

top of the EVCM is an erosional unconformity, this isopach represents the shape and amount of structural development of the basin during the upper portion of the EVCM.

Two main depositional trends are obvious. One, with a north-south orientation stretching from the Toolka feature to the Pelican feature, is dominated by a major recurrent fault east of Toolka 1. The second has a southeast-northwest orientation passing approximately 10 kilometres south of Dondu 1 and Aroo 1. The southeast depocentre is dominated by fluvial sands, and appears to trend into the postulated northwest marine outlet of the basin.

#### 4.2.2 Upper M. diversus to top L. balmei (Enc. 4.5)

The upper limit of this isopach is an unconformity and thus, within the basin, it can be used to estimate the amount of fault movement and/or erosion associated with early structuring. The thick preserved section has a north south orientation and is dominated by the major northwest-southeast trending recurrent fault northeast of Cormorant 1 and Toolka 1.

### 4.3 Structural Controls and Development

The initiation of the development of the Bass Basin appears to be coincident with the onset of rifting between the Australian and Antarctic continents. The Early Cretaceous Otway Group sediments were deposited in the early rift valley. The Durroon 1 well penetrated Early Cretaceous Otway Group sediments which