

STRATIGRAPHY

Formations in Yolla-1 were determined utilizing all available data including palynology, paleontology, lithology and wireline logs, and comparing these data to nearby wells where possible. Much of this information is presented graphically on the Composite Well Log (enclosure 3) and listed in the stratigraphic table below.

All depths quoted are log depths relative to the kelly bushing.

Stratigraphic Table

Formation	Top (mRKB)	Top (m Subsea)	Thickness (m)	Age
Seafloor	90.1	79	-	-
Torquay Group	?	?	963+	?Recent to Early Miocene
	(first sample 195m)			
Angahook Fm	1053	1041.9	615	Early Miocene to Earliest Oligocene
Demons Bluff Fm	1668	1656.9	131	Late Eocene
Eastern View Coal Measures	1799	1787.9	1232	Late Eocene to Early Paleocene
Igneous Intrusive	2584	2572.9	67	Early Miocene to Late Oligocene
Basalt	3031	3019.9	320+	Early Paleocene to ?Late Cretaceous
Total Depth	3351	3339.9	-	

Torquay Group (195 m to 1053 m)

The Torquay Group in Yolla-1 is Early Miocene to Middle Miocene and younger in age. It is composed of an upper carbonate section and a lower claystone section, the change in rock type being transitional below 700 m. Large (2 cm), loosely cemented fossils and fossil debris consisting dominantly of bryozoa, coral spicules and forams dominated the section from 195 m to 440 m. Fragment size decreased with depth to generally less than 0.25 cm. Abundant fragments exhibited light to medium green pelletal glauconite and finely crystalline clear to white calcite infilling pores and cavities. Grain and fragment size continued to decrease from 400 m where the section graded from biocalcirudites to biocalcarenites then to calcarenites at 535 m and calcilutites from 685 m to 720 m. Loose grains of quartz silt appeared below 500 m. As grain size decreased with depth; micrite and clay matrix increased. The rocks were extremely soft and dispersive in the drilling fluid creating, by 720 m, a light grey clayey micritic ooze with abundant fine to coarse grained calcareous grains and fragments.