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compilers and editors C.R.M. Butt and R.E. Smith



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AUSTRALIA

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FOREWORD

This is the fourth in a series of special "Conceptual Models" volumes on exploration geochemistry. The first volume on the Canadian Cordillera and the Canadian Shield and the second volume on Norden concern themselves primarily with temperate glaciated environments. The third volume on the Basin and Range Province of the Western United States and Northern Mexico was the first one in this series to consider arid environments. The current volume on Australia provides an important expansion of the work started by the first three volumes. First of all, this volume is the first one on any aspect of the Southern Hemisphere and for that reason alone is to be welcomed. Secondly, it provides a better description and documentation of the effects of surface oxidation and weathering as it affects the use of geochemistry than is available anywhere else. Thirdly, the aspects of relief and of stripping of the weathered profile are treated in more detail than any of the previous volumes. As such this volume provides an important contribution to this series.

The purpose of these "Conceptual Models" volumes has been detailed in previous issues. Stated briefly, it is an attempt to give a complete overview of all aspects of exploration geochemistry for a given area or region and to describe the uses of geochemistry in a series of simplified models. In addition conclusions are given as to whether exploration geochemistry will not work using available technology, as well as where it will. It is customary practice to publish only successful case histories and it is generally only in a volume such as this negative examples, which are quite as important to the exploration geologists as positive examples, are readily published.

The editors and compilers of this volume have collected a very significant amount of original material and integrated it with available information from the literature. This has resulted in a very complete volume which has provided a very compact and successful summary of exploration geochemical conditions in Australia.

> P.M.D. BRADSHAW Chairman, Case History Committee Association of Exploration Geochemists

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Section A

INTRODUCTION

W.R. RYALL, C.R.M. BUTT and R.E. SMITH

OBJECTIVES

This is the fourth volume of the series "Conceptual Models in Exploration Geochemistry", following those for the Canadian Cordillera and Canadian Shield (Bradshaw, 1975), Norden (Kauranne, 1976) and the Basin and Range Province of the Western United States and Northern Mexico (Lovering and McCarthy, 1978). The objectives of this issue are similar to its predecessors, namely to develop a series of idealized models that illustrate the nature of the expression of mineralization in the secondary environment and outline the processes and mechanisms that have given rise to such an expression. The presentation of the models adheres strongly to the principles of landscape geochemistry as outlined by Fortescue (1975). Unlike the areas previously considered, however, much of the geochemical expression is the result of dispersion dating from previous weathering episodes. Consequently, much emphasis has been placed on the nature of those episodes and of the resultant zone of weathering, and on the constraints these apply to effective exploration in these terrains.

At present, mineral exploration in Australia is proceeding rapidly and the high potential for additional discoveries will ensure continued active exploration. Whereas, in the past, the discovery of nearly all significant precious metal, base metal and uranium deposits has resulted from recognition of prominent surface expressions, future discoveries will be far more difficult. Geochemical techniques can be confidently expected to play a larger role in exploration but the target deposits will have increasingly subtle surface signatures which may be difficult to distinguish from background.

In the planning stage of an exploration programme, consideration should be given not only to the geological aspects of the mineralization sought but also to those aspects of the secondary environment that place constraints on the type, magnitude and extent of the geochemical anomalies that can be expected. It is intended that the idealized models, which embody such considerations, will assist in the design of appropriate exploration procedures and will permit the selection of the most rewarding sampling and interpretational strategies.

SCOPE

The present issue only provides an overview of the status of geochemical exploration in Australia. In general, insufficient is known about the geochemistry of the complex weathering history of most of the country and a more detailed treatment of particular models is not yet feasible. The issue concentrates on exploration for base and precious metals and uranium. Primary dispersion haloes are considered only in so far as they provide an enlarged target for dispersion in the weathering environment; they are unrelated to landform situation and can be discussed on a world-wide basis (Bradshaw, 1975). Except for supergene enrichments of ore, -e.g., over porphyry Cu bodies - and uranium mineralization in calcretes, space limitations have precluded consideration of those metalliferous deposits that are, essentially, entirely weathering products, such as bauxites, Ni-Co laterites, Mn laterites and certain Fe deposits. Nevertheless, the modes of development of these deposits are closely related to the mechanisms of geochemical dispersion and an understanding of their genesis is important to the interpretation of some geochemical data. Descriptions of most of the superficial deposits are given in Knight (1975).

FORMAT

Section B of the issue gives a brief description of the regional features covering geomorphological provinces, weathering and landform development, soils, climate and vegetation, an appreciation of which is necessary to achieve an understanding of observed geochemical patterns. Emphasis is placed on the complex weathering history that is characteristic of much of Australia and has led to the development of the present landscape.

Terms are defined and sample media described in Section C. The idealized models follow in Section D. The models have been derived from a synthesis of previously published data, together with a representative set of geochemical exploration case histories (Section E) from a wide variety of geological, geomorphological and climatic environments throughout Australia.

The models are illustrated by a series of block diagrams which show the dispersion of elements in the weathering profile for specific landform and overburden situations. The models attempt to draw parallels between regions, based on the nature of weathering history and landform rather than on geological similarities. Thus, much detail of individual case histories is omitted from the models and it must be recognized that the type, magnitude and extent of a geochemical anomaly will be determined by local features which include the nature of the mineralization and wall rocks, soil types and climate.

In Section E, the contributed case histories have been grouped into three divisions — Archaean, Proterozoic and Phanerozoic — on the basis of age of the host rocks to mineralization and further subdivided according to recog-

nized structural elements and metallogenic provinces. Brief outlines of the regional geology and mineralization precede the case histories in each subsection. This layout is compatible with that of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy's volume dealing with mineral deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea (Knight, 1975), which contains fuller accounts of regional geology and metallogeny as well as detailed geological descriptions of most of the individual deposits. It is recognized that this basis of subdivision results in deposits located in different weathering and landform situations being placed together. However, it serves to illustrate that the style of geochemical expression of mineralization is largely independent of the geological setting. The data for each case history are summarized in tables, which not only serve as a basis for comparison but also highlight the incompleteness of our knowledge of the dispersion characteristics of most elements in the range of potential sample media. At the end of Section E is a table which cross-references the case histories and some of the published literature by model and style of mineralization.

Finally, Section F contains the accumulated refereces for the issue. Throughout the text, the contributed case histories are references by name and a number corresponding to their numerical listing in Section E (see Fig. 18); previously published examples are references in the normal way. This page intentionally left blank