

requirements. The only remaining potential for significant Sn mineralisation lies in the possibility that the magnetic anomaly is due to a Renison-size pyrrhotite body which was not intersected by the borehole. This possibility could best be tested by a downhole E.M. survey.

If the G.E.C. interpretation is correct it implies that there is probably very little potential left for Sn mineralisation. The remaining potential would seem to be limited to the discovery of further Fahlore style mineralisation. Several of the sharp high amplitude magnetic responses could be Fahlore style sulphides, and DDH RRP 239 has shown that further sulphides of this type can be found. Fahlore mineralisation does not hold much potential for high tonnages, or more particularly a high tonnes per vertical metre. The potential for high value per tonne ore exists with the Fahlor style which can be very rich in Ag. Values of 8,000 ppm Ag have been obtained from the Fahlore Mine dumps. The possibility of exploiting the significant As content (up to 15% As in DDH RRP 239) could also make Fahlore mineralisation economically significant. Some preliminary feasibility studies would need to be done to determine the grade and tonnage parameters required for a viable Ag-As-Cu operation in the Ring River Area.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The two alternative interpretations presented for the Ring River Magnetic Anomaly are so radically different that it is difficult to define a critical set of data which would significantly favour one interpretation or the other. The geological data seem to favour the G.E.C. interpretation. The major problem with this solution seems to be the magnitude of the magnetic response from line to line. The peak amplitude occurs between lines 367,000N and 367,200N, and the only known outcrops of magnetic tuffs occur close to line 367,500N. A comparison of Fig. 1 with Fig. 6 shows that in the area of the anomaly peak there is very little outcrop, so perhaps that area could also be underlain by magnetic tuffs. This still does not overcome the line by line variations in amplitude. These are explained (?away) by G.E.C. as along-strike variations in the magnetic properties and thickness of the source units at the surface.

The L.G. interpretation did recognise some near surface features but maintained that these were superimposed on a deep body source. It is perhaps possible that both solutions are partly correct. The character and details of the magnetic