

due to the poor preservation of spores resulting from a localised high palaeo-heat flow event, due to a 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 prospective *M.diversus* reservoir sequence in T/25P was not penetrated by Pipipa 1.

A characteristic of the middle *M.diversus* zone in many of the wells drilled in T/25P is the presence of abnormally pressured shales. A shale pressure study was conducted which showed that no abnormally pressured shales are present in Pipipa 1, further suggesting that the *M.diversus* zone sediments were not reached.

The next well to be drilled in T/25P was Pelican 5, by Amoco, in 1986. The objectives of Pelican 5 were twofold, (i) to establish deliverability characteristics of the lower to middle *M.diversus* palynological zone (Pelican zone) reservoirs by testing through casing, and (ii) to evaluate the abnormally pressured zone beneath the top Palaeocene unconformity for reservoir development and fluid content.

Pelican 5 is located between Pelican 1 and 4, and encountered the EVCM at a comparable structural elevation. Gas and condensate shows were again encountered in sandstones of the lower and middle *M.diversus* zones, and shows continued with an increase in the concentration of heavier hydrocarbons with depth below the top Palaeocene to total depth in the Late Cretaceous at 4267m (14000 ft) still within abnormally pressured sediments. The well was cased and several of the most encouraging zones were tested through perforations. The results of the testing program were disappointing. A sand at the base of the lower *M.diversus* zone flowed gas at 0.75 MMCFD and recovered a trace of condensate, whilst a sand in the "E" zone of the middle *M.diversus* zone flowed gas at 5.6 MMCFD with 302-441 BCPD and 662-705 BWPD (the water is interpreted to originate from another sandstone via leakage behind casing). All other zones tested are interpreted to be tight. As no commercial flow rates were obtained, the well was plugged and abandoned.