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Regional guides to mineralisation in the Olympic Cu-Au province

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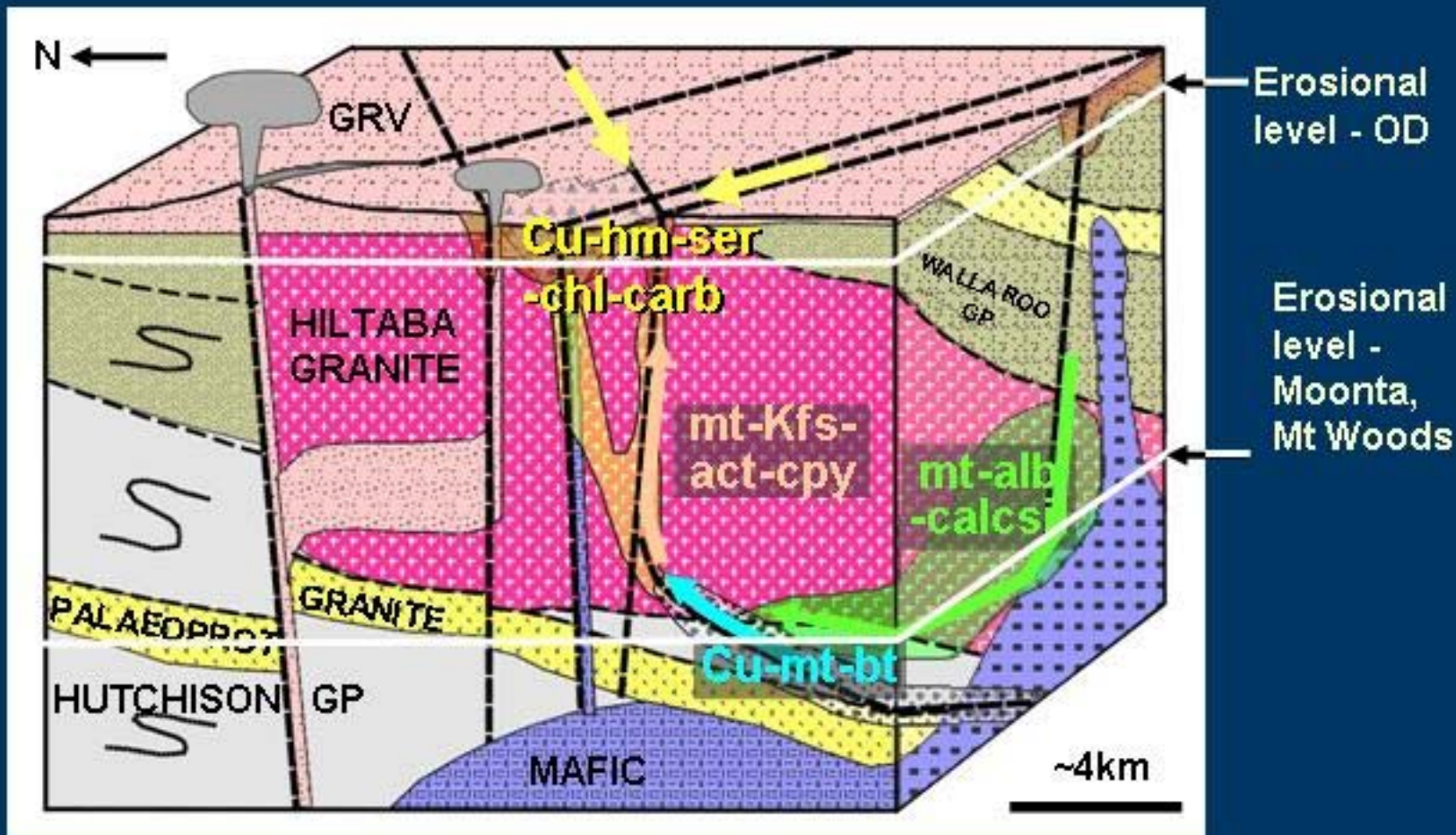
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Gawler Craton: State of Play 2004

This talk -

4 Regional Guides
for targeting high-level style
IOCG mineralisation

High-level & deeper-level IOCG systems in the Olympic Cu-Au province



(From Skirrow et al., 2002)

What's new since GCSOP 2002?

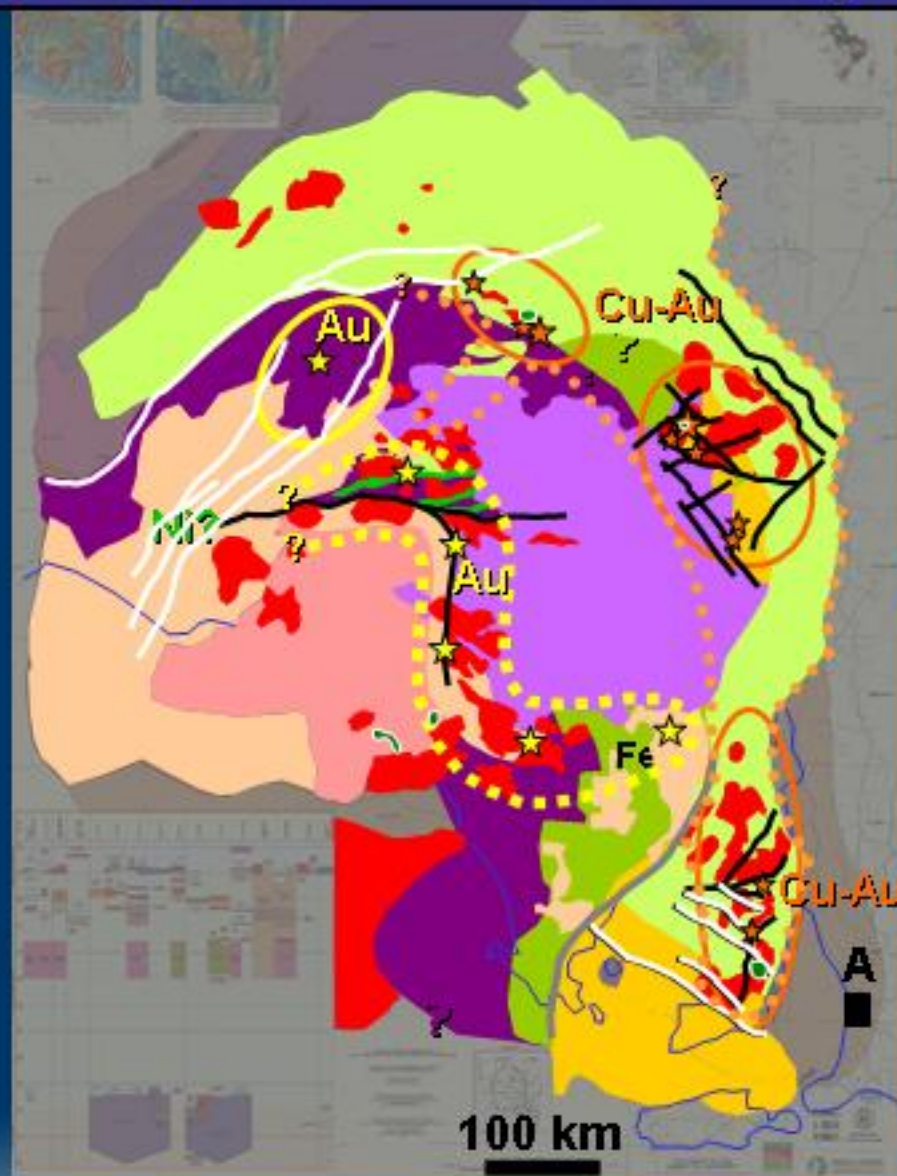
- **Inversion modelling, including alteration**
- **Seismic past OD**
- **More geochronology on alt'n/mineralisation**
- **Oxygen, hydrogen, sulfur isotope data**
- **More Sm-Nd isotopic data**

Guide 1.

Mafic intrusions assoc with Hiltaba Suite & Gawler Range Volcanics

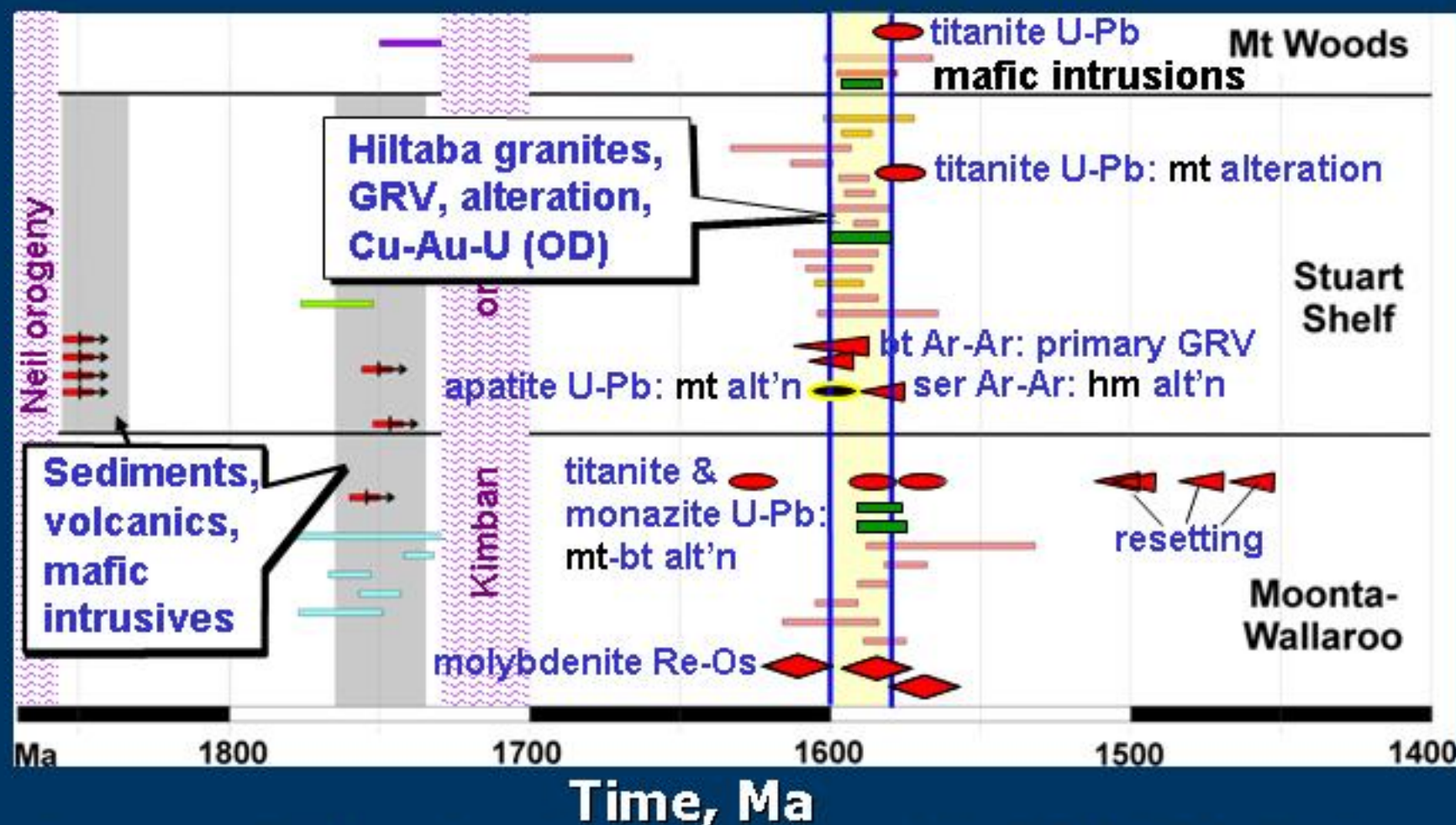
- **symptoms of the thermal anomalies that drove hydrothermal systems**
- **possible sources of *some* metals, sulfur**

1. How do we conclude 1580-1600 Ma magmatism was important for IOCG? Spatial associations . . .



- ~1590 Ma: Gawler Range Volcanics (bimodal)
- ~1590-1575 Ma: Hiltaba Suite granitoid and mafic intrusions; faults
- ~1590 Ma: Olympic Cu-Au province; 3+ 'footprints'
- ~1590-1580 Ma: Central Gawler Au province
- ~1530-1450 Ma: shear zones

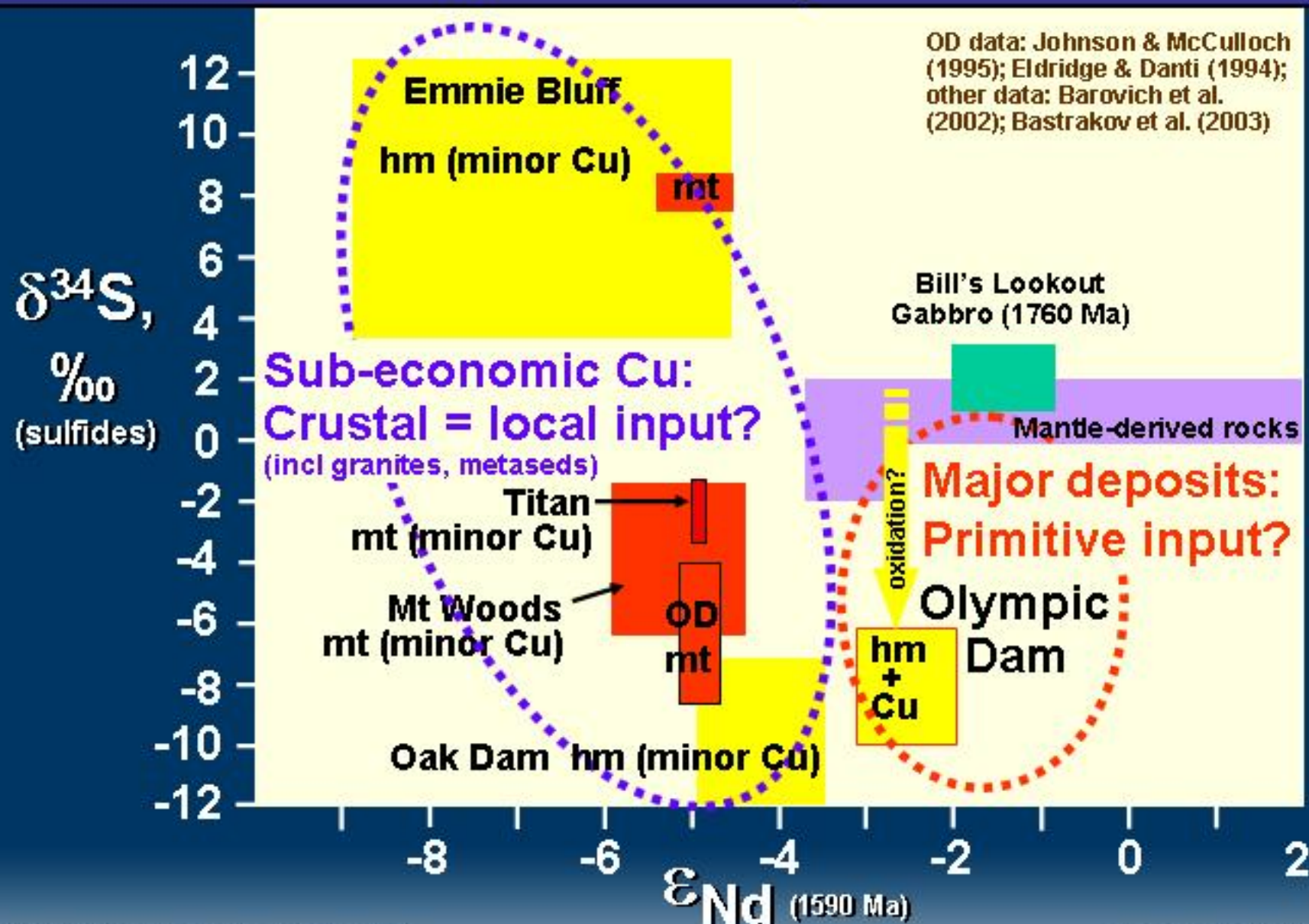
1. How do we conclude 1580-1600 Ma magmatism was important for IOCG? Temporal associations . . .



(new results in red; ◀ = Ar-Ar, other data: U-Pb & Re-Os)

(E. Jagodzinski, G. Fraser, O. Raymond, R. Skirrow, E. Bastrakov)

1. How do we conclude *mafic* magmatism was important for IOCG? Isotopes . . .



But -

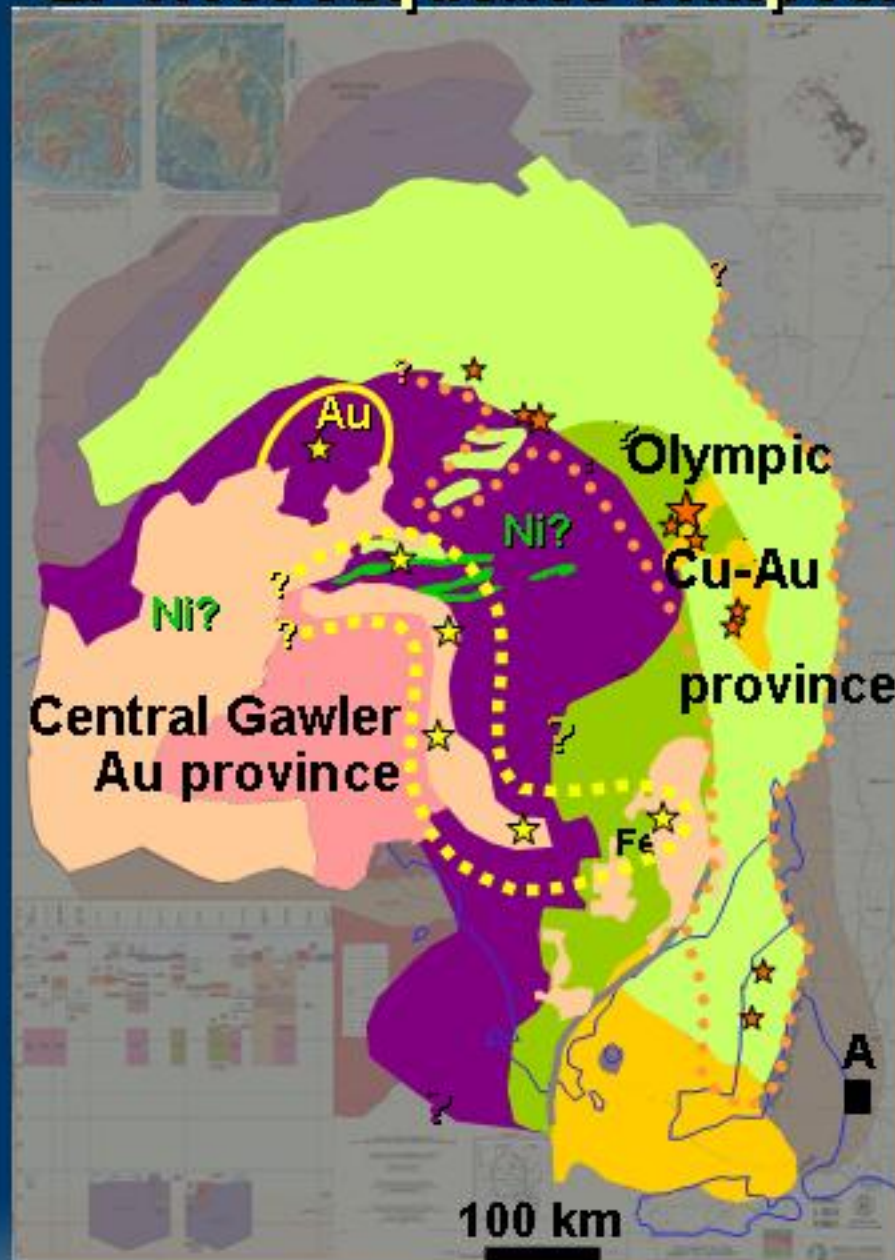
- **Mafic & felsic igneous rocks/magmas were *NOT* the only possible sources of metals, sulfur, fluids**
- **Oxygen-hydrogen-isotope and fluid inclusion data suggest significant contributions from the host meta-sedimentary sequences.**

Guide 2.

Regional host sequence:

- **Olympic Cu-Au province:** oxidised, feldspathic; minor carbonate, BIF, graphite
- **Central Gawler gold province:** granitoids; graphitic metaseds; Archaean gneiss & greenstones – more reduced?

2. Host sequence composition as a guide to IOCG



- 2900?-2520 Ma: Archaean seds, volcs, incl. komatiites
- Au mineralisation, pre- or syn-2440 Ma metamorphism
- <2000-1850 Ma: BIF, carbonates, siliciclastics
- 1850 Ma: granitoids, syn-orogenic
- <1850-1740 Ma: siliciclastics, felsic volcs, BIF, rare graphite
- ~1720-1670 Ma: granitoid and mafic intrusions, syn-orogenic shear zone – Kimban Orogeny
- ~1620 Ma: I-type granitoids

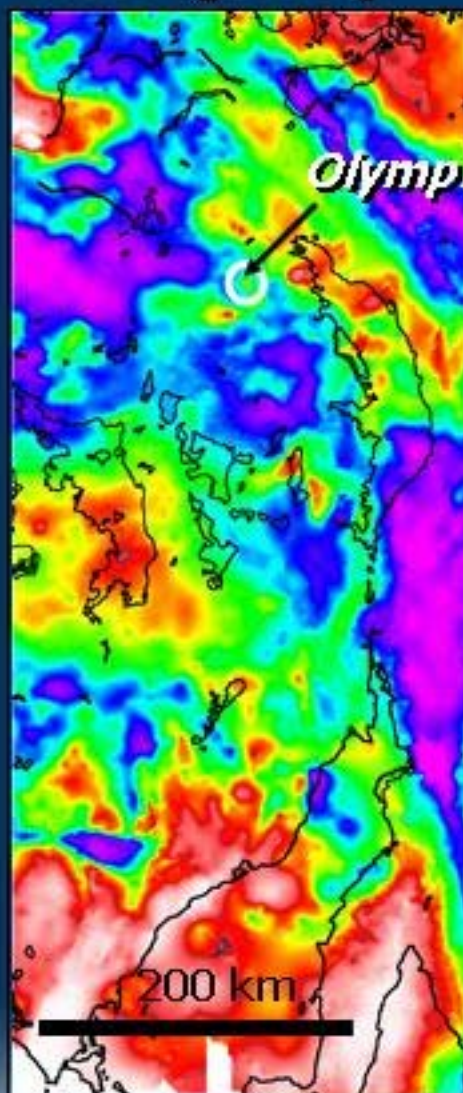
Guide 3.

Major fault networks:

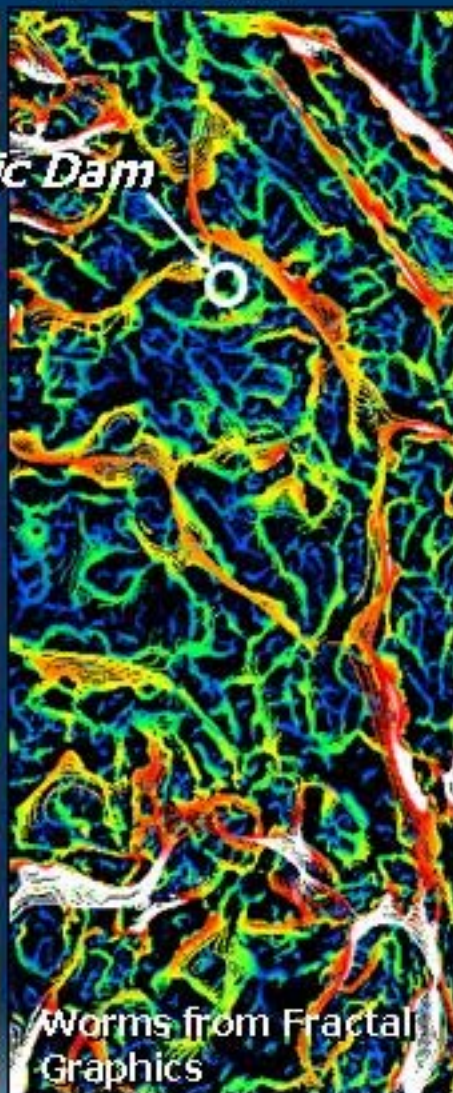
- **NW-WNW & NE sets controlled fluid flow at ~1570-1600 Ma**

3. Crustal-scale fault network – Olympic Cu-Au prov.

OCGP gravity



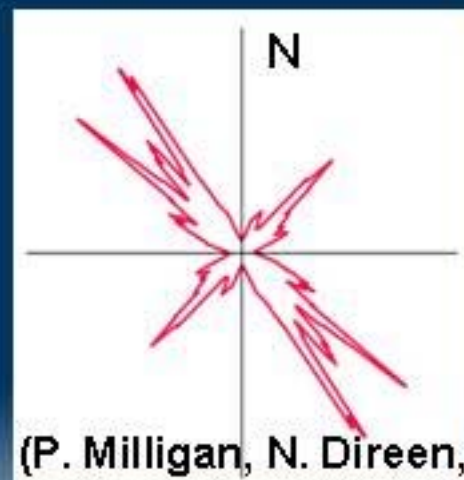
Gravity edges
or 'worms'



Structure - conjugate NW
& NE worm/fault network



NW edges: red
NE edges: blue
(major structures
only)

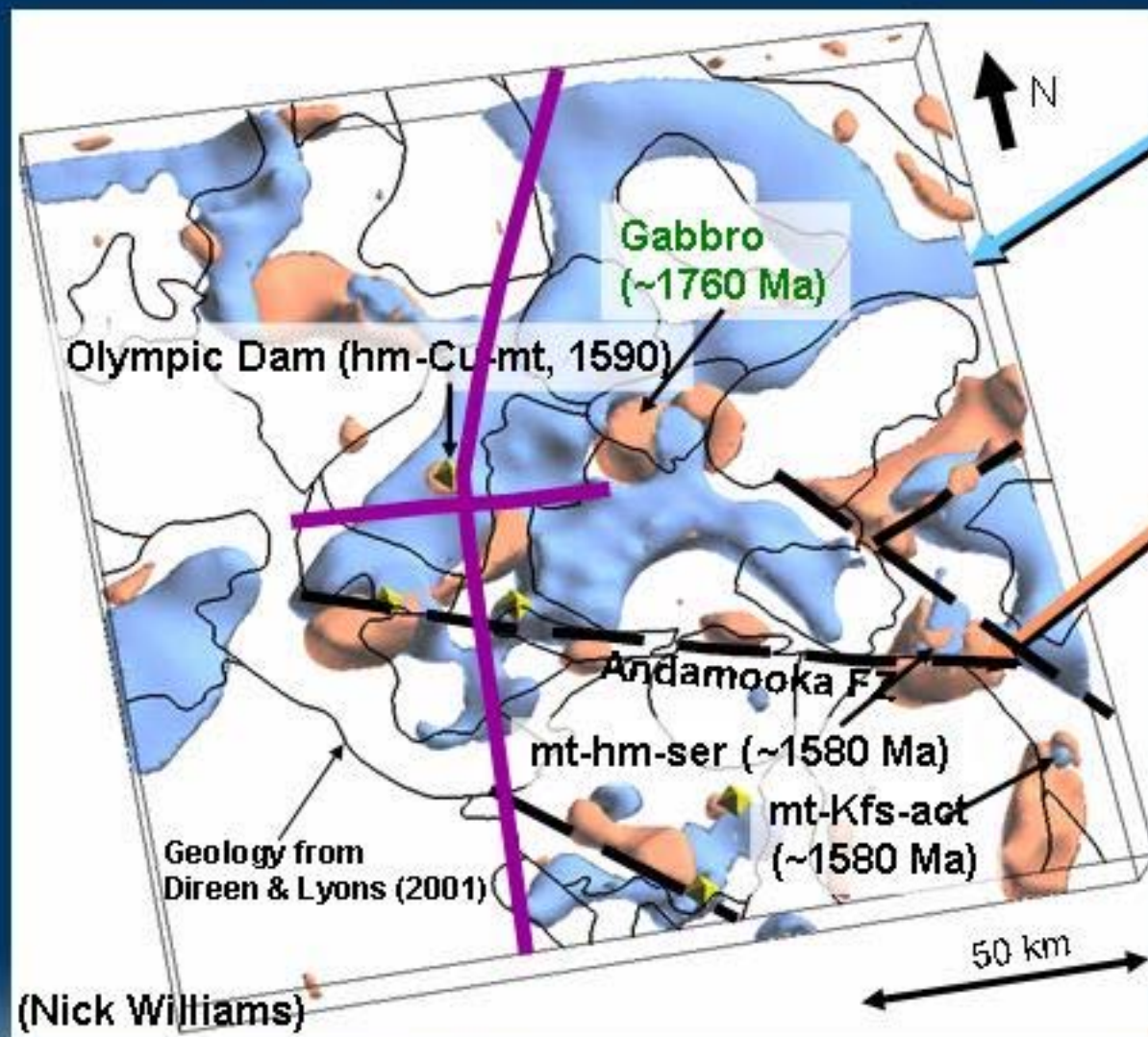


Edge
azimuth
histogram

(P. Milligan, N. Direen, P. Lyons)

3. Crustal-scale fault network – Olympic Cu-Au prov.

**Inversion of magnetic & gravity data:
magnetite & hematite alteration along 1580-1590 Ma faults?**



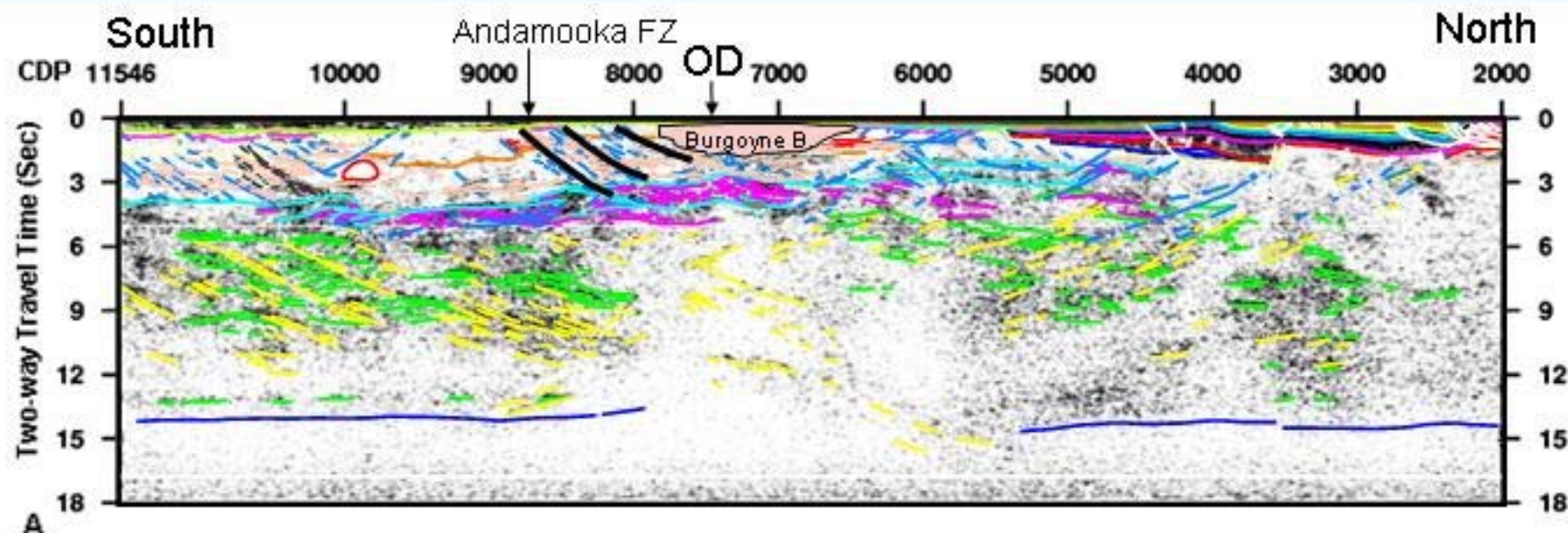
>1% "magnetite"

(includes all susceptible minerals as their magnetite equivalent)

>1% "haematite"

(includes haematite, sulphides, amph/px, and remanent magnetism)

3. Seismic section (~190 x 35 km)

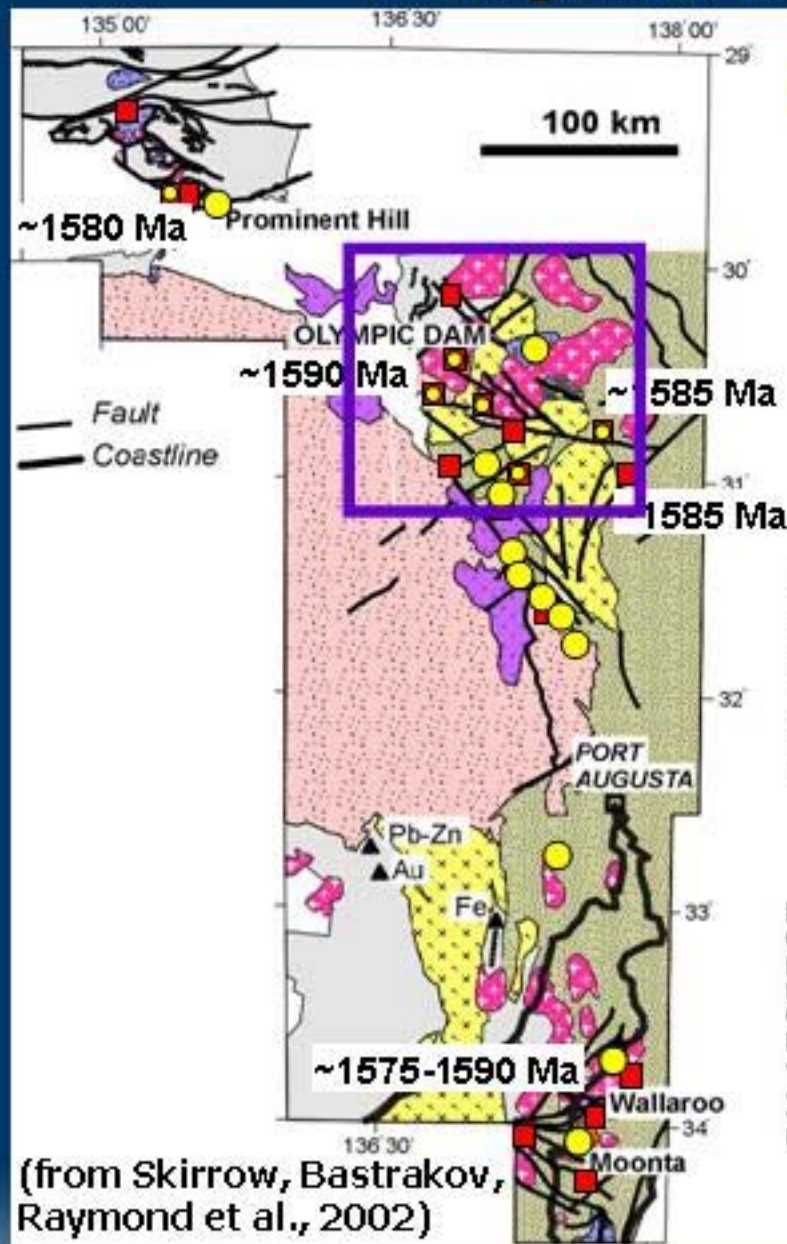


- **Burgoyne batholith: <5km thick**
- **Andamooka FZ: dips north, marks a change in crustal structure between north & south zones; re-activated Kimban structures?**
- **These structures may have been part of plumbing system for IOCG systems in the region, based on inversion models**

Guide 4.

Regional and local alteration

4. Regional and local alteration

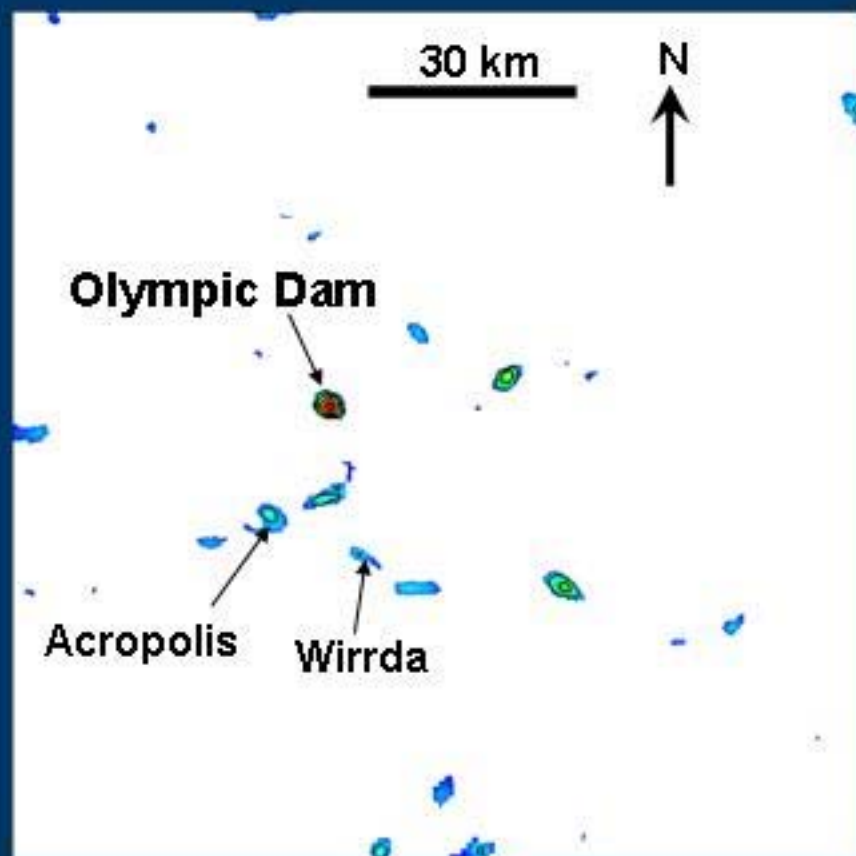


Olympic Cu-Au province

- Magnetite – alk feld – calcsil
Magnetite – biotite + Cu-Au
- Hematite – ser – chl – carb
+ Cu-Au-U
- Hm overprinting magnetite



(from Skirrow, Bastrakov, Raymond et al., 2002)

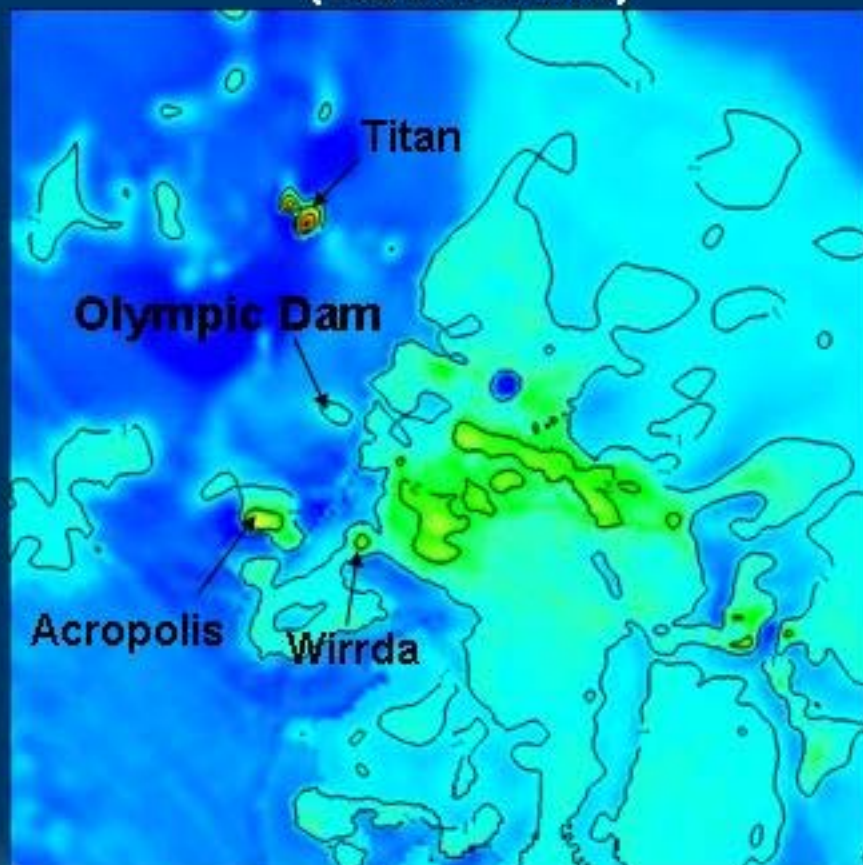


**Hematite/sulfide/
dense silicate distribution
(1% contours)**

Inversion model slices (at Mesoproter unconformity)

- part of a new dataset at www.ga.gov.au

Magnetite distribution (1% contours)



Conclusions

4 Regional guides to high-level IOCG:

- **~1570-1590 Ma mafic intrusions, assoc with Hiltaba granites & GRV**
- **Host sequences: feldspathic clastics, Fe-rich, low-med metamorphic grade; not reduced**
- **Crustal-scale fault networks, NW- & NE-trending in OD region (but may differ elsewhere)**
- **Higher grade Cu-Au located in transition from magnetite regional alteration to hematitic local/district alteration**



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Acknowledgements: A. Budd, G. Fraser, L. Highet, E. Jagodzinski, P. Milligan, M. Peljo (GA); C. Conor, S. Daly, M. Fairclough, M. Schwarz (PIRSA); K. Barovich, N. Direen (Uni of Adel); M. Fanning (PRISE); I. Fletcher (UWA); R. Creaser (U. of Alberta); Adelaide Resources; Gunson Resources; MIM/XStrata; WMC Resources; Tasman Resources.