

Geological setting and interpretation of the southwest half of deep seismic reflection line 11GA-YO1: Yamarna Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton and the western Officer Basin

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Project Partners

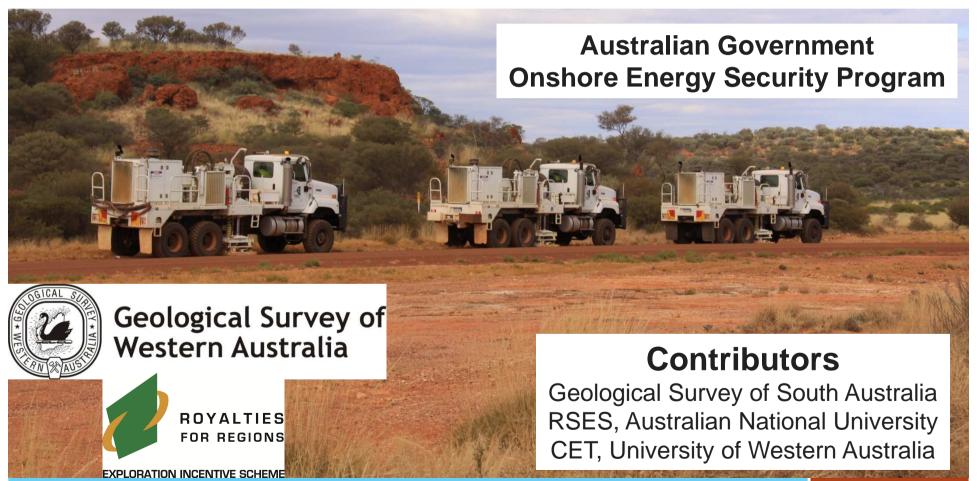


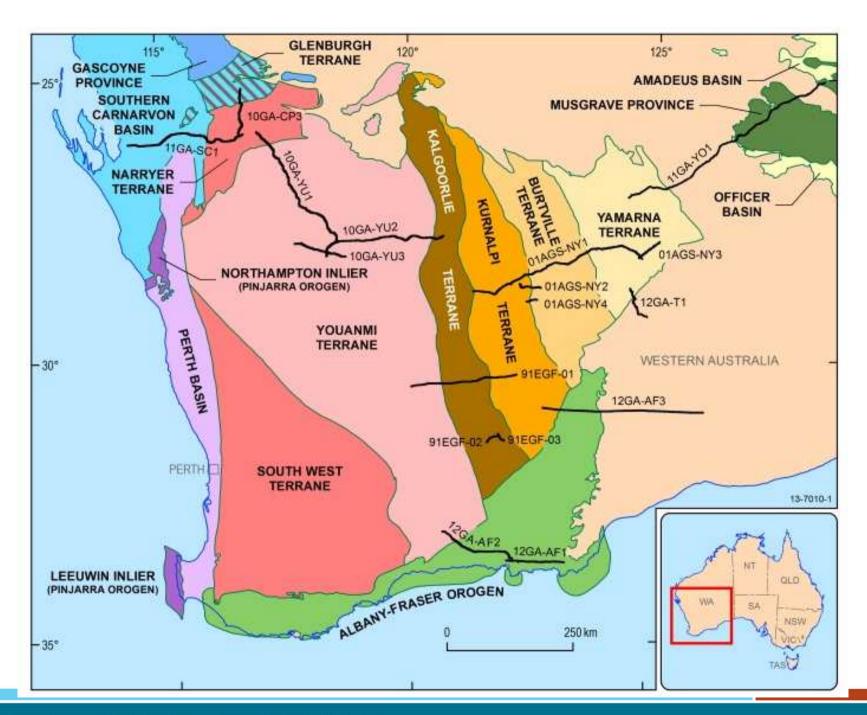
Government of Western Australia Department of Mines and Petroleum

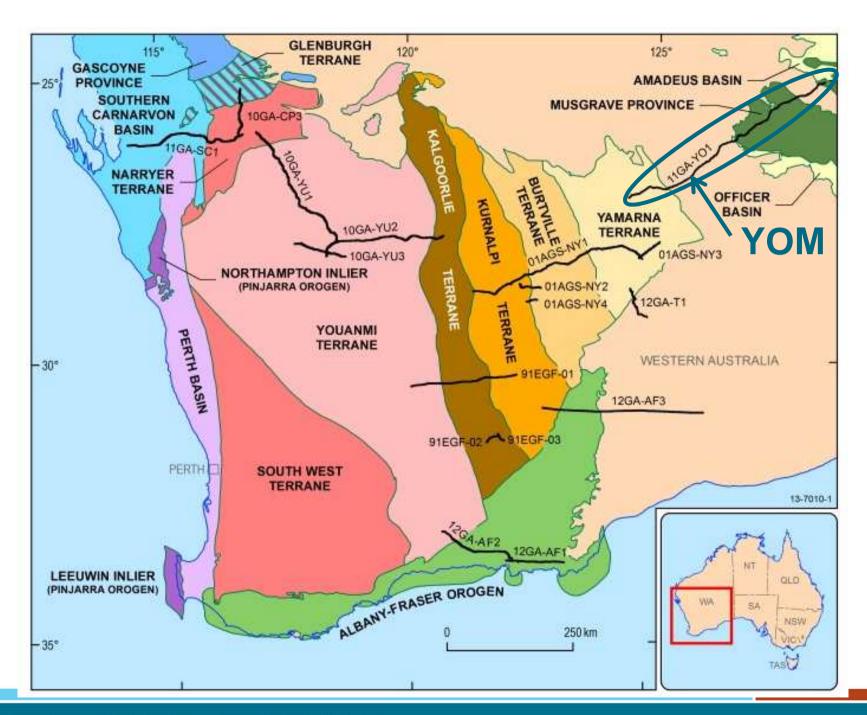


Australian Government

Geoscience Australia



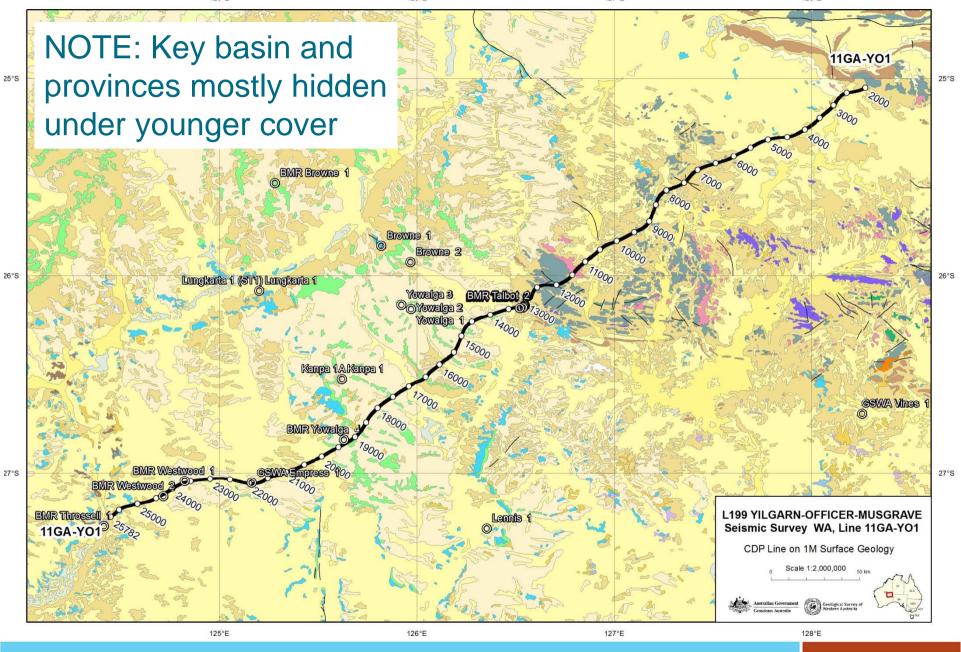


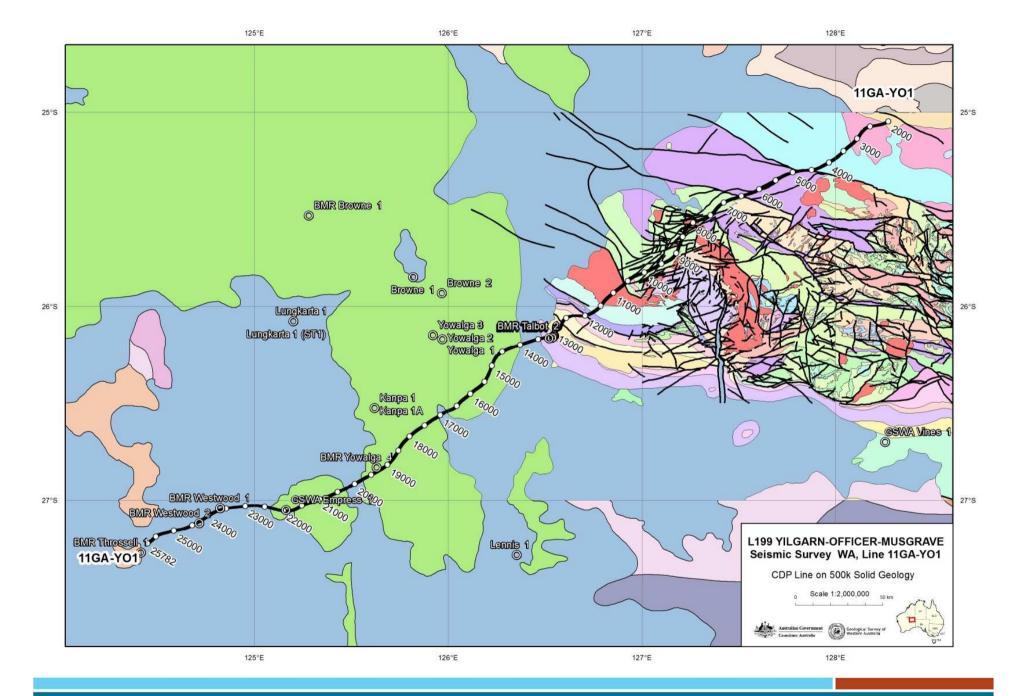


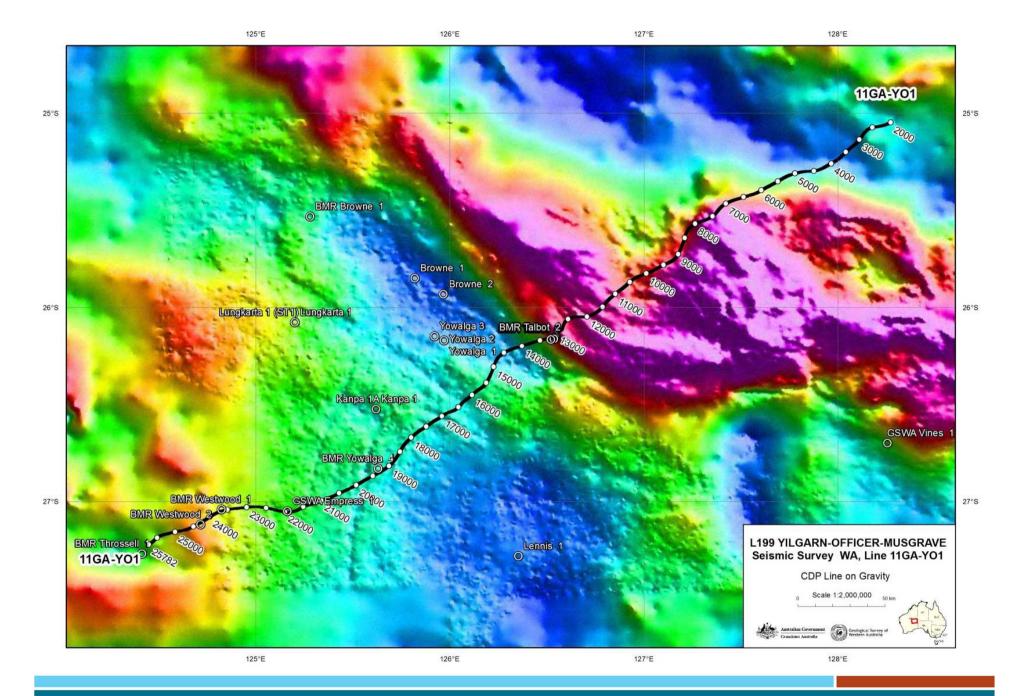
Aims of the Yilgarn-Officer-Musgrave (YOM) seismic survey

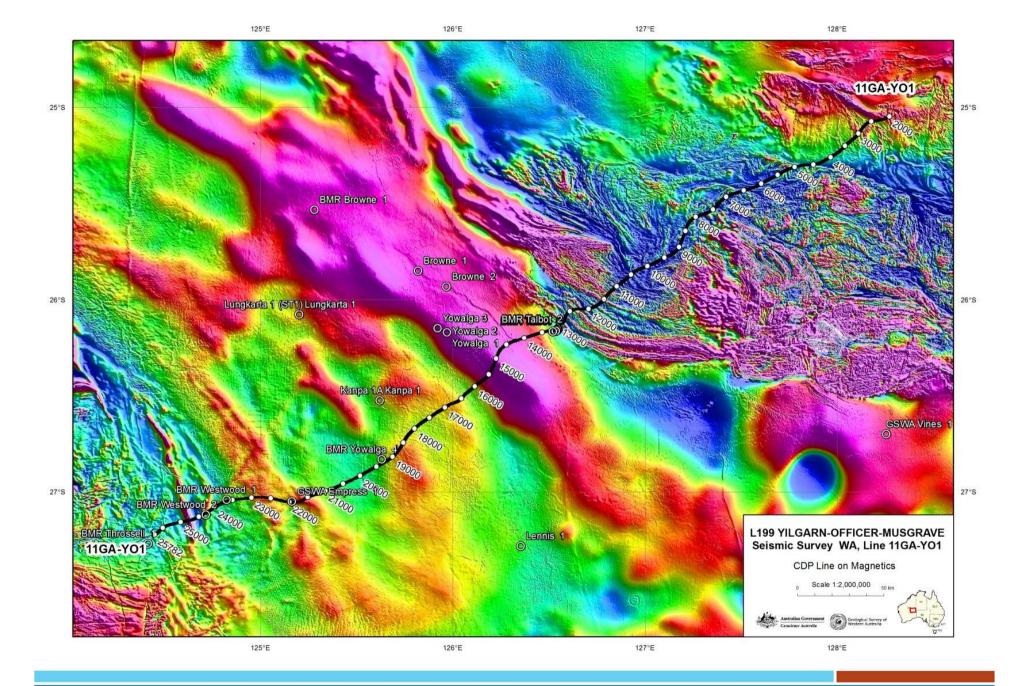
- 1. Produce a high quality seismic section across western Officer Basin, one of Australia's underexplored frontier sedimentary basins
- 2. Architecture and deep structure of Archean Yamarna Terrane, in northeastern Yilgarn Craton
- 3. Architecture and deep structure of the Mesoproterozoic west Musgrave Province
- 4. Relationship between the Yamarna Terrane and west Musgrave Province

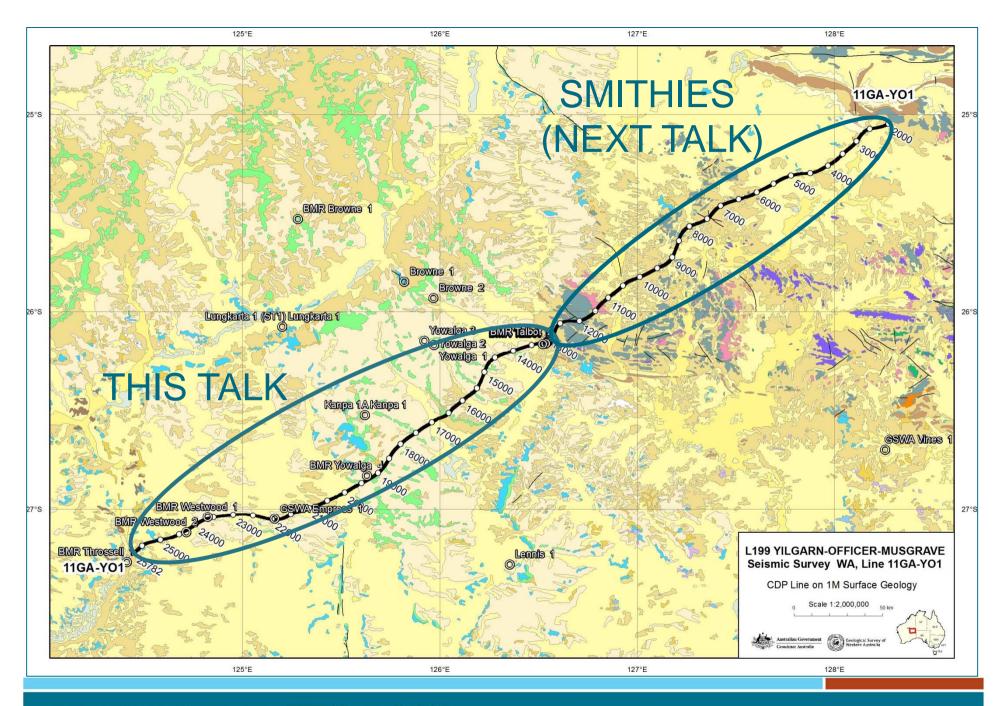
NOTE: Key basin and provinces mostly hidden under younger cover











Southwest half of YOM seismic line - Key Provinces

SURFACE

Cenozoic to Permian sediments

Officer Basin – Neoproterozoic - ?Devonian

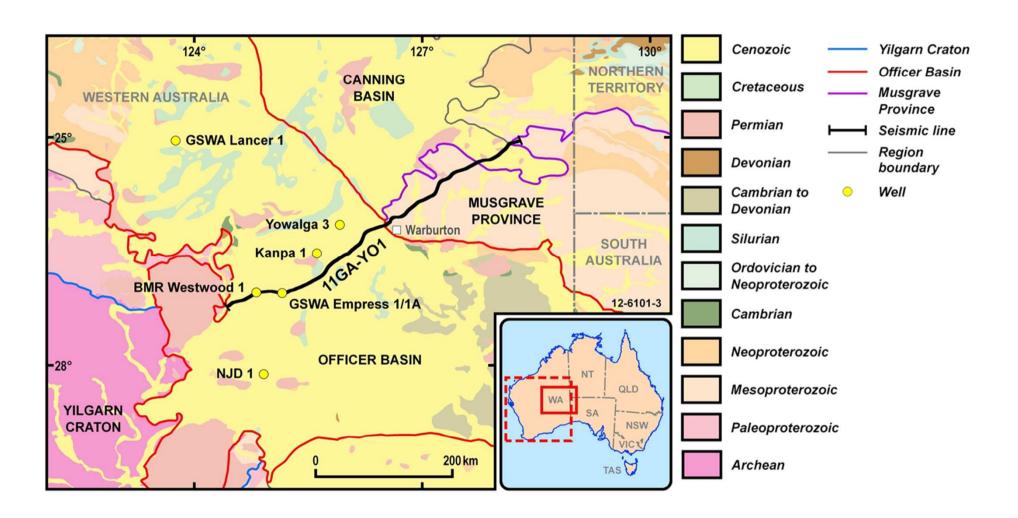
Manunda Basin (new name) - Mesoproterozoic

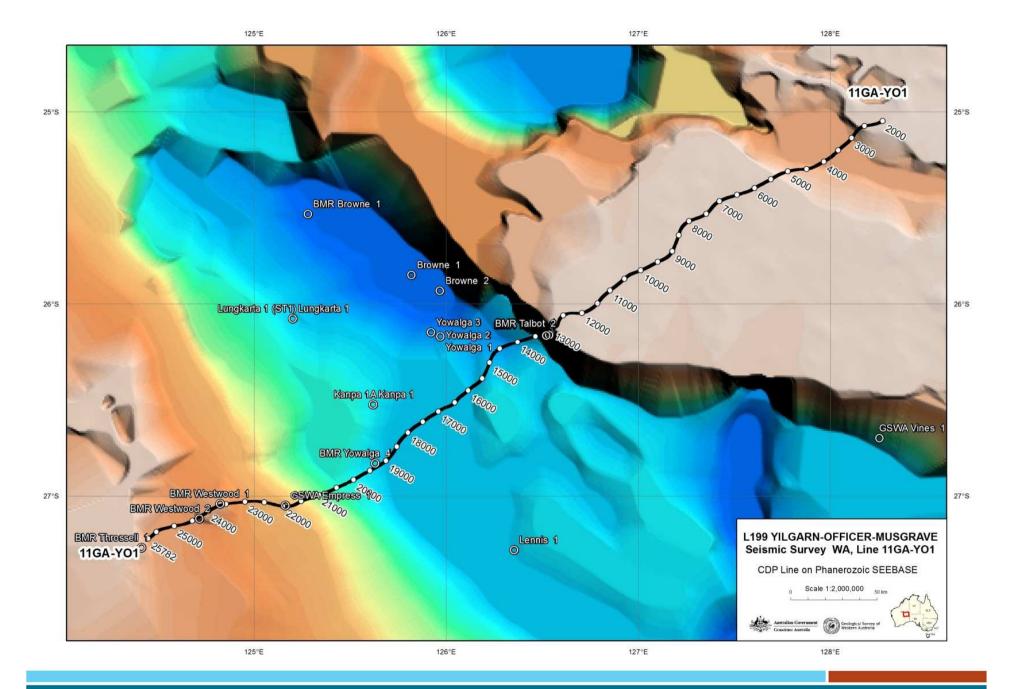
Yamarna Terrane (Yilgarn Craton) - Neoarchean

Babool Seismic Province (new) – age unknown

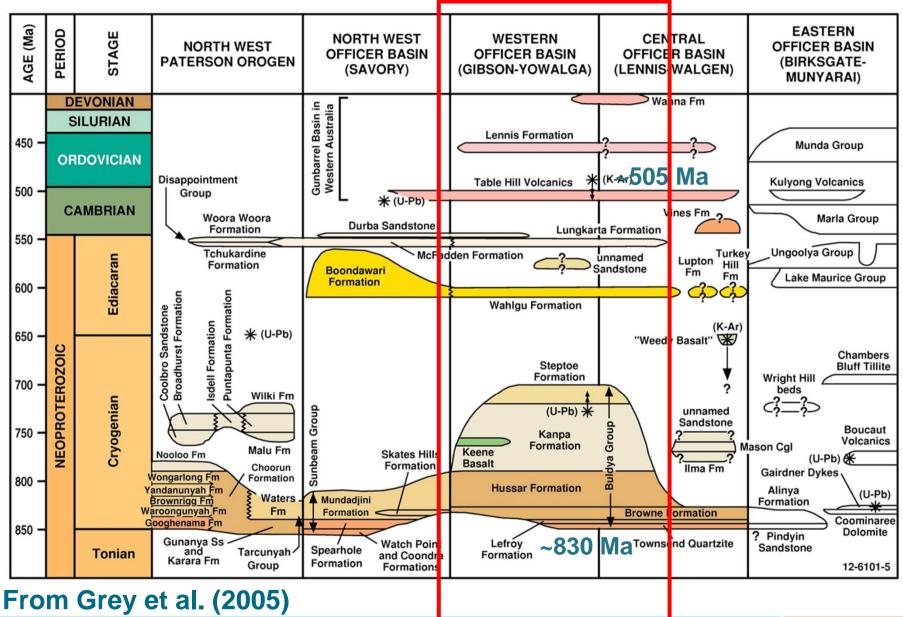
MOHO

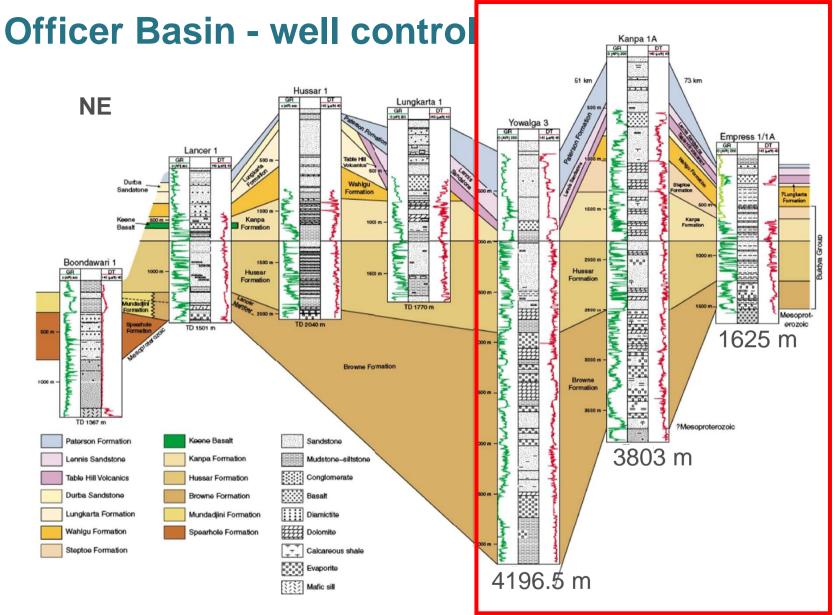
Seismic line 11GA-YO1 (YOM) across Officer Basin





Officer Basin - stratigraphy

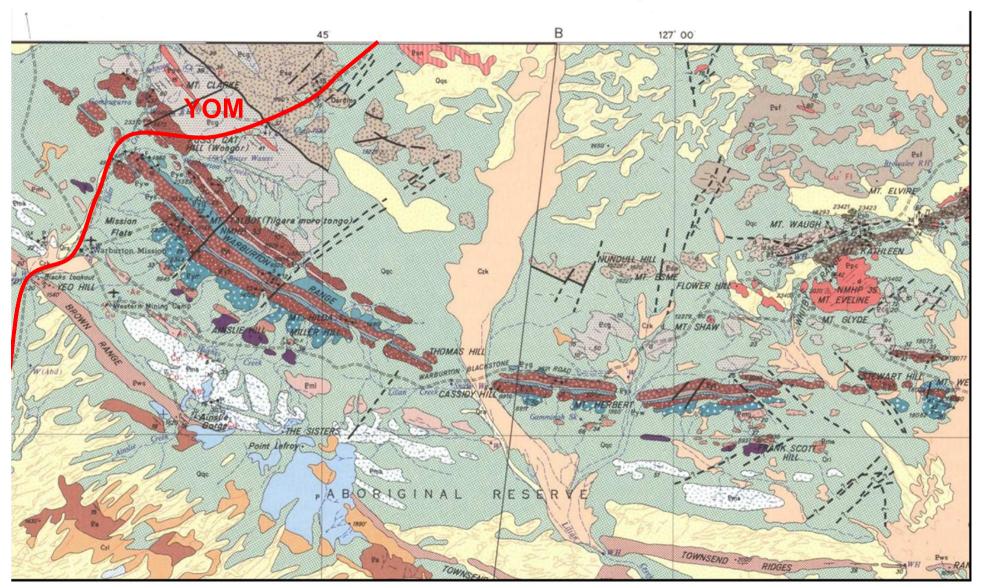




SW

From Grey et al. (2005)

Surface control - TALBOT map sheet SG52-9



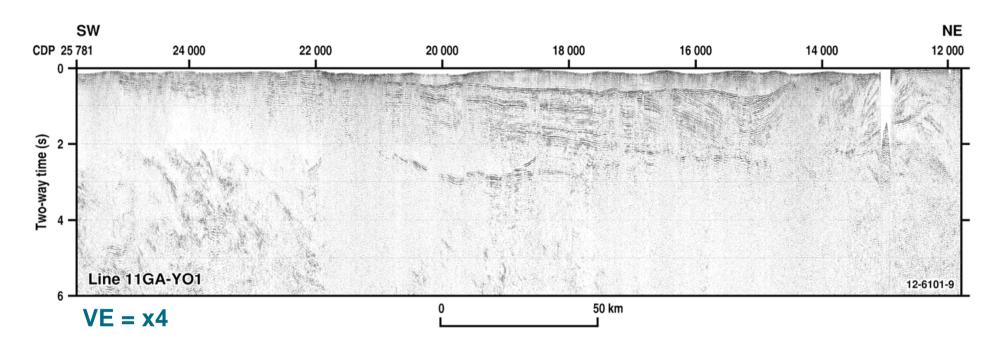
Officer Basin – standard seismic section



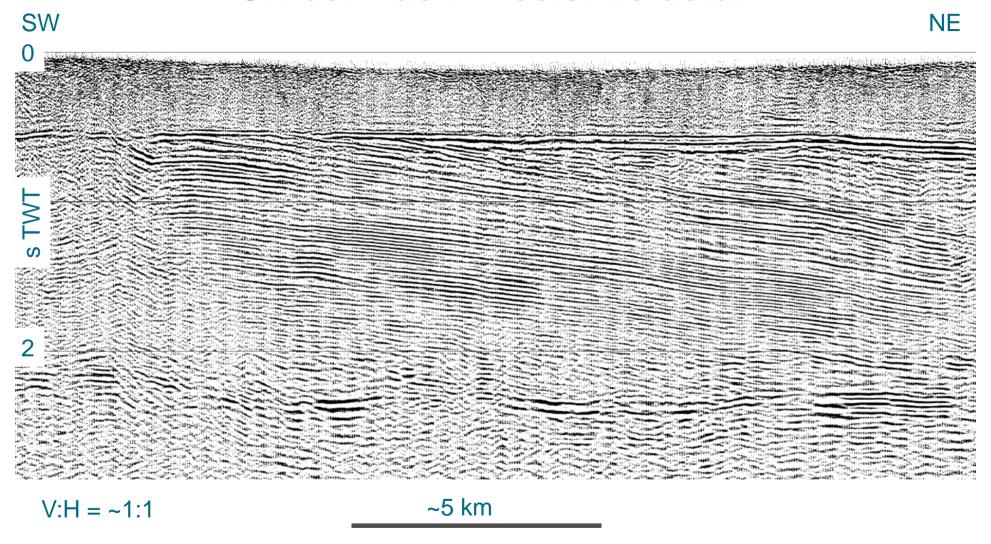
V:H = ~1:1 (for whole of crust)

NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, all seismic sections are displayed at V:H = \sim 1:1, assuming assuming an average crustal velocity of 6000 ms⁻¹. Thus, 1 s TWT is \sim 3 km depth.

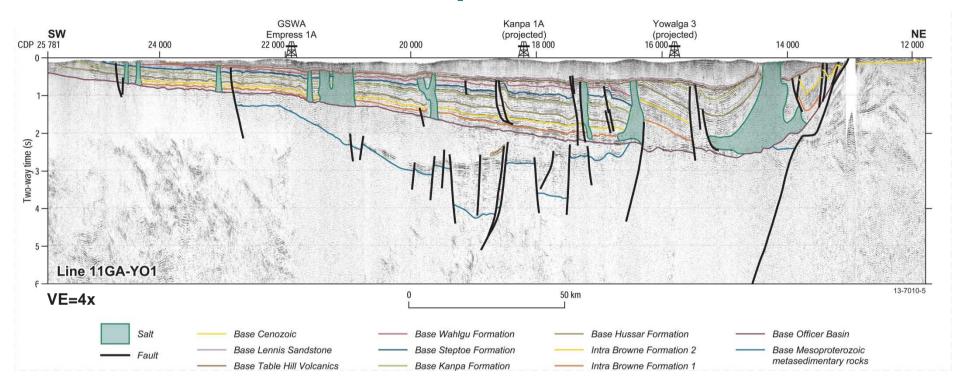
Officer Basin – vertical exaggeration = x4



Officer Basin - seismic detail

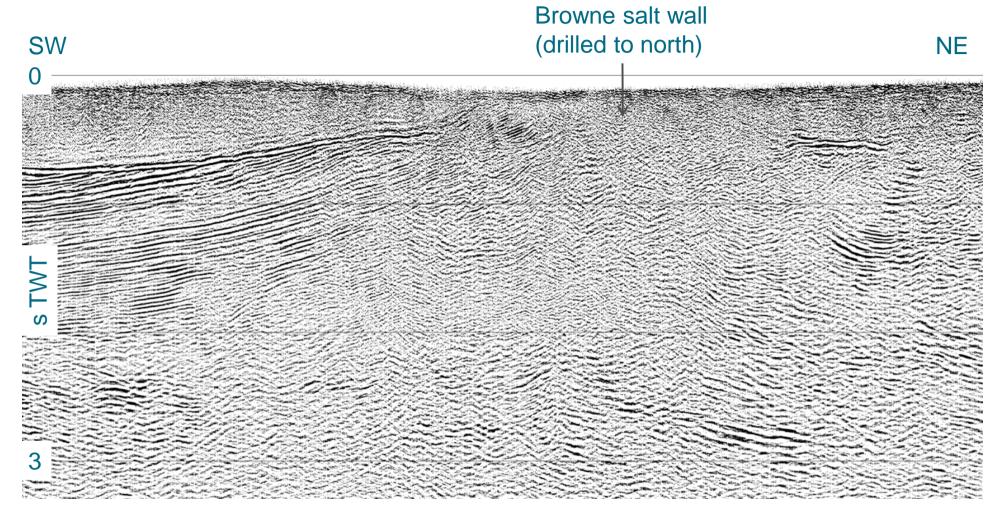


Officer Basin – interpreted YOM section



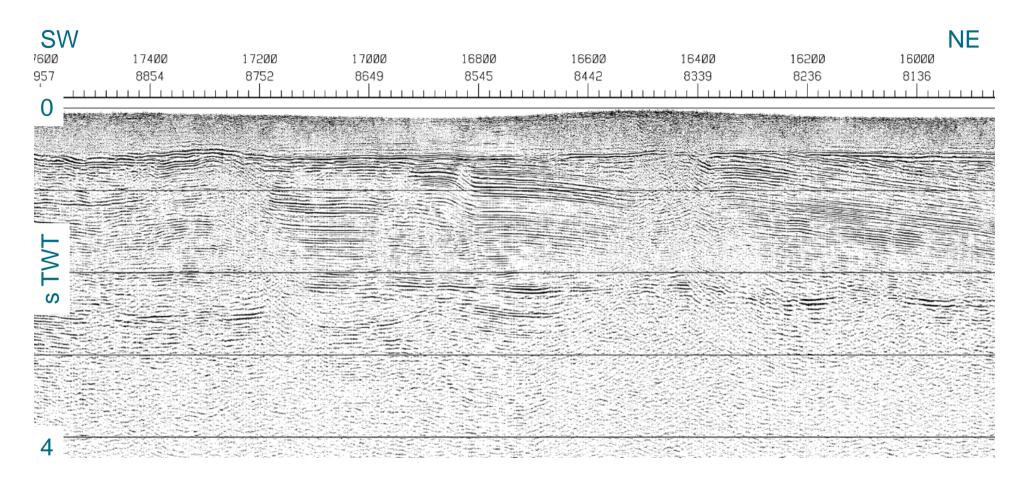
Basin – thickens to NE → initial extensional basin
Basin bounding fault to NE? (original basin margin destroyed)
Sedimentary succession - ~480 m preserved in SW to >5200 m in NE
Unconformities – e.g. below Cambrian Table Hill Volcanics
Structure – SW-directed thrust faults, hangingwall anticlines
Salt Tectonics – several salt intrusions interpreted

Officer Basin - salt tectonics



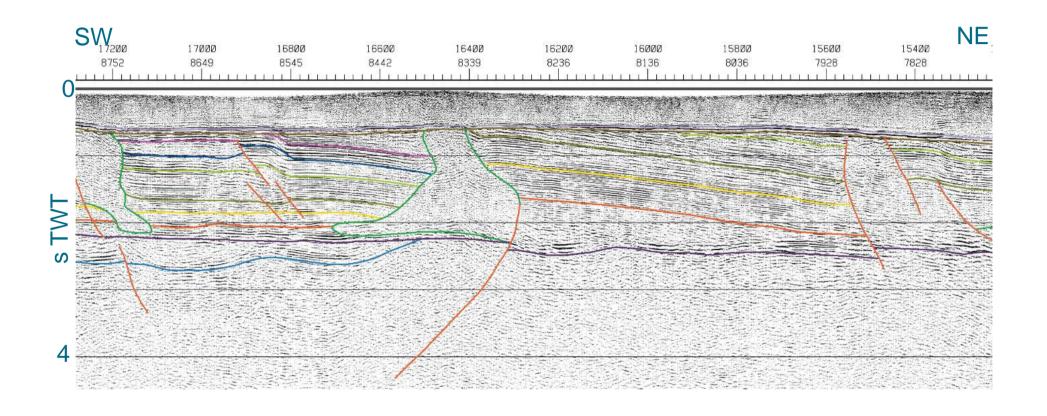
Salt = nonreflective zone

Officer Basin – salt tectonics

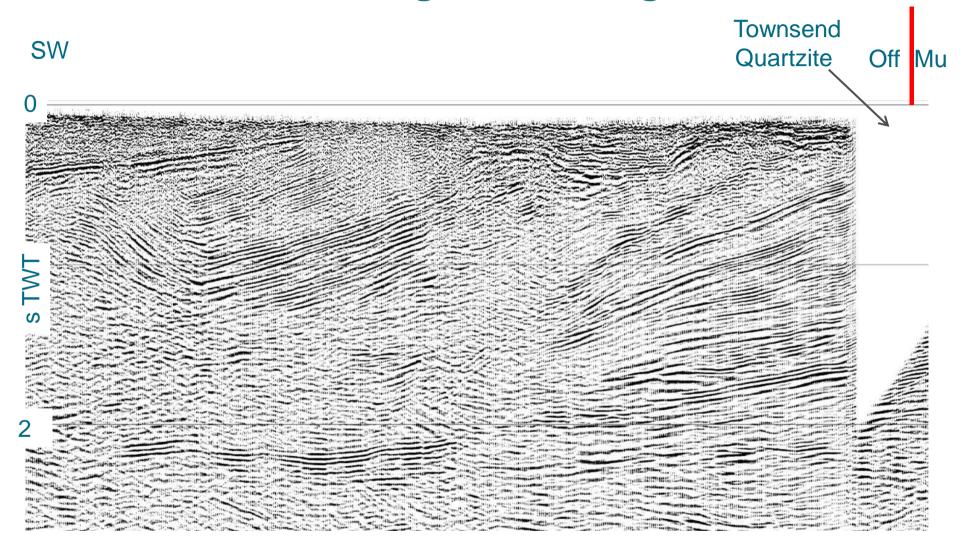


Nonreflective zones interpreted to be salt

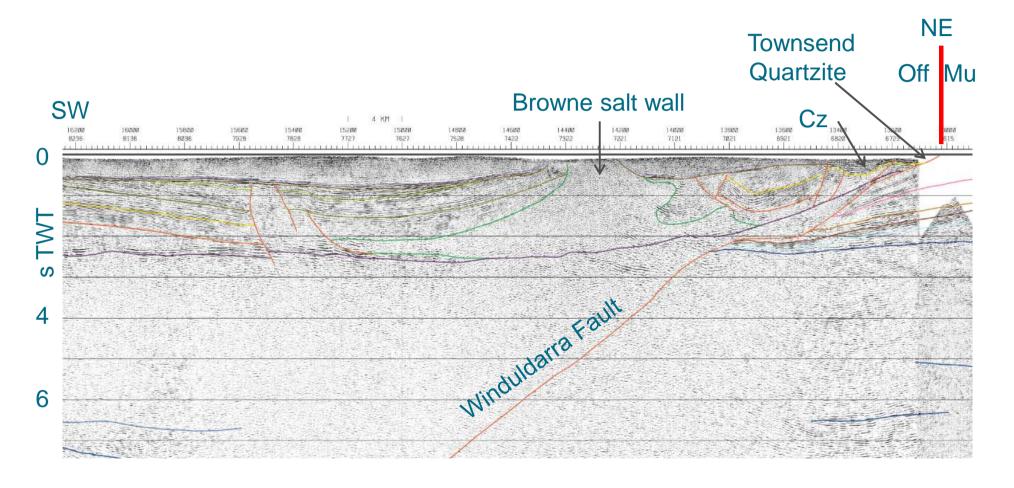
Officer Basin - salt tectonics



Officer Basin - margin with Musgrave Province

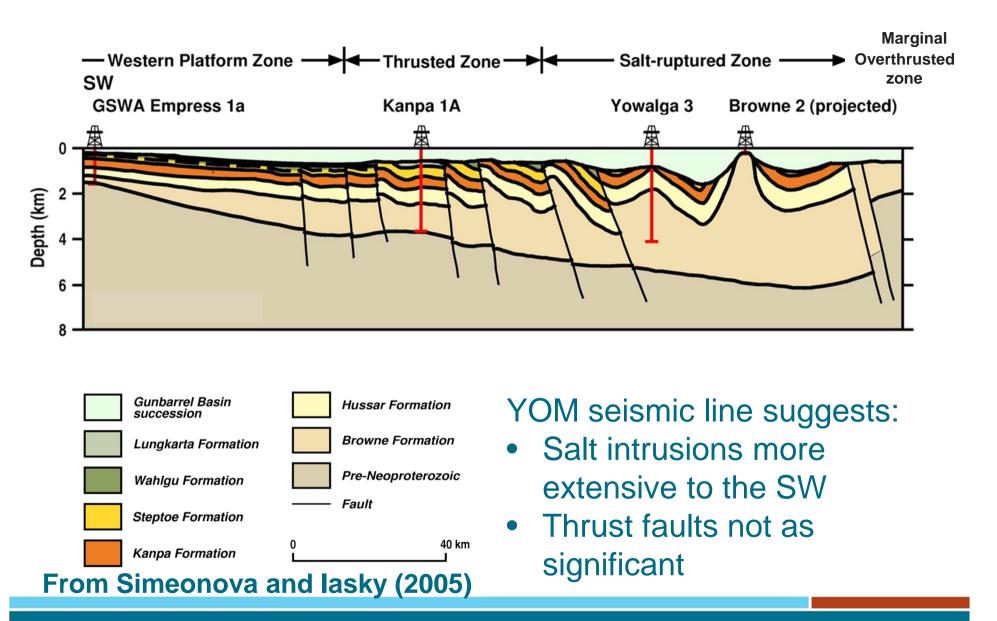


Officer Basin – margin with Musgrave Province



Winduldarra Fault = inversion of older extensional fault OR new thrust fault?

Comparative cross section (2005)

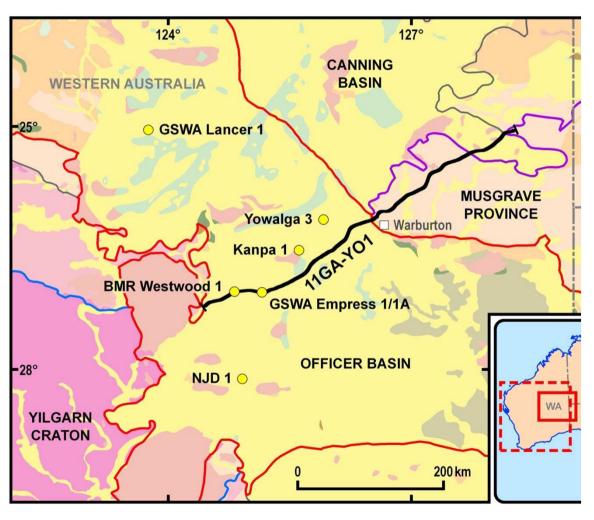


Manunda Basin (new name)

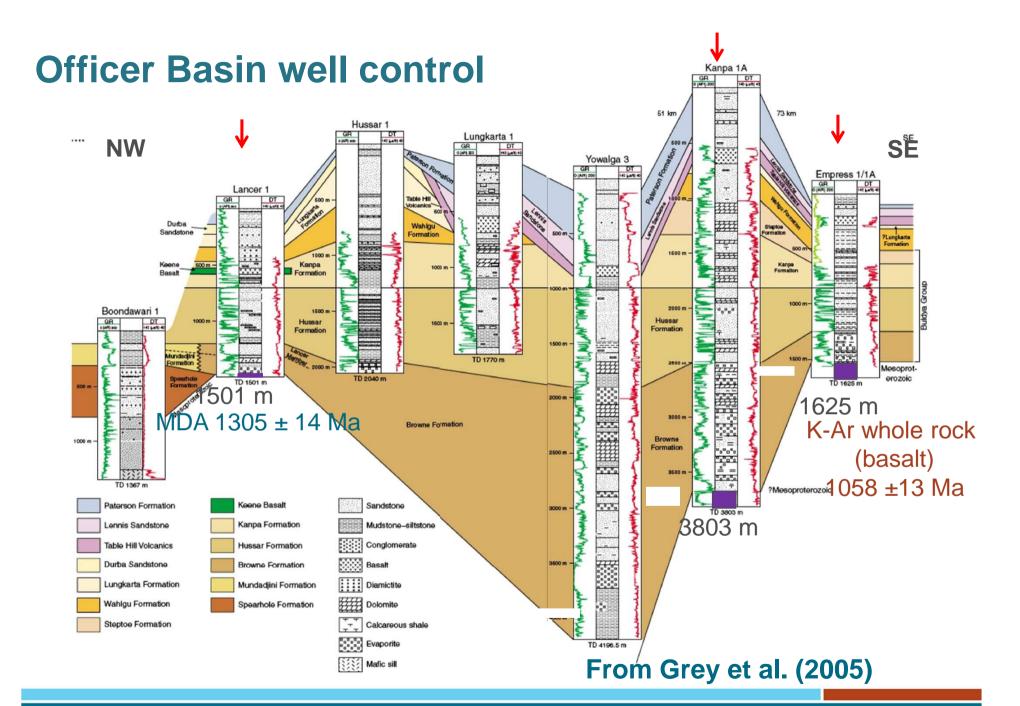
Sedimentary succession below Officer Basin:

- Identified on some previous seismic profiles
- Intersected in drillholes
- Not yet identified in outcrop near YOM seismic line

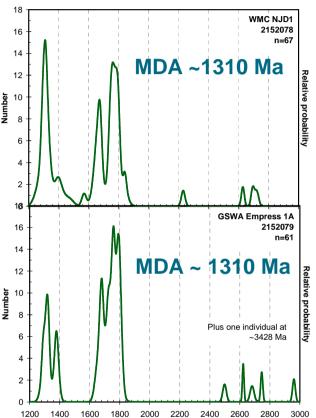
Manunda Basin – sampled in drill holes

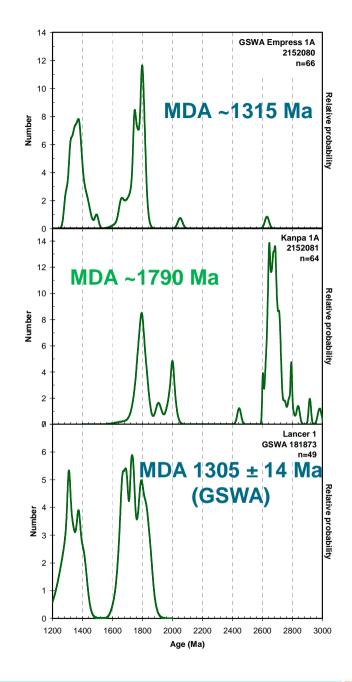


GSWA Lancer 1 >1479 m Kanpa 1 >3671 m GSWA Empress 1A >1522 m NJD 1 >377 m

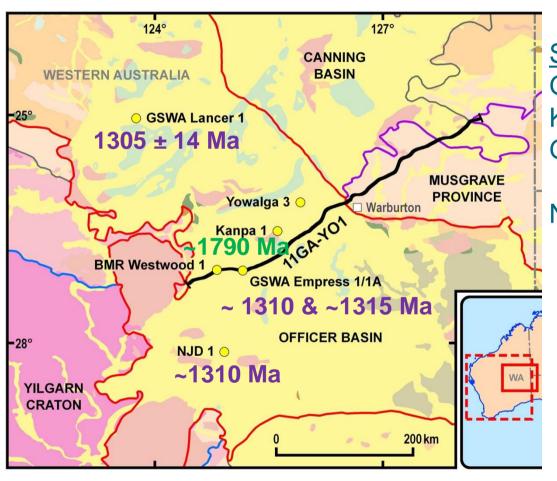


New SHRIMP geochronology - detrital zircons



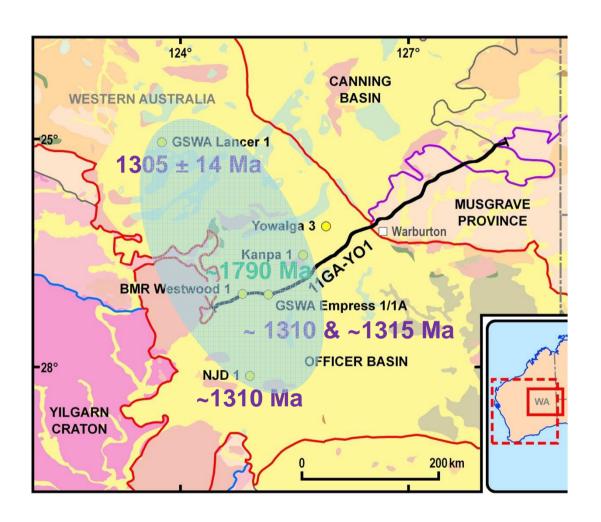


Manunda Basin – geochronology from drill hole core



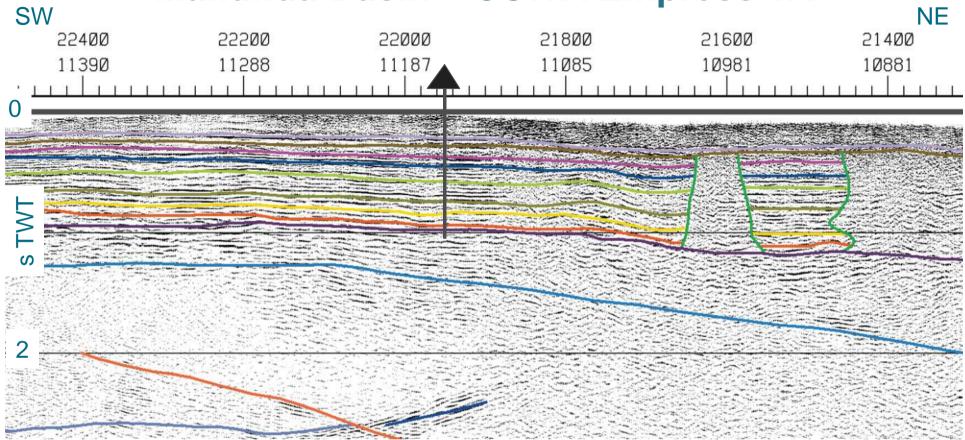
Sample depths
GSWA Lancer 1 - 1490 m
Kanpa 1 - 3773-3803 m (cuttings)
GSWA Empress 1A - 1539 m,
1546 m
NJD 1 - 504-511 m

Manunda Basin – geochronology from drill holes

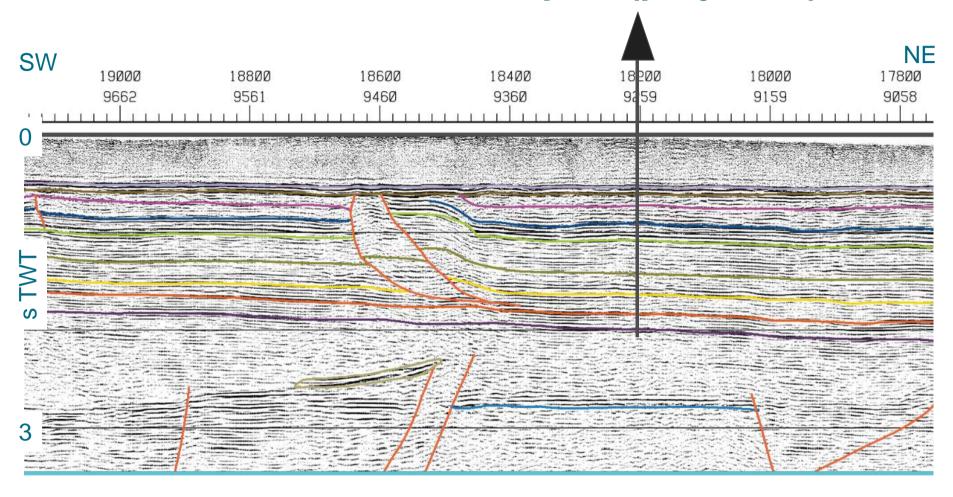


Large subsurface basin extending for over 400 km

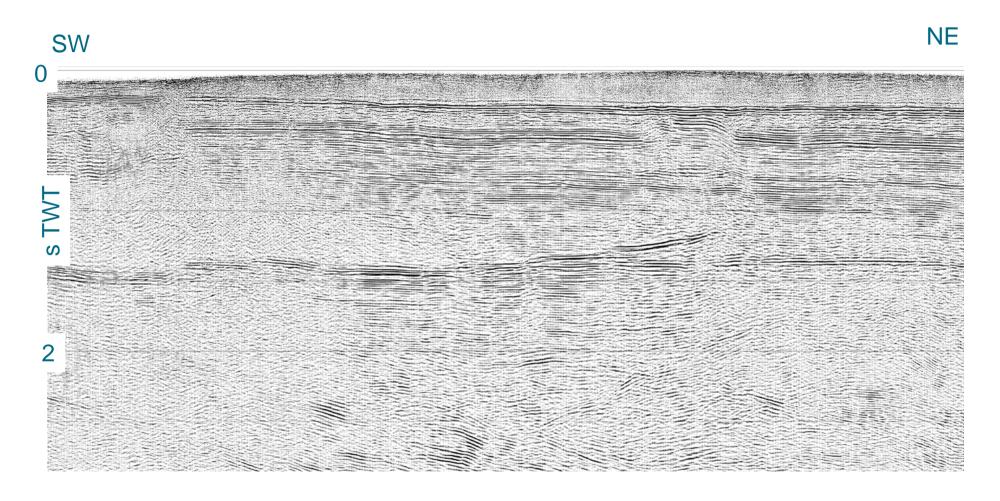
Manunda Basin – GSWA Empress 1A



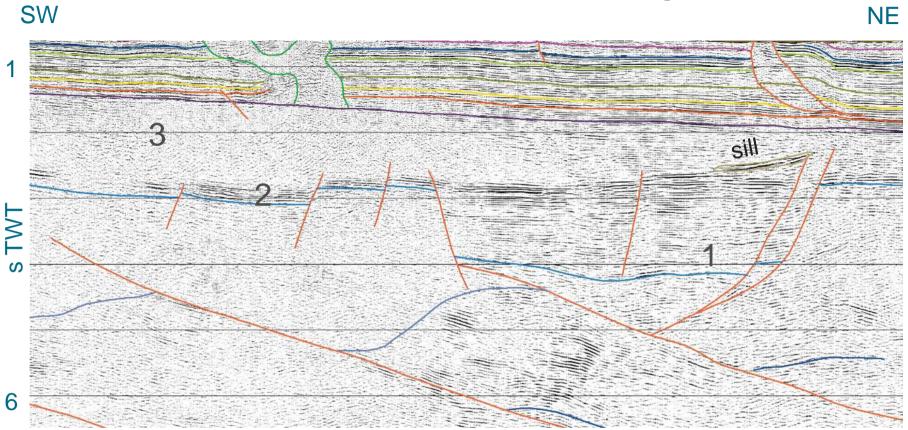
Manunda Basin - Kanpa 1 (projected)



Manunda Basin - YOM seismic section

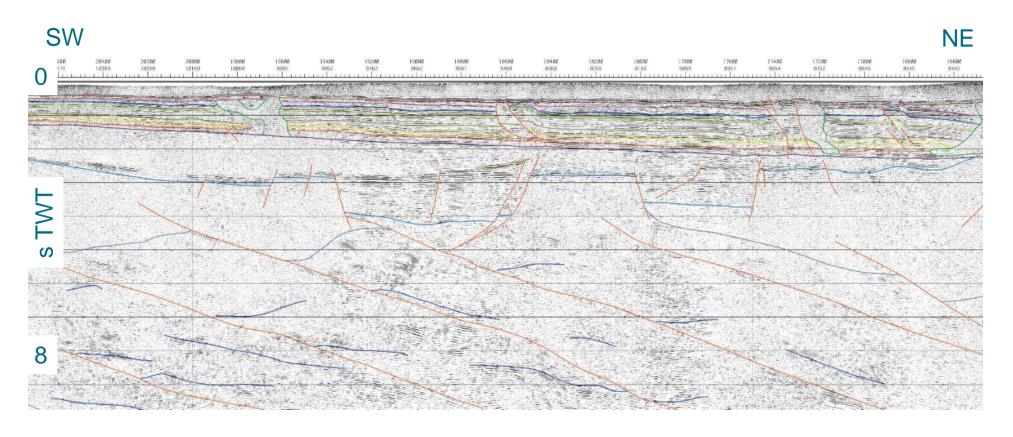


Manunda Basin – seismic sequences



Basin architecture – graben with thinner platforms – classic steer's head basin Mechanical extension, followed by thermal relaxation At least 3 seismic sequences

Manunda Basin – basin architecture



>400 km long

~125 km wide in vicinity of YOM seismic line

Yamarna Terrane

Eastern Goldfields Superterrane – consists of several discrete terranes in eastern Yilgarn Craton

Yamarna Terrane - easternmost terrane of Yilgarn Craton

Mostly hidden under younger cover

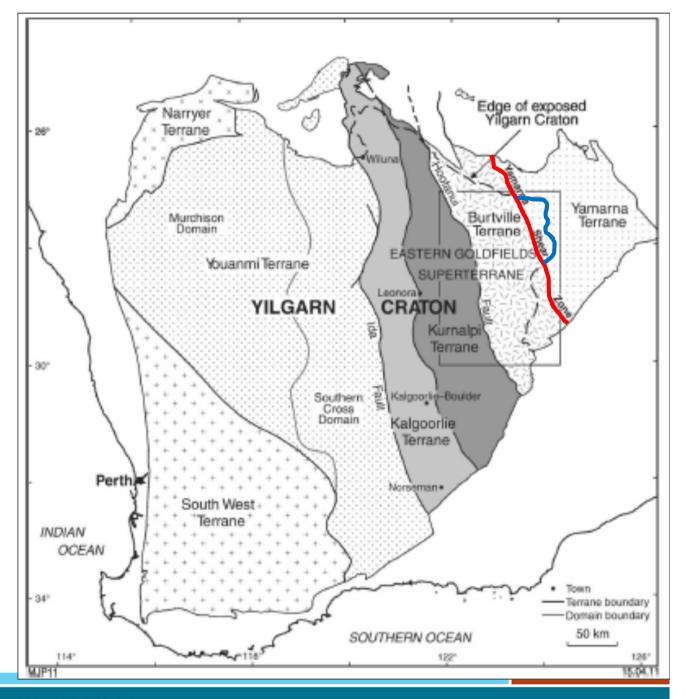
Typical Yilgarn granite-greenstone terrane

Closest outcrop about 85 km to SW of YOM seismic line

Closest drill holes about 70 km to NW of YOM seismic line

Yamarna Terrane

Mostly under cover -Hence most poorly understood terrane in Yilgarn Craton



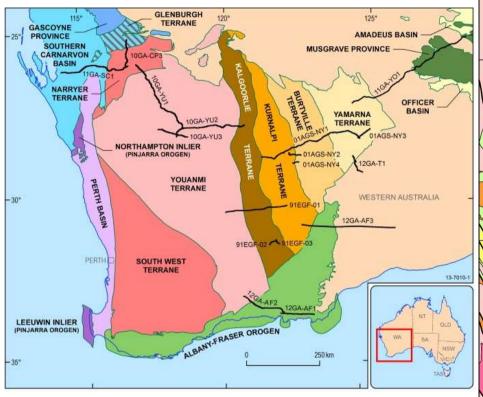
Closest drill holes:

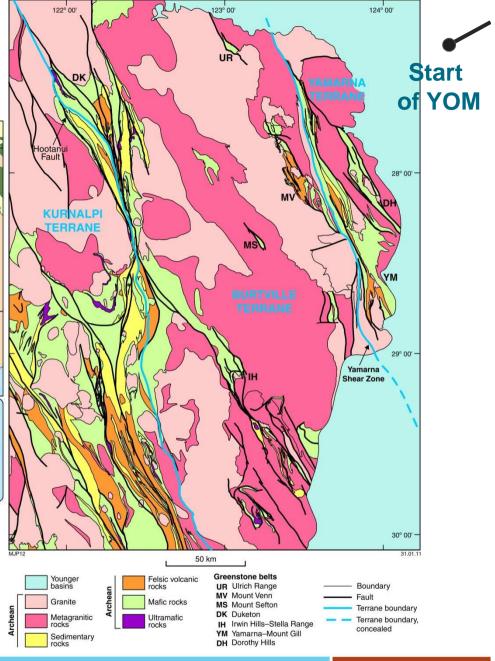
Ernest Giles Range ~70 km to NW of end of YOM Archean greenstone and BIF intersected at 140-270 m depth

122°E 124°E **ERNEST GILES PROJECT** MAP LAVERTON BELT 25 million ounces Yamarna (Gold Road Resources) Lancefield LAVERTON FRASER OROGEN-NORTH Granny Smith 5 million ounces Sunrise Dam Tropicana (AngloGold Ashanti) Carosue Dam GREATLAND PTY LTD COVER (± Proterozoic, Permian, Quaternary) **ERNEST GILES PROJECT** Greenstone Belts REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND **GOLD MINERALISATION** Major Gold Deposit (>1 million ounces)

From Greatland Gold (2012)

Northeast Yilgarn Craton





Northeast Yilgarn geology

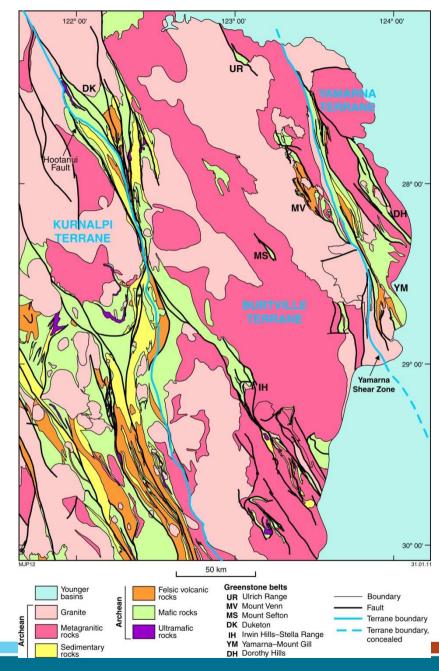
New mapping and geochronology by GSWA indicates two terranes in the northeast Yilgarn Craton

Burtville Terrane between Hootanui Fault and Yamarna Shear Zone

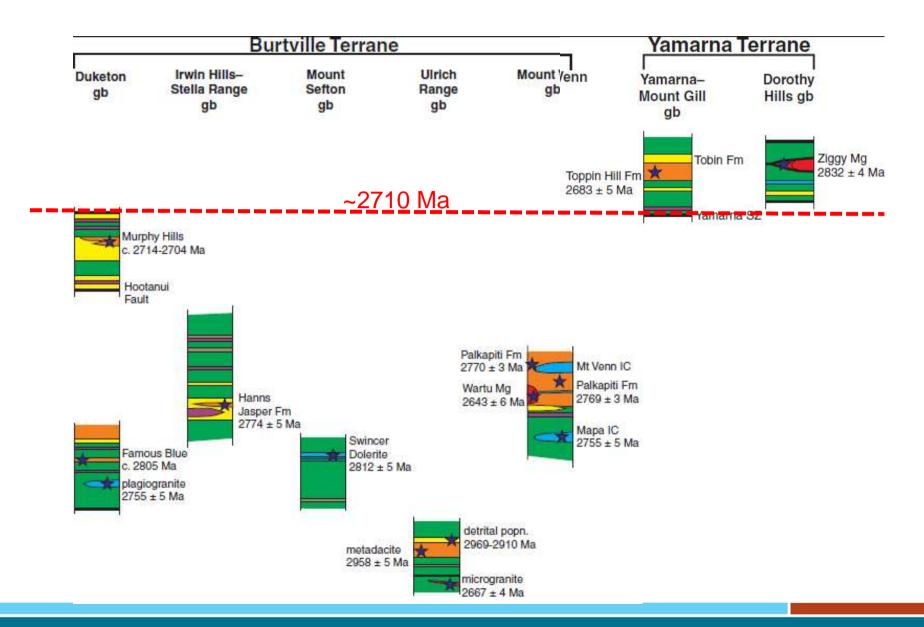
Greenstones are older than c. 2735 Ma

Yamarna Terrane to east of Yamarna Shear Zone

• Greenstones are younger than c. 2710 Ma

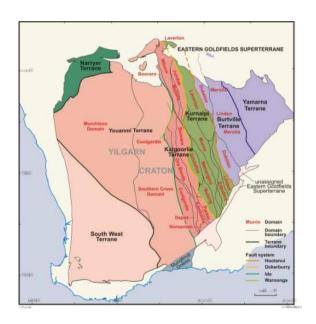


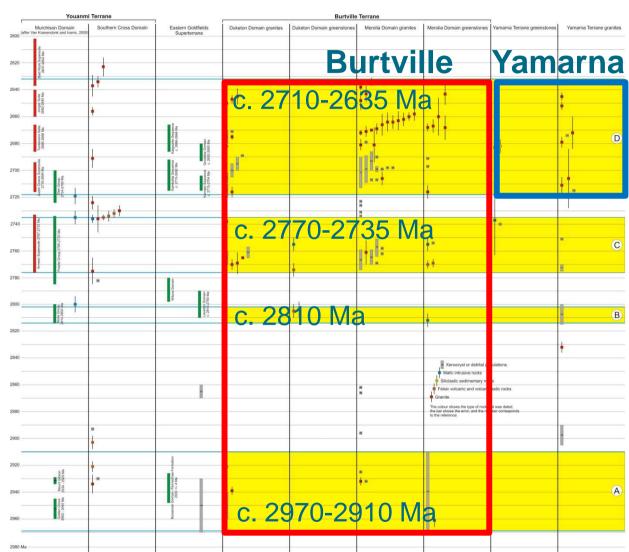
Yamarna Terrane - greenstone stratigraphy



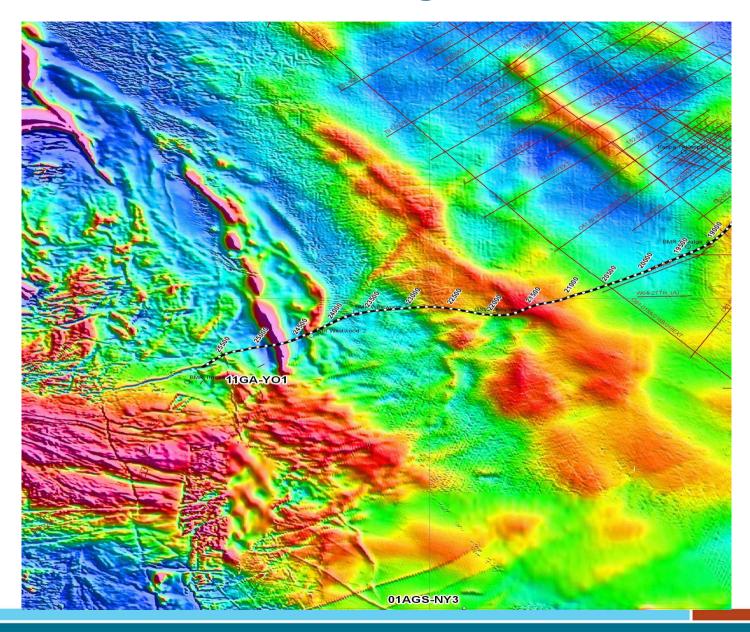
Yamarna Terrane - granitic magmatic events

- 4 main magmatic events recognised
- Only youngest event found in Yamarna
 Terrane

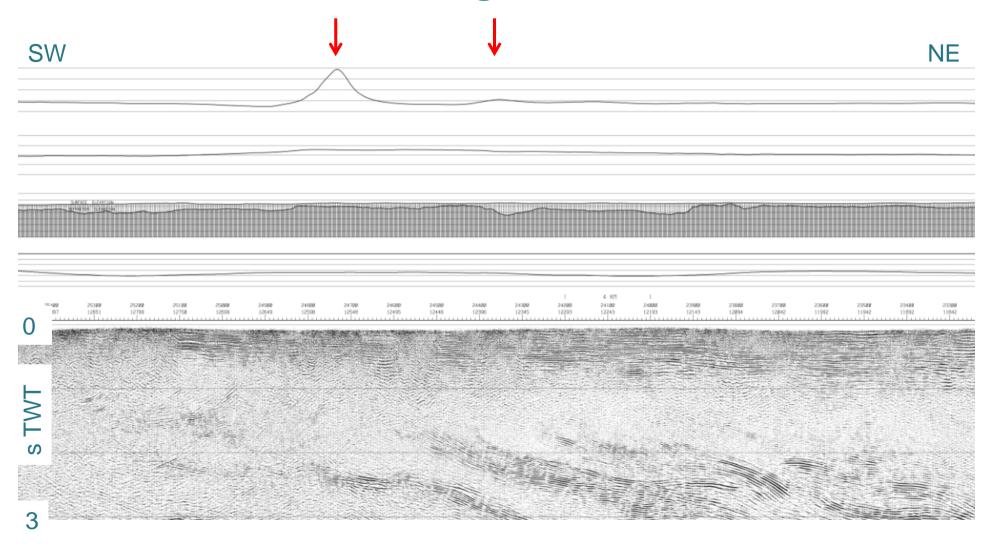




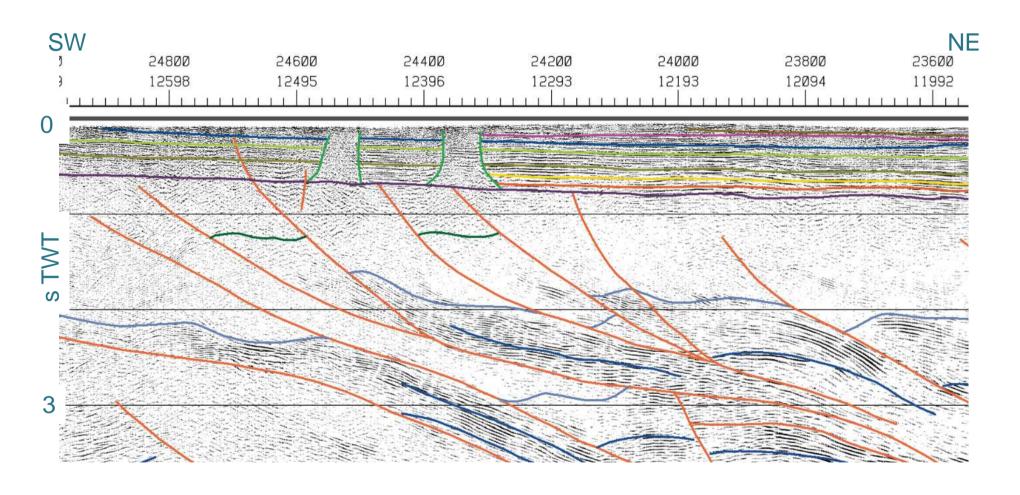
Yamarna Terrane – magnetic anomalies



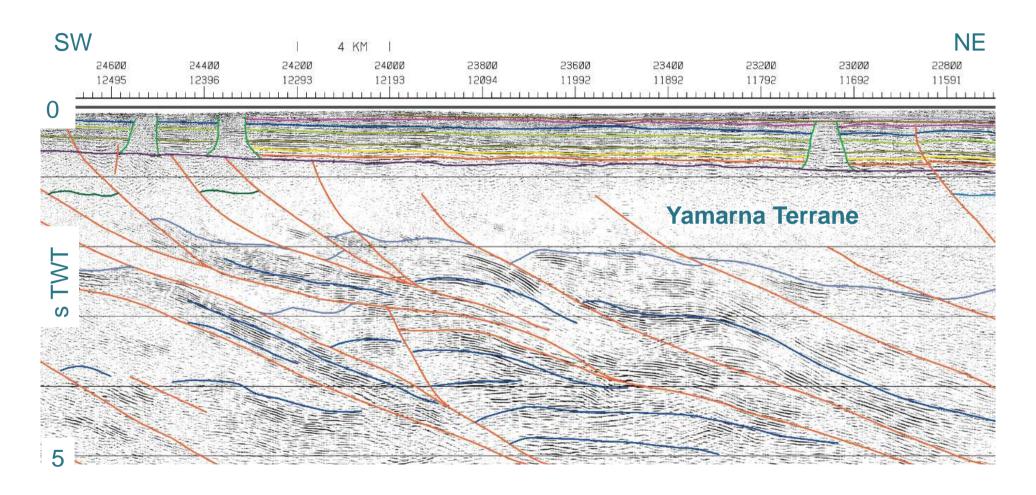
Yamarna Terrane – magnetic anomalies



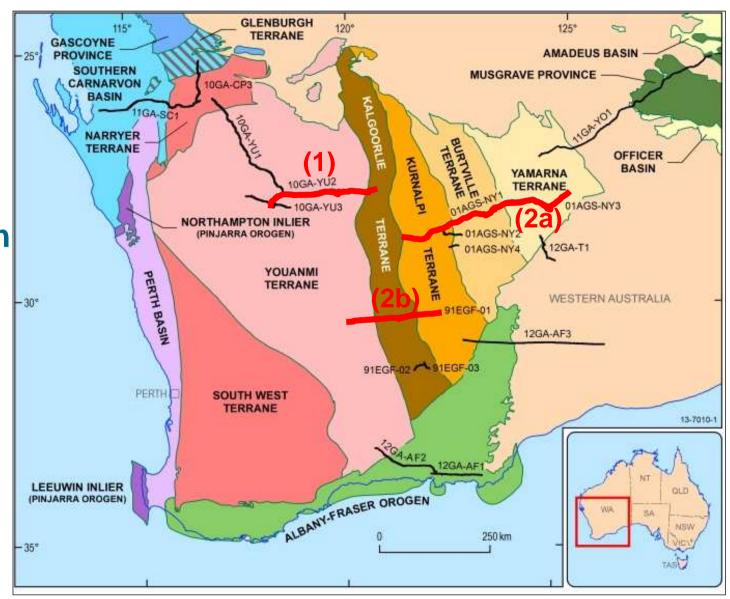
Yamarna Terrane – seismic interpretation

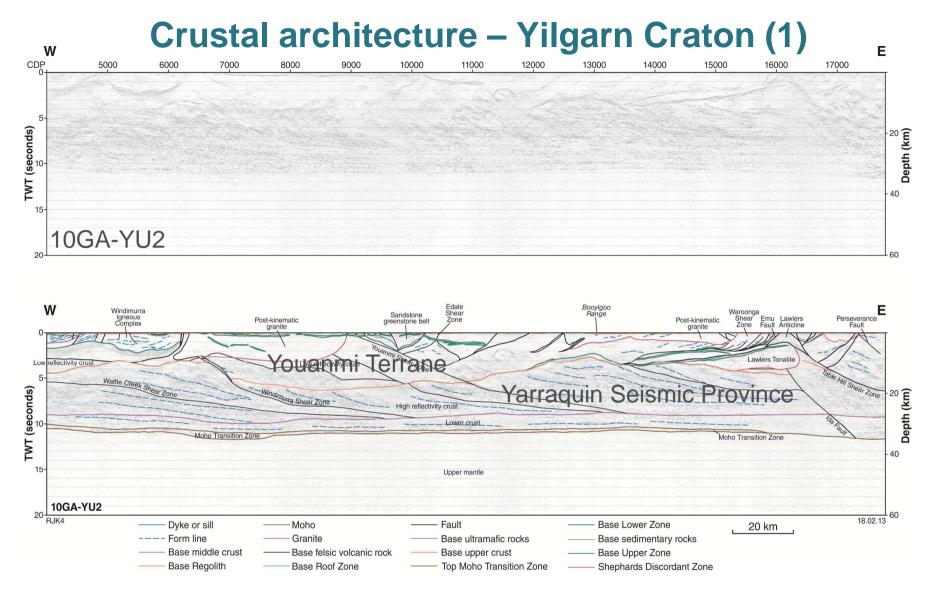


Yamarna Terrane – essentially nonreflective



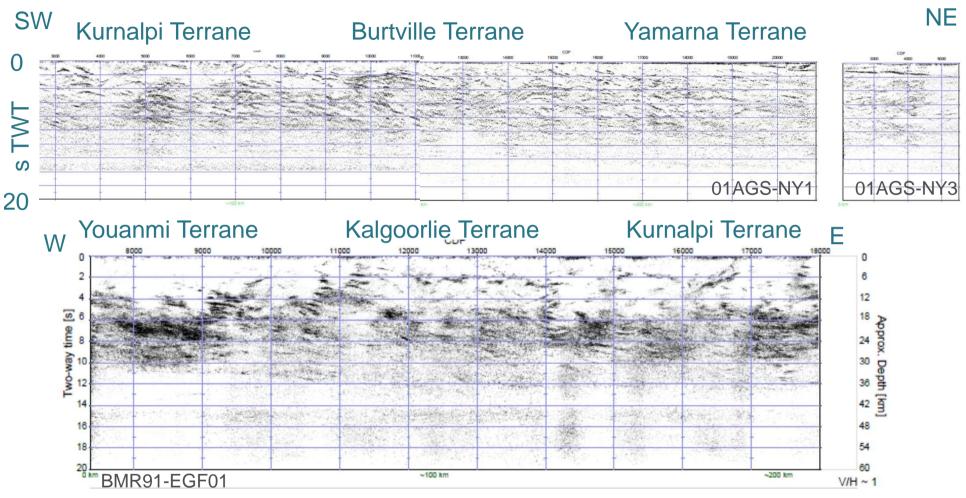
Comparison
with deep
seismic lines
in
Yilgarn Craton





Upper crust – weakly reflective Middle and lower crust – strongly reflective

Crustal architecture – Yilgarn Craton (2)



Typical seismic reflection signature for Yilgarn Craton:
Upper crust – weakly reflective
Middle and lower crust – strongly reflective

Images from B. Kennett

Southwest YOM seismic line - whole of crust section



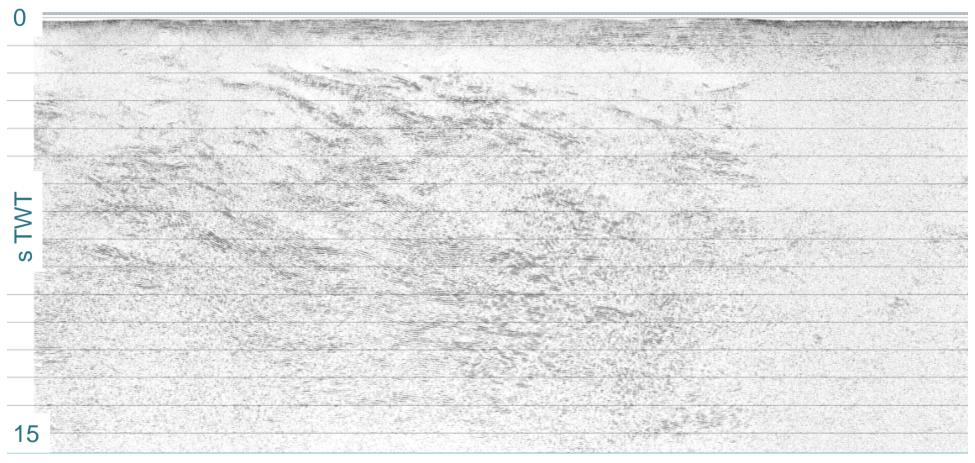
Crustal seismic reflection signature typical for Yilgarn Craton: Upper crust – weakly reflective Middle and lower crust – strongly reflective

Cannot track highly reflective unit to (near) surface Cannot demonstrate that highly reflective unit is Yamarna Terrane:

Middle and lower crust = Babool Seismic Province

Babool Seismic Province

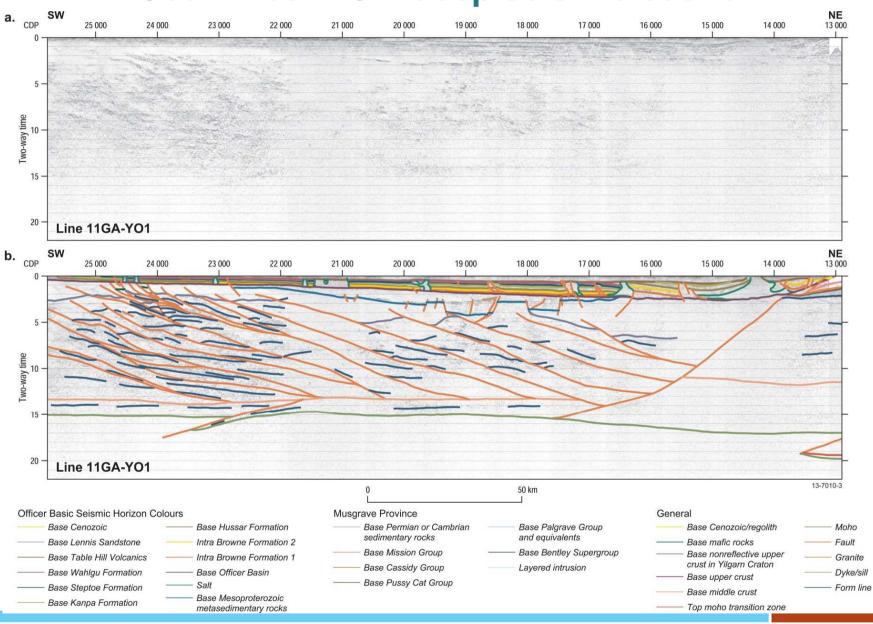




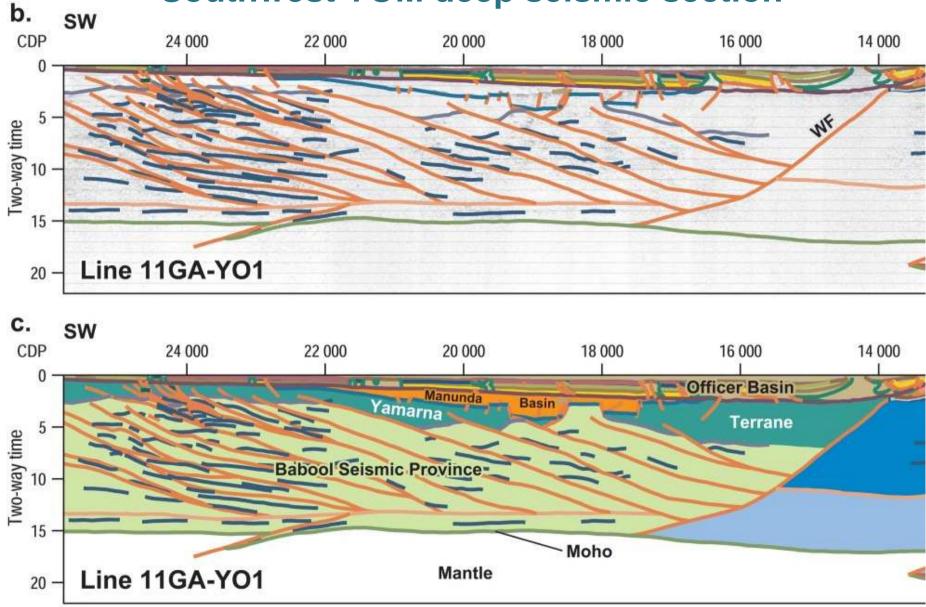
Babool Seismic Province - detail

SW NE

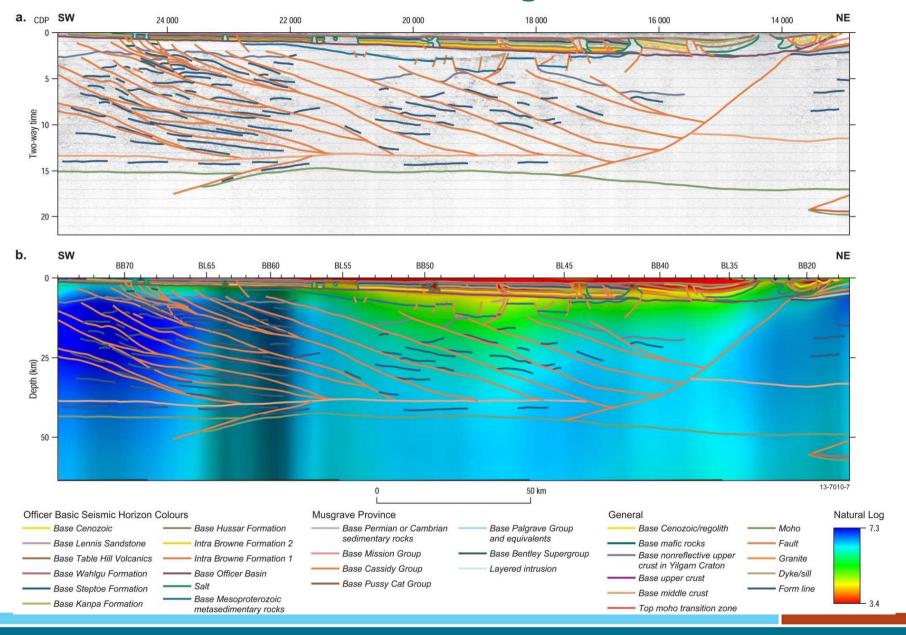
Southwest YOM deep seismic section



Southwest YOM deep seismic section



Southwest YOM - magnetotellurics



Summary

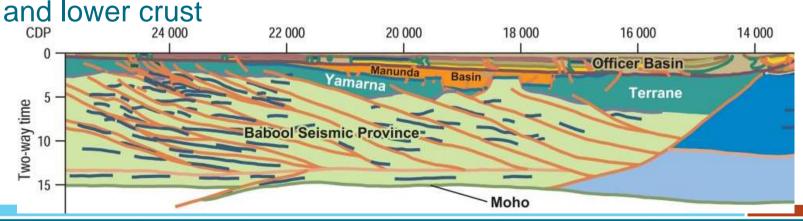
YOM provides NE-SW image of entire crust of northeastern Yilgarn Craton and overlying Officer Basin in area of no outcrop

Officer Basin – thickens to NE, originally extensional, disrupted in places by thrust faults and salt diapirs

Manunda Basin (new name) – Mesoproterozoic (MDA ~1310 Ma) extensional, steer's head basin, up to 6 km thick

Yamarna Terrane of Yilgarn Craton – weakly reflective, extends in subsurface further to north than previously interpreted

Babool Seismic Province (new name) – highly reflective middle









Seismic & MT data, maps and interpretations can be downloaded from: http://www.ga.gov.au/minerals/projects/current-projects/seismic-acquisition-processing/table-1-oesp-deep-crustal-seismic-programs.html

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