

- a) The West King Island fault (plates 2 (d,e) and figure 5(e)), which defines the edge of the basin and separates the King Island Basement positive from the Otway Basin.
- b) Four well defined Basement structural closures (plate 2 (e)) the best defined of which crosses EO-51 (figure 5 (e)) at shot point 12535.
- c) Within the Anglesea Sub-basin (plate 2 (b)), the basin margin faults that define the sub basin, one of which is shown on figure 5 (b) at shot point 17190.

2) Top Crayfish Sand (plates 3 (a, b, c))

The significant features on the top Crayfish Sand are:

- a) The regional pinch out of the Crayfish Sand against Economic Basement along the Cape Jaffa hinge line, an updip closure against which is defined by the .850 contour (plate 3(b)) which is shown on figure 5 (a) at shot point 3215.
- b) A series of complex faulted deep closures associated with the Geltwood Beach Hinge Line at the southern edge of the mapped reflector (plate 3 (b)). The biggest of these anomalies is centered at shot point 2590 of ER-26.
- c) A high area, open to the north (plate 5(b)) at the north end of EP-3. This may be the southern expression of the Beachport High.
- d) The southern edge of the mapped reflector, which approximately defines the Upper Cretaceous Geltwood Beach Hinge Line.

3. Top Otway (plates 4(a,b,c))

The Top Otway unconformity is mappable only in the Victorian and northwest Tasmanian portions of the basin. The outstanding feature of the maps is the amount of faulting. The Top Otway is often a poor reflector, and therefore it is emphasized that possible errors may exist within detail of plates 4(a,b and c). Significant features on the Top Otway are as follows:

- a) Esso Prawn A-1 (plate 4(c)) is drilled on the immediate downside of a 3500 foot normal fault.
- b) There is a major fault that runs northwest from the south end of line EO-37 (plate 4(b)) to the north end of ER-39 (plate 4(a))
- c) Numerous structural closures usually against small faults, are found on the tilt block north of the just described major fault.

3. Senonian Marker (plates 5(a,b,c))

The reflection is mappable only in the Gambier Sunlands of eastern South Australia and western Victoria. The reflecting horizon is heavily faulted, producing throughout the mapped area numerous fault closures.

4. Base of Tertiary (plates 6(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i))

The reflection is mappable regionally and defines the gross Paleocene movements of the Otway Basin. These are as follows:

- 1) The Geltwood Beach Hinge Line, a zone of increased rate of dip (plates 6 (c,d))
- 2) The heavily faulted sub province through the Gambier Sunlands that dies out in west central Victoria (plates 6 (d,e,f))