Petrography: (see C.M.S. Report 82/7/22 Appendix D - 1)
Thirteen "country rock" samples from the Colebrook Mine area were identified as contact-altered labile turbiditic sandstones and pelitic sediments. Their basic-intermediate volcanic frame-work components and conspicuous clastic opaques are typical of the labile turbidites of the Crimson Creek Formation. The pervasive Mg-metasomatism also resembles the alteration of Renison wall rocks.

One sample, 48242, which had been mapped as a limestone was petrologically identified as a calcitised labile psammite. There was insufficient variation in the degree of the contact metamorphic or of the metasomatic alteration. Consequently no zonation of metamorphism or of alteration can be defined.

Geology: (see Line Profile 5,370,900mN AO-504-0213)
New results are confined to the area west of 375,200mE, i.e. the western slope of Colebrook Ridge. In this area four main units may be defined. Generally the rocks strike a few degrees east of north and dip very steeply west. Facings determined are predominantly west. Easterly facings are rare and restricted to areas that have been disrupted by slumping and faulting.

Rocks intersected by CHP 238 were predominantly grey or dark grey lithic wackes, siltstones and shales which often contain thin beds of pyrite and bands of pyrrhotite. Limestone units ranging from a few cm to 12m thick are interbedded within the clastic sediments. Two thin basaltic or doleritic units which are possibly intrusive were also noted. Wackes of this unit are quartz poor, frequently contain mudstone or siltstone interclasts and contain little obvious volcanically derived material. Tentatively these rocks are ascribed to a transition unit between the Rosebery Group and the Crimson Creek Formation.

These are overlain by a series of green to dark greenish grey volcanic wackes and siltstone. These wackes are again quartz poor but contain clasts of obviously basic volcanic origin. Rocks of this unit are known from the collar of CHP 236 west to the ultramafic unit. They are believed to belong to the Crimson Creek Formation.