

Mt Isa Western Succession: geodynamic evolution & basin architecture

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Integration & testing of previous research

NW Queensland Mineral Province report

- Rift basin: 13 tectonic events (1800 Ma → Isa D3 event)



- Initial NE-SW rifting (ECV + Myally Gp.) ✓



- Episodic NW-SE extension (Quilalar thro' McNamara time)

Monash University Rift Model



- Initial E-W (or SW-NE) trending half-graben; bounded by transfer faults (cf NW-SE half-graben favoured by NABRE)

NABRE Sequence Stratigraphy



- Strike-slip basins - convergent margin (NW-SE thickening wedge)
- Post-Quilalar (Myally) age for NE-SW half-graben

Thrust Model (Bell, 1983)



- N over S directed thrusting & duplex development ✓

Geodynamic Interpretation: critical questions & issues

- Extent of basement involvement (pre-1800 Ma => old, cold & brittle)?
- Rift orientation & geometry during ECV & Myally time (1800-1740Ma)?
- Depositional significance of Quilalar Fm (sag phase)?
- Geodynamic significance of Bigie & Surprise Ck Fms (Calvert Superbasin – rift rejuvenation from 1730 -1670 Ma)?
- Timing & causes of basin inversion = Isan orogeny or older (1640 Ma) separate event?

Geodynamic Evolution

Basin Formation

ECV – Myally time
(1800-1740 Ma)

Big – Prize time
1730 -1670 Ma

Rift

σ_3

Rift - Drift



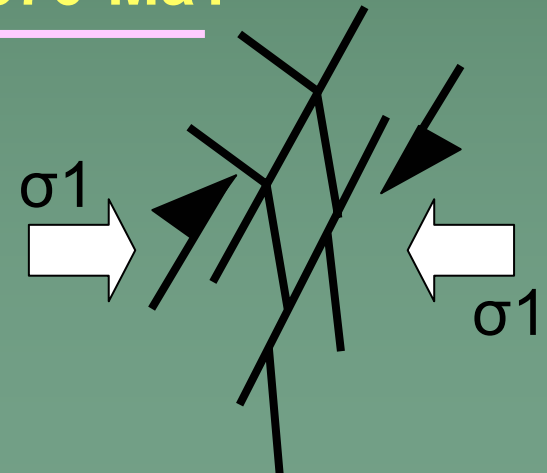
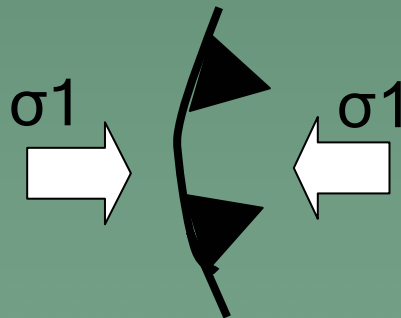
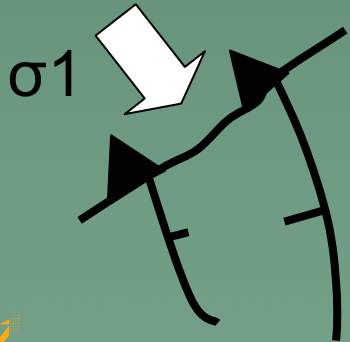
Basin Inversion

D1: 1640 Ma

Isa Orogeny

D2: 1590 Ma

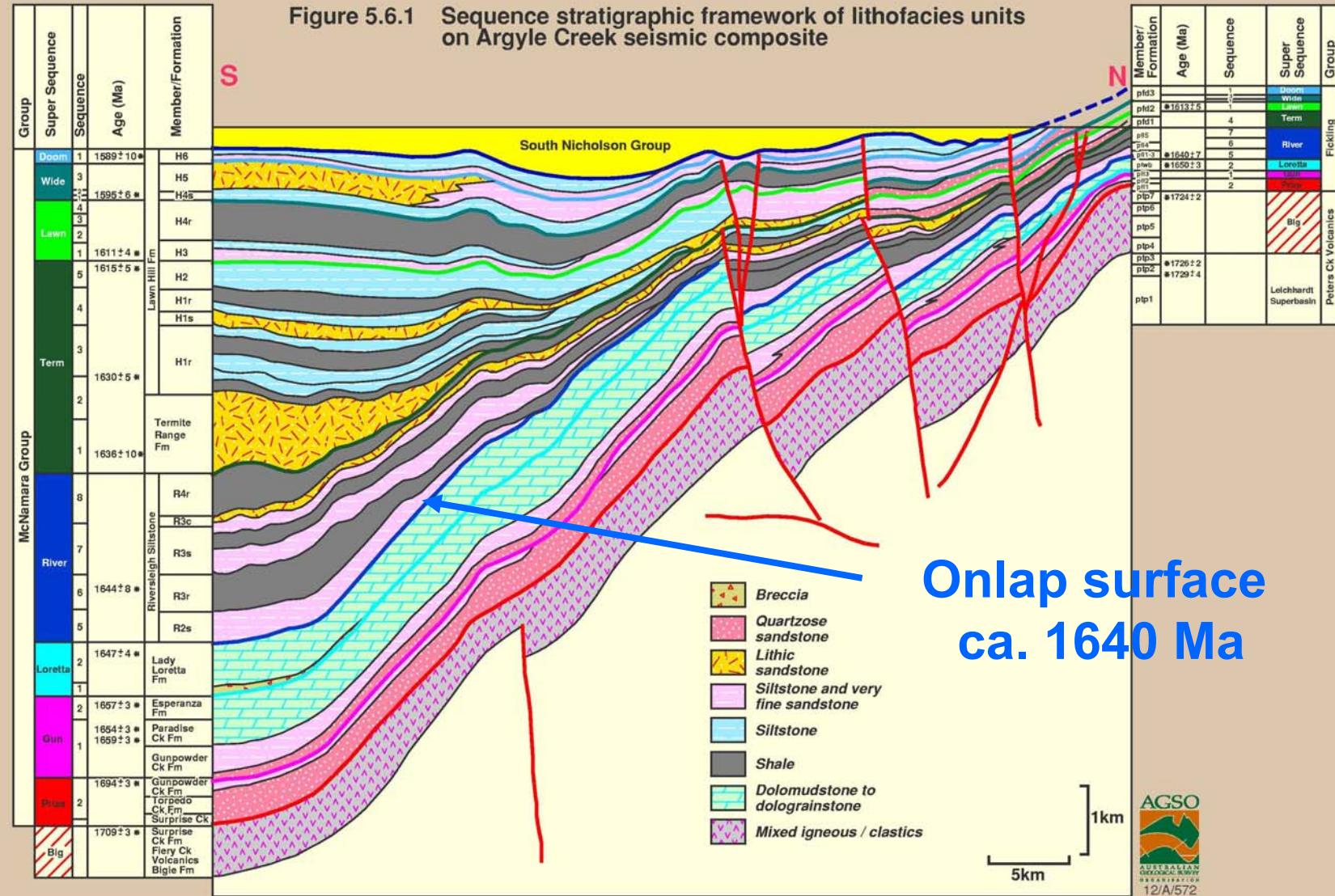
D3: 1570 Ma?



Time constraints on Geodynamic evolution: Apparent Polar Wander Path

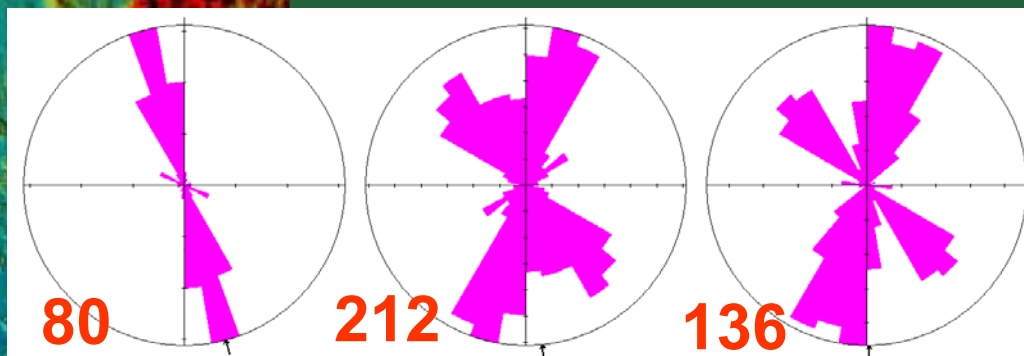
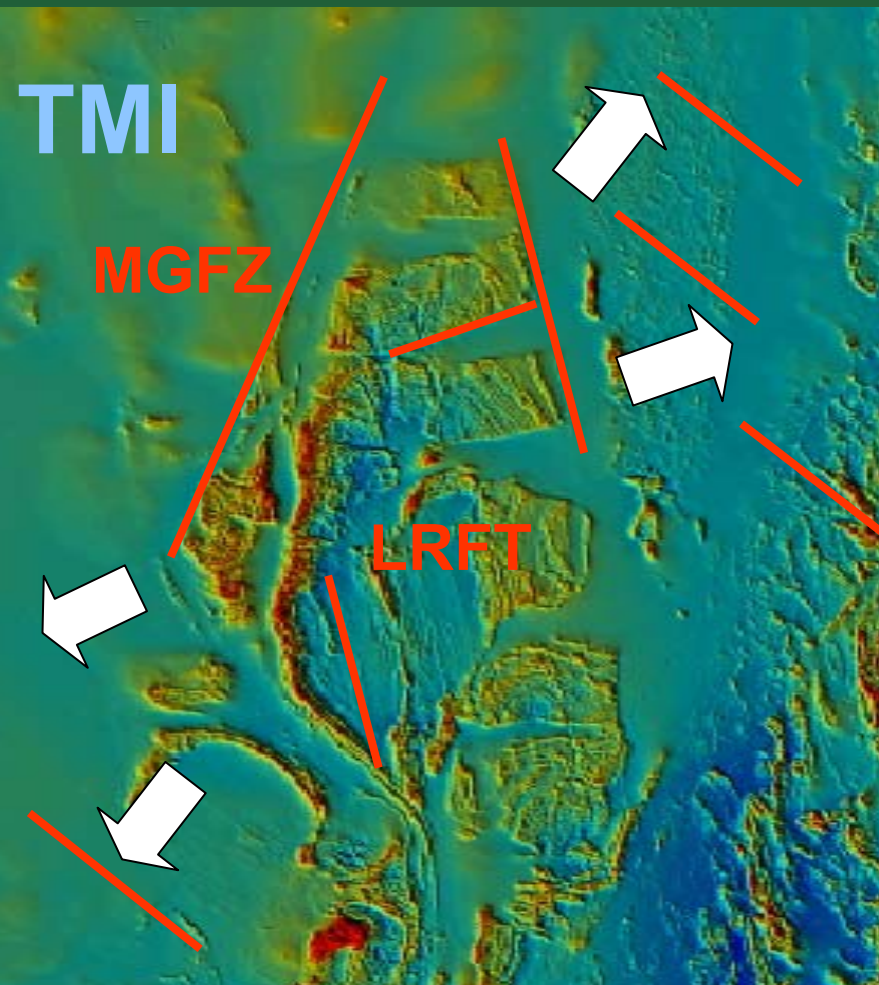


Figure 5.6.1 Sequence stratigraphic framework of lithofacies units on Argyle Creek seismic composite



Basement Linear Elements

Dykes

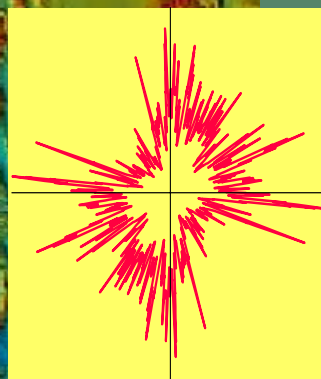


Kennedy

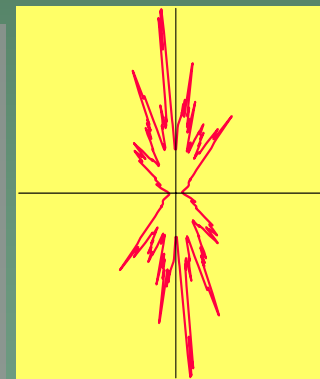
Prospector

Alsace

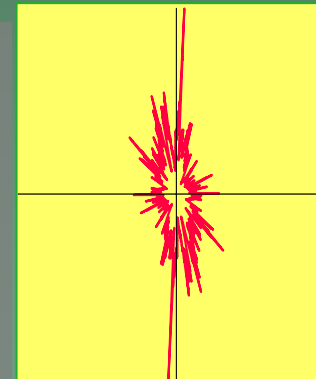
Mag Worms



1000m



2000m

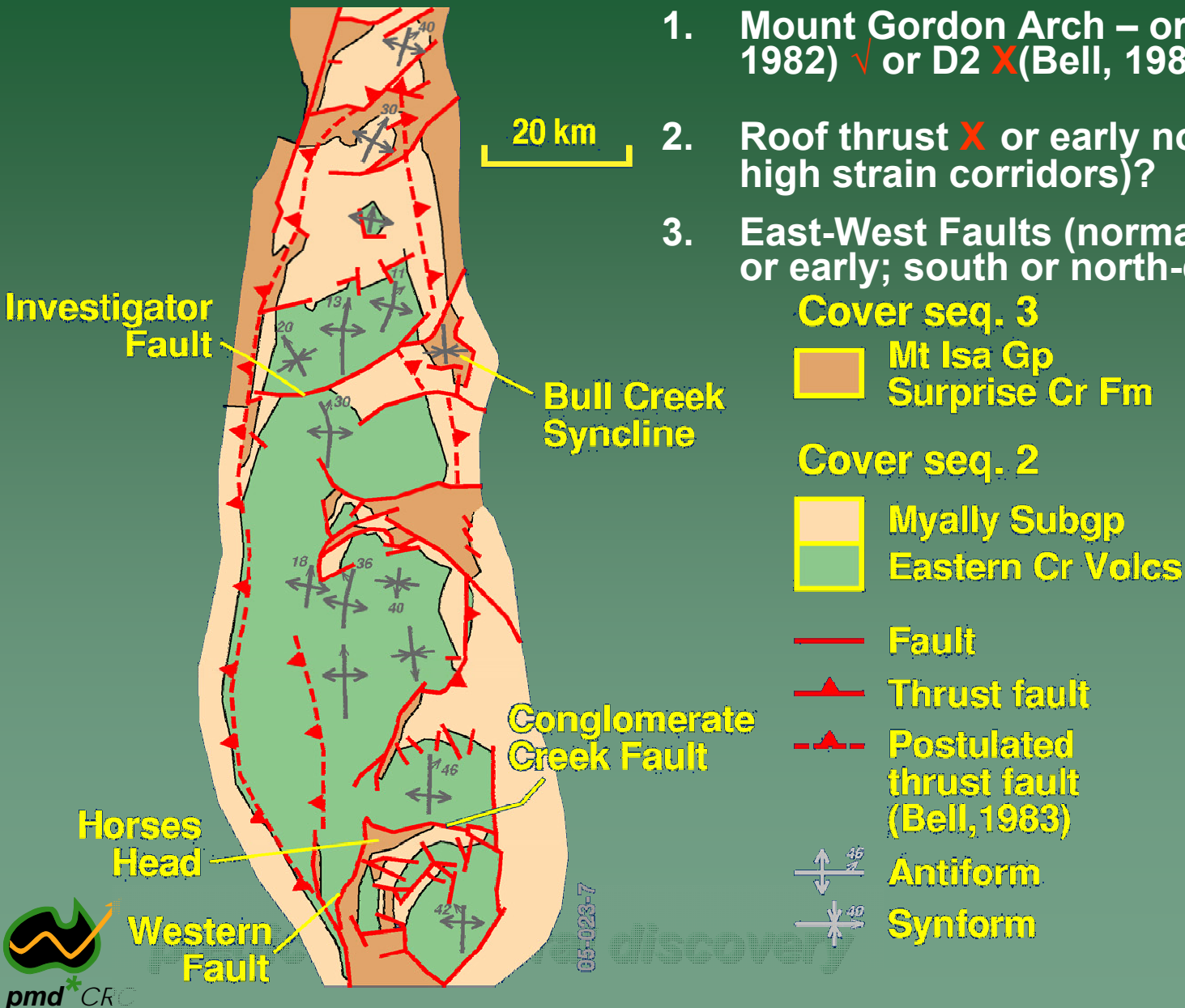


5000m

Trend Lines

**Strong basement control
on basin architecture!!**

LRFT: key architectural elements



1. Mount Gordon Arch – original (Derrick, 1982) ✓ or D2 ✗ (Bell, 1983)?
2. Roof thrust ✗ or early normal faults ✓ (N-S high strain corridors)?
3. East-West Faults (normal or reverse; late or early; south or north-dipping?)

Cover seq. 3

Mt Isa Gp
Surprise Cr Fm

Cover seq. 2

Myally Subgp
Eastern Cr Volcs

Fault

Thrust fault

Postulated
thrust fault
(Bell, 1983)

Antiform

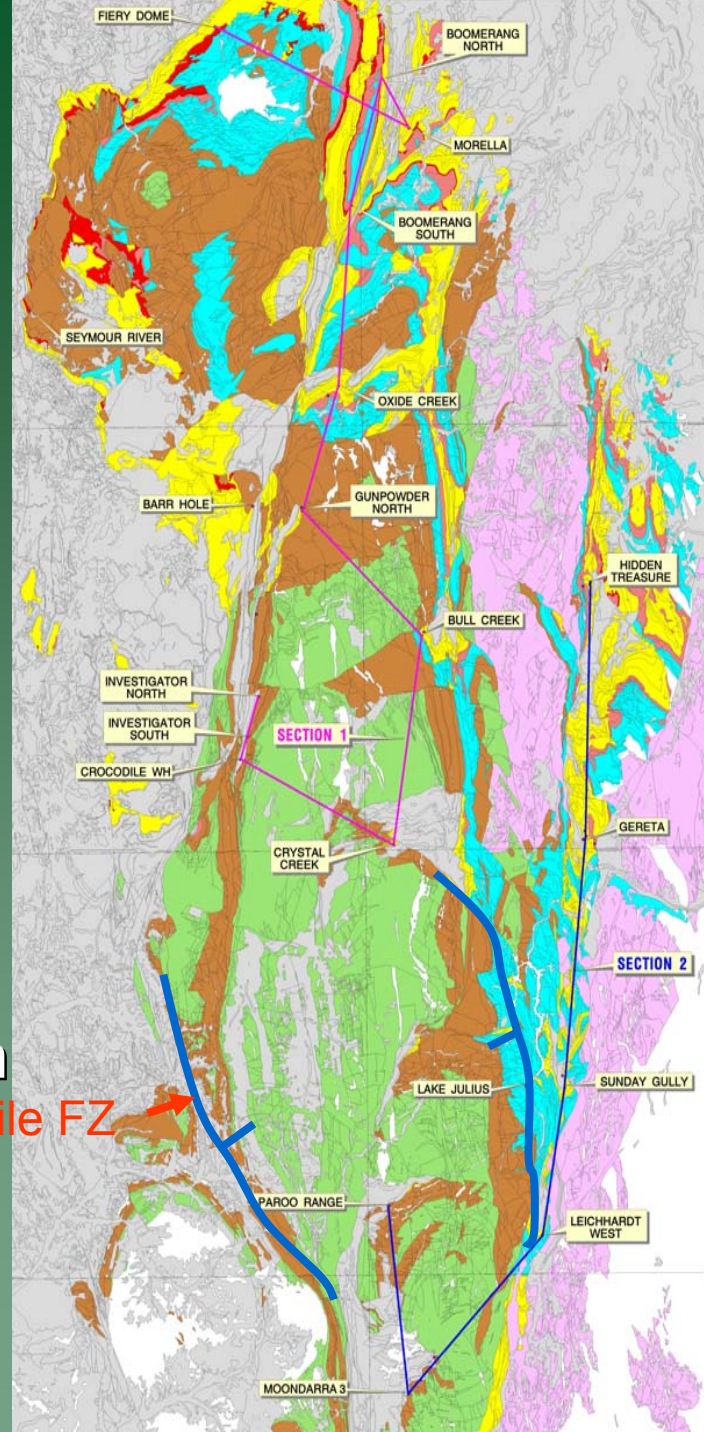
Synform

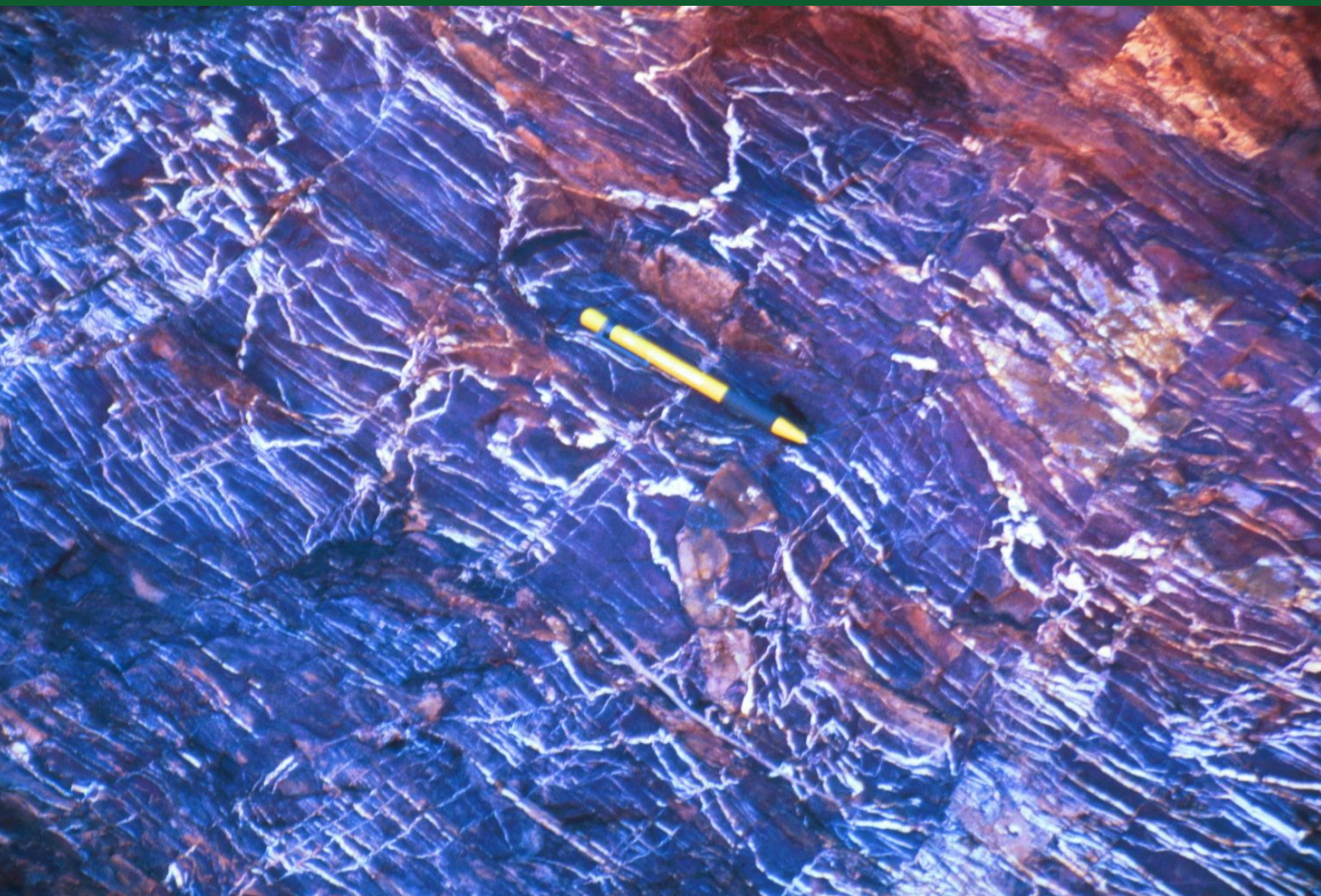
Rift Preservation

Focus on older Quilalar Fm (blue)
& Myally Subgp (brown)

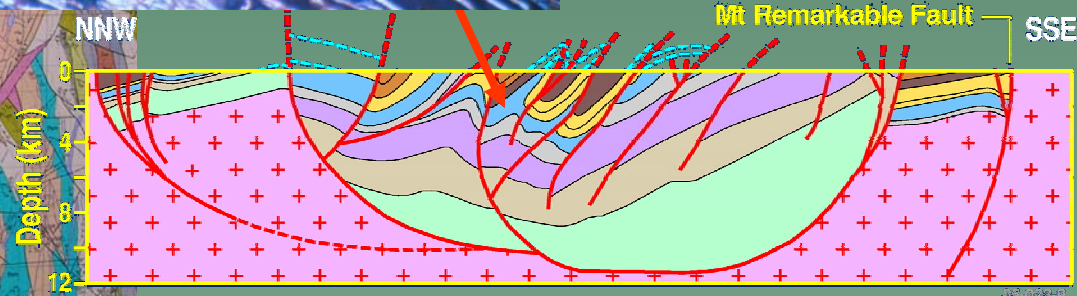
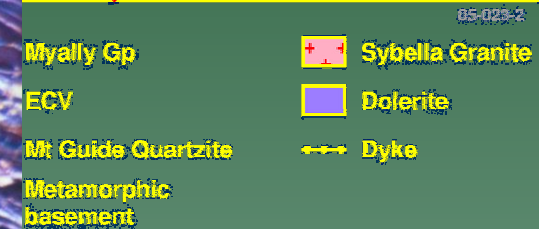
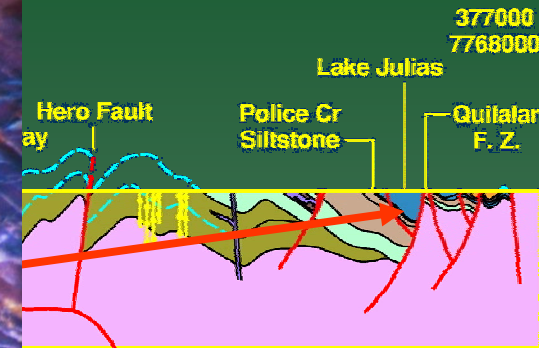
- Complementary to NABRE
- Regional northward dip
- Pre-dates east-west faults
- Thinner on Mt Gordon Arch
- Western & eastern sub-basins
- Eastward thickening in eastern basin
- Overlapping normal faults

Twenty-nine Mile FZ

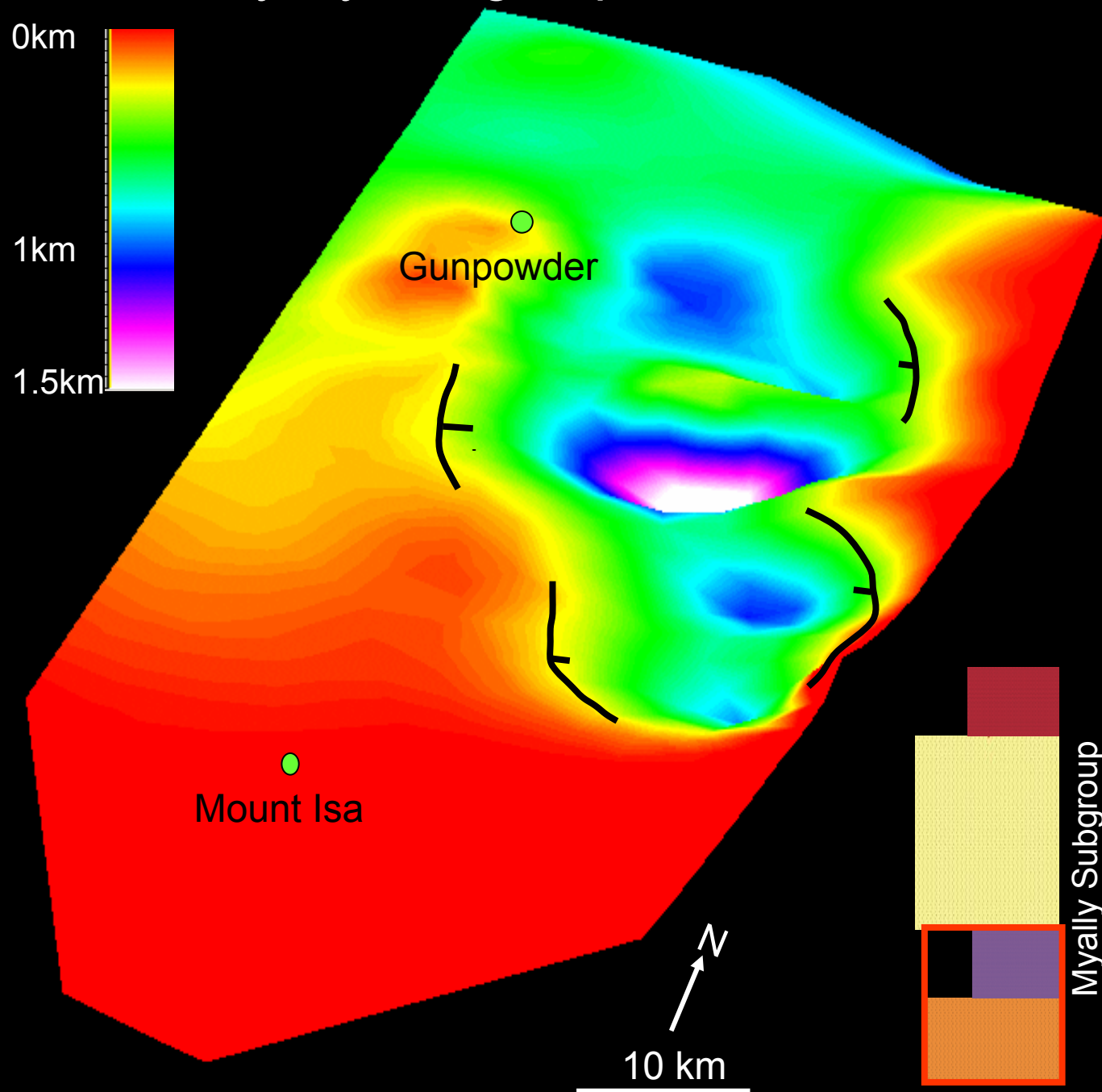




is half-graben

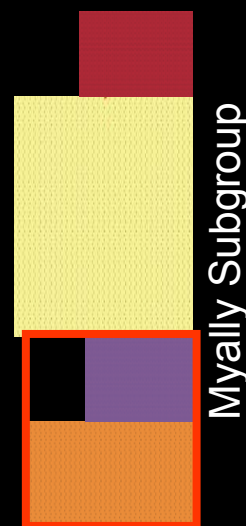


Base of Myally Subgroup

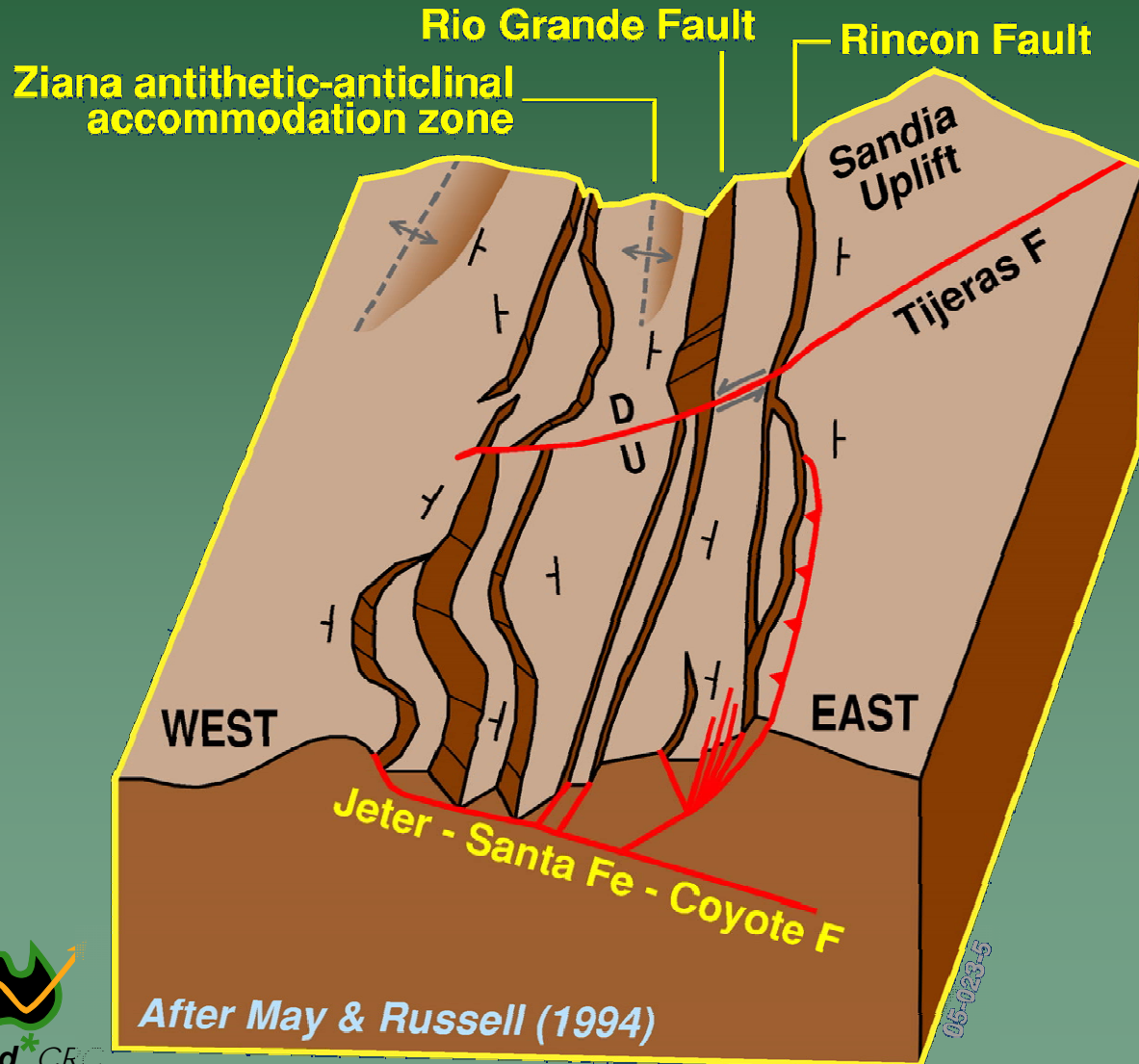


Myally Subgrp: 3D isopach Map

- Individual depocentres
- Orientation of primary basin & growth faults
- Basin architecture (eastward-thickening)
- Secondary basins & structural highs



Modern analogue: Rio Grande Rift, Basin & Range Province

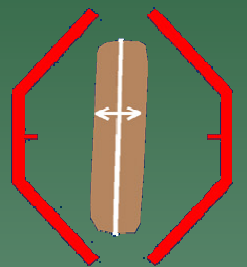


- Normal faults of opposing polarity (= AZ)
- Single detachment
- Central depression but anticlinal structure in core

Accommodation Zones

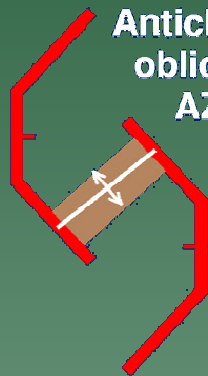
Between Opposing Normal Faults (Antithetic AZ or TZ)

a) INTERFERENCE AZ



Anticlinal,
strike-parallel
AZ

Anticlinal,
oblique
AZ



b) STRIKE-SLIP AZ



Antithetic
TZ

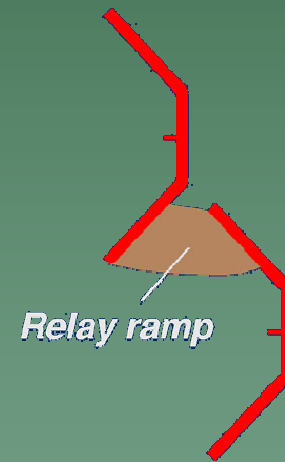
c) ISOLATIONAL AZ



Synclinal,
oblique
AZ

Between Synthetic Faults

d) SIMILAR POLARITY



Synthetic
AZ

Relay ramp

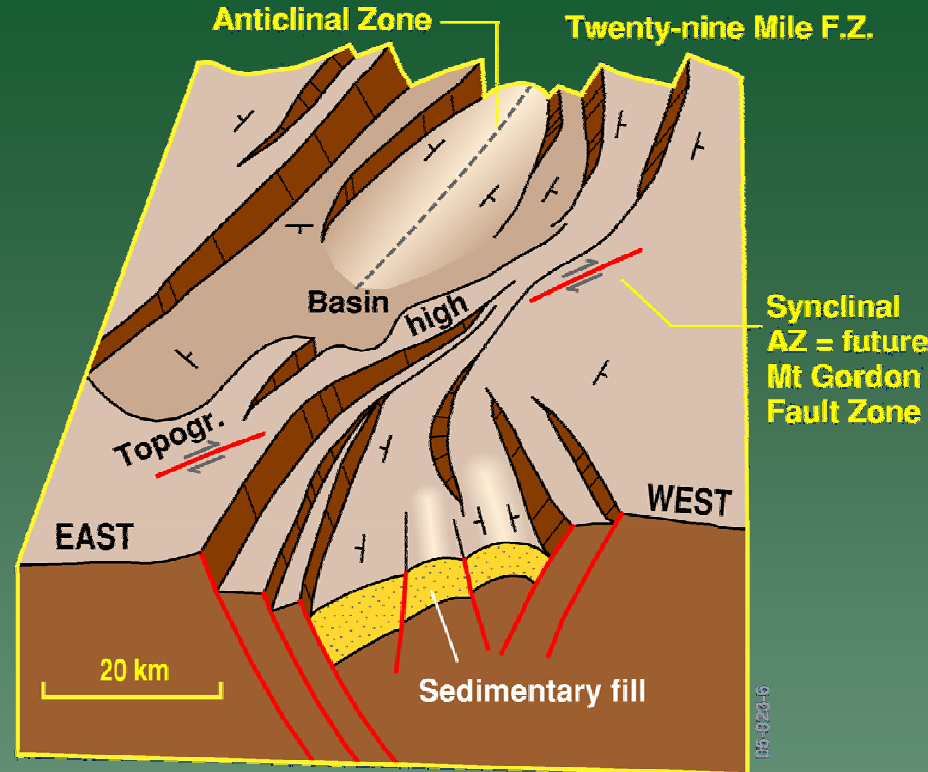
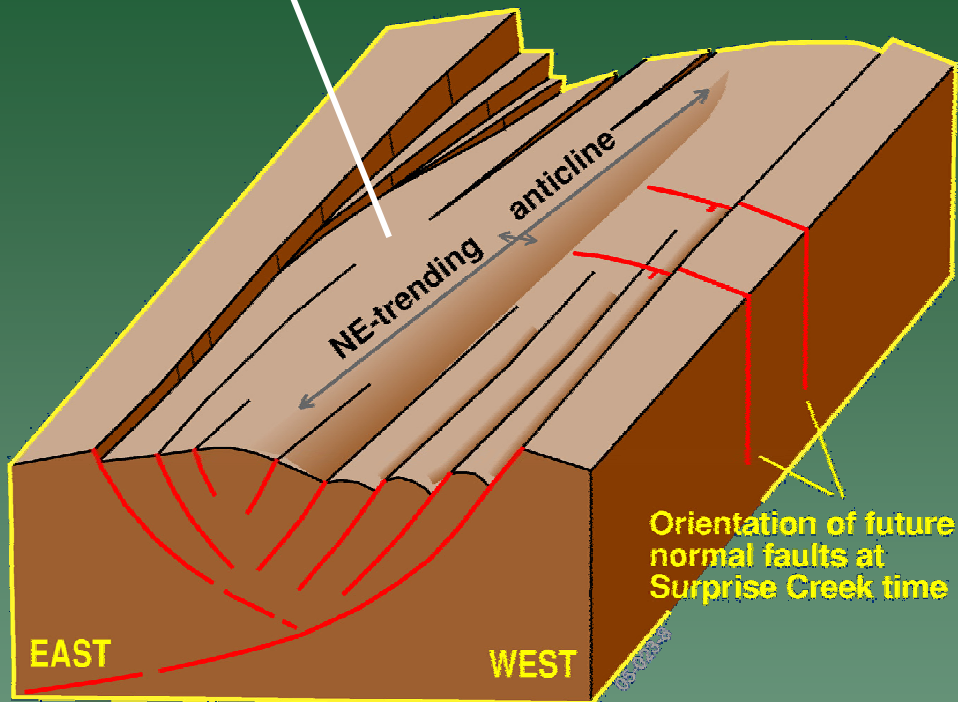
AZ Accommodation
zone

TZ Transfer zone

95-023-3

After Scott & Rosedahl (1989)

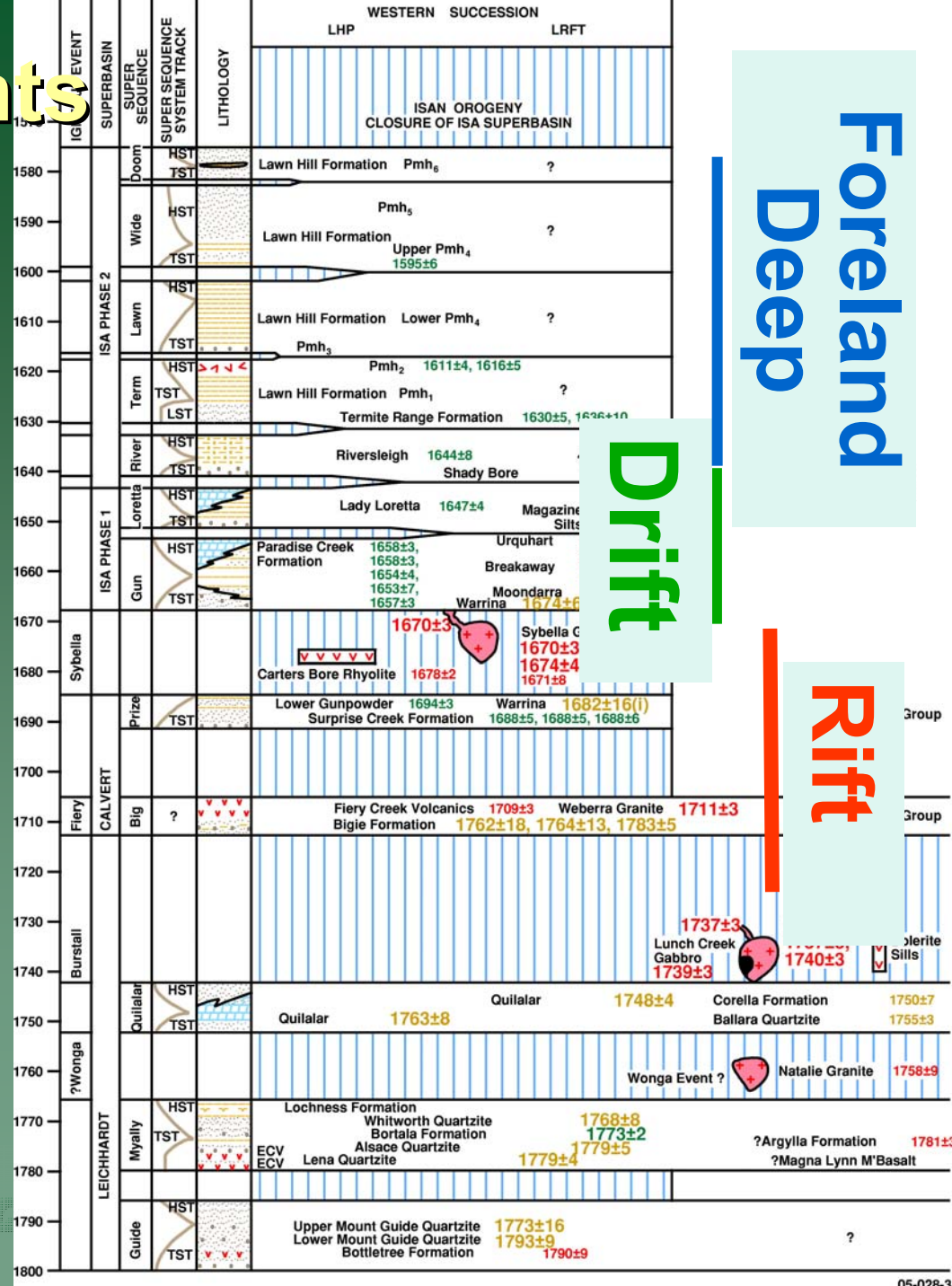
Element 1: Mt Gordon Arch

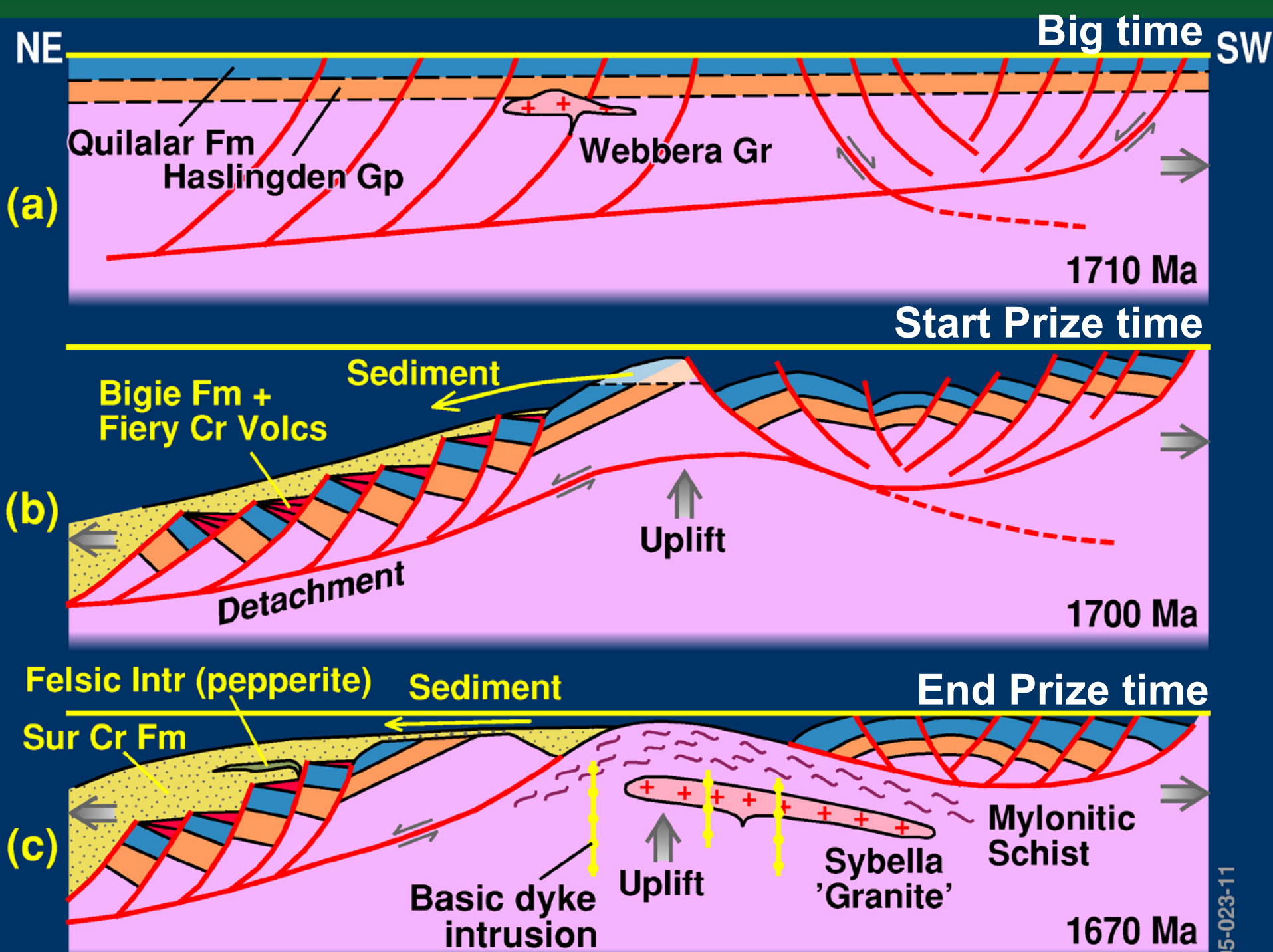


- Strongly overlapping half-graben
- Original syn-rift origin (not D2 age)
- Long-lived (ECV → Myally time)
- East & west sub-basins
- Influenced siting of future MGFZ

Post-Quilalar Events

- Rift rejuvenation (1730 Ma?)
- Bimodal magmatism (1730 - 1710 Ma)
- East-west growth faults
- N-S faults reactivated
- Clastic sedimentation (Big thro' Prize) & formation of NE-thickening wedge
- Extensional unroofing of high-grade metamorphics (1690 - 1670 Ma)
- Onset of passive margin sedimentation from ca. 1670Ma
- Foreland basin in North after 1640 Ma (upper McNamara Group)





Exploration Implications

- Elevated geotherm and bimodal magmatism during extension creating ideal conditions for metamorphism, fluid generation & metal leaching (two cycles)
- Peak metamorphism in basement rocks at 1670-1690 Ma (Prize/Surprise Ck time)
- Potential for Irish-style Pb-Zn deposits in Quilalar carbonates adjacent to growth faults (western basin)
- Potential source of oxidising fluids/metals in basement &/or Myally Subgroup (L Ness)
- Carbonaceous components of Surprise Ck Fm (Prize) underexplored for Pb-Zn deposits adjacent to E-W (& N-S?) growth faults?