

by large faults. Basement is overlain by 1,500 to 2,000 feet or more of Latrobe Complex sediments and 2,000 to 3,000 feet of marine post-Eocene deposits. Both the coals of the Latrobe Complex and the overlying marine marls and mudstones could serve as source rocks for hydrocarbons, and sandstones in the Latrobe sequence are known to have excellent reservoir characteristics. The impermeable post-Latrobe deposits should provide capping, thereby completing the interpreted hydrocarbon trap in 350 to 400 feet of water.

An anticline previously indicated has been confirmed (Feature VIII) near the intersection of Lines M23T and M60T. At Top Latrobe level about 400 feet of vertical closure is mapped covering an area of 7 square miles. More than 2,000 feet of the highly prospective Latrobe Complex is thought to exist on this feature in water depths over 1,300 feet.

A large anticlinal closure was mapped in the northern part of T/9P from sparker control in 3,000 to 5,000 feet of water. More than 50 square miles of closure with more than .5 seconds (two-way reflection time) or about 2,000 feet of structural relief was found. About 1,500 feet of Tertiary rocks are interpreted on the crest.

Sarker work indicates that the bald headed basement ridge previously found along the border of Victoria and Tasmania extends in an east-southeast direction into a deep-water area. The middle and southern parts of T/9P have a thin, disturbed, reflecting section in very deep water and therefore are of little potential as prospective hydrocarbon areas.

#### C. Northwest Tasmania Area

Sarker traverses covering 851 statute miles were shot and interpreted in offshore Northwest Tasmania to