

Due to the discontinuous nature of the dolomite sulphide lode in the open pit, and to minimize variation in metallurgical response, a stockpile of ore will be maintained to assure uniform mill feed. Overburden would be stripped sufficiently ahead of mining to expose 20 weeks of ore. Blasthole drilling would be kept well in advance of mining to provide adequate time for sampling assay and redesign of face firings as necessary. A 6 metre bench height is envisaged.

For the underground porphyry, the upper relatively flat sections would be accessed directly from the open pit. Assuming a room and pillar method is used, an initial 4.5 x 5.5 metre drive would be driven along the porphyry strike length, then stripped to 8 x 8 metres or orebody width. The pillar area between drives would then be stripped to give a total extraction of the order of 75%. The steeply dipping sections of the porphyry would utilize sub-level overhead benching. Sub-levels would be driven at 25 metre intervals and blocks drilled out to give an extraction rate of about 85%.

In order to estimate a grade of dilution, the assay values on either side of a drill intersection have been averaged. For the purpose of this exercise, all assays below 0.1% Sn were assumed to contain no recoverable tin. The following dilution grade estimates were determined: