

Faulting is associated with local structures such as (C) (A-1) and (E). These faults may be very significant if the unit represented by this horizon proves to be prospective.

(d) Structure Contour Map: Horizon "D" (Postulated near Base of Eocene Latrobe Valley Coal Measures) Plate IV

This horizon was picked at the base of the high amplitude reflections. Also in many cases good dip evidence indicates the reflection is from an unconformity. (See line 44). Except in the northeast portion of the mapped area where the overlying unit is very thin, this horizon was contoured only in those areas of C.D.P. coverage.

The breached anticline characteristic of anomaly (B) is very clear at this horizon. Good anticlinal closure has been mapped on (A-1) (A-2) (C) (D) (E) and (F) anomalies.

(e) Structure Contour Map: Horizon "E" (Postulated from within Otway) Plate V

Only C.D.P. control was used in constructing this map. In this area where the overlying coal beds have been eroded away, such as in the canyon, very good reflections are recorded from within this unit. Horizon "E" is one of those reflections. Where the coal becomes thick the quality deteriorates; consequently this map for the most part should be considered a dip map. We feel confident that dip direction is in every case valid, but the magnitude could be in error.

Several large structures are present at this horizon. Anomaly (B) and (C) appear to be on the same structure at this depth, and the very large structural nose near (G) possibly closes to the east.

Good seismic evidence is present for all of the faulting, except for the fault immediately south of the (A) anomaly trend. In this case a very large mistie exists, and there is some seismic evidence that part of the discrepancy is due to a large dip gradient rather than a fault. Regardless of the nature of this south flank, the (A) anomalies have the largest structural expression for Mesozoic rocks in this basin.

(f) Thickness Map: Horizon "A" to Horizon "B" Plate VI

This map was constructed primarily to restore a picture of the regional structure at the top of horizon "B" prior to recent tilting and uplift.

In general, the map indicates that most of the present uplifts were in existence by the end of horizon "B" deposition. Present relief at horizon "A" is probably due to recent structural movement along the old trends and to some draping over the old highs.

This unit thickens regionally to the east and northeast displaying its thickest interval at the southeast end of line EG 44. Anomalous thickening is present north of line EG 23 and at the southwest end of line EG 27. Closed thins are found on the (B) (D) (E) and (F) structures. Thin noses trend over the (A-1) (A-2) and (H) structures, indicating that these features were positive prior to deposition of this interval. Lack of significant expression of the (C) anomaly may indicate recent growth of this feature, but is more probably due to horizon "A" reflection deterioration.