

2.

but whether the enclosing siltstone is marine or non-marine with derived glauconite is difficult to ascertain. The conglomerates may be near-allochthonous deposits shed from a submarine scarp or shoreline. Bedding is shallow and no cleavage or close jointing was observed. There is no obvious volcanic material in these beds.

Discussion on age of the red siltstones and conglomerates.

The strata below this horizon can be referred to the Upper Precambrian basement of Tasmania. Beds above this horizon were not examined in detail, but are sands and carbonaceous clays resembling the non-marine Upper Cretaceous/Mid-Eocene beds in Bass Basin, about 90 miles N.E. at a lower but generally similar level (Esso Exploration Inc., 1966). They also resemble the non-marine Palaeocene-Eocene beds underlying Upper Eocene to Mid-Tertiary basalts on northern Tasmania (Sutherland, 1969) and the non-marine Palaeocene beds in Macquarie Harbour trough in western Tasmania (Cookson, 1967); these beds extend to unknown depths from 560 feet below present sea level. It is interesting to note that the Macquarie Harbour trough, if continued northwards along trends reflecting the general shape of the Tasmanian coast, would pass near the site of Clam - 1 Well. These considerations infer Upper Precambrian/pre-Oligocene, probably pre-Tertiary,