

MOUNT RAMSAY MINE

SITUATION:- This mine is situated on the mountain of that name some 15 miles distant by the present track from Waratah in a S.E. direction.

To reach it the Corinna road is followed for about 2½ miles; a pack track then branches to the east passing over open plains for about 1½ miles and then plunging into the myrtle forest. For nine miles it passes through this at a level usually some hundred feet above Waratah, traversing a plateau formed by a deposit of tertiary basalt, which is intersected by small valleys worn away by the rivers that flow from the plateau.

At about two miles from the mine the basalt ceases and the granite rock is reached at the base of Mount Ramsay itself, and in passing over it the track rises about 800 feet to reach the mine hut, placed by the summit of the northern peak of the mountain.

The track, except in a few places, gives a good grade for the first 10½ miles, but the basalt in decomposing leaves a rich clayey soil which is soon cut up by traffic in wet weather. The last two miles over the granite include some steep pinches, and follow the western side of the mountain, rising unnecessarily a height of at least 400 feet. The mine is situated over the mountain on the eastern flank, on a steep slope of about 25 degrees down to the Ramsay River.

GEOLOGY:- Mt. Ramsay itself is formed of granite, typically coarsely crystalline, with large feldspar crystals and little mica, hornblende and tourmaline become important constituents.

About 50 yards from the mine in a N.E. direction a rock occurs called sometimes "diorite" sometimes simply "the metamorphic rock".

It may be a dyke, but more probably is a marginal modification of the granite; its relation to the ore-body cannot at present be traced.

Further down the hill-side, about S.S.W., and vertically 400 feet, the lode formation is met with, lying between the granite on the north and west, and the slates on the south and east. It is composed of alternate layers of a hard flinty rock known as hornstone, and a soft rock composed of hornblende with pyrites, fluorspar and scheelite as chief subsidiary constituents.

Hornstone is usually the result of the action of neighbouring igneous rocks on a sedimentary rock. There seems little doubt in this case that the lode formation has been produced by the action of the cooling granite magma on the Silurian slates; the hornstone representing the physical effects of the heat and pressure; the hornblende being the result of the chemical changes produced by the mineral bearing vapours and solutions emitted by the cooling and contracting mass.

Changes of the slate rock of a similar nature are frequent in Tasmania, though usually the proximity of the granite is not so clearly shown: in most cases the resulting rock is heavily charged with pyrites, and frequently it bears valuable constituents such as copper, tin, and a little gold distributed irregularly through it. Mr. Waller's report on the N.E. Dundas field gives an interesting resume of some of these formations.

In this case the general strike of the deposit is about 20 degrees north of west, and its dip varies from about 73 degrees to 55 degrees to the S.E.; the hornstone and hornblende occur in bands of varying width; in the shaft the bands are about 2 feet 6 inches wide, but neither here nor in the tunnel do they appear to maintain any regularity in width or inclination. At the bottom of the shaft the hornstone band becomes flatter and appears to be cutting out the hornblende band. I do not think that any permanence of the separate bands can be looked for, either in horizontal or vertical extent, but that they will be found to be interlocked irregularly in the lode bed.

LODE:- The hornstone contains pyrites, but it is to the hornblende rock that the value attaches. The accompanying map shows a plan and section of the workings. A shaft has been sunk in the ore body some 50 feet. At a level 84 feet below the mouth of the shaft a tunnel has been driven 119 feet. This has passed through the lode body for the whole distance. Besides these works two open faces have exposed the ore body to the S. and N.W. of the shaft, and by trenches carried along the mountain side to the W. it has been shown to be of large extent. Below ground the tunnel passes through the same characteristic bands of rock as are found in the shaft, and the hornblende rock of the

Tunnel in main features bears a very close resemblance to that of the shaft; the pyritic constituents vary, pyrrhotite, arsenical copper pyrites being present in different proportions at different points, but on the whole the ore body has been proved to extend consistently at least 130 feet across the formation.

TESTS:- It is well established that good ore was found close to the surface near the shaft; it was necessary to test the ore body where exposed both here and in the tunnel, and samples were taken as follows:-
(1) From the end of the tunnel, this being the point nearest to ore at the shaft. Result:- gold trace, Bismuth nil. ✓

(2) Picked ore from tunnel, stacked outside the entrance:-

Result:- gold nil, bismuth trace. ✓

(3) From the shaft, the E. side of the bottom, across the band of hornblende rock, an area of 5 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.

Result:- gold 4 dwts., bismuth .15%. ✓

(4) From the shaft:- the east side and half the face and roof of cuddy the hornstone and hornblende are somewhat intermixed here, and the hornstone was omitted.

Result:- gold 4 dwts, bismuth .3% ✓

(5) From the shaft; the west side of cuddy similar to (4)

Result:- gold 1 dwt. bismuth nil. ✓

(6) From the shaft, the west side similar to (3).

Result:- gold 2 dwts. 14 grns., bismuth .15%. ✓

(7) The open face between the shaft and tunnel entrance.

Result:- gold 1 dwt., bismuth nil. ✓

The net results are an average value of about 3 dwts. gold, and .15% bismuth for the bottom of the shaft, and practically nothing for the other parts of the mine. Sample No. 5 is noteworthy coming practically from between the other 3 samples and yet being almost barren.

Sample 4 was concentrated by pan to one tenth of its weight and yielded gold 14 dwts. bismuth 2%. I have no doubt but that by further concentration higher results could be obtained, and that on a large scale this would be the first method of treatment.

VALUES:- In itself, taking the gold contents as worth about 10/- per ton, and the bismuth at another 10/- net, I should consider the bottom

bottom of the shaft as offering payable stone, and promising prospects, but in a position such as Mt. Ramsay a large quantity of this grade ore must be proved to make it valuable.

PROSPECTS:- So far, though a tunnel has been driven for nearly 120 feet through the ore body, the work has not revealed any further extent of the area of enrichment. In itself ~~this~~ this is disappointing, as it shows that large portions of the hornblende rock are barren but the work has not been sufficiently extended to allow any definite deductions to be made. It by no means follows that the enriched area is confined to a certain band of rock dipping with it at a regular angle. If anything, one would expect it to lie nearer the actual contact of the granite, while the tunnel, so far, has prospected only that part more distant from the granite. It is quite possible for a large body of enriched stone to exist lying to the N. of the end of the tunnel, only the margin of which is touched by the shaft. The property can in no sense be regarded as proven until this ground is tested.

If the Syndicate wish to reap the benefit of the work they have already done the tunnel should be extended at least 100 feet straight across the ore-body. As to the prospects of success I must say clearly that what evidence there is, either general or special, I consider unfavourable to the existence of a large area of high grade enrichment, but the property has been so little opened up that this evidence might easily be contradicted by a few feet of driving. Moreover there appears to be no alternative between carrying out the above work, or abandoning the property completely, which, in view of the money already spent, would be regrettable.

FUTURE WORK:- If the tunnel is extended, I should advocate the work being carried out on contract; some of the rock is very hard, and the cost of living would be high; but I believe a contract would be let at from £2 to £2 10/- per foot now that work is scarce on the West Coast. The terms of the specification would need to be rigid, especially in regard to the rise of the tunnel. Further, the work should be sampled and assayed every 6 feet at least. The whole cost of this work if done promptly should not exceed £300 - £400.

It is premature at present to discuss what course would be necessary

if the mine turned out successfully, but I see no engineering difficulties of any importance. The connection with the main road or railway would probably cost less than in the case of the Magnet tramway (about £2000 per mile) as the country is easier and the traffic would be lighter. Battery site and dressing water are available, while water power, either direct or indirect, could be secured. I see no obstacle to the proposition being developed on a large scale provided the presence of the ore be proved.

Briefly, the formation is of the nature of a contact deposit with local areas of enrichment carrying gold and bismuth. As tested by a small shaft it appears to be payable. The work done to prove the extent of the payable stone is so far inconclusive and requires a further outlay of about £350 to complete it. If this work is successful there should be no inherent difficulty in developing the property on a large scale. It presents a fair mining risk, and it remains for the Directors to decide whether they take this and continue the work, or sacrifice the result of their past expenditure.

(sd.) Hartwell Gender

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