

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1994 Rocky Cape Seismic Survey and associated reprocessing successfully improved our understanding of several leads and prospects. The data quality from the new acquisition was good however line lengths were marginal in terms of allowing sufficient migration aperture. Future acquisition programs should consider more generous line lengths given the enhancement of structural resolution. The relatively low signal to noise ratio from the EVCM requires a more limited approach to post-stack enhancement than was used in the Rocky Cape Survey. In retrospect the data appeared more "wormy" than it should have.

The loss of Clarke from the prospect inventory is disappointing but it is more than compensated for by the addition of the prospective SW-Flank leads. The southern basin margin provides good "blue-sky" potential for the permit, however a large seismic program will be required to progress from the conceptual leads identified. The remaining structures which were targeted have firmed to be viable prospects and leads, three of which will be matured to drillable status by the 1996 Hummock Seismic Survey. These are the Eddystone and Tourville Prospects and the Veridian Lead. Each are very interesting in their own right. Eddystone is a robust simple tilted fault block with a structural history which would suggest middle M.diversus channel sandstones could be concentrated at the structure. Tourville has remained structurally high for all its history and is the axis for later regional flexuring such that it has top EVCM closure. The proximity of Tourville downthrown from the Pelican 3 high could allow it to receive alluvial fan deposits. Additionally it could be face loaded by deep mature source rocks from the Pelican 3 high. Veridian is a rare example, in the Bass, of a simple four-way-dip-closure. It is located in a zone of known good reservoir quality and robust intraformational seals so it lends itself to this style of trap. Each of these structures have aspects of risk attached to them. The structural risk will be reduced by the 1996 Hummock Seismic Survey but little additional work is possible to improve our understanding of source and reservoir risks given the sparsity of well control.

The T/25P permit is therefore viewed to have good prospectivity following the Rocky Cape Seismic Survey with moderate risk levels and reasonable chances of success for the prospects and leads identified.