

TABLE 3. - Condensed logs of diamond-drill holes (Cont'd.)

Deposit: Black Mountain
 Hole No.: 10
 Elevation at collar: 1,697 ft.
 Dip: -45°
 Date begun: Oct. 14, 1943

Location: N. 5,131, E. 4,949
 Depth: 174.3 ft.
 Bearing: S. 55° W.
 Core size: AX
 Date finished: Oct. 20, 1943

From-	To-	Distance drilled	Core obtained, feet	Core recovery, percent	Formation
0	6.6	6.6	6.5	98	Quartzite and granite.
6.6	41.3	34.7	31.1	90	Biotite granite; quartz schist; quartzite.
41.3	66.4	25.1	23.0	92	Pegmatite.
66.4	104.4	38.0	36.2	95	Quartz schist and quartzite.
104.4	174.3	69.9	65.7	94	Interbedded quartz schist and quartzite.
0	174.3	174.3	162.5	93	

Deposit: Black Mountain
 Hole No.: 11
 Elevation at collar: 1,702 ft.
 Dip: Vertical
 Date begun: Oct. 20, 1943

Location: N. 5,078, E. 4,950
 Depth: 62 ft.
 Bearing: Vertical
 Core size: AX
 Date finished: Oct. 21, 1943

0	3.9	3.9	0.0		Overburden.
3.9	17.9	14.0	13.2	94	Biotite-quartz-schist; quartzite.
17.9	26.9	9.0	8.3	91	Pegmatite.
26.9	62.0	35.1	33.2	94	Biotite schist and quartzite with pegmatite from 29.9 to 33.0 ft.
3.9	62.0	58.1	54.7	93	

METALLURGICAL TESTING

The bulk sample sent to the Eastern Experiment Station did not yield high-grade beryl concentrates by straight flotation, owing to the presence of considerable spodumene.^{6/} No method of flotation was found that was successful in separating the beryl and spodumene; but by employing heavy-medium separation to remove spodumene, 75.4 percent of the beryllia (BeO) was recovered in a flotation concentrate assaying 10.4 percent beryllia.

^{6/} Lamb, Frank D., Beneficiation of New England Beryllium Ores: Bureau of Mines Rept. of Investigations 4040, 1947, 9 pp.