

Haematite's tenements, the more attractive of which lie off South Australia and are mostly in water of less than 500 feet depth.

The conclusions arrived at in this investigation are based on the co-ordination of geological and geophysical data as obtained from the seismic records. The writer is greatly indebted to the close co-operation of his co-worker, A. S. Maureira, Geophysicist, whose services were obtained from United Geophysical Corporation.

A report was prepared by Mr. Maureira covering the geophysical aspect of the investigation. This appears separately as a subsidy report.

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#### Exploration Onshore:

As early as 1892, interest in the search for oil was prompted by the presence of coorongite in fresh water lakes, stranded bitumen on the beaches and reports (unconfirmed) of oil seeps. The Nelson bore (drilled in 1941 to a depth of 7,305 feet) with its thick marine section did much toward indicating the potentialities of the basin and its sediments. However, it was not until the Rough Range discovery in 1953 that real interest was displayed throughout Australia, especially in the Otway basin.

Since 1959, 17 deep exploratory wells have been drilled, most of them in Victoria. Three of these had substantial showings of oil and of gas. Much stratigraphic information is obtained from the water wells being drilled by the Victoria Mines Department, most of which enter the Mesozoic and are electric logged. (Well Data Chart - Fig. 23).

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