Their stated aim was to define approximately one million tonnes of 1% tin ore, in an opencuttable situation. At the conclusion of their drilling programs, they had failed to achieve this.

In 1968, the Tasmanian Department of Mines drilled one hole, designed to test a theory of ore extension to the north.

During 1977 and 1978, Renison completed twenty-nine holes, aimed at exploration for both lateral and vertical extensions of the mineralisation defined by Aberfoyle.

A further pattern of holes has recently been completed but results of these holes have not been considered for the purpose of this study.

The drill core obtained by Renison has been thoroughly logged and extensively assayed for tin, tungsten, molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc and silver. The possible presence of uranium has been tested with negative results.

The accuracy of assay results from the Renison Laboratories has been periodically checked by Amdel, and agreement is considered quite adequate.

Within the mineralised zones, suites of samples were selected for petrographic studies by Central Mineralogical Services in Adelaide.

Following this assaying and petrological work, the Renison Metallurgical Department were advised of drill hole intervals which were considered to be of potential economic interest. On the basis of this advice, drill core samples from these intervals were to be bulked and subjected to appropriate metallurgical testwork designed to determine the treatment amenability of the mineralisation.

4.6. Ore Potential:

A possible ore potential of 2,000,000 tonnes of 0.40% tin as cassiterite has been calculated from