

thickness over the basin of approximately 400' but thins to approximately 50' at the basin margins.

The Demons Bluff Formation is overlain by the Oligocene to Pliocene age Torquay Group which consists of interbedded limestones, marls, and shales of marine origin. The Torquay Group ranges in thickness from approximately 1500' around the basin margins to about 5500' at Pelican 2.

Both intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks of Eocene to Miocene age have been recognised within the basin. Earlier igneous activity possibly occurred but age dating is not available.

2.2 Eastern View Coal Measures Stratigraphy

The EVCM is an extremely thick stratigraphic unit spanning some 60 million years from the Late Cretaceous to the Late Eocene and is the approximate stratigraphic equivalent of the Latrobe Valley Group in the Gippsland Basin. The stratigraphic subdivision of the EVCM is based on microfossil and palynological assemblages from adjacent onshore areas, as well as the Otway and Gippsland Basins. The palynologic zonation used by Aquino (1980) is adopted here.

The greatest thickness of EVCM penetrated to date is 5625' at Cormorant 1. In the Toolka-Cormorant area of the basin, seismic data indicates a thickness of greater than 15000'. The unit thins to zero at the basin margins (see Encl. 4.1) and exhibits both onlap onto the basement and uplift with erosional truncation.