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APPENDIX B

PRELIMINARY PALYNOLOGICAL  
ANALYSIS, TRITON-1

This preliminary report is based on the palynological slides from 24 sidewall cores and 50 cutting samples (6 from the original hole and 44 from the sidetrack). Samples from the lower part of the well section, below 3175 metres, were generally poor, but palynomorphs were recovered from enough of these samples that probable correlations and age ties could be made.

SUMMARY

DEPTH (Metres)	PALYNOLOGICAL ZONE	PROBABLE AGE
1700-1730	<u>P. tuberculatus</u>	Oligo-Miocene
1740-1750	?	Lower Maastrichtian?
1760-1945	<u>X. australis</u>	Upper Campanian
1995-2395	<u>N. aceras</u>	Lower Campanian
2495-2960(?)	<u>I. cretaceum</u>	Santonian
3095-3250(?)	<u>C. victoriensis</u>	Coniacian
3320	Top: <u>Ascodinium</u> sp. ?	Turonian?
3385	Base: <u>A. cruciformis</u> ?	Turonian
3524.5-3545 T.D.	<u>C. muderongensis</u>	Basal Turonian/Upper Cenomanian

The following comments should be made:

- 1) There is no evidence for Eocene sediments. The Oligo-Miocene, P. tuberculatus Zone, appears to rest directly on Upper Cretaceous sediments.

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- 2) Two samples, 1740 and 1750 metres yielded a generalised Upper Cretaceous flora without specific index markers. However these samples are above the first appearance of Xenikoon australis. Thus they are assumed to be Lower Maastrichtian based on position only.
- 3) Base: A. cruciformis at 3385 metres must be considered very suspect, since this is based on cutting samples and could be influenced by cavings or mud contamination.
- 4) Even in the bottom sample there was no evidence of positive Cenomanian index species, such as A. parvum, D. dispersum or A. distocarinatus.

PRELIMINARY