

the host rocks as green and purplish cherty argillite with dark grey or brown siltstone and greywacke.

Close to the eastern boundary is a lode (No. 3 lode?) striking 350° at least 10m wide according to Ward (1911). Another lode (No. 2 lode?) which has been benched lies 20m to the west. The lode here is 45cm wide strikes 345° , dips 55° - 80° east and contained an almost solid band of cassiterite 7.5 - 22.5 cm wide.

No. 1 adit was driven for 52m to the east without exposing any ore of value. No. 2 lode is exposed at the portal and was opened up in a short drive, in trenches and open cuts to the north and south over 45m. No. 3 lode was intersected 39m from the portal and was driven on for 5m but was less than 2.5cm wide. 4m along this drive is a rise from No. 2 adit level. Short drives were made to the north and south 47m from the portal.

18m vertically below these workings, to the NW and 52m lower downslope, No. 2 adit was driven for 82m bearing 078° or 085° in "altered slate". A decomposed band of rock, "supposedly a lode channel" was intersected near the entrance. At 50-55m (Ward 1911) or 55-58m (Conder, 1918) No. 2 lode, small but well-defined, was encountered; it reputedly assayed 2% Sn. A drive was made for 21m to the north but little ore was found. The lode was driven on for 30m to the SSE then SE for 9m. At 13m a 5m winze exposed rich ore 7.5 - 15cm wide. At 30m a rise to the surface was cut on ore 10-26cm wide of average grade and some ore was stoped between the rise and the winze. A larger lode (No. 3 lode) was intersected from 76-82m along the adit; drives were made to the north and south with little success. The south drive was 30m long with several cross-cuts from it. A 15m rise connected with No. 1 adit but the lode petered out at 9m.

Just north of this adit, 20m vertically below it and 30m downslope, No. 3 adit was driven for 163m but intersected only "some promising veins of gossan". No. 1 lode was formerly exposed at the portal. Further development was carried out in existing adits between 1924 and 1926. The total reserve was 600 tons of which 500 tons was mined; metallic tin content was 7 tons (1.4%).

Rino Valley Mine - Section 4661-93M (also held as 1400-91M, 4736-93M & 3049-87M).

The lease history of these workings is obscure and is further complicated by the take-over of the adjacent Fahlore Mine by the Ring Valley Mining Co. in 1902. Both mines commenced operation in 1893 and were finally abandoned in 1914.

Three lodes occur in the NE portion of Section 1440. The main shaft of 34m was sunk on No. 2 lode and was opened out at 30m. The mineralisation here comprises pyrite with patches of fahlore and chalcopyrite. The ore pitches south, disappearing underfoot 8m along the south drive. The drive continues to 23m but the lode is virtually barren. The lode is vertical and strikes at 342° . Cross-cuts were driven east and west from the shaft. 10m from the shaft the east cross-cut intersected the No. 1 lode comprising a 1.2m band of pyrite followed by several more bands 15-20cm thick. Drives followed the lode for 37m to the north and 14m to the south but the lode was barren except for very minor chalcopyrite with pyrite and siderite. The lode strikes at 344° and dips vertically; it apparently represents a fault/fracture-filling.

A NW cross-cut from the end of the north drive intersected the south end of a rich shoot of fahlore and chalcopyrite approximately 7m west of the drive. The first 2m of the shoot was estimated to average 150 oz/ton Ag. This shoot dips east and should intersect the "main lode" (No. 1?) lode 12m below this level.