

Flaxmans No. 1:

Middle part of Otway. Tested at rate of 2.5 million cu. /ft. /day with a small amount of condensate 51° API.

Failure to find commercial oil or gas in the 17 exploratory wells drilled since 1959 is attributed mainly to inadequate traps in the appropriate section of the stratigraphic column rather than poor porosity and permeability.

Potential Producing Formations:Tertiary:

Apparently much of the Tertiary of the onshore basin is fresh water flushed; only traces of oil or gas have been found in it. In the offshore Portland area fresh water springs issue from the sea floor.

The Tertiary of the Otway basin is basically similar to that of Gippsland basin. It has a thickness offshore of 4,000 to 7,000 feet and its marine marls and silts should have oil source properties. Judging from the onshore conditions, reservoir sands are adequate.

From offshore Port Campbell toward King Island a belt appears where the Tertiary thickens abruptly by 1,000 to 2,000 feet. South of this belt, part of the Tertiary may be free of flushing. There is no comparable feature in either the Anglesea or South Australia offshore areas, but there local structural relief may be adequate to be free of flushing.

Marine Upper Mesozoic (Map Thickness Upper Mesozoic)

The offshore spread of the Upper Mesozoic is an important feature and is accredited with potentialities of both oil source and reservoir. The maximum thickness within this area should be 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

Minor showings of oil and gas were found in several wells of the Port Campbell area and in the Mt. Salt No. 1 of South Australia. Formation water of the Port Campbell wells was found to be brackish (12,000 p. p. m.) whereas in Mt. Salt it was brine (39,000 p. p. m.)