

- 1967-1970 Renison established the North Dundas Grid (Figure 2) and carried out soil geochemistry, magnetic and mapping surveys. Areas anomalous in tin were delineated to the east of E.L. 42/71.
- 1968-1969 Renison Ltd. cut the Commonwealth Hill Grid and the Razorback Grid. Regional soil geochemistry, magnetic and mapping surveys were carried out. One the Razorback Grid, two zones anomalous in tin (within E.L. 42/71), were located. These anomalies occur south of the Grand Prize Mine and immediately south of the Black Hill summit. On the Commonwealth Hill Grid, tin anomalies which are not associated with the Pine Hill Granite are probably due to alluvial tin. Subsequent soil sampling during 1983-84 has suggested that laboratory contamination was a problem in earlier surveys, and anomalies located by them may not be reliable.
- 1969-1970 I.P. surveys were carried out over the serpentinites of the Razorback and Commonwealth Hill Grids to test nickel anomalies.
- 1969-1970 Renison Ltd. cut the Kapi Fault Grid. However, no results from any subsequent work are available.
- 1971 Gippsland Minerals N.L. carried out detailed mapping and chip sampling of the Grand Prize Workings. Two diamond drill holes, GP1 and 2, were drilled on the Grand Prize Fault with collars located in the vicinity of the MD3 collar. Low tin values and poor recoveries were recorded in GP1 (6m at 0.07 tin). Only traces of tin were recorded in GP2 (Figure 71).