



THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA

SMI **BRC**

WH Bryan Mining &
Geology Research Centre



Queensland
Government

Northwest Mineral Province Deposit Atlas Prototype

Mount Isa Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag and
Ernest Henry Cu-Au

January 2018



The Sustainable Minerals Institute The University of Queensland, Australia
P +61 7 3346 40003 F +61 7 3346 4045 E enquiries@smi.uq.edu.au www.smi.uq.edu.au



THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA

SMI **BRC**
WH Bryan Mining &
Geology Research Centre

Northwest Mineral Province Deposit Atlas Prototype

Mount Isa Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag and
Ernest Henry Cu-Au

Compiled by

Richard Valenta

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Data and Support



**Queensland
Government**



**MOUNT ISA
MINES**



ERNEST HENRY

GLENCORE

Software Support



FAST, DYNAMIC GEOLOGICAL MODELLING



Mira Geoscience
...modelling the earth

GOCAD® Mining Suite

With thanks to:

C. Dhnaram
P. Donchak
K. Hannan
M. Hinman
R. Lilly
V. Lisitsin
M. Painter
P. Rea

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1 - Introduction	
REFERENCES	1
Chapter 2 - Mount Isa Cu and Pb-Zn-Ag orebodies	
LOCATION	3
GEOLOGICAL DOMAIN	3
Co-ordinates.....	3
NATURE OF MINE	3
Mined Commodities.....	3
Mining Method.....	3
Depth of Mining	3
PRODUCTION AND DIMENSIONS	3
Mineralised bodies.....	3
Dimensions.....	3
Orientation of Mineralised bodies.....	3
Historic Production	4
Recent Production.....	4
HOST ROCKS	4
Mine Stratigraphy	4
Major Host Rock.....	4
Minor Host Rock.....	4
INTRUSIVE ROCKS IN REGION	4
Granitoids	4
Mafic Intrusives.....	4
Other.....	4
METAMORPHISM	4
Metamorphic Grade.....	4
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	4
Structural Setting.....	4
Structural History.....	5
Major Structural Styles	5
WALLROCK ALTERATION	5
General Characteristics	5
Resources	5
Total In-Situ Metal.....	5
INNER HALO	6
Extent	6
Geophysical Expression	6
Exploration Geochemistry	6
Lithogeochemistry	6
Mineralogy	7
OUTER HALO	7
Extent	8
Geophysical Expression	8
Exploration Geochemistry	8
Lithogeochemistry	8
Mineralogy	8
TIMING OF MINERALIZATION	14
Relative Timing.....	14
Absolute age.....	16
GENETIC MODEL	16
POST-FORMATION MODIFICATION	16
EXPLORATION	16
Discovery Method.....	16
REFERENCES	37

Chapter 3 - Ernest Henry Cu-Au deposit	
LOCATION	39
Geological Domain	39
Co-ordinates.....	39
NATURE OF MINE	39
Mined Commodities.....	39
Mining Method.....	39
Depth of Mining	39
PRODUCTION AND DIMENSIONS	39
Mineralised bodies.....	39
Dimensions.....	39
Orientation of Mineralised bodies.....	39
Historic Production	39
Recent Production.....	39
Resource	39
Reserves	39
Total In-Situ Metal.....	39
HOST ROCKS	39
Mine Stratigraphy	39
Major Host Rock.....	40
Minor Host Rock.....	40
INTRUSIVE ROCKS IN REGION	40
Granitoids	40
Mafic Intrusives.....	40
Other.....	40
METAMORPHISM	40
Metamorphic Grade.....	40
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	40
Structural Setting.....	40
Structural History.....	40
Major Structural Styles	41
Nature and Orientation of Controlling Structure	41
WALLROCK ALTERATION	41
General Characteristics.....	41
Inner (Ore) Zone	41
Outer Zone	41
Mass/Volume Change	41
INNER HALO	41
Extent	41
Exploration Geochemistry	44
Lithogeochemistry	44
Mineralogy	45
OUTER HALO	49
Extent	49
Geophysical Expression.....	49
Exploration Geochemistry	49
Lithogeochemistry	50
Mineralogy	50
TIMING OF MINERALIZATION	50
Relative Timing.....	50
Absolute age.....	50
GENETIC MODEL	51
POST-FORMATION MODIFICATION	51
EXPLORATION	51
Discovery Method.....	51
REFERENCES	68

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 2.1. Regional location of Mount Isa - Domain Map	4	Figure 3.21. Zn halo lithogeochemistry	53
Figure 2.2. Regional location of Mount Isa - total magnetic intensity	5	Figure 3.22. Na halo lithogeochemistry	54
Figure 2.3. Geology from Isa District 1:50,000 scale special	6	Figure 3.23. K halo lithogeochemistry	54
Figure 2.4. Geology from 2017 GSQ Digital Geology of Queensland	7	Figure 3.24. Ca halo lithogeochemistry	55
Figure 2.5. Geological cross section	7	Figure 3.25. K, Na and Ca RGB composite	55
Figure 2.6. Aeromagnetic image - Colour RTP on VD-RTP.	8	Figure 3.26. Fe halo lithogeochemistry	56
Figure 2.7. Aeromagnetic image - Colour RTP on VD-RTP with overlay ...	9	Figure 3.27. Mn halo lithogeochemistry	56
Figure 2.8. Isa District 1:50,000 geology(for reference)	9	Figure 3.28. P halo lithogeochemistry	57
Figure 2.9. Aeromagnetic image - Tilt.....	10	Figure 3.29. U halo lithogeochemistry	57
Figure 2.10. Greyscale tilt with modelled Magnetic Susceptibility	10	Figure 3.30. Ba halo lithogeochemistry	58
Figure 2.11. Aeromagnetic image - Tilt with overlay	11	Figure 3.31. Bi halo lithogeochemistry	58
Figure 2.12. Isa District 1:50,000 geology (for reference)	11	Figure 3.32. Sb Halo lithogeochemistry	59
Figure 2.13. Bouguer gravity (mGal)	12	Figure 3.33. Nb halo lithogeochemistry	59
Figure 2.14. Bouguer gravity (mGal) with overlay	13	Figure 3.34. Composite element outlines on geological interpretation	60
Figure 2.15. Radiometrics, Red - K; Green - Th; Blue - U.....	14	Figure 3.35. Composite element ouotlines on magnetics	60
Figure 2.16. Radiometrics, Red - K; Green - Th; Blue - U with overlay	15	Figure 3.36. Element-distance plots.....	61
Figure 2.17. Isa District 1:50,000 geology (for reference)	15	Figure 3.37. Element haloes on NE sections.	62
Figure 2.18. Stream sediment Zn values.....	16	Figure 3.38. Ernest Henry pit photograph	64
Figure 2.19. Stream sediment Pb values	17	Figure 3.39. Cover environment and geochemical dispersions	64
Figure 2.20. Stream sediment Cu values	18	Figure 3.40. Aquaregia soil results	65
Figure 2.21. Cu, Pb and Zn in RAB and diamond drill holes	19	Figure 3.41. MMI soil results	65
Figure 2.22. Set of sections.....	20	Figure 3.42. MSG soil results.	65
Figure 2.23. Metal zoning diagrams	22	Figure 3.43. VTEM Depth slices.	66
Figure 2.24. Representative photographs of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation	23	Figure 3.44. TEM response	67
Figure 2.25. Representative photographs of Cu mineralisation	24	Figure 3.45. IP response.	67
Figure 2.25. Urquhart Facies diagrams.....	26		
Figure 2.27. Mineralogical/chemical summary zoning.....	28	Table 3.1. Ernest Henry alteration characteristics	48
Figure 2.28. Elemental plots of halo analyses	30		
Figure 2.29. Mine area $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ at surface.....	34		
Figure 2.30. Regional $\delta^{18}\text{O}$	34		
Figure 2.31. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ plotted against distance from copper	34		
Figure 2.32. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ southern section	35		
Figure 2.33. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ northern section.....	35		
Figure 2.34. Hyperspectral mineral maps.....	35		
Figure 2.35. Interpreted hyperspectral footprints.....	35		
Figure 3.1. Regional location of Ernest Henry - Domain map	40		
Figure 3.2. Regional location of Ernest Henry - total magnetic intensity ...	41		
Figure 3.3. Geological interpretation map	42		
Figure 3.4. Aeromagnetics - Colour gauss RTP on RVD.....	43		
Figure 3.5. Aeromagnetics - Colour unstretched RTP on RVD	43		
Figure 3.6. Geology of the Ernest Henry	44		
Figure 3.7. Aeromagnetics - greyscale 1VD Ernst Henry area.....	44		
Figure 3.8. Residual gravity over aeromagnetics	45		
Figure 3.9. Residual gravity shaded with contours.....	45		
Figure 3.10. Ernest Henry rocktypes (from EHM company poster.).....	46		
Figure 3.11. Alteration suites map	48		
Figure 3.12. Mineral paragenesis	49		
Figure 3.13. Pyrite percentage map	49		
Figure 3.14. Pyrite percentage map on magnetics.....	50		
Figure 3.15. K-feldspar - garnet on magnetics	50		
Figure 3.16. Albite - Na-Ca on RTP	51		
Figure 3.17. Albite - Na-Ca on VD	51		
Figure 3.18. Drillhole map - lithogeochemistry	52		
Figure 3.19. Cu halo lithogeochemistry	52		
Figure 3.20. Co halo lithogeochemistry	53		

Introduction

This report forms part of the Northwest Mineral Province Geoscience Compilation project within the DNRME Strategic Resources Exploration program. The overall aim of this project is to assemble information relating to all relevant geoscientific studies of the region and to extract information on the geographic extent, key focus, outcomes and a range of other parameters relating to each study.

The Northwest Queensland Mineral Province has been a strong driver of economic prosperity in Queensland for many years, but many of the important mining and processing facilities in the area are reaching maturity, and there is a need to improve and accelerate the exploration success rate in order to maintain the economic success of the region. As a result of this, the Queensland State Government has decided to fund a new geoscience initiative aimed at providing the knowledge, insights and datasets to drive the next round of discovery and development in the region.

The Mount Isa region is one of the world's best endowed belts of zinc, lead, silver, copper and gold. It hosts a number of world class deposits, and has been intensely explored for the last 50 years or more. Intense exploration over the past several decades has failed to replace the region's world class orebodies, and a continuation of the current exploration trend appears unlikely to produce a better result. The question arising from this situation is - what can be done differently to maximise the chance of making new world-class discoveries in the region?

The Mount Isa region is host to many large deposits of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au, and there is significant variation between the deposits. Knowledge relating to the geology, mineralogy and geochemistry of each deposit and its associated inner and outer haloes as they are expressed in common exploration datasets can provide important information for assessment of exploration projects in a number of ways including:

- Provision of a basis for assessment of mineral system affinity of a new early stage exploration target
- Provision of assistance in the vectoring of exploration drillholes on the basis of geochemical, geological, and/or mineralogical gradients found to exist in known deposits of similar type.

This report provides draft prototypes of the Northwest Mineral Deposit Atlas for two of the most important mineral deposits in the region: Mount Isa and Ernest Henry. Data has been sourced mainly from public domain information, but the generous provision of data and support by Glencore is also gratefully acknowledged

The aim of each atlas prototype has been to provide a compilation of geoscientific information for each deposit, with a focus on:

- Location
- Basic resource and production information;
- Geology of host rocks and alteration;
- Orebody dimensions and geometry;

- Basic structural characteristics and history;
- Characteristics of the inner and outer halo of the deposit in terms of:
 - Extent;
 - Geophysical expression;
 - Exploration geochemistry;
 - Lithogeochemistry; and
 - Mineralogy
- Relative and absolute timing of mineralisation (where possible to determine)

The aim wherever possible is to express these characteristics in a way that can be applied to routinely collected exploration datasets such as widely available geophysical data or commercially available geochemical laboratory suites.

The aim of these atlas prototypes is NOT to extensively revisit and update the well-studied and long-debated process models for each deposit type (summarised for example, in the NWQMEP 2011 report). This is not to say that such process models are not important, as they play an irreplaceable role in the area selection process. As noted by McCuaig et al (2010), as exploration progresses to more detailed scales there is a decrease in the effectiveness of model-based conceptual targeting and an increasing reliance on direct detection, with its associated high high risk of "false positives". The best way to maximise the effectiveness of exploration at this scale is to ensure that exploration is being carried out with the most comprehensive knowledge possible of the expression of the outer and inner haloes of the deposit style in question.

The structure of information heading for the atlas entries used as a starting point the structure presented in Meriwa Report Number 193 (Vanderhor and Graves, 1998), which presented summary information on a large number of gold deposits from the Yilgarn Craton of WA. Departures from this structure included more specific sections relating to the inner and outer haloes, as well as a stronger emphasis on the provision of graphical content relating to the expression of the deposits in typical geoscientific datasets.

REFERENCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF QUEENSLAND, 2011: North-West Queensland Mineral and Energy Province Report. Queensland Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, Brisbane.

McCuaig, T., Beresford, G., & Hronsky, J. 2010. Translating the mineral systems approach into an effective exploration targeting system. *Ore Geology Reviews*, 38(3), 128-138.

Vanderhor, F. & Groves, D. 1999 Systematic documentation of Archaean gold deposits of the Yilgarn Block (Project No. 195) Perth: Minerals & Energy Research Institute of Western Australia.

