

likely where less than 40 percent sand occurs. The immaturity of the section probably explains the absence of hydrocarbon accumulations in this interval.

- (c) The percentage of sand in the interval from the M. diversus Unconformity to the top of the L. balmei zone is low in the depocentre area around Cormorant 1 and seals approximately half the reservoir sands at Pelican Field where the sand percentage is approximately 40 percent. A trend of sand percentage values less than 40 percent in this interval along the southwest dip slope of the basin provides good sealing potential for normal faults and a trap mechanism for migrating hydrocarbons.
- (d) Traps appear to depend on:
- 1) sand offsets at faults eg. Pelican Field and Pipipa 1. This is considered to be the most important trap element in the Bass Basin, or
 - 2) abutment of sands up against basement /Otway Group tight sands eg. Bass 3 (downdip) where the upper part of the T. Longus zone abuts the basement.
- (e) Large scale, continuous fault seals are unlikely, and most traps will be small in size, since fault correlations between seismic lines 15 kilometres apart are generally not possible in the area of the basin flanks. However, many sands may produce multiple pay zones in lower EVCN intervals, and reserves estimates are high due to thick cumulative net pay.