

IX

FORMATION TOPS/ZONES

387008

NAME	Tops		Gross Interval (ft)	Net Pay (ft)		REMARKS
	M.D.	Sub-sea		Gas & Condensate	Oil	
Gellibrand Marl	355	-255	3601'+	9096-9116(20')		
Jan Juc	3956	-3856	1538'	9144-9156 (12')		
Demons Bluff	5494	-5394	394'	9174-9218(44')		
Eastern View	5888	-5788	184'	9280-9235(5')		
(top of Boonah sand marine)				9310-9322(12')		
(top of non-marine)	6072'	-5972'	3994'+	9347-9365(18')		
				9410-9462(40')		
				9660-9695(35')		
				9695-9726(29')		
				*9779-9796(17')		
				*9803-9810(7')		
				*9902-9914(11')		
				*9930-9933(3')		
				*9955-9960(5')		
				*9967-9971(4')		
				*10006-10012(6')		
				*Abnormally high pressure and probably "tight".		

X GEOLOGIC ANALYSIS (Pre Drilling prognosis Vs actual results)

OBJECTIVE: To aid in determining the size of the gas-condensate field discovered by Pelican-1 and to possibly determine the existence of an oil column downstructure.

Predicted TopsActual Tops

Age	Formation	Subsea Depths	
Miocene	Gellibrand marl	-255	-255 (sea floor)
Oligocene	Jan Juc	-3838	-3856
Eocene	Demons Bluff	-5412	-5394
Eocene	Eastern View (top of sand)	-5764	-5788
Eocene	1st M. diversus pay (approx.)	-8322	-8996 (Possible)
Eocene	1st high pressure zone	-9700	-9679

Pelican-2 was located 2.5 miles northwest of the Pelican-1 discovery well and drilled to a total depth of 10,066'. By log correlation at a depth of 10,005' the well ran 300'+ structurally low to Pelican-1 which was only 75' higher than originally predicted. The first overpressured sand was encountered at -9679' subsea. The top of the abnormal pressure "zone" appears to follow time-stratigraphy and is now calculated to be at about -9650' subsea in Pelican-2 and -9350' subsea in Pelican-1.

Pelican-2 encountered numerous sandstones which are interpreted to contain gas-condensate and listed above in part IX. Sandstones interpreted to be productive above 8700' in Pelican-1 were either not present or water bearing in Pelican-2. It should be pointed out that after encountering hydrocarbons both the Pelican-2 and Pelican-1 wells were eventually bottomed in a high pressure zone without drilling through the hydrocarbon column into water bearing sandstone.

The well was completed September 7, 1970 as a successful wildcat confirmation test in sediments of Eocene (M. diversus) age.

Pelican 2

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