

A large basement uplift dominates the Basement contour map in the northern part of T/9P. It was crossed several times by sparker profiles (for example see Plate 16) and lies in water depths of 3,000 to 5,000 feet. Strong convergence of the "Basal Tertiary" (?) sediments are seen on all flanks. A thin section of probably late Tertiary sediments (1,000 to 1,500 feet) remains on the crest. The basement high is about 10 miles long and varies in width from 8 miles in the north to 4 miles in the south. It is associated with flanking faults on the east and west, down-thrown to the west.

The remainder of the prospect is mostly in deep water (6,000 feet to 10,000 feet) and has a thin section of disturbed sediments on a faulted and rough basement surface. Possible reef buildups were noted near SP 110, M4E and SP 20, M8E.

The planned shooting program was greatly modified in T/9P while the data were being collected. Lines were added in the north to delineate structural leads and lines were deleted in the south when insufficient section and deep water was observed. This is a good example of the flexibility available in the reconnaissance method used.

4. Multi-Coverage Results in T/1P

a) Air-Gun Data:

Seventy-one miles of 48-fold air-gun data were digitally recorded and processed to define an interpreted elongate anticline in T/1P referred to as Feature VII and so labelled on submitted maps (see East Gippsland Marine Seismic and Magnetic Survey; June 1969). A single long line (M60T) was included in the work to add detail to the previous survey in