

Appendix 5

334049

VELOCITY SURVEY

ESSO BASS NO. 2

By

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A. INTRODUCTION

Esso Australia contracted Western Geophysical Co. to perform the velocity survey. Under the contract Western agreed to furnish the following:

(1) Instruments.

- a. SSC Model GCE101 Pressure Sensitive Well Geophones.
- b. Twelve SIE GA-11 Amplifiers, Input Switching and Power Supply
- c. Western 30 Channel Camera
- d. Three 12 volt Batteries and Charger
- e. Portable Developing System
- f. Two 300 volt Blasters
- g. Three Kaar TR 327 CB Radios
- h. Two RC-5 Remote Control Units for Shooters Radio
- i. Two TA-12 Break amplifier units
- j. Adequate spare parts

(2) One Instrument Operator and One Marine Shooter.

(3) One Licensed Shooting Boat.

All equipment and personnel were assembled on May 17, 1966 and the velocity survey was made on the 18th.

B. SURVEY PROCEDURES

1. Shot Positioning

Prior to the start of the survey, buoys were placed on both sides of Glomar III at a distance of approximately 1,000 feet, and 500 feet from the well site on the south side. Glomar III was anchored in an approximately east-west orientation and the buoys were on an approximate N-S line passing through the well site. A reference geophone was lowered 25 feet below the water in the moonpool and was used to record the water break.

2. Charge Size and Positioning

One hundred pound charges were used for the first three shots, which had offsets of 1,000 feet. All subsequent shots were made with fifty pound charges.

During the down run, shots were made at the 1,000 feet N buoy and at the 1,000 feet S buoy during the up run. One shot was made at the 500 feet S buoy in an attempt to minimize the triangulation error due to the shallow depth of the geophone, 2,070 feet.

Thirteen shots were made during the survey. Shot distances were checked with the recorded water break arrival.