019631

To: John Carrington Oct. 22 1975

From: J. Paxton

Subject: Grum Project Drawings

Dear Sir,

The following system is based on proposals from Mr. Sirola, Mr. Paxton and Mr. Rickaby.

(1) All 1:250 and 1:500 scale surface and underground drawings to be oriented at approximately N 45° E parallel to the old geophysical grid and parallel to the approximate strike of the ore.

(2) All 1:250 and 1:500 scale drawings to be integrated into an overall block system

(3) The HIW North-South, East-west co-ordinate gride with be shown on each plate.
The geophysical grid will be shown by short lines along the inner boundary of the plate.

(4) The title block will be located in the lower right hand corner of each plate outside the inside boundary.

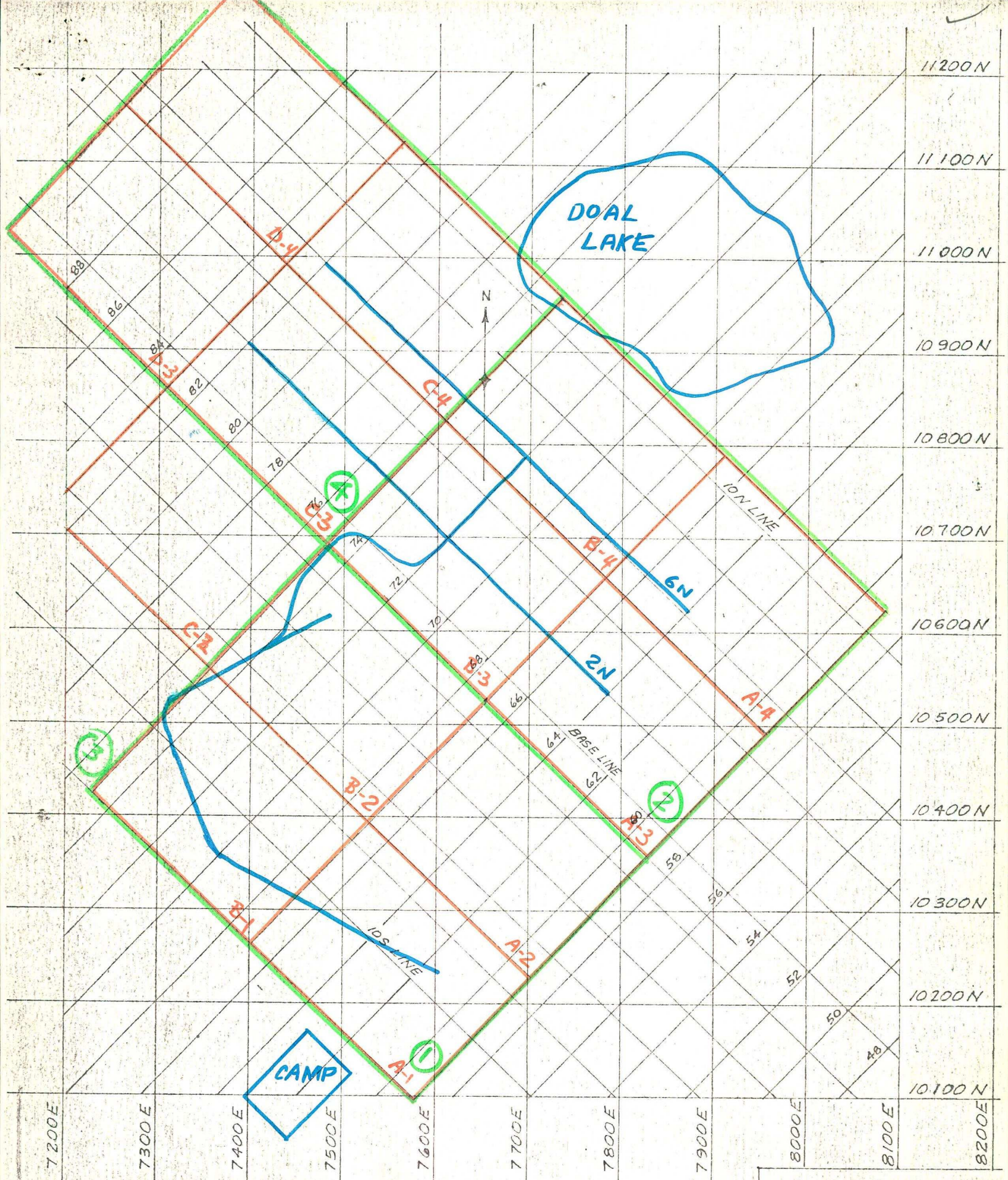
(5) It is recognized that at the edge of drawings a zone of overlap is needed. This is met by a extra wide border of 4 cm.

(6) The drawings will be indexed according to the letter-number system shown in figure 1.

Yours truly

J. Lytton

cc. - Rodger Adwinda
- J. Sirola



STANDARD PLATE SIZE

STANDARD SCALES SHOWN AS FOLLOWS:

1:1000 - Purple ; 1:500 - Green ; 1:250 - Orange

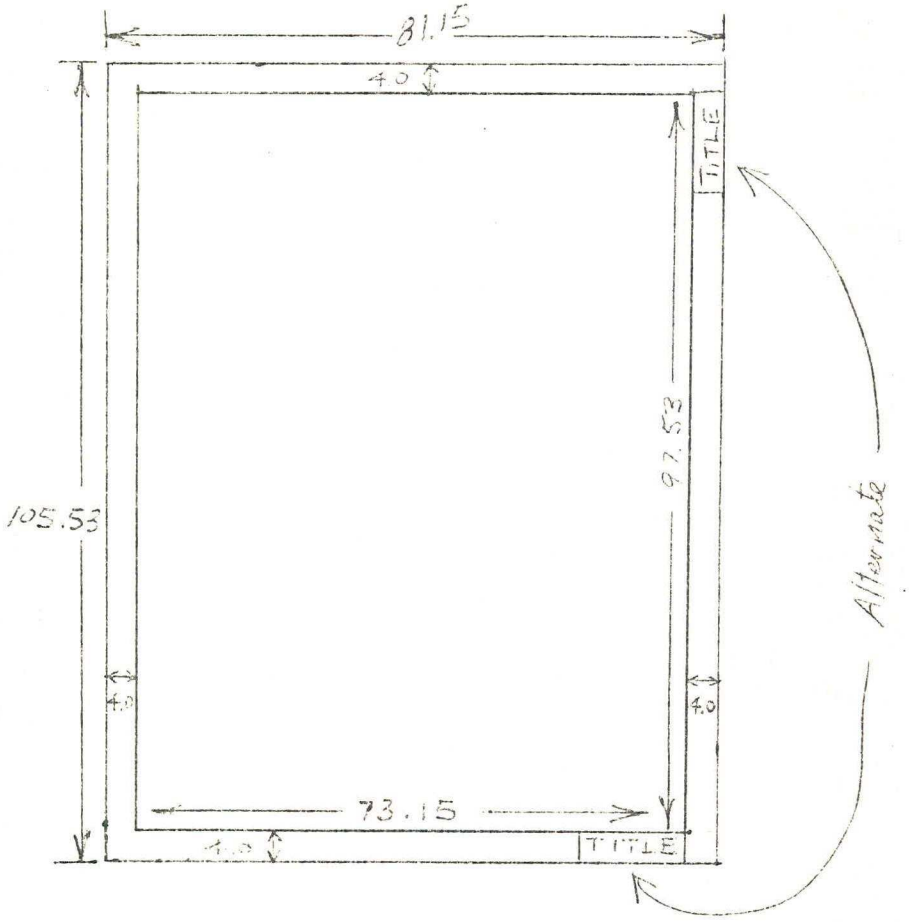
GRUM PROJECT

PLATE & SECTION INDEX

Fig. No 1

J. Paxton Sept. '75

STANDARD DRILL HOLE SECTION



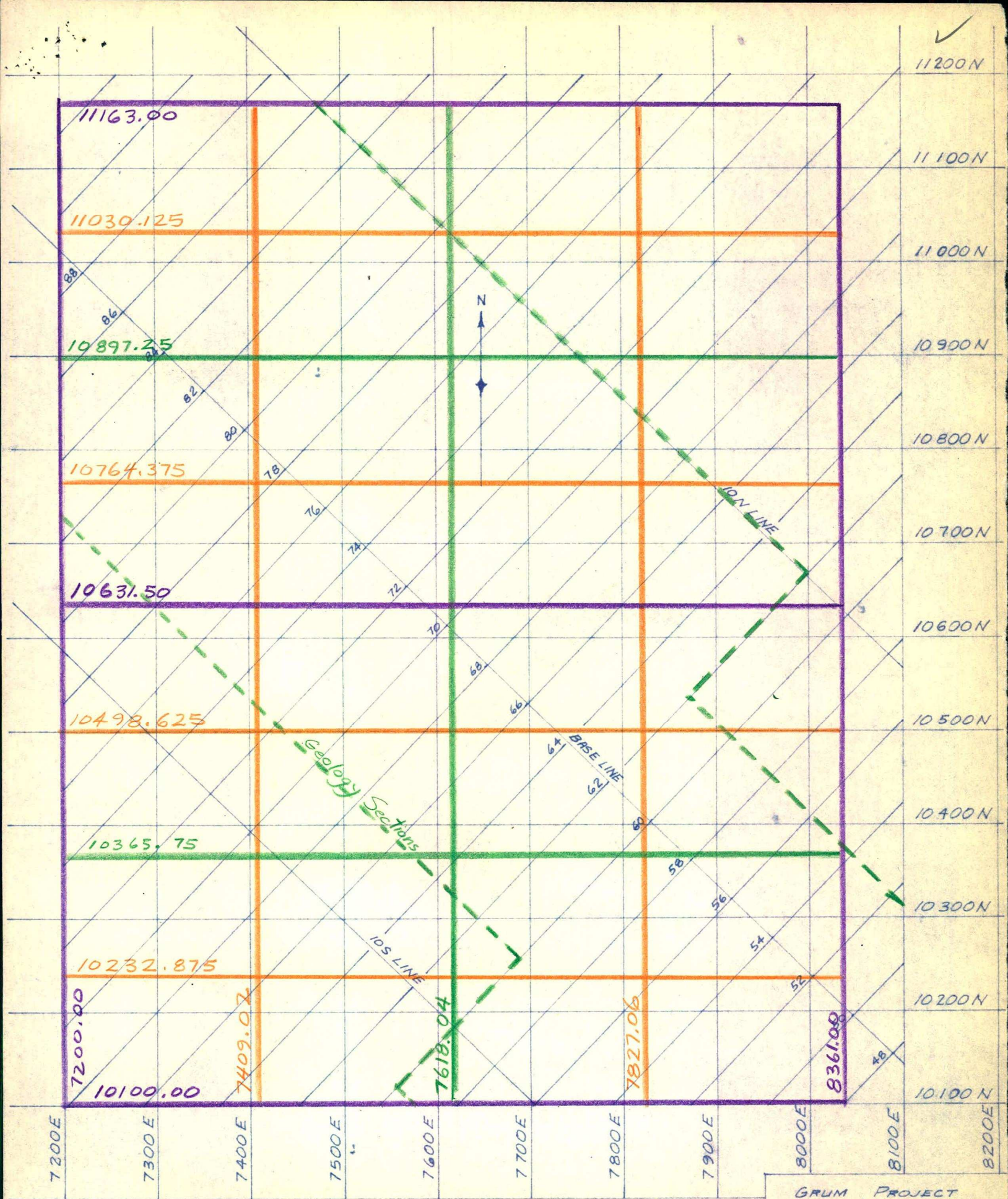
Outside Dimensions 81.15 cm X 105.53
(31.95" x 41.54")

Inside Dimensions 73.15 cm X 97.53
(28.80" x 38.40")

At 1:500 scale the plate can accomodate drill holes up to 475 m or 1558 feet.

The dimensions match those of the proposed 1:500 horizontal plate. The wide borders allow for overlap such as needed for hole A-8

Fig. No. 2



STANDARD PLATE SIZE 83.61 cm X 53.15 cm

STANDARD SCALES SHOWN AS FOLLOWS:

1:1000 - Purple ; 1:500 - Green ; 1:250 - Orange

GRUM PROJECT

PLATE & SECTION INDEX

Fig. Nº 1

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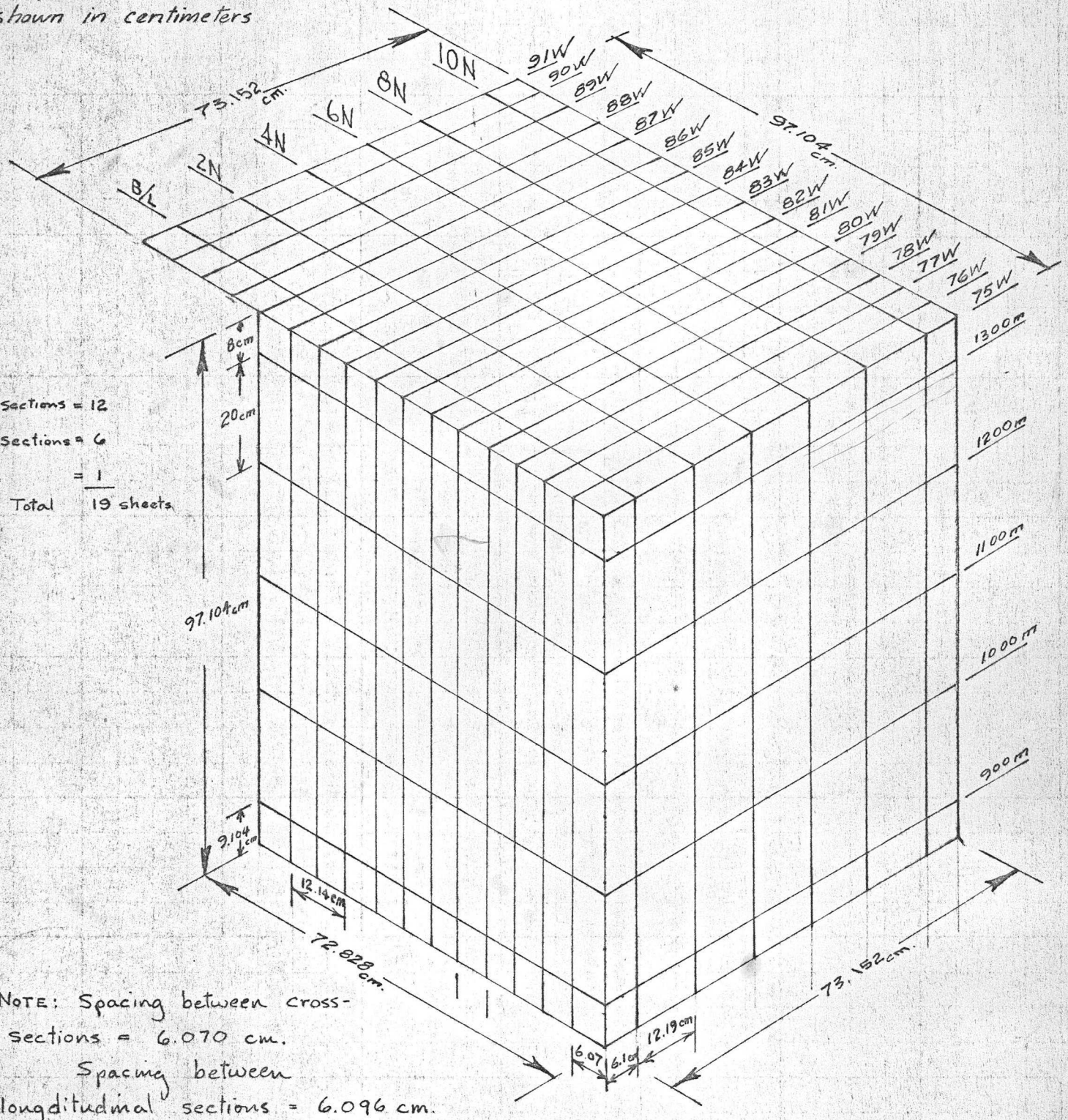
BY J.P. DATE Sept. 17/76 SUBJECT GRUM JOINT VENTURE SHEET NO. 1 OF

CHKD. BY DATE PLAN & SECTION LAYOUT JOB NO.

WEST BLOCK FOR 1:500 SCALE

All plate dimensions shown in centimeters



Cross sections = 12

Long. Sections = 6

Plans = 1

Total 19 sheets

NOTE: Spacing between cross-sections = 6.070 cm.

Spacing between longditudinal sections = 6.096 cm.

Interior plate demensions are as follows:

Cross-sections – 73.152 cm X 97.104 cm

Long. sections – 72.828 cm X 97.104 cm

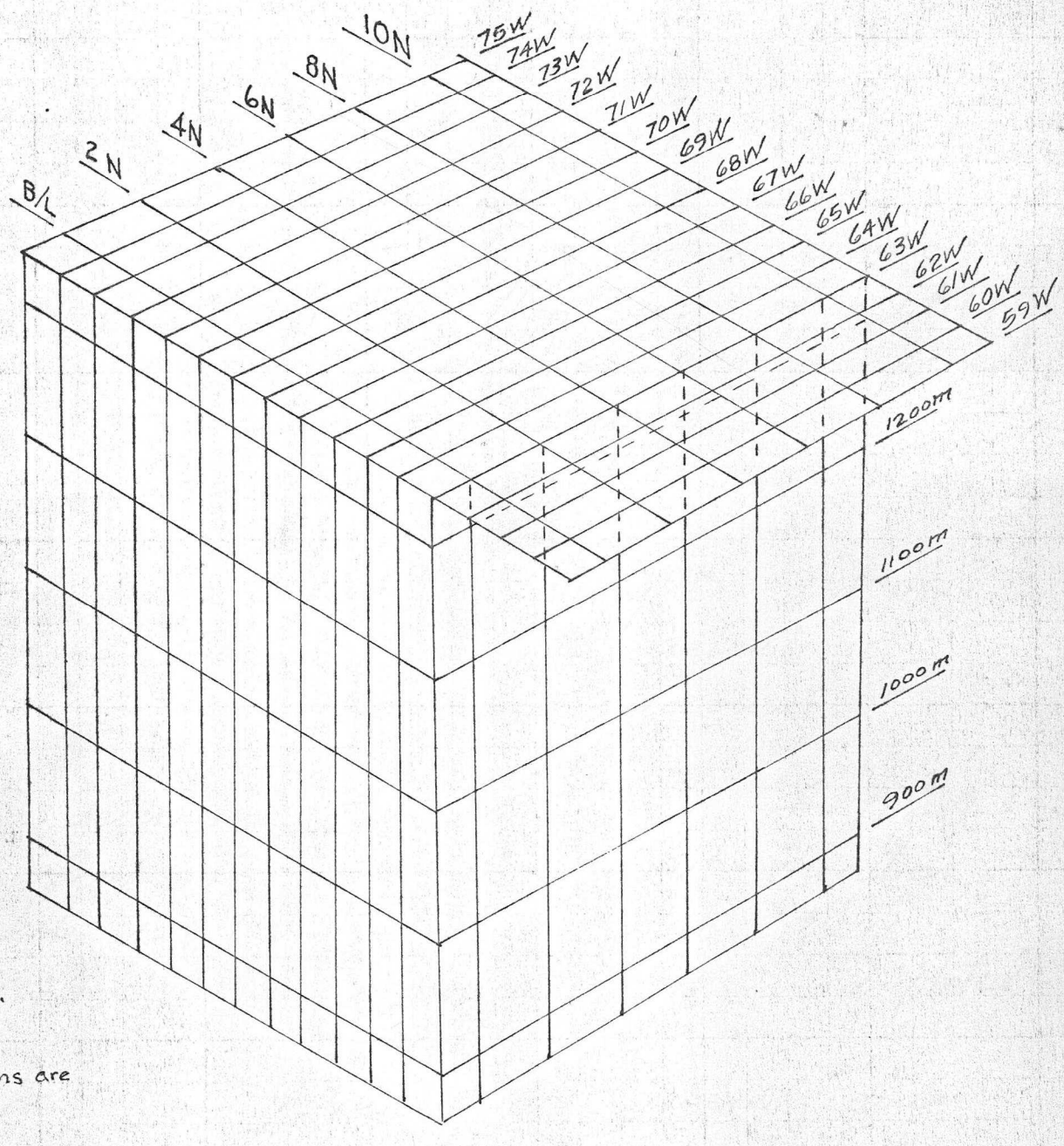
PLANS – – – – 73.152 cm x 97.104 cm

BY J.P. DATE Sept 17/76 SUBJECT GRUM JOINT VENTURE SHEET NO. 2 OF

CHKD. BY DATE PLAN & SECTION LAYOUT JOB NO.

EAST BLOCK FOR 1:500 SCALE

SEE ~~EAST~~ WEST BLOCK (sheet 1)
FOR PLATE DIMENSIONS



Cross Sections = 12

Long. Sections = 6

Plans = 1
19 sheets

NOTE: Spacing between sections = 6.070 cm.

Spacing between long. sections = 6.096 cm.

Interior plate demensions are as follows:

Cross-sections - 73.152 cm x 97.104 cm.

Long.-Sections - 72.828 cm X 97.104 cm.

Plan - - - - - 73.152 cm X 97.104 Cm.

6. At each test point all that is known is (1) the depth below the collar, (2) the dip angle (3) the horizontal angle from magnetic north.

7. Before plotting the hole the bearing is converted to an azimuth and a correction made from magnetic north to geographic north.

8. In order to plot the hole it is considered as a series of straight lines, each line running tangential to a test point and having the azimuth and dip shown at the test point in the hole.

9. Each line is considered to run half-way to the next test point. This is in order to keep the subsequent calculations simple. If the hole followed a circular curve this assumption cause no error. However, drill holes usuall follow a parabolic curve and so an error is introduced by this method. As long as the rate of change of curvature is small the error is small and in our calculations is neglected

10. The point where two of these lines join mid-way between test points is called

the <u>deflection point</u> or <u>mid-point</u>

11. Using trigonometry the horizontal and vertical distances between deflection points are calculated.

12. The horizontal distances are then plotted on plan resulting in an approximate plan projection of the drill hole. Each horizontal distance is plotted at its measured azimuth derived from the test data

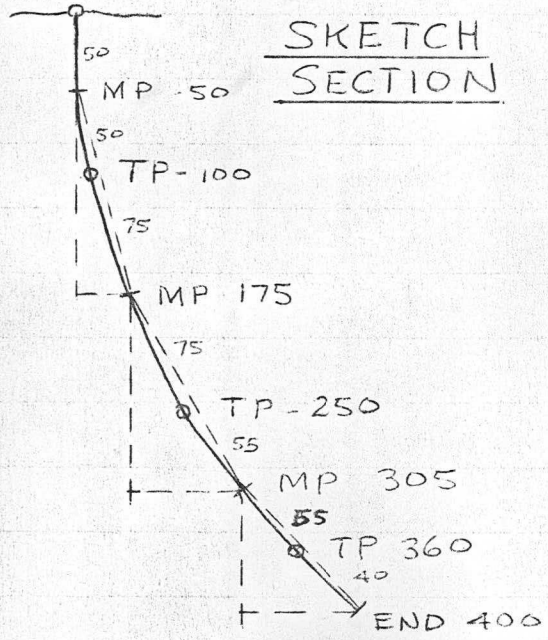
13. On the above plan the trace of the longitudinal and cross-sections are drawn. The deflection points are then projected to these traces.

14. The projected deflection points are then transferred from the plan to the sections at thier calculated elevations. On each section the points are joined by a smooth curve. This curve is an approximately correct projection of the hole on the section.

TEST DATA

TEST DEPTH	TEST DIP	TEST BEARING	Az.	CORR. Az	TANGENT LINE DISTANCE	SINE DIP	VERT. DIST.	COSINE DIP	HORIZ. DIST.	
Collar	-90°						50			
100	-80°	N 60 E	60	92	125	0.9848	123.1	0.1736	21.7	
250	-66°	N 75 E	75	107	130	0.9135	118.7	0.4067	52.9	
360	-45°	S 80 E	100	132	95	0.7071	67.2	0.7071	67.2	

SKETCH SECTION



PLAN