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decreasing particle size there is only a small increase in scheelite liberation. This suggests that the scheelite occurs in two different forms in the ore (as indicated previously by Mr H.W. Fander\*), approximately half as relatively coarse crystals and half as much more finely disseminated crystals some of which are progressively liberated with decreasing particle size below 75  $\mu\text{m}$ . The mineralogical results therefore indicate that it may be possible to recover 50 to 70% of the tungsten into relatively high-grade concentrates by physical beneficiation.

Magnetite is of potential value in the ore but the mineralogical work indicates that considerable problems will be met in obtaining high-grade magnetite concentrates. The ferromagnetic products obtained from minus 33 plus 17- $\mu\text{m}$  material contain about 50% magnetite of which only 60% is completely liberated. This information, as well as that in Table A-6, shows the close association between magnetite and fluorite even in particles as small as 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

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