

NOTES ON SAMPLING OF DRILL CORE AND TREATMENT OF ASSAY DATA

1. Following logging and, where possible, the scanning of drill core by the NUTMAQ core analyser, the geologist selects intervals for core splitting.
2. Core is split either by diamond saw or pneumatic core splitter (very effective) and half core is sampled, bagged in one metre lengths or a similar length depending on proximity to major lithological contacts. The remaining half core is kept for reference.
3. The methods of sample preparation for XRF analysis by Renison and Launceston Mines Department laboratories are attached.
4. Assessment of mineralised zones involves:
  - a) cutting individual high assays to 1.5% Sn for bulking purposes.
  - b) establishing mineralised zones at assay cut offs of 0.1%, 0.2% Sn.
5. N.B. intersections of less than 4m thickness are unlikely to be of significance in a bulk mining project.
6. N.B. due to the erratic nature of mineralisation some bulked intersections may include up to 4m of below cut-off grade material.
7. Assays generated from the NUTMAQ analyser are not used in the reserve estimation owing to questionable accuracy.
8. Repeat analyses (different analytical technique) were performed on pulverised reject material from Aberfoyle's drill holes (BT1-39). The initial assays from the 1960's are believed to be wet chemical determinations. The repeat analyses were done by Renison analysts in 1978 by XRF method. The correlation of repeat assays is shown on the attached graph, where the total number of pairs is 196.