orebodies are likely to have occurred at this stage. Such as occurs with the Jack Fault, though possibly along NW normal faults or N-NE reverse faults.

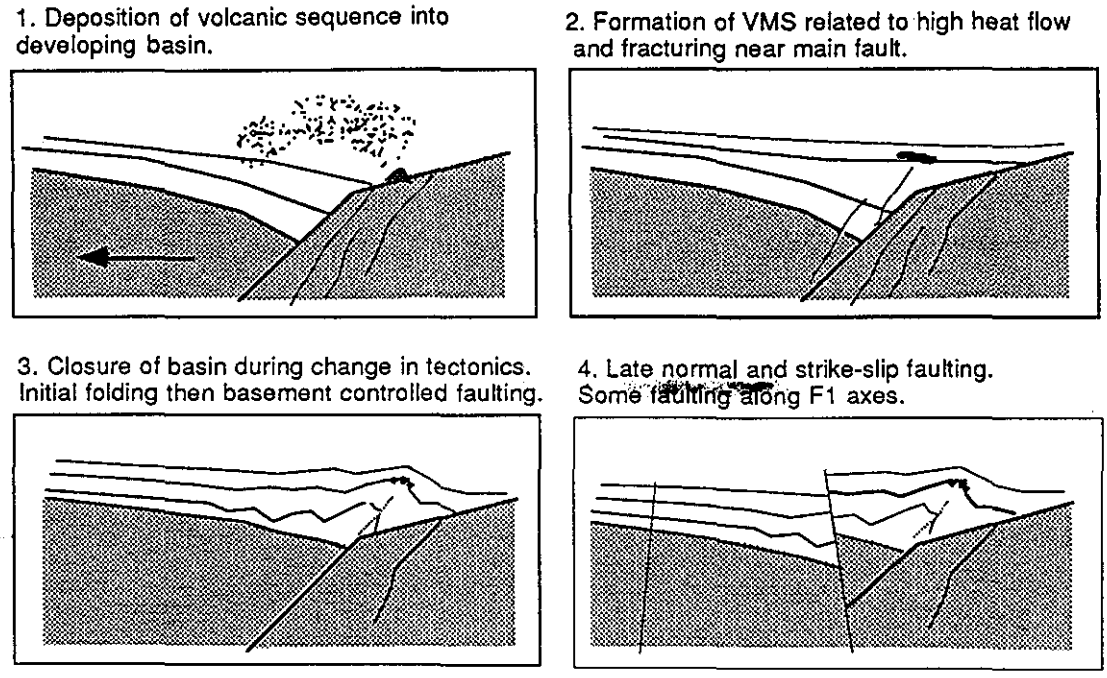

Figure 7: Schematic model of basin formation showing timing of main structural events.

4. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE MODEL

A number of points should be made regarding features that are ambiguous or poorly explained by the proposed model.

Assuming the Henty Fault is the major bounding fault, then the structure controlling Hellyer and Que River, and possibly Mt Charter, should be either a synthetic or antithetic normal fault. Synthetic and antithetic refer to its dip direction with respect to the master fault, as illustrated in Figure 7. Dip direction can be inferred from the style of folds produced by reverse movement on the fault. It should be expected that the folds over these basement faults will be asymmetric, particularly at higher strains, and the steepest limb of the fold will be on the footwall side. This may serve as a guide to where the fault contact is at depth. Based on the fold asymmetry at Hellyer the controlling fault is probably west dipping. The indication of fault dip from the fold asymmetry can be tested against the interpreted thickness of sediment changes across the fault, though at high strain these dimensions will be difficult to calculate. If Hellyer does lie on a west dipping syn-sedimentary fault the sediment thickness should be greatest in the area of the Hellyer Anticline. This has not been examined in this report but if this