

Four overall intervals are plotted on the attached charts:

Chart A	Resistivity vs. Sonic	3034-5578 feet
Chart A'	Resistivity vs. Density	3034-5578 "
Chart B	Resistivity vs. Sonic	5642-6740 "
Chart B'	Resistivity vs. Density	5642-6740 "
Chart C	Resistivity vs. Sonic	6665-8154 "
Chart C'	Resistivity vs. Density	6665-8154 "
Chart D	Resistivity vs. Sonic	8225-10430 "
Chart D'	Resistivity vs. Density	8225-10430 "

Charts A and A' - 3034-5570 feet - Tertiary and Upper Cretaceous sands

All points are indicated to have water saturations greater than 70 per cent with the exception of points 19, 20 and 21. These three points are from 3034-3478 feet and in a zone of upward decreasing water salinity within a massive Tertiary sand sequence. Their apparently anomalous position on the chart is attributed to this salinity change. Log calculations indicate the salinity of the formation water to decrease from approximately 27000 ppm at 4900 feet to 9400 ppm at 3034 feet. No indications of oil or gas were noted at these depths in either sidewell cores or on the mud log.

Zones of low porosity were plotted for control in the low porosity range. Good porous sands within the overall interval 3034-5570 feet appear to have porosities greater than 20%. It is interesting to note that porosities derived from the sonic log give the highest porosity values.

No possibly commercial zones of hydrocarbons are indicated to be present within the overall interval analyzed on these charts.

Charts B and B' - 5642-6740 feet - Upper Cretaceous sands

Sands within the interval from 5642-6740 feet appear to have water saturations greater than 70% and a salinity of about 41000 ppm. The overall section consists of massive salt water bearing sands with high porosities. Here again the sonic log porosities appear to be slightly higher than those computed from the density log. No indications of hydrocarbon are interpreted to be present within this interval.

Charts C and C' - 6665-8154 feet - Upper Cretaceous sands

All sands within this interval are interpreted as being water saturated. Point 25 (7298-7303 feet) is indicated to have a water saturation of about 60% and a porosity of 19% on the Resistivity-sonic plot (Chart C). The Resistivity-Density Chart C' however, indicates the water saturation to be approximately 85% and the porosity about 5%.

Overall porosity values for the interval 6665-8154 feet appear good. No indications of possible hydrocarbon bearing sands are interpreted to be present.

Chart D and D' - 8225-10430 feet - Upper and Lower Cretaceous sands

Water saturations computed from the Resistivity-Density plot (Chart D') indicate two points to be anomalous. Points 16 (9548 feet) and 17 (9577 feet) are shown to have water saturations of 71 and 38 per cent and porosities of 9 and 11 per cent respectively. The Resistivity and Sonic plot (Chart D) however, indicates water saturations greater than 70% with porosities of 8 and 4 per cent. These points are within a massive hard conglomerate with a calcareous sandstone matrix referred to as the Waarre Formation of basal Upper Cretaceous age. The salinity of the Waarre formation was calculated to be approximately 46000 ppm.