DEPARTMENT OF MINES SOUTH AUSTRALIA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION

GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION FOR COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM AT NETLEY HILL

by

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Rept.Bk.No. 72/124 G.S. No. 4892 D.M. No. 1039/71

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PLANS

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S9864 Fe	Locality Plan	1"	: 110	miles
72-56 Fe	Regional Geological Map	1"	: 250	000
72-303 Fe	Geology and soil sample points.	1"	: 500	feet.
72-304 Fe	Copper and molybdenum values - "Greisen Complex"	As	shown	
72-305 Fe	Copper and molybdenum values - "Quaternary"	As	shown	
72-306 Fe	Soil sample points - copper and molybdenum assay results.	1"	: 500	feet.
S 9865 Fe	Log - probability curves - "Greisen Complex"	As	shown	
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ABSTRACT

Soil sampling on the Netley Hill Reserve was undertaken between 19th and 22nd January, 1972. Two copper anomalies were detected; one near the northeastern extremity of the complex where numerous quartz and magnetite veins were exposed, the other in the central part of Netley Hill.

INTRODUCTION

The area investigated lies within the Anabama Granite which apparently intrudes the Adelaidean sequence near the southern margin of the Olary Arc Highlands. (Fig. 2). Formerly held as S.M.L. 263 (approx. 9 sq. miles) by Asarco (Australia) Pty. Ltd. but relinquished on 30th November, 1969, the area is now reserved from the operation of the Mining Act (1930-1962).

Detailed geological mapping and mineral investigations by Asarco detected small amounts of copper and molybdenum. (Hosking, 1969).

This report covers the geochemical soil sampling of Netley
Hill and shows the results of the 191 samples collected together with
their interpretation. A brief description of the geology and
mineralization of Netley Hill is given. An induced polarization
(I.P.) survey by the Exploration Geophysics Section has recently
been carried out and it will be necessary to compare the results
obtained with the geochemical data before any recommendation is
made.

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The climate is semi-arid with an average annual rainfall of about eight inches. Topography of the area is mature with low, well rounded hills of Proterozoic rocks rising 200 to 300 feet above the surrounding Quaternary sediments and alluviated plains.

The Netley Hill Complex, and the geologically similar Anabama Complex, stand out as resistant, deeply dissected inselbergs projecting above the sandy flats covering the deeply weathered, less resistant unaltered parts of the Anabama granite pluton.

Geology

The Ordovician Anabama Granite occupies an area about 25 miles long and 5 miles wide. (see Fig. 2). The Netley Hill Complex is a suite of granitic rocks altered to varying degrees, ranging from normal biotite granite to greisen in which the original feldspar and biotite have been completely replaced by muscovite.

Mineralization

The source of mineralization at Netley Hill is unknown, but the higher assay results in the vicinity of the greisen suggests an association with hydrothermal alteration.

Molybdenite has not been detected in outcrops at Netley Hill. Copper occurs sparingly in the form of turquoise associated with magnetite in quartz veins. (Satkoski, 1970). Cubic pseudomorphs of limonite and goethite after pyrite are common in the greisen.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AND RESULTS

Soil Sampling

Sampling was based on a survey grid laid out by Asarco. (See Fig. 3). Samples were taken at a depth of about 6 inches at 400 feet intervals across Quaternary alluvium; and at 200 feet intervals across scree and outcrops. The samples were later dry sieved and the minus 80 mesh fraction was sent to AMDEL for analysis.

Presentation of Data

A total of 191 soil samples were analyzed for copper and molybdenum. The samples were divided into two categories.

- (i) 54 samples collected on Quaternary alluvium ("Quaternary").
- (ii) 137 samples collected on scree and outcrop ("Greisen Complex"). Values for each sample are shown on Fig. 6.

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation and upper limit of background (arithmetric mean + twice the standard deviation) were calculated for copper and molybdenum in each group as shown below:-

		A.M.	S.D. (parts per million)	U.L.B.
Quatern	ers.			
	Copper Molybdenum	35 4.5	26.5 3.3	90 11
Greisen	Complex	Street, and a street of the st		
	Copper Molybdenum	61 7.7	44 9.6	150 19

Interpretation of Data (Figs: 4;5).

From the data, it is deduced that for the 'Greisen Complex', values above 150 p.p.m. copper and above 20 p.p.m. molybdenum are anomalous. Two anomalous copper zones and an anomalous molybdenum zone are indicated. The log-probability curves show that more than one population is present (Figs. 7, 8). All four curves are interpreted as showing positive skew, which may represent an anomalous population superimposed upon a normal background population, in each case.

Interpretation is handicapped by the limited number of values, especially in the higher concentrations.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Surface copper and molybdenum anomalies are present at Netley Hill but the extent of mineralization cannot be accurately determined from geochemical sampling alone. The results of the I.P. survey recently completed should also be assessed before detailed recommendations are made.

AB:CMH 5th July, 1972. A. BELPERIO STUDENT GEOLOGIST

REFERENCES

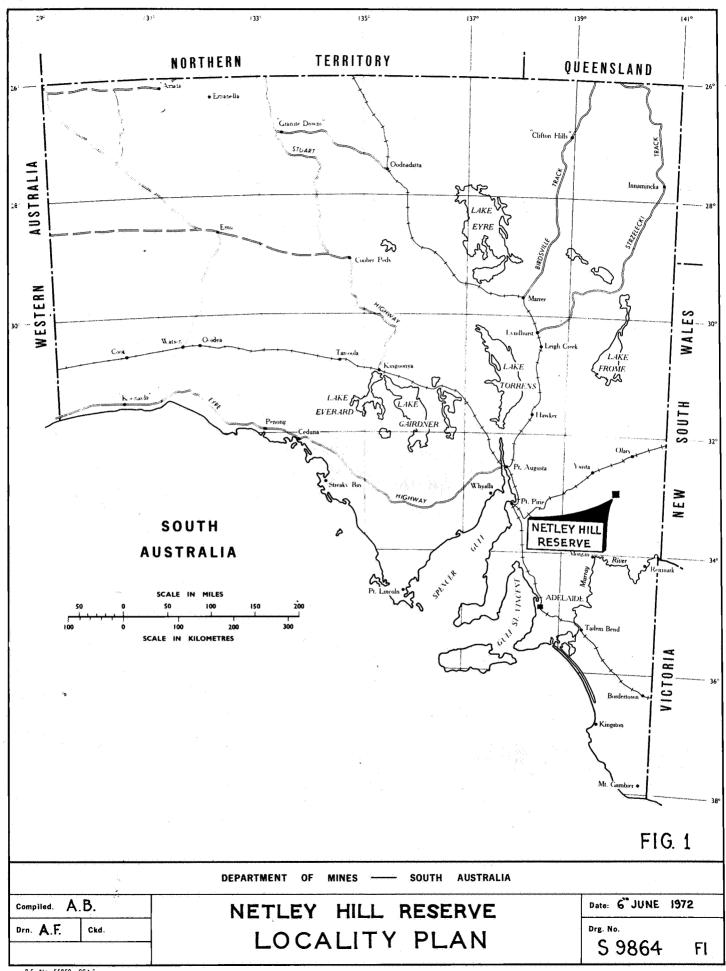
- Hosking, A.J., 1969. Special Mining Lease 263 (Netley Hill)

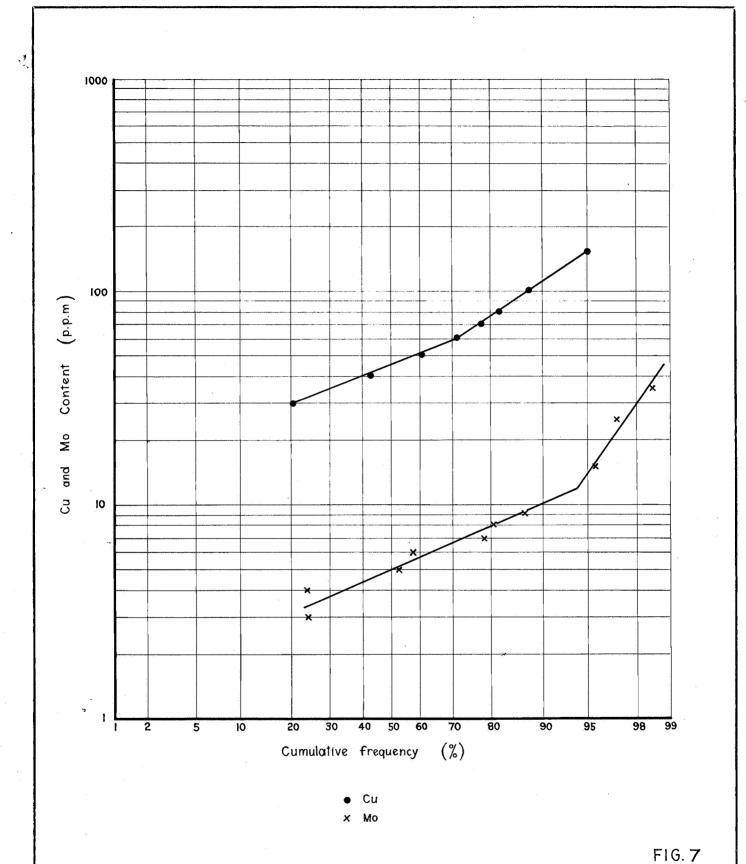
 Progress Report to 31 August, 1969. Asarco (Australia)

 Pty. Ltd. Technical Report No. 13 (Unpub.) Env. 1088.
- Satkoski, J., 1970. Special Mining Lease 263 (Netley Hill)

 Final Report. 30 November, 1970 Asaroo Australia)

 Pty. Ltd. Technical Report No. 25 (Unpub.). Env. 1088.





DEPARTMENT OF MINES - SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NETLEY HILL RESERVE LOG -- PROBABILITY CURVES "GREISEN COMPLEX" Scale:

Date: 6TH JUNE 1972

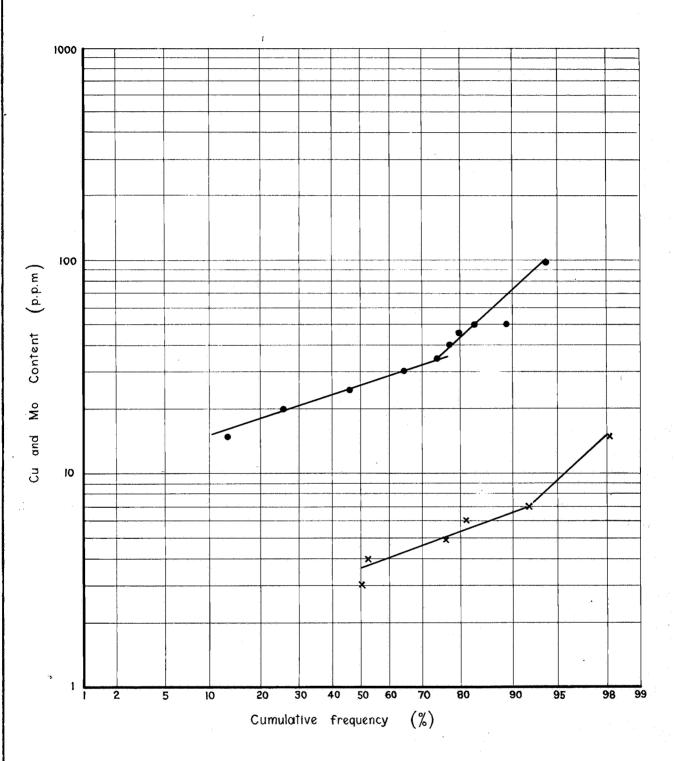
Drg. No.

S 9865 FI

1M-2.70 AI810

Compiled: A.B

Drn. A.F. Ckd.

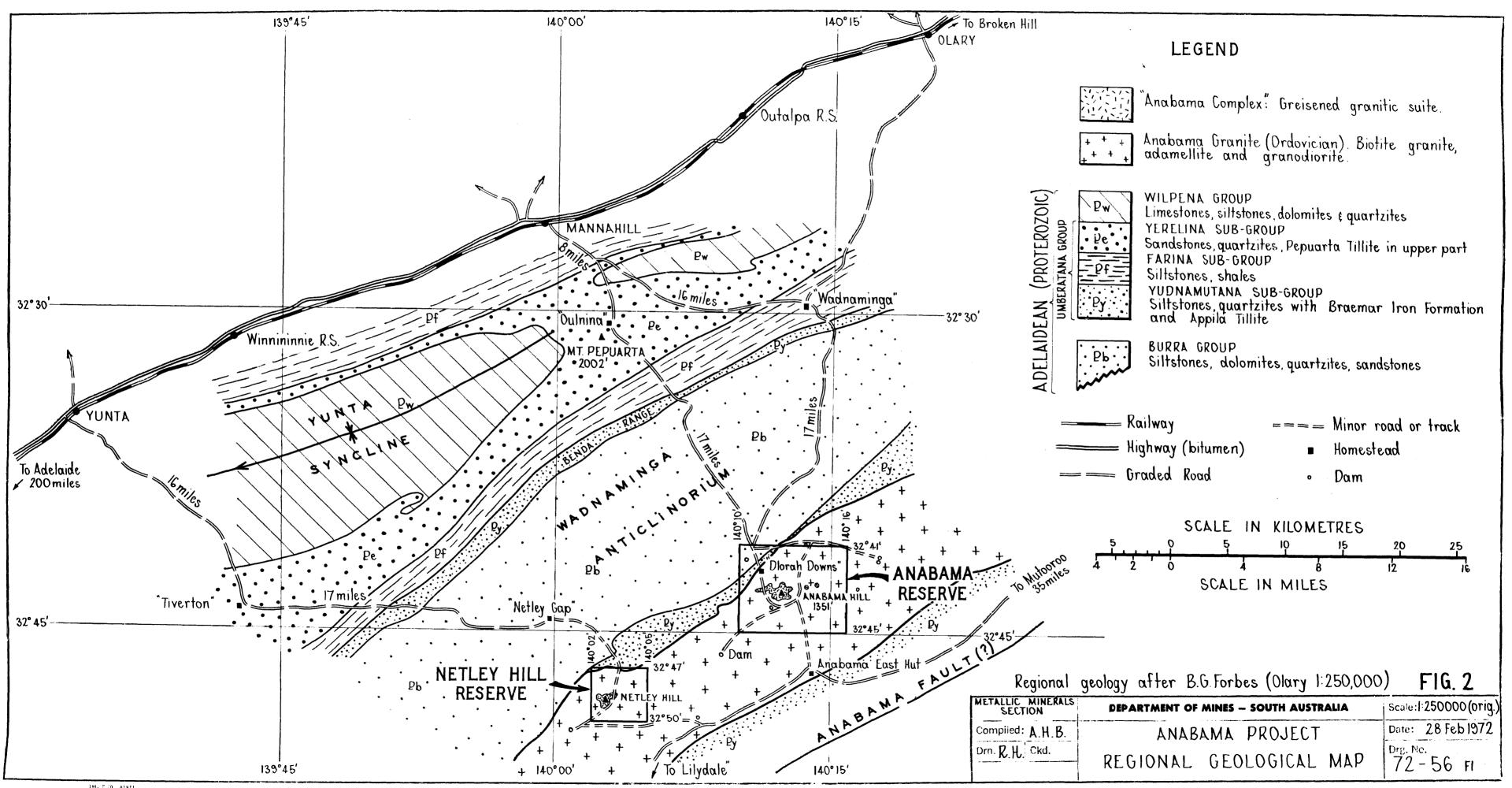


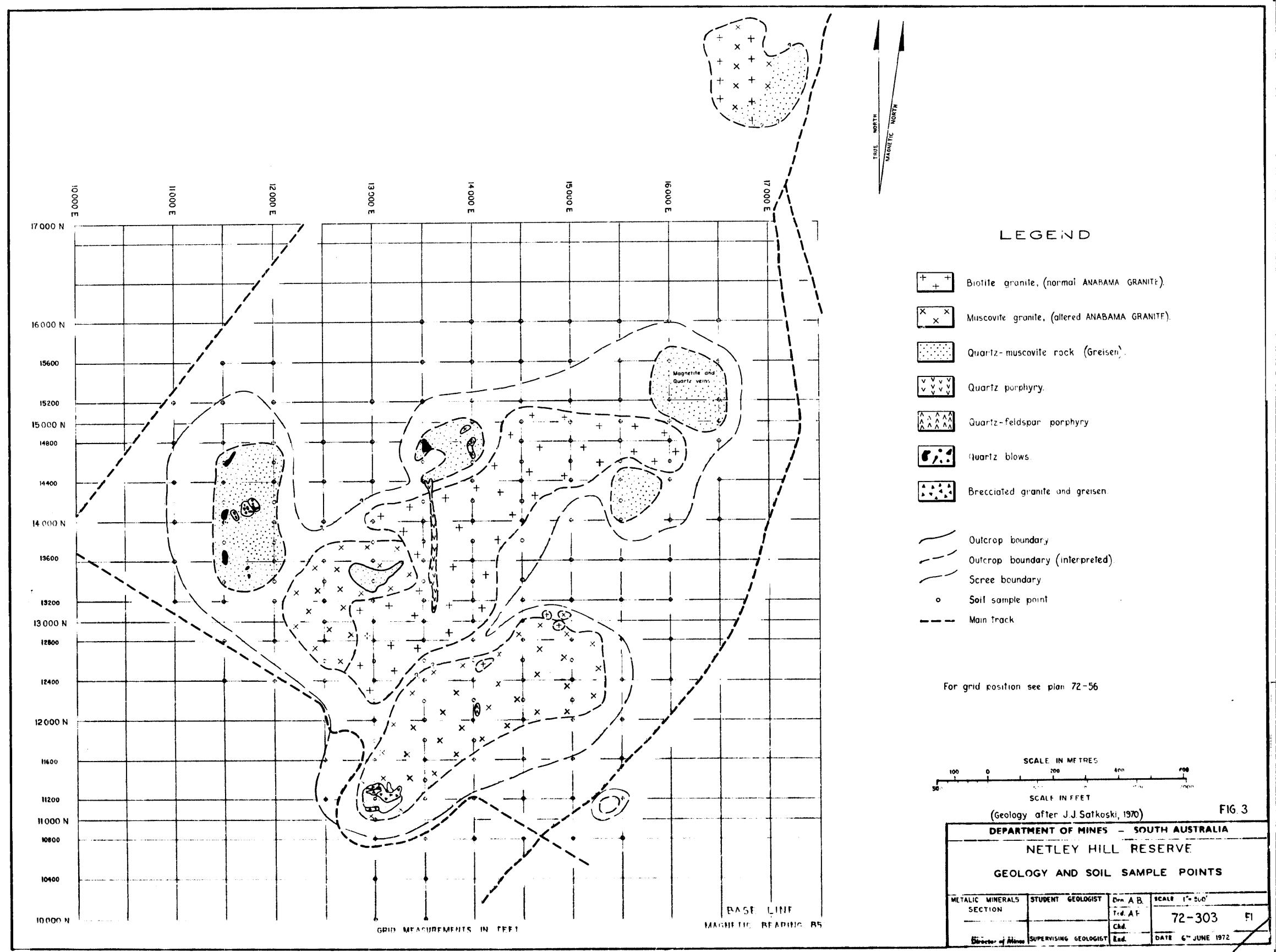
Cu

× Mo

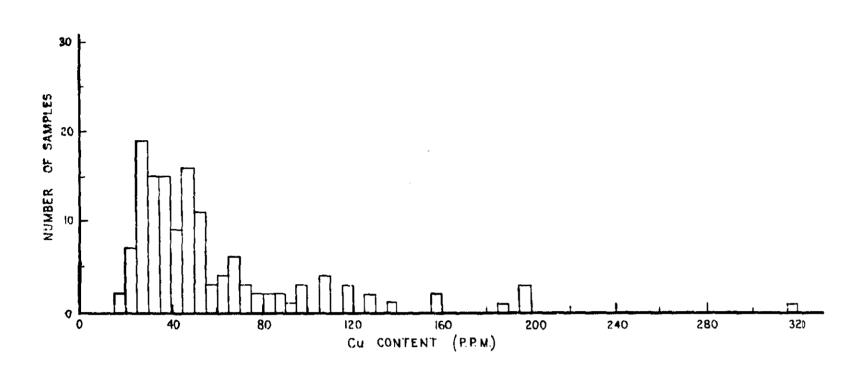
FIG. 8

	DEPARTMENT OF MINES - SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Scale:
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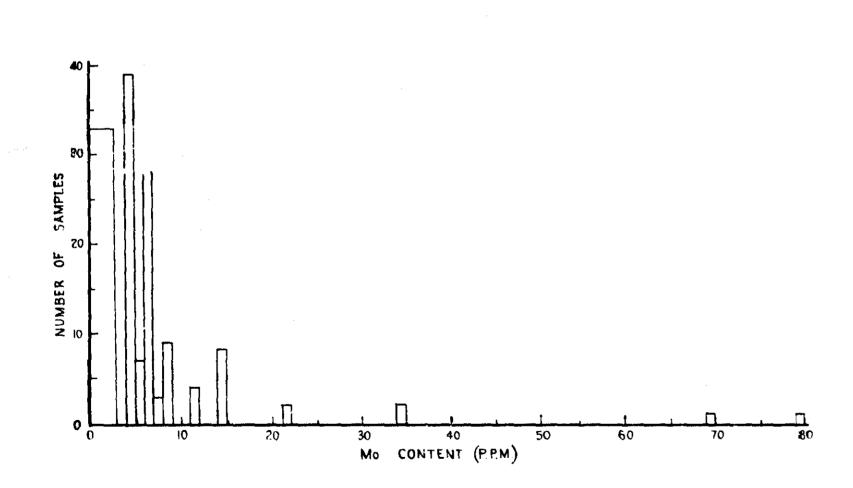




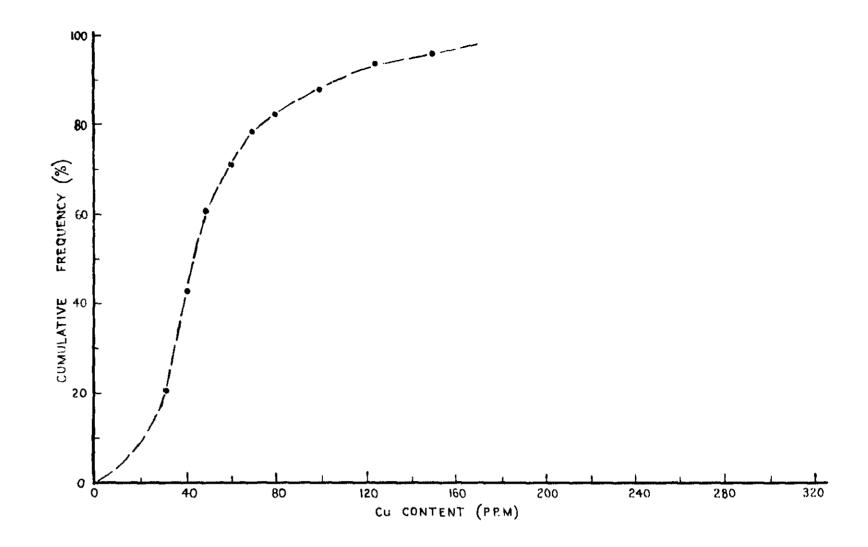
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION (COPPER)



FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION (MOLYBDENUM)



CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY PLOT (COPPER)



CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY PLOT (MOLYBDENUM)

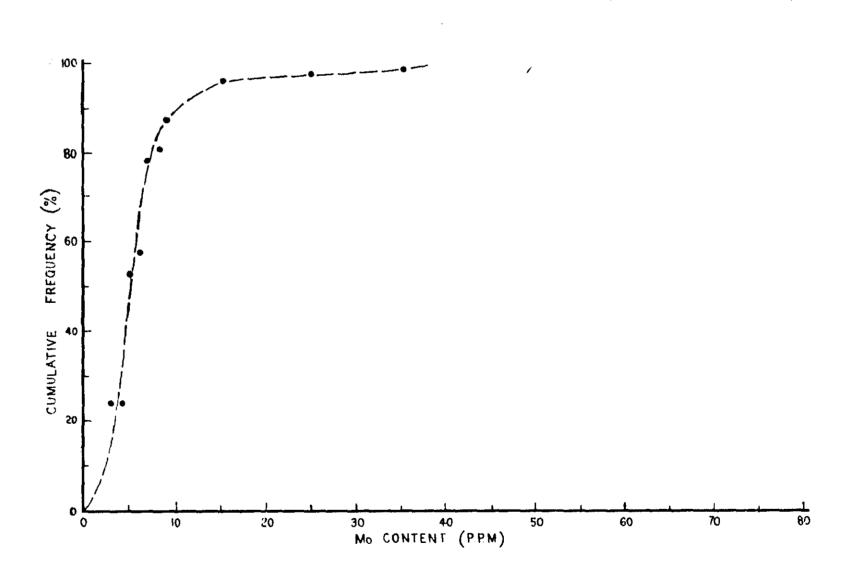
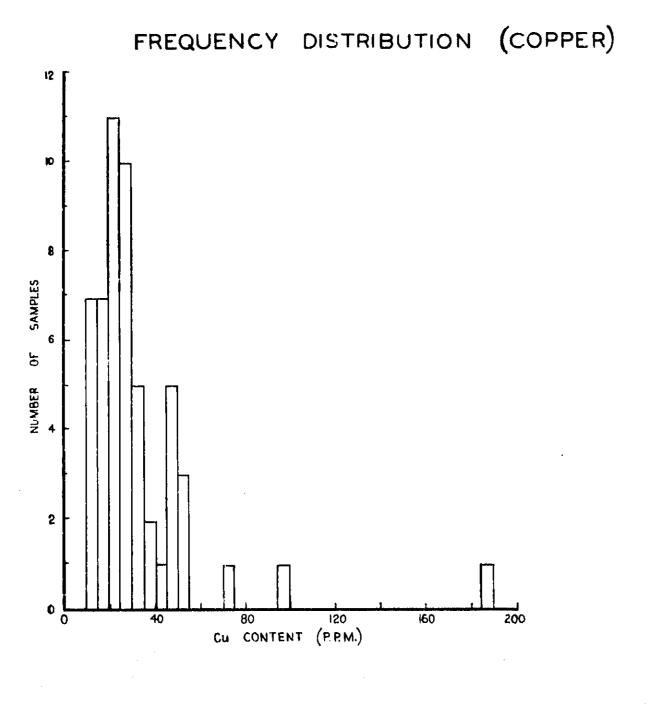
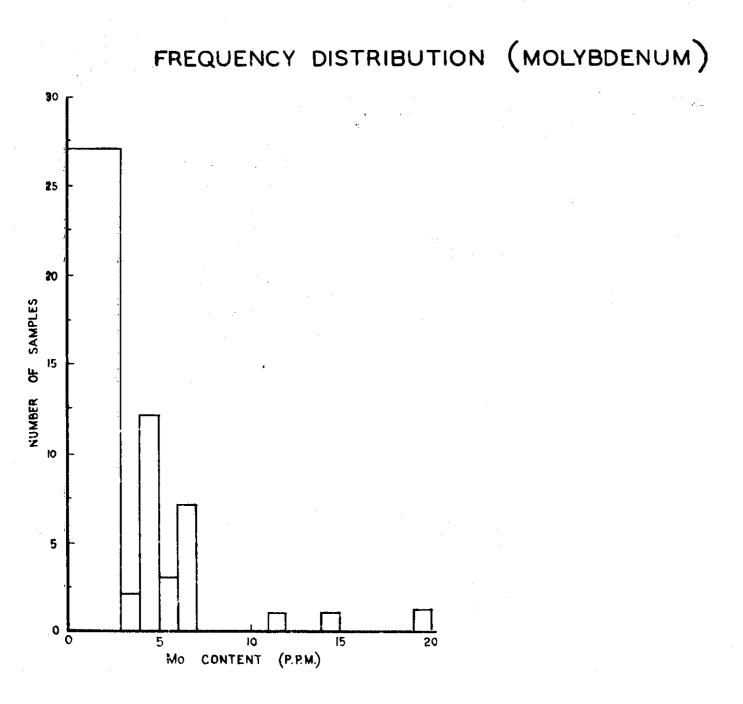


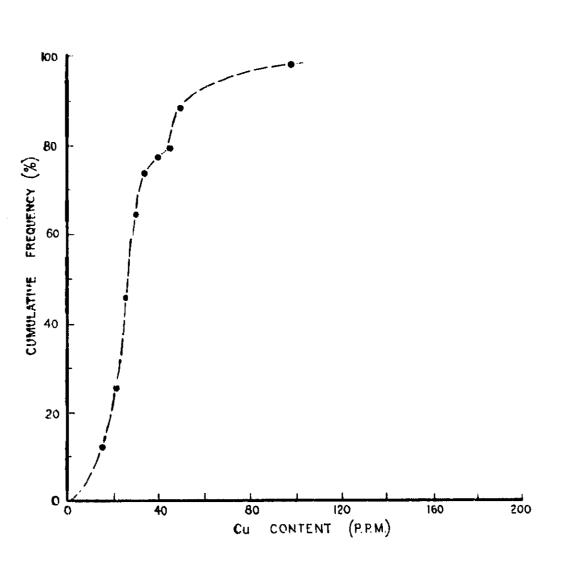
FIG. 4

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CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY PLOT (MOLYBDENUM)

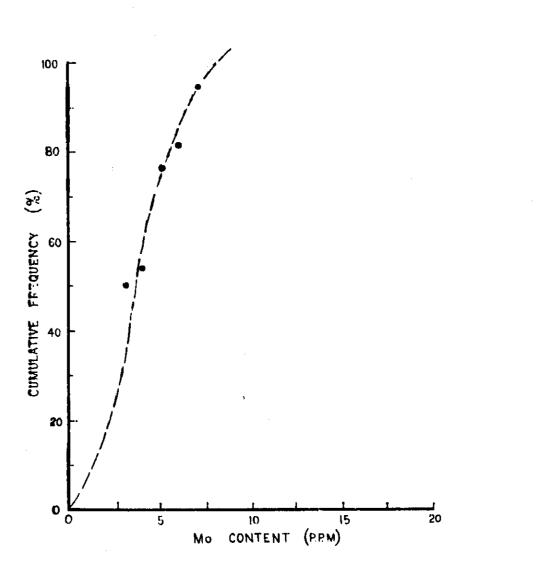
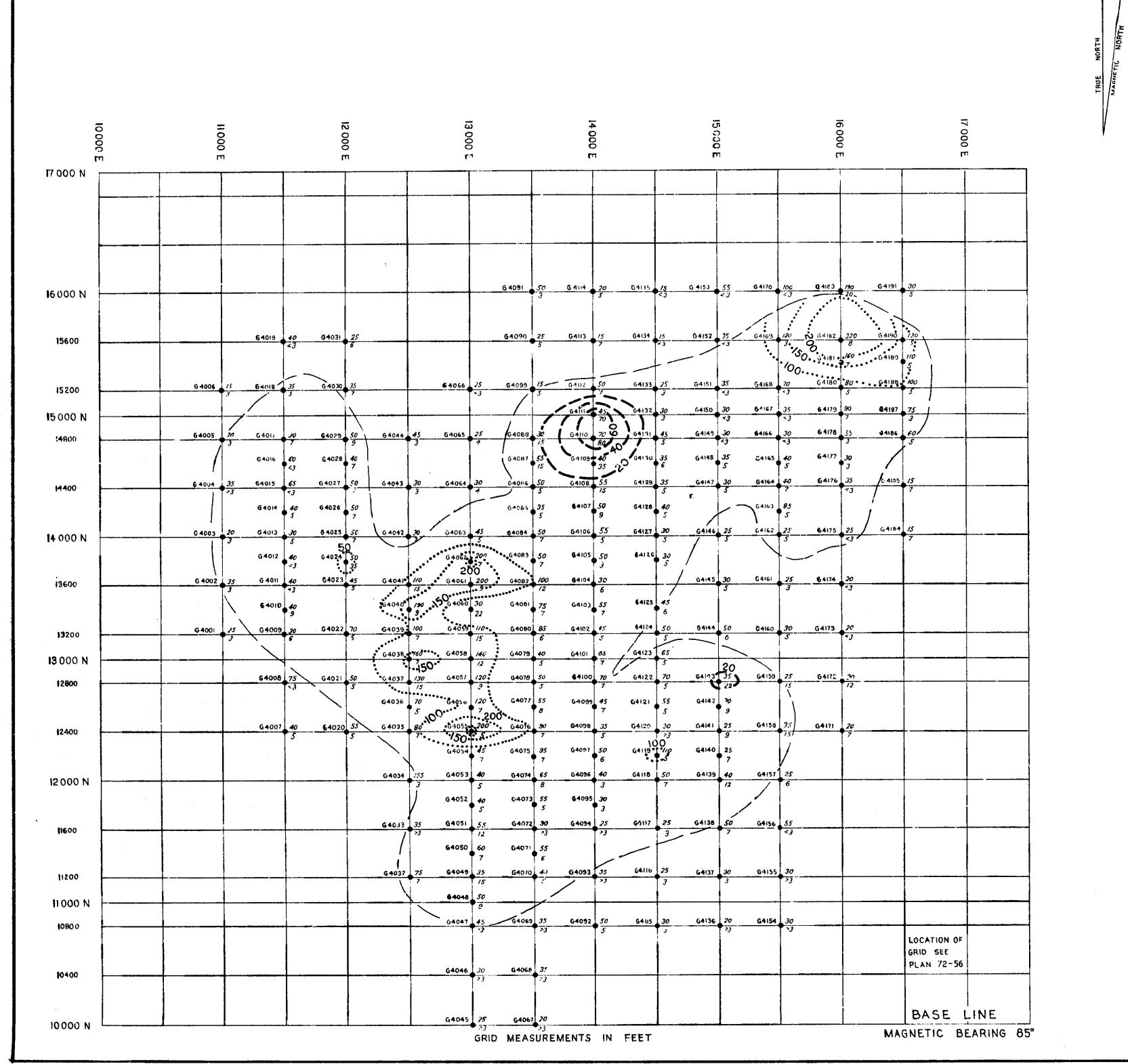


FIG. 5

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				UM VALUES	;
	"(QUATE	RNAR	Υ"	
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			Ckd.	72 303	
Director of Mines	SUPERVISIN	G GEOLOGIST	Exd.	DATE: 6" JUNE 1972	



LEGEND

Boundary of scree and alluvium.

Soil sample point.

Copper (p.p.m.).

Molybdenum (p.p.m.).

Copper (p.p.m.).

Molybdenum (p.p.m.).

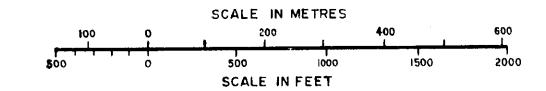


FIG. 6

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	NETLE	Y HIL	L RE	SERVE		
SOIL SAMPLE POINTS COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM ASSAY RESULTS						
METALIC MINERALS STUDENT GEOLOGIST Drn. J.B. SCALE: 1" 500 FT						
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