

the error in velocities will have little effect on contouring, even though the probable error is in many areas higher. Ties with wells and at line ties were mostly within the expected limits, and only a few velocities had to be re-examined. For this horizon, the smoothing method used for the velocities is much less than ideal because of the faulting and changes in dip, but, as a result of the large contour interval, it is not likely to have significantly affected the map.

From Whelk No. 1 in the southeast of the area, the base of the Upper Cretaceous dips into a trough on line HO-21, the deepest section being about SP 1440. From here it rises abruptly to a higher platform extending from southeast of Prawn No. 1 to just west of the intersection of HO-22 and HO-24, where it dips steeply into another trough. Line HO-21 immediately west of Prawn No. 1 appears to be almost along a major fault, with energy present in places from both blocks, making a satisfactory interpretation impossible.

In the two deep troughs, the Upper Cretaceous becomes conformable with the Lower Cretaceous and it is quite probable that Horizon C as mapped is not the boundary, and that deposition was continuous in these areas. Whelk No. 1 is confirmed as being drilled on a very local basement high, the interpretation essentially agreeing with the previous ones.

Prawn No. 1 appears from this interpretation to be drilled on the west flank of a northerly trending anticline, on a small nose on the flank, but well below the crest. The structure is unusual and complicated, and this interpretation is not considered