

Kosminsky-South Comet zone of mineralisation. Extractable ore was only 45,800 short tons of 10% Zn or 13% combined Pb/Zn. The Licence was allowed to expire.

5.2.13 Renison Ltd./Mt. Lyell [CGFA], (SPL 20)

Renison and Mt. Lyell (as CGFA) pegged the area to the north of Geophoto's Montezuma grid (BE E.L. 15/76) in August 1966 as SPL 20 (Figure 69). The area was gridded, mapped and traversed with magnetics and deep soil geochemistry for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Sn, Ni, As and Sb (Elders, 1969, and Forsythe, 1968 & 1969).

Ten magnetic (Figure 70) and/or tin (Figure 71) anomalies were defined as well as several weaker lead/silver anomalies (Figure 72). The largest and strongest tin anomaly (Anomaly A) had coincident Cu and As anomalies and a high magnetic response (Figure 73). This area was resampled (soil) in much finer detail (Figures 74 and 75) prior to being trenched, mapped in detail and rock-chip sampled. Tin values up to 1200 ppm Sn were obtained in zones of sulphide-rich joints adjacent to a mineralised shear (Figure 76).

Infill grid lines were cut across possible extensions of the shear zone. These lines were mapped in detail and traversed with magnetics (Figure 77) and auger soil geochemistry for Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn and As (Figures 78, 79 and 80).

A 9-12 cm thick vein of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz and chalcopyrite was found paralleling the Frazer Mine ore lens (Ferguson, 1970). This mineralised shear extended from Line 3 to 1600N. A strongly mineralised extensive shear zone had no tin association. The tin mineralisation suggested was a weak disseminated type.

This work concluded that there was little possibility for the existence of an economic tin deposit