

into the Trial Harbour Grid area; a total length of more than one kilometre. The trend is not generally supported by base metal values within the Trial Harbour Grid. The "ridge" is parallel to the strike of one of the major jointing planes and a number of 'white dykes' in the area.

Anomaly 3 No Sn anomaly has been defined in anomaly 3 after the infill soil sampling; no values in excess of 55ppm were recorded. Zn was the only element with values significantly above background. These two high values occur at 1150E /780N, and 1150E/840N; (305ppm and 115ppm respectively).

Anomaly 4 The strong geochemical anomaly was confirmed by infill sampling. An area of 240m x 90m is included within the Sn >100ppm contour. A second smaller area occurs to the south-east of the former zone centred at 630N/1500E which has been strengthened somewhat by the infill sampling. The northern zone is supported by As (up to 420ppm) and Pb (up to 100ppm), but not by Cu and Zn. The southern area is not supported by the elements and is a resistive zone according to the IP. This suggests a similarity with the Globe mineralisation although Sn values are not nearly as high.

Anomaly 5 Infill geochemistry has shown the anomaly to be smaller, more diffuse and more complex than first thought. Discrete As, Sn and weak Pb anomalies remain but have been unaltered or reduced in size by infill sampling.

Anomaly 7 The Sn assays obtained are high but seem quite random. Values up to 945ppm were recorded and one sample taken on the East Heemskirk Grid just east of 2200E/420S (Agnew Grid) contained in excess of 2000ppm Sn. These values are south of the granite contact, however, despite the fact that the background tin values