

5.5 Digital Seismic (Cont'd)

From here to almost 1.5 seconds the section is almost devoid of continuous reflections. This is in part due to attenuation but indicates the absence of offshore parallel bedded facies and the presence of mixed sandy facies possibly with widespread lateral variability to break up reflector continuity. These facies may be inshore, marginal marine or continental.

Reflector 15 (at approximately 2000 metres below sea level) is picked as being the shallowest continuous event to show any structure, as above approximately 1.4 seconds all events dip evenly to the northeast. The structuring on Reflector 15 probably represents draping over the underlying structures.

The pick of Reflector 16 shows this structuring to be gentle anticlinal folding with associated faulting. It is not considered within the scope of this report to map these structures as it is assumed that the exploration geophysicists have done so, probably exhaustively. Fault traces have been plotted on the accompanying Map No. 6 but their positions will be approximate as the data is not migrated. The maps shows a dominant pair of fault traces, discontinuous in places, 200 to 300 metres apart with a graben between. This feature crosses the survey area from west-northwest to east-southeast at its closest approximately 600 metres southwest of the location. The data is not good enough or deep enough to confidently determine the direction and angle of the fault planes and the mapping only represents visible displacements on the one strong reflector. No interpretation of the style of