

Only two main rock units occur on the grid. An ultra-basic unit outcrops fairly well on the western side of the grid. It ranges from a serpentinite to a pyroxenite in composition and is characterised by very high magnetite contents, which in places, can be greater than 10%. The remainder of the area comprises a suite of labile tuffaceous sediments of turbidite facies. These range from shales to sandstones in grain size, with bands of different grain size intimately interbedded. Outcrop is good near the top of the Colebrook Ridge, due in part to the old workings which have exposed sections in the open pits. On the slopes, however, outcrop is poor with variably oxidised sediment float predominating. Scree slopes from old dumps are also common and help to confuse the outcrop pattern. The sediments show sporadic metasomatic alteration with actinolite, biotite, phlogopite and tourmaline being the principal alteration minerals. (Refer to C.M.S. reports 80/4/14 and 80/5/46 in Appendix 1 for petrological descriptions.) The extent of the alteration is difficult to gauge due to the uneven distribution of outcrop and the problem of how farfloaters may have moved in the very steep terrain, but it is certainly very prominent around the old workings. The sediments strike generally north to north-west, and near the ridge top have vertical dips. Limitations of outcrop prevented widespread collection of structural data, but there are some indications that strikes are more variable and dips flatter away from the crest of the ridge.

The mineralisation exposed in old workings ranges from near massive to stringer sulphides in a generally chloritic gangue, through to scattered disseminated sulphides in altered sediments. The sulphides are predominantly pyrrhotite with pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Strong fractures can be seen in most of the workings examined, but the degree to which they may control