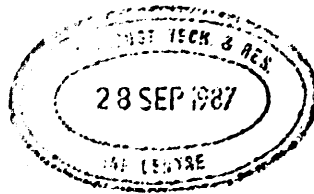


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TARRA TARRA 3: WELL COMPLETION REPORT

BY

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ABSTRACT

Tarra Tarra 3 is located southeast of Yarram, Victoria, within the Seaspray Depression region of the onshore Gippsland Basin. The bore was drilled as part of a coal investigation in the Alberton-Yarram region, and when drilling was completed the bore was geophysically logged, then plugged and abandoned.

The bore penetrates sediments of the Strzelecki Group, undifferentiated Latrobe Group, Lakes Entrance Formation, Gippsland Limestone Formation, Balook Formation, Jemmys Point Formation and Haunted Hill Gravels.

Palynological dating indicates an Upper N. asperus Zone, Late Eocene to Early Oligocene age for a lignite sample within the Latrobe Group. The base of the Lakes Entrance Formation is dated palaeontologically as F.U.5, of Late Oligocene age, and two samples from within the Gippsland Limestone Formation are dated as F.U.6, of Early Miocene age. A Pliocene age is indicated for the Jemmys Point Formation using foraminifera and palynology.

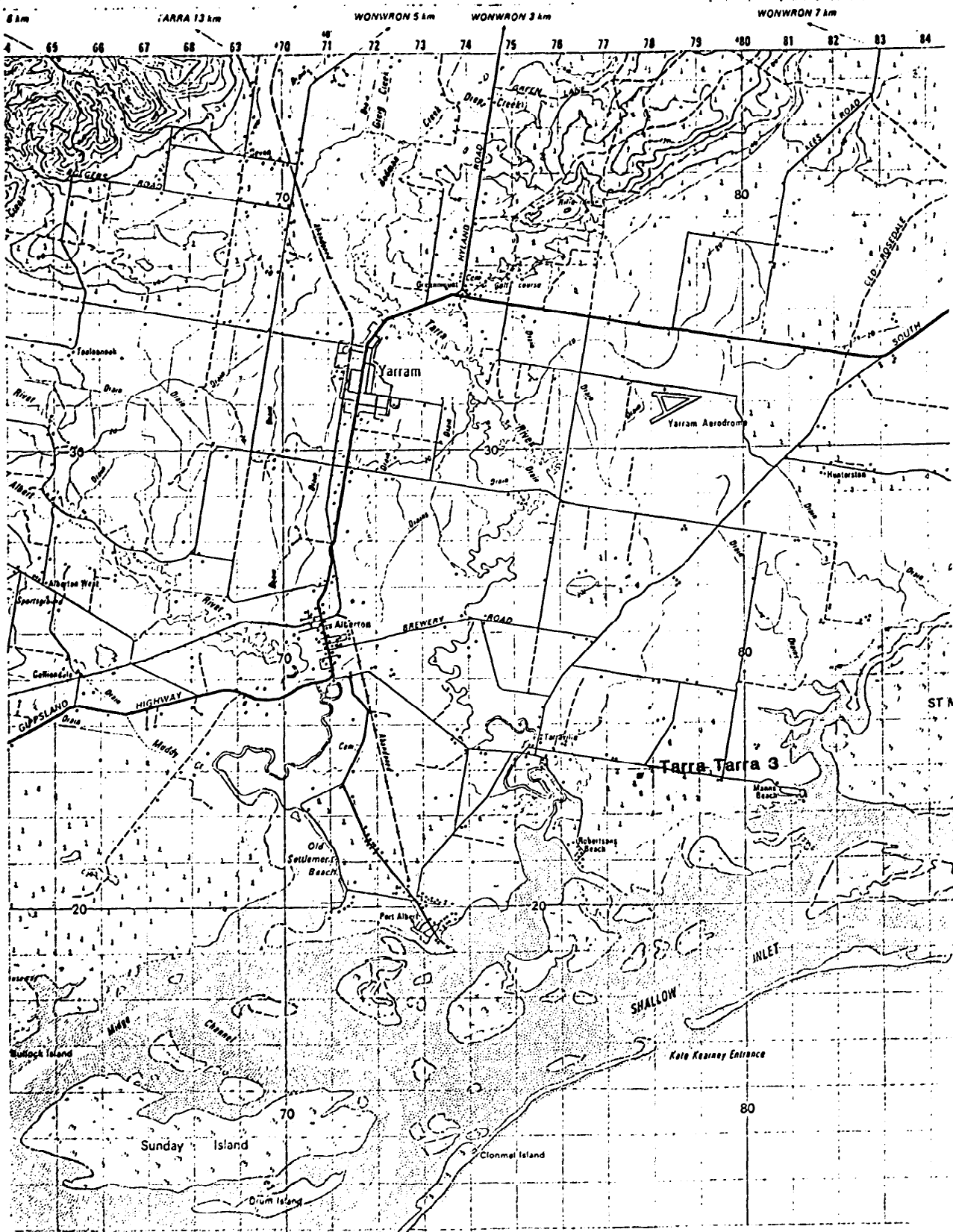


FIGURE 1 : BORE HOLE LOCATION MAP

Scale 1 : 100,000

Group	Formation	Member	Depth	Thickness
	Haunted Hill Gravels		0	24
	Jemmys Point Formation	Woranga Mbr Tarraville Mbr	24.0 98.0	74 77
	Balook Formation		175.0	168
Seaspray Group	Gippsland Limestone Formation		343.0	39
	Lakes Entrance Formation		382.0	44
Undifferentiated Latrobe Group			426.0	108
Strzelecki Group			534.0	

Figure 2

4.2.1 Strzelecki Group

The top of the Strzelecki Group is placed at 534.0 m, identified on wireline log character. Cores cut at 550.5 m, 597.7 m and 622.8 m consist of light grey feldspathic sandstone and mudstone.

APPENDIX 5

Palynological Examination of GSV Bore Tarra Tarra 3

The results of the palynological analysis of core samples from Tarra Tarra 3 by V Archer are as follows:

- Depth: 50 m, cuttings.
 Age: Pliocene.
 Comments: The age is based on the presence of rare N. brassi type pollen. The assemblage contains H. harrisii, L. ovatus and Podocarpidites spp. as the most common species.
- Depth: 108 m, core.
 Spore-pollen Zone: C. bifurcatus to early M. lipsis zones.
 Age: Late Micocene to Early Pliocene.
 Comments: The assemblage contains H. harrisii and pteridophyte spores as the most common species, and the N. brassi type of pollen occurs consistently. Other species recorded are S. austellus and H. haloragoides. The high frequency of H. harrisii and low frequency of Nothofagidites spp. suggest a range within the C. bifurcatus to early M. lipsis zones.
- Depth: 421 m, core.
 Comments: The age indicated on foraminiferal data for this depth is F.U.5., of Late Oligocene age. A low palyromorph yield was obtained from this sample, with spores, pollen and dinoflagellates being recorded. Species of

dinoflagellates recorded are Spiniferites ramosus, cf. Areosphaeridium capricornum, Impagidinium cf. I. dispertitum, aff. Rottnestia borussica and Cleistosphaeridium spp.

Depth: 448-454 m, core.
Spore-pollen Zone: Upper N. asperus zone.
Age: Late Eocene to Early Oligocene.
Comments: Zone index species were not recorded but the presence of abundant Nothofagidites spp. and a high frequency of P. mawsonii suggests the Upper N. asperus Zone.