



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Stream Sediment Geochemical Survey on Metamorphic Rock, Kolaka, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to conduct surface geological mapping to determine the lithology that underlies the linear geochemical characteristics of Ag, As, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, Zn by using stream sediment data. Furthermore, to know the distribution of these elements lithologically in the area. This study uses 10 sediment stream samples of 80 mesh up to 100 mesh which then chemical elements are analyzed with AAS. Alteration mineralization occurs in quartz chlorite gneiss: quartz, epidote, chlorite, muscovite, sericite, calcite, monmorillonite, pyrite, sphalerite, bornite and chalcopyrite. Based on linearity analysis elements are grouped into three according to the significant value of 0.3 to 0.9, which are significant elements Ni, Pb=Cu=Zn and As, abundant elements in lateralization and sulphide mineralization. The geochemical characteristics of the Ni element reflect the associated distribution of ultramafic weathering which results are transported regionally and together with other elements as stream sediments. While Pb, Cu, Zn are related to quartz veins in metamorphic or intrusive rocks.

Keywords: stream sediment, metamorphic rocks, kolaka.

1. Introduction

Sediment stream is an exploratory geochemical method that may probability the source of heavy metals. Stream sediments is one of Geochemical technique used in this research, this method is widely used for various applications (Rollinson, 2014).

Included as a conventional method is not efficient in determining a mineral deposit hidden deep beneath various types of covering layers (Yilmaz et al., 2015) wick the layer begins with weathering of mineralized rocks and soil which then enters streams to form sediment, it is often difficult to determine the source of mineralization. Such problems are typical of geochemical patterns (Fletcehr, 1990, 2005).

Inefficiency of Geochemical stream sediment method is due to the difficulty in determining mineral deposits that are hidden far below various types of bed layers. The difficulty in analyzing stream sediment data are based entily on variations in data sources that are unevenly distributed (Farahbakhsha et al., 2019). Various type, shapes and sizes of mineral grains can come from the river walls, headwaters or mineralization that is exposed far from rivers. However, its efficiency lies in the location of sampling point along river pattern.

According to regional geology, the Upstream of Ulunggolaka River is located in the northern part of Kolaka Regency (not part of the study area) and flows over the metamorphic belt (Pompangeo complex) predominantly composed of interbanded phyllitic marble, calcareous phyllite, graphitic schist and quartzite (Parkinson, 1988) and ultramafic and metamorphic complex. Pompangeo complex contains gold in quartz veins (Mawaleda et al., 2017) which strongly indicate to have weathered, transported and settled as gold placer. Strong indications of the Placer gold deposits are results of surface processes and their formation in relation to the regional

geomorphological evolution. Many placer gold models (Herail et al., 1989).

The application of the geochemical sedimentary stream method around the Ulunggolaka River is based on the terrigenous sediment texture which is controlled by transportation, the morphology of the temporary depositional environment and its mineralogical composition. The main goal of this study (1) geological surface mapping to determine the lithology that underlies the basic aim (2) to determine the linear geochemical characteristics of Ag, As, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, Zn by using stream sediment data.

This study uses a statistical analysis approach to determine the environmental distribution of elements in which elements in heavy minerals can decompose and settle in stream sediments, so that interpreted geochemical data with statistics becomes more effective (Ali et al., 2006) so the result of the elemental distribution can correlates to primary deposition.

2. Location And Accessibility

The study area consists of mountaineous morphology composed of well-exposed schist and limestone unit. The study area covers about 4 km² which is connected by brick roads from Latambaga, Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi province and footpaths leading to the Ulunggolaka River (Figure 1).

3. Regional Geological Setting

Research areas is situated at East Sulawesi tectonic province which are characterized by ophiolite and metamorphic rocks (Sukanto, 1982) and comes under Geological Map Lasusua-Kendari Sheet (Rusmana et al., 1993). It consists of the Mekongga Metamorphic Complex (Pzm), intrusive rocks (PTR (g)), Tokala Formation (TRJt), Ultramafic Complex (Ku), and Alluvial (Qa). Intrusion rocks consist of aplite quartz, andesite, quartz latite (Rusmana et al., 1993) and dacite (White et al.,

The mountainous topography of the study area is influenced by the regional geological structure namely; shear fault (sinistral fault) which act in northwest-southeast direction (Rusmana, et al., 1993). The influence of the sinistral fault structure on the topography forms the denritic drainage pattern of the Ulunggolaka River. And cause the exposer of the mineralized metamorphic complexes. Identical topographic appearance of metamorphic rocks contacting with other lithology can be observed upstream of the Ulunggolaka River, namely east and west (Figure 4).

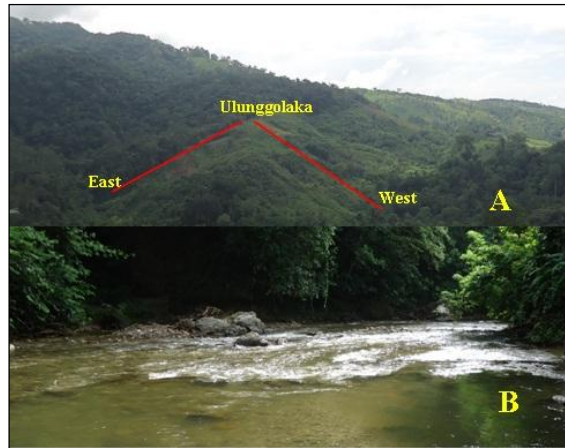


Fig. 4. (A) Topography of Ulunggolaka river.

5.2 Lithology

Mapped rock outcrops are dominated by metamorphic rocks consisting of muscovite-Quartz Schist, Quartz-Chlorite Gneiss, and unmapped outcrops namely limestone, serpentinite, andesite, wackestone.

5.3 Mineralisation and Alteration

Mineralization on quartz chlorite gneiss: quartz, epidote, chlorite, muscovite, sericite, calcite, monmorillonite, pyrite mineral, sphalerite, bornite and chalcopyrite. This mineral

assemblage are grouped into four, namely: (1) epidote, chlorite, quartz (2) chlorite, muscovite, quartz (3) calcite, sericite, quartz (4) calcite, seirisit, montmorillonite. Microscopic observation of the subhedral pyrite texture indicates a step of pyrite replacing sphalerite (Figure 5).

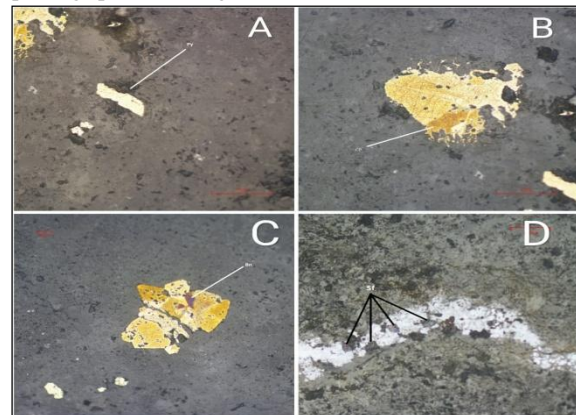


Fig 5. Photomicrograph (A) pyrite (B) chalcopyrite (C) Bornite (D) sphalerite.

5.4 Characteristics of stream sediment grain

The size distribution of sediment material consists of coarse sand to medium sand. These size variations are uneven, coarse sand size (UL01 to UL02), medium size sand (UL03-UL04), coarse to fine size sand (UL05,07,09,10) and sandy clay (UL06,08). This size variation is controlled by morphology, rock resistance to weathering and river currents.

5.5 Elements Statistic

The results of chemical analysis of sediment samples from the study area show Cu, Zn, Ni, Pb, As have a fairly high concentration while the elements Fe, Co, Ag have a low concentration. The tendency of positive skewness is low in Cu, Zn, Pb, Co and high in Fe and As except Ni. Thus Ni and As are elements that are in each group (Table 1).

Table 1. stream sediment Elements

| Element | Detec. Lim | Mean | St.D | Max. | Min. | Skew |
|---------|------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| Cu | 2 ppm | 23.2000 | 7.6129 | 35.0000 | 12.0000 | 0.548 |
| Zn | 2 ppm | 65.3000 | 5.2926 | 75.0000 | 58.0000 | 0.734 |
| Ni | 4 ppm | 12.4000 | 3.1340 | 17.0000 | 7.0000 | -0.22 |
| Fe (%) | 0.01 | 2.7370 | 0.4261 | 3.6500 | 2.3000 | 1.352 |
| Pb | 4 ppm | 23.5000 | 7.7064 | 39.0000 | 13.0000 | 0.648 |
| As | 50 ppm | 58.3000 | 22.1563 | 120.0000 | 49.0000 | 2.928 |
| Co | 4 ppm | 10.0000 | 1.8257 | 13.0000 | 8.0000 | 0.548 |
| Ag | 1 ppm | 0.0900 | 0.0000 | 0.0900 | 0.0900 | - |

5.6 Linierity

Ni, As groups have other elemental variables with the same linearity. To classify variables, linearity analysis is performed on Cu, Zn, Fe, Pb, Co, Ag by using IBM SPSS v.25 software. The following variables are obtained: (1) Ni, and Co, Cu, Pb, Fe (2) Zn, and Pb, As, Ni, Cu (3) As, and Cu, Zn. The number of variables still requires reduction and with cluster analysis produces two regression groups and Squared Euclidean Distance (SED), that is:

5.6.1. Group Ni and Co Cu Pb Fe

Ni linearity is very strong for Co ($y = 2.4x - 13.2$; sig = 0.318; df = 9.01), but is weak for Cu, Pb, Fe. Whereas Co have strong linearity with Fe ($y = 1.333x + 0.5$; Sig = 0.996; df = 237) and Pb have strong linearity with Cu ($y = 0.833x + 1.67$). Thus, there are two groups, namely (1) Ni = Co = Fe, the Ni component can be considered as an ultramafic content variable

and a Co controller. Where the difference in Co geochemical variables is strong with a single component, it is considered a measure of argillaceousness in sediments (Kirkwood et al., 2016). (2) Cu and Pb, showed that the concentration enriched in the sedimentary fraction originating from intrusive rocks. sedimentary fraction originating from intrusive rocks.

5.6.2. Group Zn and Pb As Ni Cu

Zn linearity is very strong for Cu (regression $y = 1.8x + 47$; SED sig = 0.524; df = 19.33), Pb ($y = 3.2x + 8$; Sig = 0.128; df = 5.59) and As ($y = 0.25x + 45$; Sig = 0.929; df = 19.33). But Pb and Cu ($y = 0.833x + 1.67$) showed two independent variables with similar strength.

Thus, according to SEDs on three variables, namely: (1) Ni (2) Zn = Pb = Cu (3) As. The similarity of Pb = Cu is a strong indication of secondary sulfide formation which can also occur with Zn, which is the intergrowth texture of the sphalerite. While the nature of As mobility in sediment flow can be

accompanied by Pb which is likely to substitute for sulfide. As and Cu correlations ($R^2 = 0.11$) support a positive indication that both are located in a hydrothermal deposition system. This reinforces the suspicion that primary sulfide traces are originated from As and Pb (Figure 6).

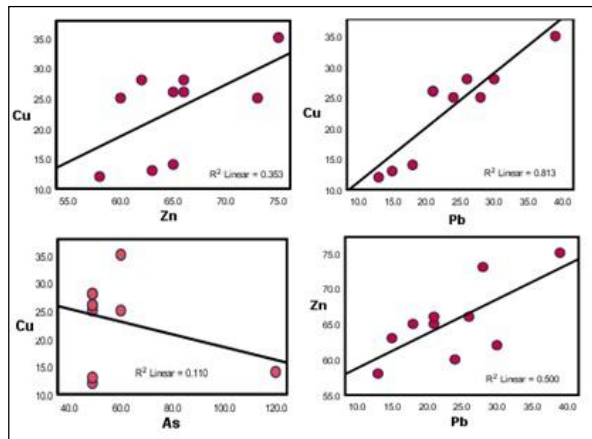


Fig 6. Linieritas elements

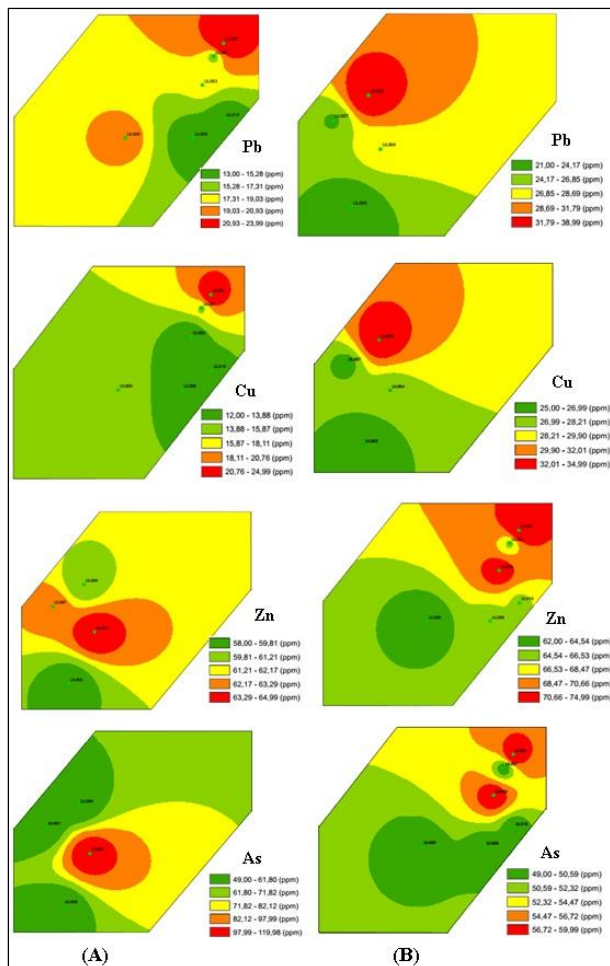


Fig 7. Elements distribution (A)west (B)east of Ulunggolaka

5.7 Distribution

The variable elements Ni, Zn, Pb, Cu, As are used to determine the distribution with the statistical formula: $1 + 3.3 \log n$, n = the amount of data. Obtained five groups of each element and based on the pattern of river straightness and the independent variables are equally strong, there are differences and similarities in anomalies in the western and eastern parts.

In the western part, Ni is broadly oriented in the northwest and Pb, Cu, Zn is narrowly oriented spot. In the East, Ni is broadly oriented to the northeast and Pb, Cu, Zn is narrowly oriented. The general symptoms of Ni anomalies indicate regional contact with metamorphic and ultramafic rocks in the northern part of the study area. This is reinforced by the distribution of Co. The elements Pb, Cu, Zn have the same distribution character except As (Figure 7).

6. Conclusion

Surface geological mapping shows the study area being composed of muscovite-Quartz Schist, Quartz-Chlorite Gneiss metamorphic rocks, where there are outcrops of limestone, serpentinite, andesite, wackestone. In metamorphic outcrops there are pyrite mineralization, sphalerites spread along the veins of quartz.

The application of linearity analysis groups three elements according to significant values of 0.3 to 0.9, namely the significant elements of Ni, Pb = Cu = Zn and As, the abundant elements in lateralization and mineralization of sulfide. However, As is related to Au mineralization (Yang and Blum, 1999a). The geochemical characteristics of the Ni element reflect its association with the distribution of ultramafic weathering which are transported regionally together with other elements as stream sediments. Where as Pb, Cu, Zn are related to quartz veins in metamorphic or intrusive.

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