

intersections of this marginal zone.

Additional intersections of significant tin mineralisation occur in the floor of the abandoned workings and beneath the capping granites to the south of B Lens. In the latter situation, this mineralisation is separated from B Lens by irregularities in the roof contact.

At floor level the intensity of alteration is low, although holes such as BT 89, 129 encountered zones of intense alteration of limited extent. Similarly the distribution of tin mineralisation is highly erratic and the demonstration of grade continuity in the floor is impractical, especially at cut-off grades of 0.2% tin. By considering the mineralisation at cut-off grades of 0.1% tin there is still inadequate demonstration of grade continuity, given the current drill hole spacing.

12.2 Grade and Tonnage Estimation

For the high grade B Lens, the method discussed in section 11.2 was used.

The marginal zone north-east of B Lens was assessed by the same method, although there are doubts of grade continuity.

For the remaining zone of mineralisation in the floor of and adjacent to abandoned workings, a different method was used i.e.

- a) a random 25m x 25m grid was applied to the following data on 1:1000 plans
 - contoured thicknesses of the stanniferous (0.05% tin cut-off) mineralisation.
 - thickness of mineralised intersections at 0.1% tin cut-off, expressed as a percentage of the total stanniferous mineralisation.
 - bulk grades of the 0.1% tin cut-off intersections