

and 5) were discussed in Geophoto Report 1970/41. The proposals for KIW-2 onwards had been later refined somewhat before these holes were drilled.

KIW-1A was proposed in Geophoto Report 1970/41, and drilled at a steeper angle under KHW-1, mainly as a control on the dip of the lithologic units and mineralized zones intersected in KIW-1.

Results indicate that the dip is westerly instead of easterly as previously assumed and that the mineralized zones are weaker. Several moderately rich but narrow mineralized zones were intersected. These zones are weakened by averaging to mineable widths, i.e., 152'3"-156' (1.43% Pb, 0.78% Zn, 0.72 ozs Ag) as disseminated blebs and veinlets of galena-sphalerite in siltstone with carbonate; 191'-196'4" (0.98% Pb, 1.44% Zn, 0.69 ozs Ag), as blebs and disseminations of galena, sphalerite and pyrite with one 6" vein of siltstone; 199'9"-205' (2.27% Pb, 1.76% Zn, 1.05 ozs Ag) as siderite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite veins in calcareous siltstones; and 275'6"-279'6" (1.5% Pb, 2.53% Zn, 0.76 ozs Ag) as small veins and blebs of sphalerite with galena and pyrite in a breccia of black slaty shale and carbonate rock.

KIW-2 and successive holes were drilled easterly under a surface "gossan" anomalously high in Pb and Zn. Only limited