

A treatment breakthrough will be required for the position to change. Some form of chemical or pyrometallurgical technique would be required to overcome the physical treatment problems. The ore is too low grade to make such techniques viable at present.

#### 6.5.4 Granite Associated Greisen or Stockwork Mineralization

Dolcoath granite crops out in the Forth River valley at an elevation of 400 m approximately 3 km to the east of the Shepherd and Murphy area and approximately one kilometer to the east of the E.L. 7/74 boundary. The granite is locally greisenised at the surface outcrop and also where it is intersected in diamond drilling at the Shepherd and Murphy area. Numerous tin/tungsten bearing veins are known throughout the adjacent areas.

Diamond drilling by the Department of Mines (D/MZ01/089) in the All Nations lease area to the east of the Shepherd and Murphy area has established that the granite does not come to within 200 m of the surface. The granite is intersected in the Shepherd and Murphy area at an elevation of approximately 400 m R.L., 150 m below the surface. This would appear to be a slightly elevated cusp, as other drill holes to the east which extend below 400 m R.L. do not intersect the granite. Analyses from the granite intersected in drill holes M.L. 1A and M.L. 2 are uniformly low. Tin values range up to 560 ppm but are generally less than 100 ppm. W values are upto 930 ppm with an average of approximately 100 ppm. Mo values are all less than 50 ppm.

Greisens are generally a low grade source of tin and at the depths to granite within the Moina area (greater than 150 m) they would probably not be economic. Exploration for such a deposit would have to rely entirely on drilling which at these depths would be prohibitively expensive.