



**Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd**

**Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm**

**Annex 2-3: Geophysical Investigation Report  
2 of 3 - Geophysical Site Survey**

June, 2017, Revision A

Document Reference: 6.4.2.3.2

Pursuant to: APFP Reg. 5(2)(a)

---

Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm

Annex 2-3: Geophysical Investigation Report 2 of 3 - Geophysical Site Survey

June, 2018

Drafted By:	Fugro Group
Approved By:	Helen Jameson
Date of Approval	June 2018
Revision	A

Copyright © 2018 Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

All pre-existing rights reserved

---

**LEGEND:**

**GENERAL:**

- UTM GRID
- BOUNDARIES
- DEPT FAC CHANNELS
- DEPT FAC CHANNELS
- WIND FARM BOUNDARY (F.S.O.)
- WIND FARM BOUNDARY (F.S.O.)
- CLIFF BOUNDARY
- TRANSFORMATION POINT (NUMBER/TWO)
- WIND FARM BOUNDARY (TWO)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF UPPER CHALK (M) (HORIZONTAL 1:50)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF UPPER CHALK (M) (VERTICAL 1:50)
- FAULT LINE
- HORIZONTAL LINE
- VERTICAL LINE
- CLIFF TOP
- CLIFF BOTTOM
- CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM (IN A 100M STRIP)

**NOTES:**

1. INTERFERENCES WITH THE SURFACE.
2. DATA TO THE SURFACE OF THE CLIFF IS NOT GREATLY AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
3. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
4. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
5. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
6. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
7. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
8. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
9. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
10. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.

**GEODETIC PARAMETERS:**

ORIGIN: THE DATUM

HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM

PROJECTION: UTM

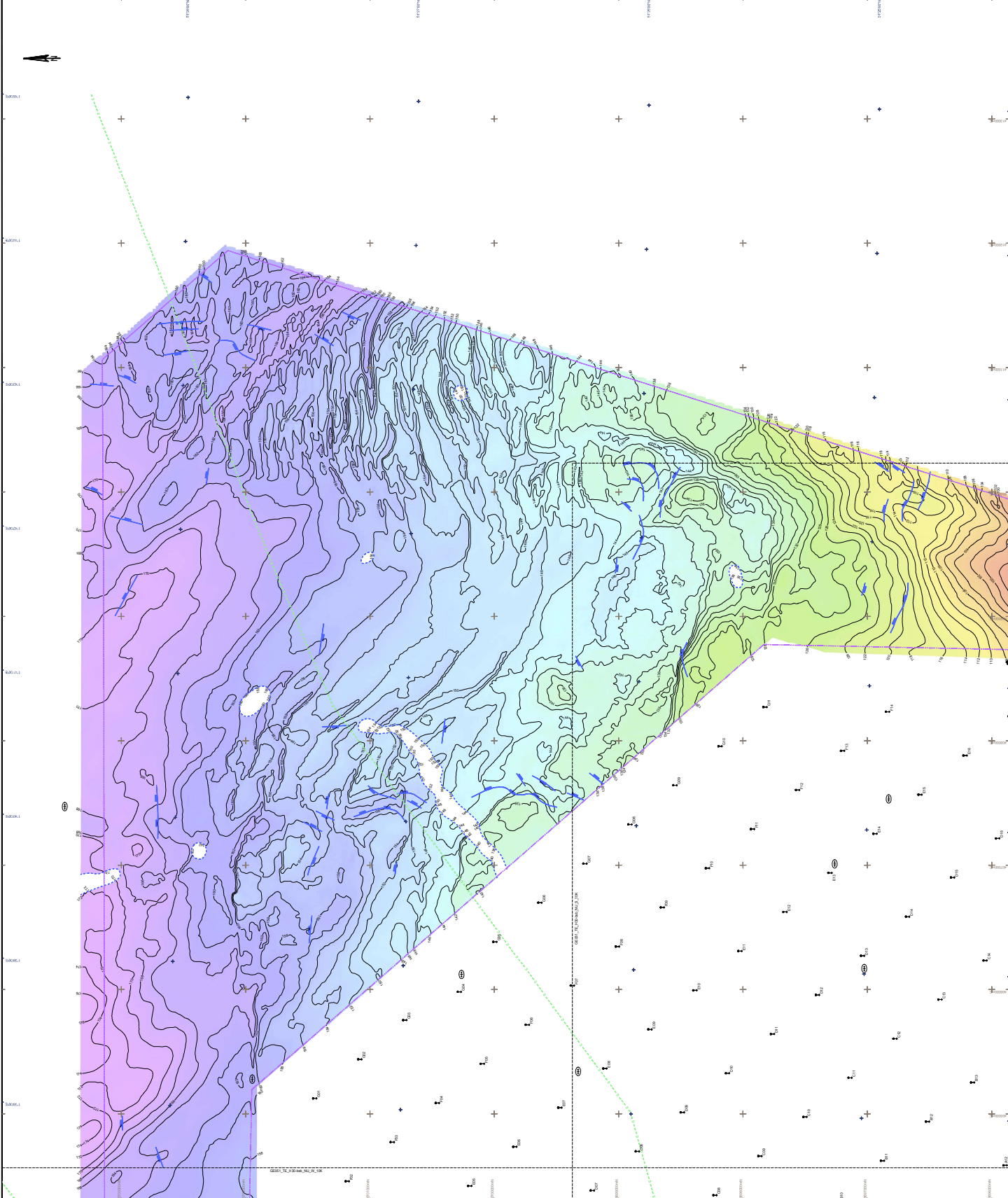
UNIT: METRE

SCALE: 1:10000

VERTICAL DATUM

UNIT: METRE

SCALE: 1:10000



**NOTES:**

1. INTERFERENCES WITH THE SURFACE.
2. DATA TO THE SURFACE OF THE CLIFF IS NOT GREATLY AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
3. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
4. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
5. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
6. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
7. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
8. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
9. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.
10. CLIFF TOP AND BOTTOM VALUES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE CLIFF.

**GEODETIC PARAMETERS:**

ORIGIN: THE DATUM

HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM

PROJECTION: UTM

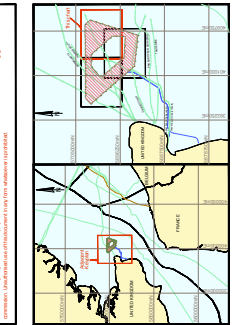
UNIT: METRE

SCALE: 1:10000

VERTICAL DATUM

UNIT: METRE

SCALE: 1:10000



**WATTFALL WIND POWER LTD WATTFALL**

**FLUGRO SURVEY BY**

**GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY**

**BY CONINGTON SHEEP NORTH SEA**

**THANET FIELDS WIND FARM**

**DEPTH TO BASE OF UPPER CHALK (M) (HORIZONTAL 1:50)**

**DEPTH TO BASE OF UPPER CHALK (M) (VERTICAL 1:50)**

SCALE 1:10000 (A0)

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	15/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
2	16/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
3	17/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
4	18/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
5	19/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
6	20/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
7	21/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
8	22/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
9	23/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
10	24/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
11	25/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
12	26/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
13	27/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
14	28/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
15	29/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
16	30/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
17	31/07/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
18	01/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
19	02/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
20	03/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
21	04/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
22	05/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
23	06/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
24	07/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
25	08/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
26	09/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
27	10/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
28	11/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
29	12/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
30	13/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
31	14/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
32	15/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
33	16/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
34	17/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
35	18/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
36	19/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
37	20/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
38	21/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
39	22/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
40	23/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
41	24/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
42	25/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
43	26/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
44	27/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
45	28/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
46	29/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
47	30/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
48	31/08/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
49	01/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
50	02/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
51	03/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
52	04/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
53	05/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
54	06/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
55	07/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
56	08/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
57	09/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
58	10/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
59	11/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
60	12/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
61	13/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
62	14/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
63	15/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
64	16/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
65	17/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
66	18/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
67	19/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
68	20/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
69	21/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
70	22/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
71	23/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
72	24/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
73	25/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
74	26/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
75	27/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
76	28/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
77	29/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
78	30/09/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
79	01/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
80	02/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
81	03/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
82	04/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
83	05/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
84	06/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
85	07/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
86	08/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
87	09/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
88	10/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
89	11/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
90	12/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
91	13/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
92	14/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
93	15/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
94	16/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
95	17/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
96	18/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
97	19/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
98	20/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
99	21/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
100	22/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
101	23/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
102	24/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
103	25/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
104	26/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
105	27/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
106	28/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
107	29/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
108	30/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
109	31/10/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
110	01/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
111	02/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
112	03/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
113	04/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
114	05/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
115	06/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
116	07/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
117	08/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
118	09/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
119	10/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
120	11/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
121	12/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
122	13/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
123	14/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
124	15/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
125	16/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
126	17/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
127	18/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
128	19/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
129	20/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
130	21/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
131	22/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
132	23/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
133	24/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
134	25/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
135	26/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
136	27/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
137	28/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
138	29/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
139	30/11/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
140	01/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
141	02/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
142	03/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
143	04/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
144	05/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
145	06/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
146	07/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
147	08/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
148	09/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
149	10/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
150	11/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
151	12/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
152	13/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
153	14/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
154	15/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
155	16/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
156	17/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
157	18/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
158	19/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
159	20/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
160	21/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
161	22/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
162	23/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
163	24/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
164	25/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
165	26/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
166	27/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
167	28/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
168	29/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
169	30/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY
170	31/12/2010	FLUGRO SURVEY





**LEGEND:**

**GENERAL:**

- UTM GRID
- GEODETIC DATA
- DEPTIC CHAIN LINES
- WIND PNEUMOGRAPHY (5.00)
- WIND PNEUMOGRAPHY (5.50)
- CURT RECTANGLE
- TRANSLOCATION POINT (NUMBERED)
- WIND PNEUMOGRAPHY (TOWER)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (HORIZONTAL HAZ)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (NON-HORIZONTAL)
- FAULT LINE
- HONEY HILL LIGNITE
- LINE OF CONTACT WITH HONEY HILL LIGNITE

**SCALE:**

**NOTES:**

1. WIND PNEUMOGRAPHY DATA WAS COLLECTED AT THE ABOVE LOCATIONS.
2. DATA FROM THE CHALK DEPTIC CHAIN SURVEY IS SHOWN IN THE DEPTIC CHAIN LINES.
3. GEODETIC DATA WAS COLLECTED AT THE ABOVE LOCATIONS.
4. GEODETIC DATA WAS COLLECTED AT THE ABOVE LOCATIONS.
5. GEODETIC DATA WAS COLLECTED AT THE ABOVE LOCATIONS.
6. GEODETIC DATA WAS COLLECTED AT THE ABOVE LOCATIONS.
7. GEODETIC DATA WAS COLLECTED AT THE ABOVE LOCATIONS.
8. GEODETIC DATA WAS COLLECTED AT THE ABOVE LOCATIONS.
9. GEODETIC DATA WAS COLLECTED AT THE ABOVE LOCATIONS.
10. GEODETIC DATA WAS COLLECTED AT THE ABOVE LOCATIONS.

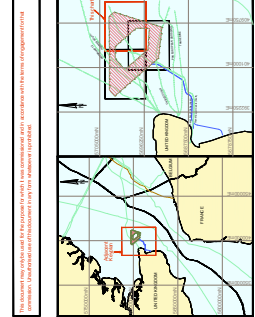
**GEODETIC PARAMETERS:**

**HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM:**

Geoid Height Datum  
 UTM GRID  
 UTM ZONE 32Q UTM  
 UTM EPOCH 1984  
 UTM PROJECTION: UTM  
 UTM UNIT: METRE  
 UTM SCALE FACTOR: 0.999 601 271 4  
 UTM FALSE EASTING: 500 000  
 UTM FALSE NORTING: 10 000 000  
 UTM CENTRE POINT EARTH SURFACE: 6 250 000  
 UTM CENTRE POINT MEAN SEA LEVEL: 6 250 000

**VERTICAL DATUM:**

Geoid Height Datum



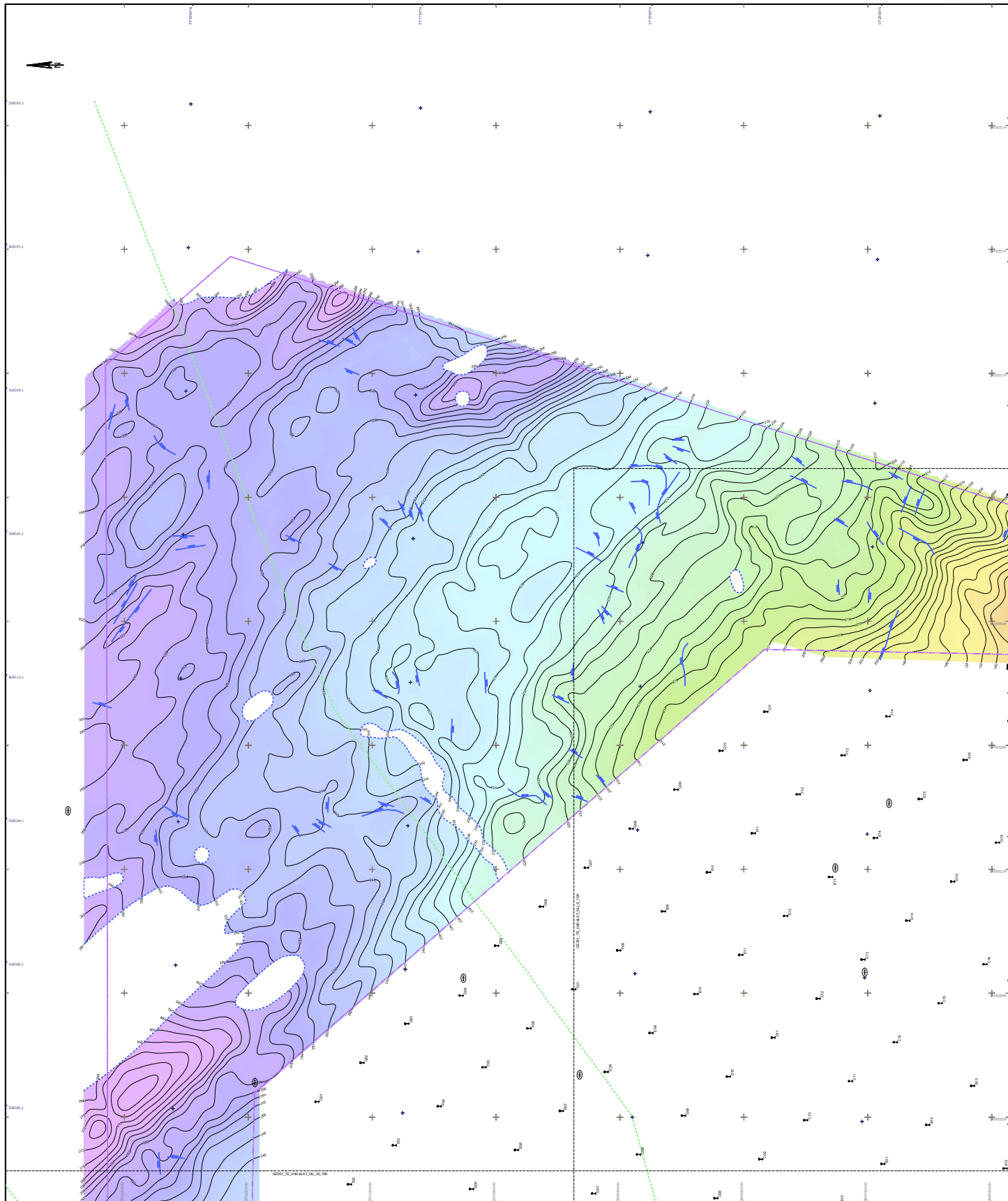
**WATTFALL WIND POWER LTD WATTFALL**

**FUGRO SURVEY BY**

**GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY**  
 IN CONVENTIONAL SHEET NORTH SEA  
 THAMES ESTUARY ON THE WIND FARM  
 DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (HORIZONTAL HAZ)  
 METRES BELOW LAT

**SCALE 1:1000 (A0)**

NAME	FUGRO POWER	ISSUE NO.	DATE	REVISION
1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1
32	1	1	1	1
33	1	1	1	1
34	1	1	1	1
35	1	1	1	1
36	1	1	1	1
37	1	1	1	1
38	1	1	1	1
39	1	1	1	1
40	1	1	1	1
41	1	1	1	1
42	1	1	1	1
43	1	1	1	1
44	1	1	1	1
45	1	1	1	1
46	1	1	1	1
47	1	1	1	1
48	1	1	1	1
49	1	1	1	1
50	1	1	1	1
51	1	1	1	1
52	1	1	1	1
53	1	1	1	1
54	1	1	1	1
55	1	1	1	1
56	1	1	1	1
57	1	1	1	1
58	1	1	1	1
59	1	1	1	1
60	1	1	1	1
61	1	1	1	1
62	1	1	1	1
63	1	1	1	1
64	1	1	1	1
65	1	1	1	1
66	1	1	1	1
67	1	1	1	1
68	1	1	1	1
69	1	1	1	1
70	1	1	1	1
71	1	1	1	1
72	1	1	1	1
73	1	1	1	1
74	1	1	1	1
75	1	1	1	1
76	1	1	1	1
77	1	1	1	1
78	1	1	1	1
79	1	1	1	1
80	1	1	1	1
81	1	1	1	1
82	1	1	1	1
83	1	1	1	1
84	1	1	1	1
85	1	1	1	1
86	1	1	1	1
87	1	1	1	1
88	1	1	1	1
89	1	1	1	1
90	1	1	1	1
91	1	1	1	1
92	1	1	1	1
93	1	1	1	1
94	1	1	1	1
95	1	1	1	1
96	1	1	1	1
97	1	1	1	1
98	1	1	1	1
99	1	1	1	1
100	1	1	1	1



**LEGEND:**

**GENERAL:**

- UTM GRID
- BOUNDARY LINE
- DEPT. CHAIN MARKERS
- WIND PROBABILISTIC FLOW
- WIND PROBABILISTIC FLOW, BASED ON SURVEY DATA
- CHART BOUNDARY
- TRANSFORMATION VECTOR (NORTH/SOUTH)
- WIND PROBABILISTIC FLOW (TOWARDS)
- WIND PROBABILISTIC FLOW (AWAY)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (VERTICAL 1:10)
- FAULT LINE
- HONEYCOMB GRID
- GRID SPACING: 10 METRES BETWEEN GRID LINES

**NOTES:**

1. THE INFORMATION ON THIS MAP IS BASED ON THE DATA PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
2. THE DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK IS A STATISTICAL ESTIMATE BASED ON THE DATA PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT.
3. THE DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK IS NOT TO BE USED AS A DESIGN BASIS.
4. THE DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK IS NOT TO BE USED AS A DESIGN BASIS.
5. THE DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK IS NOT TO BE USED AS A DESIGN BASIS.
6. THE DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK IS NOT TO BE USED AS A DESIGN BASIS.
7. THE DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK IS NOT TO BE USED AS A DESIGN BASIS.
8. THE DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK IS NOT TO BE USED AS A DESIGN BASIS.
9. THE DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK IS NOT TO BE USED AS A DESIGN BASIS.
10. THE DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK IS NOT TO BE USED AS A DESIGN BASIS.

**GEODETIC PARAMETERS:**

**HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM:**

OSGB36 (UK NATIONAL GRID)

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR

UNIT: METRE

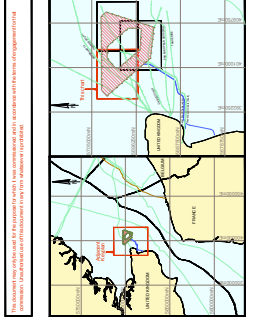
**VERTICAL DATUM:**

OSGB36 (UK NATIONAL GRID)

UNIT: METRE

**SCALE:** 1:10000 (HORIZONTAL)

**SCALE:** 1:1000 (VERTICAL)



**WATERFALL WIND POWER LTD WATERFALL**

**FIGRO SURVEY BY**

**GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY**

**BY CONSENT SHEET FOR NORTH SEA**

**THANET EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION WIND FARM**

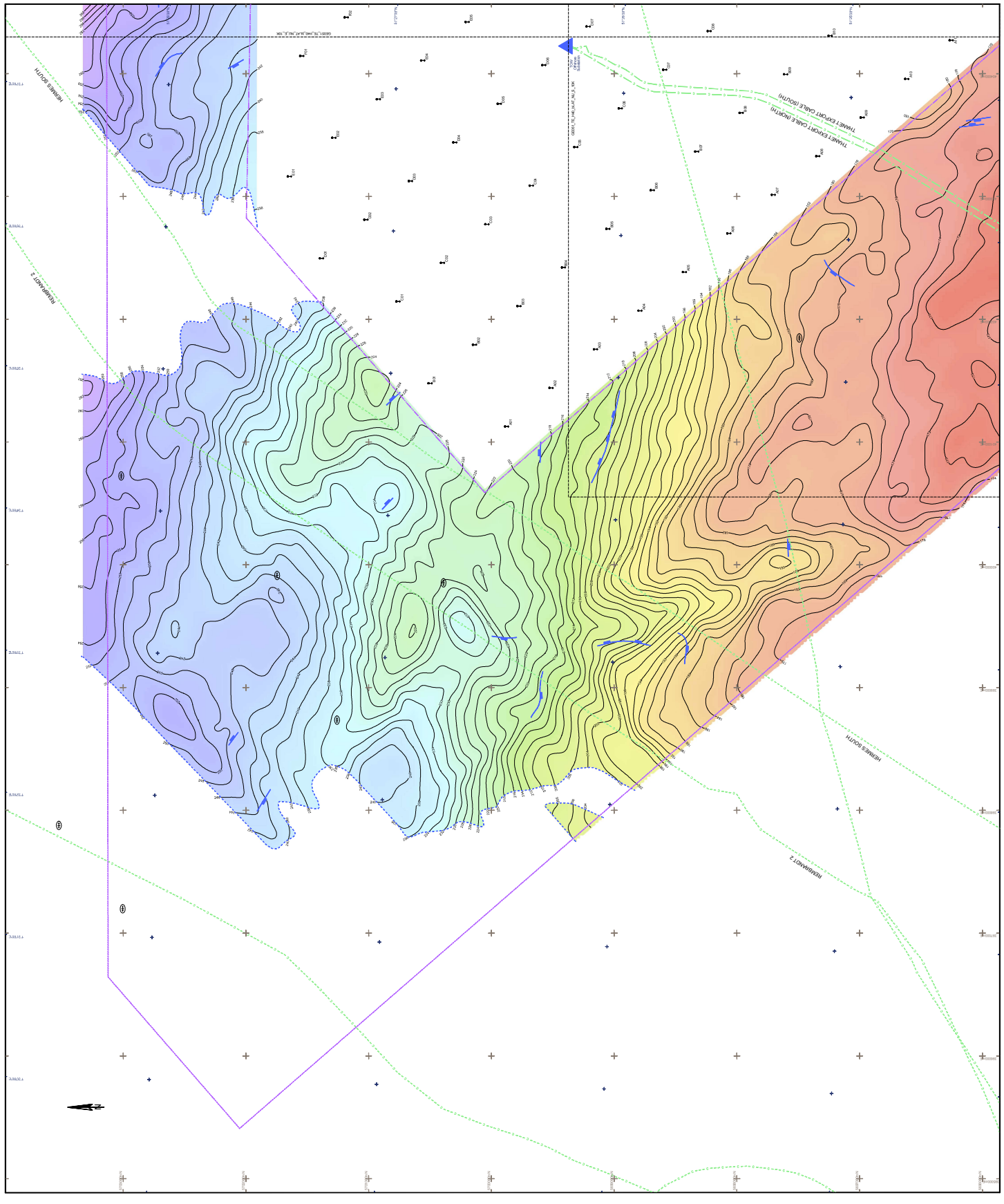
**DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)**

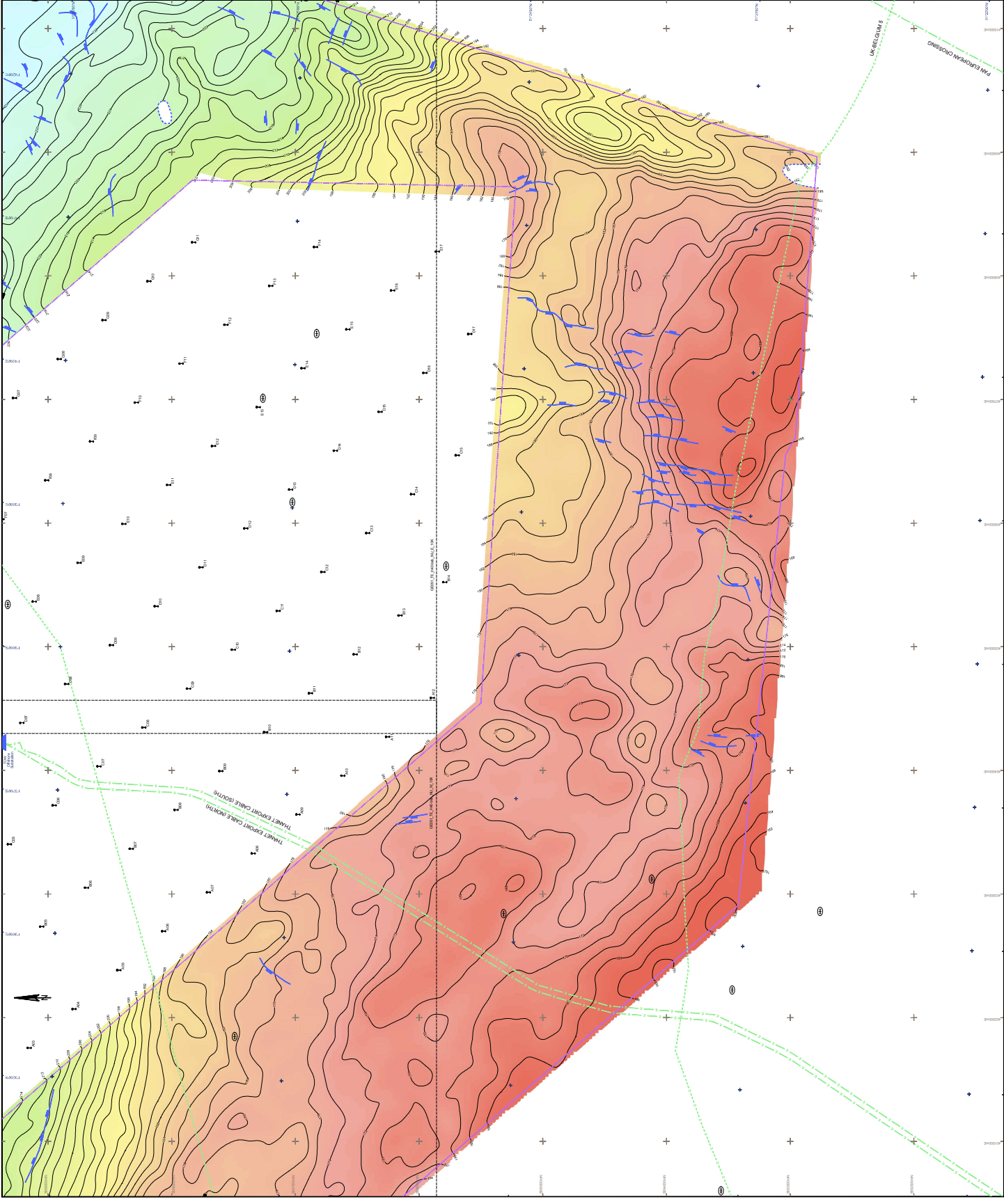
**DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (VERTICAL 1:10)**

SCALE 1:10000 (H)

SCALE 1:1000 (V)

DATE	15/03/2010
BY	FIGRO
FOR	WATERFALL WIND POWER LTD
PROJECT	THANET EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION WIND FARM
CLIENT	WATERFALL WIND POWER LTD
PROJECT NO.	10000
SCALE	1:10000 (H)
SCALE	1:1000 (V)





**LEGEND:**

**GENERAL:**

- UTM GRID
- COORDINATE GRID
- GRID LINE INTERVALS
- WIND FARM BOUNDARY (200M)
- WIND FARM BOUNDARY (500M)
- CABLE ROUTE
- TRANSFORMATION WITHIN (NORTHERN)
- WIND FARM BOUNDARY (200M)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (VERTICAL 1:20)
- FAULT LINE
- HONEY COMB FORMED
- THE EARTH'S SURFACE BETWEEN WIND FARM SITES

Color scale for Depth to Base of Middle Chalk (m):

100 150 200 250 300 350 400

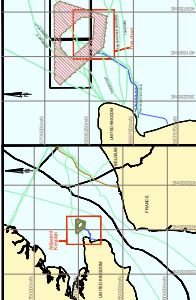
**NOTES:**

1. INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF WATTENFALL LIMITED. IT IS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM.
2. THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF WATTENFALL LIMITED. IT IS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM.
3. THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF WATTENFALL LIMITED. IT IS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM.
4. THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF WATTENFALL LIMITED. IT IS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM.
5. THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF WATTENFALL LIMITED. IT IS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE CLIENT AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM.

**GEOIDETIC PARAMETERS:**

**HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM:**  
 SOURCE: TRANSFORMED BRITISH NAD 49  
 DATUM: BRITISH NAD 49  
 PROJECTION: UTM  
 UNIT: METRE  
 AXIS: EASTING (E), NORTHING (N)  
 ZONE: 30 U  
**VERTICAL DATUM:**  
 SOURCE: BRITISH NAD 49  
 DATUM: BRITISH NAD 49  
 UNIT: METRE  
 AXIS: ELEVATION (EL)  
 TYPE: PNEUMATIC LEVELLING

**SCALE:** 1:1000 (HORIZONTAL)  
 1:200 (VERTICAL)



**WATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD WATTENFALL**  
 THE WATTENFALL WIND FARM DEVELOPMENT

**FUGRO SURVEY BY**

**GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY**  
 WATTENFALL WIND FARM DEVELOPMENT  
 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY AND GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION  
 DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)  
 METRES BELOW LAT  
 SOUTH

SCALE: 1:1000 (HORIZONTAL)		SCALE: 1:200 (VERTICAL)	
DATE	15/09/2010	PROJECT NO	WATTENFALL
DATE	15/09/2010	CHECKED BY	DAVID BROWN
DATE	15/09/2010	APPROVED BY	DAVID BROWN
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	00
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	01
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	02
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	03
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	04
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	05
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	06
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	07
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	08
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	09
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	10
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	11
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	12
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	13
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	14
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	15
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	16
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	17
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	18
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	19
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	20
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	21
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	22
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	23
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	24
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	25
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	26
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	27
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	28
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	29
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	30
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	31
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	32
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	33
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	34
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	35
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	36
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	37
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	38
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	39
DATE	15/09/2010	REVISION	40



### LEGEND:

- GENERAL
- UTM GRID
- GEODETIC GRID
- DEPTH CONTAINERS
- WIND PREDICTION FLOW
- WIND PREDICTION FLOW, BASED ON 1000 HOUR PAST
- CADRE SECTION
- TERRAIN (METERS)
- WIND PROFILES (METERS)
- WIND PROFILES (METERS)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (HORIZON H4)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (HORIZON H4)
- FAULT LINE
- HONEY HILL DRAINAGE
- WIND PROFILES (METERS)
- WIND PROFILES (METERS)
- WIND PROFILES (METERS)

**NOTES:**

1. WIND PROFILES ARE BASED ON DATA FROM THE WIND TOWER AT THE SITE.
2. DATA IS BASED ON THE CHALK DIPPING GREATLY EASTWARD FROM THE DEPTH VALUES BETWEEN 1000 AND 1200 METRES.
3. GEODETIC GRID IS BASED ON THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GRID (AGD84).
4. GEODETIC GRID IS BASED ON THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GRID (AGD84).
5. WIND PREDICTION FLOWS ARE BASED ON THE WIND TOWER DATA.
6. WIND PREDICTION FLOWS ARE BASED ON THE WIND TOWER DATA.
7. WIND PREDICTION FLOWS ARE BASED ON THE WIND TOWER DATA.
8. WIND PREDICTION FLOWS ARE BASED ON THE WIND TOWER DATA.
9. WIND PREDICTION FLOWS ARE BASED ON THE WIND TOWER DATA.
10. WIND PREDICTION FLOWS ARE BASED ON THE WIND TOWER DATA.

**GEODETIC PARAMETERS:**

GEODETIC DATUM: AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GRID (AGD84)

HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM (50S UTM ZONE 58S)

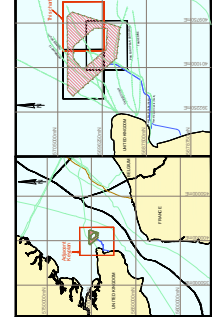
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GRID (AGD84)

GEODETIC DATUM: AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GRID (AGD84)

HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM (50S UTM ZONE 58S)

VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GRID (AGD84)

SCALE: 1:10000



**WATERFALL WIND POWER LTD WATERFALL**

**FLUGRO SURVEY BY**

**GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY**

**BY CONVENTIONAL SHEET, NORTH SEA**

**THAMES ESTUARY AND FLUGRO FARM**

**DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (m) (HORIZON H4)**

**METRES BELOW SEA LEVEL**

**DATE: 10/01/2011**

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	10/01/2011	FLUGRO SURVEY

**FLUGRO SURVEY**

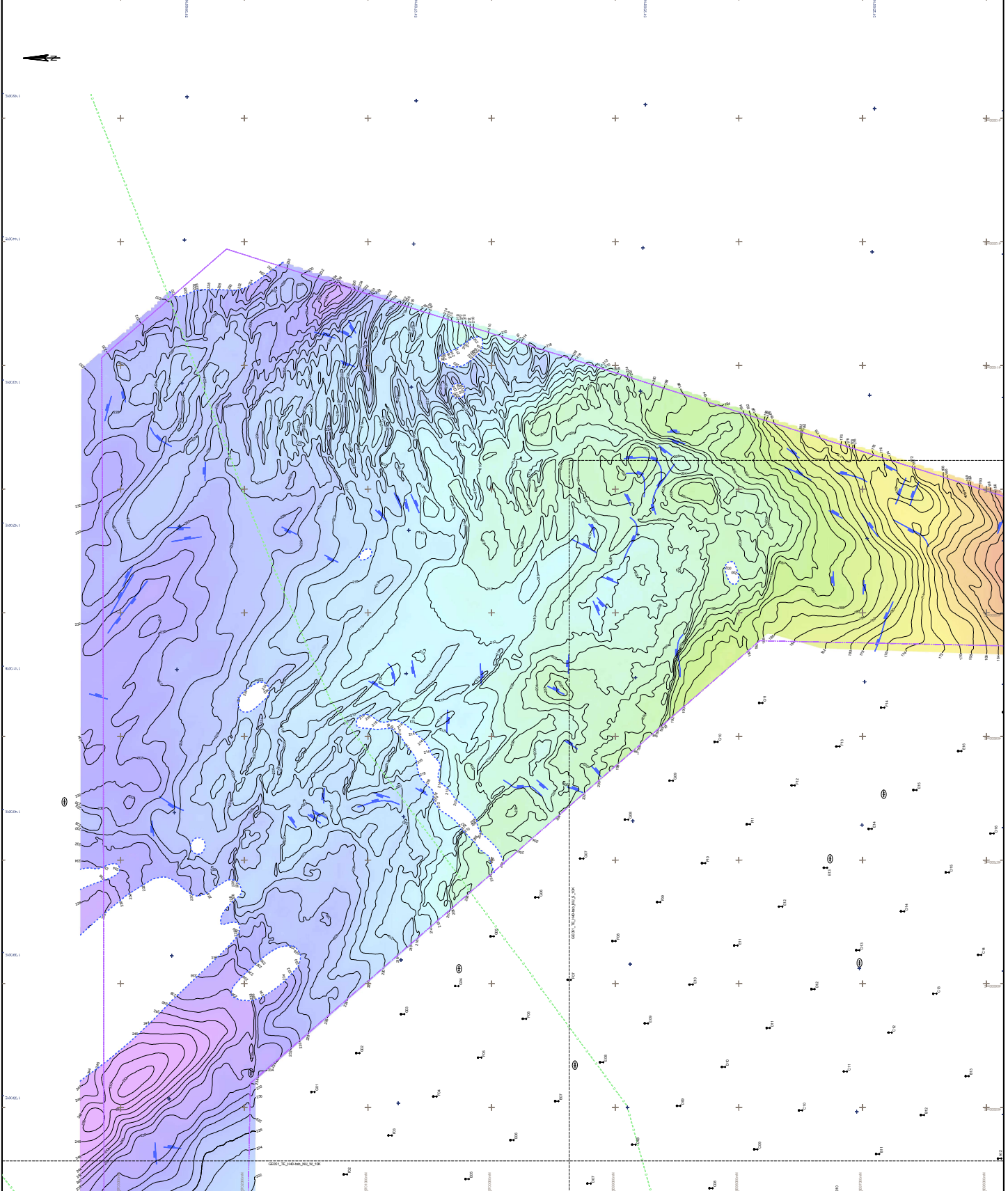
**10/01/2011**

**FLUGRO SURVEY**

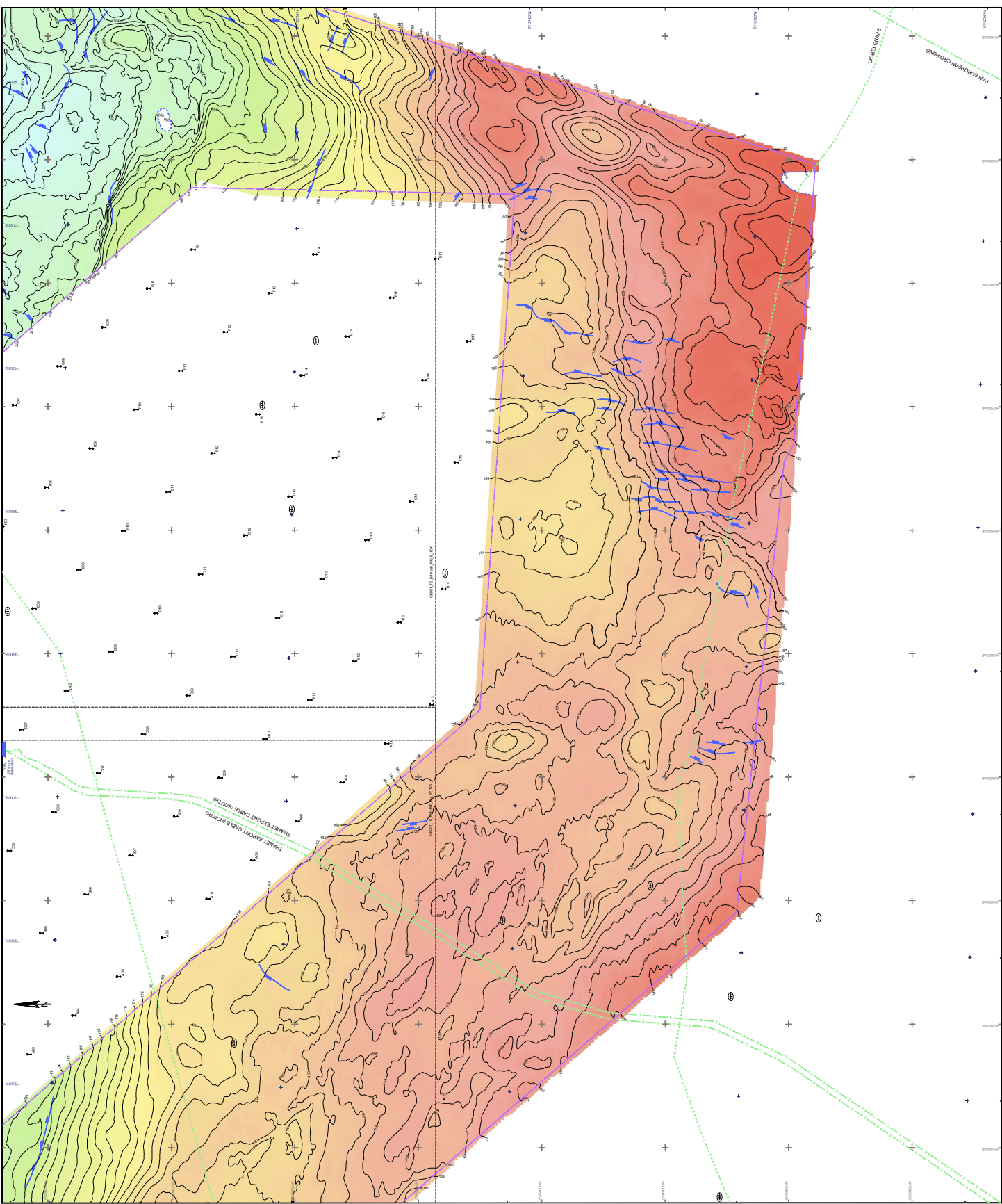
**10/01/2011**

**FLUGRO SURVEY**

**10/01/2011**







**LEGEND:**

**GENERAL:**

- UTM GRID
- GEOGRAPHICAL GRID
- DETERMINED BOUNDARIES
- WIND PARK BOUNDARY (1:500)
- WIND PARK BOUNDARY (1:200)
- CABLE ROUTE
- TRANSFORMATION WITHIN (METER/TO)
- WIND PARK BOUNDARY (TOWER)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (R1) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)
- DEPTH TO TOP OF MIDDLE CHALK (R1) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)
- DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (R2) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)
- DEPTH TO TOP OF MIDDLE CHALK (R2) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)
- FAULT LINE
- HONEYCOMB LINED
- LINE OF SIGHT FROM WIND TURBINE TO WIND TURBINE
- LINE OF SIGHT FROM WIND TURBINE TO MIDDLE CHALK
- LINE OF SIGHT FROM WIND TURBINE TO HORIZONTAL 1:40

**DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (R1) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)**

**DEPTH TO TOP OF MIDDLE CHALK (R1) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)**

**DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (R2) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)**

**DEPTH TO TOP OF MIDDLE CHALK (R2) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)**

**FAULT LINE**

**HONEYCOMB LINED**

**LINE OF SIGHT FROM WIND TURBINE TO WIND TURBINE**

**LINE OF SIGHT FROM WIND TURBINE TO MIDDLE CHALK**

**LINE OF SIGHT FROM WIND TURBINE TO HORIZONTAL 1:40**

**NOTES:**

1. THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED IN 2014.
2. DATA FROM THIS SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WIND FARM.
3. THE DATA FROM THIS SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WIND FARM.
4. THE DATA FROM THIS SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WIND FARM.
5. THE DATA FROM THIS SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WIND FARM.
6. THE DATA FROM THIS SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WIND FARM.
7. THE DATA FROM THIS SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WIND FARM.
8. THE DATA FROM THIS SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WIND FARM.
9. THE DATA FROM THIS SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WIND FARM.
10. THE DATA FROM THIS SURVEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF THE WIND FARM.

**GEODETTIC PARAMETERS:**

**ORIGIN:** GOSWELL

**PROJECTION:** UTM

**UNIT:** METRE

**AXES:** EASTING, NORTING

**SCALE:** 1:5000

**DATE:** 11/03/14

**DRAWN BY:** J. SMITH

**CHECKED BY:** M. JONES

**APPROVED BY:** K. BROWN

**DATE:** 11/03/14

**PROJECT:** WATERFALL WIND FARM

**CLIENT:** WATERFALL WIND FARM

**LOCATION:** WATERFALL WIND FARM

**SCALE:** 1:5000

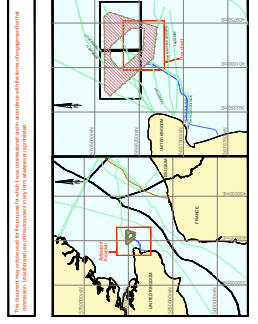
**DATE:** 11/03/14

**DRAWN BY:** J. SMITH

**CHECKED BY:** M. JONES

**APPROVED BY:** K. BROWN

**DATE:** 11/03/14



**WATERFALL WIND POWER LTD WATERFALL**

**FLUGRO SURVEY BY**

**GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY**

**WIND FARM SPECIFICATION**

**THAMET EXPORT CABLE NORTH**

**THAMET EXPORT CABLE SOUTH**

**DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (R1) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)**

**DEPTH TO TOP OF MIDDLE CHALK (R1) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)**

**DEPTH TO BASE OF MIDDLE CHALK (R2) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)**

**DEPTH TO TOP OF MIDDLE CHALK (R2) (HORIZONTAL 1:40)**

SCALE 1:5000 (A0)

DATE 11/03/14

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	11/03/14	J. SMITH	ISSUE FOR TENDER
2	11/03/14	M. JONES	REVISED FOR TENDER
3	11/03/14	K. BROWN	FINAL APPROVAL
4	11/03/14	J. SMITH	ISSUE FOR TENDER

PROJECT: WATERFALL WIND FARM

CLIENT: WATERFALL WIND FARM

DATE: 11/03/14

DRAWN BY: J. SMITH

CHECKED BY: M. JONES

APPROVED BY: K. BROWN

DATE: 11/03/14



F. GEOHAZARD CHART

Drawing	Chart Name	Scale
Geohazard Chart	GE051_TE_GEOHAZARD_NU_10K	1 : 10,000









**G. UHR SEISMIC PROCESSING REPORT**



**Fugro**

**Geophysical Site Survey**

UK Continental Shelf, North Sea

**Thanet Extension Offshore Wind Farm**

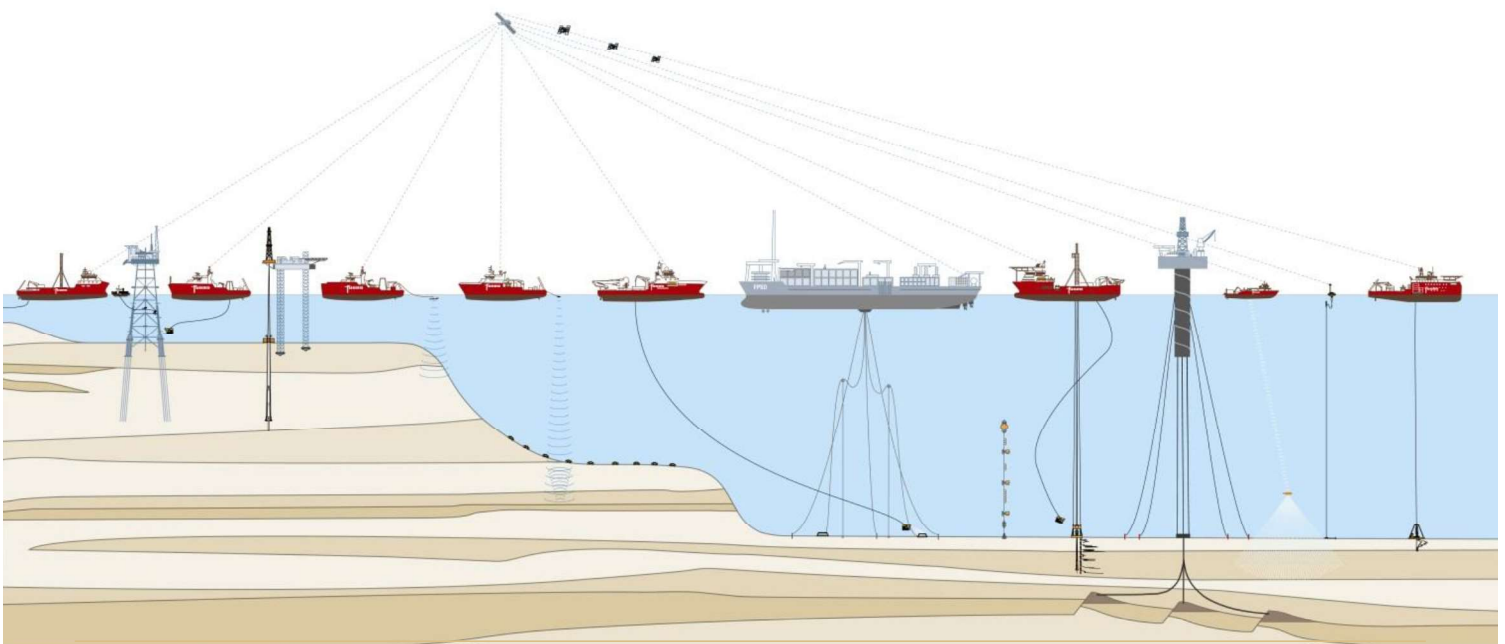
**UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT**

July to September 2016

Fugro Report No.: GE051-R1 / Appendix G

Revision 0

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited





This page is intentionally left blank.

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT



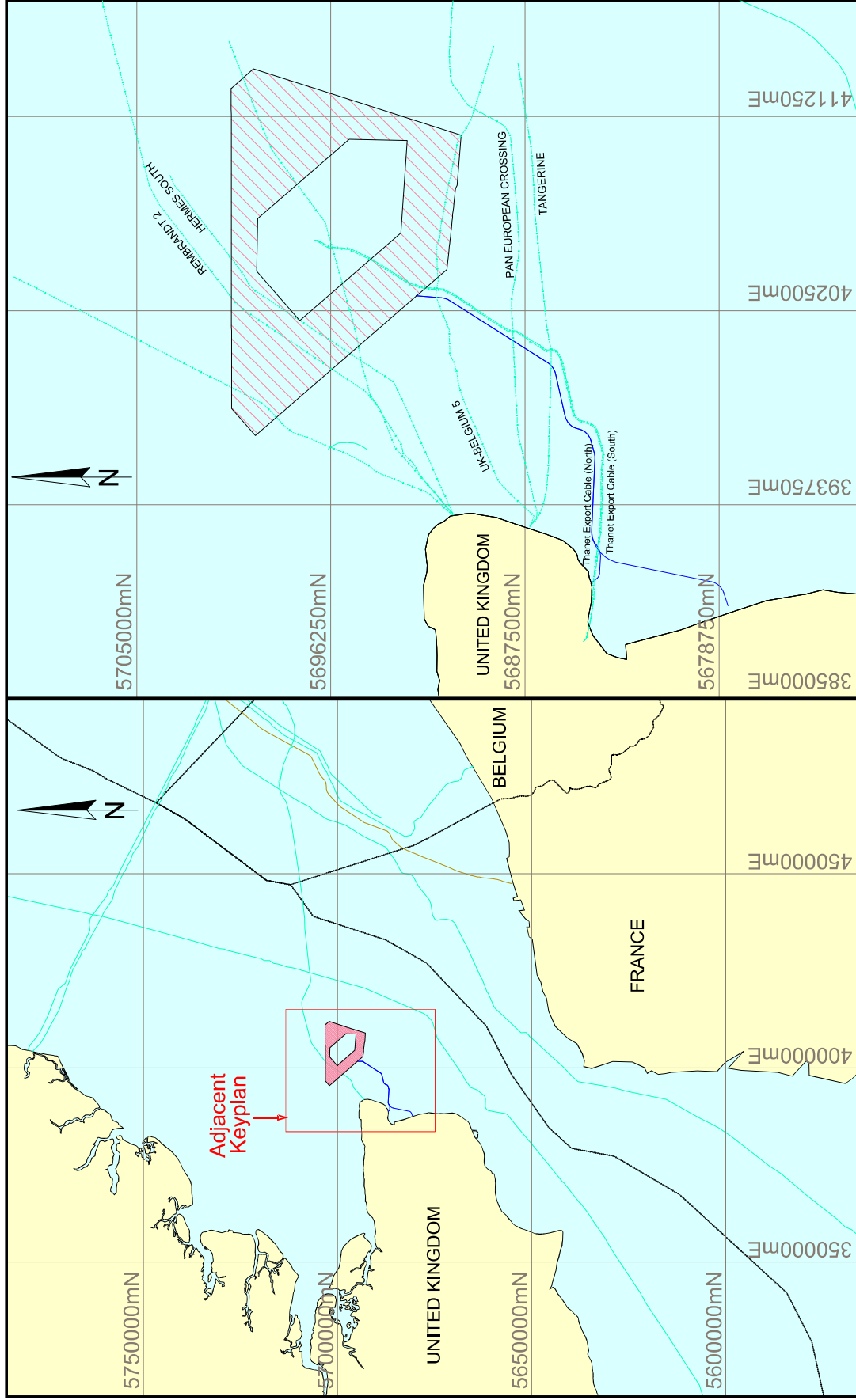
Prepared by: Fugro Survey B.V.  
Prismastraat 4  
2631 RT Nootdorp  
P.O. Box 130  
2630 AC Nootdorp  
The Netherlands  
Phone +31 70 3111444  
Fax +31 70 3111838  
E-mail: FSBVinfo@fugro.com  
Trade Register Nr: 34070322 / VAT Nr:005621409B11

Prepared for: Thanet Offshore Wind Limited  
clo Vattenfall Offshore Wind Power  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
1 Tudor Street  
London  
EC4Y OAH

Rev	Description	Prepared	Checked	Approved	Date
0	Final Issue	C. Chalut-Natal	G.Bais	P-P. Lebbink	03 April 2016
1	Issue for Approval	C. Chalut-Natal	G.Bais	G.Bais	25 November 2016



VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT



KEYPLAN



## CONTENTS

<b>1.</b>	<b>UHR SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION AND QC</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Data Quality Control	3
1.3	Acquisition Parameters	4
1.4	Source Receiver Offset	5
1.5	Source Stability	5
1.6	QC Processing Flow – Sparker data	6
1.6.1	Transcription	6
1.6.2	Near Trace Plot	6
1.6.3	Gain Recovery	6
1.6.4	Frequency Filter	6
1.6.5	Trace Editing	6
1.6.6	CMP Gather	6
1.6.7	Brute Velocity Analysis	6
1.6.8	NMO Correction	7
1.6.9	Front End Mute	7
1.6.10	Brute Stack	7
1.6.11	Noise Analysis	7
1.6.12	Processing Test	7
1.6.13	Navigation Merge	7
1.7	QC Processing Flow – Minigun Data	7
1.7.1	Transcription	7
1.7.2	Near Trace Plot	7
1.7.3	Gain Recovery	7
1.7.4	Frequency Filter	7
1.7.5	Trace Editing	8
1.7.6	CMP Gather	8
1.7.7	Brute Velocity Analysis	8
1.7.8	NMO Correction	8
1.7.9	Front End Mute	8
1.7.10	Brute Stack	8
1.7.11	Noise Analysis	8
1.7.12	Navigation Merge	8
<b>2.</b>	<b>UHR SEISMIC PROCESSING SUMMARY</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1	Offshore Data Processing	9
2.2	Description of Sparker Data Processing	9
2.2.1	Transcription	9
2.2.2	Geometry Assignment and Trace Editing	9
2.2.3	Pre-processing	9
2.2.4	Denoising	9
2.2.5	Demultiple	10
2.2.6	Velocity Analysis	10
2.2.7	CMP Gather and Navigation Merging	10



2.2.8	NMO Correction	10
2.2.9	Front End Mute	10
2.2.10	Stack	10
2.2.11	Deconvolution After Stack (DAS)	10
2.2.12	Filter	11
2.2.13	FX filter	11
2.2.14	Post-stack FK filter	11
2.2.15	Targeted Demultiple (Areas 2A and 2B)	11
2.2.16	Velocity Smoothed Field	11
2.2.17	Post-stack Kirchhoff Time Migration	11
2.2.18	Gabor Deconvolution	12
2.2.19	NLMEAN Random Noise Attenuation	12
2.2.20	Tides Correction and Final Statics	12
2.2.21	SEG-Y (True Amplitude)	12
2.2.22	SEG-Y (Equalized)	12
2.2.23	SEG-Y (Depth)	12
2.3	Description of Minigun Data Processing	13
2.3.1	Transcription	13
2.3.2	Geometry Assignment and Trace Editing	13
2.3.3	Pre-processing	13
2.3.4	Denoising	13
2.3.5	Residual Statics Corrections	13
2.3.6	Demultiple	14
2.3.7	Velocity Analysis	14
2.3.8	CMP Gather and Navigation Merging	14
2.3.9	NMO Correction	14
2.3.10	Front End Mute	14
2.3.11	Stack	14
2.3.12	Targeted Demultiple	14
2.3.13	FK Filter	15
2.3.14	Velocity Smoothed Field	15
2.3.15	Post-stack Kirchhoff Time Migration	15
2.3.16	Time Variant Filter	15
2.3.17	Tides Correction and Final Statics	15
2.3.18	SEG-Y (True Amplitude)	15
2.3.19	SEG-Y (Equalized)	15
2.3.20	Velocity Adjustment	15
2.3.21	SEG-Y (Depth)	16
2.4	Final Processing Sequence and Parameters	16
<b>APPENDICES</b>		<b>20</b>

## APPENDICES

- A. SPARKER NEAR TRACE: EXAMPLE OF A NEAR TRACE SECTION
- B. SPARKER SHOT GATHERS FROM LINE 1\_TS\_01
- C. STACKS OF SPARKER LINE 1\_TS\_01: PRE-STACK ROUTINES
- D. VELOCITY ANALYSIS: EXAMPLE OF VELOCITY PICKING FOR SPARKER DATA
- E. STACKS OF SPARKER LINE 1\_TS\_01: POST-STACK ROUTINES
- F. DEPTH STACKS OF SPARKER LINE 1\_TS\_01
- G. MINIGUN NEAR TRACE: EXAMPLE OF A NEAR TRACE SECTION
- H. MINIGUN SHOT GATHERS FROM LINE M570
- I. STACKS OF MINIGUN LINE M570: PRE-STACK ROUTINES
- J. VELOCITY ANALYSIS: EXAMPLE OF VELOCITY PICKING
- K. STACKS OF MINIGUN LINE M570: POST-STACK ROUTINES
- L. DEPTH STACK OF MINIGUN LINE M570
- M. FEATHER ANGLE COMPARISON
- N. RESOLUTION: SPECTRAL ANALYSIS AND RESOLUTION ESTIMATION
- O. UNCERTAINTIES EVALUATION ON INTERSECTIONS BETWEEN FINAL STACK IN DEPTH
- P. QC LOGS
- Q. OBSERVER LOG

## TABLES

Table 1.1: Number of kilometres processed	2
Table 1.2: Seismic lines details	2
Table 1.3: Streamer depth and notch frequency	6
Table 2.1: Final processing sequence and parameters – Sparker data	17
Table 2.2: Front end mute	18
Table 2.3: Final processing sequence and parameters – Minigun data	18
Table 2.4: Front end mute for Minigun data	19
Table 2.5: Time variant band pass filter values for Minigun data	19
Table 2.6: SEG-Y binary headers	19



## ABBREVIATIONS

AGC	Automatic Gain Controller
CDP	Common Depth Point
CMP	Common Middle Point
CVA	Claritas Velocity Analysis
DAS	Deconvolution After Stack
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
MBES	MultiBeam Echo Sounder
NMO	Normal Move Out
RMS	Root Mean Square
SRME	Surface Related Multiple Elimination
SVD	Single Value Decomposition
SWNA	Surface Wave Noise Attenuation
TFDN	Time-Frequency De-Noise
UHR	Ultra High Resolution





## 1. UHR SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION AND QC

### 1.1 Introduction

The purpose of the Ultra High Resolution seismic survey is to provide interpretable seismic sections to show the thickness of the main geological formations and to locate any structural complexities or geohazards.

During the acquisition, strong tidal currents affected the data quality in all acquisition directions:

- Lines run into the current directions had low feather angle but the high speed through the water increased turbulence and noise on the streamer, inducing source and streamer instability;
- Lines run in the opposite current direction were less noisy but the feather angle was high;
- Lines run with lateral current presented very high feather angle and source and streamer instability.

For comparison, two lines, one with a low feather angle and the other with a high feather angle for both the sparker and the minigun data are shown in Appendix M.

For minigun data (Block 3, 4 and 5), the challenge was to fix the amplitude variation due to the difficulty of balancing the streamer, the attenuation of the long-period multiples mainly associated with the seafloor and the removal of the high vessel noise.

For sparker data (Block1, 2A and 2B), the major processing challenges were the attenuation of the strong secondary bubbles produced by the source, the attenuation of the long-period and the removal of the high vessel noise.

Sparker systems have a reputation of generating long and complex seismic signatures due to secondary bubbles which are considered as short path multiple. Secondary bubbles generate destructive interference that can strongly attenuate amplitudes at some frequencies of particular interest and severely degrade the vertical resolution of the data. Therefore, one of the main aims of the processing was to reduce this multiple energy to boost the vertical resolution of the data and to increase the signal to noise ratio. To see this improvement in resolution produced by the processing, refer to Appendix E - Figure 0.10 to Figure 0.14.

For both sparker and minigun data, elimination of multiple reflections was addressed with the SRME algorithm in the pre-stack phase and with a targeted demultiple (a combination of different routines) in the post-stack phase (refer to Appendix B- Figure 0.5 and Appendix C- Figure 0.8 to see the effects of the demultiple routines for Sparker data, refer to Appendix H - Figure 0.23 and Appendix I - Figure 0.27 for minigun data).

Vessel noise was greatly attenuated in the pre-stack phase with a combination of denoise routine as Time Frequency Denoise, Wavelet Denoise, surface wave attenuation and FK filter (refer to Appendix B - Figure 0.4 and C - Figure 0.7 for sparker data and refer to Appendix H- Figure 0.21 and Appendix I -Figure 0.25 for minigun data).



Time to depth conversion was done considering the entire dataset to minimise mismatches between sparker and minigun lines. Examples of intersections between lines of each block are presented in Appendix O and the shifts measured on different reflectors are reported in Appendix Table 1. Most part of the mismatches are lower than 1.5 m and the maximum values are lower than 2 m in depth, which confirms the data consistency between all lines. Higher mismatches are found at intersections between sparker and minigun lines. Indeed, sparker and minigun data are not directly comparable due to their different frequency content. There is a maximum mismatch of 2.5 m at an intersection between Sparker and minigun lines on a sea bed high.

213 lines were processed, for a total of 1058 km full fold (refer to Table 1.1). Orientation and spacing of the lines are given in the Table 1.2.

**Table 1.1: Number of kilometres processed**

Block	Number of km total	Number of km full fold)
1	336.07	331.75
2A	29.32	28.21
2B	288.44	284.26
3	256.91	254.32
4	88.89	87.04
5	73.59	72.23
Total	1073.22	1057.81

**Table 1.2: Seismic lines details**

Block / Source	Lines	Orientation	Number of lines	Spacing [m]
Block 1 / Sparker	Main lines	138°	27	100
		318°	27	
	Cross lines	48°	2	1000
		228°	4	
Block 2A / Sparker	Main lines	89°	8	100
		269°	5	
	Cross lines	48°	1	NA
		138°	1	
Block 2B / Sparker	Main lines	48°	23	100
		228°	27	
	Cross lines	138°	5	1000
		318	2	
Block 3 / Minigun	Main lines	138°	15	100
		318°	12	
	Cross lines	48°	5	1000
		228°	4	
Block 4 / Minigun	Main lines	93°	14	100
		273°	11	
	Cross lines	228°	1	NA



Block / Source	Lines	Orientation	Number of lines	Spacing [m]
Block 5 / Minigun	Main lines	17°	10	100
		197°	7	
	Cross lines	228°	2	1000

**1.2 Data Quality Control**

At the beginning of the survey, pulse tests were performed for both sources. These tests are registered with a calibrated hydrophone and enable to check the conformity of the sources signatures with the manufacturer's signatures libraries.

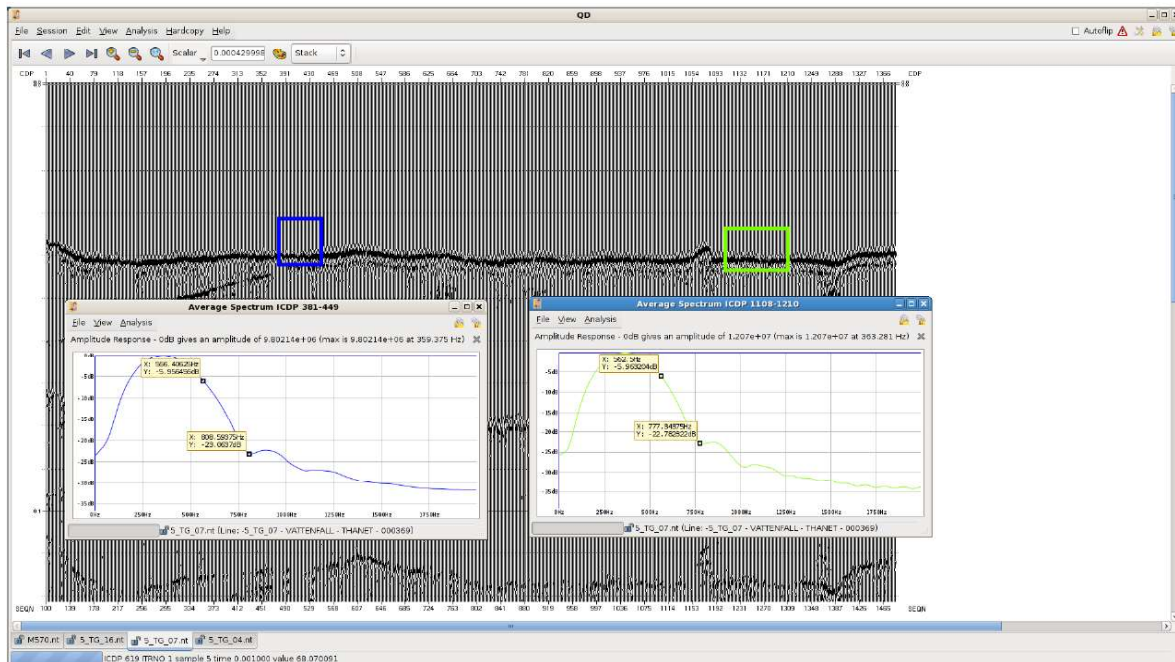
The number of tips and the source power of the Sparker were tested during the first test lines to achieve the best trade-off between penetration and resolution. 360 tip and a source power of 600 J were chosen as the best values.

Streamer depth was also tested to obtain the best compromise between resolution and good signal to noise ratio. The chosen streamer depth was 0.5 m. For a detailed description of these values refer to the QC logs in Appendix P.

Streamer depth was monitored by three depth controllers, two of which were also compass birds. Streamer feather angles were regulated using the compass birds. This for two reasons: the shallow depth of the target and the short length of the streamer. Noise levels were checked at the start and at the end of all the lines. All the observations regarding feather angle, bird depths and noise levels were annotated on the observer and QC logs (refer to Appendix Q and P).

On board quality control of the UHR data was performed by experienced seismic processors utilising the CGG Uniseis seismic processing. Parameter tests (e.g. notch frequency analysis), noise analysis and preliminary processing were completed in order to produce a preliminary brute stack for each survey line (Figure 1.1).

## Line 5\_TG\_07, neartrace ch. 2



www.fugro.com

Figure 1.1: Example of parameter test (notch frequency analysis)

### 1.3 Acquisition Parameters

The acquisition parameters for the Sparker UHR survey were as follows:

Sparker	GSO 540 (360) tip sparker
Source tow depth	0.5 m
Source output energy	600/800 J
Shot point interval	1.56 m
Streamer	Geometrics GeoEel solid streamer
Streamer tow depth	0.5 m
Length active section	150 m
No. of Groups	48
Hydrophones per group	4
Group interval	3.125
Streamer sensitivity	20 $\mu\text{V}/\mu\text{B}$
Record length	330 ms
Sampling interval	0.250 ms (1/4th)
Lateral offset	5.1 m
Inline Offset	5.0 m

The acquisition parameters for the Minigun UHR survey were as follows:

Minigun	Sleeve gun 5 cu.in.
Source tow depth	0.75 m
Source output energy	5 Cu.in
Shot point interval	3.125 m
Streamer	Geometrics GeoEel solid streamer
Streamer tow depth	0.75 m
Length active section	150 m
No. of Groups	48
Hydrophones per group	4
Group interval	3.125
Streamer sensitivity	20 $\mu\text{V}/\mu\text{B}$
Record length	330 ms
Sampling interval	0.250 ms (1/4th)
Lateral offset	5.1 m
Inline Offset	5.0 m

#### 1.4 Source Receiver Offset

In order to ensure reliable source-receiver geometry, offsets were carefully checked on the seismic data. This was done by measuring the first arrival times in the shot domain and converting the times to metres using the sound velocity profile data.

#### 1.5 Source Stability

The stability, quality and amplitude of the source was evaluated during the onboard quality control process. These attributes are best exemplified in the shape of the first arrival wavelet (a visible pulse recorded of the event travelling directly through the water from the source array to the first trace). Each trace in a shot gather will record a first arrival. However, the direct wave gets distorted by the receiver ghost and by the merging of the first arrival and the water bottom event on the farther offsets. Therefore, the first trace of each shot is selected and displayed next to each other to produce a near trace section. On the near trace section the direct wave can be visually inspected to confirm the stability of the wavelet shape. Furthermore, the first arrival will always be recorded at the same time from shot to shot unless there is a change in the tow depth of the source or receiver cable.

The recorded wavelet of the sparker was stable in shape and quite stable in time throughout the whole survey showing the high quality repeatability of the source used. Indeed, the variations in time were due to the strong currents and the sea conditions.

The recorded minigun wavelet presented some variations in time for the same environmental conditions. At the beginning of the survey, the gun controller was not firing at a constant time rate inducing sharp lateral changes in the data. Residual static corrections were tested in the office during acquisition and the decision was made that the problem could be addressed by processing and that these lines were acceptable.



The source stability was also evaluated with the power spectrum of the first arrival and the water bottom reflection. A change in depth of the source or receiver will result in differences in the frequencies recorded. Some correspondences between streamer depth and notch frequency are given in Table 1.3.

**Table 1.3: Streamer depth and notch frequency**

Streamer depth (m)	Notch frequency (Hz)
0.2	3795
0.4	1898
0.7	1084
0.8	949

## 1.6 QC Processing Flow – Sparker data

### 1.6.1 Transcription

The field data were converted from SEG-D format to CGG Uniseis internal format.

### 1.6.2 Near Trace Plot

The near trace was plotted and checked carefully to determine if there is a timing problem.

An example of a near trace plot is given in Appendix A.

### 1.6.3 Gain Recovery

A  $T^2$  amplitude gain recovery to correct seismic data for geometrical spreading was used.

### 1.6.4 Frequency Filter

A Butterworth shaped frequency filter was applied in order to limit the frequencies to the useful signal range. The optimal low cut and high cut values chosen were 150 Hz and 1800 Hz respectively.

### 1.6.5 Trace Editing

The data was inspected in the shot domain to assess the signal to noise ratio, noise types, and other types of issues. Missing shots and shots with dead traces were logged in order to help further processing. Channel 23 was spiky during the whole Thanet survey. A polarity check was performed on the first line of the survey; no reverted polarity was detected.

Examples of raw shot gather and shot gather after gain recovery and band pass filter are given in Appendix B- Figure 0.1 and Figure 0.2.

### 1.6.6 CMP Gather

Seismic data was sorted into 48 fold CMP gathers.

### 1.6.7 Brute Velocity Analysis

A brute velocity was picked in the middle of the first acquired line using a recorded water velocity of 1517 m/s.



#### 1.6.8 NMO Correction

The CMP gathers were Normal Move Out (NMO) corrected using the Dix 2<sup>nd</sup> order equation. Velocity picked in the previous step was used.

#### 1.6.9 Front End Mute

A brute outer trace mute removed the regions of the CMP gather which suffered unacceptable NMO stretch.

#### 1.6.10 Brute Stack

Stacking was performed using  $1/\sqrt{N}$  mute compensation.

#### 1.6.11 Noise Analysis

For each trace, the Root Mean Square (RMS) amplitude was computed in the shot domain in a selected time window. A trapezoidal time window was chosen above the first arrival to assess the level of noise.

#### 1.6.12 Processing Test

To better evaluate the data quality and the efficiency of processing, some routines were run for QC. Prestack routines as despiking, FK filter and deconvolution and post stack routine including migration help in rejecting or accepting the seismic lines.

#### 1.6.13 Navigation Merge

When available, navigation data were merged with seismic data in order to determine potential navigation processing issues or missed shots.

### 1.7 QC Processing Flow – Minigun Data

#### 1.7.1 Transcription

The field data were converted from SEG-D format to CGG Uniseis internal format.

#### 1.7.2 Near Trace Plot

The near trace was plotted and checked carefully to determine if there is a timing problem.

An example of a near trace plot is given in Appendix G.

#### 1.7.3 Gain Recovery

A  $T^2$  amplitude gain recovery to correct seismic data for geometrical spreading was used.

#### 1.7.4 Frequency Filter

A Butterworth shaped frequency filter was applied in order to limit the frequencies to the useful signal range. The optimal low cut and high cut values chosen were 40 Hz and 1800 Hz respectively.



#### 1.7.5 Trace Editing

The data was inspected in the shot domain to assess the signal to noise ratio, noise types, and other types of issues. Missing shots and shots with dead traces were logged in order to help further processing. Channel 23 was spiky during the whole Thanet survey. A polarity check was performed on the first line of the survey; no reverted polarity was detected.

Examples of raw shot gather and shot gather after gain recovery and band pass filter are given in Appendix H - Figure 0.19 and Figure 0.20.

#### 1.7.6 CMP Gather

Seismic data was sorted into 24 fold CMP gathers.

#### 1.7.7 Brute Velocity Analysis

A brute velocity was picked in the middle of the first acquired line using a recorded water velocity of 1517 m/s.

#### 1.7.8 NMO Correction

The CMP gathers were Normal Move Out (NMO) corrected using the Dix 2<sup>nd</sup> order equation. Velocity picked in the previous step was used.

#### 1.7.9 Front End Mute

A brute outer trace mute removed the regions of the CMP gather which suffered unacceptable NMO stretch.

#### 1.7.10 Brute Stack

Stacking was performed using  $1/\sqrt{N}$  mute compensation.

#### 1.7.11 Noise Analysis

For each trace, the Root Mean Square (RMS) amplitude was computed in the shot domain in a selected time window. A trapezoidal time window was chosen above the first arrival to assess the level of noise.

#### 1.7.12 Navigation Merge

When available, navigation data were merged with seismic data in order to determine potential navigation processing issues or missed shots.





## **2. UHR SEISMIC PROCESSING SUMMARY**

### **2.1 Offshore Data Processing**

The UHR lines were processed in the Fugro Oceansismica Office in Rome, using the CGG Uniseis seismic processing package.

The processing flow was thoroughly tested to get the best improvement in the seismic data quality. Shot editing was initially carried out; several tests were done to choose the seismic processing parameters. At each new test stage, the data quality is analysed on both shots and stacks display.

### **2.2 Description of Sparker Data Processing**

#### **2.2.1 Transcription**

Field data were converted to CGG Uniseis internal format.

#### **2.2.2 Geometry Assignment and Trace Editing**

Geometry assignment to traces was applied; bad shots and traces were omitted and dummy shots inserted where necessary.

#### **2.2.3 Pre-processing**

An amplitude gain recovery was applied to correct seismic data for geometrical spreading. A wide Butterworth band pass filter was applied to remove the low frequency swell noise.

#### **2.2.4 Denoising**

Time-Frequency De-Noise (TFDN) was applied to reduce swell noise and other kinds of noise in the shot gathers. TFDN works by transforming a number of traces in a short sliding time window to the frequency domain. In this window and working on single frequencies at a time it computes an attribute value (median, low quartile etc.) of the spectral amplitude. If any frequency component in a given trace is larger than a threshold (defined as a fraction of the computed attribute), TFDN attenuates the anomalous amplitude at that frequency, in the current trace under investigation, to the level of the threshold attribute.

FK filtering is often used to remove linear coherent noise because data with different dips in the TX domain maps in different regions of the FK domain. The data is transformed from the TX to the FK domain with a 2D Fast Fourier Transform (FFT). Before the transformation the data is expanded (the number of traces and the number of samples are both rounded up to a greater power of two), a necessity for the FFT. A filter is constructed in the FK Domain selecting zones which are to be passed or rejected. In this case, polygons were picked to delimit the area containing the dipping noise to be rejected. After muting, the data is inverse transformed in the TX domain.

To attenuate coherent noise a Surface Wave Noise Attenuation (SWNA) routine was also applied. The method is basically an averaging of samples from adjacent traces at each temporal frequency.

To attenuate random and coherent noise a surgical mute was applied in the wavelet domain. A variation on the Discrete Wavelet transform called a Stationary Wavelet transform was used to convert the data in the wavelet domain.

To remove spikes an automatic trace editing routine (despike) was applied. This routine despikes zeroes in trace windows which have an abnormal peak-to-median or a mean which lies outside a specified standard deviation.

Time-Frequency De-Noise (TFDN) was also applied to reduce swell noise and other kind of noise in the common offset domain. An example of denoise effects can be seen in Appendix C - Figure 0.7.

### **2.2.5 Demultiple**

To reduce multiple energy, SRME (Surface Related Multiple Elimination) was carried out. SRME uses the geometry of shot recording to estimate all possible multiples that can be generated by the surface. Before evaluating the multiple model, the recorded data was extrapolated to zero offset and a mute was applied to the input shot records to remove direct arrival and guided wave energy. The predicted multiples energy was removed from the input gathers with a double adaptive matching algorithm, the first done in the offset plain domain and the second in the shot domain. Before adaptive subtraction, the modelled multiples were NMO corrected and any energy above the first seafloor multiple was removed by muting. An example of demultiple effects can be seen in Appendix C - Figure 0.8.

### **2.2.6 Velocity Analysis**

Seismic velocities were picked every 500 m using Uniseis Interactive Velocity Analysis (MGIVA) package. Velocity analysis included semblance displays, interactive gather and stack, constant velocity stack panels and full line stacks showing the location of the pickings (refer to Appendix D - Figure 0.9).

### **2.2.7 CMP Gather and Navigation Merging**

Seismic data were sorted into 48 fold CMP gathers and merged with navigation.

### **2.2.8 NMO Correction**

The CMP gathers were NMO corrected using the Dix 2<sup>nd</sup> order equation. The velocity picked in the previous step was used.

### **2.2.9 Front End Mute**

An outer trace mute was applied to remove the regions of the CMP gather which suffered unacceptable NMO stretch. A single mute profile was used for all the lines.

### **2.2.10 Stack**

Stacking was performed using  $1/\sqrt{N}$  compensation, where N is the actual fold of stack at some particular time in the section ( $1 < N < \text{MAXFOLD}$ ).

### **2.2.11 Deconvolution After Stack (DAS)**

For spiking or predictive deconvolution the Wiener-Levinson algorithm is applied to the autocorrelation of the derivation window to produce a time domain operator which will be either spiking or predictive, depending on the specified operator and gap length. Then, the operator is convolved with the original trace in the time-domain. Operator and gap lengths were chosen to produce a spiking time domain operator to remove Sparker secondary bubbles and therefore to enhance the vertical resolution. Four

operators were used to account for the signal variation with time and two successive DAS were applied (refer to Appendix E – Figure 0.11).

#### **2.2.12 Filter**

A Butterworth band pass filter was applied to remove extra noise.

#### **2.2.13 FX filter**

FX Deconvolution is a process designed to effectively attenuate random noise by prediction of the non-random signal content in a seismic trace. Events with similar dips appear as a sinusoidal complex signal along a given frequency slice, and are therefore predictable. For each frequency in the transforms, an optimum deconvolution operator is used to predict the next trace in the sequence. Any difference between the predicted waveform and the actual one can be classified as noise, and removed.

#### **2.2.14 Post-stack FK filter**

FK filtering is often used to remove linear coherent noise because data with different dips in the TX domain maps in different regions of the FK domain. The data is transformed from the TX to the FK domain with a 2D Fast Fourier Transform (FFT). Before the transformation the data is expanded (the number of traces and the number of samples are both rounded up to a greater power of two), a necessity for the FFT. A filter is constructed in the FK Domain selecting zones which are to be passed or rejected. In this case, polygons were picked to delimit the area containing the dipping noise to be rejected. After muting the data is inverse transformed in the TX domain.

Refer to Appendix E - Figure 0.12 for stack after FX and FK filters.

#### **2.2.15 Targeted Demultiple (Areas 2A and 2B)**

Single Value Decomposition (SVD) was used to remove the first and second order water-bottom multiple residual energy. SVD is a powerful tool for detecting laterally coherent signals in multi trace recordings. It constructs an orthogonal (data dependent) set of directions ordered according to the degree of variance they witness. These directions form the basis elements for a transform called a Karhunen-Loeve transform.

#### **2.2.16 Velocity Smoothed Field**

A smoothed velocity field derived from picked velocities was used for migration. Spatial smoothing of velocity fields was performed by blending the field at each control position with contributions from its neighbours. The neighbouring contributions are down weighted by an inverse radial distance scheme.

#### **2.2.17 Post-stack Kirchhoff Time Migration**

To collapse diffractions and move reflectors to their true subsurface position a post-stack Kirchhoff time migration was applied. A spherical spreading factor of  $1/(\text{root TV squared})$  was applied before summation. A wavelet shaping factor was applied to correct distortions of the amplitude and the phase spectra introduced by the summation. An Obliquity factor was applied to take in account the angle dependency of amplitudes (refer to Appendix E – Figure 0.13).

### 2.2.18 Gabor Deconvolution

The Gabor transform is a short window Fourier transform that allows a time-frequency representation of the time domain seismic trace. The signal is first multiplied by a Gaussian function and the output function is then transformed with a Fourier transform. The deconvolution process itself is implemented as a time-frequency domain spectral division based on the Gabor transform. An average deconvolution operator is derived from the Gabor spectrum and applied for the whole ensemble.

### 2.2.19 NLMEAN Random Noise Attenuation

The method is based on the redundancy present in the data. Each seismic sample is replaced by the weighted average of all the other samples in a window. The weight of each sample in the average is dependent on the similarity between the neighbourhoods of the considered samples, regardless of proximity. This makes the average non local.

Refer to Appendix E – Figure 0.14 for stack after Gabor deconvolution and random noise attenuation.

### 2.2.20 Tides Correction and Final Statics

Time shifts were applied to correct for the tidal effect. Tide corrections derived from static shifts were applied to match the multibeam water bottom which was vertically referenced to the Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT). From the P1/90, this water bottom was imported in the seismic stack as a horizon, and then a shift was applied to obtain the best match between seismic water bottom and MultiBeam Echo Sounder (MBES) water bottom for the overall line.

### 2.2.21 SEG-Y (True Amplitude)

True Amplitude migrated SEG-Y outputs were performed with a standard 3200 byte EBCDIC textual header which contains the recording data and processing flow.

### 2.2.22 SEG-Y (Equalized)

Automatic Gain Controller (AGC) Equalization was applied to balance the final section. To equalize the section a time window was slid sample-by-sample to derive the "amplitude model" for the traces. To avoid the problem of large amplitude events casting shadows over adjacent weaker events, two different length AGC windows were used. At any sample, the model trace was derived from whichever model gave the greater value. Furthermore, the original character of the section is often lost because noise is equalised to the same level as coherent signal. The equalisation has no respect for any signal "stand-out". To solve this problem, a percentage of equalisation was defined and applied. SEG-Y outputs were performed with a standard 3200 byte EBCDIC textual header which contains the recording data and processing flow. True amplitude sections are preferred for interpretation. (Refer to Appendix E – Figure 0.16 for equalized section).

### 2.2.23 SEG-Y (Depth)

Data was converted from the time to the depth domain using the smoothed velocity field derived from pickings. . For each line the true Amplitude migrated section was output using a standard 3200 byte EBCDIC textual header which contains the recording data and processing flow.



## **2.3 Description of Minigun Data Processing**

### **2.3.1 Transcription**

Field data were converted to CGG Uniseis internal format.

### **2.3.2 Geometry Assignment and Trace Editing**

Geometry assignment to traces was applied; bad shots and traces were omitted and dummy shots inserted where necessary.

### **2.3.3 Pre-processing**

An amplitude gain recovery was applied to correct seismic data for geometrical spreading. A wide Butterworth band pass filter was applied to remove the low frequency swell noise.

### **2.3.4 Denoising**

Time-Frequency De-Noise (TFDN) was applied to reduce swell noise and other kind of noise in the shot gathers. TFDN works by transforming a number of traces in a short sliding time window to the frequency domain. In this window and working on single frequencies at a time it computes an attribute value (median, low quartile etc.) of the spectral amplitude. If any frequency component in a given trace is larger than a threshold (defined as a fraction of the computed attribute), TFDN attenuates the anomalous amplitude at that frequency, in the current trace under investigation, to the level of the threshold attribute.

To remove spikes an automatic trace editing routine (despike) was applied. This routine despikes zeroes in trace windows which have an abnormal peak-to-median or a mean which lies outside a specified standard deviation.

To attenuate coherent noise a Surface Wave Noise Attenuation (SWNA) routine was also applied. The method is basically an averaging of samples from adjacent traces at each temporal frequency.

An example of denoise effects can be seen in Appendix I - Figure 0.25.

### **2.3.5 Residual Statics Corrections**

A combination of two routines has been used to compensate the source firing variation.

NEBULA computes statics based on summed cross-correlations at source and receiver location. It uses a pilot trace constructed at each CDP using a weighted mix of stacked traces or input from an external stack data set. Input CDP must be NMO corrected and muted. Cross-correlations of the pilot trace with traces in the respective CDP gather are summed into buffers for each source and receiver station number before being resampled and picked to derive a static values that are output to disk files and then applied to seismic data.

PASTA is an automatic residual statics programme which applies static shifts to traces on a CDP-consistent basis, using cross-correlations of NMO-corrected CDP gather traces with a CDP pilot trace for each depth point.

An example of data after residual statics correction effects can be seen in Appendix I.

### 2.3.6 Demultiple

To reduce multiple energy, SRME (Surface Related Multiple Elimination) was carried out. SRME uses the geometry of shot recording to estimate all possible multiples that can be generated by the surface. Before evaluating the multiple model, the recorded data was extrapolated to zero offset and a mute was applied to the input shot records to remove direct arrival and guided wave energy. The predicted multiples energy was removed from the input gathers with a double adaptive matching algorithm, the first done in the offset plain domain and the second in the shot domain. Before adaptive subtraction, the modelled multiples were NMO corrected and any energy above the first seafloor multiple was removed by muting. An example of demultiple effects can be seen in Appendix I - Figure 0.27.

### 2.3.7 Velocity Analysis

Seismic velocities were picked every 500 m using Uniseis Interactive Velocity Analysis (MGIVA) package. Velocity analysis included semblance displays, interactive gather and stack, constant velocity stack panels and full line stacks showing the location of the pickings (refer to Appendix J - Figure 0.28).

### 2.3.8 CMP Gather and Navigation Merging

Seismic data were sorted into 24 fold CMP gathers and merged with navigation.

### 2.3.9 NMO Correction

The CMP gathers were NMO corrected using the Dix 2<sup>nd</sup> order equation. The velocity picked in the previous step was used.

### 2.3.10 Front End Mute

An outer trace mute was applied to remove the regions of the CMP gather which suffered unacceptable NMO stretch. A single mute profile was used for all the lines.

### 2.3.11 Stack

Stacking was performed using  $1/\sqrt{N}$  compensation, where N is the actual fold of stack at some particular time in the section ( $1 < N < \text{MAXFOLD}$ ).

### 2.3.12 Targeted Demultiple

Single Value Decomposition (SVD) was used to remove the first and second order water-bottom multiple residual energy. SVD is a powerful tool for detecting laterally coherent signals in multi trace recordings. It constructs an orthogonal (data dependent) set of directions ordered according to the degree of variance they witness. These directions form the basis elements for a transform called a Karhunen-Loeve transform (refer to Appendix K – Figure 0.30).

### 2.3.13 FK Filter

FK filtering is often used to remove linear coherent noise because data with different dips in the TX domain maps in different regions of the FK domain. A tapered fan shaped filter was applied to the data in the F-K domain with rejected data outside of the fan (refer to Appendix K – Figure 0.31).

### 2.3.14 Velocity Smoothed Field

A smoothed velocity field derived from picked velocities was used for migration. Spatial smoothing of velocity fields was performed by blending the field at each control position with contributions from its neighbours. The neighbouring contributions are down weighted by an inverse radial distance scheme.

### 2.3.15 Post-stack Kirchhoff Time Migration

To collapse diffractions and move reflectors to their true subsurface position a post-stack Kirchhoff time migration was applied. A spherical spreading factor of  $1/(\text{root TV squared})$  was applied before summation. A wavelet shaping factor was applied to correct distortions of the amplitude and the phase spectra introduced by the summation. An Obliquity factor was applied to take in account the angle dependency of amplitudes (refer to Appendix K – Figure 0.32).

### 2.3.16 Time Variant Filter

A Time Variant Butterworth shaped frequency filter was applied to enhance the signal to noise ratio of the final stack. Different windows and high cut / low cut values were tested in order to ensure the best results with minimum loss of information. Amplitude decay was analysed and a final gain function was applied (refer to Appendix K – Figure 0.33).

### 2.3.17 Tides Correction and Final Statics

Time shifts were applied to correct for the tidal effect. Static shifts were applied to match the multibeam water bottom which was vertically referenced to the Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT). From the P1/90, this water bottom was imported in the seismic stack as a horizon, and then a shift was applied to obtain the best match between seismic water bottom and MultiBeam Echo Sounder (MBES) water bottom for the overall line.

### 2.3.18 SEG-Y (True Amplitude)

True Amplitude migrated SEG-Y outputs were performed with a standard 3200 byte EBCDIC textual header which contains the recording data and processing flow.

### 2.3.19 SEG-Y (Equalized)

Automatic Gain Controller (AGC) Equalization was applied to balance the final section. To equalize the section a time window was slid sample-by-sample to derive the "amplitude model" for the traces. SEG-Y outputs were performed with a standard 3200 byte EBCDIC textual header which contains the recording data and processing flow. True amplitude sections are anyway preferred for interpretation (refer to Appendix K –Figure 0.35 for equalized section).

### 2.3.20 Velocity Adjustment

The stacking smoothed velocities were used to perform the time to depth conversion. These time to depth conversion velocities could not be calibrated on stratigraphy as no information was available on



the depth in the survey area. As sparker data are more reliable at the depth of interest (shallower part) the decision was made to adjust the velocities of the minigun data in order to reduce the discrepancies at the intersection between sparker and minigun depth sections. So a variation on the previously smoothed velocities was applied, as a percentage of the original velocity.

#### **2.3.21 SEG-Y (Depth)**

Data was converted from the time to the depth domain using the smoothed velocity field derived from pickings. For each line the true amplitude migrated section was output using a standard 3200 byte EBCDIC textual header which contains the recording data and processing flow. An example of final sections can be seen in Appendix L - Figure 0.36.

### **2.4 Final Processing Sequence and Parameters**

Table 2.1 to

Table **2.5** indicate the main parameters and the final processing sequence used to process the UHR data.



**Table 2.1: Final processing sequence and parameters – Sparker data**

<b>Transcription</b>	From SEG-D to CGG Uniseis internal format.
<b>Static correction for instrumental delay</b>	22 ms
<b>Geometry assignment and Traces Edit</b>	
<b>Geometrical divergence correction</b>	T <sup>2</sup> amplitude gain recovery
<b>Band Pass Filter</b>	18 dB/Oct, 40 Hz – 1800 Hz, 53 dB/Oct
<b>Time Frequency Denoise (TFDN) – pass 1</b>	0 to 1800 Hz; Application from 100 ms to 320 ms; Attribute = Median; Threshold = 4 * Median
<b>Time Frequency Denoise (TFDN) – pass 2</b>	0 to 100 Hz; Application from 0 ms to 320 ms; Attribute = Lower Quartile (LQT); Threshold = 4 * LQT
<b>FK Filter</b>	Polygon muting in the FK domain
<b>Surface Wave Noise Attenuation (SWNA)</b>	Surface velocity 2000 m/s
<b>WAVlet DeNoise (WAVDN)</b>	
<b>Despike</b>	
<b>Time Frequency Denoise in Common offset domain</b>	0 to 1800 Hz; Application from 80 ms to 320 ms; Attribute = Median; Threshold = 4 * Median
<b>SRME</b>	Extrapolation to zero offset; Time shift: 0 ms
<b>Match in common offset domain</b>	Filter length 20 ms; Window length 100 ms
<b>Match in shot domain</b>	Filter length 20 ms; Window length 100 ms
<b>Velocity Analysis</b>	every 500 m
<b>Velocity smoothed field</b>	Weight = 1/r <sup>0.1</sup> (r=radial distance) Search radial distance = 2000 m
<b>CMP sorting &amp; Navigation Assignment</b>	48 fold
<b>NMO Correction</b>	Dix 2 <sup>nd</sup> Order
<b>Front End Mute</b>	A single mute for all lines – see Table 2.2
<b>Stack</b>	1/Root N compensation
<b>Deconvolution After Stack (DAS)</b>	4 operators / trace Operator 5 ms, Gap 2.4 ms Definition window 30-100 ms Application time 30 ms Operator 5 ms, Gap 2.4 ms Definition window 70-100 ms Application time 80 ms Operator 5 ms, Gap 2.5 ms Definition window 150-250 ms Application time 160 ms Operator 5 ms, Gap 4 ms Definition window 200-300 ms Application time 220 ms
<b>Deconvolution After Stack (DAS)</b>	1 operator / trace Operator 7.55 ms, Gap 2.25 ms Definition window 20-63 ms Application time 30 ms
<b>Band Pass filter</b>	18 dB/Oct, 200 Hz – 1500 Hz, 53 dB/Oct
<b>FX Filter</b>	
<b>FK Filter</b>	Polygon muting in the FK domain
<b>Targeted Demultiple (Areas 2A and 2B)</b>	Single Value Decomposition
<b>Post stack Kirchhoff migration</b>	180 traces half-aperture; No velocity variation
<b>Gabor deconvolution (GABOR)</b>	
<b>Non Local Mean (NLMEAN)</b>	
<b>Tide Corrections and Static Shifts</b>	Vertical reference to LAT
<b>SEG-Y (True Amplitude)</b>	Migrated True Amplitude
<b>SEG-Y (Equalized)</b>	AGC parameters: Major derivation window length: 200 ms Minor derivation window length: 15 ms Percentage of equalisation: 30
<b>SEG-Y (Depth)</b>	Migrated True Amplitude

Details about position of shot point and CDP numbers and their coordinates in the SEG-Y headers are given in Table 2.6.



**Table 2.2: Front end mute**

Offset (m)	Time (ms)	Offset (m)	Time (ms)
7	18	90	90
37	32	111	118
46	38	139	153
58	53	152	171
71	71		

**Table 2.3: Final processing sequence and parameters – Minigun data**

<b>Transcription</b>	From SEG-D to CGG Uniseis internal format.
<b>Static correction for instrumental delay</b>	4 ms
<b>Geometry assignment and Traces Edit</b>	
<b>Geometrical divergence correction</b>	T <sup>2</sup> amplitude gain recovery
<b>Band Pass Filter</b>	18 dB/Oct, 40 Hz – 1800 Hz, 53 dB/Oct
<b>Time Frequency Denoise (TFDN) – pass 1</b>	0 to 100 Hz; Application from 0 ms to 300/330 ms; Attribute = Lower Quartile (LQT); Threshold = 4 * LQT
<b>Time Frequency Denoise (TFDN) – pass 2</b>	0 to 120 Hz; Application from 180 ms to 300/330 ms; Attribute = Lower Quartile (LQT); Threshold = 4 * LQT
<b>Surface Wave Noise Attenuation (SWNA)</b>	Surface velocity 2000 m/s
<b>WAVlet DeNoise (WAVDN)</b>	
<b>Despike</b>	
<b>NEBULA</b>	
<b>PASTA</b>	
<b>SRME</b>	Extrapolation to zero offset; Time shift: 0 ms
<b>Match in common offset domain</b>	Filter length 5 ms; Window length 30 ms
<b>Match in shot domain</b>	Filter length 5 ms; Window length 30 ms
<b>Velocity Analysis</b>	every 500 m
<b>Velocity smoothed field</b>	Weight = 1/r <sup>0.1</sup> (r=radial distance) Search radial distance = 2000 m
<b>CMP sorting &amp; Navigation Assignment</b>	24 fold
<b>NMO Correction</b>	Dix 2 <sup>nd</sup> Order
<b>Front End Mute</b>	Keyed on water bottom – see Table 2.4
<b>Stack</b>	1/Root N compensation
<b>Targeted Demultiple (Areas 2A and 2B)</b>	Single Value Decomposition
<b>FX Filter (Blocks 3 and 4)</b>	
<b>FK Filter</b>	+/- 0.8 ms / trace
<b>Targeted Demultiple</b>	Single Value Decomposition
<b>Post stack Kirchhoff migration</b>	180 traces half-aperture; No velocity variation
<b>Time Variamt band Pass Filter</b>	see Table 2.5
<b>Tide Corrections and Static Shifts</b>	Vertical reference to LAT
<b>SEG-Y (True Amplitude)</b>	Migrated True Amplitude
<b>SEG-Y (Equalized)</b>	AGC Derivation window 100 ms
<b>Velocity variation</b>	100 ms - 91%, 200 ms - 94%, 330 ms -101%
<b>SEG-Y (Depth)</b>	Migrated True Amplitude

Details about position of shot point and CDP numbers and their coordinates in the SEG-Y headers are given in Table 2.6.



**Table 2.4: Front end mute for Minigun data**

Trace	Time (ms)	Trace	Time (ms)	Trace	Time (ms)
Water bottom 26 ms		Water bottom 53 ms		Water bottom 69 ms	
1	22	1	49	1	65
11	22	11	50	15	65
19	45	23	86	21	86
35	72	35	101	27	101
47	121	47	129	47	120

**Table 2.5: Time variant band pass filter values for Minigun data**

Low-cut slope (dB/octave)	Low-cut freq. (Hz)	High-cut freq. (Hz)	High-cut slope (dB/octave)	Start Application Time (ms)
13	50	750	48	0
13	40	550	48	110

**Table 2.6: SEG-Y binary headers**

Headers	Bytes
Shot point number	17 – 20
CDP number	21 – 24
CDP X coordinates	73 – 76 and 81-84
CDP Y coordinates	77 – 80 and 85-88

## APPENDICES

- A. SPARKER NEAR TRACE: EXAMPLE OF A NEAR TRACE SECTION
- B. SPARKER SHOT GATHERS FROM LINE 1\_TS\_01
- C. STACKS OF SPARKER LINE 1\_TS\_01: PRE-STACK ROUTINES
- D. VELOCITY ANALYSIS: EXAMPLE OF VELOCITY PICKING FOR SPARKER DATA
- E. STACKS OF SPARKER LINE 1\_TS\_01: POST-STACK ROUTINES
- F. DEPTH STACKS OF SPARKER LINE 1\_TS\_01
- G. MINIGUN NEAR TRACE: EXAMPLE OF A NEAR TRACE SECTION
- H. MINIGUN SHOT GATHERS FROM LINE M570
- I. STACKS OF MINIGUN LINE M570: PRE-STACK ROUTINES
- J. VELOCITY ANALYSIS: EXAMPLE OF VELOCITY PICKING
- K. STACKS OF MINIGUN LINE M570: POST-STACK ROUTINES
- L. DEPTH STACK OF MINIGUN LINE M570
- M. FEATHER ANGLE COMPARISON
- N. RESOLUTION: SPECTRAL ANALYSIS AND RESOLUTION ESTIMATION
- O. UNCERTAINTIES EVALUATION ON INTERSECTIONS BETWEEN FINAL STACK IN DEPTH
- P. QC LOGS
- Q. OBSERVER LOG

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

A. SPARKER NEAR TRACE: EXAMPLE OF A NEAR TRACE SECTION

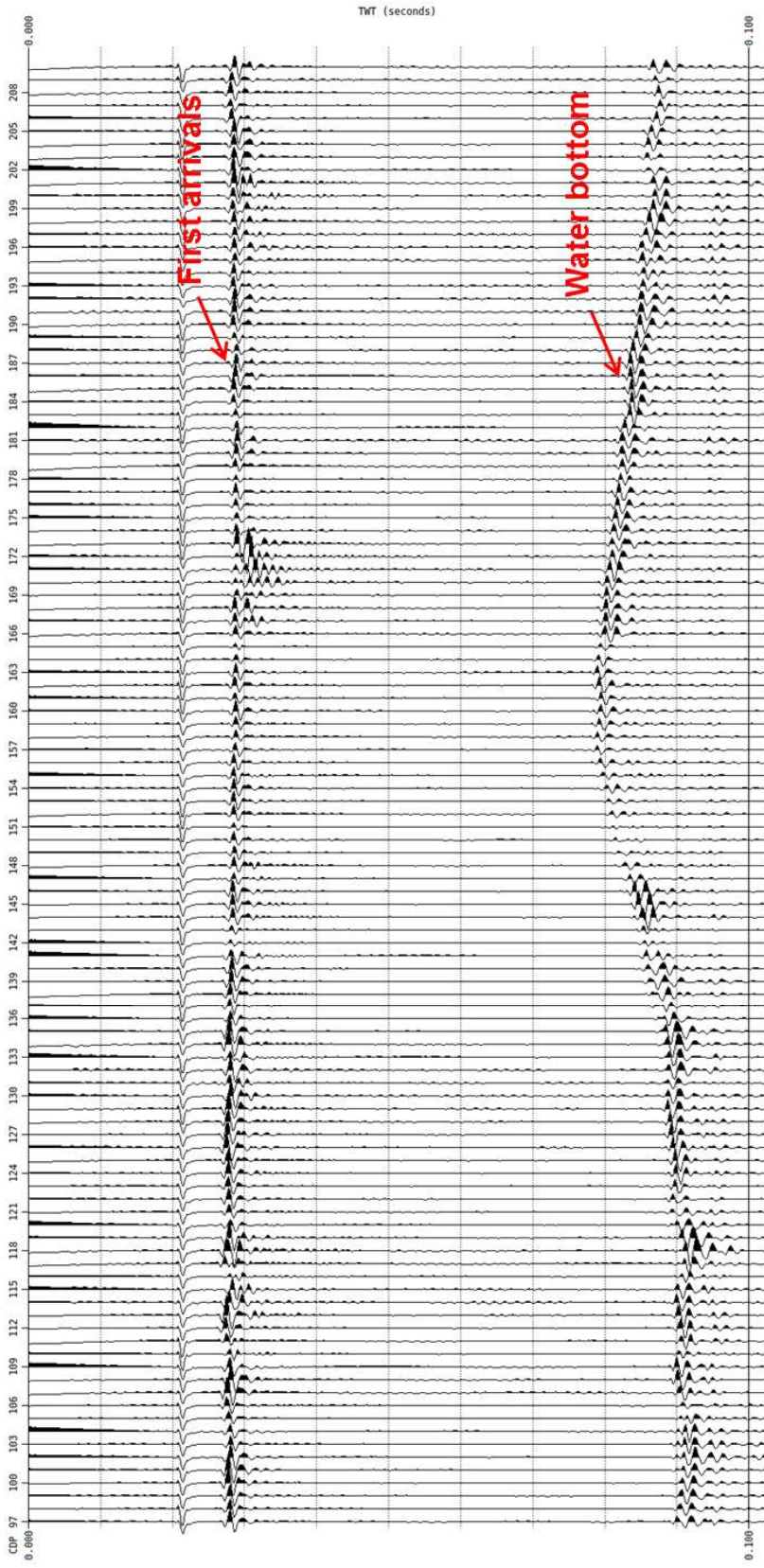


Figure 0.1: Line 1\_TS\_01 near trace gather zoom



B. SPARKER SHOT GATHERS FROM LINE 1\_TS\_01

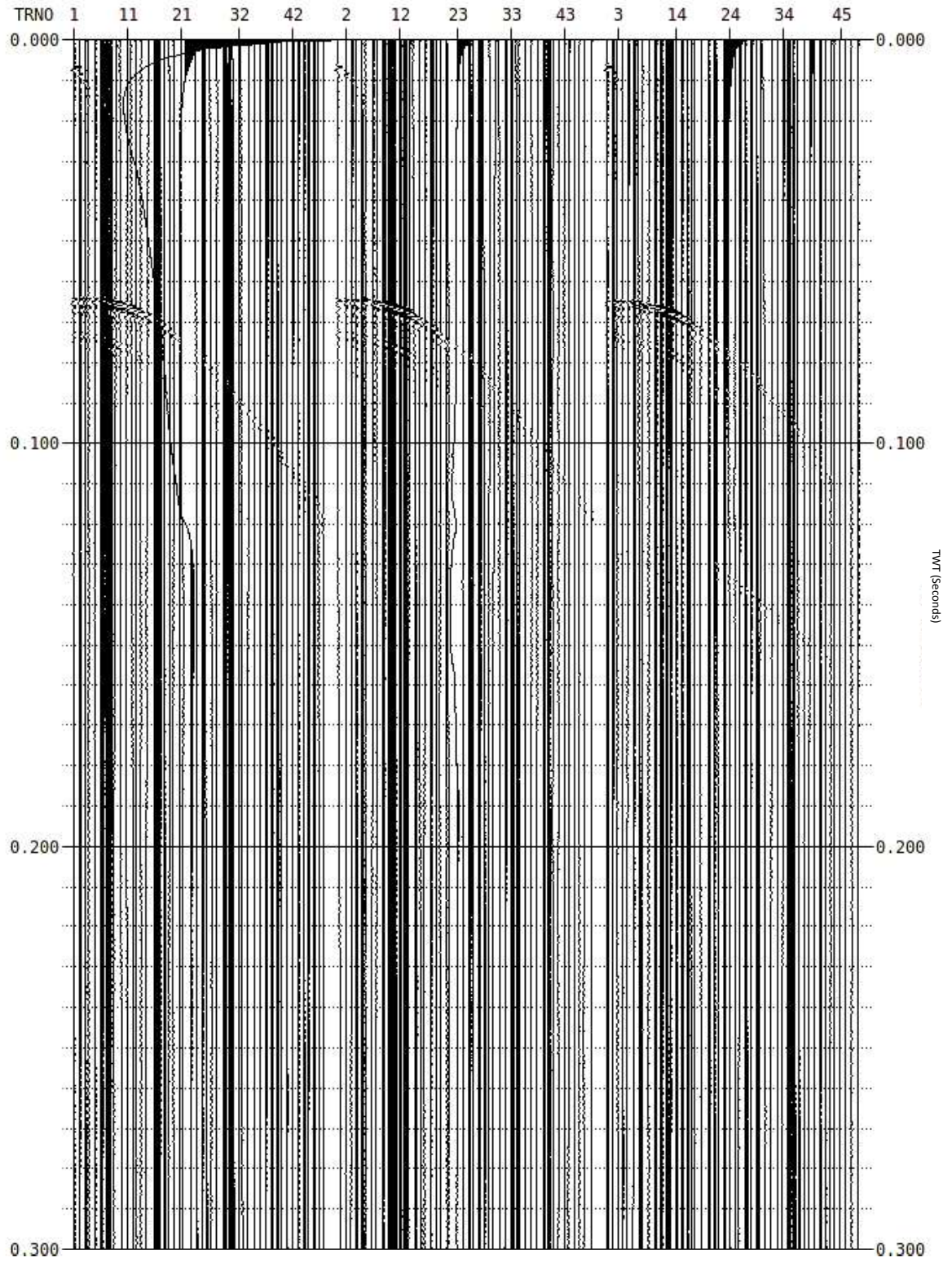


Figure 0.2: Sparker raw shots. Note the low frequency swell noise.

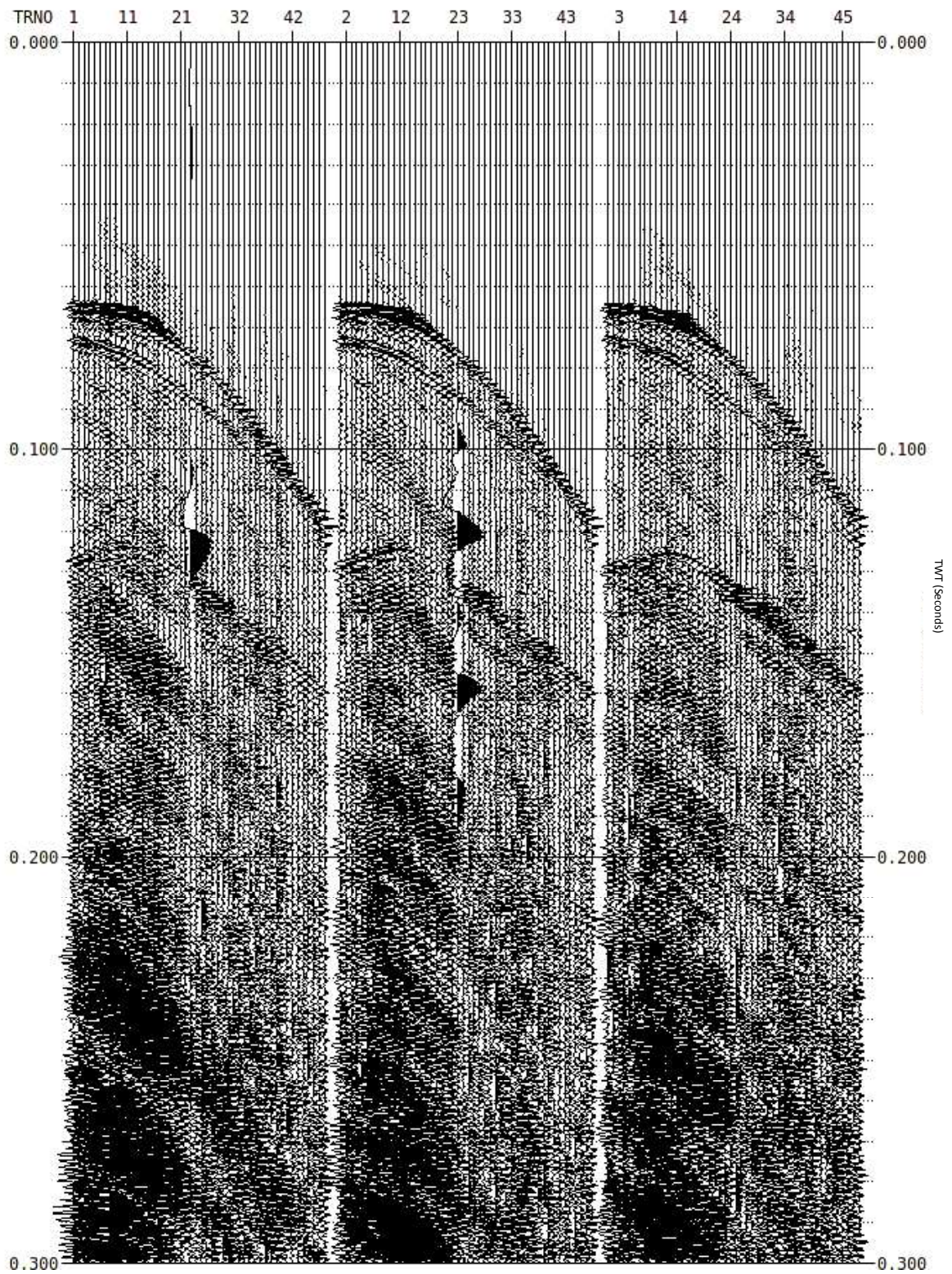


Figure 0.3: Sparker shots after editing phase. The band pass filter has removed the low frequency swell noise. The signal to noise ratio is very low, in particular note the high linear vessel noise at late times.

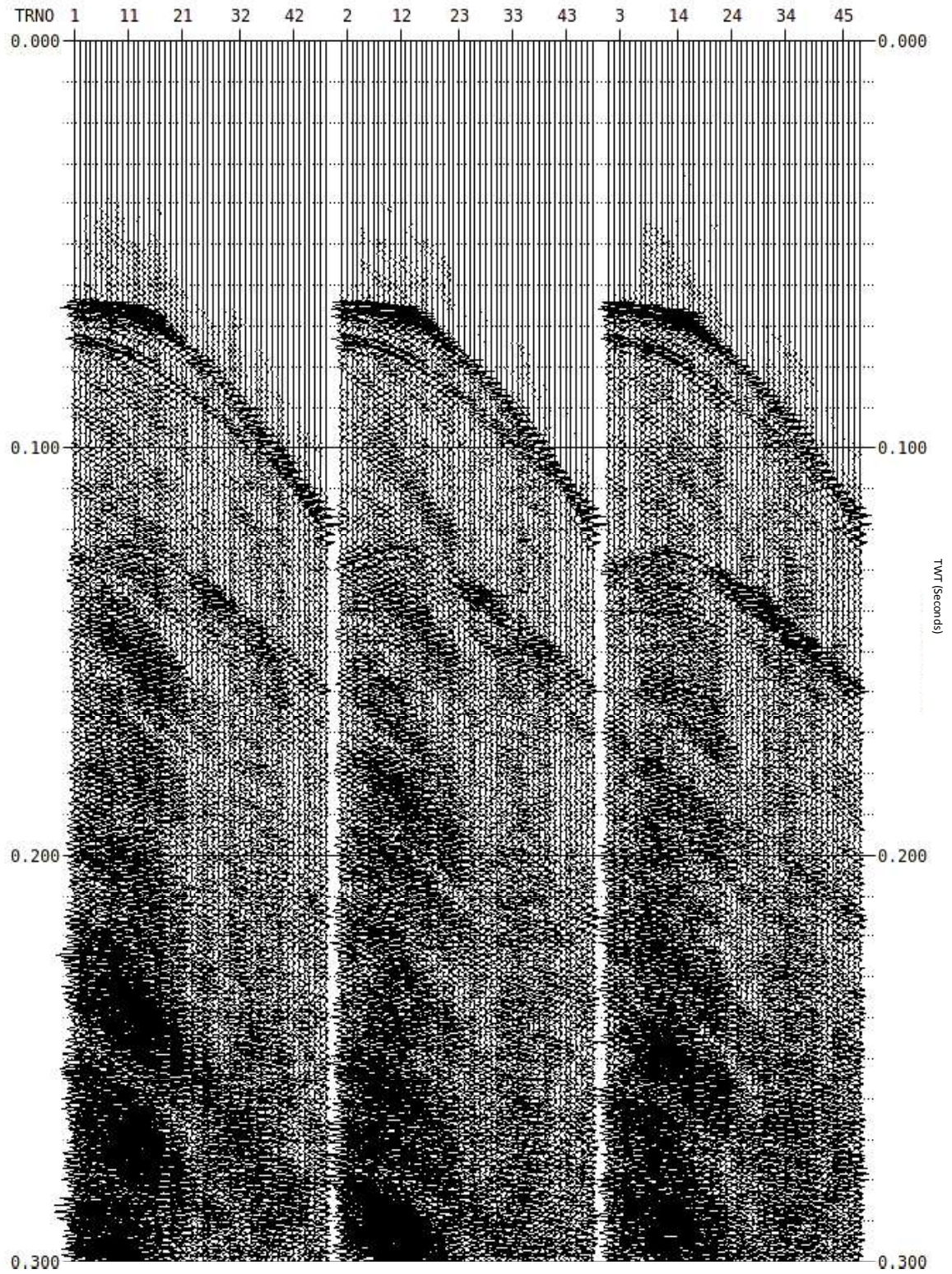


Figure 0.4: Sparker shots after denoise routines. Linear noise has been greatly reduced by the FK filtering.



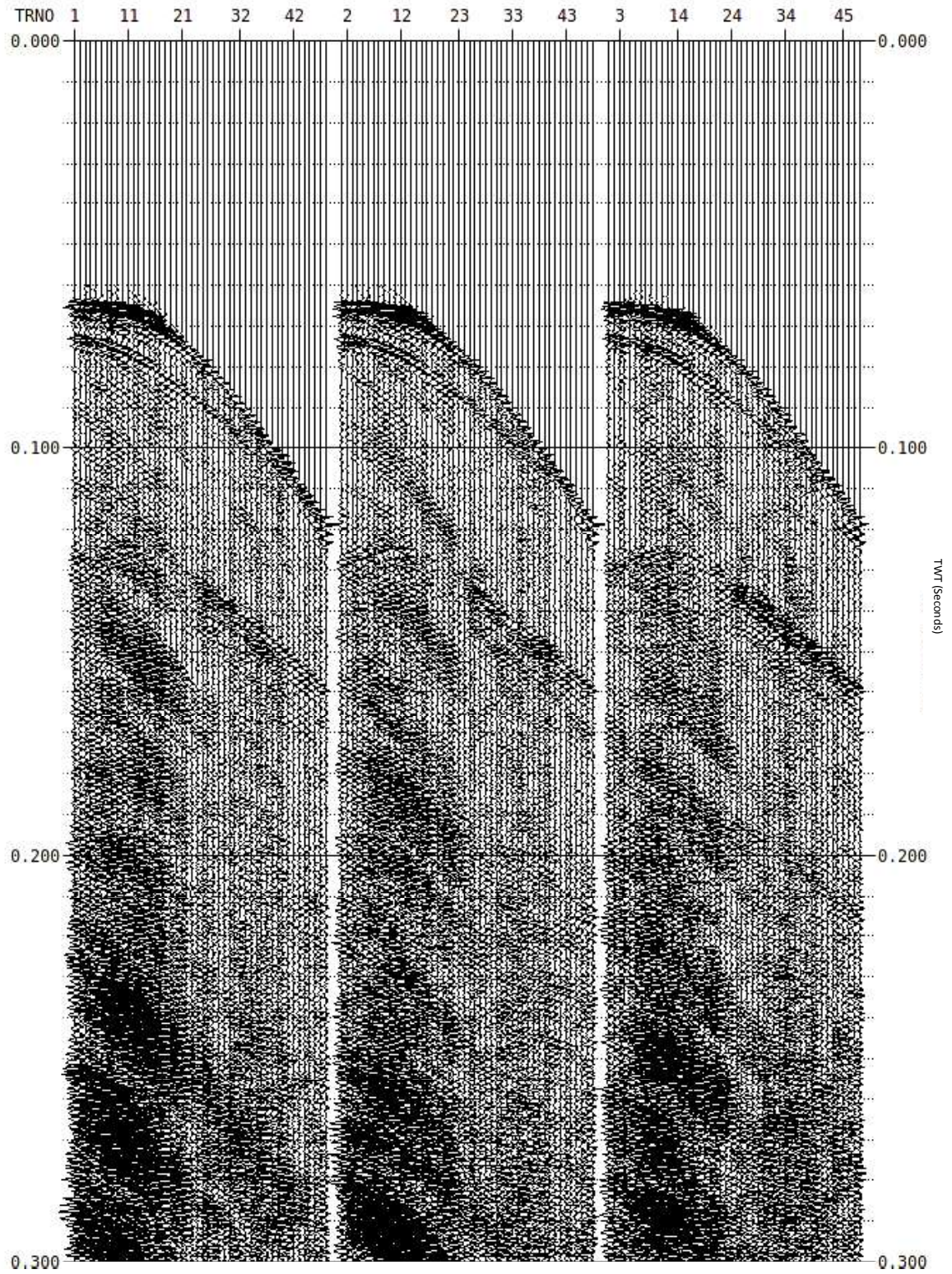


Figure 0.5: Sparker shots after SRME

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

C. STACKS OF SPARKER LINE 1\_TS\_01: PRE-STACK ROUTINES

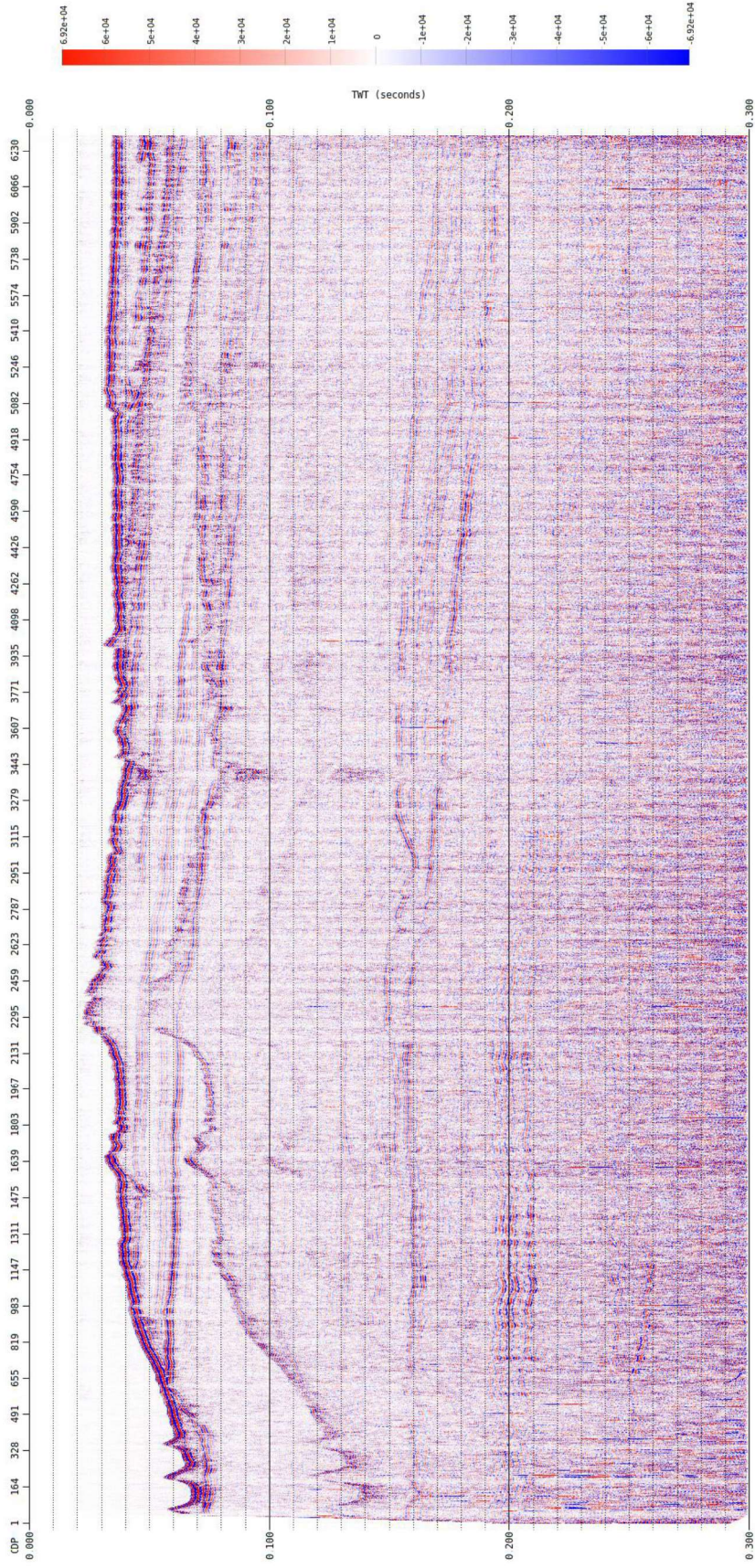


Figure 0.6: Brute Stack. Note the water bottom multiple and the vessel noise at late times.



VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

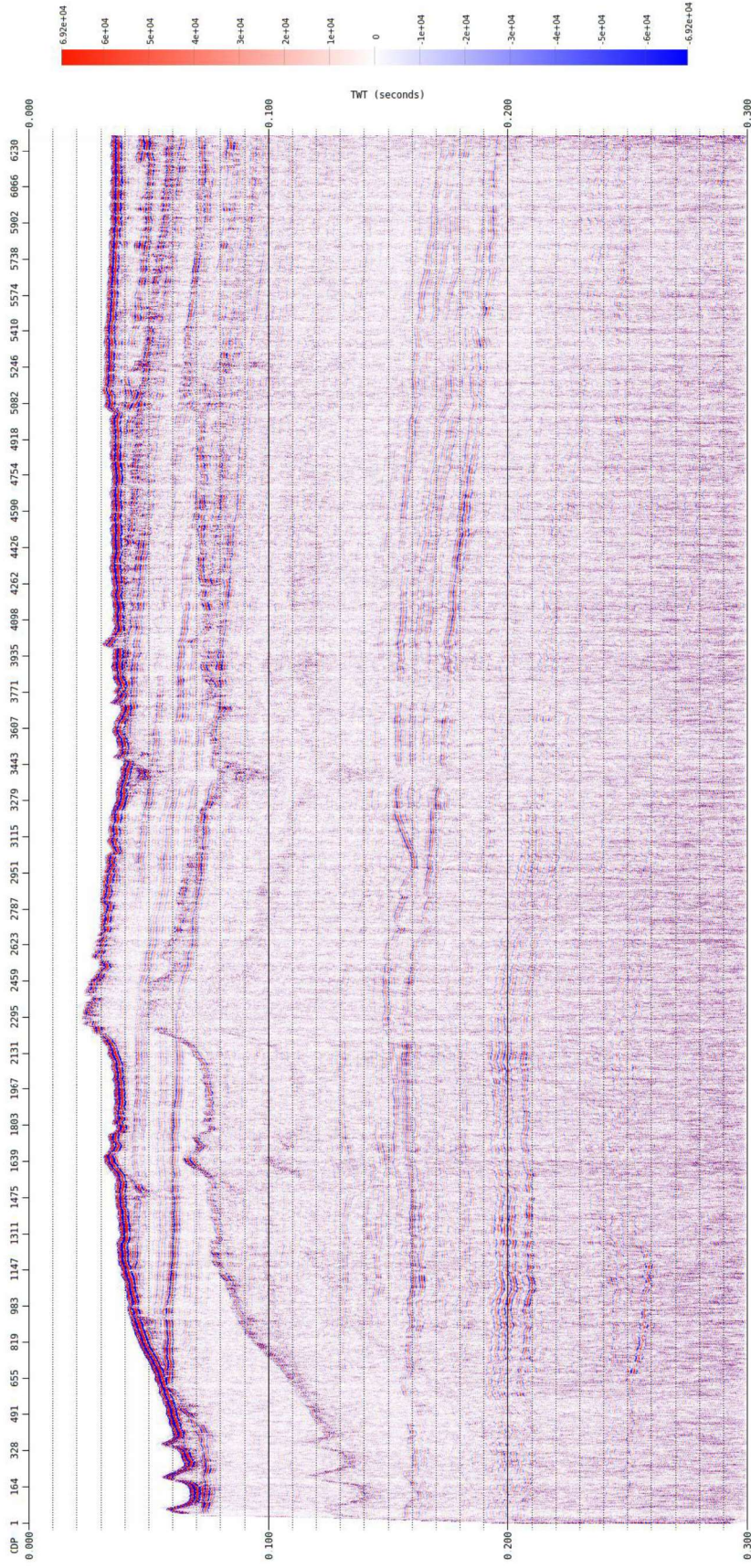


Figure 0.7: After denoise routines. Note the great reduction of noise at late times.

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

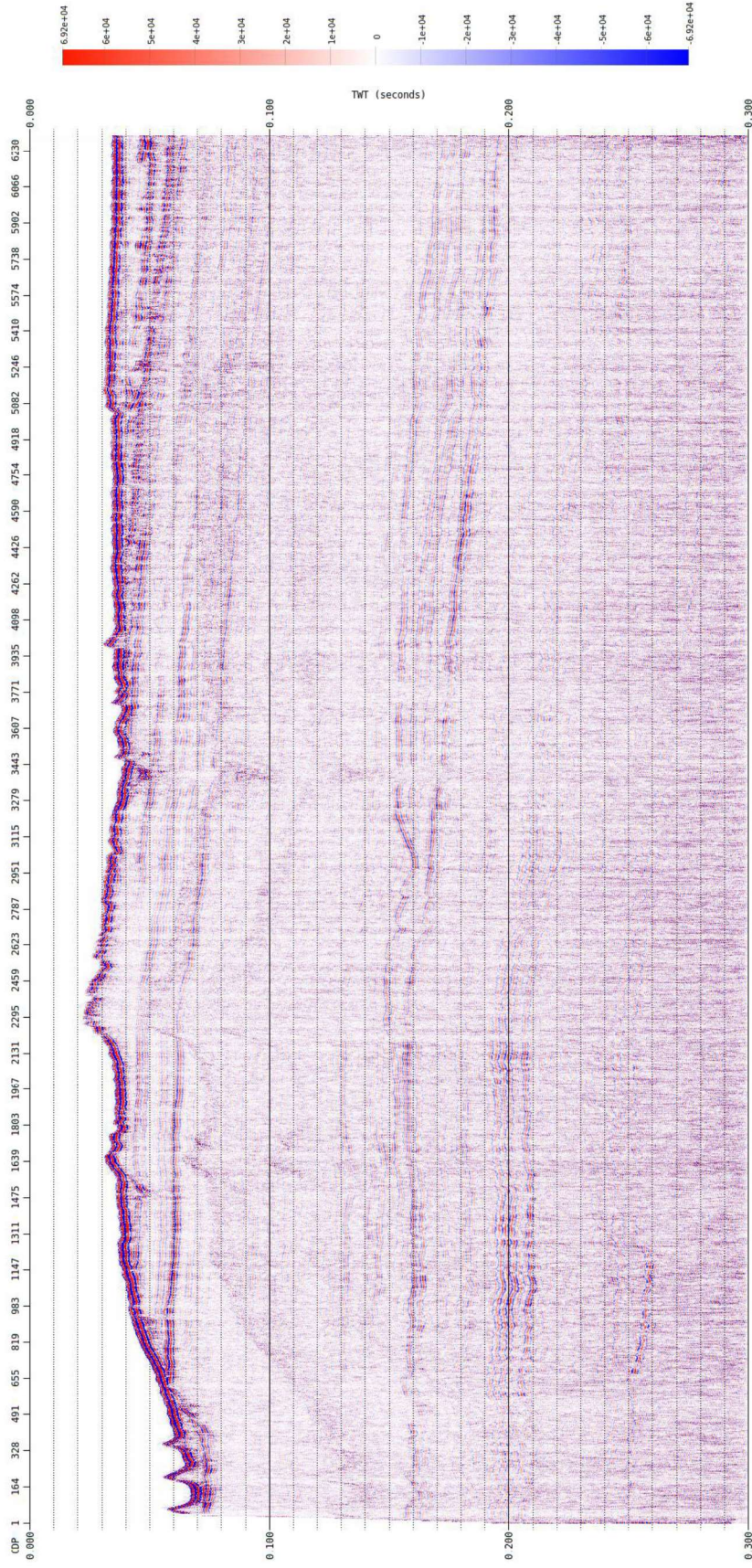


Figure 0.8: After SRME. Multiple reflections have been greatly attenuated.

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

D. VELOCITY ANALYSIS: EXAMPLE OF VELOCITY PICKING FOR SPARKER DATA

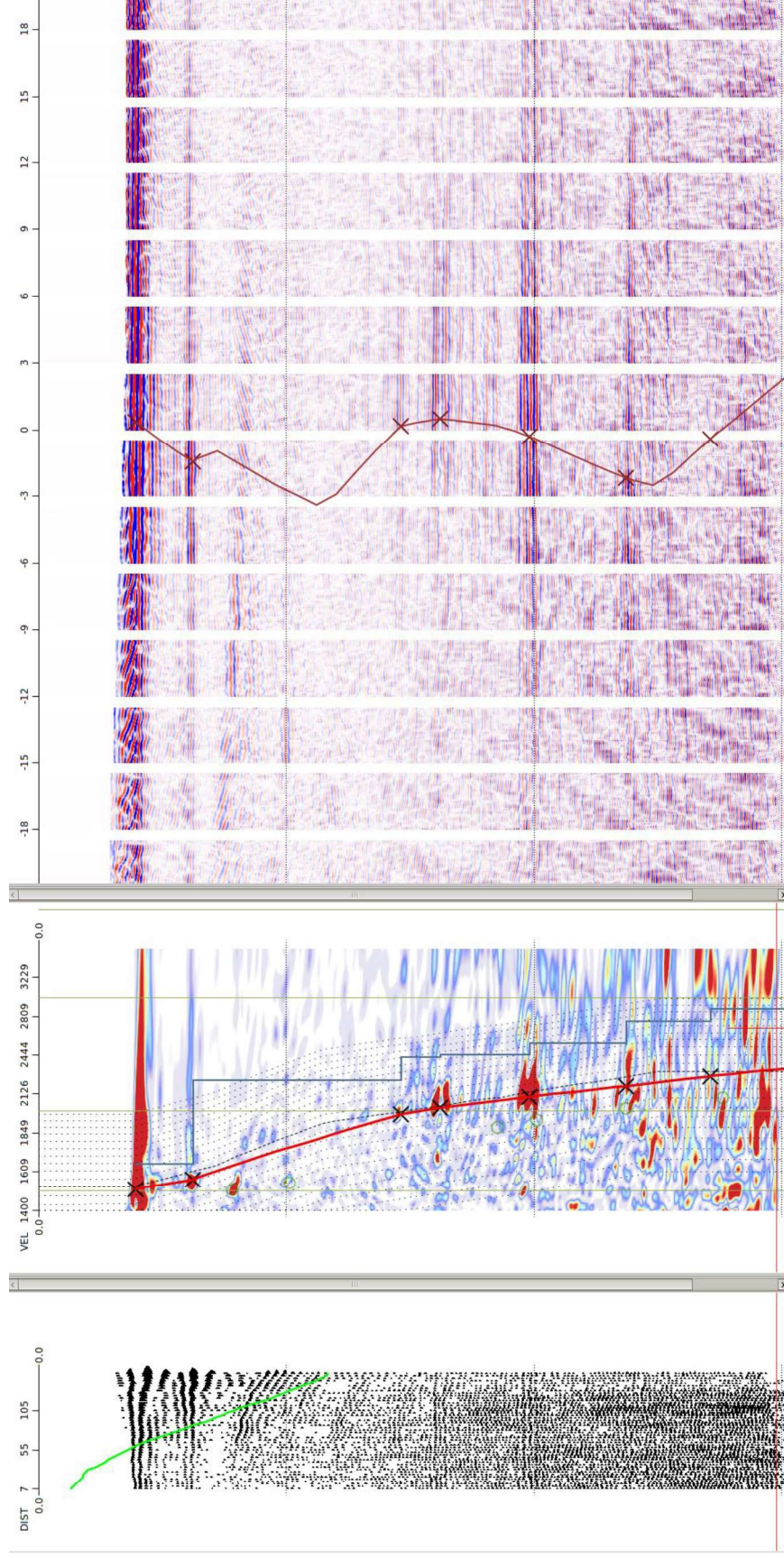


Figure 0.9: Line 1\_TS\_01 CDP Gather (left) – semblance (centre) – constant percentage velocity stack (right).

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

E. STACKS OF SPARKER LINE 1\_TS\_01: POST-STACK ROUTINES

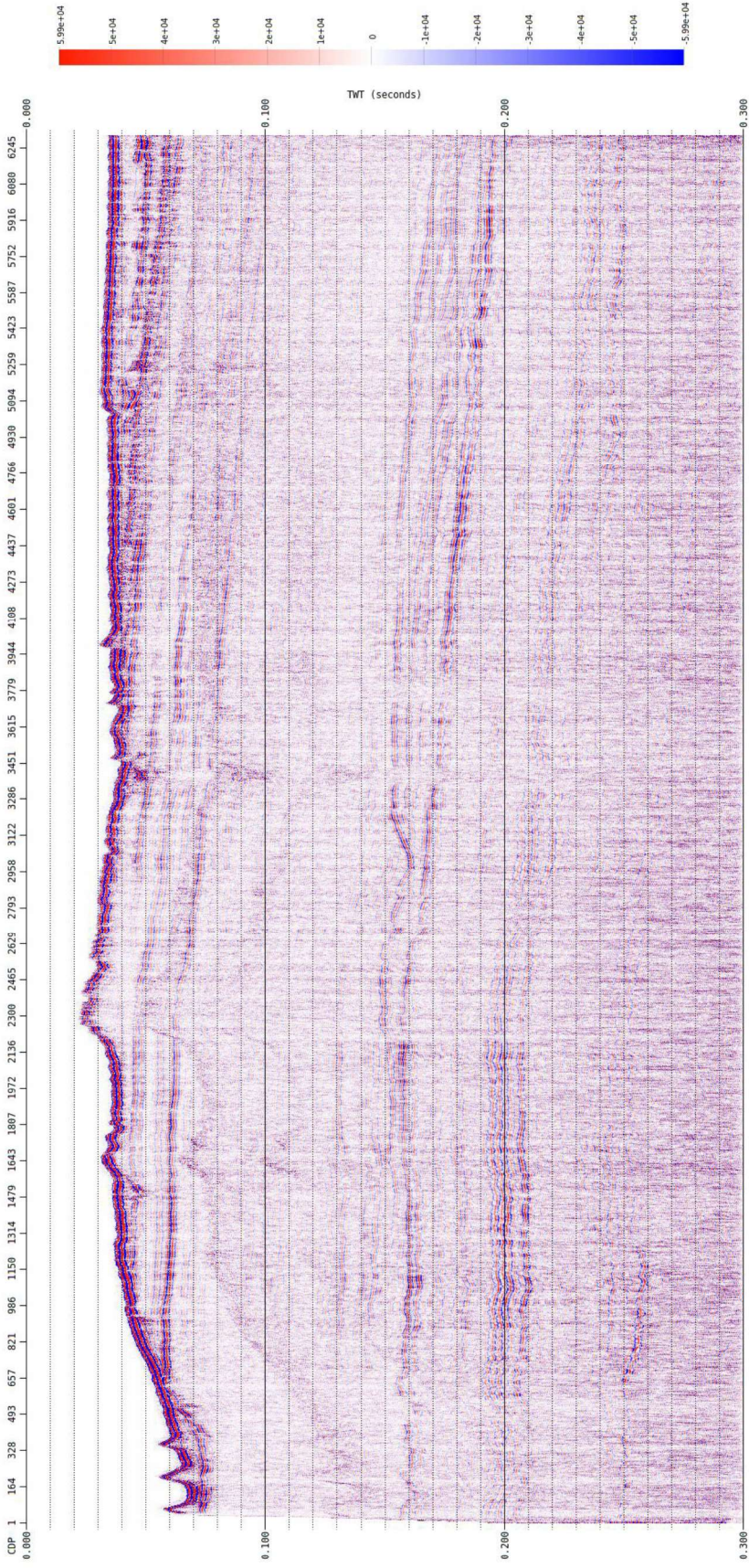


Figure 0.10: After velocity picking. Note the enhancement in lateral coherency of the primary reflections and the attenuation of multiple reflections.

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

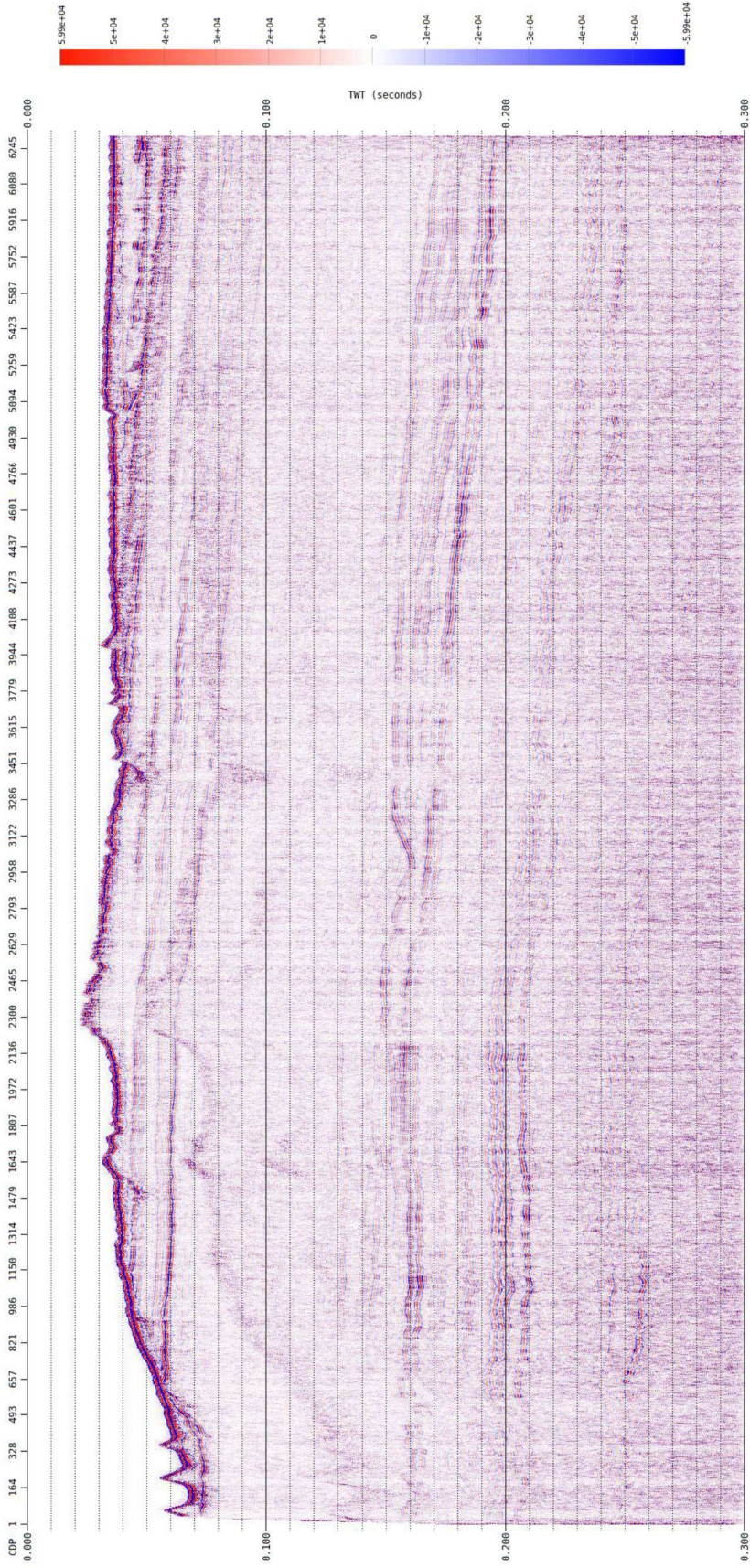


Figure 0.11: After deconvolution. Ringing due to secondary bubbles has been greatly reduced increasing the vertical resolution of the data

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

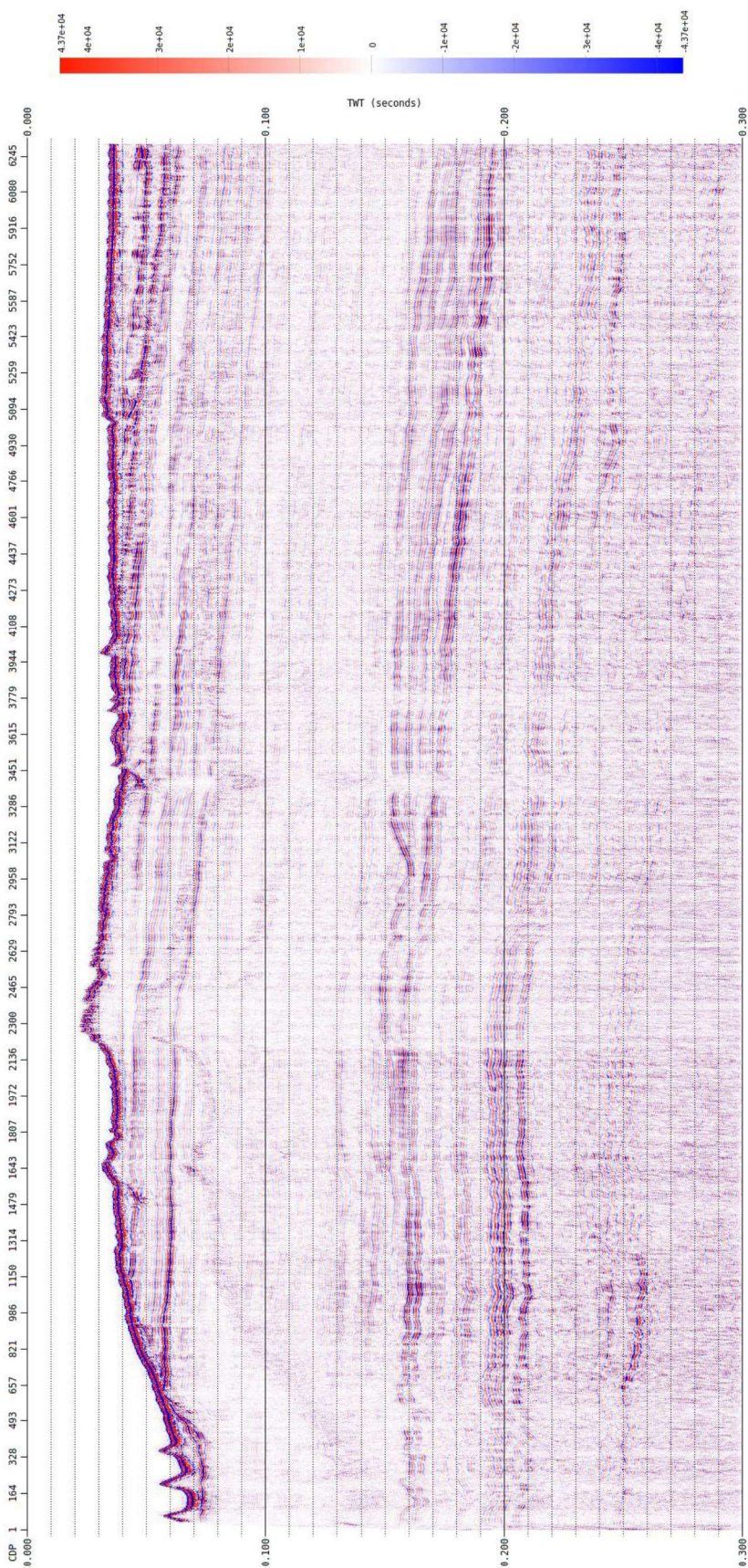


Figure 0.12: FX and FK filtering. Random noise has been attenuated increasing the signal to noise ratio.



VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

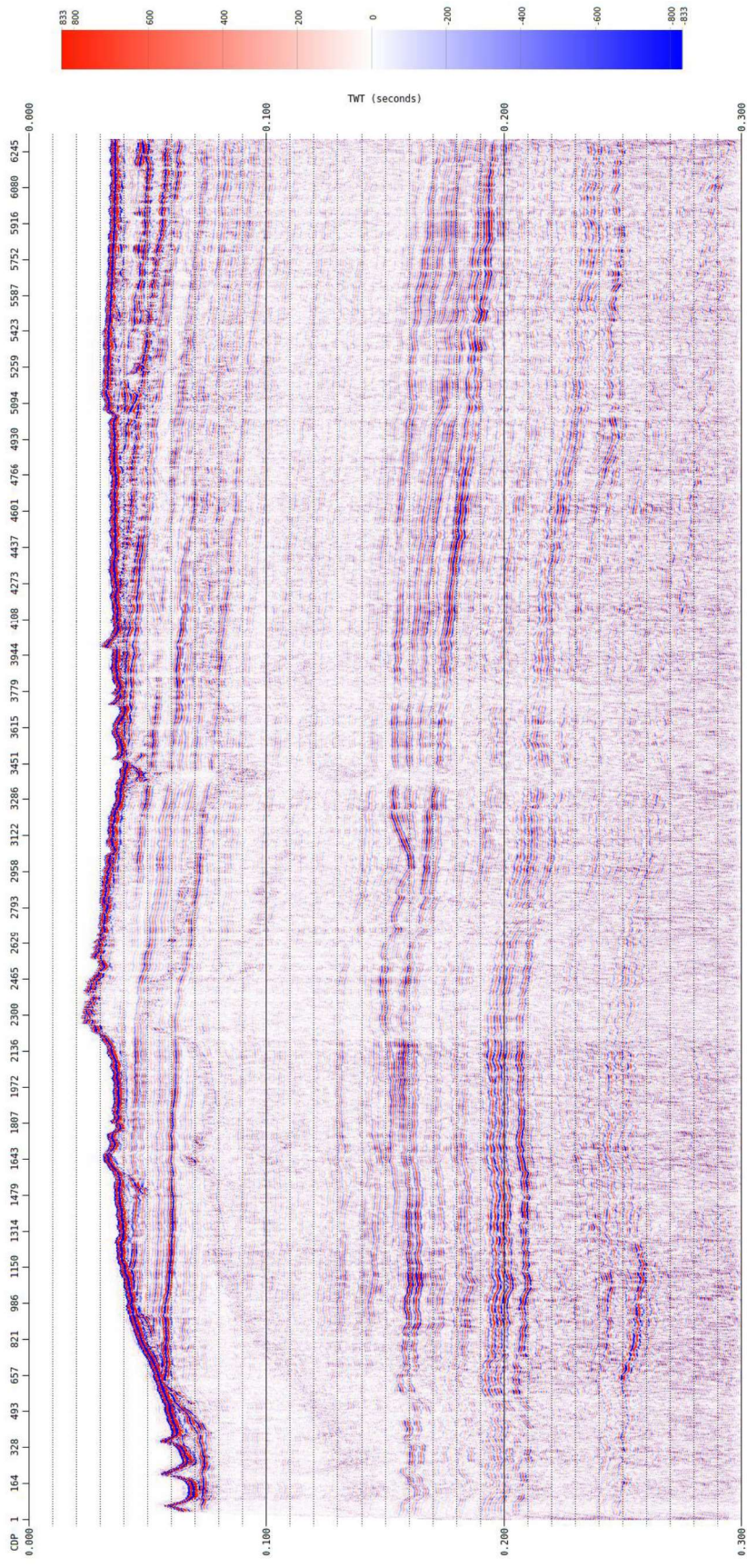


Figure 0.13: After migration

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

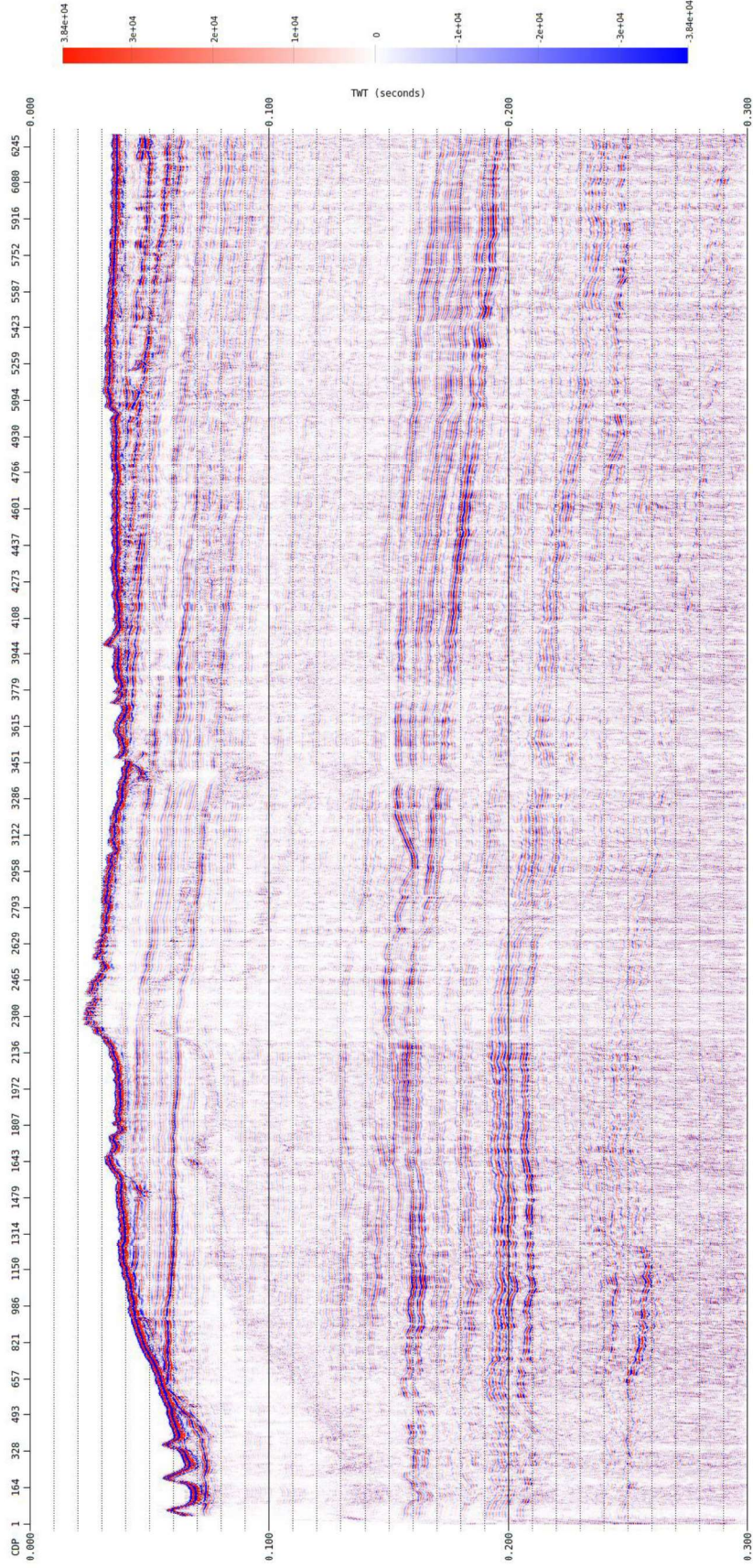


Figure 0.14: Final Stack after post migration processing (Gabor deconvolution and NLMEAN).

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

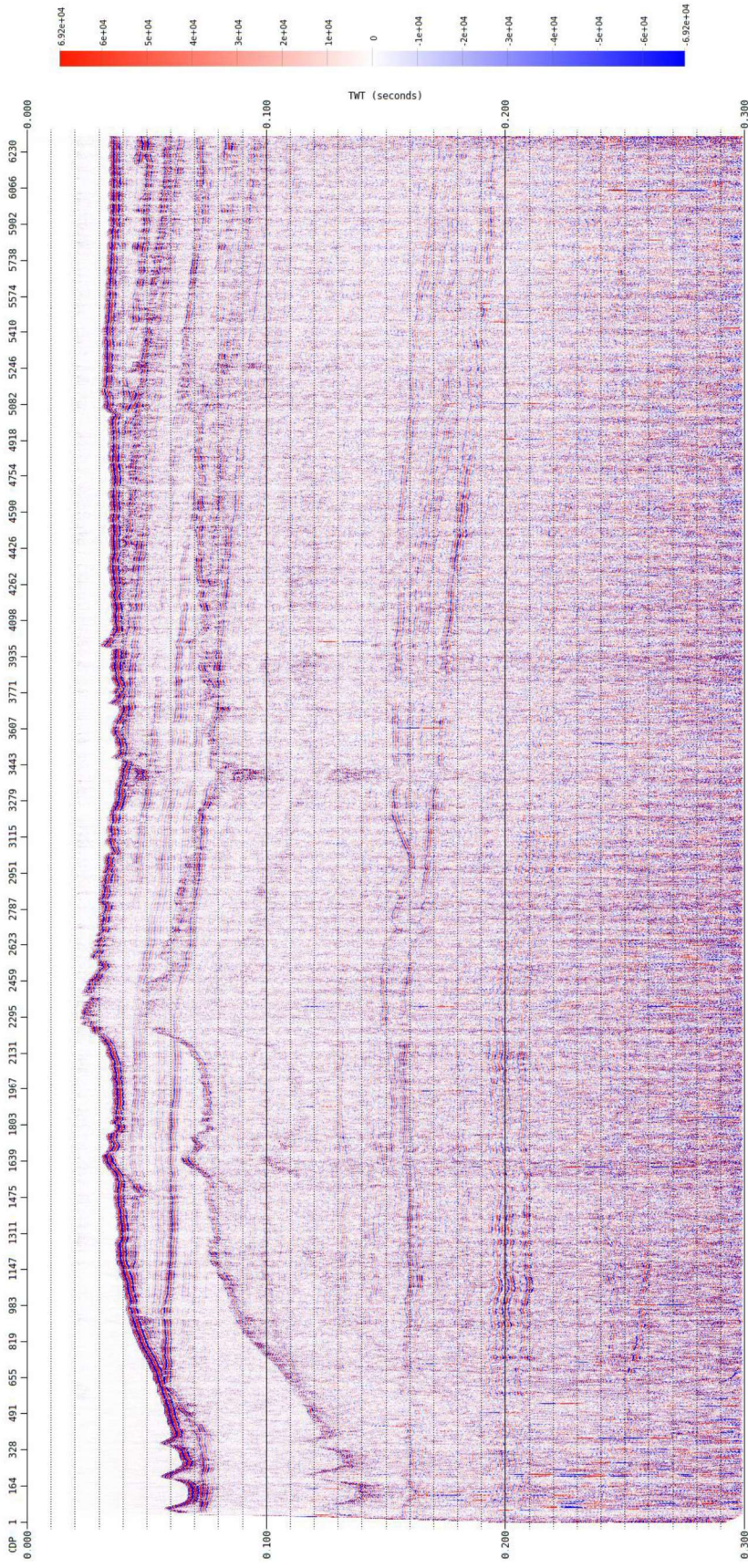


Figure 0.15: Brute stack to compare with final result

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

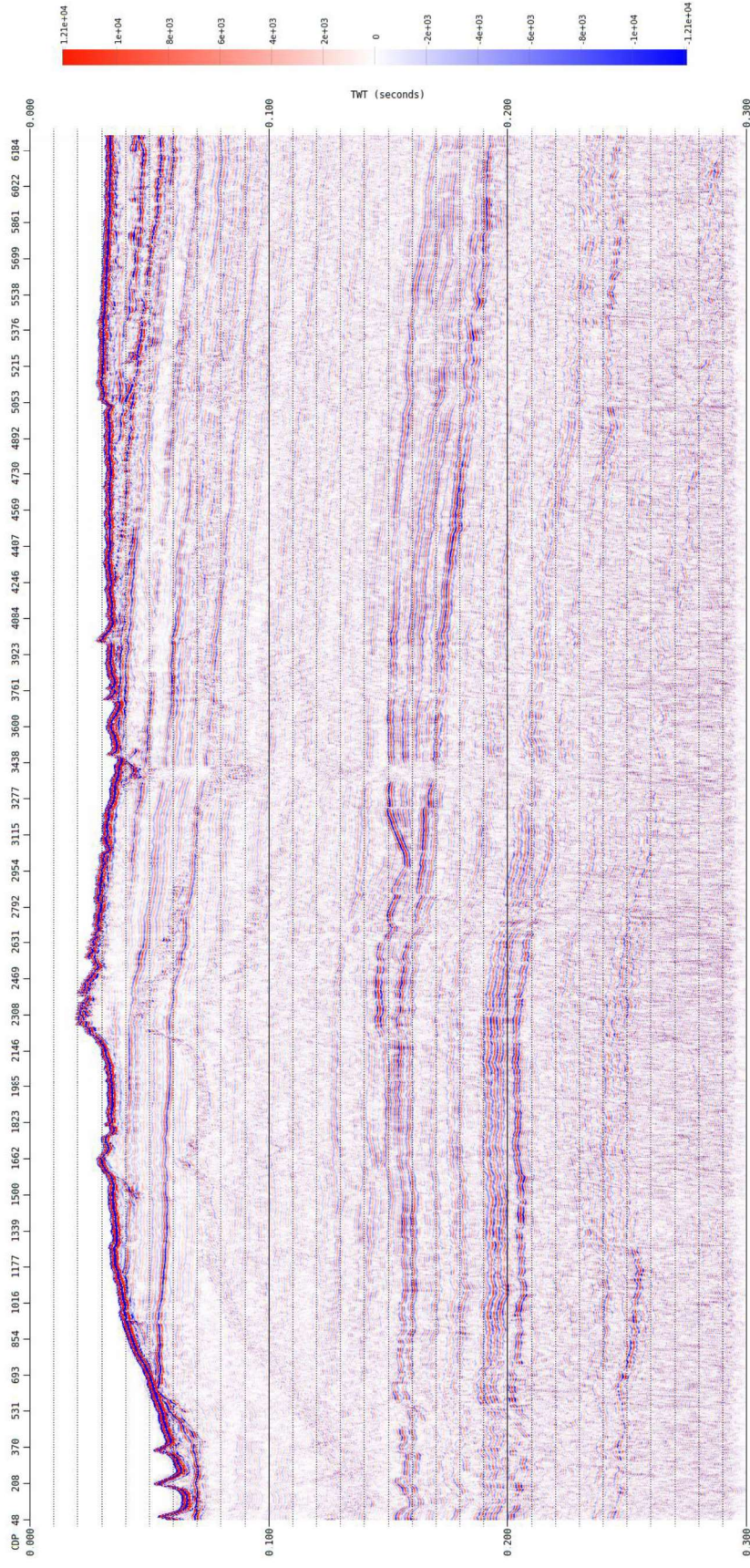


Figure 0.16: Final stack equalized amplitude

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

F. DEPTH STACKS OF SPARKER LINE 1\_TS\_01

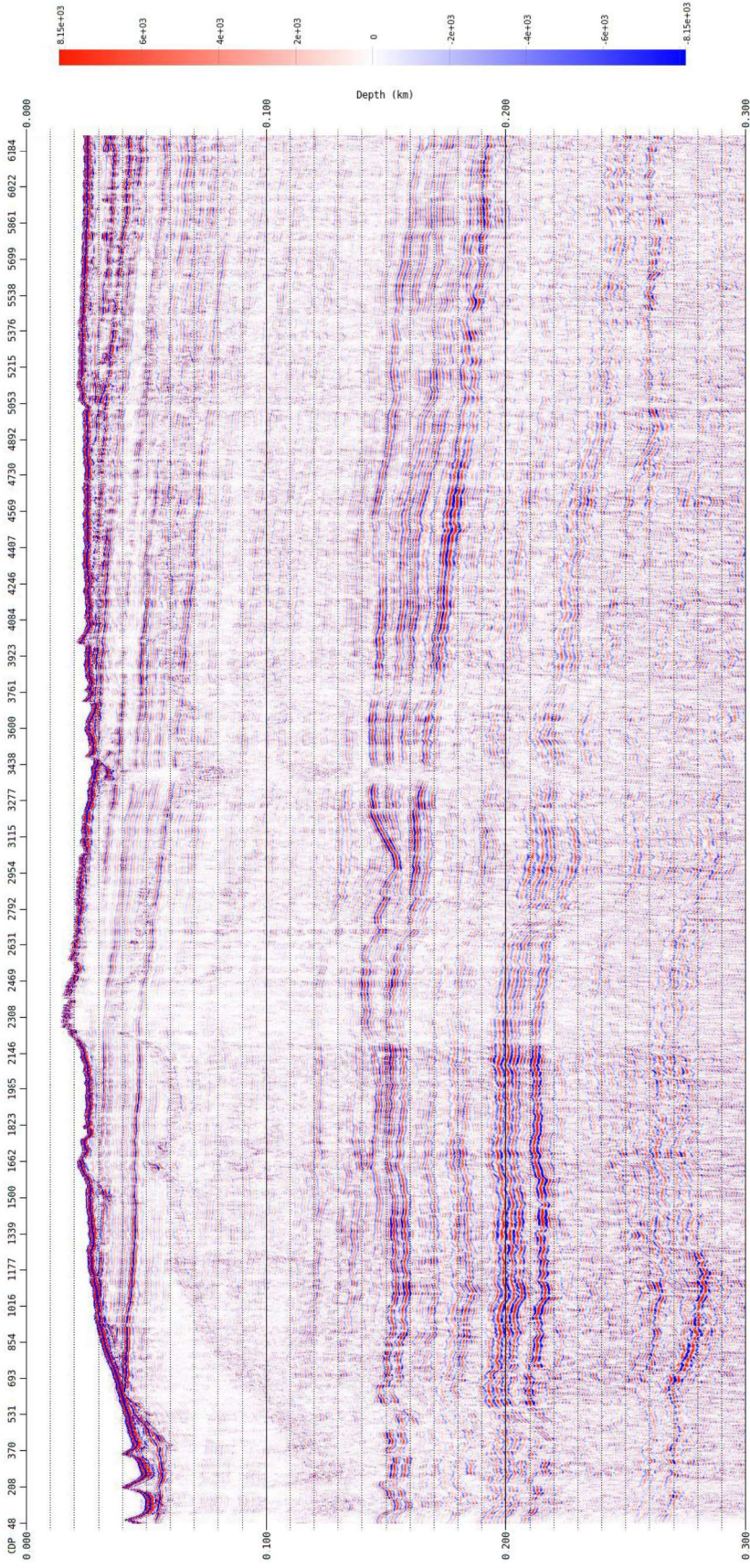


Figure 0.17: Final section in depth true amplitude

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

G. MINGUN NEAR TRACE: EXAMPLE OF A NEAR TRACE SECTION

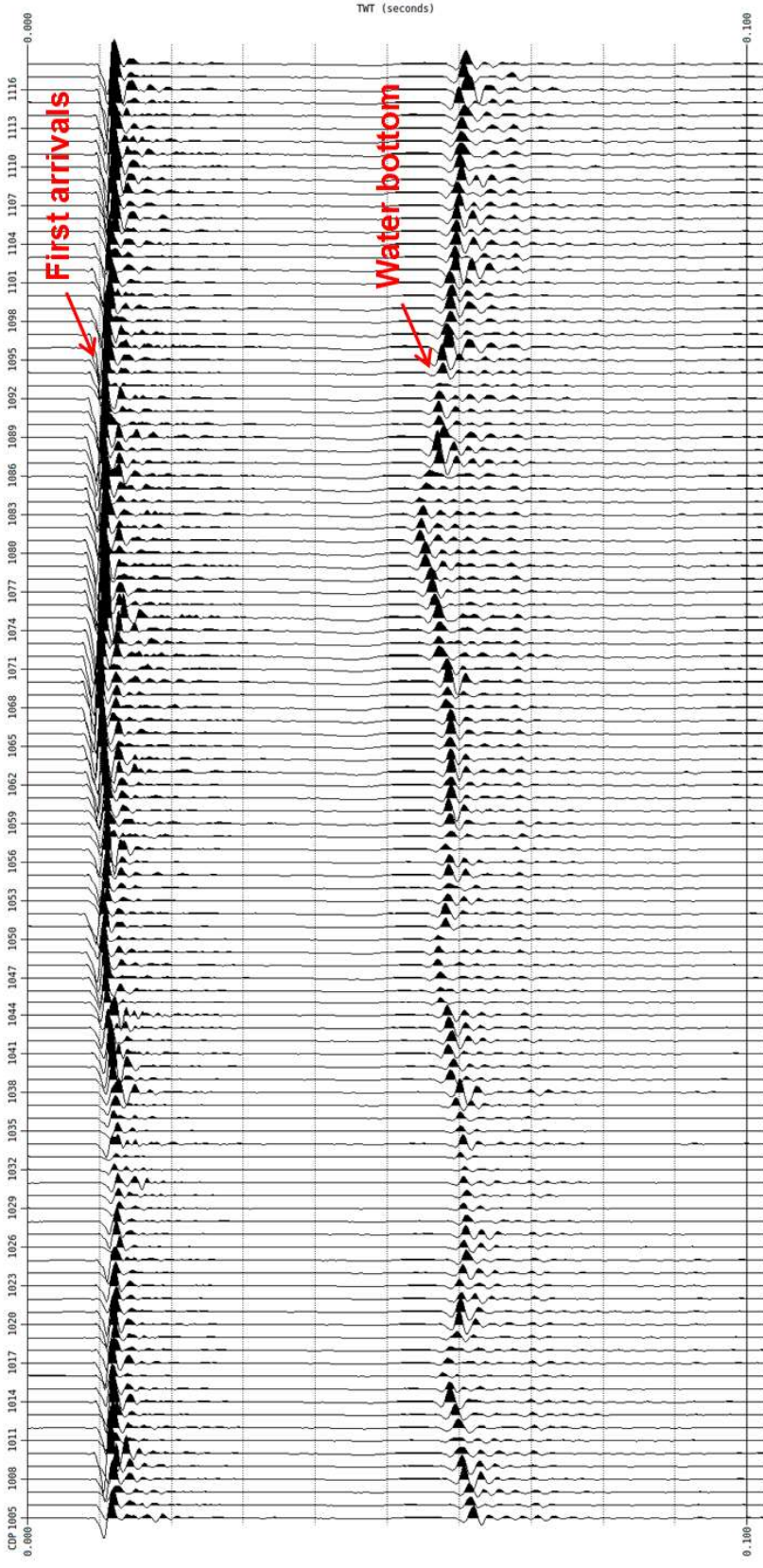


Figure 0.18: Line M570 near trace gather zoom

H. MINIGUN SHOT GATHERS FROM LINE M570

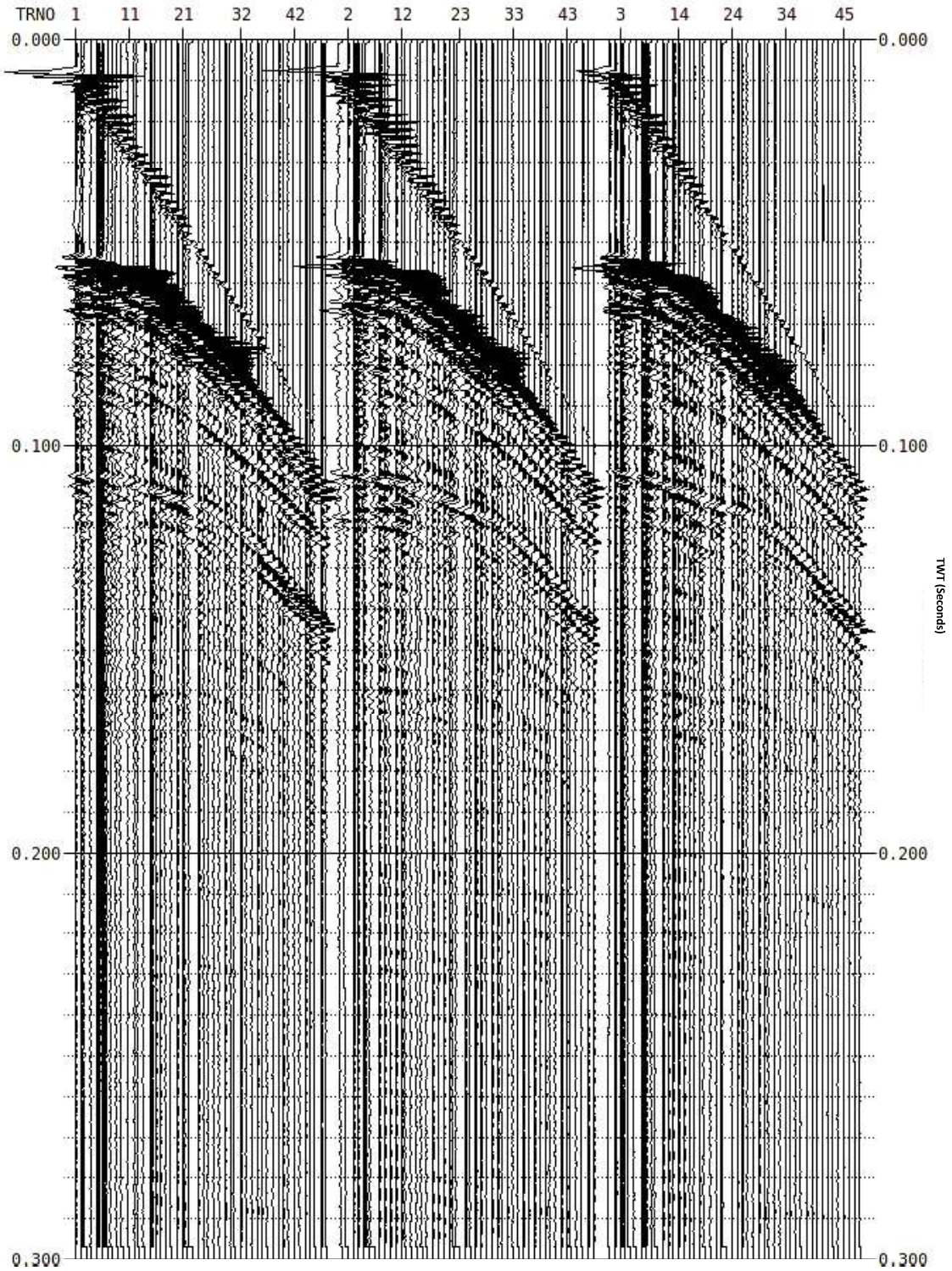


Figure 0.19: Minigun raw shots

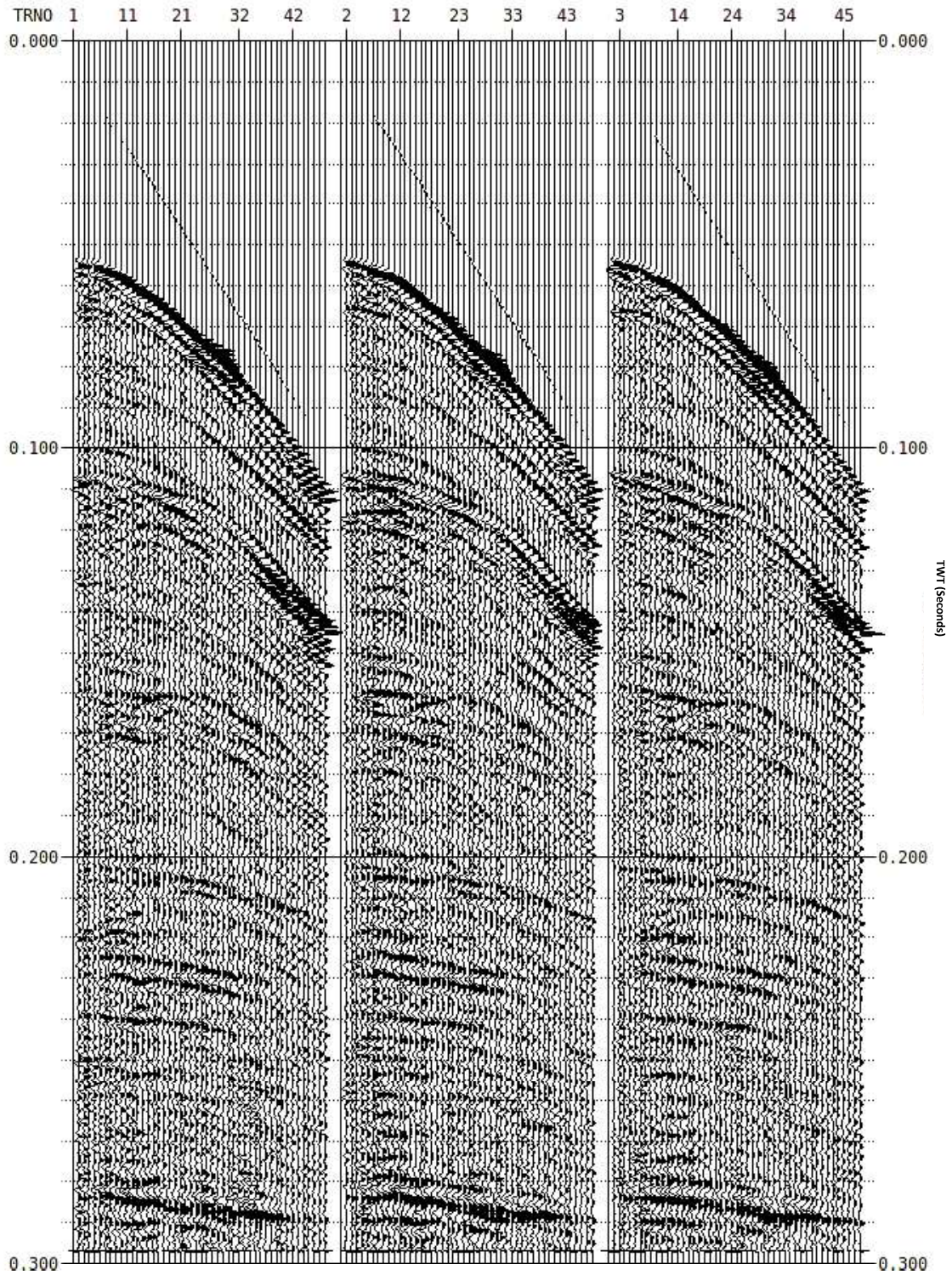


Figure 0.20: Minigun shots after edit



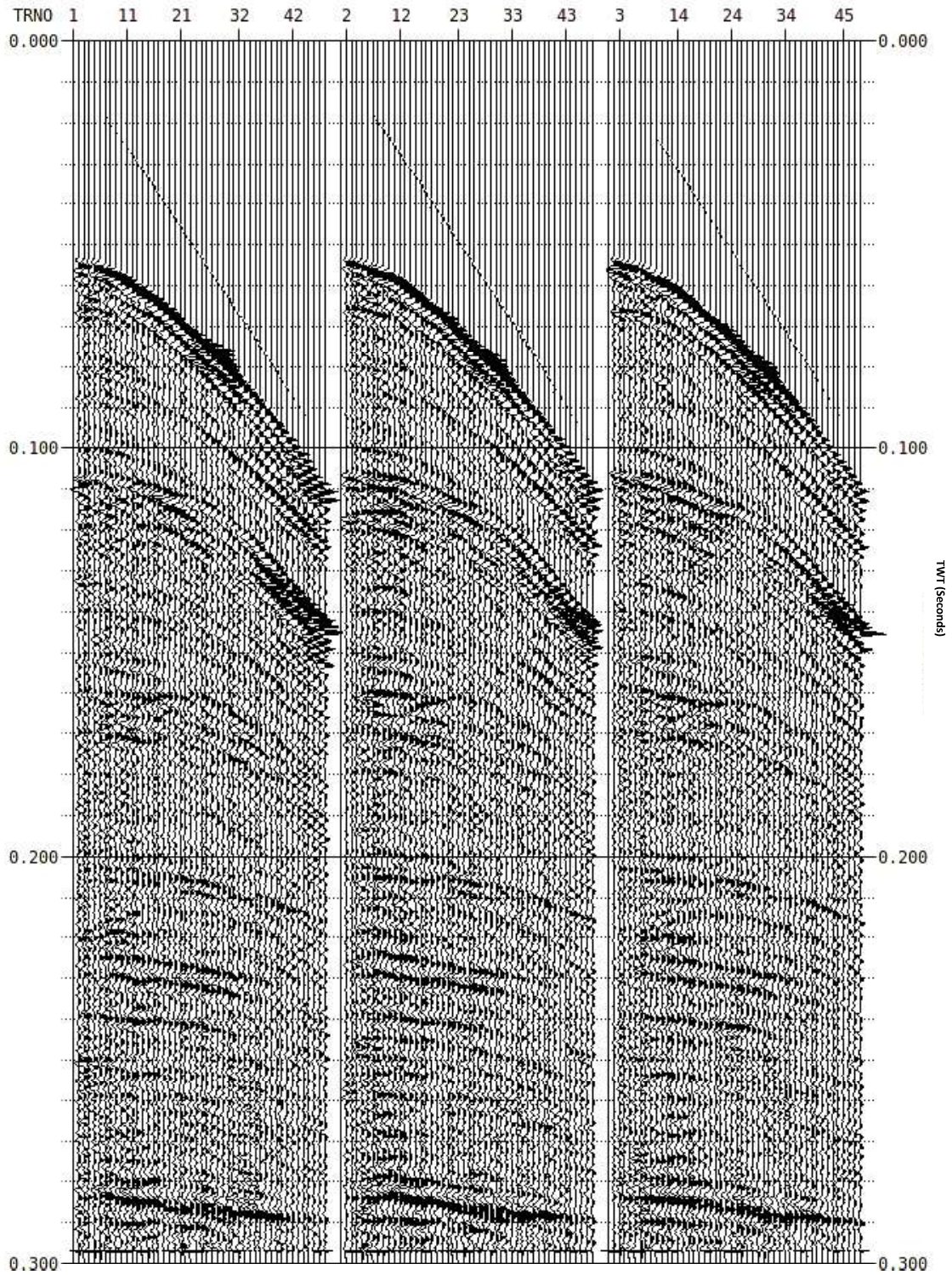


Figure 0.21: Minigun shots after denoise

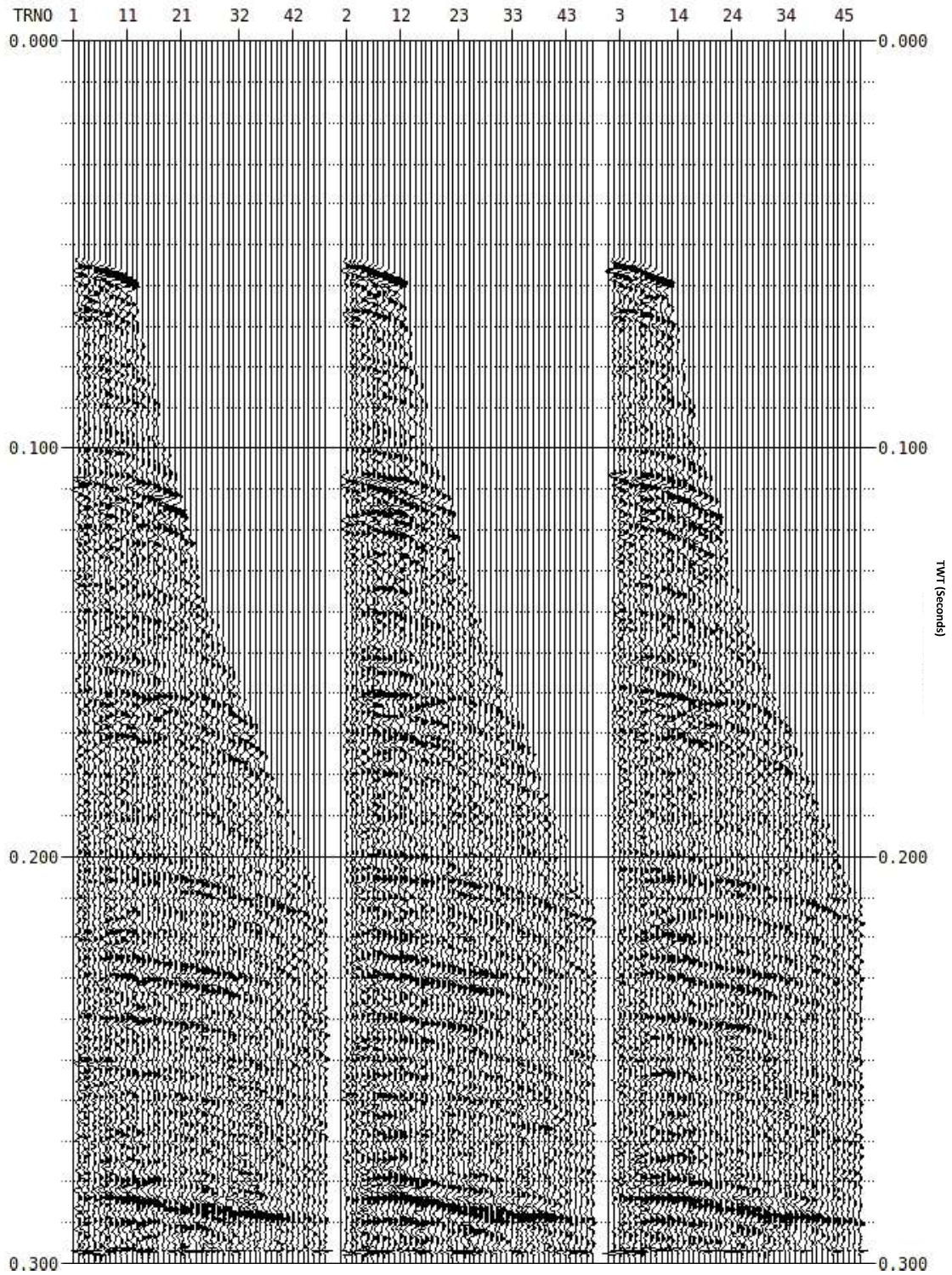


Figure 0.22: Minigun shots after residual statics corrections – The routines are applied on the NMO-corrected and muted CDP gather, note the effect of the mute back in shot gathers.

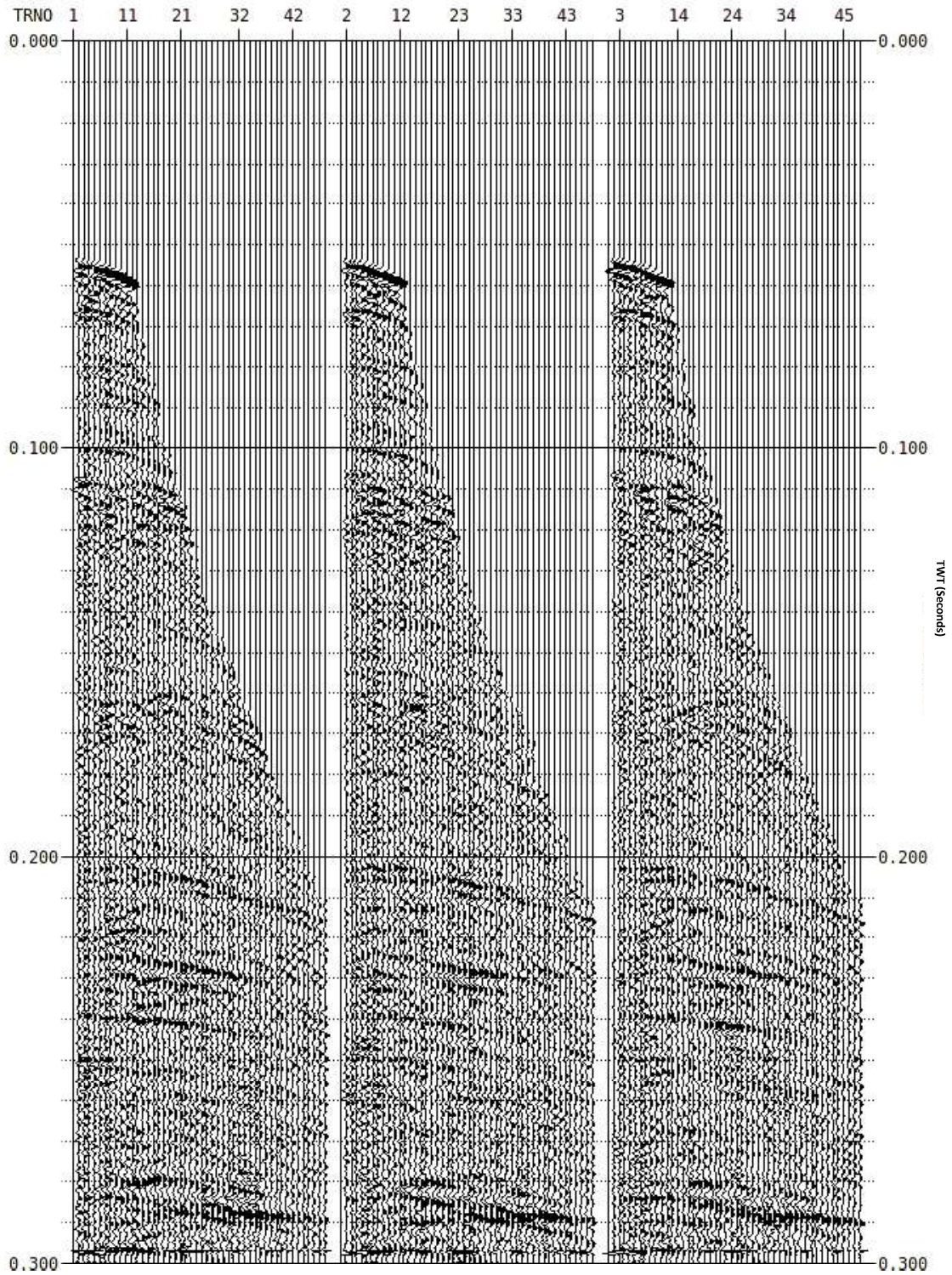


Figure 0.23: Minigun after SRME

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

I. STACKS OF MINIGUN LINE M570: PRE-STACK ROUTINES

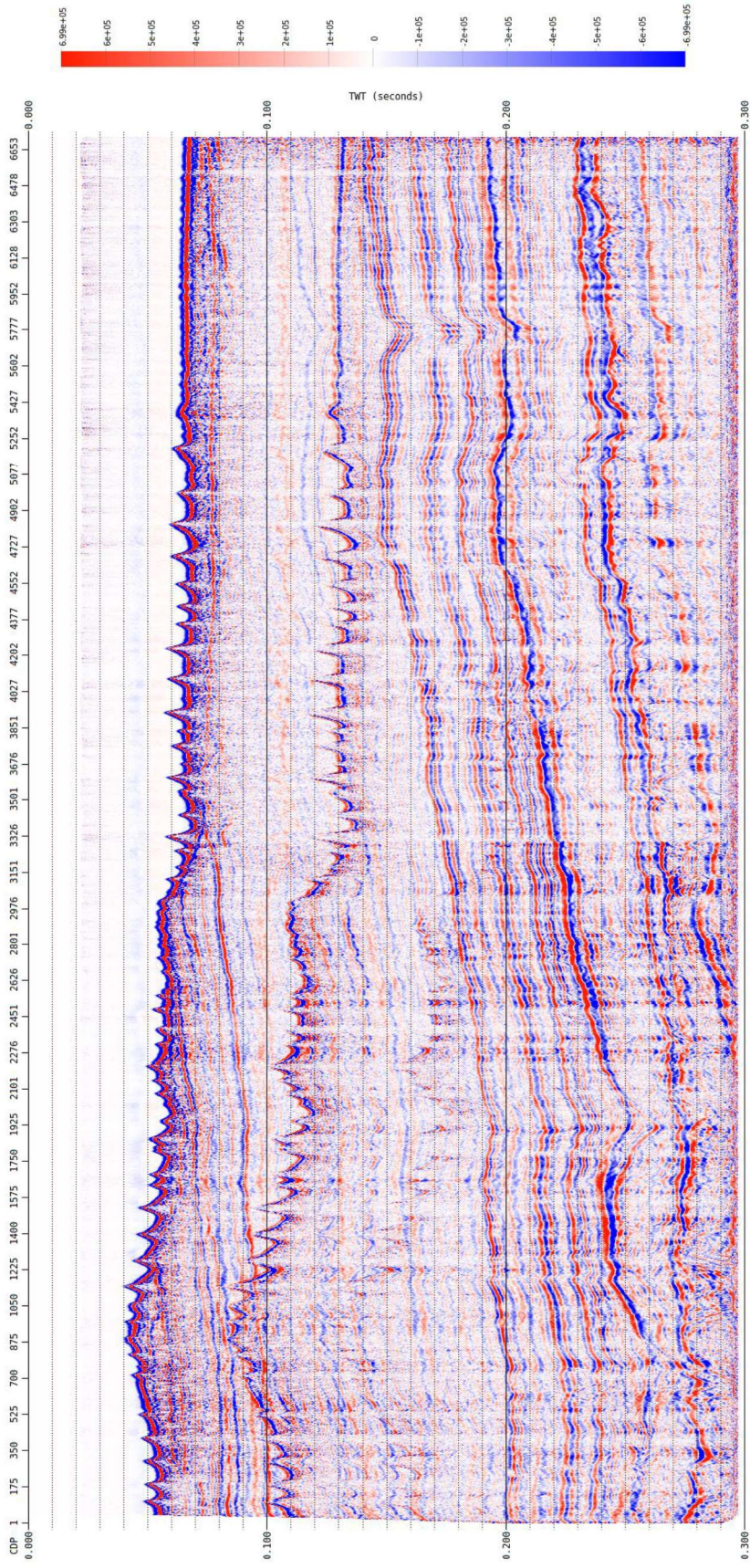


Figure 0.24: Brute stack

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

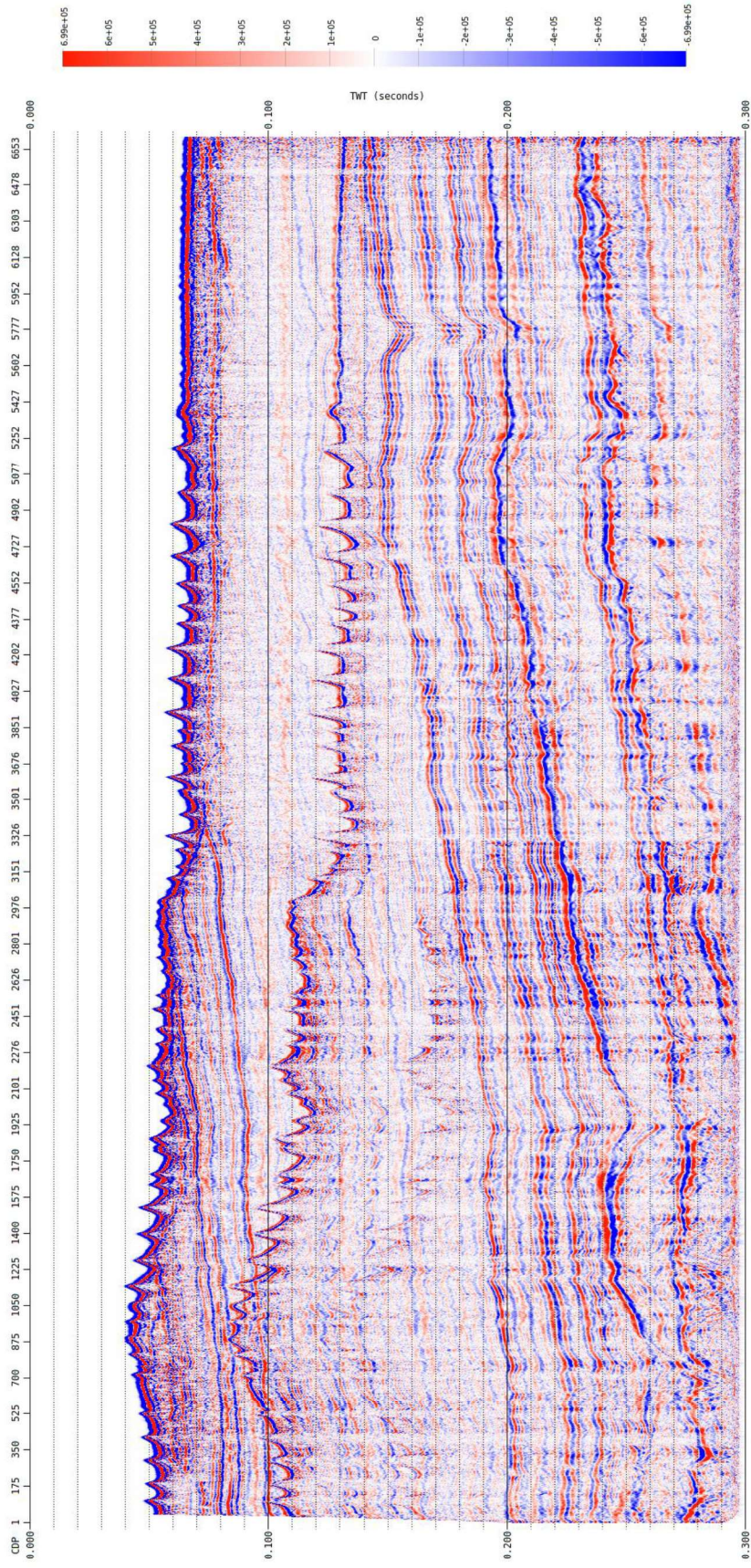


Figure 0.25: Stack after denoise

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

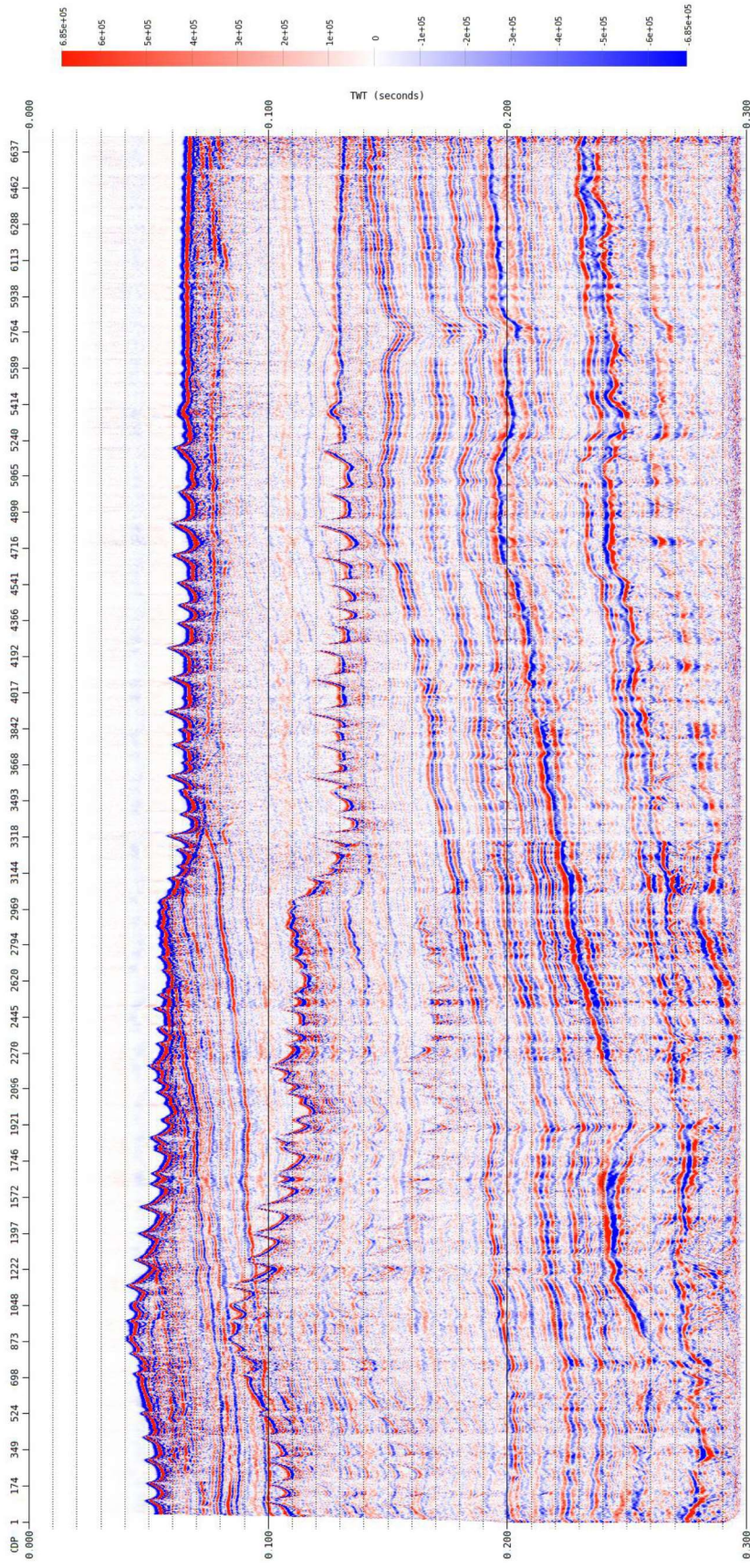


Figure 0.26: Stack after residual statics correction

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

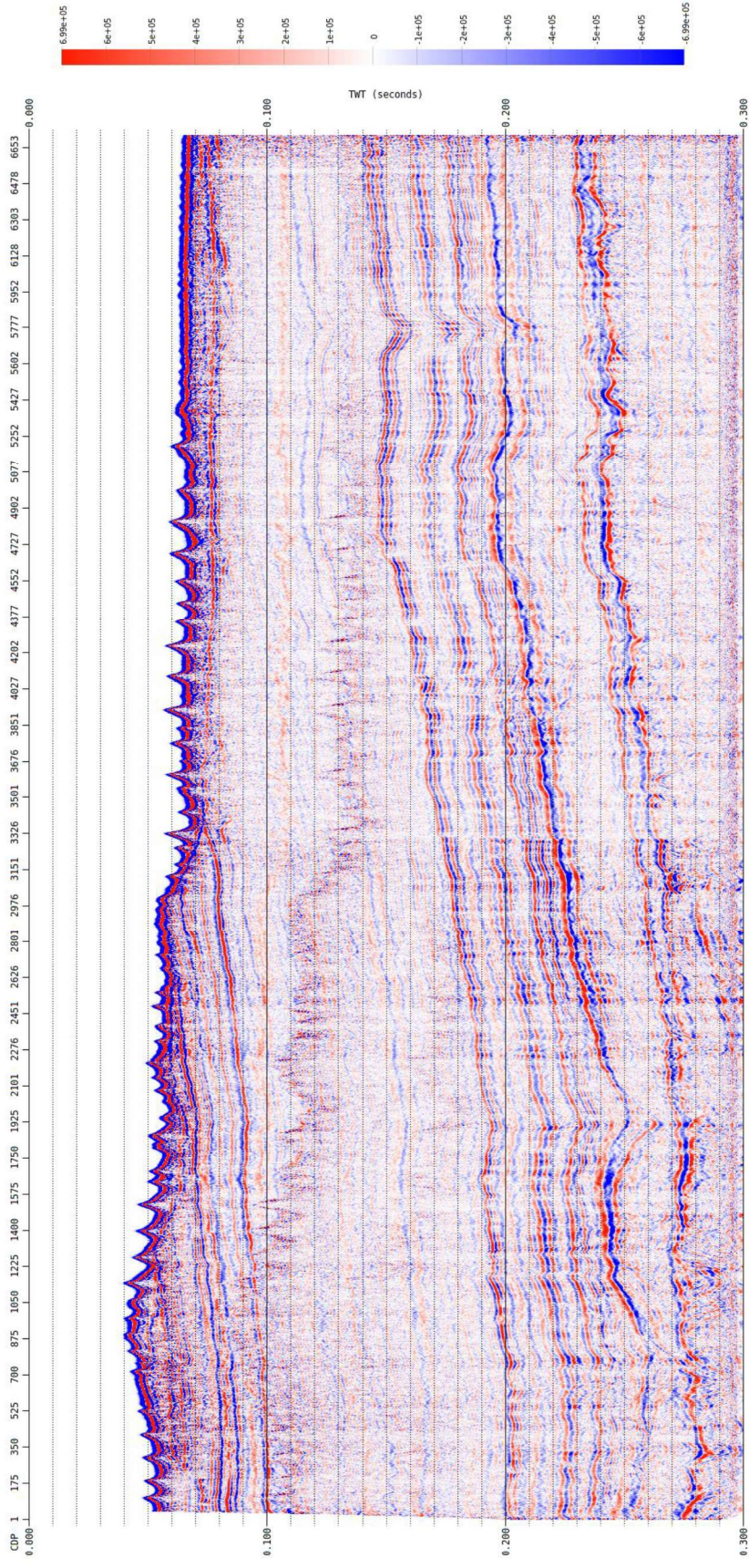


Figure 0.27: Stack after SRME

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

J. VELOCITY ANALYSIS: EXAMPLE OF VELOCITY PICKING

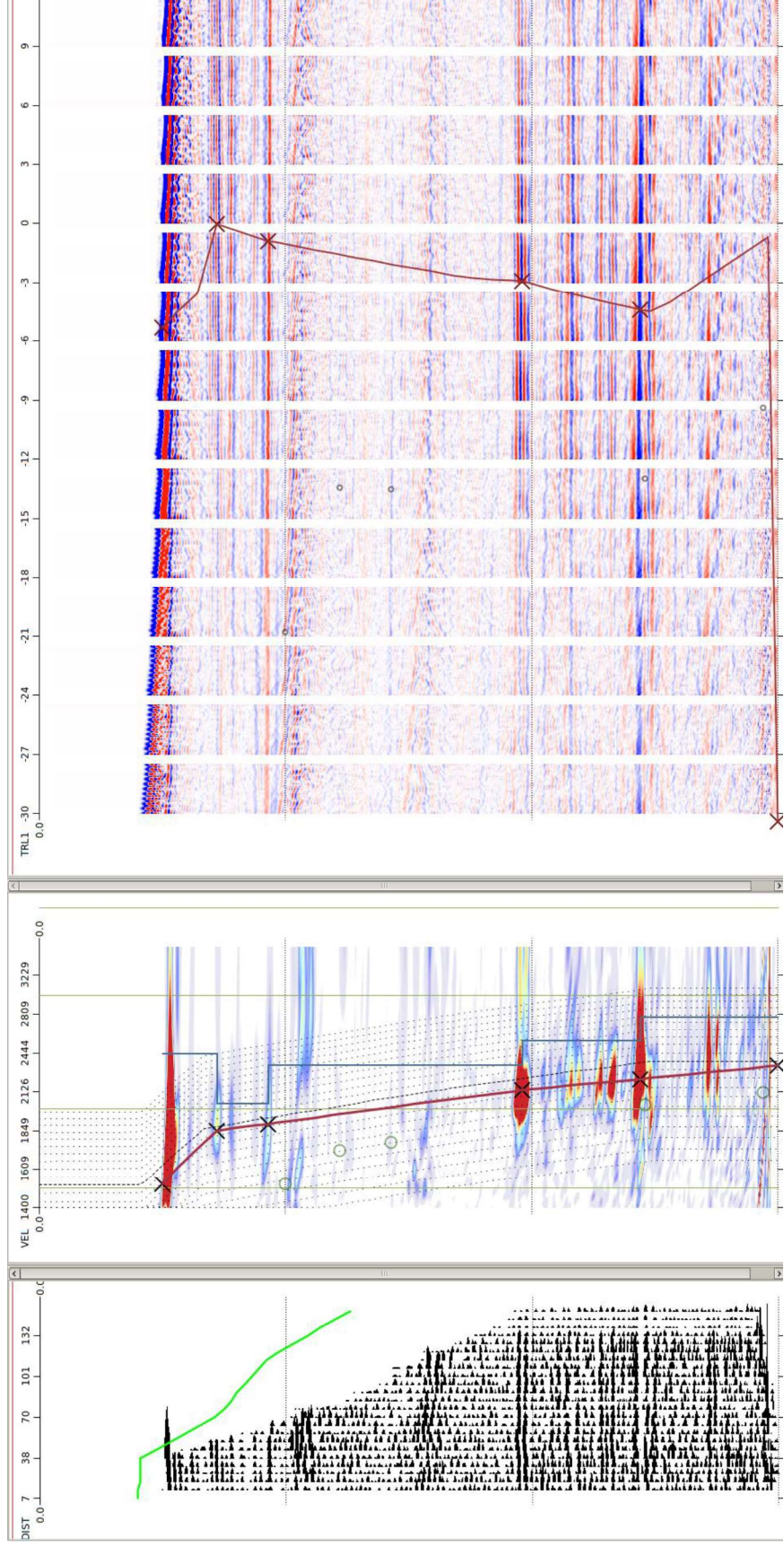


Figure 0.28: Minigun line M570 CDP Gather (left) – semblance (centre) – constant percentage velocity stack (right).



VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

K. STACKS OF MINIGUN LINE M570: POST-STACK ROUTINES

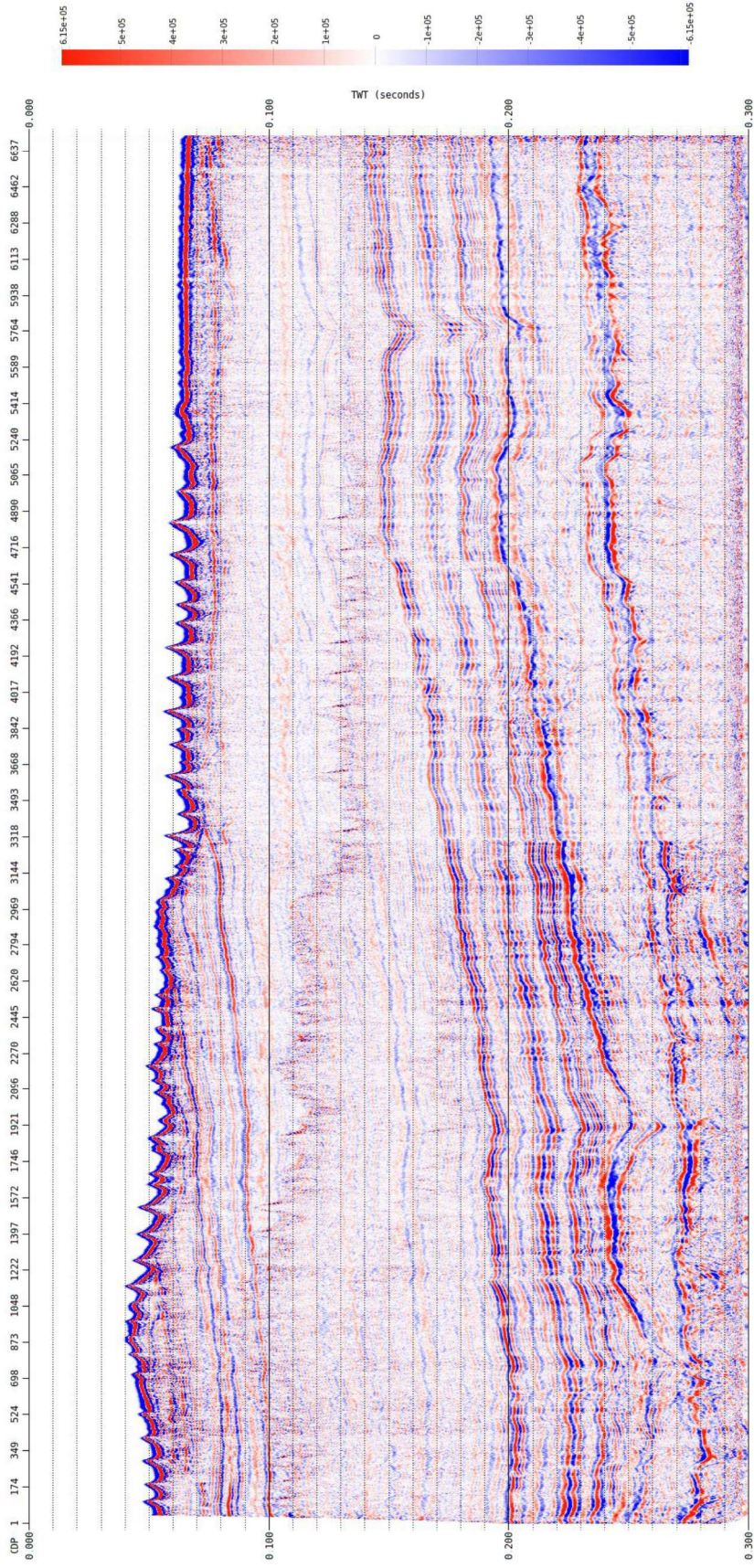


Figure 0.29: Stack after velocity picking

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

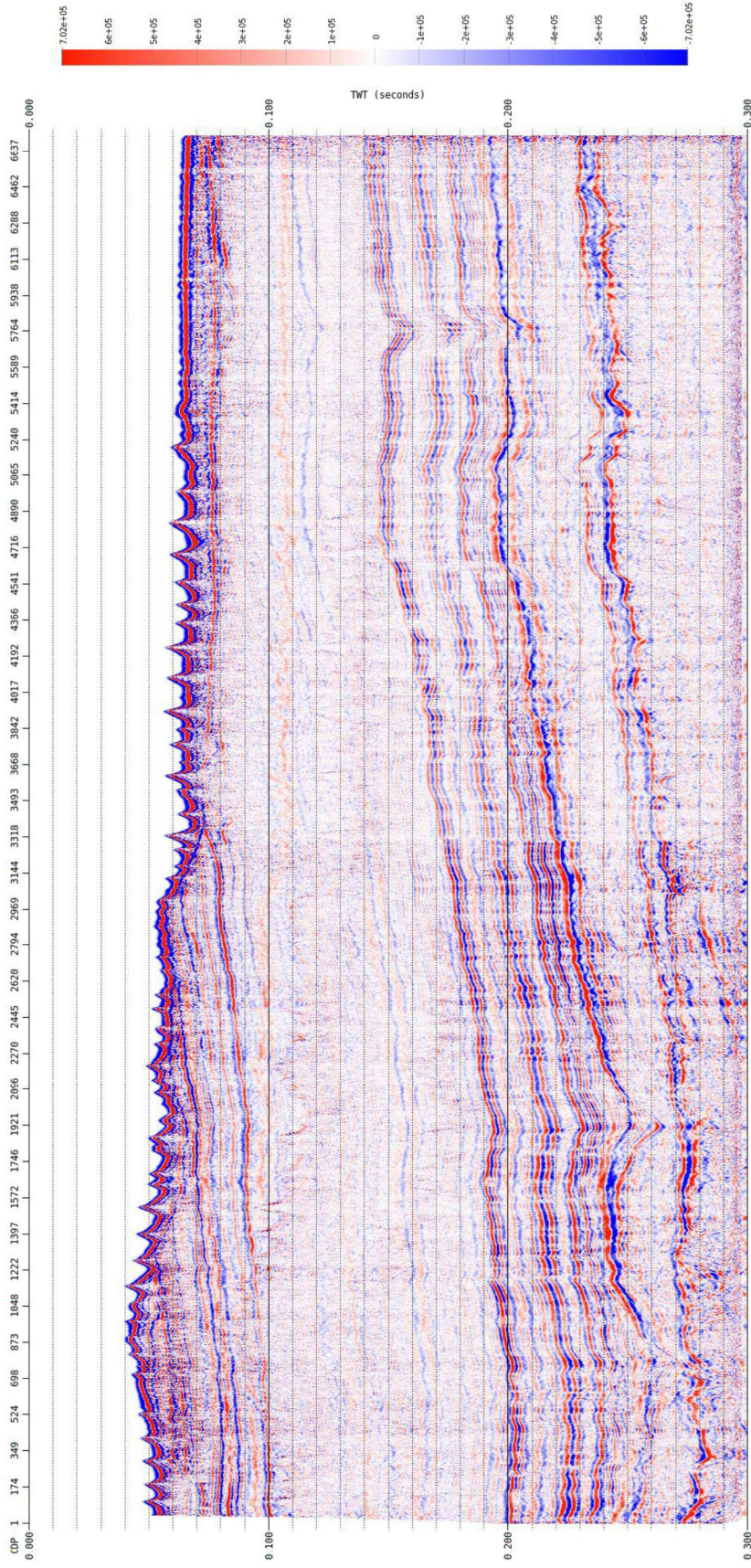


Figure 0.30: Stack after targeted demultiple

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

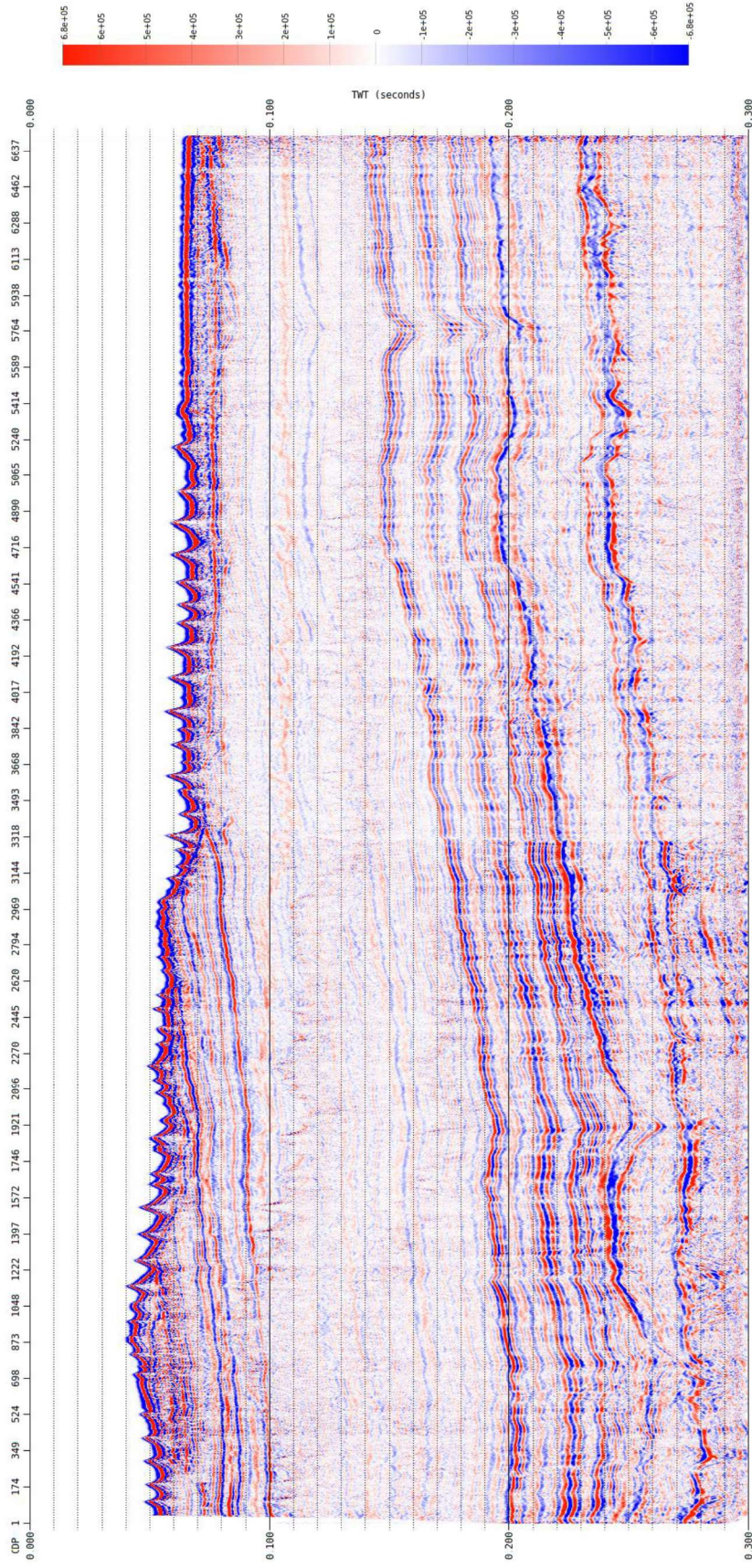


Figure 0.31: Stack after FK filter



VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

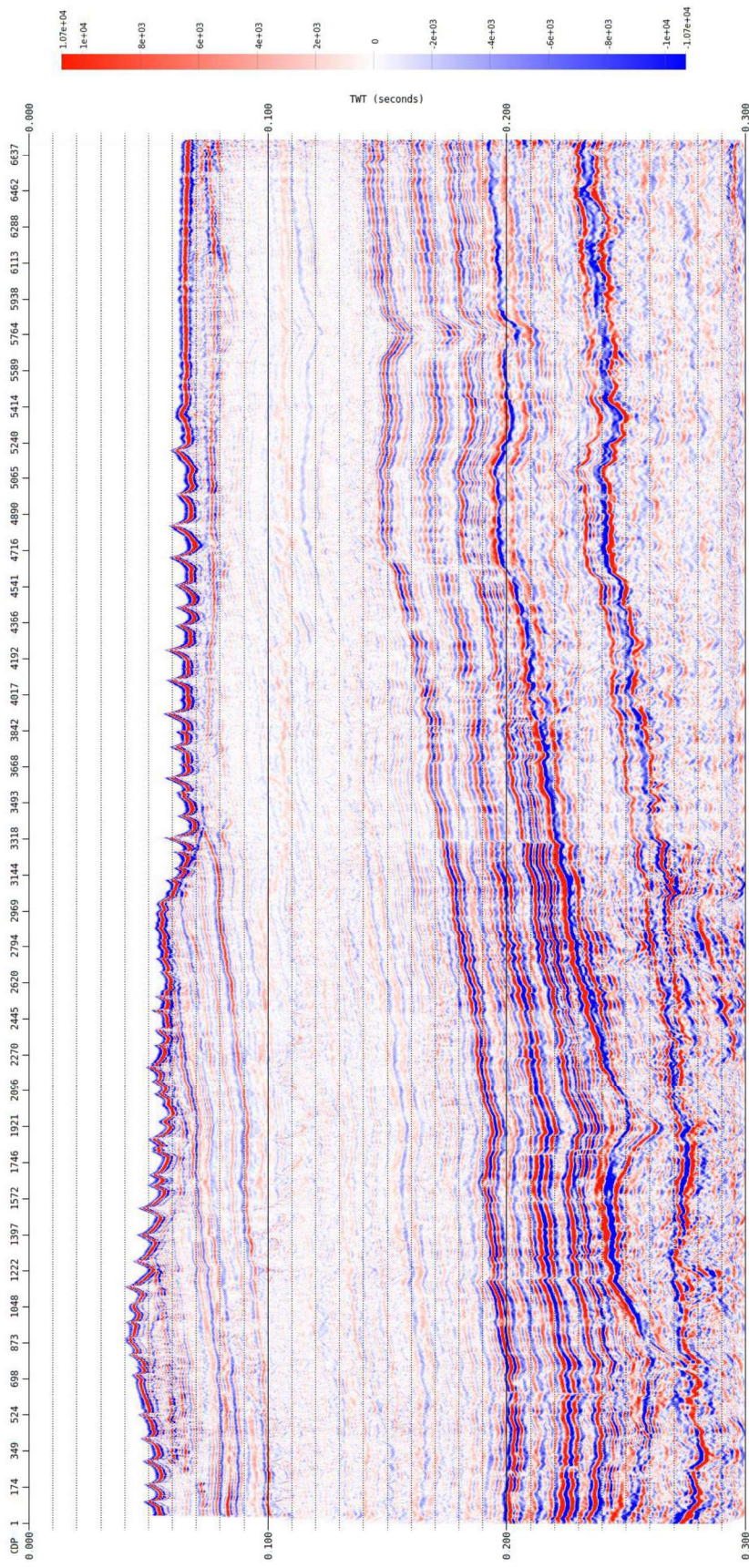


Figure 0.32: Stack after migration

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

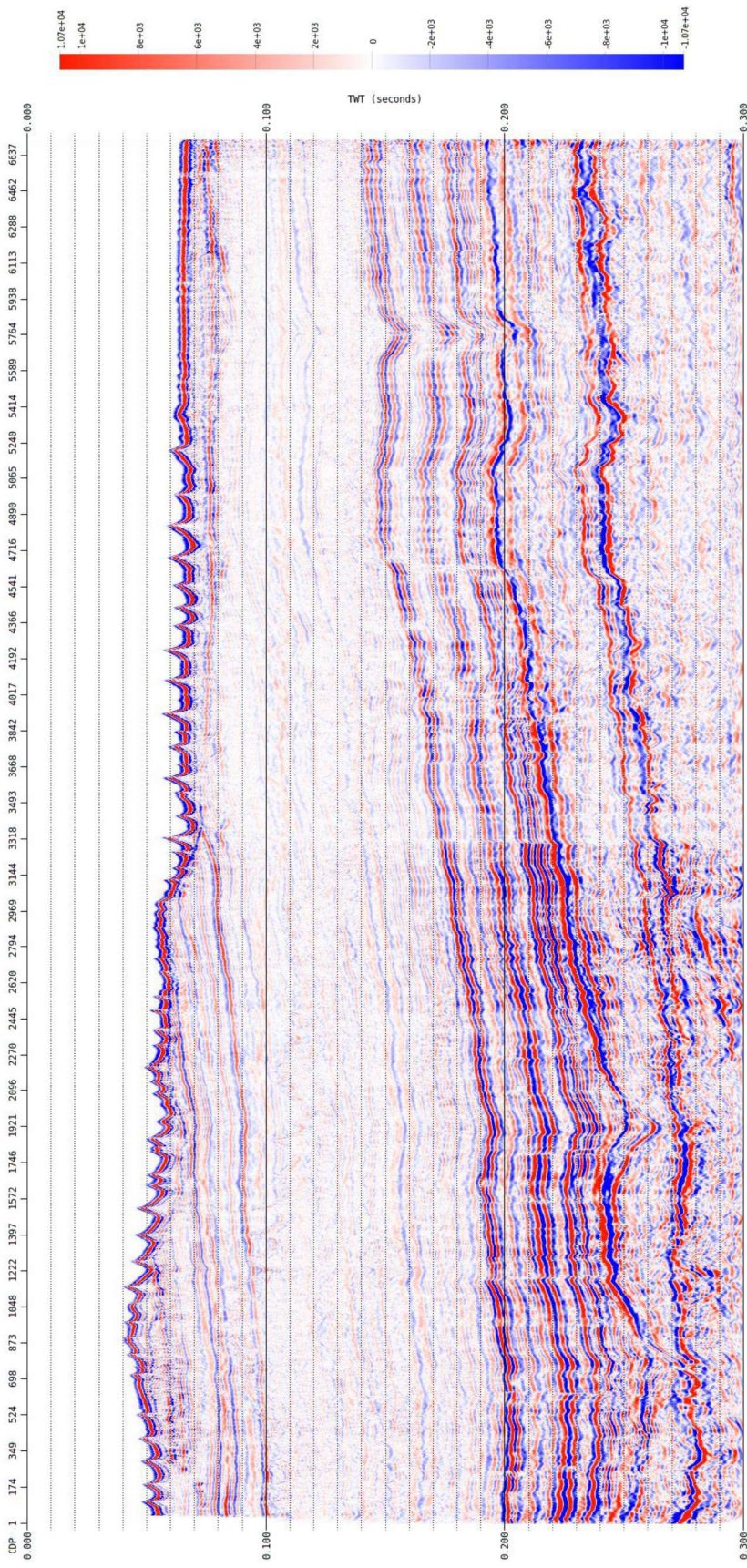


Figure 0.33: Final true amplitude after time variant filter

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

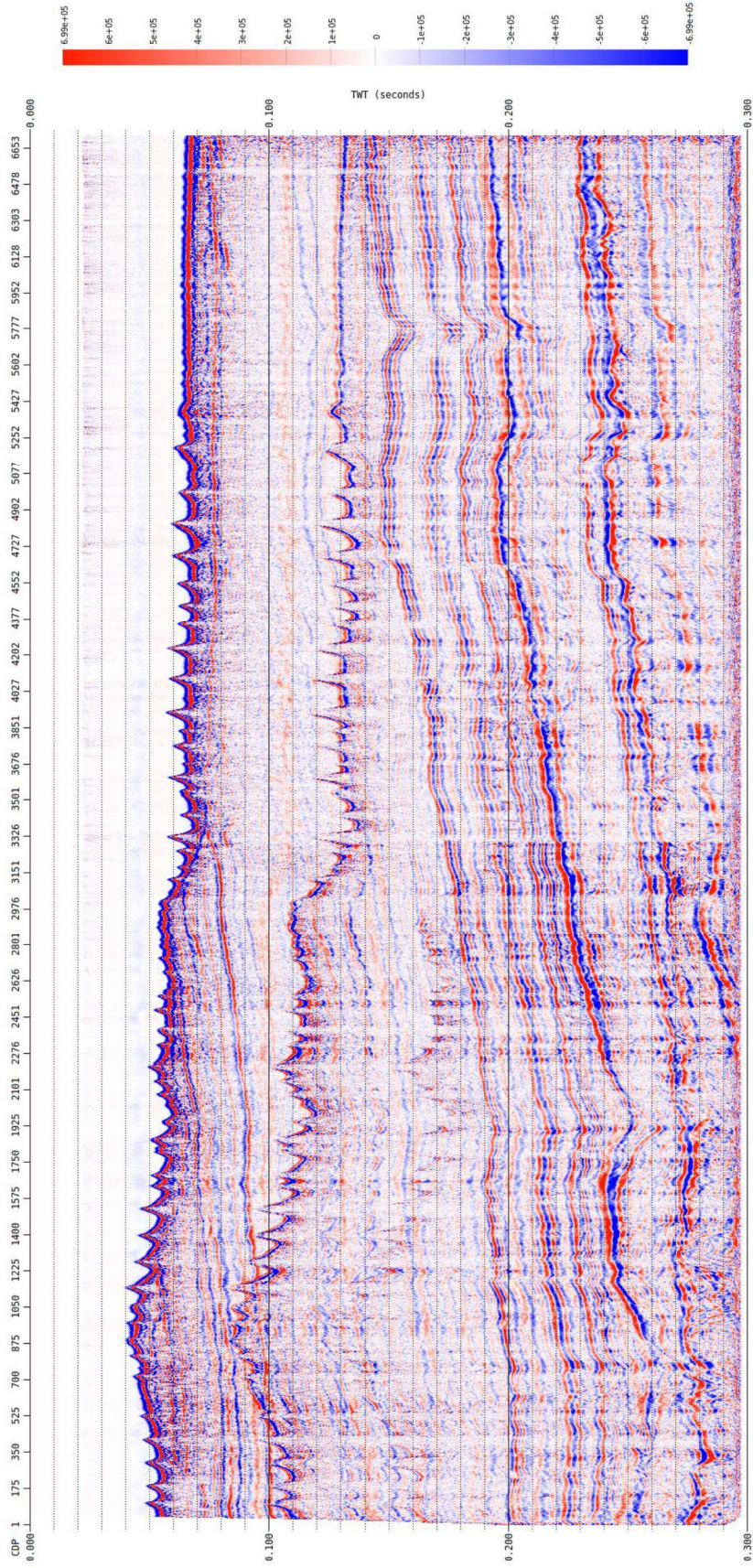


Figure 0.34: Brute stack for comparison with final stack

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

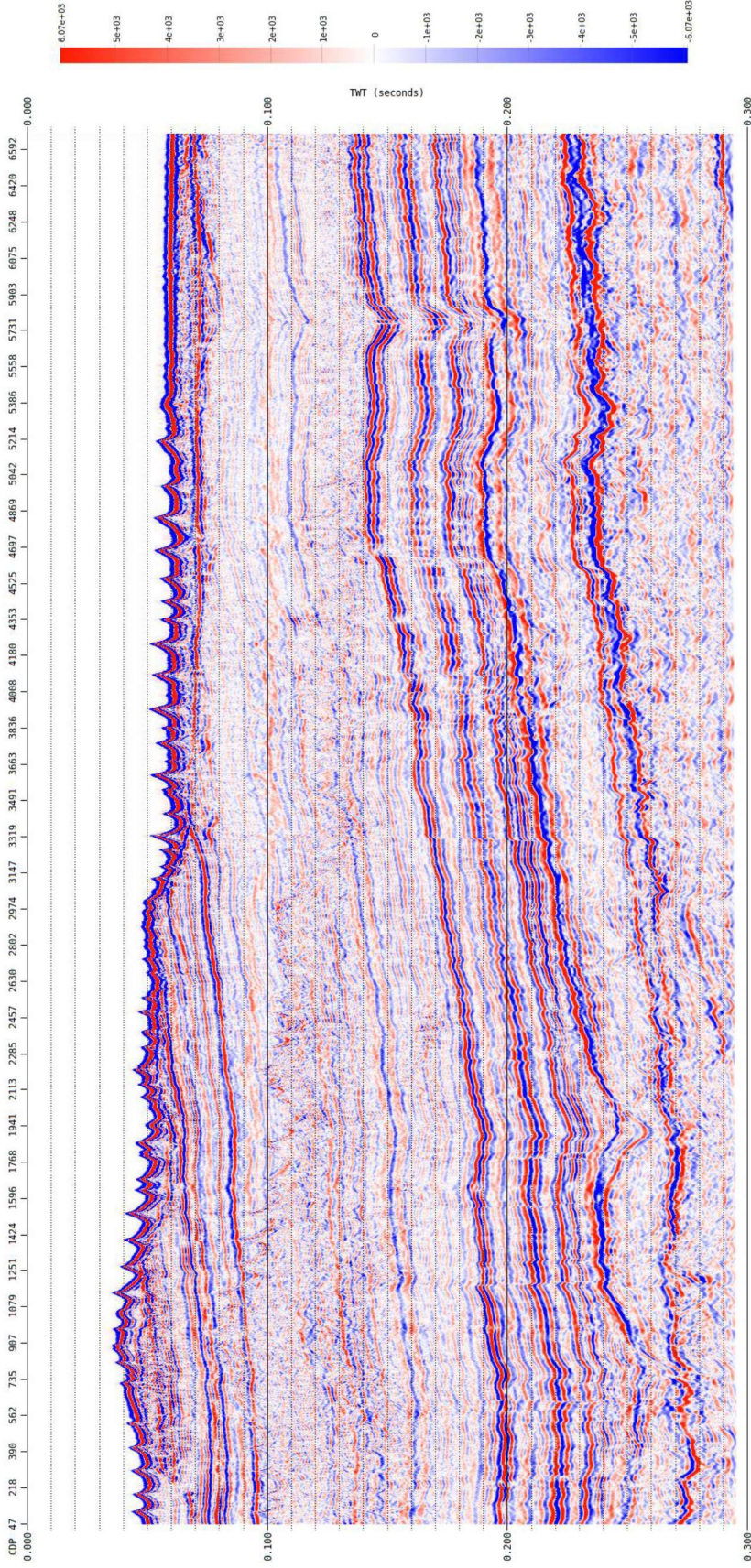


Figure 0.35: Final equalized amplitude section

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

L. DEPTH STACK OF MINIGUN LINE M570

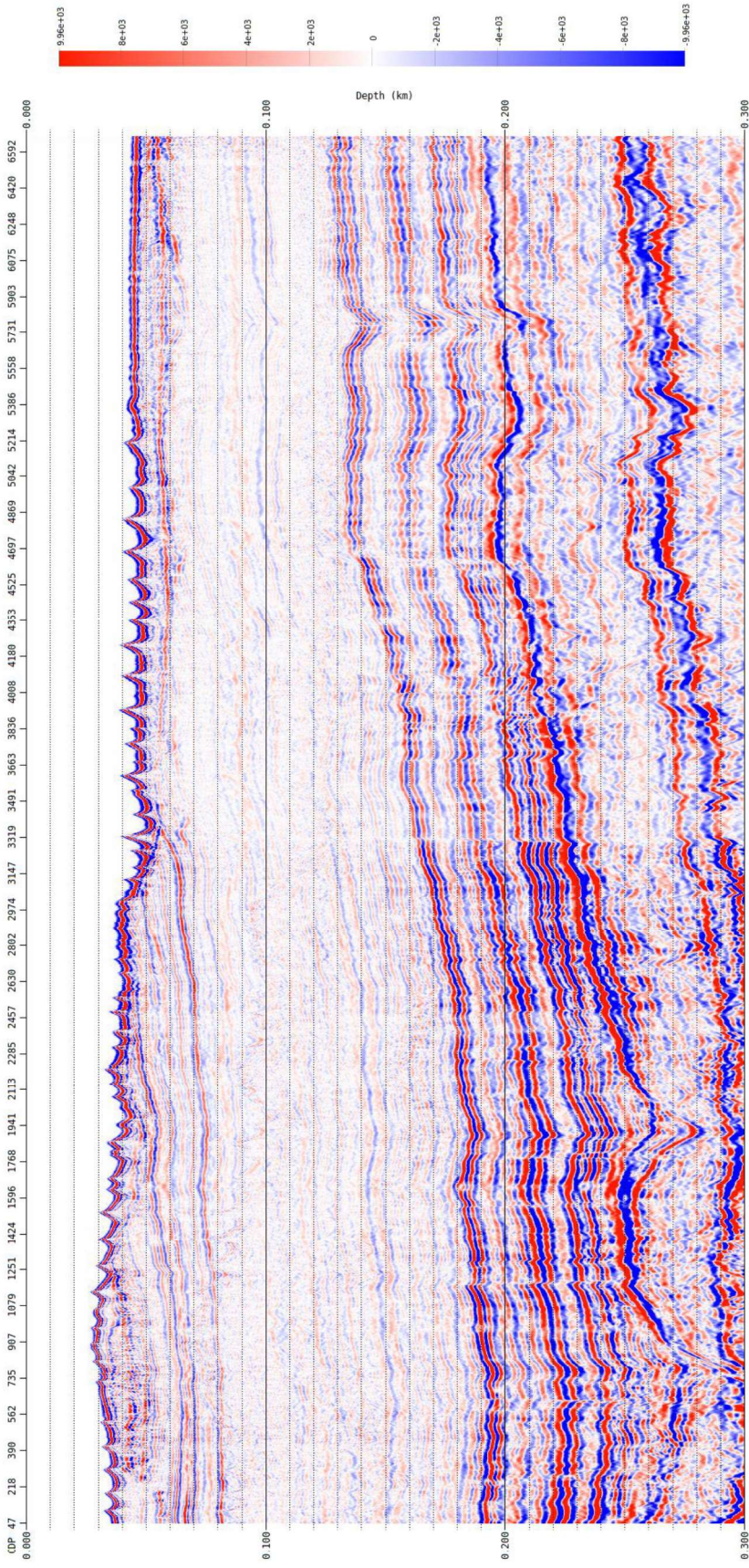


Figure 0.36: Final true amplitude depth section



VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

M. FEATHER ANGLE COMPARISON

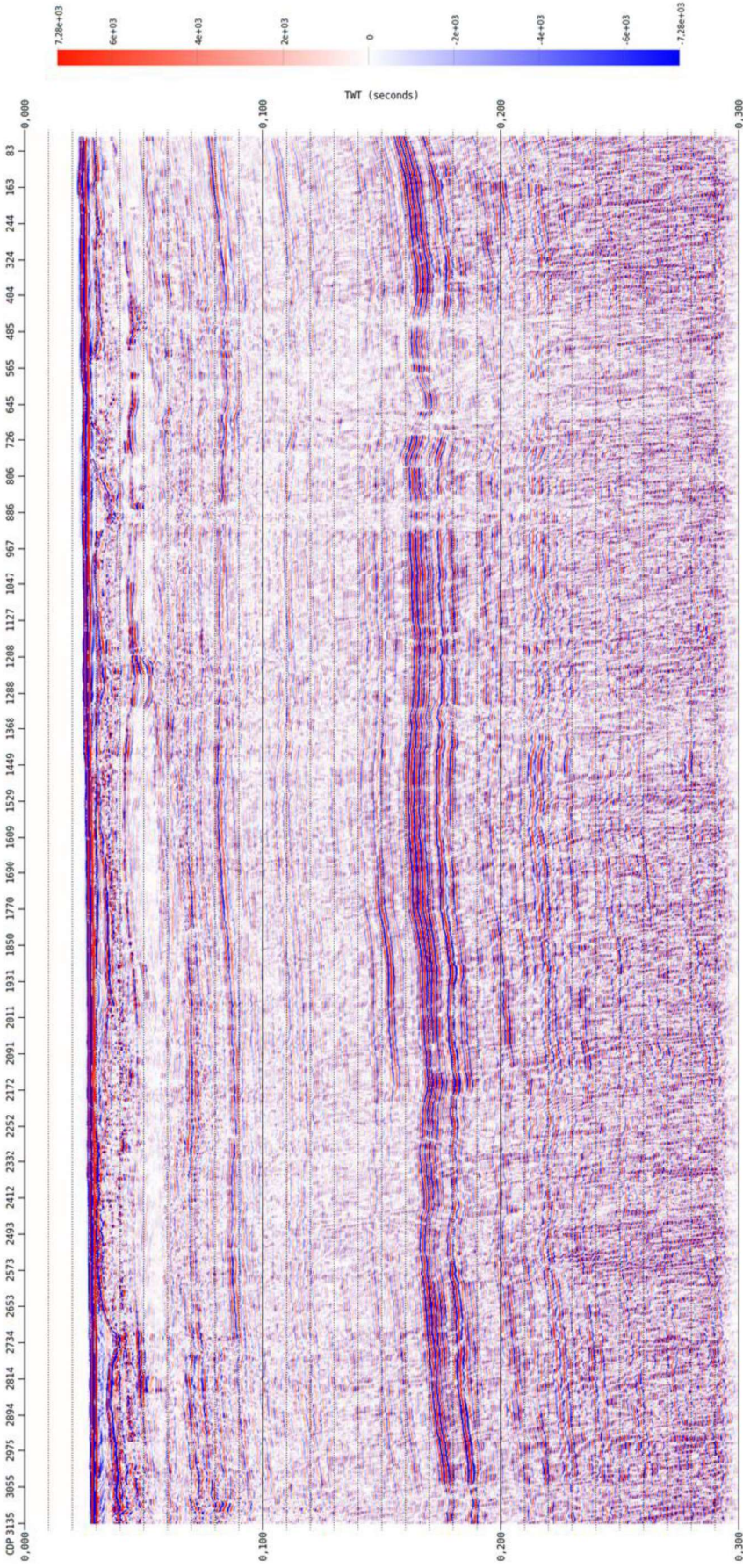


Figure 0.37: Sparker line 2B\_TS\_27\_B - Final Stack - True Amplitude Migrated – Feather angle 11P.

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

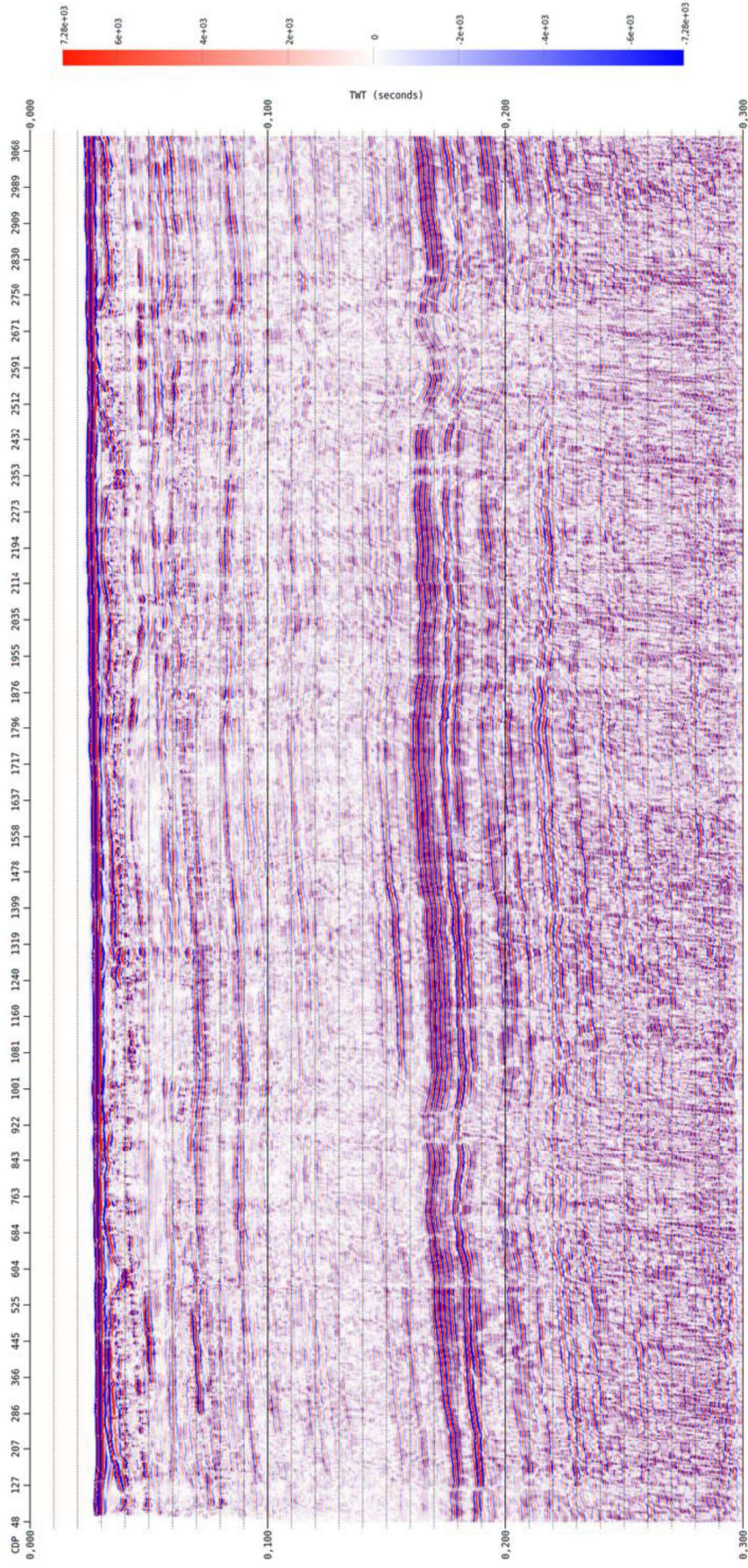


Figure 0.38: Sparker line 2B\_TS\_28 - Final Stack - True Amplitude Migrated – Feather angle 16P.



VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

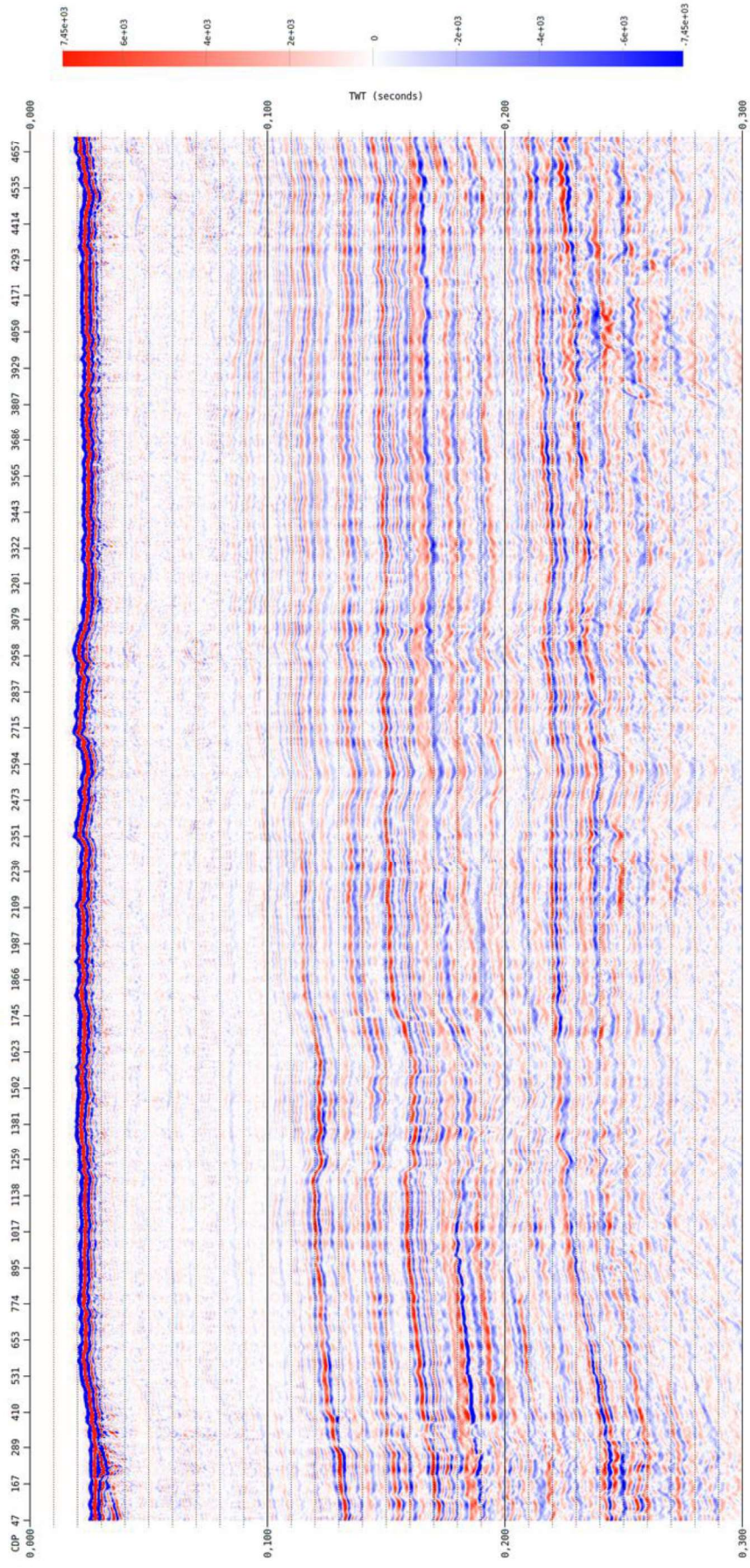


Figure 0.39: Minigun line 3\_TG\_25\_A - Final Stack - True Amplitude Migrated - Feather angle 9.6P.

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

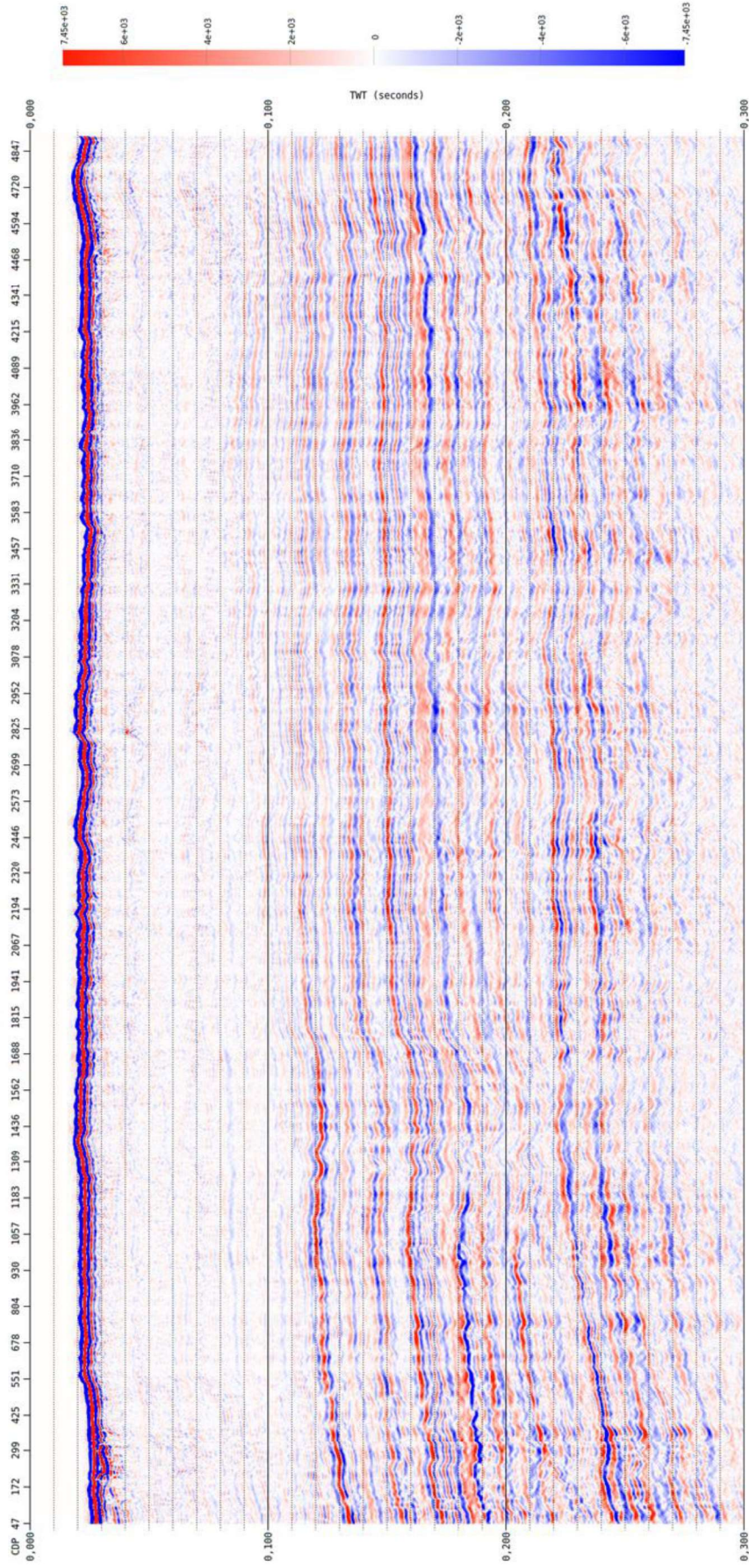


Figure 0.40: Minigun line 3\_TG\_24 - Final Stack - True Amplitude Migrated - Feather angle 19S.

**N. RESOLUTION: SPECTRAL ANALYSIS AND RESOLUTION ESTIMATION**

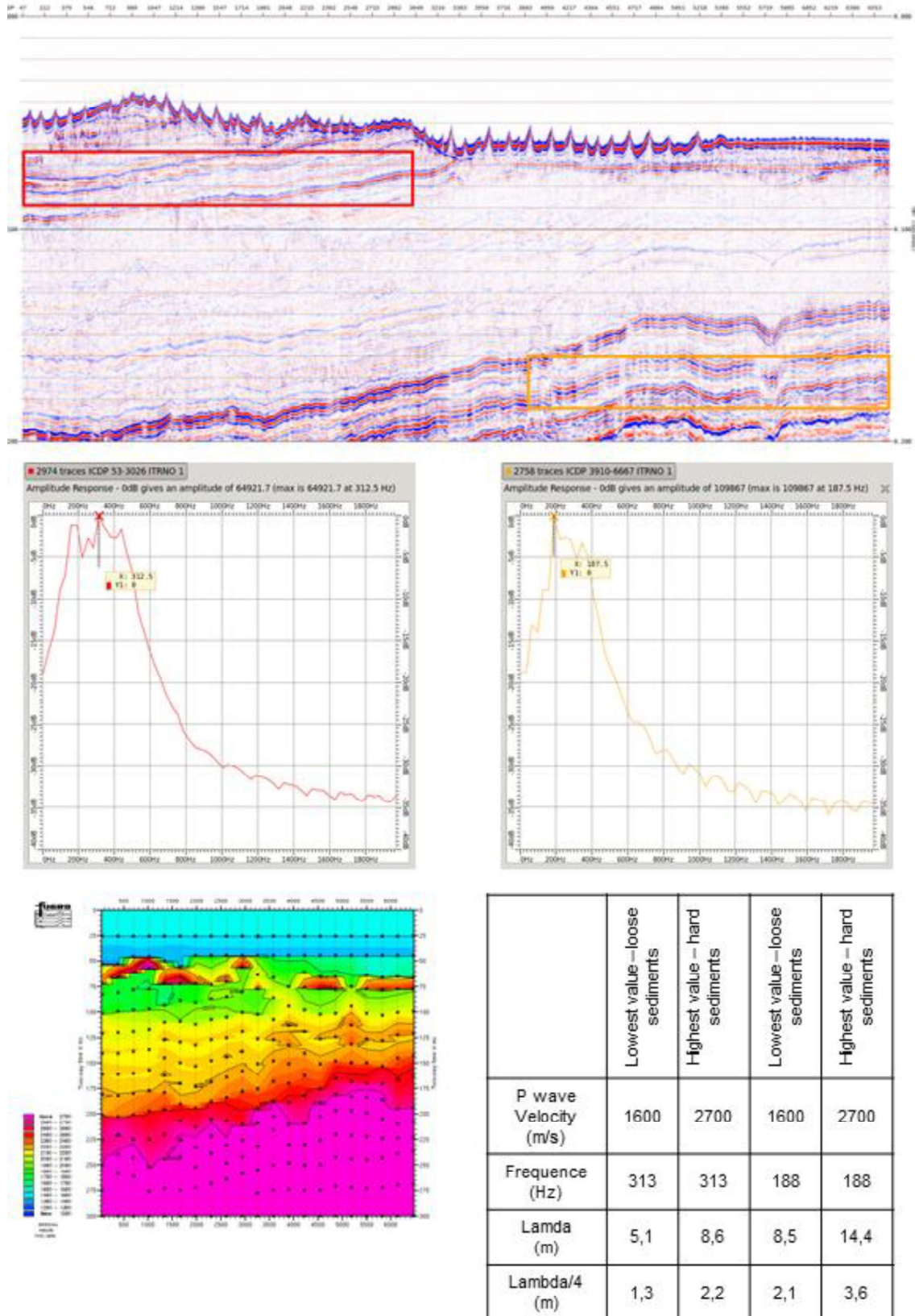


Figure 0.41: Resolution spectral analysis for minigun data.

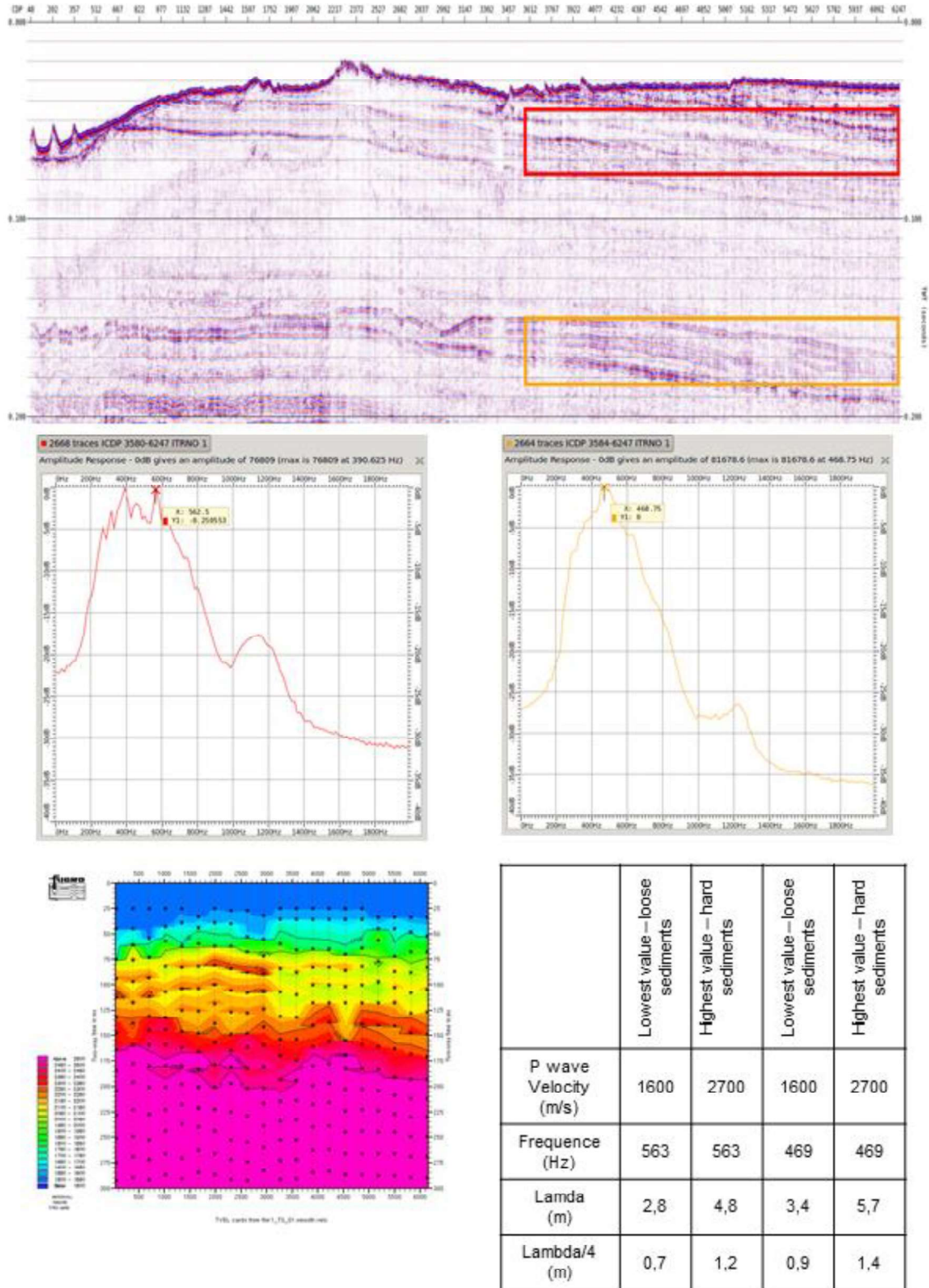


Figure 0.42: Resolution spectral analysis for sparker data.

VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

O. UNCERTAINTIES EVALUATION ON INTERSECTIONS BETWEEN FINAL STACK IN DEPTH

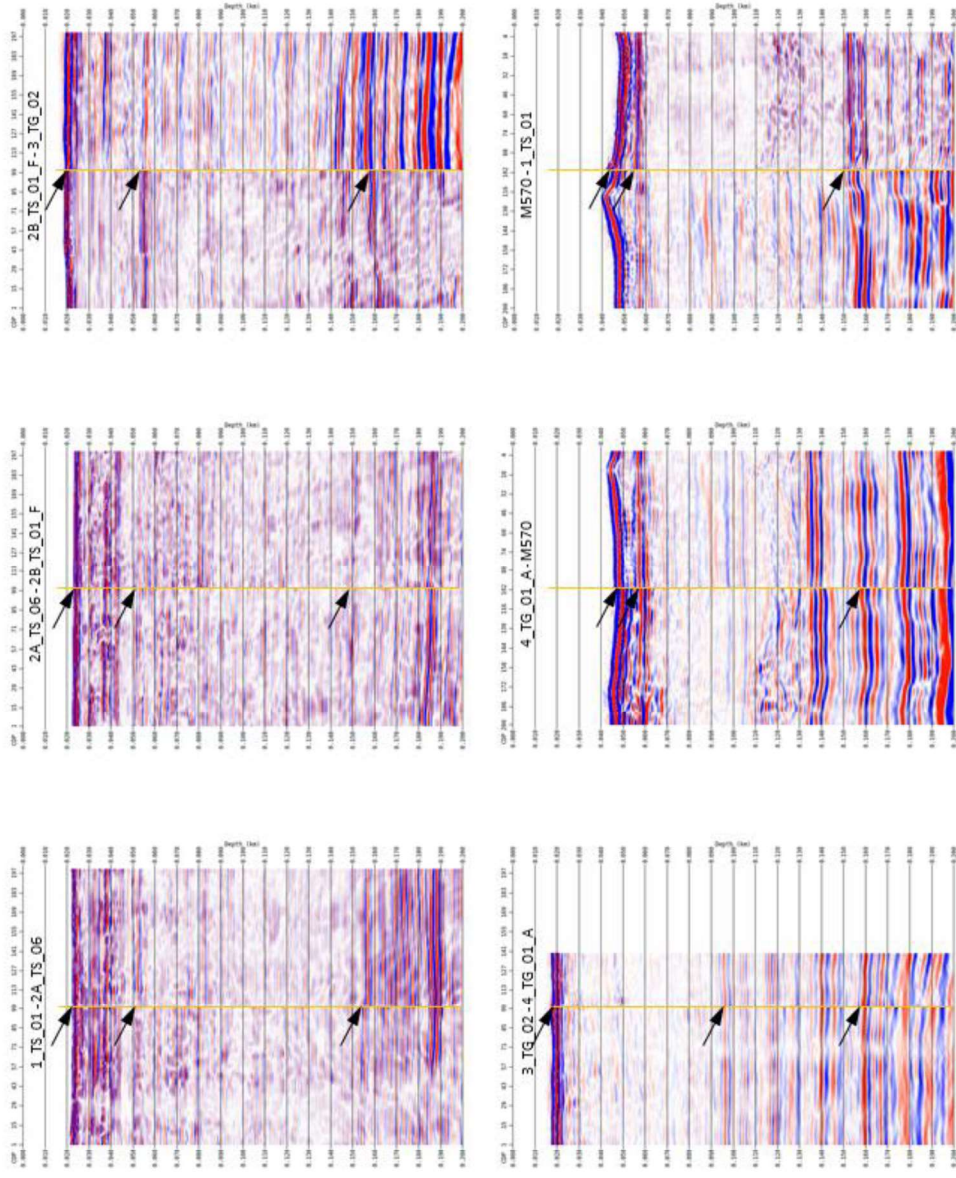


Figure 0.43: Intersections between final stack in depth.



VATTENFALL WIND POWER LTD.  
 THANET EXTENSION OFFSHORE WIND FARM  
 GEOPHYSICAL SITE SURVEY, UHR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING REPORT

Appendix Table 1: Intersections mismatch

Intersections	Depth of obs. I (m)	Mismatch I (m)	Depth of obs. II (m)	Mismatch II (m)	Depth of obs. III (m)	Mismatch III (m)	Note
1_TS_01-2A_TS_06	22	0	50	<0.5	155	<1	Sparker
2A_TS_06-2B_TS_01_F	23	0	50	<1.5	150	<1.5	Sparker
2B_TS_01_F-3_TG_02	18	<0.5	53	<1	155	<1	Sparker-Minigun: difference in amplitude
3_TG_02-4_TG_01_A	17	<0.5	95	<0.5	157	<1.5	Minigun
4_TG_01_A-M570	46	<1	58	<1	158	<2	Minigun
M570-1_TS_01	44	<2.5	58	<0.5	150	<1.5	Minigun - sparker, intersection on water bottom high





**P. QC LOGS**



Client: Vattenfall		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:	
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK1		16J369	
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:
	Stream Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5		
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.		Accept / Reject by QC
			SOL	EOL	
		Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files		Accept / Reject by CLIENT
			SOL	EOL	
		Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	MISS-SHOTS		Max Feather
			Stream	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	
		Min Depth		Max Feather	
		Max Depth		Comments	
A = ACCEPT; R = REJECT; N = MARGINAL					

Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.

GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J

Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s

Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3,125, dshot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m

Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.	Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Min Depth	Max Depth	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments
5-Aug		1_TS_53	100	1426	99-1427	13.30	15.30	0.1	1.1				18S	A		Lost fix 969. 600J power. Noisy
5-Aug		1_TS_46	100	2021	99-2022	12.90	10.50	0.2	1.0				53P	A		600J power. Slight noise. Far channels not balanced. Noisy
5-Aug		1_TS_53_A	1000	2280	999-2281	15.10	14.80	0.1	1.5				17P	A		800J power
5-Aug		1_TS_48	100	1862	999-1862	13.10	13.40	0.3	1.0				20S	R		spiky. High FA at EOL
5-Aug		1_TS_51	100	1643	99-1643	18.00	18.90	0.1	1.6				19P	R		Very noisy, spikes through the line. Opposite current
5-Aug		1_TS_44	100	2246	99-2246	12.80	13.90	0.2	1.2				27S	R		Lost fix 2050, 2071 Noisy, spikes through the line. Strong current
6-Aug		1_TS_49_A	100	2623	99-2624	12	14	0.4	1.5				6S	A		Spiky.
6-Aug		1_TS_42	100	2402	99-2403	20	24	0.3	1.5				19P	R		Noisy, spikes through the line. Opposite current
6-Aug		1_TS_47	100	1909	99-1910	11.5	14.3	0.3	1.6				20S	R/A		Noisy, spikes through the line, strong cross current
6-Aug		1_TS_40	100	2566	99-2567	17.7	22	0.2	1.6				17P	R		Very noisy, spikes. Strong cross current. Shot 100 correspond to fix
6-Aug		1_TS_45	100	2032	99-2033	17.6	19.5	0.3	1.3				26S	R		very high feather angle due to strong cross current. Lost fix 698
6-Aug		1_TS_38	100	2768	99-2769	21	19	0.1	1.9				19P	R		Noisy, spikes through the line due to sea conditions/current
6-Aug		1_TS_43	100	2266	99-2267	22	23	0.2	1.7				18S	R		Strong cross current. High feather angle. High FA only at SOL
6-Aug		1_TS_36	100	2948	99-2949	15	19	0.4	1.5				10P	A		Spiky.
6-Aug		1_TS_41	100	2484	99-2485	15	16	0.2	1.4				9P	R		noisy spiky through the line
6-Aug		1_TS_34	100	3121	99-3126	13.7	13.7	0.2	1.5				28S	R		Noisy, spikes through the line. Very high feather angle due to strong
6-Aug		1_TS_32	100	3340	99-3340	11.4	13.6	0.3	1.3				18S	R		Noisy. High feather due to strong current. Spikes through the line. Ch
6-Aug		1_TS_39_A	1000	3607	999-3608	13.3	10.6	0.3	1.1				23S	A		spikes through the line
6-Aug		1_TS_30	100	3568	99-3569	13.4	18.6	0.1	1.1				19P	R		Many spikes through the line. Strong current in opposite direction
6-Aug		1_TS_37	100	2897	99-2898	14.4	11.3	0.4	1.2				27S	R		Spiky. Far channel not balanced
6-Aug		1_TS_28	100	3847	99-3847	18.2	14.7	0.1	1.4				25P	R		Strong current in opposite direction. Very noisy and spiky
6-Aug		1_TS_35	100	3057	99-3038	11.4	12.4	0.1	1.3				24S	R		Shot 121 corresponds to fix 100.781 bad shot. Noisy, spiky
6-Aug		1_TS_26	100	3979	99-3980	25.9	15.9	0.2	1.3				19P	R		Noisy, Many spikes through the line. Current in opposite direction
6-Aug		1_TS_33	100	3366	99-3367	17.8	12.2	0.2	1.3				5S	A		Noisy, spiky.
6-Aug		1_TS_24	100	4129	99-4130	12.60	10.20	0.3	0.8				13S	A		random spikes
6-Aug		1_TS_31	100	3565	99-3566	27.10	16.80	0.1	1.2				19P	R		Strong current
7-Aug		1_TS_22	100	4304	99-4305	11.00	15.00	0.2	1.2				17S	R		Marginal, high FA. Lost fix 2218, 2627, 3790
7-Aug		1_TS_29	100	1861	99-1862	35.00	11.00	0.4	1.0				7P	R		3.125. Noisy
7-Aug		1_TS_20	100	2245	99-2246	30.00	17.00	0.2	1.4				11P	R		3.125. Noisy



Client: Vattenfall		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:	
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK1		161369	
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:
	Stream Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Bad Trcs During Line:
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.		QC
			SOL	EOL	
		Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files		Accept / Reject by CLIENT
			SOL	EOL	
		Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	MISS-SHOTS		Accept / Reject by QC
			Stream	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	
		Min Depth	Max Feather		Comments
			Min Depth	Max Feather	
A = ACCEPT; R = REJECT; N = MANUAL					

Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.

GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J

Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s

Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3.125, dshot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m

Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.	Dir.	SOL	EOL	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Min Depth	Max Feather	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments
7-Aug		1_TS_27	100	1945			15.00			0.2	1.2			R		3.125. Noisy. High FA
7-Aug		1_TS_18	100	2374			19.00			0.2	1.3			R		3.125. Noisy
7-Aug		1_TS_25	100	2043			16.00			0.4	1.1			R		3.125 Noisy. High FA
7-Aug		1_TS_16	100	4813			18.00			0.2	1.0			M		Shot 113 corresponds to fix 100. Lost fix 4251 Noisy spiky. Against the
7-Aug		1_TS_29_A	1000	4491			25.00			0.2	1.1			A		noisy and spiky
7-Aug		1_TS_14	100	5047			17.70			0.1	1.5			R		worsening of the weather conditions at EOL. Spiky. High FA. Lost fix
10-Aug		1_TS_23	100	4262			15.00			0.4	0.9			A		Spikes through the line, mostly on ch. 23
10-Aug		1_TS_12	100	5283			21.00			0.4	0.8			A		Lost fix 1419, 2473, 4576. Many spikes through the line
10-Aug		1_TS_21	100	4427			18.00			0.3	0.8			A		Noisy spiky throuh the line
10-Aug		1_TS_10	100	5466			23.00			0.4	1.1			A		Lost fixes 3455, 3671, 4001 Noisy spiky throuh the line
10-Aug		1_TS_19	100	4824			19.00			0.4	1.1			A		Lost fix 431 534 641 794 797 808 811 1170 1429
10-Aug		1_TS_08	100	5661			11.00			0.3	0.8			R		Lost fix 1286 3302 4100. Noisy spiky. High FA
10-Aug		1_TS_17	100	4820			20.30			0.1	1.1			R		Lost fix 639 849 898 1196 3301 3709 3712 3713 3799. Noisy. spiky.
10-Aug		1_TS_06	100	5856			10.90			0.2	0.9			R		Lost fix 4094, 4996, 5036, 5037. High FA
10-Aug		1_TS_15	100	5020			14.10			0.1	1.1			M		Lost fixes 2149, 3112 noisy spikes
10-Aug		1_TS_02	100	6240			12.90			0.1	1.2			R		Lost fix 1433 1938 2054 2549 3770 3771 3772 3773. Noisy spike.
10-Aug		1_TS_16_A	100	900										R		LINE ABORTED DUE TO SPARKER PROBLEM
10-Aug		1_TS_01	100	6343			7.20			0.1	1.2			A		some spikes. Lost fix 3692 3750 3753 3754 3823 3853 5156 5352 6007 6337 6340
10-Aug		1_TS_04	100	6042			11.40			0.1	1.1			A		lost fix 5156. many spikes through the line
10-Aug		1_TS_13	100	5189			10.80			0.2	0.8			A		Lost fixes 3324 3401. Spikes
11-Aug		1_TS_07	100	5761			15.00			0.3	1.0			A		noisy spiky throuh the line
11-Aug		1_TS_11	100	5375			11.00			0.4	1.5			A		Spiky.
11-Aug		1_TS_05	100	5939			14.00			0.2	0.9			A		random spikes
11-Aug		1_TS_09	100	5557			12.00			0.3	0.9			A		Lost fixes 4750, 5059 random spikes
11-Aug		1_TS_03	100	6117			15.00			0.1	1.2			A		Lost fixes 2836, Spiky.
11-Aug		1_TS_52	100	1516			17.00			0.4	0.9			A		spikes through the line

FUGRO OCEANSISMICA S.p.A.  
DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA QC LOG



Client: Vattenfall		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:												
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK1		16J369												
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:											
	Stream Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5			1										
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.	Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Min Depth	Max Depth	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments
Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.																
GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J																
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s																
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3,125, dshot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m																

11-Aug	1_TS_50	100	1680		99-1681	19.00		16.00	0.2	0.7				8P	A	File 100 corresponds to fix 115. noisy spiky throu the line
11-Aug	1_TG_XL_05	100	3433		99-3434	16.00		16.30	0.3	0.9			11P	A	Spikes through the line, mostly on ch. 23 LINE NAME IS WRONG IT SHOULD BE TS	
11-Aug	1_TG_XL_06	100	2834		99-2835	22.00		18.40	0.2	1.2			11S	A	spikes through the line LINE NAME IS WRONG IT SHOULD BE TS	
11-Aug	1_TS_XL_03	100	2852		99-2853	16.10		16.50	0.4	0.9			15P	A	noisy spiky throu the line	
11-Aug	1_TS_XL_04	100	3365		99-3366	20.00		23.90	0.1	1.3			7P	R	very noisy and spiky	
11-Aug	1_TS_XL_01	100	1344		99-1345	17.90		13.40	0.4	1.5			11P	A	Spiky.	
11-Aug	1_TS_XL_02	100	2080		99-2081	18.10		15.70	0.1	0.7			6P	R	noisy	

bang box replacement

19-Aug	1_TS_34_A	1000	1244		999-1244	12.00								27S	R	LINE ABORTED DUE TO HIGH FA
19-Aug	1_TS_XL_04_A	1000	4462		999-4463	13.00		15.00	0.2	0.9				11P	A	Lost fix 1766, 2694, 3841, 4360 Spikes through the line, mostly on ch.
19-Aug	1_TS_14_A	1000	5956		999-5962	10.00		16.60	0.2	1.0				11S	A	Lost fix 3823, 3876, 4418, 4474, 4695, 5580 Noise from vessel in the
26-Aug	1_TS_04_A															some spikes along line mostly on chan 23, channels 40-48 less energy noise Abeam to ahead
26-Aug	1_TS_02_A	1000	7089	138°	999-7089			11.00	0.2	1.0				8P	A	Lost fix 4204, chan 23 noisy, noise Abeam to ahead
26-Aug	1_TS_15_A	1000	5846	318°	999-5846	10.00		11.00	0.3	1.2				6P	A	high feather angle
26-Aug	1_TS_17_A	1000	5549	318°	999-5550	15.00		12.00	2.0	0.9				17P	R	
26-Aug	1_TS_06_A	1000	6575	138°	999-6576	12.00		12.00	0.3	0.9				15S	A	
26-Aug	1_TS_08_A	1000	6610	318°	999-6611	9.00		10.00	0.3	0.8				8P	A	missed fix 6610
26-Aug	1_TS_18_A	1000	5874	138°	999-5875	10		11	0.2	1				10P	A	
26-Aug	1_TS_25_A	1000	4924	318°	999-4925	13.00		10.00	0.2	0.9				15S	A	missed fixes 3262,3842
27-Aug	1_TS_20_A	1000	5203	138°	999-5204	13.00		13.00	0.2	0.8				11P	A	
27-Aug	1_TS_28_A	1000	4695	318°	999-4696	10.00		9.00	0.1	0.7				6S	A	Lost fixes 2518,2724
27-Aug	1_TS_17_B	2000	6673	138°	999-6674	11		11	0.3	1				12S	A	chan 23 noisy

FUGRO OCEANSISMICA S.p.A.  
DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA QC LOG



Client: Vattenfall		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:												
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK1		16J369												
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:											
	Streamers Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Bad Trcs During Line:											
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.	Dir.	SOL	EOL	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL-EOL with noise files	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	MISS-SHOTS	Max Depth	Min Depth	Streamers	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments

Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.  
GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J  
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s  
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3, 125, dhot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m

27-Aug		1_TS_30_A	1000	4000	318°												R	LINE ABORTED DUE TO GEOMETRICS RECORDER CRASH
27-Aug		1_TS_51_A	1000	2464	318°			999-2465	13	16	0.5	0.9					A	chan 23 noisy
27-Aug		1_TS_44_A	1000	3114	138°			999-3115	16	15	0.2	1					A	chan 23 noisy
27-Aug		1_TS_47_A	1000	2834	318°			999-2835	11	16	0.3	1.1					A	chan 23 noisy
27-Aug		1_TS_40_A	1000	3526	138°			999-3527	17	18	0.1	1.2					R	chan 23 noisy, very noisy
27-Aug		1_TS_46_A	1000	3054	318°			999-3055	12	16	0.3	0.9					R	chan 23 noisy, very noisy
27-Aug		1_TS_37_A	1000	3913	138°			999-3914	10	13	0.4	1					R	chan 23 noisy, very noisy
27-Aug		1_TS_41_A	1000	3375	318°			999-3376	16	17	0.2	1.8					R	chan 23 noisy, very noisy, fix 3053 missed
27-Aug		1_TS_26_A	1000	4871	138°			999-4872	14	13	0.2	1.3					R	chan 23 noisy, very noisy
28-Aug		1_TS_38_A	1000	3746	318°			999-3747	14	15	0.3	0.9					R	chan 23 noisy, high FA, missed fixes 1671,1701,2338,3744
28-Aug		1_TS_27_A	1000	4726	138°			999-4726	11	11	0.2	0.8					A	chan 23 noisy, missed fix 4022
28-Aug		1_TS_41_B	2000	4405	318°			999-4407	11	12	0.3	1.1					A	chan 23 noisy,
28-Aug		1_TS_31_A	1000	4352	138°			999-4353	15	19	0.2	1					A	chan 23 noisy,
28-Aug		1_TS_35_A	1000	3957	318°			999-3959	15	12	0.3	0.9					R	chan 23 noisy, bol noisy
28-Aug		1_TS_32_A	1000	3607	138°				10		0.2	0.7					R	LINE ABORTED DUE TO HIGH FA
28-Aug		1_TS_34_B	2000	5077	138°			1999-5078	14	16	0.2	1.2					A	missed fix 4761
28-Aug		1_TS_32_B	2000	5251	318°			1999-5252	12	19	0.2	1.5					R	Very noisy, spikes through the line.
28-Aug		1_TS_45_B	2000	2880	318°			1999-3881	14	17	0.3	1.3					R	very noisy
28-Aug		1_TS_32_C															R	LINE ABORTED DUE TO HIGH FA and weather

FUGRO OCEANSISMICA S.p.A.  
DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA QC LOG



Client: Vattenfall		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No: 16J369														
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK1																
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:													
	Stream Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Bad Trcs During Line:													
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.		Dir.	SOL	EOL	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Min Depth	Stream	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	
			SOL	EOL												SOL	EOL	QC
Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.																		
GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J																		
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s																		
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3,125, dhot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m																		
29-Aug		1_TS_26_B	2000	5826	138°	1999-5827	15	16	0.3	1.2						11P	A	chan 23 noisy.
29-Aug		1_TS_38_B	2000	4716	318°	1999-4717	13	15	0.3	1						4S	A	
29-Aug		1_TS_30_B	2000	5461	138°	1999-5462	21	24	0.3	1.1						14S	R	missed fix 2470
29-Aug		1_TS_37_B	2000	4837	318°	1999-4838	22	17	0.2	1						15S	R	
29-Aug		1_TS_32_D	4000	7252	138°	3999-7253	12	16	0.3	1						16S	A	
29-Aug		1_TS_42_B	2000	4319	318°	1999-4320	16	15	0.3	1.1						8S	A	
29-Aug		1_TS_30_C	3000	6462	138°	2999-6463	13	14	0.1	1.1						12P	A	
29-Aug		1_TS_22_B	2000	4319	318°	1999-4320	16	15	0.3	0.9						16S	R	possibly rerun high FA
29-Aug		1_TS_35_C	3000	6033	138°	2999-6034	11	14	0.2	1.2						6S	A	X
29-Aug		1_TS_43_A	1000	3302	318°	999-3303	16	12	0.2	1						9P	A	
29-Aug		1_TS_37_C	3000	5894	138°	2999-5892	11	11	0.3	0.9						23S	A	missed fixes 5559,5699,5824
29-Aug		1_TS_45_C	3000	5208	318°	2999-5209	15	16	0.2	1.3						18P	R	missed fixes 4546,4618,4716,high fa
29-Aug		1_TS_40_C	3000	5611	138°	2999-5612	14	13	0.3	1						22S	R	high fa
29-Aug		1_TS_48_A	1000	2914	318°	999-2915	15	15	0.3	0.8						10P	R	missed fixes 1877,1889,2323,2644, very noisy
29-Aug		1_TS_22_C	3000	7346	138°	2999-7347	18	13	0.3	1.3						7P	A	missed fixes 6638, 6659, noisy
30-Aug		1_TS_40_D															R	LINE ABORTED DUE TO HIGH FA
30-Aug		1_TS_40_E	5000	7548	318°	4999-7547	11	11	0.3	0.8						14S	A	
30-Aug		1_TS_45_D	4000	6008	138°	3999-6010	13	12	0.4	0.8						7S	A	
30-Aug		1_TS_48_B	2000	3758	318°	1999-3759	11	13	0.3	0.7						10P	A	

FUGRO OCEANSISMICA S.p.A.  
DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA QC LOG



Client: Vattenfall		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:											
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK_2a		16J369											
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Trcs at SOL:										
	Stream Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Bad Trcs During Line:										
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.	Dir.	SOL	EOL	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL-EOL with noise files	Min Depth	Stream	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT
														SOL	EOL

Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.  
GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J  
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s  
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3, 125, shot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m

29-Aug		2A_TS_13	100	513	269°	99-514	20	15	0.2	1.5						6S	R	R
29-Aug		2A_TS_01	100	2110	89°	99-2111	17	12	0.3	1						4P	A	A
29-Aug		2A_TS_12	100	685	269°	99-686	13	13	0.2	1						1P	A	A
29-Aug		2A_TS_09	100	1073	89°	99-1074	15	11	0.3	0.7						4S	A	A
30-Aug		2A_TS_11	100	995	89°	99-996	13	10	0.4	0.8						4P	A	A
30-Aug		2A_TS_10	100	965	269°	99-966	12	11	0.2	1						3P	R	R
30-Aug		2A_TS_05	100	1583	89°	99-1584	13	12	0.2	1.4						8S	A	A
30-Aug		2A_TS_08	100	1170	269°	99-1171	11	11	0.3	0.7						9P	A	A
31-Aug		2A_TS_07	100	1339	89°	99-1341	16	14	0.3	0.8						4P	A	A
31-Aug		2A_TS_06	100	1493	269°	99-1494	13	13	0.2	1						3P	A	A
31-Aug		2A_TS_02	100	1959	89°	99-1960	10	12	0.2	1.2						14S	A	A
31-Aug		2A_TS_03	100	1869	269°	99-1870	13	13	0.2	0.8						14P	A	A
1-Sep		2A_TS_XL_01	100	1463	48°	99-1464	13	18	0.2	1.6						18P	A	A
1-Sep		2A_TS_XL_02	100	1341	138°	99-1342	11	12	0.1	0.9						16P	A	A
2-Sep		2A_TS_04	100	1701	268°	99-1702	13	13	0.3	1						7S	A	A
2-Sep		2A_TS_13_A	1000	1523	89°	999-1524	17	19	0.2	0.5						13P	R	R
3-Sep		2A_TS_10_A	2001	2859	89°	2000-2860		13	0.3	1						14S	A	A
3-Sep		2A_TS_13_B	2000	2439	89°	1999-2440	14	14	0.2	1.3						7P	A	A



Client: VATTENFALL		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:												
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK_2b		16J369												
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:											
	Stream Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Bad Trcs During Line:											
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.		Dir.	SOL	EOL	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL-EOL with noise files	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments	
			SOL	EOL												SOL
Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.																
GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J																
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s																
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3, 125, shot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m CHANNEL #23 DEAD OR SPIKY																
30-Aug		2B_TS_14	100	4233	228°	99-4234	14	13	0.4	0.7	4	14S	A		missed fixes 2568, 3389,3758, 4036	
30-Aug		2B_TS_07	100	4756	48°	99-4757	16	14	0.2	1		10S	R		noisy	
30-Aug		2B_TS_12	100	4378	228°	99-4234	11	12	0.3	0.7	3	11S	A		missed fixes 3391, 3705, 4379	
30-Aug		2B_TS_15	100	2079	48°								R		LINE ABORTED DUE TO NAVIGATION	
30-Aug		2B_TS_05_A	1000	5825	48°	99-5826	11	13	0.4	0.7		14P	A			
30-Aug		2B_TS_10	100	4491	228°	99-4492	12	13	0.2	0.9		7S	A			
30-Aug		2B_TS_03	100	5074	48°	99-5075	15	14	0.2	0.8	1	10S	A		missed fix 3630	
30-Aug		2B_TS_18	100	3917	228°	99-3918	12	15	0.3	0.7		15P	A			
30-Aug		2B_TS_11	100	4368	48°	99-4369	14	18	0.1	1.4		7S	R		very noisy	
30-Aug		2B_TS_16	100	4033	228°	99-4034	17	13	0.4	0.8	1	8S	A		missed fix 3474, noisy	
30-Aug		2B_TS_13	100	4237	48°	99-4238	14	13	0.1	1.2	1	15P	A		missed fix 4156, high FA	
30-Aug		2B_TS_20	100	3799	228°	99-3800	14	14	0.2	0.9	1	15S	A		missed fix 3798	
31-Aug		2B_TS_15	100	4170	48°	99-4171	12	14	0.2	0.8	1	15P	A		missed fix 1725	
31-Aug		2B_TS_22	100	3632	228°	99-3633	16	14	0.1	1.6		4S	A			
31-Aug		2B_TS_17	114	4008	48°	99-3393	14	13	0.3	0.7	1	5S	A		missed fix 1069	
31-Aug		2B_TS_24	100	3514	228°	99-3516	12	13	0.2	1		11P	A			
31-Aug		2B_TS_19	100	3850	48°	99-3851	15	14	0.2	0.9		14S	A			
31-Aug		2B_TS_26	100	3333	228°	99-3334	12	11	0.3	1.2		16P	A		high FA	
31-Aug		2B_TS_21	100	3704	48°	99-3706	18	14	0.1	1.2	1	12S	R		missed fix 3303, very noisy	





Client: VATTENFALL		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:												
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK_2b		16J369												
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:											
	Stream Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Bad Trcs During Line:											
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.	Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Min Depth	Max Depth	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments
														A = ACCEPT; R = REJECT; N = MAJOR/NAL	A = ACCEPT; R = REJECT; N = MAJOR/NAL	

Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.

GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J

Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s

Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3, 125, shot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m CHANNEL #23 DEAD OR SPIKY

31-Aug		2B_TS_28	100	3201	228°	99-3202	14	14	0.4	0.9				16P	A	high FA, missed fix 2588
31-Aug		2B_TS_01	100	5212	48°	99-5213	16	14	0.2	1.2	1			6S	R	Missed fix 1936; Recorder fault Files 1572-1574, no fix (U), last good fix number 5211, noisy??
31-Aug		2B_TS_02	100	5114	228°	99-5115	11	14	0.2	1.1	2			12S	A	noisy, missed fixes 1793, 4540
31-Aug		2B_TS_09	100	4569	48°	99-4569	15	12	0.2	1.2	6			16P	A	missed fixes 198,204,207,216,3539,4594
31-Aug		2B_TS_08	100	4653	228°	99-4653	15	13	0.1	1.4	1			6S	A	noisy, missed fix 4158
31-Aug		2B_TS_04	100	4896	48°	99-4897	12	13	0.2	1				6S	A	
31-Aug		2B_TS_25	100	3322	228°	99-3323	13	18	0.3	1.1				14P	A	
31-Aug		2B_TS_23	100	3470	48°	99-3471	19	16	0.1	1.3				6S	A	
31-Aug		2B_TS_30	100	3084	228°	99-3085	19	14	0.2	1				15S	A	
31-Aug		2B_TS_27	100	3274	48°	99-3275	16	17	0.1	0.8	6			16P	R	high fa, missed fixes 1127, 1199, 2876, 2918, 2949, 3269
1-Sep		2B_TS_32	100	2887	228°	99-2888	18	14	0.2	1.1				14S	R	very noisy
1-Sep		2B_TS_29	100	3123	48°	99-3124	18	14	0.3	1.3				6P	R	very noisy
1-Sep		2B_TS_34	100	2748	228°	99-2749	17	15	0.2	0.8				11P	R	very noisy
1-Sep		2B_TS_31	100	2876	228°	99-2877	17		0.3	0.8				17S	R	high FA, spikes on various channels
1-Sep		2B_TS_36	100	2596	228°	99-2597	15	14	0.3	0.9				17P	R	high FA, noisy
1-Sep		2B_TS_33	100	2832	48°	99-2833	11	16	0.3	0.9				15S	A	
1-Sep		2B_TS_38	100		228°										R	LINE ABORTED DUE TO HIGH FA
1-Sep		2B_TS_XL_07	100	3638	138°	99-3639	16	14	0.3	0.7	6			20S	R	high FA, missed fixes 503, 1239, 1504, 2081, 2366, 3473
1-Sep		2B_TS_XL_04	100	3082	138°	99-3083	20	13	0.2	1.1				16P	R	high FA,



Client: VATTENFALL		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:													
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK_2b		16J369													
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:												
	Stream Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5			1											
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.	Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Min Depth	Max Depth	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments	
																	SOL
Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.																	
GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J																	
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s																	
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3, 125, shot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m CHANNEL #23 DEAD OR SPIKY																	
1-Sep		2B_TS_50	100	1556	228°	99-1557			16	0.2	0.8	2			19P	A	missed fixes 902, 1259
1-Sep		2B_TS_45	100	1928	48°	99-1928	16		14	0.2	1	1			3S	A	missed fix 1925
1-Sep		2B_TS_48	100	1733	48°	99-1734	14		13	0.4	0.6	1			11S	A	missed fix 469
1-Sep		2B_TS_43	100	2007	48°	99-2008	13		13	0.1	1				14P	A	
1-Sep		2B_TS_46	100	1841	228°	99-1842	13		13	0.1	1				13S	A	File 1728 no fix number
1-Sep		2B_TS_47	100	1685	48°	99-1686	12		14	0.3	0.7	3			12P	A	missed fixes 483, 1591, 1627
1-Sep		2B_TS_XL_03	100	2177	138°	99-2178	14		15	0.2	1.2				14P	R	noisy, line stopped for fishing boat on line
1-Sep		2B_TS_XL_01	100	1294	138°	99-1295	19		15	0.4	0.9				3P	A	noisy, fix file starts as 101, missed fixes 2371, 2925, 2963, 3568, 3738, 3905, 4128
1-Sep		2B_TS_06	100	4771	228°	99-4772	13		13	0.4	1	7			14P	R	
1-Sep		2B_TS_35	100	2547	48°	99-2548	19		21	0.2	1.1				10S	R	missed fix 2316
1-Sep		2B_TS_40	100	2289	228°	99-2290	16		13	0.2	2.1	2			9P	R	missed fixes 1487, 1489, file 1491 fix no. 0 ??, file:2289 fix:100 ??
1-Sep		2B_TS_37	100	2484	48°	99-2485	16		16	0.2	1.2	1			9P	A	missed fix 2480, file:2484 fix:100 ??
1-Sep		2B_TS_42	100	2089	228°	99-2089	20		16	0.3	1	1			16S	A	High FA at EOL for few fixes, missed fix 2088
1-Sep		2B_TS_39	100	2363	48°	99-2364	18		16	0.3	0.8	1			22P	R	High FA, missed fix 2363
2-Sep		2B_TS_38_A	100	3350	228°	99-3352	16		16	0.3	1				12S	R	noisy
2-Sep		2B_TS_41	100	2226	48°	99-2227	20		19	0.4	1.1				12P	A	
2-Sep		2B_TS_44	100	2015	228°	99-2016	16		14	0.3	0.8				6P	A	
2-Sep		2B_TS_49	100	1653	48°	99-1654	16		19	0.4	0.8				23P	R	High FA
2-Sep		2B_TS_XL_06	100	5625	138°	99-5626			22	0.4	1	4			5P	A	missed fixes 1191, 1535, 4074, 4259



Client: VATTENFALL		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:		16J369									
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK_2b		Max. Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:									
QC Specs		Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max. Misfires:		Max Bad Trcs During Line:									
		Stream Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5											
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.		Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	Min Depth	Max Depth	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments
			SOL	EOL											
2-Sep		2B_TS_XL_05	100	5619	318°	99-5621	17	0.2	1.1	2		7P	R		noisy, missed fixes 3787,5207
2-Sep		2B_TS_XL_02	100	1708	138°	99-1708	14	0.4	0.8	7		18S	R		High FA, no noise file, missed fixes 426,447,482,1103,1338,1429,1713
2-Sep		2B_TS_11_A	1000	5358	228°	99-5359	18	0.3	1.1			13P	R		
2-Sep		2B_TS_01_A	1000	6051	48°	99-6052	17	0.2	1.2	2		10P	R		missed fixes 2413,2643, not better than 01 original
2-Sep		2B_TS_XL_03_A	1000	3145	138°	99-3146	22	0.2	0.8			16P	R		high fa at eol
2-Sep		2B_TS_21_A	1000	4576	228°	99-4577	29	0.2	1.5			5S	R		noisy
2-Sep		2B_TS_15_A	100	4103	48°	99-4104	21	0.3	1.2			14S	NA		DO NOT PROCESS (RERUN FOR MULTI BEAM ONLY)
2-Sep		2B_TS_19_A	1000	4787	228°	99-4788	19	0.2	0.9			18P	NA		DO NOT PROCESS (RERUN FOR MULTI BEAM ONLY)
2-Sep		2B_TS_21_B	2000	5490	48°	199-5491	19	0.3	0.9			15S	R		NOISER THAN 21 AND 21A
2-Sep		2B_TS_29_A	1000	3888	228°	99-3889	24	0.2	0.8			19P	R		noisy
2-Sep		2B_TS_27_A	1000	4037	48°	99-4038	21	0.1	0.9			12S	R		noisy
2-Sep		2B_TS_34_A	1000	3527	228°	99-3528	22	0.2	1.1			11P	R		noisy, poor uhr data
2-Sep		2B_TS_31_A	1000	3891	48°	99-3892	20	0.4	0.8			11P	A		
3-Sep		2B_TS_36_A	1000	3476	228°	99-3478	15	0.3	0.9			17S	R		HIGH FA
3-Sep		2B_TS_32_A	1000	3789	48°	99-3789	16	0.3	0.8			22S	R		HIGH FA, data looks reasonable
3-Sep		2B_TS_XL_06_A	1000	6558	138°	99-6559	16	0.3	0.9			17P	R		HIGH FA, 2B_TS_XL_06 original line accepted
3-Sep		2B_TS_XL_05_A	1000	6532	318°	99-6533	17	0.2	0.9			16S	R		HIGH FA
3-Sep		2B_TS_35_A	1000	3400	48°	99-3547	14	0.2	1			17S	R		HIGH FA at bol
3-Sep		2B_TS_07_A	1000	5777	228°	99-5777	18	0.2	0.7			23P	R		HIGH FA all line

Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.  
GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J  
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s  
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3,125, shot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m CHANNEL #23 DEAD OR SPIKY

FUGRO OCEANISMICA S.p.A.  
DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA QC LOG



Client: VATTENFALL										Project No: 16J369									
Project: Windfarm										Vessel: Fugro Pioneer									
QC Specs										THANET_BLOCK_2b									
Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines					Max. Misfires:					Max Bad Traces at SOL:					Max Bad Trcs During Line:				
Streamers Depth: 0.5					Source Timing: +/- 0.5					Max Consec. Misfires:									
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.		Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files		Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Min Depth	Max Depth	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments	A = ACCEPT; R = REJECT; N = MANUAL
			SOL	EOL		SOL	EOL												
Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.																			
GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J																			
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s																			
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3,125, shot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m CHANNEL #23 DEAD OR SPIKY																			
3-Sep		2B_TS_11_B	2000	6298	48°	1999-6299	17	15	0.2	1.2						R		bol noisy, rest of line is ok	
3-Sep		2B_TS_01_B	1000	6046	228°	999-6047	15	20	0.1	1.1						R		HIGH FA, very noisy	
5-Sep		2B_TS_27_B	2000	5180	228°	1999-5182	16	18	0.1	1.5						R	R	noisy, chan #8 is dead or spiky, channel #23 repaired	
5-Sep		2B_TS_11_C	3000	7358	48°	2999-7359	14	16	0.1	3						A	A	Bit noisy, chan #8 is dead or spiky	
5-Sep		2B_TS_29_B	2000	5004	228°	1999-5005	16	11	0.2	0.9						A	A	Bit noisy, chan #8 is dead or spiky	
5-Sep		2B_TS_21_C	3000	6603	48°	2999-6604	15	13	0.3	1.2						A	A	Bit noisy, chan #8 is dead or spiky	
5-Sep		2B_TS_XL_02_A	1000	2622	137°	999-2623	15	15	0.3	2						A	A	Bit noisy, chan #8 is dead or spiky	
5-Sep		2B_TS_07_B	2000	6644	228°	1999-6645	14	12	0.3	1.4						R	R	Bit noisy, chan #8 is dead or spiky, HIGH FA	
5-Sep		2B_TS_01_C	3000	8062	48°	2999-8063	19	13	0.1	1.3						R	R	noisy, chan #8 is dead or spiky, poor unit data quality especially at the SOL	
5-Sep		2B_TS_XL_04_A	1000	3946	138°	999-3947	16	14	0	1.2	1					A	A	noisy, chan #8 is dead or spiky, missed fixes 1605	
5-Sep		2B_TS_XL_03_B	2000	3722	318°	1999-3723	12	17	0.3	1.5	1					A	A	noisy, chan #8 is dead or spiky, missed fixes 3488	
5-Sep		2B_TS_40_A	1000	3102	138°	999-3103	18	14	0.2	1.2	1					A	A	Chan #8 dead or spiky	
5-Sep		2B_TS_36_B	2000	4315	48°	1999-4316	18	17	0.3	1.3	4					A	A	Chan #8 dead or spiky, missed fixes 4035,4156,4221,4270	
5-Sep		2B_TS_39_A	1000	3287	228°	999-3288	14	13	0.3	1.2						A	A	Chan #8 dead or spiky	
5-Sep		2B_TS_XL_07_A	1000	4511	138°	999-4512	12	17	0.3	0.7						A	A	Chan #8 dead or spiky	
5-Sep		2B_TS_XL_06_B	2000	7465	318°	1999-7465	12	12	0.1	1.1						A	A	Chan #8 dead or spiky	
5-Sep		2B_TS_49_A	1000	2626	228°	999-2627	13	12.26	0.4	0.7	4					A	A	?? Chan #8 dead or spiky, missed fixes 1510,1807,2417,2470.	
6-Sep		2B_TS_35_B	1000	3576	48°	1999-4576	16.87	16.89	0.1	1.1						R	R	Attention F: first fix#1000, noisy	
6-Sep		2B_TS_38_C	3000	5338	228°	2999-5339	16.82	13.8	0.2	0.8						A	m	There is NO Line 2B_TS_38_B, High FA at BOL only	



Client: VATTENFALL		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer		Project No:	
Project: Windfarm		THANET_BLOCK_2b		16J369	
QC Specs	Max Feather: +/- 7 between adj. lines		Max Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:
	Streamers Depth: 0.5		Source Timing: +/- 0.5		
Date	Seq No.	Line No.	Shot Point No.		Dir.
			SOL	EOL	
		Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)		SOL EOL	
		SOL-EOL with noise files		SOL EOL	
		Streamers		Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	
		MISS-SHOTS		Max Feather	
		Min Depth		Accept / Reject by QC	
		Max Depth		Accept / Reject by CLIENT	
		Comments		QC GEO : Ahmet Senocak / Vincenzo Vitale	
		A = ACCEPT; R = REJECT; N = NA/RECAL			

Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.

GSO Sparker 360 tips, power 600/800 J

Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s

Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3, 125, shot int. 1.56 m Streamer Depth 0.5 m CHANNEL #23 DEAD OR SPIKY

6-Sep	2B_TS_06_A	1000	5714	48°	899-5713	12,47	14,17	0.2	0.9	1	19P	R	R	HIGH FA BOL TO EOL, missed fix 4753
6-Sep	2B_TS_07_C	3000	7699	228°	2999-7689	16.16	18.53	0.1	1.1	9	11S	R	R	noisy, missed fixes 4001, 4480, 4501, 4506, 4536, 4588, 4893, 5960, 7025,
6-Sep	2B_TS_06_B	2000	6704	48°	1999-6705	13	20	0	0.9	2	9P	A	A	noisy missed fixes. 4172, 5535.
6-Sep	2B_TS_07_D	4000	8635	228°	3999-8636	15	11	0.1	1.5		9P	A	R	Attention - First fix#2000, noisy streamer not balanced. The best possible result after 3 rerun
6-Sep	2B_TS_01_D	4000	9069	48°	3999-9069	14	21	0.3	1		10S	A	R	noisy, missed fixes 7818. The best possible result after 3 rerun
6-Sep	2B_TS_35_C	3000	5567	228°	2999-5568	18	12	0.4	0.9	1	14P	A	A	noisy, missed fixes 5504,
6-Sep	2B_TS_27_C	3000	6146	48°	2999-6147	17	16	0	1.7		10S	A	R	
6-Sep	2B_TS_34_B	2000	4614	228°	1999-4615	15	22	0.4	0.8	3	8P	A	A	noisy, missed fixes 2373, 2625, 2644
6-Sep	2B_TS_07_E	5000	9594	48°	4999-9595	16	14	0.2	1	4	19P	A	A	noisy, missed fixes 7881, 8279, 9327, 9529
6-Sep	2B_TS_01_E	5000	10038	228°	4999-10038	14	13	0.2	0.9		15S	R	R	noisy, missed fixes
6-Sep	2B_TS_27_D	4000	7134	48°	3999-7129	13	12	0.3	0.8	6	11P	A	A	missed fixes 5576, 5807, 5826, 5838, 6554, 6862
6-Sep	2B_TS_01_F	100	5149	228°	99-5148	15	17	0.4	0.7	2	9P	A	A	missed fixes 4560, 5138
6-Sep	2B_TS_32_B	2000	4765	48°	1999-4764	15	17	0.4	0.8	2	11S	A	A	missed fixes 2280, 4593



Client: Vattenfall Project: Windfarm		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer Thanet BLOCK3_4		Project No: 161369															
QC Specs		Max Feather: Streamers Depth: 0.75		Max Misfires: Max Consec. Misfires:															
Max Bad Traces at SOL:		Max Amb.Noise: Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Bad Trcs During Line:															
1		3		3															
Line	Seq No.	date	Shot Point No.		Dir.	SOL	EOL	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Min Depth	Max Depth	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments	
			SOL	EOL															Streamers
Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.																			
Sleeve Guns 5 Cu in, Gun Depth 0.75 m, Shot Int 3.125.																			
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m., Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s																			
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3.125, Streamer Depth 0.75 m																			
<b>IMPORTANT NOTES:</b>																			
1. It is all but impossible to properly balance the streamer and keep the FA within the specs due to the local environmental conditions (mostly currents and, at times, sea state).																			
2. Some lines had been re-run up to three or even four times; still without being able to improve significantly on the data quality. Realistically there is no point in continuing these re-runs																			
3_TG_XL_01	100	1371																	gun problem
4_TG_25	100	1016						15.00			0.2	1.3							Noisy due to strong current in opposite direction
4_TG_01A	1000	2878						10.50			0.1	1.3							1415., 1745 missfire
4_TG_15	100	1424						12.90			0.1	1.3							File 101 corresponds to fix 100, 768 missfire
4_TG_11	100	1583						14.20			0.1	1.5							274 missfire. Line against the current
4_TG_XL_01	100	870						16.90			0.6	1.1							
3_TG_XL_01_A	1000	2268						22.70			0.2	1.3							1070 1751. missfire. Best possible result
4_TG_11_A	1000	2488						14.10			0.2	1.5							1901 bad shot, 2480 missfire
4_TG_25_A	1000	1953						14.70			0.2	1.3							1121 missfire extrashot, 1662 bad shot
4_TG_15_A	1000	2327						15.70			0.1	1.3							1120-1500 noise from astern. 1520 bad shot. Worse than 15. High FA
3_TG_15	100	2765						19.00			0.2	0.8							736 missfire, 1640, 2297 bad shot
3_TG_06	100	3097						8.00			0.2	1.0							228, 499, 1799, 2054, 2321, 2860 missfire, extrashots
3_TG_13	100	2855						16.00			0.2	1.0							466, 1073 1667 1937 extrashot
3_TG_04	100	3150						14.00			0.1	1.5							Fix 100 corresponds to fix 100. 1202 1921 extrashot. 2000 bad shot. Lead fix 1201 also bad shot. Best possible result
3_TG_09	100	2988						16.00			0.2	1.2							981 extrashot 2281 bad shot. Marginal due to strong current
3_TG_08	100	3053						15.00			0.1	1.4							marginal. Best possible result
3_TG_19	100	2663						11.90			0.3	1.3							Bad shot 329. extrashot: 667 1305 2294. Marginal from 2563
3_TG_10	100	2972						23.00			0.1	1.3							116extrashot. 2060 bad shot. Noisy due to increasing bad weather very noisy.
3_TG_21																			
3_TG_12	100	4355						13.6			0.1	1.1							lost fix 2237, 3040. Shot on time
3_TG_23	100	3754						13.9			0.1	1.3							Lost fixes 1610, 1800, 1869, 1887, 3227 bad shot. Shot on time
3_TG_14	100	4245						14.5			0.1	1.3							Lost fixes 1000, 1102, 2004, 2022, 2179, 2000, 3067, 3070, 1730 bad shot. 4157 missfire. Shot on time



Client: Vattenfall Project: Windfarm		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer Thanet BLOCK3_4		Project No: 161369																
QC Specs		Max Feather: Streamer Depth: 0.75		Max Missfires: Max Consec. Missfires:																
		Max Amb.Noise: Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Bad Trcs at SOL:																
		Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Bad Trcs During Line:																
Line	Seq No.	date	Shot Point No.		Dir.	SOL	EOL	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Min Depth	Max Depth	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	QC GEO : Danilo Seccia	Comments	A = ACCEPT; R = REJECT; M = MARGINAL
			SOL	EOL																

Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.

Sleeve Guns 5 Cu in, Gun Depth 0.75 m, Shot Int 3.125.

Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s

Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3.125, Streamer Depth 0.75 m

3_TG_25	100	3681	99-3681	13	0.2	1.2	8P	R	Shot on line
3_TG_16	100	2763	99-2764	15	0.2	1.4	4P	A	1241 extrashot noise from streamer from 000 to 700. 7241 ZTTT missfire.
3_TG_27	100	2387	99-2388	11	0.2	1.2	14P	A	320 629 missfire. Marginal strong current
3_TG_18	100	2695	99-2696	15	0.1	1.2	11P	R	1413 extrashot. 1102 missfire. 1734 bad shot
3_TG_11	100	2392	99-2393	14	0.1	1.3	14S	A	1232 extrashot. 1580 missfire
3_TG_02	100	3241	99-3242	30	0.2	1.1	8P	A	2024 bad shot. 3025 missfire
3_TG_01	100	3311	99-3312	14	0.2	1.3	10P	R	3245 missfire. Marginal strong current
3_TG_26	100	2419	99-2420	16	11.2	0.2	9S	A	675 1332 missfire
3_TG_XL_08	100	925	99-926	15.9	10.4	0.4	8,9S	A	489 missfire
3_TG_XL_09	100	935	99-936	13.2	15.4	0.1	19S	R	850 extrashot. High FA
3_TG_XL_06	100	951	99-952	15.2	17.1	0.2	9,5S	A	Accepted marginal
3_TG_XL_07	100	947	99-948	17	20.4	0.1	18P	R	High FA. Decreasing to 15 to EOL.
3_TG_XL_04	100	939	99-940	13.9	16.4	0.1	7S	R	369 lost fix
3_TG_XL_05	100	932	99-933	18.4	23.4	0.3	19P	R	High FA
4_TG_24	100	720	99-721	15.30	17.40	0.1	16S	R	noisy line
4_TG_16	100	1035	99-1036	10.90	16.50	0.3	24P	R	318 bad shot. Rejected due to high FA
3_TG_03	100	3210	99-3211	12.50	16.90	0.2	10P	A	1067 missfire
3_TG_07	100	3073	99-3074	16.80	12.70	0.1	9,7P	A	Accepted even if marginal in the first part. 607 extrashot. Best possible
3_TG_05	100	3140	99-3141	13.40	14.00	0.2	12S	A	3118 extrashot
3_TG_17	100	2322	99-2723	11.00	16.00	0.3	9P	A	lost fix 2151, 2469 bad shot
4_TG_21	100	829	99-831	13.00	13.00	0.3	10P	A	spiky
4_TG_18	100	950	99-951	15.00	16.00	0.2	9P	A	spikes
4_TG_23	100	758	99-759	17.00	14.00	0.3	12S	A	349 bad shot. 636 extrashot
3_TG_20	100	2630	99-2631	22.00	12.00	0.1	19P	R	862 missfire
3_TG_24	100	2551	99-2552	14.00	22.00	0.1	19S	A	High FA
3_TG_12_A	100	3812	99-3813	19.00	14.00	0.1	14P	R	1378 bad shot. 1680 extrashot
3_TG_23_A	100	3425	99-3826	14.00	16.00	0.2	7S	R	2370 2961 bad shot. 3245 extrashot
3_TG_14_A	100	3749	99-3750	16.00	17.00	0.3	10S	A	1259 3350 missfire. 2996 3689 bad shot
3_TG_25_A	100	3355	99-3356	13.00	14.20	0.2	9,6P	A	2323 2620 bad shot



Client: Vattenfall Project: Windfarm										Vessel: Fugro Pioneer Thanet BLOCK3_4										Project No: 161369	
QC Specs		Max Feather: Streamer Depth: 0.75		Max Amb.Noise: Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Missfires: Max Consec. Missfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:		Max Bad Trcs During Line:		Accept / Reject by QC		Accept / Reject by CLIENT		1		3			
Line	Seq No.	date	Shot Point No.		Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files		Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	Min Depth	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Comments	A = ACCEPT; R = REJECT; W = MARGINAL					
			SOL	EOL		SOL	EOL										Stream	Max Depth	QC	CLIENT	
Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.																					
Sleeve Guns 5 Cu in, Gun Depth 0.75 m, Shot Int 3.125.																					
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s																					
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3.125, Streamer Depth 0.75 m																					
3_TG_XL_03			100	1148		99-1149	18.50	21.20	0.2	1.6		19P	A							337 bad shot	
4_TG_19			100	912		99-913	13.70	13.20	0.3	1.2		10S	A								
4_TG_14			100	1112		99-1113	13.40	15.20	0.2	1.2		19P	A							318 missfire. 658 extrashot	
4_TG_17			100	972		99-973	17.30	20.20	0.1	1.3		15S	R							increase in ambient noise	
3_TG_XL_02			100	1037		99-1038	21.50	21.40	0.4	1.1		20P	R							466 lost fix. High FA Fix 100 corresponds to shot 101. 642 extrashot. Rejected due to bad weather	
3_TG_22			100	2559		99-2560	23.50	13.00	0.1	1.4		14P	R								
3_TG_23_B			2000	4423		1999-4424	13.80	17.00	0.1	1.3		15S	A/M							result	
4_TG_22			100	765		99-766	16.20	19.10	0.3	1.2		4P	A							247 bad shot. Very noisy. Accepted even if marginal. Best possible result	
4_TG_13			100	1150		99-1151	13.10	21.80	0.4	1.1		12S	A							430 extrashot. Swell noise	
3_TG_10_A			1000	3817		999-3872	14.60	15.00	0.2	1.4		16S	A							100 2130 3063 missfire 1540 bad shot	
3_TG_21_A			1000	3488		999-3489	16.00	15.00	0.1	1.5		10P	A							Accepted even if marginal. 2638 bad shot	
4_TG_20			100	880		99-881	13.00	12.00	0.2	1.2		5P	A								
4_TG_09			100	1311		99-1312	14.00	17.00	0.4	1.2		9P	A							480 extrashot. Spikes	
4_TG_12			100	1199		99-1200	18.00	18.00	0.2	1.2		14P	A							1026 extrashot. Spikes	
4_TG_05			100	1460		99-1461	14.00	18.00	0.1	1.3		19P	R							spikes	
3_TG_16_A			1000	3685		999-3686	19.00	14.00	0.1	2.0		19P	R							lost fix 943. Spikes	
3_TG_20_A			1000	3541		999-3542	12.00	15.00	0.2	1.3		17S	A							extrashot	
4_TG_08			100	1349		99-1350	14.00	16.00	0.2	1.1		9P	A							1194. High FA only at the center. Decreasing towards EOL. Best possible	
4_TG_03			100	1559		99-1560	12.00	16.00	0.2	1.2		14S	A							spikes	
3_TG_XL_04_A			1000	1864		999-1865	19.00	13.60	0.4	1.2		15P	A							243 extrashot. Spikes	
3_TG_12_B			2000	4804		1999-4805	18.90	18.60	0.2	1.3		14S	A							3457 extrashot. Accepted, second reuun	
3_TG_22_A			1000	3462		999-3463	12.40	13.50	0.2	1.6		49S	A							1306 1873 2458 extrashots. 2745 missfire spikes	
4_TG_10			100	1266		99-1267	17.00	28.30	0.1	1.6		14S	R							noisy line	
3_TG_07_A			1000	3973		999-3974	21.80	18.00	0.1	1.7		19P	R							ambient noise. Worse than 07	
4_TG_16_A			1000	1933		999-1934	15.50	19.40	0.3	1.3		8S	A							spikes.	
4_TG_22_A			1000	1694		999-1695	16.90	24.50	0.2	1.6		19P	R							worse than 22.	





Client: Vattenfall Project: Windfarm		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer Thanet BLOCK3_4		Project No: 161369													
QC Specs		Max Feather: Streamer Depth: 0.75		Max Misfires: Max Amb.Noise: Source Timing: +/- 0.5													
Line	Seq No.	date	Shot Point No.		Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	SOL	EOL	Dir.	SOL-EOL with noise files	Streamers	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather calculated from TB plotted	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CLIENT	Max Bad Trcs at SOL: Max Bad Trcs During Line:	1 3
			SOL	EOL													
Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms.																	
Sleeve Guns 5 Cu in, Gun Depth 0.75 m, Shot Int 3.125.																	
Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s																	
Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3.125, Streamer Depth 0.75 m																	
3_TG_16_A			100	1391	17.00	18.00	0.1	1.6						R		aborted due to high FA	
4_TG_07			100	1494	17.00	20.00	0.2	1.3					10P	A	Fix 100 corresponds to file 101. Spikes		
4_TG_04			100	1429	20.00	19.00	0.3	1.2					8P	A	Fix 100 corresponds to file 101. 1495 missfire. Spikes		
4_TG_06			100	1585	11.00	20.00	0.2	1.2					14P	A	Spikes, 1429 missfire		
4_TG_02			1000	2171	16.00	14.00	0.2	1.5					14P	A	487 extrashot		
4_TG_10_A			1000	2158	17.00	22.30	0.1	1.1					12P	A	spikes		
3_TG_XL_02_A			1000	1897	23.50	16.40	0.5	1.9					8PS	R	1119 1912 missfire. Noisy		
3_TG_XL_05_A			1000	1834	17.20	22.30	0.2	1.5					19P	A	High FA only at SOL, spikes		
3_TG_XL_07_A			1000	1892	15.70	16.00	0.3	1.2					12P	A	spikes. Very marginal.		
3_TG_XL_09_A			2000	4615	14.00	36.00	0.3	1.3					3.4S	A	spikes		
3_TG_18_B			2000	3052	17.70	23.90	0.3	1.2					4.8P	A	3226 bad shot		
3_TG_XL_02_B			2000	4529	22.30	16.40	0.1	1.6					20P	R	High FA		
3_TG_20_B			1000	3402	18.70	16.90	0.2	1.3					15P	R	4485 missfire. Worse than 20_A		
3_TG_24_A			1000	5031	18.30	15.10	0.1	1.2					24S	R	High FA. Spikes		
3_TG_XL_02_D			2000	2631	17.20	16.80	0.2	1.1					5S	A			
4_TG_24_B			1000	2025	13.10	20.00	0.1	1.3					8P	A			
4_TG_14_A			2000	4947	16.00	16.00	0.1	1.9					22S	R	1313 missfire. High FA. Use 14		
3_TG_08_A			2000	2382	16.00	15.00	0.1	1.5					13P	R	aborted due to high FA		
3_TG_08_B			1000	1884	17.00	12.00	0.3	1.2					5S	A	3375 4845. extrashot. Worse than 08 second return		
4_TG_05_A			1000	4092	-	19.00	-	-					7S	A	Lost fix 1269 spikes		
4_TG_17_A			1000	2940	-	-	0.1	1.3					13P	R	lost fix 1296. Shot 1000 correspond to fix 1001. Worse than 04		
3_TG_04_A			2000	4230	16.00	23.00	0.1	1.4					26S	R	High FA. Use XL_07 or XL_07_A		
3_TG_XL_07_B			1000	3920	21.00	20.30	0.1	1.6					10P	A	2489 bad shot. 2793 4106 extrashot		
3_TG_09_A			1000	5967									14P	R	Worse than 09		
3_TG_07_C			3000										>20	R	FA very high		



Client: Vattenfall Project: Windfarm		Vessel: Fugro Pioneer Thanet BLOCK5										Project No: 16J369	
QC Specs		Max Feather: Stream Depth: 0.75		Max Amb.Noise: Source Timing: +/- 0.5		Max Misfires: Max Consec. Misfires:		Max Bad Traces at SOL:		Max Bad Trcs During Line:			
Line	Seq No.	date	Shot Point No.		Dir.	Noise (RMS) (Micro-bars)	Stream	MISS-SHOTS	Max Feather TB plotted calculated from	Max Feather	Accept / Reject by QC	Accept / Reject by CL	
			SOL	EOL									SOL
				SOL-EOL with noise files						QC GEO : Danilo Seccia		Comments	
												A = ACCEPT; R = REJECT; M = MARGINAL	
Geometrics GeoEI, Record Length 300 ms Sample Rate 0.25ms., System Delay 4 ms. Sleeve Guns 5 Cu in, Gun Depth 0.75 m, Shot Int 3.125. Inline Offset (to center first group) 5 m, Lateral offset 5.1 m, Water velocity 1517 m/s Geometrics solid 48 channels, Group Int 3.125, Streamer Depth 0.75 m													
<b>IMPORTANT NOTES:</b>													
1. It is all but impossible to properly balance the streamer and keep the FA within the specs due to the local environmental conditions (mostly currents and, at times, sea state).													
2. Some lines had been re-run up to three or even four times; still without being able to improve significantly on the data quality. Realistically there is no point in continuing these re-runs													
M570		100	3434	196°	99-3435	14,00	23,00	0.3	1.5	4P	A	Bad shot 2228,2229. Noisy around 2580. 2229 extrashot. Swell noise worsening of the weather at EOL	
5_TG_16		100	1484	17°	99-1485	15,10	8,80	0.5	2.6	8P	A	far channels out of specs through the line. Strong currents from behind	
5_TG_14		100	1536	17°	99-1537	20,40	13,20	0.2	1.9	3P	M	Strong current, streamer not balanced in the second half of the line. Accept after discussion with the office	
5_TG_09		100	1654	197°	99-1655	22,5	14,9	0.3	1.4	12P	A	109 extrashot, 110 bad shot. Noisy due to currents	
5_TG_12		100	1578	17°	99-1579	17,9	23,2	0.2	1.3	6S	A	Noise from stern around 600. 823 extrashot, 824 bad shot. Noisy due to weather	
5_TG_07		100	1710	197°	99-1711	17,4	15,1	0.4	1.0	11P	A	146 extrashot, 147 bad shot. Far channels not balanced through the line, currents from behind	
5_TG_10		100	1620	17°	99-1621	22,8	18	0.1	1.2	2S/2P	M	Poor streamer balancing due to currents and seastate. Noisy, spiky. Accepted after discussion with the office	
5_TG_08		100	1652	17°	99-1659	-	30,4	0.4	1.2	12P	M	193 extrashot, 194 bad shot. 378 extrashot, 379 bad shot. Very noisy through the line due to weather. Accepted after discussion with the office.	
5_TG_05		100	763	17°	99-764	19,6	14,1	0.4	1.3	6,2S	A	Noisy due to weather. Streamer not balanced especially on the far channels.	
5_TG_04		100	672	197°	99-673	19,2	17,9	0.4	1.0	2,2S	A	Noisy due to weather	
5_TG_01		100	405	197°	99-406	17,9	14,2	0.2	1.2	1P	A	Some slight blanking. Noise due to weather	
gun controller replacement													
5_TG_15_D		4000	5447		3999-5448	13,00	13,50	0.4	1.6	6S	A	4607 4881 missfire	
5_TG_11_D		4000	5549		3999-5550	31,00	20,00	0.4	1.3	4P	A	4841 5516 missfire, 5072 bad shot	
5_TG_13_E		5000	6494		4999-6495	16,00	-	0.5	1.2	9S	A	6231 missfire	
5_TG_03_B		2000	2484		1999-2485	16,00	18,00	0.3	1.5	10P	A	noisy due to strong current and poor seastate. Best possible result	
5_TG_06_C		3000	3753		2999-3755	33,00	21,00	0.3	1.3	6S	A	3084 bad shot, 3364 missfire	
5_TG_XL_01		100	1216		99-1217	23,00	14,00	0.3	1.1	18S	A	Hfg FA, starting from 12	
5_TG_02_C		3000	3395		2999-3395	17,00	16,00	0.5	1.0	10P	A	lost fix 3072	
5_TG_XL_02_B		2000	2396		1999-2397	11,50	15,00	0.4	1.2	12P	A	2061 missfire	