Belfast Equivalent	4110-4200'	(90')
Waarre Equivalent	4200-4272'	(72')
Devonian (?)		
"Red beds"	4272-4896'	(624')
Lower Paleozoic		
Siltstone	4896-5053'	(157')
Upper Pre-Cambrian		
Rocky Cape Group	5053' -	

4. Stratigraphy in Clam-1

(a) Tertiary - 433-2788'

Deposition during Tertiary times appears, for the most part, continuous from the main basin into the King Island Sub-basin. Dipmeter data indicates sedimentation from the north northeast.

Miocene - approx. 427-1060'

100 ~ 293 (193)

The first deposit encountered below 1050 feet was described as a white to light reddish brown hard, fossiliferous limestone containing abundant bryozoan and echinoid fragments and foraminifera. In age it is equivalent to the Port Campbell Limestone formation and is probably about 600 feet thick.

Oligocene - 1060-1368'

193 - 387 (194)

Jan Juc (Gellibrand Equivalent) Marl was picked at 1060 feet on the basis of its first appearance and on electric log interpretation. Large amounts of limestone cavings occur in the cuttings making it difficult to distinguish these from the interbedded limestone occurring within the marl. The fossil assemblage here is similar to the overlying limestone, consisting mainly of fragmented bryozoa, echinoids and foraminifera.

The lowermost 38 feet of this 308 foot thick section is composed of reddish brown, medium soft mudstone containing scattered loose quartz grains and traces of glauconite. This probably represents a transitior zone between the Oligocene and the underlying Eocene sandstone.

Eocene - 1368-1783'

387 - 513 (126)

Unconsolidated clean quartz sandstone of the Brown's Creek Group was encountered at 1368 feet and extends for 415 feet to a depth 1783 feet. D.J. Taylor recognized indeterminate glauconite moulds of calcareous foraminifera, but otherwise the section is devoid of marine fossils. Lithologically the section resembles the Mepunga Formation and on that basis lower Upper Eocene age is inferred.

Paleocene - 1783-2788'

513 - 820

Because of the total absence of fossils from the Eocene through the Paleocene, it was necessary to rely solely on lithology and electric log characteristics for estimating the stratigraphy of the remaining Tertiary section.

~87m

Mudstone, interbedded with loose, silty, fine grained quartz sandstone was encountered at 1783 feet. This 287 foot section is distinguishable from the Brown's Creek Group above by noticably increased sonic velocities and is correlated with the Rivernook Formation of the Otway Basin.

Sandstone of the Dilwyn Formation was encountered at 2070 feet. This sandstone sequence is massive containing few thin argillaceous interbeds. Grain sizes range from fine to medium and porosities generally exceed 25% as calculated from electric logs. Traces of pyrite occur throughout this sequence which attains a thickness of 718 feet. 219m