

- b) for each 25m x 25m square an estimate was made of:
- tonnage of stanniferous mineralisation (0.05% tin).
 - tonnage and grade of mineralisation at a cut-off of 0.1% tin.

This estimation method recognises the erratic distribution of the 0.1% tin intersections within a generally continuous lower grade stanniferous zone, while taking into account the spatial distribution of the sample data.

Tonnage and Grade Estimates are:

- | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------|
| a) B Lens (0.2% tin cut-off) | 208,400 tonnes | 0.45% tin |
| b) Potential marginal mineralisation to north-east (0.1% tin cut-off) | 1,243,800 tonnes | 0.23% tin |
| c) Potential mineralisation in the floor and adjacent to workings (0.1% tin cut-off) | 1,360,000 tonnes | 0.23% tin |

The figure (c) would be achieved by selective mining of a zone of 2.7 million tonnes of stanniferous greisen-granite.

12.3 Metallurgical

Bulk samples 1,2,3B are taken from B Lens level marginal mineralisation. Details are contained in an accompanying report (Ross 1981a).

13. BY PRODUCT POTENTIAL

Previous reports have acknowledged the presence of trace amounts of sulphides and wolframite. Intersections within A & B Lens are anomalous in silver, which is associated with copper, zinc sulphides. A feature of the alteration pattern at the Anchor Deposit is the lack of detailed