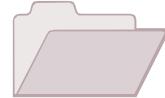




CRC LEME
Cooperative Research Centre for
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SERIES

PRELIMINARY BIOGEOCHEMICAL STUDIES AT BARNS GOLD PROSPECT, GAWLER CRATON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

M.J. Lintern

CRC LEME OPEN FILE REPORT 168

August 2004

(CSIRO Exploration and Mining Report 1238F)

CRC LEME is an unincorporated joint venture between CSIRO-Exploration & Mining, and Land & Water, The Australian National University, Curtin University of Technology, University of Adelaide, Geoscience Australia, Primary Industries and Resources SA, NSW Department of Mineral Resources and Minerals Council of Australia, established and supported under the Australian Government's Cooperative Research Centres Program.





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2004

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes (i) preliminary biogeochemical investigations on the role of vegetation in the mobilization and recycling of Au and other metals in the regolith and (ii) the potential of vegetation as a sample medium to see through sand cover. It forms part of the CRC LEME Project “Gold and trace metal geochemistry in calcrete-bearing and non-calcrete-bearing regolith”. The site chosen for this study is the Barns Gold Prospect located in the northern Eyre Peninsula (South Australia). Here, a seif dune (with natural vegetation) overlays Au mineralization and provides an opportunity to study Au transport in a recent regolith setting.

Melaleuca and *Eucalyptus* leaves, adjoining branches and fruiting bodies were sampled (i) at about 200 m intervals along a 5 km traverse bordering a dune and (ii) at about 25 m intervals across a dune profile. Both traverses crossed mineralization occurring nearby in weathered bedrock at about 35 m depth beneath leached saprolite.

Gold concentrations reached a maximum of 1.3 ppb but not near the known extent of mineralization. However, pathfinders (Ag, Bi and Pb), and other elements not known to be associated with the deposit (Co, Sb, W and Ta), were anomalous in plant samples from over mineralization.

The Barns Gold Prospect was originally discovered from a Au in calcrete surface anomaly and this appears to be the best method of surficial sampling in this terrain. Calcrete sampling provides broad, coherent anomalies and whilst more difficult to implement in dunes, where calcrete is located deep in the profile, vegetation may not provide a practical alternative.

M.J. Lintern

Study Leader
August 2004

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PRELIMINARY BIOGEOCHEMICAL STUDIES AT BARNS GOLD PROSPECT, GAWLER CRATON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

M.J. Lintern

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

This report describes (i) preliminary biogeochemical investigations on the role of vegetation in the mobilization and recycling of Au and other metals in the regolith and (ii) its potential to see through sand cover. It forms part of the CRC LEME Project “Gold and trace metal geochemistry in calcrite-bearing and non-calcrete-bearing regolith”. The site chosen for this study is the Barns Gold Prospect located in the northern Eyre Peninsula (South Australia). Here, a seif dune (with natural vegetation) overlays Au mineralization and provides an opportunity to study Au transport in a recent regolith setting.

1.2 History of discovery

As with many other recent Au discoveries in South Australia (e.g., Challenger and Tunkillia), the Barns Gold Prospect was found using calcrite. Calcrite sampling at Barns was undertaken by Newcrest Mining Ltd in 1996-97 using a 1 km grid. In 1998, infill sampling at 500 m defined a large Au anomaly covering nearly 7 km² (>2.5 ppb) peaking at 31 ppb. Adelaide Resources Ltd acquired the ground in 1999 and in early 2000, detailed calcrite sampling to 100 m centres resulted in a coherent anomaly over 2.5 ppb with a maximum of 49 ppb. This was followed by a 50 hole RAB bedrock drilling program that intersected two zones of mineralization: an upper intersection returned 8 m at 2.97 g/t from 35 m depth in saprolite, while a 7 m interval at 1.8 g/t from 69 m depth was recorded in saprock. Further drilling outlined three zones of bedrock mineralization with a combined strike length in excess of 1.2 km.

1.3 Location and access

Barns Gold Prospect is located in the southern Gawler Craton 340 km, NW of Adelaide and 25 km N of Wudinna at 542000E 6365500N¹ (Figure 1). Access is from the Eyre Highway then via the unsealed Barns Road after which the prospect is named.

1.4 Local geology

The following local geology description has been extracted from Drown (2003). Surface exposures of basement lithologies in the Wudinna district are scarce due to extensive Quaternary cover and deep weathering. An interpretation of the major bedrock components based on information from these limited exposures, existing drillhole logs, and company and government-acquired geophysical and geochronological data, is shown in Figure 2. The amphibolite grade granulite facies Archaean Sleaford Complex dominates the eastern part of the district, while the 1690–1680 Ma Tunkillia Suite occurs in the W. The Sleaford Complex largely comprises felsic paragneiss, mafic granulite and rare carbonate and magnetite-rich units. RAB drilling, near the western boundary of the Archaean (prospect WUD9), intersected lithologies similar to those described from the Hall Bay Volcanics which form a linear N-S belt further S on Eyre Peninsula (Teale et al., 2002). The Tunkillia Suite includes moderately to strongly deformed granodioritic gneiss at Little Pinbong Rockhole located just to the NE of the Barns deposit (Fanning, 1997). Two N-NW trending belts of Warrow Quartzite, the basal unit of the Hutchison Group, lie to the N. Numerous bodies of 1590 Ma Hiltaba Suite granite intrude the older basement rocks. The Gawler Range Volcanics (GRV), which are coeval with the Hiltaba intrusives, form low ranges to the N of the area. The proximity of the extrusive GRV and presence of features such as miarolitic cavities in some of the Hiltaba granite bodies in the Wudinna district imply that the area now exposed was at shallow crustal levels during the Hiltaba-GRV tectonothermal event (Drown, 2003).

¹ All eastings and northings in this report are from Zone 53, AGD66, UTM.

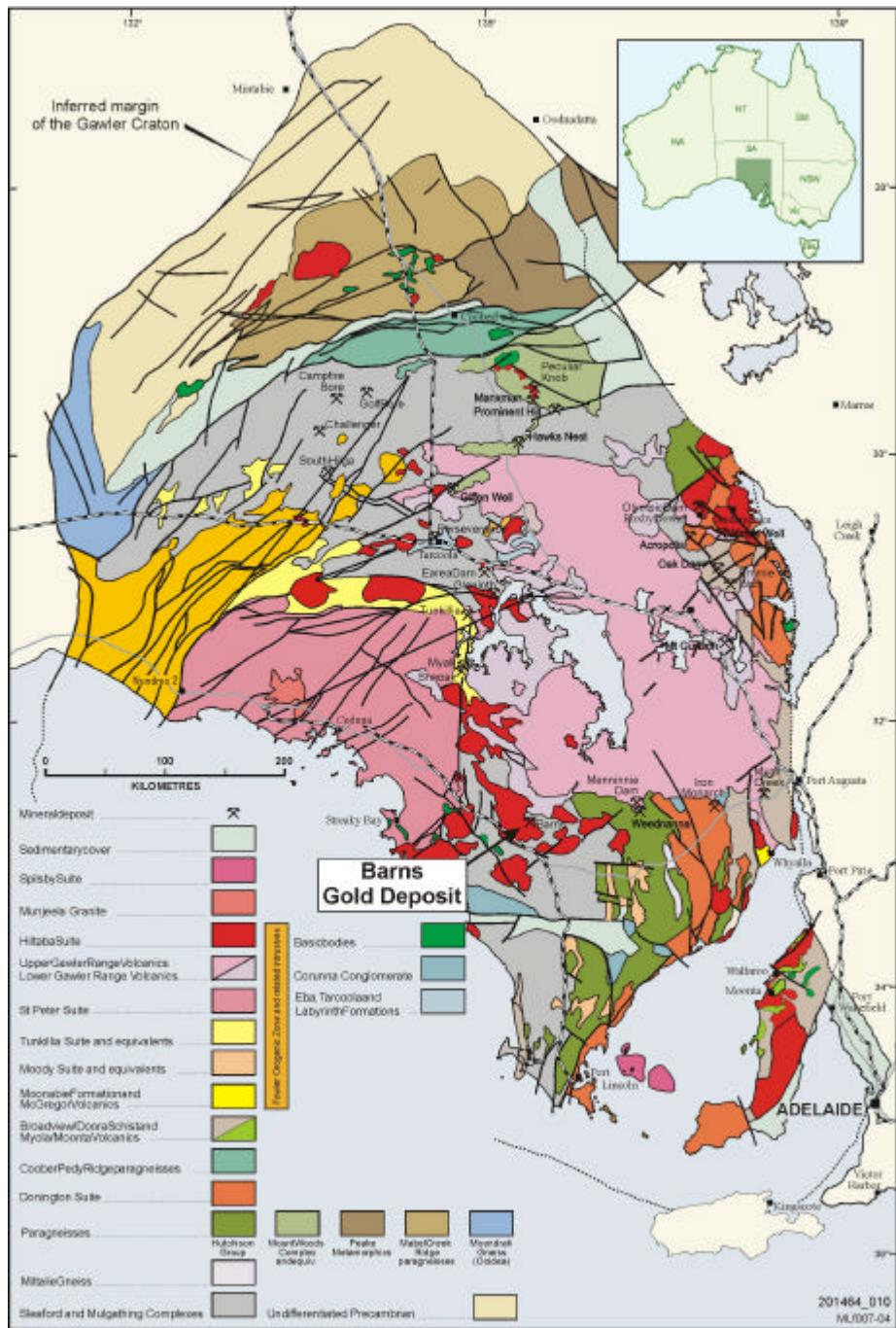


Figure 1: Interpreted subsurface geology of the Gawler Craton and location of Barns Gold Prospect. (Modified after Daly *et al.*, 1998).

1.5 Mineralization

According to Drown (2003), primary gold mineralisation at Barns occurs within an extensive envelope of hydrothermal alteration. The alteration halo is asymmetrically zoned around an interpreted principal fault-shear structure at the base of the gold mineralisation, with alteration strongly developed in the structure's hanging wall but weakly developed in the footwall. Numerous, narrow gold-bearing veins (many vuggy) are present at the core of the alteration systems. Mineralogically, the veins are dominated by quartz, pyrite and sericite, with traces of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, fluorite, epidote and native gold. Vein widths reach several tens of centimetres but are commonly less than 10 mm. Many of the veins are vuggy. Copper, Pb, Bi and Ag may be present in anomalous but sub-economic concentrations in the gold mineralised intervals (Drown, 2003). Gold is almost entirely depleted in the bleached clay saprolite (Drown, 2003).

1.6 Regolith

The regolith is comprised of aeolian sand to clayey sand up to 2 m thick in the swales increasing to 15 m thick in dune crests. Towards the base of the sand, pedogenic carbonate occurs as coatings to the sand and, in greater concentrations, as rhizomorphs. Nearer the unconformity with the weathered basement, carbonate and clay concentrations increase at the expense of quartz. The calcrete near and within the top of saprolite is nodular, laminar and massive. The residual regolith may be overlain with fragments of ferruginous saprolite and angular quartz and is frequently silicified and/or mottled (with Fe oxides) in its upper metre becoming less indurated and more clay-rich with depth. The residual regolith is up to 50 m thick and is comprised of whitish clays above variably coloured saprolite.

1.7 Physiography

The Barns Gold Prospect is situated in gently sloping to flat lying terrain with relief of 10-20 m. Seif (longitudinal) dunes up to 15 m high traverse the area and are orientated approximately E-W (Figure 3). Prominent hills of the Gawler Ranges occur 20 km to the N and are separated from the Barns prospect by salt lakes in a drainage.

The area has been mostly cleared for agricultural purposes (wheat) but native vegetation remains on the dunes and adjacent road verges. The dunes are covered in open shrubland of mallee (multi-stemmed) eucalyptus to 5 m (principally *Eucalyptus incrassata* subsp. *incrassata* and *E. socialis*). Other shrubs up to 3 m in height are predominantly *Melaleuca uncinata*. Smaller shrubs, herbs and grasses including spinifex occur as an understorey. The road verges in interdunal corridors support larger *Eucalyptus* spp.

The nearest weather station is located at Kyancutta, about 20 km to the SW. The area is semi-arid and has sporadic rain falling during hot summers and mild to warm winters. Heavy rainfall can occur during winter, associated with cold fronts from the SW, or during summer, associated with rain-bearing depressions from cyclones originating in the NW. Temperature means of daily maximum, daily minimum, highest maximum and lowest minimum are 25°C, 9°C, 49°C and -7°C, respectively. The mean annual rainfall and highest daily rainfall are 318 mm and 77 mm (during January), respectively (Bureau of Meteorology, 2004).

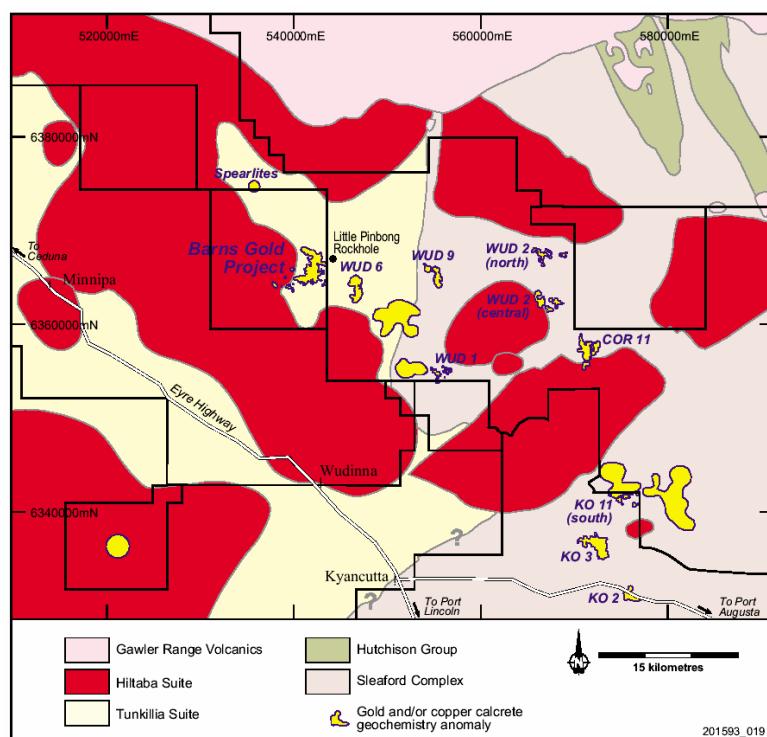
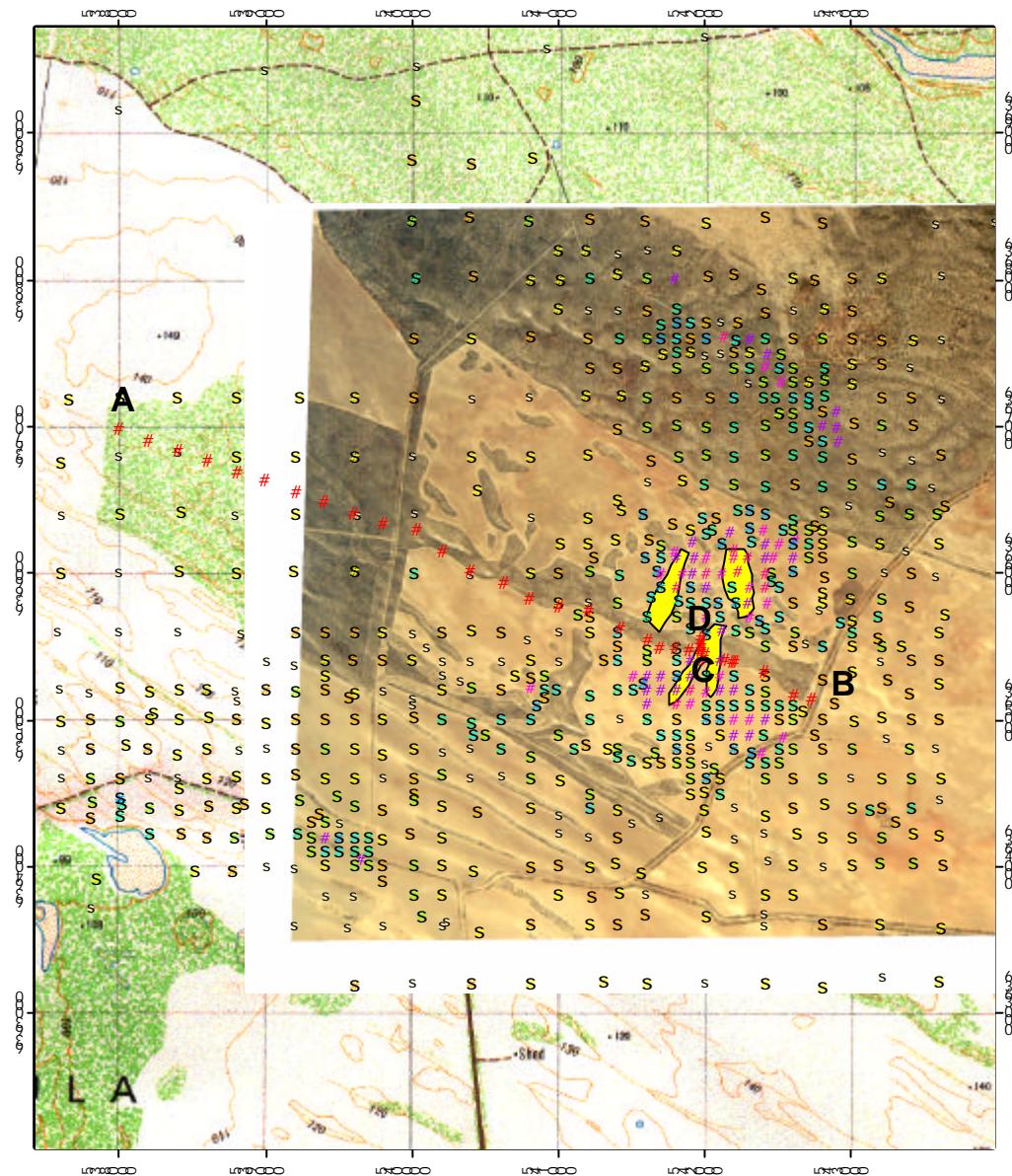


Figure 2: Wudinna district bedrock geology interpretation (from Drown, 2003).



Gold in calcrete

s	0.01 - 0.65
S	0.65 - 1.35
S	1.35 - 2.3
S	2.3 - 3.8
S	3.8 - 6
S	6 - 9
S	9 - 13
#	13 - 20
#	20 - 31
#	31 - 48.5

Biogeochemical sample locations for
traverse A-B and, across dune, C-D

■ Anomalous Au
in bedrock

Figure 3: Aerial photograph of the Barns Gold Prospect overlaid with Au in calcrete (in ppb), biogeochemical sampling points, and anomalous Au in bedrock (from Drown, 2003). Calcrete geochemical data from Adelaide Resources Ltd. Base map is the Yaninee (5932-2) 1:50000 Topographical Series.

1.8 General work objectives

The primary objective of the project is to conduct a biogeochemical survey of the Barns Gold Prospect. Specific objectives are to:

- 1) identify which plant species are the most appropriate to sample;
- 2) examine what effect sand dunes have on the biogeochemical surface expression of mineralization;
- 3) determine which element(s) are effective in delineating mineralization; and
- 4) make recommendations on the utility of biogeochemical sampling compared with other exploration techniques in this type of terrain.

1.9 Specific work program

The Barns Gold Prospect was visited in September 2003 for the purpose of collecting vegetation for a biogeochemical study. A 5.1 km traverse crossing mineralization (A-B in Figure 3) was selected and following the southern edge of the dune that bordered a wheat paddock (Figure 4). A shorter traverse (0.1 km, C-D in Figure 3) across the dune profile above mineralization was also sampled to test the effect of dune thickness on any detected biogeochemical surface expression.



Figure 4: Photograph showing boundary between dune and wheat paddock. Sampling was confined to edge of dune except for the dune traverse.

A second sampling trip was undertaken in June 2004 to (i) collect dune samples for dating purposes and elemental analyses (which will be described in a later report) and (ii) elevation data for the dune topography.

2 METHODS

2.1 Sample collection

Seventy samples were collected from two main species (*Eucalyptus incrassata* subsp. *incrassata* and *Melaleuca uncinata*), along two traverses (long section A-B, and the short dune cross section, C-D, Figure 3); at four sites *E. socialis* was collected in place of *E. incrassata* (Figure 5). The species sampled were considered to be the most appropriate to sample as they were encountered throughout the dune system. Sampling was confined to the last 20 to 30 cm of each plant. Samples of leaves, small branches and fruiting bodies were collected using secateurs from a standard height (approximately 1.5 m) and from all sides of the plant. Samples were placed into numbered calico bags which were, in turn, put into breathable polyweave bags. These bags limited moisture build up and mould deterioration. All samples were transferred to the CSIRO Exploration and Mining Sample Preparation Laboratory for sorting, drying and splitting.

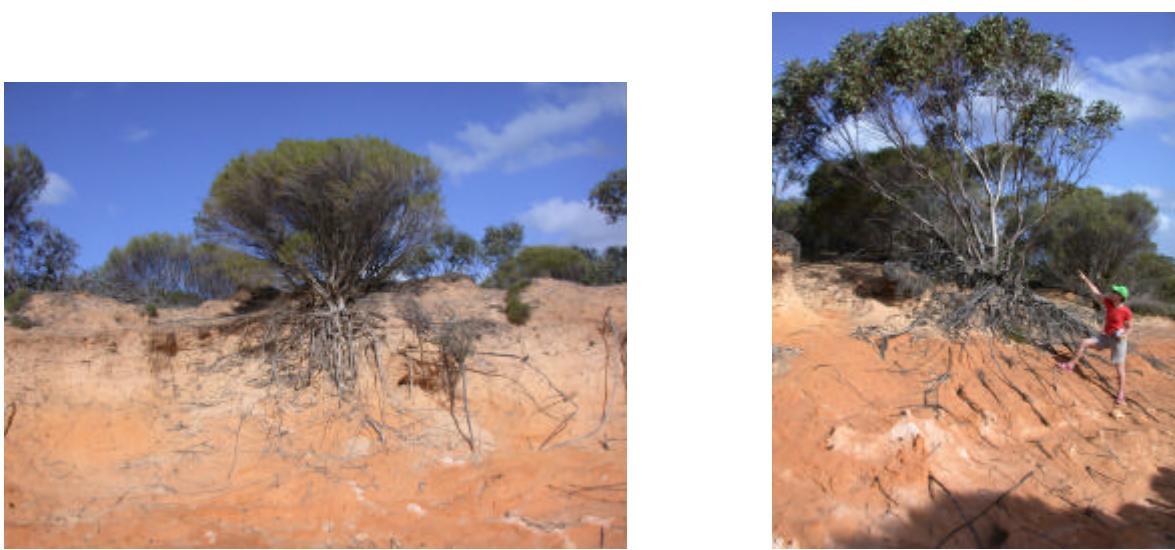


Figure 5: Photographs of *Melaleuca uncinata* (left) and *Eucalyptus incrassata* (subsp. *incrassata*) (right) in road cutting through a nearby dune. Note whitish patches in dunes are calcareous rhizomorphs and powdery calcareous coatings on sand grains.

2.2 Sample preparation and analyses

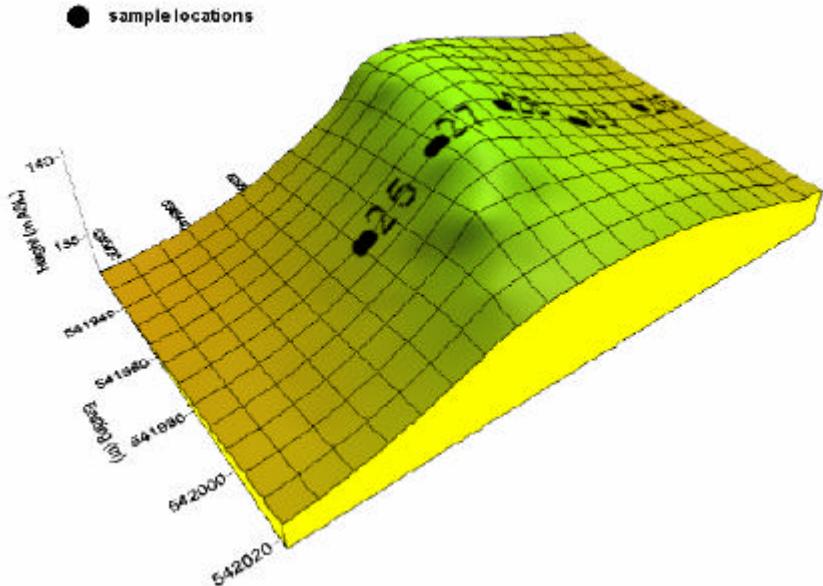
Samples were dried at 105 °C before pulverizing at CSIRO in a cross beater mill using a 1 mm screen. Sub-samples were dispatched to Actlabs Pacific Pty Ltd (Perth) and thence to Activation Laboratories Ltd (Ancaster, Ontario) for analysis by two methods and using internal standards (detection limits in ppb in parentheses unless stated):

- (i) approximately 15 g of sample was compressed into a briquette. The briquettes were irradiated and their gamma ray spectra measured and quantified for Ag (0.3), As (20), Au (0.1), Ba (5 ppm), Br (10), Ca (0.01%), Ce (100), Co (100), Cr (300), Cs (50), Eu (50), Fe (50 ppm), Hf (50), Hg (50), Ir (0.1), K (100), La (10), Lu (1), Mo (50), Na (1000), Nd (300), Ni (2000), Rb (1000), Sb (5), Sc (10), Se (100), Sm (1), Sr (10 ppm), Ta (50), Tb (100), Th (100), U (10), W (50), Yb (5), and Zn (2000);
- (ii) 1 g of dried sample was digested using aqua regia in Teflon bombs then analysed using HR-ICP-MS (Finnegan Mat ELEMENT 2) for Ag (1), Au (0.1), Ba (1 ppm), Be (0.1), Bi (1), Ca (0.2%), Cd (0.05), Ce (200), Co (0.5), Cr (500), Cs (0.1), Cu (15), Dy (0.03), Er (0.03), Eu (0.1), Fe (400), Ga (10), Gd (1), Ge (100), Hf (2), Hg (2), Ho (0.01), In (0.1), K (500), La (0.2), Lu (0.2), Mg (500), Mn (10), Mo (1), Na (10 ppm), Nb (0.5), Nd (0.2), Ni (100), Pb (6), Pd (0.2), Pr (0.5), Pt (0.1), Rb (10), Re (0.1), Ru (0.5), Sb (0.2), Sc (1), Se (250), Sm (0.1), Sn (40), Sr (15), Ta (0.1), Tb (0.02), Te (1), Th (3), Ti (14), Tl (0.5), Tm (0.02), U (10), V (10), W, 5, Y (0.2), Yb (0.4), Zn (200) and Zr (50).

2.3 Dune topography

Elevation data for the dune was collected using a Sokkia DGPS post processing unit and processed using LOCUS software (Ashtech). Post processing gave accuracies better than 5 mm. The dune profile in the vicinity of the dune traverse was constructed from this data (Figure 6).

a)



b)

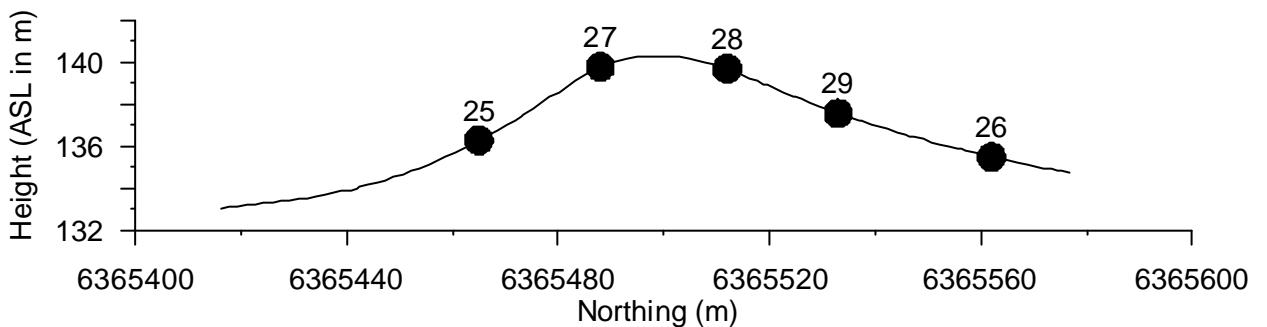


Figure 6: Dune morphology (a) and cross section (b) of the dune with “dune traverse” biogeochemical sample locations labelled 25-29. Vertical height exaggeration x40.

3 GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Plotted results and tabulated data for all elements (dry weight) are located in the Appendix. Selected plots, including pathfinders associated with mineralization, are shown in Figure 7 for *Eucalyptus* and Figure 8 for *Melaleuca*. The results show:

- 1) For *Eucalyptus*, at least one sample over mineralization is anomalous in Ag (maximum 22 ppb), Bi (32), Pb (210), Sb (14) and W (150). Apical, or one sample anomalies, occur for Au, Ba, Cs, Ga, Hf, Nb, Sb, Sc, Se, Ta, Th, Tl, Zn, Zr and REE. There is a broad Br anomaly towards the E half of the traverse.
- 2) For *Melaleuca*, at least one sample over mineralization is anomalous in Co (maximum 600 ppb), Pb (215) and Ta (2). Apical, or one sample anomalies, occur for Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Cs, Fe, Hf, Nb, Ni, Rb, Sb, Sr, Th, Tl, U, V, Zn, Zr and REE
- 3) There is generally poor agreement between INAA and HR ICP MS data for the same element e.g., Au (Figure 9). This suggests incomplete dissolution (for ICP MS), sample inhomogeneity or other analytical/sample preparation problems e.g., contamination. Higher concentrations were reported for some elements for the partial analysis (aqua regia HR ICP MS) compared with the total analysis by INAA. The very high degree of discrepancy between the two data sets for

- certain elements e.g. Na (Figure 9) probably precludes sample inhomogeneity and that higher concentrations were found with some partial digest suggests there may be other factors involved (Figure 9). The data for *Eucalyptus* appear to be in better agreement than *Melaleuca*; the reason for this is unclear.
- 4) Lower metal contents are expected in vegetation growing at the top of the dune compared with the base of the dune since tap roots may not always reach the comparatively element-rich saprolite. While this pattern is observed in W (*Eucalyptus*), Ta (*Melaleuca*), and Au (*Melaleuca*), there is no consistent relationship between dune height and element concentration for many elements (see “dune traverse” data in Figure 7, Figure 8 and the Appendix). This suggests that elements are not primarily sourced via long tap roots reaching beneath the sand.
 - 5) For Au, the highest concentrations (0.8 ppb for *Eucalyptus*, and 1.3 ppb for *Melaleuca*) occur away from known Au mineralization. However, it needs to be established whether these are false anomalies (as suggested by a low Au in calcrete response) or whether their Au concentration in vegetation indicates the presence of further Au mineralization. In Western Australia, concentrations of Au in vegetation >2 ppb appear to be anomalous (Butt *et al.*, 1997).
 - 6) Many anomalies are not coherent and rarely spread beyond 200 m for any element. In comparison, the Au in calcrete anomaly is coherent over several hundred metres in this area (Figure 3).

4 CONCLUSIONS

1. Leaves, twigs and fruiting bodies are anomalous in pathfinders and other metals (Ag, Co, Bi, Pb, Sb, W, Ta) associated with mineralization.
2. *Eucalyptus* is superior to *Melaleuca* for sampling as it tends to produce stronger anomalies in more elements, particularly pathfinders. This is probably due to the presence of long tap roots which are able to source elements deeper in the regolith.
3. Biogeochemical anomalies are not coherent and rarely spread more than 200 m (one or two samples) in size. Often, anomalously high metal concentrations are adjacent to background concentrations making interpretation and effective sampling strategies more difficult than other techniques such as calcrete sampling.
4. Biogeochemical sampling was not effective for Au. At Barns, pathfinders (present in higher concentrations than Au) have provided anomalies, but they may not always be present at other prospects. Therefore, explorers may run the risk of missing mineralization if relying on this approach alone.
5. Sample analysis and preparation are on going issues with the biogeochemical approach. As metal concentrations are low, samples have to be carefully collected and prepared to avoid contamination. Inconsistencies are apparent in the data that have not been resolved between the two analytical techniques tested here. HR ICP MS is not currently readily available in Australia although its ability to detect low concentrations of metals e.g., Bi at 1 ppb indicates its potential usefulness over other techniques such as INAA and standard ICP MS.
6. Calcrete appears to be a more reliable sampling medium than plants.

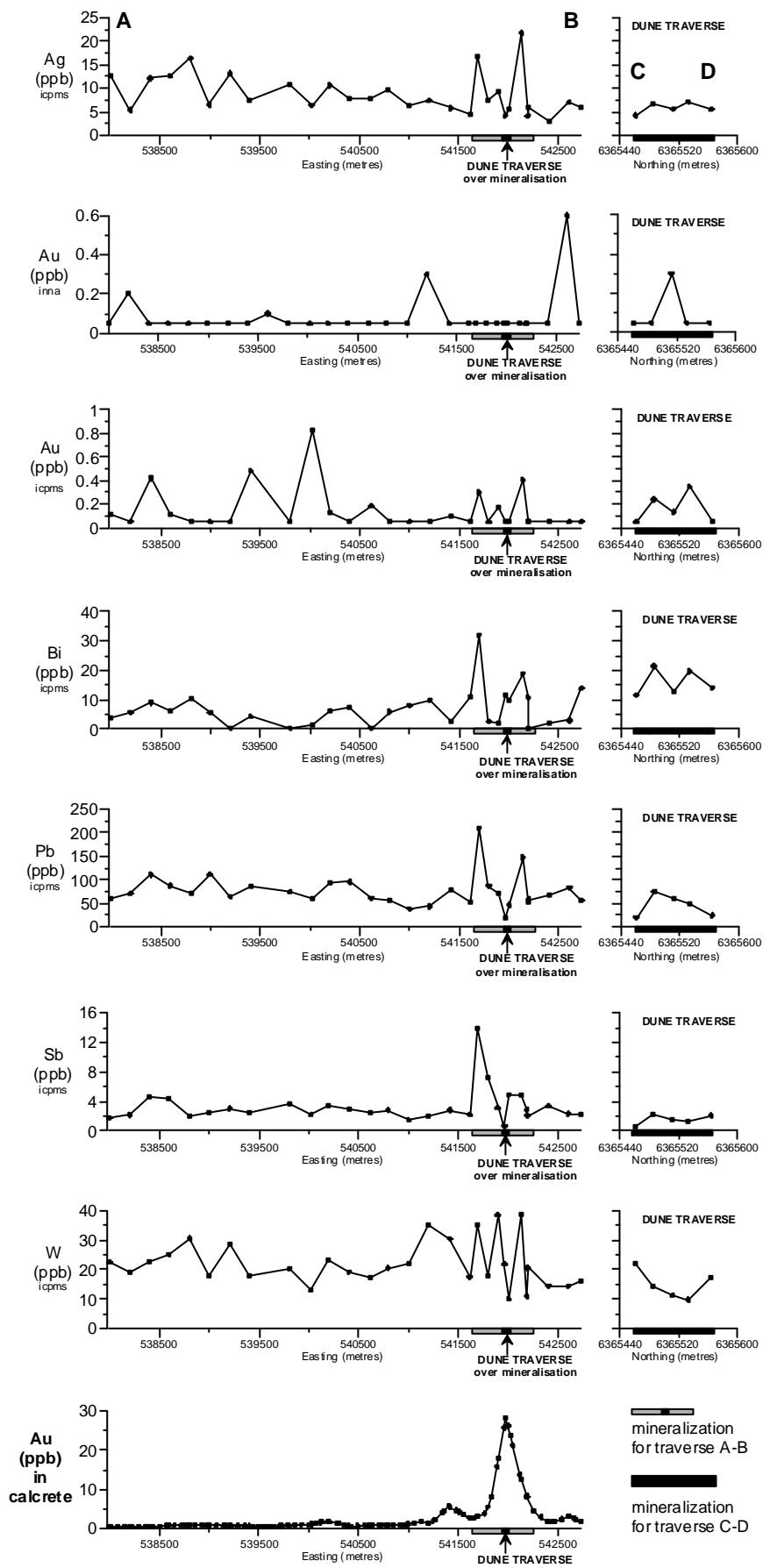


Figure 7: Concentrations of selected elements across mineralization in *Eucalyptus* leaves, twigs and fruits at Barns. Interpreted Au in calcrite is shown for comparison. See Figure 3 for locations of traverses.

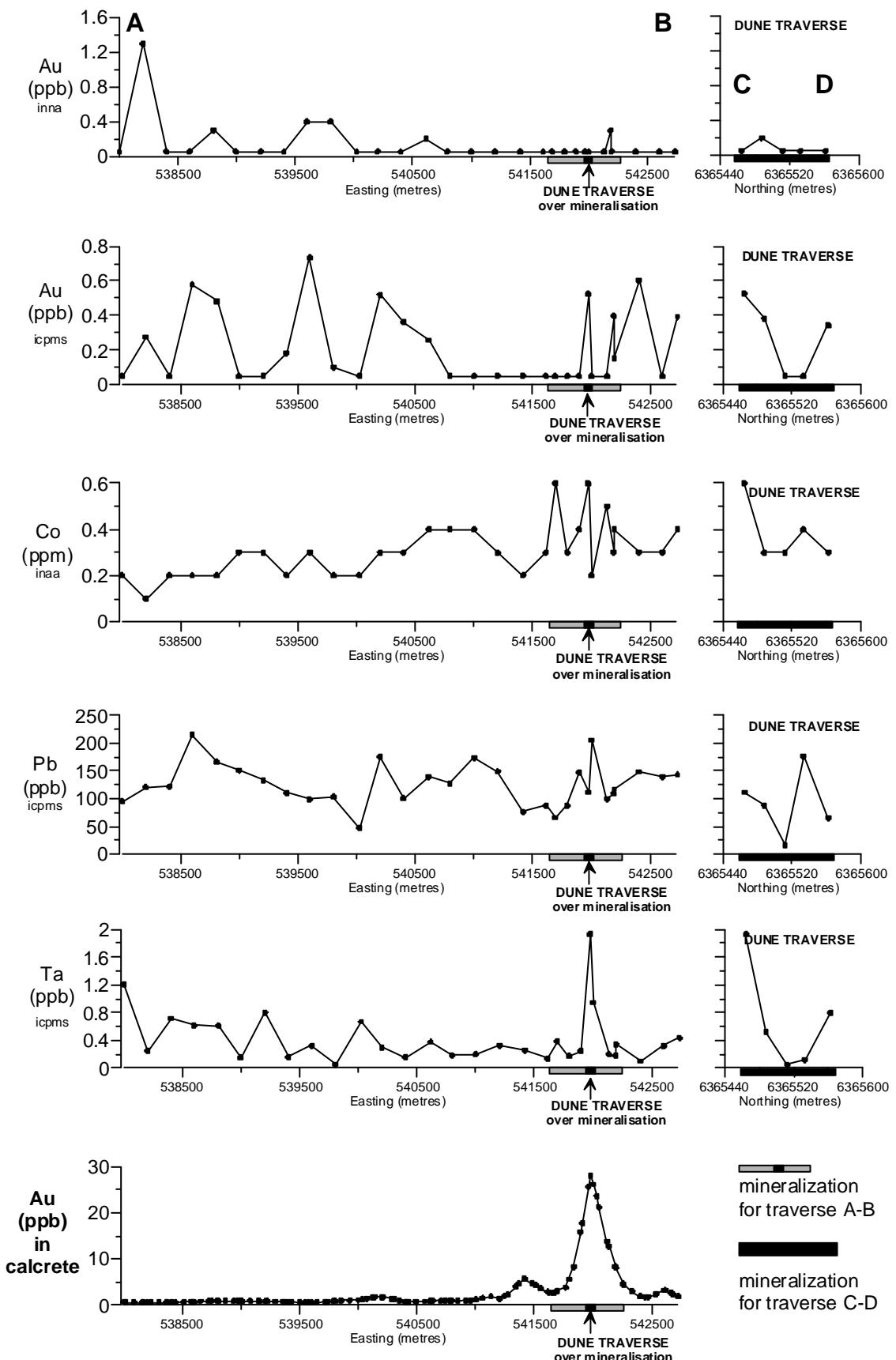


Figure 8: Concentrations of selected elements for traverse A-B and C-D in *Melaleuca* at Barns. Interpreted Au in calcrete is shown for comparison. See Figure 3 for locations of traverses.

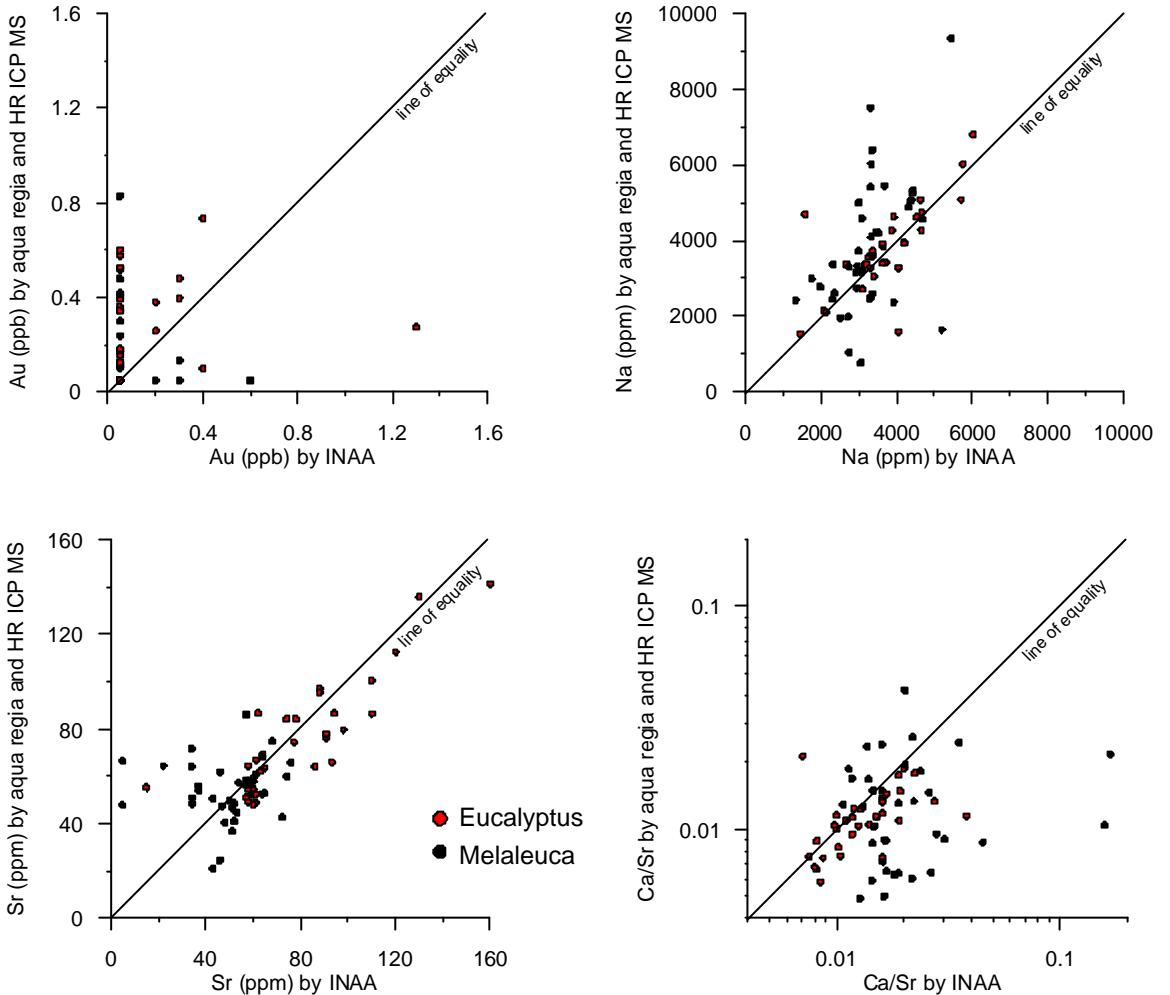


Figure 9: Comparison of analytical methods for selected elements.

5 IMPLICATIONS FOR EXPLORATION

Although vegetation can play a role in the adsorption and deposition of elements (including Au and pathfinders) in the regolith, concentrations are generally low in pathfinders and anomalies do not robustly reflect mineralization. Vegetation gives no advantage as a sampling medium over calcrete in this type of terrain. The Barns Gold Prospect was originally discovered using calcrete. The Au anomaly in calcrete is strong, centred over mineralization and coherent whilst that for *Melaleuca* and *Eucalyptus* is weak or absent. The problem with calcrete at Barns is that it is mostly buried beneath sand (0.5 to 15 m thick) and only patchily developed within the thicker sand sequences. However, vegetation does not provide a viable alternative sample medium to calcrete in such areas as the anomalies in the pathfinders are narrow, weak and not readily interpreted. Furthermore, for biogeochemistry to be a practical alternative, pathfinders associated with the target mineralization have to be known since Au-only targets may not be easily identified using biogeochemistry because of their low concentrations. Vegetation sampling preparation and analysis is more complicated (and expensive) than for mineral samples. Digging or auger drilling to calcrete in thicker dune sequences or sampling between the dunes remains, at this point in time, the only viable exploration choice. Thus, calcrete is a preferable sampling medium than *Eucalyptus* or *Melaleuca* leaves, twigs and fruiting bodies.

6 SUMMARY

Biogeochemical sampling was undertaken at the Barns Gold Prospect (Eyre Peninsula, South Australia). *Melaleuca* and *Eucalyptus* leaves, adjoining branches and fruiting bodies were sampled (i) at about 200 m intervals along a 5 km traverse bordering a dune and (ii) at about 25 m intervals across a dune profile. Both traverses crossed mineralization occurring nearby in weathered bedrock at about 35 m beneath leached saprolite.

Gold concentrations reached a maximum of 1.3 ppb but not near the known extent of mineralization. However, pathfinders (Ag, Bi and Pb) and other elements not known to be associated with the deposit (Co, Sb, W and Ta), were anomalous in plant samples from over mineralization.

The Barns Gold Prospect was originally discovered from Au in calcrete sampling and this appears to be the best method of first pass geochemical exploration in this terrain. Calcrete sampling provides broad, coherent anomalies and whilst more difficult to implement in dunes, where calcrete is located deep in the profile, vegetation may not provide a practical alternative.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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8 REFERENCES

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9 APPENDIX

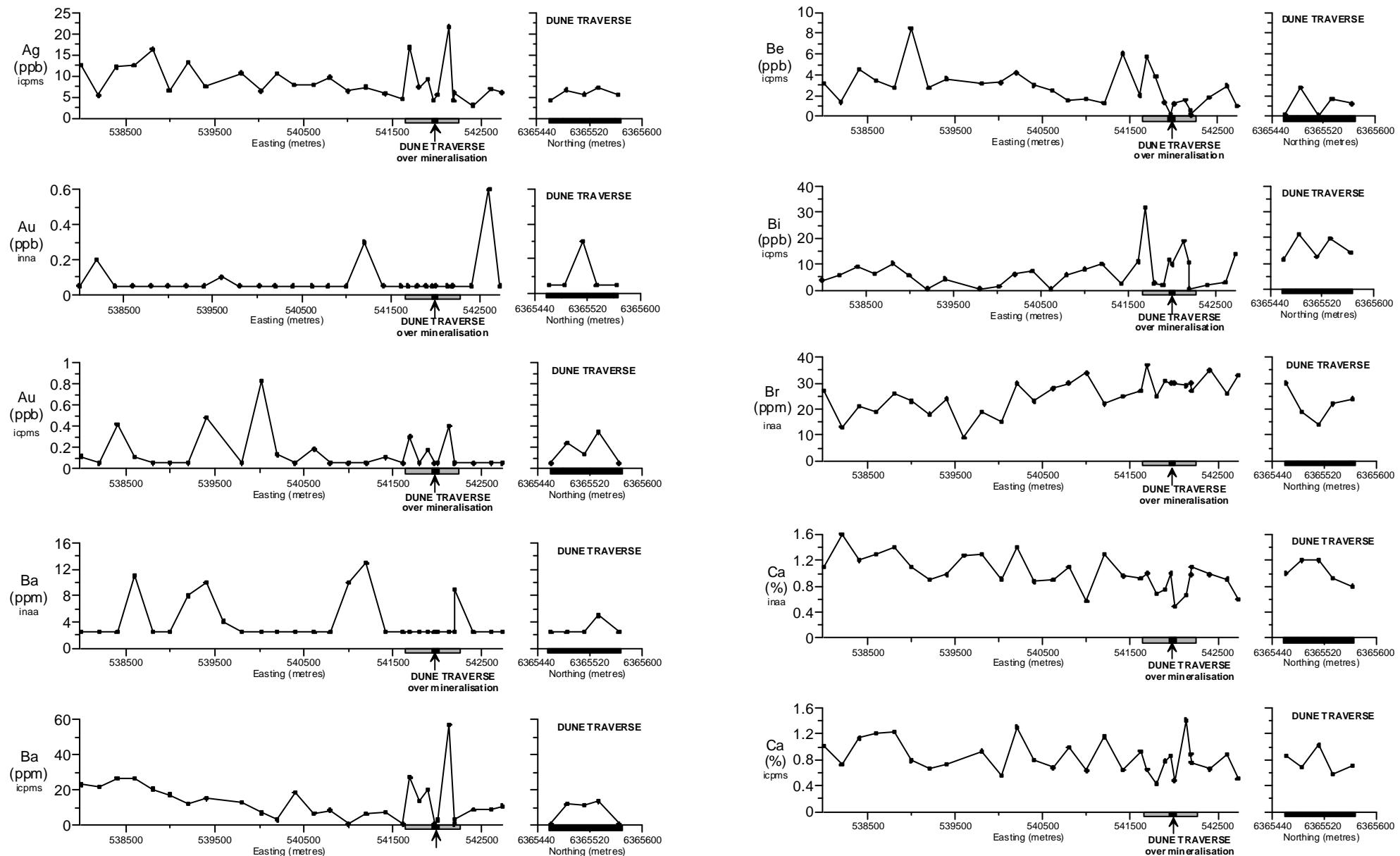


Figure A 1: Concentrations of selected elements in *Eucalyptus* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

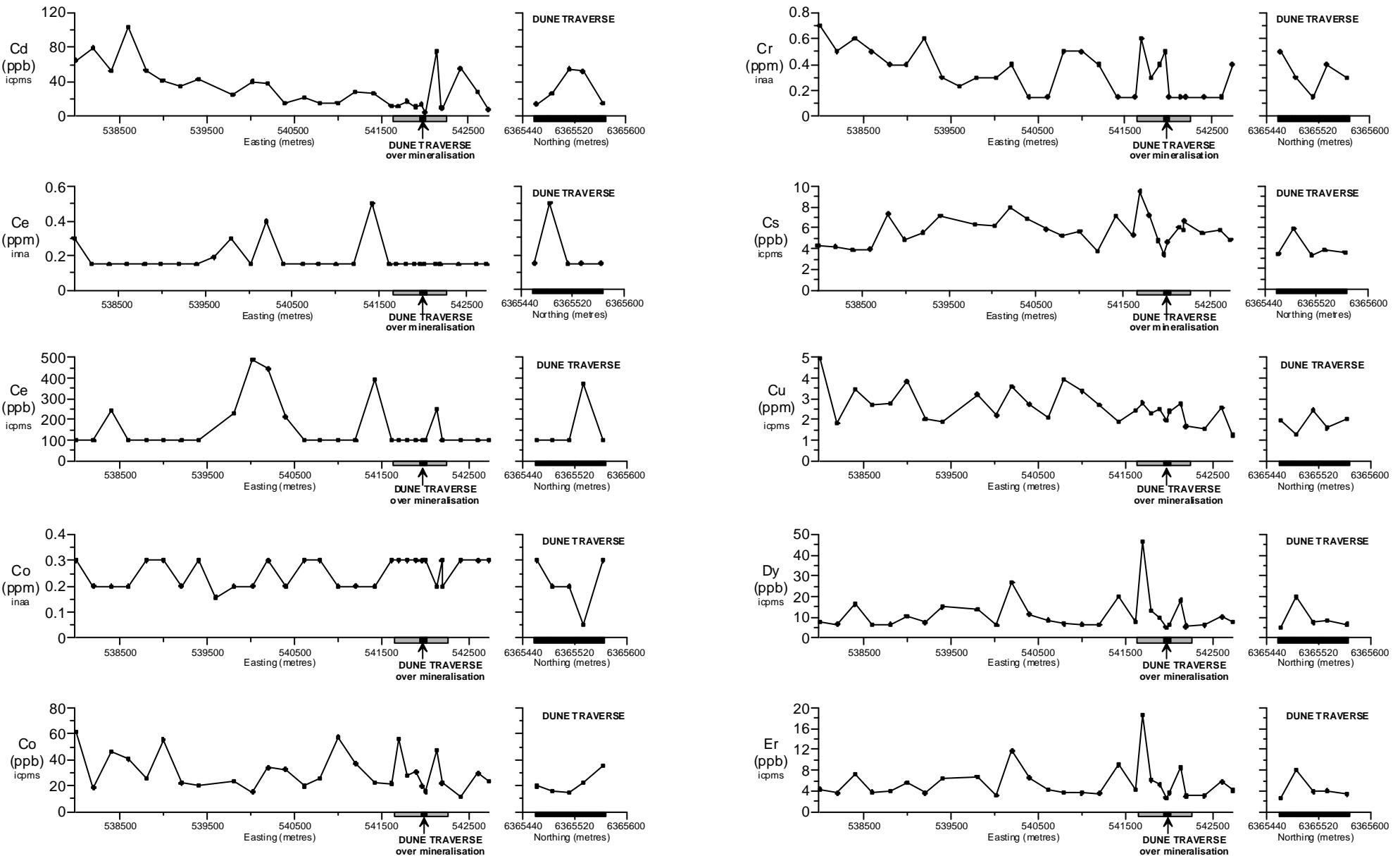


Figure A 1 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Eucalyptus* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

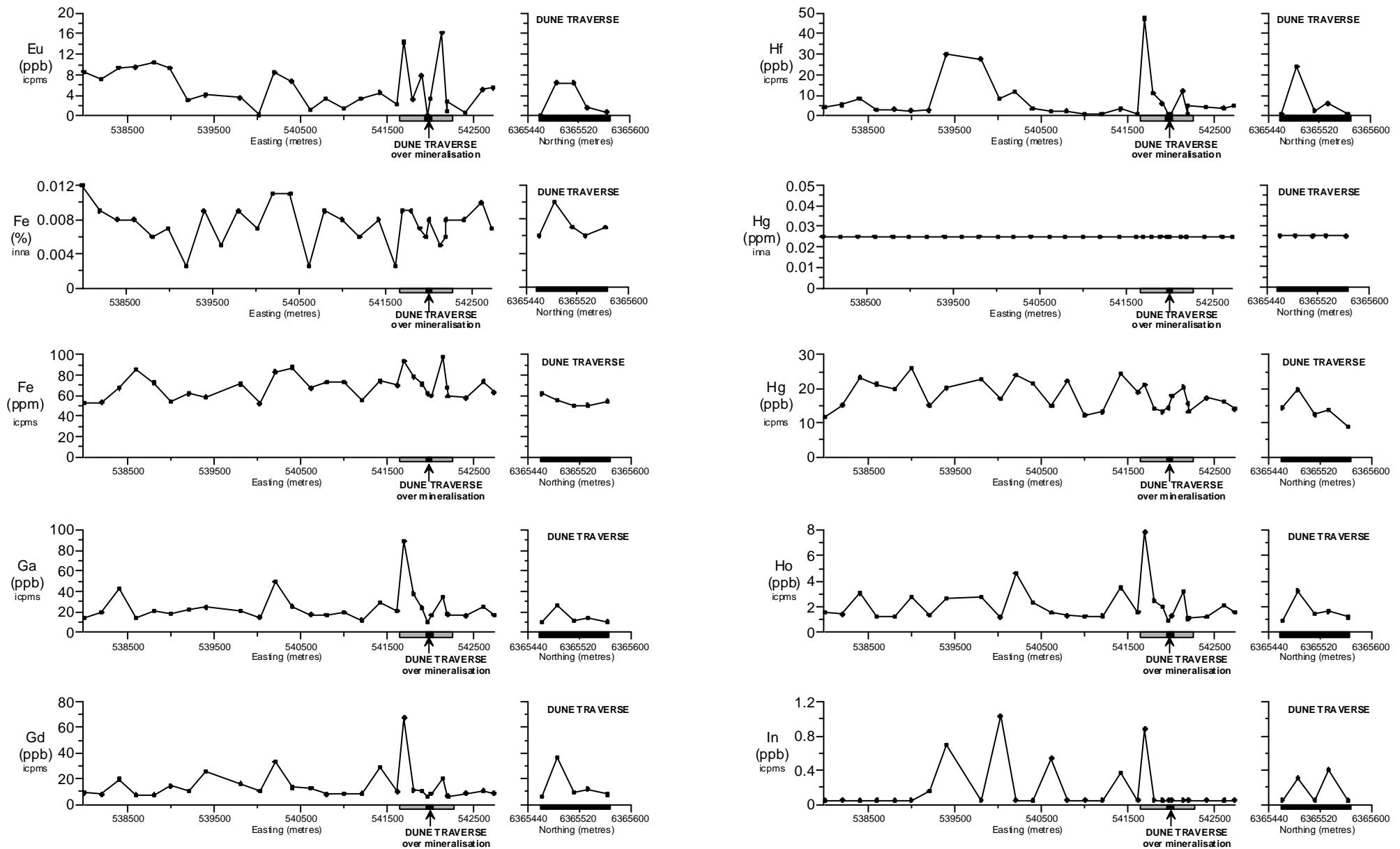


Figure A 1 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Eucalyptus* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

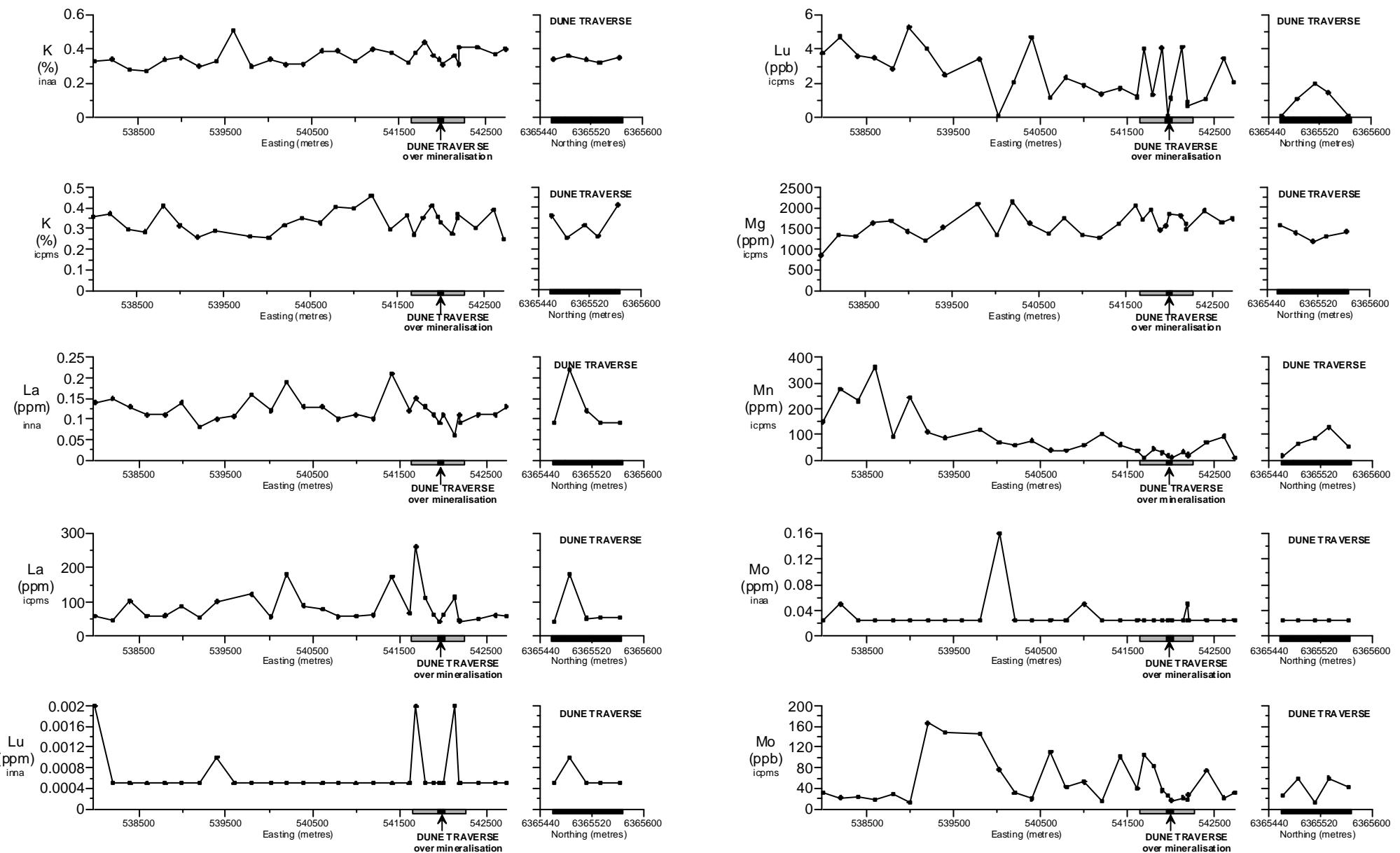


Figure A 1 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Eucalyptus* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

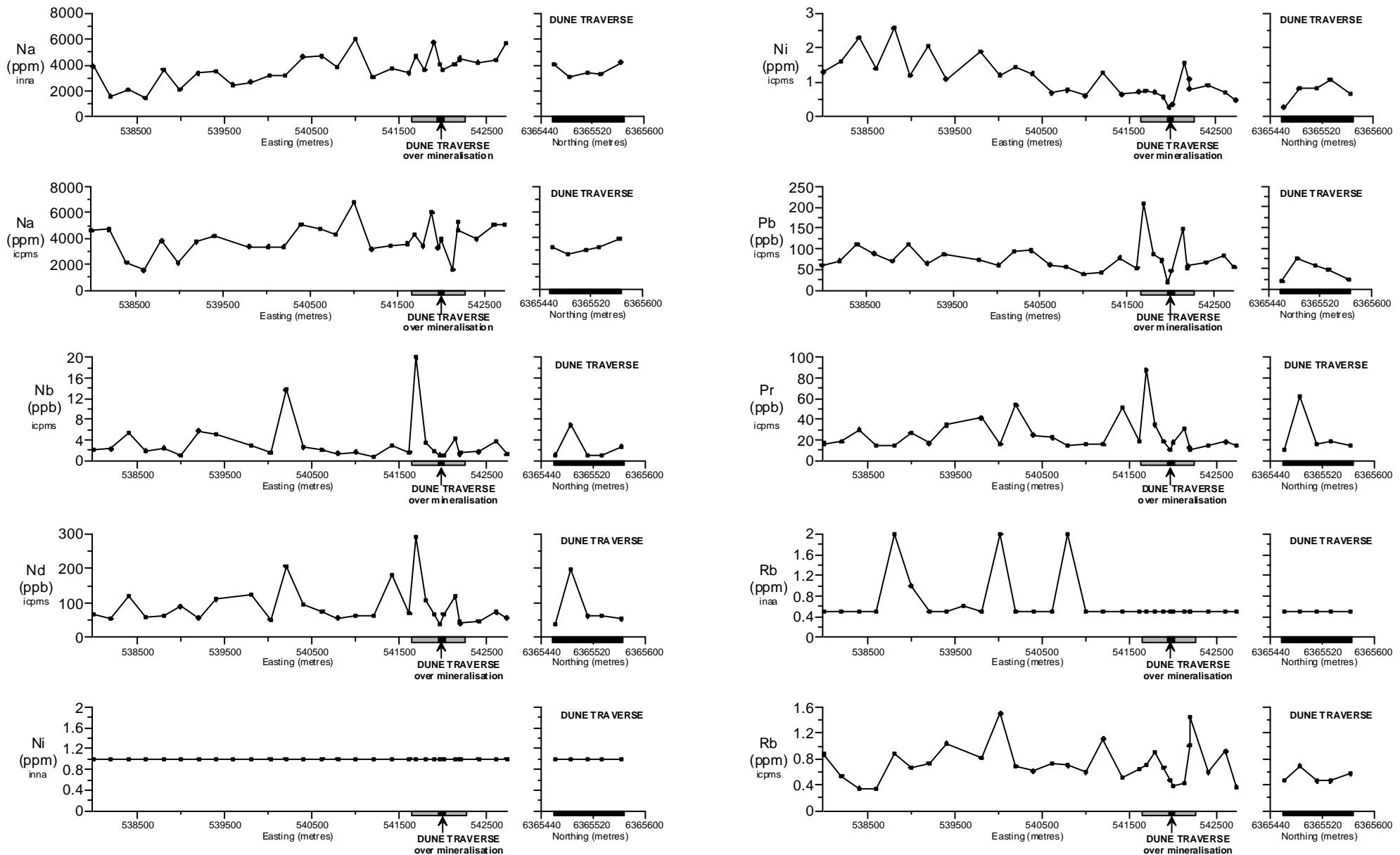


Figure A 1 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Eucalyptus* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

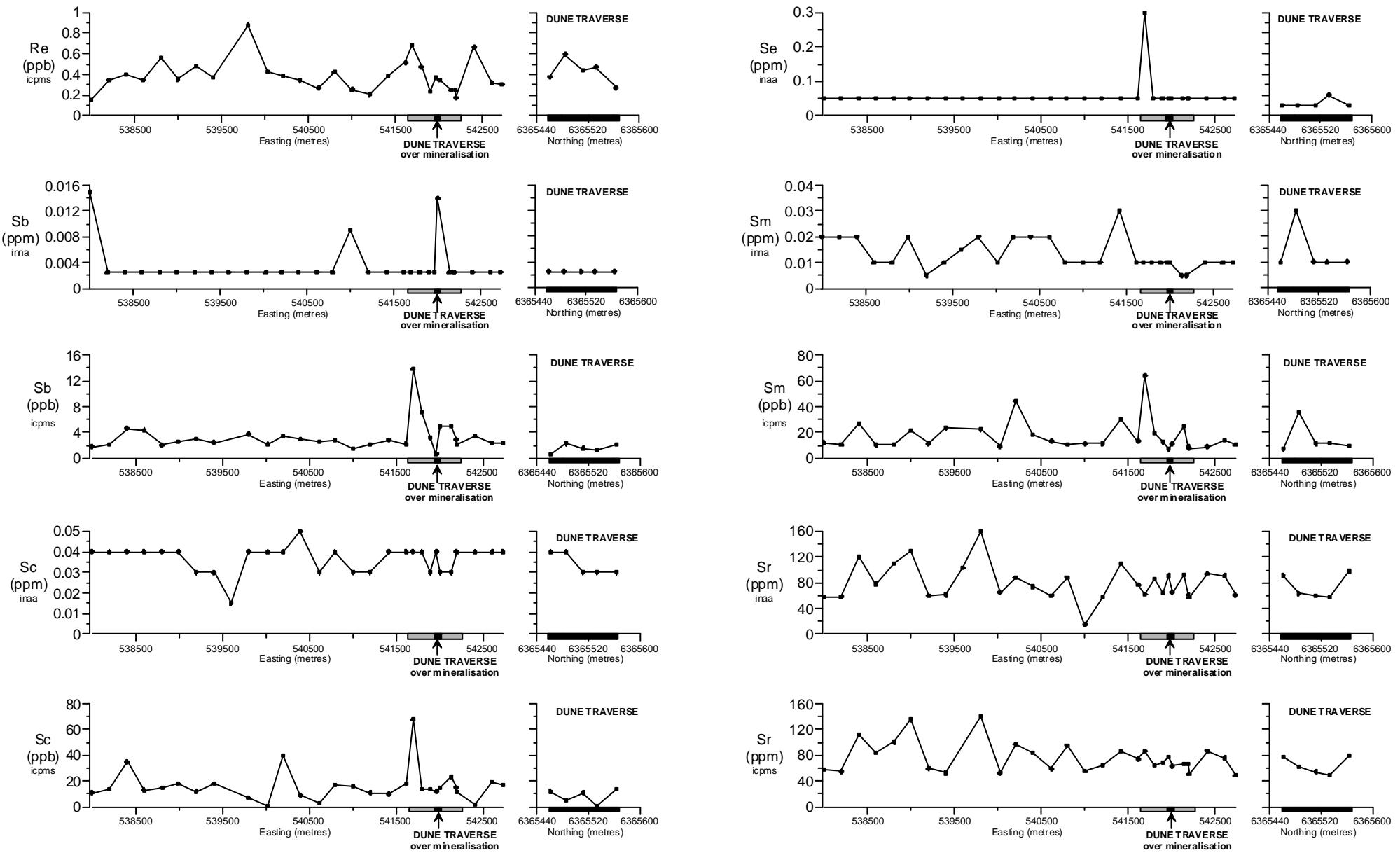


Figure A 1 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Eucalyptus* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

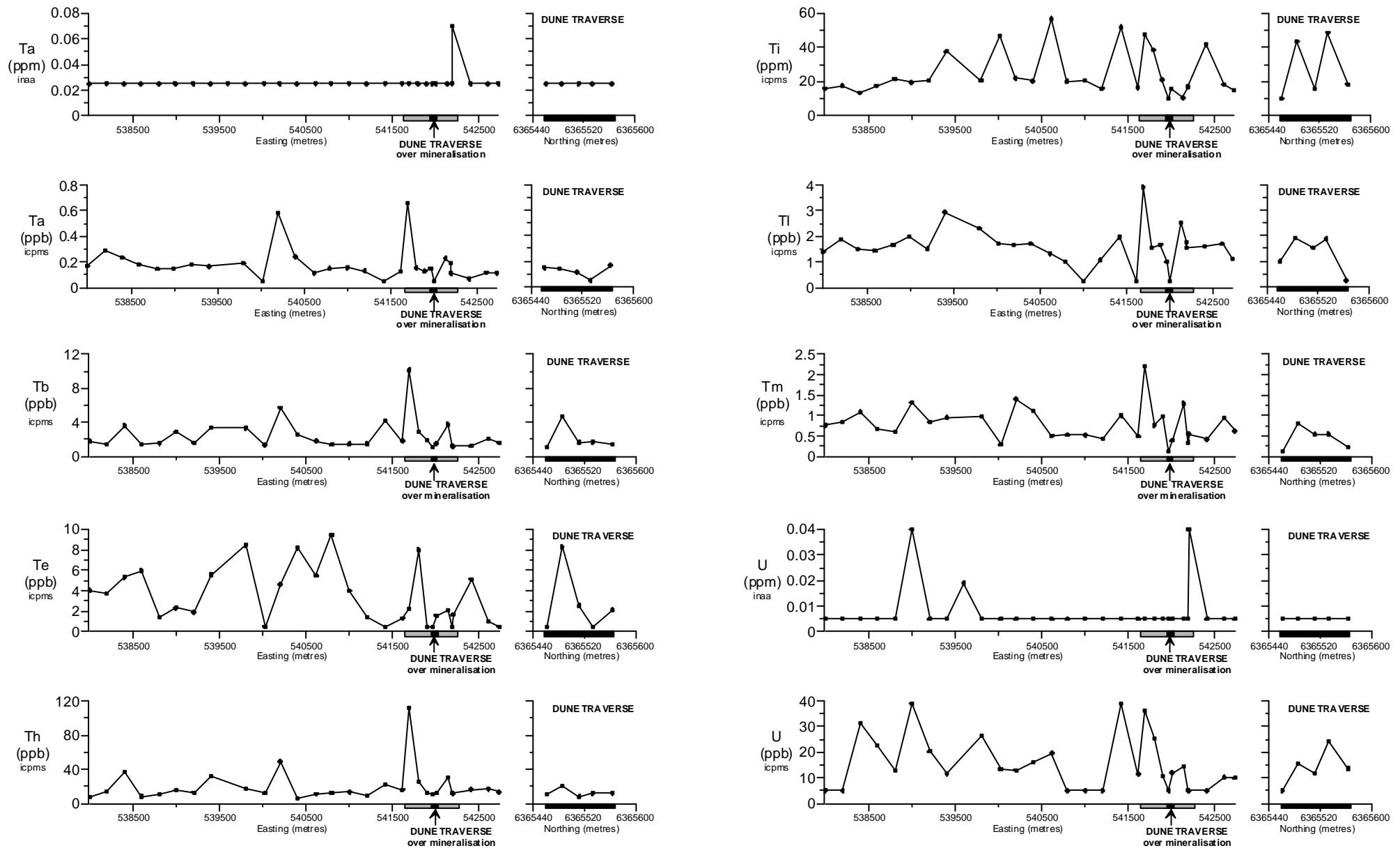


Figure A 1 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Eucalyptus* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

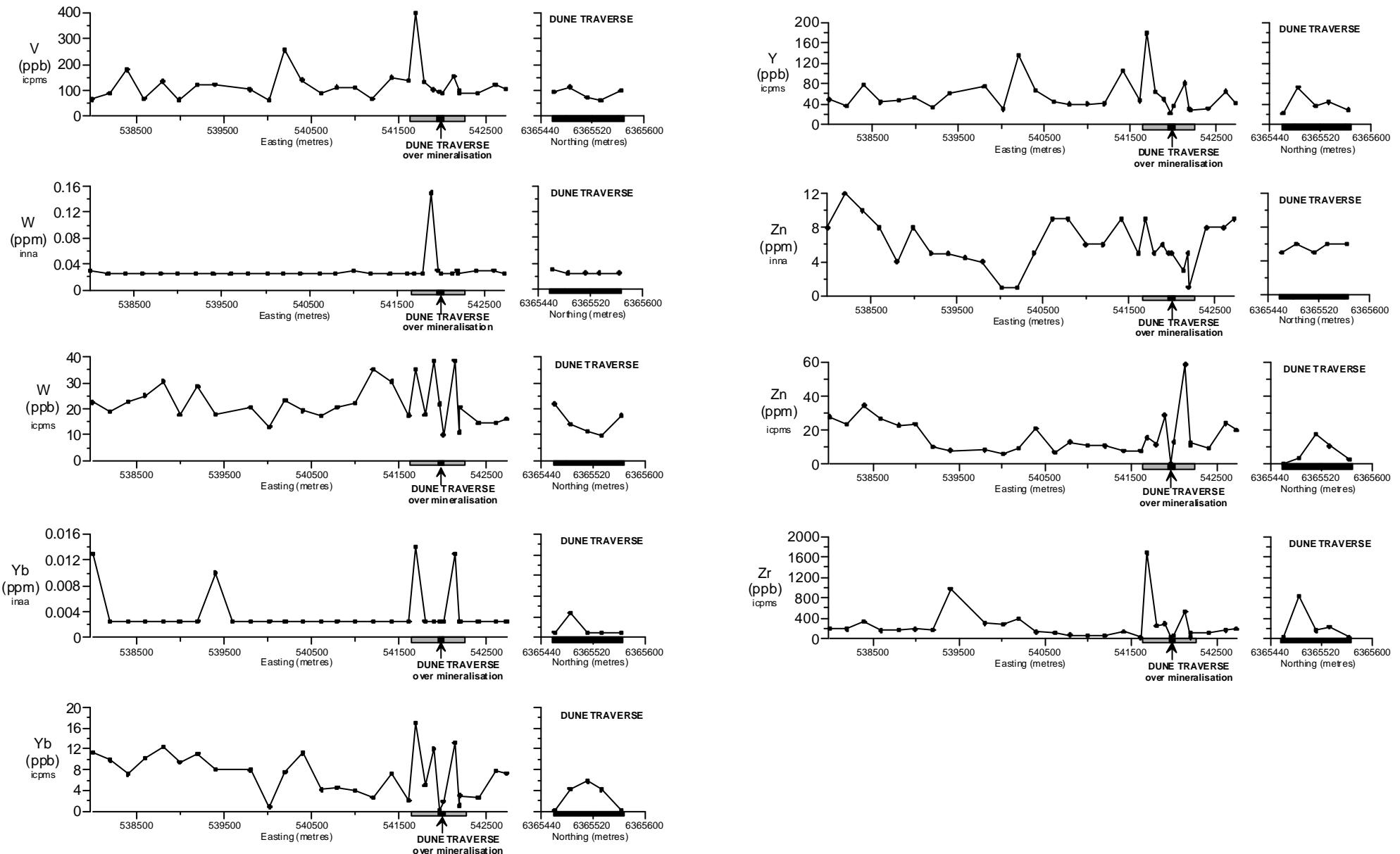


Figure A 1 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Eucalyptus* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

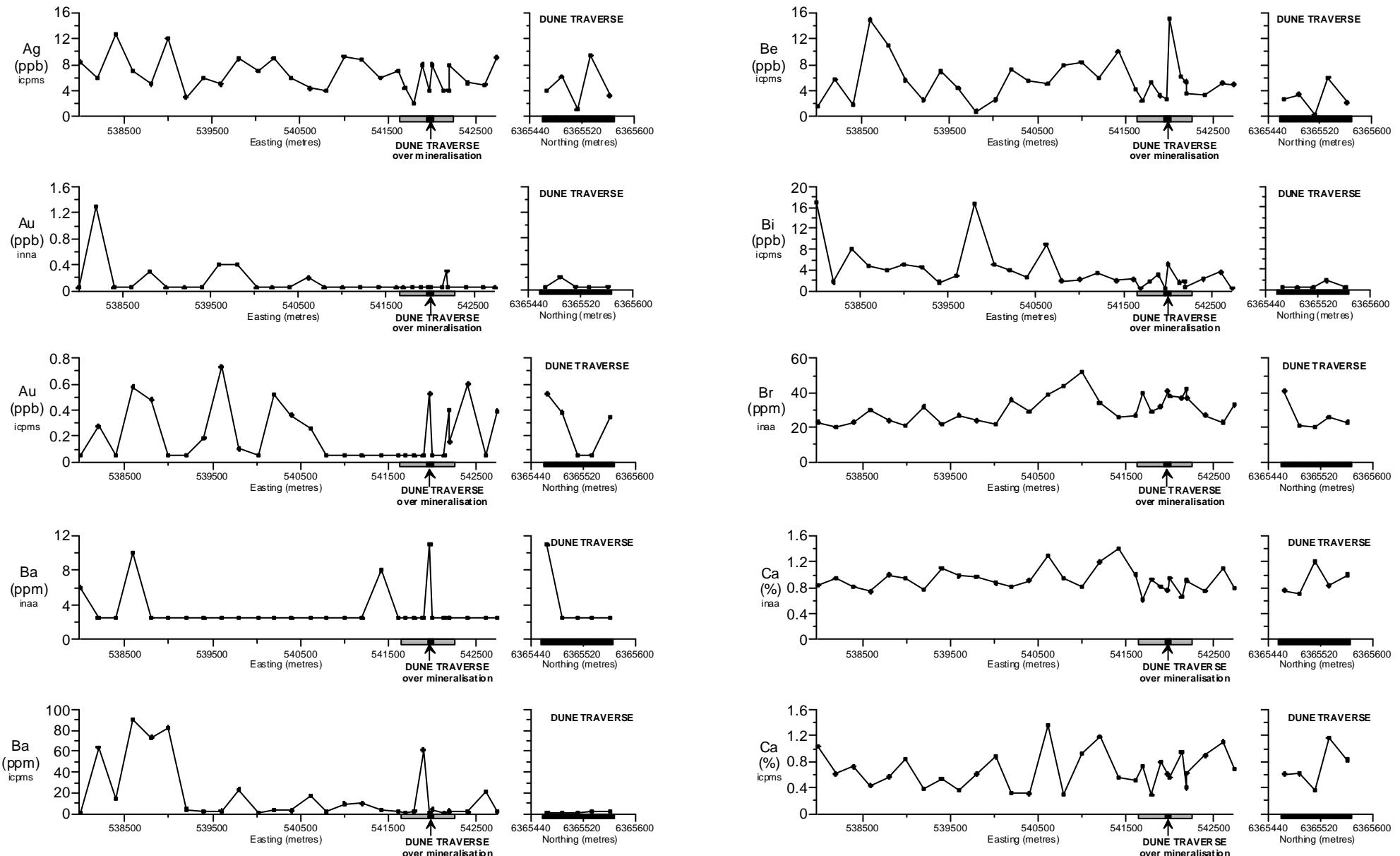


Figure A 2: Concentrations of selected elements in *Melaleuca* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia

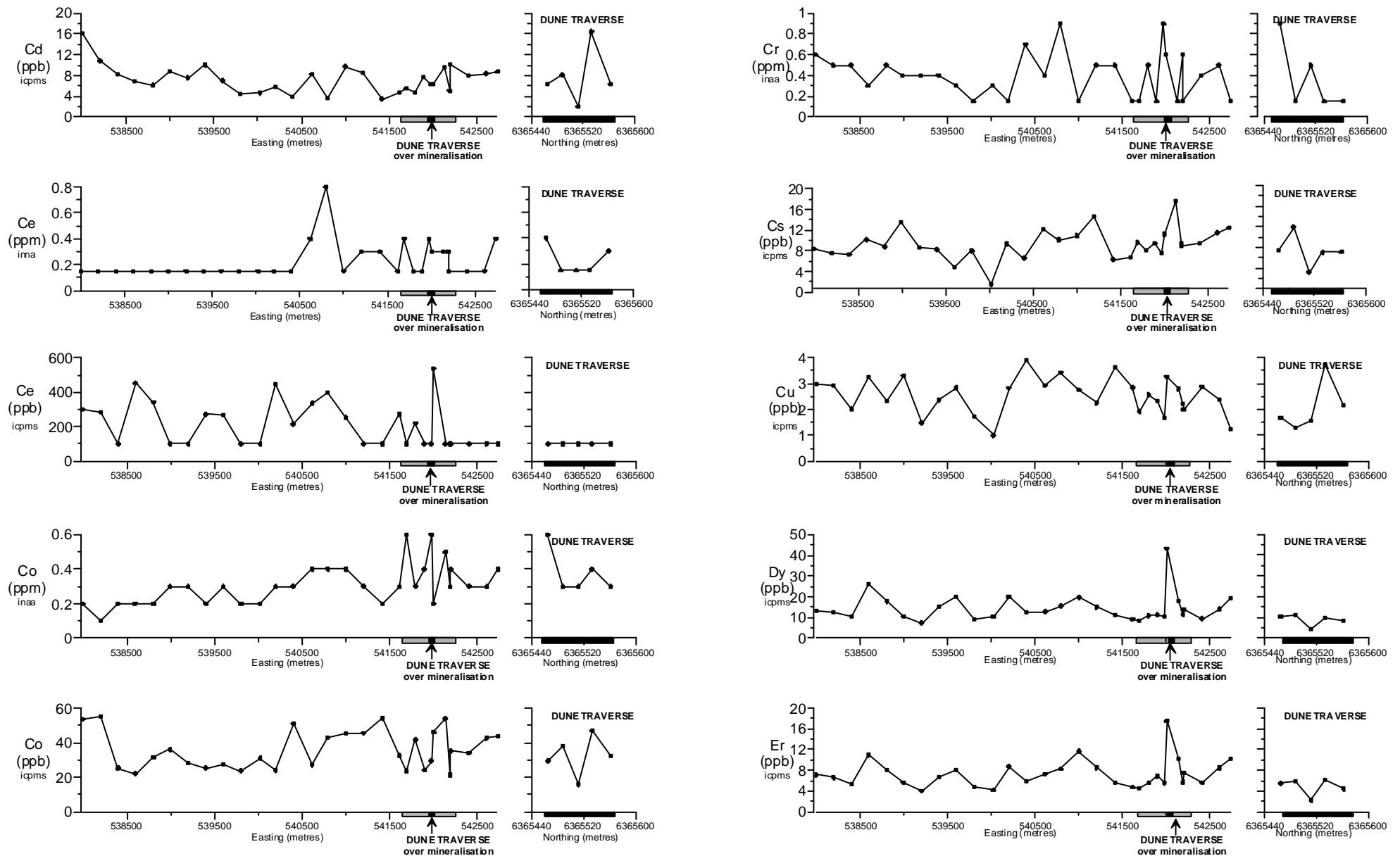


Figure A2 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Melaleuca* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

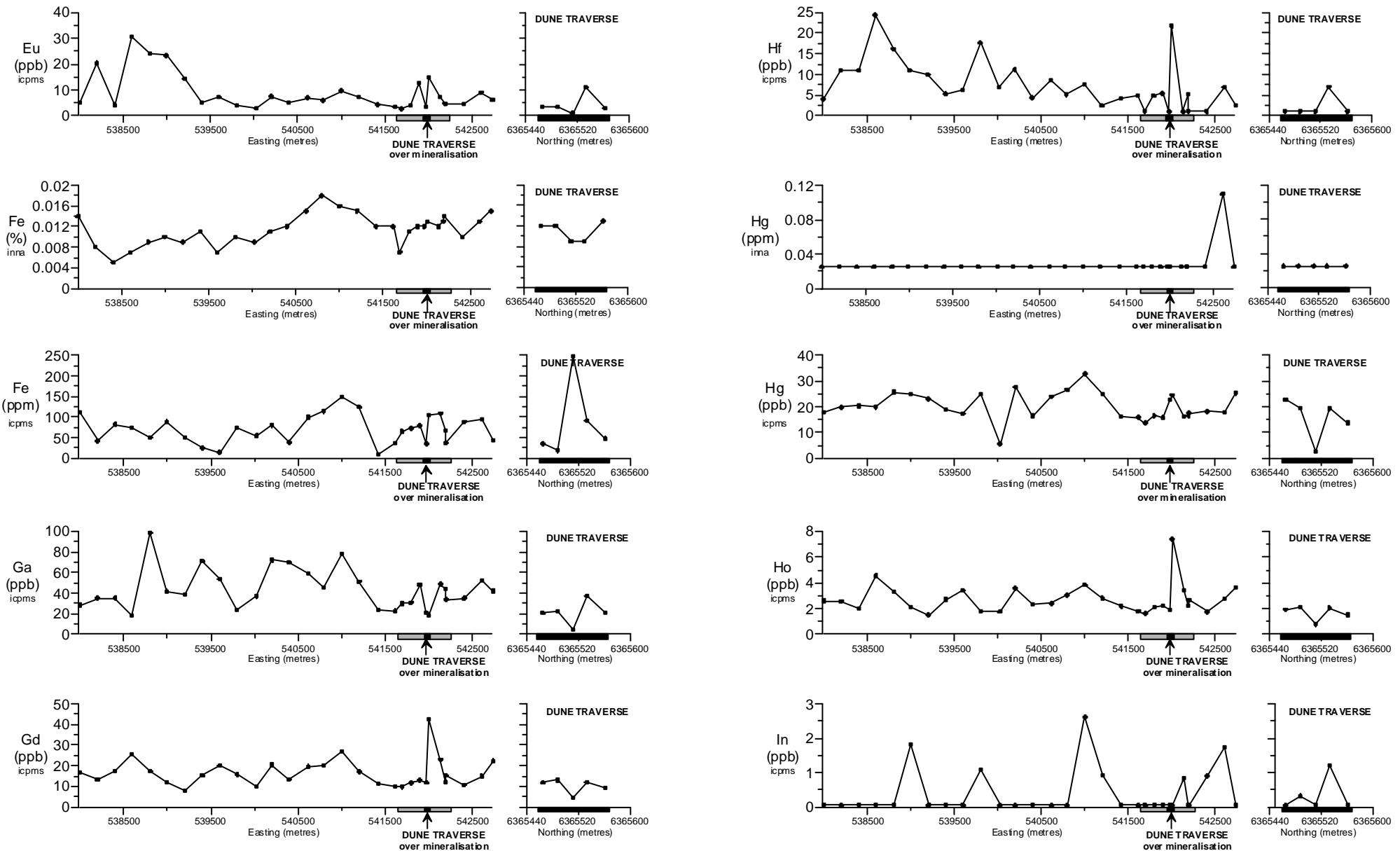


Figure A2 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Melaleuca* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

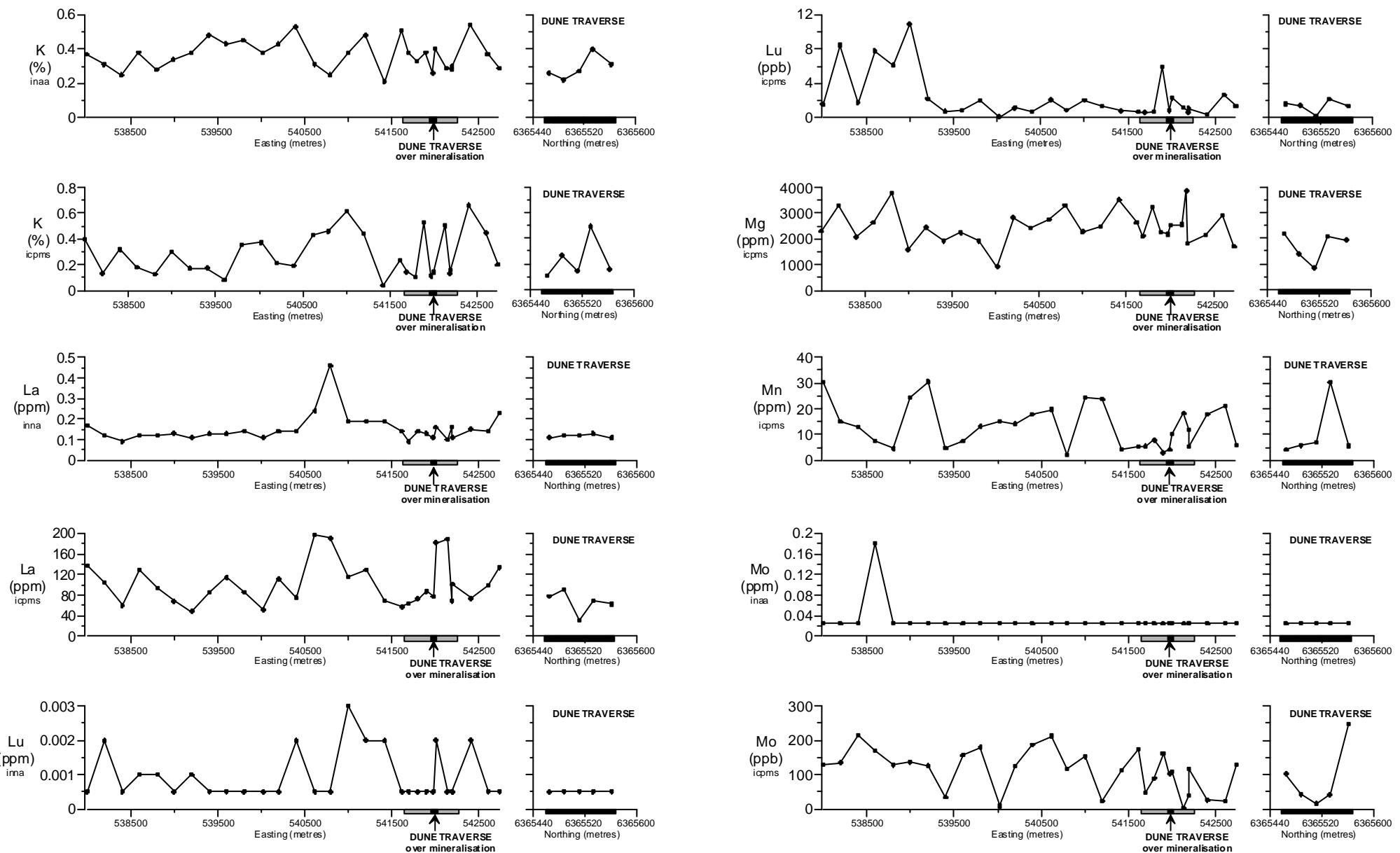


Figure A2 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Melaleuca* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

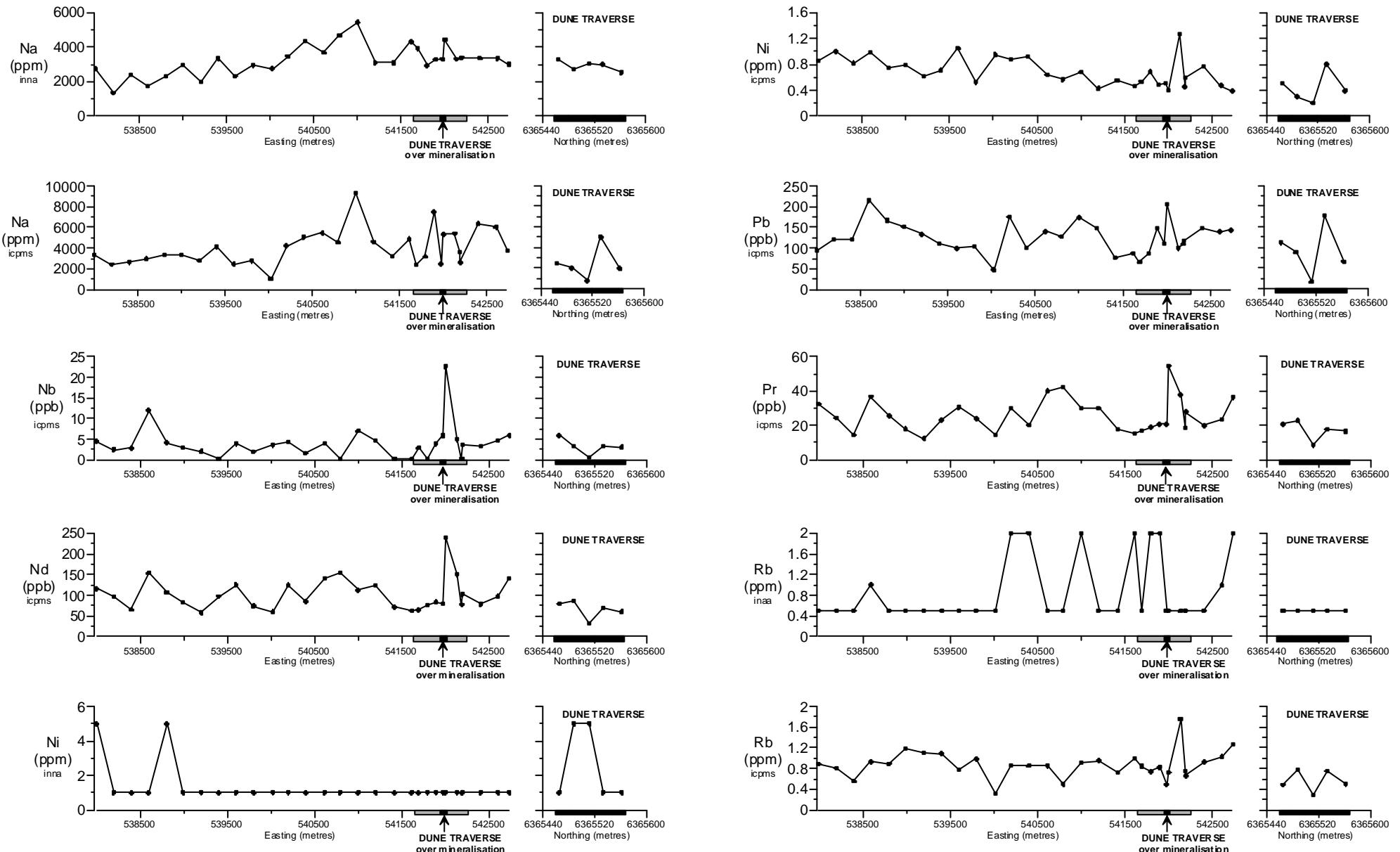


Figure A2 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Melaleuca* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

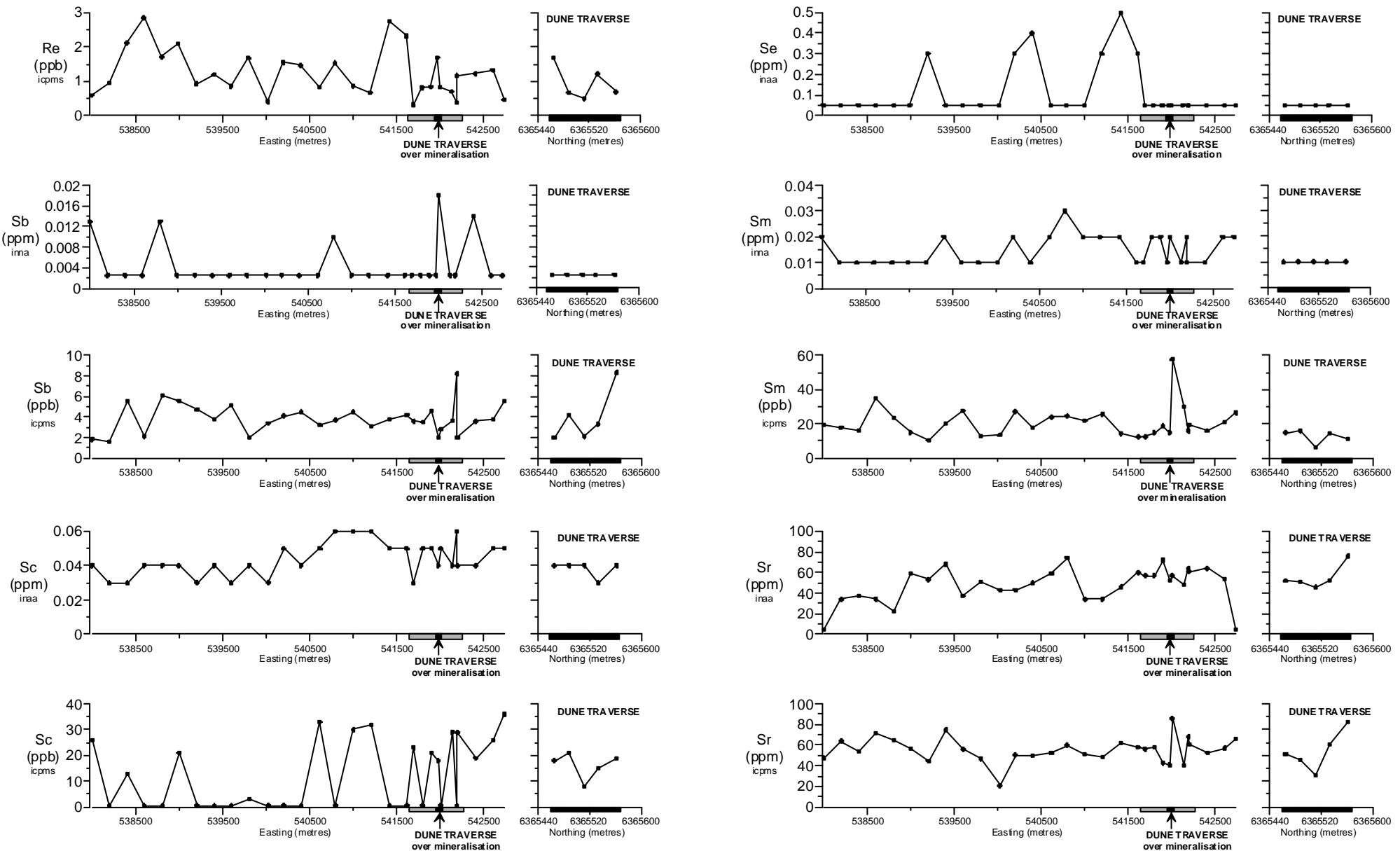


Figure A2 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Melaleuca* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

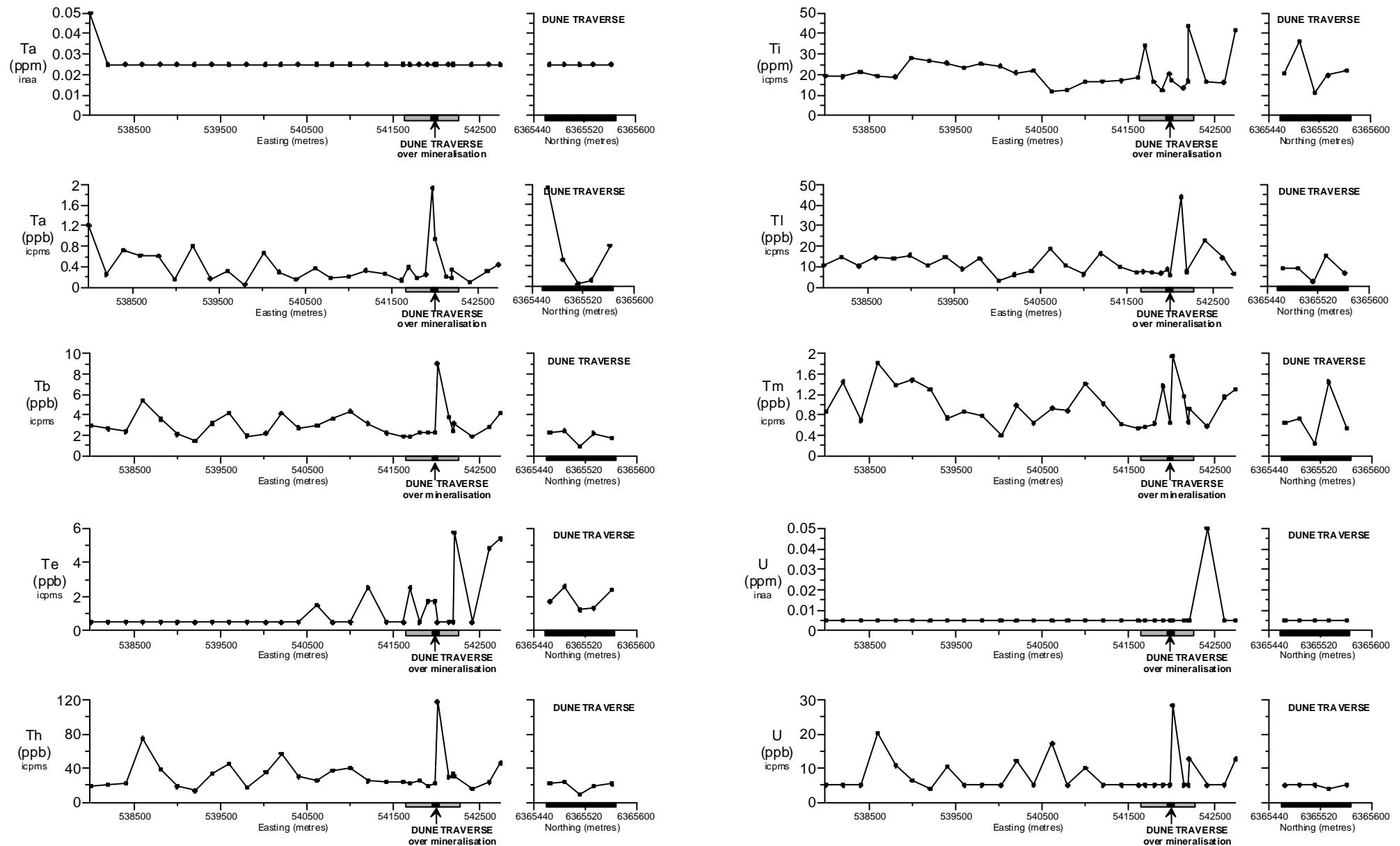


Figure A2 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Melaleuca* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

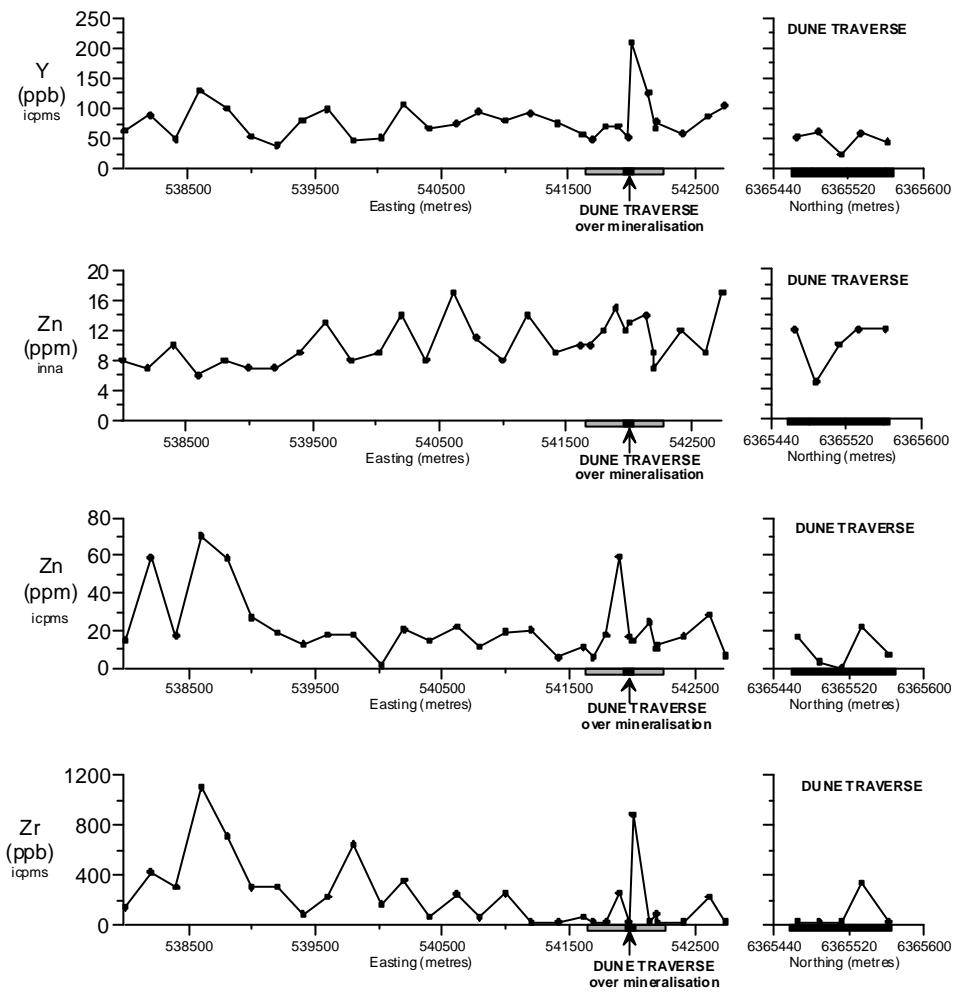
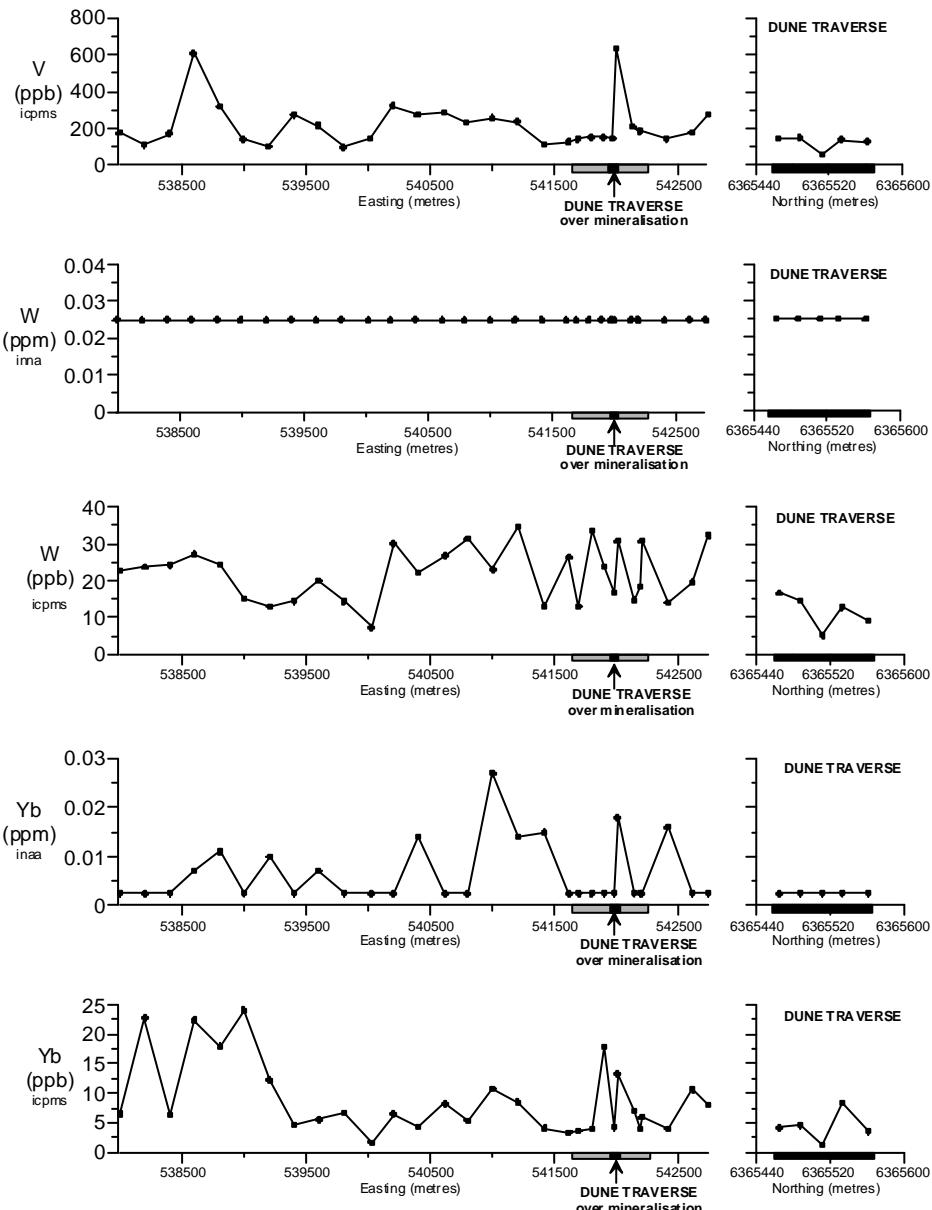


Figure A2 (continued): Concentrations of selected elements in *Melaleuca* at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia.

Table A1 (continued): Tabulated data for vegetation samples at Barns Gold Prospect, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia. Is denotes insufficient sample to perform this analysis. Data below detection limit reported as detection limit x0.5. Element suffixed n denotes analysis by INAA. Element suffixed I denotes analysis by HR ICP MS.

Field number	Y-i	Zn	Zn-i	Zr-i
	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb
B1G	49	8	28	201
B2G	37	12	23	187
B3G	77	10	34	333
B4G	44	8	27	160
B5G	48	4	23	178
B6G	54	8	24	188
B7G	34	5	10	168
B8G	61	5	8	976
B9G	is	5	is	is
B10G	75	4	8	300
B11G	30	1	6	288
B12G	136	1	10	388
B13G	68	5	21	131
B14G	45	9	7	115
B15G	40	9	13	70
B16G	40	6	11	59
B17G	41	6	11	53
B18G	105	9	8	138
B19G	47	5	8	25
B20G	63	5	11	252
B21G	37	5	13	66
B22G	30	5	11	25
B23G	31	8	9	110
B24G	65	8	24	162
B25G	22	5	1	25
B26G	29	6	3	25
B27G	73	6	4	837
B28G	36	5	18	160
B29G	44	6	11	235
B30G	49	6	29	292
B31G	179	9	16	1680
B32G	29	1	13	113
B33G	82	3	59	536
B34G	42	9	20	193
B1E	63	8	15	141
B2E	88	7	59	422
B3E	49	10	17	302
B4E	129	6	71	1100
B5E	99	8	59	711
B6E	53	7	27	301
B7E	38	7	19	304
B8E	80	9	13	89
B9E	99	13	18	227
B10E	47	8	18	646
B11E	51	9	1	166
B12E	107	14	21	357
B13E	67	8	14	67
B14E	75	17	22	246
B15E	95	11	11	62
B16E	80	8	19	252
B17E	92	14	20	25
B18E	75	9	6	25
B19E	57	10	11	67
B20E	69	12	18	25
B21E	210	13	14	884
B22E	68	9	10	87
B23E	58	12	17	25.0
B24E	87	9	28	226
B25E	52	12	17	25
B26E	44	12	7	25
B27E	61	5	3	25
B28E	24	10	1	25
B29E	59	12	22	340
B30E	71	15	59	256
B31E	48	10	6	25
B32E	78	7	12	25
B33E	126	14	25	25
B34E	105	17	7	25