C Lens Central Area

This orebody is being stoped in the Upper Central area and a diamond drill drive, the P10, was developed in the Lower Central area on the -230 metre level.

Upper Central

Upper Central stoping has now reached the -100 metre R.L. as mining of the 13th lift has just commenced. This stope has been the largest tonnage source for 1980/81 providing 35% of the total tonnage and 37% of the M.T.U.'s. The principal reason for the high tonnage was the additional ore grade material encountered in the pyroxene garnet hornfels. At the time this material was first encountered, on the 9th lift it was mostly outside resource. As this unit has been mined, more information became available and it was included initially in reserve as ore grade dilution and finially as part of the Ore Resource. The material was not encountered before the 9th lift, as it lay east of the rib pillar. Mineralisation in the pyroxene garnet hornfels is confined to its lower part, there is a clearly defined contact between mineralised and barren pyroxene garnet hornfels which appears to be a bedding plane and is lined with chlorite, it is a weak feature and allows easy separation of ore and waste. Pyroxene garnet hornfels above the contact is biotite hornfels rich and has a dominant black and green colour as opposed to the pyroxene garnet hornfels below this contact which is grossular rich and has a pinkish colour.

Mineralisation occurs in two ways. As an irregular dispersion of small to large scheelite crystals spread throughout the unit, sometimes concentrating in or around the calcite pods. This gives a background tungsten concentration of about 0.1 - 0.4% WO_3. On top of this is a quartz and scheelite vein system that is best developed within a few metres of the mineralised hangingwall. The veins are from 1 - 10 centimetres wide and contain only quartz and scheelite. It is this material which has provided the enrichment that brings the unit to ore grade. They have a strike length of about 10 metres and probably a similar extent in depth although no specific study has been made. Their orientation is roughly perpendicular to bedding and to faults (Cuckoo and Central) where the faults form the limits to the orebody.