

- 2) the Upper M. diversus unconformity and
- 3) the top of the L. balmei zone (approximate top of the Paleocene).

Towards the margins of the Basin and beneath structural highs, reflections associated with the highly characteristic steeply dipping Otway Group were observed. A regional map of this reflector was not produced due to the lack of seismic energy penetration in the central portions of the basin. An estimation of the maximum thickness of EVCM sediments which occur in the vicinity of the Cormorant 1 structure is 15,000 ft.

The study of the Pelican field (Part 2, Fig. 2.3) indicated that faults are en echelon and vary considerably in throw, even over a short distance. The seismic line spacing used in this regional study is large compared with the variability of faults, thus only the very large faults could confidently be correlated between lines.

#### 4.1.1 EVCM Horizon (Encl. 4.1)

The boundary between the Demons Bluff Formation and the top of the EVCM is generally marked by a strong seismic reflection associated with a large increase in velocity. To the northeast of the Basin, however, the reflection strength and character of this boundary is reduced. This event can generally be mapped with a high degree of confidence.

#### 4.1.2 Upper M. diversus Unconformity (Encl. 4.2)

This mapped event varies from an erosional unconformity