

compiled throughout the Anchor mine area at a spacing of 20 metres (Figures 8 to 22). Tin, silver assays and drill hole geology have been projected onto section while the interpretative geology is true to section.

As the continuity of grade is fundamental to the estimation of reserves, tin abundances as low as 150ppm are noted on sections. The distinction between unaltered and weakly altered Anchor Granite (i.e. greisenised granite lithologies) is not shown on the sections - only zones of intense alteration. The justification for this is the fact that alteration is not always accompanied by tin mineralisation (however the reverse situation does apply).

The areas depicted as "ore zones" on the sections have been blocked out for the estimation of reserves. Thus these boundaries are a representation of grade distribution and have no geologic structural significance.

6. STANNIFEROUS GREISEN GRANITE ZONE

The distribution of the zone is shown in Figure 2 and details of intersections are listed in Appendix 6.

Features to be appreciated are:

- a) the zone is an alteration of Anchor Granite and occurs beneath the roof contact of that granite.
- b) overall bulk grades are low.
- c) the mode of occurrence of tin is considered to be as erratically disseminated cassiterite.
- d) the intensity of alteration throughout much of the zone is low, although increased alteration and generally higher grade mineralisation is present immediately beneath the roof contact.

7. STRUCTURE OF THE ANCHOR GRANITE

The roof contact of the Anchor Granite, and hence the upper limit of the Stanniferous Greisen Granite Zone, is shown in Figure 3.