

GEOLOGY REVIEWB Lens

B Lens has been extensively mined in the period under review as shown by the production figures in the appendix. All areas mined were mineralised to some degree, and were located in the Decline area (-200 and -220 metre level) and Southern area (I12 and L6).

Apart from three holes drilled from the -75 metre level, all B Lens diamond drilling has been into B Lens east of the Decline Fault, now called the Decline orebody.

B Lens Decline is estimated to contain 337 700 tonnes at 0.74% WO_3 in a number of discrete lenses separated by barren marble or pyroxene hornfels. Subsequent mining of Lower Wedge hangingwall drives in these orebodies has shown that the mineralisation is spread erratically through the whole unit. This obviously results in a higher tonnage but lower grade. Mining grades for the -200 metre level (0.45%) and -220 metre level (0.61%), support the information gained from diamond drilling that grade increases with depth.

B Lens encountered in I12 is strongly banded and was initially taken to be banded footwall beds. Only a relatively small tonnage was mined from here to gain access to the rise from the M5. The structure of this area is complicated with tight folding and faulting. In some parts the rocks dip to the north in contrast to the south - easterly dip found everywhere else in the Dolphin orebody.

The L6 and L7 drill drives on the -200 metre level progressed most of their distance in B Lens marble. Networks of anastomosing grossularite and andradite garnet veins carried sufficient scheelite in places for material to be trucked as development ore. This material had not been identified by diamond drilling as potential ore. This suggests that a considerable tonnage of low grade material exists here and possibly elsewhere in B Lens.

Ground conditions in the L6 and I12 drives have been good but the hangingwall drives particularly on the -220 metre level have encountered many clay lined cavities. The cavities are often large (0.5 metre) and can be continuous for lengths of up to 20 metres. These have not caused severe ground problems but have hampered drilling and blasting operations, resulting in irregular backs.