

# **GREAT SOUTH LAND MINERALS LIMITED**

ABN 54 068 650 386

## **2004 ANNUAL REPORT**

FOR

**MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA**

**SPECIAL EXPLORATION LICENCE  
13/98**

Dr Clive Burrett – Chief Geologist  
Mr Rod Tabor – Chief Executive Officer

6 May 2004

# 2004 Annual Report

## Contents:

<b>Statutory Declaration</b> .....	4
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	5
<b>Introduction</b> .....	6
Exploration Objectives	6
Licence Details	6
Joint Venture Details	7
Seismic Acquisition – TB01	8
Stratigraphic Well, Hunterston #1	8
Coal Bed Methane Program	8
SPIRT Grant	8
<b>Review of Results</b> .....	10
1. Tertiary	10
2. Gondwana Petroleum System (GPS)	11
3. Larapintine Petroleum System (Ordovician-Devonian)	12
4. Precambrian	12
<b>Planned Exploration Work</b> .....	13
Stratigraphic Drilling Operations	13
Seismic Survey TB02	13
Farm-in Drilling Operations	14
Exploration Budget	14
<b>Expenditure</b> .....	15
<b>Appendices</b> .....	16
<b>CD Contents</b> .....	16

# GREAT SOUTH LAND MINERALS LIMITED

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3 May 2004

Director of Mines  
Mineral Resources Tasmania  
PO Box 56  
ROSNY PARK TAS 7018

**Attention : Dr A.V. Brown**

Dear Dr Brown,

## **2004 Annual Report**

I have pleasure in forwarding Great South Land Mineral Limited's 2004 Annual Report covering work on special exploration licence, SEL 13/98, up to the end of March 2004.

Should you require any further information to meet your specific requirements, please contact me on 6231 9339.

Yours faithfully

Rod Tabor  
Chief Executive Officer  
Great South Land Minerals Limited

**Statutory Declaration**

I, Roderick Tabor, Chief Executive Officer  
for Great South Land Minerals Limited  
of Level 3, 65 Murray Street, Hobart Tasmania.

Declare that the information herein pertaining to the 2004 Annual Report on Oil and Gas Exploration is true and I make this solemn declaration by virtue of Section 132 of the Tasmanian evidence Act 1910.

Declared at Hobart this ..... day of ..... 2004.

.....(signature), before a Justice of the Peace or a

Commissioner of Declarations (signature) .....

## **Executive Summary**

Great South Land Minerals Limited continues to work on the interpretation of the 2D seismic data acquired during 2001. Some of this work is described by Andrew Satcey in his paper outlining the structural history of the Tasmania Basin. As well a number of papers and reports have been prepared describing the stratigraphical and geophysical data obtained from the drilling of the Hunterston dome and summarising the potential of the Gondwanan Petroleum System.

Approval was obtained from Mineral Resources Tasmania to suspend the stratigraphic well, Hunterston #1. The suspension was carried out in late 2003 by the drilling contractors OME Drilling Pty Ltd.

Tentative agreement has been reached with OME Resources Australia Pty Ltd (OMERA) whereby in exchange the transfer of the coal bed methane exploration rights associated with SEL 13/98, OMEIRA agree to drop all claims to other rights associated with SEL 13/98 and for expenses related to the drilling, suspension or rehabilitation of the Hunterston #1 well. Ratification of this agreement is dependant on obtaining Ministerial approval for the removal of coal bed methane rights from SEL 13/98.

Great South Land Minerals Limited together with the School of Earth Sciences at the University of Tasmania has continued with the ARC - SPIRT, joint research program.

The SPIRT team has confirmed that the Gondwana Petroleum System has all the elements of a petroleum system including excellent source rocks and a very large generative potential, with recoverable petroleum estimated in excess of 2 billion BOE. About 75% of the basin is mature for petroleum, with potential, sealed reservoirs associated with fault traps. Petroleum generation and expulsion is proved by oil seeps and by oil drops and inclusions within Permian and Triassic sandstones from Zeehan in the west, through Hunterston to Dalmayne in the east and by isotopic studies of wet gas in drillholes. A high probability of generation, expulsion and trap charging is shown by computer modelling based upon palinspastic restorations of interpreted seismic lines. Probable petroleum migration fairways have been established using a palinspastic reconstruction of an early Tertiary digital elevation model. Fault traps east of the Central Plateau are regarded as the most prospective zones for further seismic exploration in the Permo-Triassic. Based on the work of GSLM and the university team, it is calculated that there is a 65% chance that commercial quantities of petroleum will be discovered onshore Tasmania.

In order to find the petroleum a \$21.5million exploration program is proposed for the next five years, which includes 2000km of seismic and the drilling of four stratigraphic and two exploration wells.

## **Introduction**

### **Exploration Objectives**

The exploration objective of Great South Land Minerals Limited (GSLM) is to discover commercial quantities of oil and gas onshore Tasmania.

GSLM's current exploration strategy is based on an extensive seismic and drilling program involving the acquisition of at least 2000 line kilometres of seismic data, and is designed to:

- determine the extent of the two petroleum systems that have been outlined;
- define potential petroleum targets;
- test potential targets through a drilling program.

### **Licence Details**

GSLM currently holds Special Exploration Licence SEL 13/98, which covers most of the Tasmania Basin. The licence covers an area of 30,356 square kilometres.

Under Part 2, Division 4 section 44-(1) of the Mineral Resources Development Act 1995, SEL 13/98, was granted for an initial period of 5 years, with the ability to extend the licence for another 5 years at the discretion of the Minister. The initial period expires on 18 May 2004, and the licence may be extended for any period so long as the total term of the licence does not exceed ten years.

The exploration licence may be partially relinquished or converted to a retention or mining lease at any time during the period it remains in force. During the period of the exploration it was a requirement of the licence that GSLM complete at least 600 line kilometres of seismic reflection data acquisition and spend a minimum of \$2,000,000 on on-ground exploration before June 2001, and thereafter a minimum of \$2,000,000 per annum.

The Minister, by letter dated 30 June 2000, has removed the requirement that GSLM must proceed with the public float of Great South Land Minerals Limited before the first anniversary of the issue of the licence.

Following an application from GSLM and OMER, Mineral Resources Tasmania published details of changes to SEL 13/98 for public comment. If approved, the coal bed methane exploration rights associated with SEL 13/98 would be removed and awarded to OMER. GSLM would retain 100% interest in the remaining oil and gas exploration rights of SEL 13/98.

## **Joint Venture Details**

On 10 May 2002 GSLM entered into a joint venture agreement with OME Resources Australia Pty Ltd (OMERA) by which OMEIRA may earn a joint venture interest in SEL 13/98 by conducting drilling and related work. The agreement between GSLM and OMEIRA set up the Tasmania Exploration Joint Venture (TEJV).

Stage 1 of this work relates to the expenditure of \$1,000,000 to complete the drilling / coring of Hunterston #1 and other activities for a 5% interest in the licence.

OMERA claimed that it had fully complied with Stage 1. GSLM maintained that the documents supplied by OMEIRA did not adequately establish compliance. The ensuing dispute was referred to Registrar of Mines, Mineral Resources Tasmania and the Mining Tribunal without resolution.

On 8 August 2003 both parties agreed to a resolution of the dispute as set out below:

- The exploration licence, SEL 13/98, be varied so that as it pertains to Category 4 minerals except for coal bed methane, GSLM's interest be 100% and OMEIRA's interest be 0%. As the licence pertains to coal bed methane, GSLM's interest be 0% and OMEIRA interest be 100%.
- The transfer of GSLM's rights to coal bed methane be accepted as full and final settlement of the claim and dispute being the sum of all invoices and expenses OMEIRA has notified GSLM, namely \$1,547,000.
- OMEIRA to accept at its sole cost to undertake the suspension and rehabilitation of the Hunterston #1 well.
- GSLM to first offer OMEIRA the opportunity on a job-by-job basis to provide drilling services for a period of 5 years.

At the time of writing this report, approval for the variation to the special exploration licence, SEL 13/98, awaits the payment of the necessary bonds and guarantees by OMEIRA.

The TEJV agreement also allows OMEIRA to earn 50% interest in the coal bed methane resources of SEL 13/98 by funding and carrying out an exploration program that includes the drilling of at least six test wells before 1 June 2004.

It is envisaged that this agreement would be terminated if the coal bed exploration rights are severed from SEL 13/98.

## **Completed Exploration Work**

### **Seismic Acquisition – TB01**

A report describing the processing and parameters used during the processing of TB01 seismic data has been prepared by Robertson Research (Australia) Pty Ltd and was forwarded to Mineral Resources on July 25, 2003.

### **Stratigraphic Well, Hunterston #1**

The drilling contractor, OME Drilling Pty Ltd has completed the suspension of the stratigraphic well, Hunterston #1. The rig and associated equipment has been removed from the well site and the area rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the landowner.

### **Coal Bed Methane Program**

In August 2003 GSLM surrendered the coal bed methane rights to SEL 13/98 conditional on MRT granting to OMER A a licence for the exploration for coal bend methane resources over an area of SEL 13/98 that was acceptable to OMER A.

No work specifically directed at evaluating any coal bed methane resource has been undertaken by GSLM during this period.

### **SPIRT Grant**

During this period Great South Land Minerals Limited together with the School of Earth Sciences at the University of Tasmania continued to cooperate in the Australian Research Grants- SPIRT joint research program.

The postdoctoral fellow, Dr Catherine Reid, has compiled all relevant data on the petroleum potential of the Tasmania Basin and, after extensive fieldwork, collected numerous samples for rock-eval, petrophysical and palaeontological analysis. The results confirm the petroleum potential of the Tasmania Basin. After a careful and critical consideration of all the data, we calculate that, based on maturity estimates and Source Potential Indices the generative potential of the basin is extremely large and that the potential undiscovered resource for the basin may exceed 5 billion BOE with perhaps 2 billion BOE being reasonably recoverable. The Tasmania Basin is therefore comparable in size, age, geology, thermal history and potential resource to the Cooper Basin. Dr Reid has completed a stratigraphic log and palaeontological work on the Hunterston#1 stratigraphic well. She has also prepared a report on the Tasmania Basin – Gondwanan System. This report is attached to this report as Appendix B. A number of case studies of small areas of the basin have been compiled combining maturity, thermal modelling and structural studies all of which encourage further exploration.

Mr Andrew Stacey (PhD candidate) has made interpretations of GSLM seismic data concentrating on the central plateau region. Combining critical lithological-depth information from Hunterston#1 and the Tunbridge DDH and with advice from Dr Mike Swift, Dr David Leaman, Dr Andrew Wakefield, Dr Mike Roach and Dr Ron Berry he has been able to interpret seismic data from all lines across the plateau, and has been able to define structures both within and below the Parmeener Supergroup. He has been able to pick the base of the dolerite on most seismic lines - an achievement of considerable economic significance. The potential reservoir of the Liffey Group may also be mapped on most seismic sections.

He also prepared equipment for a downhole seismic and thermal study that was deployed at Hunterston #1 and he and Dr Mike Roach successfully acquired seismic data for the major intrabasinal formations. These data confirm an earlier GSLM financed honours project on the downhole seismic velocities in the Shittim#1 well on North Bruny Island conducted by Patrick Fournier. Stacey and Fournier (2000 Honours thesis) found that coarse dolerite is slower than fine dolerite and that the Liffey Group is considerably lower than surrounding strata leading to a strong event corresponding to the top of the Liffey Group on seismic sections. The seismic velocities are shown in Table 1 of the attached report by Stacey. Stacey's interpretation of the seismic lines around Hunterston shows that subsurface interpretations based on surface geology (Fairbridge 1949; Tanner and Burrett 1997) were incorrect and that the dolerite does not form a large anticlinal structure but is, surprisingly, a bowl shaped structure underlying the Upper Permian strata and the Hunterston Dome has been created by a small, higher relief area on the NE edge of the intrusion.

Stacey has interpreted the seismic over the Bronte Park- Bellevue Tier structure and finds a relatively thin Permian section (about 450m) below an 800m thick dolerite sheet. A large NW plunging antiform is obvious beneath the base Parmeener unconformity which is considered by GSLM to consist of a Wurawina (Ordovician to Lower Devonian) target sequence.

Stacey has interpreted line TB01-ST and has traced the dolerite sheets, the Parmeener formations and the post-dolerite faults across the basin. The most likely traps are those formed within fault blocks to the east of the Central Plateau as seen on Stacey's Figure 10 (Appendix A).

The Central Plateau appears to have little internal deformation and to have behaved as a coherent block during the Cretaceous-Tertiary.

Stacey has constructed a new map showing major lineaments and faults onshore Tasmania and created a palinspastic DEM for the Early Tertiary as shown in his Figure 17 (Appendix A). This diagram is a first attempt at showing the dip of the major potential petroleum fairways in the Early Tertiary.

Mr Alan Chester (PhD candidate) has investigated the large masses of bitumen found in the highly deformed Proterozoic Oonah Formation in the Comstock Mine near Zeehan. Geochemistry of the bitumen is close to source rocks found nearby within the uppermost Permian Cygnet Coal Measures correlate. Oil drops and inclusions also occur within the west coast Cygnet correlate. Surprisingly, therefore, the uppermost Permian of the west coast region of Tasmania has generated oil which has migrated into and filled voids within the Proterozoic where the oil was later inspated. As this Permian succession has not been previously or seriously considered a viable source, this discovery enhances the prospectivity of those areas of the Tasmania Basin containing suitably mature uppermost Permian carbonaceous shales and coals i.e. most of it. Chester has recently sampled the

relatively undeformed Late Proterozoic successions of NW Tasmania and has found relatively high TOC shales. These are the subject of ongoing rockeval studies.

Mr Jubo Liu (PhD candidate) purchased basin modelling software from Germany (PETROMODE) which, with PETROSYS, has been used to enter geological and geophysical data on the lease area. The problem of entering seismic data into PETROMODE has been overcome with the exception of modelling reverse faults. Both Alan Chester and Jubo Liu are considering using geophysical 'worms' and FRACVIEW to help in the delineation/planning of new seismic lines. Using Andrew Stacey's interpretation of line TB01-ST, and porosity/permeability data obtained by Dr Reid, JuboLiu has modelled petroleum generation on palinspastic 2D profiles (Appendices D and E). Assuming various thermal gradients and overburdens he has found that petroleum generation was very likely and that reservoirs were charged with considerable quantities of petroleum. This study is being extended to include more realistic modelling of faults and the thermal consequences of dolerite intrusion.

Mr John Bedi completed an honours thesis on the petroleum-related properties of the Triassic sandstones of Tasmania. He found that the lower part of the Triassic sandstones are good quality reservoir horizons with good porosity and permeability and, in place, contain oil inclusions indicating that oil has been generated and migrated through parts of the Upper Permian Supergroup.

Ms Kate Bromfield has started an honours thesis based on mechanical excavations of the Jurassic sediments and volcanics preserved in a small graben near Lune River. Using euhedral zircons within dacitic volcanoclastics she has confirmed a mid-Jurassic age of 182Ma for the sequence, broadly contemporaneous with the intrusive dolerites. This study confirms the existence of a supra-Triassic, non-dolerite overburden for the Tasmania Basin which has previously been suggested by apatite fission track studies and which has important implications for modelling of petroleum generation in Tasmania.

## **Review of Results**

### **1. Tertiary**

The existence of gas at Conara within the Longford Sub-basin has been known since the 1960's and two recent honours theses have shown gas is seeping through and from the Tertiary sediments in numerous places in the Tertiary Derwent Graben. The origin of the gas seeps and strikes has not been determined but is very unlikely to have been thermogenically generated within the Tertiary graben. Using honours student's Paul Lane's interpretations of GSLM's seismic lines, Jubo Liu has carried out petroleum modelling on the Longford Basin and concludes that, even with a high geothermal gradient, indigenous hydrocarbons would not have been generated within the basin. However, there exists the real possibility of migration of gas from older petroleum systems into traps within the Longford Sub-basin. The seismic turbidity seen in the proposed sealed reservoir sands within the Bracknell Dome may well be such a gas accumulation.

## 2. Gondwana Petroleum System (GPS)

Oil seeps, derived from the Tasmanite Oil Shale have been known near Lonnvale for some time. More recently oil drops and oil inclusions have been found in Permian sandstones near Zeehan and at Hunterston and in Triassic sandstones in NE Tasmania. These all confirm that oil has been generated, expelled and migrated within the Tasmania Basin.

The work of the SPIRT team has confirmed:

- The existence of excellent source rocks (Tasmanite Oil Shale) very good to good source rocks (Quamby-Woody Is Fms) and good source rocks (middle and upper Permian coals and carbonaceous shales). However, from drilling at Hunterston and from seismic interpretation it is likely that the best (i.e. earliest Permian) source rocks have a restricted distribution under the Central Plateau region. However, they are almost certainly present in Permian palaeotopographic lows which are clearly evident on the seismic profiles.
- The generative potential of these source rocks is very high and that in excess of 2 billion BOE may be recoverable ranking the Tasmania Basin as a potentially globally 'Significant' basin (see Appendix C).
- Clear basin comparisons are with the producing glacial-marine Permian basins in Oman, and the Cooper, Surat and Perth Basins onshore Australia.
- The maturity of the Permian and Triassic increases from north to south across the Tasmania Basin being slightly immature for oil in the north to possibly entering the wet-gas window in the south of the basin.
- The existence of a mid-Jurassic volcano-sedimentary sequence of 182Ma has been confirmed preserved in a small graben in the far south of the basin. This adds to the apatite fission track data that suggests a widespread, post-Triassic overburden for the Tasmania Basin and accounts for the unexpectedly high maturity of the Permian sequence.
- Modelling suggests that these sequences probably became mature during the Tertiary and that suitable petroleum migration fairways are present on dipping fault blocks particularly to the east of the Central Plateau.
- Computer modelling suggests that maturation and migration would have charged sealed traps existing within the Tasmania Basin.
- The Liffey Group is a potential reservoir across much of the basin particularly in the north and central areas. Liffey Group sandstone porosity is occluded by secondary calcite cement where close to thick dolerite sheets as at Hunterston#1.
- Other reservoirs are found in secondary vuggy porosity decalcified breccias at depth at Hunterston #1 and in Lower Triassic sandstones.
- The potential Liffey Group reservoir sandstones have a low seismic velocity which allows the group to be easily picked on seismic sections.
- All suggested reservoir rocks have overlying seals.
- Helium values up to 7% in wet gas found within the Permian of Shittim #1 on Bruny Island suggests high impedance of fluid flow within much of the Permian and that the thick Jurassic dolerite sheets are and were effective seals.
- Intra-basinal traps are most likely to be fault traps.

- The source rocks, reservoirs, seals and traps, as well as the dolerite sheets can be successfully imaged using vibroseis allowing predictions and modelling of the thermal, hydrothermal and diagenetic effects of the pervasive dolerite.
- The GPS is potentially the most prospective petroleum system and suitable areas are currently being delineated for detailed seismic exploration.
- A reservoir x structure x HC-charge x sealed trap calculation, (using the method of Lerche and MacKay 1999 Economic risk in hydrocarbon Exploration, Academic Press, San Diego 404pp) gives a geological chance of success of about 0.65

### **3. Larapintine Petroleum System (Ordovician-Devonian)**

- Source rocks are present within the Ordovician Gordon Group Upper Limestone Member but their thickness has not yet been assessed.
- Back calculations of TOC's suggest high values existed in the Early Palaeozoic.
- Comparisons with the producing Ordovician of the Appalachians, Tarim Basin and the Amadeus Basin.
- Wet gas and oil have been confirmed within the Gordon Group limestone suggesting that generation has taken place.
- Most of the Gordon Group is in the wet gas to dry gas window.
- Paleokarst reservoirs are probably present but will be difficult to find.
- Other reservoirs have not been confirmed but may exist within reefs in the Late Ordovician and sandstones in the Siluro-Devonian Eldon Group.
- Very large anticlinal structures, very probably within the Ordovician to Devonian are obvious on the seismic lines and include the Bellevue Anticline (see Appendix A).
- The Larapintine Petroleum System needs testing by a deep stratigraphic well but the LPS remains less prospective than the GPS on current knowledge.

### **4. Precambrian**

- Proterozoic oil and gas occurs onshore Australia and is a major source in Oman. Oil stains have been reported on shales in Tasmania but this may have migrated from the GPS, as at Zeehan.
- Thermogenic wet gas was found in folded Proterozoic in Shittim #1 and may have migrated along shallow dipping faults from less deformed Proterozoic or from younger rocks.
- Recently sampled Proterozoic shales have high TOC and samples previously sampled have a surprisingly low maturity
- The relatively unknown undeformed Proterozoic should be further investigated but remains an unlikely prospect at the present time.

## **Planned Exploration Work**

### **Stratigraphic Drilling Operations**

Hunterston #1 stratigraphic well has been suspended at 1,324 metres.

Well plans have been developed and submitted to Mineral Resources Tasmania for two additional stratigraphic wells.

A stratigraphic well, to be named Lachish #1, is planned at a location near the Valleyfield Road approximately 9 km west of Conara on a property named "Stockwell". The well Lachish #1 is situated close to the intersection of two seismic lines TB01-PT and TB01-TE and is planned to be drilled and cored to a depth of 2,000 metres. The location is believed to be approximately 14 kilometres from the centre of the Hummocky Hills structure. Full details are included in the Lachish #1 well program submitted to Mineral Resources Tasmania on 9 October 2002.

A second stratigraphic well, to be named Gezer #1, is planned at a location approximately 5 kilometres off-structure on the Bellevue anticline and near to the Marlborough Highway. Full details are included in the Gezer #1 well program submitted to Mineral Resources Tasmania on 18 May 2001.

Conditional approval has been granted by Mineral Resources Tasmania for the drilling / coring of both wells.

Depending on the results of the wells Lachish #1 and Gezer #1 it is planned to drill two additional stratigraphic wells. The wells will be located either on new structures revealed by TB02, the shallow Tertiary structure near Bracknell or will be selected from the three locations that were initially drilled and cased in 1997, Lonnavale #1, Pelham #1 and Bridgewater #1.

The timing of the stratigraphic drilling work described above will depend on the time spent on each of the preceding wells. At the moment the plan is to mobilise a rig in Q3 2005 to drill the four stratigraphic wells back-to-back. The first well would be Lachish #1 followed by Gezer #1 and then the other two locations, however this may change depending on the exploration results.

### **Seismic Survey TB02**

The results of the interpretation of TB01 were used to plan the line locations for the next regional seismic survey, TB02. A total of 1009 line kilometres of seismic data acquisition is planned. As was the case with the survey TB01, the lines have been located wherever possible along public roads in order to minimise the impact of the survey on private land and environmentally sensitive areas.

Initial scouting of the terrain on the Bellevue structure and near to the wells at Lonnvale, Bridgewater and Pelham indicate that the least environmentally disruptive and most cost effective way to acquire quality seismic will be by using dynamite as the source. This dynamite seismic survey is planned to start in Q2 '05 and will cover approximately 160 line kilometres. Costs are expected to be of the order of \$8,000 per kilometre.

Approximately 145 line kilometres of vibroseis seismic survey are located in the Central Highlands to more closely define structures identified during the TB01 survey. The remaining 704 line kilometres of vibroseis seismic survey have been located along roads to extend the regional coverage towards the East Coast, the Florentine Valley and Cockle Creek.

Conditional approval to carry out the planned seismic lines has been obtained from Mineral Resources Tasmania, the relevant Councils and the concerned Government Departments.

The timing of the seismic work described above is dependant on the availability of seismic crew and equipment. At the moment the plan is to mobilise the dynamite seismic crew in Q3 '04.

## **Farm-in Drilling Operations**

Negotiations are ongoing with a number of potential farminees.

GSLM's exploration program will be adjusted to include farminee work when negotiations reach the point where exploration programs are being finalised

## **Exploration Budget**

The cost of the planned drilling and seismic work for the period 19 May 2004 to 18 May 2009 has been estimated at \$21,500,000. A copy of our 2004-2009 Exploration Programme and associated Gantt charts has been attached as Appendix F.

## **Expenditure**

For the period from 1 July 2000 to 31 March 2004 details of exploration expenditure are as follows:-

Geology	\$ 37,834.74
Geochemistry	\$ 97.00
Geophysics – gravity	\$ 90,507.53
Geophysics – magnetics	\$ 352.81
Geophysics – land seismic (line kilometres = 659.125)	\$ 3,100,257.79
Drilling	\$ 1,967,885.76
Licence fee	\$ 169,273.37
SPIRT	\$ 442,628.23
Other	\$ 22,676.54
Administration	\$ 583,151.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,414,665.15</b>

At the end of the financial year ending 30 June 2004 our figures will be audited. The audit report will be forwarded to your office as soon as it is completed.

## **Appendices**

- A. Structural history of Tasmania from the Devonian –Recent by Andrew Stacey
- B. The geology and hydrocarbon potential of the glaciomarine Lower Permian Supergroup Tasmania Basin by Catherine Reid and Clive Burrett.
- C. Calculation of possible petroleum generation in the onshore Tasmania Basin by Clive Burrett.
- D. 2D modelling of a Palaeozoic glaciomarine petroleum system, Tasmania Basin Australia by Jubo Liu, Catherine Reid, Clive Burrett and Andrew Stacey.
- E. Controls on hydrocarbon generation in the Tasmania Basin by Jubo Liu, Catherine Reid, Clive Burrett and Andrew Stacey.
- F. 2004-2009 Exploration Programme and associated Gantt charts.

## **CD Contents**

CD containing the following files;

SEL1398\_200405\_01\_report  
SEL1398\_200405\_02\_appendixA  
SEL1398\_200405\_03\_appendixB\_part1  
SEL1398\_200405\_04\_appendixB\_part2  
SEL1398\_200405\_05\_appendixC  
SEL1398\_200405\_06\_appendixD  
SEL1398\_200405\_07\_appendixE  
SEL1398\_200405\_08\_appendixF\_part1  
SEL1398\_200405\_08\_appendixF\_part2