

alluvial plain are interpreted as having been deposited in low sinuosity, predominantly bed-load streams whereas sands of the lower alluvial plain are interpreted as having been deposited on point bars within high sinuosity streams. In this study, Aquing's data was used in a modified form to be compatible with the two intervals being mapped. The following two sections will discuss the distribution of depositional facies associated with the two mapped intervals of the EVCM.

2.3 M. diversus Unconformity to Top of the L. balmei Zone

As mentioned in the previous section, this interval is considered the most prospective for hydrocarbons. Table 2.1 lists the thicknesses of this interval, or if it is not completely penetrated, the thickness of the interval penetrated for each well. Thicknesses range from 0' at Durroon 1 to 2616' at Narimba 1 and seismic indicates this interval may be as thick as 4500' in the Narimba area. Table 2.2 lists the net sand thicknesses and percent sand for the interval between the M. diversus Unconformity to the top of the L. balmei zone in each well. Sand percentages range from as low as 3 percent in Cormorant 1 to as high as 50 percent in Bass 2 and Pelican 2. In general, the sand percentages decrease away from the basin margins towards the basin centre (Figure 2.5). Table 2.3 lists the thickness of coal and the percentage of coal within the interval. As with the sand percent, the percentage of coal depends on position within the basin and Figure 2.6 shows the percentage of coal