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Crimson Creek Formation. Curtin Davis Volcanics of the Dundas Group occur as a fault bounded unit at the west extremity of the grid. Primrose Pyroclastics of the Mt. Read Volcanics outcrop at the eastern extremity of the grid area. One elongate ultramafic stock and one mafic stock intrude the sediments. The most northerly occurring one, the Colebrook Serpentinite, forms an elongate body which continues north to Colebrook Hill. The second, the Moores Pimple Gabbro, forms a small triangular body (plan view), at the intersection of two faults.

The stratigraphic units trend roughly north-south dipping steeply east or west. Two phases of folding are recognised from small scale folds in outcrop. Closed folds (F1) with fold axis plunging at a moderate to steep angle to the north and south were mapped. A second phase of folding (F2) was characterised by open folds, fold axis plunging at low angles to the west. One major anticlinal axis (F1) is recognised in the area.

The sedimentary sequences have been offset by a series of four northeast-southwest sub parallel (?vertical) faults, and one northwest-southeast (?vertical) fault. Fault interpretations are based on lateral discontinuity of rock units, air photo lineaments, shearing and fault gouge exposed in road cuts.

2.1. Rosebery Group

The oldest rocks of the area, the Rosebery Group, underlies the majority of the Ring River Grid area. They are in fault contact with Crimson Creek Formation in the northwest portion of the grid, interbedded and overlain by Primrose Pyroclastics to the east, and in fault contact? with Curtin Davis Volcanics to the west. The Rosebery Group is divided into six formations which correlate with formations recognised by Taylor (1954).

In most cases the formations are recognisable as distinct units by the interbedding of two or more rock types. The colour, proportion and composition of the rock types, make each formation a mappable unit.