

### Lower Wedge

This stope is still in its development stage, stope production is scheduled for early 1982.

Development required for the first stope (W62) is almost complete on the -200 metre, -220 metre, -240 and -260 metre level. The -280 metre level basal access has still to be developed. Considerable extra development has been carried out on the upper four levels in order to maintain budget tonnage and a reasonable grade to the mill. Diamond drilling has been carried out on all levels from most cross cuts, to determine the position, thickness and nature of the Decline Fault. Where feasible the drilling was continued to test B Lens in the Decline Orebody. In addition two holes were drilled on stope section (102° I.S.G.) to accurately determine the footwall of the orebody.

The results from these investigations are detailed below:

### Decline Fault

1. The Decline Fault trends essentially north south but has many small scale undulations on both sides.
2. Its thickness is variable but generally is widest at the north (10 metres) and narrowest to the south (2 metres).
3. The Fault consists mostly of angular fragments of biotite hornfels, generally 2 - 10 centimetres. It is characterised by a central zone made up of small (1.4 - 2 centimetres) biotite hornfels fragments set in a compacted clay matrix. This can usually be cored by diamond drills but is easily degradable. Thickness of the zone is variable and hard to determine accurately from drill core but is probably of the order of 10 centimetre.
4. Where fractured biotite hornfels, or biotite pyroxene hornfels, of B Lens lies on the east side of the fault it is hard to identify the boundary between the two. In some cases this material has been included into the Decline Fault as it has similar engineering properties. This accounts for some of the bulges seen in the fault on level plans.
5. Where the Decline Fault has been exposed, or mined through, it has been found to be dry and reasonably competent. Even where the fault has been exposed for a long time (over a year in W66 -240 metre level, over six months in W62 -220 metre level) little degradation has been observed.