

## PROSPECT DATA SHEET

## EDDYSTONE

(formerly LEAD Q)

<b>CATEGORY</b>	Strong Lead		
<b>LOCATION</b>	Seismic line S92A-119 Sp 720 (middle <i>M.diversus</i> ) Seismic line S92A-119 Sp 740 (Palaeocene)		
<b>DESCRIPTION OF TRAP</b>	Large tilted fault block on the upthrown side of a northwest trending fault southwest of Pelican Field.		
<b>PRIMARY OBJECTIVES</b>	EVCN - Middle <i>M.diversus</i> Palaeocene		
<b>MAXIMUM CLOSURE</b>	EVCN - Middle <i>M.diversus</i> Palaeocene	18.7 square kilometres 22.0 square kilometres	
<b>SECONDARY OBJECTIVES</b>	None		
<b>DEPTH TO TOP RESERVOIR</b>	EVCN - Middle <i>M.diversus</i> Palaeocene	2413 mSS 2886 mSS	

## DESCRIPTION OF RISK ELEMENTS

## SOURCE

Eddystone is located directly above the mature source kitchen for the Pelican Field gas and condensate accumulation and therefore is ideally located to receive hydrocarbon charge. At Eddystone the middle *M.diversus* is early to mid mature for oil generation increasing to mid mature at the top Palaeocene and late gas generation at basement.

Cross relay ramp faulting may pose a barrier to migration into the prospect from the north and south. Vertical migration is therefore considered the most likely charge model for Eddystone although there is potential for sourcing the lead from source rocks in the middle *M.diversus* and Palaeocene to reservoir sequences in the lower and middle *M.diversus* by face loading. Similarly source sequences in the Cretaceous and deeper Palaeocene could face load into Palaeocene reservoirs.

The simpler structural form of Eddystone, compared with the fault compartmentalised Pelican Field may also assist in providing simpler migration routes. Source risk is rated as low for gas charge, moderate to high for oil at the middle *M.diversus* and high for oil at the Palaeocene.