

FAULTING AND STRUCTURE

The comments of Bujtor (1978) as revised by Brown and Potter (1980) are still essentially valid except where updated below.

A throw of approximately 75 metres has been determined for the Decline Fault, which from evidence on the -240 metre level appears to be cut by the Swan Fault. The Swan Fault cuts the Duck and Wedge Fault, both of which are now interpreted to continue into Southern Orebody. In this area the Wedge Fault is a reverse fault. All information currently available indicates that the Grassy River Fault is the most recent fault, since it cuts every other geological feature, though its relationship with the granite is still ambiguous. Drill hole D360/12 successfully penetrated the fault and indicated a horizontal thickness of around 40 metres. Although it continues to -550 metre R.L. it remained in Upper Volcanics.

As discussed in the Lower Wedge section, there is considerable small scale faulting, most of it limited to structures joining the Northern Boundary and Decline Faults.

The structural model currently in use for the Upper Pit is becoming increasingly difficult to reconcile with the geology in that area as it progresses upwards. It is suspected that the central Fault dies away in the west and its movement is taken up by a number of smaller faults.

Recent work has shown that the Swan Fault is one of the most complex in the mine area. Its effect, together with the other faults in the Pit Dag Orebody is described separately. The exact position of this fault and its movement between the Pit Dag and Lower Pit stopes is still unclear. It has been shown that a change of dip of the Swan Fault in the Lower Pit area changes the fault from a normal to a reverse fault.

The Wedge Fault also changes from the normal fault (in the west) to a reverse fault in the east of the mine. In this case the fault maintains a constant dip direction, the change in nature of the fault occurs where it cuts the Central Fault.