

M. diversus section and extrusive volcanics through the lower L. balmei section.

The Amoco Tilana-1 was the second well drilled by the partnership. This well was designed to test closure through the upper Eastern View section. The Tilana-1 spud in September 1985 and drilled to a total depth of 12,796 feet. The well found no significant hydrocarbons. Three drill stem tests in the lower L. balmei section indicated limited gas flow (Enclosure 2). The well drilled through extensive intrusive and extrusive igneous sections in the interpreted P. asperopolus interval and extensive volcanics in the lower L. balmei to T. longus interval (Enclosure 2).

The Amoco Koorkah-1 was the third well drilled by the partnership. The well was designed to test closure through the upper Eastern View section. The Koorkah-1 spud in November 1985 and drilled to a total depth of 10,331 feet. The well found no hydrocarbons (Enclosure 2).

The Amoco Pelican-5 was the fourth well drilled by the partnership. The well was designed to evaluate potential reserves in the Pelican structure. The well spud in December 1985 and drilled to a total depth of 14,000 feet. The well found log calculated pay from 9000 feet to the total depth. The section flowed at disappointing rates and the well has been abandoned (Enclosure 2). Amoco estimates that recoverable reserves for the field are 21.2 BCF and 1.6 MMB of condensate.

A revised work program incorporating a detail re-evaluation of the basin was offered for the work programs for Year 3 in T/22P, renewal Year 2 in T/14P, and renewal Year 1 in T/18P. This detailed study was designed to evaluate the additional prospectivity of the basin before recommending further exploration action.

The Bass Basin study has several purposes. The project was designed to re-define the basin configuration using new seismic coverage, to understand the Eastern View Coal Measure facies inter-relationships, to understand all potential source-rock sections, and to re-evaluate the subsidence history and hydrocarbon expulsion timing.

The re-evaluation of the basin configuration used correlations of palynologic age intervals to regional half scale seismic squash plots of the new TNK and TQH data. The results define the age of basin development and basin thickness for SUBSIDE evaluation.

The facies study analyzed over 2000 feet of conventional core from the basin wells. The core analysis define facies-type and environments of deposition. The facies analysis and the facies inter-relationships were related to the basin configuration. Norman Haskell, Facies Specialist from Amoco Tulsa Research Center, visited onshore exposures of the Eastern View Coal Measures section.

The Bass Basin digitized log-data were evaluated as a trial candidate for a research project involving computerized rock zonation analysis. It was thought that the rock zonation data could develop into a valuable correlation tool for the basin.