

#### 4. THE DEPOSIT

##### 4.1. Location:

The Anchor Mine lies 20 road kilometres west of St. Helens in north-east Tasmania. There are two principal accesses to the mine, firstly by travelling 12 kilometres along the main sealed St. Helens - Launceston highway and thence 8 kilometres of unsealed road through Goulds Country to the mine, or secondly by travelling 16 kilometres along the main St. Helens - Launceston highway and then 4 kilometres of second class dirt road to the mine.

There is a third, lesser used dirt road which leaves the St. Helens - Launceston highway some 30 kilometres from St. Helens and reaches the Anchor Mine after travelling east for 5 kms.

Access is available all year, by normal two wheel drive vehicles, being approximately 30 minutes drive from St. Helens.

Climatically, the area is best described as cool, temperate, moderate rainfall. Most of the rain falls in Winter. The deposit is approximately 300 m. above sea level, and winter snow is common on the plateau immediately above the Anchor Mine.

All vegetation is regrowth subsequent to the previous open-cut mining operations. It consists of tall gums and wattles with a frequently dense bracken and fern undergrowth.

##### 4.2. Geology:

In north-eastern Tasmania, sedimentary rocks called the Mathinna Beds have been intruded by upper Devonian - lower Carboniferous granites. Most of the tin, tungsten and gold deposits of the area are genetically related to these granites.

In the Anchor Mine area, the geology essentially consists of an early coarse grained granite phase which has been intruded by a later fine grained stanniferous granite. The deposit is composed of cassiterite bearing greisenised granite