DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

REPT.BK.NO. 81/33 NITSCHKE'S SAND DEPOSIT, MOUNT COMPASS, SECTIONS 205, 206, HUNDRED OF NANGKITA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

by

J.T. VALENTINE

DME.90/81

FRONTISPIECE - February 1980.

Westerly view of spur showing Council gravel workings at top left with mantle of recent aeolian sand centre and right. Landrover parked near drillhole MCP3. Slide No.'s 15844, 15845, 15846.

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- APPENDIX B Geological Logs of Proline Auger Holes APPENDIX C Results of Sieving of 24 samples. Extract from AMDEL Report MD 3956/80
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FRONTISPIECE: February, 1980. Westerly view of spur showing Council gravel workings at top left with mantle of Recent aeolian sand centre and right. Landrover parked near drillhole MCP3.

Slide No's 15844, 15845, 15846.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Rept.Bk.No. 81/33 DME No. 90/81

NITSCHKE'S SAND DEPOSIT, MOUNT COMPASS SECTIONS 205, 206
HUNDRED NANGKITA

ABSTRACT

Reserves of Permian sand in excess of 2.0 million tonnes have been indicated by drilling 5 auger holes southwest of Mount Compass.

Most of the sand is too fine grained for structural concrete, and is unsuitable for glass and foundry use.

Some of the sand is suitable for use as packing sand, and most would be suitable for use as garden soil after addition of organic matter.

A possible base to the deposit was reached in only one hole and further drilling is required to fully evaluate the area.

INTRODUCTION

Following a request from Mr. R.J. Maslin, a sand deposit on sections 205 and 206 hundred Nangkita was inspected by J.G. Olliver (Supervising Geologist) and the author on 31 January 1980. Seven exploratory auger holes (MCP1-7), drilled by Monier Sands, were sited and logged by the author on 6 and 7 February 1980, and stadia surveyed with R.J. Harris (Technical Officer) on 13 February 1980. Samples were submitted to the Australian Mineral Development Laboratories (AMDEL) for sieving and evaluation for use as foundry, glass and garden sand.

LOCATION AND LAND USE

The deposit forms a broad northerly-trending ridge within an east-west hill located 2 km southwest of the township of Mount Compass, 55 km south of Adelaide (Fig. 1). Access is from Has Kett Road which runs westerly from the Adelaide-Victor Harbour road 1.6 km south of Mount Compass. A farm track leaves the

northern side of Has Kett road 900 m west of the Victor Harbour road and is followed for about 2 km to the top of the hill. This track is barely negotiable to conventional vehicles for 650 m beyond the dairy (Fig. 2).

The land is under Interim Development Control within the District Council of Port Elliot and Goolwa in the Outer Metropolitan Planning Area.

The property is used for dairying. Vegetation within the claim is mainly bracken fern, yacca and tea tree bushes with eucalypts along the watercourses (Pl. 1). A garden sand pit working similar material to that within the lease is located 2 km to the north (Valentine, 1979). Gravel for roadmaking has been removed from the hilltop by the Council.

MINERAL TENURE AND PRODUCTION

The property is perpetual leasehold land in the name of H.A. Nitschke of Mount Compass. Mineral Claim 1223 of 20 ha was registered for R.J. Maslin on 18 February 1980. Extractive Mineral Lease 4874 was granted for 7 years on 24 September 1980. No sand was mined from the deposit prior to granting the current lease, but an estimated 50 000 tonnes of gravel for road building was removed from the top of the hill by the council prior to exhaustion of reserves in 1966.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional geology as shown on Milang (Horwitz and Thomson, 1960) and BARKER (Thomson and Horwitz, 1962) is summarised on Figure 1.

The area is underlain by reworked Permian glacial and fluvioglacial deposits (Howchin, 1910) which extend over a wide area of Fleurieu Peninsula between Strathalbyn and Cape Jervis. These overlie Cambrian and Adelaidean rocks, which form prominent inliers within the glacial sediments.

The glacials comprise variably indurated sand and sandstone with gravel interbeds containing rounded, sometimes striated pebbles and boulders up to 40 cm diameter, overlying a basal clay sequence with minor interbedded sands. The sand is overlain by up to 0.5 metres of sandy soil, and has undergone aeolian reworking where the soil has been removed. Gravel beds and lenses of ferruginised sandstone form erosion-resistant residual cappings on small hills.

SITE GEOLOGY

The lease is underlain by reworked Permian fluvioglacial deposits comprising clean to slightly clayey, fine to medium grained subrounded to subangular quartz sand. Pale grey clayey sand at about 15 m in drillhole MCPl forms a possible base to the deposit but was not intersected elsewhere. A thin bed of rounded gravel has resisted erosion, and forms a residual cap to an east-west hill containing a northerly-trending spur.

A cover of sandy soil, elsewhere up to 0.5 m thick, has been removed by prevailing winds from the spur between drillholes MCPl and 4 spreading pale yellow aeolian sand for 150-200 m to the east (Frontispiece). This eastern flank of the spur is clearly visible from the Adelaide-Victor Harbour road 1.7 km to the east.

DRILLING AND TESTING

Seven holes averaging 11.5 m were sited by the author, drilled by Monier with a tractor-mounted Proline 'K' auger (Pl. 1) and logged and sampled on site at 1.8 m intervals. Five holes were drilled along the northerly-trending spur with two holes on the western flank. Only the first hole reached clayey sand which forms a possible base to the deposit. Hole locations are shown on Figure 3 and logs comprise Appendix B.

Results of sieving by AMDEL of twenty four composite samples are tabulated and plotted in Appendix C.

The size grading of the samples is summarised in Appendices B & C by the Fineness Modulus (FM) which is defined in Appendix D. FM is calculated here from the plus 200 mesh sample which excludes silt and clay. Hence, "fines", content must also be quoted when assessing suitability for construction sand.

Nine samples were tested using standard American
Foundrymen's Association (AFS) procedures for glass and foundry
sand and eight samples were tested according to AS2223-1978 for
garden soils. Results are included in Appendices E and F
respectively.

SAND QUALITY

Construction Sand

Specifications for construction sand are summarised graphically in Appendix A. Construction sand conforming to Australian Standard 1465-1974 for natural fine aggregates has an F.M. between 1.35 and 4.00 with Fines content less than 5%. Sands containing up to 30% Fines are upgraded to this specification by washing. The mortar sand specification Al23-1963 allows up to 10% Fines, and all grades of plastering sand require less than 10% passing 100 mesh (150 microns). Most grades of structural concrete however, require natural sands with an F.M. higher than 2.0; e.g. the E. & W.S. specification DS3-1974 has limits of 2.20 and 3.45 (Appendix A). The E. & W.S. Department specifications for packing sand require no material coarser than 4.75 mm and not more than 5% passing 200 mesh.

Table 1 summarises the suitability of samples for construction purposes. The material in MCP1-4 is suitable with blending for fine construction sand and mortar sand. However, of

the twenty four samples tested only four have an F.M. greater than 2.0 and none will meet specification DS3-1974. The sample from MCP2, 6.40-11.0 m, for example, has the highest F.M. of 2.23, but contains too little minus 14, plus 25 mesh sand to meet DS3-1974.

Sand from MCP1-5 meets E. & W.S. packing sand specifications without washing.

Garden Sand

In the terms of AS2223-1978, the samples may be classified as moderately acid coarse (light) garden sand, except for MCP6 and 7 samples, which tend towards a medium texture of higher acidity. Provided 0.1-0.9% organic matter is added, the sand would be suitable for general purpose soil, top soil or top dressing (see Appendix F). Some dry screening of "stones" would be required for strict adherence to the standard.

Foundry and Glass Sand

None of the nine samples tested is suitable for glass or foundry use without beneficiation (Appendix E). All samples contain too much iron for glass manufacture and none meets the size distribution requirements. All but two of the samples are too poorly sorted for foundry use, being $4^1/2$ or $5^1/2$ screen sands. The two better sorted samples MCP1, 0-1.83m and MCP2, 3.66-6.40m, together with MCP2 1.83-3.66m and MCP6, 2.74-4.57m have high AFS clay contents.

RESERVES

A base to the deposit, represented by a change to pale grey clayey sand was reached in only MCPl. A total of 2.0 million tonnes are indicated to a depth of 10 m over 11.6 ha of EML 4874to the west of the broad spur defined by drillholes MCP 1-5. Workings to the west of this ridge line would not be visible

from the Adelaide-Victor Harbour road.

CONCLUSIONS

- The deposit contains sand suitable for mortar, for some plastering applications and for fine concrete sand. However, no coarse grained concrete sand was intersected which would meet E & WS. specification DS3-1974 and the deposit is therefore of limited suitability for construction purposes.
- 2. The sand requires addition of organic matter to conform with AS2223-1978 for garden soil, but is otherwise suitable.
- 3. Approximately 80% of the sand intersected meets E & WS packing sand specifications.
- 4. The raw sand is unsuitable for either glass or foundry use.
- 5. Workings will not be visible from the Adelaide-Victor Harbour road if confined to the western half of the lease.
- 6. Reserves of 2.0 million tonnes are indicated to a depth of 10m within the western half of EML 4874. Further drilling will be needed to fully evaluate the deposit.

J.T. VALENTINE

Geologist.

REFERENCES

- Horwitz, R.C. and Thomson, B.P., 1960. Milang map sheet,

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- Howchin, Walter, 1910. Description of a New and Extensive Area of Permo-Carboniferous Glacial Deposits in South Australia. Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust., XXXIV: 231-247.
- Thomson, B.P. and Horwitz, R.C., 1962. BARKER map sheet,

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- Valentine, J.T., 1979. Sand Deposit, Mount Compass, sections
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 Energy report 79/100 (unpublished).

TABLE 1 SUITABILITY FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

QUALITY

Hole No.	Interval (m)	F.M.	Fines %	Concrete (AS1465— 1974)			Plaster (CA27- (1959)	E.&WS Packing	
MCP1	0-1.83 1.83-3.66 3.66-9.15 9.15-12.8 12.8-16.5	1.95 1.98 1.89 1.82 2.01	6 3 2 2 3	W * * *	- - - -	* * * * *	W * * *	- * * *	* * * * * *
MCP2	0-1.83 1.83-3.66 3.66-6.40 6.40-11.0	1.41 1.64 1.79 2.23	7 5 3 4	- * *	- - -	- * *	- * *	* * *	* * * *
MCP3	0-5.49 5.49-7.32 7.32-8.23	1.56 2.08 1.85	2 3 3	* * *	- -	* *	* - -	* -	* * *
MCP4	0-0.91 0.91-8.23 8.23-16.5	1.23 1.43 1.55	3 2 3	- * *	- - -	- *	- *	* *	* * *
MCP5	0-1.83 1.83-11.9 11.9-14.6	1.42 1.34 1.27	5 4 5	- - -	<u> </u>	- - -	<u>-</u>	* * *	* * *
MCP6	0-2.74 2.74-4.57	1.83 0.95	12 9	W -	-	W -	<u>-</u>		*
MCP7	0-0.91 0.91-1.83 1.83-4.57 4.57-9.15	1.60 1.51 2.02 1.70	7 7 17 10	- - - *	- - -	_ _ _ *	- - - *	- - - -	* * *

^{*} suitable

W suitable after washing - not, suitable



PLATE 1: February, 1980. Proline auger at MCP5 looking northeasterly.

Slide No.: 15847

APPENDIX A

Australian Standard Specifications

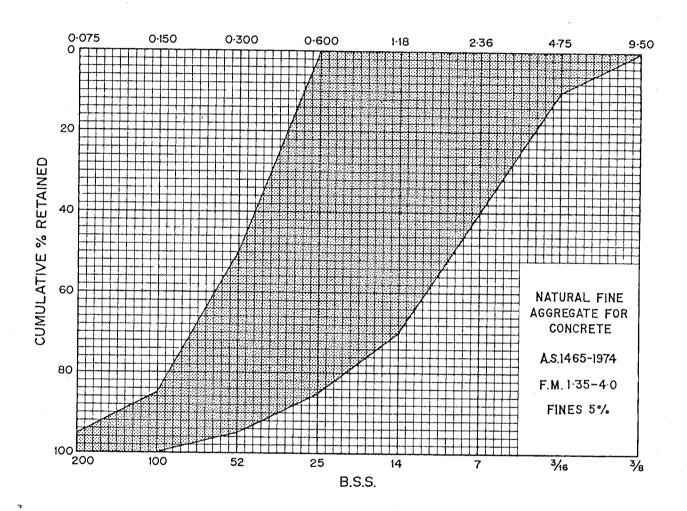
AS 1465-1974. Natural Fine Aggregates for Concrete

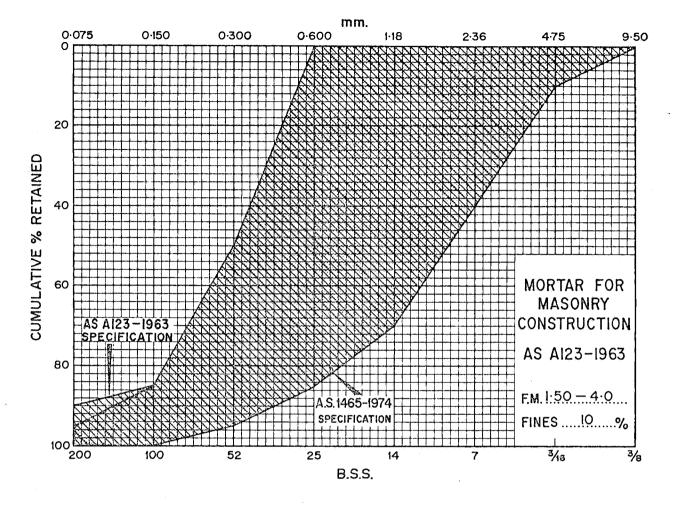
AS Al23-1963. Mortar For Masonry Construction

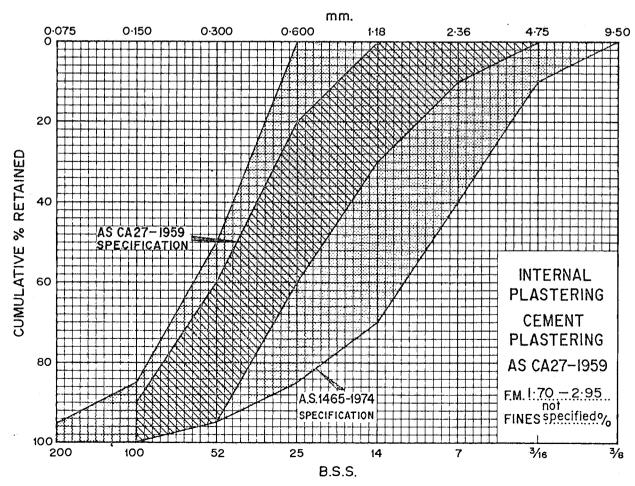
AS CA27-1959. Internal Plastering on Solid Backgrounds.

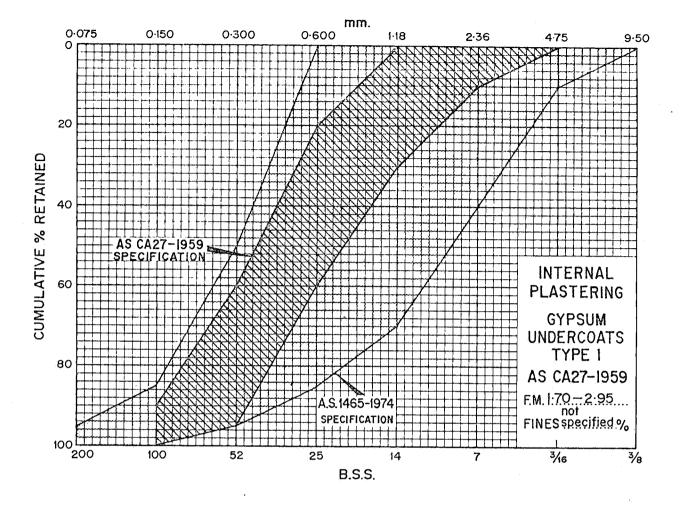
Engineering and Water Supply Department Specifications
DS3-1974. Fine and Coarse Aggregates for Concrete.

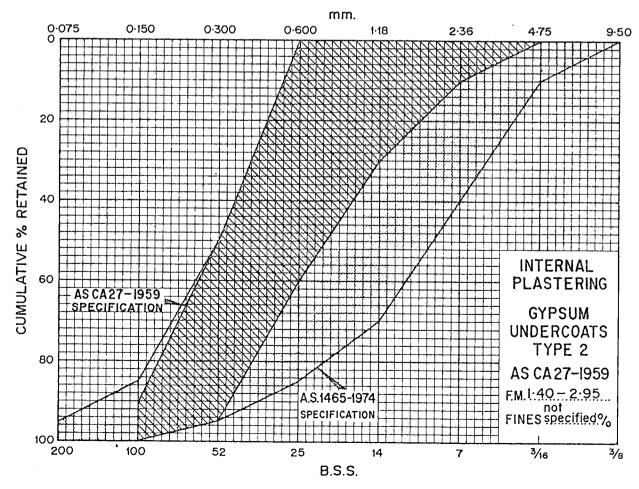
Packing Sand.

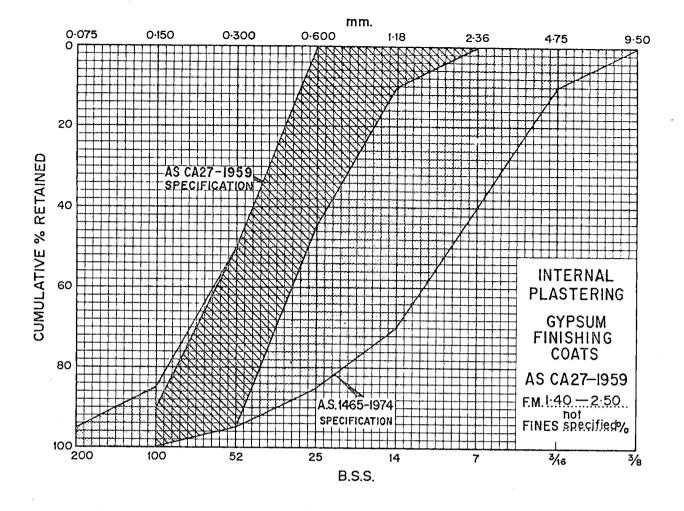


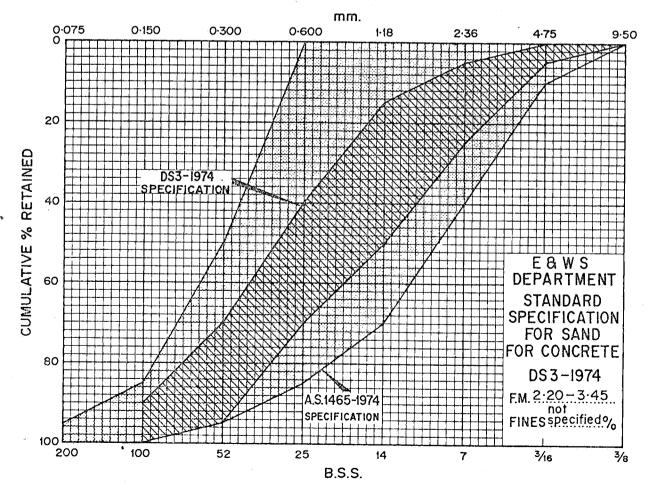












ENGINEERING AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

STANDARD SPECIFICATION for PACKING SAND

(Edition January 1977)

QUALITY OF MATERIAL 1.

The sand shall be obtained from pits, sand dunes or from the crushing of limestone or other rock for concrete aggregates, and be free, to the satisfaction of the supervising Engineer, (Sewerage), from lumps, rocks and injurious amounts of organic matter.

The sand shall be free from dangerous and noxious weeds as proclaimed in South Australia, by regulations under the Weeds Act 1956-1969 with amendments, and shall be non-plastic and resonably well-graded in accordance with Table 1 of this Specification.

TABLE 1

Seive Size (AS1152-1973) 4.75 mm 75 um Percentage Passing 100 0 - 5

2. SAMPLES

A 25 kg sample of packing sand shall be submitted with each Tender and sent to the Supervising Engineer, (Sewerage) Sewerage Depot, East Terrace, Thebarton, for the attention of the Materials and Field Testing Laboratory, Each sample shall be clearly marked with the following information:

- Specification a.
- Type of material Name of Tenderer b.
- Ċ.
- Origin of Supply

Testing of samples will be in accordance with AS1141-1974 Sections 11 and 12 respectively.

The sample of the successful tenderer will be retained by the Supervising Engineer, (Sewerage), for reference throughout the Contract.

REJECTION 3.

Any material that is not of the required quality or grading, or is in any other way not in accordance with this Specification, will be rejected, and shall be removed from the worksite or stockpile by the Supplier at his own expense within the period prescribed by the Supervising Engineer (Sewerage). Material having a moisture content greater than 8 per cent will not be acceptable.

No payment will be made for such rejected materials.

4. DELIVERY

The material shall be delivered where and when required, and in accordance with the Standard Cartage Rates approved by the Supply and Tender Board.

APPENDIX B GEOLOGICAL LOGS OF PROLINE AUGER HOLES

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY - SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PROJECT MT. COMPASS CONSTRUCTION SAND SURVEY Sand. . . .

LOG OF ROTARY DRILL HOLE

LATITUDE PLAN REFERENCE SEC. 206. HD.NANGKITA LONGITUDE

HOLE Nº MCP1 RIG Rotary

SAMPLE Auger ...

-	LEVA	TION D.M REPORT BOOK				RE S/		,
A 30 31	CLAS	DESCRIPTION		DO.	DEPTH M	Graph Ref	EM.	FINES
		SAND vf-vc, rounded. Slightly grave becoming coarser with depth. Slight and silty, orange-brown	lly, ly claye	o o	-		1.95	6
:	,	SAND. fm. rounded, gravelly, brown	• · ·	0				
		SAND. fm, rounded. some m.c. rare of Slightly silty and clayey orange-brown		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1.98	3 3
	:	SAND fm. rounded. Slightly clayey a silty with lumps white clayey silty a Pale Brown. SAND f-m. rounded. Slightly clayey a Well sorted. Pale brown	sand.		5			
AN	CTION SAND	SAND. fc., rare v.c., subround rouslightly gravelly. Slightly silty an Orange-brown			<u>-</u>		1.89	2
PERMIAN	FINE CONSTRUCTION				. 10		1.82	2 2
	CONSTRUCTION SAND	SAND. f.c., rounded. Slightly silty and with lumps of white plastic clay and clay aggregates. Slightly gravelly. Wand pale grey			15	2	.01	3
	8	E.O.H. 16.46 m	<u>:</u>					· . · . · . · . · . · . · . · . · . · .
		10.40 m		hanhaaha	20			
5P	PECIA	AL COMMENTS (ECONOMIC USES)	NON-MET	ALLIC	20 RESOU	RCES	DIVISI	ON
	, ·		DRILL Nº TYPE PROL. DRILLER MO START 6/	INE NIEF 2/80	(OGGE DRAWN CHECKE	D . J.	·T : V
			SHEET	2./.80 OF) DRG	DATE.	· · · · ·	· · · · ·

		DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY - SECT MT. COMPAS CONSTRUCTION SAND SAND LOG OF ROTARY DRILL TUDE	VEY LE	H(HOLE No RIG Rotary				
L	ONG	ATION PLAN REFERENCE SEC. 206. ATION REPORT BOOK			A	RE S/			
AGE	CLASS	DESCRIPTION	* • • • • • • •	LOG	DEPTH m	GRAPH REF	FM.	FINES	
	SAND	SAND, v.f-m. subang-rounded white an clean, becoming slightly slity and che brown with depth SAND v.f- v.c. subang-rounded, trace Slightly clayey, yellow orange	gravel	У			1.41		
	CONSTRUCTION SA	SAND, v.f-v.c, subang-rounded. Sligh clayey. Yellow orange becoming reddidepth.	sh with				1.64	5	
Z	FINE CONST	SAND. v.fc, subang-rounded, slightl clayey, orange, red & white		5		1.79	3		
PERMIAN	SAND	SAND, fc, rounded. Abundant rounded to 1 cm, Slightly clayey, orange-brown		0.0	-		2.2	3 4	
	CONSTRUCTION	SAND, fv.c. rounded. Slightly cla orange-brown	ıyey,		10	,		•	
	CONS								
		E.O.H. 10.98 m						:	
	96				- 15				
SF	PECI	AL COMMENTS (ECONOMIC USES)		E	-				
	2011		DRILL MP.	PROLI MONIE 5/2/8	NE . 'K.' R	OGGET	TTV	7	

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY - SOUTH AUSTRALIA PROJECT. MT. COMPASCONSTRUCTION SAND SURVEY HOLE Nº MCP3. RIG . Rotary LOG OF ROTARY DRILL HOLE . SAND . . . LATITUDE SAMPLAuger PLAN REFERENCE SEC. 106 HD. NANGKITA LONGITUDE ELEVATION BORE S/Nº DEPTH FINES GRAPH DESCRIPTION LOG FM. % REF SAND. v.f.-c., subang-rounded, clean, poorly sorted. Yellow, becoming brown with depth. 1.56 2 SAND, v.f.-v.c. subang, rounded, 2% subround. gravel to 5mm increasing to 5% with depth 2.08 3 slightly clayey, yellow-orange SAND, v.f.-v.c. rounded, trace rounded gravel. 1.85 3 to 1 cm. Slightly clayey, brown. E.O.H. 8.23 m 10 SPECIAL COMMENTS (ECONOMIC USES) NON-METALLIC RESOURCES DIVISION DRILL Nº LOGGED JTV

SHEET . 1 . . OF DRG Nº S.

CHECKED. . .

START 6/2/80

FINISH .

6/2/80

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY - SOUTH AUSTRALIA PROJECT MT. COMPASEONSTRUCTION SAND SURVEY HOLE Nº MCP4 RIG Rotary ... SAND ... LOG OF ROTARY DRILL HOLE LATITUDE SAMPLE . Auger . . PLAN REFERENCE SEC. 206 HD NANGKITA LONGITUDE D.M..... REPORT BOOK BORE S/Nº . DEPTH FINES GRAPH DESCRIPTION LOG % SAND. f.m. subang-rounded. Brownish grey, becoming yellow with depth .23 3 SAND, v.f.-f., subang-rounded yellow SAND, f.m. trace c-vc. subang-rounded, yellow 4.6-5.5m; trace rounded gravel to 1.5cm SAND 1.43 SAND, v.f.-m, subang-rounded. Pale yellow 10 PERMIAN SAND CONSTRUCTION 1.55 3 SAND, v.f.-m, subang-rounded. Traces orange. and white plastic clay, increasing with depth. Pale yellow INE E.O.H. 16.46m 10 SPECIAL COMMENTS (ECONOMIC USES) NON-METALLIC RESOURCES DIVISION DRILL Nº LOGGED JUY. .. TYPE .PROLINE ... K! DRILLER MONIER DRAWN START 6/2/80 6/2/80 FINISH .

DATE

SHEET . 1 . . OF DRG Nº S.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY - SOUTH AUSTRALIA HOLE Nº MCP5. . PROJECT MT. COMPASEONSTRUCTION SAND SURVEY RIG .ROTARYSAND ... LOG OF ROTARY DRILL HOLE LATITUDE SAMPLE Auger ... PLAN REFERENCE SEC. 206 .. HD. NANGKITA LONGITUDE ELEVATION BORE S/Nº . . DEPTH FINES GRAPH DESCRIPTION LOG % REF SAND v.f.-c, subang-rounded, grey to brown 1.42 5 SAND, v.f.-m, subang-rounded, orange to yellow Damp below 8.2 m Water cut 11.9 m 1.34 4 PERMIAN Sand illing 10 1.27 5 15 E.O.H. 14.63 m SPECIAL COMMENTS (ECONOMIC USES) NON-METALLIC RESOURCES DIVISION DRILL Nº LOGGED . JT.V . . TYPE PROLINE'K' DRILLER MONIER 7/2/80

DRAWN

CHECKED.....

START . 7/2/80

SHEET OF DRG Nº S.

FINISH .

PROJECT MT. COMPASS SAND

DEPARTMENT OF MINES - SOUTH AUSTRALIA CONSTRUCTION SAND SURVEY LOG OF ROTARY DRILL HOLE

HO	LE	Νö.	1	V)(C	?(5
RIG	Ro	tar	y	.,2		-	•

LATITUDE

PLAN REFERENCE SEC. 206 . . HD. NANGKITA

SAMPLE Auger

AGE	CLASS	DESCRIPTION		LOG	DEPTH m	GRAPH REF	EM.	FIN
	Const.	SAND, v.fc. Subang-rounded, abundant v.c. sand and subrounded fine gravel. Sl clayey, brownish yellow	. silty and				1.83	12
PERMIAN	Fine sand	CAND E			~ - - -			
고 주	illing sand	SAND, v.fm, subang-subround., yellow-ora SAND. v.fm, subang-round., Sl. silty and					0.95	9
	14 8 8	orange.			5			
		E.O.H. 4.57m			- - - -			
					- - - -	;		
			,		- -			
					-			
			•		-			
					-			
				12.1	- - -			

SPECIAL	COMMENTS	ECONOMIC	USES))
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ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE DIVISION

DRILL Nº TYPE PROLINE 'K' DRILLER MONIER DRAWN START . 7/2/80 CHECKED FINISH 7/2/80 DATE

SHEET . 1 . OF . . . DRG Nº S

DEPARTMENT OF MINES - SOUTH **AUSTRALIA** PROJECT MT. COMPASSCONSTRUCTION SAND SURVEY HOLE Nº MCP7 RIG Rotary SAND LOG OF ROTARY DRILL HOLE SAMPLEAuger... PLAN REFERENCE SEC. 206 HD NANGKITA LONGITUDE BORE S/Nº . . DEPTH GRAPH FINE DESCRIPTION LOG F.M. % m REF -SAND. v.f.-c.subang-rounded. Fawn 1.60 7 SAND. v.f.-c, subang, rounded. Orange yellow 1.51 SAND. v.f.-v.c., subang-rounded ,5% subang. gravel to Construction 1 cm. Lumps white silty clay. Pale yellow. 2.02 17 SAND. v.f.-c., subang-rounded, yellow SAND. v.f.-c, subang-rounded. Sl. clayey, pale yellow Hard drilling 6.0-6.5 m -? gravel & clay 1.70 10 SAND. v.f.-c, subang-rounded, pale greyish yellow Sl. clayey with clasts soft claystone and lumps grey clayey sand and white plastic clay. E.O.H. 9.15 m 10 SPECIAL COMMENTS (ECONOMIC USES) ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE DIVISION DRILL Nº LOGGED . JTV .. TYPE PROLINE 'K' DRILLERMONIER DRAWN START 7/2/80 CHECKED FINISH 7/2/80 DATE SHEET 1 OF ... DRG Nº S.

APPENDIX C

RESULTS OF SIEVING OF 24 SAMPLES TO AS1465-1974 EXTRACT FROM AMDEL REPORT MD3956/80.

RESULTS

(see Table C1 and attached graphs.

DISCUSSION

The size gradings of these samples vary somewhat especially in the size fractions below 600 microns. Of the twenty-four samples tested only ten (A29-A32, A35-A39, and A42/80) comply with AS1465 and are suitable for use as concrete sands. The remaining fourteen sands could probably be rendered suitable for this usage by washing them to remove some of the fines they contain.

Only four of the samples (A32, A36, A38 and A39/80) meet the requirements of Australian Standard CA27-1959, Internal Plastering on Solid Backgrounds. Again the rest of the samples are too fine and would require washing to remove some of the finer material.

Specified grading for mortar sands are the same as those required for concrete sands except that a higher proportion of material finer than 75 micrometres is allowable (up to 10%). Only those sands which conform to AS1465 are suitable for mortar sands. The allowance for extra fines still does not make any of the other samples suitable.

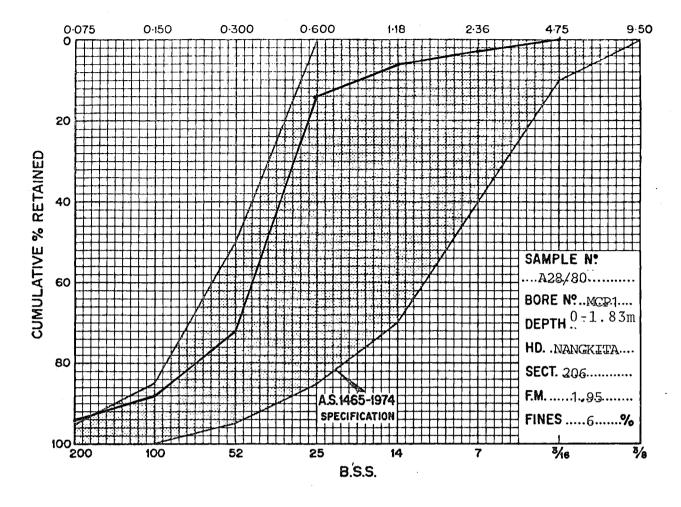
TABLE C1: SIZE GRADING OF TWENTY FOUR SAMPLES

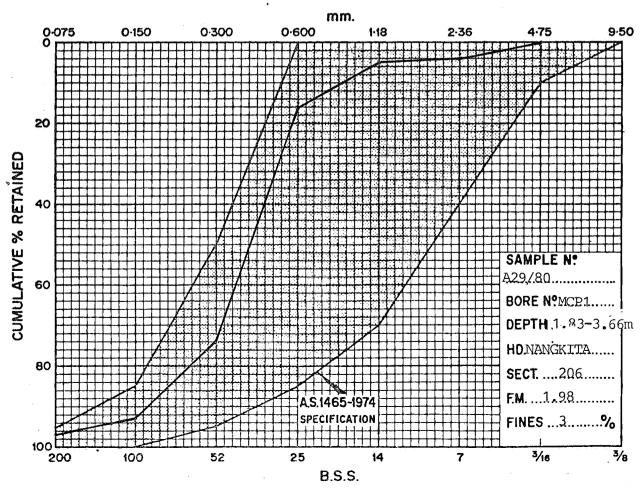
SAMPLE NO, BOREHOLE AND DEPTH

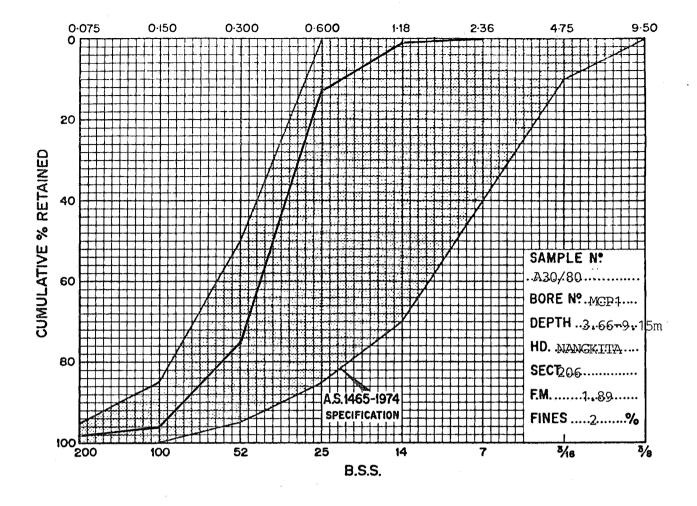
Sieve Mesh No Aper- ture	AS1465 Standard % retained	80	A29/ 80	A30/ 80	A31/ 80	A32/ 80	A33/ 80	A34/ 80	A35/ 80	A36/ 80	A37/ 80	A38/ 80	A39/ 80	A40/ 80	A41/ 80	A42/ 80	A43/ 80	A44/ 80	A45/ 80	A46/ 80	A47/ 80	A48/ 80	-	A50 80
		0-	1.8-	3.7-	9.2-	MCP1 12.8 16.5	0-		3.7-	MCP2 6.4- 11.0	0-	5.5-	7.3-			MCP4 8.2- 16.5	0-	1.8-	MCP5 11.9- 14.6	- 0-	2.7-	MCP7 0- 0.9	0.9-	MCP7 1.8- 4.6
9.50mm 3/8 4.75mm 3/16 2.36mm 7 1.18mm 14 600 um 25 300 um 52 150 um 100 75 um 200 Minus Minus 75 um 200 (fines)	0-10 0-40 0-70 0-85 50-95 85-100 95-100	0 0 3 6 14 72 88 94 6	0 0 4 5 16 74 93 97	0 0 0 1 13 75 96 98 2	0 0 0 1 13 68 96 98 2	0 0 6 10 22 65 92 97 3	0 0 4 8 14 30 75 93 7	0 0 3 7 15 46 85 95 5	0 0 1 4 13 66 90 97 3	0 0 6 13 30 73 92 96 4	0 0 0 1 12 53 87 98 2	0 3 7 13 25 63 91 97 3	0 1 2 4 7 73 92 97 3	0 0 0 0 3 33 83 97 3	0 0 1 7 45 87 98 2	0 0 0 0 7 52 91 97 3	0 0 1 2 7 42 83 95 5	0 0 1 1 5 39 83 96 4	0 0 0 0 2 38 81 95	0 2 5 8 17 51 78 88 12	0 0 1 1 2 18 64 91	0 0 2 6 14 45 82 93	0 1 4 6 12 37 80 93 7	0 4 7 9 31 47 70 83
AS1465 (concrete) CA27 (plaster)		x x	/ x	/ x	/ x		x x	x x	/ x	/	/ x	/		x x	x x	/ x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x		x x
Al23 x (mortar) F.M.		x 1.95	/ 1.98	1.89	/ 1.82	,	x 1.41	x 1.64	/ 1.79	/ 2.23	/ 1.56	/ 2.08	/ 1.85	x 1.23	x 1.43	/ 1.55		x 1.34	x 1.27		x 0.95	x 1.60	x 1.51	x 2.02

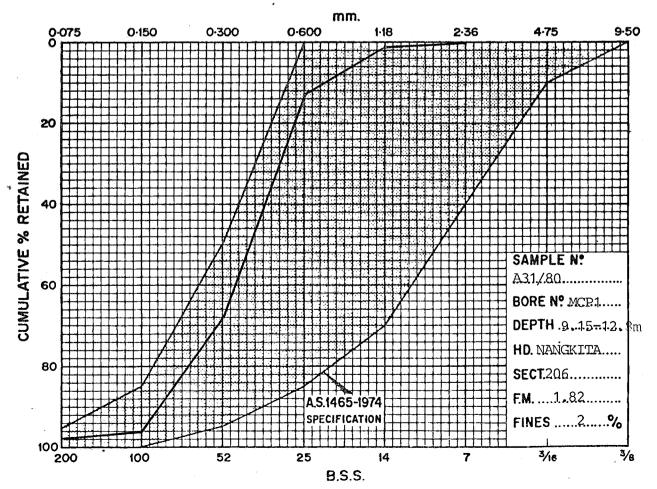
[/] suitable

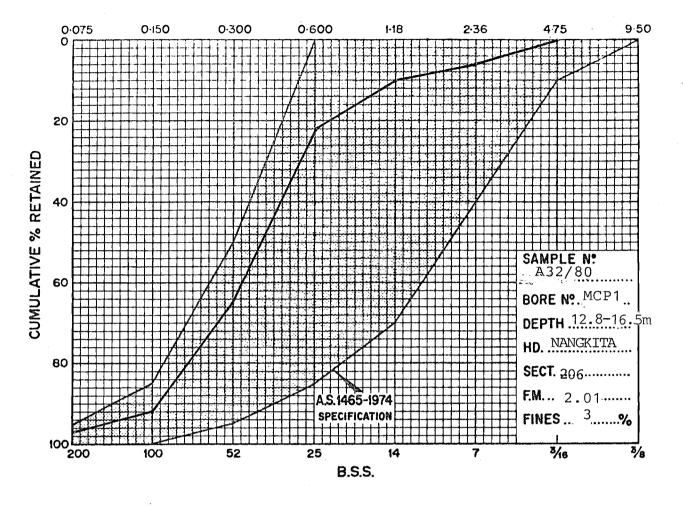
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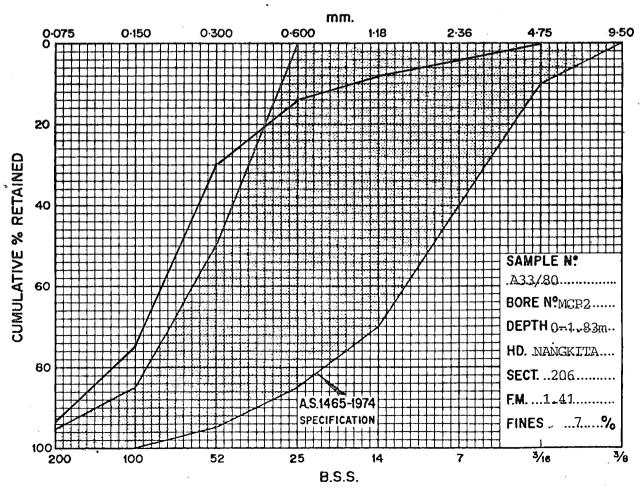


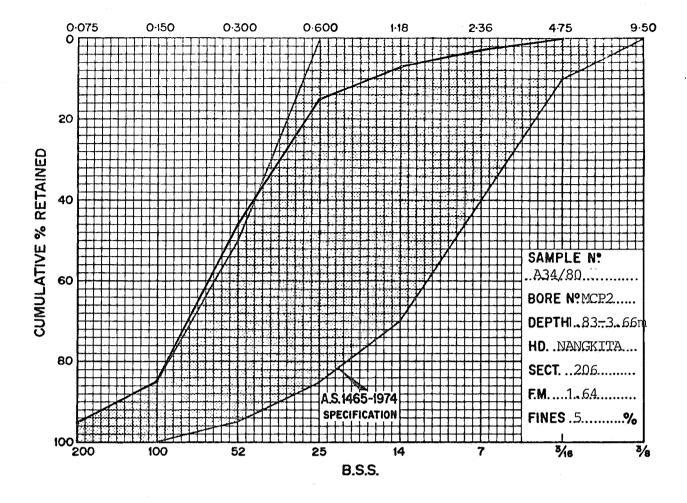


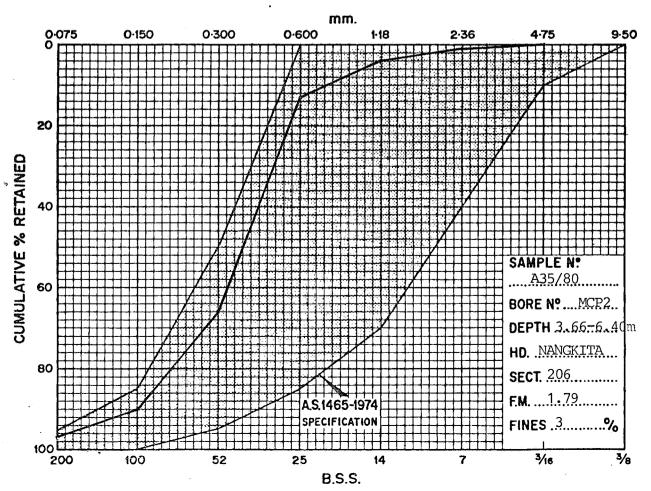


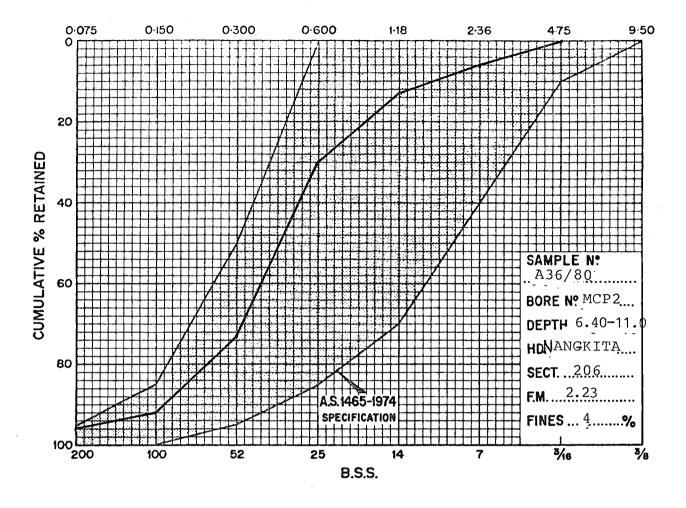


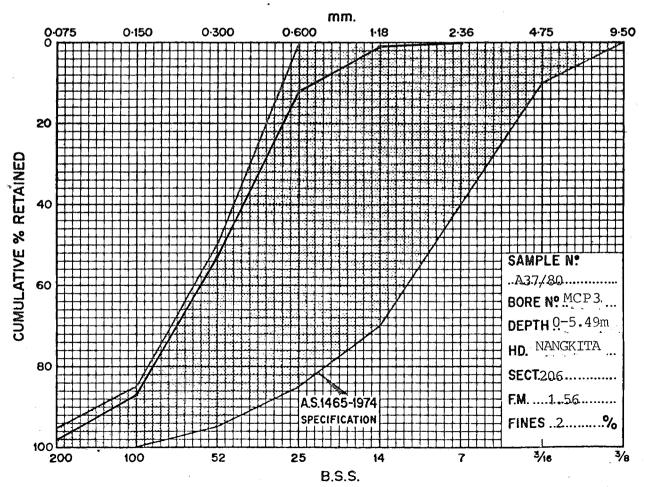


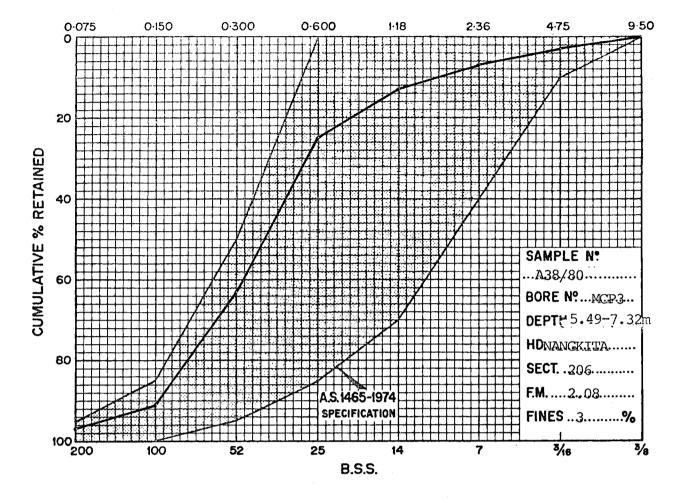


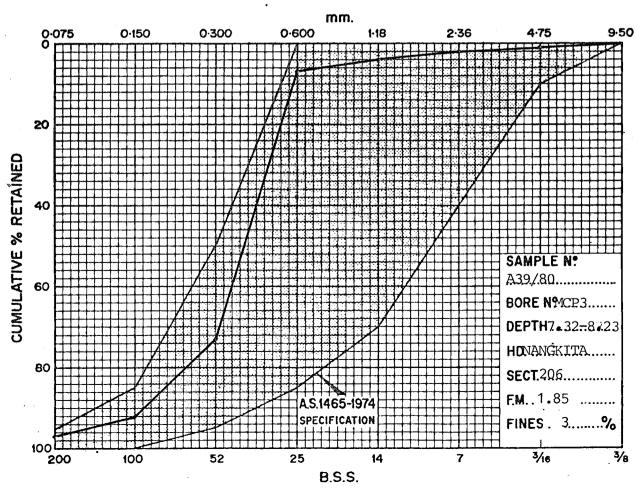


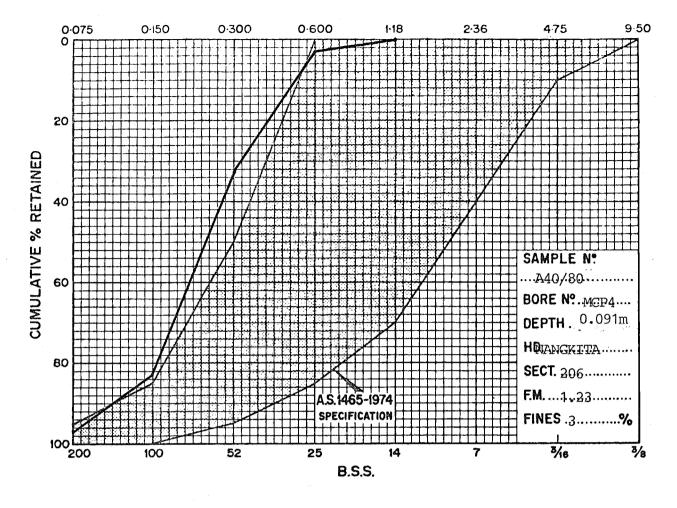


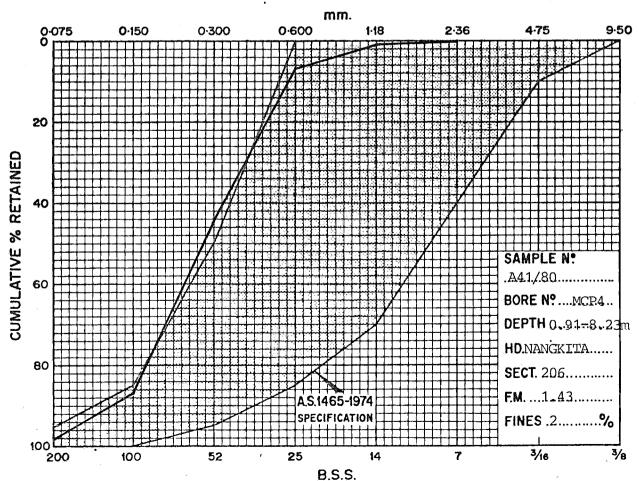


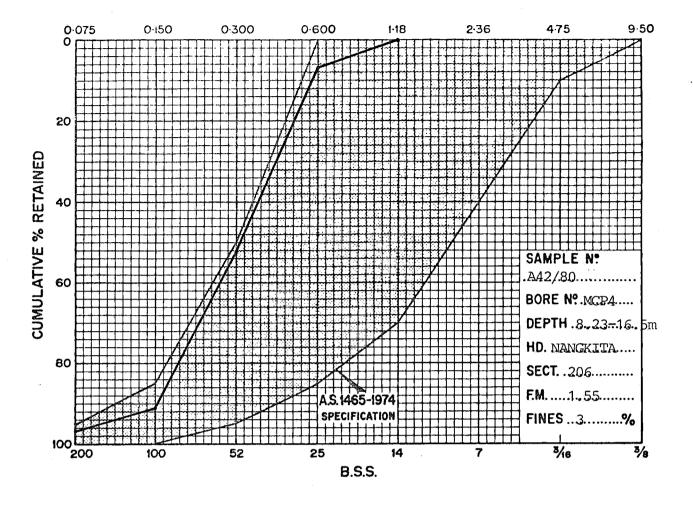


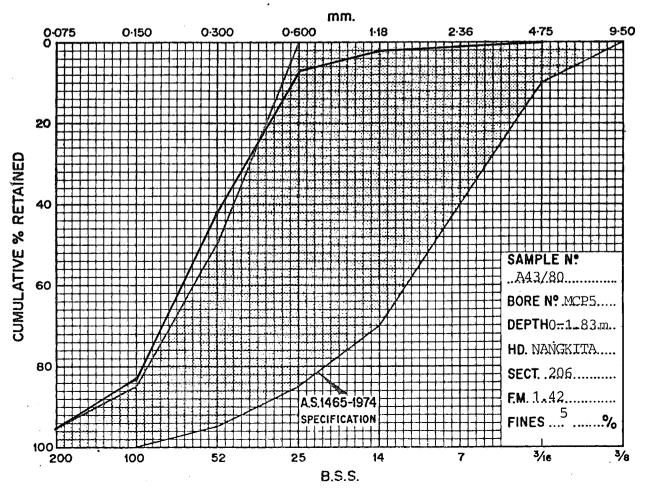


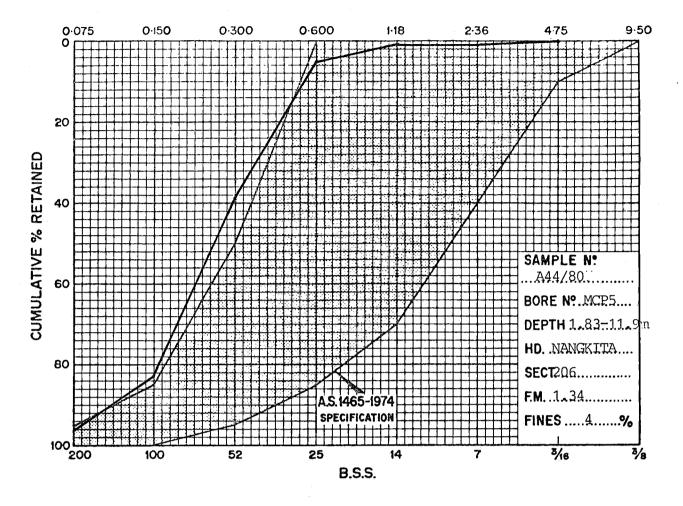


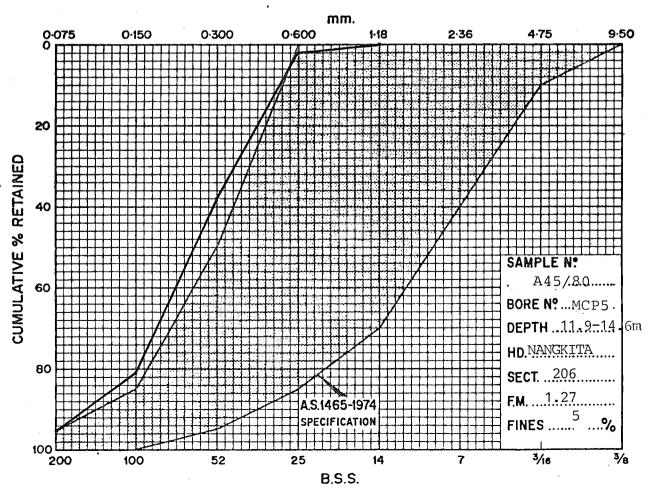


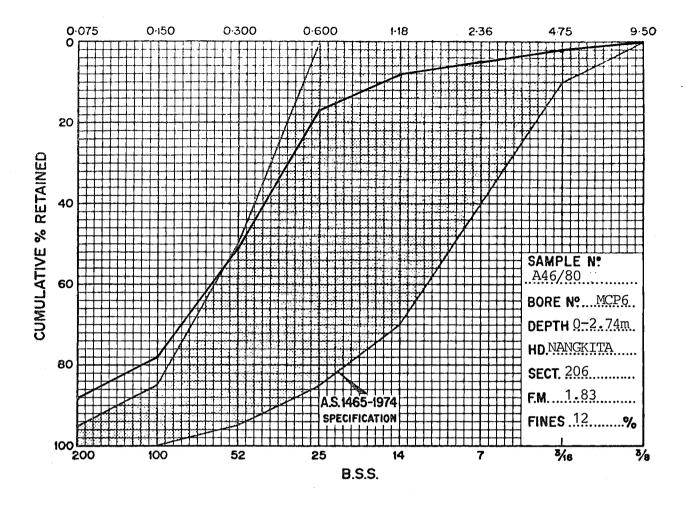


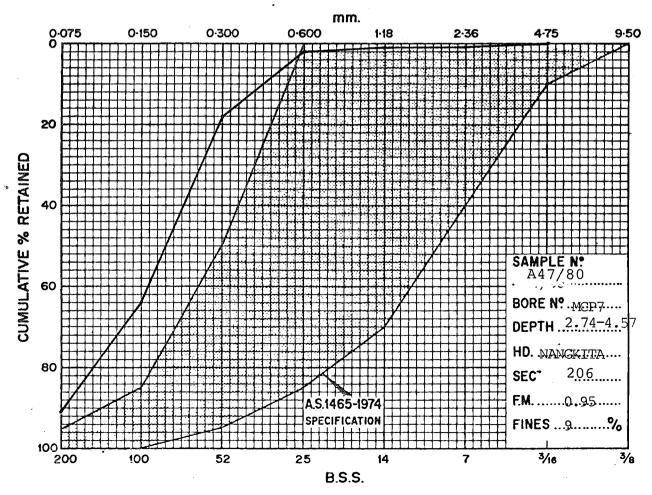


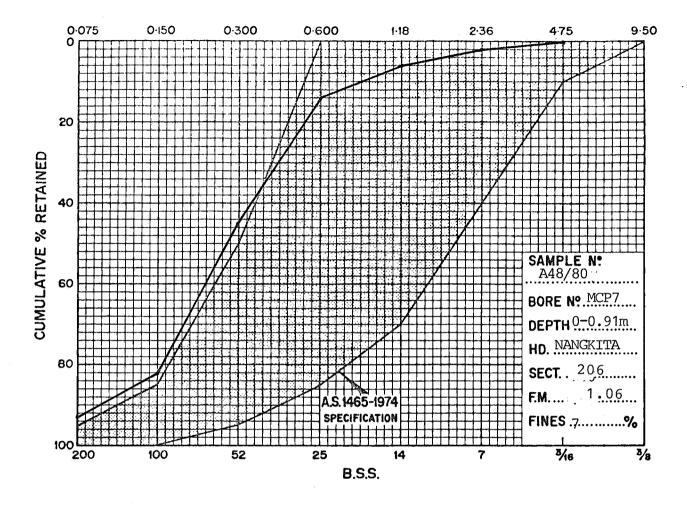


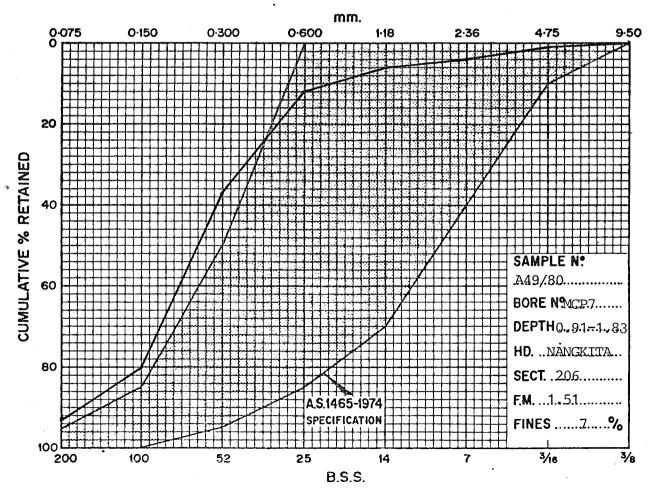


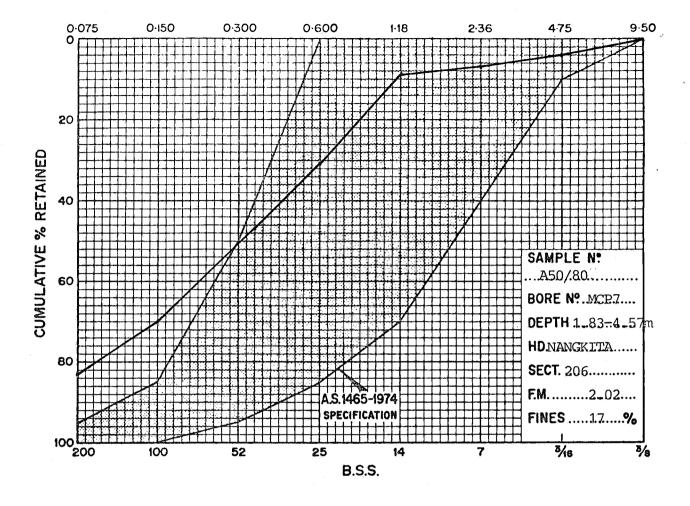


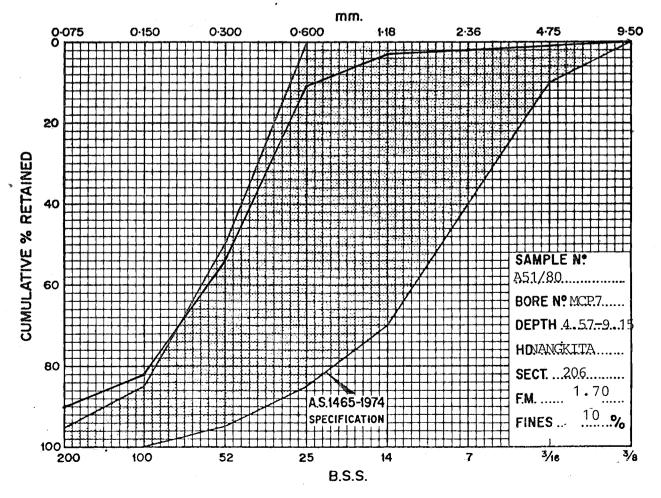












APPENDIX D DETERMINATION OF FINENESS MODULUS

DETERMINATION OF "FINES FREE" FINENESS MODULUS

Particle size distribution is determined according to the procedure described in A.S. 1141-1974, sections 11 and 12. Sieves are chosen such that each has nominal aperture double that of the preceding one:-

Aperture (mm) 0.075 0.15 0.30 0.60 1.18 2.36 4.75 9.5 19.0 100 50 25 $3\frac{1}{2}$ B.S.S. Mesh 200 14

- The proportion of material finer than 0.075 (200 mesh BSS) is 2. designated as "fines".
- 3. The cumulative amount of sand retained on each of the nominated sieves is recalculated as a percentage of the material coarser than 0.075 mm (200 mesh).
- 4. Cumulative percentages calcuated in 3 (above) retained on 100 mesh BSS and coarser sieves are summed and divided by 100 to give Fineness Modulus.

Example

BSS Mesh	Nominal Aperture (mm)	Cum. Wt. Retained (gm)	Cum. % Retained	Cum. % of +200 mesh fraction retained
3/8" 3/16" 7 14 25 52 100 200	2.36 1.18 0.60 0.30 0.15 0.075	0.00 0.56 4.36 13.34 35.71 85.67 181.65 192.99 96.93 = 3.07%	0.00 0.28 2.19 6.70 17.93 43.03 91.23 96.93 $FM = 166.5$	0.00) 0.29) 2.26) 6.91) Sum=166.5 18.50) 44.39) 94.12) 100.00

APPENDIX E

EVALUATION OF NINE SAMPLES FOR GLASS AND FOUNDRY USE

EXTRACT FROM AMDEL REPORT MD3956/80

TABLE EI: BRIEF MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF NINE SAND SAMPLES

					OF THE STATE	
Locality	Sample Number	Colour	Shape	Morphology - Major Constituents Fe-staining, CaCO ₃ , organic etc.	Estimated % Heavy Minerals	Heavy Minerals Present
50m NW MCP7 0-0.91m	A27/80	Pale buff	Well rounded to sub- angular	1222		Fe-oxides
MCP1 0-1.83m	A28/80	Light coffee brown	Sub- rounded to well rounded		Nil	_
MCP2 1.83- 3.66m	A34/80	Light coffee brown	Sub- angular to sub- rounded	Poorly sorted, unconsolidated quartz sand with very heavy iron-staining. A few aggregates of quartz grains up to 8 mm in size, weakly cemented by Fe-oxides are present; and many of the smaller grains are weakly banded into tiny aggregates. The presence of isolated unstained rounded quartz grain with irregular partial coats of white clay (?kaolin), we also noted. Noncalcareous.	· - ins ings	-
MCP2 3.66- 6.40m	A35/80	Coffee brown	Sub- angular to sub- rounded		Nil	<u>-</u>
MCP3 0-5.49m	A37/80	Light— tan	Sub- rounded to well- rounded	Moderately well sorted unconsolidated quartz sand with minor iron-staining. Rare 'sugary' quartz grains with heavy iron-staining are present. Trace of organic matter. Noncalcareous	Trace	Fe/Ti-oxides.

MCP4 0-0.9m	A40/80	Light— brown	Sub- rounded	Moderately well sorted fine, unconsolidated quartz sand with fairly heavy iron-staining on all grains. Minor amounts of organic material present, in the form of woody root debris and root hairs. Noncalcareous.	Traces	Fe-oxides and ?silicates.
MCP5 0-1.83m	A43/80	Dark- brown and grey (salt & pepper)	Sub- rounded to well rounded	Moderately well sorted unconsolidated fine quartz sand consisting of approximately 50/50 mixture of heavily iron stained quartz grains and clean iron-free quartz grains. Organic matter in the form of woody debris is common. So ferruginous clay is probably associated with the iron-stained grains. Noncalcareous. Rare coarse aggregates of weakly Fe-cemented grains also occur.	me Y	Fe-oxides
MCP6 2.74- 4.57m	A47/80	Pinkish brown	Sub- angular to sub- rounded	Poorly sorted fine, unconsolidated quartz sand, having all grains heavily coated with ferruginous ?clay. Large (10 mm) aggregates of quartz grains weakly cemented by ferruginous? clay are common. Non-calcareous.	Trace	Fe-oxides
MCP7 0-0,91m	A48/80	Brown and grey (salt & pepper)	Sub- rounded	Moderately well sorted fine, unconsolidated quartz sand consisting of approx. equal proportions of clean iron-free quartz grains and heavily iron-stained grains. Organic material in the form of root hairs and plant debris is common. A few small aggregates of grains weakly cemented by iron-oxides are also present Noncalcareous.		Fe-oxides ?amphibole

TABLE E2: CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Element	50mNW MCP7 0- 0.91m A27/80	MCP1 0- 1.83m A28/80	MCP2 1.83- 3.66m A34/80	MCP2 3.66- 6.40m A35/80	MCP3 0- 5.49m A37/80	MCP4 0- 0.91m A40/80	MCP5 0- 1.83m A43/80	MCP6 2.74- 4.57m A47/80	MCP7 0- 0.91 A48/80
SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ Fe ₂ O ₃ MnO MgO CaO Na ₂ O K ₂ O P ₂ O ₅ LO1	99.0 0.60 0.04 0.31 <0.01 <0.02 0.02 0.04 0.05 0.02 0.15	88.5 0.20 4.8 3.00 <0.01 0.07 0.02 0.05 0.17 0.02 2.87	84.0 0.33 6.7 2.87 <0.01 0.14 0.02 0.05 0.17 0.02 5.08	84.0 0.37 7.0 2.95 <0.01 0.15 0.02 0.05 0.20 0.02 4.80	97.5 0.60 0.63 0.68 <0.01 <0.01 0.05 0.05 0.02 0.53	96.0 0.10 1.43 0.81 <0.01 0.03 0.02 0.05 0.06 0.02 1.26	97.5 0.10 0.85 0.82 <0.01 0.02 0.03 0.06 0.09 0.02 1.64	90.0 0.21 5.0 1.78 <0.01 0.05 0.02 0.07 0.14 0.03 2.48	88.0 0.21 4.7 2.00 <0.01 0.08 0.04 0.07 0.16 0.03 4.08
Total	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.5	99.8	99.4
Organic C	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.04	<0.02	0.10	0.43	0.04	0.65
co ₂	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.30	0.05	<0.50

See also Tables E3-E11 and corresponding graphical plots.

DISCUSSION

The samples tested for glass and foundry use vary considerably both in composition and size grading. None of the samples are suitable for glass making due to their high iron contents. They are not well sorted, most being 4-5 screen sands. Their AFS grain fineness numbers vary from 53 to 118. There is also considerable variation in their AFS clay contents which range from 0.5% to a very high 18.4%. These values are reflected by the high ${\rm Al}_2{\rm O}_3$ contents of some of the samples.

TABLE E3: FOUNDRY SAND SCREEN SIZE ANALYSIS Sample Identification: 50m NW MCP7, 0-0.91 m

Mines Dept. No. A27/80 Size of sample: 65.1 g AFS Clay (average): 0.5%. AFS Grain finenes No.: 56

US series No. (ASTM)	Equivalent Mesh, BSS	Weight Retained	% Retained	% Cumulative
6 12 20 30 40 50 70 100 140 200 270	5 10 18 25 36 52 72 100 150 200 300 -300	0.1 0.3 2.1 6.8 13.3 14.2 12.8 7.1 3.3 2.3 0.6 1.9	0.2 0.5 3.2 10.4 20.4 21.8 19.7 10.9 5.1 3.5 0.9 2.9	0.2 0.7 3.9 14.3 34.7 56.5 76.2 87.1 92.2 95.7 96.6 99.5
Total % Sand	Grade			99.5

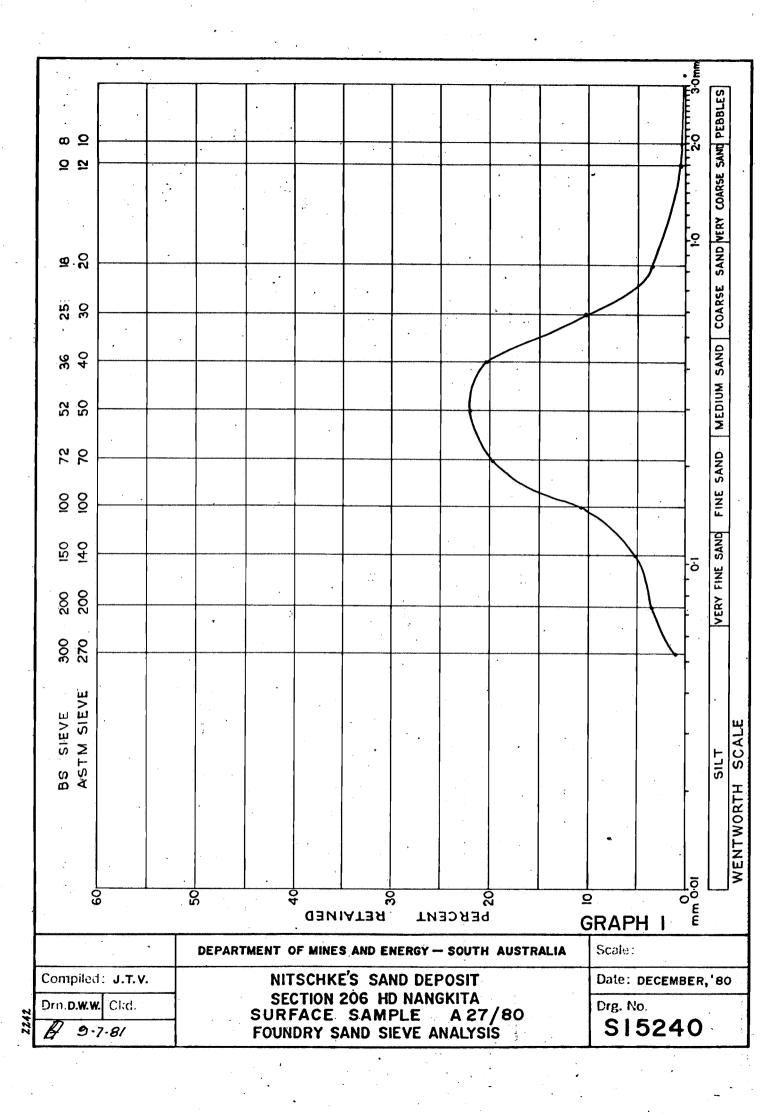


TABLE E4: SCREEN SIZE ANLAYSIS Sample Identification: MCP1, O-1.83 m

US Series Equivalent Mesh, BSS Retained Retained Cumulative 6 5	Mines Dept. N Size of sampl AFS Clay (ave AFS Grain fin	e: rage):	A28/80 38.00 g 12.4% 82		
6 5 - - - - 12 10 0.2 0.4 0.4 20 18 1.7 3.4 3.8 30 25 2.0 4.0 7.8 40 36 6.0 12.0 19.8 50 52 12.8 25.6 45.4 70 72 10.7 21.4 66.8 100 1.0 2.1.4 66.8 100 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6		•		%	9
12 10 0.2 0.4 0.4 20 18 1.7 3.4 3.8 30 25 2.0 4.0 7.8 40 36 6.0 12.0 19.8 50 52 12.8 25.6 45.4 70 72 10.7 21.4 66.8 100 1.0 1.7 3.4 70.2 140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6	No. (ASTM)	Mesh, BSS	Retained	Retained	Cumulative
12 10 0.2 0.4 0.4 20 18 1.7 3.4 3.8 30 25 2.0 4.0 7.8 40 36 6.0 12.0 19.8 50 52 12.8 25.6 45.4 70 72 10.7 21.4 66.8 100 1.0 1.7 3.4 70.2 140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6		<u>.</u>	W.		
20 18 1.7 3.4 3.8 30 25 2.0 4.0 7.8 40 36 6.0 12.0 19.8 50 52 12.8 25.6 45.4 70 72 10.7 21.4 66.8 100 100 1.7 3.4 70.2 140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6			•••		-
30 25 2.0 4.0 7.8 40 36 6.0 12.0 19.8 50 52 12.8 25.6 45.4 70 72 10.7 21.4 66.8 100 100 1.7 3.4 70.2 140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6		10	0.2	0.4	0.4
40 36 6.0 12.0 19.8 50 52 12.8 25.6 45.4 70 72 10.7 21.4 66.8 100 100 1.7 3.4 70.2 140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6	20	18	1.7	3.4	3.8
50 52 12.8 25.6 45.4 70 72 10.7 21.4 66.8 100 100 1.7 3.4 70.2 140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6	30	25	2.0	4.0	7.8
50 52 12.8 25.6 45.4 70 72 10.7 21.4 66.8 100 100 1.7 3.4 70.2 140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6	40	36	6.0	12.0	19.8
70 72 10.7 21.4 66.8 100 100 1.7 3.4 70.2 140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6	50	52	12.8		
100 100 1.7 3.4 70.2 140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6	70	72			
140 150 1.0 2.0 72.2 200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6	100	100			
200 200 1.1 2.2 74.4 270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6	140				
270 300 0.6 1.2 75.6	200				
12.0 07.0					
			9 • 0	.44 • V	07.0

87.6

Total % Sand Grade

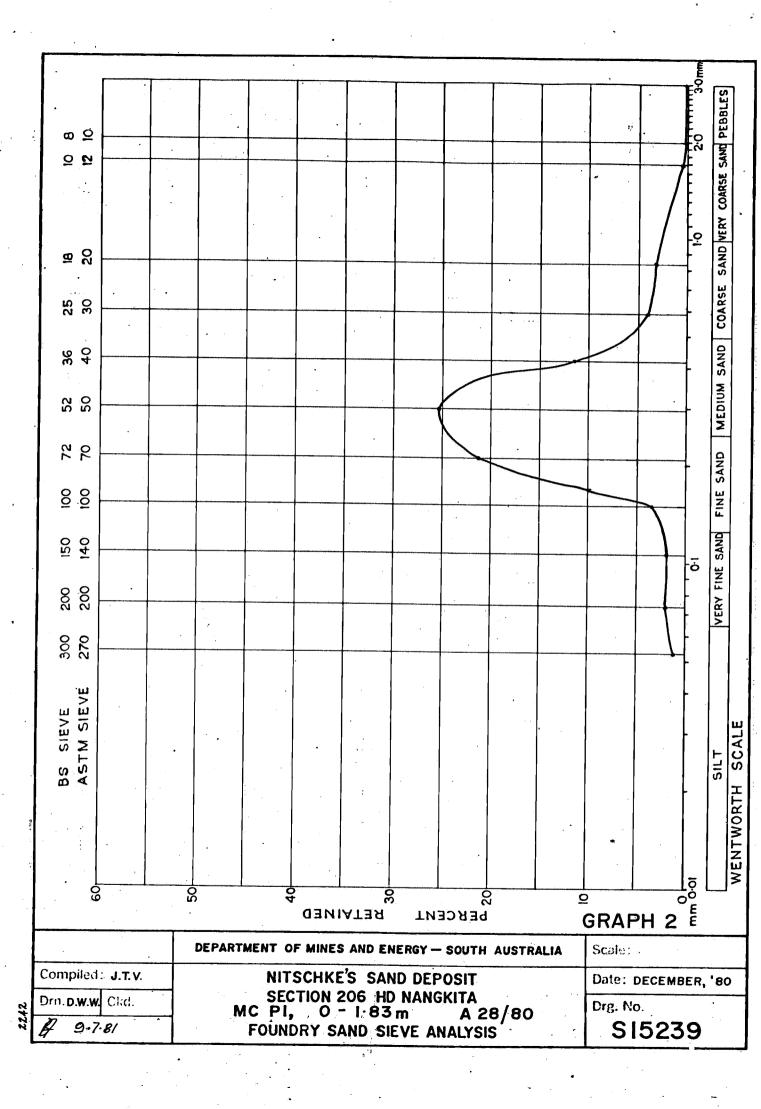


TABLE E5: SCREEN SIZE ANLAYSIS Sample Identification: MCP2, 1.83-3.66 m

Mines Dept. No.	S34/80
Size of Sample:	50.00 g
AFS Clay (average):	11.5%
AFS Grain fineness No.:	94

US Series No. (ASTM)	Equivalent Mesh, BSS	Weight Retained	% Retained	% Cumulative
6 12 20 30 40 50 70 100 140 200 270	5 10 18 25 36 52 72 100 150 200 300 -300	0.6 1.3 0.8 0.8 2.6 6.3 9.4 5.9 4.4 4.0 1.4 6.7	1.2 2.6 1.6 1.6 5.2 12.6 18.8 11.8 8.8 2.8	1.2 3.8 5.4 7.0 12.2 24.8 43.6 55.4 64.2 72.2 75.0 88.4
Total % Sand	l Grade			88.4

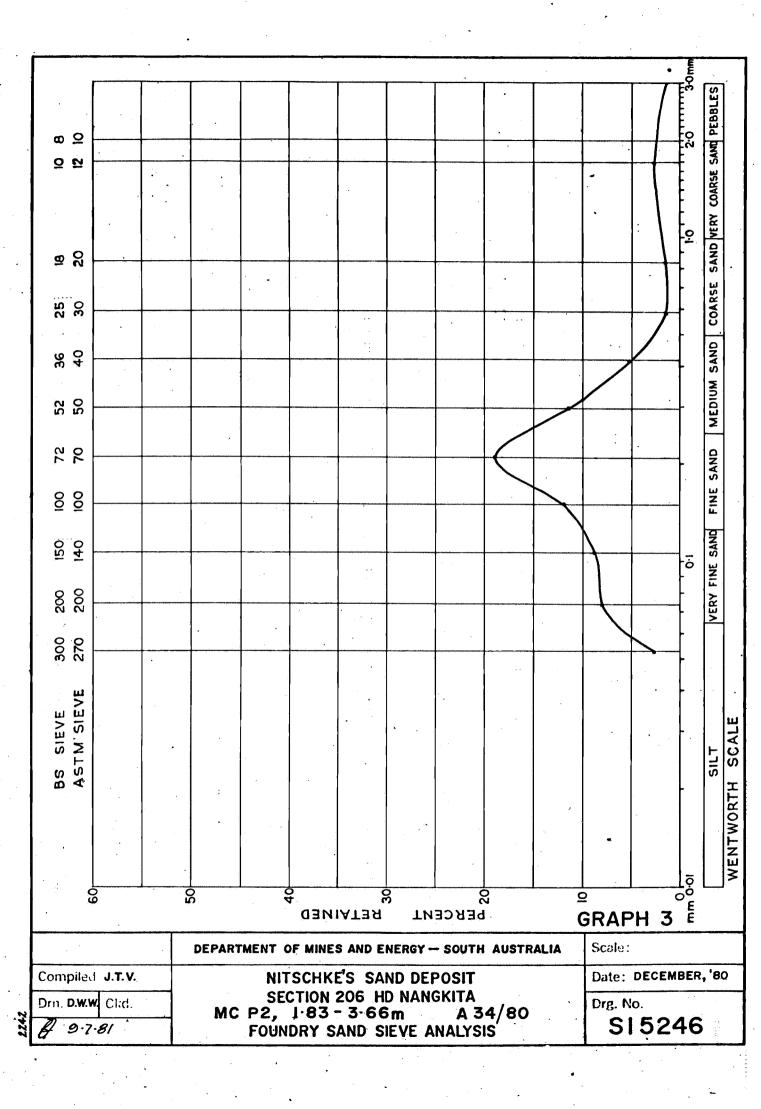


TABLE E6: SCREEN SIZE ANALYSIS Sample Identification: MCP2, 3.66-6.40 m

Mines Dept. No. Size of sample AFS Clay (average): AFS Grain fineness No.:			A35/80 50.0 g 18.4% 89			
	Series (ASTM)	Equivalent Mesh, BSS	Weight Retained	% Retained	% Cumulative	
6 12 20 30 40 50 70 100 140 200 270		5 10 18 25 36 52 72 100 150 200 300	0.6 0.8 1.0 1.0 3.6 8.4 9.0 4.5 3.1 2.9	1.2 1.6 2.0 2.0 7.2 16.8 18.2 9.0 6.2 5.8 1.8	1.2 2.8 4.8 6.8 14.0 30.8 49.0 58.0 64.2 70.0 71.8	
Tot	al % Sand	-300 Grade	4.9	9.8	81.6	

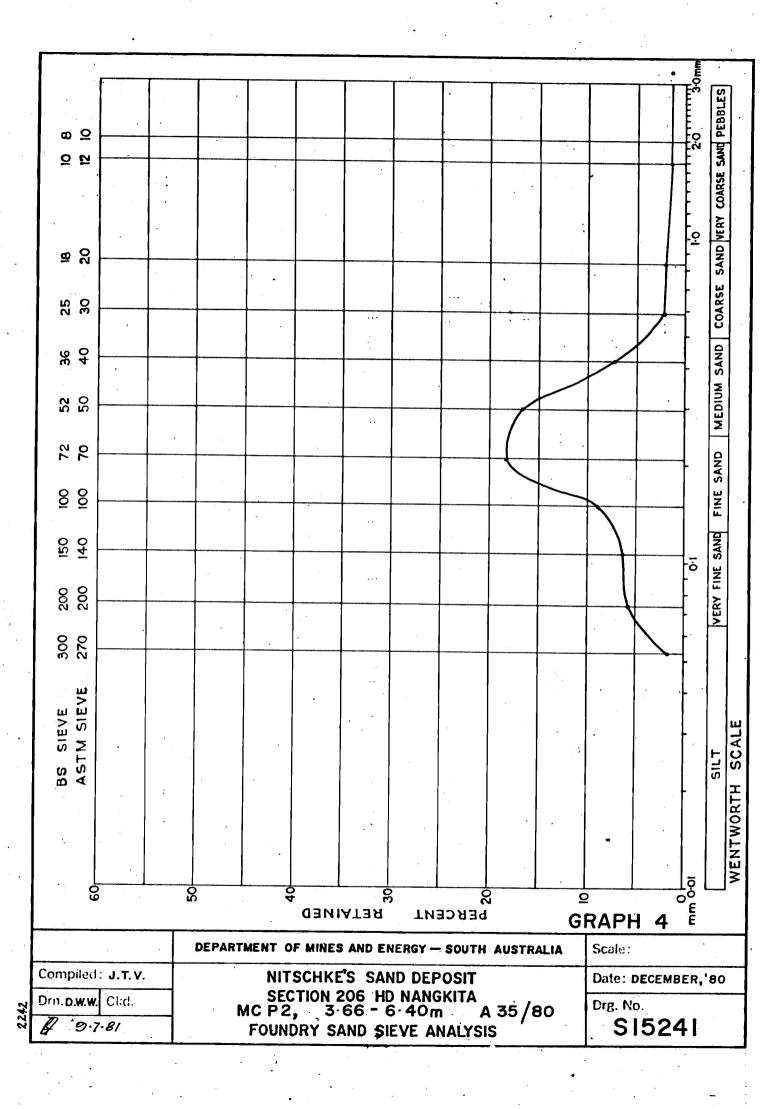


TABLE E7: SCREEN SIZE ANALSYSIS Sample Identification: MCP3, 0-5.49 m

Mines Dept. I Size of samp AFS Clay (ave AFS Grain fin	le: erage):	A37/80 76.0 g 2.3% 53		
US Series	Equivalent	Weight	%	ક
No. (ASTM)	Mesh, BSS	Retained	Retained	Cumulative
6	5	_	_	
12	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
20	18	1.6	2.1	2.2
30	25	5.6	7.4	9.6
40	36	15.4	20.3	29.9
50	52	13.0	17.1	47.0
70	72	19.0	25.0	72.0
100	100	10.8	14.2	86.2
140	150	4.9	6.4	92.6
200	200	3.0	3.9	96.5
270	300	0.5	0.7	97.2
	-300	0.4	0.5	97.7
Total % Sand	Grade			97.7

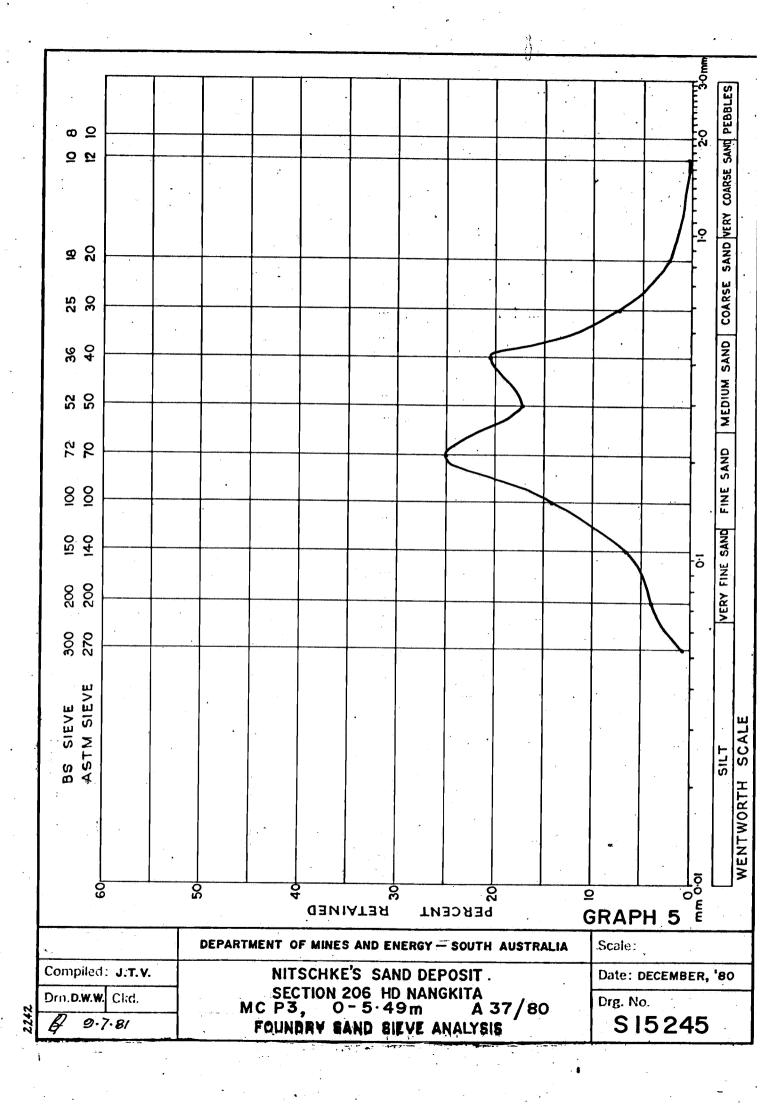


TABLE E8: SCREEN SIZE ANALSYSIS Sample Identification: MCP4, 0-0.91 m

Mines Dept. No. A40/80 Size of sample: 66.7 g AFS Clay (average): 1.6% AFS Grain fineness No.: 59

US Series	Equivalent	Weight	%	%
No. (ASTM)	Mesh, BSS	Retained	Retained	Cumulative
6 12 20 30 40 50 70 100 140 200 270	5 10 18 25 36 52 72 100 150 200 300 -300	0.1 0.5 1.8 7.0 13.2 22.0 12.3 5.1 2.3 0.4 0.8	0.2 0.2 0.8 2.7 10.5 19.8 33.0 18.4 7.6 3.4 0.6 1.2	0.2 0.4 1.2 3.9 14.4 34.2 67.2 85.6 93.2 96.6 97.2 98.4

Total % Sand Grade 98.4

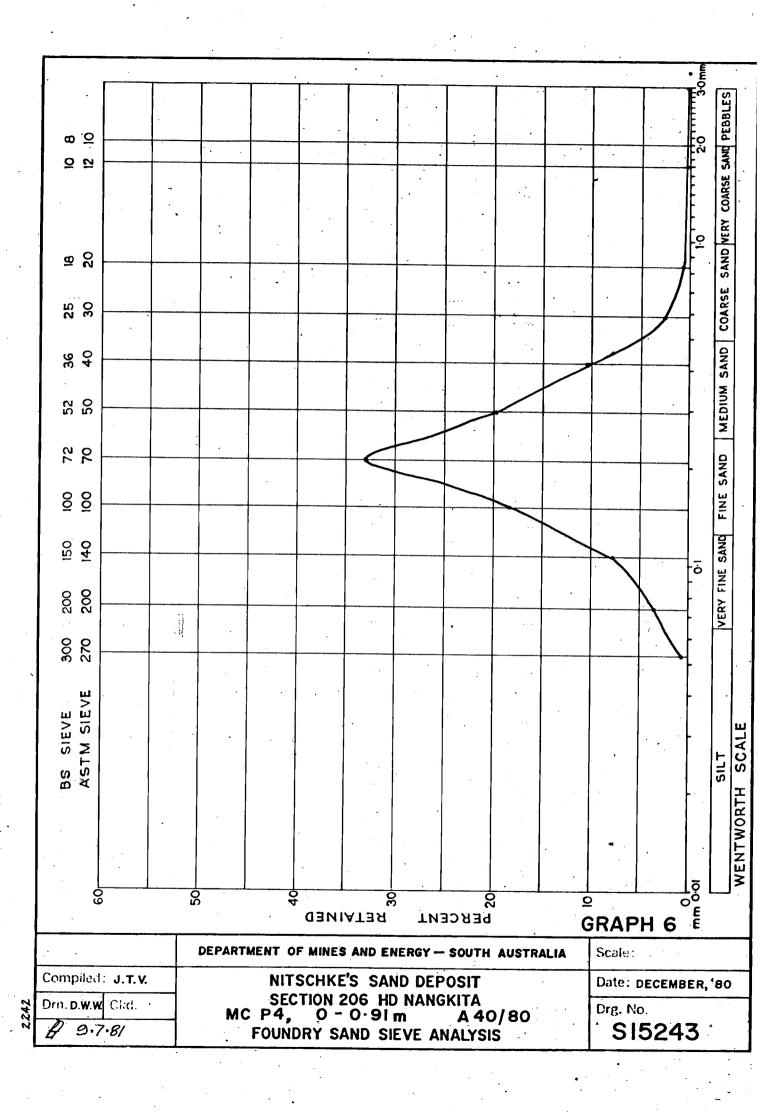


TABLE E9: SCREEN SIZE ANALYSIS Sample Identification: MCP5, 0-1.83 m

Mines Dept. Size of samp AFS Clay (av AFS Grain fi	le: erage):	A43/80 6.01 g 1.3% 67		
US Series No. (ASTM)	Equivalent Mesh, BSS	Weight Retained	% Retained	% Cumulative
6 12 20 30 40 50 70 100 140 200 270	5 10 18 25 36 52 72 100 150 200 300 -300	0.7 0.7 0.8 1.8 7.3 11.2 16.8 9.6 4.5 2.7 1.0 2.2	1.2 1.3 3.0 12.4 18.6 28.0 16.0 7.7 4.5 1.7	1.2 2.4 3.7 6.7 18.8 37.4 65.3 81.3 88.8 93.3 95.0 98.7
Total % Sand	Grade			98.7

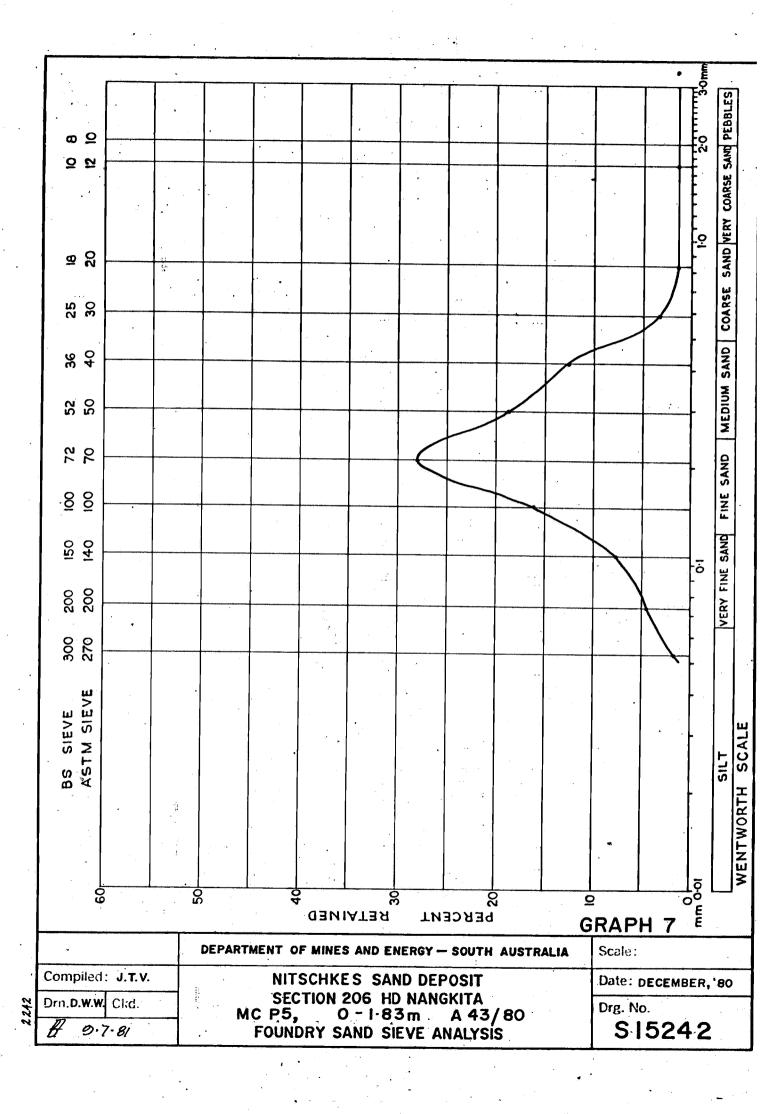


TABLE ElO: SCREEN SIZE ANALYSIS Sample Identification: MCP6, 2.74-4.57 m

Mines Dept. No.: Size of sample: AFS Clay (average): AFS Grain fineness No.:		A47/80 50.0 g 15.7% 118		
US Series	Equivalent	Weight	96	8
No. (ASTM)	Mesh, BSS	Retained	Retained	Cumulative
6	.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
12	10	0.1	0.2	0.4
20	18	0.1	0.2	0.6
30	25	0.2	0.4	1.0
40	36	0.8	1.6	2.6
50	52	1.9	3.8	6.4
70	72	8.1	16.2	22.6
100	100	9.4	18.8	41.4
140	150	7.1	14.2	55.6
200	200	6.0	12.0	67.6
270	300	2.5	5.0	72.6
	-300	5.8	11.6	84.2
Total % Sand	Grade			84.2

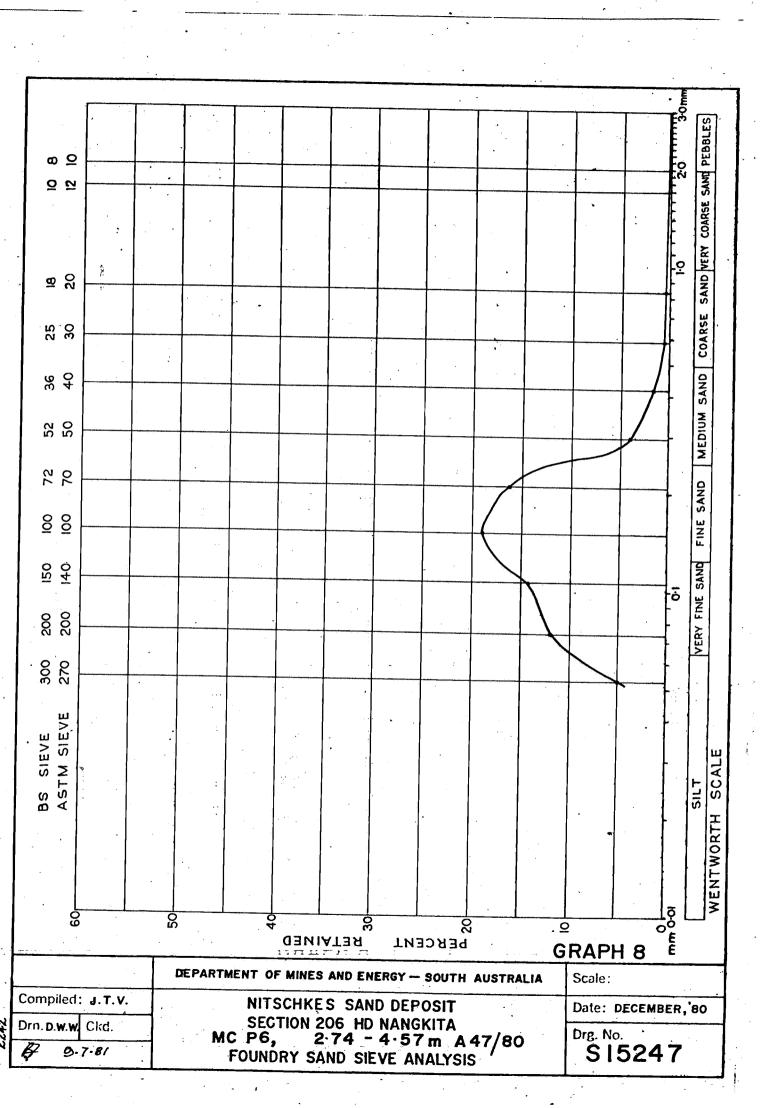
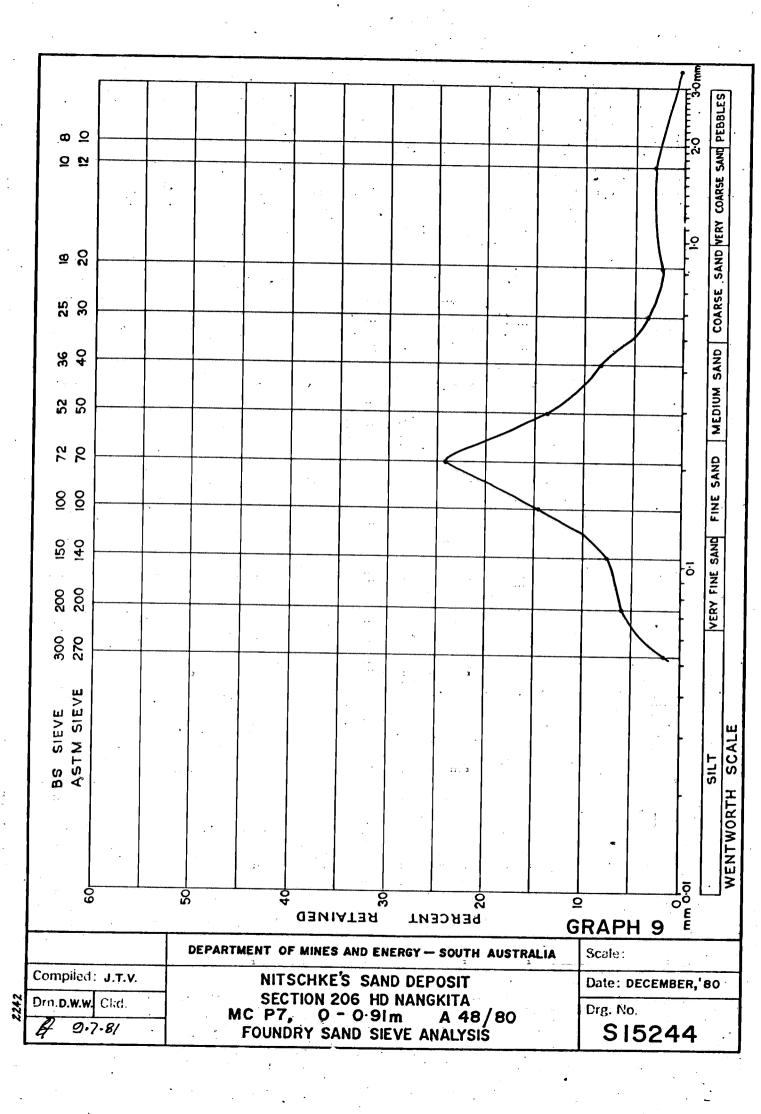


TABLE Ell: SCREEN SIZE ANALYSIS Sample Identification: MCP7, 0-0.91 m

Mines Dept. No. Size of sample: AFS Clay (average): AFS Grain fineness No.:		A48/80 50.0 g 5.6% 81		
	Equivalent Mesh, BSS	Weight Retained	% Retained	% Cumulative
6	5	0.3	0.6	0.6
	10 18	1.6 1.2	3.2 2.4	3.8 6.2
30	25	1.8	3.6	9.8
	36 52	4.2 6.8	8.4 13.6	18.2 31.8
	72	12.1	24.2	56.0
	100 150	7.3 3.8	14.6 7.6	70.6 78.2
	200 300	3.0 0.9	6.0	84.2
	-300	4.2	1.8 8.4	86.0 94.4
Total % Grade	Sand			94.4



APPENDIX F

TESTING TO AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS2223-1978 (GARDEN SOILS FOR DOMESTIC USE):

EXTRACT FROM AMDEL REPORT M3956/80

RESULTS

TABLE F1: GARDEN SOIL PROPERTIES

Sample. No.	Locality	Organic Matter % by mass	рн	Soluble Salts
A28/80 A34/80 A35/80 A37/80 A40/80 A43/80 A47/80 A48/80	50mNW, MCP7, 0-0.91m MCP2, 1.83-3.66m MCP2, 3.66-6.40m MCP3, 0-5.49m MCP4, 0-0.91m MCP5, 0-1.83m MCP6, 2.74-4.57m MCP7, 0-0.91m	0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.9 0.1	5.5 5.4 5.4 5.7 5.8 5.0 5.3	0.032 0.004 0.006 0.002 0.003 0.003 0.002 0.006
Standard	(AS2223/78)	General purpose soil >1	5-8	0.06 max.
		Garden soil >5		

TABLE F2: CLASSIFICATION OF GARDEN SOILS ACCORDING TO THEIR TEXTURE

Texture of soil	-	Typical composition	General descrip- tion	Disadvantages	Advantages	Typical uses
Medium	When thoroughly moistened the soil can be moulded into casts using the hands. The casts are not sticky and have a rough surface when rubbed with the fingers. The cas will withstand a reasonable amount of handing without falling apart	sts		The soil may break down and pack tightly if worked too often	The soil is easier to work than fine soil and is easier to bring to a seed bed condition. The soil draiwell.	
Coarse (light)	When thoroughly moistened it may be possible to mould the soil into casts using	Contains more than 75% of sand and less than 10% of clay	clods, if any, and is	The soil may dry out rapidly in hot weather and may not readily absorb	The soil is easy to to spread and level and drains rapid-	surface soil
	the hands. The soil will lack cohesion and will easily fall apart.		-	water	dly.	

DISCUSSION

All samples meet the requirements of pH (5-8) and soluble salts content (less than 0.06%. However, only one sample, A48/80, has the required amount of organic matter (1% or greater).

