

The study generated the following conclusions relating reservoir development to prospectivity:

- 1) Thick, permeable reservoir sands with good deliverability characteristics are developed in the Bass Basin.
- 2) They occur as shoreline sand facies developed on the margins of large wave affected lacustrine systems.
- 3) They commonly occur as stacked sequences. This increases the chance of intersecting good thicknesses of cumulative reservoir sandstones.
- 4) Sand distribution can be grossly predicted, but well control alone does not allow detailed prediction of the distribution of specific sand bodies for specific prospects.

Technical conclusions from the study are:

- 1) The depositional model for the EVCM incorporates a variety of sub-environments generated in a fluvial to deltaic and shoreface setting.
- 2) The sub-environments represented include offshore, lower middle and upper shoreface, backshore/beach, stranded beach ridge (with washovers), possible tidal channels (runnels), back barrier coal marsh deposits, fluvial channel fills, barforms, abandonment features, crevasse splays, floodbasin lakes and interdistributary bays.
- 3) The delta profile represented by the EVCM is interpreted to be the result of a wave dominated delta system, modern analogues include the Sao Francisco Delta, Brazil and the Senegal Delta, W. Africa.
- 4) The Bass Basin delta was formed in a restricted embayment or large lake with minor marine incursions. In this context the Rhone Delta building out into the Mediterranean Sea provides a modern analogue of a wave dominated delta building out into a restricted sea. An example of such a delta forming in a lake is provided by the modern William River Delta prograding into Lake Athabasca, N.W.T. Canada.