

Re-interpretation of the geological structure at Mt. Bischoff suggests that a graben-like structure exists traversing both the dolomite horizon and the quartz porphyries in a north-east - south-west (grid) direction. Six faults are postulated, with throws varying between 7 and 50 metres.

The detailed core logging has not yet finalized a stratigraphic column for the Mt. Bischoff sequence of rocks, mainly due to the depositional discontinuity of the sediments. Present interpretation indicates that the "buried" dolomite lies up to 100 metres stratigraphically below the main dolomite horizon.

Five main constituents have been categorized for the dolomite sulphide lode: pyrrhotite, pyrite, talc, serpentinite and quartz/carbonate. These constituents are generally thoroughly intermixed and sometimes irregularly banded. To some extent there is a zoning pattern for each of the predominant mineral constituents. The average visual mineralogical content of the +0.3% Sn dolomite sulphide lode is:

Carbonate/Quartz	41%
Talc/Serpentinite	35%
Pyrrhotite	21%
Pyrite	3%

For the porphyry tin mineralization, it was noted that nearly 70% of the tin content is accompanied by 5-15% pyrite.