

806037

MD 40 was collared at 975 m E/100 m N angled at -45° towards 210° M to investigate the economic potential of a suspected sheeted EW system developed in the wrigglite zone. (Refer plans D/MZ 01/068,107).

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>CORE LENGTH(m)</u>	<u>LITHOLOGY</u>
0.00	13.90	13.90	Rubble. Wrigglite.
13.90	20.00	6.10	Wrigglite/magnetite-chlorite skarn.
20.00	21.00	1.00	Quartzite. Chlorite-magnetite fractures.
21.00	23.50	2.50	Wrigglite, magnetite-chlorite skarn
23.50	24.50	1.00	Garnet skarn/chlorite-magnetite skarn/quartzit
24.50	85.40	60.90	Wrigglite/magnetite-chlorite skarn.
85.40	91.10	5.70	Breccia-shear zone (epidote).
91.10	95.50	4.40	Diopside/diopside-garnet skarn.
95.50	97.30	1.80	Garnet skarn.
97.30	119.00	21.70	Magnetite-garnet skarn (epidote).
119.00	123.70	4.70	Interbedded garnet-diopside/diopside skarns.
123.70	125.10	1.60	Magnetite-chlorite skarn.
125.10	126.40	1.30	Garnet-diopside/diopside skarn.
126.40	143.80	17.40	Diopside skarn/metasiltstone.
143.80	157.00	13.20	Quartzite/metasiltstone/diopside skarn.

Feldspar/feldspar quartz veining is best developed in the wrigglite section, with the highest density of veins in the sections between 37 m - 47 m, 63 m - 67 m and 77 m - 82 m. The major occurrences of scheelite were from 37 m - 47 m and 77 m - 80 m.

Summary assays from this hole are as follows:

<u>INTERVAL(m)</u>	<u>CORE LENGTH(m)</u>	<u>ASSAYS</u>	
		<u>Sn ppm</u>	<u>W ppm</u>
10.00 - 88.80	78.80	1525	1120
18.70 - 49.40	30.70	1585	1330
56.10 - 56.60	0.50	2300	5400
81.60 - 81.90	0.30	1000	5850
86.50 - 88.80	2.30	550	3200
112.90 - 113.20	0.30	260	2750

No well developed sheeted or stockwork vein system was intersected. The scheelite is present in irregular feldspar veins, quartz veins, quartz-feldspar veins, along minor joints and fractures and as very finely disseminated powellite. The two best values are associated with coarse-grained wolframite/scheelite in feldspar veins.