

highly silicified and brecciated, with amphiboles digested and replaced, leaving isolated amphibole grains in a fine grained pale green siliceous matrix.

### 3. STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The major structural feature of the area is an F1 anticlinorium, hereafter referred to as the Ring River anticlinorium, the fold axis of which plunges at a moderate to steep angle in north and south directions. The reversal of plunge may be due to faulting and igneous intrusions. Fold axes mapped in the area between the Fahlore fault and Bather Creek fault are interpreted as being parasitic fold axis on the east limit of the Ring River anticlinorium. The anticlinorium fold axis is omitted from surface geology due to fault displacement. A second phase of folding mapped was characterized by broad open folds with fold axis plunging west at shallow angles.

Tops indicators, graded beds, scour and fill, and cross bedding were mapped at various locations in the area. Only one indicated overturned beds.

Stratigraphy is heavily faulted by three fault sets:

1. Northeast-southwest striking ?vertical faults. (Colebrook Ridge fault, Fahlore fault, Bather Creek fault, and Concliffe fault.)
2. A northwest-southeast striking ?vertical fault (Montezuma Fault).
3. Block faults? striking east-west, and northwest-southeast vertically displacing fault bounded blocks.

Movement along faults is largely unresolved and interpretation of displacement has been confined to determining the upthrown and downthrown blocks.