

Up to 25% of intergranular sparry calcite cement possibly indicates that the area may have been influenced by frequent tidal fluctuations. The presence of up to 15% non-calcareous clay matrix may indicate that the shoreline was fairly close to the site of carbonate deposition. The limestone is Middle Miocene (and younger?) in age. From 702-1150 meters is a 448 meter section of interbedded calcareous claystones and bioclastic limestones with the limestones decreasing below 1000 meters. This interval which is of Middle Miocene age may represent bioclastic debris which was displaced off-reef into quieter slightly deeper water.

From 1150-1630 meters the lower part of the Torquay Group consists of the calcareous claystones and minor limestones of the Angahook Formation. From 1150-1430 meters the Angahook consists of greenish to bluish grey coloured calcareous claystones with thin interbeds of creamy coloured bioclastic limestones. Below 1430 meters the Angahook claystones contain thin beds of tan coloured dolomitic limestones and siltstones. The sedimentary rocks of the Angahook Formation range in age from Early Miocene (Foraminiferal Zones F-H) through Oligocene (Foraminiferal Zones I/J) and possibly represent sediments deposited in quiet, reasonably shallow marine water, perhaps an embayment with somewhat restricted water circulation.

Demons Bluff Formation (1630-1747m); Late Eocene

The Demons Bluff consists of sedimentary rocks of Late Eocene age (Foraminiferal Zone K?) that were deposited as sediments in a very nearshore anoxic marine environment. The dominant lithology is a dark brownish grey moderately calcareous claystone (grading to shale in part) interbedded with minor limestone, siltstones and silty sandstones.

Eastern View Coal Measures (1747-4267m); Late Eocene-Campanian

The Eastern View Coal Measures consists predominantly of interbedded claystones, sandstones and siltstones with coals and minor carbonates. Coal beds are present throughout the E.V.C.M., but are prevalent between 2115-2515 meters. Between 1747-2300 meters the rocks consist of medium to dark brown/grey coloured generally non-calcareous variously carbonaceous claystones which are gradational and interbedded with white to light greenish grey coloured, very fine to fine-grained moderately to poorly sorted silty quartz sandstones. The sandstones are very friable and contain up to 25% calcite and dolomite and up to 15% clay material as matrix and/or cement. Glauconite is also present in varying amounts (up to 15% between 1747-1821 meters) throughout the interval. The sandstones are gradational to siltstones in many places. The siltstones are greenish grey (olive) coloured, variously calcareous and moderately to very carbonaceous. The coals are generally of a sub-bituminous nature and are abundant towards the bottom of the interval. The rocks within this section of the well (1747-2300m) were deposited as sediments in nearshore marginal marine (towards the top of the interval) to non-marine-brackish water (towards the bottom of the section) environments. The age of the rocks ranges from Late Eocene (middle N. asperus Zone) through Middle Eocene (P. asperopolus Zone).