

WELL: SEAL NO. 1

## LOG ANALYSIS

INTERVAL	FORMATION	POR. Av.	% Av.Sw.	INTERVAL	FORMATION	Av.	Av. Sw.
825 - 900m	OLIGOCENE SANDSTONE	0.325	97.5				
975 - 1030m	EOCENE E.V.C.M.	0.318	92.5				
1030 - 1115m	EOCENE E.V.C.M.	0.288	97.7				
1165 - 1220m	EOCENE E.V.C.M.	0.261	92.2				
1220 - 1255m	EOCENE E.V.C.M.	0.290	92.8				
1305 - 1360m	EOCENE E.V.C.M.	0.287	82.7				
1360 - 1445m	EOCENE E.V.C.M.	0.266	84.2				
1590 - 1600m	PALEOCENE E.V.C.M.	0.248	84.5				

## Service Company Analyses Performed

GEOCHEMISTRY REPORT; ANALABS. PALYNOLOGY REPORT; ROGER MORGAN

LOCATION SURVEY REPORT; ONA. FINAL WELL SUMMARY; EXLOG

## Summary:

Seal No. 1 tested the prognosed stratigraphy and was a valid structural test. Weak hydrocarbon shows were seen while drilling and in subsequent sidewall cores. Although wireline logs showed minor hydrocarbon saturations in some sandstone reservoirs, no commercial accumulations were indicated. Stratigraphically there were some differences to prognosis. The top of the Eocene was slightly deeper than expected, the top of the Paleocene was considerably deeper than prognosed and the intrusive igneous rocks were a little more extensive. Source potential of the Eocene sediments was generally good as was that of the small section of Paleocene seen interbedded with the intrusive rocks. The locally elevated geothermal gradient as a consequence of the igneous intrusives has caused the maturity of the Eocene and Paleocene to be unexpectedly high considering their age and depth of burial. Some subsequent in situ limited volume generation of hydrocarbons probably accounts for the weak shows and patchy fluorescence seen in some sidewall cores from Seal No. 1.

Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_