

Using a horner plot, Appendix 7, the projected static bottom hole temperature is 108°C. This gives a geothermal gradient from TD to surface of 4.04°C per 100 metres, assuming an ambient mean surface temperature of 18°C.

#### Directional Control and Data

Single shot surveys were taken while drilling each section and then on the final trip out of the hole prior to logging at 1239.2m and 2225.2m, multishot surveys were recorded by Austoil Drilling Services. The data showed that the well had maintained a near vertical path until approximately 1670m, where upon there was a slight increase in inclination to 2° at 1982m which was held until TD. This data was supported by the dipmeter.

### 3.8 Sequential Formation Tester

The HLS Sequential Formation Tester (SFT) was used to acquire formation pressure data and obtain three fluid samples.

Four runs were made with the SFT tool, as detailed below:

RUN	DEPTH INTERVAL	RESULTS
2E	1399 to 1486m	22 valid formation pressures 1 supercharged pressure
2F	1436.25m	Segregated sampler Chamber 1 (18.9L): empty Chamber 2 (9.8L): 9.8L cloudy water. Rw (rec): 0.39 @ 24°C C1 (titrated): 13,000 ppm NO <sub>3</sub> : 50 ppm Gas: Nil No indication of gas or oil
2G	1460m	Segregated sampler Chamber 1 (18.9L): empty Chamber 2 (9.8L): 9.8L cloudy water Rw (rec): 0.24 @ 23°C C1 (titrated): 22,000 ppm NO <sub>3</sub> : 25 ppm Gas: 0.5 cu ft No oil indications
2H	1713 to 2122m  2053m	5 pressure tests 5 valid formation pressures Single Sampler. 1 x 18.9L chamber Recovery: 17.5L muddy water Rw (rec): 0.21 @ 24°C C1 (titrated): 21,000 ppm NO <sub>3</sub> : 0 ppm Gas: 2.5 cu ft Trace oily scum with very dull yellow brown fluorescence.

Full raw pressure and sample data is enclosed in Appendix 3 complete with pressure/depth plots.