Tin occurs in solid solution in garnet (upto 0.70 weight percent), in Sn-sphene and as cassiterite. The cassiterite is generally very fine grained (<15 microns) in the magnetite-rich layers in the laminar wrigglite skarn. Coarser grained (20 microns) cassiterite has been reported from chlorite rich areas. These chloritic zones are thought to be due to recrystallization associated with shearing close to the BCF.

Tungsten occurs mainly as wolframite in quartz veins, as coarse grained scheelite associated with feldspar veining, and as very finely disseminated scheelite/powellite in the wrigglite. Occassional replacement of wolframite by scheelite is observed in the various veins.

Zinc occurs as coarse grained sphalerite in a garnet/garnet-diopside skarn. Minor patchy occurrences of sphalerite of upto 5% Zn grade are also present in the wrigglite.

6.3 Exploration Targets

Three types of targets were originally sought:

1) Skarn replacement of limestone with tin/tungsten enrichment - specifically a fringing pyrrhotite body (extensions of the pyrrhotite skarn intersection in hole SMD 9), higher grade wrigglite sections and extensions of the sphalerite skarn.

2) Stockwork or sheeted development of feldspar veins containing coarse scheelite mineralization along a preferred orientation. This was thought to be east-west similar to the main Shepherd and Murphy quartz veins.

3) Stockwork or greisen development at or near a granite contact.

A programme of 2050 m of diamond drilling was proposed to test these targets.