

Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program
Devonian Granite Aureoles Project

The Dolcoath Granite:
A gold exploration target

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Introduction

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Summary

This report reviews the economic geology of the mineral district around the Dolcoath Granite and concludes that the main elements of intrusion-related gold systems (IRGS) are all present. Only 4 km² of the Dolcoath Granite crops out but approximately 50 km² of the intrusion roof exists at <500 metres from the surface. To date the granite remains almost totally unexplored for gold.

The Dolcoath Granite is a crystal fractionated I-type batholith in a continental tectonic setting. It exhibits a magnetic low surrounded by a moderate high over the contact aureole. Major faulting, which appears to control the location of known mineralisation in the aureole, has a recognisable magnetic, EM and radiometric signature.

The key geochemical indicator for IRGS style deposits, the gold-bismuth-tellurium association, has been clearly demonstrated in gold skarns in the northern contact aureole. Elevated gold and bismuth in pegmatite, porphyry and greisen fractions at the granite margin support the idea that the granite is a gold source and is therefore prospective for a fault-controlled stockwork, dyke or greisen-hosted gold deposit at the subsurface roof contact of the intrusion, west of its outcrop.

In the period 2000–2002 Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) acquired a substantial body of new aerial geophysical data as part of its Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program (WTRMP). Together with MRT's existing databases these new data have been utilised in several thematic projects that aim to highlight mineral exploration opportunities in western Tasmania. Both MRT personnel and independent geologists and geophysicists have participated in the generation and execution of the projects.

This report is part of a series relating to a thematic project that deals with the prospectivity of the Devonian granite aureoles in western Tasmania, which are widely recognised for world-class tin and tungsten deposits and also contain significant occurrences of other metallic and industrial commodities. The work that has been carried out illustrates the regional setting of known granite-related mineralisation against the backdrop of MRT's new and existing data. It also illustrates the setting and geophysical features of selected occurrences of granite-related mineralisation at a more local scale.

The results of the December 2002 to April 2003 work on the Devonian Granite Aureoles Project are presented in four reports. This report promotes the potential of the Dolcoath Granite as an almost totally unexplored host for gold deposits of the intrusion-related gold system (IRGS) style of magmatic/hydrothermal deposits.

Acknowledgements

The project was supervised and co-ordinated by MRT Managing Geologist Dr Geoff Green, and in some respects the work was a collaborative effort between the authors and MRT staff. We wish to thank Ken Bird for producing Figure 1 and Ralph Bottrill for providing the analytical data on granites which were used in this report.

Consultant Mr Gerald Purvis and Jervois Mining Ltd generously shared their expertise and experience with recent exploration in the Dolcoath–Moina area.

Thanks are extended to Dr Tim Baker, School of Earth Sciences, James Cook University, for providing information on the current understanding of intrusion-related gold systems.

The Dolcoath Granite and its mineralised aureole

The 4 km² of Dolcoath Granite which crops out in the Forth Valley (fig. 1) is a Late Devonian medium to coarse-grained quartz, microcline, plagioclase, biotite crystal fractionated I-type granite (McClenaghan, in prep.). Gravity-magnetics modelling (Leaman and Richardson, 2003) shows that the batholith dips shallowly west, with a subsurface area of approximately 50 km² covered by a maximum of 500 m of folded Cambrian volcanic and Ordovician sedimentary rocks, and flat-lying Tertiary basalt (fig. 1). The elongated east-west form and steep eastern and southern margins are considered by Leaman and Richardson (1989) to be due to roof spines and major fault control. Exploration drill intersections of granite within 200 m of the surface (Taylor, 1990; Jannink, 2002) suggest the presence of cupolas or local highs in the roof topography inside the 500 m isobath.

Figure 2 shows the circular magnetic low over the outcropping granite and the surrounding moderate high over the contact aureole. The necking of the 500 m isobath in the central part of the aureole, and the form of the magnetic high west of the granite, appear to be related to the prominent northwest-trending structure, the Bismuth Creek Fault. The TMI image also suggests that the granite may be relatively shallow in the western lobe of the aureole, approximately two kilometres southwest of the Stormont deposit (fig. 2). The tungsten and tin vein deposits in particular sit on the margin of a radiometric anomaly surrounding the outcropping granite (fig. 3), whereas the gold and fluorite skarns are controlled more by the location of limestone in northwest-trending synclines in the northern contact aureole (fig. 1). Magnetic anomalies occur over the magnetite-bearing Moina skarns.

In general the known mineralisation does not respond to EM (Reid, 2003) but an anomalous conductivity high surrounds the Higgs mineralisation (fig. 4). Purvis

(2000) notes that drilling on EM anomalies at Higgs intersected massive sulphide, including some base metals, but that the significant gold mineralisation is low in sulphide and peripheral to the conductors.

An amphibolite facies contact metamorphic aureole and two phases of metasomatic alteration and mineralisation have been mapped in the Ordovician limestone and calcsilicate beds marginal to the granite (Webb, 1974). Mineralisation within the aureole includes substantial gold at Higgs, Narrawa Reward, Hugo (part of East Moina) and Stormont (fig. 1), and minor gold occurs in several other workings (Fleming, 1988).

Newnham (1997) classified five types of alteration/mineralisation in the Dolcoath aureole.

1. Epidote-chlorite-actinolite-garnet skarns containing gold, zinc and bismuth (Hugo) or gold and bismuth (Stormont).
2. Fluorite magnetite skarns ± wolframite, cassiterite (West Moina).
3. Wolframite-cassiterite quartz veins (Shepherd and Murphy, All Nations).
4. Gold-pyrite veins in fractured sandstone (Stormont, Narrawa).
5. Tin, tungsten, bismuth, molybdenum veinlets in granite and adjacent sedimentary rocks (Sayers, Squibs).

Within this apparent zonation, five deposits spanning a range of commodities have had sufficient exploration to generate resource estimates.

- West Moina/wrigglite skarn – 26 Mt @ 18% CaF₂, 0.1% Sn, 0.1% WO₃ – subeconomic at present (Kwak and Askins, 1981; Collins *et al.*, 1989).
- Shepherd and Murphy (part of West Moina alteration system) – 280 kt @ 0.23% Sn, 0.18% WO₃, – a pre-mining estimate, now mainly extracted (Collins *et al.*, 1989; Green, 1996).
- Hugo Skarn (part of the East Moina alteration system) – 250 kt @ 5–6% Zn, 1 ppm Au, 0.1% Bi (Newnham, 1997).
- Higgs – 215 kt @ 3.5 ppm Au – currently subeconomic (Douglas McKenna and Partners, 2003a).
- Stormont – 135 kt @ 3.44 ppm Au, 0.21% Bi – currently subeconomic (Douglas McKenna and Partners, 2003b).

The main gold deposits of Higgs and Stormont are the most prospective. They are currently too small to sustain mine development but have the potential for additional resource discovery within their host calcsilicate skarns (Douglas McKenna and Partners, 2003a,b). All modern gold exploration in the Moina-Dolcoath area to date has targeted the faults and skarns along the northern margin of the granite, with the origin of this mineralisation attributed to

granitic fluids mobilising gold from Cambrian volcanic rocks and concentrating it in calcsilicate skarn contained in synclines in the contact aureole.

Intrusion-related gold deposits

Intrusion-related gold systems (IRGS) are described by Thompson *et al.* (1999) as an under-recognised and economically important class of magmatic/hydrothermal gold deposits, which exhibit major distinctions from porphyry and epithermal systems. Intrusion-related deposits occur in felsic magmatic provinces best known for their tin or tungsten mineralisation. The gold deposits are mainly sourced from and hosted in intrusions of granite-granodiorite composition in cratonic or continental collision tectonic settings. They contain zoned metal suites comprising some combination of bismuth, tellurium, arsenic, tungsten, tin, molybdenum and antimony, with tungsten and tin deposits tending to be hosted in the contact aureole and gold deposits within the granitic rocks. Bismuth is the critical pathfinder element and the deposits are generally low (<5%) in total iron and base metal sulphides (Baker, 2003; Lang and Baker, 2001).

The intrusions are derived predominantly from I-type magmas with oxidation states near the Ishihari magnetite-ilmenite series boundary. Gold mineralisation is typically hosted in fractionated facies of the plutons, such as greisens, aplites, pegmatites or porphyry dykes. These facies usually occur at the margins or roof contacts of the intrusions.

The deposits can be sheeted vein style, greisens or breccias, and aureoles 1–3 km from the intrusions may host skarn replacement or vein-style deposits. Potassium feldspar, albite, sericite and carbonate alteration is common, with greisen-like disseminated style mineralisation associated with the most pervasive alteration. Alteration is commonly restricted to vein envelopes.

The low sulphide content often comprises mainly arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite, indicative of a reduced hydrothermal fluid in which H₂S was the dominant sulphur species. Bismuth and tellurium are the clearest indicator elements and both correlate closely with gold. Most systems contain tungsten, tin, molybdenum and antimony but at the prospect scale these elements do not correlate with gold, due to metal zonation around the intrusion. The lack of a chalcophile metal association and the enrichment in lithophile ore metals distinguishes this style from porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits.

Thompson *et al.* (1999) reviewed the geology of the main IRGS ore bodies recognised to date. Several deposits contain >3 million ounces of gold; these are widely distributed in continental granitic terranes from Europe, Central Asia, Northern China, Alaska-Yukon, Bolivia and Eastern Australia.

Two classic IRGS examples which clearly show similarities with mineralisation related to the Dolcoath Granite are Fort Knox and Mokrsko.

- **Fort Knox, Alaska:** 158 Mt @ 0.83 ppm Au, in sheeted veins hosted in a Cretaceous ilmenite series porphyritic granite, and with the main accessory metal suite comprising bismuth, tellurium, molybdenum, arsenic, antimony and tungsten.
- **Mokrsko, Czech Republic:** 66 Mt @ 1.5 ppm Au, in sheeted veins hosted in a Devonian I-type granodiorite, and with the main accessory metal suite comprising bismuth, arsenic, tellurium, molybdenum, tungsten and antimony.

Although individual veins in the sheet system at Fort Knox are only 20–150 mm wide, there is regional scale major fault control on deposit location. Tungsten and tungsten–gold skarns occur in the contact aureoles of gold-bearing intrusions at both Fort Knox and Mokrsko and they are enriched in arsenic and antimony relative to the endogranite sheeted vein gold deposits. Total sulphide in gold mineralised veins is <0.5% by volume at Fort Knox and <1% at Mokrsko. Within the veins, gold correlates highly with bismuth and tellurium but not with tungsten, antimony, molybdenum or arsenic.

Exploration potential of the Dolcoath Granite

Taylor (1990) compiled drill assays from gold-bearing skarns at Stormont and Fletchers Adit. These assays showed a very high gold-bismuth correlation, in contrast to the poor correlations between gold-tin, gold-tungsten, gold-copper and gold-silver. Taylor concluded that the gold-bismuth skarn mineralisation was generated by a second phase of mineralising fluid. This could be interpreted as a late-stage fractionation of the granitic magma generating a reduced gold-bearing fluid. Taylor also confirmed the existence of bismuth-tellurium sulphide mineral phases in very close association with high fineness (low silver content) electrum.

The distribution of mineralisation along the northern margin of the aureole (fig. 1) suggests a structural control on granite fractionation, even if only the tungsten, fluorite and tin deposits are assumed to be sourced from granitic fluids. The concentration of outcropping mineralisation at the eastern end of the aureole, closest to the granite, flags exploration potential in the central and west of the aureole, beneath <500 metres of cover. Fander (*in Roberts, 1987*) confirms the presence of Devonian greisenised quartz, feldspar, mica, topaz porphyry dykes in drill core and outcrop around the Narrawa Reward gold workings. Morrison (*in Fleming, 1988*), in an overview of gold prospectivity, implies a magmatic input to the gold mineralisation by recommending fault controlled greisen veins cutting carbonate units as high ranking exploration targets.

There is some more direct evidence of a link between granite and gold mineralisation. Samples of fractionated granitic rocks, taken from near workings, either on granite or around the northwest margin of the batholith, show substantial enrichment in gold and bismuth relative to expected values from granites in general (Table 1).

The data in Table 1 suggest that magmatic/hydrothermal fractionation processes at the margin of the cooling intrusion have concentrated gold and bismuth together with the formation of the tungsten deposits. The fact that substantial gold skarn accumulations are known in the contact aureole is evidence that the system probably contained sufficient gold to generate a major IRGS deposit.

The exploration challenge on the Dolcoath Granite is to find the structural setting where a major gold mineralised vein system, dyke, cupola or greisen sheet can be sensed beneath up to 500 metres of cover. Low sulphide IRGS deposits are unlikely to be detected by electromagnetic geophysics but a combination of ground magnetics and soil geochemistry may generate drill targets on structures leaking gold/bismuth through cover rock thicknesses which could be estimated from the geophysics. On the northern slopes of Mt Stormont, inside the western lobe of the 500 m

Table 1
Gold and bismuth in the Dolcoath Granite

				Au (ppb)	Bi (ppm)
DG-1 ¹	Pegmatitic granite with vein quartz, wolframite	426 517 mE, 5 406 685 mN	Sayers	10	10
DG-2	Pegmatitic granite with vein quartz	426 529 mE, 5 406 642 mN	Sayers	16	15
DG-3	Pegmatitic granite with cavity fill smoky quartz, clear quartz, wolframite	426 382 mE, 5 406 597 mN	Povey	19	49
DG-4	Muscovite, quartz greisen, granoblastic biotite hornfels	426 333 mE, 5 406 725 mN	Batemans	12	<10
DG-5	Quartz porphyry with fine muscovite greisen	426 000 mE, 5 406 615 mN	Squibs	9	115
DG-6	Greisenised granite with vein quartz, wolframite	425 960 mE, 5 406 553 mN	Squibs	9	<10
Average granite ²				2.4	0.6
				(0.2–6.1)	(0.04–2.0)

1. Samples assayed by Analabs (2003)
Au-fire assay (50 g)/AAS (1 ppb L/D), Bi-triple acid digest/AAS (10 ppm L/D).

2. Wedepohl *et al.*, 1978.
Au-unweighted mean of 692 samples from 23 granites, Bi-unweighted mean of 23 samples from 6 granites.

isobath (fig. 1), a 1.6 km east-west × 1 km north-south stream sediment gold anomaly from earlier exploration remains unexplained (Roberts, 1986). Such anomalies should be re-examined in light of their potential to be sourced from deeper mineralisation than was conceived at the time of their detection.

Table 2 summarises the status of the Dolcoath Granite as a gold exploration play according to the main exploration characteristics of intrusion-related gold systems discussed in this report.

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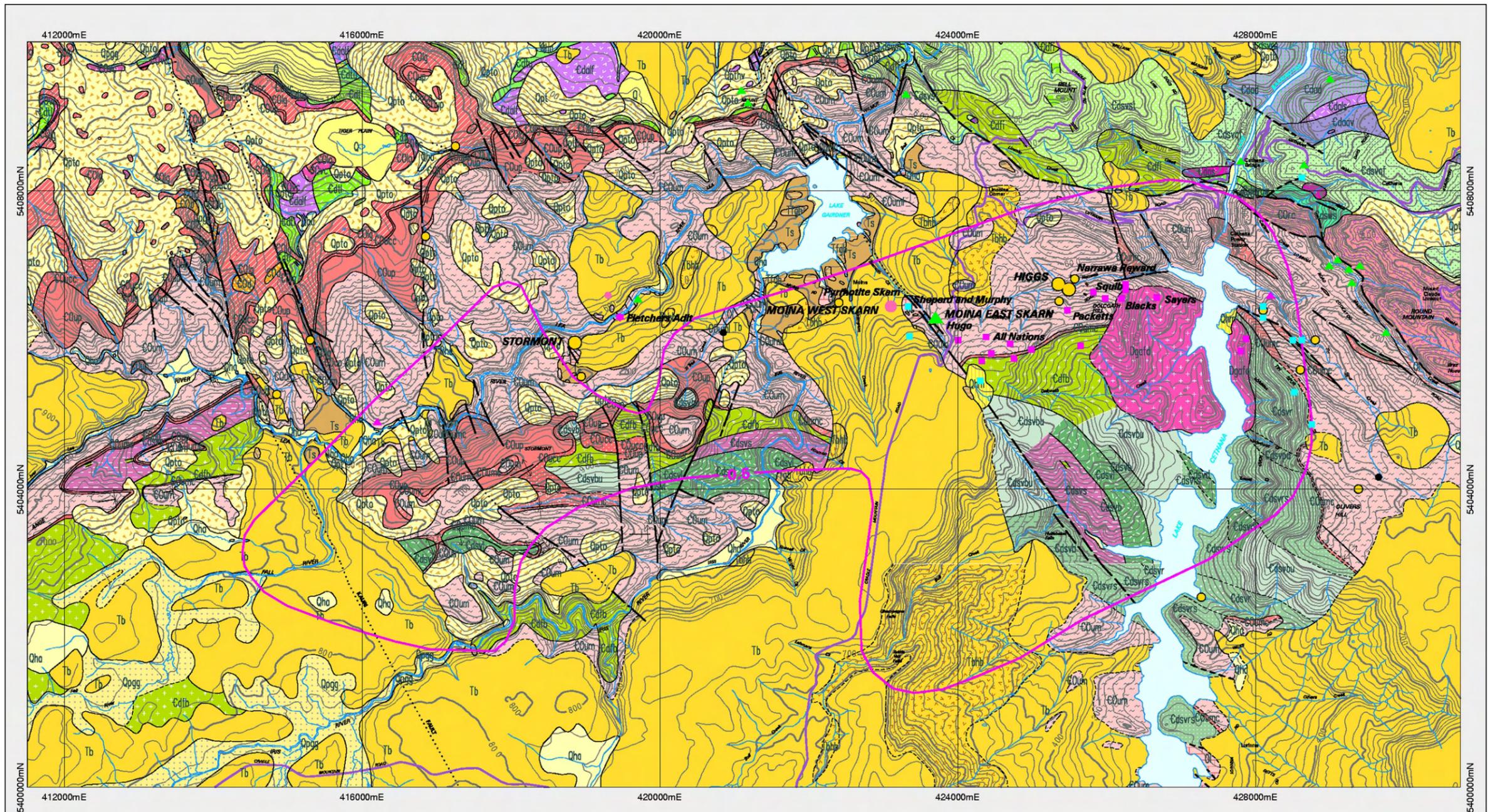
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[15 August 2003]

Table 2

Summary of IRGS exploration characteristics for the Dolcoath Granite

		<i>Key References</i>
1. Intrusion Type	Fractionated, moderately reduced I-type granitoid, with hydrous mafic minerals, in continental terrane.	McClenaghan, <i>in prep.</i> Collins and Williams, 1986
2. Structure and Fractionation Controls	Fault control on intrusion form and distribution of late fractionation facies enriched in metals.	Fleming, 1988 Roberts, 1987
3. Metal Association	Low sulphide gold mineralisation closely linked with bismuth and tellurium. At the district scale, tungsten, tin, molybdenum and base metal sulphides in endogranite and contact aureole veins are the main deposit types.	Taylor, 1990 Jennings, 1965
4. Geophysical Signature	Gravity and magnetic lows over the granite and moderate magnetic and radiometric highs over the contact aureole and major faults. Moderate EM anomalies on faults and sulphides peripheral to the main gold mineralisation in the aureole.	Morrison <i>et al.</i> , 2003 Leaman & Richardson, 1989



DEVONIAN GRANITE AUREOLE PROJECT
**FIGURE 1 – DOLCOATH GRANITE AUREOLE
 GEOLOGY AND MINERAL PROSPECTS**

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MINERAL DEPOSITS, PROSPECTS and OCCURRENCES
 (Excluding Volcanic Massive Sulphide and Placer Forms)

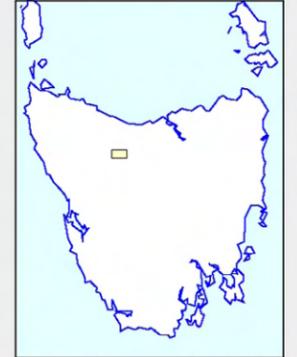
- ▲ Ag Pb Zn ★ Mo Sb Bi
- Au ▲ Ni
- ▲ Cu ■ Sn
- Fe ■ W
- F M - 0.5km Granite Isobath



Geology from 1:25 000 Lea and Cethana Digital Geology Series.

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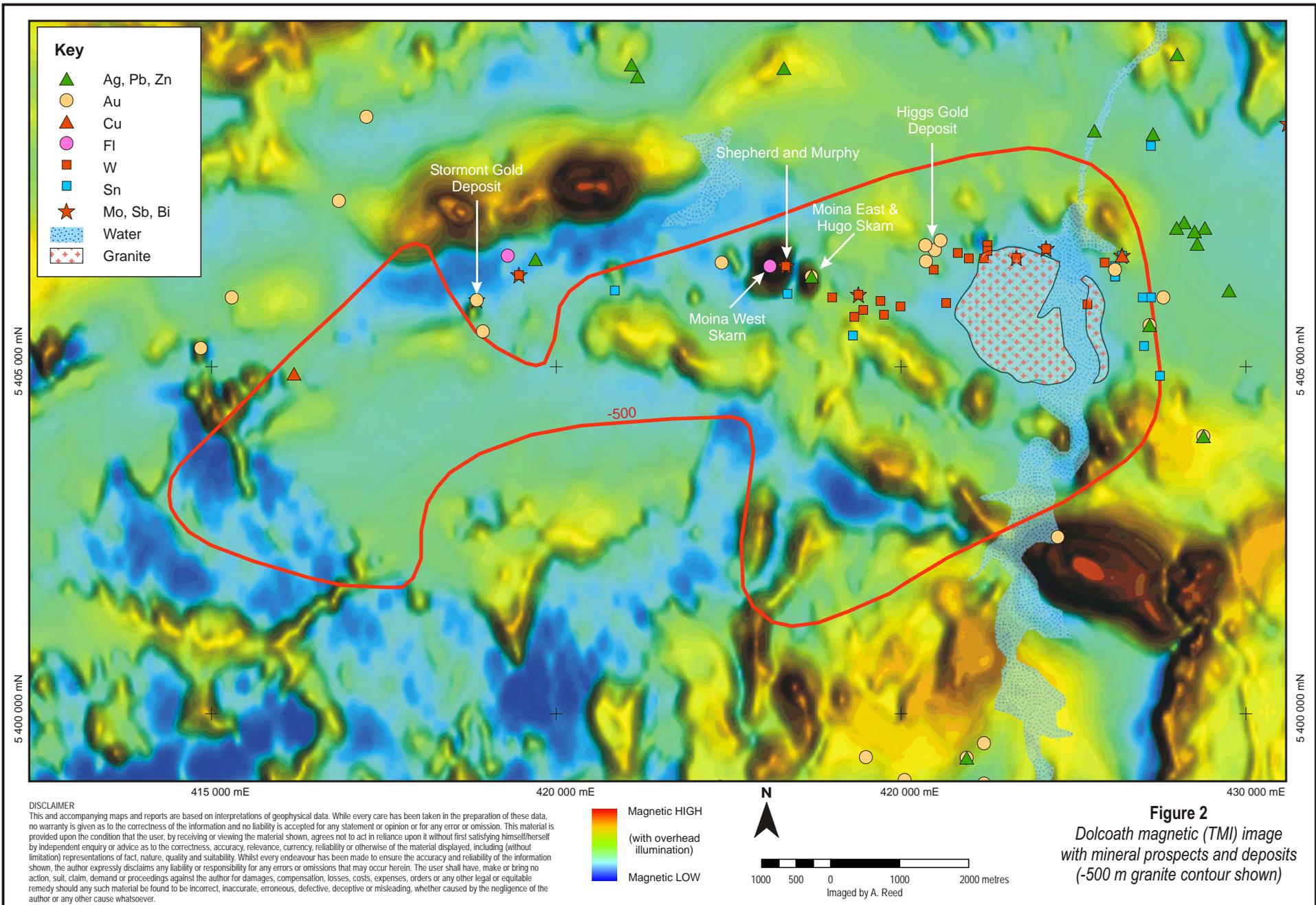
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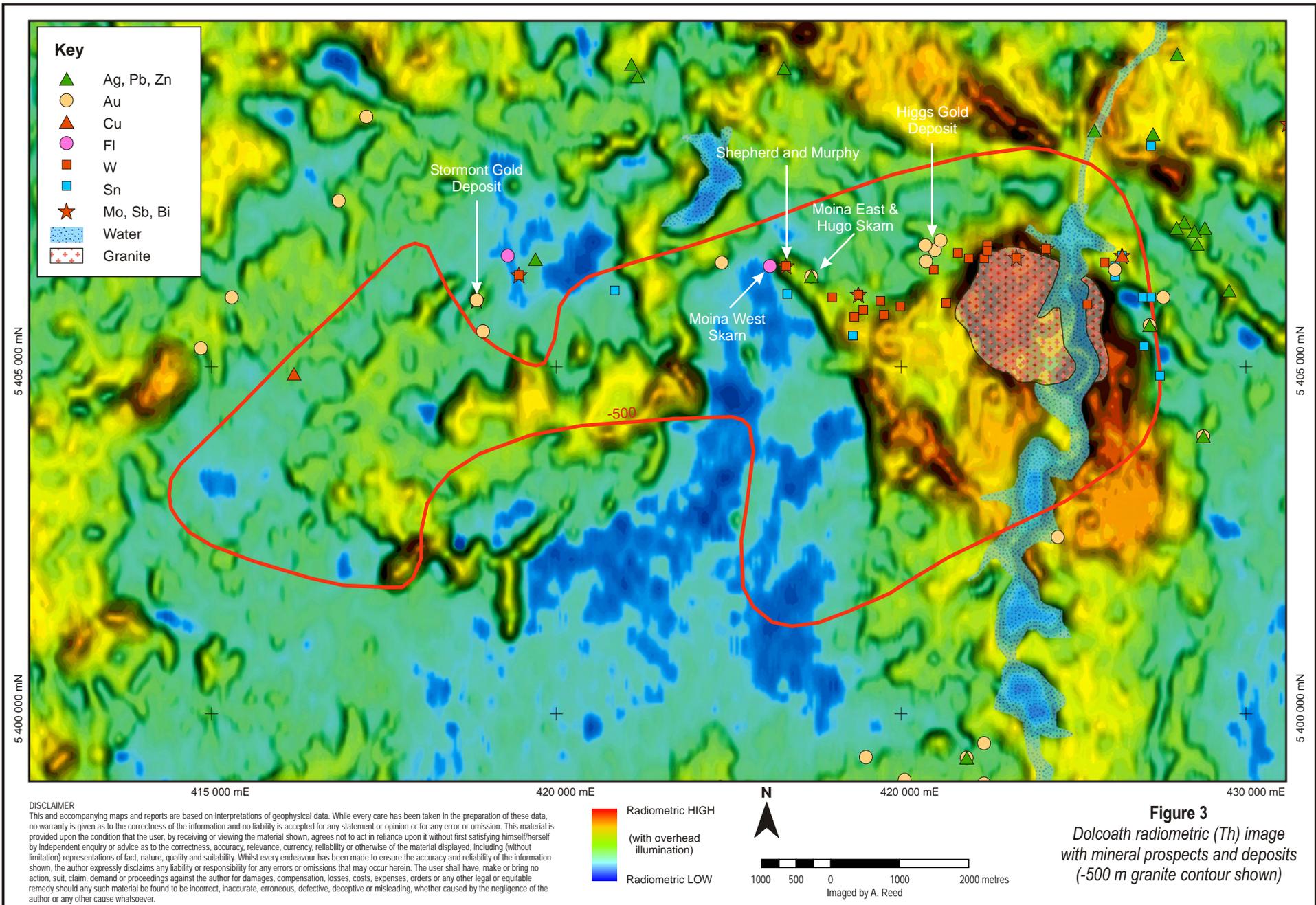


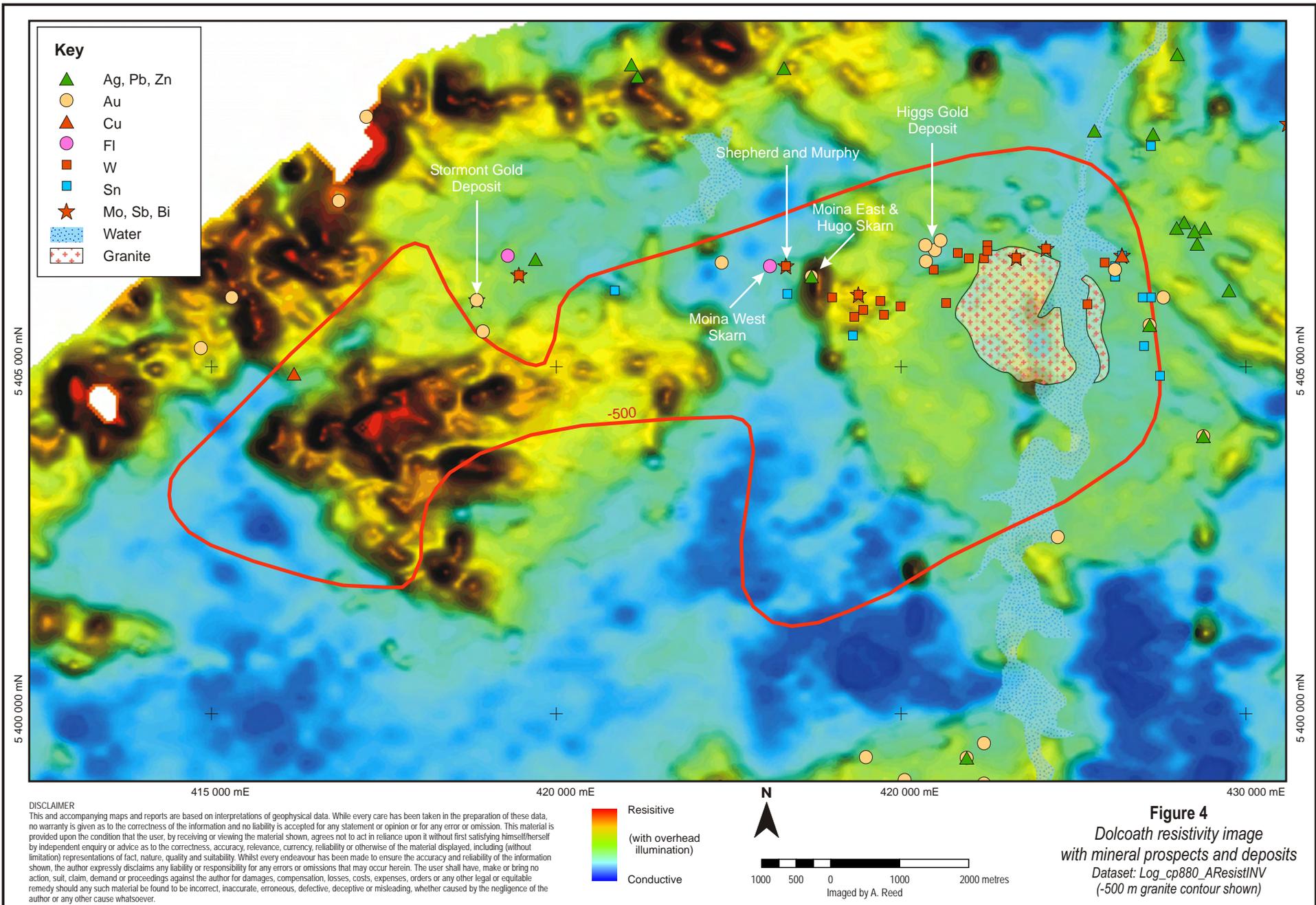
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Key

- ▲ Ag, Pb, Zn
- Au
- ▲ Cu
- Fl
- W
- Sn
- ★ Mo, Sb, Bi
- Water
- Granite

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Resistive
 (with overhead illumination)
 Conductive

N
 1000 500 0 1000 2000 metres
 Imaged by A. Reed

Figure 4
 Dolcoath resistivity image
 with mineral prospects and deposits
 Dataset: Log_cp880_AResistINV
 (-500 m granite contour shown)