

Drillhole Selections

## 2 Methods

I. Select a point on the long-section and a collar location on the contoured base map. From this a bearing, dip and total depth can be calculated.

Example : Drillhole Set-up nearest the Paxton Adit.

Target : want to drill across VLF anomaly + intersect the Wayside Shear (vein)

Set-Up : on road at closest point to anomaly "bulge"

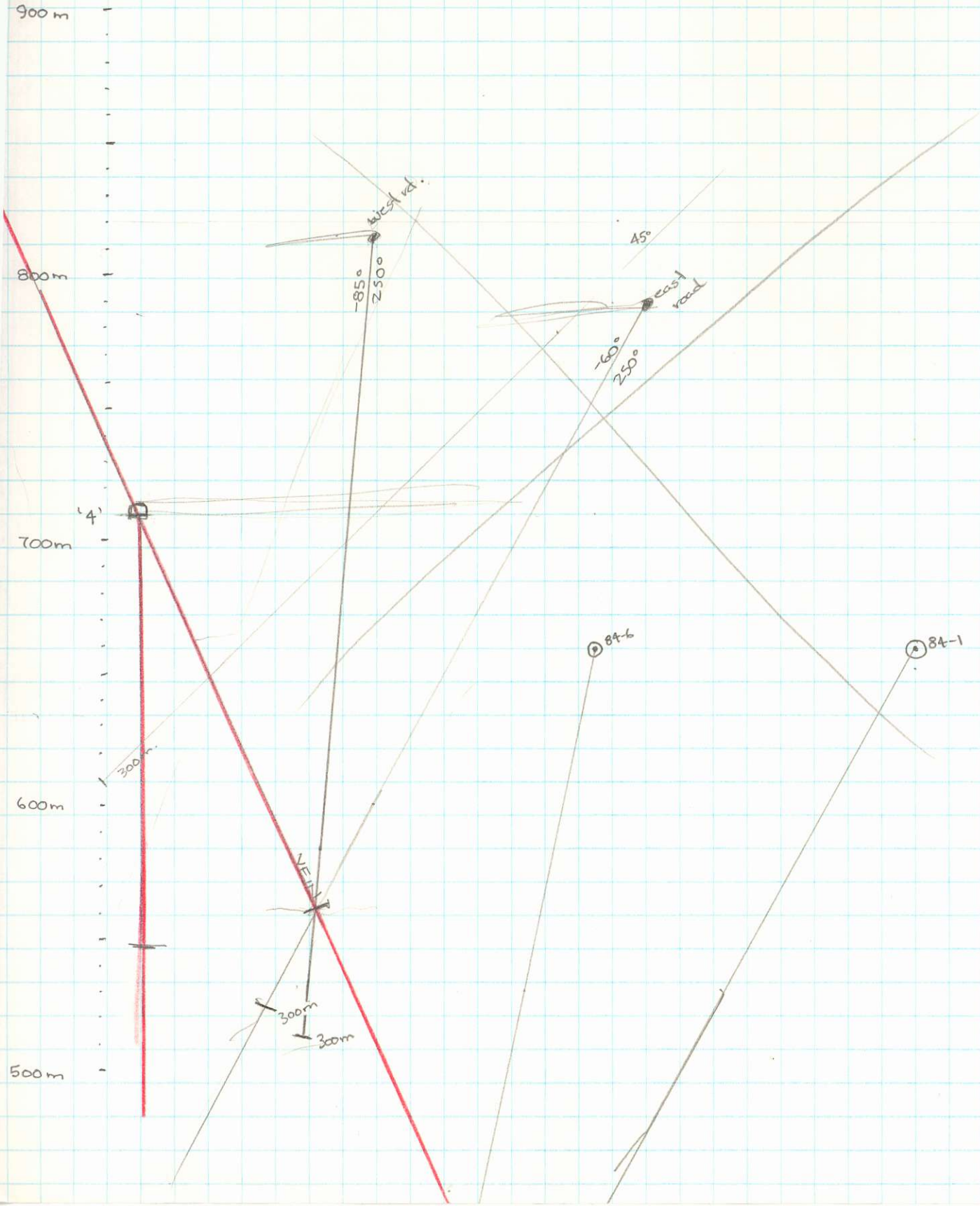
1. Mark collar on topo base and draw line from collar, through the anomaly. This becomes bearing of ddh ( $210^\circ$ ).
2. Construct a X-section in the plane bearing  $210^\circ$ . Project the Paxton Adit on to the section line on the topo base and measure distance between adit and collar. Note elev'n of adit on the topo base. Can now plot the collar, and the adit on the X-section. Project the vein on to the section line and use stereonet to determine apparent dip of vein in the  $210^\circ$  plane. Plot the vein on to the X-section.
3. From the long-section, the depth from the Paxton Adit to the pre-selected point of intersection can be measured ( $\sim 25\text{m}$ ). Measure  $25\text{m}$  vertically below the paxt. adit on the X-section then move across horizontally until the vein is intersected. Mark this point on the X-section. Now can draw ddh from the collar, through this point and can measure dip of hole ( $-45^\circ$ ). Depth of hole can also be measured ( $\sim 110\text{m}$ ).
4. Bearing  $210^\circ$  will intersect shear at  $\sim 25\text{m}$  below Paxton level and  $50\text{m}$  back from the adit opening\*.  
Dip  $-45^\circ$   
TD  $\sim 110\text{m}$

5.

# Wayside Drilling - MS77

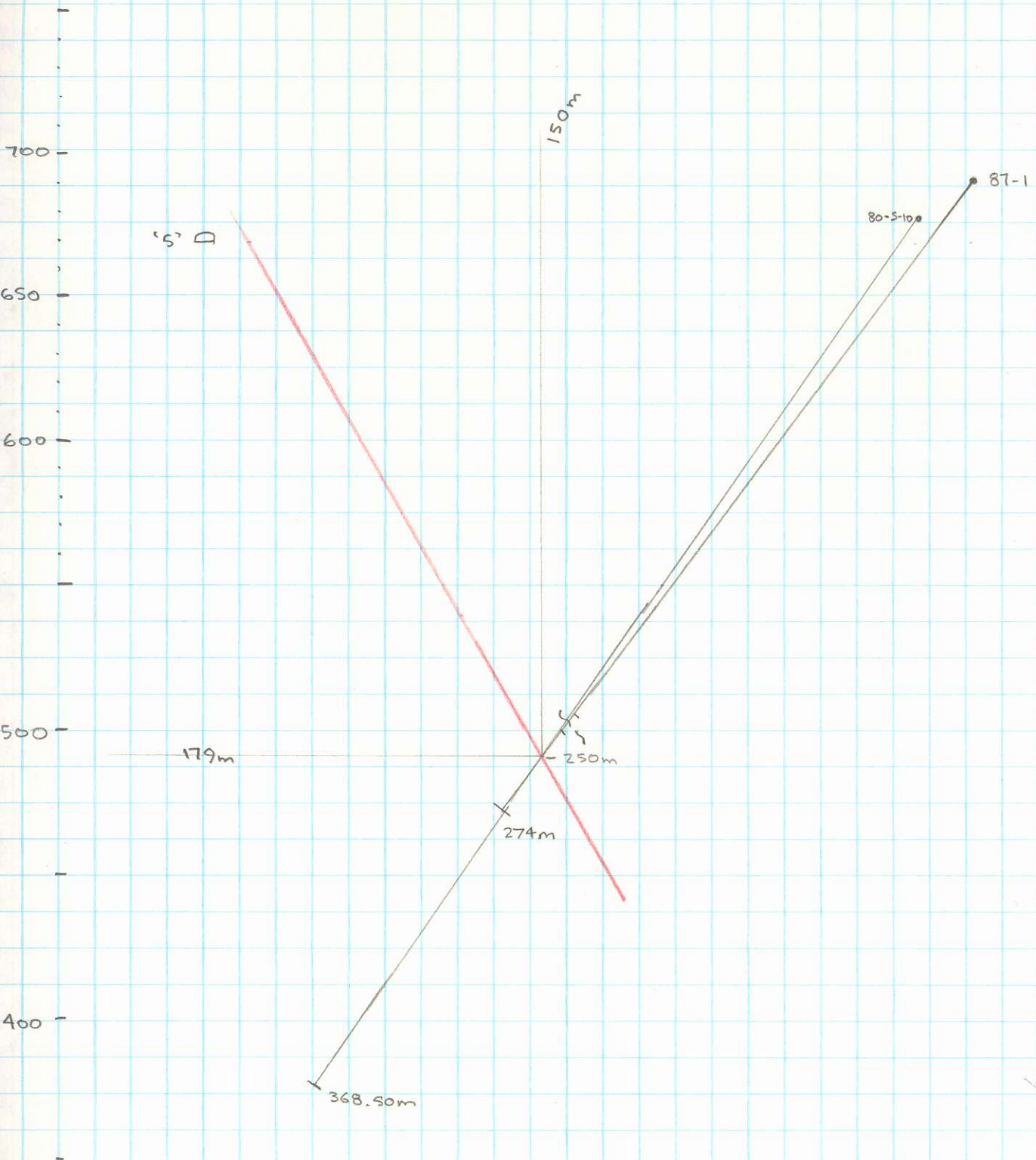
1:2000

Wayside Area - 2000 ft.



87-1

212°



APP. DIP OF VIEW IS  $-60^\circ E$

1:2000

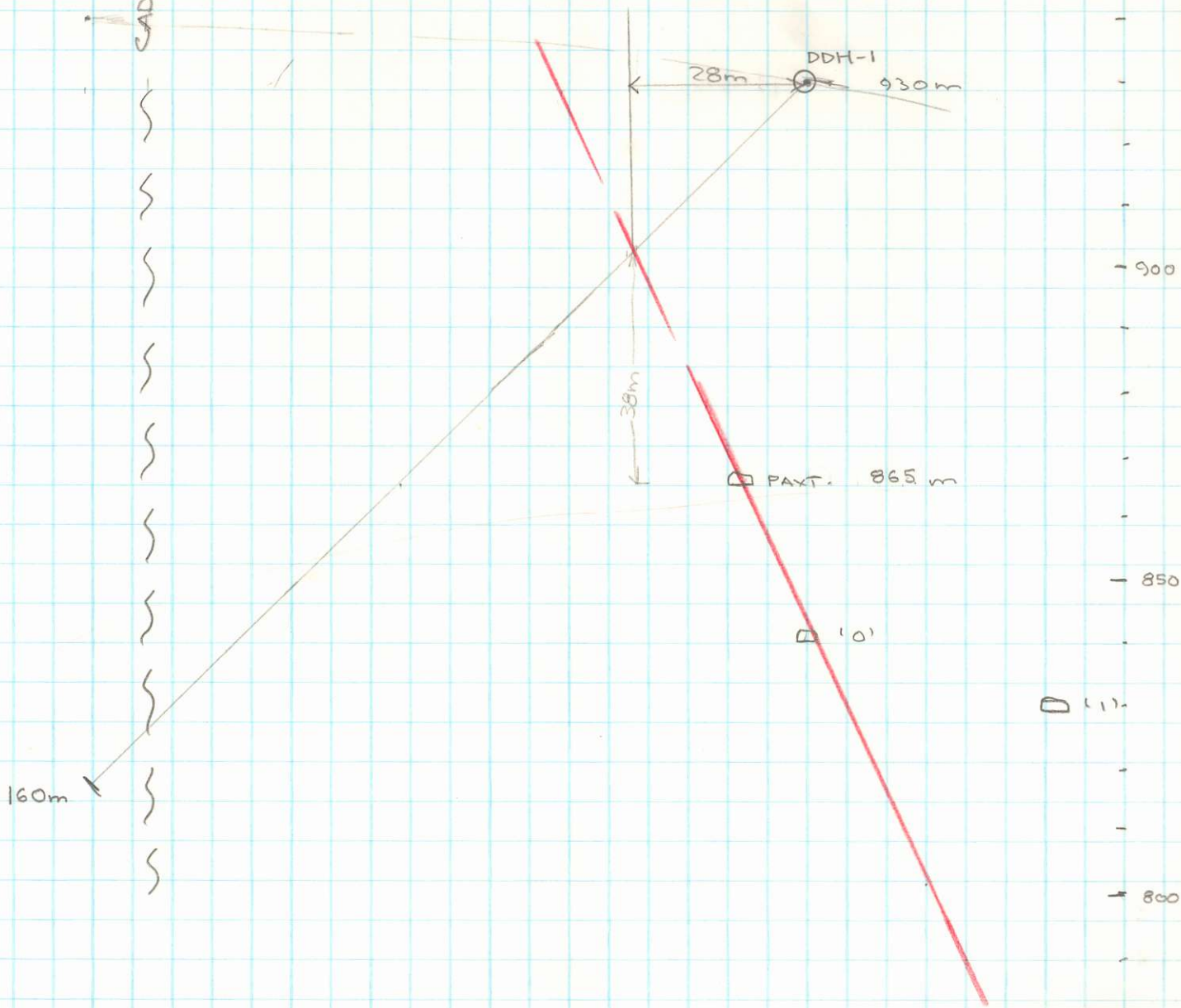
DDH-1 , 248° , -45°

1:

Elev (m)

WAYSIDE

CADWALLADER

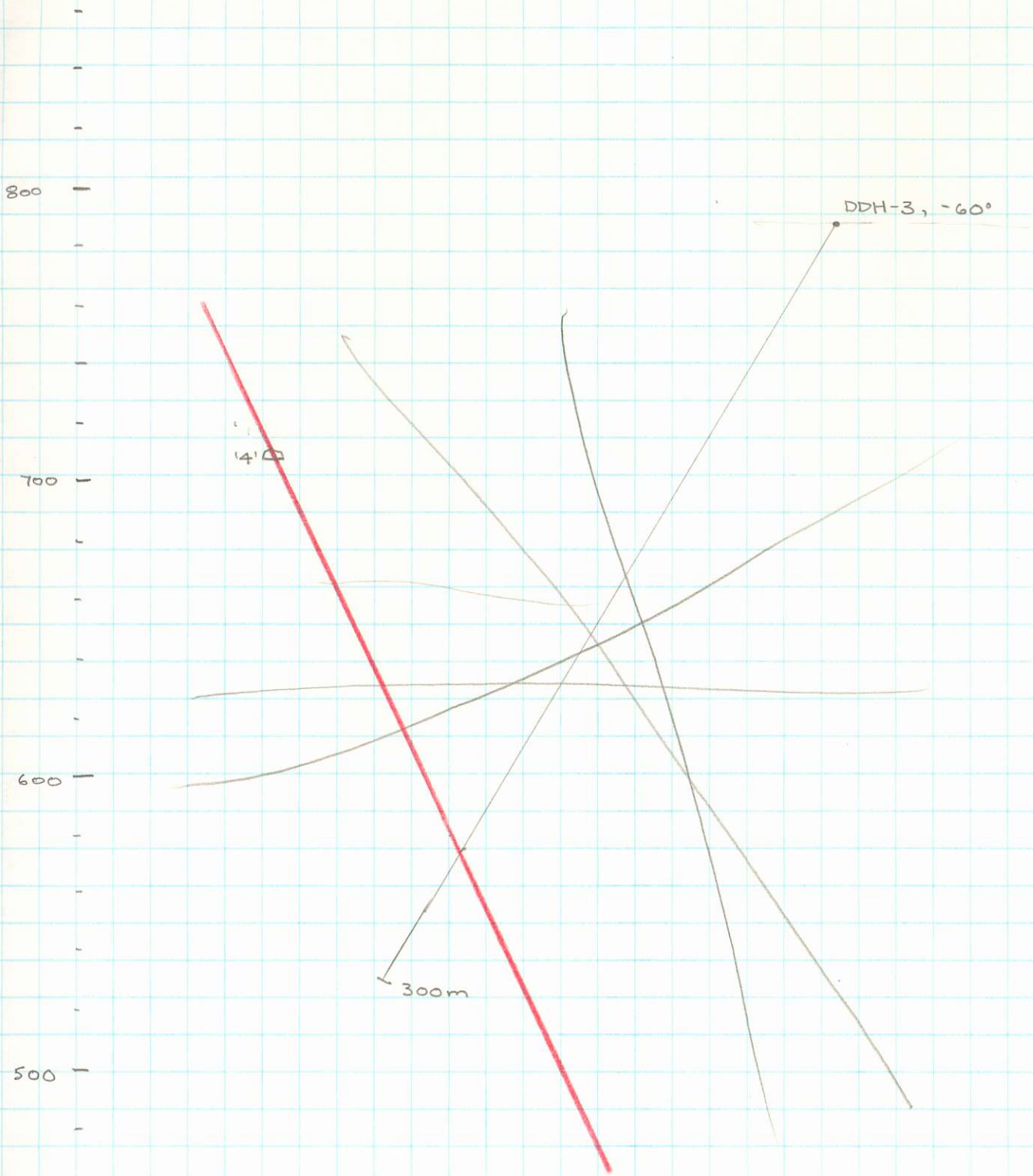


1:1000

~~D (2m)~~

M577

DDH-3, 250°

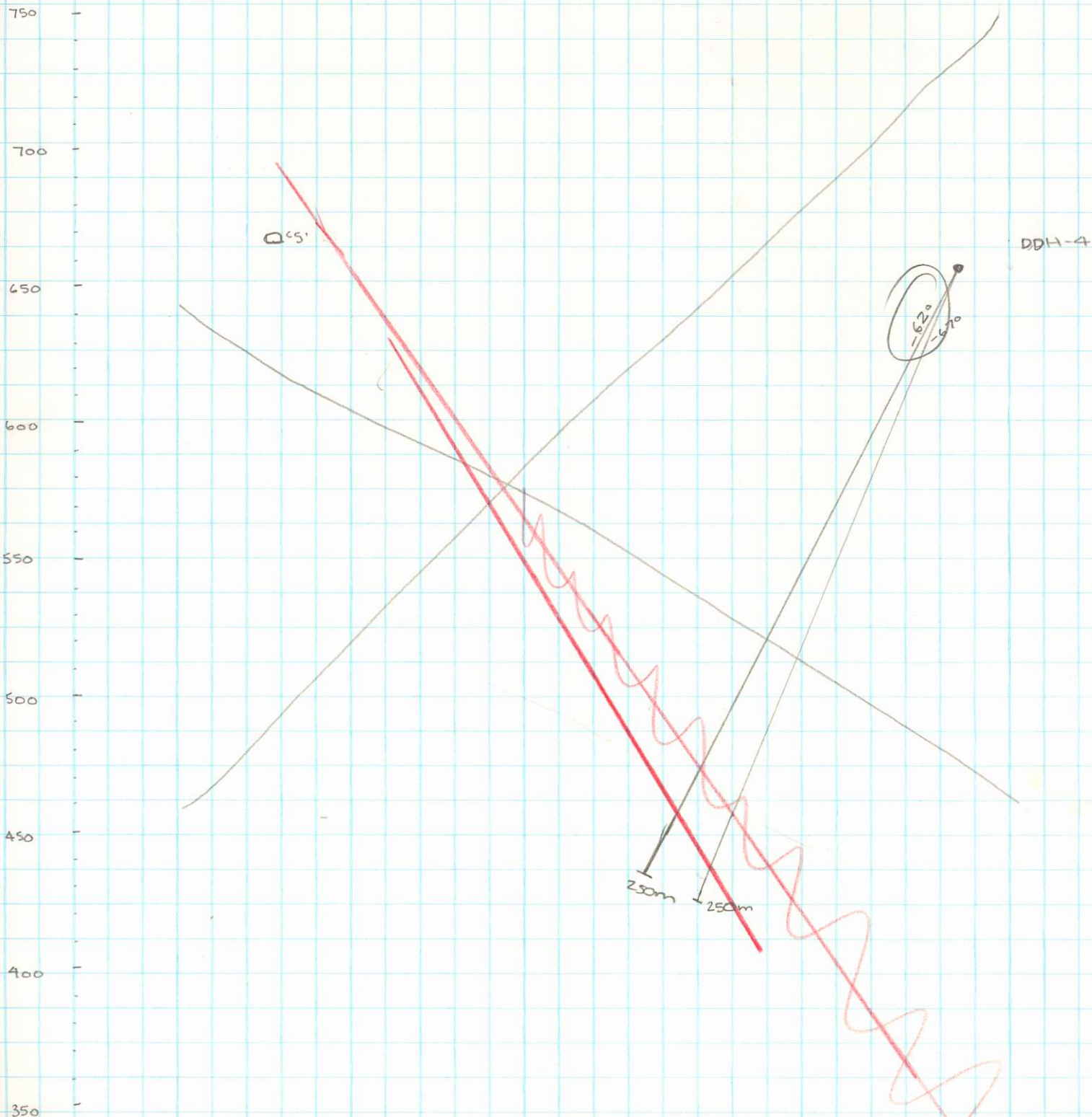


100

1:2000

M577

DDH-4 , 210° ,



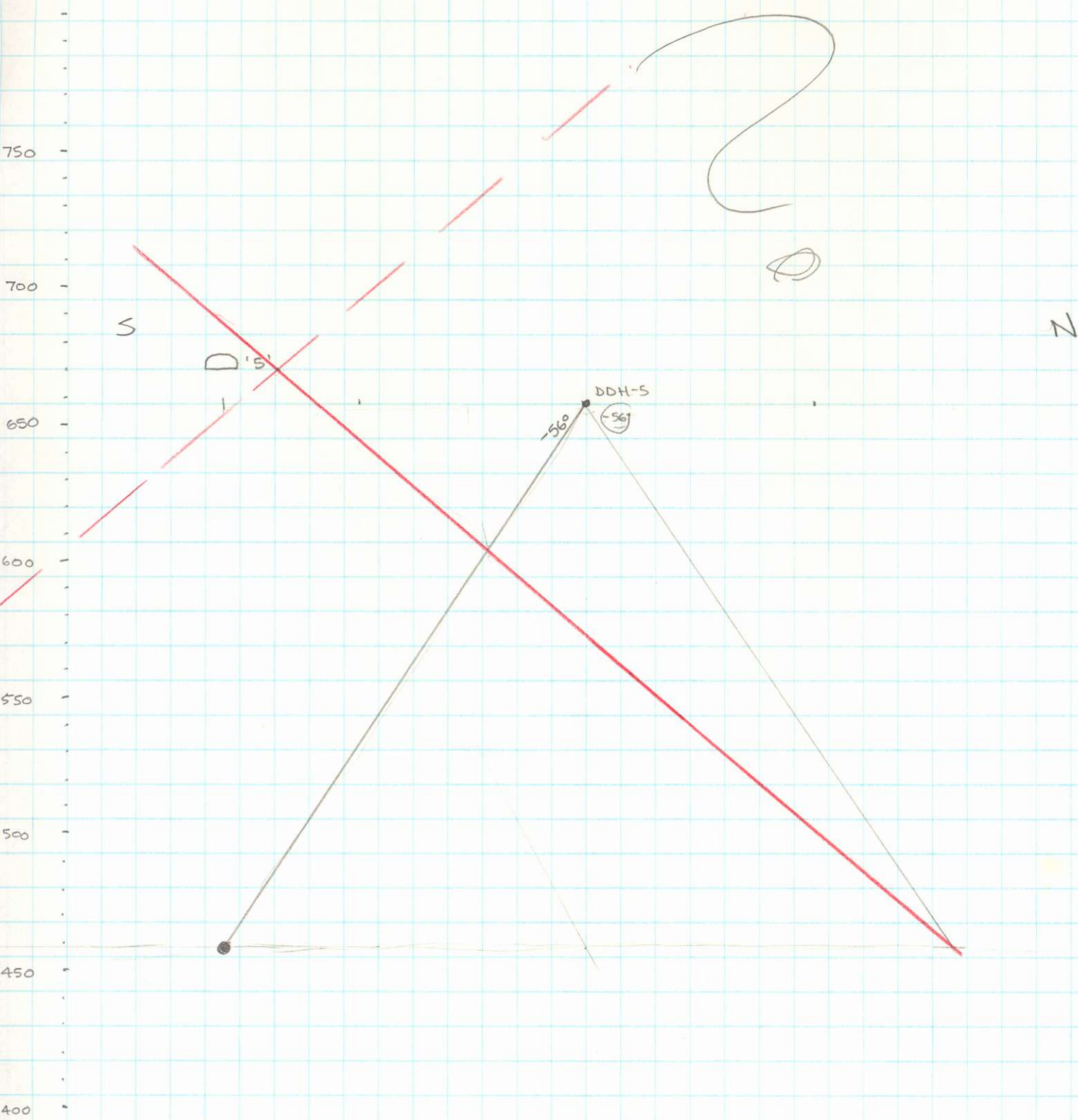
APPARENT DIP OF VEIN IN THIS PLANE IS  
ESTIMATED TO BE ~~50°~~ ACTUAL APP DIP -58°

DDH-5, 183°

M577

133m

Elev (m)



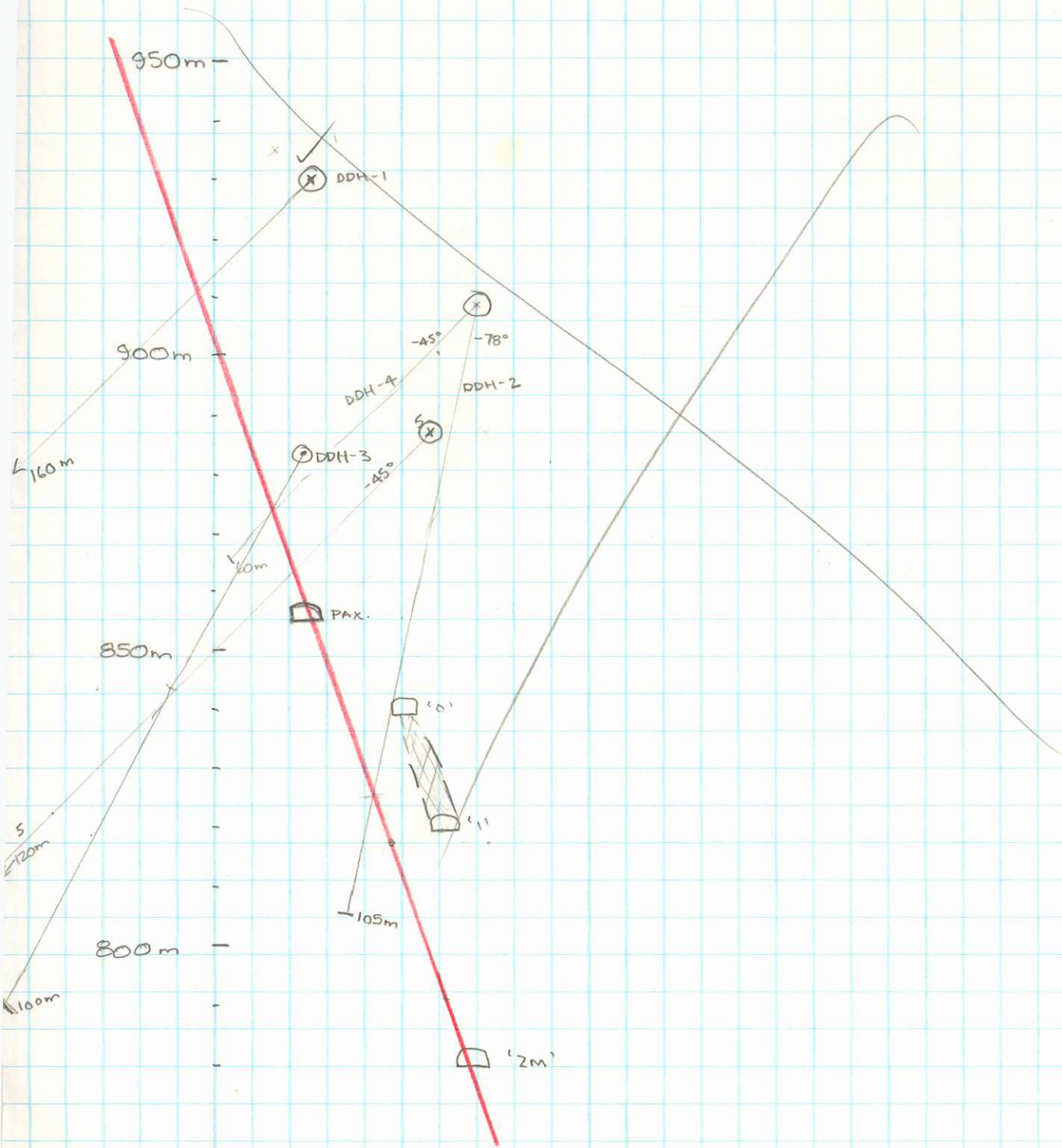
APP. DIP OF VEIN IN 183° PLANE  
IS 41° E

1:2000

Above Paxton Adit

Try	DDH	T.D.	Dip
-	1	160m	-45°
-	5	120m	-45°
-			

Stu Furnerton





M577

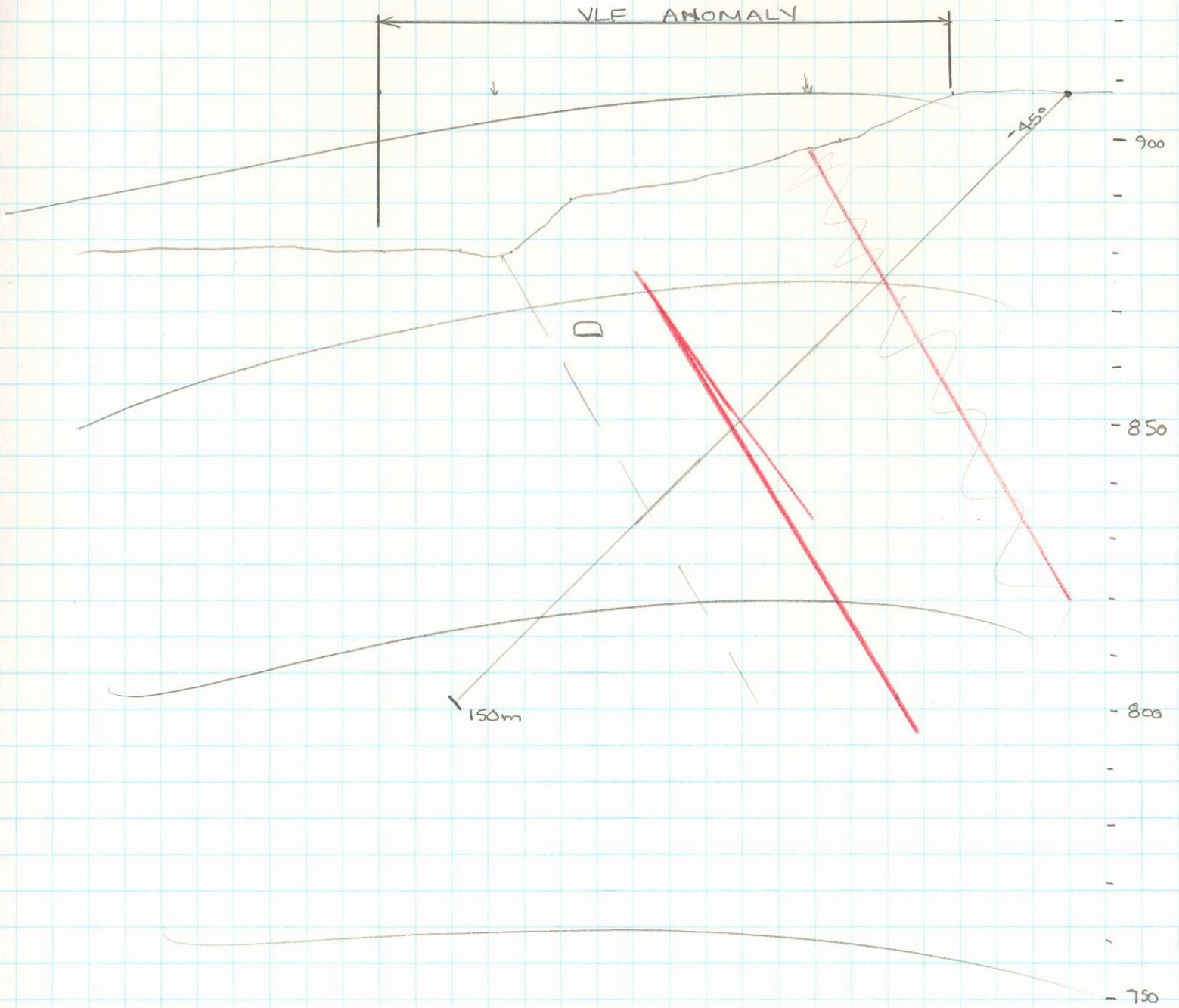
DDH-2

Set up on road at ~ 908m a.s.l

- bearing 210°

Plane 210° , (1:1000)

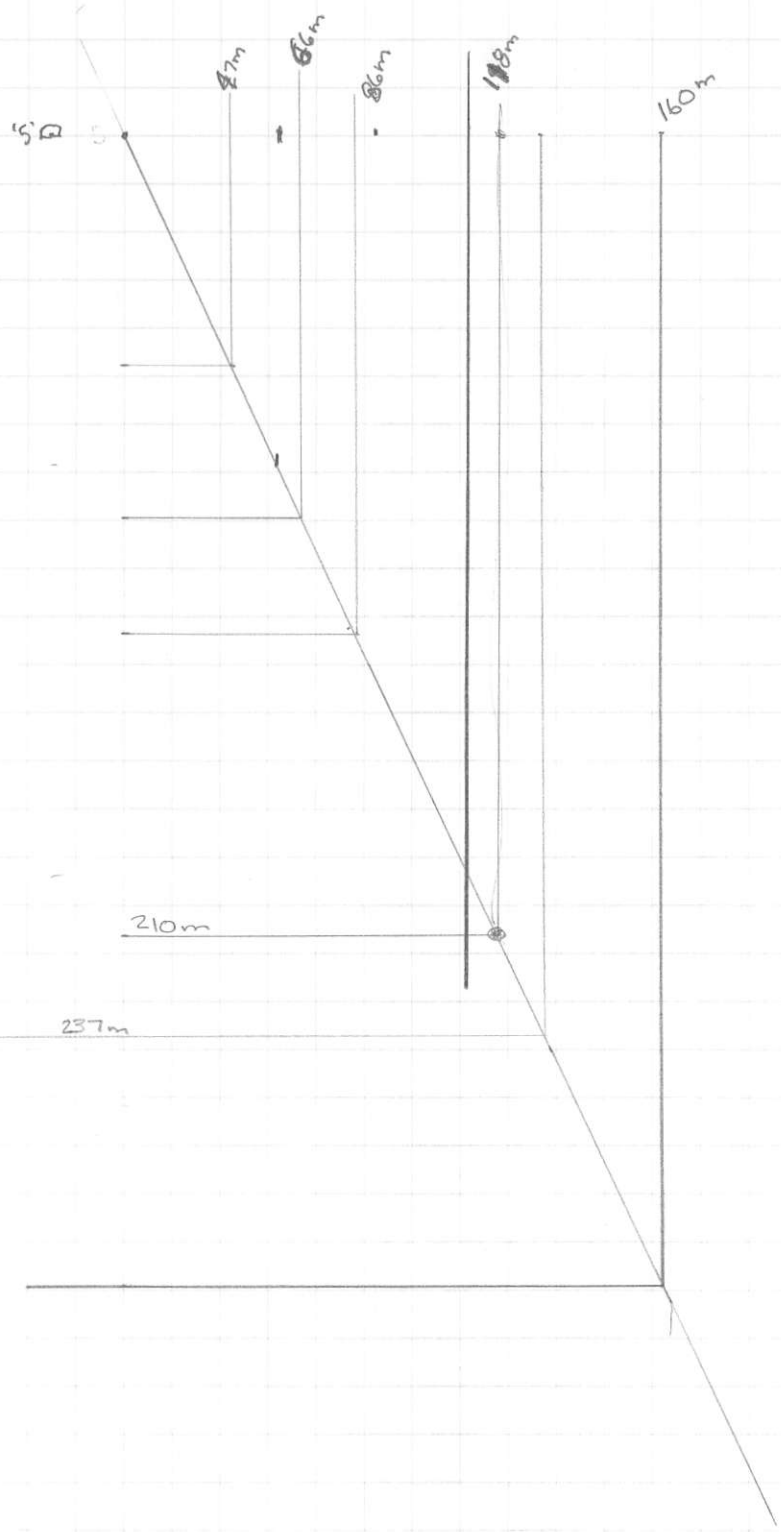
Elev.  
asl  
(m)



VEIN apparent dip in this section  
 is ~ ~~55° E~~ (should use stereonet to calculate this)  
 -58° E

1:1000 -700m

40  
65  
90  
160



60  
100  
130  
210

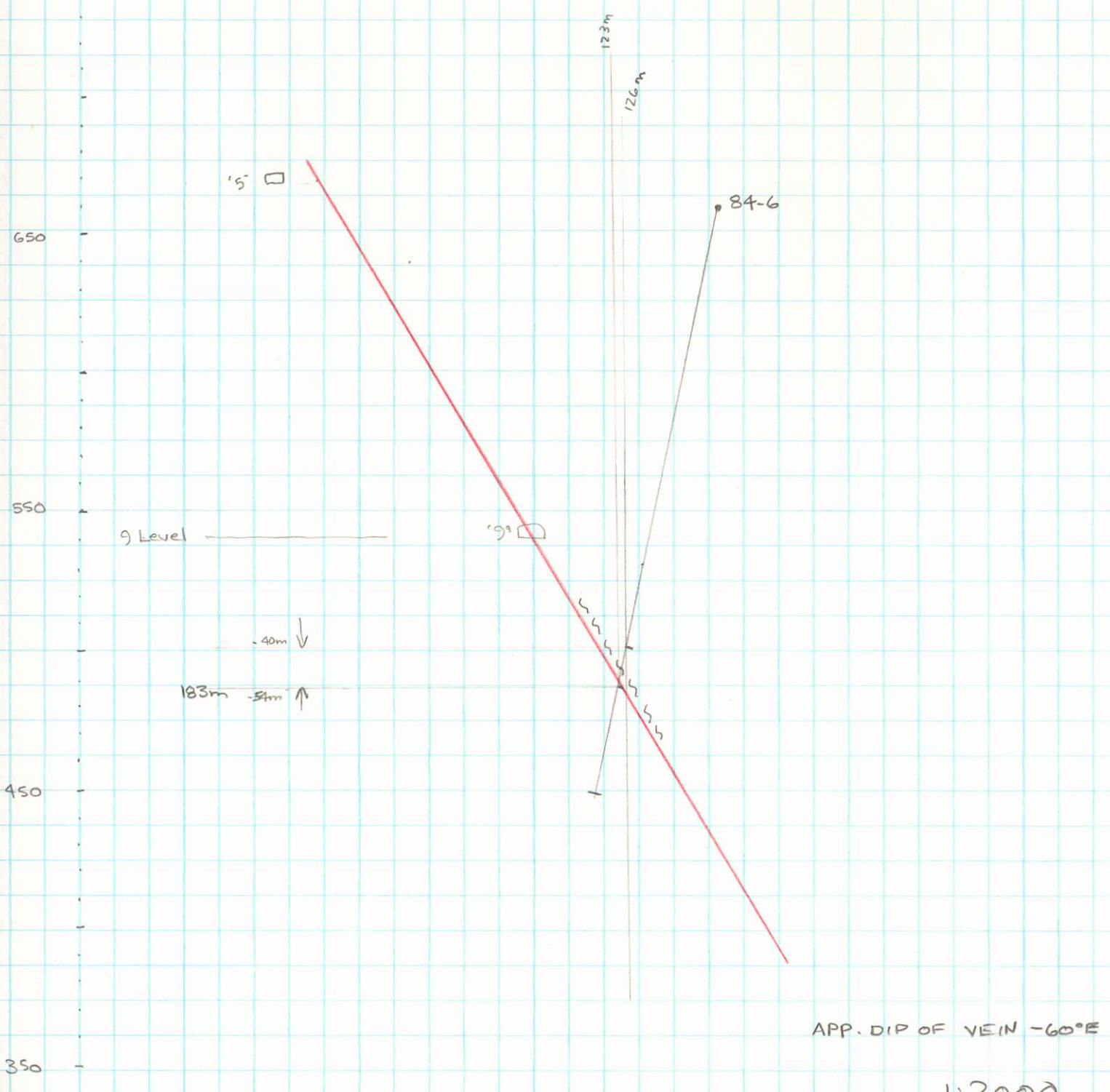
84-6

213°, -78°

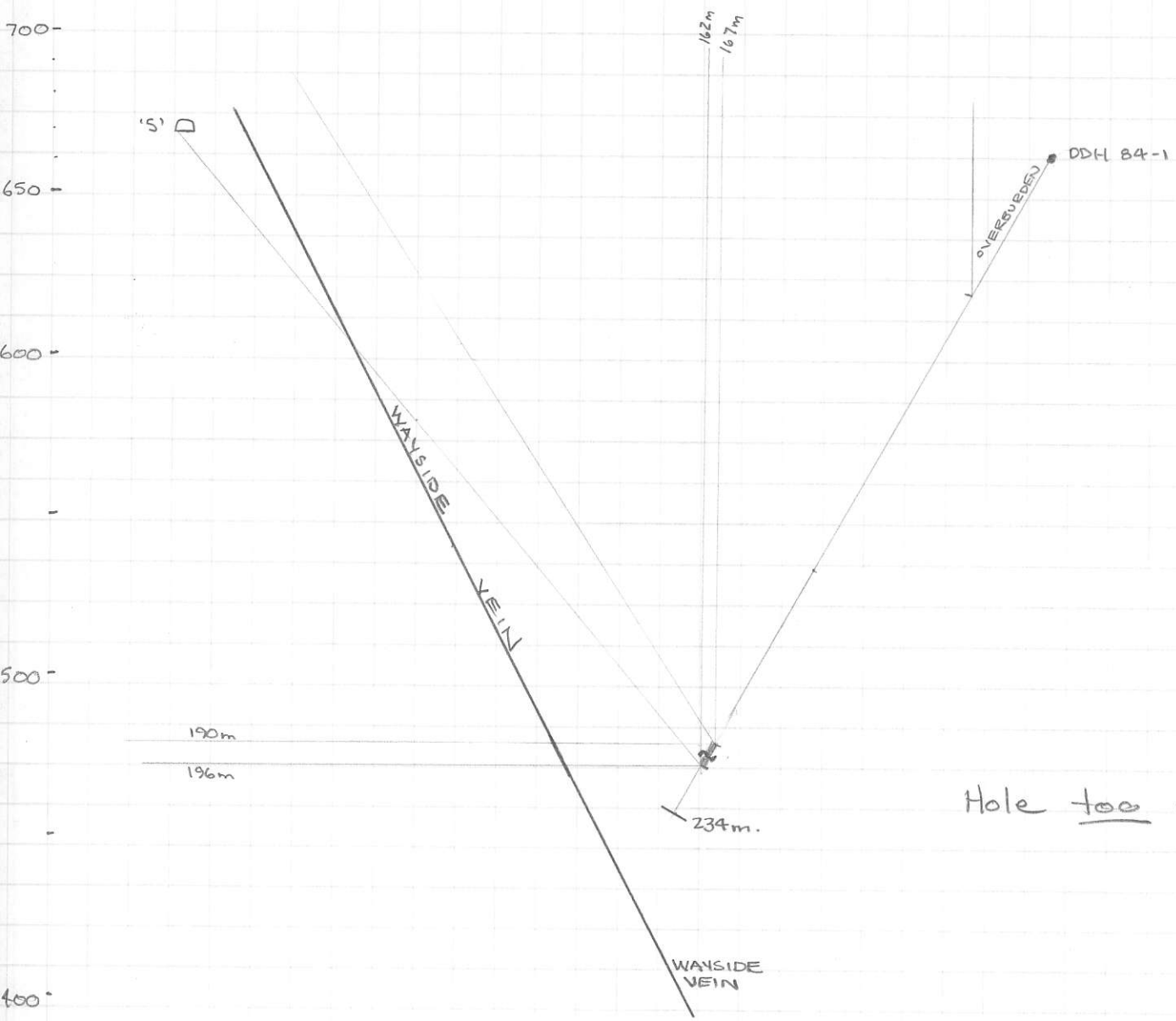
, Elev. = 662.0



~~done~~



84-1 , 240° , -60°



Hole too short!

APP. DIP OF VEIN AT  
-63°E.

DDH-6, 200°

Possibility

700

650

'5' D

600

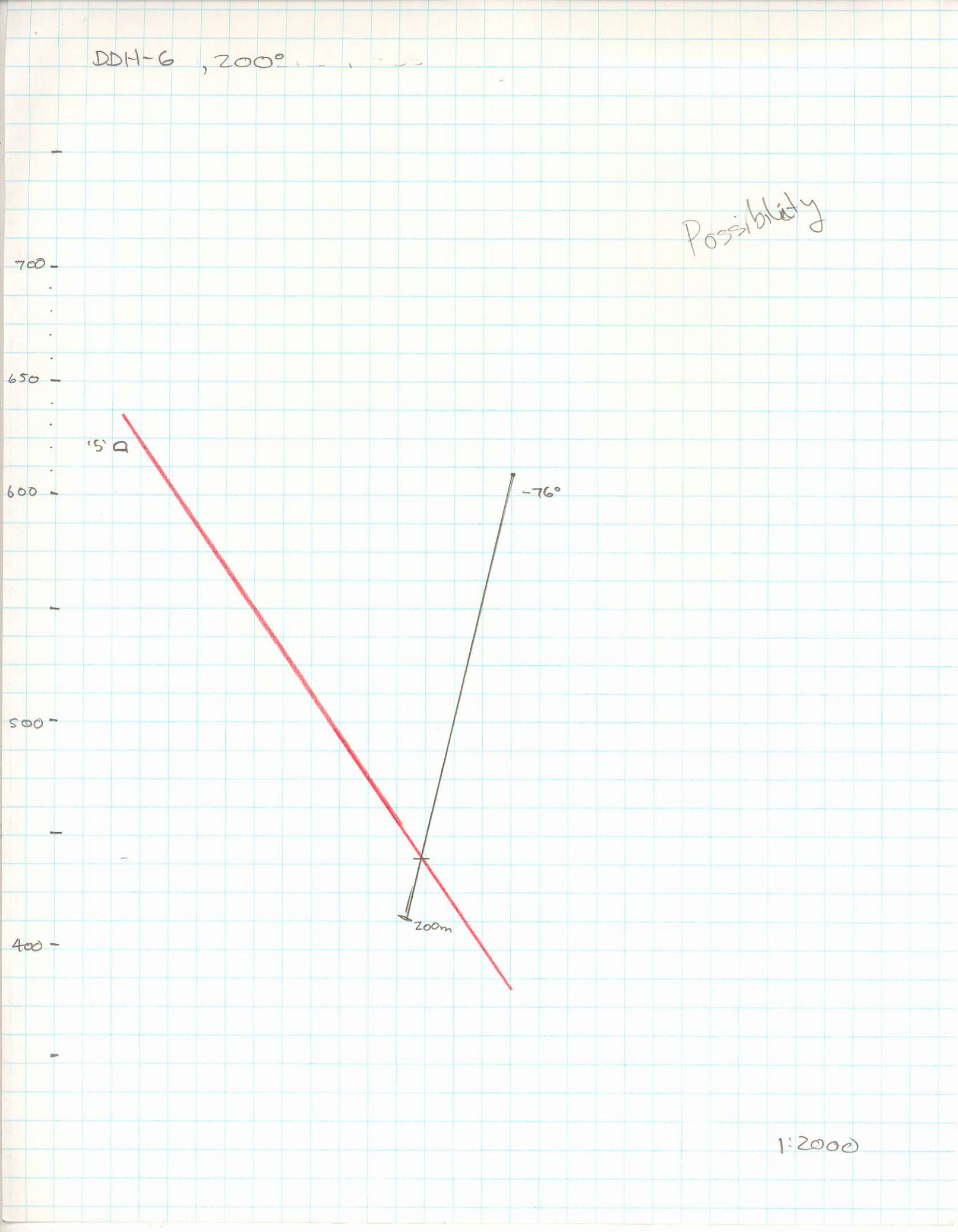
-76°

500

400

200m

1:2000



80-S-10

Elev. 682.30m

6

TD 368.50m

212°, -55°

87-1

Elev. 692.30

TD. 274.62m

212, -53°

84-1

Elev. 659.00

TD. 234

240, -60°

84-6

Elev. 663m

TD 216.41

213°, -78°

### NOTES

① Discrepancy between adit elevations on contoured topo base and on X-section / Long-section maps.

- go with elevations on contoured topo.

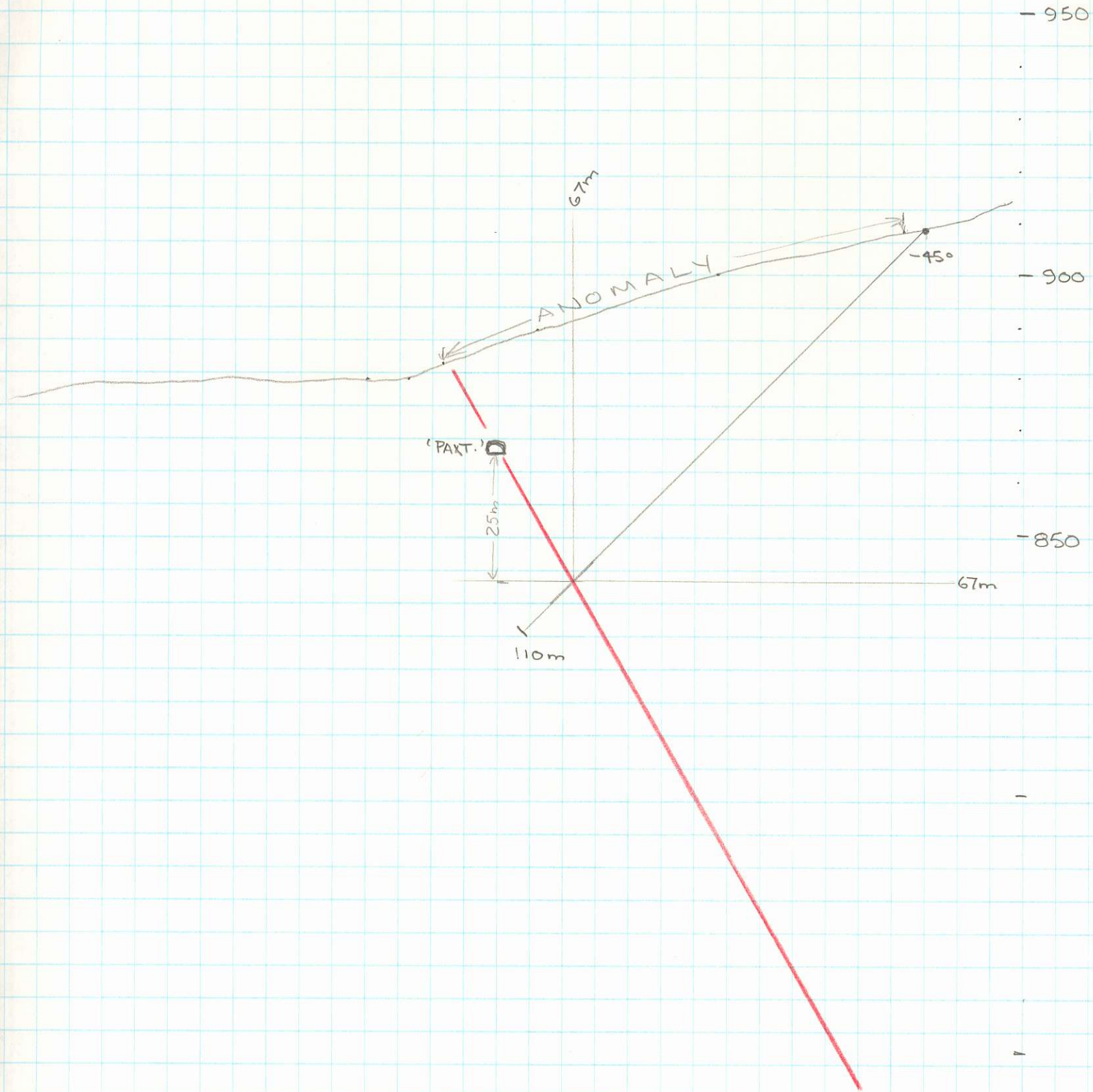
e.g. Paxton Adit El. = 865m (topo)

El. = ~845m (long-section)

∴ add 20m to elev's on long section

No. 2

210° , -45°

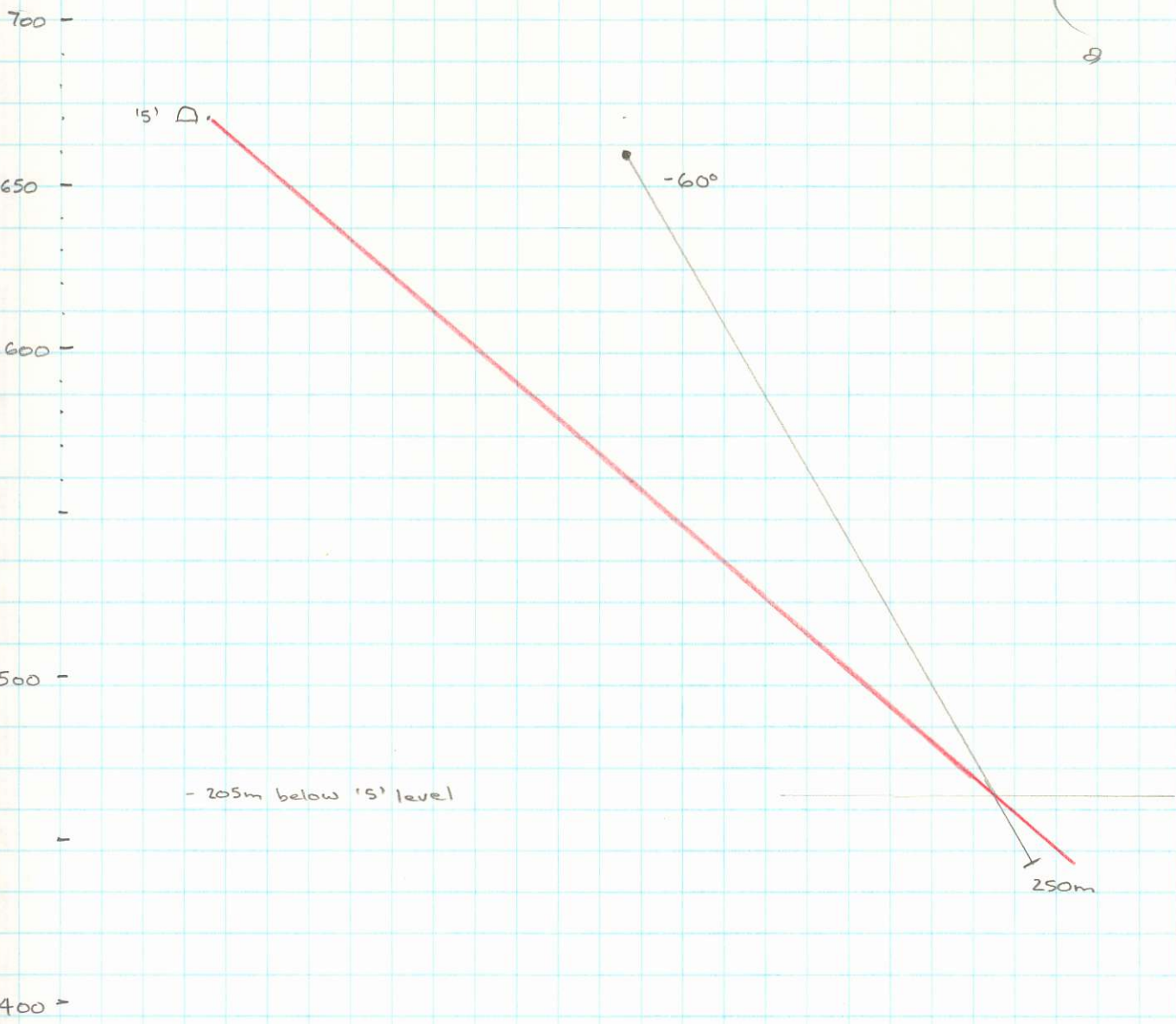


APP. DIP OF VEIN IN THIS  
PLANE IS -59°E

1:1000

No. 4

183°,



APP. DIP OF VEIN  
IS  $-41^{\circ}E$

1:2000



260°, -70°

950

900

850

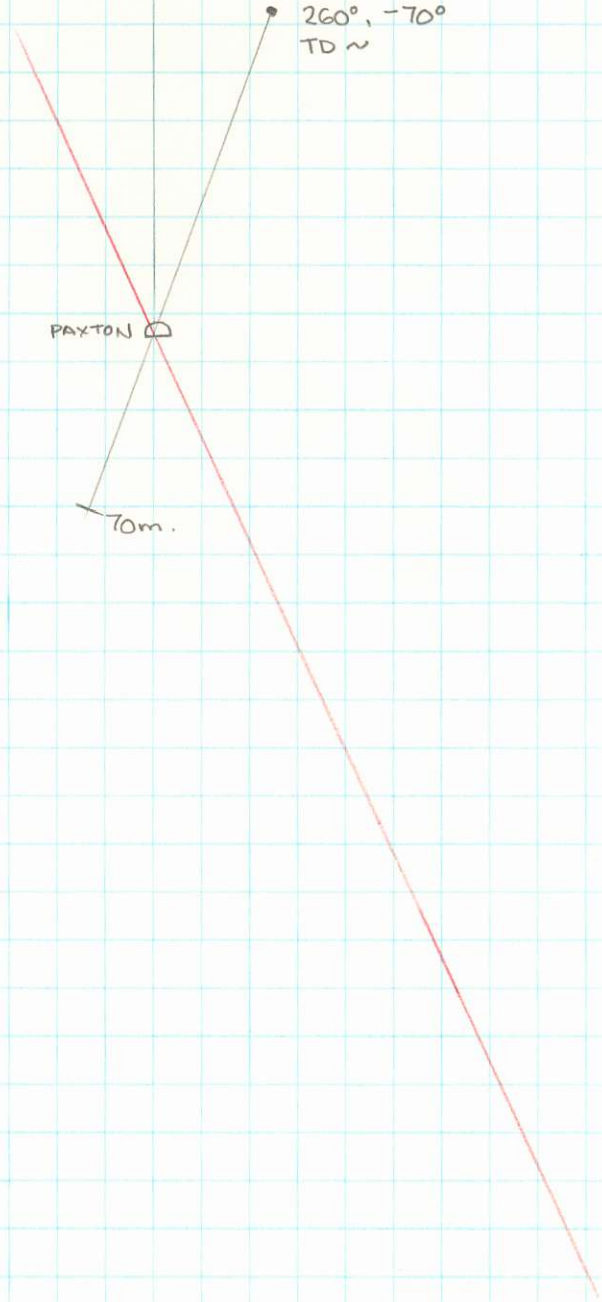
800

PAXTON

260°, -70°  
TD ~

70m.

1:1000



By the River - A

160°, -75°

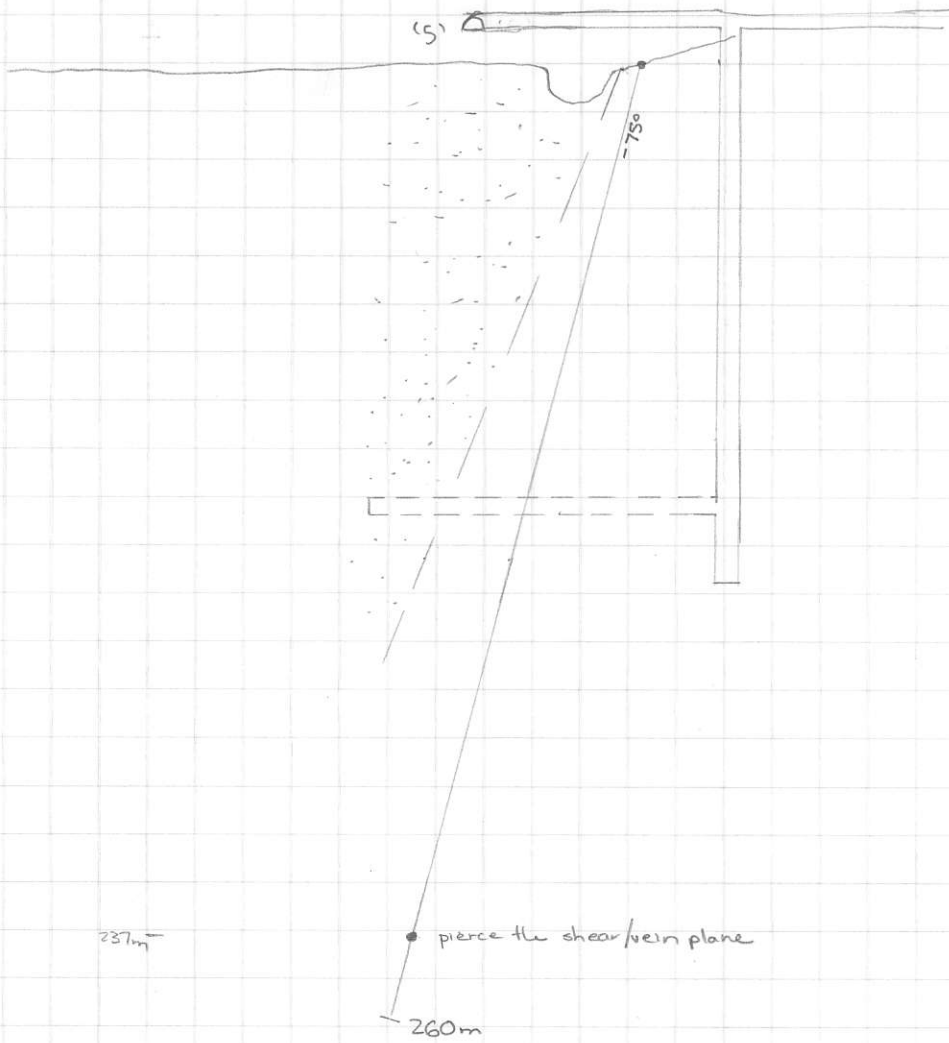
700

650

600

500

400



By the River -B

160°, -75°  
TD ≈ 240m

750

650

550

450

