

LEADS

Several structural anomalies, leads, have been identified and additional seismic data acquisition is recommended to confirm and measure their structural closures.

MANATEE

The Manatee anomaly was originally recognized on seismic line PB-81-12, Figure 6. where strong reflector at 1.400 to 1.600 seconds dips westward below a major unconformity overlain by east dipping reflectors. The general area has been mapped at the Top Eastern View Coal Measures seismic horizon level, Map 2., the Lower M. diversus seismic horizon seismic level, Map 4. and at a pre-Lower M. diversus seismic horizon level shown on the Dip Rate map, Map 8. An isochron from the top of the Eastern View Coal Measure to the Lower M. diversus seismic horizon has also been constructed Map 6. The most significant map level is the pre unconformity - Dip Rate - map which shows the geometry of the prospective Early Eocene, Paleocene and older section against the western basin border fault. Map 8.

The anomaly area lies along the western margin of the main Early Tertiary and pre-Tertiary Bass Basin depocenter and appears to be associated with a major basin forming, down-to-the-east, growth fault. Westward expansion of the prospective section is recognized. It lies both to the east and to the west of the Mornington - King Island fault and has therefore been influenced by the early rifting tectonics as well as the later movements of this fault. Differential uplift, tilting, deformation and faulting caused the Manatee area to be broken in several fault blocks. At the lower M. diversus seismic time structure map level, Map 4. it is divided in six separate, but related, leads.