

An F2 anticlinal through the Moores Pimple-Dobsons Creek area brings up an arch of Western Tuff and Salisbury Conglomerate in the Moores Pimple area. A similar anticline in the area just south of Williamsford produces westward arching of the volcanics.

In the Bakers Creek area a fault is interpreted with a north block east movement to displace the Western Tuff/Western Argillite contact. However much of this movement may be due to an F2 synclinal warp. The very steep slopes in the area combined with flatter dips than elsewhere and the interfingering nature of contact may obscure the true stratigraphic trend and result in an apparent fault throw which does not exist. A similar F2 synclinal structure may explain the apparent north block east fault in the Stitt Quartzite/Transition Series contact at about 5,370,000mN. It would also explain the eastward swelling of the Transition Series/Crimson Creek contact in the same area. This swelling is invoked to include an area of very high Cr geochemistry which would seem more consistent with the mafic volcanic wackes of the Crimson Creek.

In the Ring River gorge area the F2 folds appear to have a steeper plunge and a greater frequency causing much more contortion of the F1 axes. This is probably only a function of the information density. The Ring River and N.E. Dundas Tramway provide almost continuous outcrop traverses through the area. If a similar density of structural data were available elsewhere, then possibly a similar complexity of folding would also be present elsewhere.

Major faulting in the area trends north-north-east with a smaller set of west to north-west crossfaults. The Bathers Creek Fault, Fahlore Fault and Colebrook Ridge Fault are the main faults in the area and all have west block down sense of movement. The Bakers Creek Fault disappears under glacial cover to the north but may run into the anticlinal axis