

AMOCO AUSTRALIA PETROLEUM COMPANY  
PELICAN NO. 5

DISCUSSION BY INTERVAL

12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" HOLE INTERVAL (Cont'd)

General (Cont'd)

Drilling continued and the mud weight was slowly raised to 9.9 ppg. At this stage the mud was becoming increasingly aerated and the viscosity increasing. The latter was possibly the cause of the aeration. Lime additions were increased as it was supposed that CO<sub>2</sub> gas was causing the problem. The high viscosity and aeration problems continued until it was decided to deflocculate the mud with THERMA-THIN. This proved effective and upon drilling to 9850 ft (3002.1 m), the hole was circulated and conditioned and then the bit pulled to enable electric logs to be run.

Logging continued for 2.5 days and upon completion a wiper trip was made. There was no tight hole nor fill on bottom. When bottoms-up was circulated the mud from 7000 - 9500 ft (2133.5 - 2895.5 m) appeared to be contaminated by CO<sub>2</sub> gas and required further deflocculation with THERMATHIN and DFCL before pulling out of the hole. The casing was run and the shoe cemented at 9823 ft (2993.9 m) without any problems.

Solids Control Equipment

The solids equipment for this phase was run as a closed loop system similar to the application in the 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" section. This system again proved effective both in dilution costs and the mud solids content. Drill Solids only reached a maximum of 41 ppb and therefore mud solids never became a problem. Dilution rates were dramatically reduced when compared to previous wells; Yolla No. 1 required 12340 bbls of drill water over the 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" section (5772 - 10981 ft) (1759 - 3347 m) and Tilana No.1 required 16,731 bbls of drill water over the 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" section (5453 - 12796 ft) (1662 - 3900 m).