

The top of the Demons Bluff was prognosed at 1189.0m and was expected to be approximately 36m thick. The actual top is 57.0m high at 1132.0m and the thickness 49.3m thick.

**Upper Cretaceous to Eocene Eastern View Group;**  
**1181.3m to 3010.0m; thickness 1828.7m**

The top of the Eastern View Group was marked by a 125% increase in the rate of penetration reflecting a lithology change from predominantly claystones to predominantly sandstone. The top was prognosed at 1225.0m and was expected to have a thickness of 1835.0m. In fact its top is at 1181.3m, 43.7m high, and it is 1828.7m thick.

The wireline logs show a decrease in the gamma ray and SP curves, separation of the three resistivity curves and a decrease in delta T.

The Eastern View Group consists of a sequence of sandstones, siltstones and claystones with coals which in Chat No. 1 can be subdivided on the basis of wireline logs, palynology, predominant lithologies and rate of penetration.

**Eocene Sand; 1181.3m to 1269.0m**

The top of the Eastern View Group is a massive sandstone of variable grainsize similar in character to the Oligocene Sand encountered higher in the hole.

The top part of the Eastern View Group consists of a massive sandstone or a series of sandstones with grain sizes ranging from fine to grit but which are predominantly medium to very coarse. They consist of clear and translucent, unconsolidated, angular and poorly sorted grains. The sandstones, due to their unconsolidated nature, have very good inferred porosities.

**1269.0m to 1544.0m**

The sandy top of the Eastern View Group gives way at 1269.0m to a more varied lithology. The rate of penetration shows a marked decrease at 1260.0m indicating an increase in the argillaceous fraction of the formation. The resistivity and delta T curves indicate that the bottom of the overlying massive sandstone is at 1269.0m, however the increase in shales and shalier sands can be seen best on the gamma ray and SP curves from 1305.0m. These show a sequence of interbedded claystones and variable quality sandstones with occasional coals.

The dominant lithologies present in this section are clear, translucent, unconsolidated, predominantly medium to coarse grained sandstones. Although only seen in minor amounts it is believed that the light to dark brown and light greenish grey, very soft and dispersive to occasionally firm and sub-fissile claystones form interbeds with the sandstones and that some of the sandstones have more or less argillaceous matrices.

Indications from the rate of penetration curve, the electric logs and from the unwashed samples show that the formation may