

Data Processing Report

for



ESSO Australia Pty Ltd

Area: Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20

WG Contract Number: J2669

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Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction	8
1.1 Survey Area.....	9
1.2 Processing Objectives.....	10
1.3 Acquisition Parameters.....	11
1.4 Geodetic Parameters	13
2.0 Testing	14
3.0 Processing Flow Diagram	15
4.0 Production Processing Sequence (Pre-Migration).....	19
4.1 Polarity.....	19
4.2 Reformat SEG-D to OMEGA.....	19
4.3 Seismic / Navigation Merge.....	19
4.4 Shot / Trace Data Edit.....	19
4.5 3D Grid Define.....	19
4.6 Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation.....	19
4.7 Low Cut Band-Pass Filter.....	21
4.8 Data Split.....	21
4.9 Nominal 2D Geometry.....	21
4.10 2D Receiver Domain Sort.....	22
4.11 NMO Correction.....	22
4.12 Swell Noise Attenuation (SWATT).....	23
4.13 2D Source Domain Sort.....	23
4.14 Inverse NMO Correction.....	23
4.15 Inverse Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation.....	24
4.16 Deterministic Signature Deconvolution (Quadrature Dephase).....	24
4.17 Data Resample.....	26
4.18 First Pass Velocity Analysis.....	26
4.19 3D Stack Velocity Field.....	26
4.20 Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation.....	27
4.21 NMO Correction.....	27
4.22 K-Filter.....	28
4.23 Tau-p Linear Noise Filter (shot domain).....	28
4.24 Inverse NMO Correction.....	30
4.25 Tidal Statics (Header update only)	30
4.26 Tau-p Deconvolution (with near offset extrapolation).....	30
4.27 NMO Correction.....	31
4.28 Prestack Shot Interpolation (2.5 D).....	32
4.29 2D Receiver Domain Sort.....	32
4.30 Tau-p Linear Noise Filter (receiver domain).....	33
4.31 Trace Reduction.....	34
4.32 Inverse NMO Correction.....	34
4.33 2D CMP Sort.....	34
4.34 Inverse Q-Filter.....	35
4.35 NMO Correction.....	35



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

4.36 High-resolution Radon Multiple Attenuation.....	35
4.37 Removal of Interpolated Shot Records.....	37
4.38 Inverse NMO Correction.....	37
4.39 3D Grid Define.....	37
4.40 Data Decimation.....	37
4.41 Common Offset Sort.....	37
4.42 NMO Correction.....	38
4.43 3D Prestack Regularisation.....	38
4.44 Inverse NMO Correction.....	39
4.45 3D CMP Sort.....	39
5.0 Production Processing Sequence (Post Stack Migration).....	40
5.1 Inverse Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation.....	40
5.2 Targeted Dip Moveout (DMO).....	40
5.3 Targeted DMO Velocity Analysis.....	41
5.4 3D Stack Velocity Field.....	41
5.5 NMO Correction.....	41
5.6 Outer Trace Mute.....	41
5.7 Tidal Statics (Application).....	42
5.8 DMO Progressive Stack.....	42
5.9 Post Stack Kirchhoff Migration.....	43
5.10 Water Bottom Mute.....	43
5.11 Gun and Cable Correction.....	44
5.12 Time Variant Filtering.....	44
5.13 Time Variant Scaling.....	45
5.14 SEG-Y Archive.....	45
6.0 Production Processing Sequence (Prestack Migration).....	47
6.1 NMO Correction.....	47
6.2 Unwanted Data Trace Clipping.....	47
6.3 Inverse NMO Correction.....	48
6.4 Inverse Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation.....	48
6.5 Tidal Statics (Application).....	48
6.6 Hybrid Kirchhoff Prestack Depth Migration (KPSDM).....	48
6.6.1 Initial Velocity Model.....	48
6.6.2 Targeted Hybrid KPSDM.....	49
6.6.3 Depth To Time Conversion.....	49
6.6.4 Targeted Hybrid KPSDM Velocity Analysis.....	49
6.6.5 3D Stack Velocity Field.....	49
6.6.6 Final Velocity Model.....	50
6.6.7 Production Hybrid KPSDM.....	50
6.6.8 Depth To Time Conversion.....	50
6.7 3D High Dense Velocity Analysis (HDVA).....	50
6.7.1 High density velocity analyses generation.....	51
6.7.2 Automatic Velocity Picking.....	51
6.7.3 Velocity Interpolation.....	52
6.7.4 Velocity Field Smoothing.....	52



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

6.8 NMO Correction.....	52
6.9 Outer Trace Mute.....	52
6.10 Final Stack.....	53
6.11 Water Bottom Mute.....	53
6.12 Gun and Cable Correction.....	54
6.13 Time Variant Filtering.....	54
6.14 Time Variant Scaling.....	55
6.15 SEG-Y Archive.....	56
7.0 Personnel.....	57
8.0 Appendices.....	58
8.1 Acquisition Line Listing.....	58
8.2 Field Tape List.....	63
8.3 Testing Log.....	69
8.3.1 Amplitude Compensation.....	69
8.3.2 Low Cut Filter.....	70
8.3.3 Swell Noise Attenuation.....	70
8.3.4 Quadrature Dephase.....	70
8.3.5 K-Filter.....	70
8.3.6 Tau-p Linear Noise Removal (shot domain).....	71
8.3.7 Tau-p Deconvolution.....	71
8.3.8 Tau-p Linear Noise Removal (receiver domain).....	71
8.3.9 High Resolution Radon Multiple Attenuation.....	72
8.3.10 Hybrid Kirchhoff Prestack Depth Migration – Final Model.....	72
8.3.11 High Dense Velocity Analysis.....	73
8.3.12 Time Variant Filter.....	73
8.3.13 Time Variant Scaling.....	73
8.4 Signatures/Wavelets.....	73
8.5 Grid Definition.....	80
8.6 Archive Datasets.....	82
8.6.1 Stack Datasets.....	82
8.6.2 Velocity Datasets.....	83
8.6.3 Gather Datasets.....	83
8.6.4 Other Datasets.....	90
9.0 Enclosures.....	91
Enclosure 1: Near trace gather – linear time gain applied.....	91
Enclosure 2: Near trace gather – time squared gain applied.....	91
Enclosure 3: Near trace gather – geometric spreading gain applied.....	92
Enclosure 4: Shot gathers – linear time gain applied.....	92
Enclosure 5: Shot gathers –time squared gain applied.....	93
Enclosure 6: Shot gathers – geometric spreading gain applied.....	93
Enclosure 7: Shot gathers – no low cut filter.....	94
Enclosure 8: Shot gathers – low cut filter applied (3Hz @ 18dB/Oct).....	94
Enclosure 9: Shot gathers – low cut filter difference.....	95
Enclosure 10: Shot gathers – no swell noise attenuation (SWATT).....	95
Enclosure 11: Shot gathers – swell noise attenuation applied.....	96



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Enclosure 12: Near trace gather – no dephase applied.....	96
Enclosure 13: Near trace gather – dephase applied (quadrature wavelet).....	97
Enclosure 14: NMO corrected shot gathers – no K-filter.....	97
Enclosure 15: NMO corrected shot gathers – K-filter applied.....	98
Enclosure 16: NMO corrected shot gathers – K-filter difference.....	98
Enclosure 17: Shot gather FK spectrum – no K-filter.....	99
Enclosure 18: Shot gather FK spectrum – K-filter applied.....	99
Enclosure 19: NMO corrected shot gathers – no Tau-p linear filter.....	100
Enclosure 20: NMO corrected shot gathers – Tau-p linear filter applied.....	100
Enclosure 21: Stack section – no Tau-p linear filter.....	101
Enclosure 22: Stack section – Tau-p linear filter applied.....	101
Enclosure 23: Shot gather – no Tau-p deconvolution.....	102
Enclosure 24: Shot gather – Tau-p deconvolution applied.....	102
Enclosure 25 & Enclosure 26: Radon Transform – without and with Tau-p deconvolution.....	103
Enclosure 25 & Enclosure 26: Radon Transform – without and with Tau-p deconvolution.....	103
Enclosure 27 & Enclosure 28: Auto correlation – without and with Tau-p deconvolution.....	104
Enclosure 27 & Enclosure 28: Auto correlation – without and with Tau-p deconvolution.....	104
Enclosure 29: Stack section – no Tau-p deconvolution.....	104
Enclosure 30: Stack section – Tau-p deconvolution applied.....	104
Enclosure 31: NMO corrected receiver gathers – no receiver Tau-p linear filter.....	105
Enclosure 32: NMO corrected receiver gathers – receiver Tau-p linear filter applied.....	105
Enclosure 33: Stack section – no receiver Tau-p linear filter.....	106
Enclosure 34: Stack section – receiver Tau-p linear filter applied.....	106
Enclosure 35: NMO corrected cmp gathers – no high resolution radon demultiple.....	107
Enclosure 36: NMO corrected cmp gathers – high resolution radon demultiple applied.....	107
Enclosure 37: Stack section – no high resolution radon demultiple.....	108
Enclosure 38: Stack section – high resolution radon demultiple applied.....	108
Enclosure 39: Stack section – no unwanted data trace clipping.....	109
Enclosure 40: Stack section – unwanted data trace clipping applied.....	109
Enclosure 41: Stack section – unwanted data trace clipping difference.....	109
Enclosure 42: Hybrid KPSDM – initial model first pass velocities (raw).....	110
Enclosure 43: Hybrid KPSDM – initial model first pass velocities (smoothed).....	110
Enclosure 44: Hybrid KPSDM – initial model with water layer added.....	111
Enclosure 45: Hybrid KPSDM – targeted migration stack (with migration velocities).....	111
Enclosure 46: Hybrid KPSDM – targeted migration stack (with repicked velocities).....	112
Enclosure 47: Hybrid KPSDM – final model targeted migration velocities (raw).....	112
Enclosure 48: Hybrid KPSDM – final model targeted migration velocities (smoothed).....	113
Enclosure 49: Hybrid KPSDM – final model with water layer added.....	113
Enclosure 50: Hybrid KPSDM – production migration stack (with migration velocities).....	114
Enclosure 51: Hybrid KPSDM – final model migration velocities.....	114
Enclosure 52: Hybrid KPSDM – high density velocity analyses (HDVA).....	115
Enclosure 53: Hybrid KPSDM – production migration stack (with HDVA).....	115
Enclosure 54: Fast track kirchhoff post stack time migration – example inline.....	116
Enclosure 55: Hybrid KPSDM time scaled migration– example inline.....	116
Enclosure 56: Fast track kirchhoff post stack time migration – example crossline.....	117



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Enclosure 57: Hybrid KPSDM time scaled migration– example crossline.....	117
Enclosure 58: Fast track kirchhoff post stack time migration – example time slice.....	118
Enclosure 59: Hybrid KPSDM time scaled migration– example time slice.....	119

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Tuskfish 3D survey map.	9@~
Figure 2. 6.25m X 25m 3D grid definition.	80@~
Figure 3. 12.5m X 25m 3D grid definition.	81@~



1.0 Introduction

This report details the 2003 data processing by WesternGeco of the Tuskfish 3D marine seismic survey conducted over licensed acreage in the Blackback Field and adjacent open acreage, in block VIC/L20, Gippsland Basin, offshore Victoria, Australia

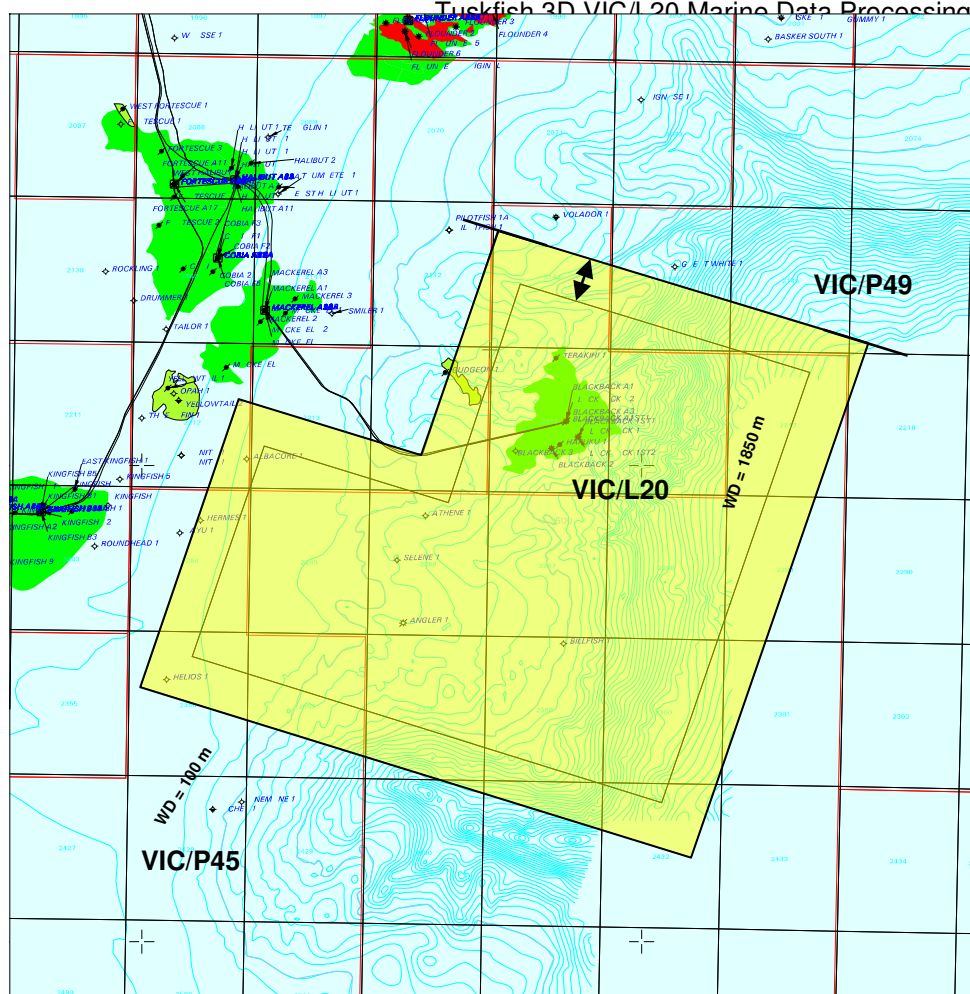
The acquired data consisted of approximately 1050 sq. km., full fold. The data was acquired between January 2003 and April 2003. The acquisition contractor provided partially pre-processed data tapes to WesternGeco for continued processing in house at the Perth processing centre.



1.1 Survey Area

Figure 1. Tuskfish 3D survey map.

Above is an outline map of the Tuskfish survey with bathymetry contours (Note: E-W trending channels cut deep into water bottom).



1.2 Processing Objectives

Producing fields in the Gippsland basin consist of shallow structures at the Top of Latrobe group. The depths of the structures vary between approximately 1.0 and 2.5 seconds (TWT). Maximum structural dips do not exceed 20 degrees. The fields in this area have previously been covered by a regional 2D grid and by small-localised 3D surveys.

Beneath the existing Top of Latrobe accumulations there are also smaller and more complex intra-Latrobe and Golden Beach traps. These deeper structures lie in a series of tilted fault blocks and are often overlain and sealed by volcanics. Depths of these structures vary between 3.0 and 5.0 seconds (TWT), with structural dips of up to 30 degrees.

The primary objectives of the survey are to:

- Aid in the identification of potential infill drilling programs within existing producing fields
- Delineate existing static resources
- Identify and firm up any commercial near-field wildcat potential



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

- Identify deeper intra-Latrobe and Golden Beach exploration potential

Key to achieving these objectives will be the regional mapping and attribute analysis of stratigraphic markers between the existing field areas, with emphasis on:

- Attribute analysis to resolve regional depositional patterns
- Accurate mapping of the WNW-ESE trending structural grain
- Map distribution of key sealing units

Accurate positioning of faults and identification flat spots and other DHI's are critical requirements. Identification of gas and oil water contacts within existing fields may allow reservoir depletion to be mapped.

Primary Target Description	Top Latrobe	Intra-Latrobe
Depth range (ft)	10,800 - 11,700	10,100 - 13,200
Two-way time range (s)	1.0-2.5	3.0-5.0
Maximum structural dip (degrees)	20	30
Estimated recoverable bandwidth (Hz)	40 Hz	40 Hz
Average Interval Velocity (m/s)	3500 (3200 - 4000)	3500 (3200 - 4000)
Desired vertical resolution (m)	23	33
Desired horizontal resolution (m)	70	377
Minimum Significant Fault Throw (m)		10
Maximum Significant Fault Throw (m)		500

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1.3 Acquisition Parameters

General Information	
Operating Company:	ESSO Australia Pty. Ltd.
Vessel(s):	Western Monarch
Location:	Tuskfish, Gippsland Basin
Type of Survey:	3D Marine streamer survey
Line heading:	108 degrees
Desired start date:	January 2003

Survey Area Options	1	2	3
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Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Nominal Full Fold Coverage Area	1050 sq. km		
Receiver line length:	~30 to 35 km		

3D Acquisition Geometry

Geometry Type	Inline swath
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Cable Parameters

Type of cable	Thomson Marconi Sentry Solid Streamer
Number of streamers	8
Cable separation	100 m
Active cable length (each nominal)	5 km per cable
No. Of channels (per cable)	400
Group interval	12.5 m
Group Sensitivity	197.3 dB re 1v/uPa
Type Geophones	N/A
Type Hydrophones	Thomson Marconi Sonar Seismic hydrophone

Recording Parameters

Instrument type	I/O MSX
Record length	6.5 secs
Sample rate	2 milliseconds
Recording filter: Hi-cut	$\frac{3}{4}$ Nyquist
Recording filter: Lo-cut	Out (2 Hz)
Tape format	SEGD rev (2) 8058
Recording media	IBM 3590 compatible
Dual recording required?	Yes

Source Parameters

Source type	Sleeve Airgun array
Number of sources	2
Source separation	50 m



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Volume per source	300 cu in. TBC
Primary Pulse to Bubble Pulse Ratio	13.0
Spectral Energy (minimum)	(Re: 1 micro-Pascal/Hz at 1 meter): 208 dB at 7 Hz rising to 210 dB at a centre frequency between 50-60 Hz with less than +/- 2 dB ripple across the spectrum
Source depth	7 m +/- 0.5 m (TBC)
Source pressure	2000 psi (TBC)
Shot to shot interval	18.75 m
Allowable source drop out specifications	< 10% 0-peak change < 15% P:B change > 0.998 correlation coefficient

Binning Requirements

Bin Size	12.5 x 25 m
Nominal bin fold after duplicate offset rejection (4 azimuth quadrants)	66 less missing near-offsets due to cable separation. Even offset distribution preferred.

Infill

Estimated Infill	25 %
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1.4 Geodetic Parameters

Geodetic Parameters During Data Acquisition

Spheroid	GRS 80
Semi-Major Axis	6378137.0
Reciprocal of Flattening	298.257222101
Datum	GDA 94
Projection	UTM Zone 55S (CM 147°E)



2.0 Testing

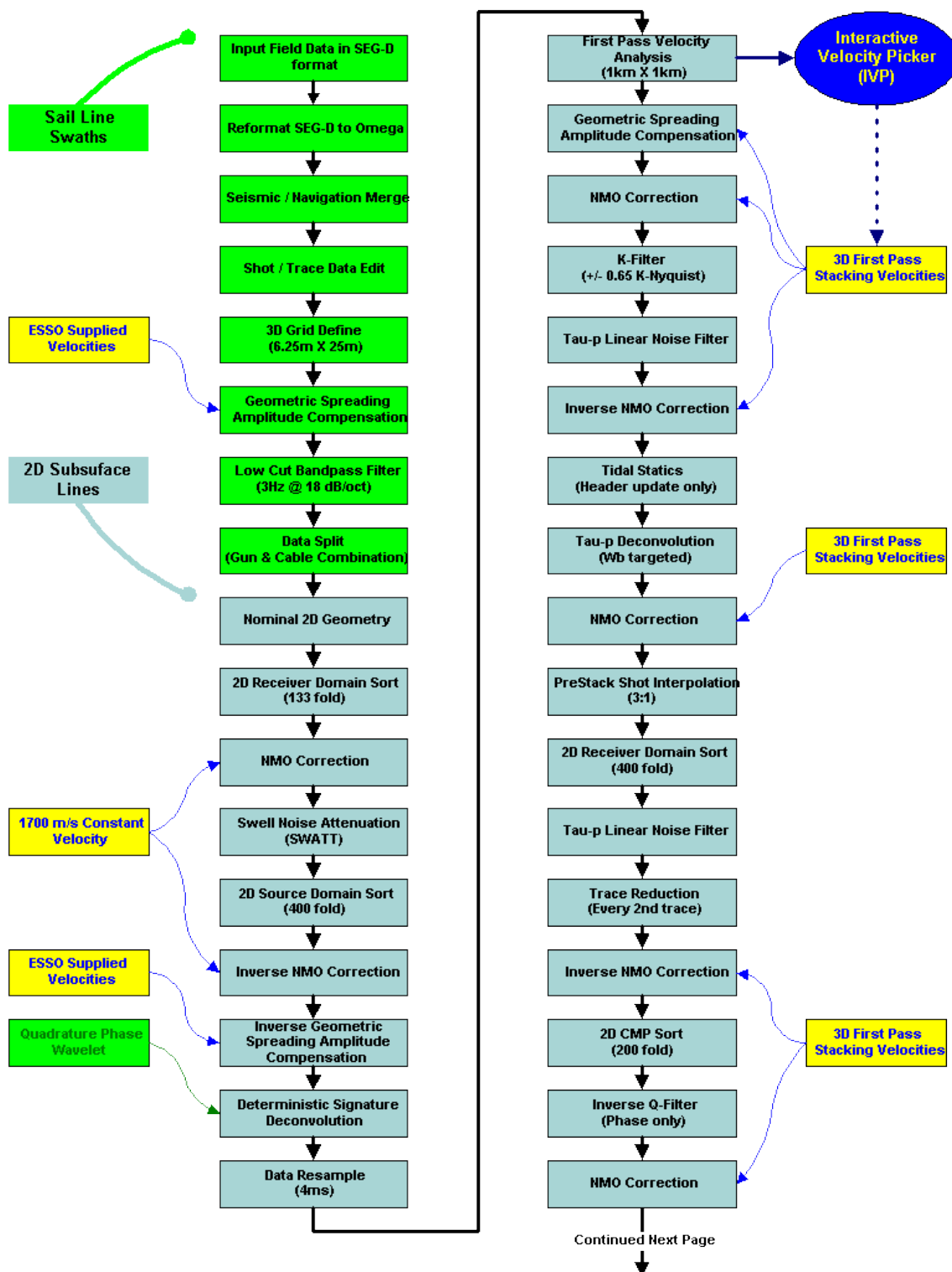
For testing purposes several lines were selected based on their suitability to demonstrate correct parameter selection. Initial acquisition line tests on the Tuskfish 3D dataset were performed on lines 1040J and 1248J in the northern portion of the survey. Later testing included southern acquisition lines 2000K and 2080A. Once that data passed into 3D inline and crossline ordered data the testing was confined to inline 1248, inline 2088 and crossline 4000.

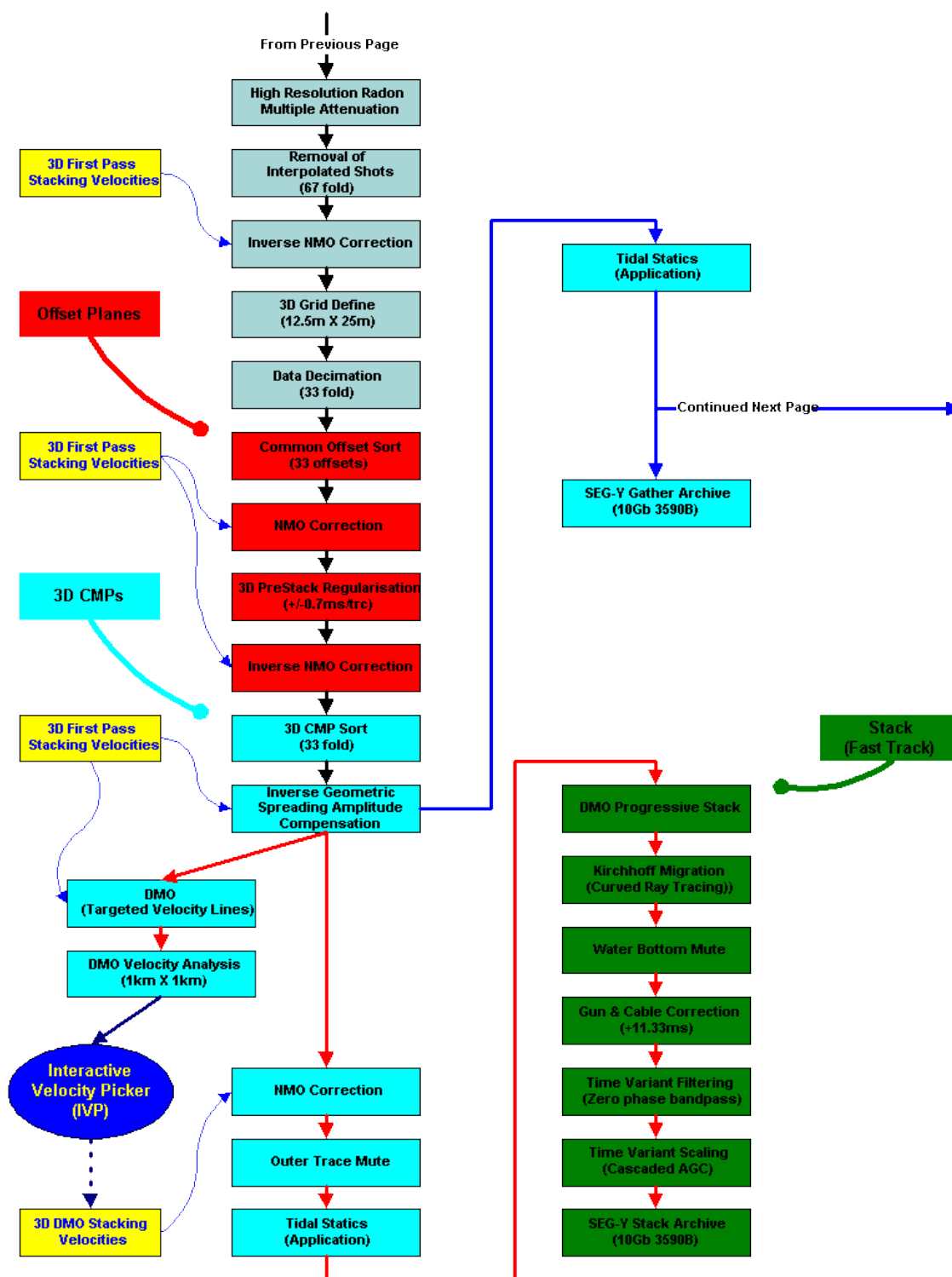
As per the client's instructions the testing and resulting production stages followed a Controlled Amplitude / Controlled Phase (CA/CP) approach in the processing of the data. The processing flows preserved the relative spatial and temporal amplitude variations of the recorded primary wavefield and treated the amplitude and phase of the recorded wavelet in a deterministic sense. Only those processes, which were designed to alter amplitude and phase in a deterministic manner, were permitted.

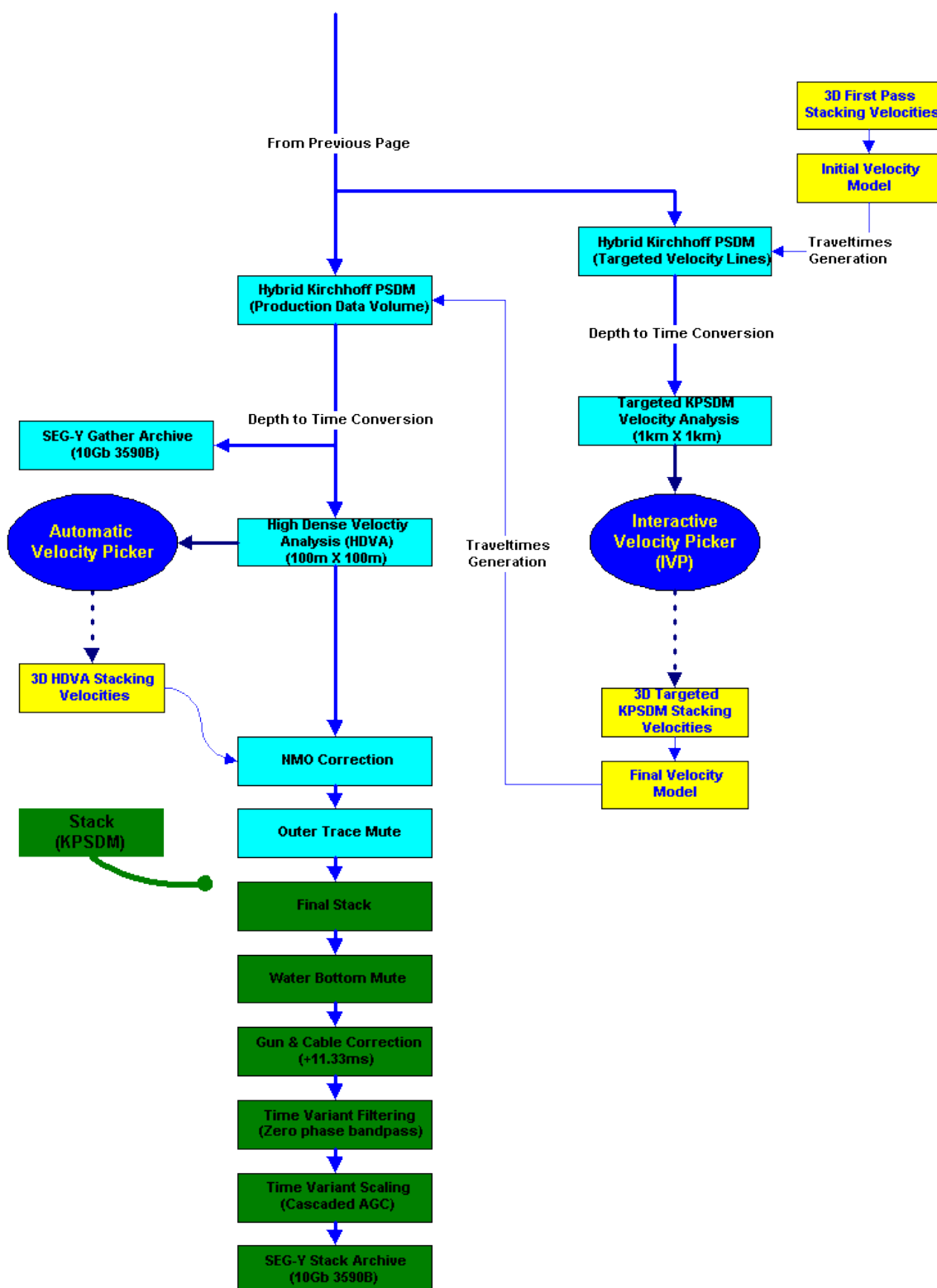
To maintain the agreed delivery date the testing was performed concurrently with the production stages



3.0 Processing Flow Diagram









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4.0 Production Processing Sequence (Pre-Migration)

Details of the pre-migration processing flow, in the order that they were applied, are described below. Steps 4.1 through to 4.4 were performed onboard the acquisition vessel and the output data was subsequently shipped to the processing facilities of WesternGeco's Perth office.

4.1 Polarity

Recording polarity was maintained throughout the processing sequence.

4.2 Reformat SEG-D to OMEGA

The basic function of the tape transcription process was to reformat field tape data to WG Omega format. The 2 ms 3200 trace demultiplexed data, in SEG-D format, was converted to WG Omega format. Full word, 32 bit floating point data at hydrophone amplitude was maintained.

4.3 Seismic / Navigation Merge

Header information provided by the source/receiver location UKOOA datasets was merged with the seismic data.

4.4 Shot / Trace Data Edit

Records and traces flagged as bad in the observer's logs were edited from the processing sequence

4.5 3D Grid Define

A 6.25 m X 25 m grid was applied to the data using the navigation x-y coordinates

4.6 Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation

Time-variant trace scaling functions were applied to the data to compensate for the decay in amplitude resulting from the propagation of a seismic wave from a point source in a layered medium. The functions were calculated from formulae based on the equation:



where V is the rms velocity associated with a reflection arriving at the two-way traveltime, T , associated with shot-to-receiver offset, x .

V_1 (the first velocity in the velocity function) is used as a normalisation factor.

The velocity and traveltime information was varied spatially using a smoothed velocity field.

Parameter values:

Example function:

Two-way Traveltimes (ms)	RMS Velocities (m/s)
0	1500
200	2280
400	2459
600	2466
800	2461
1000	2505
1200	2585
1400	2773
1600	3165
1800	3564
2000	3862
2200	4077
2400	4217
2600	4309
2800	4368
3000	4442
3200	4524
3400	4583
3600	4618
3800	4646
4000	4672
4200	4695
4400	4715
4600	4734
4800	4751
5000	4767
5200	4782
5400	4795



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

5600	4808
5800	4819
6000	4830
6200	4840
6400	4849
6600	4858
6800	4867
7000	4874
7200	4881
7400	4888
7600	4895
7800	4902

Velocity field smoothed over 3 km

Source of velocity field : ESSO regional velocities

4.7 Low Cut Band-Pass Filter

A band-pass filter was described by low- and high-cut frequencies and associated dB/octave cutoff slopes. The specified cutoff frequencies are located at the half-power (-3 dB in amplitude) response points and the slopes at these frequencies are equal to the respective dB/octave values. The slope is an approximate cosine squared function in the amplitude domain. The filter was normalised so that output amplitudes were the same as input amplitudes for frequency components within the passband.

Parameter values:

Phase	: Zero
Low-cut Frequency	: 3 Hz
Low-cut Slope	: 18 dB/octave
High-cut Frequency	: Open
High-cut Slope	: N/A

4.8 Data Split

The acquired swaths of sail line data were split into gun and cable combinations that create individual subsurface lines.

4.9 Nominal 2D Geometry

2D nominal geometry was applied to the subsurface lines assuming simple inline source to detector distances.



4.10 2D Receiver Domain Sort

The 2D subsurface lines were sorted from source gathers to 2D common receiver gathers.

Parameter values:

Input Domain	: Source
Input Fold	: 400
Output Domain	: Receiver
Output Fold	: 133

4.11 NMO Correction

Hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using a constant velocity of 1700 m/s. This corrected the reflection events to their zero offset position by:

where:

t is the travelttime at offset X

t_0 is the zero offset travelttime

X is the absolute value of the source-to-detector offset distance

V is the moveout velocity (constant 1700 m/s)

As the input trace samples were moveout corrected, they were stretched across a longer output time, so distorting the original data. The effect of this distortion was limited by limiting the amount of moveout compensation applied to the data according to a limiting stretch value, that is (where this value is represented by the variable N) the output interval was restricted to stretching $N/100$ times the input interval when the output interval exceeded $N\%$ of the input interval.

Parameter values:

Mute:
Limiting Stretch Value : 150 ms



4.12 Swell Noise Attenuation (SWATT)

Swell noise is caused by data acquisition in rough sea conditions, particularly when the cables are being towed at a relatively shallow depth. SWATT aims to attenuate this noise by transforming the processing gather into the frequency domain and applying a spatial median filter. Frequency bands that deviate from the median amplitude by a specified threshold are either zeroed, or replaced by good frequency bands interpolated from neighbouring traces.

Parameter values:

Processing Domain	: Receiver
Width of Spatial Median Filter	: 11 Traces
Frequency Range Processed	: 0 to 10 Hz
Width of Frequency Bands to Process	: 5 Hz

Threshold Values:

Time (ms)	Threshold (%)
2	400
6656	400

Processing Window:

Offset (m)	Start Time (ms)	Stop Time (ms)
0	2	6656
5220	2	6656

4.13 2D Source Domain Sort

The 2D subsurface lines were sorted from 2D common receiver gathers back to source gathers.

Parameter values:

Input Domain	: Receiver
Input Fold	: 133
Output Domain	: Source
Output Fold	: 400

4.14 Inverse NMO Correction



Inverse hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using a constant velocity of 1700 m/s. This adjusted the zero offset reflection events to the times appropriate for data recorded at a defined, non-zero offset:

where:

t is the travelttime at offset X

t_0 is the zero offset travelttime

X is the absolute value of the source-to-detector offset distance

V is the moveout velocity

4.15 Inverse Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation

The Geometric Spreading applied in step 4.6 was removed with the inverse function derived from the same client supplied RMS velocities.

4.16 Deterministic Signature Deconvolution (Quadrature Dephase)

A quadrature phase source signature obtained from ESSO was applied to the data via Deterministic Signature Deconvolution.

The conversion to minimum phase of the source signature embedded within the seismic dataset is often a prerequisite to the application of spiking or predictive deconvolution. Alternatively, converting the source signature to zero phase can be performed as the first stage in the process of converting the recorded seismic data to zero phase, particularly when long-gapped or no predictive deconvolution is being applied. The objective of 'Deterministic Signature Deconvolution' is to obtain an operator that will convert the recorded or modelled far field source signature to its minimum or zero phase equivalent, or to another target wavelet, in this case a quadrature phase wavelet.

In the conventional marine acquisition case, the far field source signature is assumed to be an accurate measure of the down-going source wavelet produced by the airgun array. The source signature can be determined either by measuring the far-field airgun response, or by generating a synthetic signature using known source and array parameters; however, by the time the seismic signal is recorded, the source wavelet has undergone phase and amplitude distortions. Some contributing factors to the distortion of the source wavelet are:

- Source and receiver ghosting



- Earth attenuation, Q
- Hydrophone impulse response
- Recording instrument impulse response

Often, supplied far field source signatures have a number of the above components 'built-in'. If, however, these components have not been applied but are known or can be determined, then it is possible to apply them to the signature during the signature deconvolution procedure. Commonly, the earth attenuation, Q, is not compensated for during deterministic signature deconvolution, as it is time variant in nature. Processes applied later in the processing sequence, such as predictive deconvolution and inverse Q compensation may be designed to accommodate for this.

An additional process that may be included in the deterministic signature deconvolution procedure is the removal of the airgun bubble pulse. Dependent on the airgun array parameters, the bubble pulse may be observed at some lag-time away from the main energy of the source signature (usually of the order of 100 ms). The bubble pulse has the effect of introducing a 'ripple' in the low frequencies of the source signature's amplitude spectrum. The application of a 'gapped' deconvolution (using predictive distances of the order of 30 ms to 60 ms) to the conditioned signature has the effect of removing the bubble pulse energy without altering the main energy of the signature, and in turn a smoother amplitude spectrum is achieved.

Where the seismic data has had its sampling interval changed from its recorded interval, the conditioned signature is also resampled to the same interval using the same resampling parameters. Likewise, any other wavelet shaping processes that have been applied to the seismic data are also applied to the conditioned signature.

Having conditioned the recorded or modelled far field source, the resultant wavelet is assumed to be a reasonable measure of the wavelet contained within the near offset, shallow seismic data. Knowing the desired output target wavelet (minimum or zero phase equivalent or some other target wavelet), an operator is derived that will convert the conditioned signature to the appropriate target wavelet. This operator is then applied to the recorded seismic data.

Parameter values:

Far-field Signature : Determined by ESSO

Desired Output Wavelet : Quadrature Phase

Coefficients of Signature Deconvolution Operator:

Number of Coefficients : 401

Sample Index of Time-zero of Operator : 201

Sample Interval : 2 ms



4.17 Data Resample

The data was resampled and an antialias filter was applied.

Parameter values:

Input Trace Length	: 6656 ms
Output Trace Length	: 6656 ms
Input Sampling Interval	: 2 ms
Output Sampling Interval	: 4 ms
Antialias Filter:	
Phase	: Zero
Cutoff Frequency	: 100 Hz
Cutoff Slope	: 36 dB/octave

4.18 First Pass Velocity Analysis

Velocity analysis was performed using **WesternGeco's** Interactive Velocity Processing (IVP) package. At regular intervals across the survey CMP gather data were selected. From this data Multi-Velocity Function (MVF) stacks and velocity semblance values were computed. For each velocity location, MVF data, semblances and gathers are displayed interactively allowing stacking velocities to be interpreted.

The velocities were then qc'ed by the client to check the validity of the picks and any necessary changes made before the velocity field is output.

Parameter Values:

Analysis Spacing	: 1000 m X 1000 m
Number of CMPs per Analysis (MVF Stack)	: 15
Number of CMPs per Analysis (Semblance Display)	: 6

4.19 3D Stack Velocity Field

3D interpolation of the first pass velocity functions was used to derive a full 3D field.



4.20 Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation

Time-variant trace scaling functions were re-applied to the data to compensate for the decay in amplitude resulting from the propagation of a seismic wave from a point source in a layered medium. The functions were calculated from formulae based on the equation:

where V is the rms velocity associated with a reflection arriving at the two-way traveltime, T , associated with shot-to-receiver offset, x .

V_1 (the first velocity in the velocity function) is used as a normalisation factor.

The velocity and traveltime information was varied spatially using a smoothed velocity field.

Parameter values:

Example function:

Two-way Traveltimes (ms)	RMS Velocities (m/s)
0	1500
737	1502
913	1618
1130	1845
1306	2031
1549	2265
1766	2422
1955	2544
2368	2747
2754	2889
3171	3011
4220	3273
5007	3493
5869	3705
6695	3925

Velocity field smoothed over 3 km

Source of velocity field : First pass 3D velocity field

4.21 NMO Correction



Hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

Parameter values:

Mute:

Limiting Stretch Value : 200 ms

4.22 K-Filter

A seismic section such as a shot gather, CMP gather or stack section is a two-dimensional array of samples representing the amplitude of the seismic signal as a function of reflection time (t) and trace position (x). A Fourier transform can be used to convert trace position to the spatial frequency or wavenumber (k) domain. The filter can then pass a specified range of wavenumbers and a taper also applied to the filter boundaries to smooth the transition between the pass and the reject regions.

Later in the processing sequence, due to the application of K-filtering, the shot records can be reduced in size by dropping alternate traces (step 4.31). Consequently, the k-filter was chosen to act as an anti-aliasing filter in the wavenumber domain, attenuating energy that would otherwise have become aliased when the trace separation was doubled by the dropping of alternate traces.

For convenience, the k-filter was implemented in the f-k domain. A 2-D Fourier transform was used to convert trace position to the wavenumber domain and reflection time to the frequency (f) domain. After implementation of the k-filter the data were inverse Fourier transformed back to the t-x domain. The input data is NMO corrected source gathers.

Prior to the f-k transform, a data dependent scaling was applied to the data (AGC). This has the effect of reducing the impact on the transform of high amplitude events, particularly at the edges of the gather. After transformation back to the t-x domain the inverse of the scaling was applied, so largely preserving relative amplitudes.

Parameter values:

Input Shot Records : 400 traces

High Wavenumber Cutoff : +/-0.65 of k-Nyquist (relative to input trace separation)

Taper : 0.1 of k-Nyquist (centred on the high wavenumber cutoff)

AGC : 120 ms

4.23 Tau-p Linear Noise Filter (shot domain)



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

To eliminate linear noise within the data the NMO corrected source gathers were transformed into the Tau-p domain where unwanted linear noise was removed (muted). The resulting signal only Tau-p gathers were then subtracted from the original Tau-p gathers to produce noise only Tau-p gathers which were then transformed back to the T-X domain. Then these noise only T-X gathers were subtracted from the original input gathers to result in noise filtered NMO corrected gathers.

This convoluted description of double subtraction (in the Tau-p and then the T-X domain) is based on the principal of only modelling the unwanted signal and not allowing the primary signal to be transformed into Tau-p space. This is due to the imperfection of the radon transform that will never return 100% of Tau-p transformed data back to T-X space.

The Tau-p transform was as follows:

Parameter values:

Method	: Linear Noise Modelling
Number of p-traces	: 480
Transform Type	: Linear
Reference Offset	: 5184 m
Moveout at Reference Offset – Lower Limit	: -2000 ms
Moveout at Reference Offset – Upper Limit	: 4000 ms
Maximum Frequency	: 125 Hz

Taper Zone Length: 64ms (prior to the mute times detailed below)

Water Bottom Time (ms)	P Trace (delta-t ms)	Mute Time (ms)
335	-2000 +600 +1280 +2900 +4000	6500 6500 600 4 4
1000	-2000 +540 +1020 +1460 +2780 +4000	6500 6500 1930 1074 4 4
2000	-2000 +740 +1190 +1960 +3160 +4000	6500 6500 4000 2000 4 4



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report		
3200	-2000	6500
	+2200	6500
	+3000	1500
	+4000	4

Note: Mute times were interpolated between the specified P-traces.

Mute times were interpolated between the specified water bottom times and extrapolated larger than the last time and smaller than the first time.

4.24 Inverse NMO Correction

Inverse hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

4.25 Tidal Statics (Header update only)

WesternGeco supplied a tidal height predictions table for the survey location. Static corrections were calculated from these tide prediction table with 1500 m/sec water velocity and were updated into the trace headers and applied later in the processing flow. The tidal static corrections for the survey were found to be less than 0.5ms.

4.26 Tau-p Deconvolution (with near offset extrapolation)

When the offset is zero and the reflectors are horizontal, a first-order multiple has a two-way time that is twice the period of the primary. However, for non-zero offset this is not the case – the multiple time is less than twice the time of the primary. Consequently, the ability of conventional Wiener-Levinson deconvolution to attenuate longer period multiples, particularly on longer offset traces, is very limited. A regular periodicity for the multiples can be imposed on the data by applying normal moveout (NMO) with the multiple velocity, but this distorts the frequency spectrum of events so that, while the periodicity may be regular, the wavelet shape between successive repeats of the multiple is not. The deconvolution, therefore, is still only partially effective.

An alternative way of restoring a regular periodicity is via a linear Tau-p transform of the shot-ordered data. As the intention is to apply deconvolution in the Tau-p domain, only limited or no scaling is applied to this data to ensure that the amplitude relationship between successive repeats of a multiple is preserved. High amplitude, first-break energy is muted.

Wiener-Levinson least-squares predictive deconvolution operators were designed from autocorrelations of windows within each p-trace and were applied trace-by-trace and centred around the location of the variable water bottom time (Wbt). Start times were used to control the



location of the design windows but application included all data earlier than the start time of the first window and later than the end time of the last window.

Two alternatives allow the final deconvolved (multiple attenuated) data to be produced. In “Full Modelling”, all useful data in the time-space (t-x) domain is Tau-p transformed – inverse Tau-p transform of deconvolved data then yields the final output gather. In “Multiple Modelling”, the Tau-p transform can be limited to cover only the dips within the multiples. After deconvolution, while still in the Tau-p domain, a subtraction of the deconvolved data from the input Tau-p data yields ‘multiple only’ data – inverse Tau-p transform and subtraction from the time-space input data yields the final output gather.

Advantage Of Extrapolating Near Traces Before Application of Tau-p Deconvolution

In order to predict a multiple in the Tau-p domain at a given offset, you need to have recorded the primary or previous order multiple at a nearer offset. In general, this is only the case if we have receiver groups sampling the wavefield right up to zero offset. In practice, this is never the case, and the shallow multiples on the near traces will not have the corresponding primary or lower order multiple reflection recorded. The deconvolution operator is therefore unable to predict and remove that multiple. A solution to this problem is to extrapolate additional traces such that the near offset trace is as close to zero offset as possible. By extrapolating extra near offset traces you should see an improved Tau-p demultiple result.

Parameter Values:

Method : Multiple Modelling	
Number of p-traces	: 400
Transform Type	: Linear
Reference Offset	: 5184 m
Moveout at Reference Offset – Lower Limit	: -300 ms
Moveout at Reference Offset – Upper Limit	: 4000 ms
Deconvolution Window(s)	: 1
Deconvolution Window Length	: 6000 ms
Deconvolution Operator – Minimum Predictive Lag	: Wbt + 30 ms
Deconvolution Operator – Total Operator Length	: Wbt -30 ms

4.27 NMO Correction

Hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

Parameter values:

Mute:
Limiting Stretch Value : 200 ms



4.28 Prestack Shot Interpolation (2.5 D)

Input 2D source gathers are read and stored in the form of a cube where the x direction is receiver station number, the y direction is shot station number and the third direction is time. Interpolated shot gathers are then created by a '2.5 D' interpolation.

The cube of data is windowed in all 3 directions to create sub-volumes within which the interpolation takes place. These sub-volumes are overlapped to allow for blending of the interpolation results. This is done in order to conform to the premise of the algorithm that seismic events are linear or planar within each sub-volume.

NMO is also applied prior to interpolation to further conform to this assumption

In the '2.5 D' method, interpolation is then only carried out in the shot (or common detector) direction, after Fourier transform to the f-x-Ky domain. The operator used is then an average for all the receivers in the time-space window, which should produce more reliable operators than a simple 2D receiver domain interpolator.

Parameter values:

Input source spacing	: 37.5 m
Output source spacing	: 12.5 m
Time window length	: 512 ms
Time overlap	: 256 ms
Maximum dip	: 40 ms/trace
Window width in the detector direction	: 20 traces
Window width in the source direction	: 20 traces
Window overlap in the detector direction	: 6 traces
Window overlap in the source direction	: 6 traces

4.29 2D Receiver Domain Sort

The 2D subsurface lines were sorted from interpolated source gathers to 2D common receiver gathers.

Parameter values:

Input Domain	: Source
Input Fold	: 400
Output Domain	: Receiver



4.30 Tau-p Linear Noise Filter (receiver domain)

Due to the linear noise being unidirectional, it was found that the source domain Tau-p filter did not effectively remove it from all data in the volume. As it is customary during survey acquisition, the direction of each sail line would be either with an increasing shotpoint range (east to west) or a decreasing shotpoint range (west to east). As a result linear noise will appear predominantly in the shot domain when the data is acquired with a decreasing shotpoint range. Conversely data acquired with an increasing shotpoint range has linear noise predominantly in the receiver domain. Consequently it was necessary to pass the data through a second stage of Tau-p filtering, this time in the receiver domain. Here the NMO corrected receiver gathers were transformed into the Tau-p domain where unwanted linear noise was removed (muted). The resulting signal only Tau-p gathers were then subtracted from the original Tau-p gathers to produce noise only Tau-p gathers which were then transformed back to the T-X domain. Then these noise only T-X gathers were subtracted from the original input gathers to result in noise filtered NMO corrected receiver gathers.

The Tau-p transform was as follows:

Parameter values:

Method	: Linear Noise Modelling
Number of p-traces	: 480
Transform Type	: Linear
Reference Offset	: 5184 m
Moveout at Reference Offset – Lower Limit	: -2000 ms
Moveout at Reference Offset – Upper Limit	: 4000 ms
Maximum Frequency	: 125 Hz

Taper Zone Length: 64ms (prior to the mute times detailed below)

Water Bottom Time (ms)	P Trace (delta-t ms)	Mute Time (ms)
335	-2000 +600 +1280 +2900 +4000	6500 6500 600 4 4
1000	-2000 +540 +1020 +1460	6500 6500 1930 1074



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report		
	+2780	4
	+4000	4
2000	-2000	6500
	+740	6500
	+1190	4000
	+1960	2000
	+3160	4
	+4000	4
3200	-2000	6500
	+2200	6500
	+3000	1500
	+4000	4

Note: Mute times were interpolated between the specified P-traces.

Mute times were interpolated between the specified water bottom times and extrapolated larger than the last time and smaller than the first time.

4.31 Trace Reduction

The data was decimated by removing every second trace within the gathers. This was possible due to the application of a K-Filter in step 4.22. The maximum number of traces within the 2D receiver gathers was reduced from 400 to 200.

4.32 Inverse NMO Correction

Inverse hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

4.33 2D CMP Sort

The data volume was sorted from 2D receiver gathers to 2D common midpoint gathers.

Parameter values:

Input Domain	: Receiver
Input Fold	: 200
Output Domain	: CMP
Output Fold	: 200



4.34 Inverse Q-Filter

To compensate for the earth Q-filter, that is, attenuation of higher frequencies and the frequency dependent variation of propagation velocity, a time-variant compensation was applied using an algorithm based on the Futterman frequency-constant Q model of earth attenuation.

Parameter values:

Compensation Type	: Phase Only
Q Value	: 100
Central Frequency	: 35 Hz
Start Application	: Water Bottom Time
Source of Q Value	: ESSO

4.35 NMO Correction

Hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

Parameter values:

Mute:
Limiting Stretch Value : Unlimited

4.36 High-resolution Radon Multiple Attenuation

Radon Multiple Attenuation is principally a subtraction process. Unwanted coherent noise is isolated in the Tau-p domain, inverse transformed to the x-t domain, and then subtracted from the original data. Multiple energy can be isolated in the Tau-p domain because events with different velocities map to different parts of the domain.

In Radon Multiple Attenuation, three velocity fields are required:

- An estimate of the stacking velocity field, V_s .
- A velocity representing the dominant train of multiples of interest, V_d .
- A maximum velocity for multiple attenuation, V_m . This can be the same as V_d but is more usually a percentage of V_s and lies between V_d and V_s .

CMP gather data are first NMO corrected with velocity V_d so that the primary reflections are over corrected while the multiples are broadly flat or under corrected after the NMO. For convenience we refer to over corrected data as having negative dip (decreasing time with increasing offset), under corrected data has positive dip (increasing time with increasing offset) and 'flat' means no change in time with increasing offset.



The data are then transformed into the Tau-p domain using a parabolic radon transform. After hyperbolic normal-moveout, residual NMO has an approximately parabolic shape and hence a parabolic radon transform is appropriate in these circumstances.

The range of moveouts to transform, measured in ms at a reference offset value, was chosen to cover the range of both primary and multiple energy. Following this, parts of Tau-p space representing primary energy were zeroed.

To further refine the construction of the model of the multiple energy, parts of Tau-p space representing primary energy were zeroed based on a knowledge of the velocity, V_d , used in the NMO and the multiple velocity, V_m . For this purpose 'primary energy' is assumed to be any data with a velocity faster than V_m . This allows for time-variance in the multiple velocity field that is not achieved by limiting the range of p-traces. V_m does not need to be the actual velocity of the multiples but rather a velocity that is as fast or faster than multiples of interest while being slower than the primary velocity.

Inverse Tau-p transform and inverse NMO produces a model of the multiple energy. This was subtracted from the original data to produce the multiple attenuated output.

High-resolution Radon transform seeks to improve the focusing of events in the Radon domain over that provided by the conventional transform. This improved resolution is achieved by including prior information about desirable characteristics of the model into the transform. The prior information usually takes the form of weights in the model domain, chosen to improve the sparseness of the model whilst still modelling all of the data. Improved focusing in the Radon domain improves identification and separation of signal and noise trends, with reduced artefact levels.

High-resolution transforms can also be made to reduce aliasing effects by imposing a slow frequency dependence onto the prior information (weights). This improved handling of aliased data may be sufficient to remove or reduce the level of interpolation that would be required by a conventional transform.

When the High-resolution Radon transform is used for multiple attenuation (using parabolic or pseudo-hyperbolic moveout functions) the Radon domain mute may be moved closer to the primary events, allowing separation of primary and multiple events with very little moveout discrimination.

Parameter values:

Frequency range of multiple model	: 0-125 Hertz
Multiple Velocity (V_m)	: 100% of the primary velocity field
Number of p-traces generated	: 468



Moveouts () at the reference offset ():

Minimum moveout (i.e. for the first p-trace) : -1500 ms

Maximum moveout (i.e. for the last p-trace) : 3500 ms

Frequency range used in High-res training pass : 40-60 Hertz

Note: Moveouts used in making intermediate p-traces were linearly interpolated between the minimum and maximum moveouts.

4.37 Removal of Interpolated Shot Records

The additional interpolated shot gathers created in step 4.28 were removed from the data volume. The maximum number of traces within the 2D CMP gathers was reduced from 200 to 67.

4.38 Inverse NMO Correction

Inverse hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

4.39 3D Grid Define

A 12.5 m X 25 m grid was applied to the data using the navigation x-y coordinates

4.40 Data Decimation

The data volume was decimated from 67 fold 2D common midpoint gathers into 33 fold 2D common midpoint gathers to reduce the processing volume for prestack migration.

4.41 Common Offset Sort

The data volume was sorted from 33 fold 2D common midpoint gathers into 33 offset planes. These offset planes were then sorted into inline order.

Parameter values:

Input Domain : CMP

Input Fold : 33

Output Domain : Offset

Output Fold : 33



4.42 NMO Correction

Hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

Parameter values:

Mute:

Limiting Stretch Value : Unlimited

4.43 3D Prestack Regularisation

This process is a seismic interpolation and regularisation tool for prestack 3D data that are irregularly sampled in space. It provides an improved method of regularising 3D fold of coverage relative to the conventional flex binning approach of copy and move employed to fill gaps in coverage. The process also allows for the prestack regularisation of traces to move them (via interpolation) to their respective cell-centre positions.

In partial regularisation, the original data remain unaltered and traces are only interpolated to fill empty cells. Such partial regularisation can be useful prior to Prestack Time or Depth Migration where irregular subsurface fold can result in undesired amplitude variations.

Each interpolated output trace was calculated from a cluster of nearby input traces using adaptive interpolation. An optional dip map was computed to guide the interpolation and thus enable it to handle steeply dipping events. At each sample, the data were scanned over a range of dips to determine the local dominant dip. The dip-search was accomplished by computing the unnormalised semblance (correlation) between nearby traces for the range of dips of interest; peaks in the semblance indicate local dominant dips.

The interpolated trace was then constructed by a weighted sum of input traces along the local dominant dip for each output sample.

The interpolation process was performed on common offset planes using a time-space (t-x) sinc interpolation that adapted to the local input cluster density and dominant dip.

Limits were set for the maximum number of traces in an output cell. To accomplish this, redundancy editing was applied and the trace (or traces) closest to the cell centre were kept.

Parameter Values:

Operation Mode	: Infill holes / Trace Regularisation
Maximum no. of traces in output cell	: 1 (per offset plane)
Sinc Interpolation length (inline x crossline)	: 5 x 5
Number of Dip Scans	: 11
Dip Range	: +/-0.7ms/trace
Correlation Width	: 31 traces
Correlation Length	: 50ms



4.44 Inverse NMO Correction

Inverse hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

4.45 3D CMP Sort

The data volume was sorted from offset gathers to 3D common midpoint gathers.

Parameter values:

Input Domain	: Offset
Input Fold	: 33
Output Domain	: CMP
Output Fold	: 33



5.0 Production Processing Sequence (Post Stack Migration)

Details of the post stack migration processing flow that continues on from step 4.45 are described below.

5.1 Inverse Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation

The Geometric Spreading applied in step 4.20 was removed with the inverse function derived from the first pass 3D velocity field.

5.2 Targeted Dip Moveout (DMO)

Dip Moveout (DMO) is a process that attempts to take traces recorded at a non-zero offset and make them appear as if they had been recorded with zero offset. It can therefore be thought of as a prestack partial migration. After DMO has been applied several goals are achieved:

- Dip dependency of the Normal Moveout (NMO) velocity field is eliminated, thereby making the velocity field derived from DMO gathers a better starting point for the calculation of the migration velocity field.
- Mid-point smear on dipping events is eliminated.
- Events with conflicting dips within a CMP, e.g. reflections and diffractions, may be stacked with the same velocity (within the limitations of the 'constant-velocity' algorithm utilised).
- Under some circumstances, DMO can act as a noise attenuator.

DMO was applied using the Kirchhoff integral method in the X-T domain. This method works by spreading energy from one trace to its neighbours along the DMO ellipse (the input having had NMO applied). The shape of the ellipse was computed from a constant-velocity algorithm; truncating and tapering the ellipse produced the DMO operator that was applied along the shot-receiver azimuth.

The limbs of the DMO operator have progressively steeper dips, which results in spatial aliasing occurring at progressively lower frequencies, as one moves out along the operator. To reduce the impact of aliasing the limbs of the operator were time and space variantly high-cut filtered to remove aliased energy from the operator.

The DMO process was applied only to specific target velocity lines at 1km intervals using the following parameters.

Parameter values:



Maximum Aperture	: 131 traces
Maximum Dip	: 90 degrees
Velocity used for Dip Calculation	: Spatially Varying Function
Number of Anti-alias Filters	: 1

5.3 Targeted DMO Velocity Analysis

Velocity analysis was performed on the DMO velocity lines using **WesternGeco's** Interactive Velocity Processing (IVP) package. At regular intervals across the survey CMP gather data were selected. From this data Multi-Velocity Function (MVF) stacks and velocity semblance values were computed. For each velocity location, MVF data, semblances and gathers are displayed interactively allowing stacking velocities to be interpreted.

The velocities were then qc'ed by the client to check the validity of the picks and any necessary changes made before the velocity field is output.

Parameter Values:

Analysis Spacing	: 1000 m X 1000 m
Number of CMPs per Analysis (MVF Stack)	: 15
Number of CMPs per Analysis (Semblance Display)	: 7

5.4 3D Stack Velocity Field

3D interpolation of the targeted DMO velocity functions was used to derive a full 3D field.

5.5 NMO Correction

Hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the DMO 3D velocity field.

Parameter values:

Mute:
Limiting Stretch Value : Unlimited

5.6 Outer Trace Mute



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

A spatially variant outer (long offset) trace mute was applied to the data in order to suppress direct arrivals, refractions and wide angle reflections. The mute was designed to vary with the water bottom time and allow up to approximately 30 – 40 degrees of reflection angle.

The data were tapered from zero to full amplitude over a taper zone.

Parameter values:

Taper Zone Length : 24 ms (starting from the mute times detailed below)

Water Bottom Time (ms)	Constant Mute Maximum Offset (m)	Source-to-Detector Offset (m)	Mute Time (ms)
250	350	418 590 1790 5180	260 500 1490 3540
755	700	750 2205 5174	756 1995 4178
2090	1550	1638 5180	2100 4900
3250	2650	2740 5147	3250 5714

Note: Mute times were interpolated between the specified offsets and extrapolated for offsets larger than the last offset specified.
Mute times were interpolated between the specified water bottom times and extrapolated larger than the last time and smaller than the first time.

5.7 Tidal Statics (Application)

Stored tidal statics from step 4.25 were applied.

5.8 DMO Progressive Stack

This is where the data was stacked progressively during the DMO process. That is, stack contributions to a cell, including DMO aperture contributions, are summed immediately with any previous contribution in the cell. Simultaneously, an auxiliary trace is maintained for every cell representing the cumulative time-variant fold of coverage of the cell. After all input data have been processed; the stacked cells are normalised by means of the auxiliary trace and output. In this case the stacked traces were normalised using the following function:



$w(t)$ is the summed weight function for a given output trace (in this case N)

As with the DMO for the targeted velocity analysis in step 5.2, the parameters are the same for the DMO progressive stack.

Parameter values:

Maximum Aperture	: 131 traces
Maximum Dip	: 90 degrees
Velocity used for Dip Calculation	: Spatially Varying Function
Number of Anti-alias Filters	: 1

5.9 Post Stack Kirchhoff Migration

The DMO stacked data volume was then migrated using a Kirchhoff algorithm. The migration was performed using the DMO velocity field.

The migration parameters were as follows:

Parameter Values:

Migration Type	: Kirchhoff Ray Tracing
Aperture Computation Type	: Straight Ray
Dip Limit	: 60 degrees
Maximum Aperture Time	: 3500 ms
Velocity Smoothing Radius	: 4000 m

Time variant frequency limits;

Time (ms)	Frequency (Hz)
0	85
1000	75
2000	65
4000	60
6000	55

5.10 Water Bottom Mute

The stacked data volume was then muted from zero time down to the water bottom to remove any unwanted signal and noise.



5.11 Gun and Cable Correction

A gun and cable static correction was calculated using the following equation and then applied to the data:

$$\text{Correction} = (\text{Gun depth} + \text{Cable depth}) / \text{Water velocity}$$

Parameter values:

Gun Depth	: 8 metres
Cable Depth	: 9 metres
Water Velocity	: 1500 m/s
Static Correction	: +11.33 ms

5.12 Time Variant Filtering

A zero-phase TVF (Time Variant Filter) was applied to the data. The filter passbands were described by low- and high-cut frequencies and associated dB/octave cutoff slopes. The specified cutoff frequencies are located at the half-power (-3 dB in amplitude) response points and the slopes at these frequencies are equal to the respective dB/octave values. The slope is an approximate cosine squared function in the amplitude domain. The filters were normalised so that the output amplitudes were the same as the input amplitudes for frequency components within the passband.

Parameter values:

Filter Centre Time (ms)	Low-cut Frequency (Hz)	Low-cut Slope (dB/octave)	High-cut Frequency (Hz)	High-cut Slope (dB/octave)
0	10	18	65	72
1000	10	18	55	72
2000	8	18	35	72
4000	6	18	30	72
6000	6	18	30	72

Note: The times are those at the centre of the filter where the full effect of the filter is attained. The first filter was applied from the beginning of the trace to the first filter centre time. Intermediate filters were linearly tapered and blended with the preceding and succeeding filter between the filter centre times. The last filter was applied from the last filter centre time to the end of the data. All filter times are relative to the water bottom time of the data.



5.13 Time Variant Scaling

User-specified time windows were used to derive and apply scale factors to each data sample. These multipliers were calculated by centring the window over a sample, taking the average absolute amplitude of the window, defining a multiplier to make this average 0.9 times the desired output rms amplitude and applying it to the sample. The window centre was then moved down one sample and a new multiplier calculated and applied. In this way, multipliers were computed and applied to each sample from the first window application point to the last window application point.

Parameter values:

Scaling Type : Cascaded AGC

Primary RMS Amplitude : 2000

Primary Window length : Constant

Window Length (ms)	Start Time (ms)	End Time (ms)
1000	0	6000

Secondary RMS Amplitude : 1700 (residual amplification only)

Secondary Window length : Constant

Window Length (ms)	Start Time (ms)	End Time (ms)
400	0	6000

Note: Data output from the primary AGC with amplitudes less than 1700 rms are amplified up to 1700 rms by the secondary AGC.

The times specified are the time of the first sample to be included in the first window and the time of the last sample to be included in the last window.

The multiplier for the first window was tapered to zero at the first physical sample on the trace.

The last multiplier calculated was applied constantly until the last live sample.

5.14 SEG-Y Archive



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

The filtered and scaled migrated data volume was archive onto 10 Gb 3590B cartridge tapes for delivery to the client.



6.0 Production Processing Sequence (Prestack Migration)

Details of the prestack migration processing flow that continues on from step 4.45 are described below.

6.1 NMO Correction

Hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

Parameter values:

Mute:

Limiting Stretch Value : Unlimited

6.2 Unwanted Data Trace Clipping

Due to the nature of the variable water bottom in this survey there are a number of instances where high amplitude multiple energy could not be removed by regular methods of attenuation. This was a particular problem where the rugose seabed caused a focusing effect of the water column ray paths beneath the channels. These high amplitude events would cause major problems in the future with any planned prestack migration processes. Hence the only alternative was to remove these high amplitude events from the gathers by trace clipping the data.

The criterion for clipping these high amplitude events was a combination of three variables. The first was the peak absolute amplitude (PAA) of the entire trace that was automatically derived for all traces in the data volume. The second was the predicted multiple arrival time that in this case was simply 2 times the water bottom time in the data headers. This value was used as a start time for the clipping process. The third variable was simply a data sample threshold clipping value. Any data sample that was greater than this variable was clipped to a background level. The combination of these three parameters was able to successfully selectively remove the problem high amplitude multiple beneath the seabed channels.

Parameter values:

Peak Absolute Amplitude	: 400
Clipping Start Time	: 2 X Water bottom time
Clipping Threshold	: 80 millivolts
Background Level	: 20 millivolts



6.3 Inverse NMO Correction

Inverse hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the first pass 3D velocity field.

6.4 Inverse Geometric Spreading Amplitude Compensation

The Geometric Spreading applied in step 4.20 was removed with the inverse function derived from the first pass 3D velocity field.

6.5 Tidal Statics (Application)

Stored tidal statics from step 4.25 were applied.

6.6 Hybrid Kirchhoff Prestack Depth Migration (KPSDM)

Deep-water marine seismic data often suffer from non-hyperbolic moveout distortions generated by highly variable seafloor topography, perhaps caused by sub-sea erosion processes across the continental shelf or at shelf edges.

The non-hyperbolic moveout is a result of lateral velocity variations across the rugose/dipping water bottom. Time migration assumes no lateral velocity variations and hence is unable to deal with these variations. The result of using a time migration algorithm is both a substandard image and perhaps more importantly, significant lateral movement of events. To overcome this limitation a depth migration algorithm coupled with a single iteration of time velocity model building was used to form a hybrid Kirchhoff Prestack Depth Migration (KPSDM) procedure. With this procedure the non-hyperbolic moveout distortions caused by highly variable seafloors is accounted for. It consists of the following eight stages:

6.6.1 Initial Velocity Model

The initial model for the Hybrid KPSDM was created from the first pass 3D velocity field (step 4.19). This velocity field was converted to interval velocities and was smoothed using a horizontal 5km radius. Then a digitised water bottom pick and an assigned velocity of 1500m/s were used to form an accurate water layer that was then merged with the smoothed velocity field (horizontal 5km radial smooth). This model was then converted to one-way depth and interval velocities and was then used to derive travel times tables for prestack depth migration.



6.6.2 Targeted Hybrid KPSDM

A Kirchhoff depth migration algorithm was then used to migrate the data on specified target velocity lines at 1km intervals using the following parameters. The output velocity lines from the migration were in depth and NMO corrected.

Parameter values:

Traveltimes Grid	: 100 m X 100 m
Traveltimes Depth Step	: 100 m
Wavefront Maximum Time	: 3500 ms
Maximum Aperture	: 4000 m
Maximum Dip	: 70 degrees
Maximum Output Depth	: 10000 m
Output Depth Interval	: 5 m
Anti-aliasing Distance	: 25 m
Anti-aliasing Filter Type	: Boxcar
Offsets Migrated	: 33

6.6.3 Depth To Time Conversion

The output targeted depth migrated gathers were converted from depth to time and the NMO correction was removed using a time and velocity equivalent of the initial model migration traveltimes.

6.6.4 Targeted Hybrid KPSDM Velocity Analysis

Velocity analysis was performed using **WesternGeco's** Interactive Velocity Processing (IVP) package. At regular intervals across the survey CMP gather data were selected. From this data Multi-Velocity Function (MVF) stacks and velocity semblance values were computed. For each velocity location, MVF data, semblances and gathers are displayed interactively allowing stacking velocities to be interpreted.

The velocities were then qc'ed by the client to check the validity of the picks and any necessary changes made before the velocity field is output.

Parameter Values:

Analysis Spacing	: 1000 m X 1000 m
Number of CMPs per Analysis (MVF Stack)	: 15
Number of CMPs per Analysis (Semblance Display)	: 7

6.6.5 3D Stack Velocity Field

3D interpolation of the targeted KPSDM velocity functions was used to derive a full 3D field.



6.6.6 Final Velocity Model

A second model for the full production Hybrid KPSDM was created from the targeted KPSDM 3D velocity field in step 6.6.5 previously. As with the initial model this velocity field was converted to interval velocities and was smoothed using a horizontal 5km radius. Then a digitised water bottom picks and water velocity of 1500m/s was used to form an accurate water layer that was then merged with the smoothed targeted KPSDM velocity field. This new model was then converted to one-way depth and interval velocities and was used to derive new travel times tables for pre-stack depth migration.

6.6.7 Production Hybrid KPSDM

A Kirchhoff depth migration algorithm was then used to migrate all of the data using the following parameters. Again the output gathers from the migration were in depth and NMO corrected.

Parameter values:

Traveltimes Grid	: 100 m X 100 m
Traveltimes Depth Step	: 100 m
Wavefront Maximum Time	: 3500 ms
Maximum Aperture	: 4000 m
Maximum Dip	: 70 degrees
Maximum Output Depth	: 10000 m
Output Depth Interval	: 5 m
Anti-aliasing Distance	: 25 m
Anti-aliasing Filter Type	: Boxcar
Offsets Migrated	: 33

6.6.8 Depth To Time Conversion

The output depth migrated gathers were again converted from depth to time and the NMO correction was removed using a time and velocity equivalent of the final model migration traveltimes.

6.7 3D High Dense Velocity Analysis (HDVA)

3D velocity analysis is typically performed on a sparse grid of data with 500m x 500m spacing. Whilst this analysis density is generally adequate to determine the general velocity trends in quite high detail, the High Dense Velocity Analysis process (HDVA) is a semi-automated approach to generate a velocity field with greater detail. This velocity field can then be used to perform final NMO correction.



The HDVA process was run in four stages:

6.7.1 High density velocity analyses generation

Velocity Analysis control points for Semblances and Gathers were generated at a dense spatial sampling interval in preparation for running the Automatic Velocity Picker.

Adjacent CMP Summing was performed in the generation of cross-correlation matrices that were sampled in time and velocity.

Parameter values:

Velocity Analysis Density	: 100m x 100m
Adjacent CMP Sum	: 5
Velocity Trace Sampling	: 10 m/sec
Time Sampling	: 12 ms
Output Trace Length	: 6500 ms

6.7.2 Automatic Velocity Picking

The Automatic Velocity Picker generated time-velocity picks from input coherence tables plus additional velocity information that was used to determine the starting velocity functions for the iterative velocity picking algorithm. It was also used for constraining the final interval velocity models and for deleting unacceptable RMS velocities from the computations.

The automatic velocity picking algorithm is based upon the work of J.L Toldi (1985). A significant feature of Toldi's technique is that velocities are picked under the constraint of a realistic interval velocity model, ensuring that picked RMS velocities do not imply unrealistic interval velocity functions. The algorithm works best for horizontally stratified geology, with mild lateral velocity variations.

Toldi's method also performs automatic stacking velocity analysis by finding the observed stacking velocity that maximizes the data semblance. The resultant algorithm simultaneously maximizes the semblance and minimizes the stacking velocity differences.

In order to prevent unrealistic picking of RMS velocity values, the following constraints, or penalty functions, were included to guide the autopicking algorithm:

- Temporal smoothness weighting to reduce the effect of rapid fluctuations in interval velocity.
- Deviation tolerance from the initial model.
- Weight accorded to surrounding velocity functions.
- Maximum and minimum allowable interval velocity.

Parameter values:

Steering Velocity Field Density	: 1000m x 1000m
Temporal Smoothness	: 0 (disabled)
Initial Model Derivation	: 0.5 (1/2 guide function and 1/2 previous)



	location)
Final Model Deviation	: 0 (disabled)
Interval Velocity Range Limits	: 1500-8000m/s

6.7.3 Velocity Interpolation

The raw auto-picked velocities were gridded to a regular spatial and temporal grid prior to smoothing

Parameter values:

Output Velocity Field Grid Size	: 100m x 100m
Output temporal sample interval	: 20ms

6.7.4 Velocity Field Smoothing

The final stage of the HDVA process involved the spatial and temporal smoothing of the raw time-velocity picks generated by the automatic velocity picking.

Temporal smoothing was performed using either a flat or triangular running average filter on the raw RMS velocity values.

Spatial smoothing was performed using a 3D Cosine Bell smoothing operator and can be applied to either the RMS or interval velocities, or both.

Parameter values:

Velocity type smoothed	: RMS
Temporal smoothing filter shape	: Cosine
Temporal smoothing filter length	: 5 samples (200 m radius)
Spatial Filter Decay Rate	: 1 (where 0 represents a running average and 1 represents a linear weighting function from 0 to 1)

6.8 NMO Correction

Hyperbolic moveout was applied to the data using the HDVA 3D velocity field.

Parameter values:

Mute:
Limiting Stretch Value : Unlimited

6.9 Outer Trace Mute



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

A spatially variant outer (long offset) trace mute was applied to the data in order to suppress direct arrivals, refractions and wide angle reflections. The mute was designed to vary with the water bottom time and allow up to approximately 30 – 40 degrees of reflection angle.

The data were tapered from zero to full amplitude over a taper zone.

Parameter values:

Taper Zone Length : 24 ms (starting from the mute times detailed below)

Water Bottom Time (ms)	Constant Mute Maximum Offset (m)	Source-to-Detector Offset (m)	Mute Time (ms)
250	350	418 590 1790 5180	260 500 1490 3540
755	700	750 2205 5174	756 1995 4178
2090	1550	1638 5180	2100 4900
3250	2650	2740 5147	3250 5714

Note: Mute times were interpolated between the specified offsets and extrapolated for offsets larger than the last offset specified.
Mute times were interpolated between the specified water bottom times and extrapolated larger than the last time and smaller than the first time.

6.10 Final Stack

The traces within each NMO corrected gather are stacked to form a single output trace. The resultant trace is normalised sample by sample using the following function;

$w(t)$ is the summed weight function for a given output trace (in this case N)

6.11 Water Bottom Mute

The stacked data volume was then muted from zero time down to the water bottom to remove any unwanted signal and noise.



6.12 Gun and Cable Correction

A gun and cable static correction was calculated using the following equation and then applied to the data:

$$\text{Correction} = (\text{Gun depth} + \text{Cable depth}) / \text{Water velocity}$$

Parameter values:

Gun Depth	: 8 metres
Cable Depth	: 9 metres
Water Velocity	: 1500 m/s
Static Correction	: +11.33 ms

6.13 Time Variant Filtering

A zero-phase TVF (Time Variant Filter) was applied to the data. The filter passbands were described by low- and high-cut frequencies and associated dB/octave cutoff slopes. The specified cutoff frequencies are located at the half-power (-3 dB in amplitude) response points and the slopes at these frequencies are equal to the respective dB/octave values. The slope is an approximate cosine squared function in the amplitude domain. The filters were normalised so that the output amplitudes were the same as the input amplitudes for frequency components within the passband.

Parameter values:

Filter Centre Time (ms)	Low-cut Frequency (Hz)	Low-cut Slope (dB/octave)	High-cut Frequency (Hz)	High-cut Slope (dB/octave)
0	10	18	65	72
1000	10	18	55	72
2000	8	18	35	72
4000	6	18	30	72
6000	6	18	30	72

Note: The times are those at the centre of the filter where the full effect of the filter is attained. The first filter was applied from the beginning of the trace to the first filter centre time. Intermediate filters were linearly tapered and blended with the preceding and succeeding filter between the filter centre times.



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

The last filter was applied from the last filter centre time to the end of the data.

All filter times are relative to the water bottom time of the data.

6.14 Time Variant Scaling

User-specified time windows were used to derive and apply scale factors to each data sample. These multipliers were calculated by centring the window over a sample, taking the average absolute amplitude of the window, defining a multiplier to make this average 0.9 times the desired output rms amplitude and applying it to the sample. The window centre was then moved down one sample and a new multiplier calculated and applied. In this way, multipliers were computed and applied to each sample from the first window application point to the last window application point.

Parameter values:

Scaling Type : Cascaded AGC

Primary RMS Amplitude : 2000

Primary Window length : Constant

Window Length (ms)	Start Time (ms)	End Time (ms)
1000	0	6000

Secondary RMS Amplitude : 1700 (residual amplification only)

Secondary Window length : Constant

Window Length (ms)	Start Time (ms)	End Time (ms)
400	0	6000

Note: Data output from the primary AGC with amplitudes less than 1700 rms are amplified up to 1700 rms by the secondary AGC.

The times specified are the time of the first sample to be included in the first window and the time of the last sample to be included in the last window.

The multiplier for the first window was tapered to zero at the first physical sample on the trace.

The last multiplier calculated was applied constantly until the last live sample.



6.15 SEG-Y Archive

The filtered and scaled migrated data volume was archive onto 10 Gb 3590B cartridge tapes for delivery to the client.



7.0 Personnel

Name (WesternGeco)	Title	Email
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8.0 Appendices

8.1 Acquisition Line Listing

LINE NAME	LINE	SEQUENCE	PRIMARY / INFILL	FSP	LSP	#SP	KM	COMMENTS
G03A1136A002	1440A	001	P	2622	4019	1394	26.14	
G03A1440A001	1136A	002	P	3886	2489	1370	25.69	
G03A1456A003	1456A	003	P	2622	3743	1122	21.04	
G03A1152A004	1152A	004	P	3855	2489	1364	25.58	
G03A1472A005	1472A	005	P	2622	4019	1392	26.10	
G03A1168A006	1168A	006	P	3886	2489	1398	26.21	
G03A1424A007	1424A	007	P	2622	4019	1397	26.19	
G03A1184A008	1184A	008	P	3886	2489	1398	26.21	
G03A1488A009	1488A	009	P	2622	3400	777	14.57	
G03A1120A010	1120A	010		3886	2489	1398		DNP
G03A1408A011	1408A	011		2622	4019	1398		DNP
G03A1200A012	1200A	012	P	3886	3400	481	9.02	
G03A1200B013	1200B	013	P	3410	2489	920	17.25	
G03A1488B014	1488B	014	P	3391	4019	624	11.70	
G03A1216A015	1216A	015	P	3886	2489	1389	26.04	
G03A1408B016	1408B	016	P	2622	4019	1385	25.97	
G03A1232A017	1232A	017	P	3886	3447	434	8.14	
G03A1232B018	1232B	018	P	3456	2489	967	18.13	
G03A1504A019	1504A	019	P	2622	4018	1375	25.78	
G03A1120B020	1120B	020	P	3886	2489	1381	25.89	
G03A1392A021	1392A	021	P	2622	4019	1392	26.10	
G03A1248A022	1248A	022	P	3886	2489	1398	26.21	
G03A1504J023	1504J	023	I	2622	4019	1388	26.03	
G03A1104A024	1104A	024	P	3886	2489	1398	26.21	
G03A1376A025	1376A	025	P	2622	4019	1391	26.08	
G03A1104J026	1104J	025		3886	3686	201		DNP
G03A1104K027	1104K	027		3886	3356	531		DNP
G03A1456B028	1456B	028	P	3390	4019	628	11.78	
G03A1104L029	1104L	029	I	3886	3424	460	8.63	
G03A1104M030	1104M	030	I	2930	2489	439	8.23	
G03A1520A031	1520A	031	P	2622	4018	977	18.32	
G03A1248J032	1248J	032	I	3886	2489	1393	26.12	
G03A1360A033	1360A	033	P	2622	4019	1398	26.21	
G03A1104N034	1104N	034		3433	2921	513		DNP



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

G03A1360J035	1360J	035	I	2646	4019	837	15.69	
G03A1088A036	1088A	036	P	3886	2489	1388	26.03	
G03A1360K037	1360K	037	I	2622	3705	652	12.23	
G03A1072A038	1072A	038	P	3854	3409	438	8.21	
G03A1072B039	1072B	039	P	3050	2489	553	10.37	
G03A1344A040	1344A	040	P	2622	4019	1393	26.12	
G03A1104O041	1104O	041	I	3433	2921	510	9.56	
G03A1072C042	1072C	042	P	3886	3041	485	9.09	
G03A1520B043	1520B	043	P	3293	3728	436	8.18	
G03A1056A044	1056A	044	P	3885	3293	580	10.88	
G03A1056B045	1056B	045	P	3302	2622	677	12.69	
G03A1328A046	1328A	046	P	2622	4019	1398	26.21	
G03A1040A047	1040A	047	P	3886	2765	1116	20.93	
G03A1536A048	1536A	048	P	2622	4019	1397	26.19	
G03A1040J049	1040J	049	I	3886	2489	1398	26.21	
G03A1312A050	1312A	050	P	2870	3700	830	15.56	
G03A1024A051	1024A	051	P	3886	2489	1395	26.16	
G03A1488J052	1488J	052	I	2688	4019	700	13.13	
G03A1008A053	1008A	053	P	3778	2489	1283	24.06	
G03A1552A054	1552A	054	P	2622	4019	1396	26.18	
G03A1264A055	1264A	055	P	3886	2489	1394	26.14	
G03A1552X056	1552X	056	P	2622	4019	1390	26.06	
G03A1008J057	1008J	057	I	3886	3288	599	11.23	
G03A1056C058	1056C	058	P	2633	2489	144	2.70	
G03A1568A059	1568A	059		2622	2753	132		DNP
G03A1312B060	1312B	060	P	3691	4019	326	6.11	
G03A1008B061	1008B	061	P	3886	3769	115	2.16	
G03A1008K062	1008K	062	I	3297	2489	733	13.74	
G03A1040B063	1040B	063	P	2774	2489	285	5.34	
G03A1312J064	1312J	064	I	2622	3287	663	12.43	
G03A1008C065	1008C	065	P	3120	2555	566	10.61	
G03A1312C066	1312C	066	P	2622	2879	257	4.82	
G03A1312K067	1312K	067	I	3278	4019	736	13.80	
G03A1008M068	1008M	068	I	3300	2489	804	15.08	
G03A1568B069	1568B	069	P	2622	4019	1395	26.16	
G03A1264X070	1264X	070	P	3886	3600	572	10.73	
G03A1264Y071	1264Y	071	P	3324	2489	833	15.62	
G03A1584A072	1584A	072	P	2622	4019	1392	26.10	
G03A1280A073	1280A	073	P	3886	2489	1394	26.14	
G03A1296A074	1296A	074	P	2622	4019	1398	26.21	
G03A1296J075	1296J	075	I	2622	4018	1398	26.21	
G03A1152B076	1152B	076	P	3886	2980	424	7.95	



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

G03A1536J077	1536J	077	I	2655	3040	386	7.24	
G03A1216J078	1216J	078	I	3850	3450	401	7.52	
G03A2352A079	2352A	079		3886	2699	1188		DNP
G03A2160A080	2160A	080		2001	4019	2019		DNP
G03A2352B081	2352B	081	P	3786	1868	1915	35.91	7 Cables only
G03A2144A082	2144A	082		2001	3292	1292		DNP
G03A2336A083	2336A	083	P	3886	1868	1692	31.73	7 Cables only
G03A2320A084	2320A	084		3886	2981	906		DNP
G03A2144B085	2144B	085		2001	4019	2019		DNP
G03A2320B086	2320B	086	P	3886	1868	2012	37.73	7 Cables only
G03A2160B087	2160B	087	P	2001	4019	2016	37.80	7 Cables only
G03A2320J088	2320J	088	I	3886	1868	2017	37.82	7 Cables only
G03A2144C089	2144C	089	P	2001	4019	2011	37.71	7 Cables only
G03A2304A090	2304A	090	P	3886	1868	2016	37.80	7 Cables only
G03A2128A091	2128A	091	P	2001	4019	2015	37.78	7 Cables only
G03A2288A092	2288A	092	P	3886	1868	2002	37.54	7 Cables only
G03A2112A093	2112A	093	P	2990	4019	2016	37.80	7 Cables only
G03A2272A094	2272A	094	P	3886	1868	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A2112X095	2112X	095	P	2001	4019	2018	37.84	7 Cables only
G03A2272J096	2272J	096	I	3886	1868	1420	26.63	7 Cables only
G03A2096A097	2096A	097	P	2001	4019	2017	37.82	7 Cables only
G03A2256A098	2256A	098	P	3886	1868	2018	37.84	7 Cables only
G03A2080A099	2080A	099	P	2001	4019	2013	37.74	7 Cables only
G03A2240A100	2240A	100	P	3886	1868	959	17.98	7 Cables only
G03A2064A101	2064A	101	P	2001	4019	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A1840A102	1840A	102	P	3885	2500	1344	25.20	7 Cables only
G03A1584J103	1584J	103	I	2770	3150	381	7.14	7 Cables only
G03A1840B104	1840B	104	P	2509	1868	640	12.00	7 Cables only
G03A1600A105	1600A	105	P	2001	4019	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A1856A106	1856A	106	P	3886	1868	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A1616A107	1616A	107	P	2001	4019	2013	37.74	7 Cables only
G03A1872A108	1872A	108	P	3886	3202	685	12.84	7 Cables only
G03A1840C109	1840C	109	P	3756	3717	40	0.75	7 Cables only
G03A1872B110	1872B	110	P	3211	1868	1344	25.20	7 Cables only
G03A1632A111	1632A	111	P	2001	4019	2016	37.80	7 Cables only
G03A1888A112	1888A	112	P	3886	1868	1723	32.31	7 Cables only
G03A1648A113	1648A	113	P	2001	4019	2015	37.78	7 Cables only
G03A1888X114	1888X	114	P	3886	1868	2012	37.73	7 Cables only
G03A1664A115	1664A	115	P	2001	4019	2001	37.52	7 Cables only
G03A1904A116	1904A	116	P	3886	1887	1931	36.21	7 Cables only
G03A1680A117	1680A	117	P	2262	4019	1753	32.87	7 Cables only
G03A1920A118	1920A	118	P	3886	1868	2014	37.76	7 Cables only



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

G03A1680X119	1680X	119	P	2001	4019	2018	37.84	7 Cables only
G03A1920J120	1920J	120	I	3886	1868	1940	36.38	7 Cables only
G03A1696A121	1696A	121	P	2001	4018	1865	34.97	7 Cables only
G03A1936A122	1936A	122		3886	2347	1540		DNP
G03A1712A123	1712A	123		2001	3829	1829		DNP
G03A1936B124	1936B	124	P	3886	1868	2015	37.78	7 Cables only
G03A1712B125	1712B	125	P	2001	4019	2004	37.58	7 Cables only
G03A1952A126	1952A	126	P	3886	1869	1998	37.46	7 Cables only
G03A1712J127	1712J	127	I	2001	4019	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A1968A128	1968A	128	P	3886	1868	2017	37.82	7 Cables only
G03A1728A129	1728A	129	P	2001	4019	2018	37.84	7 Cables only
G03A1968J130	1968J	130	I	3886	1868	1979	37.11	7 Cables only
G03A1744A131	1744A	131	P	2001	4019	2016	37.80	7 Cables only
G03A1984A132	1984A	132	P	3886	1868	2015	37.78	7 Cables only
G03A1744X133	1744X	133	P	2001	4019	2016	37.80	7 Cables only
G03A1824A134	1824A	134	P	2342	1868	1673	31.37	7 Cables only
G03A1344J135	1344J	135	I	2622	4019	1234	23.14	6 Cables only
G03A1808A136	1808A	136	P	3886	1868	2019	37.86	6 Cables only
G03A1440J137	1440J	137	I	2622	4019	959	17.98	6 Cables only
G03A2000A138	2000A	138	P	3886	3489	397	7.44	6 Cables only
G03A2000B139	2000B	139	P	3488	1868	1279	23.98	6 Cables only
G03A1760A140	1760A	140	P	2001	4019	2018	37.84	6 Cables only
G03A2000J141	2000J	141	I	3886	1868	2018	37.84	6 Cables only
G03A1776A142	1776A	142	P	2001	4019	1871	35.08	6 Cables only
G03A2000X143	2000X	143		3886	3191	696		DNP
G03A1904B144	1904B	144	P	2831	1868	654	12.26	7 Cables only
G03A1776J145	1776J	145	I	2001	4019	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A2000Y146	2000Y	146	P	3886	1868	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A1808J147	1808J	147	I	3886	1868	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A1792A148	1792A	148	P	2001	4019	2014	37.76	7 Cables only
G03A2000K149	2000K	149	I	3886	1868	2017	37.82	7 Cables only
G03A1792J150	1792J	150	I	2001	4019	2013	37.74	7 Cables only
G03A1856J151	1856J	151	I	3886	2074	861	16.14	7 Cables only
G03A1792K152	1792K	152	I	2001	4019	1697	31.82	7 Cables only
G03A1808K153	1808K	153	I	3886	2255	1623	30.43	7 Cables only
G03A1888B154	1888B	154	P	2169	1868	302	5.66	7 Cables only
G03A1680B155	1680B	155	P	2001	2271	271	5.08	7 Cables only
G03A1808L156	1808L	156	I	2690	1868	822	15.41	7 Cables only
G03A1696B157	1696B	157	P	2001	2980	980	18.38	7 Cables only
G03A1968K158	1968K	158	I	3195	1868	1064	19.95	7 Cables only
G03A1776B159	1776B	159	P	2001	2585	585	10.97	7 Cables only
G03A1792L160	1792B	160	P	2230	2831	602	11.29	7 Cables only



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

G03A2240B161	2240B	161	P	3535	1868	1377	25.82	7 Cables only
G03A2176A162	2176A	162	P	2001	4019	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A2224A163	2224A	163	P	3886	2120	832	15.60	7 Cables only
G03A2048A164	2048A	164	P	2001	4019	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A2224I165	2224I	165	I	3886	1868	1195	22.41	7 Cables only
G03A2048J166	2048J	166		2001	4019	2019		DNP
G03A2208A167	2208A	167		3886	3834	53		DNP
G03A2336B168	2336B	168		2952	2862	91		DNP
G03A2048K169	2048K	169	I	2001	4019	1994	37.39	7 Cables only
G03A2208B170	2208B	170	P	3886	1868	2016	37.80	7 Cables only
G03A2032A171	2032A	171	P	2001	4019	1887	35.38	7 Cables only
G03A2208I172	2208I	172	I	3886	3330	557	10.44	7 Cables only
G03A2208J173	2208J	173	I	2585	1868	717	13.44	7 Cables only
G03A2032I174	2032I	174	I	2001	4019	589	11.04	7 Cables only
G03A2240J175	2240J	175	I	3740	2593	1057	19.82	7 Cables only
G03A2144J176	2144J	176	I	3000	3325	326	6.11	7 Cables only
G03A2272K177	2272K	177	I	3042	2432	610	11.44	7 Cables only
G03A2032K178	2032K	178	I	2982	4019	1038	19.46	7 Cables only
G03A2192A179	2192A	179	P	3886	1868	2019	37.86	7 Cables only
G03A2032L180	2032L	180	I	2001	4019	2011	37.71	7 Cables only
G03A2192J181	2192J	181		2600	2589	12		DNP
G03A2032M182	2032M	182	I	2001	4019	2017	37.82	7 Cables only
G03A2192K183	2192K	183	I	3886	1868	1523	28.56	7 Cables only
G03A2016A184	2016A	184	P	2001	4019	2017	37.82	7 Cables only
G03A2192X185	2192X	185	P	3886	1868	2018	37.84	7 Cables only
G03A2016J186	2016J	186	I	2001	4019	1712	32.10	7 Cables only
G03A2192Y187	2192Y	187	P	3886	1868	1904	35.70	7 Cables only
G03A2160J188	2160J	188	I	2067	3633	789	14.79	7 Cables only
G03A2352C189	2352C	189	P	3886	3781	116	2.18	7 Cables only
G03A1968B190	1968B	190	P	3195	3146	60	1.13	7 Cables only
G03A2192L191	2192L	191	I	3170	1868	1303	24.43	7 Cables only
G03A2176J192	2176J	192	I	2001	3879	1875	35.16	7 Cables only
G03A2224J193	2224J	193	I	3401	2764	634	11.89	7 Cables only
G03A2240C194	2240C	194		2963	2911	53		DNP
G03A2192Z195	2192Z	195	P	2223	2108	120	2.25	7 Cables only
G03A2176K196	2176K	196	I	2001	3185	1182	22.16	7 Cables only
G03A2240K197	2240K	197	I	3430	3067	364	6.83	7 Cables only
G03A2192L198	2192M	198	I	2815	1968	846	15.86	7 Cables only
G03A2176L199	2176L	199		2290	3610	1321		DNP
G03A2336C200	2336C	200	P	2952	2607	346	6.49	7 Cables only
G03A2240D201	2240D	201		3020	2710	311		DNP
G03A2176M202	2176M	202		2290	3610	1321		DNP



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

G03A1904J203	1904J	203	I	3563	3514	50	0.94	7 Cables only
G03A1920J204	1920X	204	P	2506	2450	57	1.07	7 Cables only
G03A1744J205	1744J	205	I	2001	2230	230	4.31	7 Cables only
G03A2000L206	2000L	206		2440	1968	473		DNP
G03A2000M207	2000M	207		2440	1968	473		DNP
G03A2000N208	2000N	208	I	2440	1968	450	8.44	7 Cables only
G03A2032B209	2032B	209	P	2260	2400	150	2.81	7 Cables only
G03A2000P210	2000P	210	I	2300	2092	208	3.90	7 Cables only
G03A2176N211	2176N	211	I	2290	3609	1214	22.76	7 Cables only
G03A2240E212	2240E	212	P	3020	2710	311	5.83	7 Cables only

8.2 Field Tape List

The following field tape listing was acquired for ESSO:

Line Name	Tape No.	Line Name	Tape No.	Line Name	Tape No.	Line Name	Tape No.
G03A1440A001	W60213	G03A1552X056	W60541	G03A1872A108	W60879	G03A2000K149	W61212
G03A1440A001	W60214	G03A1552X056	W60542	G03A1872A108	W60880	G03A2000K149	W61213
G03A1440A001	W60215	G03A1008J057	W60543	G03A1872A108	W60881	G03A1792J150	W61214
G03A1440A001	W60216	G03A1008J057	W60544	G03A1840C109	W60882	G03A1792J150	W61215
G03A1440A001	W60217	G03A1008J057	W60545	G03A1872B110	W60883	G03A1792J150	W61216
G03A1440A001	W60218	G03A1056C058	W60546	G03A1872B110	W60884	G03A1792J150	W61217
G03A1440A001	W60219	G03A1568A059	W60547	G03A1872B110	W60885	G03A1792J150	W61218
G03A1440A001	W60220	G03A1312B060	W60548	G03A1872B110	W60886	G03A1792J150	W61219
G03A1136A002	W60221	G03A1312B060	W60549	G03A1872B110	W60887	G03A1792J150	W61220
G03A1136A002	W60222	G03A1008B061	W60550	G03A1872B110	W60888	G03A1792J150	W61221
G03A1136A002	W60223	G03A1008K062	W60551	G03A1632A111	W60889	G03A1792J150	W61222
G03A1136A002	W60224	G03A1008K062	W60552	G03A1632A111	W60890	G03A1856J151	W61223
G03A1136A002	W60225	G03A1008K062	W60553	G03A1632A111	W60891	G03A1856J151	W61224
G03A1136A002	W60226	G03A1008K062	W60554	G03A1632A111	W60892	G03A1856J151	W61225
G03A1136A002	W60227	G03A1040B063	W60555	G03A1632A111	W60893	G03A1856J151	W61226



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

G03A1456A003	W60228	G03A1040B063	W60556	G03A1632A111	W60894	G03A1856J151	W61227
G03A1456A003	W60229	G03A1312J064	W60557	G03A1632A111	W60895	G03A1856J151	W61228
G03A1456A003	W60230	G03A1312J064	W60558	G03A1632A111	W60896	G03A1856J151	W61229
G03A1456A003	W60231	G03A1312J064	W60559	G03A1632A111	W60897	G03A1856J151	W61230
G03A1456A003	W60232	G03A1312J064	W60560	G03A1888A112	W60898	G03A1792K152	W61231
G03A1456A003	W60233	G03A1008C065	W60561	G03A1888A112	W60899	G03A1792K152	W61232
G03A1152A004	W60234	G03A1008C065	W60562	G03A1888A112	W60900	G03A1792K152	W61233
G03A1152A004	W60235	G03A1008C065	W60563	G03A1888A112	W60901	G03A1792K152	W61234
G03A1152A004	W60236	G03A1312C066	W60564	G03A1888A112	W60902	G03A1792K152	W61235
G03A1152A004	W60237	G03A1312C066	W60565	G03A1888A112	W60903	G03A1792K152	W61236
G03A1152A004	W60238	G03A1312C066	W60566	G03A1888A112	W60904	G03A1792K152	W61237
G03A1152A004	W60239	G03A1312C066	W60567	G03A1888A112	W60905	G03A1792K152	W61238
G03A1152A004	W60240	G03A1312K067	W60568	G03A1888A112	W60906	G03A1792K152	W61239
G03A1152A004	W60241	G03A1312K067	W60569	G03A1648A113	W60907	G03A1808K153	W61240
G03A1472A005	W60242	G03A1312K067	W60570	G03A1648A113	W60908	G03A1808K153	W61241
G03A1472A005	W60243	G03A1312K067	W60571	G03A1648A113	W60909	G03A1808K153	W61242
G03A1472A005	W60244	G03A1312K067	W60572	G03A1648A113	W60910	G03A1808K153	W61243
G03A1472A005	W60245	G03A1312K067	W60573	G03A1648A113	W60911	G03A1808K153	W61244
G03A1472A005	W60246	G03A1312K067	W60574	G03A1648A113	W60912	G03A1808K153	W61245
G03A1472A005	W60247	G03A1312K067	W60575	G03A1648A113	W60913	G03A1808K153	W61246
G03A1472A005	W60248	G03A1312K067	W60576	G03A1648A113	W60914	G03A1888B154	W61247
G03A1168A006	W60249	G03A1312K067	W60577	G03A1648A113	W60915	G03A1888B154	W61248
G03A1168A006	W60250	G03A1312K067	W60578	G03A1888X114	W60916	G03A1680B155	W61249
G03A1168A006	W60251	G03A1312K067	W60579	G03A1888X114	W60917	G03A1680B155	W61250
G03A1168A006	W60252	G03A1312K067	W60580	G03A1888X114	W60918	G03A1808L156	W61251
G03A1168A006	W60253	G03A1312K067	W60581	G03A1888X114	W60919	G03A1808L156	W61252
G03A1168A006	W60254	G03A1008M068	W60582	G03A1888X114	W60920	G03A1808L156	W61253
G03A1168A006	W60255	G03A1008M068	W60583	G03A1888X114	W60921	G03A1808L156	W61254
G03A1424A007	W60256	G03A1008M068	W60584	G03A1888X114	W60922	G03A1696B157	W61255
G03A1424A007	W60257	G03A1008M068	W60585	G03A1888X114	W60923	G03A1696B157	W61256
G03A1424A007	W60258	G03A1008M068	W60586	G03A1888X114	W60924	G03A1696B157	W61257
G03A1424A007	W60259	G03A1008M068	W60587	G03A1664A115	W60925	G03A1696B157	W61258
G03A1424A007	W60260	G03A1568B069	W60588	G03A1664A115	W60926	G03A1696B157	W61259
G03A1424A007	W60261	G03A1568B069	W60589	G03A1664A115	W60928	G03A1968K158	W61260
G03A1424A007	W60262	G03A1568B069	W60590	G03A1664A115	W60929	G03A1968K158	W61261
G03A1184A008	W60263	G03A1568B069	W60591	G03A1664A115	W60930	G03A1968K158	W61262
G03A1184A008	W60264	G03A1568B069	W60592	G03A1664A115	W60931	G03A1968K158	W61263
G03A1184A008	W60265	G03A1568B069	W60593	G03A1664A115	W60932	G03A1968K158	W61264
G03A1184A008	W60266	G03A1568B069	W60594	G03A1664A115	W60933	G03A1968K158	W61265
G03A1184A008	W60267	G03A1264X070	W60595	G03A1664A115	W60934	G03A1776B159	W61266
G03A1184A008	W60268	G03A1264X070	W60596	G03A1904A116	W60935	G03A1776B159	W61267
G03A1184A008	W60269	G03A1264X070	W60597	G03A1904A116	W60936	G03A1776B159	W61268
G03A1488A009	W60270	G03A1264X070	W60598	G03A1904A116	W60937	G03A1792L160	W61269
G03A1488A009	W60271	G03A1264X070	W60599	G03A1904A116	W60938	G03A1792L160	W61270
G03A1488A009	W60272	G03A1264Y071	W60600	G03A1904A116	W60939	G03A1792L160	W61271
G03A1488A009	W60273	G03A1264Y071	W60601	G03A1904A116	W60940	G03A2240B161	W61272
G03A1488A009	W60274	G03A1264Y071	W60602	G03A1904A116	W60941	G03A2240B161	W61273
G03A1488A009	W60275	G03A1264Y071	W60603	G03A1904A116	W60942	G03A2240B161	W61274
G03A1488A009	W60276	G03A1264Y071	W60604	G03A1680A117	W60943	G03A2240B161	W61275
G03A1120A010	W60277	G03A1584A072	W60605	G03A1680A117	W60944	G03A2240B161	W61276
G03A1120A010	W60278	G03A1584A072	W60606	G03A1680A117	W60945	G03A2240B161	W61277
G03A1120A010	W60279	G03A1584A072	W60607	G03A1680A117	W60946	G03A2240B161	W61278
G03A1120A010	W60280	G03A1584A072	W60608	G03A1680A117	W60947	G03A2176A162	W61279
G03A1120A010	W60281	G03A1584A072	W60609	G03A1680A117	W60948	G03A2176A162	W61281
G03A1120A010	W60282	G03A1584A072	W60610	G03A1680A117	W60949	G03A2176A162	W61282



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

G03A1120A010	W60283	G03A1584A072	W60611	G03A1680A117	W60950	G03A2176A162	W61283
G03A1408A011	W60284	G03A1280A073	W60612	G03A1920A118	W60951	G03A2176A162	W61284
G03A1408A011	W60285	G03A1280A073	W60613	G03A1920A118	W60952	G03A2176A162	W61285
G03A1408A011	W60286	G03A1280A073	W60614	G03A1920A118	W60953	G03A2176A162	W61286
G03A1408A011	W60287	G03A1280A073	W60615	G03A1920A118	W60954	G03A2176A162	W61287
G03A1408A011	W60288	G03A1280A073	W60616	G03A1920A118	W60955	G03A2176A162	W61288
G03A1408A011	W60289	G03A1280A073	W60617	G03A1920A118	W60956	G03A2224A163	W61289
G03A1408A011	W60290	G03A1280A073	W60618	G03A1920A118	W60957	G03A2224A163	W61290
G03A1200A012	W60291	G03A1296A074	W60619	G03A1920A118	W60958	G03A2224A163	W61291
G03A1200A012	W60292	G03A1296A074	W60620	G03A1920A118	W60959	G03A2224A163	W61292
G03A1200A012	W60293	G03A1296A074	W60621	G03A1680X119	W60960	G03A2224A163	W61293
G03A1200A012	W60294	G03A1296A074	W60622	G03A1680X119	W60961	G03A2224A163	W61294
G03A1200B013	W60296	G03A1296A074	W60623	G03A1680X119	W60962	G03A2224A163	W61295
G03A1200B013	W60297	G03A1296A074	W60624	G03A1680X119	W60963	G03A2224A163	W61296
G03A1200B013	W60298	G03A1296A074	W60625	G03A1680X119	W60964	G03A2224A163	W61297
G03A1200B013	W60299	G03A1296J075	W60626	G03A1680X119	W60965	G03A2048A164	W61298
G03A1200B013	W60300	G03A1296J075	W60627	G03A1680X119	W60966	G03A2048A164	W61299
G03A1488B014	W60301	G03A1296J075	W60628	G03A1680X119	W60967	G03A2048A164	W61300
G03A1488B014	W60302	G03A1296J075	W60629	G03A1680X119	W60968	G03A2048A164	W61301
G03A1488B014	W60303	G03A1296J075	W60630	G03A1920J120	W60969	G03A2048A164	W61302
G03A1488B014	W60304	G03A1296J075	W60631	G03A1920J120	W60970	G03A2048A164	W61303
G03A1216A015	W60305	G03A1296J075	W60632	G03A1920J120	W60971	G03A2048A164	W61304
G03A1216A015	W60306	G03A1152B076	W60633	G03A1920J120	W60972	G03A2048A164	W61305
G03A1216A015	W60307	G03A1152B076	W60634	G03A1920J120	W60973	G03A2048A164	W61306
G03A1216A015	W60308	G03A1152B076	W60635	G03A1920J120	W60974	G03A2224I165	W61308
G03A1216A015	W60309	G03A1152B076	W60636	G03A1920J120	W60975	G03A2224I165	W61309
G03A1216A015	W60310	G03A1152B076	W60637	G03A1920J120	W60976	G03A2224I165	W61310
G03A1216A015	W60311	G03A1536J077	W60638	G03A1696A121	W60977	G03A2224I165	W61311
G03A1216A015	W60312	G03A1536J077	W60639	G03A1696A121	W60978	G03A2224I165	W61312
G03A1408B016	W60313	G03A1216J078	W60640	G03A1696A121	W60979	G03A2224I165	W61313
G03A1408B016	W60314	G03A1216J078	W60641	G03A1696A121	W60980	G03A2224I165	W61314
G03A1408B016	W60315	G03A2352A079	W60642	G03A1696A121	W60981	G03A2224I165	W61315
G03A1408B016	W60316	G03A2352A079	W60642	G03A1696A121	W60982	G03A2224I165	W61316
G03A1408B016	W60317	G03A2160A080	W60643	G03A1696A121	W60983	G03A2048J166	W61317
G03A1408B016	W60318	G03A2160A080	W60644	G03A1696A121	W60984	G03A2048J166	W61318
G03A1408B016	W60319	G03A2160A080	W60645	G03A1696A121	W60985	G03A2048J166	W61319
G03A1232A017	W60320	G03A2160A080	W60646	G03A1936A122	W60986	G03A2048J166	W61320
G03A1232A017	W60321	G03A2160A080	W60647	G03A1936A122	W60987	G03A2048J166	W61321
G03A1232A017	W60322	G03A2160A080	W60649	G03A1936A122	W60988	G03A2048J166	W61322
G03A1232A017	W60323	G03A2160A080	W60650	G03A1936A122	W60989	G03A2048J166	W61323
G03A1232B018	W60324	G03A2160A080	W60651	G03A1936A122	W60990	G03A2048J166	W61324
G03A1232B018	W60325	G03A2160A080	W60652	G03A1936A122	W60991	G03A2048J166	W61325
G03A1232B018	W60326	G03A2352B081	W60653	G03A1936A122	W60992	G03A2048J166	W61326
G03A1232B018	W60327	G03A2352B081	W60654	G03A1712A123	W60993	G03A2208A167	W61327
G03A1232B018	W60328	G03A2352B081	W60655	G03A1712A123	W60994	G03A2336B168	W61330
G03A1232B018	W60329	G03A2352B081	W60656	G03A1712A123	W60995	G03A2048K169	W61331
G03A1504A019	W60330	G03A2352B081	W60657	G03A1712A123	W60996	G03A2048K169	W61332
G03A1504A019	W60331	G03A2352B081	W60658	G03A1712A123	W60997	G03A2048K169	W61333
G03A1504A019	W60332	G03A2352B081	W60659	G03A1712A123	W60998	G03A2048K169	W61334
G03A1504A019	W60333	G03A2352B081	W60660	G03A1712A123	W60999	G03A2048K169	W61335
G03A1504A019	W60334	G03A2352B081	W60661	G03A1936B124	W61000	G03A2048K169	W61336
G03A1504A019	W60335	G03A2144A082	W60662	G03A1936B124	W61001	G03A2048K169	W61337
G03A1504A019	W60336	G03A2144A082	W60663	G03A1936B124	W61002	G03A2048K169	W61338
G03A1120B020	W60337	G03A2144A082	W60664	G03A1936B124	W61003	G03A2208B170	W61339
G03A1120B020	W60338	G03A2144A082	W60665	G03A1936B124	W61004	G03A2208B170	W61340



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

G03A1120B020	W60339	G03A2144A082	W60666	G03A1936B124	W61005	G03A2208B170	W61341
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Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

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Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

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Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

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G03A1024A051	W60506	G03A1840A102	W60842	G03A2000Y146	W61178	G03A2240D201	W61508
G03A1024A051	W60507	G03A1840A102	W60843	G03A2000Y146	W61179	G03A2240D201	W61509
G03A1024A051	W60508	G03A1840A102	W60844	G03A2000Y146	W61180	G03A2176M202	W61510
G03A1024A051	W60509	G03A1584J103	W60845	G03A2000Y146	W61181	G03A2176M202	W61511
G03A1488J052	W60510	G03A1584J103	W60846	G03A2000Y146	W61182	G03A2176M202	W61512
G03A1488J052	W60511	G03A1840B104	W60847	G03A2000Y146	W61183	G03A2176M202	W61513
G03A1488J052	W60512	G03A1840B104	W60848	G03A2000Y146	W61184	G03A2176M202	W61514
G03A1488J052	W60513	G03A1840B104	W60849	G03A2000Y146	W61185	G03A2176M202	W61515
G03A1008A053	W60514	G03A1600A105	W60850	G03A2000Y146	W61186	G03A1904J203	W61516
G03A1008A053	W60515	G03A1600A105	W60851	G03A1808J147	W61187	G03A1904J203	W61517
G03A1008A053	W60516	G03A1600A105	W60852	G03A1808J147	W61188	G03A1920J204	W61518
G03A1008A053	W60517	G03A1600A105	W60853	G03A1808J147	W61189	G03A1744J205	W61519
G03A1008A053	W60518	G03A1600A105	W60854	G03A1808J147	W61190	G03A1744J205	W61520
G03A1008A053	W60519	G03A1600A105	W60855	G03A1808J147	W61191	G03A2000L206	W61521
G03A1008A053	W60520	G03A1600A105	W60856	G03A1808J147	W61192	G03A2000L206	W61522
G03A1008A053	W60521	G03A1600A105	W60857	G03A1808J147	W61193	G03A2000L206	W61523
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G03A1552A054	W60523	G03A1856A106	W60859	G03A1808J147	W61195	G03A2000M207	W61525
G03A1552A054	W60524	G03A1856A106	W60860	G03A1792A148	W61196	G03A2000M207	W61526
G03A1552A054	W60525	G03A1856A106	W60861	G03A1792A148	W61197	G03A2000M207	W61527
G03A1552A054	W60526	G03A1856A106	W60862	G03A1792A148	W61198	G03A2000M207	W61528
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G03A1552A054	W60528	G03A1856A106	W60864	G03A1792A148	W61200	G03A2000N208	W61530
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G03A1264A055	W60530	G03A1856A106	W60867	G03A1792A148	W61202	G03A2000P210	W61532
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G03A1264A055	W60532	G03A1616A107	W60869	G03A1792A148	W61204	G03A2176N211	W61534
G03A1264A055	W60533	G03A1616A107	W60871	G03A2000K149	W61205	G03A2176N211	W61535
G03A1264A055	W60534	G03A1616A107	W60872	G03A2000K149	W61206	G03A2176N211	W61536
G03A1264A055	W60535	G03A1616A107	W60873	G03A2000K149	W61207	G03A2176N211	W61537
G03A1552X056	W60536	G03A1616A107	W60874	G03A2000K149	W61208	G03A2176N211	W61538
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G03A1552X056	W60539	G03A1616A107	W60877	G03A2000K149	W61211	G03A2240E212	W61541
G03A1552X056	W60540	G03A1616A107	W60878				

8.3 Testing Log

All processes were run in a controlled amplitude / controlled phase method (CA/CP).

8.3.1 Amplitude Compensation

Numerous methods for compensation for spherical divergence and Earth attenuation were tested. These included time-function gain correction (linear and squared), exponential gain, and geometric spreading compensation factor. These methods were tested on shot and near trace gathers for both temporal and spatial validity.



The geometric spreading compensation correction referenced to water-bottom time was used in production.

8.3.2 Low Cut Filter

Filter panels (narrow frequency bands) were examined of a few shot gathers on the test lines to determine if any low cut filtering was necessary.

A low cut frequency filter of 3Hz with an 18dB/Oct slope using a zero phase operator was used in production. This low cut filter removes the dominant low frequency noise.

8.3.3 Swell Noise Attenuation

A set of bandpass filter panels (increasing frequency pass band) was run on a few test line shots showing obvious swell noise. This enabled the frequency range of in which to apply SWATT to be determined. Initially SWATT was tested in the shot domain with difference displays showing exactly what this process was removing. SWATT was also tested in the offset domain and receiver domain - the latter producing the best results for the data. Apart from the application domain, threshold v time values and offset v application time were also tested.

SWATT was applied in the receiver domain with an amplitude threshold of 400%, and when it was preceded by the low cut filter, removed all traces of acquisition swell noise. The SWATT application was restricted to frequencies of 0-10HZ.

8.3.4 Quadrature Dephase

A quadrature phase source signature obtained from ESSO was applied to both a selection of shot gathers and the near trace gather for each of the test lines via Deterministic Signature Deconvolution.

The client chose in preference to applying the quadrature phase wavelet to the data.

8.3.5 K-Filter

The K-filter was tested on selected test line shot gathers using three main variations. Firstly the K-filter was applied on uncorrected gathers, then on NMO corrected gathers and finally on NMO corrected gathers with every alternate trace dropped. FK Spectra and shot gathers before and after were used to compare the methods. NMO correction was preferred on the data prior to the application of the K-filter. The resulting F-K spectrums showed that there was significant aliasing when the traces were dropped. As a result the limits of the K-filter were set to the



wavenumber range of the decimated gather spectrum to remove this aliased noise prior to data reduction through trace decimation.

For production the K-filter was applied to the data on NMO corrected shot gathers.

8.3.6 *Tau-p Linear Noise Removal (shot domain)*

Transformation of the data from shot gathers to radon p-traces enabled the removal of linear noise via muting in the Tau-p domain. The testing of the process involved the display of shot gathers, Tau-p transforms and resulting stack responses of the test lines to establish the best result for linear noise removal. Apart from determining the appropriate radon transform parameters the only significant variable is the severity of the mute applied to the p-trace gathers. This mute was varied according to the water bottom time.

Overall a significant amount of linear noise was removed with the application of a shot ordered Tau-p domain mute on the production data.

8.3.7 *Tau-p Deconvolution*

Testing of deconvolution in the Tau-p domain consisted of radon transformed test line shot gathers being passed through a series of deconvolution routines where the parameters of gap width and operator length were varied systematically. Both gather (in T-X and Tau-p domain) and stack displays before and after Tau-p deconvolution were produced. Being that the client did not want to alter the amplitude and phase of the data the favoured result was the long gap operator which attenuated water bottom derived multiples. As an additional step the gathers were extrapolated to allow attenuation of any shallow multiples where the primary water bottom exists between the nearest trace and the zero offset.

Consequently water bottom targeted Tau-p deconvolution was applied to the production data to work in assistance to any future multiple attenuation processes.

8.3.8 *Tau-p Linear Noise Removal (receiver domain)*

Linear noise removal in the Tau-p domain was revisited due to failure of the shot domain Tau-p filter to remove noise that occurred when the acquisition direction changed from an increasing shot point range to a decreasing shot point range.

This time the testing of the process involved the display of receiver gathers, Tau-p transforms and resulting stack responses of the test lines to establish the best result for linear noise removal. To prevent data aliasing in the receiver domain the testing also included a 3:1 interpolation of the shot gathers resulting in 300% increase in the receiver gather fold. It was



found that the same mute applied in the shot domain Tau-p filter could be used here in the receiver domain Tau-p filter.

Receiver domain Tau-p linear noise filtering was applied to all data regardless of acquisition direction. The 3:1 shot interpolation was also included in the production flow.

8.3.9 High Resolution Radon Multiple Attenuation

By maintaining the interpolated shot data after receiver domain processing the resulting CMP fold was 200 rather than 67. The improved CMP domain sampling improves the parabolic radon transform separation of primary and multiple energy due to reduced aliasing. Applying radon demultiple to 200 fold CMP gathers was also less harmful to primary reflectors. Consequently testing of the radon multiple attenuation involved producing CMP gather, Tau-p transform and stack displays of both the standard radon and the high resolution radon demultiple on both 200 fold and the original 67 fold data of the test lines. These were compared to the equivalent non-demultiple displays to assess the best option.

In the end the selection for production was to apply high resolution radon multiple attenuation on 200 fold CMP gather data.

8.3.10 Hybrid Kirchhoff Prestack Depth Migration – Final Model

Despite the untried and unproven nature of the hybrid Kirchhoff prestack depth migration (KPSDM) the only testing issue encountered in this entire stage of processing was to determine the most suitable way to create the final model to use in the full production migration.

At this stage of the processing the initial model had been create, targeted velocity lines had been migrated and a full set of prestack depth migrated velocity analyses has been produced and subsequent time-velocity pairs were picked. The final model was created the same way as the initial model with the merge of a detailed water layer and a smoothed 3D stacking velocity field.

The only testing variation was how to smooth the picked migrated velocities. Several smoothing versions were tried from a single horizontal fixed radius of different sizes, a radius parallel to the water bottom, an inline oriented elliptical radius and even a residual difference smooth plus several combinations of more that one smoothing option. For each model, two targeted lines were prestack depth migrated and the results were stacked and displayed for comparison.

In the end the simplest model was chosen which involved a fixed horizontal radial smooth of 5km merged with a detailed water layer. This model was used in the full production hybrid KPSDM.



8.3.11 High Dense Velocity Analysis

Testing of the high dense velocity analysis (HDVA) involved firstly the CMP interval at which to create the analyses and secondly the best parameters that enabled the autopicker to produce acceptable velocity picks without the need for human intervention. The most suitable autopicker parameters were derived from trial and error on several test inlines. Once they were established then the HDVA was performed on the test inlines at CMP intervals of 100m x 100m, 50m x 50m and 25m x 25m.

Final production HDVA interval was set at 100m x 100m CMP intervals.

8.3.12 Time Variant Filter

Zero phase octave bandpass filter display panels were examined to determine the frequency ranges of signal at various times. This was performed on select stack data inlines. From these displays a time variant zero phase bandpass filter was derived for the production final stack volume.

8.3.13 Time Variant Scaling

Visual displays of various methods of scaling (AGC, RMS gain, exponential gain, linear gain, raac scaling, time function scaling) were applied to the stack section of the test inlines. These were used to determine the final display gain to be applied on the full offset stacks.

The final deliverable stacked volume was applied with a two pass cascaded AGC consisting of a first pass 1000ms gate AGC (2000 RMS) followed by a 400ms gate AGC (1700 RMS residual amplification)

8.4 Signatures/Wavelets

Time coefficients for the Quadrature Wavelet filter, derived from the far field signature supplied by ESSO are as follows:

```
*TIME_DOMAIN
ZERO_INDEX = 201
SCALE_FACTOR = 1
WV_SAMPLINT = 2
SCALING = 'UNNORMALISED'

< COEFFS
-7.33962e-10
0.00122788
-0.00900378
0.00387954
0.00507363
-0.00334829
```



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

0.000670034
-0.00896417
-0.00520078
0.00721991
-0.00857131
-0.000165913
-0.0124104
-0.0102976
0.00040286
-0.00595522
-0.0102263
-0.0076013
-0.0218808
9.98158e-05
-0.00940108
-0.00967929
-0.00986303
-0.0182593
-0.00720639
0.00132517
-0.0106886
-0.000105939
-0.0131669
-0.00416572
0.00923693
-0.00199957
0.00490427
-0.00300473
-0.00416548
0.0134245
0.0058305
0.00388176
0.00594406
-0.00902519
0.0144087
0.0068723
0.00455595
0.00476119
-0.00688754
0.00331301
0.0135342
-0.00269278
0.0076731
-0.0101525
-0.0031266
0.0108987
-0.00280653
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-0.00817015
-0.0136747
0.00607973
-0.00265884
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-0.00462373
-0.0250313
0.00259774
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-0.00890567
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-0.0123214
0.00617917
-0.0163463
0.000803476
-0.0239771
-0.0118724
0.0020439
-0.00683923
-0.00700352
-0.0112096



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

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0.00602989
-0.00773474
-0.00799992
-0.00904012
-0.0287469
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-0.0163799
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0.0193271
0.012311
-0.0269936
0.0197005



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

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-1.0914
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0.00138154
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0.133082
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-0.132279
-0.0682582



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

-0.055748
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-0.138645
-0.043298
-0.0581371
-0.0201924
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-0.0167718
-0.0140697



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

0.0279298
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-0.0214285
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Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

-0.00936585
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-0.00148874
0.0152522
0.0229516
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1.1687e-10



8.5 Grid Definition

The following is the parameters for the 6.25m X 25m survey grid.

Master Grid Boundary 6.25m x 12.5m

X-coordinates	Y-coordinates	Inline	Crossline
618570.84	5754100.39	2501	808
658129.52	5741249.28	9156	808
605099.86	5712633.62	2501	2552
644658.54	5699782.51	9156	2552

Processing Grid Boundary 6.25m x 12.5m

X-coordinates	Y-coordinates	Inline	Crossline
617360.02	5749604.52	2539	994
656354.00	5736936.86	9099	994
606592.51	5716459.64	2539	2388
645586.49	5703791.98	9099	2388

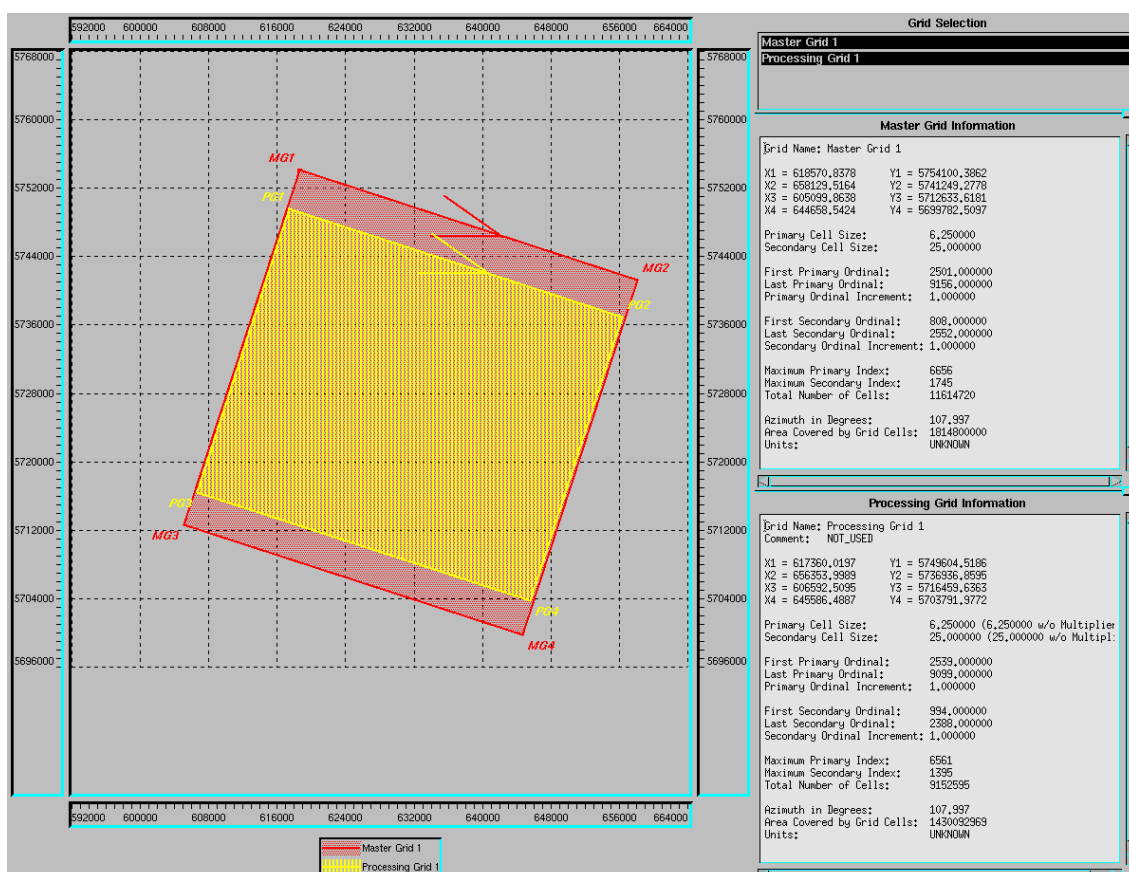


Figure 2. 6.25m X 25m 3D grid definition.



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

The following is the parameters for the 12.5m X 25m survey grid.

Master Grid Boundary 12.5m x 12.5m

X-coordinates	Y-coordinates	Inline	Crossline
616254.95	5755063.02	2301	800
660230.17	5740777.14	6000	800
602660.39	5713215.82	2301	2560
646635.61	5698929.95	6000	2560

Processing Grid Boundary 12.5m x 12.5m

X-coordinates	Y-coordinates	Inline	Crossline
617360.02	5749604.52	2520	994
656354.00	5736936.86	5800	994
606592.51	5716459.64	2520	2388
645586.49	5703791.98	5800	2388

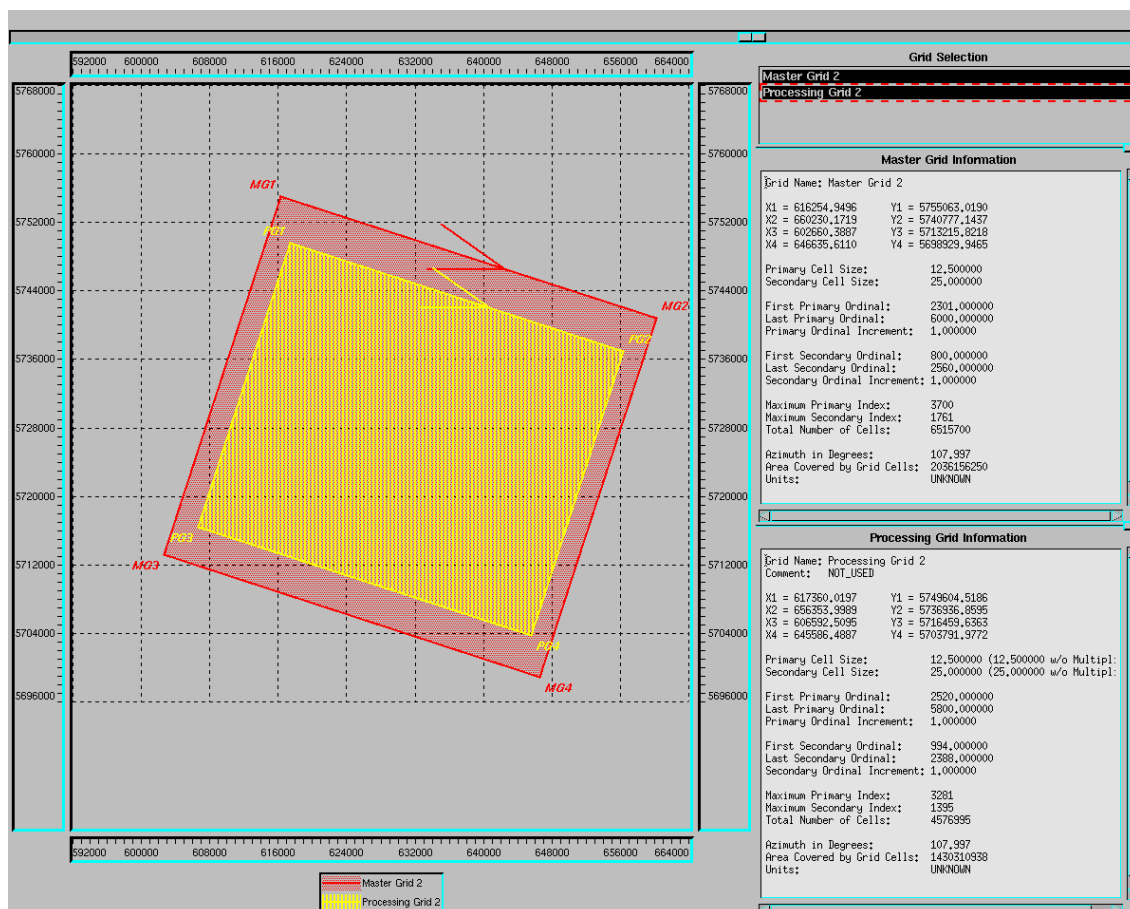


Figure 3. 12.5m X 25m 3D grid definition.



8.6 Archive Datasets

8.6.1 Stack Datasets

The following post-stack archive products were produced for ESSO:

Tape Number	Media / Format	Description	Data Range
POST STACK TIME MIGRATION (step 5.14)			
Q01124	3590B SEG Y	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	995-1585
Q01125	3590B SEG Y	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	1586-2007
Q01126	3590B SEG Y	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	2008-2382
PRESTACK DEPTH MIGRATION (step 6.15)			
Q02613	3590B SEG Y	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	994-1567
Q02614	3590B SEG Y	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	1568-1633
Q02612	3590B SEG Y	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	1634-2050
Q02470	3590B SEG Y	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	2051-2388
DL0525	DLT40 SEG Y	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	994-2388
Q02723	3590B SEG Y 994-1478	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack (Depth Converted)	
Q02724	3590B SEG Y 1479-1848	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack (Depth Converted)	
Q02725	3590B SEG Y 1849-2197	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack (Depth Converted)	
Q02726	3590B SEG Y 2198-2388	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack (Depth Converted)	
Q03581	3590B SEG Y	Raw Migrated Stack	994-1567
Q03582	3590B SEG Y	Raw Migrated Stack	1568-1984
Q03583	3590B SEG Y	Raw Migrated Stack	1985-2388

The following post-stack archive products were produced for BHP:

Tape Number	Media / Format	Description	Data Range
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POST STACK TIME MIGRATION (step 5.14)			
Q02217	3590B SEGY	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	995-1675
Q02218	3590B SEGY	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	1676-1830
PRE STACK TIME MIGRATION (step 6.15)			
Q02615	3590B SEGY	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	994-1674
Q02616	3590B SEGY	Filter/Scale Migrated Stack	1675-1830

8.6.2 Velocity Datasets

The following velocity archive products were produced for ESSO:

Tape Number	Media / Format	Description	Data Range
FIRST PASS VELOCITIES			
Q02733	3590B SEGY	Seismic Velocity Traces	996-2388 (inc 4)
X00905	8MM SEGY	Seismic Velocity Traces	996-2388 (inc 4)
FINAL MIGRATION MODEL			
Q02732	3590B SEGY	Seismic Velocity Traces	996-2388 (inc 4)
X00906	8MM SEGY	Seismic Velocity Traces	996-2388 (inc 4)
HDVA VELOCITIES			
Q02731	3590B SEGY	Seismic Velocity Traces	996-2388 (inc 4)
X00907	8MM SEGY	Seismic Velocity Traces	996-2388 (inc 4)
ALL VELOCITIES (2 copies)			
CD1/2 40)	CD-ROM Western Format	First Pass Velocity Picks	1008-2328 (inc
CD1/2 40)	CD-ROM Western Format	DMO Velocity Picks	1008-2328 (inc
CD1/2 40)	CD-ROM Western Format	Targeted KPSDM Velocity Picks	1008-2368 (inc
CD1/2	CD-ROM Western Format	HDVA Velocity Picks	1000-2380 (inc 4)

8.6.3 Gather Datasets

The following prestack gather archive products were produced for ESSO:

Tape Number	Media / Format	Description	Data Range
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**PRESTACK DEPTH MIGRATION (After step 6.6.8)**

Q03166	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	994-1009
Q03167	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1010-1025
Q03168	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1026-1041
Q03169	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1042-1057
Q03170	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1058-1073
Q03171	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1074-1089
Q03172	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1090-1105
Q03173	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1106-1121
Q03174	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1122-1137
Q03175	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1138-1153
Q03176	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1154-1169
Q03177	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1170-1185
Q03178	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1186-1201
Q03179	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1202-1217
Q03180	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1218-1233
Q03181	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1234-1249
Q03182	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1250-1265
Q03183	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1266-1281
Q03184	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1282-1297
Q03185	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1298-1313
Q01814	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1314-1329
Q01815	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1330-1345
Q01816	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1346-1361
Q01817	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1362-1377
Q01818	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1378-1393
Q01819	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1394-1409
Q01820	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1410-1425
Q01821	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1426-1441
Q01822	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1442-1457
Q01823	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1458-1473
Q01824	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1474-1489
Q01825	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1490-1505
Q01826	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1506-1521
Q01827	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1522-1537



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Q01828	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1538-1553
Q01829	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1554-1565
Q01830	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1566-1577
Q01831	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1578-1589
Q01832	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1590-1601
Q01833	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1602-1613
Q01834	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1614-1625
Q01835	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1626-1637
Q01836	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1638-1649
Q01837	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1650-1661
Q01838	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1662-1673
Q01839	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1674-1685
Q01840	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1686-1697
Q01841	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1698-1709
Q01842	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1710-1721
Q01843	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1722-1733
Q01844	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1734-1745
Q01845	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1746-1757
Q01846	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1758-1769
Q01847	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1770-1781
Q01848	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1782-1793
Q01849	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1794-1805
Q01850	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1806-1817
Q01851	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1818-1829
Q01852	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1830-1841
Q01853	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1842-1853
Q01854	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1854-1865
Q01855	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1866-1877
Q01856	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1878-1889
Q01857	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1890-1901
Q01858	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1902-1913
Q01859	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1914-1925
Q01860	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1926-1937
Q01861	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1938-1949
Q01862	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1950-1961



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Q01863	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1962-1973
Q01864	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1974-1985
Q01865	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1986-1997
Q01866	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	1998-2009
Q01867	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2010-2021
Q01868	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2022-2033
Q01869	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2034-2045
Q01870	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2046-2057
Q01871	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2058-2069
Q01872	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2070-2081
Q01873	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2082-2093
Q01874	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2094-2105
Q01875	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2106-2117
Q01876	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2118-2139
Q01877	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2130-2141
Q01878	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2142-2153
Q01879	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2154-2165
Q01880	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2166-2177
Q01881	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2178-2189
Q01882	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2190-2201
Q01883	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2202-2213
Q01884	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2214-2225
Q01885	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2226-2237
Q01886	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2238-2259
Q01887	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2250-2261
Q01888	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2262-2273
Q01889	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2274-2285
Q01890	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2286-2297
Q01891	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2298-2309
Q01892	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2310-2321
Q01893	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2322-2333
Q01894	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2334-2345
Q01895	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2346-2357
Q01896	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2358-2379
Q01897	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2370-2381



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Q01898	3590B SEG Y	KPSDM CMP Gathers	2382-2388
PRE-MIGRATION (After step 6.5)			
Q03186	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	994-1009
Q03187	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1010-1025
Q03188	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1026-1041
Q03189	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1042-1057
Q03190	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1058-1073
Q03191	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1074-1089
Q03192	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1090-1105
Q03193	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1106-1121
Q03194	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1122-1137
Q03195	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1138-1153
Q03196	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1154-1169
Q03197	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1170-1185
Q03198	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1186-1201
Q03199	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1202-1217
Q03200	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1218-1233
Q03201	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1234-1249
Q03202	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1250-1265
Q03203	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1266-1281
Q03204	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1282-1297
Q03205	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1298-1313
Q03206	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1314-1329
Q03207	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1330-1345
Q03208	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1346-1361
Q03209	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1362-1377
Q03210	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1378-1393
Q03211	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1394-1409
Q03212	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1410-1425
Q03213	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1426-1441
Q03214	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1442-1457
Q03215	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1458-1473
Q03216	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1474-1489
Q03217	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1490-1505
Q03218	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1506-1521



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Q03219	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1522-1537
Q03220	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1538-1553
Q03221	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1554-1565
Q03222	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1566-1577
Q03223	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1578-1589
Q03224	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1590-1601
Q03225	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1602-1613
Q03226	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1614-1625
Q03227	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1626-1637
Q03228	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1638-1649
Q03229	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1650-1661
Q03230	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1662-1673
Q03231	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1674-1685
Q03232	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1686-1697
Q03233	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1698-1709
Q03234	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1710-1721
Q03235	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1722-1733
Q03236	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1734-1745
Q03237	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1746-1757
Q03238	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1758-1769
Q03239	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1770-1781
Q03240	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1782-1793
Q03241	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1794-1805
Q03242	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1806-1817
Q03243	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1818-1829
Q03244	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1830-1841
Q03245	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1842-1853
Q03246	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1854-1865
Q03247	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1866-1877
Q03248	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1878-1889
Q03249	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1890-1901
Q03250	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1902-1913
Q03251	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1914-1925
Q03252	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1926-1937
Q03253	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1938-1949



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Q03254	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1950-1961
Q03255	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1962-1973
Q03256	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1974-1985
Q03257	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1986-1997
Q03258	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	1998-2009
Q03259	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2010-2021
Q03260	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2022-2033
Q03261	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2034-2045
Q03262	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2046-2057
Q03263	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2058-2069
Q03264	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2070-2081
Q03265	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2082-2093
Q03266	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2094-2105
Q03267	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2106-2117
Q03268	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2118-2139
Q03269	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2130-2141
Q03270	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2142-2153
Q03271	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2154-2165
Q03272	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2166-2177
Q03273	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2178-2189
Q03274	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2190-2201
Q03275	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2202-2213
Q03276	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2214-2225
Q03277	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2226-2237
Q03278	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2238-2259
Q03279	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2250-2261
Q03280	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2262-2273
Q03281	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2274-2285
Q03282	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2286-2297
Q03283	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2298-2309
Q03284	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2310-2321
Q03285	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2322-2333
Q03286	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2334-2345
Q03287	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2346-2357
Q03288	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2358-2379



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report

Q03289	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2370-2381
Q03290	3590B SEG Y	Pre-KPSDM CMP Gathers	2382-2388

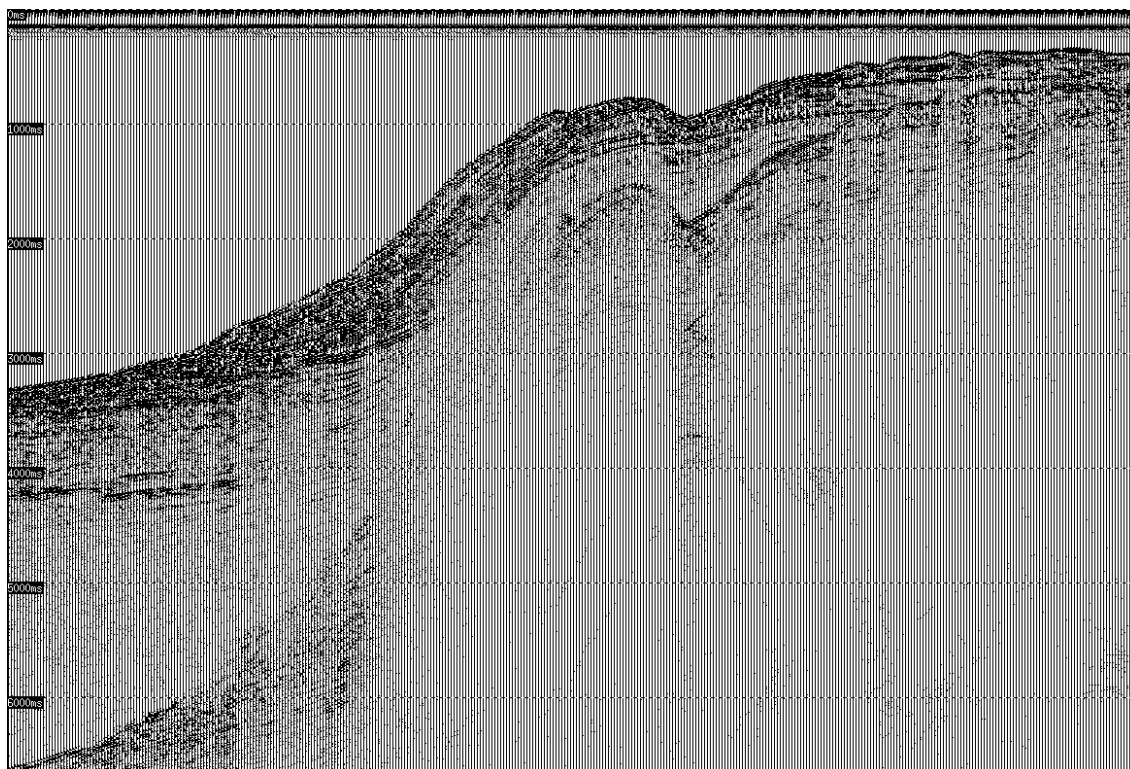
8.6.4 Other Datasets

The following additional archive products were produced for ESSO:

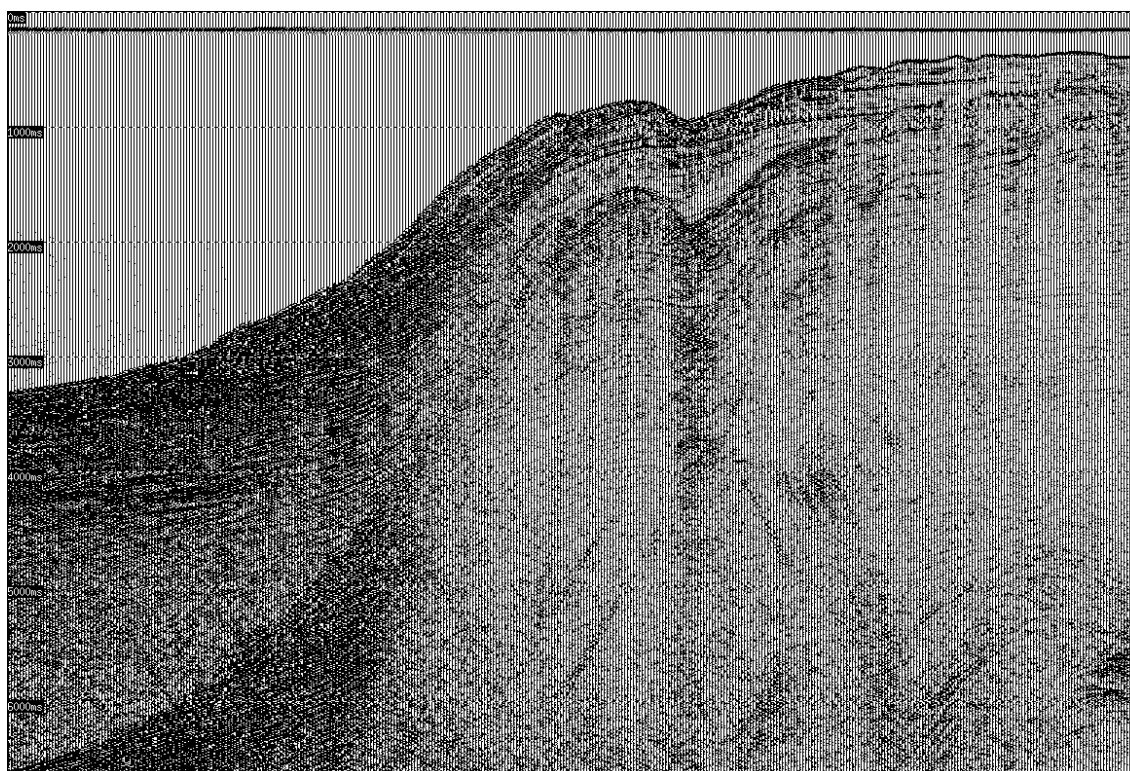
Tape Number	Media / Format	Description	Data Range
POST STACK CMP BIN CENTRES			
Q02730	3590B Ukooa P190	Lat/Long of Stack CMP bins	994-2388



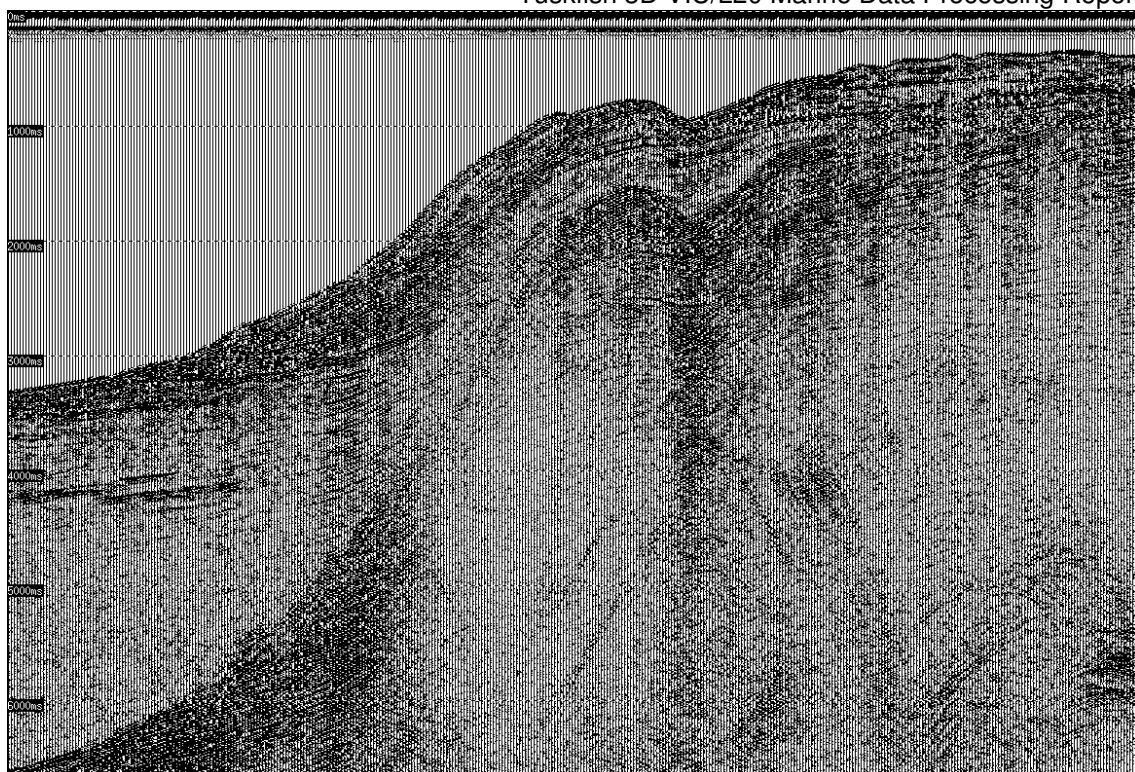
9.0 Enclosures



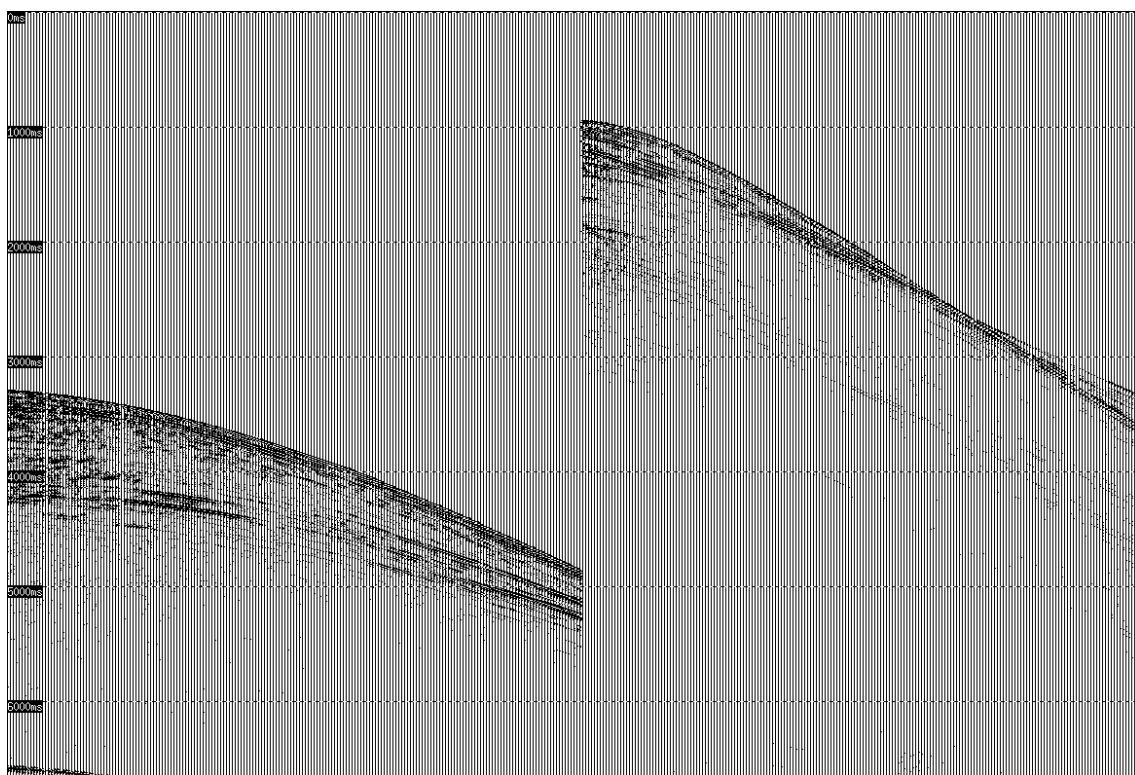
Enclosure 1: Near trace gather – linear time gain applied.



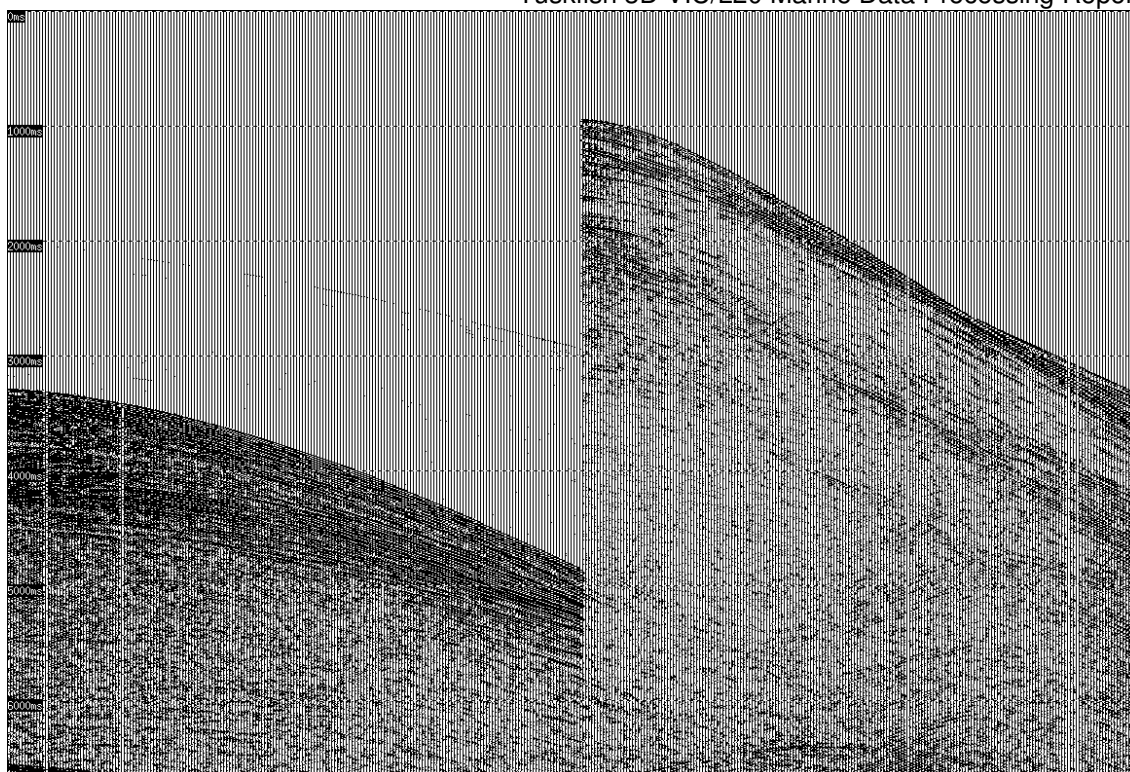
Enclosure 2: Near trace gather – time squared gain applied.



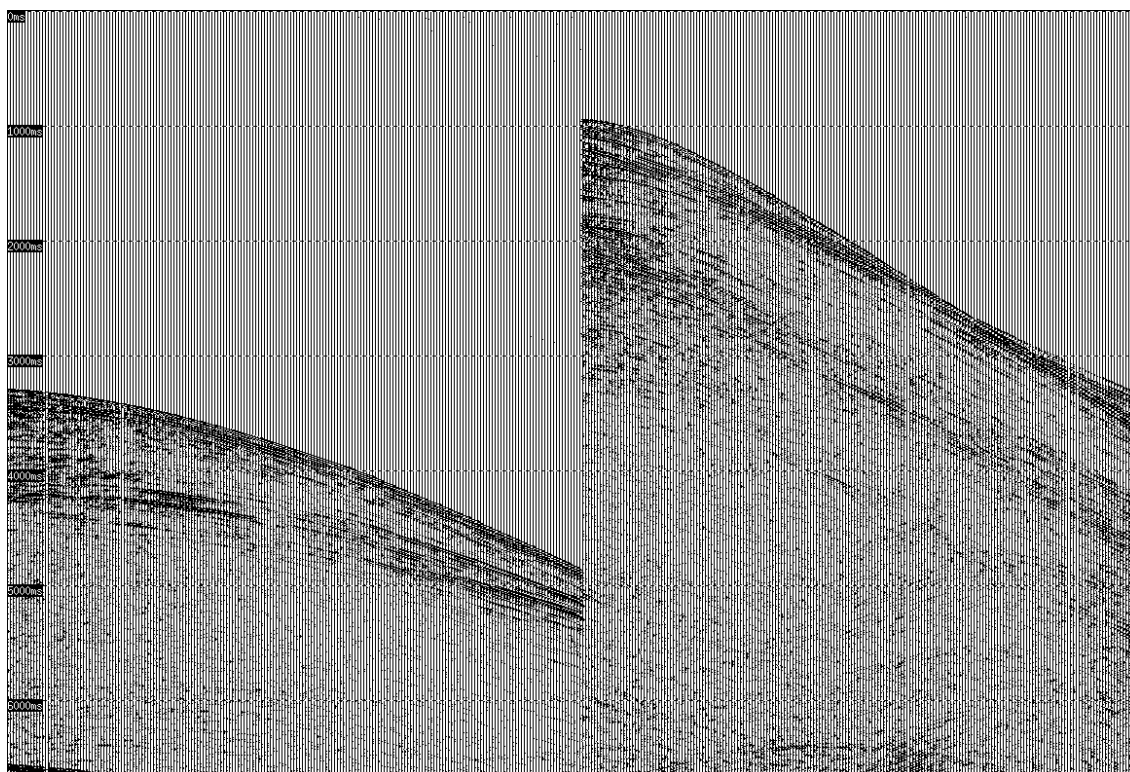
Enclosure 3: Near trace gather – geometric spreading gain applied.



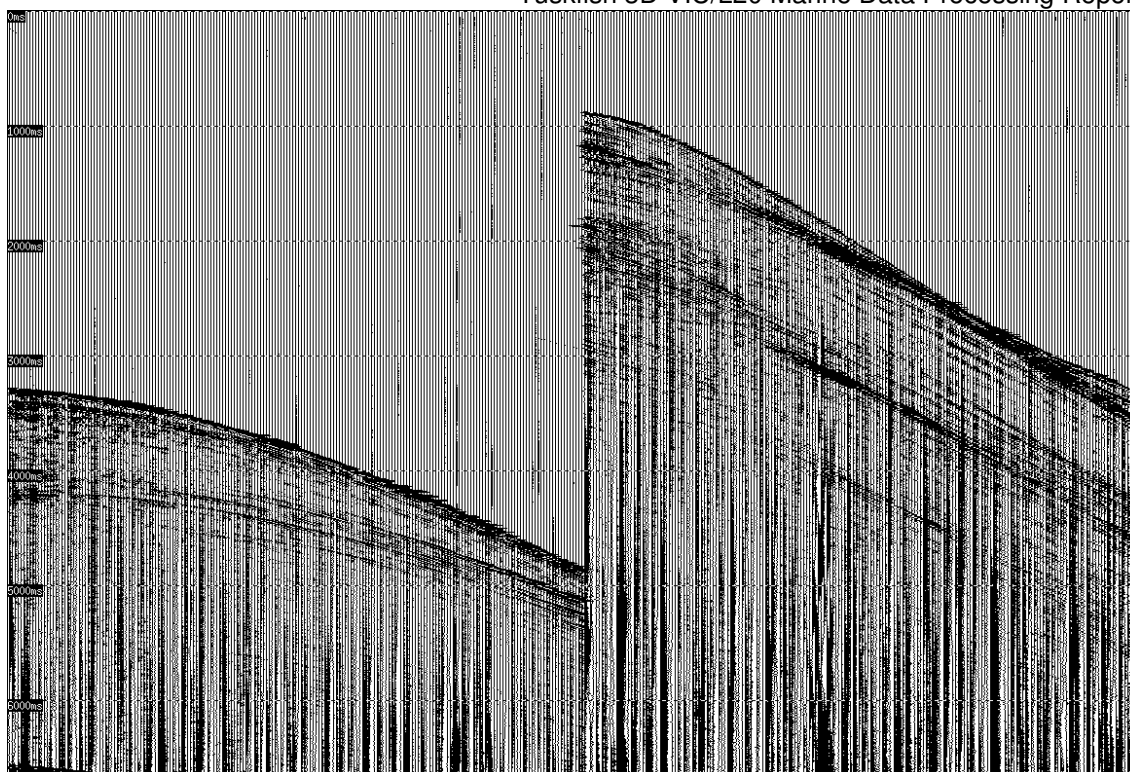
Enclosure 4: Shot gathers – linear time gain applied.



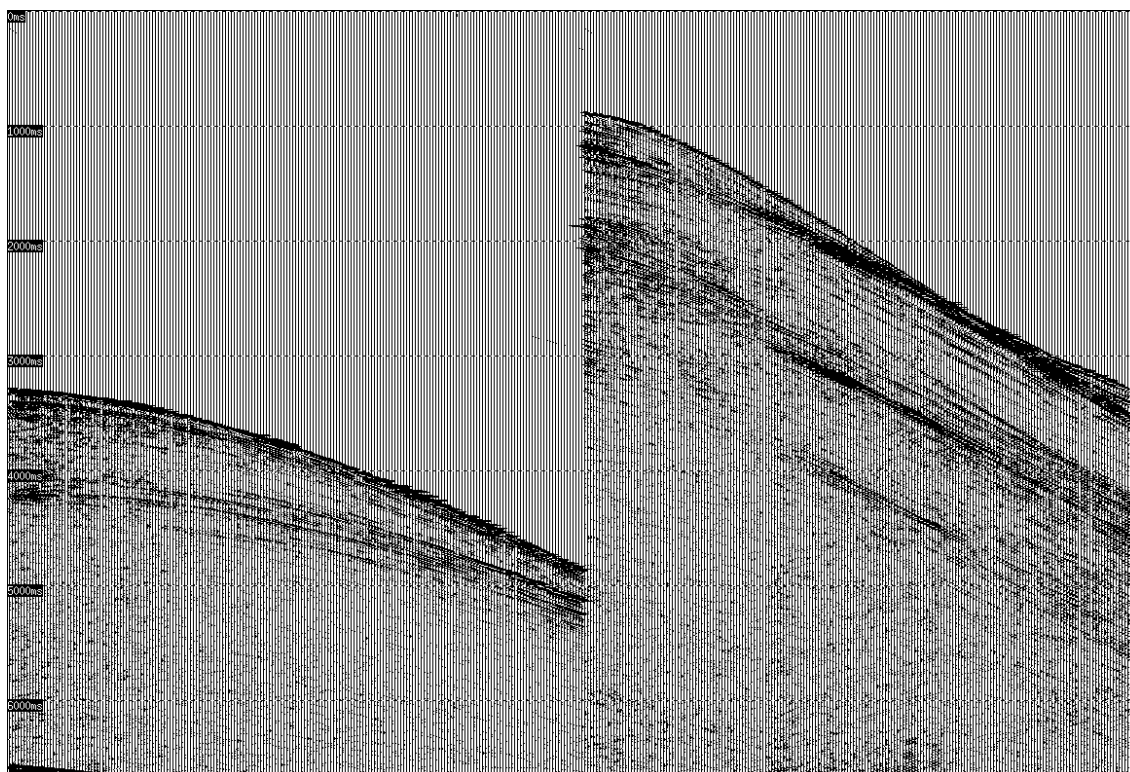
Enclosure 5: Shot gathers –time squared gain applied.



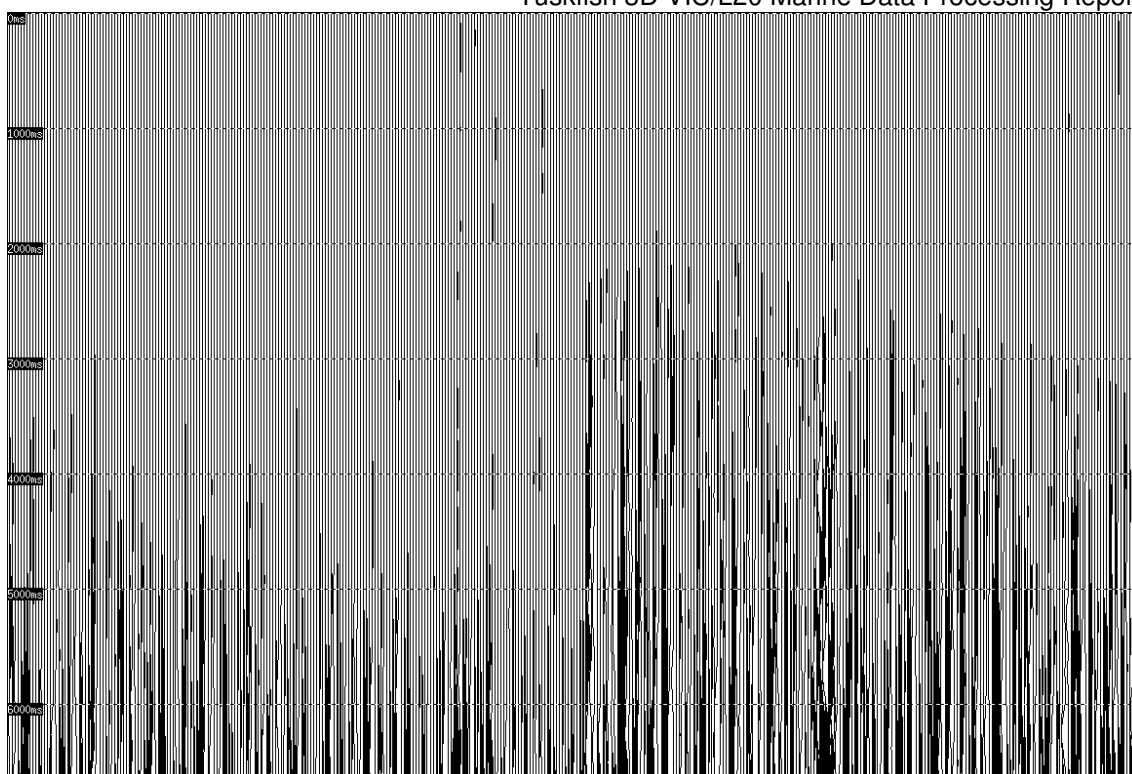
Enclosure 6: Shot gathers – geometric spreading gain applied.



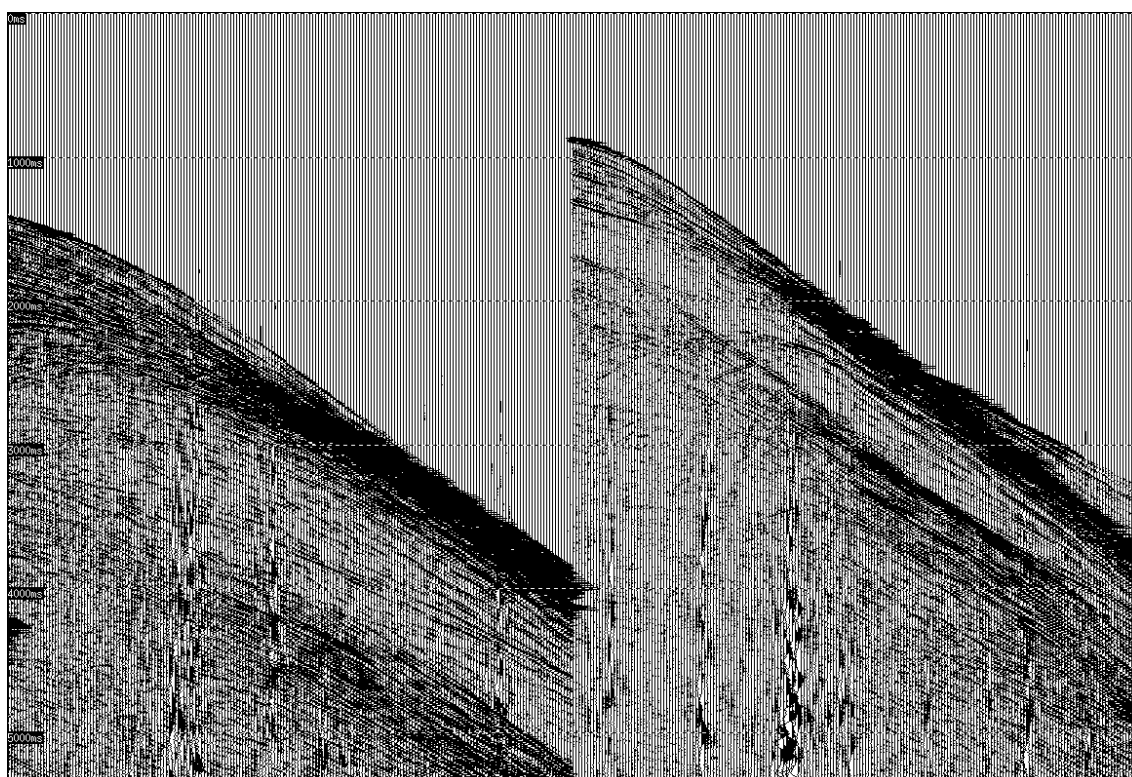
Enclosure 7: Shot gathers – no low cut filter.



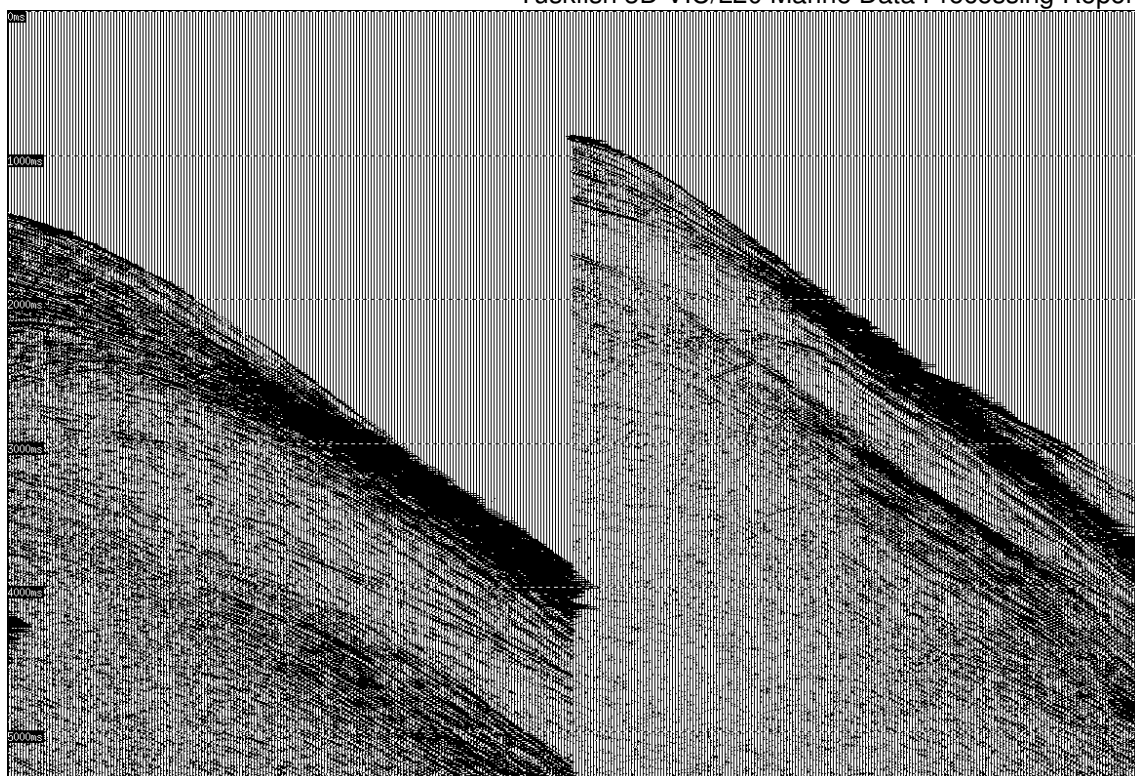
Enclosure 8: Shot gathers – low cut filter applied (3Hz @ 18dB/Oct).



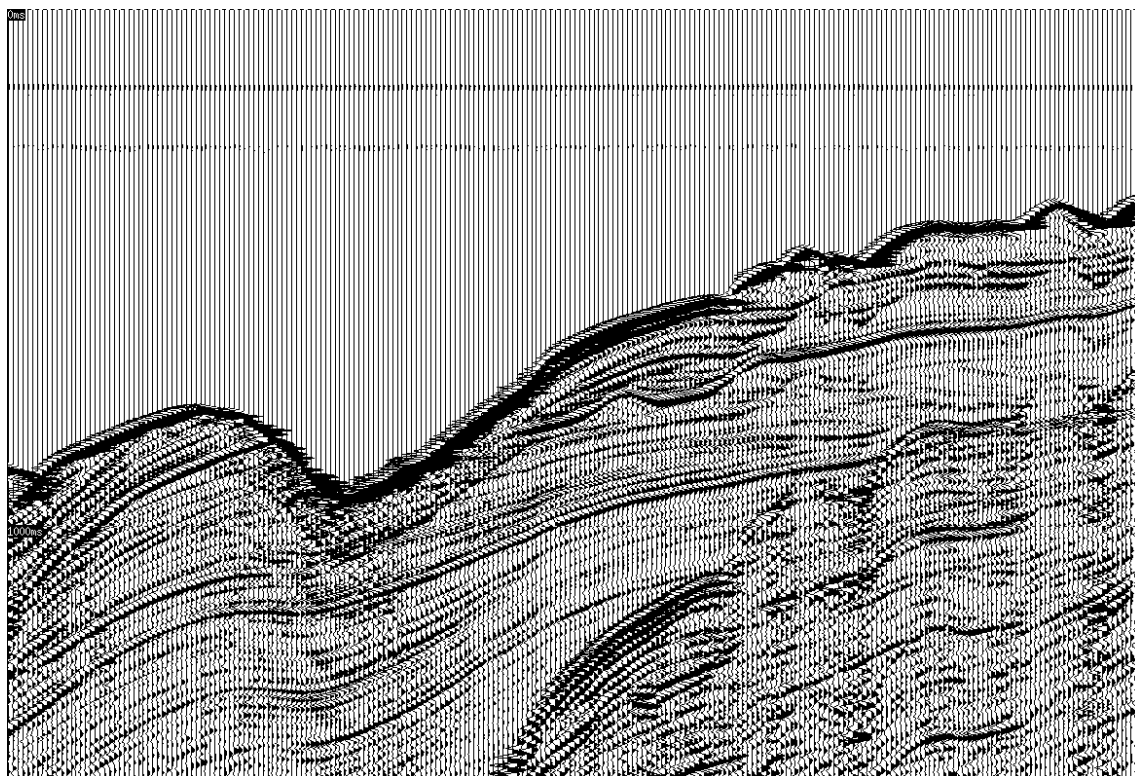
Enclosure 9: Shot gathers – low cut filter difference.



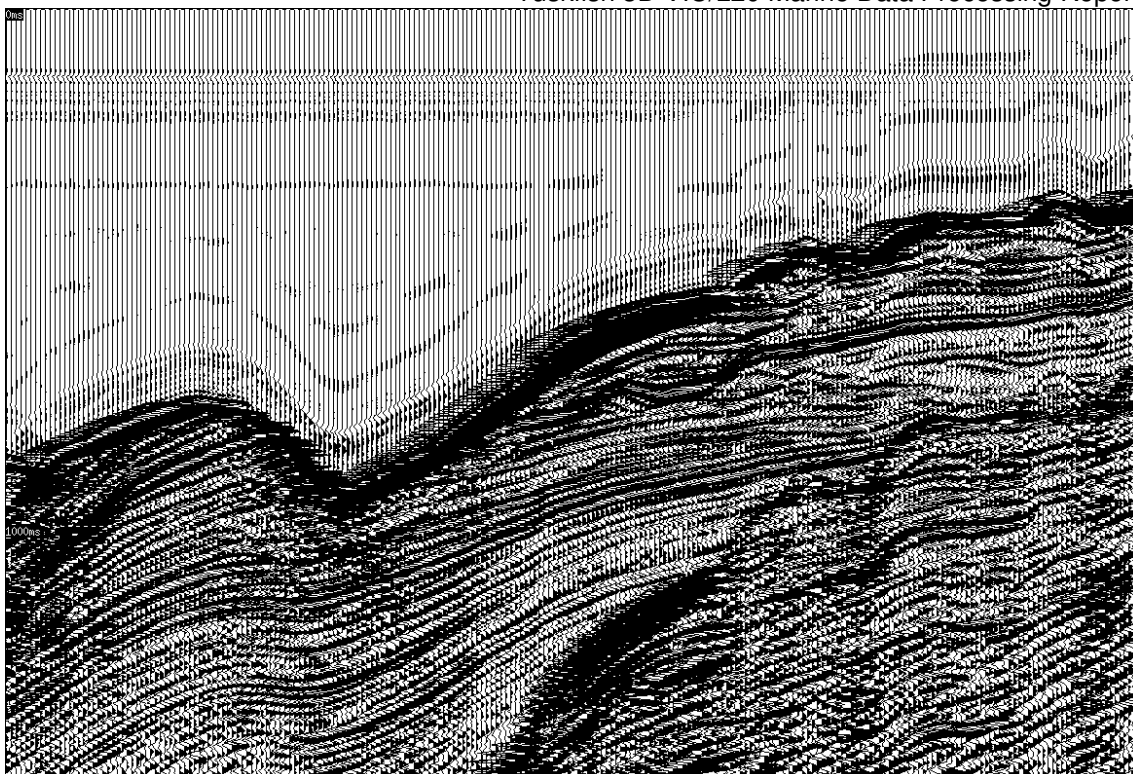
Enclosure 10: Shot gathers – no swell noise attenuation (SWATT).



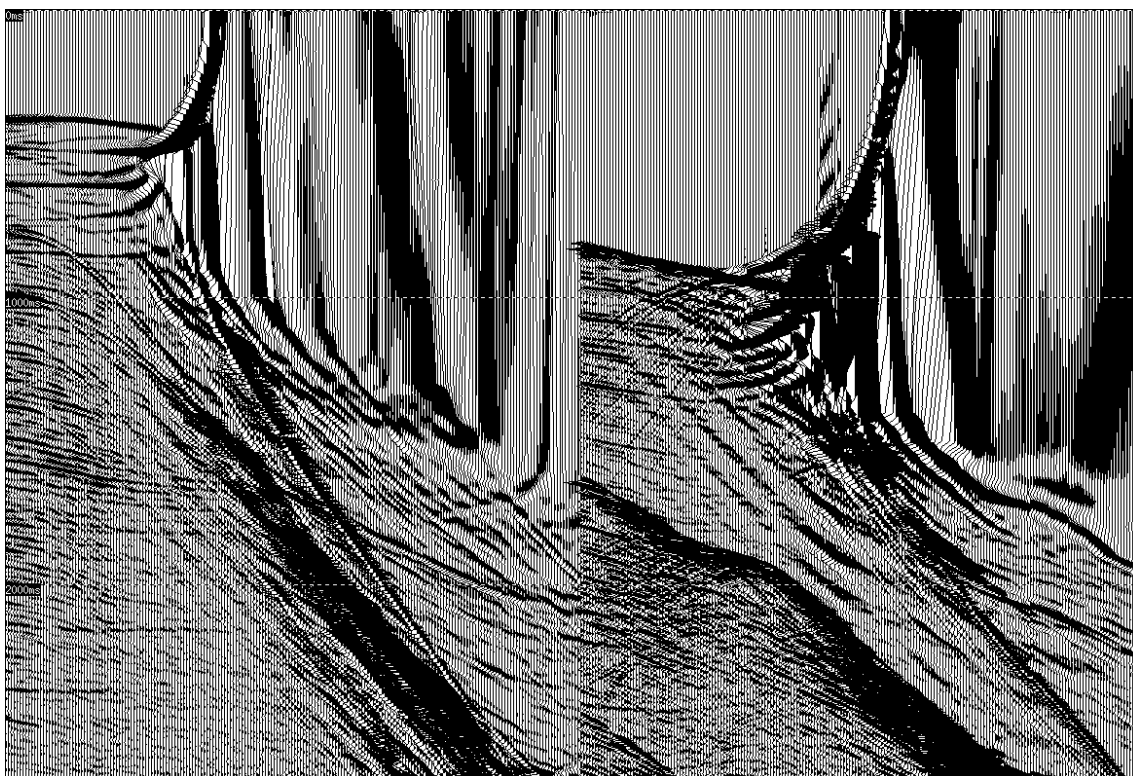
Enclosure 11: Shot gathers – swell noise attenuation applied.



Enclosure 12: Near trace gather – no dephase applied.



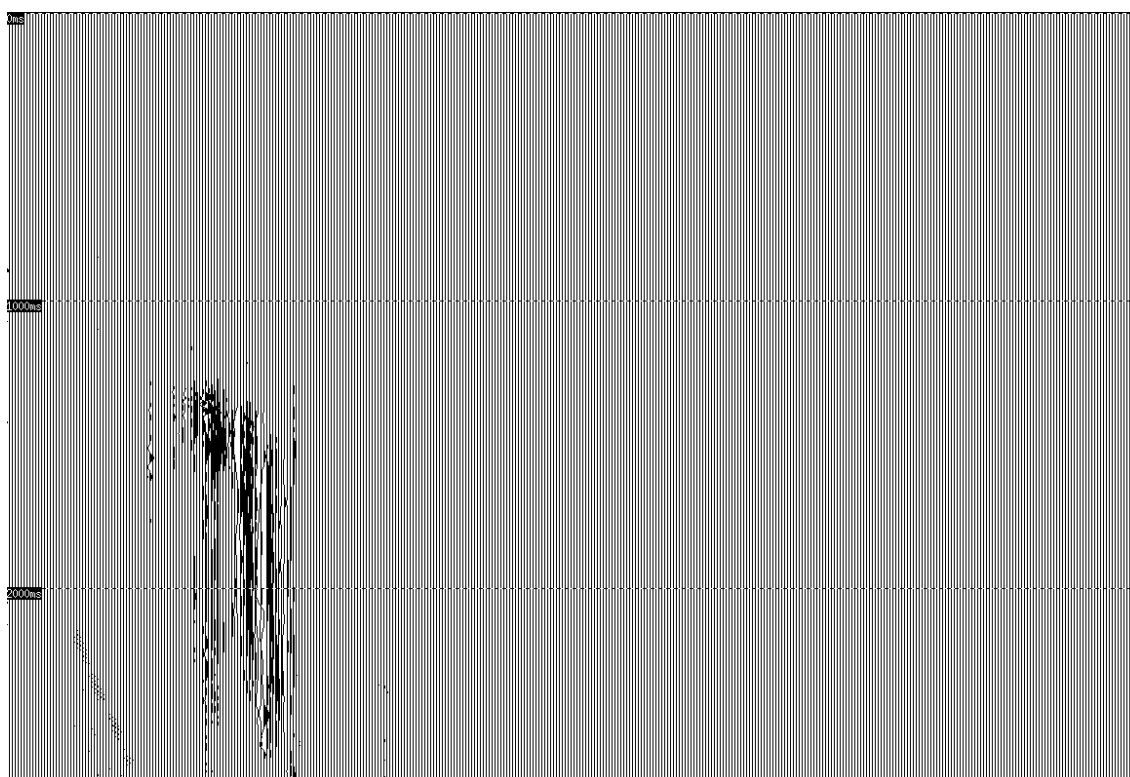
Enclosure 13: Near trace gather – dephase applied (quadrature wavelet).



Enclosure 14: NMO corrected shot gathers – no K-filter.



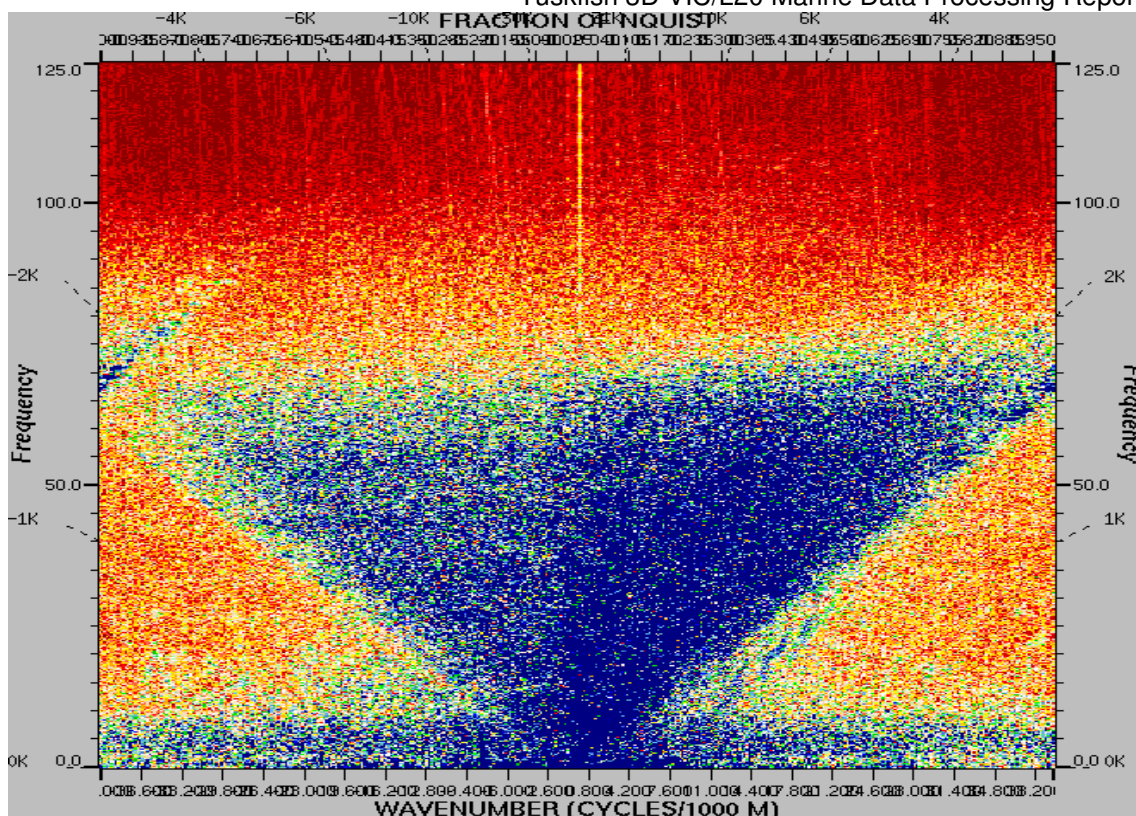
Enclosure 15: NMO corrected shot gathers – K-filter applied.



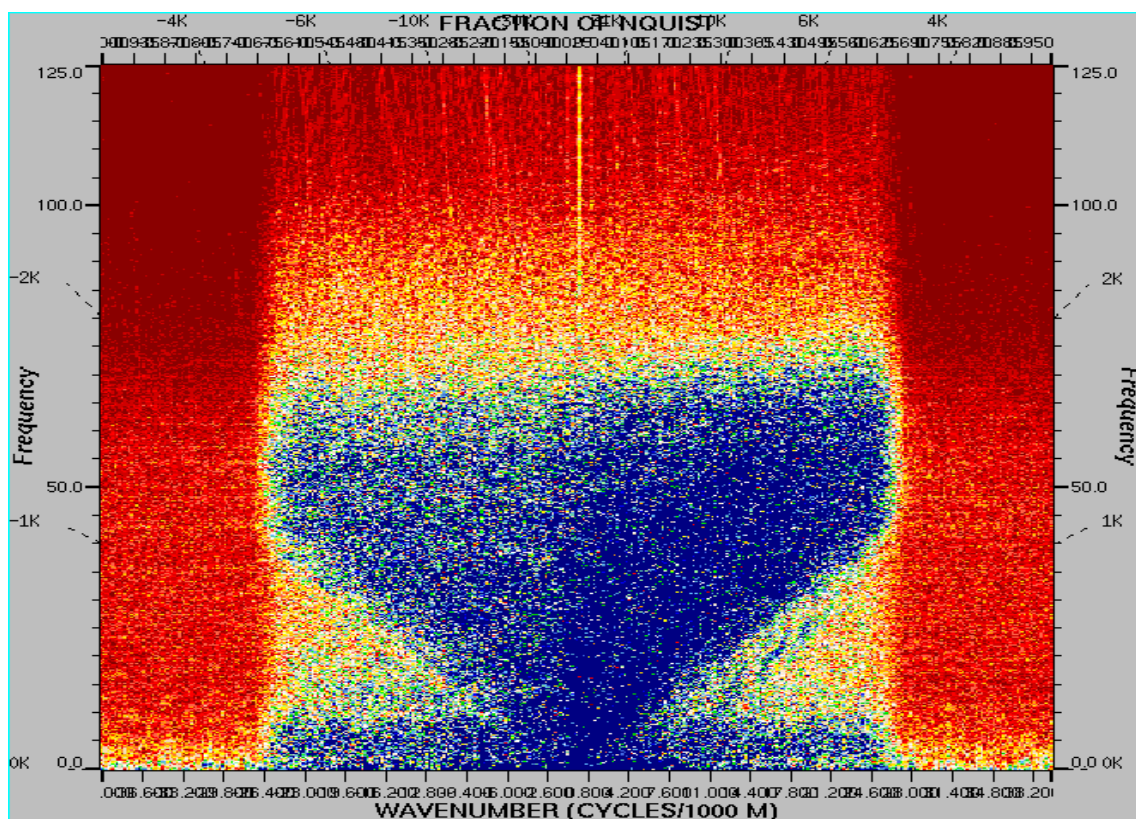
Enclosure 16: NMO corrected shot gathers – K-filter difference.



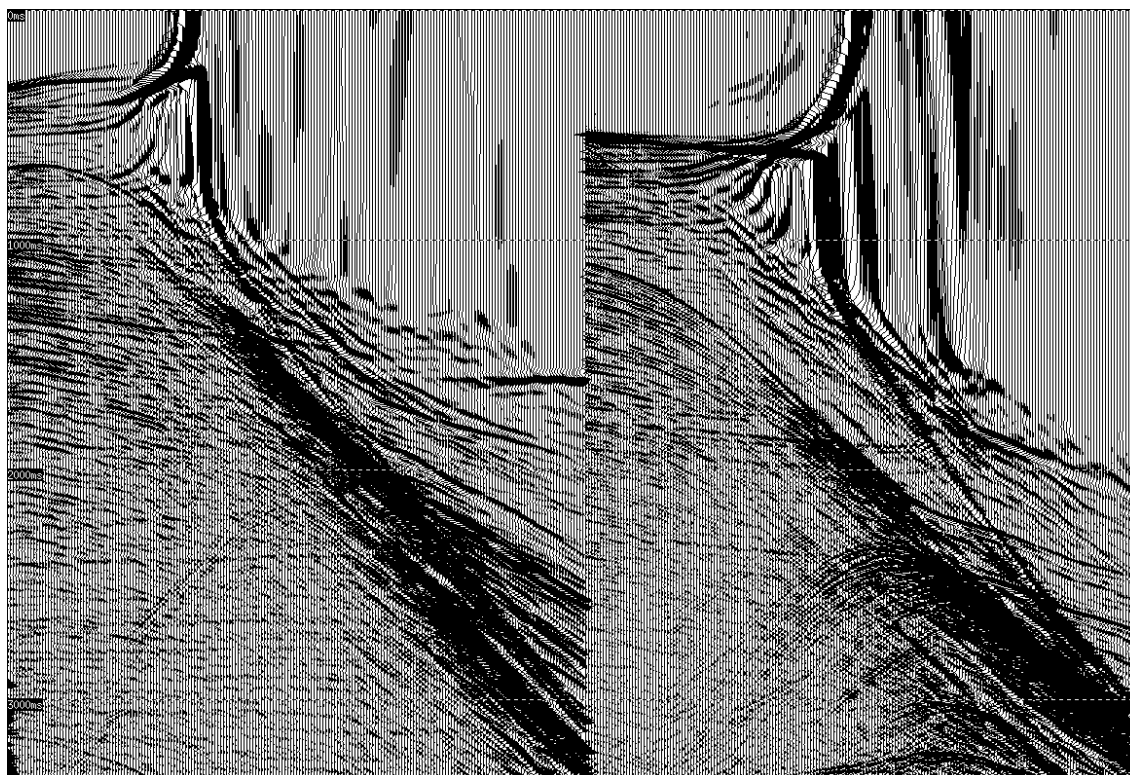
Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report



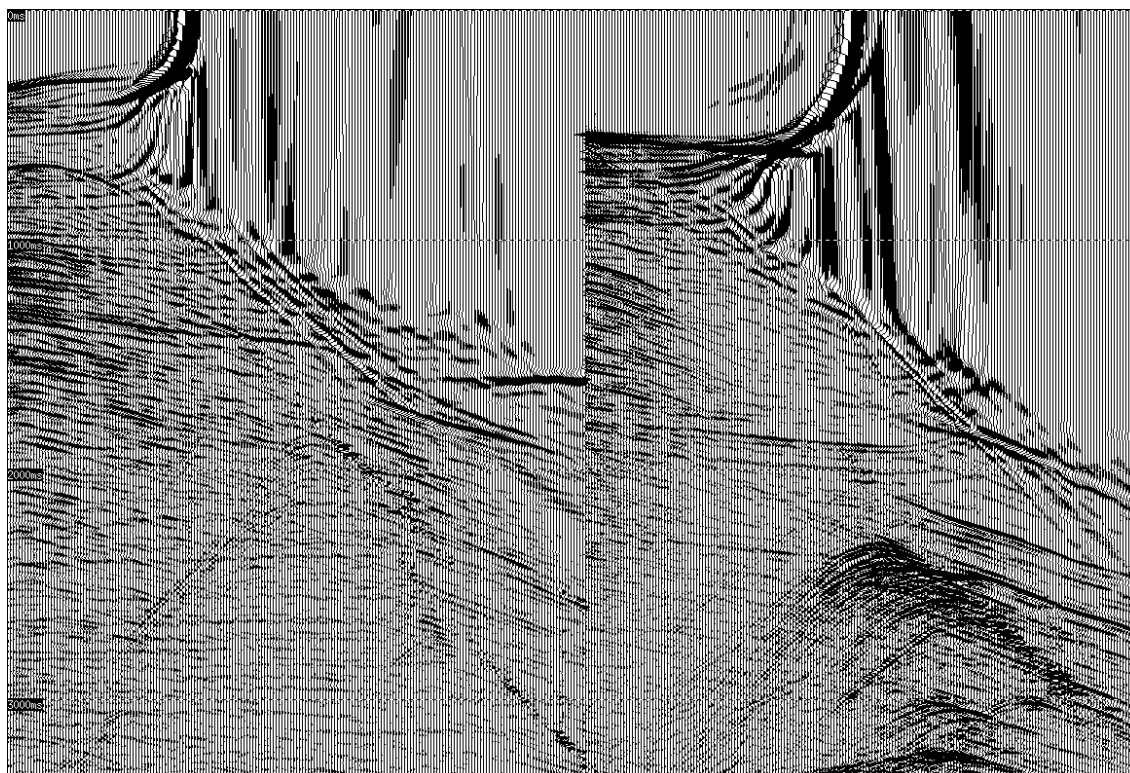
Enclosure 17: Shot gather FK spectrum – no K-filter.



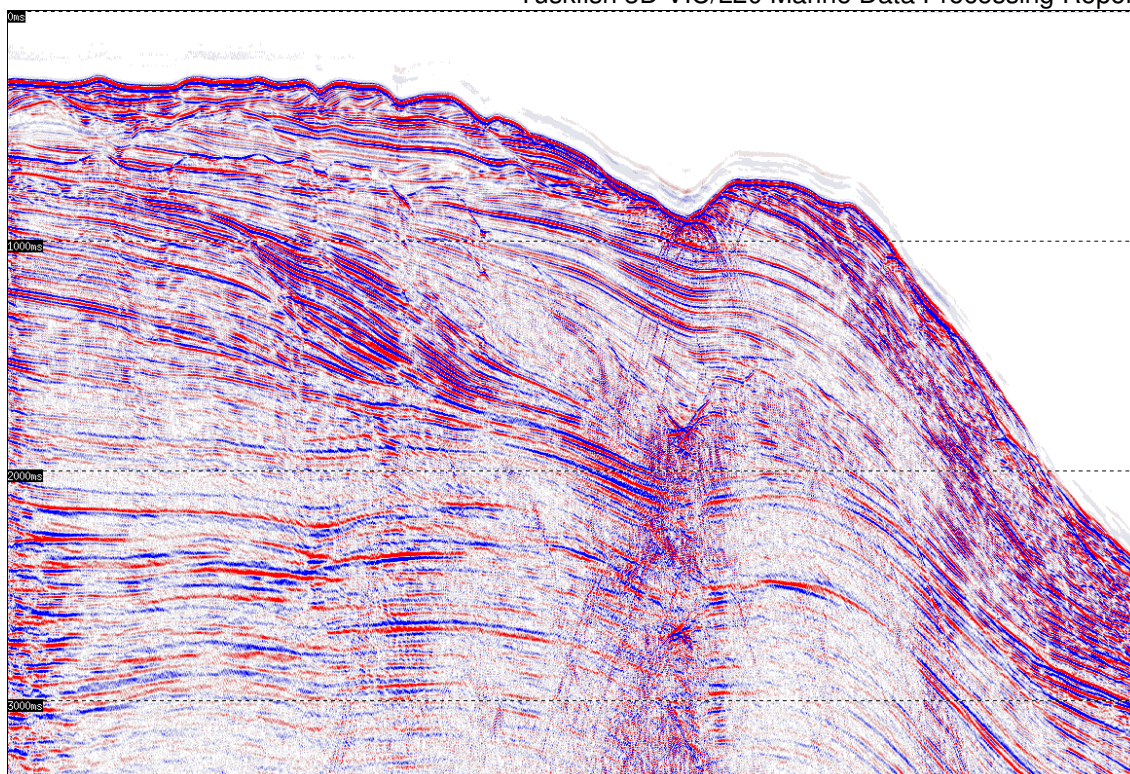
Enclosure 18: Shot gather FK spectrum – K-filter applied.



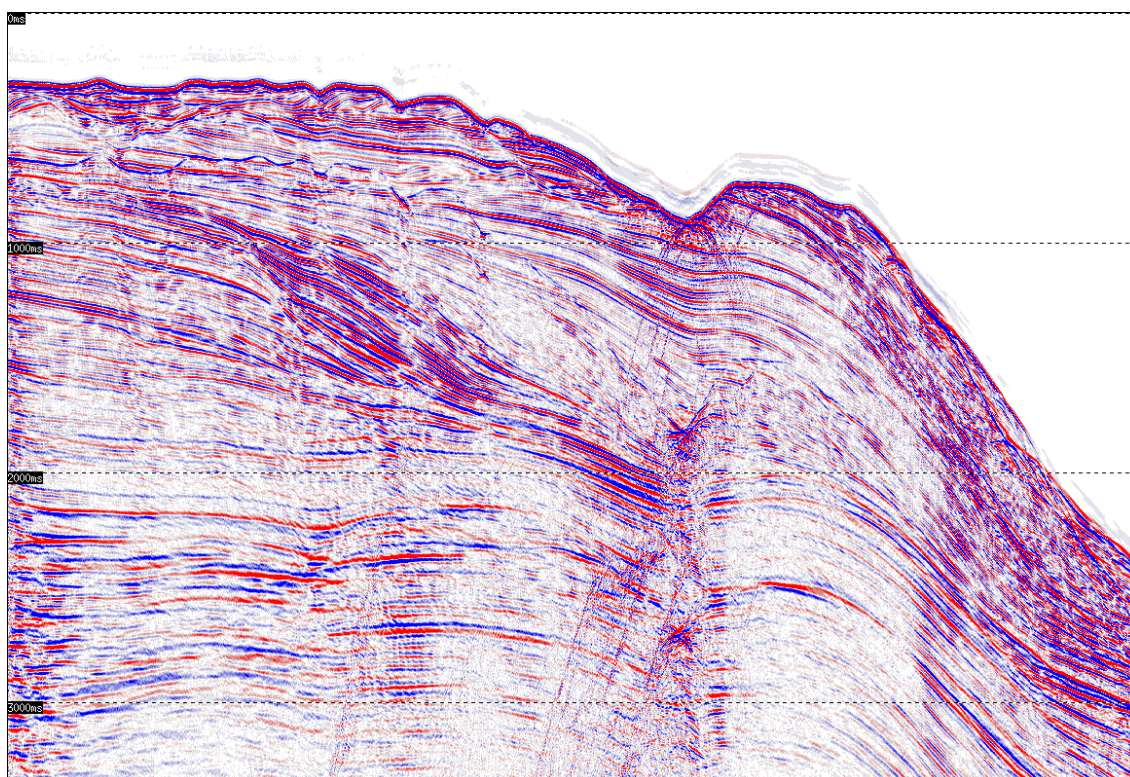
Enclosure 19: NMO corrected shot gathers – no Tau-p linear filter.



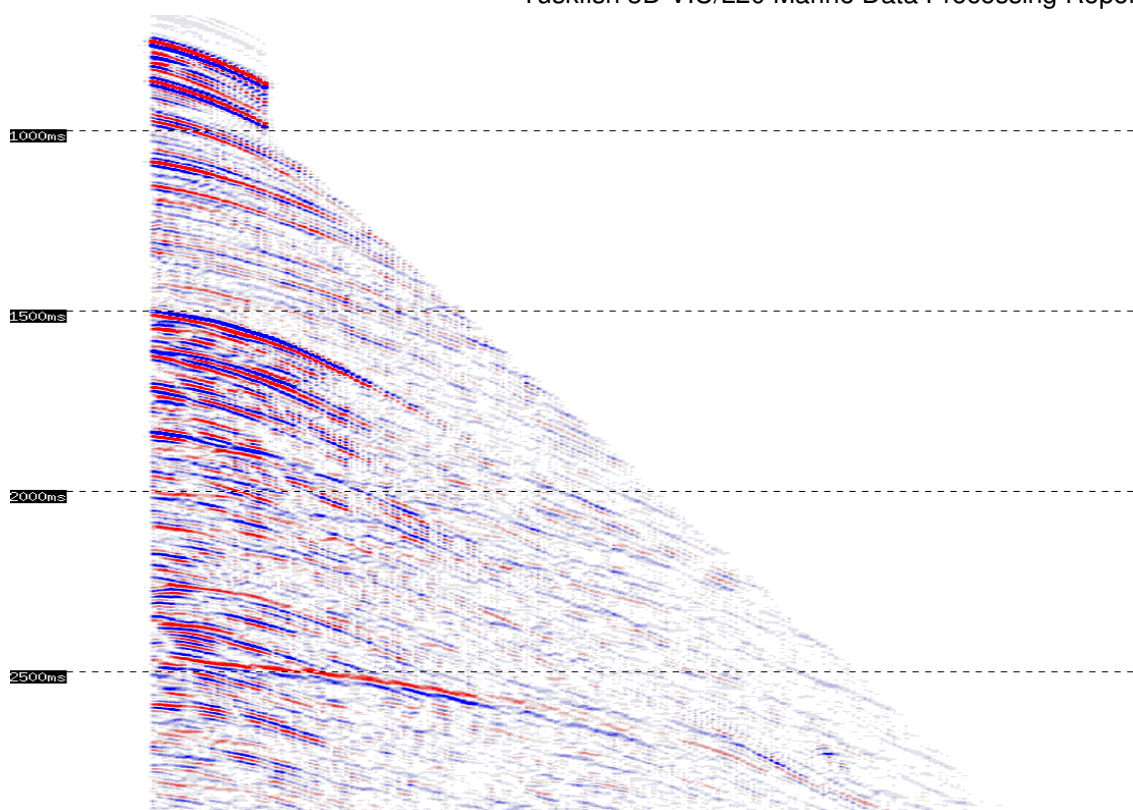
Enclosure 20: NMO corrected shot gathers – Tau-p linear filter applied.



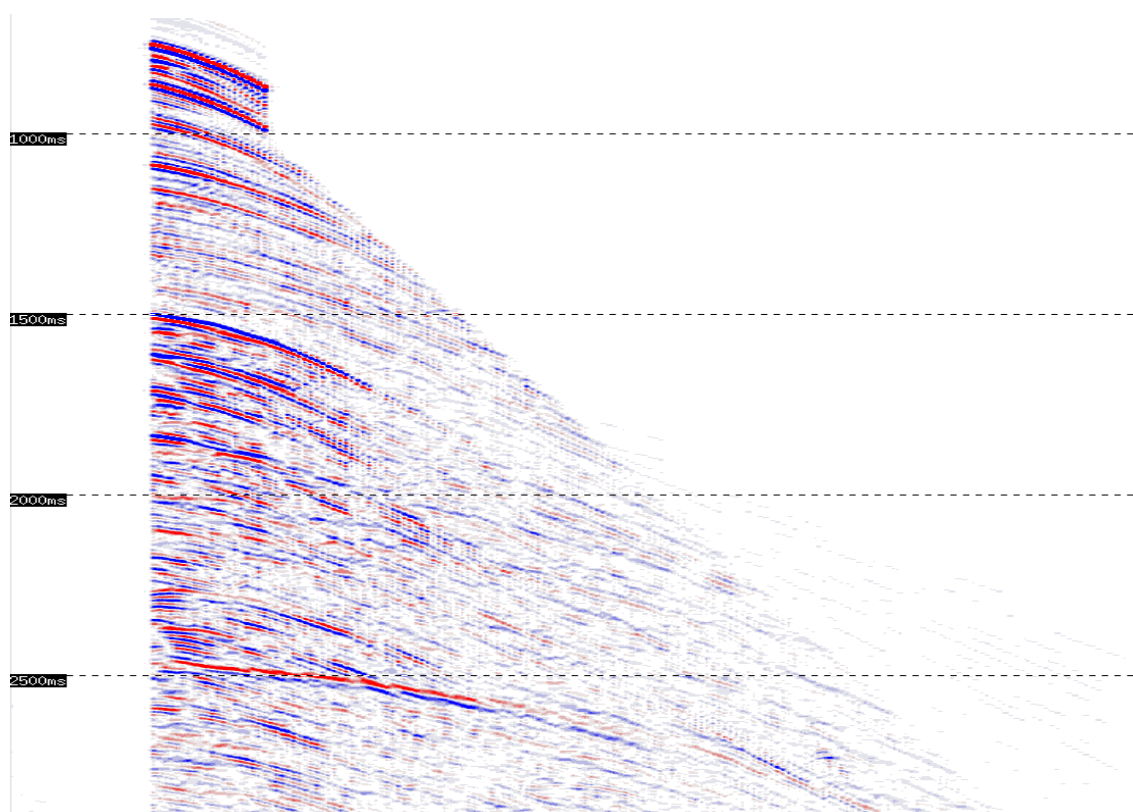
Enclosure 21: Stack section – no Tau-p linear filter.



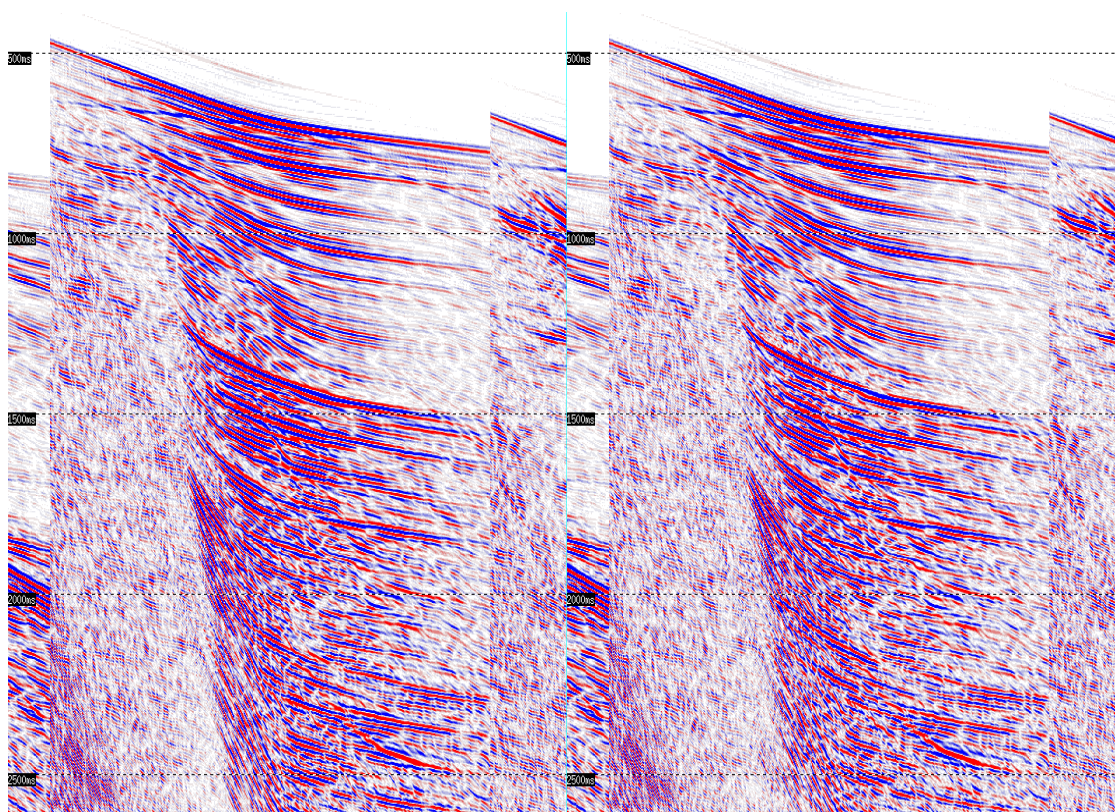
Enclosure 22: Stack section – Tau-p linear filter applied.



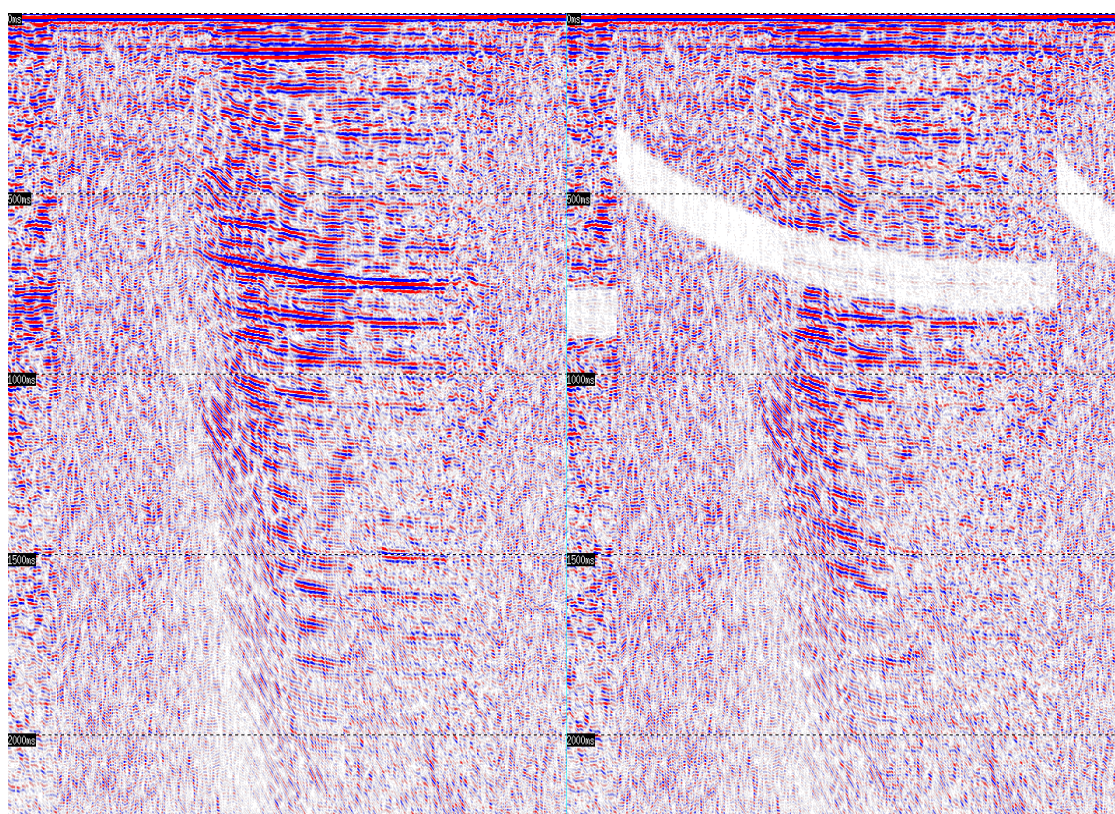
Enclosure 23: Shot gather – no Tau-p deconvolution.



Enclosure 24: Shot gather – Tau-p deconvolution applied.

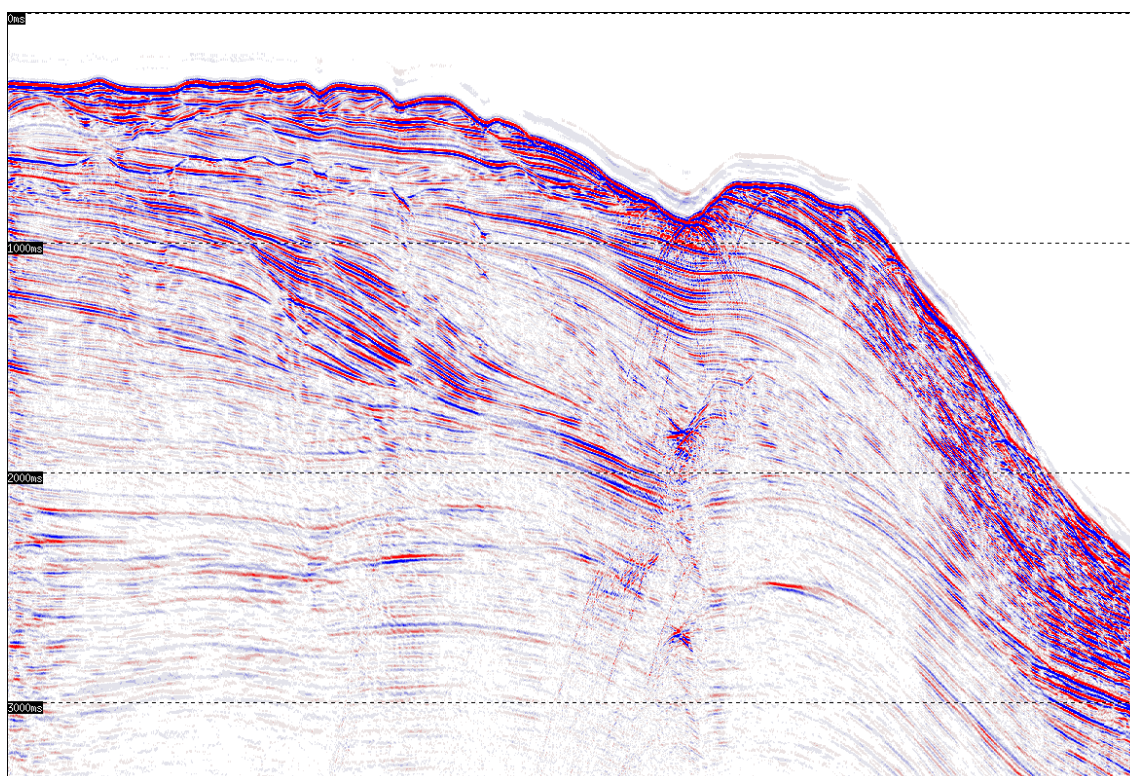


Enclosure 25 & Enclosure 26: Radon Transform – without and with Tau-p deconvolution.

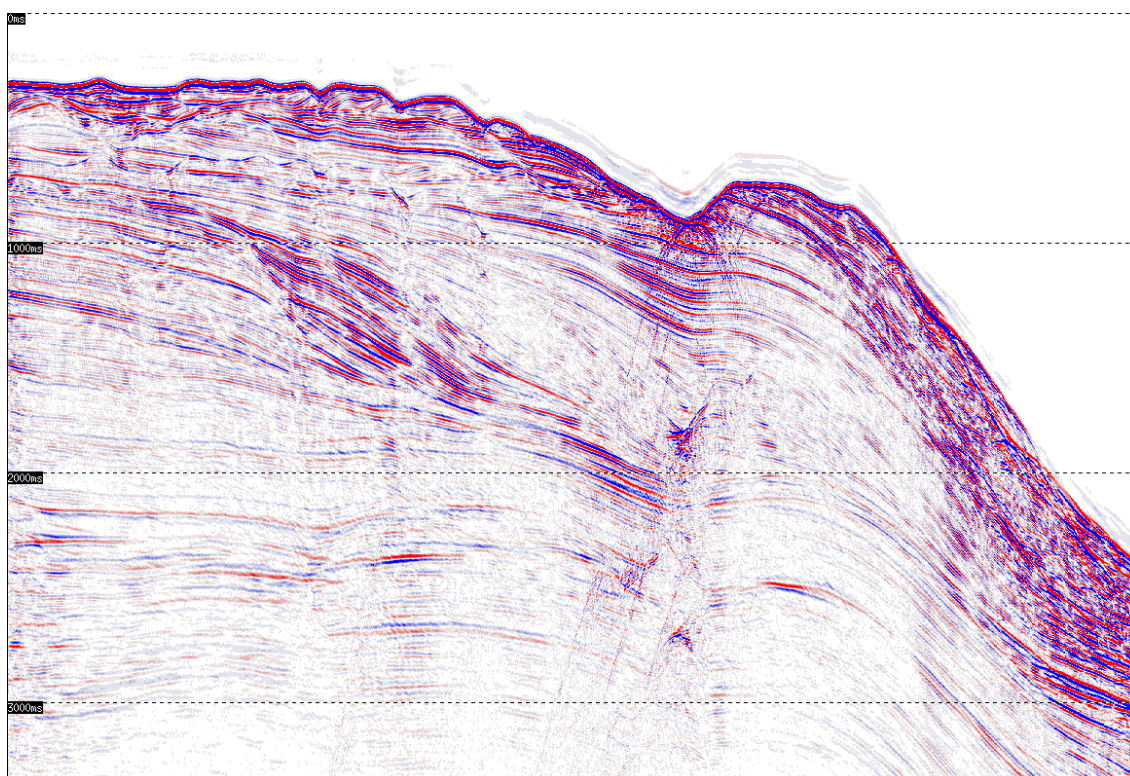




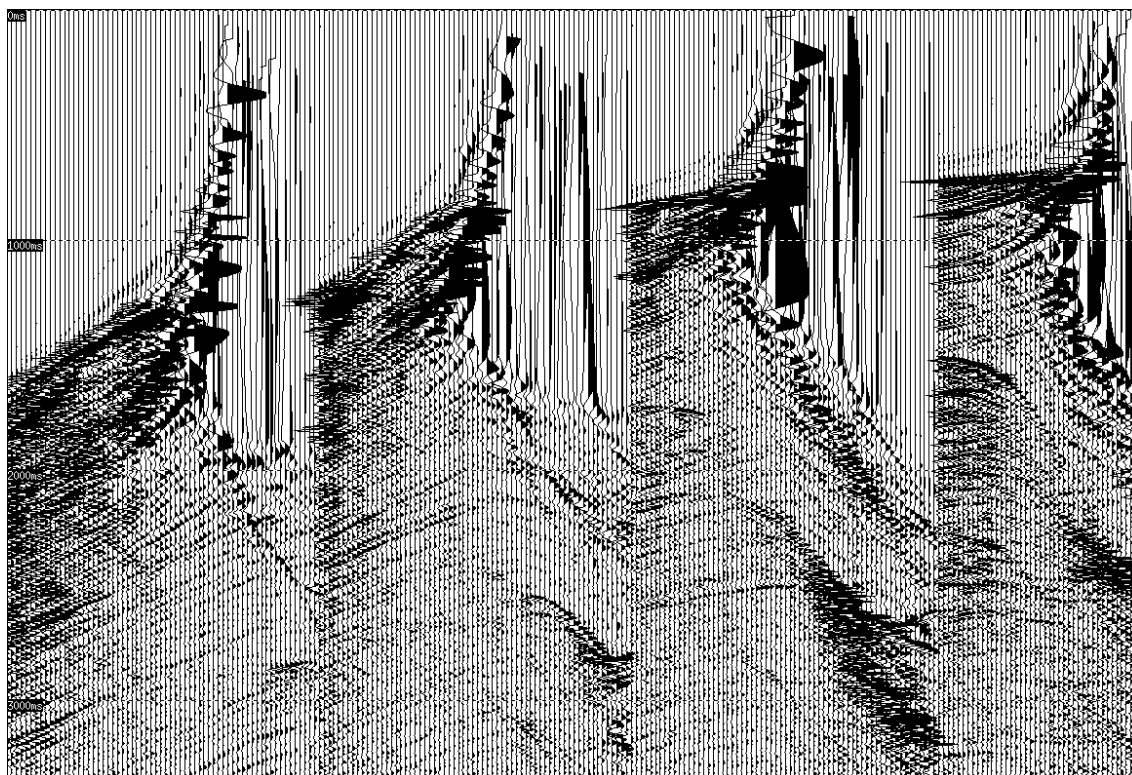
Enclosure 27 & Enclosure 28: Auto correlation – without and with Tau-p deconvolution.



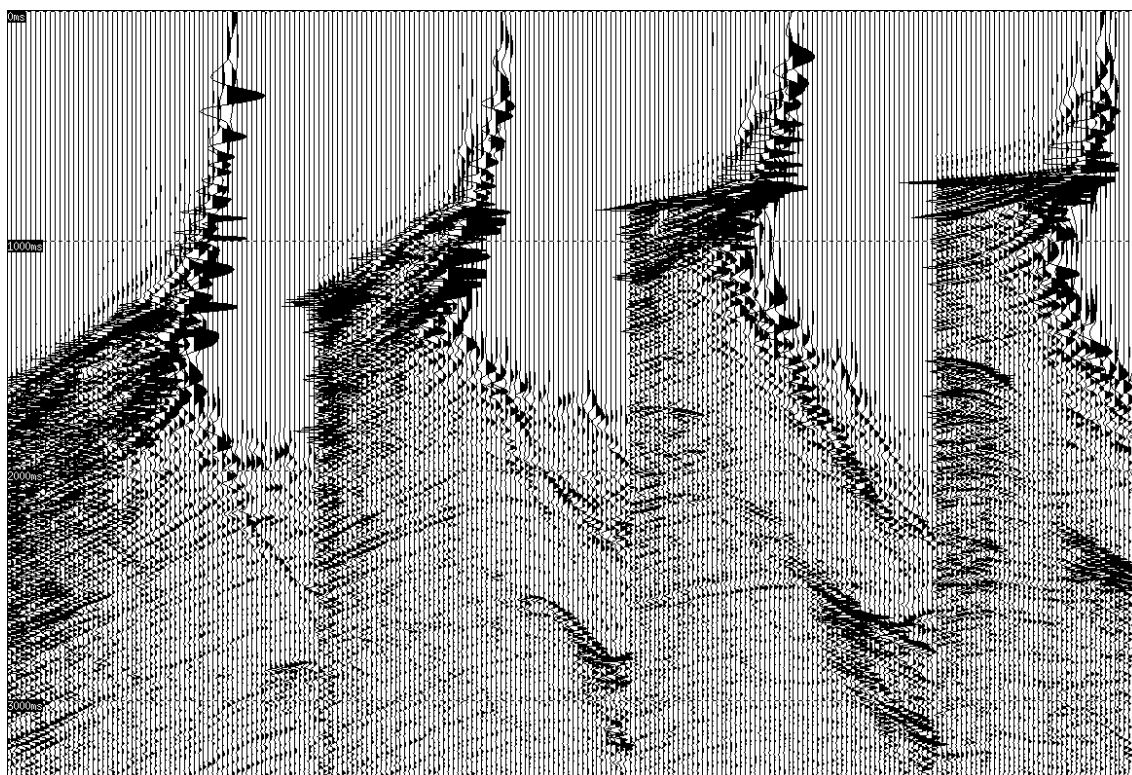
Enclosure 29: Stack section – no Tau-p deconvolution.



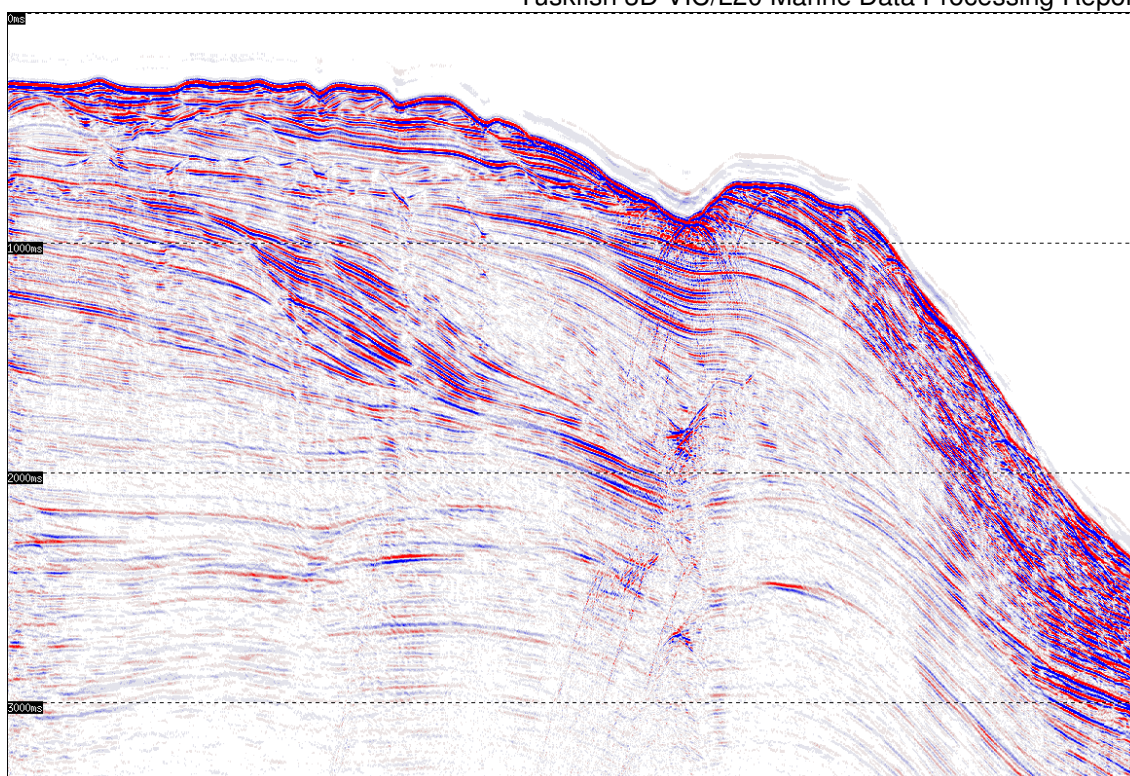
Enclosure 30: Stack section – Tau-p deconvolution applied.



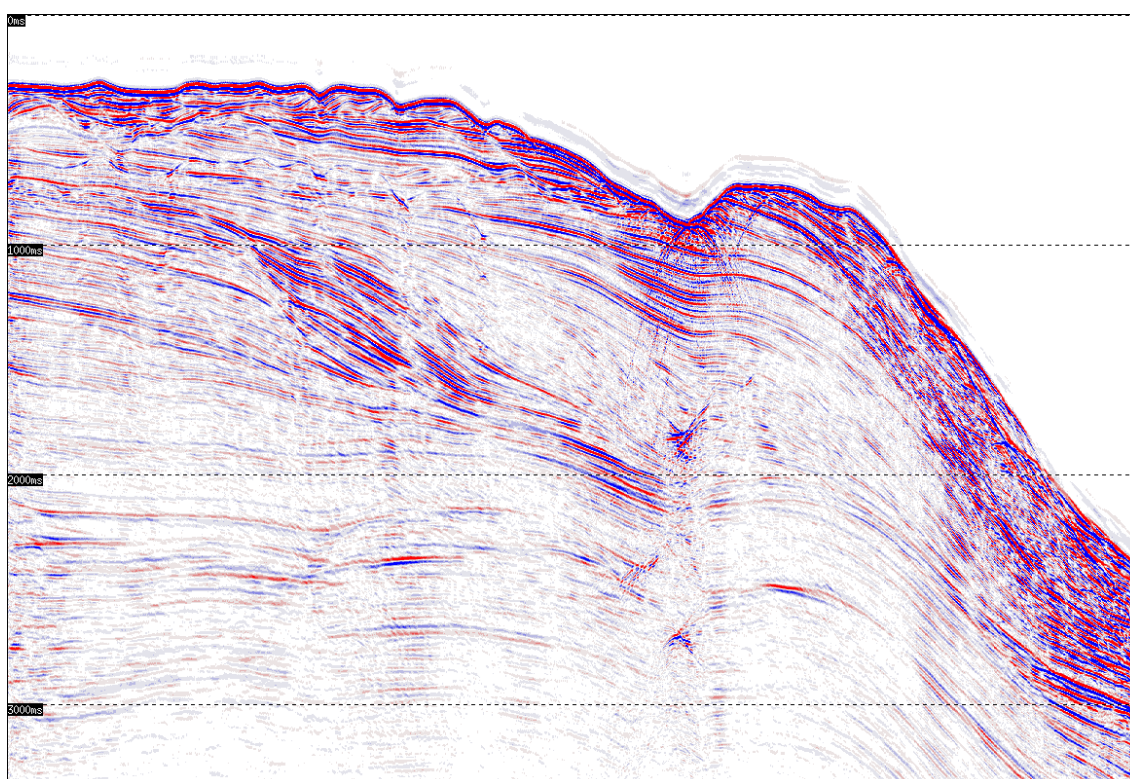
Enclosure 31: NMO corrected receiver gathers – no receiver Tau-p linear filter.



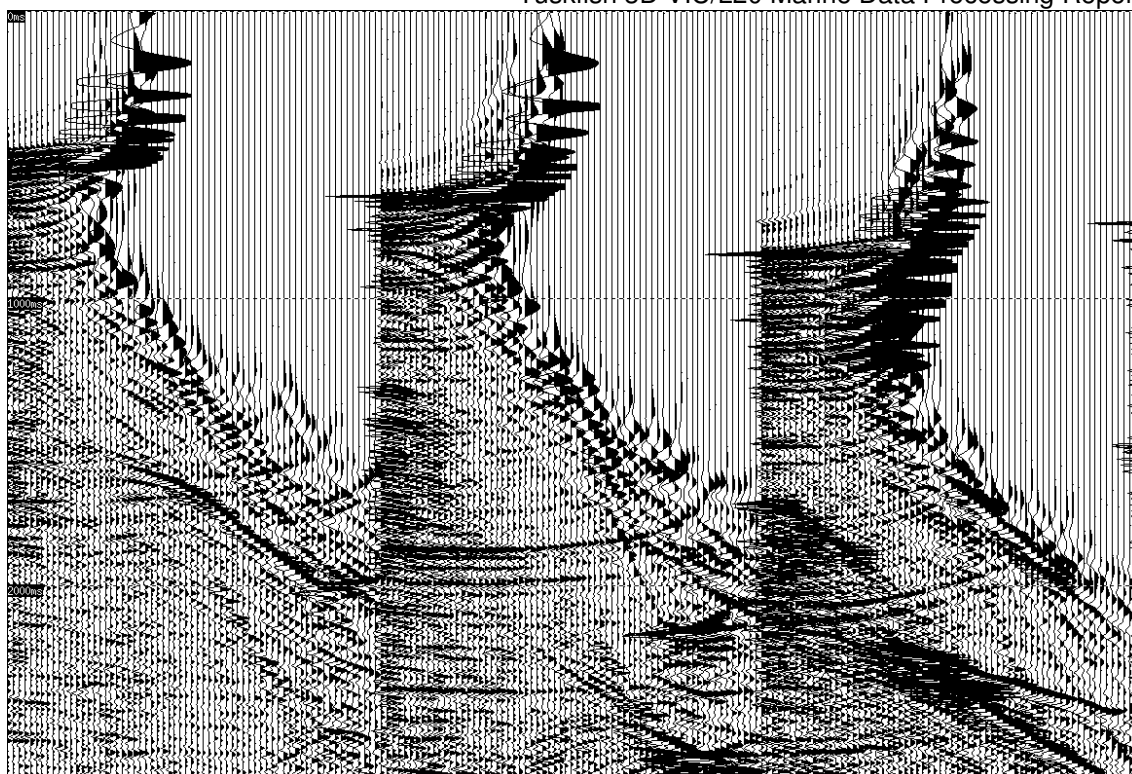
Enclosure 32: NMO corrected receiver gathers – receiver Tau-p linear filter applied.



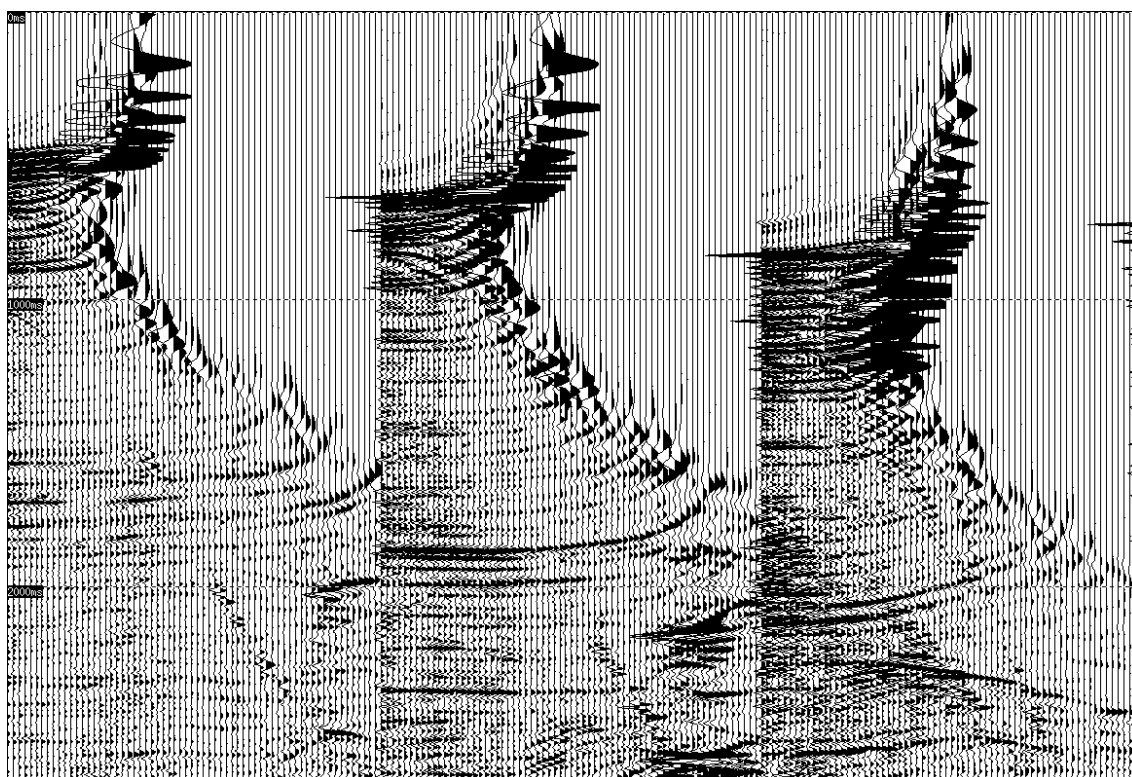
Enclosure 33: Stack section – no receiver Tau-p linear filter.



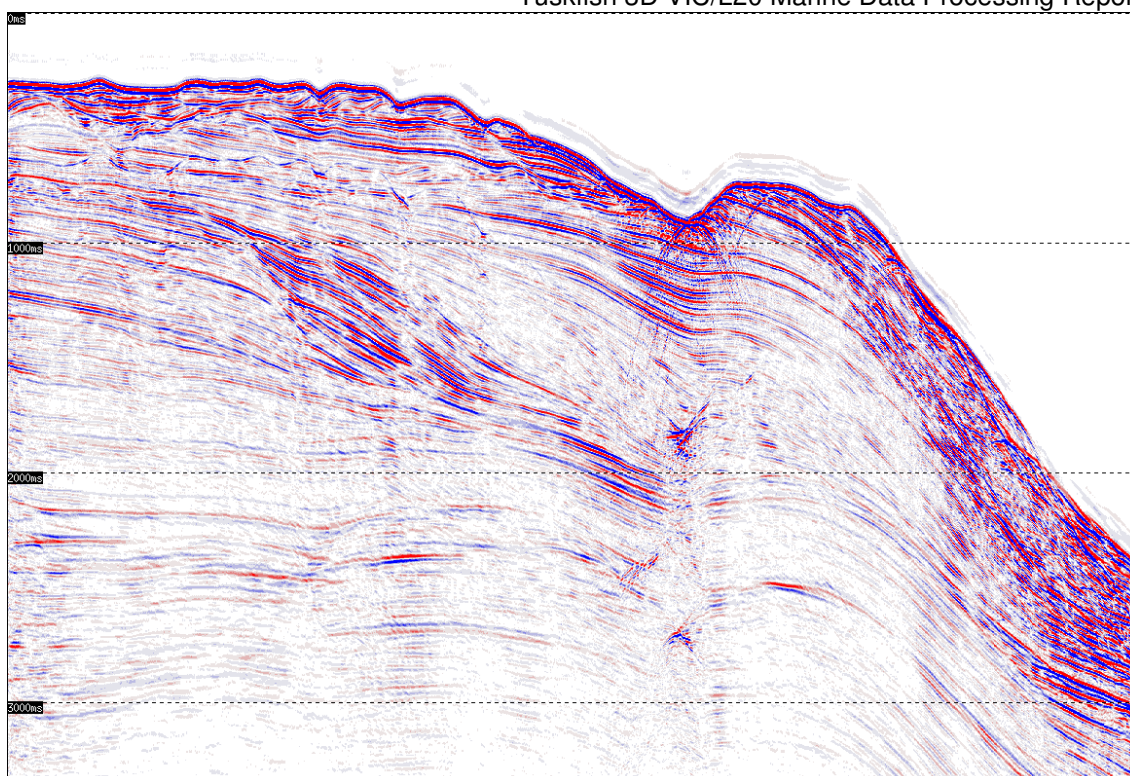
Enclosure 34: Stack section – receiver Tau-p linear filter applied.



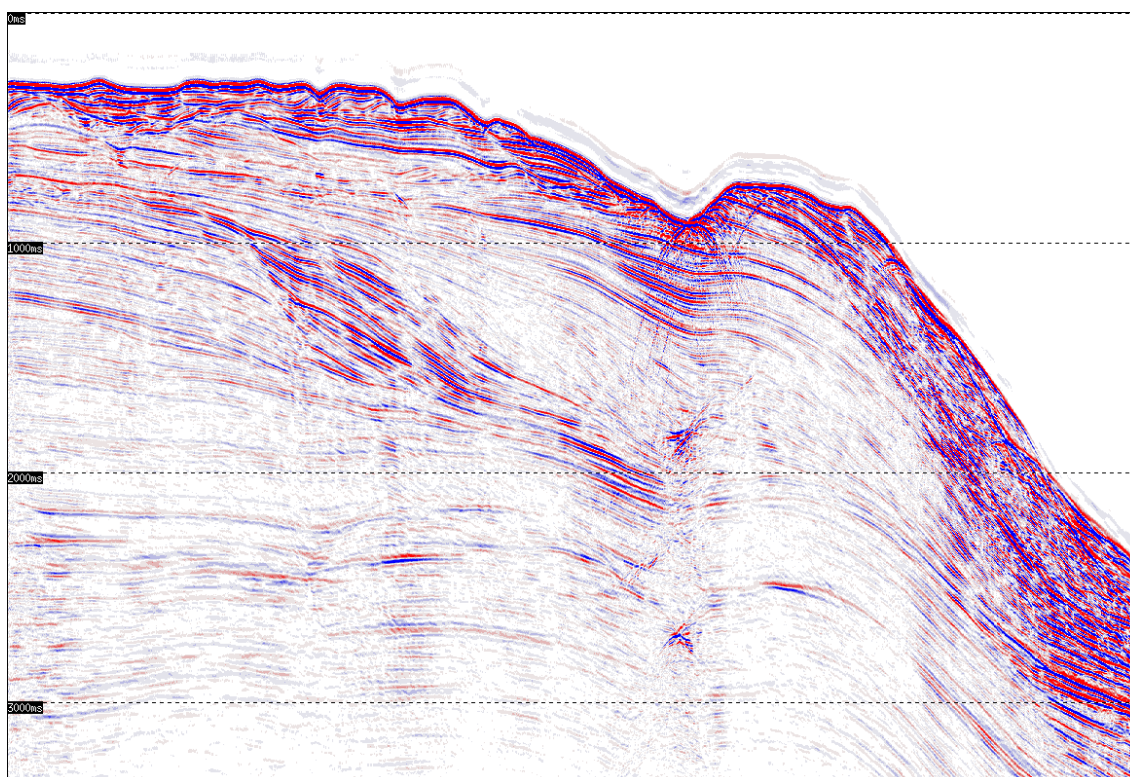
Enclosure 35: NMO corrected cmp gathers – no high resolution radon demultiple.



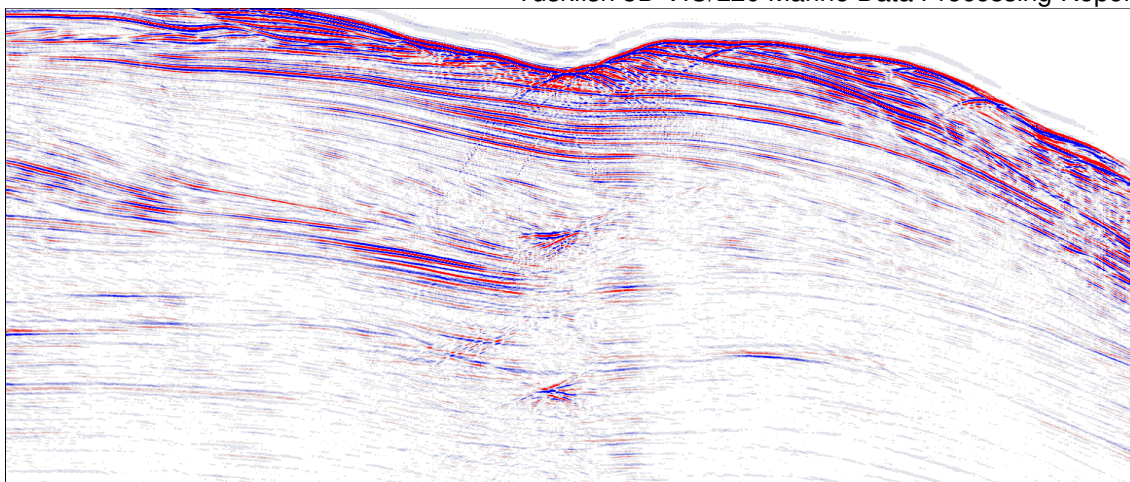
Enclosure 36: NMO corrected cmp gathers – high resolution radon demultiple applied.



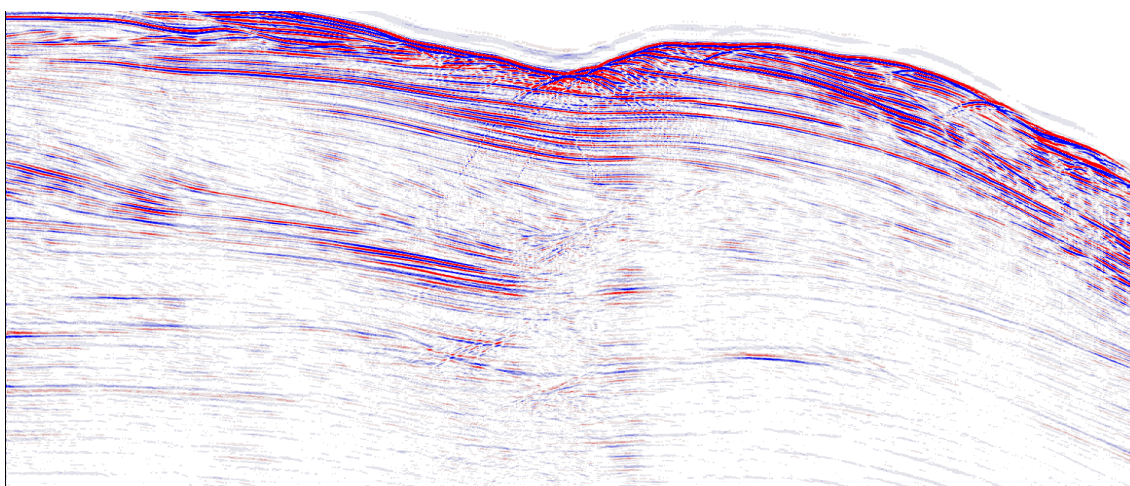
Enclosure 37: Stack section – no high resolution radon demultiple.



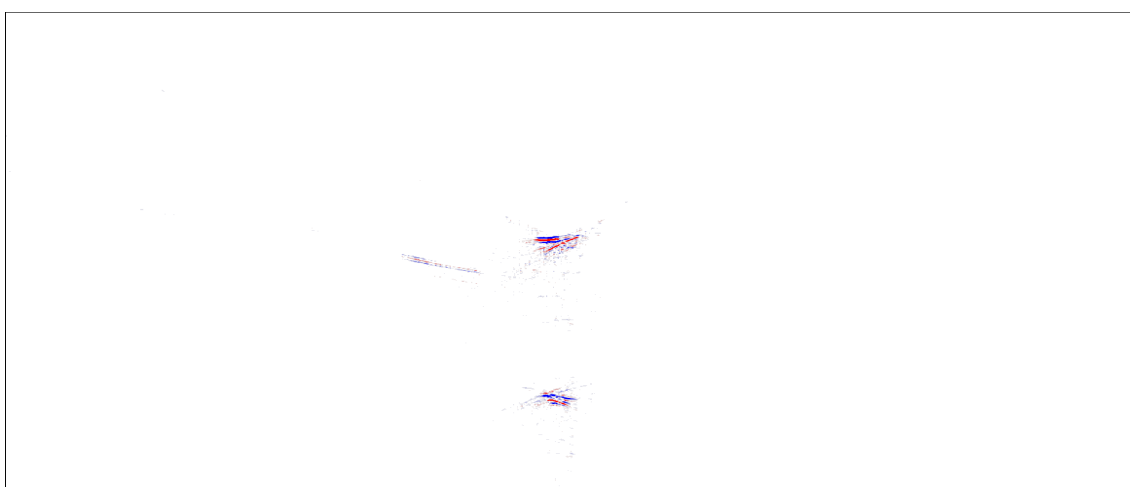
Enclosure 38: Stack section – high resolution radon demultiple applied.



Enclosure 39: Stack section – no unwanted data trace clipping.



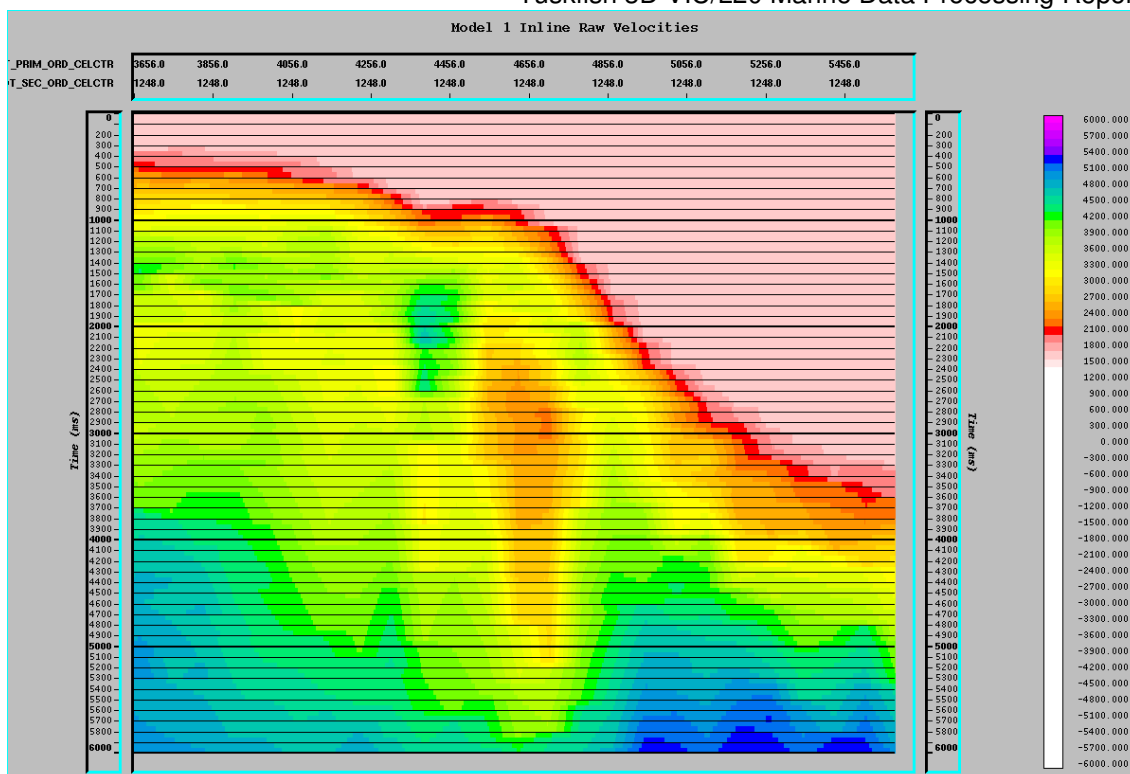
Enclosure 40: Stack section – unwanted data trace clipping applied.



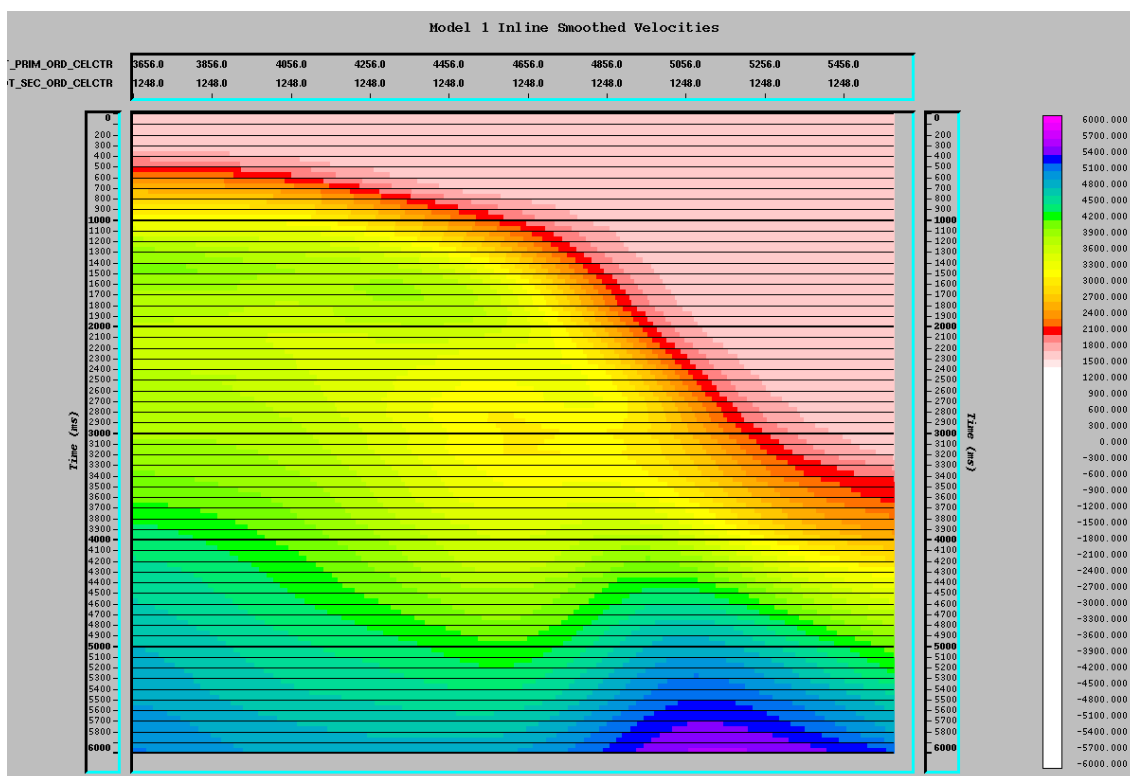
Enclosure 41: Stack section – unwanted data trace clipping difference.



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report



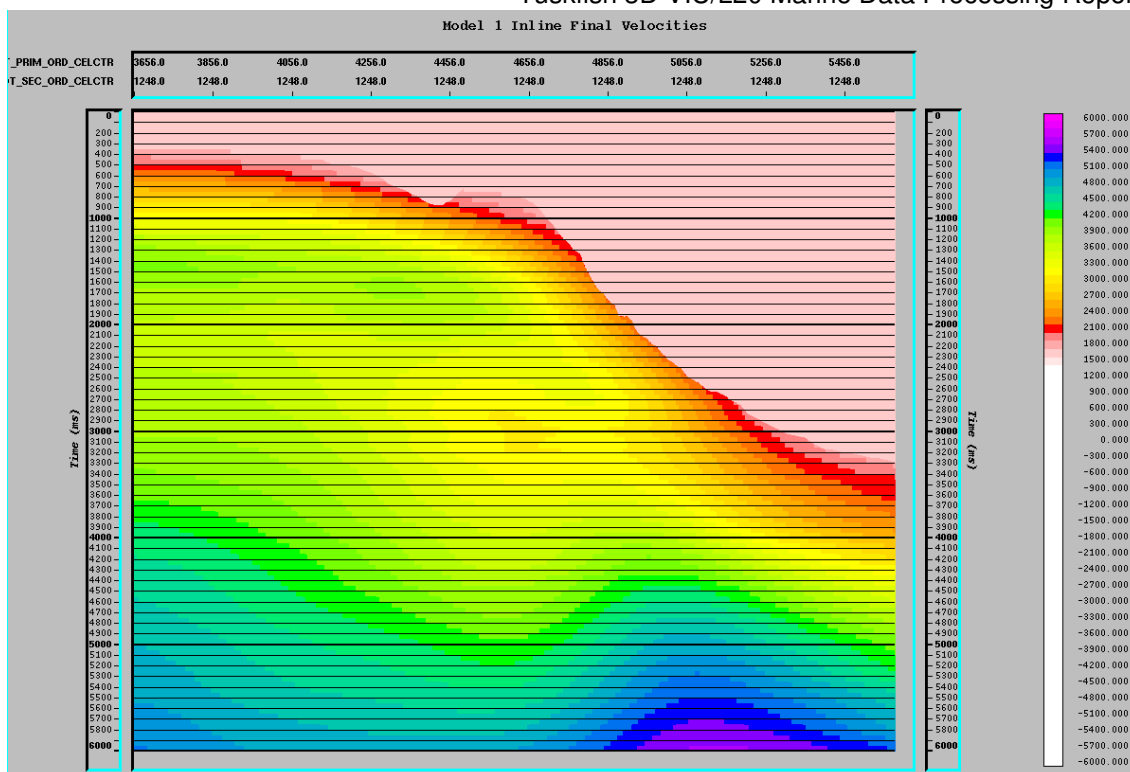
Enclosure 42: Hybrid KPSDM – initial model first pass velocities (raw).



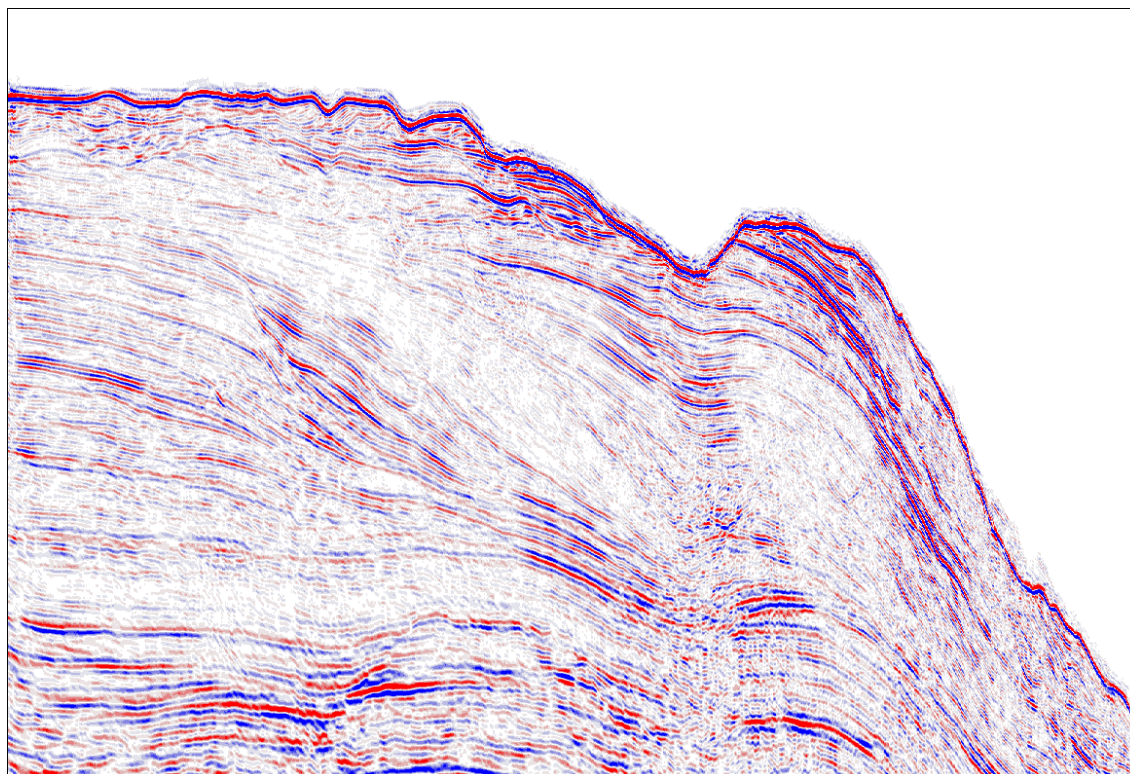
Enclosure 43: Hybrid KPSDM – initial model first pass velocities (smoothed).



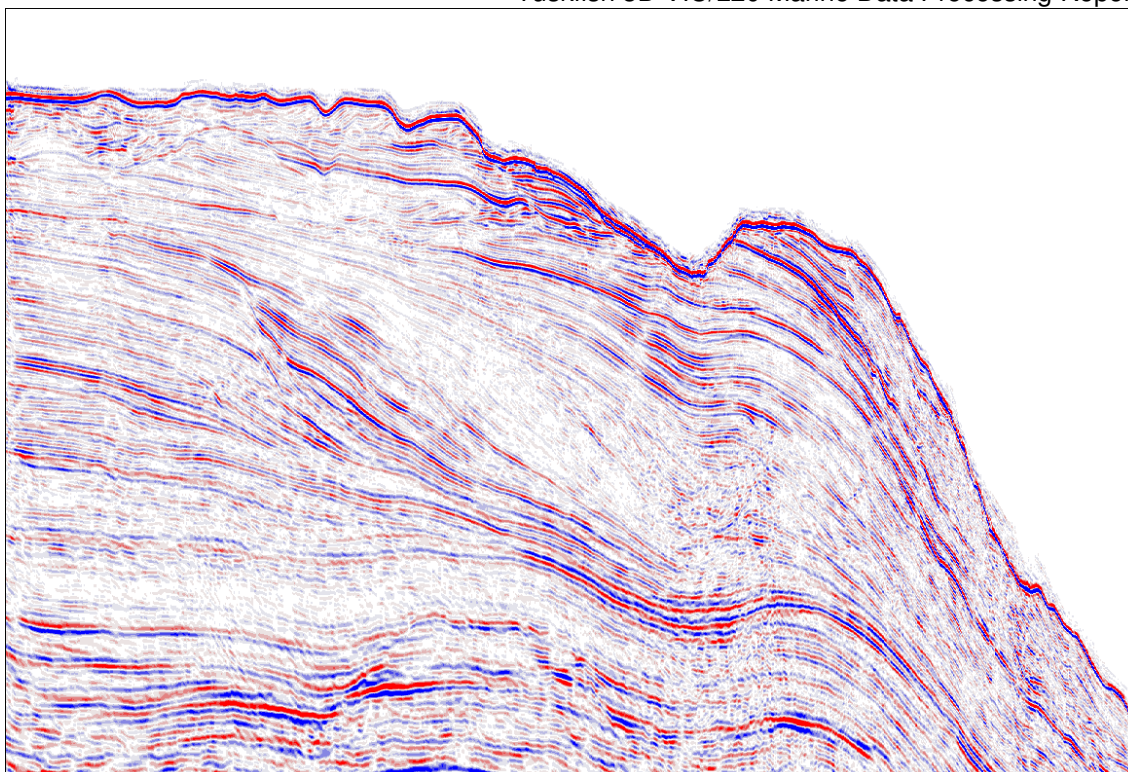
Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report



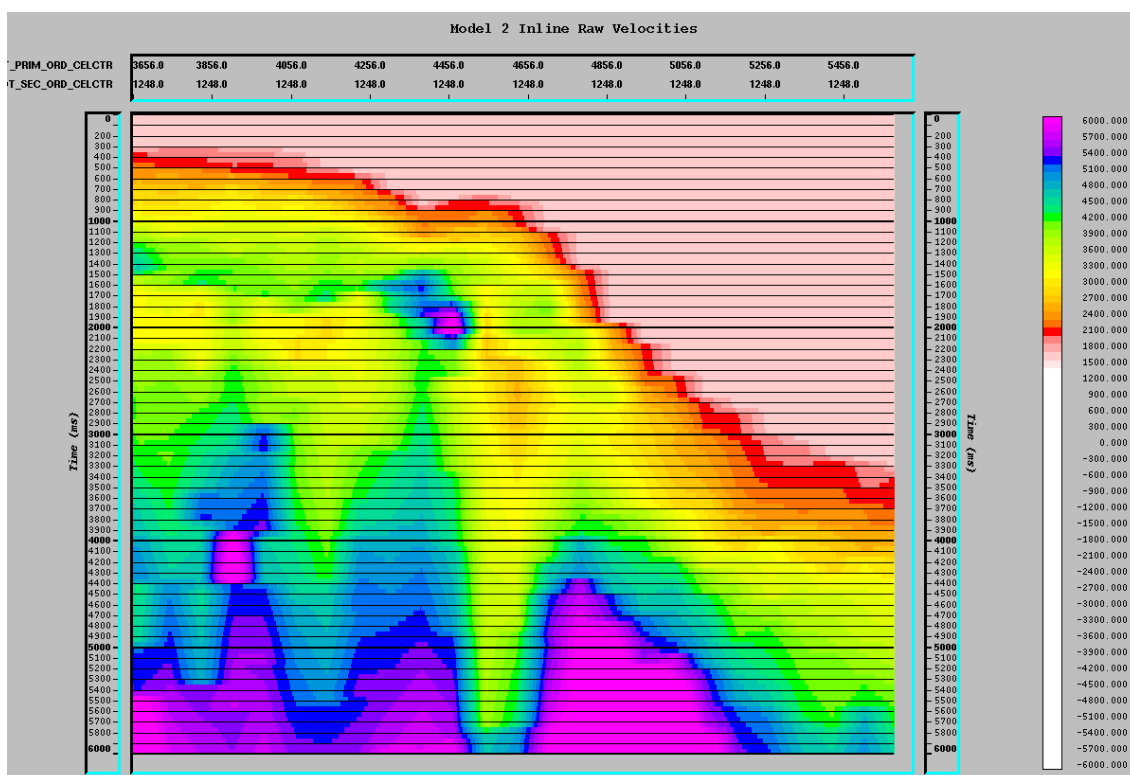
Enclosure 44: Hybrid KPSDM – initial model with water layer added.



Enclosure 45: Hybrid KPSDM – targeted migration stack (with migration velocities).



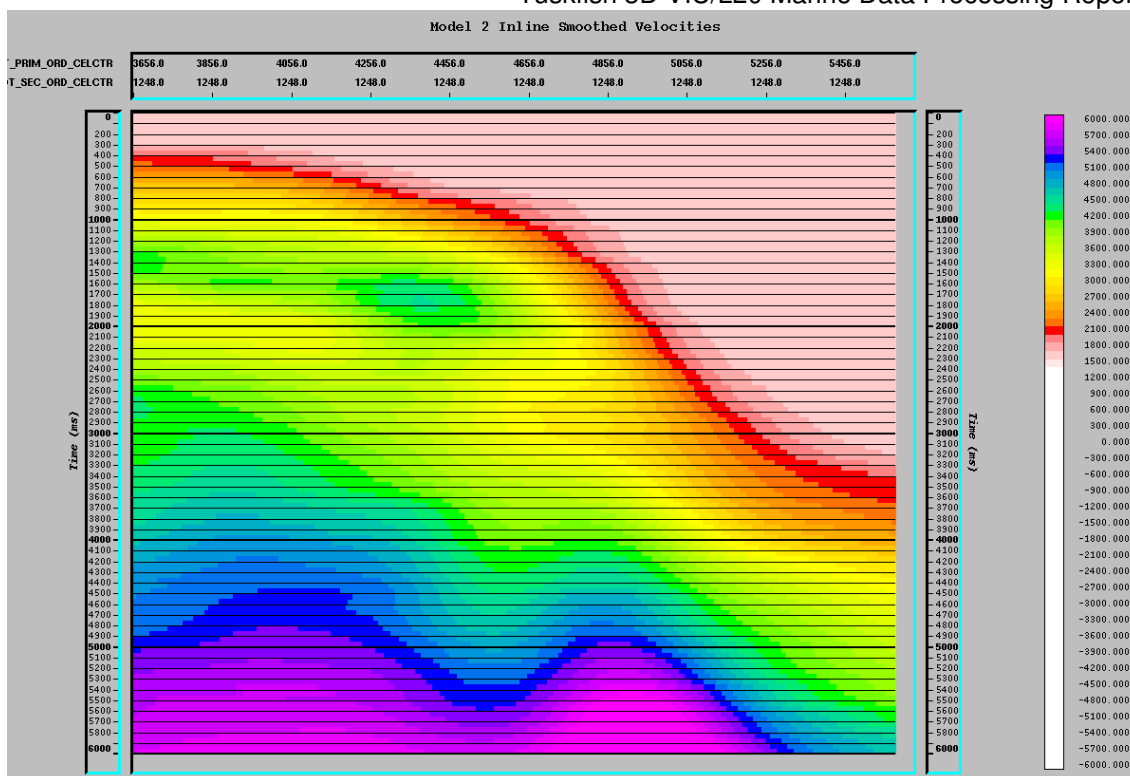
Enclosure 46: Hybrid KPSDM – targeted migration stack (with repicked velocities).



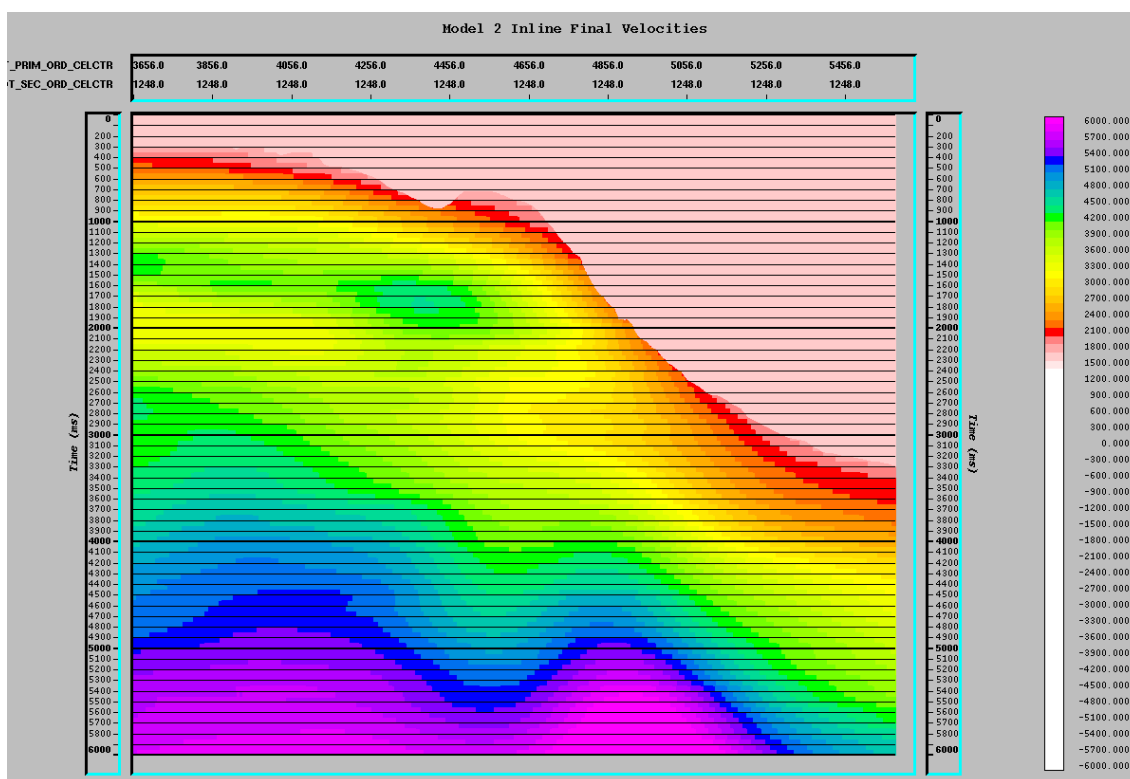
Enclosure 47: Hybrid KPSDM – final model targeted migration velocities (raw).



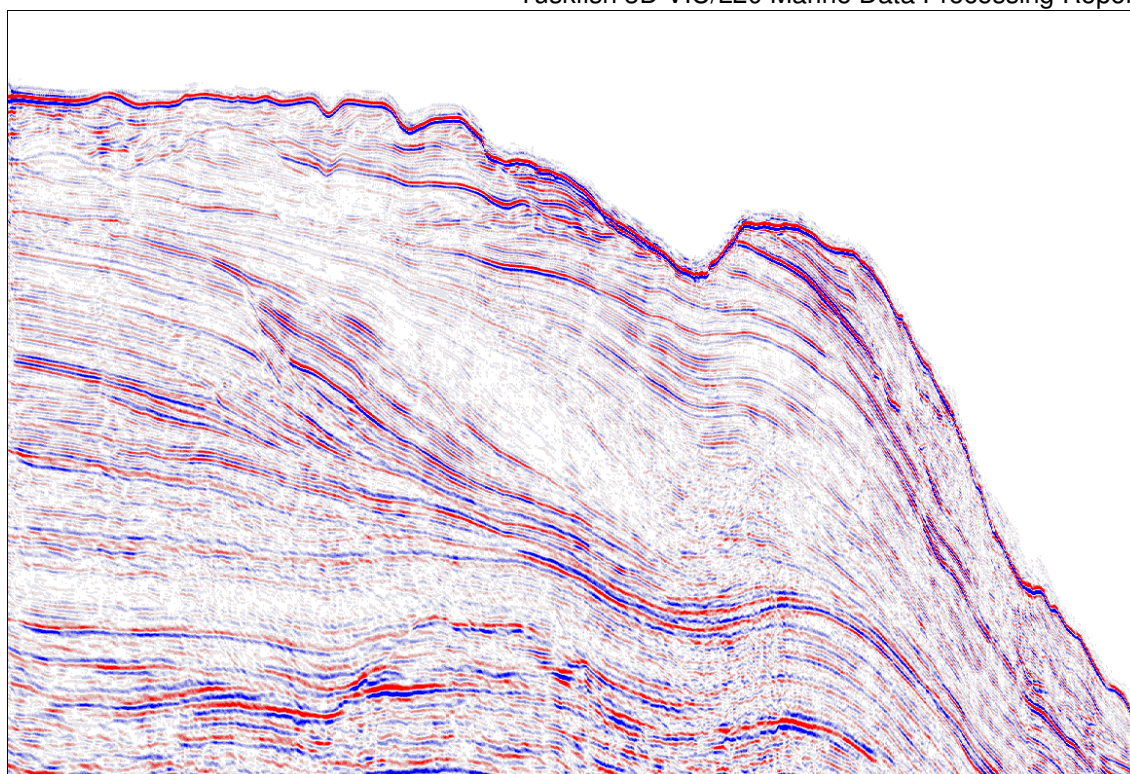
Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report



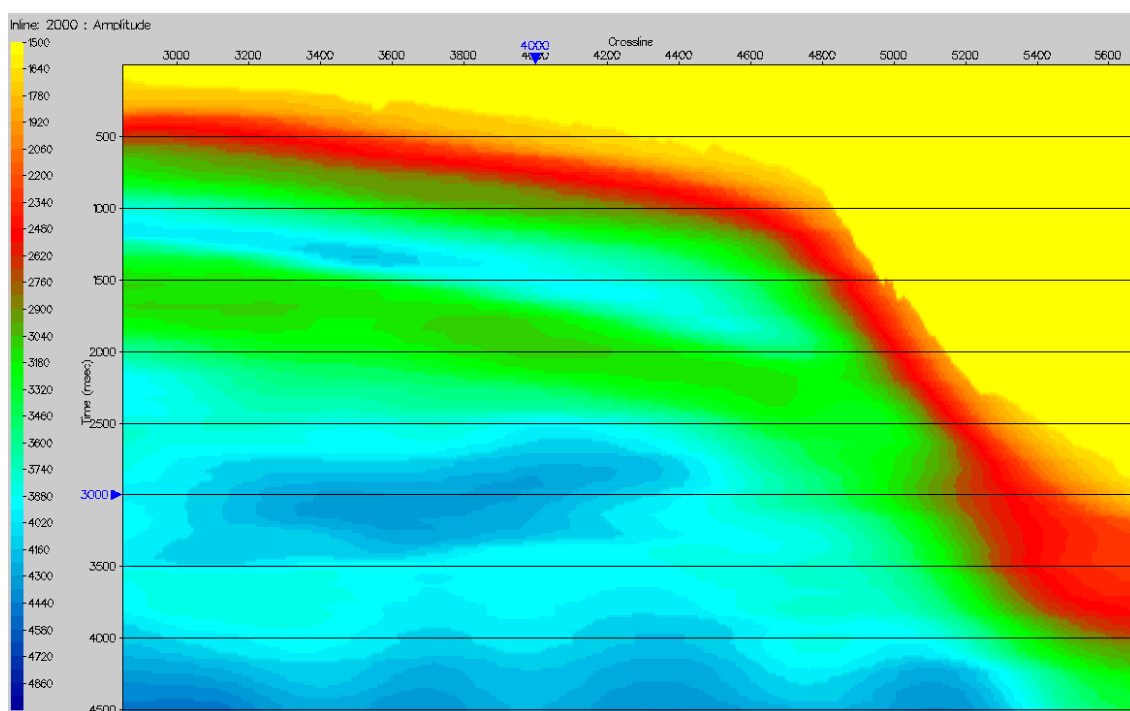
Enclosure 48: Hybrid KPSDM – final model targeted migration velocities (smoothed).



Enclosure 49: Hybrid KPSDM – final model with water layer added.



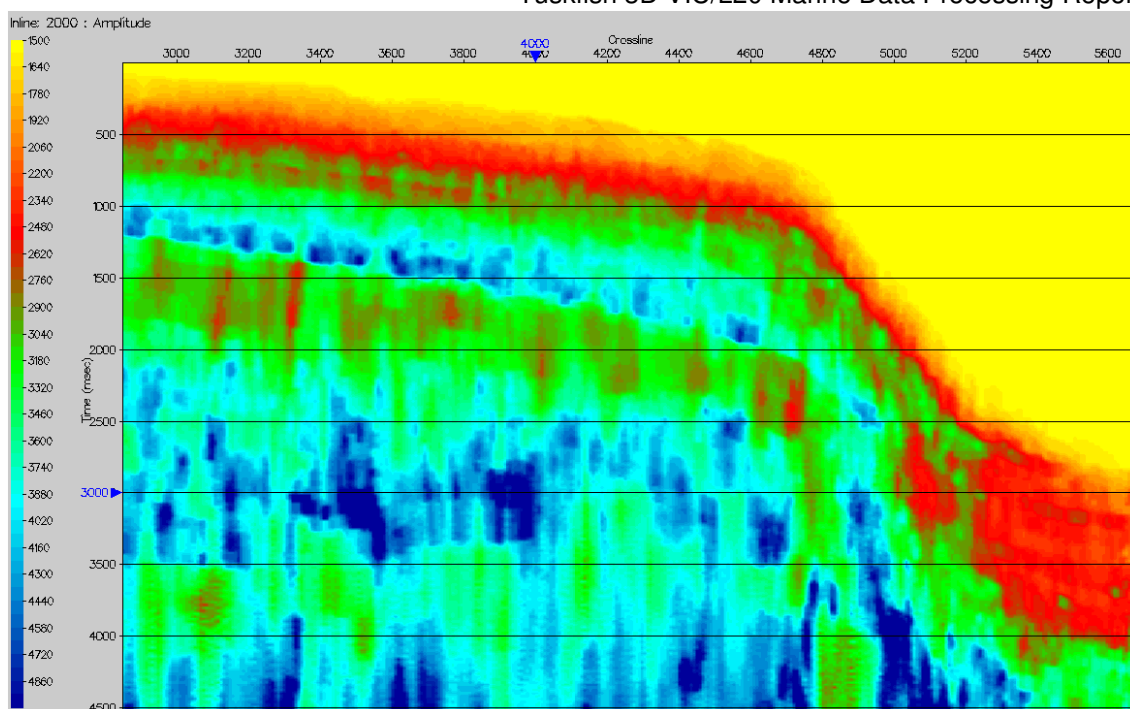
Enclosure 50: Hybrid KPSDM – production migration stack (with migration velocities).



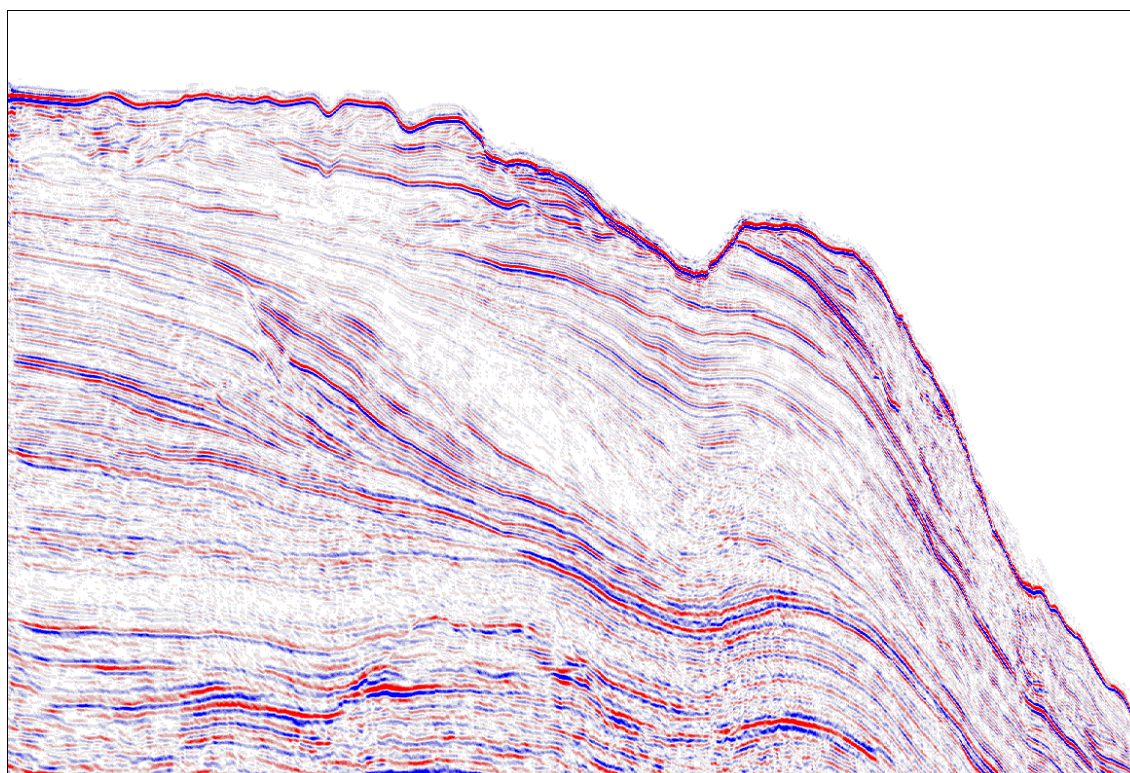
Enclosure 51: Hybrid KPSDM – final model migration velocities.



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report



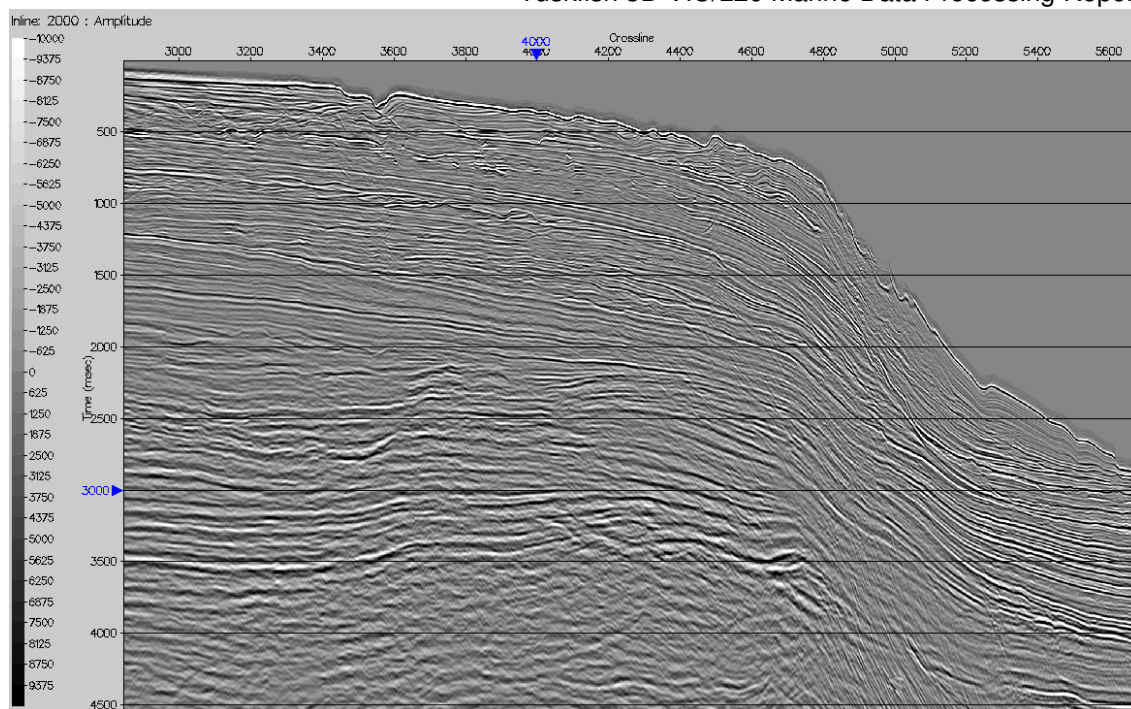
Enclosure 52: Hybrid KPSDM – high density velocity analyses (HDVA).



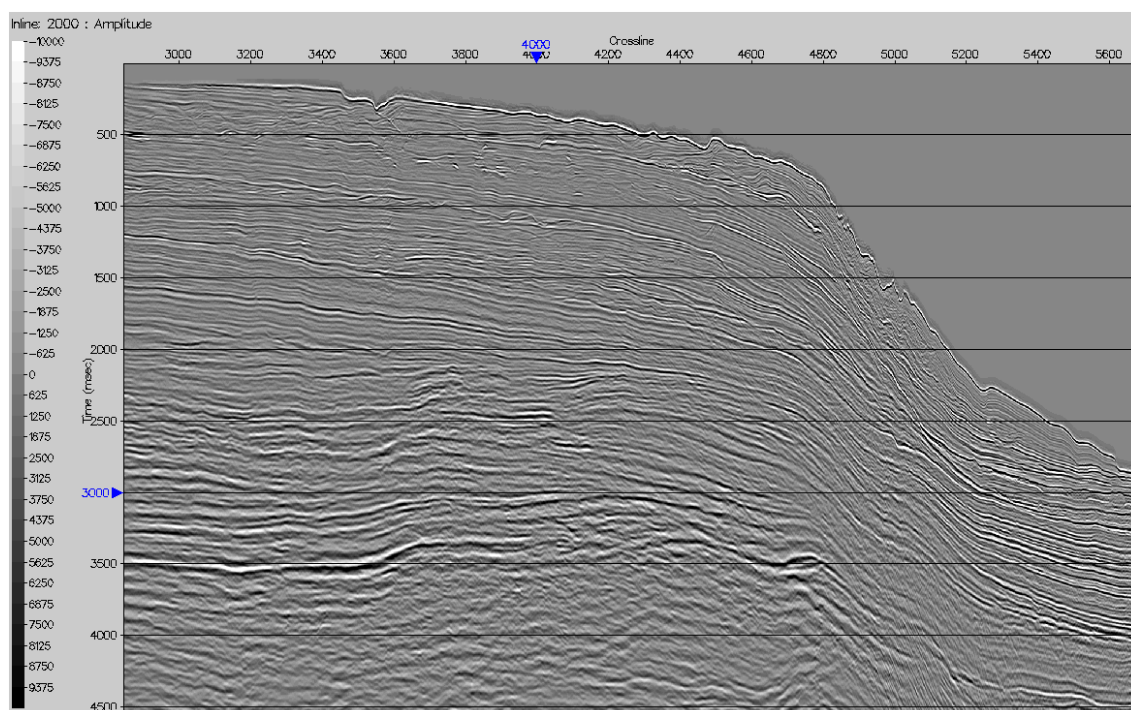
Enclosure 53: Hybrid KPSDM – production migration stack (with HDVA).



Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report



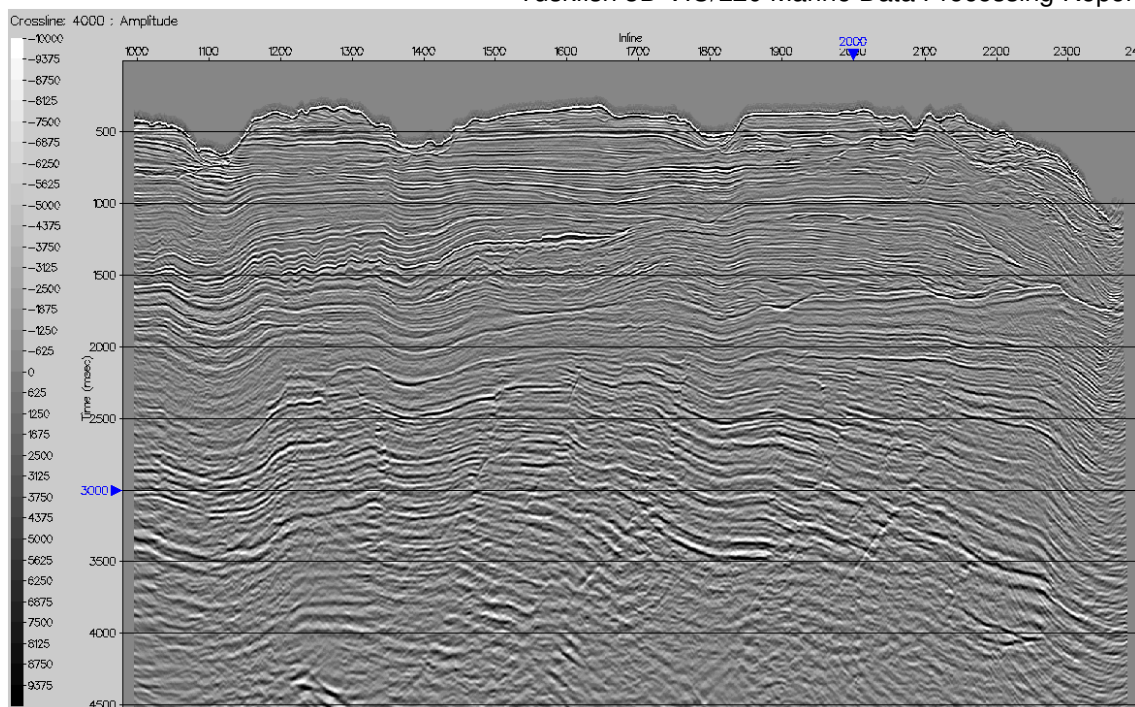
Enclosure 54: Fast track kirchhoff post stack time migration – example inline.



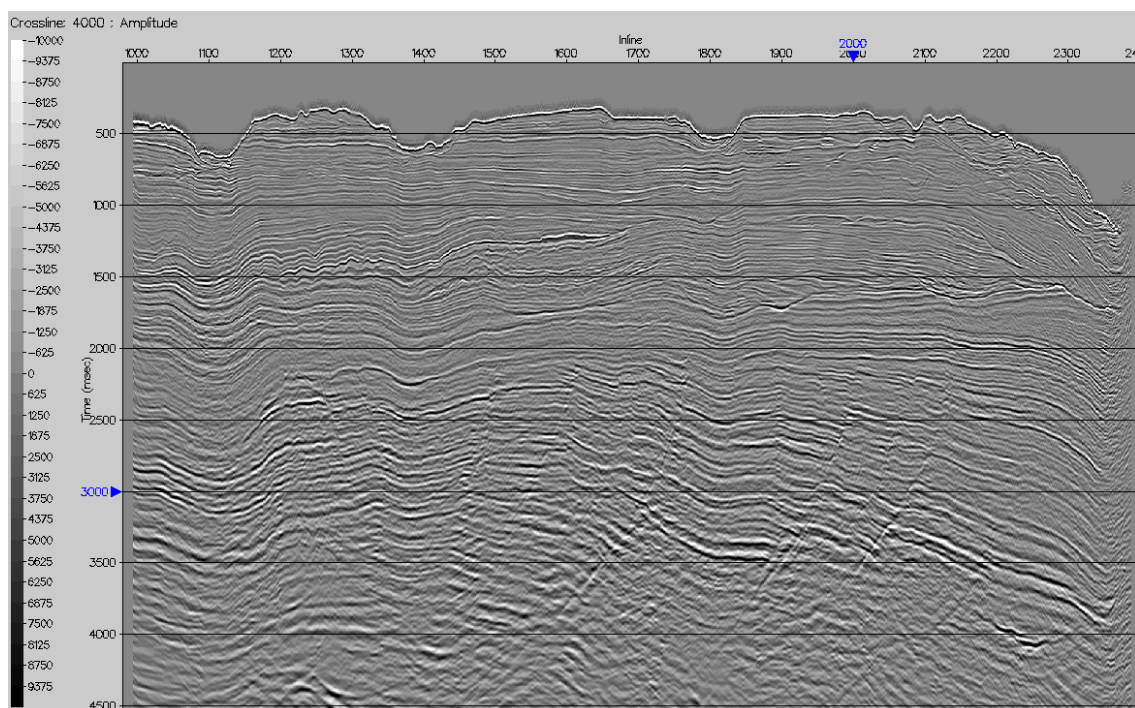
Enclosure 55: Hybrid KPSDM time scaled migration– example inline.



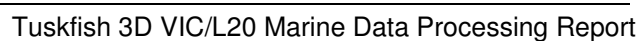
Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report



Enclosure 56: Fast track kirchhoff post stack time migration – example crossline.

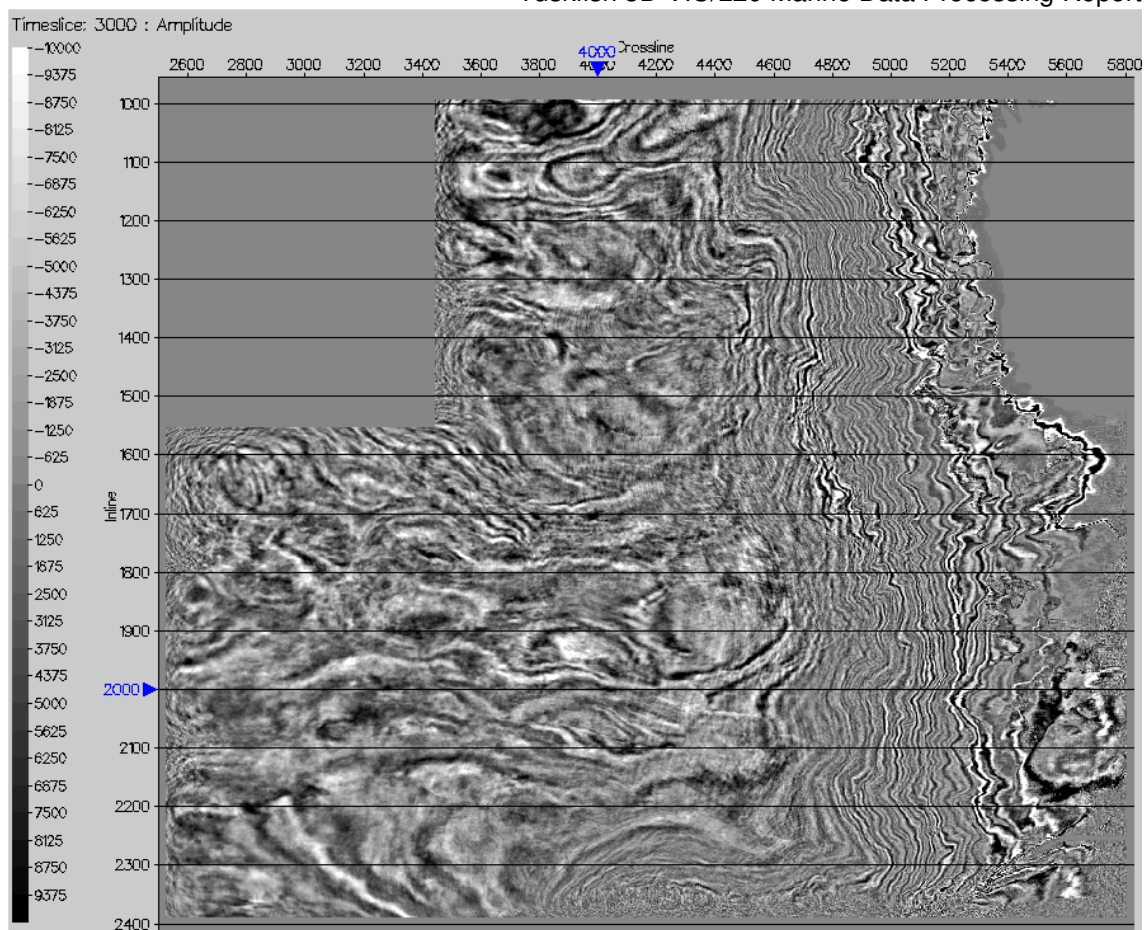


Enclosure 57: Hybrid KPSDM time scaled migration– example crossline.





Tuskfish 3D VIC/L20 Marine Data Processing Report



Enclosure 59: Hybrid KPSSM time scaled migration— example time slice.