syngenetic sulphides within Devonian structures.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work is recommended, particularly in the form of additional geophysical prospecting, to define possible mineralisation.

9.1. The programme of geophysical follow up, as outlined by'D.B. Trussell, should be adopted. This proposed programme is based on 11 individual induced polarisation anomalies. Where glacial cover has not been recorded, field visits should be made to anomalous areas and the bedrock source examined.

9.2. The length and strike direction of the GAK Input and Crone EM anomaly on line 3000N should be established. The follow up work as outlined by Trussell should be carried out, and in addition, both pulse EM and self potential measurements taken on north-south lines 3800E, 3900E and 4000E, from 2800N to 3200N. It is quite possible that the strike of this EM anomaly is west-north-west to east-south-east and not north-north-east to south-south-west as previously thought, and may reflect sulphide mineralisation on the fault which displaces the Serpentinite Complex and downthrows the succession to the south.

9.3. Input anomaly GAL, which corresponds to induced polarisation anomaly V, lies under glacial over-burden. The geophysical follow up work as outlined by Trussell should be done, and in addition, pulse EM and self potential can be done along the Ring River access track at approximately 2300N.

9.4. The linear zone of soil anomalies in tin which may be traced through the north-east sector of the gridded area into Grid 5 should be examined. Cassiterite-tourmaline mineralisation in sulphides occurs within this anomaly along strike to the north. It is recommended that self potential and pulse EM traverses be carried out over the X Proprietary Mine on Grid 5 and the geophysical patterns noted. Similar traverses can then be made over the tin anomalies on the GAP grid lines.

9.5. A costean is proposed on line 1200N, between 5600E and 5800E, to determine if the mineralisation exposed at Bonnie Dundee and Fahlore continues