

inferred to be very good. Some dull fluorescence was seen throughout this section but only in trace amounts.

An unconformity at 1286.5m separates the lower M. diversus Zone from the overlying P. asperopolus Zone. The section from 1286.5m down to the top of the igneous rocks at 1470m is predominantly a claystone sequence with some sandstones and siltstones. Coals are still not significant in this section but more abundant than in the overlying section. Some minor shales and dolomites are also present. The claystones are dark brown to greyish brown, predominantly firm, but often soft and dispersive and contain variable amounts of carbonaceous material and pyrite. Occasionally they become firm and fissile enough to be termed shales. Often very silty the claystones occasionally grade into brown, hard siltstones which are often dolomitic. The sandstones are mainly fine grained, moderately sorted and brown in colour. They have an argillaceous matrix and occasionally a dolomitic cement. There is a continuous gradation between the claystones, siltstones and sandstones throughout this section. The bottom 8m of this interval consist of white to light grey, firm to soft, slightly calcareous siltstones which probably represent an altered zone resting on the intrusive dolerite.

**?Miocene Igneous Intrusives; 1478.0m to 1590.5m; thickness 112.5m.**

A sharp decrease in the Gamma Ray curve and gradual decrease in the SP curve marks the top of the igneous rocks on the electric logs. The rate of penetration curve shows a very sharp decrease in the drilling rate.

The dolerites are more or less altered, ranging in colour from white, light green and occasionally pink to dark greens and browns, the lighter colours representing the altered rock. They range from the less altered firm to hard, dark green and brown crystals in a lighter groundmass to a more altered soft to firm light green to greenish white clayey groundmass with a soapy lustre, and with rounded, coarse, slightly altered crystals supported in it.

**Paleocene Eastern View Group; 1590.5m to 1639.5m; thickness 49.0m**

At 1590.5m the dolerite gives way to sediments of paleocene age (L. balmei) for about 49.0m. Very soft and dispersive brown silty claystones dominate this section but less abundant off white, firm and friable, fine to very fine sandstones are also present. There are also minor dark grey, firm to hard, fine to very fine sandstones. Visible porosities in these sandstones are poor although there may be some permeability in the topmost sandstones of this section as evidenced by a development of mudcake seen on the caliper log.

**?Miocene Igneous Intrusives; 1639.5m to 1670.0m; thickness 30.5m**

The dolerite below the sediments is essentially the same as that above but it contains occasional dark grey patches with white vesicles.