These surveys provided good coverage over the main limestone basin, and indicate that no major sulphide bodies remain to be tested in the limestone area.

Drill Hole MD 33 (Refer plans D/MZ01/047, 118) to the north of the main wrigglite body and to the east of the pyrrhotite intersection in SMD 9, contained no pyrrhotite mineralization. This hole indicated a progressive thinning of the skarned zone away from the main area tested by previous drilling.

There appears to be no major fringing or dislocated sulphide skarn near the Shepherd and Murphy area. Drilling results indicate a gradual thinning of wrigglite skarn and sulphide away from the Shepherd and Murphy Mine area (granite cusp at highest point) except around SMD 9 and MD 35 where apparent fracturing has allowed a slight increase in mineralization.

High grade wrigglite skarn. The possibilities of an enriched area of tin/tungsten mineralization adjacent to the BCF in the Shepherd and Murphy area was tested by drill holes MD 32 and MD 42. Both holes were drilled on the east side of the BCF and intersected mineralization below Hugo's Fault. Comalco drill holes SMD 16 and SMD 24 may also be included in this zone, approximately 50 m wide to the east and parallel to the BCF. (Refer longitudinal section - plan D/MZ01/099).

Free cassiterite (20 micron) was reported in petrological reports from chloritized sections of MD 32. Petrological reports on core from SMD 16 do not indicate free cassiterite. (Refer Appendix 2).

Hole MD 42 indicates that either Hugo's Fault dips steeply to the northwest, north of MD 32 or, more likely, a north-south striking fault is present between MD 32 and MD 42 as indicated by the ground magnetics. This gives a strike extent of near surface mineralization of approximately 400 m. An additional fault is interpreted from the magnetics, between MD 32 and SMD 24.