

reflections at the base of the Tertiary section. The continental slope is crossed at about SP 270 where a down-to-the southwest fault is postulated. Thereafter, the section thickens to about 5,000 feet on entering Magellan's permit VIC/P3. Foreset bedding is evident on the slope in the shallower beds. As the Tertiary begins thinning towards the abyssal plain the pre-Tertiary thickens maintaining at least 1.0 second of total reflecting section.

No structural leads worthy of comment were noted. As far as basinal configuration is concerned the tie-line simply confirmed the pre-supposed northeastern boundary of the pre-Miocene (?) Gippsland Basin deposition. The stratigraphic relationship of VIC/P3 to NSW EPP/1, was slightly clarified by this evaluation.

3. Sparker Profiling and Magnetic Results in T/1P and T/9P

In T/1P, results (M54T) have added to tectonic information of the Gippsland Basin. Referring to Plate 7, the large basement ridge found in previous work (trending southeast in the vicinity of the Tasmania-Victoria border) is seen to continue beyond the eastern permit boundary. Superimposed on the southwest flank of the ridge is a large graben crossing Lines M54T3 and M54T4. Plate 15 (sparker profile of M54T3) shows the basement high and associated graben. The region southwest of the ridge in T/1P and extending into T/9P may lie in a sub-basin.

The northern part of T/9P contains more than 5,000 feet of sediments draped over a very rough basement topography. These sediments are strongly unconformable to the water bottom and dip north east indicating recent tilting along a northwest-southeast strike line.