District Engineer,
Water Resources Branch,
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ALICE SPRINGS, N.T.

Interpretation of borelogs - Rumbalara Area

The results of drilling in the Rumbalara area during the
last eighteen months have shown that a reassessment of the
geology of the area is necessary. This is now under way, and
the second leg for bore G53/6-117 (advice A40/3 1st attempt)
is a result of that reassessment.

The revised interpretation of borelogs in the area is as
follows:-

G53/6-70 W.R.B. 2773
0-110' Crown Point Formation
110-273' Crown Point Formation & Unit 4 (see
stratigraphic succession below)

G53/6-87 W.R.B. 3542
0-185' Crown Point Formation
185-300' Crown Point over Unit 4 - contact indefinite.

G53/6-91 W.R.B. A40/2, 1st attempt
0-540' No samples
5'-570' Unit 2

G53/6-92 A40/2 2nd attempt
0-230' No samples
230-600' Unit 4 over Unit 3 - contact indefinite.

G53/6-94 & 88 W.R.B. 4016
0-50' De Souza sandstone
50-110' Probably Crown Point
110-500' Not identifiable - Crown Point or Unit 4

G53/6-113 A40/3 1st attempt
0-174' De Souza sandstone
174-395' Crown Point (dated by fossils)

G53/6-117 A40/5 1st attempt
0-40' De Souza sandstone
40-508' Crown Point Formation
508-730' Unit 4

G53/6-119 A40/6 1st attempt
7-177' Crown Point Formation
177-440' Unit 3
Two geological cross sections through the general area are enclosed, which outline the new interpretation. The main features are:

(i) the unit 3 sandstone, (Rochow Unit 4), contains salt water around Rumbalara, but the salinity decreases to the north-east;

(ii) Two new units are introduced, the Crown Point Formation and Unit 4, both of which contain stock quality water. The Crown Point Formation unconformably overlies the lower units, and cuts across them to the south-east; its thickness also increases rapidly to the south-east.