



I1: Western Succession 3D basin architecture & ore systems

George Gibson

Mike Barlow, John Creasey (GAV), Simon Debenham, Leonardo Feltrin (JCU), Paul Henson, Laurie Hutton (GSQ), Aleks Kalinowski, Lex Lambeck, Avon McIntyre, Barry Murphy (UniMelb), Nick Oliver (JCU), Simon Oliver (ACRES), Simon van der Wielen



THE UNIVERSITY OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

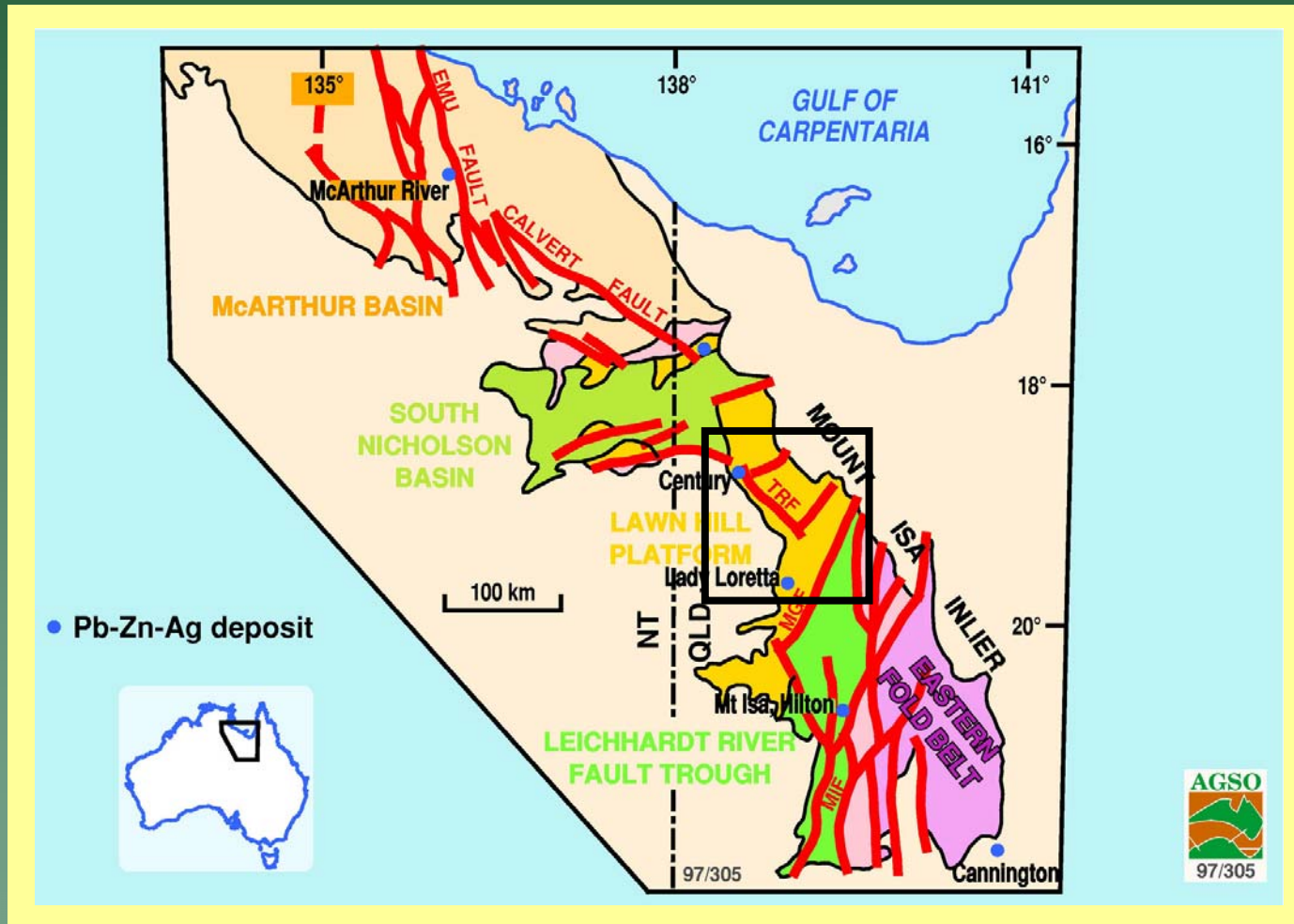


THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE



Australian Government
Geoscience Australia

Mount Isa Pb-Zn-Ag Mineral Province



Project organisation

Four modules:

1. 3D basin architecture & fault geometries (GOCAD)
2. Sedimentary facies analysis (sequence stratigraphy & 3D fence diagram)
3. 2D metamorphic & alteration map (hyperspectral imagery)
4. Revised tectonic history & time-space plot

PhD study Century (Leo Feltrin)

Module 1: Building the 3D Map

Integrating:

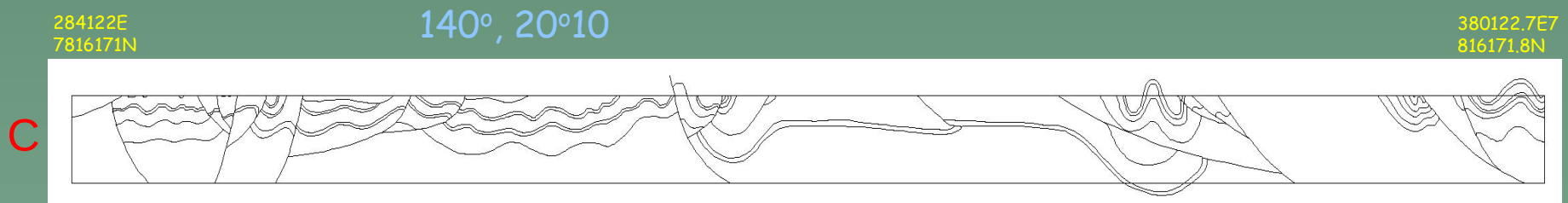
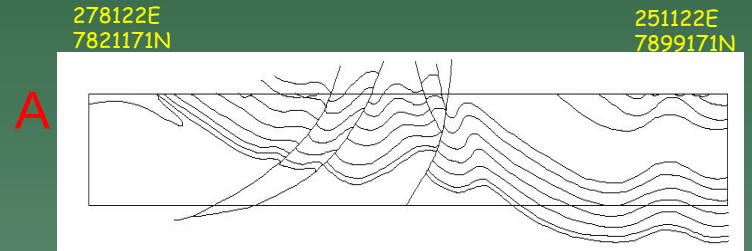
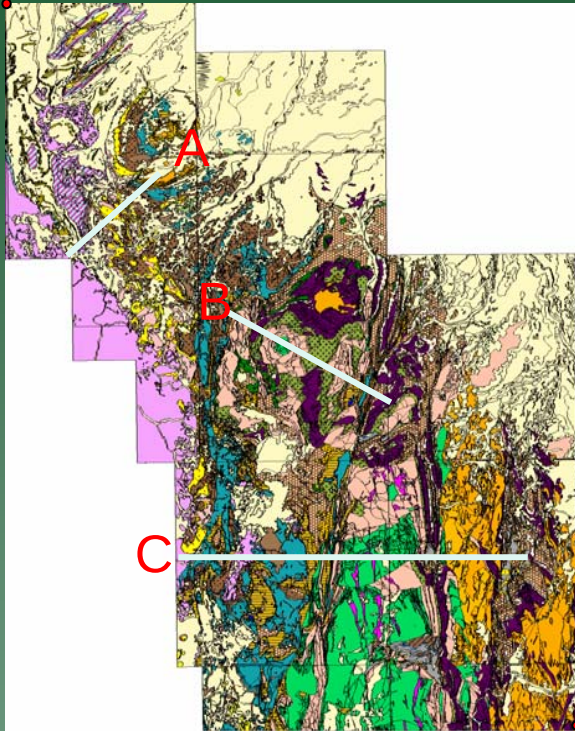
- Chronostratigraphic (sequence) boundaries & unconformities
- Thickness variation in sedimentary packages
- Geometry of bounding structures & faults
- Basin topography (erosion v. non-deposition)
- Potential field data

Deconstructing:

- Post-depositional structures (folds, faults)
- Tectonic excision v. structural repetition

- 3D structural geometry constrained by spatially referenced surfaces from cross- sections and solid geology
- Original extensional geometry modified by E-W shortening & thrusting

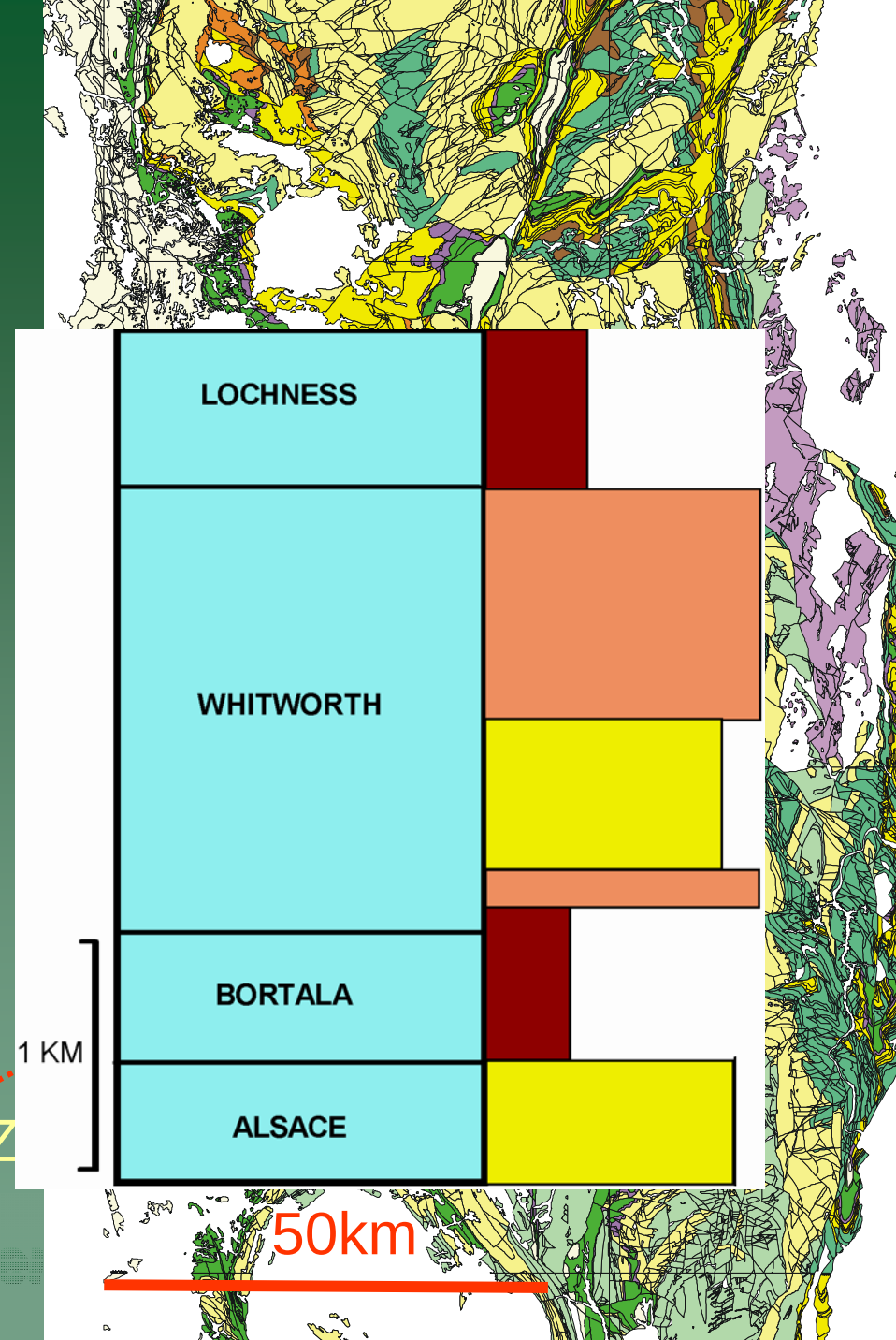
138°30, 18°22



Leichhardt River Fault Trough: original basin architecture

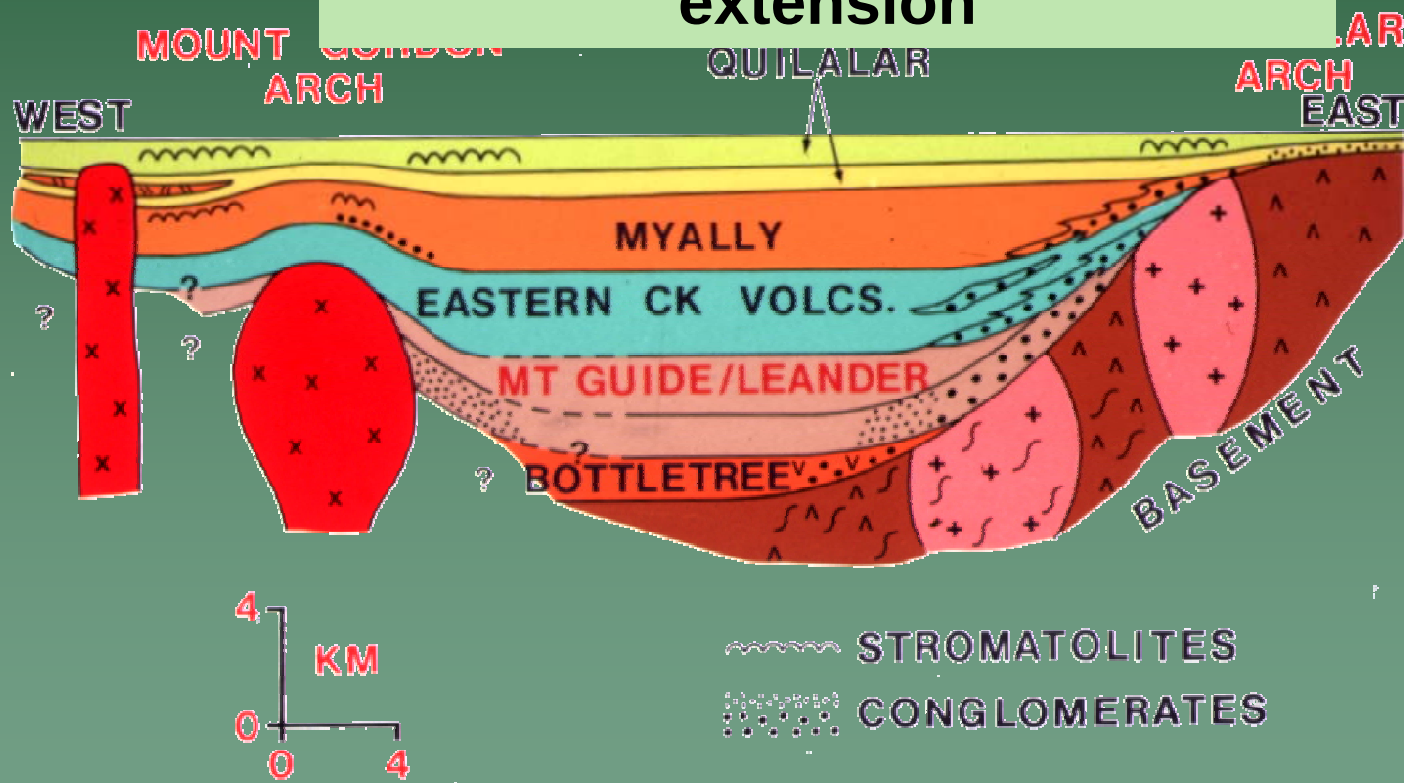
- Multiple rifting events
- Basement cutting faults
- Ramps & relay faults
- Key fluid conduits
- Focus on Myally Subgroup
- Early rift template (Leichhardt Superbasin)

Twenty-nine Mile FZ

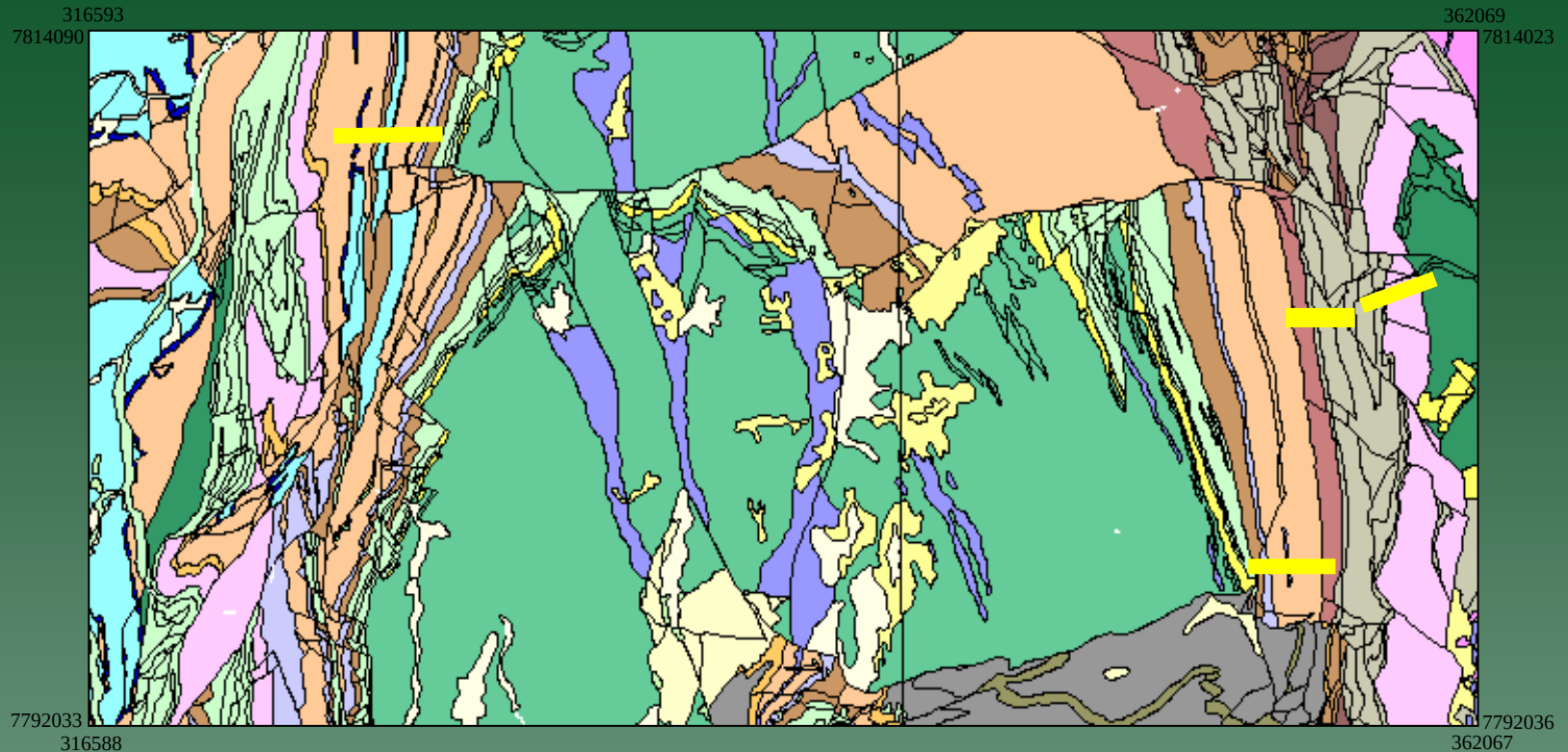


North-south trending rift - eastward-thickening wedge?

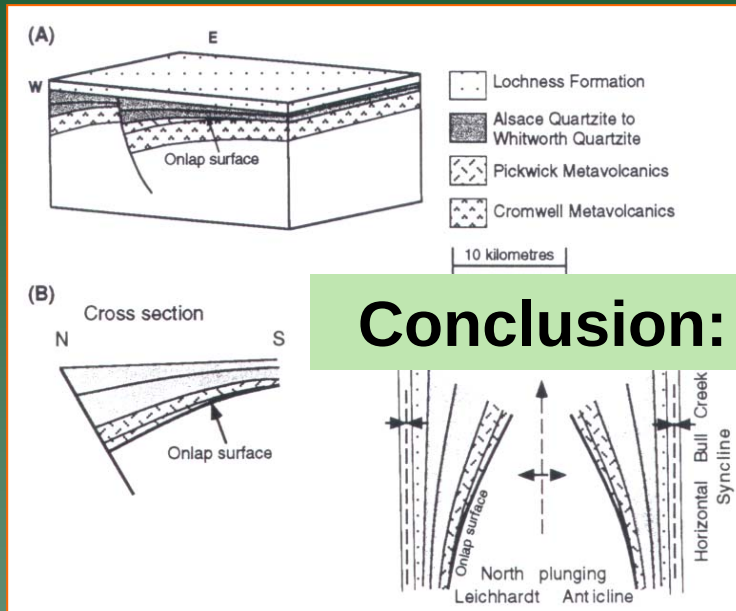
Conclusion: Early west-east
extension



(Derrick et al., 1982)



- North-plunging antiforms in ECV
- W-E cross-faults; N-S high strain corridors
- No symmetry in Loch Ness (red) or Quilalar Fm (grey)
- Loss of stratigraphy – tectonically controlled or erosion?



Conclusion: early N-S extension

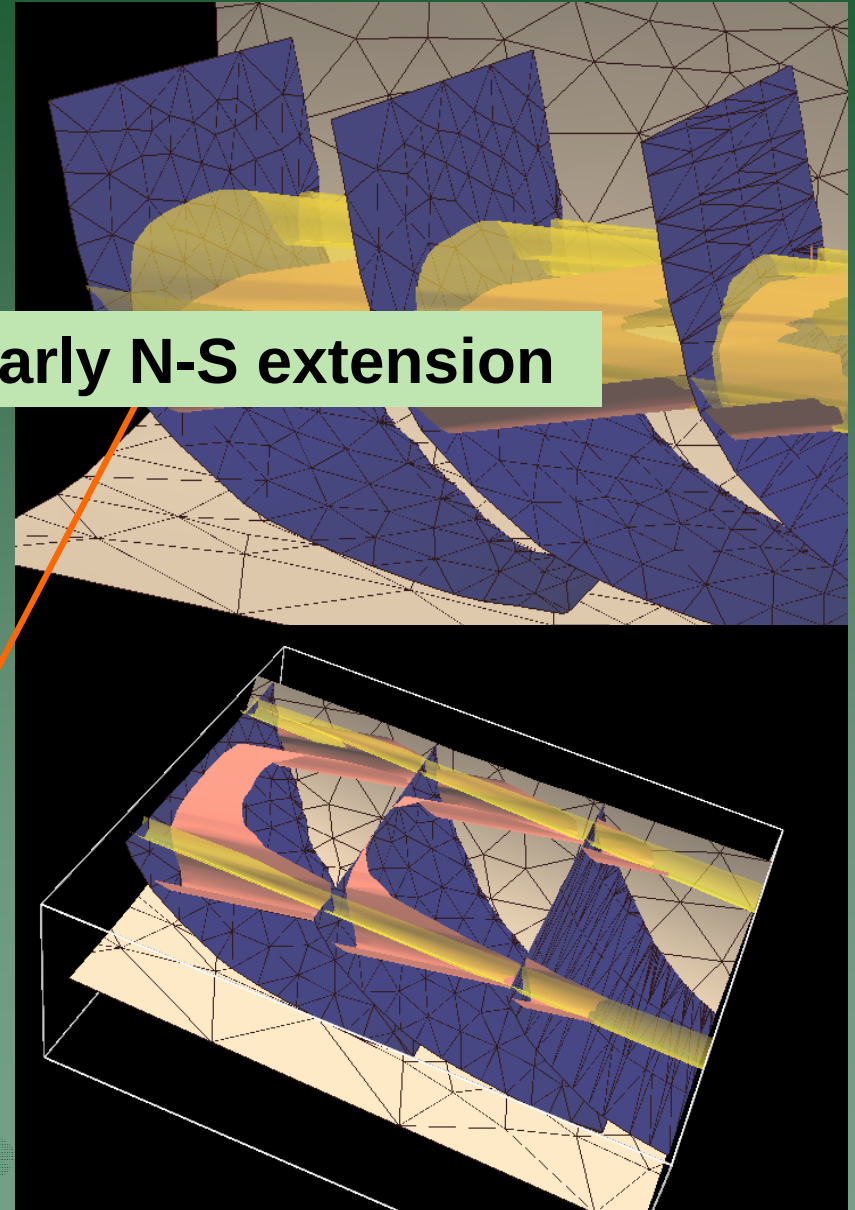
Yellow = Base of Loch Ness Fm.

Pink = Top of ECV

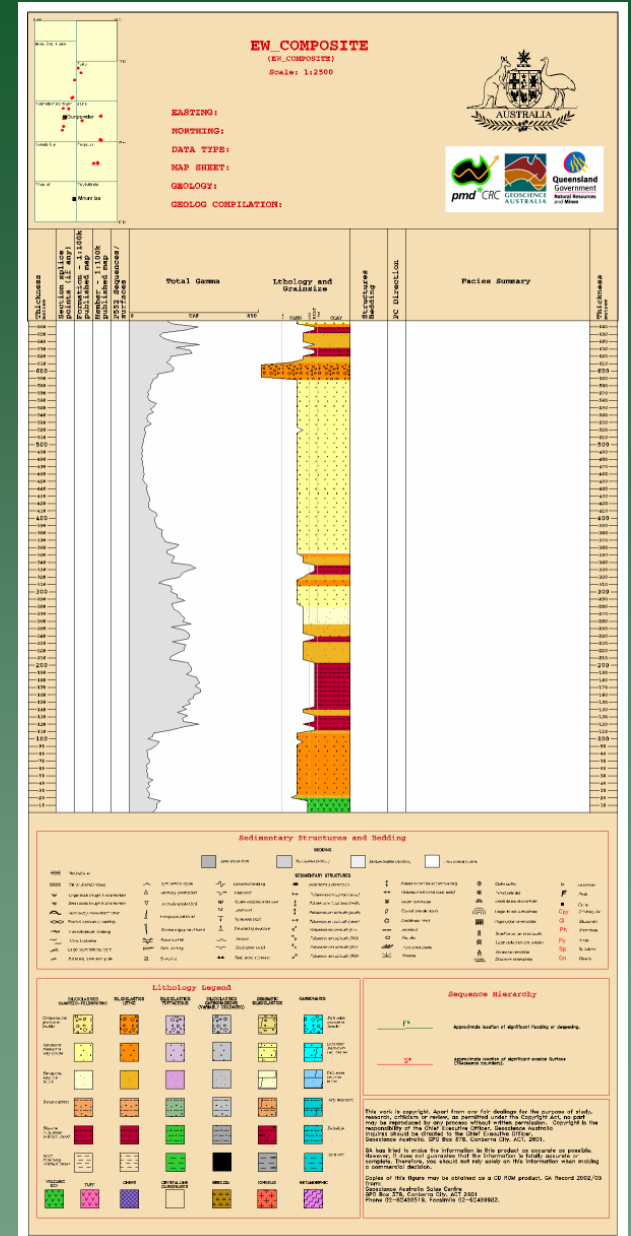
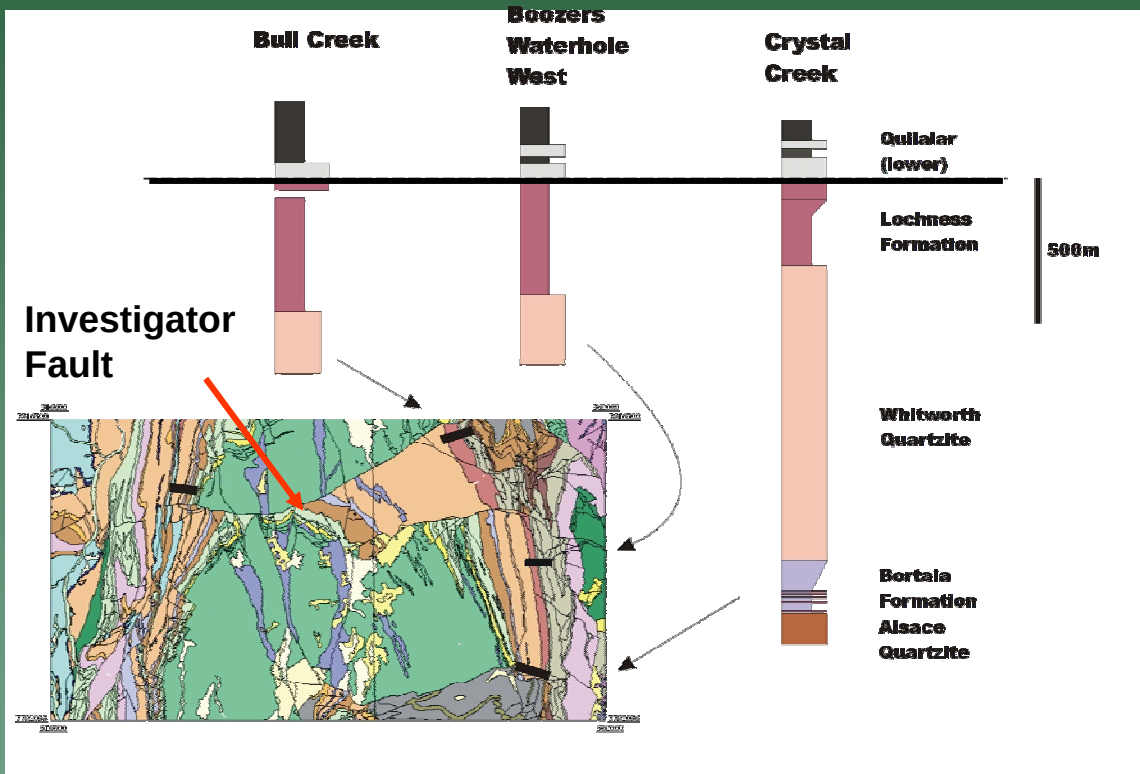
Blue = growth fault

(after O'Dea 1997)

**Whitworth
& Alsace
qzites**

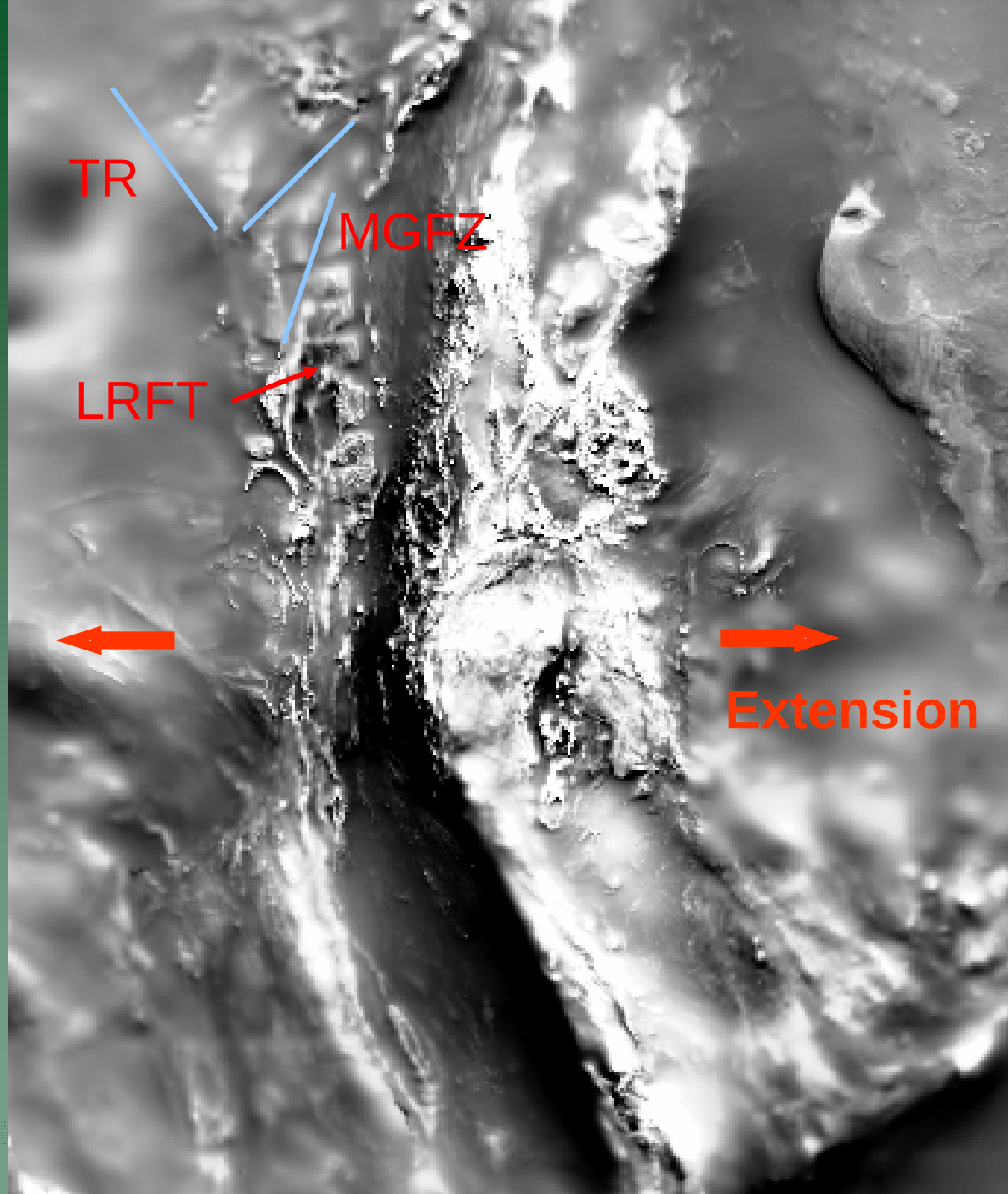


Sequence Stratigraphy: Myally Subgroup



Regional structure: Aeromag 1VD

- Dominant N-S trend
- Early W-E extension
- N-S Dyking (= ECV?)
- Sedimentary facies
- Post-rift shortening



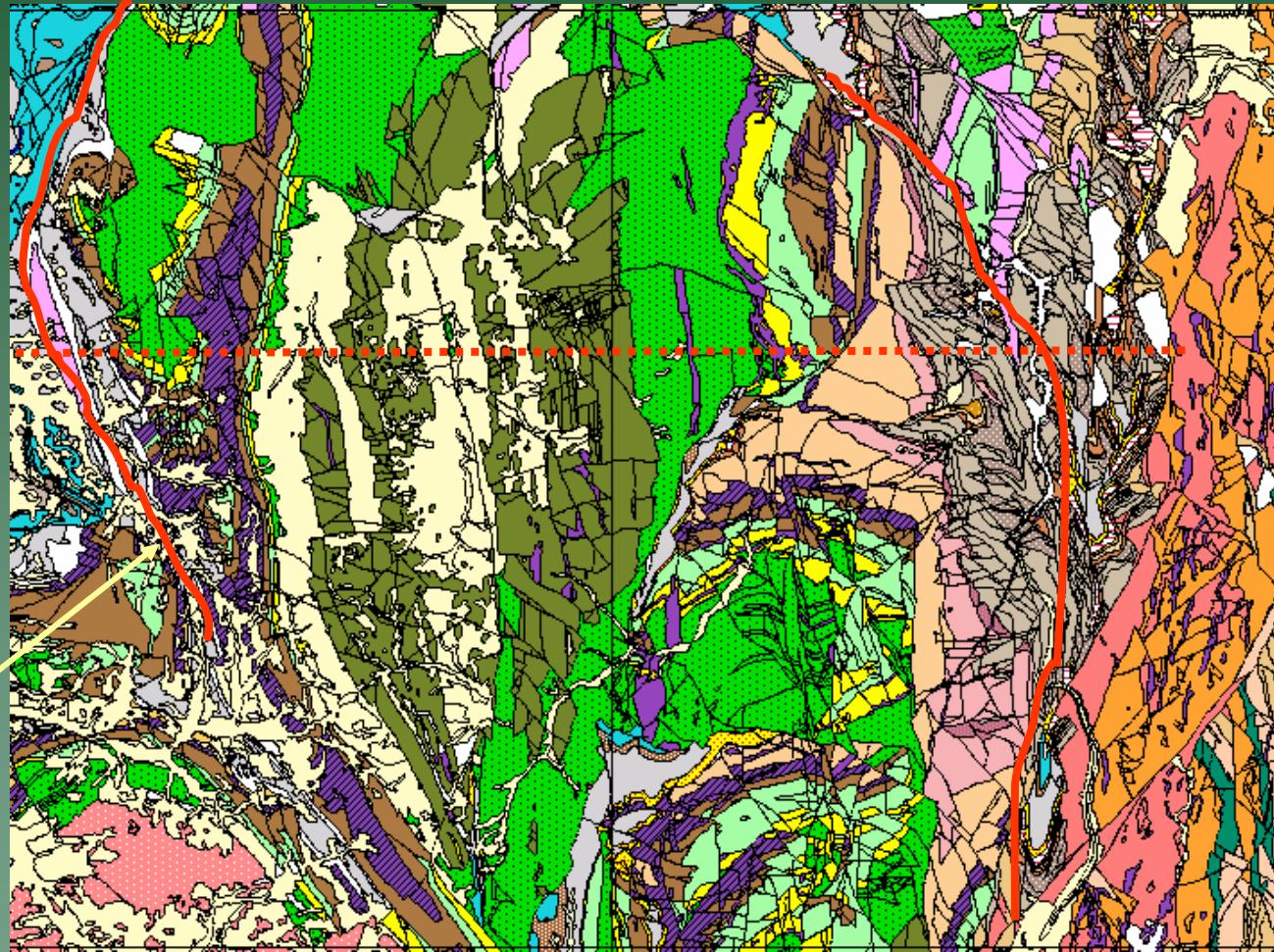
South Leichhardt River Fault Trough

Eastward-thickening
wedge

Normal fault
geometry in east

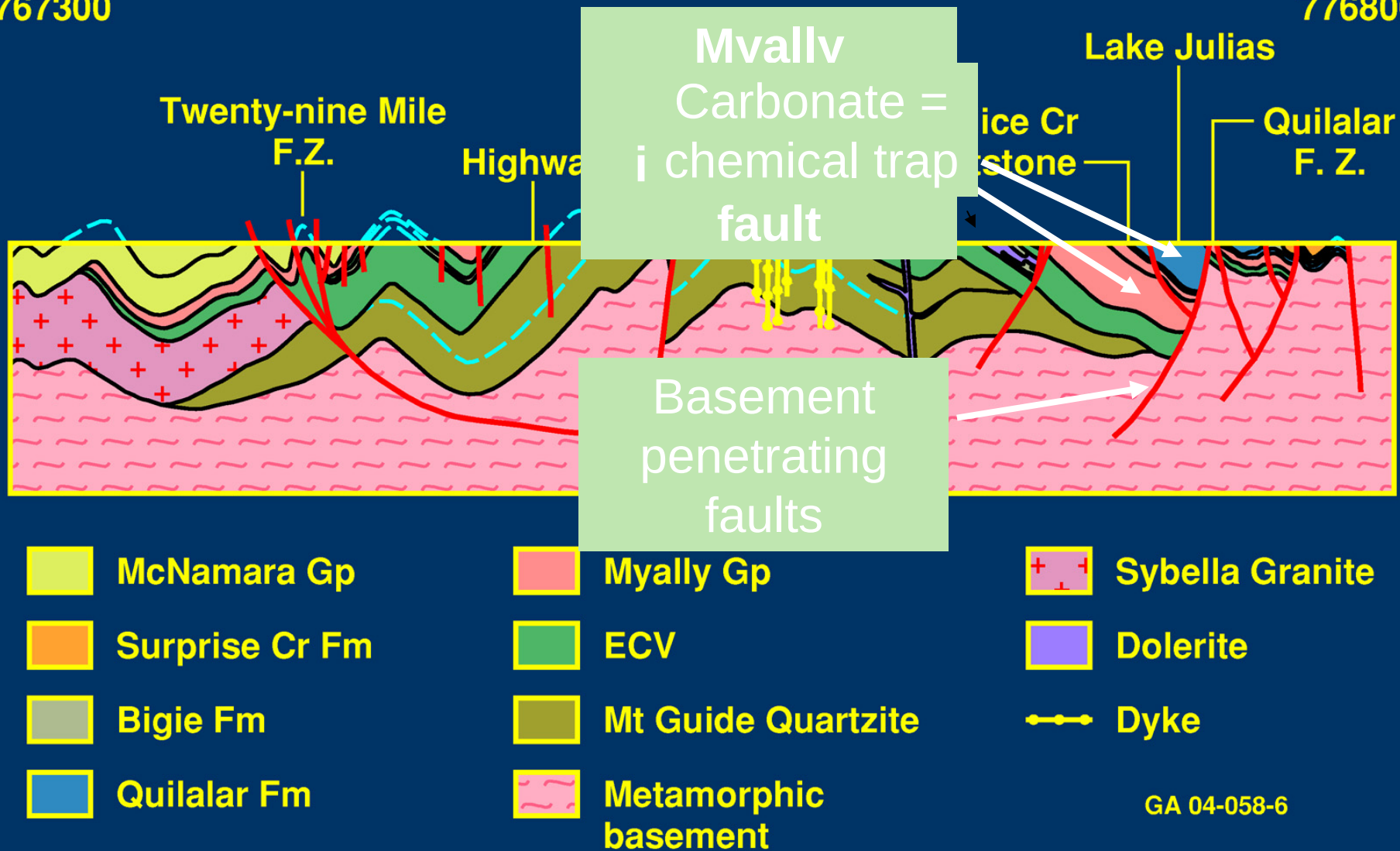
Thrust boundary in
west

Twenty-nine
Mile FZ



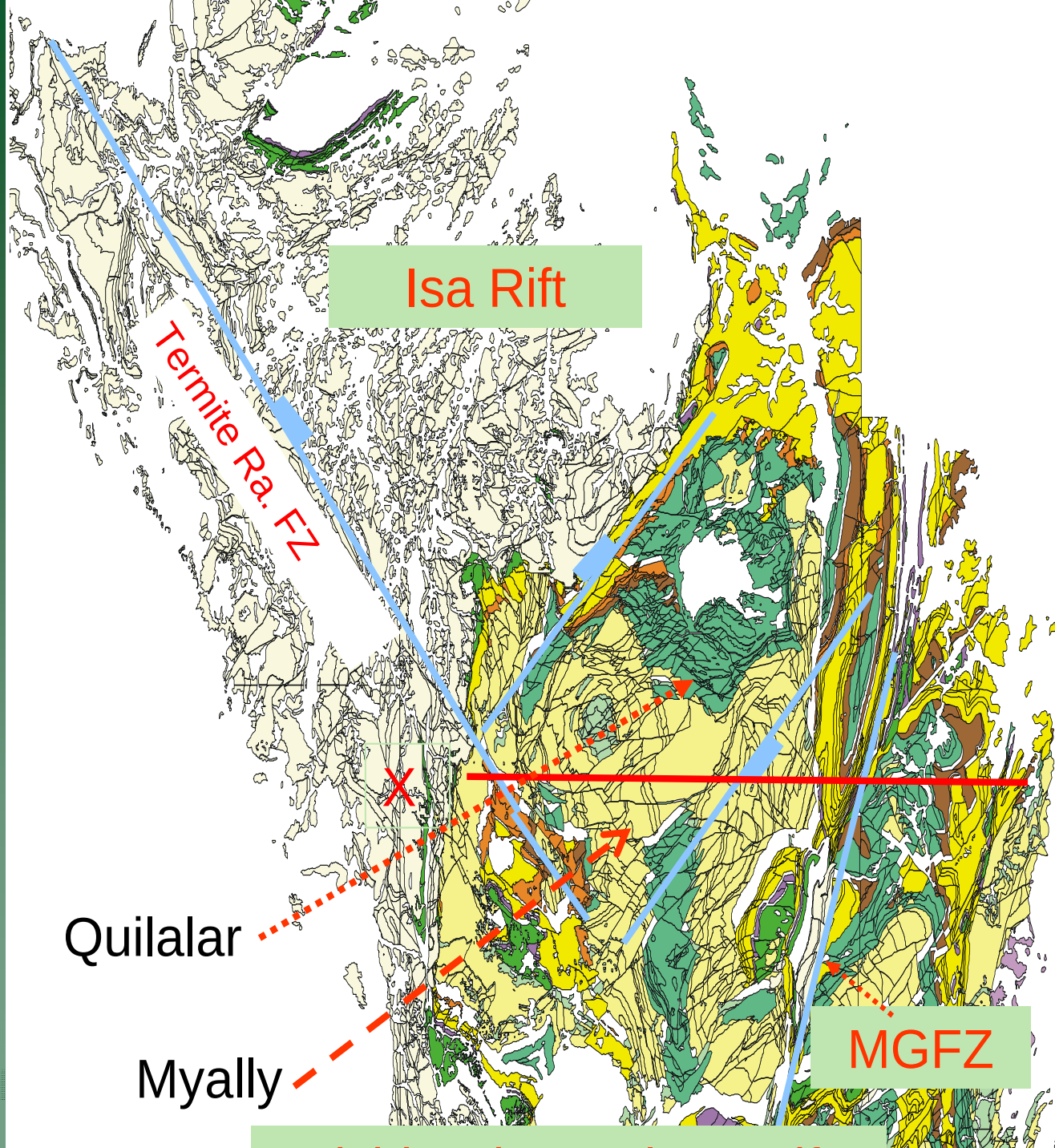
294000
7767300

377000
7768000



Fiery Creek Dome

- TRFZ = NE-dipping normal fault
- Late or early?
- Basement high (gravity low)
- Veneer of Myally Fm + ECV
- TRFZ = Continuation of Twenty-nine Mile-Isa FZ?



290300
7870000

368000
7883000

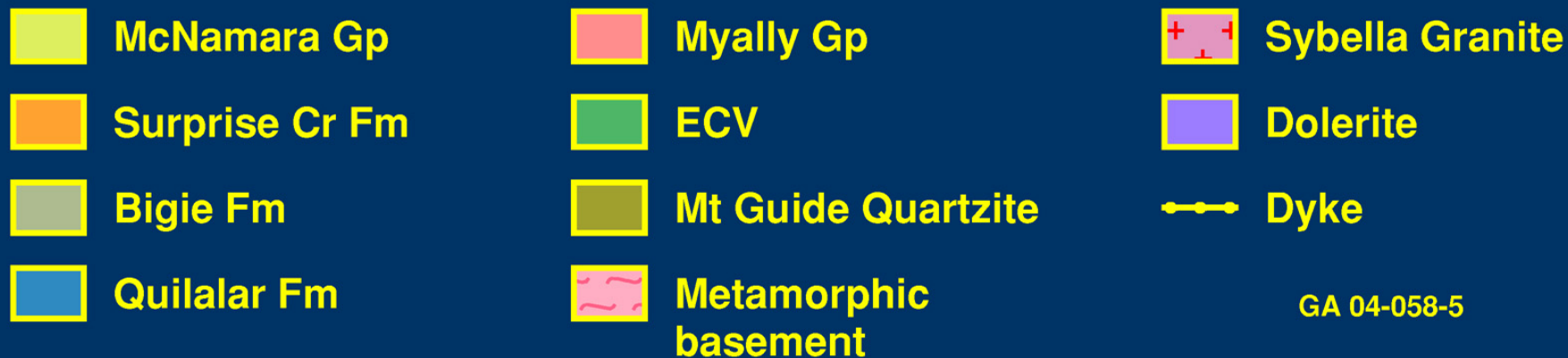
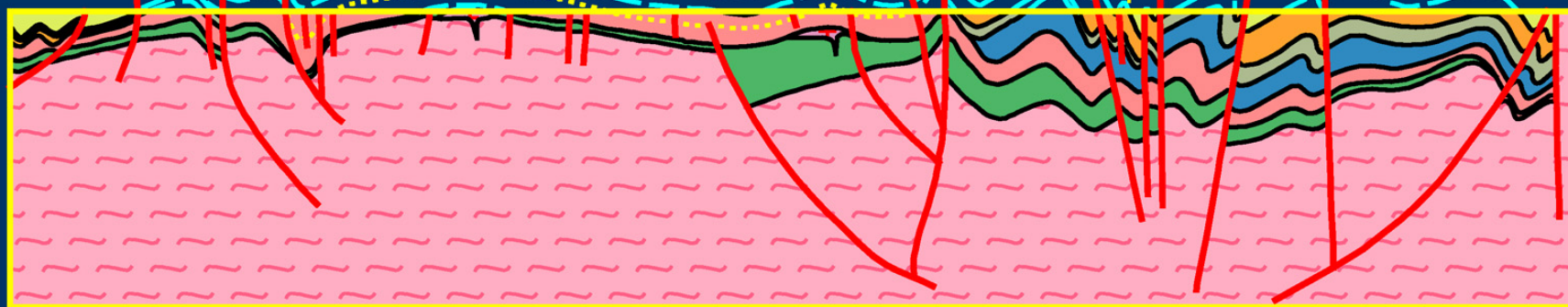
Termite Range F.Z.

Mt Gordon F.Z.

Fiery
Cr

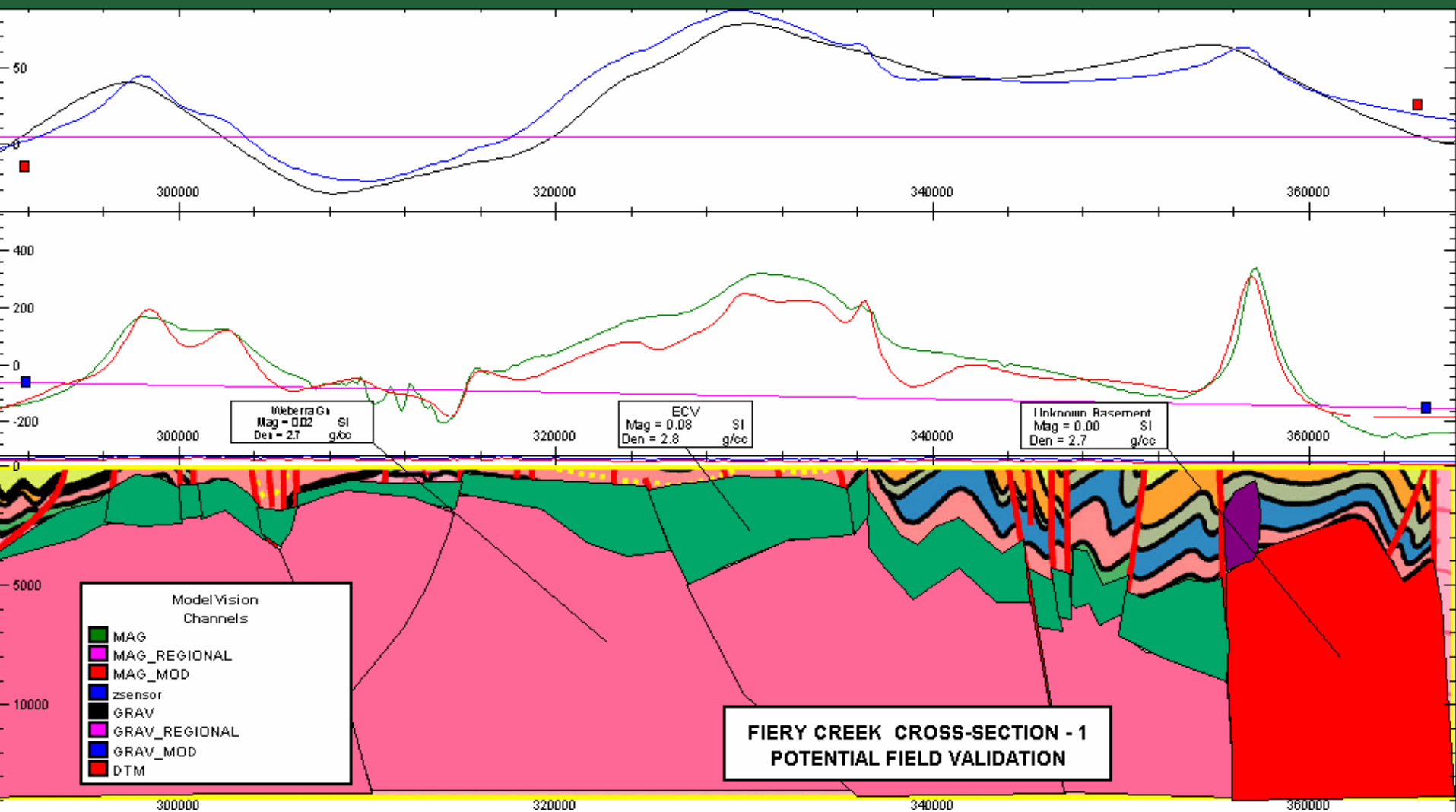
Fiery Cr
Dome

Valparaíso
Syncline

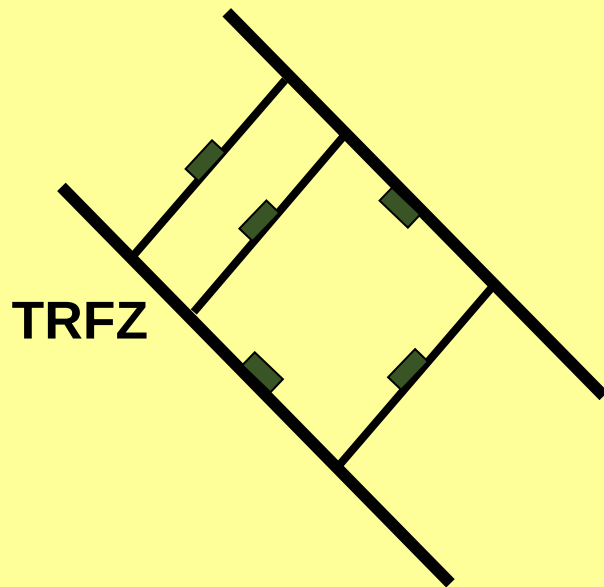


GA 04-058-5

Potential Field Modelling (ModelVision)



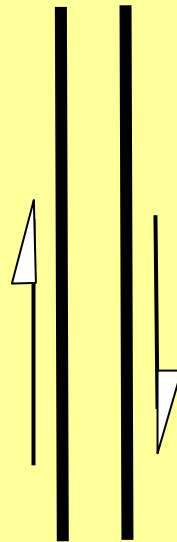
Late Dextral Wrench Faulting



TRFZ

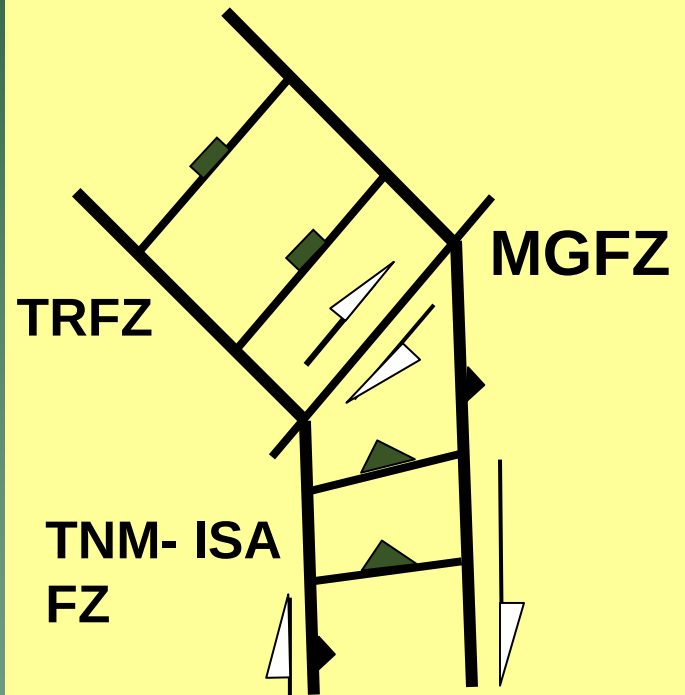
Leichhardt Superbasin

+



=

Mt Isa Superbasin



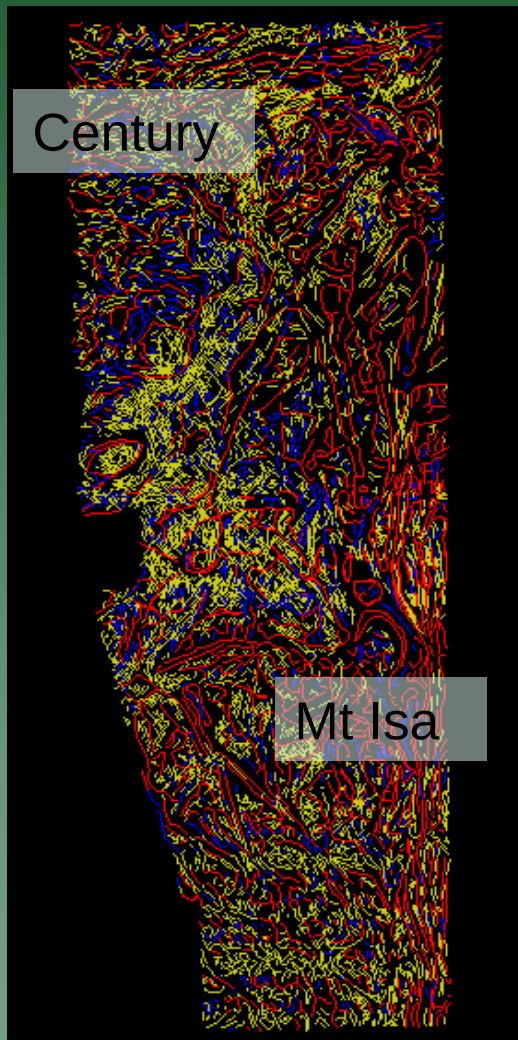
MGFZ

TRFZ

TNM- ISA
FZ

Leichhardt Superbasin

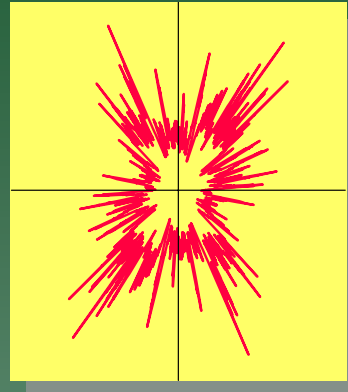
Statistical Analysis of (Aeromag) Worms



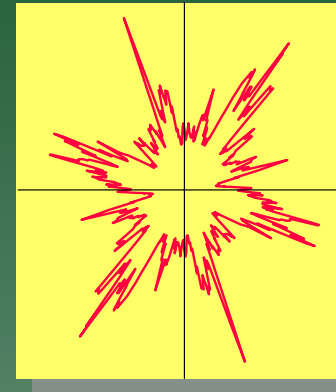
Sheet 1 (north)

Sheet 2 (south)

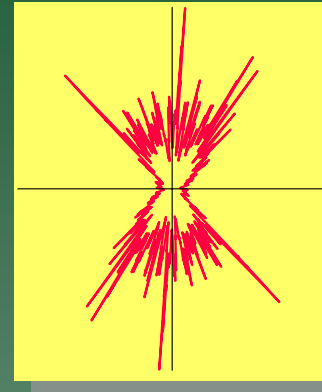
Northern sheet



1000m

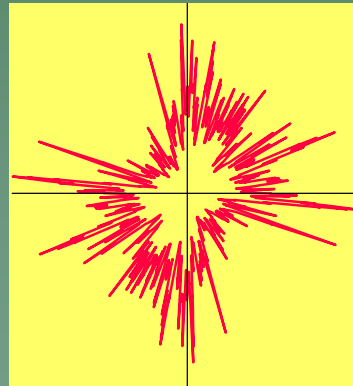


2000m

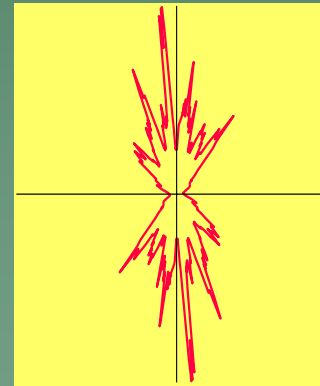


5000m

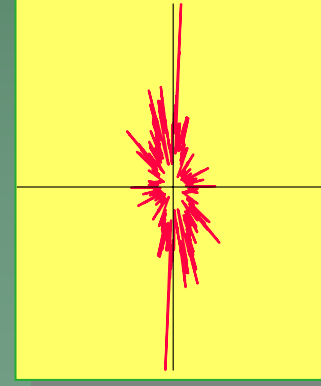
Southern sheet



1000m



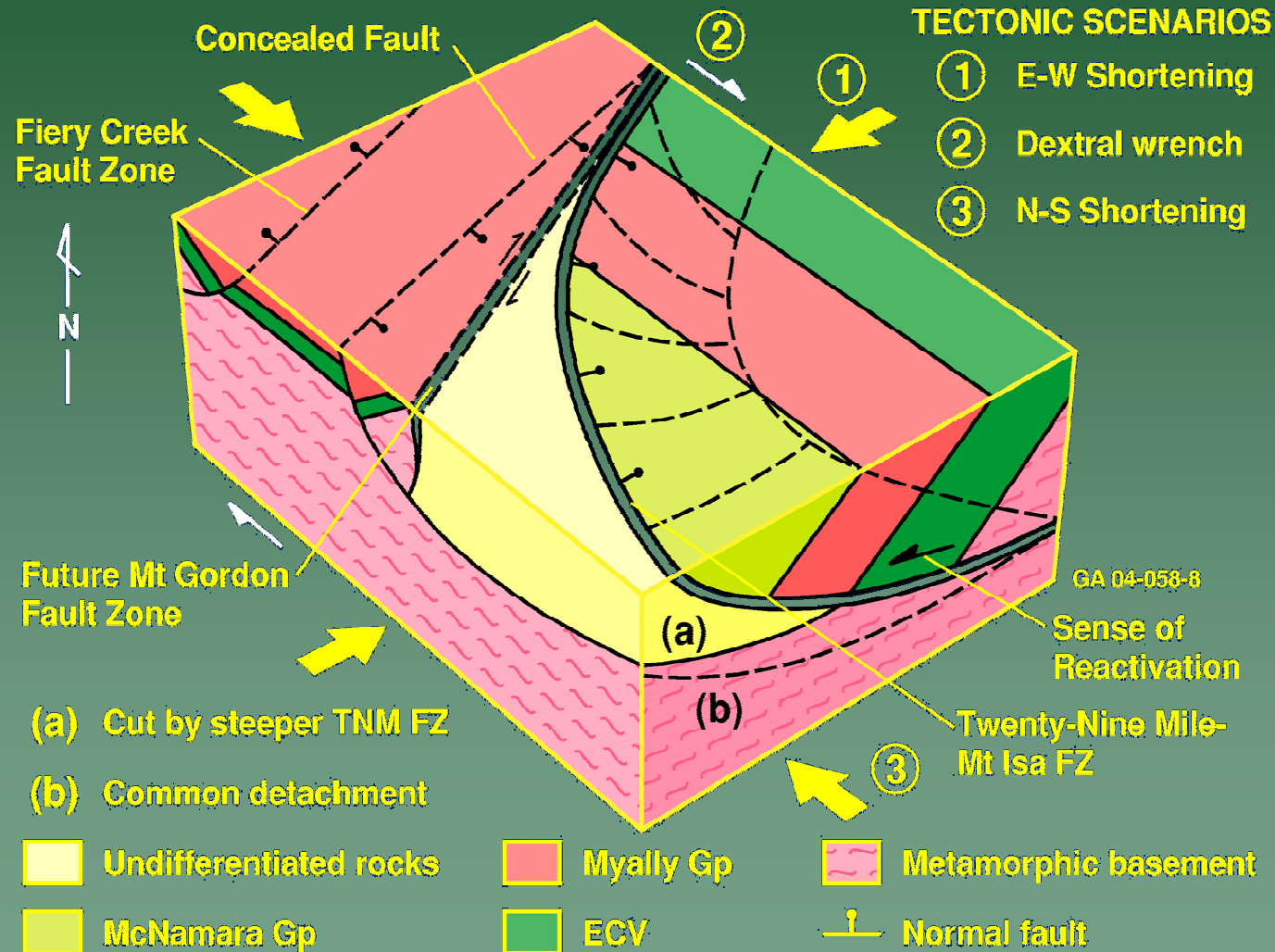
2000m



5000m

Numerical modelling: regional scale

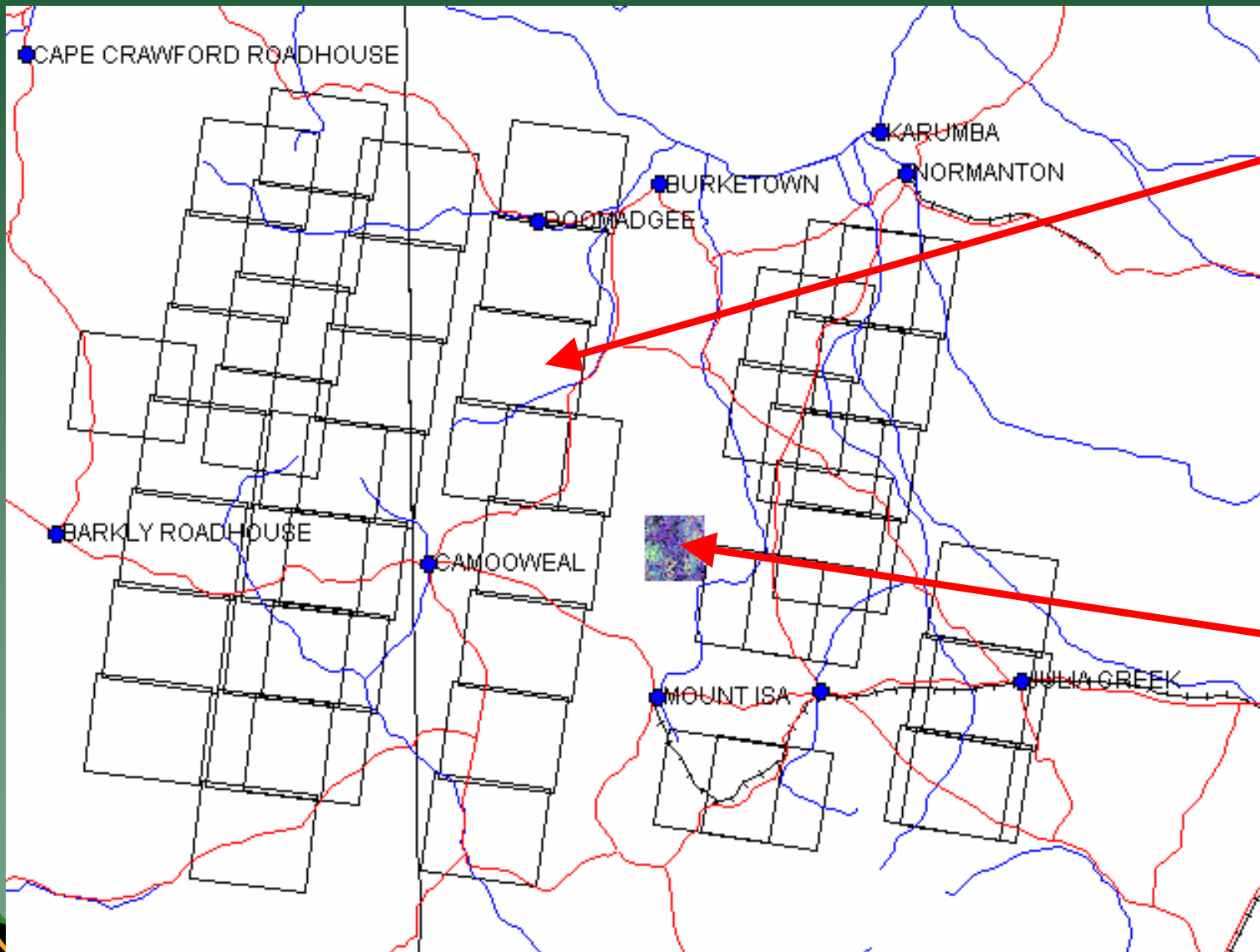
- Fluid conduits & trajectories
- Outboard normal fault
- Reactivated structures important in mineralisation?
- Isa FZ = Termite Range FZ



Module 3 (Remote sensing): radiometrics; marrying PIMA with hyperspectral analysis

- Differentiation of lithological units through mineralogical content (clays, micas, chlorites)
- Mapping of hydrothermal alteration patterns (fluid conduits)
- Identification of major stratigraphic/structural breaks
- Regional and mine scale changes in mineralogy
- Pilot studies: Termite Ra. Fault & Bull Creek syncline (Eastern Creek Volcanics versus overlying sedimentary rocks)
- Employing Landsat (Band 157 RGB), ASTER & Hyperion

SATELLITE IMAGE SOURCES – ASTER L1B



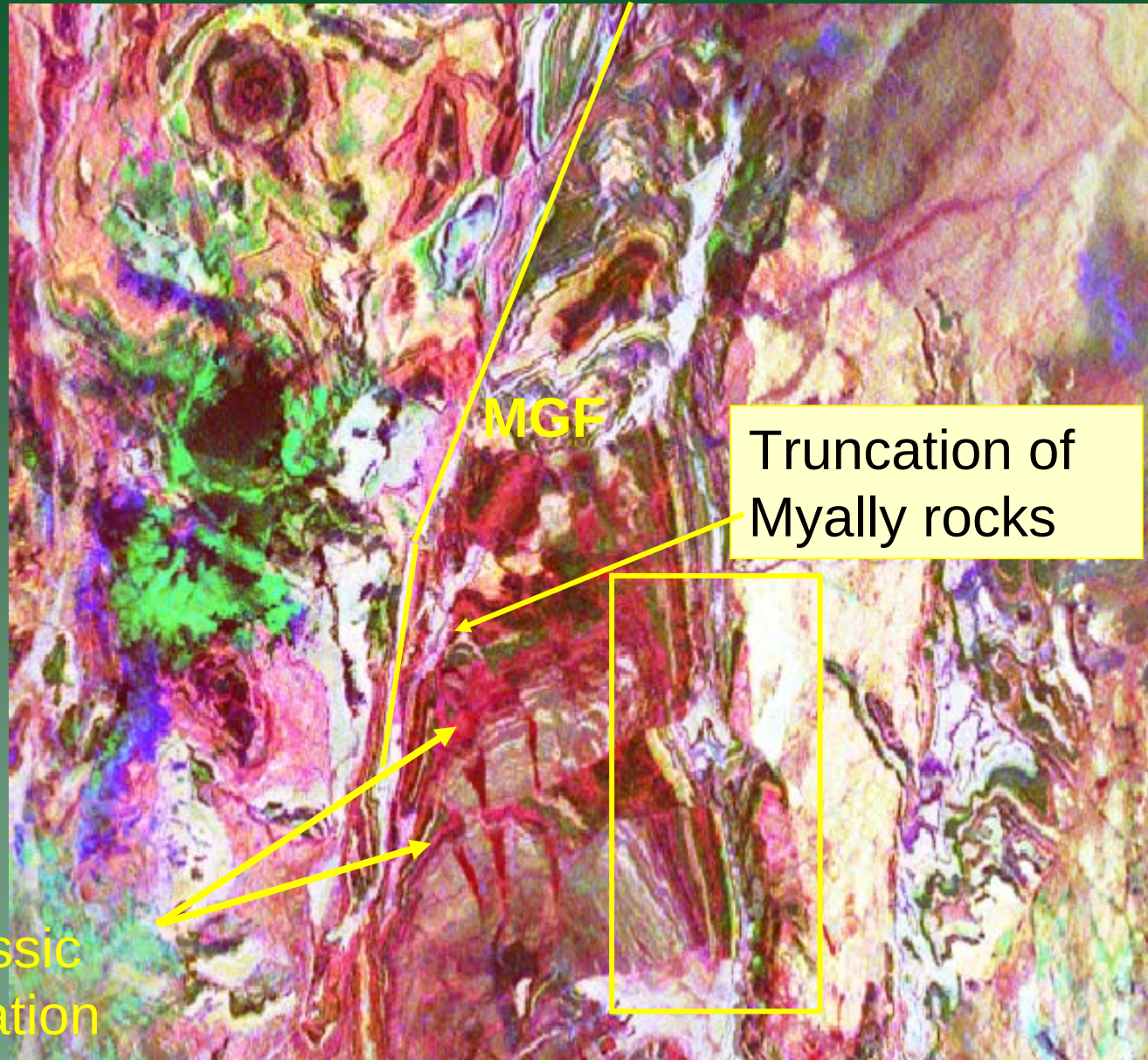
Termite
Range

Bull
Creek

Module 3: Radiometrics

- K alteration in older rocks (ECV-Myally Fm)
- Fault controlled
- Pre-surprise Ck
- Regional-scale

Potassic
alteration



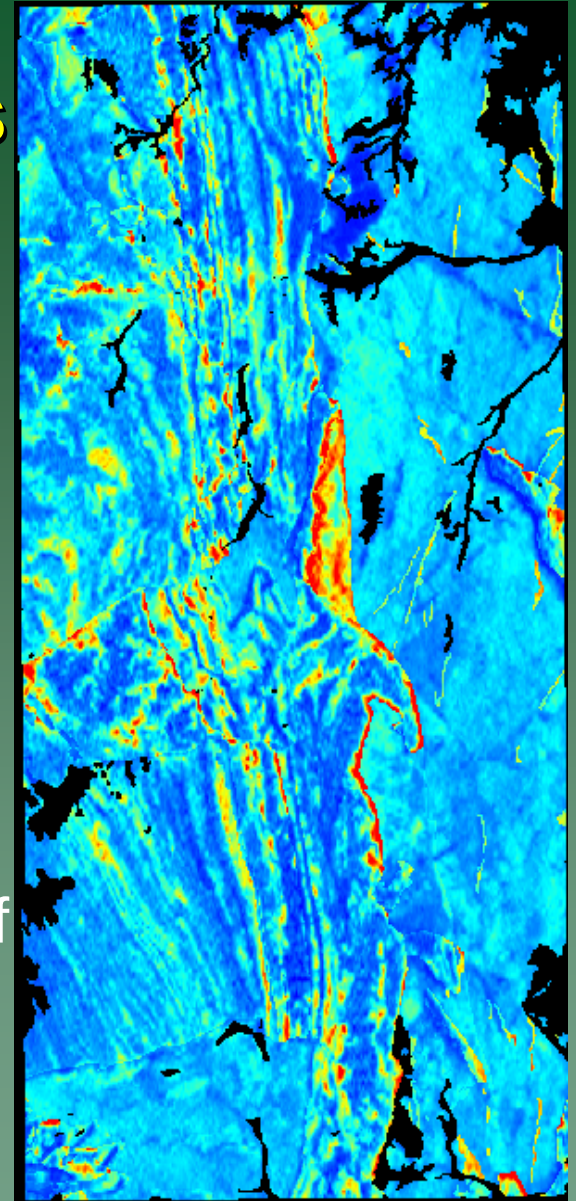
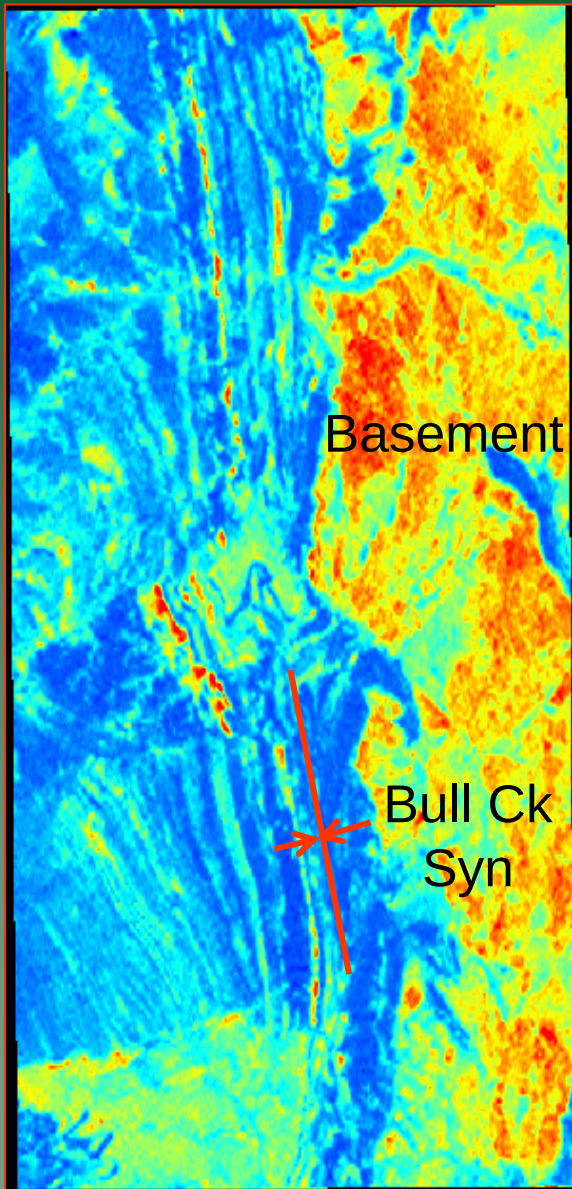
- Lochness Formation
- Potassic alteration in veins and in layer-parallel fabrics
- Could be related to deformation

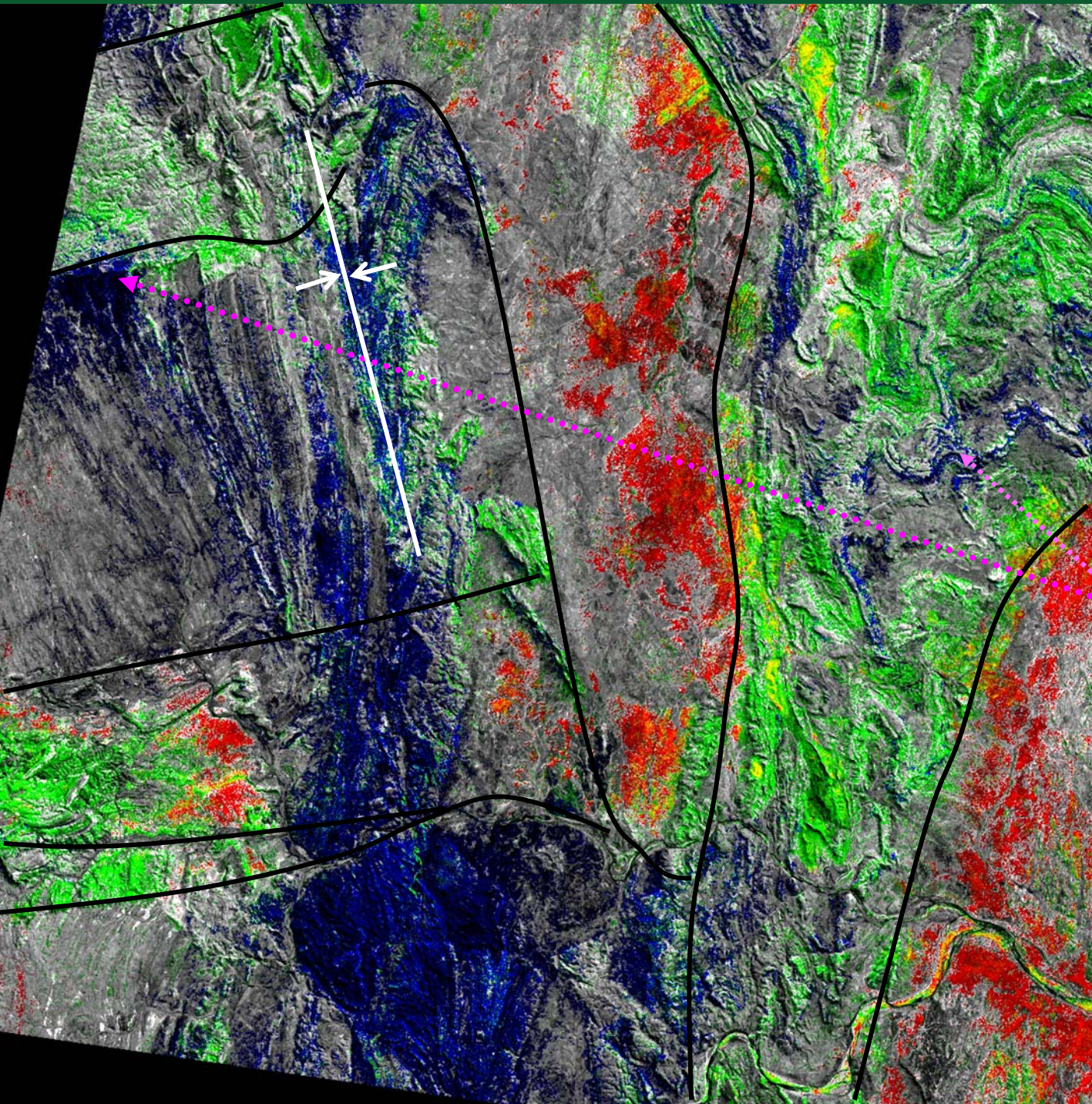


Radiometrics

Potassium
band,
Western
Alsace
100k sheet

Normalised
potassium
(K/median of
each
lithological
unit)





ASTER

Bull Creek Syncline & Faults

Alteration zone?

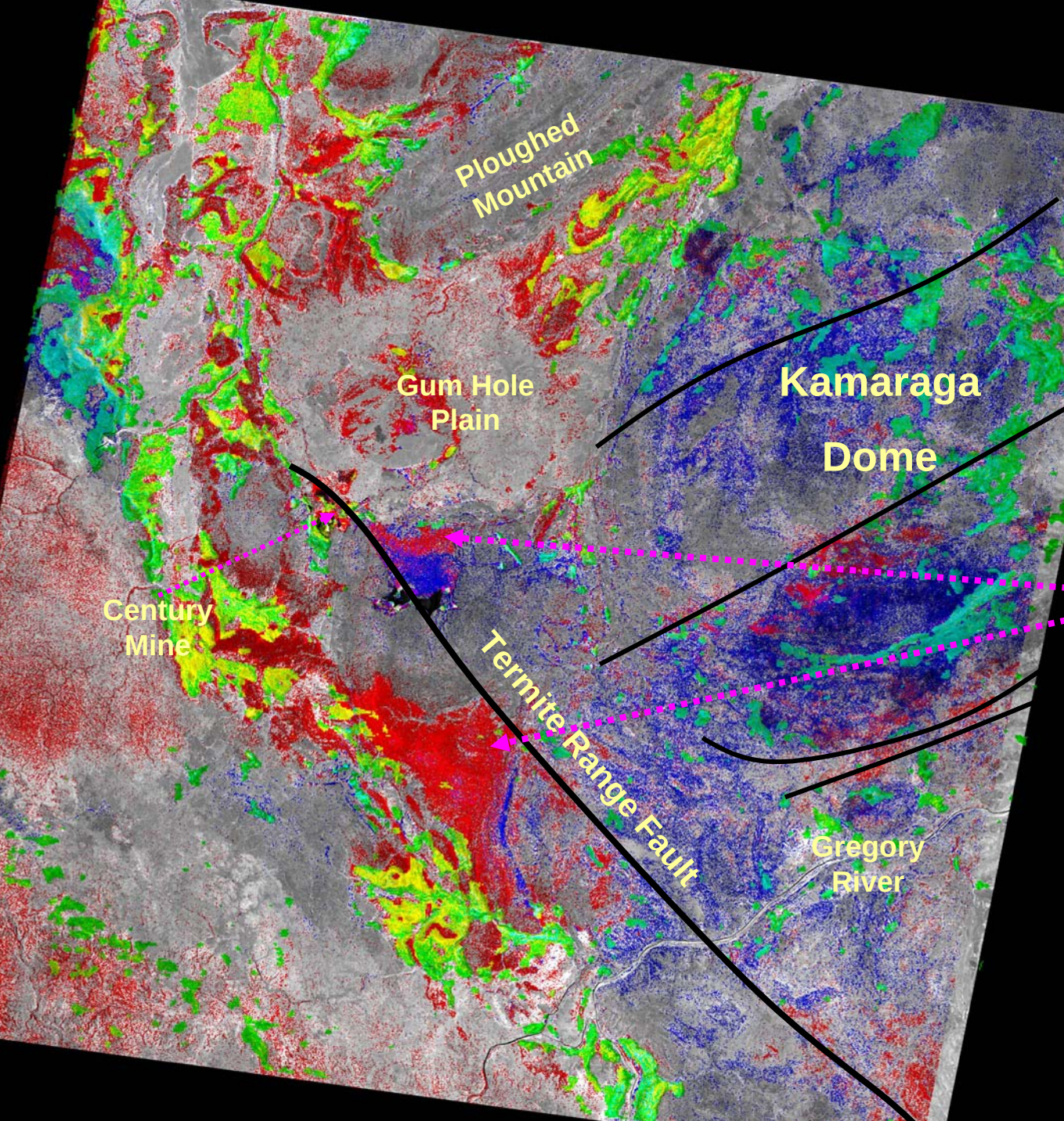
AIOH Minerals:

Red - Alunite

Green - Muscovite

Blue - Phengite

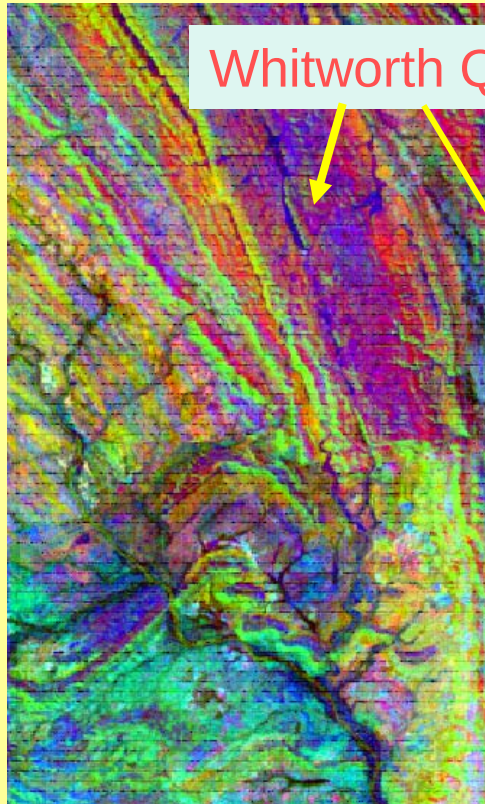
ASTER Century & Termite Ra. Fault



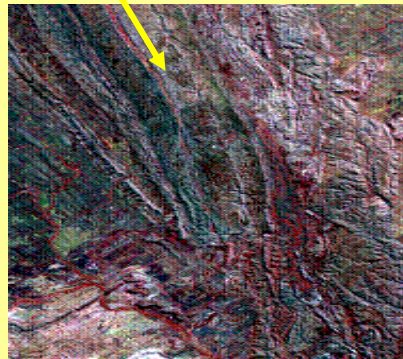
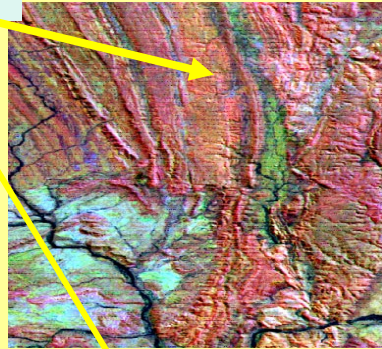
Alteration zone?

Red: Phengite
Green: Carbonate
Blue: Kaolinite

Ground-truthing Hyperspectral Imagery with PIMA



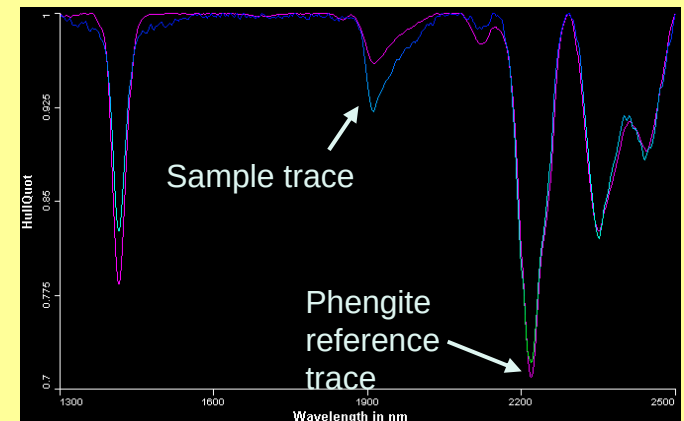
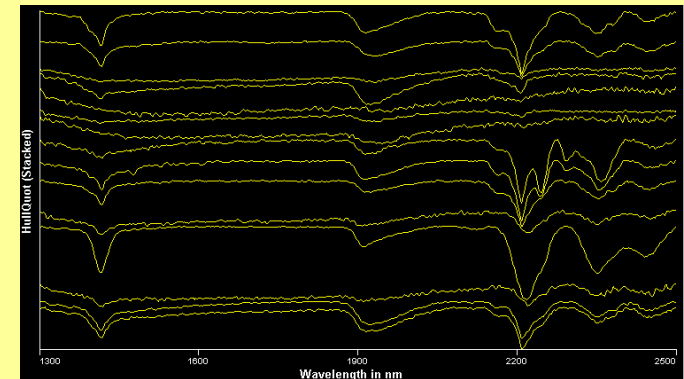
Landsat



Hyperion

ASTER

PIMA –
analysis of
Whitworth
Quartzite



Geochronology & Thermal History

- **Zircon geochronology**
 - Chronostratigraphy (Max. depositional age)
 - Provenance
 - Delineate structural repetition/excision
- **Ar-Ar dating**
 - Linkage to H4 (University of Melbourne)
 - Deformational fabrics
 - Regional alteration (e.g. Kfeld-hematite-qtz)
 - Time of fluid migration
- **Thermobarometry (illite crystallinity + white mica b_0 cell dimensions)**

x150 1079 15kV 200µm

Module 2: 3D Sedimentary Fence Diagram

- Regional-scale depocentres
 - Mapped thickness variation
 - Measured sections
- Sedimentary facies distribution
- Vector to syn-depositional (growth) faults
- **Myally Gp**; Quilalar Fm; Bigie Fm; Surprise Creek

3D Model

Movie Time