

SUMMARY

The Ring River Grid area covers a rectangular block of ground within E.L. 1/62. Approximately 40 line kilometres of grid and 7 kilometres of road were mapped. The purpose of the program was to resolve the geology of the area and help evaluate potential for the occurrence of a Renison Bell-Cleveland type orebody.

The Ring River Grid area is underlain by Rosebery Group, Crimson Creek Formation, Primrose Pyroclastics and Curtin Davis Volcanics. Stratigraphy trends approximately north-south, folds about a north-south F1 anticlinal fold axis and later re-folded by a open F2 folding event whose axis plunge at shallow angles to the west.

Geology is displaced by three fault sets. The first set is vertical and trends northeast-southwest. The second set is vertical striking northwest-southeast. The third set strikes east-west and vertically displaces fault bounded blocks.

Guidelines for exploration for a Renison Bell-Cleveland type orebody were proposed by comparing Renison Bell-Cleveland mine geology to Ring River Area geology. The theoretical "model target area" is: the line of intersection of pre-granite pluton faults and; the upper contact of Stitt Quartzite or Munro Creek Slate or any limestone-dolomite bed; in an area proximal to a granite body; where vein deposits show metal zoning characteristics similar to Cleveland Mine.

A circular magnetic anomaly in the south of the Ring River may indicate the presence of a buried granite stock or magnetite present in a contact aureole caused by a granite stock.

Detailed mapping of limestone-dolomite beds is recommended to check lateral continuity. An integrated study is recommended to compare soil geochemistry anomalies, Dighem anomalies, V.L.F. anomalies, to:

- a) known outcropping limestone-dolomite beds and down dip intersection of faults;
- b) the upper contact of Stitt Quartzite and Munro Creek Slate and their line of intersection with faults.