

the west. Back-up rotation and uplift took place at Lower M. diversus unconformity time, and later, along the central graben southwest-west boundary fault and Mornington - King Island hinge fault.

Geoseismic cross-section BB', Figure 2. also trends northeast - southwest. To the left, or southwest is the Mornington - King Island Rise which is bounded to the east - northeast by a major basin forming fault. The northwest trending prospective Penguin and South Penguin horst block leads are identified. The north - south trending prospective Penguin II horst blocks is also identified. It is bounded to the east and separated from the Penguin lead by the Mornington - King Island Fault. To the northeast is the central graben area within which an area of closure is mapped outside of Permit T-19-P area. Further northeast is the central graben boundary fault and the upthrown prospective Seal area. The remainder of the cross-section shows a condensed stratigraphic section and a half graben area where the Konkon #1, Toolka #1A and Cormorant #1 wells are located. These wells recovered modest amounts of gas and oil, however, they are considered marginally relevant to the play since they are not located within the central graben area, where, according to the recent BMR studies, the most prospective section was deposited.

Geoseismic cross-section CC', Figure 3. trends northeast - southwest. To the left, or southwest, is a tilted horst block on which a yet unnamed lead has been mapped. Follows a northeastward tilted graben within which a yet unnamed lead has also been mapped. The Penguin and South Penguin tilted horst block separates this tilted graben from the central graben to the northeast. The Bass #3 well which tested both gas and oil is located on a tilted fault block which is on trend and may be closely related to the Penguin