

Projecting the Nerita-1 and Snail-1 data onto the BMR 11 seismic line allows correlation to the Anglesea-1 and Konkon-1. The shallowest palynological data in the Anglesea-1 well, at 500 feet drilling depth, is in lower *N. asperus*. The well penetrated 700 feet of lower *N. asperus* section, then an unconformity within a 300 foot indeterminate interval before drilling 400 feet of *T. longus* and *T. lillei* section. The *L. balmei* section could exist in the indeterminate depth interval, corresponding to palynological sections in Nerita-1 and Snail-1 wells. The Anglesea-1 well, after penetrating a *T. lillei* section, found a second unconformity overlying 8,000 feet of Otway or older section. The upper half of this 8,000 feet is established Otway, *C. paradoxus* and *F. asymmetricus*.

Line BMR 11 shows that the Anglesea-1 is upthrown to a major down to the southeast fault. The fault is younger than *N. asperus* as the *N. asperus* and deeper sections are of similar thickness on both sides of the fault. The Nerita-1 well was drilled on a very young structure downthrown to the fault in a thick basinal setting. Further to the southeast on BMR 11, the Snail-1 platform is on the upthrown side of a fault which appears to have been active during Late Cretaceous, Paleocene, and *N. asperus* deposition intervals as the sections are significantly thinner upthrown. Southeast of the Snail well on BMR 11 is the King Island - Mornington Ridge high. The Otway package does not appear to thin onto the King Island-Mornington Ridge high. The Otway below the Snail-1 well is in excess of 4,000 feet thick, based on the Anglesea-1 data, and that it is no thinner than 1,000 in the Snail-1 well itself. The dip configuration of the seismic reflectors within the Otway section does not support that the Otway section thins toward the King Island-Mornington Ridge. Southeast of the King Island-Mornington Ridge high on BMR 11 is a graben with no palynologic control. To the southeast of the graben the thin *N. asperus*, *P. asperopolus*, *M. diversus* and *L. balmei* intervals offlap a basement-like surface into the Konkon-1 well.

The Durroon-1 well is on the southeast side of the Bass Basin. The interpreted Durroon stratigraphy and its relationship to the northeast edge of the Bass Basin is illustrated on the seismic lines of Enclosure 21, with the corresponding interpretation illustrated on Enclosure 22. The interpreted relationships on Enclosure 22 have no palynological confirmation within the 60 miles of distance between the Durroon-1 and the Dondu-1 wells. The Durroon-1 well, intersected by BMR 20, does offer support of the widespread nature of the *N. asperus* to *L. balmei* disconformity outside the basin. In addition, the Durroon-1 well penetrated two additional unconformities, one between *N. senectus* and *C. triplex* and one between *C. triplex* and *C. paradoxus*. The well is positioned on the high flank of a half graben and reveals a picture of the pre-Paleocene tectonics. The Durroon well also offers an additional Otway thickness data point of at least 4,400 feet.

With areas of non-deposition during *P. asperopolus* and *M. diversus* in the Torquay Embayment and the Durroon areas, the interpretation leads to the *P. asperopolus* and *M. diversus* source providence must have been from the north, or south of the basin proper.