

2.2 Interpretation Method

The seismic character below the robust top EVCM marker is monotonous and at times poorly correlatable. This is particularly the case in the highly faulted Pelican Trough. No significant events correspond with any of the relevant palynological zones, hence several events were used in an effort to constrain the interpretation to be more robust and geologically reasonable. Due to the highly variable character chasing individual events was fraught with pitfalls and was often misleading. The method chosen proved to be very time consuming and it was not possible to resolve some problems in the southern-most area in the allowed timeframe. This area, however, is outside the zone of interest and may need to be re-examined at a later date. Most of these interpretation dilemmas could be resolved with better seismic coverage.

In the areas where well control is reasonable it became obvious early in the interpretation that the palynological zonation is at times inconsistent, and often allows latitude as far as picking "time lines" between wells is concerned. For this reason horizon terminology should be considered generalised, each name reflecting an arbitrary allocation of the top within a zone of it's possible location.

The data was interpreted on Geoquest software installed on a Sun Sparc 2 platform, which was upgraded to a Sparc 5 late in the interpretation.

The Rocky Cape data and the reprocessed lines contribute to some 4800km of migrated seismic data which have been interpreted in the T/25P region. Only the portion of this data particularly associated with the new data will be presented in this report. The interpreted horizons were loaded into the Sattlegger mapping system for analysis and presentation. Sattlegger grids and faults were loaded into the Petrosys package to produce high quality maps for this report.

2.3 Data Quality

Much reprocessing effort went into making available migrated stacks for most lines within the permit. Only post 1969 data was considered viable for workstation use. A few lines in this category proved elusive and it may be necessary to scan these in the future.

The 1994 Rocky Cape data is of generally good quality, however the restriction to short line lengths has degraded the percentage of well migrated data on these lines. The slightly "wormy" nature of the seismic character reflects the poor signal to noise ratio and continuity of the deeper EVCM data but may be a manifestation of a slightly too aggressive F-K filter. The 1992 Hunter Seismic Survey lines are similar in character to the Rocky Cape data but were recorded as longer lines in general and consequently were better migrated.

The Amoco 1984 & 1985 surveys set up a regional framework for interpretation within T/25P. The lines were shot with a 2 - 3km dip line and 4 -6km strike line spacing and line lengths up to 55km. This extensive grid is of fair to good quality with reasonably consistent character. There is probably a 90° phase difference between the 1984 & 1995 data and this leads to a small bulk time shift from one vintage to the other. The HB80A (1980) data from the Pipipa area had been fully reprocessed for the workstation and is of good quality.

Amoco was approached for any digital data from the T/25P area and were forthcoming with several stacks from 1970, 1972 and 1977. This data was disappointing with the quality well down from the later vintages. Some of the data was corrupted with low