DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

Record No. 1970 / 23

054824



Gould Area
(Waterhouse No. 2 and
Mount Minza)
Geophysical Surveys,
Rum Jungle District

Northern Territory 1968

by

J.E.F. Gardener

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SUMMARY

Induced Polarisation surveys were made over known electromagnetic anomalies in the Mount Minza area, as recommended from results of a previous survey. An S-P survey was made in the Waterhouse No. 2 area no anomaly was found. Results from a diamond-drill hole in the Mount Minza area are described. All the anomalies originate in unmineralised carbonaceous shale.

1. INTRODUCTION

Reconnaissance and detailed geophysical surveys have been made in the Gould area since 1965. In 1968, further geophysical surveys were made to investigate specific problems arising from previous work, and one hole was diamond-drilled.

Waterhouse No. 2 and Mount Minza areas warranted detailed surveys within the Gould area. In 1968, induced polarisation (IP) surveys were made over the electromagnetic anomalies at 2015/446.5E and 2135/448.6E in the Mount Minza area as recommended by Duckworth (1968b). The object was to correlate self-potential (S-P) and IP anomalies.

An S-P survey was made in the Waterhouse No. 2 area to test for correlation with the E.M. Gun and IP results. Such a correlation exists elsewhere in the Mount Minza area where the geophysical results (including S-P) and geology are considered similar to those of the South Alligator area. The hole diamond-drilled in the Mount Minza area was recommended by Duckworth (1968a).

2. GEOLOGY

Shatwell and Duckworth (1966) have described the geology of the Gould area in general (pp. 3-7) and of the Mount Minza and Waterhouse areas (pp. 13-14). They state that an unusual succession of sediments is well exposed in the core of a south-plunging anticline west and north-west of Mount Minza. All the rocks are part of the Golden Dyke Formation. The sequence at Mount Minza is correlatable with that at the Waterhouse No. 2 area, and there is little doubt that the two sequences are equivalent.

3. METHODS

Frequency domain IP measurements were made. Electrode geometry was dipole-dipole; 100-foot dipoles were used. Frequencies were 0.3 and $5 \mathrm{Hz}$.

The S-P survey was made using fixed base stations tied to a common datum.

The geophysical logs of the diamond-drill hole were made with a Widco 1000-foot logger.

4. RESULTS

Waterhouse No. 2 area

An Ś-P survey was made in the Waterhouse No. 2 area. Results are shown, together with the geology, in Plate 2. Strong S-P and electromagnetic anomalies occur in the nearby Mount Minza area, where the geological setting is very similar, but at Waterhouse No. 2 the electromagnetic anomalies occur without the accompanying S-P anomalies.

The electromagnetic anomalies occur on the black shales shown in Plate 2. A weak trend in the S-P contours follows the trend of the black shale, but no definite anomalies occur. The fault shown in Plate 2 is reflected in the S-P contours.

The presence of S-P anomalies in the Mount Minza area and their absence in the Waterhouse No. 2 area is unexplained.

Mount Minza area

IP surveys were made on Traverses 201S and 213S on the Slingram anomaly axis described by Shatwell and Duckworth (1966, pp. 15 and 16). IP surveys had been made on this axis previously on Traverses 217S (Farrow, 1967) and 235S (Duckworth, 1968b), and an S-P survey was made on it in 1967 (Duckworth, 1968b). High background frequency effects (up to 7 percent) occur throughout the area. On Traverses 235S, a frequency effect anomaly up to 19 percent and a weak S-P anomaly were found on the Slingram anomaly axis. On Traverse 217S, no anomalous frequency effect and no S-P anomaly were found.

A strong S-P anomaly occurs on Traverse 201S, and no S-P anomaly on Traverse 213S. A strong frequency effect anomaly might have been expected on Traverse 201S, analogous to the one on Traverse 235S. The results (Plate 3) show no frequency effect anomaly on 213S, but there is a medium-strength one at depth (n=3) on 201S. The cause of these frequency effects and of those on 235S has not been established. The shale here does not appear to be any more carbonaceous than on the other traverses, and the sulphide content appears the same. No correlation between S-P and frequency effect anomalies has been established.

Diamond-drilling, Mount Minza area

Duckworth (1968a) recommended a diamond-drill hole collared at 2015/44.5E, depression -60°E, in the Mount Minza area. Its purpose was partly to test the accuracy of a new method of obtaining depth information using the Slingram method; partly to obtain information on the origins of the electromagnetic, S-P, and radiometric anomalies; and partly to explore for uranium mineralisation.

This hole (DDH 68-7) was drilled in 1968. The boundaries of the conducting body (black shale) based on the depth-probe interpretation and a downward projection of the surface geology, together with the drilling results, are shown in Plate 4. The geological log of the drill hole is contained in Appendix 1.

It will be seen that the prediction for the top surface of the black shale is accurate. The prediction for the base of the shale bed is reasonably accurate, especially as the strike is at about 80 degrees to the traverse direction and this must introduce some uncertainty into the downward projection of the shale bed.

Geophysical logs are in Plate 5. The resistance log shows the position of the conductor causing the anomalies. The radiometric log shows that the conducting shale is more radioactive than surrounding rocks, but no economic uranium mineralisation was found. The S-P log shows a positive increase with depth down to about 125 feet and then a decrease.

The radiometric log stops at 449 feet owing to an obstruction in the hole. The hole penetrated only the top 33 feet of the second conducting shale, the one which caused the Slingram anomaly at 453E.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The origin of geophysical anomalies in the Waterhouse No. 2 and Mount Minza areas is carbonaceous shale. However, variations in anomaly magnitude and the absence in some places of S-P anomalies remain unexplained.

Diamond-drilling showed that the Slingram depth probe is capable of providing accurate depths to surfaces of conducting bodies.

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6. REFERENCES

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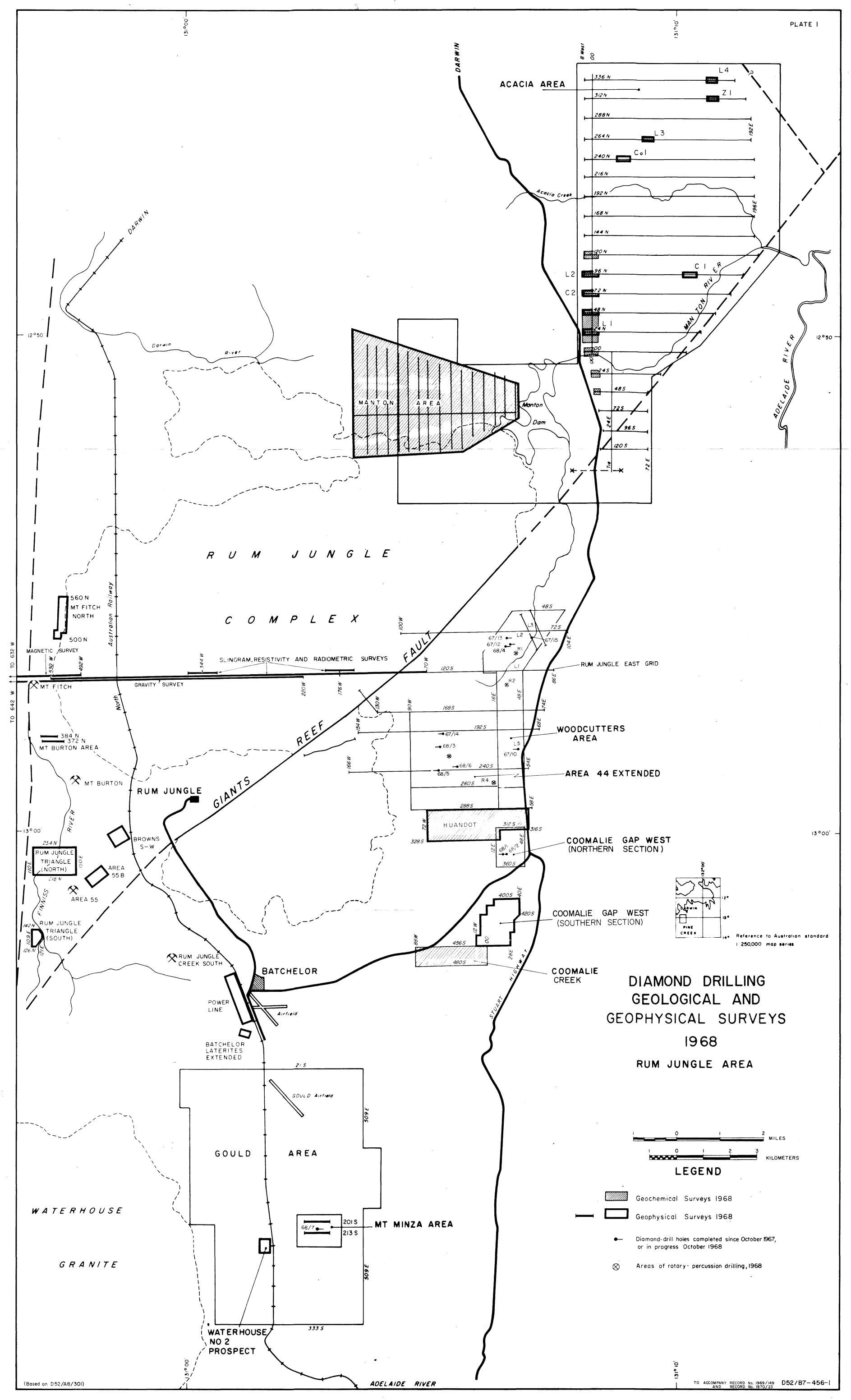
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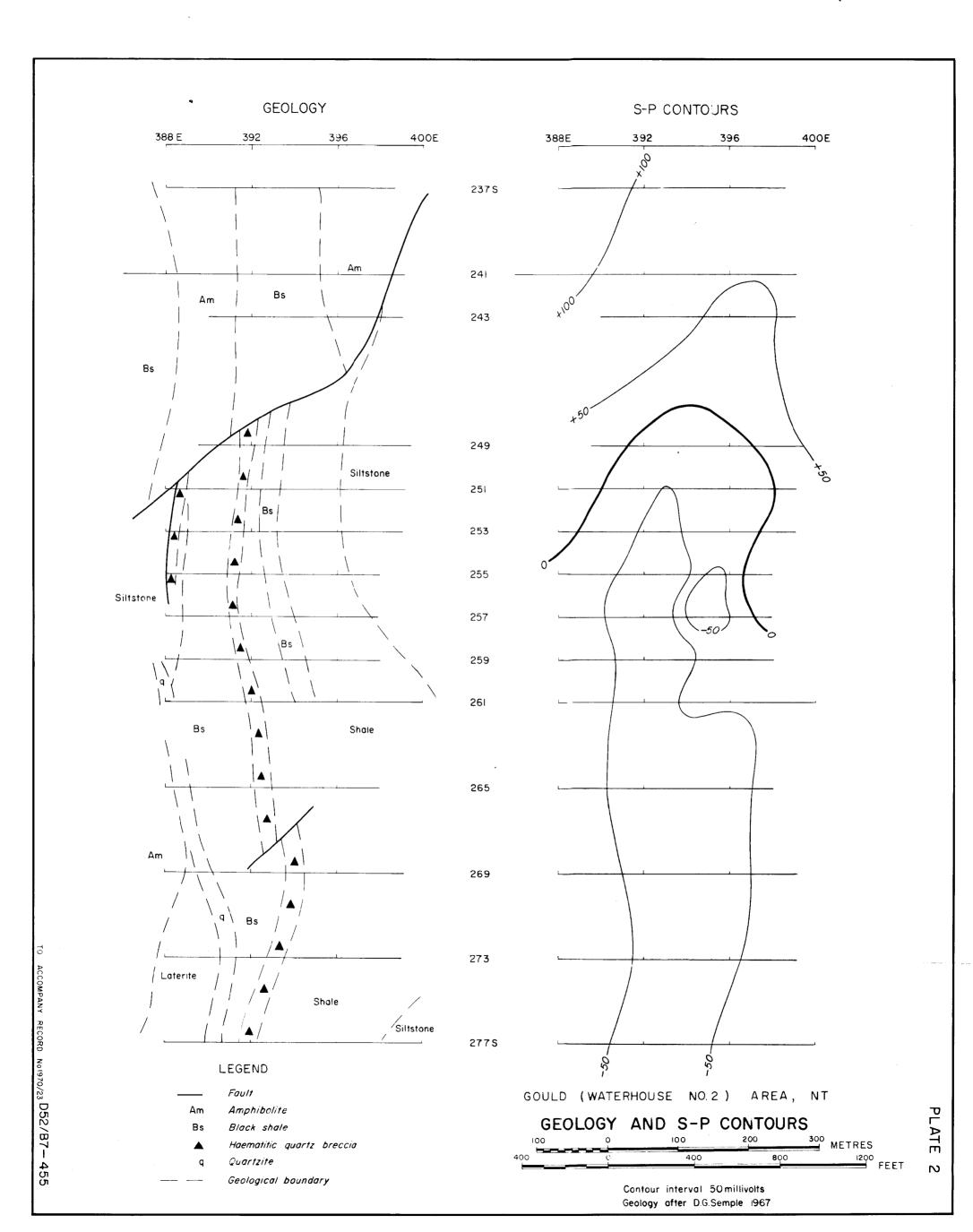
BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS APPENDIX I GEOLOGICAL LOG OF DRILL HOLE RUM JUNGLE DISTRICT, N.T., uld Grid R. GROUND Length 509'3" PROJECT GOULD AREA REMARKS RUM J HOLE No . . 68-7 . CO-ORDINATES LOCATION Mt. MINZA - 60° DIRECTION Grid E. ANGLE FROM HORIZONTAL R.L. DEPTH DESCRIPTION OF CORE LOG REMARKS ASSAYS CASING SIZE OF CORE 0 No core recovery. $^{\circ}$ Nil O z 28 as below 30'9" Thinly interbedded SILTSTONE, cream to grey, hard, siliceous, some soft, porous; and SHALE, dark grey to black, some carbonaceous; Cleavage not well developed -50 apparently along bedding. Beds 1/8"-2'. 98 Red hematite staining along fractures and beds. Rare minor cherty quartz interbeds. 2° - 100' 100 SILTSTONE, cream to grey-green, well-bedded, beds 1/8-1" thick. Hard, siliceous, argillaceous. O 122'3" Cavity 126'3"-SHALE, black, carbonaceous, siliceous, hard, graphitic, pyritic. Gen. massive, rare thin interbeds of grey siliceous lutite <1/4" thick. 98 0-5° Pyrite often in beds assoc. with 30° quartz, also disseminated. (70°) Graphite dissem and along fractures, same slickensides. Cleavage not well developed. Radioactivity averages 0.08 mR/Hr. 0° over interval, reaches peaks of (45°) 0.12 mR/Hr. 30° 96 (>0°) same 200' HEAD OFFICE EXPLANATION CASING IN HOLE DURING DRILLING 1"= 20' TYPE ... Mindrill . W/L. A.T. LOGGED BY IOO Bedding | measured as angle to core normal. DRAWN 5Y DRILLER M.Laska CHECKED BY COMMENCED of . . 3 SHEET. D52/B7-540A COMPLETED . same = Same sense. TO ACCOMPANY RECORD No. 1970/23 GD 130

BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS GEOLOGICAL LOG OF DRILL HOLE RUM JUNGLE DISTRICT, N.T. PROJECT GOULD AREA CO-ORDINATES 201 S 444-5 E GO Gould Grid HOLE No. 68 - 7 . . . ANGLE FROM HORIZONTAL - 600 DIRECTION Grid E. LOCATION Mt. MINZA... R.L. DEPTH DESCRIPTION OF CORE REMARKS ASSAYS CASING SIZE OF CORE 200 SHALE as above, black, hard, siliceous, carbonaceous, graphitic, 99 pyritic. 60 233 S/LTSTONE, pink, massive, silic. 100 30° SHALE as above. 97 252'-SILTSTONE, pink to yellow-brown, grey, hard, siliceous, argillaceous; gen. bedded. Some mottled red-brown. 99 275'6" -HEMATITE QUARTZITE BRECCIA: Coarse argular fragments of white to light grey cherty or sugary quartz in a fine red-brown hematitic silty 99 matrix. Minor chlorite occurs in 300 irregular blobs, veinlets, and stringers. 40 -312'--45° SILTSTONE or FINE SANDSTONE, 99 cream to grey, silic. and argillaceous. 322' SHALE, black, hard, silic., occasional 100 minor siliceous grey interbeds. 332 '-SILTSTONE, shaly, light to medium grey with abundant brick-red staining along fractures and sub-parallel to bedding. Bedding not distinct, cleavage not well developed. Rock is siliceous and argillaceous but yields no effervescence with HCI. Pyrite is rare. 100 From 370-415 ft. rock is massive and homogeneous, with little ferruginous staining. 400' HEAD OFFICE EXPLANATION 1" = 20' Mindrill W/L CASING IN HOLE DURING DRILLING A .T . TYPE M.Laska REFERENCES DRILLER . . 10° Bedding measured as angle to core normal. (31°) Cleavage SHEET ... 2 COMPLETED .

TO ACCOMPANY RECORD No.1970/23 D52/B7-541A

PROJECT. GOULD AREA HOLE No. 68-7 CO-ORDINATES LOCATION Mt. MINZA	· · ·	<u> </u>		· · · ·		NGLE FROM H	ORIZONTAL	-60°	DIRECTION G.
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SILTSTONE as above, shaly, grey,		-							
gen. massive, some ferruginous		_			30-40°				
staining along fractures and		-							
bedding.		-						}	
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At about 435 ft., rock becomes		-							
predominantly red-brown.		-							
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457'		ΔA		 					
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SILICEOUS LUTITE, light grey,		-		100				ļ	
massive(siliceous dololutite?)] -		-				İ	
476'		-		┞—					
SHALE, black, carbonaceous,		_	==-		i l				
siliceous, graphitic, pyritic.			===						
Massive except for minor pyritic		-	===	100	20°				
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499'———————————————————————————————————				┼─			÷ .		
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Core scraped for spectroscan.] -	1					ļ	
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Stratigraphy: 0-509'3" Pld.		-	1						
Surveys: None Acid tube container			1			•			
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TYPE Mindrill W/L CASING IN HOLE DURING DRILL	ING	Ĭ			Ι":	= 20'		LOGGED BY	T.A
DBILLER M.Laska			EFERENC					DRAWN BY	1





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