

RESULTS5.5 Digital Seismic (Cont'd)

Between Reflectors 11 and 12 the section reverts to parallel gently dipping uniform reflectors suggesting that this is also an interval represented by fine grained offshore facies.

No isopach mapping has been attempted but it would appear that most of the intervals above Reflector 12 (at approximately 700 metres) thicken basin-ward toward the northeast.

This may not be the case for the interval Reflector 12 to 13 which appears to thicken more to the south. This interval is also less seismically uniform and would include more mixed inshore and sandy facies.

Reflector 13 marks a significant change in the section. It represents an unconformity below which the northeasterly dips are slightly greater. It also coincides with a horizon where a lot of noise is generated. This noise can be seen on Line 30 as pseudo reflectors with steep northeast dips. Typically such noise could be due to an erosion surface with associated features such as extremely rugged small scale topography, cavernous limestones or stringers of siliceous or calcareous caprock to create noise from the seismic signal. This horizon is calculated from stacking velocity analysis to be approximately 825 metres below sea-level.

Below here the data is masked somewhat by noise and is also beginning to be greatly attenuated.

Reflector 14 appears to mark an unconformity with truncation of underlying events towards the southwest.