

contact of an ultrabasic intruding Oonah Formation. The gossans average 10 metres wide and extend for 130 metres along the north-northwest contact zone. At the surface the ferromanganese gossans contain crocoite, melanocroite, cerussite, dundasite and phosgenite changing at depth to galena, sphalerite, pyrite and jamesonite with mangano-siderite, dolomite and serpentinite. Production from the area totalled 8,561 tons of ore releasing 1,860 tons of lead and 186,000 ounces of silver.

- (e) West Comet Mine (1.4 km east of Dundas) - worked between 1888 and 1909 with later minor activity. The ferromanganese gossan lodes containing crocoite and rich shoots of silver, chlorite and galena occur in a puggy clay along the silicified contact of serpentinite intrusion into black Oonah Formation shales. About 60,500 tons of ore produced 2,700 tons of lead and 270,000 ounces of silver.

#### 4.2.2 Razorback

During exploration activity in 1909 alluvial cassiterite was located near Dundas. Its source was traced to a fissure replacement type lode along the faulted junction of serpentinitised ultrabasic pyroxenite with the shales, greywackes and conglomerates of the Middle Cambrian Dundas Group at Mt. Razorback.

The lode contains fine cassiterite with pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite in manganiferous siderite and quartz. This lode is similar in mineralogy and style to the Renison Mine orebodies.

Mining of the lode occurred intermittently with a total production of 46½ tons of metallic tin.

#### 4.2.3 North Dundas

Exploration activity around Dundas in 1891 located complex sulphide occurrences in the Northeast