

The third phase of work involved the study of satellite photographs and recording of linears, which were then reconciled with mapped faults where possible.

A composite plan (Figure 3) was then produced, combining all the above data, from which the selection of optimum drill sites were made.

Following this, a program of open hole drilling, rock chip logging, geophysical logging and interpretation of the data obtained occurred. Other (non CRAE generated) data was also incorporated in the final appraisal of the CRAE investigations.

3.2.2. REGIONAL STRUCTURE

LANDSAT photo linears (taken from ALS 096 - 089, 095 - 90) were recorded at 1:250 000 scale and appraised semi quantitatively, with the following groups of trends being recognised:

- (i) NW - NNW - NS most common
- (ii) NE - NNE numerically minor
- (iii) ENE - WE - ESE second most abundant.

Details are shown on Figure 2.

The relative ages of the linears (inferred faults) is difficult to resolve; the most extensive (although locally discontinuous) linears are those aligned ENE, particularly the Ouse - Bothwell - Oatlands - Tooms Lake, and Westerway - Kempton - Colebrook - Little Swanport trends.

The north trending linears are less extensive, and are often curved from NNW through NS to NNE, suggestive of diffraction across the easterly linears. In some areas the NE linears appear to predate the NW group, and many northerly linears appear to displace the easterly trends.

Most, if not all the observed linears may be explained as reflecting basement structural trends as seen in southern Tasmania in the Precambrian Tyennan Block and the flanking Palaeozoic rocks.

The NW trend may reflect trends recorded for pre- Penguin, Penguin and Devonian (second phase) deformations, the NS trend may reflect the early phase of