5 RESULTS

5.5 Digital Seismic (Cont'd)

faulting is presented but as there may be both apparent reverse components along the fault lines it is assumed that wrenching or strike-slip faulting is involved.

Reflector 16 is very strong considering the depth and the attenuation that has taken place above. With only very rudimentary knowledge of regional and local stratigraphy, it is considered that this event is likely to represent coal measures at approximately 2500 metres below sea level as calculated from stacking velocity analyses.

The data available have all been examined to check for drilling hazards. No faults can be seen apart from those deep structures (below 1.5 seconds), previously described which are closer than 600 metres from location. No "bright spots" indicative of gas can be seen although one would need to examine true amplitude recovery data to be completely confident in this assertion.

The only conceivable hazard may occur below 825 metres at the horizon represented by Reflector 13 as described above. The seismic noise generation may be due to the presence of cavernous limestones and unless there is indepenent evidence to show otherwise, it is recommended that allowance be made to case here to prevent possible dramatic circulation losses.