

and slightly carbonaceous siltstones interbedded with minor conglomerates and thin coals. An altered olivine basalt of uncertain age occurs at the top of this sequence in Durroon No. 1.

#### Late Cretaceous to Late Eocene

Sediments of this age are known collectively as the Eastern View Group, and usually unconformably overlie the Otway Group, but in some instances rest directly on Palaeozoic basement, as in Bass No. 3. The Eastern View Group can be traced across the King Island/Mornington Peninsula Ridge from the Torquay Basin to the northwest and reaches a maximum thickness, interpreted from seismic, of 7.5km. It consists of a predominantly non-marine sequence of sandstones, claystones, siltstones and coals. The lower, pre-Maastrichtian component of this sequence was seen in Durroon No. 1 to be mainly carbonaceous shales overlain by coarse-grained sandstones interbedded with thin shales. The Maastrichtian and Paleocene parts of the Eastern View Group consist mainly of silty claystones with thin sandstones and rare coals. These typically pass upwards into a coal-rich sequence which is generally overlain by a sandier sequence of Mid to Late Eocene age. The Eastern View Group is overlain by the more or less extensive, thin, restricted marine shale of the Demons Bluff Formation, heralding the marine transgression of the Late Eocene.

#### Oligocene - Pliocene

Known as the Torquay Group, this section consists of marine sediments; mainly mudstones, marls and calcarenites of Lower Miocene to Oligocene age, and bioclastic limestones of Pliocene age and younger.