

Rept. Bk.No.65/120
G.S. No.3858



DEPARTMENT OF MINES SOUTH AUSTRALIA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
EXPLORATION SERVICES DIVISION

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
IN THE MT. COFFIN DIAPIR AREA
APPENDIX NO. I

by

B.J. TAYLOR
GEOPHYSICAL ASSISTANT
EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICS SECTION

14th June, 1968

D.M.1200/65

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
IN THE MT. COFFIN DIAPIR AREA

by

D. McPHARLIN
ASSISTANT SENIOR GEOPHYSICIST

and

B.J. TAYLOR
GEOPHYSICAL ASSISTANT

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G.S. 3858
D.M. 1200/65

19th December, 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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G.S. 3858
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REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
IN THE MT. COFFIN DIAPIR AREA

ABSTRACT

Geophysical surveys made in the Mt. Coffin diapir area show the presence of anomalous zones indicative of sulphide mineralization.

The more intense anomalies are, however, believed to be due to pyritic shales.

Geochemical anomalies within the diapir have associated small induced polarization anomalies which should be further investigated by drilling.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Metallic Minerals Section a reconnaissance geophysical survey of the Mt. Coffin Diapir was made to investigate the application of geophysical prospecting to the detection of copper mineralization within the diapir.

A geochemical survey of the area by W.A. Fairburn, Assistant Senior Geologist, Metallic Minerals Section, has revealed significant copper content within the area in part associated with dolomitic beds, which carry some visible copper sulphide minerals.

The main purpose of the geophysical survey was to test the response of these beds to electrical methods of geophysical prospecting. In order to do this, it was necessary

also to test the surrounding area to establish the background response.

GEOLOGY

The geology of this area is typical of the diapirs of the Flinders Ranges in that brecciated beds of probable Willouran Age sediments have been upthrust through younger sediments.

The steeply dipping sediments surrounding the upthrust area belong to the Yudnamutana Sub-group of the Umberatana Group. These sediments include siltstones with included tillitic material overlain by a shale sequence typical of the Tapley Hill Shale.

The main copper prospects in the area have been located within these beds outside the diapir boundary. These prospects occur in a pattern quite similar to the copper deposits of the White Lead area at the edge of the Lyndhurst Diapir. Some secondary carbonates have been mined from enrichment zones near the surface, but on pursuing these deposits to depth the pattern of narrow veins has not provided an economic ore body.

Within the diapir W.A. Fairburn has described a bed of dolomitic material containing disseminated copper sulphides (chalcocite and chalcopyrite). There are no apparent secondary enrichment zones of carbonate copper associated with this material, which has not been disturbed by mining

operations.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

This area is one of considerable relief particularly within the diapir area rising to a peak at Mt. Coffin several hundred feet above the surrounding terrain. The drainage of the area is by a number of small creeks originating within the diapir. Most of these show anomalous copper within the stream sediments.

The topography makes the use of continuous profiling induced polarization techniques impracticable. The climate is typically arid with very irregular rainfall.

METHODS

A survey grid was established by theodolite and tape over portion of the area covered by the geochemical survey, including part of the dolomite bed reported by W.A. Fairburn as containing copper sulphide material. The location of this grid is shown in drawing 67 - 726. The stations were pegged at 200ft. intervals along lines 800ft. apart. The base line positions were identified on large scale aerial photographs.

Spontaneous potential readings were made between adjacent stations on this grid by placing porous pots containing saturated copper sulphate at adjacent stations on the surveyed grid after wetting the ground surface with saline water. The

voltage between stations was then measured with a suitable voltmeter. The voltmeter had a sensitivity of better than one millivolt and an input impedance in excess of one hundred megohms. Values between successive stations were added together around closed loops and closure errors were distributed to compensate for slight differences between porous pots.

Readings of total magnetic intensity at 160 stations 200ft. apart on lines 800ft. apart were measured with an Elsec Nuclear Magnetic Resonance magnetometer, the values being adjusted for errors due to diurnal variation by employing a closed loop technique.

An induced polarization traverse to completely cross the diapir was located near the centre of the surveyed area together with additional traverses across both the dolomite bed and the most intense self potential anomaly inside the diapir.

Some difficulty was experienced in early induced polarization survey work because of dry surface conditions as a result of prolonged drought. Due to poor electrical contact with the ground, the frequency effects were not reproducible and some of the results had to be repeated after rain had fallen in the area. Results for traverses on line 3200E are shown in Drawing 67 - 51⁶ before rain and Drawing 67 - 727 after rain.

RESULTS

A contour map showing lines of equal magnetic

intensity is shown in Drawing 67 - 728.

The surface distribution of spontaneous potential effects is shown by the contour map (Drawing 67 - 729) by means of lines of equal potential.

Contours of resistivity, per centage frequency effect, and metal factor for the Induced Polarization traverses are shown in Drawings 67 - 51⁶₈ and 67 - 727.

INTERPRETATION

Self potential minima exhibited outside the diapir near to its southern boundary are believed to be the product of vein type sulphide mineralization within the Yudnamutana beds and overlying shales, such mineralization having given rise to most of the copper prospects in the area.

The shales themselves cause large frequency effects where the induced polarization traverses cross them.

Within the diapir, in contrast to the shales at the diapir edge, induced polarization frequency effects are not large, the metal factors associated with the copper bearing dolomites being only two to three times background.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The association of induced polarization anomalies with areas of significant anomalous copper in the soil and visible

copper mineralization indicate that further investigation by drilling is warranted.

A drilling site to intersect the low resistance zone located between 2700N and 2900N on line 3200W is suggested.

A drill located at 3000N 3200N to drill at 45° depression in a southerly direction should intersect this zone within a drill hole length of 450 feet.

DMcP:BJT:CC
19.12.1967

D. McPharlin

D. McPHARLIN
ASSISTANT SENIOR GEOPHYSICIST

and

B. Taylor

B.J. TAYLOR
GEOPHYSICAL ASSISTANT

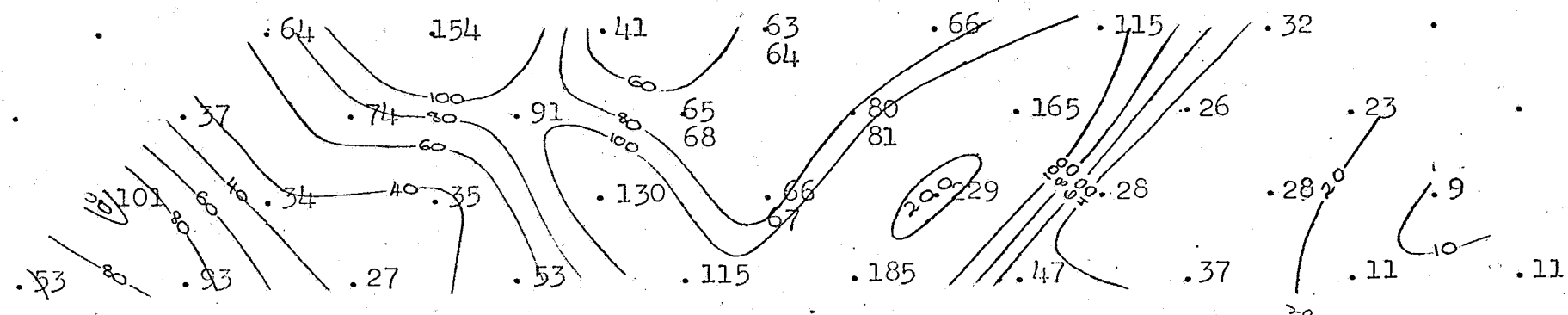
NOTE:- The Geophysical Grid does not always correspond exactly with the geochemical survey sampling points, which were obtained by airphoto estimation of ground position.

LINE

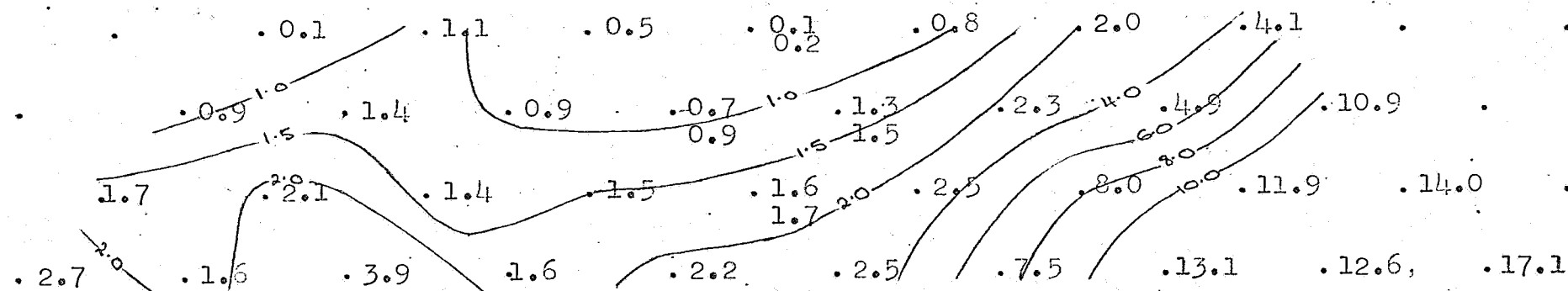
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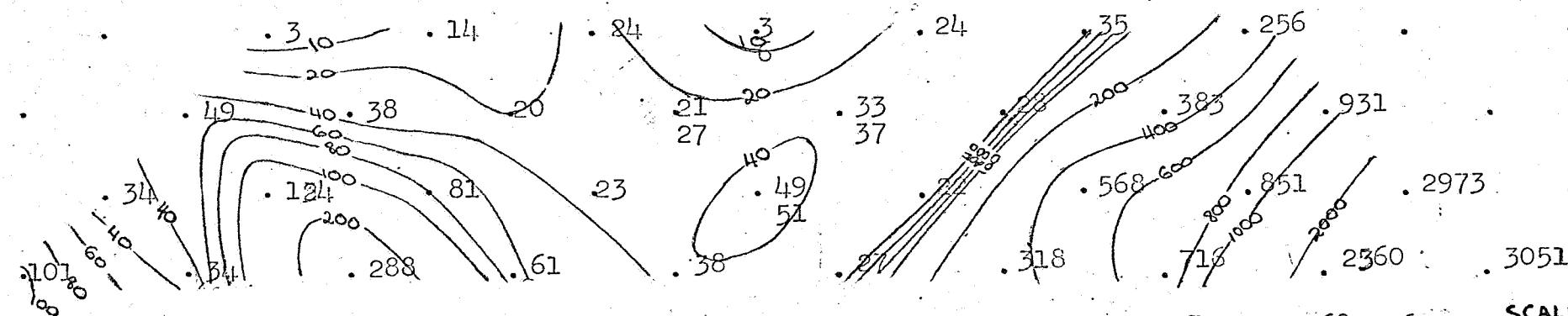
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RESISTIVITY



FREQUENCY
EFFECT

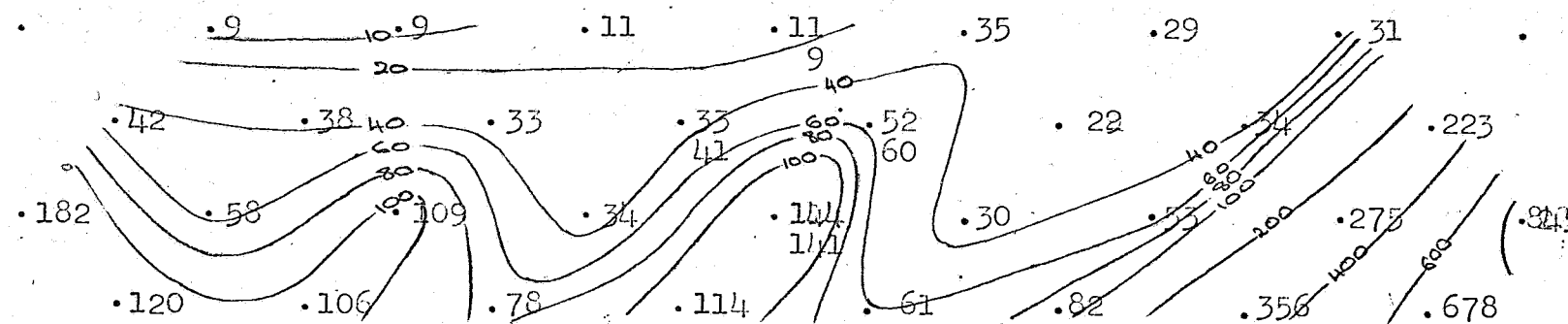
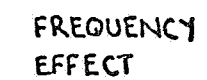
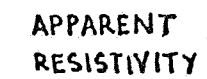


METAL
FACTOR



Dwg. no. 68-256. Cc. SCALE: 1" rep 200'

MT. COFFIN
3600W



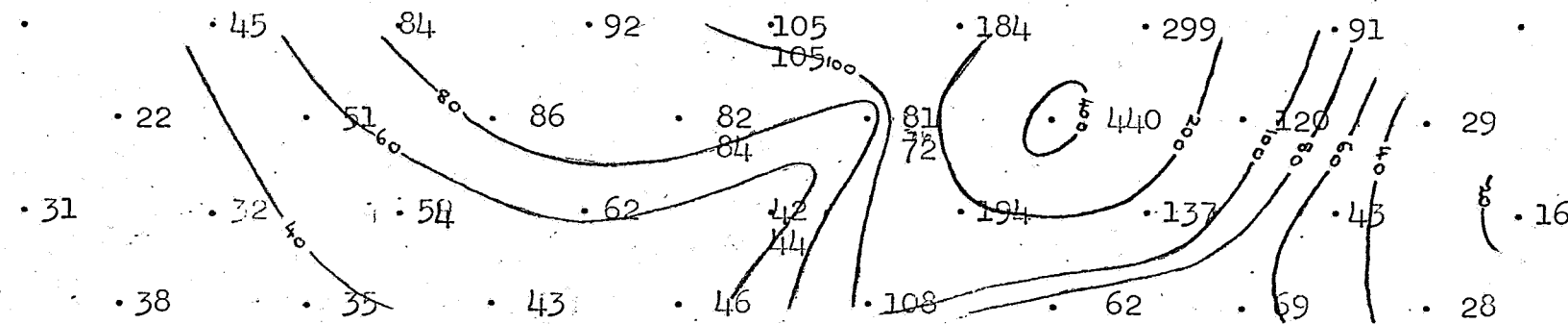
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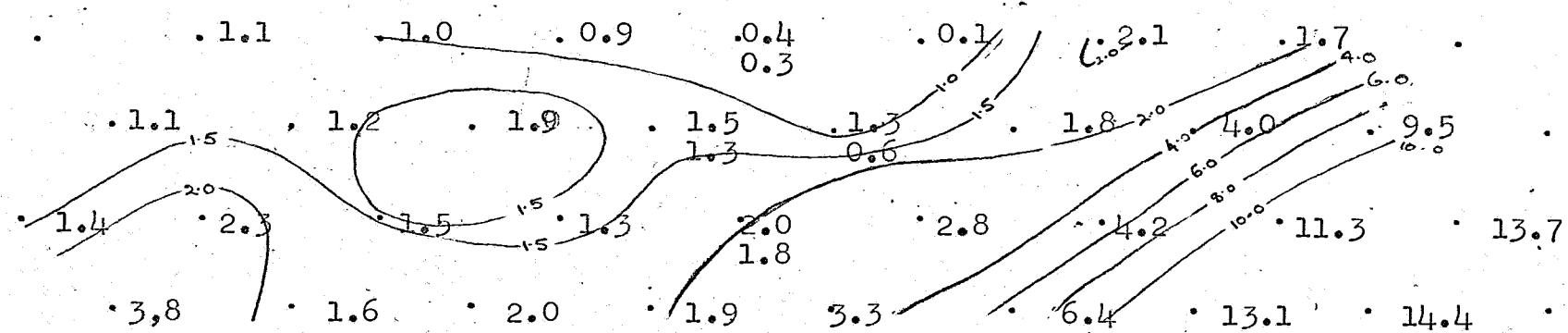
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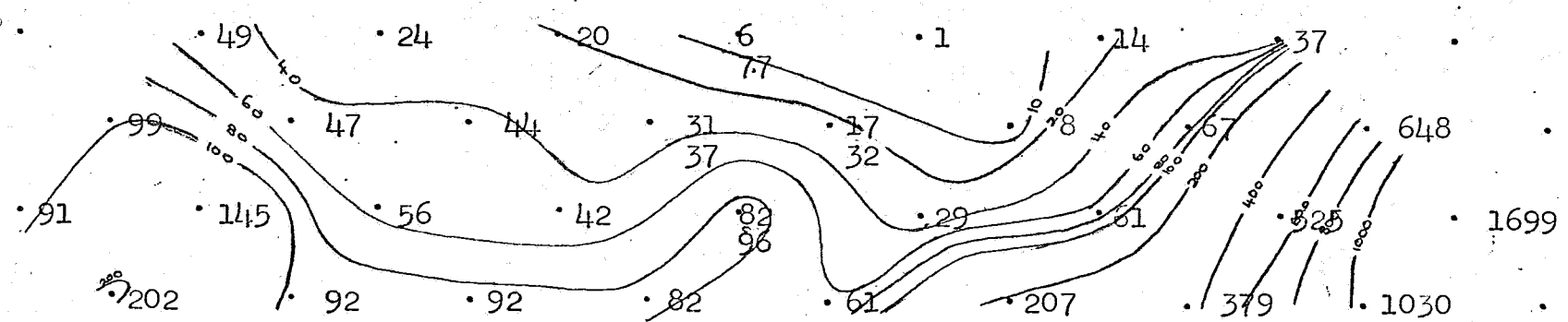
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FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR



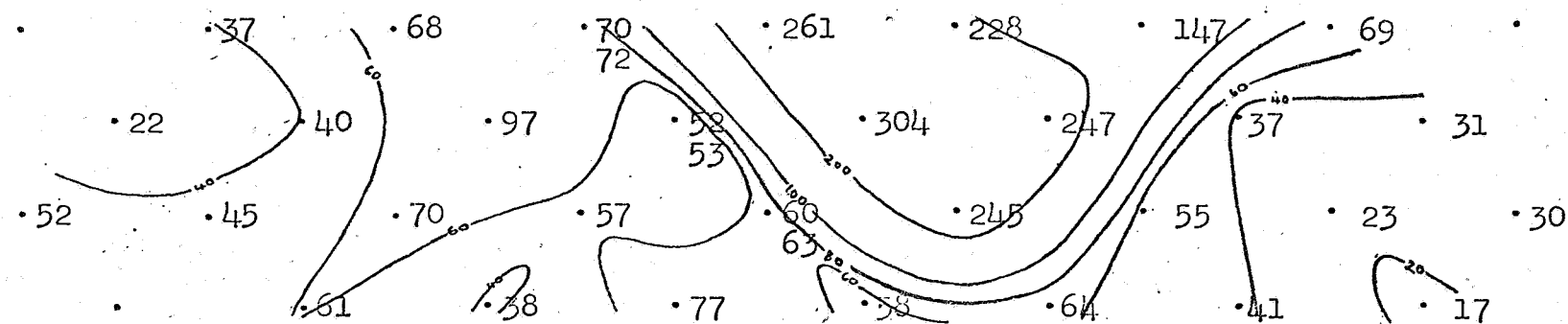
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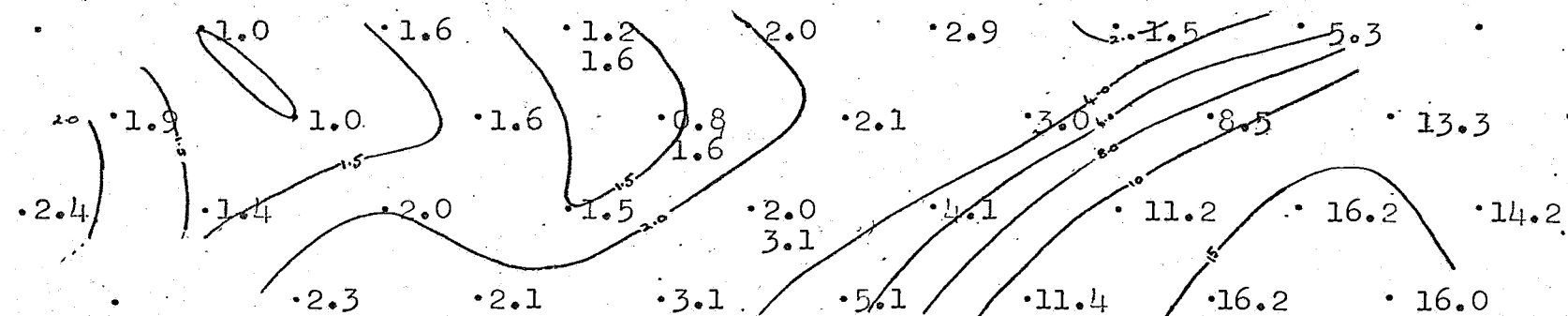
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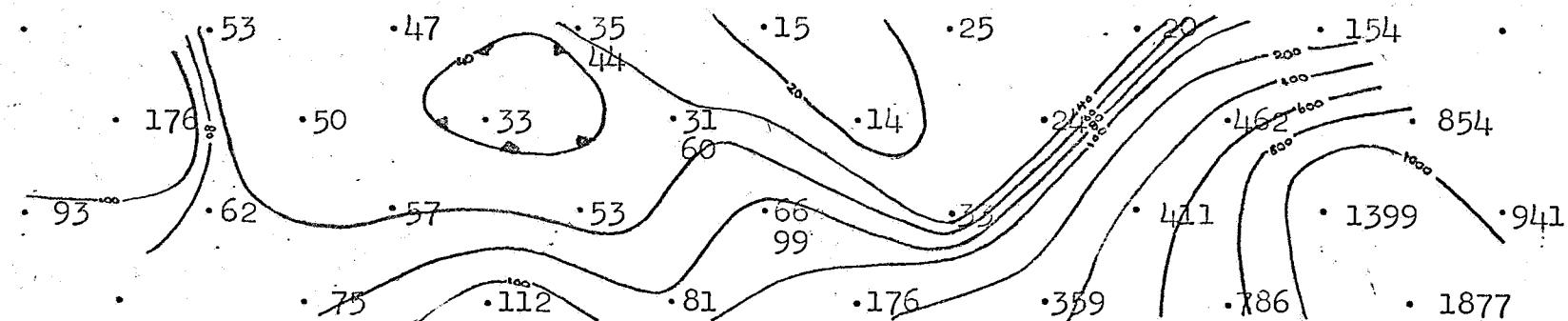
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FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR

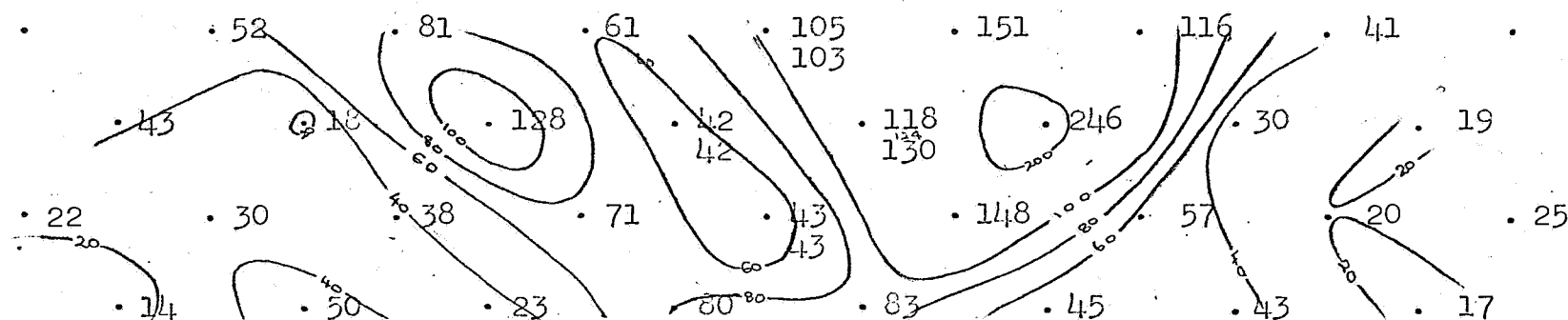


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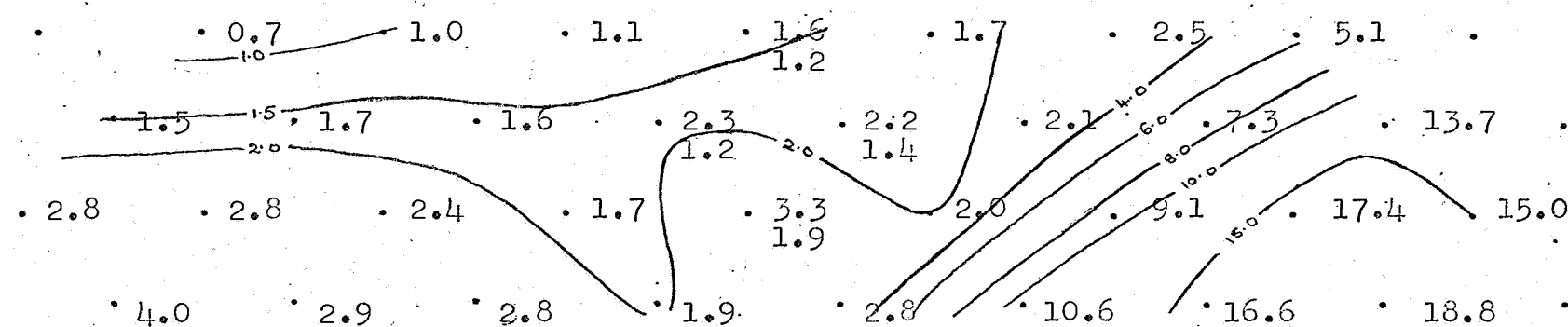
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5200W

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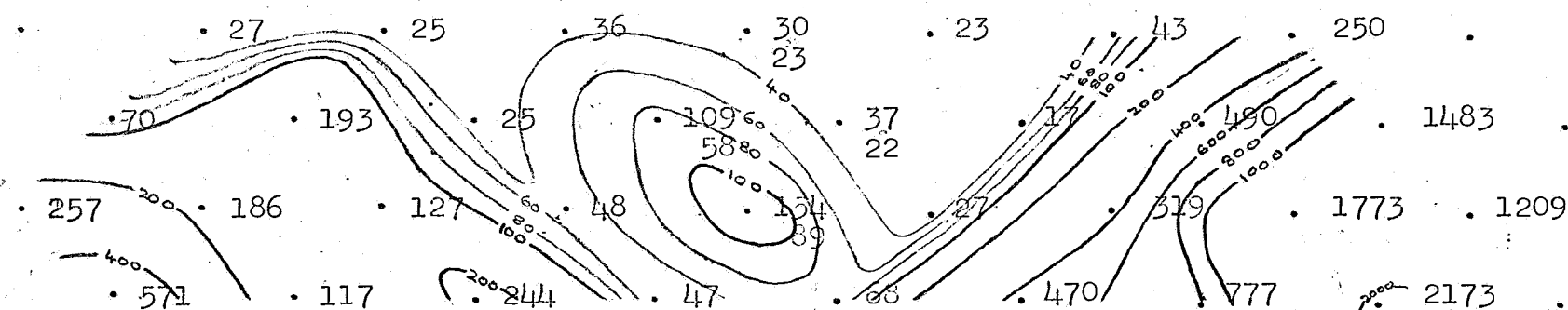
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FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR

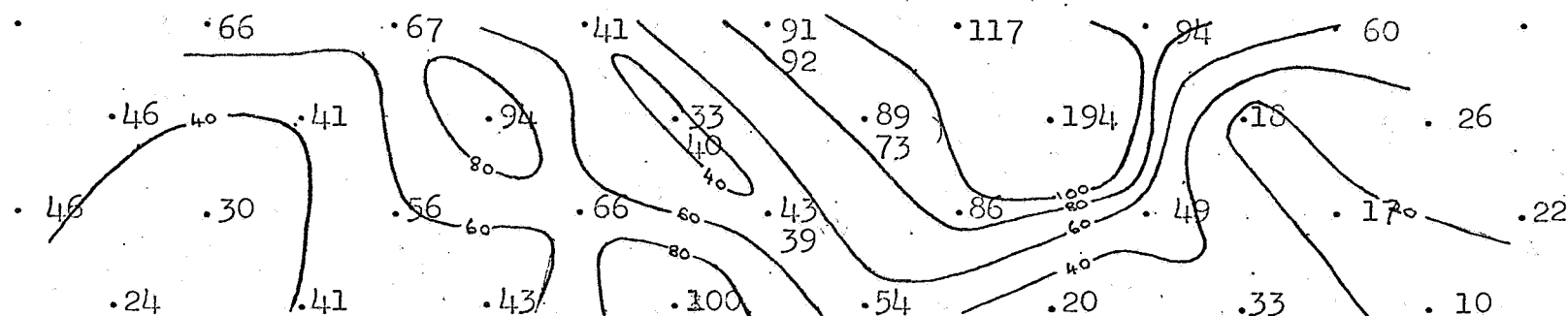


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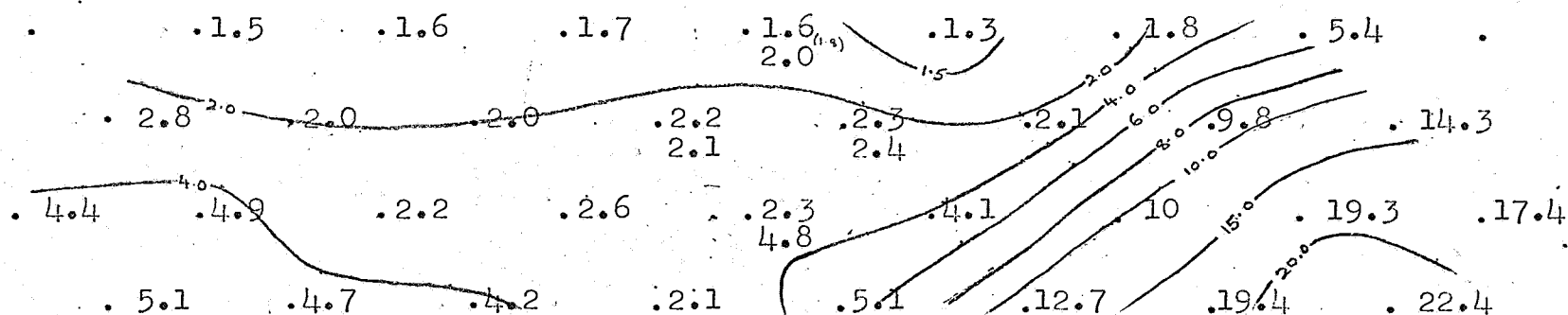
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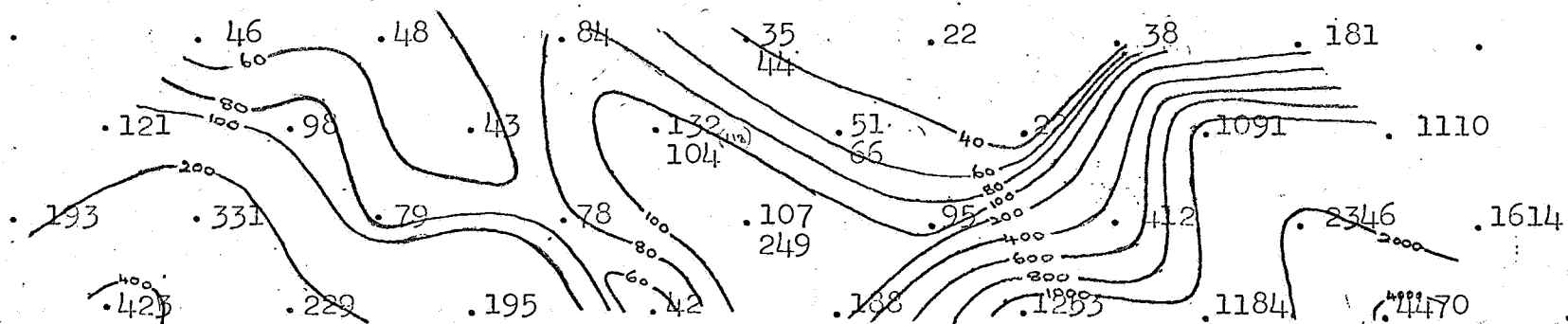
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FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR

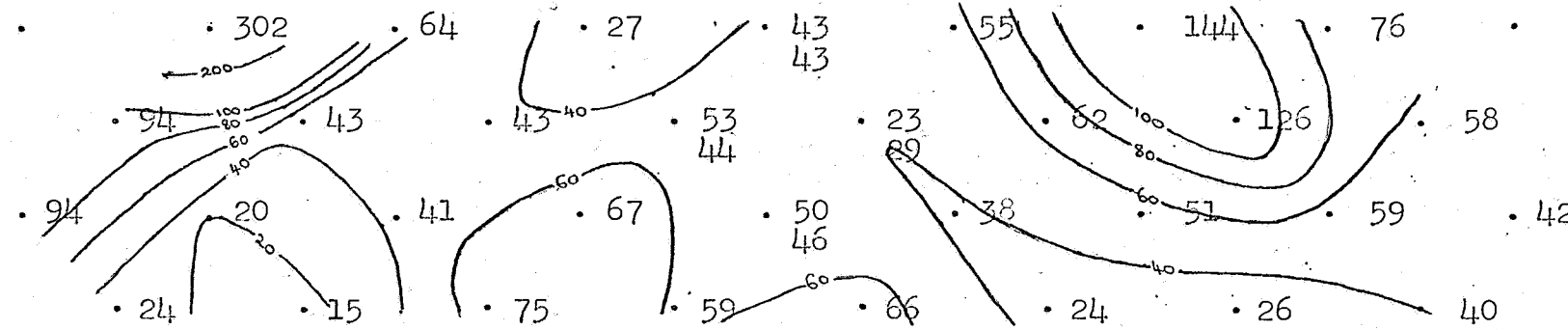


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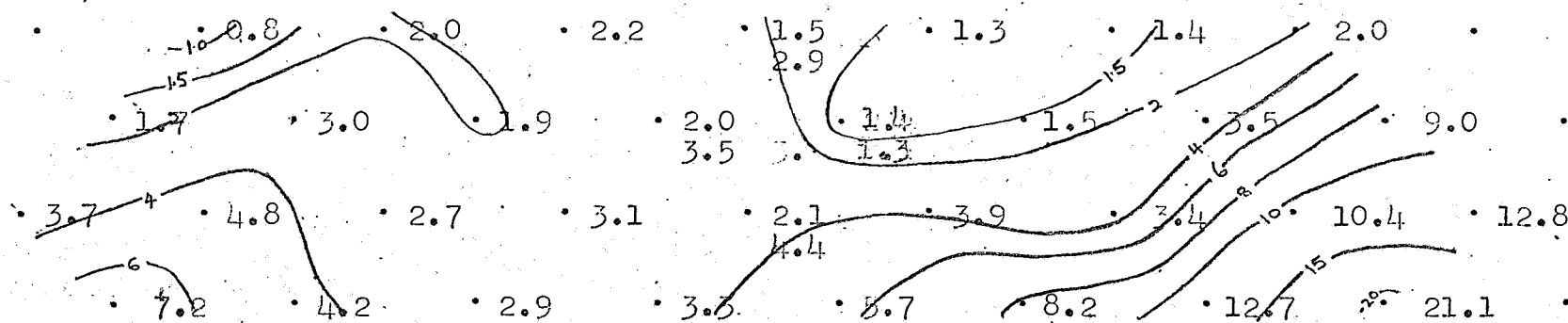
LT, COFFIN
6400W

1200S	1000S	800S	600S	400S	200S	0	200N	400N	600N	800N	1000N	1200N	1400N
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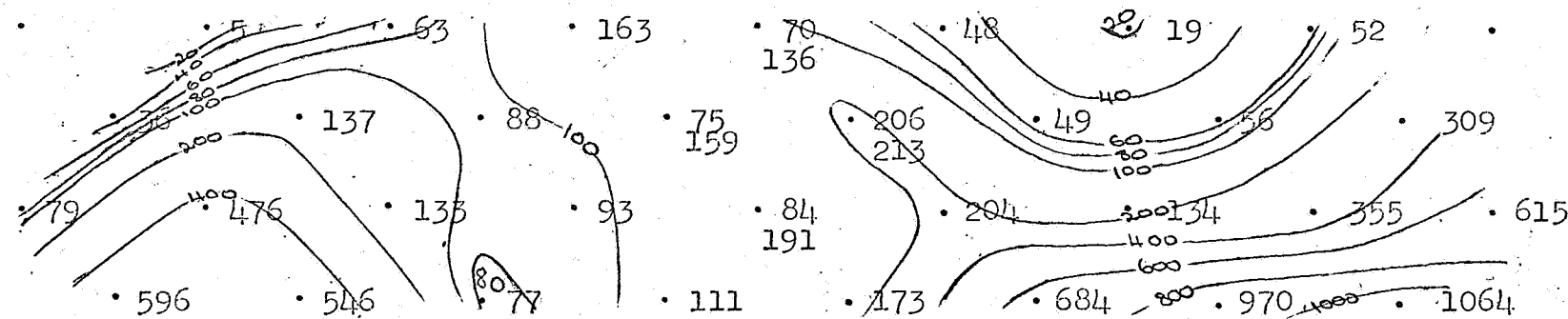
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FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR

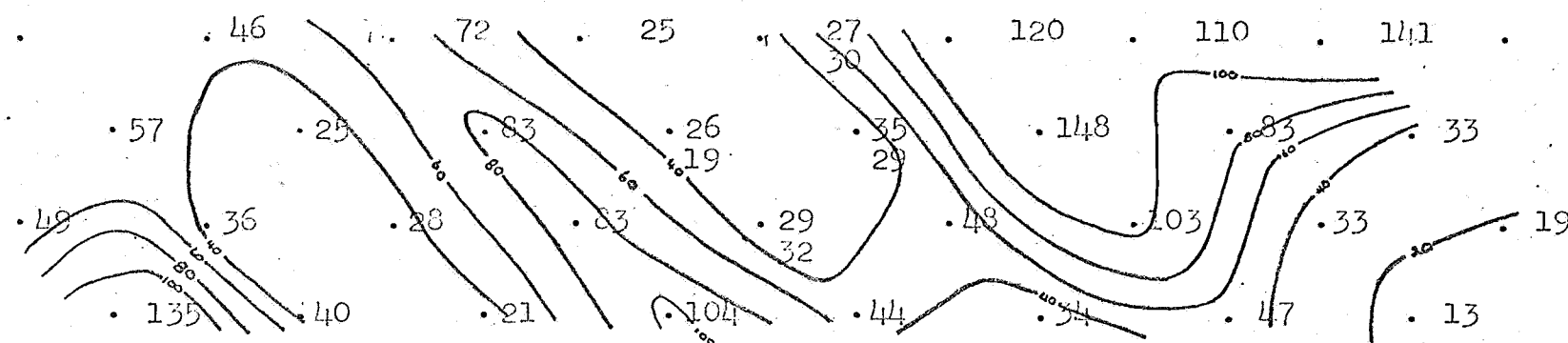


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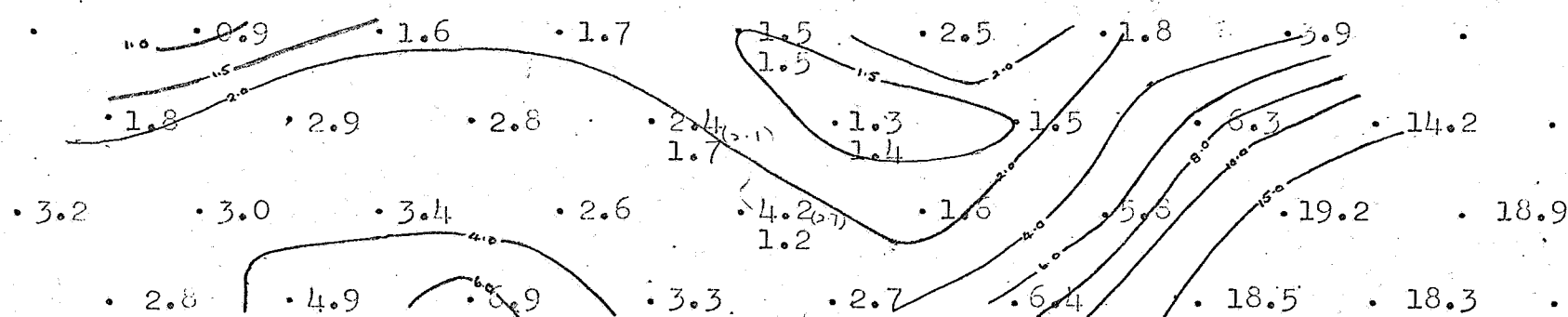
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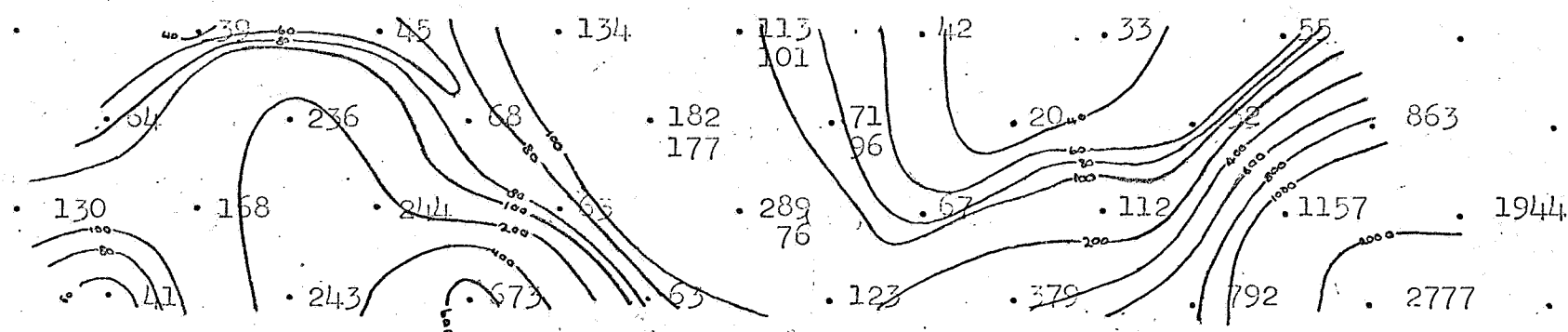
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FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR



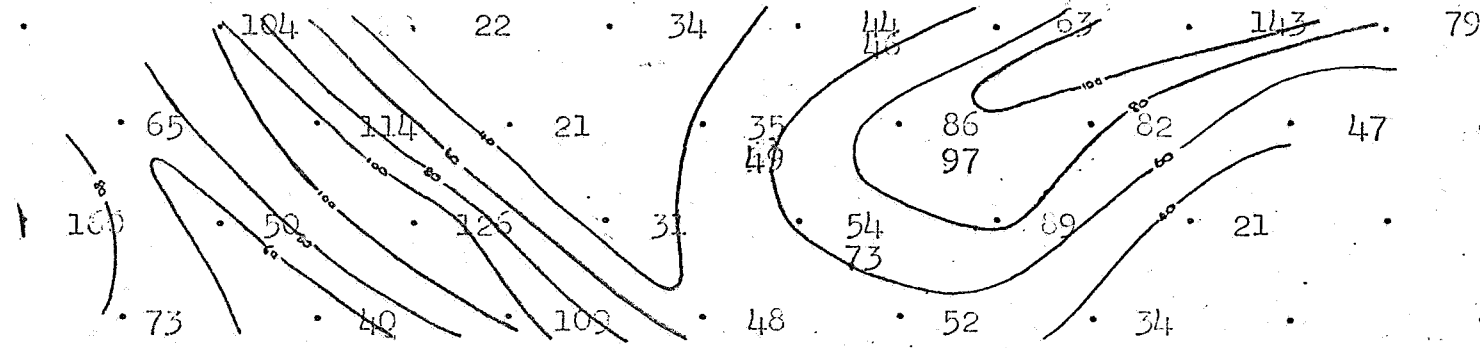
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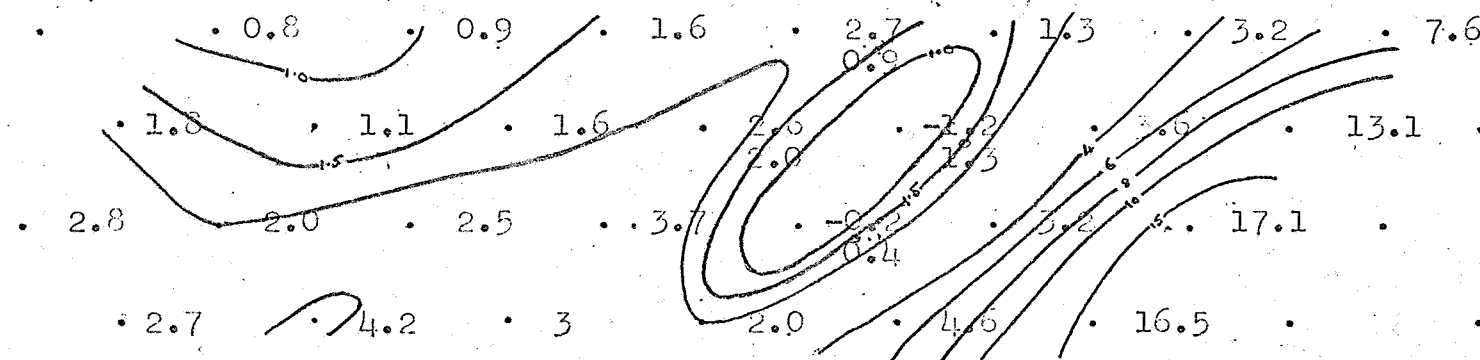
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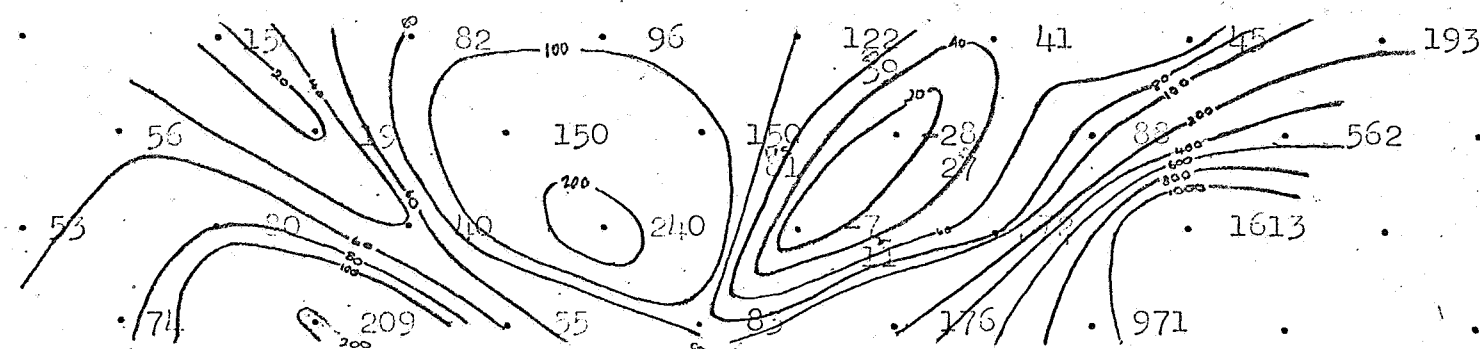
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FREQUENCY
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METAL
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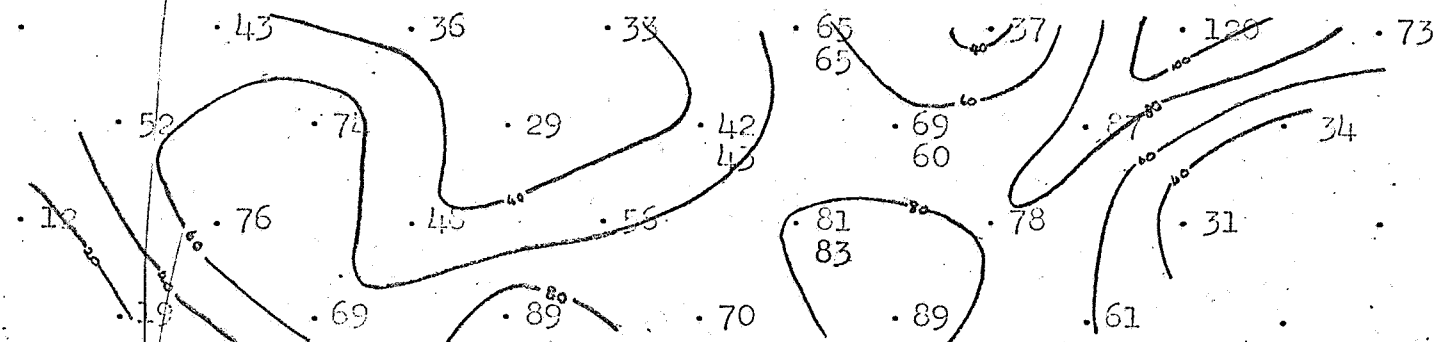
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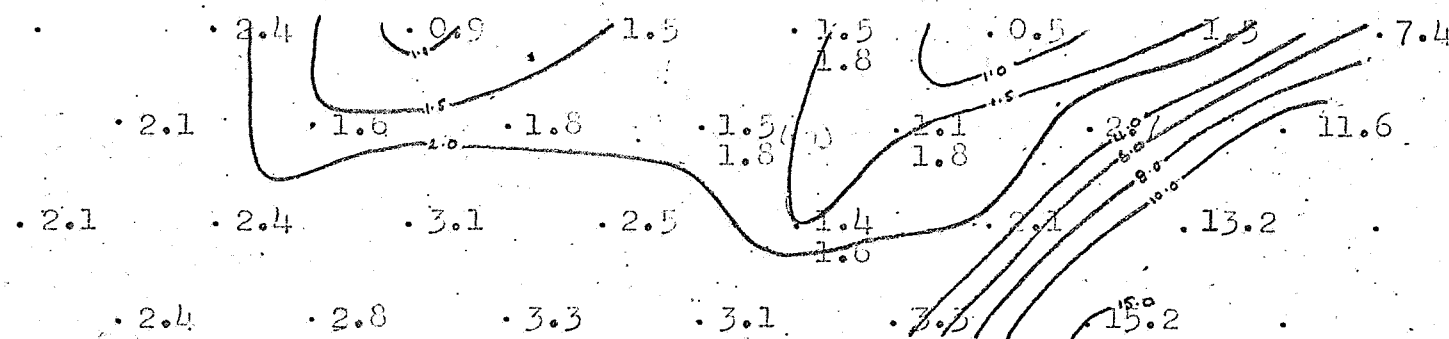
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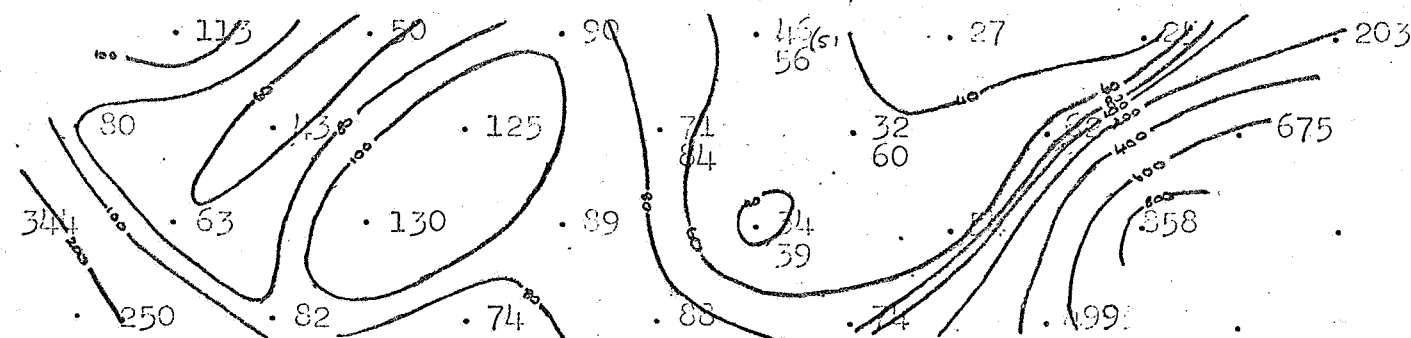
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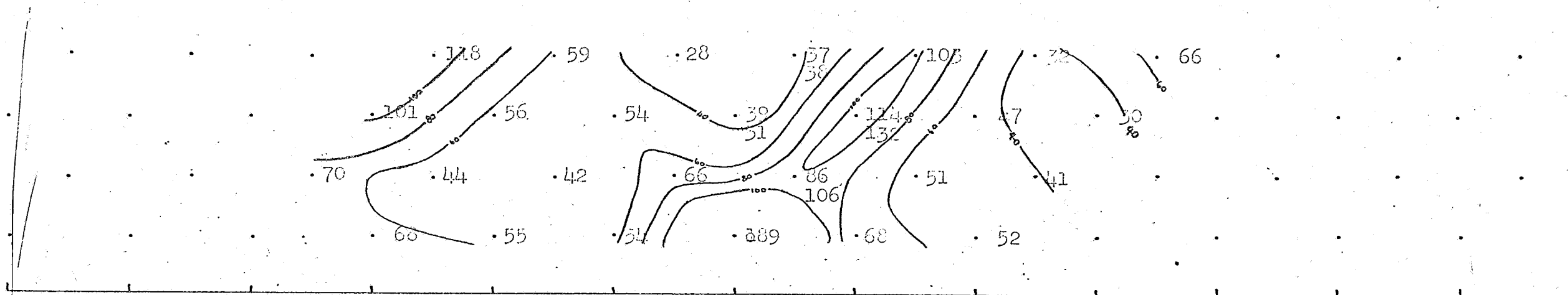
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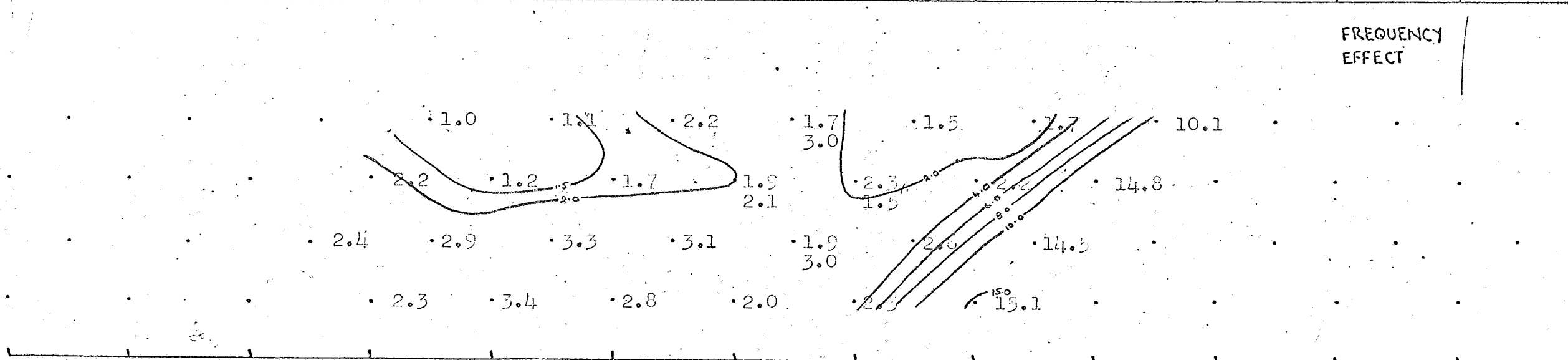
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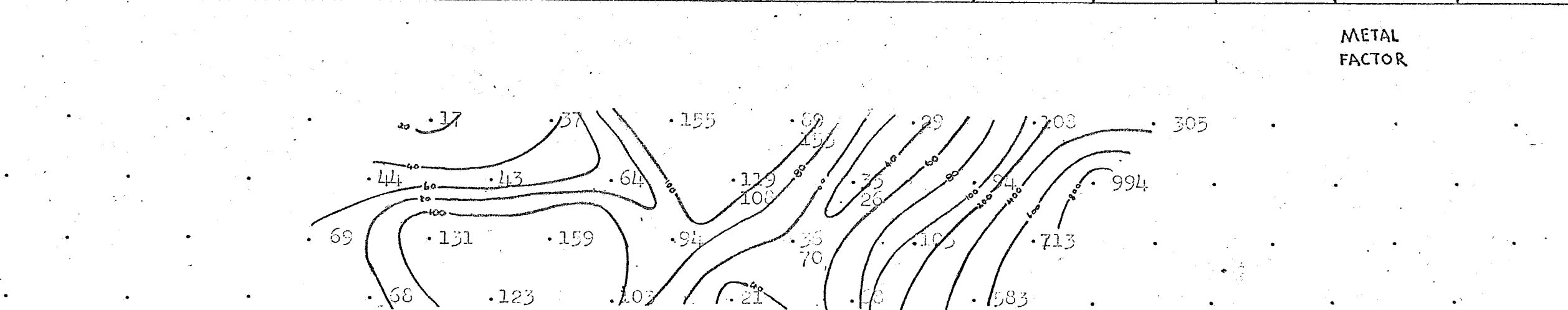
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FREQUENCY
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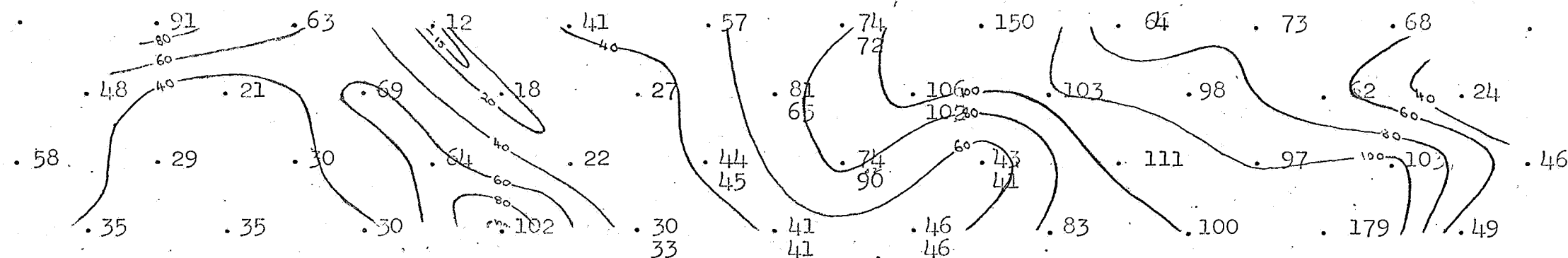


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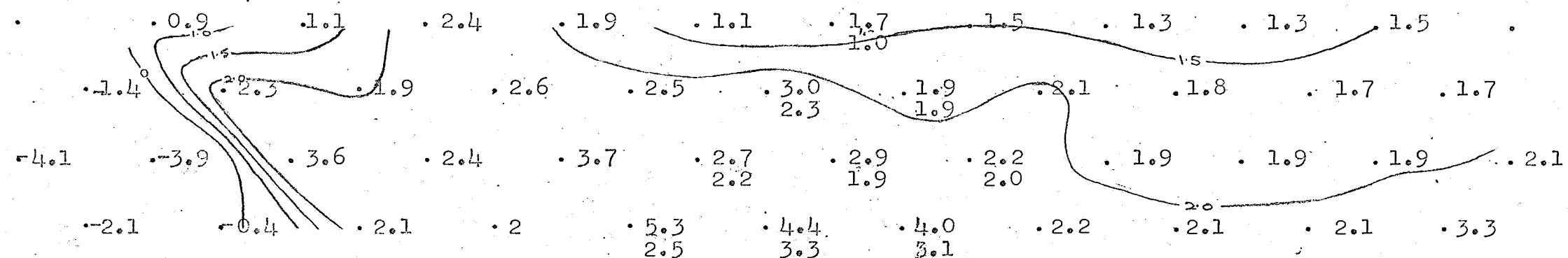
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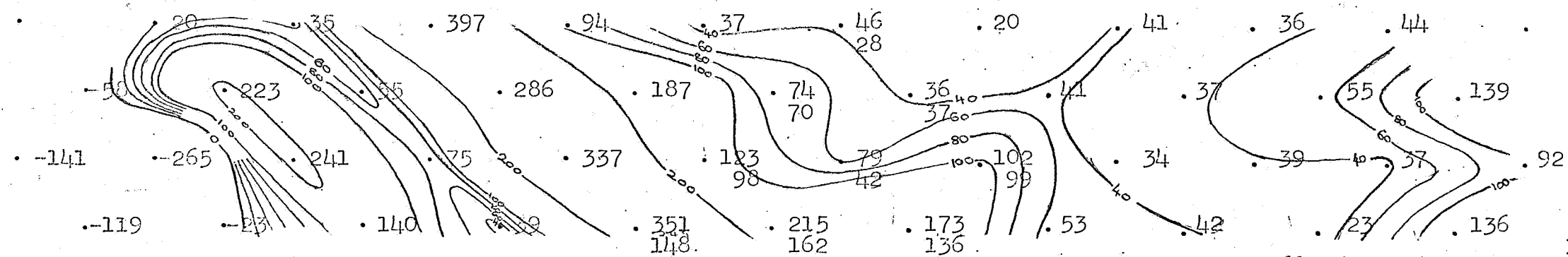
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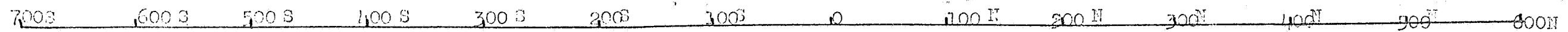
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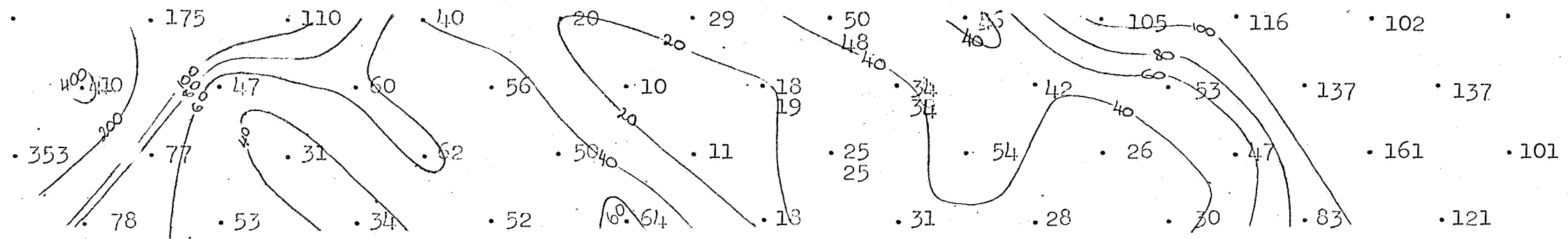
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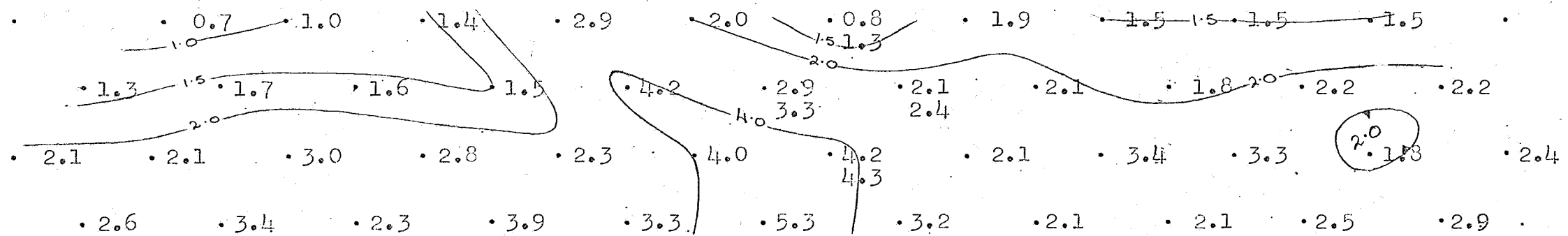
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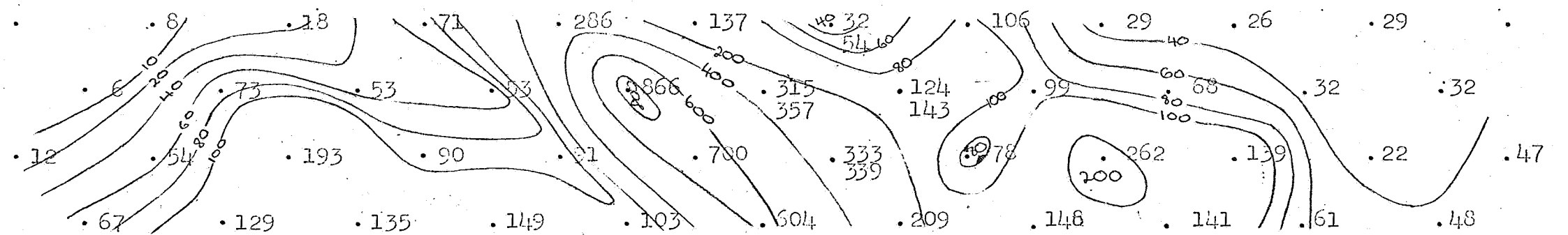
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FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
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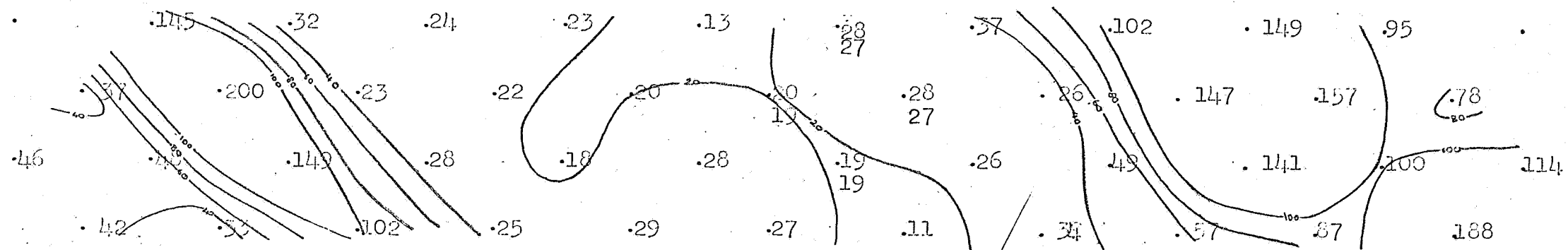
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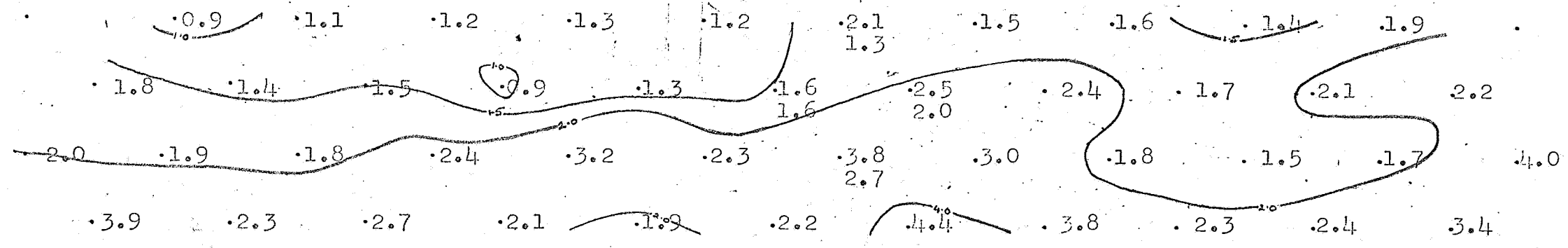
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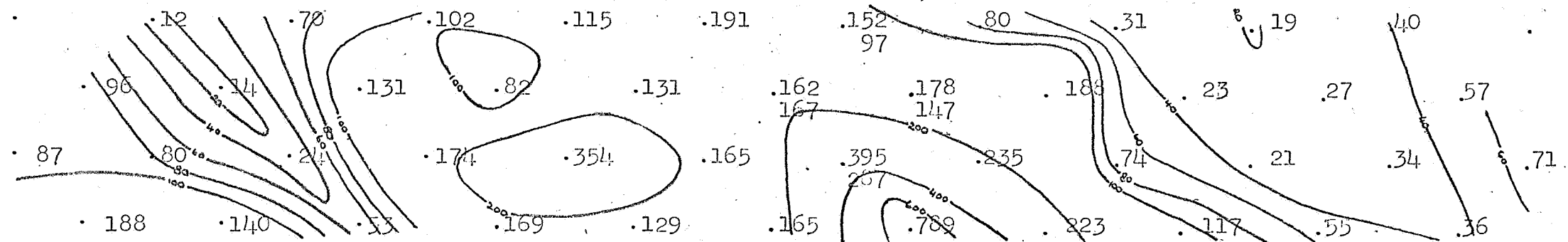
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FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR



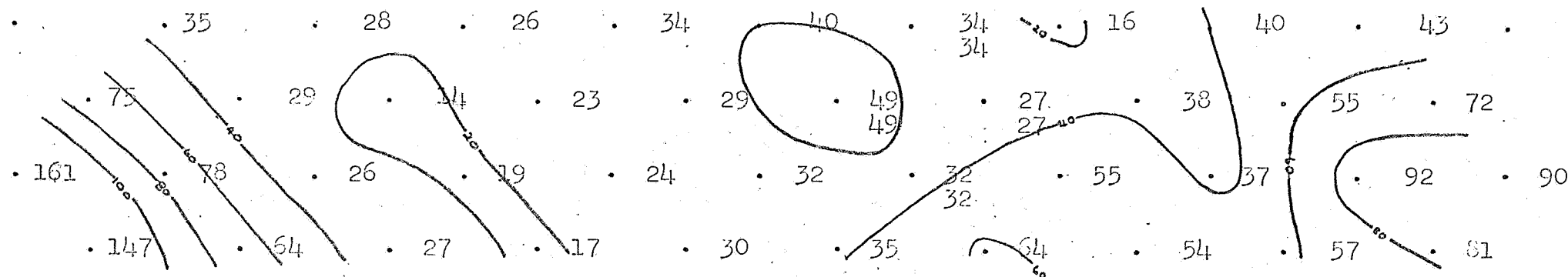
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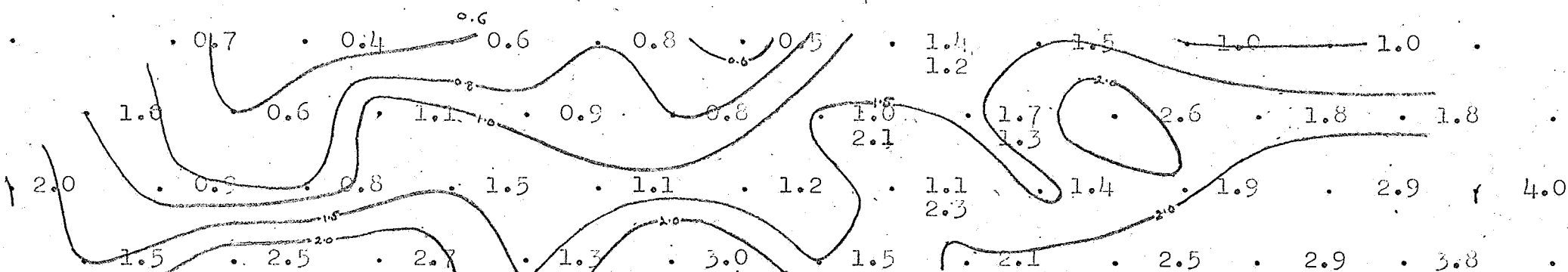
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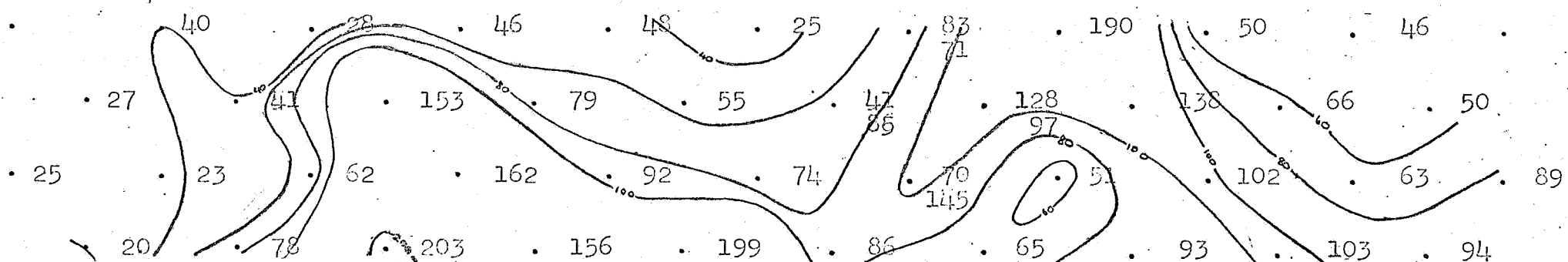
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RESISTIVITY



FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR



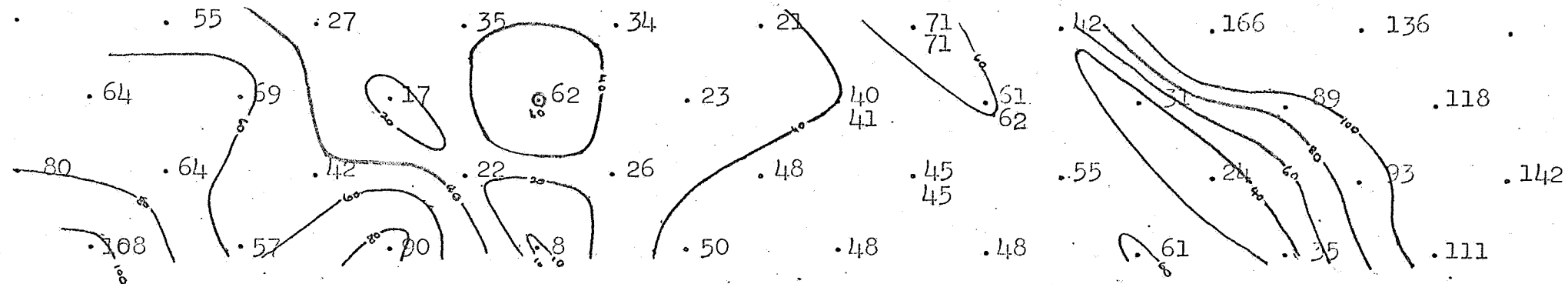
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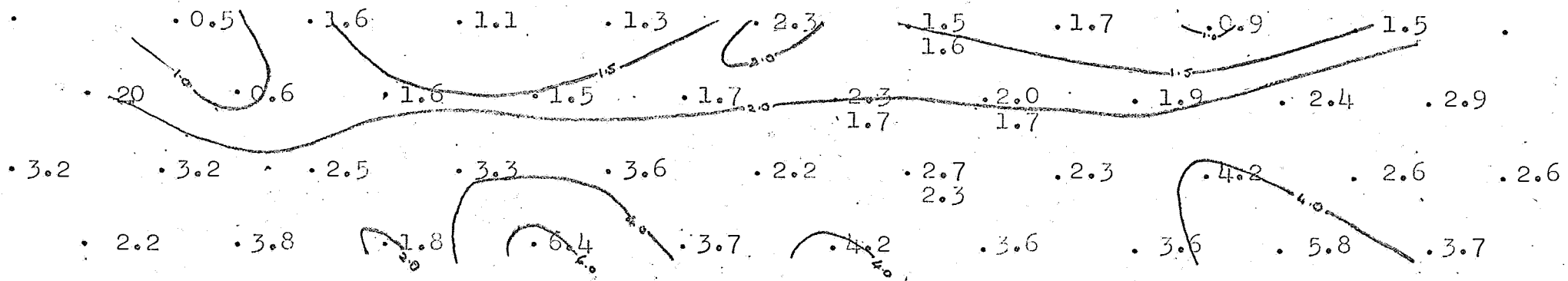
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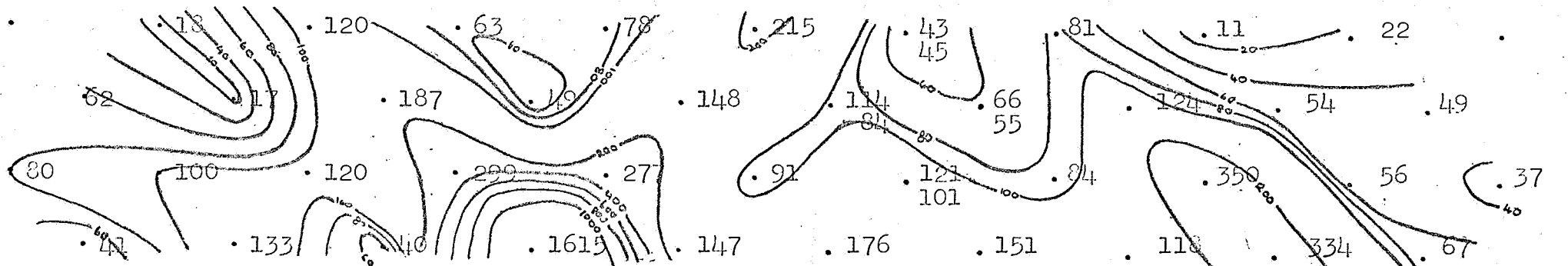
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RESISTIVITY



FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR



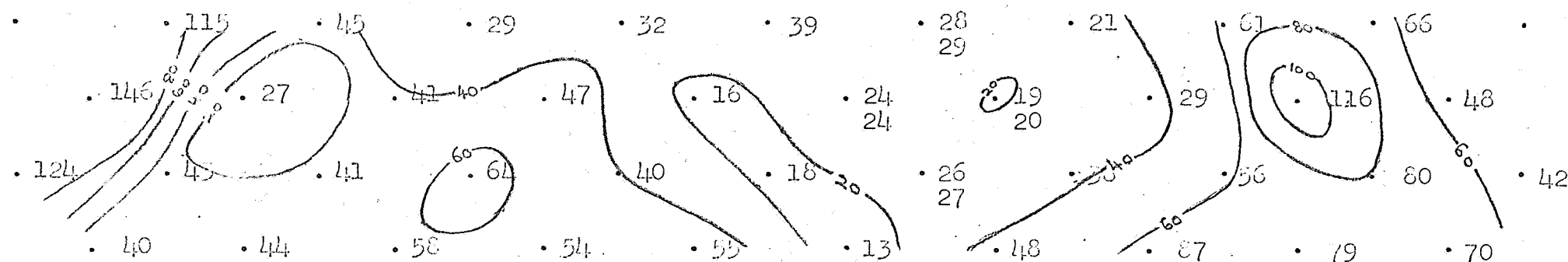
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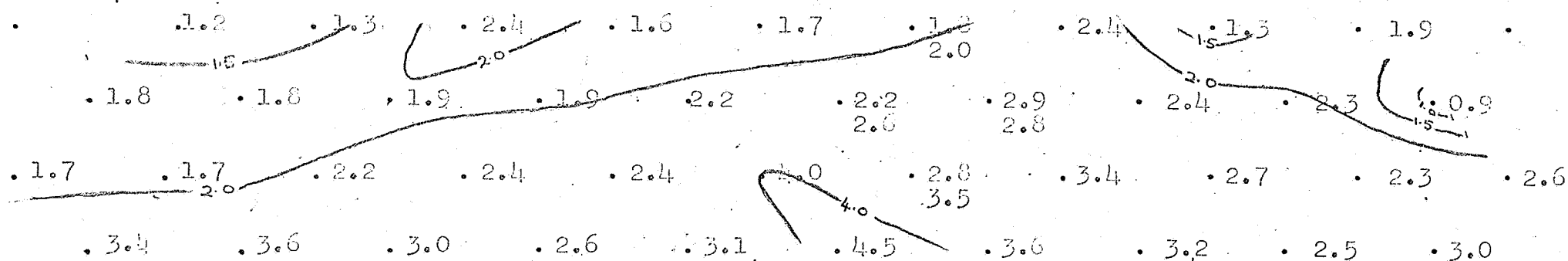
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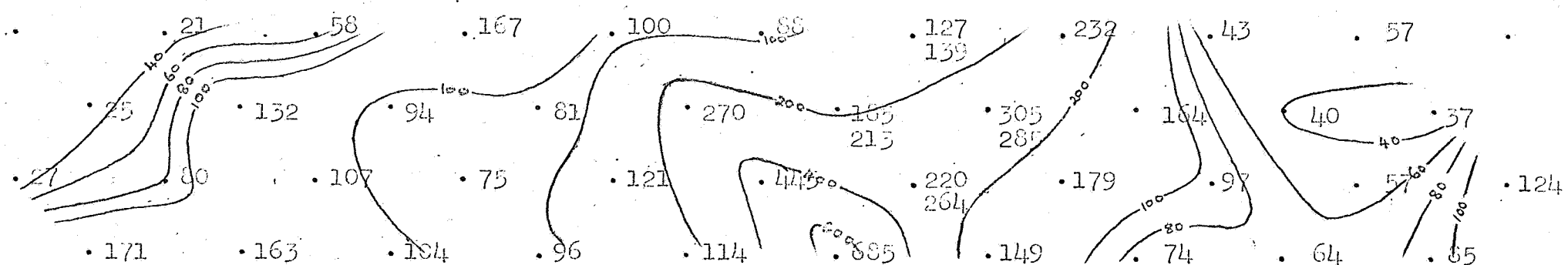
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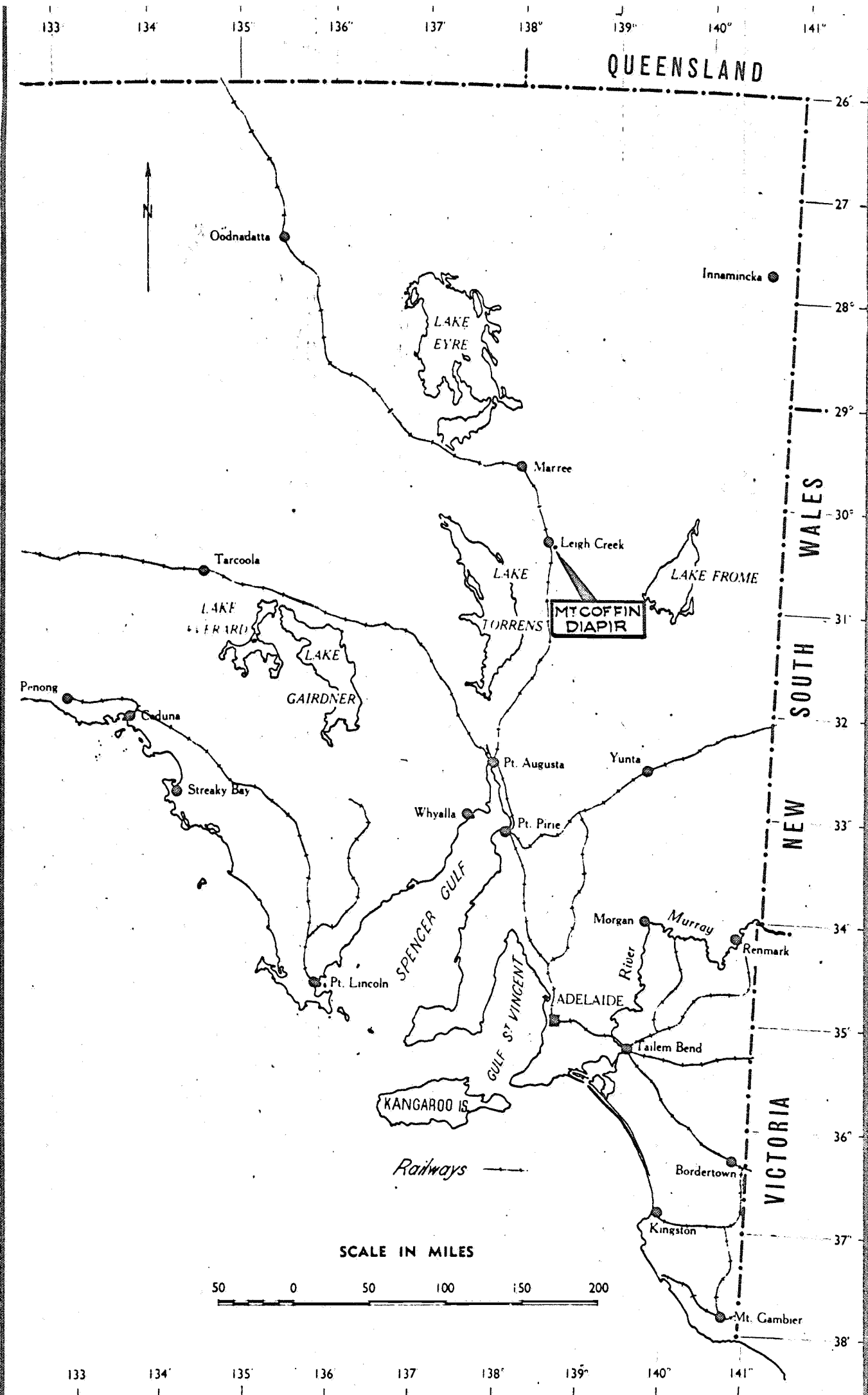
FREQUENCY
EFFECT



METAL
FACTOR



Dwg.no. 68-274. Cc. SCALE: 1 inch rep. 100 ft.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES — SOUTH AUSTRALIA

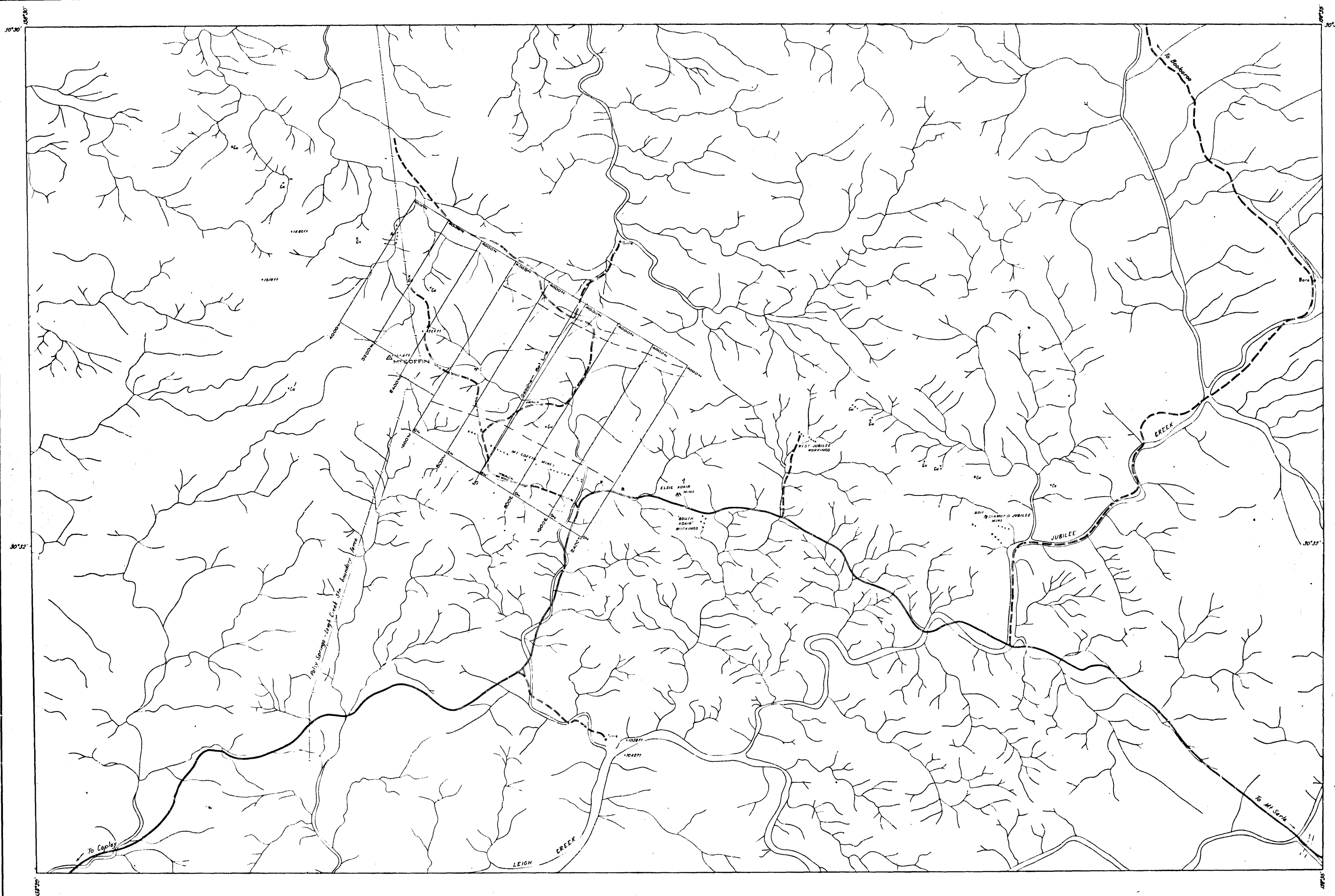
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Tcd.A.M.D.
Ckd.L.V.W.
Exd.

MT COFFIN DIAPIR
LOCALITY MAP

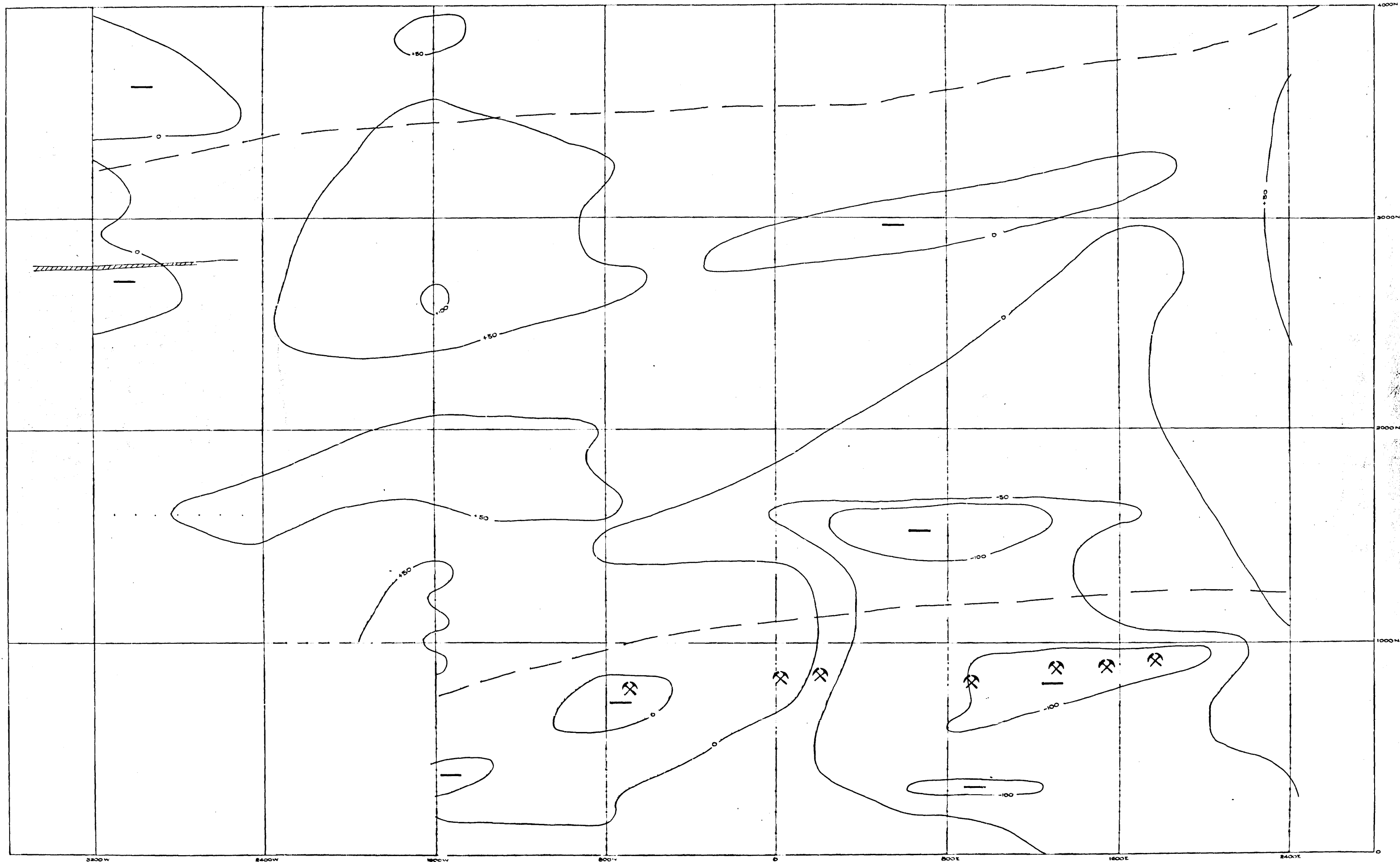
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Cc

DATE: 25-10-67

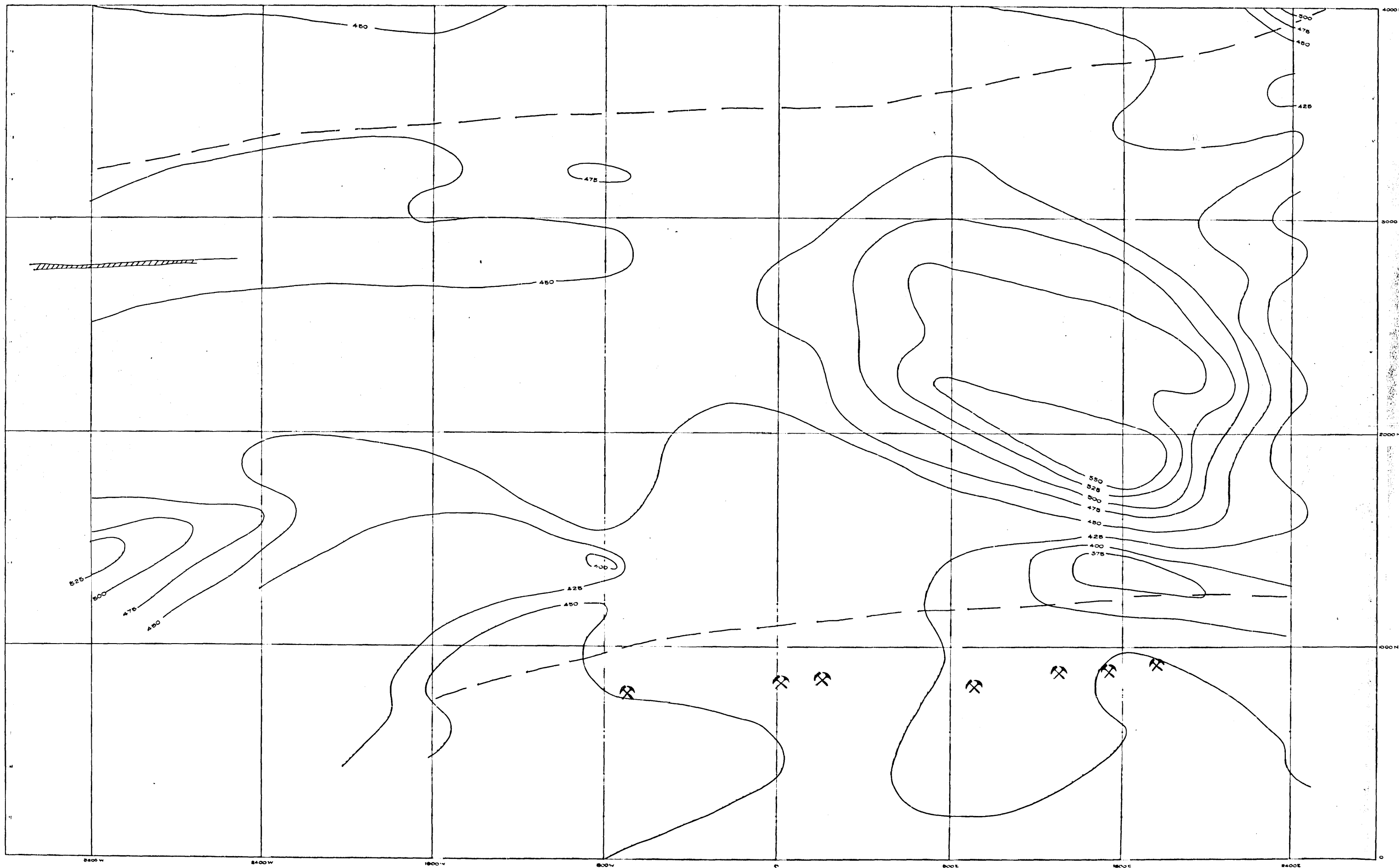


DEPARTMENT OF MINES - SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
MT. COFFIN DIAPIR			
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY LINES			
EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICS SECTION	GEOPHYSICIST	Dns. D.M.P. Tol. A.M.P. Chd. L.V.W. Ext.	SCALE: 1"=800 Feet 67-726 _{CC} DATE: 25-10-67
Director of Mines		SEN. GEOLOGIST	



Dolomite Bed (showing Disseminated Copper Sulphide)
 DIAPIR BOUNDARY
 Copper Prospects
 Contour Interval 50 Millivolts

DEPARTMENT OF MINES - SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
MT. COFFIN DIAPIR CONTOURS OF EQUAL SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL			
EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICS SECTION	GEOPHYSICIST	Drn. D.M.F. Tcd. A.M.D. Ctd. L.Y.W.	SCALE: 1" = 200 FEET 67-729 Cc
Director of Mines	SEN. GEOLOGIST	Ed.	DATE: 23-10-67



Dolomite Bed (showing Disseminated Copper Sulphide)

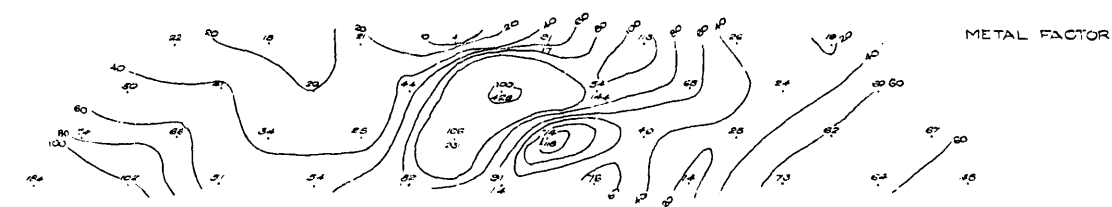
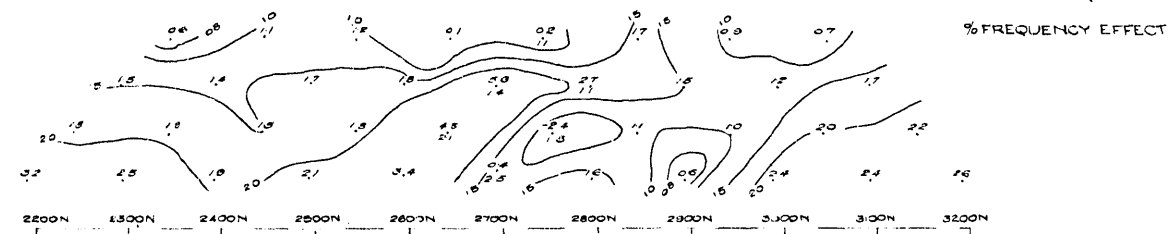
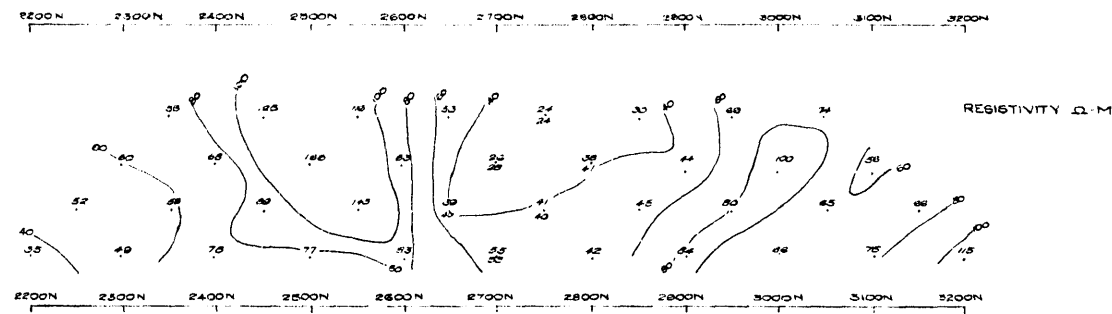
DIAPIR BOUNDARY

Copper Prospects

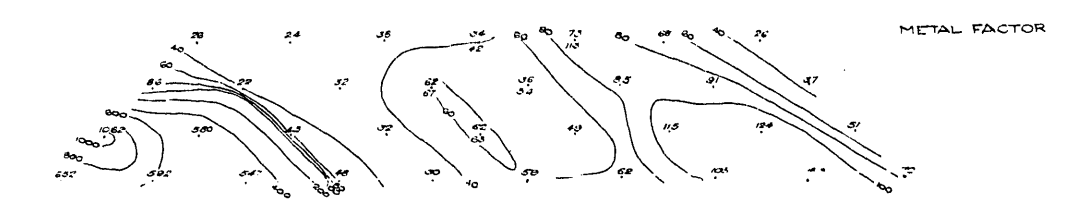
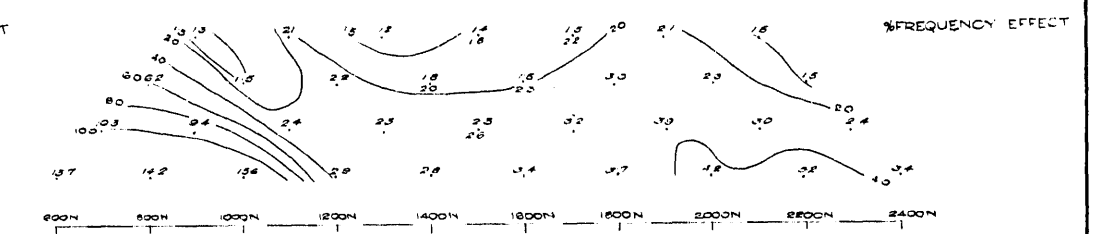
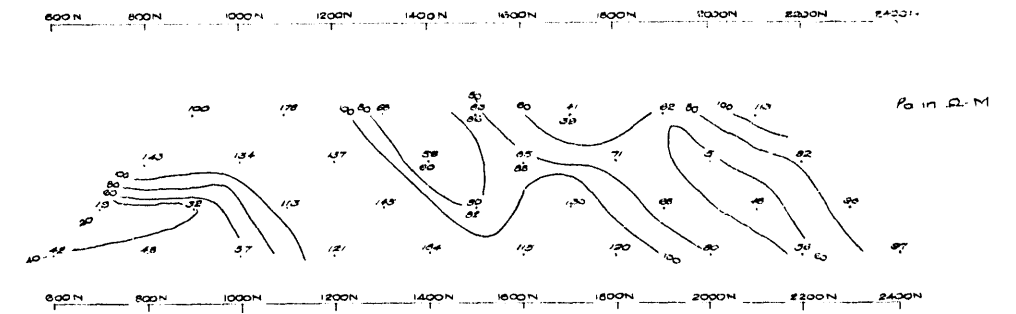
Contour Interval 25 gammas

DEPARTMENT OF MINES — SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
MT COFFIN DIAPIR CONTOURS OF EQUAL TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY			
EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICS SECTION	GEOPHYSICIST	Dyn. D.M.P.	SCALE: 1" = 200 FEET
		Tol. A.M.D.	67-728
		Chd. L.V.W.	CS
Director of Mines	SEN. GEOLOGIST	Exp.	DATE: 22-10-67

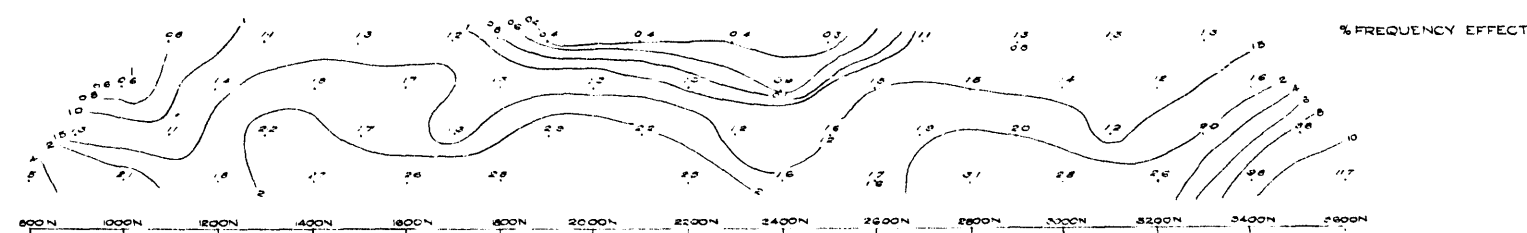
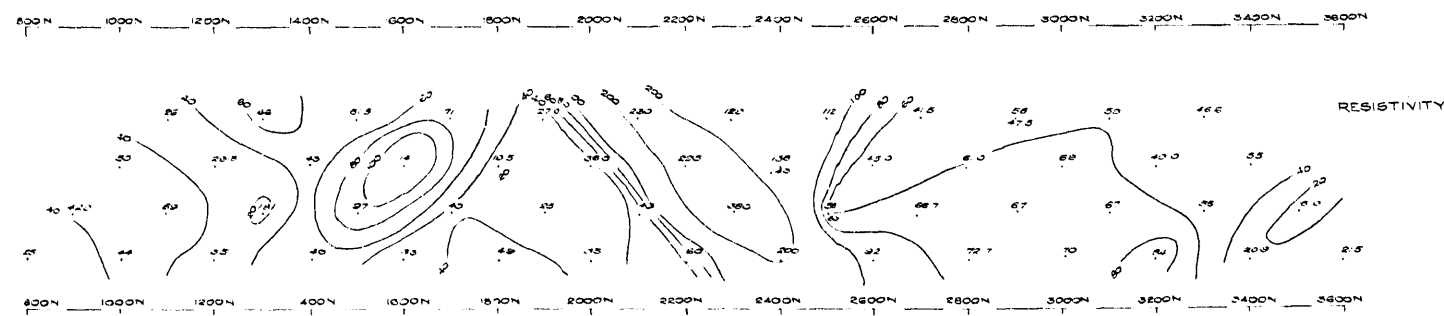
LINE 3200W (BEFORE RAIN)
Scale 1" = 100 FT.



LINE 800E
Scale 1" = 200 FT.



LINE 00E
Scale 1" = 200 FT.

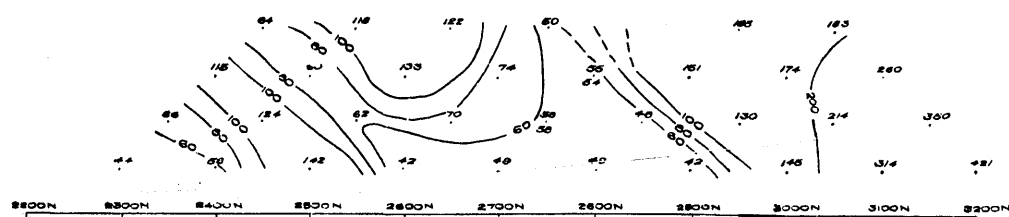


LINE 4000W

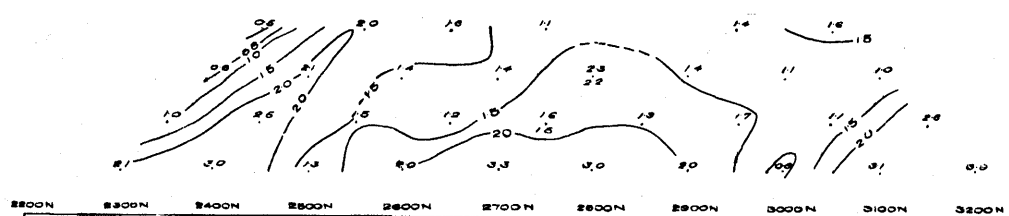
Scale: 1" = 100 feet

2200N 2300N 2400N 2500N 2600N 2700N 2800N 2900N 3000N 3100N 3200N

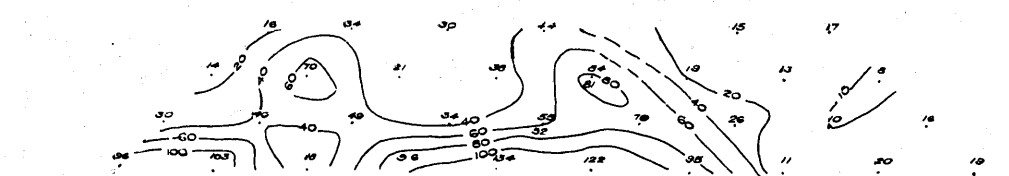
Pa in Ω -M



% Frequency Effect



Metal Factor

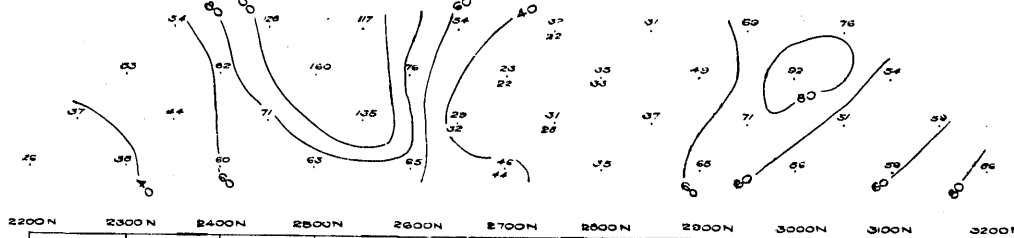


LINE 3200W (AFTER RAIN)

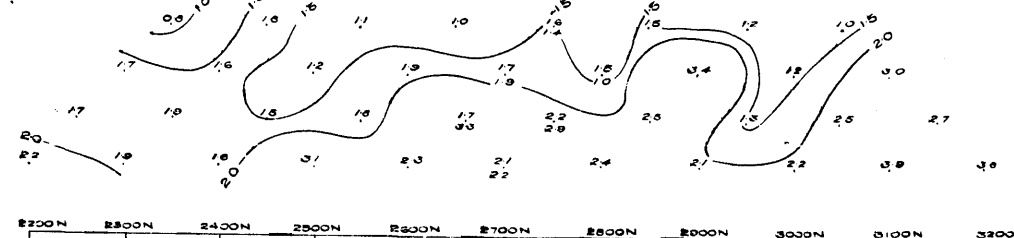
Scale: 1" = 100 feet

2200N 2300N 2400N 2500N 2600N 2700N 2800N 2900N 3000N 3100N 3200N

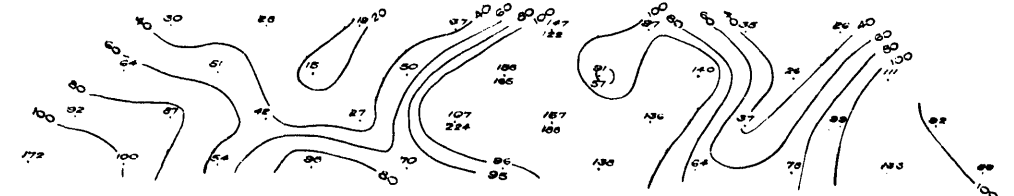
Resistivity



% Frequency Effect



Metal Factor

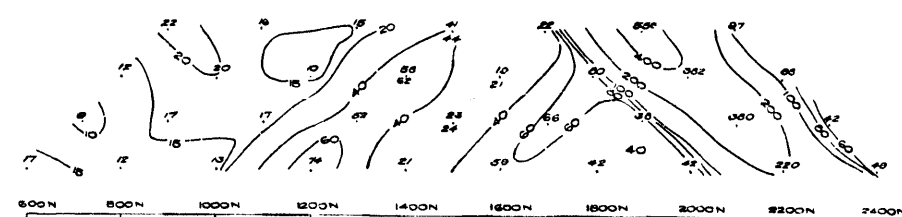


LINE 800W

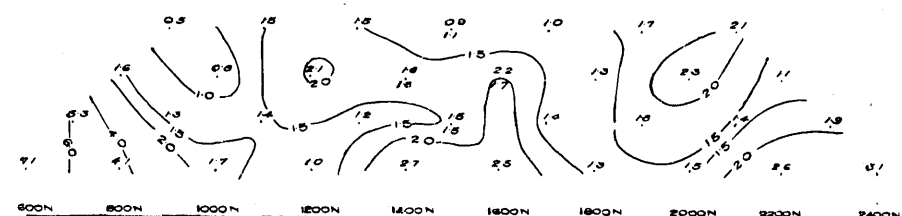
Scale: 1" = 200 feet

800N 900N 1000N 1100N 1200N 1300N 1400N 1500N 1600N 1700N 1800N 1900N 2000N 2100N 2200N 2300N 2400N

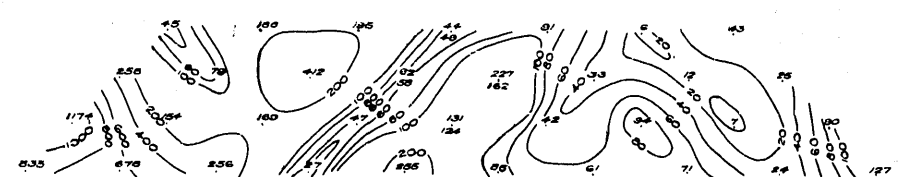
Pa in Ω -M



% Frequency Effect



Metal Factor



DEPARTMENT OF MINES - SOUTH AUSTRALIA

MT. COFFIN DIAPIR
LINES 800W, 3200W, 4000W
CONTOURS OF RESISTIVITY, % FREQUENCY EFFECT
AND METAL FACTOR

EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICS SECTION	GEOPHYSICIST	Dm. D.M.P.	SCALE: As Shown
		Tcd. AMED	67-727
		Chd. LVN.	cc
Director of Mines	SEN GEOLOGIST	Ed.	DATE: 23-10-67