

It appears from the figures for the dolomite sulphide lode that the higher the pyrrhotite content, the higher the tin content. Also the table indicates that about half the lode contains more than 20% sulphides (nearly all as pyrrhotite).

The conclusions to be drawn from the porphyry table are that the tin content is not directly related to the sulphide content, but that the majority of the tin (nearly 70%) is contained in the 5-15% sulphide content range. Only 10% of the porphyry samples have pyrrhotite as the predominant sulphide present, the remaining 90% being pyrite with minor marcasite.

The average tin grades, calculated arithmetically, for the porphyry are:

0.2% Sn Cut-off	:	0.52% Sn
0.3% Sn Cut-off	:	0.66% Sn
0.4% Sn cut-off	:	0.85% Sn

More detail is still needed for final interpretation of the porphyry dyke structures. On the sections, the porphyries intersected in holes MBD 24 and MBD 43 have been interpreted as belonging to the relatively narrow east-west trending dyke, rather than the White Face Dyke. Also the porphyry intersection in MBD 40 is thought to be part of Queen Dyke, and not Stanhope Dyke. As a result, other structural interpretations can still be made for the dykes.