

The magnetic modelling provided two distinct possibilities with economic significance.

1. The anomaly could be due to a Renison size pyrrhotite body and therefore be highly potential for Sn mineralisation.
2. The anomaly could be due to a buried granite with a zoned mineralisation system above it. The Fahlore workings were evidence of the outer base metal zone. At depth the mineralisation system could be Sn-W rich. The granite was intruding stratigraphically favourable rocks as the Success Creek Group hosts the Renison Sn mineralisation.

All the above factors led to the drilling of DDH RRP 239. The hole was located to intersect both the "Renison" model and the "granite" model defined by L.G. (refer E.Z. Report No. T173).

2. DDH RRP 239

A detailed log of DDH RRP 239 is contained in E.Z. Report No. T173. The lithologies encountered in the hole can be divided into five major units (Fig's 3 & 5).

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| UNIT I | 0- 87m | Siltstones and quartz wackés are interbedded with lithic tuffs, possibly reworked. |
| UNIT II | 87-335m | An essentially quartzose sequence without volcanic components consists of sedimentary breccias, grey to black sandstones siltstones and mudstones, and is characterised by occasional thin polymict conglomerates and by quartzite units containing significant chromite in detrital heavy mineral bands. |
| UNIT III | 335-405m | Reworked felsic tuffs and lithic wackes are interbedded with sedimentary breccias. |