# DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Rept. Bk. No. 80/118

DREW HILL ALBITE-QUARTZ GNEISS Near Cathedral Rock, Olary Province.

Ву

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## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Rept. Bk. No. 80/118 D.M. No. 645/74

DREW HILL ALBITE-QUARTZ GNEISS Near Cathedral Rock, Olary Province

#### **ABSTRACT**

Near Drew Hill, fine grained albite-quartz gneiss within the Willyama Complex consists essentially of equal amounts of albite and quartz.

Reserves of 400 000 tonnes are inferred to a depth of 10 m in the area studied with further substantial tonnages along the strike length of 2 km.

The material fuses above 1200°C and is grey when fired.

Systematic sampling of albite-quartz gneiss in the Olary region is recommended to locate sites richer in albite than Drew Hill.

#### INTRODUCTION

Following mapping of four pegmatites that had been mined for feldspar (Olliver, 1973) and a review of chemical analysis of feldspar in Departmental records, a reconnaissance sampling programme was undertaken in the Olary Province (Olliver and Stevenson 1980).

Early work was restricted to pegmatites but later granitoid and gneiss were sampled. During this investigation, an albite-quartz gneiss was recognised near Drew Hill pegmatite (Conor and Harris, 1980).

The authors stadia surveyed, geologically mapped and sampled part of this gneiss in September, 1977 to determine potential as a source of soda feldspar.

#### LOCATION

The deposit is 1.3 km south of Cathedral Rock and

1.3 km north west of Drew Hill on Bimbowrie Station, Olary

Province north out of Counties within the Far North Planning Area.

The deposit is 600 m east of Raven Hill South Feldspar Mine, which in 1980 is the only operating feldspar deposit in the State.

#### **ACCESS**

From Olary, the Bimbowrie road is travelled northward (Fig. 1). The road bifurcates at a creek crossing 18.5 km from Olary and the easterly fork is followed past Old Boolcoomata Station. The deposit is in the hills, 1.3 km south of Cathedral Rock and is 200 m south of Drew Hill pegmatite (Conor and Harris, 1980). Direct access is by foot and samples were carried out to Raven Hill South Feldspar Mine which is 600 m west.

#### **TENURE**

The deposit is on Bimbowrie Station which is pastoral lease-hold property leased by Qlcar Pty. Ltd. Currently the area is held by Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc.

#### GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The area consists of regional blocks of high grade
Willyama Complex metamorphics including schist, gneiss and
granitoid. The blocks are separated by corridors of
weakly metamorphosed Adelaidean sediments. Figure 2 is
based on the preliminary geological plan of Bulloo
1:50 000 sheet prepared by G.M. Pitt (Geologist, Regional
Geology Section). The deposit is in the Boolcoomata
block on the west-east limb of a regional fold. A calcsilicate
bed is overlain by quartzo-feldspathic schist and an albitite
unit. Mount Mulga Barite Mine is located within a barite rich
zone in this albitite unit. Strike varies from north-south at
Mount Mulga Barite Mine to eastnortheast at the site mapped.
A west-east fault designated the Drew Hill Fault dislocates

the sequence. The portion of the albitite bed which is the subject of this report is east of the Drew Hill Fault.

#### GEOLOGY OF THE DEPOSIT

The albitite bed, 100 m wide, consists of fine grained, albite-quartz gneiss. Mapping was restricted to a strike length of 200 m (Fig. 3). Barite is absent but an increase in magnetite content and pods of ferruginous quartzite near the top of the unit may be the lateral equivalent of the barite horizon.

Albite quartz gneiss is underlain by a migmatitic quartz-feldspar-mica schist and overlain by dark, biotite schist with a thin discontinuous quartzite.

The albite-quartz gneiss is fine grained with sacchoroidal texture and it is faintly banded where mafic content is higher. The rock splits into elongate blocks along a moderate well defined foliation (see Plate 1). Foliation and banding dip southerly at about  $80^{\circ}$ . Tensional lenticular gashes are filled by perthitic pegmatitie.

#### SAMPLING

Three sample lines 40 m apart were pegged across the albite-quartz gneiss. Rock chip samples were taken from 5 m radii about each sample point at 10 m intervals. One composite chip sample was taken from the whole area and together with nine samples from Line A (Fig. 3) were submitted to the Australian Mineral Development Laboratories (AMDEL). Samples from Lines B and C are stored at the Glenside Core Library.

#### RESULTS OF SAMPLING

The gneiss consists essentially of albite and quartz.

There are traces of biotite, chlorite and opaques but no

K-feldspar nor microcline perthite were detected by optical
examination (see Appendix A). The chemical composition

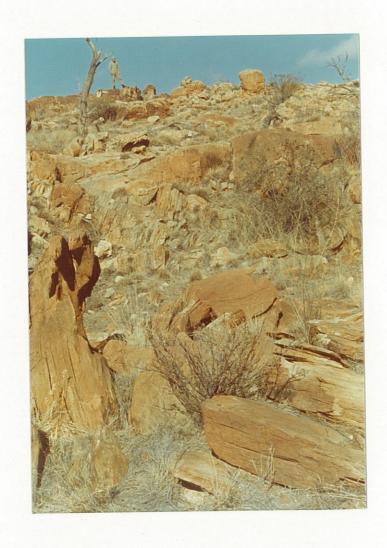


PLATE 1 29944

Drew Hill Albite-Quartz Gneiss (Sept, 1977)

Flaggy outcrop of albite-quartz gneiss View to southwest along strike of steeply foliated gneiss. Rounded outcrop of lens of pegmatite at top right contrasts to flaggy gneiss. of the composite sample and the range and calculated average for the 7 samples of gneiss on Line A from Appendix B are compared to theoretical pure albite in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Chemical Compositon (%)

	Composite Sample P727/77	Line A Range Average	Theoretical Albite
SiO <sub>2</sub>	82.0	81.8-83.5 82.04	68.7
$^{\mathrm{A1}_{2}\mathrm{O}_{3}}$	11.0	6.00-7.00 7.06	19.5
Na <sub>2</sub> O	6.75	5.65-6.50 5.91	11.8
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.18	0.03-0.47 0.22	nil
Ca0	0.09	0.04-0.10 0.07	nil

The mineral norm of the composite sample is compared in Table 2 with the range and average mineral norm of the 7 gneiss samples calculated from Appendix B and visual estimates from Appendix A.

TABLE 2
Mineral Composition (%)

	Calc	rm .	Visual Estimate			
	Composite P272/77	range L:	ine <u>A</u> average	Composite P272/77	range	Line A average
Quartz	40	45-55	48	50	35-50	44
Albite	60	45-55	50	50	50-65	55
Others	nil t	race-5	2	nil t	race-5	trace

The two samples of pegmatite (P728/77 and P731/77) contain potash feldspar as microcline perthite.

The results of preliminary ceramic testing of 3 selected samples are detailed in Appendix C. The gneiss is comparatively

refractory being only partly fused at  $1200^{\circ}\text{C}$  and fires to a grey colour.

In comparison, the microcline perthite pegmatite (Sample P731/77) is highly fused at  $1200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### **RESERVES**

Reserves of albite-bearing gneiss are large as the bed mapped extends for 2 km. Also, similar beds have been recorded elsewhere in the region.

Within the area mapped, albite-quartz gneiss below the magnetite rich zone is approximately 200 m long and 80 m wide. Based on a specific gravity of 2.5, inferred reserves to a depth of 10 m are 400 000 tonnes assuming the rejection of 10% of included pegmatite.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Drew Hill albite-quartz gneiss is a fine grained metamorphic rock in the Willyama Complex. Mineral composition approximates 55% albite and 45% quartz. Large reserves in excess of 450,000 tonnes, are available. Preliminary ceramic tests were not promising as the material requires a high firing temperature and the product is not white. Beneficiation to separate fine grained albite and quartz is not practicable.

Further exploration is required in the Willyama Complex to locate albite-rich gneiss free of contaminants and with less quartz and with firing characteristics suitable for ceramic and other purposes.

CHHC, RJH: AF

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#### APPENDIX A

Visual estimates of mineralogy extracted from AMDEL Progress Report No. 8, Project 1/1/169

by Dr. B.G. STEVENSON

VISUAL ESTIMATED MODES (%)

Sample	Location	Quartz	Albite	Perthite	Others
P727/77	composite	50	50	<del></del>	musc, ops
P728/77	A10	15	70	10-15	musc
P729/77	A20	50	50		musc, bio, ops
P730/77	A30	35	60	. <del></del>	ops, musc, bio
P731/77	A40	25	15	40	musc (20%)
P732/77	A40	40	55		bio (5%), ch1
P733/77	A50	50	50	<del>:-</del>	bio, ops
P734/77	A60	5.0	50	- -	ops
P735/77	A70	35	6.5		bio, ops, clay
P736/77	A80	45	55	<u>-</u>	bio (2%), musc, ops

musc = muscovite
ops = opaques
bio = biotite

ch1 = chlorite

Note P728/77 and P731/7 are samples of pegmatite

### APPENDIX B

Partial chemical analyses extracted from AMDEL Progress Report No. 8. Project 1/1/169

By Dr. B.G. STEVENSON

								and the second second		
P-number/77	727 composite	728 A10	729 A20	730 A30	731 A40P	732	733	734	 735	736
Analysis (wt %		AIO	AZU	. A30	A4UP	A40G	A50	A60	A70	A80
• •			•			* .		•		
SiO <sub>2</sub>	82.0	76.3	81.8	81.8	76.9	81.8	83.5	81.8	81.8	81.8
A1 <sub>2</sub> 0 <sub>3</sub>	11.0	10.4	6.95	6.85	9.25	6.00	7.80	7.35	7.20	7.30
Na <sub>2</sub> O	6.75	5.25	5.75	5.65	2.80	5.75	6.50	6.15	5.80	5.80
к <sub>2</sub> 0	0.18	2.95	0.08	0.09	4.55	0.39	0.09	0.03	0.47	0.38
CaO	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08
Tota1	100.0	94.9	94.7	94.5	93.6	94.0	97.9	95.4	95.3	95.3
Norms (approx)	8					-				
Quartz	40	40	50	55		45	45	50	45	45
Albite	60	45	50	45		50	55	50	50	50
Others		>15	-	-		5	-	-	5	5

Note P728/77 and P731/77 are samples of pegmatite

#### APPENDIX C

Preliminary ceramic tests extracted from AMDEL Progress Report No. 9. Project 1/1/169

By Dr. W.G. SPENCER

## Notes on Fired Samples, Colour and Degree of Fusion

	1050°C	1100°C	1150°C	1200°C
P731/77	orange	orange	grey	grey
	very slight	slight	part	high
P734/77	pinkish buff	buff	grey	grey
	very slight	slight	slight	part
P736/77	pinkish grey	pinkish grey	pale grey	pale grey
	very slight	slight	slight	part

Note P731/77 is a sample of pegmatite.

Terms for degree of fusion are

nil no change in shape or volume

very slight weakly sintered

slight sintered

part some melting, outline preserved

high almost complete melting, outline just visible

full complete melting, globule produced.

