

01

## Results

The assay results are given for 1040 samples from 138 bore holes in Ringarooma Bay. In the Remarks Column of these results reference is made to various appendices which contain detail concerning particular results.

The results in Appendix A give some light on how well the sample split was made on the Wando River and the sizing analyses show the tin to be concentrated in a narrow size range, namely about three quarters of the tin is in fractions between 250 and 75  $\mu\text{m}$ .

From Appendices B & C it can be concluded that better sampling is obtained after grinding the non-magnetic material.

Artificial compacting of the sediments gave densities ranging 1.4 to 1.9  $\text{t/m}^3$  with a mean of 1.6  $\text{t/m}^3$  for in situ sandy material (Appx D)

An examination of the small amount of magnetic material in the samples showed it was titaniferrous but the chromium content would preclude its use (Appx E).

In Appendix F five special samples were treated in the routine way and then all the products were weighed and assayed to obtain a metallurgical balance. This work showed a bias to a higher calculated head mass by the routine method adopted and hence a lower calculated head grade by about 3%. The tin recovery in the non-magnetic products assayed was greater than 90%.

## Comment

From the work done on preparation of samples for analysis the non-magnetic product should be ground before being sampled and analysed. However the impression after duplicate assays were done on about fifty samples using this modified sampling procedure is that although there were significant differences in individual results overall there would be little material difference.

The most significant factor affecting the results is from the moisture content of the samples. This appears to have been biased with the result that a head value calculated at 100 g/t would in fact be 103 g/t.

Without the origin of the five samples used in Appx. F it is not possible to comment with any degree of certainty about the Ringarooma Bay sediments but assuming these five came from an indicated favourable area (grade over 100 g/t Sn) then one could conclude that gravity concentration could recover more than 90% of tin in around 5% of the mass. Such a concentrate would assay around 6.3% Sn. The sizing analyses in Appx. A indicate a concentration of tin in readily recoverable size fractions. These findings contrast with the findings of R590 where the tin appeared to be evenly distributed in all size fractions and not easily concentrated.