

DEPT. NAT. RES & ENV  
PE906285

WATER VELOCITY SURVEY  
SALT LAKE-1  
FEB 72  
MICROFILM  
FBI  
FOOTAGE 10000

ATTACHMENT TO WCR  
FOR SALT LAKE-1 (W583)

WELL VELOCITY SURVEY

of

SALT LAKE No.1

for

WOODSIDE OIL N. L.

by

UNITED GEOPHYSICAL CORPORATION

Party 141



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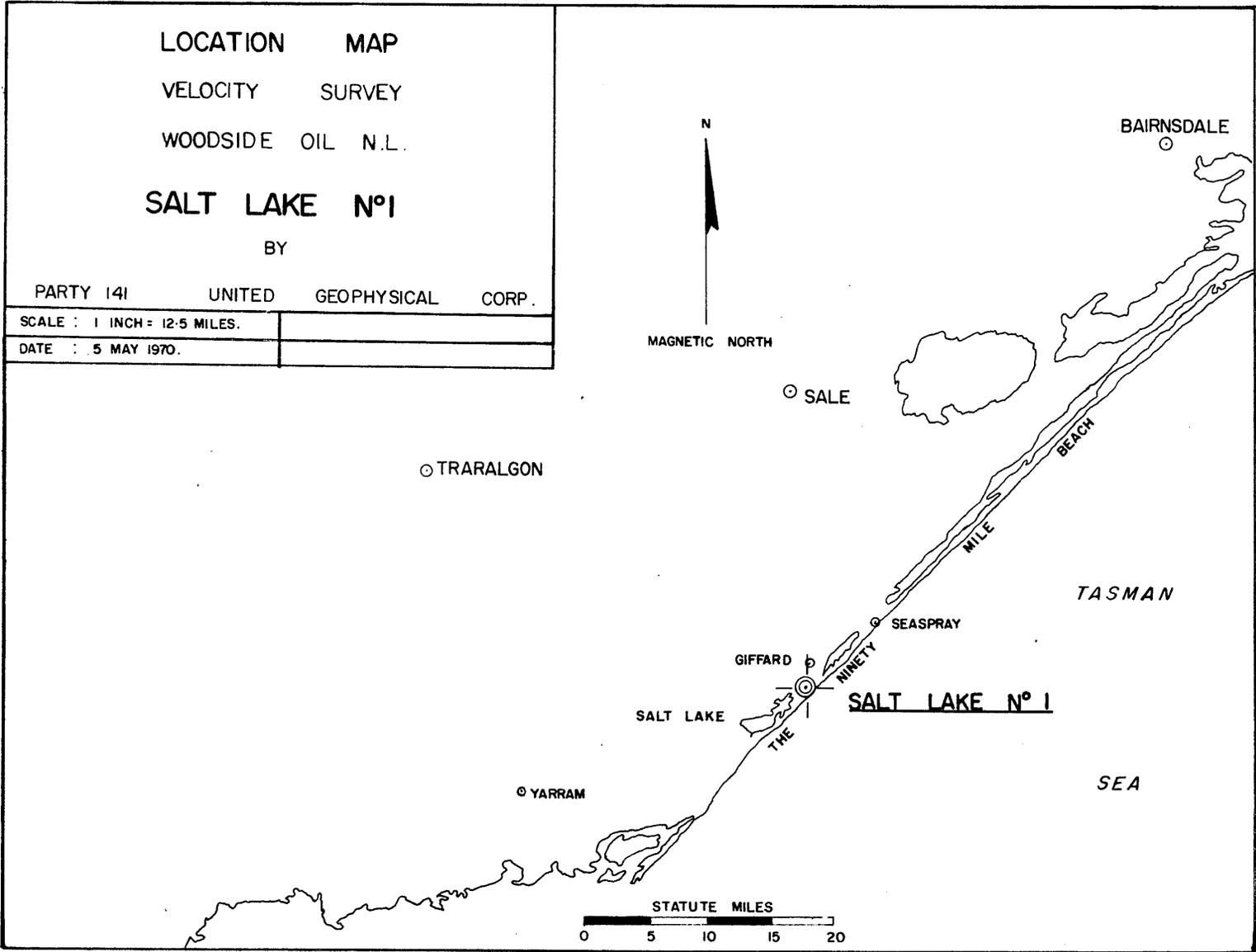
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LOCATION MAP  
 VELOCITY SURVEY  
 WOODSIDE OIL N.L.  
**SALT LAKE N°1**  
 BY  
 PARTY 141 UNITED GEOPHYSICAL CORP.  
 SCALE : 1 INCH = 12.5 MILES.  
 DATE : 5 MAY 1970.



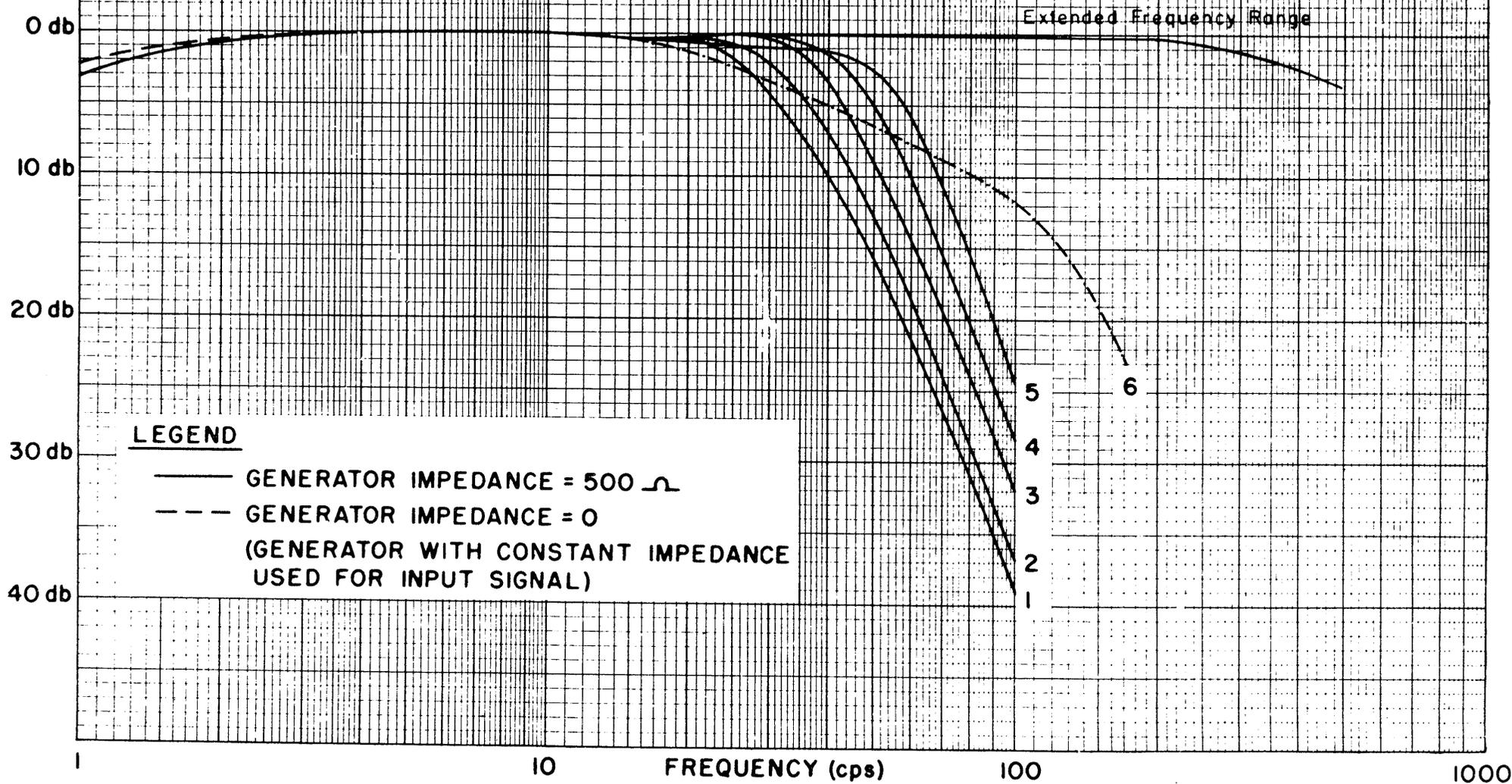
WELL INFORMATION

NAME OF WELL	Salt Lake No.1
DATE OF SURVEY	5th May, 1970
LOCATION	24 miles south of Sale, Victoria, in Petroleum Exploration Permit 72
CO-ORDINATES	Latitude 38° 26' 53" S. Longitude 147° 05' 12" E.
ELEVATION K.B.	+75.58 feet Mean Sea Level
ELEVATION G.L.	+62.81 feet Mean Sea Level
DATUM PLANE	0" Mean Sea Level
INTERVAL SURVEYED	1050' to 5285' below K.B.
CASING	316 feet below K.B. (Logger)
SEISMOGRAPH PROFILE	Shotpoint 27 Line 3 (Shotpoint 297 feet northwest of well)

# OVERALL FREQUENCY RESPONSE

INCLUDING RESPONSE OF:

- 1) UNITED TYPE 1-27 AMPLIFIER
- 2) UNITED TYPE 7-07 GALVANOMETER



OPERATIONS

1. Recording Equipment

Well geophone	S.S.C. GCE-600 pressure sensitive well geophone
Cable	Schlumberger cable and reel
Reference geophones	United Model 4-16 (20 Hertz) Electro Tech EVS-2 (20 Hertz)
Camera	Electro Tech Model ER-62 (galvanometers 125 Hz)
Amplifiers	United Model 1-27 (refraction amplifiers)

2. Amplifier Specifications

United Model 1-27

Frequency response	3db attenuation at 1 Hz. Phase characteristic linear $\pm 10^\circ$ from 7 to 70 Hz
Filters	Six low pass filter selections with cut-off frequencies of 28, 34, 40, 47, 55 and 100 Hz  An additional filter position for the high and medium sensitivity well geophone traces (amp No.1), extends the hi-cut range to 1KHz
Gain	Total of 100db gain from input to plate of final stage - 4 microvolts input produces 1 inch peak to peak galvo deflection
Input Impedance	6000 ohms

### 3. Recording Operations

Amplifier No. 1	Downhole geophone
Output:	Divided output to traces No. 1 and No. 2 (fixed at the ratio of 3 to 1)
Filters:	1KHz
Amplifier No. 2	Downhole geophone
Output:	Divided output to traces 3 and 4 (fixed at the ratio of 6 to 1)
Filters:	100 Hz
Amplifier No. 3	Reference geophone adjacent to well
Output:	Single low output to trace No. 5
Filters:	100 Hz
Amplifier No. 4	Uphole geophone (10 feet from hole)
Output:	Single low output to trace No. 6
Filters:	100 Hz

Time break to Trace No. 7 (not amplified).

### 4. Shotpoints

Because of the sharp drop in elevation to the east of the well, a northeast southwest shothole layout was the most suitable.

Permission to drill holes could not be obtained from the property owner on the northern side of the road, and a compromise had to be reached by drilling only the one group of shotholes to the southwest.

Shotpoint elevations and horizontal offsets from the well were later surveyed relative to kelly bushing by the recording crew.

5. Drilling

Shotholes were drilled by W.L. Sides & Sons of Melbourne using a FAILING rotary drilling rig.

Drilling progressed well through the first 40 feet of topsoil, sand and clay. From 40 to 50 feet gravel was encountered along with its associated drilling problems, and for this reason 40 feet was considered a practical shothole depth.

A total of six 40 feet shotholes and one 175 feet uphole were drilled.

*COMMENTS:*

Explosives from I.C.I. Melbourne were temporarily stored in a Sale magazine until required for the survey.

A lack of seismic energy was evident on all records, and large charges were required to obtain reliable data.

A plot of the uphole times from hole 7 showed that all shots were within the base of the weathering, and is most likely the reason for the lack of energy.

6. Operational Statistics

Surveyed interval	1050' to 5,285' below K.B.
Number of horizons surveyed	Nine
Number of shots per horizon	Two for Two horizons One for Seven horizons
Maximum offset	518 feet
Minimum offset	502 feet
Maximum Depth of Shot	41 feet (Bottom of Charge)
Minimum Depth of Shot	29 feet
Maximum Charge Size	70 lbs
Minimum Charge Size	10 lbs
Explosives	Geophex 2½×5 lb = 400 lbs 100 ft Detonators = 40 only Boosters = 50 only
Observer	W.J. Larsen
Shooter	L.D. Moore

COMPUTING

1. Uphole Survey

A plot of the uphole times from hole 7 shows weathering velocities of 1800 feet per second from surface to 15 feet, and of 2000 feet per second from 15 feet to 58 feet, and a velocity of 5900 feet per second from 58 feet to 175 feet.

2. Datum Plane

Well geophone arrival times were corrected to a sea level datum plane using a reduction velocity of 5900 feet per second.

Since well survey depths of shot range from 29 feet to 41 feet, weathering corrections were necessary on all records.

3. Horizon Arrival Times

Record quality is fair to good at most levels and arrival times are considered reliable.

The cumulative correction plot on plate 1 shows sonic log time .003<sup>5</sup> seconds longer than seismic time over the well interval from 1050 feet to 5285 feet below K.B.

Corrected arrival times to the principle horizons are as follows:

HORIZON TOPS	DEPTH BELOW DATUM (0' Mean Sea Level)	ARRIVAL TIMES (One Way Time)
GIPPSLAND LIMESTONE	384	.069 <sup>5</sup> secs.
LAKES ENTRANCE FORMATION	2139	.291 "
LATROBE VALLEY FORMATION	2474	.336 <sup>5</sup> "
BASALT	4634	.590 <sup>5</sup> "
CHILDERS FORMATION (UPPER UNIT)	4769	.601 <sup>5</sup> "
CHILDERS FORMATION (LOWER UNIT)	5089	.631 "
STRZELECKI GROUP	5144	.636 "



#### 4. Function Computation

Nash Miller's method of computation was employed to determine the velocity function. This function was determined by using the following expressions and information from the plot of vertical time against depth.

$$a = \frac{4.605}{t_1} \log_{10} \left( \frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{Z_2} \right)$$
$$Vd = \frac{aZ_1}{at_1 - 1}$$

where  $Z_1$  &  $t_1$  are corresponding depth and one way time at a deeper point in the section and  $Z_2$  is the depth corresponding to one way time of  $\frac{t_1}{2}$  secs. All functions were computed with respect to a sea level datum plane.

### RESULTS

#### 1. Velocity Function

The velocity function  $V = 6270 + 0.75 Z$  was computed as a general function for the Salt Lake No. 1 well, and is a reasonable fit to the time depth curve from datum to total depth.

For greater accuracy the following combination of velocity functions is recommended.

Datum to 2000 feet	$V = 5400 + 2.20 Z$
2000 feet to 3300 feet	$V = 7400$ feet per second (constant velocity)
3300 feet to 5200 feet	$V = 5780 + 1.00 Z$

2. Function Plots

A plot of the velocity functions computed for the Salt Lake well is included in the appendix of this report for comparison purposes.

Respectfully submitted,



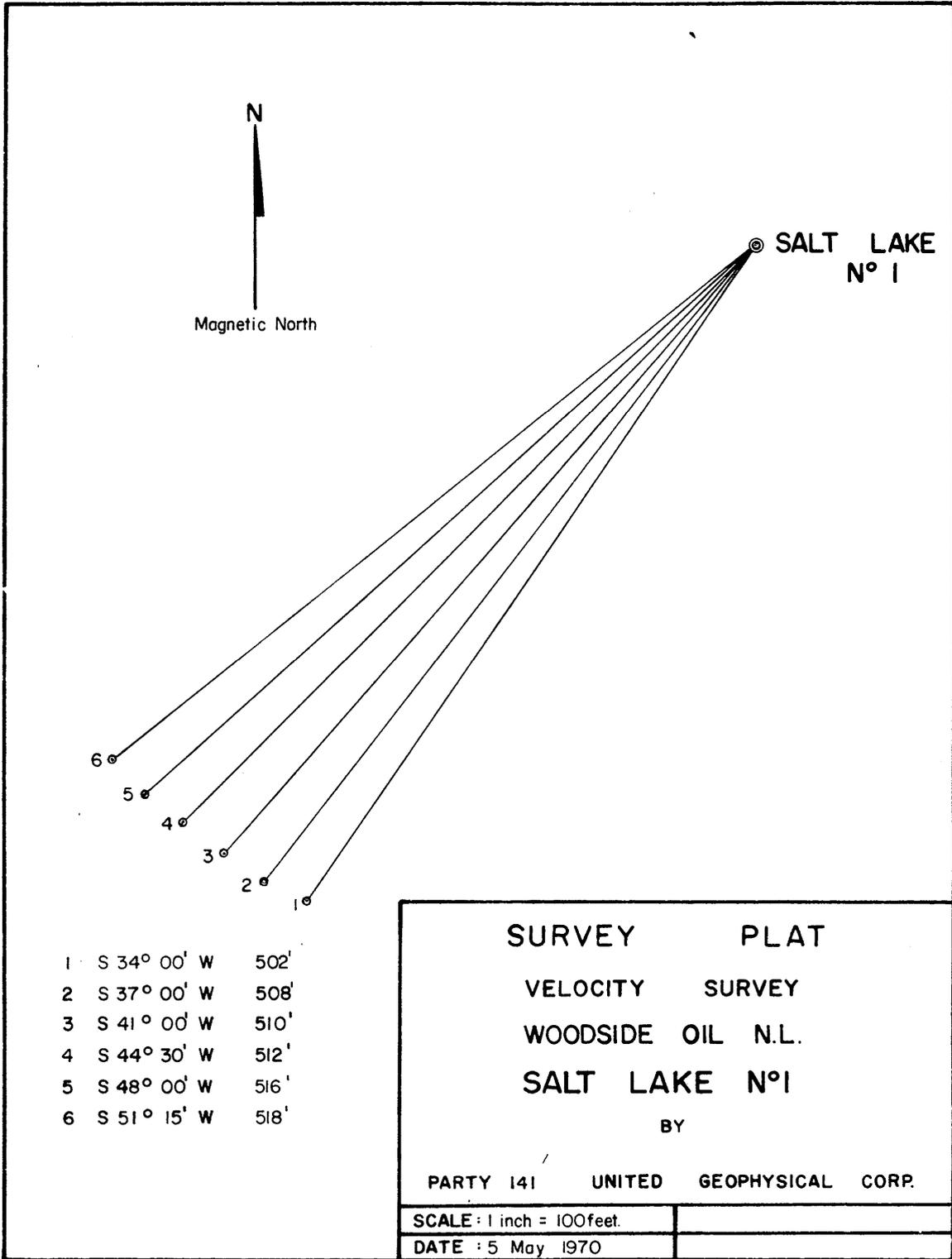
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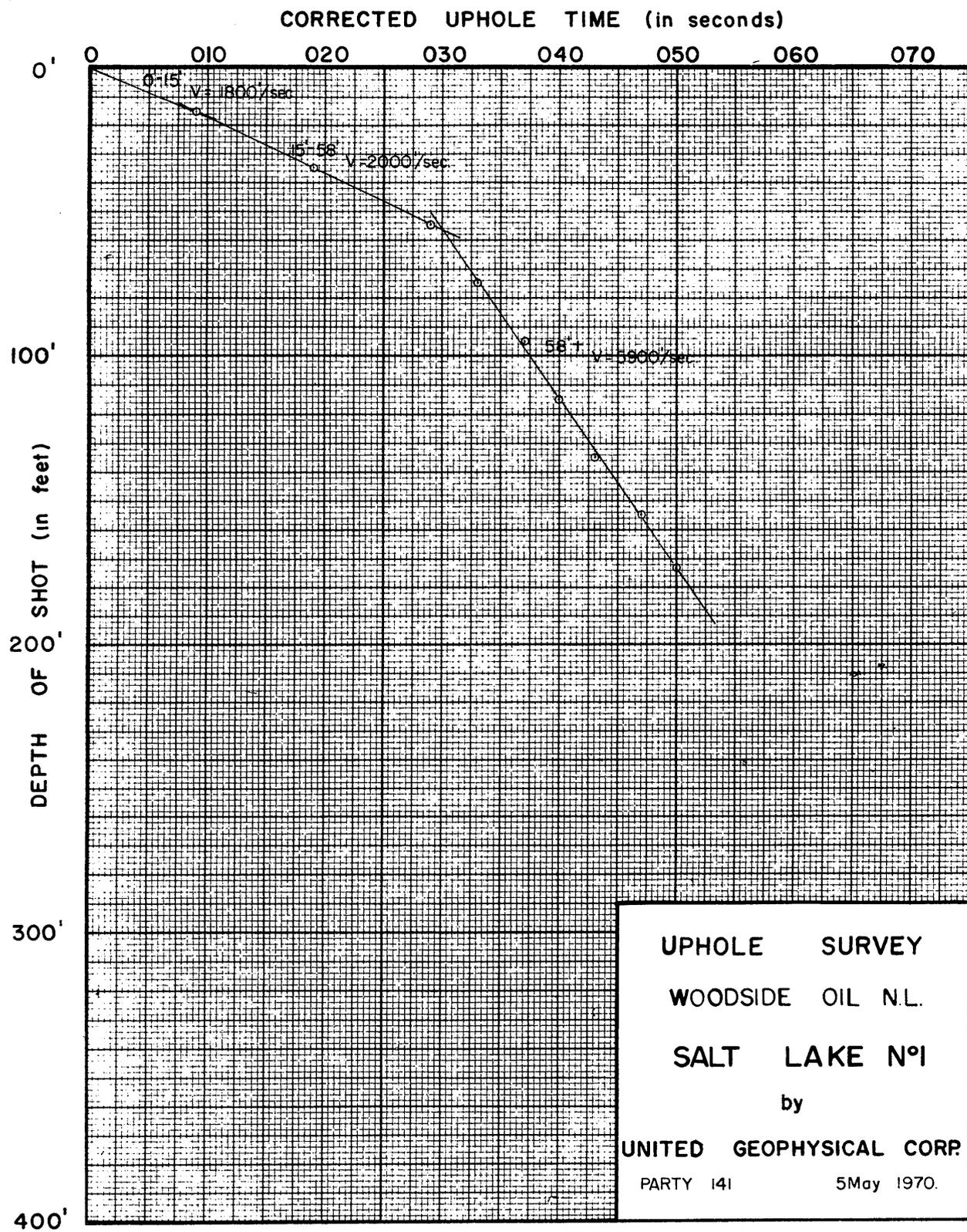
United Geophysical Corporation  
Party 141



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Supervisor





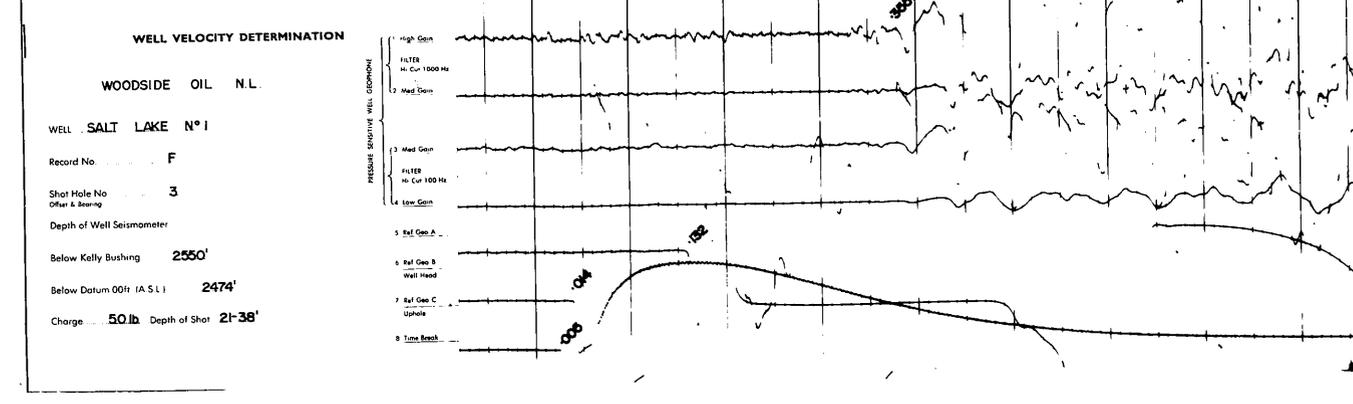
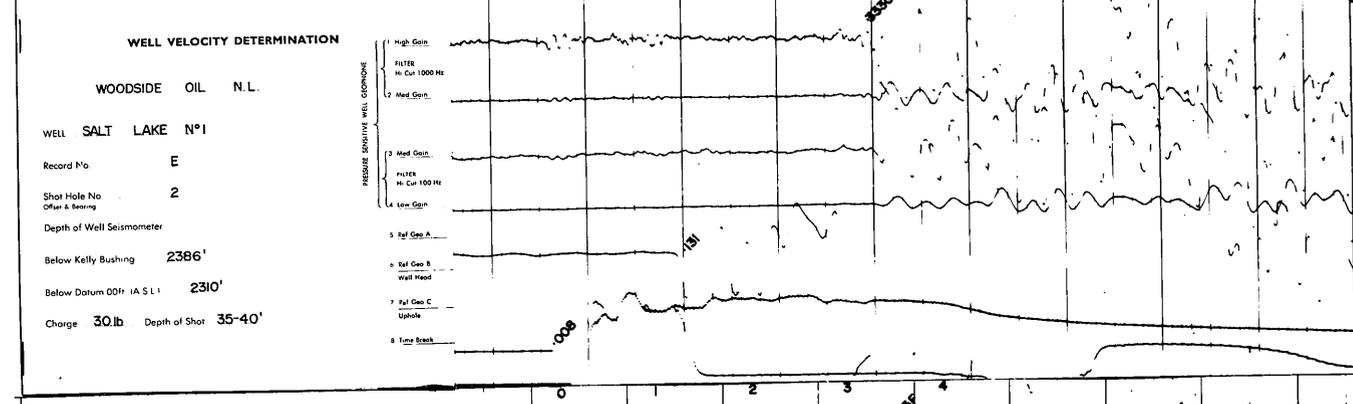
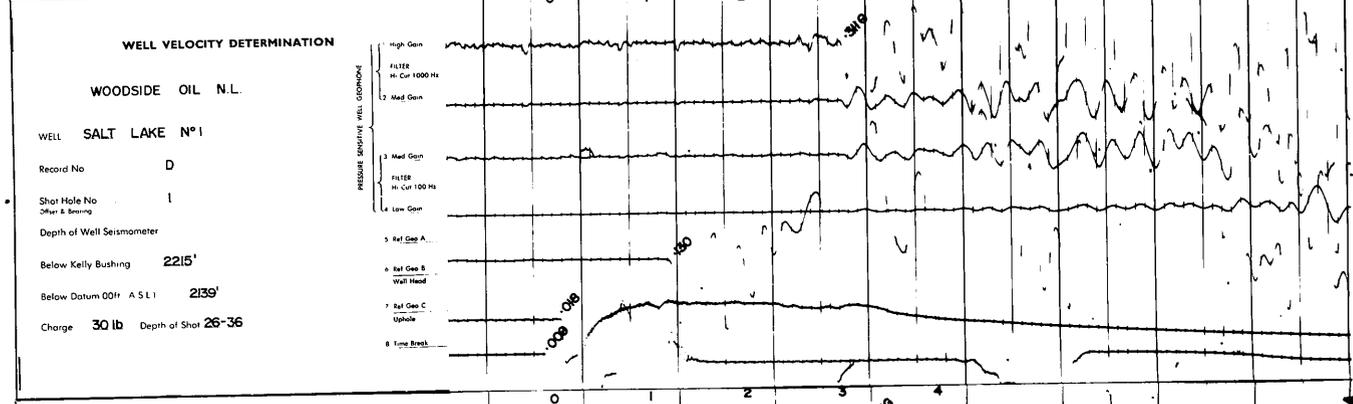
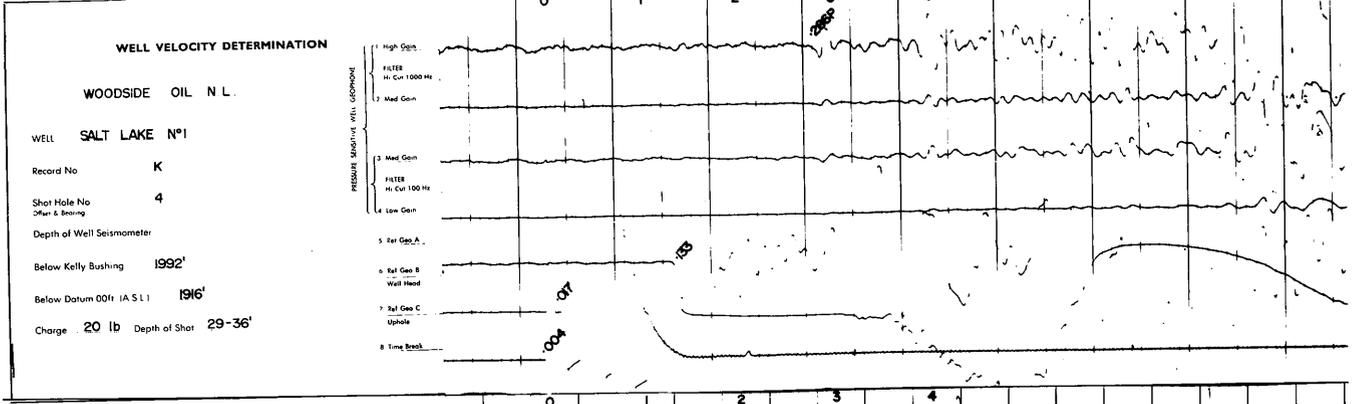
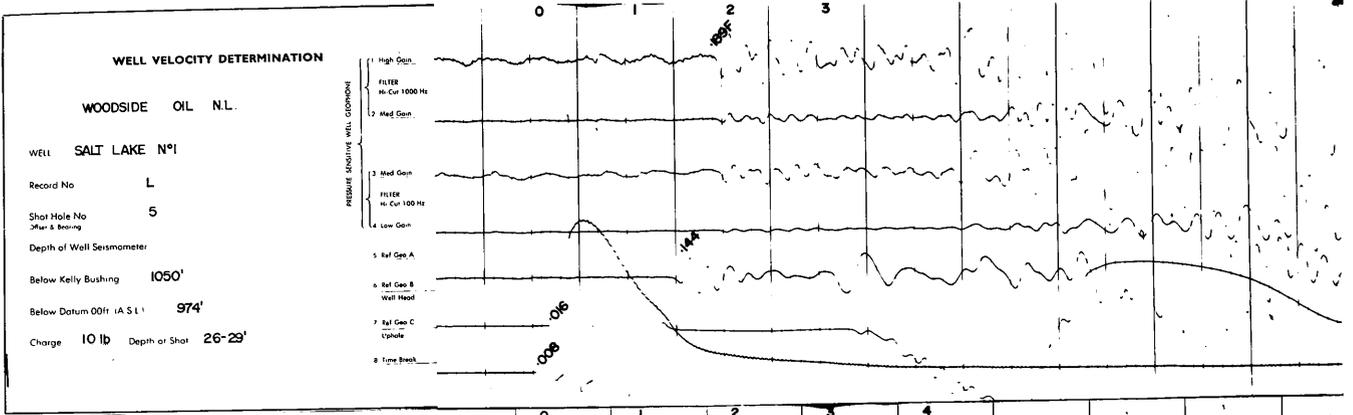
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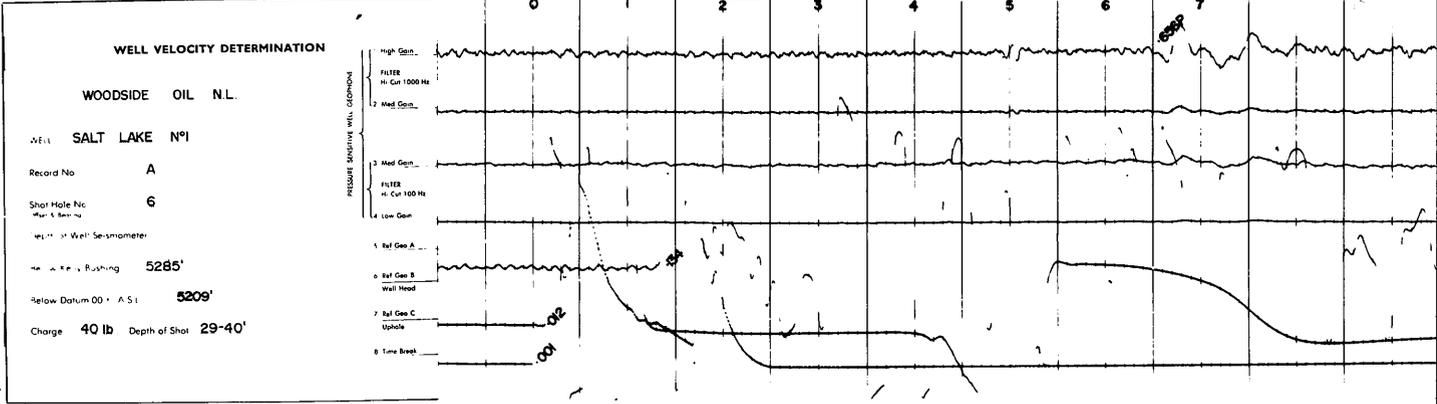
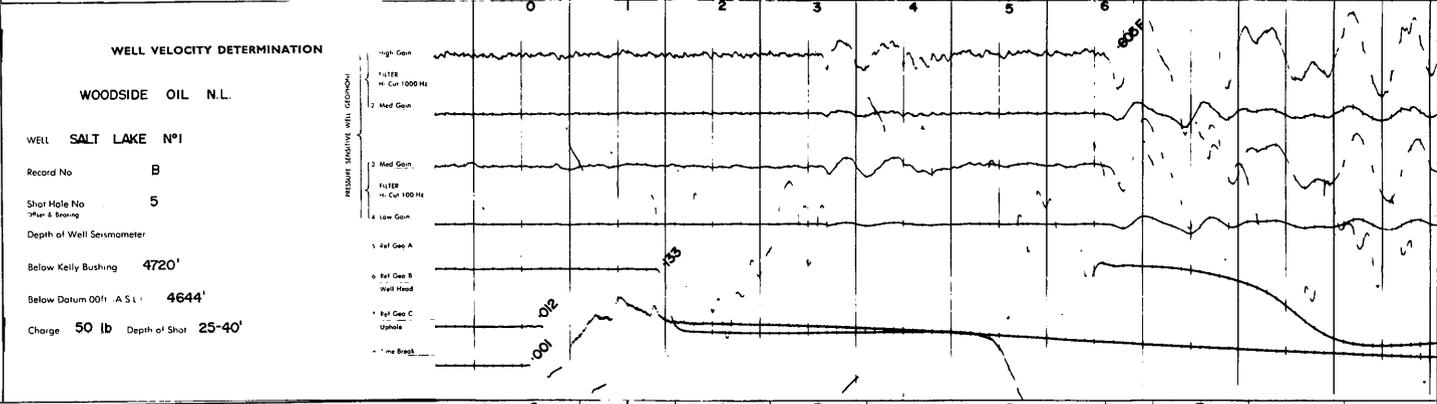
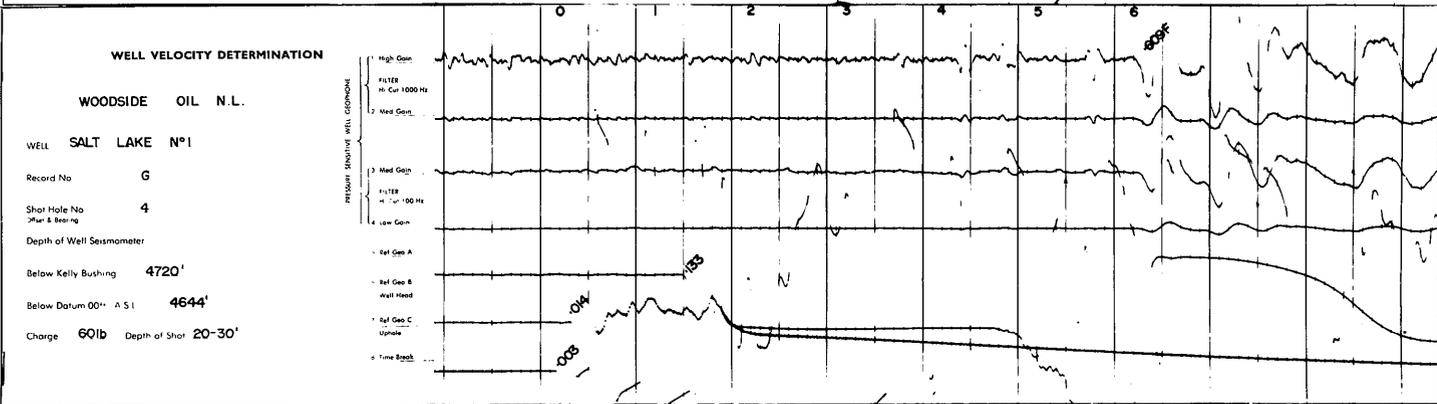
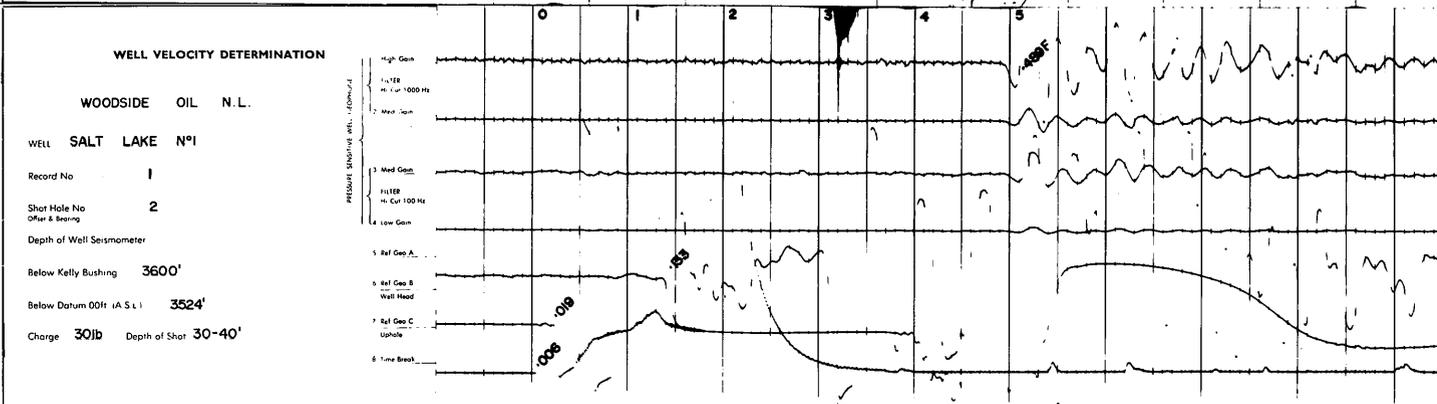
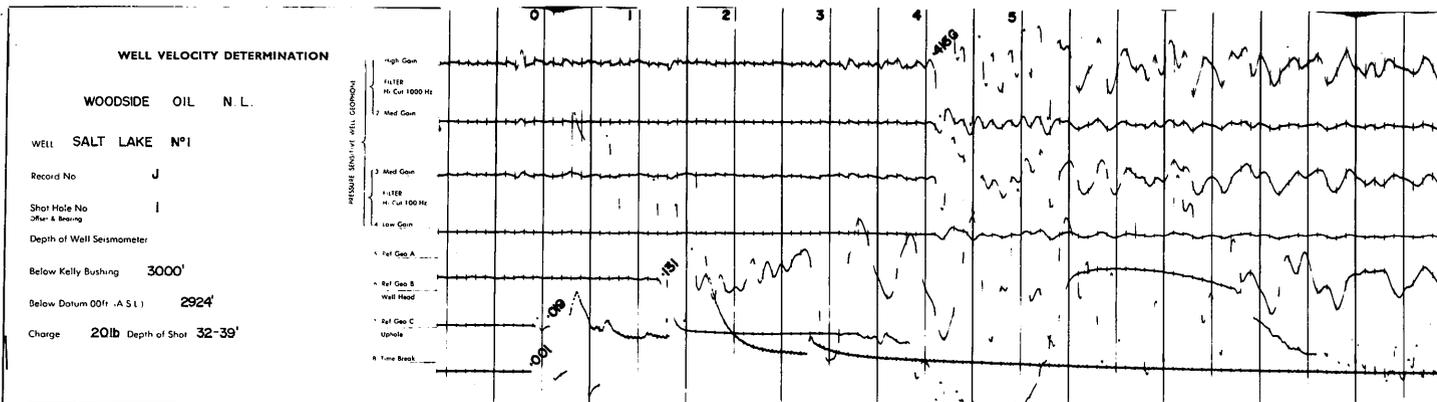
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    WELL\_NAME = SALT LAKE-1  
CONTRACTOR = UNITED GEOPHYSICAL CORPORATION  
CLIENT\_OP\_CO = WOODSIDE OIL COMPANY

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)





WELL VELOCITY DETERMINATION

WOODSIDE OIL N.L.

WELL SALT LAKE N°1

Record No H

Shot Hole No 6

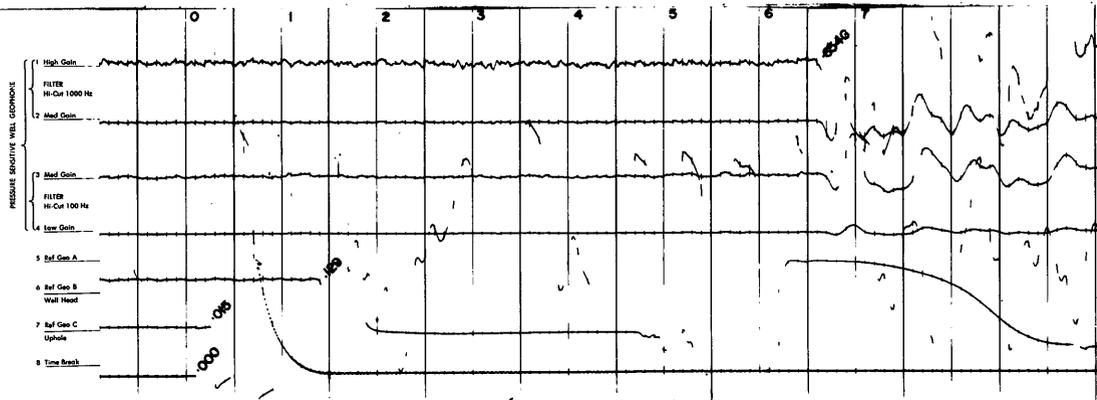
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Depth of Well Seismometer

Below Kelly Bushing 5285'

Below Datum 00ft (A.S.L.) 5209

Charge 70 lb. Depth of Shot 23-41'



PE906287

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DATE\_RECEIVED =  
    W\_NO = W583  
    WELL\_NAME = SALT LAKE-1  
CONTRACTOR = UNITED GEOPHYSICAL CORPORATION  
CLIENT\_OP\_CO = WOODSIDE OIL COMPANY

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              shot point data for Salt Lake-1  
REMARKS =  
DATE\_CREATED = 5/05/70  
DATE\_RECEIVED =  
    W\_NO = W583  
    WELL\_NAME = SALT LAKE-1  
CONTRACTOR = UNITED GEOPHYSICAL CORPORATION  
CLIENT\_OP\_CO = WOODSIDE OIL COMPANY

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)