

of hydrocarbon shows and levels of thermal maturation history. The Pelican Field gas/condensate reservoirs occur within this interval and encouraging oil and gas shows from this interval have been encountered in Narimba 1, Dondu 1, Toolka 1, and Cormorant 1.

The "Upper" EVCM interval appears somewhat less prospective due to the relative paucity and quality of hydrocarbon shows and its immature thermal maturity levels. Due to its low degree of thermal maturity, hydrocarbon accumulations within the "Upper" EVCM must rely on sourcing from deeper strata and significant migration distances both laterally and vertically. Within this interval, however, hydrocarbon shows were encountered at Narimba 1, Pipipa 1, Bass 1, and Aroo 1. Also, 22 litres of 22^o API oil were recovered from this interval at Cormorant 1.

Both these intervals have been mapped utilizing seismic data and well control (see Encl. 4.1 to 4.5). Regional schematic cross-sections (Figure 2.2), running across the basin from the southwest to the northeast (Figure 2.3 and Encl. 2.3) and the length of the basin from the northwest to the southeast (Figure 2.4 and Encl. 2.4) have been constructed to show the distribution and relative thicknesses of the two intervals. Hydrocarbon shows and recoveries are also shown on the cross sections.

Aquing (1980) analysed the depositional environment of the sands within the EVCM using available core and logs. He divided the sands within each palynologic zone into either upper alluvial plain or lower alluvial plain. Sands of the upper