b. Originally, the entire program was planned to use 200 meter shot point spacing to provide 600% overlapping subsurface coverage, but during the late stages of the project it was decided to increase this interval to 600 meters on some of the less critical lines.

c. Following instructions of the client representative, an explosive charge of 100 pounds was used for each shot.

d. No reversing plugs were used during the recording operations, but they were used during the final processing in order to have the eastern or northern component of each line on the right of the record section.

4. Data Recorded -

a. Two magnetic tapes were recorded at each shot point. The long spread tape was recorded in Tape AVC, while the short spread tape was recorded in Programmed Gain. Broad band filtering was applied through use of Western Plug-in filters. The standard FL filter, with a 50% overall amplitude response at 17 and 72 cycles per second, was used for the short spread tapes; a special 8.5 - 55 filter was used for the long spread tapes.

b. One paper monitor record showing the 24 traces of each spread, plus the 8 water break traces on the long spread was taken at each shot point.

c. One uncorrected Variable Area film playback was made of every third short spread tape where 200 meter spacing was used, and of every short spread tape for the 600 meter intervals. 8.5 - 55 filtering was applied.

d. A continuous fathometer recording was made during recording operations.

5. Data Processing -

a. All magnetic tapes were forwarded to Western's Data Processing Centre in Perth, where fully corrected Variable Area record sections were produced. The long spread tapes providing overlapping subsurface coverage were processed by the stacking technique, with Constant Gain and no additional filtering applied. Playbacks for the short spread sections were made through a 5 - 75 filter with Tape AVC.