

develop a deeper water marly facies. Under such conditions it could have source bed potentialities.

The drape structures, pinchouts and shelf reefs are situated on the northeast and southwest sides of the basin. They are updip from the thickest sediments of Units I and II as well as the deepest part of the overall basin, therefore in ideal position with reference to the potential source beds.

The basin reefs, however, are not so well positioned for updip migration. There may be other potential sources, but the more apparent one would be from the adjacent Unit III.

Reservoir conditions appear to be excellent in all of the prospective features, especially the reefs.

The shelf reefs (Figs. 23 and 24) are estimated to be from 500 to 2,000 feet thick and the basin reefs (Fig. 25) rise from a few hundred feet up to 700 feet above the top of the Limestone Bank.

The reservoir rock of both the pinchouts and drape structures is expected to be sand. The sand ratio is, of course, not known but the amount of effective sand could add up to a large figure. For example, the stratigraphic interval within the confines of the trap is from 2,500 to 7,500 feet in the drape structures (Figs. 18, 19, 20) and from zero (wedgeout) to about 3,000 feet in the pinchout features (Figs. 21, 22). Many individual sands could be contained within these intervals.

Pinchouts:

Unit I forms the main pinchout on both the northeast and southwest flanks. Only Unit I is considered in this category because the pinchout is complete and is contained in a fairly well defined zone.