

382007

NOTE: Electric log picks are not shown within the Eastern View Group as variations in lithology are caused by localised depositional environments which cannot be correlated on well logs. Therefore, correlations are based on a combination of spore-pollen zones and seismic markers which may not relate to unique well log events.

WELL KONKON-1

IX NAME	FORMATION TOPS/Zones					REMARKS
	Tops		Gross Interval (ft)	Net Pay (ft).		
	M.D.	Sub-sea		Gas	Oil	
MIOCENE- OLIGOCENE	262'	-230'	2777'			WATER DEPTH 230'
"UPPER EOCENE SHALE"	3039'	-3007'	558'			
EOCENE EASTERN VIEW GROUP	3597'	-3565'	1313'			
<u>N. asperus</u>	3597'	-3565'				
<u>P. asperopolus</u> (Seismic marker)	4072'	-4040'				
Upper <u>M. diversus</u> (Seismic marker)	4112'	-4080'				
Lower <u>M. diversus</u> (Seismic marker)	4372'	-4340'				
<u>L. balmei</u> (Seismic marker)	4500'	-4468'				
LOWER CRETACEOUS?	4910'	-4878'	133'+?			

X GEOLOGIC ANALYSIS (Pre Drilling prognosis Vs actual results)

**Pre-Drill:** Konkon-1 was designed to test an interpreted closed wedge of M. diversus (Early Eocene) and older sediments on the flank of a large plunging nose in the north-west portion of the Bass Basin. The main structural growth of the nose was interpreted to occur during Late Cretaceous time, as interpreted Lower Cretaceous sediments were faulted, tilted, eroded, and progressively overlapped by relatively flat lying sediments of early Tertiary age. Evidence of several periods of minor truncation and subsequent onlap can be observed within the Eastern View Group on the flanks of the nose. Eastern View sediments younger than those of the M. diversus zone thin across the nose but do not completely pinch out. In Cormorant-1, which is located 35 miles southeast, prospective Early Eocene section consists of fine grained sandstone, siltstone and shale; but at Konkon-1 this section was interpreted to have a higher percentage of coarse clastics. The well was programmed to a depth of 5000' to test 500' of the interpreted Lower Cretaceous sequence.

**Post-Drill:** Konkon-1 encountered the predicted sequences with no shows of oil or gas and was abandoned at 5043' in highly altered volcanic rock.

The top of the Eastern View Group was encountered 55' high to prediction as the true average velocity was slightly lower than interpreted. Sediments at the top of the Eastern View Group were sandier than those encountered in the equivalent interval in Cormorant-1 but below 4170' (Upper M. diversus) the well encountered progressively more silty and shaly sediments until below 4470' (Lower M. diversus, L. balmei and T. longus) the sediments are almost entirely siltstone and shale. The well penetrated 410' of Paleocene sediment (L. balmei and T. longus) and is interpreted to have bottomed in Lower Cretaceous rocks, although no spore-pollen data were obtained from side wall cores below 4904'.

Preliminary geochemical studies suggest that the Eastern View sediments at Konkon are too immature to have yielded oil and/or gas. The lack of hydrocarbons is attributed to 1) the immaturity of the sediments; 2) the lack of reservoirs in the prospective interval (below 4470'); 3) the lack of migrated hydrocarbons from the deeper portion of the basin; 4) the possible lack of an adequate lateral seal.

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