MT. LINDSAY MINE - STANLEY RIVER DISTRICT, WEST COAST, TASMANIA

For the purpose of investigating the character, extent and composition of the ore occurring in this mine by the Development and Migration Commission, the writer recently visited and procured a series of samples representing the oxidised and pyritic ores respectively.

The gossan or oxidised samples were taken from the various excavations representing portion of the work originally undertaken for productive operations from the large face of ore exposed on the hillside above the eastern bank of Tulloch Creek.

The samples were taken at points across the face of the ore body within a few feet of the original surface outcrop.

In the early stages of developmental work an adit was driven along the course of the ore body from which cross-cuts were driven to determine its width; connections to the surface by rising were also made, this work proving the existence of a considerable quantity of oxidised ore carrying a comparatively high proportion of tin oxide, the latter occurring chiefly as enrichments in the form of veins of irregular occurrence.

The erection of a very light 5 head stamp battery on the Mine by a party of tributors encouraged the exploitation of the rich veins. Even under the most favourable market conditions only the highest grade ore was considered worth handling, consequently so far as developments extend on the oxidised ore all known occurrences of enrichments have been removed to the great detriment of the Mine.

Access to the oxidised ore explored by the tunnel and other openings referred to is blocked through the collapsed state of the workings.

The samples of oxidised ore numbered one-fourteen, which have been forwarded to the Development and Migration Commission, would, however, represent a fair average of this class of ore available.

This class of ore, which is of spongy character, could be mined by open face methods to the limits of its depth at a minimum of cost, there being practically no oberburden to remove.

Quantity of Oxidised Ore -

The present condition of the workings render it difficult to arrive at an estimate of the quantity of this class of ore available.

From known data it would not exceed 10,000 tons. Other parts of the mine area are known to contain oxidised ore carrying tin, but not to the same extent as the main workings. Considering the fact that no developmental work has been carried out that would serve as an indication of the probable extent of these, an estimate of the quantity is not possible.

Pyritic Ore Samples: Upper Tunnel Level

No.	Location	Dist. from mouth of adit	Approx. depth below surface	Width of lode
15	No. 2 X-cut	225 ft.	70 ft.	15 ft.
16	No. 3 X-cut	250 ft.	80 ft.	12 ft.
17	No. 4 X-cut	290 ft.	100 ft.	6 ft.
		Lower Tunnel		
18	X-cut to shaft	60 ft.	60 ft.	20 ft.
19	Along drive	West of No.18	60 ft.	6 ft.
20	N X-cut	80 ft.	70 ft.	10 ft.
21	Bet. upper & lower tunnels.	80 ft.	50 ft.	6 ft. Full width of lode not exposed.

The pyritic ore samples serve to indicate the character and composition of the ore body close to the zone of oxidisation. The mine openings on this class of ore were made for the purpose of exploring the extent of oxidised ore occurring on that part of the property.

The ore is extremely hard, consequently very little work has been carried out that could serve in estimating the quantities.

Detailed particulars concerning the geology and general features of the mine are supplied in the report of the Director of Mines, dated 24th May, 1927.

Ore Specimens. Included with the samples forwarded to the Development and Migration Commission -

(1) Specimen lumps of pyritic ore from the underground workings of the Mt. Lindsay Mine.

(2) Specimen of tin oxide from the Mt. Lindsay Mine.

(3) Typical specimens of pyritic ore from the Renison Bell Mine.

Signed

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STATE MINING ENGINEER

Mines Department,
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