



Figure 6 Top Palaeocene misties after first bulk shift correction

For the most part the Top EVCM marker is a robust and readily correlatable seismic event over the entire dataset. There is some distortion of the event beneath the extrusives of the Yolla 1 - Bass 1 area, and complete disruption by intrusives in other areas, particularly along the southwestern flank of the basin.

The Top Middle *M. diversus* lies close to the base of the major coaly sequence of the Upper *M. diversus* section of the EVCM. This seismic marker is consequently a high amplitude and continuous event. Correlation across faults is generally straight forward with good seismic character ties.

The Near Top Palaeocene event corresponds to the Top *L. balmei* palynological zone and is the least reliable event of the three, but represents the most likely target for exploration drilling. A seismic marker at this level can be correlated with fair confidence within any particular fault compartment but its less continuous character and varying amplitude make it difficult to carry confidently over some of the major faults systems. Figure 7 shows dip line BHB96-107 over the Ibis Prospect, and indicates the mapped seismic events.

Time structure maps at a scale of 1:100,000 were produced at each mapped level with and without data points annotated, and are presented here in Enclosures 1-6. Time interval maps were produced for the Top EVCM-Top Palaeocene and the Top Middle *M. diversus*-Top Palaeocene intervals and these are shown in Enclosures 7 and 8.