
Some findings in the Batu Gading area, Middle Baram, Sarawak

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The limestones studied are at the Batu Gading, Bukit Besungai East, and Bukit Besungai North quarries.

Field observations showed distinct truncated vertical beds of the Temala Member of the Kelalan Formation overlain by a basal conglomerate-bearing limestone and separated from an apparently conformable bed of the limestone over the Temala Member by a reverse fault. Sheared shales intruding into the sandstones of the Temala Member near to the base of the limestone contain small *Nummulites* which may indicate an Eocene age for the Temala Member. The base of the limestone was stated to be Upper Eocene (Tb). Coral and algal clasts were found in the middle part of the limestone.

The Batu Gading limestone is divided into a lower micritic limestone (Tb) which consists of *Asterocyclina*, *Discocyclina*, *Pellatospira* and algal-rhodoliths; and an upper limestone breccia predominated by algal-foraminiferal and Eocene reworked clasts. Reworked *Discocyclina* and *Asterocyclina*; and *Lepidocyclina* are present in the matrix. A vertical fissure observed in the Eocene (Tb) limestone was filled and overlaid by mudstone. Coral-algal patches grew on the mudstone. Bedded limestones which succeeded the massive to poorly-bedded limestones of both the Batu Gading and Bukit Bersungai North contain reworked foraminifers and hardgrounds maybe present at their respective bases.

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