

This massive sandstone is translucent, clear, unconsolidated and medium to occasionally very coarse, it is rounded to sub rounded and moderately well sorted. Although mainly composed of unconsolidated quartz grains it contains some calcareous material and traces of bioclastic material such as coral and shell fragments.

The basal Oligocene Sand was prognosed to be 110.0m thick with its top at 785.0m. It actually came in low by 52.5m at 837.5m and is only 47.5m thick in Seal No. 1.

Eocene Demons Bluff Equivalent; 885.0m to 1003.5m; thickness 118.5m.

The Demons Bluff Equivalent consists of very soft and dispersive, brown carbonaceous claystones, they are occasionally silty and contain heavy traces of pyrite. The claystones are predominant throughout this section however they do grade into siltstones of more or less the same character as the claystones, and occasionally into very fine sandstones. This whole section contains carbonaceous material mainly seen as dark brown specks.

The top of the Demons Bluff Equivalent was prognosed at 833m but actually came in at 885.0m some 52.0m lower than expected. Its expected thickness (259.0m) exceeded that actually seen (118.5m) by 139.5m.

Eocene Eastern View Group; 1003.5m to 1478.0m; thickness 474.5m

In general, the Eastern View Group comprises a sequence of sandstone, claystones and coals with some shales and siltstones. It is intruded by igneous rocks of probably Miocene age.

The top of this section is mainly sandstones however it gives way to a more argillaceous lithology below 1105.0m. The sandstones at the top of the sequence are mainly unconsolidated, translucent, clear, medium to occasionally coarse grained and moderately sorted. There are also fine, moderately sorted, brown, argillaceous sandstones with calcareous cement, occasional lithic and fossil fragments. There are some minor, light greenish grey, glauconitic claystones which are soft to firm and calcareous in this upper part of the Eastern View Group but the lithology is predominantly arenaceous in nature. Below 1105.0m although the sandstones are present in significant amounts the argillaceous fraction becomes dominant. As well as the light greenish grey claystones there are brown and grey varieties all grading in parts to siltstones and very fine sandstones.

At 1143.0m there is a significant change in the dominant lithology. There is mainly a sequence of coarse sands at the top of the section grading into finer sandstones and siltstones, separated by minor claystones. Some minor coals are also present. The sandstones are translucent, medium to very coarse grained and moderately sorted. Due to the unconsolidated nature of the sandstones the porosity is