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As a result of the detailed core logging, the dolomite sulphide lode bodies have been categorized into five main constituents:

- Pyrrhotite rich
- Pyrite rich
- Talc rich
- Serpentinite rich
- Quartz/Carbonate rich

These constituents are generally thoroughly intermixed and sometimes irregularly banded. In some areas one mineral may occur as a massive body. Surrounding the dolomite sulphide lode, the dolomite is usually altered and recrystallized.

The accompanying plan shows a schematic distribution of the predominant mineral constituents in the dolomite sulphide lode. The lode itself occurs on the northern footwall of the dolomite horizon and on both the upper and lower contacts with the porphyry. Occasional small sporadic lenses are found in other areas of the dolomite. Above the porphyry dyke, the footwall lode consists mainly of talc/serpentinite and pyrrhotite. Progressing southwards, carbonate/quartz becomes the dominant mineral, except for one small talcy patch on the upper porphyry contact. Below the porphyry, the predominant mineral is carbonate/quartz, except for one patch of talc/serpentinite. Pyrite tends to occur preferentially to pyrrhotite, especially towards the east.