

4.1.2.2. SEQUENCE 2

This sequence averages 57% mudstone, 28% siltstone, 11% sandstone and 4% coal. The lutite dominated nature of the sequence is reflected in the sandstone/mudstone ratio of 0.2.

The mudstones are predominately grey with subordinate carbonaceous beds, and the former are often plant fossiliferous (as in Sequence 1).

Individual beds and sets of beds range from 1 to 15m thick.

Siltstones are grey to brown in colour, with individual beds ranging from 1 to 8 m in thickness.

Sandstones are both quartz rich lithic (sub lithic) and lithic arenites (similar to Sequence 1), and are present in thin units 1 to 5m thick.

Coal seams form 4.4% of the non arenite fraction, and seam widths range from < 0.1m to \approx 1.5m, with a median value of 0.24m (Figures 26 and 27).

The sequence ranges in thickness from \approx 50m near Colebrook, \approx 45m at Jericho, \approx 35m at York Plains, to 23m west of Oatlands (Anstey). Northward from Anstey toward Petherton Creek it appears to wedge out, suggesting a diachronous relationship with Sequence 3. A more notable example of this interdigitation with Sequence 3 occurs near Colebrook between holes KP-01 and the Jerusalem Mine Bore of 1869. Details of these relationships are shown on sections IJ and QR (Figures 24 and 25).

Forsyth (1984) considered his Rsfu sequence to be transitional in to the overlying Rg sequence, and suggested it may be a lutite rich facies of the latter; he estimated the Rsfu sequence to be Karnian in age.

4.1.2.3. SEQUENCE 3

This sequence averages 45% sandstone, 32% mudstone, 20% siltstone and 3% coal, with rare tuffs. It is characterized by thinly interbedded mudstone -siltstone-quartz sandstone.

The interbedded nature of the sequence is borne out by the sandstone/mudstone ratio of 1.5.