

communications between shooter and observer were maintained by hand sets. When the crew was operating on Lake Wellington and Lake Victoria, the charges were fired and the time breaks recorded by radio. There was no uphole on the lake shooting.

RECORDING: Recording equipment consisted of United Electro-Dynamic fully transistorised portable CJ-12 instruments feeding into a Techno magnetic recorder reproducer T551 and an SIE oscillograph camera VRO 6. Records were initially recorded on tape with filter of 12-85 CPS. This filter is defined by a cut-off frequency of -6db. A. G. C. control was set at medium, a rate of 100db. /sec.

For all 600% shooting a split spread roll-along technique was used. Thirty-six geophone stations were laid out with 12 geophone/ trace, and with necessary cables connected to an Olsen wheel in the recorder to enable any set of 24 consecutive stations to be selected. Shots were fired into each 24 station layout from a centre position between traces 12 and 13. After every two shots, the cable was advanced by a distance equal to four geophone stations.

The same basic procedure was used on 100% coverage. The shots were taken every 1320 feet with geophone intervals of 100 feet versus 220 feet used for the 600% shooting.

Recording operations began on the south end of Line 51 with an expanded spread and production shooting. It was decided prior to the commencement of operations, that from past experience, three hole