

(4) Stratigraphy(a) General

The tops of the Demons Bluff Formation and Eastern View Coal Measures were intersected close to prediction being 152 feet higher and 51 feet lower respectively. However in the lower part of the coal measures an unpredicted sequence of interbedded volcanics and sediments was penetrated between 10,327 feet and total depth (12,112 feet).

(b) Stratigraphic Description

Oligocene to Miocene Torquay Group 282-5959 feet (K.B.) (Thickness 5668 feet)

The formation was not sampled above 772 feet (K.B.) nor was it logged above the 20 inch casing shoe at 704 feet (K.B.) but it is presumed to extend to the sea floor (282 feet (K.B.) ).

No attempt has been made to subdivide the group as penetrated in this well into the formations recognised onshore but broad lithological variations are recognised. Above 2358 feet (K.B.) the dominant lithology is unconsolidated bioclastic calcirudite containing some complete, well preserved microfossils. A fossiliferous, glauconitic, calcarenite is interpreted to occur between 2358 and 2545 feet (K.B.) below which is a fossiliferous marl grading at about 4120 feet (K.B.) into clauconitic, calcareous siltstone and marl. The boundary with the underlying Demons Bluff Formation is gradational and lithologically very indistinct. An apparent increase in mica content below about 5600 feet continues into the underlying formation.

Log character correlation with nearby wells places the top of the Demons Bluff Formation at 5950 feet.

Eocene to Oligocene Demons Bluff Formation 5950-6723 feet (K.B.) (Thickness 773 feet)

The Formation is a micaceous glauconitic, calcareous, siltstone which, on the basis of log character and samples, has overall uniformity despite its thinly bedded nature.

The boundary with the underlying Eastern View Coal Measures is placed at the top of the first sand in the well at 6723 feet (K.B.).