

Traps significantly larger in size than Pelican Field appear unlikely, since Pelican Field as presently defined is approximately 15 kilometres long. However, extension of Pelican Field to the northwest and southeast along the fault trend may be possible.

- (f) The sand percentage map for the M.diversus unconformity to base of M.diversus interval indicates that a more shaly section existed in the Cormorant-Tarook area depocentre. This interval may also include a proportion of shales from periodic marine incursions. This section could generate a much higher proportion of liquids than exists in Pelican Field. The greatest proportion of this potential oil would be expected to have migrated laterally within its source interval - probably up dip slope towards Bass 3 and also toward the normal bounding fault adjacent Bass 1. The latter fault had little major recurrent movement after the M. diversus Unconformity.
- (g) Early faults appear to be involved in effective traps. Faults developed before the M.diversus unconformity and not recurrent significantly after that event provide an effective mechanism for hydrocarbon accumulation at Pelican Field. Early faults tend to trend along the eastern margin of the M. diversus Unconformity to L. balmei depositional thicks. Pelican 1,2 and 4 (field wells) are the only ones which test section