

TRA-23-25

## BRICK-MAKING MATERIALS ON PROPERTY OF KEMP AND DENNING TEN MILE HILL

by T. D. Hughes.

Early in 1958 a report was prepared on brick-making materials at Ten Mile Hill contained on the property of A. Risby. A brief mention was made of an area in an adjoining property (to the north-west). Messrs. Kemp and Denning have since bought this property and it is to this that this report refers. The land, like the neighboring property, abuts on the main Hobart-Launceston road and railway line, ten miles from Hobart.

Triassic sandstones and shales of the Knocklofty series occupy the property. They are fairly flatly bedded but dips to the south-west to west at angles between six and twelve degrees have been recorded. The composition of the beds is not constant along the strike and the shales become more sandy to the north-west of the property.

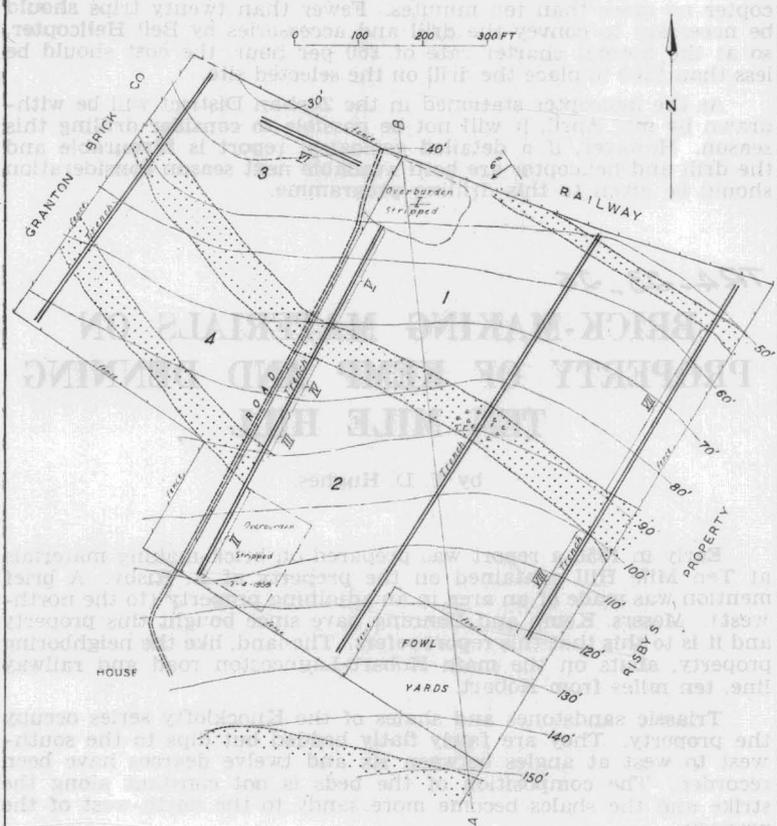
### TRENCHING

Four trenches, averaging 650 feet in length were put in by bulldozer across the beds. Unfortunately at the time of the survey, rain had washed much of the overburden back and buried the rock. However, pieces of rock in the sides of the trench gave good indications of the underlying material.

### QUALITY

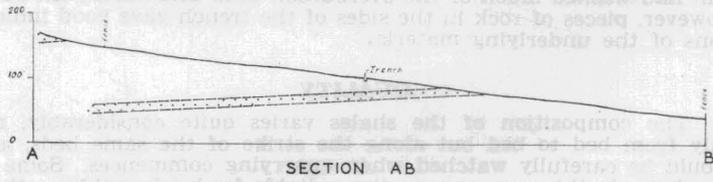
The composition of the shales varies quite considerably, not only from bed to bed but along the strike of the same beds, and should be carefully watched when quarrying commences. Some of the shales in this area appear very suitable for brick-making, others seem too sandy but judicious mixing of the material should result in a balanced feed. The sandstone beds shown on the attached plan

**BRICK MAKING MATERIALS IN PROPERTY OF  
KEMP & DENNING — AUSTINS FERRY**



**LEGEND**

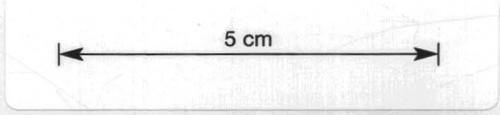
- |                            |       |                    |       |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| SANDSTONE/SHALE BOUNDARIES | ----- | SANDSTONE          | ..... |
| STRIKE & DIP OF STRATA     | ----- | SHALE              | ----- |
|                            |       | SAMPLES (7-4-1959) | IV    |



**SECTION AB**

T. D. HUGHES, SENIOR GEOLOGIST  
5<sup>th</sup> MARCH 1959

**FIGURE 4.**



are of course useless but large tonnages are available before they need be considered as overburden.

The grade of material appears to be best in No. 1 area, in the north-west corner of which a small paddock has been stripped of overburden. Sandy shales are interbedded with better varieties in Number 2 area, where the grade worsens towards the west, until No. 4 area is reached, where the grade overall is poor. The grade in No. 3 area is better but the tonnage is not great.

#### OVERBURDEN

The overburden of soil and sandstone boulders averages two to three feet. Some of this material may be used as brick-making feed, though much of it near the top is too sandy.

#### QUANTITY

It is difficult to assess useful quantities without knowing how much of the sandy shale will have to be discarded. The tonnages estimated only include the shales that can be quarried without removing sandstone overburden. The block falls naturally into four areas; the first two, in the main block to the south-east of the road recently bulldozed, are separated by a ten-foot bed of sandstone. Below this sandstone band, extending almost to the railway line, where a narrow sandstone band occurs, is Area 1. This is 200 yards long by 100 yards wide and 10 yards high and should yield 100,000 yards of solid material. If 25% is subtracted for overburden and wastage then 150,000 tons of material should be available and most of this appears likely brick material.

Above the 10 foot sandstone bed and below the sandstone in the hill top in the main block is Area 2. This contains about twice the material of Area 1, say 300,000 tons but the quality is not as good and more material may have to be discarded. The south-eastern part of the area, i.e., that adjacent to Risby's property, seems to contain the best material.

Area 3 is a small paddock in the north-western corner of the block and adjacent to the railway line. The useless overburden is greater here and consists partly of sandstone boulders that have been used to fill a small gully. Quantities of shale appear less than 50,000 tons.

In area 4 the beds appear too sandy to consider at present although some good shales do occur among the more sandy facies.