

2. Tilted Upper Cretaceous sediments against a basement fault. Here, only one structure, which is big, has so far been identified, where both rift-related and post-rift thick Upper Cretaceous sediments are equally prospective, thus adding to prospectivity of this particular playtype. Since early Paleocene the Durroon sub-basin has been tilted to the North, thereby, possibly, enabling long-term migration of oil into the structures in the South.

3. Shale diapir or wrench-related structure of Late Cretaceous age. Several very attractive "flower-type" structures of this playtype appear along the Southern margin of the Durroon sub-basin. Although their origine is not quite clear at the moment, we interpret it as wrenching giving rise to shale diapir which, in turn, created the structures. The age of these structures can be clearly identified as Late Cretaceous by the onlap of younger sediments. This playtype is similar to the one above with regard to the timing of structuring and possible migration of oil from the North to the uplifted structures to the South.