



Australian Government

Geoscience Australia

Are there any sandstone hosted uranium systems in the Eromanga Basin?

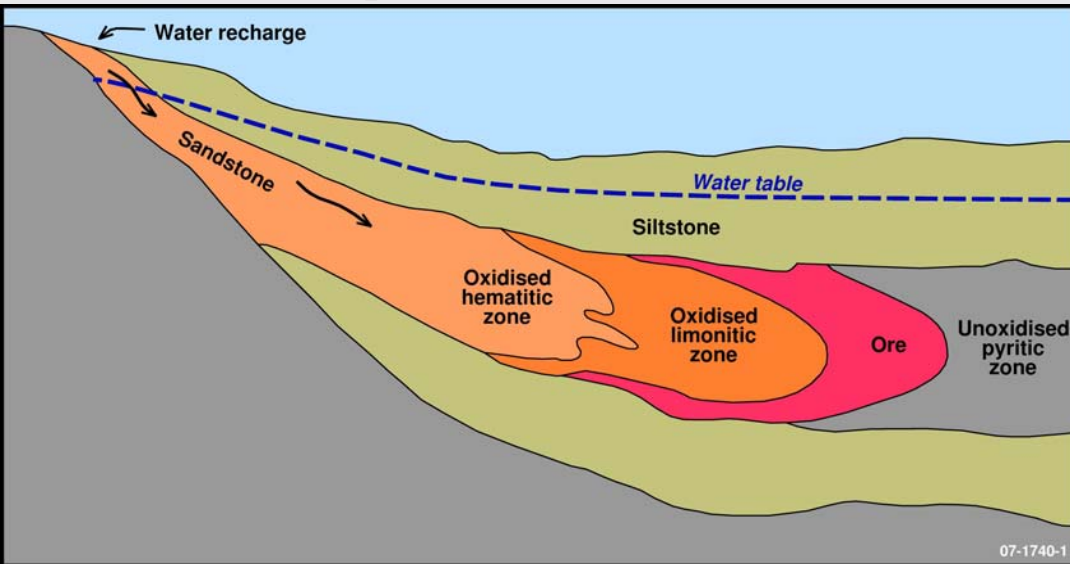
Simon van der Wielen

*Alison Kirkby, Allison Britt, Anthony Schofield,
Roger Skirrow, Evgeniy Bastrakov, Andrew Cross,
Malcolm Nicoll, Terry Mernagh, Andrew Barnicoat*

Talk Outline

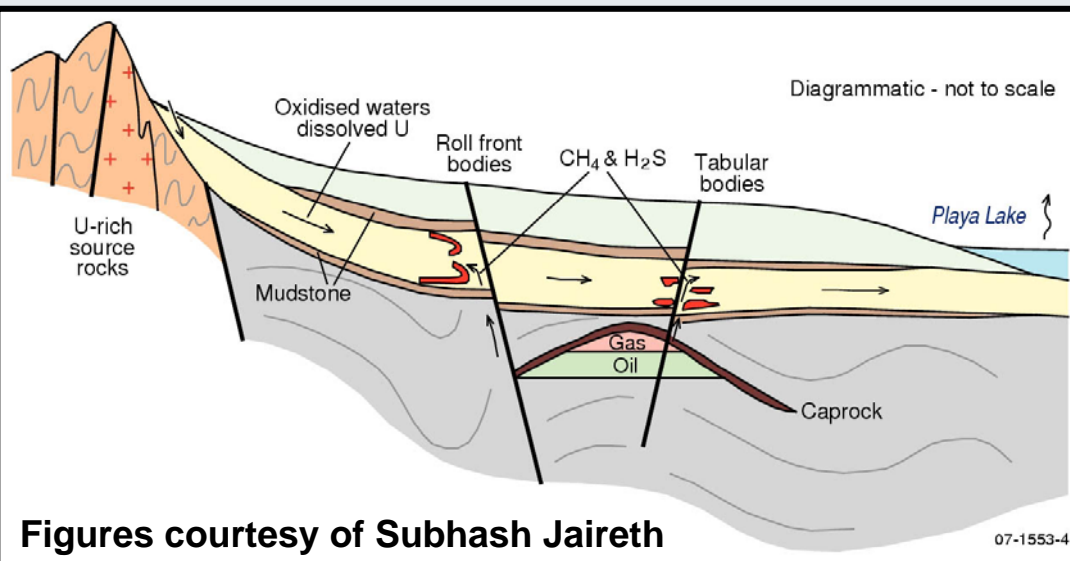
- **Sandstone hosted uranium system model**
- **Locality map**
- **Methodology on how the Eromanga 3D map was constructed**
- **Eromanga Basin geology**
- **Prospectivity Analysis:**
 - **Euroka Arch region**
 - **Lake Eyre region**
- **Conclusions**

Conceptual Sandstone U System Models



Single fluid model

- Oxidised fluid carrying Uranium.
- In-situ reductant.



Two fluids model

- Oxidised fluid carrying Uranium.
- Reduced (hydrocarbons or H₂S) fluid acting as a reductant.

Figures courtesy of Subhash Jaireth

Locality Map

Study Area

NW Corner: -150,000 mE;
-1,250,000 mN.

SE Corner: 1,700,000 mE;
-3,800,000 mN.

Eromanga Basin:

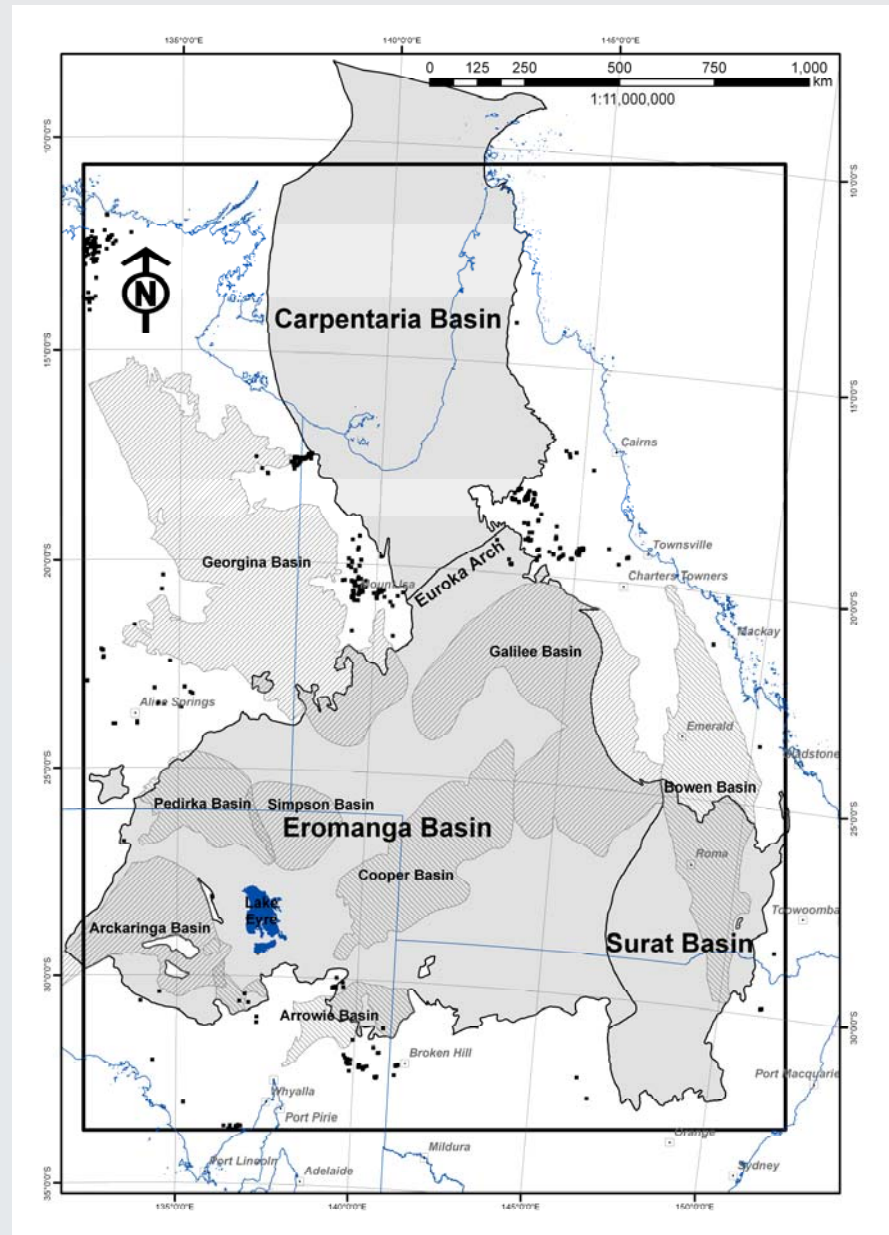
1,224,506 km²

Surat Basin:

257,460 km²

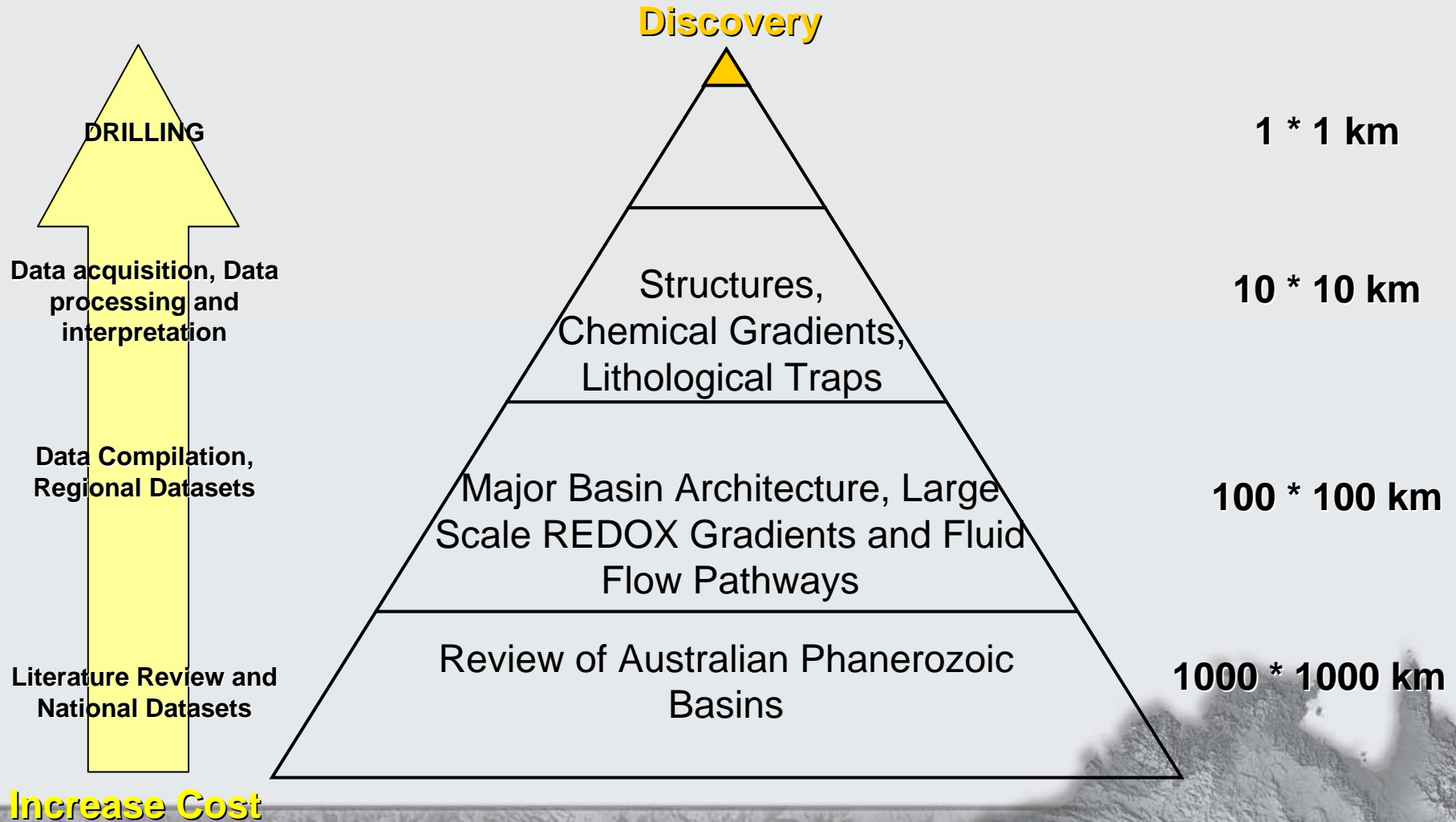
Carpentaria Basin:

696,090 km²



AREA REDUCTION:

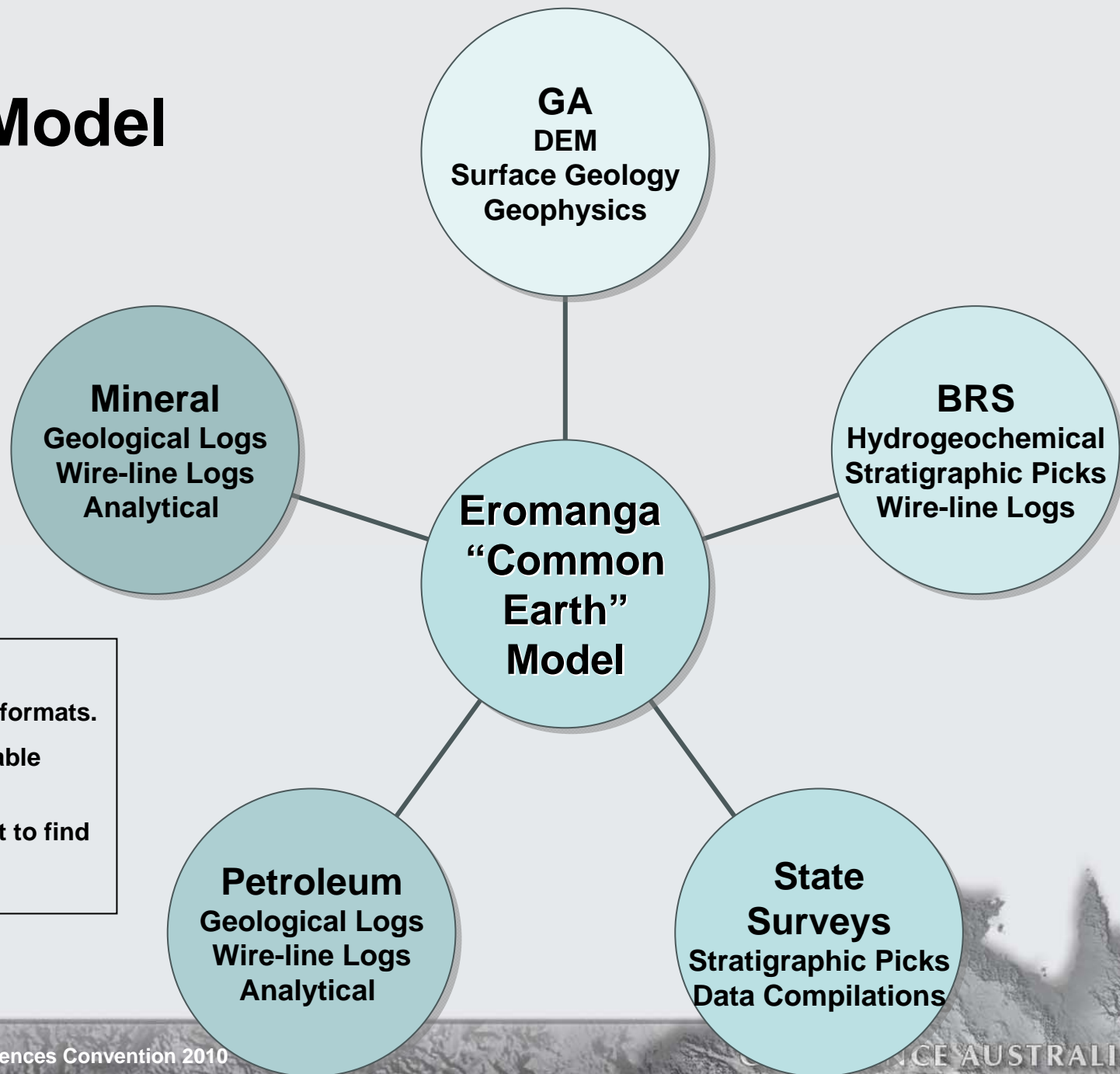
How do we reduce the area from size of western Europe (~2,000,000 km²) to the size of Monaco (~2 km²)???



The Approach...

1. **Integrate existing datasets into a 3D environment (this case gOcad)**
2. **Use existing datasets to build a 3D map of the Eromanga Basin**
3. **Identify what datasets can be used to map the major mineral system ingredients**
4. **Produce a 3D minerals system assessment for the Eromanga Basin**
5. **Ground truthing: Conduct detailed geochemical and petrographic studies over areas highlighted to determine whether a uranium mineral system has been active**

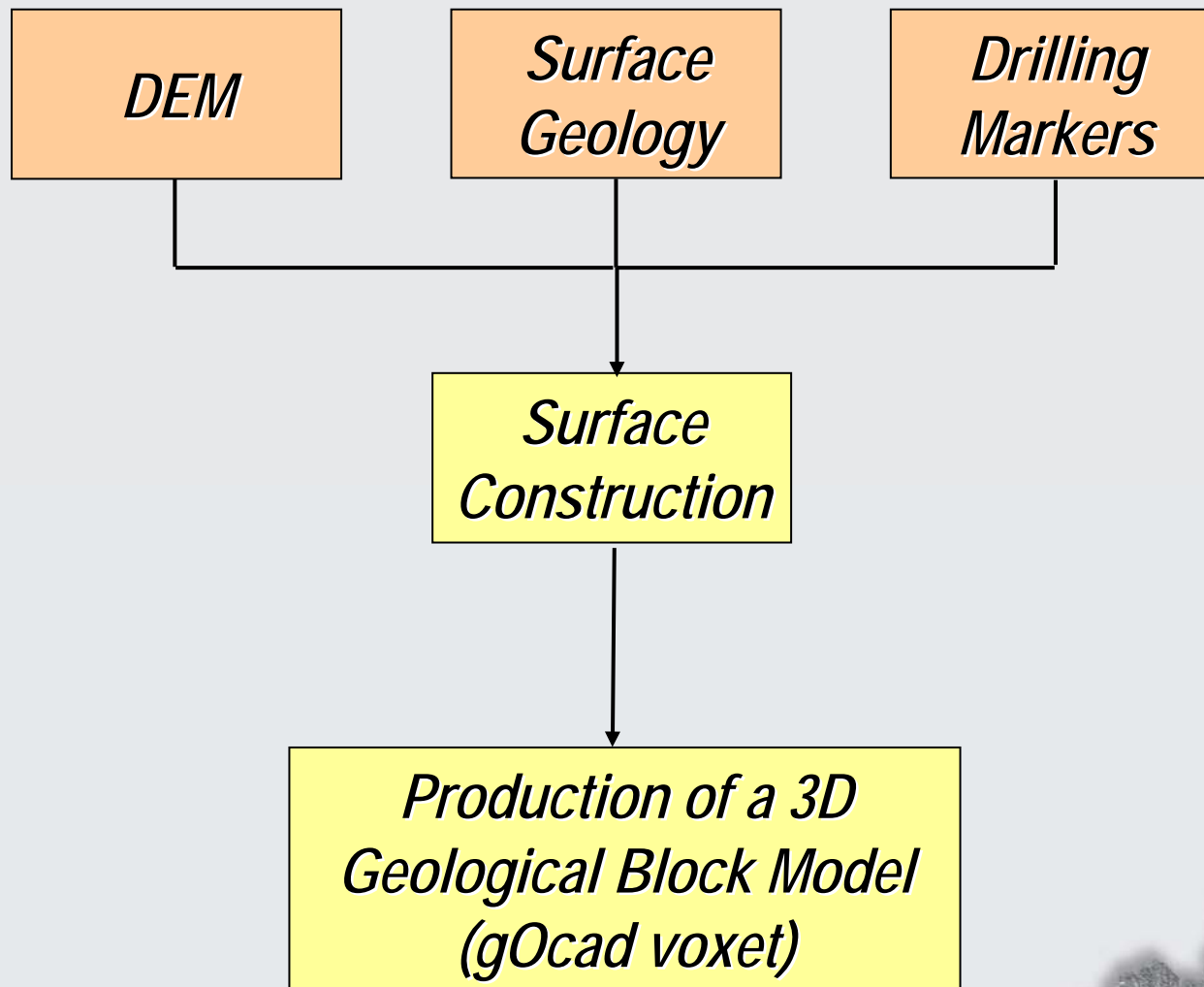
Data Model



Problems:

1. No consistent formats.
2. Data is of variable quality.
3. Data is difficult to find (not readily searchable).

Eromanga 3D map Construction - outline



Stratigraphic Framework

00_DEM (Topography)

01_Ksrw (Winton)

02_Ksrm (Mackunda)

03_Klro (Toolebuc)

04_Ksr (Rolling Downs)

05_Ksco (Cadna-owie)

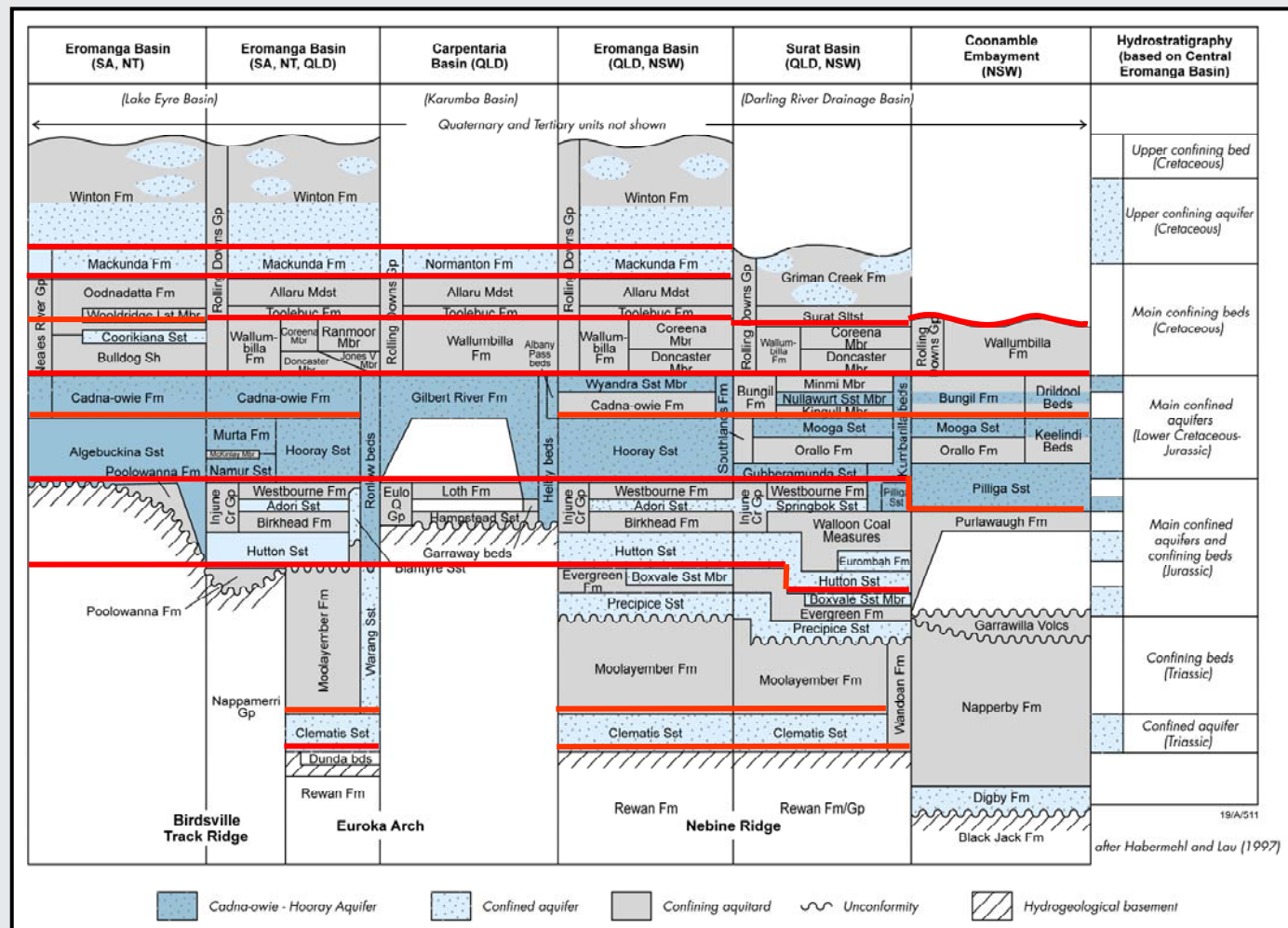
06_Jsyh (Hooray)

07_Jsbh (Hutton)

08_Rsmo (Moolayember)

09_Rsl (Clematis)

10_Basement



*Production of a 3D
Geological Block Model
(gOcad voxet)*

01_Ksrw (Winton)

02_Ksrm (Mackunda)

03_Klro (Toolebuc)

04_Ksr (Rolling Downs)

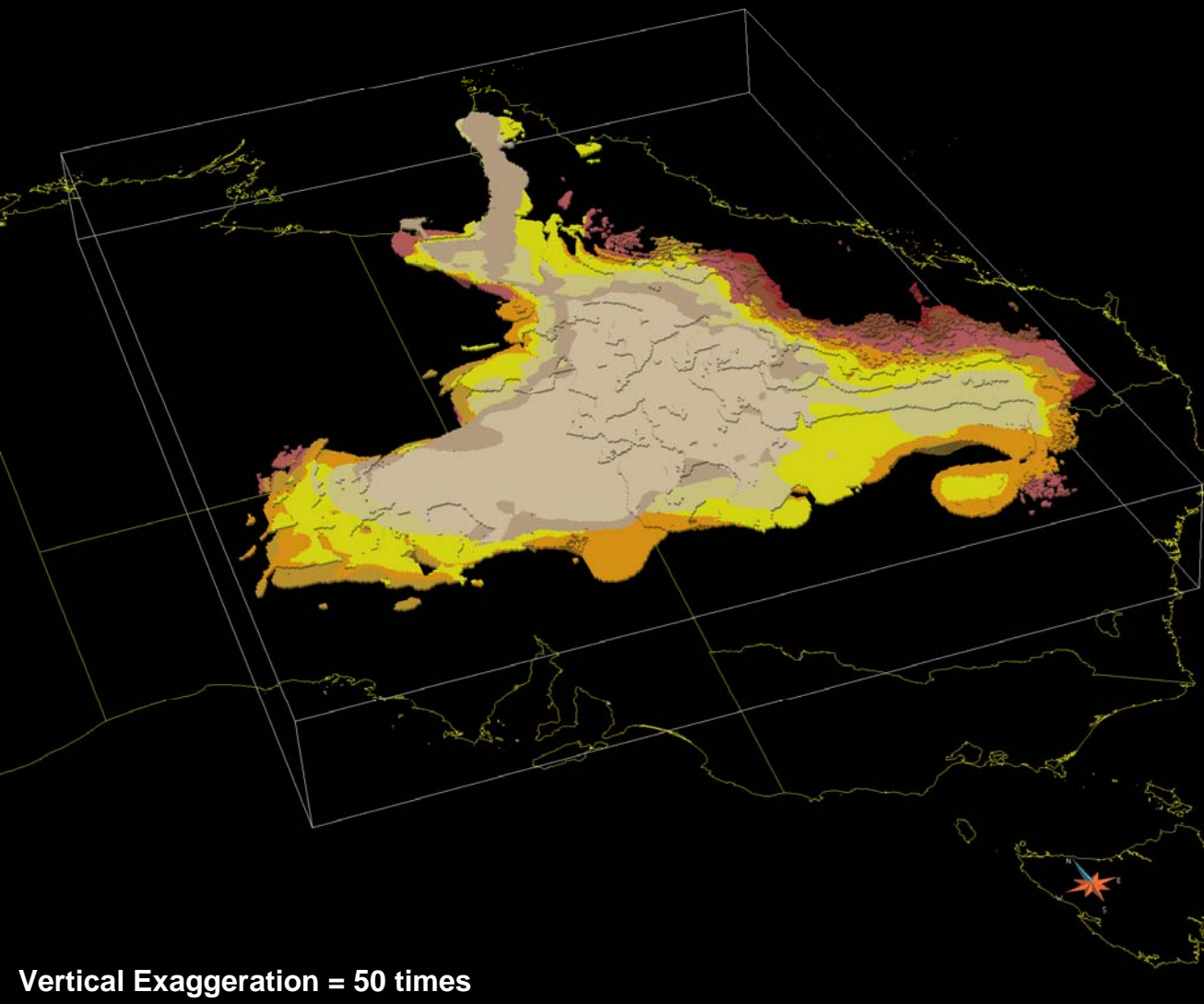
05_Ksco (Cadna-owie)

06_Jsyh (Hooray)

07_Jsbh (Hutton)

08_Rsmo (Moolayember)

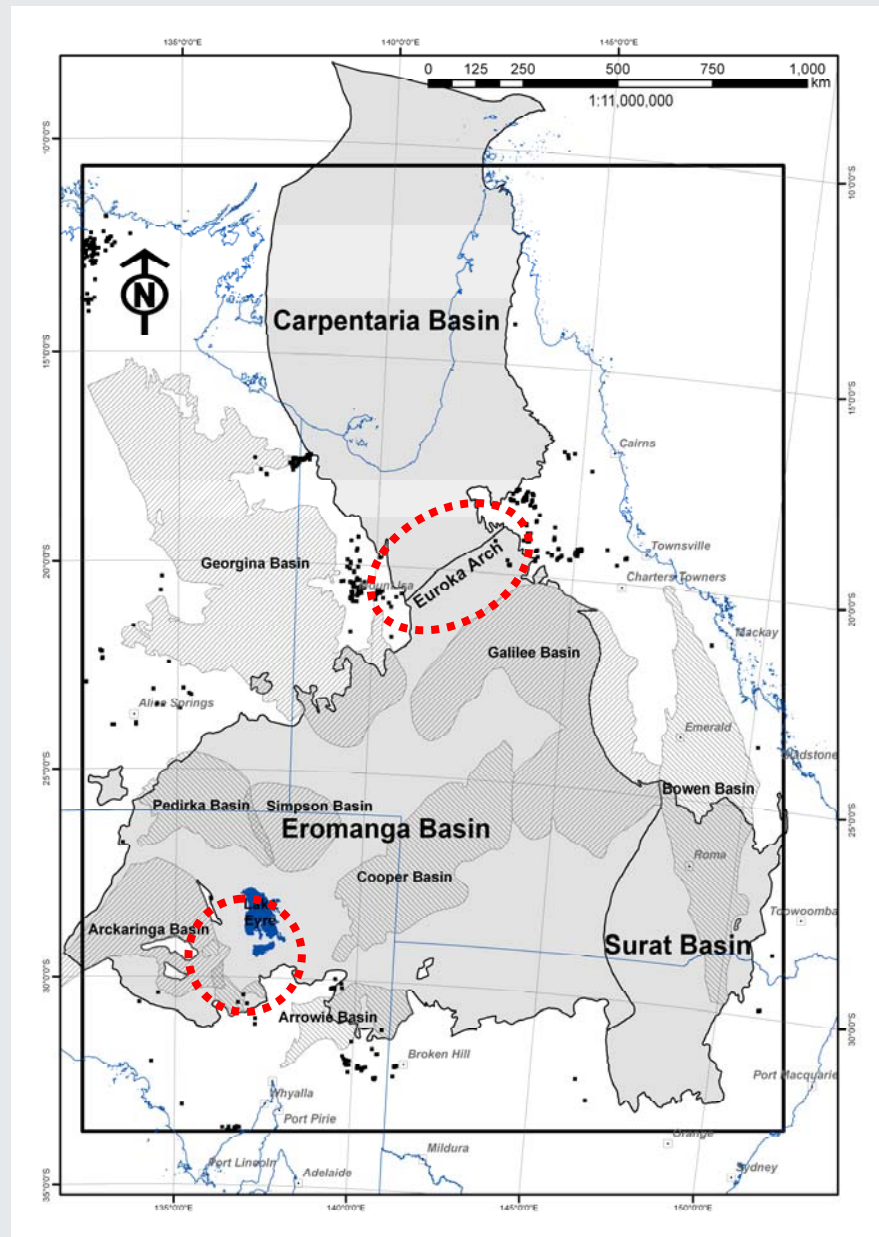
09_Rsl (Clematis)



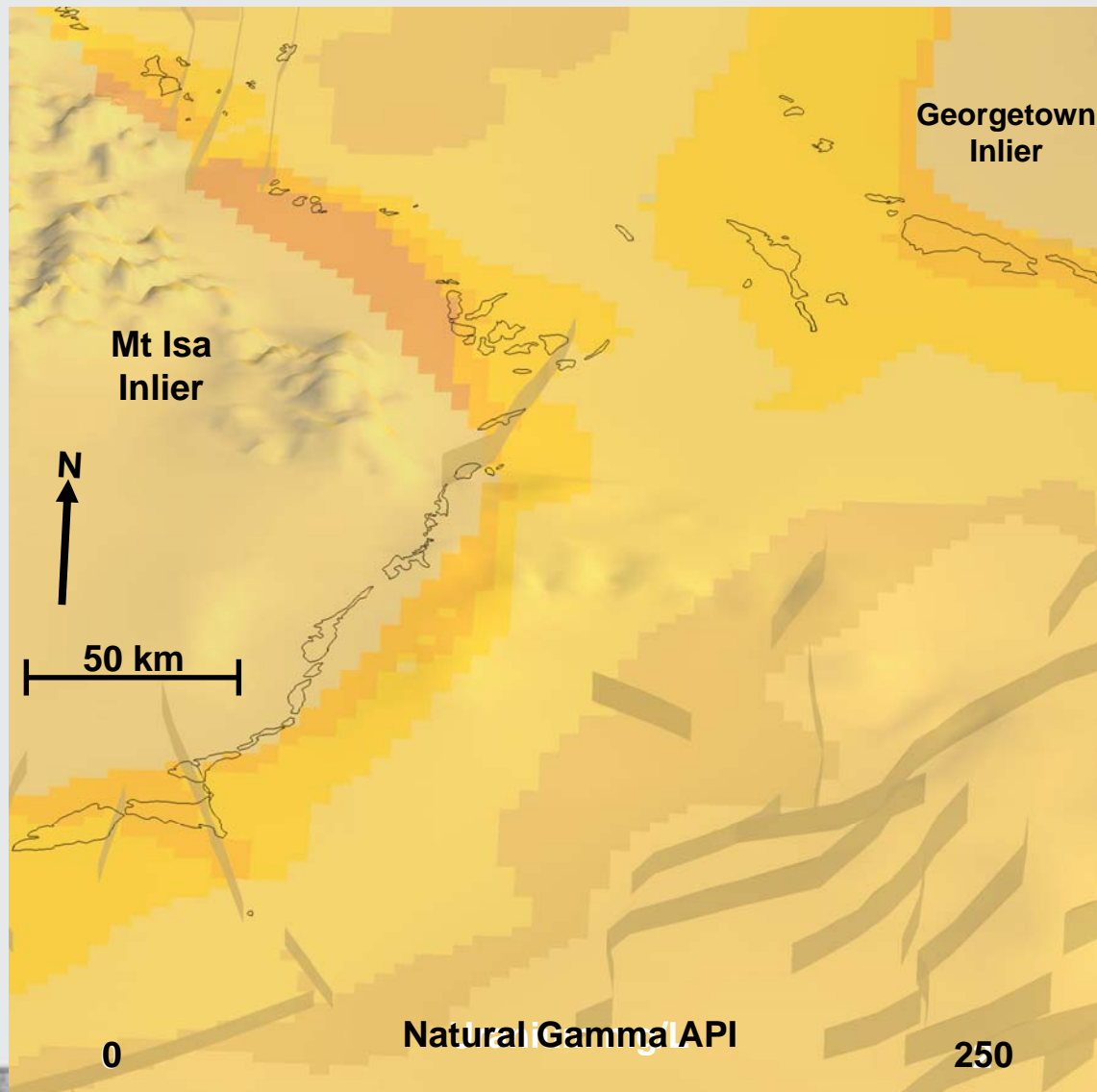
Vertical Exaggeration = 50 times

Targets

- Target One
– Euroka Arch
- Target Two
– Lake Eyre Region



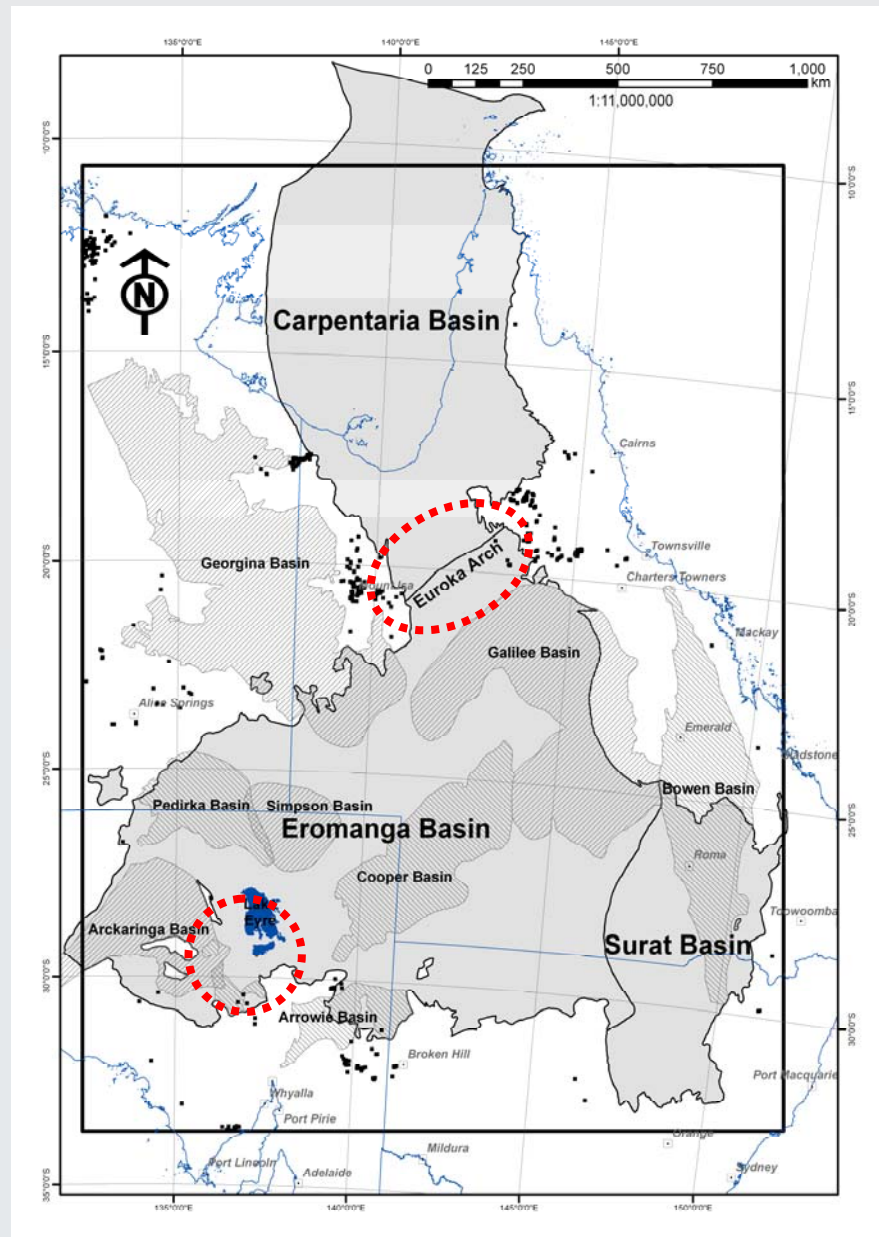
Euroka Arch



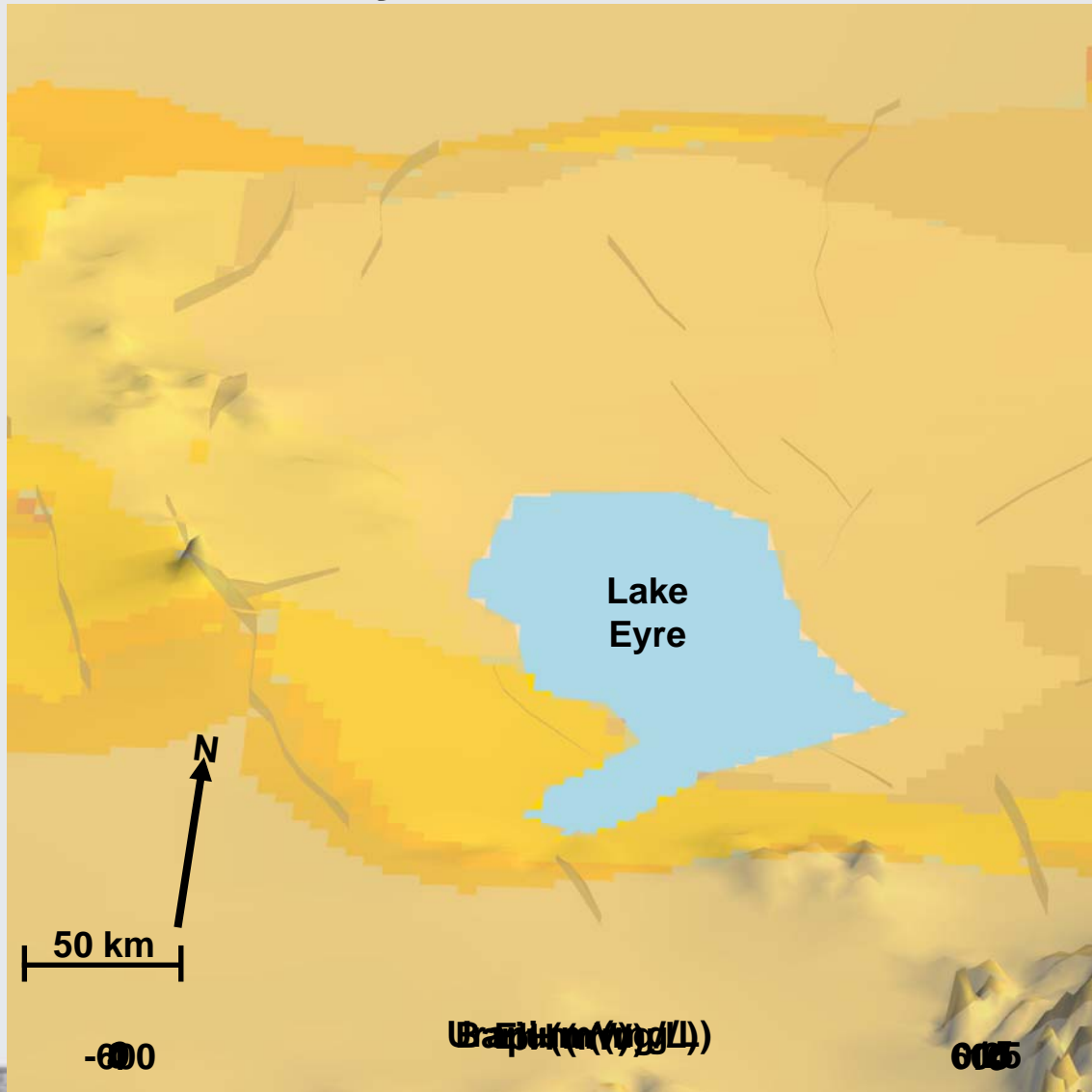
- **DEM surface**
- Geology
- Natural Gamma
 - Logs (black)
 - Gridded Data
- Radiometrics
 - Uranium on DEM
- Hydrochemistry
 - Points
 - Gridded Uranium

Targets

- Target One
 - Euroka Arch
- Target Two
 - Lake Eyre Region



Lake Eyre



- **DEM Surface**
- Geology
- Hydrochemistry
 - Points
 - Gridded Eh
 - Gridded Ba
 - Gridded pH
 - Gridded U

Conclusions

- **Applying Mineral System concepts reduces exploration risk by rapidly decreasing the search area**
- **First time disparate datasets for the Eromanga Basin have been integrated and visualised together**
- **The Eromanga 3D Map has potential applications to other geoscience research:**
 - **Geothermal prospectivity**
 - **Petroleum prospectivity**
 - **Groundwater studies**
 - **Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) studies**