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MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES FROM
AUSTRALIAN OIL AND GAS WELL NO. 1 KURRAJONG
HEIGHTS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

by

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RECORDS 1955/85.

Cuttings and cores taken between the depths of 30 feet and 4,755 feet in Well No. 1 Kurrajong Heights were received from the Australian Oil and Gas Corporation Limited for micropalaeontological examination. Drilling was discontinued at the depth of 4,766 feet. Attention was given mainly to the fourteen cores submitted but when it seemed necessary to check with the cutting this was done.

No microfossils were found in cores or cuttings until Core No. 17 taken at the depth of 4,656-4,665 feet when foraminifera of Permian age were discovered. They also occurred in cuttings at 4,670, 4,675, 4,680, 7,705 and 4,725 feet as well as in Core No. 18 at 4,750-4,755 feet, which is 11 feet above the base of the bore.

Details of the foraminifera found in these samples is given below.

4,656-4,665 feet - Core.

Digitina recurvata Crespin & Parr
Reophax cf. asperus Cushman & Waters

4,670 feet - Hyperamminoides sp.

4,675 feet - Reophax sp.

4,680 feet - Hyperamminoides sp.
Reophax cf. asperus Cushman & Waters

4,705 feet - Hyperamminoides sp.

4,725 feet - Hyperamminoides sp.

4,750-4,755 feet - Core

Ammodiscus multiseptatus Crespin & Parr
Digitina recurvata Crespin & Parr
Hyperamminoides cf. acicula Parr
Reophax cf. asperus Cushman & Waters
Reophax sp.
Trochammina pulvillus Crespin & Parr

Note on the Foraminiferal Assemblage.

Evidence based on the presence of Permian foraminifera in the bore section indicates that marine beds were present at least from the depth of 4,656 feet down to 4,755 feet. The assemblage of foraminiferal species in Cores No. 17 and No. 18 and in the cuttings between those depths (no foraminifera were found in the cuttings immediately above Core No. 17) is characteristic of that found in the Victoria Pass section, Mitchell Highway

about 20 miles to the west of Kurrajong Heights. This assemblage is somewhat different from that found in the Mulbring and Branxton beds of the Maitland Group of the Hunter River area. At present no published evidence seems to be available suggesting a correlation of the marine beds in the Victoria Pass Section with those in the Hunter River area.

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