

2000' across the bounding fault from Pelican 3 toward the Pelican Field. This dramatic interval change is largely produced by differential rates of subsidence and deposition across the fault.

A similar thickening is common across extensional normal faults in the Cooper Basin during deposition of the Patchawarra Formation.

At Pelican Field, the major episode of faulting which commenced during Lower EVCM deposition and bounded the Pelican - Narimba - Cormorant depocentre trend was largely active up until M. diversus time. Little further recurrent faulting occurs after the M. diversus Unconformity. Therefore, the fault trend is early relative to the hydrocarbon generation period (probable Miocene period).

- (f) Regional erosion at the level of the M. diversus Unconformity to the east of Pelican 3 is considered insufficient to explain the extreme difference in thickness. The change is mainly depositional. This is considered important since erosion of local highs at the M. diversus unconformity level is evident at the Bass 3 structure. This structure has a long history of recurrent normal movement on its bounding fault and is not productive.
- (g) Minor thickening in the Top EVCM to M. diversus unconformity interval is largely due to differential compaction on the downside of the fault, again supporting the