

## 8. GEOLOGY

As a result of the increased information obtained from the drilling programme and the detailed core logging, some re-interpretation of the geological structure at Mt. Bischoff has been made. It now appears likely that a number of parallel faults exist, trending in a northeast-southwest (grid) direction. In the cores, these faults are represented by puggy clay zones or loss of core where the clay has been washed out during drilling. On the surface, the faults can best be seen in the off-sets in Western Dyke and the western boundary of the dolomite horizon.

Six (post porphyry intrusion) faults have been postulated, forming a graben-like structure. The boundary faults are some 300 metres apart and individual faults between 130 and 30 metres apart. The faults dip steeply to the southeast. The maximum throw is on the southeast boundary fault, where the northwest block is downfaulted by about 50 metres. Thereafter, towards the northwest, the blocks are successively uplifted (on the northwest side) by between 25 and 7 metres until the northwest boundary fault is reached. The geological correlation on either side of the graben remains the same. The faults are shown diagrammatically: