

Comments

All pressure plots are consistent with a continuous fresh water gradient of 0.433 psi/ft (1.42 psi/m). No gas or oil column is identified.

All recovered samples were interpreted to comprise formation water cut with mud filtrate sampled from water saturated sands with nil to trace amounts of hydrocarbons.

Field analysis of gas recovered from Samples 2 and 3 gave the following compositional ranges:

C1: 90.4 to 94.7%

C2: 3.3 to 8.4%

C3: 0.0 to 1.0%

C4: 0.0 to 4.7%

C5: 0.0 to 2.0%

H₂S: Nil

CO₂: 0.0 to >3%

No laboratory compositional analyses were performed and all readings are approximate.

No water analyses were performed.

Ultra log interpretation error minimisation techniques indicate a consistent formation water salinity of approximately 45,000 ppm NaCl equivalent.

3.9 Velocity Survey

A VSP was conducted by Seismograph Services Limited utilising an air gun for an energy source and the HLS winch and line. The hole condition appeared to deteriorate during the last trip into the hole with the SFT and this was borne out by the inability to get the geophone down below 1902m due to a coal bridging across the hole. A total of 58 levels were recorded from 1900m to 300m, where data quality became unacceptable and the survey ceased. The field survey report, velocity calibration report and synthetic seismogram can be found in Appendix 4.

3.10 Drillwater Source

Seawater pumped directly from the sea at King 1 was used for the drilling mud down to the base of the 311mm (12¼") hole section.

For the freshwater base mud used to TD, water was shipped from Bell Bay, Tasmania. The initial shipments were contaminated with seawater due to a hole in the tanks caused whilst handling the anchors prior to spud.

The Mud Summary may be found in Section 5.5.