



REGOLITH CHARACTERISATION AND GEOCHEMISTRY AS AN AID TO MINERAL EXPLORATION IN THE HARRIS GREENSTONE BELT, CENTRAL GAWLER CRATON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Volume 2

M.J. Sheard and I.D.M. Robertson

CRC LEME OPEN FILE REPORT 155

May 2004

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(PIRSA-Minerals and Energy Resources Group,
South Australia, Report Book, 2003/10
CSIRO Exploration and Mining, Report 1165F)

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1

DRILLHOLE LOGS, CHIP SAMPLES AND CORE PHOTOS

A1.0 Background Explanations

A1.1 Drillhole location data, geological logs and associated assay data (Refer also to Appendix 7 CD-ROM).

A1.2 Regolith logs to 55 aircore drillholes, Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill & Mullina Well.

A1.3 Chiptray photos, 55 aircore drillholes, Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill & Mullina Well.

A1.4 Regolith logs to 3 cored drillholes, KLHRDD-1 (Lake Harris), THHRDD-1 (Hopeful Hill), and TMWRDD-1 (Mullina Well)

A1.5 Core tray photos for drillholes: KLHRDD-1, THHRDD-1, & TMWRDD-1

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A1.0 Background Explanations

A1.1: Drillhole location data, geological logs & assay data (refer, Appendix 7 CD).

File: “Harris GsB drillhole locations 2001.xls” is an Excel spreadsheet containing the basic drilling and sampling details for each hole drilled as part of the PIRSA sponsored & TEiSA funded Harris Greenstone Belt investigations for 2001. This file contains all relevant data on holes drilled for that program but only some of those were included in the associated regolith study. Bottom hole lithology is included. Details are available in: Davies, M.B., 2002a. Harris Greenstone Domain Bedrock Drilling, May–August 2001. *South Australia. Department of Primary Industries and Resources. Report Book*, 2002/11. A single page example is printed herein.

File: “Harris GsB drillhole locations 2002.xls” is an Excel spreadsheet containing the basic drilling and sampling details for each hole drilled as part of the PIRSA sponsored & TEiSA funded Harris Greenstone Belt drilling for 2002. This file contains all relevant data on holes drilled for that program but only some of those were included in the associated regolith study. Bottom hole lithology is included. Details are available in: Davies, M.B., 2002b. Harris Greenstone Domain bedrock drilling Phase 2: June–August 2002. *South Australia. Department of Primary Industries and Resources. Report Book*, 2002/29. A single page example is printed herein.

File: “Harris GsB drillhole logs, geology.xls” is an Excel spreadsheet containing the geology logs and assay results for each drillhole sample, drilled as part of the PIRSA sponsored & TEiSA funded Harris Greenstone Belt drilling programs for 2001 & 2002. This file contains all relevant data on the 130 holes drilled for those programs but only 55 of those were included in the associated regolith study. Details are available in: Davies, M.B., 2002a, b (cited above). A single page example is printed herein.

A1.2: Regolith logs to 55 aircore drillholes, Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill & Mullina Well.

There is a regolith log for each of the 55 selected drillholes taken from the PIRSA sponsored & TEiSA funded Harris Greenstone Belt drilling programs for 2001 & 2002. These have been constructed in Excel spreadsheets containing regolith zonation logs on four descriptive levels. Each log has a coloured graphic column plus assay sample intervals marked with black & grey bars. Only a representative trio from each of the three study areas are printed in hard copy herein but the Appendix 7 CD-ROM file: “HGB selected aircore holes, regolith logs.xls” has drill line areas on separate sheets, at the top and right side of which appears a pseudo cross-section compiled from all the coloured graphic logs (the pseudo-section is not spatially or topographically scaled).

A1.3: Chiptray photos, 55 aircore drillholes, Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill & Mullina Well.

Chiptray photos of chip samples from the 2001 aircore drilling are provided in banks of ~6 trays per photo with explanations on interleaved pages. These photos only display the first 40 m of sample or less, but many drillholes actually penetrated much further. The photos are numbered A1P1-A1P10, with drillhole numbering for trays going left to right. These also appear in the Appendix 7 CD-ROM Folder: “Chiptray photos” which contains jpeg format image files.

A1.4: Regolith logs to 3 cored drillholes, KLHRDD-1 (Lake Harris), THHRDD-1 (Hopeful Hill), and TMWRDD-1 (Mullina Well)

Regolith logs to the three cored drillholes appear as Tables A1.1-A1.3 covering 11 pages. These include drillhole location data, regolith descriptions, a coloured graphic log, comments regarding drilling conditions, indicators to the depth spans of core photos and geologists involved. These logs have been designed for printing out from the Appendix 7 CD-ROM file: “HGB regolith core, 3 holes, logs.doc”, allowing for hard copy assembly into one long sheet if desired. A consistent graphic log colour scheme was adopted to allow for inter drillhole comparisons, (Note: logs are not truly vertically scaled).

A1.5: Core tray photos for drillholes: KLHRDD-1, THHRDD-1, & TMWRDD-1

Photos of core tray samples from the 2002 regolith core drilling are numbered A1P11-A1P35, followed by location name, drillhole attitude and number plus core tray depicted. They are provided in three location specific sets with interleaved description pages. A Folder and MS Word file containing the same photos with explanations in a tabular form on the CD-ROM, Appendix 7.

A1.1: Drillhole location data.

A1.11 An example page from the CD-ROM File: “Harris GsB drillhole locations 2001.xls” is displayed overleaf.

D/hole No.	Zone	Easting	Northing	Error	Altitude (m)	Total Depth (m)	bottom hole lithology	depth to basement (m)	start date	finish date	logged by	Drilling Co.	aircore HQ	open hole percussion	diamond NQ2
KIN 37	53J	511995	6570321			24	ironstone	>24	23-May	24-May	M B Davies	Budd	0-24		
KIN 38	53J	511999	6570425			26	silcrete/granite	24	24-May	24-May	M B Davies	Budd	0-26		
KIN 39	53J	512027	6570659			33	basalt	22	24-May	24-May	M B Davies	Budd	0-33		
KIN 40	53J	512044	6570995			25	basalt	20	24-May	24-May	M B Davies	Budd	0-25		
KIN 41	53J	512044	6571280			26	silcrete/granite	22	24-May	24-May	M B Davies	Budd	0-26		
KIN 42	53J	512045	6571414			30	basalt	22	24-May	24-May	M B Davies	Budd	0-30		
KIN 43	53J	511900	6572250			28	gneiss	24	25-May	25-May	M B Davies	Budd	0-28		
KIN 44	53J	511940	6579294			29.4			02-Jun	02-Jun	S Daly	Budd			
KIN 45	53J	511909	6577456			46			03-Jun	03-Jun	S Daly	Budd			
KOK 1	53J	511656	6565404			24	felsite	16	23-May	23-May	S Daly	Budd	0-24		
KOK 2	53J	511710	6565649			39.5	altered u/m	20	23-May	24-May	S Daly	Budd	8-12, 34-39.5	0-8, 12-34	
KOK 3	53J	511745	6565801			34	gneiss	33	24-May	24-May	S Daly	Budd	13-34	0-13	
KOKDD 4	53J	511798	6566021			36.2	altered u/m	12	24-May	27-May	S Daly/ M B Davies	Budd	0-31.4		31.4-36.2
KOK 5	53J	511817	6566171			71	mafic	12	24-May	25-May	S Daly	Budd	Dec-1971	0-12	
KOK 6	53J	511858	6566418			50	altered u/m	14	25-May	25-May	S Daly	Budd	Oct-1950	0-10	
KOKDD 7	53J	511864	6566453			45.6	altered u/m	11	25-May	29-May	S Daly/ M B Davies	Budd	10-41.4	0-10	41.4-45.6
KOK 8	53J	511876	6566618			34.7	altered u/m	10	25-May	25-May	S Daly	Budd	12-34.7	0-12	
KOK 9	53J	511912	6566839			40.7	altered u/m	10	26-May	26-May	S Daly	Budd	10-40.7	0-10	
KOK 10	53J	511844	6566989			32.8	ultramafic	10	26-May	26-May	S Daly	Budd	0-32.8		
KOK 11	53J	511775	6567128			23.6	altered u/m	14	26-May	26-May	S Daly	Budd	0-23.6		
KOK 12	53J	511754	6567285			36	ultramafic	18	26-May	26-May	S Daly	Budd	0-16, 18-36	16-18	
KOKDD 13	53J	511779	6567440			69.9	altered u/m	20	26-May	31-May	M B Davies	Budd	0-15, 24-65.3	15-24	65.3-69.9

A1.1: Drillhole location data.

A1.12 An example page from the CD-ROM File: “Harris GsB drillhole locations 2002.xls” is displayed overleaf.

D/hole No.	Zone	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Total Depth (m)	depth to basement (m)	azimuth (true nth)	inclination	bottom hole lithology	comments
KIN 37	53J	511995	6570321	24	>24	0	90	ironstone	
KIN 38	53J	511999	6570425	26	24	0	90	silcrete/granite	High tungsten, 1945ppm, probable contamination from drill bit. Altered basalt, GRV?
KIN 39	53J	512027	6570659	33	22	0	90	basalt	vesicular basalt, GRV
KIN 40	53J	512044	6570995	25	20	0	90	basalt	probable andesite, GRV
KIN 41	53J	512044	6571280	26	22	0	90	quartz-feldspar rock	brecciated, altered volcanic, probable GRV
KIN 42	53J	512045	6571414	30	22	0	90	basalt	altered fragmented andesite, GRV?
KIN 43	53J	511900	6572250	28	24	0	90	gneiss	altered olivine basalt, GRV
KIN 44	53J	511940	6579294	29.4	>29.4	0	90	silcrete	silcrete
KIN 45	53J	511909	6577456	46	>46	0	90	sand	high water flow in free flowing sands
KOK 1	53J	511656	6565404	24	16	0	90	felsite	GRV, altered basalt or andesite
KOK 2	53J	511710	6565649	39.5	20	0	90	altered u/m	Clay-rich, possible volcanic sediment, GRV?
KOK 3	53J	511745	6565801	34	33	0	90	.	volcanic, fine to medium-grained sandstone, GRV
KOKDD 4	53J	511798	6566021	36.2	12	0	90	altered mafic rock	weakly foliated, plagioclase-rich amphibolite, metamorphosed volcanic sandstone
KOK 5	53J	511817	6566171	71	12	0	90	mafic	talc-rich metakomatiite
KOK 6	53J	511858	6566418	50	14	0	90	altered u/m	mafic or ultramafic cumulate
KOKDD 7	53J	511864	6566453	45.6	11	0	90	altered u/m	low-mg komatiite, feather quench textures
KOK 8	53J	511876	6566618	34.7	10	0	90	altered u/m	metasomatic band in metakomatiite
KOK 9	53J	511912	6566839	40.7	10	0	90	altered u/m	metakomatiite with spinifex texture
KOK 10	53J	511844	6566989	32.8	10	0	90	altered u/m	andesite dyke
KOK 11	53J	511775	6567128	23.6	14	0	90	altered u/m	metakomatiite with spinifex texture
KOK 12	53J	511754	6567285	36	18	0	90	ultramafic	equant olivine zone in metakomatiite
KOKDD 13	53J	511779	6567440	69.9	20	0	90	altered u/m	metakomatiite with spinifex texture
KOK 14	53J	511797	6567928	50	14	0	90	altered u/m	opalised olivine adcumulate, possible harrisitic texture @ 26-28m.
KOKDD 15	53J	511814	6567812	37.6	16	0	90	felsic rock	
KOK 16	53J	511827	6568334	33	14	0	90	basalt	weathered aphyric basalt, GRV
KOK 17	53J	511854	6568757	51	34	0	90	basalt	weathered porphyritic, vesicular basalt, GRV
KOKDD 18	53J	511905	6569590	66.1	42	0	90	rhyolite	aphyric, vesicular basalt, GRV
KOK 19	53J	511945	6569953	40	36	0	90	basalt	altered vesicular basalt, GRV
KOKDD 20	53J	511741	6567203	45.8	16	0	90	altered u/m	metakomatiite with spinifex texture
KOK 21	53J	511775	6565911	58.8	23	0	90	ultramafic?	mislog? Foliated amphibolite, metabasalt?
KOK 22	53J	511839	6566297	43	13	0	90	altered u/m	metakomatiite
KOK 23	53J	511901	6566746	34	11	0	90	altered u/m	low-mg komatiite

A1.1: Drillhole geological logs & assay data.

A1.13 An example page from the CD-ROM File: “Harris GsB drillhole logs, geology.xls” is displayed overleaf.

HOLE #	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	COMMENTS	MAG SUSC (SI X10-5)	ASSAY INTERVAL (m)		
						from	to	R #
TAR7	0	2	SAND, red-brown, silty to granules & pebbles of vein-quartz & CALCRETE					
	2	4	SANDSTONE, red-brown, indurated, poorly sorted, quartzose, fine-grained to gritty, sub-rounded, partially silicified & ferruginised					
	4	6	SANDSTONE, AA & GRIT to PEBBLES					
	6	8	AA					
	8	10	SANDSTONE, cream to red-brown, silicified, clayey, poorly sorted, fine-grained to gritty, subrounded					
	10	12	AA					
	12	14	AA					
	14	16	CLAY, sandy & MAFIC ROCK, pale green, weathered with vitreous lustre	basement @ 15m				
	16	18	FRAGMENTAL ROCK, pale grey, 2-5mm fragment size, some elongate (altered feldspar?)					
	18	20	AA			18	20	473463
	20	22	AA			20	22	473464
TAR8	0	2	SAND, red-brown, silty to gritty & CALCRETE					
	2	4	SANDSTONE, red-brown, indurated, poorly sorted, quartzose, fine-grained to gritty, sub-rounded, silicified & ferruginised					
	4	6	AA					
	6	8	AA, trace MAFIC ROCK					
	8	10	MAFIC ROCK, dark red-brown, fine-grained, very weathered	top basement		8	14	473466
	10	12	AA, bright green to dark red-brown					
	12	14	AA					
	14	16	AA, pale blue-green, foliated			14	20	473467
	16	18	AA, grey-green					
	18	20	AA, grey green to dark brown					
	20	22	AA, pale green					
	22	24	AA					
	24	26	AA					
	26	28	CLAY, pale green					
	28	30	CLAY, pale brown					
	30	32	MAFIC ROCK, grey, fine-grained					
	32	34	AA			32	34	473468
	34	36	AA			34	36	473469
TAR9	0	2	SAND, red-brown, silty to granules & pebbles of milky quartz & LAG of ironstone					
	2	4	SANDSTONE, AA, abundant grit size, minor LAG of ironstone					
	4	6	MAFIC ROCK, red-brown to cream, deeply weathered, fine-grained	top basement				
	6	8	AA					

A1.2 Regolith logs to 55 aircore drillholes, Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill & Mullina Well.

A1.21 Regolith logs: 3 examples from the 22 aircore drillholes, Lake Harris.

**All are available from the CD-ROM, file –
“HGB selected aircore holes, regolith logs.xls”.**

Drillhole	Sample depth	Provenance T = transported, I = <i>in-situ</i>	Basic Colour(s)	Regolith Zone	Assay Graphi c Log	Sample Description (ar = number): calcrete acid reaction where 2 = strong, 1 = moderate, 0 = none
KOK 3					KOK 3	
	00-02	T	red-brown	sediment cover + calcrete		fluvial sand + soil with calcrete, clayey sand, angular-rounded clasts - colluvium, (ar = 2).
	02-04	T/I	red-brown	sediment + pedolith, silcreted		AA, silcreted + quartz-rich grit, clay poor plasmic zone, in part weakly ferruginous (ar = 2).
	04-06	I	red-brown	pedolith: arenose zone, silcreted		quartz-rich grit, clay poor plasmic zone, in part weakly ferruginous (ar = 0).
	06-08	I	red-brown	pedolith: arenose zone, silcreted		AA
	08-10	I	red-brown - cream	pedolith: arenose zone, silcreted		AA
	10-12	I	cream - pallid	pedolith, silicified		clay-rich zone with angular quartz grains (igneous) + black flecks (graphite or FeOx) partly silicified
	12-14	I	cream - pallid	pedolith, silcreted		clay-rich zone with angular quartz grains (igneous) + black flecks (graphite or FeOx) silcreted to partly silicified
	14-16	I	pinkish & cream + greenish	pedolith-clay saprolite		clay-rich zone, moderately coloured to pallid-tinted, little to no visible quartz.
	16-18	I	cream + green tint	clay saprolite		clay-rich zone, pallid-tinted, little to no visible quartz.
	18-20	I	cream + green tint	clay saprolite		AA
	20-22	I	cream + green tint	clay saprolite		AA
	22-24	I	cream + green tint	clay saprolite		AA
	24-26	I	cream + yellowish overprint	lower saprolite	Fe	AA with strong yellow-orange FeOH staining.
	26-28	I	cream + yellowish overprint	lower saprolite		AA with relict foliation or textural banding - similar to that seen in EOH samples.
	28-30	I	cream + yellowish overprint	lower saprolite		AA
	30-32	I	cream + yellowish overprint	lower saprolite		AA
	32-34	I	brownish - greyish	saprock-protolith		felsic fine-grained rock, undeformed, partially to non weathered.
	EOH				EOH	
KOK DD7					KOK DD7	
	00-02	T	red-brown	sediment cover + calcrete		soil, sandy + calcrete (ar = 2)
	02-04	T/I	browns	sediment + pedolith, silcreted		colluvium, multi-lithic clasts, rounded to angular + pedolith + vein quartz, silicified (ar = 2).
	04-06	I	browns	pedolith: arenose zone, silcreted		quartz grit-rich, Mn & Fe stained, silcreted (ar = 1).
	06-08	I	grey & cream	pedolith, silcreted		clay + quartz grit, pallid, chalcedony & quartz veins, silicified (ar = 0).
	08-10	I	grey & cream	pedolith, silcreted		AA
	10-12	I	dark red-brown & greenish	pedolith, ferruginous	Fe, Fe	friable clay-rich material with dark hued Fe & Mn rich clay seams+ black FeOx granular segregations.
	12-14	I	greenish to off-white + grey	clay saprolite		AA with darker greenish + yellow-brown to khaki flecking
	14-16	I	pale greenish	clay saprolite		AA
	16-18	I	pale greenish	saprolite	Ni	friable Ni green stained clay-rich material with relict foliation.
	18-20	I	pale greenish	saprolite	Ni	AA
	20-22	I	pale greenish	saprolite	Ni	AA
	22-24	I	pale greenish	saprolite	Ni	AA
	24-26	I	pale greenish	saprolite	Ni	AA
	26-28	I	greenish - medium grey	lower saprolite		AA but more coherent
	28-30	I	greenish - medium grey	lower saprolite		AA
	30-32	I	greenish - medium grey	lower saprolite		AA
	32-34	I	greenish - medium grey	lower saprolite		AA
	34-36	I	greenish - medium grey	lower saprolite		AA
	36-38	I	grey - greenish & yellow-brn	lower saprolite - saprock		coherent partially weathered ultramafic rock becoming less weathered with depth.
	38-40	I	grey - greenish & yellow-brn	lower saprolite - saprock		AA
	40-42	I	grey - greenish & yellow-brn	lower saprolite - saprock		AA
	42-44	I	pale green	saprock - protolith		partially weathered ultramafic rock, fine-grained, chloritic, thin clay coatings on fractures, protolith by 45 m.
	44-45.6	I	pale green	saprock - protolith		AA, serpentinite + minor clays
	NQ2				NQ2	

Example work sheet from the regolith logs (Excel file): Lake Harris, aircore drillhole KOK03, into a weathered granite profile and KOK DD7 into a weathered ultramafic profile.

Drillhole	Sample depth	Provenance T = transported, I = <i>in-situ</i>	Basic Colour(s)	Regolith Zone	Assay Log	Graphical Log	Sample Description (ar = number): calcrete acid reaction where 2 = strong, 1 = moderate, 0 = none
KOK 17						KOK 17	
	00-02	T	red-brown	sediment cover + calcrete			clay with abundant sand + calcrete (ar = 2).
	02-04	T	cream - very pale brown	sediment cover			clay-rich pallid material (ar = 0).
	04-06	T	pale brown	sediment cover			clay-rich, weakly coloured puggy material
	06-08	T	pale brown	sediment cover			AA
	08-10	T	pale brown	sediment cover, part silicified			clay & rounded quartz sand - gravel, medium- course-grained & encapsulated in silcrete, rest variably silicified.
	10-12	T	pale brown	sediment cover, part silicified			AA
	12-14	I	pale grey + yellow-browns	pedolith; mottled zone		Fe	clay-rich + quartz grit, mottled or strongly colour banded-stained.
	14-16	I	off-white, grey & brownish	pedolith			clay-rich + quartz grit
	16-18	I	medium grey + grey-brown	pedolith; mottled zone			clay-rich + quartz grit, mottled or strongly colour banded-stained.
	18-20	I	dk-med. grey, lt brown, white	pedolith; mottled zone			AA
	20-22	I	dk-med. grey, lt brown, white	pedolith; mottled zone			AA
	22-24	I	white - cream	clay saprolite			clay-rich massive material, weakly coloured
	24-26	I	pale yellow-brown + off-white	clay saprolite			clay-rich massive material, weak - moderately coloured
	26-28	I	pale yellow-brown + off-white	clay saprolite			clay-rich massive material, weakly coloured
	28-30	I	pale yellow-brown + off-white	clay saprolite			AA
	30-32	I	pale yellow-brown + off-white	clay saprolite			AA
	32-34	I	cream, pale brown, off-white	upper saprolite			clay-rich massive material, weak - moderately coloured
	34-36	I	cream, pale brown, off-white	upper saprolite			AA
	36-38	I	yellow-brown, cream, greys	lower saprolite			clay-rich massive material, moderately coloured
	38-40	I	yellow-brown, cream, greys	lower saprolite			AA
	40-42	I	yellow-brown, cream, greys	lower saprolite			AA
	42-44	I	yellow-brown, cream, greys	lower saprolite			AA
	44-46	I	brownish + greys	lower saprolite - saprock		Fe	AA with relict lithic core-stones of fine-grained weathered basic igneous rock + clays & FeOx staining
	46-48	I	brownish + greys	lower saprolite - saprock		Fe	AA
	48-50	I	dark greys + browns	saprock		Fe	weathered basic igneous rock + clays, fine-grained relict texture + FeOH staining.
	50-52	I	dark greys + yellow-browns	saprock - protolith			partly weathered basalt, fine-grained, fracture staining
	EOH					EOH	

Example work sheet from the regolith logs (Excel file): Lake Harris aircore drillhole KOK 17 into a weathered basaltic greenstone profile.

A1.22 Regolith logs: 3 examples from the 12 aircore drillholes, Hopeful Hill.

**All are available from the CD-ROM, file –
“HGB selected aircore holes, regolith logs.xls”.**

Drillhole	Sample depth	Provenance T = transported, I = <i>in-situ</i>	Basic Colour(s)	Regolith Zone	Assay Graphical Log	Sample Description (ar = number): calcrete acid reaction where 2 = strong, 1 = moderate, 0 = none
TAR 16						TAR 16
	00-02	T	pale red-brown	sedimentary cover + calcrete		sand + silt + clay, calcrete (ar = 2).
	02-04	T	red-brown	sedimentary cover + calcrete		AA
	04-06	T	red-brown	sediment		AA, less calcareous (ar <1).
	06-08	T	dark red-brown	sediment	Fe	AA + ferruginous sandstone & ferricrete fragments + calcrete (ar = 1).
	08-10	I	dark red-brown, yellow-brown	ferricrete duricrust	Fe Fe Fe	sandy & silty, goethitic ferricrete + calcrete (ar = 1).
	10-12	I	AA + black	ferricrete duricrust	Fe Fe Fe	AA but more indurated and blacker.
	12-14	I	cream & tan	pedolith & silcrete		clay + fine- to medium-grained grit, weakly coloured, thin silcrete bands.
	14-16	I	cream - pale greyish	pedolith & silcrete		AA but neutral hues.
	16-18	I	AA + brown	pedolith, mottled zone	Fe	clay + fine- to medium-grained grit, strongly colour mottled.
	18-20	I	pale gray	upper saprolite		sticky clay + quartz grit, pallid.
	20-22	I	pale gray	upper saprolite		AA
	22-24	I	pale yellow-green - grey	upper saprolite		AA, weakly coloured.
	24-26	I	pale yellow-green - grey	upper saprolite		AA
	26-28	I	pale grey & cream	lower saprolite		AA, darker neutral hues.
	28-30	I	dark grey - dark brown, black	saprock/protolith		felsic igneous rock, aphanitic with some feldspar phenocrysts + pale clay minerals as fracture infill. >5%
	EOH				EOH	
TAR 15						TAR 15
	00-02	T	pale brown	sedimentary cover + calcrete		clays, sandy, fine- to medium-grained, calcrete (ar = 2).
	02-04	T	pale brown	sediment		AA with abundant massive calcrete (ar = 2)
	04-06	T/I	AA + brown	sediment + upper saprolite		AA + weathered basic-mafic rock, fine- to medium-grained, chalcedony veins + nodular calcrete (ar = 2).
	06-08	I	dark green, red-brown, black	saprock		partly weathered meta-mafic rock
	08-10	I	dark green, red-brown, black	saprock		AA
	10-12	I	dark green, red-brown, black	saprock		AA
	12-14	I	near black, green, dk purple	protolith		fresh meta-ultramafic rock with trace chalcedonic veining
	14-16	I	near black, green, dk purple	protolith		AA, serpentinitic
	16-18	I	near black, green, dk purple	protolith		AA
	18-20	I	near black, green, dk purple	protolith		AA
	20-22	I	near black, green, dk purple	protolith		AA
	EOH				EOH	
TAR 11						TAR 11
	00-02	T	red-brown	sedimentary cover + calcrete	Fe	sand, silty + gravel lag including ferruginous nodules, calcrete (ar ~2).
	02-04	T/I	dark red-brown	sediment + pedolith	Fe	AA with silcrete pebbles + transition to ferruginous clay + grit residuum (ar = 0).
	04-06	I	dark brown + dark red-brown	pedolith; Fe-duricrust	Fe Fe Fe	ferruginous duricrust, quartz grit + some clay with a goethitic cement
	06-08	I	brown + cream + yellowish	pedolith; mottled-clay zone	Fe	clay-rich residuum, variably FeOx-FeOH mottled-stained
	08-10	I	pale grey-brown, cream, tan	upper saprolite		clay-rich residuum, weakly coloured to pallid
	10-12	I	pale grey-brown, cream, tan	upper saprolite		AA
	12-14	I	pale grey-brown, cream, tan	upper saprolite		AA
	14-16	I	grey, gr-yell-brn, yellow-brown	lower saprolite		clay + quartz grit, medium-grained, weakly-moderately coloured, obvious relict foliation-texture
	16-18	I	grey, gr-yell-brn, yellow-brown	lower saprolite		AA
	18-20	I	grey, gr-yell-brn, yellow-brown	lower saprolite		AA
	20-22	I	grey, gr-yell-brn, yellow-brown	lower saprolite		AA
	22-24	I	grey, brown, dark pink	lower saprolite-saprock		AA + relict gneissic rock, partially weathered, transition to below
	24-26	I	greys + cream	saprock		partially weathered gneissic rock with <20% weatherable minerals altered.
	26-28	I	greys + cream	saprock		AA
	28-30	I	greys + cream	saprock		AA
	30-32	I	dark-light greys, dark reds	protolith	gneiss	incipiently weathered to fresh gneiss, assemblage of quartz-feldspar-biotite, medium- to coarse-grained.
	32-34	I	dark-light greys, dark reds	protolith		AA
	34-36	I	dark-light greys, dark reds	protolith	intermedia	AA
	36-38	I	dark-light greys, dark reds	protolith	basic	AA
	38-39	I	dark-light greys, dark reds	protolith	gneiss	AA
	EOH				EOH	

Example work sheet, regolith logs (Excel file): Hopeful Hill, aircore drillholes into: weathered felsic basement, weathered greenstone and weathered gneiss profiles

A1.23 Regolith logs: 3 examples from the 21 aircore drillholes, Mullina Well.

**All are available from the CD-ROM, file –
“HGB selected aircore holes, regolith logs.xls”.**

Drillhole	Sample depth	Provenance T = transported, I = <i>in-situ</i>	Basic Colour(s)	Regolith Zone	Assay Graphi c Log	Sample Description (ar = number): calcrete acid reaction where 2 = strong, 1 = moderate, 0 = none
TAR 46					TAR 46	
	00-02	T	orange & pale pink	sediment + cement		aeolian sand, fine- to medium-grained + massive calcrete, (ar = 2).
	02-04	T/I	red-brown	sediment + cement + Fe-pedolith	Fe	colluvial sandstone-gritstone to arenaceous collapse interval, FeOH stained, polymict ang. qtz grains (ar = 2).
	04-06	I	red-brown	pedolith		clay + silty-gritty quartz, friable, weakly to moderately coloured (ar = 1)
	06-08	I	red-brown	pedolith		AA (ar = <1).
	08-10	I	tan - pale brown	pedolith		AA (ar = 0).
	10-12	I	tan - pale brown	pedolith		AA
	12-14	I	white - off-white, pale grey	upper saprolite		clay-rich material, some relict foliation, thin silicified bands common..
	14-16	I	white - off-white, pale grey	upper saprolite		AA
	16-18	I	white - off-white, pale grey	upper saprolite		AA
	18-20	I	khaki - tan & brownish	lower saprolite		clay-rich material, relict foliation & pale bluish-white vein quartz.
	20-22	I	khaki - tan & red-brown	lower saprolite	Fe	AA with FeOH staining or ?mottling
	22-24	I	khaki - tan & red-brown	lower saprolite	Fe	AA
	24-26	I	red-brown - greyish brown	saprock	Fe	weathered mylonitic felsic rock, FeOH staining.
	26-28	I	grey & pale brown	protolith		incipiently weathered mylonitic granite with ultramylonite & schistose interbands, fine- to medium-grained.
	28-30	I	grey & pale brown	protolith		AA
	30-32	I	grey & pale brown	protolith		AA
	32-34	I	grey & pale brown	protolith		AA
	34-36	I	grey & pale brown	protolith		AA
	EOH				EOH	
TAR 43					TAR 43	
	00-02	T	orange & pale brown	sediment + cement		aeolian sand, fine- to medium-grained, weakly clayey + sheet calcrete (ar = 2).
	02-04	T	browns	sediment + cement		calcrete enclosing polymict lithic fragments, + sandstone, poorly sorted & immature, m- coarse-grained (ar = 2).
	04-06	T	browns	sediment + cement		AA, variably indurated, fine- to coarse-grained, polymict clasts + lithics, variably rounded (ar = 1).
	06-08	T	browns	sediment + cement		AA (ar = 0).
	08-10	T	browns	sediment + cement		AA
	10-12	T	browns	sediment + cement		AA
	12-14	I	cream & brown	pedolith + cement		clay-rich + quartz grit, silcreted, encloses fine-grained black mineral,
	14-16	I	cream & brown	pedolith; mottled + cement	Fe, Fe	AA, strongly mottled & stained by FeOH, variably silicified.
	16-18	I	pale green-grey, red-brown	pedolith; mottled	Fe	clay-rich, weakly coloured but strongly mottled by FeOH.
	18-20	I	pale green-grey + reddish	pedolith; mottled	Fe	AA, plastic clay.
	20-22	I	dk red, cream, yellow-brown	pedolith; ferruginous	Fe, Fe	clay-rich, strongly coloured by FeOH & Fe Ox.
	22-24	I	pale-med. grey + yell-brown	upper saprolite	Fe	clay-rich, slightly indurated, moderate FeOH staining
	24-26	I	pale-med. grey + yell-brown	upper saprolite	Fe	AA
	26-28	I	AA + white + greenish	upper saprolite		AA but weakly Fe stained
	28-30	I	AA	lower saprolite		AA but more competent, stronger colours, FeOH staining.
	30-32	I	AA	lower saprolite		AA
	32-34	I	AA + black & greens	saprock-protolith		variably weathered meta-basic igneous rock, amphibolite (meta-basalt/dolerite) fine- to med. grained, altered on
	EOH				EOH	fractures.

Example work sheet, regolith logs (Excel file): Mullina Well, aircore drillholes into: weathered granite and weathered basaltic greenstone profiles.

Drillhole	Sample depth	Provenance T = transported, I = <i>in-situ</i>	Basic Colour(s)	Regolith Zone	A S S A Y	Graphi c Log	Sample Description (ar = number): calcrete acid reaction where 2 = strong, 1 = moderate, 0 = none
TAR 56						TAR 56	
	00-02	T	red-brown	sediment + cement			aeolian sand, silty to clayey + calcrete (ar = 2).
	02-04	T	red-brown	sediment + cement			sand AA + colluvial sand-grit, partly indurated + calcrete (ar = 2).
	04-06	T	dark red-brown	sediment, ferruginous		Fe, Fe	AA + FeOH cements (ar = 2).
	06-08	?T	orange	?sediment + ?cement		Fe, Fe	claystone, strongly coloured, hard, porous, ferruginous (ar = 0).
	08-10	?T/I	orange - pale red-brown	?sediment + duricrust			silcrete, moderately coloured, silica cemented clay & grit of ?mixed provenance.
	10-12	I	multicoloured	pedolith; mottled		Fe	clay-rich, weakly coloured with strongly developed FeOx + FeOH mottles
	12-14	I	maroon & pale grey	pedolith; ferruginous		Fe, Fe	AA but mottles & staining all FeOx and more strongly developed.
	14-16	I	grey & yellow-orange	pedolith			clay-rich, moderately to weakly coloured.
	16-18	I	dk brown, dk red, grey, wht	pedolith; ferruginous		Fe, Fe, Fe	incipient ironstone, strongly coloured, variably clayey, Fe-rich
	18-20	I	dk brown, dk red, grey, wht	pedolith; ferruginous		Fe, Fe, Fe	AA
	20-22	I	dk brown, dk red, grey, wht	pedolith; ferruginous		Fe, Fe, Fe	AA
	22-24	I	AA + pale greys & greens	pedolith; ferruginous - saprolite			transitional interval, AA grading to Fe-poor material, variably moderately to weakly coloured & stained.
	24-26	I	AA + pale greys & greens	pedolith; ferruginous - saprolite			AA
	26-28	I	y-orange, y-brown, y-grey	upper saprolite		Fe	clay-rich, ?mottled or variably stained, relict foliation.
	28-30	I	yell-green, pl greens, white	upper saprolite			clay-rich, weakly coloured with pallid clay in fractures & as micro veins.
	30-32	I	yellow-brown	upper saprolite			clay-rich, moderately coloured.
	32-34	I	pale mid-green	upper saprolite			clay-rich, massive, pastel hues
	34-36	I	yellow-brown, greenish	lower saprolite			clay-rich, prominent relict schistose foliation, highly weathered rock.
	36-38	I	dk grey, greens, browns &	lower saprolite-saprock			transition interval, aphanitic meta-ultramafic rock, moderately to partially weathered, serpentinitic.
	EOH		yellows			EOH	

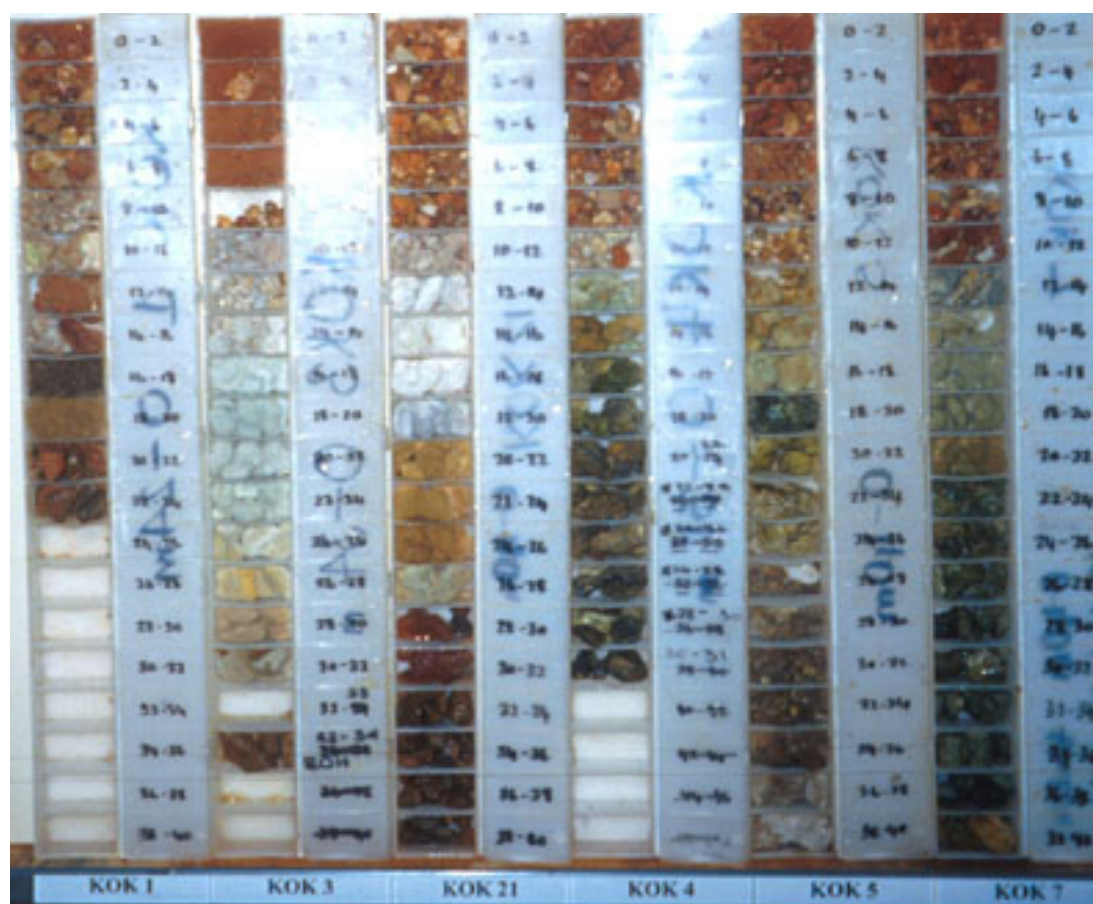
Example work sheet, regolith logs (Excel file): Mullina Well, aircore drillhole into a weathered ultramafic greenstone profile.

**A1.3: Chiptray photos to 55 aircore drillholes,
Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill & Mullina Well.**

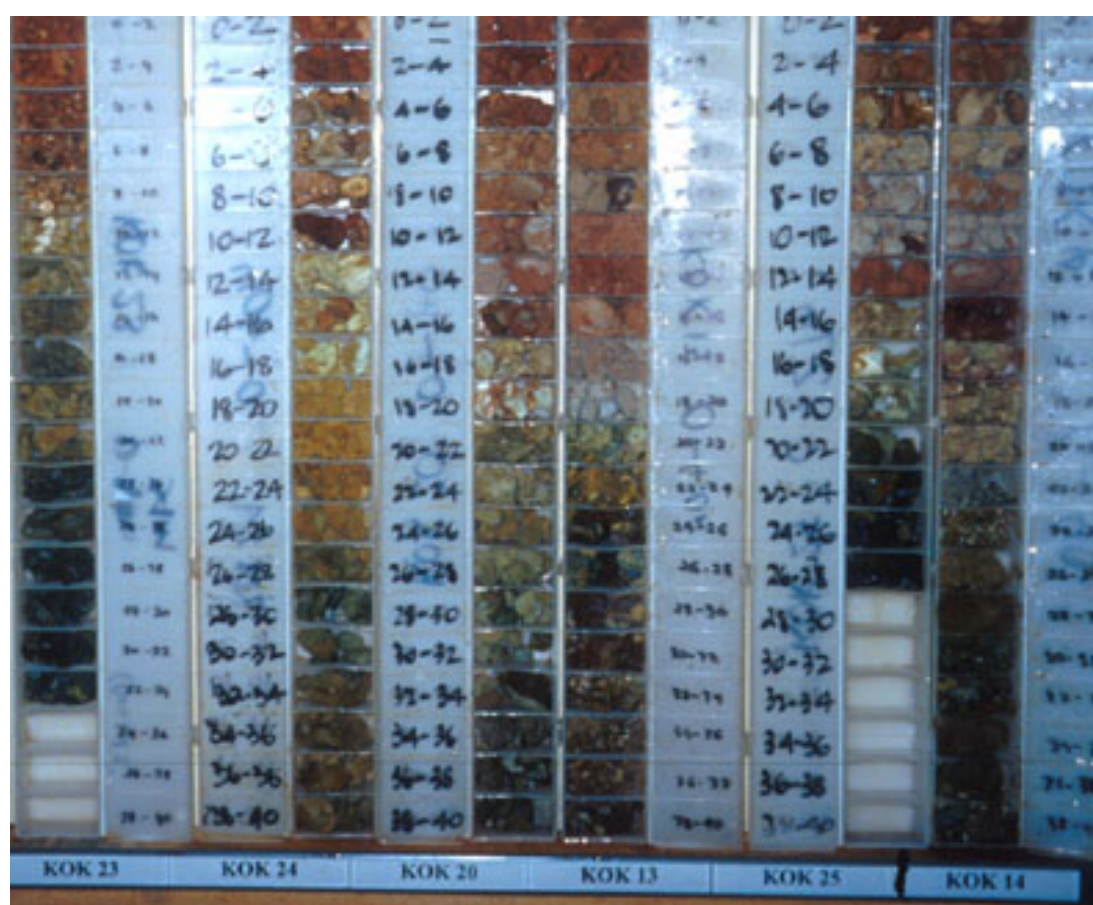
Lake Harris chiptray profiles, only first 40 m or less displayed. Weathered greenstones occur in drillholes KOK 4-7, 13, 14, 20-25.

A1P1	Drillholes KOK 1, 3, 21, 4, 5, 7 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals.
A1P2	Drillholes KOK 23, 24, 20, 13, 25, 14 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals.

Continued on next pages.



A1P1



A1P2

Lake Harris chiptray profiles, only first 40 m or less displayed. Weathered serpentinised high Mg-basalts occur in drillholes KOK 15 – 19.

A1P3	Drillholes KOK 15 – 19 and KIN 37 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals.
A1P4	Drillholes KIN 39, 40, 42 and 43 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals.



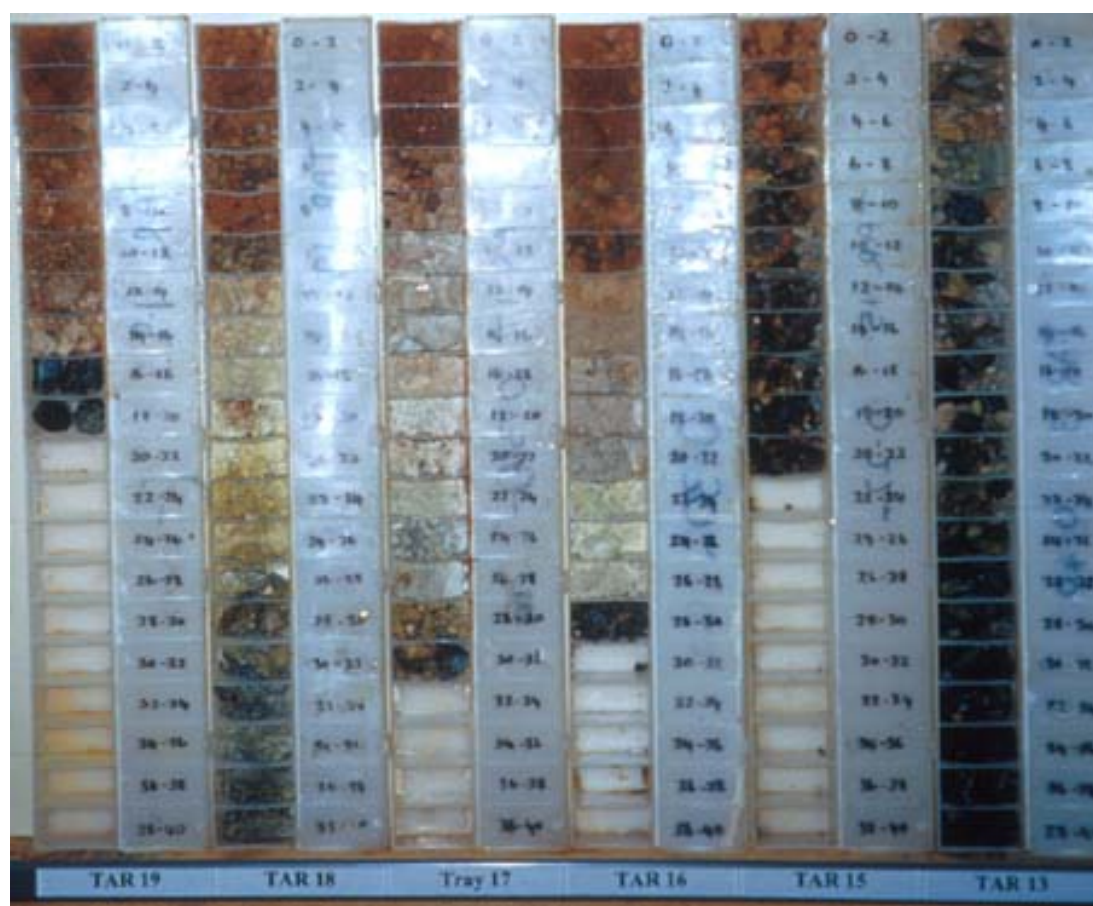
A1P3



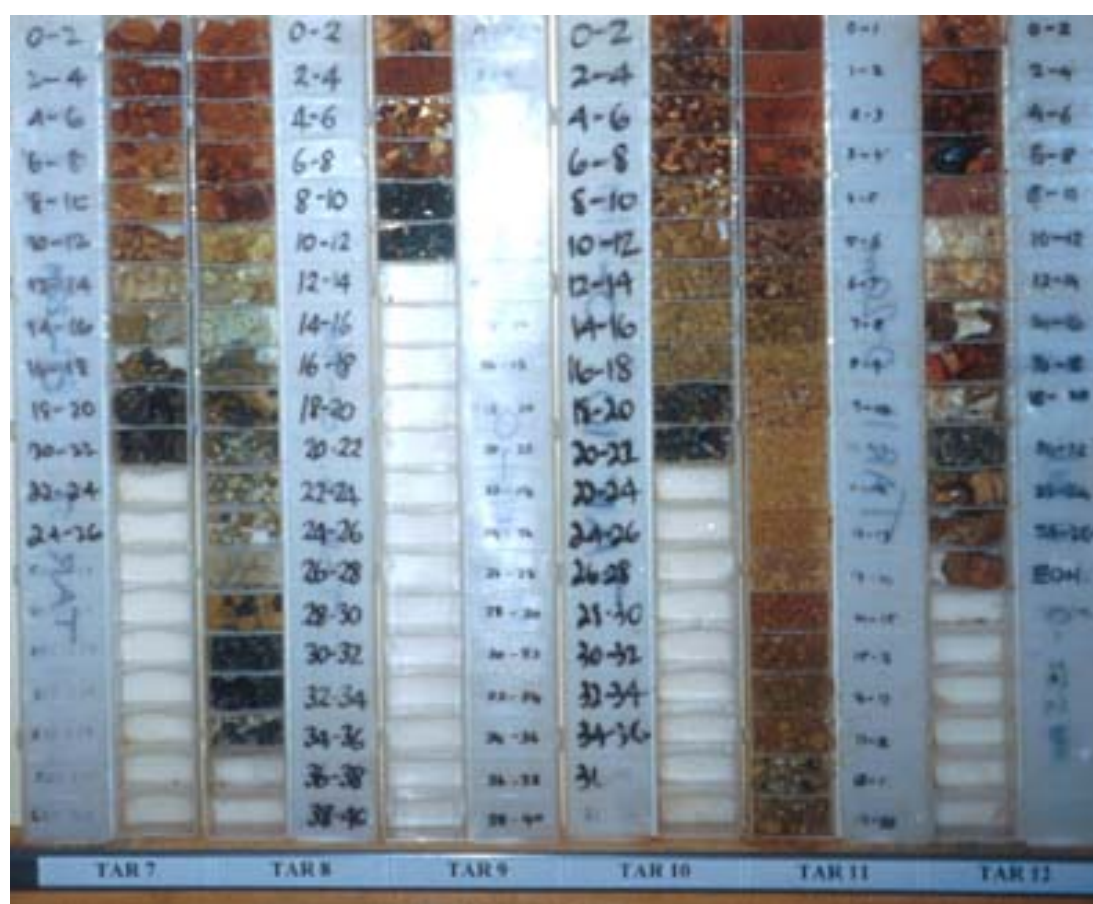
A1P4

Hopeful Hill chiptray profiles, only first 40 m or less displayed. Weathered greenstones occur in drillholes TAR 7-10, 13 and 15.

A1P5	Drillholes TAR 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 13 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals.
A1P6	Drillholes TAR 7 – 12 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals except for TAR 11 where cells represent 1 m intervals.



A1P5



A1P6

Mullina Well chiptray profiles, only first 40 m or less displayed. Weathered serpentinised high Mg-basalts occur in drillholes TAR 44 – 42, and weathered greenstones occur in drillholes TAR 55 and 54.

A1P7	Drillholes TAR 72, 71, 49 – 46 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals.
A1P8	Drillholes TAR 45 – 42, 55 and 54 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals.

Continued on next pages.



A1P7



A1P8

Mullina Well chiptray profiles, only first 40 m or less displayed. Weathered greenstones occur in drillholes TAR 56 & 57.

A1P9	Drillholes TAR 56 – 61 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals.
A1P10	Drillholes TAR 62, 74 and 73 (south – north) chips are moist, cells represent 2m intervals.



A1P9



A1P10

A1.4: Regolith logs to 3 cored drillholes, KLHRDD-1 (Lake Harris), THHRDD-1 (Hopeful Hill), and TMWRDD-1 (Mullina Well)




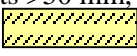
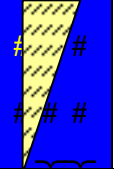
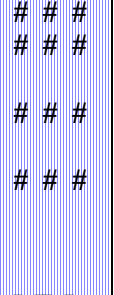
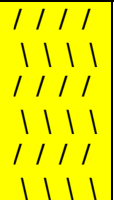



Harris Greenstone Belt Regolith Profile Drillcore Regolith Log

Table A1.1: Lake Harris, Drillhole #: KLHRDD-1

Coords: Zone 53J, 0511863mE, 6566452mN. **Attitude:** vertical & fully cored, **Type:** HQ diamond & tungsten bits,
Total Depth: 51.25m, **Start Date:** 17/06/2002, **Finish Date:** 22/06/2002, **On-site Geologist:** M.J. Sheard, Geol Surv. Br., MRG.
Core Photos: A1P11 – A1P20. **Site description:** flat, sandy with gravel lag, bare with some grass cover + sparse low shrubs.

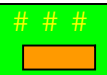











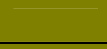





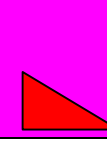

Depth Interval m		Recovery good, poor, lost [Tray #]	Regolith Zone	Colour Log	Description	Comments	Photos
From	To						
0.00	0.20	lost [1]	soil, transported		red-brown aeolian sand, fine- to medium grained.		↑
0.20	0.70	moderate [1]	soil + calcrete, transported		red-brown sand to sandy clay, friable with rubbly to earthy sheet calcrete, white to pale yellow (mostly not recovered).	?compressed & ?top missing	
0.70	0.80	lost [1]	sediment		loose sands.		
0.80	0.95	good [1]	sediment		red-brown clayey sands.		
0.95	1.40	lost [1]	sediment		sands on silicified alluvium.		A1P11
1.40	1.80	moderate [1]	sediment		red-brown alluvium, coarse-grained sand + gravel, silty to clayey.	difficult to core	↓
1.80	2.05	lost [1]	sediment		?		
2.05	2.40	good [1]	sediment		red-brown alluvium, sand + silt + gravel + some clay, weakly bound ?cemented.		
2.40	2.80	lost [1]	sediment		sands & gravels.		
2.80	5.10	good, some loss 3.95-4.3 [1]	sediment		red-brown alluvium, sand + gravel + pebbles (to 50 mm), clasts well rounded to semi angular & quartz-rich + some clay & silt matrix, Loose to weakly bound, becomes paler with depth where it is weakly cemented.		
5.10	6.90	good [2]	Ped. duricrust in sediment		pale brown & cream-brown alluvium, gravel + sand + clay + rare pebbles (angular, to 15 mm), well cemented by 6.50 m.	May be a much older unit.	
6.90	7.40	lost [2]	sediment		? loose sands/gravels		A1P12

Cont. overleaf.

7.40	10.50	good [2]	transported, alluvial sediment with duricrust		grey – grey-brown alluvium, angular to rounded cobbles & pebbles in sandy to clayey matrix. Some clay & silt in rhythmic cycles of 300-500 mm thick, some very angular clasts >50 mm, variably weakly to moderately cemented (silicified). 		A1P12 ↓
10.50	13.65	good [3]	short transport distance alluvium colluvium-		reworked weathered basement as colluvium + some alluvium, rounded to angular clasts, gleyed, highly mega-mottled clay-rich material, Fe-pisolith fragments with partial cutans, red-brown mottles, bright yellow staining, black flecking/spotting, bright lime-green staining at 12 m.		↑ A1P13
13.65	14.52	good [3]	colluvium		colluvium, pale greenish grey smectitic & clay-rich. Yellowish & yellow-brown megamottles + irregular fracture staining above 14.3 m. Conspicuous black MnOx dendrites in greenish grey clay 14.2-14.3 m. From 14.4-14.52 m there are occasional angular to subrounded 'rip-up' clasts of clay, slightly darker than matrix, these clasts float in the matrix, they resemble pedolith clay in unit below. Paler grey matrix clay with many sub-mm sized quartz grains and grit (granitic sourced). Locally sourced colluvium, basal angular unconformity (↘) at 45° to core.		
14.52	14.75	good [3]	unconformity on Pedolith (plasmic zone) <i>in situ</i>		angular unconformity on relict basal pedolith (plasmic) zone. As per interval below but is brecciated & retains jig-saw-fit of smectitic clay blocks, fracture infill clay is a paler grey-green & is less smectitic. Material is <i>in situ</i> but has been broken up by surficial weathering & pedogenesis. Unconformity only discernible from dry core, not seen on moist core.		
14.75	14.85	good [3]	upper Saprolite		semi-brecciated smectitic clay-rich, pale green to pale bluish but near its top is paler than interval below, no mottling, breccia only shows on dry core, <i>in situ</i> material		
14.85.	15.0	good [3]	upper Saprolite		semi-brecciated smectitic clay-rich, pale green to pale bluish, yellow-brown Fe-mottling, relict texture as lizardite colour patternation, <i>in situ</i> material.		
15.0	16.5	good [4]	upper Saprolite		stiff bluish – turquoise clay, slicken-sided fractures at ~60° to core axis, relict white chalcedony veins. Bright yellow-orange streaks & mottle-like staining, some black ?MnOx flecks & markings. weathered <i>in situ</i> basement		↑ A1P14

Cont. overleaf.

16.50	19.20	good [4]	clay Saprolite	# # #	light green smectitic clays, plastic to friable, variable yellow staining & streaking, slicken-sided fractures at ~60° to core axis. Gley colours common + some turquoise, blue and light greens. 17.6-18.9 m core has more blocky yellow staining.	Core very friable & crumbly between 17.6-18.9 m.	A1P14 ↓
19.20	21.00	good [5]	Saprolite		AA but more competent, yellow-brown staining on some fractures, relict structure obvious, chalcedonic veining, strong yellow-brown staining at 21.9-22.3 m, slicken-sided fractures at ~30° to core axis. Multi coloured bright yellow-green in green & with orange.	Core recovery good but has friable-crumbly intervals	A1P15 ↓
21.00	23.40	lost ~1m [5]	Saprolite		AA but very soft, some core missing due to being washed out by drilling process & watery mud.		
23.40	25.90	good [5]	Saprolite		clay-rich interval, smectitic, green to gley colours + bright pistachio green & turquoise to blue patches, yellow-brown staining, black MnOx dendrites on fracture surfaces, friable in last metre.	very friable & difficult core recovery	25.5 m ↓
25.90	26.90	good [6]	Saprolite		dark green to bluish grey, more competent interval, smectitic, well fractured & more so with depth,		
26.90	27.15	some loss [6]	Saprolite		AA		
27.15	27.50	good [6]	Saprolite		dark green relict serpentinite, smectitic, well fractured with slicken-sided fractures at ~60° to core axis. Some brown staining, firm-stiff and soft intervals.	core both firm & soft, bit no longer cutting in slippery ground, changed to a face-set d-Bit	A1P16 ↓
27.50	30.20	some loss [6]	lower Saprolite – Saprock		dark green weathered serpentinite, very broken ground, smectitic + ?talc-rich, competent, yellow FeOH staining & fracture linings, patches of bright green + orange colours.	recovery highly variable with each short run	
30.20	30.30	good [6]	Saprolite		AA but more weathered.		↓
30.30	31.60	good [7]	Saprolite		weathered serpentinite, pistachio green, antigorite-smectite-talc rock with reptile skin-like patternations, very greasy feel, yellow – orange – brown FeOH staining. Sea green + dark green + bright strong yellow also present. Conjugate pairs of slicken-sided fractures common at ~45° - ~60° to core axis.	Change to toothed tungsten carbide bit.	A1P17 ↓
31.60	32.10	some loss [7]	Saprolite		AA but softer & more friable		35.9 m ↓
32.10	36.40	good [7]	Saprolite		as per 30.3-31.6 m.		
36.40	37.45	some loss [8]	lower Saprolite		as per 27.5-30.2 m but highly fractured	difficult core to recover	A1P18 ↓
37.45	37.80	good [8]	Fe-Saprolite		dark brown interval, variably hard & soft, FeOH + MnOx rich		↓

37.80	39.40	good [8]	clay Saprolite		green clays with yellow & brown mottling, very sticky & plastic smectite-rich clay, FeOH & MnOx rich interval 38.5-38.8 m		 A1P18
39.40	39.55	lost [8]	clay Saprolite		?AA but very soft.	washed out by drilling process	
39.55	41.60	good [8]	Saprolite		green – dark green & bright green weathered serpentinite, antigorite-smectite-talc, greasy feel, variably fractured, softer clay seams common, yellow & brown FeOH mottle-like blotches or as streaks. Conjugate pairs of slicken-sided fractures common at ~45° - ~60° to core axis.		
41.60	42.60	good [9]	lower Saprolite		blue-green-grey weathered serpentinite, antigorite-smectite-talc, more competent than interval above, has weaker clay seams. Has FeOH stained slicken-sided fractures at ~45°, ~60° & ~80° to core axis.		
42.60	44.00	good [9]	lower Saprolite-Saprock		dark green to dark grey partially weathered serpentinite, yellow & brown staining on fractures, some clay seams & patches.		A1P19 
44.00	46.50	good [9]	Saprolite		AA but more variably weathered than interval above.		
46.50	47.20	good [10]	Saprolite-Saprock		AA with cyclic intervals of less weathered rock. Many clay seams & highly fractured ground.		
47.20	48.20	good [10]	Saprolite		green, yellow & brown, more weathered serpentinite than above, some seams of less weathered remain.	Diamond bit no longer cutting.	
48.20	49.15	good [10]	lower Saprolite		bluish grey serpentinite, highly fractured, less weathered than interval above, pistachio green clay lined fractures.		A1P20 
49.15	51.25	good [10]	Saprock - ?Protolith		dark green-grey partly weathered ultramafic serpentinite, some green clay linings to fractures, progressively more competent with depth but while still containing more saprolitic clots/patches. Close to weathering front.	Drilling terminated due to depth limit being exceeded.	
51.25	EOH	Σ lost ~4.4m or ~9%		EOH			

Regolith Logs to Hopeful Hill and Mullina Well cores follow on the next pages.




















Harris Greenstone Belt Regolith Profile Drillcore Regolith Log

Table A1.2: Hopeful Hill, Drillhole #: THHRDD-1





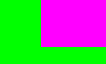
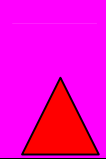
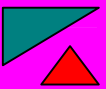
Coords: Zone 53J, 0492082mE, 6575794mN. **Attitude:** vertical & fully cored, **Type:** HQ diamond & tungsten bits, **Total Depth:** 39.25m, **Start Date:** 23/06/2002, **Finish Date:** 25/06/2002, **On-site Geologist:** M.J. Sheard, Geol Surv. Br., MRG. **Core Photos:** A1P21 – A1P28. **Site description:** flat, sandy with some gravel lag, some grass + low shrubs + sparse *Casuarina* sp. trees (to ~8 m tall).

Depth Interval m		Recovery good, poor, lost [Tray #]	Regolith Zone	Colour Log	Description	Comments	Photos
From	To						
0.00	0.20	most lost [1]	soil, aeolian sand, transported		red-brown aeolian sand with some surficial exotic lag (milky quartz, silcrete + calcrete).	poor recovery from this interval	↑
0.20	0.50	some loss [1]	sand + calcrete transported		white calcrete, massive to laminated & variably rubbly, hard to moderately soft. Grab samples for assay collected from mud-pit mullock.	poor core recovery of calcrete	
0.50	0.80	good [1]	sediment, transported		red-brown clayey colluvium-alluvium, angular to subangular clasts 20-30 mm, very compact & hard.	difficult drilling	A1P21
0.80	1.10	good [1]	sediment, transported		AA but dark red-brown, resembles a red-brown hardpan with white calcrete wisps & blotches, compact to indurated.	hard drilling	↓
1.10	5.15	some loss [1]	sediment		AA with variable silicification, very gritty & abrasive.	hard drilling	
5.15	6.15	good [2]	sediment		AA with well rounded quartz clasts to 10 mm.		↑
6.15	6.25	lost [2]	sediment		alluvium AA, loose.	core retention poor	
6.25	6.65	good [2]	Ped. duricrust in sediment		red-brown alluvium, gravelly, variably cemented.		↓
6.65	7.75	good [2]	Ped. duricrust in sediment		red-brown alluvium AA but more consistently cemented by silcrete.		A1P22
7.75	8.45	some loss [2]	Ped. duricrust in sediment		AA but more ferruginous in places, variably silicified to silcrete.	broken ground, recovery variable	↓

Cont. overleaf.

8.45	9.05	good [2]	short transport distance colluvium-alluvium		reworked weathered ultramafic basement as colluvium + some alluvium, pale gleys + reds & browns, mega-mottled by FeOx + FeOH, smectitic, stiff & plastic clays, blocky fragmenting + cementing. FeOH staining on joints & fractures. Black Mn and Fe pisolith fragments. Unconformity at base of unit	excellent recovery of unconformity transition	
9.05	9.65	good [2]	Unconformity & Pedolith (plasmic zone, <i>in situ</i>)		relict pedolith, jig-saw-fit breccia, pale greenish to bright green clay-rich fragments + brownish to grey-brown clay fracture infill illuviated from above, erosional top, strong brown-red mottles & stains, <i>in situ</i> weathered mafic, no relict foliation, gritty & smectitic with incipient silicification.		 A1P22
9.65	12.25	good [2 & 3]	clay Saprolite		as above interval, bright pistachio green clays at 9.95-10.4 m, brecciation extends to 12.25 m but sediment & clay infill of fractures ceases by 11.8 m. Complex MnOx within FeOx mottles at 11.35 to 11.75 m, fractured in conjugate sets at ~45° & ~60° to core axis below 12 m.		 9.85 m A1P23
12.25	15.20	good [3 & 4]	upper Saprolite		gleys + various strong green colours, no mottling, some dark green relict fragments of serpentinite, smectitic clays + talc, greasy feel, core is fragile to moderately competent, very gritty, commonly fractured in conjugate slicken-sided sets at ~45° & ~60° to core axis. MnOx flecks & staining 13.15-13.55 m, FeOx staining & blotches near base.		 14.85 m 
15.20	15.95	good [4]	Fe-rich Saprolith		Fe-clay-rich interval, dark brown, cemented, has many bright turquoise coloured chalcedony veinlets, very striking interval,	matrix diamond bit changed to face-set diamond at 15.75 m	A1P24
15.95	18.75	good [4]	upper Saprolite		greens, white & brown with bright pistachio green ?gaspeite from 16.5 m, + reddish & brown blotches and stains. Complex fracture alteration-colour patterns.	friable core	
18.75	19.35	good [4]	Saprolite		weathered serpentinite, dark grey-green & dark brown, highly fractured, smectitic & talc-rich, greasy feel.		
19.35	23.00	some loss [4 & 5]	Saprolite		smectitic clays, moderately soft, plastic & sticky, highly fractured, greens & browns, chalcedony veins, bright pistachio green bands, black MnOx staining, crumbly below 21.5 m.	Bit changed to W-carbide toothed bit at 21.75 m	 20.35 m 
23.00	24.15	good [5]	lower Saprolite		partially weathered serpentinite, dark grey to black to dark green, fractures at ~60° to core axis. semi friable. White chalcedony veins.		 A1P25

Cont. overleaf.

24.15	25.00	good [5]	lower Saprolite- ?Saprock		variably weathered interval with enclaves of less weathered altered serpentinite, dark grey to black, + sticky plastic smectite clays in green-grey, highly fissile. Yellow & brown alteration.	hard to drill through broken ground	A1P25 ↓
25.00	26.50	good [5 & 6]	Saprolite		more weathered interval, clay-rich, smectitic, pistachio green + pale & dark green, some FeOH staining.		↑ 25.25
26.50	27.95	good [6]	lower Saprolite		less weathered interval, serpentinite, dark green to dark grey, very fissile and fragile core but hard drilling, variably weathered with more and less altered enclaves – much of the core looks like gravel, FeOH staining & coatings.		A1P26 ↓
27.95	30.55	good [6 & 7]	lower Saprolite- Saprock		clay-rich matrix with relict less altered serpentinite core stones, bright to dark greens & greys, very sticky & friable. More gleyed below 29.0 m. Slicken-sided fractures at 45°–60° to core axis. More competent below 30 m.	core difficult to extract from splits	↓ 30.09 m
30.55	34.50	some loss [7]	clay Saprolite & Saprock		intergrades of weathered to less weathered serpentinite, very fissile interval, fractures at 75–80° to core axis. Relict chalcedony veining at 32.5 m,	core difficult to recover.	A1P27 ↓
34.50	37.45	some loss [7 & 8]	Saprock - ?Protolith		AA but more competent, dark green-grey, alteration decreases with depth to something approaching protolith. Fractured serpentinite with some weathering along fractures (at ~60° to subvertical to core axis). Some smectite + other alteration minerals.	moderately hard	↓ 34.93 m
37.45	39.25	good [8]	Saprolite- Saprock		cyclic saprock-saprolite to less altered fragments, near weathering front, dark green-grey + paler greens & some browns. Protolith enclaves throughout interval	variably hard	A1P28 ↓
39.25	EOH	Σ lost ~3.3m or ~9%		EOH			

Regolith Log to Mullina Well cores follow on the next pages.





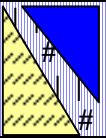
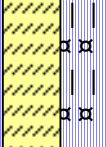








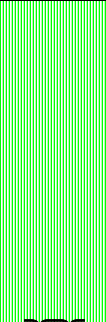
Harris Greenstone Belt Regolith Profile Drillcore Regolith Log

Table A1.3: Mullina Well, Drillhole #: TMWRDD-1

Coords: Zone 53J, 0461096mE, 6592412mN. **Attitude:** vertical & fully cored, **Type:** HQ diamond & tungsten bits, **Total Depth:** 40.00m, **Start Date:** 18/07/2002, **Finish Date:** 19/07/2002, **Logging Geologist:** M.J. Sheard, Geol Surv. Br., MRG, **Site Geologist:** M. Davies, GSB-MRG. **Core photos:** A1P29 – A1P35 **Site description:** flat & sandy, some grass + low shrubs + sparse mixed species trees (to ~5 m tall).


Depth Interval m		Recovery good, poor, lost [Tray #]	Regolith Zone	Colour Log	Description	Comments	Photos
From	To						
0.00	0.30	most lost [1]	soil, aeolian sand transported		red-brown to dark red-brown loose aeolian sand.	mostly washed out at spud-in.	↑ A1P29
0.30	0.80	some loss [1]	sand + calcrete, transported		as above but slightly silty, calcrete as dispersed earthy form, strong acid reaction.		
0.80	2.00	some loss [1]	Sediment		red-brown clayey sand with wispy earthy calcrete, strong acid reaction, friable but relatively compact.	some core loss & some compression.	
2.00	6.30	some loss [1]	Sediment		red-brown clayey alluvium, gritty to sandy and calcareous throughout, strong acid reaction. Possibly a red-brown hardpan, is variably cemented with carbonate & hyaline silica , very gravelly between 4.60-4.80 m. No carbonate below 6.00 m.	core recovery between ~50-80%.	
6.30	6.60	good [1]	Sediment		dark red-brown clays & clayey sands, alluvial-colluvial.		↓ A1P30
6.60	7.15	good + some loss [1]	Sediment		dark red-brown to red-brown alluvium-colluvium, clayey sands to grits, gravelly in places (mostly subangular) & clasts are polymict to quartz dominated.	Tray 1 core loss = ~2.15 m.	
7.15	7.50	lost [2]	Sediment		presumed to be as above.		
7.50	7.90	good [2]	Sediment		dark red-brown to red-brown alluvium-colluvium, clayey sands to grits, gravelly in places (mostly subangular) & clasts are polymict to quartz dominated.		
7.90	8.20	good [2]	Duricrust in sediment		dark red-brown clayey sand to clayey gravel, polymict subrounded clasts to ~5 mm, variably cemented by ?silica + carbonate, moderate acid reaction, mostly colluvium, matrix to clast supported interval. Silica cement		

Cont. overleaf.

8.20	9.90	good [2]	alluvium-colluvium		red-brown clay-rich interval with silty sub-intervals + some grit, ferruginous, possibly derived from intensely weathered fine-grained rock, unit has strong colluvial character, ?palaeosol.		
9.90	10.47	good [2]	Colluvium		as above but well lithified—cemented by silica, non calcareous, grades to a vaguely mottled equivalent & has FeOH + MnOx staining on fractures & relict clay block surfaces (?peds), has relict clay corestones, clay very sticky & plastic (smectitic &/or illitic).		
10.47	11.47	good [2]	Colluvium & sediment		pale brown silcrete containing brown silicified mottles (3-5 mm) mostly a fine-grained rock. Interval is variably cemented from quite hard to crumbly &/or moderately competent. Unit resembles a crude colluvium in places (small subangular blocks floating within a silica cement).		 A1P30 cont.
11.47	11.80	lost [2]	Sediment		??		
11.80	12.42	good [2]	Sediment		brown to reddish clay-rich interval, fine-grained silt & sand grains, quite ferruginous with dark reds to maroon staining + black MnOx staining on fractures.		
12.42	12.60	good [2]	Sediment		gley coloured and pallid clay-rich + quartz grit interval with mega mottles of yellow and red FeOx or FeOH.		
12.60	17.35	fair-good [3]	Sediment		clays to claystones, mostly structureless unbedded interval, pale grey to pale grey-green (gley colours) variably red & yellow mega-mottled, smectitic, stiff & plastic when moulded but core is mostly crumbly around the mottles, these contain near black Fe-pisoliths (2-3 mm), some MnOx staining observed. Becomes redder with depth as yellow colours diminish. Unit derived mostly from same terrain as debris flow below.		 A1P31 
17.35	22.70	good, but 18.9-19.2 m some loss [3 & 4]	Debris flow colluvium		Debris flow colluvium (landslide or avalanche deposit). Very mixed up interval. Unsorted jumble of clay-rich saprolitic blocks & fragments (<10 to >500 mm, similar to materials in interval 23-25 m), angular to subrounded and either clast or matrix supported. Matrix is a structureless colluvial clay with polymict rip-up clasts, quartz sand & other lithics. All clasts show some degree of transportation rounding. Interval equates to a mass-wasting avalanche, deposited as a debris flow. Overall clast texture and fabric is consistent with a lahar but here it is not volcanically sourced.	18.9-19.2 m contains polymer mud-jelly chunks.	

17.5 m

A1P32



Cont. overleaf.

22.70	22.90	good [4]	Unconformity & Pedolith (Plasmic zone) <i>in situ</i>	# Fe # # Fe # # Fe # # Fe #	remnant pedolith, red-brown, competent FeOH cemented, contains pedogenic structures: irregular parallel banding + incipient Fe-nodule development + brecciation with re-cementation. Clear-cut eroded top surface at ~15° to core axis.		A1P32 cont.
22.90	23.30	good [4]	Pedolith (Plasmic zone) <i>in situ</i>	# # #	pedogenic breccia of jig-saw-fit clay-rich blocks to 100 mm, pale yellow + pale yellow-grey + very pale browns, fracture infill is amorphous grey clay but there are no obvious qtz grit or sand clasts.		
23.30	25.20	good [4 & 5]	upper Saprolite	# # # # # #	near white to pale grey smectitic clay, moderately stiff, plastic, relict chalcedony veins below 23.0 m, occasional FeOx megamottles in red & red-brown to 60 mm & near base are ~150 mm. Interval has a subtle mottle-like patternation in a darker grey (possible lizardite texture ghosts). Contains clay with greasy feel (talc). No obvious quartz or sedimentary clastic infill to fractures.		23.5 m
25.20	25.35	good [5]	upper Saprolite	# # #	clay-rich, smectitic greenish yellow to brown, sticky & plastic, strongly Fe-stained brown & reddish, relict lizardite patternation.		A1P33
25.35	27.85	lost [5]	Saprolith & ? fracture cavity		no recovery, very low strength interval, or possibly an open fracture cavity partially infilled with wet smectitic clays at or near their liquid limit (<i>i.e.</i> >130% moisture content).	drill rods dropped through this 2.5 m interval under their own weight, nothing retained in core barrel.	
27.85	28.05	good [5]	upper Saprolite	Fe Fe Fe	greens to browns & yellow-browns, smectitic, sticky & plastic, stiff, has lizardite patternation, highly fractured, ferruginous.		
28.05	28.18	good [5]	Saprolite		pallid smectite, blotchy grey & white with some yellow megamottles.		
28.28	28.95	good [5]	Saprolite	Fe Fe # # # Fe Fe # # #	reddish + browns + pale green + lime green + pistachio green, smectite & relict serpentinite, fractured interval, highly ferruginised, FeOx + FeOH mega-mottles & along fractures & some have complex small scale oxide box-work structures.	Original errors in depths from 28.95 to 33.65 m (trays & markers) corrected,	
28.95	30.12	good [5]	Saprolite	 	pale bluish green to grey to cream with bright yellow & brown staining & fracture alteration, smectitic relict serpentinite, more competent than above, firm to stiff, complexly fractured + regularly spaced conjugate slicken-sided sets at steep angles to the core axis.		
30.12	33.65	good [5 & 6]	Saprolite	 Fe Fe 	pale green + pale pistachio green to mid-green + yellow & yellow-brown, relict serpentinite + smectites, soft & plastic to firm & moderately hard, fracture staining & blotches in yellow & brown.		30.92 m A1P34

33.65	34.10	good [6]	Saprolite		as above, moderately firm to soft, soapy-greasy appearance, brightly coloured.		
34.10	35.90	good [6]	Saprolite	Fe Fe Mn Mn Mn Mn	pale green smectitic clay with some yellow FeOH staining & blotching at 34.25 m, conspicuous black ?MnOx staining & fracture coatings between 34.5-34.8 + 35.1-35.3 m, conjugate sets of slicken-sided fractures at ~45°-~60° to core axis.		
35.90	36.05	most lost [6]	Saprolite		green smectitic relict serpentinite.	small blocks in fine cuttings & polymud	
36.05	36.15	good [6]	Saprolite	 Fe Fe 	mid-green relict serpentinite, crumbly to moderately hard, has brown to yellow-brown fracture staining & infill + mega-mottles & blotches.		A1P34
36.15	36.35	good [6]	Saprolite	Fe # # Fe	dark brown + dark yellow-brown to near black FeOH + FeOx + ?MnOx enriched interval with small oxide box-work structures, clayey.		
36.35	36.70	good [7]	vein	quartz	white to translucent milky quartz vein, massive to vuggy with bright yellow-orange FeOH staining along fractures & partial cavity infill.		
37.70	36.80	good [7]	Saprolite	Fe	brown to dark brown Fe-stained clay interval.		
36.80	37.75	good [7]	Saprolite		pale green smectite + relict serpentinite, white chalcedony veining + relict lizard skin patternation, relict foliation, some lime to pistachio green colours, soapy-greasy appearance, abundant fractures – these are weakly FeOH stained.		
37.75	37.90	fair-poor [7]	Saprolite	Fe Fe	dark yellow-brown clay-rich interval, FeOH stained & enriched, highly fractured.	not well cored.	
37.90	38.50	good [7]	lower Saprolite		dark + mid + pale greens + yellow & brown, weathered serpentinite with various clays, micro- to meso-fractured & many are FeOH stained, more competent interval – firmer to stiffer than above. Transition zone to fresher rock below.		A1P35
38.50	39.12	good [7]	Saprock		dark green to mid greyish green + brown & orange, partially weathered serpentinite, hard & brittle, fractured with associated FeOH staining, contains enclaves of more weathered material, Base of interval is the Weathering Front, sharp change to fresh rock below.		
39.12	40.00	good [7]	Protolith		dark green to dark grey-green serpentinite cross cut by white quartz & chalcedony veins, regular fractures at 45° to ~60° to core axis, foliation at ~75° to core axis.		
40.00	EOH	Σ lost ~5.6m or ~14%		EOH			

A1.5: Core tray photos for cored drillholes: KLHRDD-1, THHRDD-1, & TMWRDD-1

Lake Harris HQ drill core, trays 1 to 4 of 10.

A1P11	Tray 1: 0.2-5.1 m, transported cover; orange aeolian sand on red-brown alluvium to colluvium, clays, sands and gravels to 5.0 m.
A1P12	Tray 2: 5.1-10.5m, transported cover; red-brown fluvial sands, gravels and cobbles. Note the large colour zoned subrounded silcrete clasts between 7.5-10.5 m.
A1P13	Tray 3: 10.5-15.0m. Transported cover to 14.52 m (unconformity). Fluvial-colluvial material, pale grey to yellow and variably Fe-mottled. Contains reworked brown Fe-pisoliths (2-5 mm) with granite-derived quartz grains and highly plastic clays derived from weathered greenstones. Colluvium 13.65-14.52 m, reworked weathered greenstone + granitic detritus, yellow-grey to pale greenish grey, rip-up clasts of pedolith near base. 14.52-14.75 m is Pedolith (plasmic zone) <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, clay rich, pale colours, variably Fe-stained, top missing, pedogenic brecciation. Upper saprolite below 14.75 m, clay-rich and generally pallid greens and bluish greys, relict lizardite patternation.
A1P14	Tray 4: 15.0-19.2m, <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, upper saprolite, clay-rich, pallid to a variety of green colours, Fe- and Mn-stained, distinct greasy texture where talc-like minerals abound, relict lizardite patternation.

Continued on next pages.



A1P11



A1P12



A1P13



A1P14

Lake Harris HQ drill core, trays 5 to 8 of 10.

A1P15	Tray 5: 19.2-25.9 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, saprolite, clay-rich, a variety of greens with reddish mega-mottling, Fe- and Mn-stained, distinct greasy texture where talc-like minerals abound.
A1P16	Tray 6: 25.9-30.2 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, upper saprolite, clay-rich, greens to bluish and grey, yellow-brown Fe-staining and black Mn-staining, distinct greasy texture where talc-like minerals abound.
A1P17	Tray 7: 30.2-35.9 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, upper saprolite, clay-rich with relict serpentinite, bluish and grey with minor greens, brown Fe-staining, obvious white chalcedony veining 35.0-35.9 m.
A1P18	Tray 8: 35.9-41.6 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, upper saprolite, clay-rich with relict serpentinite, greens to bluish and grey, yellow and brown Fe-staining, highly fractured and variably altered.

Continued on next pages.



A1P15



A1P16



A1P17



A1P18



A1P19



A1P20

Lake Harris drill core, trays 9 and 10 of 10.

A1P19	Tray 9: 41.6-46.5 m, <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, lower saprolite, clays with relict serpentinite, bluish and grey, brown Fe-staining, highly fractured and variably altered.
A1P20	Tray 10: 46.5-51.25 m, <i>in situ</i> partly weathered greenstone, lower saprolite continued as above, to 49.15 m. Grades to bluish grey serpentinite with brown Fe-staining below 49.15 m, well fractured and has brown to bright yellow-green clays within fractures.

Hopeful Hill HQ drill core, trays 1 to 4 of 8.

A1P21	Tray 1: 0.0-5.15 m: transported cover, orange aeolian sand on red-brown alluvial to colluvial clay and sand or mixtures of these with some gravel, fluvial sediments below 5 m.
A1P22	Tray 2: 5.15-9.85m: transported cover, red-brown fluvial sediments to 8.45 m; dark red-brown colluvial materials to 9.05 (unconformity) and below is a more variably coloured <i>in situ</i> pedolith plasmic zone in highly weathered greenstone, displays pedogenic brecciation and eroded top.
A1P23	Tray 3: 9.85-14.85m: <i>in situ</i> red mega-mottled greenish highly weathered greenstone plasmic zone to 9.65 m clay rich minerals. Upper saprolite, green to bluish and variably Fe-mega-mottled, displays differential weathering pseudo brecciation fabric in 2 or more greens. Dominantly clay-rich with relict bluish green serpentinite intervals.
A1P24	Tray 4: 14.85-20.35m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, variably mottled, green and bluish upper saprolite displaying weathering differential pseudo brecciation and bright yellow-green clay colours.

Continued on next pages.



A1P21



A1P22



A1P23



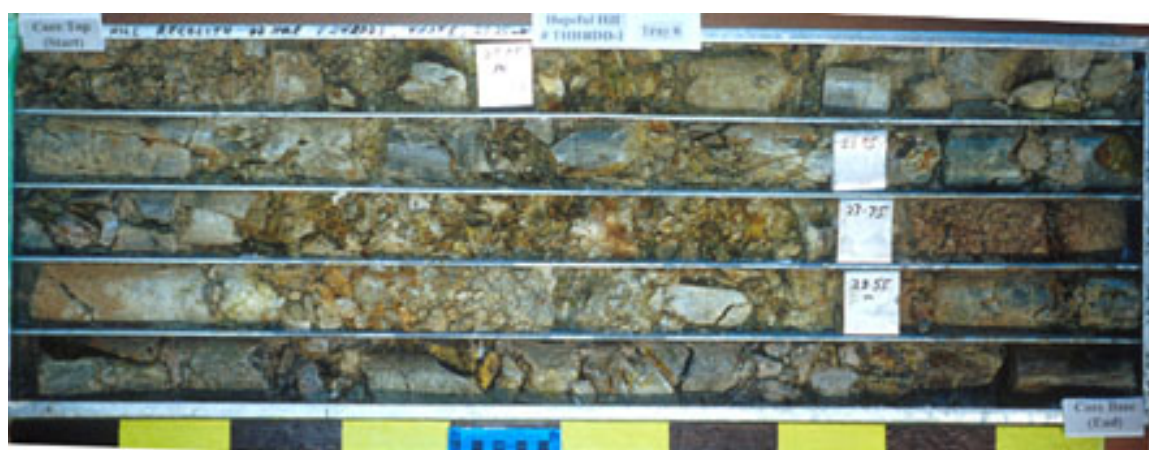
A1P24

Hopeful Hill HQ drill core, trays 5 to 8 of 8.

A1P25	Tray 5: 20.35-25.25 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, variably mottled, green and bluish upper saprolite to 23 m displaying differential weathering with a pallid clay interval between 21.3-21.5 m. Lower saprolite below 23 m, multi coloured with yellow-brown Fe staining.
A1P26	Tray 6: 25.25-30.07 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, lower saprolite, clay-rich with relict serpentinite, multi coloured with yellow-brown to brown Fe-staining and variable weathering development.
A1P27	Tray 7: 30.07-34.93 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, lower saprolite, clay-rich with relict serpentinite, multi coloured with yellow-brown to brown Fe-staining and variable weathering development to 34.5 m. Saprock below, greyish green, more competent, dark brown Fe-stained fractures, partially weathered serpentinite + clay.
A1P28	Tray 8: 34.93-39.25 m: <i>in situ</i> partly weathered greenstone, saprock to protolith, greenish grey to medium or dark grey serpentinite with clayey weathering products in fractures and altered intervals, variably competent.



A1P25



A1P26



A1P27

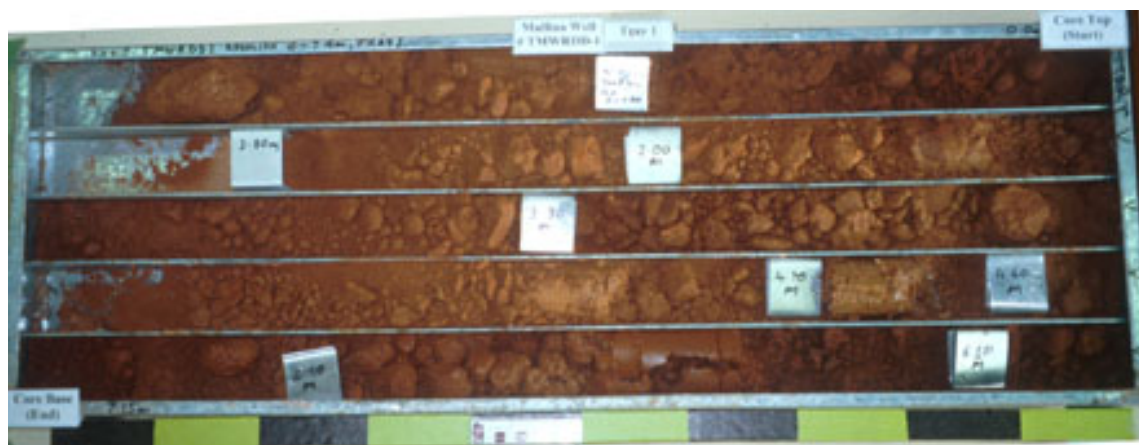


A1P28

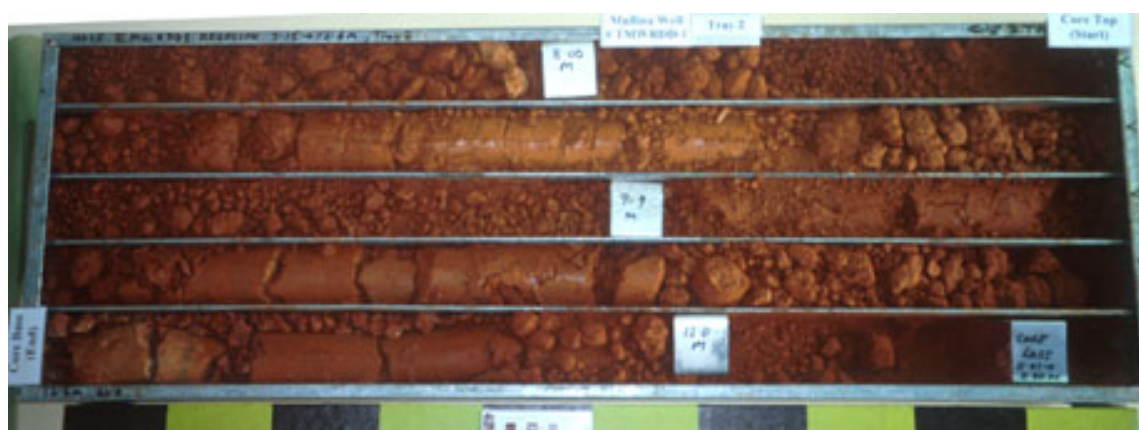
Mullina Well HQ drill core, trays 1 to 4 of 7.**Note:** all core runs from right to left (reverse of standard layout).

A1P29	Tray 1: 0.0-7.15 m: transported cover, red-brown aeolian sand on red-brown clays, sands and minor gravel.
A1P30	Tray 2: 7.15-12.6m: transported cover, red-brown fluvial clay and sandy clay to 11.47 m, plus brown colluvial to fluvial sediment >11.47 m, clayey sand and sandy clay.
A1P31	Tray 3: 12.6-17.5m: transported clays, pale yellow and greenish, clay-rich overbank deposit to 17.35 m, smectitic, structureless & unbedded, red mega mottled. Probably derives mostly from weathered greenstone terrain. >17.35 m debris flow deposit, jumbled mix of saprolitic clasts in clast to matrix supported unit (see description below).
A1P32	Tray 4: 17.5-23.5m. Debris flow deposit to 22.7, jumbled mix of saprolitic clasts (<10- >500 mm) in clast to matrix supported unit, inter-clast infill is clayey but less smectitic + grains of granitic quartz, feldspar & lithics, whole unit is bleached & mottled. (Unconformity at 22.7 m). 22.7-23.3 m <i>in-situ</i> weathered greenstone, a truncated pedolith plasmic zone, 22.7-22.9 is a remnant Fe-rich pedogenic ?capping, pedogenic brecciation, dark red megamottled and stained pale clay-rich minerals.

Continued on next pages.



A1P29



A1P30



A1P31



A1P32



A1P33



A1P34



A1P35

Mullina Well HQ drill core, trays 5 to 7 of 7.

Note: all core runs from right to left (reverse of standard layout).

A1P33	Tray 5: 23.5-30.92 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone, upper saprolite, continued. Pallid clays and megamottling cease by 29.7 m, below that level are greenish clay-rich minerals with yellowish staining. No core recovery between 25.35 to 27.85 m (?open fissure).
A1P34	Tray 6: 30.92-36.35 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone upper saprolite, continued, dominantly greenish clays with yellowish or pale brownish staining and black Mn flecking to staining or dendritic growths (especially between 33.5-34.8 m)..
A1P35	Tray 7: 36.35-40.0 m: <i>in situ</i> weathered greenstone upper saprolite to 37.9 m, lower saprolite 37.9-38.5 m, darker green to greenish grey saprock between 38.5-39.12 m with relict serpentinite evident; and foliated dark grey to near black serpentinitic greenstone protolith from 39.12 to end of hole.

APPENDIX 2

Assay data, down-hole plots & surface geochemistry plots

A2.0 Background Explanations

- Table A2.1: Soil and creek sediments**
- Table A2.2: Geochemistry of drill core materials**
- Table A2.3: Geochemistry and XRD mineralogy of described materials**
- Table A2.4: Geochemistry of aircore drilling**
- Table A2.5: Statistics of soil and stream sediment geochemistry**
- Table A2.6: Silcrete and granitic saprolite geochemistry**
- Table A2.7: Calcretes from Glenloth gold mine**
- Table A2.8: Magnetic granules in lag**
- Table A2.9: Saprock and saprolites from ultramafic rocks**
- Table A2.10: Magnetic & non-magnetic heavy mineral concentrates - R406800**

A2.1 Aircore Drilling Assay Logs

A2.11 Lake Harris

A2.12 Hopeful Hill

A2.13 Mullina Well

A2.2 Diamond Drillcore Assay Logs, Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill & Mullina Well

A2.3 Soil Geochemical Plots, Lake Harris area

A2.4 Geochemical Archive (4 ASCI Dat files, refer to CD-ROM, Appendix 7)

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A2.0 Background Explanations

TABLE A2.1: Soil and Creek sediments (refer also, Appendix 7 CD).

This table shows the geochemistry of soil (three traverses separated by lines on the table) and creek bed samples. Soil samples were taken from both just under the surface and at a slight depth (about 200 mm). Samples were analysed by ICP-OES and ICP-MS by Ultra Trace in Perth. The more readily soluble elements were determined after digestion with HF/HClO₄/HNO₃/HCl and the more refractory elements after fusion with sodium peroxide. Gold, Ag and Cu were determined after cyanide leach. The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A2_1.xls.

TABLE A2.2: Geochemistry of drill core materials.

This table shows the geochemistry of spot samples taken from diamond drilling to investigate the regolith stratigraphy. They represent only about 100 mm of half core each. The drilling was from Lake Harris (KLHRDD1), Hopeful Hill (THHRDD1) and Mullina Well (TMWRDD1). Samples were analysed by XRF fused disc and ICP-MS after digestion with HF/HClO₄/HNO₃/HCl by Ultra Trace in Perth. The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A2_2.xls.

TABLE A2.3: Geochemistry and XRD mineralogy of described materials.

Surficial materials collected in the field for description were analysed by XRF fused disc and ICP-MS after digestion with HF/HClO₄/HNO₃/HCl by Ultra Trace in Perth. They were also mineralogically analysed by XRD and the relative mineralogical abundances recorded. The latter are semi-quantitative estimates only as the diffractions are influenced by mass absorption of materials with varied Fe content, by the crystallinity of the materials and by peak overlaps. The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A2_3.xls.

TABLE A2.4: Geochemistry of aircore drilling

The geochemistry of spot samples taken from aircore drilling is presented from Hopeful Hill (Area HH), Lake Harris (Area LH) and Mullina Well (Area MW) over five pages. Samples were analysed by ICP-OES and ICP-MS by Ultra Trace in Perth. The more readily soluble elements were determined after digestion with HF/HClO₄/HNO₃/HCl and the more refractory elements after fusion with sodium peroxide. Gold, Ag and Cu were determined after cyanide leach. The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A2_4.xls.

TABLE A2.5: Statistics of soil and stream sediment geochemistry

Statistics including Minimum, maximum, mean and the maximum/mean ratio are given for the broad suite of elements given in Table A2.1. Elements that show useful anomalies are given in bold.

TABLE A2.6: Silcrete and granitic saprolite geochemistry

This is an extract from Table A2.3, allowing the geochemistry of silcretes and silcrete lag to be compared with the geochemistry of the regolith materials from which they were derived (granitic saprolites). The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A2_6.xls.

TABLE A2.7: Calcretes from Glenloth gold mine

Two samples collected from calcrete exposed by pit openings at the Glenloth gold mine contain significant Au. They were from outside the mapped area. The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A2_7.xls. This is an extract from Table A2.3.

TABLE A2.8: Magnetic granules in lag

Magnetic granules from a lag, largely of silcrete on thin colluvium within a small area close to an erosional window of ultramafic rocks, show a clear ultramafic signature. The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A2_8.xls.

TABLE A2.9: Saprock and saprolites from ultramafic rocks

This is an extract from Table A2.3 showing saprock and saprolites of ferruginous materials developed on ultramafic rocks. The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A2_9.xls.

TABLE A2.10: Magnetic and non-magnetic heavy mineral concentrates - R406800

A heavy mineral fraction (>SG 2.85) was separated from the 1000-2000 µm size fraction from creek bed sample R406800. This was separated into magnetic and non-magnetic sub-fractions that are geochemically compared. The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A2_10.xls.

A2.1 Aircore drilling logs with geochemistry

This drilling has been presented as simplified graphical logs with the geochemistry of the major and lithologically important elements (Si, Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, Ti, Zr, Ni, Mn, Co, K, Rb, Ba), economically important elements (W, Cu, Zn, Pb, Mo, Au, Ag, Sn), important pathfinder elements (As, Sb, Bi), rare earth elements (La, Dy) and the Ti/Zr ratio. These are available as .pdf files on the CD. Table A2.4 above refers. Three examples from each study area are printed herein.

- A2.11 Lake Harris
- A2.12 Hopeful Hill
- A2.13 Mullina Well

A2.2 Diamond drillcore logs with geochemistry (Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill, Mullina Well).

This drilling has been presented as simplified graphical logs with the geochemistry of spot samples. The major and lithologically important elements (Si, Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, Sr, Na, Ti, Zr, Cr, Ni, Mn, V, P, Cl, Co, K, Rb, Ba), economically important elements (W, Cu, Zn, Mo, Sn), important pathfinder elements (As, S, Sb, Bi, Tl,) and the Ti/Zr ratio. Table A2.2 above refers. These are available as .pdf files on the CD Appendix 7 and as Figures 18-20 in the body of Volume 1.

A2.3 Soil geochemistry plots, Lake Harris

These are dot plots of the geochemistry of the soil and creek bed samples given in Table A2.1 above. The abundances of each of the 16 selected elements has been divided into four ranges by consulting a normal probability plot. Actual abundances are given beside each dot. This plot has been overlain on a basic plan showing major tracks, the playas and major regolith regimes to aid interpretation. Each plot is paired: near surface samples on the left and deeper samples (about 200 mm) on the right. Three examples are provided overleaf and a further 2 comprise Figures 32 & 33 in Volume 1.

A2.4 Geochemical archive (4 ASCII “.dat” files, refer to CD, Appendix 7)

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TABLE A2.1 - SOIL AND CREEK SEDIMENTS

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TABLE A2.3																																										
GEOCHEMISTRY AND XRD MINERALOGY OF DESCRIBED MATERIALS																																										
FieldNo	LabSeqNo	LibNo	Coordinates		R	Description	XRF SiO2 %	XRF Al2O3 %	XRF Fe2O3 %	XRF MnO %	XRF MgO %	XRF CaO %	XRF Na2O %	XRF K2O %	XRF TiO2 %	XRF P2O5 %	XRF Cl ppm	XRF Ba ppm	XRF Sr ppm	XRF Rb ppm	XRF Ce ppm	XRF La ppm	XRF Y ppm	XRF Ga ppm	XRF Cr ppm	XRF Ni ppm	XRF Co ppm	XRF V ppm	XRF Cu ppm	XRF Pb ppm	XRF Zn ppm	ICP-MS As ppm	ICP-MS Sb ppm	ICP-MS Bi ppm	XRF S ppm	ICP-MS Te ppm	ICP-MS W ppm	ICP-MS Mo ppm	ICP-MS Sn ppm	ICP-MS Tl ppm	XRF Nb ppm	XRF Zr ppm
H 0001	L08-02438	08-02433	513413	6567185	622560	Silcrete with chalcedony fragments	91.87	0.39	1.61	0.024	0.16	0.19	0.08	0.02	3.13	0.007	630	427	37	1	10	7	9	25	2222	35	10	115	6	35	157	3	0.6	0.2	950	<0.2	10	5.4	3	0.1	26	417
H 0002	L08-02435	08-02434	514681	6566206	622561	Granite saprolite	50.36	23.13	1.10	0.005	0.67	0.11	2.51	0.29	0.11	0.001	36900	16	14	7	14	2	2	99	26	<2	2	28	<7	18	3	3	<0.2	<0.1	330	<0.2	0.5	1.4	2	0.1	<1	51
H 0002A	L08-02441	08-02435	514681	6566206	622562	Granite saprolite silcreted and calcreted	91.80	2.65	1.94	0.008	0.23	0.19	0.02	0.03	0.32	0.023	30	97	17	<5	12	<1	4	9	18	17	3	61	5	17	1	8	0.2	<0.1	240	<0.2	0.5	1.8	2	<0.1	5	266
H 0002B	L08-02447	08-02436	514681	6566206	622563	Silcrete	95.16	0.12	0.88	0.008	0.03	0.05	0.24	0.02	2.33	0.006	1890	302	28	<2	9	1	13	<1	15	<5	3	56	4	30	<1	3.5	0.4	<0.1	320	<0.2	2	5.6	3	<0.1	44	506
H 0003	L08-02439	08-02437	514624	6566515	622564	Dune sand	93.27	2.87	1.13	0.010	0.09	0.07	0.33	0.89	0.15	0.014	<40	377	37	24	11	2	8	5	24	2	4	20	4	19	7	1.5	<0.2	<0.1	160	<0.2	0.5	0.8	<1	0.2	0	142
H 0004	L08-02455	08-02438	511520	6566767	622565	Calcrete	37.60	8.46	2.82	0.018	1.72	19.06	0.18	0.87	0.29	0.060	630	1732	313	33	22	12	10	12	27	30	7	51	12	16	38	8	0.4	0.1	970	<0.2	1	0.4	2	0.3	3	78
H 0005	L08-02443	08-02439	510885	6669728	622566	Lag of GRV	68.63	13.72	4.15	0.095	0.70	0.45	3.71	5.04	0.64	0.130	450	2187	242	159	104	72	41	15	8	10	1	17	7	22	85	6	0.8	<0.1	260	<0.2	2	0.8	3	0.9	17	310
H 0006	L08-02448	08-02440	509836	6566876	622567	Silcrete	96.12	0.19	0.63	0.008	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.02	2.38	0.026	10	115	8	<2	12	<6	18	3	12	<5	5	30	2	25	2	1	0.4	<0.1	230	<0.2	2	5.6	5	<0.1	91	683
H 0008	L08-02446	08-02441	519586	6568066	622568	Gypsum dune	47.74	1.22	0.43	0.005	0.24	14.35	0.14	0.43	0.05	0.006	50	193	98	10	10	1	2	1	6	<7	3	6	<7	10	2	2.5	<0.2	<0.1	63140	<0.2	<0.5	0.4	3	0.1	<2	61
H 0009	L08-02452	08-02442	519770	6567534	622569	Yellow dune	93.30	2.54	0.81	0.008	0.09	0.13	0.36	0.90	0.09	0.010	<40	417	42	24	13	2	4	3	18	17	1	14	3	16	6	0.5	<0.2	<0.1	210	<0.2	<0.5	0.6	2	0.2	3	119
H 0010	L08-02450	08-02443	512961	6566754	622570	Granitic detritus	79.19	9.22	2.36	0.012	0.47	0.38	1.15	1.90	0.30	0.018	<30	717	119	57	31	24	9	12	36	8	0	52	8	30	19	4.5	0.2	0.1	210	<0.2	1	1.2	2	0.5	2	195
H 0011	L08-02437	08-02444	512961	6566754	622571	Carbonated granite saprolite	48.72	12.49	1.10	0.012	2.15	12.77	0.56	1.14	0.27	0.024	3020	297	131	37	38	18	7	17	35	11	4	39	1	22	32	3	<0.2	<0.1	590	<0.2	0.5	0.2	<1	0.3	<2	93
H 0012	L08-02445	08-02445	512961	6566754	622572	Granite saprolite	62.06	17.16	1.48	0.007	0.76	0.30	1.50	0.59	0.34	0.017	20580	180	26	15	105	66	14	20	21	17	4	60	16	33	31	4	<0.2	0.1	120	<0.2	1	0.6	1	0.1	2	106
H 0013	L08-02449	08-02446	512977	6566783	622573	Amphibolite	51.30	11.09	11.27	0.125	11.04	8.23	3.19	0.56	0.61	0.007	20	338	216	16	<1	0	15	13	1290	128	50	228	53	18	29	1.5	<0.2	0.1	110	0.2	<0.5	<0.2	<1	0.2	4	40
H 0014	L08-02444	08-02447	513012	6566880	622574	Ferruginous saprolite lag of ultramafic	13.46	9.32	60.39	0.172	0.20	0.20	0.04	0.02	0.20	0.036	1450	466	50	<5	9	<18	5	13	4278	3477	252	318	69	17	140	7.5	0.2	0.2	1090	<0.2	5	1.8	<1	0.1	8	25
H 0015A	L08-02451	08-02448	512932	6567318	622575	Lag of silcrete and Fe silcrete	92.92	0.47	2.86	0.013	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.02	2.12	0.011	40	1805	56	<2	1	0	13	5	25	0	3	93	6	25	3	3.5	0.6	0.1	710	<0.2	3	2.6	4	<0.1	35	607
H 0015B	L08-02454	08-02449	512932	6567318	622576		86.60	1.05	8.40	0.019	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.02	2.40	0.026	20	927	32	<4	19	7	22	11	54	6	<4	186	13	40	4	7.5	0.8	0.5	380	<0.2	6	4.4	8	<0.1	43	1395
H 0019	L08-02433	08-02450	513082	6566983	622578	Hardpan	63.22	8.86	9.96	0.049	4.51	2.28	0.56	0.97	0.39	0.027	0	511	84	29	28	10	13	13	1782	630	38	111	17	24	38	4	0.2	0.2	260	0.2	1	1.2	1	0.3	1	146
H 0020	L08-02442	08-02451	513307	6567147	622579	Mag lag	4.23	8.57	77.99	0.043	0.13	0.16	0.01	0.02	0.83	0.040	800	1683	72	0	<24	<7	10	45	16211	549	32	789	8	54	15	19	1	1.2	660	0.2	1.5	4.6	3	0.2	16	163
H 0021	L08-02456	08-02452	513264	6567033	622580	Mag lag	3.73	9.13	78.09	0.034	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.76	0.039	850	1285	49	<1	<16	<7	10	39	17230	636	39	721	<1	49	21	19	1.4	0.9	520	0.4	1.5	4.6	2	0.1	19	151
H 0022A	L08-02436	08-02453	513154	6566977	622581	Ferruginous saprolite of ultramafic	9.08	1.37	70.37	0.304	0.85	0.28	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.027	1280	3333	141	3	16	8	14	<2	719	2841	277	97	9	7	95	4.5	0.2	0.1	1980	<0.2	<0.5	0.6	3>			

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Assessment Determination	Unit FieldNo	Name DH -	Depth		Area	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid	4-acid
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TABLE A2.5
STATISTICS OF SOIL AND STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

Element	Min	Mean	Max	Max/Mean	Element	Min	Mean	Max	Max/Mean	Element	Min	Mean	Max	Max/Mean
Si	3.3	33	46	1.3	Cr	50	510	8250	16.2	Pb	2	14.7	44	3
Al	0.08	4.7	12.4	2.6	Cu	2	16.5	78	4.7	Pr	<0.2	4.4	19.4	4.4
Fe	0.34	3.9	56	14.3	Cu	<0.1	2.2	10	4.5	Rb	0.3	44	81	1.8
Mg	0.04	1.3	13.6	10.4	Dy	<0.5	2.1	4	1.9	Sb	<0.2	0.19	0.6	3.2
Ca	0.03	2.3	16.8	7.3	Er	<0.5	1.2	2	1.6	Sm	<0.5	3	9.5	3.1
K	0.01	1.1	1.9	1.7	Eu	<0.2	0.7	2.4	3.4	Tb	<0.2	0.37	0.8	0.3
Ti	0.01	0.25	1.6	6.4	Gd	<2	2.3	6	2.6	Tl	<0.1	0.3	1	3.3
Ag	2	7.6	45	5.9	Ho	<0.2	0.44	0.8	1.8	Tm	<0.2	0.17	0.4	2.35
As	<0.5	3.5	37	10.5	La	<0.5	17.3	89	5.1	U	<0.05	1.2	7.6	6.3
Au	<0.2	0.9	6.4	7.1	Lu	<0.2	0.25	1.8	7.2	V	2	81	1220	15
Ba	49	691	4670	6.7	Mn	28	265	1580	5.9	W	<0.5	0.9	5.5	6.1
Bi	<0.1	0.18	1.4	7.7	Mo	<0.2	0.66	4.2	6.4	Yb	<0.5	1.2	2.5	2
Ce	1	33	169	5.1	Nd	<0.5	16	67	4.2	Zn	5	38	102	2.6
Co	2	14.6	204	13.9	Ni	6	145	3550	24.4	Zr	10	176	470	2.6
Units are as given in Table A2.1.														

TABLE A2.6
SILCRETE and GRANITIC SAPROLITE CHEMISTRY

R No	SampleNo	x	y	Site	Field No	Description	Bedrock	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	TiO ₂	P ₂ O ₅	Ba
R622561	08-02434	514681	6566206	3	H02	Granite saprolite	Granite	50.36	23.13	1.10	0.005	0.67	0.11	2.51	0.29	0.11	0.001	16
R622572	08-02445	512961	6566754	18	H12	Granite saprolite	Granite	62.06	17.16	1.48	0.007	0.76	0.30	1.50	0.59	0.34	0.017	180
R622571	08-02444	512961	6566754	18	H11	Granite saprolite-carbonated	Granite	48.72	12.49	1.10	0.012	2.15	12.77	0.56	1.14	0.27	0.024	297
R622562	08-02435	514681	6566206	3	H02A	Granite saprolite silicified and carbonated	Granite	91.80	2.65	1.94	0.008	0.23	0.19	0.02	0.03	0.32	0.023	97
R622563	08-02436	514681	6566206	3	H02B	Silcrete	Granite	95.16	0.12	0.88	0.008	0.03	0.05	0.24	0.02	2.33	0.006	302
R622567	08-02440	509836	6566876	13	H06	Silcrete	Granite	96.12	0.19	0.63	0.008	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.02	2.38	0.026	115
R622575	08-02448	512932	6567318	21	H15A	Silcrete lag	?	92.92	0.47	2.86	0.013	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.02	2.12	0.011	1805
R622576	08-02449	512932	6567318	21	H15B	Silcrete lag	?	86.60	1.05	8.40	0.019	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.02	2.40	0.026	927
R622560	08-02433	513413	6567185	1	H01	Silcrete with chalcedony fragments	UMafic	91.87	0.39	1.61	0.024	0.16	0.19	0.08	0.02	3.13	0.007	427
SampleNo	Ce	Cl	Cr	Co	Cu	Ga	La	Ni	Nb	Pb	Rb	S	Sr	V	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag
08-02434	14	36900	26	2	<7	99	2	<2	<1	18	7	330	14	28	2	3	51	<0.5
08-02445	105	20580	21	4	16	20	66	17	2	33	15	120	26	60	14	31	106	<0.5
08-02444	38	3020	35	4	1	17	18	11	<2	22	37	590	131	39	7	32	93	<0.5
08-02435	12	30	18	3	5	9	<1	17	5	17	<5	240	17	61	4	1	266	<0.5
08-02436	9	1890	15	3	4	<1	1	<5	44	30	<2	320	28	56	13	<1	506	<0.5
08-02440	12	10	12	5	2	3	<6	<5	91	25	<2	230	8	30	18	2	683	<0.5
08-02448	1	40	25	3	6	5	0	0	35	25	<2	710	56	93	13	3	607	<0.5
08-02449	19	20	54	<4	13	11	7	6	43	40	<4	380	32	186	22	4	1395	<0.5
08-02433	10	630	2222	10	6	25	7	35	26	35	1	950	37	115	9	157	417	<0.5
SampleNo	As	Sb	W	Mo	Cd	Bi	Tl	Sn	Te	Ti/Zr								
08-02434	3	<0.2	0.5	1.4	<0.5	<0.1	0.1	2	<0.2	13								
08-02445	4	<0.2	1	0.6	<0.5	0.1	0.1	1	<0.2	19								
08-02444	3	<0.2	0.5	0.2	<0.5	<0.1	0.3	<1	<0.2	17								
08-02435	8	0.2	0.5	1.8	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	2	<0.2	7								
08-02436	3.5	0.4	2	5.6	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	3	<0.2	28								
08-02440	1	0.4	2	5.6	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	5	<0.2	21								
08-02448	3.5	0.6	3	2.6	<0.5	0.1	<0.1	4	<0.2	21								
08-02449	7.5	0.8	6	4.4	<0.5	0.5	<0.1	8	<0.2	10								
08-02433	3	0.6	10	5.4	<0.5	0.2	0.1	3	<0.2	45								

TABLE A2.7																											
CALCRETES FROM GLENLOTH GOLD MINE																											
				Si	Al	Fe	Ca	Mg	K	Ti	Ag	AG_CN	As	Au	Ba	Bi	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	CU_CN	Dy				
R No	FieldNo	LabSeqNo	LibNo	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm				
R622584	H33	L08-02516	08-02555	20.1	3.17	1.63	15.6	2.4	1.02	0.18	4	915	18	308	1480	<0.1	<0.5	41.5	6	150	36	8.2	2				
R622585	H34	L08-02561	08-02556	20.8	2.98	1.59	16.1	3.14	0.91	0.17	3.5	685	20	239	1760	<0.1	<0.5	35	6	50	28	6	2				
	Er	Eu	Gd	Ho	La	Lu	Mn	Mo	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pr	Rb	Sb	Sm	Sn	Tb	Te	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Yb	Zn	Zr	Ti/Zr
FieldNo	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
H33	1	0.6	2	0.4	22	0.2	102	0.6	18	18	36	5.2	34	1.4	3	<10	0.4	<0.2	0.3	<0.2	4.6	58	<0.5	1	49	130	14
H34	1	0.6	2	0.4	19	<0.2	104	0.4	16	12	33	4.4	31	1.6	3	<10	0.4	0.2	0.3	<0.2	4.3	60	<0.5	1	40	120	14

TABLE A2.8																								
MAGNETIC GRANULES IN LAG																								
				Coordinates			XRF SiO2	XRF Al2O3	XRF Fe2O3	XRF MnO	XRF MgO	XRF CaO	XRF Na2O	XRF K2O	XRF TiO2	XRF P2O5	XRF Ba	XRF Ce	XRF Cl	XRF Cr	XRF Co	XRF Cu	XRF Ga	
R No	FieldNo	LabSeqNo	LibNo	x	y	Description	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
R622579	H 0020	L08-02442	08-02451	513307	6567147	Mag lag	4.23	8.567	77.99	0.043	0.13	0.16	0.01	0.02	0.828	0.04	1683	<24	800	16211	32	8	45	
R622580	H 0021	L08-02456	08-02452	513264	6567033	Mag lag	3.73	9.133	78.09	0.034	0.1	0.08	0.08	0.021	0.762	0.039	1285	<16	850	17230	39	<1	39	
R406797	R406797	L08-02555	08-02541	513224	6567375	Mag lag	7.12	7.33	81.35	0.043	0.12	0.27	-	0.036	1.151	-	4670	58	-	8250	12	17	-	
	XRF La	XRF Ni	XRF Nb	XRF Pb	XRF Rb	XRF S	XRF Sr	XRF V	XRF Y	XRF Zn	XRF Zr	ICP-MS(1) Ag	ICP-MS(1) As	ICP-MS(1) Sb	ICP-MS(1) W	ICP-MS(1) Mo	ICP-MS(1) Cd	ICP-MS(1) Bi	ICP-MS(1) Tl	ICP-MS(1) Sn	ICP-MS(1) Te			
FieldNo	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm			
H 0020	<7	549	16	54	0	660	72	789	10	15	163	<0.5	19	1	1.5	4.6	<0.5	1.2	0.2	3	0.2			
H 0021	<7	636	19	49	<1	520	49	721	10	21	151	<0.5	19	1.4	1.5	4.6	<0.5	0.9	0.1	2	0.4			
R-406797	9.5	532	-	39	1.4	-	-	1200	-	33	130	<0.5	10	0.6	1	2.2	<0.5	1.4	<0.1	<10	0.6			

TABLE A2.9
SAPROCK AND SAPROLITES FROM ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS





















					Coordinates		XRF SiO2	XRF Al2O3	XRF Fe2O3	XRF MnO	XRF MgO	XRF CaO	XRF Na2O	XRF K2O	XRF TiO2	XRF P2O5	XRF Ba	XRF Ce	XRF Cl	XRF Cr	XRF Co	XRF Cu	
R No	FieldNo	LabSeqNo	LibNo	x	y	Description	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
R622573	H 0013	L08-02449	08-02446	512977	6566783	Amphibolite saprock	51.30	11.09	11.27	0.125	11.04	8.23	3.19	0.56	0.61	0.007	338	<1	20	1290	50	53	
R622581	H 0022A	L08-02436	08-02453	513154	6566977	Ferruginous saprolite of ultramafic	9.08	1.37	70.37	0.304	0.85	0.28	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.027	3333	16	1280	719	277	9	
R622582	H 0022B	L08-02440	08-02454	513154	6566977	Ferruginous saprolite of ultramafic	39.03	1.23	45.98	0.332	0.72	0.18	0.39	0.05	0.05	0.028	473	18	3090	1011	260	16	
FieldNo	XRF Ga	XRF La	XRF Ni	XRF Nb	XRF Pb	XRF Rb	XRF S	XRF Sr	XRF V	XRF Y	XRF Zn	XRF Zr		ICP-MS(1) Ag	ICP-MS(1) As	ICP-MS(1) Sb	ICP-MS(1) W	ICP-MS(1) Mo	ICP-MS(1) Cd	ICP-MS(1) Bi	ICP-MS(1) Tl	ICP-MS(1) Sn	ICP-MS(1) Te
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Ti/Zr	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
H 0013	13	0	128	4	18	16	110	216	228	15	29	40	92	<0.5	1.5	<0.2	<0.5	<0.2	<0.5	0.1	0.2	<1	0.2
H 0022A	<2	8	2841	10	7	3	1980	141	97	14	95	14	36	<0.5	4.5	0.2	<0.5	0.6	<0.5	0.1	<0.1	3	<0.2
H 0022B	7	15	2678	5	3	6	430	65	170	23	85	1	324	<0.5	6	<0.2	0.5	0.6	<0.5	<0.1	0.3	1	<0.2

TABLE A2.10
MAGNETIC AND NON-MAGNETIC HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATES - SPECIMEN R406800

Ident	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	Ba	Ce	Cl	Cr	Co	Cu	Ga	La	Ni	Nb	Pb	Rb	S	Sr	V	Y	Zn	Zr
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
R406800 magnetic	6.53	10.32	73.18	0.089	0.29	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.96	0.076	1751	<21	1770	13827	45	21	49	6	633	15	65	<1	750	90	920	7	33	211
R406800 nonmagnetic	17.37	15.69	49.83	0.065	0.38	0.14	0.12	0.04	0.73	0.079	5722	<26	2460	8291	66	65	37	0	1232	11	32	<2	2060	211	777	17	54	135

A2.1 Aircore Drilling Assay Logs: Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill & Mullina Well

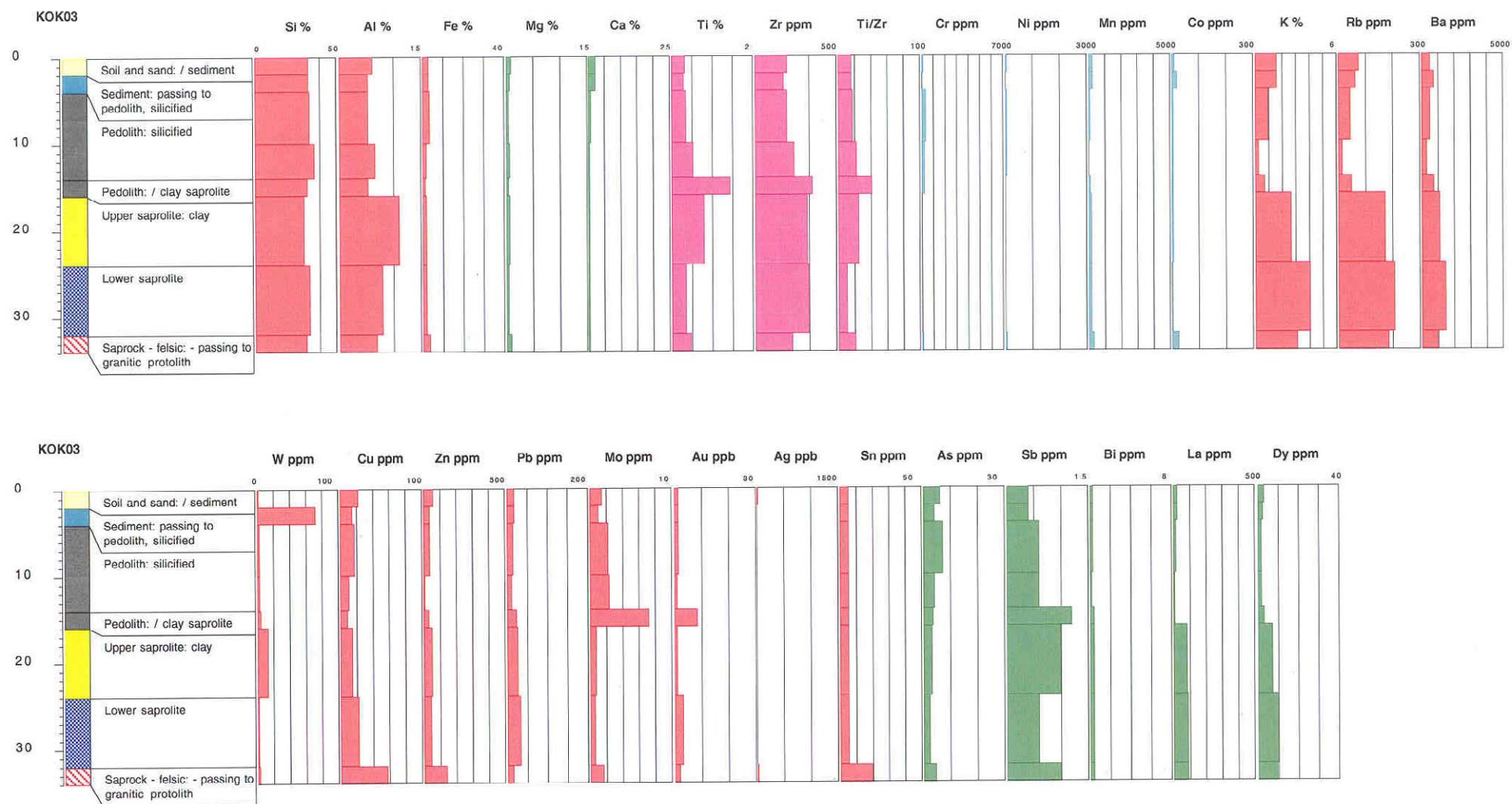
EXPLANATION

	Soil and sand
	Colluvial sediment
	Sediment
	Sediment - calcified
	Pedolith
	Upper saprolite
	Lower saprolite
	Saprock - gneiss
	Saprock - felsic
	Saprock - mafic
	Saprock - Mg-rich basalt
	Saprock - ultramafic
	Protolith - granitoid
	Protolith - granite
	Protolith - felsic volcanic
	Protolith - gneiss
	Protolith - mafic
	Protolith - basalt
	Protolith - Mg-rich basalt
	Protolith - ultramafic

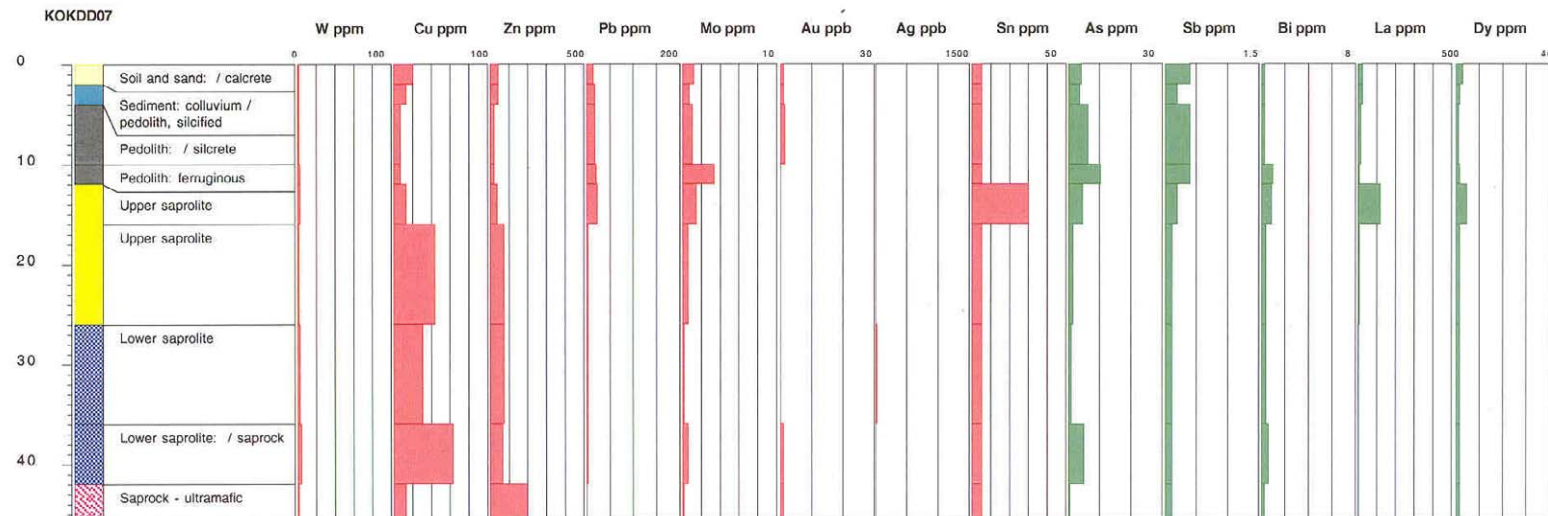
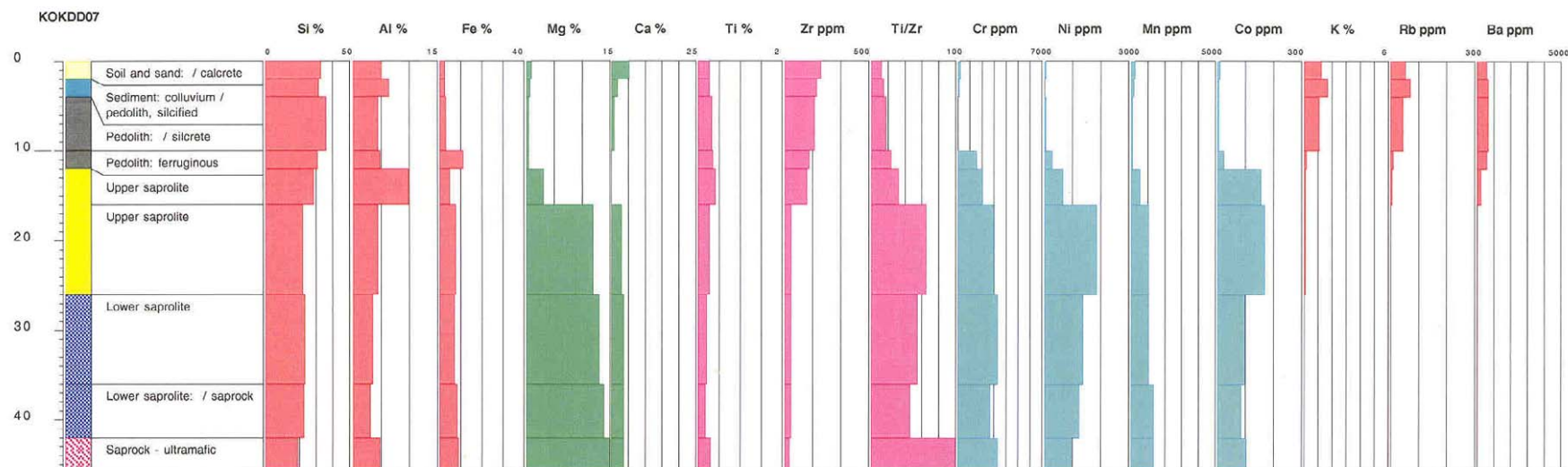
The horizontal black line on the left of the column indicates the position of the unconformity as interpreted from the geochemistry, where different from the logging.

Common symbol reference key to the following down drillhole assay plots.

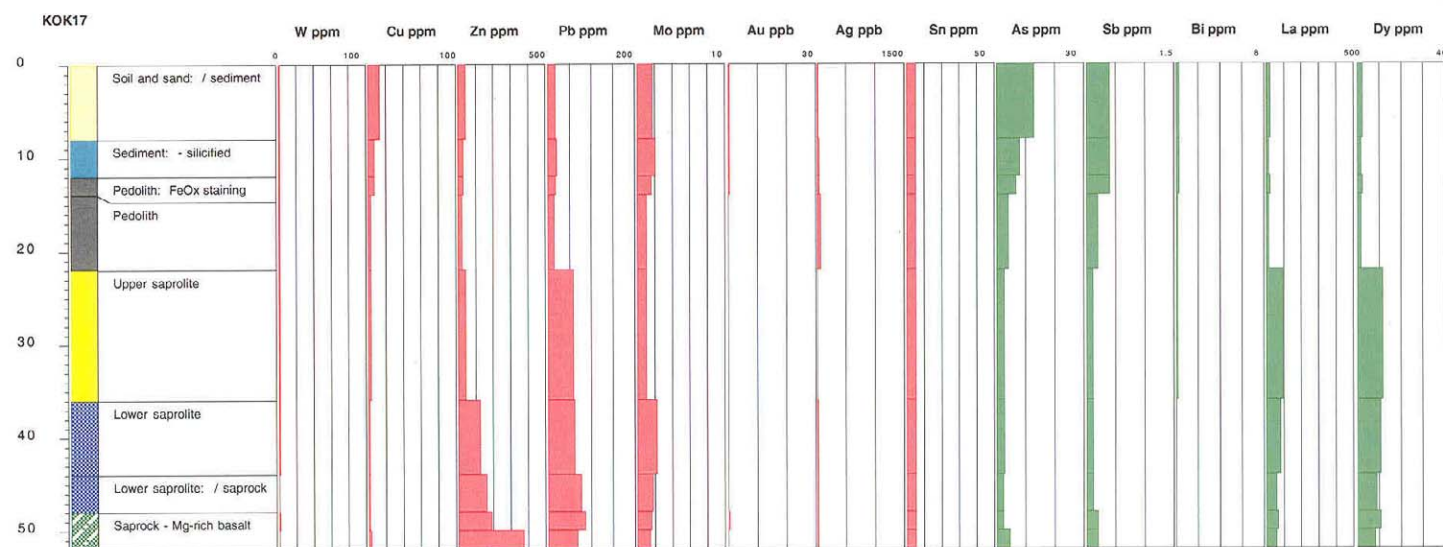
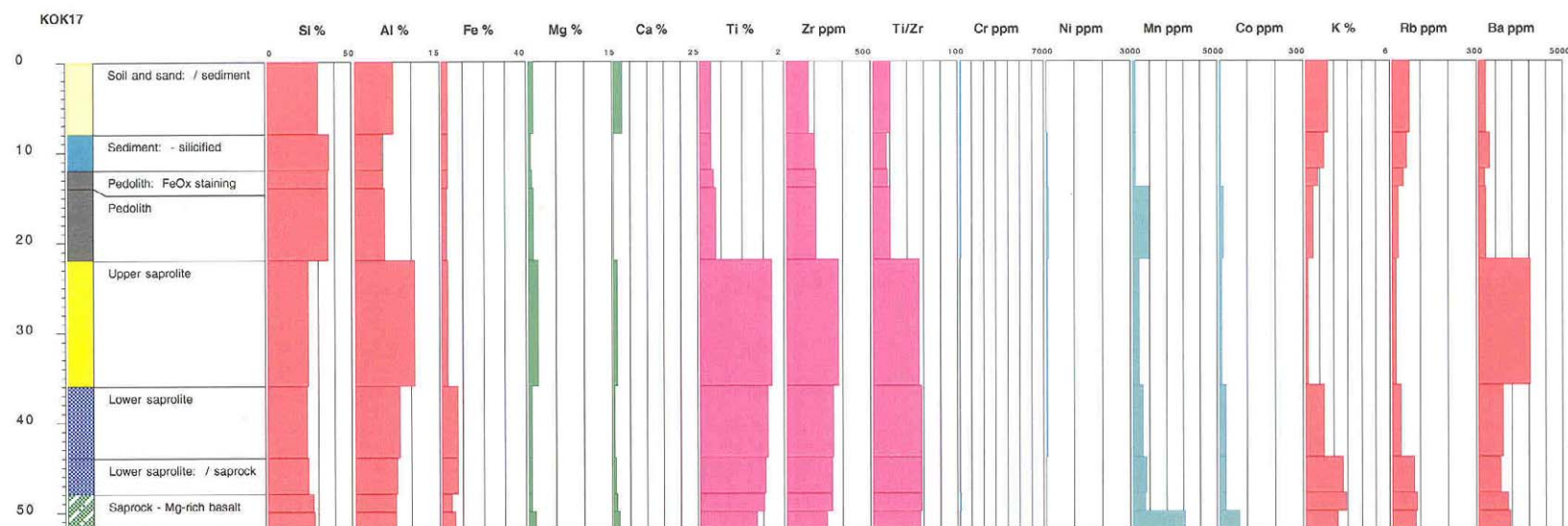
**A2.11 Assay Logs for Lake Harris: 3 examples from the 21 aircore drillholes.
All are available as paired pdf files from the CD-ROM, Appendix 2 in Folder –
“Lake Harris PDF’s”.**



Lake Harris: down drillhole assay profile – thin transported cover on weathered Glenloth Granite.

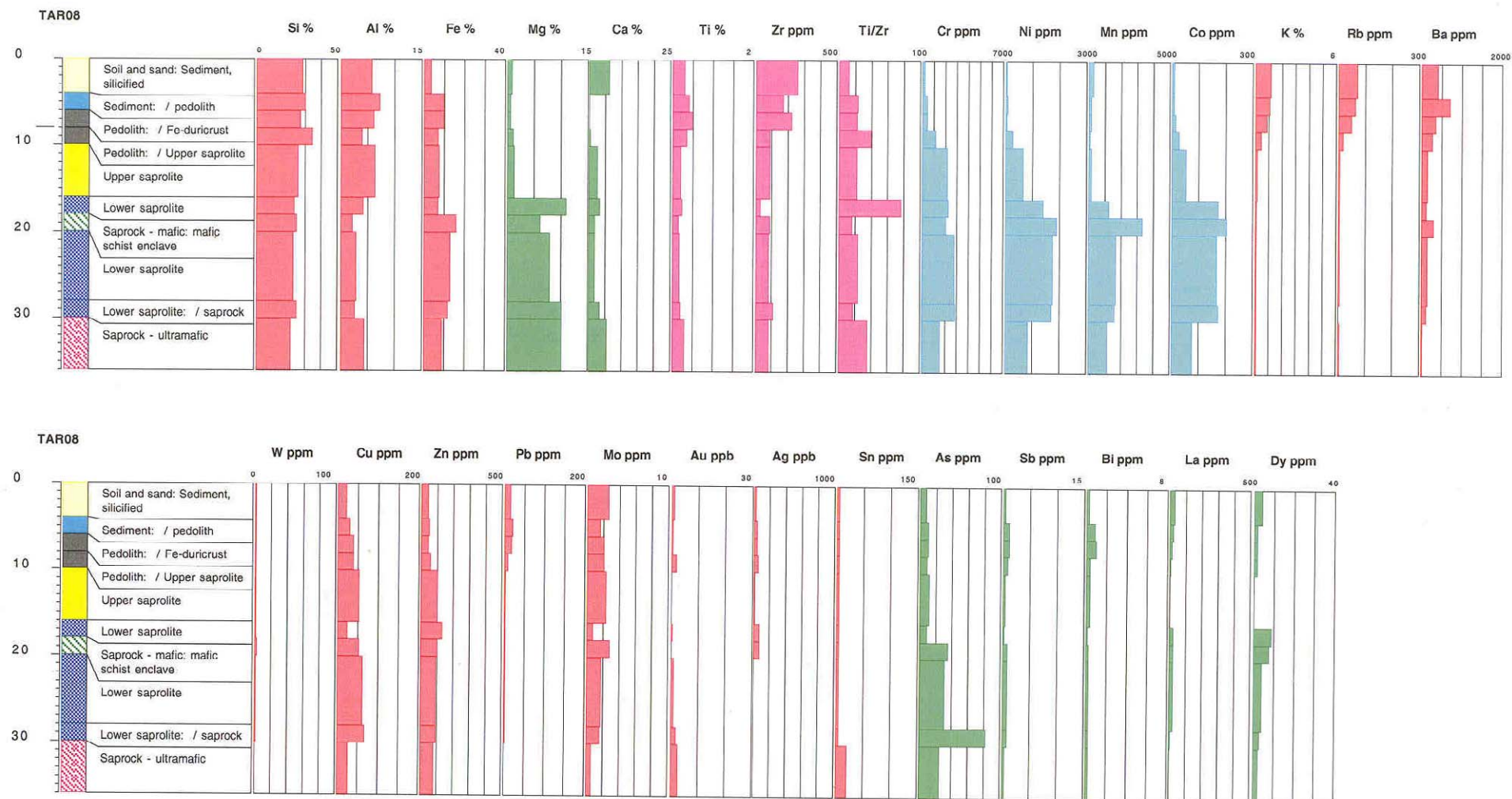


Lake Harris: down drillhole assay profile – thin transported cover on weathered ultramafic greenstone. Compare with cored drillhole KLHRDD-1.

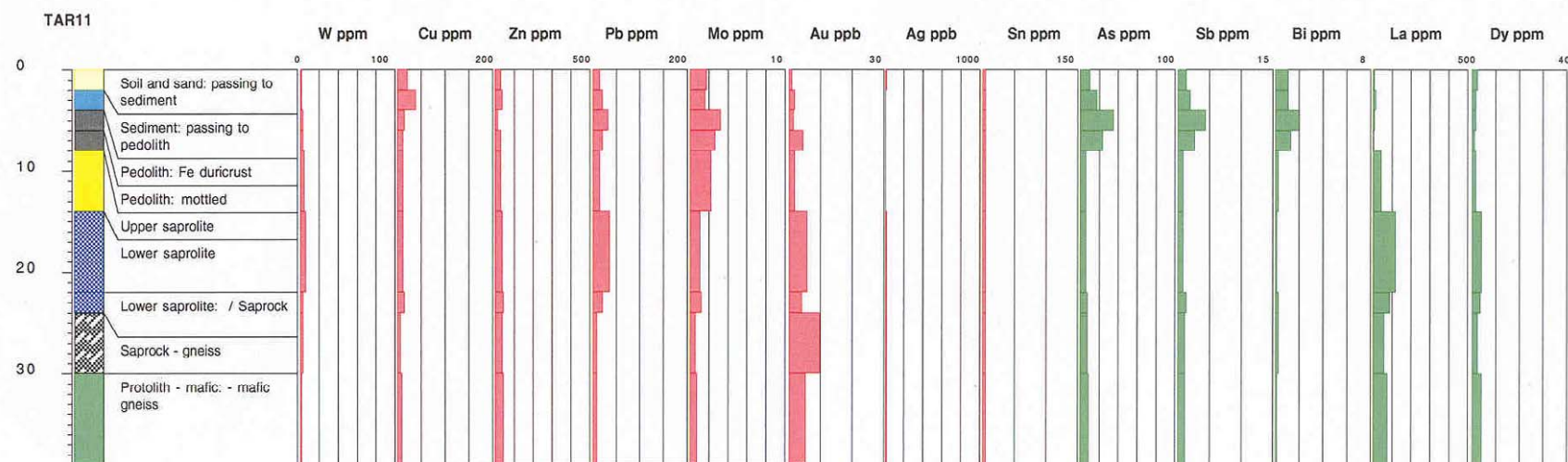
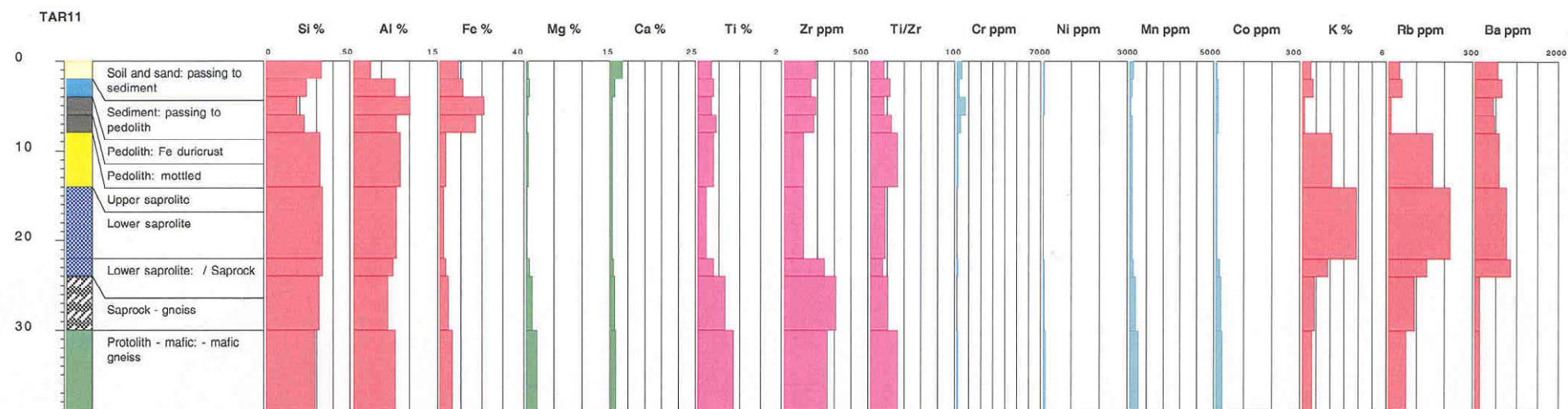


Lake Harris: down drillhole assay profile – transported cover on weathered basaltic greenstone.

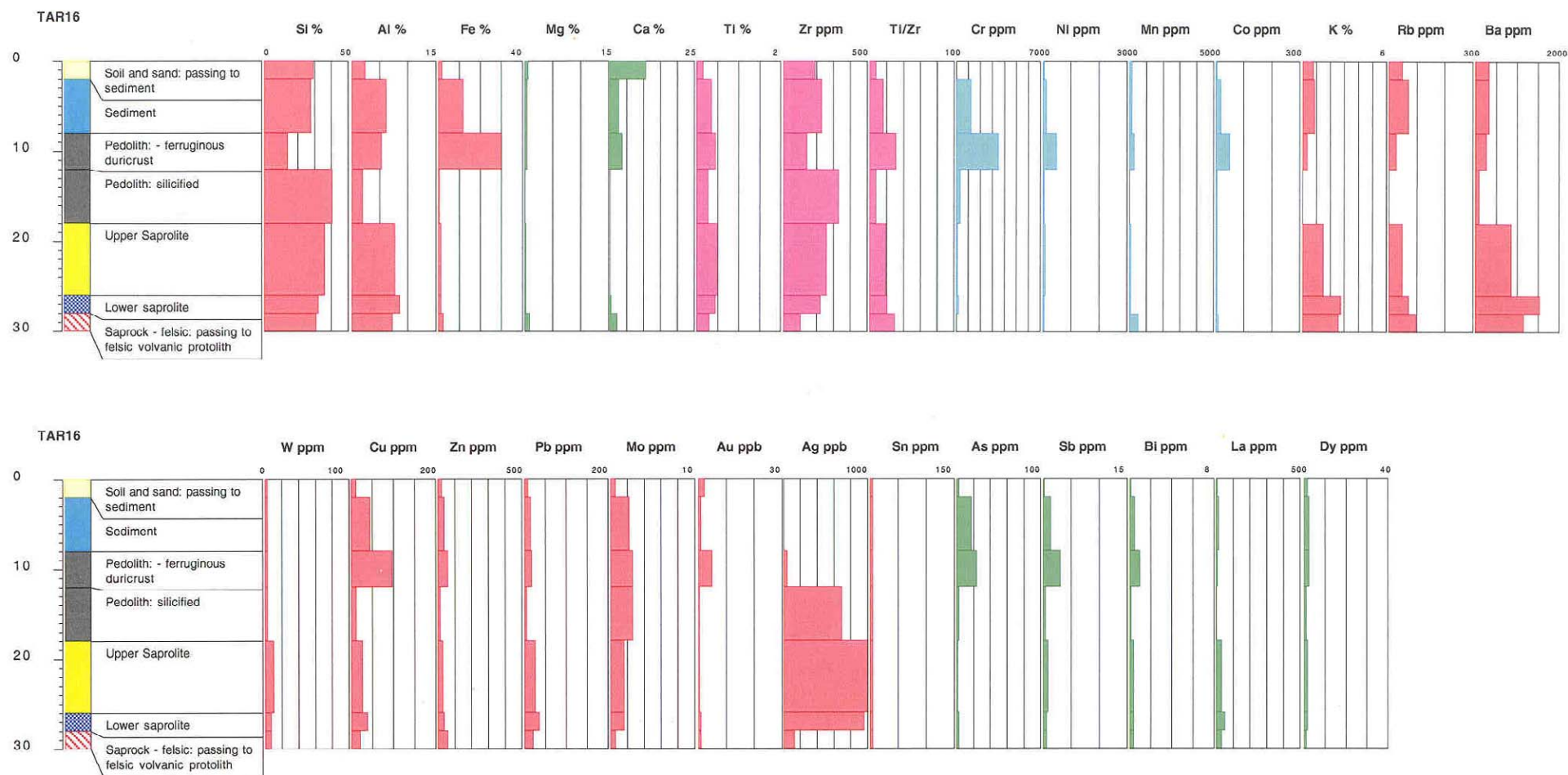
**A2.12 Assay Logs for Hopeful Hill: 3 examples from the 12 aircore drillholes.
All are available as paired pdf files from the CD-ROM, Appendix 2 in Folder –
“Hopeful Hill PDF’s”.**



Hopeful Hill: down drillhole assay profile – thin transported cover on weathered ultramafic greenstone. Compare with cored drillhole THHRDD-1.

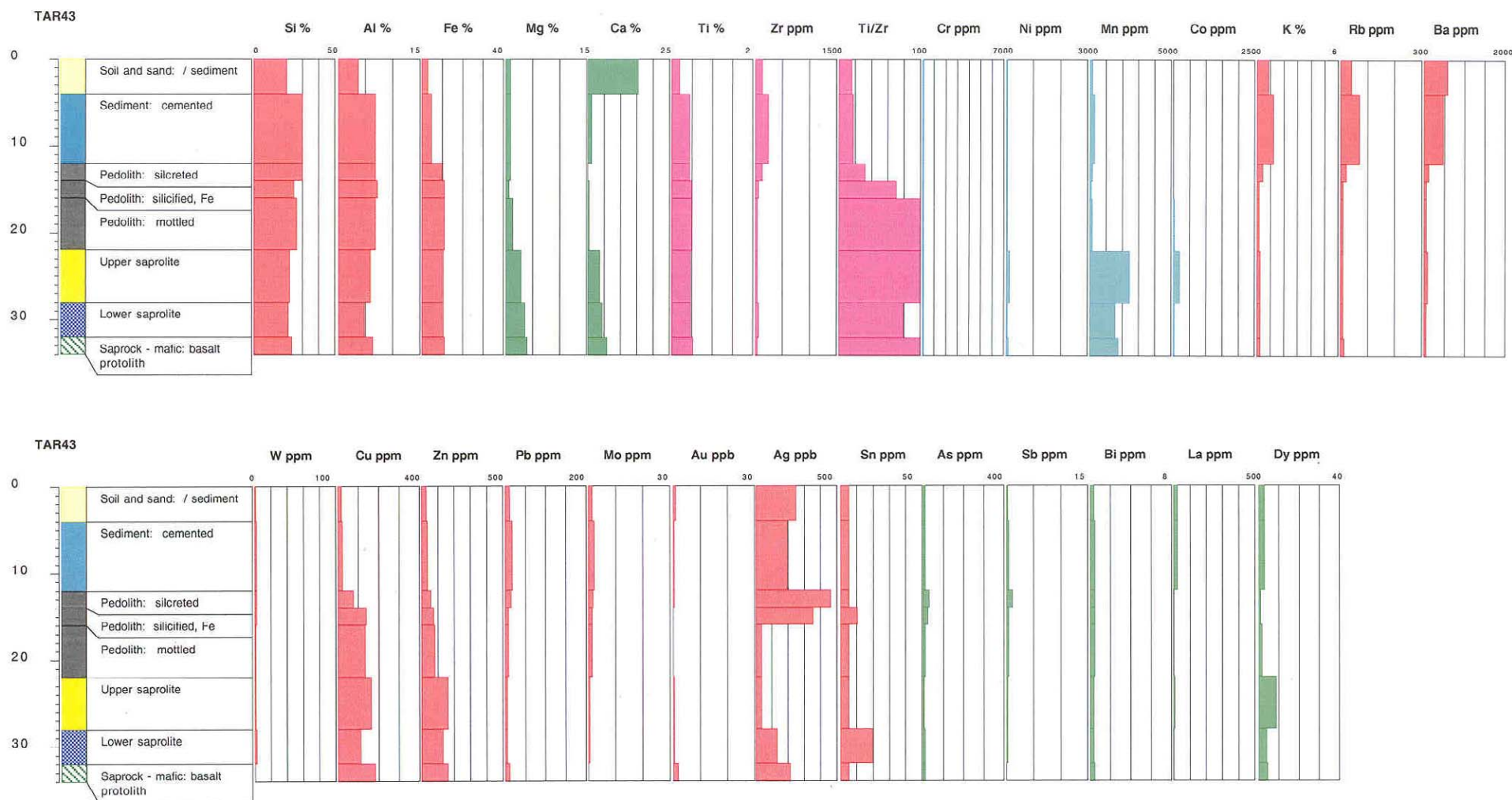


Hopeful Hill: down drillhole assay profile – thin transported cover on weathered mafic gneiss.

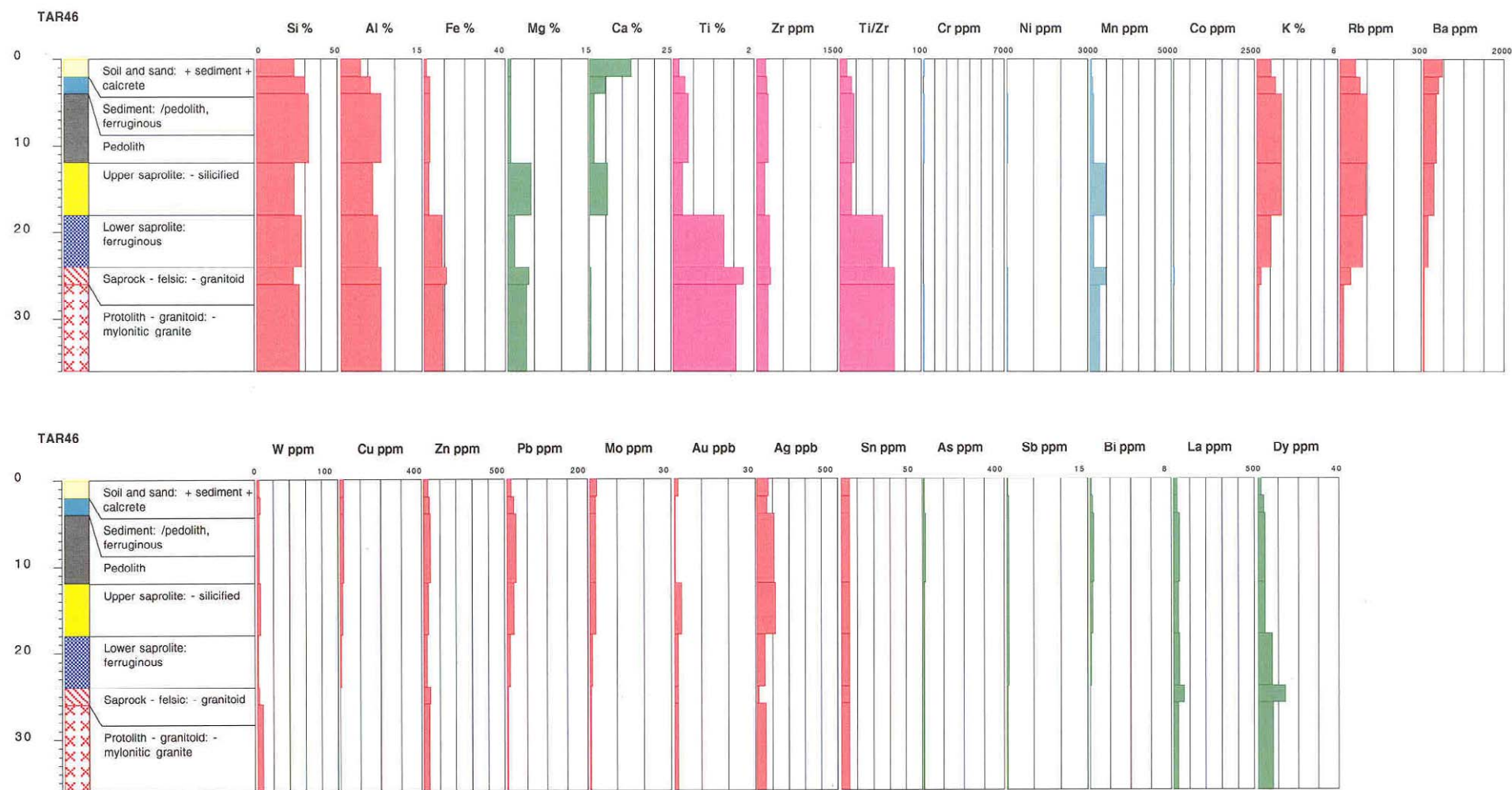


Hopeful Hill: down drillhole assay profile – transported cover on weathered felsic basement.

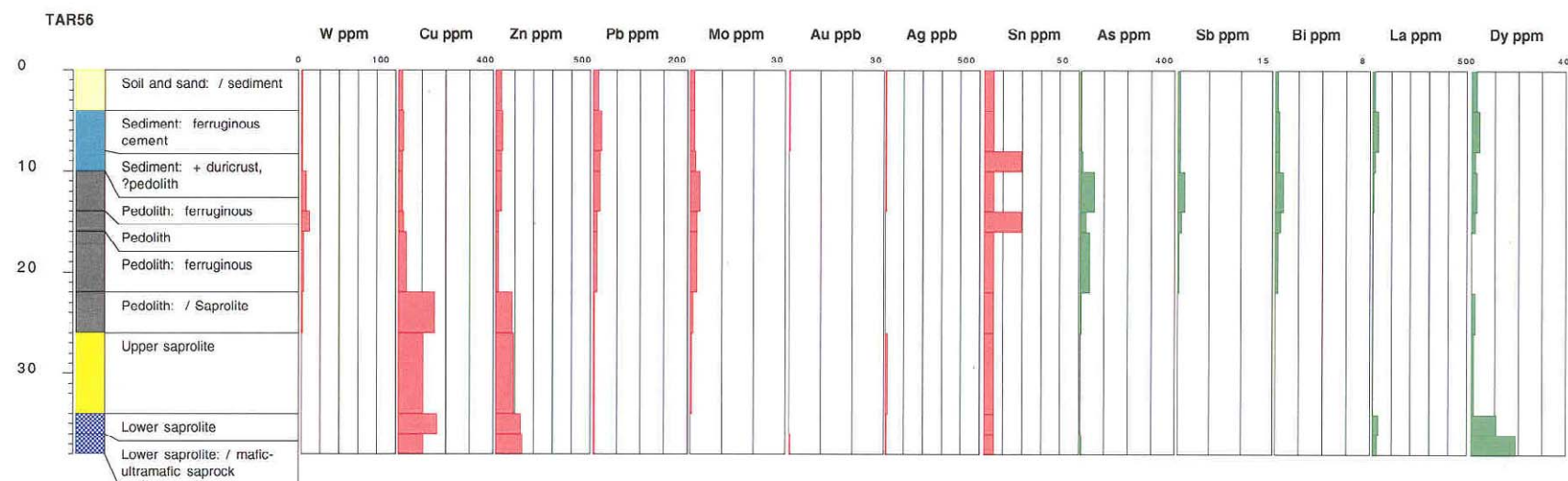
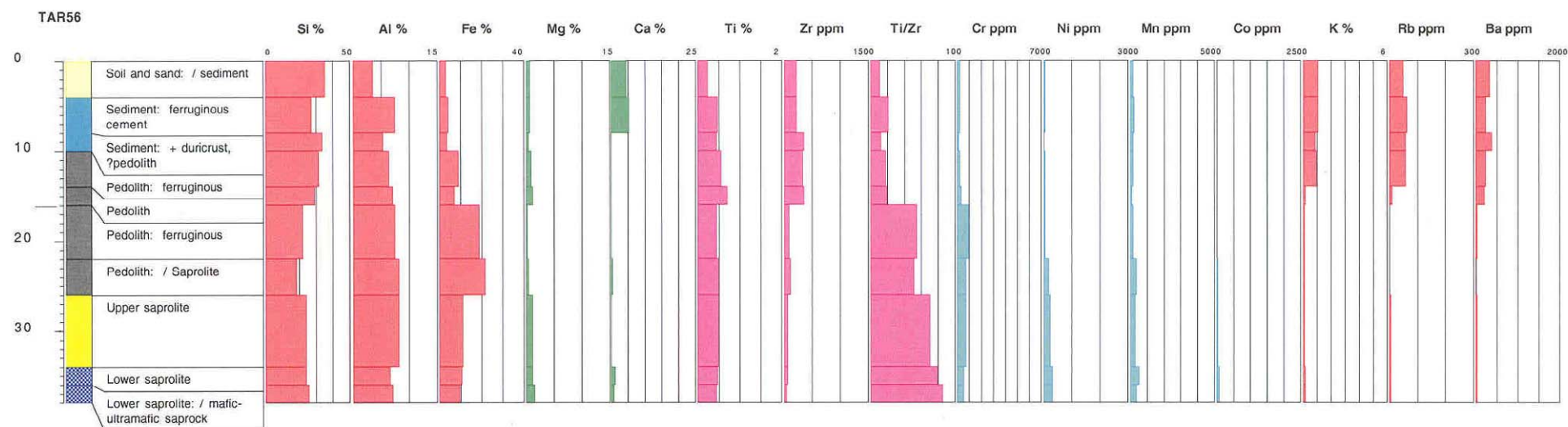
**A2.13 Assay Logs for Mullina Well: 3 examples from the 22 aircore drillholes.
All are available as paired pdf files from the CD-ROM, Appendix 2 in Folder –
“Mullina Well PDF’s”.**



Mullina Well: down drillhole assay profile – transported cover on weathered basaltic greenstone.



Mullina Well: down drillhole assay profile – thin transported cover on weathered granitic basement.



Mullina Well: down drillhole assay profile – transported cover on weathered ultramafic greenstone. Compare with cored drillhole TMWRDD-1.

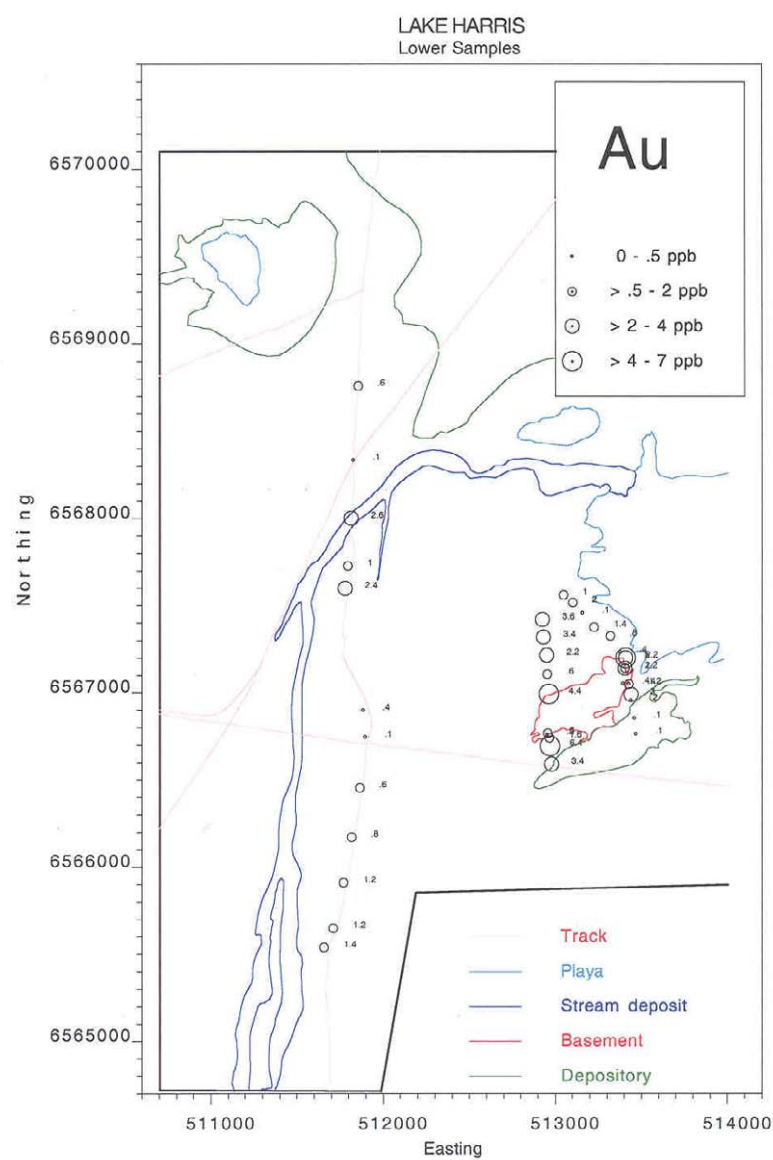
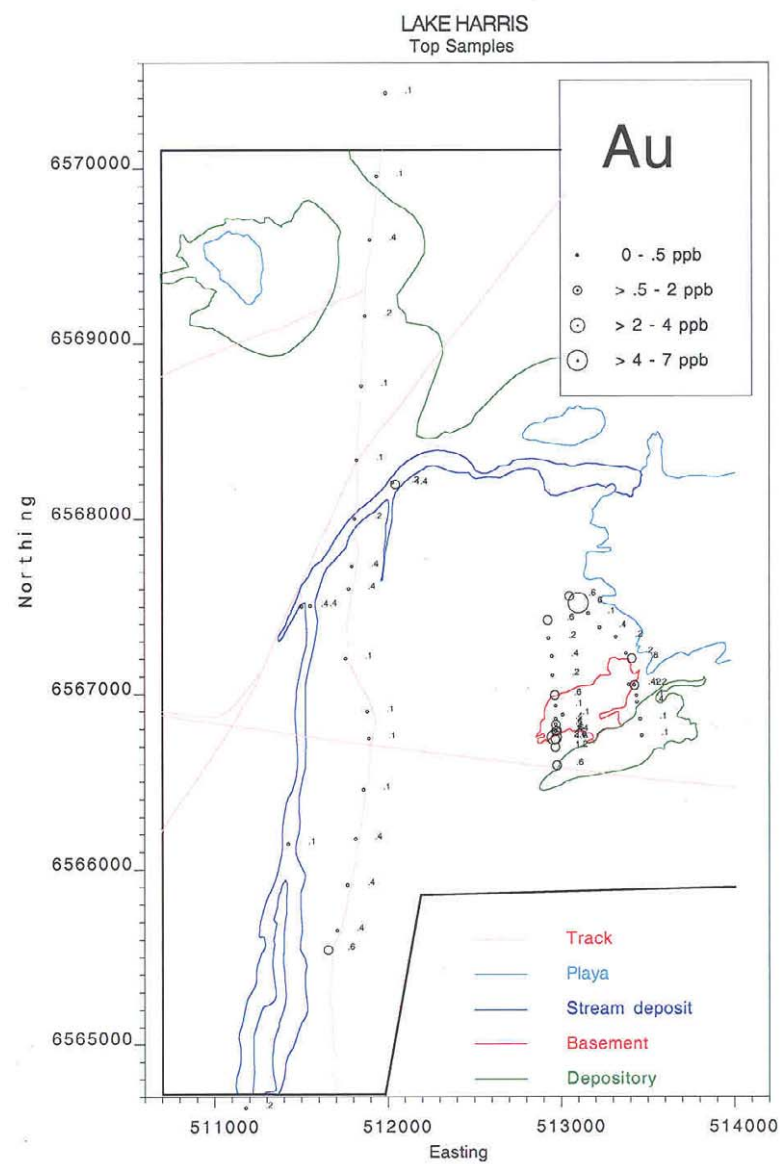
A2.2 Diamond Drillcore Assay Logs, Lake Harris, Hopeful Hill & Mullina Well

(Refer to CD Appendix 7 for pdf files or to Figs 18-20 in Volume 1)

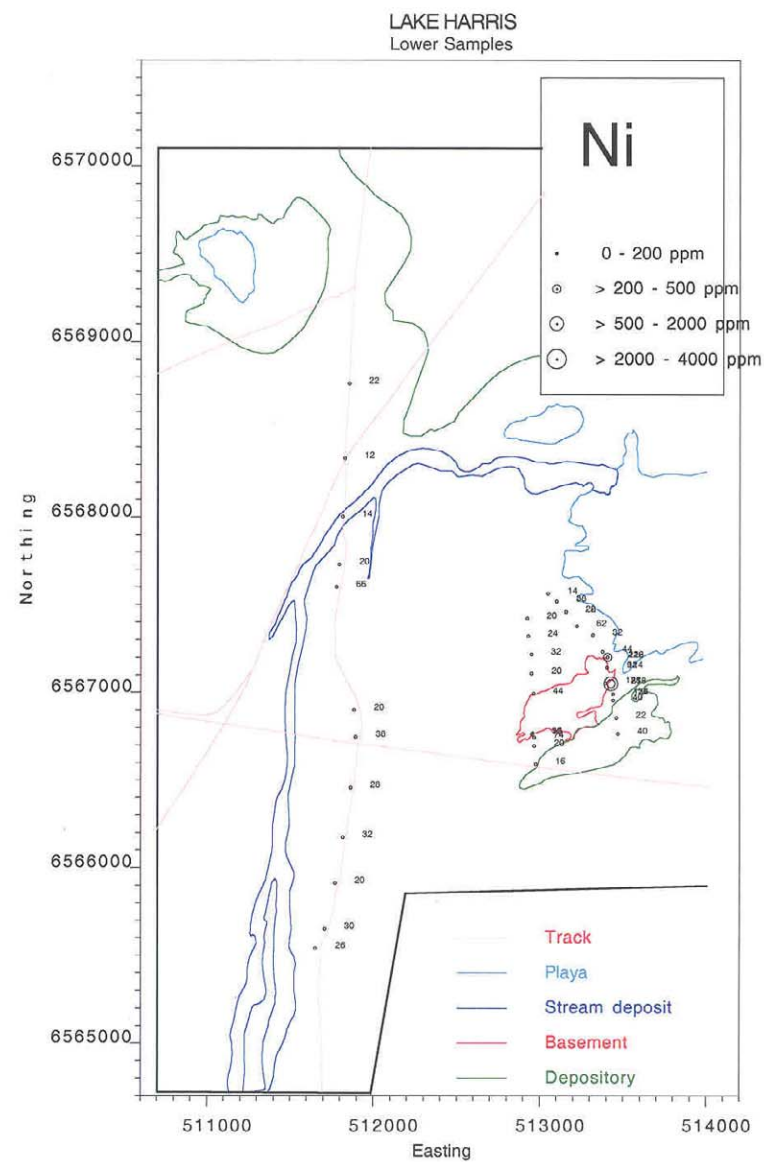
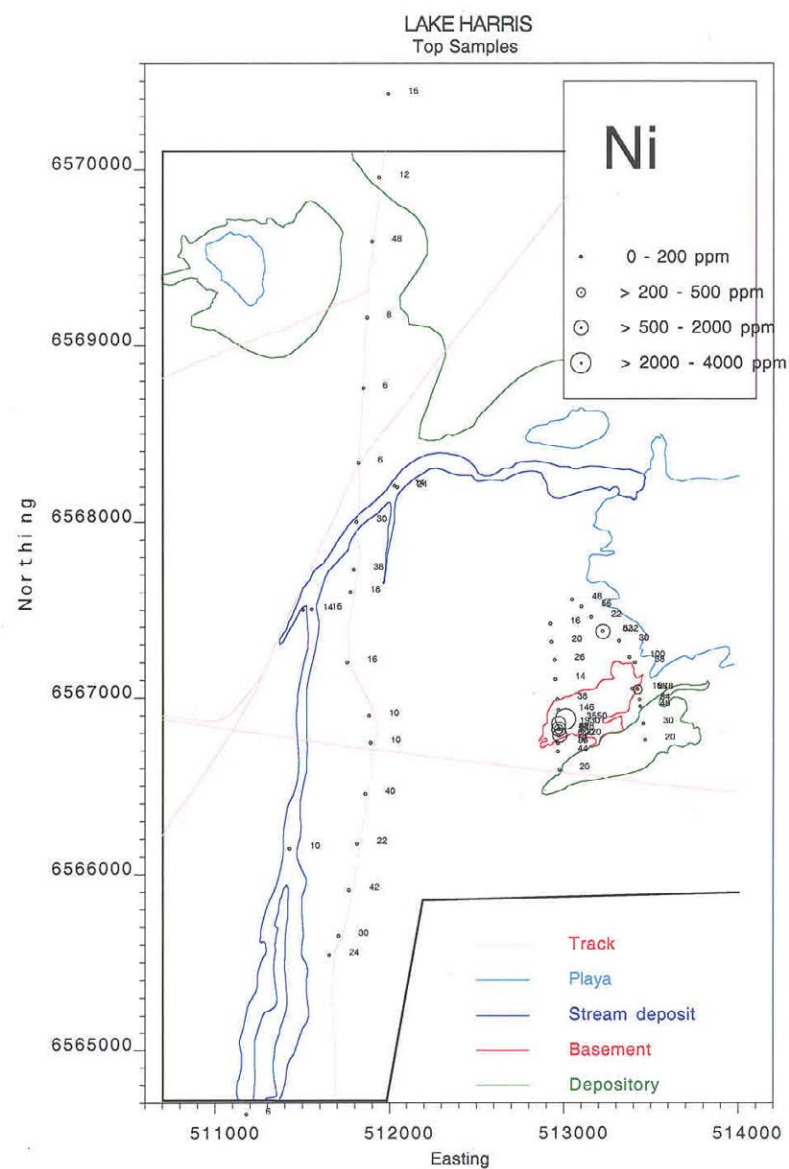
A2.3 Soil Geochemical Plots, Lake Harris area. 3 examples from the 16 surface geochemical plots are provided overleaf. A further 2 are provided in Volume 1 as Figures 32 & 33.

All are available as pdf files from the CD-ROM, Appendix 2 in Folder –

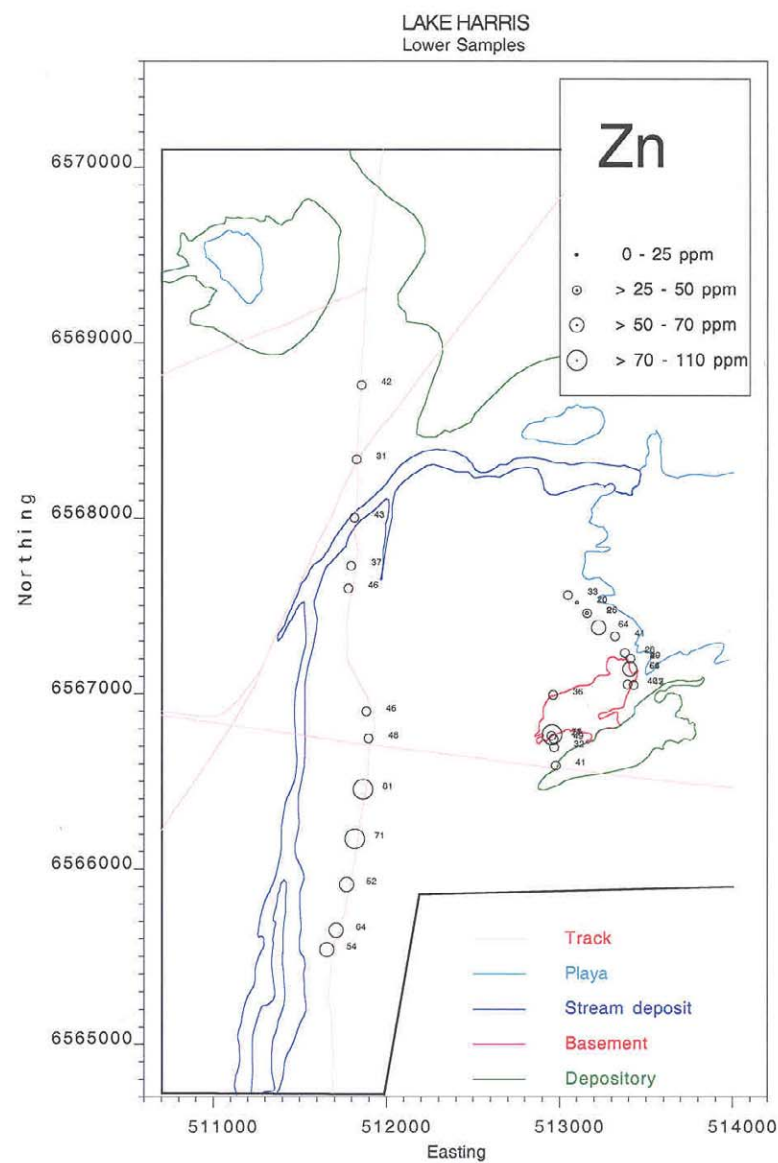
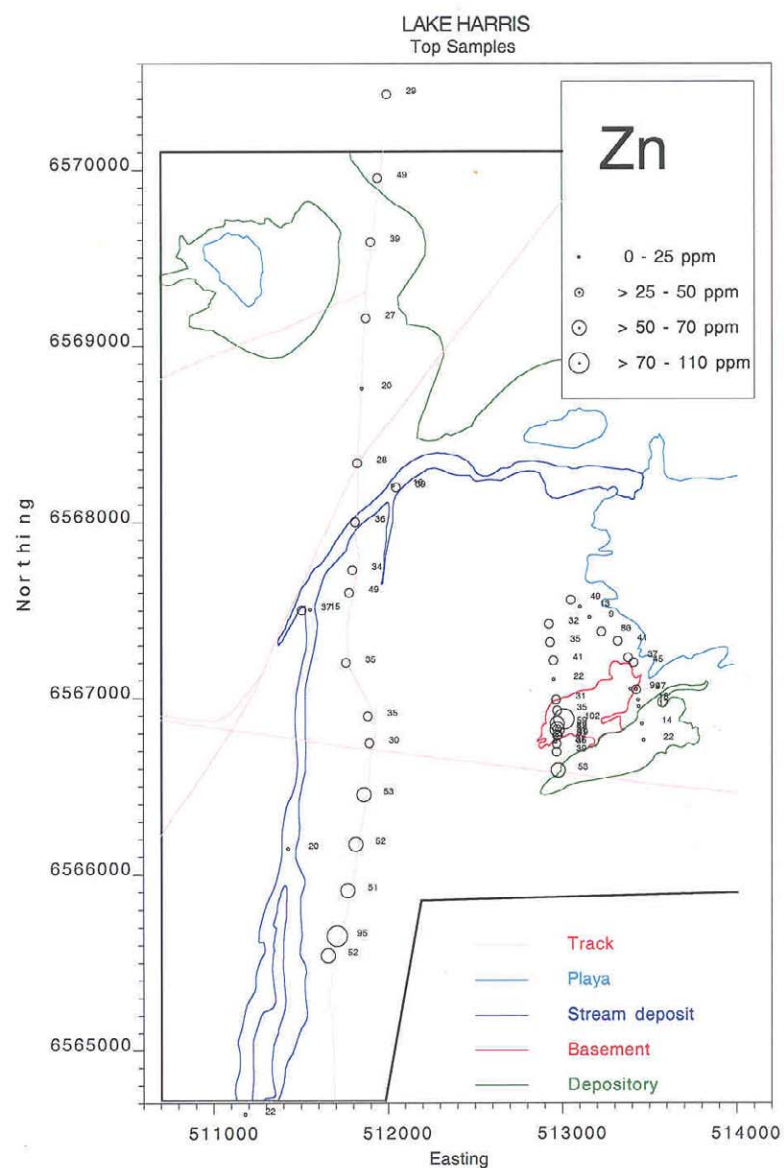
“Lake Harris PDF’s / SurfaceGeochemPlots”.



Gold content of soil samples at Lake Harris showing both upper (20-150 mm) and lower (200-250 mm) media in relation to major geomorphic units.



Nickel content of soil samples at Lake Harris showing both upper (20-150 mm) and lower (200-250 mm) media in relation to major geomorphic units.



Zinc content of soil samples at Lake Harris showing both upper (20-150 mm) and lower (200-250 mm) media in relation to major geomorphic units.

APPENDIX 3

X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

A3.0 Background Explanation

Table A3.1 XRD mineralogy of drill core materials

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A3.0 Background Explanations

TABLE A3.1: XRD Mineralogy of drill core materials (refer also, Appendix 7 CD).

This table shows the XRD mineralogy of small spot specimens of materials (each briefly described) taken from the three diamond-cored drilling that investigated the regolith at Lake Harris (KLHRDD-1), Hopeful Hill (THHRDD-1) and Mullina Well (TMWRDD-1). The relative mineralogical abundances are semi-quantitative estimates only as the diffractions are influenced by mass absorption of materials with varied Fe content, by the crystallinity of the materials and by peak overlaps. The data are also available in digital form on the CD as Table_A3_1.xls.

TABLE A3.1 XRD MINERALOGY OF DRILL CORE MATERIALS																			
Hole & Zone #	Easting	Northing	R number	Depth (m)	Sample description	Quartz	Kaolinite	Palygorskite	Smectite	Smectite-Chlorite	Clinochlore	Tremolite	Ferro-gedrite	K-Halite	Halite	Muscovite	Rutile	Goethite and/or hematite	Maghemite and/or chromite
KLHRDD1																			
Zone 53J	511863	6566452	619716	11.90	Very pale grey clay-rich colluvium - 1.70 m above unconformity	XX	XX		XX										
	511863	6566452	619717	14.14	Pale grey clay-rich plasmic zone - 0.55 m below unconformity	X	XXX	XX	XXX										
	511863	6566452	619718	16.50	Bright blue-green clay mineral in a clot	X	X	XX	XX	XXX		X							
	511863	6566452	619719	17.14	Pistachio-green clay saprolite			X	X	XXX	X								
	511863	6566452	619720	26.04	Pale, greenish clay as a fracture infill in saprolite				XX	XXX									
	511863	6566452	619721	28.05	Bright Ni-green clay mineral infilling a fracture in saprock enclave					XXX	XXX	XX		XX					
	511063	6566452	619722	29.05	Mid-grey saprock - weathered serpentinite						XXX	XXX	X		X				
	511863	6566452	619723	31.05	Bright pistachio green clay infill to conjugate fractures in saprolite-saprock				XXX						X				
	511863	6566452	619724	39.65	Pallid clay saprolite						XXX	XXX							
	511863	6566452	619725	42.90	Pallid clay saprolite enclave within saprock						XXX	XXX	X						
	511863	6566452	619726	51.00	Dark green-grey serpentinite saprock-protolith						XXX	XX	X						
THHRDD1																			
Zone 53J	492082	6575794	619727	7.45	Red-brown clay-silt from clay-gravel sediment - 1.55 m above unconformity	XX	XX									X	X	X	
	492082	6575794	619728	9.75	Pale-brown clay-rich material of plasmic zone - 0.70 m below unconformity	X	X		XX									X	
	492082	6575794	619729	12.00	Pistachio-green clay saprolite - uniformly coloured interval				XX		X								
	492082	6575794	619730	16.20	Pale turquoise mineral veining a pistachio-green clay saprolite		X	XX	XX	XX	X								
	492082	6575794	619731	19.00	Dark olive-green clay in bi-colour clay saprolite breccia or pseudobreccia				XX		X								X
	492082	6575794	619732	19.00	Pistachio-green clay in bi-colour clay saprolite breccia or pseudobreccia				XXX										
	492082	6575794	619733	18.80	Dark green clay in a wispy bi-colour clay saprolite				XXX										X
	492082	6575794	619734	25.00	Grey clay saprolite					XXX		XX	X						
	492082	6575794	619735	28.65	Dark blue-green lower saprolite - altered serpentinite					XXX		XX	XX						
	492082	6575794	619736	35.65	Dark grey protolith - serpentinite					XX		XX	X						
TMWRDD1																			
Zone 53J	461096	6592412	619737	0.97	Red-brown clay-rich colluvium - contains quartz grit	XX	X									X	X	XX	
	461096	6592412	619738	11.00	Dark red-brown clay-rich material - weakly mottled plasmic zone	XX	X				X					X	X	XX	
	461096	6592412	619739	12.30	Red and pale pink fragmentary plasmic zone	XX	X				X						X	XX	
	461096	6592412	619740	17.05	Gley silty clay from megamottled plasmic zone	XX	XX				X						X		
	461096	6592412	619741	17.00	Dark red mega-mottle from Fe oxide-rich plasmic zone	X	X											XXX	
	461096	6592412	619742	23.07	Almost white clay, in gley part of mega-mottled clay saprolite	X	XXX												
	461096	6592412	619743	23.80	Bluish grey clay saprolite	X	XXX												
	461096	6592412	619744	29.28	Pale green, highly plastic clay saprolite - zone has much yellow Fe staining		XX		XX										
	461096	6592412	619745	35.10	Pale pistachio-green, highly plastic clay saprolite		X		XX										
	461096	6592412	619746	38.80	Greenish saprolite saprock with brown and yellow Fe oxide staining		X		XX										
	461096	6592412	619747	39.70	Green-grey saprock-protolith - serpentinite						X	XXX							
Notes:	XXX	Abundant			1) --- Unconformity														
	XX	Moderately abundant			2) Smectite is largely montmorillonite														
	X	Minor			3) Chlorite and kaolinite are difficult to distinguish in the presence of smectite														
					4) Maghemite and chromite are difficult to distinguish														
					5) Smectite-chlorite interlayered clay														
					6) Goethite and hematite are difficult to distinguish in presence of kaolinite														

APPENDIX 4

PIMA

A4.0 Background Explanations

A4.1 PIMA (Portable Infrared Mineral Analyser).

A4.2 Spectral files (Refer to CD-ROM)

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A4.0 Background Explanations

A4.1 PIMA (Portable Infrared Mineral Analyser)

PIMA provides a means for identifying mineral species in drilled samples. The method relies on infrared energy from a calibrated source and a sample's absorption and reflection of that energy, then comparing that against a standard emission curve. PIMA works best on minerals containing the chemical species: OH, H₂O, CO₃, SO₄, OCl, PO₄, FeO, FeOH, etc; where those bonds respond to infrared exposure and absorb at specific wavelengths diagnostic of particular compounds. This system therefore works well for clays, micas, amphiboles, iron sesquioxides, carbonates, evaporitic minerals, zeolites and weathering or alteration zone minerals such as: micas, clays, carbonates, sulphates, phosphates, iron sesquioxides, etc. It cannot detect minerals such as: quartz, feldspar, pyroxene, garnet and nonferrous spinels. Spectral data are examined and compared using the proprietary software "The Spectral Geologist" or TSG. Spectra can be stacked to reflect down hole sampling and thereby reveal subtle and strong mineral changes or variability through a profile. This methodology is an adjunct to visual logging but can be a valuable laboratory and in-field tool in the weathered rock environment – especially in quickly appraising drill samples.

A4.2 Spectral files (Refer to CD-ROM, Appendix 7)

Spectral data for the Lake Harris greenstone outcrop and local environs are provided in the CD-ROM Folders and files, as specified below. Those hundreds of spectra have not been printed out herein to save on paper and colour printing.

Folders: "KIN 37-43 + KOK 1-25" contain the PIMA infrared spectral absorption files, as generated by the PIMA device, for the 2001 drilling at Lake Harris. The files "LH 14-28" contain the PIMA infrared spectral absorption files generated for earlier MESA sponsored drilled samples at the Lake Harris outcrop area. All these files can be opened or accessed with the proprietary software "The Spectral Geologist". Each folder contains spectral data collected from aircore cuttings, fines + chips and for some core, at the specified drillhole and depths.

Files: "LH greenstone, KX index_1.xls and LH greenstone, KX index_2.xls" are Excel spreadsheet files containing the first and second major mineral species, their confidence value, and their error value, as automatically identified by the proprietary software "The Spectral Analyst" or TSA (a part of The Spectral Geologist package). These spreadsheets also contain the derived KX_Index or 'kaolinite Crystallinity Index', as measured automatically using the dimensional ratios of kaolinite's distinctive deep spectral absorption feature (*c.f.* Pontual *et al.*, 1997, pp 45-55). Those KX indices proved to be far too noisy for use as a major unconformity locator when within the weathered ultramafic rock units, possibly primarily due to low kaolinite content. Some agreement however, was possible though for the weathered felsic terrain derived samples. Alternative crystallinity indices using smectite or hydromuscovite may prove to be more useful in weathered greenstone terranes. The raw spectral data provided in the included Folders will allow others to experiment further with those indices.

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APPENDIX 5

PETROGRAPHY and AIRBORNE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PROFILING

A5.0 Background Explanations.

A5.1 Petrography & sample descriptions, Tables A5.1 to A5.4.

A5.2 Lake Harris Drill Section AEM derived conductivity profile.

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A5.0 Background Explanations

A5.1 Petrography & sample descriptions

Two summary tables contain the petrographic descriptions for samples examined in thin- or polished sections, polished blocks, sawn slabs, loose grains, grain separates or as an untreated field specimen. Table A5.1 has sample descriptions and petrographic summaries for surface regolith materials. Tables A5.2 to A5.4 contain petrographic summaries for the regolith drill core materials from KLHRDD-1, THHRDD-1, & TMWRDD-1, as observed in thin-section and sawn slabs. Most of those drill core materials were epoxy resin impregnated before thin-sectioning so as to preserve delicate weathering features, retain clays and other fragile alteration products, and provide the best undisturbed sections as was possible.

All drill core, cuttings, chiptrays, surface samples and sub-samples are retained for reference and further study, at the PIRSA Core Store Facility, 23 Conyngham St, Glenside, South Australia. Core, cuttings and sample inspections can be arranged through the PIRSA Core Store Facility Manager [ph: (08) 8279 9574, or Fax (08) 8338 1925]. All thin sections and polished blocks or mounts can be accessed for further study by reference to their PIRSA sample 'R number' at the same Facility.

A5.2 Lake Harris Drill Section AEM derived conductivity profile

In 2001 two survey strips (each 7.5 x 22 km) for airborne electro-magnetic characteristics (AEM) were flown for PIRSA over the Lake Harris and Hopeful Hill drilled areas by Fugro Airborne Surveys. The TEMPEST AEM system was used for this work. Geoscience Australia provided data processing, analysis and interpretation (Lane, 2001a). A conductivity data slice from the Lake Harris survey, matching the Lake Harris drill line between holes KOK 01 to KIN 43 is included for reference. The primary and derived or beneficiated data from these two AEM strips is available from both PIRSA Minerals Group or Geoscience Australia. However, some additional strips flown during the same AEM survey but outside of the Harris Greenstone Domain, remain Closed File Records and access would need to be negotiated through Geoscience Australia.

TABLE A5.1: Lake Harris NW corner, greenstone outcrop and surrounding environs. Surface sample descriptions and petrography of regolith materials from direct observation and by using: thin- or polished section or polished block evaluation with a microscope. [Note: all thin-sections & blocks are referred to by the PIRSA 'R number' reference.].

Petrologist: I.D.M. Robertson, CSIRO Exploration & Mining / CRC LEME, Perth, W. Aust.

Field #	PIRSA #	East	North	Field Description	Petrographic Description
H1	R622560	513413	6567185	Silcrete with chalcedony fragments: the silcrete appears to overlie the saprolite of an ultramafic and is overlain in part by a calcrete-cemented colluvium with silcrete fragments. The whole is capped by a lag. Nearby is small colluvial fan or higher river terrace.	This consists of clasts of slabby chalcedony in a matrix of angular, strained metamorphic quartz grains, cemented by quartz and anatase. The chalcedony consists of layers of comb-textured, unstrained quartz lining voids, which are now largely filled with fine-grained quartz and anatase. The quartz of the matrix is very fine grained and the quartz-anatase ratio is variable.
H2	R622561	514681	6566206	Granite saprolite: an amphitheatre floored by granitic saprolite and edged by a silcrete with a carbonate veined silcrete breccia between. The carbonate clearly post-dates the silcrete. The upper part of the lag is brecciated with carbonate and this shows on the surface among the fragments of silcrete lag.	Parts consist of fibrous to flaky kaolinite, probably after K-feldspar, partly stained by aluminosilicate that forms delicate bands in voids. Set in this are strained angular to subangular grains of strained quartz. Other parts consist of finer, flaky kaolinite with a few flakes of hydromuscovite, probably after Na plagioclase, also set with strained metamorphic quartz. This has also been slightly stained by a brown, probably titaniferous material. The XRD indicates significant halite, probably lost in sectioning.
H2A	R622562	514681	6566206	Granitic silcrete. Site: an amphitheatre floored by granitic saprolite and edged by a silcrete with a carbonate veined silcrete breccia between. The carbonate clearly post-dates the silcrete. The upper part of the lag is brecciated with carbonate and this shows on the surface among the fragments of silcrete lag.	This consists largely of strained metamorphic quartz set in brown aluminosilicate cement and a probably older granular QAZ cement. Some subangular quartz grains are compound; others are more shardy and consist of single strained crystals. The cement is probably now kaolinite stained with Ti and Fe oxides.
H2B	R622563	514681	6566206	Silcrete. Site: an amphitheatre floored by granitic saprolite and edged by a silcrete with a carbonate veined silcrete breccia between. The carbonate clearly post-dates the silcrete. The upper part of the lag is brecciated with carbonate and this shows on the surface among the fragments of silcrete lag.	Angular and shardy strained metamorphic quartz set in a granular, fine-grained QAZ cement. The XRD indicates minor halite, probably lost in sectioning.

Cont. overleaf.

H3	R622564	514624	6566515	Dune sand: a red-brown sand dune, very lightly cemented in the higher part and loose, with a few coarse grains concentrated in the swale. This laps onto the basement that is covered by a thin, orange-brown soil covered by a quartz-rich lag, through which vein quartz rubble protrudes.	Consists of subangular to angular grains, largely of strained quartz with lesser amounts of microcline and sericitised plagioclase. The smaller grains are angular to shardy. A few grains are of Fe-stained saprolite and some are Fe oxides. There is a trace of tourmaline and epidote. Each grain has a very thin hematite-stained rim.
H4	R622564	511520	6566767	Calcrete: small stream with calcrete exposed in the floor but no indication of the substrate.	This calcrete consists of a substrate of ferruginous kaolinite set with subrounded to subangular quartz and minor microcline, that has been invaded by many veinlets of fine-grained carbonate. The substrate may have been either a mafic saprolite and/or some form of recent sediment of mixed provenance (most likely).
H5	R622566	510885	6669728	Lag of Gawler Range Volcanics: an almost monomictic very coarse lag of angular partly weathered volcanic fragments with smaller, minor fragments of quartz and silcrete on a yellow earth. West side of playa.	Lava with phenocrysts of partly sericitised euhedral plagioclase and crystals of clino-pyroxene or amphibole, now completely altered to chlorite, in a fine-grained matrix of hematite-stained chlorite, quartz and feldspar (plagioclase and microcline). There are two chlorites here, lizardite and clinocllore.
H6	R622567	509836	6566876	Silcrete - massive: high point near main access road. <i>In situ</i> quartz veins preserved as linear structures of coarse angular vein-quartz fragments.	A breccia of very angular and shardy quartz grains set in a QAZ cement. A few meandering veinlets indicate localised removal of the cement and replacement by a light-brown aluminosilicate cement.
H8	R622568	519586	6568066	Gypcreted dune developed beneath a pale yellow dune sand – favoured by rabbits. Exposed by a combination of aeolian deflation and gypsum heave.	A possibly porous mass or angular to shardy strained quartz grains with minor microcline in a ? anatase and carbonate cement. Field info?? Look at diffraction chart.
H9	R622569	519770	6567534	Yellow dune with a lag of coarse quartz on surface.	Consists of angular to shardy strained quartz with lesser amounts of fresh microcline and sericitised Na plagioclase. A few of the larger grains are round. Traces of black Fe oxides, chert grains and very small grains of tourmaline. Most grains have an extremely thin coating of hematite or goethite. Material needs size fractionation

Cont. overleaf.

H10	R622570	512961	6566754	Granitic detritus: developed on a calcrete infused granitic saprolite. The detritus is slightly hardpanised and consists of angular silcrete, ferruginised silcrete, quartz and granite saprolite fragments in an orange-brown gritty-sandy matrix. The upper part is infused with calcrete and the lower part has a pebbly lag of silcrete and quartz.	A grain-supported mass of granitic detritus consisting of strained quartz, fresh microcline, sericitised plagioclase and granitic clasts cemented by Fe-stained kaolinite.
H11	R622571	512961	6566754	Carbonated granite saprolite: greenish-grey granitic saprolite cut by linear to meandering light-brown carbonate veinlets.	Consists of patches and sinuous lenses of fresh, strained quartz with a sutured to granoblastic polygonal structure. These are set in a mass of flaky kaolinite and hydromuscovite after Na plagioclase and worm-like kaolinite probably after microcline. The boundaries between the types of kaolinite are blurred, suggesting some recrystallisation of clays. The whole has been partly infused and veined with granular carbonate.
H12	R622572	512961	6566754	Granite saprolite. greenish-grey granitic saprolite cut by linear to meandering light-brown carbonate veinlets.	Similar fabric to the previous but the two types of kaolinite are very distinct. The XRD indicates a significant halite component, probably lost in sectioning. Probable seepage of saline groundwaters has deposited halite by evaporation.
H13	R622573	512977	6566783	Amphibolite schist saprock: pods of black hornblende amphibolite and schistose green tremolitic amphibolite are intruded by granite and grey quartz. These form very low outcrops onto which an orange sandy earth lags.	Consists of a schistose fabric of flaky magnesian hornblende and finer magnesian anthophyllite with patches of albite. This is cut by fractures along which weathering has penetrated, altering the ferromagnesians to smectite (nontronite).
H14	R622574	513012	6566880	Ferruginous saprolite lag: a coarse, angular, monomictic lag of brown to purple lithic clasts probably covers ultramafic schist subcrop.	Consists mostly of kaolinite, permeated with goethite. There are some ragged crystals of hematite, possibly after magnetite altered to goethite (martite).
H15A	R622575	512932	6567318	Silcrete lag fragment: a lag of silcrete, quartz and ferruginous silcrete on an orange-brown soil.	Consists of large clasts of compound metamorphic quartz grains with a sutured to polygonal fabric and smaller clasts of angular to shaly strained quartz set in a granular QAZ cement. Parts of the cement are slightly stained with Fe-oxides.
H15B	R622576	512932	6567318	Ferruginous silcrete lag fragment: a lag of silcrete, quartz and ferruginous silcrete on an orange-brown soil.	Similar to the above but the QAZ cement has been largely replaced by hematite??

Cont. overleaf.

H17	R622577	513224	6567375	Black component of lag: black component selectively sampled. A lag of silcrete, quartz and ferruginous silcrete on an orange-brown soil.	Porous, massive haematitic goethite, in places with a fingerprint fabric after a mafic/ultramafic saprolite. This has been extensively ferruginised with some fabric loss. Some voids are rimmed by weakly banded goethite.
H19	R622578	513082	6566983	Hardpan: a lag of silcrete, quartz and ferruginous silcrete on an orange-brown soil.	A polymictic, clast-supported sediment of compound clasts of strained, sutured quartz, microcline, sericitised plagioclase, fresh granite, Fe-oxide granules and weathered magnesian schist (hornblende, anthophyllite and plagioclase slightly stained with goethite) set in a matrix of Fe-stained kaolinite and montmorillonite. Input to this sediment has been from various lithologies and from various parts of the weathered profile, from fresh to deeply weathered.
H20	R622579	513307	6567147	Mag lag: a coarse lag of silcrete, quartz, chalcedony slabs and ferruginous silcrete with a few small black ferruginous granules on a yellow-brown, sandy soil.	Massive maghemite and hematite. A few granules show weakly differentiated but thick cutans. A few contain quartz clasts.
H21	R622580	513264	6567033	Mag lag: a coarse lag of silcrete, quartz, chalcedony slabs and ferruginous silcrete with a few small black ferruginous granules on a yellow-brown, sandy soil.	Massive maghemite and hematite. A few granules show weakly differentiated but thick cutans. A few contain quartz clasts.
H22A	R622581	513154	6566977	Ferruginous saprolite of ultramafic: a coarse, angular lag of this partly mantles outcrop. Some is flinty, other spongy.	It consists largely of goethite, which has permeated and largely replaced magnesian amphiboles and chlorite, which now remain as a few relics.
H22B	R622582	513154	6566977	Ferruginous saprolite of ultramafic	Similar to the above but silicate relics are far less apparent. Some voids are filled with microcrystalline opaline silica and some carbonate.
H23	R622583	511520	6566767	Calcrete from modern stream	A matrix-supported mass of slightly corroded clasts of quartz, microcline, sericitised plagioclase and chert embedded in several generations of calcite which varies from dark brown and fine grained to pale, slightly coarser grained and slightly banded. One clast is very fresh quartz-plagioclase porphyry. Linear and sinuous veins of coarse carbonate cut the whole.

Cont. overleaf.

Lake Harris NW corner, greenstone outcrop area. Surface sample description and petrography of regolith duricrust using direct observation and from a polished block, inspected with a microscope. Petrologist: M.J. Sheard, PIRSA Geological Survey Branch / CRC LEME, Adelaide, S. Aust.					
Field #	PIRSA #	East	North	Field Description	Petrographic Description & Key geochemical indicators
CA24	R367509	513395	6567151	Rounded silcrete boulder, 0.3 m diameter, pale brownish grey. Float collected in 1997 near main silcrete outcrop overlying weathered greenstone along the lake shore where it forms low stony rises and a blocky capping on weathered greenstone to ~1 m thick. The Harris Greenstone—Glenloth Granite sheared contact lies only ~30 m from where this sample was collected.	Silcrete (polished slab). Angular laths of a translucent-grey-brown to greenish grey chalcedony 5-50 mm long & 1-5 mm thick enclosed in pale yellow-grey silcrete cementing a colluvial sand derived from both granitic and ultramafic source rocks. Bulk assay of a portion from this specimen revealed: Cr 63 ppm, Ni 6 ppm, Ti 1.83%, V 39 ppm and Y 11 ppm.

TABLE A5.2: Petrography of Lake Harris regolith drillhole KLHRDD-1 core samples.

Lake Harris, cored hole #: KLHRDD-1: Coords: Zone 53J, 0511863mE, 6566452mN. Attitude: vertical, Total Depth: 51.25 m. Regolith materials, epoxy-resin impregnated, and 50x75 mm thin-sections. Petrologist: I.D.M. Robertson, CSIRO Exploration & Mining / CRC LEME, Perth, W. Aust.			
PIRSA R No.	Thin-Sect ⁿ No.	Depth (m)	Petrography Description
406673	R406673	2.80-2.87	Hardpanized Colluvium. Closely packed subangular to sub-round quartz grains, probably from a dismembered granite (relatively fresh), are set in an Fe-stained aluminosilicate cement. The grains consist of sutured quartz, fresh microcline, sericitized plagioclase and compound grains of these three component minerals. There is also a trace of epidote and chert grains. The dark red cement is banded in part and probably infilled voids in a sedimentary grain mesh. A small amount of the matrix consists of red-stained phyllosilicates.
406674	R406674	4.95-5.02	Colluvial Sediment. Closely packed subangular to subrounded grains of quartz, chert, vein quartz and lesser sericitized plagioclase, fresh microcline and ferricrete clasts, set in an aluminosilicate/phyllosilicate cement which is less Fe-stained than that higher in the profile. There is less microcline and feldspar and more quartz than in the sediments at a shallower depth. The feldspars are more weathered and Fe-stained (prior to sedimentation). The ferricrete contains both angular, shardy quartz grains and highly rounded grains (water worn).
406675	R406675	6.50-6.58	Colluvial Sediment. The clasts are small, angular to sub-round and are largely of quartz, vein quartz (with some comb fabrics) and lesser sericitized feldspar and minor fresh microcline. With these are a few larger clasts (10-30 mm) of ferricrete, silcrete, chert and weathered granite. These are closely packed in an Fe-mottled phyllosilicate matrix with some banded aluminosilicate cement.
406676	R406676	9.33-9.40	Colluvial Sediment. Smaller (0.5 mm) subangular grains of quartz and sericitized plagioclase and larger grains (1-1.5 mm) of subrounded quartz, sericitized feldspar and ferruginous silcrete are loosely packed into a matrix of flaky clay and banded aluminosilicate. There is more matrix than in those at a shallower depth.

Cont. overleaf.

406677	R406677	10.65-10.75	Colluvial Sediment. The sediment consists of fine-grained, angular quartz (1-2 mm), coarser (5 mm) sub-round strained quartz, minor sericitized plagioclase, a trace of fresh microcline and chert, loosely packed into a flaky phyllosilicate (kaolinite-smectite-hydromuscovite) matrix. A few larger fragments (10 mm) are of gneiss (highly strained quartz and sericitized plagioclase). Parts of the matrix are brown and mottled with goethite.
406678	R406678	12.15-12.20	Colluvial Sediment. Round, large grains (3 mm) and smaller angular grains (0.5 mm) are loosely packed in a kaolinite-smectite-hydromuscovite matrix that has been mottled by Fe-oxides. Some quartz clasts are a strained compound mosaic of sutured to granoblastic grains.
406679	R406679	13.47-13.55	Colluvial Sediment. Clasts of quartz are dispersed in a clay-hydromuscovite matrix. This section varies from loosely packed at the base to closely packed at the top. Feldspars are absent. Mottling by goethite and some hematite has variably stained the matrix throughout. Sinusoidal veins of cryptocrystalline silica meander throughout the matrix and are probably related to hardpanization.
406680	R406680	13.75-13.80	Colluvial Sediment. Sub-round to subangular grains, mainly of quartz with minor chert, sericitized plagioclase, clay pellets and goethite-quartz nodules, are loosely packed into a matrix of kaolinite, smectite and hydromuscovite. This has been mottled to yellow and brown by goethite that has variably stained the matrix. Some voids have been infilled by banded aluminosilicate.
406681	R406681	17.00-17.07	Lower Saprolite of Ultramafic with Spinifex Fabric. The saprolite consists of a very fine mesh of hydromuscovite, smectite and chlorite, in which there are remnant needles of unaltered tremolite. However, this fine mesh still preserves the distinctive bladed pyroxene spinifex structure in which illitic clay has replaced the pyroxene and the very fine, dusty iron ores have picked out the interstices of the spinifex structure. Some of the pyroxene pseudomorphs are cored with a concentration of Fe-oxides. Weathering has lightly stained the rock.
406682	R406682	28.75-28.85	Fe-Stained Saprock of Ultramafic. The fabric and mineralogy of this saprock is similar to the bedrock below but large, diffuse patches have been stained by goethite developed along grain margins. Cracks in the fabric are infilled with clays and the material around the cracks appears bleached of iron staining, suggesting a cycling water table which placed this saprock alternately in an oxidising and then in a reducing environment. The iron ores show a slight parallel alignment, suggesting some palimpsest olivine spinifex structures as in the rocks below.
406683	R406683	49.70-49.77	Ultramafic Bedrock. Pale, acicular tremolite, probably after pyroxene, forms a mesh of randomly oriented needles in which lie patches of chlorite and tremolite, after olivine. Grains of anhedral iron ore, chromite or magnetite, occur mainly in the chlorite or between chlorite and tremolite and some form parallel bands, probably outlining an original olivine spinifex structure. Weathering is very minor and occurs along cracks that are partly filled with goethite and some goethite has lightly stained the amphiboles adjacent to the cracks.

Cont. overleaf.

Comments

- It seems likely that the sediments were deposited on soft, easily eroded ultramafic rocks that occupied low parts of the topography.
- The smectitic clay of the matrix was probably largely from erosion of mafic-ultramafic rocks and the kaolinite and hydromuscovite from weathered granitic materials. The upper part of the sediment is cemented to a hardpan by banded aluminosilicate. The matrix of the sediments below the hardpan consists of phyllosilicate and becomes more abundant with depth. Where it is less stained, it is a flaky mixture of phyllosilicates (XRD indicates kaolinite, smectite and hydromuscovite) and varies in birefringence from grey to first order yellow.
- The quartz clasts appear to have been derived locally from deeply weathered granites (characterized by small shardy grains), however some larger grains are more rounded, probably also granitic and have been transported further. Vein quartz was another source.
- Predominance of quartz clasts in the lower part of the sediments and the appearance of microcline and sericitized feldspar towards the top imply the progressive erosion of and provenance from a deeply weathered granitic/gneissic profile that progressively exposed less weathered materials with time.
- The bedrock intersections are relatively undeformed, allowing some of the original igneous fabrics to persist into the saprolite. It seems likely that different parts of the ultramafic flows have been intersected to show both olivine and pyroxene spinifex structures.

TABLE A5.3: Petrography of Hopeful Hill regolith drillhole THHRDD-1 core samples.

Hopeful Hill, cored hole #: THHRDD-1: Coords: Zone 53J, 0492082mE, 6575794mN. Attitude: vertical, Total Depth: 39.25 m. Regolith materials, epoxy-resin impregnated, and 50x75 mm thin-sections. Petrologist: I.D.M. Robertson, CSIRO Exploration & Mining / CRC LEME, Perth, W. Aust.			
PIRSA R No.	Thin-Sect ⁿ No.	Depth (m)	Petrography Description
406684	R406684	4.52-4.58	Hardpanized Colluvium-Alluvium. Larger grains (2 mm) of rounded quartz and smaller grains (0.5 mm) of angular to shardy quartz with minor microcline and granules of Fe-oxides are loosely packed into a brown-stained phyllosilicate (kaolinitic) matrix which contains numerous voids lined and some filled with a finely banded, brown aluminosilicate cement. Among the larger rounded grains are a few rounded clasts of ferricrete containing angular quartz. There is evidence of erosion and redeposition of this material as some clasts have the same quartz clasts and stained phyllosilicate matrix as the main part and are coated with banded aluminosilicate that also forms veins in the matrix.
406685	R406685	8.08-8.15	Claystone-Quartz Arenite. A highly complex sediment consisting mainly of large clasts (5-20 mm) largely of a dark claystone which itself contains smaller clasts of claystone and subangular to sub-round quartz grains. Other less abundant clasts are of Fe-oxide granules and ferricrete. These are set in a matrix of fine angular quartz and deep brown-stained kaolinite. Parts of the matrix have been broken and re-cemented and coated by brown, banded aluminosilicate that also lines voids. Some of the aluminosilicate has also been broken and re-cemented.
406686	R406686	8.28-8.34	Claystone-Quartz Arenite. A polymictic sediment of poorly sorted, rounded fragments of claystone, quartz and Fe-oxide nodules tightly packed into a clay matrix that has been brecciated and partly dissolved and the voids filled with several generations of banded aluminosilicate. The claystone fragments contain quartz clasts but are not as complex as those from higher in the profile.

Cont. overleaf.

406687	R406687	8.65-8.73	Claystone-Quartz Arenite. A highly complex sediment consisting mainly of large clasts (5-20 mm) largely of a dark claystone, some of which itself contain smaller clasts of claystone and subangular to sub-round quartz grains. Other, less abundant, clasts are Fe-oxide granules. These are set in a matrix of fine-grained angular quartz and dark-brown stained kaolinite. Parts of the matrix have been broken and re-cemented and coated by brown, banded aluminosilicate that also lines voids. Some of the aluminosilicate has also been broken and re-cemented. Some of the larger claystone clasts show evidence of infilled burrows, which might explain the bimodal nature of the materials in this claystone by bioturbation and mixing of originally separate, stratified and sorted materials.
406688	R406688	9.78-9.85	Porous Saprolite. The saprolite consists of a fine-grained flaky mat of smectite and kaolinite with some remnant talc and chlorite, all dusted with Fe-oxides. This has been veined by early gypsum or brucite and later brecciated by near-surface weathering. Voids are now filled with sediment from above, containing a polymict assemblage of saprolite, Fe-oxide granules and small quartz grains in a clay matrix. A few voids and cracks in this porous material are filled with banded, light brown aluminosilicate cement.
406689	R406689	13.35-13.45	Saprock of Ultramafic. Patches of largely opaque material, heavily dusted with Fe-oxides, pseudomorph olivine grains cut by serpentine/antigorite veinlets in what was probably an adcumulate. This is surrounded by chlorite and talc. The whole is cut by meandering veinlets of cryptocrystalline silica and fibrous brucite. Weathering along specific bands has altered the fabric to stained clay (smectite and kaolinite) obliterating the original fabric.
406690	R406690	16.13-16.22	Saprock of Ultramafic. Large islands, consisting of a mat of chlorite and talc, contain acicular pseudomorphs after either metamorphic tremolite or after pyroxene spinifex structures. These are surrounded by broad, meandering veins of coarse, flaky kaolinite in which lie small, unconsumed remnants of the talc-chlorite mat. Fragments of pale, delicately banded aluminosilicate cement has filled voids and been later brecciated.
406691	R406691	38.60-38.70	Highly deformed fresh Ultramafic bedrock. A highly schistose fine-grained mat of acicular tremolite and flakes of chlorite in which chlorite and a dusting of iron ore picks out at least two acutely intersecting, closely spaced cleavages. Coarser granules of iron ore are scattered throughout. Coarser tremolite and chlorite occur in a few small lenses and boudins. There has been only slight staining along some cleavage planes.
<p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ultramafic bedrocks show significant but variable deformation and metamorphism that have largely obscured their character, although some hints of cumulate fabrics remain. The top of the saprolite contains cavities filled with sedimentary materials. • The majority of the overlying sediments consist of fragments of claystone that imply a pre-existing claystone, consisting of clays and quartz, that have been mixed by bioturbation, before being broken up and redeposited on the ultramafic saprolites. • Only the top of the sediments are different and probably had a granitic provenance. • The aluminosilicate cementing material had a complex history, showing evidence of several cycles of cementation, break-up and re-cementation. 			

Tables cont.

TABLE A5.4: Petrography of Mullina Well regolith drillhole TMWRDD-1 core samples.

Mullina Well, cored hole #: TMWRDD-1: Coords: Zone 53J, 0461096mE, 6592412mN. Attitude: vertical, Total Depth: 40.00 m. Regolith materials, epoxy-resin impregnated, and 50x75 mm thin-sections. Petrologist: I.D.M. Robertson, CSIRO Exploration & Mining / CRC LEME, Perth, W. Aust.			
PIRSA R No.	Thin-Sectⁿ No.	Depth (m)	Petrography Description
406692	R406692	8.05-8.10	<p>Calcrete Cemented Claystone. This section consists of two samples each of two different materials.</p> <p>i) The first material is a complex sediment of clasts of clay-rich material and both angular and round quartz set in a clay and fine quartz matrix. The clays of both the matrix and the clasts are stained brown by goethite. Numerous cracks and voids within the matrix have been lined with a delicately banded aluminosilicate cement that also forms papules. This fragment has a partial cutan of brown aluminosilicate. The other fragment is similar but has been more intensely stained a deep red-brown.</p> <p>ii) The second material consists of clasts of a broad range of sizes of the first material, ferruginised to varying degrees, set in a very fine-grained carbonate matrix (calcrete) with clasts of angular to sub-round quartz and minor rounded very fine-grained granular carbonate.</p>
406693	R406693	9.15-9.25	<p>Gravelly Sediment. Polymictic gravel containing rounded clasts of ferricrete, claystone and saprolite set in a matrix of clay scattered with quartz and ferruginous nodules.</p>
406694	R406694	10.90-10.95	<p>Mottled Gritty Sediment. Large rounded to sub-round and small angular to shardy quartz grains are densely packed into a matrix of ferruginous clay which has been partly replaced by a deep brown aluminosilicate cement.</p>
406695	R406695	12.45-12.50	<p>Gritty Sediment of Claystone Fragments. Mottling of the matrix of this matrix-supported grit has accentuated its fabric. It consists of clasts of quartz-bearing claystone, talc-chlorite-clay saprolite with a variety of fabrics and weathering states and quartz. These are set in a matrix of Fe-stained clay.</p>
406696	R406696	12.92-12.97	<p>Mottled Claystone. This is similar to the sediment below but minor microcline occurs among the sand-sized quartz clasts and these are more unevenly distributed throughout. Goethite mottling has stained some clays and minor goethite has been deposited along cracks.</p>
406697	R406697	15.80-15.90	<p>Mottled Claystone. A mottled claystone with numerous sub-round to subangular quartz clasts (0.1-0.5 mm) and a few ferruginous granules (2 mm). Coarse mottling has stained the clays brown in diffuse zones. There is faint evidence for curved burrows about 5 mm diameter and 15 mm deep.</p>
406698	R406698	18.80-18.87	<p>Mottled Gritty Sediment of Saprolite Fragments. A complex matrix-supported polymictic gritty sediment. It contains large subangular clasts, mainly of the underlying saprolite (characterized by patches and 'blasts' of fine-grained clay, disaggregated quartz crystals and relics of the metamorphic fabric) and lesser quantities of clasts of claystone with quartz inclusions. This is set in a matrix of rounded similar materials but with claystone and quartz dominating, all in a clay matrix. Part of the specimen, probably representing a large mottle, is intensely ferruginised to goethite, obscuring much of the fabric.</p>

Cont. overleaf.

406699	R406699	23.70-23.78	Saprolite of presumed Ultramafic. The ultramafic has been altered pervasively, leaving only minute remnants of the talc fabric in a mass of circular patches of very fine-grained, flaky clay and vermiform clay stacks between, dusted with opaque Fe-oxides and rutile. Clays have penetrated between the grains of the veins and patches of metamorphic quartz, producing a loose jig-saw structure or patches of disaggregated grains. Iron staining is confined to cracks and these and voids are filled with brown, banded aluminosilicate.
406700	R406700	30.08-30.18	Saprolite of Ultramafic. A mat of talc and chlorite with veinlets and patches of granular metamorphic quartz has been intensely altered to very fine-grained clay (smectite and kaolinite) in numerous diffuse patches that contain unconsumed or partly consumed remnants of the metamorphic assemblage. Iron staining, which has largely penetrated from fractures, cleavages and along quartz vein margins has spread into the metamorphic fabric to a limited extent.
406701	R406701	34.45-34.52	Saprock of Ultramafic. A mat of talc and chlorite, dusted with fine-grained Fe-oxides contains some acicular structures pseudomorphed by the talc. Small diffuse patches and veinlets within the metamorphic fabric have altered to very fine-grained flaky clay (smectite and kaolinite) that has lost the acicular structure. The clays are very faintly stained and the metamorphic fabric is unstained.
406702	R406702	39.15-39.21	Relatively Fresh Mafic Bedrock. Fine-grained acicular tremolite and fibrous chlorite forms a mesh with interstitial plagioclase and minor quartz. The whole is dusted with granular Fe-oxides and brown rutile. The proportions of mafic and felsic minerals varies. Some parts are schistose, with a cleavage of aligned mafic minerals and small lenses of granular quartz. Cracks have developed, some along the cleavage, and these are lined with clay and goethite. Goethite has spread from these to a limited extent, to stain the mafic minerals.
Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mafic-ultramafic bedrocks show significant deformation, which have largely obscured their character, although some hints of cumulate fabrics remain. The top of the saprolite contains cavities filled with sedimentary materials. Although the base of the sediments is a breccia of saprolite fragments, succeeding layers are of a claystone, similar to that of the palaeochannel sediments on the Yilgarn Craton, consisting of a bimodal mixture of clays and quartz. These have been broken up and redeposited higher in the succession. Logging of even diamond core of regolith, and locating the unconformity between transported and <i>in situ</i> materials are very difficult in places. The core can have different appearances when wet and dry and can show different features in these two states. Thus, it is inevitable that the core needs revisiting and initial logs need revision, particularly when additional chemical, mineralogical and petrographic evidence becomes available. 			

A5.2 Lake Harris Drill Section AEM derived conductivity profile

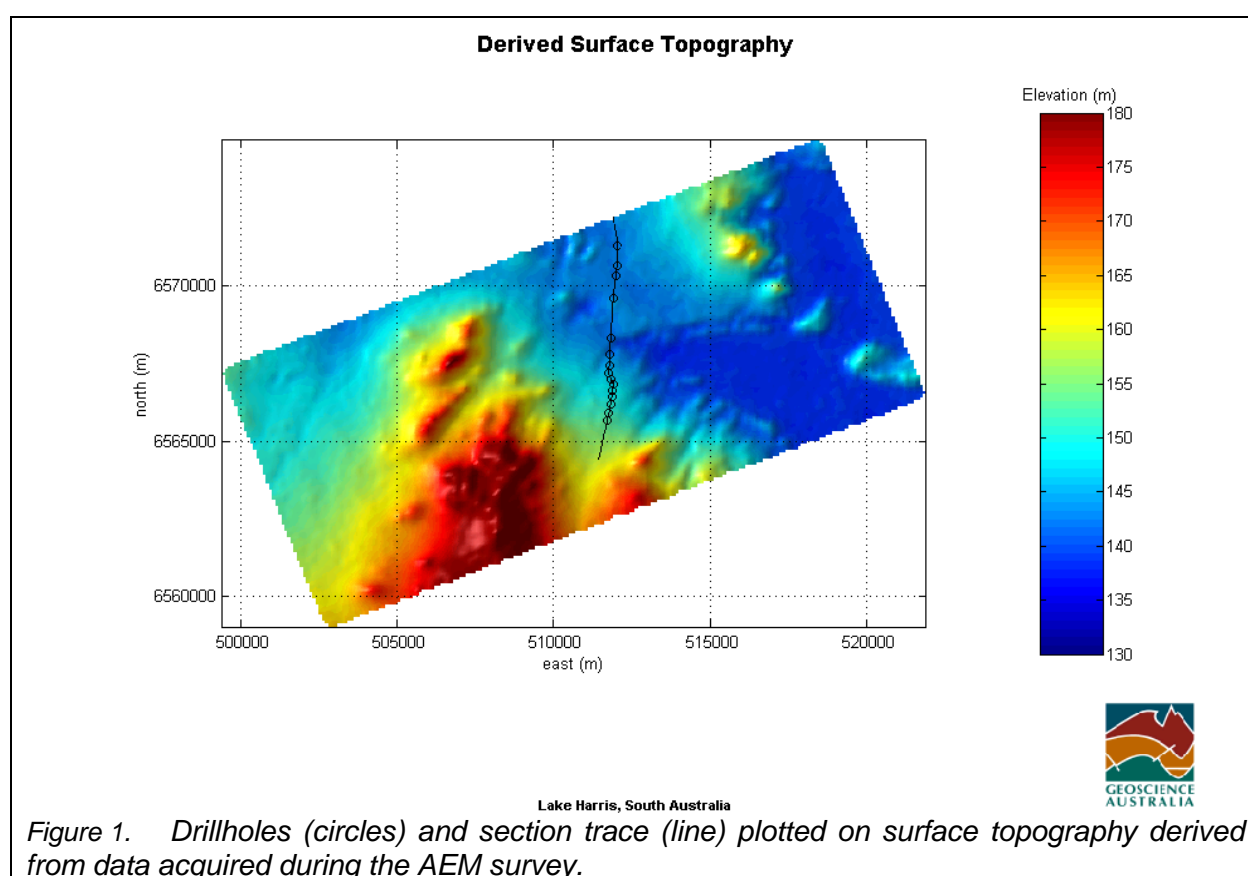
Compiled by Richard Lane, Geoscience Australia, Dec. 2001.

Conductivity values have been extracted from a gridded volume (50 by 50 by 2 m voxels) along the drill traverse near the western edge of Lake Harris.

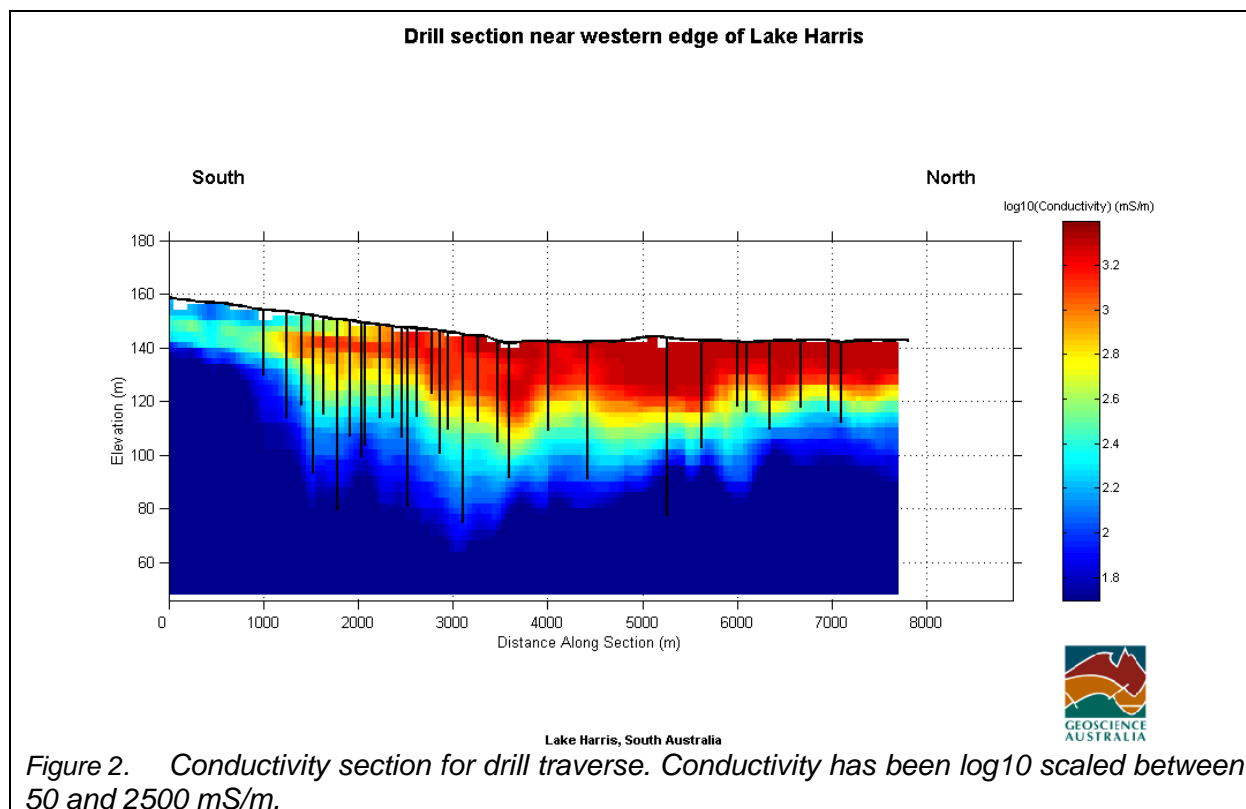
The attribute table associated with the drillhole location Arcview theme indicates all holes are vertical.

The conductivity values are given at 50 m intervals along the drill traverse, linearly interpolating between each pair of holes and extrapolating 1 km beyond the end of the drill traverse. The position of the holes can be cross-referenced with the conductivity values through the “distance” value in both the drillhole spreadsheet and conductivity data.

The intention is to compare the conductivity section with the regolith logging carried out by M.J. Sheard.



Comment by M.J. Sheard, 2002. The section on the next page displays a conductive zone that is coincidental with the weathering zone, and in particular with the combined saprock-pedolith zones. However, it does not indicate the transported versus *in situ* materials boundary over the greenstones and barely does so over the felsic hosts at the section’s southern end but not at the northern end. The conductive zone is also coincidental with a lens of highly saline groundwater that intrudes from nearby Lake Harris and along the palaeochannel between 4500 and 6500 m. Compare with cross-section Figure 6 in Volume 1 and that of the Regolith Landform Map (Rear pocket of this Volume).



Appendix 6

Lake Harris Regolith Landform Map

A hard copy printout of the Lake Harris Regolith Landform Map in the plastic pocket over leaf.

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Appendix 7

The CD-ROM containing all relevant Data files, the Report Volumes 1 and 2 as pdf files, the Lake Harris Regolith Landform Map pdf and its active ArcReader equivalent (with drivers) is located on the rear cover of this Volume.

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