

1964

DIAMOND DRILL REPORT

UNDOOLYA GAP COPPER PROSPECT

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SUMMARY

A Diamond drill hole at the Undoolya Gap Copper Prospect intersected limestone and dolomite, a basic extrusive rock of doleritic texture, and a sequence of interbedded carbonates, grey pyritic siltstone and tuffaceous breccia. Minor copper mineralisation occurs in dolomite overlying dolerite and in dolerite.

INTRODUCTION

This report details the geological information from one diamond drill hole at the Undoolya Gap Copper prospect.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

From Alice Springs the prospect is 22 road miles east along a graded dirt road; its Military Grid reference is 197,000 E, 2,055,800 N.

HISTORY

Traces of copper minerals were discovered in 1965 by D. Drogemuller, who brought the occurrence to the attention of the Resident Geologist, Alice Springs. Although the showings were too low grade to be worked, Drogemuller was advised by the Resident Geologist to apply to the Director of Mines, Darwin, for diamond drilling to ascertain the nature and origin of the mineralisation.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

The general geology of the area is described by Forman and Milligan (1966) and Wells, Ranford, Stewart, Cook and Shaw (1965). Youles (1965) examined the prospect and recommended the drilling.

GEOLOGY

The prospect occurs in the Gillen Member, which is the lower unit of the Bitter Springs formation of Upper Proterozoic age, and which overlies the Heavitree Quartzite. Wells et al describe the lithology of the member.

"....the Gillen Member consists mainly of dolomite, with lesser amounts of sandstone, siltstone and shale. Most of the dolomite is in the middle and upper parts of the unit....". Siltstone is present throughout the member, but most of it is found at or near the base. It is commonly white or green, less often red or brown, slightly micaceous, laminated to thin bedded, tough, and has interbeds of green micaceous shale. Sandstone is not common..... It is white to pale grey, friable, poorly bedded, medium to coarse grained, and slightly kaolinitic." Chert beds, basic volcanics and tuffaceous sediments have since been observed in the member.

In the vicinity of the prospect, where the rocks strike northeast and dip 70° southeast, only the lower part of the member is present. Overlying the Heavitree Quartzite there are 200-300ft. of mainly siltstone and then 500-600ft. of mainly dolomite and with basic igneous rock near the top. Within the dolomite there are occasional continuous thinly bedded chert-rich intervals, generally 1"-3" thick, and these become more numerous towards the top.

The basic rock is doloritic in texture and about 40ft. thick; it is generally strongly weathered at the surface and underlies a strike valley within the dolomite. Within the dolorite there are intervals that are hard, fine grained, reddish brown, blocky and with epidotised clots and vesicles. Associated with one of these intervals is a lens of red and black banded jasper which is parallel in attitude to the dolomite. This lens has a flat top and convex bottom, and is a sediment developed on the top of a lava flow. The features generally show that the dolorite is extrusive.

Surface Mineralisation

Malachite and chalcocite occur in the base of the dolomite overlying the dolorite in an interval varying from 3" to 12" thick, which has been traced for 3000 feet along strike. No samples have been assayed but the grade is estimated at 1% copper.

Thin sections of the dolomite show secondary chalcocite and iron oxides with haloes of malachite associated with thin beds of chert-rich dolomite; the chert is very fine grained and these beds exhibit plastic flow features.

DRILLING RESULTS

One diamond drill hole was put down in 1965 by Mines Branch, N.T.A. to examine the occurrence below the weathered zone. The drill hole was sited to intersect the dolomite/dolerite contact at 250ft; however this contact was encountered at 150ft.9" and it was decided to drill on to examine the footwall section below the dolerite.

From 147'9" to 150'9" and from 288'3" to 290'0" minor chalcopyrite is disseminated in the dolomite.

Dolerite was intersected from 150'9" to 288'3" from 291' to 294' and from 297'6" to 301'. There are small jasper bands at 158', 186' and 243'. The band at 158' is in a similar position to the jasper lens noted on the surface.

Much of the dolerite from 150' to 210' contains dark grey clots, some of which have centres of jasper quartz or calcite and occasionally a little chalcopyrite. Very small amounts of chalcopyrite are also present in the jasper band at 158' and sporadically throughout the dolerite.

The greater thickness of dolerite intersected compared to that at the surface is due to strike faulting (figure 2).

From 288' to 360' dolerite is interbedded with carbonates, siltstone and breccia. The breccia contains irregularly rounded fragments of dolerite, basalt, vesicular basalt and epidotised vesicular basalt, and angular to subrounded fragments of carbonates, siltstone and mudstone in an off-white pyritic tuffaceous matrix. At 307' the core showed a volcanic bomb of basalt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide and pear-shaped. It consisted of dark green medium grained basalt with a pale green fine grained margin (c $1/32$ " thick.)

Much of the dark grey siltstone in the breccia and interbedded with the other rocks is pyritic and cherty; the pyritic occurs in the coarser grained portions of the siltstone.

ASSAY RESULTS

The only results available are from semi-quantitative spectrographic analyses for copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and nickel on sludge samples collected over 10' intervals from 220' onwards. These are given in the log and shown graphically in figure 2.

Throughout the dolerite, from 220' to 300' the metal values show similar distribution patterns. The general step down in values at 240'-250' (in particular cobalt and nickel) coincides with the absence of visible chalcopyrite from 243'9" onwards, and a textural change at that depth.

From 300' to 360' through the sediments, the lead values show a maximum at 320'-330' (interbedded pyritic calcareous siltstone and carbonates with minor tuffaceous breccia), however the order of values is low.

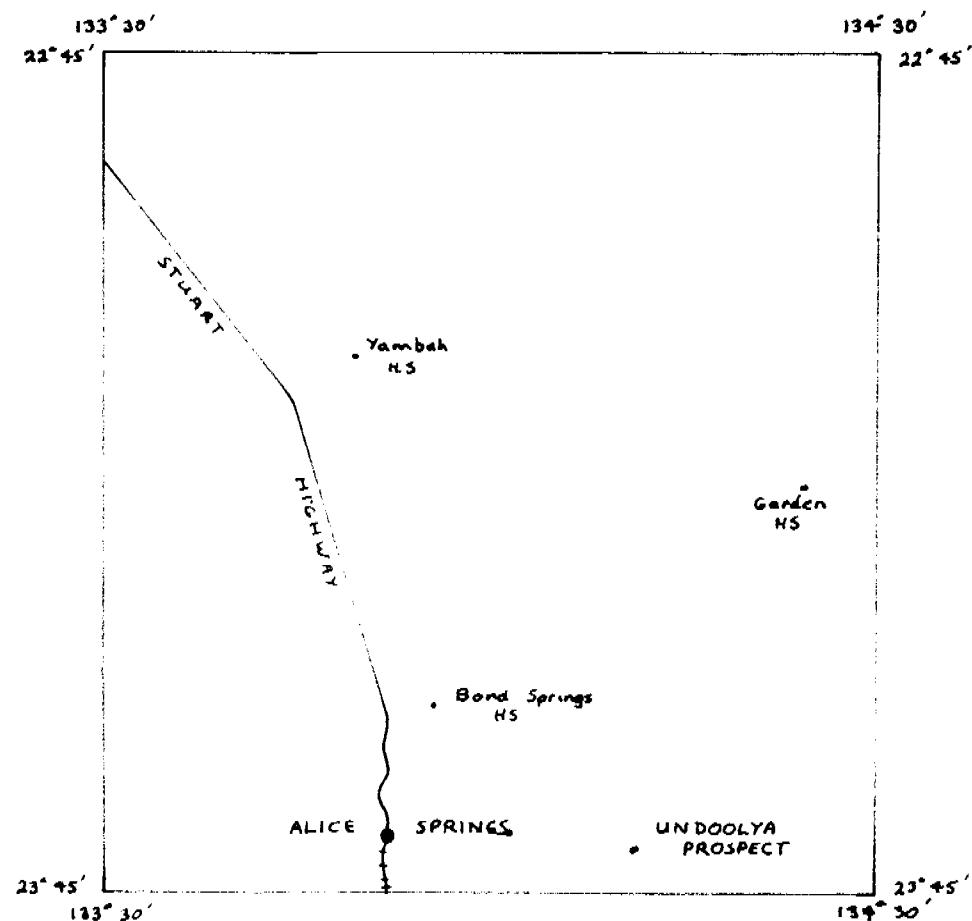
CONCLUSIONS

As pyrite and chalcopyrite are disseminated in chert-rich carbonate rocks and siltstones and are also present in basic volcanics and tuffaceous sediments, this mineralisation is at least in part directly related to the vulcanicity.

In view of the association between volcanics and stratified ore deposits (c.f. the succession at H.Y.C. deposits and Mt. Isa) the results obtained at the Undoоля prospect indicate that a regional survey of the Gillen Member is warranted.

REFERENCES

- | | |
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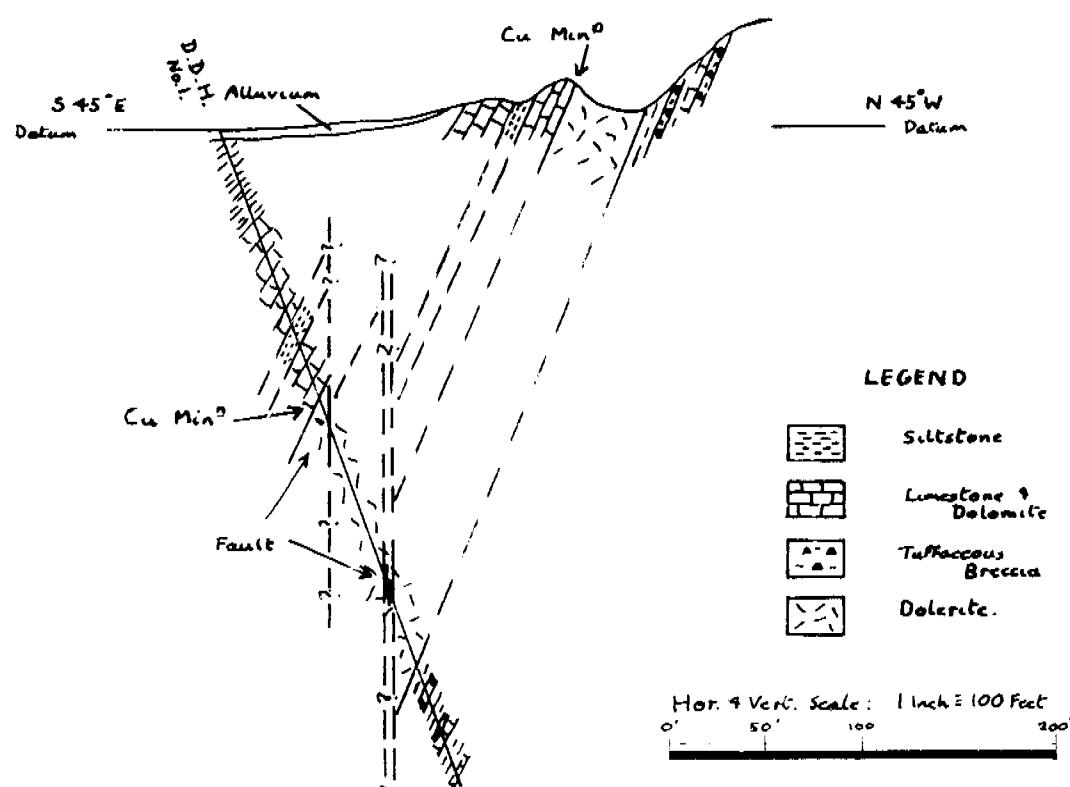


LOCALITY PLAN

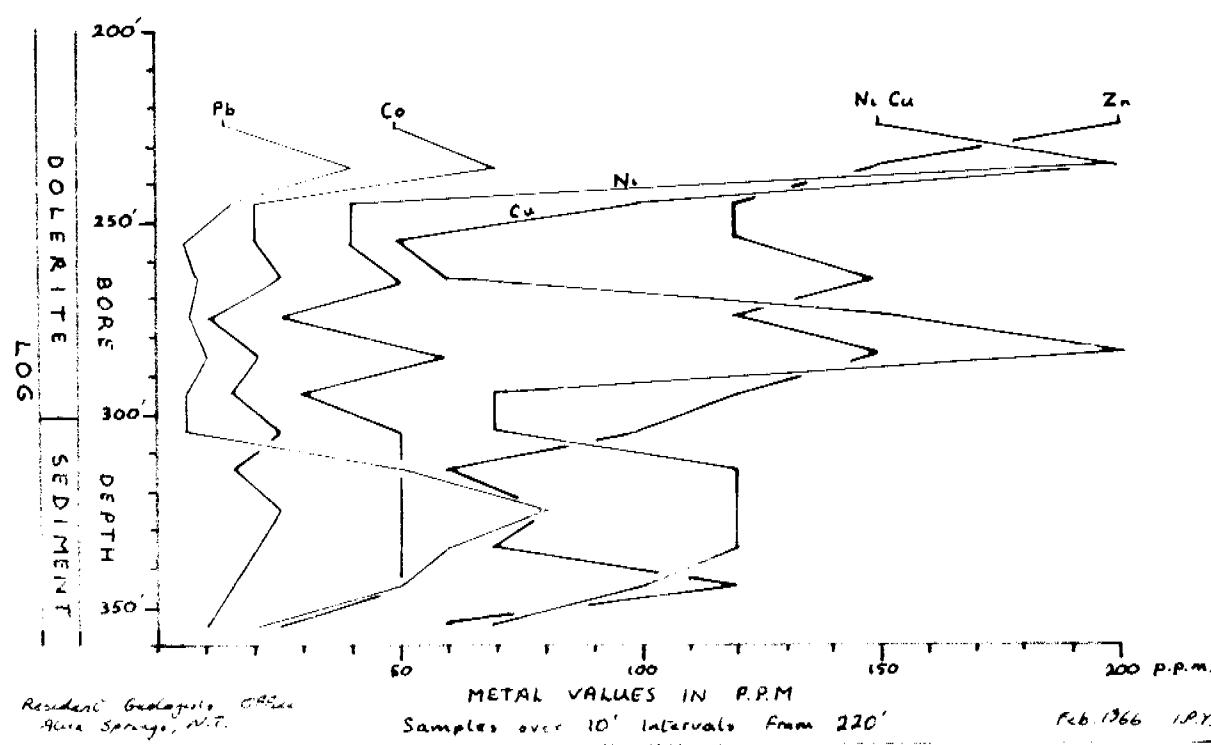
UNDOOLYA COPPER PROSPECT

Scale 15.78 Miles to 1 Inch.

GENERALISED SECTION
THROUGH DRILL HOLE



METAL DISTRIBUTION IN
SLUDGE SAMPLES



Reserve Geologists Office
Alice Springs, N.T.

Feb. 1966 N.Y.
Samples over 10' intervals from 220'

GEOLOGICAL LOG OF DRILL HOLE

PROJECT UNDOOLYR GAP

NO. 1

REMARKS

HOLE NO. 1

Cordinates Military Grid 197,000E, 2,055,800N

R.L GROUND

LOCATION 13 Miles due East of Alice Springs

ANGLE FROM HORIZONTAL 70°

DIRECTION 315°

DESCRIPTION OF CORE	R.L. DEPTH CASING SIZE OF CORE	LNG	LIFT & CORE RE COVERY %	SAMPLES	REMARKS	ASSAYS
Fairly well graded, disaggregated fine grained agglomerate - chips of gritstone & quartz in ls. matrix 6" fine grained agglomerate, 6" limestone (grey) with thin white calcite veins 6" conglomerate = 6" limestone	4' 5"	NX	9"			
Grey limestone	10'		9"			
Mostly grey limestone - some carbonate agglomerate	11'		9"			
Grey limestone	12'		4"			
Red brown grey shale - chips of CO	13'		4"			
Red brown grey shale occasional chips of carbonate	14'		3"			
Red brown shale - occasional angular chips of carbonate	15'		36"			
Red brown shale	16'		10"			
Red brown shale - occasional angular chips of grey dolomite, & some small calcite veins	17'		60"			
Red brown shale etc. as above	18'		60"			
Red brown shale etc.	19'		80"			
Cream coloured carbonaceous clay with occasional pseudomorphs limestone & pyrite	20'		50"			
Grey Dolomite with calcite veins	21'	D	96"			
Grey Dolomite with calcite veins & chert	22'	D	60"			
Grey Dolomite with calcite veins	23'	D	57"			
Grey Dolomite with calcite veins & chert	24'	D	93"			
Grey Dolomite with calcite veins & chert	25'	D	70"			
Grey Dolomite with calcite veins & chert	26'	D	90"			
Limestone and dolomite & chert	27'	D	116"			
Limestone and dolomite & chert	28'	D	90"			
Limestone and Dolomite (Reworked) & chert	29'	D	116"			
Limestone and Dolomite (Reworked) & chert	30'	D	100"			

DRILL NO. 6	
TYPE EDRECO	
DRILLER S. BERGER	
COMMENCED 22-10-65	
COMPLETED 19-11-65	

EXPLANATION

HEAD OFFICE

LOGGED BY	J. G. FRICKS
DRAWN BY	J. G. FAULKSS
CHECKED BY	
SHEET 1 OR 4	

DRAWING NO. E53/14-27A

BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS
GEOLOGICAL LOG OF DRILL HOLE

PROJECT UNDOOYR GAP No 1.

HOLE NO 1
LOCATION

CO-ORDINATES 197,000E

REMARKS 2,055,800 N

R.L GROUND

ANGLE FROM HORIZONTAL

70°

DIRECTION 315°

DESCRIPTION OF CORE	R.L. CASING	DEPTH SIZE OF CORE	LOG	LFT & CORK RE COVRY %	SAMPLES	REMARKS	ASSAYS
Limestone + Dolomite	101	8X					
Limestone and Dolomite (clayey imparts and reworked & chert)	101	8X		108"			
- Red brown shale & calcite veins -	101	110'			100"		
Red brown shale & calcite Veins							
Limestone + Dolomite (Reworked)	101				89		
Limestone & Dolomite (Reworked) with thin (<3") siliceous bands	101	120'					
Grey Limestone + Dolomite with thin siliceous bands Bedding 60°	101	130'		113"			
Grey limestone + Dolomite Bedding 65°	101	140'		122"			
Grey limestone + Dolomite Bedding 65°	101	150'		82"			
Decomposed Dolerite. Occasional blobs of dolomite	101	160'		104"			
Decomposed Dolerite. Some small calcite veins.	101	170'		78"			
Occasional very small blobs of chalcopyrite. 1" jasper band at 60' & core, suc by fault at 70'	101	180'		53"			
Decomposed Dolerite Some calcite veins Scattered dark grey clots	101	190'		63"			
Weathersed Dolerite - strongly decomposed in places.	101	200'		47"			
Weathersed Dolerite - strongly veined by calcite	101	210'		78"			
Weathersed Dolerite strongly veined by calcite very badly broken	101	220'		93			
Weathersed Dolerite 1" vein of red & white banded jasper, with 1" epidotised layer 30' to below. v. badly broken	101	230'		81"			
Dolerite - some jasper in clots - scattered chalcopyrite	101	240'		100			
		200'		54"			
				100			

DRILL NO 6	EDCO
TYPE	EDCO
DRILLER	S. BERGER
COMMENCED	
COMPLETED	

DRILLING IN HOLE DURING 1964

EXPLANATION

HEAD OFFICE

LOGGED BY	J.G. FAULKES
DRAWN BY	J.G. FAULKES
CHECKED BY	
SHEET	2
DRAWING NO	F53/14-25A

BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

GEOLOGICAL LOG OF DRILL HOLE

PROJECT UNDOOLYA GAP NO 1

HOLE NO. 1

COORDINATES 197,000 E, 2,055,800 N

LOCATION

R : GROUND

70°

DIRECTION 315°

DRILL NO 6		HEAD OFFICE
TYPE EDECO	CASIN & HOLE DRILLING	LOGGED BY I.P.YOUSSEF
OWNER S. BERGER		DRAWN BY I.P.YOUSSEF
COMMENCED		CHECKED BY
COMPLETED		BLDG 3 DRAWN NO F53/14-26H

