Open File Envelope No. 9060

PEL 62

GAMBIER EMBAYMENT, OTWAY BASIN

PROGRESS, ANNUAL AND RELINQUISHMENT REPORTS FOR THE PERIOD 3/11/95 TO 2/8/2000

Submitted by

Lakes Oil NL 2000

© open file date 2/8/2000

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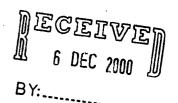
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PORTHOS MAPPING PROJECT

Introduction

At the request of Lakes Oil NL, the Operator of PEL 62, a mapping project was undertaken of the Porthos prospect. This prospect has been identified, subsequent to the discovery of oil, in the Sawpit Sandstone in the adjacent permit in the Killanoola-1 well. This well has been put into to production at an initial rate of 300 BOPD, which apparently declined to around 100 BOPD.

Seismic Data

A grid of 20 lines of 1985,1998, and 1990 vintage data was loaded. This was done in two stages. A seismic balance exercise was carried out to tie the grid in terms of both time and phase.

This data included the following seismic lines;

OHK85-12 OHK85-108 OHK85-109 OHK85-110 OHK85-111 OHK85-118 OHB88-218 OHB88-223 OHB88-224 OHB88-227 OHB88-228 OHB88-229 OHB88-230 OK90-406 OK90-407 OK90-408 OK90-409 OK90-410

OK90-411 OK90-412

Well Data

Digital logs from the three open file wells in the area were loaded into PLOG and synthetics were created for each of these wells;

Bool Lagoon 1 Robertson-1 Robertson-2

Mapping

Three horizons were carried around the project area:

Top Eumeralla Formation
Top Laira Formation
Top Basement

The Sawpit Sandstone does not appear to be an obvious seismic event and therefore it is suggested that the Top Basement reflector be used to determine the structural integrity of the Porthos Area.

The structuring in this area is dominated by a series of extensional faults, which generally strike in a north westerly direction. Fault throws are both down to the basin deep, and margin. The main risk in this mapping is the certainty of how these faults are connected between the lines that make up the 2D seismic grid.

Killanoola

The Killanooloa Feature has been included in the mapping and exhibits closure against a fault, which throws down to the basin margin. The structure is also dominated by a distinct change in direction in the strike of the fault, which establishes a structural embayment. This is shown on the time structure map at Top Basement. This structural feature persists up through the section and the arcuate fault appears to be present at the shallowest mapped level, at the Top Eumeralla Formation. The trap is established on the high thrown block, this would appear to be an important characteristic, because as the faults in the area appear to extensional, down-thrown closures will have a greater risk of breaching the trap.

Porthos

The Porthos Prospect is mapped against the next major fault to the north of the Killanoola Fault. The Porthos Fault like the Killanoola Fault throws down to the basin margin, with the trap being developed on the high side of the fault. The Porthos Fault does not develop the arcuate nature that Killanoola develops. There are three alternate locations that could be considered for the drilling of Porthos.

Porthos Option A

This location is located on Line OHL86-111, Station 300. A copy of this line is included as an enclosure. The location depends on developing a nose against the Porthos Fault, and the seismic control along the strike of the fault in the critical north west direction is weak. The dip closure towards to the north appears to be proven because of the elevation of the adjacent line to the north.

It has some "closology" attraction, being just 3 kms north east of Killanoola. A concern is the thickness of the Laira Formation. At this location it would appear to be 40 milliseconds thick. This is considerably thinner than Killanoola were 140 milliseconds of Laira Formation were intersected. This risk is however shared by all three Porthos locations.

Porthos Option B

This location is located on OHL86-110, Station 310. The location is located on the high side of a fault, however this fault is not seen as continuing to the north much further than the actual well location.

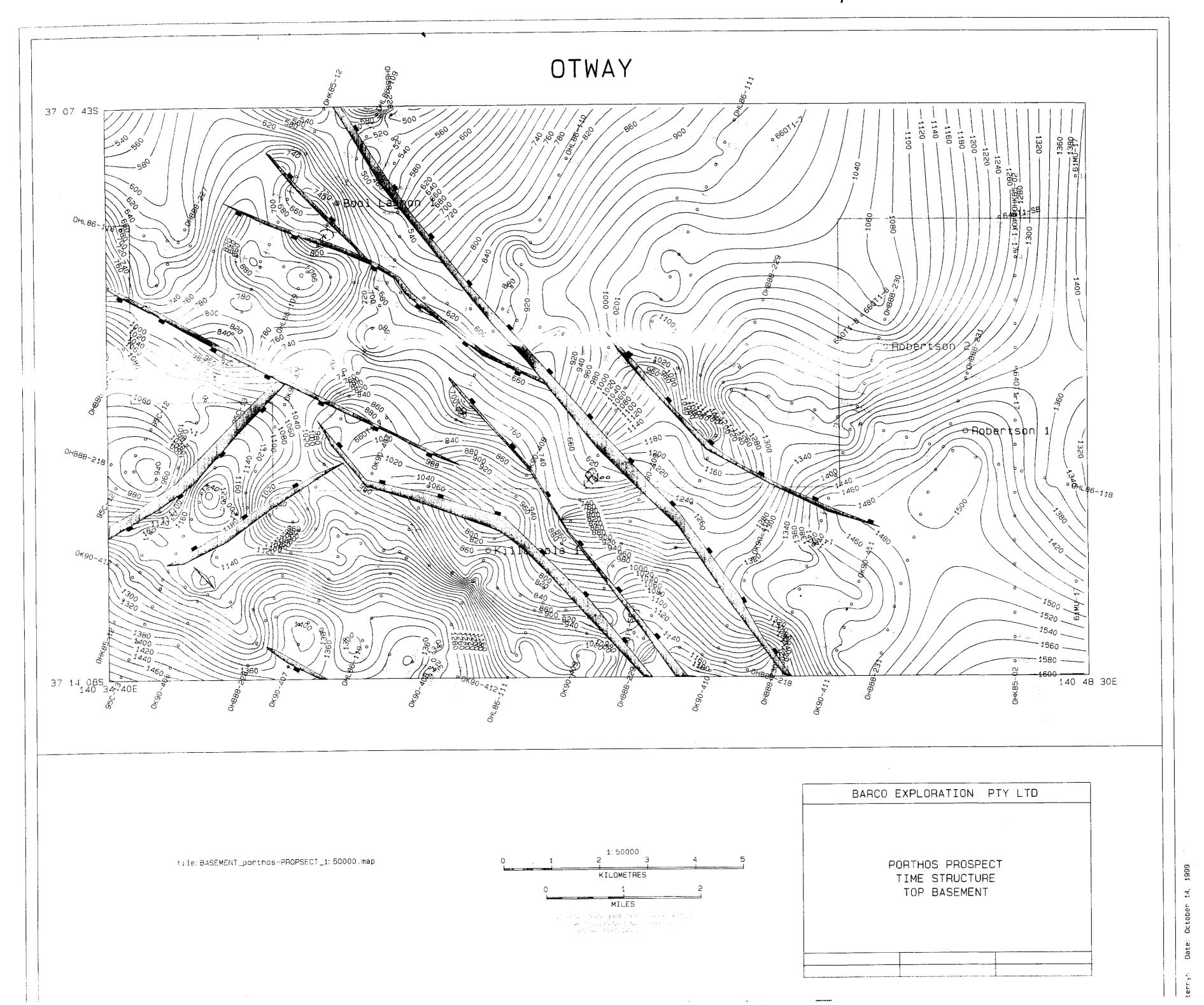
The thickness of the Laira Formation at this location is 40 milliseconds.

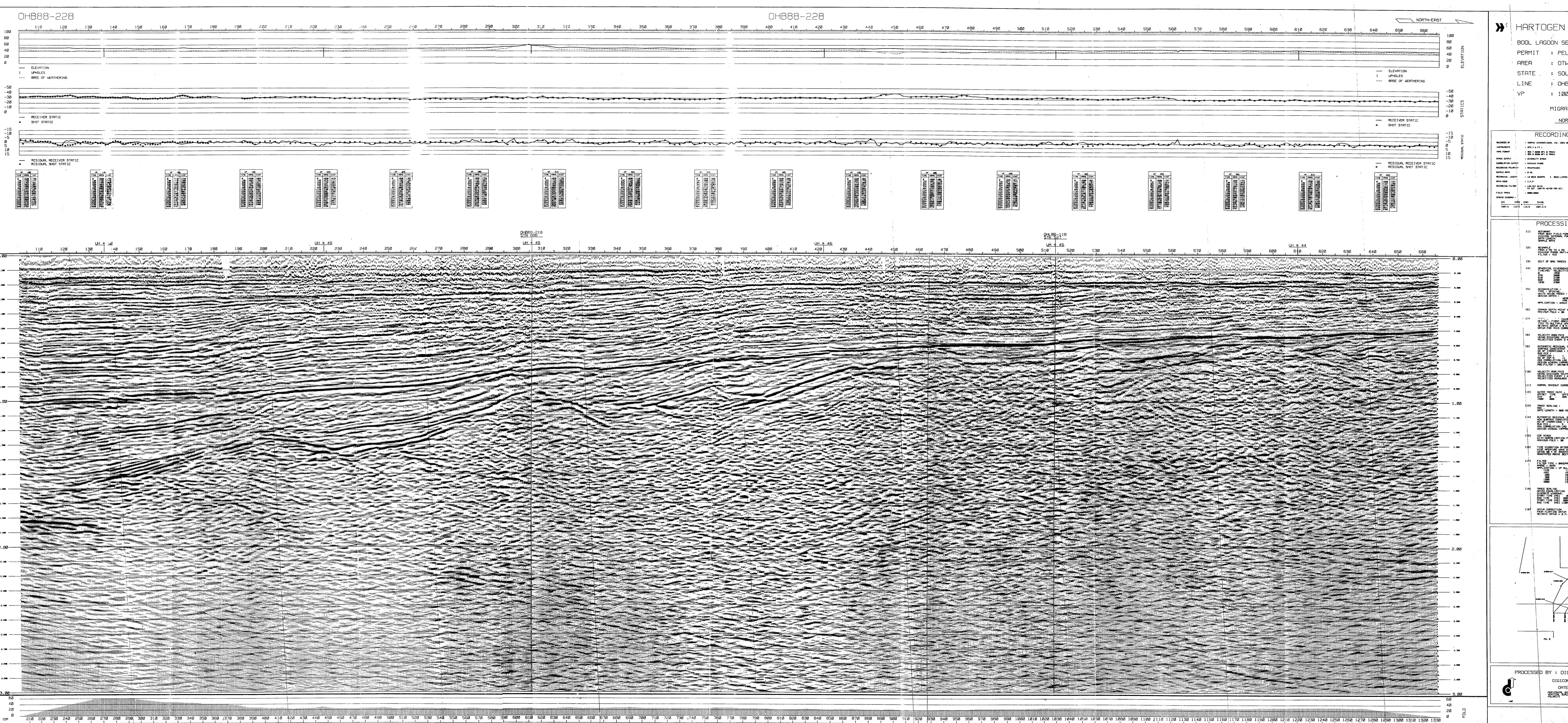
Porthos Option C

A location can be generated on Line OHL86-109, Station 155. This line is included as an enclosure. The location is located up dip of the unsuccessful Bool Lagoon-1 well. The location is developed on a horstal feature at basement level, however the fault on the northern boundary of the horst does not persist through the entire Laira Formation and therefore there is a structural risk that the Sawpit Sandstone may not be included in this critical element. The thickness of Laira formation is 80 milliseconds which is thicker than Option A. The section is thinner than that developed at Bool Lagoon where no reservoir section was developed. This location does therefore carry a high risk of reservoir failure.

porthos project well data

		kb msl		kb msl		kb msl	
		bool lagoor	1 1	robertson 1		robertson 2	
kb elevation		53.64		57		56.69	
eumeralla	depth	234.7	181.06	274.32	217.32	245.36	188.67
	time	1	206		226		204
	vav		1758		1923		1850
laira fm	al a salla	000.00	600.60	044.05	054.05	000.0	704.54
laira fm	depth	662.33	608.69	911.35	854.35		781.51
	time		576		806		746
	vav		2114		2120		2095
basement	depth	765.05	711.41	1764.79	1707.79	1449.93	1393.24
	time		706		1516		1170
	vav		2015		2253		2382
total depth	depth	809.85	756.21	1798.32	1741.32	1506.02	1449.33





MIGRATED STACK

RECORDING PARAMETERS

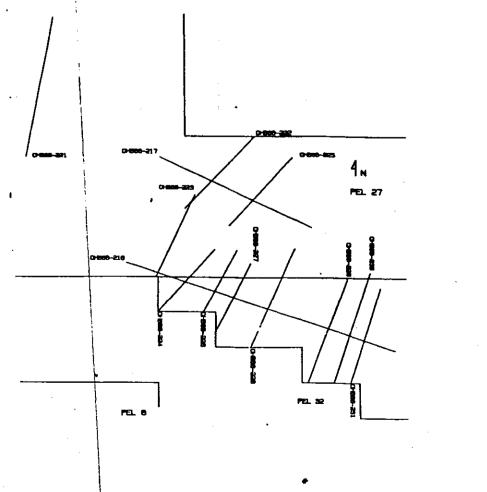
NUMBER OF GROUPS 1 122 DIRECTION OF SHOOTING + SH >>>> NE

PROCESSING SEQUENCE

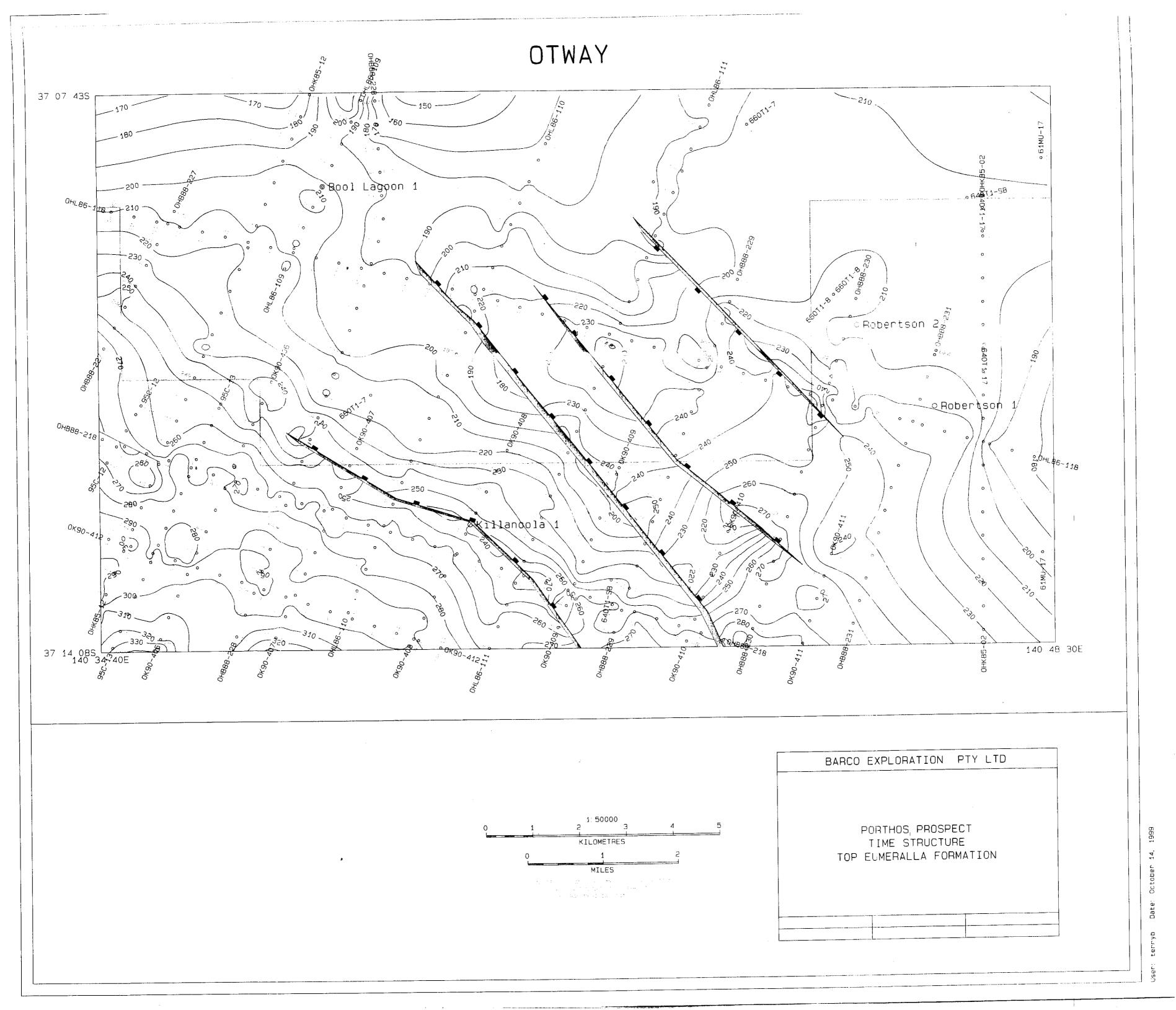
VELOCITY ANALYSIS
USING DIGICONS VELFAN ROUTINE
VELOCITIES EVERY 2 KM INTERVAL APPROX

AUTOMATIC RESIDUAL STATICS CALCULATION AND APPLICATION NON SURFACE CONSISTENT NO OF ITERATIONS: 1
RUN HIX: 5
HAX CORRELATION LAG: 4 MS
DESIGN WINDOW [APPROX] 350 TO 1600 MS

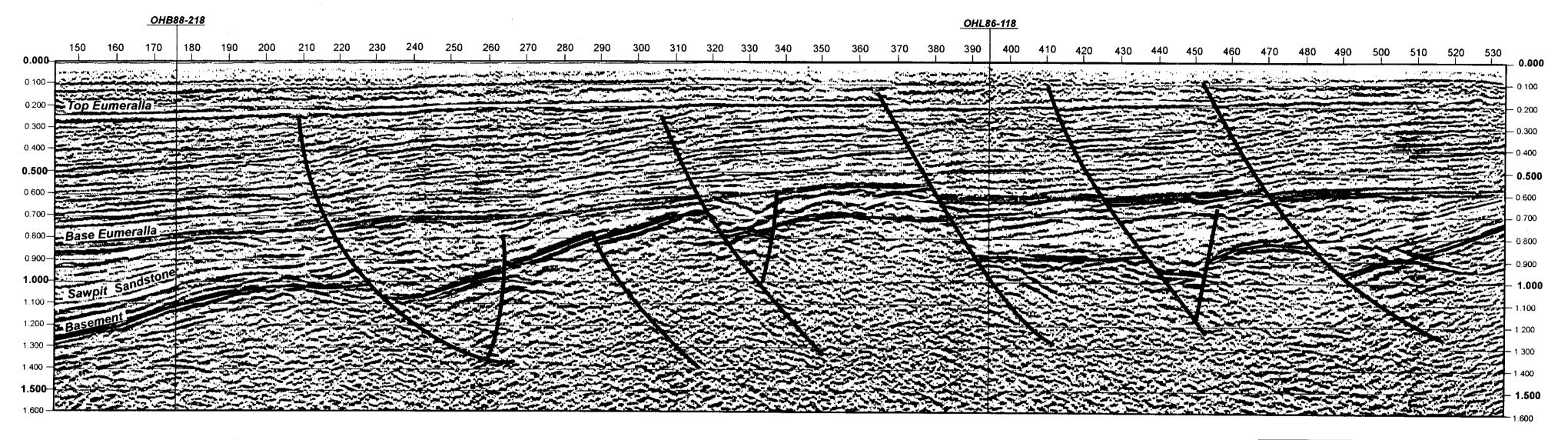
COP STROK HITH NORMALISATION FOR VARYING FOLD MAXIMUM FOLD : 30

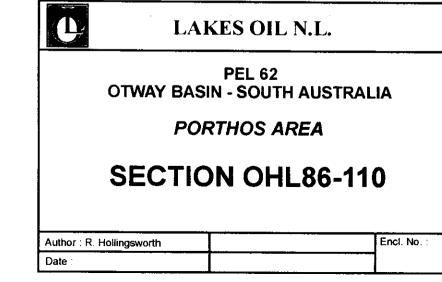


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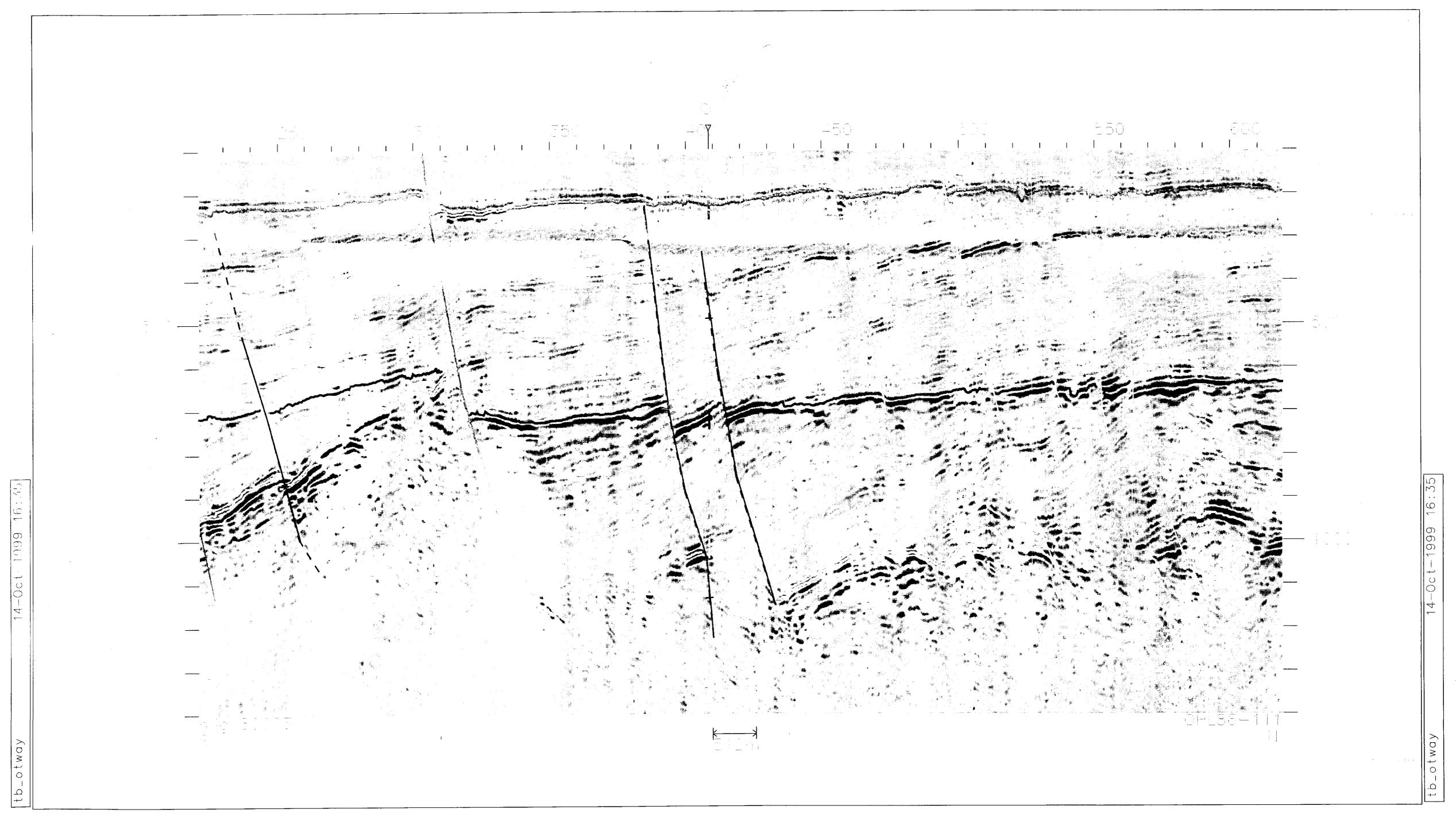
Seismic Line OHL86-110





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