STRATIGRAPHY

SUMMARY

The formation tops in Koorkah-1 were determined utilizing all available data including wellsite lithological descriptions, wireline logs, paleontology and palynology. These data were also incorporated into the construction of the composite well log (Enclosure-3). A tabulated summary is presented below:

STRATIGRAPHIC TABLE
KOORKAH-1

(DEPTH IN METERS)

FORMATION	TOP (RKB)	TOP (SUBSEA)	THICKNESS	AGE
Seafloor	89.9	67.6	-	
Torquay Group	89.9	67.6	971.5	Middle Miocene or Younger to Early Oligocene
First Sample	460.0	437.7		
Jan Juc	1240	1217.7	181.5	?Early to Late Oligocene
Demons Bluff	1421.5	1399.2	183.5	Late Eocene
Eastern View Coal Measures	1605	1582.7	1543.9	Late Eocene to Maastrichtian
Igneous (Top)	2092	2069.7	69	Probable Early Miocene to Late Oligocene
Intrusive (Base)	2161	2138.7		
Total Depth	3148.9	3126.6	-	Campanian

FORMATION DESCRIPTIONS

Torquay Group (89.9-1240m); Middle Miocene - Early Oligocene.

In the Koorkah-1 well, the sedimentary rocks of the Torquay Group range in age from Middle Miocene (and younger ?) to Early Oligocene. The upper part of the Torquay Group (460-799m) consists of 339 meters of light grey to greenish-grey coloured bio-clastic limestone (bryozoan fragments and forams dominating) with several interbedded thin, light greenish-grey coloured calcareous claystones at the base of the section. These rocks are of Middle Miocene and younger age (planktonic foram Zones E1-D2). The lower part of the Torquay Group (799-1240m) consists of 441 meters of light grey to greenish grey coloured calcareous, fossiliferous claystones of Middle Miocene to Late Oligocene age (planktonic foram Zones H2-E1). The rocks of the Torquay Group represent sediments that were deposited in a relatively shallow marine environment (water depths less than 120m) possibly associated with lagoonal and reef apron environments.