

The Cambrian volcanics are only exposed in the southeast of the gridded area and they have been poorly investigated. They consist of a sequence of acid to intermediate lavas, tuffs and intrusives.

The Devonian Dolcoath Granite intrudes into the base of the Moina Sandstone. The granite is exposed three kilometers to the east of the Moina skarn area but has been intersected at approximately 150 m below the skarn in several drill holes. The unaltered granite has an average composition of K-feldspar 40%, quartz 35%, plagioclase 20%, biotite 5% with accessory fluorite and zircon. The granite in drill core from the old mine area consists of 60% quartz, 20% white mica, 1% brown biotite, 20% orthoclase, 8% digoclase and accessory fluorite, pyrite, rutile and heamatite.

Greisen, developed at the top of the granite beneath the skarn area, consists largely of quartz and mica, fluorite, pyrite and very minor amounts of sphalerite.

Tertiary basalt and soils constitute most of the outcrop at Moina covering the main limestone basin to depths of upto 90 m.

6.2.2 Structure - The major structure at Moina is the Bismuth Creek Fault (BCF) an NW trending, apparently dextral strike slip fault. East-west tension fractures, possibly associated with movement along the BCF, have been infilled with quartz-cassiterite-wolframite veins.

A thrust fault, Hugo's Fault, is recognized on the east side of the BCF and it has superimposed Moina Sandstone over Gordon Limestone. This fault has been displaced by several N-S trending normal(?) faults which form a conjugate set to the BCF. Neither Hugo's Fault nor the N-S set are recognized to the west of the BCF.