

Mudstones are grey, cream and pink, dark green and black in colour, with individual beds ranging 0.5 to 5m in width; they are often tuffaceous, and in the York Plains area, tuffs may form a relatively high proportion of the sequence.

The siltstone average of 4% may not be representative, since much of the mudstone is silty.

Very minor coal occurs in approximately half of the sections through this sequence, with an overall average of 2.5% of the non arenite fraction. The coal is inferior (HDC), and is interbedded with carbonaceous mudstone, (itself also volumetrically very minor).

Insufficient data precludes reliable estimates of average seam widths although 0.2m appears to be the maximum width.

Forsyth (1984) recorded coalified logs, but not coal seams in his Rsfl sequence, and estimated the age to be Anisian.

Drill hole 0-07 (Capricorn hole) has been included in Sequence 4, although the basal section (40.4 - 42.3m) includes a "green..... glauconitic..... calcareous" mudstone which may be of marine origin. Confirmation of this hypothesis is not possible at present, but if valid, may be similar to the Upper Marine - Upper Freshwater Sequence transition seen in the Fingal Tier.

The sequence appears to be > 50m in thickness in the areas where it was intersected. (See sections CD, ST on Figures 23 and 25).