

the margins and escaped.

- f) Structural closures and areas of primary accumulation existing during the time of generation should be reflected by mapping of the upper EVCM interval. (ie. Top EVCM to M. diversus unconformity isochron Encl. 4.4).

Based on the Top EVCM to M. diversus isochron map, these areas are:

- (i) a subtle thin area 40 kilometres south of Cormorant 1, which represents early block faulting of the lower EVCM interval and is reflected in Pipipa-type plays (see 8.4).
- (ii) the axis of a thin interval through Poonboon 1 and Nangkero 1 towards Bass 1. The northern extent of this axis has a lower sand percentage in lower EVCM units. Migration from generative areas across faults onto this structurally higher area may have been inhibited by fault seals. However, some vertical migration up faults may have occurred episodically with recurrent movement. This axis generally tends to nose to the north. Once hydrocarbons entered this structural trend, migration to the southeast, updip from lower to higher sand percentages, would have been likely. Hydrocarbons are likely to have left the basin as no cross-fault barriers exist along a southeast migration pathway.
- g) In depocentres, the EVCM section up to the top of the L. balmei