DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Gold Undercover Recognition of Cryptic Alteration Surrounding Central Victorian Gold Deposits

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Outline

Rationale & definitions

Historical context

Provisional lithogeochemical profiles

- Sulphidic halo
- Sericite alteration
- Ferroan carbonate
- More complex mineralogy at Stawell
- Carbonate alteration absent at Maldon

Gold Undercover lithogeochemistry project

Project Area





Why Cryptic?

Etymology

Late Latin '<u>crypticus</u>', from <u>Greek</u> '<u>kruptikos</u>', from '<u>kruptos</u>' (*hidden*), from '<u>kruptein</u>' (*to hide*).

Having hidden meaning

- Mystified or of an obscure nature
- Involving use of code or cipher

From http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/cryptic





Enhance the size of the exploration target

Quantified using the Geochemical Enhancement
Ratio (GER) – ratios of 2 to 50

 Recognised alteration haloes consist of at least two, and possibly three <u>overlapping</u> zones

 Provisional assessment assumes symmetry of hydrothermal alteration; not geologically realistic

Historical Context

Don (1897 & 1898) – Bendigo, Ballarat & Walhalla Bowen (1972) – Wattle Gully & Sambas mines Binns & Eames (1989) – Clunes Gao & Kwak (1997) – Maxwells, New Cambrian, Wattle Gully & Brunswick Bierlein et al. (1998) – Ballarat West/Wattle Gully ♦ Li et al. (1998) – Bendigo Arne et al. (2000) – AMIRA Project 478 Bierlein et al. (2000) – Ballarat, Fosterville, Tarnagulla, Maldon & Fiddlers Reef ♦ Bierlein *et al.* (2004) – stable isotopes Dugdale et al. (2006) - Stawell



Fosterville Summary

Sericite halo

Bleached appearance SWIR signature (3K/AI saturation index) Within ~60 m (GER ~24) Sulphide zone Asp & py crystals ~6 km strike length (Au, As, S, Sb, Pb, Ag, W) Within ~25 m of ore zone (GER = ~10)Carbonate halo Siderite spotting; ~150 m Chlorite loss (CO₂, Mn?) across Within ~80 m (GER ~30)

(modified from Arne *et al.*, 1999; Bierlein *et al.*, 2000)



Sulphidic Halo

Generally defined by disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite crystals in wallrock; +/- pyrrhotite

Pyrite crystals often enriched in arsenic
As content decreases away from ore zone
δ³⁴S also distinctly different (near 0 per mil)

♦ Generally extends for 10s of metres from mineralized structures (GER = ~2 to 10)

Gold Undercover Arsenopyrite at Bendigo





(From Arne et al., 1999)



Sericite Alteration

GER estimated at between 5 and 25

Identification:

- petrographically (sericite replacement of albite)
- slight enrichment in K and depletion in Na
- an increase in the muscovite saturation index (3K/AI)
- subtle shift in the position of AIOH peak using PIMA

Gold Undercover

SWIR Signature



(modified from Arne et al., 2000)

SWIR Signature





Identification:

Gold Undercover

- weathering over 6-12 months
- potassium ferricyanide staining
- thin section petrography
- elemental carbon analysis
- quantitative XRD analysis
- infrared analysis (PIMA & Hylogger/Hychips)

Intensity not always well correlated with gold

 Defines the largest alteration halo, on the order of 100s of metres out from major deposits (GER 8 to 50)

Gold Undercover Ferroan Dolomite at Fosterville





Potassium Ferricyanide

Before staining

After staining





Carbonate Spotting

Ferroan dolomite spots/porphyroblasts

Disseminated pyrite crystals with elevated arsenic contents

1 cm





Lithogeochemistry project study areas

🔶 Bendigo

- Ballarat
- Castlemaine
- Costerfield
- Fosterville
- Maldon
- Wildwood
- ♦ HyChipsTM trial completed August 2007
- Primary haloes (~1,000 samples) by Jan. 2008
- Secondary haloes (~1,000 samples) by June 2009
- Graphical & statistical analysis to define background





Aluminium (wt. %)





Provisional Summaries

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Available for downloading at: www.dpi.vic.gov.au/minpet/goldundercover

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Primary lithogeochemical alteration around central Victorian orogenic gold deposits - Provisional deposit summaries

Dennis Arne June 2007



