

		Dacitic, feld phyric to aphyric lavas, breccias and intrusions. <i>Ccvl</i>
		Dacitic volcanoclastic pumice breccias. <i>Ccv</i>
Spillway Breccia		Coarse polymict and dacitic massflows with some sulphide clasts. <i>Ccvag</i>
Spillway Basalt		Massive to stratified monomictic "fire fountain" basalt breccia. <i>Cb</i>
Yolande River Sequence	Footwall pumice breccia	Massive feld-phyric pumice breccia. <i>Cymf</i> Vitric siltstones and sandstones. <i>Cys</i>

2.2 Structure

Two major faults control the geology of the South Henty Lease, the South Henty Fault to the west and the Great Lyell Fault to the east. The South Henty Fault is a steeply west dipping (60-90°) major regional structure extending for approximately 70km of strike length dividing the geology of the Mt Read Volcanics into distinct terrains. It forms the western boundary of the Yolande River Sequence, CVC and Tyndall Group rocks on the South Henty EL and Henty Mine Lease. The Great Lyell Fault is a large west dipping reverse fault with several hundred metres of displacement. The rocks of exploration interest lie between these two structures.

Bedding consistently faces east and is steeply east dipping to overturned west dipping on most of the EL. Bedding generally trends north, north-westerly and is truncated at low angles by the South Henty Fault. A tight, shallow north plunging syncline is located near the Great Lyell Fault in the south east of the lease and may be a southern extension of the Mt Julia syncline. The major regional S₂ foliation overprints most rocks and has a northwesterly strike and steep southwest dip.

Bedding is strongly controlled by the morphology of both the Mt Julia Rhyolite and the Suite II porphyry, and possibly syn-intrusive/growth faults. Thickening of the stratigraphic package around intrusive margins and stratigraphic variations including rapid local thickening of the basal Lynchford Member volcanoclastics, increased thickness and number of basaltic andesite flows, dacite domes and rhyolite domes suggests synvolcanic faulting within the Lake Newton Prospect area.

Extensive ductile deformation has focused on the Howard's basalt horizon, particularly in the southeast corner of the lease in the Howard's Anomaly area. The localised deformation has resulted in a strongly developed foliation and down dip stretching lineation in the chloritised basaltic breccias grading into brittle faulting and kinking of the earlier foliation. The fault represents the extended limb and hinge of a series of NNW trending asymmetric folds located in the SE corner of the EL and extending onto the Anthony EL. These structures mark the change from dominantly east facing-steeply dipping bedding strongly influenced by the Henty Fault in the west to flatter lying strata, disrupted by N to NNW trending open to tight folds and associated faulted limbs with wavelengths of approximately 200m in the east.

Many minor, late, east-west trending brittle faults with displacements of less than ten metres disrupt the stratigraphy.