

5. Information from cross cuts and diamond drilling on stope section has shown that the majority of the pyroxene garnet hornfels below the -290 metre R.L. is cut by a quartz and scheelite vein system. Although there are minor variations, they essentially have the same strike as the Decline Fault but dip at around  $50^{\circ}$  to the west. In general they make an angle of about  $60 - 70^{\circ}$  to the Decline Fault. No regular variations in spacing have so far been determined, mean spacing appears to be of the order of 0.5 - 1 metre. The veins are about 10 centimetres wide, have a strike extent of 5 metres and are of sufficient density and grade to increase the overall grade of the unit from a background of about 0.4 - 0.5%  $WO_3$  to about 1.0%  $WO_3$ . Initial oreblocking of the Lower Wedge on cross sections meant that holes were drilled subparallel to the veins and either missed them, or got long unrepresentative intersections. Hence initial resource calculations indicated a small tonnage of pyroxene garnet hornfels at high grade. Subsequent drilling on stope sections has yielded average grades that are similar to mined grades.
6. Similar veining also occurs in a limited form around the contact of the marble marker with the garnet hornfels, this is the reason that some of the upper contact of the marble marker is mineralised to ore grade.