

Latrobe Group Fluvial and deltaic sediment in central Gippsland Basin are up to 5000m thick and range in age from Upper Cretaceous through to Eocene.

In the south east of the Basin it is supposed that Latrobe Group undergoes a change to a shallow marine facies. The only evidence that the Latrobe Group are still coal measures is their high reflectivity on the sections interpreted.

The probable source and reservoir thickness has been mapped with the Basement to Top Latrobe Coal Measures isochron.

5.7 SEAL FORMATIONS

Lakes Entrance Formation - oligocene shales. This overlies the Latrobe Group unconformably, and was deposited during the Oligocene marine transgression.

Latrobe Group - Gurnard Formation

The end of the Latrobe Group was marked by a brief marine transgression during which at least 40 metres of marine shales were deposited. These act as a seal within the Latrobe Group, and are frequently important in the north Gippsland oil fields.

Basement

Stratigraphic traps may exist along the margins of basement highs. These traps are expected to be sealed vertically by the Lakes Entrance Formation and laterally where the Latrobe Group wedges out against the Basement.

The basement is expected to be similar to outcropping basement on Cape Barren Island where, it is composed of metasediment overlying impermeable granite.