

There are two lines of faulting, each with downward displacement on the south side varying from 300 to 800 feet. The break is clearly evident by Tertiary south dip facing Mesozoic north dip. Upward continuation of the fault through the Tertiary is not apparent from the seismic data, but is assumed.

Faulting, tilting and uplift must be closely allied structurally and stem from the same deep-seated movement, probably fault.

From the standpoint of quality of structure and size of area, this feature is quite satisfactory. However, the Tertiary is thin and the amount of structural relief may not be adequate for fresh water flushing to by-pass it. On the other hand, this prospect does not have to stand on its own merits, but may be explored in combination with the deeper Mesozoic Fault Trap, by the same well.

Mesozoic Fault Trap: (Fig. 8)

Length	...	20 miles
Width	...	4 (?) miles
Closure	...	Against fault
Top and base of prospective zone	...	Mesozoic 2,500-6,000(?)'
Water depth	...	85% under 500 feet

The longest and northernmost of the two faults mapped in connection with the preceding feature may act as a barrier for updip migration within the Mesozoic, which in this portion of the basin dips northward at the rate of about 5°. From 1,000 to 5,000 feet of marine Upper Mesozoic should be present, above some 5,000 feet of Otway.

The fault has a downward displacement on the south of about 300 feet on SA-15, 500 feet on SS-23 and 600 feet on SS-22. It is mapped over 30 miles, of which the western 20 miles is considered to be the more favourable area.