

bottom of the hole at 1469'. Originally it was thought that the main Kosminsky mineralized zone had not been reached, especially since this zone was interpreted to be a fault contact between the Crimson Creek and Oonah formations. It now appears likely that the main Kosminsky mineralized zone or a subsidiary zone was intersected within Crimson Creek rocks at 1369-1374'. It is likely that considerable lateral deflection exists in this hole. This deflection would shorten the horizontal projection of the intersection (Drawing No. 1/316). Otherwise considerable, possibly excessive, steepening of the main lode or additional faulting of the main lode would be necessary if the 1369-1374' intersection does correlate with the main lode as inferred.

One galena-rich, with pyrite and some chalcopyrite, mineralized zone (5.26% Pb, 0.07% Zn, 2.72 ozs Ag, and 0.40% Cu) in shale with carbonate veining was intersected between 1369-1374'. Other weak mineralization included 1360-1365' (0.27% Pb, 0.32% Zn and 0.27% Cu) and 1421'6-1424'. As mentioned above, the 1369-1374' intersection probably is, or is related to, the main Kosminsky mineralized zone. The first intersections of KII-9 and the KHW-1 and IA intersections were apparently not intersected in KHW-3. This suggests that these intersections are discontinuous. Additional drilling is required to trace these mineralized zones.

KHW-4 was planned to test a surface geochemical anomaly,