

appear to be at variance. The degree of tin liberation versus particle size for the individual samples is broadly confirmed, by other metallurgical tests on the individual samples, under section 7.2 and section 7.3 of the AMDEL report.

4. The testing has demonstrated that a "saleable grade" concentrate derived by gravity concentration procedures is quite feasible.

Section 7.3 and section 7.4, confined to this subject, also clearly shows that the liberation of cassiterite in the coarser sizes (ie say plus 150 microns) prevents the production of satisfactory tin grades.

Tungsten, largely as scheelite, can be expected in gravity concentrates at low acceptable levels. The testing has shown that the arsenic and sulphur could be high in such concentrates, however, it is believed that the test conditions employed could be markedly improved securing gravity type concentrates containing substantially lower sulphur and arsenic contents.

Arsenic and sulphur appear to be the only elements for concern in the gravity produced concentrates (section 7.4). Stage grinding to minus 150 microns, of the rougher gravity concentrates, with subsequent sulphide flotation was employed in the testwork. This testwork produced final concentrates ranging 37.2%Sn to 66.6%Sn, such