

and are generally characteristic of the intensity of alteration - from white to cream granite, through light grey-green greisen granite to dark grey-green greisen.

Petrological investigations by W. Fander show that alteration of the Anchor Granite occurred in at least two phases. The first stage involved the replacement of feldspar and primary magmas by topaz and yellow green to dark green phlogopite and the introduction of cassiterite, accompanied by sporadic traces of purple fluorite and apatite. The second stage can be regarded as a low temperature hydrothermal phase, in which some of the topaz and phlogopite was replaced by generally fine sericite and other minerals such as sideritic carbonate and sulphides. (Fander 1977-1980).

The bulk of the intensely altered Anchor Granite is present beneath the apical area of the roof contact (Figure 4). The dominant lithology subtended by the roof contact in the small localised area of Figure 4 is a quartz-topaz-mica granular rock. Associated with this lithology are significant grades of tin and silver.

Beneath the intense alteration and laterally, the Anchor Granite is still mineralised but lower and more erratic grades are evident.

9. POTENTIAL OF THE STANNIFEROUS GREISEN GRANITE ZONE

9.1 Introduction

It is stressed that the basis for delineating this zone is approximately a cut-off grade of 0.05% tin, however, it is instructive to determine the tonnage and grade of this mineralisation. At this low cut-off, the grade and geological continuity of the mineralisation is well defined.

9.2 Tonnage Estimate

A possible 8,800,000 tonnes is contained in the zone calculated by volume measurements on the 1:500