Santos

Exploration Permit for Petroleum T/33P RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

February 2009

Prepared for and on behalf of:
T/33P Joint Venture

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006

Application for consent to surrender Petroleum Exploration Licence No. T/33P

I/We, **Santos Offshore Pty Ltd (ABN 80 007 550 923)** of **Santos Centre, 60 Flinders Street, Adelaide SA 5000**, the registered holders(s) of Exploration Permit No. **T/33P**, hereby apply for the consent to surrender the permit licence in respect of the blocks described hereunder.

Description of Blocks
The reference hereunder is to the name of the map sheet of the 1:1 000 000 series and to the number of graticular sections shown thereon.

Area **T/33P, Sorell Basin** Map Sheet **SK 54 (King Island)** blocks numbered:

Block No.	Block No.	Block No.	Block No.	Block No.
0855	0856	0857	0858	0860
0861	0862	0863	0864	0928
0929	0930	0931	0932	0933
0934	0935	0936	1000	1001
1002	1003	1004	1005	1006
1007	1008	1073	1074	1075
1076	1077	1078	1079	1080
1147	1148	1149	1150	1151
1152	1221	1222	1223	1224
1294	1295	1296	1366	1367
1368	1439	1440		

Area **T/33P, Sorell Basin** Map Sheet **SK 555 (Tasmania)** blocks numbered:

Block No.	Block No.	Block No.	Block No.	Block No.
0793	0865	0866	0937	0938
1009	1010	1011	1081	1082
1083	1153	1154	1155	1225
1226	1227	1297	1298	1299
1369	1370	1371		

Assessed to contain **77** whole blocks

DATED THIS 19th February 2009

Signed for and behalf of **Santos Offshore Pty Ltd**

Per: .... for
Paul Strong
Exploration Manager, Eastern Australia Business Unit.

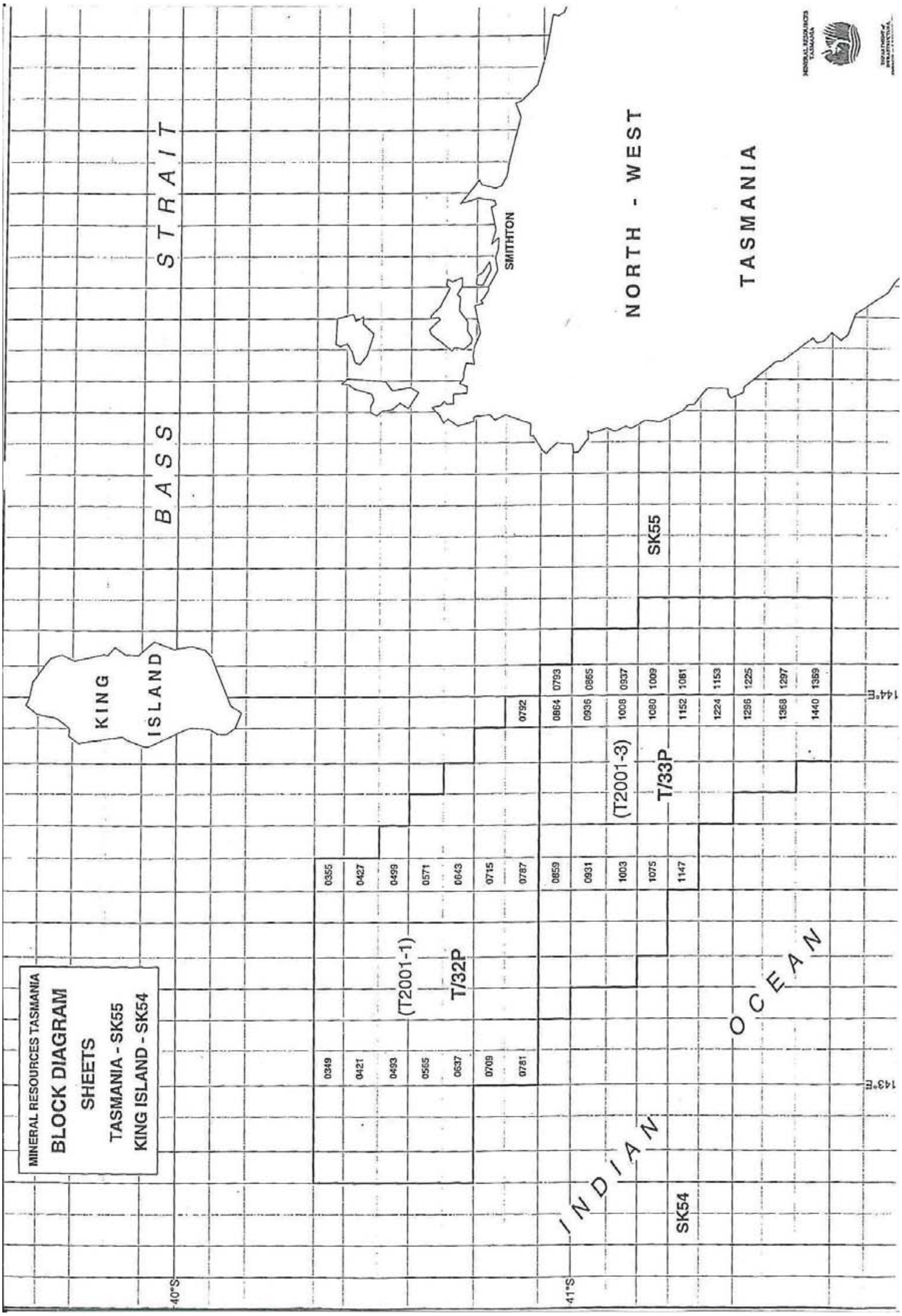

Figure 1: Exploration Permit T/33P Graticular Block Map

1. INTRODUCTION

Permit T/33P is in good standing and Santos Ltd, as Operator on behalf of the T/33P joint venture, is seeking to relinquish it.

Exploration Permit T/33P in the Sorell Basin was awarded to Santos Ltd and Inpex Alpha Ltd on 22 August 2002 for an initial term of 6 years.

On 14 February 2006 Mittwell Energy Resources P/L acquired a 25% share of the Santos Ltd interest. Santos now holds 55% interest. On 31 July 2007 formal notification was received that Mittwell Energy Resources Pty Ltd had completed assignment of its 25% interests in the T/33P Joint Venture to Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Ltd.

Santos Ltd is Operator of the Permit. The current interest holders in the permit are:

Company	Percentage Interest
Santos Offshore Pty Ltd	55%
Mitsui E&P Australia Pty Ltd	25%
Inpex Alpha Ltd	20%

T/33P is located in the Sorell Basin, offshore western Tasmania (Figure 2). The permit consists of 77 whole graticular blocks covering a total area of 4978km^2. Water depths vary from less than 150 metres in the north-east of the permit to approximately 2800 metres in the southwest of the permit.

The SS02 seismic survey was acquired in 2002, of which 706km of 2D seismic was recorded in T/33P. In 2006, the SOSN06C survey was acquired in T/33P, consisting of 500kms of 2D seismic data. In 2008, the Jarver-1 exploration well was drilled in the eastern portion of the permit.

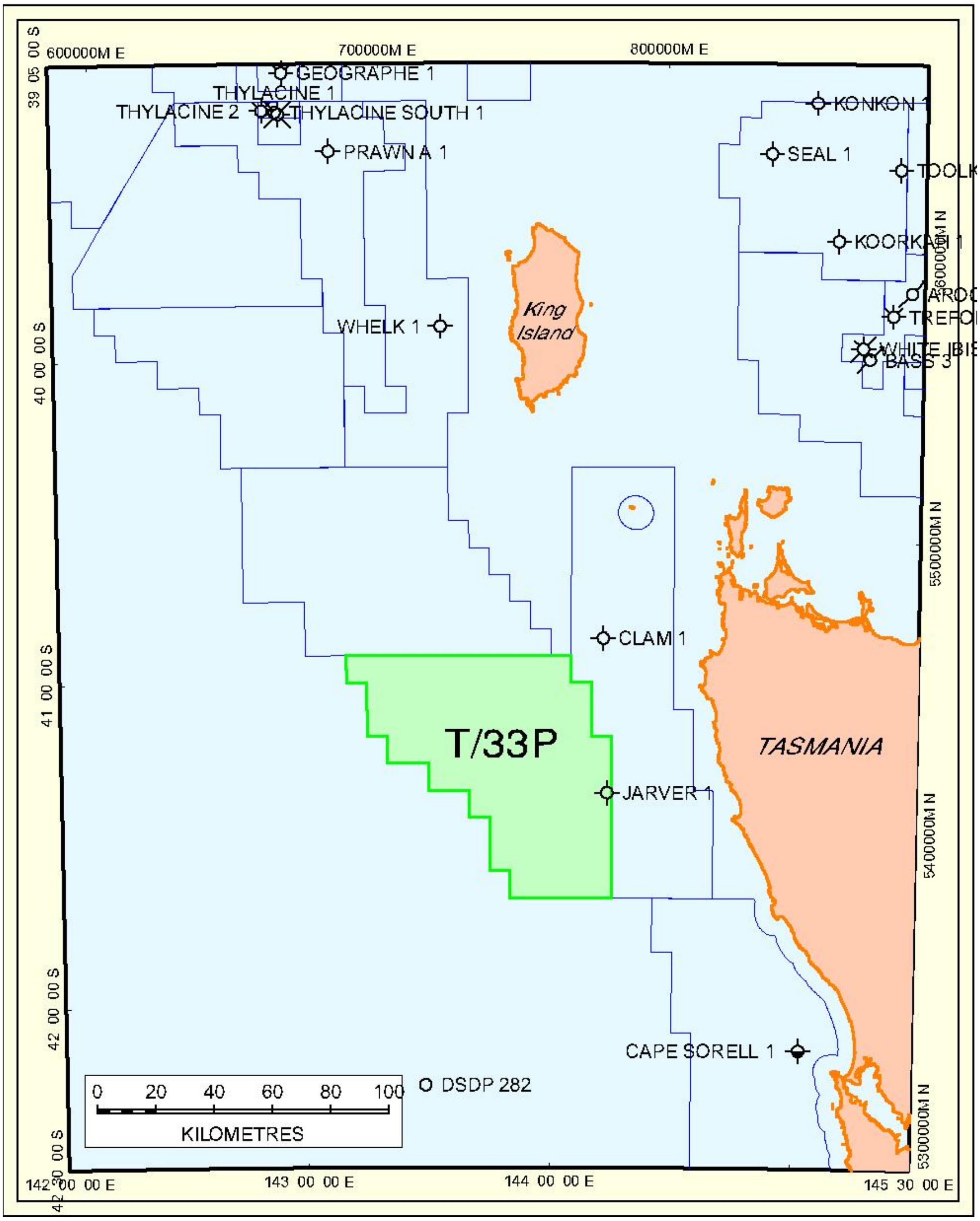

Figure 2: Exploration Permit T/33P Location Map

2. PERMIT DETAILS

2.1 PERMIT SUMMARY

Permit Holders:	Santos Ltd INPEX, Alpha Ltd Mitsui E & P Australia PL	55 % (Operator) 20 % 25 %
Date of Entry:	22 August 2002	
Area:	4978 square kilometres (77 whole, 5 minute graticular blocks)	

Table 1: T/33P Work Requirements.

Year	Work Requirements	Indicative Expenditure $million	Work to Date
1	600km 2D seismic survey Multiclient seismic uplift fee, G & G studies	1.9	Fee for multiclient data. 706km of 2D seismic data acquired
2	G & G studies	0.5	G & G studies
3	G & G studies	0.5	G & G studies
4	500km 2D seismic survey G & G studies	1.438	500km 2D seismic survey G & G studies
5	G & G studies	0.5	G & G studies
6	One well G & G studies	17.0	Drilled Jarver-1 G & G studies

2.2 EXPLORATION HISTORY

T/33P was gazetted in 2001 as T01-3 (Figure 3). Santos was awarded the permit on 22 August 2002.

No previous exploration drilling had been conducted within T/33P at the time of gazettal. The permit contained several vintages of 2D seismic data that covered most of the permit area, particularly the northern portion of the block. The DS01 multi-client survey was licensed for appraisal of the gazettal block.

In Year 1 of the permit, the Joint Venture acquired 706km of 2D seismic data (SS02) within T/33P. A further 500.25km of 2D seismic (SOSN06C) was acquired in Permit Year 4.

No wells had been drilled in the permit prior to award, with the nearest wells being Clam-1 to the north and Cape Sorell-1 to the southeast. One well was drilled by the Joint Venture in Year 6 of the permit. Jarver-1 was drilled in a water-depth of 576m to a TD of 3062mKB (-3041.1 mSS).

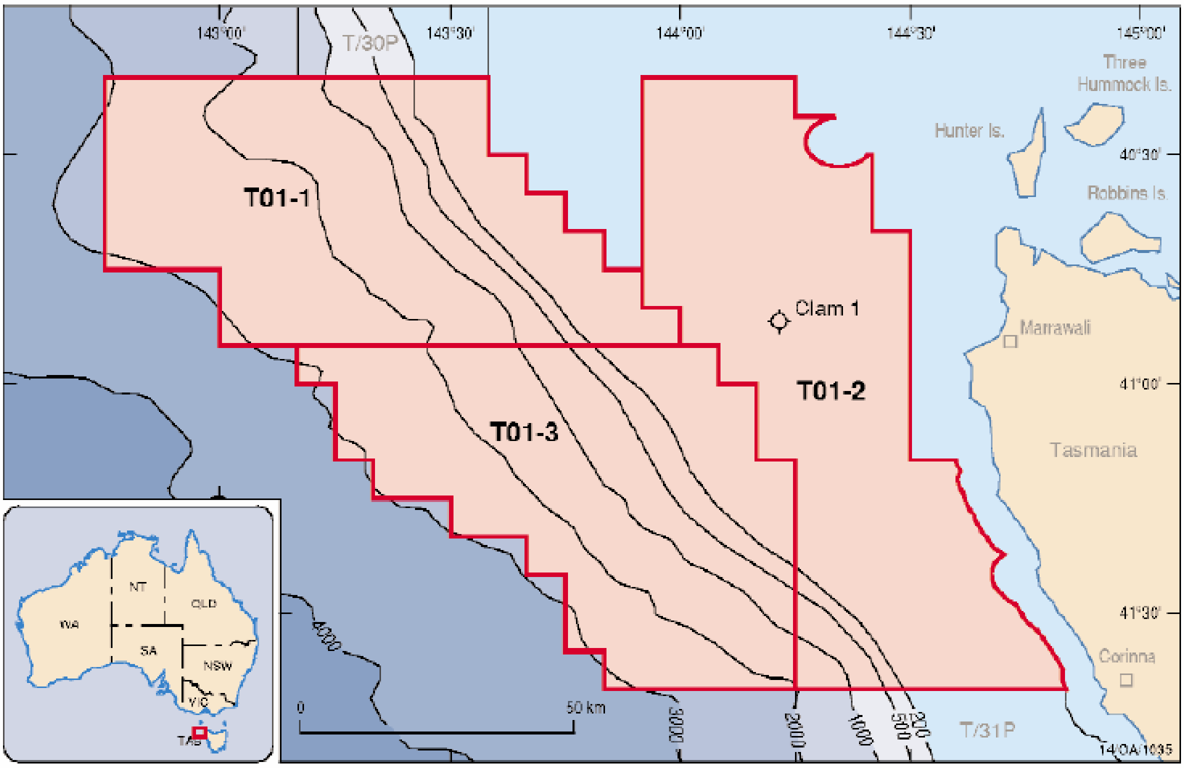

Figure 3: Block T01-3 Gazettal Map.

Table 2: Wells drilled in the permit area T/33P

Well Name	Spud Date	TD mKB	Status
Jarver-1	16/05/2008	3062	P&A

Table 3: Wells drilled in the Sorell Basin surrounding permit T/33P

Well Name	Operator	Spud Date	TD mKB	Status
Clam-1	Esso	19/07/69	1746.4	P&A
Cape Sorell-1	Amoco	05/07/82	3797.9	P&A

Several vintages of seismic data have been acquired over T/33P during the various phases of exploration and as part of regional and other surveys. In 2002 the SS02 seismic survey was acquired by the T/33P JV, consisting of a total of 706km of 2D in T/33P. In 2006 a further 500.25km of 2D seismic was acquired - the SOSN06C survey. Table 4 lists the main seismic surveys acquired in the T/33P area.

Table 4: Key Seismic Surveys acquired in the permit area T/33P

Seismic Survey	Operator	Date
DS01	Seismic Australia - Multiclient	2001
SS02	Santos	2002
SOSN06C	Santos	2006

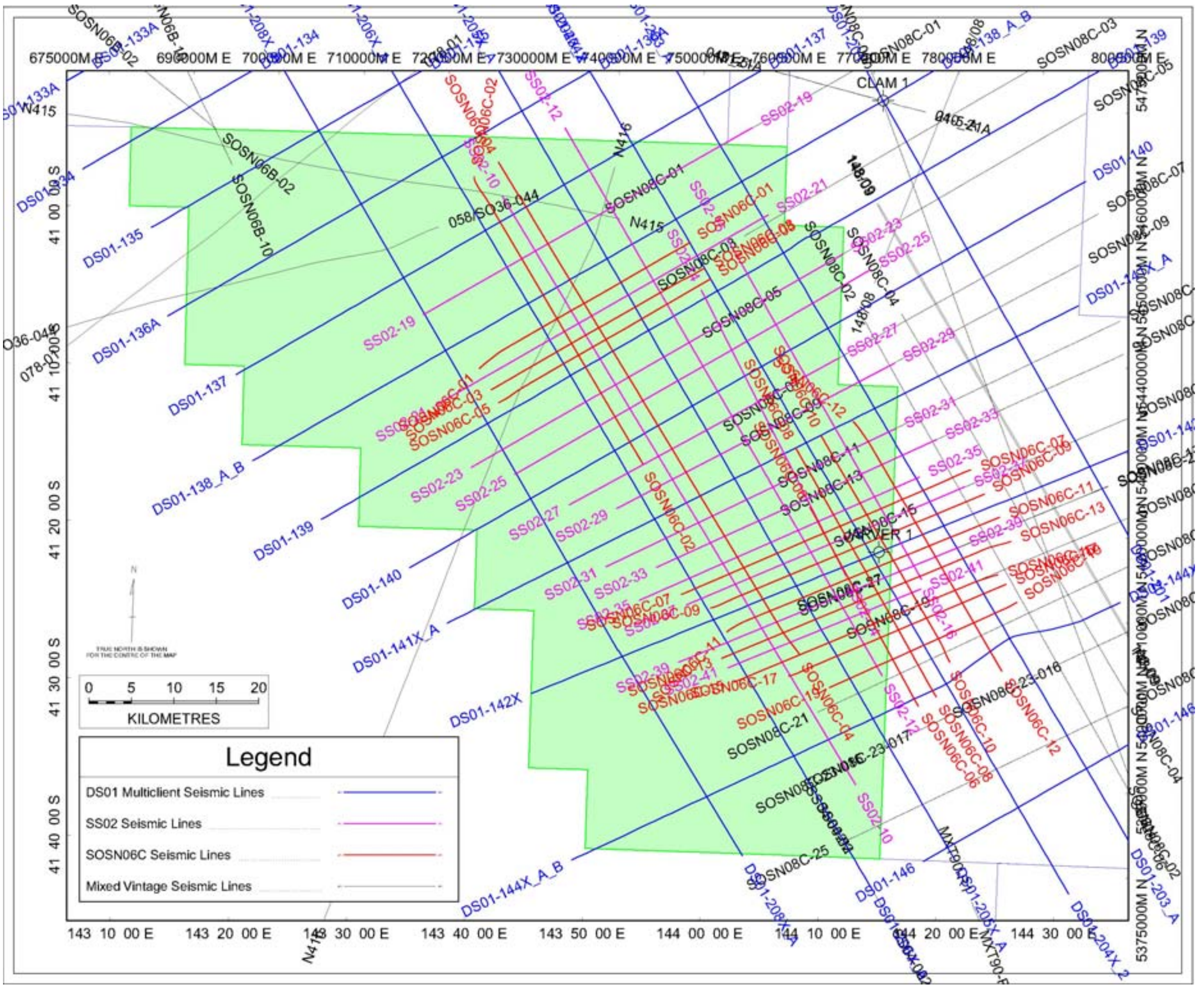

Figure 4: T/33P Seismic Data coverage.

3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

3.1 REGIONAL STRUCTURE

The Sorell Basin formed in the Late Cretaceous during oblique rifting between the Australian and Antarctic continents during the breakup of the Gondwana Supercontinent, and is considered to be a southern extension of the Otway Basin. While relatively open ocean conditions existed to the north and west in the Otway Basin, a restricted marine embayment was formed in the Sorell region, bounded to the southeast by a land-bridge between the two continents which did not separate until the Eocene.

The lower continental slope seawards of T/33P is characterised by a highly faulted zone of uplifted basement blocks. The Late Cretaceous and older section has undergone significant deformation, mainly with normal faulting, ranging from near vertical to low angle listric faults with regional dip. Reverse faulting and gentle to moderate folding, formed during inversion episodes in the Late Maastrichtian, are also well developed.

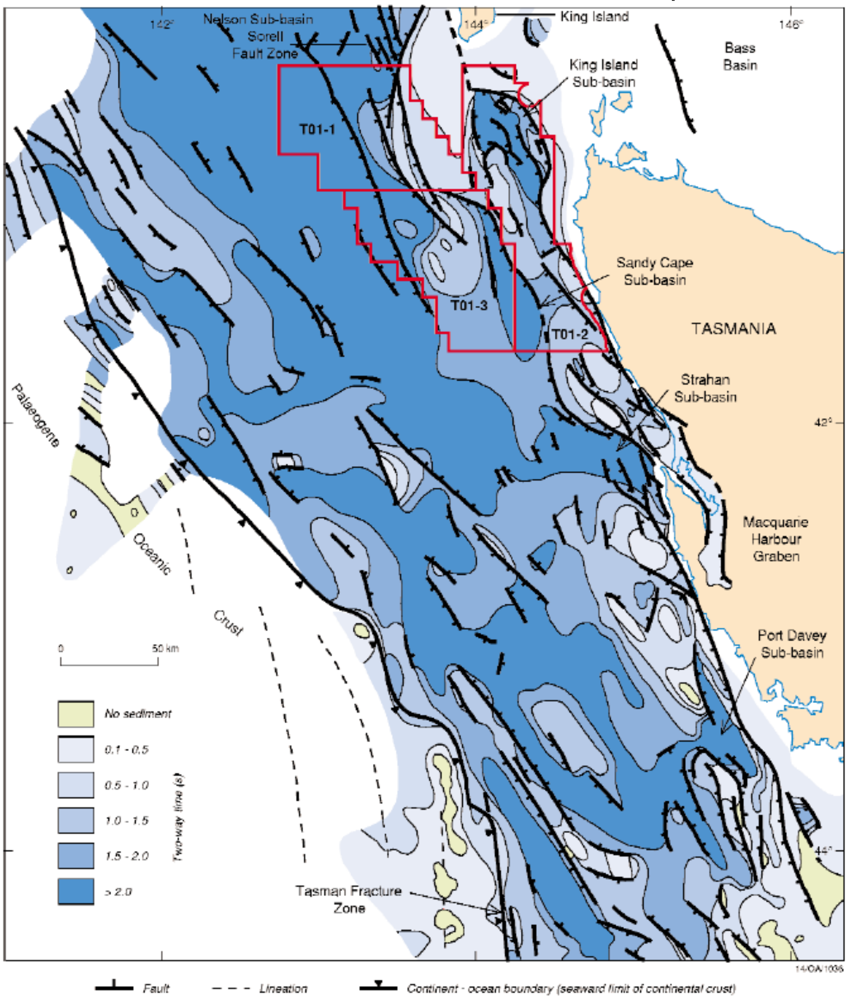

Figure 2. Sediment thickness and main structure, Sorell Basin. From Hill et al., (1987).

Figure 5: Structural Elements and Sediment Thickness Map.

3.2 STRUCTURAL HISTORY

The Sorell Basin is an extensional passive margin basin that formed as part of the Southern Rift System during the Late Jurassic-Late Cretaceous in reaction to the breakup of the Gondwanan Supercontinent. The depocentre of the Sorell Basin lies to the southeast of the Otway Basin and west of the northwestern end of Tasmania.

Whilst sea-floor spreading initiated in the Great Australian Bight circa 95 Ma, the Antarctic Plate remained attached to Tasmania and a restricted seaway existed in the eastern Otway and Sorell basins. The continents finally separated in the Late Eocene and rapid sea-floor spreading and subsidence was initiated. The opening of the Antarctic / Tasmanian seaway led to the development of a circum-Antarctic current and the thermal isolation of the Antarctic continent. The subsequent period has been dominated by the deposition of cool-water carbonates (bryozoan-dominated) through to the current day with limited siliciclastic input. This carbonate deposition replaced the progradational siliciclastic systems of the Palaeocene to Eocene.

3.3 STRATIGRAPHY

A generalised stratigraphy of the Otway-Sorell Basin is shown in Figure 6. The sedimentary sequence ranges in age from Latest Jurassic to Recent.

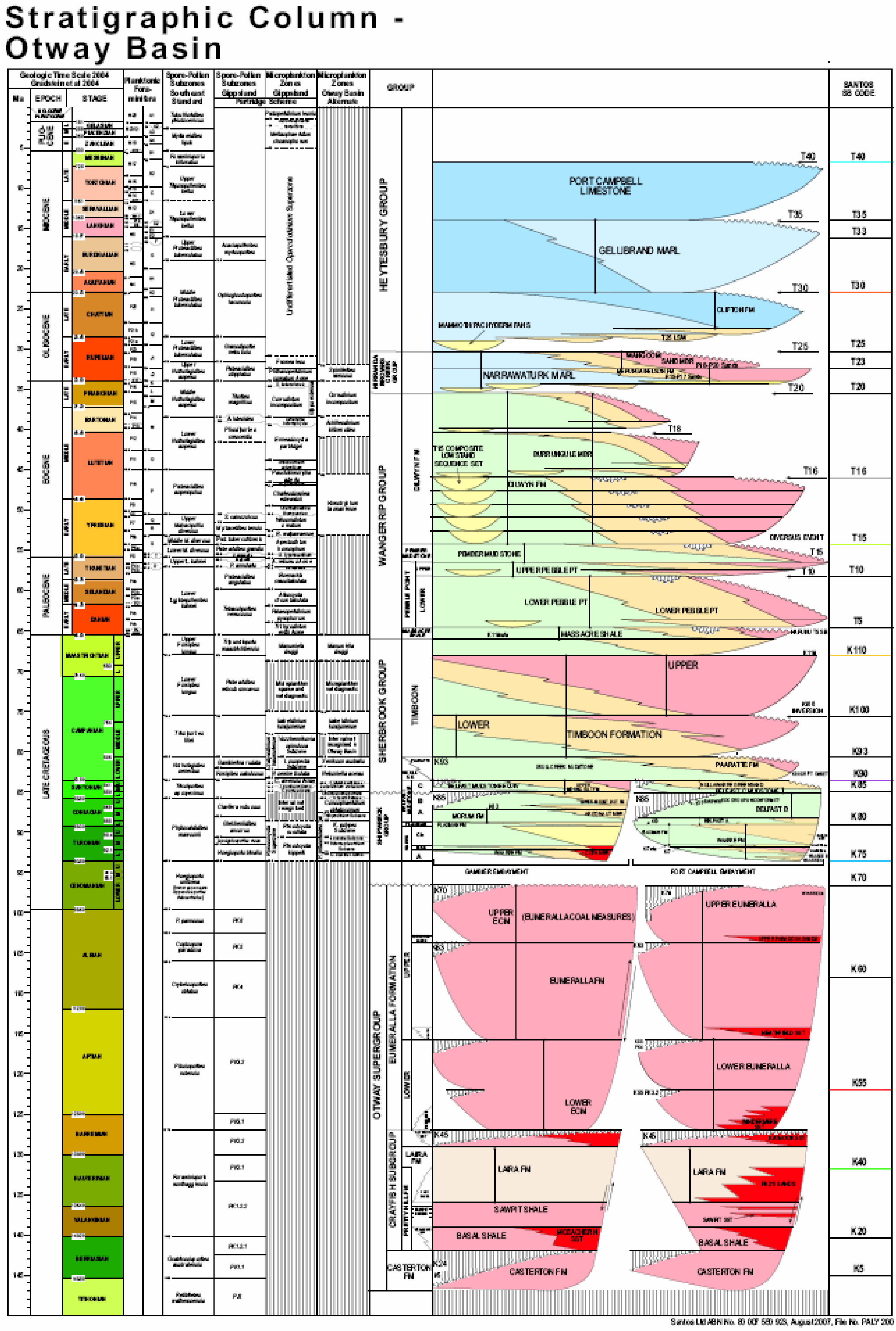

Figure 6: Stratigraphy of the Otway-Sorell Basin

3.4 WELL SUMMARIES

A summary of the wells drilled in the permit area (see Table 2).

Jarver-1 (Santos, 2008). [TD 3062mRT, KB 20.85m, WD 576m]
Jarver-1 tested an anticlinal closure at (primary target) Thylacine Member level, which exhibited elevated seismic amplitude roughly conformable to the area of the closure. A secondary target was the Paaratte Fm sandstones, which also exhibited elevated seismic amplitudes (which were not conformable to structural closure) at this location. No hydrocarbons were intersected in the borehole, with only minor fluorescence observed in the Paaratte Fm. Anomalously low bottom-hole temperatures were recorded in the well, which indicate a heat flow significantly lower than the surrounding wells. Jarver-1 is interpreted to have failed due to a lack of charge, either through absence of source material, immaturity of source (if present), or by charge occurring prior to formation of the Jarver structure.

4. GEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Geological studies were undertaken as part of regional work on the Otway-Sorell Basin and Australian Southern Margins. The results have been included in the initial Gazettal Application, Well Completion Reports, Seismic Interpretation Report and within this report.

Shallow Hazards
A shallow hazard and overpressure analysis was undertaken prior to the drilling of the Jarver-1 well, with results included in pre-drill documentation.

Post-drill Studies
Biostratigraphic and petrophysical analyses were conducted after the drilling of Jarver-1, with the results included in the Well Completion Report.

Jarver-1 Hydrocarbon Charge Study
The pre-existing maturity modelling was updated post the drilling of Jarver-1, in an effort to constrain hydrocarbon generation and migration in T/33P. The modelling was conducted also to determine the timing of hydrocarbon charge, if any. A technical note summarising this study has been included as an attachment to this report.

5. CETACEAN STUDIES

Santos Ltd acquired 3,767km of 2D and 822km^2 of 3D seismic data between the 15th November 2002 and the 10th January 2003 on its behalf and on behalf of other operators along the Southern Margins of SE Australia.

Two seismic vessels were utilised. WesternGeco's "Western Monarch" was contracted to acquire the 3D data in the Otway Basin and Multiwave's "Polar Duke" acquired the 2D data in the Otway, Sorell and Gippsland Basins.
All programs were referred to Environment Australia and, as the surveys in the Otway Basin were likely to extend beyond early December when blue whales were anticipated to arrive in the feeding grounds of the Bonney Upwelling region, significant additional mitigation measures were utilised over and above those outlined in Guidelines on the Application of the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act to Interactions Between Offshore Seismic Operators and Larger Cetaceans (Environment Australia 2001). All activities were deemed as not being controlled actions as a result of the adoption of these measures.

The main measures adopted to avoid impact on all cetaceans but in particular, blue whales, included the following:

- Utilisation of dedicated trained cetacean observers from 1st December onwards.
- Aerial surveys to detect potential presence of the cetaceans from the air.
- Use of passive acoustic monitoring to test whether vocalising cetaceans could be detected and tracked at greater distances than visual observations.
- Planning the surveys such that seismic activity would be at least 20km from the 100m isobath (the main blue whale feeding grounds) by the time that the first blue whale arrived in the area in early December.

All requirements were met and, in some cases, exceeded. In addition to meeting its commitments, Santos Ltd also took the opportunity to add to the body of knowledge about cetaceans in the survey areas. Thus, in conjunction with the Deakin University Blue Whale Study (DUBWS), which was supported by Santos, the coverage achieved during these surveys far exceeded that of any prior research season in the area.

Key observations made during these seismic surveys include:

- Sperm whales and pilot whales may be relatively tolerant to seismic sounds.
- Dolphins appear tolerant to seismic sounds as they often change course towards the vessel to ride the bow wave while seismic acquisition continues.
- As no blue whales were sighted within 65km of operating seismic vessels, it is impossible to know whether they were not in the area or whether they avoided seismic sounds.
- Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM) shows promise and its use should be considered for future surveys if cetaceans to be avoided are the type that vocalise.

It is considered that the measures put in place during these surveys achieved their main objective of ensuring that any impacts on cetaceans were minimised.

In addition, they also provided significant additional information and data that will assist in the future management of seismic surveys in these areas. A Cetacean Monitoring Report summarising these studies was submitted to MRT in April 2003.

6. HYDROCARBON POTENTIAL

6.1 STRUCTURE

Mapping within T/33P shows that the structural style is dominated by domino-style normal faulting with regional dip apparently towards the SW. This has formed a series of tilted fault-blocks, but thermal subsidence, during the Tertiary, has added a significant basinward regional tilt to these structures and reduced closure in the margin-ward direction. Most current day structures either were not present prior to the Eocene, or have undergone a significant lateral shift in their crestal location.

Faulting generally terminates below the Tertiary section, indicating the area was structurally quiescent during the Tertiary. If charge occurred in the latest Cretaceous, these faults may have breached any existing accumulations.

6.2 SOURCE

The source rocks targeted in the Otway Basin have traditionally been the syn-rift deposits of the Crayfish Group and the sag-fill associated coal measures of the Eumeralla Formation (Austral I and Austral II Petroleum Systems). The Eumeralla Formation was seismically mapped from the Otway Basin southwards as far as the northern region of T/33P with a low to moderate degree of confidence. An intervening basement high makes correlation into the Jarver area difficult.

A potential source unit for the Jarver prospect was identified based on seismic facies: the sediments appear to have been deposited in a series of grabens and half-grabens consistent with rifting, and they have high amplitudes which may represent the presence of coal-facies. They are separated from the overlying sediments by an angular unconformity and while the younger sediments are more confidently mapped as Late Cretaceous the postulated source unit age is less certain, though the rift-character suggests they may be younger than latest Jurassic.

The results of the Jarver-1 well in T/33P indicated that the Flaxman Formation directly overlies the basement at the Jarver location indicating the absence of the proposed Eumeralla Formation source interval. Due to no other well control in the permit it is possible that the Eumeralla Formation is absent throughout T/33P and this may explain the lack of hydrocarbon shows in Jarver-1. However, at the Jarver-1 location the Eumeralla was expected to be absent, based on seismic character, with the closest potential source rock being in the half-graben adjacent to the well location. As this half-graben is unpenetrated, there is no proof of the source rock's presence or absence in this area.

Additionally, as the bottom-hole temperature in Jarver-1 was anomalously low, modelled heat flow is significantly lower than in surrounding wells (Attachment 1). The anomalously low BHT recorded in Jarver-1 led to the re-modelling of the geothermal gradient and heat flow at the Jarver-1 location. This geothermal model was then used to re-model the surrounding area using seismic interpretation to create pseudo wells with interpreted lithological columns for specific locations. The results from modelling indicate that the interpreted source pod is less mature and less extensive than pre-drill models. This assumes that the seismic amplitudes that are being interpreted as source rock are, in fact, source rock.

If the source pod does exist in the area, a risk remains for future exploration of timing of expulsion and presence of trap over time. The modelled primary phase of hydrocarbon expulsion was in the late Cretaceous. This requires the presence of a structure at this time, and the preservation of that structure through to present day. Although some of the pseudo wells modelled indicated expulsion of hydrocarbons through to present day the risk remains that the anomalies mapped as hydrocarbons lie at the top of the Eumeralla formation which in many cases has not yet entered the expulsion window. Many models predict possible expulsion from the base of the Eumeralla formation, but not the top. Unfortunately, due to the lack of seismic amplitudes at the base, the base has little interpreted, or reduced source potential.

6.3 RESERVOIR

The primary reservoir interval targeted in T/33P was the Thylacine Member equivalent. Late Cretaceous reservoir sandstones belonging to the Waarre Formation, Flaxman Formation and Thylacine Sandstone Member form proven reservoirs in fields such as Casino, Minerva, La Bella, Thylacine and Geographe to the north of the T/33P permit. These sandstones exhibit excellent reservoir quality with average log porosity in the range of 15-28% and permeabilities of up to 8 Darcies. Seismic interpretation of regional 2D lines mapped the Late Cretaceous reservoirs from the Otway Basin into the T/33P Permit with a low to moderate degree of confidence.

The secondary target Paaratte Formation interval was expected to have good reservoir quality based on offset wells. Some cementing by calcite and dolomite was anticipated. The reservoir quality of the Thylacine Member target interval was considered a low to moderate risk for the drilling of the Jarver-1 due to its long distance from tie points.

In the Jarver-1 well, the Thylacine Member is a medium to fine grained argillaceous sandstone, with a high proportion of kaolin clay as pore-fill,

replacement of feldspar, and recrystallisation from original muds. A deltaic environment of deposition is inferred, where low energy fine grained sand and silt deposition and glauconite formation is interlaminated with muds.
At present depth the unit is fluid-saturated, as evidenced by the extensive clay and feldspar alteration and clay precipitation.

Rock Type Classification results favour the top 2682-2712mKB interval as being reasonable reservoir quality rock. Below 2712mKB, rock type classification 1D & II implies poor quality, low permeability and tight reservoir conditions for gas, and the high clay content further decreases the mobility of any hydrocarbons.

The results of Jarver-1 confirmed the presence of reservoir-quality Thylacine and Paaratte-aged sandstones in the T/33P region.

6.3.1 POROSITY

The Late Cretaceous Thylacine Member/Waarre Formation equivalent sandstones exhibited poorer than expected reservoir quality with average log porosity in the Jarver-1 well of approximately 13% whilst permeabilities were unable to be estimated due to a lack of mobility data for calibration. The Late Cretaceous Paaratte Formation sandstones appear to provide moderate quality reservoirs with average log porosities of approximately 17% in the Jarver-1 well.

6.4 SEAL

Seal was considered a low to moderate risk in the T/33P Permit. Deposition of the previously mentioned reservoir sandstones is associated with periodic fluvio-deltaic pulses into an overall upwards deepening/fining section (Belfast Mudstone), providing an effective reservoir-seal couplet. Geological modelling for the T/33P permit suggested the Belfast mudstone may be thin, absent or of poor quality at the Jarver-1 location. Potential sealing sequences of the Skull Creek and Timboon mudstones are observed to thicken into the basin.

Post-drill analysis of Jarver-1 indicated that the Skull Creek Formation was approximately 344m thick. While the basal section of the Belfast mudstone immediately overlying the Thylacine Member was intersected with good-fair sealing potential, the upper Belfast and Skull Creek contained more silt than expected, demonstrating a poorer sealing facies than anticipated at the Jarver-1 location.

7. HYDROCARBON SHOWS

Jarver-1 failed to intersect any significant hydrocarbon shows in either the primary Thylacine Member or secondary Paaratte Formation targets. The absence of hydrocarbons indicates that charge is still unproven in the T/33P Permit.

Trace amounts of C1 were recorded within the wellbore and trace spotty fluorescence was reported in the basal Paaratte Formation. Recorded bottom-hole temperature (BHT) was lower than pre-drill expectations and anomalously low when compared to surrounding wells in the region. As a result of this outcome, the maturity modelling for T/33P was reviewed (Attachment 1).

8. GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

Geoframe IESX was used in the structural interpretation of this seismic data. Well synthetics were created in Geoframe for the Thylacine-1, Geographe-1, Prawn-1, Whelk-1 and Clam-1 wells, and the seismic correlations taken into T/33P using the DS01 multi-client and older regional seismic lines. Less continuous seismic events such as the Thylacine were interpreted by bracketing/constraining the formation with more consistent chronostratigraphic horizons such as the Belfast and Waarre sequence boundaries (K90 & K77) and using the observed typical seismic character of the formation.

Seismic interpretation was undertaken using the all-offset pre-stack time migrated volumes. The new SOSN06C data was interpreted in conjunction with the multi-client DS01 data and the Santos-acquired SS02 data, as well as various other regional lines required to tie the seismic to wells.

8.1 SEISMIC HORIZONS

Key horizons interpreted included the water bottom (WB), top Wangerrip Group (T20), base Tertiary (T1/T5), top Belfast/Skull Creek, top Thylacine and Basement. Other horizons such as the top Otway Group have been mapped locally, but are hard to correlate on a regional basis. As the Thylacine Member appears to onlap in some parts of the permit, an event in the lower Skull Creek/Belfast was also mapped as a moderately-conformable event two cycles above the Thylacine Member, to give a permit-scale form map at this level.

8.2 DEPTH CONVERSION

Depth conversion was undertaken in Petrosys using several different techniques, including constant interval velocities over the WB-T20, T20-K90 and K90-K84LS intervals; interval velocities extracted from the stacking velocities; and average velocities extracted from stacking velocities. The last method was used to calibrate the post-well depth structure maps.

Structure maps prepared include the water bottom, T1/T5, Basal Skull Creek and Top Thylacine depth maps.

9. SUMMARY OF PROSPECTIVITY

Exploration within the T/33P permit confirmed the presence of a potential reservoir/seal couplet within the Thylacine Member and Belfast mudstone. However, the sealing potential of the Belfast/Skull Creek mudstone is limited due to its predominantly silty facies. Hydrocarbon generation and expulsion may be limited due to the possible absence of the proposed Eumeralla Formation source, a lower than expected bottom-hole temperature, and only trace fluorescence and elevated gas levels being recorded during the drilling of Jarver-1. Post-drill thermal modelling also suggests that generation of hydrocarbons in the modelled kitchen may have occurred prior to the Jarver-1 structure being formed.

The only significant undrilled prospect in the permit, Taylor, was identified within the 2D seismic data and also targets the Thylacine-equivalent reservoir with a robust 4-way dip closure. This has an amplitude anomaly within the anticlinal closure, but the structure is heavily faulted and the amplitude is not consistent and uniform across the structure. Additionally, the current day closure does not overlie the Cretaceous palaeo closure, due to the regional tilt related to thermal subsidence following Gondwanan breakup. If charge occurred during the latest Cretaceous, hydrocarbons would need to remigrate to the current day crestal closure, which significantly increases the preservation risk. Following the failure at Jarver-1, the Taylor prospect is now considered significantly higher risk and unattractive as a drill candidate.

Table 5: Leads in the T/33P Permit

Lead Name	Target Level	Water Depth (m)	Mean OGIP BCF	Key Risk
Taylor	Thylacine Mb/ Waarre Fm	~1100	548	Charge/ Seal

9.1 CONCLUSIONS

The prospectivity within T/33P for economic hydrocarbon discoveries is considered poor. Amplitude anomalies targeted by the Jarver-1 well were not related to hydrocarbons. The lack of hydrocarbon shows and the cooler than anticipated bottom hole temperature dramatically increase the charge risk within the permit while the presence of a poor sealing facies at Jarver-1 has increased the sealing risk. The combination of these increased risks and a lack of prospectivity within the permit, have led to the decision to relinquish the T/33P permit.

10. DATA SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT

Table 6: Data Submitted to Government

Description	Date Submitted
Permit Year 1 First Quarter Report	17 December 2002
Permit Year 1 Second Quarter Report	24 March 2003
Permit Year 1 Third Quarter Report	20 June 2003
Permit Year 1 Annual Report	17 September 2003
Permit Year 2 First Quarter Report	23 December 2003
Permit Year 2 Second Quarter Report	11 March 2004
Permit Year 2 Third Quarter Report	24 June 2004
Permit Year 2 Annual Report	27 September 2004
Permit Year 3 First Quarter Report	21 December 2004
Permit Year 3 Second Quarter Report	4 April 2005
Permit Year 3 Third Quarter Report	21 June 2005
Permit Year 3 Annual Report	27 September 2005
Permit Year 4 First Quarter Report	20 December 2005
Permit Year 4 Second Quarter Report	24 March 2006
Permit Year 4 Third Quarter Report	16 June 2006

Permit Year 4 Annual Report	21 September 2006
Permit Year 5 First Quarter Report	22 December 206
Permit Year 5 Second Quarter Report	22 March 2007
Permit Year 5 Third Quarter Report	28 June 2007
Permit Year 5 Annual Report	19 September 2007
Permit Year 6 First Quarter Expenditure Summary	14 December 2007
Environment Plan for Jarver-1 Exploration Well	25 February 2008
Permit Year 6 Second Quarter Expenditure Summary	12 May 2008
Permit Year 6 Third Quarter Expenditure Summary	17 June 2008
Permit Year 6 Annual Report	5 September 2008
T/33P SOSN06C 2D Seismic Interpretation Report	13 February 2009