

believed that the multiples are attributable to the great amount of high frequency energy generated by competent beds (limestone ?) in the shallow part of the basin.

Careful attention to the appearance, uniformity, continuity, character, and amplitude of the reflections, was the main criteria utilized in the interpretation of the seismic horizons and stratigraphic features.

Top of Unit III (base Unit IV) is indeed the most reliable horizon mapped due to the good character and continuity of a strong shallow reflection in the NE half of the basin. This reflector is less developed and weakens in the SW half of the basin.

Top of Unit II (base Unit III) represents in part the identification of a large sedimentary body with seismic characteristics quite different from the overlying and underlying formations. Strong, intermittent reflections showing phasing, splitting and converging against some outstanding build-ups, gave evidence to believe this band of reflections was associated with a limestone bank approximately centred in the NW portion of the basin. When this horizon was carried to the flanks of the basin it was found that it tied into a group of strong reflections associated with a different type of build-up, and believed to represent reefs in the NE and SW shelf areas of the basin. This horizon was tied into the Anglesea Well in the zone where the geologic log shows Oligocene.

Top of Unit I horizon (base Unit II) represents the basal line of a thick section showing good continuity on many reflected events. Along this horizon and in the NW portion of the basin, several lines show a possible depositional unconformity with the underlying