

present in the well. There is some evidence on squash plot DD that lower *M. diversus* reflections onlap the *L. balmei* surface north of the intersection of squash plot LLL and squash plot DD. South of Pelican-3, on squash plot DD, a major expansion in the entire Eastern View Coal Measures section is evident. Palynologic data from the Pelican-2 and Pelican-5 wells suggest that the expansion is primarily within the *M. diversus* interval. Eight hundred feet of *M. diversus* section are present upthrown, and greater than 2,000 feet of *M. diversus* section are present downthrown. The *M. diversus* section thickens to the south of Pelican Field on squash plot DD, suggesting that the Pelican structure was developing during *M. diversus* deposition, possibly in response to the movement on the expansion fault(s). Further to the south all the intervals onlap onto an apparent basement surface.

The Pelican expansion fault system trends northwestward from the Pelican wells as seen on squash plots AA, Z, Y, and W. The interval thickness, downthrown and parallel to the expansion fault(s), thins dramatically to the northwest. This thinning is illustrated on squash plot 000, where the *M. diversus* thickness at the intersection of squash plot BB is 600 milliseconds and thins to 25 milliseconds westward at the intersection of squash plot W. On squash plot 000 the *L. balmei* reflector dips more rapidly from squash plot W eastward to the Pelican field area than the *M. diversus* reflector. This interval thickness trend can be seen on squash plots PPP and NNN. Squash plot NNN illustrates a less dramatic thinning of *M. diversus* because the squash plot follows the strike trend of the thickest portion of the expanded section.

The position of the expansion fault on squash plot W is generalized and is probably a multifault system with parallel faults to the north and south of the intersection of squash plot MMM on squash plot W. Palynologic control does not exist to aid pinpointing the fault system. The seismic data interpretation suggests that the width of the Pelican basin is narrowing from the Pelican well area toward the northwest. Upthrown to the fault system the *M. diversus* interval is thickening to the northwest and the expansion fault system appears to be breaking up and terminating into multifault splays to the northwest. The expansion system breakup can be followed on squash plots V, U and T where the presence of as many as twelve minor faults can be interpreted. The fault system is not seen on squash plot S.

Squash plot W is the next point of palynologic control northwest of squash plot BB. The Tarook data provide shallow control for the interpretation. The deeper correlations are from the Tilana penetration. In the Tilana area, especially toward the well control to the southwest, the Top of *L. balmei* and the Top of *T. longus* correlations presented misties using the time converted depths of the Tilana well. The Tilana data fall below the Yolla well correlations tied into squash plot W from squash plot HHH and well below correlations of squash plot BB data on strike squash plots into squash plot W. Re-examination of the Tilana palynology through the composite standard unit investigation of the basin supports the interpretation that the top of the *T. longus* is shallower than the first *T. longus* interval seen in the well, and it was therefore interpreted to be 100 milliseconds shallower. The top of the *L. balmei* is also interpreted to be a bit shallower, based on ties from the Yolla