Primes obtained concatenating two consecutive primorial numbers then adding or subtracting 1

Abstract. In this paper I state the following two conjectures: (I) There exist an infinity of primes obtained concatenating two consecutive primorial numbers and adding 1 to the resulted number; example: concatenating the tenth and eleventh primorials then adding 1 is obtained the prime 6469693230200560490131; (II) There exist an infinity of primes obtained concatenating two consecutive primorial numbers and subtracting 1 from the resulted number; example: concatenating the ninth and tenth primorials then subtracting 1 is obtained the prime 2230928706469693229.

The sequence of primorial numbers:
(A002110 in OEIS)

: 1, 2, 6, 30, 210, 2310, 30030, 510510, 9699690, 223092870, 6469693230, 200560490130, 7420738134810, 304250263527210, 13082761331670030, 614889782588491410, 32589158477190044730, 1922760350154212639070 (...)

Conjecture I:

There exist an infinity of primes p obtained concatenating two consecutive primorial numbers and adding 1 to the resulted number; example: concatenating the tenth and eleventh primorials then adding 1 is obtained the prime 6469693230200560490131.

The sequence of primes p:

: 13, 631, 30211, 2102311, 231030031, 9699690223092871, 6469693230200560490131, 7420738134810304250263527211 (...)

Conjecture 2:

There exist an infinity of primes p obtained concatenating two consecutive primorial numbers and subtracting 1 from the resulted number; example: concatenating the ninth and tenth primorials then subtracting 1 is obtained the prime 2230928706469693229.

The sequence of primes p:

: 11, 5105109699689, 2230928706469693229 (...)

Observation:

The numbers obtained this way are products of very few prime factors; for instance, the numbers 7858321551080267055879090557940830126698960967415390 ± 1 obtained concatenating the nineteenth and twentieth primorials then adding/subtracting 1 are products of two, respectively three prime factors.