

PENGUIN

The Penguin anomaly trend lies along the southwest margin of the central graben area from which it is separated by the major basin forming fault.

This positive trend is best illustrated at the Lower M. diversus seismic horizon map level, Map 2. At this level a northwest-southeast trending horst block is divided into two separate closures, the Penguin and South Penguin leads. To the northwest, up dip, the Penguin lead terminates, with rollover, against the Mornington - King Island Fault. West of the Mornington King Island Fault is the north-south trending West Penguin lead, and the northwest Penguin lead. Although these four leads share a name, it is obvious that their structural evolution was significantly different.

The Penguin lead is a northwest trending horst block which terminates with rollover to the northwest against the north-south trending Mornington-King Island fault. To the southeast it opens to the deep and expanded section of the central graben area, Figure 7., 13.

Relief: 1.300 to 1.650 seconds  
Area : 12500 acres

The South Penguin lead also trends to the northwest. It is down dip and separated from the Penguin lead by its northeast boundary fault, Figure 13. This lead is mostly located on the Permit to the east and south of Permit T-19-P.

Relief: 1.600 to 1.700 seconds  
Area : 16900 acres

The west Penguin lead is a north-south trending horst block separated from the Manatee anomaly by the basin forming fault. It is related and