

# Geology and geochronology of the Two-Thirty Prospect NSW

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**Australian Government**

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# Presentation Outline

- Overview of the Macquarie Arc
- Geology of the Northparkes district
- Two-Thirty prospect geology
- Evidence for multiple hydrothermal overprints
- Geochronology of the Two-Thirty prospect
- Conclusions

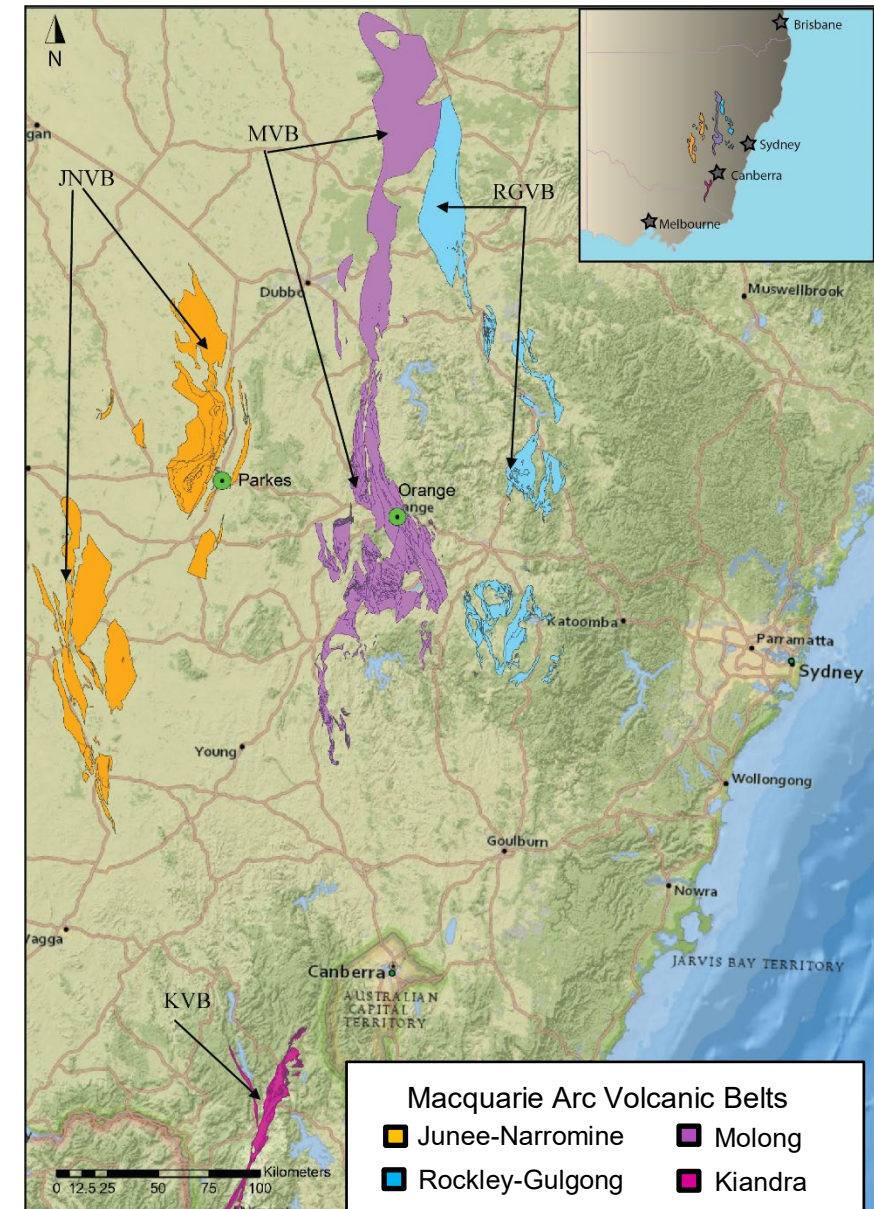


K-feldspar – pyrite – chalcopyrite –  
calcite – fluorite cemented breccia



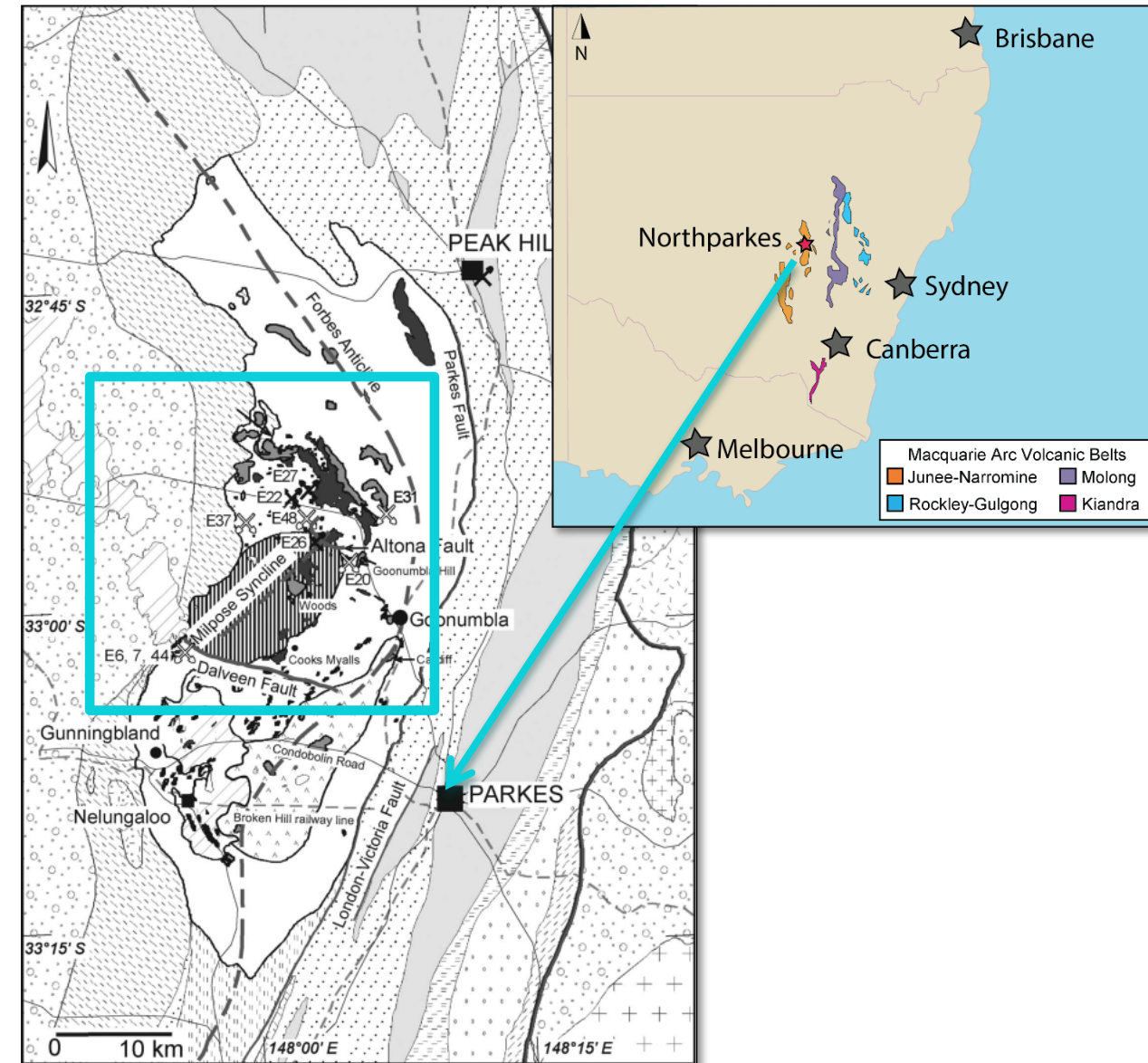
# Overview of the Macquarie Arc

- Four Ordovician volcanic belts
- Separated by turbidite sequences
- Economic porphyry mineralisation in the western and central belts
- Numerous skarn and epithermal mineral deposits and prospects
- Complex geometry and contact relationships



# Northparkes District

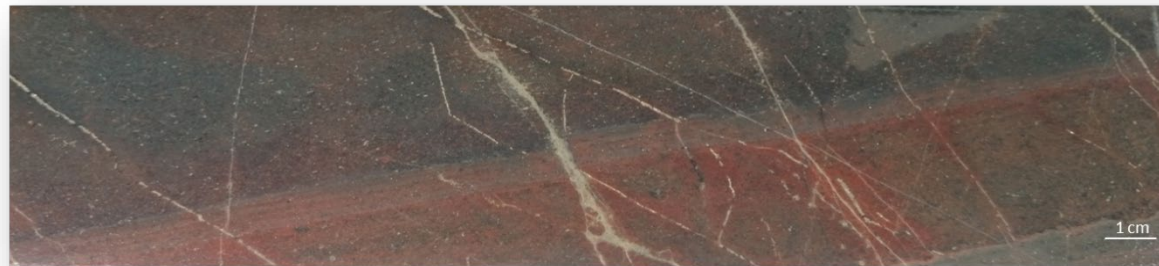
- Located ~350 km WNW of Sydney
- Mineralisation first reported in the 1800s
- Hosted by the Ordovician Goonumbla Volcanic Complex



Northparkes porphyry Cu-Au district. Modified after Lickfold et al. (2007)

# Goonumbla Volcanic Complex

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- Mineralisation first reported in the 1800s
- Hosted by the Ordovician Goonumbla Volcanic Complex



**Wombin Volcanics**  
**439 Ma – 444 Ma**

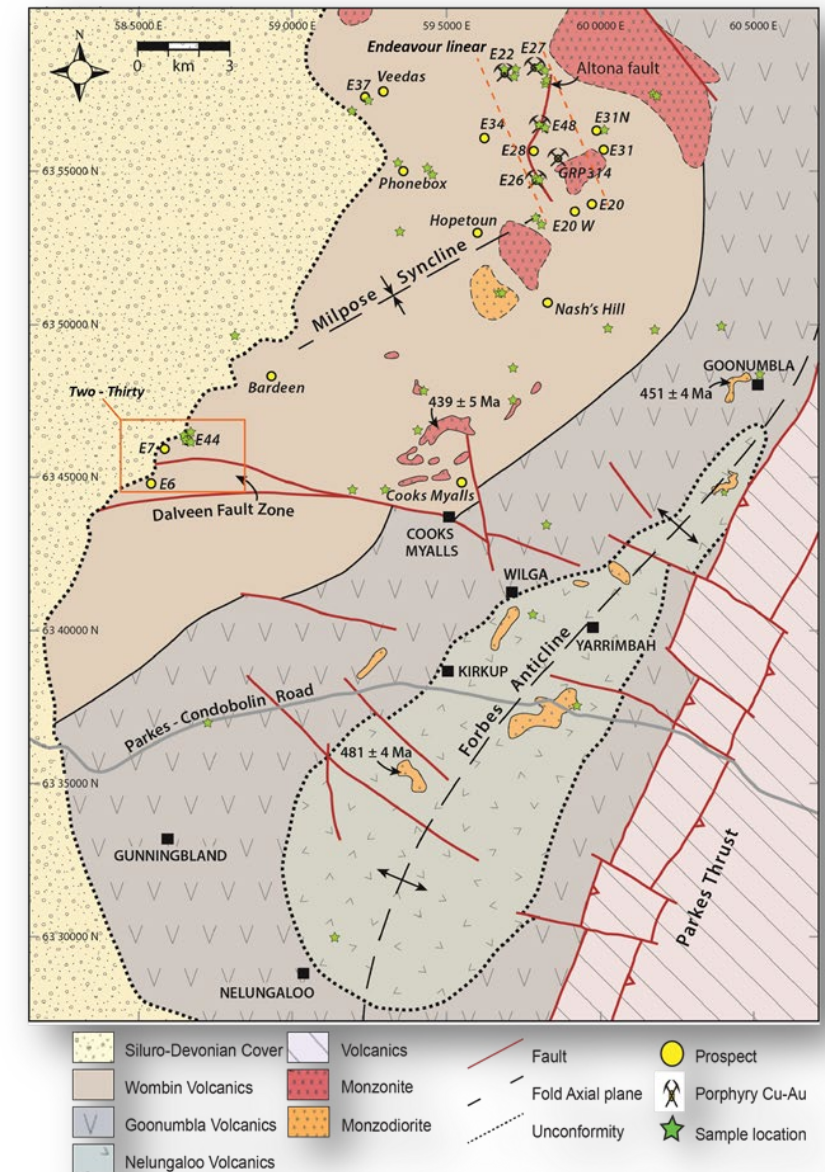
**Goonumbla Volcanics**  
**444 Ma – 455 Ma**

**Nelungaloo Volcanics**  
**476 – 496 Ma**



# Northparkes Porphyries

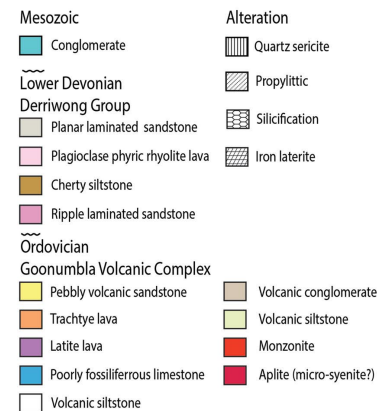
- Five major porphyry centres occur on a 6 km ~NW/SE linear
- At least seven intrusive phases identified across the district
- Alkalic and transitional calc-alkalic porphyry systems
- Two discrete phases of mineralisation



Modified after Pacey (2016) from mapping by Simpson et al (2005) Heithersay (1996) and Arundell (1998)

# Two-Thirty Prospect Geology

- Single pro-grade – retrograde skarnoid assemblage associated with micro-syenite
- Au and tellurides in retrogressed domains
- Fractionated oxidised, alkalic fluid source
- S isotopes -3.8 and -5.3 ‰
- 14 – 19 wt% NaCl from inclusions
- Skarn is a passive host for Au(?)

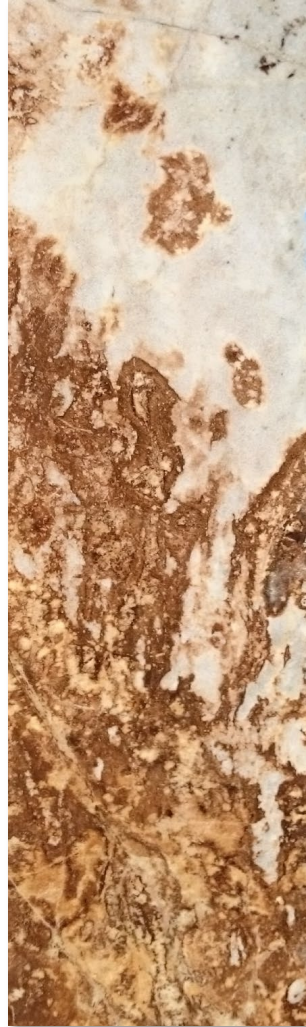


Modified after Jones (1991)

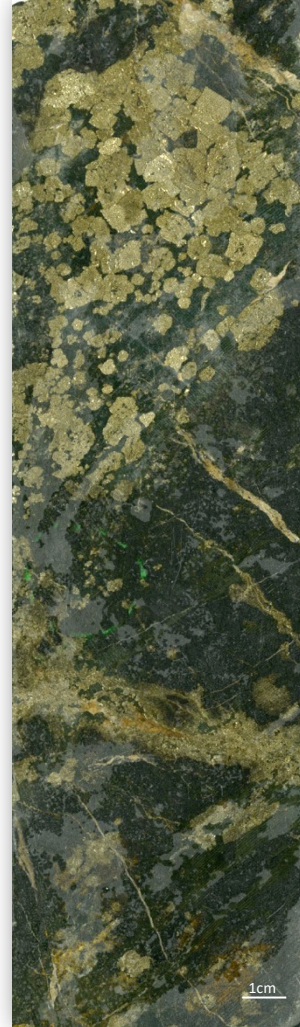


# Two-Thirty Prospect Geology

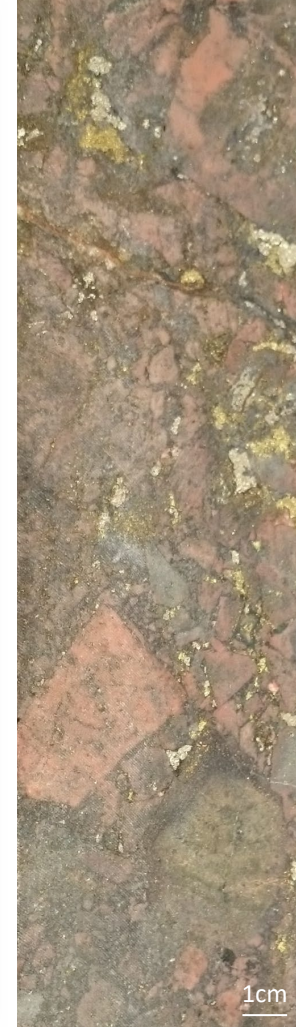
- Moderately dipping (60°/~120°) Late Ordovician basal Goonumbla volcanics host the Two-Thirty prospect
- Comprised of a series of:
  - Andesite – basaltic andesite sandstones and siltstones
  - Volcaniclastic breccias
  - Discontinuous limestones
  - Syn-depositional latite lavas



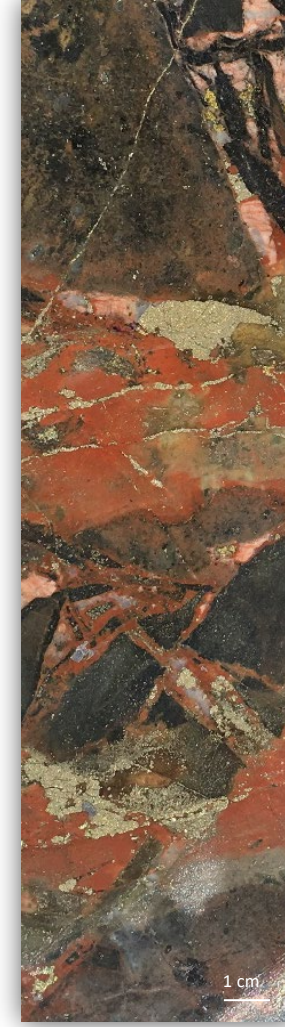
Garnet skarn



Massive magnetite skarn



Chaotic-matrix supported, polymict breccia







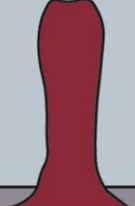

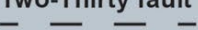






K-feldspar – pyrite – chalcopyrite – aplite cemented breccia






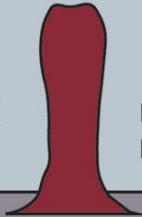






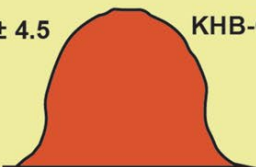

Two-Thirty porphyry




# Two-Thirty Prospect Geology

Age	Intrusions	Dykes	Breccias	Veins	Alteration
438.8 ± 4.4	 Zero porphyry	 Aplite dykes  Pebble dykes		Carbonate - anhydrite Hematite veinlets  Epidote - pyrite  Calcite - sphalerite - pyrite - chalcopyrite	
<i>Stage 3</i>					
447.3 ± 4.4	 BQM  Monzonite porphyry	 Mafic dykes	 Two-Thirty fault	Quartz - carbonate - pyrite - chalcopyrite - fluorite	Carbonate
447.1 ± 4.4	 K-QMP		 Latite Breccia  Two-Thirty Breccia	Quartz - muscovite - chlorite Quartz - pyrite - biotite	Muscovite - phengite - chlorite K-feldspar - biotite - magnetite
448.0 ± 4.4	 Two-Thirty Porphyry			Quartz - biotite - pyrite - hematite Quartz - biotite - magnetite	Quartz - muscovite - phengite
450.5 ± 4.5	 KHB-QMP	 Pre-mineralisation mafic dykes		Quartz - molybdenite - pyrite - chalcopyrite - K-feldspar Quartz - pyrite Pyrite - chalcopyrite - epidote Quartz - albite - sheeted veins	K-feldspar - biotite - magnetite
<i>Stage 1</i>					


# Two-Thirty Prospect Geology

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(a)

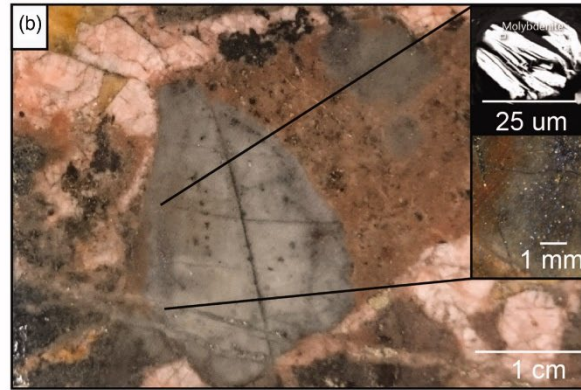
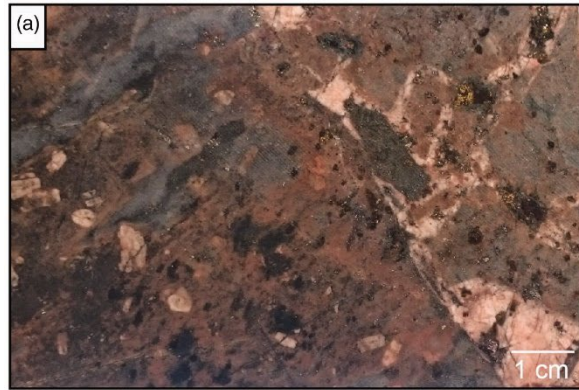


(b)



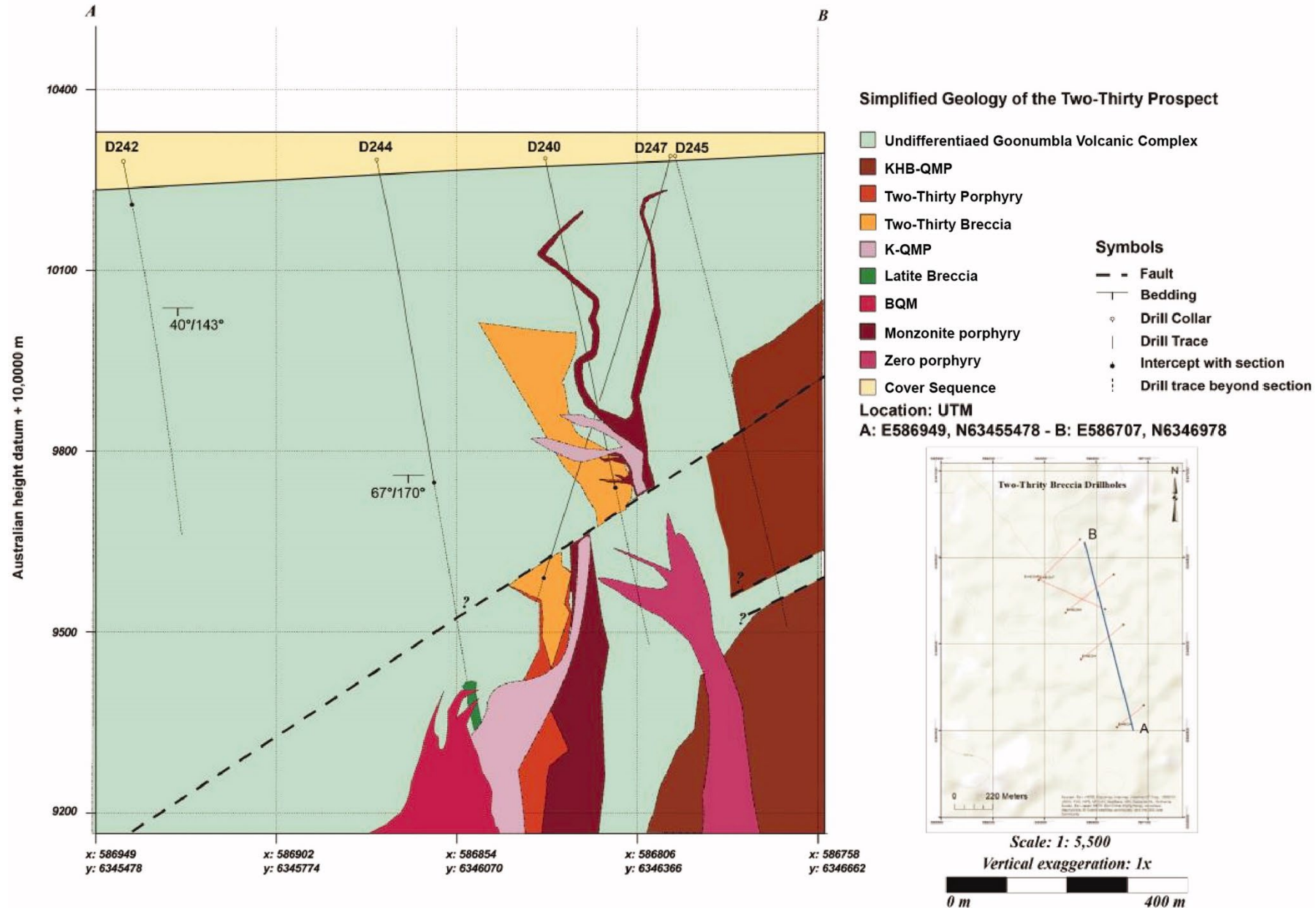


# Two-Thirty Prospect Geology





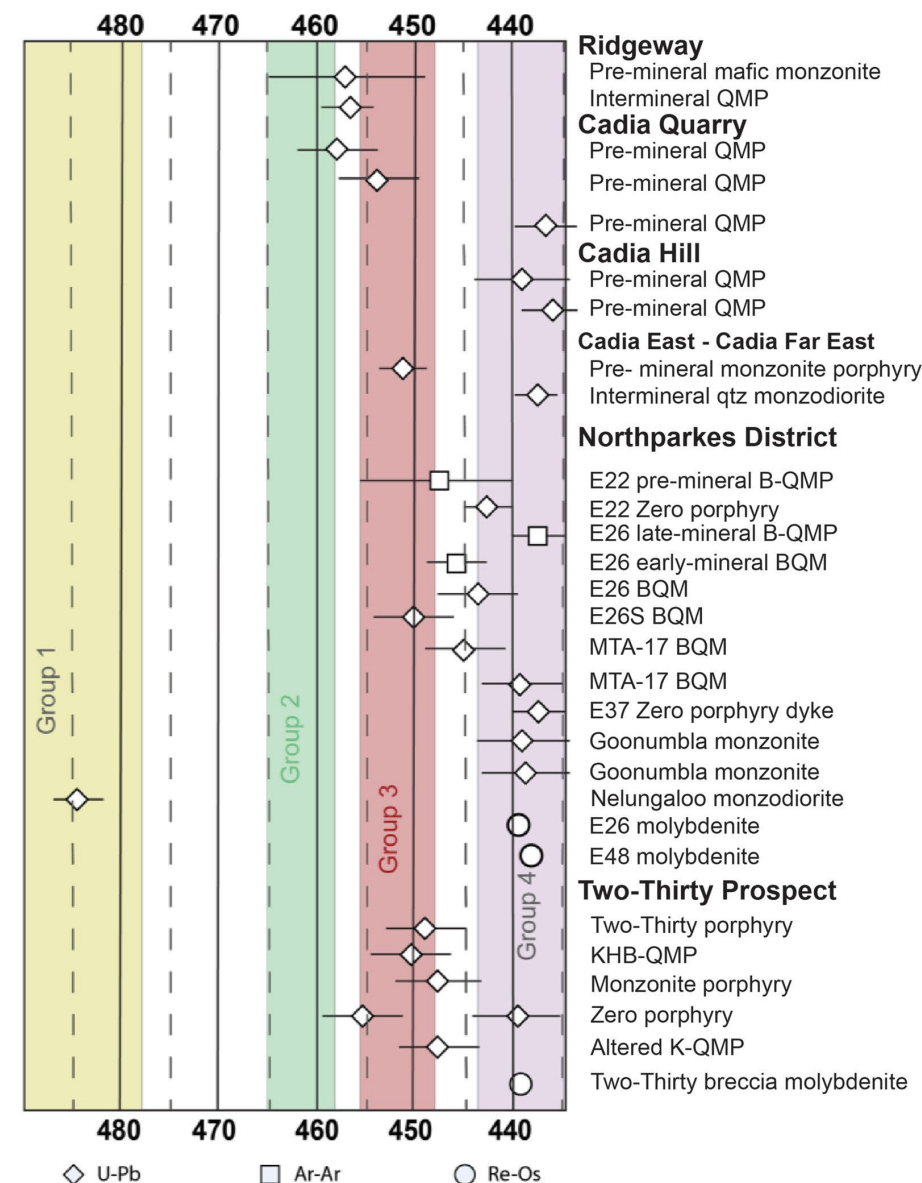
# Two-Thirty Prospect Geology





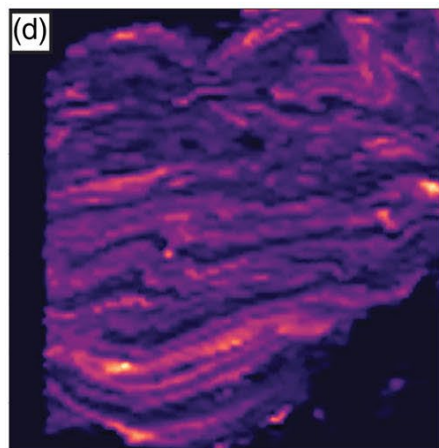
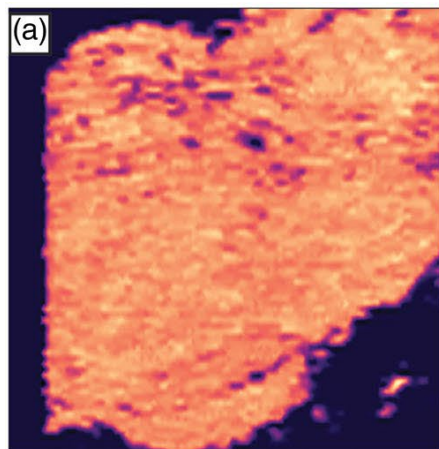
# Geochronology in a Regional Framework

- The KHB-QMP and Two-Thirty porphyry pre-date mineralisation at Northparkes
- Emplacement of KHB-QMP similar timing to the BQM at E26
- Molybdenite dates from E26, E48, and E44 indicate similar mineralisation timing
- Two phases of ore-formation are proposed at E44 based on the disparity between the Two-Thirty porphyry and molybdenite dates
- Molybdenite deposition timing broadly similar to Cadia East and Cadia Hill mineralisation
- Two age populations in zero porphyry

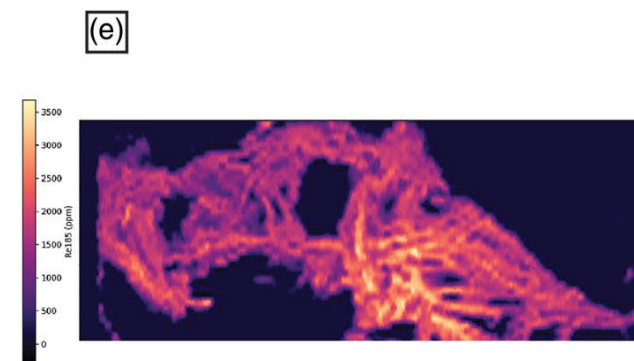
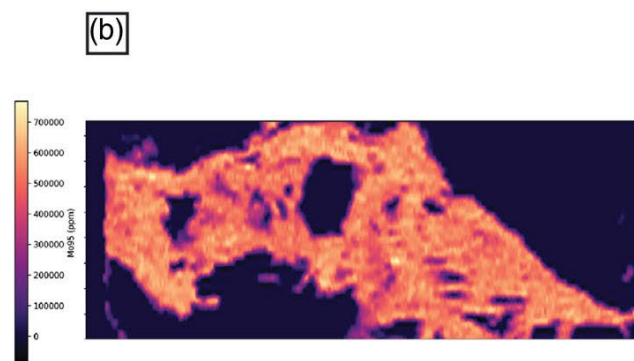


# Distribution of Mo and Re in Molybdenite

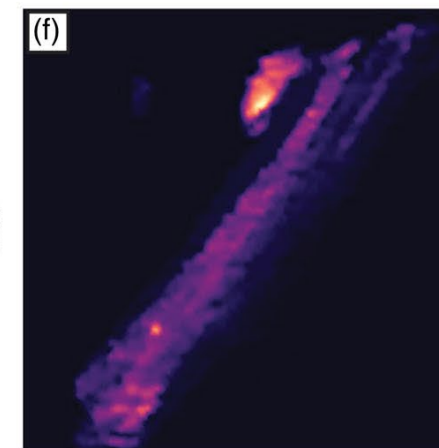
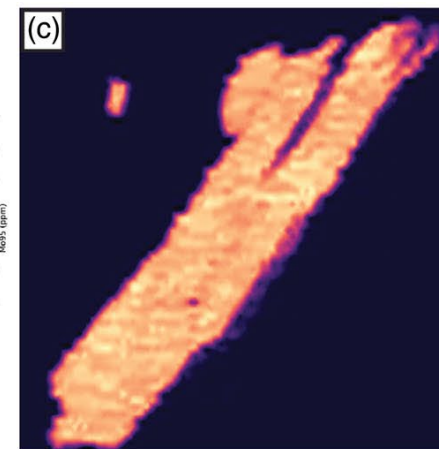
- Two-Thirty molybdenite has the lowest Re  $\sim 280$  ppm compared to  $\sim 1200$  ppm at E48 and E27
- Re distribution is concentrically zoned from high in the core to low on the rim in molybdenite from E44
- Re from E48 has oscillatory variation due to the fibrous habit



E48



E27

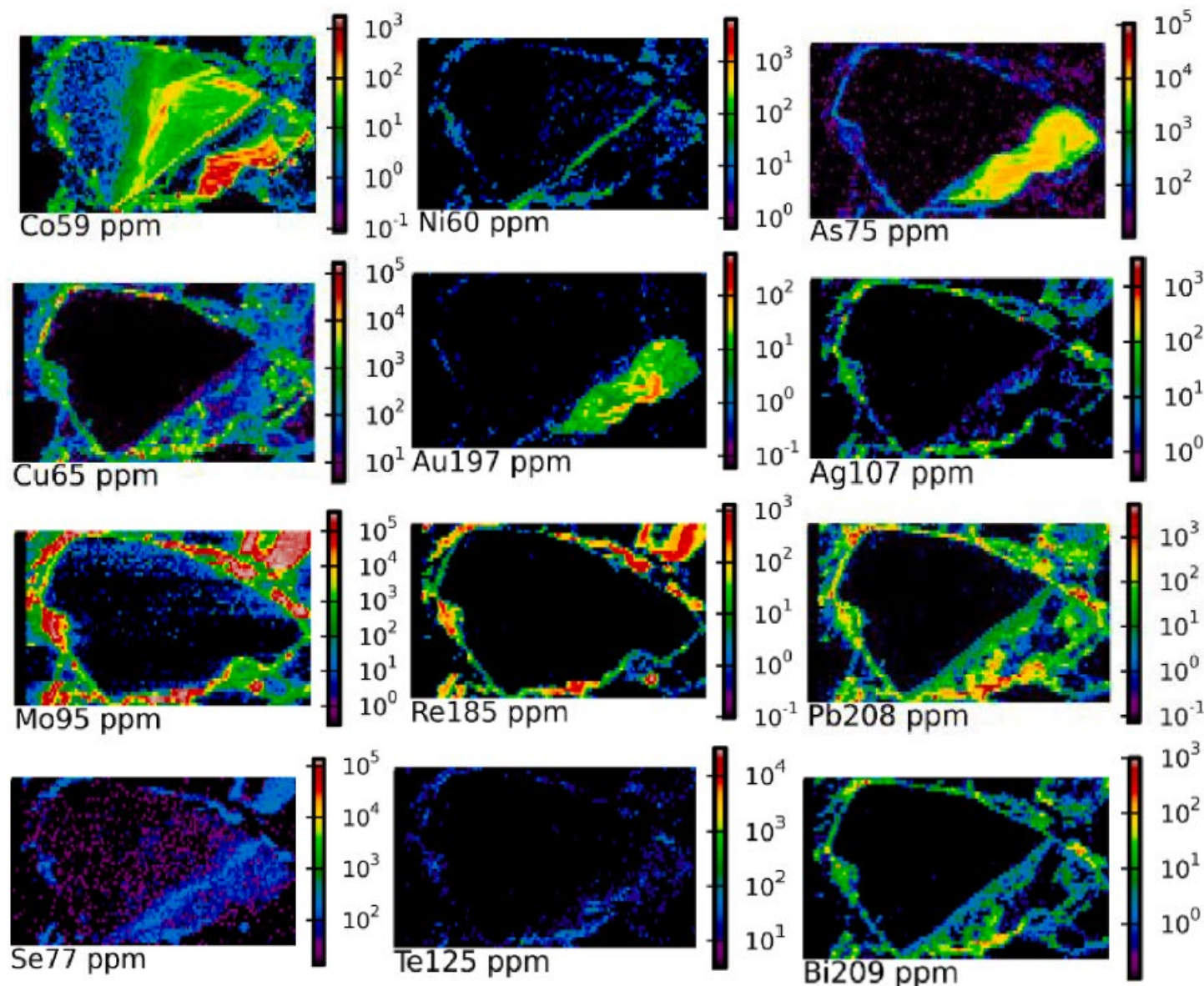


Two-Thirty



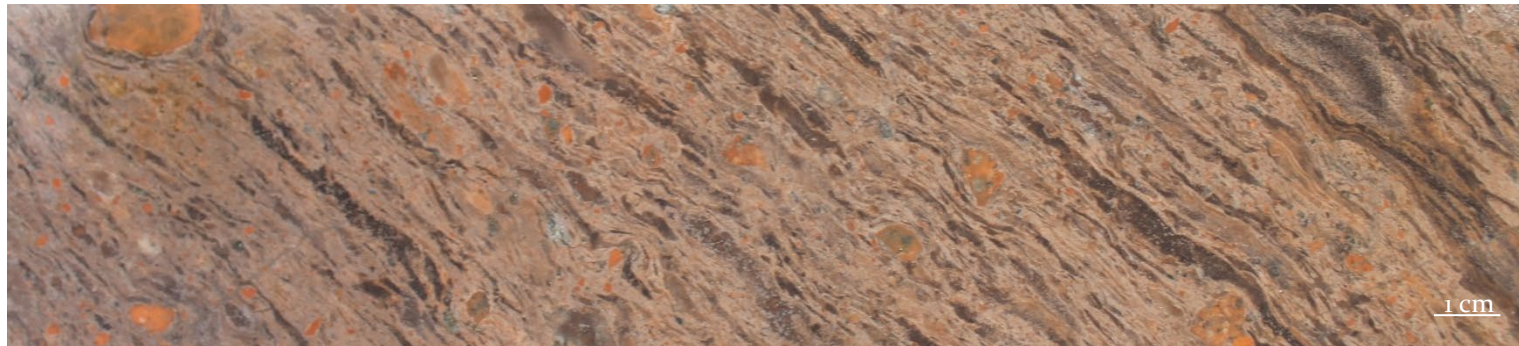
# Distribution of Pyrite Trace Elements

- Early high temperature Co rich core – porphyry related
- Au, and As + Co as part of a subsequent low-temperature epithermal overprint
- Cu and Mo mantle pyrite indicating late timing related to main stage mineralisation at Northparkes
- Multiple pulses of hydrothermal activity with different fluid sources



# Conclusions

- **Two-Thirty is a mineralised magmatic hydrothermal breccia complex, related to the  $448 \pm 4.4$  Ma emplacement of the Two-Thirty porphyry**
- **Emplacement of syn-mineralisation porphyries pre-dates Northparkes porphyry systems**
- **Post-mineralisation dykes and molybdenite at Two-Thirty are coeval with Northparkes**
- **LA-ICPMS maps of sulfide indicate a complex paragenesis with multiple fluid sources**
- **Source of high grade, low – intermediate sulfidation mineralisation remains unresolved**





# Acknowledgements

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