

Koorabooka Creek - Open Pit Silver-Lead Mine

**E09/2425**

WAROX SITE NUMBER 442

**UPSIDE EXPLORATION PTY LTD**



**Geology:**

The Koorabooka Creek Project is located in the Midwest of Western Australia between the towns of Newman and Meekatharra in the Gascoyne Province. The Koorabooka Creek Project contains sedimentary rocks of the Edmund Group in the Edmund Basin of the Capricorn Orogen.

The tenement covers sedimentary rock types including carbonates, mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, chert and conglomerate. Minor dolerite dykes of the Kulkatharra Dolerite have intruded into Edmund Group basinal sediments.

The stratigraphy has been variably metamorphosed, altered, fractured, folded, uplifted and weathered. The rock sequences are prospective for structurally related hydrothermal lead-silver-zinc-copper-gold vein and stratabound mineralisation. Dolomite carbonates in the Koorabooka Creek Project are host to hydrothermal polymetallic base metal veins (with or without silver and gold) and stratabound sulphides.

The deposit contains limonite, anglesite, covellite, chrysocolla, malachite, smithsonite, and hydrozincite, with crystalline argentiferous galena, dark iron rich sphalerite, and siderite.

This is associated with an east trending shear zone, containing 5-10% galena. Mineralisation is in pods and stringers in joint planes, and potential exists for multiple additional silver, lead and gold discoveries around the existing open pits and shaft.

**The Koorabooka Creek Project may be analogous to the Abra base metal deposit:**

- Sediments hosting Abra were deposited in a basin setting and have been deformed with large scale folding and faulting in and around the deposit.
- Hydrothermal fluids carrying lead, silver, zinc, copper and gold have risen through breccia and fault zones.
- Mineralised fluids have risen to a sedimentary boundary and have ‘mushroomed’ sideways settling in preferential (dolomitic) units.
- The overlying, stratiform hosted mineralisation is called the “Apron Zone” and is largely galena-rich (i.e., lead and silver). This is fed by mineralised breccia and vein zones which are called the “Core Zone”. Core Zone grades from lead-silver dominant in the upper levels to increasingly copper-gold at depth.
- The Abra deposit remains open at depth.

## Summary

The Koorabooka Creek Project tenement covers a known lead-silver mine, the Kurabuka Creek Mine. Sampling from the open pits returned **high-grade lead and silver grades - up to 82.9% lead 996 g/t silver, 5g/t gold and 0.15% copper.**

The project hosts many kilometres of prospective stratigraphy and structures and has significant upside potential given the encouraging near-surface mineralisation. **Kurabuka Creek Mine workings and strike extensions remain untested by drilling.**

The Koorabooka Creek Project covers 52km<sup>2</sup>. **Four open pits and one shaft form the historic workings**

Discovered by Cue prospector D. Lambie around 1920 who stated the deposit was silver-lead from a hill of marble. Two specimens were

sent to Perth showing quartz and galena. They were assayed with the first showing **14 ounces silver & 5g/t gold per tonne and 41% lead, and the second was 15oz silver, 6g/t gold and 44% lead.**

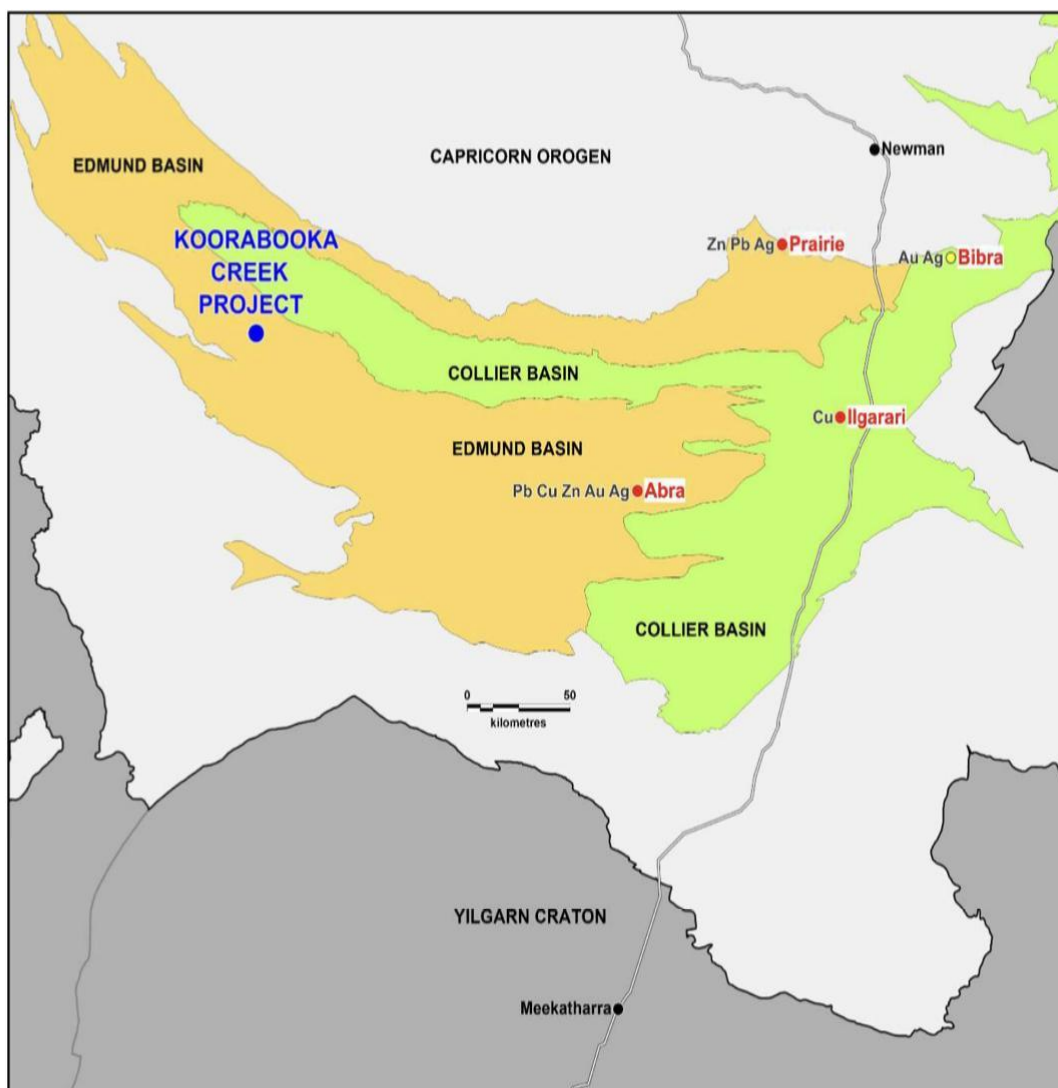
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/37472059?searchTerm=Kurabuka>

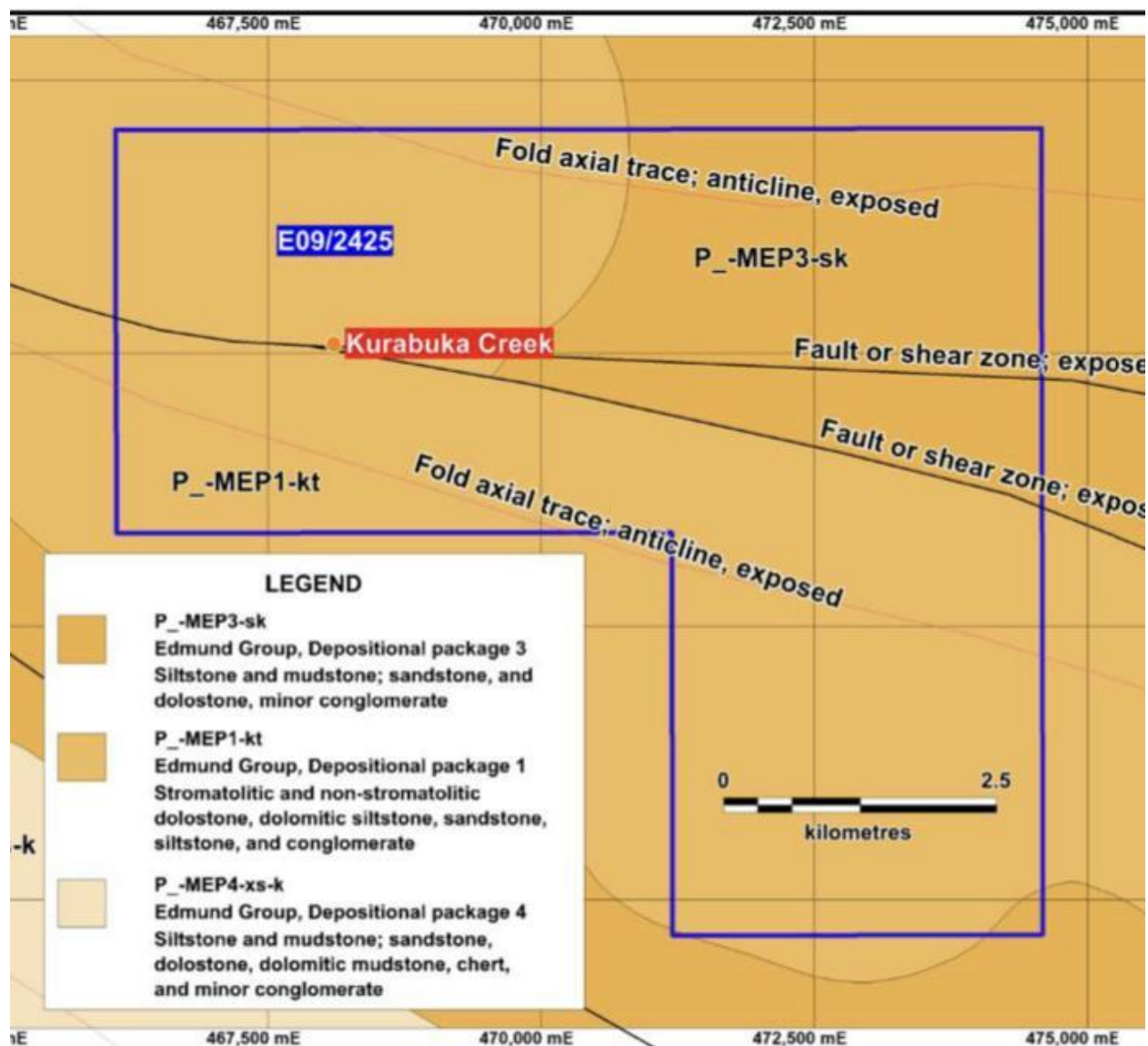
The site was assayed again in August 1997, returning **35 ounces per tonne silver with 83% lead.**

<https://minedex.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/sites/details/a3817af2-2dd8-4c58-a318-bfbe53fa80c1>

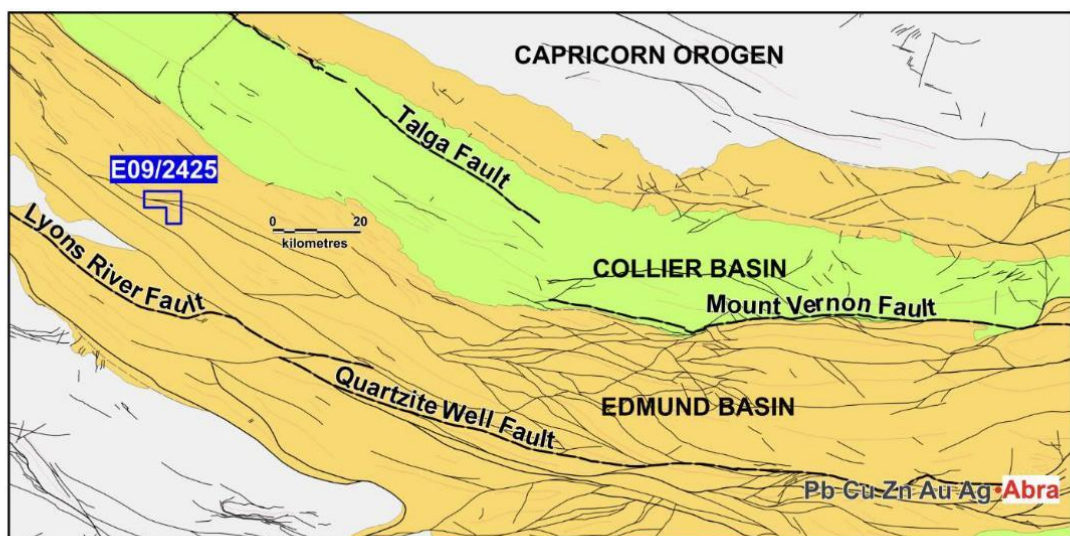
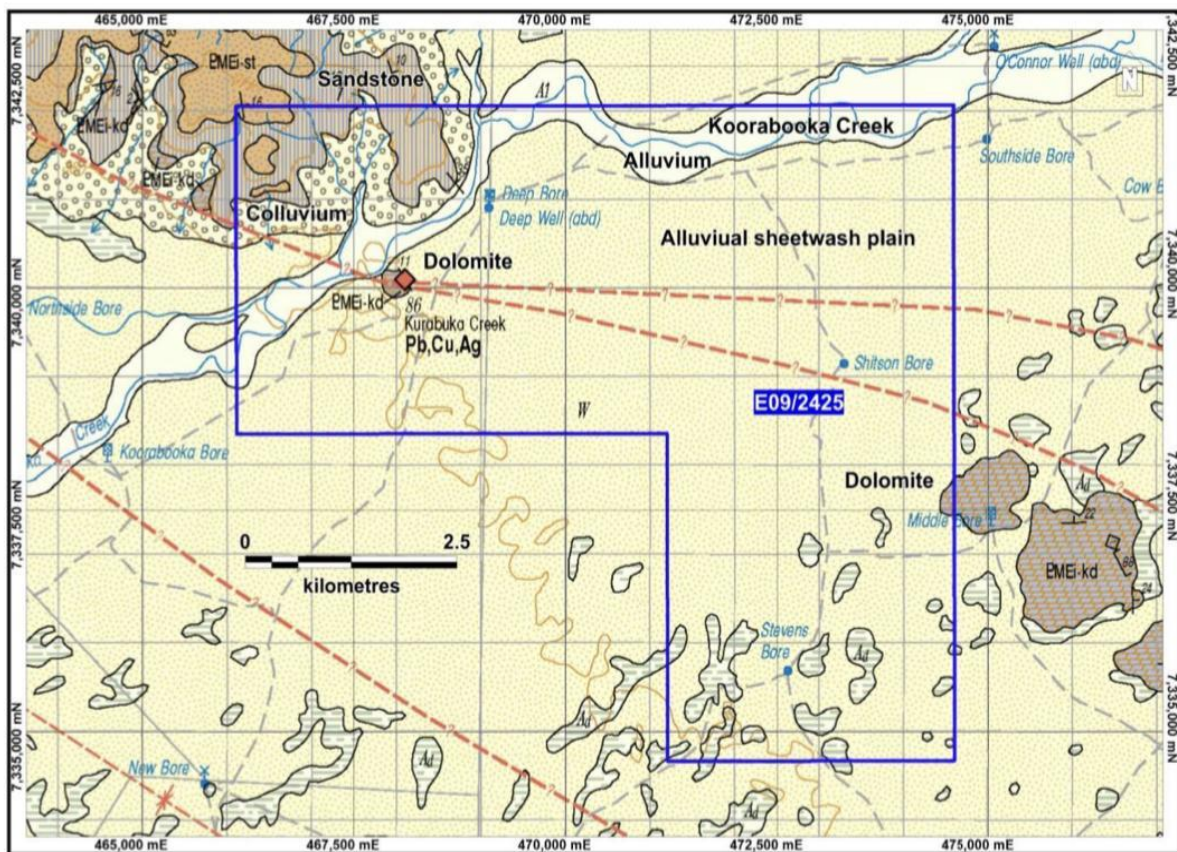
Vehicular access to the project area is good. From Meekatharra access is via the sealed Carnarvon-Meekatharra Road east to the Gascoyne River, then north via the Landor-Mount Augustus Rd to Mt Augustus NP by way of maintained dirt road.

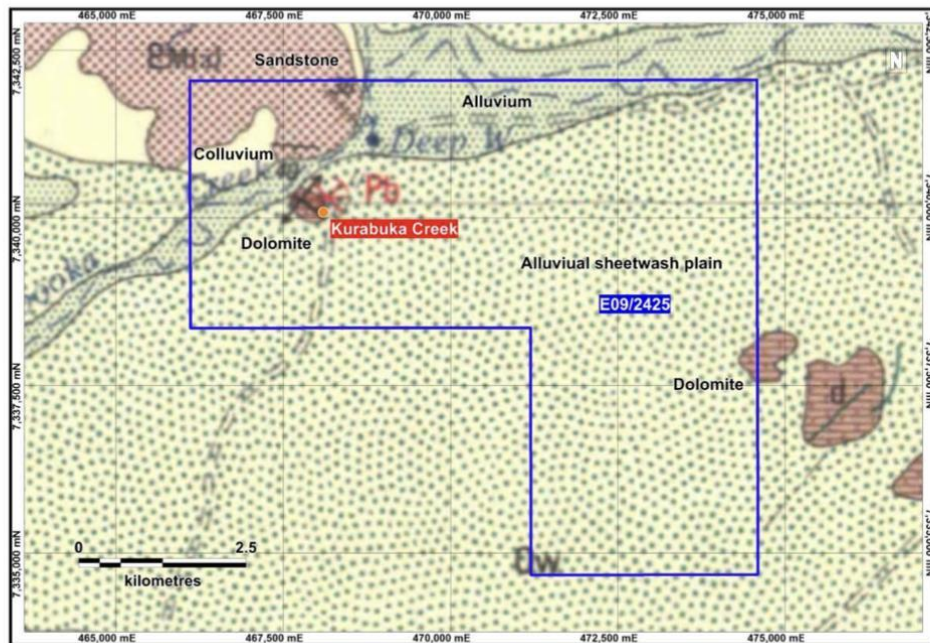
## **Maps**











## REFERENCES

The Western Mail newspaper (Perth) (1920) Lambie's Find. Report by State Mining Engineer (21 Oct 1920).

Ferguson, K.M. (1999) Lead, Zinc and Silver Deposits of Western Australia. Geological Survey of Western Australia, Mineral Resources Bulletin 15.