

REPORT CMS 80/11/48Notes:

This suite comprises variably veined and "retrogressively" altered, magnetite-rich skarns, ranging from medium-grained granular to intricately banded, finer-grained wigglyite types.

Primary skarn assemblages are typically garnet-magnetite + tremolite-actinolite, diopside and Fe-Mg micas. Vesuvianite is of minor occurrence, and the skarns are weakly mineralised with Fe-sulphides, bismuth, cassiterite and chalcopyrite.

Secondary replacive assemblages are typically chlorite-carbonate with locally conspicuous talc. Associated phenomena include partial martitisation of magnetite and, locally, pyritisation of pyrrhotite. This retrogressive assemblage is generally related to a late phase of fracturing, reflected in veinlets, typically of chlorite and carbonate. Pink K-feldspar veins are locally significant and include disseminations of scheelite (after wolframite) and molybdenite.

Overall, there are close analogies with a previous suite described in report CMS 80/6/39. The main contrast lies in the relatively low-grade, retrogressive assemblage of chlorite-carbonate (as against biotite). This may be correlated with the similarly contrasting vein assemblage, particularly the paucity of K-spar veins.

Cassiterite was detected in trace amounts in one specimen only (478). In this particular specimen, there appears to be a reasonable correlation between assay Sn and detectable cassiterite. However, as pointed out previously (CMS 80/6/39), non-cassiterite tin mineralogy is a common feature in high-grade skarns and their altered facies, and this aspect may warrant further examination.

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Sections from MD 32.