

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions and contributions to geology were obtained from the drilling of Yolla-1.

1. A complete section, from at least Middle Miocene to Early Paleocene is represented at Yolla-1. No late Cretaceous sediments were penetrated although basalt encountered over the interval 3031 m to 3347 m is probably of questionable Late Cretaceous age. A minor unconformity is suspected at 1440 m within the Angahook Formation.
2. A substantial section of igneous rocks was drilled in Yolla-1. Including the basalt mentioned above, a number of intervals of extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks were recorded, throughout the well. A thick intrusive of dolerite/gabbro was drilled within the EVCN over the interval 2584 m to 2651 m, and is probably of Late Oligocene to Early Miocene age. Pyroclastics of this age occur within the Angahook Formation.
3. Light oil, condensate and gas were produced at measurable flow rates in several sections of the EVCN. The most prospective hydrocarbon zones occur between 1810 m and 1846 m with an average porosity and water saturation of 26% and 51% respectively, and between 2718 m and 2995 m with an average porosity and water saturation of 19% and 30% respectively.