

Unit I has no reefs from which to infer a marine environment. However, inasmuch as the character of the seismic reflections is somewhat similar to that of Unit II it may also be marine. There is certainly no apparent similarity with the lower Tertiary continental beds of the Gippsland and Anglesea areas.

Four types of prospects are mapped and illustrated in some detail: pinchout, drape structure, shelf reef and basin reef. The first three are favourably situated updip from the deepest part of the basin and thickest development of Units I and II. All features, the basin reefs possibly to a lesser degree, are capable of trapping hydrocarbons in quantities which, in terms of world standards, would be considered large.

The prospective features are relatively shallow due to their position on the sides of the basin where basement would be found generally at less than 10,000 feet. Water depth in this portion of the basin ranges from 150 to 250 feet.

The pinchout on the northeast and southwest sides of the basin coincides with the structurally high portions of the flanks; it involves the entire thickness of Unit I. Measured from the 3,000 foot thickness contour, the pinchout is about 70 miles long and 6 miles wide on the northeast side of the basin and some 60 x 7 miles on the southwest side of the basin.

Five drape structures are mapped on the sides of the basin within the area where the flanks are steeper, reflecting a structurally high condition. The structures are characterized by gentle arching from basement upward for as much as 7,500 feet. Arching is strongest near basement and within Unit I, but decreases considerably in Unit II. Measured at the base of Unit II, closure ranges from 150 feet to 500