

Prospecting of the main creeks located stanniferous gossan overlying massive bodies of cassiterite bearing pyrrhotite. However, most of the mining activity was centred on the alluvial prospects.

1891: Alluvial tin and gold were discovered in the fluvioglacial and alluvial deposits upstream from Ringville on the Ring River.

1893: The Ring Valley-Fahlore tetrahedrite-chalcopryrite lodes were discovered, and mining commenced. Shortly afterwards, the silver rich gossans at Bonnie Dundee were discovered.

A town was established at Ringville to support the various mining operations in the area.

1900: Cassiterite-sulphide ore was found on the Renison Bell lease during the construction of the Emu Bay Railway.

1907: The first concentrating mill was established to treat the gossans and oxidised sulphide ore.

1911: Cassiterite was discovered in gossanous outcrops near the mouth of the Exe River and alluvial cassiterite traced up the river to a number of minor lodes. The largest lode was discovered by T. Williams at the X Proprietary Syndicate Mine. The total recorded production from the X Proprietary is four tons of tin.

c. 1911: Prospectors working up Colebrook Creek discovered galena in dolomite in the Grid 4 area (Colebrook Creek 740m). A number of shallow pits and trenches were excavated but no mining activities were carried out.

1914: Many of the small copper-lead-zinc mines in the North Dundas area (including Ring Valley-Fahlore Mine and Bonnie Dundee) closed down. The main reason was that the ore could not be treated in Australia on account of the complex mineralogy and had been exported to Germany for processing. This market was closed on the outbreak of World War I.

1922: The easily worked stanniferous gossans and oxidised sulphide ore at Renison became exhausted.