

- (e) In the minus 1.70 mm head materials of the four composite samples, the majority of the tin was distributed in the very coarse (+500  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and the very fine (-53  $\mu\text{m}$ ) size fractions. SC1 had the highest percentage (52%) of tin reporting in the -1.70 +0.50 mm size fraction practically all as tin mineral/non-opaque gangue composites.
- (f) It was estimated that the 75% liberation size for tin minerals in PC1 was approximately 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and for PC2 and SC1 approximately 30 to 40  $\mu\text{m}$ . Sample SC2 showed the best liberation with the tin minerals reporting in the -105 +53  $\mu\text{m}$  size fraction being 72% liberated. In all cases, cassiterite was mainly locked with non-opaque gangue, except for SC1 where locking with sulphides was also severe.

In addition, the mineralogical composition of Ore Sample No. 1 (Stage I) was also studied. Tin minerals present at a trace level were cassiterite and stannite and the sample consisted mainly of quartz with accessory topaz and traces of muscovite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, fluorite and goethite. As a whole, the mineralogy of Ore Sample No. 1 was very similar to that of the porphyry composite samples PC1 and PC2.

The head mineralogy report is presented in Appendix B.