

UR 1957/206-207

AHE/2

11th October, 1957

MEMORANDUMVisits to Tasmanian United Uranium Area

By arrangement with Mr. Boucher, the drive was pumped dry and a visit made on 26th September, 1957. Measurements were made with an Austronic Type P.R.M. 200 geiger counter at 5 ft. intervals down the drive from the shot-point to the end of the drive, and back on the opposite wall to a point opposite the shot-point. The readings are shown on the sketch map.

The last 20 ft. of the drive is cut below the lode and plane of shearing. About 5 ft. from the end of the drive, the roof has been heightened to about 9 ft. to expose the shear plane. A 2" channel sample across 9" of shear was taken in the centre of the drive at this point.

A further visit was made on 8th October to examine the granite round about this area. Further notes were made on the relationships of the granites in the drive, and a sample covering one square foot about one foot to the left of the first sample was taken.

NOTES

1. Away from the area, both samples give readings of 125 to 150 counts per minute, against a background of 50 c.p.m.
2. There are three types of granite in the drive. Shearing is best developed in a porphyritic type, which appears as a differentiate of a coarse granite with abundant well-shaped feldspars, in which shearing is not so well marked.

The other variety is a pale microgranite which appears to have been assimilated and dissolved by the coarse type. It has an aplitic appearance but in places there are large scattered phenocrysts of well-shaped feldspar. This granite occurs both in the form of large rounded inclusions, and also thin veins which have been sheared but not so much as the porphyritic granite.

Near the end of the drive, on the footwall (L.H.) side, there is a large rounded inclusion measuring four ft. by two feet six inches with a few large feldspars (especially towards the perimeter) and also smaller quartz crystals which are slightly rounded.

The microgranite is clearly older than the coarser types of granite, and also older than the movements which induced the shearing. Lumps and blocks of microgranite were also found within coarse granite across Storey's Creek, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-west. Here, the granite contains black tourmaline.

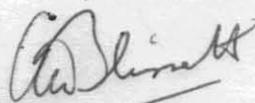
Director of Mines, Hobart.

Possible origin of the microgranite:-

- (1) A late stage marginal facies of an earlier granite.
- (2) Granitisation and stoping of Mathinna quartzites.

Samples of the microgranites have been collected, and also a block with a contact between the two types for the suggested preparation of slides which might help to determine which of the above alternatives (or any other possibility) seems most likely.

3. An important joint pattern in the area trends between 27° and 40° (magnetic), which if projected along the line of crags above the drive would lead on to the Aberfoyle Fault. Other joints trend 335° magnetic.



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