

FORMATION EVALUATION

a) Porosity

Log derived porosities for sands in the reservoir section range between 11.2% and 18.5% (Table 2). Values obtained from core analyses of sands between reservoir intervals range up to 20.5% (Table 3).

b) Permeability

Permeabilities calculated from pressure data obtained during wireline testing are low throughout the entire reservoir section and in most cases are extremely low, typically less than 1 md, (Table 4). Permeabilities measured on samples from cores were also very low (Table 3).

c) Hydrocarbon Shows

Hydrocarbons were recovered from wireline tests in three sands:-

- i) 2519 m (9265 ft) K.B. 125 cc condensate
- ii) 2740 m (8988 ft) K.B. 47.66 cu. ft. gas, 1500 cc condensate, and
- iii) 2885 m (9464 ft) K.B. 69.5 cu. ft. gas, 900 cc condensate.

(Refer Table 5)

Data from logs and pressure tests indicate that gas may also be present in several other thin intervals which were not sufficiently good reservoirs to test (Table 2).

During drilling, fluorescence from coals was recorded below 2210 m (7250 ft) and high gas readings were commonly associated with thick coal beds. Gas with hydrocarbon fractions heavier than methane (C₁) was recorded on the gas chromatograph from depths below 2579 m (8460 ft) but hydrocarbon indications in cuttings samples were noticed from only a few sands below 2731 m (8960 ft).