

Grades and mineralization thickness are indicated from drill hole assays:

- SMD 16 - From 28.10 - 65.50 m (37.4m) at 1150 ppm Sn, 855 ppm W
- SMD 24 - From 94.10 - 138.25 m (44.15m) at 1700 ppm Sn, 770 ppm W
- MD 32 - From 28.31 - 95.67 m (67.36m) at 2100 ppm Sn, 515 ppm W
From 70.17 - 100.14 m (29.97m) at 1500 ppm Sn, 1100 ppm W
- MD 42 - From 158.0 - 177.00 m (19.00m) at 1350 ppm Sn, 475 ppm W

A rough calculation of the tonnage potential of skarn material close to surface (excluding the deep MD 42 intersection) suggests about 2.8 million tonnes grading about 0.18% Sn, 0.07% W in a 50 m wide zone parallel and east of the BCF. (Refer sections D/MZ01/101 and 098).

The recoveries of tin and tungsten which could be expected from this block of mineralization are unknown. Some of the free cassiterite is upto 20 micron diameter but this possibly only occurs in localized sheared areas. Recovery of this grain size cassiterite would be difficult. The mineralization occurs below 50 m of Moina sandstone in the bottom of a topographic low. An open pit into the zone would have a waste to ore ratio of at least 6:1.

Overall, this block is not of economic interest due to expected poor recoveries and unfavourable location.

Sphalerite - rich skarn - Possible extensions to the sphalerite skarn fringing the wrigglyite body under Hugo's Fault was tested by holes MD 39 and MD 43. Both holes failed to find significant sphalerite and this type of mineralization appears limited to SMD 13 and SMD 16 and possible minor eastward extensions.

Between SMD 16 and SMD 13 the sphalerite horizon has a dip extent of approximately 120 m and an average width of 10 m. To obtain a deposit of 5 000 000 tonnes at the same width the mineralization would need to extend over a strike length of approximately 1 400 m to the east. As the