GSA Data Repository 2018223

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APPENDIX DR1. AVERAGE VERTICAL SEISMIC RESOLUTION

Average vertical seismic resolution (red solid line) with depth using a velocity of ~ 2 km/s (after Jackson et al., 2014) and the frequency (black dashed line). The average vertical seismic resolution was calculated using the frequency and velocity. The instantaneous frequency is shown (left). Vertical exaggeration ~ 4.5.



APPENDIX DR2. QUANTITATIVE THROW ANALYSIS METHOD

Fault throw was measured perpendicular to radial fault strike every c. 50 - 100 m along the length of individual radial faults using horizon cut-offs (e.g. Muraoka and Kamata, 1983; Baudon and Cartwright, 2008). Cut-offs were defined using an extrapolated line that follows the regional trend of the chosen horizon prior to folding (Wilson et al., 2013), removing the effect of fault-parallel folding (Walsh et al., 1996). Therefore, total strain across the fault is accommodated, whether accommodated by ductile (continuous) or brittle (discontinuous) deformation (e.g. Long and Imber, 2010). The throw maxima was then identified on each radial fault, and plotted as white squares on Fig. 3. Fault throw was also measured with depth (T-z plots) using the aforementioned cut-offs, and throw maxima marked by white squares on Fig. 4.

Expansion indices illustrate variations in sediment thickness adjacent to fault systems, revealing the kinematics of bounding faults (e.g. Thorsen, 1963; Tvedt et al., 2013; Jackson et al., 2017). Expansion indices were calculated by dividing the hangingwall thickness of a stratal units by its corresponding footwall thickness and plotting these against geological time. An expansion index of 1 suggests no across-fault thickening, and a lack of syndepositional fault activity. An index of >1 suggests across-fault thickening and syndepositional fault activity. An index of <1 suggests stratal thinning from the footwall to the hangingwall, and may reflect difficulties in accurately measuring stratal thicknesses adjacent to a fault. Expansion indices near vertical fault tips may be slightly above and below one (± 0.1) due to ductile deformation (e.g. Barnett et al., 1987). T1 – T4 represent horizon tops. The white circle represents the vertical fault tip.



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APPENDIX DR3. FAULT THROW RESOLUTION

Fault throw resolution for an example radial fault at Santos. Although vertical resolution may decrease with depth, the vertical offset between amplitude peaks between adjacent seismic traces permits fault throw to be measured to c. 5ms at shallow depths (< 3000 ms TWT). However, at greater depths (>3000 ms TWT), the peaks of individual traces become increasingly smeared as the vertical resolution decreases, and as such, vertical offsets are less distinct and measurement becomes increasingly difficult.



Fault #	Max Length (m)	Height (m)	Aspect Ratio
1	3727	871	4.28
2	704	596	1.18
3	639	639	0.69
4	2021	811	2.49
5	1340	809	1.66
6	1131	655	1.73
7	601	361	1.66
8	2909	1521	1.91
9	1075	434	2.48
10	1732	650	2.66
11	644	557	1.16
12	1536	923	1.66
13	833	833	0.72
14	1542	620	2.49
15	1826	683	2.67
16	1100	208	5.29
17	1742	666	2.62
18	1322	500	2.64
19	2001	736	2.72
20	809	545	1.48
21	579	579	0.78
22	1246	275	4.53
23	1969	501	3.93
24	947	323	2.93
25	2585	676	3.82
26	882	735	1.20
27	1726	669	2.58
28	1490	731	2.04
29	1713	368	4.65
30	600	580	1.03
31	1146	663	1.73
32	644	579	1.11
33	1471	782	1.88
34	1004	350	2.87
35	412	412	0.90
36	754	496	1.52
37	903	670	1.35
38	2510	401	6.26
39	1457	693	2.10
40	464	464	0.82
41	726	726	0.52

Aspect ratios for Santos Basin radial faults. Velocity ~ 2km/s after Jackson et al. (2014).

42	540	540	0.92
43	955	685	1.39
44	856	657	1.30
45	1328	493	2.69
46	1072	734	1.46
47	791	726	1.09
48	1619	566	2.86
49	1580	551	2.87
50	1276	707	1.80
51	1288	463	2.78
52	859	701	1.23
53	1764	699	2.52
54	1090	480	2.27
55	964	596	1.62
56	754	754	0.88

APPENDIX DR5. CIRCUMFERENTIAL SEISMIC SECTIONS

Circumferential seismic sections parallel to the salt-sediment interface documenting the different vertical

tiers of radial faults around the isolated salt stock. H1 - 3 and Faults 1 - 4 are also shown.



APPENDIX DR6. RADIAL FAULT THROW FOR H2-3

Throw-distance on Fig. 3 used to determine the position of throw maxima along-strike for H2 - 3. Radial fault throw (i.e. strain) generally increases towards the diapir in H1 and H2.



APPENDIX DR7. UPPER THROW TIP GRADIENTS

Fault	Throw (m)	Upper tip radius (m)	Vertical tip throw gradient
1	47	494	0.09
2	32	308	0.10
3	25	350	0.07
4	25	281	0.09
5	25	202	0.12
6	20	139	0.14
7	26	197	0.13
8	23	499	0.05
9	23	233	0.10
10	21	303	0.07
11	36	322	0.11
12	37	507	0.07
13	21	123	0.17
14	16	151	0.11
15	15	66	0.23
16	29	254	0.11
17	38	368	0.10
18	30	307	0.10
19	24	126	0.19
20	20	338	0.06
21	20	147	0.14
22	20	305	0.07
23	20	469	0.04
24	20	454	0.04

Upper throw tip gradients for the Santos Basin radial faults.

25	66	515	0.13
26	60	499	0.12
27	22	125	0.18
28	22	206	0.11
29	23	310	0.07
30	22	427	0.05
31	21	312	0.07
32	19	231	0.08
33	19	194	0.10
34	22	396	0.06
35	24	250	0.09
36	21	335	0.06
37	14	284	0.05
38	18	247	0.07
39	21	248	0.08
40	18	337	0.05