

R6 This is a complex copper, lead, zinc and tin anomaly which has been covered by the Ott Creek grid.

R7 and R8 These are from one creek draining Input anomaly CS 24 and are lead anomalies close to the postulated Precambrian-Cambrian contact.

R9, R10 and R11 These are tin anomalies which have not been explained. It is of interest to note that they occur close to the postulated Precambrian-Cambrian contact. They align with tin anomalies R3 and R4.

9. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Although the Will O'Wisp, Ramsay and Ott Creek grids have been cut, sampled and mapped, additional work is required.

The Ramsay grid did not cover the western bank of the Ramsay River, and the exposure on all grids was insufficient to define the geology of the areas.

The high magnetic anomalies associated with Input anomalies CS 22 and CS 24 cannot be explained by geological mapping, although anomalous nickel values indicate the presence of basic rocks west of the Ramsay River.

The new Associated Forest Holdings road will give access to the lower reaches of the Ramsay River. It may be possible to bulldoze a track along the Ramsay River as far as the Ramsay grid. Since most of the Input anomalies are located close to the granite contact, alternative access from the Corinna road along the granite should be considered.

10. POTENTIAL OF THE AREA

The Ramsay area has a potential for high grade tin deposits as replacement bodies within the metasomatised sediments in contact with the granite.

The carbonate horizons are considered to be time equivalents of the Mount Read Volcanics, and therefore have potential for massive base metal deposits similar to Mount Isa.