The ore at the Elizabeth mine consists of a massive aggregate of pyrite and sphalerite, with considerable amounts of quartz, dolomite, and carbonaceous shale. Much of the ore mined in the Elizabeth mine is subjected to considerable alteration, and the footwall of the ore body is often replaced by a zone of altered shale and slate. The alteration process is characterized by the development of sericite, chlorite, and epidote minerals, which give the ore a gray or greenish color. The ore is frequently interbedded with clay-rich strata, which makes it difficult to mine without leaving behind a significant amount of waste rock.

The orebody is a massive, tabular body that extends for several hundred feet in length and is typically a few feet thick. The orebody is hosted in a sequence of black shale and slate, which is characterized by a high content of organic material. The orebody is typically encountered in the upper part of the sequence, and the lower part is typically composed of a clay-rich shale.

The ore is mined using a combination of open-pit and underground methods. The open-pit mining is conducted using conventional mining techniques, such as drilling and blasting, to remove the overburden and expose the orebody. The underground mining is conducted using stoping methods, in which the ore is extracted from stopes that are opened sequentially and extend downward from the surface.

The ore is processed at a nearby mill, where it is reduced to a fine powder and concentrated using a combination of gravity and flotation methods. The concentrate is then shipped to a smelter, where it is refined to produce high-purity metal products.

The mine is currently operated by a local mining company, which has invested in modern mining technology and processes to maximize the recovery of valuable metals from the orebody. The company is committed to environmental protection and has implemented a range of measures to minimize the impact of mining activities on the surrounding environment.