(page 10f 25)

Santos (BOL) Ltd (A.C.N. 000 670 575) 909014,001

EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT - SA

PENRYN 2 WELL PROPOSAL

G. Parsons / M. Majedi June 2001

Santos (BOL) Ltd (A.C.N. 000 670 575)

909014 002

EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT - SA

PENRYN2 Well proposal

G. Parsons / M. Majedi June 2001

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ATTACHMENTS

1. Geophysical Prognosis

WELL DATA SUMMARY

	·	WELL TYPE: Gas Development					
WELL MANE, Danier C		SURFACE LOCATION					
WELL NAME: Penryn 2							
LICENCE:PEP 153	Latitude: 38 31 20 S (surface) Longitude: 142 58 43 E (surface) Ground Level TARGET LOCATION (top Waarre Sand) Latitude: 38 31 21" S (target) Longitude: 142 58 43" E target)						
Voting (%)	BUDGET STATUS: 2001 development Investment (\$mm)	Seismic Refere	ence: line 328 3D CDF	35 Heytesbury			
Santos 100% TOTAL 100.00%	\$1.277 mm TOTAL \$1.277 mm (P&A)	Rig:	128m 132.7m Depth: 1733m OD&E 3	RT (-1600m)			
		Nearby Facilitie	-	bury			
Resource Estimate (Recoverable)	1.76 BCF	Cost Estimates					
Mean Success Volume:	P&A: \$1.277 mm C&S: \$1.406 mm						
Mean Expected Volume:	1.34 BCF	Cost Code: 8E					
Objectives/Fluid Contacts		Stratigraphic P					
Primary	Secondary	Formation Formation	Depth (m-KB)	Depth (m-SS)			
1	Waarre Sandstone (gas)						
Tradite dandstone (gas)		Clifton Mepunga	297 385	-164 -252			
		Pebble Pt	723	-590			
		Paaratte	788	-655			
		Skull Ck	1172	-1039			
		Nullawarre	1348	-1215 -1338			
		Belfast Flaxmans	1471 1587	-1338 -1454			
		WAARRE	1607	-1474			
1		Eumeralia	1671	-1538			
1		TD	1733	-1600			
Formation Evaluation		Hole Design/Dr	illing Issues				
Wireline Logging: PEX-HRS TD to Surface Cas	sing to Surface	Well Class: Cor	nventional/Develop	oment			
SDT (WFT) MCFL-CALI PEX-LDL-CNL TD to 10 m above TD to 100' above to the control of the cont	Hole Type: Monobore Hole Size Casing Depth 9 7/8" 7 5/8" Surface to 380m 6 3/4" 3 ½" Surface to TD						
SWC's: None Programmed		Drill Fluid: KCI					
MDT's: 20 point pressure survey	Deviation Sub-Surface Targets: Penryn 2 is a vertical well. An accuracy of 50m radius from seismic reference at TD has been						
Velocity Survey: None Programmed		Requested. The bounding fault is located to the SE of the well site.					
Mudlogging: 10m Samples from Surface Casing to an 3m samples thereafter to TD Samples as per well programme	Other Information/Hazards: No hazardous zones in offset wells No shallow gas expected Waarre Sandstone has excellent reservoir properties (porosity 20%, permeability up to 20						
Formation Testing: None Programmed		darcies Nearby Wells: [Ouration, TD, Dis	stance:			
Coring: None programmed			ays 1922 m , 4.7k 5 days 1840m. 4.0				
REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS:		Fenton Ck 1: 15 days 1840m. 4.0km WNW Penryn 1: – 12 days, 1822m, 1.9km SSW					

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Penryn 2 is proposed as an Otway Basin gas development well to be located in the PEP 153 licence, approximately 4 km south of the town of Timboon and 1.9 km ENE of Penryn 1 (see Figure 1). The Penryn 2 location will test a separate culmination within the greater Penryn structure.

The Penryn 2 structure is a tilted-fault block closure, defined by 3D seismic. The well is expected to intersect a thick Waarre Sandstone reservoir with mean net pay of about 24m.

The prognosed stratigraphy succession is summarised by Figure 2.

Penryn 2 is an attractive project with a mean prognosed success case of 1.76 BCF sales gas (3.1 BCF OGIP) and a Pc (probability of commercial success) of 76%, resulting in expected mean reserves of 1.34 BCF sales gas (1.6 PJ). The potential for oil at the Penryn 2 location is a distinct possibility, but has not been included in any economics. Spill from Penryn 1 is likely to be in the direction of Penryn 2.

3. GEOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Play Analysis

The Penryn 2 structure is mapped as a tilted-fault block closure with the primary reservoir the Waarre Sandstone; both vertical and cross-fault seal is provided by a thick Belfast Mudstone. The Penryn 2 structure is charged from mature source beds located within the underlying Eumeralla and / or Crayfish Group with migration conduit directly into the reservoir or via fault conduits. The play has been proven successfully in the nearby Penryn, Mylor, Fenton Creek, North Paaratte, Wallaby Creek and Iona Fields.

3.2 **Trap**

The interpretation and mapping of the Penryn 2 Prospect was based on the Heytesbury 3D Survey which was recorded in 2001. The greater closure area of the Penryn Structural Complex however was defined by integration of the Waarre and Heytesbury 3D Surveys.

Mapping was carried out at top Waarre Sandstone, which is the primary target reservoir (Enclosure 1). The Waarre Sandstone has a distinctive character on both 3D volumes and therefore a high degree of accuracy was maintained on picking this event.

The Penryn 2 structural closure has been formed by a major-tilted fault block of similar style to the Mylor and Penryn gas fields. Penryn 1 and Penryn 2 closures are separated by a gentle saddle but if the downthrown side of the fault to the north of Penryn 2 closure seals the two closures may be in communication.

A strong amplitude event is present at the top Waarre reflector over the Penryn 2 structure (figures 3,4,5 and enclosure 2). A similar event over Mylor and Penryn gas fields suggest that the amplitude anomaly is likely related to presence of gas in these structures.

The target location for the proposed Penryn 2 was selected on inline 3285 at CDP 10323 Heytesbury 3D survey. This location is about 30 metre from the fault at the Waarre Sand level.

Depth conversion for the prognosis was performed using the Penryn 1 time depth pairs. A depth map at top Waarre Sand was also generated using average velocity at Penryn 1. (Enclosure 3),

3.3 Reservoir

The Waarre Sandstone reservoir was deposited as the initial post-rift sequence at the commencement of the Turonian time under non-marine to marginal marine conditions. The section is sub-divided into three sub-units – Waarre A, B & C. The sands within the A & B units are generally shalier and more cemented and consequentially have lower porosity than the overlaying Unit C (av 20%). In Mylor 1 however Unit A exhibited good porosity but proved water wet due to juxtaposition of the reservoir against the permeable Unit C. Thickness changes in the lower units imply that syn-depositional subsidence increased basinward to the southwest.

While the Waarre Sandstone thins to the north, the proximity to the Penryn and Mylor wells, where excellent reservoir is encountered, provides high confidence that similar good reservoir will be found in Penryn 2. Enclosure 4 shows a stratigraphic cross section between Fenton Creek, Mylor, Penryn and Namgib wells. Average core permeabilities of 4.1 Darcies are measured in Mylor 1 and production tests confirmed the potential of the reservoir with test rates of 17-25mmcfd. Log displays for Penryn 1, Mylor 1 are presented in Figures 6 and 7.

3.4 Seal

All Otway Basin successes in the Port Campbell Embayment area have been in high side, tilted fault and horst blocks. The ultimate top seal to Waarre reservoirs is the marine Belfast Mudstone. While a potential waste or "thief" zone exists between the Waarre sands and the Belfast seal, (the Flaxmans Formation) was deposited under transitional marginal marine conditions is most likely to act as a seal.

Cross fault seal is considered the major risk for prospects within the central Port Campbell Embayment area. For structures where the fault throw is greater than the thickness of the overlying Belfast Mudstone there is considerable risk that cross seal will leak due to Waarre sands being juxtaposed against sands of the Nullawarre Greensand. If the throw is great enough, the reservoir could however be juxtaposed against the Snake Creek Mudstone. Seismic interpretation suggests that leakage will not occur at Penryn 2 closure as the maximum fault displacement (120msec) is less than the thickness of the Belfast Mudstone (160msec) at the downthrown side of the fault.

A "greater" Penryn structure, which relies on downthrown fault seal against the Eumeralla Formation, allows the potential for a larger structure. The lack of strong amplitude support however suggests that this has a very low chance of success.

3.5 Charge

Hydrocarbons are produced in the Port Campbell Embayment with the Eumeralla Formation and/or the Crayfish Group being the source beds. Analysis of the condensates and oils from the area suggest a non-marine origin with both algal and higher land plant components. Mature source units underlie the gas fields and most likely charge directly into the overlying structures through source-reservoir juxtaposition or via fault conduits. This model is proposed for Penryn 2, which is positioned in a similar situation to the adjacent, existing gas fields.

With many of the structures being present prior to the Belfast deposition, the timing of generation and migration does not appear to be a major issue.

4. RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION

4.1 Resource Distribution

Distributions for the local gas field parameters are estimated primarily from the Penryn Gas Field, with data from other nearby wells reviewed to provide details of the upper and lower limits. These results are set forth in Table 1 and are used in the resource calculation sheets.

4.1.1 Area

The seismic mapping shows a confident closure of around 62 acres (Enclosure 1). This area forms the basis of the mean estimation. The P90 and P10 area represents the distribution expected based on the distribution of amplitudes within the structure.

4.1.2 Porosity

The porosity in Penryn 1 averaged over 21% in the Waarre C and upper Waarre A units. In the nearby Mylor and Fenton Creek wells, average porosity of about 20% is calculated from the logs. Spot core porosities of over 30% were measured in Mylor 1. A range of 19% to 22.5% average porosity for P90 & P10 calculates a mean porosity 20.7% for the proposed Penryn 2.

4.1.3 Hydrocarbon Saturation

A hydrocarbon saturation range of 70%-80% would capture all of the discoveries in the Port Campbell Embayment. Based on a log-normal distribution this would calculate a mean of 74.9% which approximates to the Penryn, Mylor 1 and Fenton Creek 1 Sh average of 76.8%, 73.9% & 76.4% respectively.

4.1.4 Net Pay

Penryn 1 has net pay of 58 ft, Mylor 1 has net pay of 80 ft, Fenton Creek 1 has net pay of 113 ft. The mean net pay estimate for Penryn 2 is 72 ft. Gross closure for the Penryn 2 structure is over 180 ft (45ms TWT). Net / Gross ratios of 88.5%, 79.9% & 88.5% are recorded in Penryn, Mylor and Fenton Creek respectively.

4.1.5 Recovery Factor

The recovery factor for the Mylor and Fenton Creek fields is estimated to be about 60%, the mean recovery factor of 59.7% is calculated for Penryn 2 based on 50% and 70% P90 and P10 respectively. To date Mylor 1 has produced over 50% of its reserves, with Fenton Creek producing about 37% of its reserves; both wells are still in production. Penryn 1 however produced only 0.33 BCF of its 1.65 BCF 1P booked reserves (20% recovery) before the pressure dropped below the Heytesbury plant inlet pressure. A p/z plot of the production from Penryn indicates that an ultimate recovery using compression was likely to be about 1.5 BCF, which equates to about a 70% recovery factor. The 2P Penryn case, which included extension into the Penryn 2 structure, appears to be the high side case.

4.1.6 Gas Composition

The ranges of gas compositions utilised for Penryn 2 is relatively narrow and reflect the limited variation between the Penryn 1, Mylor 1 and Fenton Creek 1 gas compositions. No detailed information from other nearby fields is available, although there is potential for the gas to be drier.

4.1.7 Flow Rate

Flow rates used range between 3 MMCFD and 20 MMCFD. Online rate will greatly depend on the length of section perforated. Extended production tests at Mylor and Fenton Creek flowed at 25mmcfd on a ¾" choke and 17mmcfd on a ½" choke respectively. Penryn 1 came online at about 15TJ/day.

4.2 Location

The proposed Penryn 2 is located about 1.9km east of the Penryn 1 well head. The site is located within an intensive dairy area and utmost attention needs to be given to environmental and landholder issues

WELL NAME:

PENRYN 2

LOCATION:

4 km S of the Timboon township and 1.9km ENE of Penryn

Latitude:

38° 31'20" S (surface location)

Easting:

672488 E

Longitude:

142° 58' 43" E (surface location)

Northing:

5734382N

Seismic Reference: Line 3285 Heytesbury 3D Survey

CDP 10323 for target location

Easting:

672484.39 m E (target location)

Northing:

5734330.90m N (target location)

LICENCE:

PL 5

COST ESTIMATE:

P&A \$1.277k

C&S \$1.406k

INPUT and APPROVED BY PROJECT TEAM:	Project Leader/Team Leader	DATE:	1	/
APPROVED BY:	Manager, Field Production & Development -	DATE:	/	/
	Manager, Exploration & Development - SA	DATE:	/	/
	Staff Petroleum Engineer	DATE:	/	/

RETURN TO EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT - SA WHEN SIGNED

ATTACHMENT 1

GEOPHYSICAL PROGNOSIS

ATTACHMENT 1

GEOPHYSICAL PROGNOSIS

			Mylor 1				Prop	Proposed Penryn 2	enryn	2				lona 1		
Formation	TWT	DEPTH	DEPTH Isopach	VAV	*TNI>	TWT	DEPTH	ERROR Isopach VAV	Isopach	VAV	*TNIV	TWT	DEPTH	DEPTH Isopach	VAV	*TNIV
	(ms)	(ss-w)	(m)	(s/ш)	(s/ш)	(ms)	(ss-m)	(m-/+)	(m)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(ms)	(m-ss)	(m)	(s/ш)	(s/ш)
Mepunga Fm	382	357		1869		314	293			1869		169	147		1740	
			259		2398				260		2398			249		2092
Pember Mudst	298	616		2060		531	554			2085		407	396		1946	
			69		1624				81		1624			06		2951
Pebble Pt Fm	683	685		2006		631	635			2012		468	486		2077	
			51		2757				48		2757			25		3467
Paaratte Fm	720	736		2044		999	683			2051		498	538		2161	
			403		2732				411		2732			360		2441
Skull Ck Mudst	1015	1139		2244		296	1094			2263		793	868		2265	
			147		3459				175		3459			131		2944
Nullawarre GrnSd	1100	1286		2338		1068	1269			2376		882	1029		2333	
			125		3731				134		3731			92		2794
Belfast Mudst	1167	1411		2418		1140	1403			2462		950	1124		2366	
			158		3010				170		3010			58		2578
Waarre Sst	1272	1569		2467		1253	1573	+/- 20m		2511		995	1182		2376	
			06		2813				91		2813			85		2982
Eumeralla Fm	1336	1659		2484		1318	1665			2526		1052	1267		2409	
			160						100					249+		
TD (m)		1819					1765						1516			

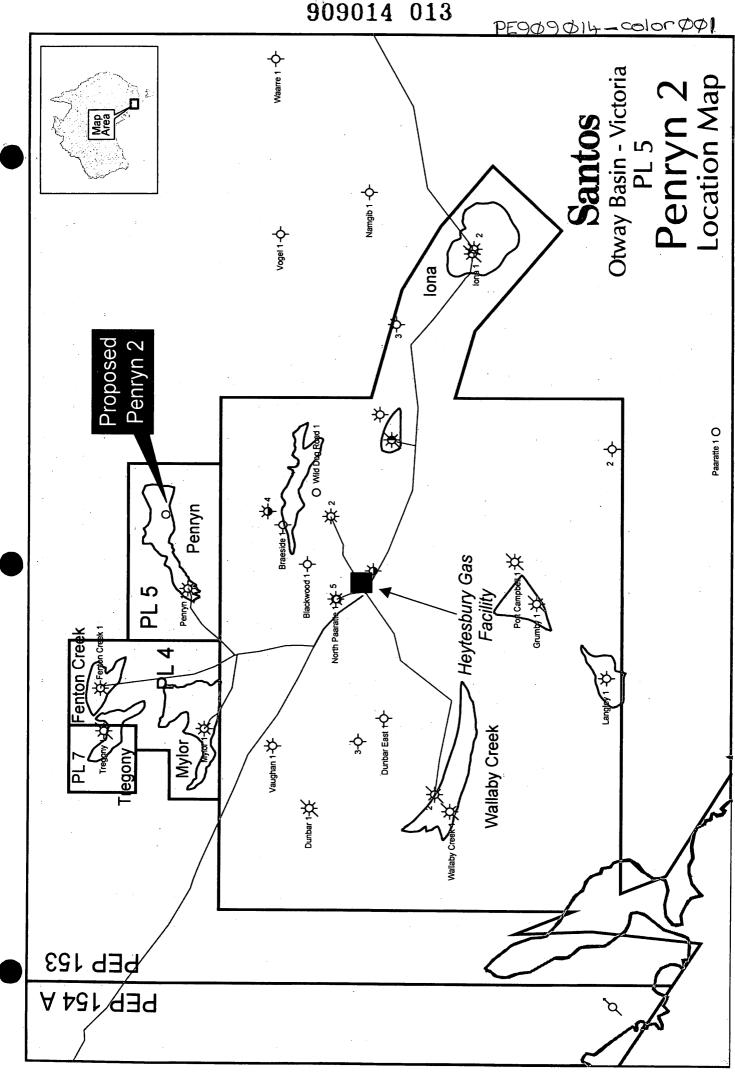


Figure 1

OTWAY BASIN STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

Santos

AGSO	PERIOD	EPO	СН	AGE	SPORE-POLLE ZONES	N	DINOFLAGELLATE ZONES	GROUP	STRATIGRAPHY	DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT	TECTONICS	DISCOVERIES and SIGNIFICANT SHOWS
-			(PLIOCENE MESSINIAN	T. PLEISTOCENICUS M. LIPSK M. GALEATUS				Whalers Bluff Fm			
0 -		MID LATE	MIOCENE	TORTONIA SERRAVALLIAN LANGHIAN	T. BELLUS	ius		GROUP	Port Campbell Pueblo Fm Climestone Jan Juc o		Compression, volcanism	
0-		LATE EARLY		BURDIGALIAN A'QUITANIAN CHATTIAN	P TUBERCULATUS	UPPER	OPERCULODINIUM SPP	HEYTESBURY	Targette Clifton Fm Conditions of Clifton Fm C	Marine prograding sequences	Compress	
-	TERTIARY	EARLY L	OLIGOCENE	RUPELIAN		LOWER	P COMATUM	YO.	Narrawaturk Demons Bluff	M. daniel de la constant	~~ \langle us	
0-	TER	E		PRIABONIAN BARTONIAN	n asperus	MIDDLE	C. INCOMPOSITUM G. EXTENSA	NIRRANDA	Mepunga Fm Nelson Fm	Marine prograding sequences	Sediment	
		MIDDLE	EOCENE	LUTETIAN		LOWEF	A. AUSTRALICUM	GROUP	Dilwyn Fm Eastern View	Fluvial and delta distributory channels, prodelta	margin	
		Е	ш	YPRESIAN		MODLE LOWER UPPER	W SANATUM IN WAIRWARNSON	WANGGRRIP GROUP	Coal Measures Pember Mudstone	Inter-distributary bay muds	Post-rift passive margin	
0 -		EARLY LATE	PALEOCENE	THANETIAN	L BALMEI	LOWER	T. RUGULATUM	WA	Pebble Point Formation	Transgressive sands and conglomerate	Post-r	
-		Ē		MAASTRICHTIAN		UPPEF	M DRUGGII A SCHIMIABILATA A ACUTULUM C. DIEBELII	<u>a</u>	K/T Boundary Shale Timboon Sand	Upper delta plain	phase	
			SENONIAN	CAMPANIAN	T. LILLIEI	G. rud	1. KOROJONENSE o czerusynuecia	SHERBROOK GROUP	Paaratte Fm	Lower delta plain, lagoonal, shore-face		
0 -		LATE	SE	SANTONIAN	N. SENECTUS T. APOXYEXINUS	F sab	X. AUSTRALIS N. ACERAS L. CRETACEUM O. PORIFERA	HERBRO	Skull Creek Mudstone Nullawarre	Upper prodella, slope, igu	Thermal su	Γ.·./
-				CONIACIAN TURONIAN	P. MAWSONII	C pul C vul C arc L mus. H tri	O. PORIFERA C. STRIATOCONUS P. INFUSORIOIDES	S	Belfast Mudstone Flaxman Fm Waarre Fm	delta front Lower delta plain, marine Fluvial, upper delta plain	新	∰ Minerva - CaBella 1,Pecten - North Paaratte 1
	NS			CENOMANIAN	H. UNIFORMA	PK6	D. MULTISPINUM X. ASPERATUS			Angular unco	onformity	-☆-Caroline 1 (CO2 -☆-Mylor 1 -☆-Fenton Creek 1
10-	CRETACEOUS			ALBIAN	C. PARADOXA C. STRIATUS	PK5	P. LUOBROOKIAE C. DENTICULATA M. TETRACANTHA		Heathfield Mbr	- ∀ Volcanogenic	~~ =	Windermere 1
5	CRE			APTIAN		PK3 2	O. OPERCULATA	GROUP	Eumeralla Formation	Lacustine, backswamp, meandering fluvial, alluvial plain	Syn-rift rift fill	-☆-Katnook 2
20-		EARLY		BARREMIAN	P NOTENSIS	PK3 1	A. CINCTUM M. AUSTRALIS	SUPER	Windermere Mbr Katnook Sst	Fluvial Fluvial	~~	Katnook 1
			N.	HAUTERIVIAN	F. WONTHAGGIENSIS	PK2 1	M TESTUDMARIA P. BURGERI	OTWAY S	Laira Formation Pretty Hill	Lacustrine with minor meandering fluvial Dominantly braided stream Fluvio-lacustrine with intrusives	asednence	Katnook 2, 3 Cadbrook Grove Troas 1, Crayfis Laira 1
			NEOCOMIAN	VALANGINIAN BERRIASIAN	C. AUSTRALIENSIS B. ENEABBA	PK1 2.1	S. TABULATA S. AREGUATA ELECTRIVALIAN D. DEL SANDAN S. DEL SANDAN D. WISHMANIA	100	S Sawpit Sst Basal McEachern Sst Shale	graben form	Syn-rift rift fill megasequence	Jacaranda Ridge
10-		LATE		TITHONIAN	R. WATHEROOENSIS	PK11 PJ62	P JEHIENSE D JURASSICUM O MONTGOMERYL		Casterton Formation	Fluvio-lacustrine 포 with intrusives	Syn-rift	
					,				Palaeozoic Basement		~	→ Sawpit 1 → Kalangadoo 1 (CC Figure

Figure 5

909014 018 PE9Ø9Ø14-color ØØ6

PENRYN 1



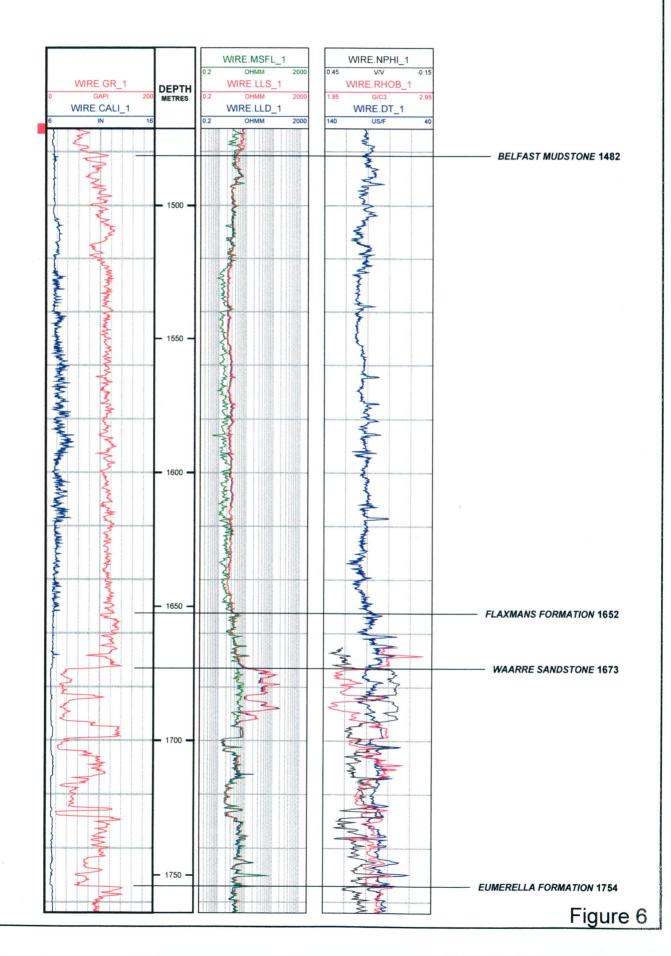
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METRES



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PE909014-color007

MYLOR 1



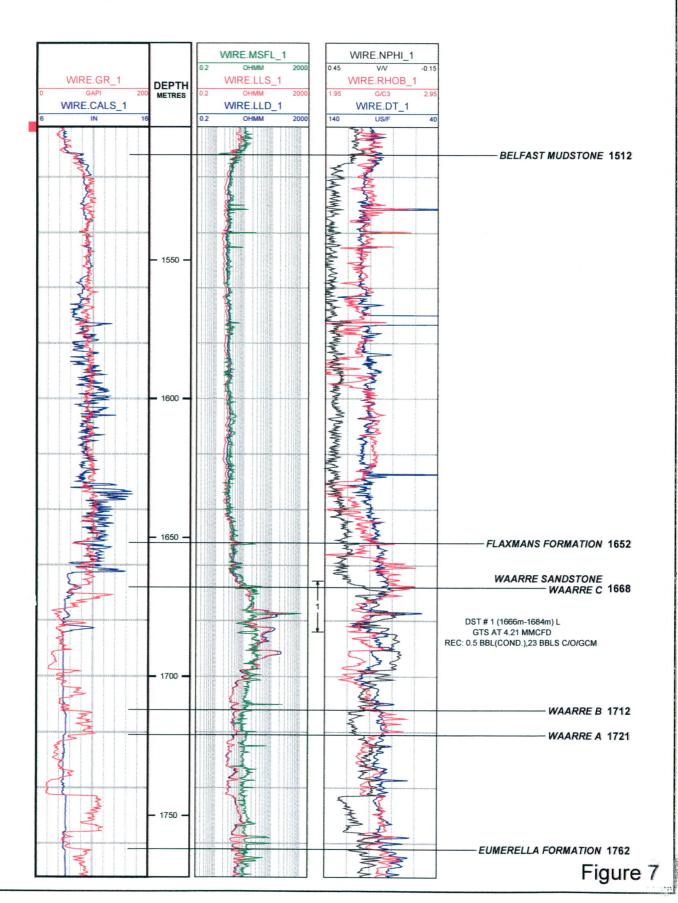
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METRES

LICENCE: PPL 4

TD: 1922.4

METRES



Help

Figure 8

Display

Vieu

Post

Hode

BeF ine

Tuols

Areal

This is an enclosure indicator page. The enclosure PE909015 is enclosed within the container PE909014 at this location in this document.

```
The enclosure PE909015 has the following characteristics:
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CONTAINER_BARCODE = PE909014
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            BASIN = OTWAY
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   DATA_SUB_TYPE = ISOCHRON_MAP
     DESCRIPTION = Encl.1 Top Waarre Sand Time Map, Scale
                    1:10000, Datum: GRS 1980, C.I: 5m,
                    Universal Transverse Mercator
                    Projection, W1325, PEP/153. Enclosure
                    1. is contained within "Penryn-2 Well
                    Proposal Report" (PE909014).
          REMARKS =
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   DATE_PROCESSED =
    DATE_RECEIVED =
    RECEIVED_FROM = Santos (BOL) Pty Ltd
        WELL_NAME = Penryn-2
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           AUTHOR =
       ORIGINATOR =
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   DATA_SUB_TYPE = ATTRIBUTE_MAP
      DESCRIPTION = Encl.2 Amplitude Map at Top of Waarre
                    Sand over Penryn field, Scale 1:10000,
                    Datum: GRS 1980, Universal Transverse
                    Mercator Projection, W1325, PEP/153.
                    Enclosure 2. is contained within
                    "Penryn-2 Well Proposal Report"
                    (PE909014).
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   DATE_PROCESSED =
    DATE_RECEIVED =
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       WELL_NAME = Penryn-2
       CONTRACTOR =
           AUTHOR =
       ORIGINATOR =
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         ONSHORE? = Y
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                    Fenton Creek-1, Mylor-1, Penryn-1,
                    Namgib-1, W1325, PEP/153. Enclosure 4.
                    is contained within "Penryn-2 Well
                    Proposal Report" (PE909014).
          REMARKS =
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   DATE_PROCESSED =
    DATE_RECEIVED =
    RECEIVED_FROM = Santos (BOL) Pty Ltd
        WELL_NAME = Penryn-2
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          AUTHOR =
       ORIGINATOR =
        TOP_DEPTH =
     BOTTOM_DEPTH =
   ROW_CREATED_BY = CD000_SW
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