

lower  $U_3O_8$  content than previously reported by radiometric and fluorimetric assays done by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, as values of 0.22% to 0.35%  $U_3O_8$  equivalent were reported. The chemical assays shown below are much lower, and possibly the uranium may have been leached out leaving the products of decomposition, or possibly some monazite is present. The samples previously assayed by the Bureau were, however, only pieces from joints showing a high count, and only one representative sample was taken. The details of chemical assays obtained from the South Australian Mines Dept. are shown in the table below:

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description of Sample</u>	<u>% <math>U_3O_8</math></u>	<u>lbs. <math>U_3O_8</math> per ton</u>
1	Puggy vein in top of chamber 4 in. thick	0.060	1.3
2	5ft. sample down wall of chamber	0.045	1.0
3	Puggy vein in top of chamber 6 in. thick	0.12	2.7
4	Vein in top of chamber	0.17	3.8
5	Sample of coating of back of chamber	0.13	2.9
6	6ft. sample down wall of chamber	0.02	0.5
7	6ft. sample down wall of chamber	0.03	0.7
8	9ft. sample down wall of chamber	0.02	0.5

( MILLER )

### 3. COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS WORK

Conclusions drawn from this work are:

- 1) Anomalous uranium values are present in the walls of an old adit. This adit lies in the eastern face and within potential economic tin mineralisation.
- 2) The highest assays recorded by Miller are point specimens, i.e. they are not representative samples.
- 3) Uranium probably occurs as secondary minerals along joints and exposed surfaces.
- 4) Miller did not demonstrate the presence of primary or secondary mineralisation associated with tin mineralisation