Between the Rosebery Group and the Colebrook serpentinite he describes purple argillites, sandstones, greywackes, black shales, chlorite-sericite schist and laminated siltstone. The sequence further west along the river in the "Y" of the serpentinite is similar but much more deformed. He suggests a synclinorium in the Crimson Creek Fm. between Colebrook Hill and the Rosebery Group.

Blissett (1962) describes Crimson Creek Fm. flanking the inlier of Oonah Quartzite and Slate on the NE Dundas Tramway as comprising "purple, red, green and brown siltstone, dolomitic siltstone, cherty mudstone and slate and greywacke". Hall (1967) examined outcrop in the vicinity of the Ring River which he took to be Crimson Creek Fm.; the precise location is not given. Presumably it was along the NE Dundas Tramway. The lithologies there comprise purple and grey laminated and massive shales and argillites. Dips vary from steep east to steep west and he found a west-facing at one outcrop. He claims that the Crimson Creek Fm. in this area appears to conformably overlie the Rosebery Group. According to Smith (1898) a belt of "fine volcanic breccia" occurs just (?) SE of the Ring Valley Mine; this probably lies within the Crimson Creek Fm. but may be part of the Oonah Quartzite and Slate.

Blissett (1962) describes the rocks of the Crimson Creek Fm. on the Moores Pimple track between Montezuma Falls and Moores Pimple as comprising purple and fawn siltstone, shale or slate, greywacke and dolomite siltstone. "East of a line from Moores Pimple to Mt. Dundas is a considerable thickness of green and grey shale, siltstone, greywacke and greywacke conglomerate with interbedded volcanic and pyroclastic rocks which are tentatively correlated with the Crimson Creek Fm. ." He claims the rocks mapped east of Mt. Dundas are similar to those he describes from the Mt. Read track just east of Moores Pimple which include "many bands of interbedded pale green and pink agglomerate or tuff". Johnson (1974) describes the geology of (?) Crimson Creek Fm. in the area of White Spur Creek. He claims the sequence youngs to the east but no supportive evidence is presented. Lithologies encountered include slates, and shales, often pyritic, siltstone, micaeous sandstone, siliceous "tuffites" containing lithic fragments, and quartzite. Johnson correlated these lithologies with those described by Campana & King (1961) at Moores Pimple; the suggestion that the rocks in both these areas are "Primrose pyroclastics and slates" is no longer accepted.

The Zeehan Sheet shows a fault-bounded block of "Dundas Group Unassigned" near the Ring River west of the Fahlore Mine and a fault-bounded block of "(?) Dundas Group Unassigned" north-east of Moores Pimple. Blissett & Guilline (1961a) suggested that the Dundas Group conformably overlies the Crimson Creek Fm.. Blissett's latter assignation is discounted however by his original field maps which show a unit of breccia-conglomerate extending north from Moores Pimple (where it is flanked by Crimson Creek Fm.) into the ultrabasic intrusive (near which it is flanked by supposed ?Dundas Group sediments) and continuing for a short distance (at least) on the north side of the intrusive. Elliston (1954) notes an occurrence of what he calls "Razorback Conglomerate" on the east side of a steep spur north of this ultrabasic. Thus the country rocks to the intrusion are the same formation as outcrops at Moores Pimple. This point is discussed further below.

Numerous workers (Finucane, 1932b; Dallwitz; E.Z. students; Mines Dept.; Hall, 1967; Loftus-Hills et al, 1967) have established a fairly definite stratigraphic sequence for the Rosebery Group in the Natone Creek area. From east to west the sequence is:-

Stitt Quartzite (550m):-	white to dark grey micaeous quartzite, minor dark shales.
Natone Volcanics (150m):-	Qtz-feldspar crystal tuffs, rhyolite, crystal lithic tuffs and vitric lithic tuffs.