

6. The most severe ground problems associated with the fault were encountered in W52 on the -240 metre level where there was a series of falls leading to a chimneying effect up the faults. It seems that the end of this cross cut hit the Decline Fault where it is in conjunction with another fault, and that the falls were due to a combination of faults, not just the Decline Fault.

Internal Features

1. The west side of the Decline Fault carries a number of fault bounded slivers. The bounding fault on the west side rejoins the Decline Fault in all directions, these are generally 2 - 5 metre wide and have a strike extent of 1 - 20 metres. Lithologies in the slivers are biotite hornfels, pyroxene garnet hornfels and pyroxene garnet hornfels (mineralised) and the ground within them is generally fairly well jointed. (Refer to W62, W60, W58 stope section).
2. Considerable faulting occurs within the orebody, best illustrated on the -200 metre, -220 and -240 metre level plans. The dominant strike is south easterly, but other strikes also occur. As yet no coherent picture of the faulting in this orebody has been developed, but the major faults show a tendency to link the Decline Fault with the Northern Boundary Fault.
3. Faulting and major joints are better developed in the garnet hornfels and pyroxene garnet hornfels. Well developed chlorite slickenslides on most bedding planes in the lower orebody suggests that differential movement in this lithology was taken up by minor movements on the majority of bedding planes.
4. In some places (eg. pyroxene garnet hornfels/garnet hornfels contact -220 metre level) stratigraphic contacts are undulatory, and do not appear to be related to local faulting. This may be partly a result of differential response by the various lithologies to the deformation induced by the Decline Fault. It is clear from the extensive down-warping of the pyroxene garnet hornfels against the Decline Fault, shown best on the stope sections, that it behaved differently from the garnet hornfels and garnet hornfels (banded). This is best illustrated in W58 where the basal contact of the pyroxene garnet hornfels has a dip of 60° but the footwall contact of the Lower Orebody has a dip of 20° . This shallow dip at the base of the orebody is surprising and accounts for most of the decrease in the Ore Resource, since the March 1981 calculation.