5.4 Misties

Each dataset was internally very consistent with misties generally well below 10ms. Phase and processing differences between each vintage did result in bulk shifts between them up to nearly 20ms. Adjusting for these bulk shifts improved the misties to below 10ms for the shallow horizons. For horizons within and below the *M.diversus*, faulting caused misties, particularly where strike and dip lines intersected coincident with a fault plane. Gridding and contouring compensates for these errors in a reasonably tidy fashion.

5.5 Mapping Method

Geoquest horizons were transferred to the Sattlegger mapping and contouring package where mistie analysis occurred and corrections computed and applied. The Geoquest MAPVIEW software was utilised to create maps of the fault contacts, which enabled fault cuts to be traced. The fault maps were made in order of structural maturity, ie from oldest to youngest, with each successive younger horizon overlain on its predecessor to achieve fault plane consistency. These maps were then digitised and transferred to Sattlegger where after minor editing, gridding and contouring of the time structure maps was done.

For the shallow, relatively unfaulted horizons isochron maps were generated using simple grid subtraction. Subtraction of grids for severely faulted horizons resulted in a most unsatisfactory result. Because of our need to identify regional trends, horizons were gridded again without faults and these unfaulted grids could be easily subtracted to give a better result for the isochron maps. Sparsity of useable data meant that the only basement map that could be generated was a severely smoothed "form" map.

Maps have been plotted in colour on SAGASCO Resource's Calcomp and Hewlett Packard HP650C DesignJet plotters. Some maps were transferred to Microstation and Harvard Graphics for final drafting.