

Scheelite is fluorescent and thus easily detectable under ultra-violet light even when present only at very low concentrations. Other tungsten minerals (e.g. wolframite) are not fluorescent and would be much more difficult to detect at low concentrations. Unfortunately, no table/superpanner concentrates were available for examination since all the samples had been used for previous tests but the polished sections (PS22545-64) were examined with ultra-violet light. The heavy products of the composite head samples were also examined by ultra-violet light.

Scheelite was detected either in the polished sections of some table/superpanner concentrates or in the heavy products of the head samples for all four Composites (PC1, PC2, SC1, SC2). It is interesting to note that the most scheelite was detected in the heavy products of SC2 (a total of seven scheelite grains in all heavy products) which gives the lowest tungsten assay of the four table/superpanner concentrates. Only two scheelite grains were noted in the heavy products of PC1 and no scheelite was detected in the heavy products of SC1 and PC2, although scheelite was detected in the polished sections of some table/superpanner concentrates of these samples.

It may be concluded that at least some of the tungsten in these samples occurs in scheelite but it is possible that other less easily detectable tungsten minerals are present and could make a significant or even major contribution to the tungsten content of these samples.