



(W398) WELL ELEMENTARY : OIL SEARCH COONGULMERANG-2

WELL ELEMENTARY

OIL SEARCH COONGULMERANG-2

W398

PE904115

This is an enclosure indicator page.  
The enclosure PE904115 is enclosed within the  
container PE904111 at this location in this  
document.

The enclosure PE904115 has the following characteristics:

ITEM\_BARCODE = PE904115  
CONTAINER\_BARCODE = PE906186  
NAME = Well Card  
BASIN = GIPPSLAND  
PERMIT =  
TYPE = WELL  
SUBTYPE = WELL\_CARD  
DESCRIPTION = Well Card(from Well Elementary Report)  
for Oil Search Coongulmerang-2  
REMARKS = abandoned 1933  
DATE\_CREATED =  
DATE\_RECEIVED =  
W\_NO = W398  
WELL\_NAME = Coongulmerang-2  
CONTRACTOR = Oil Search Ltd  
CLIENT\_OP\_CO = Oil Search Ltd

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

At 0 ft.—sand and coarse cemented gravel; 14 ft.—clay and gravel; 21 ft.—clay; 47 ft. 6 in.—white sand; 65 ft.—sandy clay; 67 ft.—sand; 73 ft.—sandy clay; 76 ft.—stiff yellow clay; 112 ft.—sand; 118 ft.—clay; 132 ft.—sandy clay; 142 ft.—clay, yellow and grey; 154 ft.—clay with grey sand; 166 ft.—drift sand; 190 ft.—pebbles and drift sand; 234 ft.—ligneous marl; 251 ft. 6 in.—dark ligneous marl; 324 ft. 6 in.—hard limestone; 324 ft. 8 in.—ligneous clay; 325 ft. 8 in.—sand; 328 ft. 8 in.—dark ligneous marl; 355 ft.—greenish marl; 425 ft.—grey marl; 450 ft.—marl, grey, sandy, fossiliferous; 564 ft.—limestone; 567 ft.—limestone, polyzoal with hard bands; 668 ft.—marl, grey, sandy; 887 ft.—marl, grey, fossiliferous; depth of bore, 1,087 ft.

PARISH OF GLENCOE SOUTH.

For Bore 1, see Boring Reports for 1923, page 15.

Bore 2.

Position.—From the south-east corner of allotment 13B, section B, 44 chains west (on road, 10 miles south-easterly from Sale).

The following formations were encountered, commencing at the depths mentioned:—

At 0 ft.—sand; 70 ft.—cemented sand; 94 ft.—drift sand; 168 ft.—micaceous silt; 179 ft.—blue shelly marl; 197 ft.—pink clay; 199 ft.—blue marl; 223 ft.—shelly limestone; 250 ft.—polyzoal limestone; 281 ft.—grey marl; 440 ft.—marl, with occasional bands of yellowish-green marl; 690 ft.—marl, with hard limestone bands; 801 ft.—limestone; 849 ft.—limestone, with bands of puggy marl; depth of bore 923 ft. Fairly strong gas at 590 ft.

PARISH OF MOORMURNG.

Bore 1.

Position.—From the north-east corner of allotment 127, 1,118 links south-west along main road, thence 839 links south (7 miles south-westerly from Bairnsdale). Surface level—175 ft.

The following formations were encountered, commencing at the depths mentioned:—

At 0 ft.—soil and gravel; 1 ft. 6 in.—yellow clay; 36 ft.—coarse gravel; 41 ft.—sandy clay, with patches of sand; 60 ft.—micaceous silt; 196 ft.—fine sand, with patches of clay; 210 ft.—soft marl; 230 ft.—fossiliferous marl; 454 ft.—grey marl; 565 ft.—greenish marl with limestone bands; 649 ft.—greenish marl; 690 ft.—marl, grey, hard bands; 754 ft.—marl, hard, with thin bands soft marl; 770 ft.—brown marl; 814 ft.—grey marl; 900 ft.—marl, grey to brown; 940 ft.—limestone, polyzoal, fossiliferous; 956 ft.—dark marl; 961 ft.—hard limestone; 961 ft. 10 in.—dark sandy marl; 967 ft.—hard limestone; 968 ft. 3 in.—limestone, soft, polyzoal; 981 ft.—hard limestone; 982 ft.—soft marl; 985 ft.—hard limestone; 986 ft. 3 in.—soft marl; 988 ft.—hard limestone; 988 ft. 8 in.—soft marl; 1,001 ft.—hard limestone; 1,001 ft. 10 in.—soft marl; 1,021 ft. 6 in.—hard limestone; depth of bore, 1,022 ft.

Year 1933.

PARISH OF COONGULMERANG.—1

Position.—From the south-west corner of allotment 171, 2,716 links easterly (4 miles south-westerly from Hillside Railway Station). Surface level—185 ft.

The following formations were encountered, commencing at the depths mentioned:—

At 0 ft.—clay, sandy, yellow; 11 ft.—quartz gravel and boulders; 17 ft.—clay, very stiff, sandy bands; 76 ft.—quartz gravel and boulders; 84 ft.—clay, grey

and yellow, stiff; 111 ft.—sand and sandy clay; 156 ft.—sand, coarse, cemented; 175 ft.—fine sand; 192 ft.—coarse sand; 197 ft.—cemented sand and conglomerate; 208 ft.—bluish marl; 325 ft.—limestone and alternate marl layers; 367 ft.—grey limestone; 901 ft.—marl; 905 ft.—hard limestone and marl bands; depth of bore, 945 ft. *or 288m*

47° 29' 28" Bore 2. 37° 50' 26"

Position.—From the north-east corner of allotment 193, 3,236 links west, thence 41 links south (1/2 mile southerly from Hillside Railway Station). Surface level—152 feet.

At 0 ft.—yellow clay; 7 ft.—quartz gravel and shingle; 13 ft.—clay, yellow, sandy; 35 ft.—yellow silt; 64 ft.—marl, yellow, fossiliferous; 95 ft.—greenish marl; 114 ft.—grey marl; 380 ft.—limestone; 410 ft.—soft grey marl, with hard bands; 592 ft.—hard limestone; 597 ft.—fine sand; 619 ft.—hard limestone; 625 ft.—clay and coarse sand; depth of bore, 640 ft. *or 195m*

PARISH OF WANGARATTA NORTH.

Bores sunk for Wangaratta Water Works Trust for town water supply purposes.

For Bore 1, see Boring Reports 1926, page 65.

Bore 2.

Position.—On the bank of the King River at the pumping station (Borough of Wangaratta).

The following formations were encountered, commencing at the depths mentioned:—

At 0 ft.—clay; 12 ft.—gravel and sand; 30 ft.—gravel, clay, and sand; 33 ft.—fine drift sand; 48 ft.—coarse sand; 49 ft. 6 in.—clay; 53 ft. 6 in.—drift sand; depth of bore, 60 feet.

Bore 3.

Position.—Between the anabranch and allotment 6, section 74.

At 0 ft.—clay; 14 ft.—drift sand; 16 ft.—coarse sand and gravel; 18 ft.—clay and gravel; 34 ft.—gravel and sand; 36 ft.—clay and gravel; 38 ft.—drift sand and gravel; depth of bore, 41 ft.

Bore 4.

Position.—In the market yards, Ovens street.

At 0 ft.—clay; 25 ft.—gravel and sand; 28 ft.—fine sand; 30 ft.—clay and gravel; 41 ft.—red drift sand and gravel; 42 ft.—clay and gravel; 44 ft.—grey sand; 47 ft. 6 in.—grey gravel and clay; 50 ft.—grey drift sand; 53 ft. 6 in.—grey gravel and sand mixed with clay; 57 ft.—coarse gravel and sand; depth of bore, 67 ft.

Year 1935.

PARISH OF CLARKESDALE.

For Bores 1 to 9, see Diamond Drill Report No. 2, 1885; 10 to 17, Annual Report 1909; 18 to 29, Record of Boring Operations 1919 to 1922.

Bore 30.

Position.—From the north-west corner of allotment 28, section G, 345 links east; thence 180 links south (1 1/2 mile westerly from Berringa Railway Station).

The following formations were encountered, commencing at the depths mentioned:—

At 0 ft.—soil; 1 ft.—clay; 4 ft. 6 in.—honeycomb basalt; 61 ft.—hard basalt; 70 ft.—red clay; 76 ft.—red rock; 100 ft.—bedrock; depth of bore, 112 ft.

Bore 31.

Position.—From the north-west corner of allotment 28, section G, 741 links east; thence 253 links south.

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PARISH OF COONGULMERANG.—1

Position.—From the south-west corner of allotment 171, 2,716 links easterly (4 miles south-westerly from Hillside Railway Station). Surface level—185 ft.

The following formations were encountered, commencing at the depths mentioned:—

At 0 ft.—clay, sandy, yellow; 11 ft.—quartz gravel and boulders; 17 ft.—clay, very stiff, sandy bands; 76 ft.—quartz gravel and boulders; 84 ft.—clay, grey

*with intermediate mineral cap...  
see Chapman 1/7/33*

*Bengworden District.*

A series of bores to the south and south-west of Bairnsdale, in the Parishes of Bengworden, Coongulmerang, Moormung, Goon Nure, and Boole Poole, were drilled as shown hereunder:—

Nine bores were drilled to depths ranging down to 2,930 feet, two of which yielded traces of oil. One was the Amalgamated Oil Syndicate's bore at Goon Nure, which was finally abandoned without reaching bedrock at 2,930 feet, the limit of the capability of the plant. The other was the Valve Company's well on Pelican Point, where films of oil were recorded. This well penetrated to a depth of 2,400 feet before work was temporarily suspended. Both these bores reached the Oligocene series; the Goon Nure bore terminated in Lower Oligocene beds of alternating clay and coal seams, which persisted below 2,850 feet, the coal seams varying up to 10 feet in thickness.

The series of bores between Bengworden, in the south, and the Mitchell River, to the north, were intended to be scout bores, for structural purposes, but the extensive beds of drift encountered considerably impeded progress.

*Sale and Longford Districts.*

Situated about 50 miles south-west of Lakes Entrance, and about 10 to 15 miles to the south-east of the town of Sale, is another area which has received a considerable amount of attention by different companies. Extensive boring was carried out by the Mines Department some years ago for the purpose of defining the brown coal area in this district, and in recent years the information obtained from these bores has been supplemented by data obtained from the drilling operations of oil companies.

The Tertiary formations in this area are thicker than at Lakes Entrance, the Tanjil—Point Addis No. 2 bore showing 2,740 feet of beds before reaching Jurassic bedrock. The sequence of the strata and nature of the beds are very much the same as at Lakes Entrance, excepting that coal seams are conspicuous in the shallow bores.

*From the Portland Coast  
Geology & Mining  
Bengworden  
March Sept. 1936*

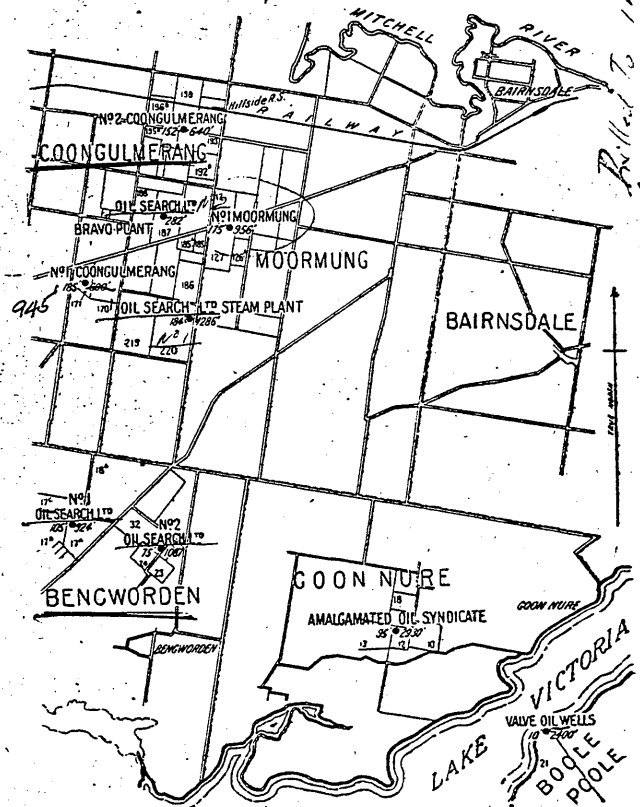
# BORING AT BENGWORDEN DISTRICT

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

Height above sea Level 35 = 2930 Depth of Bore.



*Drilled to 1400 feet  
No oil  
No gas  
No water*

*398*

198A  
198B

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28th August, 1945.

In February 1932 an article appeared in the Herald of 26th instant headed:

"New Gippsland Oil Tests.

Theory of the Buried Ridge Structure:

The results of an extensive magneto-meter survey of the Gippsland Basin made for Oil Search Limited have been examined by Dr. W. G. Woolnough who advises systematic boring of a defined area.

This area is believed by the Company's experts to contain what is called a "buried ridge" - a formation which usually indicates the presence of a major oilfield. A ridge of the same kind existed in the noted Panhandle Oil region of Texas.

The structure of the ridge assumed to exist in the Gippsland Basin is indicated in a sketch prepared by Mr. J. M. Rayner, a geophysicist.

An extract from the Federal Govt. report to Oil Search Limited states:-

"Your magneto-meter surveys have proved the existence of three anomalies whose trend coincides very closely with the assumed positions of the hypothetical buried ridges. Even such a degree of coincidence would be worthy of closer investigation.

In addition it can be pointed out that the probable prolongation of the causes with the major anomaly passed through the point at which there is a marked constriction between Lake Wellington and Lake Victoria..... Taken in conjunction with the other converging lines of argument @#@#@#@ it assumes some importance and may well prove to be the surface indications of some well defined structure in depth.

The further tests which the Company has in view will consist of a series of shallow cored wells with an occasional deep hole. Nothing will be left to chance and @# all the cores will be submitted to the Govt. Palaeontologist for examination."

The publication of this article, rumours of which had been anticipated earlier, led to the marking out of some scores of leases in the Parishes of Coongulmerang, Meerlieu, Nindoo, Moormurrg, Yeerung and Goon Nure. Bores were put down in these several parishes between the years 1932 and 1936.

No evidence whatsoever in favour of the suggested buried ridge was met with and the booming leases in this area collapsed as suddenly as it started. The Amalgamated Oil Syndicate operated in the Parish of Goon Nure and carried the bore down to a depth of 2929 feet. The last 70 feet contained several layers of brown coal. Near the base of the limestone series which extended to approximately 2751 feet, a flow of artesian water was struck at a depth of 2727 feet. Operations at this bore ceased in 1931 by the Syndicate but in 1938 the large Govt. Drill operated on an area in the vicinity of the original Goon Nure bore. This bore carried limestones and marls to a depth of 2546 feet below which lignitiferous sands, clays, and brown coal were passed through until a depth of 3158 feet @@@, where a layer of cemented sand was passed through below which Jurassic strata were penetrated. A log of this bore is to be found in Boring Records 410788.

For year 1938

584

From Bandwanath  
1947

Following a geophysical survey, a large area to the south of Fernbank, and west of Goon Nure, was taken up under lease by Oil Search Ltd. Several bores were put down, but in no case was the lower Tertiary beds met with, except along the northern margin of the basin. The stratigraphical relation of all the bores where cores were supplied has been worked out, and is available for perusal, but for present purposes would only involve unnecessary detail.

Other areas where boring for oil in the Tertiary was carried out by various companies comprise:-

Boola Boola, to a depth of 1830 feet, through brown coal series, striking a coarse conglomerate at this depth, with a flow of artesian water at a temperature of 149°F.; Torquay, several bores westerly from coast line through the Tertiary series into Jurassic (private bores); Point Addis, some miles south of Torquay, several bores were sunk, some to bedrock (private bores), and in the Glenelg River district bores were sunk at Nelson, Mumbannar, Kanawinka, and passed through the Miocene beds into the lignitic series of Oligocene strata.

To summarise, oil has been found in the vicinity of Lakes Entrance, Gippsland, in strata of Oligocene age and of marine deposition. These strata are of similar age, and the marine representatives of the terrestrial or lagoonal deposits of brown coal so extensively developed in parts of the State. In various parts of the State, e.g., the Mallee, South Western Victoria and westward of Port Phillip, either terrestrial or estuarine deposits contemporary with the brown coal series are known, having been proved by boring. Frequently artesian water occurs at the base of the Tertiary series, but only at Lakes Entrance has any trace of oil been recognised in the artesian water flows. Folding of the Tertiary strata, while not common, is strongly indicated by boring results in the district south of Longford (Gippsland) and, to a minor degree, at Dartmoor (Glenelg River district), but at the latter site strata of Jurassic age were found at a shallow depth. In areas of maximum deposition, as indicated by bores at Longford, Goon Nure and to the south, also at Portland, the estuarine or marine Oligocene strata, with alternating layers of sand, are considered favorable for the concentration of oil.

MB  
c. 1936

From Baragwanath. 1947

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