

interpreted as Crinson Creek Formation, stratigraphically comparable to the Grand Prize and T.L.E./Stonehenge areas, see Poltock 1981.

Nearly all granite - sediment contacts are marked by fine white - pink chilled granites which frequently contain tourmaline nodules.

Dip estimates of granite/sediment contacts:

a) eastern contact $10-20^{\circ}$ on the basis topography and location of contact see Dwg. 3a.

b) northern contact shallow dipping $< 5^{\circ}$, indicated by irregular shaped contact in plan (independent of steep irregular topography)

- Klominsky mapped three small bodies of granite in Conah Formation 100-400m north of Big "H" prospect. Granite intrusions or exposures within the hornfels haven't been located elsewhere

- fine grained dykes and sills would be difficult to recognize in quartzose Conah hornfels.

- in present mapping program sediments were only traversed at contact.

c) South and South Eastern contact, dips moderate $30-40^{\circ}$, only evidence - straight regular contact

- width of hornfels aureole approx 3km. between the granite and T.L.E./Stonehenge area.

JOINTS AND OTHER LINEAMENTS

These are of fundamental importance to hydrothermal alteration/mineralization within the granite. For a plan of joint patterns see Loxton Hunting/Boshier 1978, detail from photo interpretation.

In the course of mapping no major fault displacements located, if these were present should be apparent in "R-W" granite and granite sediment contacts. Small displacements within the granite would be difficult to detect at the present scale of mapping due to locally irregular and diffuse nature of most contacts.

Although displacements weren't recognized many lineaments marked by negative topography are evident, most of these are joints many with non resistant alteration types.

Two main lineaments have been recognized, both considered by previous workers to be faults with considerable displacement.

a) South Gap - St. Disier Creeks - main effect of this N-S feature has been to produce fracturing/jointing within the granite, which has facilitated weathering, resulting in the "Red" granite scarp west of Mt. Heenskirck.