

late (Miocene) faulting. The overpressure is a significant feature to consider since it occurs in conjunction with the only known petroleum accumulation in the basin.

Observations

- (1) Both overpressure and hydrocarbons occur on the downthrown and depocentre side of the major normal fault between Pelican 3 and Pelican 1, 2, and 4.
- (2) Since overpressure has not equilibrated, possibly since Miocene time, fault sealing on the major normal fault bounding the depocentre appears to be effective.
- (3) Pelican Field pay distribution and apparent gas pool isolation within fault blocks further confirms that fault seals are effective in the Pelican area.

7.4 Results

- (a) Lateral migration along generative intervals appears to be the dominant migration pathway, generally towards the steeply dipping southwestern basin flank, with intraformational seals and faults largely confining migrating hydrocarbons within the generative intervals.
- (b) The percentage of sand in the interval from Top EVCM to the M. diversus Unconformity is generally high around the periphery of the basin, with depocentre areas showing values below 40 percent. The lowest values of less than 20 percent occur in the Cormorant depocentre. Fault sealing within this section is