

SEAL

Vertical sealing is considered medium risk and is dependent on intraformational seals and in the case of the top EVCM sandstone the regional sealing unit of the Demons Bluff Formation. Crestal keystone faulting at the top EVCM and upper *M.diversus* increases the risk of seal leakage at these levels. Below the upper *M.diversus* all mapped closure is dependent on fault plane sealing. Sealing risk is low for the top EVCM, high for the upper *M.diversus*, moderate to high for the middle *M.diversus* and moderate for the Palaeocene.

STRUCTURE

The existing seismic grid at Hunter provides inadequate seismic coverage to define a drilling location. Structural closure at the top EVCM and upper *M.diversus* is probably of Miocene age, related to the emplacement of a probable Miocene age intrusion (sill) at the base of the lower *M.diversus* sediments, analogous to the Flinders structure on trend to the northwest. This adds risk to exploration in the upper part of the EVCM. However below the upper *M.diversus*, in contrast to Flinders, there is well defined structural relief at the middle *M.diversus* and top Palaeocene levels.

Mapping of the bounding fault is difficult because of its location near the edge of a seismic grid and therefore there is increased risk associated with its continuity and orientation.

Structural risk at Hunter is low at the upper EVCM and upper *M.diversus*, high at the middle *M.diversus* and very high at the Palaeocene.

ADDITIONAL WORK REQUIREMENTS

Additional seismic data is required to confirm closure, particularly at the more prospective deeper levels.