



## B. SHOOTING

Shotpoint position relative to the streamer was varied as requested by the client. For SP's 1 - 226 the shot was two group intervals from the last live section at the far end of the streamer. For SP's 227 - 2121 the shot was between groups 20 and 21. For SP's 2122 - 18432 and SP's 18938 - 19505 the shot was between groups 18 and 19. A tracking buoy was trailed from the stern of the recording vessel as a guide for positioning the shooting vessel. The blaster on the shooting vessel, controlled by the PMR-20 recorder via the radio timebreak unit, detonated the charges. The radio timebreak, recording time zero, was recorded on PMR-20 tape channel 27 and converted to an artificial timebreak to be recorded on digital tape as timing word zero. Charges were loaded at 200 meter intervals to obtain sixfold CDP coverage. The explosive used was nitro-carbo-nitrate in 50 lb cannister sizes. Generally 100 lb charges were used. On lines west of King Island and between the King Island and Tasmania 50 lb charges were used due to the shallow geologic section. Charge size and shot depths were noted on the recording logs.

The radio timebreak was tested monthly for timebreak and detonation coincidence.

## C. RECORDING AND SHOOTING CYCLE

The recording and shooting cycle was determined by the ship's traverse between preplotted shotpoint intervals on the track plots. This time interval was set into a master clock (an interval timer which zeros and resets automatically) which controlled the recording and shooting sequence. Changes in the ship's speed were compensated for at the master clock. The master clock, set into a Time Coordinator Unit, controlled the magnetic tape recorders. It also controlled sequential counters