

maturity for gas and oil prior to deposition of the Demon's Bluff Formation. The Demons Bluff Formation transgressive marine shales are considered to provide a general shale seal for the complete EVCM section, although Miocene uplift and erosion at the basin perimeter may reduce the continuity of the seal in some areas.

- b) The lower part of the lower EVCM generally reached peak maturity and expelled generated hydrocarbons during the period of upper EVCM deposition (post M. diversus unconformity).
- c) Lateral updip migration probably occurred out of EVCM depocentres (eg. Cormorant, Narimba areas) toward the southwestern basin margins, and also updip toward faults along the eastern sides of the asymmetric depocentre areas. Intermittent leakage up these faults may also have occurred.
- d) Intraformational seals are required for confinement of hydrocarbons generated at this time, since no regional seal was developed.
- e) Sand percentages in intervals above the lower L. balmei level generally increase toward the basin margins. It is expected that this would also be true for the EVCM sediments in general. The total sand percentage for this interval would also be expected to be high at this active stage of basin fill. The bulk of hydrocarbons generated from this interval is likely to have been expelled from the basin centre along increasingly sandy conduits out towards