

REFERENCE DATA

1) Use of natural gas

Natural gas is widely used as a fuel and the material of chemical industries for various purposes as follows. The economical efficiency of natural gas by use is greatly influenced by the scale of gas production and the foundation of society and economy.

For fuel

(1) City gas

Natural gas is utilized as city gas through pipelines since it is safe and high in combustion efficiency. In Japan, there are examples of utilization of natural gas at a small scale wherein gas is filled in high pressure gas cylinders which are delivered to ordinary households such as housing complex as a fuel gas. In Milan City and its surrounding areas in Italy, methane filled up in high pressure cylinders is used as fuel for automobiles.

(2) Fuel for ceramic industry

Natural gas can be used for calcination furnace of ceramic ware, glass, cement, limestone, dolomite, etc.

(3) Fuel for electronic industry

Since natural gas does not contain harmful substances such as hydrogen sulfide, it is used for processing and manufacturing vacuum tube, Braun tube, condenser, resistor, etc.

(4) Processing of glass ware

Natural gas is used for processing glass products, glass finearts, ceramic finearts.

(5) Heat treatment of metal

Natural gas is used for heat treatment of stainless steel, cementation and hardening of iron and steel metallurgy, heating holding furnace for refining aluminum.

(6) Fuel of food industry

(7) Fuel for heating boiler

Supply of hot water at plant, hotel, etc.

(8) Fuel for drying

Fuel for drying agricultural products, active white earth, Japanese acid clay, etc.

(9) Fuel for molding

Molding of plastics, processing of tyre.

(10) Power generation

Material of chemical industry

(1) Methanol

Methanol is used as the material of formalin.

(2) Ammonia

Ammonia is used as the material of urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, synthetic fertilizer, synthetic fiber, etc.

(3) Acetylene

Acetylene is used as the material of vinyl chloride, vinylon, etc.

(4) Hydrocyanic acid

Hydrocyanic acid is used as the material of cyanic soda, synthetic fiber and synthetic resin.

(5) Chloromethane

Chloromethane is used as a circulating agent of refrigerating machine.

(6) Carbon black

Carbon black is used as the material of black printing ink, rubber additive, etc.

2) Manufacturing method and use of iodine

In Japan, iodine is manufactured from accompanying brine obtained from kyo-sui-sei-gasu fields in Chiba, Niigata and Miyazaki Prefectures and Japan is producing 80% of overall iodine produced by free countries.

There are various manufacturing methods such as ion exchange resin method, activated charcoal methods, copper method, Chile saltpeter method, etc., and at present, ion exchange resin method and blowout method are mainly adopted in Japan. In addition to brine, the ion exchange resin method requires chlorine, sulfuric acid, caustic soda and salt. The blowout method requires chlorine, sulfuric acid, sulfurous acid gas and electric power, etc.

The uses of iodine are as follows:

(1) Catalyzer

Iodine is used for manufacturing synthetic rubber, acetic acid by methanol method, etc.

(2) Medicine

X ray contrast medium, degeneration agent, antiameba medicine, GOITA disease treatment medicine, antiseptic solution

(3) Foodstuff

Additive for feed, additive for foodstuff (mineral, improving agent of wheat flour)

- (4) Stabilizer
Heat resisting stabilizer for nylon cord of tyre
- (5) For sanitation
Sterilization and antiseptic medicine (potable water, swimming pool, foodstuff industry, dairy farming, hospital, etc.)
- (6) For agriculture
Agent for adjusting the growth of plant, sterilizer (soil, seed)
- (7) Coloring matter, dyeing
Coloring matter for foodstuff, assisting agent for dyeing
- (8) Photography
Sensitizer
- (9) Others
Metal refining, agent for artificial rainfall, manufacture of hydrogen by utilizing solar heat

APPENDIX

1) Micropaleontology

Micropaleontological analysis were made on 139 clastic and 4 non-clastic field samples collected during the fieldwork in Iloilo basin.

Analysis is mainly based on planktonic foraminifera following the biostratigraphic zonations set by BLOW in 1969. To a very limited extent, however, calcareous manoplankton was used to check doubtful age-determination based on foraminifera. Four limestone samples were analyzed for larger foraminifera and the age-determination of them were based on the work of ADAMS (1971). Bathymetric interpretations were based on the compiled results of the 1978-1980 analysis of Visayan Sea Basin field samples, BARKER (1960) and MOORE (1964).

The localities of the samples, their stratigraphic levels and the analytical results are shown in Text-figs. 3-3 and 7-20 (locality maps), Text-figs. 3-5~10 (columnar sections) and Table app.-1 (micropaleontological chart), respectively. The analytical results are also summarized as follows:

Sewaragan Complex

Faunal evidences indicate that the age of the Sewaragan Complex ranges from Late Oligocene to early Middle Miocene (Zone N.3-N.9). The presence of common to abundant old-looking and very recrystallized *Globigerinoides* spp., *G. quadrilobatus*, *Globigerina venezuelana*, *Globoquadrina altispira*, *Sphaeroidinellopsis semimulina semimulina*, *Praeorbulina glomerosa glomerosa*, *P. glomerosa circularis*, *P. transitorius* and *Globigerinoides siccanus* in the absence of Middle Miocene markers such as *Orbulina* dates the lower unit as late Late Oligocene - Early Miocene.

Thin section analysis of a limestone interbedded in the complex recorded large forms like *Lepidocyclina* (*N.*) *richtofeni*, *Miogypsina* sp., *Miogypsina polymorpha* and *Amphistegine* sp. giving Late T_e, an age which agrees with that based on planktonic foraminifera.

On the other hand, the upper unit of the complex contains *Globigerinoides siccanus* with the same group of *Praeorbulina* except *P. curva*, in association with *Orbulina universa*. Thus the upper unit is assigned to Zone N.9.

The benthonic foraminifera from the samples do not give a definite environment but a few *Pullenia bulloides*, *Nodosaria* sp., *N. radricula* and *Lenticulina gibba* possibly suggest a relatively shallow bathyal deposition.

Igtalongon Shale

The presence together, in sparse quantity, in the whole unit of *Globorotalia fohsi robusta*, *G. siakensis*, *G. continuosa*, left-coiled *G. acostaensis*, *G. merotumida*, *Globigerina nepenthes*, *G. praebulloides*, *Globigerinoides altiapertura*, *Globoquadrina larmei*, *G. baroemoenensis*, *Sphaeroidinellopsis paenedehiscens* and *Orbulina universa* dates the Igtalongon shale as middle Middle Miocene to middle Late Miocene or Zone N.12 to lower N.17.

Paleoecologically, this middle member of the Singit Formation is bathyal (probably middle bathyal) based on the rare occurrence of *Bolivina tortuosa*, *Pullenia bulloides* and *Melonis pompilioides*.

Barasan Sandstone

A rare to sparse fauna of the following association dates the Barasan Sandstone as late Late Miocene (Zone N.17): left-coiled *Globorotalia acostaensis*, *G. continuosa*, *Globorotalia* sp., *G. cf. continuosa*, *Globigerinoides bollii*, *Globigerina nepenthes*, *Sphaeroidinellopsis paenedehiscens*, and *Orbulina universa*. This dating is supported by the absence of *Pulleniatina* spp. and other typical younger forms than those of Zone N.17.

Nannoplankton studied from samples PS-21 and PS-22 corroborates the foraminiferal age interpretation by giving Zone NN11 age on the basis of the strong presence of *Discoaster quinqueramus*.

The group of benthonics such as *Uvigerina hispida*, *Planulina ariminensis*, *Pullenia bulloides*, *Gyroidina* sp., *Gyroidina orbicularis*, *Melonis pompilioides* and *Saracenaria italica* suggests a middle to lower bathyal bathymetry for this interbeds of sandstone and mudstone with occasional conglomeratic mudstones and sandstones.

Tubungan Siltstone

Based on the stratigraphic ranges of faunal content, the Tubungan Siltstone is determined to be of late Late Miocene-Early Pliocene (Zone N.17-N.19) in age. The sparse to common forms consist of both left- and right-coiled *Globorotalia acostaensis*, *Pulleniatina primalis*, *Sphaeroidinellopsis paenedehiscens*, *Globigerinoides extremus*, *Globorotalia continuosa*, *G. merotumida*, *G. cultrata*, *G. menardii*, *Globigerina nepenthes*, among others. These planktonics are found commonly associated with benthonics, such as:

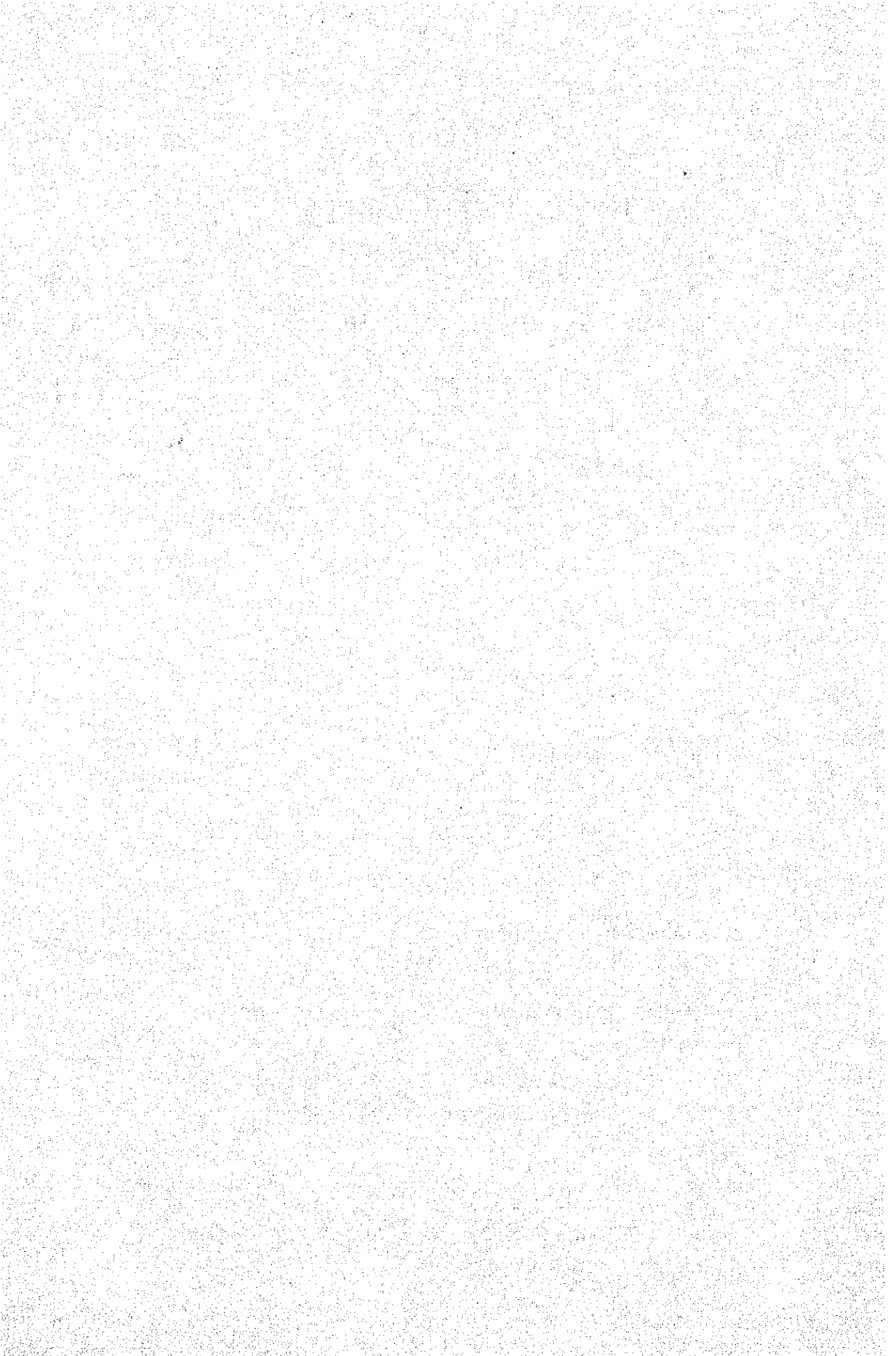
Pullenia bulloides
Sphaeroidina bulloides
Uvigerina rustica
U. ampullacea
U. hispida
Bolivina robusta
Melonis pompilioides

Gyroidina orbicularis
Bolivinita quadrilatera
Heterolepa praecincta
Planulina wuellerstorfi
P. ariminensis
Bolivinita subangularis

Thus, suggesting a middle to lower bathyal environment for this member of the Tarao Formation.

Guimbal Mudstone

Although 60% the the Guimbal Mudstone samples contain fauna indicative of Early Pliocene (Zone N.19) on the basis of *Sphaeroidinella dehiscens* var. *immatura*, a great number of the samples also contain forms which are indicative of age younger than Zone N.19 but not younger than N.21. Hence, the whole Guimbal Mudstone member is here considered as Pliocene. These forms which are common to abundant in number are: *Sphaeroidinellopsis paenedehiscens*, *S. subdehiscens*, *Globorotalia crassula viola*, *G. acostaensis*, *G. tumida*, *G. crassaformis crassaformis*, *G. humerosa*, *G. tosaensis*, *Globigerinoides extremus*, *G. ruber*, *Sphaeroidinella dehiscens*, *Globigerina praecalida*, *G. eggeri*, and *Pulleniatina praecursor*. Commonly associated with these are the following benthonics which paleoecologically suggest the upper Tarao Formation as having been deposited in middle to lower bathyal marine water: *Planulina wuellerstorfi*, *P. ariminensis*, *Eponides umbonatus*, *Bolivinita quadrilatera*, *B. robusta*, *Anomalinella rostrata*, *Pullenia bulloides*, *Sphaeroidina bulloides*, *Hyalinea balthica*, *Uvigerina hispida*, *U. peregrina*, *U. pygmaea* and *U. rustica*.








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MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL CHART
ILOILO, PANAY

LEGEND:

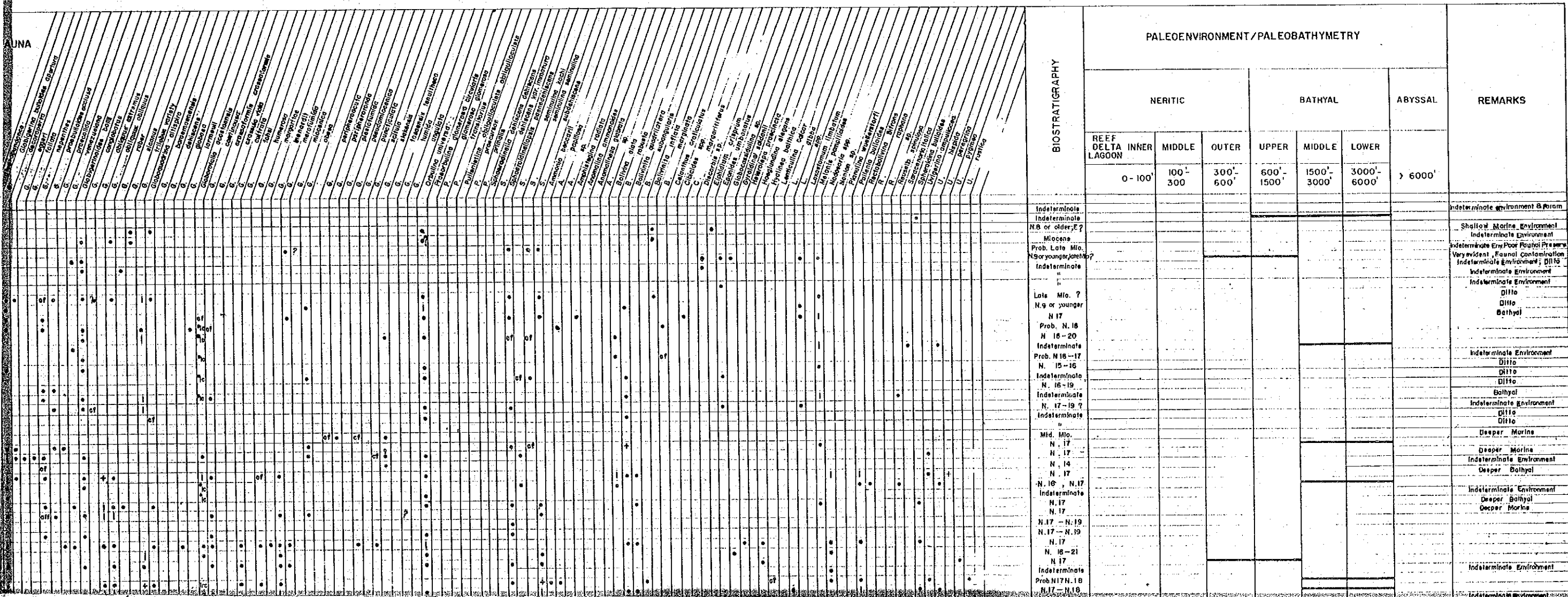
LITHOLOGY

-  IGTALONGON SHALE (Singit Fm.)
-  BARASAN SANDSTONE (Singit Fm.)
-  TUBUNGAN SILTSTONE (Tarao Fm.)
-  GUIMBAL MUDSTONE (Tarao Fm.)
-  IDAY CONGLOMERATE

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF FAUNA

- RARE
- / SPARSE
- + COMMON
- * ABUNDANT
- ⊗ VERY ABUNDANT

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JICA