

Results are, using an S.G. of 2.65;

a) A Lens (0.2% tin cut-off)	425,500 tonnes	0.51% tin
b) Marginal mineralisation north (0.1% tin cut-off)	193,000 tonnes	0.23% tin
c) Marginal mineralisation south (0.1% tin cut-off)	82,800 tonnes	0.25% tin

12. 'B' LENS

12.1 General

Immediately in the eastern face, the zone assessed at 0.2% tin cut-off is termed B Lens (Figure 6). Lithologies in several of the intersections (Appendix 9) are not as intensely altered as the siliceous granular greisen of A Lens, therefore the bulk metallurgical characteristics of the two lenses may differ.

B Lens occurs adjacent to a structurally complex area of the roof contact. The alteration and grade distribution may, in some way, be related to the downwarping and apparent embayment of the contact.

It is stressed that the delineation of B Lens is reliant on correlations of intersections of similar grade in an area where there are structural geological complexities. The density of drill hole information, however, is high.

Adjacent to and north-east of B Lens is an area of variably mineralised greisen granite, and occurring beneath the high grade A Lens. The mineralisation adjacent to B Lens is considered marginal since many of the intersections in the zone cannot be assessed at a cut-off grade of 0.2% tin. At the lower cut-off of 0.1% tin, there is reasonable grade correlation throughout much of the zone.

It is stressed that there is insufficient geological data to confirm the unique correlation of the