

### 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. In T/18P line lengths were generally longer than in T/25P and the data were better migrated accordingly. The slightly "wormy" nature of the seismic character seen in T/25P reflected the poor signal to noise ratio there, but the areas targeted in T/18P have much better continuity suggesting a significant change in the stratigraphy of the EVCM. The 1990 Shell Survey covering the north-eastern portion of the Basin Edge is of good quality but suffers from having short line lengths.

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. Some lines which were previously available as stacks only (on tape) were successfully migrated for the mapping project. Some 1977 lines were available from a reprocessing project done prior to the 1992 King 1 well and these were of reasonable quality although once again were quite short.

Amoco was approached for any digital data from the T/18P area and were forthcoming with several stacks from 1971, 1972 and 1975. These data were disappointing with the quality well down from the later vintages. Some of the data were corrupted with low 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.

### 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 were 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.