

lithologies of very different character, and appears to be the locus of Fahlore style mineralisation. This structure was informally named the Ring Valley Fault in E.Z. Report No. T173. The fault parallels the dominant cleavage which strikes northerly and dips about 80°E. An interpretation is shown in Fig. 3 which attempts to take account of all the facing reversals in UNIT II. This presents a series of fault slices between parallel 80°E dipping faults. These faults cut across a tight slightly recumbent west dipping fold with a right way up western limb dipping at about 75-80°W, and a slightly overturned eastern limb dipping at 85°W to vertical. Each successive fault slice exposes the opposite fold limb to the drill hole section. These geometric intricacies would not be necessary if the facing reversals in UNIT II could be ignored. The interpretation has been presented in this complex way to highlight the evidence for abundant faulting seen in the RRP 239 drill core, as this could have a significant influence on the way in which the magnetic anomaly is interpreted and evaluated.

UNITS IV and V are interpreted as west facing, west dipping units lying near the crest of an anticline. This is inferred from surface structural measurements which imply a flat plunging anticlinal structure to the immediate north in the Ring River at about 374,450mE.

3. STRATIGRAPHIC CORRELATIONS

The most distinctive unit intersected by DDH RRP 239 is UNIT IV. The lithologies are very similar to type sections of the Crimson Creek Formation. In addition, the geochemistry of UNIT IV, being characterised by high Fe and Cr and elevated Cu and Zn values, is typical of the Crimson Creek exposures in the Colebrook Area.

In the Colebrook Area the Westcott Argillite either underlies the Crimson Creek, or is an eastward facies equivalent (see Report No. T173). This unit is in turn underlain by the Munro Creek Shales, which have been correlated with the Oonah Formation (Report No. T173). By analogy with the Colebrook Area, UNIT V could be the stratigraphic equivalent of the Westcott Argillite or the Munro Creek Shales. UNIT V lithologies are most similar to the Munro Creek Shales. The geochemistry also is typical of Munro Creek Shales being characterised by very low Fe and Cr values.