

sediments adjacent to the Blue Tier batholith; a northwest fold axis (f8) is interpreted west of Mathinna where arcuate, weak, magnetic trends are observed.

Several 'major' and many minor (secondary) fault structures are interpreted. 'Major' structures trend north-northwest and northeast (the confidence in the interpretation is indicated by the 'length' of the fault symbol on the maps). The northeast dextral fault (F1) through the Pyengana granodiorite is an obvious feature where it transects the pluton but is not obvious to the southwest. A northeast fault (F2) is interpreted along a 'magnetic contact' adjacent to the South Esk river and is inferred to contain dyke rocks to the northeast (on the St Helens map sheet). Displacement on this fault may be sinistral.

North-northwest faults are mostly interpreted in the west of the area. The fault F3 is based largely on a contact displacement of the 'deep' granitoid south of the Scottsdale batholith - it is not a well defined feature.

The zone bounded by faults F4/F10 contains the bulk of the linear magnetic lithologies in the Mathinna Beds. These faults are rarely well defined and are largely positioned to outline 'packages' of rocks of similar character or, in some places, they are positioned between zones of differing 'magnetic' trends eg parts of F6, F7. The zone bounded by F6 and F9/F10 contains distinctive ovoid magnetic 'lows' (axes L1 - L3).

To the east a north-northwest fault (F11) is inferred along the margin of a tongue of 'non-magnetic' granite. The parallel fault F12 is inferred along a 'magnetic contact'.

From the imaged data additional 'major' faults or deformation zones can be inferred. These are 'weak' features and hence may relate to the earliest stages of deformation.

Such features trend east-southeast (Z1, Z2), east-northeast (Z3, Z4), north-south (Z5) and northeast (Z6, Z7).

Numerous minor or secondary fault structures are interpreted from offsets of magnetic lithologies or from trends seen in the imaged data.