Finite Impulse response (FIR) filters are used in order to avoid aliasing effects in most modern digital seismic recorders. A well recognised issue with FIR filters is the introduction of artifacts prior to strongly impulsive arrivals near the Nyquist frequency of the recorder. This paper looks at a dataset of well constrained hypocentres located following two ML 4.7 earthquakes at Korumburra, Victoria. FIR induced artifacts on data recorded from events ranging in magnitude from Ml 4.7 to less than Ml 0.0 are examined. The methodology for removing the FIR filter from the Kelunji Echo recorded data is detailed and the effect of FIR filtering on arrival picks and resultant hypocentre locations is discussed.