (TTG) suites and Archaean granitic gneisses, the Kaapvaal Craton comprises four crustal blocks: the Kimberley Block (Western Block), the Witwatersrand and Swaziland blocks (Eastern Block), and the Pietersburg Block (e.g., Good and de Wit 1997; Griffin et al., 2003a and references therein) – Figure 1.

The Witwatersrand and Kimberley blocks are separated by the Colesberg magnetic lineament, which marks a palaeo-subduction zone between the two blocks that collided c. 2.88 Ga (Schmitz et al., 2004; Brey and Shu, 2018 and references therein) resulting in subduction of c. 2.95 Ga oceanic lithosphere underneath the Western Block (Shu et al., 2013). This process corresponds with a c. 2.9 Ga major metasomatic event in the Kaapvaal Craton, which led to eclogite and eclogite-hosted diamond formation (e.g., Jacob et al., 2003; Richardson et al., 2004) recorded in samples from the Roberts Victor, Jagersfontein, Kimberley and Jwaneng kimberlites. These events also coincide with a peak in Re-Os ages of the Kimberley Block (Schmitz et al., 2004 and references therein) and S-isotopic mass-independent fractionation (S-MIF) is evidence for surficial sulphur having been transferred to the SCLM by this time (e.g., Thomassot et al., 2017).

The Kaapvaal Craton has experienced several episodes of kimberlitic intrusions since at least 1.2 Ga, and notably over the last c. 200 Myr, coincident with the break-up of Gondwana ca. 180 Ma (Jelsma et al., 2009). A number of kimberlites, including the 125 Ma Roberts Victor kimberlite pipe, occur on, or proximal to, the Colesberg magnetic lineament (e.g., Schmitz et al., 2004 and Fig. 1). Roberts Victor lies about 40 km east of Boshof on the Kaapvaal Craton (Field et al., 2008). It consists of at least seven different kimberlites, among which are two pipes and two dykes (Gurney and Kirkley, 1996; Field et al., 2008). The kimberlites belong to the micaceous Group II kimberlites and the phlogopite/biotite ages range from 124 to 128 Ma (e.g., Tappe et al., 2018).

1.2 Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths

For more than 50 years, the eclogite xenoliths of Roberts Victor kimberlite have been extensively studied (e.g., MacGregor and Carter, 1970; Garlick et al., 1971; Manton and Tatsumoto, 1971; Harte and Gurney, 1975; Ozima and Saito, 1975; Hatton and Gurney, 1977; Kramers, 1979; MacGregor and Manton, 1986; Ongley et al., 1987; Sautter and Harte, 1988; Viljoen et al., 1991; Jacob et al., 2003, 2005; Huang et al., 2010; Gréau et al., 2013; Kiseeva et al., 2017b; Burness et al., 2020). Early studies recognised that an unusual feature of this pipe is its substantially larger proportion of mafic xenoliths in comparison to ultramafic (~80:20) (Chen, 1971; Macgregor and Carter, 1970), and eclogite xenoliths are up to 80 cm in diameter (Gurney and Kirkley, 1996). Isotopic studies of the eclogite xenoliths led researchers to suggest that their protolith was altered oceanic crust (Ongley et al., 1987), subsequently confirmed by petrological and geochemical studies (e.g. Jacob, 2004).

Based on the textural characteristics and major and minor element composition of garnet and clinopyroxene, Macgregor and Carter (1970) identified two types of eclogitic xenoliths in Roberts Victor kimberlites: Texturally, Type I is more altered than Type II, and contains secondary material surrounding every primary grain of garnet or clinopyroxene. This secondary material in Type I xenoliths

154 is compositionally distinguished by high Na_2O ($\geq$ 0.07 wt.%) in garnet and high K_2O ($\geq$ 0.08 wt.%) in
155 clinopyroxene. In Type II eclogites, garnet and clinopyroxene contain $\leq$ 0.07 wt.% Na_2O and $\leq$ 0.08
156 wt.% K_2O, respectively. Huang et al. (2012) and Gréau et al. (2011) reported that eclogite xenoliths of
157 both types were sourced from similar depths (170-200 km, using the garnet-clinopyroxene
158 geothermometer of Krogh (1988) and pressure estimates derived from projections of the geotherm),
159 close to the base of the Kaapvaal SCLM. Huang et al. (2012) also expanded their classification,
160 identifying higher concentrations of light rare earth elements (LREE) and large ion lithophile elements
161 (LILE) in Type I xenoliths.

162 Mantle 'metasomatism' evidenced by Roberts Victor eclogites has been investigated: Huang et al.
163 (2014) reported zones of alteration observed within one xenolith and proposed that these may reflect
164 multiple pulses of metasomatism that resulted from interaction in an open system with mantle fluids
165 of varying major and trace element and isotopic compositions. Kiseeva et al. (2017b) investigated a
166 Type I eclogite xenolith and, similarly to the previous studies, reported enrichments in Na, K, Ba, Ti
167 and REE. However, the authors hypothesised that the origin of this metasomatic alteration could be
168 in the incipient melting of the eclogite itself rather than introduction of mantle metasomatic fluids or
169 melts. We ask, what effect would metamorphism, incipient melting, or open system metasomatism
170 have on the BMS composition and chalcophile element budget of these eclogites, and can we
171 distinguish between these processes?

172

173 **2. Methodology and analytical techniques**

174 ***2.1 Samples and petrography***

175 Seven individual diamond-free Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths, mostly ranging in size from 3 to 5 cm,
176 were used in this study. Detailed silicate textural and chemical analyses are available for the largest of
177 these samples (*SS2*, sized 20 x 15 x 7 cm) (Kiseeva et al., 2017b). All samples were chosen as

representative samples from this pipe and are bimineralic with omphacitic clinopyroxene and pyrope-almandine garnet as the modal minerals and interpreted as primary phases.

Petrographic observations were made using reflected and transmitted light microscopy. Photomicrographs of samples except SS2 were captured using a Nikon Eclipse E600 Pol microscope with a 5MP Nikon Digital Sight camera at the Camborne School of Mines (CSM, University of Exeter). Further petrographic examination was carried out using back-scattered electron (BSE) imaging on a JEOL JXA-8200 Superprobe electron probe microanalyser (EPMA, located at CSM) as a scanning electron microscope (SEM) using X-ray Energy Dispersive Spectrometers (EDS) and under high vacuum at 7×10^{-4} Pa. For BSE imaging, the instrument was run with an accelerating voltage of 15 kV or 20 kV with a 1 nA beam current. Searches for platinum-group minerals (PGM) were conducted by energy dispersive x-ray spectrometry (EDS) on a Schottky field emission Hitachi SU-70 field emission SEM at the CSL (Central Science laboratory), University of Tasmania, which is equipped with an Oxford AZTec microanalysis system with X-Max80 SDD EDS detector. Operating conditions were accelerating voltage 15 kV, probe current 300–400 pA, and spot size 100–200 nm. BSE imaging of the sample SS2 was conducted using CAMECA SX-5 FE at the University of Oxford. Table 1 provides sample information regarding the texture and location of BMS in the seven eclogite xenoliths.

2.2 QEMSCAN

The mineral assemblage of three polished thin sections (RV-IM-01, RV-IM-15 and RV-IM-18) was analysed using a QEMSCAN® 4300 at CSM, University of Exeter, UK (Gottlieb et al., 2000, Goodall et al., 2005, Goodall and Scales 2007). The software packages iMeasure version 4.2SR1 and iDiscover 4.2SR1 and 4.3 (Rollinson et al. 2011) were used for sample measurement and data processing. The samples were carbon coated to 25 nm prior to analysis using an Emitech K950 carbon coater.

The QEMSCAN® 4300 system settings were the default of 25 kV, 5 nA, a 1000 X-ray count rate per pixel, a WD of around 22 mm under high vacuum and beam calibration every 30 minutes. The

fieldscan measurement mode was used to analyse the samples. For sample RV-IM-01 the whole sample area (18 x 27mm approximately) was measured at an X-ray resolution/pixel spacing of 10 microns and a 1500 micron squared field size (x 43 magnification), with two smaller areas scanned at an X-ray resolution/pixel spacing of 1 microns and a 300 micron squared field size (x 224 magnification) for improved detail. The two smaller areas had scan areas of 1 mm^2 and 2 mm^2 approximately.

For samples RV-IM-15 and RV-IM-18, the fieldscan measurement mode was used to analyse selected small areas at an X-ray resolution/pixel spacing of 1 micron and a 300 micron squared field size (x 238 magnification) for improved detail. For sample RV-IM-15 three small areas were measured on the thin section with scan areas of ~1mm^2, ~2 mm^2 and ~3 mm^2. For sample RV-IM-18, two small areas were measured on the thin section, both with scan areas of 1 mm^2 approximately. The areas were selected to target sulphides and provide high resolution data.

Data processing and database development was employed to add and improve SIP (database) categories to match the samples and all of the mineral categories were checked (examination of elemental abundance, elemental ratios, BSE). Specific attention was given to the sulphide minerals such as pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite/violarite and sphalerite. The effects of excitation volume were also checked and boundary effect database entries added to handle these. Finally, boundary phase processors were applied to improve edge effects and remove rogue pixels. Data collection and processing followed in-house QC/QA procedures. A summary of QEMSCAN BMS mineral association data are presented in Table 2 and a full list of all mineral association data are available in Supplementary Table A.

2.3 BMS Mineral chemistry

2.3.1 Electron Probe Microanalysis (EPMA)

Samples were coated with ~25 nm of carbon. Quantitative spot microanalyses of BMS per xenolith were obtained using a JEOL JXA-8200 Superprobe at CSM. Both instruments were each fitted with four

WDS detectors, each of which were fitted with two crystals (TAP, LDE, LIF or PET). Analyses at CSM were carried out at a 15 keV accelerating voltage, 14 nA beam current and 10 µm spot size. Counting times for all elements were 20 s for the peak and 10 s for the background. Major elements analysed for sulphides are S, Fe, Ni, Cu and Co. Elements were calibrated prior to analysis with MicroAnalysis Consultants Ltd and Astimex Standards Ltd mineral standards including Astimex pyrite, pentlandite, and metallic standards for Co and Cu. Accuracy was assessed by measuring multiple spot analyses of selected sulphide mineral standards (Astimex pyrite and pentlandite) – see Supplementary Table B. Lower limits of detection (LLD) were calculated using 3σ and are ≤0.12 wt.% for S, ≤0.15 wt.% for Fe, ≤0.17 wt.% for Cu, 0.07 wt.% for Co and 0.14 wt.% for Ni respectively. A summary of EPMA sulphide data are presented in Table 3 and a full list of data are available in Supplementary Table C.

2.3.2 Laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS)

Time-resolved analysis (TRA) by LA-ICP-MS was performed on each BMS analysed at Cardiff University in two time periods using a UP213 Laser Ablation system coupled initially to a Thermo X Series 2 ICP-MS (RV-IM samples) and later to a Thermo iCAP RQ ICP-MS (SS2 samples). Line analyses were used and all lines were independently calibrated. Where size permitted, sulphides underwent multiple line analyses. A minimum length of ~80 µm and a beam diameter of 40 µm were used, with laser operating conditions of 10 Hz frequency, 0.063 mJ at ~ 5 Jcm^{-2} and sample translation at 6 µm sec^{-1}. Acquisition times ranged from 50 to 200 seconds with a gas blank measured for 20 seconds prior to laser ablation. Major element abundances (Fe, Ni, Cu, S) of the sulphide were measured by EPMA (section 2.3.1) and a representative ^{33}S per BMS was used as an internal standard for trace element calibration. This was typically 45 wt.% S as a mean of pentlandite, chalcopyrite, rare pyrrhotite, and pyrite, and in line with the mean S concentration of sulphides in eclogitised gabbros (47.5 wt.%) in the Zermatt-Saas ophiolite (Dale et al., 2009). Gas blank subtraction, TRA timeslice selection and internal standard corrections were carried out on Thermo Plasmalab software (RV-IM samples) and Qtegra software (SS2 samples).

Five synthetic Ni-Fe-S quenched sulphide standards (numbered 1 to 5) were used for calibration. These included S, Ni, Fe and Cu as major elements and Co, As, Se, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, Sb, Te, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au and Bi as trace elements (and on some analytical runs, Mo and Pb). See Prichard et al. (2013) for the compositions and details of analytical methods for these standards and Smith et al. (2014) for further procedural details. Standards 1 to 3 were used for calibration of Fe, Ni, Cu, Co, Zn and Cd and matrix-matched corrections for argide species that interfere with light PGE isotopes ($^{59}Co^{40}Ar$, $^{61}Ni^{40}Ar$, $^{63}Cu^{40}Ar$, $^{65}Cu^{40}Ar$ and $^{66}Zn^{40}Ar$). Standard 1 (bearing 143 ppm Cd) was also used in corrections for ^{106}Cd on ^{106}Pd and ^{108}Cd on ^{108}Pd. Independent corrections for isotopes of the same element (e.g., $^{66}Zn^{40}Ar$ and ^{106}Cd on ^{106}Pd, and ^{108}Cd on ^{108}Pd) showed < 20% variance for Ru isotopes at concentrations from 0.1-0.2 ppm Ru and 3-10% for Pd isotopes at concentrations around 1 ppm Pd, indicating that the correction criteria are appropriate.

Accuracy for PGE and Au was monitored by analysis of the Laflamme-Po724T ('Mem FeS') pyrrhotite standard and the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi (UQAC) FeS1 sulphide standard, as unknowns against the Cardiff quenched sulphide standards (results in Supplementary Table D). Based on these two standards, 1σ precision is typically from 1.6 to 11.2%. A summary of LA-ICP-MS data are presented in Table 4 and a full list of data are available in Supplementary Table E, including argide and isobaric-corrected data with values displayed by isotope (for Ru, Rh and Pd).

3. Results

3.1 Sample petrography – QEMSCAN® and microscopy

QEMSCAN® was used to assess the intricate mineralogical and textural relationships within the xenoliths and particularly the BMS. Figure 2a presents a full thin section false colour mineral map of sample RV-IM-01 with higher resolution scans of two BMS in Figures 2b-e. Pyrope and omphacite form up to ~90% of the modal mineralogy (Table 1). These larger 'primary' grains are typically fringed by channels of finer, intergrown (locally spongy) 'secondary' accessory minerals including Na-poor

diopsidic clinopyroxene, albite, K-feldspar, and biotite, with very minor alteration to chlorite and talc (Figure 2 and Supplementary Figure B). Ilmenite and rutile occur as < 1 mm rare accessory grains in some samples.

Through a combination of reflected light microscopy, SEM mapping and QEMSCAN® analyses, BMS are found to be dominated by pyrite (Fig. 3c-f, Table 2), with lesser pentlandite, Ni-rich pyrite and chalcopyrite, and rare pyrrhotite (e.g., Fig. 2b-c, 3a-b, Table 2). Pyrite typically bears fine lamallae or net-textured pentlandite, or a Ni-rich pyrite (possibly vaesite and/or violarite or millerite) and rimmed by blocky chalcopyrite. Pentlandite and/or Ni-rich pyrite typically form < 5 to ~45 area % based on visual estimates and confirmed by QEMSCAN® quantitative data for a representative selection of BMS scanned (Table 2). Chalcopyrite is visible in the majority of BMS but is generally a minor phase in most BMS (< 15%, e.g., Table 2) although BMS lacking a significant Fe-sulphide component and only containing pentlandite and chalcopyrite were identified (e.g., Supplementary Figure B(b)). These specimens have a higher apparent chalcopyrite abundance (up to 42 %). However, we note that the *apparent* proportions of end-member sulphide minerals within the BMS grains are dependent upon the level of exposure achieved through polished thin section or polished block production. These are likely to vary significantly depending on whether the exposed 2D surface cross-cuts the centre of a BMS, or it's margin.

The BMS grains occur in two principal textural settings: (i) predominantly interstitial to the primary silicate minerals along grain boundaries of pyrope and omphacite (e.g., Supplementary Fig. B(d)) and in the channels of finer 'secondary' minerals (e.g., Fig. 2b-c and Supplementary B a-b) and (ii) as inclusions and/or embayments within both these silicates (e.g., Fig. 2d-e and Supplementary Fig. B c and e). Included BMS range in diameter from approximately 70 to 150 µm. They are either rounded or have a polygonal shape. The embayments are locally accompanied by a rim of fine spongy 'secondary' clinopyroxene with variable Na content. In contrast, BMS grains interstitial to the 'primary' silicate mineralogy of the xenoliths occur as rounded droplets (Fig. 3a-b) or as highly irregular shapes

(Fig. 3c-f) and typically range from 50 to > 500 µm in width, with most > 200 µm. Most interstitial BMS, and some embayments, preserve thin stringers of pyrite intermingled in the channels with 'secondary' silicates, especially clinopyroxene (e.g., Fig. 2d-e, 3e-f). Overall, 79% of BMS observed in this study are interstitial and 21% are included or embayed (Table 5). We observed no systematic difference in the proportion of end-member sulphide minerals (e.g., chalcopyrite, pentlandite, pyrite or pyrrhotite) according to BMS position within the xenolith (included, embayment, or interstitial).

3.2 BMS major element geochemistry (by EPMA)

A summary of the *in situ* major element compositions of BMS from five of the eclogite xenoliths included in this study are presented in Table 3, as measured by EPMA. In Figure 4 we compare the compositions from our study to BMS compositions of eclogite xenoliths at Roberts Victor reported by Gréau et al. (2013), and diamond inclusions at Roberts Victor (and globally) as reported by Deines & Harris (1995). Pyrrhotite, as quantitatively analysed in RV-IM-06 only, has a mean of 40.1 wt.% S and 56.8 wt.% Fe with minor Ni (2.43 wt.%). All other Fe-rich end-member sulphides measured were pyritic (52.1-53.2 wt.% or 65.9-66.8 at.% S; Table 3 and Fig. 4a). The precise composition of pentlandite and/or the Ni-rich sulphide end-members in the BMS was difficult to obtain due to the very fine lamellae intergrown with pyrite or pyrrhotite and the relative spot size of the EPMA. Thus, Ni-bearing sulphides in BMS are largely represented by the range of 'Py (± Ni)' in Figure 4b and Table 3. The major element compositions of the Fe-Ni-S sulphides in this study directly overlap the range of compositions from Gréau et al. (2013) – Figure 4b. The composition of chalcopyrite documented in our study more closely resemble the end-member composition of chalcopyrite than those recorded by Gréau et al. (2013) – Figure 4c. The concentration of Co is generally low (< 1 wt.%) for all sulphide end-members (Table 3).

Using ratios of major elements from our LA-ICP-MS data, we find that most BMS analysed in this study have Ni/(Ni+Cu+Fe) of < 0.3 (Fig. 5a) and this spans a similar range in compositions as determined for E-type (Ni/(Ni+Cu+Fe) < 0.18; Aulbach et al., 2012; McDonald et al., 2017) and P-type BMS inclusions

in diamonds (Ni/(Ni+Cu+Fe) 0.02 – 0.68; Bulanova et al., 1996; McDonald et al., 2017). However, all BMS in RV-IM-02 (and some from RV-IM-06 and RV-IM-15) have elevated Ni/(Ni+Cu+Fe) ratios > 0.30, more akin to P-type BMS inclusions in diamonds. Most BMS analysed in this study have Cu/(Cu+Ni+Fe) ratios equivalent to E-type diamond inclusions (0.005 – 0.30); however, BMS in RV-IM-02 fall at the lower end of this range (0.005-0.05) more similar to the P-type diamond inclusions (Fig. 5b).

3.3 BMS trace element composition

Trace element data from *in situ* LA-ICP-MS analyses of BMS in the Roberts Victor eclogites are summarised in Table 4 and the full data set is provided in Supplementary Table E. A selection of time-resolved analyses (TRA) are presented in Supplementary Figure C.

The Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith BMS compositions are compared to BMS compositions in mid-ocean ridge basalts (MORB; Patten et al., 2013), BMS in mid-ocean ridge (MOR) peridotites (Alard et al., 2005), BMS inclusions in olivine from picritic MOR lavas (Savelyev et al., 2019), and BMS inclusions in E- and P-type diamonds (Bulanova et al., 1996; Aulbach et al., 2012; McDonald et al., 2017) in Figures 5 to 7. There is a broad correlation between total PGE and major element compositions of BMS (Fig. 5), such that higher Ni content BMS have higher total PGE abundances (Fig. 5a). With the exception of RV-IM-02, all samples from this study have low total PGE concentrations (< 100ppm, with most < 10 ppm) consistent with the compositional range of BMS inclusions in E-type diamonds. RV-IM-02 BMS are the notable exception, exhibiting compositions more akin to BMS inclusions in P-type diamonds (Fig. 5a-b). The eclogite BMS have a range of Cu concentrations (described by Cu/(Cu+Ni+Fe)) equivalent to those shown by MORB and both E-type and P-type diamond inclusions (Fig. 5b). There is no clear correlation between Cu content of BMS and total PGE, but we observe that RV-IM-02 BMS, with the highest total PGE content, has one of the lowest Cu/(Cu+Ni+Fe) ratios – Fig. 5b. There is no correlation between BMS compositions in Figure 5 according to whether the BMS are interstitial or included in garnet or clinopyroxene.

Chondrite-normalised Ni-PGE-Au-Re-Cu abundances (normalised after Fischer-Gödde et al., 2010) (Figure 6) show that within each xenolith the BMS loosely follow a single compositional trend. With the exception of RV-IM-02, the BMS mostly contain low total Ir-group PGE (IPGE; Os, Ir, Ru) < chondrite and fractionated PGE patterns such that Pd-group PGE (PPGE; Rh, Pt, Pd) > IPGE (Fig. 6). Further similarities in the plots are noted:

(i) *Type i*: RV-IM-01, RV-IM-05, RV-IM-15, and SS2 form a group with a U-shaped pattern for the IPGE and mostly negative Au anomalies and both negative and positive anomalies for Pt.

(ii) *Type ii*: RV-IM-03 and RV-IM-06 have this same basic pattern as (i) but extremely low PGE concentrations overall (mostly below detection limit, especially for the IPGE, Rh and Pt) and are relatively enriched in Au (> chondrite and lacking an apparent negative anomaly).

(iii) *Type iii*: RV-IM-17 has a similar U-shaped IPGE pattern as (i) but are notably enrichment in Pt and Pd (without these occurring as distinct peaks, unlike RV-IM-01, RV-IM-05, RV-IM-15, and SS2) and a systematic negative anomaly for Au.

(iv) *Type iv*: RV-IM-02 compositions are distinct from all other BMS analysed in this study, with elevated IPGE such that the chondrite-normalised multi-element patterns are relatively unfractionated and flat for the PGE, but with notable negative anomalies for Au and Re.

Types i to *iii* BMS are similar to the range in compositions shown by BMS inclusions in E-type diamonds and MORB (Fig. 6; Aulbach et al., 2012; Patten et al., 2013; McDonald et al., 2017; Savelyev et al., 2018). We also note that these resemble the compositional range of Gréau et al. (2008), although we cannot quantitatively compare our BMS compositions due to the authors presenting primitive mantle normalised diagrams and no accompanying published values. *Type iv* BMS are more comparable to P-type BMS diamond inclusions and overlap some mid-ocean ridge peridotite compositions (Fig. 6; Bulanova et al., 1996). Despite multiple laser measurements of RV-IM-02, our LA-ICP-MS data sample the only two BMS exposed on the surface of the thin section made from this xenolith and therefore

represent a relatively uncommon BMS signature across the eclogite xenolith suite as a whole, although we note that these resemble the IPGE compositions of 'Type I' BMS in Gréau et al. (2008).

We provide the mean of BMS composition for eclogites, based on all analyses in this study except from RV-IM-02, in Table 4. We suggest that our *Type i* and *Type iii* BMS compositions (i.e., the majority of our data) are equivalent to the 'Group 2' BMS compositions of Burness et al. (2020) while our *Type ii* BMS are equivalent to Burness et al. (2020) 'Group 1' with notable negative anomalies in Pt. However, our *Type iv* BMS are not recognised by the Burness et al. (2020) study, nor Gréau et al. (2008).

There is no discernible difference in PGE systematics between those BMS that are interstitial to the silicates compared to those that are included in garnet or clinopyroxene. There is no systematic difference between PGE, Au or Re abundance for the Cu- or Ni-rich BMS phases (Fig. 6 e.g., RV-IM-01, RV-IM-05, RV-IM-06, RV-IM-15 and RV-IM-17) although we note that the BMS in RV-IM-02 have the highest Ni concentration overall.

Distinct positive Pt anomalies in Figure 6 correlate with short-lived Pt peaks in the corresponding time-resolved analysis (TRA) for that analysis (e.g., Supplementary Figure C) caused by inclusion of a nano- or micro-nugget or a Pt-bearing platinum-group mineral (PGM). A similar correlation between peaks in Figure 6 and in TRA is also present for Au and to a lesser extent, Pd. The TRA show several Pd-Sb-Bi and Pt-Pd-Sb-Bi peaks indicting these are present as discrete PGM within the BMS, incorporated into some LA-ICP-MS line analyses. Platinum appears to be predominantly hosted within PGM. Based on the time-resolved spectra of all samples, we note many instances where Pd tracks Ni and/or Cu, and Re, Te and Se largely track Fe and S in the BMS. Arsenic is variable in the TRA, especially in pyrite, and there is no systematic association between As, Pt and Pd. The TRA-based observations are largely consistent with PGM search conducted by SEM (Supplementary Figure E) where rounded to elongate Pd (±Pt) antimonides and tellurides (±Bi, As), generally up to 1 μm in diameter and typically occurring at the rim of BMS, have been observed. In some cases, PGM in these samples have been identified as likely to be mertieite ($Pd_{11}(Sb,As)_4$ – $Pd_8(Sb,As)_3$). Platinum (±Pd) arsenides and Ni-

arsenides (significantly smaller than 1 μm and found within BMS) are also noted within some BMS. One electrum grain (< 1 μm) on the rim of the BMS was identified during SEM investigation.

Figure 7 shows bivariate trace element variations for BMS in Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths, analysed by LA-ICP-MS, in comparison to BMS inclusions in E- and P-type diamonds. Distinct decoupling of many elements is apparent (e.g., Figs. 7a,c,e; PGE vs. S/Se, PGE vs. Au, and Te vs. Au) while others show moderate correlations (Fig. 7d; Te vs. Se). Further bivariate diagrams are presented in Supplementary Figure D.

The S/Se ratios (Fig. 7a and Supplementary Figure D and Table E) range from 1200 to 36840 with >50% of BMS having S/Se > 5500. Overall this range is similar to the bulk rock S/Se ratios of Gréau et al. (2013) of 500 to 9924 for Type I eclogites and from 16216 to 24277 for Type II eclogites. The measured S/Se is also generally higher than the primitive mantle S/Se ratio of 3300 (McDonough and Sun, 1995) and range in MORB S/Se (2682 to 4014; Patten et al., 2013), reflecting the dominance of pyrite in the Roberts Victor eclogite BMS assemblage (i.e., addition of S to the BMS assemblage via sulphidation to pyrite). The eclogite xenolith BMS display a similar range in S/Se to both P- and E-type diamond BMS inclusions (1260-22350 and 2540-13580, respectively; Bulanova et al., 1996; Aulbach et al., 2012; McDonald et al., 2017) – Fig. 7a. There is no correlation between S/Se ratio and total PGE abundance for specific xenoliths or the data set as a whole. Copper-rich BMS analyses (*Cu,Fe-(Ni) BMS*) tend to have higher S/Se ratios than Ni- or Fe-Ni-rich BMS analyses (except for RV-IM-06), reflecting their slightly lower Se concentrations – Table 4. The concentration of Se in the eclogite xenolith BMS data set ranges from 10 to 308 ppm and is higher (> 100 ppm) in SS2 and RV-IM-01 and low in RV-IM-17 (< 50 ppm) – Fig. 7b and Supplementary Table E. There is no correlation between Pd and Se (Fig. 7b) and individual BMS signatures show a range of Pd concentrations (up to 40 ppm) irrespective of Se concentration. This contrasts with the P-type diamond BMS inclusion data set of Bulanova et al. (1996) in which a positive correlation exists between Pd (7 to 50 ppm) and Se (17 to 301 ppm), and the E-type diamond BMS inclusion data that have generally very low Pd concentrations (0.03 to 10 ppm) but

423 a significant range of Se contents (29 to 150 ppm; Aulbach et al., 2012 and McDonald et al., 2017). The
424 range in MORB BMS (84 to 129 ppm Se, 0.04 to 45 ppm Pd; Patten et al., 2013) falls within the range
425 of our BMS data.

426 Concentrations of Au are mostly low (< 0.5 ppm) but some analyses show 0.5 to 1.8 ppm
427 (Supplementary Table E) and there is no apparent correlation between major element composition of
428 BMS and Au content (Table 4). Gold concentration is not correlated with total PGE (Fig. 7c); high Au
429 concentrations occur in BMS with low PGE, and vice versa. MORB BMS (Patten et al., 2013) and E-type
430 diamond BMS inclusions (Aulbach et al., 2012 and McDonald et al., 2017) exhibit similar
431 characteristics. Gold contents of P-type diamond BMS inclusions have not been reported (Bulanova et
432 al., 1996).

433 Tellurium and Se are weakly correlated (Fig. 7d), especially in RV-IM-01, and echoed by P-type
434 diamond BMS inclusions (Bulanova et al., 1996) and MORB BMS (Patten et al., 2013) to some extent.
435 Samples SS2 and RV-IM-05 also show a moderately positive correlation between Te and Se but with
436 significantly less variability of concentrations generally forming a tight cluster. Eclogite xenolith BMS
437 contain up to 63 ppm Te, although > 85% of BMS analyses have < 15 ppm. Tellurium and Au are not
438 correlated (Fig. 7e) and with the exception of RV-IM-01, the Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith BMS are
439 consistent with the range of compositions of MORB BMS (Patten et al., 2013) and BMS included in E-
440 type diamonds (Aulbach et al., 2012 and McDonald et al., 2017).

441 The eclogite xenolith BMS samples analysed in this study have low Os contents, from 0.01 to 0.20
442 ppm, with the exception of RV-IM-02, which hosts BMS with up to 13 ppm Os (Figure 7f, Table 4). The
443 $(Re/Os)_N$ ratio of our samples covers a wide range from 5.7 to 1357. Once again, RV-IM-02 is the
444 exception, with $(Re/Os)_N$ ratios < 1 as a result of the higher Os concentrations (> 10x chondrite) in
445 these BMS. Excluding the anomalous RV-IM-02, the Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith BMS compositions
446 are consistent with the Os contents and $(Re/Os)_N$ of a suite of E-type diamond BMS inclusions from
447 across Southern Africa (including Orapa, McDonald et al., 2017) and Diavik (Aulbach et al., 2012). RV-

IM-02 plots closer to P-type diamond BMS inclusion compositions (Simelane, 2004 – note that Bulanova et al. (1996) did not report Re data) and the mid-ocean ridge peridotite BMS compositions of Alard et al. (2005). The MORB BMS compositions of Patten et al. (2013) span a range of $(Re/Os)_N$ compositions from 3.2 to 77.5 (Fig. 7f). Based on Figure 7f, the range in $(Re/Os)_N$ appears to be largely controlled by the abundance of Os, rather than Re.

4. Discussion

4.1 Sulphur and the source of eclogitic BMS

All xenoliths, apart from RV-IM-06, are dominated by interstitial BMS of a generally pyritic composition (with variable but low Ni and Cu concentrations – Table 3) with some chalcopyrite around the rim (Fig. 3d-f). In contrast, BMS in RV-IM-06 are largely included in silicates (89%, typically within garnet), rounded or with a polygonal shape, and pyrrhotite-dominated (with minor areas of pyritic composition), in comparison to the relatively minor interstitial BMS component of this xenolith which is pyrite-dominated. One BMS in RV-IM-01 was also pyrrhotite-dominated, rounded droplet-like in shape, and although interstitial, situated at the edge of what could be interpreted as an embayment in omphacitic clinopyroxene (Fig. 2a-c and Fig. 3a). Our observations of the dominance of pyrite in the BMS budget are consistent with the findings of Gréau et al. (2008, 2013) and Burness et al. (2020). Dale et al., (2009) studied gabbros and eclogites in the Zermatt-Saas ophiolite terrain and found that pyrrhotite is typically wholly or partially replaced by pyrite in eclogites (having been dominated by pyrrhotite in the gabbros). Dale et al. (2009) found that metamorphism of gabbros (with igneous pyrrhotite + pentlandite + minor chalcopyrite) to gabbroic eclogites (with pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and subsidiary pyrrhotite) coincided with a loss of Ni and Cu, a decrease in the metal/S ratio of sulphides preserved in eclogites, an overall reduction of bulk S concentration by 38%, and a reduction in the modal abundance of sulphides. They interpreted this as being caused by metamorphism from

gabbro to eclogite (i.e., 'eclogitisation') and highlighted the range in PGE geochemistry between gabbros, 'transitional gabbros' and gabbroic eclogites as evidence for progressive Pd-loss and Pt-gain throughout 'eclogitisation' (Dale et al., 2009). Notably, the concentration of IPGE appeared to be relatively unaffected during this metamorphism – Dale et al. (2009) interpreted this to reflect an inheritance of these elements from sulphides (and oxides) in the precursor gabbro, and therefore the immobility of IPGE during eclogitisation.

Based on petrography and the major element compositions of BMS, Gréau et al. (2013) identified two sulphide assemblages in Type I eclogites from Roberts Victor: pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite and (Ni)-pyrite-'smythite/violarite'-chalcopyrite. The latter assemblage was attributed to supergene alteration, via sulphidation of the sulphide 'primary' pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite (Gréau et al., 2013). However, our observations and data challenge the supergene interpretation of Gréau et al. (2013) based on: the ubiquity of the pyrite-bearing assemblage in all our xenoliths (even as inclusions within garnet and clinopyroxene); the co-existence of pyrite-bearing BMS with other interstitial BMS assemblages of pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite in the same xenolith; that pyrite- and pyrrhotite-bearing BMS assemblages may occur both interstitial to, and included within, silicates; and that PGE-rich *Type iv* BMS are pyrite-bearing. Given that Dale et al. (2009) demonstrated a transition from a pyrrhotite-dominated BMS assemblage to one that is pyrite-dominated may take place during metamorphism of oceanic crust (protolith) to eclogite during tectonic collision and subduction, we suggest that the prevalence of pyrite in the Roberts Victor xenoliths stems from the process of eclogitisation itself, rather than pyritisation by secondary supergene processes within the kimberlite host to the xenoliths. Our findings therefore also echo those of Evans et al. (2014) who identified $\delta^{34}S$ and cobalt zonation of pyrite and BMS assemblages in orogenic eclogites (Alpine and New Caledonia). Evans et al. (2014) interpreted these sulphide assemblages to have been modified and formed during the protracted history of devolatilisation and heterogeneous fluid flow throughout slab subduction and the earliest stages of exhumation, with remineralisation of the slab precipitating pyrite.

In the case of cratonic eclogite xenoliths sourced from the SCLM keel, protolith metamorphism is likely to be only one part of the protracted history of these rocks. Hence, in contrast to Dale et al. (2009) and Evans et al. (2014), we must also consider the role of metasomatism and partial melting within the SCLM in modifying the textures, mineralogy and BMS composition of eclogites: BMS geochemistry is likely to reflect the cumulative effects of some/all of these processes. In this way, we are presented with a similar paradigm to that of Kiseeva et al. (2017b) – that of the 'chicken or egg' dilemma of metamorphism and incipient mantle melting vs the involvement of speculative mantle metasomatism as an explanation for the geochemical and mineralogical features recorded in eclogite mantle xenoliths.

The generally IPGE-poor, PPGE-rich, Re-rich composition of BMS in this study (with the exception of RV-IM-02 *Type iv*) could be indicative of volatile-rich metasomatism adding Pd, Au, Re, S, as recorded in some peridotite mantle xenoliths (e.g., Alard et al., 2011; Delpech et al., 2012). The interstitial siting of the majority of Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith BMS could therefore favour a metasomatic origin; however the range in PGE systematics (Fig. 6) between our four BMS groupings (*types i* to *iv*) would therefore indicate that the composition of this metasomatic agent was variable (to account for both PGE-poor and PGE-rich signatures). This seems somewhat implausible when compared to the relatively consistent composition of metasomatic BMS in peridotite xenoliths (on a sample suite-by-suite basis) and the general absence of pyrite in the BMS assemblages of peridotite xenoliths. Notably, none of the BMS from Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths (including RV-IM-02) show any correlation between total PGE and S/Se or Se. Thus the high S/Se ratio of BMS in eclogite xenoliths (echoed by that of BMS inclusions in E-type diamonds) may represent the increased S abundance in BMS due to the shrinking modal abundances of sulphides during eclogitisation (i.e., Dale et al., 2009; Evans et al., 2014). Hence we suggest that the trace element composition of eclogite xenolith BMS has largely been inherited from the protoliths of those eclogites (i.e., directly from the oceanic crust subducted during formation of the Colesberg Magnetic Lineament c. 2.9 Ga, the subsequent metamorphism of those rocks (similar to processes outlined by Evans et al., 2014), and cratonisation of the Kaapvaal and its

SCLM keel; Schmitz et al., 2004; Shu et al., 2013; Brey and Shu, 2018). Accordingly, we suggest that the predominance of pyrite reflects the subduction and eclogitisation process itself (e.g., Dale et al., 2009; Evans et al., 2014) rather than any subsequent metasomatic alteration within the cratonic SCLM at very high fS_2 (cf. Burness et al., 2020), a general metasomatic overprint (cf. Gréau et al., 2013) or supergene alteration (cf. Gréau et al., 2013).

Our interpretation is consistent with the petrological, compositional, and experimental-based interpretations of Kiseeva et al. (2017b), which suggested that *in situ* melting of eclogites alone could produce the geochemical signature of an enriched melt without the need for an external influence by metasomatic fluids. Given their higher incompatible element abundances and lower solidus temperatures than peridotites, such eclogites are a likely *source* of metasomatic fluids to surrounding peridotites (Kiseeva et al., 2017b). The partial melting signature derived from the eclogite itself (e.g., Kiseeva et al., 2017b) is preserved as channels of 'spongy' diopsidic clinopyroxene. We observed veinlets of pyrite branching off from interstitial BMS within these channels (e.g., Figs. 2d-e and 3d-f) and acknowledge this as evidence for some degree of subsequent alteration and/or mobilisation of the sulphides within these channels. The timing of this mobilisation is unclear – this could record an *in situ* partial melting of the eclogites (e.g., Kiseeva et al., 2017b) or much later remobilisation of BMS from decompression during transportation of the xenoliths to the crust in the Roberts Victor kimberlite. Alternatively, this could indicate locallised thin section-scale redistribution of S, possibly from fluid infiltration associated with metamorphism (Evans et al., 2014). Regardless of precise timing, the extent of mobilisation appears to be limited and small scale (thin section-scale) and therefore we suggest that this process had little effect on the metal budget of the eclogite BMS.

4.2 Characterising the eclogitic metal budget

Overall, we identify four 'end-member' BMS compositions from the Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths analysed in this study, based on their Ni-PGE-Au-Re-Cu systematics (Fig. 8):

- *Type i* – BMS from RV-IM-01, RV-IM-05, RV-IM-15, and SS2 have a wide range in Pt/Pd (0.002 to 72, mean 3.8) and variable but generally low Au/Pd (0.001 to 13, mean 0.76).
- *Type ii* – BMS from RV-IM-03 and RV-IM-06 have very low PGE concentrations overall (particularly Pt), low Pt/Pd (0.01 to 0.91, mean 0.26) and high Au/Pd (0.01 to 20, mean 5.6).
- *Type iii* – BMS compositions from RM-IM-17, similar to *Type i* with Pt/Pd ranging 0.49 to 1.9 (mean 1.2) and low Au/Pd (0.001 to 0.08, mean 0.02).
- *Type iv* – BMS compositions from RM-IM-02 which are characteristically PGE-enriched, particular for IPGE (with flatter PGE chondrite-normalised patterns), Pt/Pd ranging 1.0 to 39 (mean 8.7) and Au/Pd ranging 0.004 to 0.03 (mean 0.01).

4.2.1 Eclogitic PGE signatures

Of the eight xenoliths analysed in this study, five have low total PGE concentrations (typically < 10 ppm) in comparison with P-type BMS inclusions in diamonds (Figs. 5-7) or BMS in peridotite xenoliths (e.g., Luguet and Reisberg, 2016; Lorand and Luguet, 2016 and references therein). Three xenoliths (RV-IM-01, RV-IM-17 and RV-IM-02) have higher total PGE budgets than recognised in previous studies of Roberts Victor eclogites (Gréau et al., 2008; Burness et al., 2020) and are generally more enriched than MORB BMS (Patten et al., 2013) – Fig. 5. Of these, two samples (RV-IM-01 and RV-IM-17) have variable but generally high Pt and Pd concentrations (either recorded within BMS in solid solution or as nano- or micro-nuggets). Furthermore, BMS in RV-IM-02 (*Type iv*) have the highest total PGE concentrations (> 100 ppm) of all the xenoliths analysed and are some of the most enriched in eclogite xenoliths recorded so far globally; their IPGE/PPGE ratios and the overall shape of their chondrite normalised multi-element pattern are more akin to P-type diamond inclusions and mid-ocean ridge peridotites (Figs. 5-7 cf. Bulanova et al., 1996; Alard et al., 2005). These findings have significant implications for the PGE budget of the eclogitic SCLM.

572 *Type iv* BMS also resemble 'Group B' BMS in lherzolite xenoliths from the marginal cratonic setting of
573 Loch Roag (Scottish Outer Hebrides; Hughes et al., 2017); both have relatively high Ni concentrations
574 (Ni/(Ni+Cu+Fe) > 0.3) and we suggest that this is fundamental to their high total PGE abundance (>
575 100 ppm) and high IPGE (Fig. 6). However, we find it unlikely that *Type iv* BMS are directly derived
576 from P-type mantle themselves (cf. Aulbach et al., 2009) not least because *Type iv* BMS appear to be
577 comprised of pentlandite and Ni-pyrite. The BMS in RV-IM-02 are 200-400 μm in diameter, irregular
578 in shape (similar to the shapes of BMS in Fig. 3c-f), interstitial to silicates, and found in channels of
579 spongy diopsidic clinopyroxene (similar to those imaged in Fig. 2b). Hence *Type iv* BMS look similar to
580 any other interstitial BMS observed in the Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith suite (although no
581 significant chalcopyrite component was identified during petrographic inspection of this type of BMS),
582 and would likely be classed as 'metasomatic' in origin according to similar textures in peridotite
583 xenoliths (e.g., Aulbach et al., 2016; Lorand and Luguet, 2016).

584 Unlike BMS in peridotite xenoliths, for all of the eclogite xenolith BMS in this study (excluding *Type iv*),
585 we found no systematic differences between PGE or metalloid abundances (specifically Se and Te) vs.
586 the major element composition of each BMS analysis (Ni, Cu or Fe dominance). Thus, the eclogite BMS
587 budget differs significantly from peridotite BMS systematics (e.g., Lorand and Luguet, 2016 and Luguet
588 and Reisberg, 2016 and references therein) in that the BMS trace element compositions appear to be
589 more variable in eclogites. In particular, our data highlight that IPGE concentrations in eclogite xenolith
590 BMS are not uniformly low (e.g., up to 77 ppm in *Type iv* BMS) and that the total PGE (up to 223 ppm
591 in BMS) and PPGE (up to 167 ppm in BMS) budgets of eclogites may be higher than previously
592 reported.

593 *4.2.2 The presence of platinum-group minerals (PGM)*

594 We observe nano- and micron-scale PGM (typically ≤ 1 μm diameter) in the eclogite xenoliths,
595 including Pd-Pt antimonides, tellurides and arsenides spatially associated with BMS (Supplementary
596 Figure E). No IPGE-bearing PGM (e.g., Os-Ir alloys) were observed in our samples. The presence of

PPGE-bearing PGM (± Au) is corroborated by short-lived spikes for Pt, Pd and Au in TRA of LA-ICP-MS data (e.g., Supplementary Figure C). These LA-ICP-MS-based signals are integrated across the length of the laser line and each analysis may accommodate significant fluctuations in Pt (and Pd and Au), introducing an important nugget effect in the *in situ* BMS compositions. Conversely, significant negative anomalies in these elements on normalised plots (Fig. 6) reflect sample volumes where nano/micro-grains have not been intersected by the laser analysis, but nonetheless exist elsewhere within the BMS.

To our knowledge, the PGM we describe here are some of the first described occurrences in eclogite xenoliths and we herewith consider their genesis. In peridotite xenoliths, PGM tellurides and bismuthotellurides may be indicative of refertilisation (Eggler and Lorand, 1993; Lorand et al., 2010; Lorand and Luguet, 2016). Alternatively, PGM (such as the rounded to 'blocky' antimonides at the rim of BMS observed in our samples) may be interpreted as forming either by exsolution from a sulphide liquid before MSS and ISS formation (e.g., Peregoedova and Ohnenstetter, 2002; Sinyakova et al., 2016; Helmy and Botcharnikov, 2020; Anenburg and Mavrogenes, 2020) or after sub-solidus transformation (e.g., Fleet et al., 1993; Peregoedova, 1998; Holwell and McDonald, 2010). Kamenetsky and Zelenski (2020) also highlighted a mechanism whereby PGM may form via desulphidation of BMS during fluctuations in the environment of a magmatic plumbing system (e.g., changes in pressure, temperature and chemistry – FeO, $_{f}O_2$, $_{f}S_2$).

In contrast, the Pt,Pd-arsenide PGM (typically < 1µm and both rounded and irregular in shape) may be interpreted to represent secondary mineral phases related to localised extraction from BMS at low (non-magmatic) temperatures (e.g., Barkov and Fleet, 2004; Savelyev et al., 2018); thus the presence of PGM-arsenides may support the interpretation of supergene alteration in forming Ni-rich pyrite in eclogite xenoliths (Gréau et al., 2013). However, Gonzalez-Jimenez et al. (2020) highlighted that Pt-arsenides in SCLM-derived peridotite xenoliths may form directly as nanograins in BMS and therefore reflect PGM within the SCLM itself. Alard et al. (2011) and Delpech et al. (2012) further suggested a

link between Pt,Pd-arsenides, tellurides, and bismuthinides in Kerguelen and Montferrier peridotite xenoliths as forming from carbonate and phosphate-related mantle metasomatism. Whilst the precise timing of PGM formation in the Roberts Victor eclogites may not be answered definitively for now, the presence of PGM points to alternative mechanisms by which PGE and the precious metal budget of eclogitic SCLM may become mobilised during partial melting, metasomatism and major magmatic events impinging upon the cratonic keel.

4.2.3 Tellurium, selenium and gold

Tellurium and Se were detected in all eclogite BMS analysed in this study, but generally occur at low concentrations (typically Te < 15 ppm and Se < 150 ppm). This is similar to Te and Se concentrations in BMS inclusions in E-type diamonds (Aulbach et al., 2012; McDonald et al., 2017) and many BMS compositions in peridotite xenoliths (< 10 ppm Te, e.g., Lorand and Alard, 2010). Although Te and Se are generally thought of as coupled chalcophile metalloids in mantle petrology, their chemical behaviour is typically decoupled due to the heterogeneous presence of nano/micro-scale tellurides (e.g., Lorand and Alard, 2010; König et al., 2012; Brenan, 2015; Harvey et al., 2015; Luguet et al., 2015). However, we see a broad correlation between Te and Se in BMS on a sample-by-sample basis for some of the eclogite xenoliths analysed in this study (Fig. 7d – e.g., RV-IM-01, SS2, RV-IM-02), and together with evidence of coupled behaviour in TRA (e.g., Supplementary Figure C for RV-IM-01) we suggests this reflects incorporation of both of these elements in solid solution within BMS, in addition to nano/micro-scale Te-bearing PGM. There is no correlation between Te and Au (Fig. 7e) and this corroborates with an absence of Au-telluride nano/micro-grains associated with BMS in our eclogite xenoliths. The apparently low Au concentrations in BMS may indicate Au decoupling from the sulphide budget with 'missing' Au budget accommodated by a non-sulphide mineral phases hosted within silicates, similar to the nano-inclusions of Au found in the strained (deformed and recrystallized) crystal margins of olivine in Pyrenean lherzolites (Ferrais and Lorand, 2014), thus introducing a nugget effect in the sampling. The presence of a Au-bearing nano/micro-mineral phase hosting the 'missing'

Au budget is supported by our finding a rounded grain of electrum (Au,Ag) in association with Ni-pyrite observed in our eclogite samples.

The concentration of Pd and Se in BMS inclusions in P-type diamonds (Bulanova et al., 1996) and some bulk rock compositions of peridotite xenoliths (e.g., Harvey et al., 2015) are positively correlated, suggesting similar chalcophile behaviour of the two elements such that Se concentration may be used as a proxy for total PGE abundance. Hence, PGE-rich samples would be expected to have lower mantle-like S/Se ratios (primitive mantle S/Se = 3300 (McDonough and Sun, 1995) vs. 3000 in Pyrenean peridotites (Lorand & Alard, 2010) and chondrite S/Se = 2500 ± 150 (Dreibus et al., 1995)). The concentration of Se in BMS analysed in this study (10 to 308 ppm) overlaps with the composition of peridotitic BMS and MORB BMS (Patten et al., 2013) but have a much wider range in Se abundance (up to 308 ppm). This is similar to the range in Se abundances reported by Burness et al. (2020) in Roberts Victor and Jagersfontein eclogites (49 to 588 ppm) and could reflect the generally lower Ni and S-rich composition (typically pyritic) of the eclogitic BMS in this study (Fig. 5a), in comparison to a mean of 133 ppm in pentlandite, 136 ppm in chalcopyrite and 26 ppm Se in pyrite from Pyrenean peridotites (Lorand and Alard, 2010).

Using bulk geochemistry, some mantle xenolith studies have demonstrated that Se may be mobilised during supergene alteration (e.g., Gréau et al., 2013; Harvey et al., 2015). However, *in situ* BMS analysis of a 'pristine' eclogite xenolith by Gréau (2011) has shown that the primary eclogitic S/Se ratio may be superchondritic (6000-10,000), similar to metasomatic peridotite-hosted BMS (e.g., Lorand et al., 2003; Alard et al., 2011) and distinct from sulphides in kimberlites (> 90,000) – Gréau et al. (2013). Given that 87% of our BMS analyses have S/Se ratio < 10,000, we therefore suggest that the trace element signature of eclogitic BMS is still largely representative of their metal budget when *in situ* in the Kaapvaal SCLM, despite alteration to the pyritic assemblages now prevalent in the xenoliths.

4.3 Implications for metallogenesis and the metal budget of mantle-derived mafic magmatic systems

Models for the source of chalcophile metals in mineralisation linked to mafic magmatic systems typically refer to peridotite partial melting in which BMS in the mantle source are interstitial to the silicate minerals and are assumed to be homogenous in composition (Naldrett (2011)). During partial melting, the most fusible minerals in the source melt first (e.g., BMS, clinopyroxene and garnet) and as partial melting continues, more BMS are incorporated into the silicate melt until the BMS budget of the residue is depleted. Given the strongly chalcophile behaviour of the PGE, and their extremely high partition coefficients between sulphide minerals and silicate melt (e.g., from $4x10^5$ (Ru) to 2-3x 10^6 (Ir, Pt); Mungall and Brenan, 2014) any BMS left in the mantle source will suppress the uptake of PGE into the silicate melt. However, once partial melting exhausts the BMS budget of the source, the full PGE budget is transferred into the melt. This paradigm is the basis for models describing the fertility of mantle-derived magmas that feed mineralising systems and thus ore deposit models (Naldrett, 2011), although the significance of an incongruent melting scenario has more recently gained momentum (e.g., Holwell et al., 2019; Choi et al., 2020). However, different populations of BMS exist in the mantle and that their various textural settings (interstitial vs included, what silicate mineral assemblage they are associated with, peridotitic vs eclogitic source lithology for partial melting in the mantle, etc) mean that BMS (and the PGE budget thereof) may be unevenly vulnerable to partial melting. For example, given the substantially lower solidus temperatures for eclogites in comparison to peridotites (Yaxley and Brey, 2004; Spandler et al., 2008; Green et al., 2010; Herzberg and Zhang, 1996), eclogite is more likely to undergo extensive partial melting during large magmatic events and therefore eclogite-hosted BMS and its metal budget may be particularly susceptible to mobilisation. Indeed, it is plausible that sulphide may even be physically entrained as droplets within melts derived from such extensive eclogitic partial melting.

4.3.1 An eclogitic source component in parental magmas of the Bushveld Complex?

Southern Africa records several major large igneous provinces (LIP) throughout its history and the c. 2.05 Ga Bushveld LIP (Zeh et al., 2015) in particular hosts many of the world's most important orthomagmatic PGE-Ni-Cu ore deposits (e.g., Naldrett, 2011). The source(s) of magmas that fed the Bushveld magmatic event and the controls on the metallogenic signature of this LIP remain debated. Several models now evoke extensive plume-related partial melting of the mantle (Hatton, 1995), with varying proportions of SCLM-derived magmas vs crustal contamination to explain geochemical facets of igneous rocks of the Bushveld LIP (e.g., Harris et al., 2005; Barnes et al., 2010; Zirakparvar et al., 2014, 2019; Zeh et al., 2015, 2020; Wilson et al., 2017). Bushveld-aged diamond-hosted BMS discovered at Venetia and Premier (Richardson & Shirey, 2008) demonstrate a link between LIP events and the formation of some generations of diamonds and mantle BMS. Although contentious, based on Re-Os isotopic evidence from diamond BMS inclusions (Richardson & Shirey, 2008) and Sr-isotopic evidence from quenched ultramafic units in the Bushveld Complex itself (Wilson et al., 2017) some authors have linked the formation of the Bushveld Complex to varying components of partial melting of eclogitic rocks in the SCLM underlying the Complex (e.g., Richardson & Shirey, 2008; Zeh et al., 2015). Richardson & Shirey (2008) put forward a model whereby parental Bushveld magmas were derived from approximately 40% SCLM melting with a 10% eclogitic component for the more magnesian Lower Zone (i.e., a total of 4% eclogitic component to the parental magma), to 75% SCLM melting with 70% eclogitic component for the more aluminous character of the Main Zone. On the face of it, such a significant eclogitic signature in these parental Bushveld magma models (i.e., Richardson & Shirey, 2008; Zeh et al., 2015) appear to conflict with the average proportion of eclogitic rocks in the cratonic lithosphere which is generally agreed at 1 to 4 % by volume (Schulze, 1989; McLean et al., 2007), consistent with seismic evidence ruling out large clusters of eclogite material in the Kaapvaal SCLM (James et al., 2004). Yet, despite this, eclogitic xenoliths and inclusions in diamonds are disproportionally abundant entrained in some kimberlite-derived magmas.

Until recently, due to the lack of data on the PGE abundances in cratonic eclogites available in published literature, it was not possible to quantitatively assess if the PGE budget of eclogitic BMS

722 could contribute significantly to the metal basket of mafic magmatic systems and PGE-enriched
723 intrusions, such as the layered mafic portion of the Bushveld LIP (Rustenburg Layered Suite; RLS). We
724 address this by using the measured BMS compositions in our Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths to
725 model the chalcophile element budget of magmas produced by partial melting of an eclogitic source
726 in the SCLM. We compare this to the parental magma compositions hypothesised to have fed the
727 layered mafic RLS of the Bushveld in order to comment on the viability of the aforementioned models
728 (e.g., Richardson and Shirey, 2008) from a metallogenic perspective.

729 We modelled the chalcophile (Ni, PGE, Au, Cu) and Re element composition of silicate melts derived
730 from partial melting of Roberts Victor eclogite BMS (as measured in this study) – see Figures 9 and 10
731 and Supplementary Figure F. The details of the modelling method, including partition coefficients and
732 starting compositions, are provided in the Supplementary Information. In each case, we compare the
733 modelled composition of eclogite-derived silicate melt to the composition of the parental magmas of
734 the RLS. The RLS parental magmas compositions are based on quenched contact rocks (including some
735 sills) from the margins of the Lower and lower Critical zones (B1: tholeiitic basalt with Mg# 71), upper
736 Critical Zone (B2: tholeiitic basalt with Mg# 55), and Main Zone (B3: tholeiitic basalt with Mg# 62) –
737 see Barnes et al. (2010).

738 We assume that prior to melting, BMS present in the eclogites would likely be solid, based on P-T
739 estimates of 1150°C and 5-6 GPa for sample SS2 (Kiseeva et al., 2017b) and in line with estimates of
740 other Roberts Victor xenoliths being derived from > 140 km (e.g., Burness et al., 2020) and thus
741 pressures > 3 GPa, with a geothermal gradient of approximately 45 mWm^{-2} (Miller et al., 2016). If the
742 eclogite contains carbon (which is likely given their oceanic crust origin), then the sulphide solidus at
743 3 GPa is approximately 1125°C, and 1250°C at 5-6 GPa (Zhang et al., 2015). Accordingly, we modelled
744 the behaviour of chalcophile elements as partitioning between only two phases: 'sulphide' and a liquid
745 silicate melt. Given the strong chalcophile behaviour of the PGE, as reflected by their extremely high
746 Nernst partition coefficients (Mungall and Brenan, 2014), essentially all of the BMS in the source (>

747 99%) must be melted and incorporated into the silicate partial melt in order for it to have any tenable
748 PGE budget (see Supplementary Figure F); thereafter all modelling assumed that 100% of the BMS was
749 melted out of the mantle source and added to the silicate magma formed (Figs. 9-10). This is especially
750 feasible in the case of an eclogitic source where, although the sulphide would be expected to melt
751 before the silicates (Zhang et al., 2015), the silicates themselves are highly fusible.

752 By modelling partial melting of an eclogite source with each of the four end-member BMS
753 compositions in this study, we produced silicate melts of distinct compositions (Figure 9a). Notably,
754 melts derived from a *Type iv* eclogite source (i.e., with BMS of RV-IM-02 composition) are over
755 endowed for all PGE in comparison to all Bushveld parental magmas. Similarly, melts solely derived
756 from a *Type iii* eclogite source are relatively Pt and Pd enriched. Melts derived from a *Type ii* eclogite
757 source (i.e., with BMS of RV-IM-03 and RV-IM-06 composition) are depleted relative to the Bushveld
758 parental magmas, especially for Pt. However, melts derived from a *Type i* eclogite source, and indeed
759 those derived from a mean composition for Roberts Victor BMS (calculated based on all BMS analyse
760 in this study, excluding the rare PGE-enriched RV-IM-02 BMS) produce melts with chalcophile
761 abundances similar to the composition of Bushveld parental magmas B1, B2 and B3. In Figure 9b, we
762 mix *Type i* and *Type iv* BMS in various proportions and demonstrate that the PGE-rich composition of
763 *Type iv* (RV-IM-02) is capable of significantly enriching the total PGE content of a silicate magma
764 produced during partial melting, even if only present in very small proportions (e.g., 5% *Type iv* in the
765 total BMS budget).

766 The variation in eclogite BMS compositions relative to Bushveld parental magmas is further
767 demonstrated in Figure 10. Partial melts derived from an eclogite source with complete BMS melting
768 span the range of total PGE concentrations of the Bushveld parental magmas (Fig. 10a), including the
769 B2 upper Critical Zone composition that is suggested to be fundamental to the metal budget of the
770 main mineralised reefs of the RLS, including the UG2, Merensky Reef, Bastard Reef and Platreef.
771 Furthermore, the Pt/Pd and Ni/Cu ratios of these eclogite-derived melts are close to those found in

772 the Bushveld parental magmas (Fig. 10a-b). It has been suggested that the observed radiogenic Os
773 signatures of the Bushveld reefs were derived directly from the an eclogitic component in the SCLM,
774 on the basis of the high initial $^{187}Os/^{188}Os$ of BMS included within 2.05 Ga diamonds (Richardson &
775 Shirey, 2008) and their similarity to the Os-isotopic compositions of PGM and chromitites in the upper
776 Critical Zone of the RLS in the Bushveld – i.e., the stratigraphic point in this layered intrusion where
777 the main PGE-mineralised reefs occur ($^{187}Os/^{188}Os$ ranging 0.11 to 0.19 – Hart and Kinloch, 1989;
778 McCandless and Ruiz, 1991; Schoenberg et al., 1999; Coggon et al., 2012). At the time of writing, there
779 is no published Re data for the Bushveld parental magmas (B1-3 and UM), hence we cannot make a
780 direct comparison between our eclogite-derived model melts and Re/Os of the Bushveld magmas.
781 However, comparison to the estimated 'Bushveld primary melt' of McCandless & Ruiz (1991) (Re/Os
782 = 28) again demonstrate that the range of eclogitic compositions also reasonably covers this overall
783 Bushveld signature (Fig. 10c).

784 In summary, our chalcophile element models demonstrate that partial melting of SCLM eclogites may
785 be capable of enhancing the metal basket of the asthenosphere-derived parental magmas of the
786 Bushveld LIP. In this sense, SCLM eclogite-derived partial melts may be as PGE-fertile as
787 asthenospheric peridotite-derived melts as a consequence of the variable IPGE-rich and PPGE-rich
788 BMS populations that eclogites contain and the fusible nature of this rock type. Thus, an eclogitic
789 component to the Bushveld parental magmas is supported both isotopically (Richardson & Shirey,
790 2008; Zirakparvar et al., 2014, 2019; Zeh et al., 2015, 2020) and metallogenically (this study).

791

792 **5. Conclusions**

793 1. The BMS are dominated by assemblages bearing pyrite (with variable Ni and Cu content),
794 although some pyrrhotite-bearing BMS are also observed. We interpret the dominance of
795 pyrite to reflect metamorphism of the original pyrrhotite-dominated igneous assemblage of

796 the protolith to the eclogites (in line with interpretations of Dale et al. 2009). Accordingly, the
797 BMS budget was introduced into the SCLM via ancient subduction (i.e., oceanic crust
798 subducted during formation of the Colesberg Magnetic Lineament c. 2.9 Ga and the
799 cratonisation of the Kaapvaal and its SCLM keel; Schmitz et al., 2004; Shu et al., 2013; Brey
800 and Shu, 2018). Whilst some subsequent modification of BMS may have occurred (e.g., Gréau
801 et al., 2013) we highlight that the predominance of pyrite reflects the eclogitisation process
802 itself rather than metasomatic alteration at high fS_2 (cf. Burness et al., 2020).
803 2. S/Se ratios of the majority of BMS are < 10,000, in line with the superchondritic S/Se (6000 to
804 10,000) of 'pristine' eclogite xenoliths by Gréau (2011). Hence, the trace element signature of
805 eclogitic BMS is largely representative of their metal budget when *in situ* in the Kaapvaal SCLM
806 keel and we suggest that the trace element composition of eclogite xenolith BMS has chiefly
807 been inherited from the oceanic crustal protoliths of the eclogites.
808 **3.** We recognise four 'end-member' compositions (*types i* to *iv*) in the Roberts Victor eclogite
809 xenoliths, distinguished by total PGE abundance and Pt/Pd and Au/Pd ratios. Whilst the
810 majority of these have low total PGE concentrations (typically < 10 ppm), *Type iv* BMS are
811 highly enriched in PGE (> 100 ppm total PGE). Crucially, *Type iv* BMS have the highest recorded
812 PGE abundances in eclogite so far, with a distinctive IPGE-enriched composition and thus
813 indicate that the PGE budget of the eclogitic SCLM may be substantially higher than previously
814 reported.
815 4. We observe PGM in the Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths, including nano- and micron-scale
816 Pd-Pt antimonides, tellurides and arsenides spatially associated with BMS. To our knowledge,
817 these are some of the first PGM documented in eclogite mantle xenoliths. The PGM may have
818 exsolved from BMS during cooling, however these may also be formed during modification of
819 the BMS (pyritisation).
820 5. Based on isotopic evidence from diamond inclusions and the Rustenburg Layered Suite,
821 authors have previously proposed that partial melting of eclogites in the SCLM have directly

822 contributed to the Bushveld parental magmas (e.g., Richardson & Shirey, 2008; Zeh et al.,
823 2015). However, until recently it was not possible to quantitatively assess if the PGE budget
824 of eclogitic SCLM could contribute significantly to the metal basket of mafic magmatic systems
825 and PGE-enriched intrusions. We modelled the chalcophile (Ni, PGE, Au, Cu) and Re element
826 composition of silicate melts derived from partial melting of Roberts Victor eclogite BMS.
827 Using the mean of *Type I, ii, and iii* BMS compositions, we demonstrate that incorporation of
828 SCLM eclogites (via partial melting) into ascending asthenosphere-derived magma is not
829 detrimental to the metallogenic budget of that magma. Crucially, by incorporating just 5% of
830 *Type iv* BMS into our total eclogitic BMS budget, we find that eclogitic SCLM-derived partial
831 melting could in fact enhance the metal basket of ascending asthenosphere-derived partial
832 melts.

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841 **Figure captions**

842 **Figure 1** – Map of southern Africa showing location of Roberts Victor (RV) kimberlite relative to the
843 Kaapvaal and Zimbabwe cratons and adjoining orogenic belts, the Colesberg Magnetic Lineament, a
844 selection of other kimberlite localities, the Transvaal Supergroup, the Bushveld Complex and the
845 Molopo Farms Complex in Botswana (of the same age as the Bushveld Complex, part of the same
846 Large Igneous Province). Acronyms include Pietersberg block (PB), Kimberley block (KB),
847 Witwatersrand block (WB), Swaziland block (SB). The double line in the West delineates the edge of
848 the Kalahari Craton (consisting Kaapvaal Craton, Zimbabwe Craton, Limpopo Belt and the Kheis – Okwa
849 – Magondi Belt).

850 **Figure 2** – QEMSCAN® false colour mineral maps of RV-IM-01 using field scan technique (see
851 Methods). (a) Whole section scan (at 10 µm resolution) showing relationships between garnet and
852 clinopyroxene (Na-rich, omphacite) with network of 'spongy' Na-poor clinopyroxene (labelled 'Ca Ma
853 (Fe Al) silicates), albite, K-feldspar, biotite and minor chlorite. A grain of phlogopite (± chlorite) is seem
854 on the margin of the xenolith. (b) A 1 µm resolution field scan of a rounded BMS (with chalcopyrite
855 rim and intergrown lamellae of pyrrhotite and pentlandite with minor pyrite) sited within a channel
856 of 'spongy' and intergrown Na-poor and Na-rich clinopyroxene with albite at the margin of two Na-
857 rich (omphacite) clinopyroxene crystals. (c) Same area as (b) but highlighting the texture of the BMS
858 and albite in the channel. (d) A 1 µm resolution field scan of a blocky BMS grain at the margin of a
859 garnet and Na-rich clinopyroxene. Notice the Na-poor clinopyroxene (labelled Ca Ma (Fe Al) silicates)
860 along fractures and channels into the Na-rich clinopyroxene. (e) Same area as (d) but highlighting the
861 texture of the BMS and its relationship with pyrite and sphalerite intergrown in the channels with K-
862 feldspar and Na-poor clinopyroxene.

863 **Figure 3** – Reflected light photomicrograph and BSE images of BMS from the Roberts Victor eclogite
864 xenoliths. (a) Reflected light photomicrograph of rounded BMS in RV-IM-01 in a channel of 'spongy'
865 Na-poor clinopyroxene intergrown with minor K-feldspar at the crystal boundary of primary Na-rich

clinopyroxene (omphacite). This is the same area as pictured in Fig. 2(b-c) and comprises pyrrhotite with lamellae of pentlandite and a rim of chalcopyrite. Pock-marks on the surface are the result of polishing and slight tarnishing. (b) BSE image of three rounded BMS in SS2. The BMS towards the top of the image is an embayment in Na-rich clinopyroxene surrounded by a ring of 'spongy' Na-poor diopsidic clinopyroxene (labelled 'Di'). The other two BMS in this image are interstitial, surrounded by channels of spongy 'secondary' accessory minerals. A rounded inclusion of garnet (Grt) is present within the main primary Na-rich clinopyroxene (CPX). (c) BSE image of blocky BMS from RV-IM-06 composed entirely of lamellae of pyrite and Ni-rich pyrite (appear striated in image, labelled as mss). Blocky Ni-rich pyrite occur around the rim . The BMS is interstitial to garnet. (d) BSE image of irregularly shaped BMS in RV-IM-15 interstitial to garnet and Na-rich clinopyroxene (and within a channel of intergrown Na-poor clinopyroxene, K-feldspar and biotite). The BMS is partially oxidised (labelled 'ox') and largely composed of lamellae of pyrite and Ni-rich pyrite (labelled mss). Chalcopyrite occurs at the rim through the centre of the grain. (e) Elongate BMS in SS2 similar to (d) and situated as an embayment in Na-rich clinopyroxene with a channel of intergrown Na-poor clinopyroxene and K-feldspar (on the right of the BMS and embayment). Notice that pyrite has become intergrown with silicates in the channel. (f) Bleb-like BMS in SS2 interstitial to garnet and Na-rich clinopyroxene with a nearby channel of Na-poor pyroxene. Pyrite and chalcopyrite have mobilised along these channels forming thin stringers off the rim of the main BMS grain. The BMS grain has the same characteristics as the other BMS presented here (lamellae of pyrite and Ni-rich pyrite (labelled 'mss') with chalcopyrite around the margins and in some lines in the grain). Abbreviations are chalcopyrite (Cp), pyrite + Ni-rich pyrite (mss), Na-rich clinopyroxene (CPX), Na-poor clinopyroxene (Di), garnet (Grt), partial oxidation of sulphides (ox).

Figure 4 – Major element chemistry of BMS analysed by EPMA. (a) Histogram of S contents (in at.%) of BMS. Note that SS2-1 and SS2-4 refer to the same eclogite xenolith (SS2, from Kiseeva et al., 2017b) but different polished thin sections. (b) Fe– Ni(+Co)–Cu ternary diagrams showing eclogite xenoliths from this study in comparison to Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths from Gréau et al. (2013) and BMS

inclusions in diamonds (Deines & Harris, 1995). (c) Cu–Fe–S diagram for chalcopyrite analysed during this study in comparison to compositions from Gréau et al. (2013) and end-member chalcopyrite. Abbreviations are chalcopyrite (Cp), pyrite with varying Ni content (Py ± Ni), pyrrhotite (Po), pentlandite (Pn), smythite-violarite (Smy-Vi) E-type diamond inclusion (E-Di) and P-type diamond inclusion (P-Di).

Figure 5 – Scatter plots for total PGE *vs.* various indicators of BMS major element composition and/or dominant end-member sulphide mineral – (a) Ni/(Ni+Cu+Fe) and (b) Cu/(Cu+Ni+Fe). All Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths (RV-IM-xx and SS2) have been plotted in comparison to BMS inclusions within eclogitic (E-type) and peridotitic (P-type) diamonds (data for Orapa (E-type, McDonald et al., 2017), Diavik (E-type, Aulbach et al., 2012), and Mir and Udachnaya (P-type, Bulanova et al., 1996)), BMS in mid-ocean ridge basalts (MORB) from Patten et al. (2013), and BMS inclusions in MORB (picritic lavas) from Savelyev et al. (2018).

Figure 6 – Chondrite-normalised PGE and Au spidergrams of BMS from the Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths (RV-IM-xx and SS2), with comparison plot of base metal sulphide (BMS) inclusions within eclogitic (E-type) and peridotitic (P-type) diamonds (data from McDonald et al., 2017; Aulbach et al., 2012 and Bulanova et al., 1996), BMS in mid-ocean ridge basalts (MORB) from Patten et al. (2013), BMS inclusions in MORB (picritic lavas) from Savelyev et al. (2018), and BMS in mid-ocean ridge (MOR) peridotites from Alard et al. (2005). All diagrams have been normalised to chondrite values from Fischer-Gödde et al. (2010). Note that the eclogite xenolith data (this study) have been plotted according to the corresponding Ni, Cu and Fe contents per LA-ICP-MS analyses to investigate the effect of BMS major element composition on PGE-Au-Re contents. Thus, the following categories were used: *Fe-(Ni,Cu) BMS* for analyses where both Ni and Cu occurred at < 10 wt.% each, *Ni,Fe-(Cu) BMS* for analyses with ≥ 10 wt.% Ni and < 10 wt.% Cu, and *Cu,Fe-(Ni) BMS* for analyses with ≥ 10 wt.% Cu and < 10 wt.% Ni. One analysis contained almost equal abundances of Ni and Cu (approximately 10 wt.% of each) and has been labelled *Ni,Cu,Fe BMS*.

Figure 7 – Bivariate trace element diagrams for BMS measured by LA-ICP-MS. (a) total PGE *vs.* S/Se, (b) Pd *vs.* Se, and (c) S/Se *vs.* Au. (c) and (d) explore range of Te concentrations with Se and Au, respectively. (e) chondrite-normalised Re/Os ratio ($(Re/Os)_N$) *vs.* Os. All Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths (RV-IM-*xx* and SS2) have been plotted in comparison to BMS inclusions within eclogitic (E-type) and peridotitic (P-type) diamonds using data from McDonald et al., (2017), Aulbach et al. (2012) and Bulanova et al. (1996), BMS in mid-ocean ridge basalts (MORB) from Patten et al. (2013), and BMS inclusions in MORB (picritic lavas) from Savelyev et al. (2018). Additional Re and Os data from Richardson et al. (2001, 2004), McKenna (2001) and Simelane (2004) for diamond inclusions, and BMS in mid-ocean ridge (MOR) peridotites from Alard et al. (2005).

Figure 8 – Summary of chondrite-normalised PGE and Au spidergrams showing four main compositional groups of BMS from the Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths in this study: Types *i*, *ii*, *iii* and *iv*. Comparison is made to Burness et al. (2020).

Figure 9 – Trace element modelling of batch partial melting of Roberts Victor eclogite BMS as shown by chondrite normalised (Fischer-Gödde et al., 2010) Ni, PGE, Au, Re and Cu spidergrams for silicate melts generated by (a) different starting compositions of mantle BMS (as defined by the four end-member BMS compositions identified for Roberts Victor, se Section 4.1) and (b) mixtures of BMS end-members. In all models, we have assumed 100% BMS extraction from the source during melting and used an initial starting proportion of 0.5% (by volume) of BMS in the eclogite source. Note that in (a), a mean Roberts Victor BMS composition have been calculated from LA-ICP-MS data for all Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths analysed in this study, excluding the PGE-rich samples of RV-IM-02. In (b), end-members *i* (based on mean from BMS in RV-IM-01, RV-IM-05, RV-IM-15 and SS2) and *ii* (based on mean BMS composition from RV-IM-02) are mixed in ratios of 50:50, 80:20 and 95:5 (*i : ii*). All modelled silicate melt compositions (coloured lines with diamond symbols) are plotted in comparison to the parental magma compositions for the Bushveld (B1-3 and UM) from Barnes et al. (2010), plotted as grey and black lines with circle symbols).

Figure 10 – Trace element ratio and total PGE plots of melts derived from end-member Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith BMS (calculated by the same method as Fig. 9a) in comparison to Bushveld parental magmas (Barnes et al., 2010). (a) Pt/Pd ratio vs total PGE concentration, (b) Pt/Pd ratio vs Ni/Cu ratio, and (c) Pt/Pd ratio vs Re/Os ratio. Note that in (c), the lack of Re data for the Bushveld parental magmas (at the time of writing) mean that we cannot make a direct comparison to B1-3 and UM for Re/Os. Instead we use the 'Bushveld primary melt' of McCandless & Ruiz (1991). Also shown are the Re/Os ratios of gabbroic and basaltic eclogites from the Zermatt-Saas ophiolite terrain (Dale et al., 2009) in lilac lines, the range of Re/Os ratios of BMS in eclogite xenoliths from Diavik (Slave Craton) (Aulbach et al., 2009) as a grey bar, the chondritic composition of Fischer-Gödde et al. (2010) (black circle), and the composition of Pyrolite from McDonough and Sun (1995) (grey circle).

Table captions

Table 1 – Characteristics of mantle eclogite samples. All eclogites used in this study are classed as type I – see text for details. Texture classifications based on McGregor and Carter (1970). *See Kiseeva et al. (2017b) for further details on silicate chemistry and textures.

Table 2 – Relative proportions of base metal sulphides (by area %) analysed by QEMSCAN.

Table 3 – Summary of major element compositions of sulphides in Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths analysed *in situ* by EPMA.

Table 4 – Summary of trace element compositions of analysed *in situ* by LA-ICP-MS. Full dataset in Supplementary Material (including all major elements as measured by LA-ICP-MS). * for Ru, Rh and Pd indicates abundances are reported for the element and have been corrected for isotope overlaps with argide species. The following categories were used: *Fe-(Ni,Cu) BMS* for analyses where both Ni and Cu occurred at < 10 wt.% each, *Ni,Fe-(Cu) BMS* for analyses with ≥ 10 wt.% Ni and < 10 wt.% Cu, and *Cu,Fe-(Ni) BMS* for analyses with ≥ 10 wt.% Cu and < 10 wt.% Ni. Sample SS-2 had a restricted range of BMS major elements compositions equivalent to pyrite with variable but low Ni and Cu concentrations and has therefore been labelled *Py (± Ni,Cu)*.

** Se concentration based on ^{82}Se isotope for these samples (as opposed to ^{77}Se for all others).

Table 5 – Count (*n)* of interstitial vs included (and embayed) BMS in eclogite xenoliths from this study and percentages of each per sample. No data available for RV-IM-01 and RV-IM-17.

Supplementary material

Table A – Mineral association data for samples analysed by QEMSCAN

Table B – Standards used for EPMA and lower limits of detection (LLD)

Table C – Standards used for LA-ICP-MS and detection limits.

Table D – Full EPMA sulphide data analysed by WDS. Standard information available in Table B.

Table E – Full LA-ICP-MS data for all sulphides analysed in this study. Note that '–' denotes ''isotope not measured"; * Denotes isotopes which have been interference-corrected (Standard 1, Cardiff University, matrix matched) for argide species and Cd; ** Se concentration based on ^{82}Se isotope for these samples (as opposed to ^{77}Se for all others). Values in *italic font* indicate those below detection limit, but stated as 50% detection limit to allow for plotting. Standard information available in Table C.

Figure A – Silicate mineral chemistry. Ternary diagrams for sample RV-IM-15. (a) end-member compositions of garnet (Pyp pyropem, GRS grossular, Alm almandine). (b) end-member compositions of primary omphacitic clinopyroxenes (red), secondary Al-diopside (blue) and comparison to Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith clinopyroxenes from Huang et al. (2012) (green) (Jd jadite, Aeg aegerine).

Figure B – All QEMSCAN field scans of BMS. (a) RV-IM-15 C Irregular BMS interstitial to garnet and pervasive Al-diopside. The mss (pyrite/pyrrhotite) core can be clearly seen, as well as pentlandite forming along internal fractures and forming an inner rim, chalcopyrite is forming the blocky outer rim. (b) RV-IM-15 G Highly deteriorated BMS interstitial to clinopyroxenes and an albite vein. This BMS lacks a distinct mss core and is solely composed of pentlandite and chalcopyrite. (c) RV-IM-15 E Rounded BMS embayment in garnet. The fracture it sits within is predominantly secondary clinopyroxene and biotite. The BMS has a mss core with pentlandite forming as internal fractures and flames. In this BMS, pentlandite forms the dominant outer phase, with only minor chalcopyrite. (d) RV-IM-18 D Rounded BMS semi-enclosed within the rim of a garnet. The BMS is within a fracture within garnet, primarily infilled with chlorite. (e) RV-IM-18 C Rounded BMS enclosed within the same garnet as (d), but located slightly further away from the rim. Mostly mss with minor blocky pentlandite and chalcopyrite rim. Within the garnet there are inclusions and fractures containing chlorite, albite and biotite.

Figure C – Time resolved analysis (TRA) plots of a selection of BMS analysed by LA-ICP-MS**.** TRA includes switch-off of the laser (white area after 'sample') and gas blank at the end of the analysis (grey area on the right hand side of each plot). Area of sample analysis (labelled 'sample' and

1002 interpolated for processing of LA-ICP-MS data) is delineated. (a) RV-IM-17 BMS1 and (b) RV-IM-01
1003 BMS1B. Both sets of TRA show mixed sulphides, zoned in Cu (such that RV-IM-17 BMS1 demonstrates
1004 classic texture of chalcopyrite at the rim of the BMS grain and mss in the centre). RV-IM-01 BMS1B
1005 shows more complex zonation of end-member sulphides with enrichment in Zn in the centre. Zonation
1006 in As and Ag appear in both TRA sets. PGE are present in higher concentrations in RV-IM-01 BMS1B
1007 and particularly this TRA set demonstrates PGM (probably as nano-nuggets) at the rims of the BMS
1008 grain.
1009 **Figure D –** Further bivariate plots of LA-ICP-MS data from BMS. Data are plotted according to sample
1010 number only. Corresponding data table is available in Table E of this supplementary dataset.
1011 **Figure E –** SEM BSE images of Ni-arsenide and PGM.
1012 **Figure F –** Trace element modelling of batch partial melting of Roberts Victor eclogite BMS. The top
1013 four panels show the concentration (chondrite normalised using the values of Fischer-Gödde et al.,
1014 2010) of Ni, PGE, Au, Re and Cu in the silicate melt generated at different degrees of partial melting
1015 of the BMS in the source (where F = melt fraction), according to different starting compositions. Each
1016 panel (top four models) use a starting composition from each of the four end-member BMS
1017 compositions identified in the Roberts Victor xenoliths analysed in this study (see Section 4.1). Note
1018 that due to the highly chalcophile behaviour of the PGE, > 99% of BMS (F = 0.999) must be extracted
1019 used from the source in order for the silicate melt to have a composition similar to the Bushveld
1020 parental magma compositions (B1-3 and UM). These top four models (shades of purple lines) were
1021 conducted assuming 0.5% (by volume) BMS in the source. The bottom panel of this figure (shades of
1022 red lines) shows modelling to demonstrate the effect of complete melting and extraction of the mean
1023 BMS composition of the Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths (this study) but at different abundances of
1024 BMS in the mantle source (0.03 to 1 % BMS by volume). In summary, a higher abundance of BMS in
1025 the source leads to a higher concentration of chalcophile elements in the resulting silicate melt. Note
1026 that the mean Roberts Victor eclogitic BMS composition was calculated excluding the rare high-PGE
1027 BMS from RV-IM-02**.**

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Fig. 1

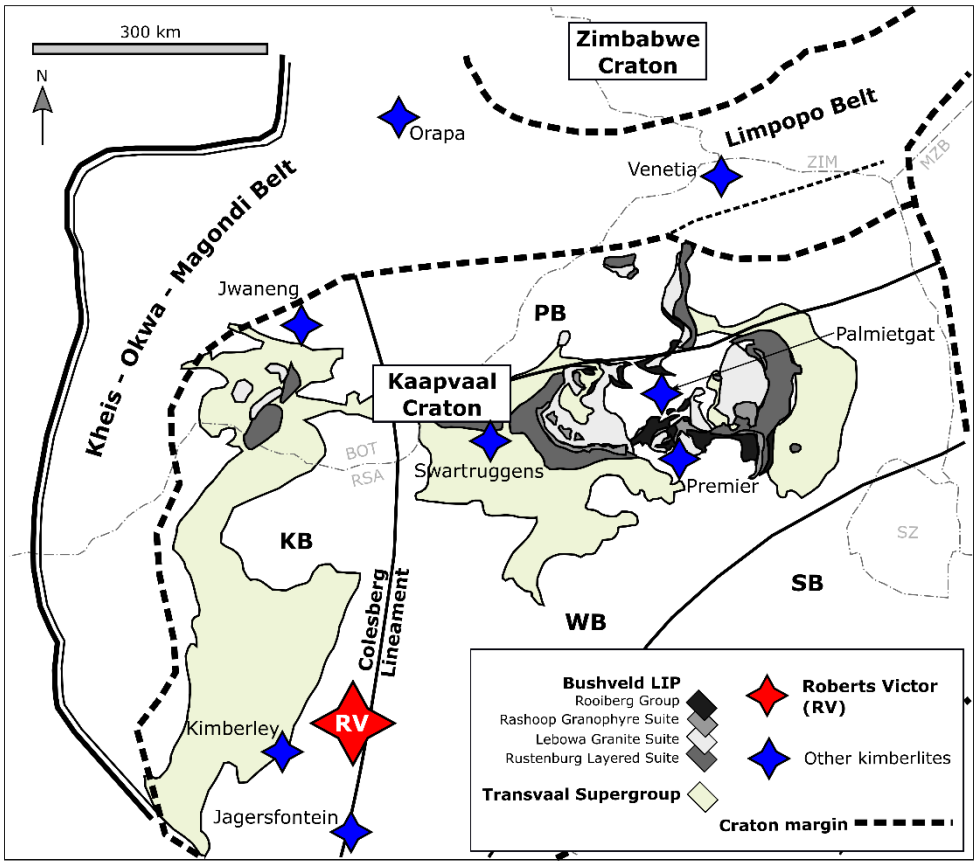
300 km
N
Zimbabwe Craton
Orapa
Limpopo Belt
Venetia
ZIM
MZB
Kheis - Okwa - Magondi Belt
Jwaneng
PB
Palmietgat
Kaapvaal Craton
BOT
RSA
Swartruggens
Premier
SZ
KB
SB
WB
Colesberg Lineament
Kimberley
RV
Jagersfontein
Bushveld LIP
Rooiberg Group
Rashoop Granophyre Suite
Lebowa Granite Suite
Rustenburg Layered Suite
Transvaal Supergroup
Roberts Victor (RV)
Other kimberlites
Craton margin

Fig. 2

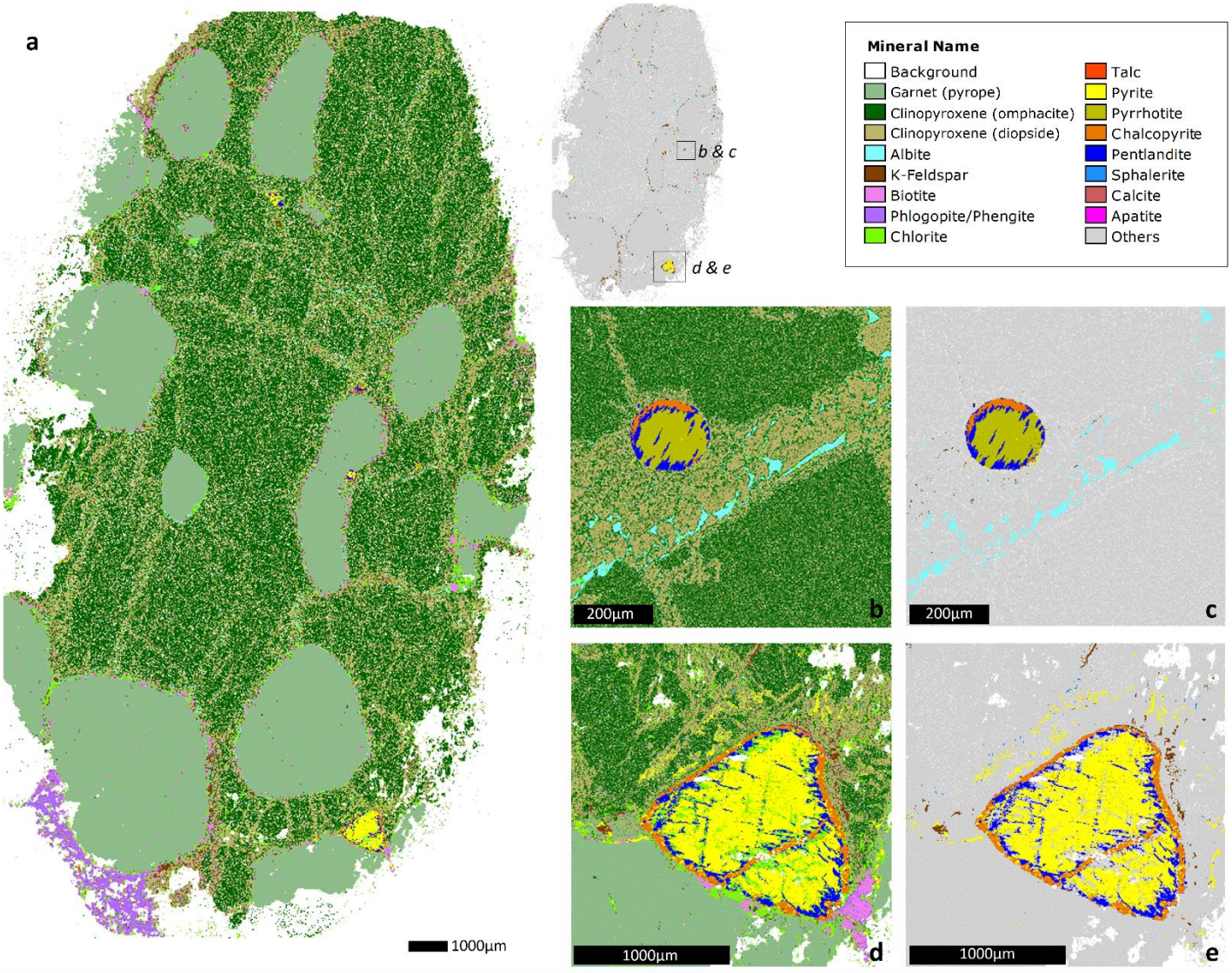
a
b & c
d & e
Mineral Name
Background
Garnet (pyrope)
Clinopyroxene (omphacite)
Clinopyroxene (diopside)
Albite
K-Feldspar
Biotite
Phlogopite/Phengite
Chlorite
Talc
Pyrite
Pyrrhotite
Chalcopyrite
Pentlandite
Sphalerite
Calcite
Apatite
Others
1000µm
200µm
b
200µm
c
1000µm
d
1000µm
e

Fig. 3

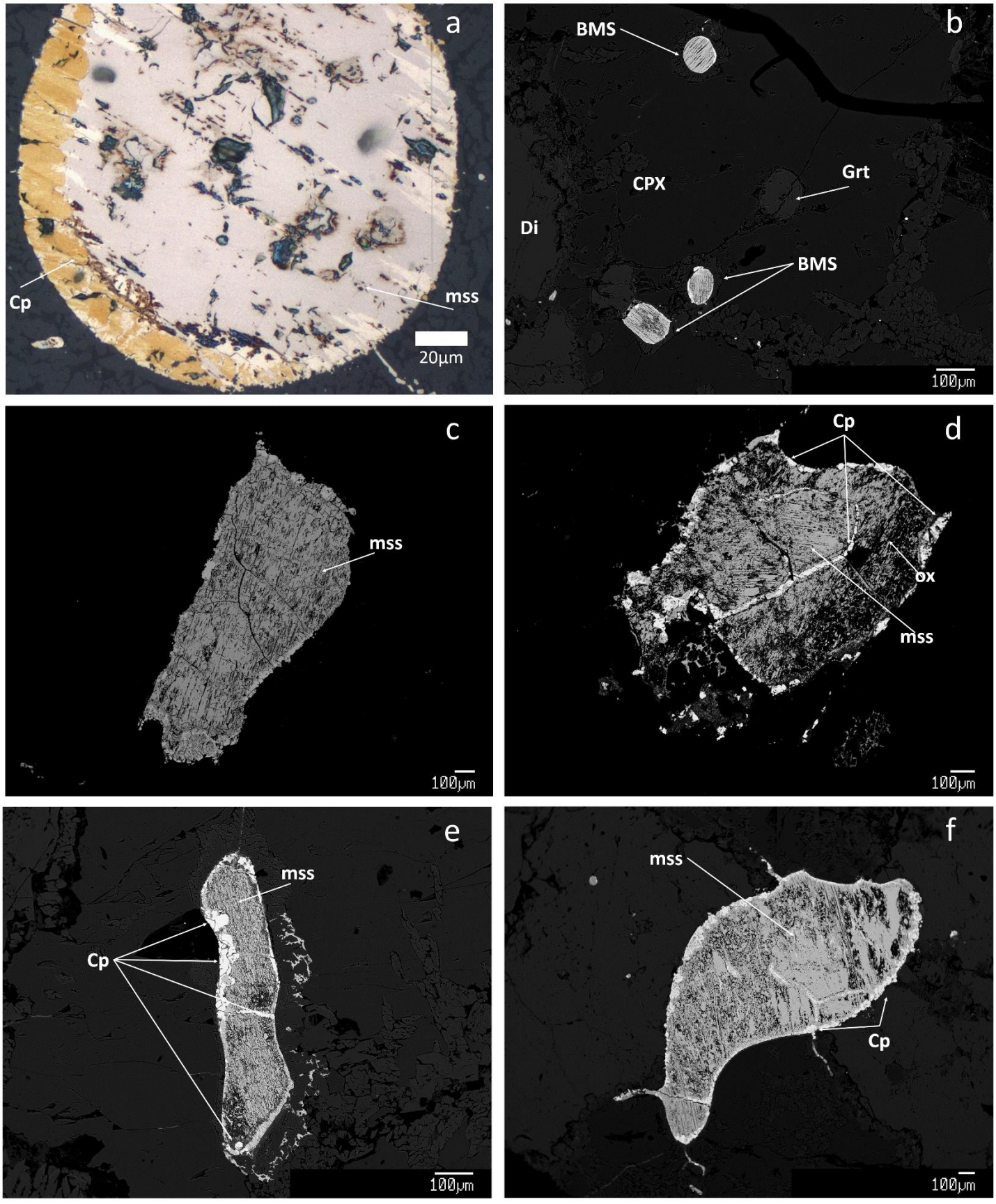
a
Cp
mss
20µm
b
BMS
CPX
Grt
Di
BMS
100µm
c
mss
100µm
d
Cp
ox
mss
100µm
e
mss
Cp
100µm
f
mss
Cp
100µm

Fig. 4

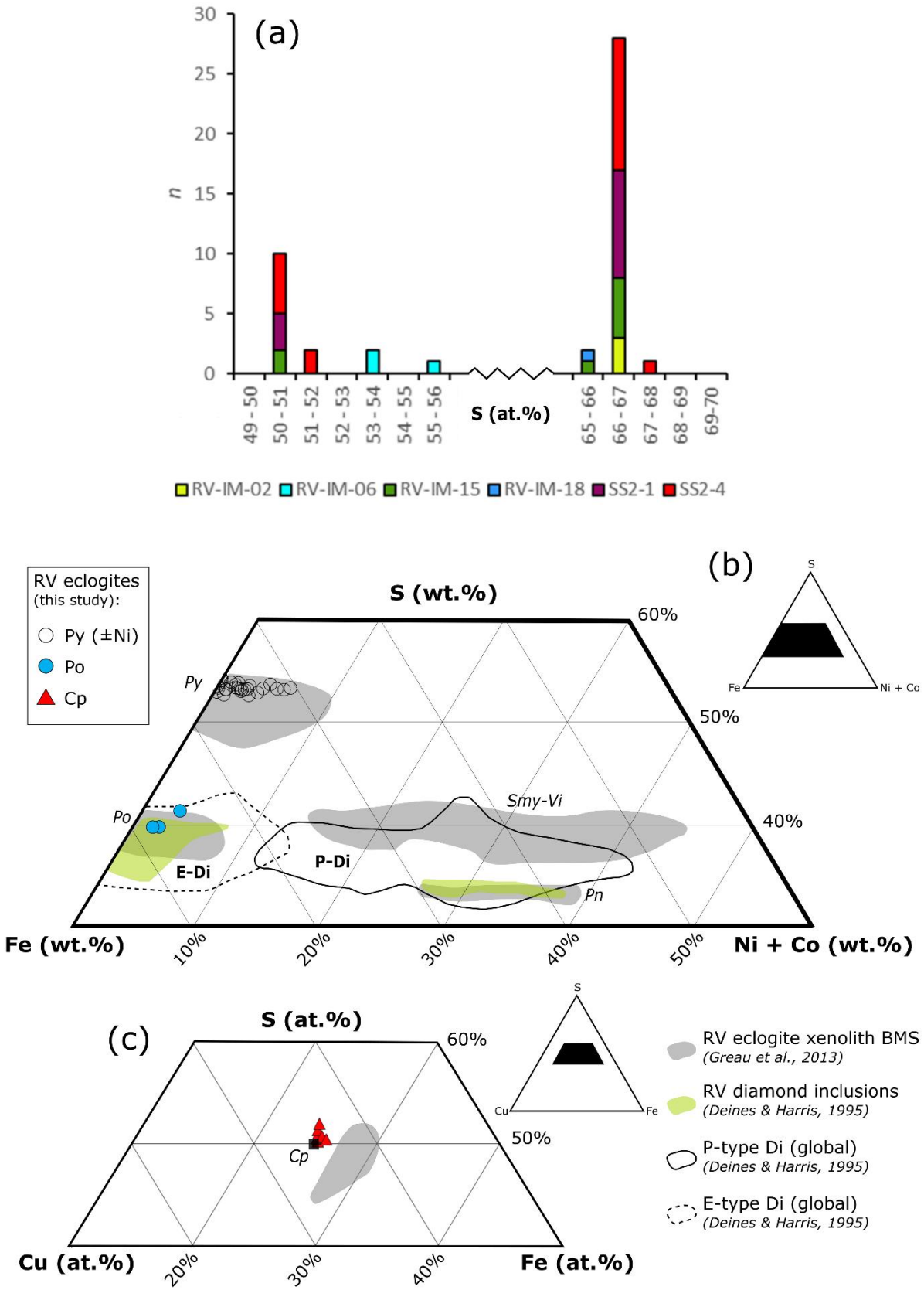
(a)
n
S (at.%)
49 - 50
50 - 51
51 - 52
52 - 53
53 - 54
54 - 55
55 - 56
65 - 66
66 - 67
67 - 68
68 - 69
69-70
RV-IM-02
RV-IM-06
RV-IM-15
RV-IM-18
SS2-1
SS2-4
RV eclogites
(this study):
Py (±Ni)
Po
Cp
(b)
S (wt.%)
Fe (wt.%)
Ni + Co (wt.%)
Py
Po
E-Di
P-Di
Smy-Vi
Pn
(c)
S (at.%)
Cu (at.%)
Fe (at.%)
Cp
RV eclogite xenolith BMS
(Greau et al., 2013)
RV diamond inclusions
(Deines & Harris, 1995)
P-type Di (global)
(Deines & Harris, 1995)
E-type Di (global)
(Deines & Harris, 1995)

Fig. 5

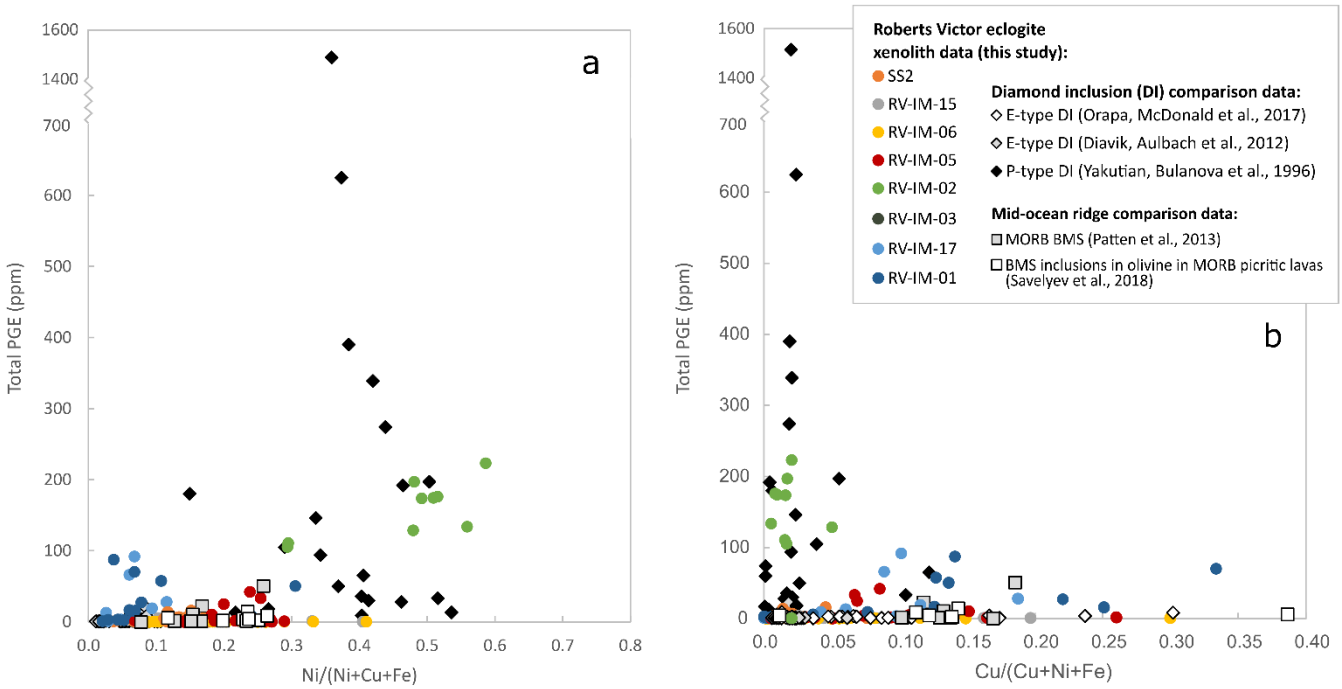
a
b
Total PGE (ppm)
Ni/(Ni+Cu+Fe)
Cu/(Cu+Ni+Fe)
Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith data (this study):
SS2
RV-IM-15
RV-IM-06
RV-IM-05
RV-IM-02
RV-IM-03
RV-IM-17
RV-IM-01
Diamond inclusion (DI) comparison data:
E-type DI (Orapa, McDonald et al., 2017)
E-type DI (Diavik, Aulbach et al., 2012)
P-type DI (Yakutian, Bulanova et al., 1996)
Mid-ocean ridge comparison data:
MORB BMS (Patten et al., 2013)
BMS inclusions in olivine in MORB picritic lavas (Savelyev et al., 2018)

Fig.6

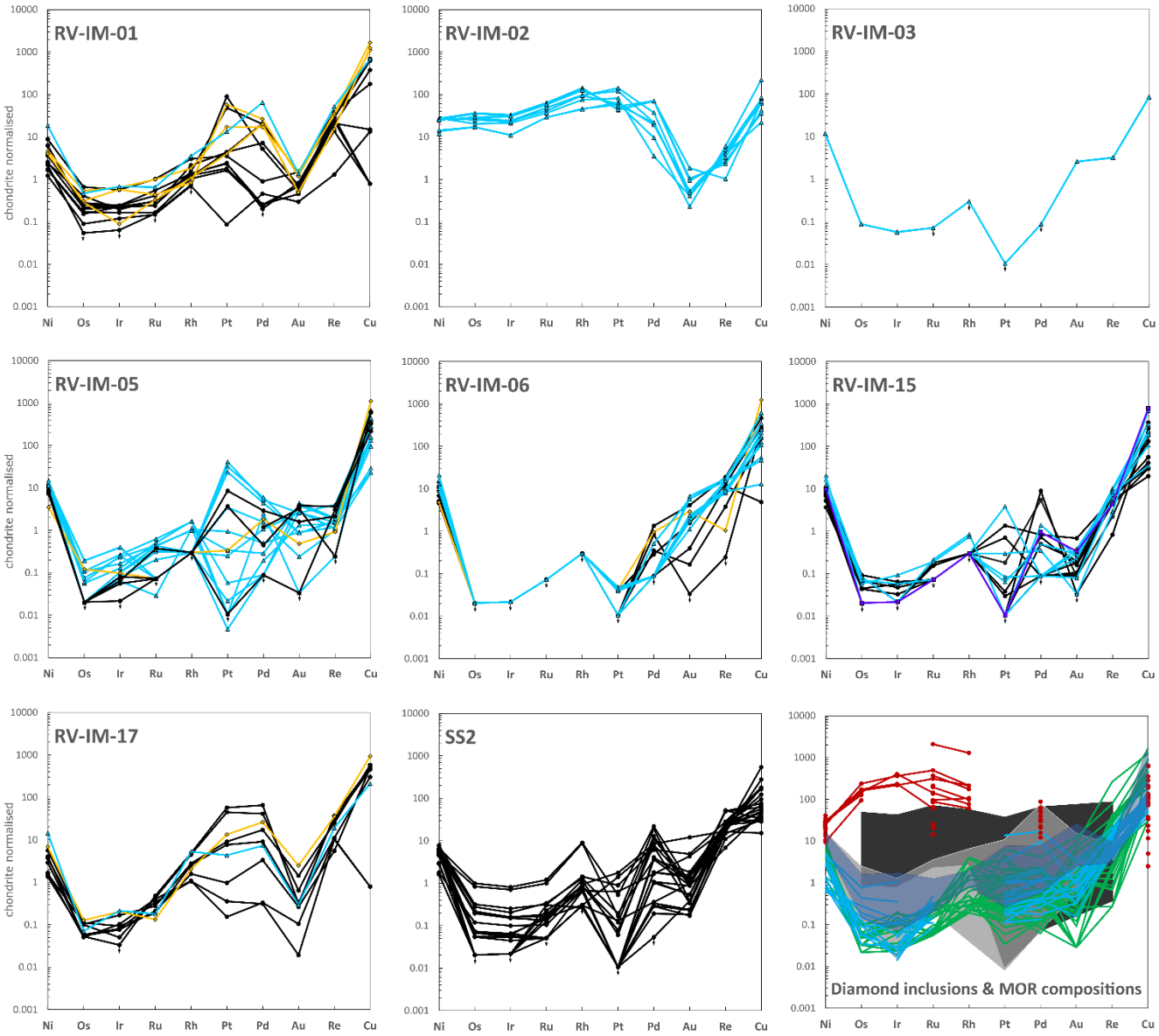
RV-IM-01
RV-IM-02
RV-IM-03
RV-IM-05
RV-IM-06
RV-IM-15
RV-IM-17
SS2
Diamond inclusions & MOR compositions
chondrite normalised
10000
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0.01
0.001
Ni Os Ir Ru Rh Pt Pd Au Re Cu
Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith data (this study):
Fe-(Ni,Cu) BMS
Ni,Fe-(Cu) BMS
Cu,Fe-(Ni) BMS
Ni,Cu,Fe BMS
Diamond inclusion comparison data:
P-type (Bulanova et al., 1996)
E-type (McDonald et al., 2017)
E-type (Aulbach et al., 2012)
Mid-ocean ridge data:
MORB BMS (Patten et al., 2013)
MOR peridotite BMS (Alard et al., 2005)
BMS inclusions in olivine (MOR picrite lavas; Savelyev et al., 2018)

Fig. 7

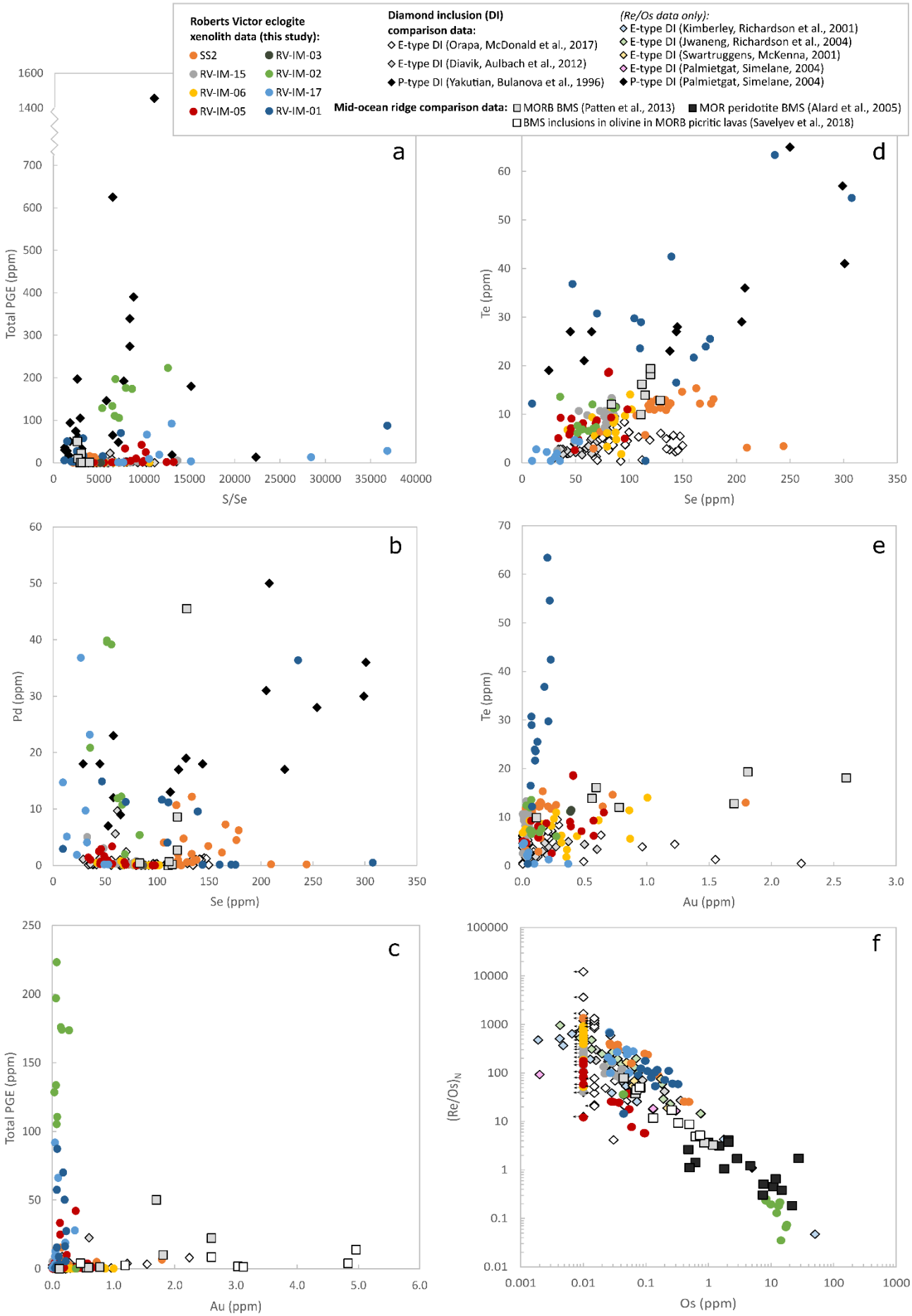
Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith data (this study):
SS2
RV-IM-03
RV-IM-15
RV-IM-02
RV-IM-06
RV-IM-17
RV-IM-05
RV-IM-01
Diamond inclusion (DI) comparison data:
E-type DI (Orapa, McDonald et al., 2017)
E-type DI (Diavik, Aulbach et al., 2012)
P-type DI (Yakutian, Bulanova et al., 1996)
(Re/Os data only):
E-type DI (Kimberley, Richardson et al., 2001)
E-type DI (Jwaneng, Richardson et al., 2004)
E-type DI (Swartruggens, McKenna, 2001)
E-type DI (Palmietgat, Simelane, 2004)
P-type DI (Palmietgat, Simelane, 2004)
Mid-ocean ridge comparison data:
MORB BMS (Patten et al., 2013)
MOR peridotite BMS (Alard et al., 2005)
BMS inclusions in olivine in MORB picritic lavas (Savelyev et al., 2018)
a
Total PGE (ppm)
S/Se
d
Te (ppm)
Se (ppm)
b
Pd (ppm)
Se (ppm)
e
Te (ppm)
Au (ppm)
c
Total PGE (ppm)
Au (ppm)
f
(Re/Os)N
Os (ppm)

Fig. 8

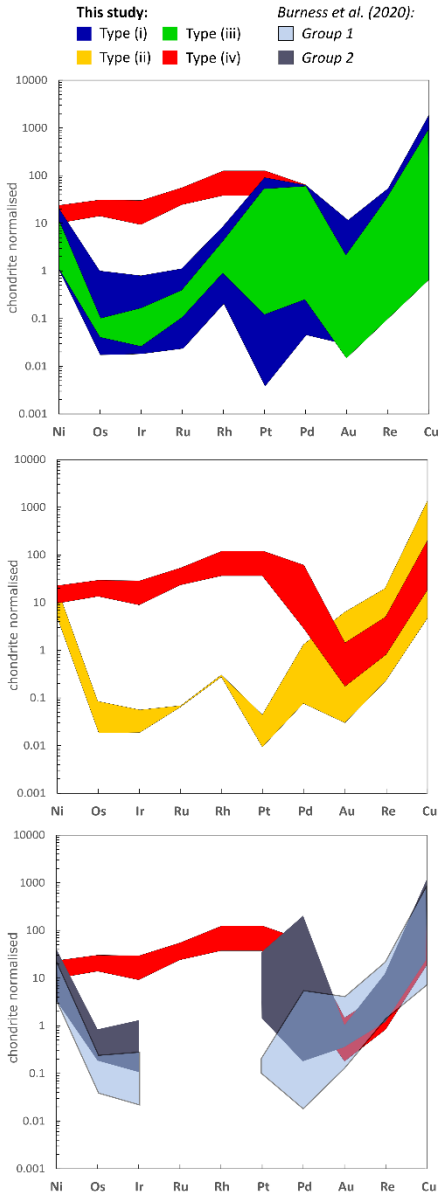
This study:
Type (i)
Type (ii)
Type (iii)
Type (iv)
Burness et al. (2020):
Group 1
Group 2
chondrite normalised
10000
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0.01
0.001
Ni
Os
Ir
Ru
Rh
Pt
Pd
Au
Re
Cu

Fig. 9

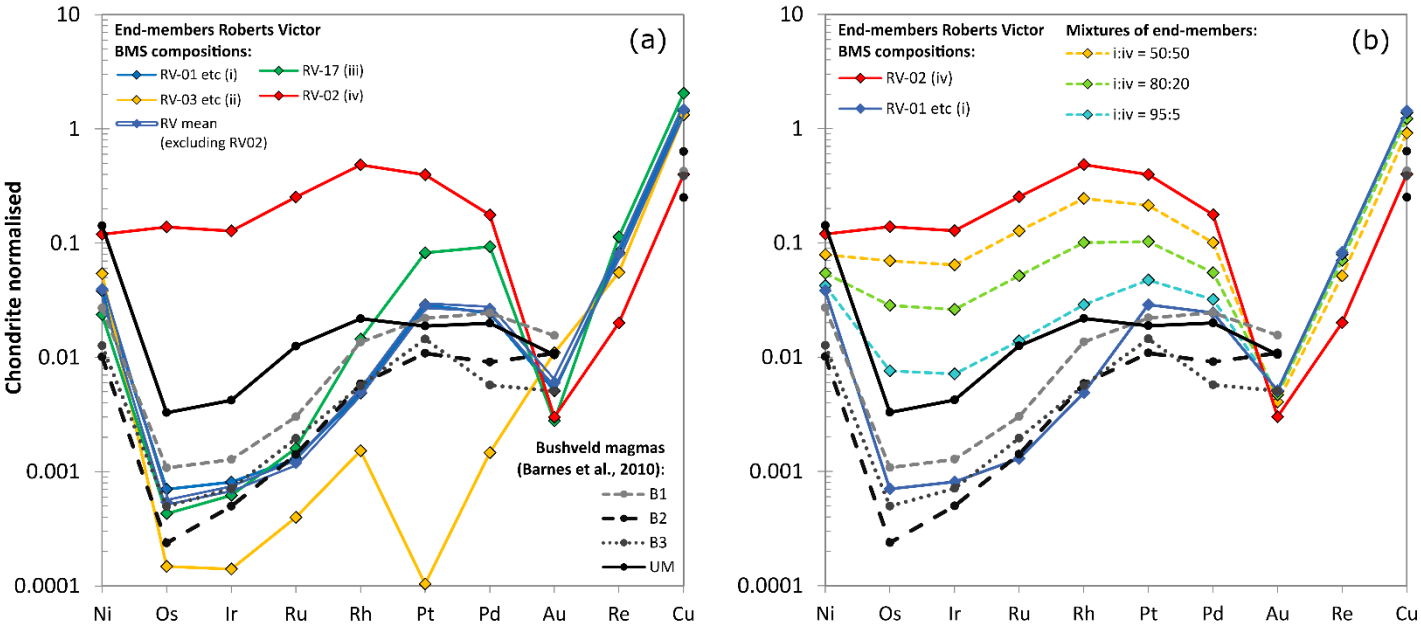
(a)
End-members Roberts Victor
BMS compositions:
RV-01 etc (i)
RV-03 etc (ii)
RV mean
(excluding RV02)
RV-17 (iii)
RV-02 (iv)
Bushveld magmas
(Barnes et al., 2010):
B1
B2
B3
UM
Chondrite normalised
10
1
0.1
0.01
0.001
0.0001
Ni
Os
Ir
Ru
Rh
Pt
Pd
Au
Re
Cu
(b)
End-members Roberts Victor
BMS compositions:
RV-02 (iv)
RV-01 etc (i)
Mixtures of end-members:
i:iv = 50:50
i:iv = 80:20
i:iv = 95:5

Fig. 10

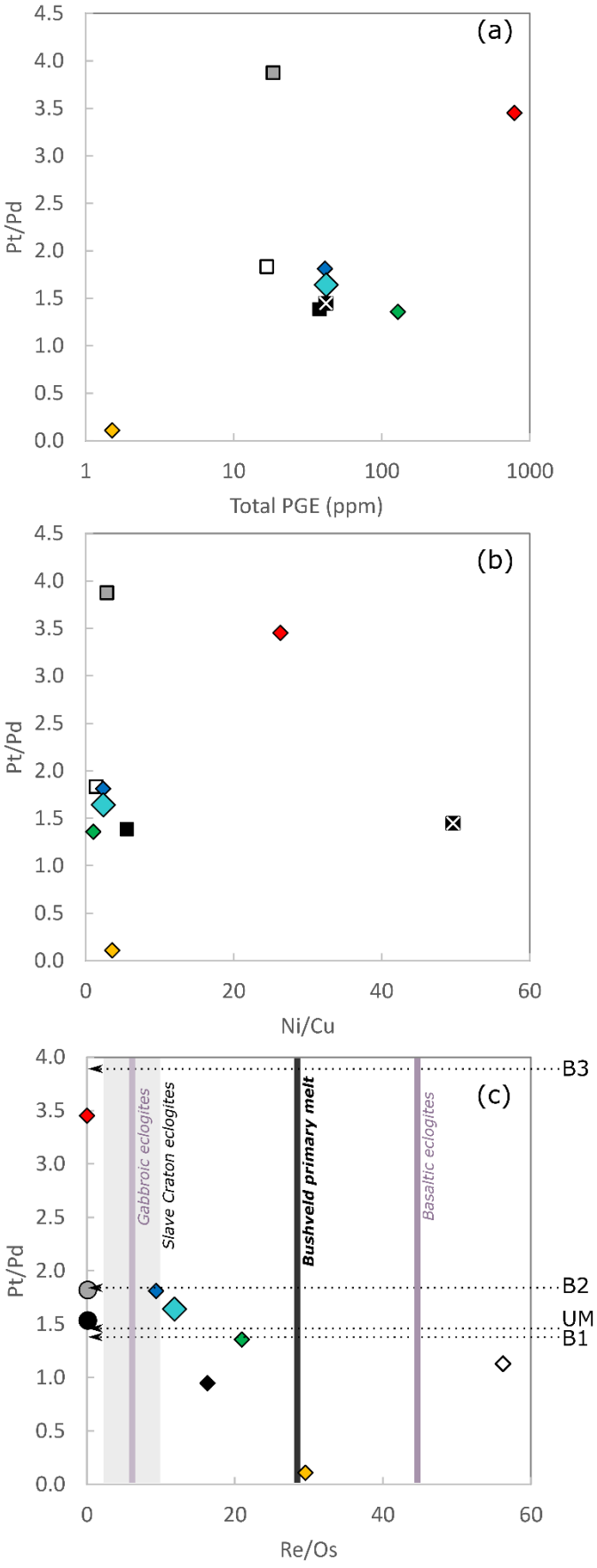
(a)
Pt/Pd
Total PGE (ppm)
(b)
Pt/Pd
Ni/Cu
(c)
Pt/Pd
Re/Os
B3
B2
UM
B1
Gabbroic eclogites
Slave Craton eclogites
Bushveld primary melt
Basaltic eclogites
End-member Roberts Victor BMS compositions:
RV-01 etc (i)
RV-03 etc (ii)
RV-17 (iii)
RV-02 (iv)
RV mean (excluding RV02)
Diamond BMS inclusions (DI):
Diavik E-type DI (Aulbach et al., 2012)
Orapa E-type DI (McDonald et al., 2017))
Bushveld magmas (Barnes et al., 2010):
B1
B2
B3
UM

Table 1

Sample #	Modal mineralogy	Petrographic siting of BMS
RV-IM-01	60% CPX, 30% Grt, 5% Phl, 5% accessories (including Chl, Tlc, Alb and KFs, Apt and oxides)	Interstitial
RV-IM-02	50% CPX, 40% Grt, 10% accessories (including Chl, Tlc, Alb and KFs, Apt, Ilm and Rt)	Interstitial
RV-IM-03	-	-
RV-IM-05	60% CPX, 30% Grt, 10% accessories (including Chl, Tlc, Alb and KFs, Apt, Ilm and Rt)	Interstitial
RV-IM-06	25% CPX, 70% Grt, 5% (including Chl, Tlc, Alb and KFs, Apt, Ilm and Rt)	Interstitial & Enclosed
RV-IM-15	50% CPX, 40% Grt, 10% (including Chl, Tlc, Alb and KFs, Apt, Ilm and Rt)	Interstitial & Enclosed
RV-IM-17	-	Interstitial
SS2 *	CPX 50%, Grt 50%, accessory Ilm	Interstitial & Enclosed

Table 2

%	RV-IM-01		RV-IM-15			RV-IM-18	
	*						
Pyrite	70.6	51.6	16.1	51.2	68.5	63.0	21.7
Pyrrhotite	1.9	0.1	-	0.1	0.6	5.0	-
Chalcopyrite	12.4	41.3	42.4	8.5	5.7	7.4	22.1
Pentlandite	15.1	7.0	41.5	40.2	25.2	24.7	56.2

Table 3

Sample	Mineral	*n*		S	Fe	Ni	Cu	Co	Total	S	Fe	Ni	Cu	Co
				(wt%)						*(at%)*				
RV-IM-02	**Py (± Ni)**	*3*	mean	53.19	44.92	0.66	0.45	0.15	99.37	66.77	32.39	0.45	0.29	0.10
			2 σ	*0.63*	*0.99*	*0.96*	*1.07*	*0.17*	*0.62*	*0.67*	*0.73*	*0.66*	*0.68*	*0.11*
RV-IM-06	**Po**	*3*	mean	40.14	56.77	2.43	< LLD	0.11	99.46	54.15	43.98	1.79	< LLD	0.08
			2 σ	*1.59*	*3.44*	*1.42*	-	*0.13*	*0.51*	*1.88*	*2.86*	*1.04*	-	*0.10*
RV-IM-15	**Cp**	*2*	mean	35.29	30.17	0.24	33.75	0.08	99.53	50.54	24.82	0.19	24.39	0.06
			2 σ	*0.11*	*0.11*	*0.25*	*0.25*	*0.01*	*0.71*	*0.15*	*0.06*	*0.19*	*0.03*	*0.01*
	Py (± Ni)	*6*	mean	52.91	45.66	0.71	0.12	0.13	99.52	66.42	32.92	0.49	0.07	0.09
			2 σ	*1.06*	*1.56*	*1.18*	*0.21*	*0.14*	*1.00*	*0.63*	*0.99*	*0.81*	*0.13*	*0.10*
RV-IM-18	**Py (± Ni)**	*1*	-	52.09	43.78	3.00	0.08	0.20	99.15	65.92	31.82	2.07	0.05	0.14
SS2	**Cp**	*10*	mean	35.40	30.24	0.14	33.52	0.08	99.36	50.72	24.89	0.11	24.24	0.06
			2 σ	*1.11*	*0.74*	*0.17*	*0.69*	*0.09*	*0.64*	*1.07*	*0.74*	*0.14*	*0.66*	*0.07*
	Py (± Ni)	*21*	mean	53.20	43.93	2.20	0.26	0.30	99.86	66.58	31.57	1.51	0.17	0.21
			2 σ	*0.88*	*3.29*	*3.42*	*0.56*	*0.33*	*1.02*	*0.46*	*2.30*	*2.35*	*0.35*	*0.22*

Table 5

Sample	*n*	Interstitial (%)	Included (%)
RV-IM-02	*2*	100	-
RV-IM-03	*2*	100	-
RV-IM-05	*4*	100	-
RV-IM-06	*9*	11	89
RV-IM-15	*8*	75	25
SS2	*53*	89	11
Total	*78*	79	21

Table 4

Sample	Analysis #	*n*		33S (wt%)	S/Se	Fe (wt%)	Co (ppm)	Ni (wt%)	Cu	Zn (ppm)	As	Se	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	Sb	Te	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Bi
SS2	All (Py ± Ni)	*23*	mean	53.5	4185	39.21	2840	5.42	1.25	17	198	138	0.15	0.18	2.83	3.48	1.32	3.54	10.51	1.00	0.08	0.06	0.25	0.24	0.21
			σ	-	*1302*	*1.92*	*616*	*1.68*	*1.48*	*16*	*201*	*39*	*0.20*	*0.32*	*3.43*	*6.27*	*1.92*	*3.28*	*3.61*	*0.47*	*0.12*	*0.10*	*0.45*	*0.38*	*0.10*
RV15	Pn and Ni-rich BMS (> 10 wt.% Ni)	*8*	mean	45	6105	35.69	5125	13.53	4.14	365	406	76	0.07	0.06	0.25	8.13	4.7	9.16	9.75	0.27	0.02	0.02	0.51	0.04	0.36
			σ	-	*1186*	*4.62*	*1554*	*3.91*	*3.47*	*257*	*334*	*12*	*0.04*	*0.03*	*0.28*	*4.09*	*2.7*	*4.56*	*2.08*	*0.10*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*1.26*	*0.02*	*0.18*
	Fe-rich BMS ± Ni (< 10 wt.% Ni)	*9*	mean	45	6959	44.61	3413	7.48	1.58	117	1634	71	0.06	0.04	1.05	5.42	1.4	13.80	7.86	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.25	0.03	0.16
			σ	-	*2797*	*2.78*	*1033*	*2.11*	*1.56*	*101*	*630*	*18*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*1.78*	*1.71*	*0.6*	*4.05*	*2.68*	*0.09*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.44*	*0.03*	*0.11*
RV06	Cp	*1*	mean	45	5658	31.77	2823	5.08	15.80	174	8	80	*0.05*	*0.04*	0.54	3.15	8.0	9.68	6.10	0.04	*0.01*	*0.01*	0.04	0.44	0.24
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pn and Ni-rich BMS (> 10 wt.% Ni)	*10*	mean	45	5154	37.18	5406	14.16	2.46	39	17	88	0.05	0.04	0.07	4.31	1.0	11.07	7.64	0.51	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.48	0.81
			σ	-	*656*	*3.97*	*2090*	*3.50*	*2.30*	*33*	*9*	*10*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.08*	*1.51*	*0.5*	*5.75*	*3.92*	*0.16*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.31*	*0.71*
	Fe-rich BMS ± Ni (< 10 wt.% Ni)	*5*	mean	45	7181	44.34	2335	6.49	2.94	50	6	67	0.05	0.04	0.33	1.62	1.1	4.71	8.23	0.38	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.19	0.65
			σ	-	*2232*	*4.11*	*861*	*1.88*	*2.15*	*35*	*9*	*19*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.29*	*1.10*	*0.4*	*3.87*	*1.11*	*0.30*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.26*	*0.43*
RV05	Cp	*1*	mean	45	12492	36.45	2173	3.72	14.13	204	20	36	*0.05*	*0.04*	1.03	0.66	3.6	16.93	9.26	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.32	0.07	0.19
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pn and Ni-rich BMS (> 10 wt.% Ni)	*12*	mean	45	7635	37.24	5334	12.97	3.07	115	1197	64	0.20	0.09	1.03	4.73	2.0	110.54	9.51	0.06	0.04	0.09	7.96	0.29	0.72
			σ	-	*2507*	*2.73*	*820*	*1.71*	*2.59*	*46*	*632*	*19*	*0.14*	*0.07*	*1.23*	*2.15*	*1.7*	*34.13*	*4.61*	*0.04*	*0.03*	*0.06*	*13.92*	*0.21*	*0.74*
	Fe-rich BMS ± Ni (< 10 wt.% Ni)	*4*	mean	45	8399	40.36	3420	8.34	5.56	200	4646	59	0.10	0.04	0.65	5.22	2.0	127.05	5.22	0.09	0.01	0.03	2.88	0.32	0.22
			σ	-	*2504*	*4.61*	*621*	*0.80*	*2.49*	*71*	*4492*	*25*	*0.10*	*0.00*	*0.71*	*2.83*	*1.4*	*37.16*	*1.96*	*0.06*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*3.81*	*0.25*	*0.08*
RV02	Pn and Ni-rich BMS (> 10 wt.% Ni)	*9*	mean	45	7864	27.43	16446	25.10	0.95	98	114	60	31.81	12.69	20.20	12.69	2.4	44.81	8.84	0.15	12.85	10.76	69.72	0.11	1.34
			σ	-	*2084*	*5.08*	*7429*	*5.87*	*0.75*	*44*	*119*	*13*	*9.14*	*4.80*	*15.39*	*3.44*	*1.4*	*13.03*	*2.94*	*0.06*	*3.48*	*3.76*	*32.85*	*0.07*	*0.57*
RV03	Pn and Ni-rich BMS (> 10 wt.% Ni)	*2*	mean	45	5206	39.15	3851	12.59	1.08	61	451	86	0.05	0.04	0.05	10.34	2.4	14.46	11.25	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.39	0.25
			σ	-	*71*	*0.48*	*45*	*0.13*	*0.02*	*2*	*5*	*1*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.11*	*0.1*	*0.14*	*0.13*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
RV17	Cp	*1*	-	38	36842	44	4855	7.34	11.92	226	143	10	0.09	0.27	14.72	58.99	11.38	6.84	*0.40*	1.45	0.06	0.09	12.64	0.37	0.25
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pn and Ni-rich BMS (> 10 wt.% Ni)	*1*	-	36.5	10567	46	12263	15.31	2.68	76	563	33	0.12	0.70	4.09	167.52	3.86	26.18	1.90	0.78	0.03	0.10	4.10	0.04	0.04
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fe-rich BMS ± Ni (< 10 wt.% Ni)	*7*	mean	36	13362	56	2792	3.17	4.24	58	1040	33	0.23	0.35	11.01	111.23	2.50	14.75	2.30	0.75	0.04	0.04	16.18	0.07	0.26
			σ	-	*7228*	*3*	*1209*	*1.69*	*3.08*	*48*	*598*	*14*	*0.08*	*0.21*	*13.96*	*105.35*	*2.62*	*4.92*	*1.75*	*0.49*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*22.29*	*0.07*	*0.31*
RV01	Cp	*3*	mean	36.5	5164	42	2309	4.53	16.95	637	181	85	0.40	0.17	11.90	38.62	2.14	36.44	36.66	1.14	0.19	0.20	24.87	0.16	0.18
			σ	-	*2422*	*3*	*382*	*0.35*	*3.79*	*231*	*74*	*48*	*0.25*	*0.07*	*2.72*	*26.37*	*1.04*	*13.14*	*5.86*	*0.45*	*0.07*	*0.14*	*26.40*	*0.08*	*0.13*
	Pn and Ni-rich BMS (> 10 wt.% Ni)	*1*	-	36	1527	36	6351	19.51	8.70	670	119	236	0.45	0.47	36.37	130.13	0.74	73.60	63.39	2.11	0.23	0.31	12.46	0.20	0.26
				-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fe-rich BMS ± Ni (< 10 wt.% Ni)	*9*	mean	36	6439	52	1911	3.78	3.56	3189	942	139	0.25	0.19	3.44	26.41	2.01	37.90	23.92	0.99	0.11	0.11	16.40	0.11	0.12
			σ	-	*11424*	*9*	*1882*	*2.67*	*3.81*	*7426*	*1615*	*80*	*0.19*	*0.10*	*4.74*	*31.78*	*3.86*	*21.26*	*14.78*	*0.49*	*0.09*	*0.06*	*29.18*	*0.06*	*0.06*

Chalcophile and PGE modelling:

In order to evaluate the PGE budget of the eclogitic SCLM, we calculated the bulk concentration of Ni, Cu, Au, Re and the PGE in a silicate magma produced by partial melting of BMS as represented by Roberts Victor eclogite xenolith and compared this to the bulk rock compositions of parental Bushveld magmas (B1, B2 and B3, after Barnes et al., 2010). This method was chosen for two reasons: (i) eclogite xenoliths are small and thus bulk rock analyses are rare or inappropriate and (ii) chalcophile elements, such as the PGE, are primarily controlled by sulphide minerals during partial melting and fractionation, hence the sulphide composition for PGE is of most relevance when considering mantle reservoir compositions and budgets available during partial melting.

We use a batch partial melting model (after Shaw, 2006) from of:

$$\frac{C_L}{C_0} = {}^{1}/_{D + F(1 - D)}$$

where C_L = concentration in liquid, C_0 = initial concentration, F = fraction of melting, and D = bulk distribution coefficient.

This assumes that the eclogite is primarily composed of clinopyroxene and garnet (in equal proportions) and 0.5 volume % BMS (total). This proportion of BMS is based on our observations of the abundance of BMS in Roberts Victor eclogite xenoliths (see main text for further information). For the purposes of this modelling, we do not distinguish between MSS, ISS or any end-member sulphide mineral but instead assume a total BMS composition and model the partial melting of this whole BMS. Partition coefficients of all chalcophile elements were set to 10^{-7} in clinopyroxene and garnet (i.e., highly incompatible). Partition coefficients for chalcophile elements in BMS were as follows (from Mungall and Brenan, 2014): 500 (Ni), 3 x 10^5 (Os), 1.9 x 10^6 (Ir), 4.85 x 10^5 (Ru), 5.91 x 10^5 (Rh), 3.45 x 10^6 (Pt), 5.36 x 10^5 (Pd), 6307 (Au), 800 (Re), 1472 (Cu).

By multiplying the abundance of each mineral by the partition coefficient of each element, a bulk distribution coefficient (D) for each element for the bulk rock was calculated. This D value was then applied to the batch partial melting equation (above). A range of degrees of partial melting (F) were used to calculate the composition of the liquid (C_L) formed through partial melting. The composition of BMS used in models were also varied (ranging the four 'types' of BMS identified in Roberts Victor xenoliths from this study – table below and see main text for more details). These C_L compositions were then used in compositional plots (e.g., Figs. 9 and 10). As these represent bulk liquid compositions, no recalculation of B1, B2 or B3 is necessary. Multi-element diagrams show concentrations normalized to chondrite (normalization values from Fischer-Gödde et al., 2010).

Table of starting compositions (BMS end-members) used in modelling

	Ni *(wt.%)*	**Os** *(ppm)*	**Ir**	**Ru**	**Rh**	**Pt**	**Pd**	**Au**	**Re**	**Cu** *(wt.%)*
Type i	8.00	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.13	5.06	2.79	0.18	0.61	3.44
Type ii	11.35	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.17	0.38	0.41	3.18
Type iii	4.98	0.04	0.05	0.20	0.38	14.44	10.65	0.10	0.83	4.92
Type iv	25.10	12.85	10.76	31.81	12.69	69.72	20.20	0.11	0.15	0.95
RV mean (excluding RV-IM-02, Type iv)	8.34	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.13	4.99	3.04	0.21	0.59	3.53