The South African Seismograph Network, operated and maintained by the Council for Geoscience, comprises of 28 stations sparsely scattered throughout South Africa. However, since the stations are roughly evenly distributed, there tends to be only a few stations located within the hotspots, such as the mining areas, of South Africa. This obviously introduces errors into the location accuracies of the epicentres, from 5km to 10km, recorded within these hotspots and it also limits the minimum magnitude, approximate local magnitude of 2.5, to which the network can accurately record the events.

Since the Council for Geoscience is interested in furthering its research into these hotspots of South Africa, and thus become more relevant to its stakeholders by improving the location accuracies to 1000m, etc, it has been investigating options of increasing the number of seismograph stations within these areas in order to address this issue. Thus the CGS has embarked on a number of projects with various partners, which aim to install dense localised networks within at least three of the gold (both past and present) mining areas. The result thus far has been very rewarding and the location accuracies have drastically improved. However, there have been challenges as well, and issues such as the velocity models for the local and regional networks and the increased influx of data for processing still need to be addressed.