

interpreted in the vicinity of Westcott Hill. The Conliffe Fault does not have a large throw and is thought to be a faulted F1 anticlinal axis. It is interpreted as dying out southwards and running into the F1 anticlinal lying east of Moores Pimple. The Cemetery Fault in the north east of the area is invoked to explain the west facings observed in the Stitt Quartzite and the universal east facings in the Western Argillites, Salisbury Conglomerate and Western Tuffs intersected by the Mines Department drill hole Rosebery 1. The Curtin Davis Lineament is a very strong air-photo feature which strengthens westward out of the area and dies out eastwards. It appears to have a north block west sense of movement. All these faults are interpreted as near vertical as there is no evidence for shallow angle faulting such as topographic displacement.

The small triangular block of country bounded by the Fahlore, Colebrook Ridge and Curtin Davis Faults has been assigned to the Dundas Group largely because the structural trends are consistent with the Razorback Conglomerate syncline across the Fahlore Fault. The lithologies, however, are dominantly siltstones with associated quartzite, greywacke and shale with no distinctive horizons, and could equally easily be interpreted as a fault bounded block of Transition Series. The interpretation of this block dictates the relative throws on the southern extensions of the Fahlore and Colebrook Ridge Faults south of their intersection. In the interpretation presented the Colebrook Ridge Fault is attributed with most of the combined throw of the two faults in order that Western Argillites can be brought up against Dundas Group rocks in the vicinity of 5,366,500mN.