

the Basaltic Complex was developed as the equivalent high intrusive/extrusive phase.

Middle Cambrian

Deposition of the Dundas Group units. The wide variation in lithology, both laterally and vertically, suggests sedimentation in impermanent basins. Periods of quiescence and stability, in which carbonaceous and pyritic shales and siltstones were deposited, were interrupted by periods of rapid deposition of arkosic conglomerate and tuff. The detritus probably originated from a developing Andean volcanic complex to the east. Contemporary volcanism is indicated by the presence of rhyolitic tuffs.

Early Cambrian

The sequence of greywacke, siltstone and shale, fining upwards to predominantly siltstone, is indicative of deposition from both turbidity and waning currents. Either the depositional trough gradually became more stable or there was waning of contemporary volcanism and uplift in the source areas.

As the Dundas Trough developed, basaltic magma upwelled along the longitudinal fundamental faults. Coarse conglomerate, greywacke and conglomerate were deposited along fault scarps, probably largely as outwash or submarine fans. Shallow water shelf type detritus was slumped and washed into the rapidly subsiding fault controlled troughs along the escarpments.

Late Proterozoic to Early Cambrian

The sedimentary rocks of the top of the Success Creek Group, and the lower part of the Crimson Creek Formation, were deposited in calm shallow water in a near shore shelf or lagoonal environment. Varying influxes of haematitic and siliceous material with carbonate rich waters gave rise to deposition of the Renison Bell Sequence.

Eastwards, on the margins of this stable environment, a rapidly subsiding trough developed in which turbidites were deposited. The margins of the trough were probably fault controlled.