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Results: Sample 1 was from a 3" micaceous band and was radiometrically assayed at 0.22% U_3O_8 equivalent. Sample 2 represented a composite granite sample from 4' below to 1' above the band. Assay was 0.02% U_3O_8 equivalent.

Noakes' report essentially repeats Hughes' work and he (Noakes) concludes "the band as exposed in the gallery is too low grade and too narrow to be of more than mineralogical interest. There is no evidence of significant concentration in the tin granite in the Anchor Mine and, as Hughes has pointed out the only possibility remaining is that of the pegmatite band widening".

Miller's report deals with a more comprehensive approach to the assessment of the uranium potential. He undertook radiometric readings followed by chemical analyses of eight samples. His general comments on radioactivity after the regional work were:

"The area as a whole has a higher background count than normal, a feature common to many granitic areas, and the "tin granite" in particular is quite high in the dumps with counts of up to 150 per minute (P.R.M.). High individual counts of up to 1,000 - 1,200 per minute (P.R.M) were recorded in the underground workings and in the quarries, but most of this is due to a considerable mass effect, and samples when taken outside show a much lower count, usually dropping to 200-250 per minute (P.R.M), and often lower. The higher counts are usually confined to joints and veins, and coatings on the backs of the underground chambers, although at the Anchor Mine counts of up to 300 per minute (P.R.M) were recorded over widths of up to 9ft., but again this appears to be a probable secondary coating in the joints and on the exposed surfaces. A considerable amount of water is continually flowing along the joints in the chambers, and leaching and reprecipitation would be appreciable. However, there is very little sign of the normal oxidised minerals that are to be expected under such conditions, although a few small flakes of torbernite were usually found after a careful inspection of the areas of higher counts". (MILLER)