LAKES OIL N.L.	CORE REPORT No.1	WELL: WOMBAT No.2 CORE NO: 1 DATE: 21-04-04

INTERVAL CORED: 1497.0m To 1506.0m		
CUT 9.0m	RECOVERED 4.84 m	RECOVERY 54%
GEOLOGIST: David. Horner		

GENERALIZED LITHOLOGY OF INTERVAL:
Sandstone (100%) with minor clay clasts and coal laminates.
Sedimentary bedding at 10 degrees. Minor high angle (75 degrees) fractures with minor calcite veining. Common clay clasts to 150mm in bands at 1497.4-1497.8m and 1499.7-1499.9m. Major coaly laminates at 1497.6m and 1500.65m. Generally sedimentary structurally amorphous apart from coaly laminate bands.

POROSITY:	Poor to fair, rarely good visual porosity.
FLUORESCENCE:	No oil fluorescence. Rare dull yellow orange spotty mineral fluorescence.
CUT:	Nil.
STAIN:	Nil.

DESCRIPTION:

1497.0 - 1501.84m

Sandstone (100%) with minor bands of Claystone clasts and minor Coal laminates.

SANDSTONE: medium green grey, very fine to medium, occasional coarse grains in parts, dominantly medium, subangular to subrounded, moderately sorted, weak to moderate silica cement, rare patches of moderately strong calcite cement, common white argillaceous matrix, occasional bands with abundant medium grey claystone clasts to 150mm diameter, quartzose with abundant dark grey green volcanogenic lithics, trace red brown and black volcanogenic lithics, trace black coaly detritus and occasional black coaly laminates, trace to occasionally common coarse brown mica flakes, friable, poor to rarely good visual porosity, dominantly fair visual porosity, no oil fluorescence or cut.

CLAYSTONE CLASTS: medium grey, moderately silty in part, calcareous in parts, trace micromica, firm, non fissile.

COAL LAMINATES: black, vitreous, conchoidal fracture, non argillaceous, hard, brittle.

1501.84 - 1506.0m

No Recovery.

REMARKS:

The porosity appears in the form of intergranular pores scattered unevenly through the sandstone. Of note is the presence of a white coating lining the margins of the pore spaces. This coating appears to be a white silt sized crystalline material of unknown composition. This material appears to be only loosely attached to the grains, and hence could influence the flow characteristics of the formation. As such, it may be useful to have this material examined in more detail.