(d) Electrical and Other Logging (Appendix 3)

Wire line logging was carried out by Schlumberger Seaco. The following types of logs were run:

	Interval	Runs
Induction Electrical Log	770-7708	1 thru 4
Sonic Gamma Ray Caliper Log	770-7704	1 thru 4
Microlaterolog	770-7696	1 thru 4
Continuous Dipmeter	770-7680	1 thru 3

A specially designed device was used in the majority of log runs to compensate for movement of the vessel while logging.

(e) Penetration Rate Log -

A Drilling Time Log is included as part of the Composite Well Log, and also as part of Enclosure 3.

(f) Gas Log - In addition to the continuous hot wire mud gas recorder, a chromatograph was used to detail mud gas shows. Cuttings gas was measured in a Waring blender and recorded. The cuttings were examined for stain and fluorescence. The gas log is included as part of the Composite Well Log and also as part of Enclosure 3.

(g) Formation Testing - None.

(h) Deviation Surveys - These surveys were carried out with a Totco instrument and results are plotted on the composite log. The well had very little deviation to 4400 feet, increased to 2° at 5328 feet, and at total depth was deviating 1¼° from the vertical. Schlumberger deviation recordings taken in conjunction with the Dipmeter Survey indicated that no doglegs were present.

(i) Temperature Surveys - None

(j) Velocity Surveys - A velocity survey was run on September 8, 1965 by Western Geophysical Company. Results are included in Appendix 5.

(k) Other Well Surveys - None.

(l) Production Testing - None.

IV GEOLOGY

(1) History of Exploration

Prior to the completion of Esso Bass-1, the Bass Basin was virtually unknown geologically. No wells had been drilled in the basin, while the several wells drilled in the adjacent Otway and Gippsland Basins were at such considerable distances away as to provide information of regional significance only. Reconnaissance surface geological investigations of the very few Upper Tertiary outcrop areas around the water covered basin had been made at various times by government agencies, and more recently by Esso geologists, with only limited value.

Geophysical information, however, was somewhat more detailed. Haematite Explorations had made aeromagnetic and seismic surveys over the basin in 1961 and 1963. This geophysical data combined