

was made from an F.I.T. at 2661m. and in Pelican 2 an F.I.T. at 2880m recorded a maximum recovery of  $1.05\text{m}^3$  of gas and  $750\text{cm}^3$  of condensate; while in Pelican 3, minor gas, but no condensate was detected in sandstones of Paleocene age below 2800m. Abnormal pressures were encountered below this depth in the Pelican area.

In Bass 3,  $0.82\text{m}^3$  of gas and  $800\text{cm}^3$  of condensate were recovered from an F.I.T. at a depth of 2055m. The reservoir was a 15m thick sandstone in the Paleocene (L.balmei zone) section.

In Cormorant 1, an F.I.T. at a depth of 1550m recovered 22 litres of oil from a thin sandstone in the Upper Eastern View Coal Measures. Hydrocarbon shows also occurred in four thin sands between 1828m and 2347m.

In Aroo 1 hydrocarbon indications occur in the L.balmei zone, while indications in Dondu 1, Pelican 3 and Poonboon 1 were found in thin, tight sands below 2740m.

Three geochemical parameters have been included on the two plates. These data have been taken from the BMR study by Nicholas et al, and it should be noted that this information has significantly upgraded the basin potential. Firstly, vitrinite reflectance values indicate maturation levels at which oil and gas may be generated occur below M.diversus level everywhere except in the far eastern portion of the basin.

The second parameter is the quantity of organic matter. If minimum total organic carbon (TOC) content of 0.5 percent is