GEOLOGY OF THE GRIK-LAWIN AREA, PERAK

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The Grik-Lawin area is underlain by the Baling group and Lawin basin deposits and are flanked to the east by the Main Range granite and to the west by the Bintang Hill granite.

All of the three formations which make up the Balin group are present in the study area. They are the Papulut quartzite (Late Cambrian), the Grik tuff (Late Cambrian to Early Ordevician) and the Kroh formation (Early Ordovician to Early Devonian). All of these three formations have suffered a certain degree of metamorphism and all the sedimentary structures, except bedding, have been destroyed.

Despite being poorly preserved and some unidentifiable, the fossils and fossil fragments found in the Grik tuff do indicate the shallow marine environment of deposition. A probable volcanic vent was also found in the study area.

The Lawin basin, with deposits of Miocene age, is found to be a fault controlled basin and deposition is by debris flow.

The intrusion of the granitoids is believed to have taken place during Late Devonian into the oldest Papulut quartzite. However, in one instance the granitoids have also intruded the Grik tuff.

Faulting is very intense with one very prominent trend at 340^{O}-350^{O}. At least two phases of movements have been recorded for the faults in the Grik-Lawin area.

The rocks in the Grik-Lawin area have been intensively folded into overturned isoclinal folds which in some cases have given rise to refolded fold patterns.

Warta Geologi (Newsletter of the Geological Society of Malaysia), Vol. 16, No. 3, May-June 1990