

The economic value of the identified resource is very marginal. The "ore" intersections are quite thin (about 2.2m true width) and are not high enough in grade to permit much dilution during mining. The metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization are not known, however petrological work suggests that it should be reasonably amenable in a Renison-type mill circuit. The cassiterite has an average grainsize ranging from 50 to 200 μ m and is typically associated with chlorite, sideritic carbonate, talc, pyrrhotite and schorl. Nevertheless it is quite possible that grades and thicknesses will improve both locally around the current depth limit of drilling (approx. 2000m RL) and at depth. The possible economics of this deposit should be assessed in the light of such potential.

- (3) Although only a few holes have intersected the Red Lead Conglomerate directly in contact with the mineralized faults, it now seems unlikely that large scale replacement tin mineralization will be found in the conglomerate, at least at or above the current depth limit of drilling. A major reason for this could be that, originally, there was too much non-carbonate detritus in the conglomerate. As a result, the latter was readily altered to calc-silicates (e.g. actinolite, axinite) but could not be wholly replaced by stanniferous pyrrhotite.

There are, however, several carbonate replacement possibilities which remain essentially untested. These occur on the upper margin of the ultrabasic where it contacts either Melba Spilite or Red Lead Conglomerate: