FILE No. [redacted]

3.21. (EHP)

[Part 1]

ABERFOYLE LTD. — MINING DIVISION

AND

STOREYS CREEK TIN MINING COMPANY N. L.

EASTERN HILL

CLASSIFICATION ..... SURFACE EXPLORATION

SUBJECT ..... EASTERN HILL PROSPECT.

Ref: 3.2.1

≤ 1969-10.

STOREYS CREEK TIN MINING COMPANY N.L.

TO: G. Krummei, Senior Geologist. (cc A. J. Murphy, P.J. McGushin, H. Everett)

FROM: M. V. McKeown.

SUBJECT: RESUME OF EASTERN HILL PROSPECT EXPLORATION

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Explorationoof the Eastern Hill Prospect has been undertaken sporadically since the early 1880's. Production of tin concentrates was 25 tons up until 1928; since then very little production has taken place.

1.2 The prospect is situated on the east bank of Storeys Creek between 0000N and 1600N*. Access is by way of bush tracks and the HEC Power Line Track.

1.3 Vein outcrop occurs in three clusters:-

1. Counter Adit Vein group: at and around 1500N.
2. Western Vein group: 0000N to 0700N and 2800E to 3000E.
3. Eastern Vein group: 0250N to 0700N and 3000E to 3300E.

1.4 There are three theories as to the origin of the Eastern Hill Veining. These are that veining is:-

1. The top of the Storeys Creek deposit which has been faulted into ists present position.
2. An extension of the Storeys Creek deposit which will fail to improve at depth.1
3. The top of a new deposit which may or may not improve with depth.2

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF VEIN OUTCROPS

2.1. Counter Adit Vein Group

1. The Counter Adit Vein Group has been investigated by two adits (total length 250 ft) and intensive surface workings.
2. Veining strikes generally N-S with counter veining striking NW-SE. The N-S veining is of the order of 6" in maximum true width whilst the counter veining attains a true width of 9". Strike extent of the individual veins has been traced up to 100'. Veins dip to the south and west at up to 55°. Veining of the Counter Adit Group is associated in part with dykes striking N-S and NW-SE, i.e. parallel to the veining.
3. An estimated 62 tons of quartz was extracted from the adits by stoping between the adits.3

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* Storeys Creek Mine Co-ordinates and bearings are used throughout.

2.2 The Western Vein Group

1. The Western Vein Group has been investigated by one adit (No.5 adit) and surface trenches.

2. Veining strikes generally NNW-SSE and attains true widths of up to 7". Veins dip to the west at up to 65°. The veins of this group lie on a line from 0700N 2800E to 0000N 3000E in an echelon pattern. Strike extent of individual veins has been traced for up to 200' on the surface.

3. Veining intersected in No.5 adit is thought to be the northern end of veining in the Western Vein Group.4

2.3 The Eastern Vein Group

1. The Eastern Vein Group has been investigated by one adit (No.5 adit), several short shafts, one long diamond drill hole (1510'), and six short diamond drill holes (total length 326').

2. Veining strikes generally N-S and attains true widths of up to 12". Veins dip to the west at up to 65°. Strike extent of the individual veins has been traced over distances up to 120'. The eastern limit of the Eastern Vein Group is sharp whilst the western limit is unclear as veining becomes progressively less intense to the west.

3. No.5 adit and DDH SC-1 were both planned to test the Eastern Vein Group. No.5 adit did not intersect any major veining but a shallowly dipping fault was intersected at 585'. DDH SC-1 intersected a fault zone at 553' and SC-11 intersected a fault Zone at 22' to 24'. It is suggested that this fault, Fault'A',5 is the cause for:-

   (i) the sharp cut off of the Eastern Vein Group on its eastern flank.6
   (ii) the failure to meet any major veining in the adit.6

4. Two zones of veining intersected in SC-1 line up with the Eastern Vein Group if a dip steeper than the dip observed on these veins at the surface is assumed. A summary of DDH SC-1 is provided.7

5. DDH SC-8 to DDH SC-13 were drilled to test the Eastern Vein Group between 0500N and 1000N. A maximum drill hole depth of 60' was achieved with a maximum vertical inspection of about 45'. This drilling served to show:-

   (i) the veining does not weaken perceptibly at depths of about 50'8
   (ii) XRT core size is unsatisfactory for surface holes due to low core recoveries (as low as 46%).9

   A summary of diamond drill holes Sc-8 to SC-13 is provided.

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3. ORIGINS OF THE EASTERN HILL DEPOSIT

1. If the deposit is the top of the Storeys Creek deposit there should be a dextral transcurrent fault between the two deposits.[10] A fault along the line of Storeys Creek has been proposed on the basis of lithological structural changes across the creek.[11] A cross-section demonstrating this is enclosed. An alternative explanation has been suggested: that the changes may be related if curved fold planes are assumed.[12]
2. If the deposit is an extension of the Storeys Creek deposit there will be no large faults between this deposit and the Storeys Creek deposit and no increase in vein size at depth.
3. If the deposit is a new deposit which will increase in size at depth it would be necessary that there is a plunge of the granite basement in a southerly direction from the Storeys Creek Mine.[13] (It is estimated that a vertical range of 1200' to 1500' is necessary for veins of the Eastern Hill size to attain a size large enough to produce an orebodyy of the Aberfoyle and Storeys Creek types.[13]) DDH SC-1 penetrated to a vertical depth of 1400' without intersecting the granite basement, so this is a possibility.

4. CONCLUSIONS

1. The Eastern Hill Prospect has not been thoroughly enough investigated by drilling or other means to decide as to the origins or extent of the deposit.
2. XRT core is not a satisfactory core for surface drilling in this area.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Careful and accurate mapping on both sides of Storeys Creek between the Storeys Creek Mine and the Eastern Hill deposits in an attempt to determine the presence or absence of the Creek Fault.
2. Diamond drilling ato determine whether veining improves at depth - this will be the most important feature regardless of the origins of the deposit. These holes would be designed to intersect the Eastern Vein Group and the Western Vein Group at depths of (initially) 200' to 300' below surface outcrop.

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REFERENCES

1. R. Hare, Metals Exploration, "Proposed Exploration at Eastern Hill", 1960.

2. R, Hare, Ibid.

3. Author's calculation.

4. P.H. Frank, S.C.T.M.Co.N.L., "Exploration- Eastern Hill Prospect", 1965.

5. P.H. Frank's term.

6. P.H. Frank, S.C.T.M.Co.N.L., "Exploration - Eastern Hill Prospect", 1965.

7. P.H. Frank, Ibid.

8. P.H. Frank, S.C.T.M.Co.N.L., "Eastern Hill D.D: Programme Summary", 1965.

9. P.H. Frank, Ibid.

10. J. Linden, Cundill Meyer & Associates, "Storeys Creek - Rossarden Area, Tasmania", 1968.

11. J. Linden, Ibid.

12. G. Krummei, Aberfoyle Management, "Notes on the Report of J. Linden", 1968.

13. R. Hare, Metals Exploration, "Proposed Exploration at Eastern Hill", 1960.

REF. 3.2.1

14th May, 1968.

STOREYS CREEK TIN MINING COMPANY N. L.

MEMO TO - Mr. D. K. Tester.
FROM - R. M. Thomson.
SUBJECT - SECTIONS - SURFACE DIAMOND DRILL HOLES.

1. Northern Prospect : A further search through plans held in xxx the Geology Office, Storeys Creek, resulted in the finding of drill section D.S.-1 (R.Hare, W.W. Key, June 1960). Sections of drill holes S.C.2, S.C.3, S.C.4 and S.C.7 are plotted on this section at a scale of 100 ft to 1 in.; most of the drill hole data has been plotted and this section should suffice for the time being.

2. Eastern Hill Prospect : A complete section of drill hole S.C.1 has still not been found although about one third of the drill hole has been plotted on Eastern Hill Cross Section 600N (M. Bird, P.H. Frank, March 1965). A rough draft of a report on the Eastern Hill investigation was found during a search through the files in the office; the report was dated May, 1965 (by P.H. Frank (?)). No record of the final draft was found either in the Geology Office or at the mine office at Aberfoyle. The only other mention of this investigation is in Kingsbury's report "Requirements to Enable a Radical Increase in Ore Reserves Within the Storeys Creek Mine Area" dated November, 1965 - the section on Eastern Hill is inconclusive however since the drilling programme was still in progress at the time (short holes S.C.8, S.C.9, S.C.10, S.C.11 and S.C.12 were drilled - sections available).

Considering the work done at Eastern Hill it would be worth trying to trace any report (s) that might have gone to Melbourne Office only. Also, any further data on the Eastern Hill veining would be desirable since the veins, when projected north and down-dip, can be tentatively correlated with an area of numerous narrow veins intersected in drill hole U6-4 at about 11 level R.L. on section 1900N. This veining could be initially investigated by a drill hole from 11 level some time in the future.

I shall wait for further news of any report (s) on Eastern Hill before drafting a section of drill hole S.C.1, as it may be included.

R. M. Thomson

R. M. Thomson
Geologist.

14th September, 1965.

STOREYS CREEK TIN MINING CO. N. L.

From:- Assistant Geologist To:- Senior Geologist

Subject:- EASTERN HILL PROSPECT

The following points were raised druing a discussion between Senior Geologist and the **Assistant** Geologist on 13.9.65 (See Memo dated 13/9/)

1. It was agreed that the suggested clean up work of several workings was to go ahead.

2. The present position of SC13 to be altered to a new position. This position to give a deeper intersection of the vein being tested. From the results of this hole, other proposed holes to be replanned if possible these holes to be planned to give a deeper intersention of the veins being tested. (Next drill other major veins then one or two holes for pitch. Generally drill deeper than originally planned - C.K.)

3. E..X. core size will be tried on SC13 (the next hole to be drilled) if successful i.e. gives a better core recovery of the vein, all other holes will be drilled this size. If no better recovery than XRT size, then XRT will be used to drill the remaining proposed holes. (What about AMS ? - C.K.)
It was also stated that the size of the core was not as important as the barrel used.

4. Planning of D.D. Holes to test the Eastern Hill Caunter vein should be undertaken and holes should be drilled before the air line is taken up.
The testing of the caunter vein is to gain a possible entrance to the Eastern Hill veins from the Storeys Creek Mine.

5. Pass vein ? to be re-mapped.

SIGNED P.H. Frank

(Typed 28.10.77 from notes)

EASTERN HILL PROSPECT 13/9/65

Eastern Hill Diamond Drilling Summary -

The Eastern Hill, Stage 1, drilling programme has been suspended until a more satisfactory core size for drilling can be used. Out of the 17 planned holes from Stage 1, 5 have been completed. These are as follows - SC8, SC9, SC10, SC11, SC12, (see summary ap. logging and section), giving a total footage drilled of 241 246 feet.

It have become apparent from the above holes, that the present core size used, (XRT), is not giving sufficient core recovery of the veins being tested. This is partially due to the nature of the veins themselves, and the nature of the host rock about the veins. In the veins, nearly all the tin is found on the selvedge and is generally crystalline, thus is being ground away by the host rock. This is giving doubtful results of the amount of metal in the veins. It is therefore suggested, that the next hole is drilled with a larger coring size bit, A size would be preferable.

To date, however, the holes have confirmed some of the inferred structures, and helps to support the presence of the suspected Fault "A", seen in the 5 Adit level. It also appears that the suspected flat plunge of the veins does not exist or is not as flat or important as first thought. Another important fact seen from the drilling is that the veins do not appear to be weakening very much in depth, or at least to a vertical depth of 30 feet. Because of these points it now seems that some of the proposed drill holes will have to be moved to obtain good results. These holes, however, should not be altered until the previous hole and results have been obtained.

The following is a summary of the drill holes which have been completed. Only the wider and more important veins have been included.

HOLE SC8 Core Recovery 66% Dip 50°

Area Eastern Hill Surface Collar R.L. 2551.5 Core Size XRT

Location 763½N, 3125E. Bearing 90° Grid. Depth 50 ft.

0 - 50'		Mainly quartzite with a little slate.
6¾	1½"	Barren quartz vein.
8¼	1¾"	Barren quartz vein.
16¼	5¾	Quartz vein with an estimated 0.35% tin over a 36" stoping width (tin on selvedge partly ground).
32¼	1¼"	Quartz vein with a trace of tin.
37¼	1"	Quartz vein with an estimated 0.2% tin over a 36" stoping width.

HOLE COMPLETED AT 50 FT.

HOLE SC9 — Core Rec. 61% — Dip 36°

Area Eastern Hill — Collar R.L. 2550 — Core Size XRT

Location 877, 3111E. — Bearing 90° Grid — Depth 43 feet.

0 - 43'			Mainly subgreywache with a little quartzite and dyke.
	22½	3½"	Quartz vein with an estimate 0.17% tin over a 36" stoping width (+ some tin loss by grinding).
	27¼	3"	Quartz vein with a trace of wolfram.
	28	7½"	Barren quartz vein (some grinding).
	29	2"	Barren quartz vein.
	30¾	4½	Quartz vein with an estimate 0.65% WO_3 over a 36" stoping width plus a little pyrite.
	38½	2"	Quartz vein with an estimated 0.50% WO_3 over a 36" stoping width.

HOLE COMPLETED AT 43 FEET.

HOLE SC10 — Core Rec. 79% — Dip 45°

Area Eastern Hill — Collar R.L. 2542 — Core size XRT

Location 871N, 3057E. — Bearing 90° Grid. — Depth 60 feet.

0 - 60'			Subgreywacke with a little slate
	24	2½"	Quartz vein with a little pyrite.
	51½	3"?	Quartz vein with a trace of tin (core badly broken and some grinding).
	55¼	1½"	Barren quartz vein.
	56¼	4½"	Quartz vein with an estimated 0.50% wolfram over a 36" stoping width.

HOLE COMPLETED AT 60 FEET.

HOLE SC11 — Core Rec. 46% — Dip 70°

Area Eastern Hill — Collar R.L. 2565.8 — Core size EX.

Location 603N, 3223E. — Bearing 90° Grid — Depth 43 feet.

0 - 43'			Subgreywacke with a little slate and quartzite
22-24			Fault zone, (possibly Fault"A")
	35	2"	Barren quartz vein.

poor recovery of core in this hole was mainly due to drillingalong a dyke and slaty bed of which there was no surface evidence.

HOLE COMPLETED AT 43 FEET.

HOLE SC12 | Core Rec. 83.5% | Dip 50°

Area Eastern Hill | Collar R.L. 2568 | Size XRT

Location 497N, 3184E. | Bearing 90° Grid. | Depth 50 feet.

0 - 50			Subgreywacke with a little slate and quartzite.
	11½	3¼"	Barren quartz vein.
18¾-19¼			Fault zone (possibly bedding fault).
	41¼	7½"	Quartz vein with a trace of tin and wolfram plus a little pyrite.

HOLE COMPLETED AT 50 FEET.

Shaft Workings

While the drilling has been suspended a shaft at 815N, 3148E (sunk possibly on Rass Vein) was pumped of its water, to a vertical depth of 16 ft. The total depth of the shaft is not known, but it was reported by Reid & Henderson 1929, that a shaft was sunk on Rass Vein to a vertical depth of 50 ft. (See plan of workings) It is now suggested that the shaft and drive should be cleaned out, at least in the top sections and channel or chip samples should be taken of the vein worked.

Several other underground workings should be tested by a similar manner, before the air line is pulled up. This should be done if possible before drilling is recommended. These workings are as follows -

(A) Shaft at 475N, 3242E, (Fieldhouse's workings), water to be pumped out, shaft and workings surveyed, veining sampled or estimated.

(B) Adit or shaft at 1293N, 3025E. Portal to be cleaned up, workings surveyed and veining sampled.

(C) Goodall's workings. Jim Hall stated that a ~~(illegible)~~ shaft was sunk to a depth of 30 feet and 1½ tons of tin was produced from it. This shaft is south of the area recently mapped, and it is suggested that a survey and mapping of the surface be undertaken.

P. H. FRANK
ASS'T. GEOLOGIST.

(Typed 28.10.77 from notes.)

REF. 3.2.1 May. 1965.

STOREYS CREEK TIN MINING COMPANY N. L.

EXPLORATION - EASTERN HILL PROSPECT

1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1 Recent work :

The recent activities at Eastern Hill have been aimed to investigate the area for an open cut prospect, however, lack of information of vertical extent of the veins and lower grade than first anticipated makes an open cut prospect a risky venture. Work has now begun to investigate the possibility of working the prospect by Underground Mining from Storeys Creek Mine.

1.2 Location :

Eastern Hill prospect is situated on the east bank of Storeys Creek, about 200 ft above creek level and some 2000 ft south of Storeys Creek Mine shaft. The main area of outcrop of veins appears in two groups. The Eastern group situated between 250N, 900N and 3000E and 3300 E; and the Western group between 00, 700N and 2800E 2950E. (See surface plan). Only a few veins of importance outcrop outside these two groups and of these the Eastern Hill Caunter Vein shows the most promise.

1.3 Method of Investigation :

The Eastern Hill veins have been mapped, where possible, both on the surface and underground, and visually estimated for tin and wolfram grade. 40 feet to the inch plans of the surface, No.5 Adit and several cross sections have been prepared. The resulting work has lead to a number of proposed diamond drill holes to allow a more complete investigation of the prospect.

2. PREVIOUS WORK.

Much work has been done on Eastern Hill in the past, of this most was contributed by Reid and Henderson 1929, W. Key 1959 (for his surface and underground mapping, and R. Hare 1960. The work can be split into two divisions (a) Development (b) Diamond Drilling.

(a) Development :

Prior to Reid and Henderson 1929, nearly all the veins had been prospected by trenches with two adits driven on the Caunter Vein (see Adits plan). A third adit suggested by Reid and Henderson was then driven to cut the main group of veining some 200 ft below their surface outcrop. This adit called the No.5 Adit was abandoned at 730 ft from its start after failing to cut any veining of importance

(b) Diamond Drilling :

Diamond drill holes have been planned from time to time and of these only one has been drilled.

Henderson 1936, suggested a series of five holes, to test the veins up to 200 ft below the plateau top, none of these holes have been drilled.

R. Hare 1960, as a result of surface and underground mapping by W. Key 1959, suggested a hole to be drilled in the east bank of the creek. The hole was proposed to cut the veins at a depth between 600 ft and 800 ft below the surface and to test the mathinna-granite contact depth below the surface.

This hole was drilled in March 1960, its position altered to the west bank of the creek so as to test, in the hole, the suspected creek fault. See summary of D.D. Hole SC1 at the end of report. Two zones of veining intersected in the hole will line up with the veining on the surface, provided a much steeper dip than observed is used.

3. SURFACE GEOLOGY.

The surface outcrop of Eastern Hill veins are said to have been worked prior to 1881 and an estimated 25 tons of metal produced up to 1928. Reid and Henderson 1929. There is no record of production since this date and it is certain that none of the veins have been worked by this Company.

The geology of Eastern Hill has been well described by previous writers. It is similar to that of Storeys Creek, the host rocks being greywache, quartzite and slates of the mathinna group. The beds are tightly folded and the limbs dip steep east or west. The strike of the folds axes lies between 315° and 325° magnetic and little or no evidence of plunge on the axis. The associated veins strike nearby parallel to the beds but dip much flatter to the west, the dips varying between 30°W to 65°W. The veins also vary in width from ⅛" up to 12" and in their lengths from a few feet up to 100 ft. Little is known of the vertical extent of these veins.

The veins appear in two main groups, (a) Eastern group, (b) Western group. Veining outside these two groups is relatively sparse and of little importance, except for the Eastern Hill Caunter and associated veins, as well as, several veins north of the Eastern Group. (See surface plan).

(a) Eastern Group :

The Eastern group of veins was the main subject for the open cut prospect. Mapping and grade estimation of the veins has shown that an open cup prospect would be a risky venture.

The surface outcrop of the veins in this group lies between 250N, 900N and 3000E, 3300E. To the east of the veins there is a sharp cut off whereas on the other three sides the veins gradually fade out. This sharp cut off on the eastern side of the veins suggests the presence of a fault and a projection of a fault observed in the No.5 Adit supports this theory. This fault has been called fault "A" (see cross section 600N). This fault gives another possible solution as to why the veins were not intersected in the adit.

The size and extent of the veins in the group is not fully known, they vary in width and length as already stated. Trenches on the veins vary from a few feet up to 15 ft in depth. A shaft sunk on one of the veins, called "Ross Vein" has been sunk to a depth of 50 ft vertically ? Reid and Henderson 1929. There is no record of geological structures intersected in the shaft and as the shaft is full of water all the year round it is proposed to pump the shaft of its water during the drilling programme to gain access for inspection.

Visual grade estimation of the veins should be treated with caution and should be used only as a guide. This is because of the way the area has been worked over and that most of the high grade material would have been removed from the site. The veins themselves are in many places covered by material which has fallen into the trenches covering the veins, so in most places a visual inspection is impossible without extensive work.

(b) Western Group :

This group of veins outcrops between 0N, 700N and 2800E, 2950E. These veins in general are lower in grade and strength than the Eastern group veins; but have been worked in a similar manner. A projection of these veins down to the No.5 Adit will line up with veining observed in the adit. (See cross section 600N and adit level plan).

4. NO. 5 ADIT.

The No.5 Adit has been driven east for 730 ft in the east bank of the creek, some 200 ft below the plateau top and about 1800 ft down stream from the Storeys Creek Mill.

4.1 Veining in the Adit :

Very few veins of significance were found in the adit, however, between 360 ft and 490 ft from the adit mouth a group of veins was intersected. All these veins were weak and only one showed any metal. This vein intersected at 432 ft estimated 0.5% tin over a 36" stoping width, but is not continuous.

In several places a possible north plunge of approximately 35°N was observed on the veins. Applying this plunge to the veins on the surface the Eastern group could project north of the adit level, while veining of the Western group would still line up with the veining observed in the adit.

4.2 Faulting :

Much faulting was mapped in the adit of which nearly all were bedding faults. However one fault intersected at 570 feet from the adit mouth appeared similar to the Aberfoyle type faults observed in the Aberfoyle Mine. Assay results on this fault averaged 0.05% tin over 8½". This fault called "A" fault gives another possible solution as to why the veins of the Eastern group of veining was not intersected in the adit.

Another interesting point about "A" fault is the change in bedding dips on either side of it. On the west side it is possible to tie up the beds from the adit to the surface, while to the east the bedding observed will not line up with bedding observed on the surface. The character of the rock on either side also changes, the east side being poor host rock for veining (C.J.Kingsbury) compared with similar looking rock in other places of Storeys Creek Mine.

An attempt was made to follow the trace of fault "A" on the surface but without success. It is hoped that drilling will clarify its presence or absence.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Although the work to date has given an inconclusive result on the prospect, it has given some very useful information for further prospecting. It is suggested that any further prospecting should be done by drilling to test -

(a) The vertical extent of the veins, whether they fade out in depth or steepen their dip as shown by SC1 (page 2 of this report).

(b) Clarify the existence of fault "A" and the faulting of veins of the Eastern group before they reach the No.5 Adit level.

(c) To test for a possible Nth plunge on the veins (see page 3 of report

(d) To test for a downward continuation of grade on the veins.

This drilling programme has been split into two stages -

Stage 1 - This stage consists of seventeen XRT drill holes varying in depth and a total footage of 880 feet. These holes have been planned to test the above possibilities at a shallow depth below their outcrop.

Stage 2 - This stage will depend upon the results of Stage 1 and will be to test at a greater depth as per Stage 1 if results are promising. For stage 1 of the drilling the Packsack drill can handle all but one hole, this hole could be drilled by the E500 machine recently purchased for Storeys Creek.

P. H. Frank.

MAY, 1960.

SUMMARY OF D.D. HOLE SC1

Hole No.	SC1		
Mine	Storeys Creek Mine Eastern Hill Prospect.		
Location	500N. 2000E.	RL	2372
Date commenced	25.3.60	BR	90° grid
Date completed	27.5.60	Dip	-78°
Logged by	W. W. Key.	Core Rec.	96.5%
		Depth	1510 feet
		Size	AXT

0 - 1475	Mathinna beds; quartzite, greywache & slate.
1475 - 1510	Slate with 6 dolerite dykes totalling 10¼ ft.
175	18" brecciated fault zone.
243	6" quartz vein with a little mica, no metal.
365	7" quartz vein, no metal.
564½	12" quartz vein, no metal. This could be country quartz.
652	6" fault zone.
665	12" fault zone.
771	5" quartz vein at 75° to core, no metal.
779	4" brecciated fault zone.
835	4" quartz vein, no metal.
881 - 889¼	lost 36" of core, possible fault zone) strong
944 - 949	Lost 48" of core, possible fault zone) water
942 - 955	Lost 24" of core, possible fault zone) pressure
1025 - 1117½	A number of barren quartz veins totalling 39" 1" @ 1025, 8" @ 1036¾, 10" @ 1039¼, ½" @ 1043, 1" @ 1045½, 5" @ 1046, 1" @ 1050, 2" @ 1065¼, 2" @ 1069, 4" @ 1071½, ½" @ 1100½, 3" @ 1105¼, 1" @ 1117½.
1225 - 1241	Four barren quartz veins totalling 13". 2" @ 1225, 6" @ 1233½, 3" @ 1236, 2" @ 1241.
1438	5" quartz vein, no metal.

HOLE COMPLETED AT 1510 FEET.

was this eventually encountered ?