

frequency bands of noise which may have been a transcription or transportation problem. These vintages were migrated with fair to poor results. Band pass filtering helped to improve the signal to noise ratio in most instances.

In addition some of the lines, which were not available as stacks, were scanned or fully reprocessed. The fully reprocessed lines were of reasonable quality given the limitation of the early acquisition parameters and systems and were much better than the retrieved Amoco stacks. The quality of scanned data obviously is highly dependent on the seismic section quality and format. Full waveform scanning was used for TQH5-78 and the results were fair, with the data ending up with quite different character to similar vintage "fully digital" lines. There was an obvious deficiency in the dynamic range of the scanned line. Due to their presentation limitations, "regular" scanning was used for early vintage lines. The results were acceptable given the reconnaissance emphasis on the chosen lines.

2.4 Mistie Analysis and Distribution

The Sattlegger system was used for mistie analysis and the subsequent mapping. Misties within vintages were generally small as would be expected with marine data, although some variability is present in the early vintage data. Additionally fault interpretation may indicate that some of these early lines are out of position, perhaps in a variable way. Following the loading of all lines into Geoquest their time shift compared to the regional TQH5 grid was compensated by a vintage consistent (generally) bulk shift. The Rocky Cape data was 30ms high (shallow) compared to the regional grid which may be due to a different reference being used but this has not been resolved yet. The intersections of all vintages were checked for misties in Sattlegger and bulk shift corrections were then computed and applied. These were generally quite small given the initial vintage adjustments and reflect the slight frequency and phase differences between surveys. Local residual misties due to high dips or faults were small and are reasonably compensated for in the gridding process.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The Rocky Cape Seismic Survey and reprocessing spawned four mapping projects within T/25P which can be categorised (in order of completion) : Clarke Lead; Pelican Trough; Southwest Ramp Province and Veridian Lead. Various horizons were mapped for each area depending on the objectives and ease of interpretation. These are listed below:

Clarke Lead	:	1.	Top EVCM
		2.	Top Palaeocene
		3.	Top Cretaceous
Pelican Trough	:	1.	Top EVCM
		2.	Top Upper M.diversus
		3.	Top Middle M.diversus
		4.	Top Lower M.diversus
		5.	Top Palaeocene
		6.	The above horizons were also presented as prospect maps namely Warrego-Tourville-Actaeon, Pelican Field and Eddystone-Grindstone.