

The Aroo #1 well tested a late formed structure related to a northeast-southwest trending volcanic build up associated with a fault. Much of the objective section was not deposited and/or removed by erosion due to local uplift. The well appears to be upthrown to one of the major basin forming faults which borders the central graben area. Figures G, H, K, L.

The Bass #3 well was drilled on the crest of a seismically defined northwest-southeast anticlinal feature.

With the exception of basement, the various formation tops ran consistently low to prediction. This was entirely due to the fact that the velocities of the various rock units were slightly greater than originally predicted. The stratigraphic sequence is as follows:

basal Oligocene Sand	4720' - 4735'
Eocene Shale	4735' - 5305'
EVCM (transitional)	5305' - 5590'
Unconformity	5590'
EVCM	5590' - 7830'
Probably unconformity	7070'
Basement	7830' - 7978' TD

An F.I.T. was taken at 6740'. It recovered 29 cubic feet of gas, 800cc of condensate and 12500 cc of discolored water. The recovered water was mud filtrate.

Regional structural trends and paleogeographic maps, Figures G to N indicate that the Bass #3 well tested on upthrown tilted fault block on the southwest flank of the central graben area recognized on Permit T-19-P. Well results may be relevant to the evaluation of the Penguin horst block trend.