

In summary, the three groups of linears/inferred faults are considered to have the following latest movements, and origin/reactivations;

NW - NNW - NS: dip slip - Tertiary - ?Triassic - Devonian - Precambrian (Penguin)
 NE - NNE: strike > dip slip - Tertiary - Precambrian (Penguin etc.)
 ENE - WE - ESE: strike > dip slip - Tertiary - Jurassic - Precambrian (Penguin etc.)

Within the area of EL's 18/82, 19/82 and 20/82 the preliminary interpretation of ? third order graben dimensions was generally confirmed by the subsequent work (drilling, logging etc.); the main grabens containing the youngest Triassic (Sequence 1) sediments are as follows:

- (i) Petherton - Anstey - Jericho - Colebrook - Campania Graben;
- (ii) York Plains Graben complex;
- (iii) Apsley - Melton Mowbray - Kempton Graben.

Details of these features are provided in Figure 3.

The Jericho Graben extends ≈ 50 km from the head of Petherton Creek to south of Campania, varying in width from 0.8km to 3km, and averaging 1km. The overall orientation is NNW to the south, and N - S to the north of Colebrook, and is transected by major easterly faults near Anstey and Colebrook, resulting in subsidiary horsts and grabens. Tertiary sediments and volcanics are also present in this graben.

The York Plains Graben is actually a complex series of NW - NE fault bounded horsts and grabens, partly contained by two ENE orientéd inferred faults which extend westward to disrupt the Jericho Graben near Anstey. The dimensions of these fault bounded structures vary, (Figure 3), and many are rhomboid/trapezoid in plan. The NE trending linears/inferred faults appear to predate the NW trends, while the ENE trends appear to both pre and postdate the northerly trends.

The Melton Mowbray Graben extends ≈ 25 km from Apsley to south of Bagdad, and varies in width from 0.5km to 1.5km, averaging ≈ 1 km. Similarly to the Jericho