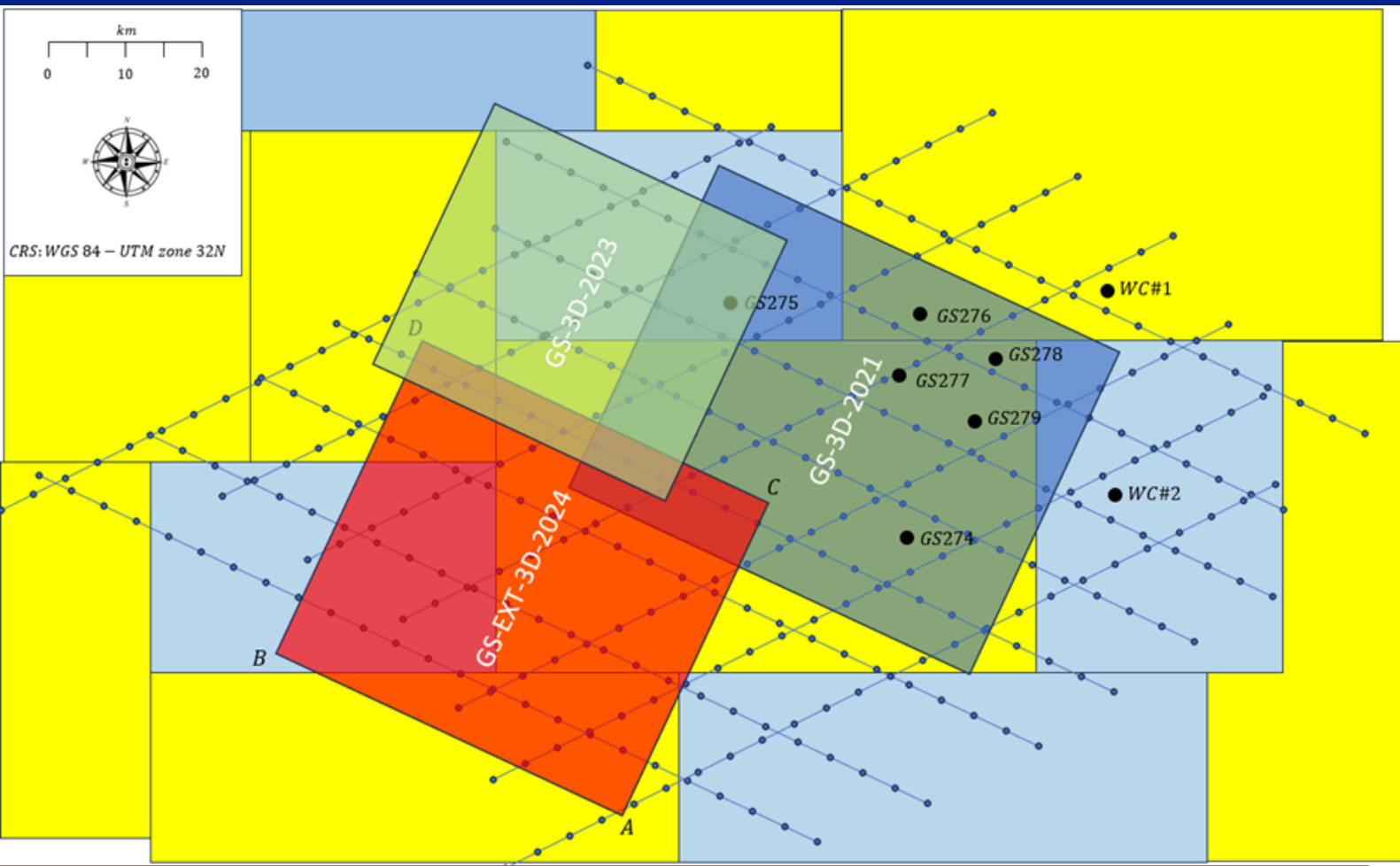




Positioning Data Management



Managing geo-spatial data associated with the exploration data life cycle is not high up the priority list of many geoscience teams. If the importance of geo-spatial data is not underscored there is a real chance that horizontal and positioning errors will be introduced throughout the remainder of the data life cycle. Seismic data is only a stepping stone in the exploration cycle but one from which important business decisions are made, for example: selecting a proposed drilling location. Positioning errors only increase as the data life cycle progresses, they do not vanish.



Data format compliance and correct representation of the metadata form two critical components of data management. Storing data in a corporate database that is possesses both is a rare commodity.

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Use and compliance to common exchange file formats for different data types, e.g., seismic positioning data (P1/90, P1/11), seismic grids for binning (P6/98, P6/11) and wellbore survey data (P7/17). Adaption of the common header will ensure consistency of geodetic data management throughout the project.



EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset

About the EPSG Dataset

The IOGP's EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset contains definitions of coordinate reference systems and coordinate transformations which may be global, regional, national or local in application. It is maintained by the Geodesy Subcommittee of the IOGP Geomatics Committee.

The EPSG Dataset is the de facto standard in the geospatial industry, initiated in 1985 and first made public in 1993, as described in the [History of the EPSG Dataset](#). For more information about its content and usage, see the [Guidance Notes](#) under "Support Documentation".

Recent changes to the data can be viewed in the [Release Information History Table](#).

To request changes to the EPSG Dataset see [EPSG Dataset Change Request Help](#).

About registr...

To gain access to the EPSG Dataset, you must agree to the [Terms of Use](#). Registered users will have access to additional features and an account including your subscription details.

To register, you must enter a valid email address and password (not visible). The password will be passed on to any third party who may be required to access the data.

[Click here to register.](#)

Please login or register to include deprecated (invalid) items, search remarks and export results.



About this site

This site contains the master EPSG Dataset. Its data model follows the ISO 19111:2019 international standard for referencing by coordinates, including its provision for dynamic datums, geoid-based vertical datums, datum ensembles and derived projected coordinate reference systems. EPSG Dataset versions 10.0 and later follow this data model. It is generally backward compatible with the previous 19111:2007 model data model but has some modifications and additional elements. For an overview of the model changes see [here](#).

EPSG Dataset versions v10.003 in the 2019 model and v9.9.1 in the 2007 data model released in September 2020 contain the same data. Both are available from the [Dataset Archives](#). Subsequent data releases including the current one have been made only in the new data model.

The software for this site is subject to continuous improvement and from time to time small changes in functionality may be made.

GeoRepository API

Software developers can find the RESTful GeoRepository API [here](#) (swagger).

The [EPSG Registry API User Guide](#) provides assistance to computer application developers who wish to use the RESTful API of the EPSG Registry to query and retrieve entities and attributes from the Dataset.



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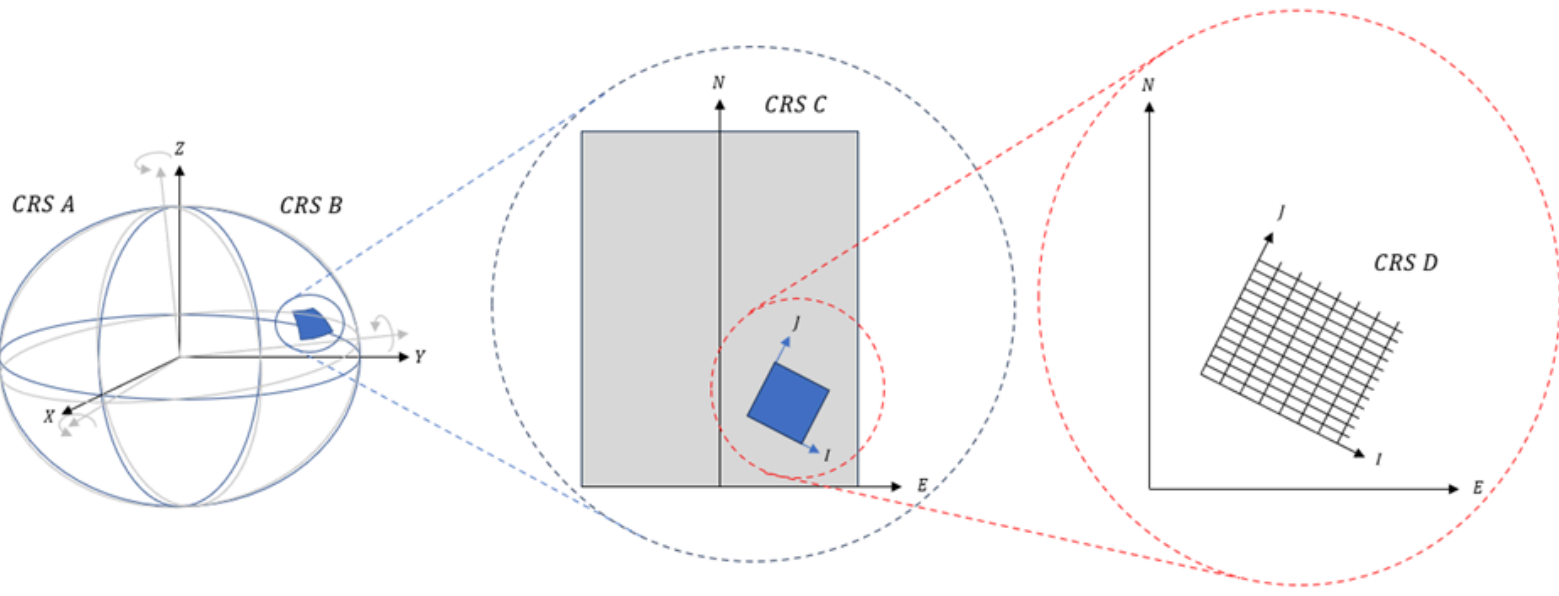


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Parameters associated with CRSs, conversions and transformations, used by your organisation, is obligatory to establishing the necessary geodetic framework. Uncontrolled referencing, especially from open-source software, can introduce time-consuming problems and errors, especially if audit trails are not conducted. Maintaining a corporate catalogue within which the centralised geodetic database resides will ensure all users, services, and applications apply the same system of record.



Understanding how geodetic data are managed and used across the range of subsurface, GIS and computational applications removes geo-spatial error being introduced by different systems using different definitions. The company provides analysts with the required expertise to determine the consistency with which application libraries apply coordinate operations on projects containing important seismic and well related data. The company offers a range of synchronisation tools that interface between the central geodetic database and popular applications, including SLB Petrel/Studio and ESRI ArcGIS to ensure the compliance required across your organisation.

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