

CONTENTS

	Page
Abstract	i.
Abstract	v
List of Tables	xvi
List of Plates	xix
List of Figures	xxiv
Glossary	xxxi
Acknowledgements	xxxii
CHAPTER 1	
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.1	Preface 1
1.2	Purpose of study 1
1.3	Location and accessibility 2
1.4	Geography 2
1.4.1	Drainage 2
1.4.2	Vegetation and Land use 4
1.5	Geomorphology 5
1.5.1	Topography 5
1.5.2	Karst Topography 6
1.5.3	Sink holes 6
1.6	Previous Geological work 6
1.7	Regional Geology 8

1.7.1	Outlines on the tectonics of South East Asia	8
1.7.2	General Geology	10
1.7.2.1	Geological outline of peninsular Malaysia	10
1.7.2.2	General Geology of the study areas	10
1.7.2.2.1	Geology of the Central Pahang	10
1.7.2.2.2	Geology of the Panching – Sg. Lembing Area	12
1.7.2.2.3	Geology of the Bt. Pak Sagor	13
1.7.2.2.4	Geology of the Kemaman	13
1.7.3	Paleozoic Rocks of Peninsular Malaysia	14
1.7.4	Triassic Rocks in Peninsular Malaysia	16
 CHAPTER 2	 SAMPLES AND METHODS OF STUDY	 17
2.1	Location os sample	17
2.2	Methods of study	21
2.2.1	Inorganic Methods	21
2.2.1.1	Minerological and clay Minerals Analysis	21
2.2.1.2	Geochemical Analysis	22
2.2.1.2.1	Glassy disks	22
2.2.1.2.2	Pressed sample powder pellets	22
2.2.1.3	Loss on Ignition (L.O.I)	22
2.2.1.4	Grain-size analysis	23
2.2.2	Organic Methods	23
2.2.2.1	Petrology	23

2.2.2.1.1	Polished blocks	23
2.2.2.1.2	Microscopic Examination and vitrinite reflectance	25
2.2.2.2	Geochemistry	25
2.2.2.2.1	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	25
2.2.2.2.2	Biomarker Extraction	25
2.2.2.2.3	Column Chromatography	27
2.2.2.2.4	Gas chromatography (GC) and Gas chromatography -Mars spectrometry (GC-MS)	29
CHAPTER 3	PETROGRAPHY AND CLAY MINERALOGY	32
3.1	Introduction	32
3.2	Field observation and Samples description	32
3.2.1	Semantan Formation Samples	32
3.2.2	Permian sequence Samples	33
3.2.3	Charu Samples	33
3.2.4	Panching Limestone Samples	40
3.2.5	Sagor Samples	45
3.2.6	Kemaman (Chukai) metasediments Samples	47
3.3	Clay minerals investigations	51
3.4	Clay mineralogy	51
3.4.1	Illite	51
3.4.1.1	Crystallinity of illite	53
3.4.1.2	Crystallite size determination	78

4.2.1.3	Fe ₂ O ₃ total content	118
4.2.1.4	Magnesium content (MgO)	120
4.2.1.5	Calcium content (CaO)	120
4.2.1.6	Sodium content (Na ₂ O)	121
4.2.1.7	Potassium content (K ₂ O)	121
4.2.1.8	Titanium content (TiO ₂)	123
4.2.1.9	Manganese content (MnO)	123
4.2.1.10	Phosphours content (P ₂ O ₅)	124
4.2.1.11	Loss on ignition (L.O.I)	124
4.2.1.12	Sulphur content (S)	125
4.2.2	Minor Elements	126
4.2.2.1	Ba content	126
4.2.2.2	Cobalt (Co) content	127
4.2.2.3	Chromium (Cr) content	128
4.2.2.4	Gallium (Ga) content	128
4.2.2.5	Niobium(Nb) content	129
4.2.2.6	Rubidium (Rb) content	129
4.2.2.7	Strontium (Sr) content	130
4.2.2.8	Zirconium (Zr) content	131
4.3	Relationship between chemical composition and grain-size	131
4.3.1	Interpretation	133

3.4.1.2.1	Introduction	78
3.4.1.2.2	Measurement of average crystal size of illite	78
3.4.1.2.3	Interpretation of Results	79
3.4.2	Kaolinite	81
3.4.2.1	Kaolinite Crystallinity	83
3.4.3	Chlorite	86
3.5	Pyrophyllite	86
3.5.1	Introduction	86
3.5.2	Identification of Pyrophyllite	87
3.6	Non Clay minerals	92
3.7	Indicator of very low grade metamorphism	104
3.8	Diagenesis	107
3.8.1	Illite diagenesis	108
3.8.2	Diagenesis of Kaolinite	108
3.9	Interpretation and discussions	108
3.10	Conclusion	110
CHAPTER 4	GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS	111
4.1	Introduction	111
4.2	Results and Discussion	111
4.2.1	Major Elements	111
4.2.1.1	Silica content (SiO_2)	111
4.2.1.2	Alumina content (Al_2O_3)	117

4.4	Interpretation of Geochemistry for the environment of deposition.	143
4.5	Diagenesis and interrelationship between organic and inorganic reactions.	148
4.6	Summary of the results.	150
CHAPTER 5	ORGANIC GEOCHEMISTRY	153
5.1	Background of study	153
5.1.1	Introduction	153
5.1.2	Hydrocarbon compounds in sediments	153
5.1.3	Types of organic matter	154
5.1.4	Variety and characteristics of Hydrocarbons	155
5.1.4.1	Saturated hydrocarbons	156
5.2	Results	157
5.2.1	Petrography	157
5.2.2	Interpretation of vitrinite reflectance	159
5.2.3	Fluorescence Microscopy	159
5.2.4	Total organic carbon (TOC)	166
5.2.5	Normal alkane and acyclic isoprenoids	174
5.2.5.1	Pr/Ph ratio	180
5.2.5.2	Carbon preference index (CPI)	181
5.2.6	Gaschromatography- Mass spectrometry (GC-MS)	182

5.2.6.1	Tricyclic and tetracyclic terpanes (M/Z 191)	182
5.2.6.2	Pentacyclic terpanes	191
5.2.6.2.1	Hopane	191
5.2.7	Steranes M/Z 217	191
5.3	Discussion	192
5.3.1	Maturity	192
5.3.2	Type of organic matter	197
5.3.3	Depositional environment	199
5.4	Conclusions	201
APPENDIX A	Preparation of clays for X-ray diffraction examination.	203
APPENDIX B	X-ray fluorescence spectrometry method of analysis and sample preparation.	205
APPENDIX C	Determination of loss on ignition (L.O.I).	207
APPENDIX D	Maximum and minimum vitrinite reflectance measurements.	208
REFERENCES		210

LIST OF TABLES

3.1	Distribution of clay minerals in the sediments studied.	52
3.2A	The behaviour of basal reflections of illite upon treatments (bulk analysis).	60
3.2B	The behaviour of basal reflections of illite upon treatments < 2 μ m fractions.	61
3.2C	The behaviour of basal reflections of illite upon treatments (bulk analysis) of Kemaman samples.	62
3.2D	The behaviour of basal reflection of illite upon treatments <2 μ m fractions of Kemaman samples.	63
3.3	Crystal-size measurements of illite.	79
3.4A	The behaviour of basal reflections of kaolinite (<2 μ m fractions) after being treated.	82
3.4B	The behaviour of (001) basal reflections of kaolinite after being treated (bulk analysis).	82
3.4C	The behaviour of (001) reflections of kaolinite after being treated (clay-sized fractions) in the Kemaman samples.	83
3.5	The behaviour of (002) and (004) basal reflections of pyrophyllite in the Kemaman samples.	87
3.6	Metamorphic grade for very low grade metamorphism for Kemaman samples.	107

4.1	Major, minor and trace chemical analysis of the carbonaceous sediments, in the studied areas, major elements in % and minor elements in 10^{-6} .	112
4.2	Major, minor and trace chemical analysis of the Kemaman carbonaceous sediments, major elements in % and trace elements in 10^{-6} .	113
4.3	Major, minor and trace chemical composition (average) of carbonaceous sediments. Major elements in % and trace elements in 10^{-6} .	114
4.4	Parameters of grain-sized distribution of the carbonaceous sediments in the study areas sediments.	132
4.5	An average values of $Al_2O_3 : TiO_2$ ratio in the carbonaceous sediments of the study area.	144
4.6	The Sr and Ca relationship with Rb and K in the carbonaceous sediments of the study area.	146
5.1	Vitrinite reflectance values (%Ro) for the studied sediments.	158
5.2	TOC %.	166
5.3	Identification for mass fragmentograms in M/z 217.	189
5.4	Identification of peaks in M/z 217.	189

5.5	Organic geochemistry data.	194
5.6	Biomarker parameters for selected rock extracts in the area of study.	195

LIST OF PLATES

2.1	Master grain size machine	24
2.2	Soxhlet apparatus	26
2.3	Column chromatography	28
2.4	Buchi evaporation	30
3.1	Handspecimen show sharp contact between tuffaceous sandstone and alternating shale- mudstone beds. Semantan Formation.	34
3.2a	Graded tuffaceous sandstone handspecimen Semantan Formation.	35
3.2b	Tuffaceous sandstone show layer of mudstone. Semantan Formation.	36
3.3	Permian limestone handspecimen show small joints and fracture distributed randomly filled with secondary calcite. "Jengka Pass"	37
3.4	Carbonaceous shale hand specimen illustrate plant remains, " Permian Formation ". Location Jengka Pass.	37
3.5	Black shale show lamination with alternation dark and grey color. Permian sequence at Jengka Pass.	38
3.6	Weathered black shale of Charu Formation which change to friable soil (28 km to Kuantan town).	39

3.7	Black shale in Charu Formation show thinly beds of coaly shale (28 km to Kuantan town).	41
3.8	Coaly shale hand specimen from Charu Formation sample Ch ₄ . (28 km to Kuantan town)	42.
3.9	Black shale in Charu Formation show dark and light lamination. (28 km to Kuantan town)	43
3.10	Dark grey limestone show small joints and fracture distributed randomly, filled with secondary calcite (sample Pa ₁ ; Bt. Panching)	44
3.11	Light grey color limestone show fracture filled with secondary calcite, botlom side right red color due to weathering of hematite:grains (sample Pa ₂ Bt Panching).	44
3.12	Handspecimen of black shale show fissibility (sample Sa ₂ , Bt. Sagor).	46
3.13	Plant leaf fragment preserved between bedding planes of the carbonaceous shale (sample Sa ₄ , Bt. Pak Sagor).	46
3.14	Photograph of Bt. Tg. Mat Amin (Chukai).	48
3.15	Handspecimen show rock cleavage and silky sheen in black slate (sample Km ₃ Bt. Tg. Mat Amin).	49

3.16	Phyllite show marked luster due to high content of carbon in the form of graphite. (sample Km ₄ , Bt. Tg. Mat Amin).	49
3.17	Photograph show repetition of strata by folding Bt. Tg. Mat Amin (Chukai).	50
3.18A	Scanning electron micrograph of (sample Ch ₄) illustrate flacky platelets illite.	64
3.18B	Scanning electron micrograph of (sample Per ₂) display flacky platelets illite.	66
3.18C	Scanning electron micrograph of (sample Tr ₃) show flacky platelets illite.	68
3.18D	Scanning electron micrograph of (sample Sa ₄) show flacky platelets illite.	70
3.19	Scanning electron micrograph of sample Ch ₄ show kaolinite.	84
3.20	Scanning electron micrograph of (sample Per ₁) showing framboids pyrite.	99
3.21	Scanning electron micrograph show rhombic morphology of calcite (sample Per ₃).	101
3.22	Scanning electron micrograph of show calcite mineral (sample Per ₁).	102

5.1a and b	Photomicrographs showing dark brown bitumen staining occurring within a ground mass with fine grained, highly reflecting vitrinite particles, inertinite quartz and clay matrix. Reflected white light; field width = 0.21mm.	167
5.2	Photomicrograph showing yellow orange fluorescing bitumen staining. Same view as plate 5.1b under blue light exitation.	168
5.3 a and b	Photomicrographs showing possible poorly, preserved graphitized plant remains. Reflected white light ; field width = 0.21mm.	169
5.4	Photomicrograph showing a particle with distinct cellular structure of unknown identity. Reflected white light ; field width = 0.21mm. Sample Km ₂ phyllite, location Bt. Tg. Mat Amin (Chukai).	170
5.5a and b	Photomicrographs showing amorphous organic matter. Reflected blue light ; field width = 0.21mm.	171
5.6a and b	Photomicrographs showing yellow orange fluorescing bitumen occurring within ground mass of unrecognisable macerals. Reflected blue light ; field width a = 0.65mm and b = 0.21mm.	172

Scanning electron micrograph show cellular
carbonaceous wood fragments preserved in
Sample Km₄ (phyllite). Location ; Bt. Tg.
Mat Amin (Chukai).

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	Location map showing areas surveyed	3
1.2	Setting of the Eastern Peninsular Malaysia in the tectonic of South East Asia.	9
1.3	Location of the three geological belts in the West Malaysia.	11
2.1a	Sampling localities of the Kuantan Group.	18
2.1b	Sampling Localities of the Permian and Semantan formations.	19
2.1c	Sampling localities of the Kemaman (lower Carboniferous age) carbonaceous sediments.	20
2.2	Scheme for extraction and analysis geochemical Fossils.	31
3.1A	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample Chs < 2 μ m	54
3.1B	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample Sa4 < 2 μ m	55
3.1C	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample Tr1 < 2 μ m	56
3.1D	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample Per1 < 2 μ m	57
3.1E	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample Km3 < 2 μ m	58

3.1F	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample Km ₄ < 2μm	59
3.2A	Energy Dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDX) of illite sample Ch ₄	65
3.2B	Energy Dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDX) illite sample Per ₃	67
3.2C	Energy Dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDX) of illite sample Tr ₃	69
3.2D	Energy Dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDX) of illite sample Sa ₄	71
3.3A	X-ray diffraction pattern of sample Ch ₅ after being glycolated.	72
3.3B	X-ray diffraction pattern of sample Ch ₅ after being heated.	73
3.3C	X-ray diffraction pattern of sample Sa ₄ after being glycolated.	74
3.3D	X-ray diffraction pattern of sample Sa ₄ after being heated.	75
3.3E	X-ray diffraction pattern of sample Per ₁ after being glycolated.	76
3.3F	X-ray diffraction of sample Per ₁ after being heated.	77

3.4	Average crystallite size as a function of peak width at half height (After Grilfin 1971)	80
3.5	Energy Dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDX) of kaolinite sample Ch ₄	85
3.6A	X-ray diffraction pattern of sample km ₃ after being glycolated.	88
3.6B	X-ray diffraction pattern of sample km ₃ after being heated.	89
3.6C	X-ray diffraction pattern of sample km ₄ after being glycolated.	90
3.6D	X-ray diffraction pattern of sample km ₄ after being heated.	91
3.7A	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample ch ₃ bulk analysis.	93
3.7B	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample Sa ₄ bulk analysis.	94
3.7C	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample Per ₁ bulk analysis.	95
3.7D	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample Tr ₁ bulk analysis.	96
3.7E	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample bulk analysis.	97

3.7F	X-ray diffraction pattern of untreated sample km ₄ bulk analysis phyllite sample.	98
3.8	Energy Dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDX) of pyrite sample Per ₁	100
3.9	Energy Dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDX) of calcite sample Per ₃	103
3.10	First illite basal reflection sample km ₃ (slate). Location Bt. Tg. Mat Amin (Chukai).	105
3.11	First illite basal reflection sample km ₄ (phyllite) Location Bt. Tg. Mat Amin (Chukai).	106
4.1	Major elements composition of the carbonaceous Sediments of the Charu, Sagor, Permian, Semantan formations and Kemaman metasediments.	115
4.2a	Cumulative frequency curve of sample Ch ₄	134
4.2b	Cumulative frequency curve of sample Ch ₂	135
4.2c	Cumulative frequency curve of sample Sa ₁	136
4.2d	Cumulative frequency curve of sample Per ₁	137
4.2e	Cumulative frequency curve of sample Per ₂	138
4.2f	Cumulative frequency curve of sample Tr ₁	139
4.2g	Cumulative frequency curve of sample Tr ₂	140
4.2h	Cumulative frequency curve of sample Km ₂	141
4.2i	Cumulative frequency curve of sample Km ₁₂	142

4.3	Scheme illustrate diagenetic reactions and origin of the ions forming the diagenetic minerals.	149
5.1A and B	Vitrinite reflectance histograms. A) sample Ch ₂ ; B) sample Ch ₄ . Location: Charu Fm. Pahang.	160
5.2A and B	Vitrinite reflectance histograms. A) sample Sa ₁ ; B) sample Sa ₄ . Location : Bt. Pak Sagor.	161
5.3A and B	Vitrinite reflectance histograms. A) sample Per ₂ ; B) sample Per ₃ . Location : Jengka Pass.	162
5.4A and B	Vitrinite reflectance histograms. A) sample Tr ₁ ; B) sample Tr ₂ . Location : Semantan Fm.	163
5.5A and B	Vitrinite reflectance histograms. A) sample Km ₉ (slate); B) sample Km ₂ (phyllite). Location : Bt. Tg. Mat Amin, Chukai.	164
5.6	Vitrinite reflectance histograms of the Panching Limestone (Pa ₁). Location : Bt. Panching.	165
5.7	Gas chromatograms of saturated hydrocarbons A) Charu Fm (Ch ₄) ; B) Panching limestone Fm. (Pa ₁).	175
5.8	Gas chromatograms of saturated hydrocarbons A) Sample Ch ₁ ; B) Sample Ch ₂ ; Charu Fm.	176
5.9	Gas chromatograms of saturated hydrocarbons A) Sample Tr ₂ ; B) Sample Tr ₄ ; Semantan Fm.	177

5.10	Gas chromatograms of saturated hydrocarbons A) Sample Sa ₂ ; B) Sample Sa ₄ ; Sagor Fm.	178
5.11	Gas chromatograms of saturated hydrocarbons Sample Per ₁ ; Jengka Pass.	179
5. 12A and B	(M/Z 191) mass chromatograms showing the relative distribution of terpanes and triterpanes released from the Charu Fm. A) sample Ch ₁ ; B) sample Ch ₄	183
5.13	(M/Z 191) mass chromatograms showing the relative distribution of terpanes and triterpanes released from A) Panching Fm.(Pa ₁) ; B) Sagor Fm (Sa ₂)	184
5.14	M/Z 191 mass chromatograms showing the relative distribution of terpanes and triterpanes released from A) Permian Fm. (Per ₁) ; B) Semantan Fm (Tr ₂).	185
5.15A and B	Sterane M/Z 217 distributions from rocks extracts of the Charu Fm. A) sample Ch ₁ ; B) sample Ch ₄	186
5.16	Sterane M/Z 217 distributions from rocks extracts of A) The Panching limestone (Pa ₁) ; B) The Sagor Fm (Sa ₂)	187

5.17	Sterane M/Z 217 distributions from rocks extracts.	
	A) The Permian Fm (Per ₁) ;	
	B) The Semantan Fm (Tr ₂)	188
5.18	Structures of commonly occurring biomarkers	
	in the samples studied.	190

GLOSSARY

Malay

Bukit

Gunung

Kampung

Kuala

Pulau

Sungai

Tanjung

Bt.

G.

Kg.

K.

P.

Sg.

Tg.

English

hill

mountain

Village

mouth of river

island

River

cape