Merrywood Coal Company Pty Ltd

EL 6/95 - Upper Scamander

Year 1 Annual Report

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June 1996

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1. INTRODUCTION AND TENEMENT DETAILS

EL 6/95 is a 16 km^2 licence located in the Upper Scamander area, N.E. Tasmania (Map 1) and was awarded to Merrywood Coal Company Pty Ltd from 4/8/95.

Merrywood holds 100% equity in the licence. This report covers Year 1 exploration results and the proposed Year 2 program.

2. EXPLORATION AIMS AND PHILOSOPHY

Merrywood aims to reassess the Great Pyramid tin prospect to determine the feasibility of a high grade portion of the known mineralisation being upgraded to reserve status by further infill drilling and bulk sampling.

3. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Great Pyramid was discovered in 1909 and by 1914, 14 adits had been developed, mainly for exploration but with minor production, by the Great Pyramid Tin Company.

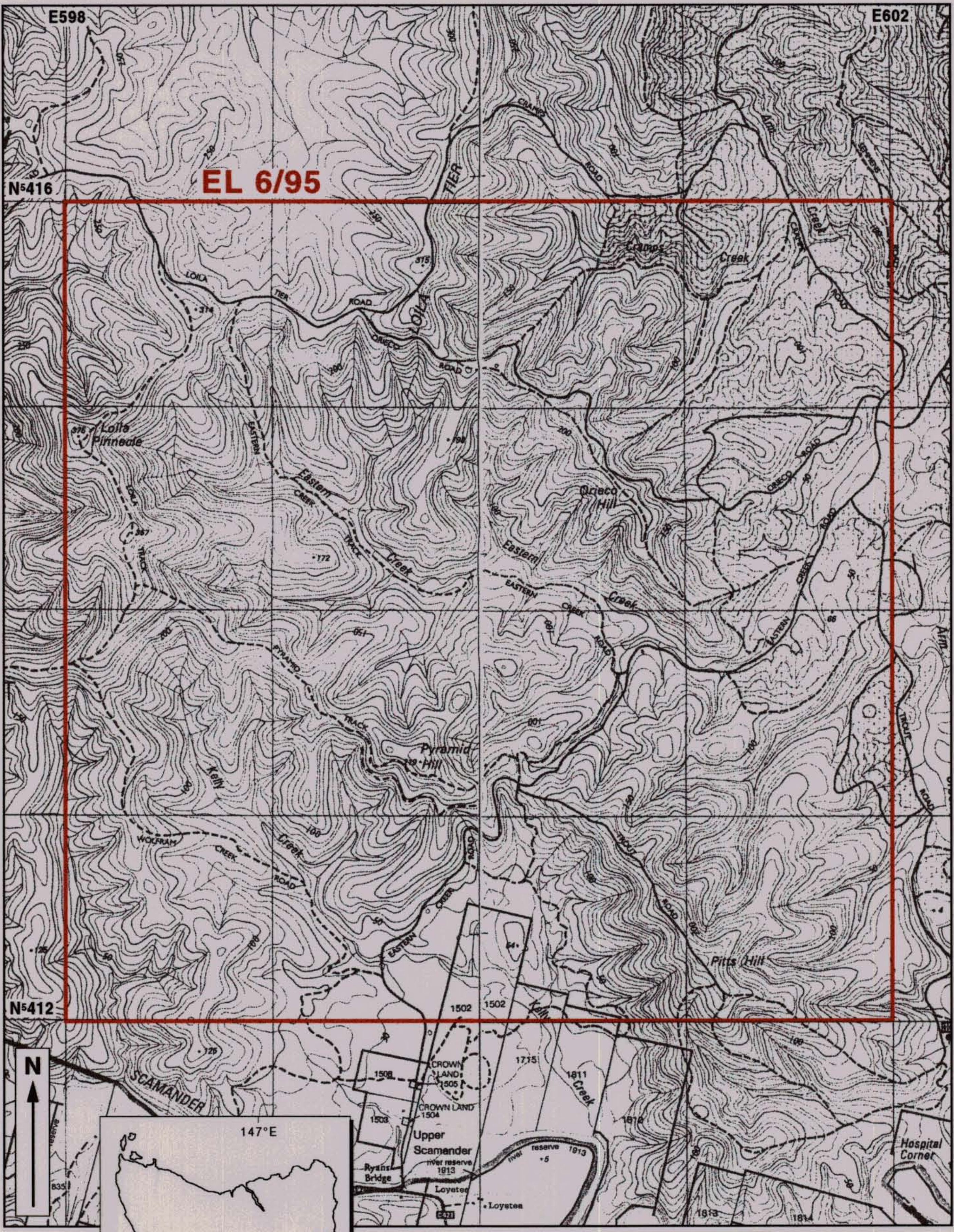
Mapping by BHP and Shell between 1965 and 1986 showed that the deposit is hosted in a sequence of Mathinna Beds silicified sandstones interbedded with less abundant shale and siltstone. Bedding strikes NW-SE and typically dips about 70° SW. The general attitude is distorted locally by small SE plunging asymmetric folds. A major NW trending fault bisects the prospect and some high grade intersections have been encountered in the 3 - 5 metre wide fault zone.

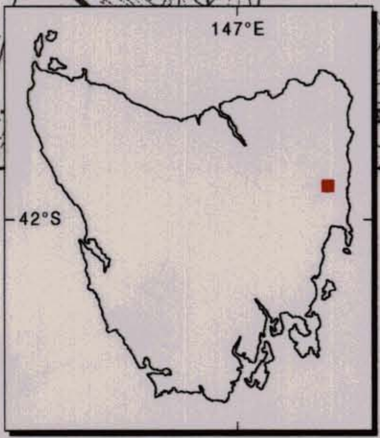
A narrow unmineralised diorite dyke also cuts through the deposit.

Most of the mineralisation occurs in quartz/ironstone veinlets filling joint fractures within the silicified sandstones. The mineralised joints are 1 - 5 mm wide, close spaced and strike at 070 degrees and dip 60 - 70° NW (ie they strike normal to bedding and to fold axes). Joint density is typically about 80 per metre in the ore zones. Mineralisation occurs as cassiterite, generally coarser than 100 microns.

Effective modern exploration commenced in 1964-65 when BHP Pty Ltd acquired an Option Agreement with lease holders Price and Palmer and drilled 27 holes, after conducting mapping, sampling and ground magnetics.

More intensive exploration followed in 1970-72, when Paringa Mining and Aberfoyle Resources took an Option from the lease holders and drilled 143 holes, producing an indicated and inferred resource estimate of 4 million tonnes @ 0.3% Sn. Paringa withdrew and Aberfoyle explored





MAP 1

MERRYWOOD COAL COMPANY PTY LTD

EL 6/95 LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1: 25000

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north and west of Great Pyramid for possible extensions. In 1971 Geophoto (Texins) excavated 9 costeans in the area around Great Pyramid, within their large EL 6/68, which covered much of the tin prospective ground in NE Tasmania.

The deposit was considered uneconomic and no further work occurred until 1980 when BHP acquired EL 10/80 (12 km^2) over the relinquished leases at Great Pyramid and in complement to their surrounding EL 12/78 (276 km^2), which covered the Scamander Mineral Field.

In 1982 Billiton Australia (Shell Metals Division) entered a joint venture with BHP and the work these two companies did on EL 10/80, between 1980 and 1986, incorporates all the earlier work and constitutes a comprehensive exploration and pre-mining data set. These data are contained in the following Open File Reports:

81 - 1589
82 - 1735
83 - 2049
86 - 2532

In 1983 a 3.2 tonne sample of Great Pyramid "ore", ground to nominally -100 microns, was submitted to Mineral Deposits Ltd heavy mineral laboratory in Bundall, Queensland, for gravity separation and concentration test work.

Mineral Deposits concluded that up to 30% of the head feed could be rejected as a gravity tailing and that a +65% Sn product can be produced by classiflying, gravity separation and wet magnetics.

Subsequent correspondence indicates some disagreements and dissatisfaction by Billiton in the test work.

In 1985 Billiton compared 15 x 500 kg bulk samples with previous adit wall channel samples, to test the reliability of the latter. Splits from crushed 500 kg samples were assayed by three independent laboratories.

The results show that with two exceptions there are no significant differences between the grade of the bulk samples and the original channel samples and that a high analytical accuracy is suggested by the close correlation of results from the three laboratories.

In summary, it was concluded that an expanded bulk sampling program is unlikely to significantly change the grades used in the existing reserve estimations.

In 1986 Billiton compiled all the joint venture data into a resource estimate/pre-mining study (Open File Report 86 - 2532).

Using all Aberfoyle, BHP and Billiton drilling and sampling information, Billiton estimated a total Indicated resource of 3.1 million tonnes @ 0.22% Sn, using a cut off of 0.1% weighted average per intersect.

The resource consists of three blocks; North, South and Brocks. Billiton recognised that the tonnage estimate carries high confidence but a high degree of unreliability exists in the grade data, due to difficulty in correlating the various drilling, sampling and analytical methods, but they conclude that probably both the cored drilling and the percussion drilling were undervaluing the grade (by flushing cassiterite out of the veins and fractures which host the mineralisation).

Higher grades appear to occur close to the diorite dyke, particularly in South Block, and many of these potential higher grade sites have not yet been drilled.

By applying a 0.2% cut off several higher grade zones were indicated, with the major one being in South Block, close to the dyke and between 140 and 190 levels - ie 306,000 tonnes @ 0.46% Sn.

Comparison with earlier resource estimates and descriptions of the estimation methods used are described in Open File Report 86 - 2532. There is good agreement in general between the estimates but the resource is considered as Indicated and not Measured because of shortage of sufficient constraints on grade distribution.

4. YEAR 1 EXPLORATION

Resource estimates were calculated from a block modelled data base of all previous drill intersections. The resource assessment study was produced as a separate report, which is enclosed herein.

TCR: 96-3893A

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GREAT PYRAMID TIN PROSPECT

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

JUNE 1996

PREPARED BY K.MORRISON & J. KNIGHT

FOR

MERRYWOOD COAL COMPANY

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SUMMARY

A computer database has been created using assay data from previous drilling programmes, topographical and cultural data from the Great Pyramid Tin Prospect. Block modelling was carried out and conceptual open pits were defined. Tonnages and grades have been tabled for the total in-situ resource, and for the conceptual pits.

The modelling has confirmed Shell's previous (1986) observation that for higher grades the mineralisation appears as three distinct blocks These are referred to as North Block, South Block and Brock's Block, the names used by Shell. The total in-situ resource tonnages and grades can be summarised as follows

0.1% Cut-off	8,196,071 tonnes at 0.19% tin
0.2% Cut-off	2,466,479 tonnes at 0.31% tin
0.3% Cut-off	904,312 tonnes at 0.43% tin

This assessment investigates the possibility of mining the blocks with open pits, based on a 0.3% cut-off grade. The results are:

North Block conceptual open pit:	66,624 tonnes at 0.38% tin	6.4 waste/ore ratio
South Block conceptual open pit:	325,226 tonnes at 0.42% tin	2.7 waste/ore ratio

Several of the upper levels of the South Block pit include ore from the top of Brock's block. Brock's Block could provide a small amount of additional tonnage.

The assessment provides the basis for the recommendation that a bulk sample be taken from South Block for metallurgical studies and trial concentration.

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INTRODUCTION

The Great Pyramid Tin Prospect lies just north of Upper Scamander, in EL 26/95, held by Merrywood Coal Company. Various assessments have been made in the past, the most recent in 1986 by Shell. Recent improvements in the tin price, plus the proximity of an existing tin concentrator, are the key factors prompting this re-assessment.

The assessment was carried out using the Datamine mining software system to create a database of topographical and drilling information, and is based on assay data from previous drilling programmes, namely:

Aberfoyle 1970, percussion and diamond
BHP 1965, percussion
BHP 1980, diamond

The reports prepared by Aberfoyle, BHP and Shell contain all relevant information relating to these programmes and should be referred to for additional detail.

The methodology and results of this assessment can best be compared with the Shell (1986) assessment. Plans and sections have been plotted from the database which can be compared directly with those drafted by Shell, and the tonnages and grades can also be compared. It is important to note that the Shell assessment, being a manual calculation, was restricted to two cut-off grades, 0.1% and 0.2%. Now that a computer database and block model have been created, the higher grade distribution can be readily studied, and tonnages for a range of cut-off grades can be simply evaluated.

Trial volumes, in the form of conceptual open pits have been defined and evaluated, in addition to the total in-situ resource estimate. This report describes the preparation of the database, the modelling and resource estimation processes, and compares the methodology and the results with the Shell assessment. Appendix I contains all figures and summary sheets in the form of a presentation.

DATABASE PREPARATION

Base Map

The 1:1000 scale map prepared by BHP (1980) showing surface geology, adits, and drill holes, was adopted as the basis for a map for this study. The 5 metre interval contours were digitised and loaded into the database, along with adit locations, roads (tracks) and creeks. This information is very detailed and is considered to give the most accurate representation of contours and cultural data. Digital topographic (10 metre contours) and cultural data from DELM was also loaded. This is based on 1:25000 scale maps, and has been used to show the setting of the Great Pyramid prospect in a 2.5 by 2.5 kilometre square block in Figure 1. A 7 by 7 kilometre square of this data, centred on the prospect, is held in the database. However it is not accurate enough for use at a scale of 1:1000.

Elevations are in metres above mean sea level. The metric grid is the same as the one used by BHP (1980), with grid north 34 degrees east of true north. The grid origin location in terms of AMG coordinates is not known, but there are sufficient points of identification on the map which would allow a survey to calculate it.

The following themes are held as separate database files and can be selectively displayed in any desired combination; contours, roads, creeks, adits, Shell (1986) section locations). In Figure 2 the contours are shown in black, creeks and drill hole locations in dark blue, and adits in red. In addition, the locations of the Shell (1986) sections are shown in green.

Assay Data

A total of 4532 assay values from 177 drill holes were loaded into the database. This is believed to be all the drill hole data, except for one diamond drill hole by BHP (1965), and four diamond drill holes by The Department of Mines (1976) for which the assays have not yet been located. The following are the drilling programmes which provided the data.

Aberfoyle 1970, percussion and diamond	H1 - H137, GPY1 - GPY6
BHP 1965, percussion	PDUS1 - PDUS12, PDUS24 - PDUS26
BHP 1980, diamond	BPD1 - BPD12

Shell (1986) discussed the channel and bulk sampling of the adits in some detail, but to maintain as consistent a sample size and method of sampling as possible, only drill hole assays have been used in this assessment. There is evidence that the percussion holes gave higher assay values than diamond drill holes, but this has been ignored. The majority of data comes from the 137 percussion holes drilled by Aberfoyle.

The drill holes are well spaced across the prospect, although there is better coverage in the areas covering North Block and South Block.

All collar locations and assay values in the database were validated against original input.

MODELLING

Several Semi-variograms based on the assay data were plotted. They showed that there was little correlation between samples more than about 40 metres apart. There does appear to be any significant anisotropy, but this has not yet been investigated in detail.

Initial resource estimates were made, based on a rectangular block model, and interpolation of drill hole assay data according to an inverse square distance weighting method. The model is stored in the database for direct comparison with the actual drill hole data, and for resource tabulation. The sensitivity of the modelling process to block size and search radii was tested to determine the parameters which resulted in the most consistent assignment of grade to blocks, compared with original assay values.

In general, the larger the block size, the larger the total tonnage (ie: more volume is assigned grade values), and the lower the total average grade. The larger the search radii, the less the tonnage for the very high grades.

A block size of 15 by 15 in X and Y, by 5 vertically, proved to be the optimum, given the existing drill hole spacing. Most of the drill holes are vertical and the average sample length is just under 2 metres, so the 5 metre block depth provides that at least three samples are considered where a borehole intersects a block. The search radii of 30 by 30 by 5 results in almost full assignment of grade values in those areas drilled, whereas search radii of 15 by 15 by 5 leave some blocks between boreholes unassigned. Although these parameters were derived independently, it is worth noting that they are similar to those used by Shell (1983) in their initial resource estimate, namely, a block size of 10 by 10 by 10 metres, and search radii of 10 metres vertically and 40 metres horizontally.

The block model is constrained at the surface to be the best fit to the topography, as defined by a wire-frame model of it derived from the 5 metre contours from the BHP (1980) map, at original digitised accuracy. The model extends down to RL 0.0. Blocks are split where necessary to 1/3 of each dimension to optimise the fit to topography. The sub-blocks are respected in the resource evaluations. No a priori division into major zones of interest was made, and the dyke which Shell shows cutting across the prospect as a barrier to interpolating grade, was not taken into account.

OBSERVATIONS

The three-dimensional block model is best viewed using Datamine's interactive graphics (Guide). For this report, .sets of plans (Figures 3-8) and sections (Figures 9-13) were extracted. The sections were taken from the same locations as the Shell (1986) sections such that Section 4 in this report for example, corresponds with Shell Section 4 W-E.

The drill holes within 10 metres either side of the sections are plotted with assay values plotted as bar charts along the drill hole trajectory, with the same colour code for grade (legend) as for the model. This shows at a glance to what extent the modelling process has honoured and interpolated the original assay values.

The same three discreet higher grade areas appear, as seen by Shell, namely the North, the South and Brock's blocks. The location of the 0.1 and 0.2 cut-off boundaries are also similar. Both the plans and the sections show how within the higher grade zones, all blocks have been assigned a grade value by the modelling process, and the chosen block size and search radii. Although very high assay values tend to be represented by lower block grades, there is overall a quite faithful representation of assay values by the block grades.

The modelling parameters were defined by testing, independently from the Shell methodology. However there is some similarity in the constraints. Shell defined envelopes on plans and sections around zones where grade exceeded 0.1% and additional envelopes where grade exceeded 0.2%. The boundaries of the blocks assigned to drill holes were placed at the mid-point between mineralised and barren holes, and where there is no adjacent hole on the section, the boundary was placed 15 metres from the mineralised intercept. These are similar constraints to the one used in the block modelling process, although the 30 metre search radii could be expected to extend the lower grade regions further than in Shell's method

CONCEPTUAL PITS

Figure 14 shows the location of conceptual open pits which were designed to obtain an indication of the potential tonnages and grades which could be mined from surface. They are based on trying to include only those blocks in which the grade exceeds 0.3%. The magenta coloured perimeters in the base of North Pit are those which are completely below the surface of the preceding level. Elsewhere, all levels are accessible from the original surface, due to the steep topography. The 1980 system of roads or tracks is shown in yellow, and adits are shown in red.

Figures 15 - 18 are four plans taken at 15 metre intervals from near the top of the South Pit to near the base. The model blocks are shown, as well as the pit contours for that level and the levels 5 metres above and below. Note that on the 190 RL level (Figure 15) the pit includes part of Brock's Block. A pit has not yet been designed for Brock's Block although it should be possible to mine a small additional amount of ore from it.

Note that no attempt has been made at this stage to model the pits with berms. They are simply defined by the face contours. The maximum slope is about 70 degrees, and is mostly considerably less. However, at this stage there is no slope stability information on which to base the slope.

RESOURCE ASSESSSMENTS

The total in-situ resource is calculated by summing all the blocks in the model which have a grade assigned to them. This resource is thus bound by the extent of drilling since blocks more than the search radii away from an original assay value cannot have a grade assigned. It is known that some of the drill holes bottom in ore. Therefore further deeper drilling would most likely increase the in-situ resource assessment.

Total In-Situ Resource

Above	Volume (cubic metres)	Grade	Tonnes
0.00%	5,392,141	0.14%	14,289,172
0.10%	3,092,857	0.19%	8,196,071
0.20%	930,747	0.31%	2,466,479
0.30%	341,250	0.43%	904,312
0.40%	155,708	0.54%	412,626
0.50%	73,448	0.65%	194,637

North Block Conceptual Pit

Above	Volume (cubic metres)	Grade	Tonnes	Waste/Ore
0.00%	186,503	0.18%	494,234	
0.10%	135,871	0.22%	360,057	
0.20%	69,329	0.29%	183,721	1.7
0.30%	25,141	0.38%	66,624	6.4
0.40%	5,489	0.52%	14,546	
0.50%	2,506	0.60%	6,640	

South Block Conceptual Pit

Above	Volume (cubic metres)	Grade	Tonnes	Waste/Ore
0.00%	452,799	0.24%	1,199,918	
0.10%	388,085	0.27%	1,028,424	
0.20%	262,759	0.33%	696,311	0.7
0.30%	122,727	0.42%	325,226	2.7
0.40%	51,060	0.54%	135,309	
0.50%	25,238	0.63%	66,880	

CONCLUSION

North Block mineralisation is patchy compared with South Block for a cut-off grade of 0.3%, and the tonnage is very much less. South Block is more continuous, lends itself to a simpler open pit design, and this assessment indicates a resource of 325,226 tonnes above 0.3%, with an average grade of 0.42%. Furthermore, in the upper levels, the South Block pit takes in some of Brock's Block, and it may be possible to add to the tonnage of ore above 0.3%, by extending the pit further into Brock's Block, even if modestly.

A bulk sample is the recommended next stage, rather than further drilling. There have already been several drilling programmes to follow up the initial 137 holes drilled by Aberfoyle. The next question to be answered is how the ore would behave during concentration. The easiest place to take a bulk sample, logistically, would be on top of the ridge under which the prospect lies. The upper level 190 RL of the South Pit, where it runs into Block's block would seem ideal. Figure 19 shows this location with respect to the whole prospect and the road system as depicted in the BHP (1980) map. Figure 20 is a close-up of this location showing the blocks on this level, the original contours, the South Pit outline for this level, and the levels 5 metres above and below.

REFERENCES

Note: Mines Department Library reference numbers

65-379	BHP drilling programme - assay values
70-663	Aberfoyle Exploration Report
71-740	Aberfoyle drilling programme - assay values
81-1589	BHP 6 month progress report to 21st July 1981
82-1735	BHP report on 1st phase drilling programme 1980-1981
82-1735	BHP report on exploration for 6 months ended 21st Jan 1982
83-2049	SHELL report on exploration 3rd August 1982 to 1st September 1983
86-2532	SHELL resource estimates January 1986

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APPENDIX I

SUMMARY SHEETS AND FIGURES

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SUMMARY

TOTAL IN-SITU RESOURCES

CUTOFF	AVERAGE GRADE	TONNES
0.2%	0.31%	2,466,479
0.3%	0.43%	904,312

SOUTH BLOCK

- CONTINUOUS
- SIMPLE OPEN PIT POSSIBLE
- RUNS INTO BROCK'S BLOCK ON UPPER LEVELS

- CONCEPTUAL SOUTH BLOCK PIT ASSESSMENT

CUTOFF	AVERAGE GRADE	TONNES	WASTE/ORE
0.2%	0.33%	696,311	0.7
0.3%	0.42%	325,226	2.7

NORTH BLOCK

- PATCHY
- MORE COMPLEX OPEN PIT POSSIBLE
- LITTLE OR NO CONTINUITY WITH SOUTH BLOCK

- CONCEPTUAL PIT ASSESSMENT

CUTOFF	AVERAGE GRADE	TONNES	WASTE/ORE
0.2%	0.29%	183,721	1.7
0.3%	0.38%	66,624	6.4

- RECOMMENDATION
  - BULK SAMPLING OF SOUTH BLOCK TO CONFIRM MODELLED GRADES AND TO INVESTIGATE METALLURGY

THE GREAT PYRAMID TIN PROSPECT

LOCATION

- JUST NORTH OF UPPER SCAMANDER, NORTH EAST TASMANIA
- EL 26/95

BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

- PREVIOUS DRILLING PROGRAMMES, NAMELY:
  - ABERFOYLE DIAMOND AND PERCUSSION 1970
  - BHP PERCUSSION 1965
  - BHP DIAMOND 1980

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

- DATAMINE MINING SOFTWARE SYSTEM USED TO CREATE DATABASE OF ASSAY DATA, MODEL OREBODY AND CALCULATE RESOURCES
- BLOCK MODELS CONSTRUCTED BASED ON INVERSE SQUARE OF DISTANCE INTERPOLATION WITHIN A SPECIFIED SEARCH RADIUS
- CONCEPTUAL OPEN PIT DESIGNS WITH MAXIMUM FACE ANGLE OF APPROXIMATELY 70 DEGREES

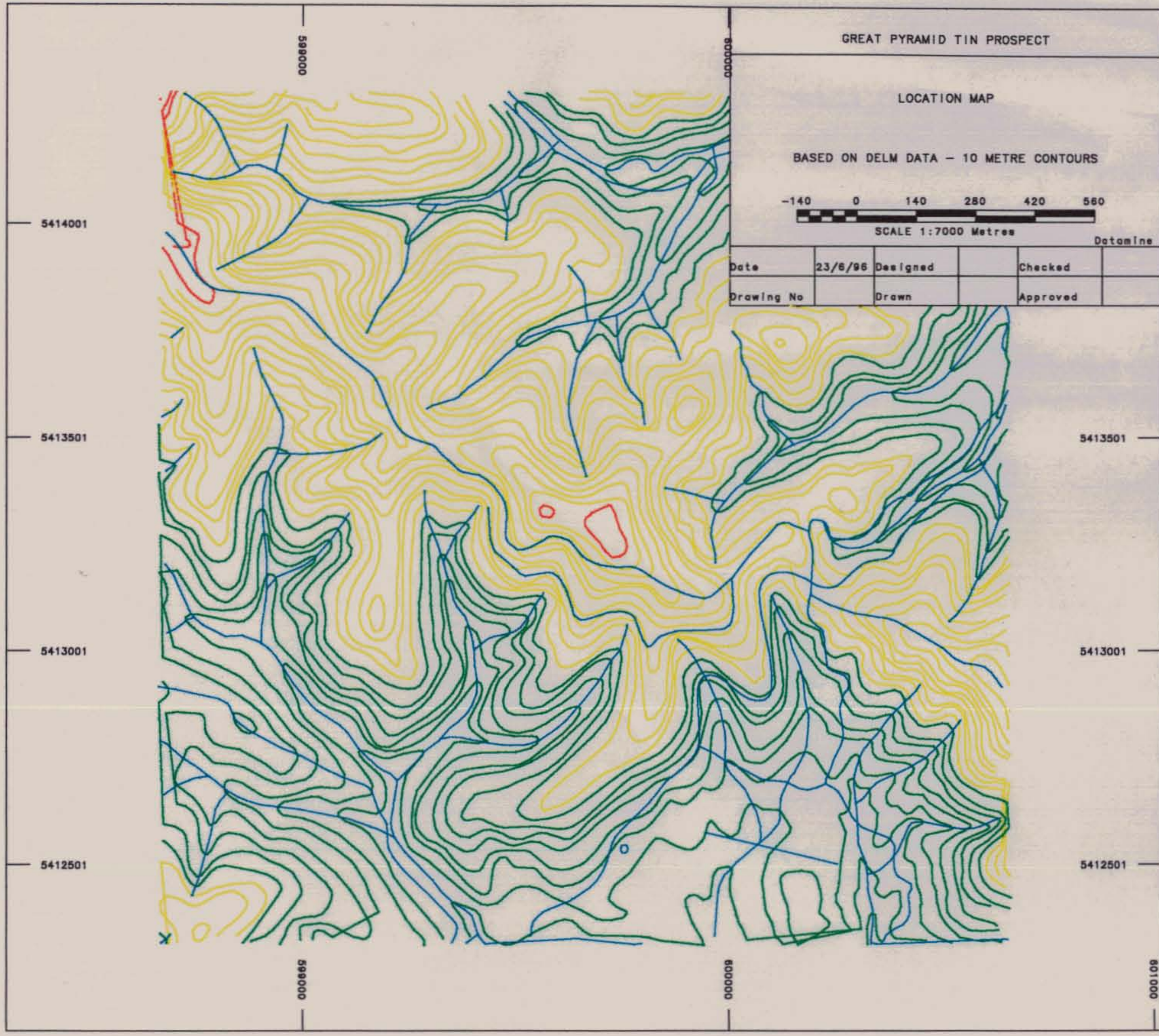

Figure 1

5 cm

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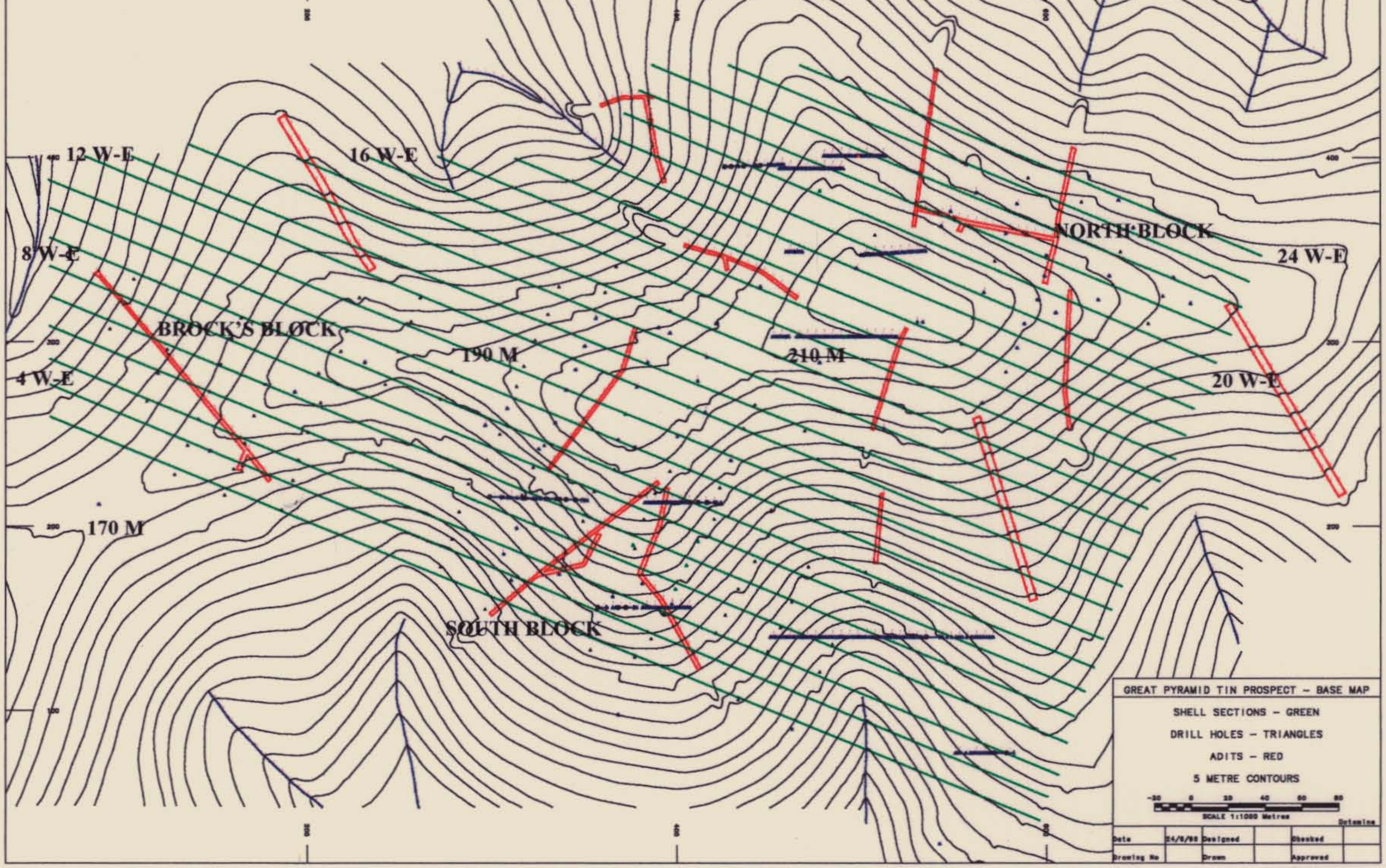

Figure 2. Great Pyramid Tin Prospect Base Map

5 cm

MODELLING

- INPUT
    - TOPOGRAPHY FROM PREVIOUS GROUND SURVEY - 5 METRES CONTOUR INTERVAL
    - 4532 ASSAY VALUES FROM 173 DRILL HOLES
    - DRILL HOLES MOSTLY VERTICAL, SOME STEEPLY INCLINED
    - SAMPLE LENGTH CONSISTENT, MOSTLY 1.8 METRES

- SEARCH RADII
    - SEMIVARIOGRAMS GIVE MAXIMUM RANGE OF 40 METRES
    - SEARCH RADII RESTRICTED TO 30 METRES IN X AND Y, AND 5 IN Z
    - SMALLER SEARCH RADII GIVE RISE TO UNASSIGNED BLOCKS BETWEEN DRILL HOLES

- BLOCK SIZE
    - 5 METRES VERTICAL INCLUDES 3 SAMPLES AT DRILL HOLE
    - 30 BY 30 IN X AND Y GIVES EXCESSIVE AVERAGING
    - 15 BY 15 REDUCES AVERAGING

- OUTPUT
    - MODEL CAN BE VIEWED IN ANY SECTION, OR PLAN, OR 3D VIEW
    - SET OF SECTIONS CORRESPONDING WITH SHELL (1986) SECTIONS
    - SET OF PLANS
    - DATABASE FOR RESOURCE CALCULATIONS
    - PLANS OF SOUTH BLOCK CONCEPTUAL PIT

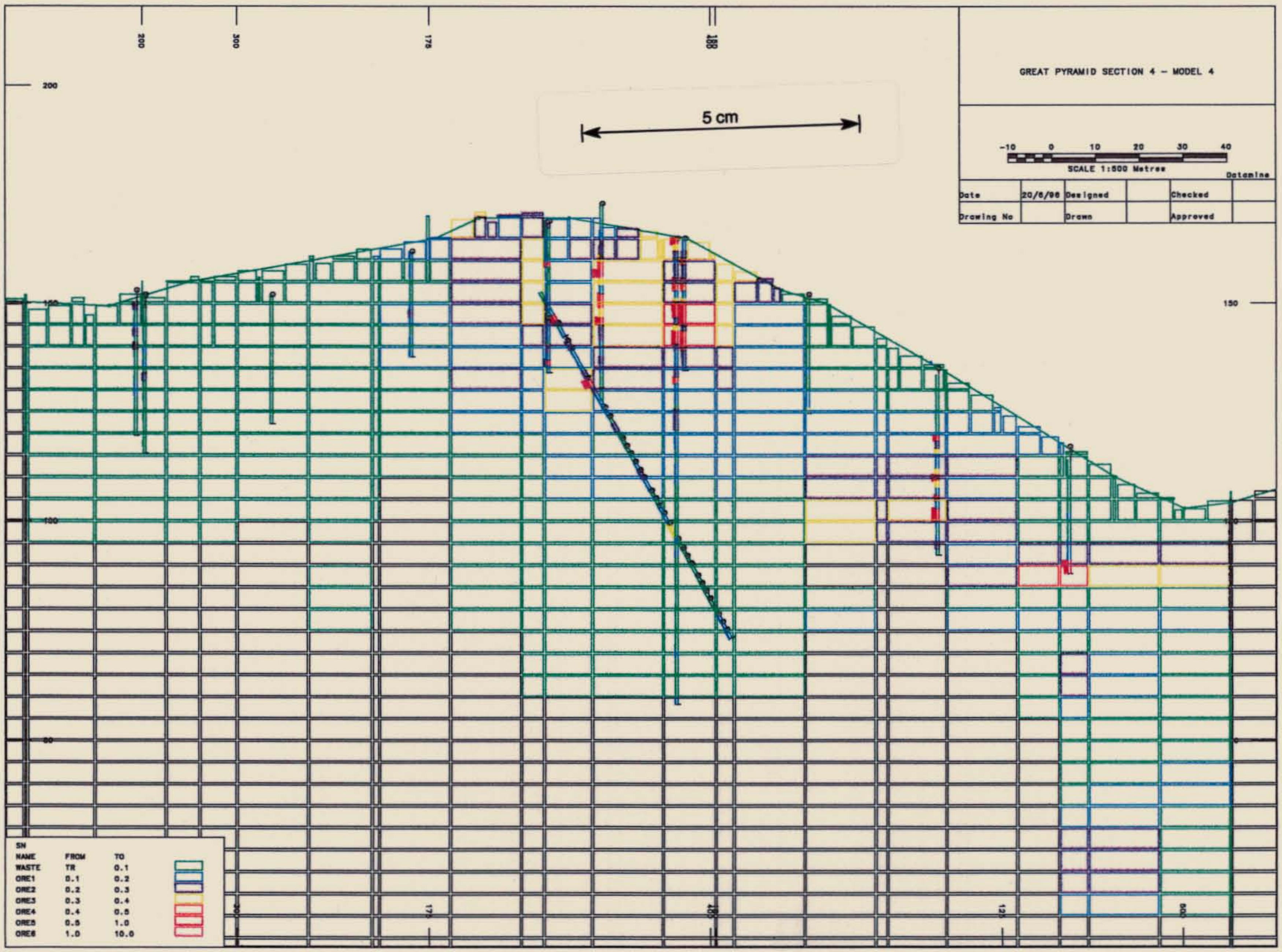

Figure 3

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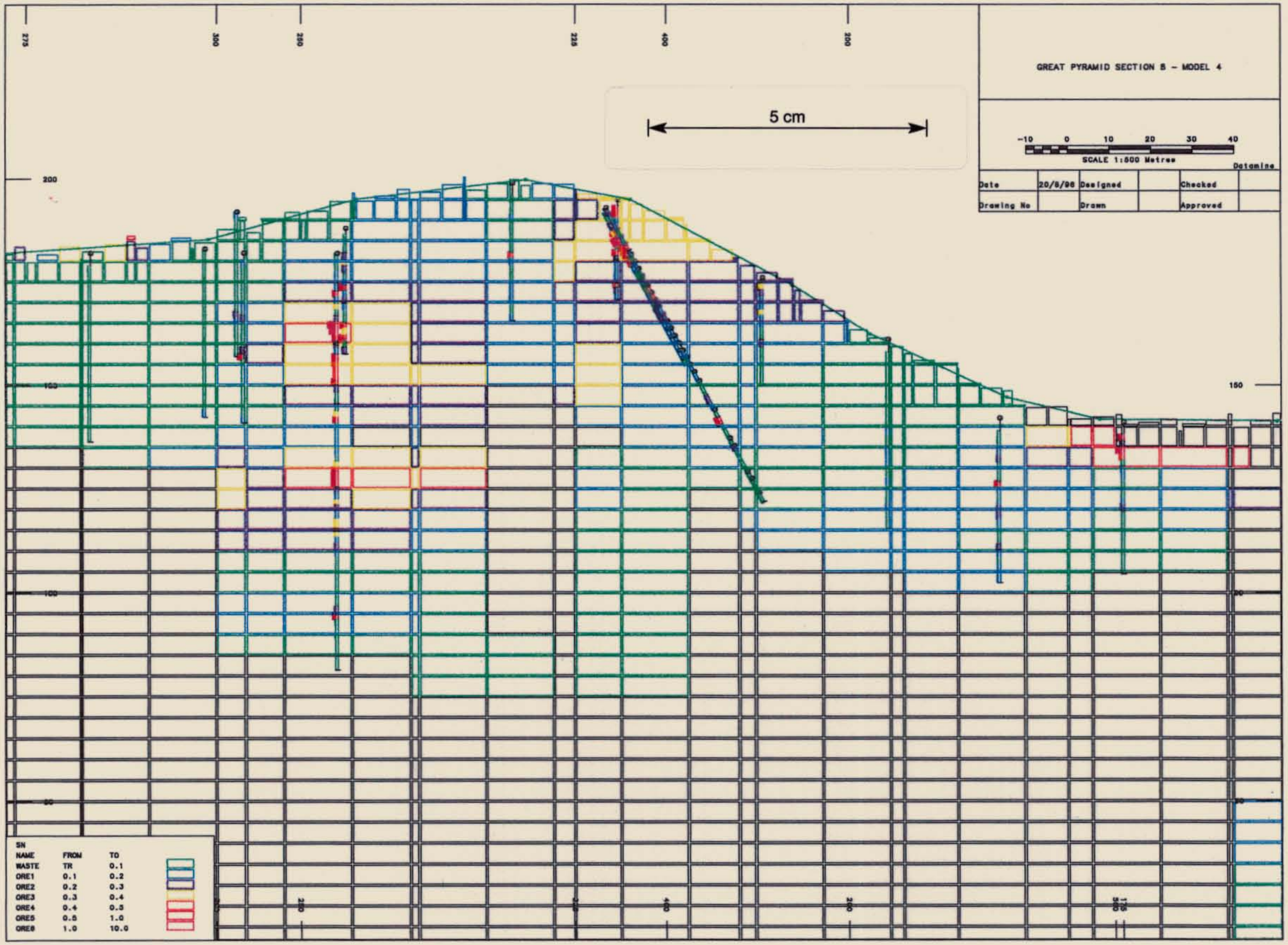

Figure 4

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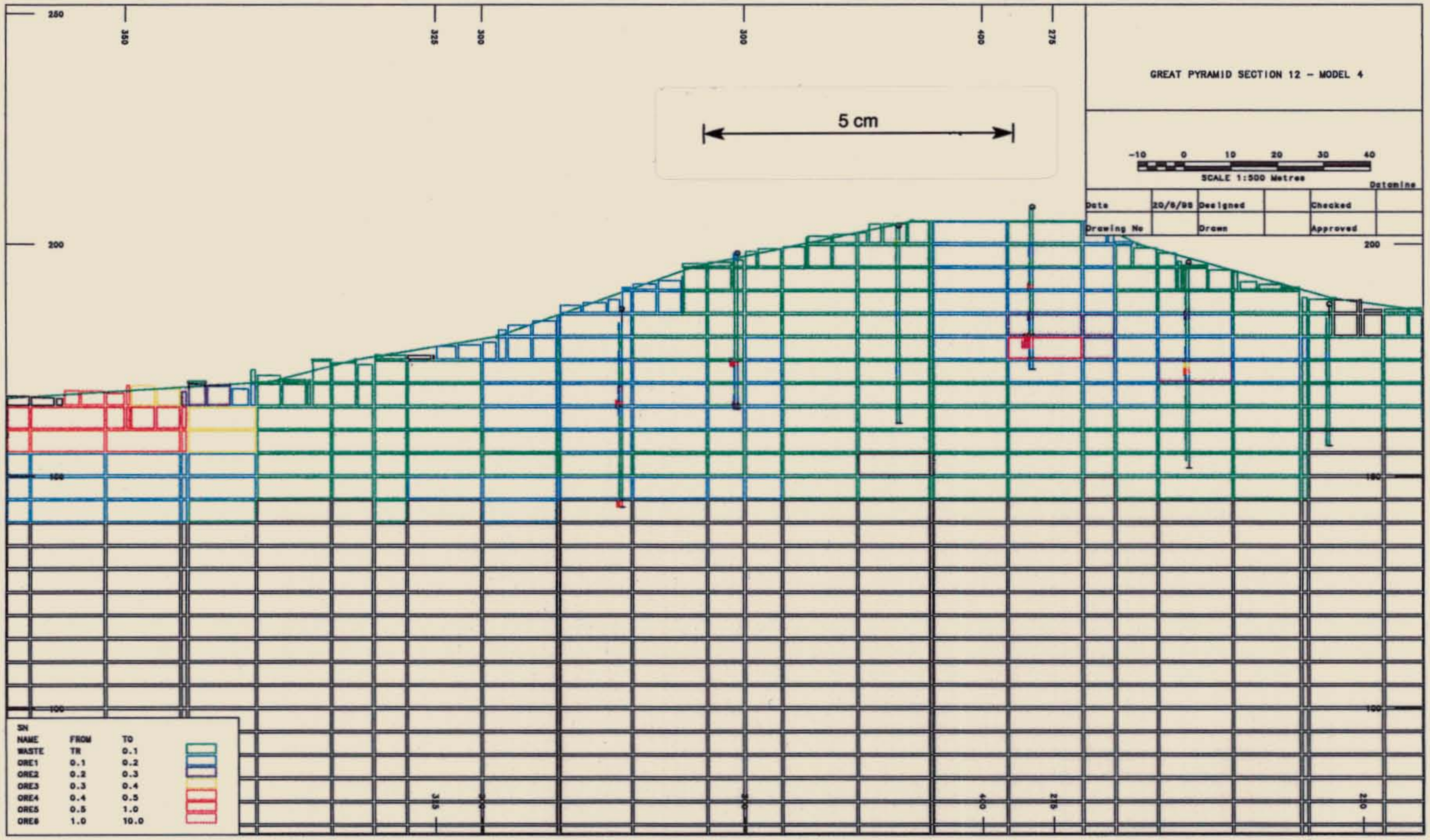

Figure 5

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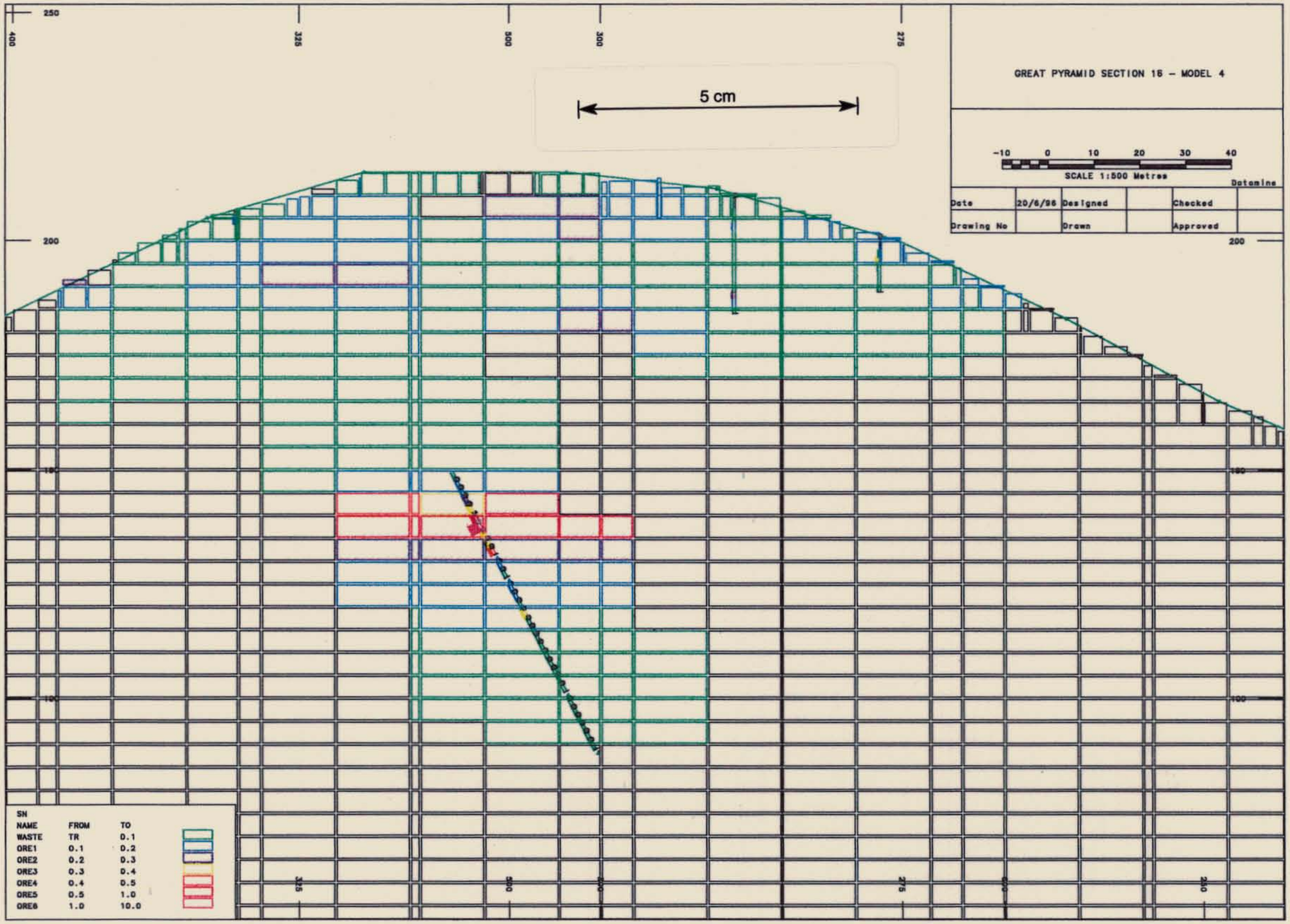

Figure 6

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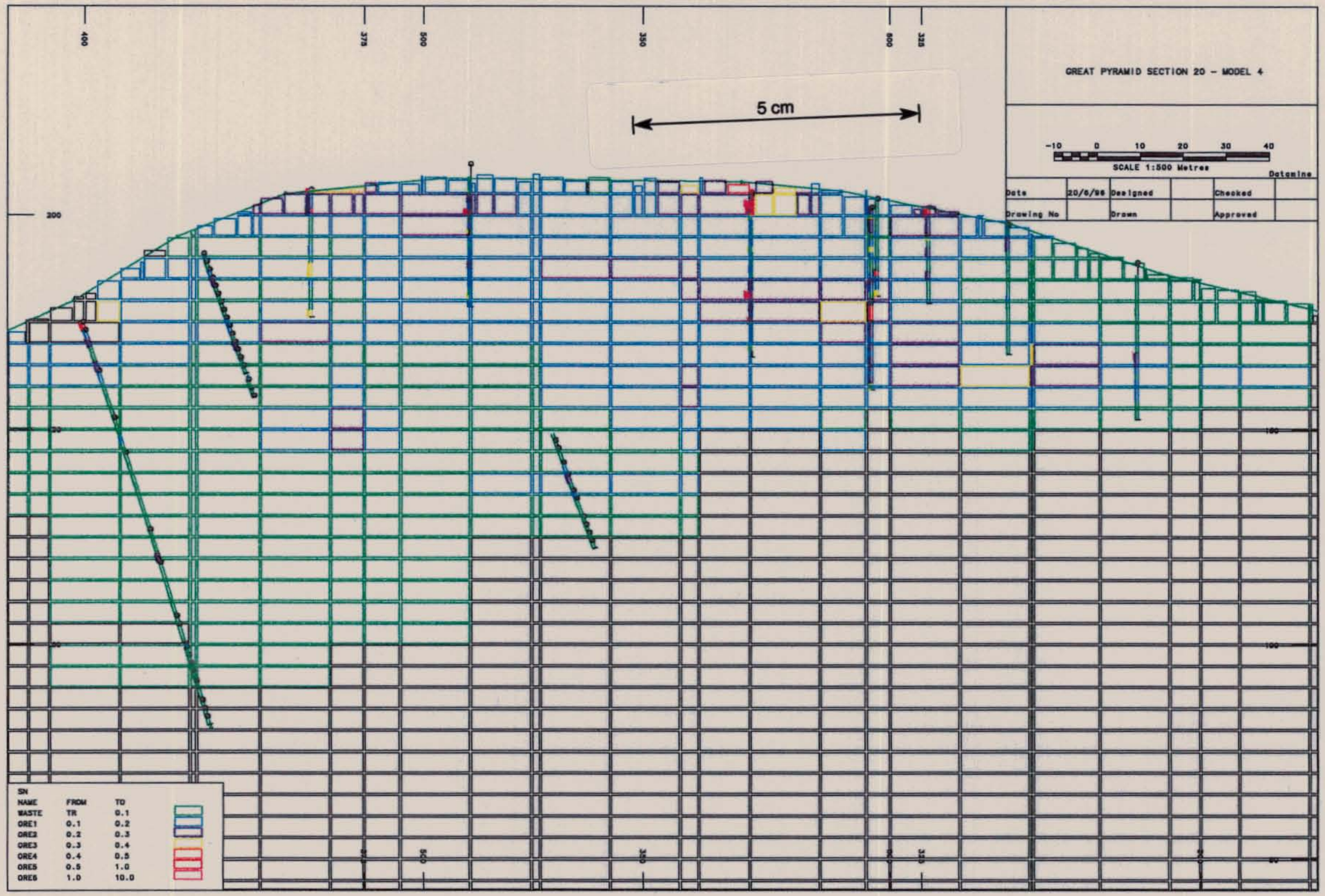

Figure 7

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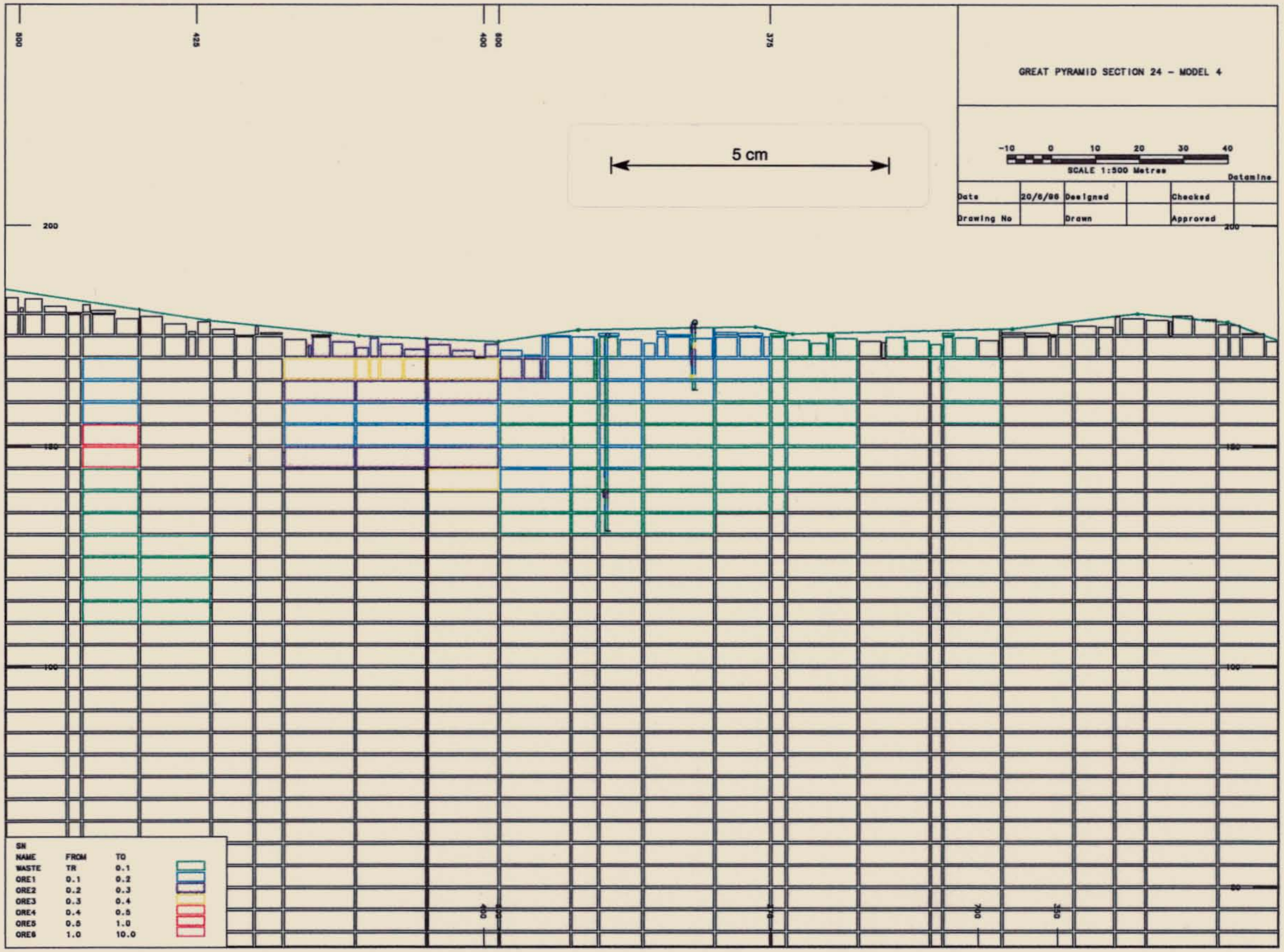

Figure 8

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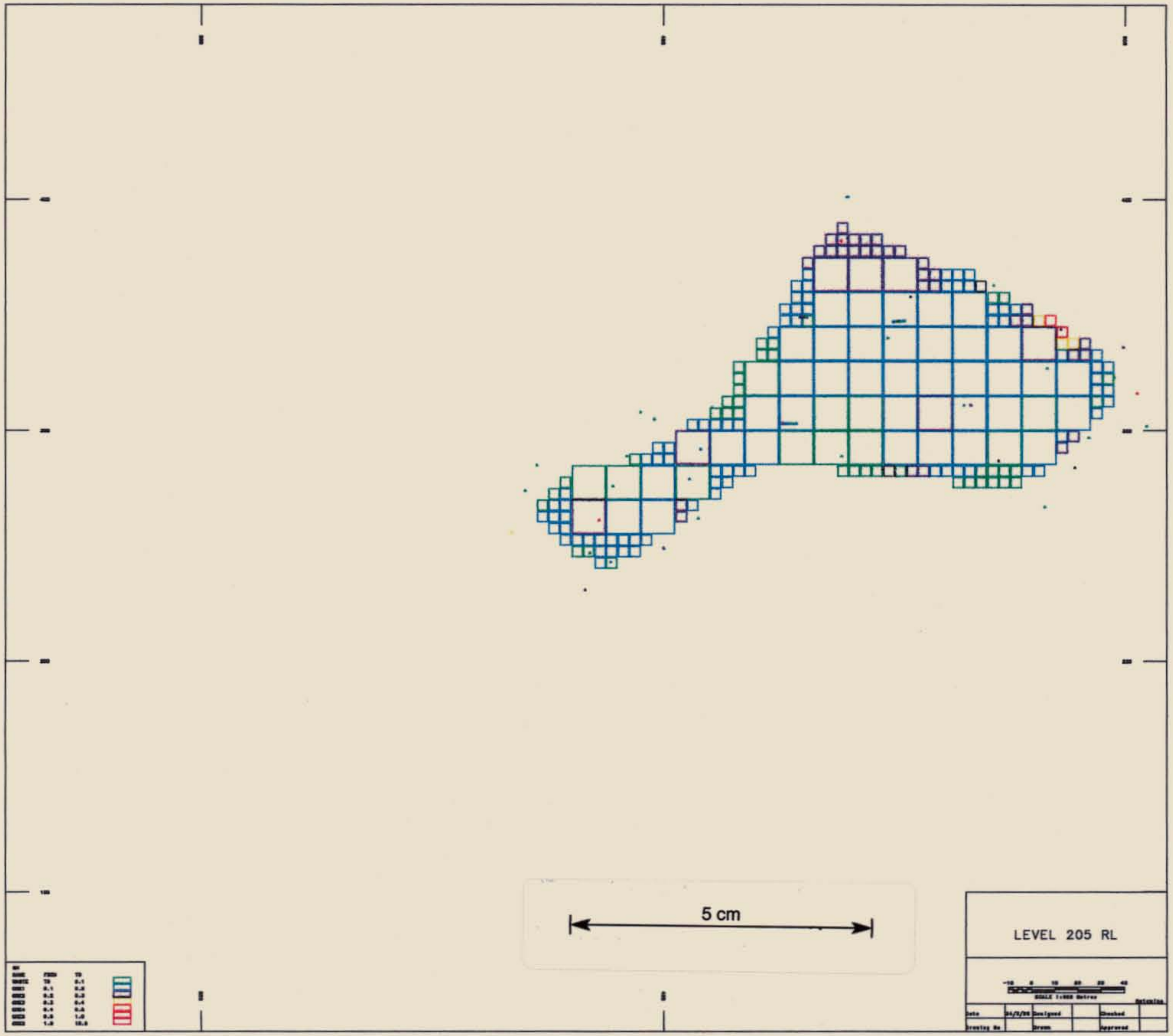

Figure 9

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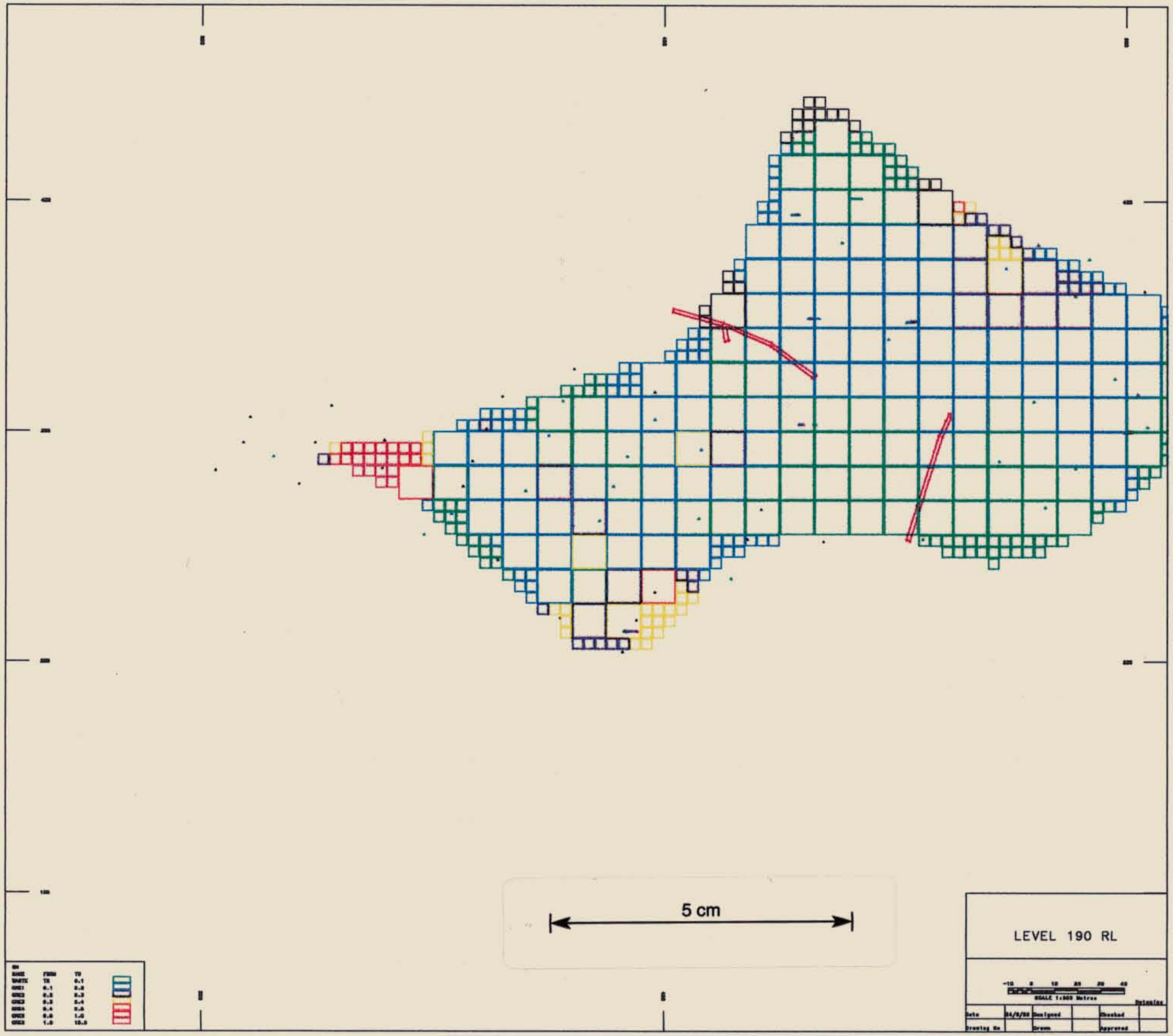

Figure 10

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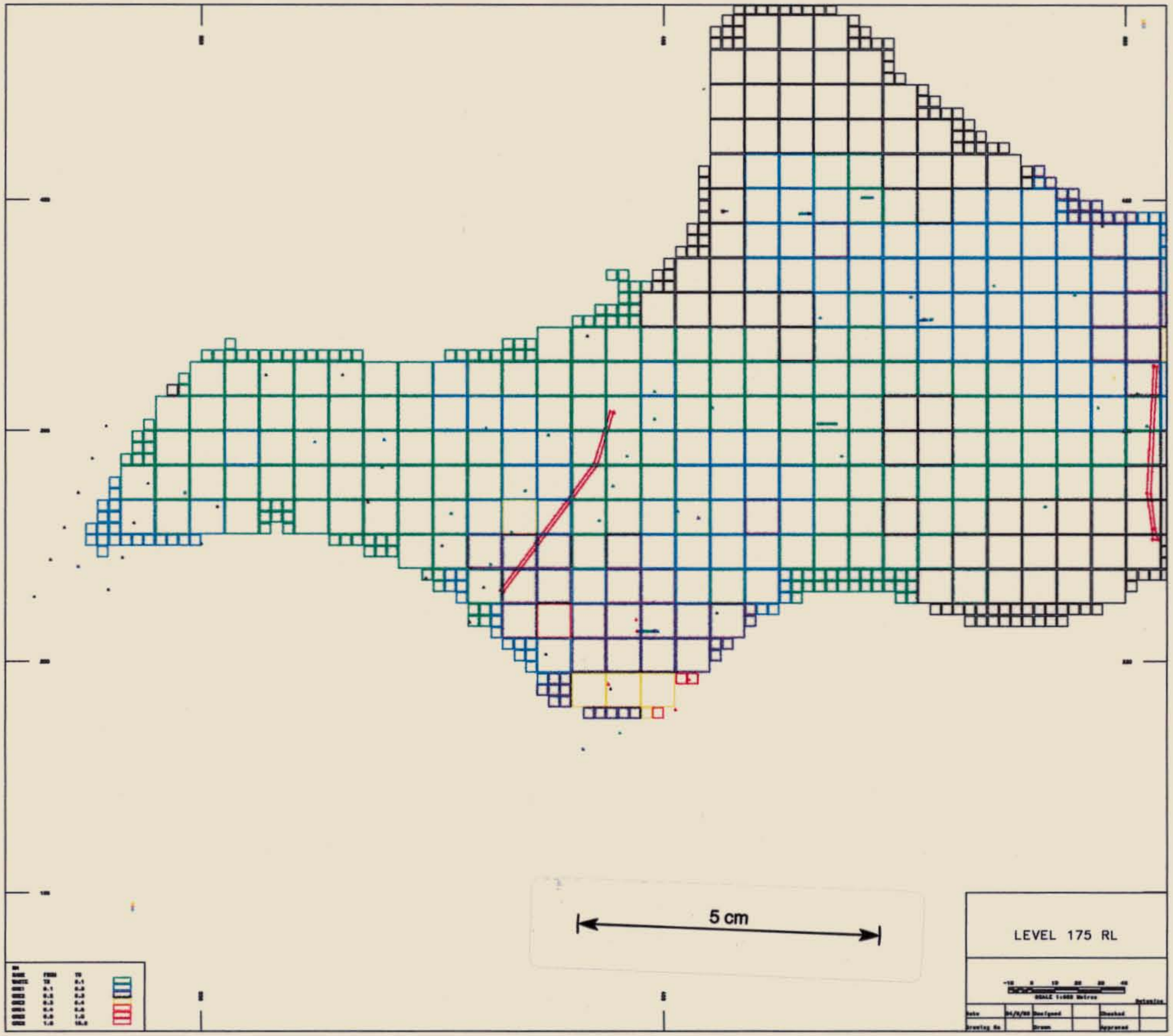

Figure 11

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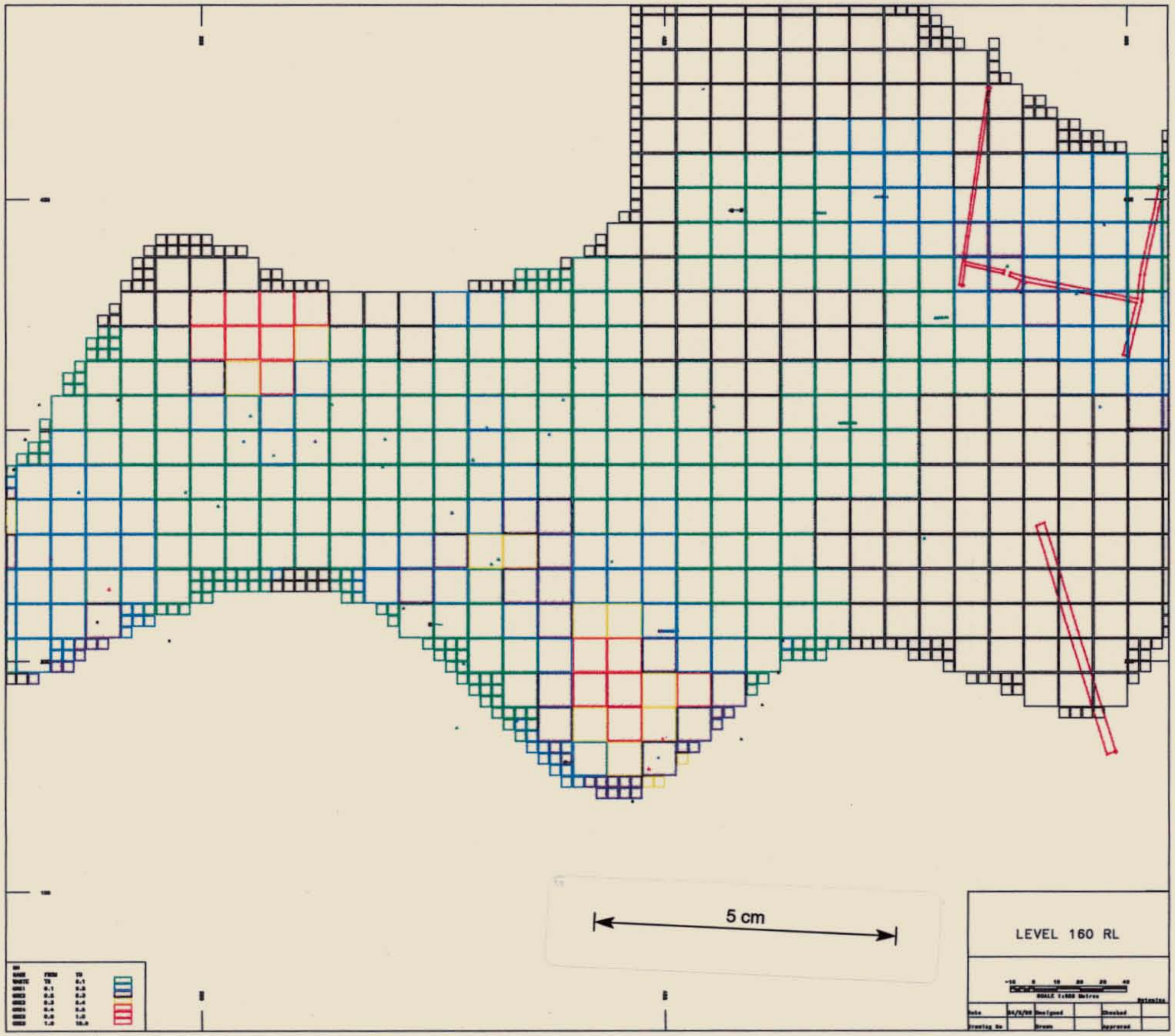

Figure 12

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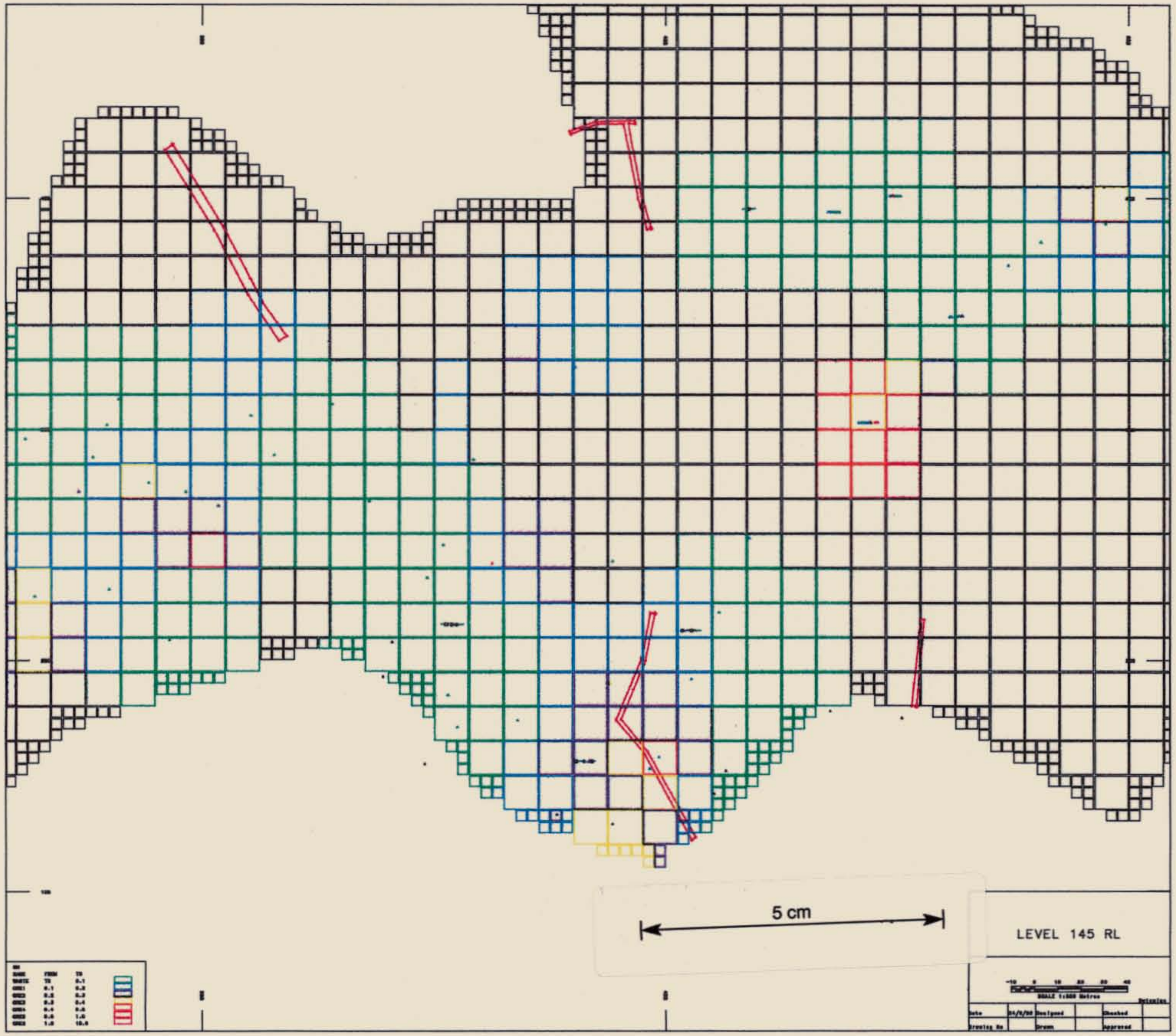

Figure 13

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CONCEPTUAL PITS

NORTH AND SOUTH BLOCKS "MINED" BY DESIGNING PERIMETERS AROUND ORE GREATER THAN 0.3% TIN

MAXIMUM FACE ANGLE OF 70 DEGREES

PIT 3 ON SOUTH BLOCK INCLUDES UPPER LEVELS OF BROCK'S BLOCK

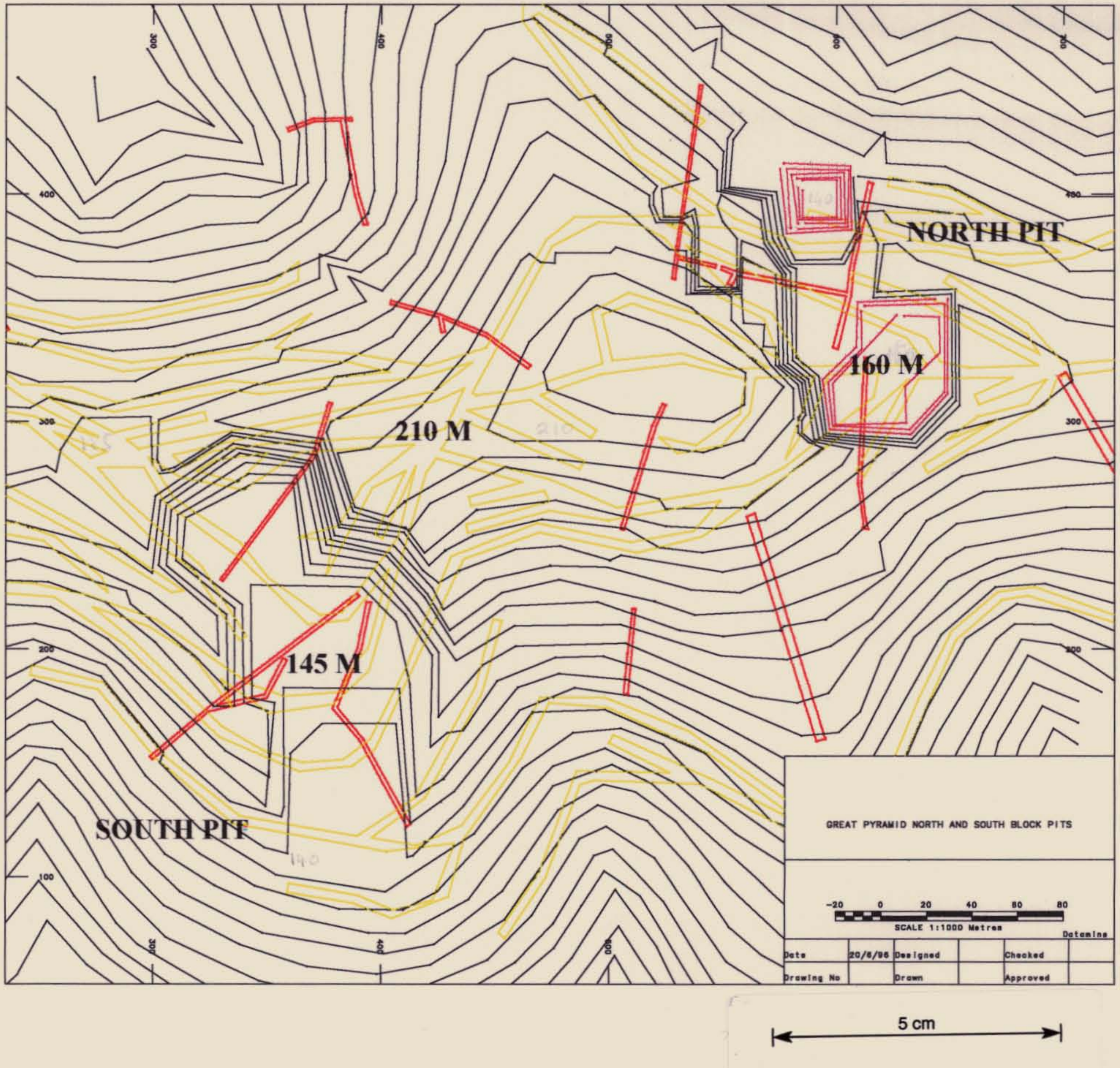

Figure 14

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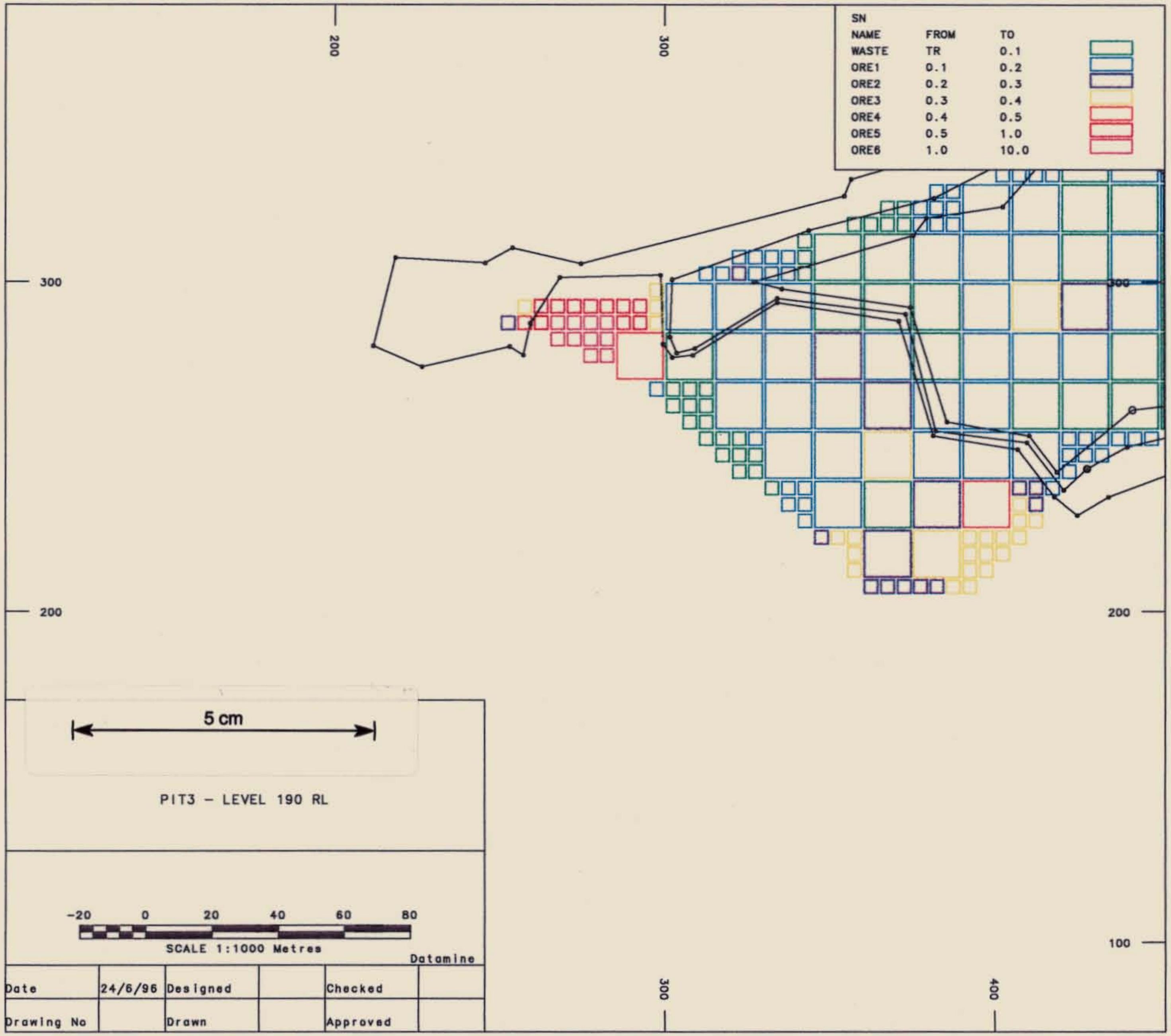

Figure 15

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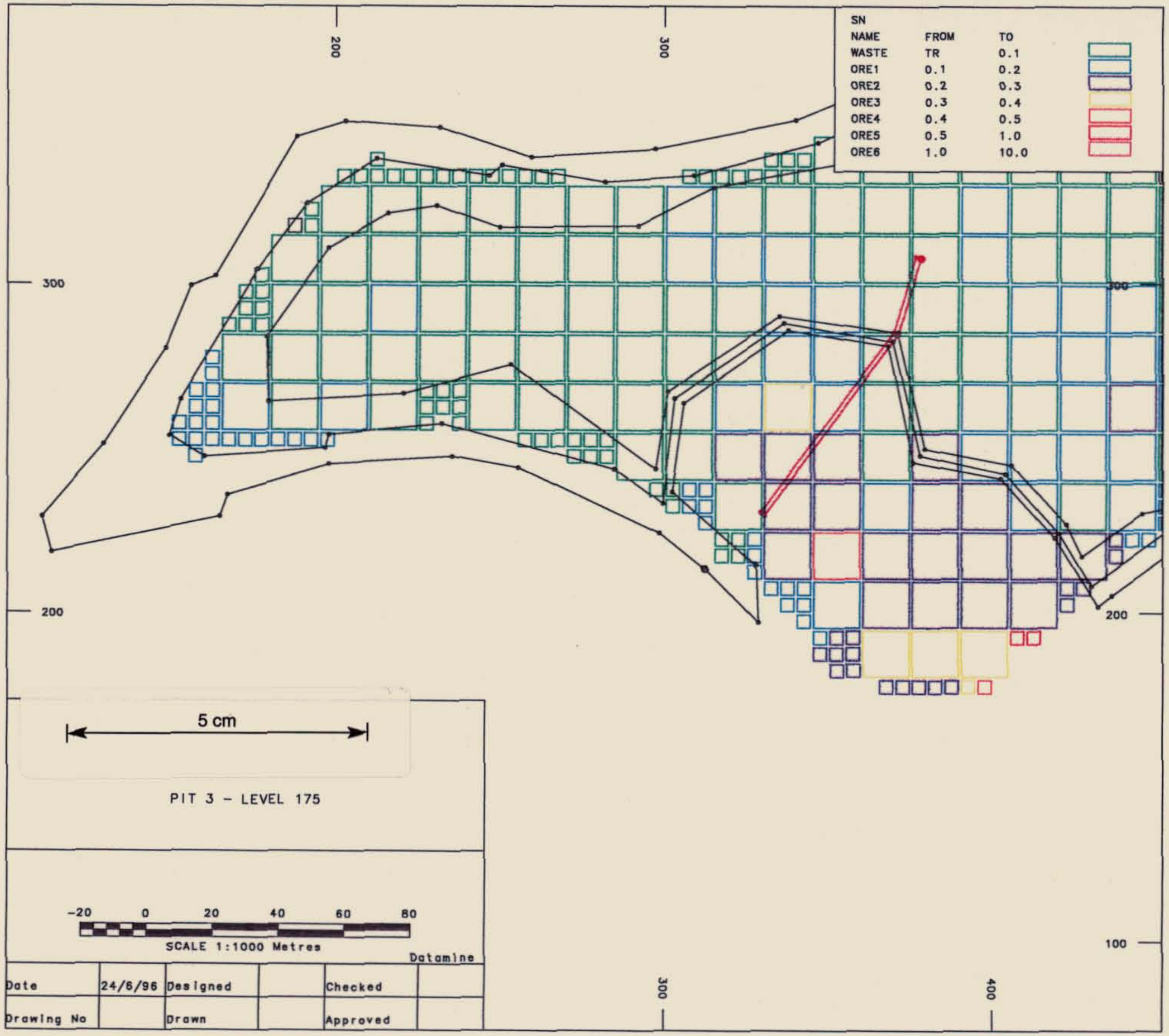

Figure 16

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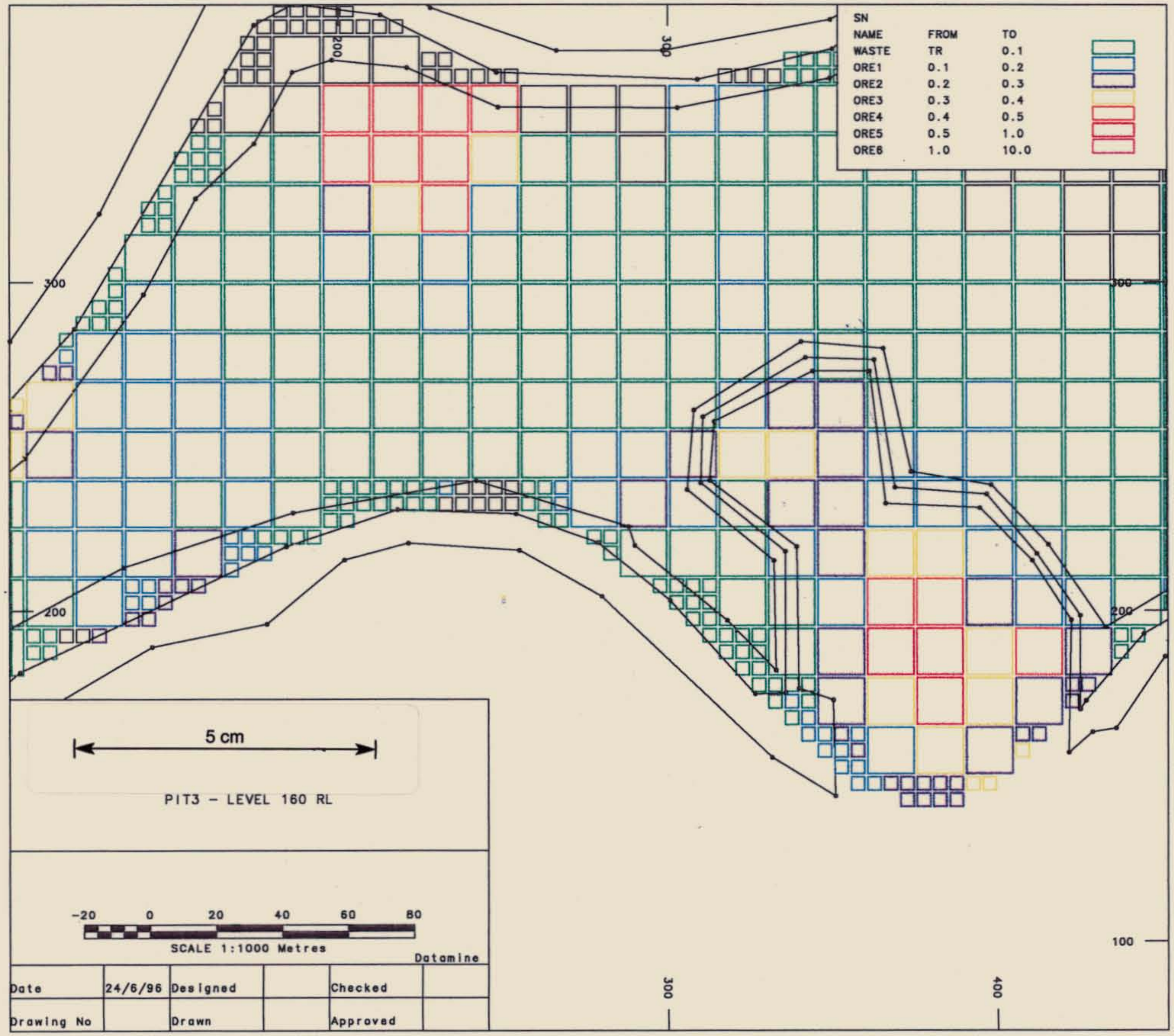


Figure 17

347038

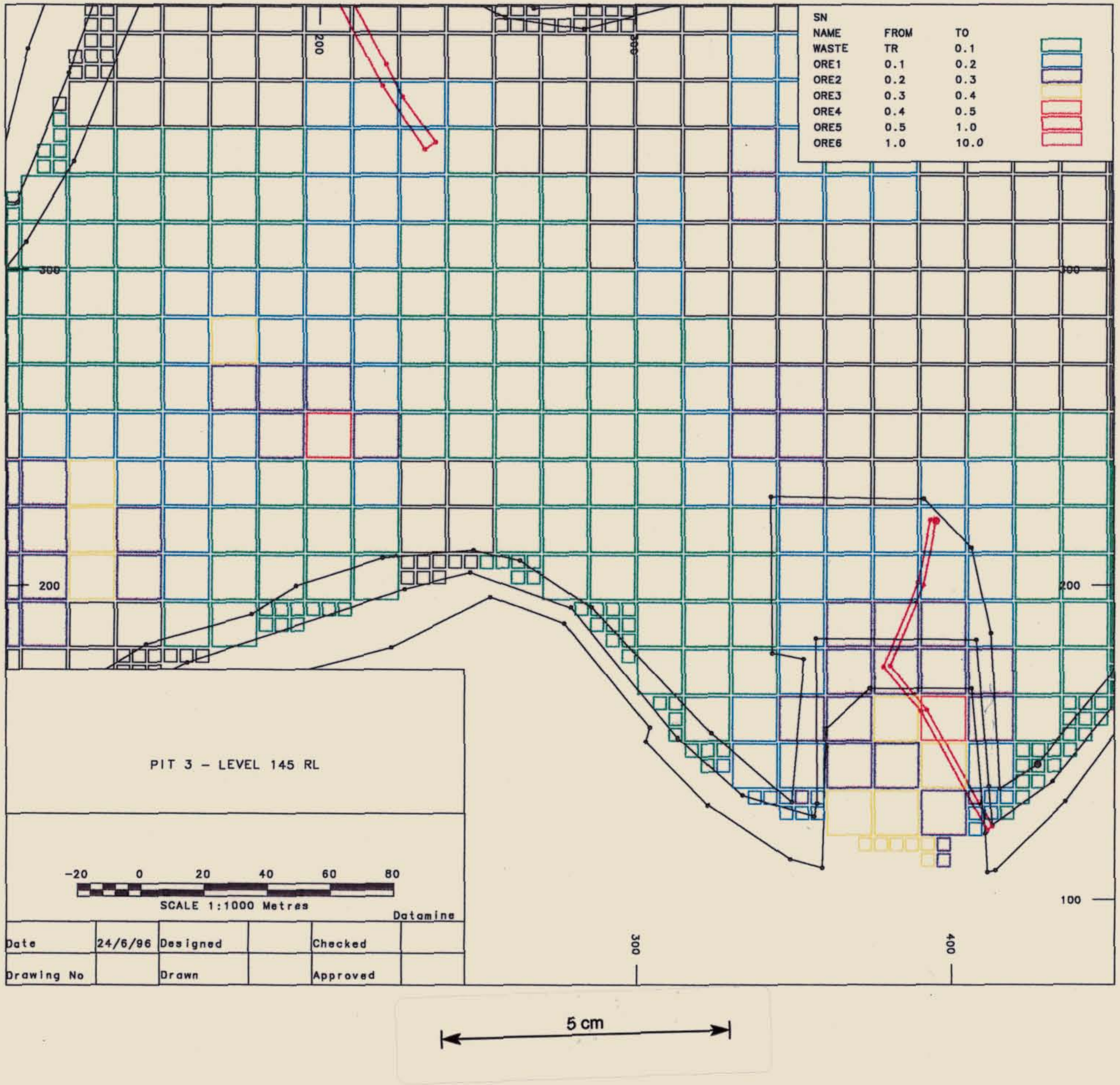


Figure 18

347039

RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS - CUT-OFF GRADE TABLES

- **TOTAL IN-SITU RESOURCE**

ABOVE	VOLUME	%TIN	TONNES
0.00	5,392,141	0.14	14,289,172
0.10	3,092,857	0.19	8,196,071
0.20	930,747	0.31	2,466,479
0.30	341,250	0.43	904,312
0.40	155,708	0.54	412,626
0.50	73,448	0.65	194,637

- **NORTH BLOCK CONCEPTUAL PIT**

ABOVE	VOLUME	%TIN	TONNES	WASTE/ORE
0.00	186,503	0.18	494,234	
0.10	135,871	0.22	360,057	
0.20	69,329	0.29	183,721	1.7
0.30	25,141	0.38	66,624	6.4
0.40	5,489	0.52	14,546	
0.41	2,506	0.60	6,640	

- **SOUTH BLOCK CONCEPTUAL PIT**

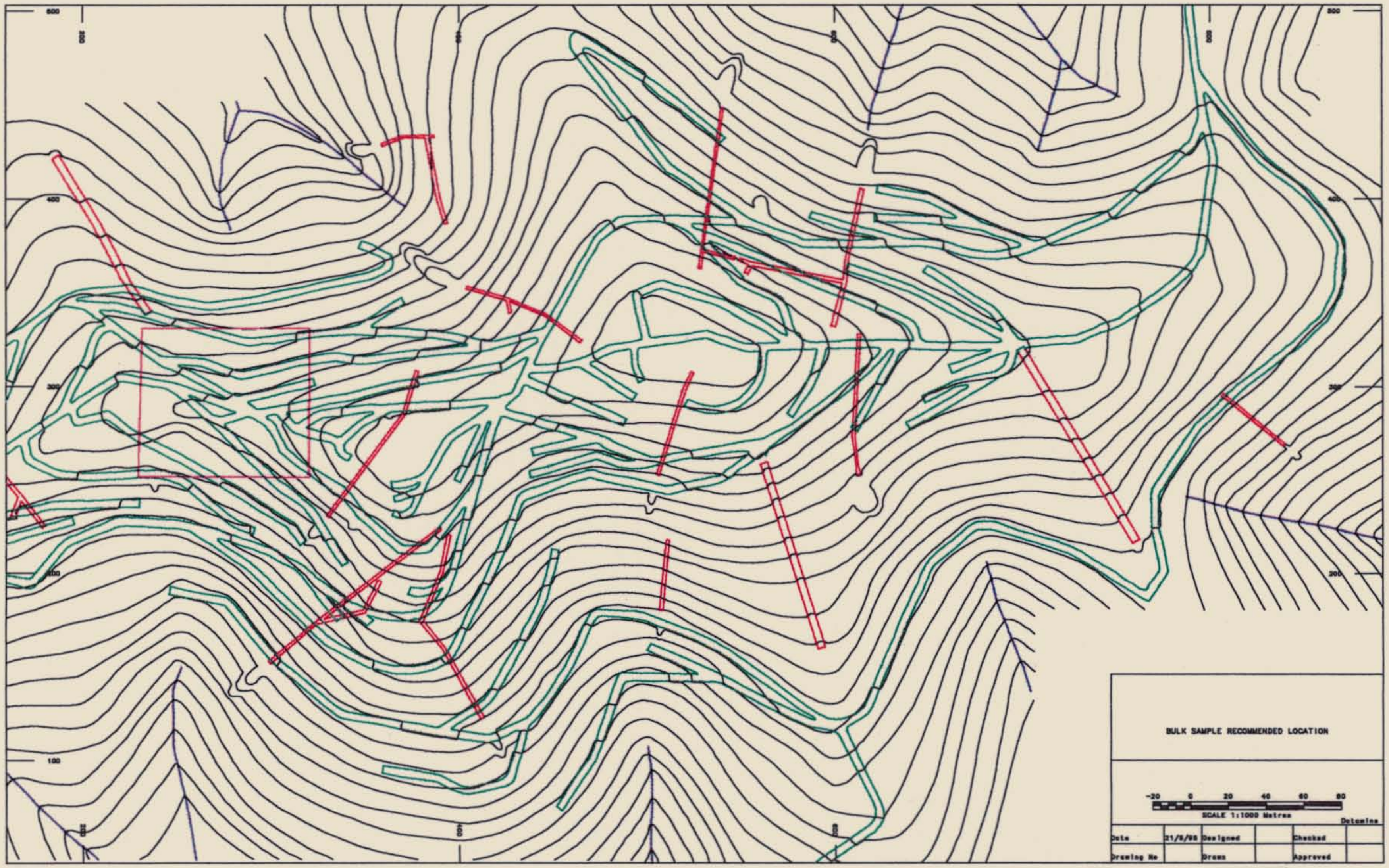
ABOVE	VOLUME	%TIN	TONNES	WASTE/ORE
0.00	452,799	0.24	1,199,918	
0.10	388,085	0.27	1,028,424	
0.20	262,759	0.33	696,311	0.7
0.30	122,727	0.42	325,226	2.7
0.40	51,060	0.54	135,309	
0.50	25,238	0.63	66,880	

347041

RECOMMENDATION

BULK SAMPLING OF SOUTH BLOCK TO CONFIRM MODELLED GRADES AND TO INVESTIGATE METALLURGY

Figure 19



5 cm

347042

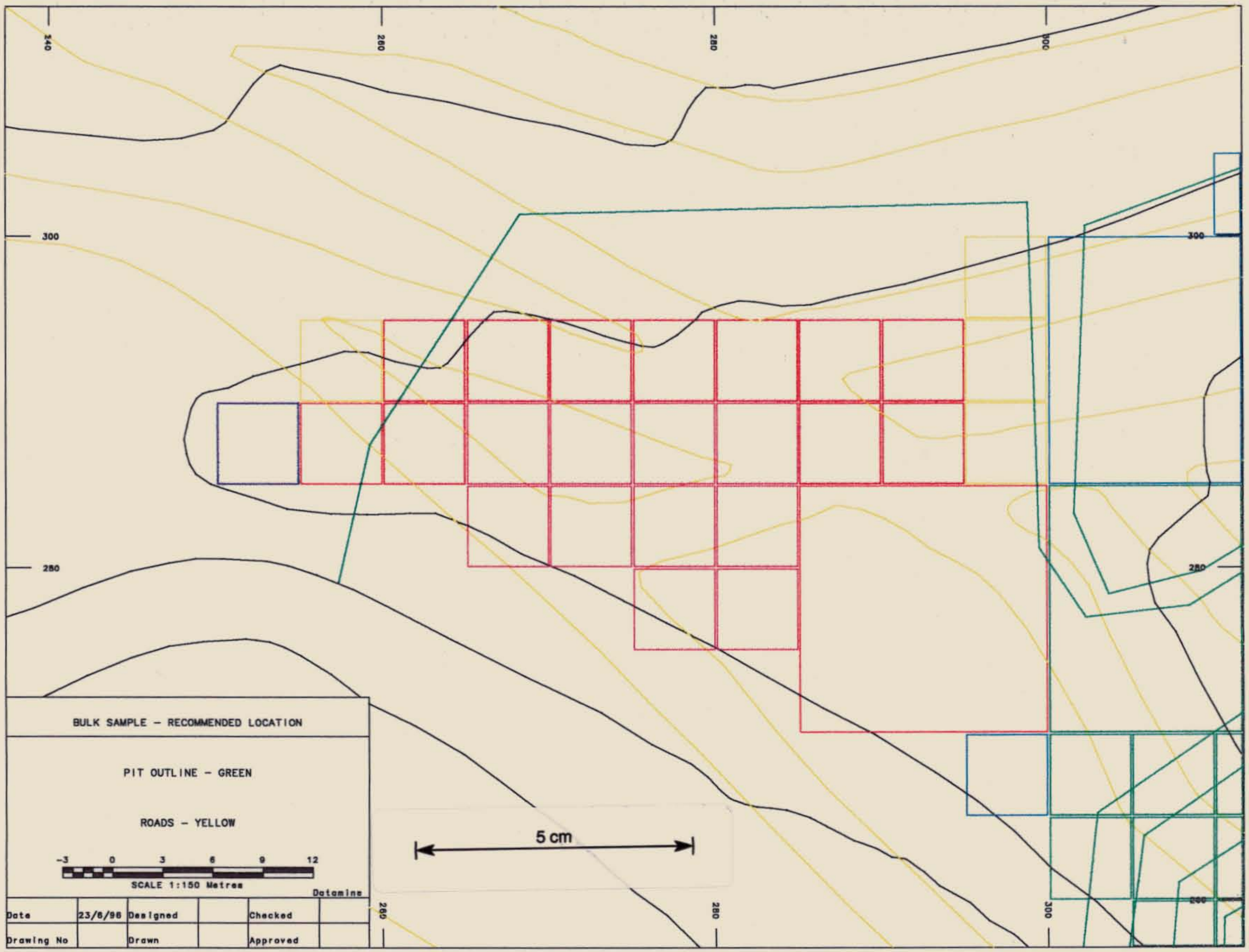


Figure 20

347043

347044

APPENDIX II

DATABASE DESCRIPTION AND LIST OF FILES

DATABASE DESCRIPTION

The database was prepared using a PC version of the Datamine mining software system, running under MS-DOS. The files are stored in the database with the extension .dm. Digitised contour and cultural information is also stored in its original un-generated asci format. Assay values, collar locations and survey data (drill hole azimuths and dips) are also stored in asci format with the extension .asc. Tabulations of resource cut-off grade tables are held as asci files with the extension .res. Plots are also held in a form suitable for direct plotting on HP650 centre origin compatible plotters. File names are listed below.

This report was prepared using Windows NT Micro-soft Word.

Contour and Cultural data

ADITS, ROADS, CONTOUR, CREEK, DRILL - Digitised from the BHP (1980) map
CONTR, ROADSR - Reduced (less points) versions of CONTOUR and ROADS for quicker plotting and screen display.

PYRACON, PYRADET - DELM digitised contours and cultural data
PCON100, PCON200, PCON300, PCON400 - DELM contours for each 100 metre interval from sea level.

PCON2KM, PDET2KM - A 2 km square subset of the above.

Assay Data

ASSHXR - Aberfoyle (1970) H series	COLHXX - collar locations
ASSGPR - Aberfoyle (1970) GPY series	COLGPY- collar locations
ASSPDR - BHP (1965) PDUS series	COLPDU - collar locations
ASSBPR - BHP (1980) BPD series	COLBPD - collar locations

SURVEY - Azimuths and dips for all drill holes

ASSALR.D - A .dm only file with all assay values with their X Y Z locations

Modelling

TOPOMOD1_D - Prototype for the 15 by 15 by 5 block model, constrained by the topography
TOPOPT - Wireframe points file
TOPOTR - Wireframe triangle file

MOD4 - 15 by 15 by 5 block model after interpolation, inverse square distance method
MOD4R - Resource evaluation based on MOD4
MOD4R.RES - Tabulation of MOD4R, as asci only

Conceptual Pits

SPITO - South Block pit perimeters (strings open)
NPITO- North Block pit perimeters (strings open)
SPITR - Resource evaluation based on South Pit and MOD4
NPITR - Resource evaluation based on North Pit and MOD4
SPIT.RES - Tabulation of SPITR as asci only
NPIT.RES - Tabulation of NPITR as asci only

Plots

DELMBASE	FIGURE 1
BASE	FIGURE 2
SHL4	FIGURE 3
SHL8	FIGURE 4
SHL12	FIGURE 5
SHL16	FIGURE 6
SHL20	FIGURE 7
SHL24	FIGURE 8
L205	FIGURE 9
L190	FIGURE 10
L175	FIGURE 11
L160	FIGURE 12
L145	FIGURE 13
PITBASE	FIGURE 14
SPIT190	FIGURE 15
SPIT175	FIGURE 16
SPIT160	FIGURE 17
SPIT145	FIGURE 18
SAMP1	FIGURE 19
SAMP20	FIGURE 20

5. PROPOSED YEAR 2 EXPLORATION

Year 2 work will focus entirely on the feasibility of developing a pit over the South Block and part of the Brocks Block resources.

Grade consistency and metallurgical parameters will be tested by adit sampling, surface drilling and bulk sampling.

In addition, alternative production, transport and concentrate marketing scenarios will be costed to determine the sensitivity of the project to realistic short term tin price movements.