

Method for mining steeply dipping ore bodies composed of ores with low strength and stability involves dividing the ore body along its strike into separate blocks within the height of a single level by driving preparatory workings, with each block further divided into several sub-levels of approximately equal height, which, along the strike and depending on the thickness of ore body, are divided crosswise into panels for mining the reserves, starting from the upper sub-level; for this purpose, cross-cuts are driven in each panel, from which the massif is drilled with vertical fans or clusters of deep boreholes. Then, multi-row short-delay blasting is carried out into previously formed trapezoidal vertical compensation chambers, followed by the release and conveyance of the collapsed ore to the ore chutes. Drilling of massif during the formation of trapezoidal-shaped vertical compensation chambers and main reserve of panels is carried out by drilling niches from the delivery level, which are then used for discharging collapsed ore with its subsequent delivery to ore chutes.