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# **Uranium deposit types: a systems perspective**

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# Outline

1. A new view of U deposit types: 3 families of mineral systems
2. Concepts and data for exploration targeting of uranium ore systems:
  - Magmatic-related U – we should have more!
  - Basin-related U – Australia's hidden potential

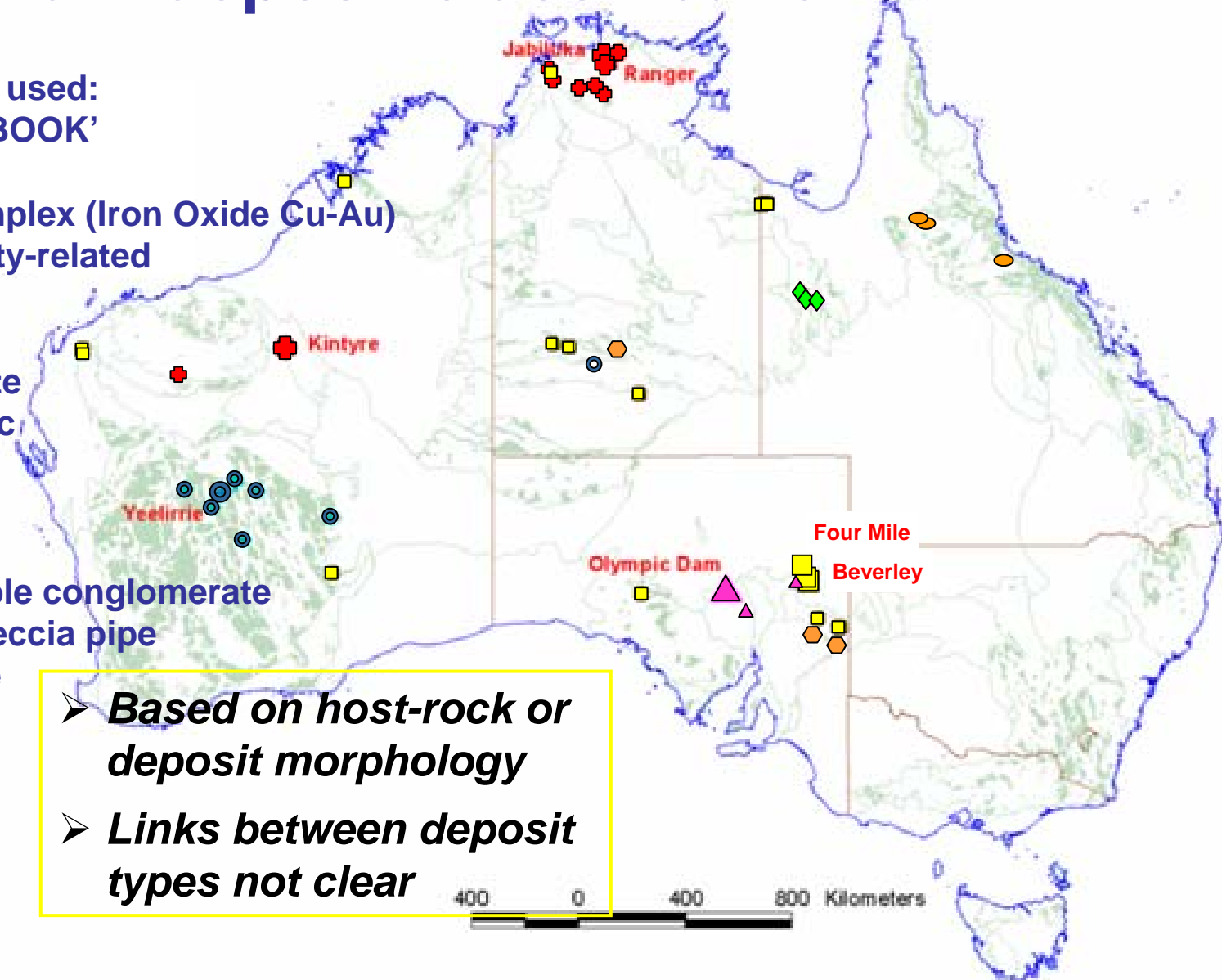
*Results from Onshore Energy Security Program  
(OESP, 2006-2011)*

# Uranium deposit classification

Most widely used:  
IAEA 'RED BOOK'

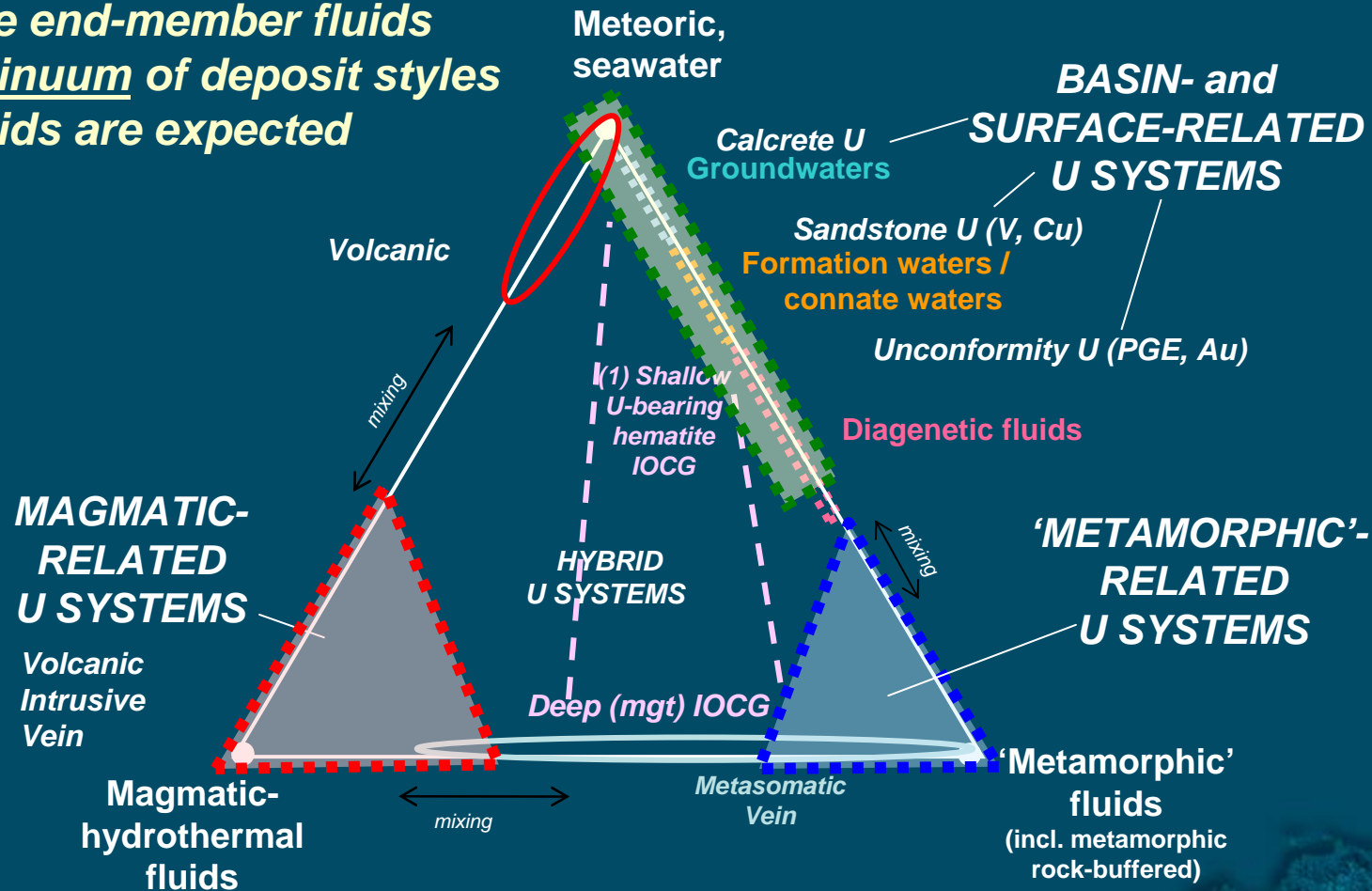
- ▲ Breccia complex (Iron Oxide Cu-Au)
- ✚ Unconformity-related
- Sandstone
- Surficial
- ◆ Metasomatite
- ◆ Metamorphic
- Volcanic
- Intrusive
- Vein
- Quartz-pebble conglomerate
- Collapse breccia pipe
- Phosphorite
- Lignite
- Black shale

- *Based on host-rock or deposit morphology*
- *Links between deposit types not clear*



# An alternative U deposit framework: 3 families of uranium mineral systems

- *Three end-member fluids*
- Continuum of deposit styles
- *Hybrids are expected*



From Skirrow et al., 2009. Uranium mineral systems: Processes, exploration criteria, and a new deposit framework, Geoscience Australia Record 2009/20.

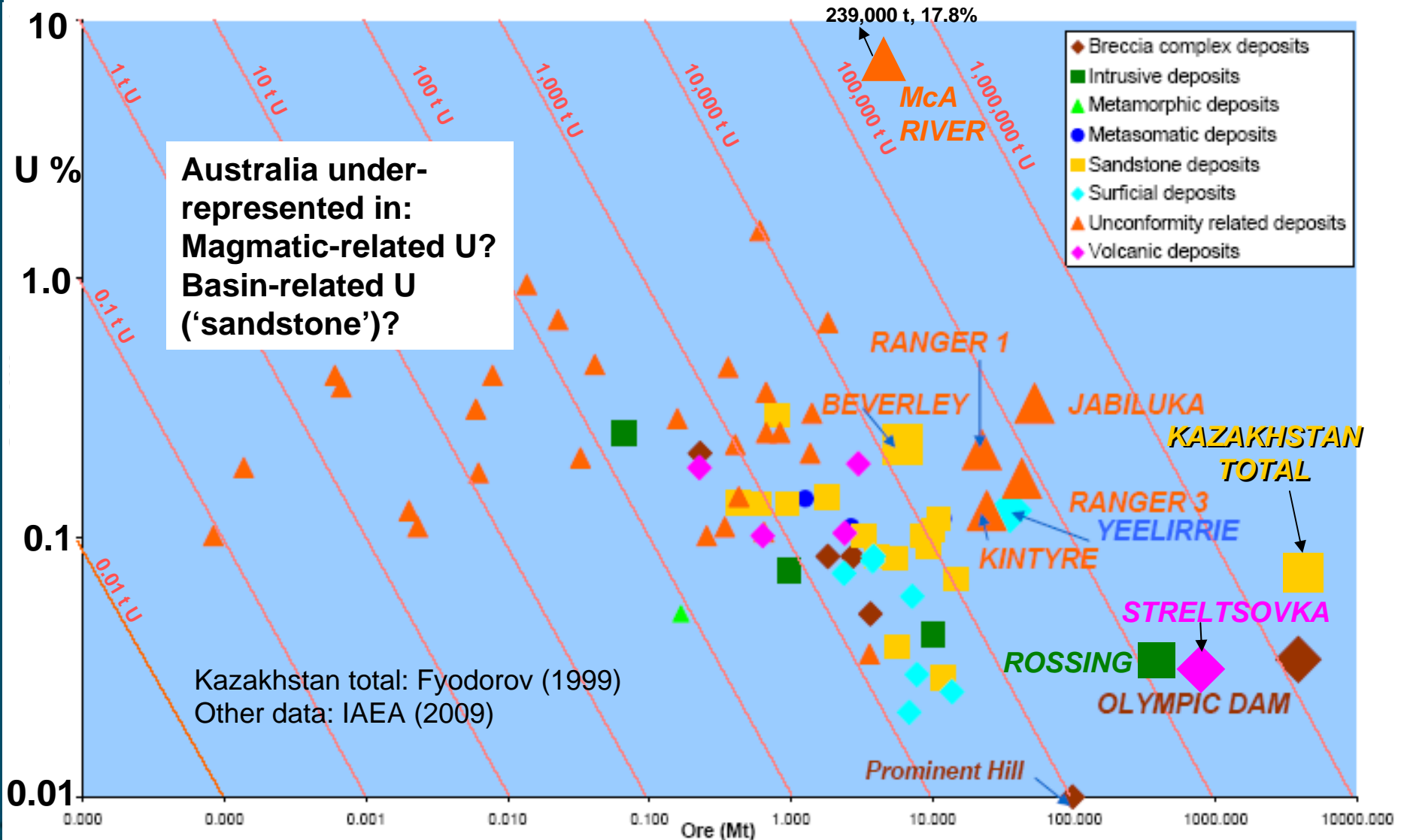
# Why is this *systems* scheme important?

- Exploration for clones of 'standard' deposit types could overlook important variants/hybrids
- E.g. 'Hematite breccia' type was not a known U deposit type prior to 1975 discovery of OD
- E.g. Four Mile deposit is likely a hybrid of 'sandstone U' (and is higher grade than Beverley).



# What and where is Aust's U potential?

## Uranium grade / tonnage resources of Australian vs global deposits





# Magmatic-related U systems: Key mappable criteria ('ingredients'):

- Peralum, peralk, or A- and hi-T I-types
- Highly fractionated (Rb/Sr)
- High U solubility (peralkaline, Cl, F)
- Volcanic vs plutonic
- High U content
- Chem gradients for U deposition (pH etc)

→ 'Orthomagmatic' U systems

→ 'Magmatic-hydrothermal' U systems

→ 'Secondary' magmatic-related U systems



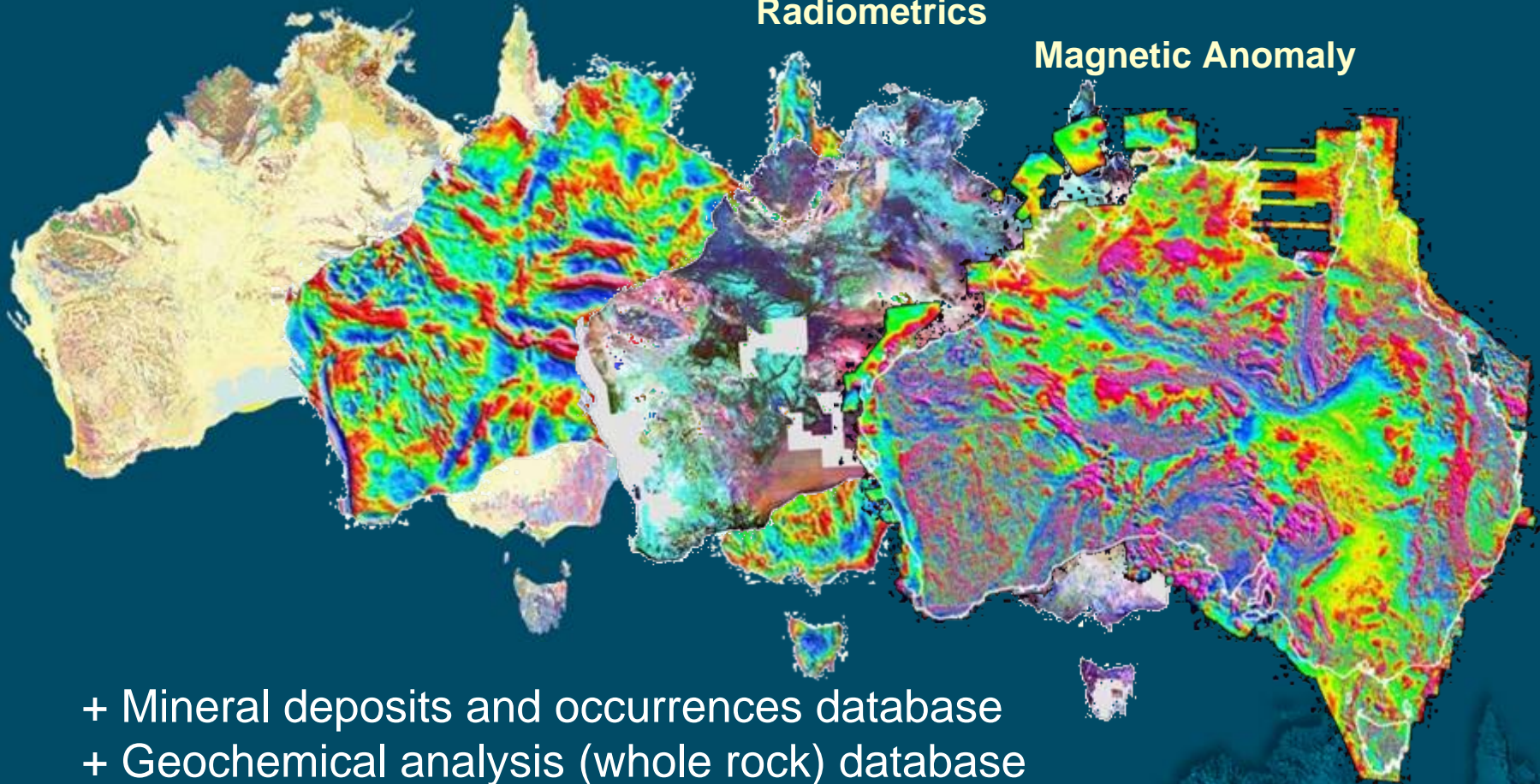
# GA national datasets for exploration: *Magmatic U and other mineral systems*

Digital Surface Geology

Gravity Anomaly

Radiometrics

Magnetic Anomaly

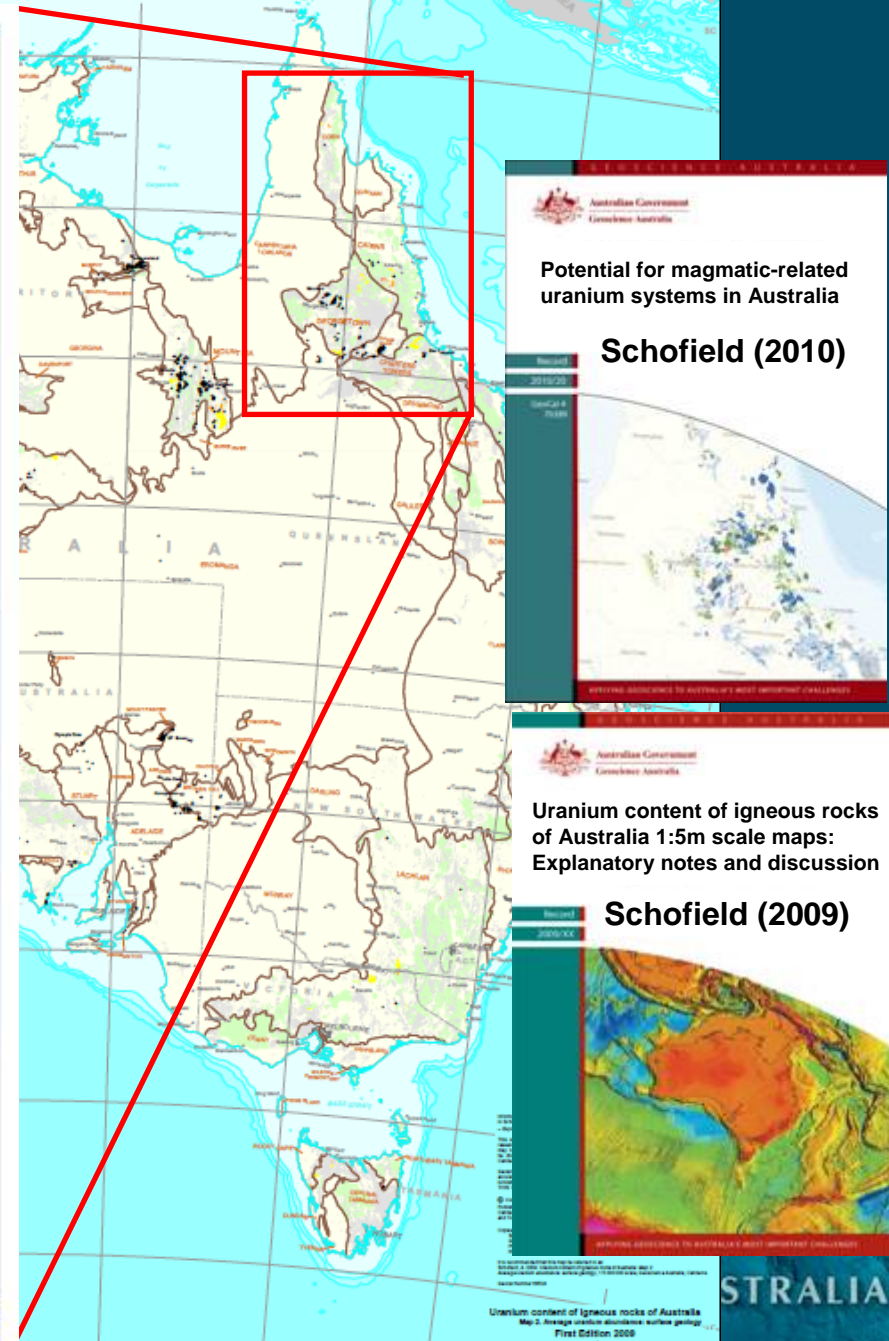
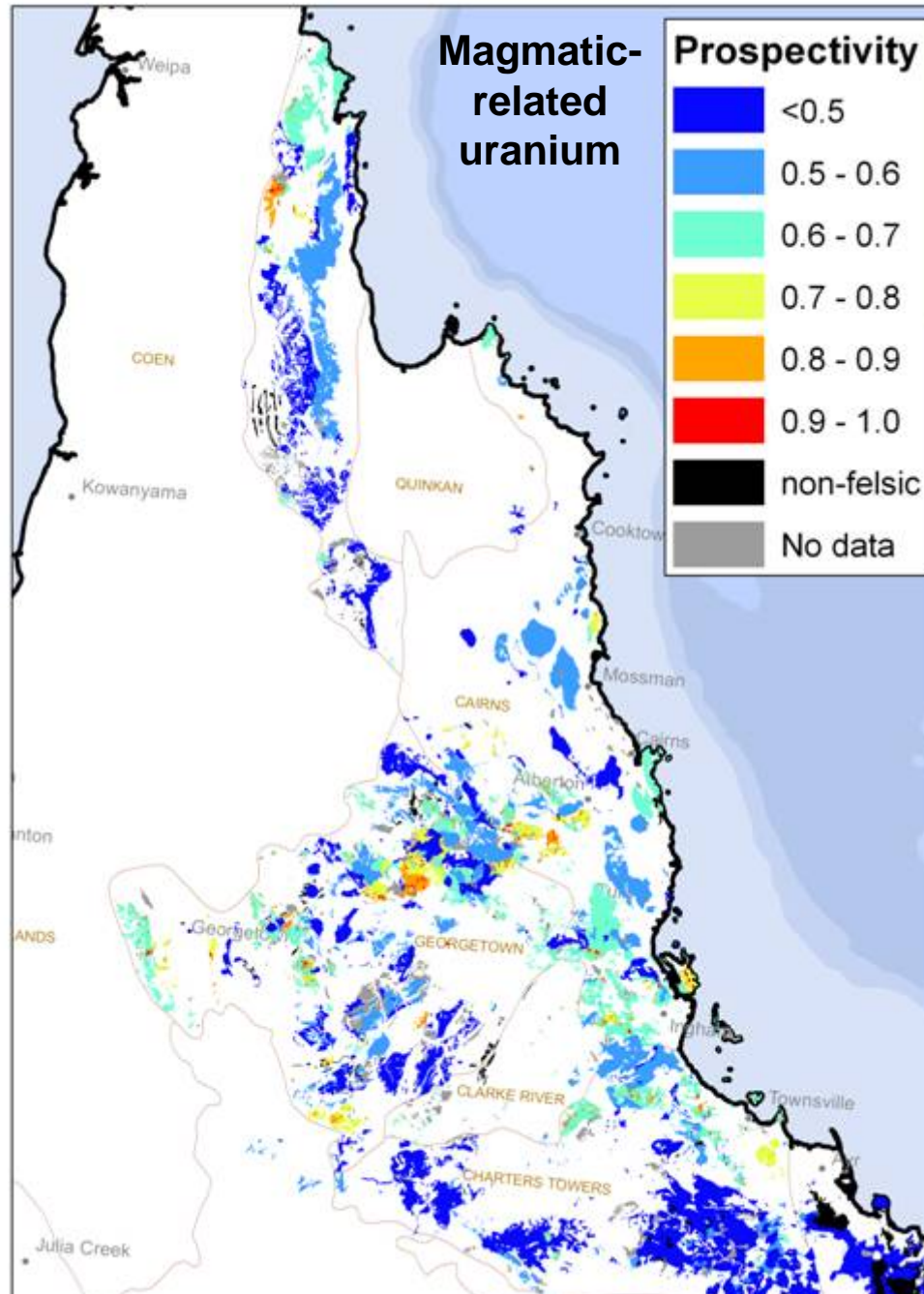


- + Mineral deposits and occurrences database
- + Geochemical analysis (whole rock) database
- + Geochronology database

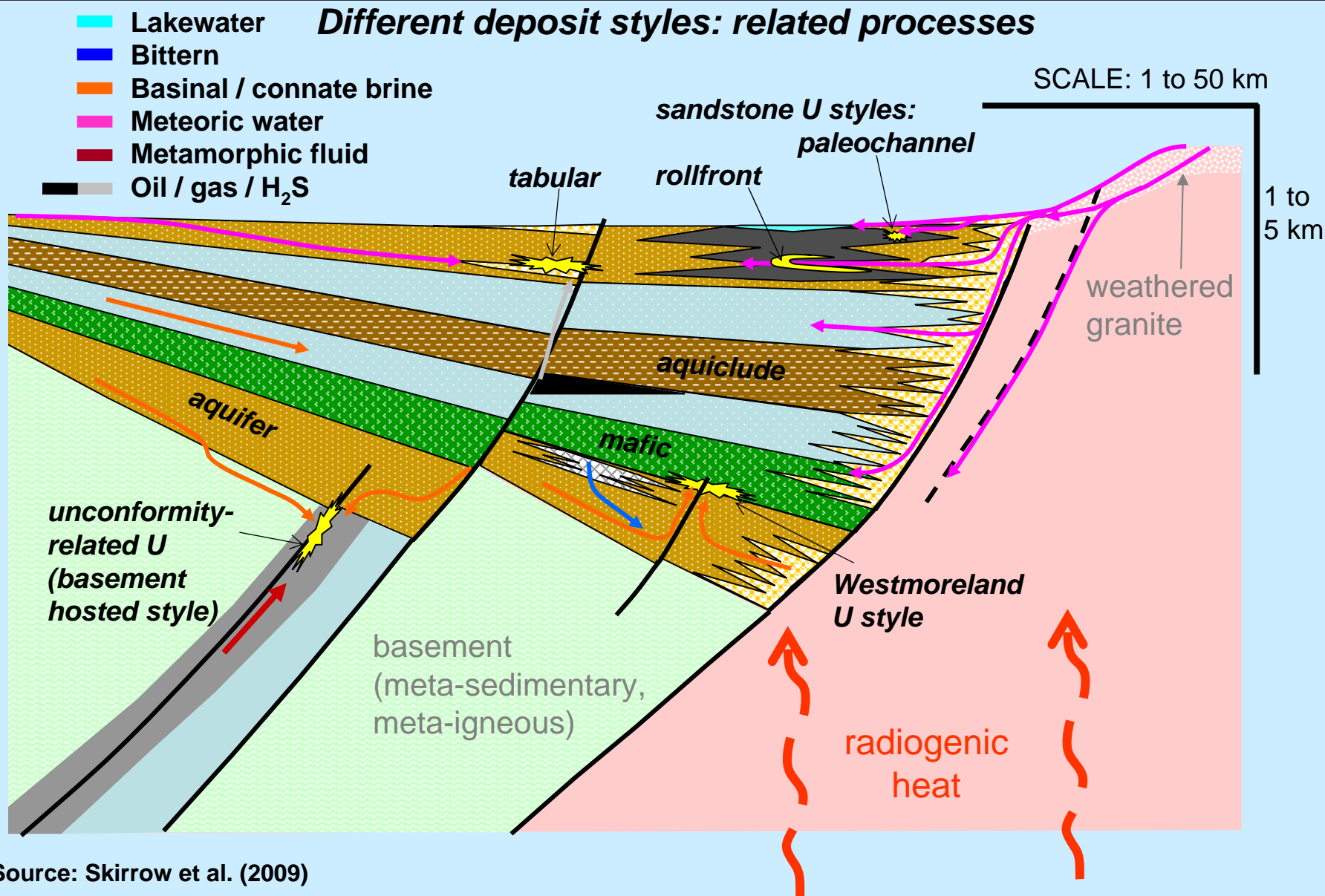


# Uranium content of igneous rocks of Australia

Map 2. Average uranium abundance: surface geology



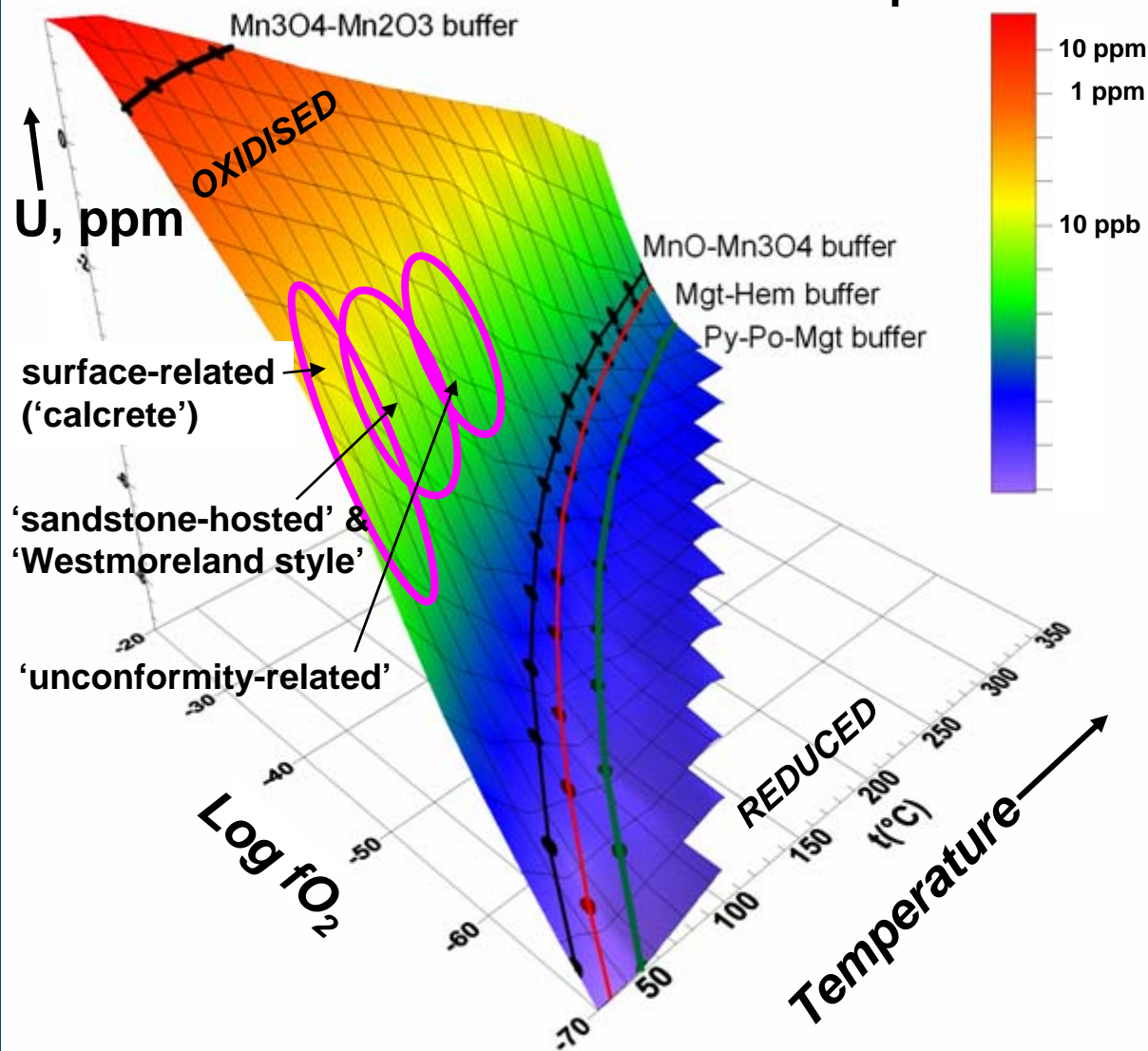
# Basin-related uranium systems



Source: Skirrow et al. (2009)



## Uranium content of fluid controlled by redox and temperature



1M Cl fluid buffered by K-feldspar-muscovite-bearing granite

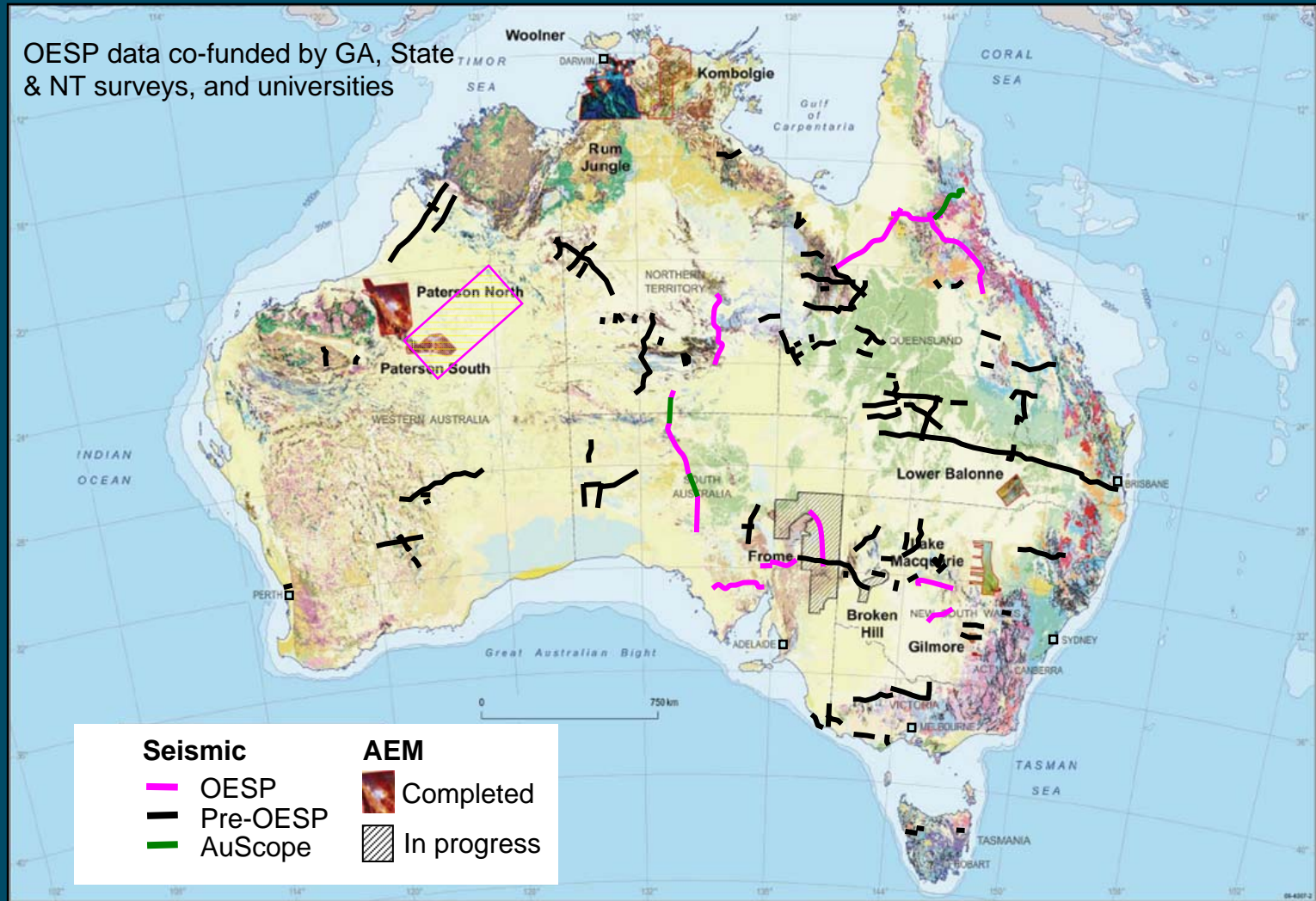
## BASIN- AND SURFACE-RELATED U SYSTEMS

- Continuum of fluid characteristics
- All involve highly oxidised fluids
- U depositional conditions differ but reduction is key in most systems

Source: Bastrakov et al. (in press) and Skirrow et al. (2009)

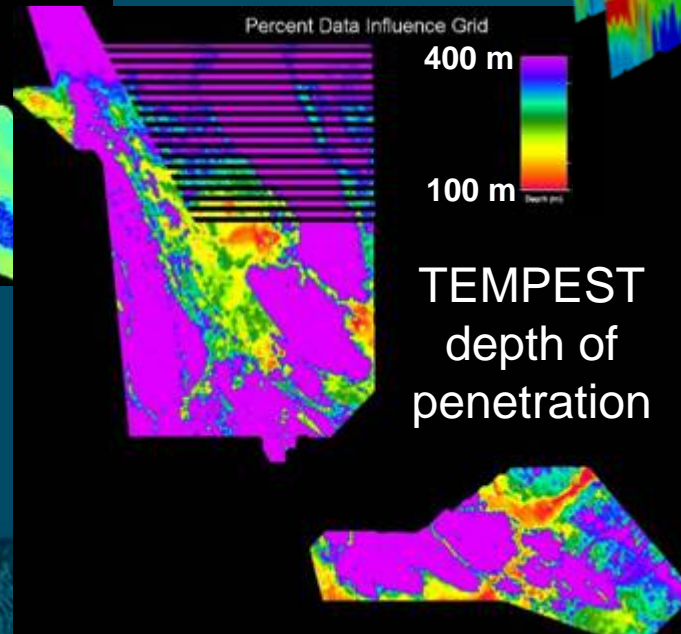
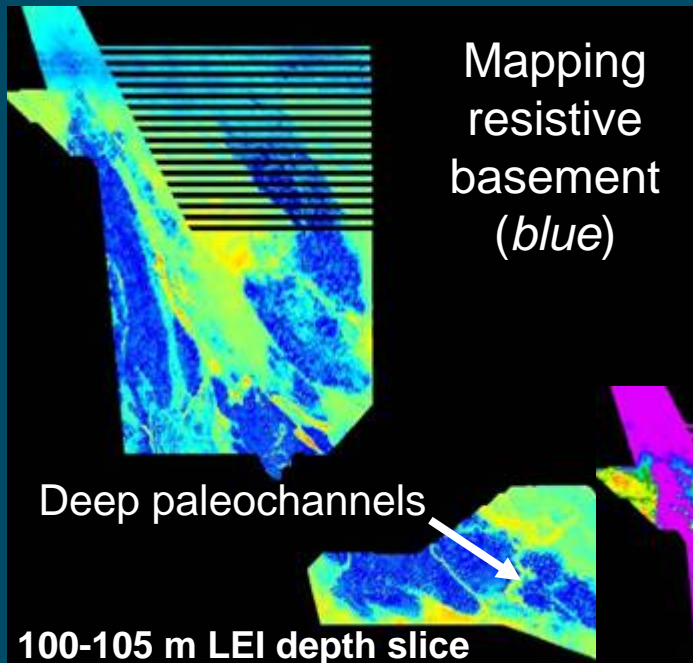
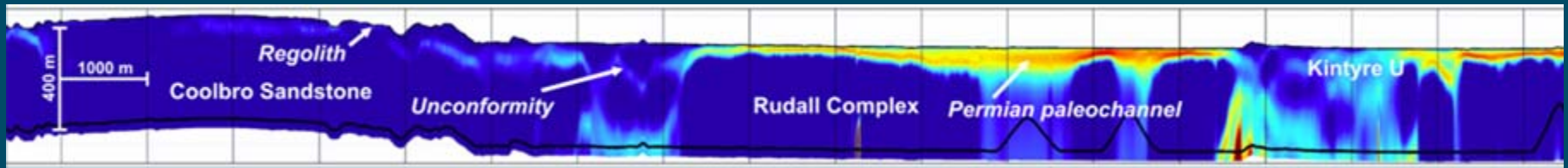


# GA datasets for basin-related U exploration: *National datasets + regional seismic, AEM & 3D data*

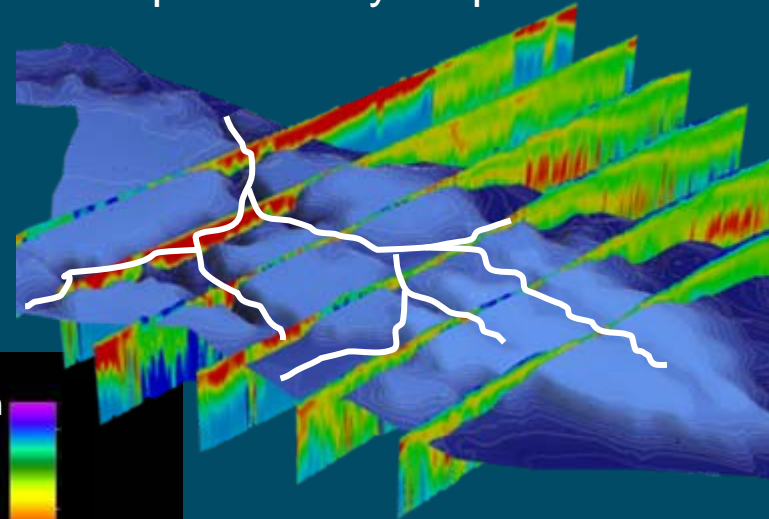




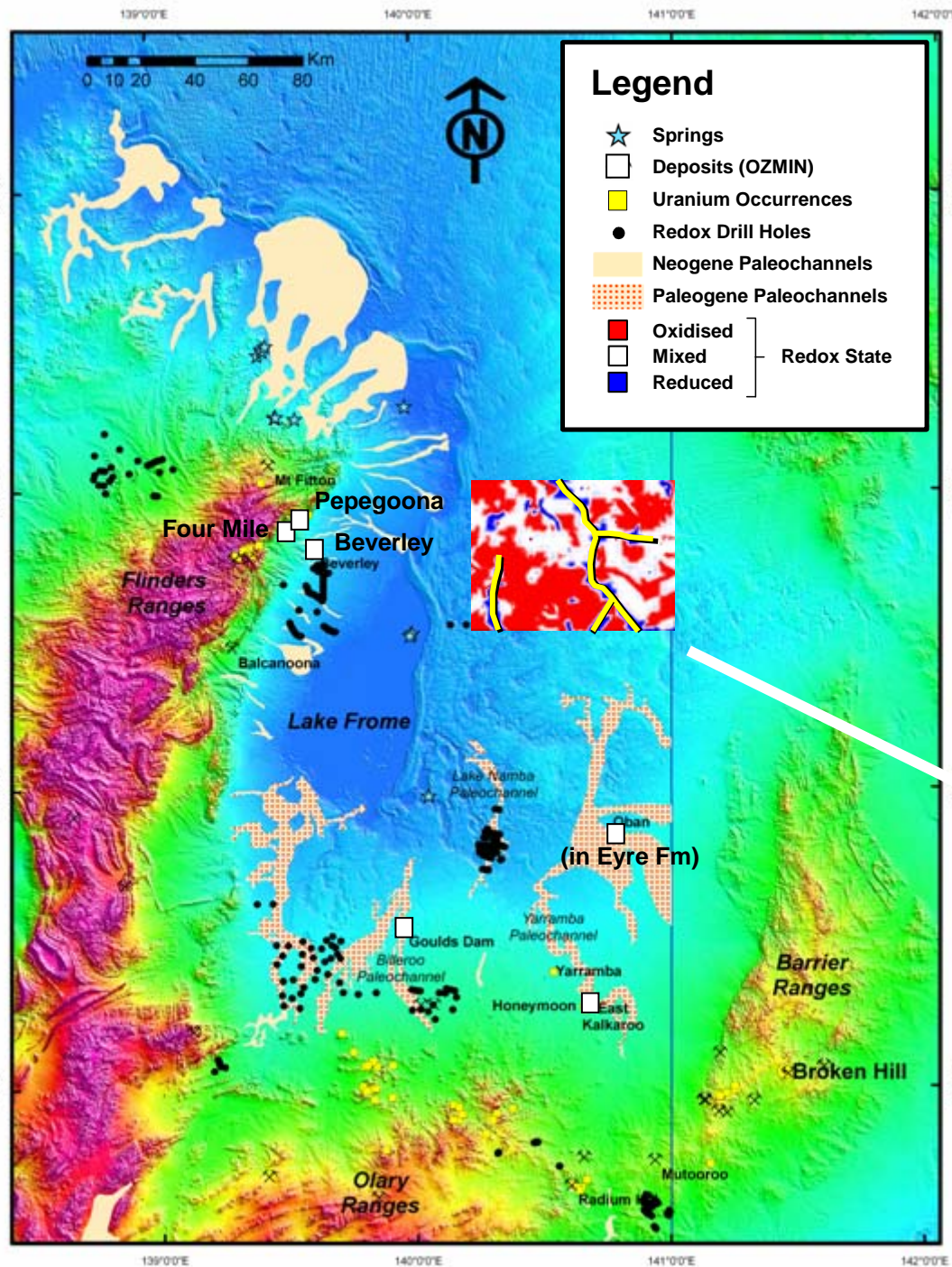
# Examples from Paterson AEM survey, WA



3D paleovalley maps



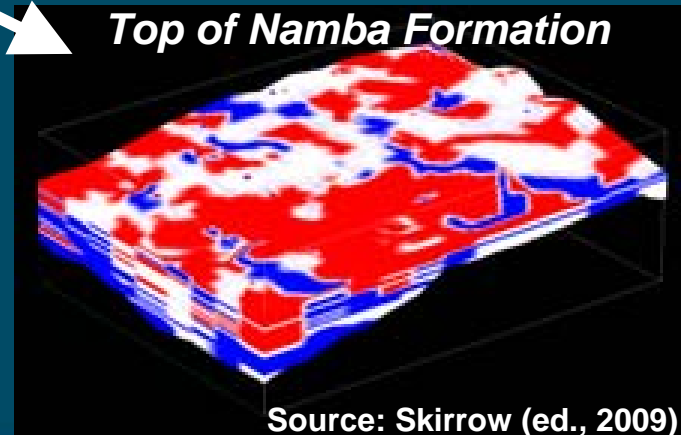
Source: Williams et al. (in press)



## Lake Frome region, SA: Paleochannel and redox mapping in 3D beneath cover

- Drill hole logs interrogated
- Reduced zones =  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  minerals, reduced-C, reduced-S, “black”, etc
- Oxidised zones =  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  minerals, “red”, etc
- Gridded in 3D
- North-south paleovalleys in Namba Fm as well as Eyre Fm?

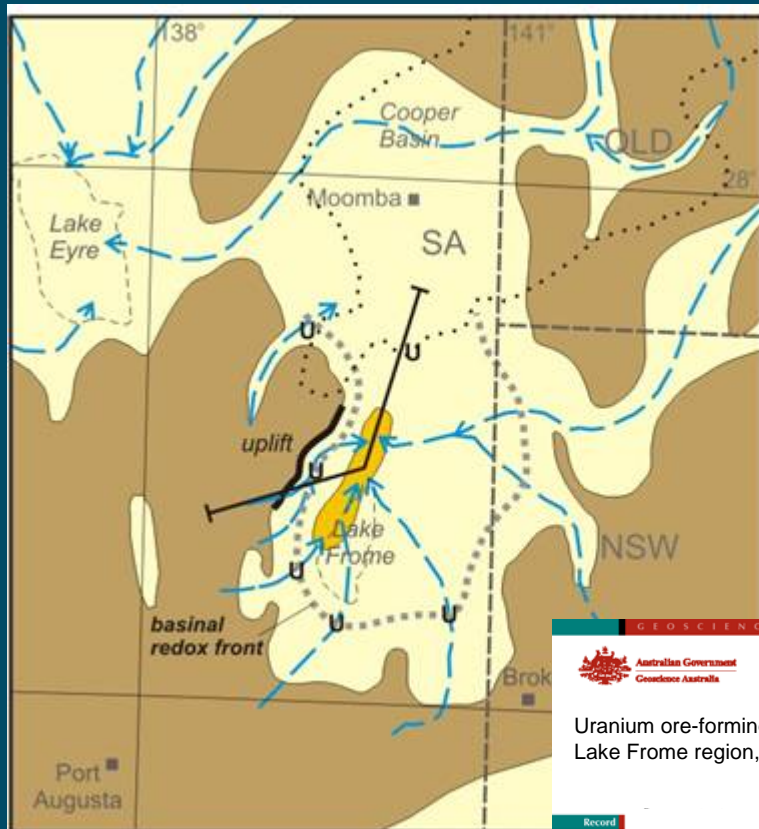
*Top of Namba Formation*



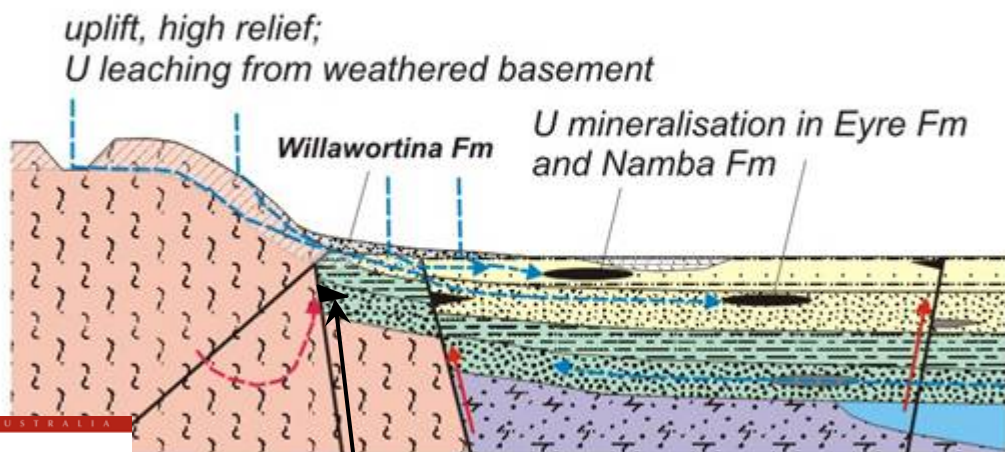
Source: Skirrow (ed., 2009)



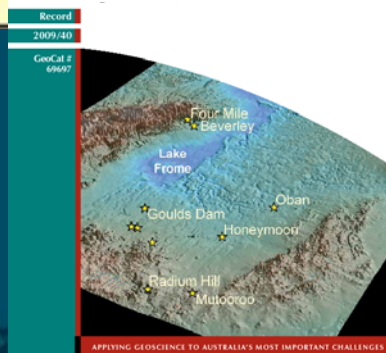
# FROM URANIUM PROVINCE EVOLUTION: 3 potential U systems since Mesozoic



Pliocene and Pleistocene  
(~5.3 to ~0.01 Ma; episode 3 U system)



Uranium ore-forming systems of the  
Lake Frome region, South Australia



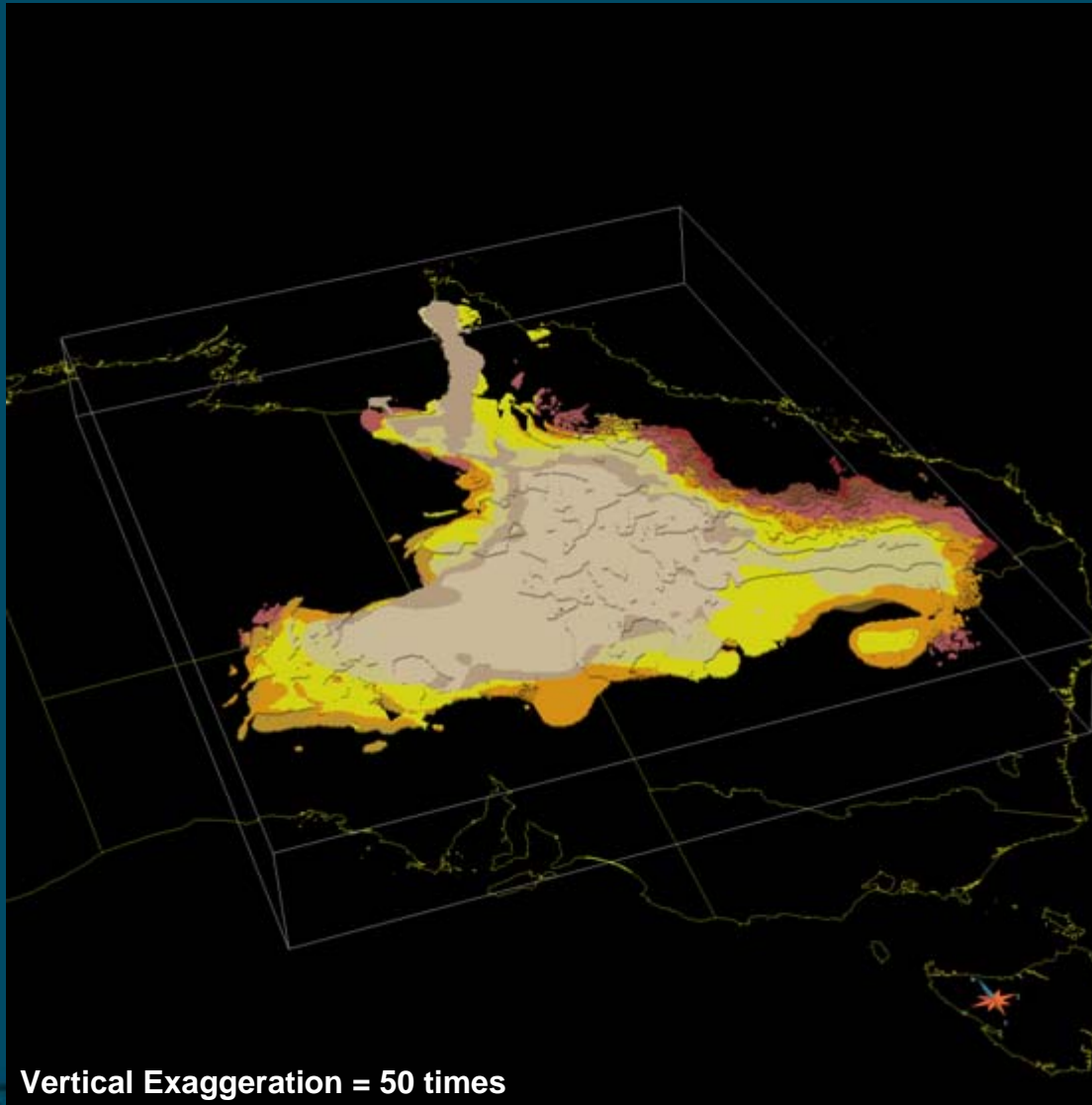
From Skirrow (ed., 2009)

**Probable hybrid U deposit style  
(Four Mile)**

# Eromanga Basin 3D model

A framework for uranium & geothermal exploration, and groundwater studies

*Mesozoic stratigraphic units displayed from old to young, as 3D voxet model.*



Vertical Exaggeration = 50 times

AMEC 2010, Perth

Source: van der Wielen et al. (2009 & in press)

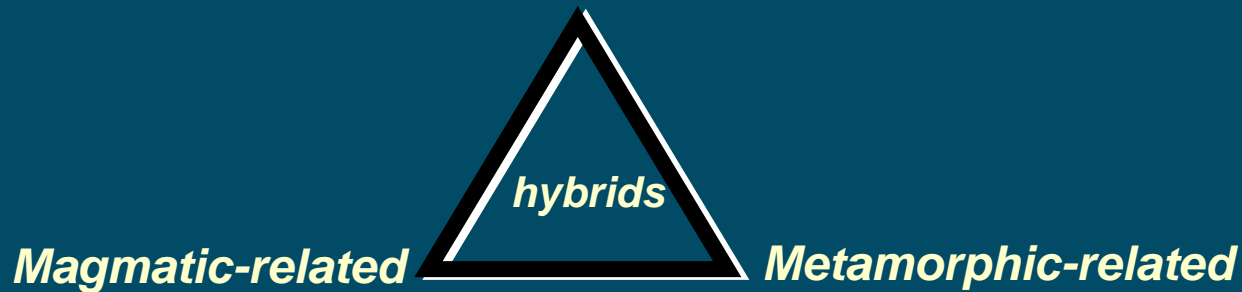
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# Conclusions

- 3 families of U mineral systems in ternary scheme, based on fundamental fluid types and settings:

*Basin- and surface-related*



- GA (+State/NT) OESP datasets and new concepts available for U targeting & exploration
- Australia has the right geology for discovery of giant basin-related and magmatic-related U deposits

# Acknowledgements

## **Geoscience Australia:**

Evgeniy Bastrakov, Allison Britt, Andrew Cross, Subhash Jaireth, Alison Kirkby, Aden McKay, Terry Mernagh, Anthony Schofield, Simon van der Wielen, John Wilford, Nick Williams, Andy Barnicoat

Steven Hore (PIRSA), Steven Hill (Uni of Adelaide)