

6.2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.2.1. Geochemistry

The geochemical assays from the soil sampling of the infill gridlines have been contoured at both 1:5000 (plans 9A-K) and 1:1000 (plans 11A-E) and on line profiles plans 8A- The original geochemical anomaly has been reduced in size by about one third. This is mainly due to the low assays on the infill lines 725E and 750E. The general shape of the anomaly has been truncated and now trends more NW-SE, than the previous E-W orientation.

Tin assays show a strong bullseye anomaly centred over 915N on line 600E (>1600ppm Sn) with tails to the north (1000ppm at 960N/700E) and North-West (600ppm at 1020N/550E). The value on 550E is at the end of the line and strongly suggests that this line should be extended to the north. The centre of the tin geochemical anomaly is 45m north and uphill from the geophysically defined target. (see 6.2.2)

Other elements, As, Cu, Pb and Zn show strongly anomalous values over the area. Most of the highest vales for these elements fall within a hemispherical zone 30-60m south and east of the main Sn high. The Zn contour plan is unusual as it presents two lobes. (>200ppm Zn) on lines 600E and 700E, separated by lower values on 650E. The overall shape generally fits that of the other base metals. The Zn contour is similar to the contour of the secondary potential derived from the applied potential survey - see 6.2.4. The soil sample descriptions have been used to define the argillic alteration zone around the mineralised body (Plan 10). The zone encompasses all of the significant