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THE MURAU FORMATION: MURAU STRUCTURES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE TO REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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The Murau rocks are exposed in a very narrow zone along the coastal area south of Mersing. Based on their limited distributions and some field evidence, the boundary between these rocks and the older rocks to the west is interpreted to be a fault contact. The faulting had possibly taken place during the Cretaceous times before the deposition of these rocks. The supposed normal fault formed a steep slope and had set a suitable condition for the deposition of these rocks. The northern part of this formation is truncated by a right lateral fault possibly passing along Sungai Mersing.

The Murau rocks have been folded into open and slightly asymmetrical folds. Based on the fold style and the pebbles stretching near the base, it is interpreted that the folds have developed by flexural slip along the unconformity between this formation and the older rocks. Microgranitoid sills and dykes were introduced into these formation along the foldings, filling some of the tension cracks that have developed near the crest of the anticlines. Strike-ridges displacement as well as field evidence show that both right lateral and left lateral strike-slip fault have taken place. At several localities, the lateral faults cut the microgranitoid sills and dykes. The occurrence of microgranitoid sills and dykes suggests that the igneous activity in these area still continued even after the 'Murau' time. Later deformation produced the lateral faults, possibly as the same system as the Kuala Lumpur-Mersing Fault.