

Figure 3. Selected level plans of the Williams mine.

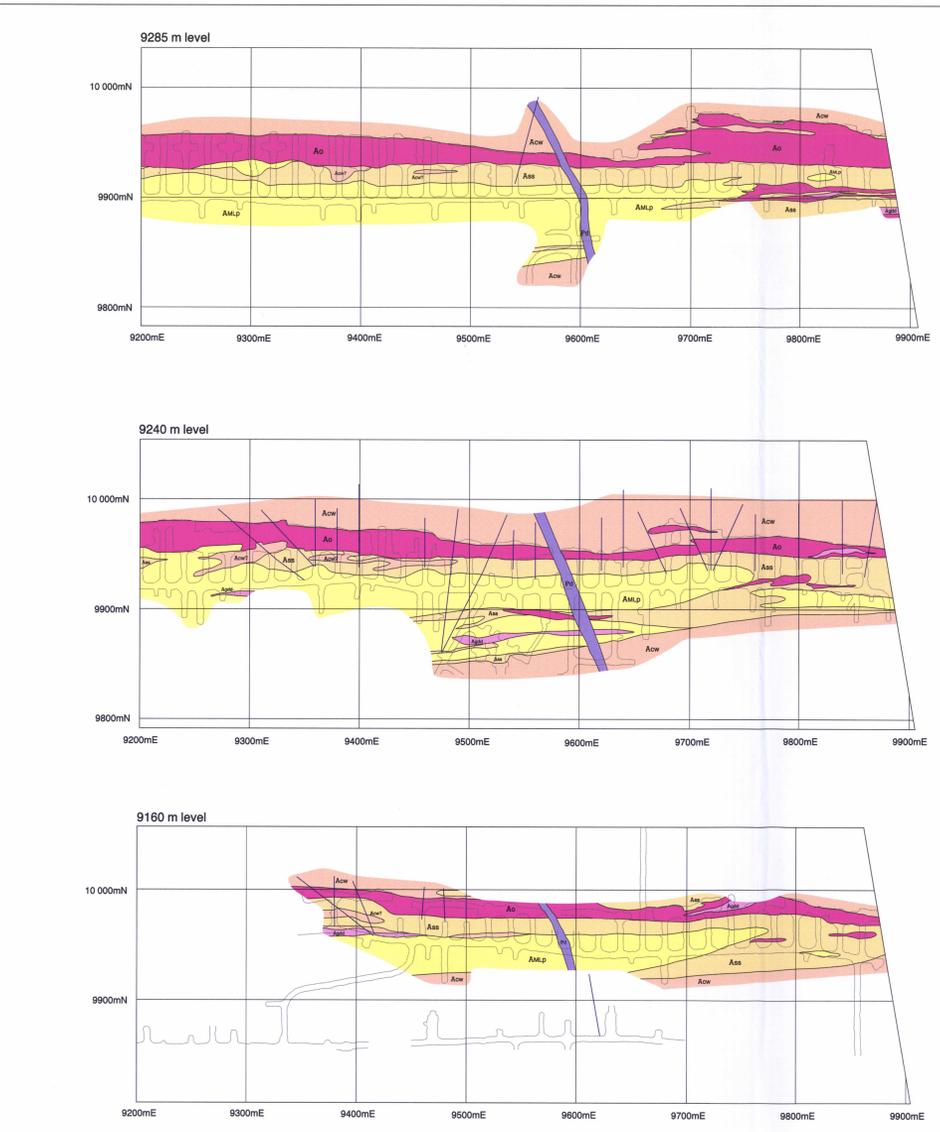


Figure 4. Selected level plans of the Golden Giant mine.

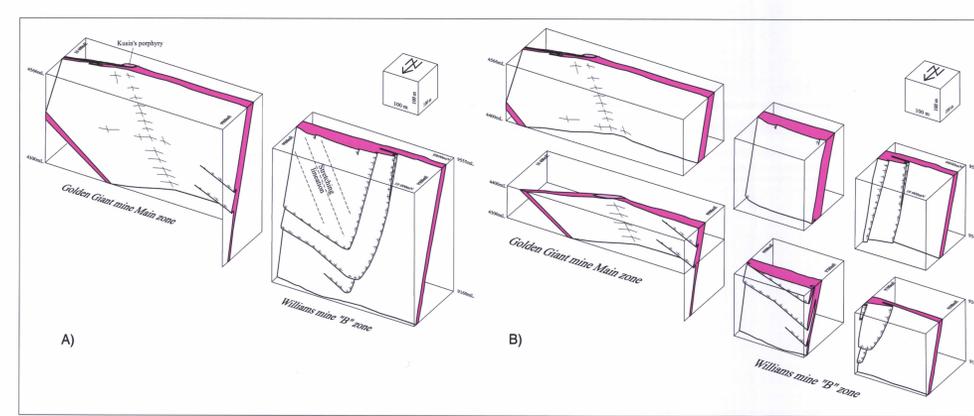


Figure 6 A, B). Orthographic projection of the Hemlo main ore zone based on compilation of level plans and sections from the Williams mine and the Golden Giant mine (note the direction of the north arrow).

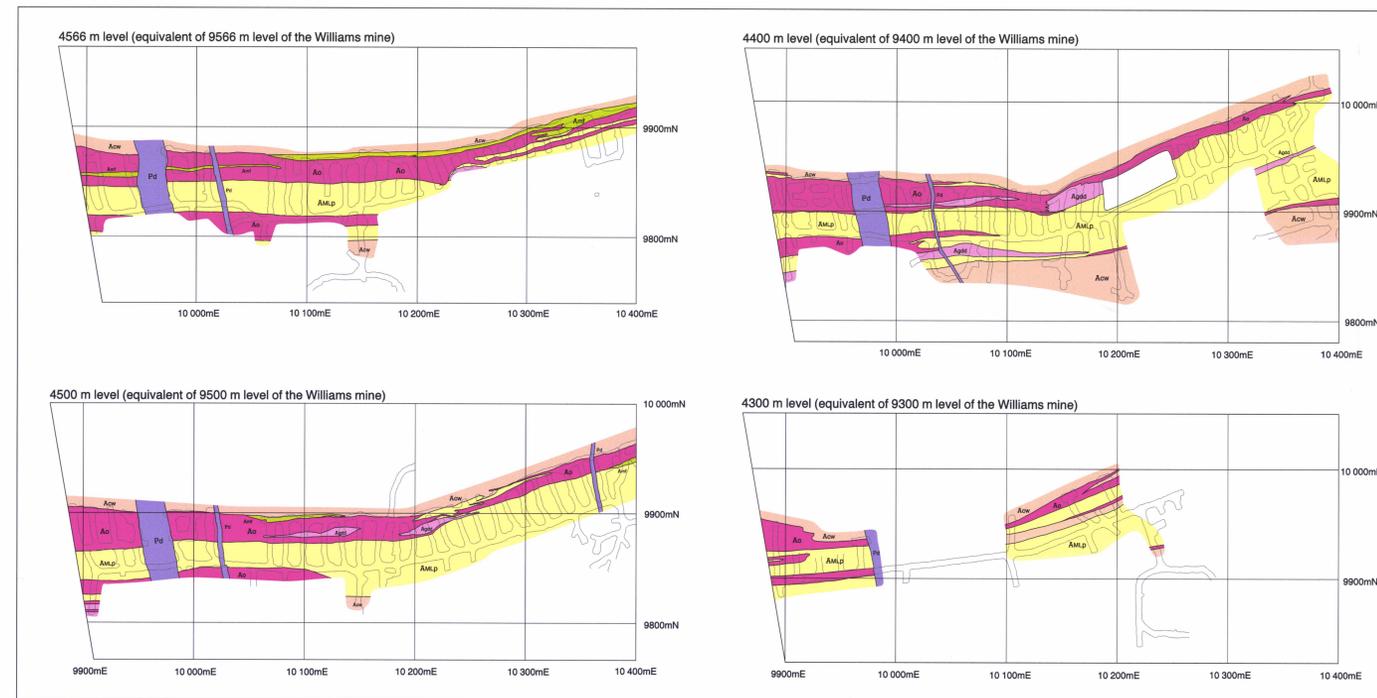
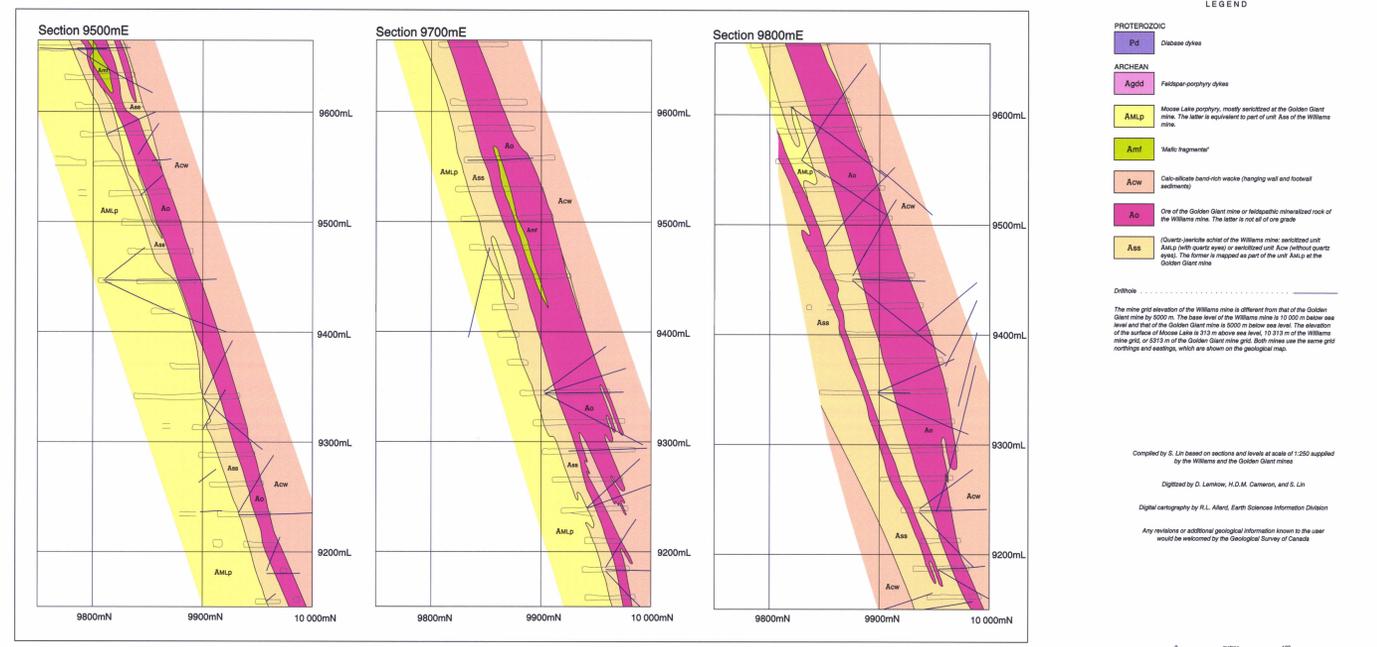


Figure 5. Selected sections of the Williams mine.



LEGEND

PROTEROZOIC
Pd Diabase dykes

ARCHEAN
Aged Felsic porphyry dykes

AMLP Mowee Lake porphyry, mostly sericitized at the Golden Giant mine. The latter is equivalent to part of unit Ao of the Williams mine.

AM Mafic fragments

Acw Calc-alkaline basalt-rhyolite (hanging wall and footwall sediments)

Ao One of the Golden Giant mine or felsic porphyry outcrop of the Williams mine. The latter is not of ore grade.

Ass Quartz-jasperite schist of the Williams mine; sericitized unit AMLP with quartz veins or sericitized unit Acw without quartz veins. The former is mapped as part of unit Ao at the Golden Giant mine.

Dikehole

The mine grid orientation of the Williams mine is different from that of the Golden Giant mine by 9000 m. The base level of the Williams mine is 70 000 m below sea level and that of the Golden Giant mine is 8200 m below sea level. The elevation of the surface of Mowee Lake is 213 m above sea level, 50 913 m of the Williams mine grid, or 5133 m of the Golden Giant mine grid. Both mines use the same grid northings and eastings, which are shown on the geological map.

Compiled by S. Lin based on sections and levels at scale of 1:250 supplied by the Williams and the Golden Giant mine.

Digitized by G. Lankov, H.D.M. Cameron, and S. Lin

Digital cartography by R.L. Abart, Earth Sciences Information Division

Any revisions or additional geological information relevant to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada.

Scale 1:2000