

REPORT ON THE WORK PERFORMED BY C. BROCK AT
THE MAMMOTH MINE, WELDBOROUGH

At the time of the last visit the operator was engaged on the work of cross-cutting to intersect the greisen ore-body exposed in the shaft. This work has since been completed, and a branch of very rich ore was cut at a point 120 feet below the surface. In cross-cutting a 6 feet dyke of barren porphyry was intersected, then a small leader appeared on the right side and continued to the greisen lode. Driving west the ore-body gave place to a 3 inch vein of quartz at 10 feet, and eastward at 15 feet the greisen gave place to a 2 feet dyke of dense black porphyry containing chalcopyrite but no tin ore.

Trenching at surface the lode has been exposed over 100 feet in length and the porphyry westward over 200 feet. There the weathered porphyry is white and contains a very little tin ore with quartz veinlets and the dyke is 3 feet wide.

The greisen consists largely of quartz and lithia mica and contains chalcopyrite and a little sphalerite (zinc blende).

The lode courses N. 74° W, dips northerly and pitches westward. The length at surface compared with the short shoot in the adit working suggests its pitch at a low angle. In order to cut the long shoot the west line should be continued. However, the prospects of success are not encouraging. From the evidence at hand it appears that the porphyry dyke material was injected into the fissures after the consolidation of the granite and before the arrival of the mineralising solutions. The channels were closed to them.

It is considered inadvisable to further explore this ore-body.

27th November, 1925.

Sgd. A. McIntosh Reid,
Government Geologist.