



Regional Geology of the Gippsland Basin

Figure captions

- Figure 1** Map of the Gippsland Basin showing bathymetry, petroleum well distribution and oil and gas fields.
- Figure 2** Tectonic elements map of the Gippsland Basin showing bathymetry, petroleum well distribution and oil and gas fields.
- Figure 3** Map showing petroleum exploration and production permits, oil and gas fields and petroleum production infrastructure in the Gippsland Basin.
- Figure 4** Stratigraphic chart for the Gippsland Basin showing hydrocarbon occurrences in the Central Deep, on the Northern Terrace and on the Southern Terrace (Geologic Time Scale after Gradstein et al, 2020).
- Figure 5** Stratigraphic chart for the Southern Terrace showing well intersections of hydrocarbons (Geologic Time Scale after Gradstein et al, 2020).
- Figure 6** Stratigraphic chart for the western Central Deep showing well intersections of hydrocarbons (Geologic Time Scale after Gradstein et al, 2020).
- Figure 7** Stratigraphic chart for the eastern Central Deep showing well intersections of hydrocarbons (Geologic Time Scale after Gradstein et al, 2020).
- Figure 8** Stratigraphic chart for the Shelf Edge and Continental Slope showing well intersections of hydrocarbons (Geologic Time Scale after Gradstein et al, 2020).
- Figure 9** Stratigraphic chart for the Northern Terrace showing well intersections of hydrocarbons (Geologic Time Scale after Gradstein et al, 2020).
- Figure 10** Map showing the current main operators, active exploration permits, retention leases and production licences
- Figure 11** Map showing the distribution of oil families in the Gippsland Basin (after Edwards et al, 2016).
- Figure 12** Well correlation diagram from the western Central Deep (Dolphin 1) to the northern flank of the Bass Canyon (Great White 1) showing depositional facies relationships.
- Figure 13** Well correlation diagram from the western Central Deep (Barracouta A3) to the edge of the Bass Canyon (Billfish 1) showing depositional facies relationships.
- Figure 14** Dendrogram showing distinct source rock groups using bulk carbon isotopes and molecular (biomarker) analyses from selected wells. Orange: Chimaera Formation source rock (CFSR) extracts that have mixed land-plant and lacustrine signatures consistent with deposition in a lower coastal plain facies. Green: Volador Formation source rocks (VFSR) with strongly terrestrially influenced oxic depositional environment. Blue (comprising two sub-groups): Anemone Formation source rocks (AFSR) were deposited in sub oxic to oxic environments containing mixed marine algal and terrestrial higher plant derived organic matter (after Edwards et al, 2016).
- Figure 15** Dendrogram showing Latrobe Group oil-source correlations using bulk carbon isotopes and molecular (biomarker) analyses from selected wells. Orange: Angler 1 and Blackback 2 oils

have mixed land-plant and lacustrine signatures that show similarity to lower coastal plain source rocks from the Chimaera Formation (CFSR) in the deepest sections (*T. lilliei* biozone) at Volador-1 and Hermes-1. These samples plot separately from the Central Deep oils that have a terrestrial fingerprint. Blue: Anemone 1A oil and Blackback 2 fluid inclusion oil show most similarity to Anemone Formation source rocks (AFSR) with mixed marine/terrestrial signatures. Green: the geochemical signature of the Volador Formation source rocks (VFSR) deposited in strongly oxic environments and containing terrestrial higher plant remains does not correlate with any oil (after Edwards et al, 2016).

- Figure 16** Oil-source correlations for selected wells. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ isotope values of the Anemone 1 oil (blue) fall within the range of values exhibited by the marine Anemone Formation source rock extracts (after Edwards et al, 2016).
- Figure 17** Oil-source correlations for selected wells. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ isotope values of the Angler 1 oil (orange) is most similar to the source rock extract of the Chimaera Formation at 3369 m in Omeo 1 ST1, but is somewhat different to other extracts of this formation in other wells (after Edwards et al, 2016).
- Figure 18** Oil-source correlations for selected wells. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ isotope values of the Volador Formation source rock extracts (green) show a wide range in values and envelop those of the Chimaera and Anemone formations. The isotopic values of the oils from the Bream and Halibut fields fall in between the range displayed by the Anemone 1 and Anger 1 oils (after Edwards et al, 2016).
- Figure 19** Map showing marine reserves, marine parks, multiple use zones and ecological features in the Gippsland Basin.