

GEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE CHAOTIC DEPOSITS PERTANG AREA, NEGERI SEMBILAN

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Two long, NE-trending roadcuts in the south slope of Bukit Penagoh expose regularly bedded sediments with wide intervals of chaotically disposed, small to large blocks of clastic sediments. The rocks are volcanoclastics, quartzite, conglomerate, pebbly mudstone and breccia. Among them are red tuffs, foliated tuffs and silicified tuffs. Some of the large blocks consist of folded sediments. General bedding and foliation are NW to NNW with dips moderately to very steep eastward. Large slabs of conglomerate are parallel to this general attitude. Three dominant fault sets transect the outcrop. One set strikes NW with moderate to gentle dips is usually of listric character indicating tectonic transport SW-ward. A second set also strikes NW but dips steeply to almost vertical; to this set belong wide zones of mylonite. Transcurrent movements probably occurred along faults of the second set. The third and youngest set consists of ESE-striking normal faults hading south.

The new regional geological map by the Geological Survey of Malaysia (1985) indicates that this particular outcrop is in the Devonian Karak Formation. The association of normal-bedded sediments with intervals of disrupted to chaotically arranged sedimentary fragments and the presence of older blocks (metasediments, folded sediments) together with younger sedimentary clasts are consistent for *olistostrome*. In addition, the presence of volcanoclastics suggest an island-arc setting where the *olistostrome* developed in an accretionary wedge above a subducting oceanic lithosphere. The reverse faults appear to indicate the sense of subduction, i.e. towards northeast.