

A major zone of alteration and mineralisation is developed in the roof zone of the Anchor Granite and beneath the contact with barren Poimena Adamellite and Microgranite. Leakage vein style mineralisation and alteration occurs in the capping granites.

An additional zone of tin mineralisation has been encountered at depth in a variety of pegmatic and aplitic lithologies. This zone is termed the "S.E. Stanniferous Zone" and is not considered as potential ore for this report. Detailed drilling of the zone has demonstrated erratic, low grade tin values in a zone of limited lateral extent.

The main mineralised, altered zone has been essentially blocked out by diamond drilling and is termed "Stanniferous Greisen Granite" for reserve estimation purposes.

4.2 Mining Considerations

Previous reports have acknowledged the erratic and overall low grade nature of mineralisation which would necessitate a system of grade control and selective mining in a future operation. Thus the minimum acceptable mining unit (i.e. mass of a blast) for selection of ore grade material must be considered in evaluating the mineralised drill hole intersections throughout the deposit. Put another way, it is impractical to resolve narrow drill hole intersections of less than 5m width if the basis of selective mining is a block 5m x 5m x 5m, especially when the only distinction between ore and waste is an estimation of grade in an otherwise homogeneous rock type.

Previous reserve estimates have not applied a minimum intersection width to the geological data (Wells 1979).

5. DATA PRESENTATION

A new series of 1:500 geological cross sections have been