



Natural Resources and Environment

AGRICULTURE • RESOURCES • CONSERVATION • LAND MANAGEMENT

DEPT. NAT. RES & ENV



PE903963

BARRACOUTA 2 W492

Well Completion Summary

1 Folio No	2 Referred to	3 Date	4 Clearing Officer's Initials	1 Folio No.	2 Referred to	3 Date	4 Clearing Officer's Initials
	PEP/38				LIPPSLAND		
TR =	4015'				OFFSHORE		

FILE COVER INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACTION OFFICERS

- (1) FOLIO NUMBERS: Each subject paper attached to a file is to be given a consecutive number by the attaching officer. Papers must not be removed from or attached to a file without approval.
- (2) REFERRAL TO OTHER OFFICERS: When an Officer completes action on the file and further action is required by some other Officer, please initial Column (4) and on the next vacant line, enter the relevant folio number in Column (1), indicate to whom the file is to be forwarded in Column (2) and record the date in Column (3).
- (3) BRING UP MARKINGS: When action on a file is required at a later date, the officer will initial Column (4) and, on the next vacant line, enter the relevant folio number in Column (1), then write "B/U" followed by the action officer's name in Column (2) and the date the file is required in Column (3).
- (4) PUTAWAY MARKINGS: When ALL action on a file is completed the officer concerned will initial Column (4) and, on the next vacant line, write "P/A" in column (2).

REGISTRY MUST BE NOTIFIED OF ANY FILE MOVEMENTS BETWEEN OFFICERS

LOCATION

SUSPENDED GAS WELL.

SPUD. 8-6-65
COMPLETED. 16-7-65

38° 17' 58"S
147° 40' 26"E

BARRACOUTA-2

ESSO.

492

T.D. 4015
GLOMAR III

- ✓ IES Run 1. 692-2057. Separate Logs 2" and 5"
- ✓ " " 2. 2032-3410 " " 2 " 5"
- ✓ " " 3. 2032-4014 " " 2 " 5"
- ✓ SGR " 1. 692-2054 " " 2 1/2" 5"
- ✓ BHSC " 2. 2032-4003 " " 2" 5"
- ✓ Cement Bond Log " 2. 2000-3841 " " 2 " 5"
- ✓ " " " 3. 2000-3627. " " 2" 5"
- ✓ Temperature Log. 969-3856. " " 2" 5"
- ✓ GR-CCL Run 1. 2995-3854. " " 2" 5"
- ✓ Laterlog " 1. 2032-4013. " " 2" 5"
- ✓ MLL " 2. 2032-4014 " " 2" 5"
- X Casing Collar & Perforating Record. Run 1. 3731-3730.
- X " " " " " 2. 3488-3507.
- ✓ C.D.M. Run 1. 690-2050 2" scale.
- ✓ " " 2. 2050-4005. 2" graphic transparency
- ✓ " " 1. 690-2050. 1" 2" graphic
- ✓ " " 2. 2050-4005. Computer print out.
- ✓ Core Lab. Mudlog. 820-4015 + 2000-3570
- Cores 8. But no recovery 3,5,6,7 & 8. Received in store
- ✓ Core Descriptions 1,2 & 4.
- ✓ " Analysis. Cores 1 & 2. 3419-3461
- ✓ " " " No 4. 3570-3582.
- Records.
- ✓ Core Lab. Completion Coregraph.
- ✓ Core Analysis results. Core Lab
- Cuttings 2068-4015 Received into store.
- X Agnew Pressure Survey. Zone 1. & 2.
- X " " " " 2. " " "
- X Palaeontology by D. Taylor.
- X Palynology " L. E. Stover & A. D. Partridge. Plus revision
- X Analysis of gas & liquid by Altona Petrochemical Co.
- X Summary of fluid production.
- X Well Completion Log.
- X Mid-tertiary Foraminiferal sequence by D. Taylor
- X Report on samples of natural gas & distillate.
- X IES. 2" Completion Log.

~~Lithology 800-4015~~ T.D.C. was not ran.

11/2 S.W.C. description sheet 30
11/5 description of description

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ESSO GIPPSLAND SHELF-2

492

WELL SUMMARY

Purpose of Well: First field confirmation well

Well Statistics:

Status: Suspended gas well

Spudded: June 8, 1965

Completed: July 16, 1965

Total Depth: 4015 feet'

Casing: 30" @ 286'; 20" @ 695'; 13-3/8" @ 2033'; 9-5/8" @ 3955'

Plugs: 3018-3218 Packers set at 3422 and 3656 feet
2009-2336 (All perforations squeezed)
200-330

Coring: Eight conventional cores totalling 220 feet cut and 39 feet recovered. Thirty sidewall cores cut - 29 recovered.

Mud Logging: Core Lab from 820-4015 feet Total Depth.

Electric Logs: IES, SGRC, CDM - 687 to Total Depth
MLL, LL - 2032 to Total Depth.



Testing:

Test No. 1 3731-3739 at 2 shots/foot

<u>Choke</u>	<u>MFCFD</u>	<u>F.T.P.</u>	<u>Bbls Condensate/Day</u>	
19/64"	3.0	1450	47	15.7
26/64"	5.1	1408	70	13.7
40/64"	8.24	1233	83	10.01
56/64"	9.6	1206	98	10.02

Test No. 2 3488-3508 at 2 shots/foot

<u>Choke</u>	<u>MFCFD</u>	<u>F.T.P.</u>	<u>Bbls Condensate/Day</u>	
19/64"	2.78	1282	69	22.6
26/64"	4.69	1353	85	18.1
40/64"	7.92	1289	87	11.0
56/64"	9.40	1210	103	11.0

Stratigraphy:

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Top</u>	<u>Bottom</u>	<u>Thickness</u>	<u>Predicted Top</u>
Gippsland Fm.	< 770	3040(-3009)	2310+	700
Lakes Entrance Fm.	3040(-3009)	3414(-3383)	374	3270
Latrobe Valley Fm.	3414(-3383)	4015+(-3984)+	601+	3460

Well stopped in Latrobe Valley Formation.

lithology:

Gippsland Foreation:

- 820-1767 Limestone: Light-medium grey, skeletal, slightly glauconitic, very fossiliferous.
Marl: Light to medium grey and olive-grey, soft, fossiliferous, minor glauconite.
- 1767-2157 Sandy Limestone: With sand, clean, clear, medium-coarse, very well rounded, fairly well sorted quartz.
Limestone as above.
Marl as above.
- 2157-2455 Limestone and Marl: As for 820-1767, and dolomitic limestone, brown-grey to dark tan, slightly fossiliferous. (2290-2330)
- 2455-2835 Sand-Sandstone: Clean, clear, medium-coarse, rounded to well rounded, fossiliferous, slightly glauconitic. Limestone as above, Minor marl as above.
- 2835-3040 Marl: Light to medium-olive-grey, dense, soft, fossiliferous, firm, minor glauconite.

Lakes Entrance Formation:

- 3040-3414 Marl: as for 2835-3040 except becoming extremely glauconitic and pyritic from 3370 to 3414. Minor shale, green, calcareous, fossiliferous.

Lalrobo Valley Formation:

- 3414-4015 Sand-sandstone: Dirty, brown-grey to brown, fine to very coarse and sub-rounded to rounded, poorly sorted, friable, loose, micaceous.
Total Depth Sand-sandstone: Clean, made up of clean, clear, very fine to coarse, mainly fine to medium, sub-rounded to rounded, well sorted quartz, micaceous, trace pyrite, carbonaceous.
Siltstone-shale: Brown-grey, finely laminated, carbonaceous and micaceous.
Black coal.

Structure:

ECS-2 confirmed the structure on top of the Lalrobo Valley Formation as previously outlined by seismic. Correlations (see below) show the Lalrobo Valley Formation top to be 46 feet high in this well compared to ECS-1. The top of the Lakes Entrance Fm. is 290 feet high in this well compared to ECS-1. Correlations within the Lakes Entrance Fm. show depositional thickening in the Lakes Entrance in ECS-2 compared to ECS-1 as well as erosion at the top of the Lakes Entrance. Thickness differences in the Gippsland are probably depositional.

Correlations: (IES, SGRC)

	<u>ECS-2</u>		<u>ECS-1</u>
Markers	898	37' high to	935
	1105	50' high to	1155
	1217	54' high to	1271
	1312	93' high to	1395
	1445	92' high to	1537
	1728	96' high to	1824
	1827	123' high to	1950
	2017	127' high to	2144
	2204	152' high to	2356
	2408	194' high to	2602
	2575	192' high to	2767

	<u>EGS-2</u>		<u>EGS-1</u>
Top of Lakes Entrance Fm (unconformity)	3040	230' high to	3270
	3160	160' high to	3320
	3345	49' high to	3394
Top of Latrobe Valley Fm (unconformity)	<u>3414</u>	44' high to	3458

Pay Zone:

A total of 390 feet of gross sand column is present from 3414 to 3804 feet in the top of the Latrobe Valley Formation. The following is a comparison of the pay zones in EGS-1 and EGS-2.

Should be Sub-sea

EGS-1 304' net gas sand 21' probable (low porosity)
 GW - 3720

EGS-2 242' net gas sand 131' probable (low porosity)
 GW - 3733

The low porosity "probable" gas zone in EGS-2 is less porous and more silty than the probable gas zone in EGS-1 and not considered as effective.

The gross pay in EGS-2 has been subdivided by log analysis as follows:

- Good sand (greater than 20% porosity) - 134 feet
- Fair sand (between 14-20% porosity) - 108 feet
- Poor sand-siltstone (between 9-14% porosity) - 98 feet
- Dense sand (less than 9% - nil poro.) - 33 feet
- Coal - 17 feet

These porosity values assume an SGR value of 15%.

Remarks:

The well confirmed the seismic structure on top of the Latrobe Valley Formation and the gas column found in the EGS-1. Thereby the purpose for which it was designed was adequately accomplished.

AAP:JC

A.A. Phillips

Attachment:

Composite Log (2" marked I.E.S.)

EGS-2 CORE RECORD

<u>No.</u>	<u>Interval</u>	<u>Cut</u>	<u>Recovered</u>	
1	3418-3446	30'	11'	Conventional
2	3448-3508	60'	15'	
3	3508-3559	51'	0	
4	3569-3590	21'	13'	
5	3590-3604	14'	0	
6	3604-3615	11'	0	
7	3615-3640	25'	0	Rubber Sleeve
8	3640-3648	8'	0	Rubber Sleeve
		—	—	
		220'	39'	
		—	—	

CORE NO.1

3418-3448 Recovery 11'

Note: Top 3 feet of core recovered intact. Remainder (8') fell out of barrel and is representative of the interval but separate pieces are not necessarily in correct place. Assumed 11 feet from top of cored interval.

3418-3421 Carbonaceous, micaceous siltstone-shale: brown-grey to brown, very micaceous, soft, dense, thinly laminated, with very friable light grey to light brown-grey carbonaceous, micaceous, very fine to fine grained quartz, sand and siltstone lenses and beds.

Remainder of Core consists dominantly of the above carbonaceous siltstone with interbedded sandstone lenses and interbedded black coal.

Some of the interbedded sand - sandstone is very fine-grained and extremely poorly sorted with the coarser grains sub-rounded to round, set in sub-angular to sub-round fine grain matrix. Few white clay specks in matrix as well as siltstone and coal particles. Very friable, trace of pyrite.

Strong hydrocarbon odour from all of core. Gas bubbles coming out of coal above.

No fluorescence. Appears very low-nit porosity throughout.

CORE NO. 2

3448-3508 Recovered 15' (do not know whereabouts of this 15')

3448-3450 Black coal

+ 3450-3458 Dominantly sand-siltstone, brown-grey to brown, with minor light grey-white patches of dirty, very fine to medium sand. Sand is very dirty set in silty carbonaceous matrix, very friable. Thru laminations of brown-grey to brown siltstone-shale are minor in these sections. Sand has fair sorting in this interval and is porous.

3458-3460 Dominantly carbonaceous, micaceous siltstone-shale, brown-grey, etc, with minor thin laminations of sand and sandstone (cross bedded)

+ 3460-3461 Sand-sandstone: as for 3450-3458, but generally coarser (up to very coarse), coarser fragments generally well-rounded and set in dirty carbonaceous, micaceous silty matrix and coal.

3461-3462 Carbonaceous, micaceous siltstone-shale as above.

+ 3462-3462.5 Sand-sandstone: as for 3460-3461, except up to granule size and extremely poorly sorted, very dirty.

3462.5-3463 Black coal.

Good petroleum odour thru core. Gas bubbles from coal.
No fluorescence.

Core analysis on 3453, 3454, 3455, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461.

Drilling rate variable minute per foot - 3.2 minute per foot
(Average 1.2)

Note:

Core is generally dirty.

CORE NO. 3

3508-3559 Recovery Nil

Coring samples show all sand, clean, clear, medium-very coarse, sub-rounded to rounded, loose, friable, poorly sorted.

CORE NO. 4

3569-3582

Sand-sandstone, clean, made up of clear, clean, light grey and cloudy, sub-angular to round, very fine to coarse, mainly fine to medium, fairly well sorted quartz, trace mica (muscovite) and black coal fragments. Few thin carbonaceous bands across core.

Coarser fragments more rounded, very porous. Strong hydrocarbon odour throughout core. No fluorescence.

Core Analysis: 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582.

Cores Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 - no recovery.

2. PALEONTOLOGY RPT

DAVID, J. TAYLOR

+ MISCELLANEOUS



Geological Survey of Victoria

THE MID-TERTIARY FORAMINIFERAL SEQUENCE

ESSO GIPPSLAND SHELF NO. 2 WELL.

by

David J. Taylor.

Unpublished Report 18/1965.

THE MID-TERTIARY FORAMINIFERAL SEQUENCE

ESSO GIPPSLAND SHELF NO. 2 WELL.

ESSO Gippsland Shelf No. 2 Well was drilled $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles at a bearing of $236^{\circ} 30'$ from ESSO Gippsland Shelf No. 1 and in a similar structural position.

Cutting samples from 820 feet to 4013 feet (T.D.) were examined at 50 foot intervals. Contamination was minimal to 3370 feet, but heavy below this level. Three cores were submitted, but no foraminifera or other microfauna were found in them. Six side wall cores were examined and all except the deepest (No. 25 at 3408 feet) contained foraminifera. Casing and core positions are shown on Fig. 1.

Distribution of foraminifera was similar to that in the No. 1 well, as discussed by Taylor (1965) and illustrated on Fig. 1 of that report. Examination showed differences in thickness of some biostratigraphic units when comparing the two sections and the comparison is summarised on the well correlation diagram (Fig. 1.) of this report. Palaeoecological differences were also noted. Therefore this report will compare in the two wells (1) the thickness and nature of the biostratigraphic units, and (2) the palaeoecology of the biostratigraphic units. Detailed discussion is unwarranted because of the similarity of both sections and the lengthy discussions in the report on the No. 1 section (Taylor l. c). Comment will also be made on the sea floor sample from the No. 2 well site.

(1) Biostratigraphic comparison:- Fig. 1 shows an apparent thickening of Zonule A and a compensating thinning of Zonule B in the No. 2 section. As stated for the No. 1 section, Zonule A is probably more facies than biostratigraphically controlled, and these differences in thickness suggest that the water shallowing was earlier in No. 2 than in No. 1.

Zonule C and Zonule D are fairly consistent between the sections. However the lack of core samples makes it impossible to designate the top of Zonule E, which is established on the first appearance of Orbulina universa.

The appearance of worn large foraminifera is indicative of Zonule E and the presence of these derived forms, including Lepidocyclina, establishes a correlation of Zonule E between the two sections.

Zonules F & G are missing in both sections. A benthonic fauna which includes Astrononion centroplax, Cidicides brevoralis and C. perforatus makes its first appearance at 2780 feet, thus correlating it with the 3080 feet level in the No. 1 section (the top of Zonule H). Zonule H is consistent in both thickness and faunal character, although Bolivinopsis cubensis is present relatively higher in this section, but was not found in the No. 1 sections. B. sp. 13 is very similar to B. affiliata and is obviously part of the Bolivina pontis - B. sp. 9 - B. sp. 1 lineage (refer Taylor, l. c., p. 6). It is also noted that Vulvulia sp. ^{cf. V.} Granulosa occurs in this Zonule and is not restricted to Zonule I as suggested in the earlier report.

Zonule I is twice the thickness in the No. 2 section, but the faunal characters are the same. Globorotalia testarugosa first appears in a cutting sample at 3370 feet, indicating the top of Zonule J but contamination is heavy so that it may have come from slightly higher in the section. The top of Zonule J is within calcareous sediment and is above the development of "greensand" as shown by Side Wall Core No. 25 (at 4008 feet). In the Lakes Entrance Oil Shaft the highest appearance of G. testarugosa is 37 feet above the "greensand" (Jenkins, 1960). In the No. 1 section, the top of Zonule J was well below the base of calcareous sediments. As only cutting samples were available this may have been due to cutting return delay. However the possibility that calcareous sedimentation occurred earlier in the No. 2 section cannot be dismissed. Due to poor samples, Zonule K cannot be recognised, but is probably present.

(II) Palaeoecological comparison:- Will be discussed briefly up the sequence.

Depositional environments in Zonules J, I, H, & E are similar in both wells. A larger percentage of arenaceous species is noted in Zonule D in the No. 2 section than was noted in the No. 1 section, thus shallower water conditions are suspected in the No. 2 section when comparing

Zonule D in both sections. Deposition was in deeper water during Zonule C with apparent shallowing in Zonule B where arenaceous forms and millioids are more common than in the No. 1 section, but planktonics are still common. As in the No. 1 section, Zonule A was deposited in much shallower water than in Zonules B to D. The absence of Globorotalia spp. and a decrease in the percentage of planktonic forms suggest a regression at the base of Zonule A. As discussed earlier, this regression appears to have taken place earlier in the No. 2 section than in No. 1 section, as Zonule A is more a biofacies expression than a consistent biostratigraphic unit.

(III) Comment on a sea floor sample from the No. 2 well site in regard to the palaeoecology of the No. 1 and No. 2 sections.

Before operations commenced a sample was collected by a diver from the sea floor (depth 150.5 feet M. L. T.) at the site of Gippsland Shelf No. 2 Well (Lat. 38°17'58" S, Long. 147°40'26" E). This sample was highly calcareous and rich in organic remains. The dominant animal remains were bryozoal with mollusca and foraminifera common. The general nature of the sample as well as the foraminiferal fauna is very similar to that described by Brady (1884) from "Challenger Station 162". The H. M. S. Challenger dredged this sample in 38 to 40 fathoms (228 to 240 feet) off East Moncoeur Island on the eastern side of Bass Strait. "Challenger Station 162" is 90 miles on a bearing of 223° from Gippsland Shelf No. 2 Well.

Both samples are rich in millioids, polymorphinids and arenaceous species. Millioids dominate the Gippsland Shelf sample. Both samples contain what I would consider as a "shallow water fauna" in a mid-Tertiary sample. Thus for the Gippsland and Bass Basins, my use of "shallow water fauna" implies deposition in 240 feet or less of water depth.

A interesting feature of the Gippsland Shelf No. 2 sea floor sample is the rarity of planktonic forms (less than 5% of total foraminiferal fauna) and the complete absence of Globorotalia spp. Brady (l. c) does not note planktonic species from "Challenger Station 162", but he does not give a comprehensive list for this station. This rarity of planktonic forms

may be due to the deflection of the Eastern Australian Current by the wide continental shelf, south of the Gippsland coast.

Zonule A faunas in both sections are similarly constituted to that of the sea floor sample at the No.2 site as well as "Challenger Station 162". Planktonics are rare and Globorotalia spp. are absent in Zonule A. It can be concluded that Zonule A was deposited in 240 feet or less of water depth, and that oceanic currents did not directly flow over the depositional sites. The factors inhibiting the oceanic currents are unknown, although there may have been a wide continental shelf.

No other fauna in either section is directly comparable to the sea floor samples.

REFERENCES

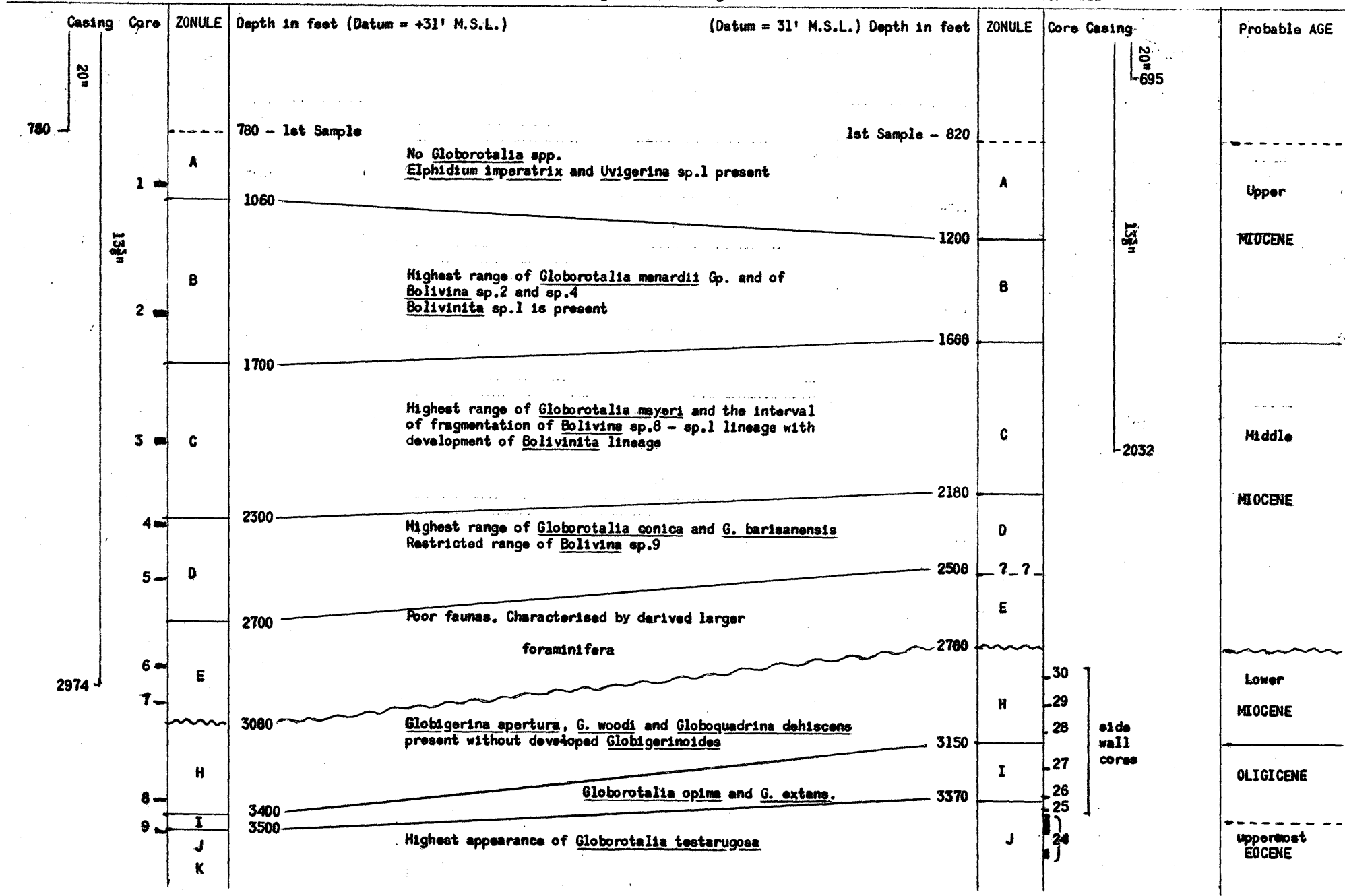
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- JENKINS, D. G. , 1960. Planktonic foraminifera from the Lakes Entrance Oil Shaft, Victoria, Australia. Micropaleontology, 6 (4): 345-371.
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GIPPSLAND SHELF No.1 WELL

Horizontal distance 2½ miles, bearing 236° 30'

GIPPSLAND SHELF No.2 WELL

Fig. 1. BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC CORRELATION OF MID-TERTIARY SECTIONS
ESSO GIPPSLAND SHELF No.1 and No.2 WELLS



BASIN GIPPSLAND BASIN

BY DAVID TAYLOR

2092

WELL NAME BARRACOUTA -2

DATE 16 April 1971

ELEV. +31'

Foram Zones

		Highest Data	Quality	2 Way Time	Lowest Data	Quality	2 Way Time
MIOCENE	A	Alternate			1150	3	
	B	Alternate	1200	3	1350 1500	3 3	
	C	Alternate	1600	3			
	D	Alternate	2130	3			
	D ₁	Alternate			2450	3	
	D ₂	Alternate					
	E	Alternate	2500	4	2750	3	
	F	Alternate					
	G	Alternate					
	H ₁	Alternate	2760	3			
	H ₂	Alternate			3100	3	
	OLIGOCENE	I ₁	Alternate	3150	3	3350	2
I ₂		Alternate					
J ₁		Alternate	3370	1	3400	3	
J ₂		Alternate					
EOC.	K	Alternate					
	Pre K						

COMMENTS:

Note: If highest or lowest data is a 3 or 4, then an alternate 0, 1, 2 highest or lowest data will be filled in if control is available.

If a sample cannot be interpreted to be one zonule, as apart from the other, no entry should be made.

- 0 SWC or Core - Complete assemblage (very high confidence).
- 1 SWC or Core - Almost complete assemblage (high confidence).
- 2 SWC or Core - Close to zonule change but able to interpret (low confidence).
- 3 Cuttings - Complete assemblage (low confidence).
- 4 Cuttings - Incomplete assemblage, next to uninterpretable or SWC with depth suspicion (very low confidence).

Date Revised _____

By _____

BASIN GIPPSLAND

DATE _____

WELL NAME BARRACOUTA-2

ELEVATION +31 feet

AGE	PALYNOLOGIC ZONES	HIGHEST DATA				LOWEST DATA					
		Preferred Depth	Rtg.	Alternate Depth	Rtg.	2 way time	Preferred Depth	Rtg.	Alternate Depth	Rtg.	2 way time
Eocene	<u>P. tuberculatus</u>										
	<u>U. N. asperus</u>										
	<u>M. N. asperus</u>	3418	1				3590	2	3575	1	
	<u>L. N. asperus</u>										
	<u>P. asperopolus</u>										
	<u>U. M. diversus</u>										
	<u>M. M. diversus</u>										
	<u>L. M. diversus</u>										
Paleocene	<u>U. L. balmei</u>										
	<u>L. L. balmei</u>										
	<u>T. longus</u>										
Cretaceous	<u>T. lilliei</u>										
	<u>N. senectus</u>										
	<u>C. trip./T.pach.</u>										
	<u>C. distocarin.</u>										
	<u>T. pannosus</u>										
EARLY CRETACEOUS											
PRE-CRETACEOUS											

COMMENTS: Deflandrea extensa Dinoflagellate Zone 3569 (1)

- RATINGS: 0; SWC or CORE, EXCELLENT CONFIDENCE, assemblage with zone species of spores, pollen and microplankton.
 1; SWC or CORE, GOOD CONFIDENCE, assemblage with zone species of spores and pollen or microplankton.
 2; SWC or CORE, POOR CONFIDENCE, assemblage with non-diagnostic spores, pollen and/or microplankton.
 3; CUTTINGS, FAIR CONFIDENCE, assemblage with zone species of either spore and pollen or microplankton, or both.
 4; CUTTINGS, NO CONFIDENCE, assemblage with non-diagnostic spores, pollen and/or microplankton.

NOTE: If a sample cannot be assigned to one particular zone, then no entry should be made. Also, if an entry is given a 3 or 4 confidence rating, an alternate depth with a better confidence rating should be entered, if possible.

DATA RECORDED BY: LES./ADP

DATE June 1971; Dec. 1971

DATA REVISED BY: A.D.P.

DATE Jan. 1975

PAGE# _____ GIPPSLAND _____ DATE _____

WELL NAME BARRACOUTA -2 _____ ELEVATION + 31 feet _____

AGE	PALYNOLOGIC ZONES	HIGHEST DATA					LOWEST DATA				
		Preferred Depth	Rtg.	Alternate Depth	Rtg.	2 way time	Preferred Depth	Rtg.	Alternate Depth	Rtg.	2 way time
MIOC.	<i>T. bellus</i>										
	<i>P. tuberculatus</i>										
Eocene	<i>U. N. asperus</i>										
	<i>L. N. asperus</i>	3418	2			3590	2				
	<i>P. asperopolus</i>										
	<i>U. M. diversus</i>										
	<i>E. M. diversus</i>										
LEO-CENE	<i>L. balmei</i>										
	<i>T. longus</i>										
LATE CRETACEOUS	<i>T. lilliei</i>										
	<i>N. senectus</i>										
	<i>C. trip./T.pach.</i>										
	<i>C. distocarin.</i>										
	<i>T. pennosus</i>										
	<i>C. paradoxa</i>										
	<i>C. striatus</i>										
EARLY CRETACEOUS	<i>U. C. hughesii</i>										
	<i>L. C. hughesii</i>										
	<i>C. stylosus</i>										
Pre-Cretaceous											

COMMENTS: Cuttings between 3600 and 4015 feet yielded inconclusive assemblages; most likely still *L. N. asperus* (L.E.S.)

- RATINGS:
- 0; SWC or CORE, EXCELLENT CONFIDENCE, assemblage with zone species of spores, pollen and microplankton.
 - 1; SWC or CORE, GOOD CONFIDENCE, assemblage with zone species of spores and pollen or microplankton.
 - 2; SWC or CORE, POOR CONFIDENCE, assemblage with non-diagnostic spores, pollen and/or microplankton.
 - 3; CUTTINGS, FAIR CONFIDENCE, assemblage with zone species of either spores and pollen or microplankton, or both.
 - 4; CUTTINGS, NO CONFIDENCE, assemblage with non-diagnostic spores, pollen and/or microplankton.

NOTE: If a sample cannot be assigned to one particular zone, then no entry should be made. Also, if an entry is given a 3 or 4 confidence rating, an alternate depth with a better confidence rating should be entered, if possible.

DATE RECORDED BY: L.E.S./ A.D.P. _____ DATE June 1971 _____

DATA REVIEWED BY: checked, L.E.S. _____ DATE Dec. 1971 _____

PE903964

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE903964 is enclosed within the
container PE903963 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE903964 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE903964
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE903963
NAME = Barracouta 2 Well Card
BASIN = GIPPSLAND
PERMIT = PEP38
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = WELL_CARD
DESCRIPTION = Barracouta 2 Well Card
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED =
DATE_RECEIVED =
W_NO = W492
WELL_NAME = Barracouta-2
CONTRACTOR = Esso Australia Ltd
CLIENT_OP_CO = Esso Australia Ltd

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE601529

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE601529 is enclosed within the
container PE903963 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE601529 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE601529
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE903963
NAME = Well Completion Log
BASIN = GIPPSLAND
PERMIT =
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = COMPLETION_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Well Completion Log Barracouta 2
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 02/07/1965
DATE_RECEIVED =
W_NO = W492
WELL_NAME = Barracouta-2
CONTRACTOR = ESSO
CLIENT_OP_CO = ESSO

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)

PE603682

This is an enclosure indicator page.
The enclosure PE603682 is enclosed within the
container PE903963 at this location in this
document.

The enclosure PE603682 has the following characteristics:

ITEM_BARCODE = PE603682
CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE903963
NAME = Barracouta 2 Grapholog (Mud Log)
BASIN = GIPPSLAND
PERMIT = PEP38
TYPE = WELL
SUBTYPE = MUD_LOG
DESCRIPTION = Barracouta 2 Grapholog (Mud Log)
REMARKS =
DATE_CREATED = 2/07/65
DATE_RECEIVED =
W_NO = W492
WELL_NAME = Barracouta-2
CONTRACTOR = Core Laboratories Inc
CLIENT_OP_CO = Esso Australia Ltd

(Inserted by DNRE - Vic Govt Mines Dept)