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SML 273

TOOLABY

**COMBINED FIRST PROGRESS / FINAL REPORT
TO LICENCE SURRENDER FOR THE PERIOD
24/2/1969 TO 23/11/1969**

Submitted by
CRA Exploration Pty Ltd
1969

© 27/4/1977

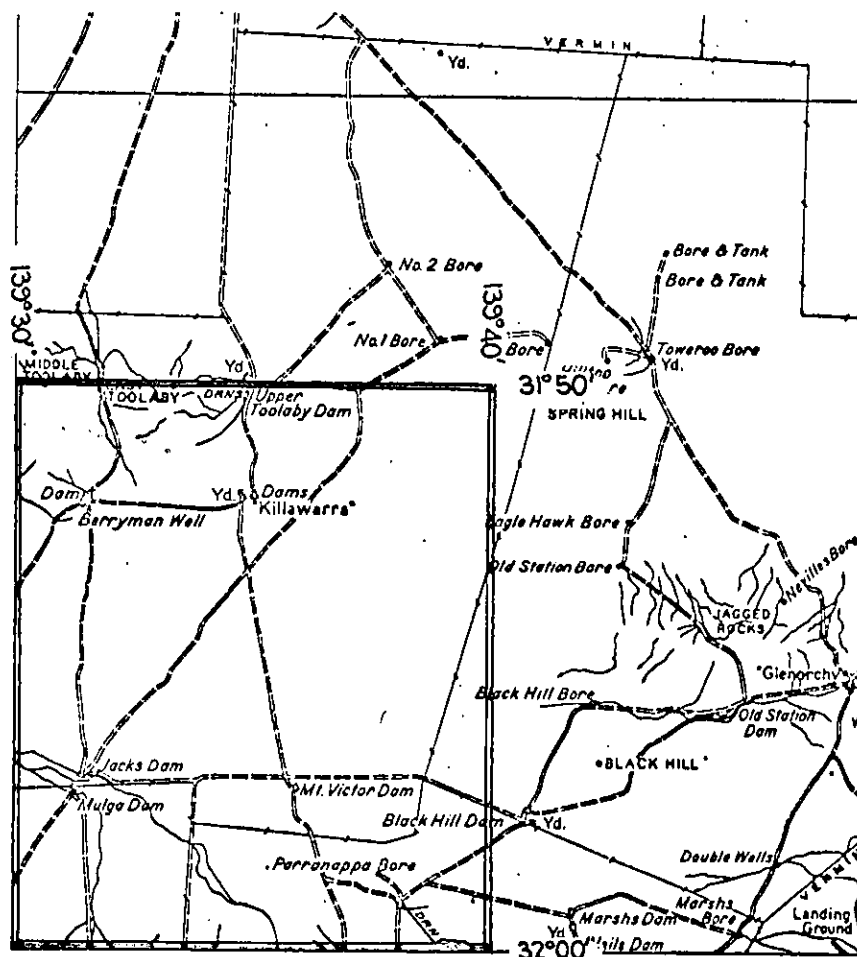
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Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA



SCALE 1:250000

LESSEE: C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LTD.
 DOCKET D.M. 135/69 AREA 100 SQ MILES
 1:250000 PLANS . CURNAMONA

LOCALITY TOOLABY
 S.M.L. No. 273 EXPIRY DATE 23-11-69

C.R.A. EXPLORATION PTY. LIMITED

6 th October, 1969.

Memorandum to: A. F. McQUEEN

Copy: C. L. Knight

From: G. F. Pigott

Rotary Drilling in Special Mining Lease 273
Toolaby, South AustraliaSUMMARY

A rotary drilling programme was carried out during the period September 9th to 20th, 1969. Eleven holes were drilled with the object of locating a channel or sandstone deposit containing uranium of Mesozoic or Tertiary age, formed by waters draining an area of uraniferous mineralised rocks. Sample cuttings were examined, and the holes logged to measure the natural gamma ray radioactivity and electrical properties of the section encountered.

The area is formed of Quaternary silts, sands and clays overlying deeply weathered basement rocks of the Proterozoic Adelaidean System. The natural gamma ray radioactivity was only of background values and no uranium deposits were found.

INTRODUCTION

The Lake Frome Embayment, South Australia is of interest as a possible uranium province in which solution front type of uranium deposits may occur. The southern part of the Frome Embayment, that is, south of Lake Frome to the Olary Block, is a partially closed basin containing Mesozoic and Tertiary deposits of restricted continental clastic sedimentation. The basin is bounded by rocks of the Proterozoic Adelaidean System to the west and south, and to the east by uraniferous rocks of the Carpentarian System. The outcropping rocks of the Carpentarian System have the form of an arc open to the west. It was across the mouth of this arc that the drilling programme was carried out.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Special Mining Lease 273 covers an area 100 square miles with an elevation of 500 to 600 feet above sea level. The lease area lies 50 miles north of Yunta which lies on the Broken Hill to Adelaide main road and railway, and 10 miles east of the Gidgealpa to Adelaide natural gas pipeline.

The country is flat-lying, and, as it lies astride three sheep properties, access to any part is fairly easy. The area lies within the Curnamona 1:250,000 sheet area (SH 54-14).

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The southern end of the Frome Basin is bounded by metamorphic rocks of the Precambrian Olary Block. In the basin, borehole and geophysical data indicate that undifferentiated Mesozoic and Cainozoic sedimentary rocks exist overlying an irregular basement with downwarps and ridges. The area held under S.M.L. 273 lies on the southern edge of the basin in the form of a local embayment in the Precambrian Block.

Proterozoic: Rocks of the Carpentarian System outcrop to the east of the area held under lease, and have the form of an arc open to the west. The rocks form part of the Willyama Block which consists of granitised metasediments and gneisses intruded by adamellites, granites and pegmatites. Widespread uranium mineralisation in the form of davidite occurs in sheared pegmatite veins.

Rocks of the Adelaidean System outcropping in the lease area are part of the Sturtian Series which include tillites, dolomitic siltstones and black laminated silty shales. The metamorphic grade is very low with fine mica and calcite being developed, and one cleavage is present.

The rocks of these systems may be separated by a north-west trending reverse fault which fades to the east, passing just east of the area under lease. No rocks representing Palaeozoic or Mesozoic eras outcrop in the area.

Recent silts, sands and clays overlies the Precambrian basement where it is seen in outcrop.

HISTORY OF WORK DONE

In February of this year a regional geochemical reconnaissance programme was carried out in that region of the Frome Embayment adjacent to uraniferous mineralised basement in the Flinders Ranges and the Olary Block. Drainage sediment samples, rock samples and bore water samples were collected and assayed for uranium. Bore water samples collected from the southern edge of the Frome Embayment were found to contain anomalous amounts of uranium. A Special Mining Lease was applied for in order to carry out prospecting.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION

A programme of rotary drilling, using a WW1 Failing 1500, was carried out under contract by the Department of Mines of South Australia. Eleven holes were drilled with a total footage of 1,611 feet. The drilling was done using air, with water and mud being used whenever the occasion warranted. Two lines of boreholes, with an approximate north-south trend, were drilled to test for the possible existence of a channel sand deposit formed from the weathering of the Proterozoic uraniferous rocks, which outcrop to the east. Samples representing ten feet intervals were collected, and examined with the aid of a Seiwa 'Correct' Binocular microscope. Samples were tested for the presence of phosphate using nitric acid and ammonium molybdate solution. The boreholes were logged electrically to measure the spontaneous potential and resistivity of the drilled section, and radiometrically to measure the natural gamma ray emission. Logging was carried out under contract by the Department of Mines of South Australia. Samples were scanned with a Scintrex BGS, 1S scintillometer. Samples of water located by the drilling were sent to Broken Hill for analysis for uranium.

RESULTS

The section encountered in drilling may be described generally as silt, sand and clay intermixed in parts with calcrete, overlying silcrete and pebble beds. This section of unconsolidated sediments is underlain by deeply weathered basement material. The lithological logs of the bores are included in this report.

In boreholes TY 1 to TY 9, calcrete horizons occur at the present ground level and above the pebble bed and are associated with silt and clay. Generally, white nodular carbonate occurs throughout the sequence. The pebble bed is silicified with a distinct silcrete horizon above it. This must represent an old land surface, rounded oval maghemite and faceted quartz pebbles being the main clasts.

The western section bores TY 10 to TY 14, contain less sand and more clay than the eastern section. Gypsum, anhydrite and calcite are present associated with interbedded clays, silts and sands. Pebble beds occur at two horizons in TY 10 and TY 14. The first occurs beneath a thin veneer of interbedded sands and clays with calcrete, and the other directly above the weathered basement. The sediments between the pebble horizons are red ferruginised silts and clays. No pebble beds were encountered in TY 12. The thickest section of sediments encountered above the weathered basement is 142 feet and is found in TY 13. The section is made up of coarse sands and gravels below a thin veneer of Recent interbedded calcified silts, clays and sands. Water was struck in this bore at 90 feet. It is estimated that the flow rate is 500 gals. per hour. The dissolved solid content is 1650 ppm (measured on a portable 'dionic' conductivity tester). It is concluded that TY 13 is located in a river channel which is cut down into the weathered basement.

Weathered basement material was encountered in all the holes drilled. It varied in thickness from 167 feet in TY 1 to 127 feet in TY 4, and 86 feet in TY 13. The top 10 feet immediately underlying the silicified pebble bed is a mixture of weathered basement material and quartz sand grains, partially leached and ferruginised. The underlying material is a brown, red or grey powdery silty clay, the colour depending on the degree of calcification and ferruginisation.

A sample of this weathered material was sent to The Australian Mineral Development Laboratories from TY 4, 150 to 160 feet, and was described in Report MP 3/1/6/0 as follows:

"...the sample consists mainly of clay minerals and quartz and it can thus properly be described as a clay. The clay minerals are kaolin and illite/mica in roughly equal amounts. Quartz is present to the extent of approximately 40%."

The boundary between the weathered material and the basement is sharp. A section of diamond drill core was drilled in TY 4 to find out the exact lithology of the basement; it is a fine grained, black weathering to brown, calcareous, micaceous semi pelite. It is finely bedded with a slaty cleavage developed and resembles the micaceous siltstones and shales seen in outcrop in the Toolaby Hills.

CONCLUSIONS

The area of S.M.L. 273 is comprised of shallow basement rocks of the Adelaidean System with a thin covering of Recent alluvium. A water-bearing sand horizon was located indicating a subsurface channel cut down into the weathered basement with the detrital material probably derived from the same source.

This environment is not known to be radioactive and no anomalous radiometric results were obtained.

GFP: jm

G. F. Pigott

PLANSScale

| | | |
|----------|----------|-------|
| S.A. 108 | Borehole | TY 1 |
| S.A. 109 | " | TY 2 |
| S.A. 110 | " | TY 4 |
| S.A. 111 | " | TY 6 |
| S.A. 112 | " | TY 7 |
| S.A. 113 | " | TY 8 |
| S.A. 114 | " | TY 10 |
| S.A. 115 | " | TY 11 |
| S.A. 116 | " | TY 12 |
| S.A. 117 | " | TY 13 |
| S.A. 118 | " | TY 14 |

Geological Survey of South
Australia Map of "Glenorchy".

1 : 63,360

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 273 TOOLABY. S.A.

ROTARY DRILLHOLE TY I

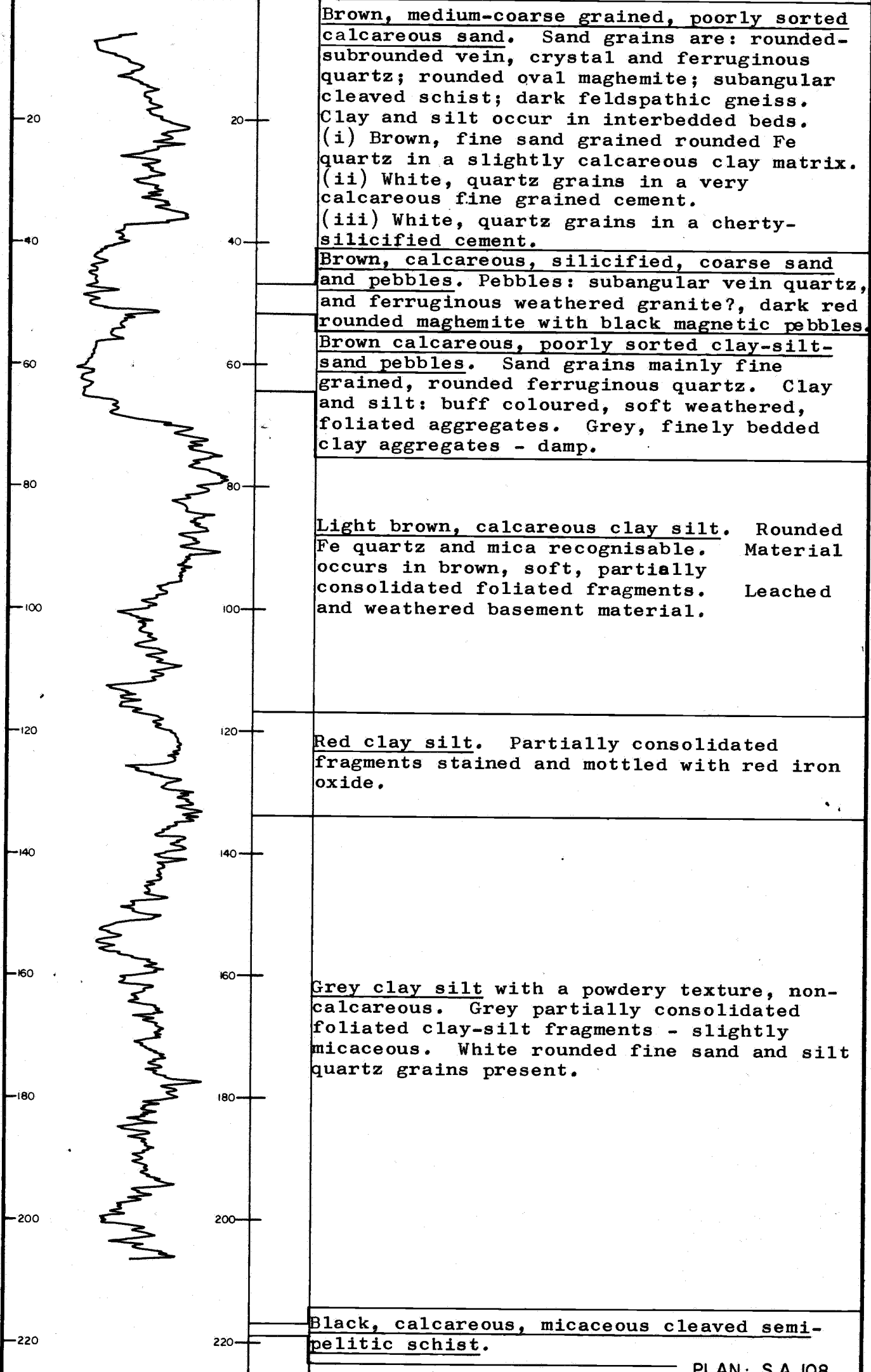
LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS

DEPTH : 206 feet.

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1"), Lithol.

Description

G. PIGOTT.
October 69.

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 273 TOOLABY. S.A.

ROTARY DRILLHOLE T Y 2

LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS

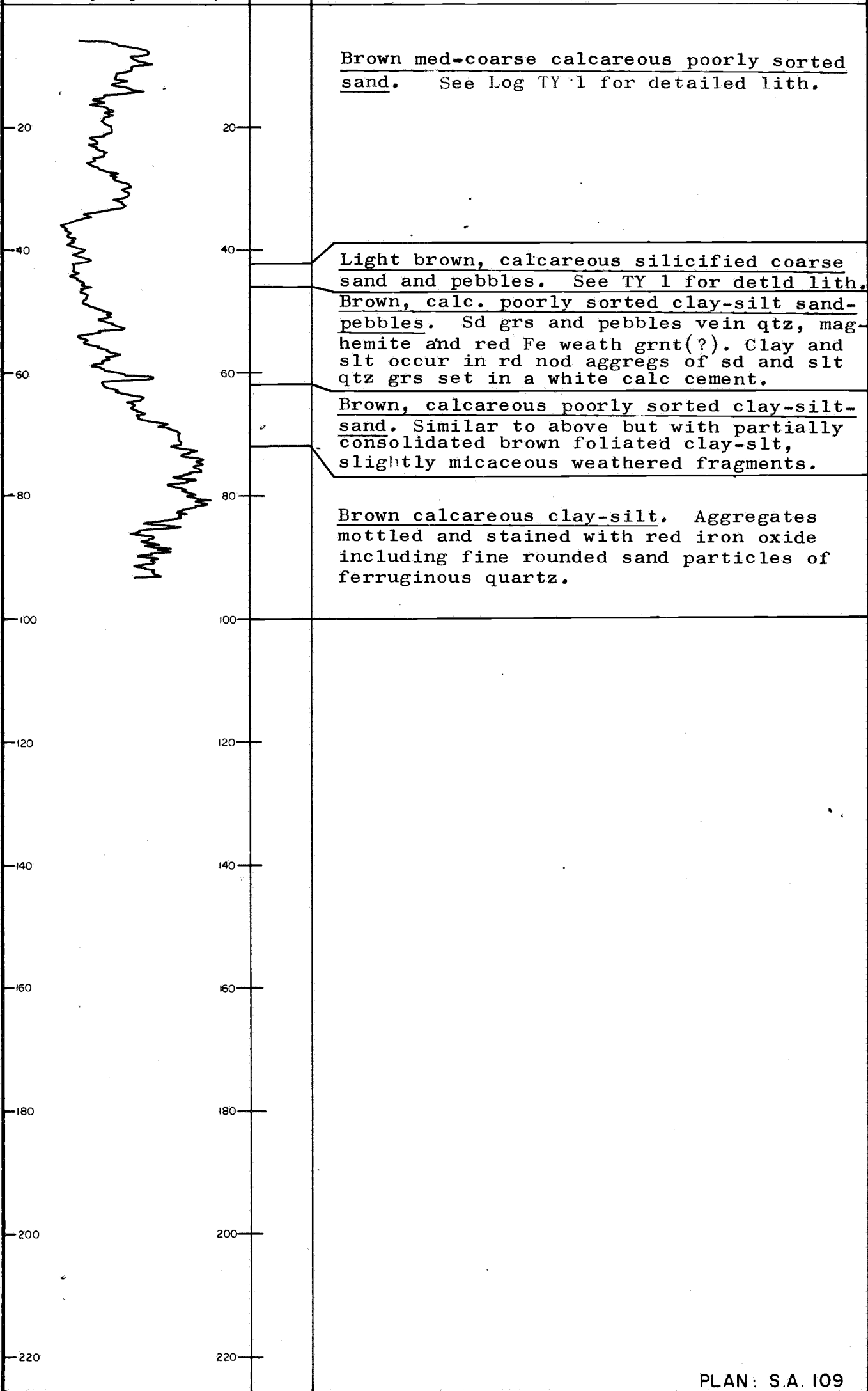
DEPTH : 100 feet.

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1") Lithol.

Description

G. PIGOTT.
October 69.



SPECIAL MINING LEASE 273 TOOLABY. S.A.

00010

ROTARY DRILLHOLE TY 4

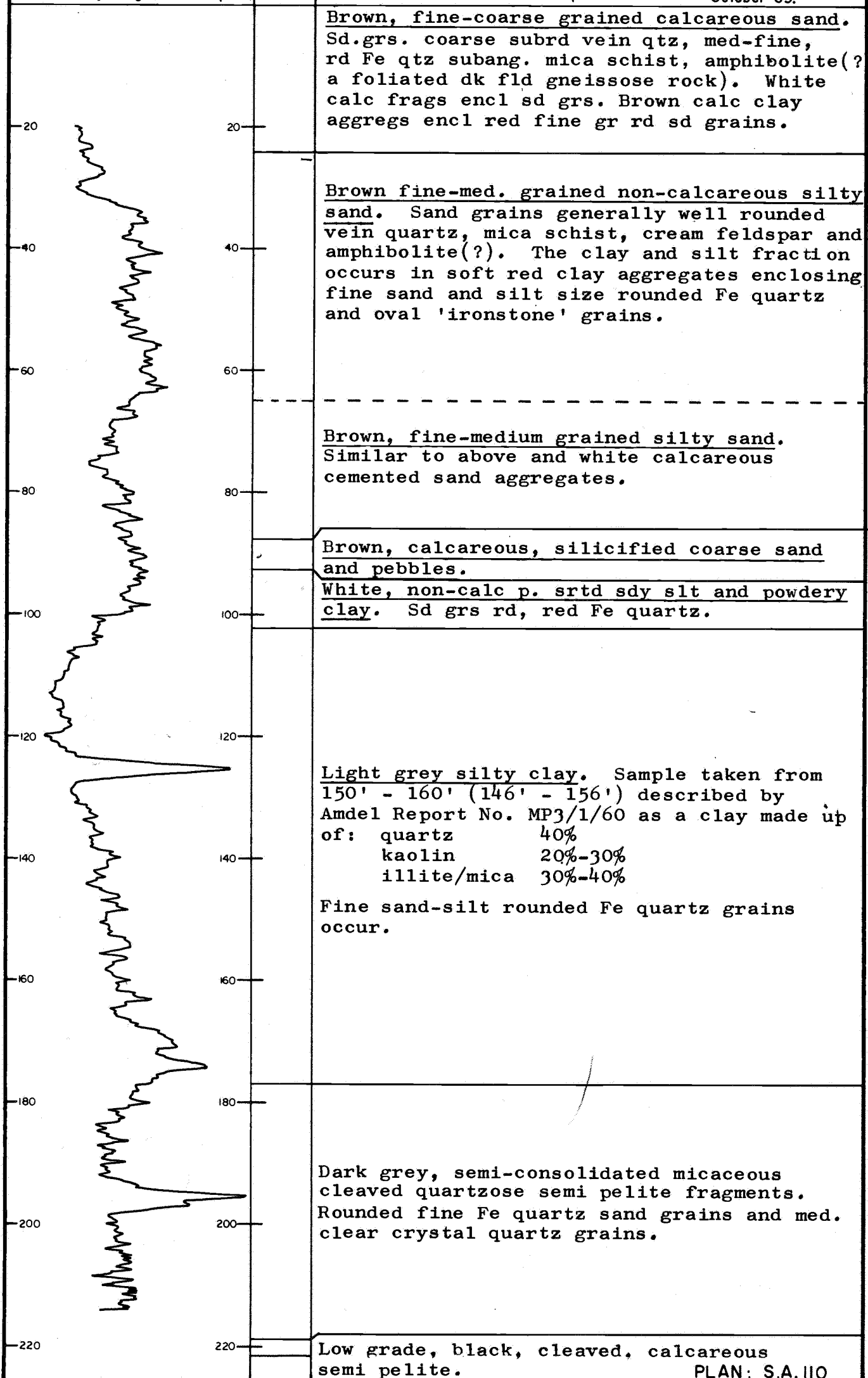
LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS

DEPTH : 221 ft. 8 inches.

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1") Lithol.

Description

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October 69.

ROTARY DRILLHOLE TY 6

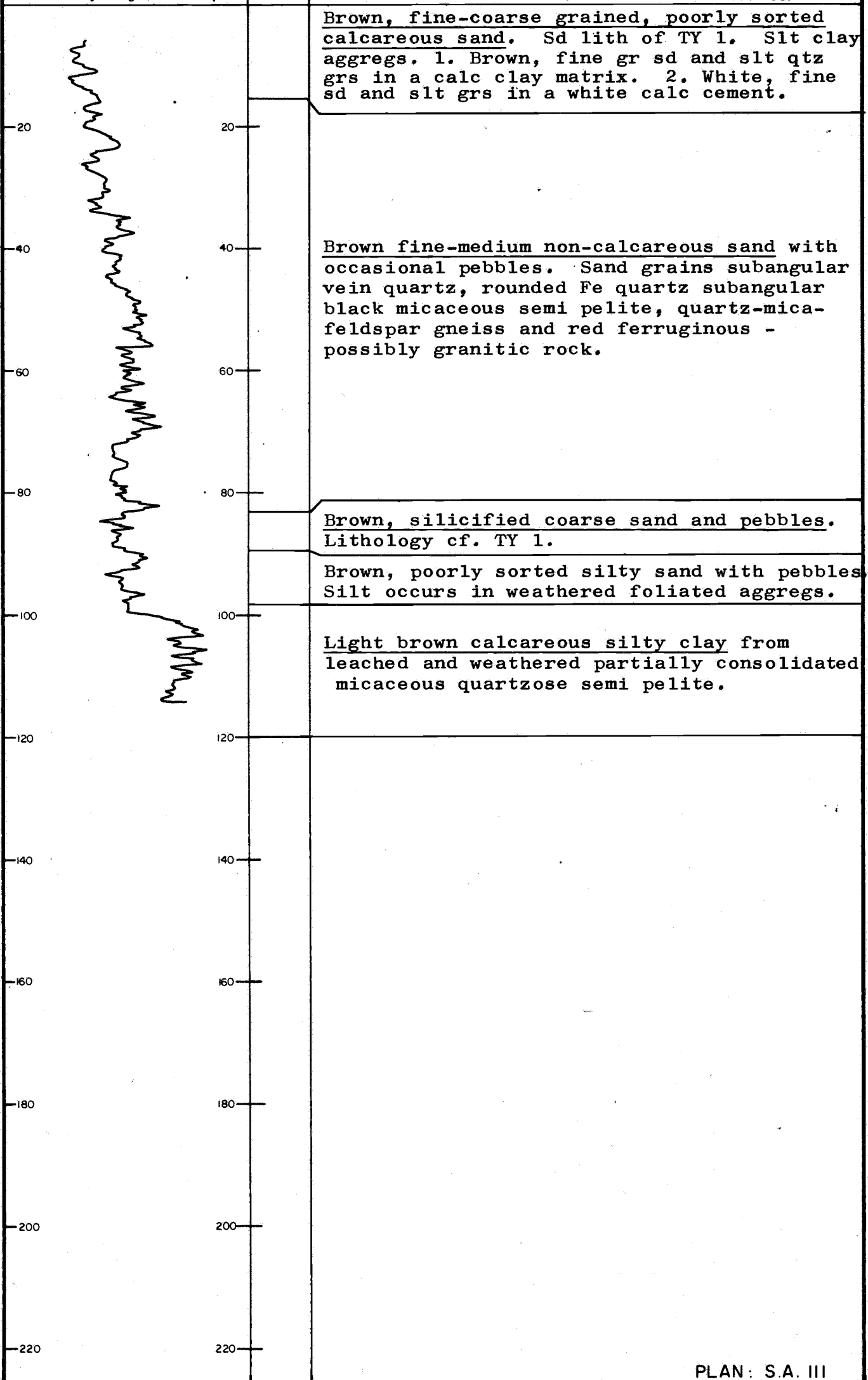
LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS

DEPTH: 120 feet.

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1") Lithol.

Description

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October 69.

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 273 TOOLABY. S.A.

ROTARY DRILLHOLE TY 7

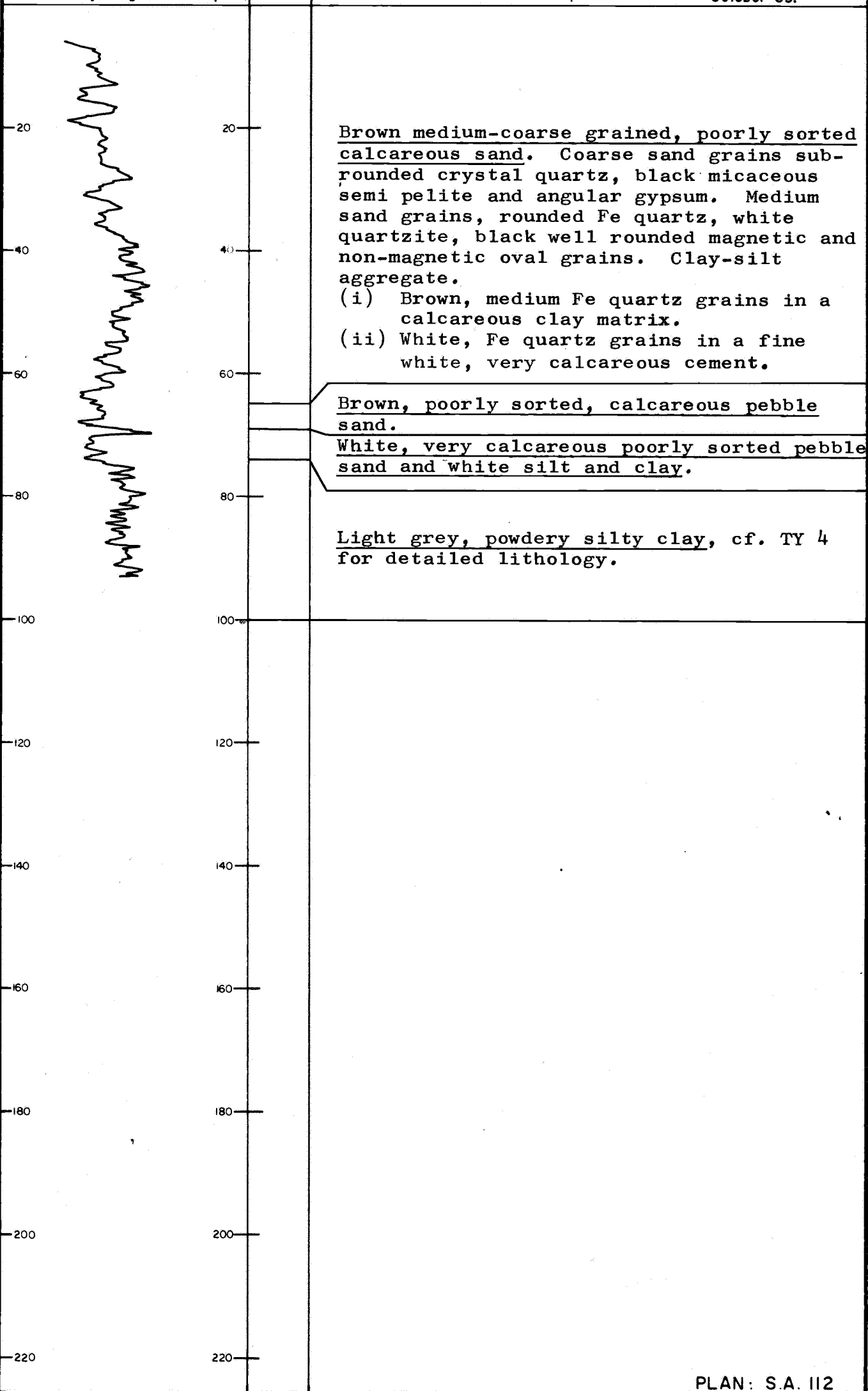
LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS

DEPTH : 100 feet.

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1") Lithol.

Description

G. PIGOTT.
October 69.

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 273 TOOLABY. S.A.

00013

ROTARY DRILLHOLE TY 8

LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS


DEPTH: 60 feet.

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1") Lithol.

Description

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October 69.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|--|
|  | 20 | 20 | <u>Brown, very calcareous medium grained sand.</u> Sd grs rd vein qtz, Fe qtz, ang cream fels- par, black mic semi pelite. Slt clay aggregs occur. 1. Brown calc clay encl well rd sd and slt qtz grains. 2. White v. calc cemented sand grains. |
| | 40 | 40 | <u>Brown, calcareous sandy silt occurs in aggregates, the outside of which are red Fe oxide stained and the centre white and leached. White calcareous sand in a calcite cement is present</u> |
| | 55 | 55 | <u>Brown, poorly sorted calcareous pebble sand and calcareous partially silicified frags.</u> |
| | 60 | 60 | <u>Light brown silty clay. Weathered schistose basement.</u> |
| | 80 | 80 | |
| | 100 | 100 | |
| | 120 | 120 | |
| | 140 | 140 | |
| | 160 | 160 | |
| | 180 | 180 | |
| | 200 | 200 | |
| | 220 | 220 | |

ROTARY DRILLHOLE TY IO

LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS


DEPTH : 140 feet.

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1") Lithol.

Description

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October 69.

| | | |
|--|----|---|
|  | | <u>Brown, medium-fine grained calcareous sand.</u> With brown calcareous clay and silt, and white, very calcareous cemented silt aggregates. |
| | 20 | <u>Brown, poorly sorted pebble, silt and clay sand, calcareous.</u> |
| | | <u>Brown cobbles-pebbles, well rd and faceted clear qtz; red Fe subang grnt? pebbles; well rd oval maghemite and black non-magnetic pebbles and Fe qtz and mica coarse sand grs</u> |
| | 40 | |
| | | <u>Brown, poorly sorted pebble silty sand.</u> Pebbles subangular vein quartz and oval rounded micaceous semi pelitic schist. Sand grains quartz, ferruginous weathered granite?, mica, semi pelite, feldspar gneiss and gypsum. |
| | 60 | |
| | | <u>Brown silty sand. Sand well sorted med-coarse subang crystal qtz mica schist. Ferrug grnt?, cream fld, mica. Slt is red - mainly Fe qtz with white calc cementing material.</u> |
| | 80 | |
| | | <u>White, leached silt with iron staining.</u> |
| | | <u>Brown med-coarse gr sand. Sd grs clear, white and Fe qtz, mica schist, ferrug mic gneiss, subang. Calcite cemented fine sand silt aggregates are present.</u> |
| 100 | | <u>Red medium-coarse grained pebble sand with Fe red oxide silt-clay aggregates.</u> |
| 120 | | <u>Light brown, silty clay. Some aggregates mottled stained with red Fe oxide. Weathered basement material.</u> |
| 140 | | |
| 160 | | |
| 180 | | |
| 200 | | |
| 220 | | |


SPECIAL MINING LEASE 273 TOOLABY. S.A.

ROTARY DRILLHOLE TY II

LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS

DEPTH : 100 feet

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

| Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1") | Lithol. | Description |
|--|---------|--|
|  | 20 | <u>Brown, fine-coarse gr calc clay-silty sd.</u> Consisting of sds interbed w clays. Sd grs well rd xl qtz, Fe qtz, mic semi pelite, red ferrug weath grnt? The clays & slts occur as: 1. Brown, calc clay as a matrix for slt & fine sd. 2. White calc cement encl qtz fine sd and slt grs. 3. White slightly calc silicified clay-silt. |
| | | <u>Brown fine grained micaceous sand.</u> |
| | | <u>Brown, poorly srted cobble sd w silic slty clay.</u> |
| 40 | 40 | |
| 60 | 60 | <u>Light brown calcareous silty clay.</u> Slightly micaceous. Soft, weathered Fe red oxide stained and mottled basement material. Includes fine sand size red well rounded quartz. |
| 80 | 80 | |
| 100 | 100 | |
| 120 | 120 | |
| 140 | 140 | |
| 160 | 160 | |
| 180 | 180 | |
| 200 | 200 | |
| 220 | 220 | |

G. PIGOTT.

October 69.

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 273 TOOLABY. S.A. 00016

ROTARY DRILLHOLE TY 13

LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS

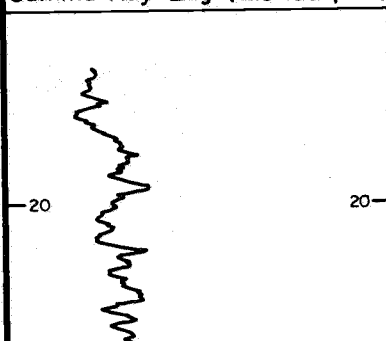
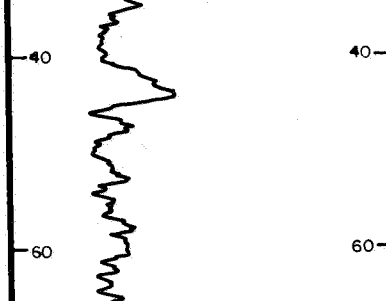


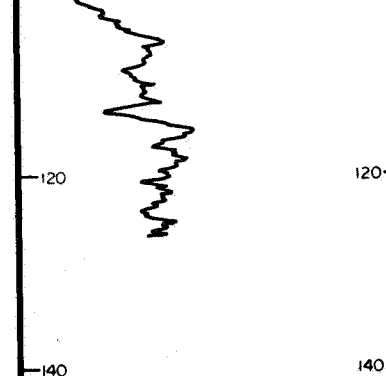
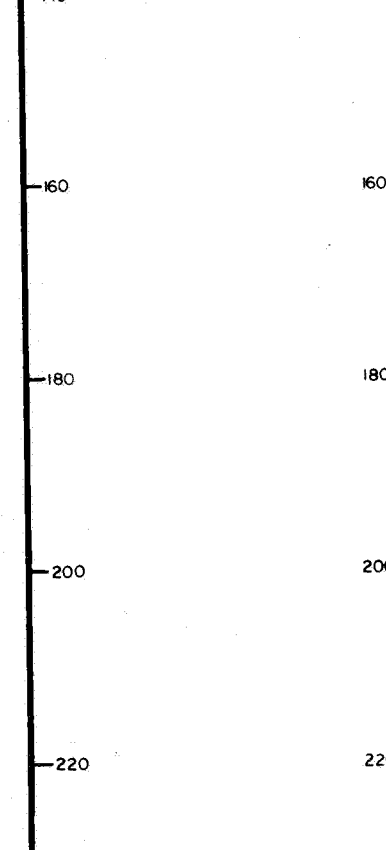
DEPTH: 230 feet.

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

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October 69.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1") Lithol.

Description

| | | |
|--|--|---|
|  | | <p><u>Brown poorly sorted interbedded gravels, medium-coarse sands, silts and clays with evaporites.</u> Pebbles: angular white and clear quartz, black micaceous semi pelite, ferruginous weathered granite, feldspar gneiss. Sand grains: medium-coarse, white crystal and Fe quartz, rounded maghemite and black non-magnetic ironstone. Evaporites: gypsum and anhydrite(?). Silt and clay: calc. clay matrix containing qtz silt grs</p> |
|  | | <p><u>Light brown calcareous fine-medium grained silty sand.</u> Medium sand grains subrounded clear quartz and red, buff and black semi pelite clasts. Fine sand grains are rounded Fe quartz and black rounded magnetic grains. Coarse evaporite crystals are present.</p> |
|  | | <p><u>Brown, very coarse pebble sand</u> with white clays and gravel beds</p> |
|  | | <p><u>WATER.</u> 500 gals./hour approx. Dissolved solids content 1650 ppm.</p> |
|  | | <p><u>Brown, very coarse sand gravel beds.</u> White clay horizons. Pebbles and sand grains are from an igneous-metamorphic provenance white, crystal and Fe quartz, black fine grained amphibolite with the feldspars augens weathered out, black foliated semi pelite and ferruginous weathered granite.</p> |
|  | | <p><u>White-light grey silty clay</u> of Amdel description TY 4. Weathered basement.</p> <p>Cleaved, black, calcareous micaceous semi pelite.</p> |

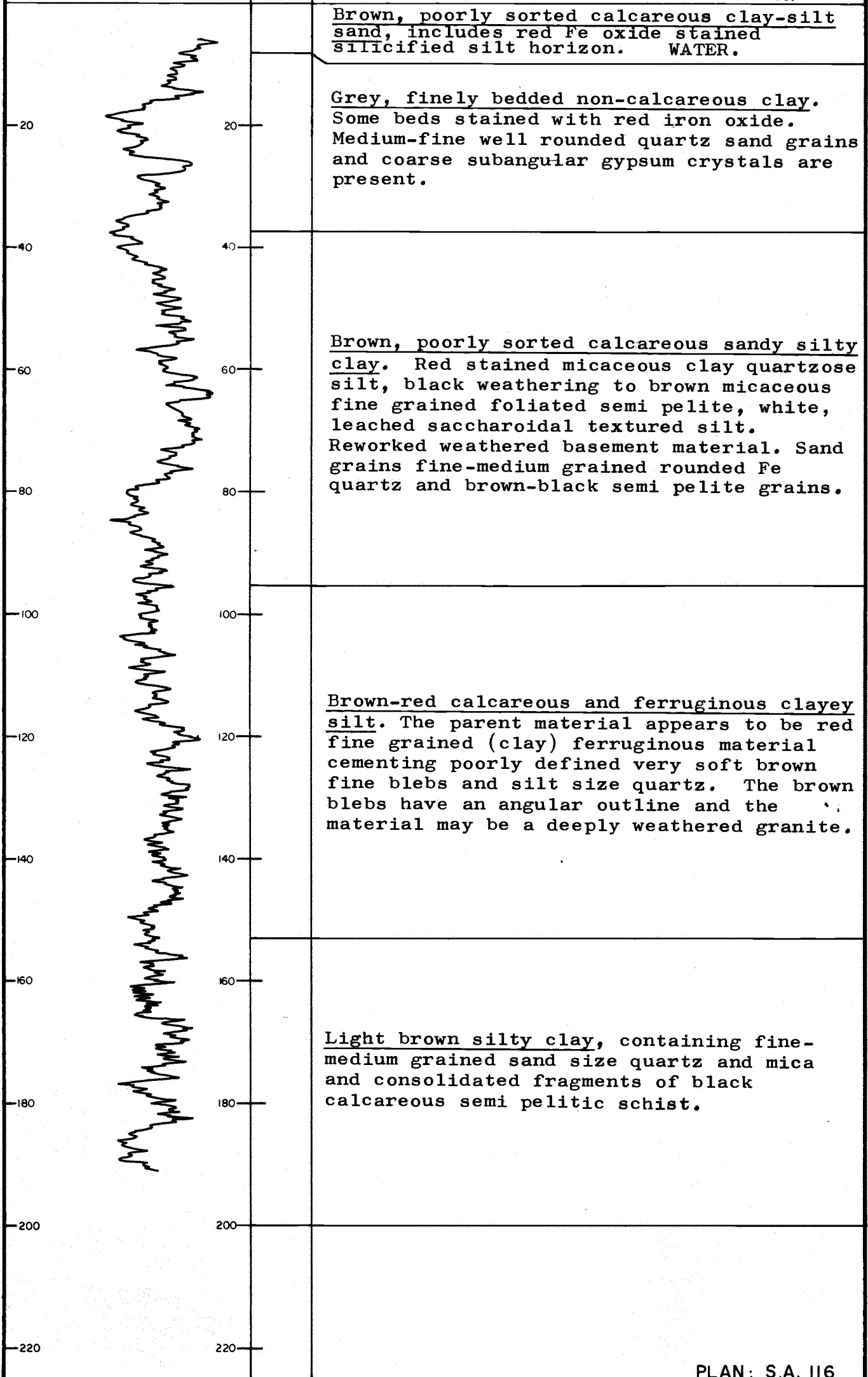
LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS

DEPTH: 200 feet.

VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S. 100cps:1") Lithol.

Description

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October 69.

SPECIAL MINING LEASE 273 TOOLABY. S.A. 00018

ROTARY DRILLHOLE TY 14

LITHOLOGICAL AND GAMMA RAY LOGS

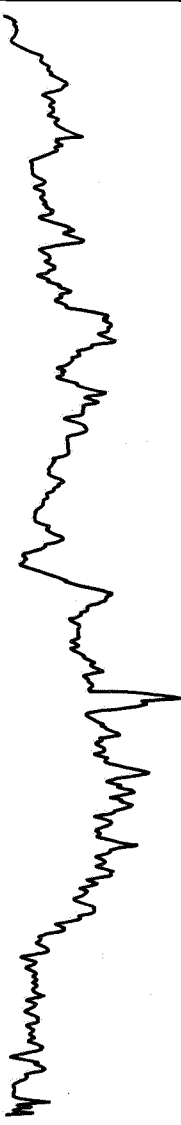
DEPTH : 120 feet.

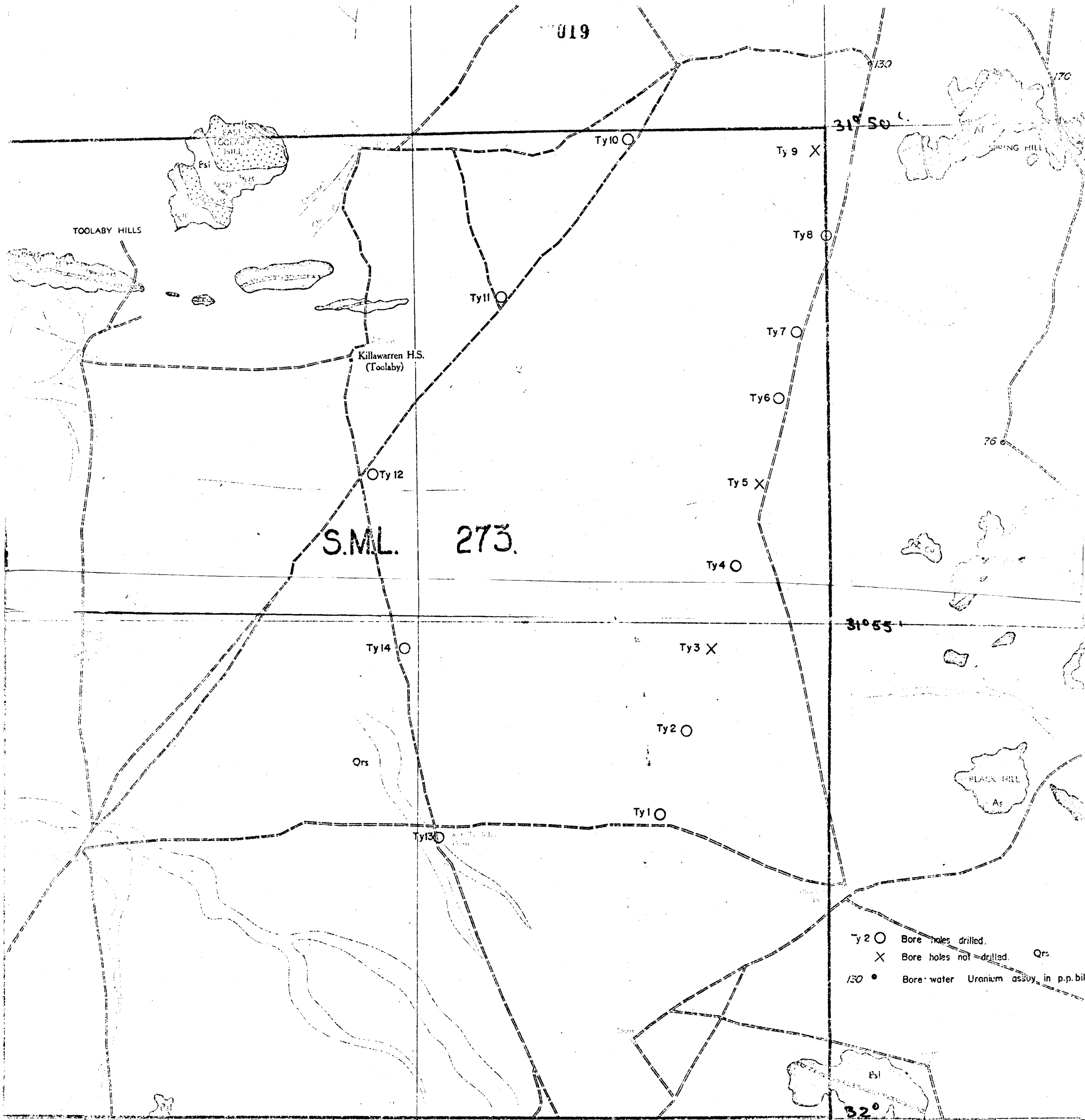
VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20 ft.

Gamma Ray Log (H.S 100cps:1") Lithol.

Description

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October 69.

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
|  | | <u>Light brown calcareous sandy silt and clay.</u> Sand grains fine-medium-coarse vein quartz, mica and pelitic fragments. The silt occurs in hard packed, calcareous clay cemented aggregates. |
| | 20 | Brown, very coarse sand and pebbles. |
| | 40 | <u>Light brown calcareous sandy silt and clay</u> of 0' to 17' above. Clay occurs in grey finely bedded iron impregnated bands. |
| | 60 | <u>Brown calcareous silty sand</u> very micaceous. Sand grains fine-medium size. Subrounded vein and Fe quartz, subangular black semi pelite and oval, rounded red and black 'ironstone' grains. The silt is red, brown and white in colour - probably reworked weathered basement. Includes white damp clay. TRACE WATER. |
| | 80 | <u>Pebble bed</u> - red ferruginous granite? White clay. |
| 100 | 100 | <u>Red-white silty clay</u> inc. red ferruginous weathered granite, white saccharoidal quartz silt - possibly weathering quartzite black-brown, weathered semi pelite. |
| 120 | 120 | |
| 140 | 140 | |
| 160 | 160 | |
| 180 | 180 | |
| 200 | 200 | |
| 220 | 220 | |



129 30

35

From Glenorchy 1 mile Geological Sheet

1: 63360

40

ENV 1250-1