

Conversely, it could be argued, because the borehole did not intersect a magnetic intrusive body or a strongly magnetic stratigraphic horizon, that the Renison ore-body solution is now the most valid model, and that the borehole simply failed to intersect the body. The essence of the L.G. interpretation can be summed up in this quote from his second report on the anomaly. This was in response to a request to examine whether the magnetic tuffs found in the Ring River bed could be a source for the anomaly.

"The character and position of the anomaly indicates that the source is south of the Ring River and not exposed. Peak values were not noted in the region of lines 367,400N or 367,500N. Line 500N, which could be expected to reflect the effects of the tuff horizon is erratic and atypical. This indicates that any simple shallow stratigraphic source of the type suggested is not a valid solution for the primary anomaly."

In direct contrast is the following quote from the G.E.C. Report.

"The profiles indicate numerous high frequency anomalies, i.e. they have high amplitudes and narrow widths. This implies a shallow depth, probably less than 50m. Combining a series of narrow bodies with variable dips, it is possible to reconstruct the magnetic profile..... The possibility of the total magnetic anomaly being caused by a deeper unexposed source seems to be unlikely."

## 6. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Any further work in the Ring River area can only be justified if it can be shown that technically viable mineralisation models still exist for the area. The original exploration model has been downgraded by the drilling of DDH RRP 239. The revision of stratigraphic correlations removes the empirical association of major Sn ore-bodies with the Success Creek Group as a positive factor for Sn potential in the area. The mineralisation encountered in DDH RRP 239 is low in Sn and gives no real evidence that the Fahlore systems are changing significantly in composition with depth. (However because of the very rugged topography the R.L. of the main intersection in DDH RRP 239 is less than 150m below the R.L. of the Fahlore workings, so the lack of significant change in mineral composition may not be very significant.) The possibility that the magnetic anomaly could have been due to a Sn-bearing granite has not been confirmed and seems unlikely given the new depth-susceptibility contrast