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This is associated with quartz-pyritic veins with 5-10% pyrite. Other zones of elevated geochemistry occur around 68m, 83m, 110m and are all associated with quartz-(carbonate)-sulphide veins and brecciation. Narrow veins with grades up to 1% Sn would be a sufficient source to explain the soil and stream sediment Sn anomalies which made up Sn Anomaly No. 5 tested by this hole.

DDH CHP 268

This hole also contains narrow zones of vein related mineralisation although the host rocks are very different to CHP 266 and 267. Three significant assays were returned:

37.35-37.5m	0.15m @ 1.82% Sn, 4.30% As, 2,350 ppm Cu, 0.34 g/t Au.
46.5-47.2m	0.70m @ 3,140 ppm Sn, 980 ppm Cu.
98.4-100.4m	2.00m @ 2,480 ppm Sn.

All are associated with Fe-sulphide and oxide veins and stringers. The first interval, although only 0.15m thick is the highest single Sn assay obtained from all drilling on the Mt. Black J.V. It is amply sufficient to explain the fairly weak Sn soil anomaly in the area.