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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES
GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

RECORDS:

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30th May, 1942.

REPORT ON NO.2 BORE, BORONGA, NORTH OF MOREE,
NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Received from the Water Conserv-
ation & Irrigation Commission
during October, 1941 & March, 1942.

- 25-58 feet - Unconsolidated, moderately coarse sandstone, consisting almost entirely of moderately coarse to fine, subangular quartz grains, many ironstained and with a little biotite.
- 75-feet - Moderately fine, loose gravel with pebbles of quartz, quartzite and sandstone.
- 100-125 feet - Sandy clay, with numerous small pebbles, a little mica and a few fragments of bryozoa (Hornera sp.).
- 150-175 feet - Cream coloured to ochreous, grey to reddish gritty clay. No organisms.
- 178-194 feet - Particles of hard, brownish sandstone.
- 200-225 feet - Similar to 150-175 feet consisting chiefly of quartz, with numerous particles of ferruginous sandstone and a few fragments of bryozoa (cf. Cribrilina, Retepora beaniana, Filisparia sp.).
- 250 feet - Light grey to ochreous, gritty clay. No organisms.
- 275-304 feet - Grey to ochreous, clayey sandstone, with fragments of carbonaceous material including seed pod indeterminate.
- 353 feet - 403 feet - Grey to light grey, calcareous sandstone, with mica. No organisms.
- 440 feet - Loose gravel.
- 445-503 feet - Grey, sandy mudstone, with pyrites and carbonaceous material.
- 533 feet - Loose gravel.
- 539 feet - Unconsolidated, grey sandstone with carbonaceous material.
- 603-653 feet - Grey, sandy mudstone, with fragments of limestone, pyrites and biotite common, and a worn fragment of bryozoan at 653 feet.
- 703 feet - Fine-grained, light grey, calcareous sandstone containing aggregates of pyrites and carbonaceous particles.
- 752'-852'6" - Greenish-grey, calcareous sandstone containing pyrites, carbonaceous material, mica, foraminifera rare (Ammobaculites sp. at 803 feet), and cf. worm tubes.
- 902 feet - Grey, sandy, calcareous mudstone with fragments of carbonaceous shale.
- 952 feet - Ditto, with foraminifera (Lenticulina sp., Globigerinoides trilobus, Globigerina sp.).
- 1003'-1302'6" - Ditto, but no foraminifera present.

- 1353 feet - Grey mudstone, containing some carbonaceous material and foraminifera rare (cf. Trochammina).
- 1404 feet - Grey mudstone.
- 1451'6" - Grey shale with quartz grains, fragments of carbonaceous shale, foraminifera (Hyperamminoides sp., Haplophragmoides sp., cf. Glomospira sp., Ammobaculites sp., Spiroplectammina cf. scotti, cf. Spiroplectoides sp., Anomalina sp.), and an ostracod indeterminate.
- 1503 feet - Grey shale with particles of carbonaceous shale, shell fragments, foraminifera and foraminifera (cf. Reophax, Ammobaculites sp., Haplophragmoides sp., Trochammina sp., Lenticulina cf. rotulata).
- 1551'6" - Grey shale, with quartz grains, and a few foraminifera (cf. Rzehakina, Arenobulimina puschi, Lenticulina sp.).
- 1601'6" - Similar to 1503 feet.
- 1651 feet - Grey shale, with a few carbonaceous particles, and foraminifera (Ammobaculites sp., Haplophragmoides sp., Arenobulimina sp.).
- 1701 feet - Grey shale, with some calcareous material, carbonaceous fragments, foraminifera (Hyperamminoides sp., Haplophragmoides spp., Ammobaculites sp., cf. Crithionina, cf. Glomospira, Trochammina sp., Nodosaria sp., Lenticulina sp.).
- 1751'6" - Similar to 1701 with quartz grains, pyrites, foraminifera (cf. Haplophragmium aequale, Ammobaculites sp., Verneuilina polystropha, Textularia sp., Spiroplectoides sp., Lagena globosa, Nodosaria subterrenata, Lenticulina cf. gibba, cf. rotulata, Marginulina bullata, Cibicides lobatulus, Anomalina sp.), and radiolaria.
- 1804 feet - Fine mudstone.
- 1853 feet - Grey shale, with carbonaceous shale and foraminifera rare (Ammobaculites sp., Haplophragmoides sp.).
- 1904 feet - Fine, grey mudstone.
- 1954 feet - Carbonaceous shale containing numerous coal fragments, some foraminifera (Cassidulina cf. subglobosa, Cibicides sp., Heronallenia sp., Cyroidina umbilicata) and bryozoan, Crisia sp.
- 2004 feet - Similar to 1904 feet. No organisms.
- 2054 feet - Similar to 1954 feet with foraminifera (Ammobaculites sp., Haplophragmoides sp., cf. Trochammina sp., Arenobulimina puschi).
- 2104 feet - Fine quartz grains and numerous coal fragments.

No.2 Bore, Boronga is situated north of Moree, near the New South Wales - Queensland border. The samples forwarded for micro-faunal examination were from between the depths of 25 feet and 2104 feet.

From 25 feet down to 75 feet, the beds consisted of unconsolidated sandstones and gravels of Tertiary age.

From 100 feet down to 250 feet, the samples consisted of clay material, which when washed, contained fine, angular quartz grains, some limonite and small fragments of bryozoa referable to genera which are characteristic of both the Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary.

At 275 feet, the boring passes into definite sediments of Lower Cretaceous age in which carbonaceous fragments are common. The first foraminifer (Ammobaculites sp.) was met at 803 feet.

From 902 feet down to the base of the bore at 2104 feet, the sediments consisted of alternating shales and mudstones, coal fragments being prominent from 1954 feet down to 2104 feet. A feature of these beds is the presence of a persistent assemblage of foraminifera, which is dominated by arenaceous genera including Ammonia sp., Haplophragmoides, Trochammina and Arenobulimina.

Unfortunately, the majority of specimens are crushed and broken, making specific determination impossible. The assemblage is similar to that recorded from W.R. Johnston's Bore near Bourke between the depths of 325 feet and 1175 feet.

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