

4.4. Mineralisation

Few significant assays were recorded from the five boreholes. All values are presented on the data sheets in Appx 2.

DDH CHP 263

The only Sn values above detection limit occur in the top 55m of the hole. The peak values are:

39.8-47.9m; 8.1m @ 172 ppm Sn.

This is associated with siliceous breccia against a fault zone. This weak mineralisation seems the only possible source of the Sn soil anomaly although it lies upslope of the soil anomaly peak. The local ground slope is very steep so downslope dispersion is a possibility. The black pyritic mudstones, which are the probable source of the I.P. anomaly, between, 151m and 185m are unmineralised. None of the thin-bedded carbonate units intersected by CHP 263 are mineralised.

DDH CHP 264

This hole is almost as completely unmineralised as CHP 263. Only one sample returned significant assay values:

236.3-236.45m; 0.15m @ 0.65% Sn, 0.51% Cu, 2.36% Pb, 9.00% Zn, 0.2 g/t Au,
155 g/t Ag.

The assays come from a pyrite-rich massive sulphide vein with pyritic, veined, brecciated wall rocks, suggesting a fracture fill vein with affinities to the Fanlore type although the Sn content is higher and the As content is lower than for typical Fahlore veins. This vein also is the only Au value above detection limit in the entire hole.

DDH CHP 266

This hole contains several narrow zones of mineralisation. These are all fracture related quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and stringers. No significant assays were returned but peak values associated with these veins are:

847 ppm Sn; 1,850 ppm As; 1,700 ppm Cu; 12.0% Fe; 0.19 g/t Au.

DDH CHP 267

A very similar pattern to CHP 266 is displayed. The most significant assay returned was:-

23.7-24.35m 0.65m @ 1.01% Sn; 210 ppm As.