

GEOPHYSICAL RESPONSE OF ALTERATION AND MINERALISATION AT THE CADIA PORPHYRY DISTRICT, NSW, AUSTRALIA



Talk Outline

Location

Regional Geophysics

Cadia

Exploration History

Geology

District Gravity

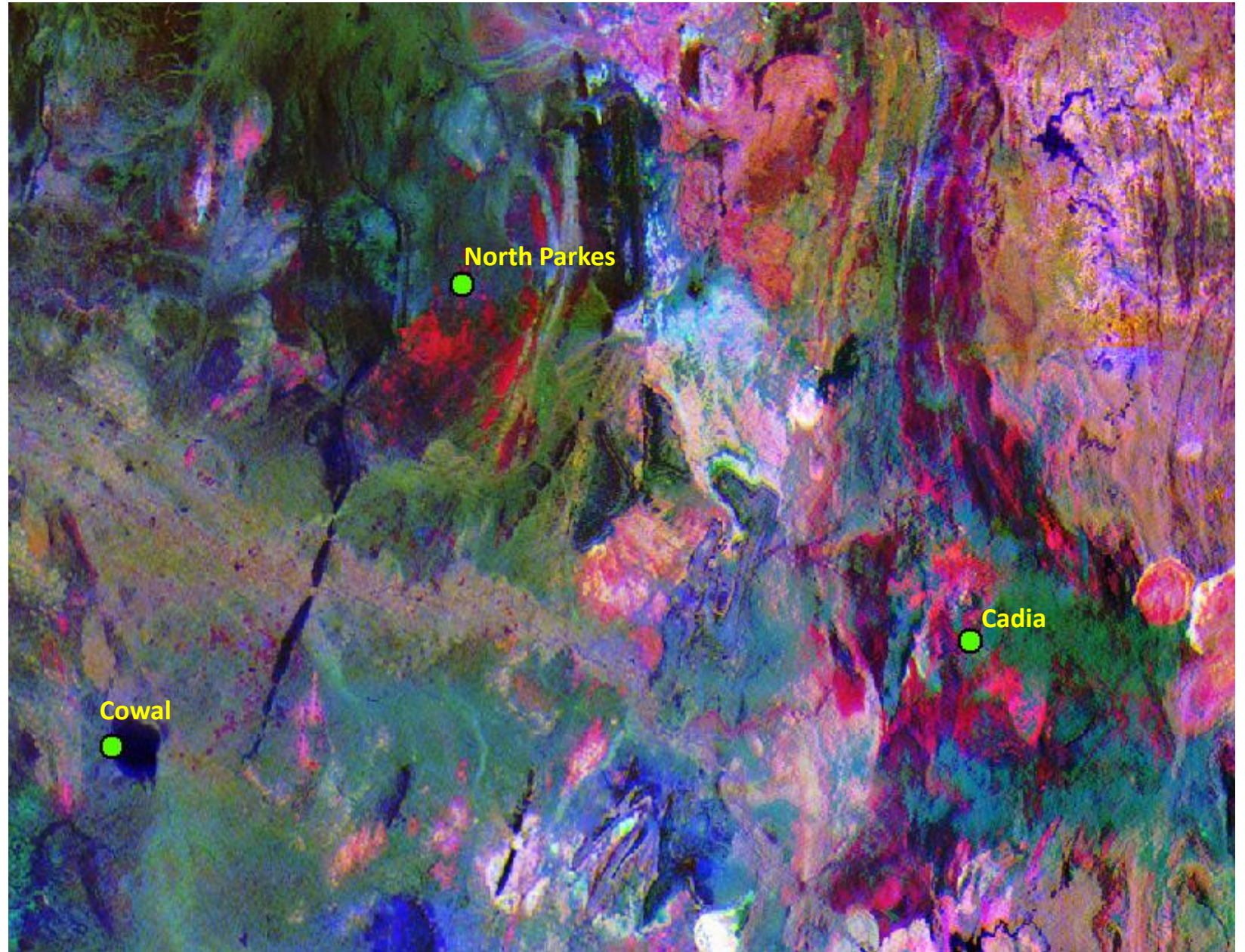
Magnetics

Cadia Hill

Ridgeway

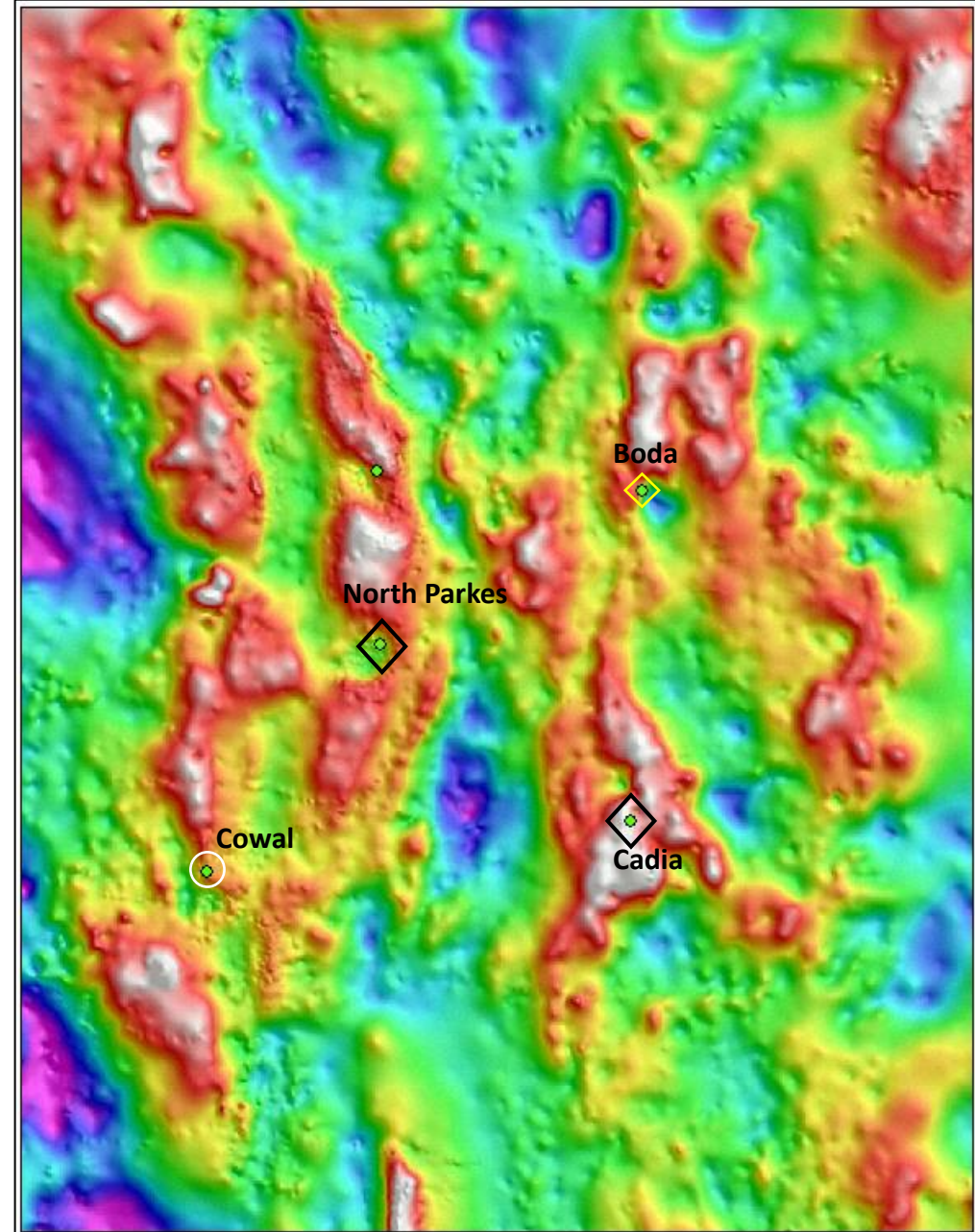
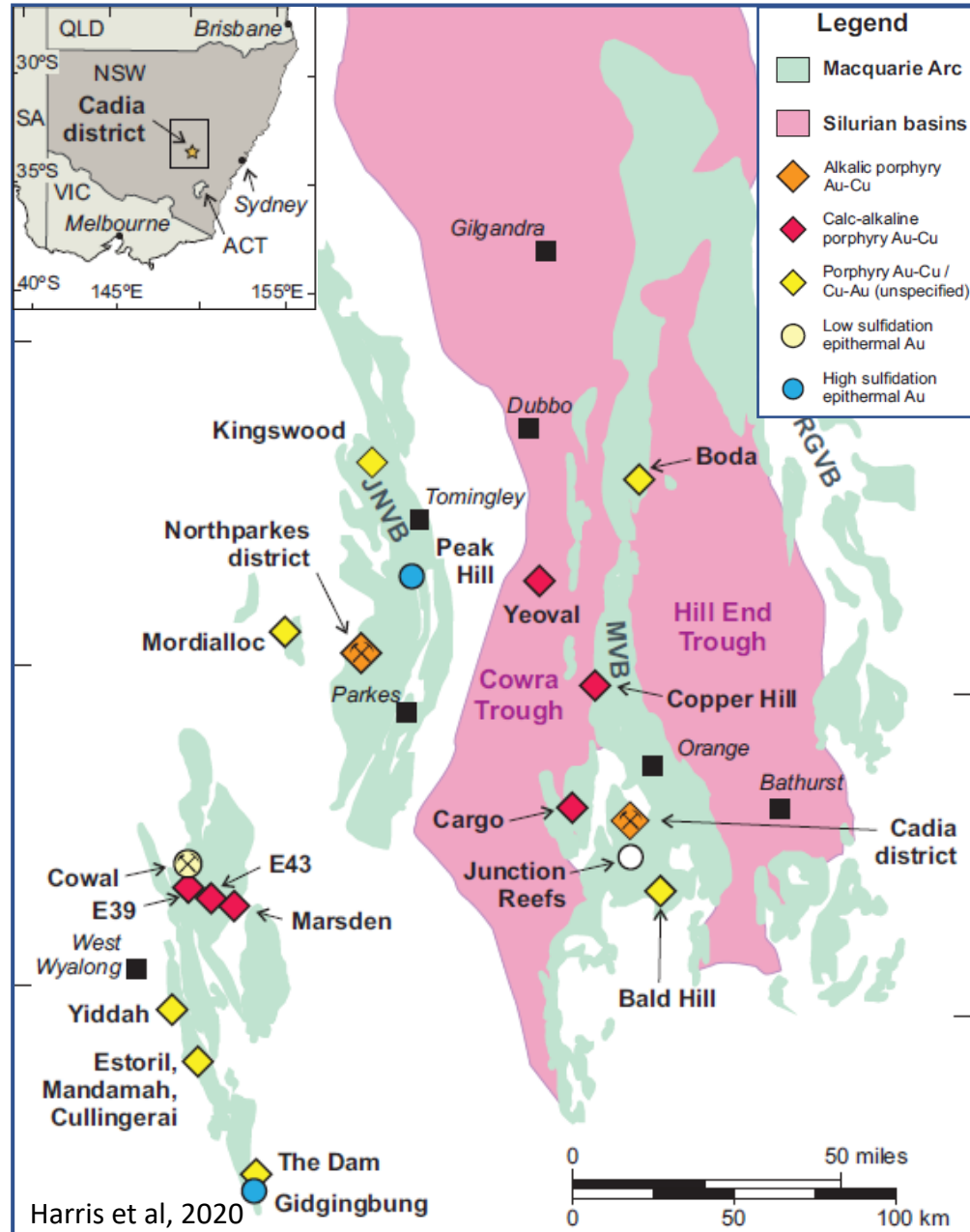
Cadia East

Conclusion

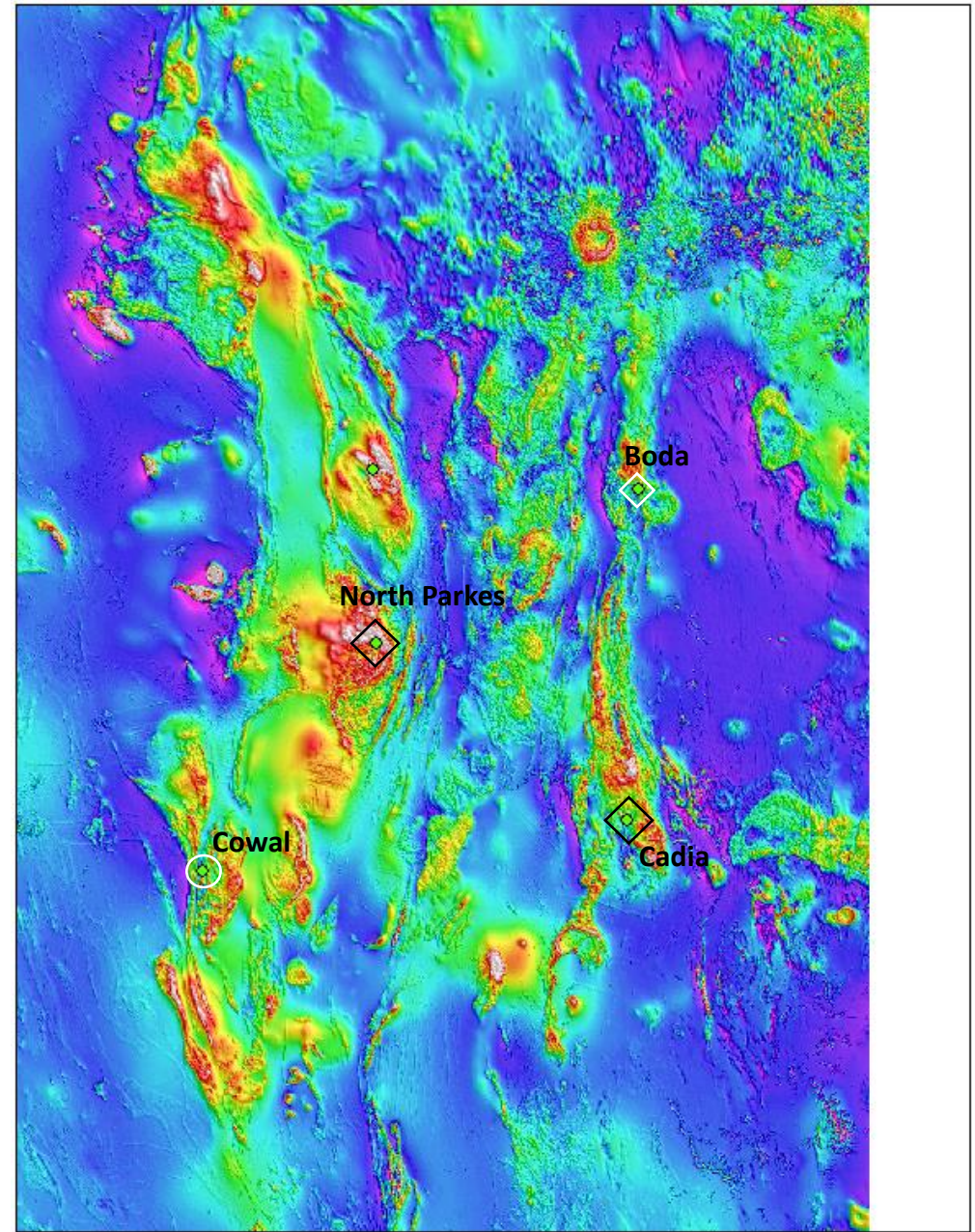
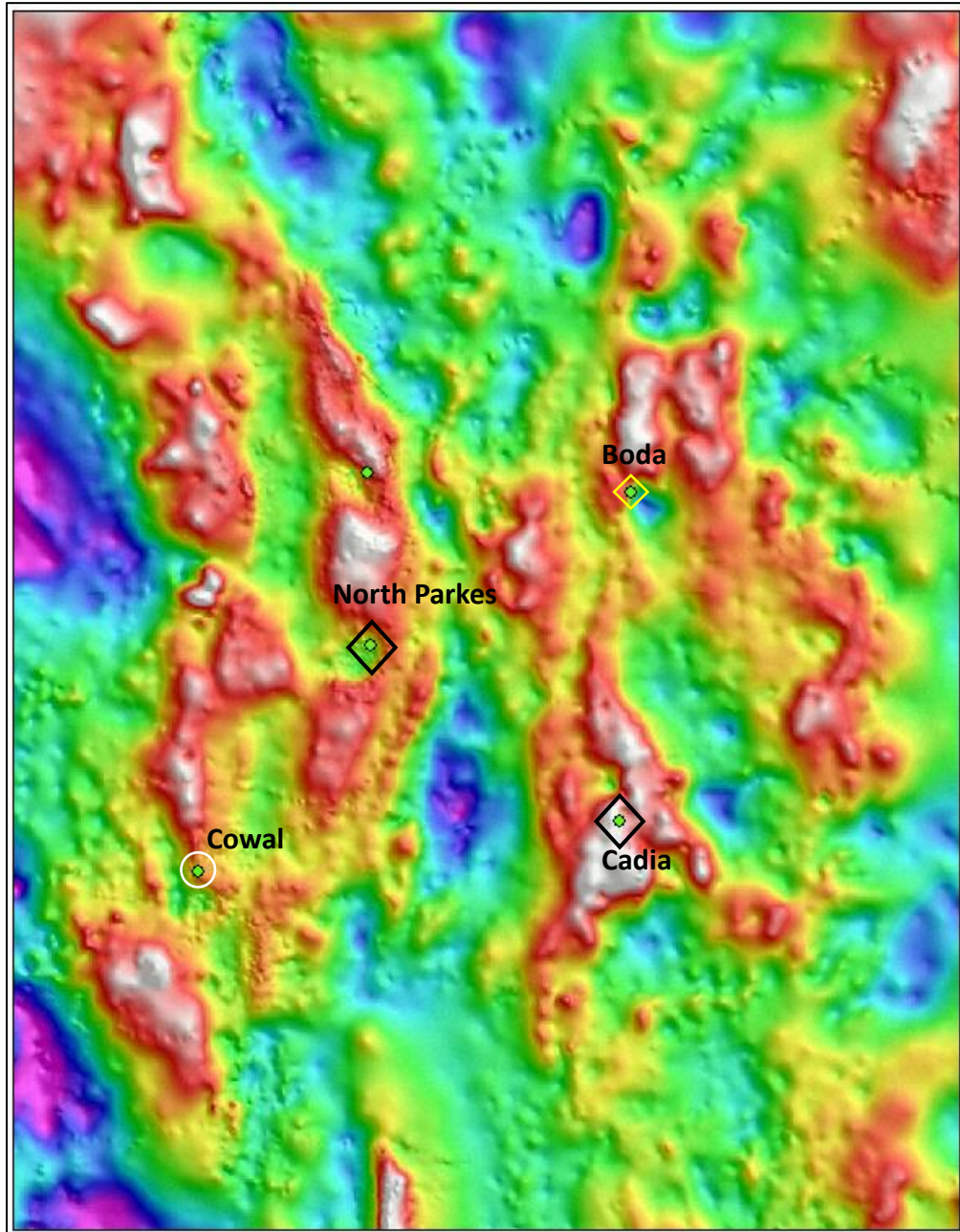


Radiometrics K-red, Th-green, U-blue

Lachlan Fold Belt – Deposit Location



Lachlan Fold Belt – Regional Geophysics



Cadia District History

1850s

minor Au production from Cadia Quarry

early 1900s:

Fe production from Big Cadia skarn

1960-80s:

evaluation of bulk tonnage skarn potential

1990:

Cadia Hill drilled (96m @ 0.6 g/t Au)
porphyry-potential not recognized

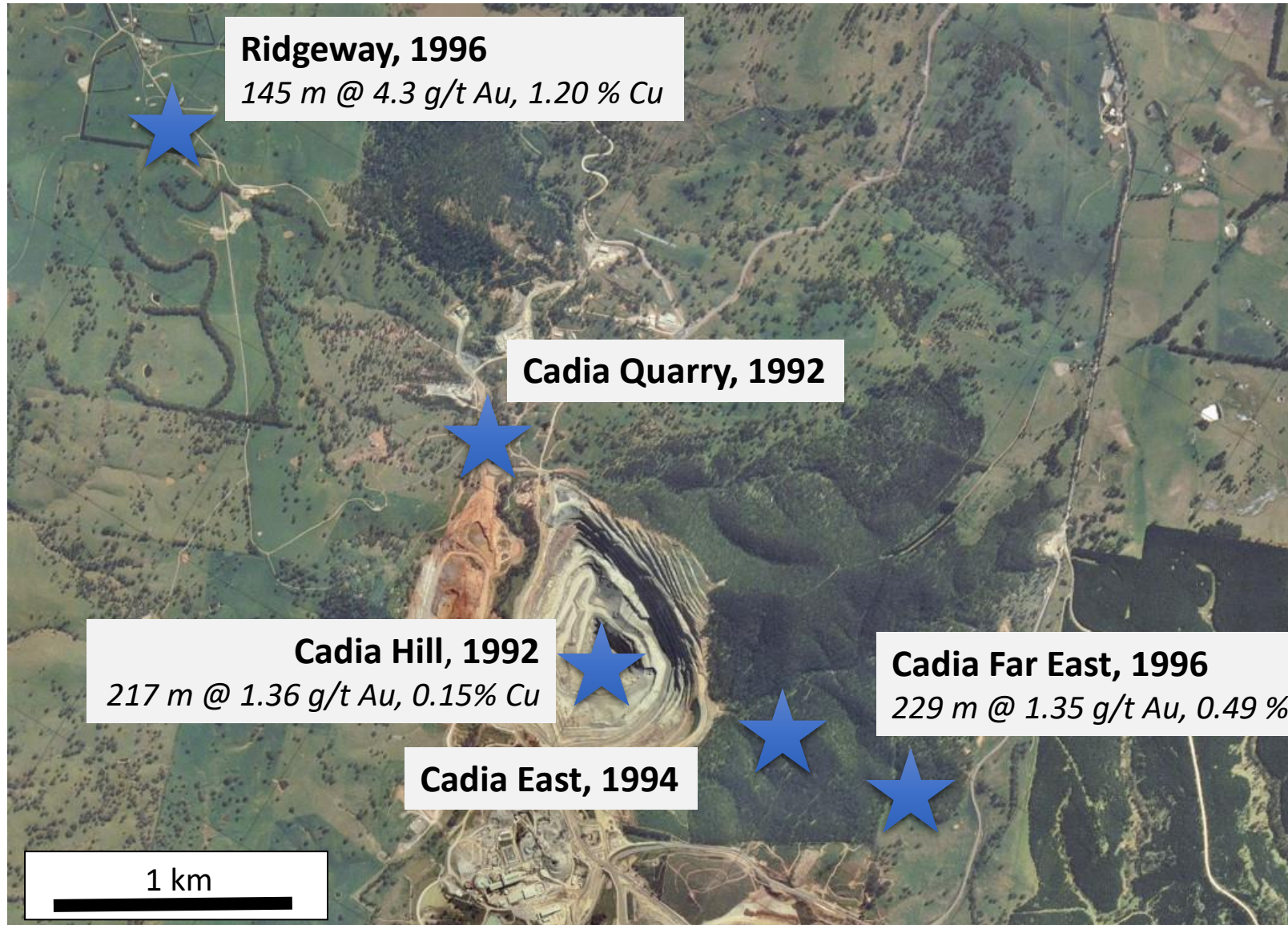
1991:

Newcrest purchases Cadia

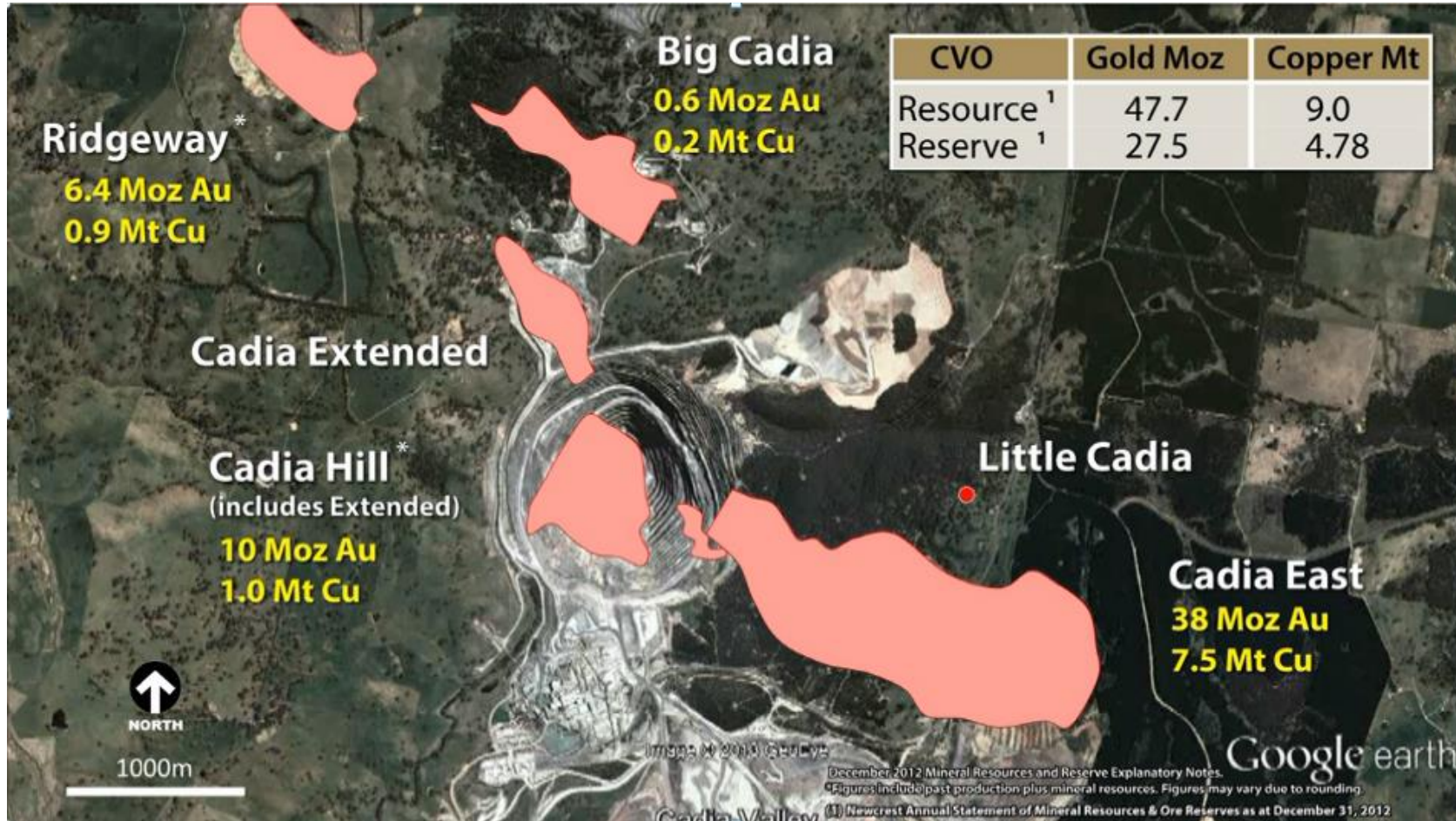


Cadia Copper Mine at base of Iron Duke – Circa 1908

Newcrest Discovery History



Cadia Resources



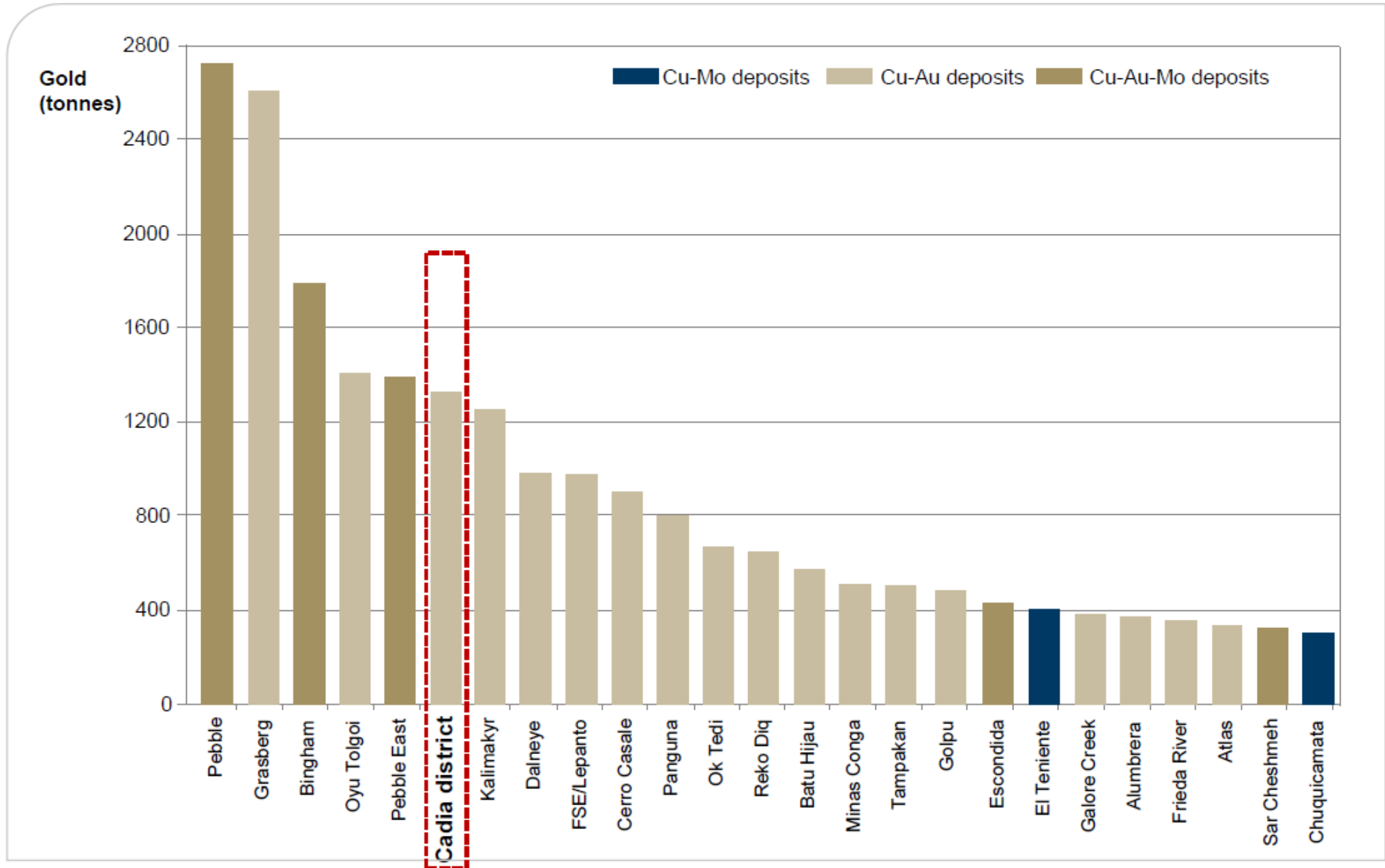
>52MOz Au / 8.7 Mt Cu / 68MOz Ag (Total Resource; Newcrest 2017)

*Cadia Hill: 260Mt @ 0.70g/tAu,
0.16% Cu
(Total Resource, Newcrest, 2003)*

*Ridgeway: 157Mt @ 0.80g/t Au,
0.39% Cu (Total Resource,
Newcrest, 2008)*

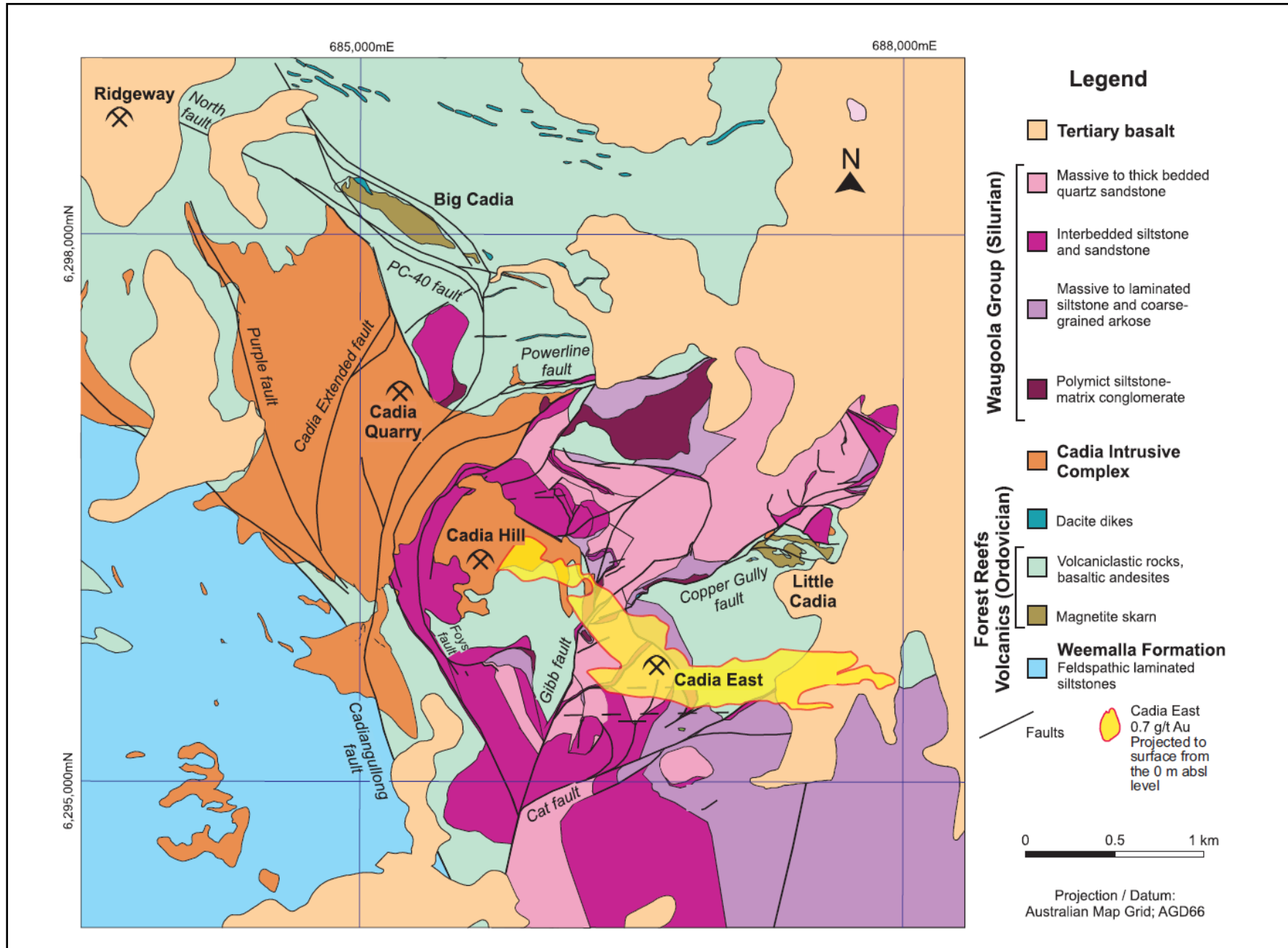
*Cadia East: 3000Mt @ 0.38g/t Au,
0.26% Cu
(Total Resource, Newcrest, 2017)
200m x 2000m x 1500m*

Size of Giant Porphyry Deposits

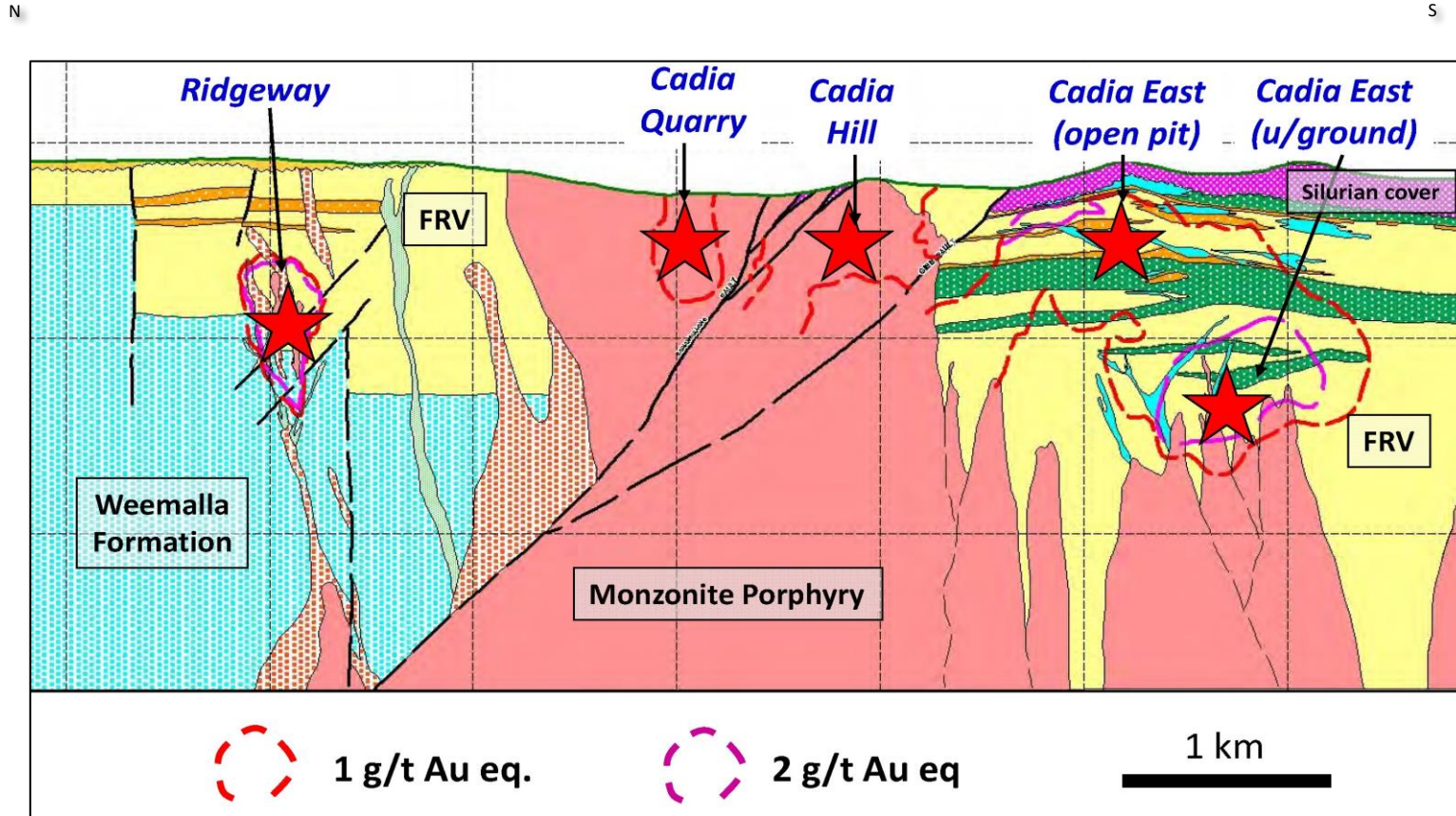


Source: Modified from USGS porphyry ore deposit database.

Cadia Geology



Cadia Geological Cross Section

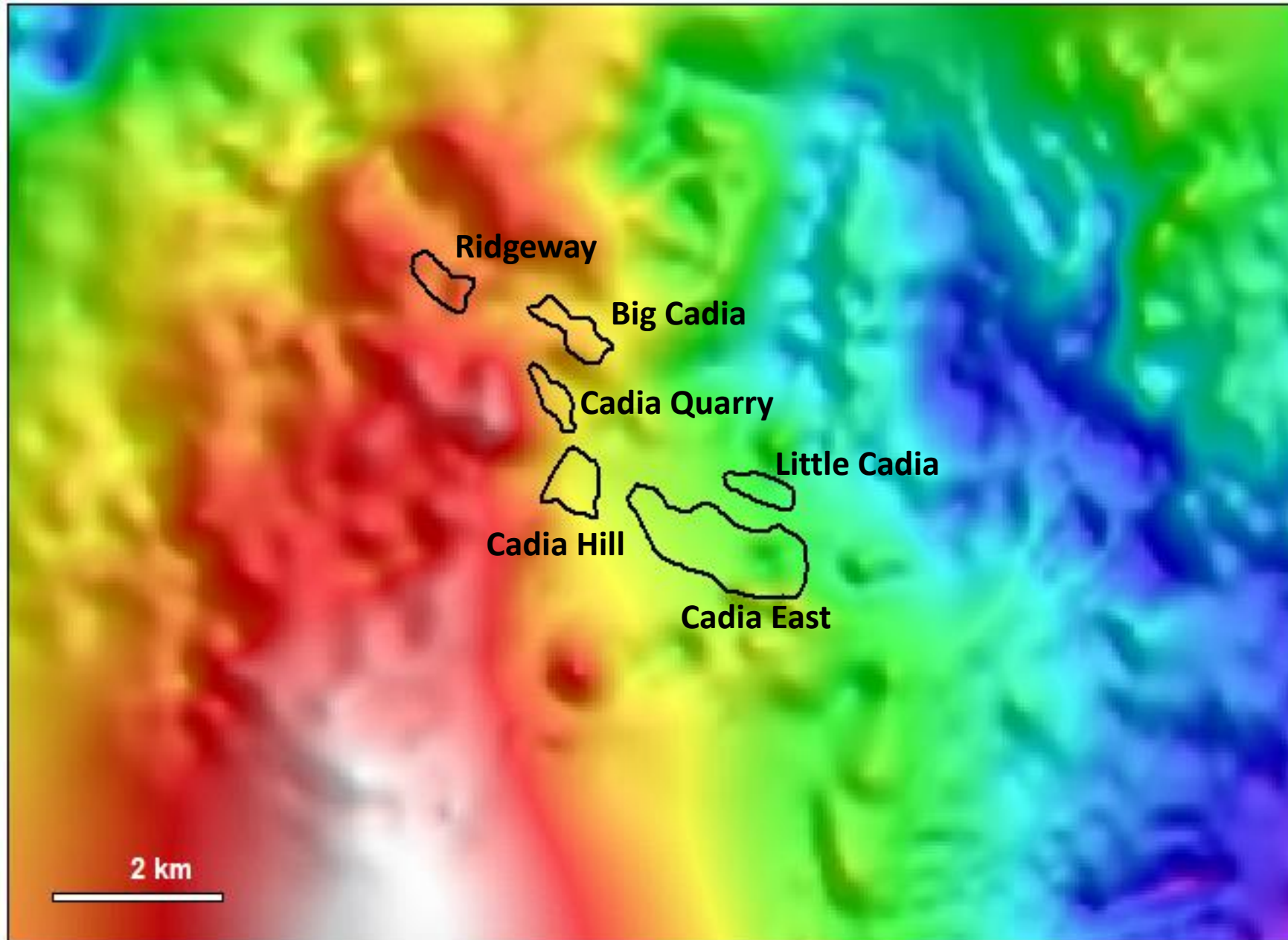


Two main porphyry groups:

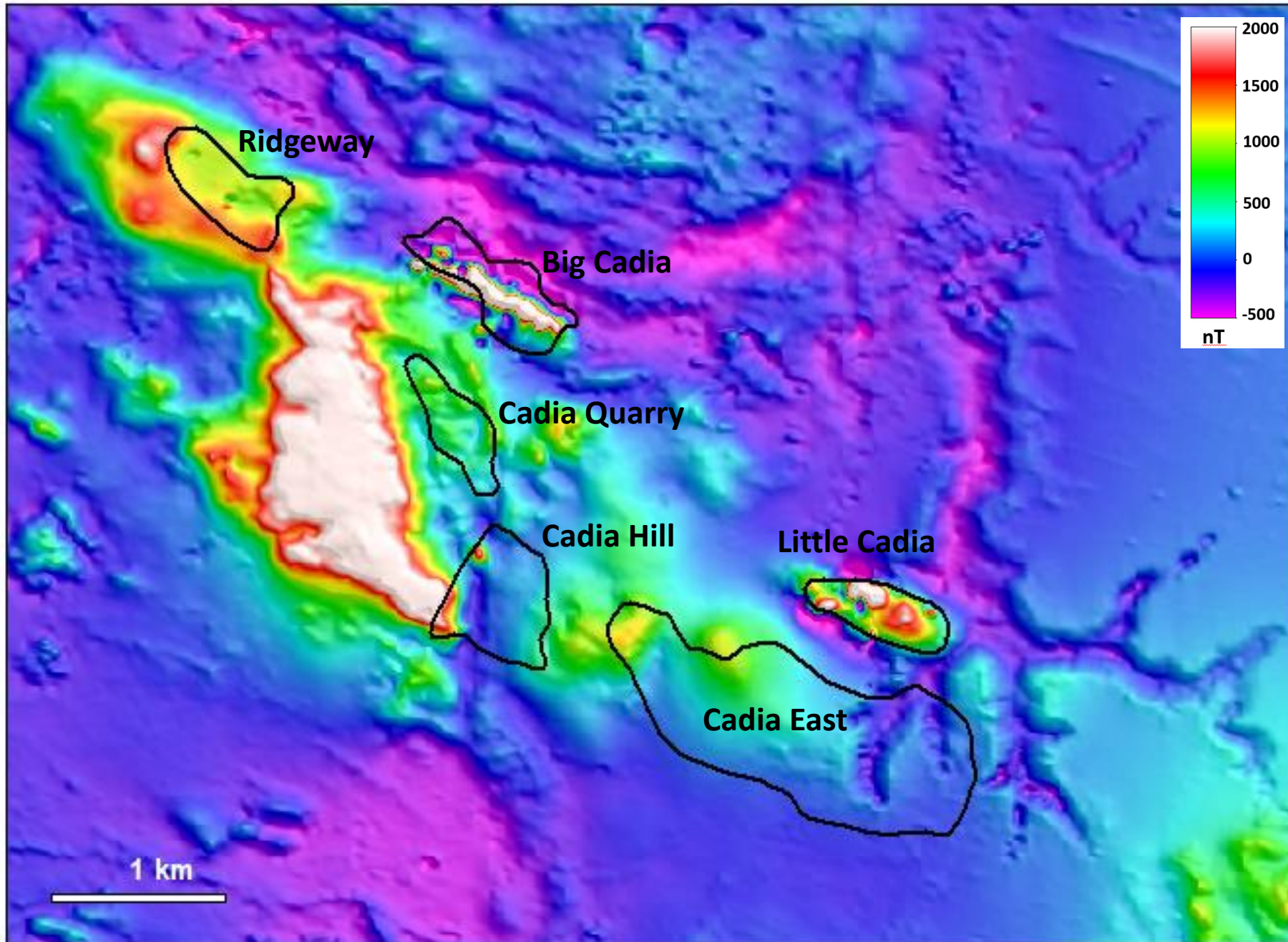
Intrusion-centred
hosted outside main
intrusive/magnetic complexes,
high-grade, pipe-shaped
(Ridgeway) and elongate dyke
(Cadia East) porphyry geometries

Intrusion-hosted
hosted inside main
intrusive/magnetic complexes,
lower grade, sheeted veins
(Cadia Hill)

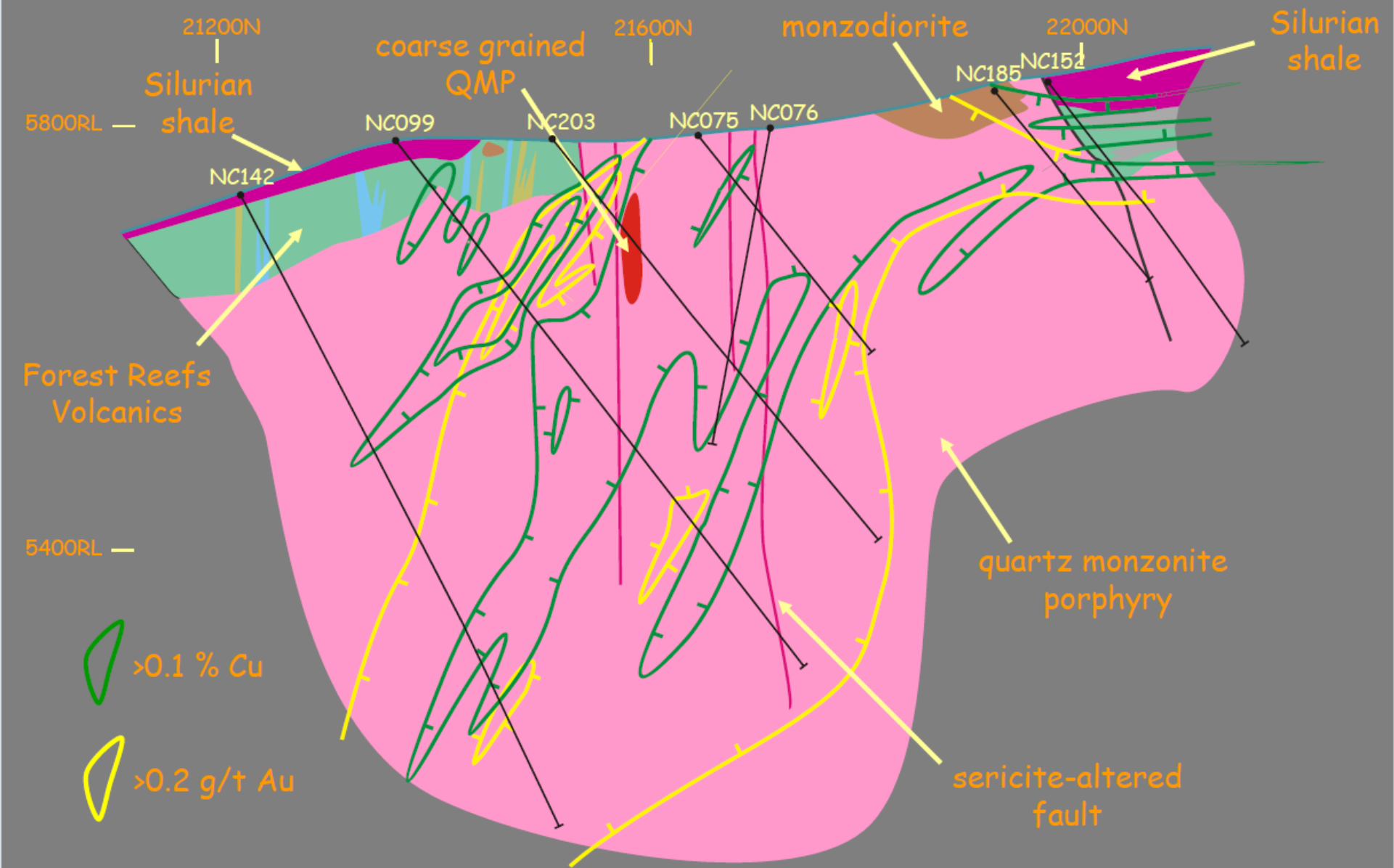
Cadia Gravity 1994, 1995 500m spacing



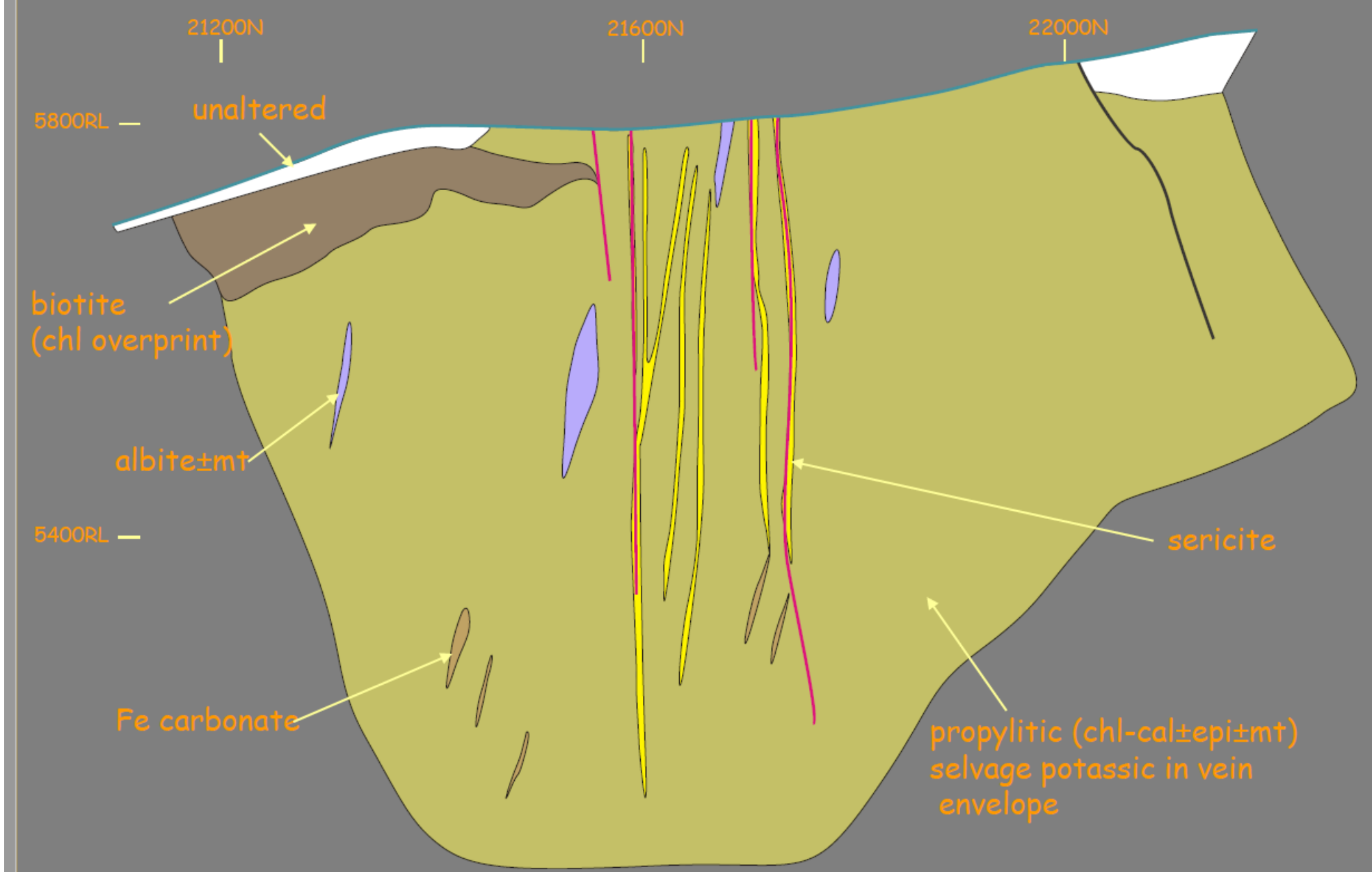
Cadia Magnetics 1996 (50m line spacing)

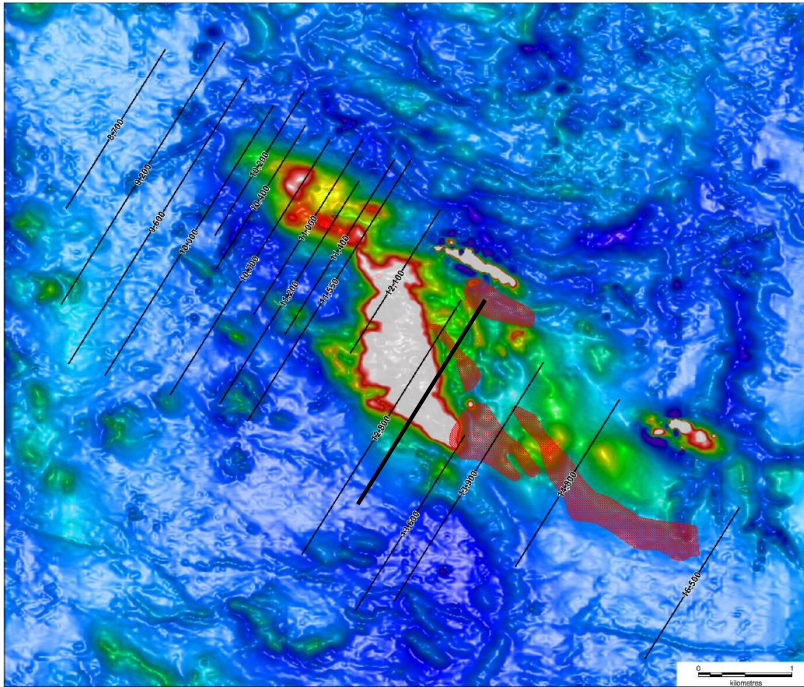


Cadia Hill geology - Section 14020mE



Alteration - Section 14020mE





Cadia Hill

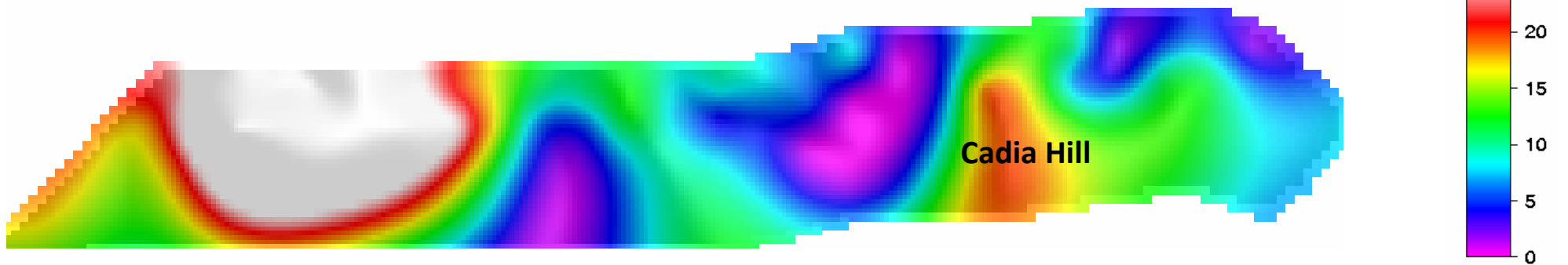
Outcropping

Hosted in monzonite

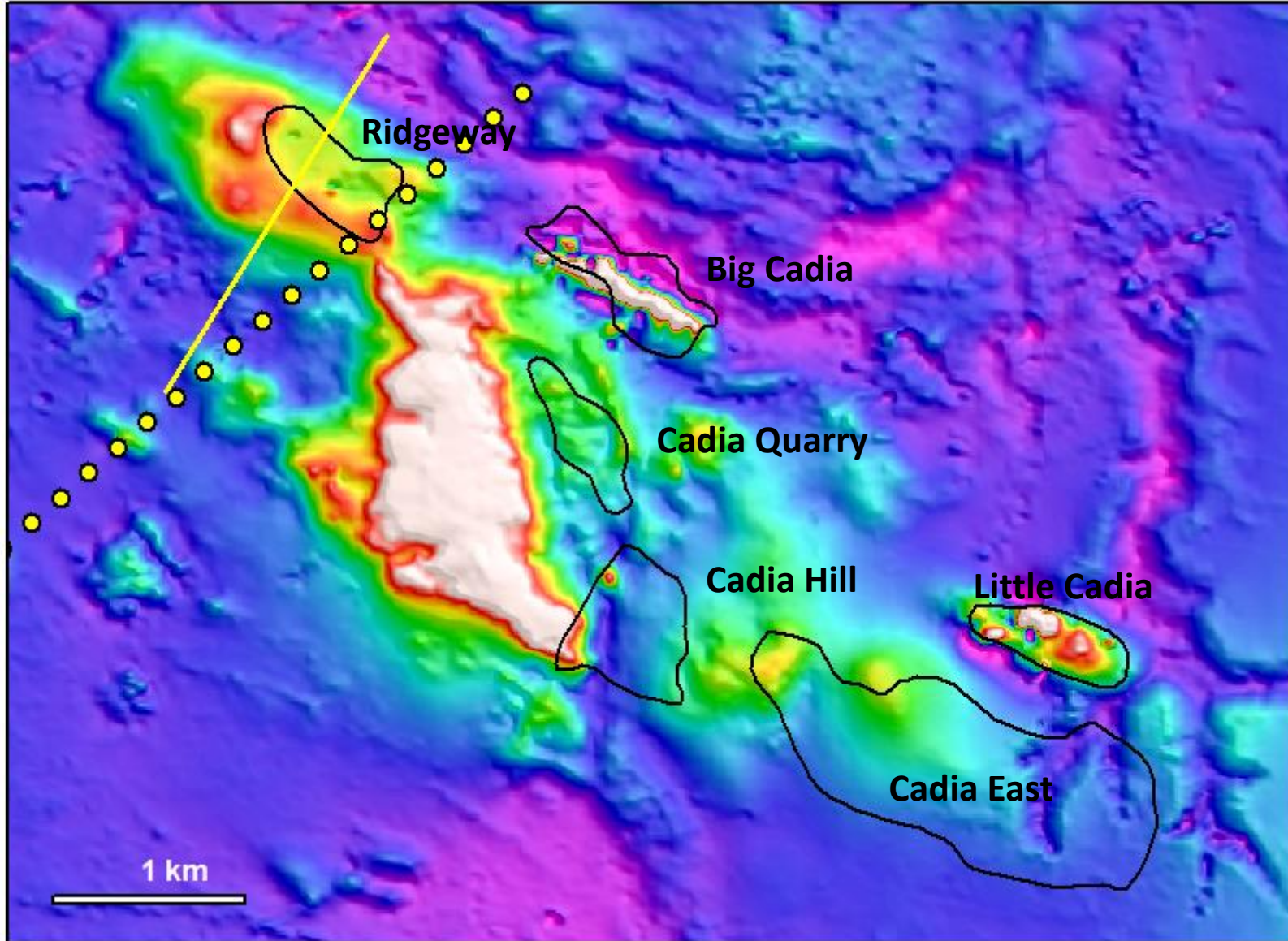
Little magnetite

Some sulphides associated with mineralisation

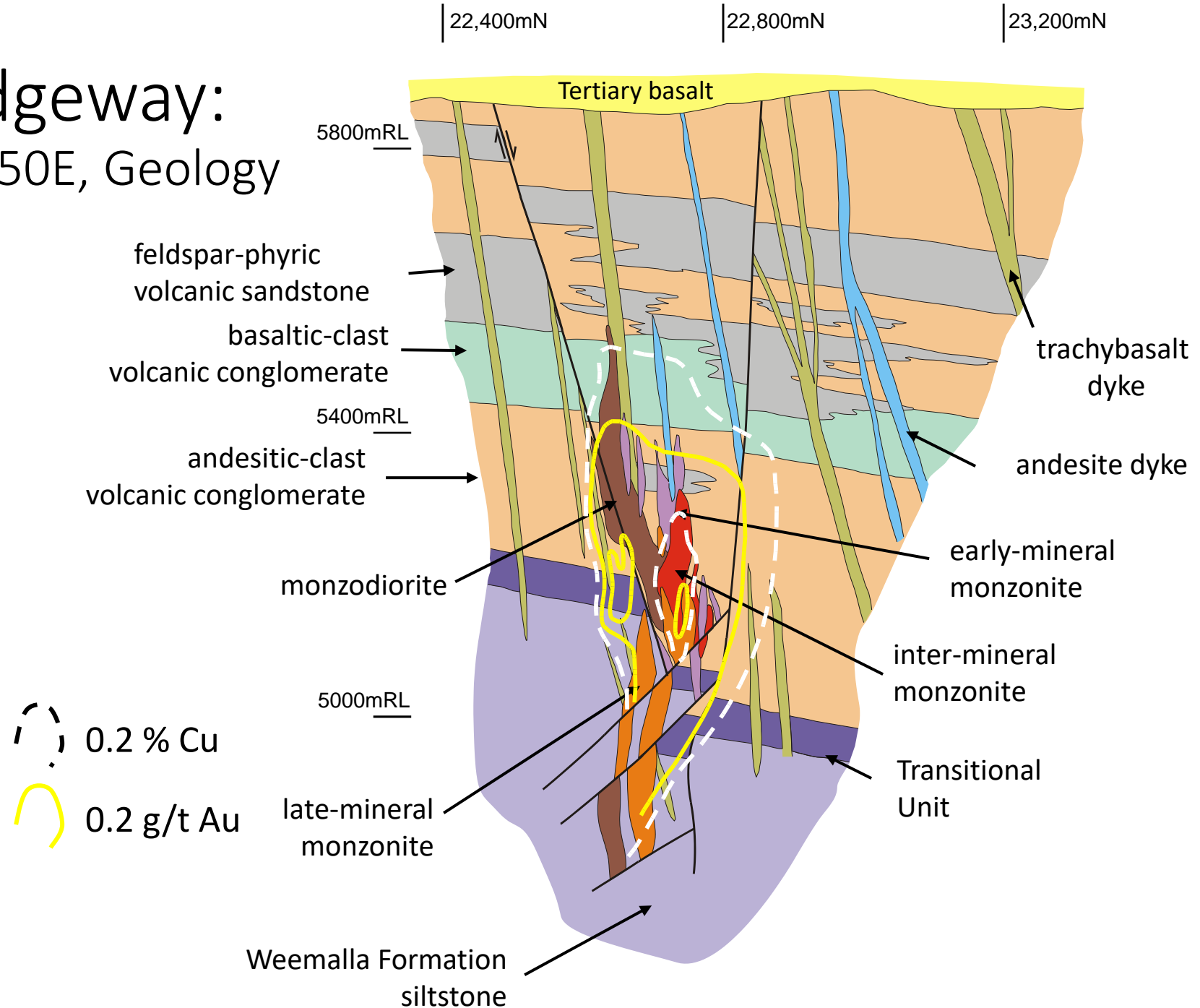
2D IP Inversion Line 13900E



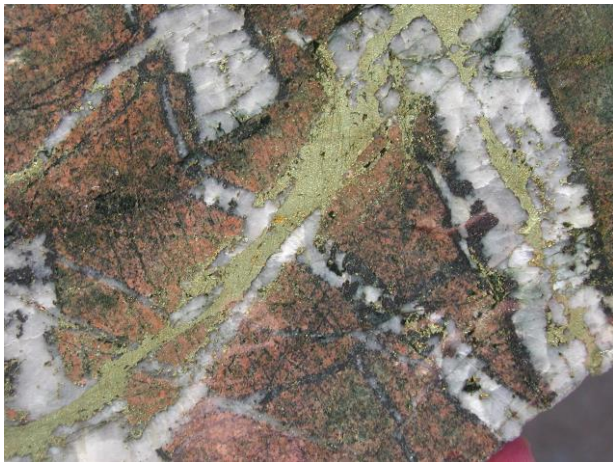
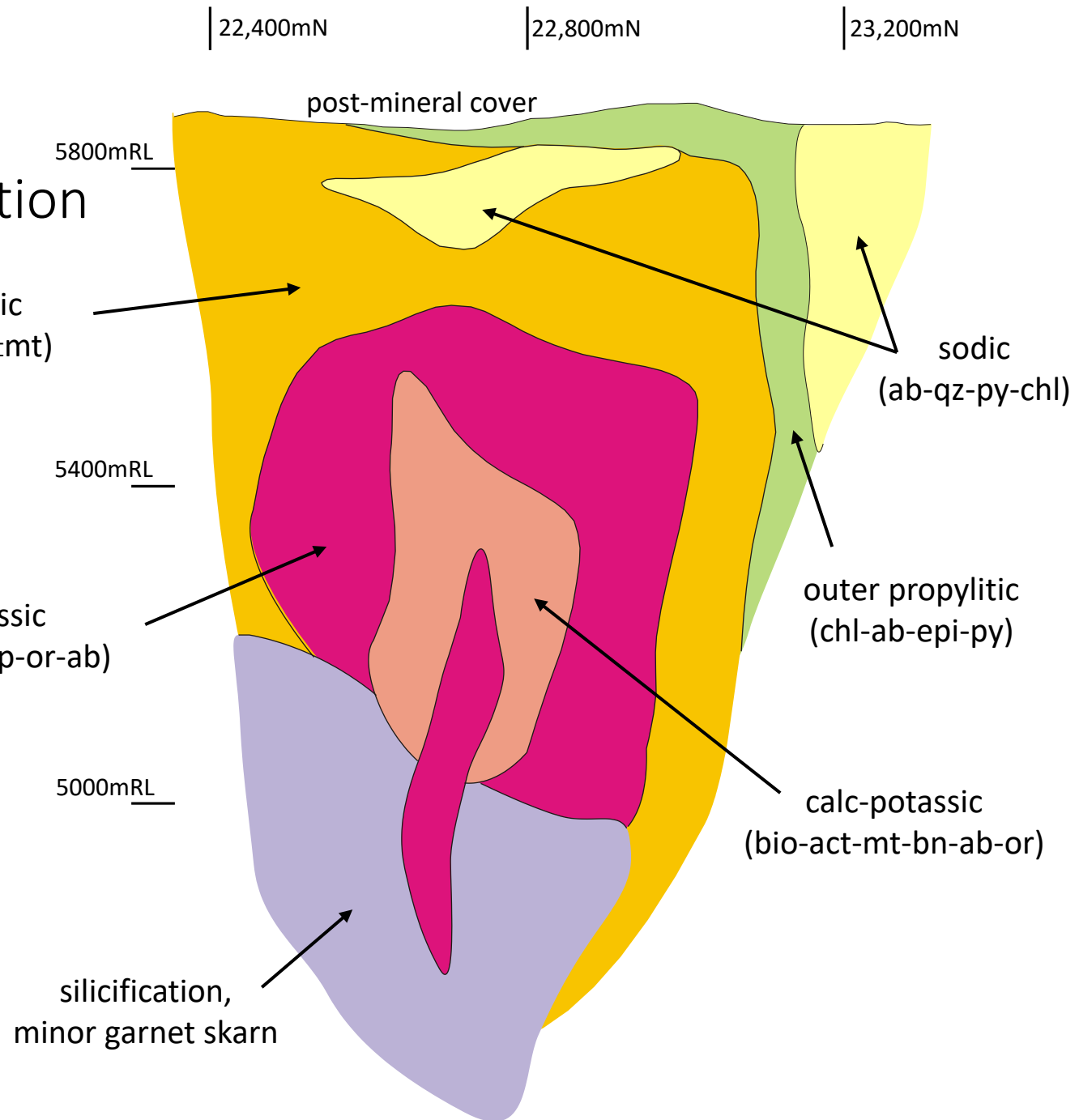
Ridgeway IP Line Location



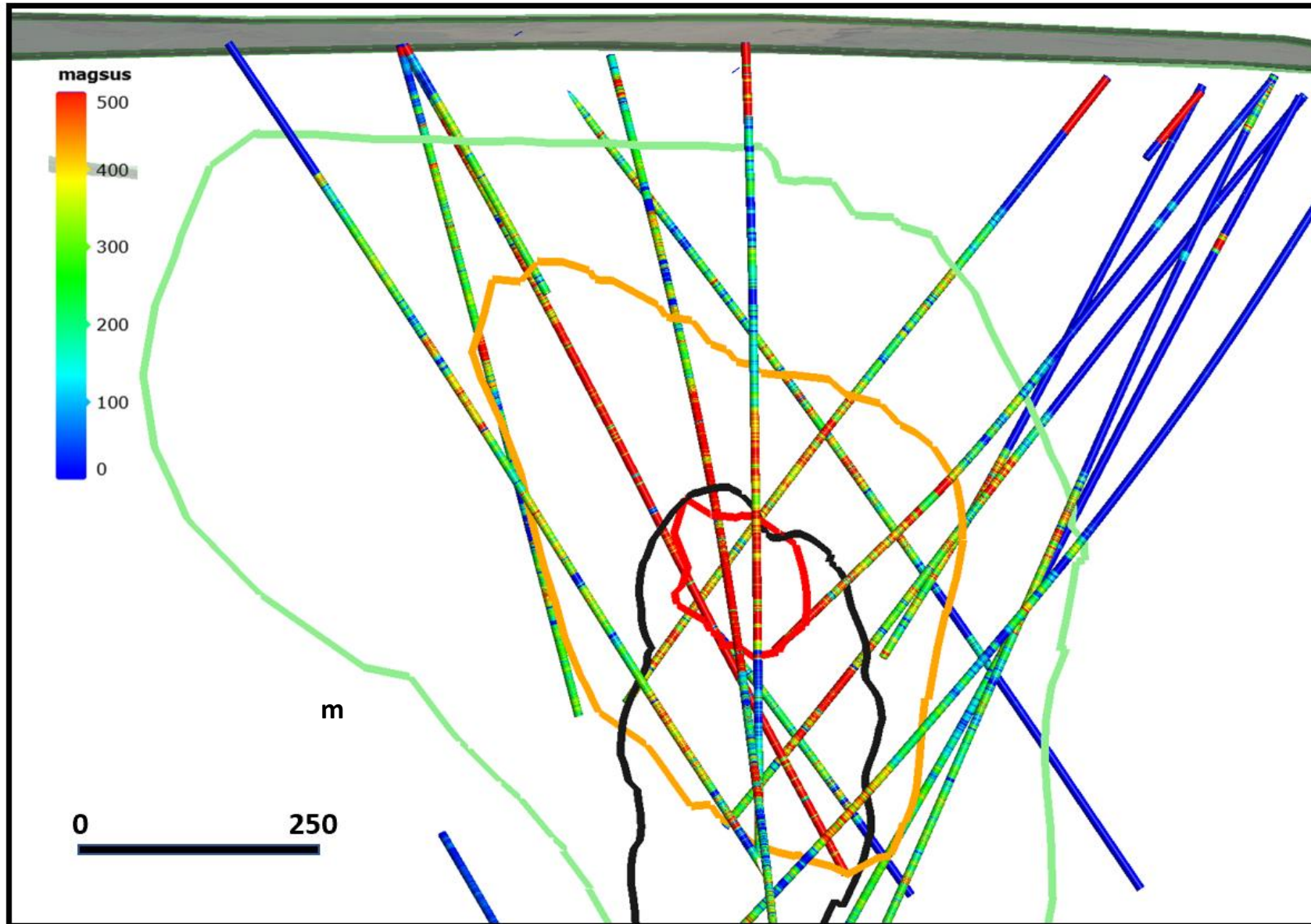
Ridgeway: 11050E, Geology



Ridgeway: 11050E, Alteration



Ridgeway Magnetic Susceptibility



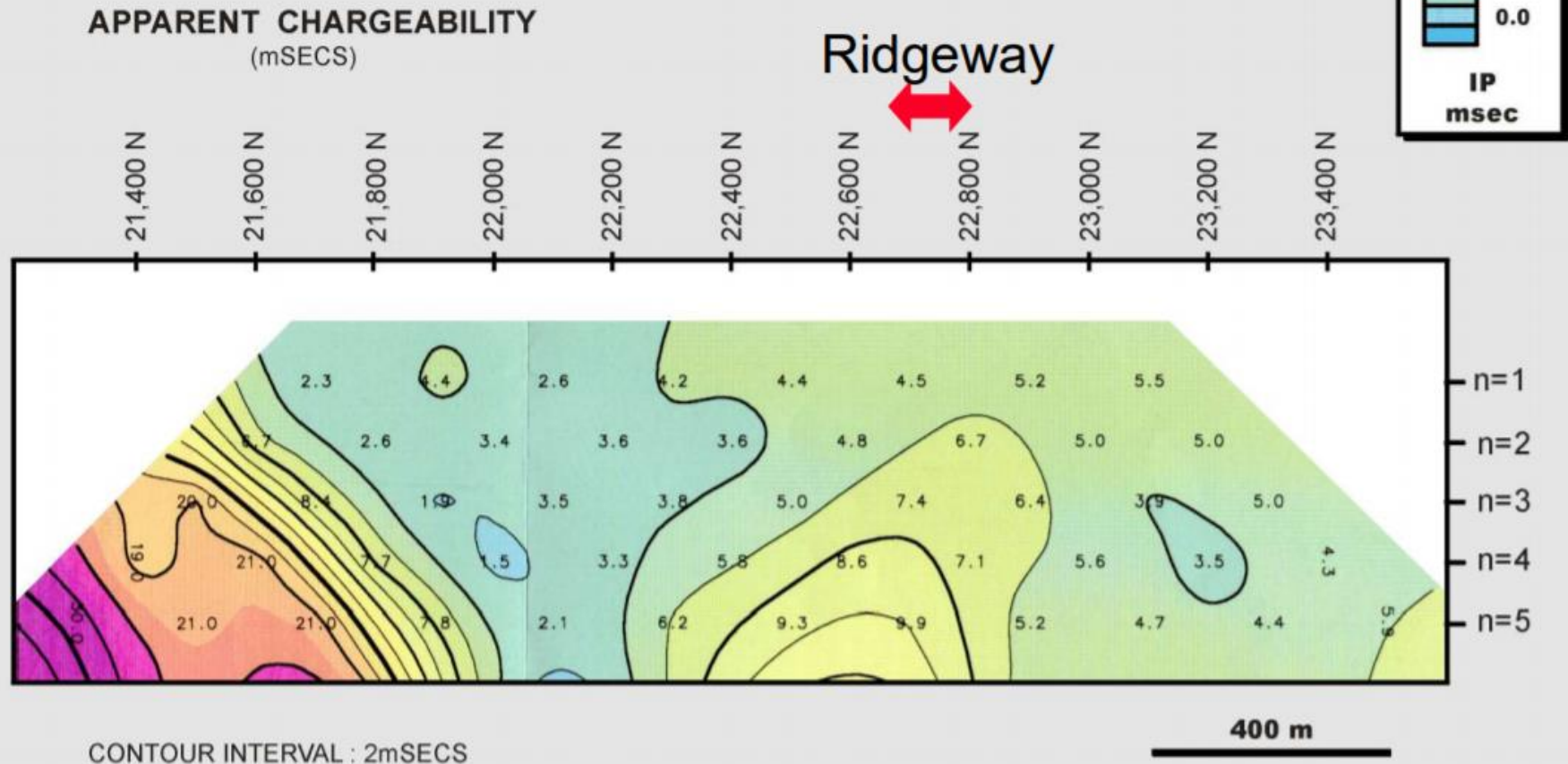
Units are 10^{-3} cgs. Ridgeway mag sus 0.05 to 0.3 SI (Close, 2000)

Ridgeway 1995 IP (200m dipole-dipole)

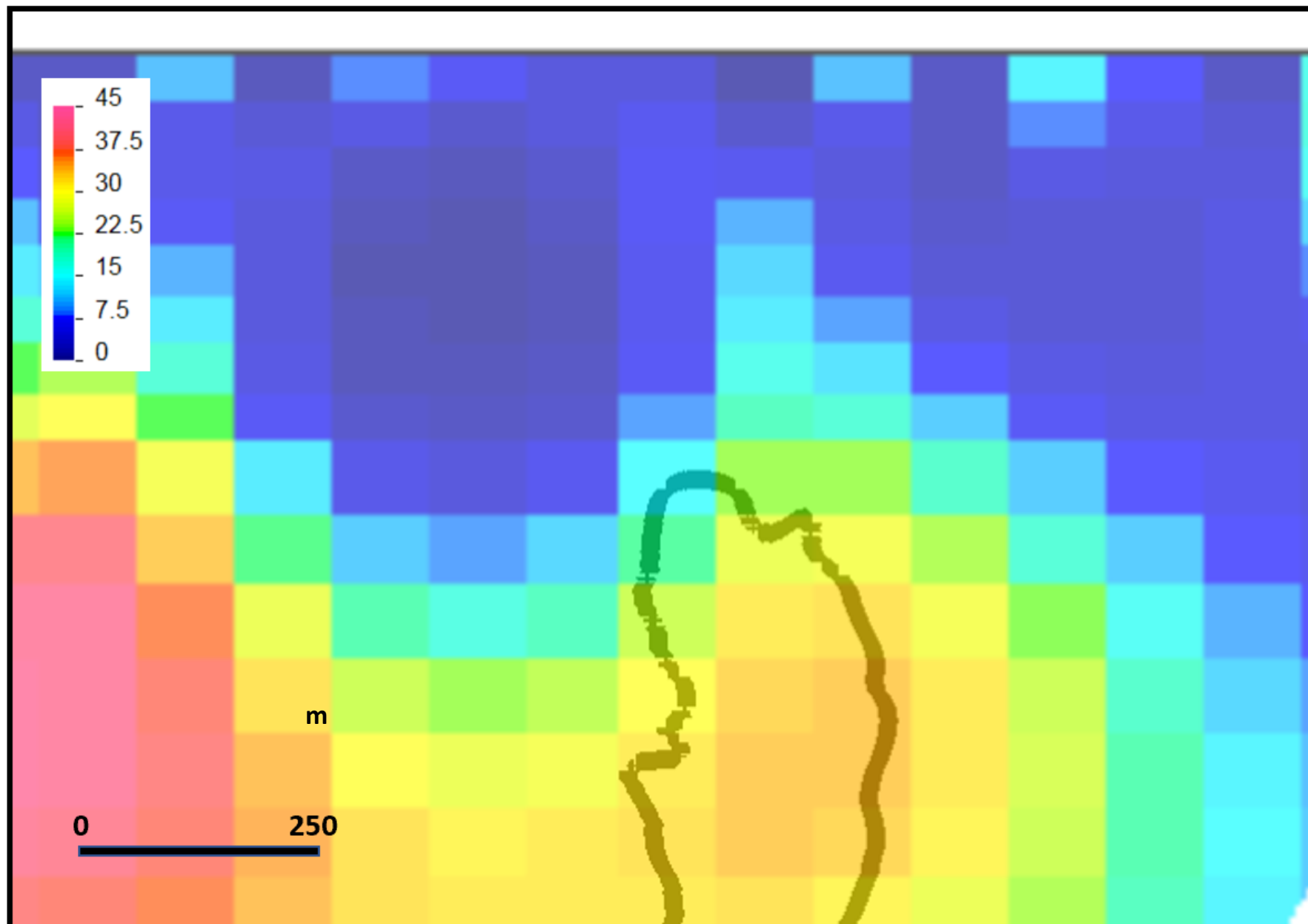
CADIA - RIDGEWAY

LINE 11,000E

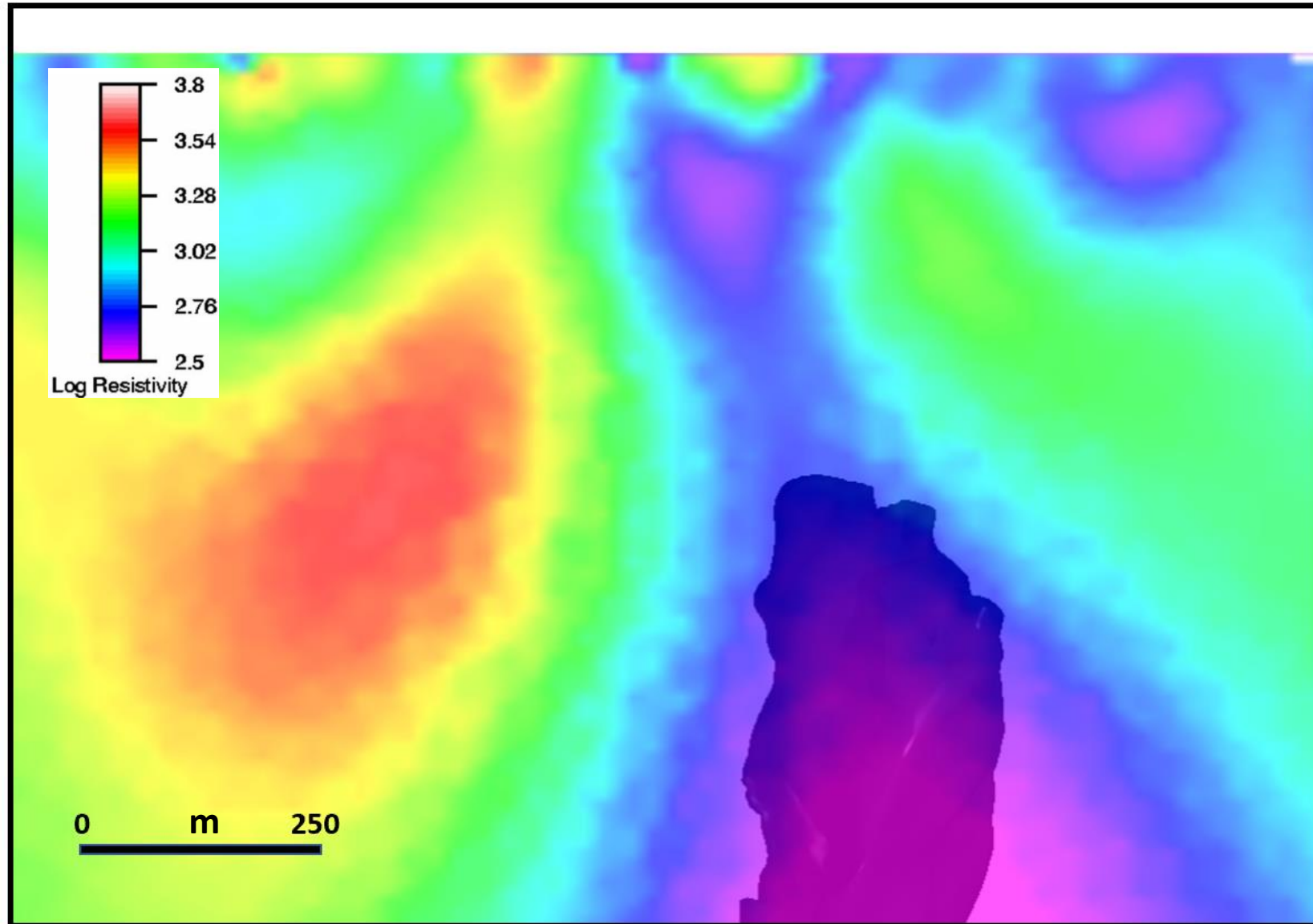
DIPOLE - DIPOLE PSEUDO SECTION



Ridgeway 11000E 2DIP Inversion

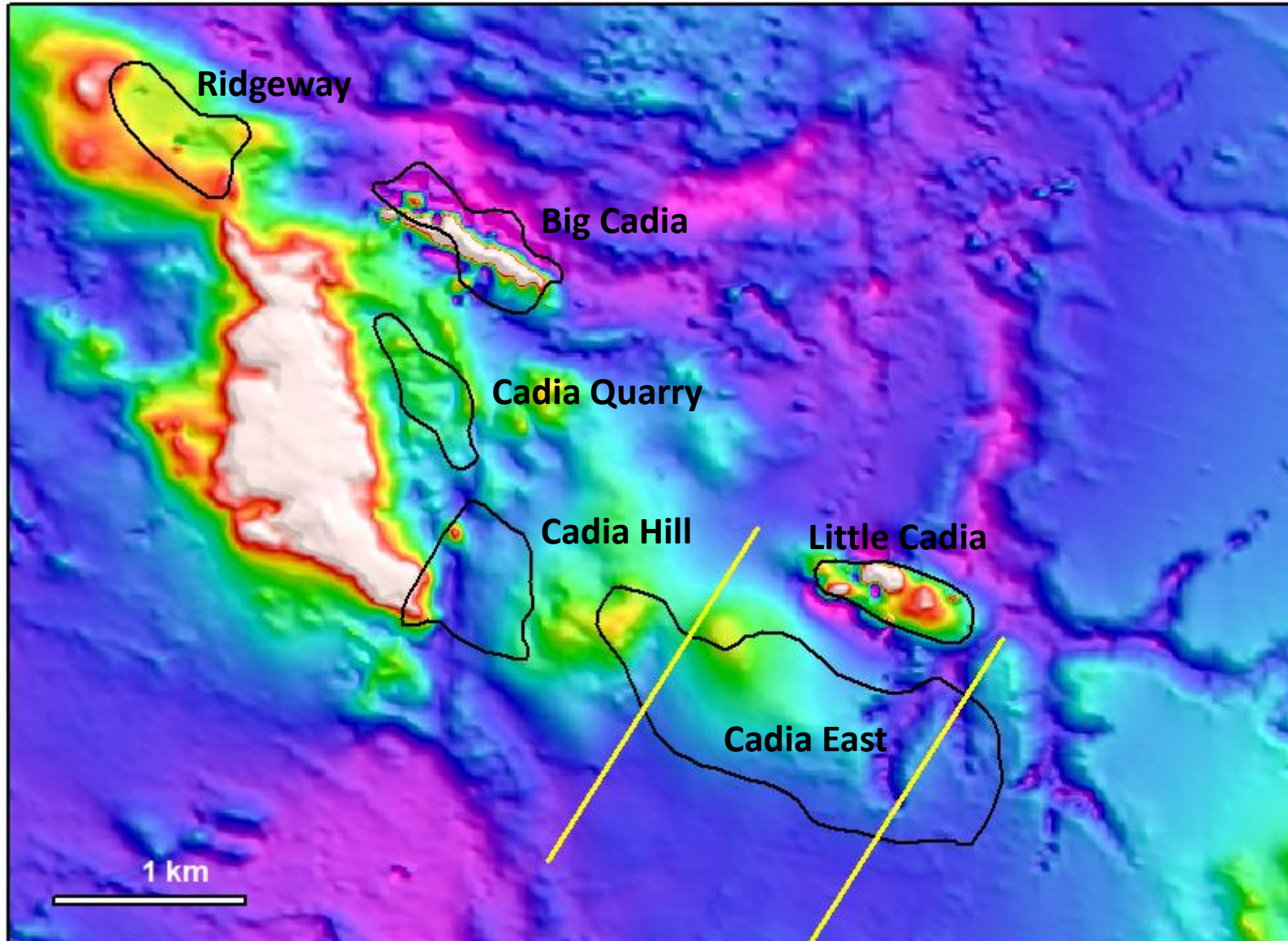


Ridgeway Resistivity Inversion



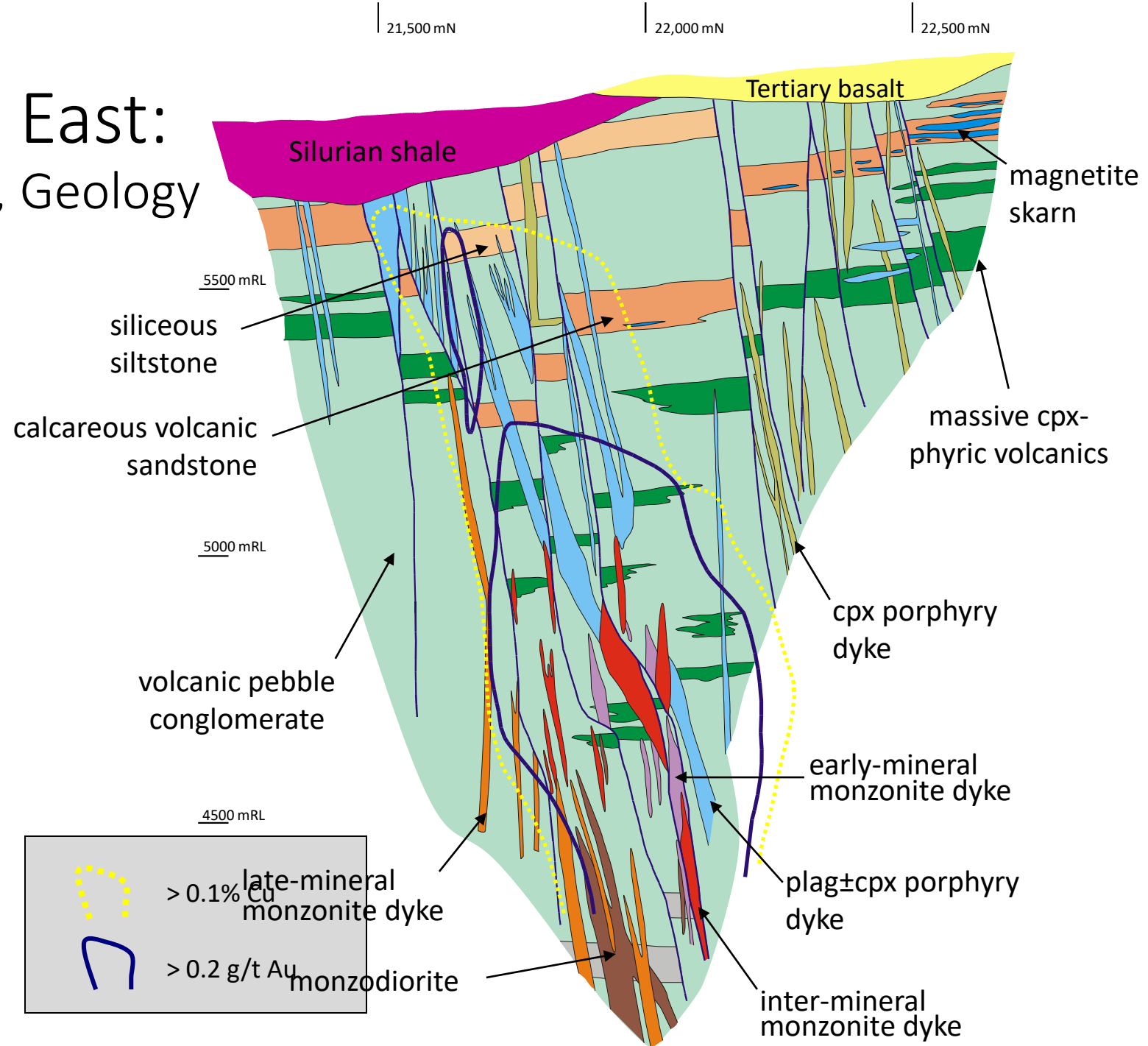
There is a clear conductive zone associated with mineralization ($< \sim 200$ ohm-m). This is consistent with Close(2001) obtaining measurements of 10-100 ohm-m from in situ and laboratory measurements. The conductive zone is flanked by highly resistive zones ($> \sim 2000$ ohm-m) due to feldspar alteration

Cadia East Section Locations

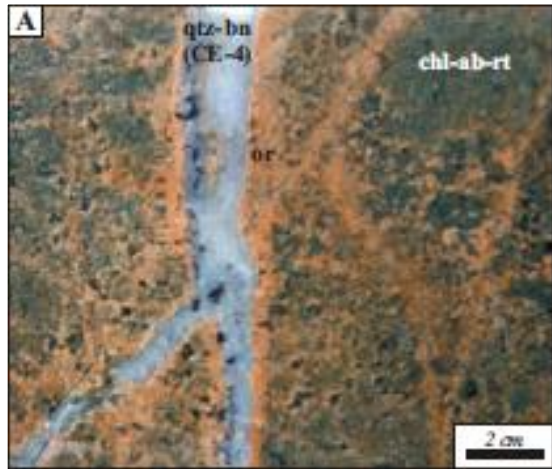
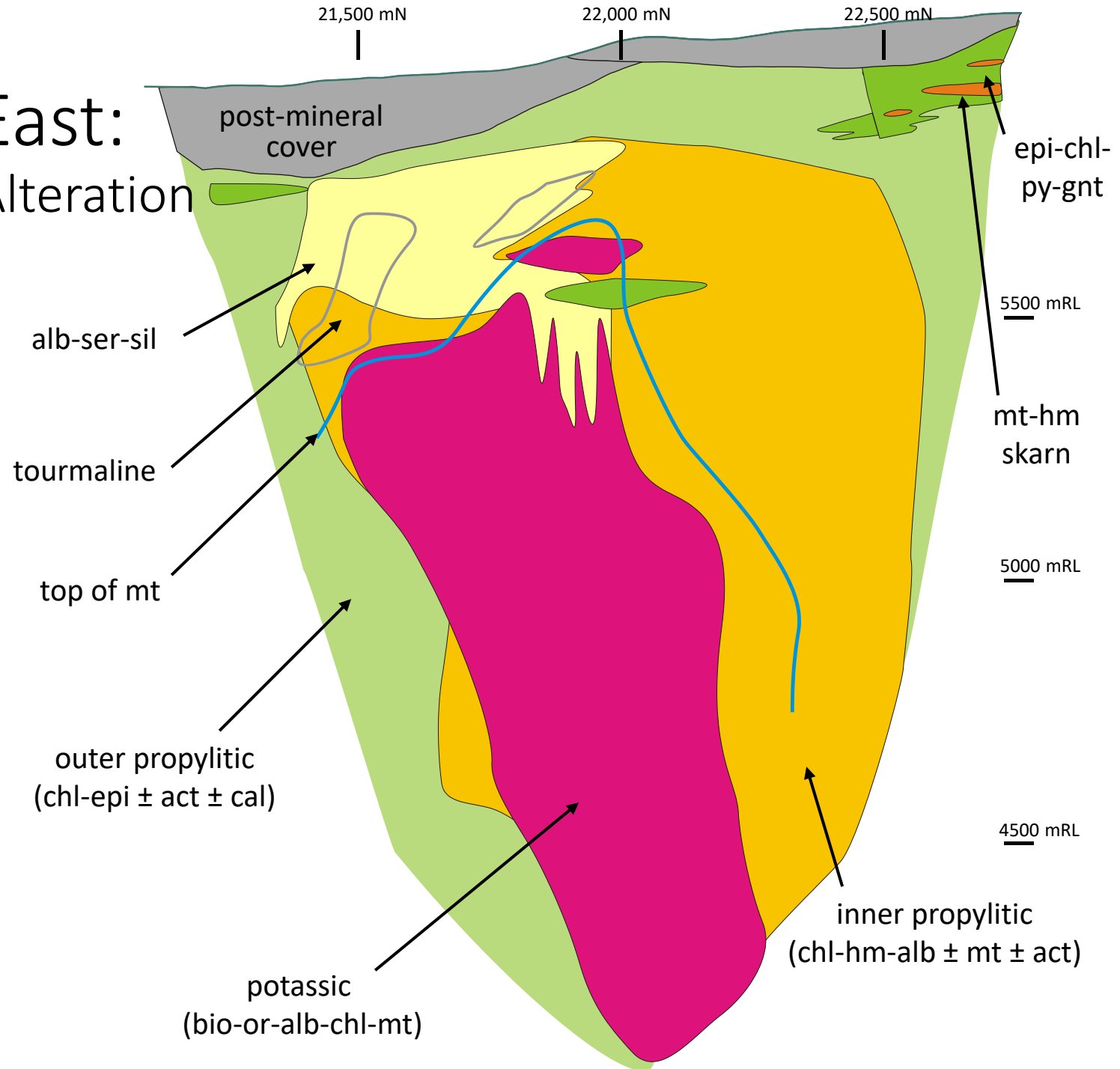


Cadia East - Orebody dimensions of 2000m by 600m by 1500m depth

Cadia East: 15820E, Geology

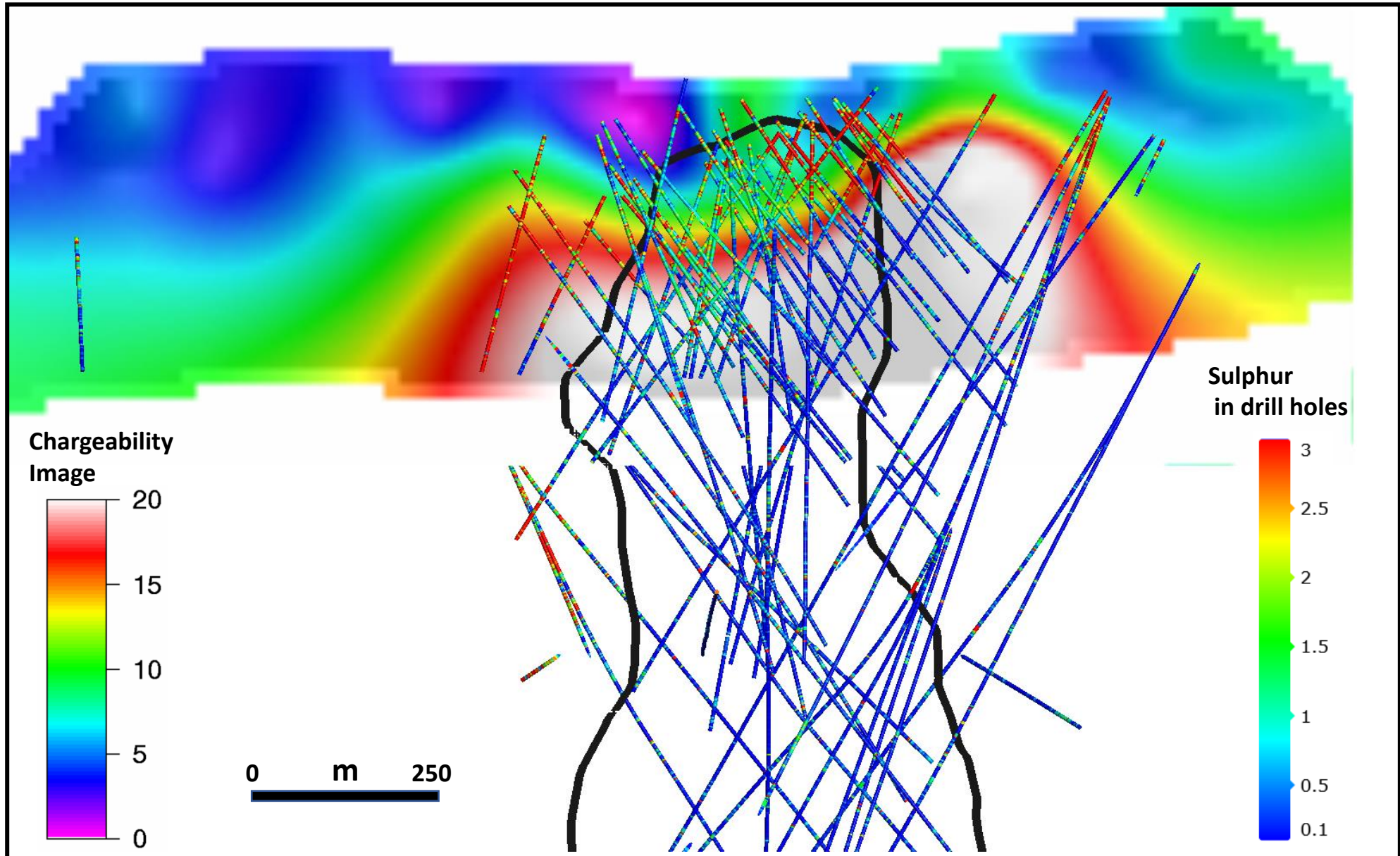


Cadia East: 15820E, Alteration



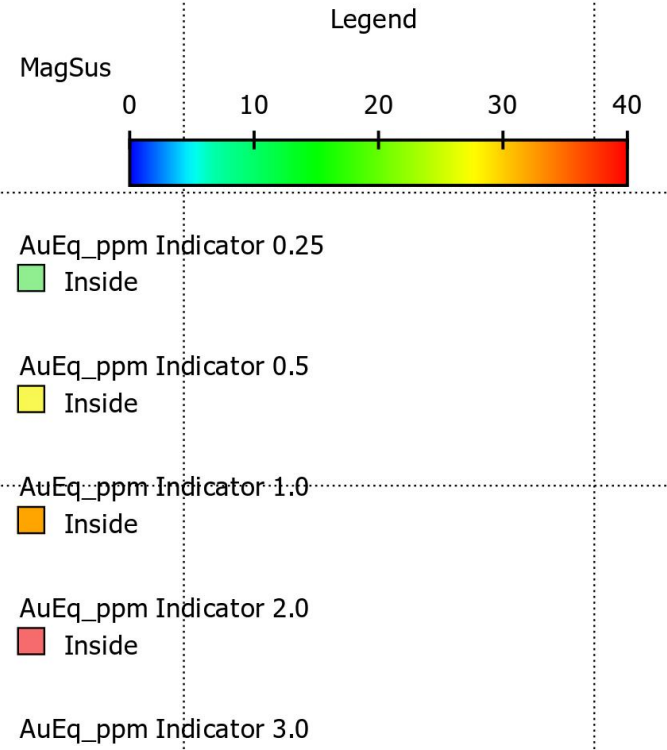
(Wilson, 2003)

Cadia East IP Inversion with S Assays

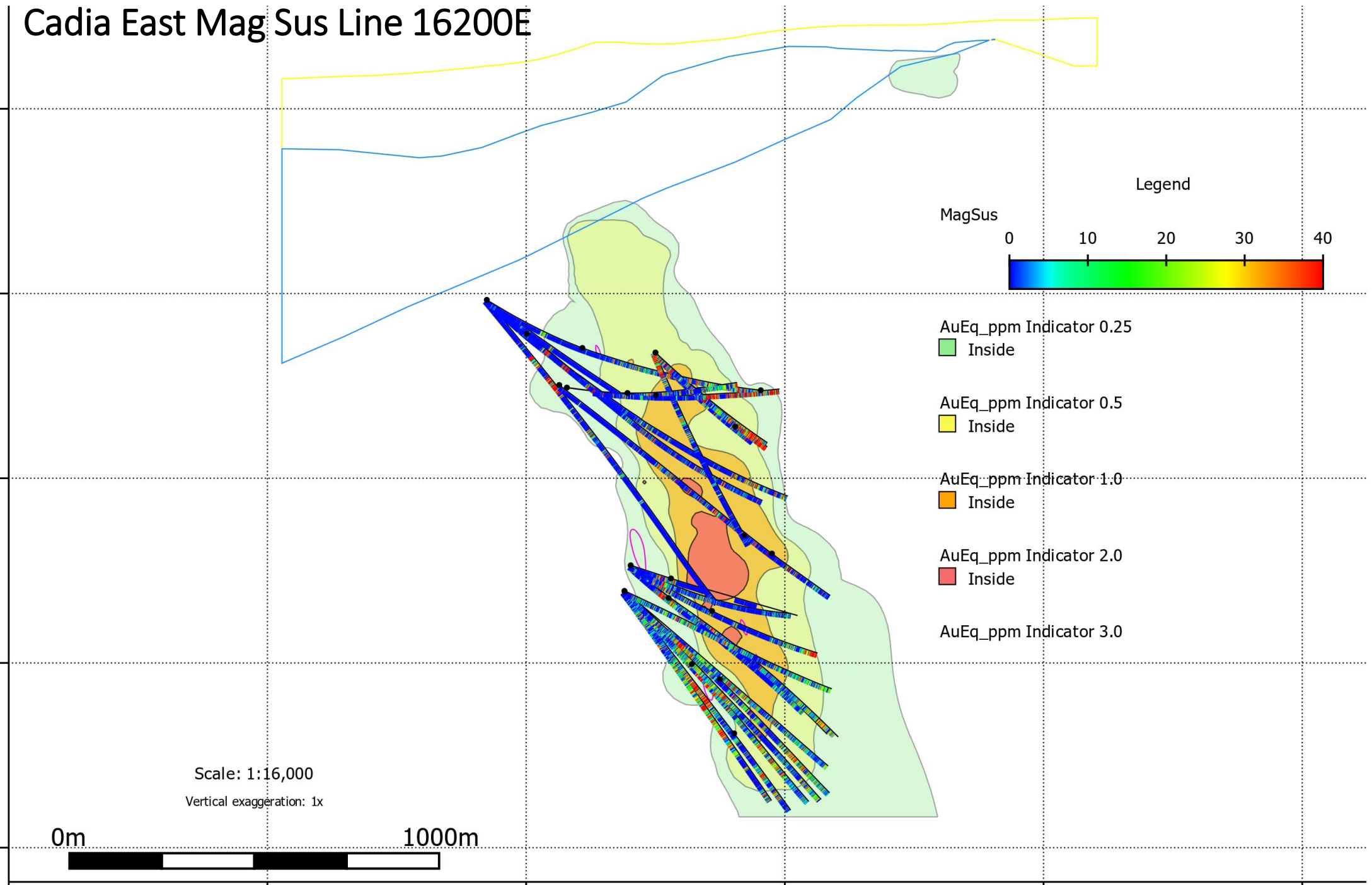


Cadia East Mag Sus Line 16200E

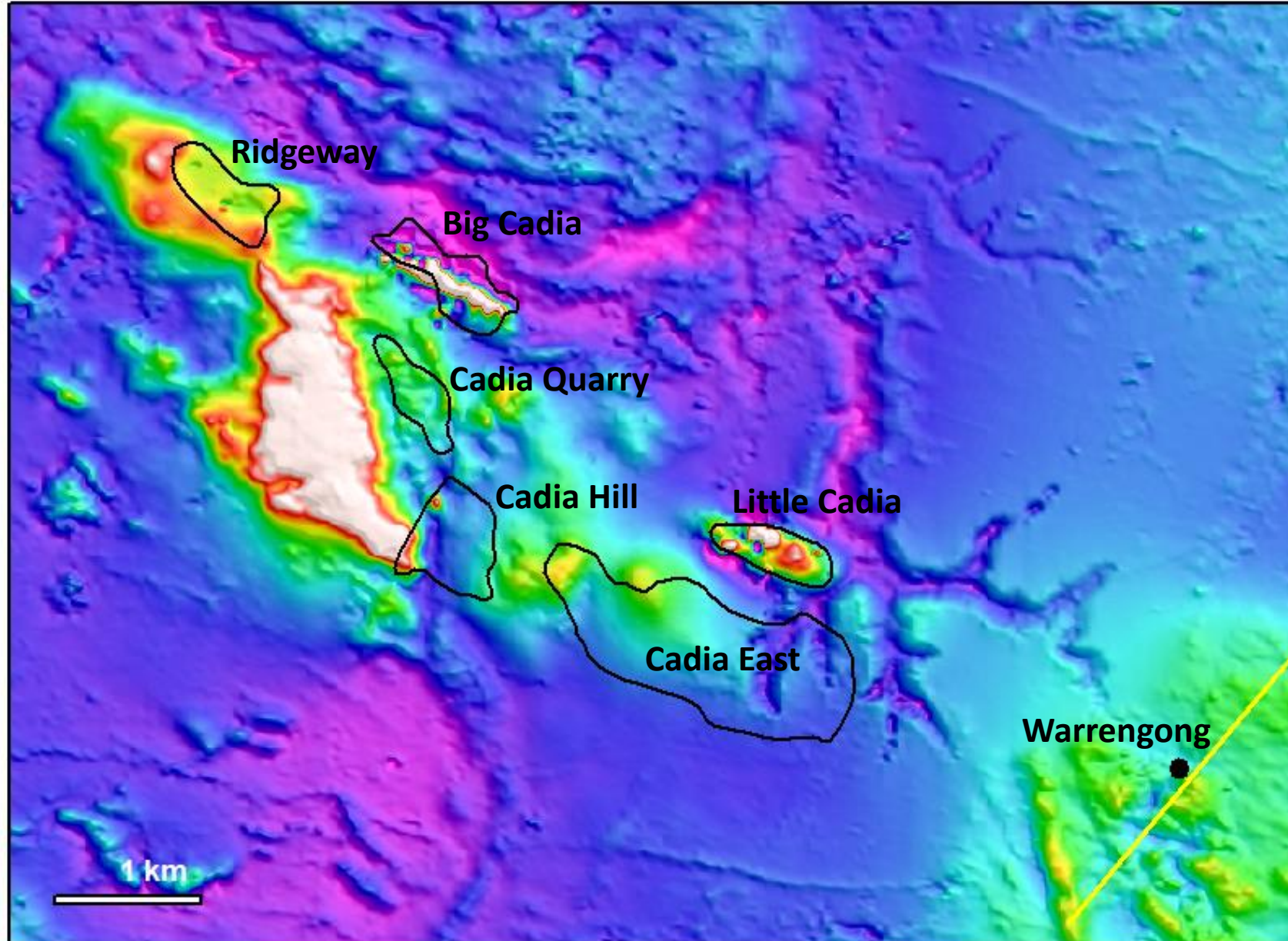
5700
5200
4700
4200
3700



Scale: 1:16,000
Vertical exaggeration: 1x



Warrengong IP Line Location



Cadia Geophysics - Summary

	Ridgeway	Cadia Hill	Cadia East
Ore Zone	conductive sulphide veining chargeable Magnetic Pipe-like geometry?	resistive sheeted veins in monzonite Non/weakly magnetic weakly Chargeable	resistive non/weakly Magnetic weakly Chargeable
Proximal	magnetite halo chargeable pyrite/chalcopyrite	No well-developed alteration	magnetite halo chargeable pyrite/chalcopyrite
Distal	resistive feldspar alteration chargeable pyrite halo		resistive feldspar alteration chargeable pyrite halo



Acknowledgments

Newcrest
Anthony Harris
Alan Wilson