

2. Structure

The Kosminsky-South Comet fracture zone is the most important structural feature of the area and can be described as a system of closely spaced tensional faults and joints with a general north-west trend and south-west dip ranging from 50° to 80° . It originated in the late stages of the Tabberabberan orogenesis and provided the channelways along which the mineralising solutions were emplaced.

At its northernmost extremity the fracture zone ends against a major west - north-north-east trending fault which marks the contact between the Oonah and Crimson Creek formations. (Refer Drg. No. B.160).

To the south it extends past the Adelaide mine creek and probably ends against the Montezuma fault (refer to Geophoto Minerals Report 1974/4).

The South Comet fault is a left wrench which has also been recognised and described by earlier authors (Taylor (1950) and McKenna (1958)). It offsets the fracture zone into the Kosminsky and South Comet sections, and this indicates that although the fault could have originated during the Tabberabberan orogenesis, minor horizontal movements took place also in post mineralisation time.