

A shallow tunnel was driven through a very large gossan outcrop in the southern portion of Section 3692 but only low grade ore was intersected. A cross-cut from the intermediate tunnel to this formation was planned in 1902.

Most of the fahlore in the upper levels of the Ring Valley and Fahlore mines has been worked out and the ore at depth is complex containing fahlore, jamesonite, galena, chalcopryrite and pyrite. The table below presents the only recorded production from these mines:

	<u>Ore (tons)</u>	<u>Ag (oz)</u>	<u>Cu (tons)</u>	<u>Period</u>
Fahlore Mine	95	20,000(est)	5 (est)	1900
Ring Valley - Fahlore Mines	2,877	363,000 "	159 "	1902-14
TOTAL	2,972	383,000 "	164 "	

#### Section 331-93M

This section lies to the north of the Fahlore Mine. A tunnel was driven west for 76m. The approach and first 7.5m intersected gossan with minor pyrite which probably correlates to the lode in the Fahlore Mine adit 15m below. The country rock changes from slate to serpentinite at 46m. Smith (1898) refers to a 12m zone of Mn gossan with seams of rubbly quartz, presumably from within this tunnel.

#### Block 302: Section 8885-M (ex 302-93M)

On this section, which lies some distance south of the Ring Valley-Fahlore Mines, Smith (1898) describes a mineralised zone up to 6m wide striking SE and dipping NE. This lode was explored in trenches, open cuts and 3 adits. The country rock of slate and sandstone is impregnated with pyrite and there are several veins of solid pyrite (up to 30cm thick) with small seams of galena, jamesonite and siderite. Patches of tetrahedrite was found but the orebody is generally poorly mineralised. A tunnel was driven through altered clay, slate and sandstone but was stopped before the lode was intersected. About 26 tons of ore was mined from these workings to give 2211oz of silver and one ton of copper.

#### Block 291: Section 9433-M, ex 291-93M ("Orr's Section")

The lode continues SE into this section from Block 302 where a gossanous outcrop contains pyrite and minor galena in siderite. 21m below this outcrop a tunnel was driven SW and cut the lode at approx. 24m; the lode was driven on for a few feet to the NW and SE but contained siderite and no significant mineralisation. About 45m above this tunnel and roughly 60m to the SE an adit was driven for 100m along the lode. The lode near the entrance is 60cm wide and comprises siderite, lesser pyrite and arsenopyrite and minor fahlore and galena. "Good patches" of fahlore were encountered in this tunnel but the lode was generally poor. Above the tunnel the lode was trenched up a small creek to the boundary of Section 343-93M (Central Curtin-Davis) and near the boundary some good ore was obtained - 7.5 tons of 3.9% Cu and 118 oz/ton Ag, and 18 tons of "seconds" at 3.1% Cu and 72 oz/ton Ag (Smith 1898).

#### Central Curtin-Davis: Section 343-93M

This section lies to the south of 291-93M and appears to have later been partly or wholly incorporated into 9433-M. Smith (1898) reports a tunnel bearing 150° being driven along the lode, apparently adjacent to the workings on 291-93M. The country rock passes from sandstone and grit into contorted black slate. "In places there are small bunches of fahlore and copper pyrites, but the country is very much broken and disturbed" Montgomery (1896) described the position of the lode as about 120m east of the NW corner of 343-93M. At that time it had been traced southward for approx. 80m by cross trenches and northward into 291-93M for approx. 60m by a trench on the outcrop.