

There is no evidence to suggest that the Swan Fault cuts the granite and since the Swan Fault is interpreted to cut the Decline Fault it is assumed that the Decline Fault does not cut the granite. Indeed there is no evidence anywhere in the Dolphin or No. 1 orebodies to suggest that any faults, except possibly the Grassy River Fault cut the granite. This means that all fault except the Grassy River Fault are pre-granite and therefore pre-ore.

It is theorised that the Grassy River Fault is post ore then the question of its relative movement becomes crucial. In which direction did the off faulted orebody move? Since the fault brings Upper Volcanics against mine series it must either downthrow east or have a sinistral (east side northwards) movement or a combination of both. Should an off-faulted orebody exist it is likely to be similar size to the Dolphin and No. 1 Orebody and would be a large and lucrative target.

Even if the Grassy River Fault was pre-ore then potential still exists for skarn replacement of the mine series in some other, nearby location. If the granite maintains a steep (60° dip) to the east it could allow mine series to survive beneath the Upper Volcanic cover and above the granite or quartzite basement.

The discovery of well mineralised B Lens (1.5% WO_3) on the -240 metre level between the Grassy River and Decline Fault adds weight to the general theory that grades increase eastwards and with depth. Since the vee formed by the junction of the Grassy River and Decline Fault opens southwards there is the possibility that C Lens exists in this oreblock at depth in the area south of the Lower Wedge. If it does occur it would be expected to carry high tungsten values, but would probably be a low tonnage oreblock. Ground conditions would be expected to be poor.