Only two leads have targets at the upper EVCM. The largest of these is Hunter which is a high risk oil play due largely to its late structural development.

Four leads are identified with upper *M.diversus* closures, but all have high risk due to the low chance of forming intraformational top seals within this unit. Either oil or gas accumulations would be possible at this level.

The most prospective targets occur in the middle *M.diversus* and Palaeocene levels where 22 and 20 closures respectively are identified. At the middle *M.diversus* level the Clarke lead has by far the largest potential on both an unrisked and risked basis. Other important individual leads at this level are Tourville, Eddystone, Actaeon, Perkins and Warrego. Combined closures around the Hilliard - Pelican 1 and 5 closures and the combined Perkins - Cape Barren feature also are ranked highly. A more detailed study of the implications of the current mapping for the Pelican Field is beyond the scope of this study but is recommended for future work. Condensate rich-gas is the most likely trapped hydrocarbon in these plays, although the majority are shallow enough to preserve oil if it has not been displaced by later gas charge.

At the Palaeocene level Clarke also has the largest potential on both an unrisked and risked basis. Other important Palaeocene leads are Eddystone, Tourville, Veridian, Hilliard and Warrego. A combined Actaeon-Tourville lead also rates highly. The most likely trapped hydrocarbon in most of these leads is condensate rich-gas. Some of the shallower leads could preserve an early oil charge if it has not been subsequently displaced by gas.