

possibly in a structure related to the Cormorant trough development, and only recently remigrated into the Cormorant structure.

The Bass Basin model does not address the timing of hydrocarbon expulsion within the central basin from the pre-T. lilliei section. This older section is difficult to model within the central basin due to the lack of deep control. A generalized model was developed to establish a general timing framework of this older section. This model assumes, based on edge of basin control, that the Otway section is 3000 feet (914 meters) thick under the central basin, that the age of the oldest Otway is 119 million years old, that the age of the youngest Otway is 103 million years old, and that there was no deposition from 103 million years ago to 76 million years ago. Two model points were chosen to represent the timing limits of Otway expulsion, a point showing the thickest post Otway deposition, Point B, and a point showing the thinnest post Otway deposition, Point A (Enclosure 58). The results of the model suggest that within the deepest part of the basin Otway peak oil expulsion took place between 50 and 45 million years ago and that within the platform areas peak oil expulsion took place 15 million years ago.

The thermal maturation history of the two edge of basin models, the Durroon area and the Anglesea area, are presented in Enclosures 59 and 60, respectively. The present day oil window is within the Otway section. The contrast in sediment load on the outskirts of the basin compared to the center of the basin introduces variations in oil expulsion timing.

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