

of the order of 5° , somewhat gentler than the regional dip of the north flank.

The faults appearing on lines SS-27 and SS-25 probably have no relation to the Mesozoic structure. They are Tertiary faults similar to the ones farther west and probably cut only into the basal beds of the Tertiary.

The prospective zones include the marine Upper Mesozoic and the Otway. Top of the Upper Mesozoic should be at 3,000-4,000 feet and possibly 5,000 feet thick. The Otway should also be about 5,000' thick, making the overall section about 14,000' thick.

This feature is given a high rating based on the quality and size of the structure and the presence of marine Upper Mesozoic.

Tertiary Tilting and Mesozoic Fault Trap:

Tertiary Tilting: (Fig. 8)

Length	...	30 miles
Width	...	6 miles
Closure	...	(1° reversal) 500' maximum
Top and base of prospective zone	...	Tertiary 1,000-2,500'
Water depth	...	85% under 500 feet

Although in contours (map Base Tertiary) this feature is expressed as an elongated uplift with about 500 feet relief, the structural appearance in cross section is more like a tilted block than a fold. It lacks the arching of a fold and the north dip (reversal) is at a constant angle over considerable distance. The Tertiary of this part of the basin has a persistent, though gentle (about 1°) southward dip, consequently a structural disturbance such as this stands out prominently.

Tilting of about 1° northward occurred in late Tertiary. The length of the reversal is from 3 to 4 miles and forms a maximum closure of 500 ft.