

A geologist wearing a green hat, sunglasses, a tan shirt, blue pants, and a red backpack is standing on a rocky ground, looking down at a small object in his hands. A yellow measuring tape is visible on the rock face behind him. The background is a large, layered rock wall.

Termitaria sampling in uranium exploration: Refining an old technique

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A Stewart, W Salama, J Laird, T Pinchand
Cameco Australia & CSIRO

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P. Sinclair¹, I. González-Álvarez², R. Anand²,
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¹ Cameco Australia

² CSIRO



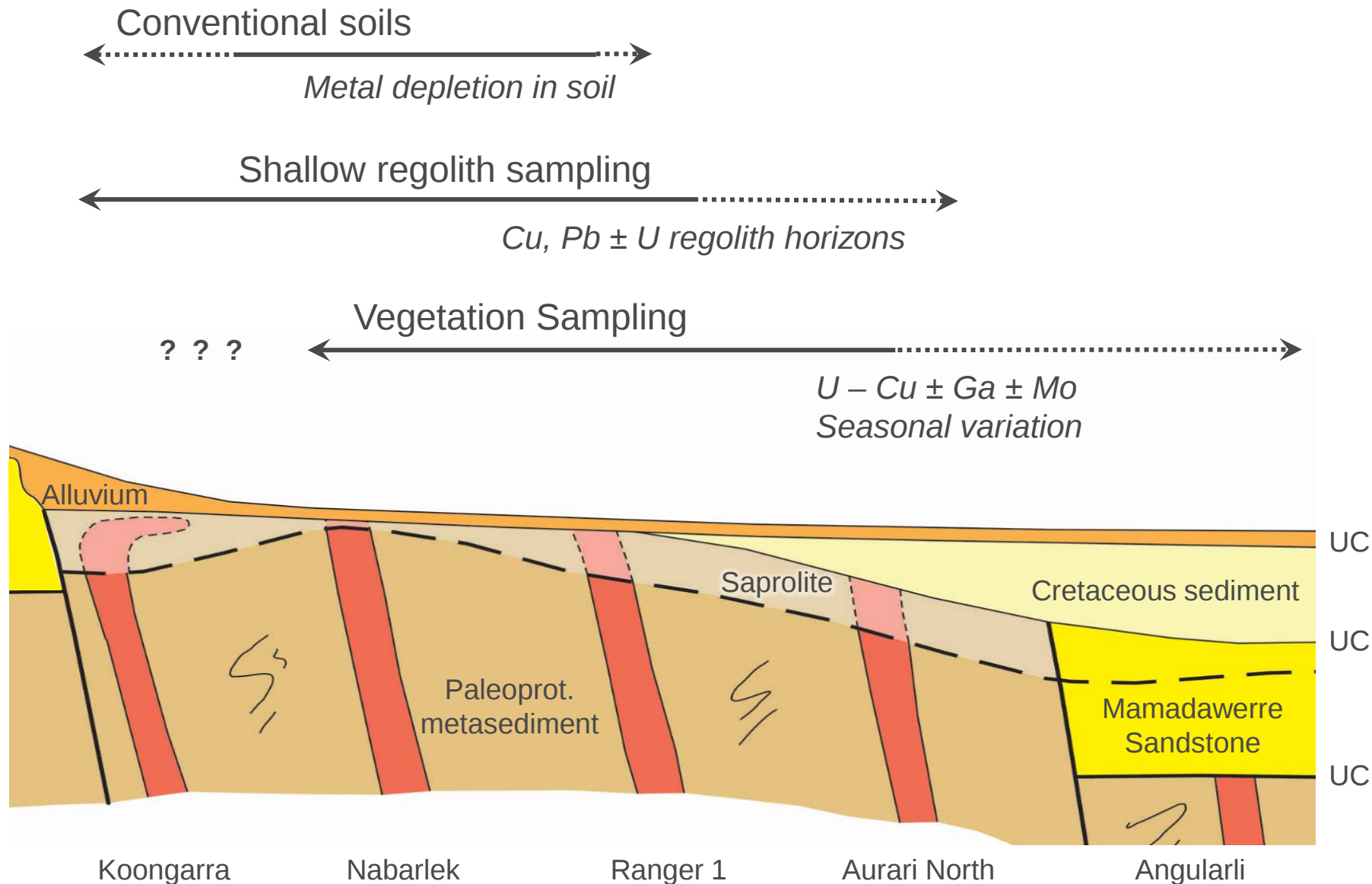
Reference:

I. González-Álvarez, R. Anand, A. Stewart, W. Salama, J. Laird and Pinchand, T., 2015.

“Termitaria in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia: geochemical exploration for uranium”.
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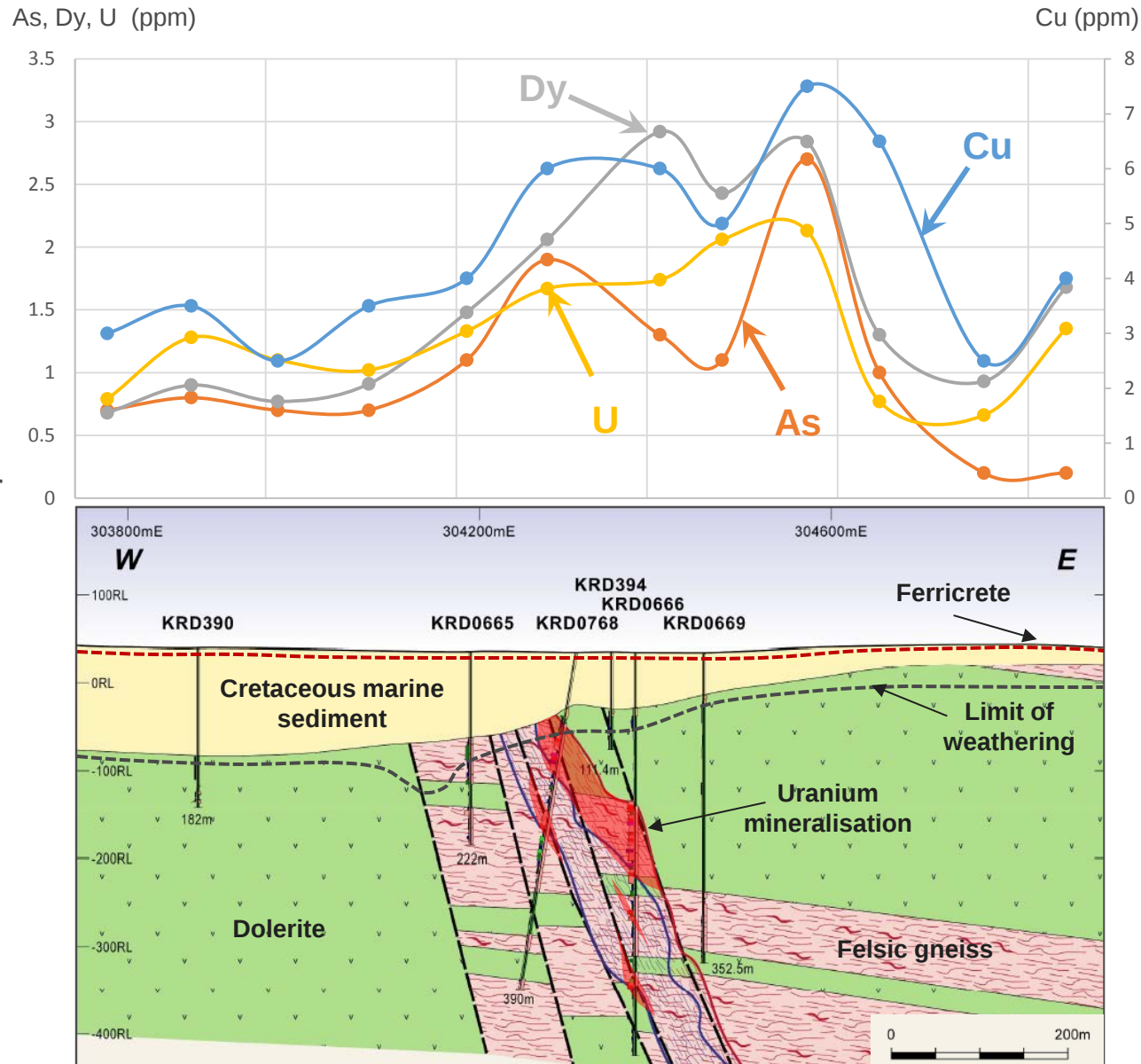


► Historic orientation surveys



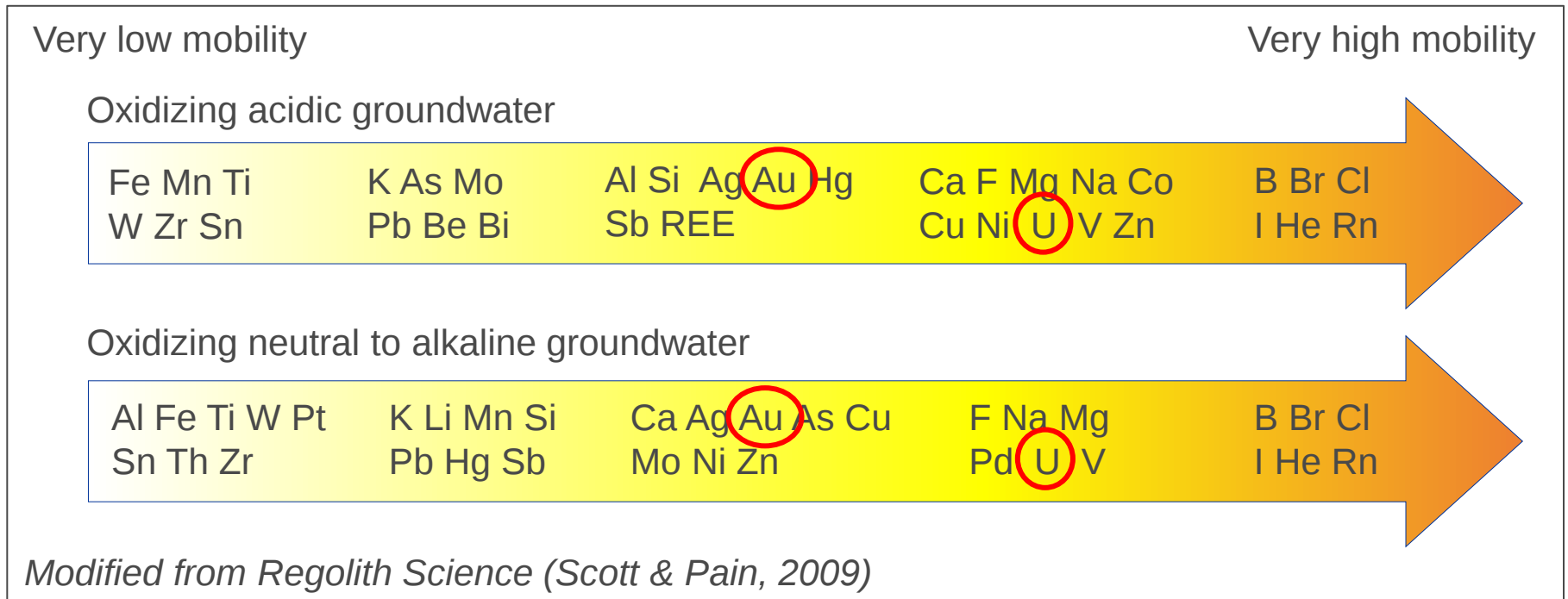
Aurari Termitaria Orientation Study

- Fault hosted uranium mineralisation below 60 m cretaceous cover
- No surficial radiometric expression
- U, As, Cu and HREE enrichment in termitaria samples over fault system
- 500 m wide low level dispersion anomaly
- Peak of anomaly displaced to east – shallower cover?



► 2014 Termitaria Research Study

- Sub-tropical climate promotes leaching of soil and regolith
- Uranium is significantly more mobile than gold and most base metals



AIM: Optimise the termitaria sampling technique for uranium exploration in a sub-tropical weathering environment

► Termites of the Top End

Nasutitermes



Amitermes laurensis



Coptotermes acinaciformis



Microcerotermes serratus



Schedorhinotermes actuosus (?)



Tumulitermes pastinator



► Speciation Study

Seasonally flooded lowlands



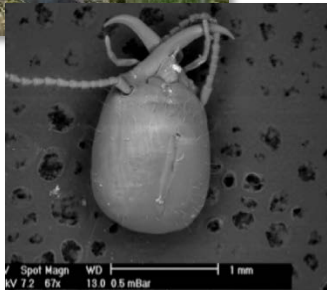
Open eucalypt forest



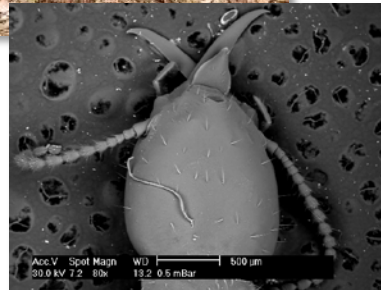
Grassland with sparse eucalypt



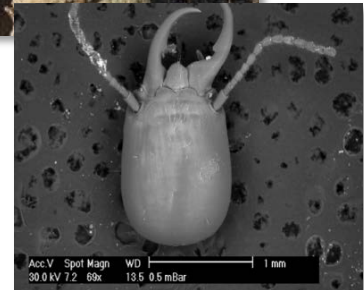
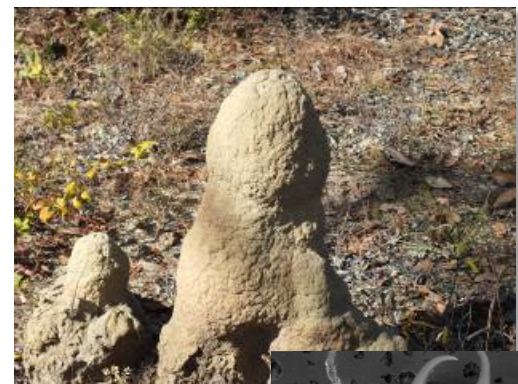
Amitermes meridionalis



Coptotermes acinaciformis

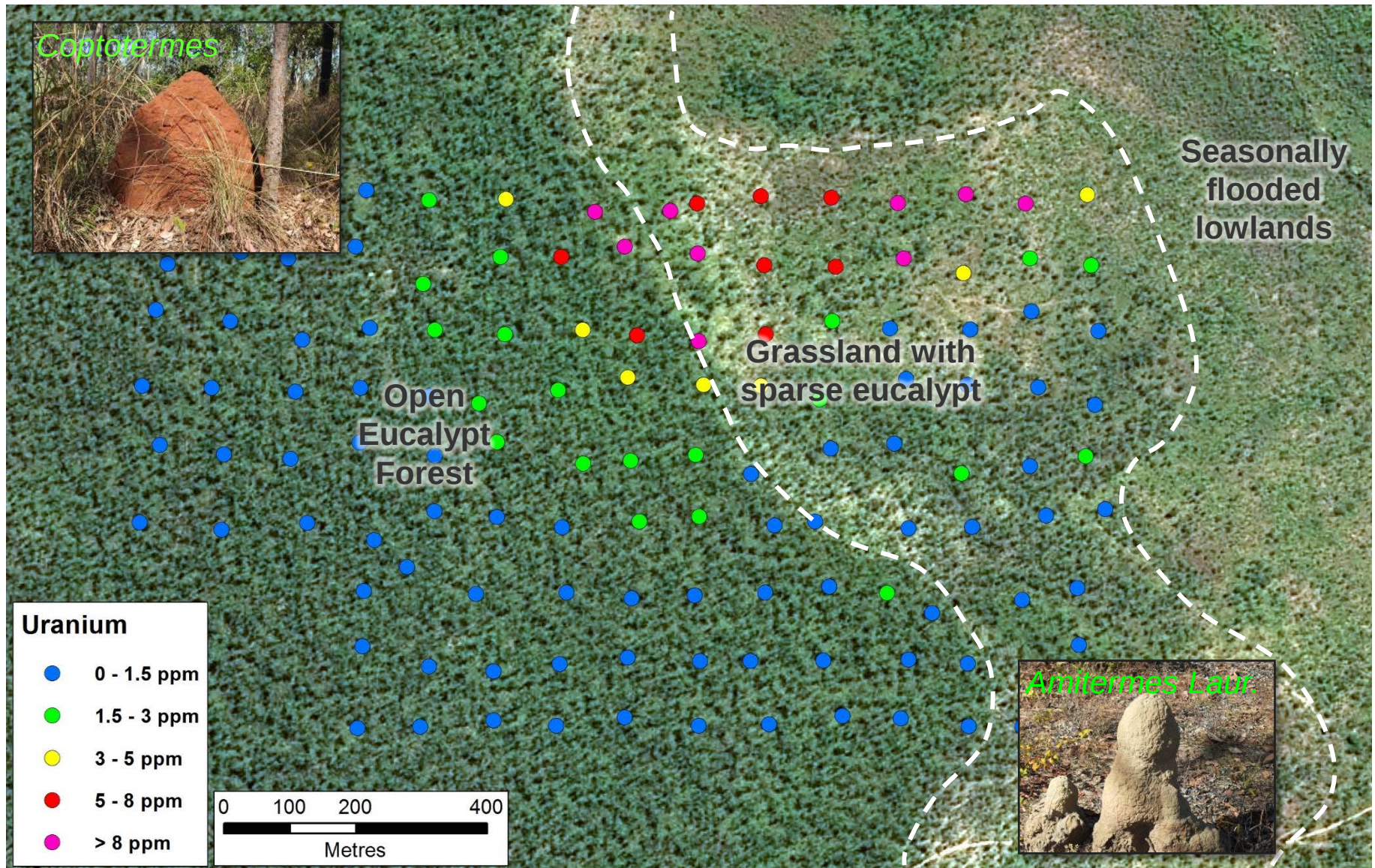


Amitermes laurensis

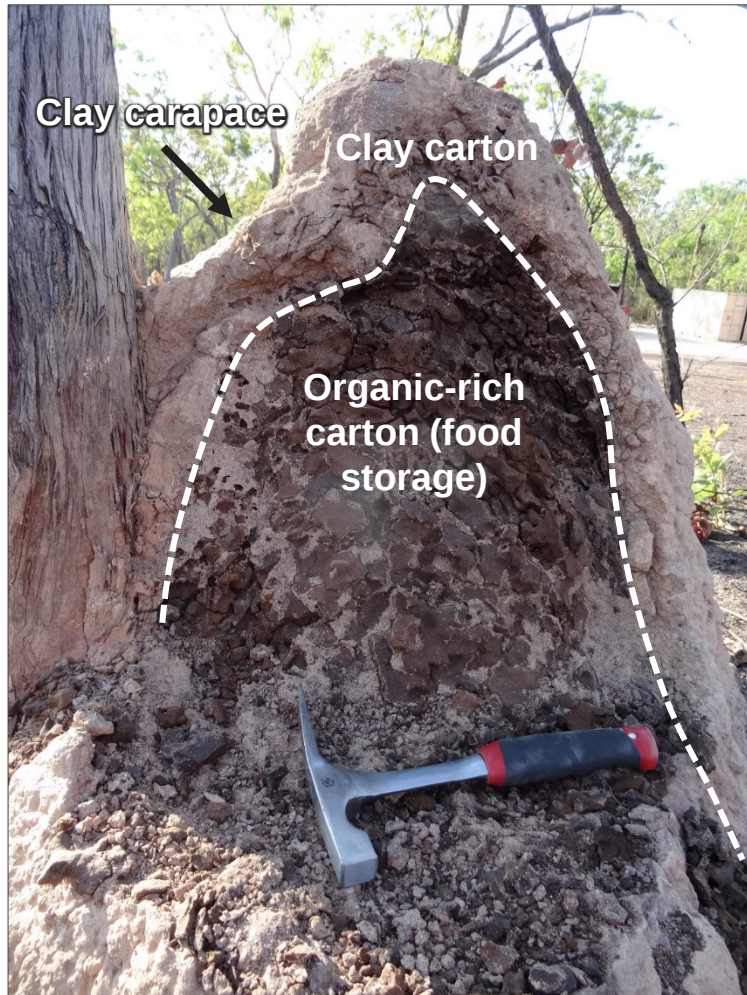


Speciation Study

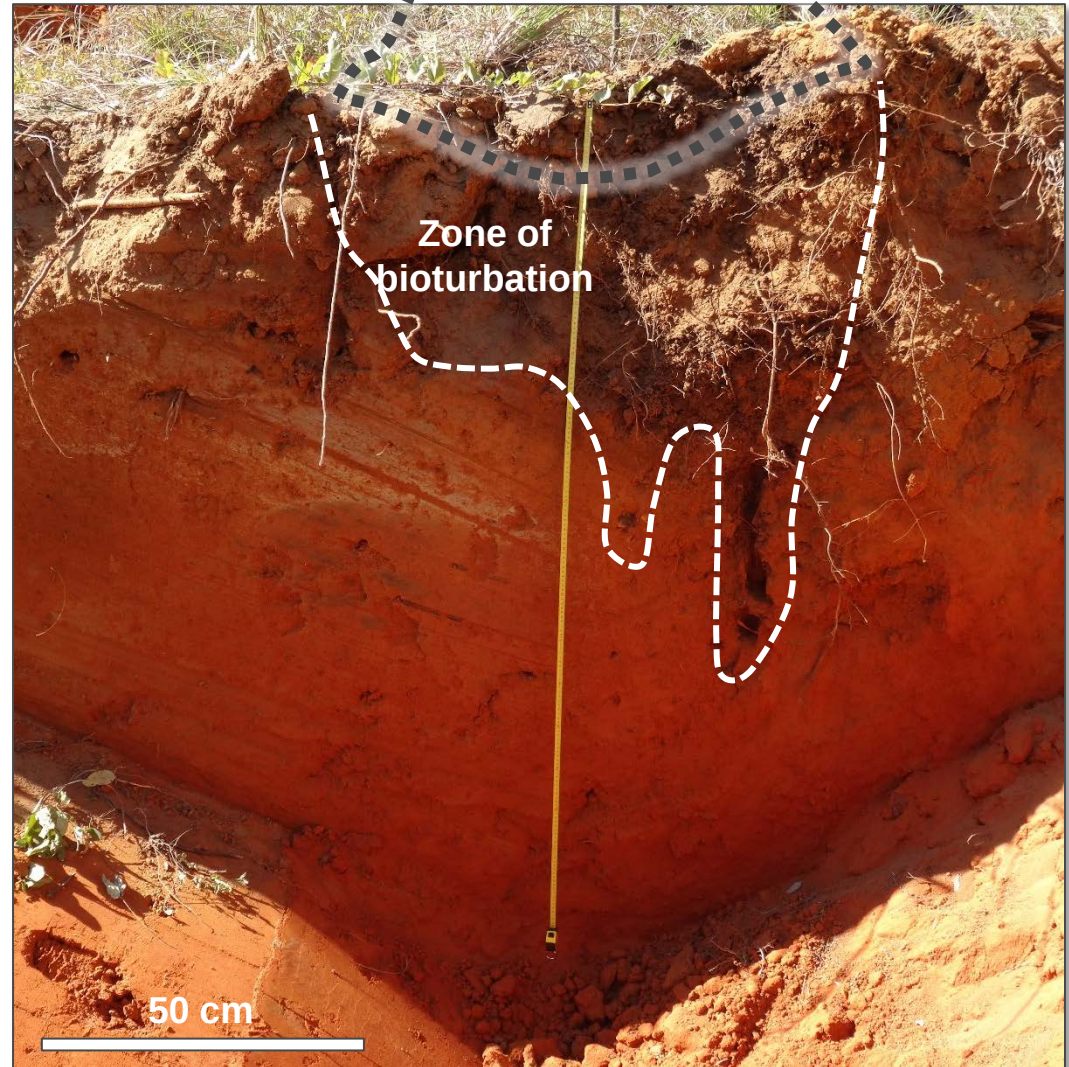
Spot Imagery with termitaria sample points



► Sampling

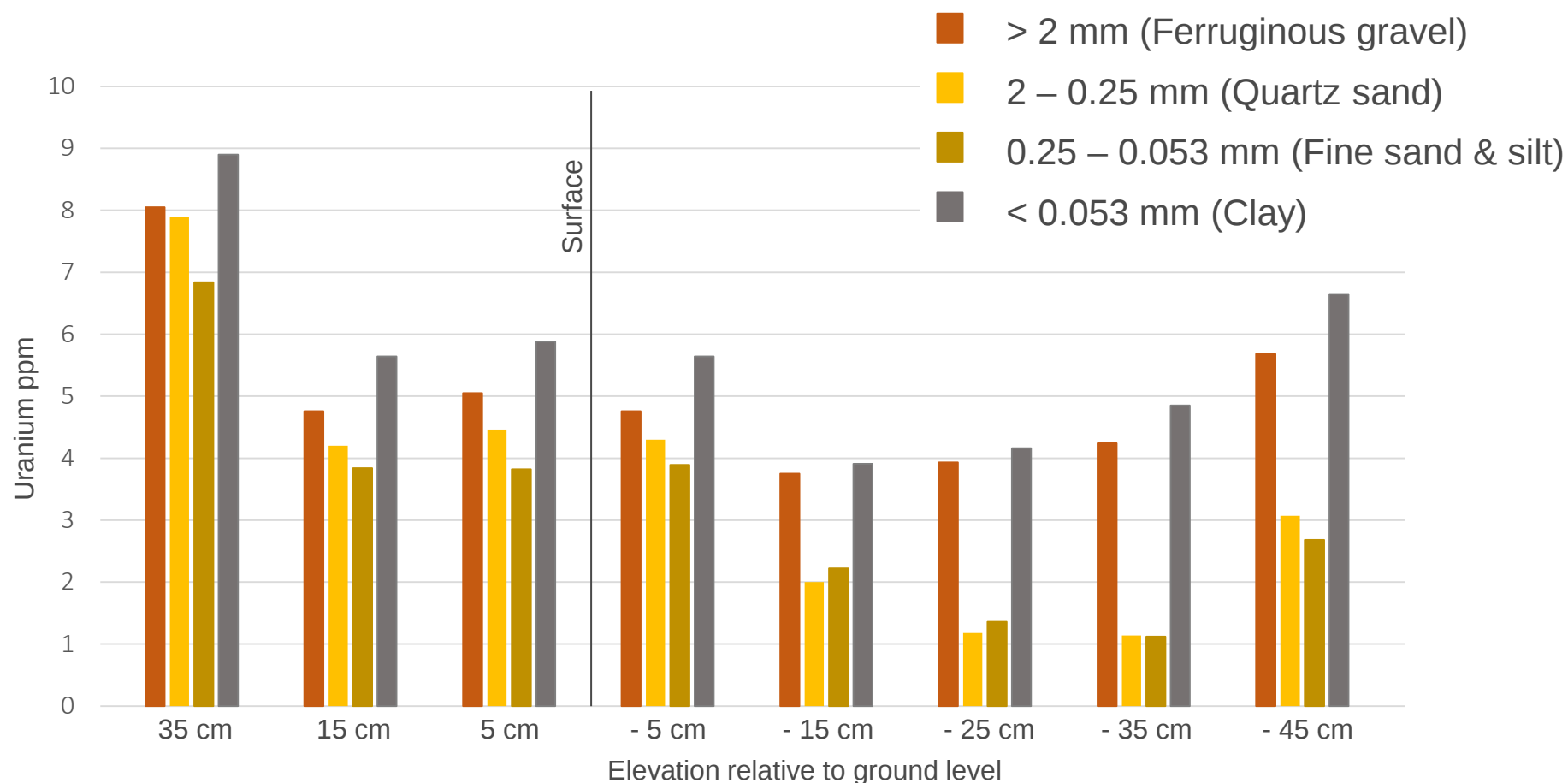


Internal structure of the above ground part of a Coptotermes nest

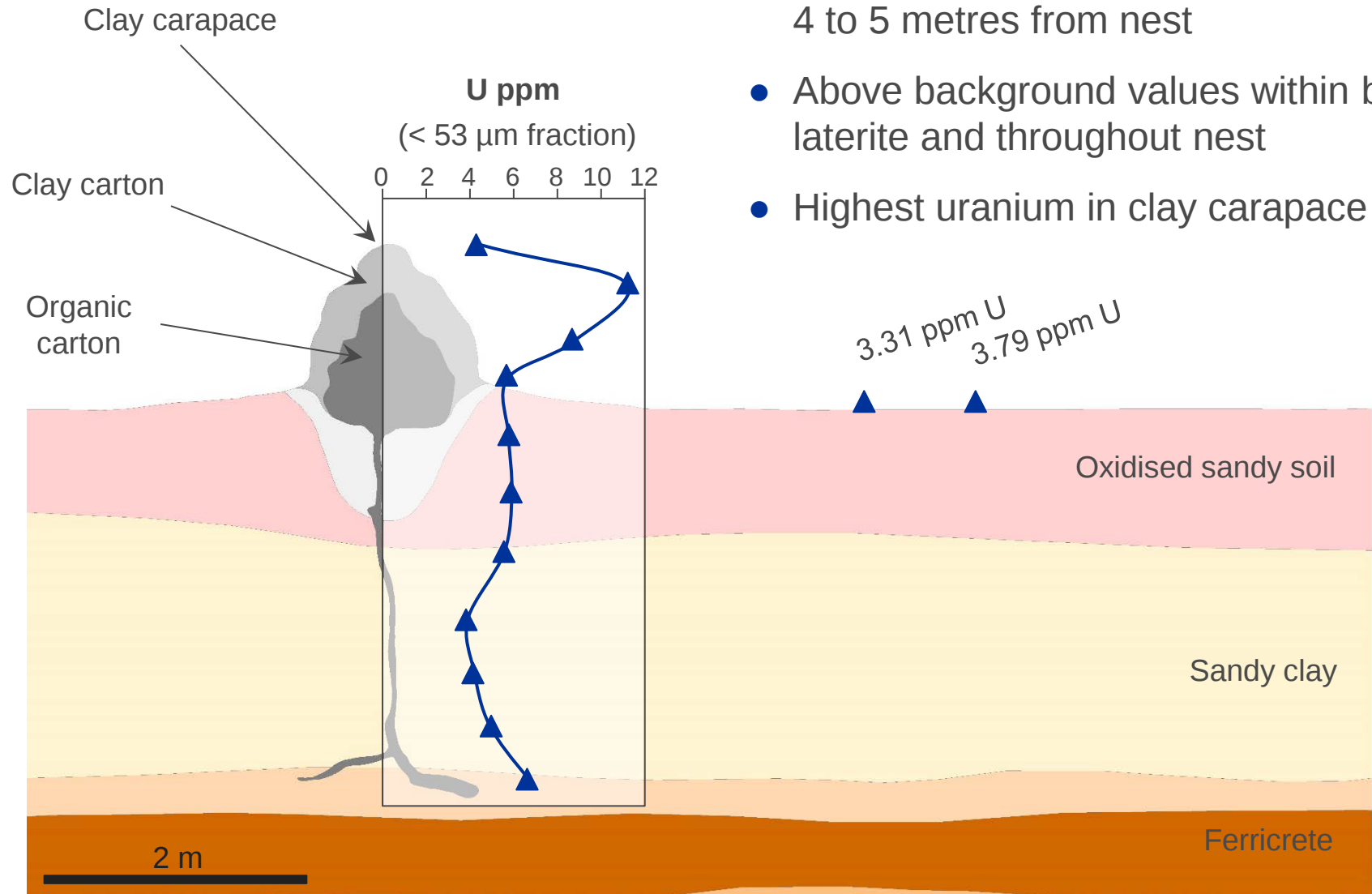


► Size Fraction Analysis

- Highest uranium results consistently reported from the clay fraction
- Elevated uranium from coarse (> 2 mm) fragments
- Variable results from sand and silt sized fractions



▶ Regolith Uranium Distribution

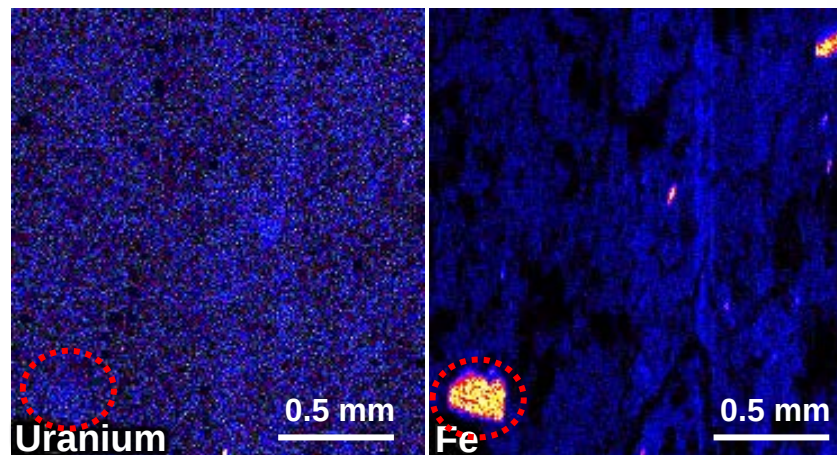


- Background uranium concentrations 4 to 5 metres from nest
- Above background values within buried laterite and throughout nest
- Highest uranium in clay carapace

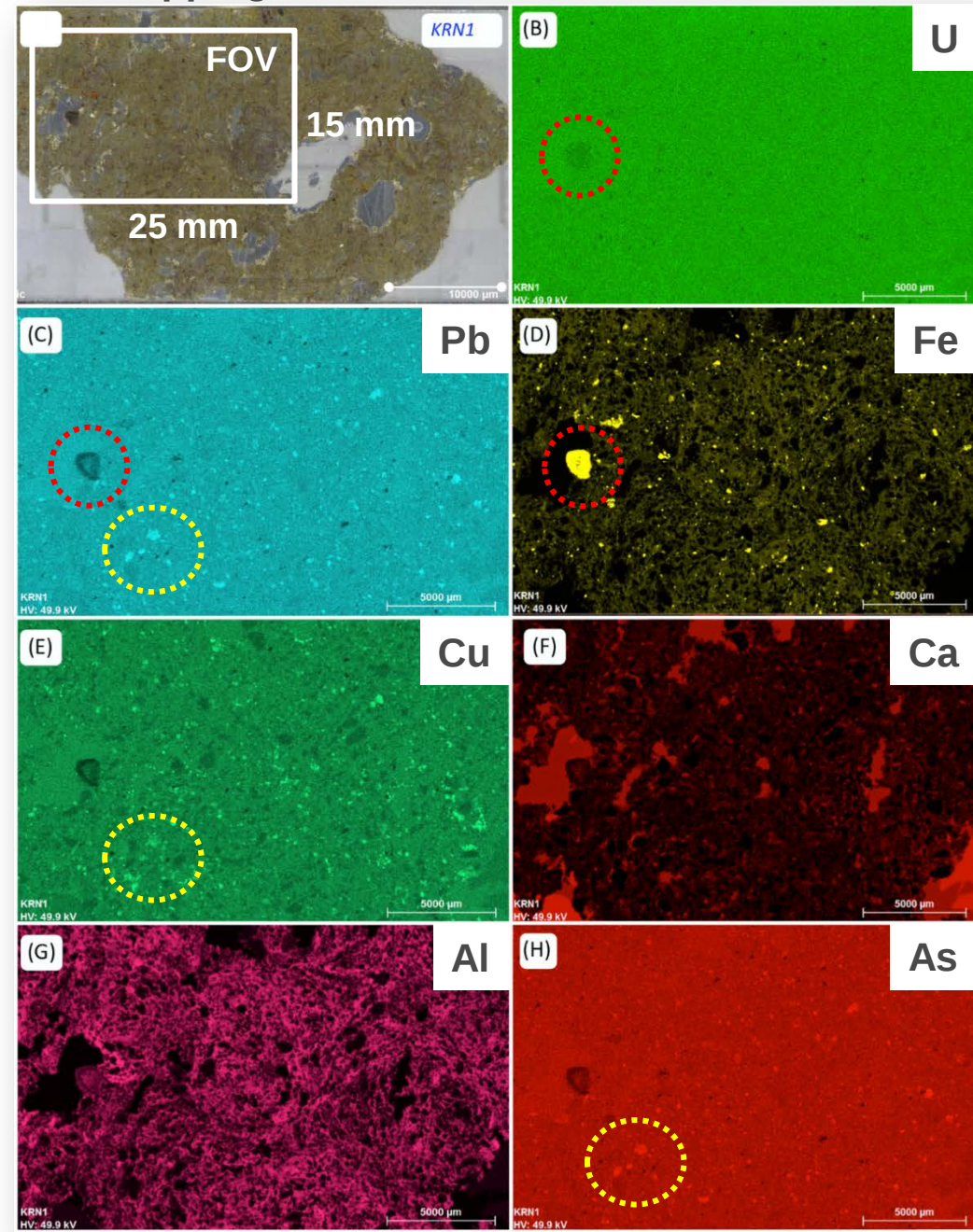
► Uranium Department

- Uranium is finely distributed at low levels
- Pb, Cu and As finely disseminated and as < 0.5 mm grains
- Poor correlation between uranium and iron

PIXE Mapping



XRF Mapping



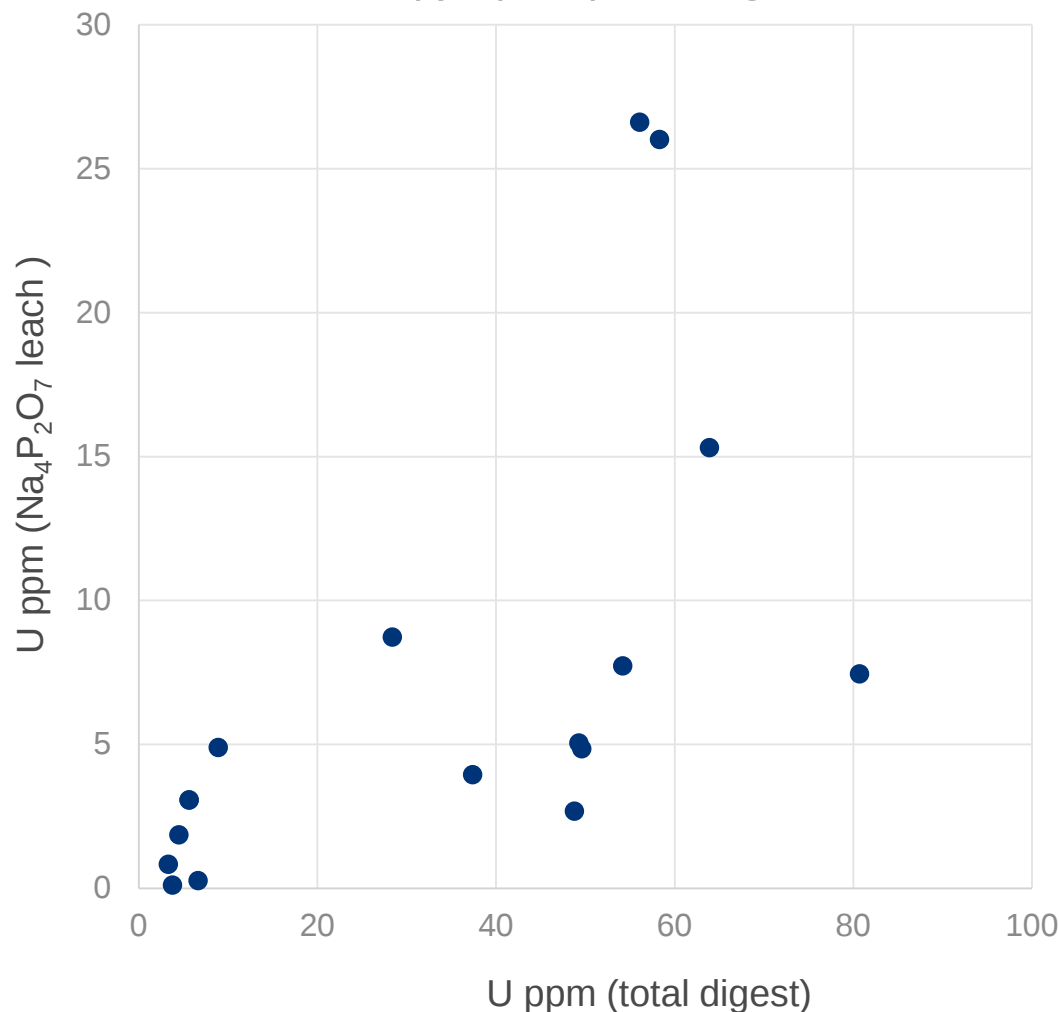
► Uranium Department

- < 53 μm samples prepared with a $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ leach
- Targets highly soluble organics (humic and fulvic acid)
- Indicates a portion of the uranium occurs within organic material in the clay fraction



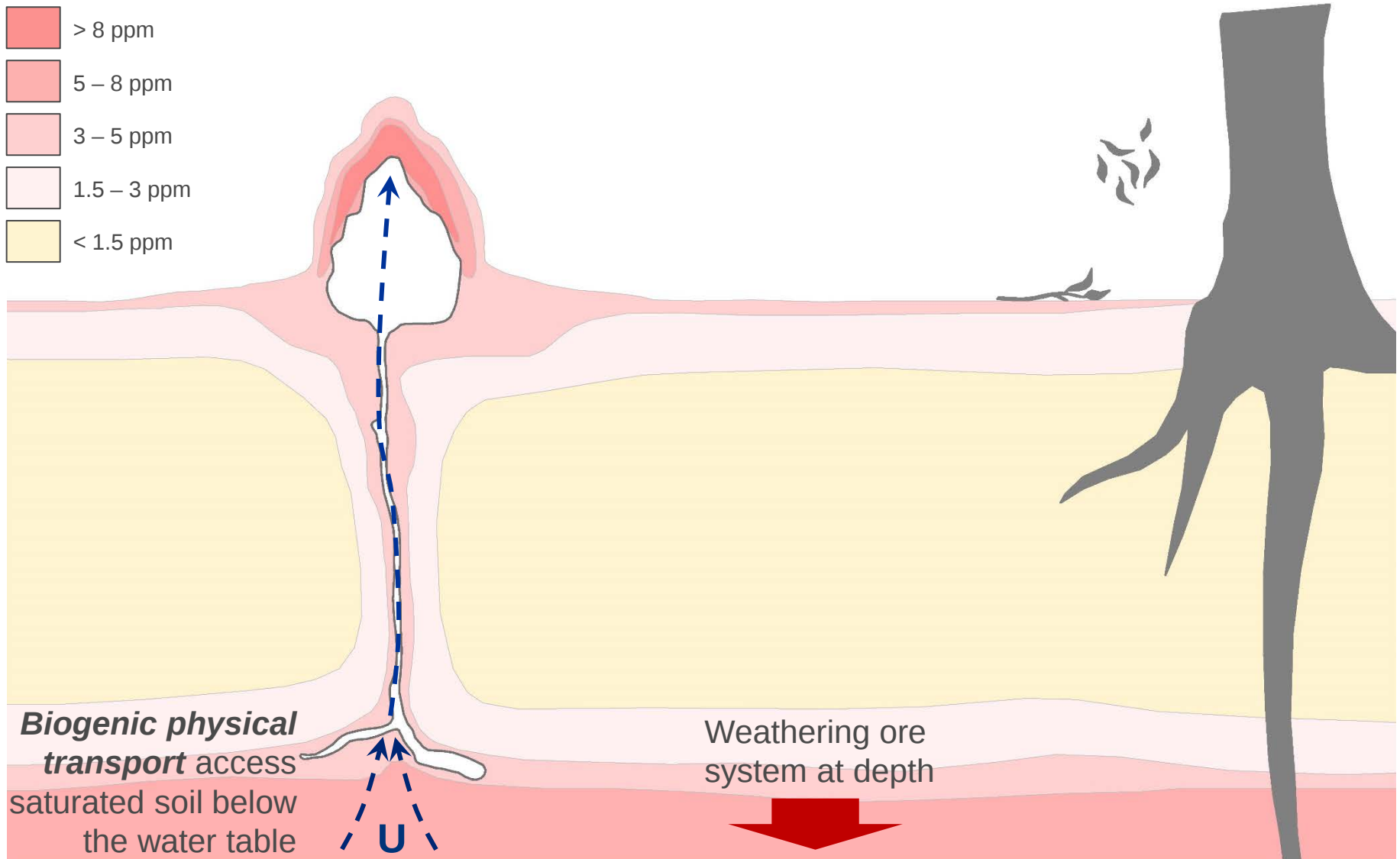
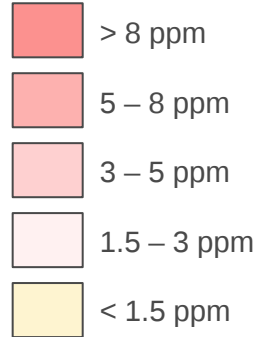
Clay carton composed of alluvium bound together by organic material

Total digest (HF) vs Tetra sodium pyrophosphate digest



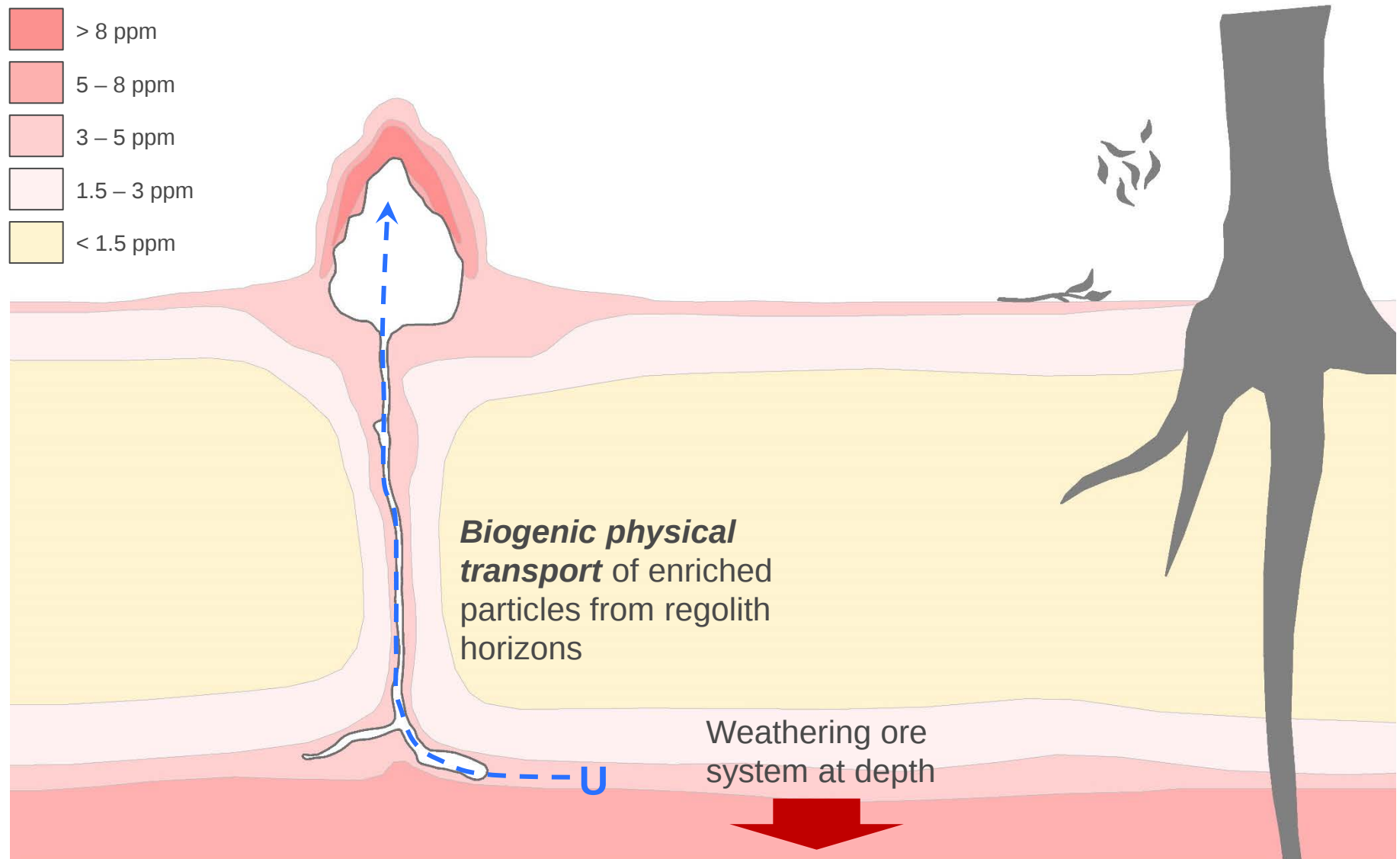
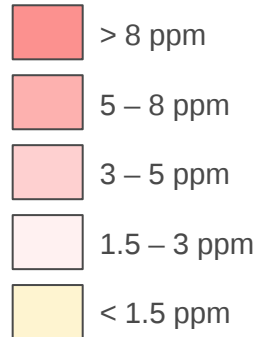
► Uranium dispersion mechanisms

Uranium concentration

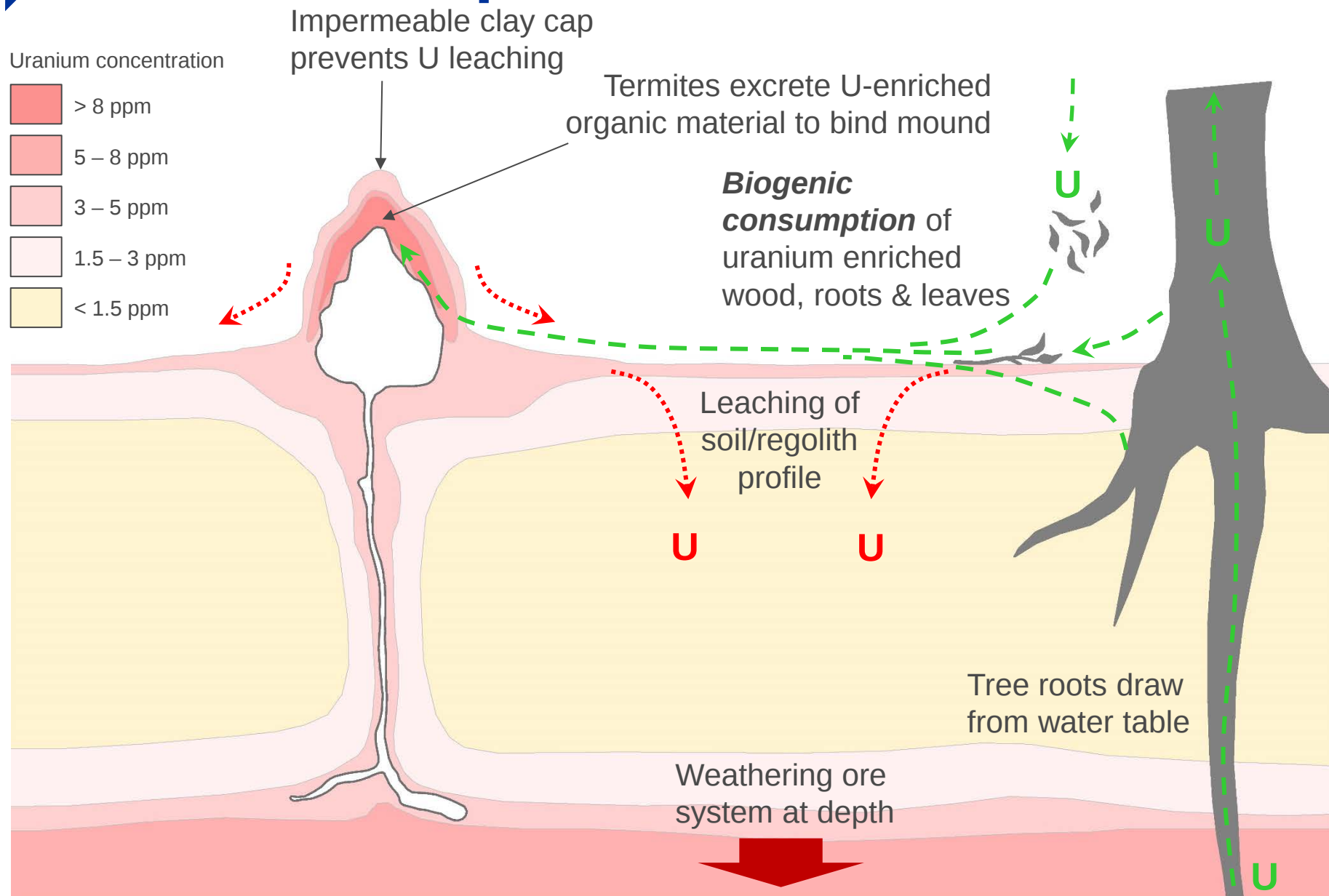


► Uranium dispersion mechanisms

Uranium concentration



► Uranium dispersion mechanisms



► Conclusion

AIM: Optimise the termitaria sampling technique for **uranium** exploration in a **sub-tropical weathering environment**

- No evidence to suggest that any particular mound building termite species provides better sampling media
- Apical cemented clay-rich portion of mounds is the optimal sample media
- Tenor of uranium anomalism can be improved by only analysing the $< 53 \mu\text{m}$ size fraction
- Partial leach technique (i.e. Aqua regia) should be sufficient to liberate uranium from sample

Termitaria sampling technique



References



CSIRO entomologist, Dr Aaron Stewart, collecting soldier termites, 2014.

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