

It shows evidence of being overlapped by Tertiary to the north, west and south and like Event A is lost in the multiples to the east. This event originates from a horizon older than Event A.

Event C (Plate 9) is the oldest horizon of the three and occurs over most of the area occupied by Event B and is overlapped by it in all positions except to the south-west in which direction the B-C interval appears to be thickening. Event C shows one distinct anticlinal and one distinct synclinal trend and is unconformable to other events.

To the south of the area covered by the B and C events all lines show several events in the interval Tertiary-Basement which are generally conformable to the Tertiary events (Plate 10).

In general the interval Tertiary-Basement thickens rapidly with the steep western plunge of the basement marker, and the rocks in this interval are increasing in diversity and thickening to the west. As with the Tertiary the interval is thinning from north to south (Compare Plate 5 with Plate 10). However, less than 500 ft. of these rocks appear east of the approximate 100 fathom water depth line and a gradual increase to a thickness of approximately 1,500 ft. occurs from this line west to the approximate 6,000 ft. depth of Basement line (approximately coincident with the 600 fathom line in the southern half of the permits). The rapid westerly Basement plunge starts at the 600 fathom line. West of this dropoff thicknesses vary from approximately 6,000 ft. in the south to in excess of 10,000 ft.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The EP-67 report, previously mentioned, postulated a long basement ridge extending southward from King Island. The southern half of this survey successfully defined the western edge of that ridge where it appears in T/2P and T/10P. It seems reasonable to assume that this ridge separates the Otway from the Bass Basin and that the thick sequence of sediments occurring west of the basement high are a southern extension of the Otway Basin. It is recommended that a comparison of the data from Prawn No. 1 well and Clam No. 1 well be made to test the strength of this hypothesis.