

The top EVCM play (Figure 3.19) is very poorly controlled in T/25P however possible four-way dip closures are present and an Upper EVCM pinchout may just fall within the permit boundary but it appears likely that this play may develop immediately south of T/25P. This lightly explored area probably represents the best opportunity to develop Top Latrobe style, Gippsland Basin plays in the Bass Basin, but needs a substantial seismic investment for the play to be progressed. The top EVCM closures at Flinders and Hunter fall significantly basinward of the subcrop margin and subsequently can not be included in this play type.

The basin edge onlap or subcrop pinchout geometries allow other possible stratigraphic trap configurations on the Southwest Ramp. Fortunately they are likely to develop within the T/25P permit particularly for the deeper units. Two examples of these play types are discussed below.

The onlap of the basal Lower N.asperus units against basement (Figure 3.20) may provide trapping geometries if a palaeosol was developed on the unconformity surface or if the Upper EVCM is more shaly on it's margin. Competent seals are also likely to be present in truncated units which gives another possible trapping configuration under the basal Lower N.asperus unconformity where this surface has been deformed into anticlinal geometries.

Several examples of these plays can be seen on the Basal Lower N.asperus time structure map. Additionally where carrier beds, which are encased in or overlain by shale, onlap basement robust traps can be developed. The required stratigraphy may be hard to predict but the appropriate onlap geometry can be demonstrated for the Palaeocene (Figure 3.21). Cretaceous strata are likely to onlap this entire margin leading to much greater trap sizes. Clearly the combination of onlap and sealed subcrop geometries can also lead to large trap sizes.