



This typically comprises moderately weak to strong, light grey striped orange brown, thickly laminated LIMESTONE, with typically very close to close sub-horizontal joints. Karst development has occurred along these sub-horizontal joints and these have been infilled by secondary carbonate (siltstone) typically varying in strength from a soil to a moderately strong rock depending upon weathering. The top of the laminated limestone is an erosional surface which corresponds to the base of the superficial deposits



The brecciated limestone typically comprises moderately weak to weak greenish grey siltstone (secondary carbonate matrix) enclosing gravel to cobble sized sub-angular to sub-rounded clasts of moderately weak to moderately strong pinkish grey, typically, laminated limestone. Separation of limestone clasts varies from 1mm to greater than 30mm. Localised evidence of brecciation due to hydrofracturing associated with evaporates and the boundary between the secondary carbonate and the limestone is often associated with evaporates.



The massive limestone typically comprises moderately weak, pinkish grey, moderately to widely jointed limestone. Outside the areas of brecciation, karst development has typically resulted in the formation of irregular small voids which have been infilled by siltstone. The occurrence of these infilled voids tends to reduce with depth.