

southern edge of a stable area during the remaining Eocene deposition. The development of a half to full graben in the Cormorant area is demonstrated. Southwest of the Cormorant graben is the stable platform area Bass-3 to Aroo. Southeast of the Cormorant graben is the smaller south Yolla graben, possibly representing the basinal axis offset between the Cormorant and Pelican grabens.

The *M. diversus* palynologic age section demonstrates the greatest diversity in interval thickness and is interpreted to represent the age of graben development. Five wells that penetrated into the *L. balmei* section did not have evidence of complete *M. diversus* sections. The Bass-2 well only penetrated middle and lower *M. diversus*. The Bass-3 well only penetrated middle *M. diversus*. The Aroo well only penetrated lower *M. diversus*. The Yurongi well only penetrated middle and lower *M. diversus*. The Pelican-3 well only penetrated upper and middle *M. diversus*. It is interpreted however that an *M. diversus* age unconformity exists only in the Pelican-3 well and that the remaining wells have palynologically indeterminate intervals to accommodate the missing section.

The isopach of the four intervals, *N. asperus*, *P. asperopolus*, *M. diversus* and *L. balmei* are on Enclosures 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively, with all four intervals shown in a panel on Enclosure 8. This interpretation of the configuration of the Eocene and Paleocene intervals is a generalization designed to aid in the interpretation of the basin and not to define detailed map horizons.

The interpretation of the regional squash plots intersecting the well control are shown in cross section on Enclosures 9 through 17. The interpretation is also presented in depth schematic cross sections and are presented on Enclosures 18 and 19. These schematic cross sections were designed to represent the interpretation framework for SUBSIDE analysis.