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Miller's attention was drawn to the same adit mentioned by Hughes and Noakes and the relevant section of his report on sampling is reproduced below.

"Occasional slightly higher counts than normal were recorded at various points in the quarry, but the only significant readings were in a chamber excavated by tribute miners in the north-east corner of the workings known as the Pentridge face. This chamber gave high counts, especially in the joints and puggy micaceous veins, and was sampled in considerable detail.

"The chamber, which is just below the pegmatite band at the junction of the two granites, has three main joints dipping south at 5-10°. These joints, filled with biotite, quartz and a brown clayey material, are from 3-12ins. wide and show high counts of up to 1,200 per minute (P.R.M), while the intervening granitic material also gave high counts of up to 400 per minute (P.R.M). The same joints when tested outside the chamber gave a higher count than the normal "tin granite", but considerably lower than the readings taken in the chamber, though a lot of the material could have been leached away.

A small adit to the north of the chamber, and in a similar position with relation to the two granites, also showed signs of a higher count on the joints inside the adit of up to 500 per minute (P.R.M), but most of this is due to a mass effect.

Several pegmatite bands and dykes of various types occur throughout the quarries, but showed no higher count than normal.

A sample taken from the old battery site, and apparently consisting of some of the old slimes, gave a very high count and assayed 0.26% U_3O_8 (equivalent to 5.8 lbs. per ton). The material was in a too finely divided state to be identified, but may possibly have been composed in part of monazite, but is of no significance economically as it is obviously some form of concentrate.

Chemical assays of samples taken in the chamber show a much