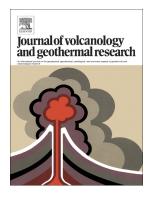
## Accepted Manuscript

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PII: DOI: Reference:	S0377-0273(17)30173-7 doi: 10.1016/j.jvolgeores.2017.03.020 VOLGEO 6050
To appear in:	Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research
Received date: Revised date:	26 September 2016 11 March 2017 18 March 2017
Accepted date:	18 March 2017

Please cite this article as: Julia Woitischek, Martin Dietzel, Claudio Inguaggiato, Michael E. Böttcher, Albrecht Leis, J. Virgílio Cruz, Matthias Gehre, Characterisation and origin of hydrothermal waters at São Miguel (Azores) inferred by chemical and isotopic composition. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Volgeo(2017), doi: 10.1016/j.jvolgeores.2017.03.020

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## **ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**

## Characterisation and origin of hydrothermal waters at São Miguel (Azores) inferred by chemical and isotopic composition

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Abstract

This study focuses on the characterisation and origin of hydrothermal waters discharging from three main active volcanoes (Furnas, Fogo and Sete Cidades) at São Miguel, where 33 water with temperatures ranging between 13 and 97 °C, and 5 precipitate samples were collected. The developed conceptual model for this active hydrothermal system reveals that all waters can be classified by Na-HCO<sub>3</sub>, Na -Cl and Na -SO<sub>4</sub> types and are of meteoric origin. This is confirmed by the stable hydrogen and oxygen isotope data that are positioned close to the local meteoric water line (-4.1 ‰  $\leq \delta^{18}O_{H2O} \leq 5.2$  ‰; -17.6 ‰  $\leq \delta D_{H2O} \leq 20.4$  ‰), except for the Na-Cl type water at Ferraria (Sete Cidades area), which is characterized by admixing of seawater. The stable isotope composition of São Miguel hydrothermal solutions ( $\delta^{34}S_{SO4}$  range from 21.3 to -3.7;  $\delta^{18}O_{SO4}$  range between 0.5 and 10.5 ‰;  $\delta^{13}C_{TDIC} = -4.5 \pm 3.2$  ‰) indicate that waters are individually evolved by several processes: evaporation, uptake of volcanogenic sulphur and carbon dioxide, leaching of local volcanic rocks (driven by high

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