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at 1,000S and 2,200W. It is not clear if the vertical movement is constant but on section E (vide plan 75 the vertical movement has been interpreted from the black shale - white shale contact as being 350' north block up. In other words this is a thrust fault with a substantial shove component. The present study did not seek to establish fresh structural statistical data, and the main axial plane trends established by Anderson (1965) have been used. The significant feature that the plunge reversals reveal is, north of the thrust fault (F1) the plunges are to the south, and south of the thrust the plunge is towards the north. This again emphasises the amount of drag associated with this fault. It also throws considerable light on the relationship between the large number of sub-areas established by Anderson and the faulting. A number of north striking and west dipping faults have been established either from surface outcrop or extrapolating from the geophysical work, and these can be seen on interpretation sheet 65. Another fault of considerable interest especially relative to Hopwood & Anderson's mapping, is the fault striking N.E. extending from 1,200 S and 2,500W to 500N and 1,500W. This fault brings the black shales against the overlying quartzite and white shales and represents the sheared out limb of a major syncline. Across the main north south fault of Hopwood & Anderson it would seem to swing to a E.N.E. strike direction passing to the south of the "Gossan Face workings". From a study of section "J-K" of Hopwood & Anderson this appears to be a reverse fault south block up 200 feet. A similar overthrust movement is postulated for the fault in the area just mapped, but the vertical movement has not been established.

Within the area mapped in the current programme strikes and dips of the sediments are highly irregular indicating an intensity of folding and faulting which is not apparent when viewing interpretation plans 65 and 66. However, the main trends of folding have axial planes trending to the N.E. which contrast with the general east-west trend in the main Mt. Bischoff old workings. Thus the main fault postulated by Hopwood & Anderson on the western limit of the Mt. Bischoff open cut does appear to represent a major structural warp in terms of trend of fold axis. This is true in terms of broad structure rather than detail individual sub-areas established by Anderson (1965).