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INTRODUCTION

In order to begin underground development of the Dy ore body, shaft access is required. Preliminary to shaft excavation, a pilot hole confirming that the ground in the shaft is acceptable and that quantifying expected water in-flows is required.

PROBLEM

The problem is to define the geotechnical characteristics and hydrologic characteristics of the area of a proposed shaft for the Dy deposit. The shaft proposal is to gain access to the Dy ore by sinking on the northeast margin of the ore deposit from an elevation at surface of about 1,200m to an elevation of approximately 400m. A cross-cut south to the ore body and then drifting along strike within the ore or below it with diamond drilling to define the various ore horizons for that drift.

SOLUTION

A diamond drill hole using controlled drilling techniques is required to assess the ground within the shaft. Specifications for this hole will be 1 7/8 inch diameter core, the hole will be vertical and is not to deviate more than 8 feet from its collar. The hole will be approximately 2,800 feet to 3,000 feet deep.

ALTERNATIVES

There is no known alternative to drilling this hole other than sinking the shaft blindly without a pilot hole.

BENEFITS

This is a critical path item for the development of the Dy deposit and is justified on the same grounds as the mining of the Dy deposit is justified.

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We need a budget spread out through May, June, July. Mainly diamond drilling, a bit of supervison in camp costs. We need a figure showing cross sections of the ore body with the shaft location. We can get this from Canadian Mine Development reports, and we need a map showing the general shape of the Dy deposit, structural contures and location of the shaft. Again we could get this from the CMD drawings however, we may have some better drawings of our own. Horst, could draw up that Dy plan showing the A2 and B2 zones and the structure contures on Autocad