



PE990005

DISCOVERY BAY NO. 1 WELL

OTWAY BASIN

Palynological Examination and Kerogen Typing
of Sidewall Cores

by

W.K. Harris

PALYNOLOGICAL REPORT

Client : Phillips Australian Oil Company
Study : Discovery Bay No. 1 Well, Otway Basin
Aims : Determination of age and distribution of kerogen types

SUMMARY

Palynological analysis of seventy five sidewall cores from Discovery Bay No. 1 Well provide the basis for the following subdivisions:

Spore/pollen Zones

Nothofagidites asperus - 774-880m
Malvacipollis diversus - 885-1275.5m
Tricolporites lilliei - 1279.5-1838.5m
Nothofagidites senectus - 1846.5-2590m
Tricolpites pachyexinus - 2621.5-2776m

Dinoflagellate Zones

Spiniferites Assemblage - 774-786m
Apectodinium Assemblage - 891-1275.5m
Isabelidinium pellucidum - 1279.25-1719.5m
Xenikoon australis - 1749-2260m
Nelsoniella aceras - 2268.5-2738m
Isabelidinium cretaceum - 2753-2776m

A major hiatus is present between the Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments and another smaller break occurs in the early to middle Eocene.

Most of the sediments were deposited in near shore or marginal marine environments.

Kerogen analysis of the samples indicates immaturity for the entire section.

INTRODUCTION

Seventy five sidewall cores from Discovery Bay No. 1 Well drilled in the Otway Basin at Lat. 38°24'43"S, Long. 141°04'21"E in Vic. P-14 were processed by normal palynological procedures.

The basis for the biostratigraphy and consequent age determinations are based on Stover & Partridge (1973) and Partridge (1976) for the Tertiary sediments; and principally on Dettmann (1963), Dettmann & Playford (1969), with the modifications of Dettmann & Douglas (1976) and Burger (1973), for the Cretaceous sequence.

TABLE 1
DISCOVERY BAY NO. 1 WELL
SUMMARY OF PALYNOLOGICAL DATA

| <u>DEPTH</u> | <u>SWC NO.</u> | <u>PRESERVATION</u> | <u>DIVERSITY</u> | <u>SPORE POLLEN ZONE</u> | <u>DINOFLAGELLATES ZONE</u> | <u>CONFIDENCE LEVEL</u> | <u>ENVIRONMENT</u> |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 774 | 41 | good | low | N. asperus | Spiniferites | 4 | Nearshore marine |
| 778 | 40 | fair | low | N. asperus | Spiniferites | 4 | Nearshore marine |
| 782 | 39 | good | low | N. asperus | Spiniferites | 4 | Nearshore marine |
| 786 | 38 | good | low | N. asperus | Spiniferites | 4 | Nearshore marine |
| 790 | 37 | good | moderate | N. asperus | Spiniferites | 5 | Nearshore marine |
| 854.5 | 26 | good | moderate | N. asperus | indeterminate | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 880 | 21 | good | moderate | N. asperus | - | 5 | Non marine |
| 855 | 20 | good | moderate | M. diversus | ? Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 891 | 19 | good | moderate | M. diversus | ? Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 906 | 18 | good | moderate | M. diversus | ? Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 920 | 16 | good | moderate | M. diversus | ? Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 928 | 15 | good | moderate | M. diversus | ? Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1013.5 | 13 | good | moderate | M. diversus | ? Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1026 | 11 | good | moderate | M. diversus | ? Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1123 | 9 | good | moderate | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1130 | 8 | good | low | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 4 | Marginal marine |
| 1135 | 7 | good | moderate | M. diversus | - | 5 | Non marine |
| 1150 | 6 | good | moderate | M. diversus | - | 5 | Non marine |
| 1160 | 5 | good | moderate | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1180 | 4 | good | low | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 4 | Marginal marine |
| 1190 | 3 | good | moderate | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1200 | 2 | fair | moderate | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1220 | 63 | good | moderate | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1230 | 62 | good | moderate | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1240 | 61 | good | moderate | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1270.5 | 60 | good | moderate | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1275.5 | 59 | good | moderate | M. diversus | Apectodinium | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1279.5 | 38 | fair | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1297.5 | 55 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1306.5 | 54 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1344.5 | 52 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1369.5 | 51 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1400.5 | 50 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1426.75 | 49 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1525 | 47 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1562 | 46 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1594.5 | 45 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1618 | 44 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1687 | 42 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1719.5 | 41 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | I. pellucidum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1749 | 40 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | X. australis | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1796.75 | 39 | fair | moderate | T. lilliei | X. australis | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 1838.5 | 38 | good | moderate | T. lilliei | - | 5 | Non-marine |
| 1846.5 | 37 | - | moderate | N. senectus | - | 5 | Non-marine |
| 1908 | 36 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | - | 5 | Non-marine |
| 1974.5 | 35 | - | moderate | N. senectus | X. australis | 5 | Marginal marine |

TABLE 1 (cont)

| <u>DEPTH</u> | <u>SWC NO.</u> | <u>PRESERVATION</u> | <u>DIVERSITY</u> | <u>SPORE POLLEN ZONE</u> | <u>DINOFLAGELLATES ZONE</u> | <u>CONFIDENCE LEVEL</u> | <u>ENVIRONMENT</u> |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 2095 | 33 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | X. australis | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2164 | 31 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | X. australis | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2235.5 | 28 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | X. australis | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2260 | 27 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | X. australis | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2268.5 | 26 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2293 | 25 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2345 | 23 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2357 | 22 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2381.5 | 21 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2399 | 20 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2418 | 19 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2433 | 18 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2485.5 | 17 | poor | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2474.5 | 16 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2489.5 | 15 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2505 | 14 | fair | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2534.75 | 13 | fair | low | N. senectus | N. aceras | 4 | Marginal marine |
| 2565 | 12 | good | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2590 | 11 | poor | moderate | N. senectus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2621.5 | 9 | poor | moderate | T. pachyexinus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2633.5 | 8 | poor | moderate | T. pachyexinus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2649 | 7 | good | moderate | T. pachyexinus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2670 | 6 | good | moderate | T. pachyexinus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2702 | 5 | poor | low | T. pachyexinus | N. aceras | 4 | Marginal marine |
| 2738 | 4 | poor | moderate | T. pachyexinus | N. aceras | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2753 | 3 | poor | moderate | T. pachyexinus | I. cretaceum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2772 | 2 | good | moderate | T. pachyexinus | I. cretaceum | 5 | Marginal marine |
| 2776 | 1 | good | moderate | T. pachyexinus | I. cretaceum | 5 | Marginal marine |

Confidence Levels:

1. cuttings sample, low diversity + contaminants
2. cuttings sample, good assemblage
3. core or sidewall core, low diversity + contaminants
4. core or sidewall core, low diversity
5. core of sidewall core, good assemblage

OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATION

A. Biostratigraphy

Table I summarises the biostratigraphy and age determinations for the samples studied. Tables II to IV indicate the distribution of species identified in the Late Cretaceous and Tertiary sequences.

Preservation of the assemblages ranged from poor to good with a general improvement up sequence. All samples yielded identifiable microfossils and only few were of low diversity.

1. Late Cretaceous Spore/Pollen Zones

a. Tricolpites pachyexinus Zone: 2621.5 - 2776m

This zone is identified at T.D. by the presence of the nominate species, together with Proteacidites amolosexinus and P. scaboratus. Common species include Phimopollenites pannosus, Stereisporites viriosus and Amosopollis cruciformis.

All samples from this unit yielded marine dinoflagellates and their presence in low frequencies in a dominantly terrestrially derived assemblage indicates deposition in a marginal marine environment. The age of this zone is Coniacian to Santonian.

b. Nothofagidites senectus Zone: 1846.5 - 2590m

The initial appearance of N. senectus marks the base of this zone at 1846.5m. Stover & Partridge (1973) list several other species: viz. Gambierina rudata, Tricolpites qillii and T. sabulosus in this zone in the Gippsland Basin. However in this sequence these species appear much higher in the sequence and are therefore not reliable indicators of the base of the zone. These authors also list P. amolosexinus as a species first appearing in this zone but as noted in 1(a) this species apparently occurs earlier in this Otway Basin section.

Marine dinoflagellates are persistent throughout this zone except at 1846.5 and 1908m. They indicate deposition in a marginal marine environment. The top two samples are essentially non-marine.

The age of the N. senectus Zone is largely Campanian.

c. Tricolporites lilliei Zone: 1279.5 - 1838.5m

In the Gippsland Basin the base of this zone is marked by the initial appearance of the following species:

- Gephyrapollonites wahooensis
- * Latrosporites amplus
- * L. ohaiensis
- Lygistepollenites balmei
- Nothofagidites endurus
- * Ornamentifera sentosa

- Proteacidites palisadus
- * P. scaboratus
- * Tricolpites confessus
- T. lilliei
- Triporopollenites sectilis

The species marked * have a demonstrably longer range in this Otway Basin sequence and are therefore not reliable indicators of the base of this zone. Proteacidites palisadus has not been recognised in this section. In this well the first appearance of L. balmei and N. endurus is taken as the base of the zone. These species are then succeeded up section by G. wahooensis at 1719.5m, T. sectilis at 1618m, T. lilliei at 1562m.

The top sample in this zone contains a mixed Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary assemblage but the latter are very rare. This can be explained by stratigraphic leakage at the unconformity surface at the top of the Late Cretaceous section. "Leaked" species are:

- Haloraqacidites harrisii
- Nothofagidites flemingii
- Sparqaniaceaepollenites sp.
- Herkosporites elliottii

Dinoflagellates throughout this zone, except in the bottom sample, indicate deposition in a marginal marine environment. The age of the zone is Maastrichtian.

2. Late Cretaceous Dinoflagellate Zones

The zonation adopted here is based on Evans (1966, 1971) and as adopted by Dettmann & Playford (1969).

a. Isabelidium cretaceum Zone: 2753-2776m

This zone is defined by the first appearance of the nominate species and extends upwards to the first appearance of N. aceras. Other species which are prominent in this zone include Isabelidium belfastensis, Hexagonifera vermiculata and Gillinia hymenophora. The age of this zone is Coniacian.

b. Nelsoniella aceras Zone: 2268.5-2738m

The base of this zone is defined by the first appearance of the nominate species and its top by the first appearance of Xenikoon australis.

However in this well there are two distinct zone where X. australis is present. The lowest is between 2663.5-2670m within the T. pachyexinus Zone and the younger assemblage begins at 2260m. Therefore, the top of the N. aceras zone as used in this report is taken at the base of the upper X. australis occurrence where it is associated with Nelsoniella tuberculata. Thus the N. aceras zone as used here includes some occurrences of X. australis. There appears to be nothing

in the samples to indicate contamination and sidewall cores in this interval had very good recoveries.

The age of this zone is Campanian-Maastrichtian.

c. Xenikoon australis Zone: 1749-2260m

The definition of the base of this zone has been discussed in the foregoing section. Its top is marked by the first appearance of Isabelidium pellucidum. Nelsoniella tuberculata and Spiniferites crassipellis are characteristic species in this zone.

d. Isabelidium pellucidum Zone: 1279.25-1719.5m

The base of this zone is marked by the initial appearance of the nominate species. In the Otway Basin the top of the zone remains undefined. Species which may have stratigraphic significance towards the top of the zone include Alterbia cf. A. acuminata and A. acutula.

3. Early Tertiary Spore/pollen Zones

The zonal scheme adopted in this report is that used in the Gippsland Basin (Stover & Partridge 1973). An alternative scheme was proposed by Harris (1971) and a comparison of the two is presented in the following table.

TABLE VI

Comparison between Early Tertiary Spore/pollen Zones
Gippsland and Otway Basins

| GIPPSLAND BASIN | OTWAY BASIN |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Upper Nothofagidites asperus | Sparganiaceapollenites barungensis |
| Middle Nothofagidites asperus | Triorites magnificus |
| Lower Nothofagidites asperus | Proteacidites pachypolus |
| Proteacidites asperopolus | Proteacidites confragosus |
| Upper Malvacipollis diversus | |
| Lower Malvacipollis diversus | Cupanieidites orthoteichus |
| Lygistepollenites balmei | Gambierina edwardsii |

a. Malvacipollis diversus Zone: 885 - 1275.5m

The base of this zone in this well is marked by the first appearance of the nominate species together with Cupanieidites orthoteichus, Dryptopollenites semilunatus and a diverse suite of Proteacidites spp. The present of D. semilunatus and Periporopollenite demarcatus would suggest that the Upper M. diversus Zone is represented. The assemblages contain a low diversity of dinoflagellates indicating deposition in a marginal marine environment. The age is Early Eocene.

b. Nothofagites asperus Zone: 774 - 880m

The base of this zone is placed at the first appearance of Nothofagidites falcatus and is succeeded in the next sample by N. asperus. The assemblages are not very diverse but are probably equivalent to the Middle N. asperus sub-zone. Dinoflagellates are prominent except in the lowest two samples and indicate deposition in a near-shore marine environment. The sequence is transgressive and is of Middle to Late Eocene age.

4. Early Tertiary Dinoflagellate Zones

There are no formal zonal schemes described from the Otway Basin and those proposed by Partridge (1976) for the Gippsland Basin are not readily identified on the data given in that paper. In addition there are problems of provincialism between the two regions. Thus two informal assemblages are recognised here.

a. Apectodinium Assemblage: 891 - 1275.5m

This assemblage is characterised by the presence of Apectodinium homomorphum, Deflandroea flounderensis, Kenleyia lophophora, Deflandrea pachyceros and Muratodinium fimbriatum. Higher in the section Cassidium fragile and Rottnestia borusicca appear.

b. Spiniferites Assemblage: 774 - 786m

Species characteristic of this assemblage are Alisocysta ornata, Dyphes airiensis, Emmetrocyta urnaformis, Schemetophora speciosus, Systematophora placacantha and Deflandrea heterophlycta.

A higher subdivision of the assemblage is marked by the appearance of Dapsilidinium pseudocolligierum, Hystrichokopolma poculum and Pentadinium laticinctum. These species would suggest, in comparison with assemblages elsewhere in South Australia, that the age of these samples is latest Eocene.

| | 1275.5 | 1270.5 | 1240 | 1220 | 1200 | 1190 | 1180 | 1160 | 1150 | 1135 | 1130 | 1123 | 1026 | 1013.5 | 928 | 920 | 906 | 891 | 885 | 880 | 854.5 | 786 | 782 | 778 | 774 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Depth in metres | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T. paenestriatus | | | X | | | | X X | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| Dacrycarpites australiensis | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| Cyathidites splendens cf. | | | | | X X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elphedripites notensis | | | | X X | | | | X | X X | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| Ericipites crassiexinus | | | | X X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illexpollenites anguloclavatus | | | | X X | X X X | X X | | X | X X | | | | X X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Krauselisporites papillatus | | | | X X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nothofagidites emaridus/heterus | | | | X X | X X | X X | | X X | X X | X X | X X | | | | | X X | X X | X X | X X | X X | X X | X X | | X | |
| N. flemingii | | | | X X | | X | | | X X X | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | |
| Periporopollenites demarcatus | | | | X X | X | | | | X X X X | | | | | | | X X | X | | | | X | | | | |
| P. vesicus | | | | X X | X | | | | X X X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proteacidites concretus | | | | X | X | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. latrobensis | | | | X X | X | X | | X | X X X X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tricolporites adelaidensis | | | | X X | X | | | | X X X X | | | | | X | | | | | X | | X | | | | |
| Beaupreaidites elegansiformis cf. | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proteacidites grandis | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Falcisporites grandis | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gleicheniidites circinidites | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | X X X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anisotricolporites triplaxis | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camerozonosporites sp. | | | | | | X | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disulcites sp. | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intratriporopollenites notabilis | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | X X X | | | | | | X | | | | |
| I. sp. nov. | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Margocolporites sp. | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Periporopollenites magnus | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proteacidites fromensis | | | | | | X | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| P. obscurus | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stereisporites antiquasporites | | | | | | X | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tricolporites prolata | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T. sphaerica | | | | | | X X | | X X | | | | | X X | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Anacolosidites luteoides | | | | | | | | | X X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australopollis obscurus | | | | | | | | | X X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diporate sp. nov. | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gothanipollis bassensis | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polypodiidites speciosus | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proteacidites cf. rhyntius | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helciporites astrus | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Herkosporites elliotii | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ovoidites sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proteacidites tenuiexinus | | | | | | | | | | | | X X X | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Tricolporites (sp. nov., striate) | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crassiretitriletes vanraadshoovenii | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polypodiaceoisporites varus | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. pachypolus | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | X | | | | | X | | | | |
| P. recavus | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tricolporites geranoides | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Proteacidites tripartitus | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laevigatosporites major | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Proteacidites pseudomoides | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| Banksiaeidites arcuatus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Falcisporites sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Milfordia hypolaenoides | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| cf. Oenothera sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Peromonolites vellosus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Tricolpites incisus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| T. angurium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X X X | | | | |

DISCUSSION

Late Cretaceous sediments in Discovery Bay No. 1 well are essentially complete from the T. pachyexinus zone through to the T. lilliei and were deposited mostly in a marginal marine environment. They correlate with the Paaratte Formation. The top of the Cretaceous is marked by an obvious unconformity with reworking and stratigraphic leakage of microfossils. Neither the Tricolpites longus nor the Paleocene Lygistepollenites balmei zones are present. The interval of uncertainty is less than 4 metres (1275.5 - 1279.5m) and strongly argues for the unconformity.

The Early Tertiary sequence represented by the marginal marine M. diversus zone correlates with the onshore Dilwyn Formation at about the level of the Princetown Member.

No Proteacidites asperopolus zone was recognised and the interval of uncertainty is less than 5m (880 - 885m). Therefore another significant break is present in this section.

The N. asperus zone sediments are transgressive and are correlated with the Nirranda Sub-Group - Mepunga Formation and Narrawaturk Marl.

B. Kerogen Types and Spore Colouration

During routine palynological processing of sidewall cores an unoxidised kerogen sample was taken and the nature of the kerogens and spore colouration are documented in Table VII. Spore colour is expressed as the "Thermal Alteration Index" (TAI) of Staplin (1969) according to the scale in Table VI.

Total organic matter (TOM) is expressed semi-quantitatively in the scale-abundant, moderate, low, very low, barren. Samples classed as having abundant or moderate amounts of TOM would be expected to have TOC's (total organic content) greater than 1%.

In this report four classes of organic matter are recognised - amorphogen, phrogen, hylogen and melanogen and these terms are more or less synonymous with amorphous, herbaceous, woody, and coaly. For reasons as outlined by Bujak et al. (1977) the former terms are preferred because they do not have a botanical connotation. The thermal alteration index scale follows that of Staplin (1969) and as outlined by Bujak et al. (1977). At a TAI of 2+ all four types of organic material contributed to hydrocarbon generation whereas at a TAI of 2, only amorphogen forms liquid hydrocarbons. The upper boundary defining the oil window is at a TAI of approximately 3 but varies according to the organic type. Above TAI 3+ all organic types only have a potential for thermally derived methane.

Spore colouration in Discovery Bay No. 1 well ranges from values of 1 to 2 at T.D. The Tertiary sequence shows very little evidence of alteration and below the Tertiary - Cretaceous unconformity there is a very gradual increase in maturity. However all values indicate that the entire section is immature for the generation of hydrocarbons.

MATURATION LEVELS, Bujak et al. 1977

| CATEGORIES | ORGANIC COMPONENTS | OIL | GAS CONDENSATE | THERMALLY DERIVED METHANE |
|------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| HYLOGEN | NON-OPAQUE FIBROUS PLANT MATERIAL OF WOODY ORIGIN } TRACHEIDS VESSELS | TAI >2+3 (2.5-2.9) | TAI >2+≥3 (2.3-3.2) | TAI 2+4 |
| PHYROGEN | NON-OPAQUE NON-WOODY ORIGIN } SPORES POLLEN ALGAE ACRITARCHS CUTICLES | >2+3 (2.2+3) | 2+<3+ | >2-+4 |
| AMORPHOGEN | STRUCTURELESS ORGANIC MATTER } FINELY DISSEMINATED or COAGULATED FLUFFY MASSES | 2+<3+ | 2+3+ | 3++5 |
| MELANOGEN | OPAQUE ORGANIC DEBRIS | - | 2++<3 | 2.5-4 |

Notes: (1) Hylogen, Phyrogen, Melanogen 4+5: Traces of Dry Gas and Co₂
 (2) Hylogen, Phyrogen, Melanogen 1+2: Biogenic methane (Marsh gas).
 TAI (Thermal Alteration Index):

1+, 2-, 2 - YELLOWS
 2, 2+, 3, 4 - BROWNS
 4-, 5 - BLACK

TABLE VII
DISCOVERY BAY NO. 1 WELL
SUMMARY OF KEROGEN AND SPORE COLOURATION DATA

| Depth | TAI | TOM | PHYRO. | AMORPHO. | HYLO. | MELANO |
|---------|------|----------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| 774 | 1 | v. low | 5 | 80 | - | 15 |
| 778 | 1+ | v. low | 10 | 70 | - | 20 |
| 782 | 1+ | v. low | Tr. | 95 | - | 5 |
| 786 | 1+ | v. low | 20 | 50 | Tr. | 30 |
| 790 | 1+ | barren | - | - | - | - |
| 854.5 | 1+ | low | Tr. | 70 | Tr. | 30 |
| 880 | 1+ | moderate | 10 | 50 | 10 | 30 |
| 885 | 1+ | moderate | 5 | 65 | Tr. | 30 |
| 891 | 1+ | moderate | 30 | 50 | Tr. | 20 |
| 906 | 1+ | moderate | 30 | 50 | - | 20 |
| 920 | 1 | moderate | 20 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 928 | 1+ | moderate | Tr. | 90 | - | 10 |
| 1013.5 | 1+ | moderate | 30 | 60 | Tr. | 10 |
| 1026 | 1+ | moderate | 5 | 85 | - | 10 |
| 1123 | 1+ | low | 10 | 80 | - | 10 |
| 1130 | 1+ | moderate | 5 | 90 | - | 5 |
| 1135 | N.D. | moderate | 20 | 80 | Tr. | Tr. |
| 1150 | 1+ | moderate | 10 | 80 | 10 | Tr. |
| 1160 | 1+ | moderate | 15 | 75 | - | 10 |
| 1180 | 1+ | moderate | 10 | 80 | Tr. | 10 |
| 1190 | 1+ | moderate | 10 | 80 | Tr. | 10 |
| 1200 | 1+ | moderate | 10 | 80 | Tr. | 10 |
| 1220 | 1+ | v. low | 20 | 10 | - | 70 |
| 1230 | N.D. | v. low | 10 | - | 10 | 80 |
| 1240 | 1+ | low | 40 | 40 | Tr. | 20 |
| 1270.5 | 1+ | moderate | 30 | 50 | 10 | 10 |
| 1275.5 | 1+ | moderate | 50 | 30 | 10 | 10 |
| 1279.5 | 2- | v. low | 10 | 40 | 10 | 40 |
| 1297.25 | 2- | low | 30 | - | 15 | 55 |
| 1306.5 | 2- | low | 40 | 10 | 10 | 40 |
| 1344.5 | 2- | low | 40 | 10 | 10 | 40 |
| 1369.5 | 2- | low | 20 | 10 | 10 | 60 |
| 1400.5 | 2- | low | 30 | 5 | 5 | 60 |
| 1426.75 | 2- | moderate | 30 | 10 | 10 | 50 |
| 1525 | 2- | moderate | 20 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 1562 | 2- | moderate | 30 | 20 | 10 | 40 |
| 1594.5 | 2- | moderate | 30 | 20 | 10 | 40 |
| 1618 | 2- | moderate | 40 | 10 | 10 | 40 |
| 1687 | 2- | moderate | 30 | 10 | Tr. | 60 |
| 1719.5 | 2- | moderate | 20 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 1749 | 2- | moderate | 20 | 20 | 10 | 50 |
| 1796.75 | 2- | moderate | 30 | 20 | Tr | 4 |
| 1838.5 | 2 | abundant | 20 | - | 20 | 60 |
| 1846.5 | 2 | moderate | 30 | 20 | 10 | 40 |
| 1908 | 2 | low | 35 | 5 | 10 | 50 |
| 1974.5 | 2 | moderate | 30 | 10 | 10 | 50 |
| 2047.5 | 2 | moderate | 20 | 20 | 10 | 50 |
| 2095 | 2 | moderate | 30 | 10 | 10 | 50 |
| 2164 | 2 | moderate | 15 | 30 | 5 | 50 |

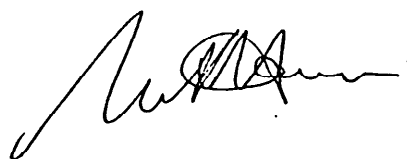
TABLE VII cont.

| Depth | TAI | TOM | PHYRO. | AMORPHO. | HYLO. | MELANO. |
|---------|-----|----------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| 2235.5 | 2 | abundant | 20 | 30 | 10 | 40 |
| 2260 | 2 | moderate | 20 | 30 | 15 | 35 |
| 2268.5 | 2 | moderate | 15 | 10 | 5 | 70 |
| 2293 | 2 | moderate | 20 | 40 | 10 | 30 |
| 2345 | 2 | moderate | 20 | 40 | 10 | 30 |
| 2357 | 2 | abundant | 20 | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| 2381.5 | 2 | moderate | 20 | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| 2399 | 2 | moderate | 10 | 30 | 20 | 40 |
| 2418 | 2 | moderate | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| 2433 | 2 | moderate | 20 | 10 | 10 | 60 |
| 2458.5 | 2 | abundant | 20 | - | 10 | 70 |
| 2474.5 | 2 | moderate | 30 | - | 10 | 60 |
| 2489.5 | 2 | moderate | 10 | 50 | - | 40 |
| 2505 | 2 | moderate | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 2534.75 | 2 | low | 10 | 30 | 5 | 55 |
| 2565 | 2 | low | 20 | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| 2590 | 2 | moderate | 20 | 10 | 10 | 60 |
| 2621.5 | 2 | low | 30 | 20 | 20 | 30 |
| 2633.5 | 2 | low | 30 | 20 | 20 | 30 |
| 2649 | 2 | low | 30 | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| 2670 | 2 | moderate | 20 | 40 | 10 | 20 |
| 2702 | 2 | low | 30 | 20 | 10 | 40 |
| 2738 | 2 | low | 30 | 20 | 25 | 25 |
| 2753 | 2 | moderate | 15 | 20 | Tr. | 65 |
| 2772 | 2 | low | 15 | 10 | 15 | 60 |
| 2776 | 2 | low | 30 | - | 10 | 60 |

Kerogen is dominated in the Early Tertiary sequence by amorphogen which is a potential source for liquid hydrocarbons whereas the Late Cretaceous section is dominated by melanogen. The potential in this section is for the generation of gaseous hydrocarbons with some liquid fraction.

REFERENCES

- Bujak, J.P., Barss, M.S., & Williams, G.L., 1977: Offshore East Canada's Organic Type and Colour and Hydrocarbon Potential. Oil Gas J., 45 (14): 198-202.
- Burger, D., 1973: Spore Zonation and sedimentary history of the Neocomian, Great Artesian Basin Queensland. Spec. Publs. geol. Soc. Aust. 4: 97-118.
- Dettman, M. & Playford, G., 1969: Palynology of the Australian Cretaceous: A review. IN Campbell. Ed. Stratigraphy and Paleontology: Essays in Honour of Dorothy Hill A.N.U. Press Canberra: 174-210.
- Dettman, M. & Douglas, J., 1976: Lower Cretaceous Palaeontology IN Douglas et al ed. Geology of Victoria. Spec. Publs. Geol. Soc. Aust. 5: 164-176.
- Evans, P.R., 1966: Mesozoic Stratigraphic palynology of the Otway Basin. Rec. Bur. Miner. Resour. Geol. Geophys. Aust., 1966/170. (Unpub.)
- Evans, P.R., 1971: Palynology, IN A review of the Otway Basin, compiled by M.A. Reynolds. Rep. Bur. Miner. Resour. Geol. Geophys. Aust., 134.
- Harris, W.K., 1971: Tertiary stratigraphic palynology IN the Otway Basin of southeastern Australia (Eds. H. Wopfner & J.G. Douglas) Spec. Bull. geol. Survs. S. Aust. & Vict., pp. 67-87.
- Partridge, A.D., 1976: The Geological Expression of Eustacy in the Early Tertiary of the Gippsland Basin. J. Aust. Petrol. Expl. Assoc., 16: 73-79.
- Staplin, F.L., 1969: Sedimentary Organic Matter, Organic Metamorphism and Oil and Gas Occurrence. Bull. Can. Pet. Geol., 17: 47-66.
- Stover, L.E. & Partridge, A.D., 1973: Tertiary and Late Cretaceous Spores and Pollen from the Gippsland Basin, southeastern Australia. Proc. R. Soc. Vict., 85: 237-286.



W.K. Harris
Consulting Palynologist

1.2.83