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STRATIGRAPHY OF THE MIOCENE DEPOSITS  
OF THE EL QAA PLAIN, WEST-SOUTHERN SINAI - EGYPT

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BY  
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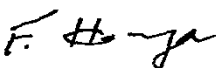
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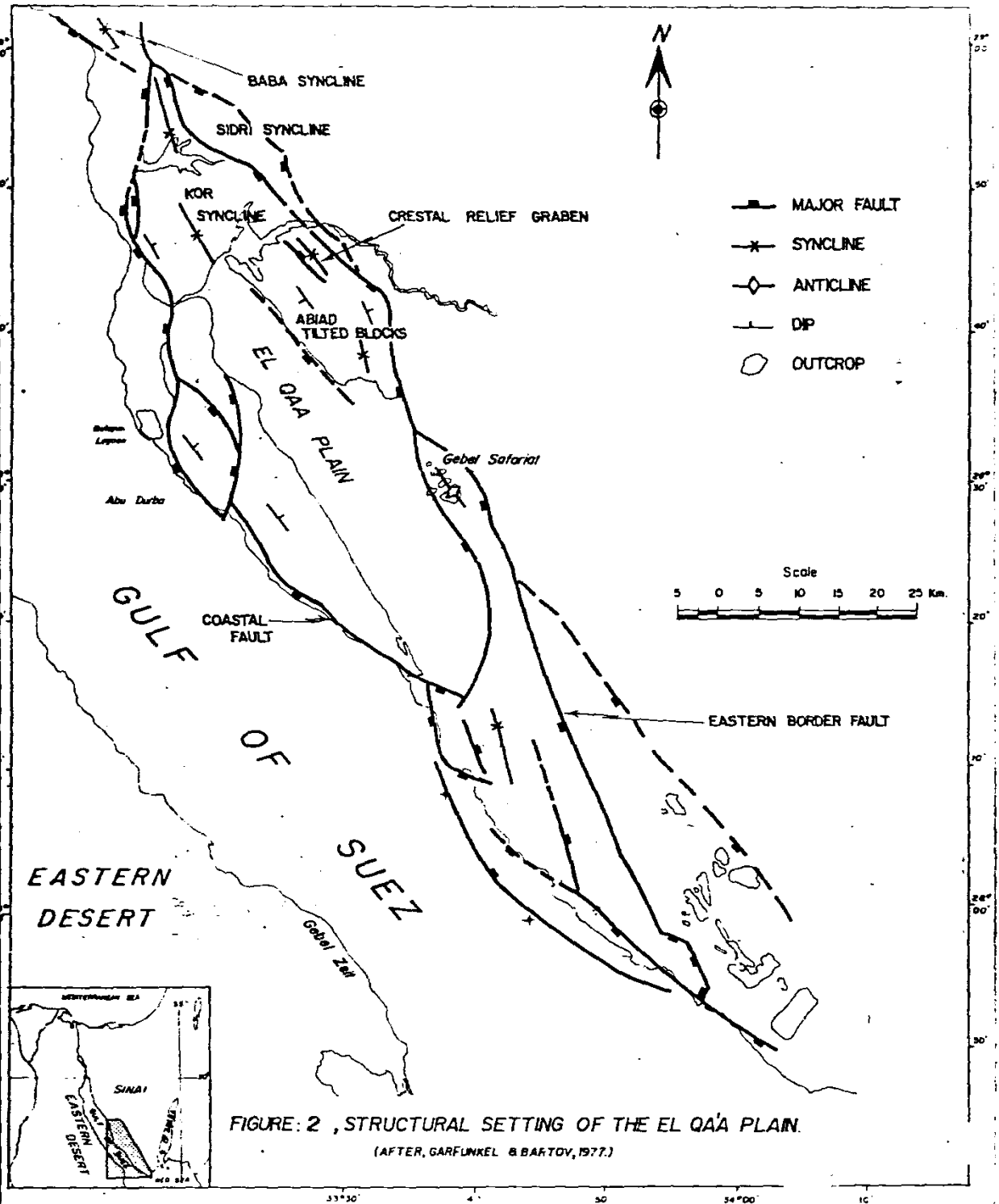
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# GENERAL STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE IN THE SUEZ RIFT BASIN

After the Stratigraphic Sub-Committee of the National Committee of Geological Sciences, 1974 and Garfunkel & Bartov, 1977.



The average thickness of this formation in Southern Sinai is some 40 metres. The top of the formation is placed at the first major sandstone bed beneath the overlying mudstones of the Abu Qada Formation. The age of the Raha Formation is Genomanian (Ghorab, M.A., 1961).

#### Abu Qada Formation :

This consists mainly of secondary veining gypsiferous mudstones with occasional massive fossiliferous limestone at the base, generally rich in gastropods and *Ostrea* spp. and contains a rich foraminiferal assemblage with abundant *Heterohelix* spp. The top is placed on the incoming of the massive limestones of the Wata formation. The average thickness of this Formation in South Sinai is some 15 metres. The age of the Abu Qada Formation is Late Cenomanian. (Ghorab, M.A. 1961).

#### Wata Formation :

This Formation is predominately a calcareous succession comprising shallow marine fossiliferous limestones rich in shelly fossils with subordinate mudstones and occasionally manganeseiferous sandstone. The top of this Formation is not exposed in South Sinai. The average thickness of the Wata Formation is some 75 metres in South Sinai. The age of the Formation is Turonian (Gharab, M.A. 1961).

#### Matulla Formation :

This Formation overlies the Wata Formation. It is predominately clastic comprising partly calcareous mudstones with several thin phosphate and manganeseiferous bands. The mudstones are intercalated with sandstone and carbonate beds. Further north the sequence becomes more marine, predominate carbonate. The top of the Formation is placed at the base of prominent persistent banded chert bed of two metres thick., underlying the Brown Limestone Formation. The average thickness of the Matulla Formation in South Sinai is some 185 metres. The age of this Formation is considered to be early senonian (Fahmy, S.E. 1980, appendix-2).

#### Brown Limestone Formation :

This Formation consists mainly of massive carbonate sequence very rich in fossil content. Towards the base of the carbonate section a very argillaceous carbonate sequence rich in *Gryphaea* spp. and other *Ostrea* spp. occurs. The top of the Formation is placed on the contact of diagenetic cherts and bedded limestone of the overlying Sudr Chalk and the massive carbonate of the Brown Limestone Formation. The average thickness of this Formation in South Sinai is some 22 metres. The formation is of late senonian age (Campanian), (E.G.P.C., 1964).

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sandy mudstones and sandstones overlying the late Eocene sediments.) Garfunkel and Bartov. (1977) stated that the basal boulder conglomerate contains basalt and Eocene nummulitic limestone and chert pebbles. This Formation is considered to be of late Eocene to earliest Miocene age (possibly Oligocene). (Garfunkel and Bartov. 1977).

## STRATIGRAPHY

The first part of this work  
stratigraphy in the Suez Rift Bas  
studies on the Miocene successi

The second part is concerned with Wadi Sidri, Gebel Abu Alaqa, Wadi and Gebel Hammam Sayidna Musa

The Field work began in the summer of 1977. The Topographic maps published at a scale of 1:100,000., the country maps of 1977 and the geological map of south-western Canada of 1977 were used to locate measurement points. The identification of stratigraphic units was based on the geological map of south-western Canada of 1977.

The stratigraphic sections measure and Brunton compass. description of the out-crop character of the rock unit at every measured section. The description of the measured section is given in figures 15. Some surface sections previously given in figures 17 and 18. These stratigraphic interpretations. A drawing by the author.

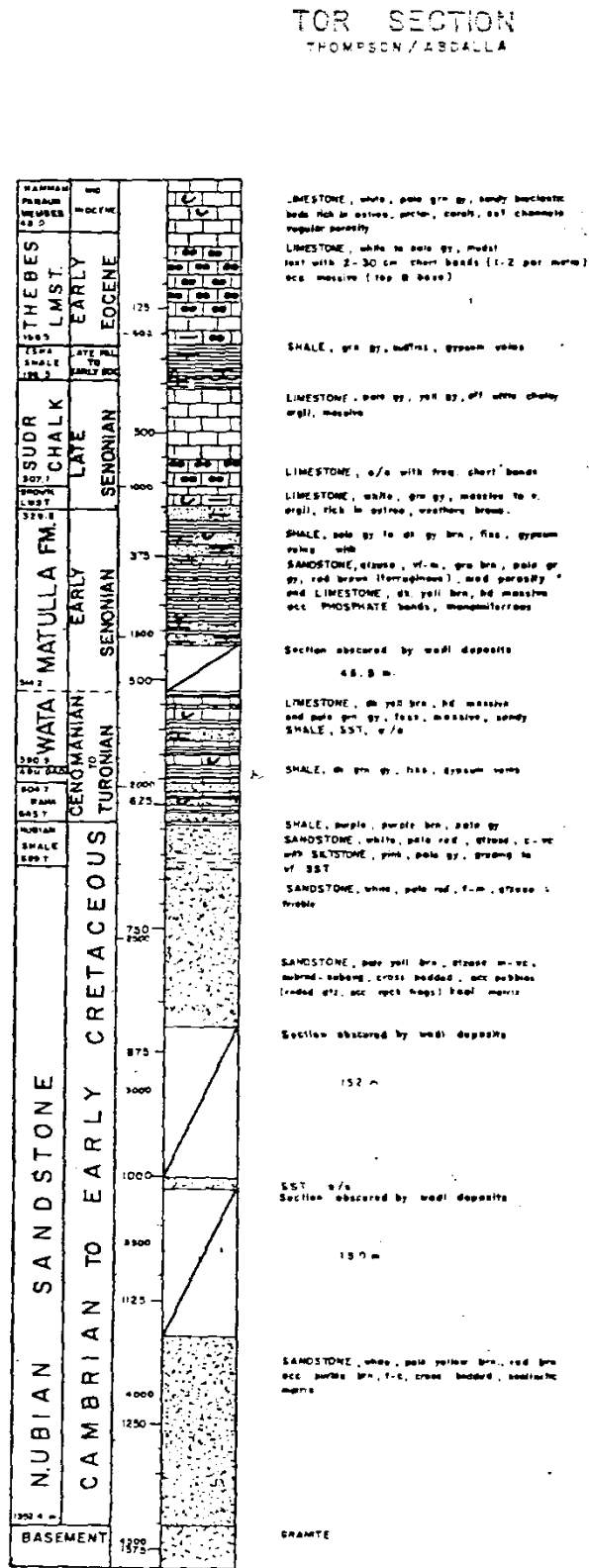


Figure-3  
section measured by  
M. THOMPSON B. M. ABDALLA