

*L. balmei* sands were tested through perforations. The test produced a flow of 168 BWPD with gas at a rate too small to measure. Pelican 3 reached a total depth of 2902m (9521 ft) in sediments belonging to the lower *L. balmei* palynological zone (early to middle Palaeocene).

In 1973, the wildcat Narimba 1 was drilled by ESSO on a separate culmination structurally deeper, on trend but to the northwest of the Pelican structure. The well was drilled to a total depth of 3353.7m (11,003 ft). Small gas shows were recorded in the lower and middle *M. diversus* palynological zones and subsequently tested by FIT. The tests recovered only small volumes of gas, probably representing solution gas and the well was consequently plugged and abandoned. Current mapping shows that Narimba 1 was drilled outside of significant closure at the key reservoir levels.

Five years elapsed between the drilling of Narimba 1 and the next well Pelican 4, drilled by Hematite in 1979. Pelican 4 was drilled to appraise the southeastern limit of the Pelican structure and is located 3.5 kilometres to the southeast of Pelican 1. Gas shows were encountered in sandstones of the lower and middle *M. diversus* palynological zone. Several of these zones were tested and good gas and condensate recoveries were obtained from two zones at 2739.5m (8988 ft) and 2884.6m (9464 ft). The well was not tested further and was plugged and abandoned.

Pipipa 1 was drilled in 1982, also by Hematite, as the last permit commitment well after the interpretation of seismic data acquired over the prospect in 1980. The well was drilled to test a large closure at the top of the EVCM. Subsequent remapping has shown that Pipipa 1 is a valid structural test at this level. Good oil and gas shows were recorded towards the total depth of the well, but log analysis indicated no moveable hydrocarbons to be present. At a total depth of 2115m (6939 ft) the well was plugged and abandoned. It was not possible to date the sediments at total depth due to the poor preservation of spores resulting from a localised high palaeo-heat flow event, probably a nearby volcanic intrusion which elevated measured vitrinite reflectance values to as high as 2.3%. However, seismic ties to the Pelican Field suggest that total depth in Pipipa 1 was reached in sediments near to the top of the lower to middle *M. diversus* palynological zone. The most prospective *M. diversus* reservoir sequence in T91-2 was therefore not penetrated by Pipipa 1.

A characteristic of the middle *M. diversus* zone in many of the wells drilled in T91-2 is the presence of abnormally pressured shales. A shale pressure study was conducted (Appendix 2), which showed that no abnormally pressured shales are present in Pipipa 1, further suggesting that the *M. diversus* zone sediments were not reached.