

1973                      Konkon-1  
                                  Dondu-1  
                                  Yurongi-1  
                                  Narimba-1

(2) Regional Geology

The Bass Basin occupies the offshore area between the southern coast of Victoria and the northern coast of Tasmania. The oldest sedimentary rocks encountered whilst drilling are Early Cretaceous, but the greatest volume of sediment was deposited during the Tertiary.

Lower Cretaceous sediments consists of sandstone, siltstone, shale and coal which were deposited in a lacustrine and fluviatile environment.

The Upper Cretaceous through Eocene rocks (Eastern View Group) are an alternating sequence of sandstone, siltstone, shale and coal. These sediments were also deposited in a lacustrine and fluviatile environment, but the quartz sandstones are usually more mature and develop better reservoir characteristics than the Lower Cretaceous sandstones. There is no known marine edge in the Eastern View sequence, but during the Late Eocene, there is evidence for a greater marine influence in the northwestern portion of the basin. The "upper Eocene shale" that overlies the Eastern View is interpreted to vary from transitional marine to shallow marine.

Oligocene and Miocene deposits are comprised of fine grained marine mudstone, marl, calcarenite and bryozoal-skeletal limestone.

Hydrocarbon occurrence in the basin is limited to non-commercial shows of oil and wet gas in anticlinal culminations within the Eastern View Group.