

(7) Relevance to Geological Concepts

The stratigraphic section penetrated, and the structural position of the time-stratigraphic markers is essentially as predicted. There are no anomalous lithologies nor ages reported.

Palynology indicates that the Eastern View Group penetrated ranges in age from Late Eocene (Middle N. asperus) to Early Eocene (Lower M. diversus). Lithologically, the Eastern View section consists of alternating beds of relatively thin (10' - 100') sandstones, siltstones, shales, and coals. Neither the sands nor the coals can be correlated with those encountered in Pelican-2. This pattern of sporadic, discontinuous deposition is typical of sedimentation on a delta plain.

The top of the Eastern View Group (a key lithologic and seismic marker) was encountered 98' higher than predicted due to a slightly lower average velocity than was interpreted prior to drilling. This change does little to alter the structural geometry of the feature and does not detract from the validity of the test.

There was no abnormally pressured section penetrated at Narimba-1 in contrast to the section encountered below 9,200' (subsea) at Pelican-2, although the facies are similar in all three wells. There is no obvious reason for this pressure differential; however, there is a possibility that the fault mapped between Pelican-2 and Narimba-1 acts as a permeability barrier.

(8) Porosity and Permeability

The sandstones penetrated in the Eastern View Group have porosity and permeabilities well within the range of good quality sandstone reservoirs. Core analyses indicate that porosity averages about 20% above a depth of 9,500', and permeability exceeds 100 md. in the better quality sandstones and has been measured as 331 md. in a core at 9304'.