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B. L. RAYNER

OLANGOLAH-1
WELL COMPLETION
REPORT
(OTWAY BASIN,
P.E.P. 100)

WCR

OLANGOLAH-1

W774

1982

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OIL and GAS DIVISION

- 2 DEC 1982

OLANGOLAH - 1

WELL COMPLETION REPORT

(OTWAY BASIN, P.E.P.100)

BY

B.L. RAYNER.

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.

SEPTEMBER, 1982.

OIL and GAS DIVISION

DEC 1982

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 - d. Cluster Dip (80-2154m.).

S U M M A R Y

Olangolah - 1 was drilled to establish the existence of suitable sandstone reservoirs within or especially at the base of the Lower Cretaceous Otway Group in the Otway Ranges, Victoria.

Drilling commenced on the 5th of May 1982. Schlumberger ran ISF-Sonic, H.D.T. and C.S.T. logs at 511m., D.L.L. and Sonic logs at 2089m. and H.D.T. and C.S.T. logs at 2157m. Samples of the drill cuttings were taken at 5m. intervals and no coring operations were performed.

No significant hydrocarbon indications were found. The sediments proved to be argillaceous siltstones and sandstones with low porosities, and have been exposed to temperatures in the order of 200-300°C.

The program was plagued by a number of washouts and severe hole deviation, the latter eventually caused the well to be abandoned prior to reaching basement.

Olangolah - 1 was abandoned on the 19th of June 1982 after having drilled a total of 2302m.

1. INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of Olangolah - 1 was to establish the existence of the Lower Cretaceous basal sandy unit known as the Pretty Hill Sandstone in that portion of the Otway Basin encompassed by P.E.P.100. (See location sketch overleaf).

The Pretty Hill Sandstone has been penetrated in wells to the west of the permit and is often accompanied by minor oil and gas shows (e.g. Crayfish - 1, Robertson - 1, Hawkesdale - 1, Woolsthorpe - 1, and Garvoc - 1). This sandstone generally has excellent reservoir properties (Ellenor, 1976) and hence confirmation of its presence within P.E.P.100 would upgrade the petroleum prospects of the permit.

The secondary objective was to penetrate and log a complete lower Otway Group succession and so gain valuable stratigraphic information about this poorly known area of the permit.

Olangolah - 1 was located on an anticlinal structure (defined by surface geological mapping) to minimise the depth of penetration to the Pretty Hill Sandstone and to test the petroleum prospects of that structure.

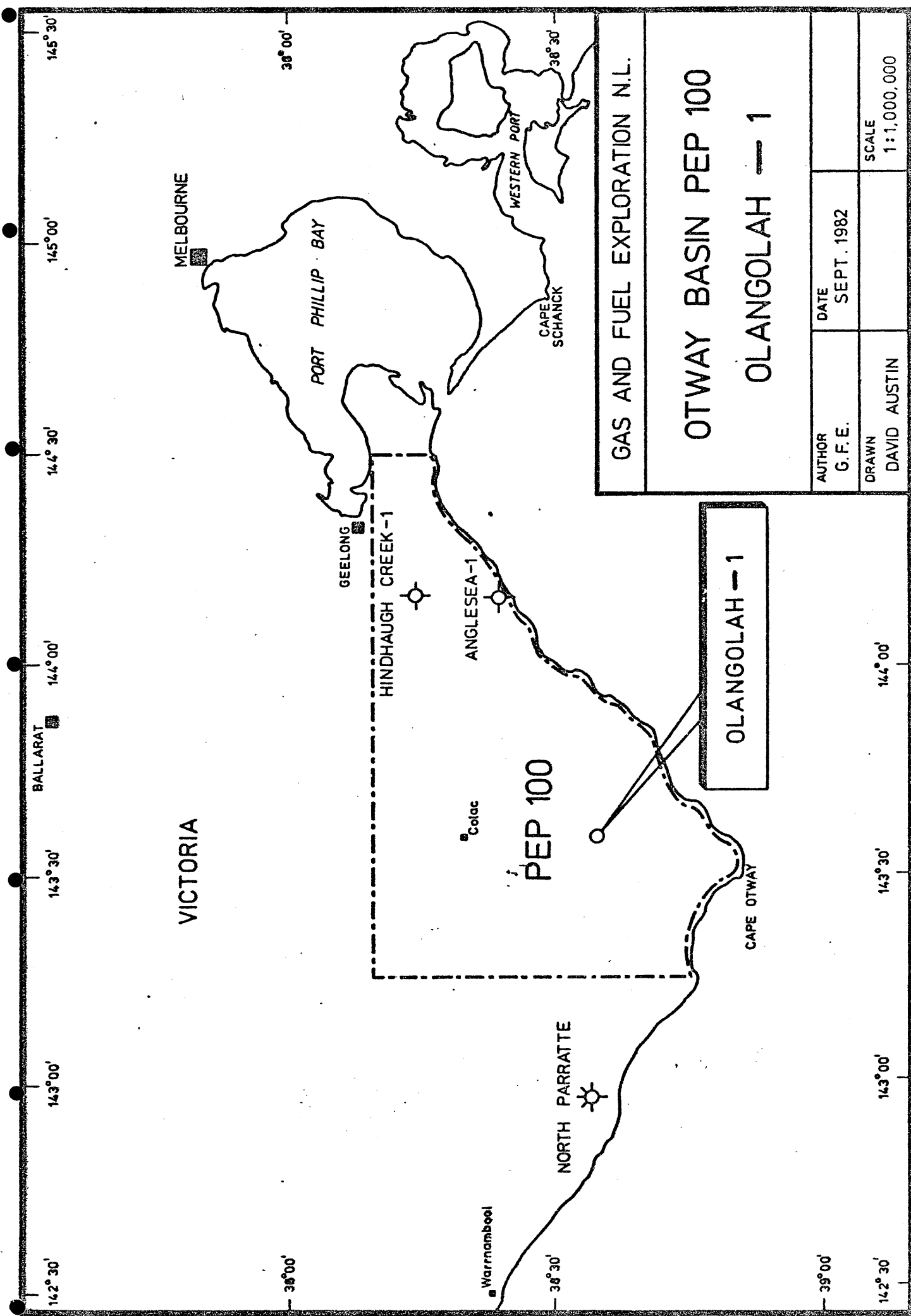


FIGURE 1 : LOCALITY MAP

2. WELL HISTORY

2.1 General Data

2.1.1 Well : Olangolah - 1

2.1.2 Operator : Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L.,
171 Flinders Street, Melbourne, 3000.

2.1.3 Tenement Holder : Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L.,
171 Flinders Street, Melbourne, 3000.

2.1.4 Petroleum Tenement : Petroleum Exploration Permit 100.

2.1.5 District : Colac (1:250,000; SJ54-12)

2.1.6 Location : Latitude 38° 40' 20.71" S.
Longitude 143° 38' 53.40" E.
(Australian National Spheroid)

2.1.7 Elevation : Ground - 447.5M.
Derrick floor - 454M.

2.1.8 Total Depth : 2302M. (D.F.) Driller.

2.1.9 Date Drilling Commenced : 5th May, 1982.

2.1.10 Date Total Depth Reached : 13th June, 1982.

2.1.11 Date Well Abandoned : 19th June, 1982.

2.1.12 Drilling Time : 46 days (See Appendix I)

2.1.13 Status : Plugged and abandoned.
Plugs: (1) 515M. - 468M., 75 sacks.

2.1.14 Total Cost : \$1,402,692 as at 1/10/82.

730598E
5716086N
AMC 54

2.2 Drilling Data

Detailed information is included in Appendix V and VI.

- 2.2.1 Drilling Contractor : Richter Drilling Pty. Ltd.,
43 Creek St., Brisbane,
Queensland.
- 2.2.2 Drilling Rig : National 610M. with a Dreco
133ft. mast stem, Dreco
20ft. self elevating sub-
structure and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " drillpipe.
- 2.2.3 Drawworks : National 610M., 750H.P.
rating, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " drilling line,
National B2 Catheads.
Satellite automatic drilling
control. Parmac 281 hydro-
matic brake.
- 2.2.4 Mud Pumps : Two National 8P-80 triflex
single acting slush pumps
driven by Caterpillar D398
TA series B deisel engines
via National L shaped single
engine V-belt independant
pump driver.
- 2.2.5 Blow-out Preventors : - 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ " C.I.W. double type
"U"
- Hydril GK12".
- 2.2.6 Hole Sizes and Depths :
- | <u>Hole size</u>
(ins.) | | <u>Depth - K.B.</u>
(M.) |
|----------------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | to | 80 |
| 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ | to | 511 |
| 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | to | 2302 |

for bit record see Appendix I.

2.2.7 Casing

| Depth to shoe (in.) | Size (O.D. ins.) | Weight (Lb./Ft.) | Grade | Thread and Coupling | Safety Factors | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| | | | | | Collapse | Burst | Tension |
| 13 | 24 | Conductor | | | N/A | | |
| 80 | 13 ³ / ₈ | 54 | H-40 | 8R ST & C | High | High | High |
| 511 | 9 ⁵ / ₈ | 36 | J-55 | 8R ST & C | 2.55 | 1.53 | High |

2.2.8 Cementing

| Casing Size (ins.) | Hole Size (ins.) | Type | Sacks (88 lb.) | Additives | Slurry Weight (ppg) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 13 ³ / ₈ | 17 ¹ / ₂ | A | 300 | 2% CaCl ₂ | 15.6 |
| 9 ⁵ / ₈ | 12 ¹ / ₄ | A | 350 | 2% prehydrated gel | 13.7 |
| | | | 150 | Neat | 15.6 |

2.2.9 Drilling Fluid

See Appendix I.

2.2.10 Water Supply

Freshwater was delivered daily as required by road tanker, and was obtained from the Aire River approximately 8 kms. from the wellsite.

2.2.11 Plugging

At the request of the Department of Minerals and Energy no surface plug was set. The Department of Minerals and Energy will carry out this task after they run a temperature survey of the well.

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Sacks of Cement</u> | <u>Tested</u> |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 515 - 468M. | 75 | - |

2.2.12 Fishing Operations

At 508M. the pin of a $6\frac{1}{2}$ " DC twisted off in $4\frac{1}{2}$ " XH X $6\frac{5}{8}$ " Reg. crossover to 8" DC. The fish was recovered by an overshot with a $7\frac{7}{8}$ " spiral grapple.

At 1322M. a steel blade stabilizer became detached from the assembly and subsequently damaged the bearing on the bit. Full recovery of the junk was achieved by a fishing magnet.

At 2302M. hole problems caused the program to be abandoned. The sequence of events was as follows:

- The drill string became stuck in a suspected key seat whilst tripping for a new bit.
- Despite working the pipe with the kelly for $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours and spotting E-Z spot around the collars, the string could not be freed.
- Schlumberger ran a free point indicator which suggested the DC's were free to the top of the top stabilizer. The first string shot was unsuccessful at 1912M.
- Schlumberger ran in with the second string shot. Whilst working in left hand torque an accidental mechanical back off occurred at approximately 1188M. and damaged the Schlumberger line. The fish was re-engaged with the drill string.
- Successful mechanical backoff was achieved at approximately 1807M. The fish consisted of a bit, junk sub., float sub., 2 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " D.C., steel blade stabilizer, 1 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " D.C., steel blade stabilizer, 12 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " D.C. and an Eastman 30° drift indicator.
- A $8\frac{1}{8}$ " overshot dressed with a $6\frac{3}{8}$ " spiral grapple was unable to reach the top of the fish. (Stopped at 1803).
- The hole was reamed over the intervals 737-768M., 1307-1337M. and from 1760M. to the top of the fish at 1809M.
- The fish was subsequently engaged on overshot. When jarred free, the fish broke out of the overshot and dropped to the bottom of the hole. A further attempt to engage the fish failed.

2.3 Location

A drilling site of 100 x 70M. was levelled and gravelled. The existing entry track was upgraded to allow access to the wellsite for heavy vehicular traffic. A bulldozer was kept on permanent standby to assist as needed with vehicle movements.

2.4 Formation Sampling

2.4.1 Ditch Cuttings

Ditch cuttings were collected at the shale shaker at 5M. intervals whilst drilling. Samples were distributed as follows:

| | |
|--|---|
| One sample washed and dried | Department of Minerals and Energy. |
| Two samples washed and dried plus one sample unwashed. | Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L., 171 Flinders St., Melbourne, 3000. |

The following additional samples were also taken and distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| One sample unwashed every 100M., for fission track dating. | University of Melbourne, Swanston Street, Melbourne, 3000. |
| Two samples part washed and low temperature dried. 0-1000M. every 100M. 1000M.-T.D. every 50M.. | Petroleum Geochemistry Group, Western Australian Institute of Technology, Bentley, Western Australia, 6102. |
| For organic petrology. | Keiraville Konsultants Pty. Ltd., 7 Dallas Street, Keiraville, N.S.W. 2500. |

2.4.2 Coring

No coring operations were performed.

2.4.3 Sidewall Samples

A total of 30 sidewall sample shots were taken from different levels of which 21 were recovered in acceptable condition, 9 were empty. No bullets were lost. The cores were analysed palynologically by Dr. M. Dettman of Mines Administration Pty. Ltd., 10 Eagle Place, Brisbane, Q'ld. The remnants were stored with Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L. in Melbourne. See Appendix III.

2.5 Logging and Surveys2.5.1 Wireline Logging

Wireline logging was performed by Schlumberger Seaco Inc. using an offshore skid mounted unit. Details of runs taken are tabulated below and the analysis of the logs in Appendix II and IX. A velocity survey was not run due to the non-availability of contractor personnel and equipment.

| INTERVAL | LOGS |
|--------------|--|
| 80 - 511M. | Induction Resistivity Sonic (ISF - Sonic) High Resolution Dipmeter Tool (HDT) Sidewall Core Tool (CST) |
| 510 - 2090M. | Dual Laterolog (DLL) Bore Hole Compensated Sonic (BHC) |
| 511 - 2154M. | High Resolution Dipmeter Tool (HDT) Sidewall Core Tool (CST) |

See Enclosure 3.

2.5.2 Penetration Rate and Gas Logs

A standard Exploration Logging of Australia Inc. unit provided the mudlogging, penetration rate and gas recording services. The mudlog is included in the Composite Log. (Enclosure 1).

2.5.3 Deviation Surveys

A Totco double recorder was used to measure hole deviation up to 16°, and an Eastman 30° drift indicator was used for higher deviations encountered below 2237M.

Details of the deviation survey results are tabulated below.

| DEPTH (M) | DEVIATION (DEGREES) | DEPTH (M) | DEVIATION (DEGREES) |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 80 | 1 | 996 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 100 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1050 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 142 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1100 | 9 |
| 253 | 3 | 1123 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 272 | 3 | 1148 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 301 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 1179 | 9 |
| 320 | 3 | 1204 | 8 |
| 347 | 3 | 1236 | 8 |
| 376 | 3 | 1280 | 6 |
| 423 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 1320 | 6 |
| 460 | 4 | 1367 | 4 |
| 479 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 1409 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 498 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 1480 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 517 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 1556 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 526 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 1635 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 538 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | 1745 | 12 |
| 547 | 5 | 1768 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 573 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | 1800 | 12 |
| 620 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | 1843 | 10 |
| 636 | 6 | 1890 | 11 |
| 664 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | 1937 | 12 |
| 695 | 7 | 1993 | 12 |
| 733 | 7 | 2040 | 10 |
| 767 | 6 | 2086 | 12 |
| 799 | 6 | 2165 | $13\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 845 | 6 | 2219 | 16 |
| 899 | 6 | 2237 | 16 |
| 949 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 2284 | 17 |

2.5.4 Temperature Survey

No temperature logging operations were performed.

2.6 Testing

No drill stem testing or wireline testing were performed.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

The Otway Basin is an east-west trending trough extending from Cape Jaffa in South Australia to the west coast of Tasmania. It contains up to 8000 metres of Lower Cretaceous to recent sediment and covers an areal extent of some 105,000 kms.

To the north thick Lower Cretaceous to Tertiary strata are either faulted, or pinch out against a shallow basement of Palaeozoic igneous and metamorphic rocks which form the Lachlan Fold Belt. To the southwest the basin is contained by a basement high on the inner edges of the continental slope.

The Otway Basin succession may be divided into three suites related to the separation events of Australia and Antarctica. They are from oldest to youngest, the Lower Cretaceous Otway Group, deposited in an intra-cratonic basin or prerift phase; the Upper Cretaceous to Palaeocene Sherbrook and Wangerrip Groups which are transgressive - regressive rift valley sequences, and the Eocene to Pliocene Nirranda and Heytesbury Groups, deposited in an open marine setting following continental separation. Unconformities mark the base of these suites suggesting uplift and erosional periods separate each depositional episode.

Otway Group

The Pretty Hill Sandstone is the lowermost unit of the Otway Group succession in the eastern part of the basin. This formation is Lower Neocomian in age and consists of up to 1590 metres of quartz sandstone along with interbeds of siltstone, shale and coal. Pink and brown garnet grains are characteristic accessory minerals. Porosities range up to 25% and permeabilities to a few darcies. (Ellenor, 1976). Distribution is erratic and thought to be largely restricted to the flanks of basement palaeohighs. The presence of exclusively non-marine fossils and the predominance of sedimentary structures consistent with tractional processes of stream flow suggest a fluvial depositional environment.

The Eumeralla Formation overlies the Pretty Hill Sandstone or may rest unconformably on basement. It ranges in age from Upper Neocomian to Albian and forms the bulk of the Otway Group succession. The formation is up to 3000 metres thick and consists mainly of immature, often argillaceous, fine grained sandstones, siltstones, carbonaceous claystones and minor coal. The source material is considered to have been alkaline intermediate contemporaneous volcanics. Two peaks of volcanic activity have been noted at 106 my and 123 my on the strength of fission track dating, (Gleadow and Duddy, 1980) the latter of which may account for what appears to be an inter-Eumeralla hiatus noted in some wells of the basin. Extensive diagenetic alteration of the volcanic detritus has generally destroyed all reservoir potential in the sandstone (Ellenor, 1976). The sequence is remarkably lithologically uniform and as yet no comprehensive stratigraphic subdivision has been made. The depositional environment appears to have been entirely terrestrial, probably fluvial.

The close of Otway Group sedimentation is marked by a period of differential uplift and erosion, as evident by the absence of the Sherbrook Group east of the Otway Ranges and the geometry of Upper Cretaceous and younger sequences in the Port Campbell, Tyrendarra and Gambier Embayments.

There is some evidence to suggest that the Otway Ranges, at least, did not remain a structural high from that point in time until the present. The discovery of a single Tertiary fossil gastropod in the ditch cuttings at Olangolah - 1 suggests that at some time in the Tertiary that portion of the Otway Ranges received marine sedimentations and has since been uplifted.

Sherbrook and Wangerrip Groups

The Sherbrook Group ranges in age from Cenomanian to Maestrichtian and attains thicknesses of up to 3500 metres offshore. The sediments rapidly thin onshore, extending only to a distance of 30 km. parallel to the coastline in the Port Campbell and Tyrendarra Embayments and up to 70km. inland in the Gambier Embayment. The sequence is absent east of the Otway Ranges in the Torquay Embayment.

The Sherbrook Group consists of the basal Waarre Formation followed by the Flaxman, Paaratte and Curdies Formations.

The Waarre Formation is composed of fine to locally very coarse grained, often argillaceous sandstones, interbedded with minor siltstones and carbonaceous shales. The lower part of the formation was deposited in a paralic environment while the upper parts of the sequence are considered to be of entirely terrestrial origin. (Hawkins and Dellenbach, 1971).

The Flaxman Formation represents the first definite marine transgression into the Otway Basin. The unit consists of marine shales, glauconitic sandstones and a characteristic ferruginous oolitic sandstone (Ellenor, 1976).

The Paaratte Formation includes the Belfast Mudstone and the Nullawarre Greensand Members. The formation consists of intertonguing glauconitic quartz sandstone and siltstone deposited in a marginal marine to marine environment. (Douglas and Ferguson, 1976).

The Curdies Formation consists of quartz sands, coal and minor siltstone, deposited under fluvial conditions.

The Wangerrip Group ranges in age from Palaeocene to early Eocene and has an average thickness of about 240 metres. The basal unit consists of marine sandstones and shales, the Pebble Point Formation, and conformably underlies the paralic sandstones, shales and minor coals of the Dilwyn Formation.

Nirranda and Heytesbury Groups

The Nirranda and Heytesbury Groups represent the onset of truly marine conditions following continental breakup.

The Nirranda Group comprises the Mepunga Formation (ferruginous quartz sands and limonitic sandy limestone) and the Narrawaturk Marl (fossiliferous, olive-green to brownish marls and muddy limestones with some calcareous sandstone units) and ranges in age from Eocene to early Oligocene.

The group is known only from subsurface sections and is absent in the Torquay Embayment where the time equivalent Boonah Sandstone (fluvial quartz sands) and Demon's Bluff Formation (marginal marine sands and clays) is deposited.

The Heytesbury Group ranges in age from Oligocene to Miocene. It is comprised of the Clifton Formation (limonitic bryozoal calcarenite to limonitic calcareous quartz sands and sandstones); the Gellibrand Marl predominantly greyish marls with some calcareous clay and silt and clayey limestone; and the Port Campbell limestone (predominantly limestone with some marls).

3.2

Previous Work

Petroleum exploration in the Otway Basin began in the late 19th Century after reports of stranded bituminous material along the coastline and numerous oil seepages throughout the area. (Spencer-Jones and Kenley, 1971).

Early wells were drilled with little knowledge of the local geology and had disappointing results.

Detailed geological mapping of the area commenced in the late 1940's as a joint Geological Survey of Victoria and South Australia project. (Spencer-Jones and Kenley, 1971).

In 1953 the discovery of oil at Rough Range in Western Australia promoted petroleum exploration throughout Australia. Later that year the Frome-Broken Hill Company Pty. Ltd. began what was to be a long and unsuccessful venture in the Otway Basin. Frome-Broken Hill were joined by Shell Development (Australia) Pty. Ltd. as operator in 1966. The group pulled out of the Otway Basin in 1976 after having drilled some 14 wells, and declared the area unprospective. (McPhee, 1980).

Moderate geophysical exploration has been undertaken. There is aeromagnetic coverage of the entire basin and gravity coverage of most of the onshore portion. Seismic coverage onshore has been hampered by terrain, volcanics, sand dunes and cavernous limestones, and much of the earlier data is of poor quality. Offshore seismic coverage is fairly dense and a number of new projects have recently been completed by Esso Australia Ltd. and Phillips Australian Oil Company.

Since 1953 more than 33 onshore wells and 13 offshore wells have been drilled in the Otway Basin. The recent Port Campbell gas finds in the Upper Cretaceous Waarre Formation are the most encouraging results of this work. Production testing resulted in a sustained flow of 9.5 MMCFD through a 7/16" choke from North Paaratte - 1, 9.3 MMCFD (15/32" choke) from North Paaratte - 1, 7.3 MMCFD (7/16" choke) from Grumby - 1, 9.8 MMCFD (15/32" choke) from Wallaby Creek - 1. Significant shows include Port Campbell - 1 which flowed gas at a rate of 4 MMCFD with 6 barrels per day of 65° API condensate in a DST of the Waarre Formation; Pecten - 1 which flowed at a rate of 145 MCFD plus 615 BWPD on a DST of the Waarre Formation; Port Campbell - 4 which produced 4 bbl of 35° API free oil with a small quantity of gas from two DST's of the Lower Cretaceous Eumeralla Formation and Flaxmans - 1 which flowed wet gas at a rate of 250 MCFD with minor condensate from the Eumeralla Formation.

No wells had been drilled in the Otway Ranges prior to Olangolah - 1. The closest to the ranges are Fergusons Hill - 1 and Sherbrook - 1 to the west, and Hindhaugh Creek - 1 and Anglesea - 1 to the east.

Petroleum Exploration Permit 100 encompasses 5175 sq. kms. which previously formed parts of P.E.P. 6 and P.E.P. 68, held by FBH-Shell and Pursuit Oil respectively. The permit was granted to Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L. (G.F.E.) on the 26th of November, 1980.

G.F.E. began a field mapping program and air photo interpretation in early 1981 and has since redefined the structure of the Otway Ranges.

3.3 Olangolah - 1 Stratigraphy

See also the well index sheet below.

3.3.1 Tertiary (Surface to ? 13M.)

Minor surface deposits of Tertiary age are suggested by the presence of a single fossil gastropod in the ditch cuttings from a depth of 35 - 40M.

The fossil is probably referable to Cerithiderma accrescens, a common species in Lower Miocene sediments (P. Bock, pers. comm.).

Since the ditch cuttings themselves appear to be of Lower Cretaceous age, the fossil is suspected of having originated from the mud sump.

3.3.2 Otway Group

Eumeralla Formation (? 13M to 2302M)

Lithology. Siltstones predominate throughout the entire sequence. They are remarkably uniform lithology and are characteristically light to medium grey, moderately hard and very argillaceous with occasional quartz and feldspar fragments. Micaceous and fissile rock chips were common, as were fine calcitic and quartzitic veins.

The sandstones were generally light to medium grey, moderately soft to hard, very fine to fine grained with clear and milky, subangular to subrounded, moderately sorted quartz and subangular feldspar. The sandstone was also very argillaceous and was variously cemented by silica, feldspar and calcite. Minor lithologies include coal (with associated pyrite), claystones and carbonaceous shales.

Age ? Neocomian - Albian.

Environment. Continental.

See Appendices III and IV for Sidewall core and cuttings descriptions.

G.F.E. WELL INDEX SHEET
 ISSUED: 19/8/82 REVISED:
 BY: B. Royner APPROVED: J. Reason

COMPANY: GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
 SPUDDED: 5TH MAY, 1982
 COMPLETED: 19TH JUNE T.D.: 2302M.
 STATUS: P/A 1982 ELEV. GL/SF: 447.5M.
 DATUM: M.S.L. 1st FLANGE: KB:RT: 454.3M.
 WELL: OLANGOLAH - 1 No. 1
 BASIN: OTWAY
 TENEMENT: P.E.P.100
 LAT.: 38°40' 20.71" S LONG.: 143°38' 53.4" E
 NORTHING: EASTING:

| FORMATION / MARKER | KEY | TOPS (m) | | LITHOLOGIC SUMMARY / PALEO DATING | REMARKS / SHOWS |
|--------------------|-----|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | DRILL | SUB SEA | | |
| TERTIARY | T | 7 ? | + 448 ? | Sst, Siltstone | Thin surface marine deposits |
| EUMERALLA | K1 | 13 ? | + 441 ? | Sst, Siltstone, Sh. | |
| T.D. | | 2302 | -1848 | | |

| CORES | No | DEPTH (m) | REC | LITHOLOGY | No | DEPTH (m) | REC | LITHOLOGY |
|-------|----|-----------|-----|-----------|----|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | |

LOGS
 IES BSGR FDC SNP HDT CDM GRN CBL CCL ISF
 MUD C GPH PWL REPORT DLL ML/PL DIP VEL BHC - SONIC
 SWC 30 DITCH SAMPLES at 5M. INTERVALS STORED G.F.E.

| CASING TUBING | SIZE (" x lb/ft) | 13 ³ / ₈ " x 54 | 9 ⁵ / ₈ " x 36 | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | LANDED AT (m) | 80 | 511 | | | | |
| | CEMENT (SACKS) | 300 | 500 | | | | |

TEST RESULTS: FLUID ANALYSES. LOST CIRCULATION (INTERVALS. CAUSES): PLUG TOPS: REMARKS
 (1) LOST CIRCULATION AT 508M. A CEMENT PLUG SET ON THE BOTTOM FAILED TO RECTIFY THE PROBLEM. RETURNS WERE FINALLY SUSTAINED AFTER ADDING L.C.M. (SAWDUST), WHICH PLUGGED THE FRACTURE ZONE.
 (2) THE WELL WAS PLUGGED OVER THE INTERVAL 468 - 515M. NO SURFACE PLUG WAS SET AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY.

3.4 Olangolah Structure

Geological mapping has demonstrated the existence of anticlinal and faulted structure in the Otway Ranges. Open, plunging, upright folds with a wavelength of one to five kilometres are recognised throughout the ranges.

A major feature in the region of Olangolah - 1 is an anticlinal axis trending northeast-southwest, which has been termed the Seaview Ridge Anticline. Second generation of folding is also evident which has a northwest - southeast trend. About an axis joining Gellibrand and Skenes Creek the Seaview Ridge anticline plunges to the southwest west of the axis, and to the northeast east of the axis.

Monoclinical zones of steep dip occur in the ranges, especially inland from Skenes Creek and near Barramunga. In such a structurally complex area it seems very likely that faulting of considerable magnitude has occurred. However, the lack of distinctive marker beds makes it impossible to measure the displacement and magnitude of fault throw.

3.5 Relevance to the Occurrence of Petroleum

Apart from a number of minor gas shows recorded throughout the well no hydrocarbons were noted in Olangolah - 1. See Enclosure 1. The electric logs did not reveal the presence of any hydrocarbon bearing intervals. The gas shows are thought to have originated from thin coal horizons and some gas filled fractures. Generally porosities are poor (averaging less than 10%). See Appendix II.

Geochemical rock evaluation has shown that although the samples have a moderate level of total organic carbon and hence once capable of being a petroleum source, the level of free petroleum and pyrolysable petroleum is extremely low. (See Appendix VII). Vitritinite reflectance studies on the sediments have shown that they have been heated to approximately 200-300°C. The oil generation "window" is believed to range between 75°C and 130°C.

The conclusion from these studies is that the sediments may well have once generated and expelled oil and/or gas but are now overmature.

Formation waters are very fresh (1000 ppm NaCl) except for the zone 430 - 510M. where salinity rose to between 8,000 and 16,000 ppm NaCl.

3.6 Reservoirs

Sandstone porosities calculated over suitable intervals ranged from 5% to 24% (see Appendix II). The shallow parts of the hole yielded the lowest porosities, and the highest was 24% at a depth of 1975M.

The sonic log indicated two well defined low velocity zones at 1208.5 - 1234M. and 1238 - 1250M., where the estimated porosity

averaged 18 - 20%. The units, however, proved to be very argillaceous sandstone (S.W.C., 1212M.) and these calculations based on the sonic log are considered to be misleading. Elsewhere in the formation porosities are very poor to nil.

Log derived water saturations were in excess of 71% and were presumably 100%.

In conclusion, no significant inter-Eumeralla porous zones were penetrated in Olangolah - 1, and those sandstones that were encountered were very argillaceous and close to water saturated.

3.7

Contribution to Regional Geology

The presence of a single Tertiary gastropod in the drill cuttings suggest that sediments of this age once covered this part of the Otway Ranges (present elevation + 448M. S.L.).

The Lower Cretaceous sequence in the Otway Ranges was thicker than expected. Spores and pollen grains from the area around the wellsite were examined by Dettman in 1964. Dettman found some evidence for correlating these assemblages with horizons between 2145M. and 2239M. in the Fergusons Hill - 1 well. Since Fergusons Hill - 1 encountered basement at approximately 3509M. the projected total depth for Olangolah - 1 of 1800M. should have achieved the primary objective of the program. However drilling had not reached basement by 2302M. The palynological report on selected sidewall cores from Olangolah - 1 (see appendix VIII) was inconclusive because of the poor preservation of the spore and pollen grains. A broad correlation of electric logs from Olangolah - 1 with those of Fergusons Hill - 1 and Hindhaugh Creek - 1 wells suggest that basement may be at 2500M. in Olangolah - 1.

Vitrinite analysis has revealed that the sediments have been exposed to temperatures in the order of 200-300°C, consistent with the emplacement of a major igneous intrusion.

4. CONCLUSION

Olangolah - 1 did not achieve its primary objective, which was to establish the existence of the Pretty Hill Sandstone in that portion of P.E.P.100. Severe hole deviation problems eventually forced the well to be abandoned prior to reaching basement.

However, the high temperatures to which these sediments have been exposed, the absence of any significant hydrocarbon shows and the paucity of suitably porous sandstone bodies downgrades the petroleum prospectivity of the Otway Ranges.

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APPENDIX I.

GAS AND FUEL CORPORATION OF VICTORIA

DRILLING FLUID RECAP

OLANGOLAH #1

July 1982

CONTENTS

1. WELL SUMMARY
2. DISCUSSION
3. BIT RECORD
4. DRILLING FLUID PROPERTY RECAP
5. MATERIAL CONSUMPTION & COST ANALYSIS



BAROID AUSTRALIA PTY. LIMITED

NL INDUSTRIES

WELL SUMMARY

ROGER ARNOLD

Baroid Engineers: MARK THACKRAY

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Operator | : | Gas and Fuel Corp. of Victoria |
| Well Number | : | Olangolah #1 |
| Location | : | Otway Basin, P.E.P. 100 |
| Contractor | : | Richter Drilling |
| Rig | : | #7 |
| Total Depth | : | 2302m |
| Water Depth/KB to Ocean Floor | : | 6.9m |
| Arrived on Location | : | 3 May 82 |
| Spud Date | : | 5 May 82 |
| * Date Reached T.D. | : | 19 June 82 |
| * Total Days Drilling | : | 46 |
| Date off Location | : | 21 June 82 |
| Total Days on Well | : | 50 |
| | | |
| * Total Cost of Mud Materials | : | \$24,853.72 |
| * Mud Costs/m | : | \$10.83 |
| * Mud Costs/day | : | \$540.30 |
| Engineer Service (30 days) @ \$275 | : | 27 days R. Arnold) 3 days M. Thackray) \$8250.00 |
| Total Cost Materials and Engineer Service | : | \$33,103.72 |
| | | |
| Mud Materials not Charged to Drilling | : | -0- |
| Engineer Service Not Charged to Drilling | : | -0- |
| Casing Program | : | Surface: 13.3/8" @ 80m Intern. 9.5/8" @ 511m |

* Calculated as from actual spud to P and A or final casing run and testing program started etc.

GAS AND FUEL CORP. OF VICTORIA

OLANGOLAH #1

DISCUSSION

Phase 1

17½" Hole

Olangolah #1 was spudded in on 5 May 82. A high viscosity gel-water mud was used to drill the 80m. After 15 hours of drilling a wiper trip was made and the hole circulated clean. Seven joints of 13.3/8" casing were run to bottom and cemented in place.

Phase II

12¼" Hole

The 13.3/8" casing shoe and 20m of new hole was drilled out. The BHA was changed to a stiffer assembly and drilling continued.

Surveys were taken approximately every 25m with deviation not exceeding 3°. ROP averaged 5 - 6 m/hour. At 508m the pipe twisted off and the bit and 8 collars were left in the hole.

An overshot assembly was picked up and the fish recovered on the first attempt. When drilling was resumed total loss of circulation was encountered. The lost circulation zone was repaired by setting a cement plug on bottom and adding 5m³ of sawdust to the mud. The hole was drilled to 511m then logged. A wiper trip was made then 9.5/8" casing ran to bottom and cemented in place.

OLANGOLAH #1

DISCUSSION (Cont'd)

Phase III

8½" Hole

The 9.5/8" casing shoe was drilled out with mud. As drilling continued the mud was gradually diluted back to water. The mud weight and viscosity averaged 8.6 ppg and 26 sec/qt respectively.

Except for a couple of insignificant drilling breaks of 6-7m/hour, the ROP averaged 1-3m/hour throughout the 8½" hole.

Regular surveys showed erratic deviations which would eventually cause serious key-seats. Listed below are various depths and deviations.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 547m | 5¼° |
| 799m | 6° |
| 1,123m | 8½ |
| 1,236m | 8° |
| 1,320m | 6° |
| 1,480m | 1.3/4° |
| 1,744m | 12° |
| 1,846m | 10° |
| 2,221m | 16° |
| 2,284m | 17° |

At 1,750+m the hole began to feel tight on connections and after surveys GEL and CMC-XHV was added to increase viscosity from 26 to 30, decrease filtrate from 25 to 6, and improve hole cleaning.

GAS AND FUEL CORP. OF VICTORIA

OLANGOLAH #1

DISCUSSION (Cont'd)

These mud properties proved quite adequate and economical for drilling the siltstone and sandstone that prevailed.

In fact, the formation remained virtually unchanged during the entire 8½" hole.

Pipe failures proved a serious problem on this well. At least 6 wash-outs were encountered. A new string of drill pipe was received and this replaced about 2/3 of the old string. Corrosion inhibitors were added at the suction and a corrosion ring inserted in the kelly to monitor corrosion.

At 2,302m the bit was being pulled when it got stuck at 1952m. Working the pipe and spotting E-Z spot around the collars could not free it. The free point was located and the pipe backed off just above the collars.

After three days of working with jars, overshots etc, the 145m BHA could not be recovered. It was decided to quit fishing, run the necessary logs and abandon the well.

A wiper trip to the top of the fish was made and the hole circulated clean. Schlumberger ran an HDT log and Dip Meter, then took sidewall core samples.

Halliburton was called to mix a 75 sack cement plug. The plug was set at 515m and the top was tagged at 468m. The BOP's were nipped down and the rig released at 1300 hours, 19 June 1982.



BIT RECORD

| COUNTRY AUSTRALIA | | STATE VICTORIA | | FIELD P.E.P. 100 | | LOCATION OTWAY BASIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|---|---|-----|
| WELL ORLANGOLAH #1 | | CONTRACTOR RICHTER | | RIG #7 | | REACHED I.D. 19 JUNE 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOOL PUSHERS | | SPUD 5 MAY 1982 | | PIPE COLLARS | | MUD GEL/CMC L.V. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PUMP NO.1 LINER | | PUMP NO.2 LINER | | PIPE COLLARS | | MUD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OPERATOR GAS & FUEL CORPORATION | | UNDER INTER. 9 5/8" @ 511m.. | | SPUD 5 MAY 1982 | | REACHED I.D. 19 JUNE 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNDER SURFACE 13 3/8" @ 80m. | | PUMP NO.1 LINER | | PUMP NO.2 LINER | | PIPE COLLARS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| no. | size | make | type | jets 32nd | depth out (m) | mtrs. | hours | m/h | accum. drig. hours | tonne 1,000 | rpm | ver. dev. | pump pres. psi. | spm | | mud wt.vis. w.l. | formation, remarks, Dull Cond | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 17½ | HTC | OSC 3AJ | 3x18 | 80 | 68 | 15 | 4.5 | 5/15 | 15 | 50/ 80 | 1 | 400 | 120 | 120 | 8.8 | 46 | 13 | Spud | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 12¼ | HTC | X3A | 3x16 | 160 | 80 | 22½ | 3.5 | 40 | 37.5 | 50 | 3/4 | 1100 | 100 | 100 | 8.7 | 35 | 13 | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 12¼ | HTC | J33 | 3x16 | 508 | 348 | 74 | 4.7 | 25/ 40 | 111.5 | 50/ 100 | 4° | 1325 | 100 | 100 | 9.3 | 29 | 13 | | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 4 | 8½ | HTC | J3 | 3x10 | 548 | 38 | 23.5 | 1.6 | 15 | 135 | 120 | 5° | 1600 | 120 | 120 | 8.5 | 28 | NC | Drilled hole | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 | 8½ | HTC | J22 | 3x10 | 1110 | 562 | 87.7 | 6.4 | 20/ 30 | 222.7 | 80/ 100 | 9° | 1700 | 110 | 110 | 8.6 | 28 | NC | Stiff BHA | 7 | 7 | 1/8 |
| 6 | 8½ | REED | HS51 | 3x10 | 1236 | 126 | 31.9 | 3.9 | 15/ 20 | 254.6 | 100/ 120 | - | 1750 | 110 | 110 | 8.6 | 28 | NC | Plugged jets | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 7 | 8½ | HTC | J22 | 3x12 | 1322 | 86 | 20.9 | 4.1 | 20 | 275.5 | 90 | 6° | 950 | 110 | 110 | 8.6 | 27 | NC | Siltstone, Sandstone | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| 8 | 8½ | HTC | JD3 | 3x12 | 1367 | 45 | 15.0 | 3.0 | 25 | 240.5 | 80 | 4° | 1650 | 110 | 110 | 8.6 | 26 | NC | Siltstone sandstone | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | 8½ | HTC | J22 | 3x10 | 1535 | 168 | 29.6 | 5.7 | 30 | 320.1 | 80 | 2° | 1650 | 110 | 110 | 8.7 | 26 | NC | Pulled for W/O | - | - | - |
| 10 | 8½ | HTC | J22 | 3x10 | 1765 | 230 | 44.4 | 5.2 | 30 | 369.5 | 80 | 12 | 1675 | 110 | 110 | 8.8 | 27 | NC | Bit trip | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| 11 | 8½ | HTC | J33 | 3x10 | 1903 | 138 | 48.6 | 2.8 | 27 | 413.1 | 60/ 80 | 12 | 1775 | 110 | 110 | 8.9 | 33 | 6.0 | Pulled for washout | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| 12 | 8½ | HTC | J33 | 3x10 | 2089 | 186 | 84.5 | 2.2 | 25 | 497.6 | 60/ 80 | 12 | 1800 | 110 | 110 | 8.9 | 32 | 5.8 | Logging point | 4 | 4 | 1 |



**BAROID DIVISION N.L. INDUSTRIES
DRILLING FLUID PROPERTY RECAP**

Company GAS AND FUEL CORP. OF VICTORIA
Well OLANGOLAH #1
Contractor/Rig RICHTER RIG #7

| Date Day | depth m. | hole size " | temp. °C. | wt. p/g | vis. sec. | P.V. | Y.P. | gels | | w.l. cake mm | w.l. mm/h | filtrate anal. pf | sand % | retort anal. % | | PH | activity | formation |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------|------|------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | 10 SEC. | 10 MIN. | | | | | oil | wat. sol. | | | |
| 5 | 67 | 17½ | | 8.8 | 46 | | | | | 13.5 | | | | 4 | | 9.5 | Drilling | |
| 6 | 80 | 17½ | | 8.8 | 65 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | Rng Casing | |
| 7 | 95 | 12¼ | | 8.6 | 40 | | | | | 13 | | | | 3 | | 10 | Drilling | |
| 8 | 145 | 12¼ | | 8.7 | 37 | | | | | 14 | | | | 4 | | 10 | Drilling | |
| 9 | 256 | 12¼ | | 8.9 | 32 | | | | | 13 | | | | 6 | | 9.0 | Drilling | |
| 10 | 364 | 12¼ | | 9.3 | 33 | | | | | 14 | | | TR | 10 | | 11.0 | Drilling | |
| 11 | 472 | 12¼ | | 9.1 | 28 | | | | | 15 | | | | 8 | | 10.5 | Drilling | |
| 12 | 473 | 12¼ | | 9.1 | 29 | | | | | - | | | | 8 | | 10.0 | Drilling | |
| 13 | 508 | 12¼ | | 9.0 | 30 | | | | | 16 | | | | 7 | | 9.5 | Set cement plug | |
| 14 | 508 | 12¼ | | - | - | | | | | - | | | | - | | - | Running casing | |
| 15 | 512 | 8½ | | 8.6 | 26 | | | | | 100 | | | | 2 | | 11.5 | Drilling | |
| 16 | 530 | 8½ | | 8.6 | 26 | | | | | 120 | | | | 2 | | 11.8 | Drilling | |
| 17 | 600 | 8½ | | 8.5 | 26 | | | | | 115 | | | | 2 | | 11.5 | Drilling | |
| 18 | 740 | 8½ | | 8.5 | 27 | | | | | 110 | | | | 2 | | 11.5 | Drilling | |
| 19 | 870 | 8½ | | 8.5 | 27 | | | | | 116 | | | | 2 | | 11.0 | Drilling | |



**BAROID DIVISION N.L. INDUSTRIES
DRILLING FLUID PROPERTY RECAP**

| date | | depth m. | hole size " | temp. °C. | wt. p/g | vis. sec. | P.V. | Y.P. | gels | | w.l. cake mm | w.l. api mm | w.l. hphlt °C | filtrate anal. | | sand % | retort anal. % | | PH | activity | formati | | | | |
|--------|------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|----------------|-----|------|----------|---------|-----------|--------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | 10 SEC | 10 MIN | | | | pf | Cl.ppm | | Ca. | oil | | | | wat. sol. | mbc kg/m ³ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | % | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | % | |
| 20 | 1048 | 8½ | 8.6 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 1110 | 8½ | 8.5 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.5 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 22 | 1178 | 8½ | 8.7 | 26 | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 23 | 1236 | 8½ | 8.6 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | TR | | | 9.5 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 24 | 1311 | 8½ | 8.6 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | TR | | | 9.5 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 25 | 1340 | 8½ | 8.6 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | TR | | | 9.5 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 26 | 1410 | 8½ | 8.6 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | TR | | | 10 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 27 | 1535 | 8½ | 8.7 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | TR | | | 10.5 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 28 | 1620 | 8½ | 8.7 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | TR | | | 10.5 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 29 | 1747 | 8½ | 8.7 | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | TR | | | 11.0 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 30 | 1768 | 8½ | 8.8 | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | TR | | | 10.0 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 31 | 1830 | 8½ | 8.8 | 29 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | TR | | | 10.5 | Drilling | | | | | |
| June 1 | 1890 | 8½ | 8.9 | 31 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | TR | | | 10 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 2 | 1920 | 8½ | 8.9 | 33 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4.5 | 1 | | | | | | TR | | | 10 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 3 | 1975 | 8½ | 8.9 | 30 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | TR | | | 11 | Drilling | | | | | |
| 4 | 2020 | 8½ | 8.9 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | TR | | | 10.5 | Drilling | | | | | |

Company GAS AND FUEL CORP. OF VICTORIA
Well OLANGOLAH #1
Contractor/Rig RICHTER RIG #7



**BAROID DIVISION N.L. INDUSTRIES
DRILLING FLUID PROPERTY RECAP**

Company GAS & FUEL CORP. OF VICTORIA

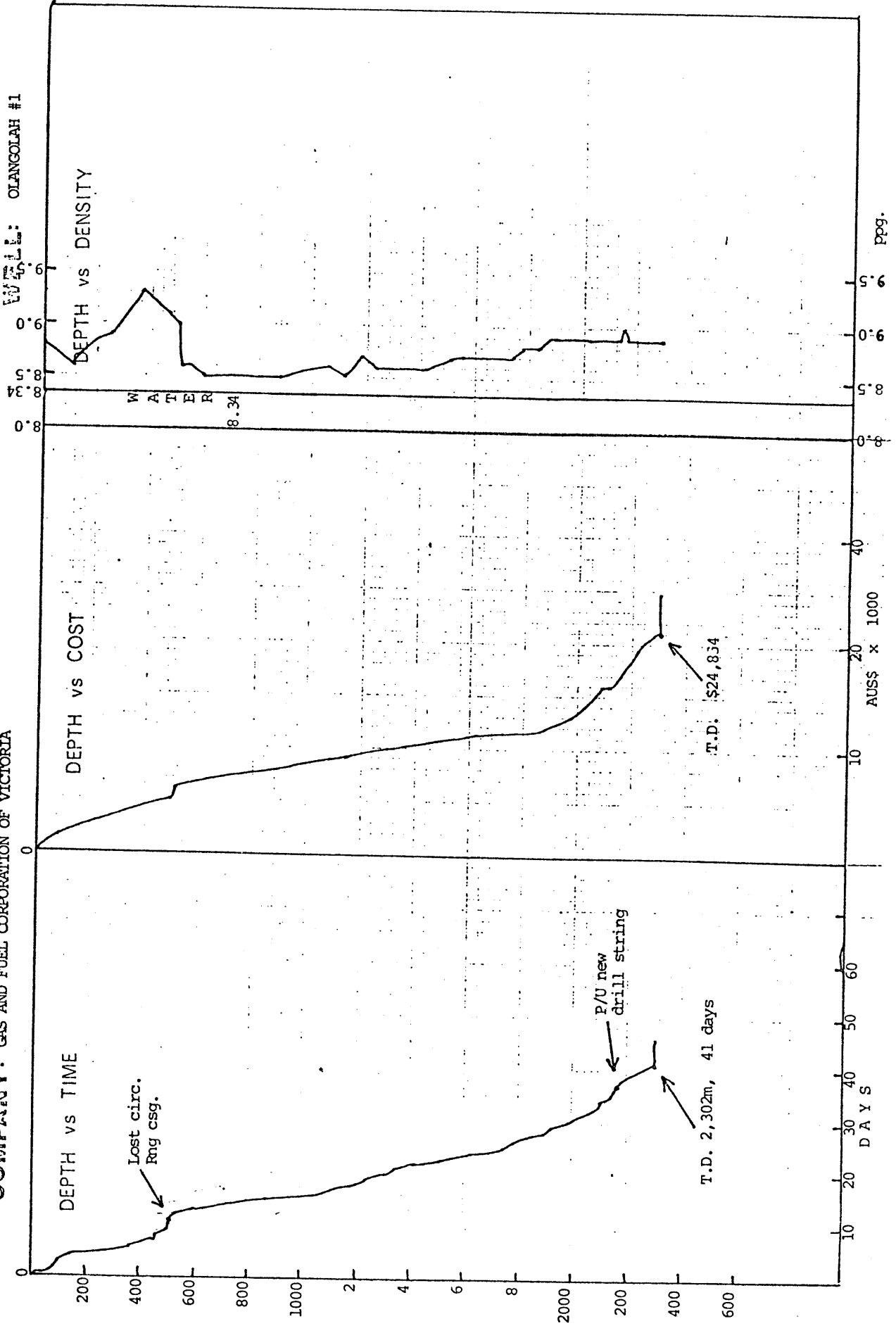
Well OLANGOLAH #1

Contractor/Rig RICHTER #7

| date June | depth m. | hole size " | temp. °C. | wt. p/g | vis. sec. | P.V. sec. | Y.P. | gels | | w.l. cake mm | w.l. m | wt. p | filtrate anal. Ca. % | sand % | refort anal. % | | PH | activity | formatic |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | 10 SEC. | 10 MIN. | | | | | | oil | wat. sol. | | | |
| 5 | 2066 | 8½ | 47 | 8.9 | 31 | 7 | 4 | 1 2 5 | 1 | - | - | 1.0 | 10 | TR | 94 | 6 | 11 | Drilling | Siltstone Sandstone |
| 6 | 2089 | 8½ | 45 | 8.9 | 32 | 7 | 5 | 1 3 5.8 | 1 | - | - | .7 | 10 | TR | 94 | 6 | 10 | Drilling | Siltstone Sandstone |
| 7 | 2092 | 8½ | 45 | 8.9 | 35 | 11 | 5 | 1 4 6 | 1 | - | - | .7 | <10 | TR | 94 | 6 | 10 | Logging | Siltstone Sandstone |
| 8 | 2137 | 8½ | 45 | 8.9 | 32 | 8 | 5 | 1 2 6.4 | 1 | - | - | .8 | 6 | TR | 94 | 6 | 10.5 | Drilling | Siltstone Sandstone |
| 9 | 2152 | 8½ | - | 9.0 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 1 2 5.8 | 1 | - | - | .8 | 10 | TR | 94 | 6 | 10.5 | Drilling | Siltstone Sandstone |
| 10 | 2160 | 8½ | - | 8.9 | 30 | 5 | 2 | 0 2 6.0 | 1 | - | - | .7 | 10 | TR | 94 | 6 | 10.5 | P/u new drill string | Siltstone Sandstone |
| 11 | 2172 | 8½ | - | 8.9 | 31 | 6 | 4 | 1 2 6.0 | 1 | - | - | .9 | 8 | TR | 94 | 6 | 11.0 | Drilling | Siltstone Sandstone |
| 12 | 2220 | 8½ | 45 | 8.9 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 0 2 6.8 | 1 | - | - | .7 | 10 | TR | 94 | 6 | 10.5 | Drilling | Siltstone Sandstone |
| 13 | 2272 | 8½ | 45 | 8.9 | 32 | 7 | 3 | 1 2 5.5 | 1 | - | - | .7 | 10 | TR | 94 | 6 | 10.5 | Drilling | |
| 14 | 2302 | 8½ | - | 8.9 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 0 2 6.0 | 1 | - | - | .9 | 10 | TR | 94 | 6 | 10.5 | Stuck pipe | |
| 15 | 2302 | 8½ | - | 8.8 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 0 2 8.0 | 1 | - | - | .6 | 8 | TR | 95 | 5 | 10 | Jar on fish | |
| 16 | 2302 | 8½ | - | 8.8 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 0 1 8.4 | 1 | - | - | .5 | 10 | TR | 95 | 5 | 9.5 | Fishing | |
| 17 | 2302 | 8½ | - | 9.0 | 47 | 17 | 19 | 7 30 4.8 | 1 | - | - | 1.1 | 10 | TR | 94 | 6 | 11 | Fishing | |
| 18 | 2302 | 8½ | - | 8.9 | 41 | 12 | 9 | 2 16 7 | 1 | - | - | .8 | 10 | TR | 95 | 5 | 10.5 | Logging | |
| 19 | 2302 | 8½ | - | NO | T F S T | | | | | | | | | | | | | P & A | |

COMPANY: GAS AND FUEL CORPORATION OF VICTORIA

WELL: OLANGOLAH #1



APPENDIX II:

REPORT ON ELECTRIC LOGS FROM OLANGOLAH - 1.

The following logs were run:

80 - 511M.

Induction Resistivity Sonic (ISF - sonic)
High Resolution Dipmeter Tool (HDT)
Sidewall Core Tool (CST)

510 - 2090M.

Dual Laterolog (DLL)
Bore hole compensated sonic (BHC - sonic)

511 - 2154M.

High Resolution Dipmeter Tool (HDT)
Sidewall Core Tool (CST)

1. Formation Water Resistivity - Rw.

Rw was calculated from the SP log by using charts GEN-9, SP - 1 and SP - 2 of Schlumberger Log Interpretation Chart Manual.

| <u>Depth</u> (M) | <u>SP.</u> Spontaneous Potential (volts) | <u>Temp.</u> (°F) | <u>Rmf</u> Resistance of mud filtrate (ohm-M) | <u>Rw (ohm-M)</u> | <u>NaCl</u> PPM. |
|---------------------|--|----------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| 255 | -25 | 63.5°F | 1.8 | 5 | 1,200 |
| 450 | -43 | 69°F | 1.65 | 0.4 | 16,000 |
| 500 | -34 | 72°F | 1.6 | 0.75 | 8,000 |
| 1000 | -12 | 101°F | 1.8 | 4 | 1,000 |
| 1500 | -15 | 128.5°F | 1.45 | 3.8 | 800 |
| 1950 | - 8 | 153.3°F | 1.22 | 5.5 | 450 |

2. Porosity - ϕ

Porosity was calculated from the interval transit time log using the Wyllie formula.

$$\phi = \frac{\Delta t_{\log} - \Delta t_{ma}}{\Delta t_f - \Delta t_{ma}}$$

ϕ = porosity of formation

Δt_{\log} = reading on sonic log of transit time in micro sec/ft.

Δt_{ma} = transit time of matrix material, taken as 51.5 - 55.5 micro sec/ft.

Δt_f = transit time of formation fluid, taken as 189 micro sec/ft.

This formula assumes that the formation is clean, well compacted and with uniformly distributed pores. While the lithologies logged are well compacted, they are generally very argillaceous. This dispersed clay may be seen as water, and hence the true porosity may well be less than the calculated value.

| Depth (M) | $\frac{t_{log}}{\text{micro sec/ft.}}$ | $\frac{\phi}{\%}$ |
|--------------|--|-------------------|
| 255 | 61.4 | 7% |
| 720 | 57.1 | 5% |
| 1215 | 82.9 | 20% |
| 1475 | 73.6 | 14% |
| 1477 | 65.7 | 10% |
| 1720 | 60 | 7% |
| 1975 | 87.1 | 24% |
| 1986 | 73.6 | 14% |

3. Water Saturation - Sw.

Water saturations were calculated in sandstones of reasonable porosity using the Archie formula.

$$S_w = \sqrt{\frac{R_o}{R_t}}$$

R_o = Resistivity of the formation when 100% saturated with water.

R_t = Resistivity of formation.

S_w = Water saturation.

This formula is designed for clean sandstone formations. As the formations under consideration are very argillaceous, a check calculation was made using the Indonesian equation which is more suitable for shaly sands, but rather more cumbersome to use.

Sandstone 1208.5 - 1234M.

| Depth (M) | $\frac{\phi}{\%}$ | $\frac{R_o}{\text{ohm-M.}}$ | $\frac{R_t}{\text{ohm-M.}}$ | $\frac{S_w \text{ (Archie)}}{\%}$ | $\frac{S_w \text{ (Indonesian)}}{\%}$ |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1210 | 13% | 45 | 65 | 83% | 76% |
| 1211 | 16% | 45 | 60 | 86% | |
| 1212 | 19% | 45 | 65 | 83% | |
| 1213 | 20% | 45 | 56 | 90% | |

Sandstone 1238 - 1250M.

| <u>Depth</u> (M) | <u>∅</u> % | <u>R_o</u> ohm-M. | <u>R_t</u> ohm-M. | <u>Sw (Archie)</u> % |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1241.5 | 18% | 29 | 56 | 72% |

Sandstone 1595 - 1611M.

| <u>Depth</u> (M) | <u>∅</u> % | <u>R_o</u> ohm-M. | <u>R_t</u> ohm-M. | <u>Sw (Archie)</u> % |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1604.5 | 8% | 100 | 200 | 71% |
| 1609.5 | 15% | 100 | 150 | 82% |

Sandstone 1974 - 1978M.

| <u>Depth</u> (M) | <u>∅</u> % | <u>R_o</u> ohm-M. | <u>R_t</u> ohm-M. | <u>Sw (Archie)</u> % |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1974.5 | 23% | 55 | 60 | 96% |

4. Bore hole Geometry.

The four arm high resolution dip-meter was run from 80M to 2154M. The results were computer processed for "Cluster", a process designed to clarify structural dips.

In addition caliper and bore hole deviation logs were run.

4.1 Structural dips were determined by selecting shale formations of constant dip.

| <u>Depth Interval</u> (M) | <u>Dip magnitude</u> | <u>Dip Direction</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 80-630 | 9-12° | W-WSW |
| 780-980 | 8-13° | S-SE |
| 1090 | 10° | SSW |
| 1160 | 4° | E |
| 1190 | 5° | NE |
| 1470 | 74° | NNW |
| 1550 | 70° | NNW |
| 2090 | 8° | NNW |

Considering all dip results, the following patterns were observed.

| <u>Depth Interval</u> (M) | <u>Dip Magnitude</u> | <u>Dip Direction</u> |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 80-670 | 9-12° | W-SW |
| 670-800 | 6-30° | SE-E |
| 850-1120 | 4-20° | S |
| 1120-1170 | 4° | E |
| 1170-1240 | 6-40° | N |
| 1240-1480 | Transition zone of few results and varied dip magnitudes and directions. | |
| 1480-1570 | 50-85° | N |
| 1570-1620 | few dips - second transition zone. | |
| 1650-1820 | 15-65° | N |
| 1820-1850 | 30-80° | SSW |
| 1880-2040 | 5-40° | NNE-NNW |
| 2040-2150 | 4-26° | N-NW |

4.2 Bore hole Deviation

Deviation reached a maximum of 15° however there were certain depths at which change was more rapid, these have been marked *.

| <u>Depth Interval</u> | <u>Deviation</u> | <u>Rate of Changed</u> <u>Deviation</u> | <u>Direction of</u> <u>Deviation</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| 80-480 | 0-3.5° | 0.009°/M. (v low) | NW |
| 480-510 | 3.5-4.5° | 0.03°/M. (mod high) | NW * |
| 510-650 | 4.5-7.5° | 0.02°/M. (mod.) | NW → W |
| 650-770 | 7.5-7° | 0.004°/M (v low) | WNW |
| 770-820 | 7-5.5° | -0.03°/M. (mod high) | WSW * |
| 820-850 | 5.5° | 0 (v v low) | W |
| 850-1030 | 5.5-8.2° | 0.015°/M. (mod.) | W-WSW |
| 1030-1100 | 8.2-9.4° | 0.017°/M. (mod.) | SW |
| 1100-1170 | 9° | 0 (v v low) | SSW |
| 1170-1450 | 9-1.5° | -0.027°/M. (mod.) | SW |

| <u>Depth Interval</u> | <u>Deviation</u> | <u>Rate of Changed Deviation</u> | <u>Direction of Deviation</u> | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1450-1520 | 1.5° | 0 (v v low) | N | |
| 1520-1600 | 1.5-5° | 0.044°/M. (high) | N | * |
| 1600-1800 | 5-12° | 0.035°/M. (high) | NNW | * |
| 1800-1870 | 12-10° | -0.029°/M. (mod.) | NNW | |
| 1870-2000 | 10-13° | 0-023°/M. (mod.) | NNW | |
| 2000-2030 | 13° | 0 (v v low) | NNW | |
| 2030-2130 | 13-15° | 0.02°/M. (mod.) | NNW | |
| 2130-2150 | 15-14° | 0.05°/M. (v high) | NNW | * |

Discussion.

1. Formation waters are generally very fresh with R_w lying between 4 and 5.5 ohm-M (salinities between 450 and 1200 PPM of NaCl). However between 430 and 510M. is a more saline zone where R_w is less than 1 (salinities 8,000 - 16,000 PPM of NaCl). The lower boundary of this saline zone is confused by the change of logging runs at 511M. It is possible that the saline zone may extend to 600M. or deeper. At 1000M. the R_w has returned to its original value of 4 ohm-M (1000 PPM of NaCl).

2. Porosities are very poor, generally averaging less than 10% and occasionally rising to 20%. The best value being 24% at 1975M.

There are two well defined low velocity zones at 1208.5-1234M. and 1238-1250M. separated by a 4M clay band. Over this 37.5M. section porosities average 18-20%.

3. Lithologies are generally interbedded shale and shaly sandstone. The only zone of reasonable porosity at 1208.5 - 1250M. was very argillaceous.

Gamma Ray values averaged 60-100 A.P.I. units.

The clay index was obtained from the gamma ray log according to the formula.

$$V_{cl} = \frac{GR_{log} - GR_{min}}{GR_{max} - GR_{min}}$$

The clay index ranged from 0.5 - 0.6 in sandstones.

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4. Water saturations in all sandstones were greater than 71% indicating a very low hydrocarbon saturation.

The Indonesian formula showed only a marginal improvement over the Archie formula for values of S_w , and so the Archie formula was considered to give a reasonably accurate result.

Choosing R_0 , the resistivity of the zone when 100% saturated with water, is slightly arbitrary. For each sand R_0 was chosen to give an optimistic value, and so the S_w values may be considered the best of a range of possible results. Despite this bias all S_w values were greater than 71% and so the sandstones had very poor hydrocarbon potential.

5. Structural dips fell into three groups, those to the west (80-630M.), those to the south (780-1090M.) and those to the north (1190-2154M.).

Between 630 and 1470M. there were many changes in dip direction (S to E to N), and from 1240-1480M., and again from 1570-1620M. there were few dip results, and those that did exist, lacked a cohesive pattern. From 1480-1570M., and below 1620M. there were good dip results generally to NNW, commencing with high dips, 74° at 1480M., gradually decreasing to 8° at 2090M. At 1820-1850M. there was a zone of dips trending SSW.

6. Borehole deviation changed in both direction and magnitude and at times the rate of change of deviation was significant in that it could be correlated with other changes, such as dip. At 480-510M. the rate of change increased and this coincided with a change of R_w (more saline formation waters). At 770-820M. the rate of change decreased and this coincided with a change in both structural and total dips.

At 1450M. the direction of deviation changed from SW to N, although the magnitude of deviation remained unchanged at 1.5° . This marked the end of the first transition zone of total dips and the beginning of the zone of very large magnitude dips (up to 85° to N).

From 1520 to 1800M. the rate of change of deviation was large and this was through a second transition zone and the zone of steep dips mentioned in the previous paragraph.

From 2130-2154M. (T.D.) the rate of change of deviation reached its maximum.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Olangolah - 1 contains a very argillaceous sequence of clastic sediments.

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2. Four argillaceous sands were examined for porosity and water saturation. All had poor porosity (8 - 24%) and were water saturated (S_w between 71 and 96%).

R.K. INGRAM.

30th August, 1982.

APPENDIX III: Sidewall core sample descriptions.

| <u>DEPTH (M)</u> | <u>RECOVERY (CM)</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|--|
| 83.5 | 0.5 | <u>Siltstone</u> , mottled lt. grey - med. grey; prominent calcite vein (2mm. wide) across sample; argillaceous; very hard. |
| 235 | 1.5 | <u>Siltstone</u> , light - medium grey; very hard; argillaceous matrix; trace bedding defined by carbonaceous laminae; with bright orange limonitic clays locally concentrated. |
| 290 | 3.5 | <u>Sandstone</u> ; light grey; very fine - fine grained; very hard; subangular - subrounded; poor - moderate sorting; argillaceous matrix, occasionally calcitic; lithic fragments of rounded to subrounded white blebs; micaceous flakes present, very tight. |
| 336.5 | 1 | <u>Sandstone</u> ; medium grey; "as above". |
| 359 | 1.5 | <u>Silty sandstone</u> ; light - medium grey; very fine grained; moderately hard; argillaceous matrix; black and white speckled lithic fragments. |
| 467 | 2.5 | <u>Siltstone</u> ; dark grey - black; moderately hard; |
| 490 | 1.5 | <u>Sandstone</u> ; light grey; fine - medium grained; moderately hard; subangular - subrounded; poor - moderate sorted; cement in argillaceous with some intergranular calcite, lithic fragments of light grey - white grains and dark - black carbonaceous fragments, both are lineated, possibly bedding could be compaction, very tight. |
| 658.6 | 2.2 | <u>Silty sandstone</u> ; light grey - medium light grey (N7 - N6); very fine, clear, subrounded - rounded grains, often rimmed with white (zeolite?); occasionally grading to silt; slight trace dark unidentified mineral (possibly lithic fragment); moderately clayey, possibly from degraded feldspar grains; moderately hard, moderately fractured. |
| 753.6 | 2.4 | <u>Shale</u> ; medium dark grey - dark grey (N4 - N3); argillaceous; brittle; occasionally very hard; fissile; very fractured; often slightly silty. |
| 924.6 | 1.8 | <u>Shale</u> ; medium dark grey - dark grey (N4 - N3); hard, fissile; very fractured; occasionally moderately silty. |

| <u>DEPTH (M)</u> | <u>RECOVERY (CM)</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1029 | 1.0 | <u>Siltstone</u> ; medium dark grey - dark grey (N4 - N3); hard; very fractured; moderately fissile; argillaceous; trace black vitreous mineral possibly coal. Fractures often filled with white - light grey clay. |
| 1120 | 1.8 | <u>Siltstone</u> ; dark grey (N3); hard; moderately fissile; very fractured; very argillaceous; with good trace dispersed white irregularly shaped lithic fragments (shards?). |
| 1212 | 5.8 | <u>Sandstone</u> ; light - medium grey (N7 - N6); clear, white, very pale, cream grains probably predominantly after feldspar with minor quartz and moderate interstitial white clays possibly from breakdown of feldspar. Occasional crystal possibly of feldspar; moderately soft. |
| 1355 | 2.8 | <u>Sandy siltstone</u> ; medium - dark grey (N4); clear, subrounded grains grading silt to very fine sand, feldspathic and quartzose with abundant clay and interbedded with <u>Silty Shale</u> ; dark grey (N3) very firm; fissile; hard; fractured. |
| 1422.2 | 3.2 | <u>Siltstone</u> ; medium - dark grey - dark grey (N4 - N3); medium grey - white, clear, very fine - silty grains, probably of quartz and feldspar, variably cemented often with intergranular clay possibly produced from feldspathic breakdown; varying locally from hard to moderately soft, fissile, fractured. |
| 1533 | 2.0 | <u>Siltstone</u> ; dark grey (n3); very fine, clear grains grading siltstone occasionally to very fine sandstone with trace white, fine - medium, irregularly shaped lithic fragments, argillaceous, hard, moderately fractured. |
| 1640 | 2.9 | <u>Shale</u> ; greyish black (N2), moderately firm; fissile; very fractured; slightly silty; possibly finely micaceous? |
| 1755 | 3.7 | <u>Silty Shale</u> ; dark grey (N3), very hard; fissile; very fractured with interbeds of feldspathic silt and with clays filling fractures. |
| 1864.7 | 2.8 | <u>Siltstone</u> ; medium dark grey (N4); grading very fine <u>Sandstone</u> ; very argillaceous, local concentrations of clear, angular feldspar, and interbedded with <u>Shale</u> ; greyish black (N2); very hard; moderately fissile; probably feldspathic. |

| <u>DEPTH (M)</u> | <u>RECOVERY (CM)</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1959 | 0.7 | <u>Shale</u> ; greyish black (N2); very hard; moderately fissile; occasionally slightly silty; including good trace clear, prismatic crystals, probably feldspar. |

APPENDIX IV : CUTTINGS DESCRIPTIONS.

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|-------|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 170 | 175 | 50 | <u>Sandy Siltstone</u> , medium grey, very fine grain (0.125 - 0.062 mm), rounded, moderately sorted, argillaceous material, dark lithic fragments, fairly soft, trace carbonaceous lamina, trace calcite vein, poor porosity. |
| | | 50 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, very fine grain, fairly hard, dark matrix, poor porosity. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 175 | 180 | 80 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, fine grain, sub rounded - subangular, clear quartz, with crystalline intergranular cement, white to colourless. Very firm, very hard, very tight. Trace dark grey, angular - subrounded, lithic fragments within the sandstone. Very slight calcite only. |
| | | 15-20 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium - dark grey - A/A possible caving. Trace white brittle clay. |
| 180 | 185 | 40 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, fine grain, (.125 - 002mm) well sorted, subrounded - subangular, clear quartz, with clear - colourless translucence intergranular cement occassionally recrystallised, possible prismatic micro fractures, possible silica and feldspar. Slight trace dark grey, lithic fragments. Slight trace carbonaceous material, very slight trace calcite. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A slight green, clear quartz grains more lithic fragments, moderate calcite cement. |
| | | 40 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium - dark grey, argillaceous, hard, non calc. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 185 | 190 | 75 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium - dark grey, argillaceous, hard, non calcareous, sub fissile. |
| | | 25 | <u>Sandstone</u> Light grey, angular, clear, quartz, and brown, dark green, unidentified minerals, with clear to white abundant cement, variable calcareous cement. |
| 190 | 195 | 80 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A moderately calcareous, good trace white clay. Trace black, vitreous, coal. |
| | | 20 | <u>Siltstone</u> A/A. |
| 195 | 200 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> - Medium - dark grey, firm, argillaceous, hard, non calcareous, sub fissile, grading shale. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A. Light grey, fine grain, clear quartz, with white intergranular cement, trace lenses and grains of dark grey possibly lithic fragments. |
| 200 | 205 | 85 | <u>Sandstone</u> very light grey - white, fine grain, clear subangular - sub rounded, quartz, with abundant white intergranular cement occasionally containing clear lathes - possible recrystalline feldspar. Trace dark brown material in fine fractures and in sub parallel lenses or layers possibly parallel to bedding? Slight to moderately calcareous cement. |
| | | 15 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium - dark grey, hard A/A. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 265 | 270 | 95 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, fine grain, moderately well sorted clear quartz, with moderately clear cement possibly feldspathic siliceous and calcareous. Trace dark brown, rounded and angular lithic fragments. Trace coal - black, vitreous, firm. Trace green grains. Trace white, coarse crystalline calcite. Trace white, soft clay, Trace slickensides. |
| 270 | 275 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium - dark grey, hard, argillaceous, sub fissile, possibly slightly carbonaceous. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A. |
| 275 | 280 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> A/A grading dark grey fine grain <u>argillaceous</u> <u>Sandstone</u> . |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A. |
| 280 | 285 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, A/A with occasional calcite vein, some carbonaceous laminae. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light - medium grey, very fine grain, SiO ₂ and calcareous cement, fairly soft, 2-10% dark lithic fragments, occasionally very argillaceous, poor porosity. |
| 285 | 290 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, A/A with trace coal. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine grain, medium hard, subangular subrounded, poor - moderately sorted, argillaceous, intergranular calcite, poor porosity. |
| | | | |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 305 | 310 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, very fine grain, argillaceous matrix, with occasional carbonaceous laminae and calcite vein, fairly hard, poor porosity. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, fine grain, fairly hard, poor - moderately sorted, subrounded - rounded, siliceous cement, argillaceous in part; 2% dark lithic fragments, poor porosity. |
| 310 | 315 | 90 | <u>Sandy Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, medium hard, very fine grain, quartz is subrounded - rounded, poorly sorted, dark argillaceous matrix, no calcite, poor porosity. |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine to fine grain A/A (possibly caving). |
| 315 | 320 | 90 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light - grey, A/A with moderately hard - fairly soft, 2-5% dark lithic fragments, intergranular calcite cement to possibly SiO ₂ cement. |
| | | 10 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, very fine grain, occasionally very carbonaceous, dark matrix, poor porosity. |
| 320 | 325 | 90 | <u>Sandstone</u> , A/A with 2% dark lithic fragments, fairly soft. |
| | | 10 | <u>Siltstone</u> , A/A |
| 325 | 330 | 90 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, very fine grain, fairly hard, dark matrix, carbonaceous laminae, in places, poor porosity. |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> , A/A (possibly caving) |
| 330 | 335 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, A/A with occasional calcite vein. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, fine grain, fairly hard, poor - moderately sorted, subrounded - rounded, siliceous - argillaceous, 2% dark lithic fragments, poor porosity. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 405 | 410 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> - med. grey, argillaceous, fissile, firm brittle, occasionally grading to very fine grain sandstone minor dark grey, mod. soft, carbonaceous siltstone. |
| | | 40 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light-med. grey, with clear occasional wh. poss. fclspathic cement. Trace coal - black, as discrete fragments. Trace lithic fragments. Occasional grain shows sub // arrangement grains - poss. bedding, with calcite cement. |
| 410 | 415 | 40 | <u>Sandstone</u> - med. grey - very fine grain (grading to siltstone), sub arg. - sub rounded, poorly srtdd. very hard, argillaceous matrix, very tight. |
| | | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> A/A |
| 415 | 420 | 60 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, very fine to fine grain sub arg. - sub rounded, poorly srtdd., mod. hard, argillaceous & calcite cement, calcite veins, very tight. |
| | | 40 | <u>Siltstone</u> - med.-dark grey, fine to very fine grain, very hard argillaceous matrix, very tight, occasionally carbonaceous. |
| 420 | 425 | 90 | <u>Siltstone</u> - med. grey A/A |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, very fine grain, A/A |
| 425 | 430 | 80 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, very fine to fine grain, very hard, sub arg. - sub rounded, poorly srtdd. argillaceous & calcite cement, 2% dark lithic fragments, very tight. |
| | | 20 | <u>Siltstone</u> - med.-dark grey, very fine grain, occasionally very carbonaceous, argillaceous matrix. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|-----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 450 | 455 | 100 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine to fine grain, moderately hard, subrounded - rounded, moderately - well sorted, clear - translucent to calcite cement, trace dark lithic fragments, trace coal. |
| 455 | 460 | 90 | <u>Sandstone</u> , A/A with occasional carbonaceous laminae very tight. |
| | | 10 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, very hard, very fine grain, argillaceous matrix. |
| 460 | 465 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, moderately soft, very fine to fine grain, all sandy siltstone, argillaceous matrix, occasionally very carbonaceous. |
| | | 40 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine to fine grain, argillaceous - subangular, poorly sorted, calcite cement, SiO ₂ cement?, trace dark lithic fragments with occasional calcite vein, very tight. |
| 465 | 470 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, very hard, with trace coal. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> , A/A |
| 470 | 475 | 90 | <u>Sandstone</u> , Light grey, fine grain - very fine grain, moderately soft subangular - subrounded, poorly sorted, varying amounts of calcite cement, trace coal fragments, with rare calcite vein, tight. |
| | | 10 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, moderately soft, very fine grain, occasionally very carbonaceous. |
| 475 | 480 | 90 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine to fine grain, moderately hard subangular - subrounded, poor - moderately sorted, carbonaceous and possibly feldspathic cement trace coal, trace dark lithic fragments. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 512 | 515 | | <u>Sandstone</u> , light - medium grey, very fine grain, very hard, angular - subangular, poorly sorted, calcite and silica cement, dark lithic fragments possibly coal, white blebs possibly after feldspar, very tight with occasional isolated quartz medium grain. |
| 515 | 520 | | <u>Sandstone</u> , White - light grey, very fine - fine grain, moderately hard, angular - subangular, poorly sorted, clear - translucent cement (SiO ₂), intergranular calcite, dark lithic fragments, occasional calcite veins, very tight. Good trace claystone - white, soft, fissile, with micaceous slickensides (note the chips are medium - sand size due to bit type and rota speed ∴ finer particles may have been omitted). |
| 520 | 525 | 70 | <u>Sandstone</u> , A/A with trace black vitreous coal, conchoidal fracture, soft, occasionally clear quartz grain. |
| | | 30 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, very fine grain, moderately soft, fine carbonaceous lithic fragments, argillaceous material, occasionally showing fissile micaceous surfaces - possibly slickensides. |
| 525 | 530 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, very fine grain, argillaceous matrix, occasional black carbonaceous chip, trace coal. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> , A/A |
| 530 | 535 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> - grey - brown, argillaceous, grading very fine sandstone moderately soft, sub fissile. |
| | | 30 | <u>Shale</u> - light grey - medium brown, soft fissile, laminated. |
| | | 10 | With interbedded <u>coal</u> - black, very fissile - sub fissile, occasionally with polished possibly micaceous appearance, soft, occasionally silty. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 615 | 620 | 90 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, sub rounded, clear, easily crushed grains, with optically continuous cement and slightly calcareous cement. |
| | | 10 | Claystone - White possibly very finely crystalline, occasionally showing fissility and occasionally slickensides. Trace coal - black, fissile. |
| 620 | 625 | 90 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A occasionally grading siltstone |
| | | 10 | <u>Claystone</u> - A/A Trace - 5% <u>Coal</u> - black, very micaceous, fissile. Trace - <u>limonite</u> - bright orange, amorphous, occasionally in contact with finely disseminated grains of coal, rare grain - muscovite mica - very coarse - possibly contaminated. |
| 625 | 630 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> - light grey brown, argillaceous fissile, with trace dispersed coal, trace - coal - black, fissile, micaceous. Good trace slickensides. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A. |
| 630 | 635 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> - A/A. |
| 635 | 640 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> - A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> Trace coal - A/A. Good trace - slickensides. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 655 | 660 | | Poor returns. |
| | | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium brown grey, friable, argillaceous, occasionally grading to fine grain sandstone. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, sub angular - sub rounded clear, quartz, with calcareous cement. |
| | | 10 | <u>Claystone</u> - White, fissile, with rare trace bright green, pellet - glauconite? |
| 660 | 665 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, very argillaceous, moderately soft. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, fine grain, subrounded - rounded, moderately sorted, cement is clear - translucent (SiO_2 ?) also calcite. |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> black, shiny, very soft, platy fracture, occasionally vesicular texture. |
| 665 | 670 | 60 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine grain, angular - subangular, poor - moderately sorted, clear - translucent cement and calcite in part with occasional coal A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>Coal - Carbonaceous Chips</u> , black, vitreous, platy cleavage, occasionally brittle, vesicular? chips. <u>Claystone?</u> A/A possibly a drilling product rather than from formation. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 810 | 815 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium brown grey, argillaceous, slightly carbonaceous as above (-tuffaceous?) |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light brown grey, subrounded - sub angular, clear grains, with optically continuous cement. Good trace clay - white Trace - <u>Calcite</u> - clear, vein infilling. Good trace - <u>Quartz</u> - loose, clear, coarse, slightly fractured. Trace <u>Coal</u> - black, sub vitreous, occasionally with woody, fibrous plant remains. |
| 815 | 820 | 90 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium grey brown, argillaceous, carbonaceous, occasionally sandy, firm. |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, subrounded, clear to slightly milky, quartz, with occasionally chalky white mineral - often prismatic - possibly feldspars, and clear cement very slight calcareous. Trace <u>Quartz</u> - clear, coarse, angular - subangular often fractured. Trace - <u>Calcite</u> - clear, crystalline, coarse - very coarse, <u>Quartz</u> and <u>Calcite</u> probably from veins. |
| 820 | 825 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> A/A - clear, fine grain, subrounded inequant with slightly calcite cement. |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> - black, micaceous, fissile, waxy - vitreous, lenticular. Trace <u>Quartz</u> and <u>Calcite</u> A/A. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 825 | 830 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium brown grey, argillaceous slightly carbonaceous A/A. Interbedded with |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey brown, clear, crystalline, with optically similar cement. |
| | | | Trace Quartz - coarse, clear, often fractured, angular - sub angular - probably from veins |
| | | | Trace - Calcite - clear, crystalline. |
| | | | Break sample 833 |
| 833 | 834 | 60 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A |
| | | 30 | <u>Siltstone</u> - A/A |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> - black, micaceous. |
| | | | Trace - 5% Calcite - clear crystalline |
| | | | Trace <u>Quartz</u> - clear, coarse, |
| 830 | 835 | 80 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light - medium grey, clear to light grey, unidentified mineral (firm but softens and easily crushed in fluid). Carbonaceous, slightly argillaceous, slightly micaceous |
| | | 20 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium grey, argillaceous |
| | | | Good trace <u>Calcite</u> - A/A. Trace pyrite. |
| 835 | 840 | 80 | <u>Sandstone</u> A/A |
| | | 10 | <u>Siltstone</u> A/A |
| | | 5 | <u>Calcite</u> A/A |
| | | 5 | Good trace - Quartz - coarse clear, crystalline. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 875 | 880 | 50 | <u>Shale</u> - medium - dark grey, moderately fissile, firm - hard, silty, occasionally carbonaceous grading. |
| | | 30 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium grey, sub fissile with interbedded. |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> - black, fissile, micaceous, |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, sub rounded clear quartz, with trace lithic fragments slightly calcareous cement, slightly friable. |
| 880 | 885 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium grey, fissile, argillaceous, occasionally carbonaceous A/A |
| | | 20 | <u>Shale</u> - A/A. |
| | | | Trace <u>coal</u> - black, micaceous fissile, trace vitreous, non micaceous |
| | | | Trace calcite - clear, crystalline. |
| | | | Trace bright orange limonite scale in association with black possibly micaceous grain - possibly biotite - possibly contaminated? |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A |
| 885 | 890 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> - A/A. |
| | | 20 | Occasionally grading shale A/A. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, clear sub rounded quartz with clear calcareous cement. |
| | | | Trace <u>coal</u> , black, vitreous usually fissile and micaceous. |
| 890 | 895 | 60 | Siltstone |
| | | 20 | Shale |
| | | 20 | Sandstone |
| | | | Trace coal. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 895 | 900 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> - Flowline sample medium brown grey, sub fissile, slightly firm, with layers and lenses of <u>coal</u> - fissile, micaceous |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light grey, fine grain to very fine grain clear quartz, with variable calcareous cement and silica cement, moderately firm, tight |
| | | 10 | Shale - medium grey, fissile, firm, good trace coal, A/A. Trace <u>Calcite</u> - clear, crystalline. |
| | | | * siltstone contains white irregular shaped, occasionally prismatic, possibly remnant feldspars. |
| 900 | 905 | | Flowline |
| | | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> - light - grey, very fine - fine grain, moderately soft, clear quartz, angular - subangular, poorly sorted, calcite cement in part otherwise clear - translucent or clayey. |
| 905 | 910 | | Poor returns/flowline sample. |
| | | 85 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine grain, moderately soft, clear quartz, subangular - subrounded, well sorted, minor calcite cement, otherwise clear - translucent SiO ₂ . |
| | | 15 | <u>Siltstone</u> , A/A with rounded to white blebs possibly after fold. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|-----|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 910 | 915 | 50 | Sandstone - light grey, clear, sub rounded quartz, with slight calcareous cement, moderately friable. |
| | | 50 | <u>Siltstone</u> - medium grey, argillaceous grading fine grain sandstone, often carbonaceous, trace carbonaceous laminae with calcite vein. |
| | | | Trace limonite? stain on one side of the chip, possibly introduced from casing or damaged. |
| 915 | 920 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium grey, A/A, trace laminae of white blebs, bedding? |
| | | | Occasionally very carbonaceous, micaceous (coal?) |
| | | | Trace calcite vein. |
| | | 40 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, mod. hard, very fine grain, subangular - subrounded, medium - well sorted, cement is argillaceous, calcareous in part; trace dark lithic fragments. |
| 920 | 925 | 40 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey - brown, medium soft A/A with occasionally coal - black, vitreous lustre, micaceous in part, interbeds. |
| | | 20 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - grey, argillaceous material clear quartz, trace white lithics (possibly feldspar) |
| | | 40 | <u>Coal</u> , black, moderately soft, largely micaceous, some with conchoidal fracture surfaces. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|-------|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1015 | 1020 | 90 | <u>Siltstone</u> - Medium grey, moderately hard, sub-fissile, argillaceous, grades to very dark carbonaceous - coaly, black, moderately hard. |
| | | | Trace coal, black, micaceous - platy, moderately soft. |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> - Light grey, very fine grain, moderately soft subangular to sub rounded, moderately sorted, calcareous to clayey cement, traces dark lithic fragments, appear crystalline, rare medium-red-brown well rounded lithic, with white lithics lineated to bedding, possibly often felspar. |
| 1020 | 1025 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> - Medium to dark grey, argillaceous with thin carbonaceous beds, firm, sub fissile to fissile, grading |
| | | 20 | <u>Shale</u> - Medium grey, firm, fissile. |
| | | Trace | <u>Coal</u> - Dark grey to black, fissile, lenticular. |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> - Light grey, very fine grain with trace dark lithics, very tight |
| | | 10 | <u>Sand</u> - Loose, fine to medium, clear, subangular to well rounded, clear quartz. |
| | | Trace | <u>Calcite</u> - White, crystalline. |
| 1025 | 1030 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> - Medium grey, firm, sub fissile, argillaceous occasionally carbonaceous grading <u>Shale</u> . |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> - Light grey, fine to medium quartz with clear cement, slightly calcareous in part. |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> - Black, variably fissile, firm, waxy. |
| | | Trace | <u>Calcite</u> |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | Flowline Sample SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|-------|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1075 | 1080 | 80 | <u>Sandstone</u> - Light grey, clear, angular to subangular quartz with slightly calcareous cement. (Very fine cuttings) occasionally grading siltstone. |
| | | 10 | <u>Clay</u> - White |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> - Black micaceous, fissile. |
| | | Trace | <u>Pyrite</u> |
| | | | Flowline: |
| 1080 | 1085 | 70 | <u>Sandstone</u> - A/A. |
| | | 20 | <u>Siltstone</u> - Medium grey, argillaceous, carbonaceous, firm. |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> - Black, sub fissile, |
| | | Trace | <u>Quartz</u> - Loose, clear, well rounded. |
| | | | Flowline: |
| 1085 | 1090 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> - Medium grey, argillaceous, sub fissile, with occasional thin beds of coal. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sand</u> - Loose, clear, subangular to subrounded, fine to medium grain quartz. |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> - A/A. |
| 1090 | 1095 | 50 | <u>Sandstone</u> - Light grey, fine grain with slightly calcareous cement, occasionally argillaceous and silty. |
| | | 30 | <u>Siltstone</u> |
| | | 10 | <u>Sand</u> - Loose, clear quartz. |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> - Black, slightly fissile, possibly micaceous. Good traces of white <u>clay</u> . |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------------|------|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1200 | 1205 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, sub fissile, moderately soft, argillaceous, occasionally very carbonaceous. |
| | | 40 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey - brown, very fine grain, moderately hard, good - poor calcite cement, otherwise clayey, poor porosity. With trace coal, black, micaceous/platy, moderately hard. Common calcite crystal. |
| 1205 | 1210 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey A/A and grading to silty sandstone, speckled, dark lithics, white blebs. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> A/A. |
| 1210 | 1215 | 50 | <u>Siltstone</u> , A/A with trace laminae |
| | | 30 | <u>Shale</u> , medium - dark grey, medium hard - hard, fissile, grades to silty, occasionally carbonaceous. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> A/A |
| 1215 | 1220 | 50 | <u>Siltstone</u> A/A |
| | | 40 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light-grey brown, very fine - fine grain, medium - hard, clear quartz, subangular - subrounded, poor - medium sorted, poor calcite cement otherwise in optically continuous possibly SiO ₂ , trace dark lithics and white clayey blebs |
| | | 10 | <u>Shale</u> - A/A Trace crystalline calcite occasionally adhering to sandstone. Trace coal, black, micaceous/platy, moderately hard. |
| NOTE: Large amount of | | | coal was washed from the sample. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1335 | 1340 | 60 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, very fine grain, grades to silty sandstone, trace carbonaceous laminae, occasionally very carbonaceous. |
| | | | Fissile, moderately hard. |
| | | 40 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey - brown, very fine grain, medium - hard, subrounded - rounded, moderately sorted, good calcareous cement, some intergranular clay, trace dark lithics to white blebs (after fold?), with trace coal, black, micaceous, moderately hard. |
| 1340 | 1345 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> A/A |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> A/A with occasionally black conchoidal fracture coal, trace clear - translucent isolated, angular, coarse quartz grains. |
| 1345 | 1350 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> , A/A |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine - fine grain, moderately hard, clear - translucent quartz, subangular - subrounded, moderately sorted, calcite cement in part, otherwise clayey siliceous, trace dark lithics, poor porosity. |
| 1350 | 1355 | 90 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, argillaceous, fissile, moderately hard, grades to argillaceous sandy siltstone, with angular white lithics, occasionally coal, black, micaceous, platy fracture interbeds, occasionally very carbonaceous trace laminae, common calcite (milky and clear) grains. |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> A/A. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1370 | 1375 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - grey, fissile, moderately hard, trace coal, black, micaceous, splintery, moderately soft. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine grain, A/A. |
| 1375 | 1380 | 90 | <u>Siltstone</u> , light - medium grey, fissile, moderately hard, dominantly light grey, common carbonaceous laminae grades to sandy siltstone, with argillaceous matrix and black/dark lithics and white blebs. |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> A/A Trace coal. Trace shale, medium grey, hard, fissile. |
| 1380 | 1385 | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, fissile, moderately hard, argillaceous, occasionally very carbonaceous. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, very fine grain, moderately hard, trace dark lithics. A/A. |
| 1385 | 1390 | | Flowline Sample - Poor Returns. |
| | | 60 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey, moderately hard, very fine grain, clear quartz, subrounded - rounded, moderately sorted, calcite cement in part, otherwise clear - translucent |
| | | | SiO ₂ . |
| | | 40 | <u>Sandy Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, very argillaceous, trace white lithics, occasionally very carbonaceous. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1390 | 1395 | 80 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, fissile, argillaceous, occasionally carbonaceous, grades to sandy siltstone, trace coal, black, moderately soft, micaceous, fissile. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> , A/A. |
| 1395 | 1400 | | Flowline Sample - Poor Returns. |
| | | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> , A/A, very argillaceous, grades to sandy siltstone, occasionally carbonaceous. |
| | | 30 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey - brown, very fine grain, subrounded - rounded, moderately sorted, trace dark lithics, good - poor calcite cement otherwise clayey/SiO ₂ , poor porosity. |
| 1400 | 1405 | | Flowline Sample - Poor Returns. |
| | | 70 | <u>Siltstone</u> , A/A trace carbonaceous laminae, grades to argillaceous sandy siltstone with subrounded quartz and angular white lithics. |
| | | 20 | <u>Coal</u> , black, micromicaceous, trace conchoidal fracture, fissile, moderately hard, platy fracture. |
| | | 10 | <u>Sandstone</u> , A/A. |
| 1405 | 1410 | | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, argillaceous, moderately soft, occasionally carbonaceous, trace carbon laminae, trace lineated white lithics (feldspar?) grades to sandy siltstone. Trace calcite crystalline vein. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1410 | 1415 | 50 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey - brown, very fine - fine grain, moderately hard, subangular - subrounded, moderately sorted calcite cement in part otherwise clear - translucent in optical continuity SiO ₂ , trace dark and white lithics, poor porosity. With common calcite crystalline chips (vein). |
| | | 40 | <u>Siltstone</u> A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>Coal</u> , black, brittle, vitreous lustre in part otherwise micromicaceous, occasionally conchoidal fracture. Trace pyrite in coal. |
| 1415 | 1420 | 70 | <u>Sandstone</u> A/A. trace coal A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>Siltstone</u> A/A. |
| 1420 | 1425 | 80 | <u>Sandy Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, argillaceous, fine grain, white angular lithics in very fine grain matrix, moderately hard grades to siltstone, occasionally carbonaceous. Occasionally calcite crystalline chips. |
| | | 20 | <u>Sandstone</u> A/A. |
| 1425 | 1430 | 60 | <u>Sandstone</u> , light grey - brown, very fine grain, moderately hard, subrounded - rounded, poor - moderately sorted, good - poor calcite cement, otherwise SiO ₂ , poor porosity. |
| | | 40 | <u>Siltstone</u> , medium - dark grey, argillaceous, fissile occasionally carbonaceous. With common milky calcite crystals. (vein) trace clear, angular, loose, quartz (vein?). |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1670 | 1675 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, subfissile, argillaceous, trace laminae, grades to sandy siltstone. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 1675 | 1680 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A, occasionally grades to very carbonaceous. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A, good - trace calcite cement. |
| | | 10 | <u>CLAYSTONE</u> , light grey - green, fissile, moderately soft. Common calcite chips. |
| 1680 | 1685 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - light brown, very fine - fine grained, subangular - subrounded, poor - moderate sorting, siliceous and calcareous cement, very argillaceous in part, very tight. Common quartz and calcite chips. |
| 1685 | 1690 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SHALE</u> , dark grey - black, very carbonaceous, fissile, moderately hard. |
| 1690 | 1695 | 60 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine grained, subangular - subrounded, moderate sorting, good calcite cement in part. |
| | | 40 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. Trace <u>shale</u> , A/A; common quartz and calcite chips. |
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**GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT**

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1720 | 1725 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, subfissile, moderately hard, grades to very carbonaceous. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light - medium grey, very fine - fine grained, angular - subangular, moderately sorted, good to poor calcite cement, good trace feldspathic laths, grades to silty sandstone. |
| 1725 | 1730 | 50 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - light brown, A/A. |
| | | 50 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. Common chips of vein calcite. |
| 1730 | 1735 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, hard, argillaceous, grades to sandy siltstone. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - light brown, very fine - fine grained, angular, poor - moderate sorting, good calcite cement in part, trace carbonaceous fragments, very tight. Common quartz and calcite chips. |
| 1735 | 1740 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. Trace <u>shale</u> , dark grey, hard, fissile. Common quartz and calcite chips. |
| 1740 | 1745 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine - fine grained, subrounded, moderate sorting, siliceous and calcite cement, trace feldspar, very tight, very hard. Trace Shale A/A. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1745 | 1750 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> ; A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | | Common quartz and calcite chips. |
| 1750 | 1755 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, fissile, hard, |
| | | | argillaceous, often containing calcite veinlets. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light - medium grey - brown, very fine |
| | | | grained, subangular - subrounded, moderate sorting, |
| | | | good calcite cement, argillaceous in part, trace |
| | | | carbonaceous fragments. |
| 1755 | 1760 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine grained, moderately |
| | | | hard, subrounded, poor - moderate sorting, siliceous |
| | | | cement, calcite in part, very tight. |
| | | | Common calcite chips. |
| 1760 | 1765 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> |
| | | | Trace shale, common calcite chips. |
| 1765 | 1770 | | As above. |
| 1770 | 1775 | 80 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine grained, subangular, |
| | | | moderate sorting, siliceous and calcite cement, |
| | | | occasionally argillaceous. |
| | | 20 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, grades to sandy |
| | | | siltstone with speckled texture. |
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GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1860 | 1865 | 60 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, hard, very fine - fine grained, subangular, moderate sorting, good calcite cement, with slight clayey matrix, good trace dark grey - black (carbonaceous ?) lithics and feldspars. |
| | | 40 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, subfissile, argillaceous, grades to very carbonaceous. Abundant calcite chips. |
| 1865 | 1870 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 1870 | 1875 | 50 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - brown, very fine grained, subrounded, moderate sorting, calcite and siliceous cement, abundant subangular feldspathic grains, common angular dark grey-black carbonaceous chips. |
| | | 50 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A, grades to sandy siltstone. Common calcite chips. |
| 1875 | 1880 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 1880 | 1885 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 1885 | 1890 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, argillaceous, subfissile, speckled texture with pin-head white lithics, grades to sandy siltstone. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine grained, angular, moderate sorting, clayey matrix, moderately soft, siliceous in part, very tight. Trace coal, common quartz and calcite chips. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1890 | 1895 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine grained, clayey matrix, soft, very tight. |
| | | | Trace coal, common quartz and calcite chips. |
| 1895 | 1900 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, subfissile, moderately hard, occasionally micromicaceous and carbonaceous. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 1900 | 1905 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine - fine grained, angular, moderate sorting, good calcite cement in part, moderately hard, very tight. |
| 1905 | 1910 | | As above. |
| 1910 | 1915 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, occasional speckled texture, grades to sandy siltstone. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - light brown, very fine - fine grained, angular, moderate sorting, calcite cement in part, common feldspathic (?) grains, moderately hard, very tight. |
| 1915 | 1920 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A, occasionally cut by calcite veinlets. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 1920 | 1925 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine grained, angular, poorly sorted, clayey matrix, soft, good trace feldspathic laths. |

**GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT**

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|-----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 1925 | 1930 | 70 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | | Common calcite chips |
| 1930 | 1935 | | As above |
| 1935 | 1940 | 100 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium grey, speckled texture with pin-head white lithics, grades to sandy siltstone. |
| 1940 | 1945 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine grained, moderately hard, very tight. |
| 1945 | 1950 | 80 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine - medium grained, angular - subangular, poor - moderate sorting, siliceous and calcite cement in part, otherwise clayey matrix, moderately soft - moderately hard. |
| | | 20 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 1950 | 1955 | 100 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. with occasional calcite veinlets. |
| 1955 | 1960 | 60 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - brown, very fine - fine grained, abundant feldspathic laths, clayey matrix, moderately soft, poor visual porosity. |
| | | 40 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, subfissile, A/A. |
| | | | Trace coal, black, conchoidal fracture; common calcite chips. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 2000 | 2005 | 90 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - brown, very fine grained, subangular, moderate sorting, calcite cement, clayey in part, moderately hard. |
| | | 10 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, common calcite veinlets, grades to very carbonaceous. |
| 2005 | 2010 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. Common calcite chips. |
| 2010 | 2015 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, argillaceous, subfissile, occasional speckled texture, grades to very carbonaceous. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - light brown, very fine - fine grained, soft, clayey matrix, very poor visual porosity. Common calcite chips. |
| 2015 | 2020 | 60 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. Common calcite chips. |
| 2020 | 2025 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. with numerous calcite veinlets across the chips. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - pale green, very fine grained, A/A. |
| 2025 | 2030 | 60 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine - fine grained, moderately soft - hard, subangular, poor sorting, siliceous and calcite cement, otherwise clayey, very tight. |
| | | 40 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 2030 | 2035 | 50 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 50 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2035 | 2040 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. grading shale, dark grey, micaceous, hard, fissile. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light - medium grey, fine - medium grained, subrounded, clear quartz with 20-30% dark brown lithic fragments, very hard, very tight. Good trace calcite chips. |
| 2040 | 2045 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2045 | 2050 | | As above. |
| 2050 | 2055 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, hard, with trace dispersed white silt to very fine sand sized lithic fragments, occasionally fissile, grading to shale. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2055 | 2060 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. Common calcite chips. |
| 2060 | 2065 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2065 | 2070 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, argillaceous, speckled texture with white, dispersed very fine grained lithics, grading to shale. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 2070 | 2075 | | As above |
| 2075 | 2080 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, soft, very fine - fine grained, good trace feldspathic laths, clayey matrix, calcite in part. |
| 2080 | 2085 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A, grades to sandy siltstone, common calcite veinlets. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. Common calcite veinlets. |
| 2085 | 2090 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - light green, very fine grained, angular, poorly sorted, calcite cement in part, clayey elsewhere. Abundant calcite chips. |
| 2090 | 2095 | | As above. |
| 2095 | 2100 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, argillaceous, moderately hard, occasional speckled texture with white angular to subangular lithics and dark lithics, grades to sandy siltstone, occasionally micromicaceous. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. Trace pyrite, coal, common quartz and calcite chips. Trace light green moderately soft, clear - translucent chips. |
| 2100 | 2105 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 2105 | 2110 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A, grades to shale. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2110 | 2115 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, fissile, argillaceous, grades to micromicaceous shale. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very soft, very fine grained, argillaceous. |
| 2115 | 2120 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light - medium grey - brown, moderately soft, friable in part, very fine - fine grained, subangular - subrounded, moderately sorted, good calcite cement in part, siliceous and clayey otherwise, trace dark grey subangular lithics, good trace subrounded, prismatic creamy - white lithics, trace carbonaceous laminae. |
| 2120 | 2125 | 60 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light - medium grey A/A. |
| | | 40 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. Trace coal, good trace calcite chips. |
| 2125 | 2130 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A with occasional light brown, moderately soft siltstone. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. Common calcite chips. |
| 2130 | 2135 | 60 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, fissile, hard, argillaceous, occasional dispersed white very firm grained lithics, common calcite veinlets, grades to shale. |
| | | 40 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. Common calcite chips. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 2135 | 2140 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2140 | 2145 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey brown, moderately soft, grades to silty sandstone. |
| 2145 | 2150 | | As above. |
| 2150 | 2155 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, fissile, argillaceous, hard, grades to micaceous shale. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2155 | 2160 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, argillaceous, speckled texture with dispersed white very fine grained lithics, grades to sandy siltstone, occasionally carbonaceous and micaceous, |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light - medium grey, very fine grained, moderately hard, angular subangular, poor - moderate sorting, siliceous and minor calcite cement in part. |
| 2160 | 2165 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2165 | 2170 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. Common calcite chips. |
| 2170 | 2175 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, fissile, micromicaceous, hard. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey - light brown, very fine grained, argillaceous, angular, poorly sorted, siliceous, calcite |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|-----|---|
| FROM | TO | | |
| | | | cement in part, hard, very tight. |
| 2175 | 2180 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. Common calcite chips. |
| 2180 | 2185 | 80 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light - medium grey, very fine - fine grained, moderately soft, angular, poor - moderate sorting, siliceous, clayey in part, very tight. |
| | | 20 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2185 | 2190 | 100 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2190 | 2195 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. With trace coal, common calcite chips. |
| 2195 | 2200 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2200 | 2205 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , Light grey, very fine grained, angular, moderate sorting, calcite cement in part, occasionally argillaceous. Common quartz calcite chips. |
| 2205 | 2210 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2210 | 2215 | 100 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A grades to sandy siltstone. |

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION REPORT

| INTERVAL | | % | SAMPLE DESCRIPTION |
|----------|------|-----|--|
| FROM | TO | | |
| 2215 | 2220 | 70 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 30 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | | Trace Pyrite. |
| 2220 | 2225 | | As above |
| | | | Trace pyrite, trace <u>coal</u> , black, vitreous lustre, conchoidal fracture. |
| 2225 | 2230 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , dark grey, fissile, hard, micromicaceous, shaley. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2230 | 2235 | 100 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| 2235 | 2240 | 80 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , medium - dark grey, fissile, argillaceous, grades to shale. |
| | | 20 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine - medium grained, siliceous cement, clayey in part, moderately hard, very poor visual porosity. |
| 2240 | 2245 | 90 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | 10 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | | Trace coal, black, vitreous lustre conchoidal fracture. |
| 2245 | 2250 | 60 | <u>SANDSTONE</u> , light grey, very fine grained, angular, moderately sorted, siliceous to calcite cement, moderately soft. |
| | | 40 | <u>SILTSTONE</u> , A/A. |
| | | | Common quartz and calcite chips. |
| | | | |
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APPENDIX V: Summary of drilling operations.

Olangolah - 1 was spudded on the 5th of May, 1982.

Prior to rig-up a 24" conductor pipe had been installed to 6m. below ground level. A 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole was drilled to a depth of 80m. (K.B.) and 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ " casing was run and cemented.

A Cameron Iron Works double type "U" and a Hydril GK12" annular B.O.P. was installed on the casing head and pressure tested to 1000 p.s.i.

Drilling recommenced with 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole at a slow rate of 4 m/hour due to increasing hole deviation, which proved to be a problem throughout the drilling program.

At 508m. the pin of a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " DC twisted off and the fish was retrieved with an overshot. On running back in the hole all circulated returns were lost. Returns were finally sustained by adding L.C.M. (sawdust) to the mud after a cement plug set on the bottom did not rectify the loss.

At 511m. Schlumberger ran ISF-Sonic, H.D.T. logs and the C.S.T., after which 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " casing was run and cemented, and the 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ " casing head and B.O.P. were installed all of which were pressure tested to 2000 p.s.i.

Drilling recommenced with 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole. At 514m. a leak-off test to 0.7 p.s.i./ft gradient (13.5 PPG equivalent) was successfully performed. Between 512m. and 2160m. progress was plagued by eight washouts, culminating with the replacement of 147 lengths of drill pipe at 2160m. In summary the following washouts occurred:

- at 512m.; one cracked pin, one washed box, two galled faces in DC.
- at 1110m; two cracked pins, two washed boxes, two galled faces in DC.
- at 1536m.; one cracked box in DC.
- at 1765m.; one crack in the body of a down jar.
- at 1903m.; a hole in the body of a DP.
- at 2108m.; a hole in the body of a DP.
- at 2136m.; holes in the body of two DP.
- at 2160m.; a hole in the body of a DP.

Progress was further hampered by a steel blade on a stabilizer becoming detached from the assembly and subsequently damaging the bearing on the bit at 1322m. A fishing magnet recovered the junk.

Schlumberger ran D.L.L. and Sonic logs and attempted a H.D.T. log run at 2089m., but the tool failed and the H.D.T. was not run.

Whilst tripping for a new bit from 2302m. the string became stuck in a suspected key seat with the bit at 1952m. Continued working of the pipe for $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours failed to free the string. An unsuccessful string shot back off was attempted in the drill collars above the stabilizers (the apparent stuck point). A successful back off was subsequently achieved at the top of the drill collars after repairing the Schlumberger line damaged in an accidental mechanical back off whilst working in left hand torque. The fish was engaged with an overshot and jars only after an unsuccessful run and a cleanout trip. When jarred free, the fish broke out of the overshot and dropped to the bottom from whence it could not be recovered. The top of the fish was then at 2157m.

It was then decided to abandon the hole and the H.D.T. and C.S.T. logs were run by Schlumberger.

The hole was plugged over the interval 460-515m. leaving a fish consisting of a bit, junk sub., float sub., 2 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " DC, steel blade stabilizer, 1 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " DC, steel blade stabilizer, 12 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " DC and an Eastman 30° drift indicator still in the hole.

Olangolah - 1 was abandoned on the 19th June 1982, after having drilled a total of 2302m.

APPENDIX VI.

GEOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF

OLANGOLAH #1 CUTTINGS

G.W. WOODHOUSE

Petroleum Geochemistry Group
School of Applied Chemistry
W.A. Institute of Technology
Kent Street
BENTLEY WA 6102

July, 1982

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| COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS | 10 |

TABULATED DATA

DATE OF JOB = JULY 1982

WELLNAME = OLANGOLAH ND. 1

ROCK-EVAL PYROLYSIS DATA

| DEPTH(M) | TMAX | S1 | S2 | S3 | S1+S2 | S2/S3 | PI | PC | TOC | HI | OI |
|----------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|----|----|
| 200.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 0.35 | nd | nd |
| 300.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 0.54 | nd | nd |
| 400.0 | 521 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.61 | 3 | 14 |
| 500.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 0.69 | nd | nd |
| 600.0 | 515 | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.36 | 0.12 | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 1.55 | 6 | 23 |
| 800.0 | 418 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 5.00 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.86 | 5 | 1 |
| 900.0 | 324 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 3.00 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.67 | 4 | 1 |
| 1000.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 0.19 | nd | nd |
| 1100.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 1.15 | nd | nd |
| 1200.0 | 418 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.67 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.96 | 4 | 6 |
| 1300.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 0.99 | nd | nd |
| 1400.0 | 347 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 2.00 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.62 | 3 | 1 |
| 1500.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 0.69 | nd | nd |
| 1600.0 | 295 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.80 | 0.43 | 0.01 | 0.73 | 5 | 6 |
| 1700.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 0.65 | nd | nd |
| 1800.0 | 260 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 2 | 8 |
| 1900.0 | 288 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.53 | 1 | 1 |
| 2000.0 | 217 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 1.00 | 0.67 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 2 | 2 |
| 2100.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 0.50 | nd | nd |
| 2200.0 | 260 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 3.00 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.54 | 5 | 1 |
| 2300.0 | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | nd | 0.76 | nd | nd |

KEY

TOC = Total organic carbon (soluble + insoluble)
PI = Production Index
PC = Pyrolysable Carbon
HI = Hydrogen Index
OI = Oxygen Index
HC = Hydrocarbon
nd = No data

THEORY AND METHOD

THEORY AND METHOD

1. PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

The samples provided for this study were all cuttings. Each sample was air dried, crushed to 1/8" chips using a jaw crusher, and finally crushed to 0.1mm using a Cross Beta grinding mill.

2. TOC DETERMINATIONS

The total organic carbon value (TOC) was determined on the unextracted sediment sample. The value was determined by treating a known weight of sediment with dilute HCl to remove carbonate minerals, and then heating the residue to approximately 1700 °C (Leco Induction Furnace) in an atmosphere of pure oxygen. The carbon dioxide produced was absorbed on a "Carbosorb" tower. The weight of carbon dioxide produced was then used to calculate %TOC in the sediment.

3. ROCK-EVAL PYROLYSIS

Rock-Eval pyrolysis is carried out by placing approximately 100mg of the crushed sample into a crucible and then subjecting it to the following pyrolysis cycle:

Stage (i) - Sample purged with helium for 3.5 minutes outside of heated part of pyrolysis furnace;

Stage (ii) - Sample heated at 300°C for 3 minutes to liberate free petroleum (S₁ peak);

Stage (iii)- Sample heated from 300°C to 550°C at 25°C/minute to produce petroleum from kerogen (S₂ peak). The furnace is maintained at 550°C for one minute. Carbon dioxide produced during this pyrolysis up to 390°C (550°C in the case of the carbonate-free sediment) is absorbed on a special column;

Stage (iv) - During cool-down period the carbon dioxide produced during pyrolysis is measured (S₃ peak).

The units used for Rock-Eval data are as follows:

S₁, S₂, S₃ = kg/tonne of rock

T_{max} = °C

Hydrogen Index = mg HC/g TOC

Oxygen Index = mg CO₂/g TOC

Rock-Eval data is most commonly used in the following manner:

- (i) S_1 - indicates the level of oil and/or gas already generated by the sample.
- (ii) S_1+S_2 - referred to as the genetic potential this parameter is used for source rock evaluation according to the following criteria:
- | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|
| <2 | kg/tonne | Poor |
| 2-6 | kg/tonne | Moderate |
| >6 | kg/tonne | Good |
- (iii) $S_1/(S_1+S_2)$ - this parameter is the production index which is a measure of the level of maturity of the sample.
- (iv) T_{max} - the temperature corresponding to the S_2 maxima. This temperature increases with increasingly mature sediments.
- (v) HI, OI - the hydrogen ($[S_2 \times 100]/TOC$) and oxygen ($[S_3 \times 100]/TOC$) indices when plotted against one another provide information about the type of kerogen contained in the sample and the maturity of the sample.

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COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

DISCUSSION

General

A series of 21 canned cuttings samples from the Olangolah #1 exploration well were provided for geochemical analysis. After careful drying the samples were crushed to 0.1mm. An aliquot of each sample was then treated with dilute acid to remove carbonate minerals and analysed for its total organic carbon (TOC) content. Finally, both the crushed but otherwise untreated sediment and the crushed, acid-treated sediment from eleven representative samples were analysed by the Rock-Eval pyrolysis technique. Based on the TOC and Rock-Eval data it was not considered worthwhile subjecting these samples to any further geochemical analysis.

Although the geochemists responsible for the development of the Rock-Eval technique suggest that the analysis can be carried out on crushed but otherwise untreated sediment, it has now been established that in many cases analysis of this type of sample results in unreliable S_3 data due to a contribution to this peak from carbon dioxide resulting from carbonate mineral decomposition. It has consequently been suggested that Rock-Eval pyrolysis should be carried out on carbonate-free (acid-treated) sediment. However it is our experience that analysis of the carbonate-free sediment often provides unreliable S_1 and S_2 data. Therefore, the S_1 and S_2 data presented in this report was obtained by pyrolysis of crushed but otherwise untreated sediment whereas the S_3 data was obtained by pyrolysis of carbonate-free sediment. This approach provides the most meaningful Rock-Eval data.

Source Rock Richness

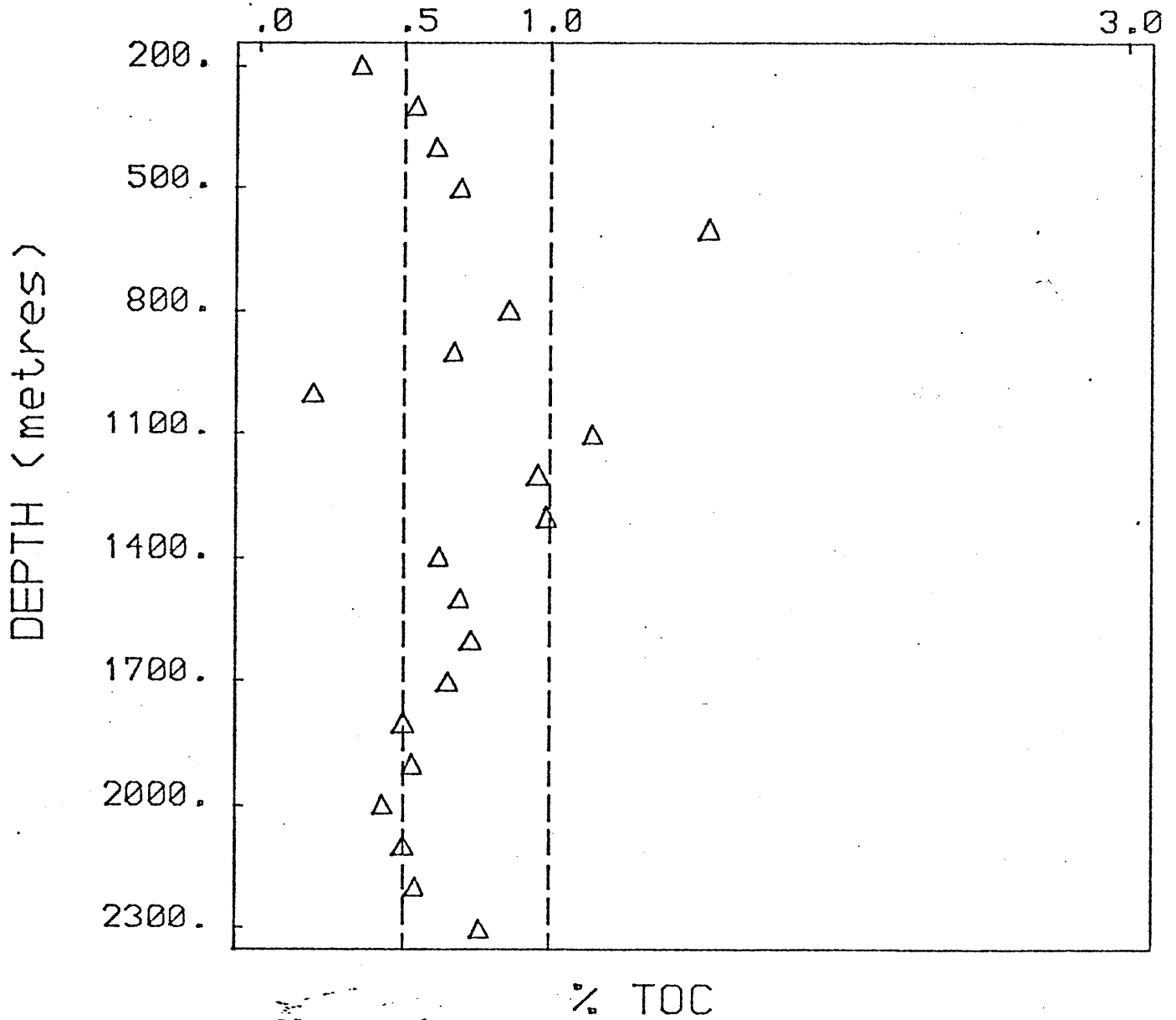
The basic requirement for sediments to be considered a petroleum source is that they contain sufficient organic matter to allow the generation of commercial quantities of petroleum. Since the type of organic matter contained in sediments strongly influences their petroleum generating potential then the minimum level of organic matter required to classify sediments as source rocks also depends upon the source type. However, several prominent geochemists have suggested that generally this minimum TOC value can be set at 0.5% and therefore we use the following criteria for source rock classification based on %TOC:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| <0.5% | Poor |
| 0.5 -1.0% | Moderate |
| >1.0% | Good |

On this basis the 600m and 1100m samples are good source rocks; the 200m, 1000m and 2000m samples are poor source rocks; and the other 16 samples are all moderate petroleum sources (see plot over the page). Since these samples are generally at least moderate source rocks based on TOC data a more detailed investigation of their source rock suitability was carried out by subjecting eleven representative samples to Rock-Eval pyrolysis.

The most meaningful source rock classification is carried out on the basis of the potential yield (S_1+S_2) data. Unlike the TOC data this parameter at least partially accounts for variation in source type. The criteria used for source rock assessment based on the Potential Yield data are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| <2.0 kg/tonne | Poor |
| 2.0 - 6.0 kg/tonne | Moderate |
| >6.0 kg/tonne | Good |

PLOT OF TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON VERSUS SEDIMENT BURIAL DEPTH

Clearly, based on this parameter these samples are very poor source rocks for either oil or gas. In fact their potential yield values are abnormally low considering their level of TOC. There are two likely reasons for this characteristic:

- (i) the samples contain extremely poor quality organic matter; or
- (ii) they have been subjected to extreme conditions of maturation.

The only evidence as to the most likely of these two possibilities is the oxygen index (OI) data. Overmature sediments have very low OI values (similar to those observed for these samples) whereas poor quality organic matter has values up to 150 depending on its level of maturity. On this basis it seems likely that the poor pyrolysis yield for these samples is largely due to the samples having been overmatured.

It should be noted that these sediments may have generated and expelled some petroleum before being overmatured, in which case they cannot be totally excluded as a petroleum source.

Sediment Maturity

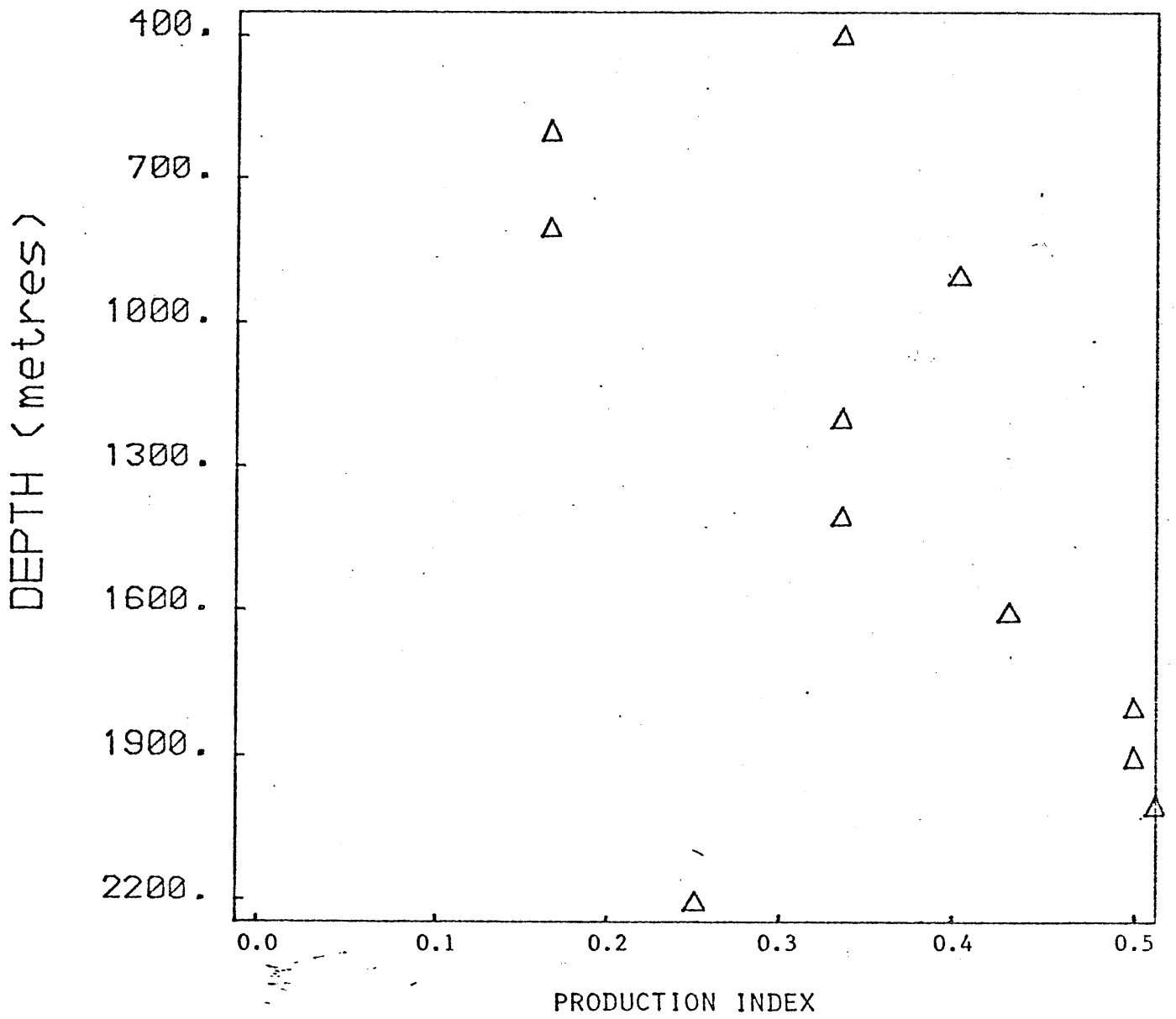
It has already been suggested on the basis of OI data that these samples are probably overmature. In this section, however, the more conventional Rock-Eval maturation parameters are discussed. These parameters are the T_{\max} value and production index (PI). Detailed study of samples from the Paris Basin has shown that a T_{\max} value of 430-435°C represents a maturity level equivalent to the onset of oil generation whereas T_{\max} of about 460°C corresponds to the peak of oil generation. For oil prone sediments the PI value varies from about 0.1 at the onset of oil generation to 0.5 at peak oil generation. For gas prone sediments, the PI data shows only a small change with increasing maturity.

Due to the very small S_2 values the T_{max} data is totally unreliable and in fact is so scattered that our normal plot of T_{max} versus depth included only two data points on scale. Consequently, we have not presented this plot in this report. Although the plot of Production Index versus depth (shown over the page) included all data points on scale we are not prepared to place any emphasis on any trend in this data because the very low S_1 and S_2 values make this data fairly unreliable. Thus the conventional Rock-Eval maturation parameters are of little use in this study.

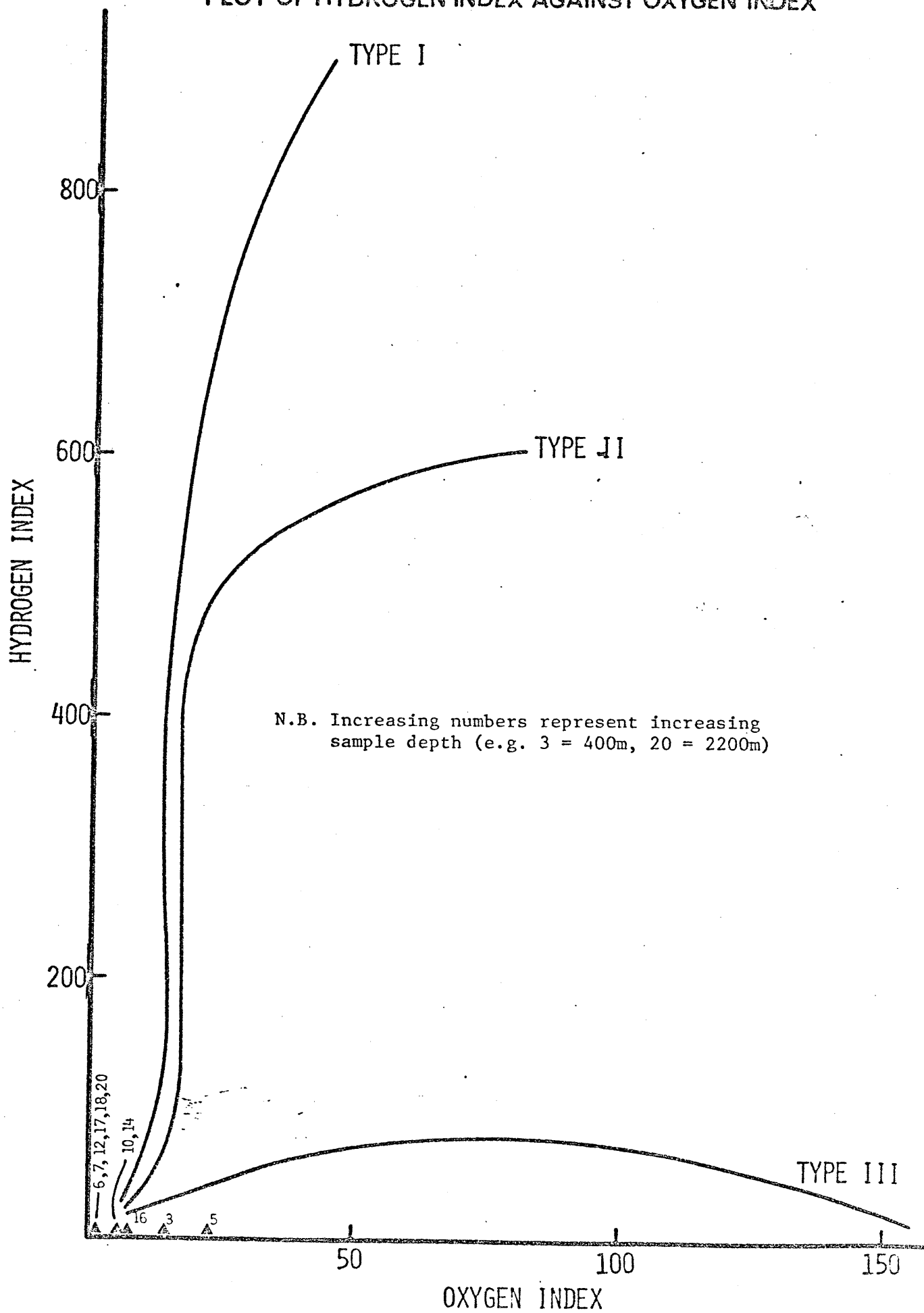
Source Type

A plot of hydrogen index versus oxygen index is shown over the page. The location of the data points on this plot suggests that these sediments are very mature and thus we cannot comment on their kerogen type.

PLOT OF PRODUCTION INDEX VERSUS SEDIMENT BURIAL DEPTH



PLOT OF HYDROGEN INDEX AGAINST OXYGEN INDEX



CONCLUSIONS

- (i) The samples are generally moderately endowed with organic carbon, although this is apparently residual carbon;
- (ii) The level of free petroleum (S_1) and pyrolysable petroleum (S_2) in these sediments is extremely low;
- (iii) The poor potential yield (S_1+S_2) data is most likely due to the sediments having been overmatured, as evidenced by the low hydrogen index and oxygen index values;
- (iv) It is possible that these sediments generated and expelled oil and/or gas prior to being overmatured. Of course such petroleum may have suffered the same fate as the source sediments;
- (v) Conventional Rock-Eval maturation and source typing parameters are of little use in this study.

APPENDIX VII.

MINES ADMINISTRATION PTY. LIMITED

PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORY

REPORT NO. 272/1

Client: GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N/L

Study: OLANGOLAH NO. 1

M.E. Dettmann

I. SUMMARY

See Palynological Data Table appended to report.

II. INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of a palynological investigation of nine sidewall core samples taken from between 83.5 metres and 1959 metres in Olangolah No. 1 well, Victoria.

The samples yielded extremely low to high volumes of organic material, consisting chiefly of opaque detritus with minor representation of severely to ± totally degraded spore/pollen fragments.

Spore-pollen taxa identified and their biostratigraphic implications are discussed in Section III. Section IV includes an account of the kerogen content of the sample as deduced from transmitted light microscope observations. A chart with a summary of the results is appended to the report.

III. BIOSTRATIGRAPHY

1. 83.5 metres to 290 metres.

Cretaceous; no older than *D. speciosus* Zone

Spore-pollen material extracted from samples at SWC 14/83.5m, swc 13/233m, and SWC 12/290m is meagre, mostly fragmented, and very poorly preserved. Forms identified in the residues are as follows:-

(a) 83.5 metres

Lycopodiumsporites spp. indet.
Stereisporites antiquasporites
Cicatricosisporites australiensis

(b) 235 metres

bisaccate grains indet.

(c) 290 metres

Cyathidites australis/minor
Lycopodiumsporites austroclavatidites
Foraminisporis wonthaggiensis
Cicatricosisporites australiensis
Osmundacidites spp.
Stereisporites antiquasporites
 saccate grains indet.

Cicatricosisporites, which occurs at 83.5m and 290m, ranges from the latest Jurassic or earliest Cretaceous to the Turonian in the Otway Basin (see Dettmann and Playford 1969).

Foraminisporis wonthaggiensis at 290 m supports a Cretaceous age, since in the Otway Basin the species first appears within the Early Cretaceous *D. speciosus* Zone and ranges into the Turonian *C. triplex* Zone (Dettmann 1963, Dettmann and Playford 1969). Thus the sediments between 83.5 m and 290 m are considered to be of Cretaceous (Neocomian to Turonian) age and no older than the *D. speciosus* Zone. The microfloral data is insufficient for more precise biostratigraphic allocation in terms of the schemes that Dettmann and Playford (1969) and Dettmann and Douglas (1976) defined for the Otway Basin sequence. In terms of the basins lithostratigraphy, the microfloral evidence indicates that the sampled section is no lower in the Mesozoic sequence than the Otway Group.

2. 467 metres to 658.6 metres

Unassigned Interval

Spore-pollen recovery from the samples between 467m and 658.6m was extremely meagre, with representation of occasional generically identifiable, but extremely poorly preserved and fragmented specimens. Forms identified in the residues include *Osmundacidites*, *Lycopodiumsporites* and *Stereisporites*, all of which are long-ranging within the Mesozoic and Cainozoic sequences of the Otway Basin. Thus on the basis of the recovered plant material the age can not be more precisely stated than Mesozoic or Cainozoic.

3. 924.6 metres to 1959 metres.

Unassigned Interval.

The uppermost sample (SWC 28/924.6m) yielded extremely degraded spores

and pollen grains that could not be identified at generic level.

The lower samples, from 1422.2m (SWC 18) and 1959m (SWC 8), provided residues in which almost totally degraded spore-pollen fragments occur rarely. None of these could be identified and thus no opinion can be given as to the age of the sediments.

IV. KEROGEN ANALYSIS

1. The samples from between 83.5m and 924.6m yielded spores with a dark brown to black colour which suggests that the section has been altered to a level more or less equivalent to that of vitrinite with a reflectance of 2.0%. On this basis the section is considered to be within the high temperature dry gas zone.

The kerogen types represented in the residues are dominantly hydrogen lean (opaque detritus) indicating that the sediments are likely to be gas prone. The sample from 924.6m yielded a high volume of organic material and could thus be considered to be a potential hydrocarbon source rock. However, the samples between 83.5m and 658.6m provided low to extremely low volumes of plant material, indicating that these sediments have no or only very limited potential to source hydrocarbons.

2. 1422.2 metres to 1959 metres

The samples from 1422.2m and 1959m provided residues in which spore-pollen material is almost totally degraded, indicating that the section has been altered to a level equivalent to or greater than that of vitrinite with a reflectance of 3.0%. The presence of low to moderate volumes of predominantly hydrogen lean kerogens indicates that the sediments may have a limited potential to source gas.

Summary of Palynological Data

| Sample | Depth (feet / metres) | Lithology | Biostratigraphic Unit | Inferred Stratigraphic Unit | Polymorphism | Miospore ratio / Microplankton / | Organic Residue Yield | Composition of Organic Residue (as a percentage) | | | | | | | Spore Colour (Estimate of Vitrinite Reflectance) | Remarks | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|--|---------|------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | Dense Sapropelic Detritus | Diffuse Sapropelic Detritus | Fine Sapropelic Detritus | Miospore & Curbles | Wood Tissue | Humic Detritus | Vitrinite | | | Inertinite | Structured Opaque Detritus | Opaque |
| SWC 14 | 83.5 | SILTSTONE; med. grey with SANDSTONE lamination | Cretaceous | - | Very poor | - | Ex. Low | - | 5 | 10 | 5 | - | 25 | 5 | 50 | 10 | 30 | ca. 2.0 (dark brown-black) | Very low yield of fragmented spores and pollen grains. Presence of <i>Cicatricosisporites</i> . |
| SWC 13 | 235 | SILTSTONE; med. dark grey | - | - | Very poor | - | Ex Low | - | + | 15 | + | - | 25 | 5 | 55 | 10 | 35 | ca. 2.0 (dark brown-black) | Meagre representation of unidentified spore-pollen remnants. |
| SWC 12 | 290 | SILTSTONE; med. dark grey | Cretaceous; no older than <i>D. speciosus</i> Zone. | No lower than Otway Group. | Very Poor | - | Low | - | - | 5 | 15 | - | 10 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 40 | ca. 2.0 (dark brown-black) | A few identifiable spore fragments recovered. <i>Cicatricosisporites australiensis</i> and <i>Foraminisporis wonthaggiensis</i> represented. |
| SWC 6 | 467 | SHALE; dark grey carbonaceous | - | - | ex Poor | - | Low | - | - | 20 | 25 | - | 10 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 50 | 2.0-3.0 (black) | Small residue of mostly indeterminate spore/pollen fragments. |
| SWC 4 | 490 | SANDSTONE; fine grained, light grey | - | - | ex Poor | - | Very Low | - | 5 | 15 | 10 | - | 20 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 2.0-3.0 (black) | A few generically identifiable spore/pollen fragments. |
| SWC 30 | 658.6 | SHALE; med. grey friable | - | - | ex Poor | - | Low | - | - | 15 | 30 | - | 30 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 2.0-3.0 (black) | Small residue of spore/pollen fragments that are mostly unidentifiable at generic level. |
| SWC 28 | 924.6 | SHALE; med. grey friable | - | - | ex Poor | - | High | - | 10 | 20 | + | - | 10 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 2.0-3.0 (black) | Spore-pollen fragments rare almost totally degraded; none identifiable. |
| SWC 18 | 1422.2 | SHALE; friable med. grey | - | - | - | - | Low | - | - | 15 | + | - | 10 | 35 | 40 | 5 | 10 | - | Rare ± totally degraded spore/pollen fragments |
| SWC 8 | 1959 | SILTSTONE; med grey | - | - | - | - | Mod. | - | - | 20 | + | - | + | 40 | 40 | 5 | 10 | - | As Above |

APPENDIX VIII. Well velocity analysis.

GAS AND FUEL EXPLORATION N.L.

WELL OLANGOLAH - 1.

LISTING OF:

1. Z, depth in metres below datum (arbitrary sub-weathering datum) chosen at 400 metres above mean sea level.
2. T, one-way travel time in milliseconds below datum.
3. V_i , V_{AV} , interval and average velocities in M/Sec.

Elevation of K.B. 454 metres above mean sea level.

Times from sonic log are from 85 - 2080 metres K.B.

NOTE:- Sonic Log is not calibrated with respect to check shots.
No check shots were performed.

See Enclosure 2 for time-depth curve.

| z | T | ΔT | z_i | v_i | V_{AV} |
|-----|-------|------------|-------|-------|----------|
| 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | | 7.75 | 15.5 | 4000 | |
| 31 | 7.75 | | | | 4000 |
| | | 3.10 | 38.5 | 4839 | |
| 46 | 10.85 | | | | 4240 |
| | | 4.16 | 56 | 4808 | |
| 66 | 15.01 | | | | 4397 |
| | | 4.41 | 76 | 4535 | |
| 86 | 19.42 | | | | 4428 |
| | | 4.23 | 96 | 4728 | |
| 106 | 23.65 | | | | 4482 |
| | | 4.38 | 116 | 4566 | |
| 126 | 28.03 | | | | 4495 |
| | | 4.22 | 136 | 4739 | |
| 146 | 32.25 | | | | 4527 |
| | | 4.15 | 156 | 4819 | |
| 166 | 36.40 | | | | 4560 |
| | | 4.30 | 176 | 4651 | |
| 186 | 40.70 | | | | 4570 |
| | | 4.05 | 196 | 4938 | |
| 206 | 44.75 | | | | 4603 |
| | | 4.10 | 216 | 4878 | |
| 226 | 48.85 | | | | 4626 |
| | | 4.37 | 236 | 4577 | |
| 246 | 53.22 | | | | 4622 |
| | | 4.20 | 256 | 4762 | |
| 266 | 57.42 | | | | 4633 |
| | | 4.28 | 276 | 4673 | |
| 286 | 61.70 | | | | 4635 |
| | | 4.15 | 296 | 4819 | |
| 306 | 65.85 | | | | 4647 |
| | | 4.32 | 316 | 4630 | |
| 326 | 70.17 | | | | 4646 |
| | | 4.38 | 336 | 4566 | |
| 346 | 74.55 | | | | 4641 |
| | | 4.25 | 356 | 4706 | |

2/.....

| Z | T | ΔT | Z _i | V _i | V _{AV} |
|------|--------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 726 | 153.20 | | | | 4739 |
| | | 4.13 | 736 | 4843 | |
| 746 | 157.33 | | | | 4742 |
| | | 4.06 | 756 | 4926 | |
| 766 | 161.39 | | | | 4746 |
| | | 4.01 | 776 | 4988 | |
| 786 | 165.40 | | | | 4752 |
| | | 4.09 | 796 | 4890 | |
| 806 | 169.49 | | | | 4755 |
| | | 4.11 | 816 | 4866 | |
| 826 | 173.60 | | | | 4758 |
| | | 4.25 | 836 | 4706 | |
| 846 | 177.85 | | | | 4757 |
| | | 4.09 | 856 | 4890 | |
| 866 | 181.94 | | | | 4760 |
| | | 4.00 | 876 | 5000 | |
| 906 | 190.03 | | | | 4768 |
| | | 4.05 | 916 | 4938 | |
| 926 | 194.08 | | | | 4771 |
| | | 3.96 | 936 | 5051 | |
| 946 | 198.04 | | | | 4777 |
| | | 4.25 | 956 | 4706 | |
| 966 | 202.29 | | | | 4775 |
| | | 4.18 | 976 | 4785 | |
| 986 | 206.47 | | | | 4776 |
| | | 4.08 | 996 | 4902 | |
| 1006 | 210.55 | | | | 4778 |
| | | 4.20 | 1016 | 4762 | |
| 1026 | 214.75 | | | | 4778 |
| | | 4.19 | 1036 | 4773 | |
| 1046 | 218.94 | | | | 4778 |
| | | 4.17 | 1056 | 4796 | |
| 1066 | 223.11 | | | | 4778 |
| | | 4.26 | 1076 | 4695 | |
| 1086 | 227.37 | | | | 4776 |
| | | 4.36 | 1096 | 4587 | |

4/.....

| Z | T | ΔT | Z _i | V _i | V _{AV} |
|------|--------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1106 | 231.73 | | | | 4773 |
| | | 4.21 | 1116 | 4751 | |
| 1126 | 235.94 | | | | 4772 |
| | | 4.22 | 1136 | 4739 | |
| 1146 | 240.16 | | | | 4772 |
| | | 4.47 | 1156 | 4474 | |
| 1166 | 244.63 | | | | 4766 |
| | | 4.90 | 1176 | 4082 | |
| 1186 | 249.53 | | | | 4753 |
| | | 4.53 | 1196 | 4415 | |
| 1206 | 254.06 | | | | 4747 |
| | | 3.94 | 1216 | 5076 | |
| 1226 | 258.00 | | | | 4752 |
| | | 4.06 | 1236 | 4926 | |
| 1246 | 262.00 | | | | 4755 |
| | | 3.85 | 1256 | 5195 | |
| 1266 | 265.91 | | | | 4761 |
| | | 3.64 | 1276 | 5495 | |
| 1286 | 269.55 | | | | 4771 |
| | | 3.82 | 1296 | 5236 | |
| 1306 | 273.37 | | | | 4777 |
| | | 3.71 | 1316 | 5391 | |
| 1326 | 277.08 | | | | 4785 |
| | | 3.77 | 1336 | 5305 | |
| 1346 | 280.85 | | | | 4793 |
| | | 3.78 | 1356 | 5291 | |
| 1366 | 284.63 | | | | 4799 |
| | | 3.74 | 1376 | 5348 | |
| 1386 | 288.37 | | | | 4806 |
| | | 3.76 | 1396 | 5319 | |
| 1406 | 292.13 | | | | 4813 |
| | | 3.90 | 1416 | 5128 | |
| 1426 | 296.03 | | | | 4817 |
| | | 3.86 | 1436 | 5181 | |
| 1446 | 299.89 | | | | 4822 |
| | | 3.82 | 1456 | 5236 | |
| 1466 | 303.71 | | | | 4827 |
| | | 3.81 | 1476 | 5249 | |

5/.....

| Z | T | ΔT | Z _i | V _i | V _{AV} |
|------|--------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1486 | 307.52 | | | | 4832 |
| | | 3.83 | 1496 | 5222 | |
| 1506 | 311.35 | | | | 4837 |
| | | 3.95 | 1516 | 5063 | |
| 1526 | 315.30 | | | | 4840 |
| | | 3.93 | 1536 | 5089 | |
| 1546 | 319.23 | | | | 4843 |
| | | 4.21 | 1556 | 4751 | |
| 1566 | 323.44 | | | | 4842 |
| | | 3.97 | 1576 | 5038 | |
| 1586 | 327.41 | | | | 4844 |
| | | 3.67 | 1596 | 5450 | |
| 1606 | 331.08 | | | | 4851 |
| | | 3.83 | 1616 | 5222 | |
| 1626 | 334.91 | | | | 4855 |
| | | 3.72 | 1636 | 5376 | |
| 1646 | 338.63 | | | | 4861 |
| | | 3.72 | 1656 | 5376 | |
| 1666 | 342.35 | | | | 4866 |
| | | 3.83 | 1676 | 5222 | |
| 1686 | 346.18 | | | | 4870 |
| | | 3.78 | 1696 | 5291 | |
| 1706 | 349.96 | | | | 4875 |
| | | 3.79 | 1716 | 5277 | |
| 1726 | 353.75 | | | | 4879 |
| | | 3.77 | 1736 | 5305 | |
| 1746 | 357.52 | | | | 4884 |
| | | 3.82 | 1756 | 5236 | |
| 1766 | 361.34 | | | | 4887 |
| | | 3.86 | 1776 | 5181 | |
| 1786 | 365.20 | | | | 4890 |
| | | 3.81 | 1796 | 5249 | |
| 1806 | 369.01 | | | | 4894 |
| | | 3.76 | 1816 | 5319 | |
| 1826 | 372.77 | | | | 4898 |
| | | 3.84 | 1836 | 5208 | |
| 1846 | 376.61 | | | | 4902 |
| | | 3.76 | 1856 | 5319 | |

6/.....

| Z | T | ΔT | Z _i | V _i | V _{AV} |
|------|--------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1866 | 380.37 | | | | 4906 |
| | | 3.77 | 1876 | 5305 | |
| 1886 | 384.14 | | | | 4910 |
| | | 4.25 | 1896 | 4706 | |
| 1906 | 388.39 | | | | 4907 |
| | | 4.35 | 1916 | 4598 | |
| 1926 | 392.74 | | | | 4904 |
| | | 4.10 | 1936 | 4878 | |
| 1946 | 396.84 | | | | 4904 |
| | | 3.79 | 1956 | 5277 | |
| 1966 | 400.63 | | | | 4907 |
| | | 3.90 | 1976 | 5128 | |
| 1986 | 404.53 | | | | 4909 |
| | | 3.64 | 1996 | 5495 | |
| 2006 | 408.17 | | | | 4915 |
| | | 3.88 | 2016 | 5155 | |
| 2026 | 412.05 | | | | 4917 |

APPENDIX IX.

OLANGOLAH NO. 1

Organic petrology of a suite of samples
from Olangolah No. 1

A.C. COOK

A report prepared for
Gas and Fuel Exploration N/L

Keiraville Konsultants Pty. Ltd.,
7 Dallas St.,
Keiraville, N.S.W., 2500,
Australia.

August 1982

Olangolah No. 1

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Organic petrology of a suite of samples
from Olangolah No. 1

Introduction

Ten cuttings and one junk basket samples were received from Gas and Fuel Exploration N/L for petrological examination of the contained organic matter. These samples covered a depth interval from 195m to 2200m and are believed to be from the Eumeralla Formation.

Short descriptions of the organic matter in each sample, together with vitrinite reflectance data and descriptions of rock-types, are given in Appendix 1. This report draws together the petrological and other data for the suite of samples and develops an interpretation of the source-potential of, and the extent to which hydrocarbons are likely to have been generated from, the sequence drilled at the location of Olangolah No. 1. Estimates of the thermal history and the possible timing of maturation are also made.

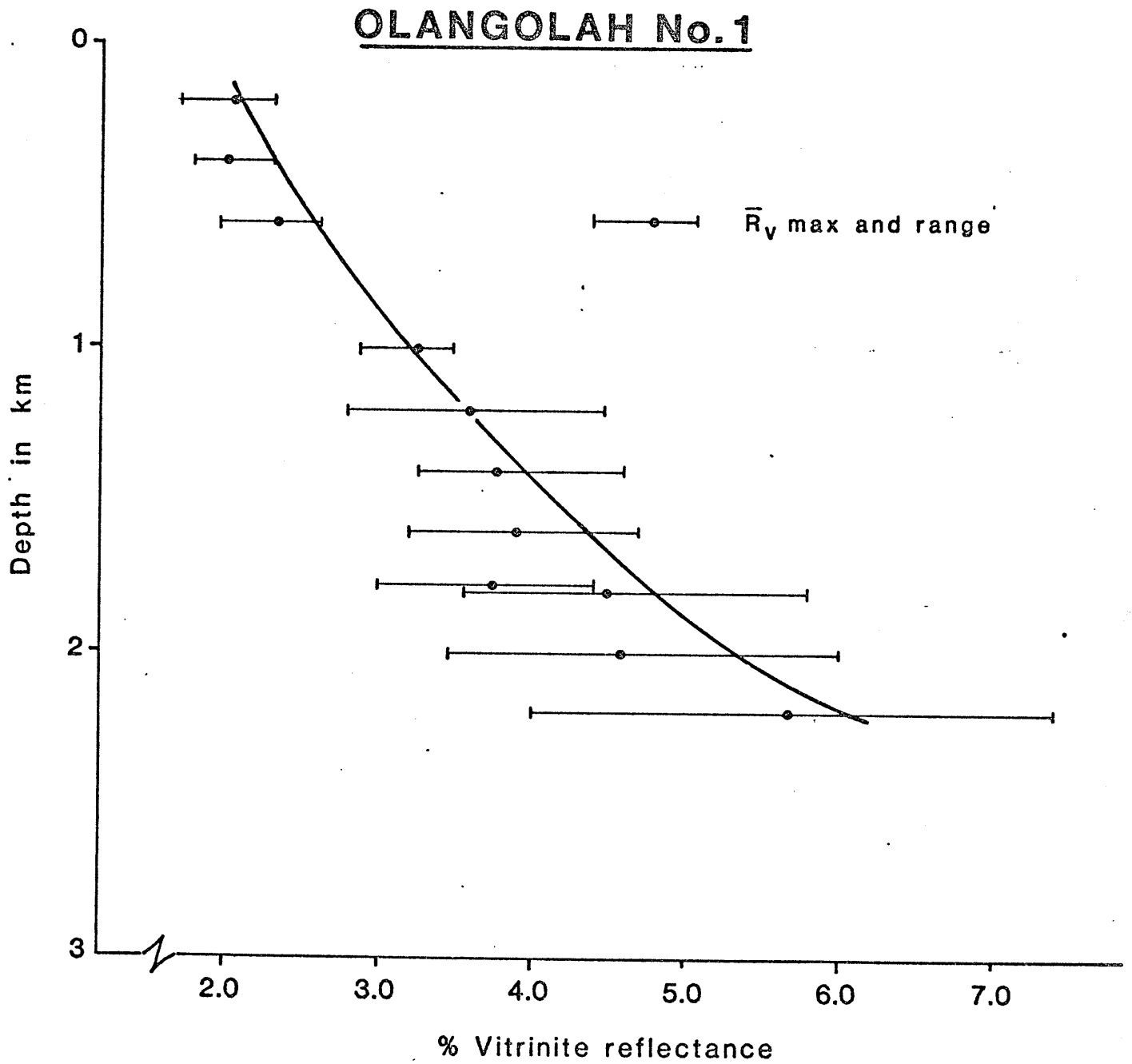
Experimental Methods

Samples were mounted in cold-setting polyester resin and polished "as received", so that whole-rock samples rather than concentrates of organic matter were examined. This method is preferred to the use of demineralised concentrates because of the greater ease, with whole-rock samples, of identifying first generation vitrinite. The whole-rock method also permits the examination of maceral associations and is useful in establishing the R_{\max} and true R_{\min} values.

Vitrinite reflectance measurements were made using immersion oil of refractive index 1.518 (at 546nm and 23°C) and spinel and garnet standards of 0.42%, 0.917% and 1.726% reflectance. Fluorescence-mode observations were made to provide a check that the anthracitic vitrinite was not a reworked population. For fluorescence-mode, a 3mm BG 3 excitation filter was used with a TK400 dichroic mirror and a K490 barrier filter. A Leitz MPV 1.1 photometer mounted on a Leitz Orthoplan was used for photometric work. A separate Opak illuminator is normally used for examination in fluorescence-mode.

Vitrinite Reflectance

The sample set provides good control over the variation of the vitrinite reflectance as a function of depth, even though the range of reflectance from each sample is relatively high. The ranges obtained may be partly due to the presence of cavings, but with high rank samples, the R_{\max} values may be difficult to find and the distinction of vitrinite from inertinite is not always unequivocal, especially in sections parallel to bedding. In defining the vitrinite population, measurements were made first on the more highly bireflecting phytoclasts — that is vitrinite sectioned perpendicular to, or nearly perpendicular to, bedding. All eight samples were found to contain vitrinite. Twenty readings were obtained for all samples except for that from 1000m where only ten readings were obtained. In all samples, the vitrinite population was relatively well defined. The results for the samples fall on a smooth trend. They provide a good indication of the level and the rate of change (with



depth) of maturation (Fig. 1, p 4). The best estimate of maturation (solid curve on Fig. 1) is drawn to take account of the possibility of cavings and the probability that measurement errors will be biased towards lower readings rather than high readings.

The level of maturation is very high with all samples being beyond the oil dead-line (\bar{R}_{\max} 1.3%) and beyond the normal limit of commercial gas production (\bar{R}_{\max} 2.0%). The three shallowest samples lie slightly below the reflectance trend for the deeper samples but indicate that the upper part of the section is overmature. The relatively smooth form of the reflectance profile, and the high bireflectances found for much of the vitrinite (Plates 1, 2 and 3, and 4 and 5), indicate a normal coalification history rather than very localized contact metamorphism. However, it is clear that the temperatures involved must have been unusually high (see also the section on Thermal History). Slight evidence of a mosaic texture was found in the sample from 600m, but evidence of contact metamorphism is generally lacking. Petrologically the vitrinite resembles the meta-anthracites of the Cooper Basin (Kantsler et al 1978) rather than those described by Creaney (1980). Bireflectance exceeds 2.0% in many of the samples and appears to be typical of that for normally coalified vitrinite.

The reflectance gradient is high with the reflectance increasing at an average of 1.82%/km. This is an average for the depth interval sampled and the tangents to the curve give lower values in the upper part of the section and higher values in the lower part of the section. The reflectance gradient is not, however, unusually high for overmature sections.

Organic Matter Type

Dispersed organic matter (d.o.m.) ranges from rare to abundant (less than 0.1% to >2.0%) but is typically sparse (0.5% to 2.0%). Vitrinite is typically more abundant than inertinite but, at high ranks, these macerals cannot always be reliably distinguished. Vitrinite occurs as small to moderately large phytoclasts (Plates 1 to 5). No fragments derived from coal seams were found. Exinite is also difficult to distinguish but some of the phytoclasts with very high values for R_{\max} and bireflectance may be cutinite (Plate 6). The lack of exinite fluorescence is due to the high rank of the sequence. Relatively little variation was found in organic matter type.

Mineral matter fluorescence is weak to absent. Small amounts of chalcopyrite were noted in one of the samples. Pyrite is present in most samples, none appears to have been altered to pyrrhotite.

Thermal History

The sequence must have suffered early, rapid coalification under a significant cover of younger sediments. The duration of coalification is not known but was probably much less than the total age of the sequence. Estimates of palaeotemperatures using the total age of the sediment will give minimum estimates. The estimates in Table 1 were made using the Bostick recalibration of the Karweil nomogram (Appendix 2). The Karweil nomogram is not well calibrated for such high rank coals, but the data in Table 1 give

Table 1. Model temperatures for Olangolah No. 1.

| Depth m | Vitrinite Reflectance | Assumed age | Model Temperatures | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | | T _{ISO} | T _{GRAD} |
| 150 | 2.0 | 120my | 130 | 208 |
| 1900 | 5.1 | 120my | 240 | 384 |
| 2200 | 6.2 | 120my | >240 | >384 |

an indication of the order of the magnitude of temperatures involved.

The duration of coalification must have been much less than the total age of the sediments, so that the estimates in Table 1 are likely to be systematically low. The palaeo-geothermal gradient probably exceeded 100°C/km. The depth of cover which has been removed was probably in excess of 1.5km and less than 2.5km. Assumptions concerning the timing of coalification do not greatly affect the estimate of cover loss.

These inferred temperatures contrast markedly with reported well temperatures for the Otway Basin (typically less than 130°C) and with model temperatures based on vitrinite reflectance (maximum value 152°C for T_{GRAD}). The reflectance profiles for some other wells may be consistent with a loss of cover in excess of 1km. Thus, it is probable that the area in which Olangolah No. 1 was drilled was subject to very high temperatures soon after deposition of the sedimentary sequence drilled. Subsequent uplift and erosion has been similar to, or marginally greater than, that in other parts of the onshore Otway Basin notwithstanding the very high rank of near-surface samples.

Hydrocarbon Generation

The source-potential of the sequence ranged from poor to moderately good prior to coalification. The proportion of exinite cannot be estimated accurately so that it is difficult to be definitive concerning the relative importance of oil generation as compared with gas during maturation. The overmature to highly overmature nature of the sequence means that the hydrocarbon potential at Olangolah is restricted to dry gas. Hydrocarbon generation must have occurred early in the history of the sequence. Such timing is commonly considered to give enhanced migration efficiency, and early reservoiring can result in the preservation of porosity and permeability in sandstones at unusually high levels of maturity.

Levels of maturation in the Otway Basin are typically much lower than those found in Olangolah. For example, the depth to the 0.7% reflectance level is typically in excess of 2000m. The high rank found at Olangolah is likely to affect a significant area. Hydrocarbons generated within this area will have largely been driven out of the high rank part of the section. Some zones of anomalously high rank are associated with an aureole of hydrocarbon accumulation. Two of the best known are the Bramsche Massif in W. Germany (Teichmüller and Teichmüller, 1968) and the Nappamerri trough in the Cooper Basin of South Australia (Kantsler and Cook, 1979/1982). If these analogies hold, a potential exists for the existence of hydrocarbon accumulations between the location of Olangolah and areas showing maturation levels more typical of the Otway Basin. Wet gas index should increase away from the high rank areas and some

potential exists for oil accumulation peripheral to the zone of high rank.

Conclusions

The section at Olangolah is overmature. The coalification appears to be a response to a regional rise in temperature rather than to contact metamorphism, but the maturation level for Olangolah is clearly anomalous as compared with reported data for the Otway Basin. The original source-potential of the sequence ranged from poor to moderately good. Exinite cannot be reliably distinguished but is probably present. Potential exists for the occurrence of hydrocarbon accumulations between the location of Olangolah and the typical low levels of maturation found in the Otway Basin. Coalification probably occurred at an early stage with temperatures in the lower part of the sequence probably exceeding 300°C and reaching approximately 200°C in the upper part of the sequence.

References

- Creaney, S., 1980. Petrographic texture and vitrinite reflectance variation on the Alston Block, north-east England. Proc. Yorks. geol. Soc. 42, 4, 553-580.
- Kantsler, A.J. and Cook, A.C., 1982. Rank variation in the Cooper and Eromanga Basins, Central Australia. Compte Rendu, IX ICC, Urbana, 1979, (In Press).
- Kantsler, A.J., Smith, G.C., and Cook, A.C., 1978. Lateral and vertical rank variation : implications for hydrocarbon exploration. J. Aust. Petrol Explor. Assoc., 18, 143-156.

Teichmüller, M. and Teichmüller, R., 1968. Geological aspects of coal metamorphism. In Murchison, D.G., and Westoll, T.S. (Eds). Coal and Coal Bearing Strata. Oliver and Boyd, 347-379.

Plate Captions

V - vitrinite

R.L. reflected white light

Fl. fluorescence mode

PLATES

The Plates have been printed from photomicrographs using 35 mm transparencies. All the photomicrographs were taken using oil immersion. Magnification is indicated by the field width given in the Plate captions. Polarized light was not used for all of the photographs and Plate 1 was taken using partially crossed polars.

Plate 1.

Ctgs. 600m

Large phytoclast of vitrinite.
 \bar{R}_v max 2.35%.

Partially crossed polars, R.L., field width 0.27mm.

Plate 2.

Ctgs. 1200m

Vitrinite phytoclast photographed in plane polarized
light with the polarization direction of the analyser
running "E-W".

\bar{R}_v max 3.60%.

R.L., field width 0.27mm.

Plate 3.

As for Plate 2, but with the analyser rotated 90°
to give illumination in the R_{min} position.

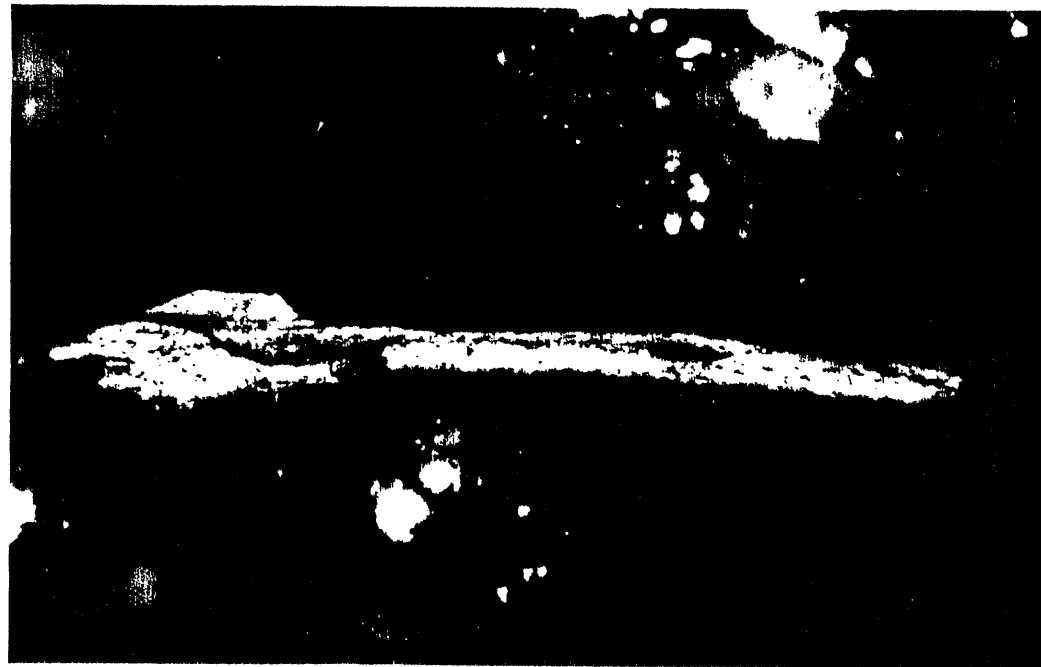


Plate 4.

Ctgs 1400m

Vitrinite phytoclast photographed in the illumination conditions used for measurement of R_{max} . Polarizer direction and R_{max} direction are both "NE-SW".

 R_{max} 3.78%. \bar{R}_V max 4.04%.

R.L., field width 0.27mm.

Plate 5.

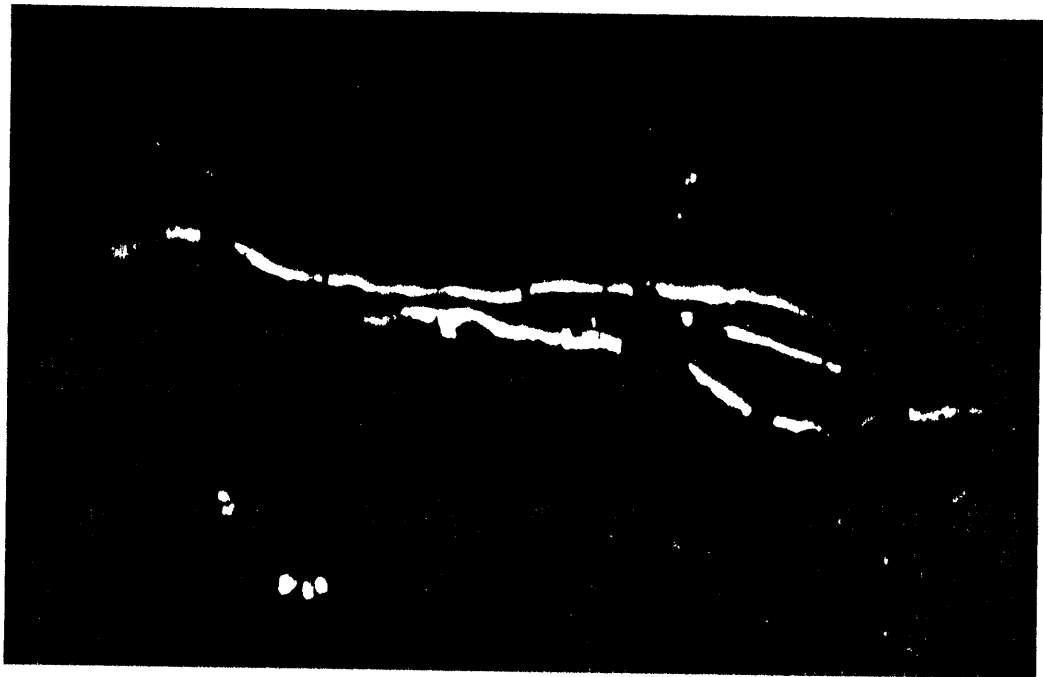
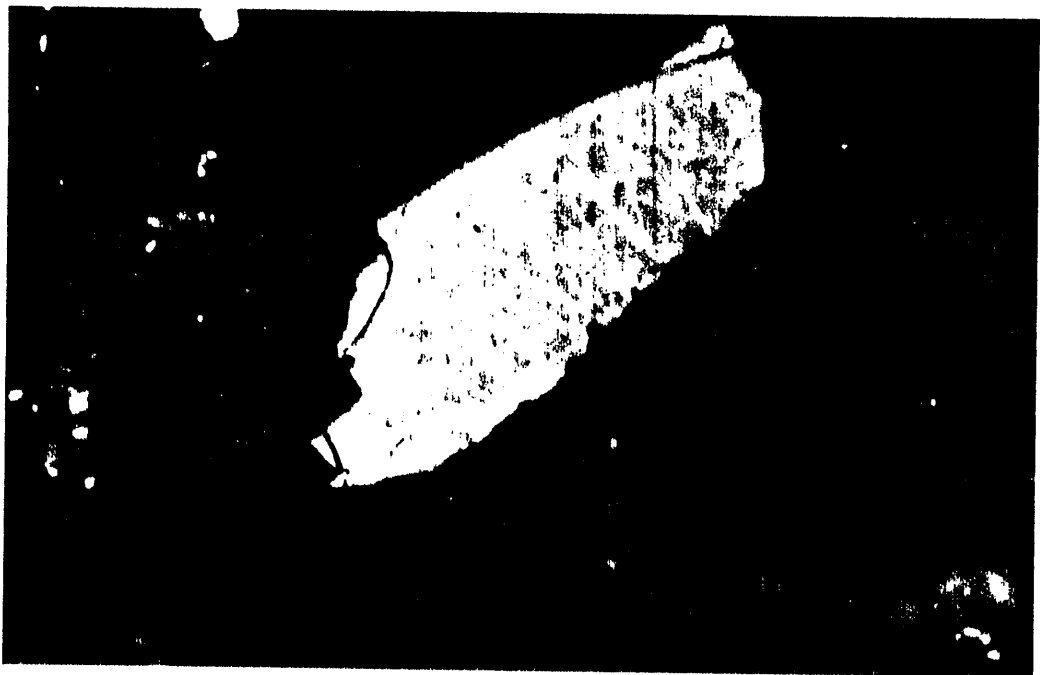
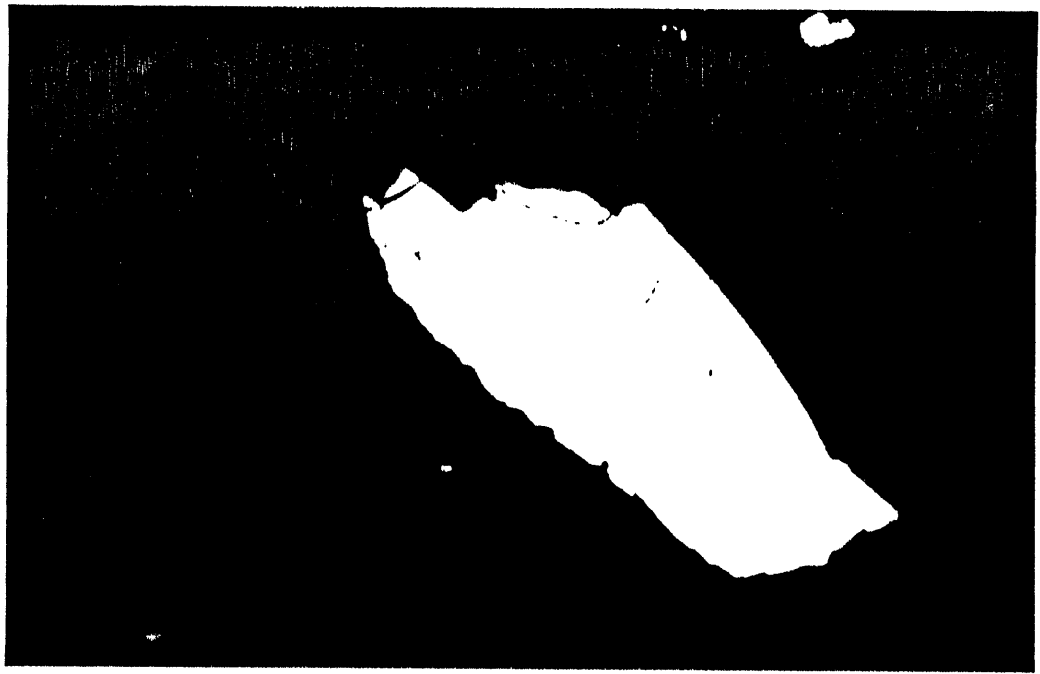
As for Plate 4, but stage rotated through 90° to the measurement position for R_{min} . R_{min} 1.72%. More surface texture can generally be distinguished in the R_{min} position.

Plate 6.

Junk basket 1765m

Phytoclast possibly derived from plant cuticle. The form and extreme bireflectance suggest that the phytoclast may be cutinite, but its optical properties are very similar to those of vitrinite. R_{max} 4.40%, R_{min} 1.28%

 \bar{R}_V 3.76%.



OLANGOLAH No. 1

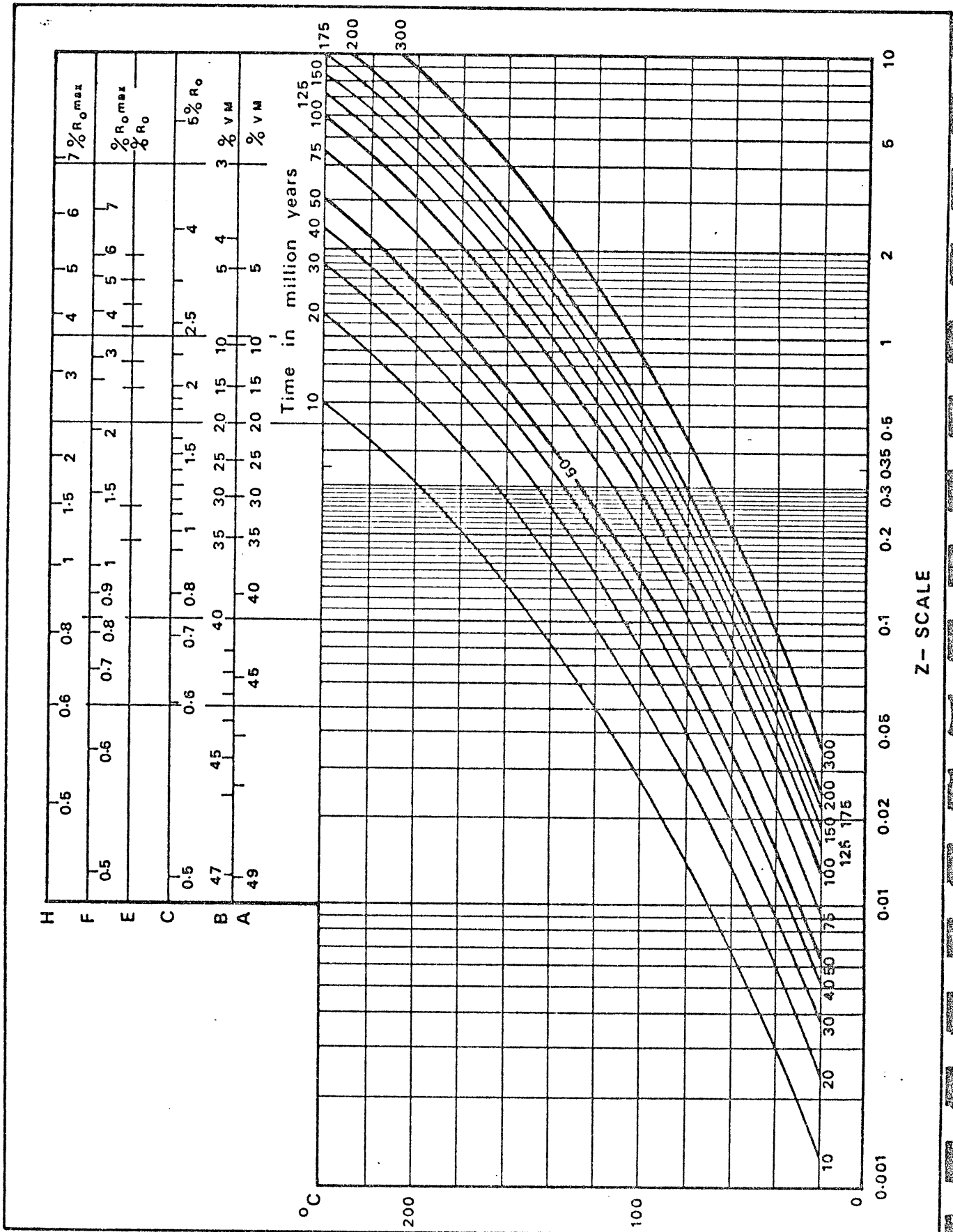
| K.K. No. | Depth | \bar{R}_o max | Range | N | Exinite Fluorescence (Remarks) |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----|---|
| 16025 | 195 Ctgs | 2.05 | 1.73-2.47 | 11 | No fluorescing exinite. (Calcareous siltstone and sandstone with d.o.m. rare to sparse, V>I. Vitrinite rare.) |
| 16026 | 400 Ctgs | 2.01 | 1.82-2.35 | 16 | No fluorescing exinite. (Calcareous siltstone, claystone, and sandstone. D.o.m. rare to sparse, V>I, vitrinite rare. Rare chalcopyrite present.) |
| 16027 | 600 Ctgs | 2.35 | 1.97-2.63 | 20 | No fluorescing exinite. (Claystone and siltstone with rare coal or thick vitrinite layers. D.o.m. rare but sparse vitrinite, chiefly as isolated grains derived from thick layers of massive telocollinite. V>>I. Slight evidence of very fine-mosaic structure present in the vitrinite. No other evidence of contact alteration.) |
| 15902 | 1000 Ctgs | 3.26 | 2.90-3.50 | 10 | No fluorescing exinite. (Claystone with abundant carbonate, d.o.m. rare, V>I, E not distinguished. Vitrinite and Inertinite are both rare. Pyrite rare, some iron oxide minerals present.) |
| 15903 | 1200 Ctgs | 3.60 | 2.80-4.44 | 20 | No fluorescing exinite. (Claystone with d.o.m. sparse, V>I. Vitrinite sparse, Inertinite rare. The bireflectance of the vitrinite ranges up to 2.11%.) |
| 15904 | 1400 Ctgs | 3.78 | 3.25-4.60 | 20 | No fluorescing exinite. (Similar to 15903, d.o.m. sparse V>I. Vitrinite sparse, small phytoclasts.) |
| 15905 | 1600 Ctgs | 3.90 | 3.20-4.70 | 20 | No fluorescing exinite. (Siltstone and claystone, d.o.m. sparse, V>I. Vitrinite and Inertinite sparse.) |
| 15754 | 1765 Junk basket | 3.76 | 3.00-4.40 | 20 | No fluorescing exinite. (Silty mudstone with abundant d.o.m., macerals difficult to distinguish due to very high rank, probably V>I>E. The vitrinite has a high bireflectance, R_{min} approx 1.9%, and the highest reflectance values were probably measures on cutinite. The level of maturity indicated is higher than that usually associated with adequate permeability for gas production.) |
| 15906 | 1800 Ctgs | 4.50 | 3.57-5.80 | 20 | No fluorescing exinite. (Siltstone, sandstone and claystone, d.o.m. common, V>I, vitrinite common, Inertinite sparse. Pyrite sparse to common.) |
| 15907 | 2000 Ctgs | 4.56 | 3.47-6.00 | 20 | No fluorescing exinite. (Claystone and siltstone with abundant carbonate, d.o.m. rare to sparse, V>I.) |
| 15908 | 2200 Ctgs | 5.69 | 4.00-7.40 | 20 | No fluorescing exinite. (Siltstone, claystone and sandstone, d.o.m. common V=I, vitrinite and Inertinite both sparse. Bireflectance of vitrinite high, up to 4.18%.) |

Appendix 2 Thermal History Models

The Karweil nomogram (Fig 2-1) can be used to determine the third variable if two of the three variables — rank, temperature and time of coalification — are known. Thus, using Scale C, a reflectance of 2%, and an age of 120 million years, gives a coalification temperature of 130°C. A z value of 0.7 corresponds to the reflectance value of 1%. The z value is a measure of coalification work and is an additive quantity. The temperature of 130°C is that which, if operative over the period of 120 million years, would give z value of 0.7. Given the form of the equation relating time, temperature and z, it is possible to recalculate the isothermal temperatures to fit a model of an initial temperature of 10°C and constantly rising temperature. The final or gradthermal temperature T_{grad} is effectively given by $T_{iso} \times 1.6$. The factor (1.6) is not a constant and does vary with the value of T_{iso} but the variation is small in relation to other possible errors. The Karweil nomogram is known to be wrong in detail but has given model temperatures which have proved useful in terms of testing assumptions concerning thermal history in a number of sedimentary basins. Scales C ($R > 0.6$) and H ($R < 0.6$) are normally used by the author and a recalibration of the scales is being undertaken. The value of model temperatures lies chiefly in their use in a qualitative way to compare the model temperature data from a set of wells with present well temperatures.

Figure 2-1

KARWEIL DIAGRAM (AFTER BOSTICK)



PE903833

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE903833 is enclosed within the
container PE903830 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE903833 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE903833
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE903830
NAME = Velocity-Time-Depth Curves
BASIN = OTWAY
PERMIT = PEP100
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = VELOCITY_CHART
DESCRIPTION = Velocity-time-depth curves (enclosure
from WCR) for Olangolah-1
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED =
DATE_RECEIVED = 2/12/82
W_NO = W774
WELL_NAME = Olangolah-1
CONTRACTOR =
CLIENT_OP_CO =

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE602616

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE602616 is enclosed within the
container PE180181 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE602616 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE602616
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE180181
 - NAME = Composite Well Log - sheet 1
 - BASIN = OTWAY
 - PERMIT = PEP100
 - TYPE = WELL
 - SUBTYPE = COMPOSITE_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Olangolah-1 Composite Well Log sheet 1,
1:1000, Enclosure from WCR
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 2/12/82
 - W_NO = W774
 - WELL_NAME = Olangolah-1
- CONTRACTOR =
- CLIENT_OP_CO = Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L

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PE602615

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE602615 is enclosed within the
container PE180181 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE602615 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE602615
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE180181
 NAME = Composite Well Log - sheet 2
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = COMPOSITE_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Olangolah-1 Composite Well Log sheet 2,
 1:1000, Enclosure from WCR
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
DATE_RECEIVED = 2/12/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = Olangolah-1
CONTRACTOR =
CLIENT_OP_CO = Gas and Fuel Exploration N.L

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PE601345

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE601345 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE601345 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE601345
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
NAME = Induction Resistivity Sonic
BASIN = OTWAY
PERMIT = PEP 100
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = WELL_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Simultaneous Induction Resistivity
Sonic ISF-Sonic (enclosure from WCR)
for Olangolah-1
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 13/05/82
DATE_RECEIVED = 2/12/82
W_NO = W774
WELL_NAME = Olangolah-1
CONTRACTOR = Schlumberger
CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION N.L

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PE601346

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE601346 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE601346 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE601346
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
NAME = Dual Laterolog
BASIN = OTWAY
PERMIT = PEP 100
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = WELL_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Dual Laterolog 510-2090, Simultaneous
(enclosure from WCR) for Olangolah-1
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 6/06/82
DATE_RECEIVED = 7/06/82
W_NO = W774
WELL_NAME = Olangolah-1
CONTRACTOR = Schlumberger
CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION N.L

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PE601347

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE601347 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE601347 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE601347
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
NAME = Bore Hole Compensated Sonic
BASIN = OTWAY
PERMIT = PEP 100
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = WELL_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Bore Hole Compensated Sonic Log
510-2090 (enclosure from WCR) for
Olangolah-1
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 6/06/82
DATE_RECEIVED = 7/06/82
W_NO = W774
WELL_NAME = Olangolah-1
CONTRACTOR = Schlumberger
CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION N.L

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE601348

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE601348 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE601348 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE601348
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
NAME = Cluster Dip Log
BASIN = OTWAY
PERMIT = PEP 100
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = WELL_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Cluster Computer Processed Log, Four
Arm High Resolution Continuous
Dipmeter, (enclosure from WCR) for
Olangolah-1
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 17/05/82
DATE_RECEIVED = 2/12/82
W_NO = W774
WELL_NAME = Olangolah-1
CONTRACTOR = Schlumberger
CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION N.L

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PE601349

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE601349 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE601349 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE601349
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 NAME = Cluster Dip Log
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP 100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = WELL_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Cluster Computer Processed Log, Four
 Arm High Resolution Continuous
 Dipmeter, (enclosure from WCR) for
 Olangolah-1
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 23/06/82
DATE_RECEIVED = 2/12/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = Olangolah-1
 CONTRACTOR = Schlumberger
 CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION N.L

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PE604763

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604763 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604763 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604763
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 NAME = Mud Log, 1 of 24
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
 DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 1 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
 Olangolah-1
 REMARKS =
 DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
 DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

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PE604764

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604764 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604764 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604764
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 NAME = Mud Log, 2 of 24
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
 DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 2 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
 Olangolah-1
 REMARKS =
 DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
 DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

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PE604765

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604765 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604765 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604765
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 3 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 3 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

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PE604766

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604766 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604766 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604766
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 NAME = Mud Log, 4 of 24
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
 DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 4 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
 Olangolah-1
 REMARKS =
 DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
 DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604767

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604767 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604767 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604767
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
NAME = Mud Log, 5 of 24
BASIN = OTWAY
PERMIT = PEP100
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 5 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
W_NO = W774
WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604768

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604768 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604768 has the following characteristics:

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CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 NAME = Mud Log, 6 of 24
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
 DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 6 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
 Olangolah-1
 REMARKS =
 DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
 DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604769

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604769 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604769 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604769
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 7 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 7 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604770

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604770 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604770 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604770
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 8 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 8 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604771

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604771 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604771 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604771
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
NAME = Mud Log, 9 of 24
BASIN = OTWAY
PERMIT = PEP100
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 9 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
W_NO = W774
WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604772

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604772 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604772 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604772
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 NAME = Mud Log, 10 of 24
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
 DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 10 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
 Olangolah-1
 REMARKS =
 DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
 DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604773

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604773 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604773 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604773
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 NAME = Mud Log, 11 of 24
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
 DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 11 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
 Olangolah-1
 REMARKS =
 DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
 DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604774

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604774 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604774 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604774
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 - NAME = Mud Log, 12 of 24
 - BASIN = OTWAY
 - PERMIT = PEP100
 - TYPE = WELL
 - SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 12 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 - W_NO = W774
 - WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 - CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 - CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604775

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604775 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604775 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604775
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 13 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 13 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604776

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604776 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604776 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604776
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 NAME = Mud Log, 14 of 24
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
 DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 14 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
 Olangolah-1
 REMARKS =
 DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
 DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604777

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604777 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604777 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604777
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 NAME = Mud Log, 15 of 24
 BASIN = OTWAY
 PERMIT = PEP100
 TYPE = WELL
 SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
 DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 15 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
 Olangolah-1
 REMARKS =
 DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
 DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 W_NO = W774
 WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604778

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604778 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604778 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604778
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 16 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 16 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604779

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604779 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604779 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604779
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 17 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 17 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604780

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604780 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604780 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604780
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 18 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 18 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604781

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604781 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604781 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604781
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 19 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 19 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604782

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604782 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604782 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604782
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 20 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 20 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604783

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604783 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604783 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604783
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
 - NAME = Mud Log, 21 of 24
 - BASIN = OTWAY
 - PERMIT = PEP100
 - TYPE = WELL
 - SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
 - DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 21 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
 - W_NO = W774
 - WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
 - CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
 - CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604784

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604784 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604784 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604784
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 22 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 22 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604785

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604785 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604785 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE604785
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
NAME = Mud Log, 23 of 24
BASIN = OTWAY
PERMIT = PEP100
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 23 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
W_NO = W774
WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE604786

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE604786 is enclosed within the
container PE902666 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE604786 has the following characteristics:

- ITEM_BARCODE = PE604786
- CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE902666
- NAME = Mud Log, 24 of 24
- BASIN = OTWAY
- PERMIT = PEP100
- TYPE = WELL
- SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
- DESCRIPTION = Mud Log, 24 of 24, (enclosure from WCR)
Olangolah-1
- REMARKS =
- DATE_CREATED = 19/06/82
- DATE_RECEIVED = 22/06/82
- W_NO = W774
- WELL_NAME = OLANGOLAH-1
- CONTRACTOR = EXPLORATION LOGGING
- CLIENT_OP_CO = GAS & FUEL EXPLORATION NL

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)