

Step 1: Initially we need to identify a horizon. On this line it is specified at CMP 1001 indicated by the arrow.





Step 2: The horizon is a white trough and occurs at 650 ms, marked by the second arrow.



Step 3: To make it easy to see, the horizon must be marked with its own colour, which in this case is yellow.



Step 4: Next the horizon is followed across the whole section, leaving gaps if there are jumps or breaks in the horizon.



Step 5: The course of any faults down through the section are then marked.

TWT (ms)



Step 6: The faults type is then identified, marking the downthrow side with arrows. Both the red and blue faults are normal, with the downthrow to the high CMP end.

TWT (ms)



Step 7: Both faults have a throw of around 50 ms, marked with the green line.