C Lens Southern Area

This area has been investigated by diamond drilling and now has two openings in it. The Main Decline has passed through the Central Fault into subgrade mineralised pyroxene garnet hornfels. In the H10 the footwall of the western off-faulted part, of Southern Orebody has been silled out on the -195 metre level. Diamond drilling has been carried out from the H10, L6 diamond drill drive, N13 Lower Pit access, and from the Q11 Lower Pit access. See Memorandum No. 743/80 for the background to present investigations.

Previously the orebody was thought to be a thin, shallow dipping, stratigraphically variable unit, that had been folded into a south - easterly plunging anticline. Recent information suggests the orebody is block faulted, terracing down southwards in the same manner as the other orebodies. It is postulated that the Wedge Fault continues south after being cut by the Swan Fault. As this fault downthrows north it throws the sequence back, giving a plan exposure similar to a plunging anticline.

Dips are now interpreted to be 20° - 30° but the stratigraphy is still incompletely known. In the thickest part of the orebody adjacent to the Swan Fault, lower orebody is absent, and this cannot at present be adequately explained by faulting.

Probable ore occurs in three areas. The largest lies between the Swan and Auk Faults and consists entirely of garnet hornfels. The western most part lies adjacent to part of the Pit Dag orebody. Unlike the Pit Dag it consist of a complete C Lens sequence, although thinner than normal. A low tonnage resource occurs between these two blocks, as a thin, flat lying body, consisting only of lower orebody. This appears to be fault truncated.

Recent diamond drilling from the L6 drill drive has proved the existence of ore grade C Lens material as far south as 563 750N. This unexpected result contradicts earlier theories that the granite rose steeply immediately south of the mine area. The granite outcrop on the break-water indicates that there must be a steep gradient to the granite contact at some point south of 563 750N. Obviously the position at which this rise starts will determine the southward extent of the orebody.