

The scheelite distribution appeared very patchy both within a single vein and among veins of similar orientation.

Veining consists mostly of weathered feldspar although some greisen and quartz veins were seen. Beryl was noted in one quartz vein in garnet skarn.

6.4.6 Geophysical Test Lines (by N. Hungerford, Senior Geophysicist).

Two diagonal lines bearing 041° M were cut through the centre of the gridded area. The lines were to test various geophysical methods for the location of sulphides and faults, which are thought to be important as conduits for mineralizing fluids from the granite. (Refer plan D/MZ01/062).

Line one was centred on drill hole SMD 9 (drilled through pyrrhotite-magnetite skarn at 100 to 124 metres depth) at 1000 m N. The line extended 1000 m to the southwest and 2000 m to the northeast. This line also included SMD 23, MD 33, 34, 37, 38 and 36 and was therefore well understood geologically. (Refer plan D/MZ01/058).

Line two was centred on SMD 14 at 1000 m N and extended 1000 m southwest and 2000 m northeast. (Refer plan D/MZ01/059).

Ground magnetic, I.P., TURAM, MAX-MIN (HORIZONTAL LOOP) E.M., VLF-EM and MMR surveys were carried out over part or all of these lines.

Ground Magnetics - Both lines were fully surveyed with Line 1 at 20 m, spacings and Line 2 at 25 m spacings. The magnetic survey along Line 1 indicated the presence of near surface magnetite (?) skarn near SMD 23 and outlined the pyrrhotite/magnetite-pyrrhotite skarns adjacent to SMD 9 and MD 35 (800 n T anomaly). The Bismuth Creek Fault (BCF) was not positively identified. Along Line 2 no major anomalies were identified, the minor