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Key Points:

- Strontium and Carbon were added to the peridotites during alteration of mantle peridotite with carbonated fluid derived from decarbonation reaction.

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Abstract

Completely carbonated peridotites represent a window to study reactions of carbon-rich fluids with mantle rocks. Here we present details on the carbonation history of listvenites close to the basal thrust in the Samail ophiolite. We use samples from Oman Drilling Project Hole BT1B, which provides a continuous record of lithologic transitions, as well as outcrop samples from listvenites, metasediments and metamafics below the basal thrust of the ophiolite. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ of listvenites and serpentinites, ranging from 0.7090 to 0.7145, are significantly more radiogenic than mantle values, Cretaceous seawater, and other peridotite hosted carbonates in Oman. The Hawasina sediments that underlie the ophiolite, on the other hand, show higher $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values of up to 0.7241. $\delta^{13}C$ values of total carbon in the listvenites and serpentinites range from -10.6‰ to 1.92‰. We also identified a small organic carbon component with $\delta^{13}C$ as low as -27‰. Based on these results, we propose that during subduction at temperatures above >400°C, carbon-rich fluids derived from decarbonation of the underlying sediments migrated updip and generated the radiogenic $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ signature and the fractionated $\delta^{13}C$ values of the serpentinites and listvenites in core BT1B.

Plain Language Summary

Samples from Oman Drilling Project Hole BT1B provide a record of interactions of fluids rich in carbon dioxide with mantle rocks. This interactions lead to the formation of listvenites, rocks composed mainly by magnesite and quartz. Here we describe the formation of listvenites in the Oman ophiolite using Strontium and Carbon isotopes to characterize the source and nature of the fluid that pervasively transform the mantle rocks that now store vast amounts of carbon dioxide.

1 Introduction

Hydration and carbonation of ultramafic rocks are important processes in the carbon and water cycle of our planet (Alt et al., 2013; Fruh-Green et al., 2004). These alteration reactions are sinks of water and carbon where peridotites are exposed on the seafloor forming alteration minerals like serpentine and carbonates (Alt et al., 2013; Klein et al., 2020; Macdonald & Fyfe, 1985; Paulick et al., 2006) which are carried back into the mantle in convergent margins. Fluids derived from the subducted slab can migrate and interact with the mantle wedge in subduction zones, so that the "leading edge of the mantle wedge" aka the "cold nose", can be partially hydrated and carbonated (Blakely et al., 2005; Hyndman & Peacock, 2003; Kelemen & Manning, 2015). This is usually inferred from seismic data (e.g. DeShon and Schwartz, 2004; Kamiya and Kobayashi, 2000; Tibi et al., 2008; Tsuji et al., 2008). Understanding the interaction of carbon-bearing hydrous fluids with peridotites is important to supplement and constrain geophysical observations.

Fully carbonated peridotites, also known as listvenites (Halls & Zhao, 1995), provide a window into the alteration processes that occur in the "cold nose" of the mantle wedge above subduction zones, where mantle peridotite reacts with hydrous and carbonated fluids likely derived from the subducting slab at moderate temperatures and pressures (Beinlich et al., 2012; Boskabadi et al., 2017, 2020; Falk & Kelemen, 2015; Menzel et al., 2018). Formation of listvenites appears to be restricted to particular conditions requiring high carbon concentrations

in the fluid (Falk & Kelemen, 2015; Hansen et al., 2005; Kelemen et al., 2021; Menzel et al., 2018). For example, complete carbonation of peridotites to form listvenites is not observed near the surface in ophiolites (e.g. Clark and Fontes, 1990; de Obeso and Kelemen, 2020, 2018; Garcia del Real et al., 2016; Kelemen and Matter, 2008; Noël et al., 2018; Quesnel et al., 2016; Schwarzenbach et al., 2016). It is also not observed near the seafloor, where serpentinization and formation of carbonate veins are common (e.g Bach et al., 2011; Delacour et al., 2008; Schwarzenbach et al., 2013). Fluid sources for complete carbonation have been associated with subduction in different listvenite localities. Menzel at al. (2018) attributed carbonation of harzburgite in the Advocate ophiolite (Canada) to fluxing by slab-derived, CO_2-rich fluids. Isotopic data ($\delta^{13}C$, $\delta^{18}O$ and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$) of listvenites in the Late Cretaceous ophiolites of eastern Iran point to carbon-bearing fluids derived from subducted sedimentary units as the source of carbon (Boskabadi et al., 2020).

In Oman, listvenites occur along the basal thrust of the ophiolite (Nasir et al., 2007; Wilde et al., 2002). Previous studies have investigated their formation conditions and the nature of the carbonation fluids without reaching conclusive answers on the source of the fluids (Beinlich et al., 2020; Falk & Kelemen, 2015; Nasir et al., 2007; Stanger, 1985). In this paper, we present $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ and $\delta^{13}C$ data on samples from Oman Drilling Project Hole BT1B and the underlying sediments of the Hawasina Formation. We show that devolatization of the subducting sediments similar to the Hawasina Formation likely generated the carbonation fluids which reacted with the mantle wedge in this fossil subduction zone to form listvenites. These processes probably operate in subduction zones worldwide, where fluids migrate updip along the slab mantle interface, and then react with hanging wall peridotites storing large amounts of carbon.

2 Geological setting

2.1 The Samail ophiolite

The Samail ophiolite, along the northeast coast of Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), is one of the best-exposed block of oceanic crust and its underlying mantle in the world. It was thrust over adjacent oceanic lithosphere soon after magmatic formation, and then onto the margin of the Arabian subcontinent in the late Cretaceous. The mantle section of the ophiolite is mainly composed of highly depleted, residual mantle peridotites (mostly harzburgites, e.g. (Godard et al., 2000; Hanghøj et al., 2010; Monnier et al., 2006), together with 5 to 15% dunite (Braun, 2004; Braun & Kelemen, 2002; Collier, 2012). Near the basal thrust, interlayered dunites and refertilized harzburgites comprise the distinctive “Banded Unit” (Khedr et al., 2014). The peridotites are pervasively serpentinized, with serpentine (± brucite) making up ~ 30-100 wt% of “fresh” rock (Godard et al., 2000; Hanghøj et al., 2010; Monnier et al., 2006) and/or completely carbonated to form listvenites (Falk & Kelemen, 2015; Nasir et al., 2007; Stanger, 1985; Wilde et al., 2002). The listvenites only occur within a few km of the basal thrust of the ophiolite, and

within the tectonic melanges with a serpentine matrix just below the base of the ophiolite (Nasir et al., 2007; Stanger, 1985).

2.2 Lithologies below the Samail ophiolite nappe

Beneath the mantle section of the Samail ophiolite is a locally preserved "metamorphic sole". This sole is exposed discontinuously along the basal thrust, juxtaposed with the overlying Banded Unit at the base of the Samail mantle section. It records peak metamorphic temperatures of 700-900°C and imprecise peak pressures of 0.8 to 1.4 GPa (Cowan et al., 2014; Hacker & Mosenfelder, 1996; Searle & Cox, 2002; Searle & Malpas, 1980; Soret et al., 2017). A lower temperature unit (~450-550°C) with similar peak pressures (0.8 to 1.2 GPa) has also been identified from the metamorphic section of Oman DP Hole BT1B (Kotowski et al., 2021). The base of the sole is in fault contact with low grade allochthonous sediments of the Hawasina formation, which is composed of pelagic clastic units interlayered with limestones (Bechennec et al., 1988, 1990) deposited from the late Permian to the Cretaceous. The Hawasina sedimentary units were thrusted over autochthonous Mesozoic to Proterozoic platform sediments of the Arabian continental margin, forming nappes between the autochton and the ophiolite.

2.3 *OmanDP Hole BT1B and Oman Listvenites*

Hole BT1B was drilled in March 2017 in Wadi Mansah (23.364374°N, 58.182693°E), which yielded a total length of 300.1 m with 100% recovery (Kelemen et al., 2020). The upper 6 meters are composed of alluvial gravels followed by an ultramafic sequence comprised of listvenites (carbonated peridotites) interlayered with two serpentinite bands (80-100 m depth and 181 to 186 m depth). A thick (0.42 m) layer of grey-green fault gouge at 196.6 m–197.1 m depth separates the ultramafic units from the metamorphic sole composed of fine-grained metabasalts (Godard et al., 2021; Kelemen et al., 2021; 2020). To the first order, alteration of peridotite to form serpentinite and listvenite in Hole BT1B was nearly isochemical except for the addition of H_2O and CO_2. Average bulk rock Mg/Si, Fe/Si, Al/Si, Fe/Mg, and Cr/Al ratios in serpentinite and listvenite are close to the average composition of the Samail peridotite (Kelemen et al. 2020, 2021, Godard et al. 2021) and similar to the composition of previously studied listvenites from the outcrops extending north and northeast from the drill site (Falk & Kelemen, 2015). The core provides a unique record of the interaction between peridotites in the leading edge of the mantle wedge and hydrous fluids rich in CO_2. For an expanded version of the geology of Oman DP Hole BT1B and MoD mountain we refer the reader to the Proceedings of the Oman Drilling Project (Kelemen et al., 2020) and Kelemen et al. (2021).

3 Materials and Methods

Samples analyzed for this study comprise a suite of drill core samples from OmanDP Hole BT1B (listvenites n=50, serpentinites n=14, metamorphic sole rocks n=11) and hand samples of the Hawasina formation (n=18) and metamorphic sole sediments (n=2). Location of Oman DP Hole BT1B and Hawasina samples are shown in Figure 1. Drill core samples encompass all the identified lithologies from Hole BT1B. Major element compositions for Hole BT1B samples were reported in the *Proceedings of the Oman Drilling Project* (Kelemen et al., 2020) with the exception of samples in the 181-186m depth interval which are reported by Godard et al. (2021). Trace element compositions of Hole BT1B samples can be found in

Godard et al. (2021). Trace element compositions and loss on ignition for Hawasina formation outcrop samples were analyzed at Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO). Rb and Sr concentrations were analyzed using a VG PlasmaQuad ExCell quadrupole ICP-MS following HNO_3-HF digestion. Major element compositions of the Hawasina samples are available in supplementary table 1. Additional Sr isotopes were measured on samples from outcrops northeast of Hole BT1B (Falk & Kelemen, 2015).

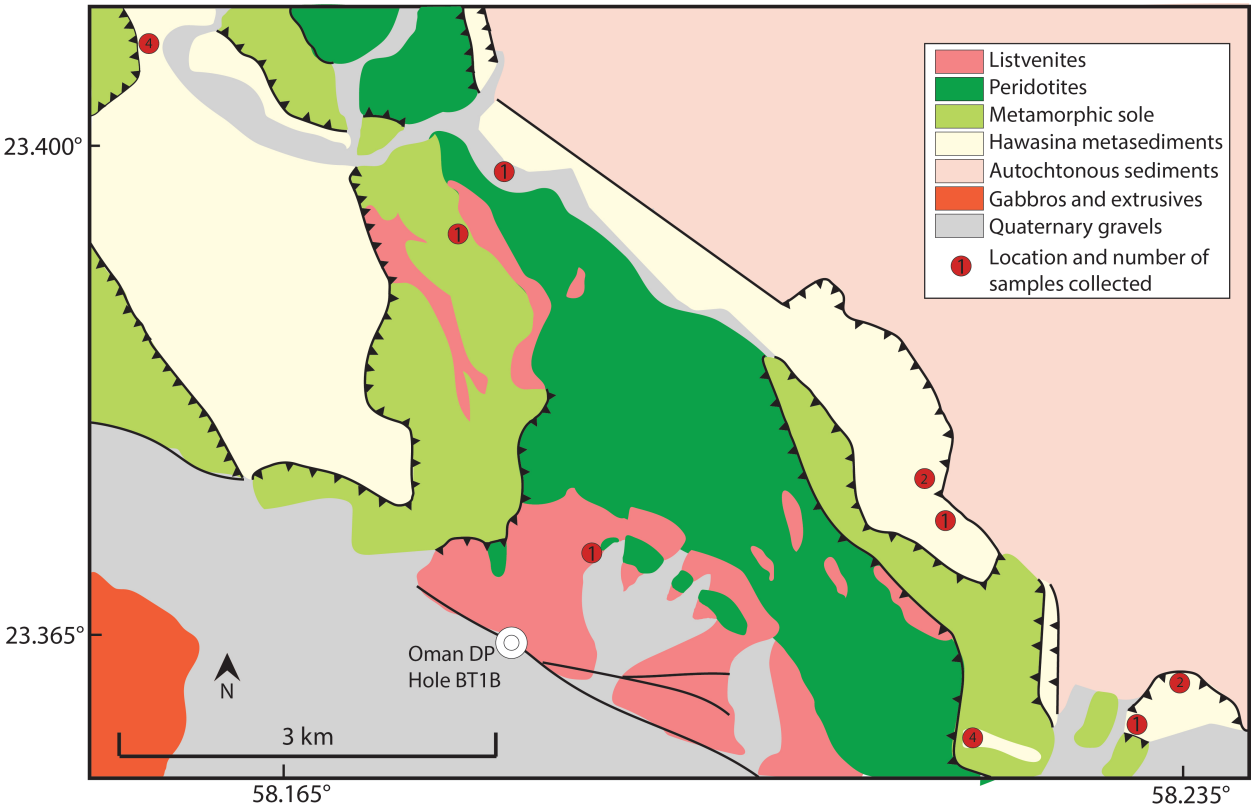

Figure 1. Simplified geologic map of Wadi Mansah and vicinity of Oman DP Hole BT1B compiled after Villey et al. (1986), Google Earth and field observations. Hand samples collected for this study are marked with red circles with number of samples collected per location in black.

For Sr isotope analysis, bulk rock powder was fully digested in a HNO_3-HF mixture overnight and redissolved in 3N HNO_3 prior to column chemistry using the Eichrom® Sr resin. Purified Sr were analyzed for isotopic compositions interspersed with US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) SRM 987 on a Thermo Scientific Neptune multi-collector ICP-MS at LDEO. In-run mass fractionations were normalized to $^{86}Sr/^{88}Sr$=0.1194. Unknowns were normalized to SRM 987 $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ value of 0.701248. International standards BHVO-2 yielded $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ value of 0.703509±41 (2σ, n = 3) and BCR-2 yielded 0.705046±34 (2σ, n = 3), which agree with published values from Weis et al. (2006).

Total Carbon (TC) was measured from the same bulk rock powder splits as for Strontium isotopes. Total Organic Carbon (TOC, or reduced carbon) was measured from the residual rock powder after the removal of Inorganic Carbon (carbonate carbon) through reaction with dilute (3 N) HCl for at least 3 days, followed by washing with Millipore® water. Concentrations and $\delta^{13}C$

ratios of Total Carbon (TC) and Total Organic Carbon (TOC), were determined using a Costech element analyzer coupled with a Thermo Scientific Delta V plus mass spectrometer at LDEO. Sample runs were calibrated using Acetanilide for carbon contents (R^2=0.9998). For $\delta^{13}C$ we used USGS40 ($\delta^{13}C$ =-26.77±0.16‰ V-PDB, n=4), USGS41 ($\delta^{13}C$ =37.63±0.12‰ V-PDB, n=4) and USGS24 ($\delta^{13}C$ =-16.04±0.13‰ V-PDB, n=4). All measured values of $\delta^{13}C$ standards agree with accepted values reported by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Inorganic carbon contents and $\delta^{13}C$ of total inorganic carbon (TIC) were estimated by mass balance between TC and TOC.

3 Results

Depth profiles of $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$, Sr and Rb concentrations, carbon concentrations, Total Carbon and Total carbon $\delta^{13}C$ are shown in Figure 2 and Table 1 and 2. The Hawasina metasediments are plotted as the horizontal map distance to the closest mapped metamorphic sole/ultramafic contact.

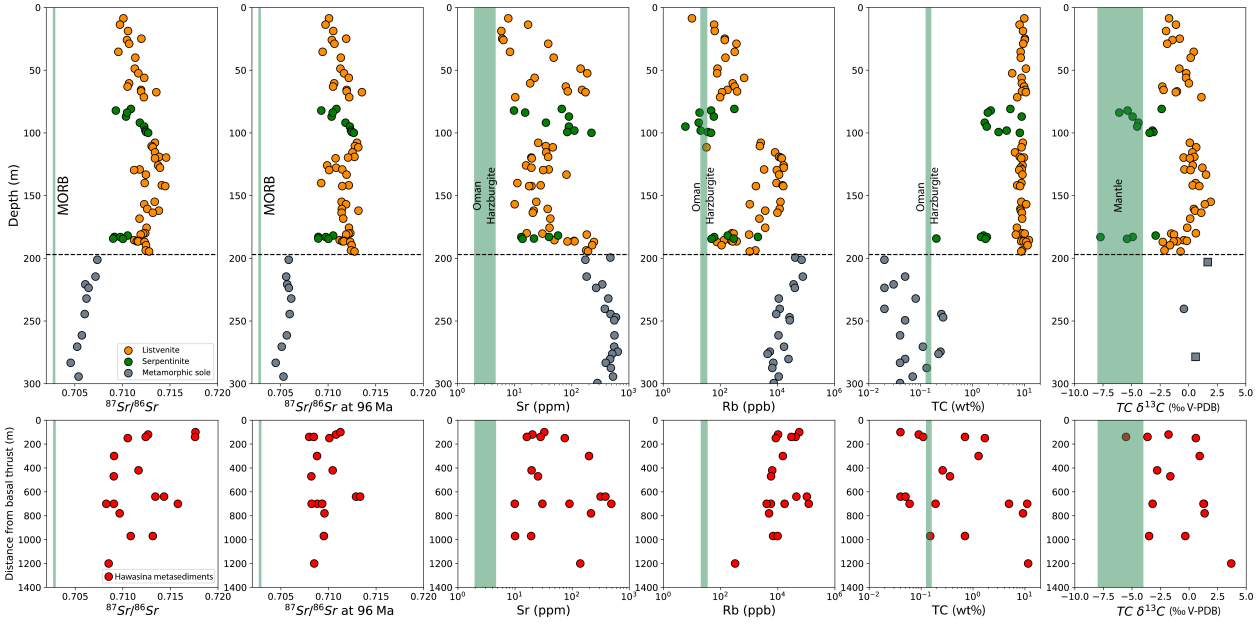

Figure 2. Depth profiles of OmanDP Hole BT1B (top panels) and distance from basal thrust for Hawasina metasediments (bottom panels). From left to right $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ (measured), $^{87}Sr/^{86}$ age corrected at 96 Ma, Sr concentrations, Rb concentrations, total carbon (TC) concentration, total carbon $\delta^{13}C$, (squares in metamorphic sole from Zeko (2021). Black dashed line in top panels correspond to basal thrust. Green reference bands in all panels indicate, from left to right: $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ range of MORB (Average ± 2σ) (Gale et al., 2013; Hofmann, 2013), Sr and Rb concentration range of Oman harzburgite (Average ± 2σ) (Godard et al., 2000; Hanghøj et al., 2010; Monnier et al., 2006), total carbon content of Oman harzburgite (Average ± 2σ) (Kelemen & Manning, 2015) and mantle $\delta^{13}C$ (Average ± 2σ) (Deines, 2002). The distance from the basal

thrust for the Hawasina metasediments is measured as the horizontal distance to the closest mapped metamorphic sole/ultramafic contact.

Table 1. Lithological information, depth, strontium, rubidium and carbon concentrations and Sr and C isotope ratios of samples from OmanDP Hole BT1B

Table 1 attached as Excel spreadsheet

Abbreviations SE= Standard error, TC= Total Carbon, TOC= Total Organic Carbon, V-PDB= Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite standard, n.d.=not determined

Table 2. Lithological information, location, strontium, rubidium and carbon concentrations and Sr and C isotope data of samples for Hawasina and metamorphic sole samples

Table 2 attached as Excel Spreadsheet

Abbreviations SE= Standard error, TC= Total Carbon, T V-PDB= Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite standard, n.a.= not available, n.d.=not determined

3.1 Strontium Isotopes

Measured $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values in Oman DP Hole BT1B lithologies show clear differences between (a) the metamorphic sole and (b) the listvenites and serpentinites. The listvenites and serpentinites vary from a minimum value of 0.709 in the upper serpentinite band to a maximum of 0.715 in some listvenites. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values in the listvenites increase with depth from the surface to 150 m while the serpentinite band between 80-100 m have lower values. Below 150 m, $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values are relatively constant with increasing depth, until the second serpentine band at 181-186 m. Below the basal thrust, $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values are significantly lower in the metamorphic sole from 0.704 to 0.706, followed by lower $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values with greater depths (Figure 2). Although the metamorphic sole contains meta-basalts (Godard et al., 2021; Kelemen et al., 2021; Kotowski et al., 2021; Searle & Malpas, 1980), all of the samples have higher $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ than typical mid-ocean ridge basalts (MORB) (Gale et al., 2013; Hofmann, 2013). The Sr isotope values of the listvenite and serpentinite samples from BT1B are similar to those of listvenites in nearby outcrops (Falk and Kelemen, 2015, Figure 2), which are significantly more radiogenic than $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values of Oman peridotites (Gerbert-Gaillard, 2002; Lanphere et al., 1981; McCulloch et al., 1981) and Cretaceous to modern seawater (McArthur et al. 2001), but less radiogenic than some Hawasina and autochthonous sediments (Weyhenmeyer, 2000). Our serpentinites and listvenites are enriched in Sr and more radiogenic than similar litologhies in the Birjand ophiolite in eastern Iran (Boskabadi et al., 2020). Our samples of the Hawasina metasediments, and those collected from the same region by Falk and Kelemen (2015) have

$^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values ranging from 0.7082 to 0.7241. Six of these Hawasina samples are more radiogenic than any of the samples from Hole BT1B (Figure 3).

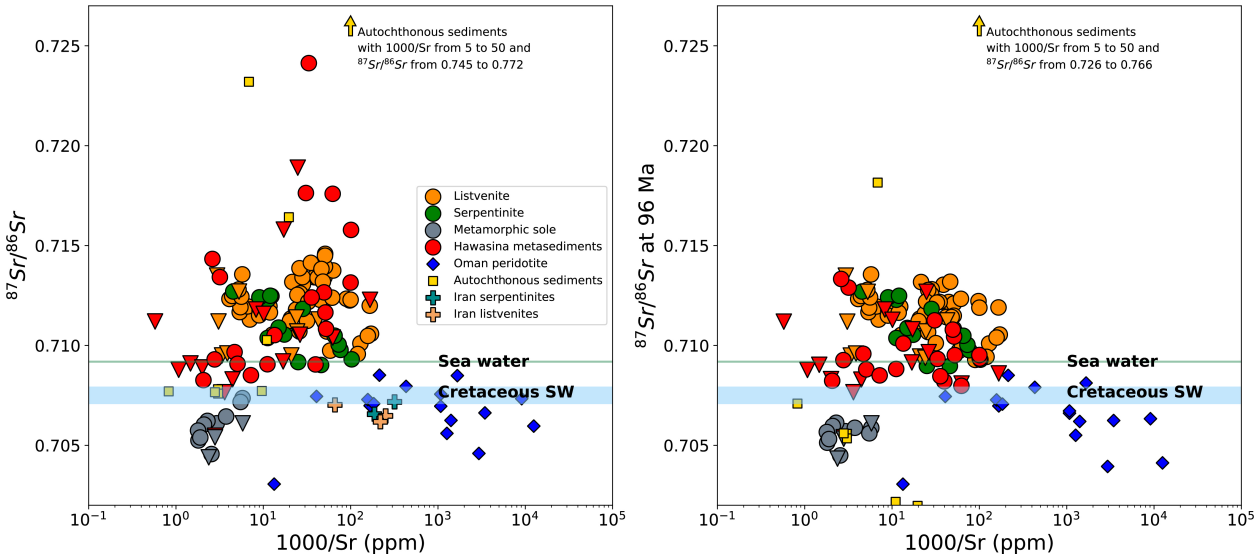

Figure 3. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values, both measured (left) and age corrected to 96 Ma (right), plotted versus inverse Sr concentration for core samples from OmanDP Hole BT1B and other lithologies measured in Oman and Iran. Data from Falk and Kelemen (2015) for samples of the same lithologies as those documented here are shown as inverted triangles, employing the same color scheme as used for samples in this study. Data for Hawasina sediments are from this study and Falk and Kelemen (2015), those for Oman peridotites are from Gerbert-Gaillard (2002, leached samples only), those for autochthonous sediment samples are from Weyhenmeyer (2000) and those for Iran samples are from Boskabadi et al. (2020). Rb concentrations were not reported for the autochthonous clastic metasediments from Weyhenmeyer (2000), so we assume a Rb upper bound concentration of 200 ppm (twice the maximum measured in Hawasina metasediments). This Rb concentration was used with the measured $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ and Sr concentration, to estimate a minimum Sr isotope ratio at 96 Ma for these samples. Seawater and Cretaceous seawater values from McArthur et al. (2001).

3.2 Carbon concentrations and $\delta^{13}C$

3.2.1 Total Carbon

The carbon contents of samples from Hole BT1B are highly dependent on lithology (Figure 2). All samples of ultramafic origin contain some carbon, mainly as Mg-rich carbonates, with serpentinites containing 0.2 to 5 wt% carbon, and listvenites containing 6 to 12 wt%. Samples from the metamorphic sole below 200 m depth contain 0.02 to 0.27 wt% carbon. In contrast, the Hawasina metasediments have highly variable carbon contents. Some are almost pure metamorphosed limestones and dolomites with carbon contents of up to 11 wt%, while some have less than 0.05 wt% carbon.

$\delta^{13}C$ in the upper 200m of Hole BT1B varies significantly between serpentinites and listvenites (Figure 2). Serpentinites contain significantly lighter carbon than listvenites, as

observed in the depth profile (Figure 2). The lower serpentinite band contains two samples (74-2 0.0-5.0 cm and 74-3 42.0-47.0 cm) that contain significantly lighter carbon than any serpentinite in the upper band. In general, carbon concentrations correlate positively with $\delta^{13}C$ values in the upper 200 m (Figure 4). Metamorphic sole samples in the bottom 100 m have low carbon contents and did not yield enough CO_2 for isotopic analysis. Total carbon $\delta^{13}C$ values in the Hawasina nappes range from -5.52‰ to 3.69‰, which almost encompasses the entire range of variation observed in Hole BT1B and appears to decrease with lower carbon contents.

3.2.2 *Organic carbon*

Graphitic carbon was identified in the core both at the drill site and during core inspection aboard the D/V Chikyu (Kelemen et al, 2020, Kelemen et al. 2021). This organic component has a characteristic low $\delta^{13}C$ signature in listvenites and serpentinites from Hole BT1B, which extends to a minimum of -27.04‰, representing 0.05wt% of total carbon in the sample from 74-1 56.0-64.0cm (Figure 4). In some cases, the intermediate values likely represent mixtures of organic and inorganic carbon, as some of the magnesite in the listvenites is very resistant to 3N HCl attack and remain undissolved even after 5 days of leaching. The observed light isotopic compositions are similar to those observed in other ultramafic localities such as Cerro de Almirez and Liguria (Alt et al., 2013). These data confirm the presence of organic

carbon in Hole BT1B, which was observed during drilling operations, core description aboard D/V Chikyu and via Raman spectroscopy (Kelemen et al, 2020, Kelemen et al. 2021).

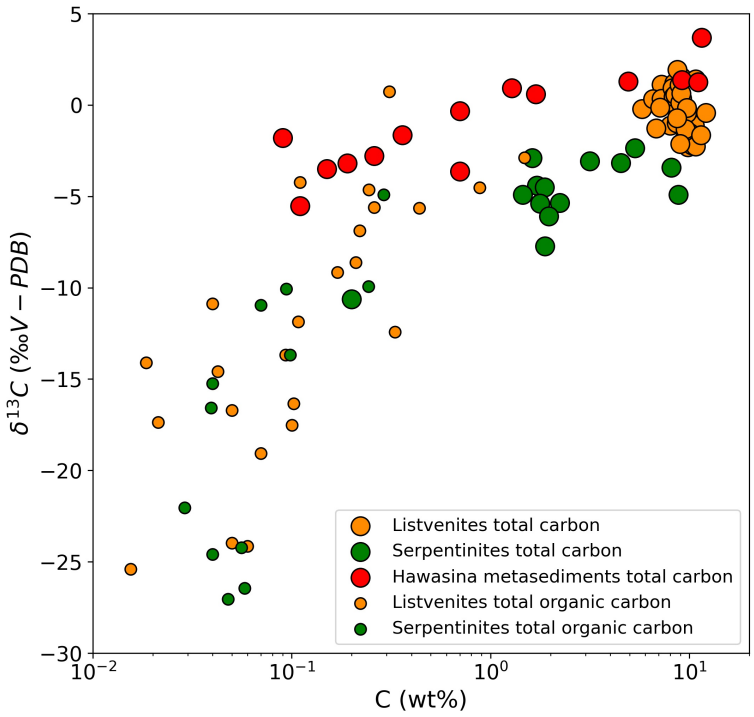

Figure 4. Total Carbon (large circles) and Total Organic Carbon (small circles) versus $\delta^{13}C$ for listvenites, serpentinites and Hawasina metasediments.

4 Discussion

4.1 Temperature and pressure of listvenite formation

Falk and Kelemen (2015) estimated the temperature range of listvenite formation based on conventional and clumped stable isotope thermometry (90±15°C), phase equilibria (80-130°C), and rock textures. New clumped isotope measurements on BT1B drill core samples by Beinlich et al. (2020) widened the temperature range of listvenite formation and/or cooling from ~ 50±5 °C to 250±50 °C. This range of values suggests that the infiltrating reactive fluids had variable temperatures, and/or clumped isotope values were reset during cooling, as proposed for fine-grained samples of peridotite-hosted carbonate veins (Garcia del Real et al., 2016). The pressure of listvenite formation is very poorly constrained due to the lack of pressure-sensitive assemblages and the small size of fluid inclusions. A minimum pressure of 0.3 GPa is provided by the P-T conditions recorded by the Arabian carbonate platform during ophiolite obduction (Grobe et al., 2019). For the upper limit, the listvenites must have formed at a pressure below the

maximum pressure reported for the metamorphic sole (~ 1.4 GPa) (Cowan et al., 2014; Searle and Cox, 2002).

4.2 Timing of listvenite formation

Falk and Kelemen (2015) used Rb/Sr and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ data on mineral separates to produce an imprecise isochron age of 97±29Ma for a listvenite sample. This age is broadly consistent with the ~96 Ma age of formation of igneous crust in the ophiolite, along with the same age of metamorphism for the underlying metamorphic sole just beneath the basal thrust of the ophiolite (Hacker, 1994; Hacker et al., 1996; Rioux et al., 2013**,** 2016**)**. Moreover, listvenites are found in and near the basal thrust, from the UAE near the northwestern end of the ophiolite outcrop to the area around Hole BT1B, near the southeastern end of the ophiolite outcrop in Oman (Nasir et al., 2007; Stanger, 1985). The extensive outcrop NE of Hole BT1B, known informally as MoD Mountain, exposes the Banded Horizon, a peridotite unit found at the base of the ophiolite mantle section composed of alternating 1- to 10-meter scale bands of dunite, harzburgite, and minor lherzolite. This unit has distinct geochemical characteristics, with higher Al and middle rare-earth-elements, compared to the residual mantle harzburgites that comprise most of the mantle section of the ophiolite (Boudier et al., 1988; Godard et al., 2021; Khedr et al., 2014; Prigent et al., 2018; Yoshikawa et al., 2015). The BT1B listvenites have compositions suggesting that they were formed after basal peridotites from the Banded Horizon (Godard et al, 2021).

Throughout this region, the contacts of listvenite bands within and at the base of the Banded Unit are broadly parallel to banding in the peridotite, and to the contacts between listvenite, peridotite, metamorphic sole, and the Hawasina nappe. These data are consistent with our hypothesis that most of the listvenites formed by alteration of mantle peridotite during the subduction of the underlying sediments via intra-oceanic thrusting and/or later emplacement of the ophiolite onto the Arabian continental margin.

On the basis of steep, fault-bounded contacts of listvenite with young, post-emplacement conglomerates, several workers have inferred that the listvenites formed during later uplift and extension (Nasir et al., 2007; Stanger, 1985; Wilde et al., 2002). Recently, Scharf et al. (2020) reported 60 ± 16 Ma and 58 ± 6 Ma U/Pb ages for two carbonate veins that cut listvenite, and structural observations indicating a top-down sense of shear along some faulted listvenite-peridotite and listvenite-sole contacts. Following prior interpretations, they interpret these ages as formation ages of the listvenites after ophiolite emplacement during uplift of the nearby Jebel Akdar and Saih Hatat anticlinoria. We find that their interpretation is inconsistent with the field observations reported above and evidence of a multistage tectonic overprint after peridotite carbonation and listvenite formation as reported by Menzel et al. (2020) and Kelemen et al. (2020).

We have age-corrected our $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ to the 96 Ma age reported by Falk and Kelemen (2015). This correction gives the lowest possible $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ for all the samples based on reported ages. For the corrections, we used Sr and Rb concentrations reported by Godard et al. (2021) for Hole BT1B and our analyses of Hawasina metasediments. While Rb/Sr is low in most BT1B samples and thus age corrections are small, this correction removes some of the apparent trends observed in measured $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ versus depth. The age corrections particularly affect listvenites with relatively abundant chromian mica (fuchsite-muscovite solid solutions, Falk & Kelemen

2015, supplement) in the 115-163 m depth interval, as these micas host abundant Rb (Godard et al. 2021). The age correction also affects the estimated $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values of the metamorphic sole of BT1B and some of the Hawasina metasediments as their Sr and Rb concentrations are heterogeneous, ranging from 9 to 638 ppm for Sr and 0.4 to 97.7 ppm for Rb. Regardless, the age-corrected $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values of the listvenites are much higher than those of the mantle and Cretaceous seawater.

4.3 Fluid source for carbonation of peridotites in Oman DP Hole BT1B

$^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ and $d^{13}C$ data on MoD Mountain listvenites and Hole BT1B samples suggest that replacement of peridotite by serpentinite and listvenite resulted from reaction with a single fluid along a reaction path (Kelemen et al., 2021). The initial fluid was far from equilibrium with peridotite, which converted olivine and serpentine in the protolith to carbonates + quartz and approached equilibrium with serpentinite at higher extents of reaction progress and lower integrated water/rock ratios (Beinlich et al., 2020, Kelemen et al., 2021). Mg isotope data from a set of samples studied by Falk and Kelemen (2015) show significant differences between dolomite and magnesite listvenites. Dolomite listvenites (average $\delta^{26}Mg \sim -1.33‰$) are lighter in Mg isotopes than magnesite listvenites (average $\delta^{26}Mg \sim -0.33‰$) (de Obeso et al., 2021), which suggests magnesite dissolution and dolomite formation. This is consistent with the modelled evolution of listvenites during fluid-rock reaction, with dolomite replacing magnesite at increasing water/rock ratios (Kelemen et al., 2021). The process of formation of dolomite veins at the expense of magnesite has been documented in other Cretaceous ophiolites (Boskabadi et al., 2020).

As noted above, after the magnesite and dolomite listvenites formed they were cataclastically deformed, and then cut by late Ca-rich carbonate veins (Menzel et al. 2020). Thus, one might expect the veins to have formed from a later, geochemically distinctive fluid as suggested by variable clumped isotope ($\Delta 47$) derived temperatures (Beinlich et al., 2020) and changes in geochemical signatures in dolomite-dominated intervals (Godard et al. 2021). This can be further addressed in future studies via careful sampling of the post-cataclastic veins and dolomite-rich domains.

Returning attention to the source of the fluid that formed the bulk of the listvenites, assuming that Sr and CO_2 were derived from the same fluid, Sr isotopes can be used to constrain the source of the carbonating fluids that formed the serpentinites and listvenites. Falk and Kelemen (2015) proposed three possible sources of fluids for carbonation: (1) compaction of pore waters from underlying Hawasina metasediments, (2) low temperature dehydration of opal and clay minerals in calcite-bearing Hawasina metasediments, and (3) higher-grade metamorphic devolatilization reactions involving subducted sediments similar to the Hawasina metasediments coupled with fluid that migrated up the subduction zone.

Unlike younger, mantle-peridotite-hosted carbonates, the listvenites do not contain a significant fraction of seawater- or groundwater-derived Sr (Gerbert-Gaillard, 2002; Kelemen et al., 2011; de Obeso & Kelemen, 2018; Weyhenmeyer, 2000). The listvenites have $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios that are distinct from recent, low-temperature carbonate veins and travertine in the mantle section of the ophiolite (Kelemen et al., 2011; de Obeso & Kelemen, 2018; Weyhenmeyer, 2000). Almost all of the listvenites and associated serpentinites from BT1B core and MoD Mountain

459 outcrops have $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios at 96 Ma higher than Cretaceous seawater (Falk & Kelemen 2015,
460 and this paper). In contrast, young, peridotite-hosted carbonate veins and travertines in the
461 Samail ophiolite consistently have $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ lower than 0.709 and appear to contain mixtures of
462 Sr derived from seawater or groundwater and the mantle (Gerbert-Gaillard, 2002; Kelemen et al.,
463 2011; de Obeso & Kelemen, 2018; Weyhenmeyer, 2000).

464 Core samples of the sole have $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios that are similar to Indian Ocean MORB and
465 near-ridge Pacific seamounts (Hofmann, 2013), which are systematically lower than the Sr
466 isotope ratios of the listvenites. Perhaps the metamorphic sole metabasalts are remnants of a
467 subducted seamount, similar to accreted seamounts along the Cascadia margin of North America
468 (e.g., Duncan, 1982), which derived from the enriched mantle source of some Indian Ocean
469 MORB. Alternatively, the $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios may have increased during alteration. The stark
470 difference in $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ between the metamorphic sole and the listvenites indicates that fluids
471 derived from the sole are not responsible of the $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ enrichment observed in the ultramafic
472 lithologies in Wadi Mansah.

473 In contrast, age-corrected Sr isotope ratios for Hawasina metasediments underlying the
474 ophiolite and the metamorphic sole, north and northeast of Hole BT1B, have $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ up to
475 0.7134 at 96 Ma (Figure 2). The samples with the most radiogenic $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ are clastic sediments
476 containing minor amounts of carbonates. Hawasina limestones, on the other hand, have lower
477 $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values, which is consistent with calcite precipitated from seawater that incorporated a
478 minor, radiogenic clastic component. Based on these observations, the most likely source of the
479 fluids that formed the listvenites are derived from the Hawasina metasediments.

480 Thermodynamic modeling of fluid-rock reactions (Kelemen et al. 2021) shows that the
481 characteristic listvenite mineral assemblages – magnesite + quartz – are attained from fluids with
482 ~20,000 ppm dissolved C for listvenite formation at 100-300 °C and 0.5 to 1 GPa, similar to the
483 assemblages modeled by Klein and Garrido (2011) at lower pressures. Such high dissolved
484 carbon contents are impossible to attain by congruent dissolution of pure calcite in aqueous
485 fluids at these P-T conditions (Kelemen & Manning, 2015), which rules out silicate-poor
486 limestones such as those from the continental margin as a carbon source. On the other hand,
487 metamorphic devolatilization of rocks composed of silicate-carbonate mixtures can produce C-
488 rich fluids at temperatures above 400 °C and low to moderate pressures, depending on the rock
489 composition. Thus, we infer that the fluids that formed the listvenites derived from
490 devolatilization of subducting metasediments. During prograde subduction metamorphism, calc-
491 silicate rocks, containing both clastic and carbonate components, undergo extensive
492 devolatilization at 2-3 GPa and 500 to 700°C (Gorman et al., 2006; Stewart & Ague, 2020) and

lose significant amounts of their CO_2 in this PT range due to reactions similar to the simplified reaction:

$$CaMg(CO_3)_2 \text{ (dolomite)} + CaMgSi_2O_6 \text{ (diopside)} + 2\ CaAl_2Si_2O_7(OH)_2{\cdot}H_2O \text{ (lawsonite)}$$

$$= 2\ Ca_2MgAl_2Si_3O_{12} \text{ (garnet)} + 4\ H_2O + 2\ CO_2$$

In contrast, carbonate-rich compositions (limestone, dolomite, marble) are predicted to retain most of their CO_2 during subduction (e.g, Kerrick & Connolly, 2001; Stewart & Ague, 2020).

These decarbonation reactions are possible for both the metamorphic sole and Hawasina sediments. The modelling approach of Kelemen et al. (2021) suggests that fluids derived from the sole and clastic Hawasina metasediments will have enough dissolved carbon to react with peridotite and result in magnesite-quartz rocks, the characteristic listvenite assamblage. However, if fluids derived from the sole are the source of the carbon, admixing of a different fluid derived from Hawasina metasediments is required to explain the $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ measured in the listvenites. On the other hand, Kelemen et al. show that fluids derived from a rock with composition analogous to Hawasina OM20-17 contain enough dissolved carbon for serpentinization and carbonation of peridotite with increasing water/rock (W/R) ratios. This, combined with the radiogenic $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ composition of OM20-17, suggests that a single fluid could be responsible for carbonation of the peridotites. We test this scenario using the reaction path proposed by Kelemen et al. (2021). Their model generates a fluid with ~14,000 ppm carbon at 400°C and 1GPa from decarbonation of a rock with composition such as OM20-17. Under these modelled conditions (400 °C, 1 GPa) a lithology like OM20-17 will lose ~65% of its carbon, other Hawasina samples require less decarbonation to produce fluids capable of carbonating the peridotites. If this fluid is then cooled to 200°C and depressurized to 0.5GPa without losing much of its carbon before reacting with peridotites, listvenites are predicted to form at water/rock (W/R)~100.

At temperatures greater than ~ 300°C, dissolved CO_2 in aqueous fluids have $\delta^{13}C$ values that are higher than those of co-existing calcite and dolomite (Chacko et al., 1991; Deines, 2004; Horita, 2014). Thus, for example, fluid in equilibrium with calcite with $\delta^{13}C$ between -5.5‰ to -3.5‰ (as in Hawasina clastic metasediments) would contain dissolved CO_2 with $\delta^{13}C$ of -1.9‰ to 0.1‰ at 400°C. At lower temperatures, like those estimated for listvenite formation in the Samail ophiolite, calcite and dolomite have $\delta^{13}C$ higher than co-existing fluids. Thus, dolomite and magnesite in equilibrium with fluids with $\delta^{13}C$ of -1.9‰ to 0.1‰ would have $\delta^{13}C$ in the range of -0.2‰ to 1.8‰, similar to the $\delta^{13}C$ observed in the listvenites from Hole BT1B and the surrounding outcrops.

Figure 5a illustrates that the listvenites and serpentinites from Hole BT1B lie along the reaction path used by Kelemen et al., (2021). In our calculations, we assume that reacting fluids enriched in Sr (250 ppm), with $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values at 96 Ma that are similar to those of clastic Hawasina metasediments (0.7110 to 0.7135), reacted with the peridotite with mantle-like $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ (0.7027±0.0011). In the model serpentinites plot at low W/R between 1 to 5 while listvenites require significantly more fluid at W/R between 5-100. The listvenites and serpentinites follow a mixing trend (Figure 5b) between mantle peridotite like compositions

(Sr=1.5 ppm, $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$=0.7027±0.0011, C=680ppm and $\delta^{13}C$=-6.0±2.0‰) and low temperature carbonates that crystallized from a fluid produced by high-pressure, high-temperature devolatilization with Sr isotope ratios in the range of the Hawasina clastic metasediments (Sr=250ppm, $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$~0.7100 to 0.7135) and fractionate carbon isotopes as described above. These trends together suggest that the CO_2-bearing aqueous fluids that formed the listvenites from Hole BT1B and surrounding outcrops were derived by devolatilization of calc-silicate metasediments, with $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ and $\delta^{13}C$ similar to clastic sediments in the Hawasina Formation along a subduction zone geotherm. These fluids migrated updip to lower pressures and temperatures to form the listvenites.

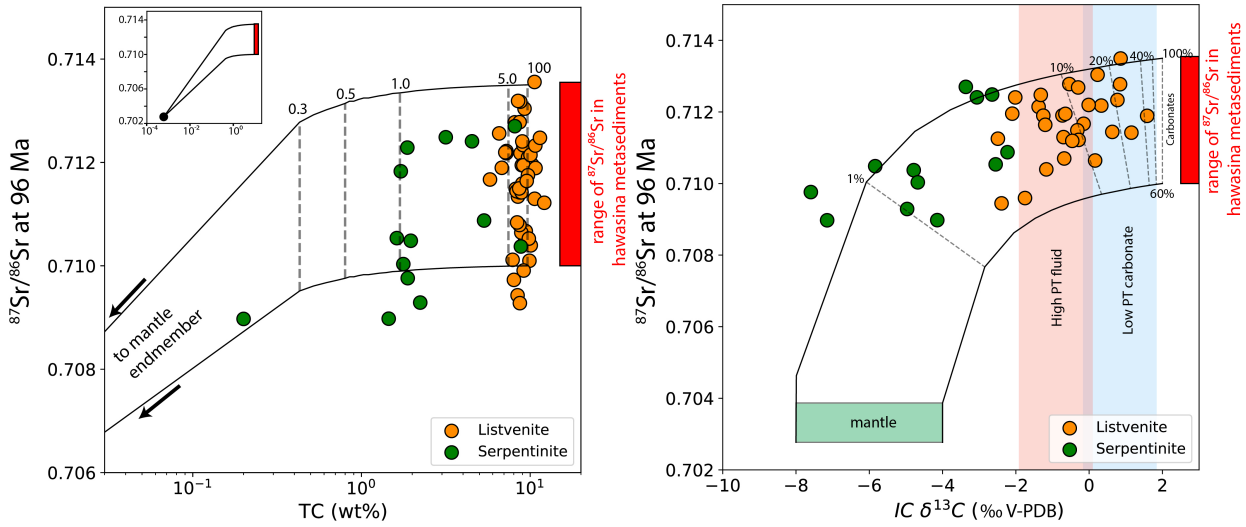

Figure 5. (left) Total carbon (wt%) vs. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ at 96 Ma. Black lines are reaction paths of carbon rich fluid reacting with peridotite at 200°C and 0.5GPa at variable water/rock (dashed tie lines) from Kelemen et al. (2021). The reacting fluid is assumed to have $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values of 0.7100 to 0.7135 like those of clastic Hawasina metasediments. (right) Inorganic carbon $\delta^{13}C$ vs. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ at 96 Ma. Black lines are mixing lines between mantle and carbonate minerals precipitated from a metamorphic fluid. The fluid has the same carbon concentration as the reaction path on the figure 5a and the $\delta^{13}C$ fractionation between the carbonate and the fluid are described in the body of the text, with values for high and low PT shown as red and blue boxes respectively. We assume that the fluid has the Sr isotope ratios of Hawasina clastic metasediments. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values for the depleted mantle are from mid-ocean-ridge-basalt (MORB) from Hofmann (2013) . Mantle $\delta^{13}C$ is from Deines (2002).

5 Conclusions

Listvenites and spatially associated serpentinites from Hole BT1B and surrounding outcrops that replace residual mantle peridotites from the base of the Samail ophiolite have Sr isotope ratios that are more radiogenic than their peridotite protoliths, Cretaceous seawater, modern seawater, groundwater in the ophiolite, and the underlying metamorphic sole. We suggest that the radiogenic Sr isotope component was transported via carbon-rich aqueous fluid that reacted with the peridotite to form the listvenites and serpentinites. The $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ values of

this component resemble those of calcite-bearing clastic sediments in the Hawasina Formation underlying the ophiolite. However, the fluid must have contained higher dissolved carbon contents than feasible for congruent dissolution of pure calcite at < 2 GPa and/or < 550°C. Thus, we hypothesize that this fluid was derived by devolatilization of carbonate- and silicate bearing meta-sediments akin to the Hawasina clastic metasediments at 0.5 to 2.3 GPa and 400 to 700°C in the subduction zone (Searle et al., 1994). This fluid then migrated updip to react with hanging wall peridotite at <1 GPa and <250°C, forming the listvenites and serpentinites. Carbon isotope fractionation during high temperature devolatilization followed by low temperature carbonate precipitation during the reaction with peridotite likely controlled the isotopic characteristics of the listvenites and the serpentinites with $\delta^{13}C$ from -10.6‰ to 1.92‰ and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ from 0.7090 to 0.7145.

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Authors declare no conflict of interest.

All data is in the process of being approved by Pangea repository:
https://issues.pangaea.de/browse/PDI-30281 and https://issues.pangaea.de/browse/PDI-30282

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