

Peralkaline volcanic-hosted critical metal resources in NSW

What they are, why they form, and how to find them

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Acknowledgements

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- Our partners:

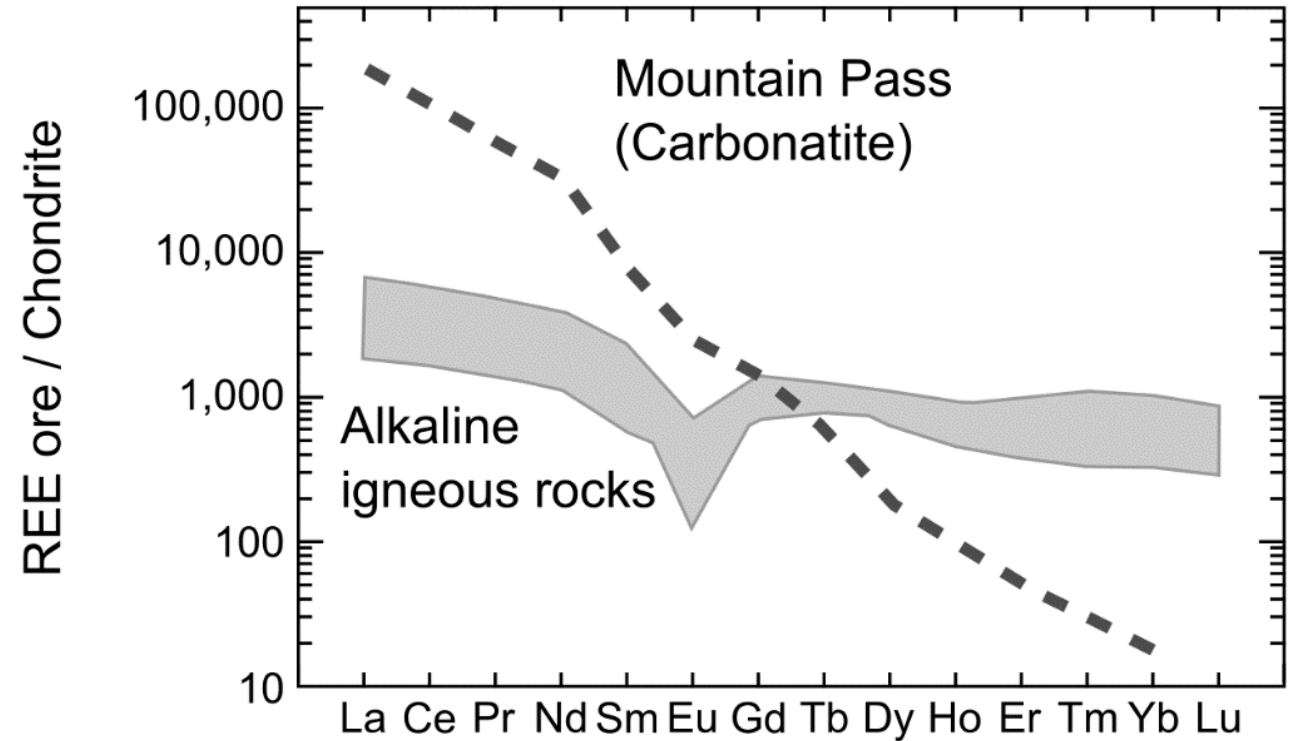
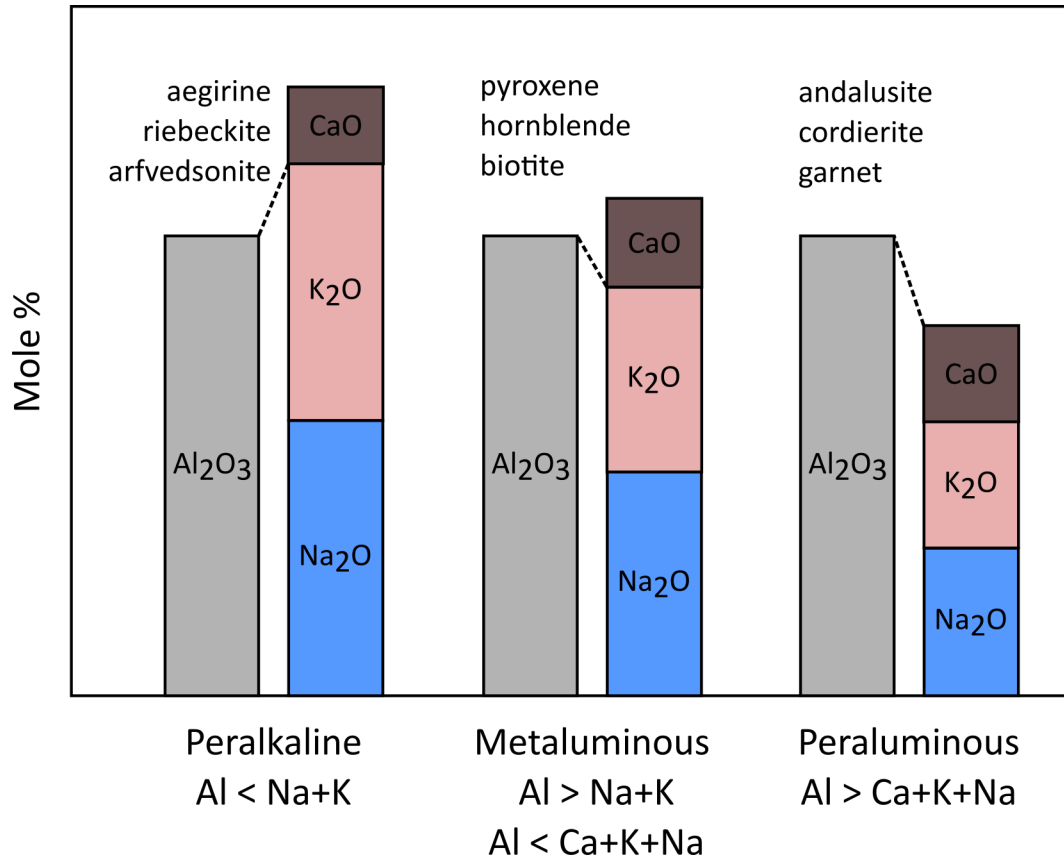


Low-grade bulk-tonnage critical metal resources

Alkaline igneous rocks as a critical metals resource

1

Peralkaline magmas – what are they?

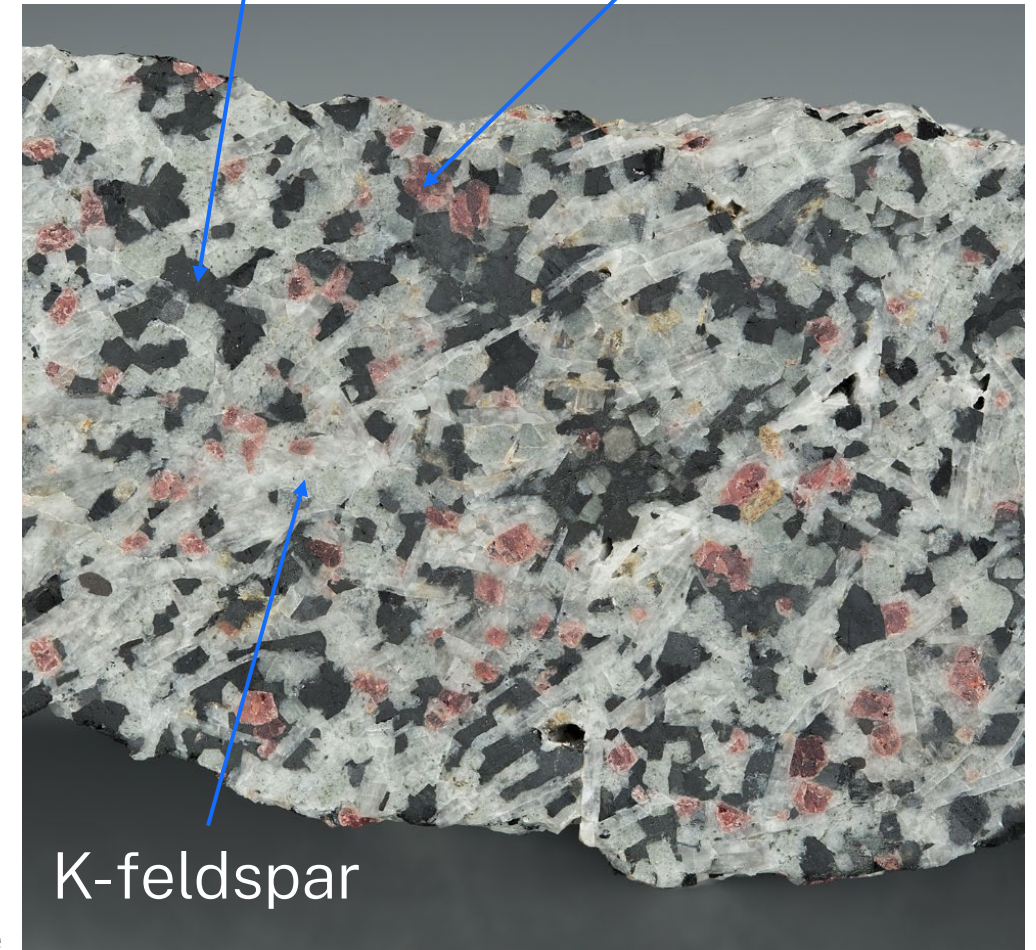


Peralkaline magmas – what are they?

Mineralogy

- Dominated by feldspathoids, feldspars, or a combination of feldspars and quartz
- Na-rich amphiboles and pyroxenes
- Ore minerals
 - Primary igneous minerals: zircon, baddeleyite, eudialyte group minerals (EGMs), apatite, monazite, xenotime, pyrochlore, niobite
 - Secondary (alteration) minerals: REE carbonates, REE bearing clays
 - Weathering can be good for recovery
 - ANSTO have done a lot in recent years!

arfvedsonite eudialyte



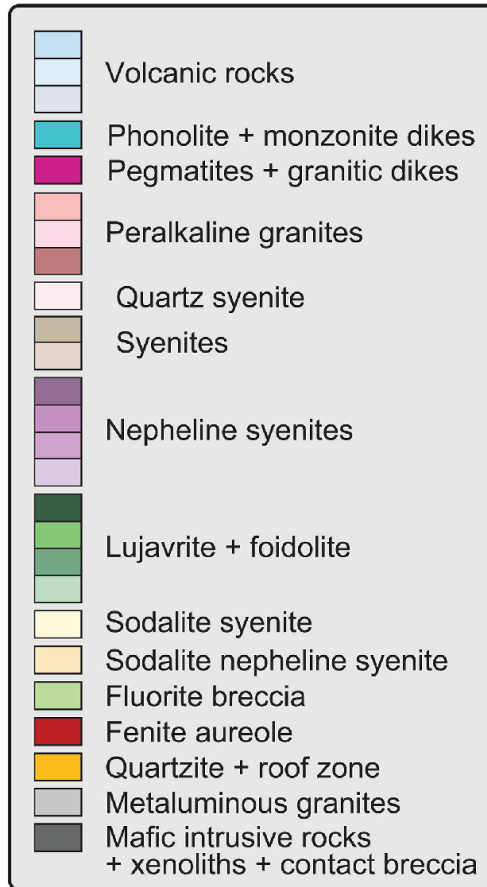
Peralkaline syenite

Peralkaline magmas – what are they?

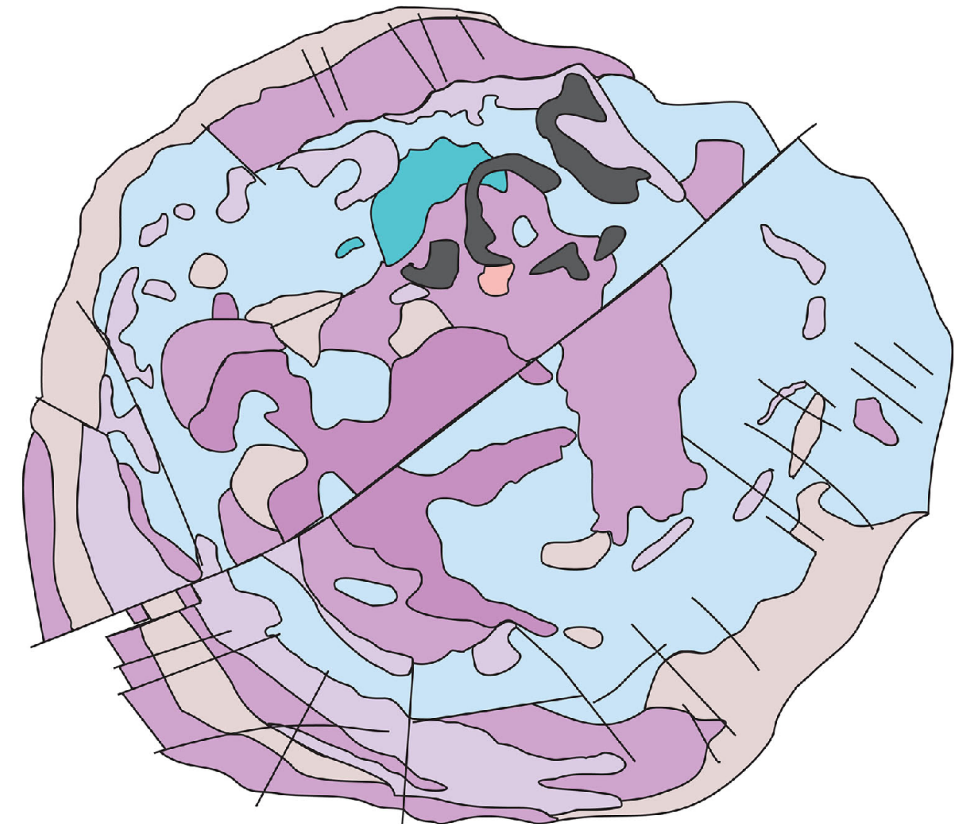
Can be intrusive (plutonic) or extrusive (volcanic)

Intrusions are often zoned and complex!

Volcanic equivalents are homogeneous



10 km



Pilanesberg Complex, Pilanesberg Alkaline Province, South Africa

Mesozoic peralkaline volcanism

A new mineral system model for NSW

2

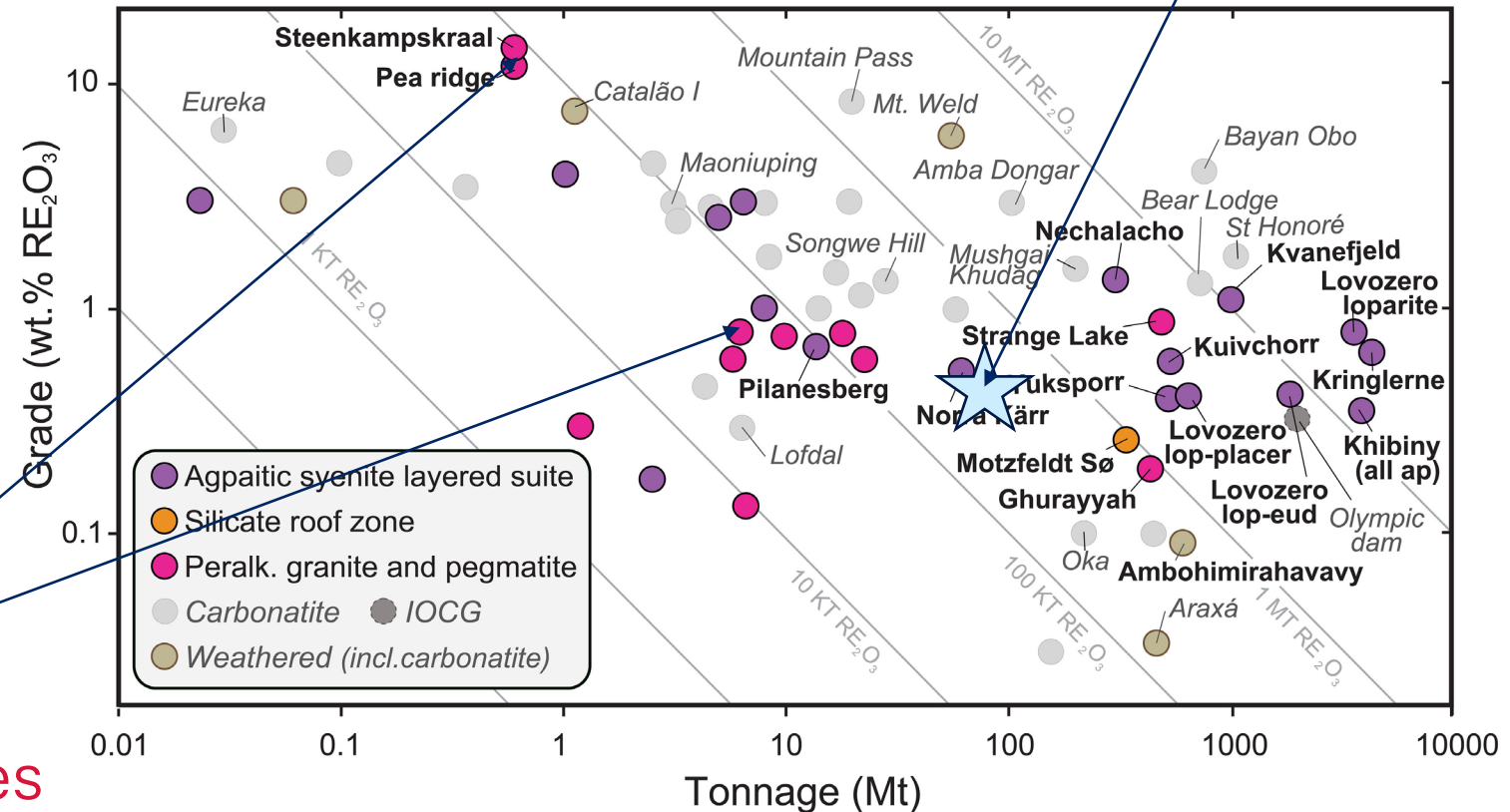
Alkaline-hosted resources in NSW

Alkaline (A-type) magmatism occurs in the Lachlan and New England from the Silurian to the Cenozoic

- Best example is Toongi
- Mesozoic volcanics

Other global peralkaline resources

Toongi (Dubbo)

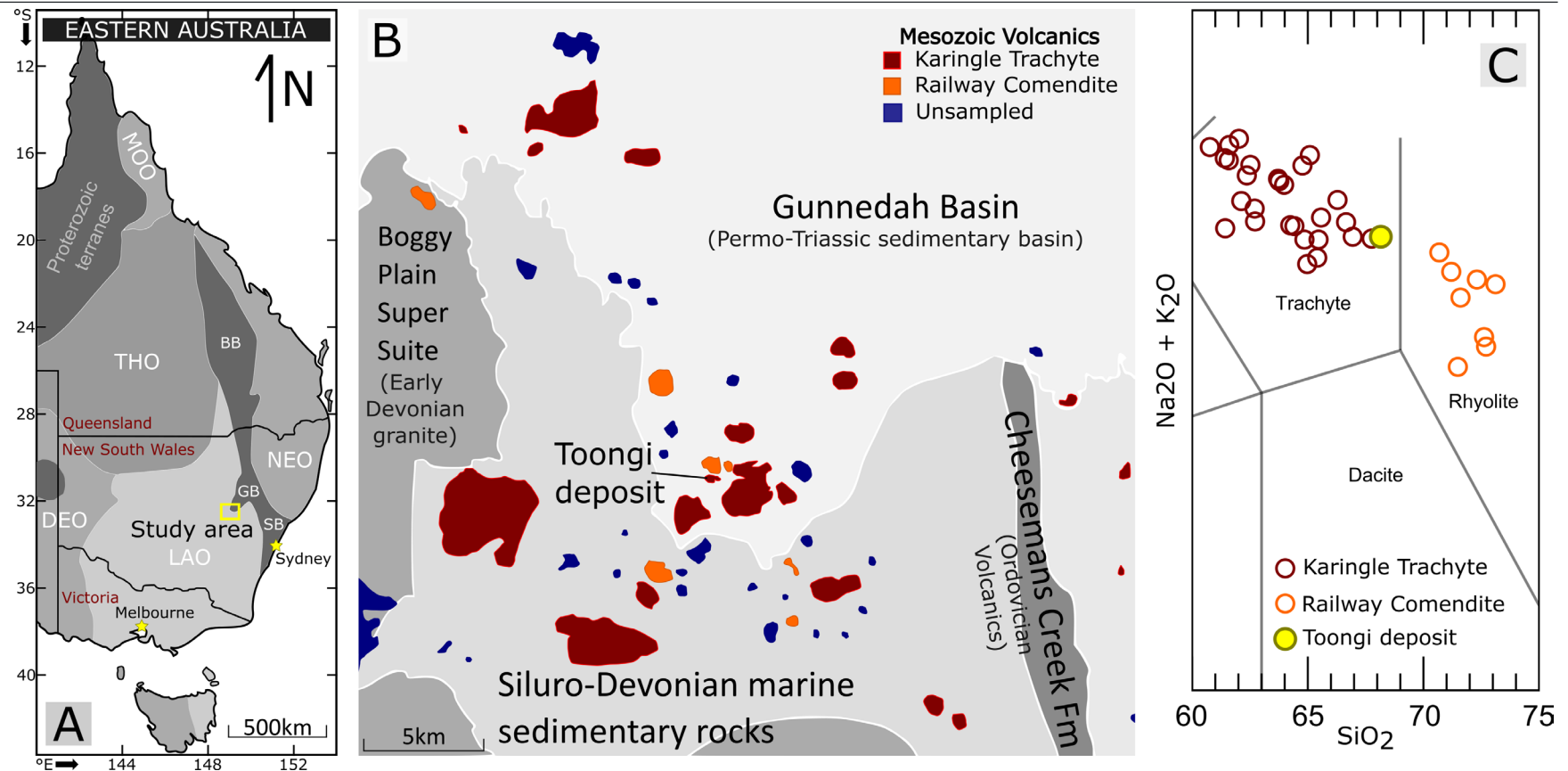


Toongi deposit

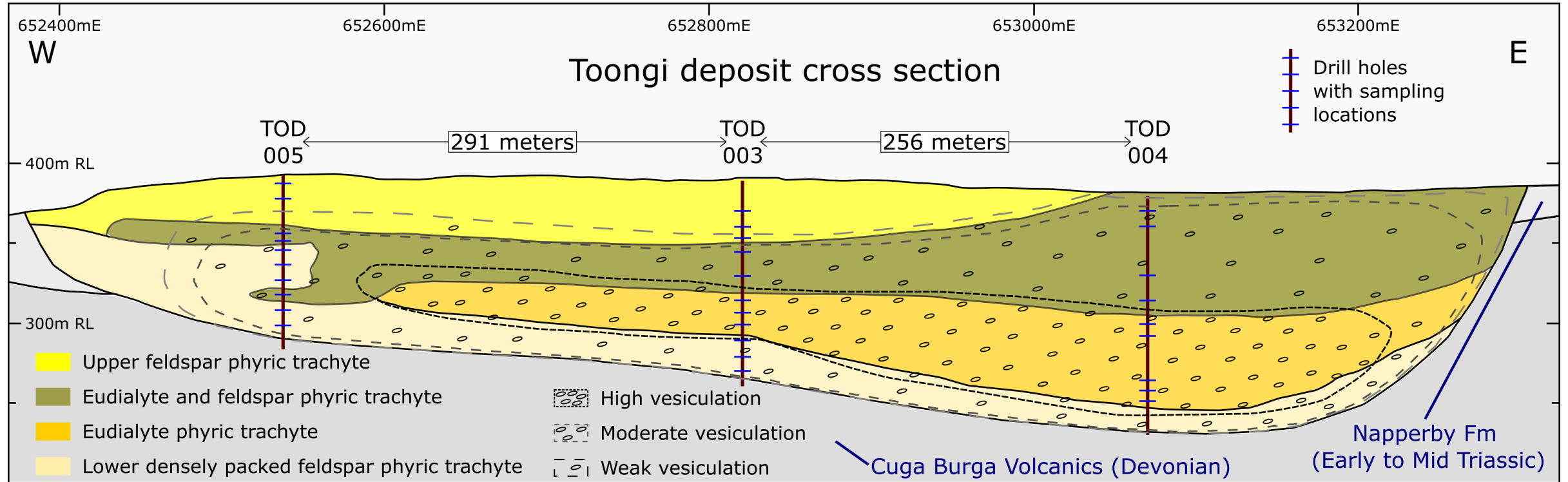
Suite of petrogenetically related peralkaline trachytes and rhyolites (comendite)

Previously ungrouped, now formalised

- Benolong Volcanic Suite
- Karingle Trachyte Fm
- Railway Comendite Fm



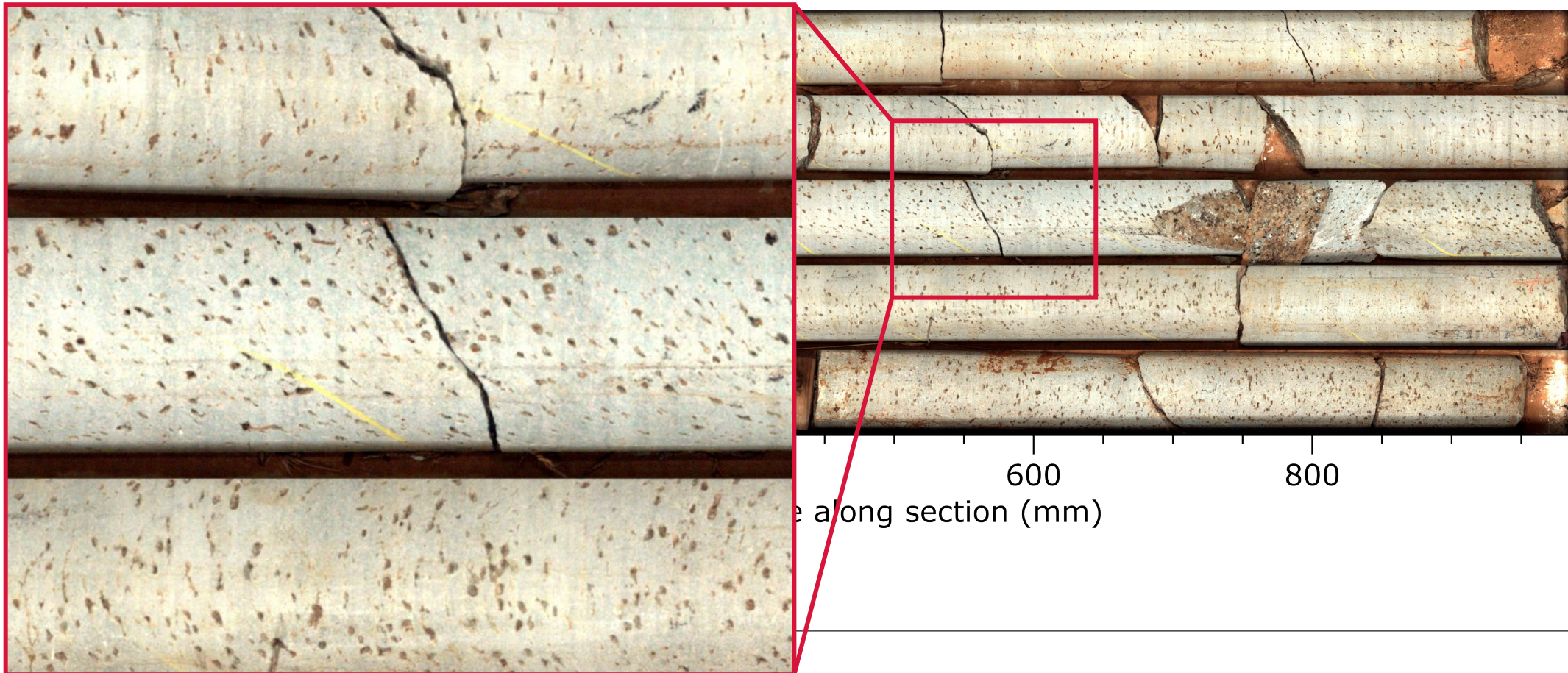
Toongi deposit



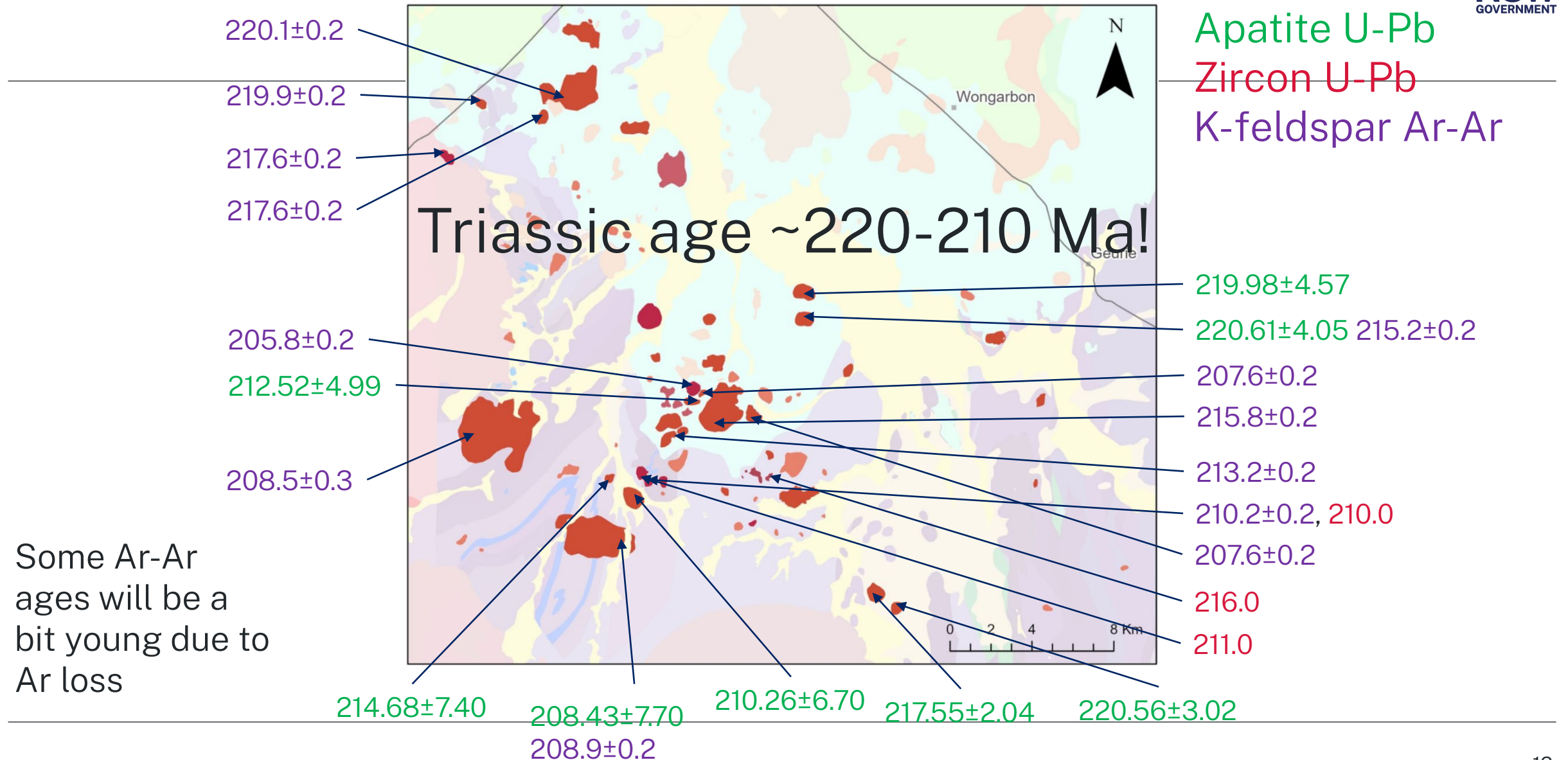
- Becomes intensely vesiculated towards the centre
- Corresponds with size of eudialyte phenocrysts

Toongi deposit

Evidence for latest stage volatile retention Important for metallogenic potential



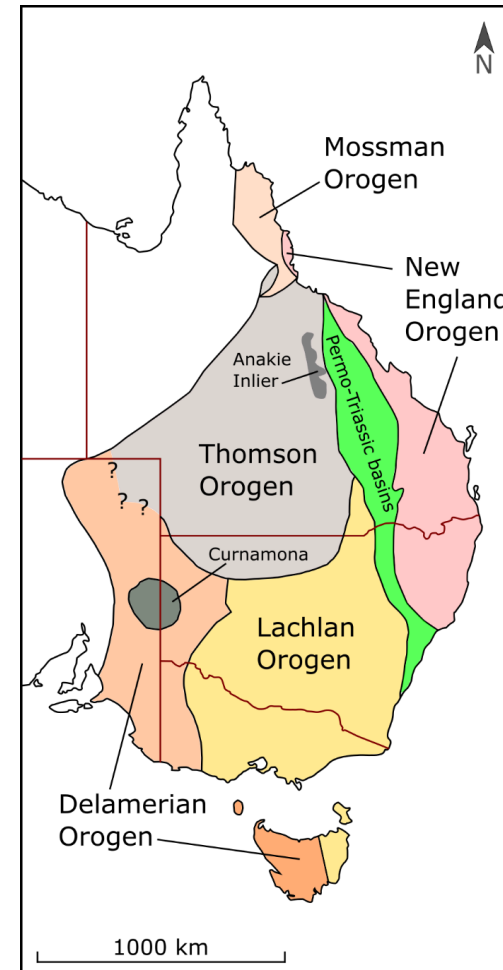
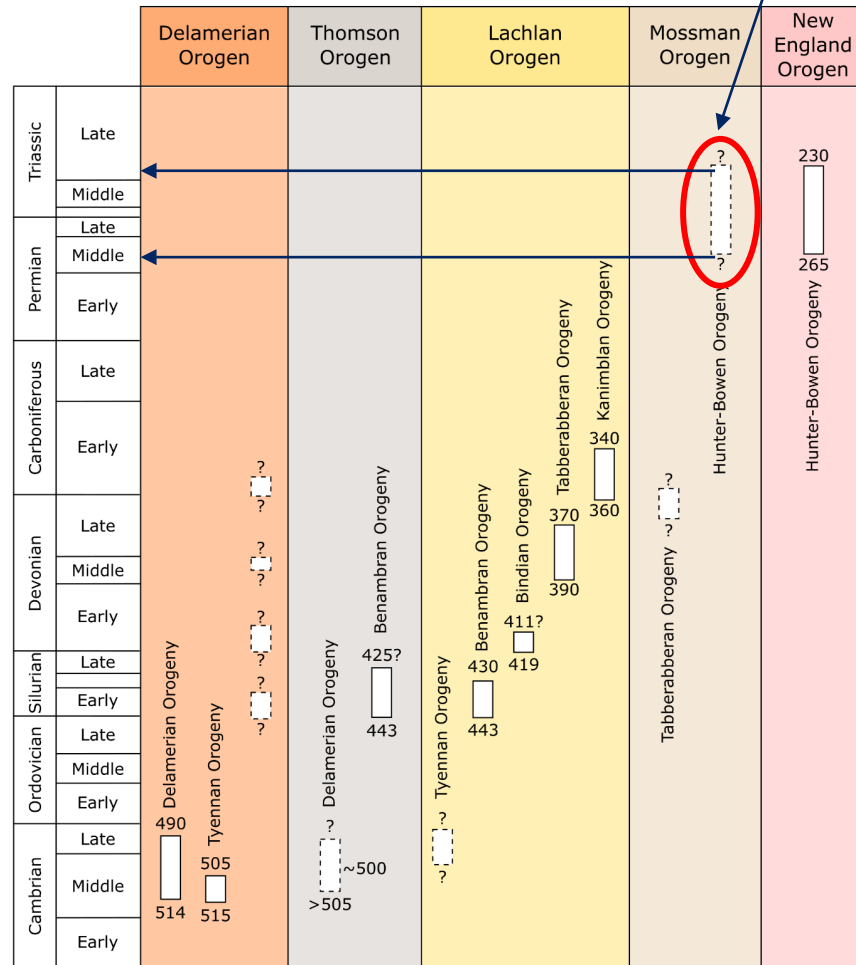
Geochronology



Tectonic significance

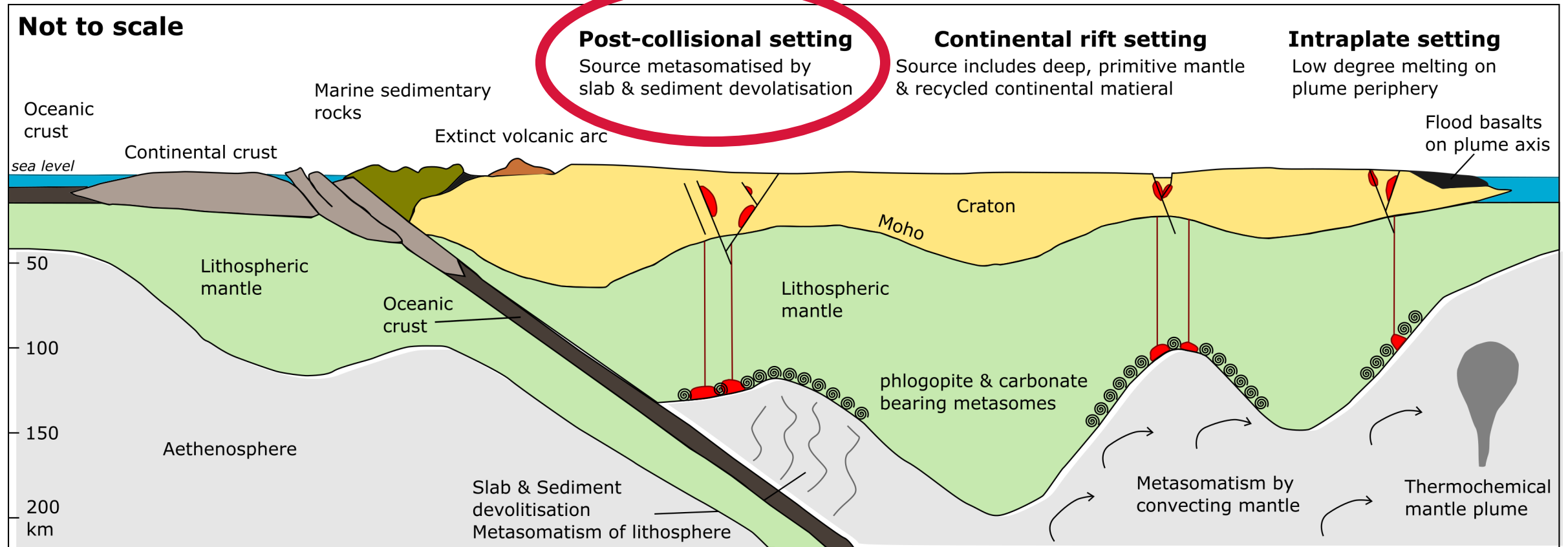
Late Triassic volcanism

Geochronology consistent with **post-orogenic relaxation** after the **Hunter-Bowen Orogeny**



Tectonic significance

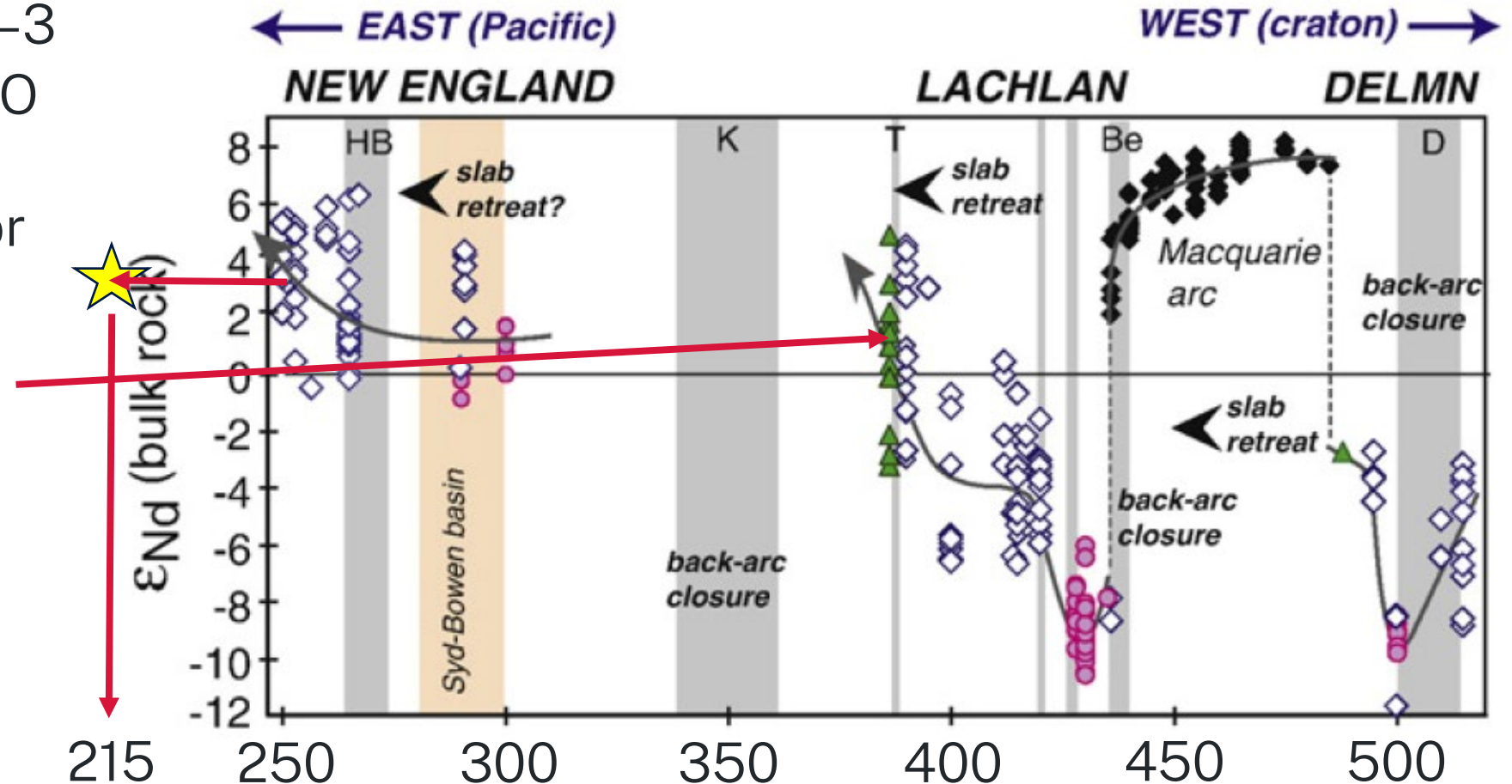
Analogue for the Lachlan–New England suture?



Tectonic significance

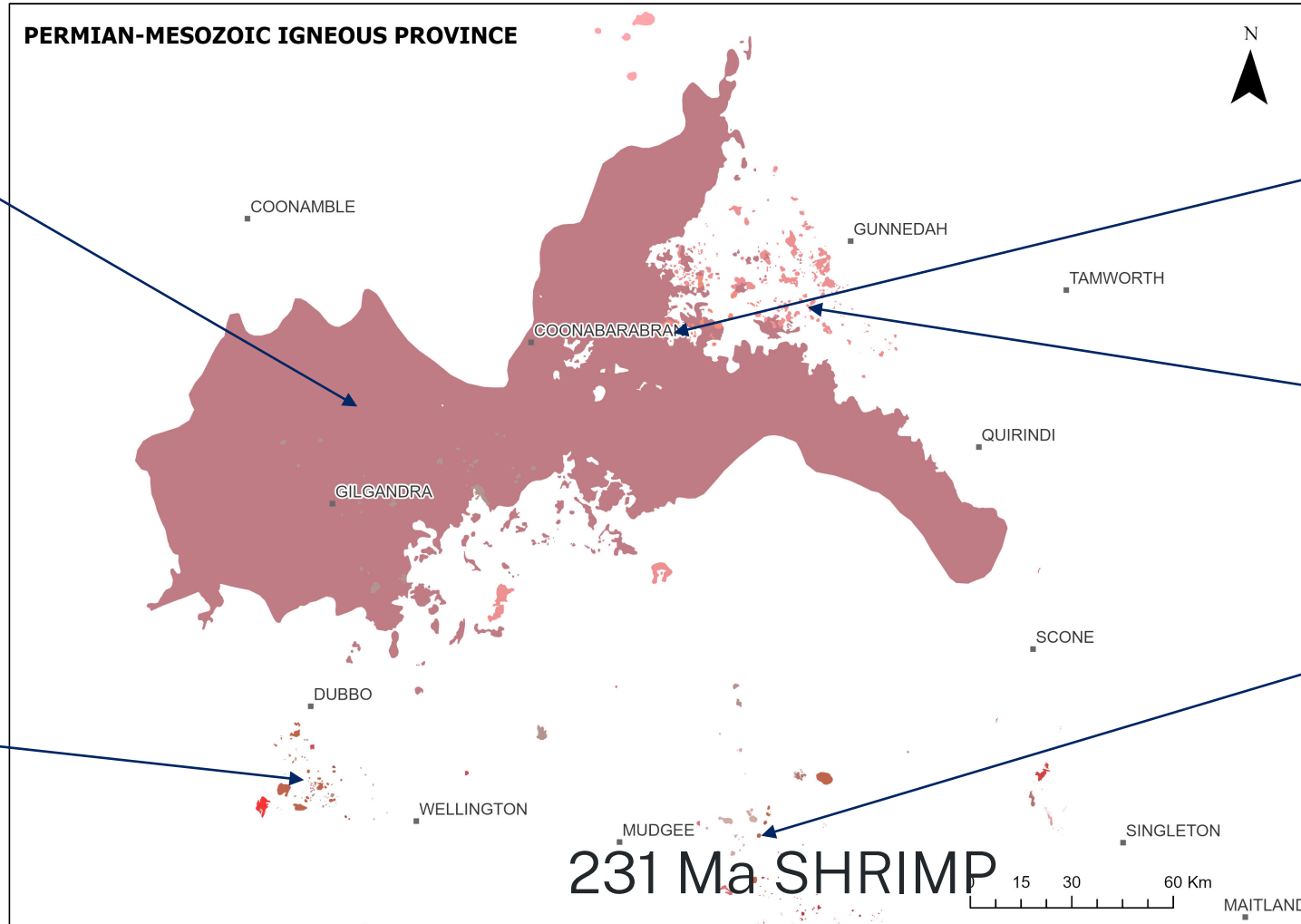
Dubbo ϵNd values $\sim 2-3$

- Absent data for NEO A-types
- Probably too low for NEO
- Not dissimilar from LAO A-types...



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- Pre-fertilisation of the SCLM under the LAO occurred during the accretion of the NEO in the Carboniferous
 - Post-Kanimblan relaxation triggers extension and formation of Permo-Triassic Basins
 - Hunter-Bowen orogeny (~265 Ma) compression followed by relaxation and A-type magmatism in the NEO (235–210 Ma)
 - Post-HBO relaxation triggers low-degree partial melts of metasomatically enriched SCLM under the LAO-producing enriched parental magmas
 - Extensive differentiation in the crust results in peralkaline volcanism at surface (or as subvolcanic intrusions)
 - The Toongi trachyte is a sub-volcanic sill that represents a highly fractionated ‘sweat’ from a batholith at depth

Where else in NSW?



Garrawilla
Volcanics

Bulga Complex

Glenrowan
Intrusives

Benolong
Volcanic
Suite

Ungrouped
Mesozoic
volcanics

Alkaline-hosted resources in NSW

Reports

Petrographic character of variably peralkaline Mesozoic Volcanics, Dubbo 1:250,000 Geological Sheet SI/55-4

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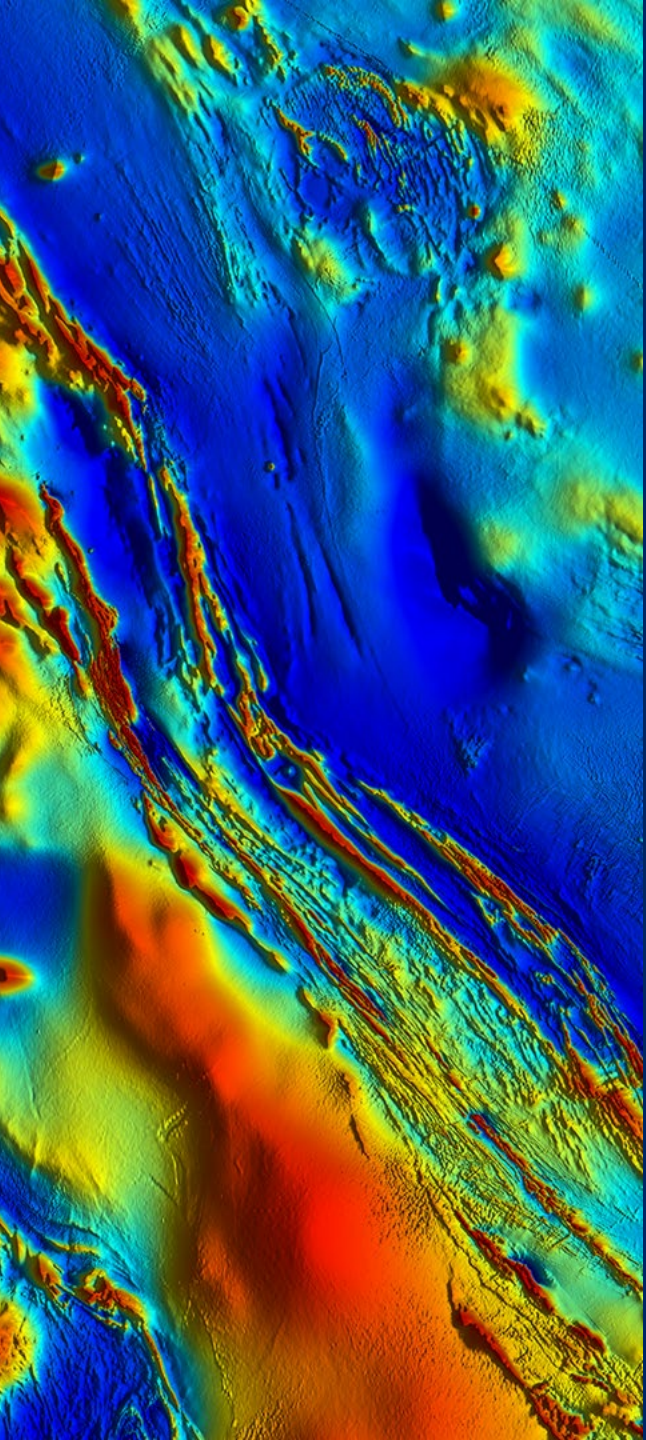
Petrography of the Zr+REE enriched Toongi and Railway trachytes

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Thank you

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