







Lithogeochemistry & Gold Exploration St Ives, Kambalda, WA Kylie Prendergast September 2005



- Geological setting
- Classification of lithology, stratigraphy and alteration
- Chemical characterisation of existing St lves deposits (alteration and pathfinders) - empirical exploration models
- Integration with architecture and geophysics in GoCad – testing conceptual exploration models



### Location & History

- Gold first discovered at Red Hill 1897
- Mining intermittent, ceased in 1930s
- WMC discovered Ni in 1966
- Explored for gold at end 1970s
- Victory Mine discovered in 1980
- Endowment 12.5 moz Au

## **Lithogeochemistry & Gold Exploration St Ives**



### Geological Setting

- Archaean greenstone package
- Gold hosted by dolerite, porphyry intrusions, interflow sediments and felsic sediments

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**Felsic Sediment** 

Basalt/ Ultramafic

Dolerite

Basalt



### Geological Setting

- Archaean greenstone package
- Gold hosted by dolerite, porphyry intrusions, interflow sediments and felsic sediments
- Folded in south plunging anticline
- **Major faults**

Felsic Sediment			
Felsic Sediment			
Basalt/ Ultramafic			
Dolerite			
Basalt			

#### **COLD FIELDS COLD FIELDS COLD FIELDS COLD FIELDS COLD FIELDS**



### **Geological Setting**

- Archaean greenstone package
- Gold hosted by dolerite, porphyry intrusions, interflow sediments and felsic sediments
- Folded in south plunging anticline
- Major faults
- Seismic constraint







Multi element methodology – "top of fresh rock"

- Analyse for 36 elements + Au to ppb level (Genalysis ICPMS/OES)
- 2. Use trace elements (less affected by alteration) to classify/domain lithology and stratigraphy
- 3. Use major elements to domain for alteration style
- 4. Check pathfinder elements for alteration style

Scott Halley pers comm.



- Low cost exploration tool
- Constrain lithology and stratigraphy (strengthen geological interpretation)
- Chemically characterise existing St Ives deposits and improve empirical and conceptual exploration models
- Quantitatively compare and rank prospects on alteration and pathfinder features



### Trace Elements – St Ives Stratigraphy Ultramafic (Th: Sc, Cr)









### Trace Elements – St Ives Stratigraphy Condenser Dolerite (Th: Sc, Ti)





### Trace Elements – St Ives Stratigraphy Sediments and intrusions (Th: Sc, Zr)









## Mafic – Alteration Fields

#### GOLD FIELDS

### molar Na/AI versus K/AI





## Felsic-Intermediate - Alteration Fields

### molar Na/AI versus K/AI



Lithology/stratigraphy at known deposits



Lithology/stratigraphy at known deposits



Multi element demonstrates Upper Mafic (Paringa Basalt) east of Victory is incorrectly mapped as Lower Mafic (Devon Consols Basalt)



- Lower Mafic
- ) Ultramafic

#### Alteration at known deposits





### W anomalism at known deposits



### As gradients at known deposits



Bi anomalism at known deposits



### Conceptual REDOX Model

![](_page_24_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Exploration targeting

 Identification of REDOX gradients with multi element

Oxidised Domains: gravity lows (felsic intrusions), Bi anomalism & Asdepletion

Reduced Domains: As anomalism

![](_page_26_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Lithogeochemistry & Gold Exploration Conceptual REDOX Model GOLD FIELDS

### Oxidised domains, gravity and architecture

![](_page_27_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Lithogeochemistry & Gold Exploration Conceptual REDOX Model GOLD FIELDS

Oxidised domains (Bi) and architecture

![](_page_28_Figure_3.jpeg)

Victory Seismic Line

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Lithogeochemistry & Gold Exploration **Conceptual REDOX Model** GOLD FIELDS

Reduced domains, As-gradients and architecture

![](_page_29_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_0.jpeg)

- Multi element is an effective low cost exploration tool (lithology, stratigraphy, alteration, pathfinders) - empirical exploration targets
- The next phase: conceptual exploration targeting and integration of geochemistry (e.g. alteration, chemical gradients) with geophysics and architecture in 3D GIS (GoCad)

![](_page_31_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_3.jpeg)

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