

NOTES ON HARRINGTON, KENWORTHY AND PARTY'S  
PROSPECTING OF GREISEN LODE, MT. BISCHOFF.

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In 1944, two bores put down above No. 4 Bench of the Greisen Ore Body showed some high tin values. In bore E3, tin of the grade of 1.2% was indicated over 50 feet of the bore, while in D4, over a width of 20 feet, 3.2% grade was shown including one section of 16.8%. The tributors had located the tin shown in bore E3 and for the past few years had extracted a considerable tonnage of ore. When this was exhausted they began looking for the tin shown in bore D4. At first, they began driving along the footwall of the sulphide zone exposed by their workings round E3; but tin values dropped beyond the economic limit, and finally practically disappeared. Latterly they have driven an adit in from the surface to intersect the high values in D4. This has proved disappointing.

Bore D4 was located on the surface (a few feet inside a short adit) and its angle found to be  $41^{\circ}$ . The party then calculated where, from the surface, they must drive and also the direction and distance of the drive. A check survey showed that their direction and distance were correct but the entrance was placed about three feet too far to the east.

In this drive, which goes through massive sulphides, only one small kernel of tin bearing material was located. Although small, this was quite rich and yielded the tributors about half a ton of tin oxide.

A plan has been prepared showing the relative positions of the bore (D4), the old workings of the tributors and the new drive. This shows that the end of the new drive, a cuddy to the northwest, is within 5 feet of the rich value shown in the bore and that the end of the new drive is only eight feet above and fifteen feet to the west of the end of the old workings. The tributors have also put in drills at various angles, from ten to twenty feet in length from the ends of both workings.

All this seems to show that there is no large body of tin ore in the vicinity of bore D4 and that the rich value shown in the bore is very small in extent. There does not seem to be any geological reason for the sporadic nature of the tin values in the sulphide replacement zone so that no development policy can be formulated for the tributors. The rich patches of tin appear to be scattered through the sulphide mass as plums in a pudding so that drilling will not give any satisfactory answer, and it would appear that bore D4 passed through one of these small concentrations. It has been suggested to the tributors that they drive at right angles to the end of the drive for five feet to the left in the hope of picking up the small rich concentration revealed in the bore.

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