

the east-west line F-17 that passes near Flaxmans No. 1. From the contour map it is evident that the well was favourably situated with regard to the highest part of the overall feature.

The closure area of the uplift is expressed in the Tertiary and is mapped at the unconformity (map Base Tertiary) with the Mesozoic. Although within the Mesozoic there is east-west arching, no north or south closure is present. This is because of the relatively steep regional north dip.

Farther south the structure may be of more interest due to possibly more favourable conditions for accumulation in the Tertiary and to progressively older beds of the truncated Mesozoic contacting the Tertiary unconformity.

Mesozoic Folding: (Fig. 17)

(Easternmost of the South Australian Prospects)

Length	...	25 miles
Width	...	6 miles
Closure	...	1,300 feet
Top and base of prospective zone	...	Mesozoic 3,000-14,000 ft.
Water depth	...	100% under 500 feet

This is essentially a fold-like structure within the Mesozoic (Upper Mesozoic and Otway Group). It was formed evidently during the hiatus prior to Tertiary deposits, no differential movement indicating growth being apparent from the reflections within the Mesozoic. The overlying section of 3,000-4,000 feet of Tertiary is undisturbed.

The structure is mapped for 25 miles as seen on lines SS-27, SS-26 and SS-25. (The intervening unstacked lines SA-16 and SA-17 are multiple-infested and of little value below the Tertiary). On all three lines the fold-like feature has the same appearance. It is broad, with south flank closure of some 1,300 feet. The south flank is approximately 3 miles wide with dip