

- (a) Carbonate-bearing lithologies in the Dundas Group and ultrabasics, which may be suitable hosts for replacement tin deposits.
- (b) Nature of mineralized faults or fractures.
- (c) Faults with major displacements offsetting carbonate-bearing lithologies against possible mineralized feeder faults or fractures.
- (d) Hornfelsed or silicified areas which may have resulted from hydrothermal fluid activity.

These points are considered more fully below.

Carbonate-bearing lithologies are known within:

- (1) The upper part of the ultrabasics.
- (2) The Red Lead Conglomerate.
- (3) The Comet Formation
- (4) The Carbine Hill Greywacke.

All of these units are prospective for sulphide-rich, replacement style tin deposits and/or stanniferous skarns, however, at this stage, replacement tin mineralization is only known in the upper part of the ultrabasics (e.g. Razorback Mine) and in the Red Lead Conglomerate (e.g. Razorback, Grand Prize Mine areas).

Most of the mineralized faults and fractures strike N.N.W. (e.g. Grand Prize Mine, Kapi