Porosity was determined using the regional porosity - depth data referred to in this report. Gas Formation Volume Factor (Bg) was determined for a gas fitting the composition of that produced in the flow from Pelican 5, DST 6, adjusted to the depth of the objective at each lead. Oil Formation Factor (Boi) is based on the following simple depth dependent relationship:

$$\text{Boi} = \frac{\text{depth}}{4750} + 1$$

A condensate yield of 100 BBLs/MMSCF is used for all the leads. The condensate yield from the Pelican Field wells from FIT and cased hole production test samples was approximately 135 -138 BBLs/MMSCF. At Yolla 1 the condensate yield is 68.6 BBLs/MMSCF.

Recovery factors of 85% for gas and 25% for oil are estimates.

Risked reserves were calculated using the absolute volumetric calculations described above at the lowest closing contour, multiplied by the total geological risk. This provides a rough method of ranking the prospects, and a more thorough approach using probability distributions and Monté Carlo sampling to calculate the reserves is recommended to be undertaken following mapping using the Rocky Cape Seismic Survey and reprocessed data.

The geographic distribution of the Leads is presented in Figures 11.1 to 11.4. Summary tables have been prepared (Tables 11.1 to 11.8) which show the calculated unrisked and risked sales gas and recoverable oil for all leads, included tables sorted by risked sales gas and risked recoverable oil for the middle *M.diversus* and Palaeocene closures.

Evaluation of the leads should recognise that many of the leads are located in adjacent fault compartments, so that whilst individual accumulations may not be economic there is often the possibility that smaller leads could become economic if production could be combined with an adjacent larger closure. Also some leads will probably change their status with more seismic control.