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The three lodes can also be distinguished in the vertical sections of several bore holes drilled in the area. In some instances, however, the veins show a tendency to split and merge and, owing to the close spacing between them, it is often difficult to tell in a bore hole section the individual lodes from their splits. The three lodes seem to merge south of S.C.4. The following is a review of what can be learned on the size, composition and grade of the lodes from underground reconnaissance and diamond drilling:

Lode A1

In the mine Lode A1 was followed by Adit No. 3 and, over a short distance, by a drift put in from No. 1 East Crosscut of Adit No. 1. Taylor (1950) estimates an average width of 3 feet for this lode. Bore hole intersections at different levels show, from 655 feet to 978 feet, an average width close to 4.5 feet. The 14.1 feet wide mineralised intersection of S.C.11A at 1,185 feet is interpreted as formed by the merging of Lode A1 with Lode A2. Owing to the present condition of Adit No. 3, Lode A1 was sampled by Geophoto only along the short drift parallel to Adit No. 1. Over a strike length of 47 feet and a width of 3 feet, the lode averaged 1.67% Pb, 7.79% Zn and 0.9 oz Ag.

Lode A2

Lode A2 was exposed in the mine in Crosscuts No. 3 and No. 4 West and No. 1 East. This exposure was sampled by Geophoto and assayed over a width of 3 feet 0.6%Pb, 2.2% Zn and 0.4 oz Ag. Only two bore hole intersections show better grade and width, S.C.14, 803' A.S.L. and S.C.2A, 966' A.S.L.