

- 5) Samples 2,6,7,8 of Miller may be representative of exposed, coated greisen granite.

4. ABERFOYLE INVESTIGATIONS

In 1963 Aberfoyle commenced exploration of the Anchor deposit. Their initial program involved channel sampling of the Eastern Face at five locations and they subsequently diamond drilled in the floor at the foot of each channel sample i.e. holes 1,2,3,4,5. Channels 4" x 2" were cut using a pneumatic jackleg drill in the exposed solid granite and sampled at 5' intervals for tin. Total channel length was reported as 170' by J.L. Morton in Aberfoyle Report No.1, 15/8/63 (OFR 33/4). Morton states "Radiometric. All channels were tested at one foot intervals and no anomalous readings were recorded."

5. INVESTIGATIONS BY RENISON LIMITED

Following the initial drill program in 1977, radiometric measurements of drill core were undertaken by the writer and reported in full in the 1977-78 Annual Report.

The relevant sections are included as an attachment to this report. Additional comments are:

- 1) the samples were approximately 900 grams of crushed reject material derived from split BQ drill core.
- 2) rigorous attention was paid to the positioning of the sample and the scintillometer inside lead shielding so that uniform analytical conditions were maintained.
- 3) the testwork procedure and results have been discussed with consultant geophysicist J. Bishop who concluded the absence of economic levels of uranium mineralisation in holes 42, 43, 44 (pers. comm. 3/3/81).

In July 1981 thirty one composited drill core samples of tin mineralisation were analysed for uranium by AMDEL. Assays are presented in Appendix 4.