

sample location. The samples from the south of the area have a higher proportional uranium concentration compared to the samples taken in the vicinity of Mt. Bischoff and Cleveland.

(e) The two samples from the Murchison Granite are potassic rock types with a relatively small contribution from uranium and thorium.

(f) The Husetop Granite (outside the regional aeromagnetic coverage) can be described as a 'typical' granite. Most of the data points are located in a tight cluster at the base of the diagram. Note that although the Kara Mine data showed a high uranium content the larger granitic mass is relatively low in uranium.

These ground tests carried out by Collins et al (1981) proved that radiometric methods could be used successfully on the west coast of Tasmania to identify potential tin bearing granites. The northern portion of the Meredith Granite is relatively non-radioactive in comparison to the southern half. The subdivision of the Heemskirk granite into "white" and "red" granites can be recognised in the radiometric data which has highlighted an area near the St. Dizier alluvial workings with the highest proportional uranium levels. The term 'typical' granite has been applied to an area of the ternary diagram along the potassium thorium base line. Most non-tin bearing granites are located in this portion of the diagram.

The data over the granite/adamellites presented by Collins et al (1981) has been reviewed to determine whether there are any further spectrometer anomalies which were not evident in the initial presentation. The results listed on Table 1 (Collins 1981) over the three major granitic bodies on the west coast have been summarised on the tables attached to Figures 22, 23 & 24. These tables list the sample number, the total count radiation in c.p.s. / 1000, the percentage of potassium oxide, the uranium concentration in gm./ton and the thorium concentration in gm./ton. The data for each of the three granites was then plotted on histograms, (Figures 22, 23 & 24).

(1) The Meredith Granite (Figure 22) is relatively non-radioactive with the radiation levels at the sample location extremely consistent. There are no samples which could be described as anomalous in either uranium or thorium levels.

(2) The Husetop Granite (Figure 23) shows some variation in radiation levels from sample to sample. There was a range of 75,000 to 135,000 in the total count readings over this granite and it would appear that the majority of the variation is due to thorium radiation. The uranium concentrations are relatively stable and similar to those of the Meredith Granite.

(3) The data recorded over the Heemskirk Granite is the most interesting. This shows (Figure 24) a wide variation in radiation