Geophysical evidence and historical events point toward an impact event in the Gulf of Carpentaria circa 536 AD. We used samples from cores taken in the Gulf to find evidence of this impact and thus prove that it happened.

- Found impact ejecta of many types:
  - Impact Spherules
  - Shocked Corundum
  - Shocked Ilmenite
  - Vesicular Quartz
  - Carbon Fibers

- The presence of high quantities of impact ejecta leads us to conclude the impact did occur.
- Future research will search for impact ejecta and date the event.