ROC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

(ABN 32 075 965 856)

REPORT TO THE AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE (ASX)
Activities for the Quarter Ended 30 September 2000

SUMMARY

The Quarter was characterised by even higher than normal activity levels; very significant drill bit success with two key wells, Kyle Northeast and Saltfleetby-5, recording substantial flows, and a gross sales revenue of almost $20 million, essentially the same as last quarter - despite the onset of initial field decline at the Saltfleetby Gas Field and mechanical constraints at the third party operated Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal.

HIGHLIGHTS

23% rise in oil and condensate production …

Total oil and condensate production of almost 191,000 barrels; up by over 35,000 barrels (23%) on the previous quarter due to the Kyle Extended Well Test ("EWT") in the UK North Sea.

… offsets initial natural field decline at Saltfleetby …

Total gas production of almost 37 MMSCF/D; down 23% on previous quarter due, almost equally, to mechanical constraints at the Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal ("TGT"), which were rectified by early October 2000, and the belated onset of natural field decline at the Saltfleetby Gas Field.

… leading to $20 million gross sales revenue.

Total gross sales revenue of $19.8 million; down 5% on the previous quarter, due to TGT constraints.

New Saltfleetby reservoir yields big gas flow while ...

Saltfleetby-5 flowed up to 20 MMSCF/D from a new reservoir below the main reservoir of the Saltfleetby Gas Field. Production from the new reservoir is scheduled to start during November 2000.

… Kyle EWT continues to perform well …

Following a stabilised flow of 19,000 BOPD, the Kyle 29/2c-12z well was subsequently flowed via an Extended Well Test (“EWT”) at various controlled rates between 5,500 BOPD and 13,000 BOPD (average 9,000 BOPD), designed to maximise the Joint Venture’s understanding of the Kyle reservoir. The EWT, which started on 24 May 2000, will be extended into early November 2000, by which time the well is expected to have produced a total of approximately 1.5 million barrels of oil.

… leading to tangible progress towards full field development.

A Heads of Agreement was signed in July 2000 for the full, life of field, development of the Kyle Oil Field via existing infrastructure associated with the nearby Curlew Field, jointly owned by Shell UK Limited and Esso Exploration & Production UK Limited.

Chestnut Oil Field heads towards EWT …

A contract was signed for an EWT at the Chestnut Oil Field as part of a potential two phase, approximately US$43 million, development project which will be fully funded by a third party contractor. The initial well is scheduled to start drilling by end 2000.

… as ROC increases its interest to 29.75%.

ROC increased its interest in the Chestnut Oil Field to 29.75% by acquiring Conoco’s 12% interest in the field in consideration for an up-front cash payment of US$500,000, the transfer to Conoco of associated exploration acreage and a commitment to pay up to a further US$2.5 million which is only payable in the event that the planned development of the Chestnut Oil Field meets pre-defined success criteria.

First Mongolian wildcat is dry …

Rank wildcat exploration well Irwes-1, in the East Gobi Basin of Mongolia, confirmed a thick sequence of excellent reservoir quality sands in both Upper and Lower Cretaceous sequences, although the well did not encounter any significant hydrocarbons.

… but ROC acquires more South Humber Basin acreage.

ROC’s wholly owned subsidiary, ROC Oil (UK) Limited, was advised by the UK Government that its application for two new exploration licences in the South Humber Basin has been successful. The award of these licences will essentially complete ROC’s 100% acreage ownership strategy for the South Humber Basin which contains the Saltfleetby and Keddington fields but which, in ROC’s opinion, has been barely explored.

Subsequent to the end of the Quarter, the following significant events occurred:

A very successful Kyle Northeast well …

The Kyle 29/2c-13 well, also known as the Kyle Northeast well, flowed up to 11,000 BOPD, constrained by surface facilities. Analysis of the well results demonstrates the reservoir’s excellent productive potential, which is regarded as being even better than the Kyle-29/2c-12z well in the southwest quadrant, which is currently subject to an EWT.

… coincides with signing of full field development contracts.

The contracts and agreements for the full life of field development of the Kyle Oil Field were signed by all relevant industry parties during the week ending 20 October 2000. Full field production is expected to commence in March 2001, subject to receipt of regulatory Government consent.

Second Mongolian wildcat plugged and abandoned …

Rank wildcat exploration well Temee-1, in the East Gobi Basin of Mongolia, confirmed the presence of a thick sequence of Upper Cretaceous sandstones with excellent reservoir quality although no hydrocarbons were encountered.

… as Woodside joins ROC offshore Senegal.

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Woodside Petroleum Limited ("Woodside") acquired a 46.25% non-operating interest in ROC's exploration acreage offshore Senegal. ROC will retain a 46.25% interest in the acreage and operatorship of the joint venture. This represents the formalisation of a long established informal relationship between ROC and Woodside in relation to certain areas offshore Senegal.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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ASX QUARTERLY REPORT SEPTEMBER 2000

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1. SUMMARY STATISTICS

1.1 PRODUCTION (NET)

	June '00 Qtr	Sept '00 Qtr
OIL & NGL	BBLS	BBLS
UK – Onshore Oil	6,301	5,622
UK – Offshore Oil	71,257	116,376
UK – Onshore NGL	78,110	68,796
Total Oil & NGL	155,668	190,794
GAS (MCF)	4,375,660	3,371,682
Average Production (BOEPD)	9,725	8,182

The above production statistics do not include 8,650 BBLS of test oil production during the Quarter in Mongolia.

1.2 SALES REVENUE

	June '00 Qtr $,000	Sept '00 Qtr $,000
Sales Revenue		
UK Oil & NGLs (1)	2,434	4,865
UK Gas	18,035	13,774
Other UK Revenue	-	-
Mongolian Test Production	325	1,130
Total	20,794	19,769

1.3 EXPENDITURE (2)

	June '00 Qtr $,000	Sept '00 Qtr $,000
Exploration		
Australia & International	13,306	4,155
UK	962	504
Development	4,400	11,677
Total	18,668	16,336

***Notes**:* (1) *1,000 BOPD of UK 2000 oil production was hedged at US$14.35 per barrel prior to the acquisition by ROC. The reported UK sales revenue for each of the June and September Quarters include $0.4 million recognised as a reversal of the liability for the hedging in the Morrison Middlefield Resources Limited acquisition accounting (see Section 6.1).*

(2) *Details on Development and Exploration Expenditure are provided in Sections 4 and 5.*

1.4 DRILLING

1.4.1 UK Onshore

Saltfleetby-5 (ROC: 100%)

The Saltfleetby-5 well was drilled during the Quarter to appraise and develop the Namurian sandstones below the main gas producing reservoir in the Saltfleetby Gas Field. The Namurian reservoir was encountered close to prognosis and a 398 metre horizontal section was drilled and completed in the reservoir. Log evaluation identified approximately 220 metres of net gas sand.

The well was drill stem tested over a period of two days and produced flow rates up to 20 MMSCF/D of gas and 576 BCPD of condensate on a 52/64 inch choke.

The well was drilled from a pre-existing site and at Quarter end tie-in into ROC's production facilities was in progress, with production scheduled to commence during November 2000.

1.4.2 UK North Sea

Kyle 29/2c-13 (ROC: 12.5%)

Also known as the Kyle Northeast well, this appraisal well started drilling on 18 July 2000 and by the end of the Quarter had been drilled to a total depth of 3,825 metres (2,112 metres TVDSS) into the upper part of the Chalk reservoir, including a horizontal section of approximately 700 metres.

Subsequent to the end of the Quarter the well was perforated over the horizontal section and flowed at a rate of up to 11,000 BOPD, constrained by surface facilities.

1.4.3 Mongolia

Irwes-1 (ROC: 100%)

Irwes-1, ROC's first rank wildcat exploration well in the East Gobi Basin, Mongolia, started drilling on 23 August 2000 and reached a total depth of 1,300 metres on 25 September 2000. The well was plugged and abandoned as a dry hole, with no hydrocarbon shows recorded, however, it did confirm the presence of sands with excellent reservoir characteristics in the primary objective Upper and Lower Cretaceous sequences.

1.5 SEISMIC

The Company did not undertake any seismic acquisition during the Quarter, however, open file seismic was purchased in the UK to facilitate the evaluation of onshore UK acreage.

Subsequent to the end of the Quarter, on 3 October 2000, a 5,000 km 2D seismic acquisition programme commenced over Mauritania Blocks 1, 7 and 8.

2. CEO'S REPORT

For a young company like ROC it is hard to over emphasise the potential impact of the Saltfleetby-5 Namurian gas flow or the excellent productivity demonstrated by the Kyle Northeast well.

Saltfleetby-5 provides ROC with new insights into the reservoir potential of the Saltfleetby Gas Field and highlights a new exploration target in the South Humber Basin, which has become one of ROC's core areas. The success of the Kyle Northeast well confirmed that this part of the Kyle structure contains significant oil reserves and clearly established the reservoir's productive potential.

In some ways it is hard to realise that at the beginning of the Quarter under review these newly recognised aspects of the Saltfleetby and Kyle fields were clouded by uncertainty. Now that those clouds have been pierced by the drill bit, corporate progress of a fundamental nature has been achieved.

At the moment, the Chestnut Oil Field in the UK North Sea has a much lower profile than either the Saltfleetby Gas Field or the Kyle Oil Field but ROC's acquisition of Conoco's 12% interest in the field could prove to be very significant if the EWT, to be undertaken and funded by a third party contractor, is successful. For a variety of technical reasons, the Chestnut Oil Field is not an easy field to appraise but previous wells have demonstrated that the field has the potential to be a prolific oil producer. The Company is pleased to have been able to increase its equity in the field for a relatively small up-front cash consideration. As a result, if the potential US$43 million field development programme, to be funded by a third party contractor, proves to be successful, ROC's net effective share of oil production from Chestnut, after recovery of development costs, will be approximately 19.34%; some 1.5% more than the Company's interest in the field prior to its deal with Conoco. ROC shareholders should also derive additional comfort from the knowledge that, in the event that the development of the Chestnut Oil Field does not achieve the necessary level of success, the Company will not have any exposure to the financial risks associated with the EWT or field development.

The other, perhaps more subtle, aspect of the Chestnut transaction is the relative ease with which it was put together which is a tribute to the way both parties went about their business. Conoco and ROC are very different in corporate size but both were like-minded in terms of trying to achieve, within a very tight timeframe, a transaction that would generate mutual benefit.

Industry consensus suggests that, as more and more large oil companies merge, more and more asset divestments will take place, although there is often a time lag of one or two years between merger announcement and asset divestment. In this context, ROC believes that it occupies an unusual industry niche as a relatively small, profitable, independent oil company with sound financial fundamentals and a demonstrable ability to undertake transactions with much larger companies in a timely and constructive manner.

ROC will continue to try to increase its reserve and production base not only through drill bit success, but also through asset acquisition. As it proceeds towards this goal, the Company will seek to negotiate one-on-one innovative deals with companies of all sizes rather than rely upon visits to industry data rooms and auctions.

In ROC's opinion, reports to shareholders should not only highlight the good events which have occurred but also the challenges presented by the negative results that inevitably tend to arise during any active oil exploration and production programme. In this category, the results of the two wildcat exploration wells the Company drilled in Mongolia during the Quarter and subsequent period will cause ROC to take a long, hard look at its future in the East Gobi Basin. Even though both wells confirmed the presence of excellent potential reservoirs in the Cretaceous, the drilling results confirmed the frontier nature of the acreage and reaffirmed the fact that the East Gobi Basin is an area which is better explored as part of a Joint Venture than as a sole 100% funding participant.

Finally, it is important for shareholders to gain and maintain a correct perspective with regard to the belated onset of natural field decline at Saltfleetby. During the Quarter under review, the impact of the decline on ROC's overall production revenue was largely mitigated by the Kyle EWT. It is also expected that the commencement of gas production from the Namurian in Saltfleetby-5 during November 2000 will provide a further counter-balance to the field's natural production decline. In any event, natural field decline is a very normal part of the oil and gas business and the onset of such decline at Saltfleetby does not represent anything unforeseen or dramatic and does nothing to alter the fact that the field is expected to have a lengthy productive life considerably in excess of 5 years. If, during that time, ROC continues to progress as it has during the last few years, the importance of Saltfleetby will be overshadowed by production from other, undeveloped or even undiscovered, fields onshore UK, in the UK North Sea and elsewhere in the world.

3. PRODUCTION AND RESERVES

3.1 OIL & CONDENSATE PRODUCTION

Total oil and condensate production of 190,794 BBLs was up by 23% on the previous quarter as a result of the Kyle EWT.

3.1.1 UK Onshore - Keddington and Saltfleetby (ROC: 100%)

Keddington Oil Field production was 5,291 BBLs (58 BOPD), 10% down on the previous quarter, mainly because of pumping constraints at Keddington-1. Oil production from the recently drilled Keddington-2 was accompanied by high gas production and has been curtailed while options for gas utilisation are addressed.

Saltfleetby condensate production of 68,796 BBLs (748 BCPD) was 12% down on the previous quarter, in line with the reduced gas production.

3.1.2 UK North Sea – Kyle (ROC: 12.5%) and Claymore (ROC: 0.4605%)

ROC's net UK offshore oil production totalled 116,376 BBLs, up 63% on the previous quarter. The increase was due entirely to having a full quarter of production from Kyle via the EWT, which began on 24 May 2000. ROC's share of Kyle production averaged 1,146 BOPD for the Quarter compared to 619 BOPD in the previous period.

The Claymore Field produced 10,976 BBLs (119 BOPD) net to ROC, essentially unchanged from the last quarter.

3.2 GAS PRODUCTION – SALTFLEETBY (ROC: 100%)

Quarter gas production from the Saltfleetby Gas Field was 3.372 billion cubic feet (36.6 MMSCF/D), 23% lower than in the previous quarter. A decline in production of approximately 12% had been expected, following the onset of natural production decline in July 2000 but actual production was 23% lower than the previous quarter with virtually half of the decline being due to operational constraints at the Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal, where Saltfleetby gas is received and processed, which resulted in production cutbacks for all users of the plant. The constraint on Saltfleetby production had been essentially removed by the end of the Quarter and the field was producing approximately 38 MMSCF/D.

3.3 RESERVES

There were no formal revisions to estimates of reserves in any field during the Quarter. Re-mapping of Saltfleetby Gas Field was completed and this, together with production data from all producing fields, will be incorporated into a formal reserves update of all ROC's fields for year-end reporting.

4 DEVELOPMENT

4.1 UK ONSHORE

UK onshore development expenditure in the Quarter totalled $5.4 million, $4.4 million (82%) of which was spent drilling and completing the Saltfleetby-5 well. A further $0.9 million was spent on completing the Keddington-2 well and preparing it for production.

4.1.1 Saltfleetby Gas Field (ROC: 100%)

Development activities at Saltfleetby involved mainly drilling and completing the Saltfleetby-5 well and progressing plans for hook-up of that well to ROC's production facilities. Well hook-up is expected to be completed during November 2000.

4.1.2 Keddington Oil Field (ROC: 100%)

At the beginning of the Quarter a pump-jack was installed at the newly drilled Keddington-2 well and pumping production commenced. It soon became apparent that gas production was much higher than expected, indicating possible penetration of a gas cap of unknown size at the distal (toe) end of the horizontal section of the well. As the Keddington site is not equipped to handle large quantities of gas the well has been temporarily shut in. Activities thereafter have been confined to a test of the well for several days through temporary test facilities, which indicated oil production rates of approximately 70 BOPD with a gas/oil ratio of 10,000 SCF/BBL.

4.2 UK NORTH SEA

UK Offshore development expenditure in the Quarter totalled $6.3 million, $5.4 million (85%) of which was related to the Kyle Oil Field EWT hookup and drilling of the Northeast well. A further $0.8 million was spent on the acquisition of an additional 12% interest in the Chestnut Oil Field.

4.2.1 Kyle Oil Field (ROC: 12.5%)

The horizontal well in the Kyle Oil Field's southwest sector, 29/2c-12z, continued on EWT throughout the Quarter. The average gross oil rate over the Quarter was 9,168 BOPD (Net ROC: 1,146 BOPD) of dry oil. Since the start of the EWT on 24 May 2000 a total of 1.2 million barrels of oil had been produced by the end of the Quarter. The EWT is planned to be completed during early November 2000 by which time approximately 1.5 million barrels of oil will have been produced from the well.

Following the signing in July 2000 of the Kyle-Curlew Heads of Agreement covering the full field development of the Kyle Oil Field, work progressed through the Quarter on the documentation of the detailed commercial agreements between the Kyle Joint Venture, the Curlew Joint Venture and Maersk, the owner and operator of the Curlew Floating Production Storage and Offloading Facility ("FPSO"). Under the terms of these agreements, which were signed subsequent to Quarter end, oil and gas from the Kyle Oil Field will be produced through the Curlew FPSO, with gas production to be subsequently transported to shore via Shell/Esso's Fulmar gas pipeline. Oil will be transported to market by shuttle tanker.

At the end of the Quarter the Kyle Northeast appraisal well, 29/2c-13, had been drilled to TD and preparations were in progress to perforate and test in the Chalk reservoir through which a horizontal section of approximately 700 metres had been drilled. Subsequent to Quarter end, the well flowed up to 11,000 BOPD, constrained by surface facilities.

4.2.2 Chestnut Oil Field (ROC: 29.75%)

Effective 6 September 2000, ROC increased its equity in the Chestnut Oil Field from 17.75% to 29.75% through the acquisition of the 12% interest held by Conoco (UK) Theta Ltd ("Conoco"). The consideration for the acquisition of the interest was an initial payment of US$0.5 million with further payments of US$0.75 million on successful completion of an EWT of the field and US$1.75 million upon production of 9 MMBO from the field. As part of the transaction ROC transferred its 17.75% interest in the exploration rights of the remainder of Block 22/2a, outside the Chestnut Oil Field area, to Conoco.

Also on 6 September 2000, Premier Oil Exploration Ltd plc ("Premier") on behalf of the Chestnut Joint Venture and Brovig Production Services Ltd ("Brovig") entered into an agreement covering the appraisal and potential development of the Chestnut Oil Field. Under the terms of this agreement Brovig will fund a potential two-phase development for a total cost of approximately US$43 million. The first phase, budgeted to cost US$23 million, will comprise the drilling of an appraisal well and, if warranted, an EWT on the field will be conducted. Brovig's Phase One costs will be repaid from sales revenue from the EWT. After recovery of costs by Brovig, the remaining EWT revenue will be shared 80% by Chestnut Joint Venture (net ROC: 23.8% at this stage) and 20% by Brovig. If sufficient reserves are established by Phase One, Brovig will fund Phase Two, budgeted to cost approximately US$20 million, which will consist of the drilling of a water injection well and the installation of production facilities. While Brovig is recouping its Phase Two costs ROC's share of production will be 9.6% and after those costs have been recouped will increase to 19.34%.

4.2.3 Blane Oil Field (ROC: 14.48%)

During the Quarter, negotiations continued between the Blane Joint Venture in UK Block P111 and the Norwegian Block PL143 Joint Venture. A draft Interim Agreement has been prepared covering cost sharing for a possible 2001 appraisal well and a potential development of the field.

5 EXPLORATION

5.1 UK ONSHORE

UK onshore exploration expenditure for the Quarter totalled $0.5 million, $0.4 million of which was spent on the Humber Basin.

5.1.1 The Humber Basin (ROC: 100%)

The final interpretation and depth mapping of the merged Saltfleetby/Salteast 3-D seismic survey has been completed and is being utilised with the refined geological model to build a new reservoir simulation of the Saltfleetby Gas Field.

During the Quarter, the results of the 9th Round Onshore Licence applications were announced. ROC was awarded all of the acreage that it applied for, comprising two permits, contiguous with ROC's existing acreage. All available existing seismic in the northern permit, PEDL075, has been purchased and is being integrated into the Humber Basin evaluation.

The reconnaissance assessment of the South Humber Basin has highlighted several areas of interest.

5.1.2 North Yorkshire (ROC: 100%)

All PEDL030 seismic data is now loaded onto the Company's workstations and well information is close to being fully integrated. A reconnaissance review of the existing 2D seismic indicates a number of leads.

5.1.3 Coalgas Licences (ROC: 97.5%)

Following the extension of Licences EXL251 and EXL252, for a six-year period, ROC has purchased 222 km of additional 2D seismic to complete the first phase of licence evaluation. This additional information will be incorporated into the licence evaluation and a forward exploration strategy will be finalised.

5.1.4 Widmerpool Gulf (ROC: 100%)

Review of well and seismic information has highlighted the potential for the area and work is continuing.

5.1.5 Stainmore & Northumberland Troughs (ROC: 100%)

A review of the purchased seismic has identified significant areas of interest.

5.2 INTERNATIONAL AREAS OTHER THAN UK

International exploration expenditure for the Quarter totalled $4.2 million, $3.3 million (78%) of which was spent in Mongolia.

5.2.1 Morocco (ROC: 100%)

Following discussions with ONAREP, the Moroccan Government's petroleum agency, ROC's Foum Draa Maritime Reconnaissance Licence, which expired on 31 July 2000, was suspended for a period of three months to 31 October 2000. This decision allowed ROC time to complete technical work on key aspects of the Licence and hold further discussions with ONAREP (see Section 7.5).

5.2.2 Mongolia (ROC: 100%)

The Irwes-1 wildcat well was drilled, plugged and abandoned during the Quarter (see Section 1.4.3).

5.2.3 Australia, Perth Basin (ROC: 45% by paying 60% of well cost)

A site survey at the Cliff Head-1 well location has been undertaken. Planning for this well has continued through the Quarter focusing on the evaluation of several rig options. The shallow water location poses some logistical challenges for which ROC is seeking a cost-effective drilling solution. ROC is currently working towards drilling Cliff Head-1 in the first half of 2001, subject to the availability of an appropriate rig.

5.2.4 Senegal (ROC: 92.50%)

During the Quarter, ROC's technical evaluation of its exploration acreage offshore Casamance continued. Subsequent to the end of the Quarter, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Woodside Petroleum Limited became a 46.25% non-operating co-venturer (see Section 7.4).

5.2.5 Mauritania (ROC: 2.0-2.7%)

As a consequence of the option which ROC holds to acquire all the shares of Elixir Corporation Pty Ltd ("Elixir"), ROC has provided that company with loans totalling US$200,000 in order to ensure that it was able to retain its permit interests in good standing. ROC also provided technical advice and in this capacity ROC personnel attended relevant Joint Venture meetings on behalf of Elixir during the Quarter under review.

During the Quarter, the Joint Venture for Blocks 1, 7 and 8 agreed to acquire approximately 5,000 km of 2D seismic.

5.2.6 Equatorial Guinea (ROC: 60%)

ROC continued with data acquisition and analysis and formulated a first-year budget, which was approved by its co-venturer, the Atlas Group, and by the Equatorial Guinea Government. ROC also invited bids for a 1,265 sq km 3D seismic survey to be acquired in late 2000/early 2001.

6. CORPORATE

6.1 OIL PRICE, GAS PRICE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HEDGING

ROC currently has oil price hedging in place for 1,000 BOPD at a Brent oil price of US$14.35 per BBL through to the end of December 2000. This hedging was established prior to the acquisition of the UK business by ROC. The Company has no oil price hedging in place after 31 December 2000.

Under the terms of the Gas Sales Contract with Northern Electric & Gas Limited ("Northern Electric"), approximately 45% of Saltfleetby gas production for the Quarter was sold at the fixed contract price, with the remainder sold at spot prices or under short term forward contracts of up to 90 days. The contract with Northern Electric contains fixed contract prices for the sale of Saltfleetby gas production for the period to 30 September 2002, providing an effective gas price hedge for approximately 50% of Saltfleetby gas production.

The Company has not entered into any foreign exchange or interest rate hedging, and at 30 September 2000 held cash and short term deposits of US$15.5 million, GBP11.3 million and A$4.1 million.

6.2 WEBSITE

During the Quarter, ROC's website www.rocoil.com.au recorded 4,722 sessions; sessions being occasions where one or more of the website pages have been opened.

7. POST QUARTER EVENTS

7.1 KYLE FIELD DEVELOPMENT, UK NORTH SEA (ROC: 12.5%)

During the week ending 20 October 2000, the necessary contracts and agreements for the full life of field development of the Kyle Oil Field were executed by all the relevant industry parties. Full scale field production is expected to commence in March 2001, subject to receipt of regulatory UK Government consent.

The agreements included contracts with the Curlew Joint Venture, Maersk Contractors (the owner and operator of the Curlew FPSO) and Shell UK Limited and Esso Exploration & Production UK Limited, the Shell Esso Gas and Liquids processing system owners.

7.2 KYLE 29/2C-13 APPRAISAL WELL (ROC: 12.5%)

Production testing of the Kyle 29/2c-13 well, also known as the Kyle Northeast well was completed during October 2000. The well flowed at rates up to 11,000 BOPD, constrained by surface facilities, and the results indicated that the well has an excellent productive potential, which exceeds that of the Kyle 29/2c-12z well in the south-western part of the field.

7.3 TEMEE-1, EAST GOBI BASIN, MONGOLIA (ROC: 100%)

The second well in the two-well drilling Mongolian programme, Temee-1, started drilling on 4 October 2000. The well was designed to test at different reservoir targets from Irwes, specifically Upper Cretaceous and Jurassic sands, in a different Sub-basin. Temee-1 reached a total depth in volcanics of 961 metres on 15 October 2000, and was plugged and abandoned as a dry hole without encountering any hydrocarbons. Thick upper Cretaceous sands with excellent reservoir potential were encountered but were water-wet.

7.4 SENEGAL

During October 2000, ROC and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Woodside Petroleum Ltd ("Woodside") executed an agreement for Woodside to acquire a 46.25% (being 50% of ROC's 92.5% interest) in ROC's three Casamance exploration blocks, offshore Senegal. Under the terms of the agreement, Woodside will reimburse 50% of ROC's past expenditures and ROC will retain operatorship of the blocks.

7.5 MOROCCO

Following completion of ROC's data review and final discussions with ONAREP, the Moroccan Government's oil and gas arm, it was agreed that ROC should not seek to convert the lapsed Reconnaissance Licence into an Exploration Licence because such action would, in all likelihood, require ROC to commit to funding 100% of an offshore exploration well which is contrary to ROC's forward risk strategy for this area.

7.6 MAURITANIA

A seismic acquisition programme, of approximately 5,000 km of 2D seismic, over Blocks 1, 7 and 8 commenced on 3 October 2000.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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Definitions:

"BBLS	means barrels
"BOE"	means barrels of oil equivalent
"BOPD"	means barrels of oil per day
"BOEPD"	means barrels of oil equivalent per day
"BCPD"	means barrels of condensate per day
"MCF"	means thousand cubic feet
"MMSCF"	means million standard cubic feet
"MMSCF/D"	means million standard cubic feet per day
"MMBO"	means one million barrels of oil
"NGL"	means natural gas liquids
"OWC"	means oil-water contact
"Quarter"	means the period 1 July 2000 to 30 September 2000
"ROC"	means Roc Oil Company Limited
"SCF"	means standard cubic feet