

The Strzelecki Formation and Latrobe Group cannot be separated on available seismic data. Their combined thickness is an indication of available source, and this is mapped in the Basement-Top Latrobe Coal Measures isochron.

The Latrobe Group is overlain unconformably by Oligocene shales of the Lakes Entrance Formation. These shales are discontinuously overlain by lenses of volcanic material.

Overlying the volcanics and Lakes Entrance Formation is the Miocene Gippsland Limestone, which is interpreted to act as a seal.

## 5.2 STRUCTURAL FEATURES

The permit structure is dominated by a narrow NNW-SSE shelf, bounded by probable strike-slip faults. These fault-bounded basement highs are draped by Strzelecki Formation and Latrobe Coal Measures.

Movement along faults slowed by the Eocene, and stopped during the Oligocene. As the seals are Oligocene Shales and Miocene limestones, rupture of traps by faulting is expected to be unlikely.

The reader is referred to the excellent Robertson Research Report, included under this Report as Appendix III for a review of regional geology.

Mapping of the Latrobe Group has revealed 23 features which are possible hydrocarbon traps. These features are indicated on map sheets 19 and 20 and described in Appendix 2. They are mainly structural, and are usually associated with drape over the basement highs.

The most prominent of the leads are known as Furneaux (19), Flinders (18), Muttonbird (12) and South Muttonbird (23).