

Sediments of the Crimson Creek Formation are separated from those of the younger Dundas Group to the west by a 100-200m wide belt of serpentinitised ultramafics. Contacts between the serpentinites and the Crimson Creek Formation appear faulted. Thick zones of altered talcose serpentinite or quartz carbonate alteration follow this contact. In CHP 237 thin granitic? dykes intrude and apparently demagnetise the serpentinites.

The Dundas Group sediments west of the serpentinites outcrops poorly. Rocks noted in outcrop include greywacke conglomerate and grit, quartz lithic greywacke and laminated siltstone. These rocks strike north of northeast and dip and face steeply west.

4.4. Ring River Grid

4.4.1. Work Completed

Work during the last six months concentrated on the compilation of results from the 1981-82 field season. A small programme of infill gridding, soil sampling and ground magnetometry was completed over a large magnetic anomaly.

Geology:

J. Richardson's report on field mapping and rock chip identification was completed and geological fact maps and interpretations were draughted.

Geochemistry - Soil:

Contoured soil geochemistry plans were draughted. Results of soil sampling on the infill grid were added as they became available.

Geochemistry - Rock:

Several rock samples were submitted for geochemical analysis. The results have been used in identifying the background geochemical levels of various elements in specific rock units.

Geophysics - Magnetics:

Results of the infill magnetic survey were correlated with earlier surveys and added to the contoured ground magnetics map. Magnetic data on the Ring River Magnetic Anomaly were interpreted.