

DDH MD 39 : The applied potential survey indicated that the wrigglyite - minor sulphide mineralization was very localized. The survey was strongly affected by the presence of the nearby Bismuth Creek Fault.

- 6.4.5 Costeans - Two costeans were dug using a Poclairn-type trench digger. These were intended to expose possible feldspar veining with associated scheelite mineralization in the main wrigglyite area along lines 975 E and 1100 E from 00 m to 100 m N. Difficulties with the depth of overburden and hardness of the wrigglyite limited the usefulness of these trenches. (Refer plan D/MZ01/142).

Trench 975 E from 10 m N to 90 m N. The trench was cut into wrigglyite/magnetite-chlorite skarn over its total length. Feldspar veins were apparent throughout, although mostly as solitary veins. A zone of more intense feldspar veining was apparent from 50 m N to 70 m N. Because of the extreme toughness of the rocks in this zone only surface boulders were exposed and no cut could be made into the underlying rock. Feldspar veins appeared to be in two main sets, (1) approximately north-south dipping 45° W and (2) east-west to north-west dipping 60° N. Lamping with the ultraviolet light indicated that scheelite was associated mainly with the second vein set.

Trench 1100 E from 15 m N to 90 m N. From 15 m N to 50 m N the trench was cut in garnet/garnet-diopside skarn, and from 50 m N to 90 m N it was cut in the overlying wrigglyite/magnetite-chlorite skarn. Feldspar veins are apparent throughout but are mostly developed in the wrigglyite section. No zones of intense veining were noted. Feldspar veins were in two main sets (1) north-northwest dipping 60° W and (2) east-west dipping 20° - 30° N. Scheelite is present with vein set (1) from 31 m N to 55 m N.