

GWF9107.009-RJS

SEAL: Top seals are provided by intraformational shales interbedded with the fluvial sandstones. If the amplitude anomaly is an igneous intrusive then it is possible it will provide a top seal, similar to the large intrusive at Yolla 1. Top seal is considered very low risk.

Lateral sealing is dependant on clay smear along fault planes, or on intrusions along the faults. Juxtaposition of shales against reservoirs is not likely to be a major sealing mechanism because of the absence of thick shale units within the EVCM in this part of the basin. Lateral sealing is the major risk at Pipipa Deep and is considered to be moderate to high.

STRUCTURE: Interpretation is based on a 2 km grid of 1980 data and a regional grid of 1984 and 1985 data. This data provides an adequate grid to use to select a well location.

ADDITIONAL WORK REQUIRED:

No additional work is required prior to drilling the Pipipa Deep Prospect (southern culmination). The northern culmination requires approximately 200 km of new seismic data to confirm the trend of the north-south bounding fault.