

CONFIDENTIAL CLASS 1

AMOCO AUSTRALIA PETROLEUM COMPANY
KOORKAH NO. 1

DISCUSSION BY INTERVAL

<u>17¹/₂" Hole</u>	1360 ft to 5246 feet	(414.5 - 1599.0 M)
	13 ³ / ₈ " casing set at 5208 feet	(1587.4 M)

General

After running the B.O.P. stack and riser, the cement was drilled out using seawater. The hole was displaced while drilling the float shoe with a freshly prepared Freshwater - AQUAGEL (25 ppb) - DEXTRID (4 ppb) mud.

Drilling proceeded to 2530 ft when the flowline became plugged with gumbo. The gumbo was unexpected and continued to give problems in this hole section. Heavy mud losses were experienced over the shakers due to plugging of the screens by gumbo. Screen sizes were changed from 40/20 mesh to 20/20 mesh in an attempt to minimize losses. Due to substantial viscosity increases from the incorporation of bentonitic solids into the mud, the mud treatment centered around the addition of water, Caustic Soda and thinners as well as the continuous use of all solids control equipment.

As drilling continued, drillwater and thinner quantities were short as a result of the workboat being unable to unload due to bad weather. Dilution with seawater commenced, resulting in flocculation of the mud which couldn't be adequately treated with the reduced supply of thinner available.

At 3953 ft, 4172 ft and 4588 ft the flowline again became blocked with gumbo. Mud viscosities were becoming increasingly unstable and resistant to low available supplies of thinners and drillwater.

Below 4500 ft, the presence of CO₂ was suspected. CO₂ has been encountered in both Yolla No. 1 and Tilana No. 1 in this hole phase. Steps were taken to counter the carbonate contamination with additions of Lime and Q-BROXIN.

At T.D. for this hole section of 5246 ft, the mud was again conditioned for carbonate contamination. The mud weight at this time was 9.1 ppg.