

does occur, however, in shear zones and in joints.

Sheared contact serpentinites occur at the eastern contact zone with the Crimson Creek basic complex, particularly in the GAK and Grid 4 areas (plans TAS/2/1480 and TAS/2/1562). They consist of chrysotile and antigorite where relatively fresh, grading to talc-magnesite-goethite assemblages where extensively sheared and altered. Sheared serpentinite also occurs in sections within the main ultramafite body, probably associated with internal faults formed during tectonic emplacement.

Lensoid pods and inclusions of amphibolite and gabbro have been mapped in the Ring River, associated with the Serpentinite Complex. The amphibolite consists of uralite and saussurite minerals with chlorite amphiboles and relict plagioclase.

#### The Colebrook Hill Serpentinite

The Colebrook Hill Serpentinite is comprised mainly of apple green serpentinitised pyroxenite and contains inclusions of sedimentary country rocks. It forms a belt in which a number of anastomosing shear zones have a general northerly trend. The shearing and serpentinitisation cuts across the primary layering. Magnetite occurs as large clots (>3cm) within certain sections of the serpentinite, in veins and as infilling in joints. Serpentinitised layers and dykes of microgabbro also occur in this complex; these have been extensively altered to chlorite-amphibole rocks.

The dyke like serpentinite body intruded into the Dundas Group rocks is related to the Colebrook Hill Complex. It is mainly comprised of light to dark green sheared serpentinite along with partially serpentinitised microgabbro, patchily altered to uralite and sausserite. The body lenses out in an arkosic conglomerate in which there is a development of fuchsite up to 300m away from the contact.

A gabbro dyke, possibly injected along a fault, has been mapped in Colebrook Creek, Costean 3600N and on grid lines 3200N, 3400N and 3600N. Where