

- b) Most of the short lived base metal mines along the North-East Dundas Tramway, including those along the Ring River, were closed down on account of the complex mineralogy of the ore. Some closed down on account of persistent flooding (eg. the Bonnie Dundee) since pumping facilities were inadequate in those days.

3.2. Regional Stream Sampling

1970: A programme of geological mapping, stream sediment sampling and heavy concentrate sampling was carried out in the Renison Bell East area. Stream sediment anomalies for tin, nickel, zinc, copper, silver and bismuth were realised. Recommendations were made to follow up this programme by establishing grids, in order to locate the sources of the anomalies (1).

(Note numbers in brackets refer to references).

3.3. Soil Grids

1971-1974: Six soil sample grids were established in the area, but were not surveyed. The approximate positions are shown on Plan TAS/2/1421, and the results are now plotted on 1:5000 standard sheets on a best fit basis.

3.3.1. Grid 0 (Fenton's)

The gridded area incorporates Fenton's Lode where diamond drill hole DDH XI was drilled. A well defined and consistent anomaly in tin (>80 ppm), coincident with anomalous lead, zinc and copper, was delineated encompassing Fenton's Lode. The lode is exposed as a quartz-limonite gossan in a railway cutting and in a number of trenches, short adits and drives over a strike length of 1000m from the railway to where it is exposed in the Exe River. DDH XI intersected the line of lode at 48.8m but assay values recorded were low. The best values returned from the lode were 2600 ppm tin over a width of 1.5m in a trench. The mineralisation occurs in irregular pods and veins of quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-tourmaline with cassiterite.

No geological mapping was carried out on the grid and the lines are now overgrown, but lithologies