

EXPLORATION LICENCE 972

ANNUAL REPORT

for the period

8th August 1981 - 7th August 1982

OPEN FILE

**NORTHERN TERRITORY
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

North Flinders Mines Limited
25 Greenhill Road
WAYVILLE, S.A. 5034

CR82/227A

ATTACHMENTS

- | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| Fig. 1 | Location Plan (1:5 000 000) |
| 2 | Detailed Location |
| 3 | Una May Prospect |

Appendix 1	Soil Sample Evaluation - The Una May Project, Seigel 1:100 000 Sheet area, N.T." by J.W. Antal
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TENEMENT

EL 972 was granted to NFM on 8th August 1978 and renewed in 1979, and again after 50% area reduction in 1980. Application was made for the area remaining (approximately 80 sq km) after a further 50% reduction in 1981. Grant of this renewal application has not been achieved at the date of writing, but is believed to be imminent.

OPERATIONS

As the tenement has had only application status for most of the current 12 month term very limited ground investigations have been conducted. Joint Venture partners have been actively sought and preliminary discussions held with several parties.

Active negotiations have been pursued with Minatome, and their evaluation of data included significant field investigations. A geological team spent one month in the area conducting reconnaissance geological mapping and orientation stream geochemical sampling and radiometric surveys.

These supported detailed mapping, stream sampling, and radiometric surveying of selected anomalies and sites of mineralisation.

While they retain the results of such work as confidential, their eventual rejection of the farm-in opportunity suggests that results were discouraging.

Further statistical assessment of the NFM geochemical results (previously reported) was undertaken, without revealing significant anomalies (see Appendix 1).

As a consequence of these and earlier results, it is proposed that NFM withdraw from its joint venture arrangement on this property.

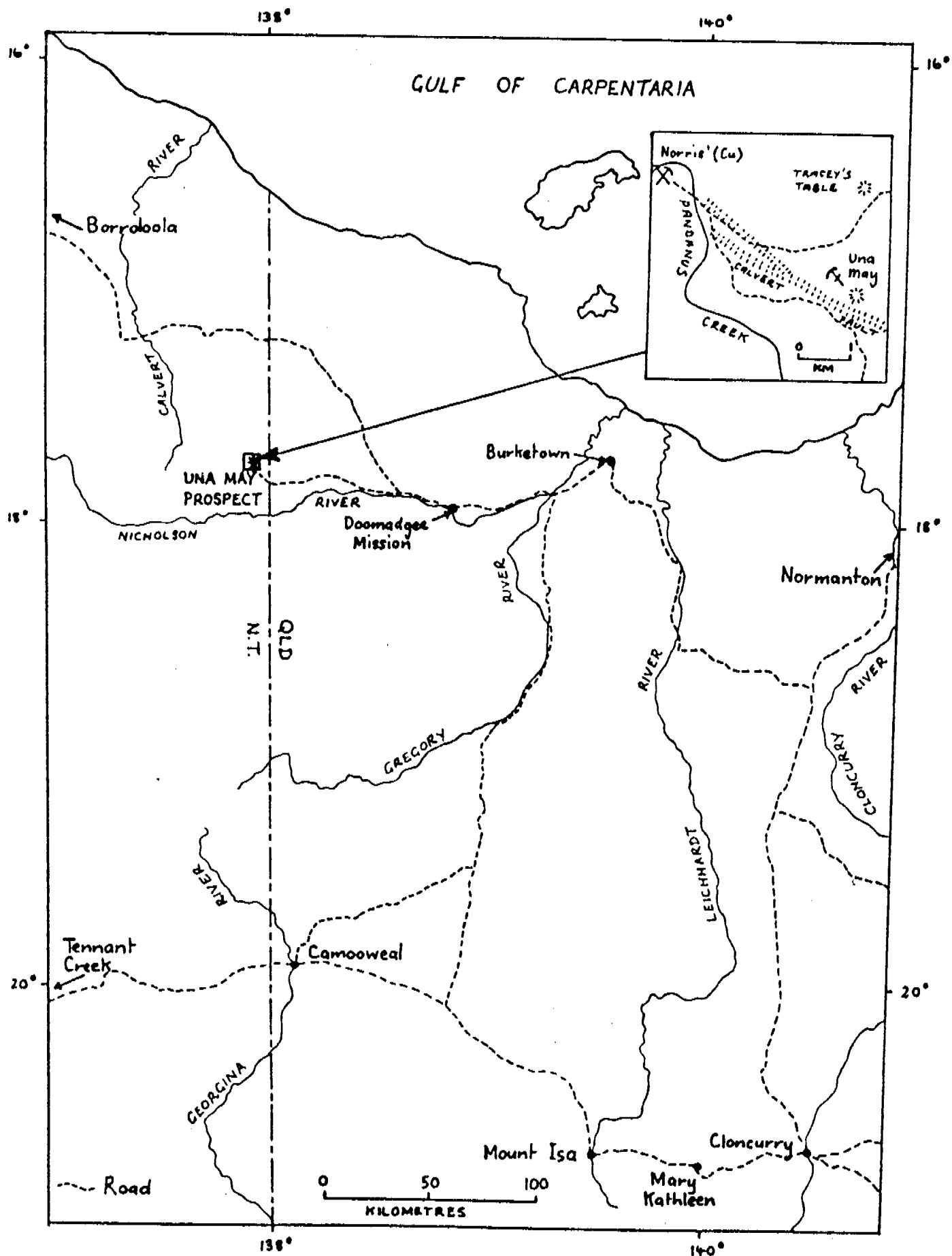
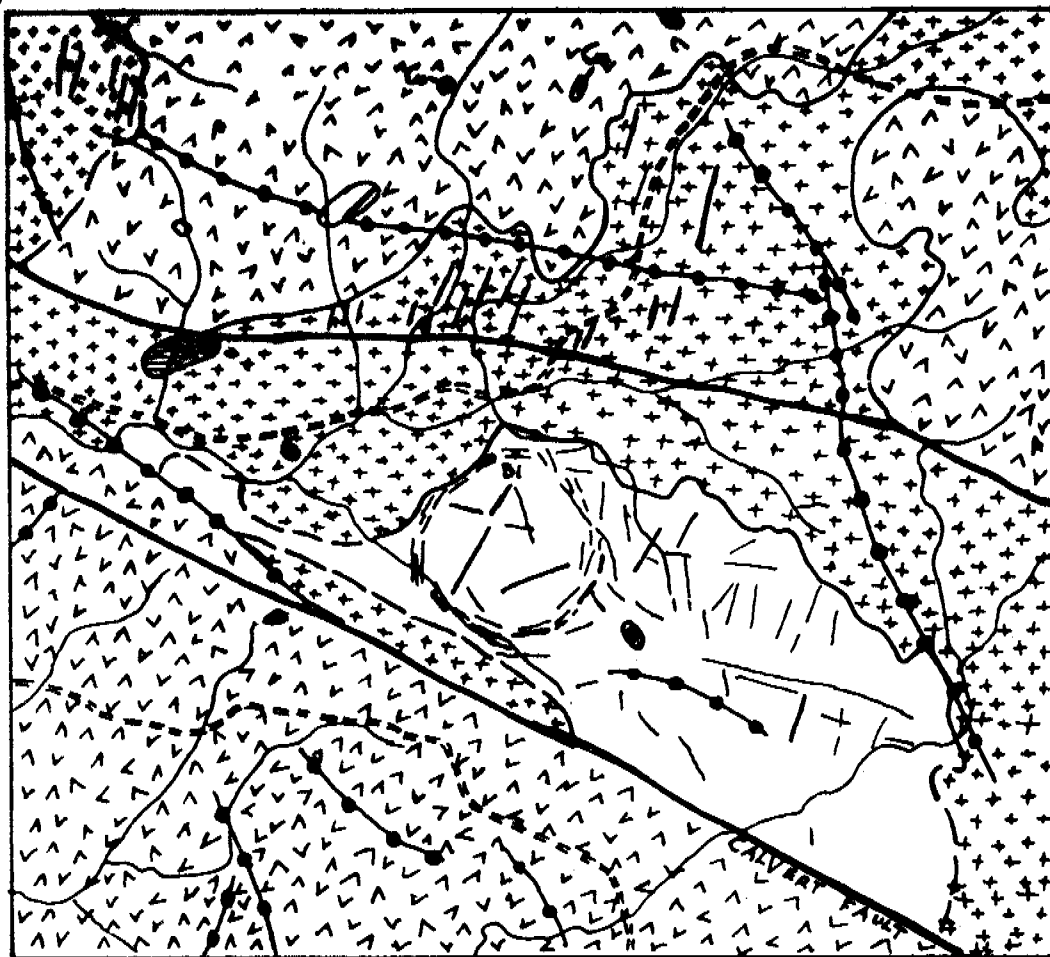


Figure 1 : Location map.



0 1 2
Kilometres

Geological boundary

Geological boundary
(approximate)

Fault

Dyke, quartz vein

Greisen Vein

Joint

B. Bismite occurrence

C. Malachite in greisen

Track

MESDOZOIC



Sandstone

NICHOLSON GRANITE COMPLEX



Aplite



Microgranite



White Granite



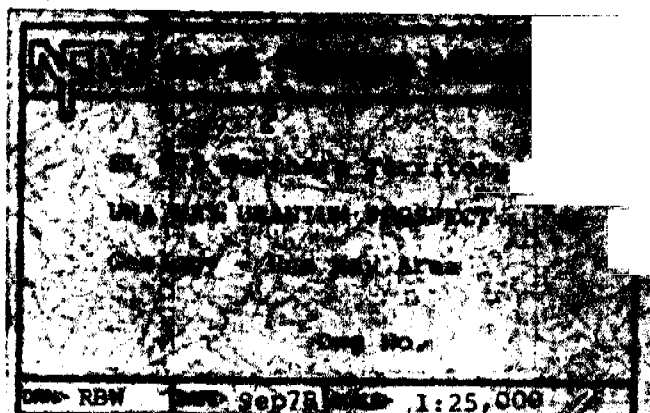
Pink Granite

CARPENTARIAN

CLIFFDALE VOLCANICS



Dacite



R E P O R T

Soil Sample Evaluation

The Una May Project

Seigal 1:100 000 Sheet Area,

Northern Territory

by J. W. Antal

15th March, 1982

C O N T E N T S

I N T R O D U C T I O N	pp. 1
A B S T R A C T	pp. 1
A P P R A I S A L	pp. 2
R E S U M E	pp. 3
C O N C L U S I O N	pp. 3
B I B L I O G R A P H Y	pp. 3
A P P E N D I X E S	
M A P No. 4 Isogram lines on uranium and lead	} transparent overlay
M A P No. 5 Isogram lines on copper	

Supported by base maps as follows:

Una May Prospect Contour Plan

" " " " Geology

" " " " Soil Geochemistry - Tongsten

" " " " " - Copper

" " " " " - Bismuth

" " " " " - Uranium

" " " " " - Lead

To: Mr. Geoffrey Stuart
Managing Director
North Flinders Mines Limited
25 Greenhill Road
Wayville S.A. 5034

From: Dr. J. W. Antal
Managing Director
Jevant Research Pty. Ltd.
39 Bunker Road
Victoria Point Q. 4163

Date: 15th March, 1982

Report: Soil Sample Evaluation
The Una May Project
Seigal 1:100 000 Sheet Area, Northern Territory

INTRODUCTION: This paper is an appraisal of the results of soil sampling carried out on the Una May Project; the purpose, to assess the results of the soil survey in relation to the geomorphology of the map area.

ABSTRACT: According to Rossiter, "Above values of 8 ppm for stream sediments and 12 ppm for soils there are abrupt changes in the slopes of the logarithmic plots, implying deviations from typical background values. In each case a second, anomalous, population is beginning to make a significant contribution to the total uranium distribution. Values of 8 ppm in stream sediments and 12 ppm in soils can be used, therefore, to distinguish anomalous from background samples".

Using the above criteria, combined with the soil sample results, the possibility of confirming anomalous content throughout the entire map area on the Una May Prospect may not be far removed. One must, however, take into account the local geomorphology and attempt to differentiate between in situ uranium anomalies and those created through dispersal and superficial enrichment; the topography imposes a variable distribution of soil types, consequently, a variable distribution of mineral content.

Rossiter also states, "As uranium is often leached from the oxidised zone, a primary grade in excess of 400 ppm may well underlie soils at Una May containing up to 64 ppm and surface rock samples containing up to 20 ppm uranium". For this reason, soils containing 50 p.p.m. or better have been designated as having significant uranium content.

Rossiter has found that, in the Westmoreland Area, lead anomalies

were associated with uranium anomalies and concluded, lead to be the by-product of uranium decay. It is evident, therefore, lead should be dispersed by gravitational phenomena and that anomalous accumulations should be formed down-slope of the uranium anomalies. Furthermore, because the lead is dispersed by gravitational phenomena whereas the uranium dispersion is chemical, it may^{be} concluded that the distribution of lead would indicate the path of mineral dispersal from in situ deposits. On the Una May Prospect this is, in fact, the situation; it has been found that lead anomalies exhibit tongues reaching to, or towards, up-slope uranium concentrations.

Rossiter has also found copper enrichment to be in the vicinity of basic rocks or in the form of a "halo" around the uranium anomalies. Again the situation at Una May confirms this observation. It has also been found, that where the uranium enrichment was associated with transported sediments, the uranium, lead and copper anomalies were coincidental.

APPRAISAL: Uranium Anomalies 1, 2 and 3 are located on in situ weathered rock; the samples were probably in place, and these anomalies indicate an underlying source for the uranium. The remaining uranium anomalies are on soils brought in by water and do not necessarily indicate uranium in the underlying rock.

The lead anomalies are downhill of the uranium anomalies and are probably derived from the latter. Specifically, the lead at Pb-1 and Pb-7, as well as a low anomaly in-between, are probably derived from U-1. Anomaly U-7, which coincides with Pb-7, may also have originated at U-1.

Anomaly Pb-3 is close to, but uphill of U-3. It may well be connected to the same underlying source. Alternately, because a low level tongue reaches from Pb-3 towards U-1, this latter may be the source of Pb-3. Anomaly, U-2 is probably the source of the lead at Pb-2, and it is possible that the lead at Pb-4, Pb-4/1 and Pb-4/2 is derived from U-3, as may be the uranium anomalies U-4 and U-5.

The copper anomalies form a broken circle, "halo", around uranium anomalies U-1, U-2 and U-3. This fact would tend to confirm that these particular uranium anomalies are in situ.

It is significant that the in situ uranium anomalies occur on high topography where dispersal would be limited to intermittent wash; alternately, other anomalous concentrations

of all three minerals are to be found on low-lying flats where run-off would stagnate. The values of all three minerals are generally low in stream beds where the rate of deposition, as well as dispersal, would be high. This confirms the assumption that the variability of the results from soil sampling is, to a large extent, due to erosional patterns.

RESUME:

1. Twenty-five significant concentrations of uranium, lead and copper have been found on the map area. Of these, twelve are concentrated on about one-quarter of the total area.
2. The above concentration is located on the Una May Nappe which had been considered to be the most prospective structure in the area.
3. Anomalies U-1, U-2 and U-3 are located near the top of the mountain and considered to be in place.
4. It is probable that all other anomalies have been derived from any of these three.
5. Copper anomalies form a rough circle "halo" around these three anomalies.
6. The variability of the thicknesses and types of soil cover could well be the reason that only three in situ concentrations of uranium have been found on the Una May Nappe.

CONCLUSION: This analysis supports the conclusion that the Una May Nappe, on the Una May Prospect is a valid exploratory target for uranium.

Further soil sampling, due to the varied topography in the area, would probably bring questionable results. It is, therefore, recommended that a rock sampling program be carried out on the Una May Nappe and that fresh rock samples should be analysed with a view to correlating such values with those obtained from the analysis of the soil samples.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

"Stream-sediment geochemistry as an exploration technique in the Westmoreland Area, northern Australia"
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BMR J. Aust. Geol. Geophys, 1, 153-170.

"A Preliminary Geological and Geochemical Investigation of the
Una May Uranium Prospect, Seigal 1:100 000 Sheet Area, Northern
Territory"

by A. G. Rossiter.

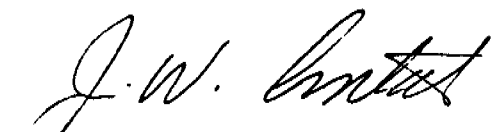
Record 1977/20.

"Geological Report, The Una May Project, E.L. 972, Northern
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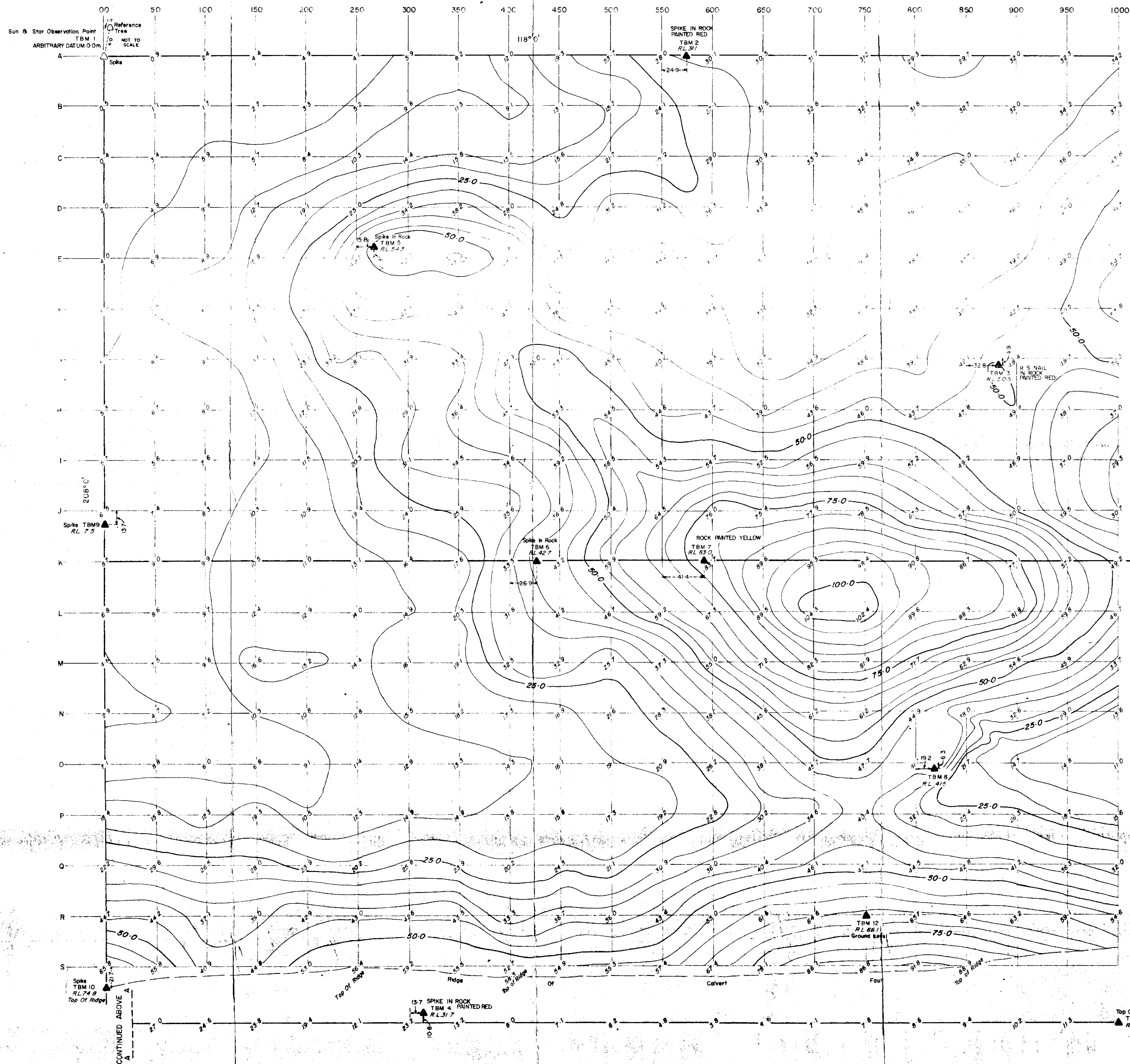
by J. W. Antal

Aug. 8, 1980.

for Jevant Research Pty. Ltd.



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J. W. Antal B.Sc. D.Sc. M.Aus.I.M.M.
Managing Director



100 50 0 100 200 METRES

SCALE 1:2000
CONTOUR INTERVAL, 5 METRES
LEVELS SHOWN THUS ARE TO ARBITRARY DATUM

CR82/227A
CONTOUR PLAN
"UNA MAY" PROSPECT - NORTHERN TERRITORY
FOR NORTH FLINDERS MINES LTD.

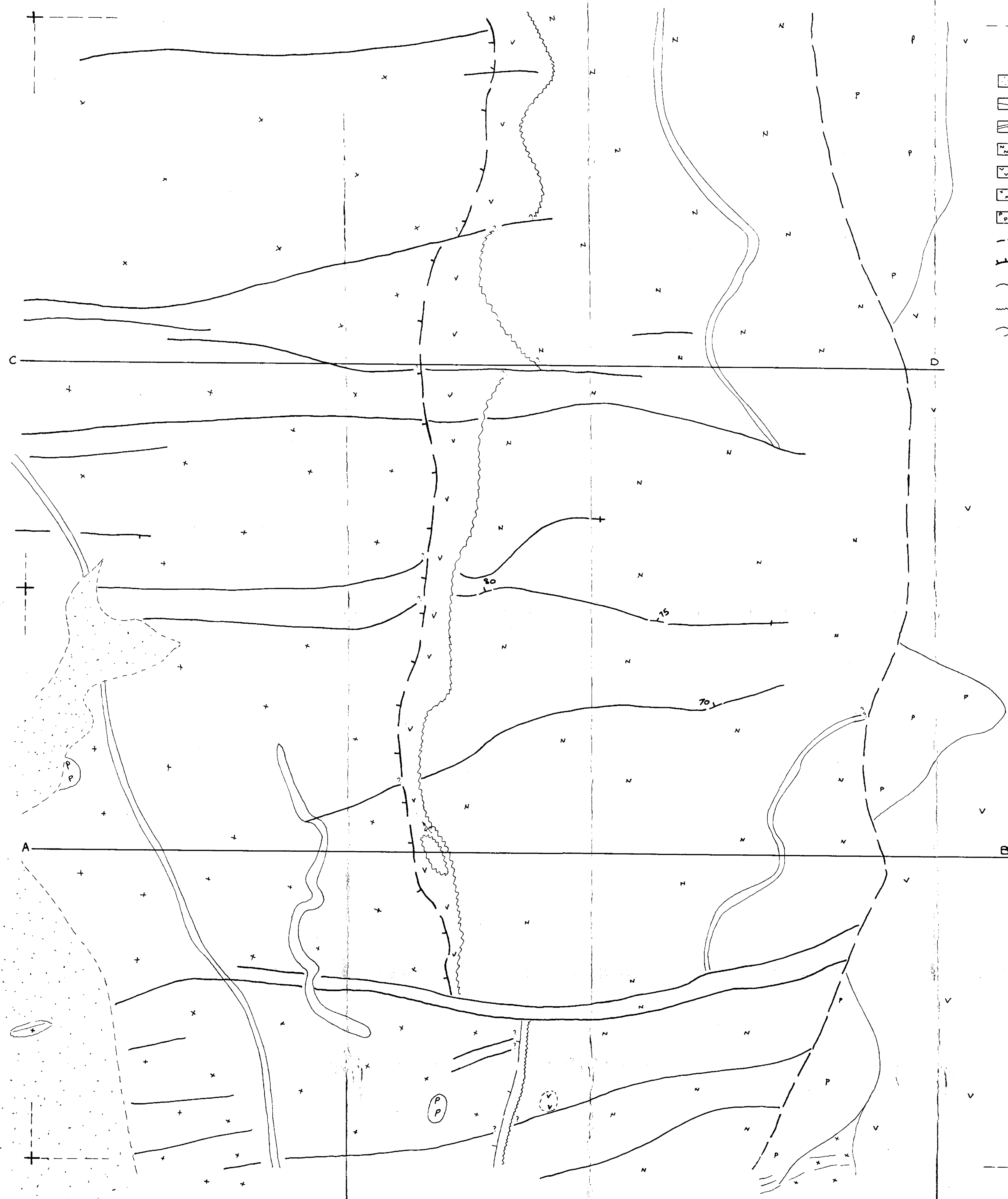
CHRISP de VRIES & ASSOCIATES

Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers
Licensed Surveyors

Suite 1, 34 City Street, Darwin Telephone 814766

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JULY '80	2
6195	2
6195/2	

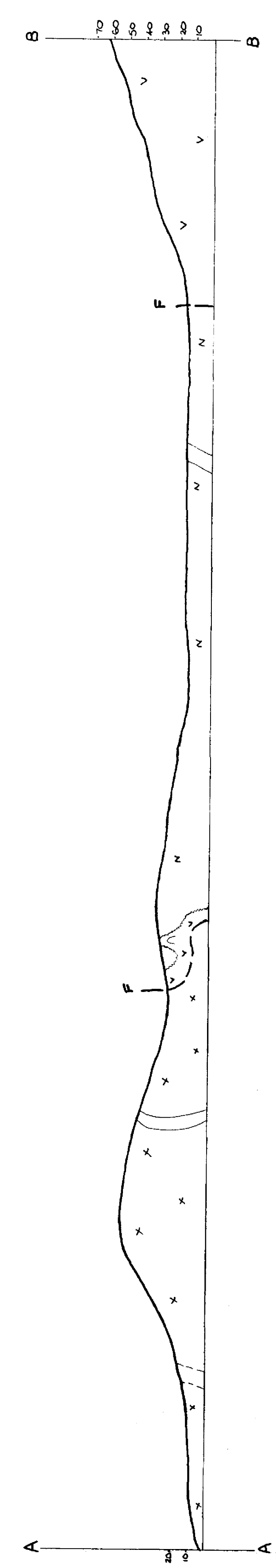
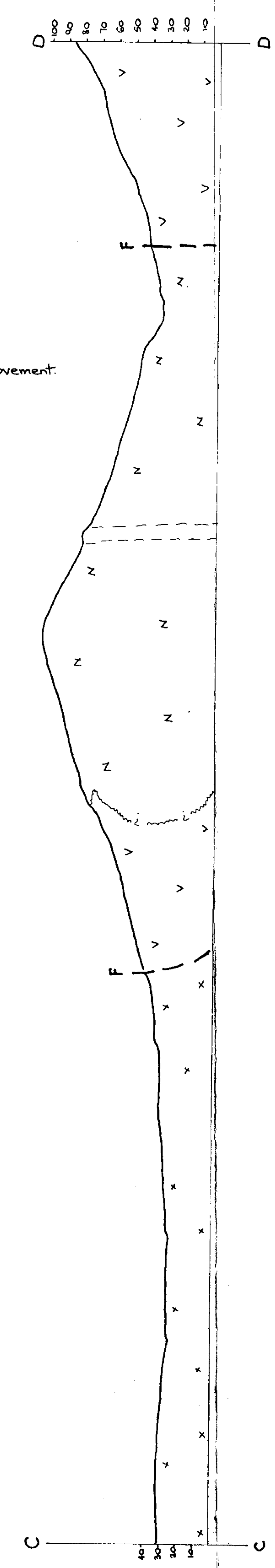
D P C R S N W



LEGEND

- Alluvium.
- Quartz dyke U. Prot.
- Granophyre dyke U. Prot.
- Norris Granite L. Prot.
- Cliffdale Volcanics L. Prot.
- Nicholson Granite (white) L. Prot.
- Nicholson Granite (pink) L. Prot.
- Fault
- Thrust fault - stipes show direction of movement.
- Geological Contact.
- Disconformity.
- Intersection not visible.

SCALE: 1:2000

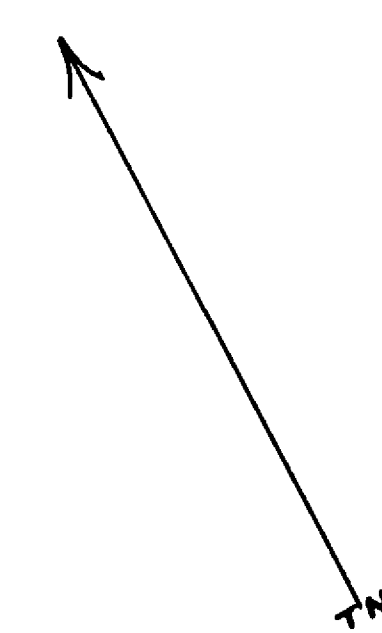


SCALE: 1:2000

UNA MAY PROSPECT, N.T. FOR
NORTH FLINDERS MINES LTD. BY
NORTHERN GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, DARWIN

DR. J.W. ANTAL *J.W. Antal* AUG. 1980 CR82/227 A

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C	30	20	10	20	20	45	15	35	20	20	15	30	25	20	20	20	35	25	30	25	25
D	26	20	20	30	30	20	25	30	30	25	20	30	35	35	20	25	25	15	25	35	25
E	30	20	40	40	40	35	45	25	30	30	15	25	20	25	25	25	20	15	30	20	40
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N	15	15	25	25	25	20	25	30	20	25	25	30	20	20	20	15	25	15	15	15	20
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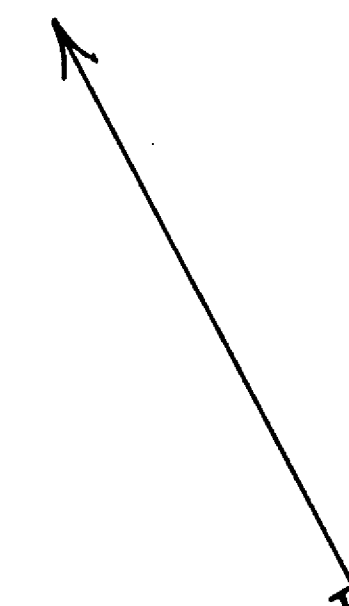
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Soil Samples

Taken By: Dr. J.W. Antal
Northern Geological Consultants
Depth: Approx. 20cm
Sieved: To 180um
Analysis: Comlabs Pty. Ltd., Mile End, SA
Cu, Pb Scheme AAS1
Bi, U, W Scheme XRF1

 North Flinders Mines N.L.	
E L 972 NORTH TERRITORY UNA MAY PROSPECT SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY tungsten <i>CK82/227A</i>	
DRN: R B W	DATE: 11-9-80 SCALE: 1:2000

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Soil Samples

Taken By: Dr. J.W. Antal
 Northern Geological Consultants
 Depth: Approx. 20cm
 Sieved: To 180um
 Analysis: Comlabs Pty. Ltd., Mile End, SA
 Cu, Pb Scheme AAS1
 Bi, U, W Scheme XRF1

NFM

North Flinders Mines N.L.

E L 972 NORTH TERRITORY

UNA MAY PROSPECT

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

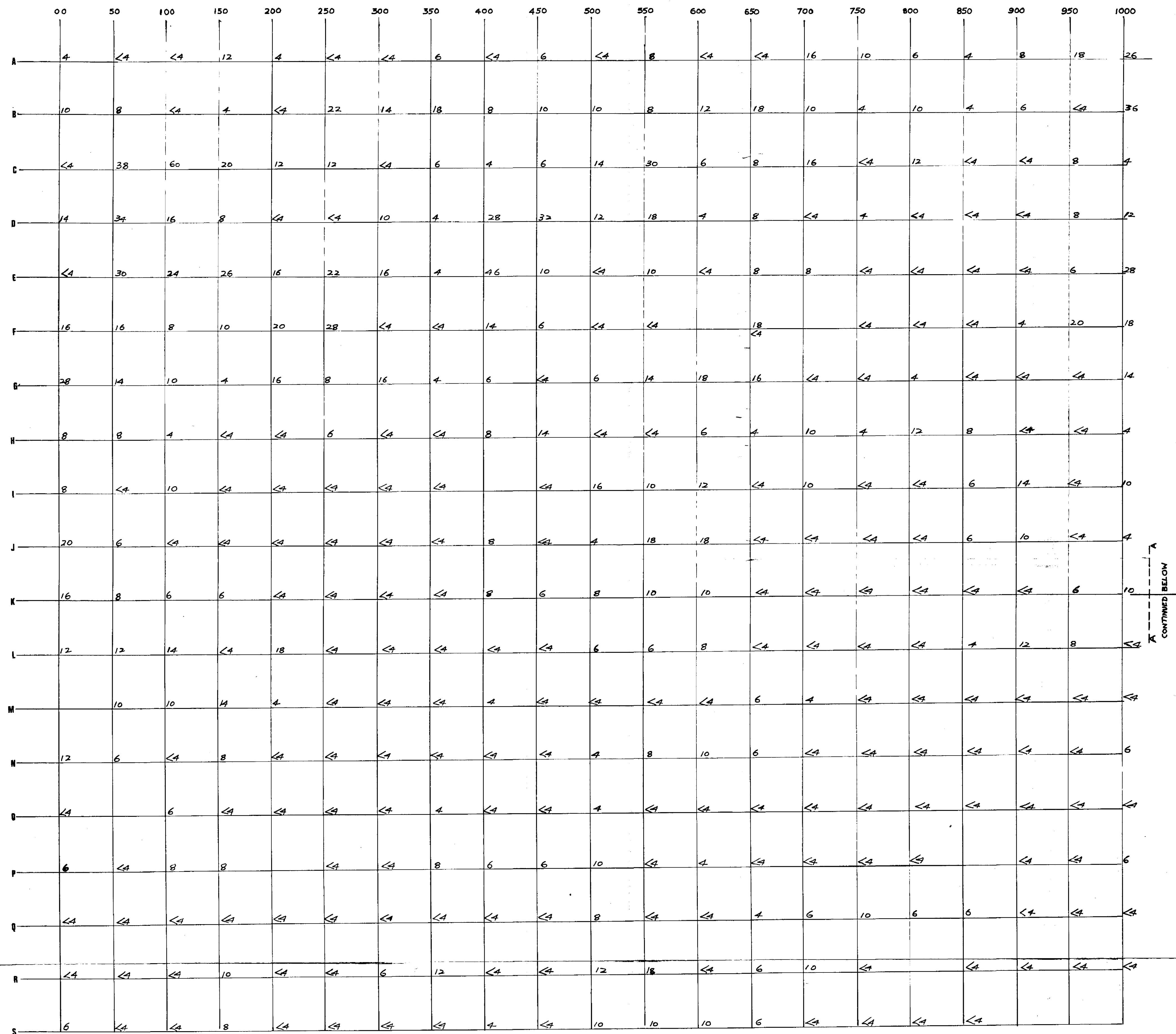
copper

CR82/227A

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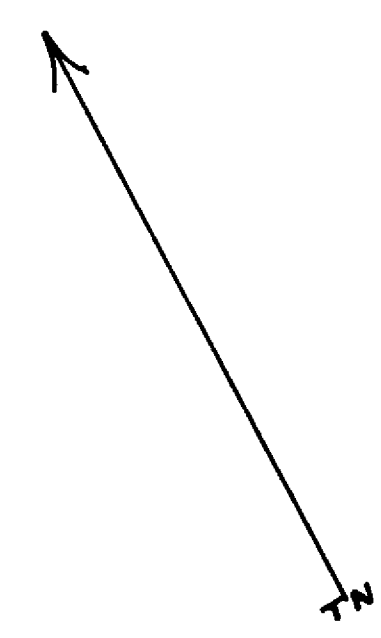
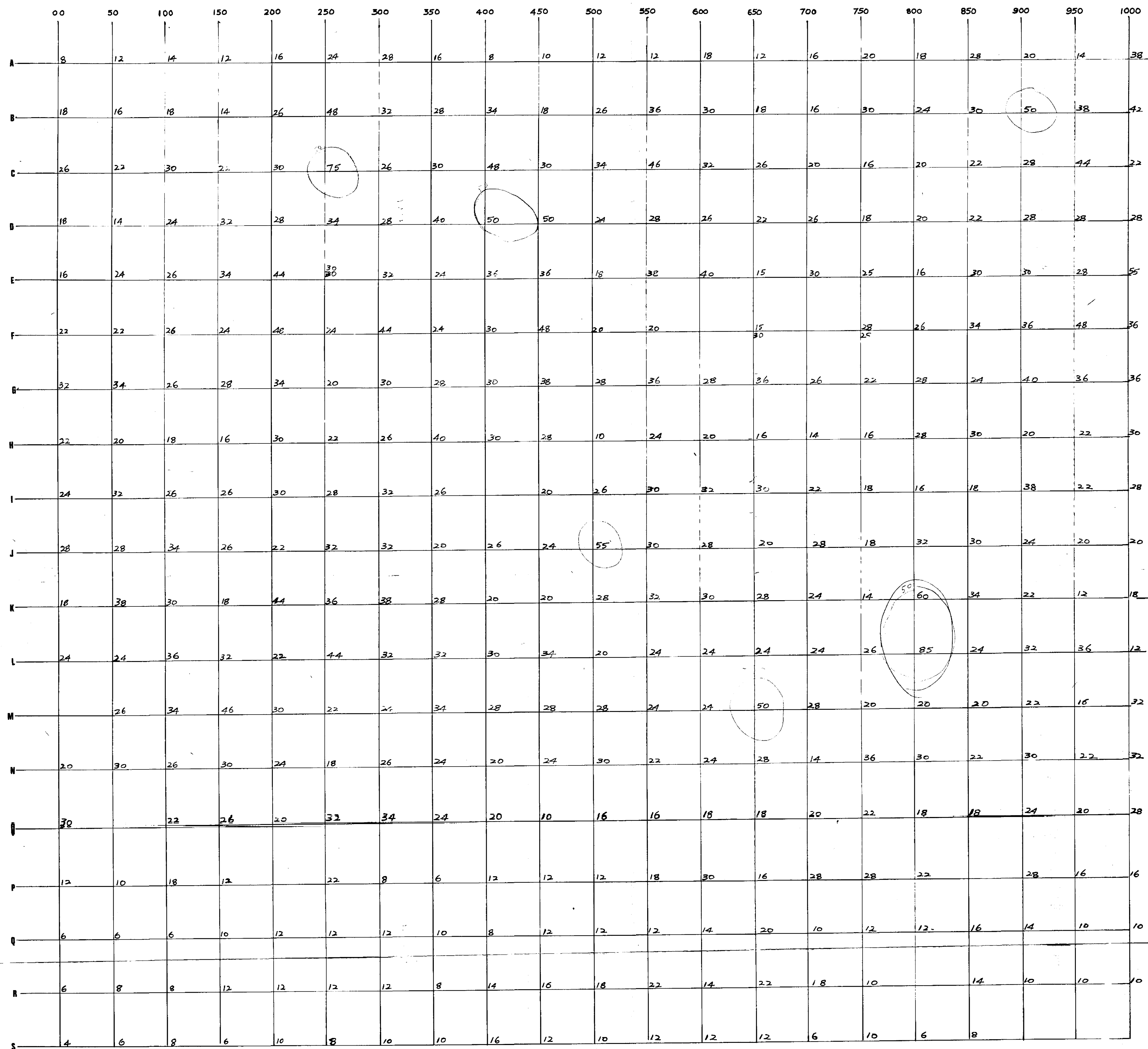
Soil Samples

Taken By: Dr. J.W. Antal
Northern Geological Consultants
Depth: Approx. 20cm
Sieved: To 180um
Analysis: Comlabs Pty. Ltd., Mile End, SA
Cu, Pb Scheme AAS1
Bi, U, W Scheme XRF1

North Flinders Mines N.L.

E L 972 NORTH TERRITORY
UNA MAY PROSPECT
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
bismuth

ORN: R B W DATE: 11-9-80 SCALE: 1:2000



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Soil Samples
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 Northern Geological Consultants
 Depth: Approx. 20cm
 Sieved: To 180um
 Analysis: Comlabs Pty. Ltd., Mile End, SA
 Cu, Pb Scheme AAS1
 Bi, U, W Scheme XRF1

NFM North Flinders Mines N.L.

E L 972 NORTH TERRITORY

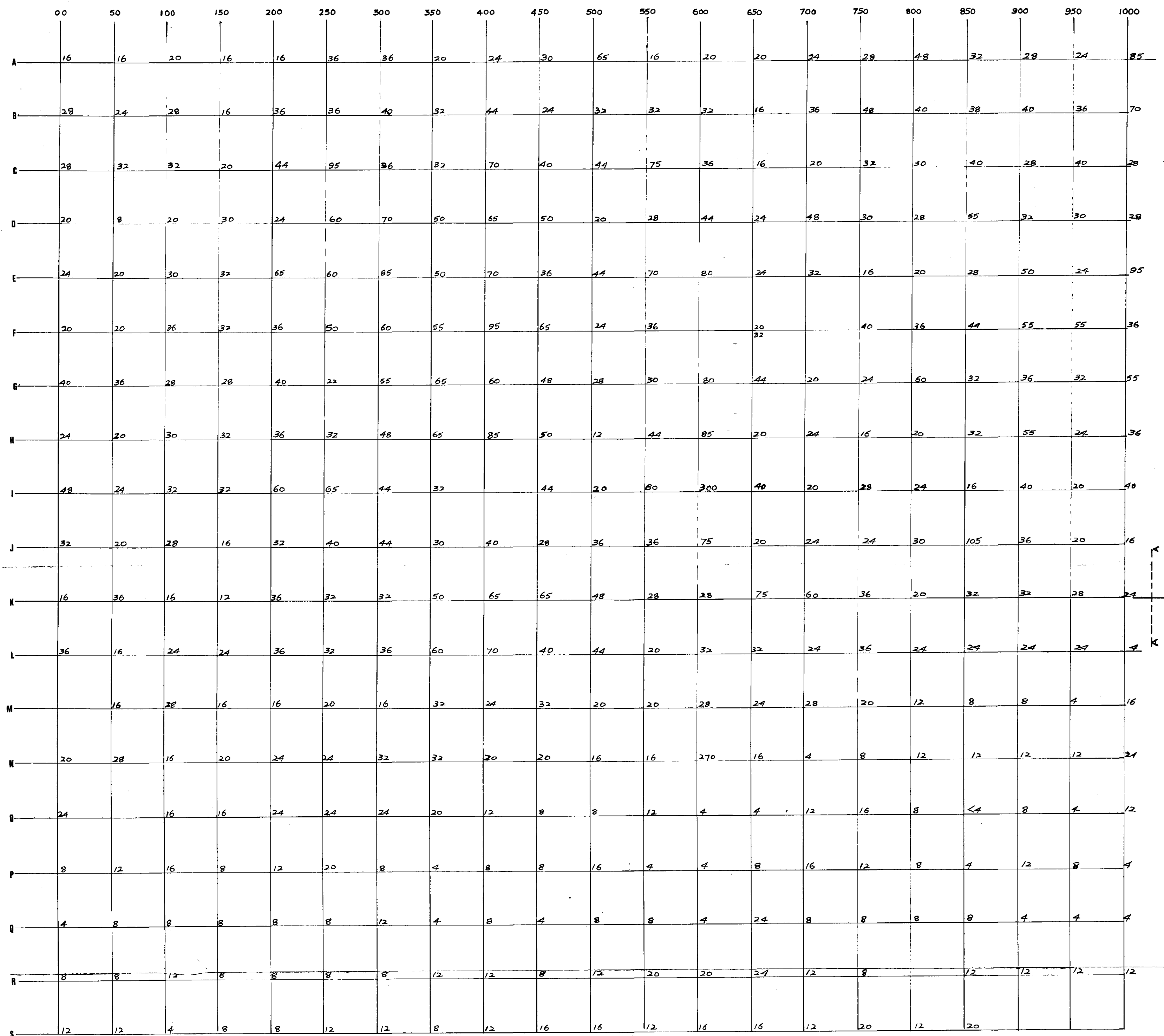
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SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

uranium

CK82/727A

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Soil Samples

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Northern Geological Consultants
Depth: Approx. 20cm
Sieved: To 180um
Analysis: Comlabs Pty. Ltd., Mile End, SA
Cu, Pb Scheme AA51
Bi, U, W Scheme XNFI

NFM North Flinders Mines N.L.

E L 972 NORTH TERRITORY
UNA MAY PROSPECT
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

lead

CK82/227A

DRN: R B W DATE: 11-9-80 SCALE: 1:2000