



904048 001

Page 1 of 4

KILMORE PROSPECTING - 1

W349

(KILMORE OIL PROSPECTING - 1)

PE904049

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE904049 is enclosed within the
container PE904049 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE904049 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE904049
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE904049
 NAME = Kilmore Oil Prospecting-1 well card
 BASIN =
 OFFSHORE? = Y
 DATA_TYPE = WELL
 DATA_SUB_TYPE = WELL_CARD
 DESCRIPTION = Kilmore Oil Prospecting-1 well card
 REMARKS =
 DATE_WRITTEN = 01-JAN-1922
DATE_PROCESSED =
DATE_RECEIVED =
RECEIVED_FROM = South Australian Oil Wells Co No
 Liability
 WELL_NAME = Kilmore Oil Prospecting-1
CONTRACTOR = South Australian Oil Wells Co No
 Liability
 AUTHOR =
ORIGINATOR = South Australian Oil Wells Co No
 Liability
 TOP_DEPTH = 60.96
 BOTTOM_DEPTH =
ROW_CREATED_BY = xls_kb00

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

COAL AT MOSQUITO CREEK, NEAR TRAFALGAR, SOUTH GIPPSLAND.

(By Stanley Hunter.

Reginald Murray in 1878 reported on this coal seam, but, owing to insufficient data, he could not determine whether the coal was Jurassic or Tertiary in age.

It has now been driven on for over 100 feet, and I think there is no doubt that it is a Jurassic seam, a portion of which has been exposed as a land surface in later Tertiary times, and subsequently covered by grey and red mottled sandy clays and basalt. The tunnel has cut through a definite section of a small filled-in gully, the west side of which appears to consist of decomposed sandstone, and the east the originally exposed coal seam. It is possible that on driving further into the hill the Jurassic strata may be found over the coal, and that the coal may improve in quality and in thickness. At present from 12 inches to 14 inches of extractable coal can be obtained; this may be of value if worked by a private syndicate or co-operative party, but would be unpayable for a company. Seams of a similar thickness were worked some 20 years ago at Coalville, and by the Moe Company, the latter workings being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Mosquito Creek tunnel.

The seam has generally a level course north and south and a dip of 1 in 9 in the tunnel to the west, and I recommend that when a drill from Morwell is available one or two bores be sunk to the east of the tunnel to test the continuation and thickness of the seam.

[9.8.22.]

THE KILMORE OIL COMPANY.

By W. Baragwanath.

In the *Kilmore Advertiser* of 11th February, 1922, an article dealing with "Kilmore Oil-fields" states:—"The challenge issued by the 'experts' of the State Mining Department to produce a thimbleful of oil is scouted. The Minister of Mines himself, if he paid a visit to the Kilmore field, could take away a bottleful."

In company with several interested investors, I paid a visit to Kilmore, and inspected the site of boring operations, and have no hesitation in saying that there is neither now, nor ever was, nor ever will be, any oil produced from boring in this locality.

The area consists of a volcanic flow cut into by several streams which show in their channels either bedrock (Silurian) or basalt and clays, forming narrow strips overlying shallow leads. In the portion where a lead occurs, the bores are located. An area of about an acre is affected by landslips, due to the water reaching underlying clays, and the pressure of the slipping overburden has caused the ligneous clays to crumple. This feature is ascribed by some interested parties to mud volcanoes, and is erroneously regarded by them as due to gas or oil pressure. A small flow of water is coming from the bore holes; this, considering that the bores are near creek level, and that the surrounding hills rise to over 100 feet above that level, is not a unique phenomenon.

[17.3.22.]

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Kilmore - "Age", 4/7/1922,

Burma

admit

Mr. J. Murray Scott, late Superintendent of the Native Oil-wells Syndicate, ^{who} was recently engaged by the Kilmore Syndicate to report on the possibilities of oil in the Kilmore district ~~@@~~ has submitted a report stating that the test bore put down by the Company ~~some~~ months ago apparently bottomed at a depth of 200 feet on the Silurian floor but it was unfortunate that the bore was not continued through the Silurian rock to definitely establish that fact. He held that from the samples of strata the tertiary deposits on the field were too shallow to ~~attempt to~~ ^{of success} ~~section~~ ^{thus} and then one of the essential conditions pertaining to an oil field was absent. The existence of lignitic deposits at Kilmore and the subsequent discovery by ~~any~~ analysis of ozokerite were justifiable measures for test borings. Further prospecting for oil in the field was considered unwarranted there being an entire absence of suitable geological structure with its impervious cover of sufficient depth overlying porous stratum such as limestone or sandstone. The limestone in the area was of extremely small extent and was not of the dolomitic type which was essential and the sandstone was too compact in structure therefore not being sufficiently porous. There were no indications of marine strata except from small deposits of limestone. The bulk of the productive oil fields were found in marine strata. Mr. Scott ^{concludes} ~~claims~~ the shallowness of the tertiary deposits is sufficient to condemn the area and under the foregoing conditions I regret that in my opinion, the area offers no sound possibilities of success and therefore I recommend that further work be abandoned."

This conforms to the view expressed by me many months earlier.

From Baragwanath 1947