

The Silantek Formation ranges from Eocene to probably mid-Oligocene in age. The lithology is mainly conglomerates, arenaceous and argillaceous strata. It can be divided into the Lower and Middle beds based on lithology and stratigraphical relationships. A brackish to fluvial environment of deposition is indicated by this formation.

The Plateau Sandstone is thought to be of mid-Oligocene to Miocene? in age. It consists of thickly bedded to massive sandstone beds with gentle dips. Subordinate shale, mudstone and coal also outcrop here interbedded with the sandstone beds. This formation forms escarpment features which appear to be sandstone ridges. The source of the detritus is believed to be from the north-west region. Fossils are scarce except for plant fragments. Deposition was mainly in a fluvial environment.

Structurally the area is not complex. Faulting is rare and mild folding has produced gentle anticlines. Uplift of the adjacent areas has most probably controlled the molasse sedimentation here.

Tertiary molasse deposition in the South-Eastern
Ulu Sebuyau area, West Sarawak

Seitle Singh
Dept. of Geology, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

The South-eastern Ulu Sebuyau area is located in the 2nd division of Sarawak and is underlain by Tertiary post-orogenic molasse sediments, namely the Silantek Formation and Plateau Sandstone.

The Plateau Sandstone overlies the Silantek Formation conformably in the type locality but with a local angular unconformity in the study area. This unconformity is attributed to a period of uplift, tilting, erosion and non-deposition.