

(100  $\mu$  - 1 mm), loose clusters and vaguely wolframite-pseudomorphous aggregates (to 2 mm) weakly stained with corroded relics of wolframite.

Polished section examination reveals an adjacent zone of banded host rock to include rare microscopic particles of ?jamesonite.

*Sn 880 ppm, W 590 ppm, Zn 300 ppm*

00012

SMD15

75-25m

(T.S., P.S. 32447) K-stain positive.

This specimen can be classified as a feldspar-veined biotite-fluorite-magnetite rock.

The rock is fine-grained, banded on a sub- to millimetric scale and has a faint relict granular fabric suggestive of an altered skarn. Main constituents are very dark green biotite as random flakes clustered into small aggregates (mean 200  $\mu$ ) and fluorite which is interstitial to these features and often poikilitic. Fluorite is accompanied by subordinate poikilitic quartz, minor untwinned albite and, locally, traces of sellaite (Mg fluoride). Fine magnetite is more or less pervasive, with a semi-banded distribution. Sporadic anhedral to skeletal grains (to 1 mm) of very dark blue schorl are associated with biotite-rich zones.

Feldspathic veins, varying in width from < 1-5 mm, transect the banding at a high angle. These consist largely of weakly stressed, granular to crudely comb-structured sanidine with pervasive Fe-pigmentation causing the pink colouration (hand specimen). Fluorite is disseminated throughout as single grains (mean 150  $\mu$ ) and small clusters.

The polished section is representative of the host and associated feldspathic veins. In common with 00011, the host rock includes rare to thinly disseminated microscopic particles of jamesonite. Extremely rare microscopic particles of gold are present in the veins. These are discrete to weakly clustered and typically less than 15  $\mu$  diameter with a maximum observed of 5x15  $\mu$ .

*Sn 1200 ppm, W 350 ppm*

00013

SMD15

52-0m

(T.S., P.S. 32448) K-stain positive.

This is a fairly typical altered and veined skarn with the sectioned area including a 5 mm to 1 cm wide feldspathic vein and marginal zones of the altered host rock.

The skarn is largely replaced by extremely fine, green to brown-green biotite or, locally, by granular aggregates of fluorite and weakly sericite-stained albite. This rock exhibits a relict sub- to millimetric scale banding enhanced by the distribution of accessory fine-grained magnetite. In distal areas, relics of grossular-andradite persist and elsewhere, this phase is represented by biotite aggregates stained with