



DATA LOADING AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

Adopting working practices where a single-source corporate datastore is used to reference and retrieve geospatial data offers tremendous benefits. This allows both seismic and wellbore datasets to undergo controlled standardized QA/QC procedures prior to being imported to a centralized datastore or workstation project. This is regardless of whether the data is inherited from a third party or acquired directly by the company.

By establishing such QA/QC procedures provides a mechanism of directly controlling the way exploration data is checked and edited. This ensures all data is initially verified prior to being loaded to a corporate database/databank and creates the necessary safeguards in removing geo-spatial ambiguity. As part of these processes the desired CRS (that is defined in the corporate CRS registry) is selected by the data loaders thus ensuring the required consistency between seismic SP to CMP, seismic binning grids and wellbore trajectories.

Inheriting data from external companies / government data rooms can be problematic particularly when there is an absence of reports and correctly populated file headers. Common problems include the need to ensure the appropriate CRSs are assigned to the data to make it compliant with the corporate CRS registry. As such having protocols around CRS consolidations are required.