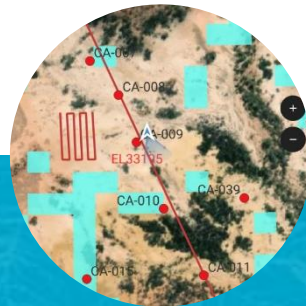




Multi-disciplinary characterisation of the Callista clay-hosted REE prospect



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AUSTRALIAN

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This work has been supported by the Australian Critical Minerals Research and Development Hub whose activities are funded by the Australian Government.

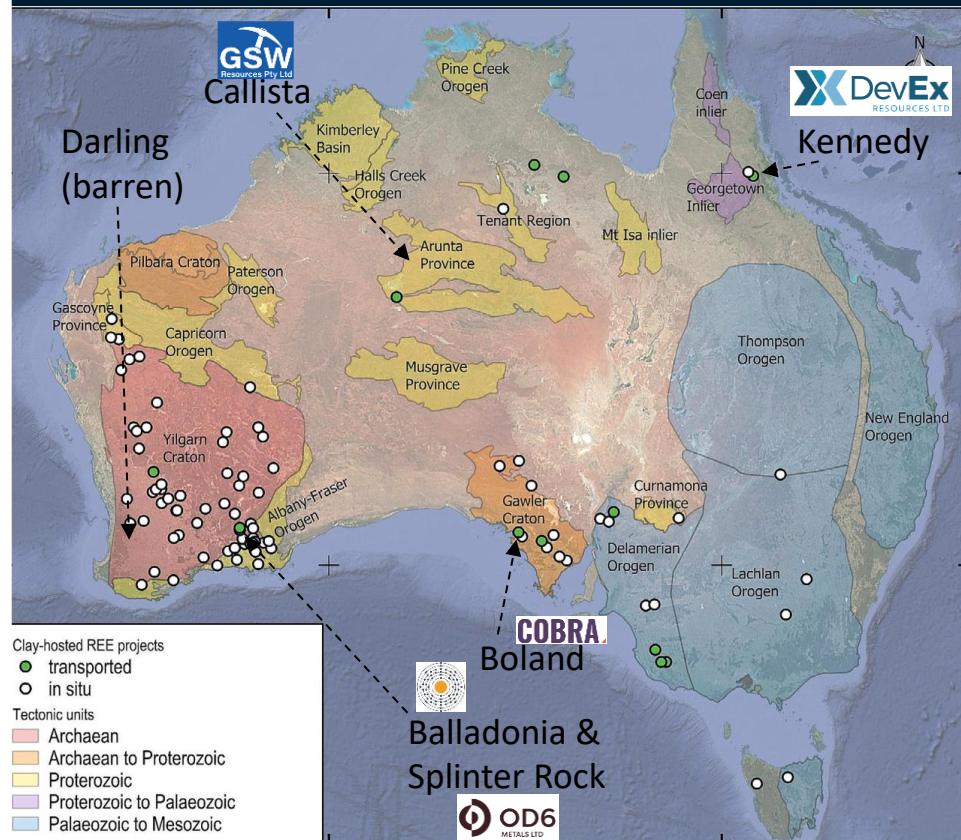




Our project aims

- Understand the formation and development of Australian clay-hosted REEs occurrences
- Based on 5 case studies across Australia:
 - Identify commonalities (if any)
 - Identify key parts of CHREE mineral systems
 - Develop prospectivity indicators
- Provide **workflows** and **guidelines** to industry for defining exploration criteria, optimizing resources, and targeting **new REE discoveries**

Case studies CSIRO-GA-ANSTO, Critical Minerals Hub



(annotations over Knorsch et al., 2024)



Styles and controls on in situ prospects

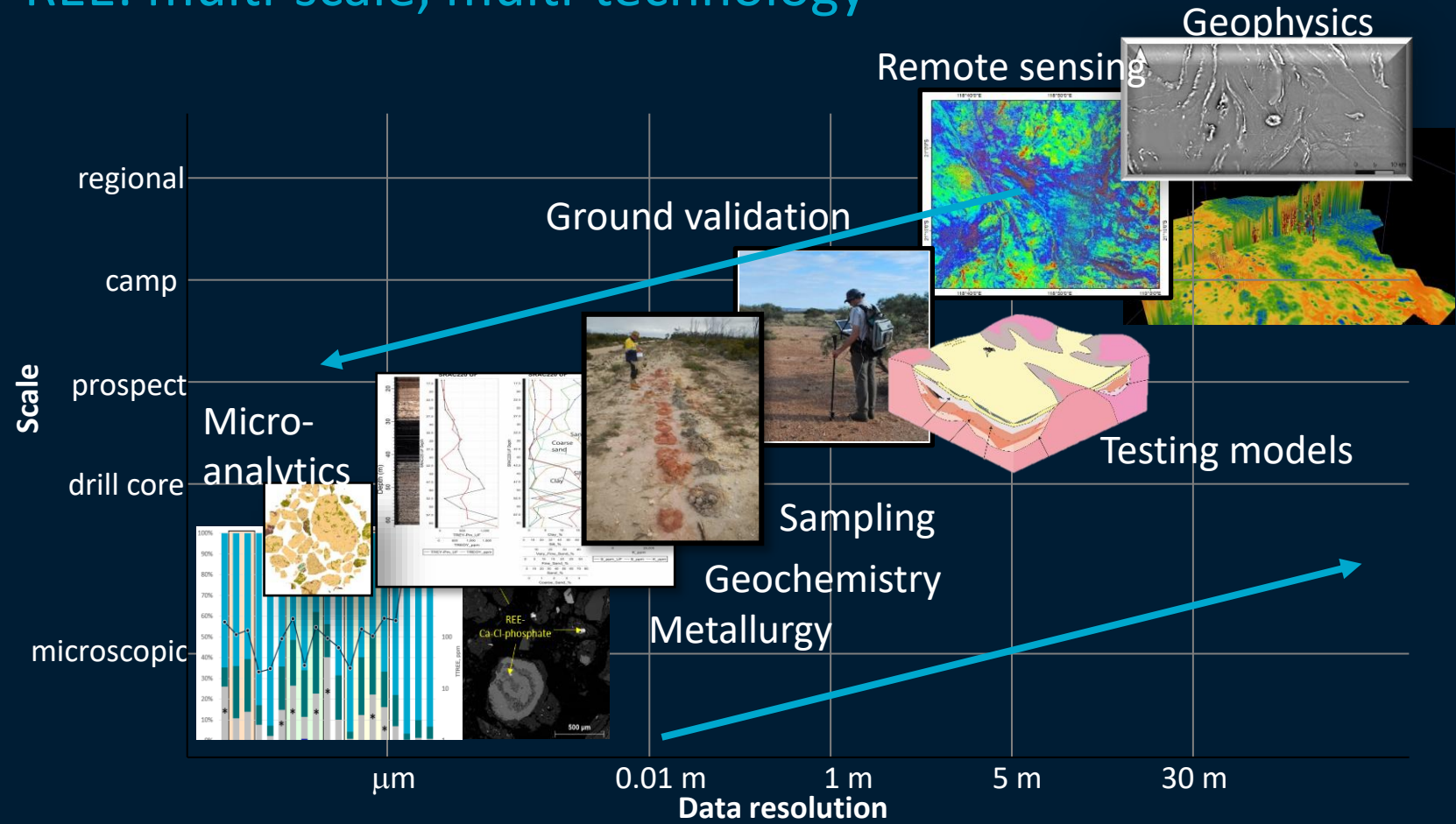
Variability of REE mineralogy

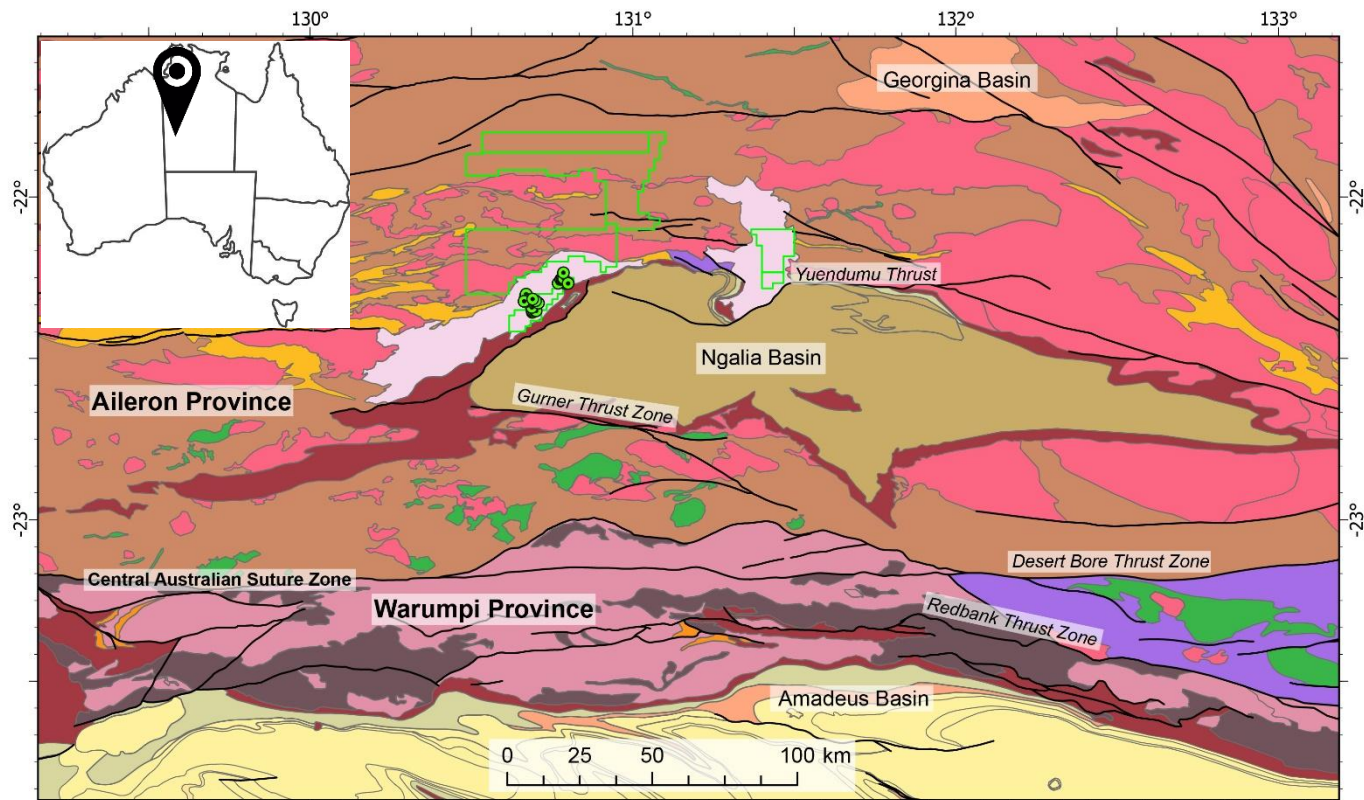
- Primary (pre-weathering) REE-minerals in host granitic rocks:
 - REE-phosphate (Monazite)
 - REE-silicates (Allanite +/- Titanite)
 - REE-carbonates (Bastnasite, Parisite)
 - Amphibole-Clinopyroxene?
- Residual and secondary REE-minerals in saprock/saprolite:
 - Residual (resistant to weathering) primary REE-phosphate: Monazite
 - Secondary REE phosphates: Rhabdophane and Florencite-Crandallite (Al-Ba)
 - Secondary REE carbonates: Bastnasite
 - Ion-adsorbed REE on clays (IAC) = loosely bound to kaolinite or smectite
- Variably reactive to weathering/leaching (controls remobilisation and recovery potential)





REE: multi-scale, multi-technology





- Callista drill collars
- ▭ GSW Resources tenements
- Faults

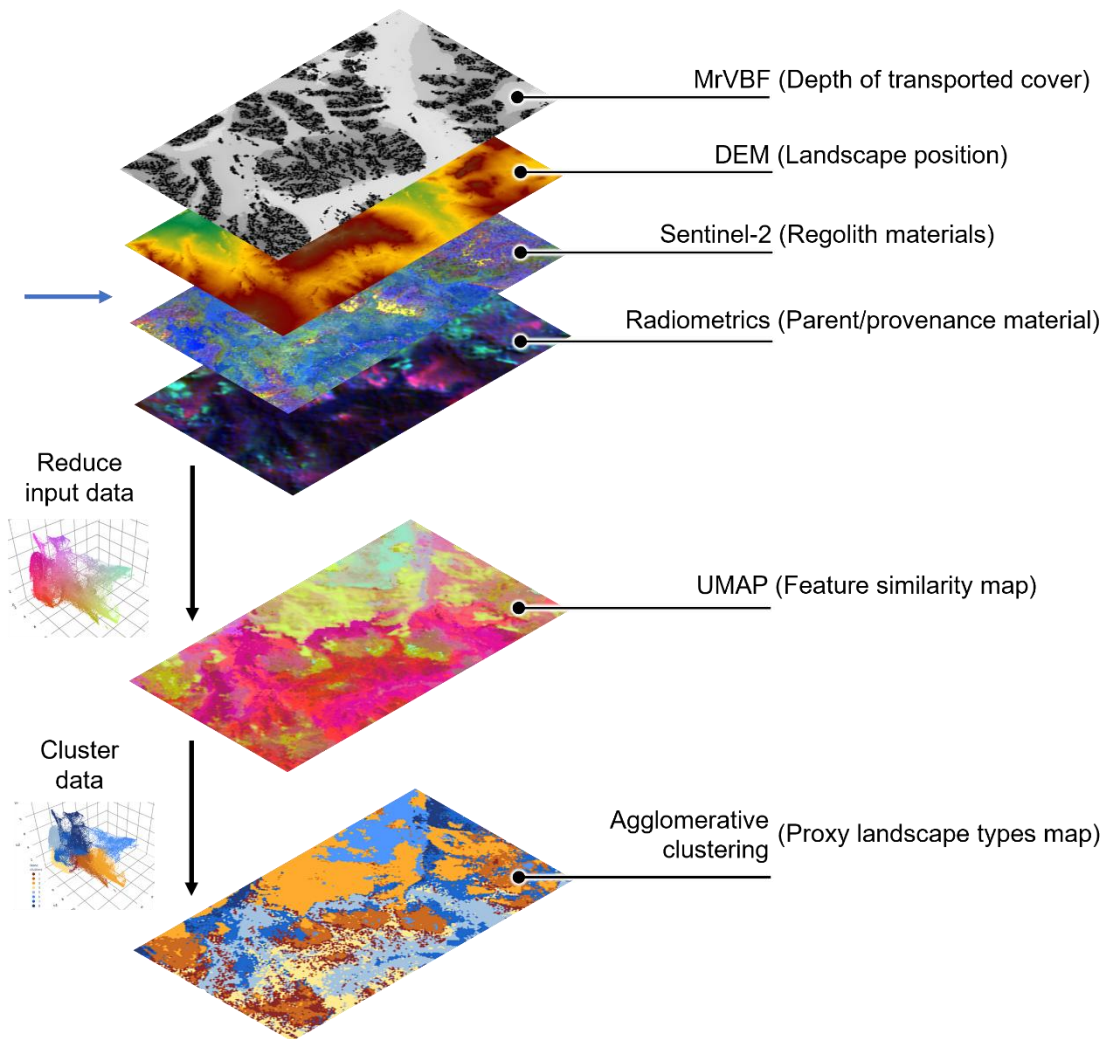
- Neoproterozoic–Palaeozoic**
- Ngalia Basin, Palaeozoic
 - Amadeus Basin, undivided
 - Arumbera Sandstone
 - Pioneer, Olympic and Pertatataka Formations
 - Heavitree Quartzite and Bitter Springs Formation

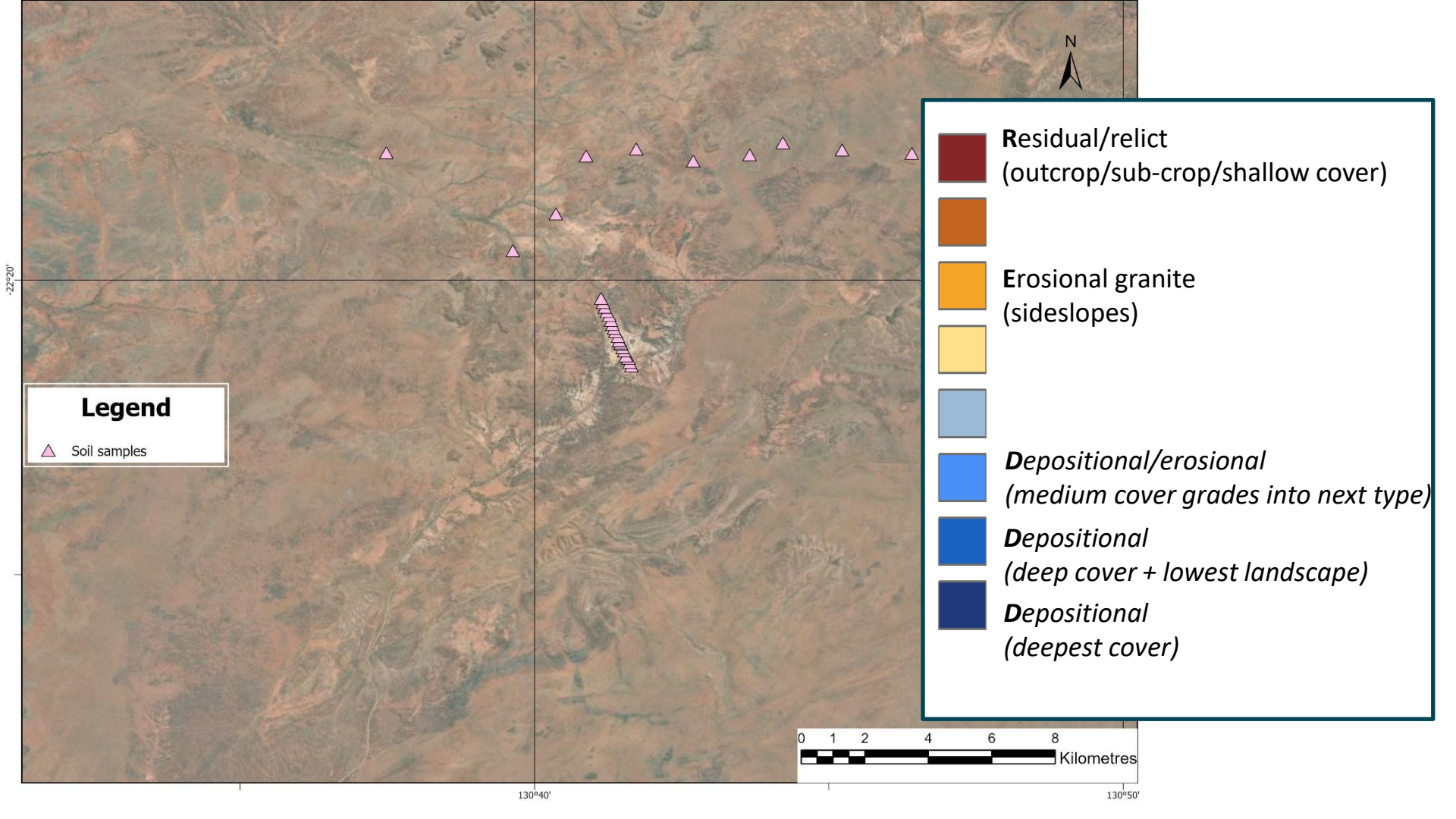
- Palaeo–Mesoproterozoic**
- Warumpi Province**
- Warumpi Province, undivided
 - Peculiar Volcanics (felsic)
 - Madderns Yard, Yaya and Iwupataka metamorphic complexes

- Aileron Province**
- Aileron Province, dominantly granite or gneiss
 - Southwark Suite
 - Reynolds Range Group
 - Strangways Metamorphic Complex
 - Mafic intrusives
 - Lander Rock Formation

Regolith mapping – Landscape +

Remotely-sensed spatial feature layers





Legend

△ Soil samples

Residual/relict
(outcrop/sub-crop/shallow cover)



Erosional granite
(sideslopes)



Depositional/erosional
(medium cover grades into next type)



Depositional
(deep cover + lowest landscape)



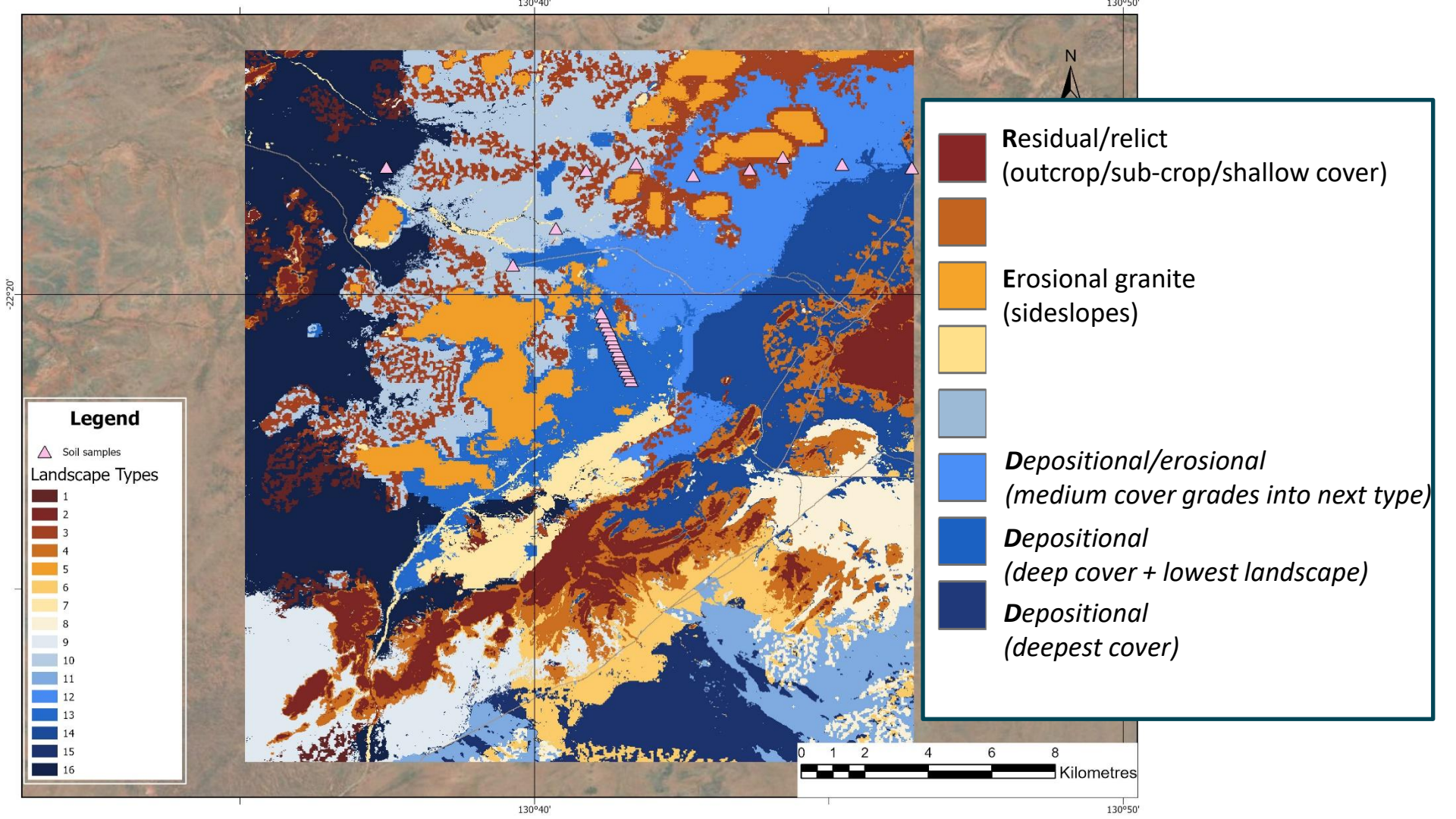
Depositional
(deepest cover)

0 1 2 4 6 8
Kilometres

$130^{\circ}40'$

$130^{\circ}50'$

$-22^{\circ}20'$





Landscape



Ferricrete

Siliceous hills

Thin (<1m) colluvial transported cover above saprolite



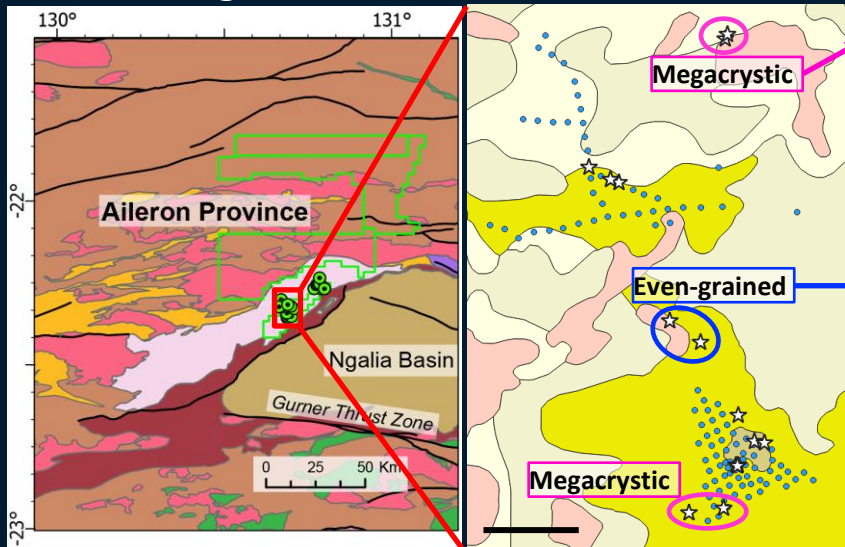
Southwark Suite granite



Source rocks

1570–1530 Ma, Southwark Suite granite

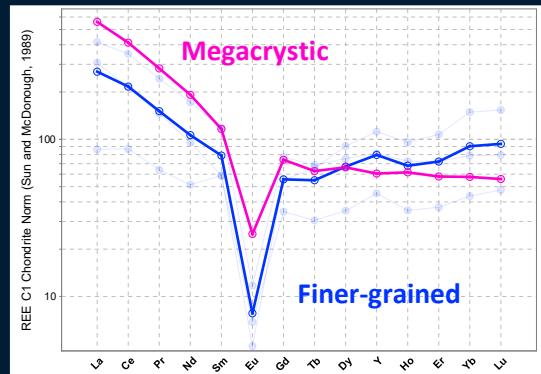
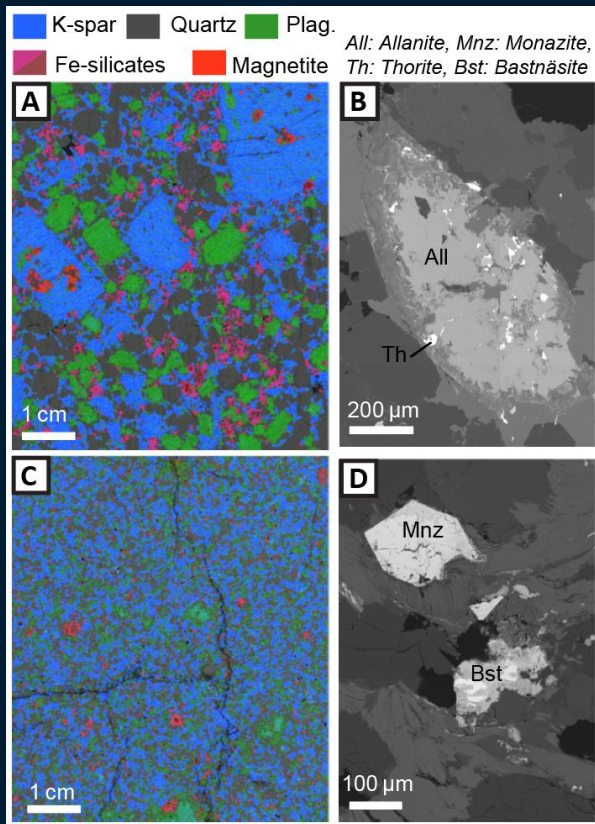
- Biotite and muscovite–biotite granite
- Defined as elevated in SiO_2 , K, Th and U and as a high-heat-producing granite suite (Young et al., 1995)
- Megacrystic and even-grained textures





Source rocks

- Similar REE content
- Contrasting REE mineralogy



Megacrystic

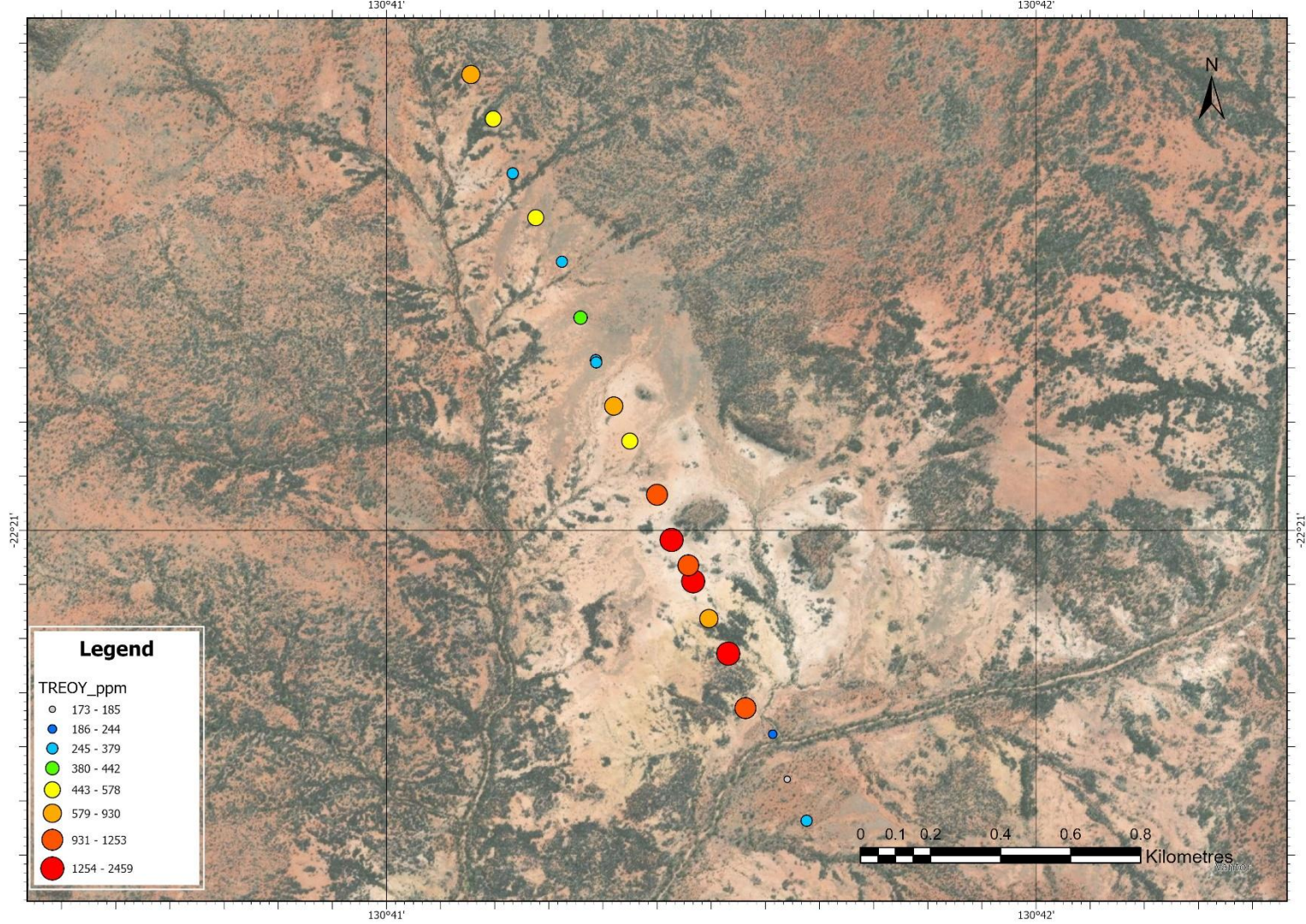
- Allanite- dominated
- TREO ~800 ppm
- HREO ~250 ppm

Even-grained

- Monazite-dominated
- TREO ~450-750 ppm
- HREO ~130-330 ppm

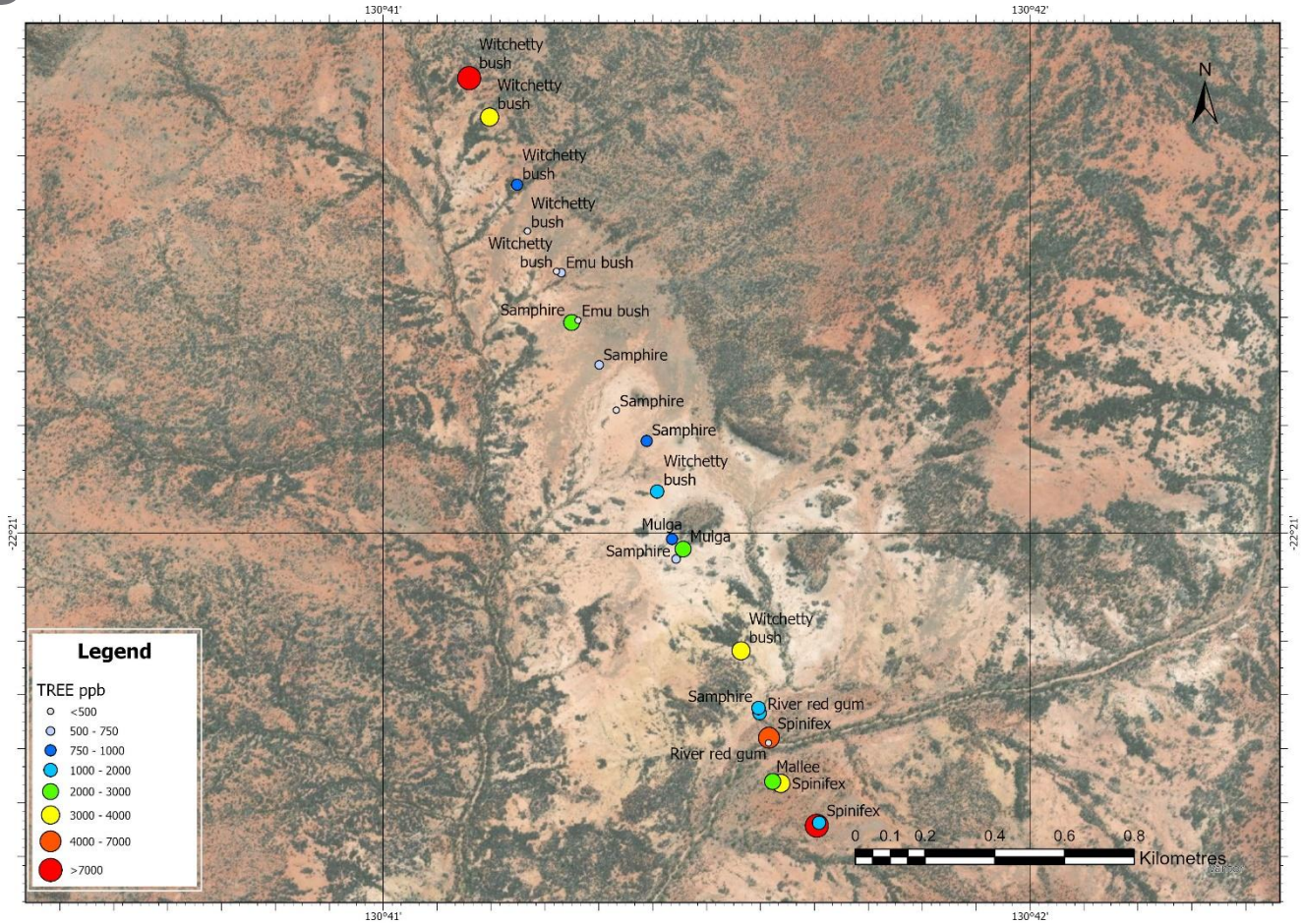


Soils



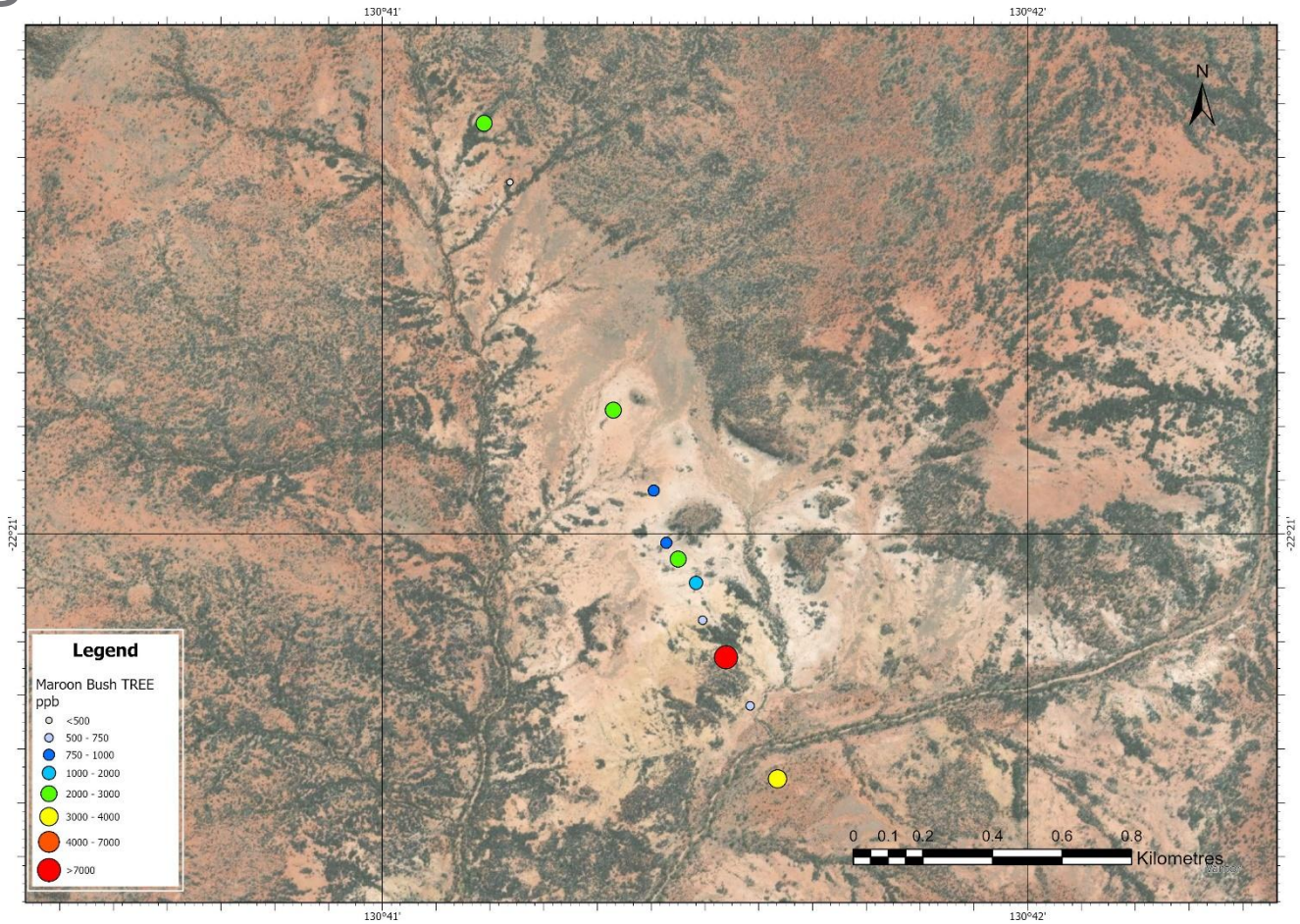


Vegetation

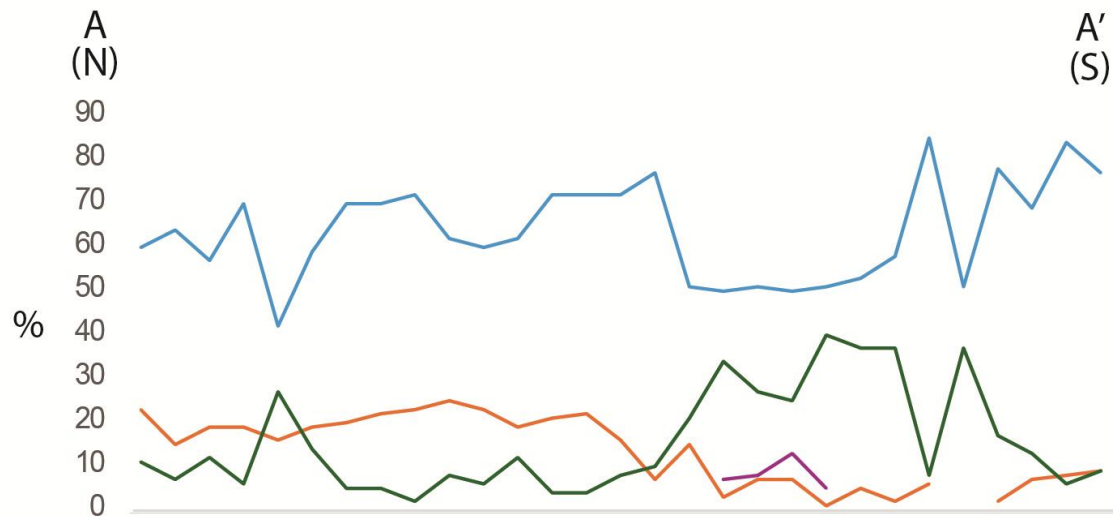




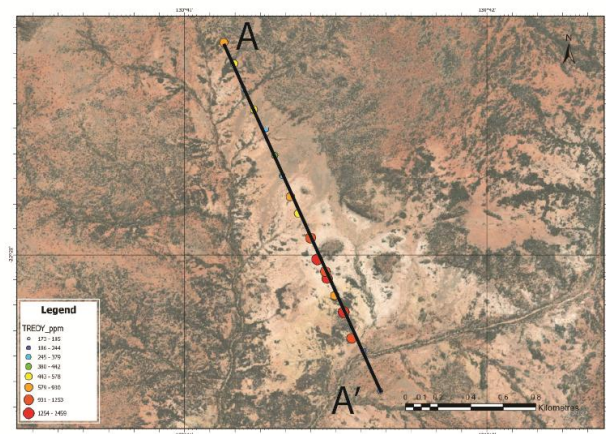
Vegetation



XRD

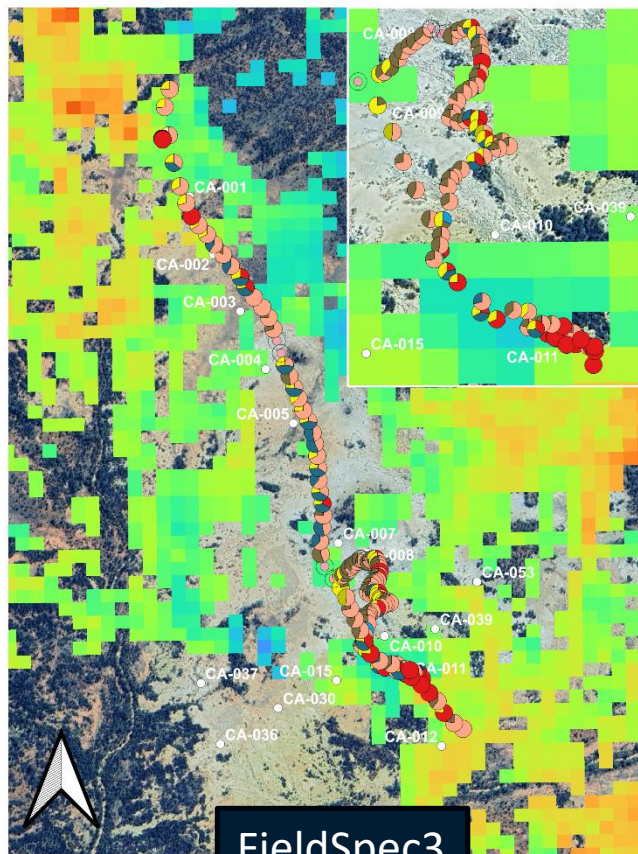


- Kaolinite
- Muscovite
- Quartz
- K-feldspar
- Montmorillonite

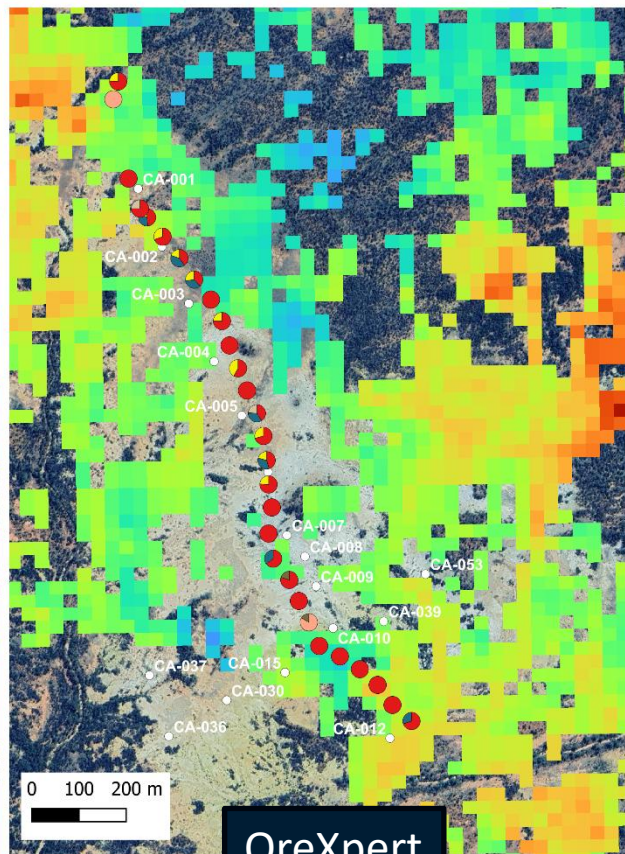




Hyperspectral surface Kaolin Abundance



FieldSpec3



OreXpert

TSG mineral match (SWIR)

- Kaolinite-PX
- Kaolinite-WX
- Siderite
- Ankerite
- Dolomite
- Magnesite
- Gypsum
- Montmorillonite
- Muscovite
- Phengite
- Muscoviticillite

Kaolin abundance index

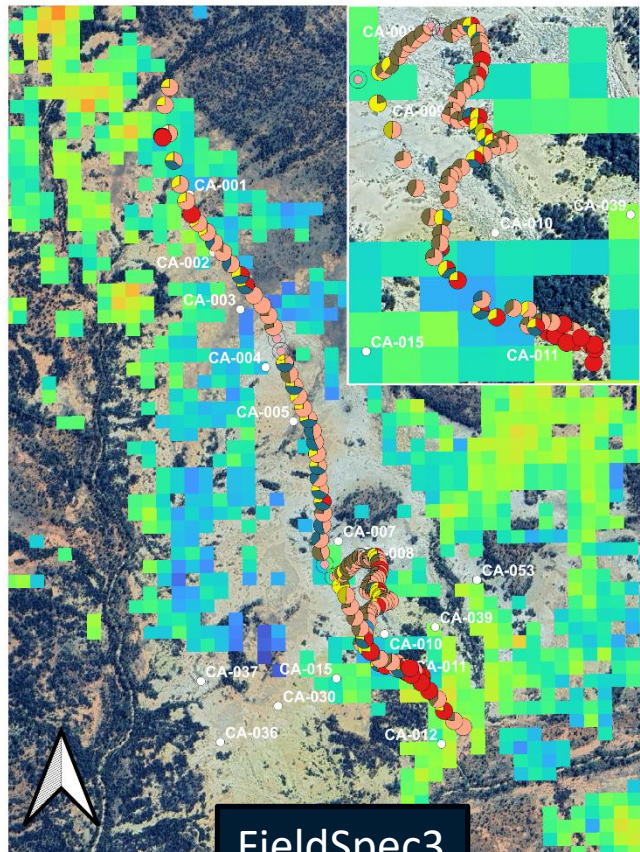
EnMAP spectra



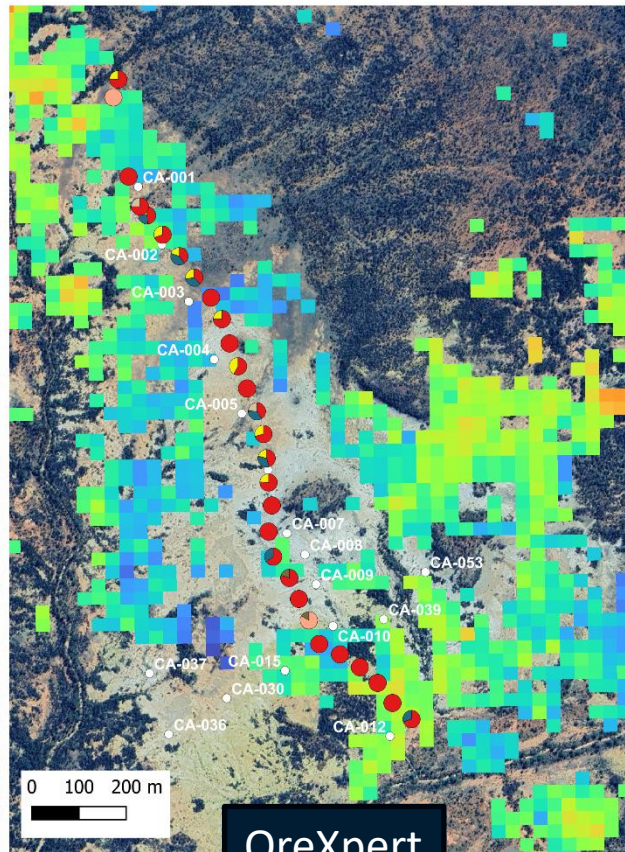
low high



Hyperspectral surface Kaolin Crystallinity



FieldSpec3



OreXpert

TSG mineral match (SWIR)

- Kaolinite-PX
- Kaolinite-WX
- Siderite
- Ankerite
- Dolomite
- Magnesite
- Gypsum
- Montmorillonite
- Muscovite
- Phengite
- Muscoviticillite

Kaolin crystallinity index

EnMAP spectra

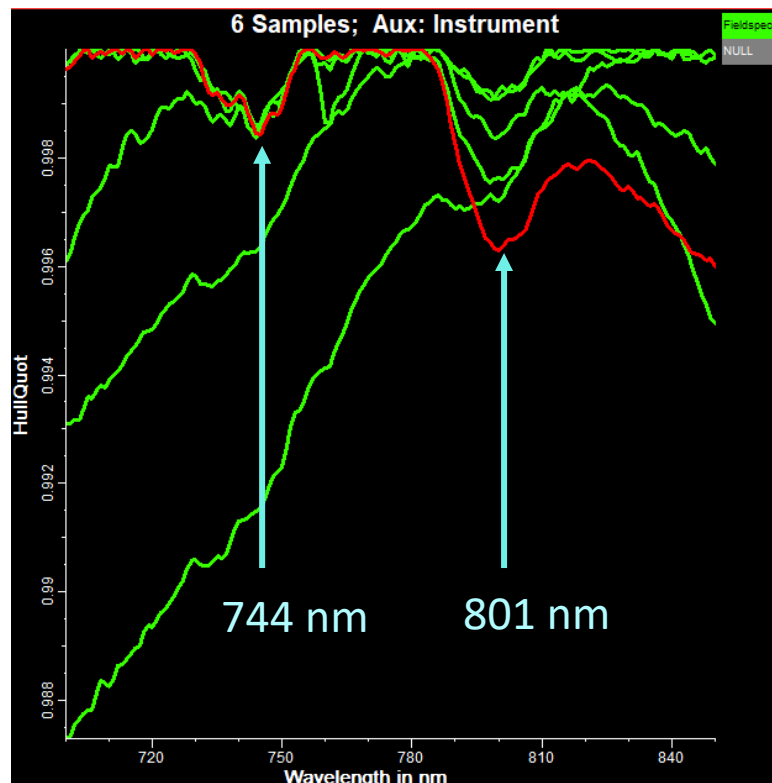
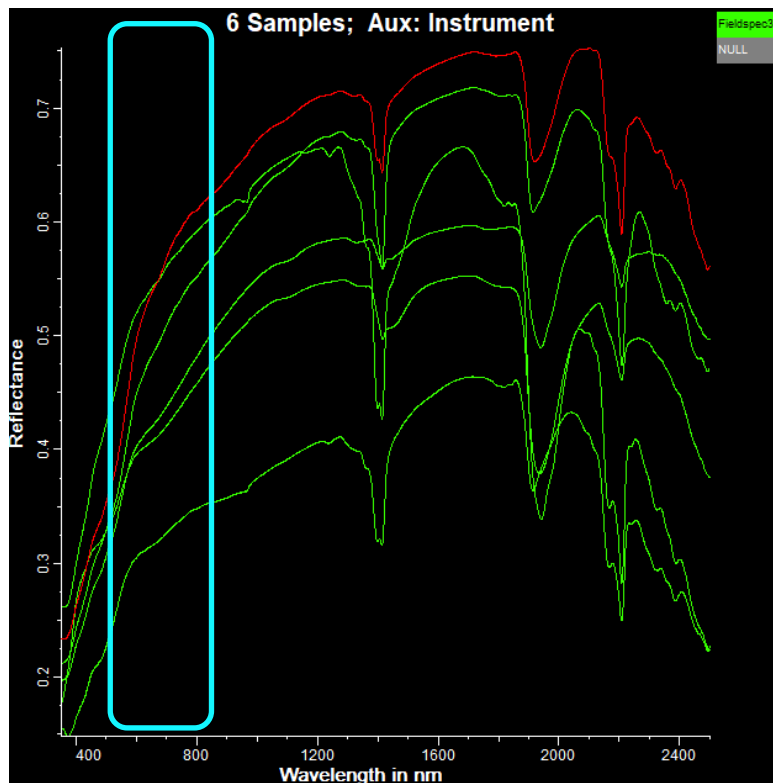


PX

WX

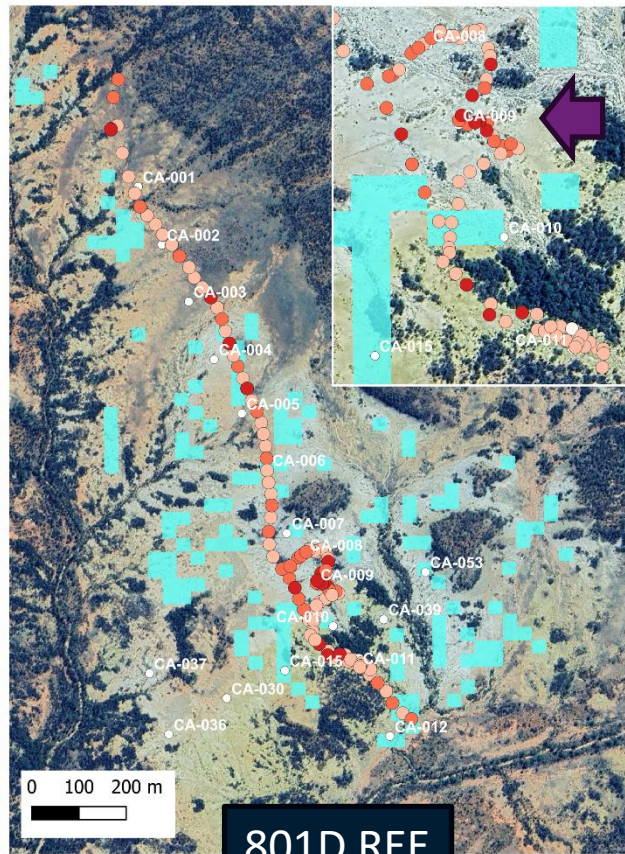
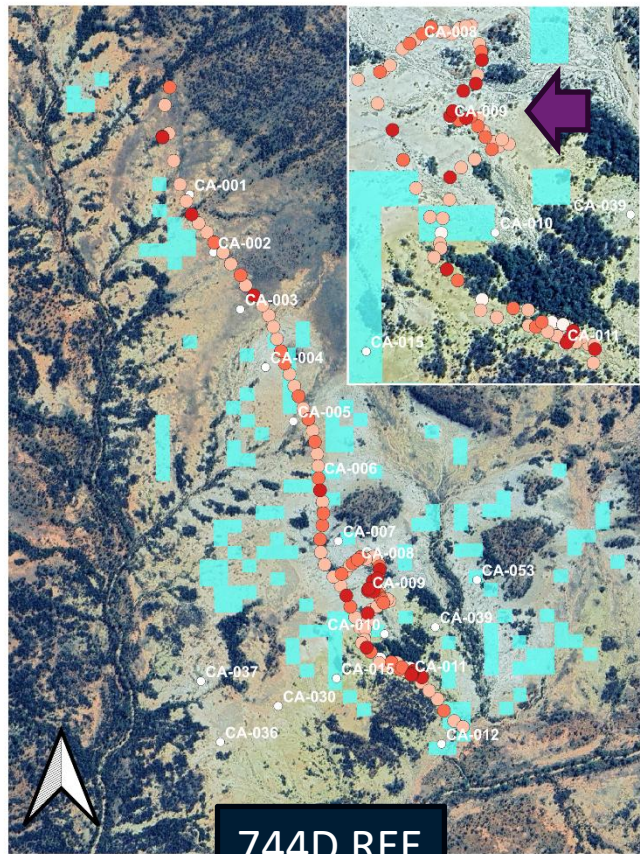


Very Subtle 744 and 801 nm absorptions

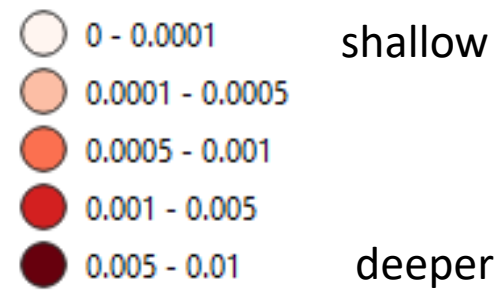




Hyperspectral surface Minerals

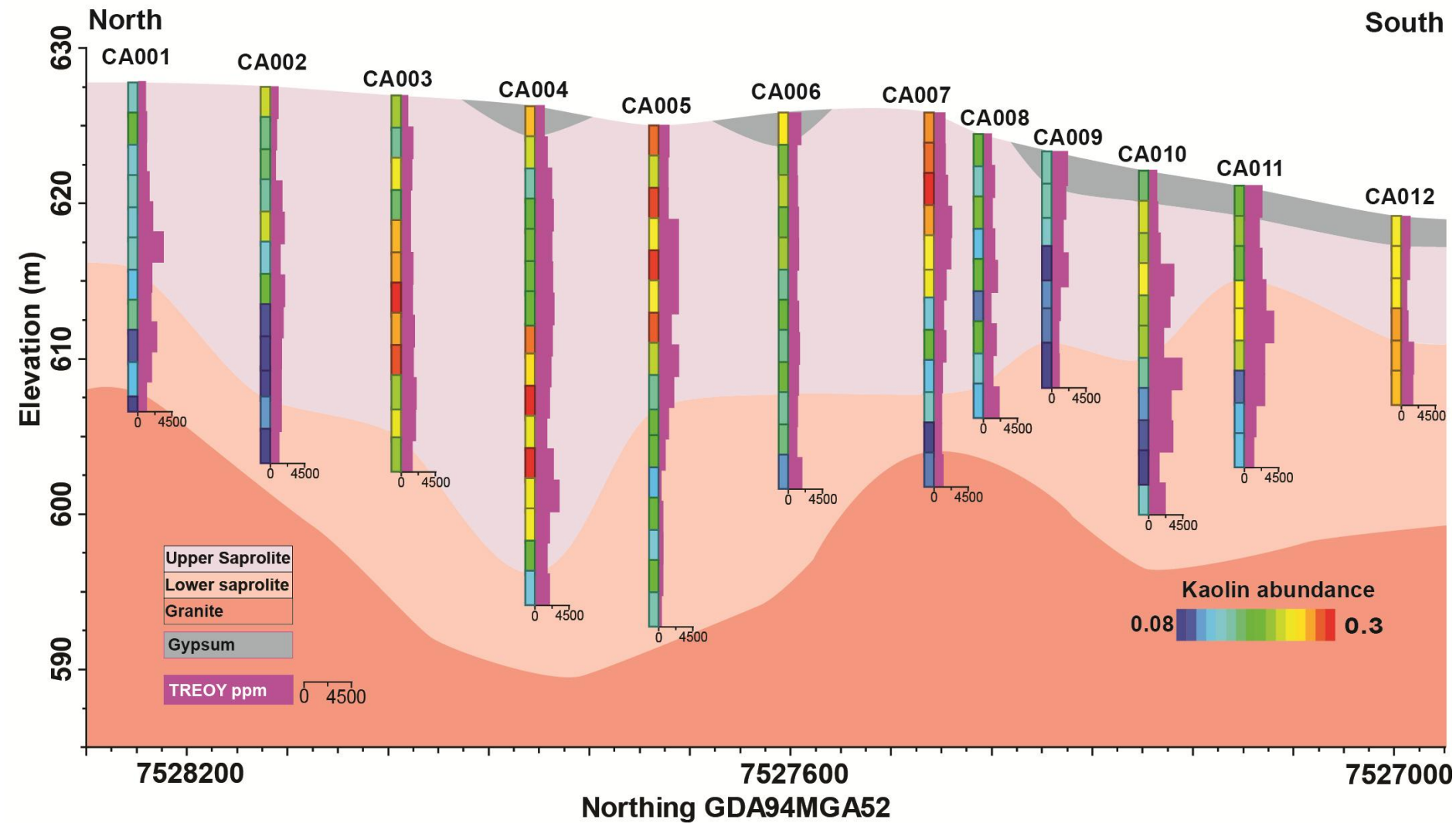


**744D and 801D
Nd³⁺ feature depth
colour stretch**



*features still
VERY subtle!

Nd pixels
EnMAP spectra



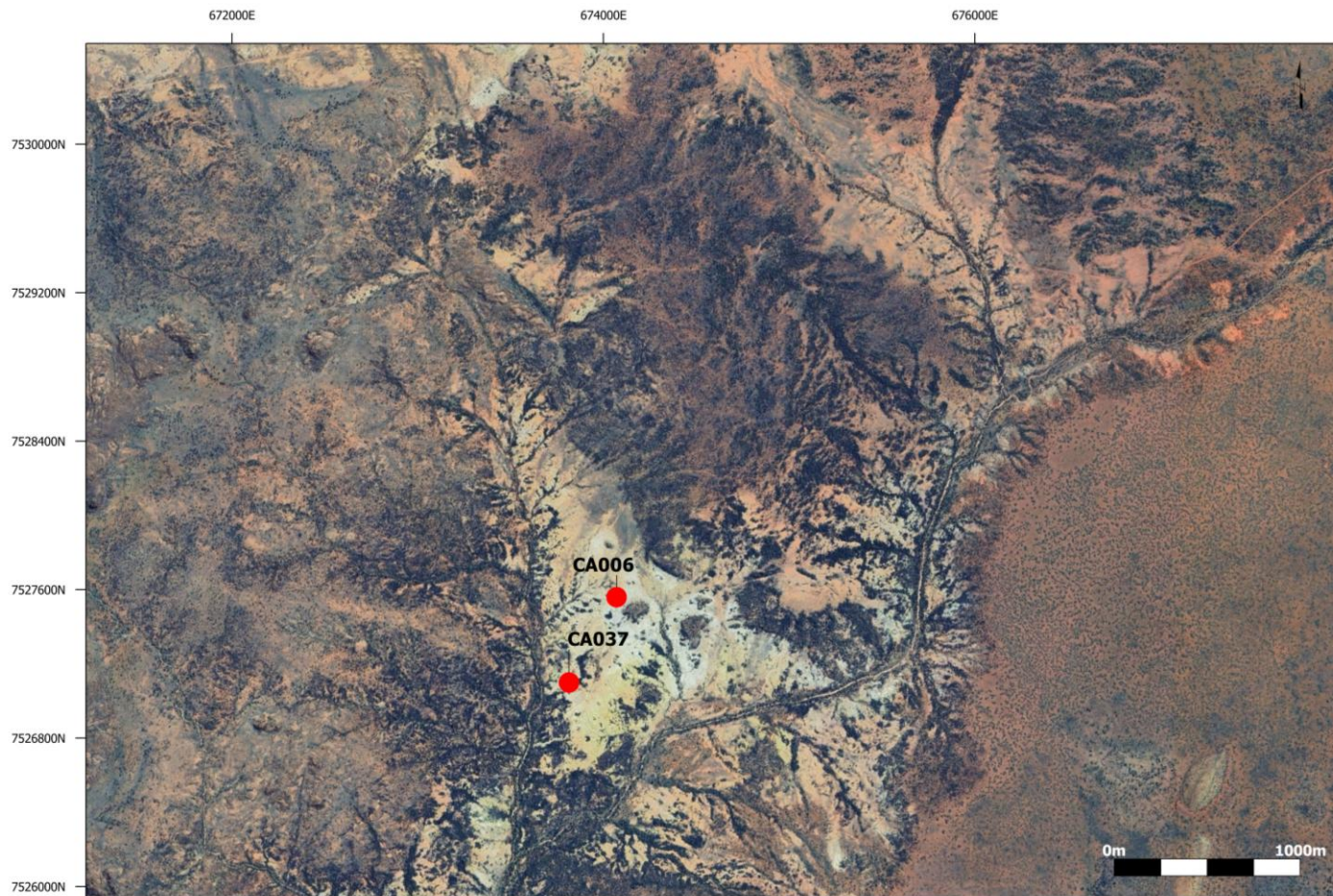


	A	B	C	D
1	Client ID/Schem	P2O5_%	TREOY_pp	K PPM
119	CA01011	0.17	2253.714	16600
120	CA01101	0.13	2163.291	15892
121	CA01102	0.14	1787.673	47900
122	CA01110	0.16	2146.009	54008
123	CA01104	0.18	2713.621	42288
124	CA01105	0.21	3847.024	60992
125	CA01106	0.20	2487.297	44609
126	CA01107	0.17	2564.582	7071
127	CA01108	0.11	1365.918	3968
128	CA01109	0.09	1073.328	6951
129	CA01201	0.08	1034.128	12724
130	CA01202	0.07	930.5988	21875
131	CA01203	0.10	556.6521	52647
132	CA01204	0.06	741.5629	48131
133	CA01205	0.18	1525.86	50027
134	CA01206	0.14	1387.559	4610
135	CA03601	0.20	4162.765	7913
136	CA03602	0.34	5309.017	5151
137	CA03603	0.34	5645.405	4511
138	CA03604	0.26	5520.292	3887
139	CA03610	0.35	5952.813	4963
140	CA03611	0.27	6063.672	4213
141	CA03612	0.25	3860.311	3022
142	CA03608	0.17	2423.117	3851
143	CA03609	0.24	2251.943	2232
144	CA03701	0.02	803.4815	3575
145	CA03702	0.06	883.7516	3442
146	CA03703	0.07	1237.237	8167
147	CA03704	0.10	1813.282	2698
148	CA03705	0.09	1394.51	2339
149	CA03706	0.02	427.6634	3447
150	CA03707	0.08	731.7554	4692
151	CA03708	0.05	1089.47	4995
152	CA03709	0.14	1476.289	9285
153	CA03710	0.05	1095.785	8012
154	CA03711	0.10	1331.155	13619
155	CA03712	0.11	1303.753	7217
156	CA03713	0.04	1620.326	9933
157	CA03714	0.10	1840.585	14289
158	CA03715	0.07	3487.591	16112
159	CA03716	0.06	2521.694	4183
160	CA03717	0.12	4436.464	1771

REE bearing Phosphate?

Correlation - 159...	P2O5_pc	TREOY_p...	LREO_ppm	HREOY_...
P2O5_pc	1	0.81	0.8	0.62
TREOY_ppm	0.81	1	0.99	0.78
LREO_ppm	0.8	0.99	1	0.66
HREOY_ppm	0.62	0.78	0.66	1
La2O3_ppm	0.82	0.95	0.96	0.65
CeO2_ppm	0.75	0.96	0.98	0.62
Pr6O11_ppm	0.8	0.96	0.97	0.68
Nd2O3_ppm	0.79	0.97	0.97	0.71
Sm2O3_ppm	0.8	0.97	0.95	0.77
Eu2O3_ppm	0.74	0.96	0.92	0.82
Gd2O3_ppm	0.79	0.96	0.91	0.88
Tb4O7_ppm	0.76	0.93	0.86	0.93
Dy2O3_ppm	0.7	0.86	0.78	0.98
Ho2O3_ppm	0.64	0.8	0.7	1
Er2O3_ppm	0.57	0.75	0.64	0.99
Tm2O3_ppm	0.57	0.73	0.62	0.99
Yb2O3_ppm	0.55	0.72	0.6	0.98
Lu2O3_ppm	0.55	0.7	0.58	0.98
Y2O3_ppm	0.56	0.72	0.6	0.99
Zr_ppm	0.32	0.24	0.24	0.2

Differences between heavy and light – REE bearing minerals?





Main

Quartz Albite K-feldspar Biotite Muscovite
Kaolinite Calcite Dolomite Kaolinite Ca
Goethite Anhydrite/Gypsum
Ilmenite Rutile REE phosphate REE carbonate

Accessory

Fluorite Apatite
Ilmenite Rutile
Goethite Barite
Pyrite Zircon

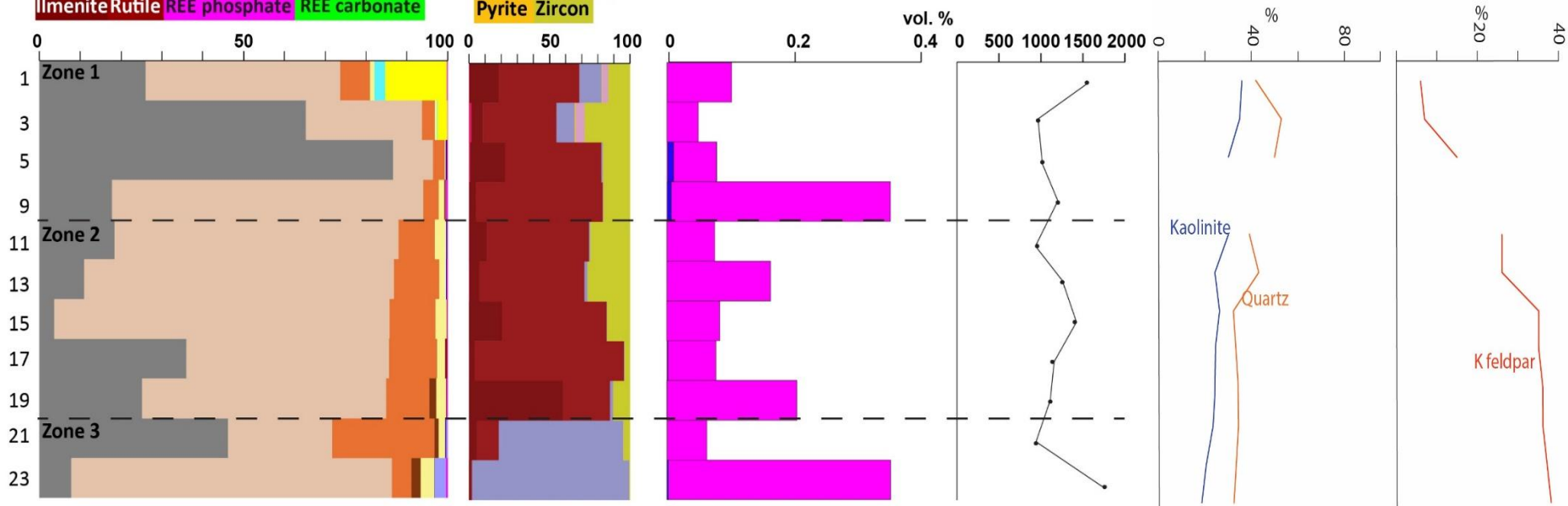
REE

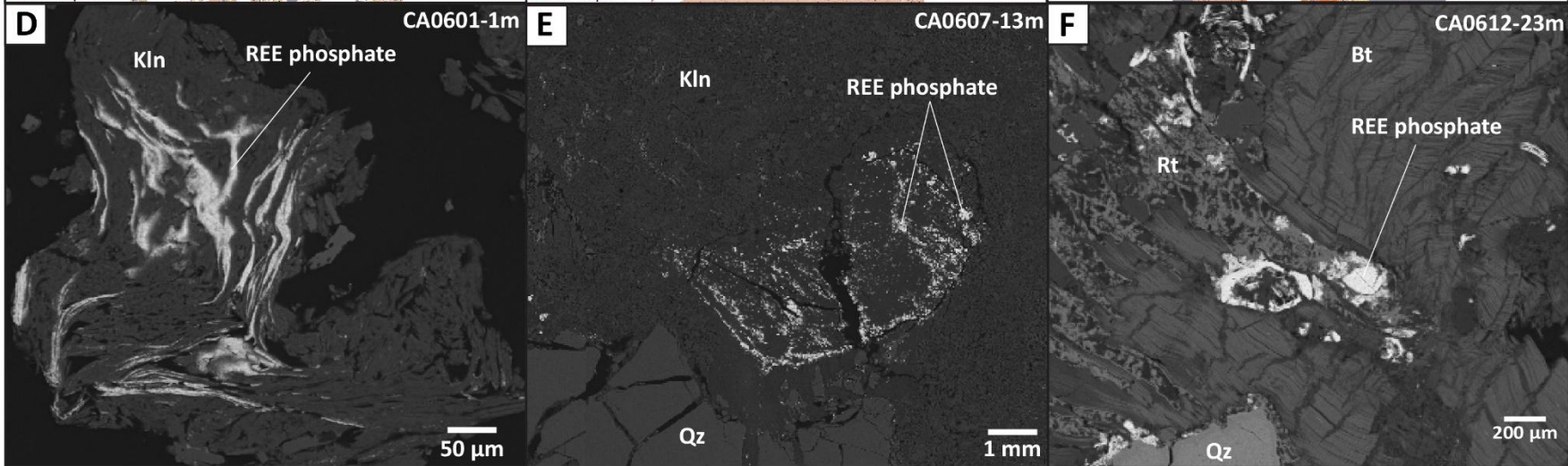
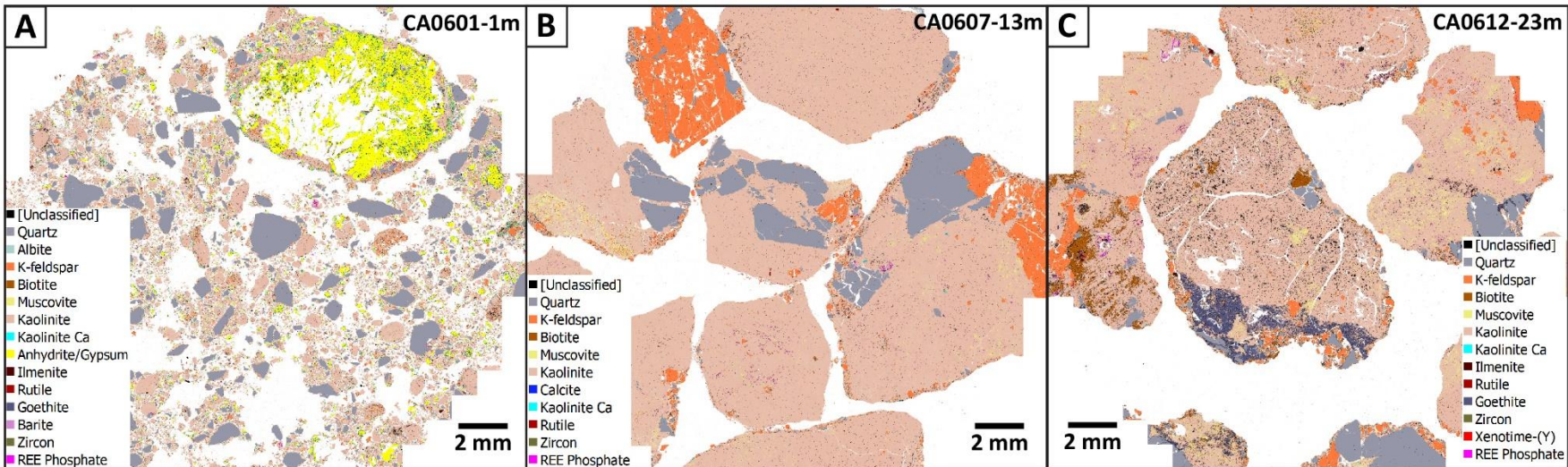
Xenotime
REE phosphate REE carbonate

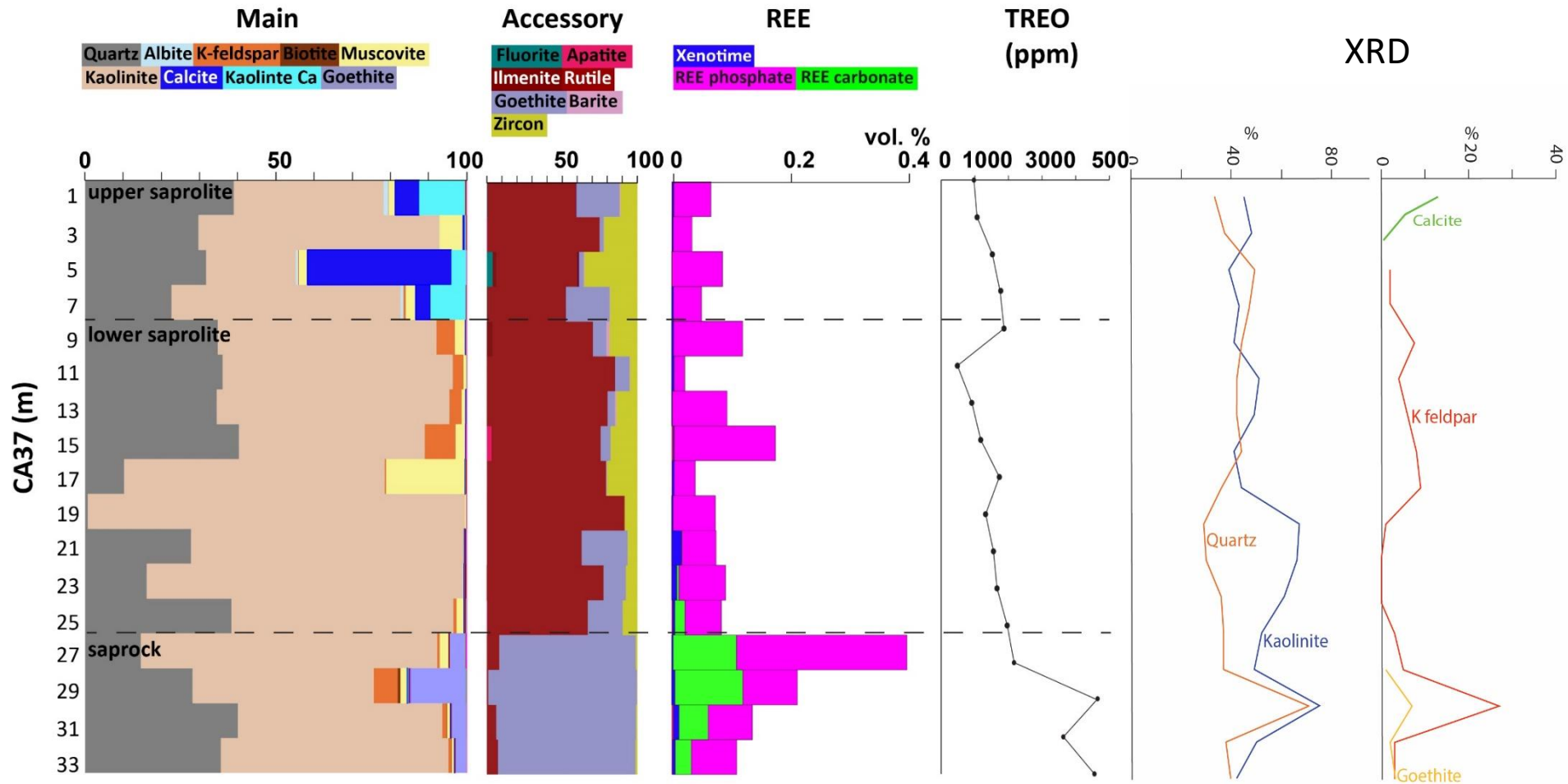
TREO (ppm)

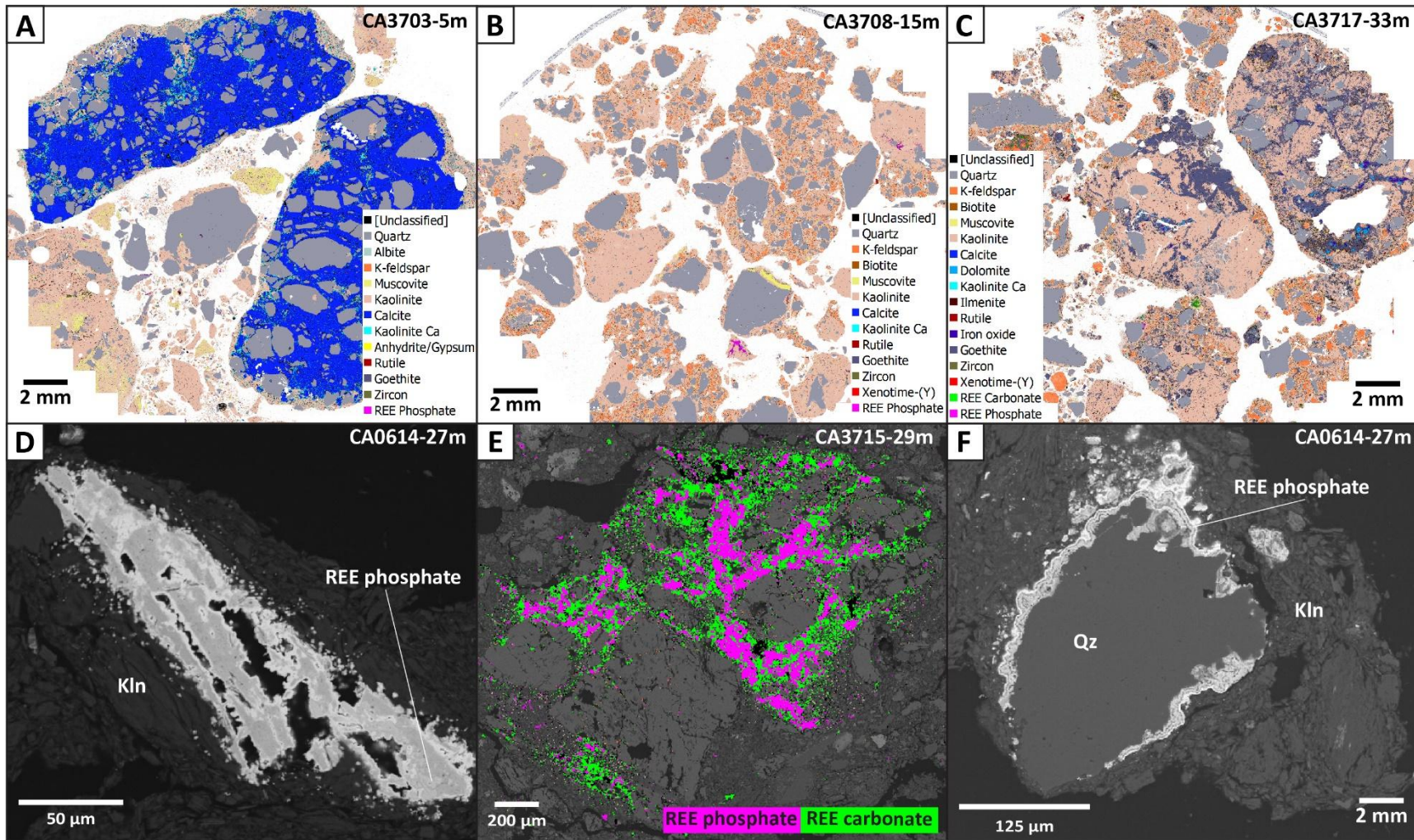
XRD

CA06





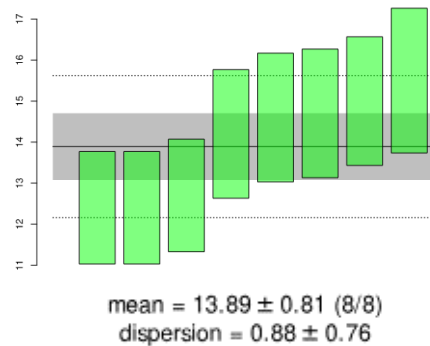






Dating – Ferricrete Middle Miocene

Sample code	WATCH code - grain number	²³² Th (ng)	± (%)	²³⁸ U (ng)	± (%)	¹⁴⁷ Sm (ng)	± (%)	⁴ He (ncc)	± (%)	TAU (%)	Th/U	Raw He date (Ma)	±1σ (Ma)	Ft (%)	± (%)	Cor. He date (Ma)	±1σ (Ma)
CAL-R-14	R14-1	0.448	2.6	0.723	2.9	0.0002009	2.6	1.251	0.5	2.6	0.62	12.4	0.3	1.00	5	12.4	0.7
	R14-2	1.361	2.7	0.535	2.9	0.0001393	4.2	1.565	0.5	2.1	2.53	15.0	0.3	1.00	5	15.0	0.8
	R14-3	0.348	2.4	0.586	2.7	0.0001393	2.9	1.260	0.6	2.5	0.59	15.5	0.4	1.00	5	15.5	0.9
	R14-4	0.249	3.0	0.670	3.3	0.0001393	3.1	1.097	0.5	3.1	0.37	12.4	0.4	1.00	5	12.4	0.7
	R14-5	0.965	2.4	0.702	2.8	0.0001393	4.1	1.440	0.5	2.3	1.36	12.7	0.3	1.00	5	12.7	0.7
	R14-6	2.518	2.8	1.304	3.2	0.0003471	2.0	3.396	0.5	2.4	1.92	14.7	0.4	1.00	5	14.7	0.8
	R14-7	1.430	2.5	0.740	2.9	0.0001393	3.2	1.909	0.5	2.2	1.92	14.6	0.3	1.00	5	14.6	0.8
	R14-8	4.817	2.4	2.113	2.8	0.0005686	1.7	5.617	0.5	2.1	2.26	14.2	0.3	1.00	5	14.2	0.8





Formation history

Weathering of the Southwark Suite granite before and during the Miocene

REE remobilisation preferentially from allanite granite compared to monazite-granite material

Combined with apatite (P source) weathering can produce secondary REE phosphates e.g. rhabdophane and florencite

Further intense weathering at depth = REE carbonates, can replace phosphates.

If ionically adsorbed REE formed they are leached in acidic saline conditions

Formation of indurated siliceous horizons = protection from physical erosion

