



**T/42P & T/43P SEISMIC INTERPRETATION REPORT
INCORPORATING THE 2008 TARGA (BOBS08) 2D SEISMIC SURVEY
AND
REPROCESSING OF BB88 AND BB90 SEISMIC LINES
OFFSHORE BASS BASIN, AUSTRALIA**

November 2009

BASS STRAIT OIL COMPANY LTD

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1. INTRODUCTION

Exploration permits T/42P & T/43P are located in the eastern offshore Bass Basin in an area known as the Durroon Sub-basin (Figure 1).

The permit areas have received scant exploration attention prior to their award to Bass Strait Oil Company Ltd (BAS) in February 2006. Prior to this, the most recent seismic survey over the permit areas was acquired in 1990. The only well in the permit areas was Durroon-1, drilled in 1972. Chat-1, drilled in 1986, is outside the permit areas (Figure 2).

In May 2008 BAS, as operator of the T/42P & T/43P, acquired the Targa (BOBS08) 2D seismic survey (Figure 3). The total line kilometres were 1192 km of which 548km were located within T/42P and 623km within T/43P. The objectives of the 2008 survey were to infill and augment the existing seismic grid data base and to better define a number of leads identified on the existing seismic data.

In parallel with the processing of the Targa seismic data, seventeen seismic lines totalling 609km from the BB88 survey and four seismic lines totalling 183km from the BB90 survey were reprocessed (Figure 4).

This report summarises the Targa survey, the reprocessing and presents the results of the interpretation and mapping of the new data, incorporating the earlier vintage data into the evaluation where appropriate.

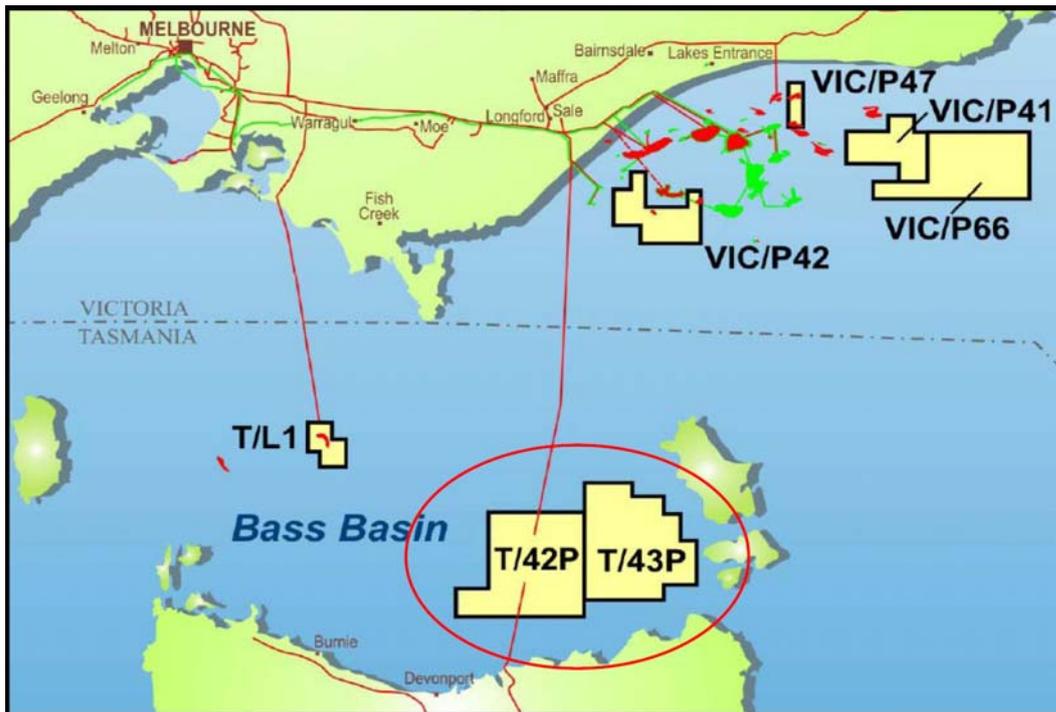


Figure 1 – Location map for BAS permit areas including, T/42P & T/43P Bass Basin, SE Australia

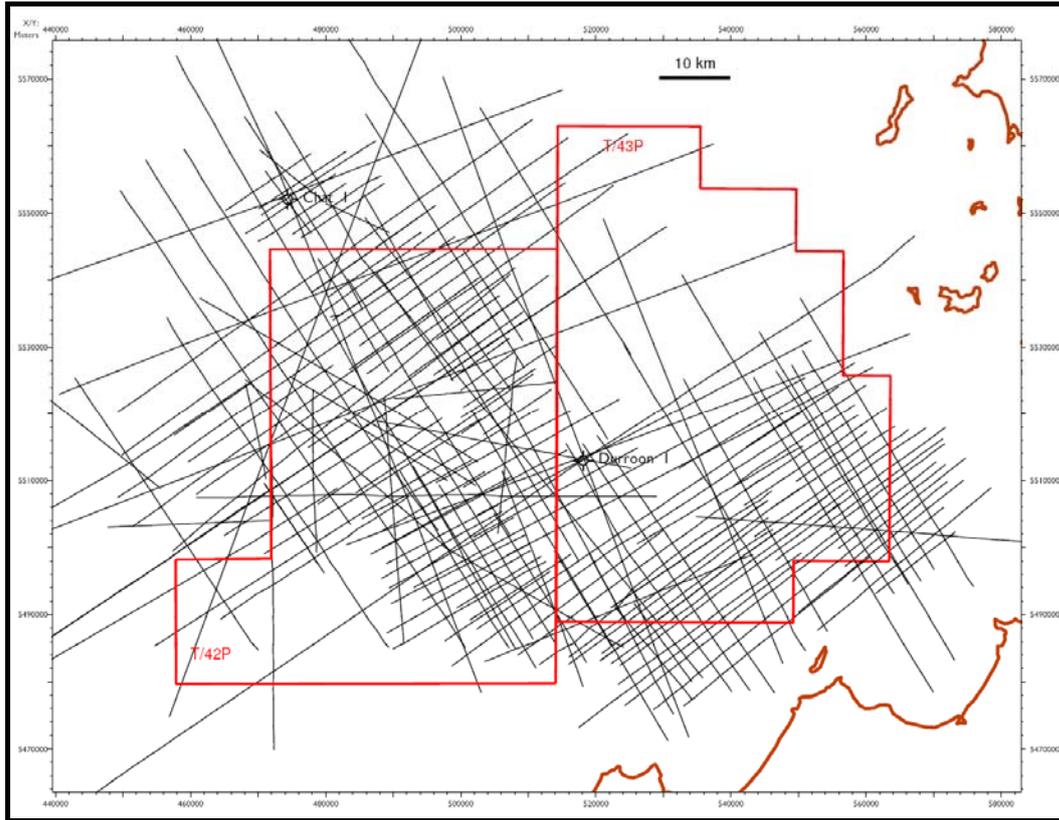


Figure 2: T/42P & T/43P well and seismic data base prior to the Targa 2D seismic survey

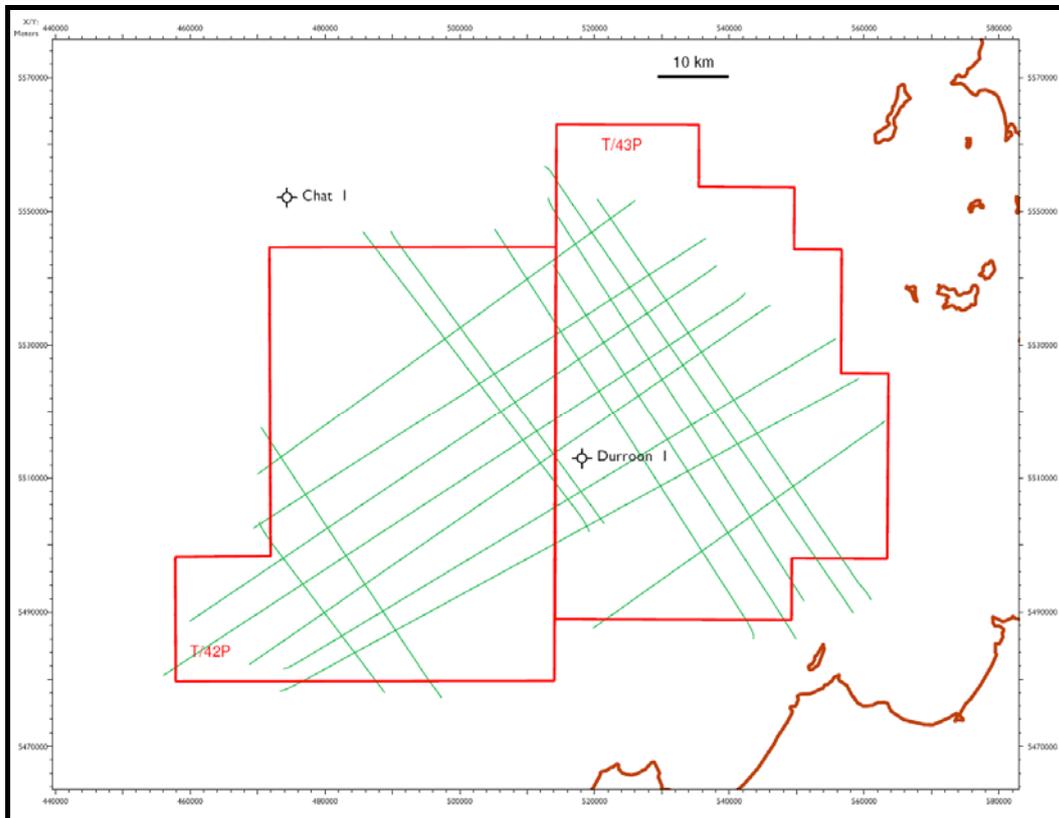


Figure 3: Location of the Targa (BOBS08) 2D seismic survey

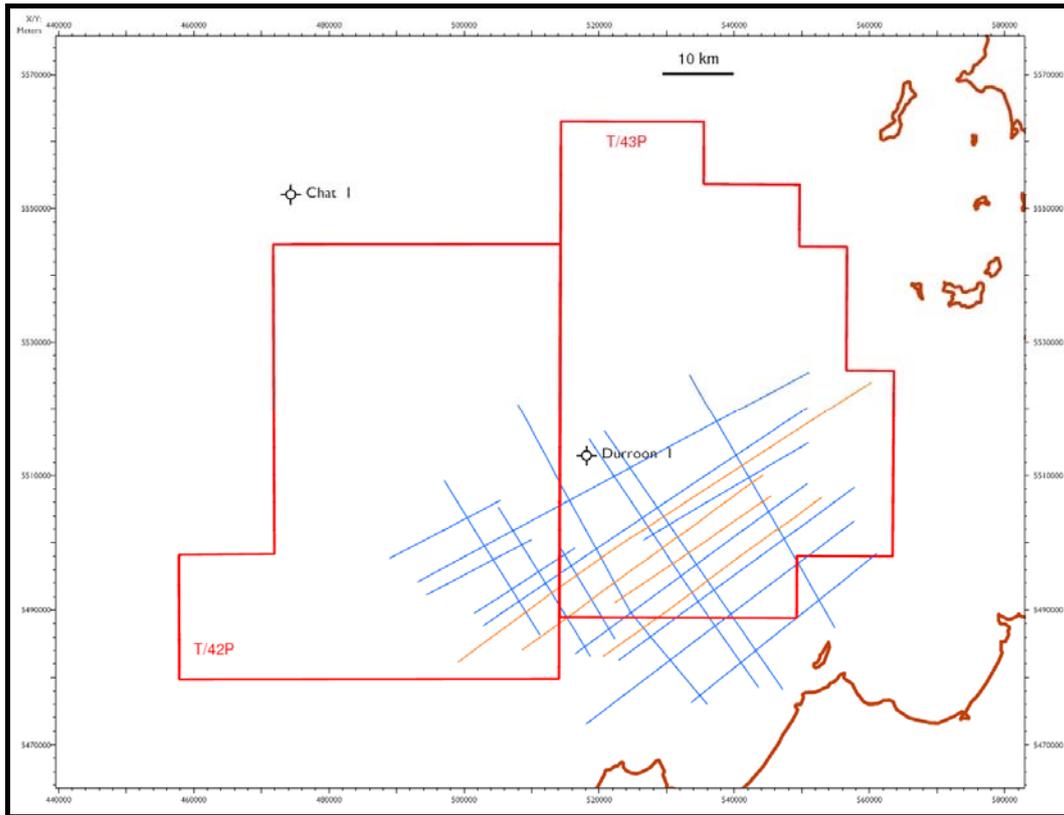


Figure 4: Location of seismic reprocessing (blue = BB88, orange = BB90).

2. DATA ACQUISITION

The Targa 2D seismic survey was acquired as a total 17 lines across adjoining permits T/42P and T/43P (Figure 3). Data acquisition was carried out by CGG Veritas using the vessel M/V Pacific Titan. The survey was acquired in two stages. The first three lines were recorded between the 4th and 5th May 2008. The vessel returned and shot the remaining 14 lines between 25th and 31st May 2008. Details of the survey are provided in CGG's "Final Survey Report". A summary is presented here.

The following survey parameters were employed:

a) Streamer:

- Sercel Seal – solid digital streamer
- Length 6000 metres
- 480 channels
- 12.5 m group interval
- Depth 8 metres (+/- 1 metre tolerance)

b) Recording:

- Record length 6 seconds
- Sample rate 2 msec
- Hi-cut filter 206 Hz @ 276dB/Oct
- Low-cut filter analogue (built in) 3Hz @ 6dB/Oct, digital 4.7Hz

c) Source:

- Bolt long life, tuned array
- Volume 3040 cubic inches
- Depth 6 metres (+/- 1 metre tolerance)
- 25 metre shot point interval

The acquisition proceeded with no HSE incidents. Time statistics are as follows:

Production (including run-outs)	129.88 hours
Line changes	38.02 hours
Standby (all instances)	3.58 hours
Technical down time	5.33 hours
Inter-program moves	50.23 hours

3. DATA PROCESSING

The data was processed by Fugro Seismic Imaging in Perth - refer to Fugro's "Seismic Data Processing Report" for full details of the testing and the final agreed work flow. Data quality proved to be good. The processing sequence is summarised in Figure 5.

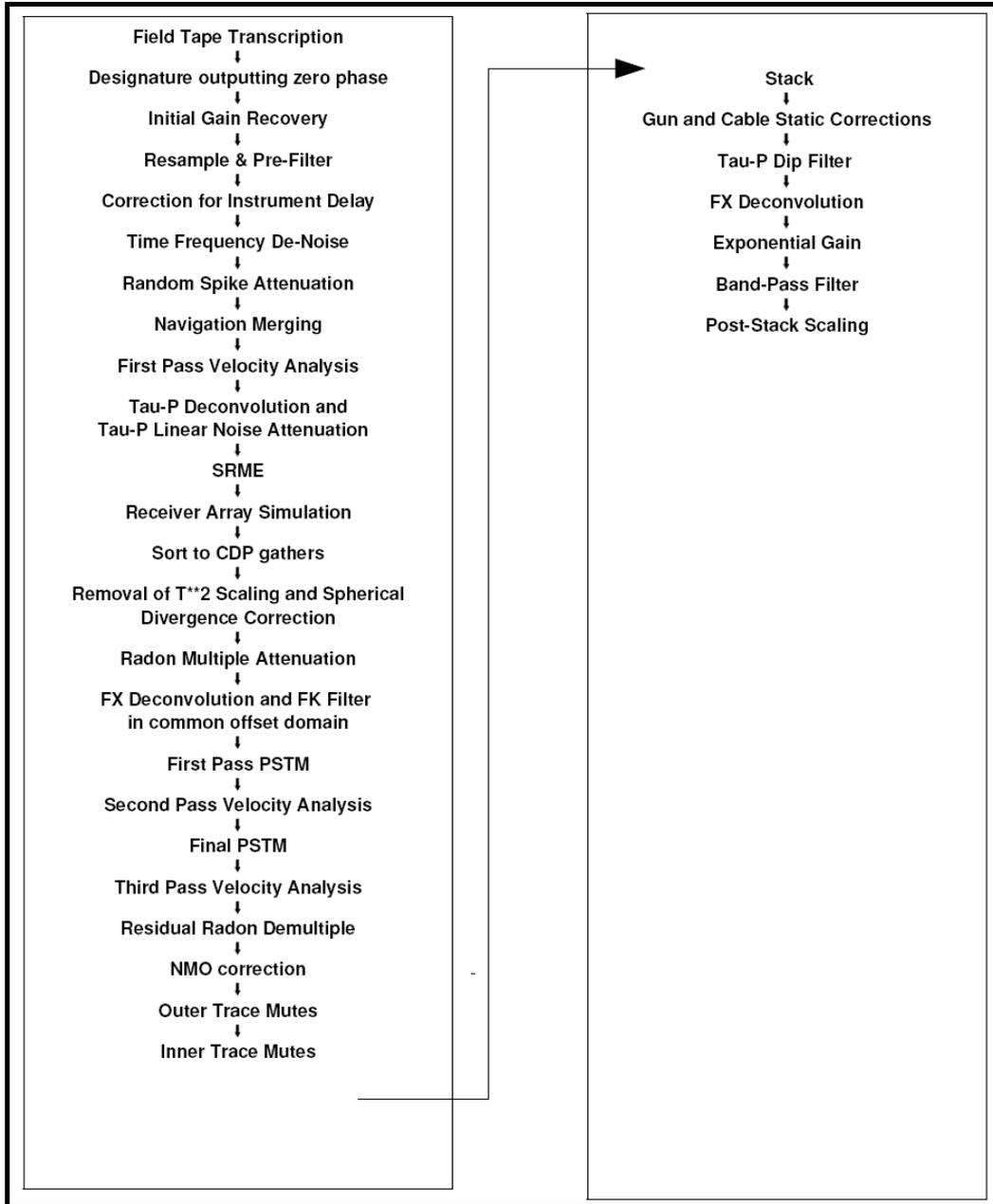


Figure 5: Processing sequence, Targa 2008 seismic survey

In parallel with the processing of the Targa seismic data, seventeen seismic lines totalling 609km from the BB88 survey and four seismic lines totalling 183km from the BB90 survey were reprocessed by Fugro Seismic Imaging in Perth. Refer to Fugro's "Seismic Data Processing Report" for full details of the testing and the final agreed work flow. The reprocessing sequence is summarised in Figure 6.

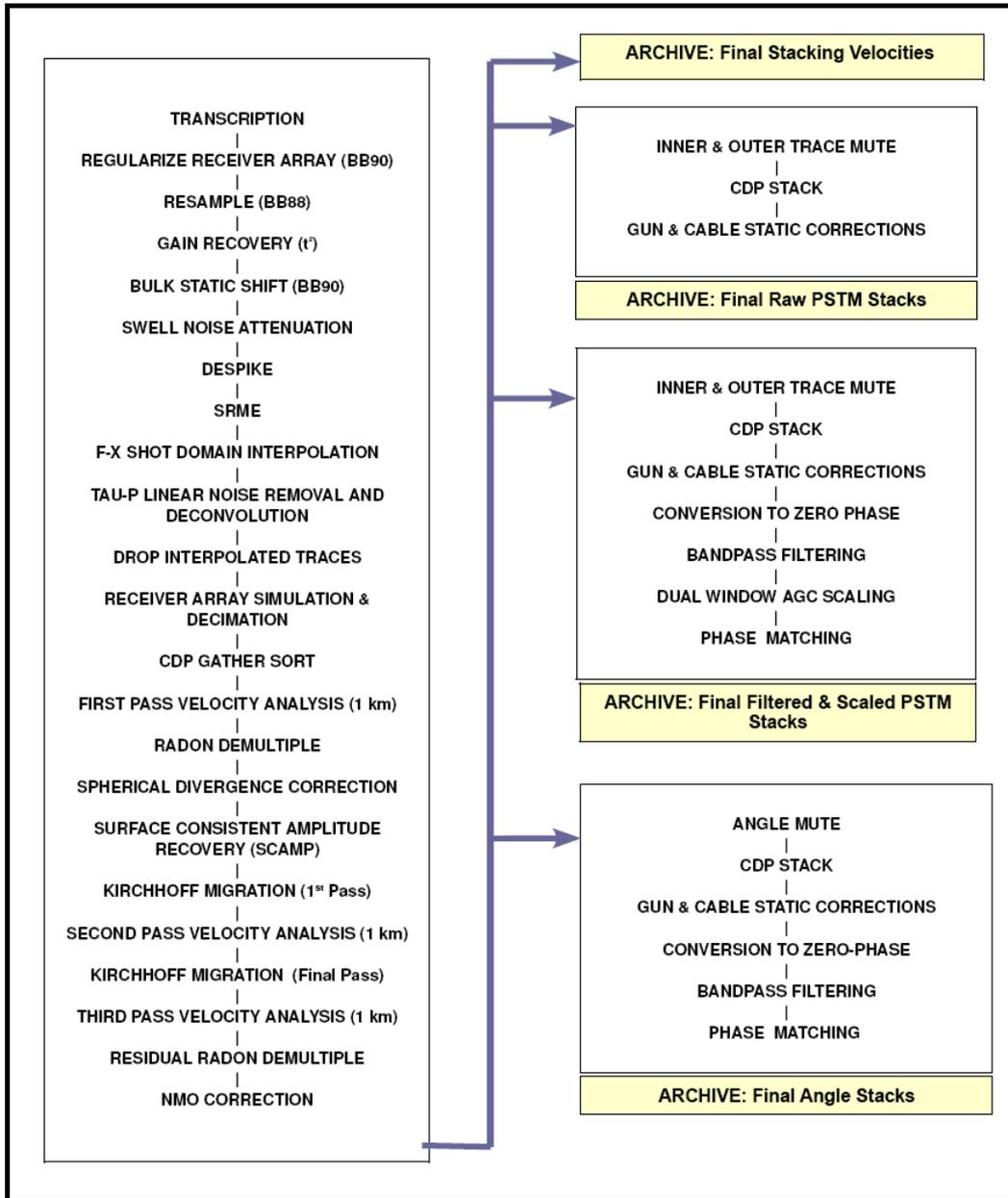


Figure 6: Reprocessing sequence, BB88 and BB90 seismic lines.

4. REGIONAL STRUCTURE

The Bass Basin is a northwest-trending, intra-cratonic rift basin that underlies the Bass Strait region between northern Tasmania and southern Victoria. The basin is separated from the Otway and Sorell basins to the west by the King Island High, and from the Gippsland Basin to the northeast by Flinders Island and the Bassian Rise. The Bass Basin has been sub divided into the Cape Wickham and Durroon Sub-basins, separated by the Chat Accommodation Zone – a NE/SW strike slip fault zone active during early Cretaceous extension

Along with the flanking Otway, Gippsland and Sorell basins, the Bass Basin was initiated in the Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous (Tithonian-Barremian) as part of the Southern Rift System. This major rift system extended from Broken Ridge in the west, to the South Tasman Rise in the east. Extension during the Jurassic and Early Cretaceous resulted in the formation of a series of west-northwesterly trending continental rift basins along the southern margin of Australia and a series of north-northwest trending trans-tensional basins along the western margin of Tasmania. This phase of upper crustal extension preceded the eventual break-up between the Australian and Antarctic plates in the latest Santonian to earliest Campanian

To the east, Campanian break-up in the incipient Tasman Basin was approximately coeval with separation in the Southern Rift System, with extension preceding Tasman break-up by approximately 10 Ma years. The location of the Bass Basin at the junction between two Cretaceous rift systems (the Southern Rift System and Tasman Basin) has resulted in the area experiencing multiple periods of deformation. Although extension progressed to break-up and seafloor spreading in the adjacent Southern Ocean and Tasman basins, the Bass Basin remained a ‘failed rift’ basin where break-up did not occur.

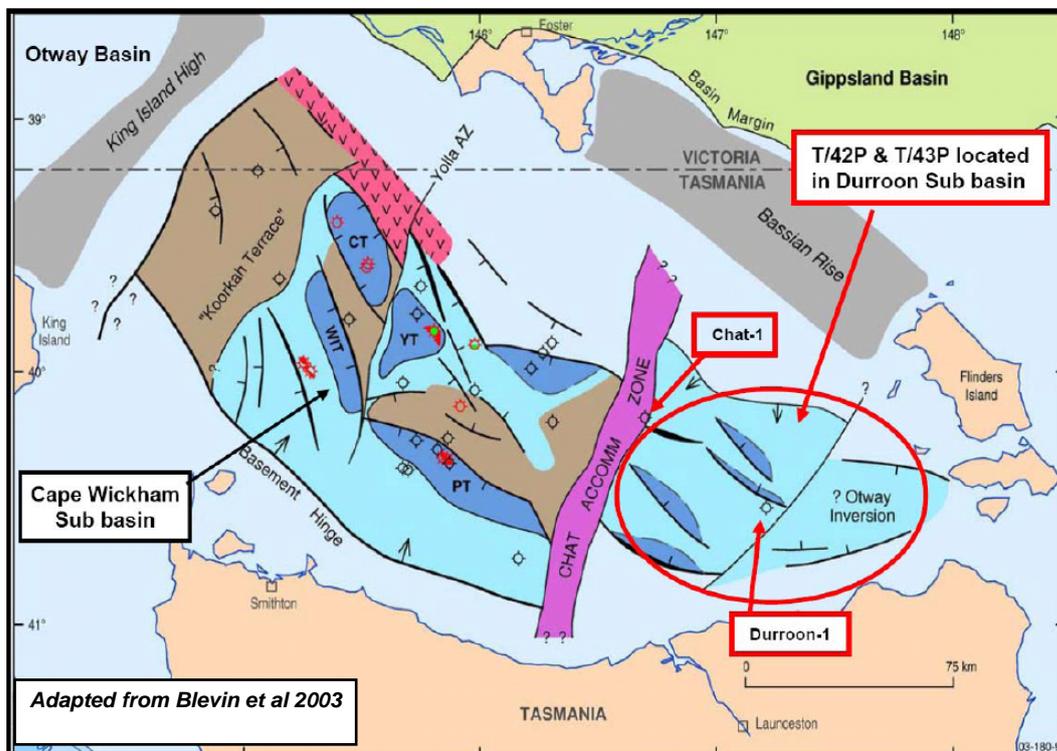


Figure 7: Bass Basin tectonic elements and basement fault trends

The Bass Basin is characterised by a half-graben structural style with Palaeozoic and Proterozoic basement fault blocks bounded by large displacement normal faults. Fault throws are in the order of 3 to 5 km, with the total sedimentary succession (syn-rift and post-rift) reaching a thickness of 8 to 10 km in the main depocentres. The large-scale

half-graben compartments in the central and western Bass Basin have been informally named the Cormorant (CT), Yolla (YT), and Pelican (PT) (see Figure 7).

The structural style of the eastern Bass Basin differs significantly, with this eastern region defined as the Durroon Sub-basin. A series of northwest-trending grabens have been mapped within the Durroon Sub-basin, previously referred to as the Boobyalla, Anderson and Bark Sub-basins.

The Bass, Otway and Gippsland basins all formed as a result of two major phases of rifting. The first phase occurred initially within the eastern Bass Basin/Durroon Sub-basin, across a 'basement' of Siluro/Devonian and Permo/Triassic sediments and meta-sediments, granites and Jurassic dolerites. It resulted in Late Jurassic – Early Cretaceous intra-cratonic extension, and subsequent uplift, and produced an angular unconformity at the top of the volcano-lithic Otway Group deposits.

The second phase of rifting in the Late Cretaceous (100-83Ma.) affected the Durroon Sub-basin in its state as a 'failed rift basin', and was due to the initiation of sea floor spreading in the Tasman Sea. A marked angular unconformity within the Durroon Formation is probably equivalent to a similar unconformity in the Gippsland Basin at the top of the Emperor Sub-group. Faulting attributed to this phase of tectonic activity is characterised by a set of major rotational half grabens. These listric faults have considerable throw and syn-depositional growth.

The grabens are best developed in the Durroon Sub-basin, where they contain up to 2.5 km of section attributed to the phase between 100-83Ma. The grabens may extend to the northwest and underlie the younger parts of the Bass Basin, but are too deep to resolve on seismic.

Post rift gradual subsidence resulted in widespread sedimentation with greatest impact in the western Bass Basin/Cape Wickham Sub-basin. Faulting within this section is expressed with generally minor throws, and some minor reactivation/inversion features in the northerly parts of the basin, and adjacent to the basin flanks.

5. SEISMIC INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

The seismic interpretation and mapping in this report was initiated by consultancy Tanglin Exploration Pty Ltd (Greg Smith) and completed in-house at BAS. Previous T/42P and T/43P seismic interpretation and mapping done by BAS, incorporating all available 2D data, were utilised in the current interpretation. Well control for the two permits is limited to two wells, Chat-1 and Durroon-1. Chat-1 is located outside the permit areas, has a highly attenuated Cretaceous section and has no check-shots. Consequently, this limits the usefulness of the well tie. The Cretaceous section of Durroon-1 is more complete and the well has the benefit of check-shots.

Interpretation was carried out at key seismic events including:

- Top Eastern View
- Top Furneaux
- Top Durroon
- Top Otway
- Basement

Refer to the Bass Basin stratigraphy shown in Figure 8.

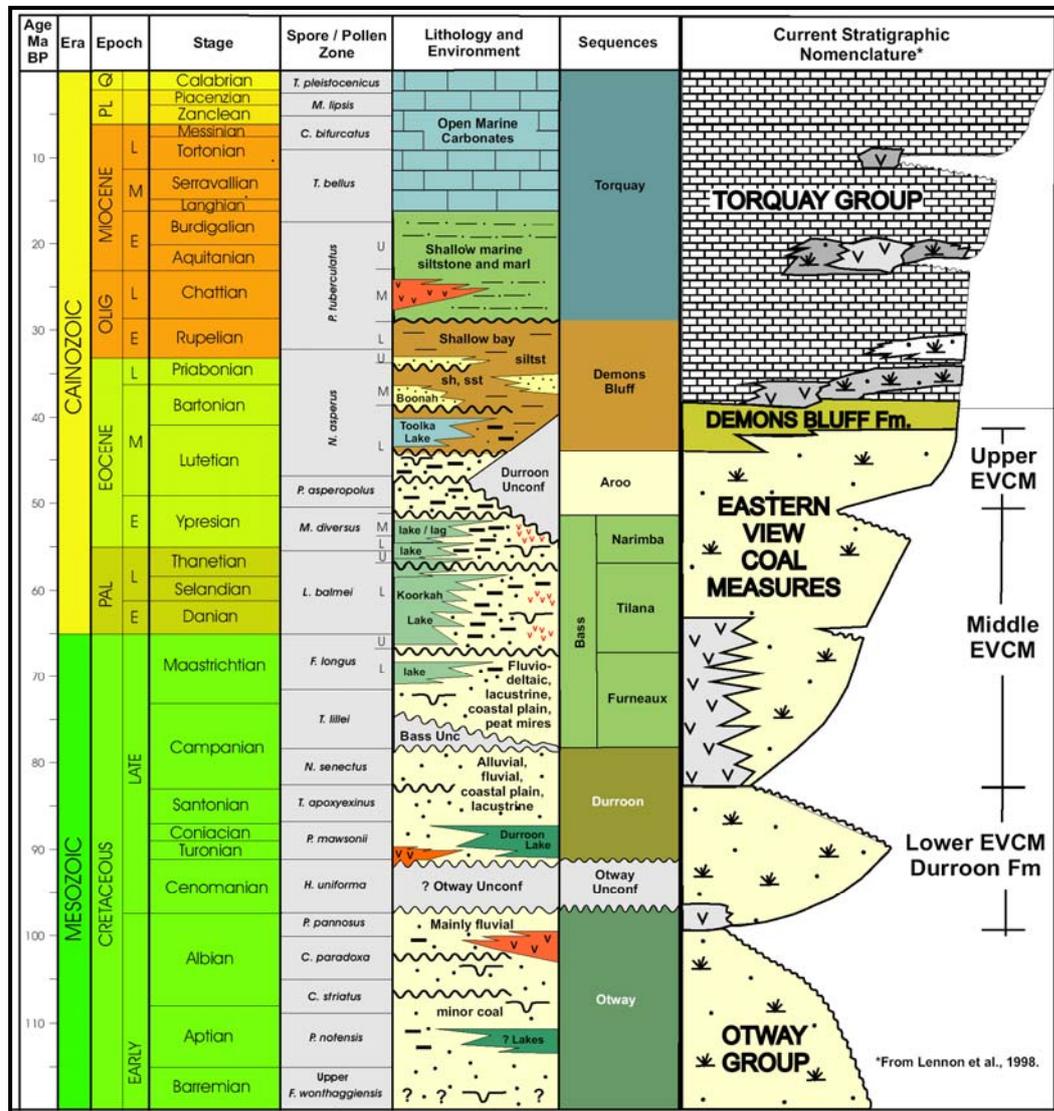


Figure 8: Bass Basin stratigraphy

While the seismic data quality is generally good, the paucity of well control introduces uncertainty in the interpretation and resultant mapping. This is particularly the case for T/43P where data quality is generally poorer and the well ties are located across major fault zones (Figure 9).

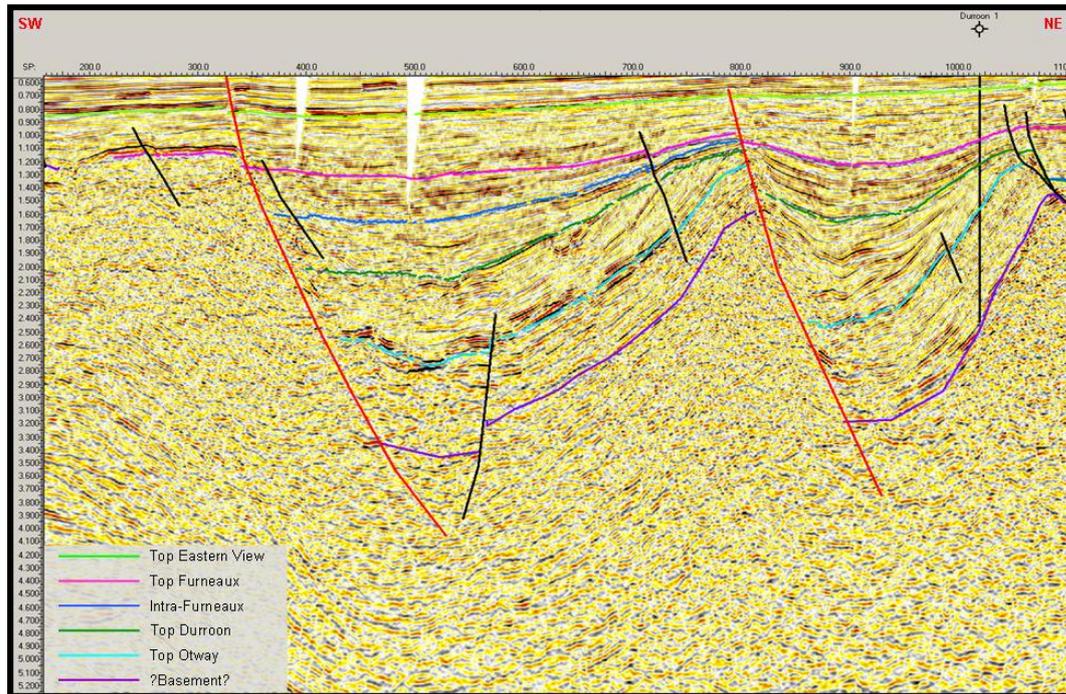


Figure 9: Seismic picks in the Durroon Sub-basin and tie to Durroon-1

Two way time maps are included as follows:

Top Furneaux	Enclosure 1
Top Durroon	Enclosure 2
Top Otway	Enclosure 3
Basement	Enclosure 4

Key prospective horizons were depth converted. Due to lack of data, depth conversion was carried out using a time-depth function derived from the Durroon checkshots. Durroon-1 is drilled on a major structural uplift and as such the velocities for the deeper section may be too high to be representative of the permit area as a whole. The extrapolation of the checkshots was therefore taken using a lower velocity gradient trend.

The time-depth trend adopted used for depth conversion is:

$$Z = 62.30T^2 + 1109.6T - 93.9$$

It is recognised that using a single function for the entire permit areas will be in error in some areas and this introduces some uncertainty into the absolute depth at any particular point. There is insufficient data to determine whether significant lateral velocity gradients are present, however, the robust relief of most of the mapped structures offers protection from these effects.

Depth maps are included as follows:

Top Furneaux	Enclosure 5
Top Durroon	Enclosure 6
Top Otway	Enclosure 7
Basement	Enclosure 8

6. PROSPECTS AND LEADS

Seismic interpretation and mapping has identified several structural prospects and leads as well as a stratigraphic play concept within the Durroon section (Figure 10). All prospects are early formed structures – well placed in time and space to receive hydrocarbon charge from the nearby kitchen areas. The kitchen areas and migration pathways were defined in the BAS basin modelling study.

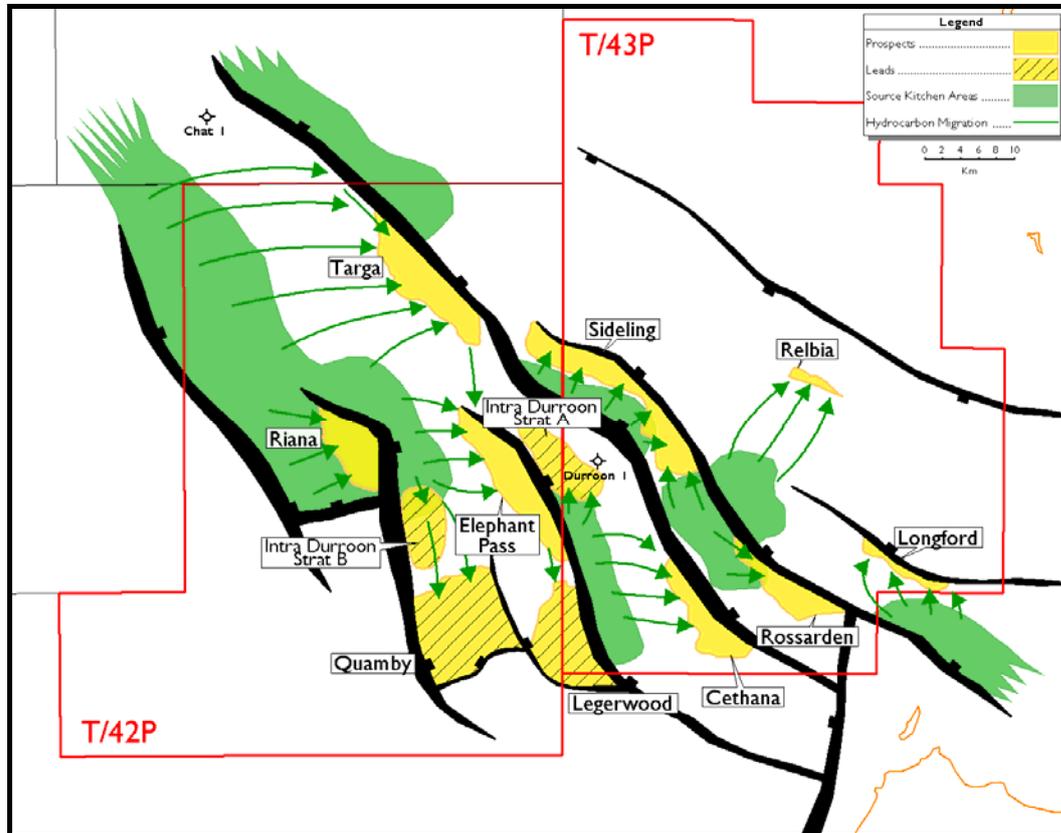


Figure 10: T/42P and T/43P – Prospects and leads, kitchen areas and migration paths

The Targa, Riana and Elephant Pass prospects and the less well defined Quamby lead are located in T/42P. All three prospects, located on the margins of the Bark Trough, are well placed with the primary migration pathways out of the trough seen to be short and direct. Targa in particular is seen as a prime focus for migrating oil and gas.

The Sideling prospect straddles the T/42P – T/43P permit boundary with possible charge from the central and southern Boobyalla Trough. The Legerwood lead also straddles the boundary between the permits.

The Cethana, Rossarden and Longford prospects are mapped in T/43P along with the Relbia lead. Hydrocarbon migration pathways from the southern Boobyalla Trough kitchen would favour the T/43P prospects.

All identified prospects have mapped closure at Top Otway level. Closure is also mapped at Top Durroon level for Elephant Pass and at Furneaux level at Targa and Elephant Pass.

Targa Prospect (Figures 11, 12 & 13)

The Targa prospect is one of a number of major basement involved, tilted fault block features that are present in T/42P and T/43P aligned on a NNW-SSE axis. The structure of the Bass Basin is a consequence of the rifting during late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous times when the Bass Basin formed as part of the Southern Rift system along with the Gippsland Basin and Otway Basins and later rifting in the latest Santonian to earliest Campanian which preceded the eventual break-up between the Australian and Antarctic plates.

Significant early growth is seen on the major faults bounding these structures and in most cases, fault movement had all but ceased by 55 MA as evidenced by the minor fault throws at Top Eastern View compared to older horizons.

Targa is a strongly developed three-way closure, mapped at Otway and Furneaux levels, developed against a major fault. Thinning on to the high is noticeable but reservoirs are prognosed to be present at Otway level and Durroon/Furneaux level depending on the amount of truncation.

Maturity modelling indicates that source rocks located in the Bark Trough will be mature for hydrocarbon generation and expulsion over an area of 1000 km². Targa is located updip and to the east of the Bark Trough in a favourable location to receive and trap expelled hydrocarbons with short and direct migration fairways.

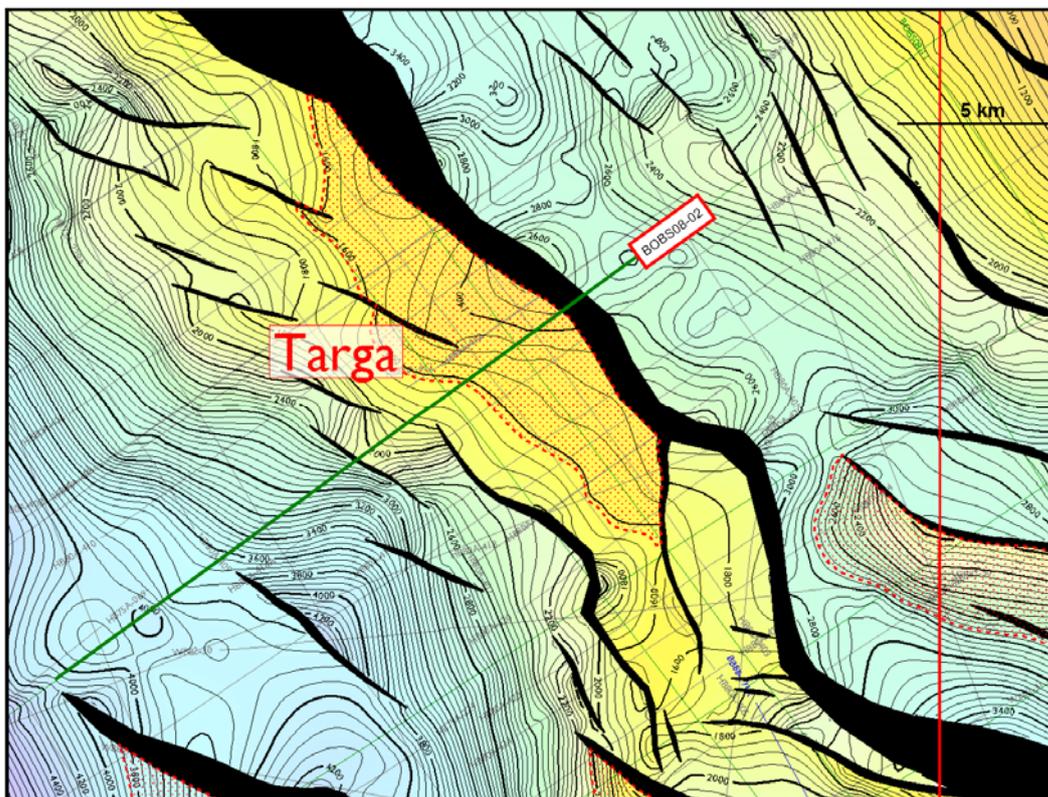


Figure 11: Targa Prospect – Top Otway depth map

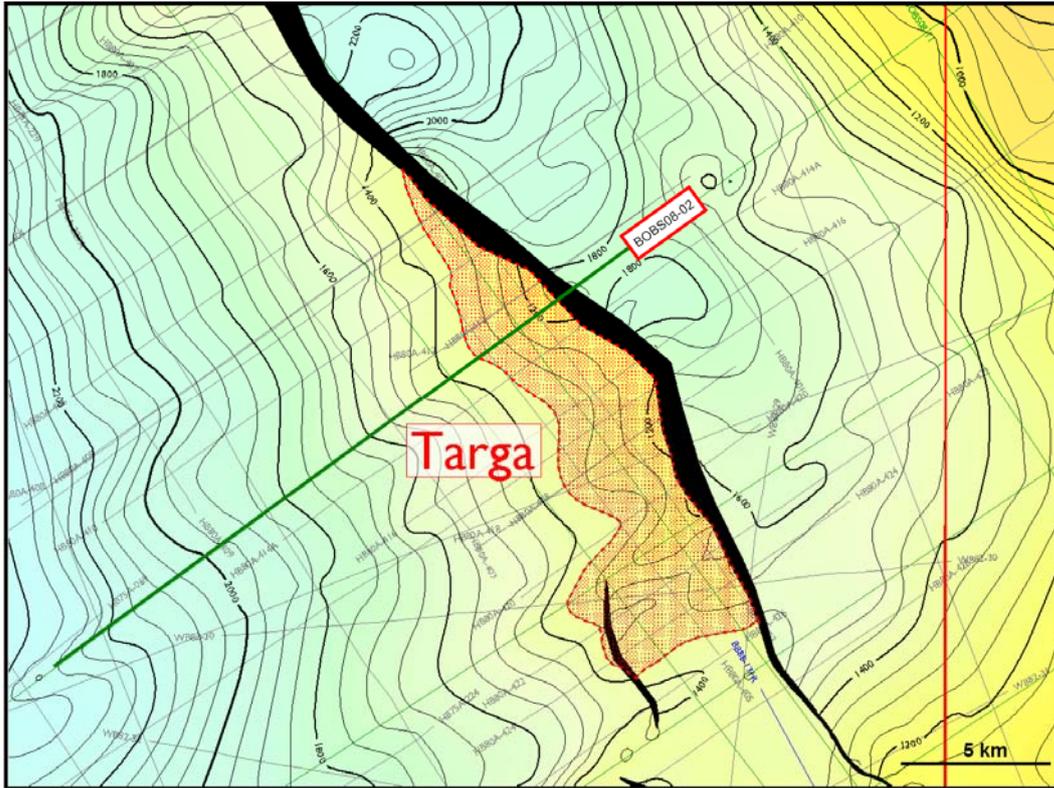


Figure 12: Targa Prospect – Top Furneaux depth map

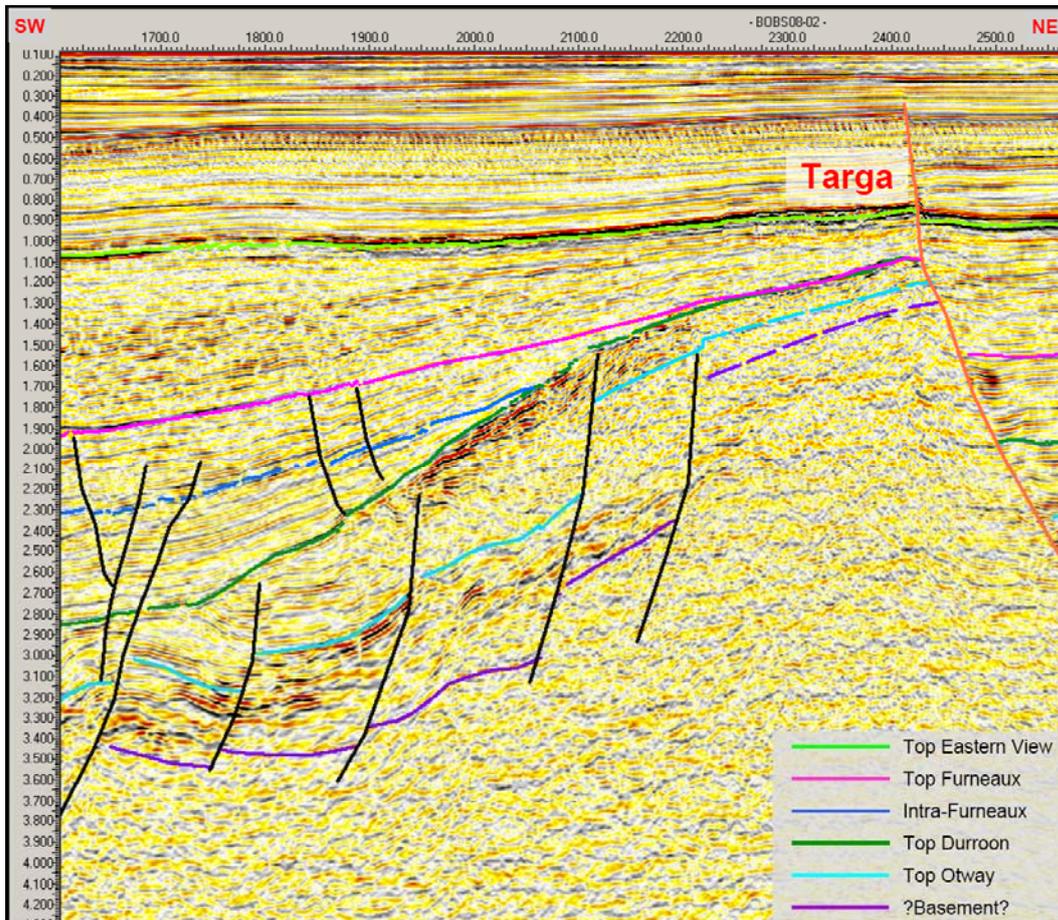


Figure 13: Targa Prospect – Seismic line BOBS08-02

Riana Prospect (*Figures 14, 15 & 16*)

The Riana is a basin centre tilted fault block and is, structurally, a second-order feature compared to the major structures such as Targa and Elephant Pass. Riana is an older structure than the Targa or Elephant Pass and was formed by Late Turonian times (Durroon) as indicated by the small or non-existent throw at top Durroon horizon over the structure. There has been some later tilting due to infill and subsidence of the Bark Trough but this is likely to enhance rather than reduce the structural closure at Riana.

Riana is a strongly developed three-way closure, mapped at Otway level, developed against a basin centre fault. Thinning on to the high and truncation of strata overlying Riana by the intra-Durroon unconformity are apparent.

Riana is immediately adjacent to one of the deepest and most mature parts of the Bark trough which is a most favourable location for hydrocarbon charge requiring only a very short and direct migration path from source to trap.

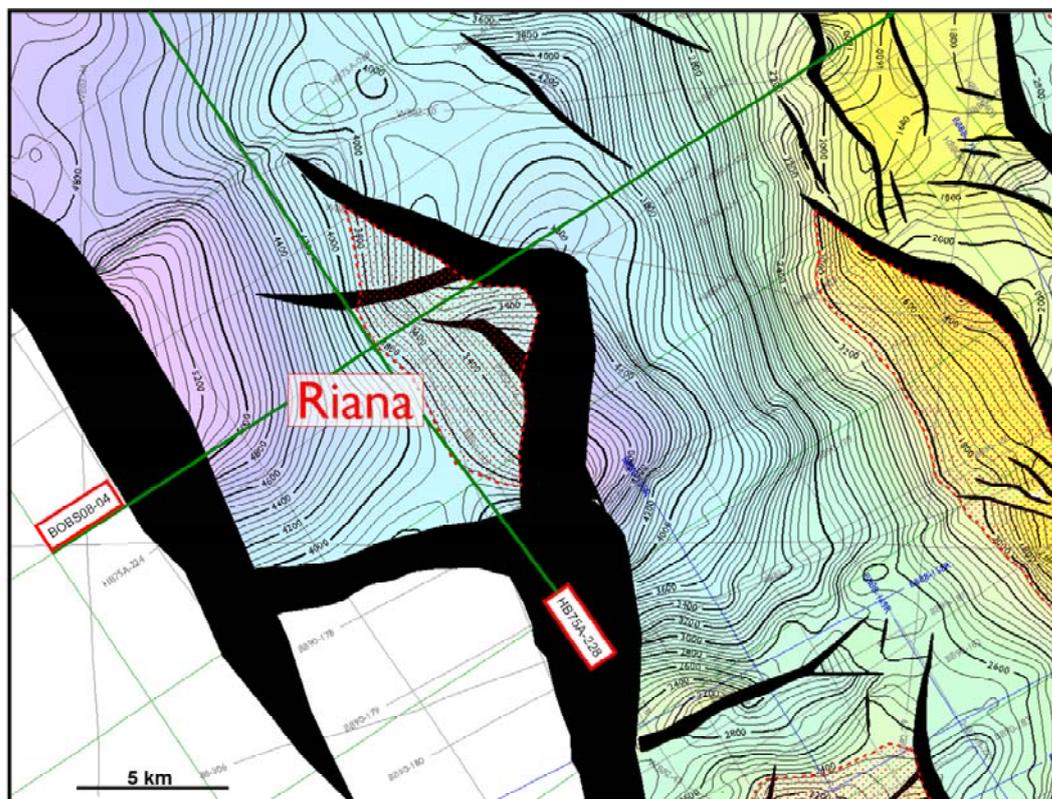


Figure 14: Riana Prospect – Top Otway depth map

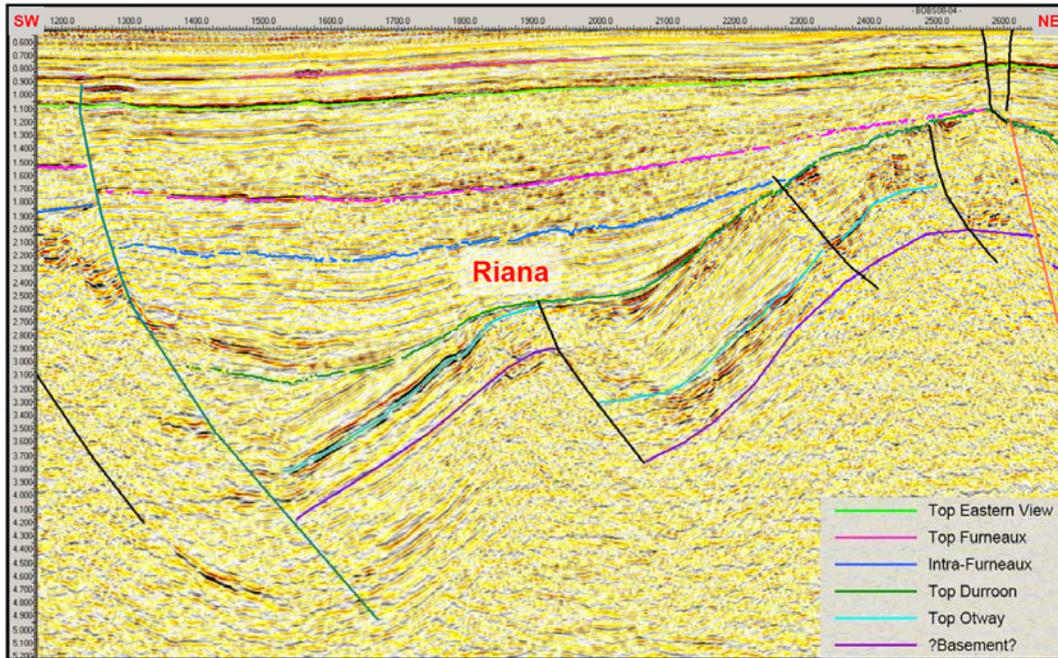


Figure 15: Riana Prospect – Seismic line BOBS08-04

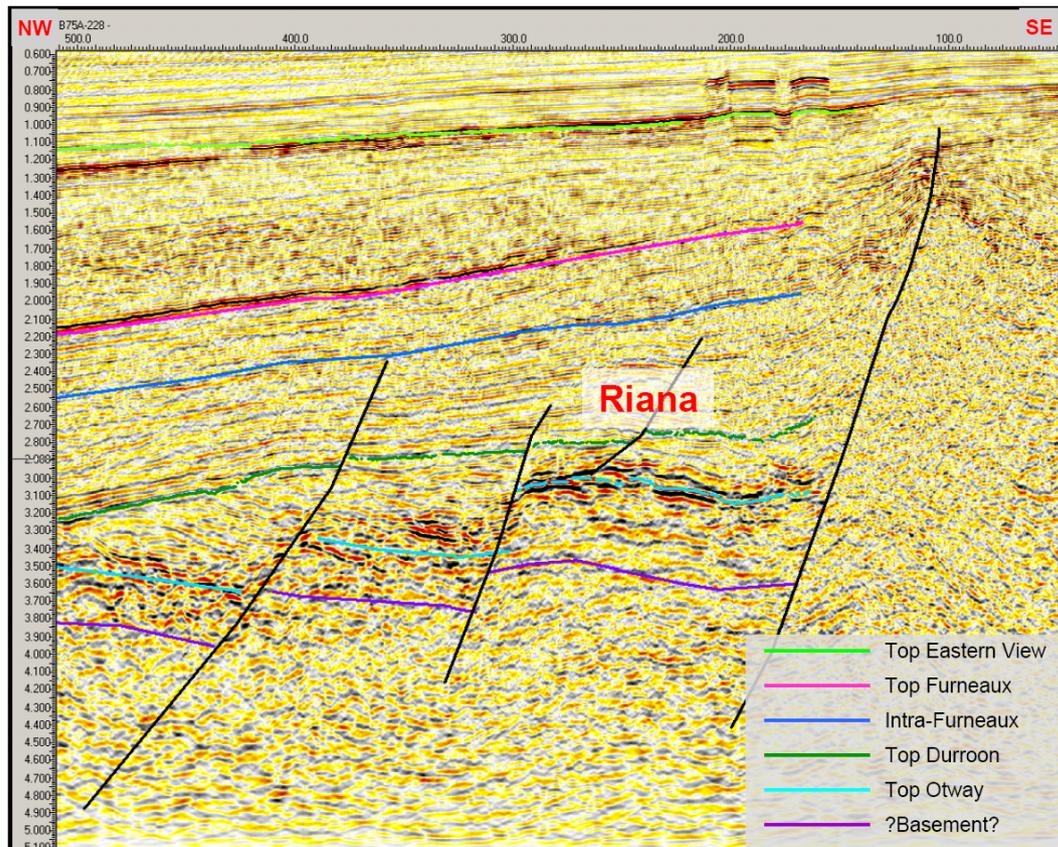


Figure 16: Riana Prospect – Seismic line HB75A-228

Elephant Pass Prospect (Figures 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21)

The Elephant Pass prospect is one of a number of major basement involved, tilted fault block features that are present in T/42P and T/43P aligned on a NNW-SSE axis.

Again, significant early growth is seen on the major fault bounding this structure. Fault movement apparently ceased by around 55 MA as evidenced by the minor fault throws at Top Eastern View compared to older horizons.

Elephant Pass is a strongly developed three-way closure developed against a major fault. Structural closure is present at Otway, Durroon and Furneaux levels and reservoirs are prognosed to be present at each of these levels.

As is the case for Riana and Targa, Elephant Pass has access to hydrocarbons generated in the southern part of the Bark Trough and to a kitchen area located downthrown from Riana. Additionally, any hydrocarbons spilling from the southern end of Targa may also migrate into Elephant Pass.

Some small-scale crestal faulting is apparent on some seismic lines, but due to the small throw of the faults and the spacing of the seismic lines, these are difficult to correlate from line to line.

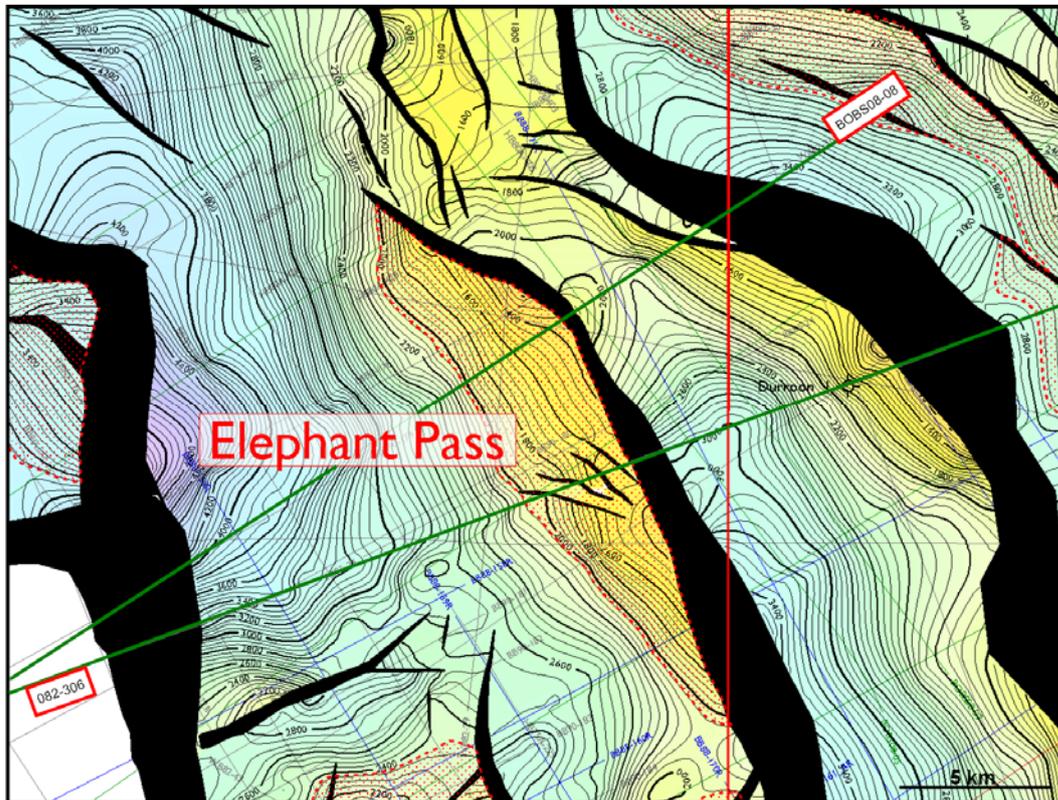


Figure 17: Elephant Pass Prospect – Top Otway depth map

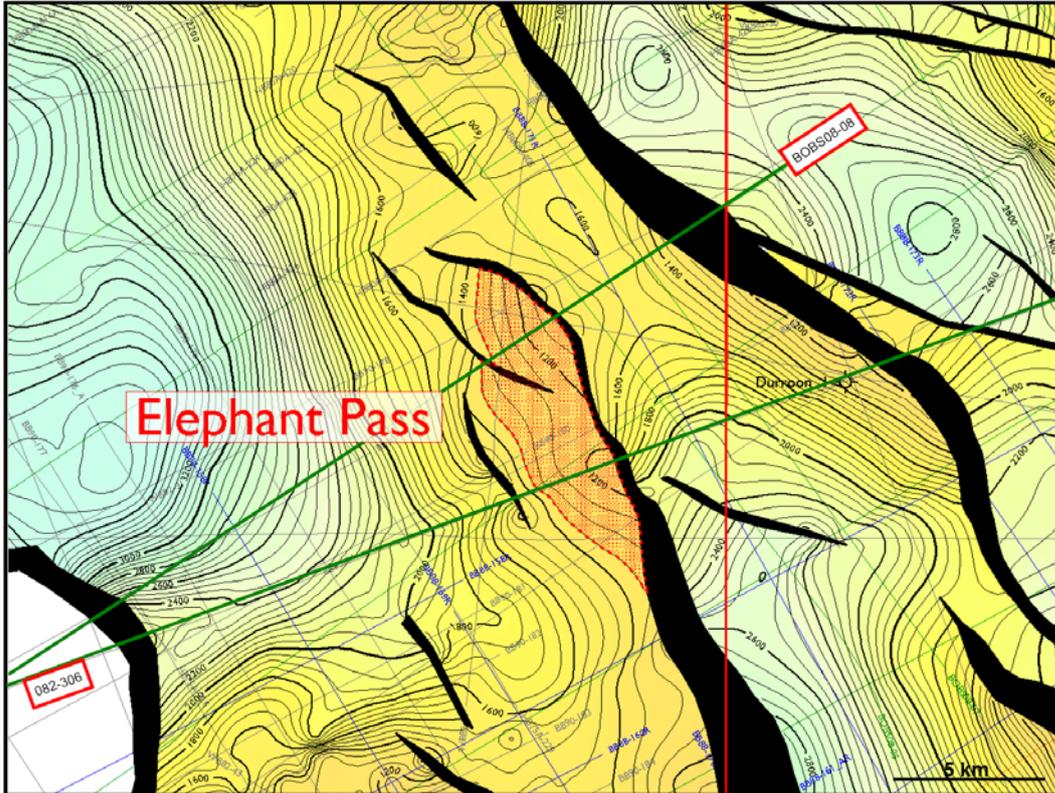


Figure 18: Elephant Pass Prospect – Top Durroon depth map

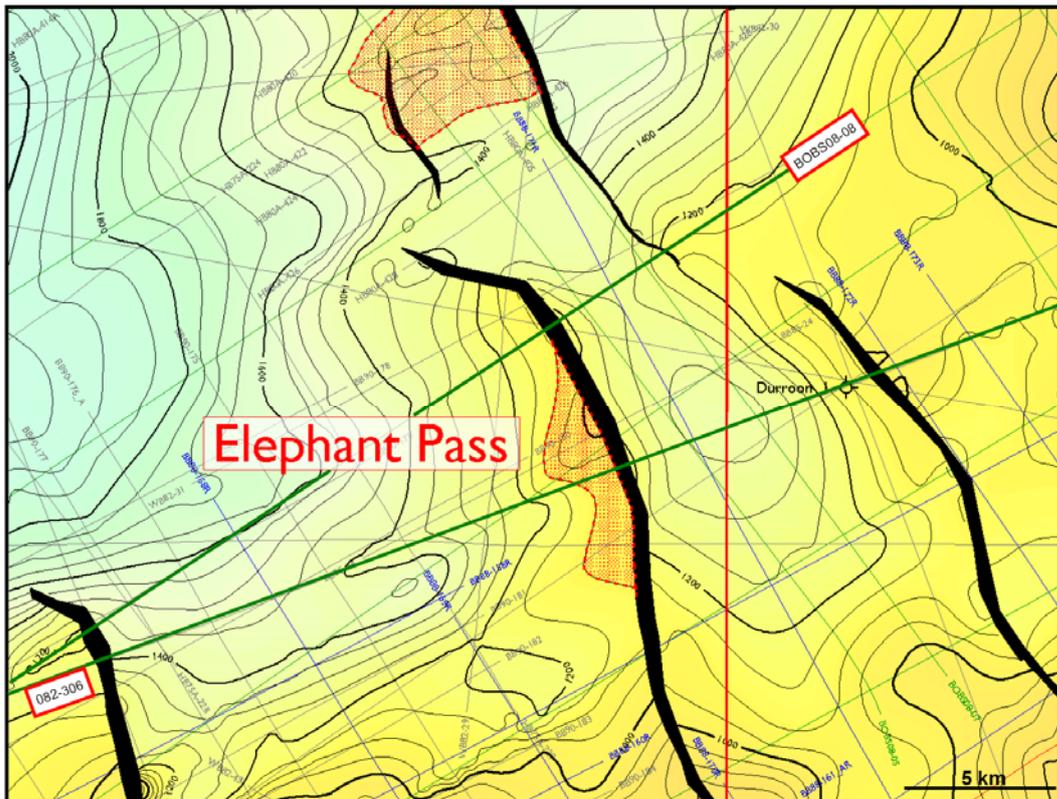


Figure 19: Elephant Pass Prospect – Top Furneaux depth map

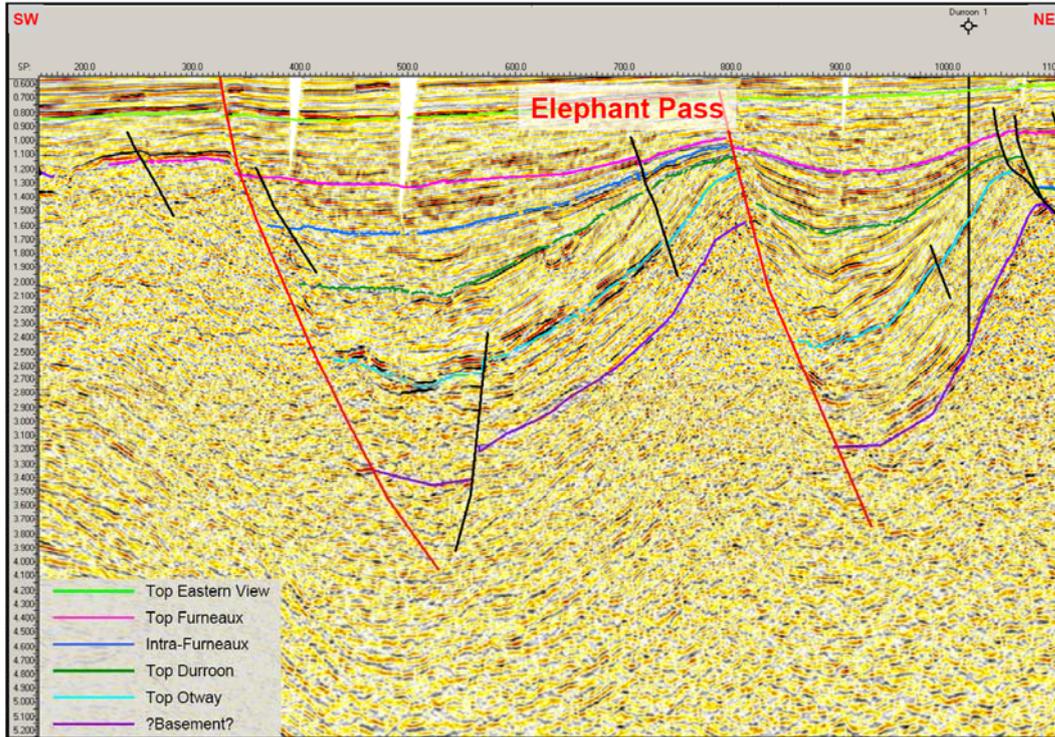


Figure 20: Elephant Pass Prospect – Seismic Line 082-306

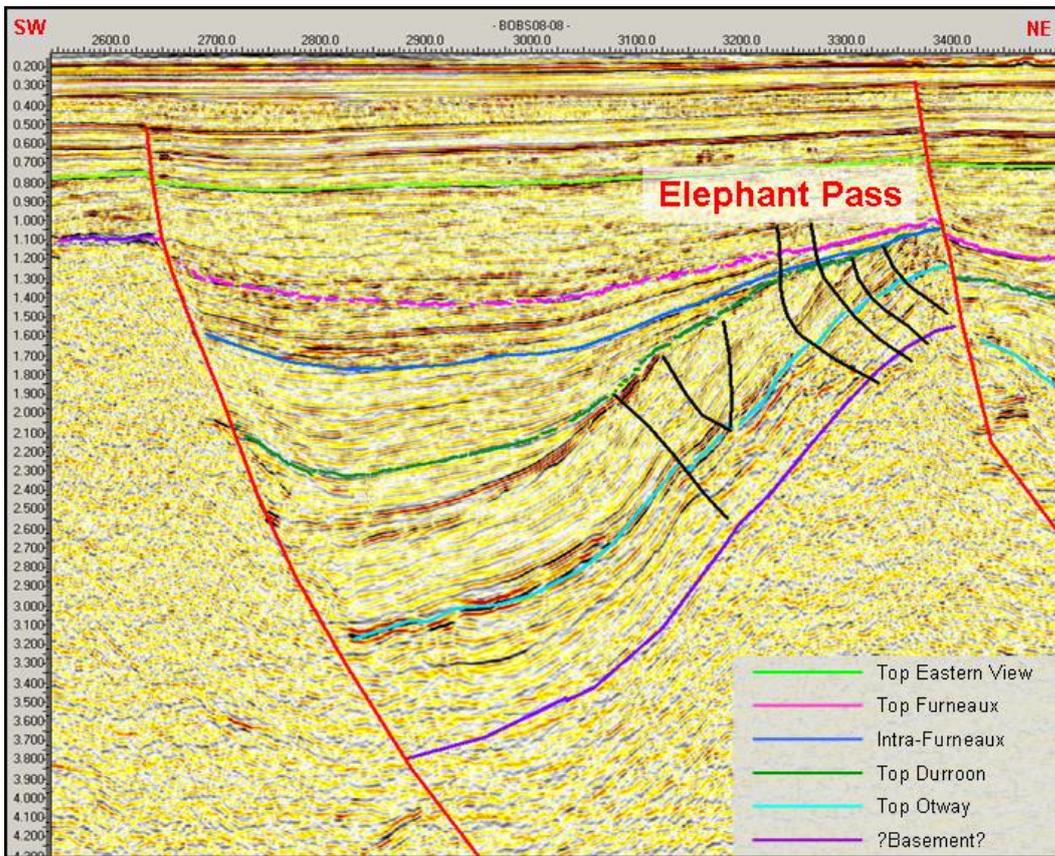


Figure 21: Elephant Pass Prospect – Seismic Line BOBS08-08

Quamby Lead (Figures 22 & 23)

The Quamby lead is a basin edge downthrown closure with Otway Group reservoirs potentially sealed against crystalline basement. The lead has very large structural relief and the down-dip end is relatively close to the hydrocarbon generative area downthrown to the west of Riana. The structural definition of Quamby is poorer due to the lower density of seismic coverage and the presence of a number of line ends over the southern edge of the prospect.

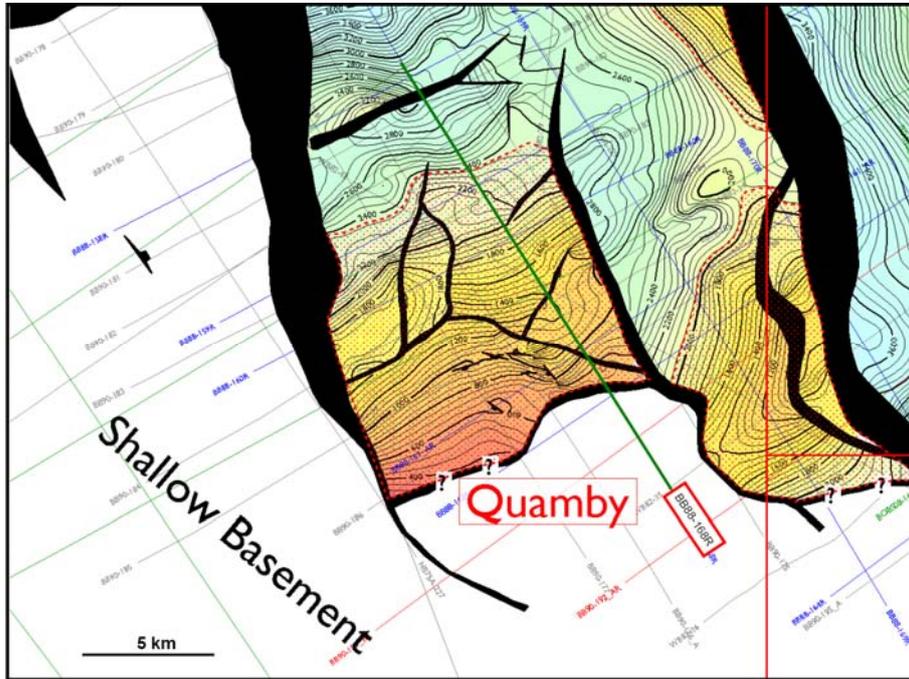


Figure 22: Quamby Lead – Top Otway depth map

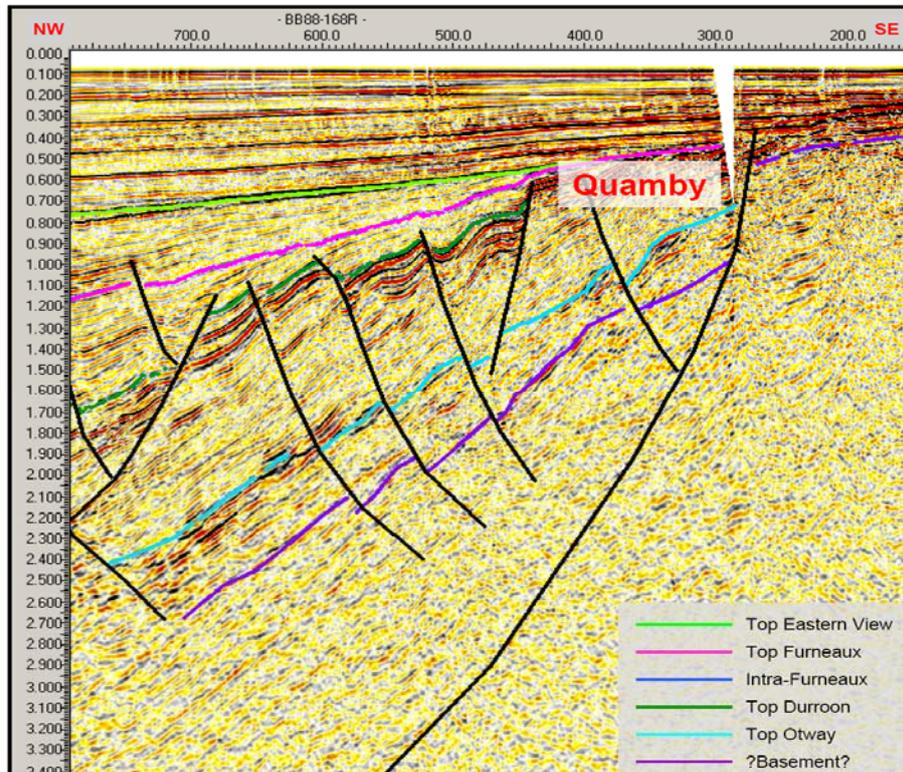


Figure 23: Quamby Lead – Seismic Line BB88-168R

Sideling Prospect (Figures 24, 25 & 26)

The Sideling prospect is a basin centre fault block located in the Boobyalla Trough. Sideling is an old structure and was formed by Late Campanian times although due to the generally poorer quality of seismic data in the Boobyalla trough there is some uncertainty.

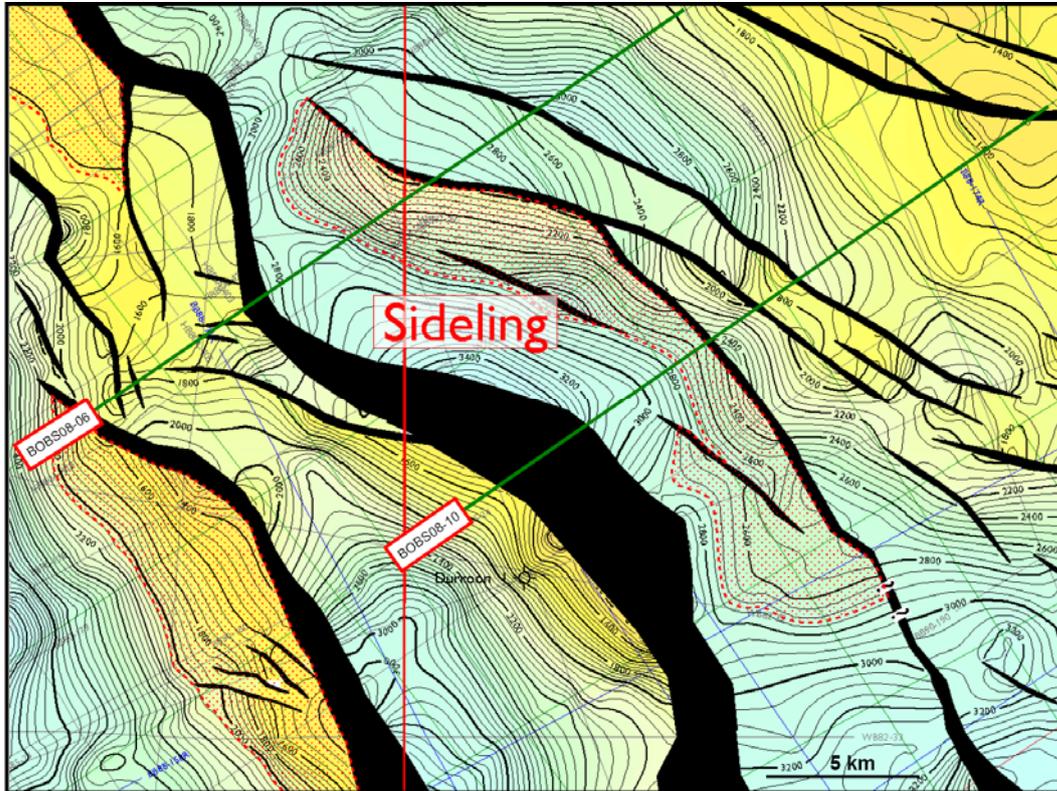


Figure 24: Sideling Prospect – Top Otway depth map

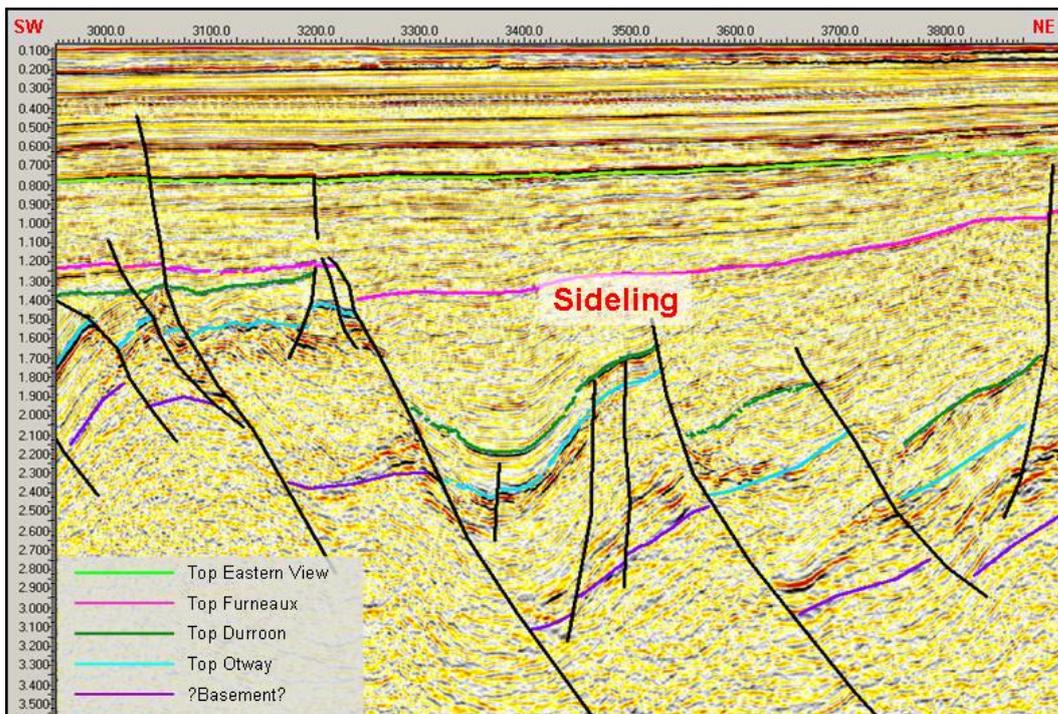


Figure 25: Sideling Prospect – Seismic Line BOBS08-06

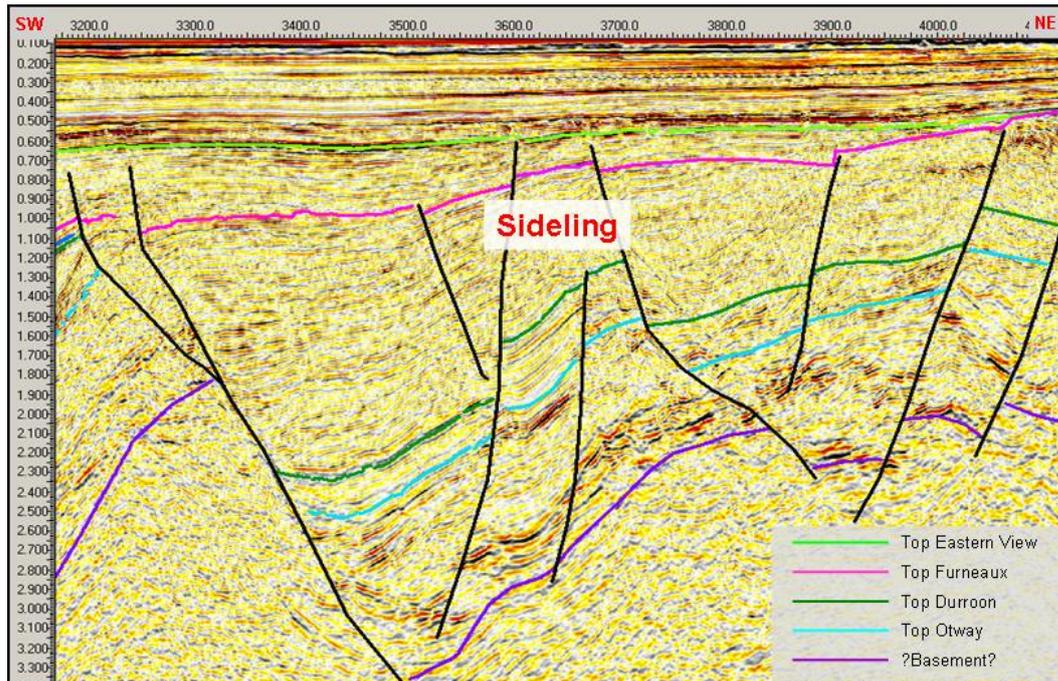


Figure 26: Sideling Prospect – Seismic Line BOBS08-10

The prospect is a moderate to strongly developed three-way closure developed against a basin centre fault. Again, due to seismic data quality issues, the correlation of the main bounding fault is uncertain at the southern end of the prospect. Sands of the Otway Group are the primary reservoir target.

The central part of Boobyalla Trough is less deep than the deepest part of the Bark Trough and source kitchen areas are generally less extensively developed than in the Bark Trough. However, Sideling is very favourably located immediately updip of a potentially generative kitchen area of the Boobyalla Trough on a short and direct migration path.

Cethana Prospect (Figures 27 & 28)

The Cethana prospect is a basin centre fault block located in the Boobyalla Trough and is similar in structural style to the Sideling prospect. In common with the other basin-centre fault block structures, Cethana is an early structure and was formed by Late Campanian time.

The prospect is a moderate to strongly developed three-way closure developed against a basin centre fault. Seismic data over the structure is denser than at Sideling although of diversely mixed vintage. Sands of the Otway Group are the primary reservoir target.

Cethana is located adjacent to the deepest part of the Anderson Trough and although this is not as deep as the Bark Trough, maturity modelling indicates that source rocks will have been generative. As a consequence of this favourable juxtaposition, migration pathways to Cethana are short and direct.

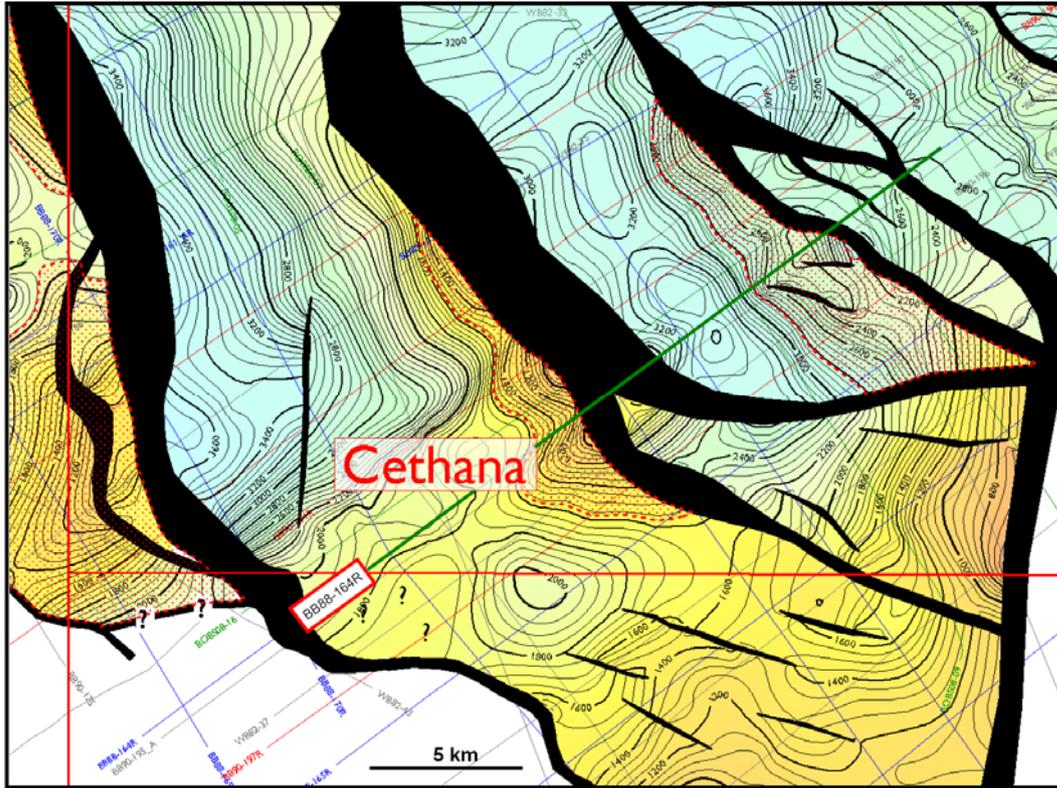


Figure 27: Cethana Prospect – Top Otway depth map

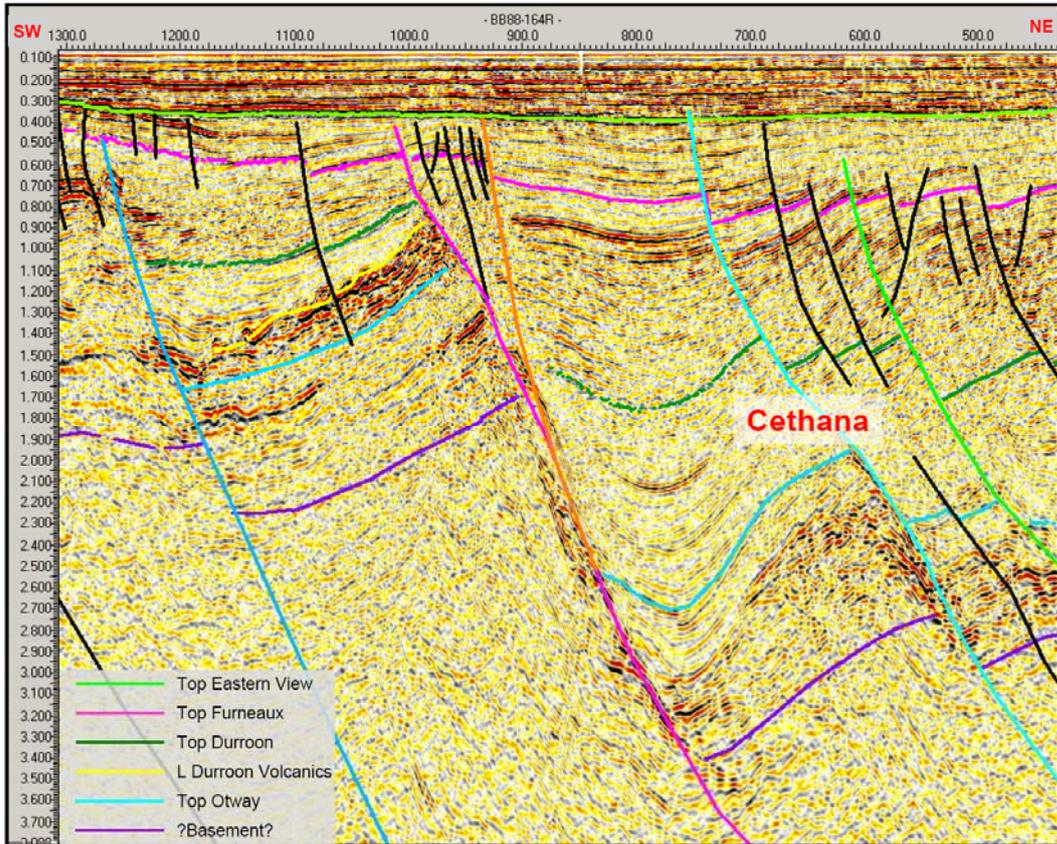


Figure 28: Cethana Prospect – Seismic Line BB88-164R

Rossarden Prospect (Figures 29 & 30)

The Rossarden prospect is located in the southern part of the Boobyalla Trough. It is similar in structural style to other basin-centre fault blocks although the southern part of the structure rises steeply to the basin margin at the confluence of five faults and relies in part on low-side fault seal.

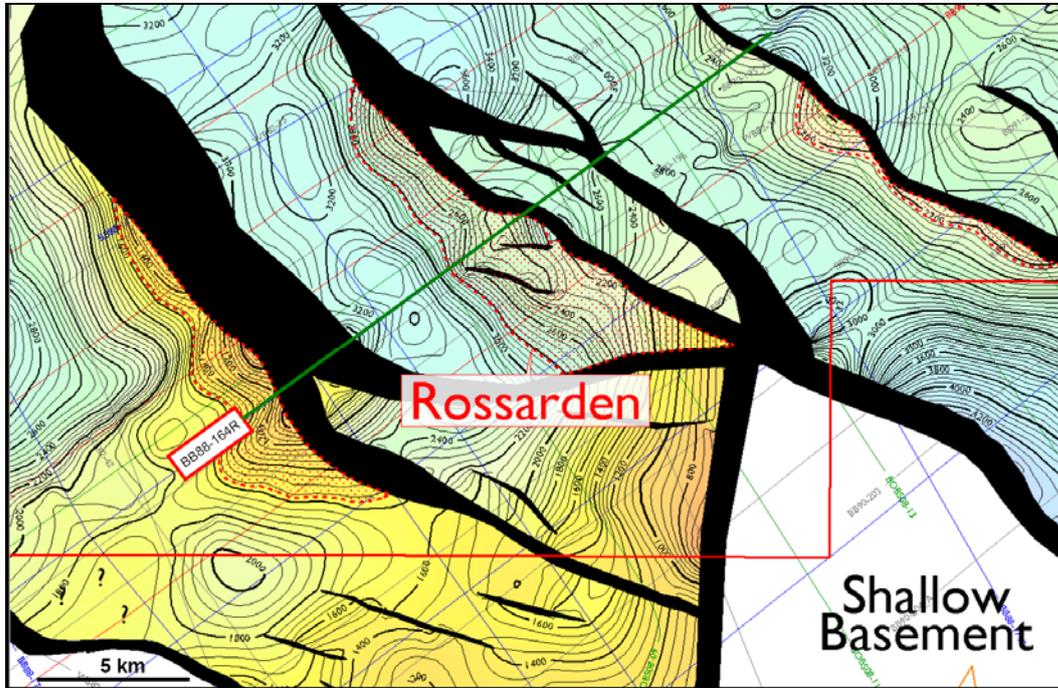


Figure 29: Rossarden Prospect – Top Otway depth map

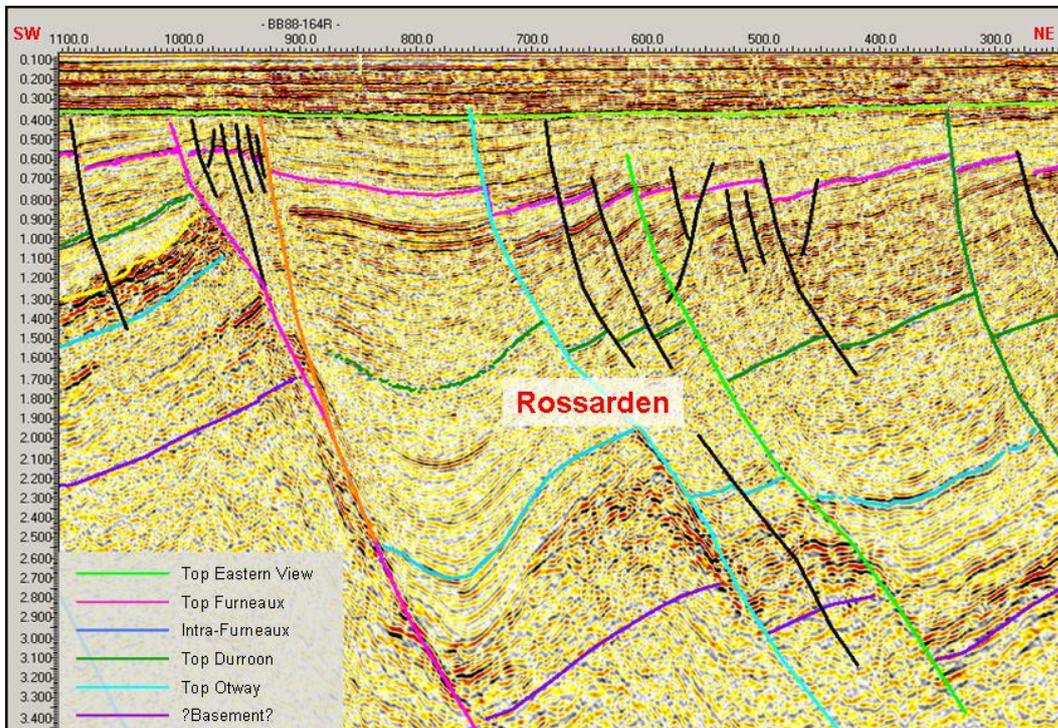


Figure 30: Rossarden Prospect – Seismic Line BB88-164R

Rossarden is located adjacent to a localised deep in the Boobyalla Trough and although not as deep as the deepest parts of the Bark Trough, maturity modelling indicates that source rocks would have been generative. As a consequence of this favourable juxtaposition, migration pathways to Rossarden are short and direct.

Structural growth on the bounding faults indicates that the structure was initiated early with little movement post late-Campanian. The primary reservoir targets are sands of the Otway Group

Longford Prospect (*Figures 31 & 32*)

The Longford prospect is a basin centre fault block located in the southern part of the Boobyalla Trough.

The prospect is an elongate three-way closure which is moderately developed against its bounding fault. Longford is an old structure and was formed by Late Campanian times although, due to the generally poorer quality of seismic data in the Boobyalla trough and the intensity of faulting in the vicinity of Longford, there is somewhat lower confidence in the seismic interpretation and in the fault correlation.

Sands of the Otway Group are the primary reservoir target.

Longford is adjacent to the deepest part of the Boobyalla trough. Maturity modelling indicates that potentially source beds will be mature and expelling hydrocarbons. Longford is very favourably located immediately updip on a short and direct migration path.

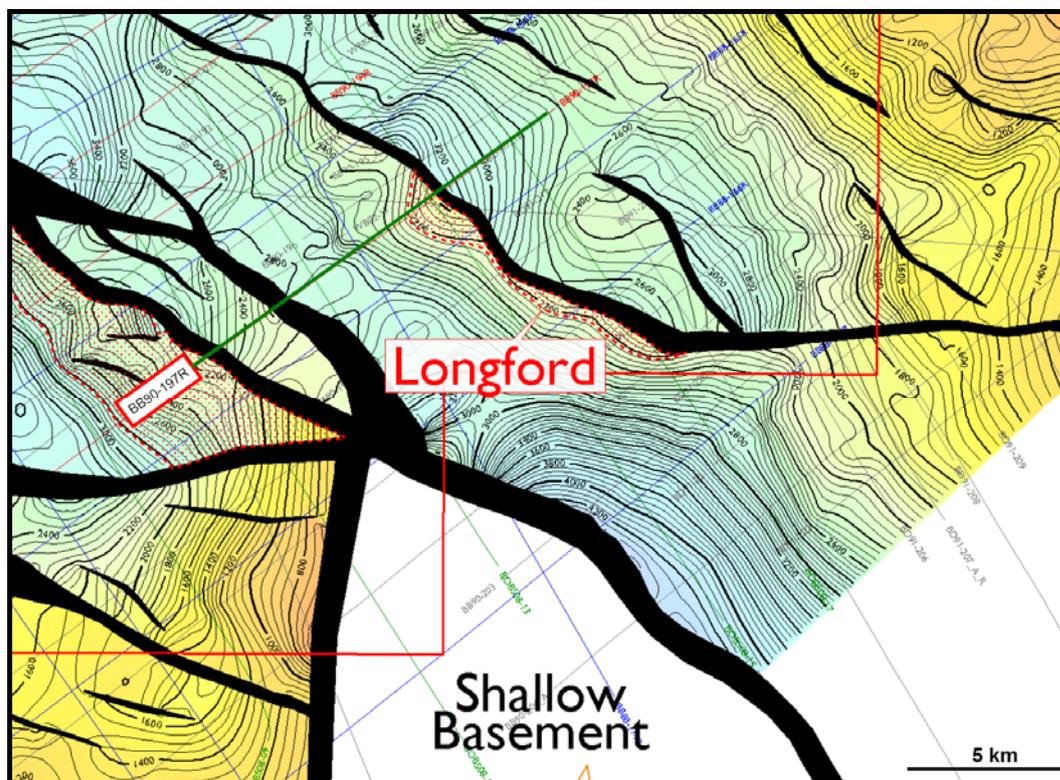


Figure 31: Longford Prospect – Top Otway depth map

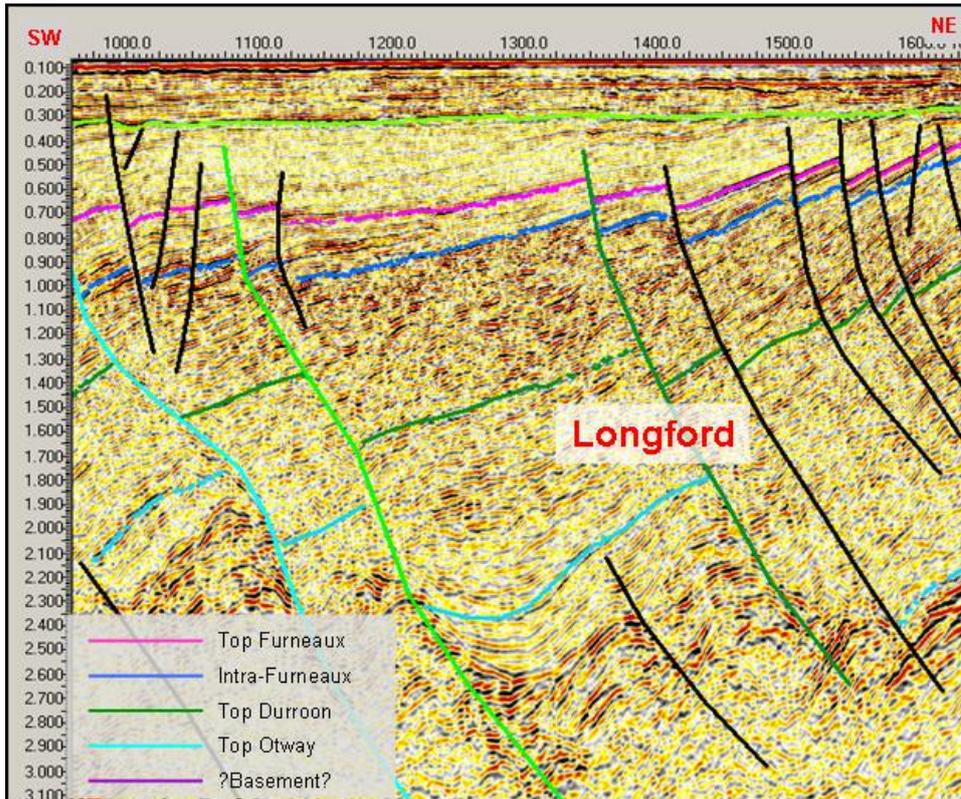


Figure 32: Longford Prospect – Seismic Line BB90-197R

Legerwood Lead (Figures 33 & 34)

Legerwood is a tilted fault block structure, close to the southern margin of the Durroon Sub-basin. The structure straddles the boundary between T4/42P and T/43P. Legerwood is an early formed structure with three-way closure mapped at Top Otway against the southern end of the fault which also forms the Elephant Pass structure.

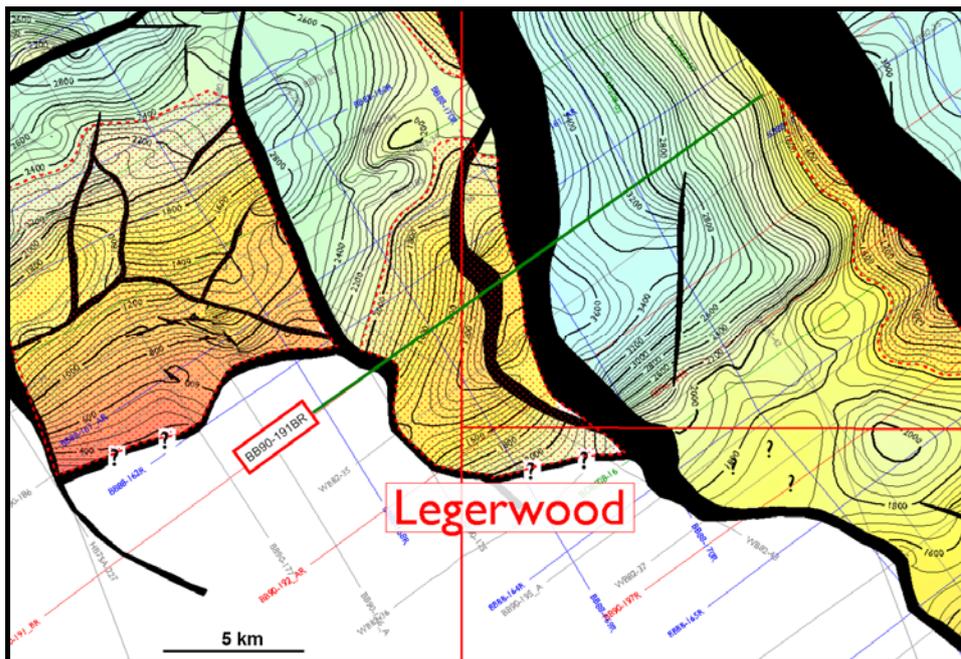


Figure 33: Legerwood Lead – Top Otway depth map

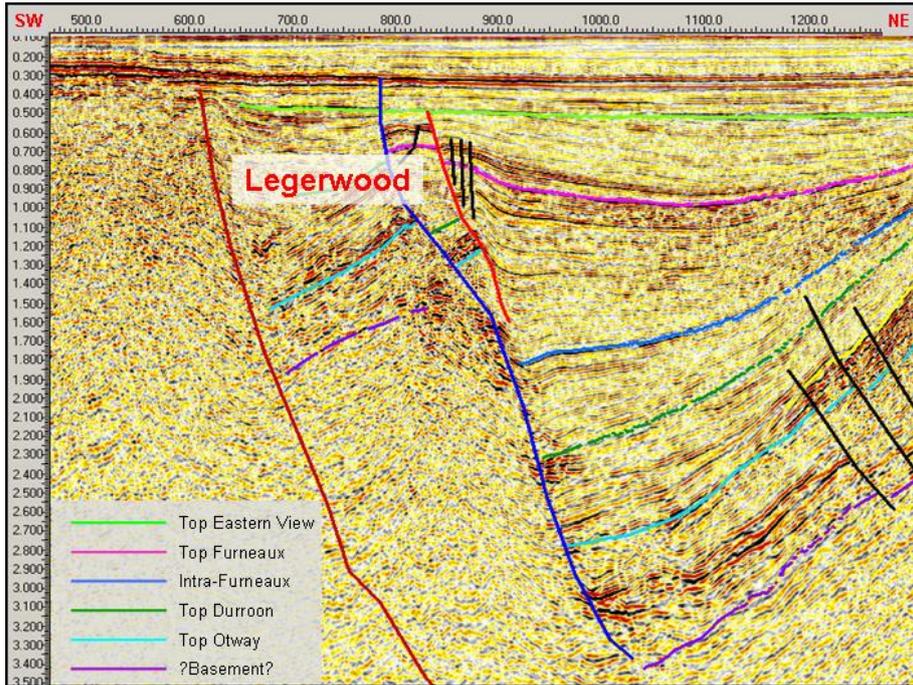


Figure 34: Legerwood Lead – Seismic Line BB90-191BR

Some structural complexity is apparent at the southern end of Legerwood. The lower density of seismic coverage and the presence of line ends introduce some uncertainty into the interpretation, fault correlation and mapping of the southern closure.

Maturity modelling indicates that Legerwood has access to mature source rocks but that the migration path is likely to be longer and more complex. Principal migration paths are likely to be from the Bark Trough, spill from Elephant Pass or face loading across the main fault from the Anderson Trough.

Intra-Durroon Stratigraphic Leads (Figures 35 & 36)

The potential for stratigraphic plays has also been recognised on seismic data. In a number of locations in the Bark and Anderson Troughs, bright, mounded seismic events are apparent. These are possibly indicative of turbidite sands at intra-Durroon level.

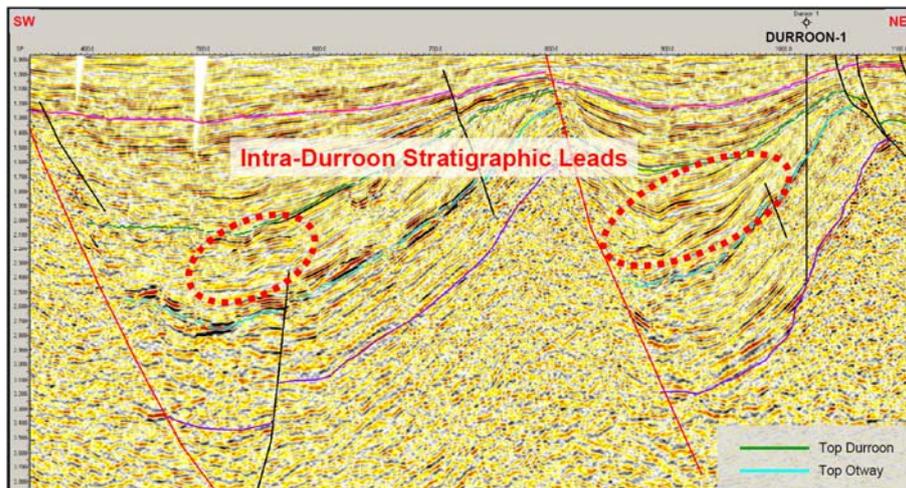


Figure 35: Intra-Durroon Stratigraphic Leads – Seismic Line 082-306

Recent biostratigraphic work on the Durroon Formation suggests deposition in a distal, probably deep, freshwater lacustrine environment. This is consistent with the tectono-stratigraphic interpretation of these facies as resulting from a lacustrine environment in tectonically-controlled rift lakes.

The presence of lacustrine turbidites offers a play with large volume potential although additional well and seismic control will be highly beneficial in maturing prospects

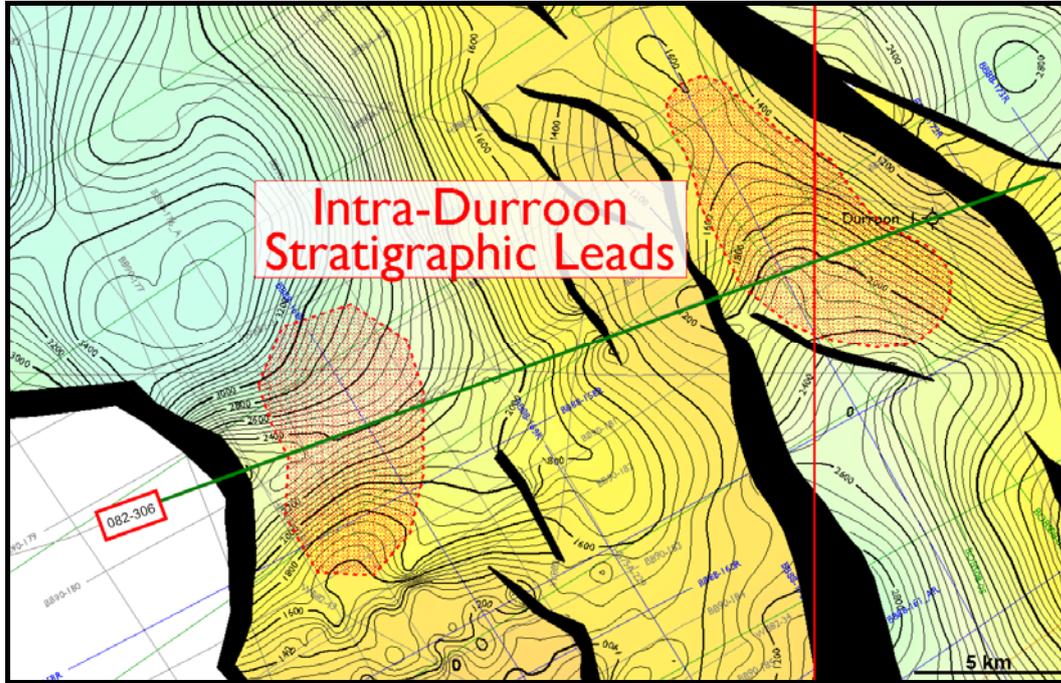


Figure 36: Intra-Durroon Stratigraphic Leads – Top Durroon depth map

7. CONCLUSIONS

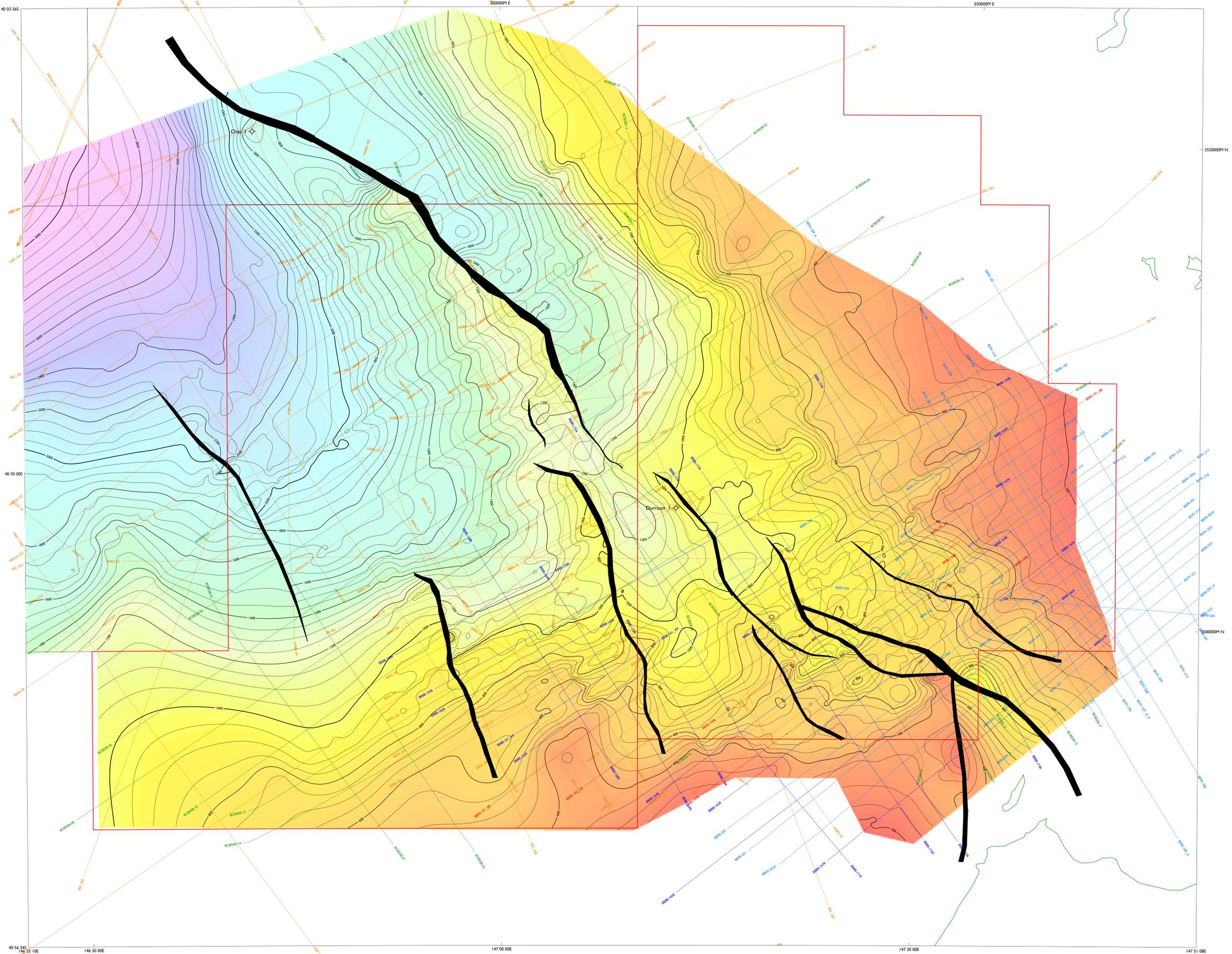
The Targa 2D seismic survey, acquired in May 2008, was successfully carried out and achieved its objectives by enhancing the regional 2D seismic data base and providing better definition of previously identified leads.

Interpretation and mapping of an enhanced 2D seismic data base has identified multiple play types and several prospects with high volume potential. The mapped prospects and leads are early formed structures and are well located to receive charge via short migration pathways from source kitchen areas.

ENCLOSURES

1. Top Furneaux TWT map
2. Top Durroon TWT map
3. Top Otway TWT map
4. Basement TWT map
5. Top Furneaux Depth map
6. Top Durroon Depth map
7. Top Otway Depth map
8. Basement Depth map

Bass Basin



Legend

- Seismic lines
- BOBS 2008 seismic survey
- BB88 reprocessed
- BB90 reprocessed
- Various not reprocessed, potentially useful
- R91 not reprocessed, possibly useful
- Various not reprocessed, poor quality
- Outside project area



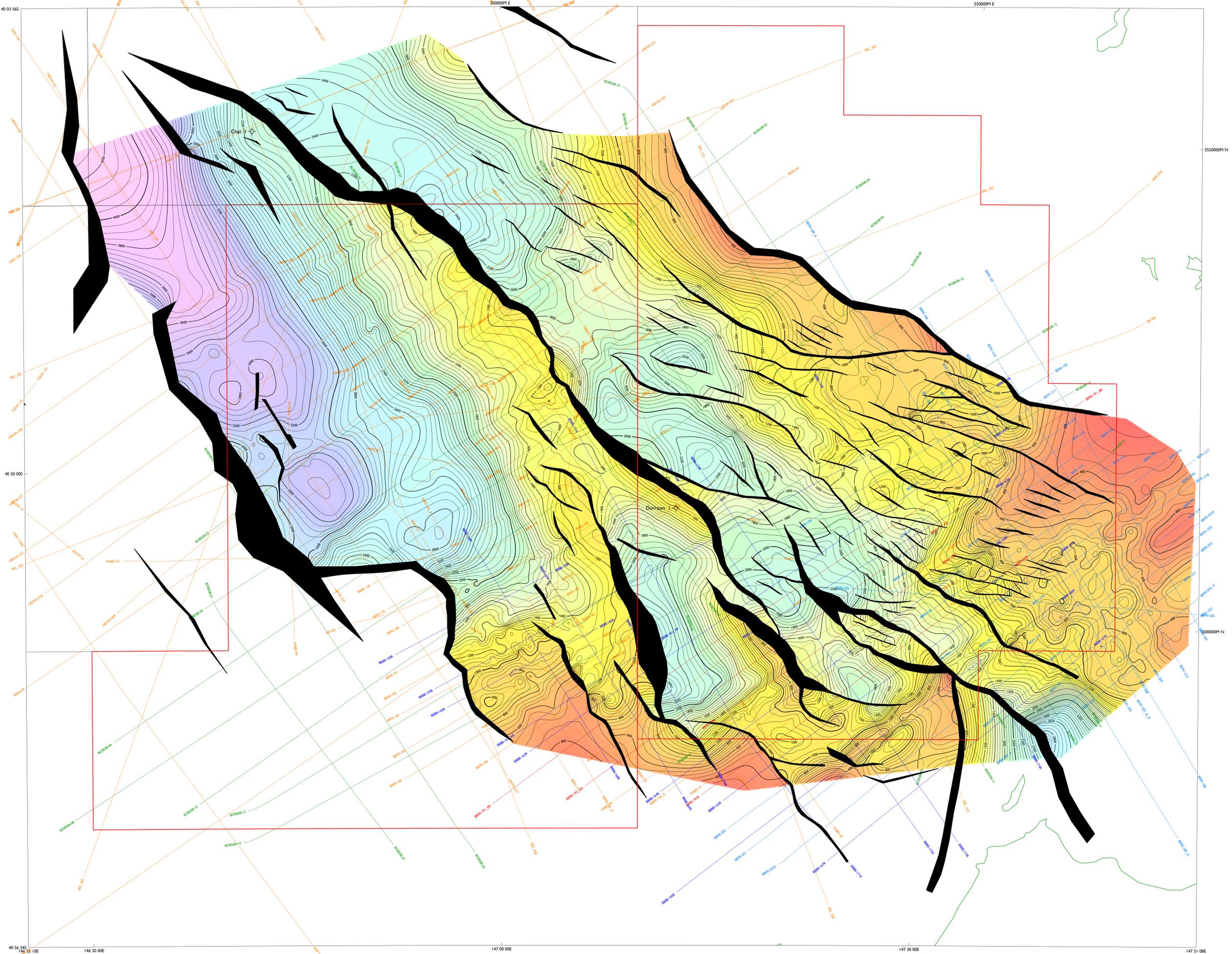
Bass Strait Oil Company Ltd

Bass Basin: T/42P and T/43P

Enclosure 1
Top Furneaux TWT
C.I. = 50 msec

GIS FILE (MARC)	
Transverse Mercator	Page: 11/39P
Scale: 8000	Drawn: 11/2009
Drawn by: P. Smith	Revised:
Date: 11/2009	Print No:

Bass Basin



Legend

- Seismic lines
- BCBS 2008 seismic survey
- BB88 reprocessed
- BB90 reprocessed
- Various not reprocessed, potentially useful
- RN's not reprocessed, possibly useful
- Various not reprocessed, poor quality
- Outside project area



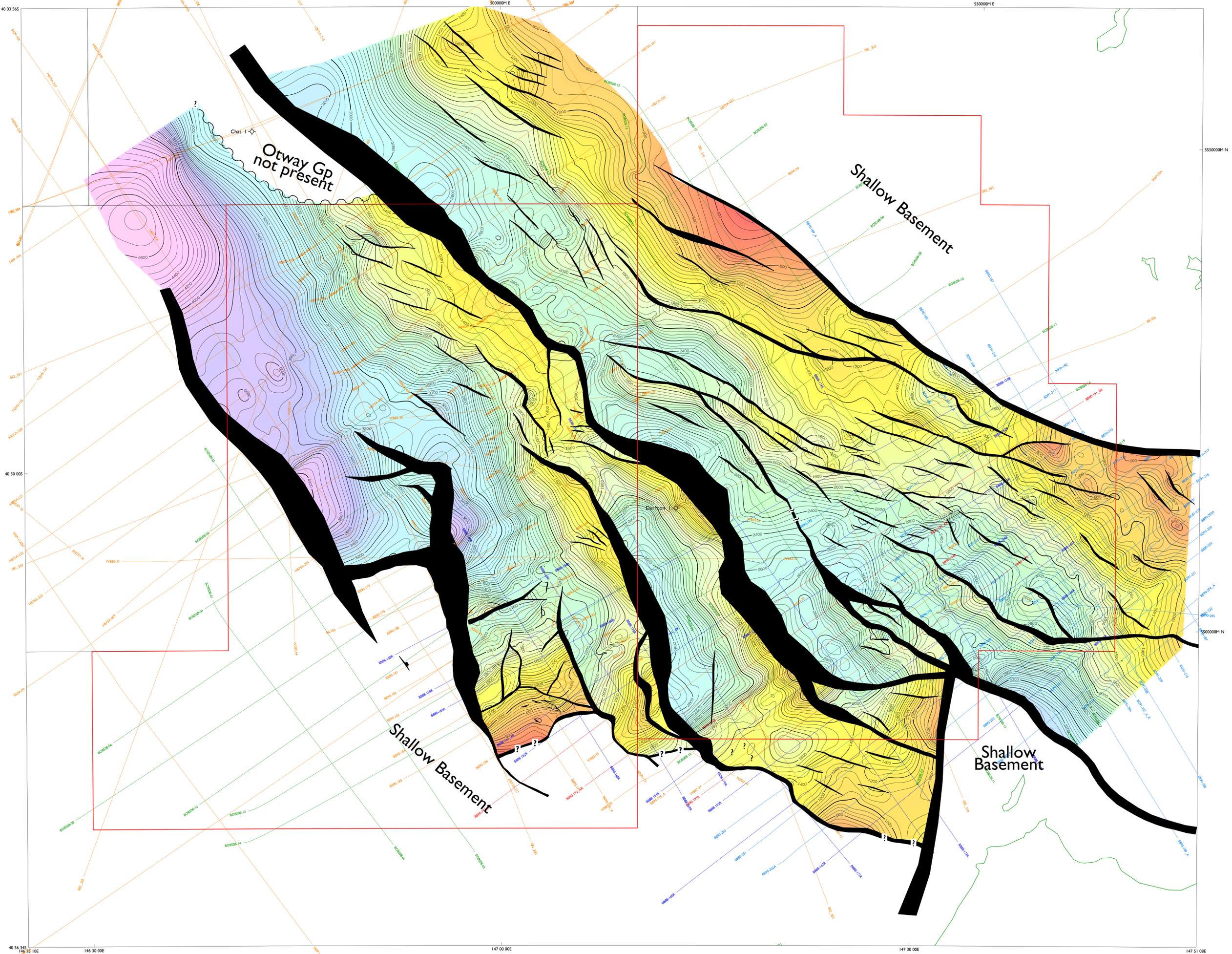
Bass Strait Oil Company Ltd

Bass Basin - T142 P and T143 P

Enclosure 2
Top Durronee TWT
C.I. = 50 msec

GCS: GDA94 (MGA55)	
Transverse Mercator	
Author:	BB90
Drawn by:	Perkins
Date:	11/2009
Drawn by:	Perkins
Date:	11/2009

Bass Basin



Legend

Seismic lines

- BOBS 2008 seismic survey
- BB88 reprocessed
- BB90 reprocessed
- Various not reprocessed, potentially useful
- RTI not reprocessed, possibly useful
- Various not reprocessed, poor quality
- Outside project area



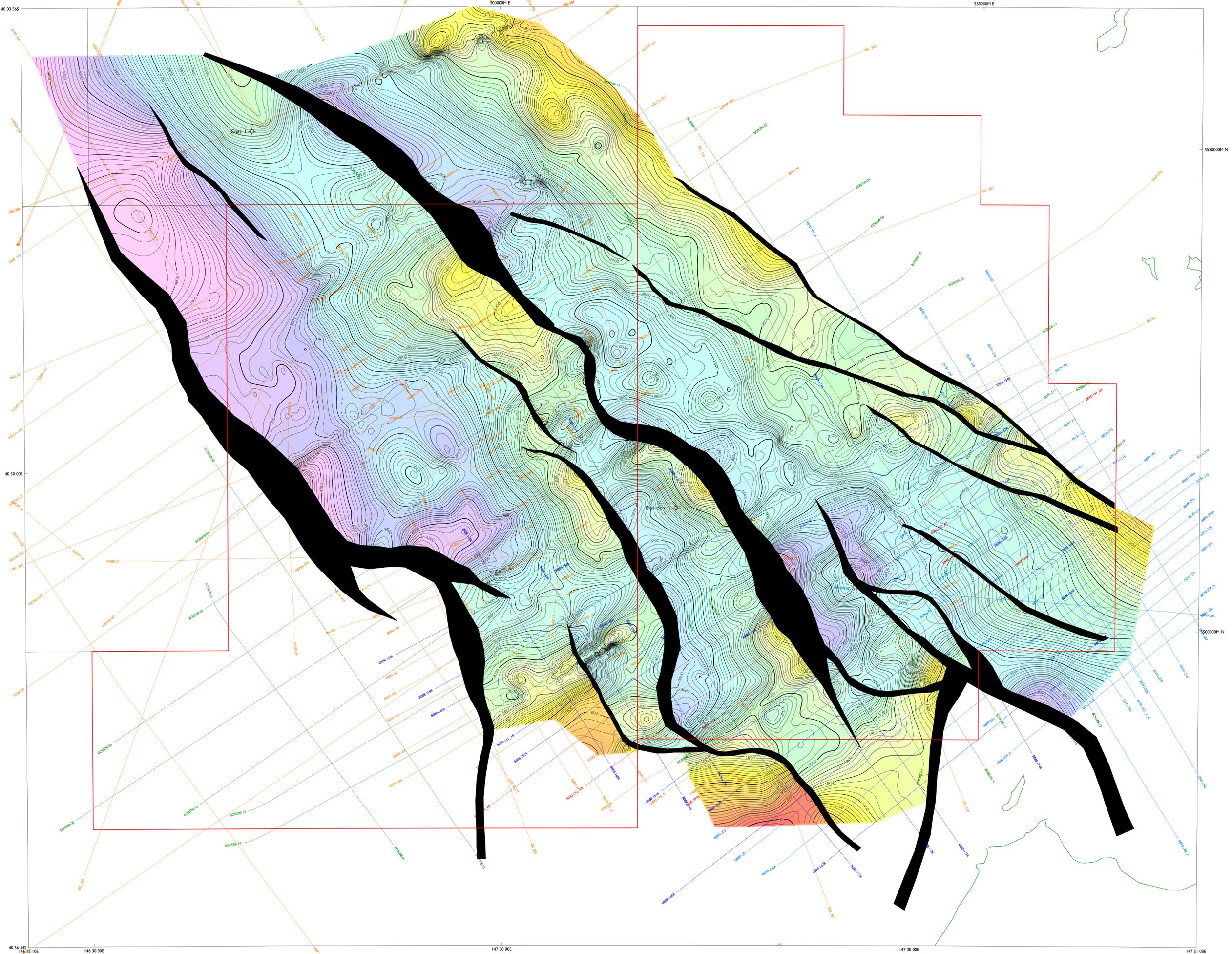
Bass Strait Oil Company Ltd

Bass Basin: T/42P and T/43P

Enclosure 3
Top Otway TWT
C.I. = 50 msec

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8/00	Page 13 (3/9)
1/1/2000	1/1/2000

Bass Basin



Legend

Seismic lines

- BOBS 2008 seismic survey
- BB88 reprocessed
- BB90 reprocessed
- Various not reprocessed, potentially useful
- RPI not reprocessed, possibly useful
- Various not reprocessed, poor quality
- Outside project area



Bass Strait Oil Company Ltd

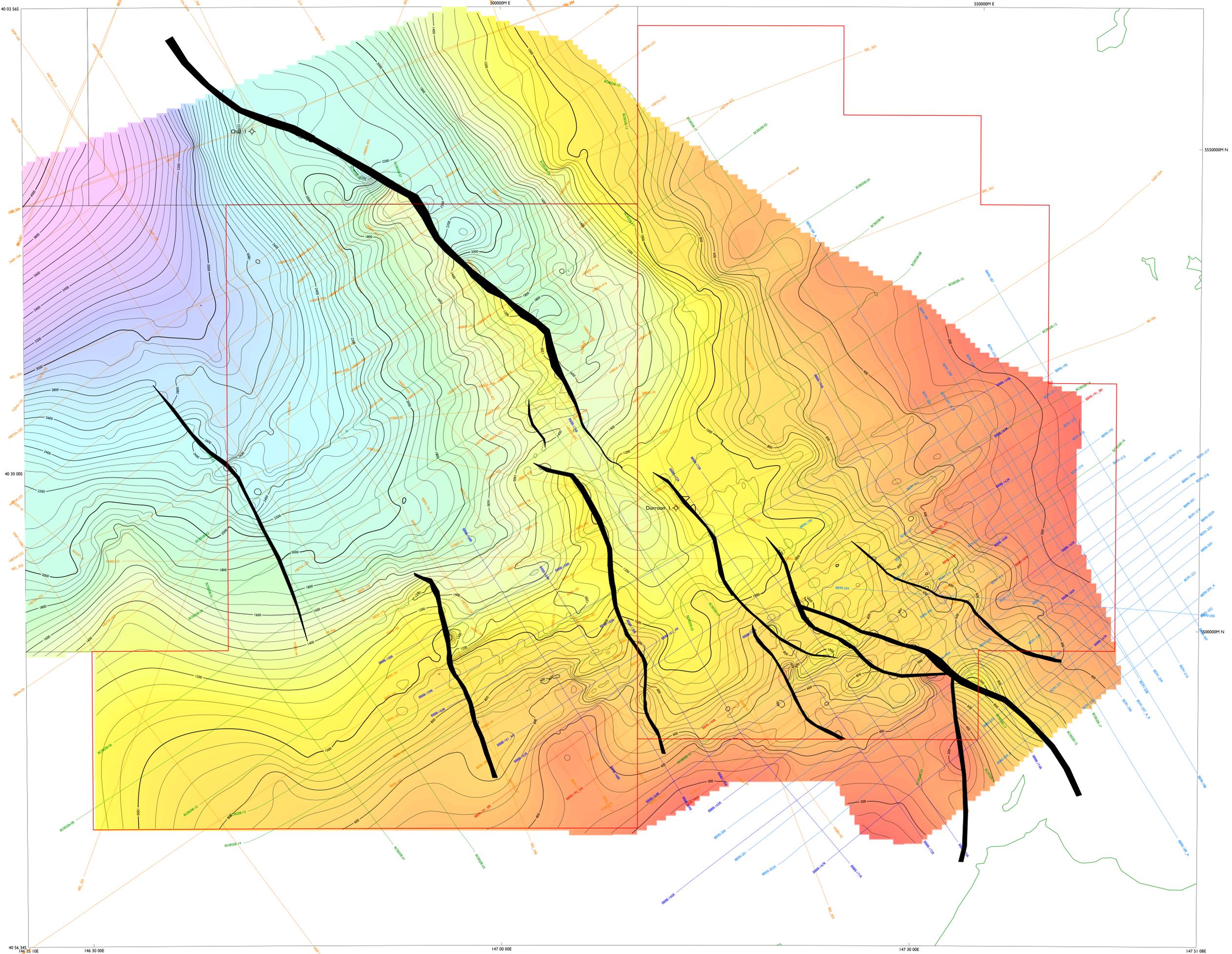
Bass Basin: T/42P and T/43P

Enclosure 4
Basement TWT
C.I. = 50 msec

GIS FILE (MARC)	
Author	Processor
8000	8000
11/2009	11/2009

Scale: 1:125000
Date: 11/2009

Bass Basin



Legend

- Seismic lines
- BOBS 2008 seismic survey
- BB88 reprocessed
- BB90 reprocessed
- Various not reprocessed, potentially useful
- RPT not reprocessed, possibly useful
- Various not reprocessed, poor quality
- Outside project area



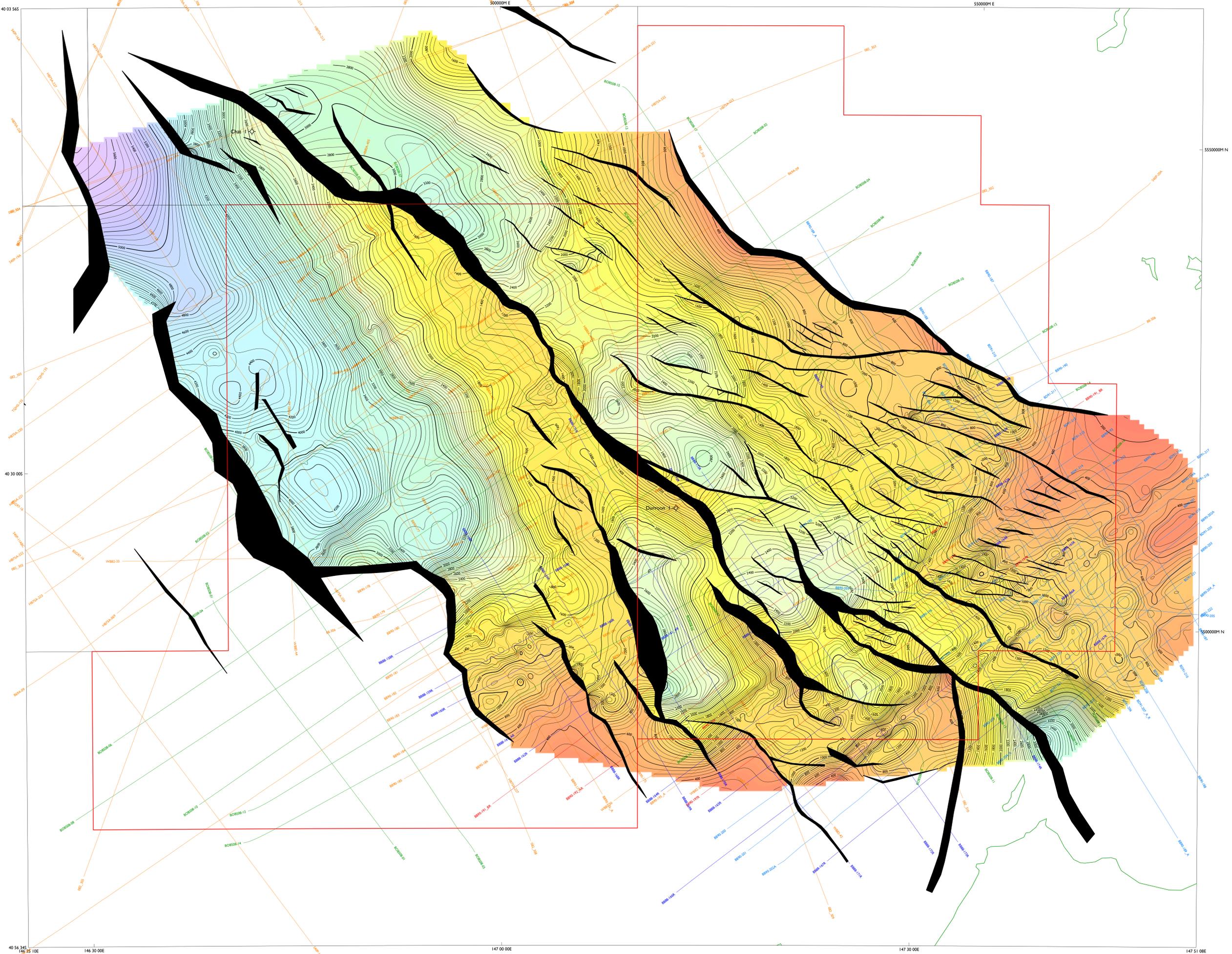
Bass Strait Oil Company Ltd

Bass Basin: T/42P and T/43P

Enclosure 5
Top Furnace Depth
C.L. = 50 m

Scale: 1:125000
Date: 11/2009

Bass Basin



Legend

Seismic lines

- BOBS 2008 seismic survey
- BB88 reprocessed
- BB90 reprocessed
- Various not reprocessed, potentially useful
- RPS not reprocessed, possibly useful
- Various not reprocessed, poor quality
- Outside project area



Bass Strait Oil Company Ltd

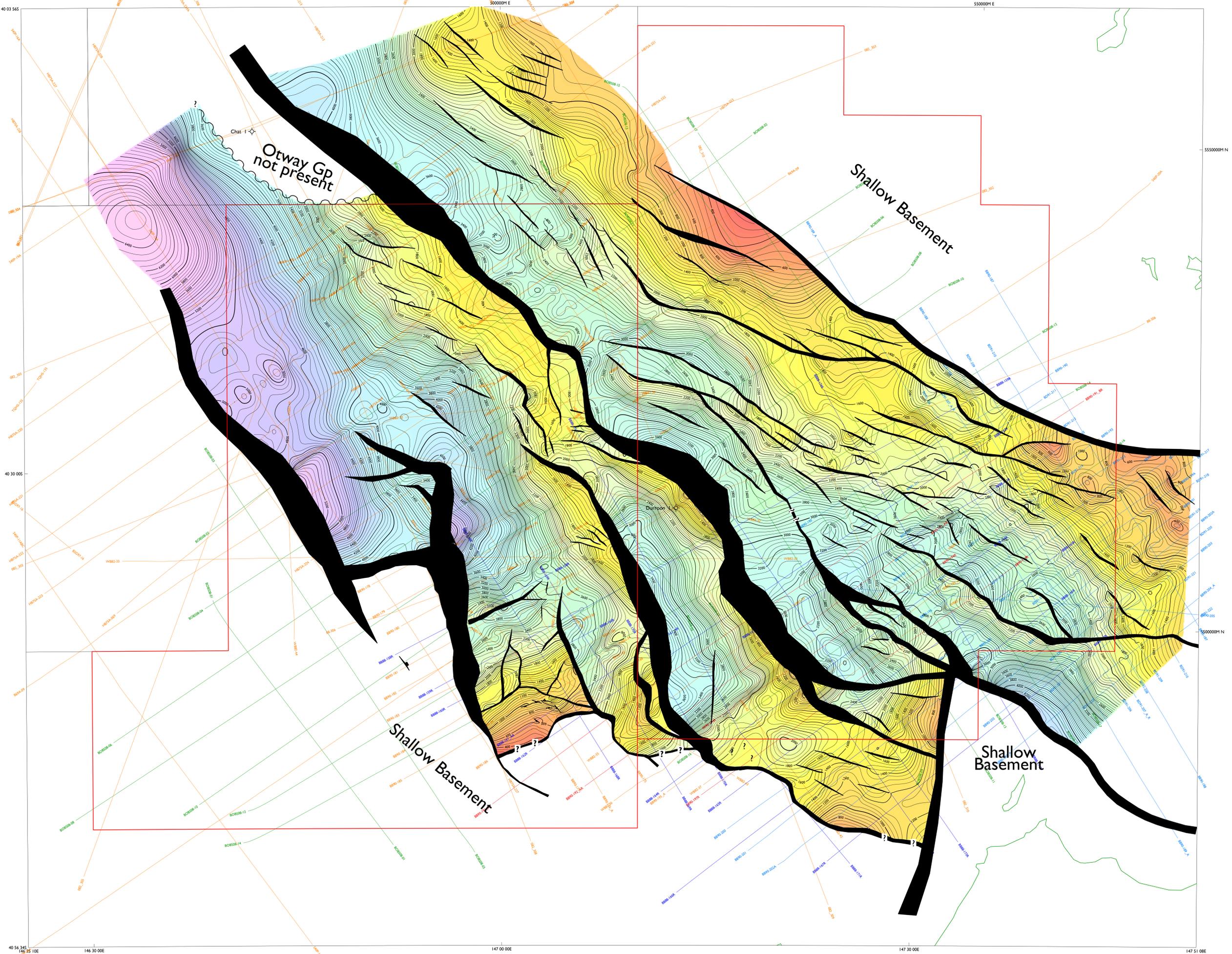
Bass Basin - T142 P and T143 P

Enclosure 6
Top Dunroon Depth
C.L. = 50 m

Scale: 1:25000

Date	Author	Drawn by	Checked by	Scale	Sheet No.
11/08/00

Bass Basin



Legend

Seismic lines

- BB88 2008 seismic survey
- BB88 reprocessed
- BB90 reprocessed
- Various not reprocessed, potentially useful
- R91 not reprocessed, possibly useful
- Various not reprocessed, poor quality
- Outside project area



Bass Strait Oil Company Ltd

Bass Basin: T/42P and T/43P

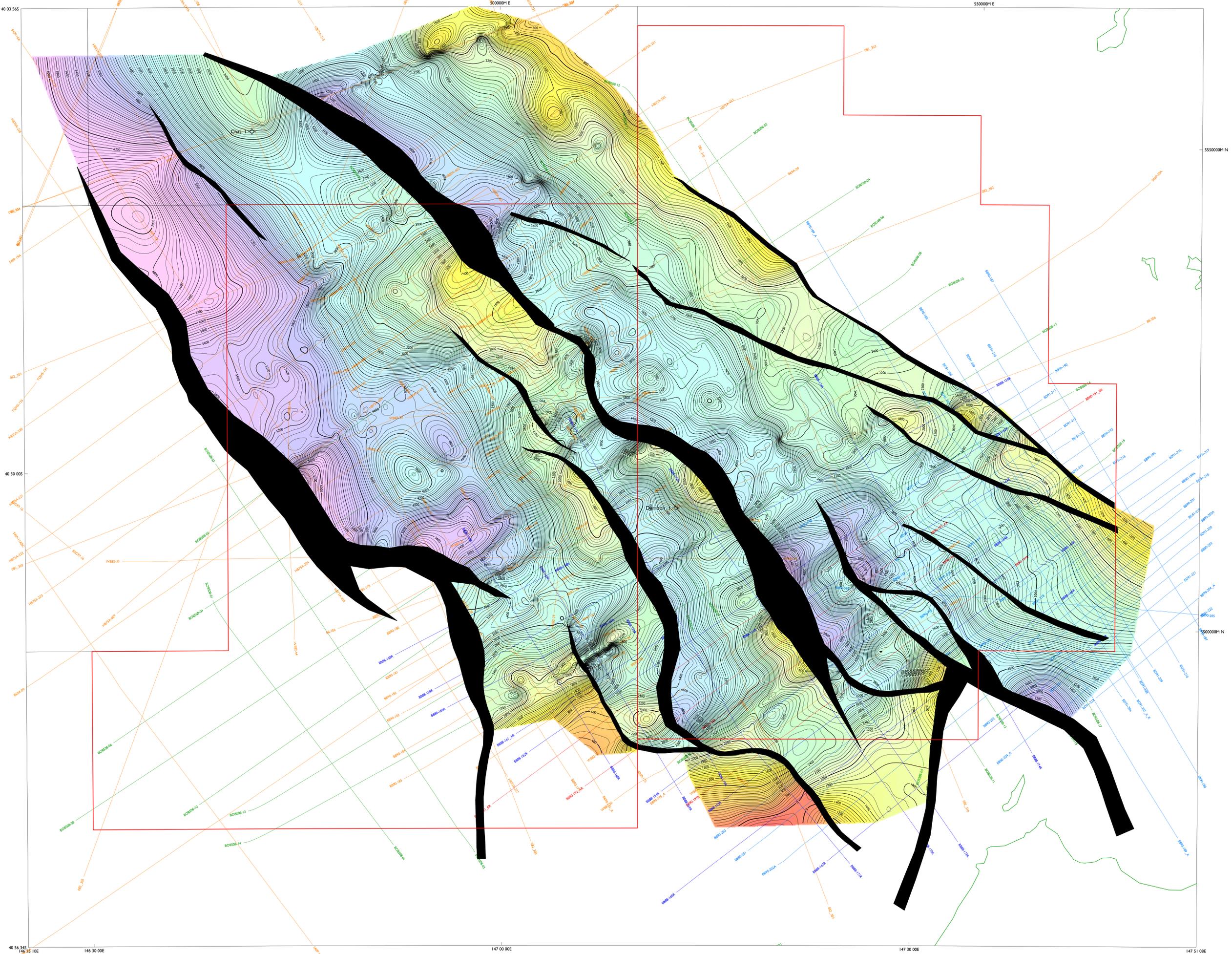
Enclosure 7
 Top Otway Depth
 C.L. = 50 m

Scale: 1:125000

Author: BPOC
 Drawn by: Petros
 Date: 11/2009

Transverse Mercator
 Sheet: Apage 11, 1999
 Revised:
 Issue No:

Bass Basin



Legend

Seismic lines

- BCBS 2008 seismic survey
- BB88 reprocessed
- BB90 reprocessed
- Various not reprocessed, potentially useful
- RPS not reprocessed, possibly useful
- Various not reprocessed, poor quality
- Outside project area



Bass Strait Oil Company Ltd

Bass Basin: T/42P and T/43P

Enclosure 8
Basement Depth
C.L. = 50 m

Scale: 1:125000
Date: 11/2009