

North-east of the workings and in the area of BT 14 the contact is essentially flat and uncomplicated.

Away from this area, however, the contact is believed to:

- a) plunge to the north-east, where structural complications arise in holes BT 36, 38.
- b) dip slightly to the north before rising to the surface near BT 1A.
- c) plunge to the south east beneath an increasing thickness of barren microgranite e.g. BT 60. A rim of pegmatite is developed in this area.
- d) plunge to the south, although severe but local distortions in the contact are evident between holes BT 106 and BT 82.

In the west of the mine area the contact is interpreted as plunging steeply to the south west beneath BT 47.

The dramatic variation in the structure contours in several restricted areas may be suggestive of faulting, however, the writer prefers not to advance this possibility in the absence of supporting underground or surface evidence.

#### 8. ALTERATION OF THE ANCHOR GRANITE

The barren Anchor Granite is characterised by primary assemblages of quartz, albite, orthoclase and biotite in approximately equal proportions. The upper forty to sixty metres (i.e. essentially the Stanniferous Greisen Granite Zone) is progressively altered to form greisenised granites and granular greisens.

The changes observed in core are often gradational although, less commonly, intense vein like mica greisen segregations are encountered. For bulk mining purposes the intense greisen "vein" segregations are not considered significant.

Greisenised granites retain much of the primary feldspar and therefore have a granitic texture. Granular greisens are often coarser grained than the unaltered granite and are devoid of a granitic fabric. Colour changes are subtle