ICG Sogepat et al Westig

(19 microfiche)

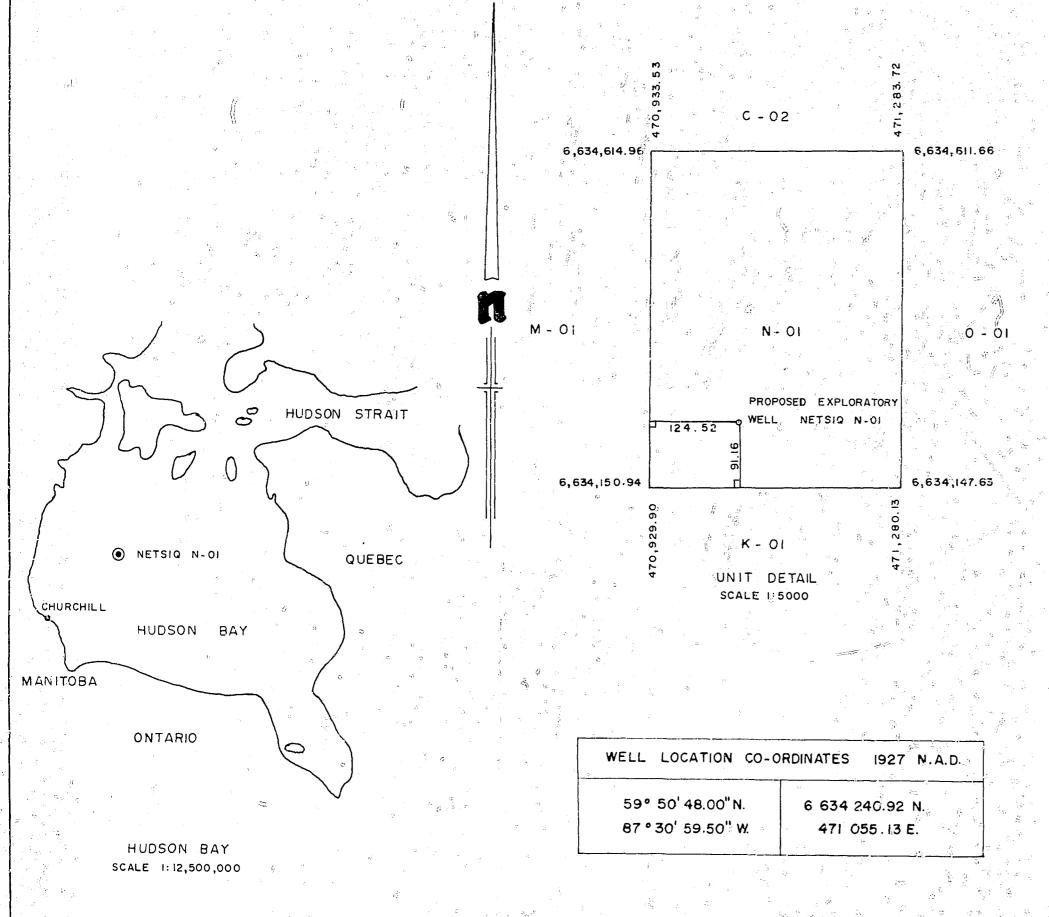
# ICG SOGEPET

ET AL

NETSIQ N-01

8710 - C 5 5 - 1-2

Oct 1985



TENTATIVE PLAN OF SURVEY OF EXPLORATORY WELL PROPOSED

ICG SOGEPET et al NETSIQ N-OI

INJUNIT N , SECTION OF GRID AREA 60°00', 87° 30'

HUDSON BAY

CANADA OIL AND GAS LAND REGULATIONS

FOR CANTERRA ENERGY LTC BY NORTECH SURVEYS (CANADA) INC.

LEGEND

THE GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORDINATES SHOWN ARE REFERRED TO 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM (N.A.D. 27)

THE U.T.M. CO-ORDINATES SHOWN ARE IN ZONE 16, CENTRAL

THE DISTANCES SHOWN ARE U.T.M. WITH A SCALE FACTOR OF 0.9996

THE WATER DEPTH OF THE LOCATION IS 170m

THE POSITIONING WILL BE CONDUCTED USING THE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

CONFIRMATION OF POSITION WILL BE DONE BY DOPPLER SATELLITE

CANTERRA ENERGY LTD.

I, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS TENTATIVE PLAN OF SURVEY WAS MADE UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION AND IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY



Nova Scotis 
Newfoundland 
Gulf of St. Lawrence

☐ West Coast☐ Northern☐ Hudson Bay

□ Exploratory
□ Development
□ Defineation
Service

**33** 0 0

# AUTHORITY TO DRILL A WELL

#### APPLICATION

This application is submitted with Section 82 of the Canada C 83 of the Regulations, it is the requisite authority for the com	oil and Gas Drilling Regulations. When approved under Section imencement of drilling operations.
Well Name in Full. ICG Sogepet et al Netsig	N-01
Operator: Canterra Energy Ltd.	Drilling Program No.:
Contractor: Bawden Western Oceanic Offshore	Permit or Lease No.: Mid .Bay. EA
Drilling Rig or Unit: Neddrill II	Estimated Well Cost:\$. 16. MM
	.01 Grid Area: .600.00! N.870.30!W
Coordinates: Lat.: 59° 50' 48.0" N	Long.: 87° 30' 59.5" W
Area: Hudson Bay	Field/Pool:
Elevation-RT/KB: 13.55 (ASL)	Seafloor: 211 (BRT)
Approx. Spud Date:Saptember 5, 1985	Estimated Days on Location:35
Anticipated Total Depth: 1370 m	Target Horizon(s) Silurian, Ordovician
Anticipated Total Depth:	Target Horizon(s) 1933-1938 Professional Programmes
	tanan daripatan dari Barangan daripatan d
EVALUATION PROGRAM	
Five-metre sample intervals 420 m to total Dept	: <b>h</b>
Canned sample intervals Jars every 10 m. 420.	m.to.TD
The state of the s	; 2. others.possible.in.Silurian & Ordovician
Logs and Tests Log run #1, 725 m: DIL, LSA, Run #2, 1370 m: DIL, DLL, GR, Cal, Sonic	GR, Cal, HRD, CST, RFT
Run #2, 1370 m: DIL, DLL, GR, Cal, Sonic Tests through casing if required.	c, CNL-FDC, HRD, CST, RFT, Velocity
CASING AND CEMENTING PROGRAM	
	g Depth
	ow Seafloor: m Cementing Program (Volumes): m3
	5048
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	200 44
	515
	1150
16 2/4" 10 VSI CIU DOD S+2	uck compared of (top to bottom)
B.O. C. Cadalpinonic Control of the	ck composed of (top to bottom)
***************************************	CIW double "U" ram preventers c/w
	7/8" - 5" variable bore, 1 - 5" pipe.
Other Information: Possible abnormal pressure	in the Severn River at +/- 850 m.
	tion fluid. Equivalent mud weight could
be up to 1800 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Signed:	Title: Frontier Orilling Manager
Date: 15 May 5	Company: Canterra Energy Ltd.
APPI	ROVAL
An approved sony of this earlier is to be posted at each well	4//
APPROUVÉ	Signati
7 🐱	Signed: Éngine Branch
ASE 13 1885	August 13, 1985
maria encor	8710-C55-1-1
Coela - Aport	File: 8710-C53-1-2
	2 · 2

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Ministère de l'Enorgie, des Mines et des Ressources Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canadieri Canadä



# Canterra Energy Ltd.

ICG SO et NETSI FINAL WEL JANUA





# Canterra Energy Ltd.

ICG SOGEPET
et al
NETSIQ N-01
F[NAL WELL HISTORY

**JANUARY 1986** 

ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIQ N-01

FINAL WELL SUMMARY

CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS
ADMINISTRATION
ADMINISTRATION DE ROLE ET DU
GAZ DES TERRES DU CANADA

JAN 29 1986

ENGINEERING ERANCH
GÉNIE

JANUARY 1986

# WELL HISTORY REPORT ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIQ N-01

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	C.	Dobrocky Report M.V. A	rctic Shiko	\$ ~
		Computalog MWD Report		* v
		Petrographic Report		
	F.	Final Well Survey	A H	200

#### ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIG N-01

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION:

#### 1.1 SUMMARY:

ICG Sogepet at al Netsiq N-01 was drilled in the Hudson Bay at at  $59^\circ$  50' 48.06" N Latitude and  $87^\circ$  30' 59.92" W Longitude. The water depth at this location is 199.3 m.

Canterra Energy Ltd. operated the well for the ICG group, which consists of the following:

#### Participants:

ICG Resources Ltd.

Onexce Oil and Gas Limited

Canterra Energy Ltd.

Exploration Soquip

Trillium Exploration Corporation

The Consumer's Gas Company

Non-Participants

Patro-Canada Resources Northcor Energy Ltd. Parks Resources Ltd.

The Contractor was Bawden-Western Oceanic Offshore Ltd., a Canadian Company which chartered the Neddrill II Drillahip from Neddrill of the Netherlands.

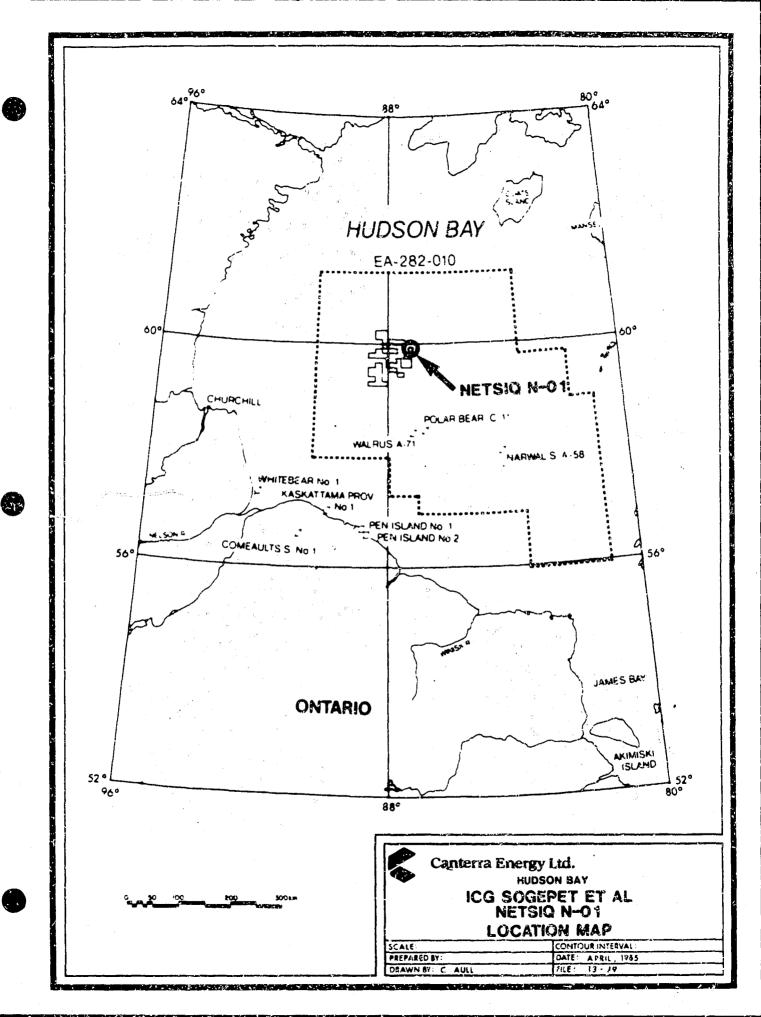
The Noteiq N-01 well was drilled to evaluate the Silurian Ekwan River carbonates. The secondary target was the doloaites of the Ordovician RedHead Repide Formation.

The Moddrill II departed the Baluga 0-23 location on September 15, 1985 at 10:45 hours local time and spudded in at Netsiq N-01 on September 15, 1985 at 22:00 hours. The well reached total depth on October 16, 1985 at 07:30 hours.

There were no significant hydrocarbon indications and no testing was conducted. Minor shallow gas was encountered at 449m and numerous CaCl2 water flows were encountered.

The well was plugged and abandoned and the Neddrill II departed Netsiq N-O1 on October 21, 1985 at 03:00 hours.

The Neddrill II arrived in St. John's on October 29, 1985 at 20:30 hours, where it was then offloaded. The rig went off contract on November 1, 1985 at 12:00 hours.



#### 2.0 GENERAL DATA

2.1 WELL NAME AND NUMBER:

ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIQ N-01

GRID AREA:

80° 00' W 87° 30' W

2.2 WELL LOCATION:

59<sup>0</sup>50' 48.06" N 87<sup>0</sup>30' 59.92" W

2.3 UNIQUE WELL IDENTIFIER:

MID BAY EA FEDERAL PERMIT 282-010

2.4 OPERATOR:

Canterra Energy Ltd. 555 Fourth Avanus S.W. Calgary, Alberta.

CONTRACTOR:

Sawden Western Oceanic Offshore Ltd. 600, 300 5th Avenua S.W. Calgary, Alberta.

2.5 DRILLING "UNIT:

Neddrill II

Type:

dynamically positioned and/or moored Drillship

Class:

Bureau Veritas Class 1 3/3 E-Slace/ Super

Registry:

The Netherlands, Rotterdam

Year Built:

1977

Shipyard:

Mitsubishi Hasvy Industries, Japan (converted bulk carrier)

2.6 POSITION KEEPING:

Dynamic Positioning System consisting of 8 thrusters and Delco Electronics station keeping. 8 pt mooring system with 8 - 30,000 lb Flipper Delta sochors and 3" wire rope.

#### 2.7 SUPPORT CRAFT:

#### Supply Bosts:

1. Toanui

Type: Anchor Hendling/Supply Vassel

Owner: Seaforth Fednay, Inc.

2. Takapu

Type: Anchor Handling/Supply Vessel

Owner: Seaforth Fadnay, Inc.

3. Arctic Shiko

Type: Anchor Handling/Supply Vasset

Owner: Seeforth Fednay, Inc.

4. Sesforth Highlander

Type: Anchor Handling/Supply Vessal

Owner: Seaforth Fednay, Inc.

#### Helicopters:

Type: 1 - Super Puma (Tiger)

1 - Super Puma (3320)

1 - Bell 214 Super Transporter

IFR Equipped

Owner: Okanagan Helicopters Ltd.

#### Fixed Wing:

Type: Hawker Siddely HS748 Turbo

Prop

Owner: Bradley Air Services

#### 2.8 Drilling Unit Parformance:

See Dobrocky Seatech Report, Appendix 8 of this summary.

2.9 Difficulties and Delays:

Lost time was incurred due to the following problems:

#### 1. Shallow Gas at 449 m

Gas bubbles were observed coming from the 30" housing and percolating to surface by the ROV and the external T.V. camera. As a result 3 hours of rig time were lost observing the well. The 340 mm/508 mm casing was committed at 437m, 74m higher than the planned 511m.

#### 2. CaCl2 Water Kick at 463m

40.5 hours were lost in controlling the kick and fighting the subsequent lost circulation with 2 LCM pills, 2 diesel/gel plugs and 2 cement squeezes. For a more detailed report see 3.12, 3.13.

#### BOP/Riser Rotation

Concurrent with the well kick at 463m the ROV reported that the BOP had rotated with the riser as the vassel heading was changed. Initially, 26 hours were lost in pressure testing to ensure the integrity of the 13 3/8" casing. The cause of the rotation was traced to the inability of the riser tensioner ring to rotate with the ship's heading. Rotation was believed to be occurring in the 340mm casing buttress connectors. Partly due to this the 245mm casing was committed early and extra care was taken with the cament job to ensure that cament came to the seabad.

#### 4. Fishing for RTTS Packer

In order to ensure the pressure integrity of the 13 3/8" casing, an RTTS packer was run in order to conduct a pressure test.

In attempting to run the RTTS packer past the 20-13  $3/8^{\rm m}$  X/O the connection on top of the RTTS backed off and 2 runs were required to successfully retrieve the fish. A total time of 22 hours were lost in attempting to run the RTTS past the X/O and in the subsequent fishing operations. See also 3.11.

5. CaCl2 Water Kick at 477m

19.5 hours were lost controlling this kick and fighting the subsequent lost circulation with 2 diesel/gel plugs. See also 3.12.

S. Repairs to Tension Ring.

A total of 35 hours were lost in pulling the BOP, repairing, cleaning and repacking the tension ring swivel assembly, and re-running the BOP.

7. CaCi2 Water Kick at 543m

10.5 hours were required to control this kick. 244mm casing was run at 533 m, after all potential troublesoms water zones were thought to have been penetrated. The kick occurred after the leakoff test had been run at 542m and 1 m of additional hole had been drilled.

8. CaCl2 Water Kick at 589m

 $8_3^{\circ}$ 0 hours were required to control this influx of 0.95

9. W.O.W.

A total of 101.5 hours were spent waiting on weather.

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#### 3.0 SUMMARY OF DRILLING OPERATIONS

3.1 ELEVATIONS:

R.T. to S.F.: 212.8 metres
R.T. to S.L.: 13.5 metres
Water Depth: 199.3 metres

3.2 TOTAL DEPTH: 1040.0 metres
Drilled: 1040.0 metres
Logged: 1040.0 metres

3.3 DATE AND HOUR SPUDDED: 85-09-15 at 22:00 hrs..

3.4 DATE DRILLING COMPLETED: 85-10-16 at 07:30 hrs.

3.5 RIG RELEASE DATE: 85-10-21 at 03:00 hrs..

3.6 WELL STATUS: Plugged and abandoned

3.7 HOLE SIZES AND DEPTHS: 1067mm to 265.2 metres 445mm to 448.6 metres 311mm to 541.6 metres 216mm to 1040.0 metres

3.8 CASING AND CEMENTING RECORD: Reports included in this section. See section 3.21.

3.9 SIDE TRACKED HOLE: None

#### 3.10 DRILLING FLUID:

Following is a listing of the drilling fluid types in each hole section. A table of mud properties and daily additions is included in this section (see 3.20)

Hole Phase [mm]	Fluid Type
	**************************************
1067	Seawater/Viscous pills
445	Seawater/Viscous pills
311	Salt-saturated Gel polymer
216	Salt-saturated Gel polymer

#### 3.11 FISHING OPERATIONS:

In attempting to run in an RTTS packer it was not possible to get past the 20" to 13 3/8" crossover swedge just below the 16 3/4" wellhead. In attempting to work the packer past this crossover the RTTS backed off on its top connection. (8rd EUE thread). The first attempt to screw in to the fish was unsuccessful. On the second attempt the ball joint wear bushing was pulled to allow the running of a Wear Bushing Running tool as a "centralizer" and the fish was recovered. This packer run was required to conduct a pressure test on the 13-3/8" casing which was believed to be rotating.

#### 3.12 WELL KICKS:

The foliceing is a tabulated summary and a brief description of the well kicks that were encountered in drilling Nataiq N-01.

No		Date .D	epth	. Mw .Initia	e L .	Kill MW	. v	Kick ol, Type	.SIDDF	. SICF	.Hole
		(1985)	(m)	.(kg/m3	3) .	(kg/m3)	) .	(m3)	.(kFe)	. (kPe	). (mm)
	•			0	•		•	?, gas bubbles	•	•	.picot

Gas bubbles observed by R.O.V. percolating to surface from  $30^\circ$  housing. Ren 13 3/8 casing to 436.8m. No bubbles observed when landing BOP stack.

Kick volume was in excess of annular volume. Killed well with Wait & Weight Method. ICP = 4309 kPa; FCP = 2482 kPa; SPM = 30 using 1797 kg/m3 mud initially but lost circulation. Reduced mud weight to 1677 kg/m3 and attempted to stop lost circulation with LSCM; Diesal/Gel with no success. Squaszed coment at 463.3m.

2 a	. 09-21	463.3	. 1677	. 1677	.?, .CaCL2 .water	. 862	. 1379 . 311
2 b	. 09-21	. 340.1	. 1677	. 1677	.7.1, .CaCl2	. 1241	. 483 . 311
	2		unan nul	Ling out	,water	. i a e t a r	

No						SIDDP . SICP	
	. [198	5). (m)	.[kg/m3	).[kg/m3}	. (m3).	(kPa) . (kPa	).(mm)
3	. 09-27	7 . 477	. 1677	. 1797	. 3.7, . . CaCl2 . . water .		. 311
	regains	ed by pur		sel-gel st		ulation but m3). Drille	d to
4	•	•	•	•	.CaCl2 .water		•
	kick.	Killed *	rell with	wait and		nod with 1677	
5	•	•	, <del>•</del>	•	.CaCl2 .water		6 .
	1761 kg		e cause			due to washi	

#### 3.13 LOST CIRCULATION:

The following is a tabulated summary of the lost circulation zones encounteres on Netsiq N-O1:

No.	Dete (1985)	Depth [m]	Mud Wt. (kg/m3)	Mud Lost (m3)	Cause/Action/Result
1 .	09-20	. 463	. 1797 . 1678	. 12.2 .	Kick at 463; raised MW to 1797, subseque- ntly lowered to 1678.
•	09-21	. 463	. 1678 		LCM Pill 1 - pumped 9.54 m3 20 PPB LCM. Lost 9.54 m3 on at-
• • •	09-21	. 463	. 1678		tempt to circulate. LCM Pill 2 - pumped 11.1 m3 30 PPB LCM. Lost 3.49 m3 on at-
•		•	• ************************************		
•	. *	•	•		/m. Simultaneously pumped at 0.16 m3 down annulus. Circulated;
•	09-55	• • 463	. 1678	. 7.5 .	lost 47.7 m3. On pooh took a second kick. Pumped 9.22 m3 cement bottom and squeezed in
•		• ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	•	• 100	to formation; well static, no flow/losses.
2	09-27	. 477	. 1678 . 1797	5.7.	
•		•		• 9	Lost circulation. Pumped and squeezed 10.3 m3 of diesel/gel sturry. Regained full returns.

3.13 LOST	CIRCULATION	(Cont'd)
-----------	-------------	----------

No.			Mud Wt. / Mud Lost . (kg/m3) . [m3]	Cause/Action/Result
3 .	09-28		1737	Drilled to 483m, lost returns. Monitor losses 0.95 m3/min. Pump 10.3 m3 diesel/gel. Circulate and reduce MW to 1737 kg/m3. Drill shead.
4	09-30	533 3 3		Lost circulation after landing 244mm casing at 533m. Reland casing and circulate - no returns. Cement with partial returns. (7.95 m3)

# 3.14 FORMATION LEAK OFF TESTS:

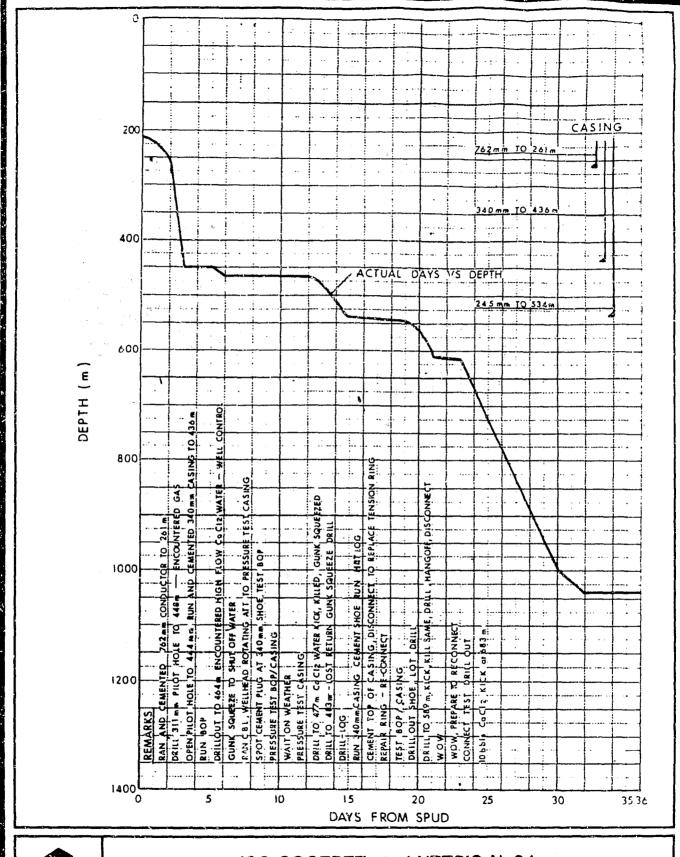
Hole Size	Casing Size	Shoe Depth	Mud Weight	Equivalent Mud Weight	
( m m )	(mm)	( m )	(kg/m3)	(kg/m3)	
311	3 40 2 4 4	436.8 533.3	1176 1717	1 921 2521	

3.15 TIME DISTRIBUTION: see section 3.24

3.16 DEVIATION SURVEY: see section 3.22 of this section

#### 3.17 ABANDONMENT PLUGS:

Plug No.	Interval	Felt	Plug Type
1	1040 - 920	No **	5.5t "G" + 0.5% Gel - 2.0% CeCl2 [1775 kg/m3]
2	780 - 640 Ye	s 6 591m 7 daN	6.5t "G" + 0.5% Get - 2.0% CeCt2 (1775 kg/m3)
3 A	te	st & tagge	Bridge Plug d
<b>3</b>	520 - 475	No	2.8t "G" Neat [1895 kg/m3]
4	320 - 219	20	5.4t "G" Nest (1895 kg/m3)





ICG SOGEPET et al NETSIG N-01
DRILLING CURVE

#### 3.19 Mud Summary

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestio N-01

#### WELL SUMMARY

42" Hole Drilled to 855 FT (RHB) 30" Casing Cemented at 855 FT

1 Day

Seawater / Viscous Slugs

12 1/4" Hole Drilled to 1492 FT 2 Days Seawater / Viscous Slugs Opened to 17 1/2"

13 3/8" Casing Cemented at 1433 FT

12 1/4" Hole Drilled to 1777 FT 13 Days Salt Saturated System 9 5/8" Casing Cemented at 1750 FT

8 1/2" Hole Drilled to 3412 FT 17 Days Salt Saturated System

Plugged

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestiq N-01

#### SUGGESTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 42" Hole - 30" Casing

As with Beluga 0-23, the only reported problems encountered were gravel and boulders.

We would suggest that a viscous mud be used as slugs with an adequate yield point to keep the hole clean.

#### 17 1/2" Hole - 13 3/8" Casing

This section was piloted with a  $12\ 1/4$ " bit to a depth of  $1492\ FT$  using seawater and viscous slugs with returns to the seafloor.

The well was then opened with a 17 1/2" hole opener, again with viscous slugs and returns going to the seafloor.

No problems were reported throughout this section; therefore, we would recommend it to be drilled in the same manner on any further wells in this area.

#### 12 1/4" Hole - 9 5/8" Casing - 8 1/2" Hole

These intervals were drilled with a salt saturated system.

This system performed well under the adverse condition of a high calcium content after taking  ${\rm CaCl}_2$  water kicks in the 12 1/4" hole and 8 1/2" hole.

The system was weighted up to  $15.0~\mathrm{lbs/gal}$  with no additional conditioning. Gel-diesel plugs were used to aid in controlling lost returns in the  $12~\mathrm{l/4''}$  hole section.

Other than lost circulation and water flows, no hole problems were reported. Therefore, for both the  $12\ 1/4$ " and  $8\ 1/2$ " hole sections, we would suggest the use of the salt saturated system with special planning made for kicks and lost circulation.

## Canterra Energy et al Nestig N-Ol

#### INTERVAL SUMMARY

## 42" Hole / 30" Casing

Depth:

0 FT - 855 FT

Mud System:

Viscous Slugs

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestiq N-Ol

#### 42" Hole / 30" Casing

#### COST ANALYSIS

Section Cost: \$29,352.30

Footage Drilled: 164 FT / 49.9 M

Cost per Foot / Metre: \$178.98 / \$588.22

Volume Built BBLS / M: 2734 BBLS / 434 M

Cost per BBL / M: \$10.74 / \$67.63

Days on Section: 1

Cost per Day: \$29,352.30

Engineering Cost: \$400.00

## Canterra Energy et al Nestin N-01

## 42" Hole / 30" Casing

#### MATERIALS SUMMARY

Caustic Soda	8 sxs	<u>@</u>	\$ 17.50	/ 2	5 kg sx	= -	s 140.00
Lime	4 sxs	6	8.95	/ 5	00 lb sx	=	35.80
Soda Ash	l sx	@	24.00	/ 4	0 kg sx	=	24.00
Core Vis	40 sxs	@	100.00	/ 5	00 lb sx	=	4,000.00
SM(R)	45 sxs	@	208.00	/ 2	25 kg sx	. =	9,360.00
			e de la companya de l	TOT	\L	=	\$13,559.80

#### Bulk Materials

Barite	57.7 MT	@	\$165.00 / MT	=	\$ 9,520.50
Bentonie	24.5 MT	@	256.00 MT		6,272.00
O	*	100 kg 100 kg 100 kg	TOTAL	=	\$15,792.50

SECTION TOTAL = \$29,352.30

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestiq N-01

#### INTERVAL SUMMARY

## 17 1/2" Hole / 13 3/8" Casing

Depth:

855 FT - 1472 FT

Mud System:

Viscous Slugs

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestig N-01

#### 17 1/2" Hole / 13 3/8" Casing

#### COST ANALYSIS

Section Cost: \$18,062.54

Footage Drilled: 617 FT / 188 M

Cost per Foot / Metre: \$29.27 / \$96.08

Volume Built BBLS / M<sup>3</sup>: 2558 BBLS / 406 M<sup>3</sup>

Cost per BBL / M<sup>3</sup>: \$7.06 / \$44.49

Days on Section: 2

Cost per Day: \$9,031.27

Engineering Cost: \$800.00

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestin N-01

#### 17 1/2" Hole / 13 3/8" Casing

#### MATERIALS SUMMARY

				TO	TAL		=	\$ 6,922.54
Biotrol		1 drum		130.04	!	5 gal d	rum ≃	130.04
SM(R)	12	27 sxs	@	205.00	1	25 kg s:	ζ =	5,616.00
Soda Ash		1 sx	@	24.00	/	40 kg s:	ζ =	24.00
DF-Vis		3 sxs	<b>@</b>	320.00	/	25 kg s	ς =	960.00
Caustic Soda		ll sxs	•	\$ 17.50	!	25 kg s	ζ =	\$ 192.50

#### Bulk Materials

Barite	52 MT @ 165.00 / MT	***	\$ 8,580.00
Bentonite	10 MT @ 256.00 / MT	=	2,560.00
	TOTAL	=	\$11,140.00
	SECTION TOTAL	=	\$18,062.54

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestiq N-01

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS

#### 42" Hole / 30" Casing

On 16 September 1985, Nestiq N-Ol was spudded with a 42" bit. Viscous slugs were circulated with returns to the seafloor.

Drilling continued to a depth of  $855\ \mathrm{ft}$  (RKB). At this depth, the hole was circulated clean and the bit was pulled.

The 30" casing was run in the hole. Due to a large rock, the casing had to be circulated in the last 40 ft. Other than a larger amount of boulder, no problems were reported.

#### 17 1/2" Hole / 13 3/8" Casing

On 17 September 1985, the 30" shoe was drilled out with a 12 1/4" bit. A 12 1/4" pilot hole was drilled to 1492 ft using seawater and high vis slugs. The well was displaced with a 12.0 lb/gal slug and the 12 1/4" bit was pulled. The hole was opened to 17 1/2" using seawater and high vis sweeps.

On 18 September 1985 the hole was displaced with a 9.2 lb/gal viscous mud, and the 17 1/2" bit was pulled from a depth of 1472 ft. The 13 3/8" casing was run and cemented at a depth of 1433 ft.

No major problems were reported drilling or running and cementing casing in this hole section.

#### <u>Canterra Energy et al Nestiq N-Ol</u>

#### INTERVAL SUMMARY

#### 12 1/4" Hole / 9 5/8" Casing

Depth: 1433 FT - 1777 FT

Mud System: Salt Saturated

### Canterra Energy et al Nestiq N-01

### 12 1/4 " Hole / 9 5/8" Casing

#### COST ANALYSIS

Section Cost: \$126,101.08

Footage Drilled: 344 FT / 104.8 M

Cost per Foot / Metre: \$366.57 / \$1,203.25

Volume Built BBLS / M<sup>3</sup>: 2136 BBLS / 339 M<sup>3</sup>

Cost per BBL / M<sup>3</sup>: \$59.04 / \$371.98

Days on Section: 13

Cost per Day: \$9,700.08

Engineering Cost: \$5,200.00

### Canterra Energy et al Nestiq N-01

## MATERIALS SUMMARY

### 12 1/4" Hole / 9 5/8" Casing

Caustic Soda	93 sxs	@	\$ 17.50		25 kg sx	<b>=</b> \$	1,627.50
DF-Vis	31 sxs	@	320.00	1	25 kg sx	,=	9,920.00
Techniflo	78 sxs	@	56.00	1	25 kg sx	* · ·	4,368.00
Lime	10 sxs	@	8.95	. /	50 1b sx	- -	89.50
Salt	2470, sxs	@	7.00	Ĵ	40 kg sx	= 3	17,290.00
Peltex	30 sxs	6	21.30	1	25 kg sx	=	639.00
Soda Ash	6 sxs	@	24.00	1	40 kg sx	<b>=</b> 5	144.00
Bicarb	24 sxs	@	37.50	1.	100 lb sx	=	900.00
Walnut	20 sxs	<b>@</b> .,	26.60	1	50 1b sx	=	532.00
Biotrol	2 drum	s @ #	130.04	7	5 gal drum	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	260.08
Kwik Seal	50 sxs	@	29.90	" [	40 1b sx	=	1,495.00
Defoamer	l drum	<b>e</b>	784.00	-/	200 L drum	=	784.00
9 3 S		, * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	7	'OTA		= \$	38,049.08

### Bulk Materials

Barite		484 MT	<b>@</b> \$	165.00 / 4	MT	= \$ 79,860.00
Bentonite	ra e <sup>st</sup>	32 MT	6	256ະບ <u>ດ</u> ີ / <sub>ລ</sub> ຳ	MT (	= 8,192.00
	Factor (1997) Programme (1997)		5	TOTAL	e de la companya de l	= \$ 88,052.00
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e				SECTI	ON TOTAL	= \$126,101.08

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestig N-01

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS

#### $12 \ 1/4$ " Hole - 9 5/8" Casing

While waiting on cement, a salt saturated system was built in the surface pits. The cement and shoe were drilled with seawater and a  $12 \, 1/4$ " bit. The well was displaced to the saturated system and drilling continued.

A leak-off test was done and indicated 16.5 lbs/gal equivalent mud weight. Drilled ahead to 1520 FT and took a CaCL, water kick. Killed well with 15 lbs/gal mud and lost returns. Mud weight was cut back to 14 lbs/gal and circulation was regained. A gel-diesel plug was mixed and spotted over the loss zone. POH and ran in hole, open end.

Problems were reported with the well head. Bull head 200 bbls of 14.1 lbs/gal mud and dropped cement plug. Cement bond logs were run on 13 3/8" casing. Run cement plug on bottom and run pressure cap. Pressure test cement plug.

Drilled out cement with 14 lbs/gal mud and drilled ahead to 1565 FT when well kicked. Killed well with 15 lbs/gal mud, drilled 5 FT, and lost returns. Spotted a gel-diesel plug, drilled ahead to 1585 FT, and lost returns again. Spotted a gel-diesel plug, lowered the density to  $14.6\ lbs/gal$ , and drilled ahead to 1777 FT.

Logged and ran 9 5/8" casing to 1750 FT. Lost 50 percent of returns when cementing. Squeezed cement through 2nd stage. Pulled stack while waiting on cement.

### Canterra Energy et al Nestig N-01

### INTERVAL SUMMARY

### 8 1/2" Hole

Depth Interval: 1777 - 3412 FT

Mud System: Salt Saturated

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestic N-Ol

#### 8 1/2" Holes - 7" Liner

#### COST ANALYSIS

Section Cost: \$91,151.16

Footage Drilled: 1635 FT / 498.3 M

Cost per Foot / Metre: \$55.75 / \$182.92

Volume Built BBLS / M<sup>3</sup>: 1002 BBLS / 159.3 M<sup>3</sup>

Cost per BBL / M<sup>3</sup>: \$90.96 / \$572.20

Days on Section: 2 17

Cost per Day: \$5,361.83

Engineering Cost: \$6,800.00

### Canterra Energy et al Nestig N-01

### 8 1/2" Hole / 7" Liner

#### MATERIALS SUMMARY

						4		
Caustic Soda	a 51	sxs	@	\$ 17.50	/	25 kg sx	: ≈ \$	892.50
DF-Vis	. 32	sxs	@	320.00	1	25 kg sx	· =	10,240.00
Techniflo	96	sxs	<u>@</u>	56.00	/	25 kg sx	: =	5,376.00
Lime		SXS	@	8.95	/	50 lb sx	=	35.80
Salt	3564	sxs	@	7.00	1	40 kg sx	. =	24,948.00
Peltex	18	SXS	@	21.30	1.	25 kg sx		383.40
Soda Ash	g 27	sxs	<b>@</b> ;	24.00	1	40 kg sx	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	648.00
SAPP	1	SX	@	119.90	1	40 kg sx	=	119.90
Walnut	10	SXS	@	26.60	/	50 lb sx	=	266.00
Lignite	61	SXS	· <b>@</b>	16.96	15	25 kg sx	6 <sub>1</sub> = 5 <sub>0</sub>	1,034.56
			<i>ħ</i>		TOT	AL	= \$	43,944.16

### Bulk Materials

Barite	283 MT	@ \$165.00	/ MT = \$ 46,695.00
Bentonite	2 MT	@ 256.00	/ MT = 512.00
ere en	₩ <u>₩</u>		TOTAL = 47,207.00

TOTAL COST = \$ 91,151.16

#### Canterra Energy et al Nestin N-01

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS

#### 8 1/2" Hole

On 2 October 1985 the stack and riser were run. The cement and 9 5/8" casing were drilled out on 4 October with a 8 1/2" bit using the salt saturated system, which was left from the 12 1/4" hole section. The density was adjusted to 12.2 lbs/gal.

A leak off of 21.0 lbs/gal was achieved under the shoe.

Drilled ahead to 1784 FT when well kicked. (\*See report on kick control.) Killed well and drilled ahead with 14.3 lbs/gal mud to 1932 FT when well started to flow. Killed well and drilled ahead to 2002 FT with a density of 14.7 lbs/gal. Waited on weather.

Tripped back in hole and drilled ahead. Hold condition was good on trips. Waited on weather.

Ran back in hole and drilled to 3412 FT (Total depth). Logged well and ran bridge and cement plugs with no problems reported.

#### KICK CONTROL REPORT

Depth: 543 M (1782 FT)

Date: 4 October 1985

9 5/8" casing set @ 533 M (1750 FT) 12 1/4" rathole 542 M (1777 FT) F.L.O.T. 21.0 ppg

Drill to 543 M (1782 FT). Mud weight: 12.1 ppg. Take kick. Shut well in.

- 1. SIDPP = 300 psi. SICP = 275 psi. Pit gain of 6 BBLS. Kill with No. 2 pipe ram. Mud weight @ 15.0 ppg. Wait and weight method. Mud losses of 16 BBLS on returns up kill line.
- Displace riser to 15.0 ppg. Evaluate well. SIDPP = 0 psi. SICP = 0 psi.
- 3. Displace riser to 14.3 ppg prior to opening up well to avoid lost circulation.
- 4. Open well. Circulate at 30 spm. Condition mud to 14.3 ppg. No flow. Full returns.

#### REMARKS:

- 1. No trace of gas.
- 2. Jet nozzles in bit  $16 \times 18 \times 18$ .
- 3. Use balance kill to avoid lost circulation.
- 4. CaCL, water kick.

Depth: 589 M (1932 FT) Date: 5 October 1985

Flow check well and shut in (mud weight @ 14.3 ppg). SIDPP = 0 psi. SICP = 0 psi. Pit gain of 6 BBLS. Riser bubbling. No change in noted gas readings.

- 1. Displace riser through choke line. Variable No. 3 ram closed (mudweight 14.4 ppg).
- 2. Riser still bubbling. Hang off on No. 2 pipe ram. Displace riser to 14.5 ppg. Kill below rams to 14.5 ppg.

- 3. Open well. Well flowing.
- 4. Shut well in with No. 2 pipe ram. Displace riser through choke line to 14.7 ppg. Kill below No. 2 pipe ram to 14.7 ppg.
- 5. Open well. Flow check. Circulate @ 55 spm.

#### REMARKS:

- 1. Attempt to balance kill formation by bringing mud weight up in small increments to avoid lost circulation.
- 2. Bubbling in riser assumed to be  ${\rm CO}_2$ . Slip joint packing also checked for possible air leaks.

CANTERRA ENERGY CO 34 NESTIQ N-O1 TOTAL MATERIAL USAGE

: 1940 ( )	(051.1311	ENTERCAL.	TOTAL USED	TOTAL COST.	C/O OF TOTAL COS	<u>r</u>
	, â	42" 171" 121" 81"	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\mu}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x$			
Constant ada	17,50/35kg	8 11 93 51	163	\$2,852,50	a 3 - 4 - 03 1 4	
01 115	320,007/25kg	3 31 32	66	21,120.00	7.60	21 1
ter first frem	56,007.25Kg	78 96	174	9,744.(10)	3.51	, and the second second
1.154	8,95/5016s	4 10 4	18	161.10	.06	·
ilt	7.00740Kg	2470 3564	60 34	42,238.00	15.20	
Politics	21.30/25Kg	30 18		1,022.40	.37	
of a Ash	24.00/30Kg	1 1 6 27	35	840.00	.30	0
Core ATA		Alta Control	40	4,000.00	1.44	# %, A
Fire extension	37.50/1001bs	24	24	900.00	.32	
qrp.	119,90/40Kg	1	1 2 2	119.90	.04	(e-
, Mr. R.)	.508.00/25kg	45 27	72 7	14,976.00	5.39	
fee boot flow	50.82/50Hs	#			,. <u></u> ,	_
Valuation 1995	26,607501bs	20 10	30	798,00	÷. 29	# *
Englisher	16.96/25kg	61	61	1,034.56	.37	<b>S</b>
Fredrick	130,04/5gal	1 2	16	390.12	.12	(4)
tark calls s	29,967401bs	50	50	1,495,00	.54	4
iterforement	784,007,200,4	1	1	784 (H)	.28	
		TOTAL CHIMICAL COST		\$102,475,50	36.88	4
Larre	1	37.7 52 484 283		144,635,50	52.06	
tentourse a	Property MI	24.5 10 32 2		17,536,00	6.31	
	, le	TOTAL BELK COST		162,191,50	58.37	
	· ·	TOTAL MATERIAL O	081	2124 - 007 - 08	95.25	
			NG COST \$400.00x33 DAYS	··	4.75	
	4	<ul> <li>TOTAL WELL COST</li> </ul>		277,867.08		
	4.	171"	121"		o ( **	
1	*29, 352, 30			4,1	817 Sq. 151 16 0 0	A A
and Metalia	1051 1749 0m	\$18,062.54	\$126,161		2714171411	(( ))
tare 1 m		6171 (/188m	344/104.3	,	1635/498.3m	
d o Mid m3	\$178,987388, <u>22</u> 27347434	\$29,27/96,08	\$366.57/		\$55.75/182.92	<b>9</b> ,
the children's	510,75767,63	2558/406	2136/339		1002/159.3	A
The second section of the second seco	500, 5707,03	\$7,06/44,49	\$59.04/3	71.98	\$90.96/572.20	
. Day 2	579, \$52, 30 Sq.		3 13	**	17	
4111	2 50 100 100 - 8	€ 9.031.27	9,700,08	$\mathcal{F}_{i} = \mathcal{F}_{i} + \mathcal{F}_{i} = \mathcal{F}_{i}$	5,361.81 <sub>%</sub>	d
	e e	*	organis (a de la companya de la comp			%. €

SUITE 612, 45 ALDERNEY DRIVE DARTHOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA B2Y 2N6

Technifluids (19) Dell to 1777 th Dumny Tair Cacalate BTM up Logg No C. 11

(20) Flow water wt 11.2 gal

WELL NAME AND LOCATION Nestra N-01 OPERATOR CANTERRA INTERVAL 6- 1777 . CONTRACTOR No. Edg. 11 # 2 SPUD DATE 15 dyn 85 MUD ENGINEERS Del Kellsey MUD SYSTEM SOT / Solt.

.. VRILLING HUD SUNHARY

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DAY NUMBER	<u> </u>	12	1_3_	Y	5	6	7	8	12	10	11	12	1/3	.14	SHARY OF ACTIVITY (INHINES, OSSESVATIONS, PILOT TESTS
DATE 1915 - Sept	16	17	18	1.9	10	21	22	21	1 2 Y	21-	16	127	18	29	
DEPTH (# FT ~)	253	1468	1472	147.5	1490	1234	152 Y	1520	1520	15.30	1520	1565		1717	61 Let 20" Crews - 855
FILMLINE SUCTION TEMP. (E-F-)	58	64	46	41	68	158	63	57	J-B	40	42	59	<u> </u>	71_	
FINEL VISCOSITY (S/L S/Qv.)	2 20 1	190	195	17	37_	44	44	42	45.	144	44	<b>43</b>	46	48	Ox Set 134x Cosm - 1435
6 DENSITY (KG/H LB/GAL ~)	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.3	98	14	14.1	14.1	17	14	13.9*	15	14.6	14.2	
PRESSURE GRADIENT(KPA/H PSI/FT V)	.483	. 47B	.778	483	509	.728	111	1.733	728	.728	1723	-780	.751	_757_	13) Trak water Flan 1520 - Kill milk
PH (STRIP HETER )	10.5	95	9.0	10.5	10.5	4.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15 = gal - LeaT Circulation -
PHEULOGY TEST TEHP. (C F ~)	70	ZO_	70	70	70	170	70	69_	70	70	70	70	:75	75	
PLASTIC VISCOSITY (HPAS CPS ")	016	20	121	1 7	7	20	20	1.7	126	2.2	72	74	21	21	141 Cut Mud wt back To 14"-
YIELD POINT (PA LB/100FT 1/2)	4	60	42	8	В	13	<u> </u>	8_	111	8	1	12	9	10	STARTED FOW
CEL STRENCTHS (PA LB/100FT 2)		10/10	12/43	2/3	2/3	10/30	1/21	6/17	1/8	3/1	1/7	6/16	4/13	5/13	is) Appears Casing Forture (Wall
"/k (RPH=-/HPA 1b/100FT")	+		ļ_ <i></i> _						<u> </u>	<b>!</b>		_/			Head and STACK THENS WITH SPICE)
API FILTRATE (HL)	NIC	NIC		15:3	14.1	58	19_	25	17.5	14.2	14.7	35	36.8	17.7	162 Rom Diesel Jol Plus on Bl
FILTER CAKE (32NDS MC)	THICK	<u> </u>	THICK	14.w	1=-	med	T11.2	med	Inc.	THIN	THI	THEK	THICK	med	
INTIP TEST TEMP/TEST PRESS	1//	1_/				_/	/	/		/_	/_	<u> </u>			17) Rome Comet Play on 174
IMIP FILTRATE (HL)		L				l			ļ		<b></b> _	ļ	L		RUN Seciond Comment Play and BT my
FILTER CAKE (32HDS HZ.)	Z	l	İ								ļ	ļ			181 Rm Bond Logg
WHIME FRACTION SAND . ( & SAND)	0	0	0	O	0	υ	0	0	0	0_	0	0	TR	TC	
VOILIME FRACTION OFL (# OIL)	0_	0	0	0	0	0	٥	٥	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0	0	171 Run + Fish Packer in
VOLUME FRACTION SULIDS (PTS)	21/2	21/2	عاد	142	142	20	20	20	1912	191/2	1911-	24	20	10	Well Head
mi (KC/K LB/BBL ~)	20	25	25	8:1	1.5	R.	<u>-2.5</u>	7.5	7	7	7	5	3	8.5	
THE CENTLY SITTE (KC/K, FB/BBF A)	0	0	0	0	0	235	335	ass	233	215	كدد	•	275	275	110) W.O.W
HENTONITE AS GEL (KC/M' LB/BBL V)	20	25	25	82	85	2.5	ــکنات	7.5	7	_7	_7	_>	2	2.2	
UKILLED SOLIDS (KG/H LB/BBL )	0	0	. 0	0	3.5		<u> 4</u>	4	7	_Ұ	4	10	10	10	(11) Tast ('alim - B.O.P's
ALXALINITY (PF/HF)	.3/.5	41.5	.3/.4	.51.7	.2/. 5	.6/./	.2/.3	15/.25	11.12	11.15	11/15	.4/.5	1/15	1/3	
HYUKOXYL (HGHL PPH V)	48	102	48	101	5 Y	7	34	17	12	17	17_	101	17	34	(12) DRILL WITH 14 TOL
BICARBONATE (HG/L PPH V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	O	0	0	o	0	0	
CARDONATE (NG/L PPM V)	240	120	1:0	240	120	48	120	120	3.0	٠ ٥	0	120	60	120	USI TAKE Flow (KILL SHOWS 14.87)
CALCIUM (MC/L PPH V)	1000	1000	-00	285	305	8000	1.000	7.400	67,00	7000	9500	13,00	17,000	11.500	141 wt # 15
MAGNESTUH (PPH MOPT.V)	0	10	60	120	40	700	סענ	280	320	180	190	300	390	380	PRILL about
CHILDRIDES (PPM SHALL)	85000	90,000	פשפינ2	7,000	10000	/ZYma	12400	151,004	170 000	14000	141,000	120,000	168,000	164003	16) Last aid -, 1565
PATTASSIUM (PPM HATLY)	7														121 Run Diesel ful Plagos 81P1
S-100 FOLYMER (KG/M LB/BBL )	$\sum$														1181 Daill out Play - Daill she a with
SUIFHITE (PPM HG/L)	$-\sum$												i		15" mud 5, 1585- Loof ReThers- Cy
LICHOSULPHONATE (KG/H LB/BBL )	7													l	Diesel/ Red Play - Deall about we
													14. + # 94 C mad		
															•

SUITE 612, 45 ALDERNEY DRIVE DAKTHONITH, MOVA SCOTIA B2Y 2M6

WELL NAME AND LOCATION NESTIGE N-01	Hudson BAG
OPERATOR CANTERRA	INTERVAL 1177' &
CONTRACTOR No. 12 2	SPUD DATE 15 Sout PI-
HUD ENGINEERS Dai Kellsey	HUD SYSTEM Sat/car/ 8-01

#### DRILLING MUD SUNMARY

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DAY NUMBER	15	16	17	1/8	11	120	2/	22	123	1		<del></del> -	<del></del>	<del></del> -	
DATE 85 bot	10	Oct 1	1	1	1 4	1		1-22	8	24	1.25	126	27	28	SIMARY OF A TIVITY COMENES, CONTRACTIONS, PROT. TEST
DEPTH (M FT -	) 1717		1170	1750	1810		2002	2002	<del></del>	-1	10	1-11-	12	13	4) 601111 1214 Hole
DELINE SUCTION TEMP. (4 F-		56	57	70	54	49	50	69	2110				1956		(1) Rin 95/8 Calling
THREL VISCOSITY (S/L S/Q V	1 45	39	18	36	144	144	1 1 2	11/		44	192	48	48	18	13/ Cosing mad white Complete
JD DENSITY (KG/M LB/GAL -	114.4	13.8	13.8		14.3	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.7	43	44	44	46	47_	(Y) W.O.c
PRESSURE GRADIENT(KPA/M PSI/FT ~	.159	.717	717	1.465	1.7.83	764	157	164	764	14.8		14.7	14.7	14.7	in Coment and stage
PH (STRIP MESER	10.4		111	111	11.5	10.9	10.5	10.5		- 761	.761	.764	.764	.764	IEL Pall Stock
PHEOLOGY TEST TEMP. (4 F	70	70	70	170	10	70	70.3	<del></del>	11	41.3	10.5		11.5	11.5	111 Dell ant Coment
PLASTIC VISCOSITY (HPAS CPS	21	11	14	12	17	10	19	10	70	70	<u> </u>	70	70	70	182 Pe. 11 sheet with 12.2 " est
YIELD POINT (PA 1.8/100FT V		6	12	16	14	8	5-	10	22	12	23	21_	13	24	9) TOK Kick & 14.3 - 10L
(EL STRENCTHS (PA LB/100FT )		3/6		<del></del>	6/14	3/7	<del></del>	·	L	٤ .	<u> </u>	8	9	10	40) Dell sheet 14) " zal
n/k (">M=-/MPA 1b/100FT'v)	1//	13/5	11/	<del>  *                                   </del>	19/1	1346	4/10	14/7	41,0	13/2-	416	5/3	416	7/7	Mr Toka Kah 14.1 gal mad
API FILTRATE (ML)	1665	22	22.5	17.5	27	1-6-3	16.2	<del>-/</del>	<del></del>		1-/-		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	12) Peril alos 14.14 100 2011
FILTER CAKE (32NDS EL )	med	TH.~	141-	74100		18.7		+	12.2	13.8	14.1	13.9	112	11.8	W Disconder
ITTIP TEST TEMP/TEST PRESS	177	<del>                                     </del>	11612	114,2	mgd	med	He 2	THIM	THI	714,00	THIN	14,2	2710	<u> </u>	114) W.O.W.
INTIP FILTRATE (ML)	<del> -'/-</del>	<del>  '</del> -	<del> -'-</del>	<del> -'</del>	<del>                                     </del>	<del> </del>	<del>  ′</del> —	<del>                                     </del>		<u> </u>		/			15 Rim Stack
FILTER CAKE (32NDS HL )	╁╌╌	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	ļ ——	<del> </del>	ļ				16 Paul - Losió mad
VOLUME FRACTION SAND . ( & SAND)	0	<del> </del>	0	0		<del>  </del>	<del> </del>	l		<del> </del>	ļ				411 Tein
"OLUME FPACTION OIL (# OIL)		14	3		-	TR	Te	70	78	TR	70	TR	T3_	T12	(8) Daill
DIEME FRACTION SOLIDS (# TS)		114	17116	2	-	<u> </u>	0_		0		<u>c</u>	0	0_	0	19) TR.C
T (KG/H' LB/BBL -)	8 5	7.5		1315	1711	,	_2e_	1011	10 1/2	1011	21	2014	2014	2016	130; De. 11
HULL CRAVITY STATE (KC/M L.B/BBL V)		210	111-			-4_	_Ұ	_5	_{	<u></u>	_4			3	(21) Te.2
WHITUNITE AS GEL (KG/M' LB/88L L)	-	7.5	742	190	160	272			278	275	280	180	280	180	23 00.4
DRILLED SOLIDS (KG/M LB/BBL V)	12	11		12		_1	<del>-4</del>	5	>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		3	
ALKALINITY (PE/HE)	<del></del>	33/.4	_!_		10	17	-13	13	15	12.	17	11	17	12	Kick 1782 ft 14.3 11 Gast
HYDROXYL (MG/L PPM V)			11/.4	.41.5		.1/.3		.157.3	.1/.3	15/.2	11.12	-2/. 3	.1/.3	.2/.3	Kick 1929 ft 14.7 % Gard
BICARIONATE (HG/L PPHY)	74	102	102	102	101	74	74	14	14	3 Y	17	34	34	34	1935 /t 197 + 3 FCO
(ARBONATE (HG/L PPH V)	_0	0	0	0	_0	_0_		0	0	0	o l	0	0	0	11173 651!
	120	40		120	143	140	110	40	110	60	40	120	120	120	Kuk Fland Henry water class
		10 100				7200	1100	7200	x25°	14,50	8900	1300	4400	4700	- Rust Florid Hammy water place
	110	100	-120	100	280	110	240	140	300		0	100		40	
	14 7,000	110,000	120,000	18 1,000	(10 om)	162,000	1/12 000	15800	170,000	167 200	61,000	15:000	68000	170,000	
							I		l						
	<del></del>				l		l		I						
The state of the s				<u> </u>						1					
TICKOSHI PHONATE (KG/M' LB/BBL. )	<b></b>						l		I						
•		,	'	'	,		1	.1-			1-				

SUITE 612, 45 ALDERNEY DRIVE DAKTHOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA B2Y 2N6

WELL NAME AND LOCATION No. 1 9	N-01 Hudson. Bay
OPERATOR CANTERRA	INTERVAL 3093-5412
CONTRACTOR Nederll 42	SPUD DATE 15 Jupt 85
MUD ENGINEERS Del Kelling	MUD SYSTEM SOT / Salt

#### BRILLING MUD SUMMARY

DAY NUMBER DATE O. F	19	30	131	112	33	34	33-	36	T		7				V
DATE OF F		+	4	·		134		.36-		_1		j	1	1	SEMARY OF ACTIVITY COMENIES, OBSERVATIONS, PILOT TE
	14	15	16	:7	118	1.19	20	21						1	U Perlling
DEPTH (A FT	2 7250	<del></del>	13415	13712	3412	11132	<u> </u>	1		1				1	
FLUWLINE SUCTION TEMP. (& FV	4	44	47	49	146	44	<u>i                                    </u>	L.	I	1	1	1	1		12) Frie Pur b. T + Walky
UNNEL VISCOSITY (SAL S/Q	7 77	47	47	49	47	100	l	2	1	]	T	1		1	11 Displace River
AUD DENSITY (KG/M LB/CAL	14.7		14.7	14.7	14.1	14.7		म		]				1	141 U.O.W
PRESSURE GRADIENT(KPA/M PSI/FT	1.764	1-744	.764	.764	.714	.764	8	Ĺ				1	1	T	ISI RUN IN HOLA
PH (STRIP METER	10.5	1_11_	1 11	11	1 <i>11</i>	10.8			1	1	$\top$	1		1	16) De.11
RHEOLOGY TEST TEMP. (# F	10	70	70	170	70	70	٦		T		1			1	17) Panny Taio
PLASTIC VISCOSITY (HPAS CPS	<u> </u>	25	24	24	25	25	N	7	T		1	1		1	181 Pall & Logo
YIELD POINT (PR LB/100FT'		10	10	10	11	10	1	1	T	T	1	1	1	1	17) (295149
CEL STRENGTHS (PA LB/100FT )		417	416	4/7	5/8	5/7	(A)	9	1/	/	17	/	1	1	UPI Camerina PlA
n/k		· /		1	1		6-	14	7	1/	11	17	1		Will Feel Cement Place
	10.8	11.6	11.9	12.1	13.2			1				1	1	!	114 Cresulat post Kick Zuns
FILTER CAKE (32NDS HL.)	) THIC	THW	THIN	M:N	זוונה	נוויה	T	· -	1					1	112) Set Bridge Plus above
INTIP TEST TEMP/TEST PRESS		1/		7	] /	7	-7	7/-	17	17	17	7	7	7	Kick Zone
ITTIP FILTRATE (ML.	)						C	Δ		1	1		<del>                                     </del>	1	12.62
FILTER CAKE (32NDS HE.	)						P	h/	1	1				<u> </u>	
VOLUME FRACTION SAND . ( @ SAND)	TR	TR	TR	TR	ra.	ΓQ	<del></del>		1		1	f	f	1	
VOLUME FRACTION OIL (# OIL,	0	0	D	0	0	a	P		<u> </u>	1	1		<del> </del>		
VOLUME FRACTION SOLIDS (4 TS)	201	201/2	اد	الم	21	3.1	,		1		1	t	1	<del>                                     </del>	
AST (KB/M LB/BBL	4		3	3	_ 3	3	1	1	†	<u> </u>	1		<del>                                     </del>		
HIGH (RAVITY STUIDS (KG/K LB/BBL )	180	780	285	270	212.	1.70	4							<del> </del>	
NUMTONITE AS GEL (K <del>C/N</del> * LB/BBL )	4	3	3	3	3	3	70		T -		1		<del> </del>		
DRILLED SOLLUS (K <del>C/H * LB/BBL</del> )	14	18	18	20	18	٥٤			1		1		†	<u> </u>	
ALKALINITY (PF/MF)	.15/.15	.2/.3	5/.2.	.1/.3	.1/.1	.13/ ,45	/	1	/	/	/	7	/	/	
HYDROXYL. (HILLE PPM )	1 17	34	34	_14_	3.4	17							<del>                                     </del>		
BICARBONATE (MOTE PPM )	0	ō	g)	7	0	0		<b></b>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del></del>		ļ	i	
(ARBONATE (NG/E . 9PM )	(10	120	60	130	120	140		<del> </del>	<del> </del>		<del> </del>				
CALCIUM (MIHL PPH )	12200		2600	2,00		2.00			<del> </del> -				<del></del> -		
HAGNESIUM CPPM HG/L	140	40	.,0	40	00	40									
	168 000				56 000				<b></b>				}		
PUTASSIUM (PPM MG/L)	1.00		Teat in P.M.Y.	- ad AAA	25,000	1112				<del></del>					
SS 100 POLYMER (KG/M' LB/BBL )					· 1										
PAIL PHITE (PPM MG/L)	1													i	
LICKOSH PHONATE (KG/M LB/BBL )	1			1											
	4														

WEEKLY INVENTORY AND VOLUME CONTROL

INTERVAL: 30" /131/8 /11" PAGE: I

WELL NAME: Nest Q N-0; SPUD DATE: 15 Sept 85 CONTRACTOR: Aledda: 11 WEEK ENDING: 23 Sept 85

LOCATION: Hudson Bay MUD SYSTEM: S. M.R. Gel ENGINEERS: Del Kellsey DEPTH: O TO 1524

COMMENTS: DAY NUMBER

DAY NUMBER 0 42" (14,968 24) DATE 1985 Au 16 19 20 22. DEPTH 855 1469 1472 1/33 1520 PREVIOUS 1530 1520 STARTING VOLUME 1500 1824 2100 670 2010 1508 TOTAL 1700 TOTAL 13/ SET 13 1/8 -1415 - 18,020 00 VOLUME BUILT 3000 1400 1350 100 180 0 6 6030 LOST SOLIDS REMOVAL 100 TOTAL PREVIOUS COST LOST DUMPED FORWARDED O WEEKLY COST LOST SUB SURFACE 2734 1126 1430 280 216 428 99,890 FOTAL COST 99,890 TOTAL LOSSES 2734 1126 1410 2734 1126 1430 0 316 280 428 1826 2100 670 20112 1808 1708 1208 FINAL VOLUME

		į į	TOTAL	TOTAL	DELI	VERIES	TOTAL	1	<del></del>	I - Y 5 W	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	11.0	LLLOD.	11500	<sub>1</sub> 1	,l_	79,890
	TINU	ON	USAGE	DELIVERIES		WEEK	WELL SITE	į									
PRODUCTS	SIZE	HAND	FORWARDED				DELIVERIES		AILY	BBCN	ucm c	3MC111:	Dm 7 c		WEEKLY	FINAL	.IATOT
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DE U	12.5	199	<del>                                     </del>	199	<del>  </del>	<del>}</del>	361	8	80	<del> </del>	11_		2	8_	5-1/	301	5 Y
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			<del></del>	183	├{	<del></del>	323	ļ		ļ_ <b>_</b> _	.	<u> </u>				313	
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		138	<del></del>	738			138	4_		İ	1_4_	2		,	7.0	128	10
Sact	Ya Kg	236	<del></del>	230	780		1310	İ		l	530	790			1310	0	1310
PITES	25.69	142_	<del></del>	141_			145				1				7	144	
Sada Ash	404	.18	<del></del>	78	44		82				3				5	77	3
Lake Un	504	40	<del></del>	40	II		40	40							40	0	70
B. Corb	ALK	24	Y	24		l	24									24	<del>-</del>
B.FRee	60L	15	Α	25			25				1						
D- DeTecqual	200L	13	/	13			/3									13	
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#### WEEKLY INVENTORY AND VOLUME CONTROL

PAGE: 2 INTERVAL: 1520-1777 WELL NAME: NOTIO N-OL SPUD DATE: 15 Int 85 CONTRACTOR: ALLEGIN 62 WEEK ENDING: ICCATION: Hudson Bay ENGINEERS: Del Kallacy MUD SYSTEM: SOT / SOLT DEPTH: 15-10 TO 1777 COMMENTS: DAY NUMBER Diference great @ 823-pa Down DATE 23 26 37 18 1520 1520 1565 1682 1777 DEPTH 1520 1520 PREVIOUS STARTING VOLUME 1364 [46] 1461 1437 1328 1353 TOTAL TOTAL 1208 VOLUME BUILT 0 200 400 60 30 1046 346 70 LOST SOLIDS REMOVAL TOTAL, PREVIOUS COST 99, 890 WEEKLY COST LOST DUMPED 24 FORWARDED 20 LOST SUB SURFACE 109 265 27 93 54,122 TOTAL COST TOTAL LOSSES 0 24 309 365 37 63/3 15'54 1461 1461 1437 1338 1353 1376 154,612-FINAL VOLUME TOTAL TOTAL DELIVERIES TOTAL USAGE THIS WEEK WELL SITE TOTAL UNIT ON DELIVERIES WEEKLY FINAL DAILY PRODUCT CONSUMPTION USAGE INVENTORY USAGE PRODUCTS SIZE HAND FORWARDED FORMARDED DELIVERIES 190/10-12 228 Bar. t 741 513 MI 416 325 741 188 44 Bel mI 46 32 98 98 j 2. 22 84 53 254 107 Caustic 4 307 54 361 3.61 **(..** 25K 13 166 13 DF- Vis 26 25% 119 199 122 0 ٥ -343 3,43 \_FIR-100 .25E3 383 313 0 0 150 150 Super-10 722 150 150 3 13 10 ç 33 124 100 بكتدر 141 174 124 803 128 10 138 138 140 760 160 U 1310 120 1040 2470 1160 2470 HOK 1310 \_145\_ 116 Pellex نظكد 144 145 145 10 12 28 3 74 Soda Asb 40 K 72 82 72 Sum Vis 500 40 0 0 40 y O 40 22 24 42.60 24 14 2 0 R. Fara. O 25 25 406 25 0 13 D. Deteray ent 2006 13 Ω 13 13 21 0 S.A.A.P 40 K الم 21 Q. 21 2.m. R 25K 64 214 150 214 O Is Techoufla 0 200 50\*\* 200 O 200 200 20 100 20 - Walnut 500 100 120 130 An D. Sallet 2001 12 0 0 12 1.1 12 14 13 BIOTERS 5606 16 14 25/4 135 O linea\_\_ کدا 135 135 Saudur O 100 100 100 100 בנם. DiFormer 2004 0 50 50 <u>ς</u>ο 50 100 100 6 Ó 6

#### WEEKLY INVENTORY AND VOLUME CONTROL

<b>I</b> Techr	niflu	ids				WELF	. P.L. I	MACHIORI	niio v	OLONE	CON	KOL		INTE	RVAL	: 1771 -	2002	PAGE: 3
WELL NAME: 1	Vastig		1-01	SPUD D	ATE:	15.	up	<u> </u>	NTRAC	TOR:	Madi	R. 11	<u>"2</u>			WEEK E	NDING: 6,C	at 85
LOCATION:	lu dso	<u>ი B</u> .	ay	MUD SY	STEM	: 5.	<u> </u>	est en	GINEE	RS: r	اعد	_Ke	llsay			DEPTH: / 777 TO 2002		
COMMENTS:			<del></del>			DAY N			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	7		
	1000	71.	1 Ul			DATE		81-1-1	20	CAT!	1 2	3	4	3-	6	1		
						DEPTH	1		1127.			1150		200L	3301	PREVIO	ous	
	Pin	95/0	Carla		<u>}</u>	START	'I NG	VOLUME	1352			1178	17.12	1180	1749	TOTAL	IATOT	
						VOLUM				100	1	544	140	60	40	7046	7930	
	Dayl	_ an	t will	8/2 5.1				IDS REMOVAL	i	l			42	20		TOTAL		PREVIOUS COST
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	Jek	K.	c/4 14.3	402		LOST	SUE	SURFACE	182	92			40	62		ĺ		WEEKLY COST
										<u> </u>	0	رن د	a boom		173			39,832-
	Dail		phead			TOTAL.			122	72	9	0	82	92	173	715!	7772	TOTAL COST
	Tak	K.	ck 146			FINAL			1122	1178	1118	1722	1780	1748	1615			194,444
		<b>!</b>	TOTAL			IVERI		TOTAL	1									į
	UNIT	•	USAGE		LHI	S WEE	.K	WELL SITE								WEEKLY	FINAL	TOTAL
PRODUCTS		<del></del>	FORWARDED	FORWARDED	Ĺ		<b></b> -	DELIVERIES		ATLY	PRODU	CT C		~		USAGE	INVENTOR	
BARITE	mr_		513	7.4/	100	76		887	19	4		L	105	30		158	216	<u> </u>
Gel	l_mI_	-74	74	98		-		98	ļ	ļ		ļ	2	<u> </u>		2.	41	56
Courtie	13/4		/9.7	341	ļ			3:1	<b> </b>	_2_	ļ	8	3	L		21_	213	128
DF · UI	25Kg	166		199	<b></b> -			199	ļ		L	_8_	<b> </b>	13_	<b> </b>	12	15 Y	15
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S.A.A.C	40 14	21	0	21	ļ		<u></u>	21	<b></b>	i		<del> </del>	<del></del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	20	
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#### WEEKLY INVENTORY AND VOLUME CONTROL

INTERVAL: 2002 (812) PAGE: 4 WELL NAME: NISTIA N-01 SPUD DATE: 15 Sapt 85 CONTRACTOR: Nadde 11 # == WEEK ENDING: 13 Oct 95 LUCATION: Hudson Bay ENGINEERS: Del Kallsey MUD SYSTEM: Sat /Sact DEPTH: 2002 6,3093 COMMENTS: DAY NUMBER DATE 0 8 12-13 - Liquit Priced As Pelter DEPTH 100% 2110 - 2364 2558 2756 2456 3091 PREVIOUS STARTING VOLUME 1126 17:0 1761 TOTAL. 1615 1968 1915 7010 TOTAL VOLUME BUILT 70 1270 20 44 10 7710 9171 141 12 LOST SOLIDS REMOVAL TOTAL 30 10 11. 10 8 PREVIOUS COST LOST DUMPED FORWARDED 194, 944 -LOST SUB SURFACE 46 10 6. WEEKLY COST 39, 269 -TOTAL LOSSES 7912 FOTAL COST 20 16 FINAL VOLUME 1756 1710 1961 1968 1989 2010 2011 133,713 TOTAL TOTAL. DELIVERIES TOTAL USAGE TINU DELIVERIES THIS WEEK WELL SITE WEEKLY FINAL **TOTAL** PRODUCTS SIZE HAND FORWARDED FORWARDED DELIVERIES DAILY PRODUCT CONSUMPTION USAGE INVENTORY USAGE Banile 216 887 mT 671 200 1017 143 814 273 <u>Ge</u> mI. 42 98 98 36 О Cautie 25 Kg 233 128 36L 481 120 L 315 146 DF. U. تعدد 127 25 199 199 6 10 L 3 21 133 F18-100 25 Kg 383 O 383 3 13 0 313 - 24000 CO 15K1 150 ٥ 150 150 :50 - Inchenflo 25 84 39 174 \_1.74. 1! u 23 10 \* Lune 112 16 138. 122.  $Q_{\cdot \cdot \cdot}$ 16 Sall 40 K 4.180 110 3160 3490 290 14 B 150 220 90 820 370 4010 - Pellex 25 Kg 57 <u> 42</u> 142 46 Sola Ash 69 7 دغ عن 13 82 2 2 100 182 30 Cene Us 10 0 40 40 40 5 45 14 24 75 14 B. For GOL. 75 ø 0 Delegant 100 L 15 0 0 13 0 5 4 A C 40 K 20 . 2/ 20 1.[ . Laterbox do 30 = D 200 9 200 100 200 0 500 100 20 30 120 10 10 vim Bi Salfet 200 L 12 a 0 11. H. LTool 13 0 16 . Plica .... 15 E 135 138 Lawdust 100 52.5 0 100 ò 100 100 40 50 100 50 100 40 ď D. Euter 2006 Ĺ 6 Techanquest 0 15 200 L 15 5.1430 ö 154 150 214

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#### WEEKLY INVENTORY AND VOLUME CONTROL

INTERVAL: 3093 8/2"

PAGE: 3

WELL NAME: Nestig N-01 SPUD DATE: 15 Sept 85

CONTRACTOR: Nedde 11 # 2 WEEK ENDING: 20 Oct 85

LOCATION: Hudson Bay MUD SYSTEM: 5.7 /5.4/7 ENGINEERS: Oct Kallsey DEPTH: 3093 TO 3412

COMMENTS:		TD	AY N	เบพช	ER	29	30	31	32	77	34	35-	ו		
	<del></del>		ATE		Oct	14_	15	16	17	18	19	20	1		
West att 111 Solt + 903 10	(11.4.1.11		EPTI	ī		3250		3412		3412			PREVIO	US	
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		L	OST	SUB	SURFACE	j		10		2	51	1	1		VEEKLY COST
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			OTAL	. 1.0	SSES	16	58	94	83	ı	151	1649	79/2	4950	TOTAL COST
					LUME	2027				1860		-6-			250,62700
TOTAL	TOTAL		VERI		TOTAL	- A-	L14E-4-	11	<u> </u>					/ <u></u>	T
UNIT ON USAGE	DELIVERIES	THIS	WEE	:K	WELL SITE	1							WEEKLY	FINAL	TOTAL
PRODUCTS SIZE HAND FORWARDED	FORWARDED				DELIVERIES	D.	AILY	PRODU	er co	NSUM	PTION		USAGE	INVENTOR	USAGE
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Gel int 42 56	98				7 8			-			i		9	42	56
Caustic 25kg 335 146	4.81				481	2	9	3			1	1	14	301 10	
DE US 2513 133 46	199				122		<del></del> -	1	1	i	T		0	/33	46
FIR-100 25K4 383 0	383				383	1							e	363	0
Super Lo 25K1 150 0	150	1			130	ļ		1				1	0	130	0
Tache: 610 25 81 11 163	174				171			11				1		0	177
Lime 506 122 16	138				13%			2					2	120	18
Sact 40K 370 4010		480	270	904	6034		90			1111		T	2014	0	6034
121122 25K. 97 46	145				145								0	47	46
Soda 134 405 152 30	182				182	3	راته					<u> </u>	5	17.7	
Care U.S 50 " 0 40	40				40								0	0	_ 40
B. Carb 457 75 24	99				47						I			15	24
B- Free 401 25 0	15				25	i						I		25	
D: Dalegent 2001 13 0	13				13						l	l			
5. D.A.P 40K, 20 1	21				21								0	30	
1:1:chaile 30 200 0	200				200						1			200	c
Walnut 50 4 90 30	120				120							l		10_	_ 30
Dan By Sulfata 2001 12 0	12				(2						L	<u> </u>			
Brateal 590 13 3	14				18							l		13	3
11161 25 64 135 0	135				135	<u></u>					<b> </b>	ļ	0	- 241	0
Small 5xx 100 0	100				100		lI				l				
1, 5,40 40 50 50	100				199	1					l			2.0	20
D: [2001 5 1	6				<u> </u>										
16. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	15				15		l					l			
5 m. 18   25K1 150   44	214			į	214						l ,		♀	125	
ligable 2119 30 30	50	100			150	16	16	9		{			41	1 87	41

WELL: NETBIR N-D:

MUD REPORT - BECTES. 1

:EPTH TYPE	- TENSITY TUO UI	VISC AV	FV Y	≎ CEL	CEL 1	₩i.	нтнь	PF	MF.	FH	 	· · ·
		=========	=======	=======	=====			=====	=====	=		
223.1												
	:115	-525		55.0	70.0						 	
448.6 SPUD MUD	1104	190	20.0 6	0.0 10.0		42.0		.40	.53	7.5		
448.6 SPUD HUD	1104	195		2.0 12.0				3.00		2.0		
448.6 SALT SATURATED	= 111á	37	7.0	8.0 2.0	3.0	15.5		. 50		10.5		ξ.
463.3 WELL CONTROL											1	
663.3 SALT SATURATED	1681	44	20.0 1	5.0 10.0	30.0	38.0		.:)	.10	9.0	4,	
463.3 SATURATED SALT	1680-	<del>447</del>		0:0 8.0	-21-0-	17:0-				10	 	
463.3 SATURATED SALT	1692	42	19.0	6.0 6.0	17.0	25.0		.10		10.0	4.7	
463.3 SATURATED SALT	1686	45	26.0 1	1.0 4.0	8.0	17.5		.10	.20	10.0		
463.3 SATURATED SALT	1680	44	22.0	8.0 3.0	9.0	14.2		.10		10.0		·
463.3 SATURATED SALT	1669	44	22.0	9.0 3.0	7.0	14.7		.10		10.0		
446.5 SATURATED SALT	1801 1717	43	21.0 1	0.0 4.0	6.0	35.0	4	. 10		10.5		
513.6 SATURATED SALT	1753	46	21.0	9.0 4.0	13.0	36.0		.10	20-	10.7	 	
541.6 SATURATED SALT	1764	48	21.0 1	0.0 4.0	16.0	17.2		.20		10.5		
541.6 SATURATED SALT	1764	45	21.0	9.0 5.0	10.0	16.5		. 20	.30	10.5		
541.6 SATURATED SALT	1656	39	14.0	6.0 3.0	6.0	22.0		3.00		11.0		
541.6 SATURATED SALT	1656	38	14.0	6.0 4.0	6.0	22.5		.30		11.0	21	
S41.6 SATURATED SALT	1537	3 <i>6</i>	12.0	6.0 4.0	7.0	17.5		. 70	.30	11.0		
553.8-SATURATED SALT	1716 1716	44		4-06:0	-14-0	27:0-		40		11:5	 	
309.8 SATURATED SALT	1764	44	20.0	B.O 3.0	7.0	18.7		.20	.30	11.0	t. 1,	
609.9 SATURATED SALT	1764	44	20.0	8.0 3.0	7.0	17.0		. 20	.30	11.0		
309.9 SATURATED SALT	1764	41	20.0	5.0 4.0	7.0	13.1		.:)		10.5		
661.4 SATURATED SALT	1764	44	11.0 2	2.0: 4.0	6.0	12.2		.20		11.0		
720.5 SATURATED SALT	1764	43	22.0	5.0 3.0	5.0	13.8		.1)	.20	11.3		
779.6 SATURATED SALT	1765	44	23.0	6.0 4.0	-6.0	14.1		.10		10.3	 	
840.0 SATURATED SALT	1765	44	21.0	6.0 5.0	8.0	14.0		. 20		11.0		
901.9 SATURATED SALT	1764	46	23.0	9.0 4.0	6.0	12.2		.20		11.5		
941.8 SATURATED SALT	1764	47	24.0 1	0.0 4.0	7.0	11.8		.20		11.5		W.,
992.7 SATURATED SALT	1765	47	23.0	9.0 4.0				.10		19.5		
1018.0 SATURATED SALT	1764	47	25.0 14	0.0 4.0	7.0	11.6		.20		11.0		
1039.9 SATURATED SALT	1764	47		0.0 4.0				120-	30	11.0	 <del>-</del>	
1039.9 SATURATED SALT	1764	49		0.0 4.0				. 20		11.0		
1039.9 SATURATED SALT	1764	47	25.0 1	1.0 5.0	8.0	13.0		.20	.30	11.0		
519.9	₹											

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 HELL:	NETSIG	N-01				MUD	REPORT -	- SECT	ION I	1.4			
DEPTH	HBT O	IL SOLID	SANI:	CHLOR	K+		CA+		UME E SURF	DUMP		BY KILL DEN	_
					.====	2522	2522222			====		====	
223.7													
265.2		2.5		<del></del>			1000		158.0	158_	3.3	1356	
448.6	05.4			80000			1000		158.0	158	63	1668	
448.6	25.0			75000			700		39.0	158	66		
448.6	8.5	1.5		75000			285		254.0		67	1681	
463.3 463.3	8.5	10.0		174000			8000	48	224.0	, .			
 4 <del>63.3</del>		10.0		-174000 -174000			-100 <del>00</del>		224.0	44	-17		
463.3	7.5	10.0		155000			7400	<del>48</del> 48	- <del>100.0-</del> 158.0	68	54		
463.3	7.0	9.5		140000			4500	17	55.0	 1 ને			
463.3	7.0	9.5		140000			7000	17	158.0	14			
463.3	7.0	9.5		142000			7500	49	111.0	3	51	1881	
446.5	5.0	11.0		148000			29000	48	127.0	47	64	1801	
 513.6	3.0	<del>10:0</del>		170000	120	<del>~~~</del>	27000	<del>- 49</del>	111.0	52-	- 54	-1801	
541.6	3,0	10.0	8.5	170000	120	00	11500	50	111.0	JG 4	63	1800	
541.6	8.5	20.0	0.5	170000			11200	44	82.0		58 58	1800	
541.6	7.5	11.0		150000			10800	12	115.0	28 14	58	1680	
541.6	7.5	11.0		150000			10800	12	115.0	14	63	1681	
541.6	5.0	12.5		170000			8900	12	16.0		47	1661	
 553.8	—— <del>5.0—</del>	10.0		150000			<del>-10100</del>	41-	143.0	6	63-	1800	
609.8	4.0	17.0		162000			9200	46	15.0	14	63	1800	
609.9	4.5	17.0		165000			9400	15	19.0	• •	63	1800	
609.9	5.0	20.5		160000			9200	15	15.0		63	1800	
661.4	5.0	20.5		170000			8700	45	15.0	7	63	2004	
720.5	4.0	20.5		170000			0063	46	15.0	1	63	1956	
 779.6	4.0	21.0		181000			8700	47	<del>13.</del> 0-	<del></del>	- 63	<del>- 2005</del>	
840.0	4.0	20.5		155000			7800	30	158.0	2	63	2005	
901.9	3.0	20.5		148000			4600	50		1	63	2004	
941.8	3.0	20.5		170000			4700	52		•	63	2004	
992.7	4.0	20.5		169000			2800	54		à	63	2005	
1018.0	3.0	20.5		159000			3200	55		ŝ	63	2004	
 1039.9	3.0	21.0		128000			<del>2</del> 500	55-		<del></del> <del>-</del>	83-	_ <u></u>	
1039.9	3.0	20.0		162000			2400	55		10	63	2004	
1039.9	3.0	21.0		156000			2600	47	143.0		63	2004	
519.9				<del></del>						ŧ.			

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 ≒ELL:	NETS19	N-01 MUD REPORT - SECTION 3			<u> </u>
DATE	DEPTH	ADDED PRODUCTS		9 1	250
=======	=======	***************************************			10 mm
85/09/16	265.2	GEL 12, CAUSTIC 8, LIME 4, SODA ASH 1, COREVIS 40, SMR 37	<i>d</i> .		
 <del>- 85/09/17</del>	448.6	BAR 527 BEE 87 CAUSTIC 87 SODA ASH 17 SMR 217 BIOTROL 1. ( VOLUMES BBL; SURFACE 1700, DUMPED 1126 )	<u> </u>		
85/09/18		GEL-2, DF VIS-3, SMR-6 (VOLUMES(BBL) - DUMPED: 1430)		Le	
85/09/19	448.5	CAUSTIC 27, DF VIS 13, LIME 4, TECHNIFLO 25, SALT 530, SODA ASH 3			. O.
85/09/21	463.3	BAR-235, GEL-B, CAUSTIC-3, DF VIS-3, LIME-2, TECHNIFLO-4,	et.	* 4	
 #F (AB (BB	4/7 7	SALT-480, PELTEX-1, KWICK SEAL-30, WALNUT-20. BARITE 38 MT, GEL 2 MT, CAUSTIC SODA 8, DF VIS 1, TECHNIFLO 4			·
85/09/22 85/09/23		VOLUMES BBL; SURFACE SHOULD READ 1100			
E5/09/24		BARITE 30 MT, CAUSTIC &, DF-VIS 4, BIOTROL 1		10	
85/09/25		CAUSTIC 4, LIME 2, D-FOAM 1			
		(VOLUMES BBL: SURFACE SHOULD READ 1350		:	$z_{ii} = -\frac{1}{2}z_{ij}$
 <del>85/09/26</del>	463.3	CAUSTIC SODA 67 DF-VIS 17 TECHNIFLO 1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
E5/09/2B	513.6	BARITE 110MT, GEL 17MT, CAUSTIC 26, DF-VIS 7, LIME 2, TECHNIFLO 15, SALT 760, SODA ASH 3, BICARB 22, PELTEX 16	2	0	
85/09/29	541.6	BARITE 12 MT, GEL 5 MT, CAUSTIC 4, TECHNIFLO 13,			·
		SALT 160, PELTEX 12.	Control of	4 0 3	
85/09/30	541.6	BARITE 19 MT		14	
 85/10/01	541.6	BARITE 4 MT, DF-VIS 1, TECHNIFLO 4, BIOTROL 1, PELTEX 1, CAUSTIC 2		, i	<sup>35</sup> , <sup>36</sup> <u>+</u> 6
85/10/03	541.6	DF-VIS 8, LIME 2, TECHNIFLO 45, SALT 540, SODA-ASH 3, PELTEX 1:			nd of the same
		CAUSTIC B			0
85/10/04		BARITE 105 MT, GEL 2 MT, SALT 60, PELTEX 2, CAUSTIC SODA 244, SAAP 1		Se 91	
85/10/05		PARITE 30M1, DF-VIS 3, TECHNIFLO 12, SALT 90, SUDA ASH 2, FELTEX 4, CAUSTIC SODA 6	4 4		
85/10/06 85/10/07		BARITE 26 MT, DF VIS 6, TECHNIFLO 11, SALT 148, SODA ASH 3,		<i>x</i> _	, 60 s %
6.37 107 97	807.7	PELTEY 1. CAUSTIC 2.		4y	g.
65/10/08	661.4	BARITE 15 MT, SALT 242, CAUSTIC 4 NOTE: VOLUME9-SURFACE IS 1000	1 328 30	***	0
 85/10/09	720 F	BARITE 5 MT, DF-VIS 10, TECHNIFLO 17, SALT 150, SODA ASH 1,			M.
65/10/09	720.3	WALNUT 10, CAUSTIC 2			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
85/10/10		BARITE 65MT, DF-VIS 2, SODA ASH 2, CAUSTIC 1 LIGNITE 2		7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
85/10/11	840.0	(SURF. VOL=1050) BARITE 9 MT, DF VIS 3, SODA ASH 2, CAUSTIC 3,			*
		LIGNITE 1.			and the same of th
 85/10/12	901.9	_(SURF_VUL=1050) BARITE_20_MT, SALT_2207_SODA ASH 9, CAUSTIC 3, _LIGNITE_15.	9	\$ . \$2	en en en en en en en en en en en en en e
85/10/13	941.8	(SURF VOL=1050) BARITE 3 MT, SALT 90, CAUSTIC 3, LIGNITE 2.			
85/10/14		(SURFACE VOL = 1050) SODA ASH: 3, CAUSTIC: 2, LIGHITE: 16			0 ° 0
85/10/15	1018.0	BARITE 5, SALT 90, SODA ASH 2, CAUSTIC 9, LIGNITE 16. SURFACE VOLUME SHOULD READ 1000			•
 - 85/10/18	1 <del>0</del> 39;9-	-(SURF-VCL=1000)-LIME 2/ TECHNIFLO 11/ CAUSTIC 3/ LIGNITE 9.			. 5
65/10/17	1039.9	(SURF VOL=1000) DUMP AND CLEAN SAID TRAP			

WELL: NETSIQ N-01

BIT RECORD SHEET NO. 1

		<del></del>							111-1-	_ 114.14	224 (1	<u> </u>									JILLI NO. 1
NO.	SQ	TYPE	SIZE	NOZZLES	IN m	OUT	NTG IR	TIME hr: mn	DEY deg	HOB klbs	RPM	FLOX gpm	SPP psi	REV *1000	T	₽	6	COST \$	\$/M STD	ppg MM	REMARKS
i	1	SAITH DSJ	17.5	17/17/18	212.7	265.2	52.50	6: 04		2.1	73	1119	1570		3	3	In	10000	1580.		17.5" BIT + 42" HOLE OPENEA.
2	2	SMITH F3	12.25	15/15/15	265.2	448.B	183.6	6: 45		16	94	905	3020		3	3	In	i5000	338.5	8.6	PILOT HOLE.STOP FOR SHALLOW GAS
3	3	OSC 3AJ	17.5	20/20/20	265.2	448.8	183.6	5: 06		11	95	1167	2460		-	-		10000	258.6	8.6	HOLE OPENING.
4	4	нтс јз	12.25	14/14/14	448.8	463.3	14.50	2:10		11.2	71	655	2340		2	2	In	5000	2250	9.8	DRILL TO KICK @ 463.3m.
4RA	5	HTC J3	12.25	18/18/18	463.3	541.5	78.20	21: 13		30	89	582	1844		3	3	In		2247	14.5	KICK @ 477ml.LOST CIRC.@ 483m.
5	6	SMITH SD6H	8.5	18/19/16	5/11.5	610.2	68.70	15: 37		22	92	350	1110		2	2	In	3400	2121	14.7	KICKS 8 543.2m, 586.8m.
6	7	SMITH SDGH	8.5	16/16/16	610.2	582.2	72.00	15: 0		35	110	311	870		3	3	1/8	3400	1270	14.7	SLOW ROP
7	8	híC J33	8.5	14/14/14	682.2	770.6	88.40	26: 12		37.6	85	290	980		2	2	In	5214	1381	14.8	SLOW ROP
8	9	SMITH F4	8.5	13/13/13	770.6	914.7	144.1	53: 52		44	80	290	1200		4	6	In	6000	1660	14.7	
9	10	SMITH F3	8.5	13/13/13	914.7	1000.2	85.50	37: 41		42	<b>e</b> o	290	1200		4	7	In	5214	2073	14.7	
10	11	HTC J44	8.5	13/13/13	2.000	1040	39.80	14: 05		45	75	290	1200		2	3	In	8000	2178	14.7	TD of NETSIO N-01
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**CASING & CEMENTING REPORT** Well NETSIQ N.01 Rig: NEDDRILL II Date: 85-09-16 SUMMARY Hole Size. 42" Depth: 870' Units: API Casing Size 30" Snoe Depth: 855' Top Hgnr or WH: 691 K B. to Sea Floor: 698' Water Depth: 654' K B. to Sea Floor: 098 Hole Problems: Unsuccessful attempt to jet in w/42" H.O. 25' fill at 860' WELL CONDITION (Boulders in hole) Drilled to 870'; spot 500 bbl HIVIS mud. Deviation: 0.56 @ 253.2m Losses Gains \_\_\_ Mua Type: Hivvis Pills Mud Weight: 8.6 Viscosity: 220

Comments: GRA Bullseye 0.5 ITEM/TYPE CONNECTION AVG. TORQUE GRADE WEIGHT NO. JOINTS LENGTH CUMULATIVE UNITS ft lb/ft SHOE JOINTS ALT2 🗓 51b 310 INT. JOINTS ALT 2 51b 310 2 30" HOUSING ALT2 51b 500 164 00 CASING Wellhead Type: 16 3/4" VETCO SG5: 10K Hangoff Point: Lock Ring: \_\_\_\_ Hanger Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Other Equipment: GRA Running String: Drillpipe Running Problems: Circulate and work casing down from 815' to 855' SLURRY COMPOSITION DENSITY VOLUME THEORETICAL TOP UNITS PPG RRI FFFT SPACER LEAD 64t Class "G" + 2% Ca Cl<sub>2</sub> 16.3 TAIL 260 Seafloor CEMENTING TIMES: Start Mixing: 18:40 Start Displacing: 19:45 Finish Displacing: 19:55 Displacement Fluid: Mud \_\_\_\_\_\_ Rate: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Volume: <u>34</u> Plugs Used: Stinger Plug Bump: \_\_\_\_\_ Pressure: Problems: Floats held OK T.O.C. drill out at 836'

#### CASING & CEMENTING REPORT

٢	>	NETSTO	N 03	NIC.				85-09-18	42
	SUMMARY	17	.5"		1472		! Inits	API	
1	Z.	Casing Size	3 3/8"	Shoe Depth: _	<u> 1433</u>	Тор	Hgnr or WH	584	
	75.	KB to Sea Floor	798			Water Depth	n: <u>654</u>		
	WELL CONDITION	Deviation Losses Gains Mud Type SDI	Shallow Max drag 50  0.50  1d mud Pumped 60	gas encount, 000 LBS, 50  Mud Weight 1  D BBL HIVIS	ered at ' fill. 104 mud prio	1472'. spo	otted 150 B		CUMULATIVE feet
		13 3/8" CASI	NG BUTT		C95	72	18		
	,	13 3/8"/20"		LT2 -	X56	133	1		
İ		16 3/4" WH+E	xtension AL	T2 -	X56	133	1		
1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			<b></b>	. <del> </del>	0.7		
	<u> </u>	7071							
ļ	CASING	TOTAL					22	749.00	749.00
		Other Equipmen  Running String:							
F			<del></del>						7
l	ŀ	SLURRY		COMPOSITION		···	PPG	RBF	THEORETICAL TOP
1	ŀ	SPACER	Seawat	0×			8.5	150	Seawater
	ţ		Seawat	<u>=</u>			0.3	130	Jeawa cer
	• [	LEAD							
l	- 1					····			
l	2	TAIL	56t Class	"G" + 2% Ca	Cla		16.3	250	Seafloor
	CEMENTING	Displacement Flu Plugs Used: Plug Bump:	nid: <u>Mud</u> BJ sybsea r Yes	Start Displacing: elease top p  OK. T.O.C.	Rate: _ lug/dart	5 Pressure:	Vol	<sub>Jme:</sub> <u>20 w/(</u>	Omt unit
	ps. 1						<del></del>	<del>-</del>	
		·							

UMBARY	Well NETSIQ N.01 Hole Size. 12 1/4 Casing Size: 13 3/	8"Sh	Depth:	1520	Тор	Hgnr or WH: 📖	684	
รูด	K.B to Sea Floor:	698			Water Depth	:654		
WELL CONDITION	Deviation Losses Gains Gain Mud Type Salt Sa Comments Io	ssess with  160 BBL (Ki	ck) at 15	20: incr	ease MW to	o 14; Losse	s 500 BBL 44	
	!TEM/TYPE	CONNECTION	AVG. TORQUE	GRADE	WEIGHT	NO. JOINTS	LENGTH	CUMULATIVE
	UNITS		4		<u> </u>			
	SHOE		# 8 g					
	1		//					
			<i>ji</i> , ;	<del></del>			·····	
					ļ	<b></b>		ļ
	est programme		·					ļ
Ø					<del> </del>			
CASING				-		<del> </del>		
Š	<u> </u>				<u></u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
•	Wellhead Type:		ge <sup>tr</sup>		Hangoff Poin	t:		
	Hanger Type:		A Total		Lock Bing			
	Other Equipment:			<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>		
	- <u>1</u>		<u> </u>					
	Running String:			<del></del>				
	Running Problems: _			·				
	,							
_,	SLURRY	**************************************	COMPOSITION			DEMSITY	VOLUME	THEORETICAL TO
	UNITS		<del></del>	<del></del>		PPG	BBL	
	SPACER							
	LEAD			<del> </del>		<u> </u>		
						<del>                                     </del>		
<u> </u>	TAII.	1.5t Class	"G"+seawat	er		16.3	58	<b> </b>
CEMENTING						<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Z.	TIMES: Start Mixing:	05:00 Sta	rt Displacing:	05:20		_ Finish Displa	cina: 05:30	
3	Displacement Fluid: _							
Ο,	: 1				<del></del>		uille	
	Plugs Used:N						^	
	Plug Bumn:N//	9	····		Pressure: _	Squeeze 150	) max.	
	Problems: Squeezi	ed with 14	PPG mud at	t 1 BPM.	Squeezed	25 BBL wit	h riq pump	os
	Troomins.							
		gged on RIH	to 1520'	. W.O.C.	time was	27 hours (	2 misruns <sub>y</sub>	v/RTTS)
	No cement was tar						<u>2 misruns</u> v	//RTTŞ)

jarre sa

, BY	Well NETSIO	N.01 12 1/4"	RigNEDD	RILL II		Date	35-09-23							
SUMMARY	Casing Size: 1	3 3/8"	Depth: _	433	Top	Hanr or WH	684							
WELL CONDITION	Deviation: Losses Gains Mud Type Sa	Loss circula Squeeze # l un it saturated <sub>Muc</sub>	d Weight:]	4			44							
<b></b>	ITEM/TYI	PE CONNECTIO	N AVG. TORQUE	GRADE	WEIGHT	NO. JOINTS	LENGTH	CUMULATIVE						
	UNITS													
ĺ	SHOE													
		·			ļ									
					<u> </u>			<del> </del>						
	<b></b>				-	<u> </u>		<del> </del>						
			•											
2					1.0	<del> </del>								
ASING														
	Hanger Type: _ Other Equipmer  Running String:	ms:			Lock Ring:									
	SLURRY		COMPOSITION	*	<del></del>	DEWSITY	VOLUME	THEORETICAL TOP						
a i	UNITS													
	SPACER													
	LEAD			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del> </del>		<del> </del>						
1	LEAU	+												
SN	TAIL	14.5t Class	"G" + seawa	ter		16.3	58							
CEMENTING	ì .	xing: 15.00 St luid: Mud	art Displacing:			. Finish Displac								
3	Plugs Used:	N/A OEDP	<del></del>											
C	1													
<b>5</b>	Plug Bump:	N/A				•								
	Plug Bump: Proble <b>Squeez</b>	Plugs Used: N/A OEDP  Plug Bump: N/A Pressure: Squeeze 150 max  Proble Rqueezed with 14 PPL mud at 1 BPM. Squeezed 25 BBLS with rig pumps.  Hesitate squeeze las 5 bbl. Tag cement at 1365'/												
	Plug Bump: Proble <b>Sque<u>ez</u> He<u>sitate</u> squ</b>	N/A ed with 14 PPL	mud at 1 E Tag ceme	BPM. Squ	eezed 25 B	BLS with r								

غورة: الأ<del>-</del>

									45
<b>&gt;</b>	Well NETSIQ Hole Size Casing Size	N.01		BIG NED	DRILL II		Date 8	5-09-30	
SUMMARY	Hoje Size	12 1/4	Ił .	Depth: _	1777		Units: 🔼	PI	
M	Casing Size	9 5/	8"s	ioe Depth:	1750	Top i	Hgnr or WH:	685.9	<del></del>
S	KB to Sea Floo	or	698			Water Depth	:554		
	Hole Problems:	Viole	-÷ 1520!	. cal+ was	tor flow.	killed w	1/15 PPG 1	ost circul	lation
z	Hole Problems: Mixed LCM pi	NICK	notted 58	RRI'S CET	ment and	Souceze.	Drill to 1	565': tool	kick.
150	Kill w/ 1	5 PPG.	Drill to	1777.					
ā	Deviation1	atl	600'						
ő	Losses Gains	See	above						
<u> </u>	Mud Type Sal			Weight: <u>14</u>	.3	<del></del>	_ Viscosity:	44	
WELL CONDITION	Comments:				<del></del>				
3	<del></del>			<del> </del>	<del></del>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
									<del></del>
	ITEM/TY		CONNECTION	AVG. TORQUE	GRADE	WEIGHT	NO. JOINTS	LENGTH	CUMULATIVE
	UNITS					ib/ft			
	SHOE JO	DINT	BUTT	-	S0095	47	1		
	2 JOINTS CAS		BUTT	-	S0095	47	2	<u> </u>	
	FLOAT COLLAF	₹	BUTT	-	S0095	47			
	9 5/8" CASIN	VG	BUTT		S0095	47	22		
	9 5/8" CASIN	NG HGR	BUTT	-	-	-	<u> </u>		ļ
		· · ·	<u> </u>						
(5	TOTAL						. 25	1062.50	(est)
Ĭ									
CASING								<u> </u>	
	Wellnead Type:	16 3/4	" VETCO S	65. 10K		dangoff Point	, <del>-</del>		
	Hanger Type:	VET	.cu	492	·	langon rom	?		
	Hanger Type: _	<u> </u>	50.64	71-0	7.4 07.01	Lock Ring: _	<del></del>		
	Other Equipme	nt:	FU Stage	collar 8	14 - 818				
		<del></del>				<del></del>	<del> </del>		
	Running String:								
* *									
	Running Proble	eras.							
							<b>,</b>	<del></del>	
	SLURRY		(	COMPOSITION	<del></del>		DENSITY	AOLIME	THEORETICAL TOP
7	UNITS						<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	SPACER				····		<del> </del>		
40	LEAD	+							// !>
5 1972	<del></del>	20+ (	Class "G"	+ 50 NaCl	<del></del> ,		16.3	126	(temp log) 803
	(Stage 1) TAIL					DEC	16.5	20	698
S Z	(Stage 2)	Stage	Class "G" collar a	+ 814 - 8	18 <sup>2</sup>	נסנו	10.5	20	030
CEMENTING	(Stage 2)	Jacaye	CUITAL	16 014 - 0	110	······································	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Ē	TIMES: Start M	ixing:	Star	t Displacing:			Finish Displa	cing:	
Ħ,									
Q		5					VO:	uille	
	Pluas Used:								
	<u> </u>								
	Plug Bump:	Ye	š	<del></del>		Pressure:	900		
	Plug Bump:						•		
	<u> </u>	ost ci	cculation	after lar	nding cas	ing Par	•		

# GEARHART INDUSTRIES, INC. M256.MWDGP.0185.00.CRT

WELL REPORT

FIELD: NETSIO

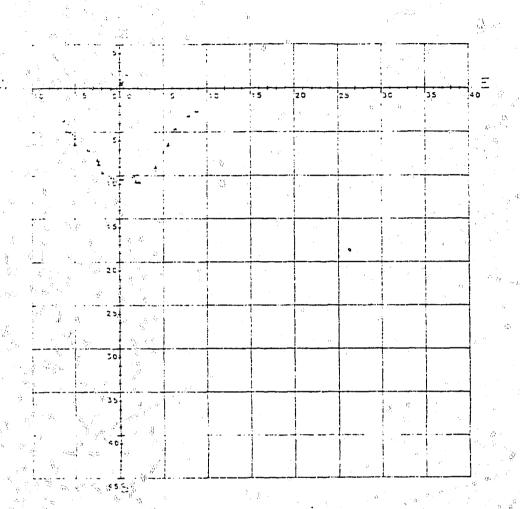
WELL NO.: N-01

·								
SURVEY	RUN	MEASURED	INCLINATION	AZIMUTH	TOTAL	TOOL TEMP	DATE	TIME
NUMBER	NUMBER	DEPTH(F )	DEGREES	DEG TRUE	MAG FLUX	DEG C 5	e, 1	L. R
<i>(</i> )	0	669.20	.92	64.42			TIE-IN	22: 6
1	1	705.20	1.63	. 38	1.166	12.0	9-15-85	23:50
2	.1	773,64	.62	92.30	1.173	12.0 0	9-16-85	1:13
3	. 1	831.00	. 55	178.63	1.173	13.0	9-16-85	5: 7
1 4	1	918.30	1.28	244.80	1.180	11.5	9-16-85	7:13
່ 5	1	1428.00	. 50	216.00			9-18-85	2:31
έ	3	1460.62	1.33	166.65	1,290	21.0	9-27-85	13:28
. 7	3	1505.02	.85	121.15	1.239	18.0	9-28-85	17:55
. 8	999	1536.55	1.05	113.92	1.237	19.0	9-28-85	19:18
: 9	3	1568.15	. 38	127.42	1.236	20.0	9-28-85	20:45
10	3	1599.76	. 95	184.25	1.236	21.0	9-28-85	23:43
11	3	1651.00	.52	158.52	1.236	25.0	9-29-85	5: 4
12	4,	1908.00	. 53	71.28	1.196	12.5	10- 5-85	18:57
13	5	2131.00	. 77	177.77	1.238	12.5	10- 9-85	₹7:25
	5	2161.00	. 98	161.22	1.196	<i>ن</i> 14.0	10- 9-85	14:42
3	5	2227.69	. 82	147.37	1.196	14.5	c10- 9-85	18:31
16	5	2405.00	. 38	36.45	1.197	15.0	10-10-85	4:23
, 17	5	2490.00	1.35	113.77	1.195		10-10-85	16:30
18	5 .	2594.00	. 85	14.28	1.196	14.5	10-11-85	6:54
19	5	2699.00	. 48	161.23	1.194	17.0	10-11-85	19:12
20	,5	27 <b>83.</b> 00	. 85	197.58	1.196	17.0	10-12-85	€:48
21	. 5	2856.00	1.15	49.18	1.195	18.0	10-12-85	21:35
22	5	2971.00	<sup>6</sup> 1.37	44.42	1.195	17.0	10-13-85	6:20
23	5	3097.00	1.38	15.25	1.195	17.0	10-14-85	6:45
: ≥4	5	3186.00	1.38	33.58	1.193	16.0	10-14-85	19:50
25	6	3314.00	. 68	68.95	1.197	17.0	10-16-85	0:45
26	6	3377.00	1.35	56.15	1.197	17.5	10-16-85	8:22

A NEWSA ZNEROV LID

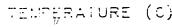
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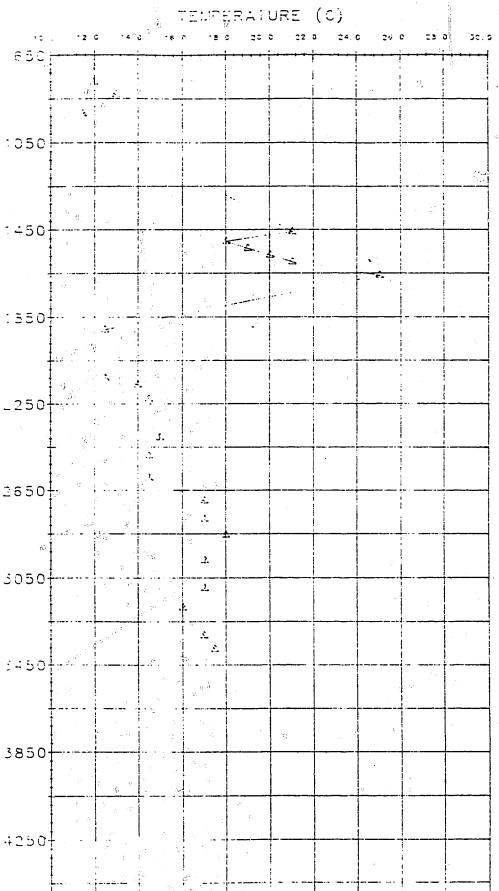
TOWN VIEW 4 E& W-VS NO&SO



#### HATHLEREA BINERGY , TD :: 10 TI--01

### TEMPERATURE VS MEASURED DEPTH PLOT

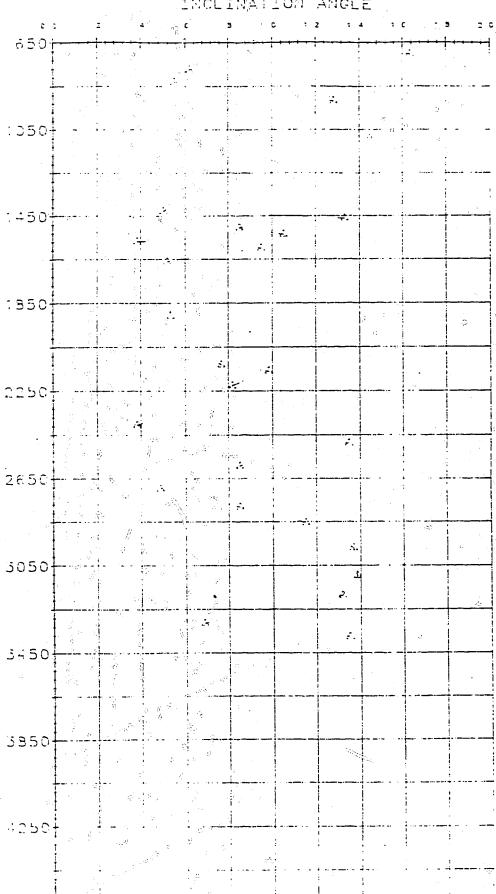




TEACHER D. DEPTH

MEASURED DEPTH PLOT





## NETSIQ NOI

145	7/7 07	F. T D1	MULTI
44:5	111.51	K I B	III I I I

						,				
HONTH	OPERATION	CODE	DURING TIME	MONTH	SINCE	START DAT	TE.	d (a)	2	
9	LOADING UNLOADING	M2	ette ∎	.p (1)			e , e,	・		* .**
	SOLITIONING	112	7.25	2.61	9.25		<del></del>	2.		
	POSITIONING ANCHOR HANDLING	M3	2.00	⊹.56	2.00	.50	9 5		zy D	
	DRILLING :	M4 D1	27.00	7.64	22.00			-0	e te	0.
	HOLE OPEN	D2	8.00	2.26	27.00 8.00				A .	52
	UNDER REAMING	D2 -	0.90	2.20	. 8.90	2.20	2	- <del>0</del>		. M
	NORMAL CIRCULATION	<del>-54</del>	3.50		3.50	799	3		2.4	(-
	SURVEY	D5	2.00	.56	2.00					
	TRIP	D6	24.50	6.93	24.50			5.6		
	REAMING AND RE-DRILLING	D7	22,50	6.36	22.50	6.36		3 9 6		e State
•	CASING CEMENT H.O.C.	DB	65.00	24.06	85.00			Ye .	=	
ч	RIG SERVICE	D9	1.00	.28	1.00	.28		4 5 6	n	
	FLUG/ABANDON REHOVAL CIRC. SAMPLES	<del>- 50</del>						or the state of th		<u> </u>
1.7	LOGGING	G1		;			4		மிற்கி •வு. தக்	, es s
	CORING	62 63	20.00	5.66	20.90	5.66				•
	PRODUCT TESTING	63 64				•	f)		$r_{p_{\bullet}} \sum_{i=1}^{p_{\bullet}} r_{i}$	-1
	H/L FORM TEST	GS	×:		4	4		9 5	$\kappa^{\prime\prime}$	
	DTHER	<del>- 66</del>			<del></del>	<del></del>			, <u> </u>	
أبر في <sub>ا</sub> لم	REPAIRS -OTHER THAN SUB SEA EQUIP	R1				II.	44	المراجعة المراجعة		
	SUB SEA EQUIP REPAIRS	R2		483		7.	300		r 5	
To the state of th	STICKING FISHING &	R3	8.50	2.40	8.50	2.40	~,			s :
S. Steiner	LOST CIRCULATION	R4	40.50	11.46	40.50	11.46		$\beta o$	O 1 "	e 4.
4.44	WELL CONTROL	R5	21.00	5.94	21.00			s	tage to the second	
49.0	ж.о.н. И.О.І.	Ró	53.50	15.14	53.50	15.15				
	OTHER HAITING	R7 RB					5 SP	j.	r en en en en en en en en en en en en en	
•	UNFORSEEN EVENTS	RB R9	25.00	7.07	25.00	. 7 37	g -14	p (20)		8
	TOTALS	T. /	353.25	7.07	353.25			, g		
			555,24	ပ ်ာု"			=	, F	. 0	4

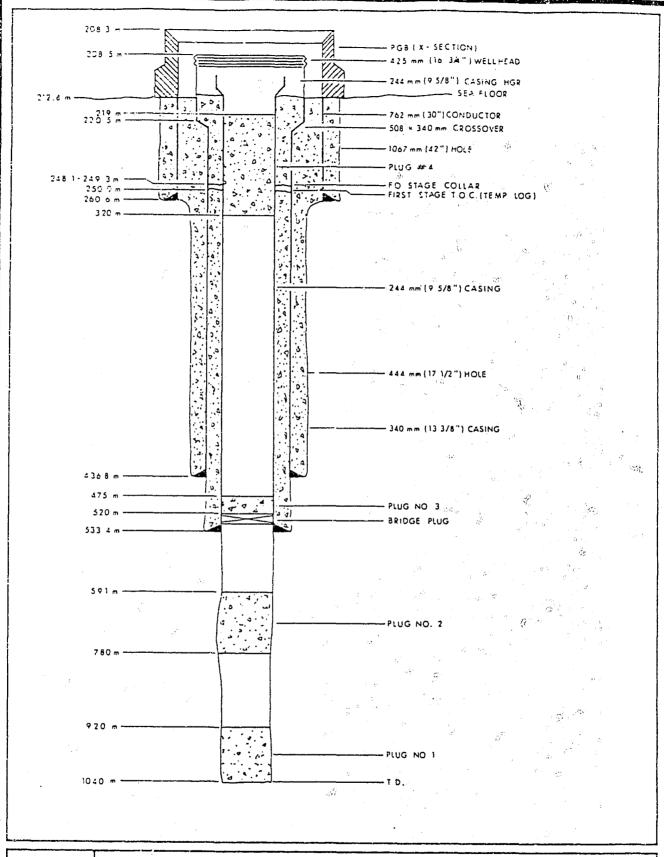
### NETSIQ N-01

٦	ГΤ	м	Ε	Τì	T	σ.	ro	7	Er!	17	Ŧ	

	HTMOE	OPERATION	3006	DURING TIME	HONTH ::	SINCE S TIME	START DATI	•				
	10	LOADING UNLOADING	111	s 51.50	7.13	51.50	4.79					
		POSITIONING	- M2 - M3	113.50	15:71	122.75- 2.00	11.42 .10					<del> </del>
		ANCHOR HANGLING	M4			2.00	119			•		h.
		DRILLING "	Di	132.21	22.46	189.21	17.60					1. 4
		HOLE OPEN	02		20, 11,	8.00	.74					
		UNDER REAMING	<b>D3</b>			0	• • • •					Fig. 12
		NORMAL CIRCULATION	D4-	3.50	.48	7.00						
		SURVEY	715	11.00	1.52	13.00	1,20		1	*		i
		TRIP	Dó	41.00	5.67	65.50	5.09	, i	\rangle			
		- REAMING AND RE-DRILLING	カフ	5.00	. 69	27.50	2.55				1	3.74
		CASING CEMENT H.O.C.	DS	12.00	1.65	110.00	10.23	1 1 1 mg - 2	e.		.1	
₹.	:	RIG SERVICE	DP			1.00	.09		:			
		PLUG/ABANDON REMOVAL	to	119.50	16.54	119.50	1.1 . 1					<del></del>
		CIRC. SAMPLES	61	1.50	.20	1.50	.13			100		
		LOGGING	G2	52.50	7.26	72.50	6.74					ţ.
		CORING	63		t .	\$1, 1		3 N N			CN."	L 1, 1, 1
		PRODUCT TESTING	G4	**		- 11		U.S.	1.7	· ·	**.*	ï.
*1		W/L FORM TEST	55			ï		·		5 G 4		
		OTHER	Go		. 1					<del></del>	<del></del>	
		REPAIRS -OTHER THAN SUB SEA EQUIP	R1	.50	. Oá	.50	. 04					472
		SUB SEA EQUIP REPAIRS	R2	26.50	3.66	37.50	3.47	4.4				1
		STICKING FISHING	R3	73 Y	•	5.50	. 79					<i>\\</i>
		LOST CIRCULATION	R4			40.50	3.76	9.70 5	100			N.
		WELL CONTROL	R5	13,50	1.86	34.50	3.21	19 and 6		0. r.	4	\ \frac{1}{2}
	.54	H.O.H. H.O.I.	R6	48.00	6.64	101.50	7.44					
		OTHER WAITING	R7 R8	15 50			-	1.78			9	
		UNFORSEEN EVENTS	₹9	15.50	2.14	15.50	1.4	\$ 11 m				7
		TOTALS	U.A.	20.00 722.21	2.76	45.00	4,18	9	· .	* .		
		TOTALS	1	144.41		1074.45	3.7			**		7

### NETSIA N-01

	# 1				
MONTH OPERATION	CODE	DURING MONTH	SINCE START DATE		
		× .			
11 LOADING UNLOADING	M1		51.50 4.79		
HOVING FOSITIONING			2.00 .18		
ANCHOR HANDLING	114	4 9	2.00 18		
DRILLING	D1	- AM	189.21 17.60		
HOLE OPEN	52	\1	5.00 2.74		
UNDER REAMING	) D5	411			
NORMAL CIRCULATION	n4	ARN THE STATE OF T	7.00 .65		
SURVEY TRIP	D5		13.00 1.20	and the state of t	
REAMING AND RE-DRILLING	56 57	**	35.50 6.09 27.50 2.55		
CASING CEMENT W.O.C.	I:B		110.00 10.23		
RIG SERVICE	119		1.00 .09		
PLUG/ABANDON REMOVAL	TO DO		119.50 11.12		
CIRC. SAMPLES LOGGING	61 62		1.50 .13		
CORING	63		72.50 6.74		
PRODUCT TESTING	64	2	<u></u>	and the second of the second	
W/L FORM TEST	65	(x,y) = (x,y) + (y,y)			
JTHER		ey.		The second secon	
REPAIRS -OTHER THAN SUB SEA E SUB SEA EQUIP REPAIRS		101	.50 .04		
STICKING FISHING	R2 R3		37.50 3.49 8.50 .79		
LOST CIRCULATION	R4		40.50 3.76		
WELL CONTROL	នទ		34.50 3.21		
н.о.н.	118	<del></del>	101.50 9.44		
W.G.I.	R7				
OTHER WAITING UNFORSEEN EVENTS	R8 R?	4	15.50 1.44 45.00 4.18	36.00 m	
TOTALS	15,	45.00	3.00 4.16 3,1074.46		





ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIQ N-01
ABANDONMENT SCHEMATIC

Canterra

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1 set returned unused in Canterra's offices

Geochem Jars:

1 set used for gecchemical analysis. These will be destroyed in analysis.

1 set retained unused in Canterra's offices.

1 set returned unused in Canterra's offices

Geochem Jars:

1 set used for gecchemical analysis. These will be destroyed in analysis.

1 set retained unused in Canterra's offices.

# SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

Resource Geology Division Resource Management Branch Department of Energy Mines and Resources Ottawa, Ontario K1A OE4

ATTENTION: Mr. D.F. Sherwin

Instructions: Vials (7 dram), unwashed cuttings (bags), unwashed cuttings (geochem jars) (Set 1)

Resource Management and Conservation Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Bedford Institute of Oceanography Box 1006 Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A2

ATTENTION: Mr. G. Karg

Instructions: Vials (7 dram), unwashed cuttings (bags), unwashed cuttings (geochem jars) (Set 2)

The Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
3303 - 33 Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2G 2A7

ATTENTION: Mr. W. Banning

Instructions: Vials (3 dram) (Set 3)

Canterra Energy Ltd. 505 - 5 Street S.W. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1051 Calgary, Alberta T2P 2K7

ATTENTION: Mr. L.M. Zanussi

Instructions: Vials (3 dram), unwashed cuttings (bags), unwashed cuttings (geochem jars) (Sets 4-6)

ICG Resources Ltd. 2700, 140 - 4 Avenue S.W. Calgary, Alberta T2P 3S3

ATTENTION: Mr. W. Dean

Instructions: Vials (3 dram), unwashed cuttings (bags) (Set 7)

#### SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION - Continued

Sogepet Limited Street West Ste. 1118, 111 Richmond Street West Toronto, Ontario M5H 2G4

Notify: ATTENTION: Mr. W.F. Atkins

Instructions: Vials (3 dram), unwashed cuttings (bags) to be sent to:

Stacs Record Centre Ltd., 3651 - 23 Street N.E., Calgary,

Alberta T2E 6T2 (Set 8)

Exploration SOQUIP
Place d'Iberville Deux
1175, rue de Lavigerie
Ste. Foy, Quebec G1V 4P5

ATTENTION: Mr. C. Denis

Instructions: Vials (3 dram), unwashed cuttings (bags) (Set 9)

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. 1500, 635 - 8 Avenue S.W. Calgary, Alberta T2P 3Z1

ATTENTION: Ms. L. Olsen

Instructions: Vials (3 dram) (Sat 10)

Consumer's Gas Company Ltd. P.O. Box 650 Scarborough, Ontario. MIK 5E3

ATTENTION: Mr. Art Wootton

Instructions: Vials (3 dram) (Set 11)

Petro-Canada Resources 40 Research Place N.W. Calgary, Alberta.

ATTENTION: Mr. R. Bresnahan

Instructions: Vials (3 dram), unwashed cuttings (bags), unwashed cuttings

(Geochem jars) (Set 12)

#### 4.2 CORES

No conventional cores were taken.

Sidewall cores were taken on logging run f2 only. On this run, 66 were shot and 61 recovered, the remaining 5 were lost.

The wellsite description of these cores is ettached along with a subsequent and independent description done by Canterra's geologists.

The conventional tasting for permeability, porosity and residual saturation was done for all samples and is summarized in the following tables.

Thin section patrography was done on all samples and X-ray diffraction and scanning electron microscopy was done on selected samples. The report on the sidewall cores is enclosed with this report.

Further to this, some samples were selected for geochemical and biostratigraphic analysis. Results of this work will be referred to in the appropriate section.

Most cores were tested to destruction, those still remaining will be stored in Canterre's offices. A complete inventory of sidewall core disposal will be filed once all material is returned from contractors.

#### 4.3 LITHOLOGY

A full lithological description is included as prepared by J. Tucker.

## SIDEWALL CORE DESCRIPTIONS

- Log Run #2: Shot 66, Recovered 61, Lost 5, No Bullets Lost
- Biotite Schist(?): predominantly ligned flakes black biotite, with clear grains quartz (angular), some chloritization possibly some altered feldspar (white).
- 1040.0 As above.
- 1034.0 Granite: very coarse crystalline, clear to white quartz, pink potassium feldspar, some biotite, some chloritization.
- 1034.0 As above.
- 1026.0 Granite(?) but with abundant (60%?) black biotite, some pink feldspar, minor quartz, minor chloritization.
- Biotite Schist(?): excellent alignment of biotite flakes, abundant clear to white quartz and possible felospar, trace chlor/tization.
- 1016.5 Core lost.
- 1016.5 Core lost.
- 1013.5 Granite(?) (or Schist?): medium crystalline, with abundant (50%) biotite, abundant clear quartz and probable white feldspar, probable minor chloritization.
- 1010.0 Granite ("Classic): very coarse crystalline, clear quartz, white and pink feldspar, biotite, trace hornblende, minor chloritization.
- 1010.0 As above.
- 1007.0 Quartzite (?): clean, clear to white, shattered quartz with red shaley streaks (predominantly very finely fractured-becoming "mushy").
- 998.0 Limestone: medium brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, tight.
- 984.0 <u>Limestone</u>: buff to light reddish brown (variable), cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, occasional traces gypsum, tight.
- 973.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream to buff, cryptocrystalline, dense, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 970.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: medium brown, microcrystalline to slightly sucrosic, dense, very clean, no visible porosity, but probably minor intercrystalline and/or sucrosic, no shows.

- <u>Limestone</u>: buff to light pinkish/brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, very dolomitic (microcrystals), dense, clean, tight.
- 918.0 <u>Limestone</u>: buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, clean, trace dolomitic (microcrystals), tight.
- 912.0 <u>Limestone/Dolomite</u>: buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline, predominantly inclusions of limestone in dolomite (possible fossil fragments?), very clean, but trace red streaks, no visible porosity.
- 907.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream to buff, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, clean, no visible porosity.
- 893.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: bright pink, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 891.5 Core lost
- 887.5 Dolomite: white, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 872.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream, cryptocrystalline, dense (almost chalky), firm, very clean, no visible porosity, trace red shaley streaks.
- B62.5 Dolomite: pink, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 854.5 Doloimte: cream, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 826.0 Core lost.
- 820.0 <u>Limestone</u>: light to medium brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, moderately to very dolomitic, clean, tight.
- 815.0 <u>Limestone</u>: cream, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, tight.
- 793.0 Dolomite: cream, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 786.5 Dolmoite, cream, cryptocrystalline, dense, very clean, firm to hard, no visible porosity.
- 786.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: light brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 766.5 Dolomite: cream to light pink, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 766.5 As above.

- 757.5 Limestone: white to buff, cryptocrystalline (slightly chalky), firm, very clean, tight.
- 753.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: white to buff, microcrystalline, firm to hard, very clean, probable fair to good intercrystalline perosity, no shows.
- 750.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, firm to hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- Dolomite: buff to light pink, microcrystalline, firm to hard, very clean, probable poor to fair intercrystalline porosity, no shows.
- 735.5 Dolomite: light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity, no shows.
- 730.5 Dolomite: buff to light brown, microcrystalline, firm to hard, very clean, poor to fair intercrystalline porosity?, no shows.
- 728.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: light pink, microcrystalline, hard, very clean, possible poor to fair intercrystalline porosity?, no shows.
- 723.5 Dolomite: buff to light brown, microcrystalline to sucrosic, hard, very clean, poor to fair sucrosic porosity?, no shows.
- 716.5 Dolomite: buff, microcrystalline to sucrosic, hard, very clean, poor to fair sucrosic porosity?, no shows.
- 713.0 Dolomite: bright pink, microcrystalline to sucrosic, firm, somewhat friable, clean, poor to good sucrosic porosity?, no shows.
- 707.5 Dolomite: white to cream, microcrystalline (slightly sucrosic), firm to hard, clean, no visible porosity (minor sucrosic?), no shows.
- 696.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, firm to hard, very clean, no visible porosity, no shows.
- Dolomite: pink with abundant reddish, argillaceous streaks, but otherwise clean, cryptocrystalline, dense, soft to firm, no visible porosity.
- 681.0 Limestone: white to buff, microcrystalline to slightly sucrosic, dense, soft to firm, very clean, tight.
- 672.0 <u>Limestone</u>: white to buff, microcrystalline to slightly sucrosic, dense, soft to firm, very clean, tight.
- 665.5 Core lost.

- Dolomite: buff to light brown, microcrystalline to sucrosic, very clean, firm, poor to fair sucrosic porosity, no shows.
- 631.0 Dolomite: cream to pinkish, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, friable (mushy to soft), very clean, poor to fair intercrystalline porosity, no shows.
- 621.5 Silica (quartz): clear to white, slightly dolomitic, very hard, brittle, possibly fractured (inclusions in dolomite?).
- Dolomite: buff to slightly pinkish, microcrystalline to sucrosic, abundant calcareous inclusions, very clean, possible fair to good sucrosic porosity, no shows.
- Dolomite: white to pinkish, cryptocrystalline, very clean, trace poor to fair sucrosic porosity, no shows.
- Dolomite: pink, microcrystalline to slightly sucrosic, very clean, appears dense, no visible porosity (some sucrosic?), no shows.
- 590.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: white to pinkish, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, very clean, no visible porosity (but probable good intercrystalline porosity), no shows.
- 590.0 Dolomite: as above.
- 579.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: buff to light pink, cryptocrystalline to slightly sucrosic, hard (but core very fractured), very clean, poor sucrosic porosity, no shows.
- 579.0 Dolomite as above, but cream to buff.
- 574.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream to buff, microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- Dolomite: buff to light pink, microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible perosity (possibly trace sucrosic), no shows.
- Dolomite: buff to light brown (patchy light brown), very fine crystalline, sucrosic, firm, very clean, poor to good intercrystalline porosity?, no shows.
- 545.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream to buff, microcrystalline to sucrosic, firm, clean, possible poor to fair sucrosic porosity?, no shows.
- 542.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: buff with minor light brown banding, microcrystalline to sucrosic, hard, clean, no visible porosity (trace sucrosic?), no shows.
- 542.0 Dolomite: as above.

# ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-01 Sidewall Core Description

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Schlumberger Sample No.	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
#65, #66	542.0	Dolomite, tan coloured, very fine-grained mudstone, fine banding (organic material?), no visible porosity, moderately indurated
#64	545.0	Dolomite, as above
<i></i> #63	565.0	Dolmomite, cream to tan coloured, very fine- grained mudstone, no visible porosity, poorly indurated
#62	569.0	Dolomite, cream to tan, moderately indurated
#61	574.5	Dolomite, as above
<b>#59, #60</b>	579.0	Dolomite, as above, grading to limestone
#57, #58	590.0	Dolomite, cream to pink, very finely crystal- line, no visible porosity, moderately indurated
#56	601.5	Dolomite, creamy pink, very finely crystal- line, no visible porosity, moderately indurated
#55	607.5	Dolomite, cream to pink, very finely crystal- line, no visible porosity, moderately indurated
#54	611.5	Dolomite, grading to limestone, cream to pink
#53	621.5	Dolomite, cream to white, inclusion of chert, white, fractured, no visible porosity
#52	631.0	Dolomite, cream to pink, very finely crystal- line, poorly indurated, no visible porosity
<b>#51</b>	663.5	Dolomite, as above
#50	665.5	No sample

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	Schlumberger	Fig. 1	And the second s
	Sample No.	<u>Depth</u>	Description
	# <b>49</b>	672.0	Limestone, cream to buff, very fine grained lime mudstone, no visible porosity
	™ <b>#48</b>	681.0	Limestone, cream to buff coloured, a lime mudstone, no visible porosity
	#47	689.0	Dolomite, buff coloured with reddish streaks through sample, a lime mudstone, no visible porosity, moderately indurated
	#46	<b>€</b> 696.5	Dolomite, grading to limestone, tan coloured, moderately indurated, no visible porosity
	<b>#45</b>	707.5	Dolomite grading to limestone, tan coloured, very finely crystalline, moderately indurated, no visible porosity
	#44	713.0	Dolomite, pink to red, very finely crystal- line, moderately indurated, no visible porosity
•	#43	716.5	Dolomite, cream to tan coloured, very finely crystalline, moderately indurated, no visible porosity
	#42	723.5	Dolomite, as above
	#41	728.5	Dolomite, pink to ochre coloured, as above
./*	<b>#40</b>	730.5	Dolomite, cream to tan coloured, very finely crystalline, moderately indurated, no visible porosity
	#39	735.5	Dolomite, as above
	#38	743.0	Dolomite, cream to pink, very finely crystal- line, moderately indurated, no visible porosity
	<b>#37</b>	750.0	Dolomite, cream to tan coloured, very finely crystalline, no visible porosity
	#36	753.5	Dolomite, cream to tan coloured, very finely crystalline, no visible porosity

Schlumberger Sample No.	<u>Depth</u>	Description
#35°	757.5	Limestone, white to cream, very finely crystalline, no visible porosity, moderately indurated
#34, #33	766.5	Dolomite, cream to pink, slightly limey cryptocrystalline, no visible porosity
#31, #32	786.5	Dolomite, tan to brown, cryptocrystalline, no visible porosity, moderately indurated
#30	793.0	Dolomite, cream to tan, very fine crystalline, no visible porosity, moderately indurated
#29	815.0	Limestone, cream, very finely crystalline, no visible porosity
#28.	820.0	Limestone, as above
#27	826.0	No sample
#26	854.5	Dolomite, cream to tan coloured, very finely crystalline, no visible porosity
#25	#862 <b>.</b> 5	Dolomite, pink, cryptocrystalline, no visible porosity, moderately indurated
#24	872.5	Dolomite, cream to tan coloured, crypto- crystalline, trace red streaks, no visible porosity
#23	887.5	Dolomite, tan to cream coloured, very finely crystalline, no visible porosity
#22,5%	.891 <b>.5</b>	No sample
#21	893.5	Dolomite, pink, very finely crystalline, no visible porosity
#20	907.5	Dolomite, cream to pink, cryptocrystalline, no visible porosity
#19	912.0	Limestone, tan to cream coloured, very finely crystalline, no visible porosity

Schlumberger (1990)	
Sample No. Depth	Description
#18 918.0	Limestone, tan to cream coloured, ochre and pink staining on fracture surfaces, no visible porosity, moderately indurated
#17 928 <b>.</b> 0	Limestone, as above
#16 970.5	Dolomite, tan to brown, grading to limestone, no visible porosity, poorly indurated
#15 973.5	As above
#1.4 984.0	Limestone, cream to pink, microcrystalline, no visible porosity, poorly indurated
#13 998.0	Limestone, as above
#12 1007.0	Quartzite, very coarse grained, clear quartz crystals, red and white mush (feldspar?), very slightly calcareous
#11, #10 1010.0	Granite, very coarsely crystalline, quartz, biotite, hornblende, feldspars (white and pink)
# 9 1013.5	Biotite schist, medium to fine grained, biotite, hornblende, chlorite, feldspar
# 8, #7 1016.5	No sample
# 6 1020.5	Biotite schist, as above
# 5 1026.0	Biotite schist, as above
# 4, # 3 1034.0	Granite, as above
# 2, # 1 1040.0	Biotite schist, as above

R.L. McKellar October 28, 1985

#### 4.3 Lithology

#### SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

#### Bit Sample (trip @ 448 m)

Predominantly orange-reddish clay and very sandy (rounded, fine to medium grained, clear to milky quartz), light grey clay, with some black coaly inclusions.

448 - 450

Shale (mud)(45%): orange-reddish, very soft, calcareous, blocky, slightly sandy in part; minor (5%) quartz Sand: clear to slightly milky, in part irregular fragments in part fine to medium, (fractured?), subrounded grains (possibly in shale?), trace rounded granules and pebbles; minor (5%) light grey/brown, Limestone: buff to cryptocrystalline, dense, possibly bioclastic, no visible porosity, minor (5%) Dolomite: light grey, microcrystalline, silty, argillaceous, very hard, no visible porosity; trace clear crystalline Gypsum. Abundant cement cavings (40%).

450 - 455

Shale (45%): reddish as above but increasing amounts of Gypsum: clear, crystalline (in part with shaley inclusions); minor (5%) Limestone stringers as above. Trace quartz Sand as above. Abundant cement cavings (50%).

455 - 463

No sample (circulate out CaCl<sub>2</sub> kick--returns bypassed shaker to ocean).

463 (bottoms up)

Shale: reddish, very soft (grading to clay), calcareous, somewhat silty, slightly to very gypsiferous (Fibrous); abundant (50%) cement.

463 - 465

Cement (95%); minor Shale as above (ran cement plug at 463 meters to seal off zone).

465 - 475

Shale (100%) as above, very soft clay, abundant fibrous gypsum as above, trace cement.

475 - 477

No sample (circulate out CaCl<sub>2</sub> kick and lose circulation—returns lost to ocean).

477 - 480

Abundant (20%?) quartz Sand grains, clear to milky, fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded, unconsolidated, red shale as above (50%?), with Gypsum, occasional black coaly grains. Cement cavings (20%).

No sample (lost circulation--no returns).

483.4 (bottoms up)

Shale (80%), clay, very soft, reddish, very calcareous, somewhat gypsiferous, predominantly slightly silty, locally sandy (10%?), possible lenses or stringers, occasional black, coaly inclusions (medium to coarse as above). 10% cement cavings.

483.4 - 485

Shale (60%) soft clay as above with inclusions of fibrous Gypsum. Decreasing sand to trace. Abundant (40%) cament cavings.

KR5 - 490

Shale (100%) as above, trace medium to coarse quartz sand as above. Subangular to subrounded, clear to milky, loose, trace cement cavings.

490 - 495

Shale (100%) as above, decreasing silty to minor. Trace sand as above, some Gypsum (but decreasing).

495 - 500

Shale (95%) as above; minor (5%) Dolomite: buff, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, predominantly clean but trace argillaceous, trace silty.

500 - 505

Dolomite (85%): buff to light brown, very fine to fine crystalline, locally slightly friable, in part fair to good intercrystalline porosity (no shows), in part slightly to very calcareous with minor grading to Limestone (5%), white to buff, chalky to microcrystalline, slightly to very dolomitic, tight. Trace anhydrite inclusions, 10% shale as above.

505 - 510

Dolomite (5%) as above but grading to pink in part, locally increasing calcareous (minor dolomitic Limestone as above); decreasing intercrystalline porosity to eccasional poor to fair (increasing dense).

510 - 525

Dolomite (100%) as above but locally becoming dense, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline (increasing downwards), decreasing calcareous to trace, clean, occasional traces intercrystalline and microvuggy porosity, no shows (except mineral fluorescence), porosity often with fibrous crystalline gypsum lining.

525 - 530

Dolomite (95%) as above, slight increase in dense, increasing pinkish, increasing calcareous in part, with minor grading to (5%): white to buff. Limestone microcrystalline, cryptocrystalline to dolomitic, visible porosity, no crystalline, clear calcite inclusions.

Dolomite (95%) as above, increasingly very fine crystalline, in part slightly to very calcareous (minor grading to limestone, as above), only traces intercrystalline porosity, no shows, trace gypsum.

535 - 541.5

Dolomite (100%): predominantly microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, slight decrease calcareous (trace grading to limestone as above), occasional intercrystalline and microvuggy porosity, predominantly lined with fine crystals (rhombs) dolomite and occasional gypsum, no shows.

9 5/8" casing, landed at 533.4 m

541.5 - 543.2

Bottoms up sample at 543.2 m - took CaCl<sub>2</sub> kick) Dolomite: buff to light brown to pinkish, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline (sucrosic) clean, occasionally slightly caicareous, trace red shaley inclusions, occasional poor intercrystalline and microvuggy porosity, no shows.

543.2 - 545

Dolomite: (50%) as above increasing very fine crystalline, occasionally pinkish. Trace porosity as above, no shows: abundant medium to coarse grained sand (50%)—probably from casing shoe. Trace cement.

545 - 550

Dolomite: (70%) as above, increasingly calcareous; grading to Limestone (30%), white to buff, chalky to very fine crystalline, slightly to very dolomitic, very fine crystals, soft to firm (slightly friable in part), clean, local minor intercrystalline and microvuggy porosity.

550 **-** 555

Dolomite (90%) predominantly light brown (slightly mottled in part), cryptocrystalline (dense) to microcrystalline (occasional very fine crystalline), decreasingly calcareous to trace, clean (trace argillaceous), local porosity as above. Minor Limestone as above (dolomitic), minor clear quartz, fractured?, subangular (from Barite?).

555 - 570

Dolomite: (95%) increasingly buff to pink, predominantly microcrystalline to very fine crystalline (decreasingly cryptocrystalline), in part somewhat calcareous (minor grading to Limestone as above), some possible intercrystalline porosity (trace local excellent).

Dolomite (100%) as above, decreasingly calcareous to trace (trace Limestone as above). Poor to locally good intercrystalline porosity, no shows.

575 - 585

Dolomite (95%) as above, increasingly very fine crystalline (increasingly friable?), occasionally slightly calcareous (but 5% dolomitic Limestone as above), local poor to good intercrystalline porosity, no shows.

585 - 590

(Poor sample - after circulating CaCl<sub>2</sub> kick at 589 meters). Dolomite (75%) pink with minor buff to light brown as above, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, becoming more dense, clean, occasional intercrystalline porosity, no shows. Abundant (20%?) clear to milky, fine to medium grained, subrounded, coarse quartz sand (probably from Barite?), minor Limestone (5%) as above.

590 - 595

Dolomite (90%) as above but decreasing pink, cryptocrystalline to very fine crystalline (becoming more dense), occasional calcareous inclusions (micro). Minor Limestone (5%) white to buff, chalky to microcrystalline, softer, minor sand as above.

595 - 500

Dolomite (60%) pink to liaht microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, predominantly very calcareous, grading to Limestone, white to buff to cryptocrystalline (chalky) to very fine crystalline, slightly to very dolomitic (crystals), clean, no visible porosity.

600 - 605

Dolomite (80%) buff to light brown, predominantly very fine crystalline (rhombic) with abundant calcareous matrix; grading to Limestone (20%) as above, slightly to very dolomitic, no visible poresity.

605 - 610

Poor sample (from riser). Dolomite (70%) as above, but decreasingly calcareous, occasional traces intercrystalline porosity (no shows); grading to Limestone (10%) as above, tight; abundant clear, crystalline Gypsum (20%) (inclusions in dolomite or possible fracture infilling?).

Dolomite (100%) buff to pink, predominantly microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, locally cryptocrystalline, dense, clean, trace gypsum inclusions, occasional trace calcareous, occasional traces intercrystalline and pinpoint porosity, no shows. Trace dolomitic limestone.

620 - 625

Dolomite (100%) as above but occasionally medium crystalline, trace gypsum inclusions, occasional poor to trace good intercrystalline porosity. No limestone.

625 - 630

Dolomite (100%) predominantly buff, in part cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense; in part very fine to medium crystalline with local fair to good intercrystalline and occasional microvuggy porosity, no shows.

630 - 645

Dolomite (100%) as above, but buff to pink, increasingly calcareous (40% slightly to very calcareous); trace grading to Limestone white to buff, chalky to microcrystalline, softer, dolomitic, clean, no visible porosity. Local good intercrystalline porosity in dolomite with trace associated gypsum crystals.

645 - 650

Dolomite (80%) buff, predominantly cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, now very calcareous, clean; grading to Limestone (20%) as above, tight. Occasional traces intercrystalline and pinpoint porosity in dolomite.

650 - 660

Dolomite (60%) as above, some very fine to fine crystalline, but very calcareous (inclusions and matrix); grading to Limestone (40%) as above, dolomitic (microcrystalline to fine rhombic crystals), no visible porosity. Minor clear gypsum inclusions.

660 - 675

(50-60%) buff to light Dolomite cryptocrystalline (dense) to very crystalline, slightly to very calcareous, local intercrystalline porosity fair to aood very (noncalcareous, fine crystalline dolomite), grading to Limestone (40-50%) white cryptocrystalline (chalky) microcrystalline, predominantly dolomitic, no visible porosity.

675 - 680

Limestone (95%) predominantly buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, clean, in part slightly dolomitic (micro-crystals), tight, minor dolomite as above.

fine

680 - 685Limestone (60%) in part dense as above, in part increasingly dolomitic (micro to very fine grading **Dolomite** crystals); to cryptocrystalline (dense) to crystalline, slightly to very calcareous, trace shaley inclusions, occasional intercrystalline porosity, no shows; gypsum crystals. 685 - 690(608) buff light brown, Dolomite to predominantly microcrystalline (sucrosic). clean, very calcareous (tight); grading to Limestone (40%), predominantly dolomitized (micro-crystals), tight; cryptocrystalline, dense Limestone, possible traces fossil shadows. 690 - 695Limestone (70%) white to buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, clean, in part slightly to very dolomitic grading to very calcareous Dolomite (30%) as above, no visible porosity. 695 - 705(90-95%) Dolomite predominantly cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, clean, trace gypsiferous, very calcareous but decreasingly calcareous, grading to dolomitic (5-10%) as above, Limestone porosity. 705 - 715Dolomite (90%) as above but predominantly microcrystalline (slightly sucrosic), some very fine crystalline, hard to locally friable, increasingly calcareous; grading to Limestone (10%) as above, slightly to very dolomitic in part. Occasional trace intercrystalline porosity in dolomite. 715 - 720 Limestone (90%) predominantly buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dens+, hard, (minor very soft, chalky), in part dolomitic, trace reddish shaley streaks, minor very calcareous dolomite (10%) above. No visible porosity. 720 - 730Dolomite (90%) buff to light brown (trace streaks), predominantly reddish microcrystalline, dense, occasionally slightly calcareous, increasing downwards (inclusions and crystals), no visible porosity. Limestone

730 - 735Dolomite (100%) as above but reddish in part, trace gypsiferous, slightly calcareous in part, occasional traces pinpoint porosity, no shows. Trace Limestone as above, tight.

(10%) as above.

735 - 745	Dolomite (100%) predominantly buff (no reddish), cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, clean, slightly carlcareous in part, no visible porosity; trace Limestone as above, possible traces fossil shadows, tight.
745 - 750	Dolomite (90%) as above but predominantly moderately to very calcareous, no visible porosity; increasingly grading to Limestone (10%) white to buff, predominantly cryptocrystalline, slightly to very dolomitic, clean, tight.
750 - 755	Dolomite (95%) as above, but in part decreasingly calcareous to trace cryptocrystalline, hard; in part microcrystalline, hard to friable, no visible porosity. Mirror Limestone as above, tight.
755 - 760	Dolomite (90%) predominantly light brown, somewhat calcareous, dense, very hard, tight; slightly increasing grading to Limestone (10%) as above.
760 - 765	Dolomite (50%) predominantly buff, increasingly cryptocrystalline, very calcareous, grading to Limestone (50%) cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dolomitic in part, no visible porosity.
765 - 770	Dolomite (90%) white to buff, predominantly cryptocrystalline, very dense, hard, locally trace calcareous, tight: Limestone (10%) as above, tight, trace red shaley streaks.
770 - 780	Dolomite (100%) as above; trace Limestone inclusions as above, tight.
780 <b>-</b> ≈ 785	Dolomite (5%) as above, predominantly noncalcareous, firm to hard; minor Limestone (5%), white to buff, cryptocrystalline, clean, slightly dolomitic, tight.
785 - 805	Dolomite (100%) buff to trace light brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, firm to hard, clean, occasionally slightly calcareous; grading to trace streaks tight, slightly dolomitic Limestone.
805 - 815	Dolomite (60%) buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, clean, predominantly moderately to very calcareous; grading to Limestone (40%), white to buff, cryptocrystalline (slightly chalky in part), slightly to very dolomitic, clean, soft to firm, no visible porosity.

Limestone (80-90%) buff to light brown, 815 - 825 cryptocrystalline, (locally slightly chalky), dense, clean, in part dolomitized, grading to Dolomite (10-20%), calcareous, as above, no visible porosity. Dolomite (80-90%) buff to light brown (some 825 - 835reddish brown), cryptocrystalline, dense, firm to hard, in part noncalcareous, in part slightly to very calcareous, with some grading. to Limestone (10-20%), dolomitic as above (inclusions and/or stringers?), no visible porosity). 835 - 840 Dolomite (95%) as above but white to cream to buff, occasional trace calcareous, no visible porosity. Minor Limestone (5%) inclusions as above. above, **Dolomite** (100%) essentially 840 ~ 845 25 noncalcareous (trace), very clean, Trace Limestone as above. Dolomite (100%) cream to buff to 845 - 860cryptocrystalline, dense, firm to hard, very clean, occasionally trace calcareous with trace inclusions white, cryptocrystalline, soft to firm limestone. No visible porosity. 860 - 865Dolomite (60%) as above, but in increasingly calcareous, with slight gradation Limestone (40%) white to dense, very clean, cryptocrystalline, occasionally slightly dolomitic, tight. Trace white, soft dolomite. 865 - 870 Dolomite (70%) but cream to pink to light brown, slightly to very calcareous, increasing gradational to Limestone (30%) as above; trace very soft, white (chalky) limestone. white to cream to pink, Dolomite (90%) 870 - 875predominantly cryptocrystalline, but in part microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, predominantly moderately to very calcareous; very gradational to Limestone (10%) very dolomitic in part (micro-crystals) (5%); in cryptocrystalline, firm, non-dolomitic (5%). No visible porosity.

875 - 880

Dolomite (5%) in part white to cream to light

decreasing

white,

Limestone (5%) as above, slightly chalky in

pink

cryptocrystalline,

to

calcareous

cryptocrystalline -

part

in

Minor

part. No visible porosity.

brown,

predominantly microcrystalline,

reddish,

13

Limestone (60%) cream/buff/light brown and pink, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, firm to hard, slightly to very dolomitic with abundant gradation to Dolomite (40%) as above, but predominantly very calcareous. No visible porosity.

885 - 890

0 0

 $\mathbb{Q}$ 

Dolomite (70%) as above, but predominantly buff to light brown (minor white, pink), cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, slightly to very calcareous; grading to Limestone (30%) as above (decreasing pink), non-dolomitic to very dolomitic. No visible porosity.

890 - 900

Dolomite (90-95%) as above but decreasing reddish to 10%, slightly to locally moderately calcareous; decreasingly grading to Limestone (5-10%) as above, dolomitic in part. No visible porosity.

900 - 905

Dolomite (100%) predominantly cream to buff (5% reddish), cryptocrystalline; decreasingly calcareous to trace. No visible porosity.

905 - 910

Dolomite (5%) as above (no reddish), but in part calcareous, grading to <u>Limestone</u> (15%) white to buff, cryptocrystalline, dense, slightly to very dolomitic (predominantly micro-dolomitic crystals) very clean. No visible porosity.

910 - 920

Limestone (50%) in part white to buff, in part light brown, cryptocrystalline, very clean, firm to hard, dolomitic in part as above, grading to Dolomite (50%) buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, predominantly moderately to very calcareous, tight.

920 - 935

Dolomite (80%) buff to light brown (increasingly light brown), cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, very clean, firm to hard, moderately to very calcareous; grading to Limestone (20%) as above, trace to very dolomitic. No visible porosity.

935 ~ 940

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Limestone (80%) buff to light brown with occasional red to orange streaks; increasingly soft (chalky), in part slightly to moderately dolomitic, no visible porosity. Dolomite (20%), calcareous as above.

940 - 945Limestone (90%) buff to light brown as above but decreasingly red to trace, soft to firm, in slightly to very (micro-crystals): decreasingly grading Dolomite (10%) very calcareous. No visible porosity. 945 - 950Limestone (70%) in part (30%) as above, in part (40%) reddish orange and vellow. cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, slightly to very dolomitic; grading to calcareous, microcrystalline Dolomite (30%), in argillaceous (reddish). Occasional traces fossil shadows. No visible porosity. 950 - 955Limestone (60%) Dolomite (40%): gradational as above, buff to light brown to orange, occasional cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, soft to hard, decreasingly argillaceous to trace. 955 - 965 Limestone (100%) predominantly buff medium brown, trace to minor red, orange and pink, cryptocrystalline, firm (locally soft) to hard, dense, clean to slightly argillaceous, slightly to moderately dolomitic (trace Dolomite). No visible porosity. 965 - 970 Limestone (100%) as above, in part very soft, chalky, white ("lime mud") with shaley orange streaks. 970 - 975Dolomite (80%) predominantly light brown, microcrystalline, predominantly noncalcareous, but occasional calcareous inclusions, clean, (20%), Limestone predominantly cryptocrystalline, clean, dolomitic in part, tight. Abundant very soft, white lime mud as above. 975 - 980(70%) buff to light cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline (in part dense, slightly increasing calcareous in part; Limestone (30%) buff to pinkish, brown, slightly cryptocrystalline, predominantly moderately to very dolomitic (micro-crystals), clean, no visible porosity. Abundant lime mud as above.

980 - 985

Dolomite (50%) as above, occasional pink, slightly to very calcareous, dense; Limestone (50%) as above but cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, non-dolomitic to very dolomitic (predominantly micro-crystals); 5% very soft lime mud as above.

985 ~ 990

Limestone (80%) predominantly buff to light brown and orange-brown, cryptocrystalline, firm to hard, occasional dolomitic inclusions, slightly argillaceous, no visible porosity; Dolomite (20%) as above, abundant lime mudas above.

990 - 1006

Limestone (100%) buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline (slightly chalky in part), soft to firm, locally slightly argillaceous, occasional reddish streaks, no visible porosity. Abundant white lime mud as above. Trace dolomite as above.

1006 - 1010

Sand (50%?) fractured clear quartz, occasional pink to rose, angular fragments; trace associated mica (biotite), chiorite. Limestone (50%?) as above, minor with argiliaceous reddish streaks (predominantly cavings).

1010 - 1015

Shale (40%) dark grey, very soft (mud), "metallic" (greasy) lustre, very calcareous, abundant associated biotite. Sand (30%) as above (predominantly cavings?); Limestone (30%) as above (probably cavings). Note: see sidewall core descriptions.

1015 - 1021

Granite: predominantly quartz, very coarse, fragments (grains), clear to translucent, angular, abundant mica (predominantly biotite, trace muscovite); 10% pink potassium feldspar. Possible hornblende? (difficult to distinguish from abundant lignite mud additive in sample).

1021 - 1030 - 35(?)

Abundant black, very micaceous (altered?) "mud", abundant associated biotite flakes (unaltered). 50% quartz fragments as above and occasional clear to pink feldspar. Some limestone cavings (locally abundant). Note: sidewall core Mica Schist.

1030-35 - 1040

Granite: predominantly quartz, clear to translucent, angular fragments, common biotite flakes, 15 to 20% clear to orange feldspar. Possible minor hornblende (difficult to distinguish from abundant lignite mud additive in sample), trace chlorite. Some black micaceous mud as above.

Total depth at 1040 meters.

While drilling at 463 meters with 9.8 ppg mud, the well kicked and flowed at least 275 barrels of CaCi, water in two minutes. Only a very minor two meter drill break was recorded before the kick, but it seems unlikely that this was due to high pressure porosity because of the high volume and the rapidity of flow of the fluid. It seems that the porous zone was barely opened up before it flowed. The kick was killed with 14.0 ppg mud and drilling was resumed. A bottoms up sample contained only shale as described above. Another CaCl, kick was recorded from 475 to 477 meters, a 23 barrel gain, and a slower flow. However, a minor gas bubble (indicated by slowly rising casing pressure readings while the well was shut in) was associated with the flow this time. The well was killed this time with 15.0 ppg mud, but which was cut back to 14.5 ppg several meters later when the mud began to flow back into the formation (losing circulation). This time, abundant, loose,, fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded, clear to milky quartz grains were noted in the bottoms up sample, suggesting possibly loosely consolidated, very porous sandstones yielding the CaCl, flow. Also, a minor gas peak of about 0.2% C1 (trace C2) was recorded at this point (no mud gas being recorded at any other time through the formation). It should be noted that sample recovery was either nonexistent or extremely poor in quality where the kicks were taken and through the lost circulation zones, returns through these zones either being circulated out to the ocean or lost back into the formation,

Schlumberger logs run over this interval suggested a very salty section, possibly very salty shales interbedded with salt-filled sandstones, but with the shales probably also reading the effect of gypsum as well. Also, a few stringers with very high neutron porosity readings, fairly high gamma ray counts (shaley), very low bulk density, very low resistivity readings and showing quite washed out on the caliper occurred through the section. One occurs right at 463 meters where the first kick was taken. Possibly these could be high pressure CaCl<sub>2</sub> water-charged muds or shales and could represent the source of the kicks? The salty sandstones also remain a prime candidate as well, however. No sidewall cores were taken or RFT's shot through this section.

# Walrus Formation(?) Top @ 501 m

The top of the Walrus Formation was marked by a fairly marked slowdown in penetration rate accompanied by the introduction into samples of dolomites and minor limestones. The whole of the section down to about 650 meters, is essentially dolomitic with occasional gradations to interbeds and bands of limestone. The dolomites are fairly consistent and can generally be described as buff to light brown to occasionally pink in color, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline (sucrosic in part), locally dense, very clean, in part somewhat calcareous, and slight gypsiferous. Intercrystalline porosity occurs throughout the section, ranges from trace to excellent and was marked by fast penetration rates. The occasional limestones tend to be white to buff, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dolomitic and tight and are generally marked by slower drilling.

While drilling at 463 meters with 9.8 ppg mud, the well kicked and flowed at least 275 barrels of CaCi, water in two minutes. Only a very minor two meter drill break was recorded before the kick, but it seems unlikely that this was due to high pressure porosity because of the high volume and the rapidity of flow of the fluid. It seems that the porous zone was barely opened up before it flowed. The kick was killed with 14.0 ppg mud and drilling was resumed. A bottoms up sample contained only shale as described above. Another CaCl, kick was recorded from 475 to 477 meters, a 23 barrel gain, and a slower flow. However, a minor gas bubble (indicated by slowly rising casing pressure readings while the well was shut in) was associated with the flow this time. The well was killed this time with 15.0 ppg mud, but which was cut back to 14.5 ppg several meters later when the mud began to flow back into the formation (losing circulation). This time, abundant, loose,, fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded, clear to milky quartz grains were noted in the bottoms up sample, suggesting possibly loosely consolidated, very porous sandstones yielding the CaCl, flow. Also, a minor gas peak of about 0.2% C1 (trace C2) was recorded at this point (no mud gas being recorded at any other time through the formation). It should be noted that sample recovery was either nonexistent or extremely poor in quality where the kicks were taken and through the lost circulation zones, returns through these zones either being circulated out to the ocean or lost back into the formation,

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The upper 50 meters of the section was drilled with 14.7 ppg mud with no incident and 9 5/8 inch casing was set at 533.4 meters. However, when the shoe was drilled out with 12.2 ppg mud, the formation almost immediately kicked again with a CaCl<sub>2</sub> water flow at 543 meters. Mud weight was increased to 14.3 ppg to control it (but first increasing weight to 15.0 ppg and losing circulation). The CaCl<sub>2</sub> water this time did not seem to contain a gas bubble (as evidenced by a static shut-in casing pressure reading) but a bettoms up gas reading of about 0.2% C1 (trace C2) was recorded. This gas continued as background gas and varied between a trace and 0.18% C1 down to about 586 meters.

At 539 meters, the well flowed again with an eight barrel gain and the mud weight was increased to 14.7 ppg to kill the well. Kick gas was recorded this time at 0.3% C1 (the highest reading of the well), but quickly dropped off to zero, after a few meters of drilling. Only occasional traces of C1 were recorded through the rest of the section with one trip gas reading of 0.16%. Numerous sidewall cores and repeat formation tests were taken through this section and basically confirmed the lithologies and pressures.

## Ekwan River? Top @ 648 m

The entire section from approximately 650 meters to the top of the basement at 1007 meters could not be confidently divided into different formations based either on samples or on Schlumberger logs. The whole section can be described generally as an interbedded sequence of dolomites and limestones with some gradation between the two. No salt or anhydrites were noted. The dolomites in this section differ somewhat from those in the overlying Walrus basically in that they tend to be cryptocrystalline to microcrysatlline instead of somewhat coarser, and also tighter, with the exception of those found between 695 to 755 meters and possibly from 970 to 975 meters. Otherwise, like those above, there are buff (or cream) to light brown, to occasionally pink and are very clean. Whereas the intercrystalline porosity in the Walrus was obvious in samples, the dolomite porosity was very inconspicuous, probably mostly sucrosic, and resulting in very low permeabilities. The limestones as well can be described as above and again are tight, as are most of the gradational lithologies between dolomite and limestones. Essentially no mud gases were recorded through the section. Numerous sidewall cores confirmed the lithologies and repeat formation tests generally confirmed the low permeabilities.

# Granite Wash Top @ 1007 m

The top of the Granite Wash was picked on a fairly good drilling break and consists of a clean, clear to white quartzite(?), possibly very finely fractured and containing red shaley streaks. No mud gas was recorded.

# PreCambrian Top @ 1010 m

The PreCambrian geology in this hole (at least the top 30 meters) is quite confused, and was even more so in samples. It seems to grade (or distinct interbeds) back and forth between good clean "classic" granite and what seems to be biotite schist. In samples the granite occurred as predominantly loose, but obviously fractured (angular) grains of clear to milky quartz, biotite, fresh pink and white feldspars and minor hornblende. Sidewall cores confirmed this lithology as a very coarse chioritized) classic granite. fairly fresh (but slightly Interspersed between these occurrences of granite however, are either very biotitic (60%?) granite with some pink feldspar, minor quartz and minor chloritization which appears very schistose; or what appears to be an actual biotite schist with excellent foliated alignment of the biotite flakes, and often containing abundant clear to white quartz and possible feldspar. In samples, after being milled by the bit and hydrated by the drilling mud, this lithology appeared somewhat different, looking like a black, very micaceous "greasy" (metallic justre) shale. It is questionable whether there is a gradation between the classic granites, through the black biotitic "granites" to the schists (and back again) or if there exists a more definite differentiation between them. Possible explanations could include some kind of "tectonic mixing or mashing" of a granitic rock resulting in a migmatic type of assemblage; the presence of xenoclasts of schistose type rock within a granitic mass; or some kind of magmatic differentiation during the crystallization process for some reason.

#### Conclusions

As was noted in the summary of geological prospects at the beginning of the Geological Summary, the main prospect was essentially a porous Ekwan River dolomitic reef development capped by a tight Walrus Limestone. A very marked seismic marker, at about 650 meters was proposed to have marked this event. However, we have seen in this hole that the opposite has occurred. We have a porous "Walrus" dolomite overlying tighter "Ekwan River" limestones and dolomites. Indeed this sharp change from porous dolomite to tight limestone at 650 meters no doubt causes the seismic event.

Stratigraphic correlation of lithologies and formation changes between this hole and offsetting holes was essentially impossible in the field while drilling. The only real formation change that could be deduced in the carbonate section was at 650 meters as noted above. Also conspicuous in the whole dolomite/limestone section was the "cleanness" of the rock (non-shaley or argillaceous) and also total lack of salt or anhydrite, a feature not noted in any of the previous wells drilled in Hudson Bay. The assumptions of the Walrus and Ekwan River Formation names and tops are therefore assumptions only and may not be valid. Also, no formation tops were picked below the Ekwan River until the Granite Wash, because no obvious formation changes could be discerned.

#### 4.4 STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

The full table of stratigraphic information cannot be completed at present because the biostratigraphic analysis is still ongoing. The following table shows the information svailable to data.

# Preliminary Tops for Netsiq N-01

When the biostratigraphy report is received, these tops will be upgraded to "finel". However, given the extreme change in lithology relative to other wells in Hudson Bay, the tops can really be considered as "best guess" only.

All tops are relative to KB at 13.7 m above MSL.

Formation	Log Top S	Subses Thickr	1888	Lithology
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Walrus	* \$501	487 145	i Dolom Limes	ite with minor tone.
Silurian: Ekwan River	S 46°	632 / 108	•	ites and
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Ordovician: Red Head Rapids	824	= <b>810</b>	i Interl	bedded ite and
Churchill	978	964 27	Limes	tone <sub>ye</sub> yo <sup>ng s</sup>

Formation		Log Top	Subsea	Thicknes	s Lithology
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# 5.0 WELL EVALUATION

# 5.1 Downhole Logs Run on Netsiq N-01

Service Company: Schlumberger of Canada Ltd.

Logging Run 1

29 September 1985

Depth

436 - 541 m

Logs Run

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Resolution Dipm	eter					***	
Cyberlook		•	436 -	535m		1:240	# 1/4 T
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Logging Run 2 Depth 16 - 17 October 1985 532 - 1037 m

Logs Run

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DDBHCS-GR-CBL		532 - 1025m	1:600/1:240	
CNL-LDT-GR		532 - 1037m	1:600/1:240	
Natural GR Spectroscopy		532 - 1037m	1:240	
Stratigraphic High	9.1.	532 - 1037 m	1:240	
Resolution Dipmeter	47.5			
Cyberlock	1.3	532 <sup> 1035</sup> m	1:240 .	
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Core sample taker results and an x-ray diffraction analysis of the cores foliow in this section. This information should be kept confidential for five years.

- 5.2 A computed dipmeter log was filed 14 November 1985.
  - A summary of the deviation and drift surveys is included in this section.
  - Gas Logging and mud Logging were performed by Geoservices North America Ltd. Only minor amounts of C1 with occasional traces of C2 were encountered. The complete Hydrocarbon Mud Log is suclosed as an appendix.
- 5.3 Velocity Survey

Results of the VSP obtained from the Netsiq well are attached, along with the wavelet extracted.

This velocity survey will be sent under separate cover.

5.4 Formation Stimulation

No formation stimulation was attempted.

5.5 Formation and Production Testing

A Repeat Formation Tester was run on each of the logging runs on 16th and 17th October 1985. A summary of the intervals tested and the results achieved is attached.

No production testing was performed.

Dobrocky Seatech Limited report Appendix B of this report,

#### 7.0 APPENDICES

- 7.1 No fluids were recovered
- 7.2 See Petrographic Report from Core Laboratories which is Appendix B of this report
- 7.3 No testing was done
- 7.4 See Appendix E of this report.
- 7.5 Work continuing will be filed ASAP.
- 7.6 Work continuing will be filed ASAP.
- 7.7 Work continuing will be filed ASAP.
- 7.8 not applicable
- 7.9 in well log section
- 7.10 in drilling and geology sections
- 7.11 in geology section
- 7.12 not applicable
- 7.13 not applicable
- 7.14 finel well survey as Appendix F of this report

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VI APPENDICES

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CANTERRA ENERGY NETSIO N-01

GEOSERVICES

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Our Reference No. (2-401/1/2) September 26, 1985

> Cruise 2-401/1/2 Beluga 0-23 Netsiq N-01

M.V. ARCTIC SHIKO

Canterra Energy Ltd.

July 16 - August 16, 1985

August 31 - September 18, 1985

by

<u>(5)</u>

Dobrocky Seatech Ltd. P.O. Box 2278, Stn. C St. John's, NF A1C 6E6

for

Canterra Energy Ltd. P.O. Box 1051 Calgary, AB T2P 2K7



This report describes the technical activities of Dobrocky Seatech Ltd. personnel during the recent oceanographic cruises to Canterra's two Hudson Bay wellsites, Beluga O-23 and Netsiq N-01. Dobrocky Seatech Ltd. is under contract to Canterra to provide instruments and moorings for deployment and retrieval at both wellsites. Included in the report are positional and mooring diagrams along with a timetable of activities.

On July 16, 1985, the M.V. ARCTIC SHIKO departed St. John's enroute to Hudson Bay with Dobrocky Seatech personnel, D. Gater and H. Humphries, on board. Due to pack ice and icebergs encountered, the ARCTIC SHIKO did not arrive at the Beluga wellsite until July 27, 1985. Upon arrival, survey personnel from Nortech Surveys began dropping positioning beacons in preparation for the arrival of the NEDDRILL 2. Dobrocky Seatech personnel on board the ARCTIC SHIKO were placed on standby until they received orders from the Canterra office on where and when to deploy their instruments. During the standby period, pre-deployment checks were performed on all of the instruments; and everything was found to be operating correctly. On August 3, 1985, Dobrocky Seatech personnel received permission from the NEDDRILL 2 to deploy the waverider in the morning.

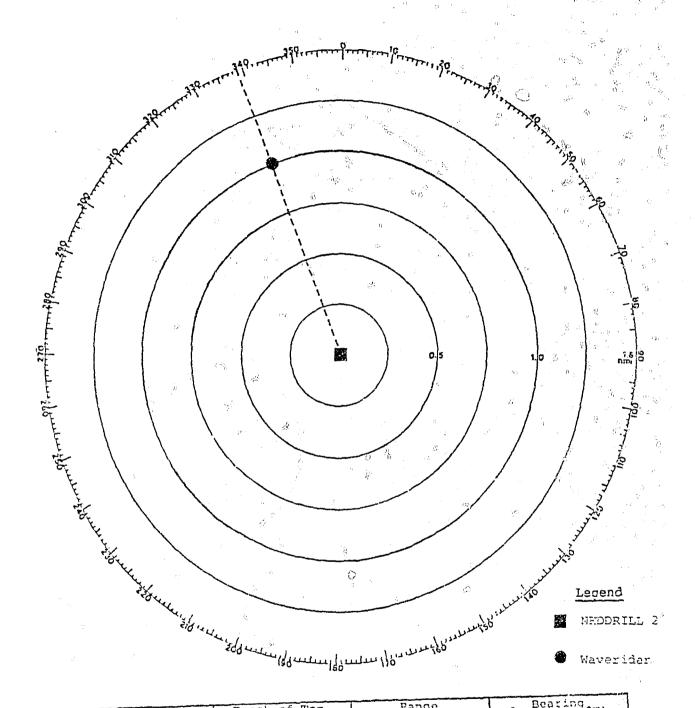
At 0905, August 4, Dobrocky Seatech personnel deployed waverider buoy, S/N 67974-7, at 1 nmi, 339°T from the NEDDRILL 2. Correct operation of the waverider was confirmed by the weather observer on the NEDDRILL 2 before and after deployment (see Figures 1 and 2 for mooring diagram and positional data). On August 5 at 0825, Dobrocky Seatech personnel receiv 3 permission from the NEDDRILL 2 to deploy current meters. During the three hour trip to the deployment site, the instrument and mooring lines were put together on the deck. Deployment began at 1250 but the mooring had to be recovered. The top floatation buoy on the near-surface current meter leg remained afloat. The mooring was remeasured and the water depth was checked again with the ship's sounder. The mooring lengths were correct. It was concluded that the subsurface buoys were floating the double wheel anchor. Adding more weight would make recovery very difficult if the



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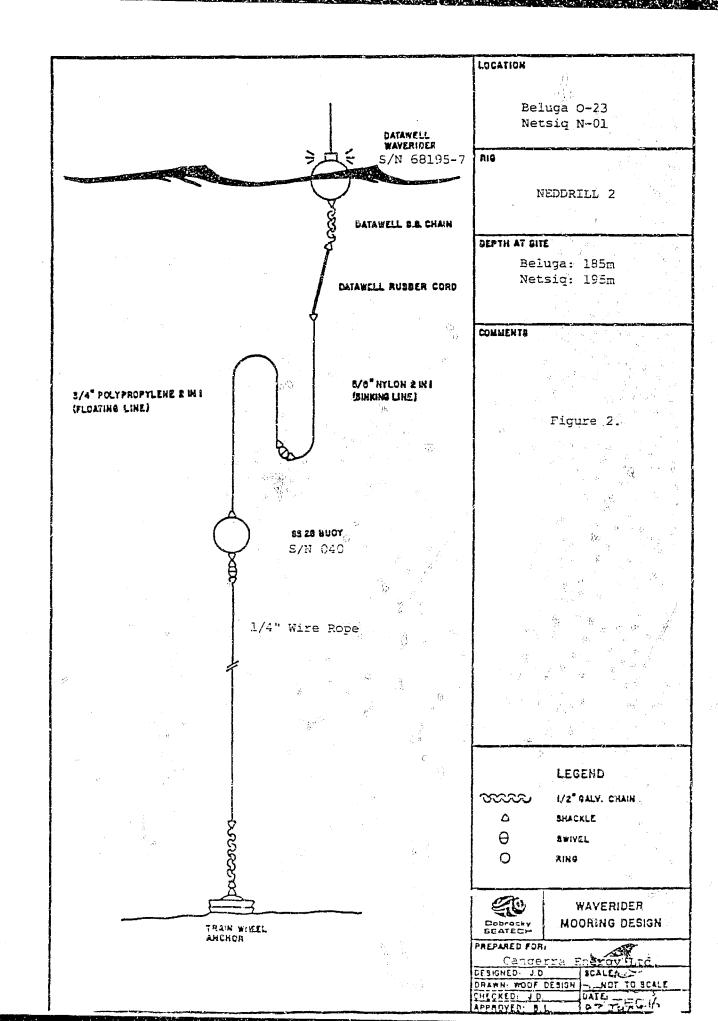
Drilling Vessel: NEDDRILL 2

Depth: 185m



Mooring Leg	Depth of Top Component (m)	from Rig (Nmi)	from Rig (°T)
Waverider	Surface	1	339°
Neil Brown	17	19	112*
Aanderaa	95.5	19.35	112"
Surface	Surface	19.7	112°
Surrace		Current Meters not shown because	of distance.
			500

Figure 1.



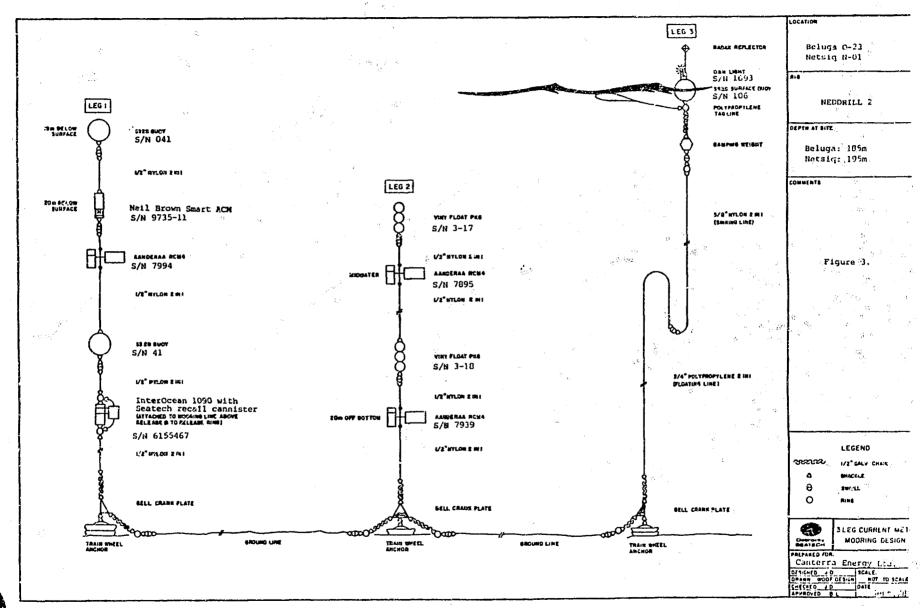
acoustic release had to be used, as the line in the recall cannister, being only 1/2" nylon, might break under the extra strain. The problem was rectified by removing the middle SS28B buoy. The mooring was then redeployed with no further problems. The current meters were deployed at position 59° 05.10'N, 87° 59.91'W, 19 nmi, 112°T from the NEDDRILL 2 (see Figures 1 and 3 for positional data and mooring description). This area was one of two sites suggested by Dobrocky Seatech's physical oceanographer as the best for new data acquisitions.

On August 12, 1985, while the ARCTIC SHIKO was in Churchill taking on supplies, the Dobrocky Seatech technicians were contacted by Canterra personnel and Dobrocky Seatech's office in St. John's concerning the installation of a profiling current metering system on board the NEDDRILL 2.

On August 13, a current profiling system and one of Dobrocky Seatech's physical oceanographers arrived in Churchill from St. John's, Newfoundland. Because of foggy conditions at the NEDDRILL 2, there were no helicopter flights until late in the evening of August 14. Upon arrival at the NEDDRILL 2, Dobrocky Seatech personnel immediately began installation of the current profiling system. A few slight problems were encountered with the power pack and cable rigging. Otherwise, installation went as expected and the system was fully operational by the evening of August 15, 1985. On August 15, the two Dobrocky Seatech technicians who had previously been on the ARCTIC SHIKO, were flown back to Churchill for returning flights to St. John's and Halifax. Dobrocky Seatech's physical oceanographer stayed on board the NEDDRILL 2 to continue doing current profiles as per Canterra's request.

On August 26, 1985, J.P. Gregnon of Canterra requested that Dobrocky Seatech provide technicians to relocate the Beluga current meter mooring to the Netsiq wellsite and collect as much current data as possible before the NEDDRILL 2 arrived at that location. At 1535 local time, August 31, 1985, Dobrocky Seatech technicians, W. Williams and H. Humphries, departed St.







John's airport enroute to the NEDDRILL 2 arriving at 1200 local time on September 2, 1985. The Dobrocky Seatech technicians were immediately transferred to the ARCTIC SHIKO upon arrival. At 2230, the ARCTIC SHIKO was given permission to proceed to the Beluga location. On the morning of September 3, the current meter mooring was recovered with the exception of one Aanderaa current meter, S/N 7940, which was lost when the line was swept into the ship's propellor by the current. The damage to the mooring lines was repaired, and the mooring was redeployed minus the mid-water current meter which was lost. The spare Aanderaa developed a clock failure prior to deployment but was repaired in time for the next deployment.

The current meters at the Netsiq N-01 site were deployed at 59° 50.37'N, 87° 31.06'W with the groundline running 090°T. On September 14, 1985, Dobrocky Seatech technicians were requested by the captain of the NEDDRILL 2 to remove the waverider because the rig was moving on September 16. At 1207 the same day, the waverider buoy was removed from the water with no difficulties. Dobrocky Seatech technician, W. Williams, was then requested to proceed to the Netsiq N-01 site and remove the current meters before the rig moved onto the new location. On the evening of September 15, the current meters at the Netsiq site were recovered using the acoustic release. This alternate method of recovery was required when the surface line parted during the initial recovery attempt earlier in the morning.

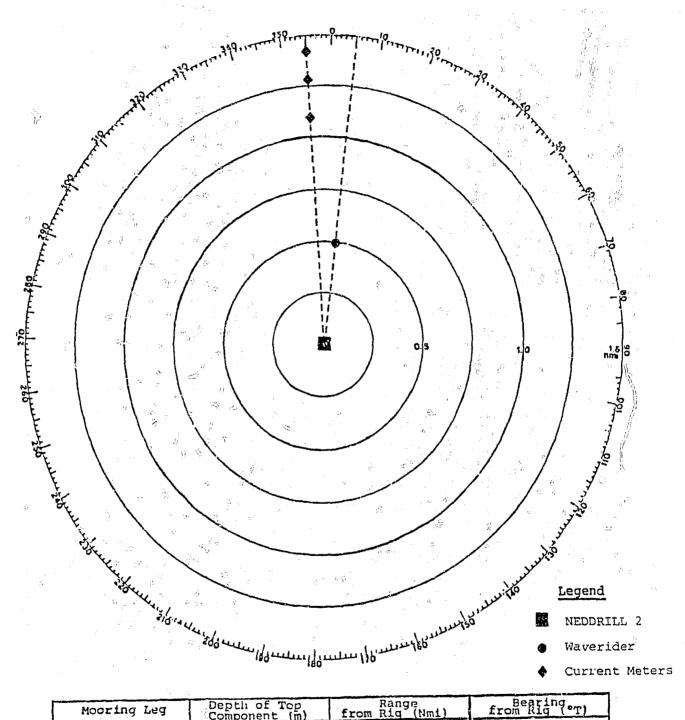
At 1800 on September 15, the NEDDRILL 2 arrived at the Netsiq location, a day earlier than expected. The waverider buoy, S/N 68195-7, was deployed on the morning of September 16, as per the request of the NEDDRILL 2. The current meters were redeployed on September 17 including a replacement for the mid-water current meter lost on the first recovery. The first current meter leg was deployed at 1.2 nmi, 355°T with the surface buoy being deployed at 1.9 nmi, 355°T from the NEDDRILL 2. All current meters and waverider positioning was done with the ship's navigation (see Figures 1, 3, and 4 for mooring description and positional data). Upon completion of the current meter deployment, Dobrocky Seatech technicians were transferred to the NEDDRILL 2 for transportation to Churchill to connect with flights to St. John's, Newfoundland.



Deployment Date: September 11, 1985 Required Service Date: Site: Netsia N-Ul

brilling Vessel: NEDDRILL 2

Depth: 195m



Mooring Leg	Depth of Top Component (m)	Range from Rig (Nmi)	from Rig (°T)
Waverider	Surface	0.5	005°
Neil Brown	<i>3</i>	1.2	355°
Aanderaa	97.5	1.35	355°
Surface	Surface	1.9	355°
J 1			<b>Y</b>

Dobrocky SEATECH

#### PERSONNEL INVCLVED

Dobrocky Seatech Ltd.	<i>i</i> <b>D</b> •	Gates	- Senior Technician	L
	W.	Williams	- Senior Technician	L,
	Н•	Humphries	- Technician	

	1. Webster	- Physical Oceanograph
M.V. ARCTIC SHIKO	F. Frietag	- Captain
	N. Larter	- First Mate
	B. Turner	- Chief Engineer
		$\frac{n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1$

	•		
		<i>u</i> .	Ü
Canterra Energy Limited	R. Carstairs	- NEDDRILL 2	
	T. May	- NEDDRILL 2	<del>1</del> )
	J.P. Gregnon	- NEDDRILL 2	
	S. Johnston	- Churchill	: 5:



#### TIMETABLE OF EVENTS (All Times Central)

July 16,	1985	2	0615	· ARCTIC SHIKO pulls NEDDRILL 2 from th	ie
		-		dock and follows her out of the	
				harbour.	

- 0730 ARCTIC SHIKO starts on her way to Hudson Bay.
- 1800 Ship proceeding slowly due to icebergs in the area.

Ship making good speed, several icebergs sighted. Winds 20-25 knots southwest, seas 3-5 feet, foggy with sunny periods.

Continuing at a slower speed, quite a lot of icebergs. Winds 20-25 knots west, seas 3-5 feet, sunny.

Making good speed, no ice. Winds 10-15 knots west, seas 2-3 feet, cloudy with showers.

Heading towards Resolution Island. Strong winds 30-35 knots, heavy seas 7-10 feet, slowing down pace.

Heading up Hudson Strait towards Big Island. Encountered several large icebergs and pack ice. Winds 10-15 knots southeast, seas 2-3 feet, foggy.

Jogging off at Resolution Island waiting for the NEDDRILL 2 to come up to our position. Loose pack ice, drillship waiting for good visibility. Winds 10-15 knots southeast, seas 2-3 feet, foggy.

Still jogging off Resolution Island. NEDDRILL 2 waiting for fog to lift before moving to our position.

ARCTIC SHIKO escorting NEDDRILL 2, TAKAPU, and TOANUI into the Hudson Strait. At day's end, the general position was off the Savage Islands. Loose pack ice, moving slow.

July 17

July 18

July 19

July 20

July 21

July 22

July 23

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July 17

July 13

July 19

July 20

July 21

July 22

July: 23.

July 24



T-1-2 DE			Escorting NEDDRILL 2, TAKAPU, and
July 25			TOANUI through loose pack ice. At
			day's end, the general position was off
			Big Islands and no ice. ARCTIC SHIKO
	en en en en en en en en en en en en en e		moving at top speed for Beluga to set
, ¥			up the positioning before the arrival $R$
•	The state of the s	s 2v	of the drillship.
July 26	20 gr = 6	9.	Still heading towards Beluga wellsite,
, a	***		no ice. D. Gates (D.G.) and H.
4			Humphries (H.H.) prepare positioning
8 V	· ·		buoys for deployment.
July 27	<b>'</b>	* 1415% <b>-</b>	ARCTIC SHIKO arrives Beluga wellsite.
oury 21			Loose pack ice covering site.
	#2 		Began deploying positioning beacons.
$p_{i,j} = p_{i,j}$	TO THE SECOND SE		Finished deploying Nortech beacons.
			Checked all equipment in containers,
	e de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de		positioning buoys, and waverider.
		i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Mooring ready for deployment.
- 1 - 00		0045 -	D.C. and H.H. becamingtminent
July 28	was the state of t	0945 -	D.G. and H.H. began instrument redeployment checks.
,		1245 -	NEDDRILL 2 arrives on location.
			All instruments checked and ready for
pt-	1.22 125 M		deployment.
		້1800 <b>-</b>	ARCTIC SHIKO moving around drillship to
· 	. : <del>4</del>		break up pack ice.
	The state of the s		
July 29	Marine Commission of the Commi	0800 -	ARCTIC SHIKO on standby near NEDDRILL
q ·	$a = a_{ij}$	0000 -	ARCTIC SHIKO begins sounding around
z fa		0900 -	drillship at 1/2 to one mile radius.
~	- F	1250 -	ARCTIC SHIKO alongside drillship to
· · · · ·		.250	pick up anchor buoy and pennets.
4		1400 -	ARCTIC SHIKO deploys anchor and buoy.
<sup>1</sup> te	;		ARCTIC SHIKO anchored 1/2 mile from
s.			NEDDRILL 2.
(5) (2)	e e		
July 30		\$ · ·	ARCTIC SHIKO on standby duty.
		4405	ADDRES CUTVO plantaide NEDEDITI 2
July 31		1125 -	ARCTIC SHIKO alongside NEDDRILL 2 transferring drillwater.
		1300 -	D.G. goes onto drillship to talk to the
**	1	1300 -	drilling superintendent, R. Carstairs
			(R.C.), about timetable for instrument
			deployments. R.C. said to hold off for
	$\phi^{0}$		a couple of days until Canterra office
			decided on a final position.
	* ************************************		ARCTIC SHIKO back on standby.
		2100 -	D.G. receives a call from T. May
	a a		wanting to know about the proposed
			position of the current meter mooring.

Ų

He said he would call his office and

straighten out the problem.

Augus	it 1
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### ARCTIC SHIKO on standby duty.

August 2

1130 - D.G. talked to weather observer, S. Rosenthall, on the rig about deployment of the current meters. No word as yet.

August 3

- 1400 D.G. was informed by D. McDonald on the NEDDRILL 2 that the current meters and waverider could be deployed as soon as the TOANUI arrives on location from Churchill.
- 1500 TOANUI arrives on location and moves alongside the drillship to offload containers.
- 1700 ARCTIC SHIKO moves alongside drillship to pick up containers and two new personnel.
- 1830 D.G. receives permission from NEDDRILL 2 to deploy waverider in the morning.

August 4

- 0800 D.G. and H.H. prepare waverider for deployment.
- 0830 D.G. talks to weather observer on the drillship to confirm operation of buoy.
- 0905 Buoy into the water, 339° at 1 nmi from NEDDRILL 2. Position: 59° 13.93'N, 88° 34.14'W.
- 0935 D.G. requests permission to deploy current meter and was told to standby for reply.
- 1430 Still no word on current meter deployment. ARCTIC SHIKO on standby.
- 0825 D.G. is informed that the SHIKO was released to deploy current meter at position B.
- 0830 D.G. and H.H. prepare mooring for deployment.
- 1150 Deployment site checked for water depth.
- 1250 Began deployment.
- 1320 Mooring was recovered again because the top float on the near-surface current meter buoy remained afloat.
- 1415 Mooring remeasured and water depths rechecked, all correct. One of the three floats were removed to allow the anchor to sink to the bottom.
- 1450 Began to redeploy current meter mooring.
- 1510 Stopped deployment to repair bent rotor on RCM-4, S/N 7940.

August 5



August 5 (cont'd) 1534 - Surface buoy into the water 112°T at 19 nmi from the NEDDRILL 2. 1540 - Headed back to the NEDDRILL 2. August 6 On standby at the NEDDRILL 2. August 7 On standby at the NEDDRILL 2. August 8 On standby at the NEDDRILL 2. August 9 0945 - ARCTIC SHIKO backloading at the NEDDRILL 2. 1015 - ARCTIC SHIKO enroute to Churchill. August 10 0250 - Alongside the dock in Churchill. August 11 Alongside the dock in Churchill. August 12 Alongside the dock in Churchill. August 13 1815 - Canterra representative came on board the ARCTIC SHIKO and advised D.G. and H.H. that they would be flying to the NEDDRILL 2 at 1930 to install a current meter profiling system. 1840 - Plane arrives for Winnipeg with profiling system and I. Webster (I.W.) on board. 2020 - D.G. and I.W. board helicopter for flight to NEDDRILL 2. " 2150 - Helicopter arrives at NEDDRILL 2. Too foggy to land, returned to Churchill. 2320 - Arrived back at Churchill. 2335 - D.G. and I.W. stay at the Arctic Inn for the night. H.H. stays on board the ARCTIC SHIKO. 0425 - D.G. and I.W. arrive at airport but it August 14 is still too foggy to fly. 1000 - Airport still fogged in. 1645 - D.S., H.H., and I.W. board helicopter for helicopter for flight to NEDDRILL 1825 - Arrive at NEDDRILL 2. 1900 - Began installing profiling system. 2000 - Winch in place ready to be welded. Calling it a day. August 15 0600 - Started working on current meter installation. 2050 - Installation completed and operating correctly.



9		
- 46	0645 -	Bogan profile no 1
August 16		Began profile no. 1.
		Finished profile no. 1.
and the state of	0900 -	D.G. and H.H. informed that they would
	fi de	be flying to Churchill on the next
		helicopter.
		Began profile no. 2.
		Finished profile no. 2.
	1620 -	D.G. and H.H. board helicopter for
		Churchill.
The state of the s	1740 -	Helicopter lands in Churchill.
	1800 -	D.G. and H.H. board plane for Winnipeg
		and connecting flights to Halifax and
	3 5	St. John's.
	ere T	
August 31	1535 -	W. Williams (W.W.) and H.H. depart St.
	3	John's airport enroute to Winnipeg.
R.		
September 1	1055 -	W.W. and H.H. depart Winnipeg airport
	4	for Churchill.
and the second of the second o		Arrived Churchill. Staying at Arctic
		Inn over night.
September 2	1030 -	Boarded helicopter for NEDDRILL 2:
		Arrived NEDDRILL 2.
		Boarded ARCTIC SHIKO.
		ARCTIC SHIKO given clearance to pull
		current meters in the morning.
	M	
September 3	0200	On location preparing to retrieve
		current meters.
	0900 -	Surface buoy on board.
		Lost RCM-4, S/N 7940. The line was
	- 7 7 7 7 3 m)	swep: into the propellor.
	1000 -	All gear on deck.
		Began instrument service and mooring
	- 1. A. 1.	repair.
	i 1930 -	Mooring has been repaired. Will deploy
		in the morning.
	The state of	**************************************
September 4	0700 -	W.W. called J. Dempsey (Dobrocky
Sebeswer 4		Seatech). It was decided to raise the
		near-surface current meter from 20m to
	4	10m.
	0800 -	Splicing extra section of line.
The state of the s		All gear ready for deployment. Will
	6.5	wait for satellite position at 1015 for
	£1	accurate positioning.
	1035 -	Began deployment at 54° 50.37'N,
	.0.112 =	87° 31.06'w.
	1119 -	Surface buoy into the water at
		59° 50.37'N, 87° 30.82'W. Groundline
		running at 090°T.
	1115 -	ARCTIC SHIKO enrouts to Churchill.
	. , , , , =	AND THE DITERS CITED OF THE CITED OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR



	A		ing the second	
	September	<b>, 5</b> , %	0730 -	ARCTIC SHIKO arrives Churchill.
	September			On standby in Churchill.
	Debiremper		G - G	or country the chief one
2.1	September	7	in the second of	On standby in Churchill.
	÷ -	**************************************	• 5	
	September	8 8 6	1040 -	ARCTIC SHIKO departs Churchill for
			or of the parties	NEDDRILL 2.
١		- No. of 1985		ARCTIC SHIKO ordered to standby at
			A STATE OF S	59° 05.2'N, 93° 02.9'W, until advised
			$\theta_A^{(n)}$	by Churchill office.
	September	9 " " " / "	1000 -	Proceeding to NEDDRILL 2.
	in the second	1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		On location, standing by the NEDDRILL
		57		2.
	7	; ·		
	September	10	5 5760 <b>→</b>	Alongside the NEDDRILL 2 offloading
	- <b></b>			fuel.
- 1	. 6"		1142 -	Proceeding to Netsig.
			the state of	1100cccamy co nomical
	September	A W S		Standing by current meter surface
	September		0230, -	
i,ª	77 .39		1242	buoy.
	r a			Nortech deploying positioning pingers.
	1		1330 =	All pingers into the water.
3			2000	
	September	12		Standing by the Netsig site.
	a di Maja K			Nortech deployed another pinger.
	14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 -		1200 -	Enroute to Churchill to take on fuel.
			0000	
	September	13.		ARCTIC SHIKO arrives Churchill.
,*	* * *	and the second	a 2233 -	ARCTIC SHIKO departs Churchill for
	9 M. M			NEDDRILL 2.
,	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )			
	September	141		Arrived NEDDRILL 2 location.
•		e		Request received from the NEDDRILL 2
				captain to retrieve waverider. The rig
	- W - "			plans to move on Monday.
				Waverider on board the ARCTIC SHIKO.
	- co	Branch Branch	1430 -	ARCTIC SHIKO enroute to the Netsig site
		4 9		to retrieve current meters.
	1 p. 4		- H	
	September	15	0805 -	Commenced retrieval of mooring.
	. #	₹. g - ₹.	0824 -	Surface line parted. Will wait until
	n			Fog lifts before using acoustic
- 5	3 <b>6</b> 2			release.
	. + <del>(\$</del> *	e i	1215 -	Interrogated acoustic release. Buoys
e,	14		The state of the s	spotted 200m off starboard bow.
		14.8		All gear on board.
.5		. *		Repairing broken surface line.
	1			NEDDRILL 2 arrives on location.



#### September 16

- 0730 ARCTIC SHIKO's crew pulled Nortech marker buoy out of the water.
- 1007 Waverider, S/N 68195-7, deployed at 0.5 nmi, 005°T from NEDDRILL 2.
- 1050 Alongside NEDDRILL 2. Current meter data tapes transferred for shipment to Churchill, then to British Columbia.

#### September 17

- 0800 SHIKO alongside the NEDDRILL 2 tranferring water and cement.
- 1345 Departed rig. Began preparing current meter mooring for deployment.
- 1500 Deploying current meter.
- 1545 Deployment completed. Surface buoy at 1.2 nmi, 355°T from the NEDDRILL 2.
- 2200 W.W. and H.H. transfer to the NEDDRILL 2 to catch helicopter to Churchill.

#### September 18

- 0300 Helicopter arrives at NEDDRILL 2. No room for Dobrocky Seatech technicians. Will have to stay all night.
- 1015 W.W. and H.H. load helicopter for Churchill and connecting flights to St. John's.

MEASUREMENT WHILE DAILLING
Well Report
for
Canterna Energy
Netsig N-0:
Neddrill II

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	į <del>e</del>	Surveys (Long Form)
		Directional Plots

#### OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

Well Operator Canterra Energy

Well Contractor Bawden Western

Rig Name/Number 🐃 Neddrill II

Well Name/Number Netsig N-01

M.W.D. Services Directional Survey From 598' to 5412'

Start Date Sept 15, 1935

Completion Date Oct 31, 1985

Number of Survey 36 (10 Surveys not stored on tape)

Hole Size 42" 42" 12 1/4" 8 1/2"

M.W.D. Costs 3 155,100 (pers day) 3,300.00

### M.W.D. EFFICIENCY REPORT

	Well Name	Netsi	n N-01, 1		
	Wall Locatio	\.	de se deservi		
	waii Eouaiic	(e)			
A)	Job Started S	Sept 15/35	5, Job Co.		
Ç).	Days on Location	0 -	100 47 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		or or other
0)	Days below Rotary	γ Table ν γ	21 g   1 g	t o to	
	Days Operating	ja ja	a Sample of	- <del> </del>	
	Days Stand-By (ch	e			
	Stand-Ry & balou	ि स्ताना स्टा Botacy ्री कि	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)		Service Control of th
ę,	(No charge days)	in the second se		9 7	en yezhoù an en en en en en en en en en en en en en
H )	M.W.D. Failure				
1 >	Non Computalog Ge induced failures				gotte and the second
Τ,	Downnole Failure	Days			Property of the second
e de la composition della composition della comp			The second secon	e entropy	THE STATE OF THE S
,	. A	e Span	44	*	
72	Overall Operating	Efficiency *	= (0 - J + )  D	100 = 081	<b>%</b>
	Overall Tool Effi	ciency	= D - (H -	I) k 100	95 %
16	To the second se	ž.	C		engal di Salah di Salah di Salah di Salah di Salah di Salah di Salah di Salah di Salah di Salah di Salah di Sa Salah di Salah

#### ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Sept 15/85	Drilling and Surveying 42°° hole from 598° - 734°
Sept 16/35	Drill 42'' hole to 870' P.O.O.H. to run 30'' casing.
Sept 17/35	Drill 12 1/4" hole from 870' to 1472. MWD failed at 970'. Drilling stopped due to gas bubbles on surface. Trip out to change to 17 1/2" bit. Failed MWD not replaced by company man's request.
Sept 18/95	Same tool down, P.O.O.H. to run casing.
Sept 19/85	On Standby.
Sept 20/85	Make up new B.H.A., change out MWO. Orilling and surveying.
Sept 21/85	Condition hole.
Sept 22/85	Cement and pressure test casing. MWD racked back.
Sept 23/85	Fishing and cementing. MWD racked back.
Sept 24/85	Pressure test and waiting on weather. MWD racked back.
	Waiting on weather. MWD racked back.
Sept 26/85	Waiting on weather. Pressure Test. MWD racked back.
Sept 27/85	Change out Pulser sub.  Drill Cement.  Drilling and surveying.
Sept 28/85	Orilling and surveying.
Sect 29/85	Drilling and surveying. P.O.O.H. Logging.
Sept 30/85	MWD on standby to run casing.
Oct 01/85	Standby.
Oct 02/85	Standby.

Ðεŧ	03/85	S 172'' MWD replaced with 6 172'' MWD make up new BHA.
		Drill cement (1,777 ft).
0ct	04/85.	MWD failed while drilling cement.
Oct	05/85	Same tool down, recorded 1 survey.
Oct	06/85	Waiting on Weatner.
Oct	07/85	Warting on Weather.
Oct	08/85	MWD tool string changed out on bititrip. Orilling and surveying.
Oct	<del></del>	Drilling and surveying. P.G.O.H. to change bit.
Oct	10/85	Orilling and surveying. P.O.O.H. to change bit.
0ct	11/85	Drilling and surveying.
Oct	12/85	Drilling and surveying.
Oct	13/95	Drilling and surveying. P.O.O.H. to change bit.
		T. O. O. T. T. C. Change Dr. V.
Qct	14/85	Drilling and surveying.
Oct	15/85	Changed MWD tool string on BIT trip. Orilling and surveying.
Oct	16/85	Orilling and surveying. P.O.O.H. lay out MWO, logging.
0ct	17/85	Rig down MWD.

FAILURE ANALYSIS

Sate

Failed / Pulled

Sept 1// Sept 18

Non Computalog Geanhart Ltd induced failure

Oct 04' Oct 05

Tool String P724, D45, E182/M95, B184 Tubulars PS950-15, EC950-09, EC950-08

Sas passed through our seals contaminating the pressure compensation system of Pulser P724. This expanded volume of oil "topped out" the pressure compensating piston resulting in a pressure unbalance restricting the valve from opening. The gas produced anerobic bacteria causing shorts to chassis on pulser 17-pin connector. Pulser was under pressure when dishassembled.

Tool String P624, 045, E182/M95, B184% Tubulars P5650-57, EC650-07, UDDL 298

Inspection in Pulser lab showed pulser-P674 to open valve to 0.050" which is only half the pre-set gap. When dismantled the valve possipper seal was surrounded by foreign materials. Pulser failured during drilling of dementshop.





SUMMARY SURVEY REPORT

Short Form Summary

of

Directional Surveys

# GEARHART INDUSTRIES, INC. MESE. MWDGP. 0185.00. CRT

### WELL REPORT

FIELD: NETSIG

WELL NO.: N-01

			<u></u>					
SURVEY NUMBER	RUN NUMBER	MEASURED DEPTH(F)	INCLINATION DEGREES	AZIMUTH DEG TRUE	TOTAL MAG FLUX	TOOL TEMP DEG C	DATE	TIME
o	O,	669. 20	. 92	64.42			TIE-IN	22: 6
1	1 .	705.20	1.63	.38	1.166	12.0	9-15-85	23:50
2	1	773.64	.62	92.30	1.173	12.0	9-16-85	1:13
3	1	831.00	. 55	178.63	1.173	» 13 <b>.</b> 0	9-16-85	5: 7
4	1	918.30	1.28	244.80	1.180	11.5	9-16-85	7:18
5	1	1428.00	.50	216.00	i e		9-18-85	2:31
6	3	1460.62	1.33	166.65	1.290	21.0	9-27-85	13:28
7	3	1505.02	. 85	121.15	1.239	18.0	9-28-85	17:55
8	3	1536.55	1.05	113.92	1.237	19.0	9-28-85	19:18
9	3	1568.15	. 38	i 127.42 🖫	1.236	20.0	9-28-85	20:45
10	3	1599.76	. 95	184.25	1.236	21.0	9-28-85	23:43
11	3	1661.00	.52	158.52	1.236	25.0	9-29-85	5: 4
12	4	1908.00	. 53	71.28	1.196	12.5	10- 5-85	18:57
13	5	2131.00	.77	177.77	1.238	12.5	10- 9-85	7:25
4	5	2161.00	. 98	161.22	1.196	14.0	10- 9-65	14:43
15	5	2227.69	. 82	147.37	1.196	14.5	10- 9-85	18:31
16	5	2406.00	. 38	36.45	1.197	15.0	10-10-85	4:E9
17	5	2490.00	1.35	113.77	1.195	14.5	10-10-85	16:30
18	5	2594.00	. 85	14.28	1.196	14.5	10-11-85	6:54
19	5	2699.00	. 48	161.23	1.194	17.0	10-11-85	19:12
20	5 5	2783.00	. 85	197.58	1.196	17.0	10-12-85	€:48
21	5	2856.00	1.15	49.18	1.195	18.0	10-12-85	21:35
22	5	2971.00	1.37	44.42	1.195	17.0	10-13-85	6:20
23	5	3097.00	1.38	15.25	1.195	17.0	10-14-85	€:45
≥4	5	3186.00	1.32	33.58	1.193	16.0	10-14-85	19:50
25	6	3314.00	.68	68.95	1.197	17.0	10-16-85	0:45
26	6	3377.00	1.35	56.15	1.197	17.5 <sub>/</sub>	10-16-85	
				A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		Control of the Contro	and the second s	

### SURVEY REPORT

Summary of Directional
Surveys

# GEARHART INDUSTRIES. INC. M256. MWDGF. 0185. 00. CRT

### WELL REPORT

FIELD: NETSIQ WELL NO.: N-01

PROPOSED DRIFT DIRECTION NO: 0E

SURVEY METHOD MC

	*****	*****	****	****	***	****	***
SURVEY NO.	o	1	2 *		4	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6
ELEC. NO.	182	182	182	182 -	182	<b>61</b>	61
MAG. NO.	95	95	95	95	95	24	24
DATE	TIE-IN	9-15-85	9-16-85	9-16-85	9-16-85	9-18-85	9-27-85
TIME	22: 6:23	23:50:32	1:13:36	5: 7:26	7:18: 0	2:31:39	13:28:14
Ma. DEPTH	669.20	705.20	773.64	831.00	918.30	1428.00	1480.82
DA OBSV.	0:55	1:38	0:37	0:33	1:17	0:30/	1:20
DD OBSV.	N64:25E	N 0:23E	587:42E	S 1:22E	S64:48W	936: OW	S13:21E
TOOL FACE	, OL	125R	176R	39L	170L		124R
COORD. NS	0.00N	. 64N	1.60N	1.31N	. 47N	3.765	4. 25s
COORD. EW	0.00E	.26E	.64E	.96E	.08E	6.39W	6.38W
T. V. D.	569.20	705.19	773.62	830.98	918.27	1427.91	1460.52
SECTION	0.00	.64	1.60	1.31	. 47	-3.76	-4.25
DOG LEG	0.00	1.48	1.77	. 81	1.18	.88	1.09
DL/100FT	0.00	4.12	2.58	1.41	1.35	.17	3,35
TEMP (C)		12.0	12.0	13.0	11.5	Top of the	21.0

## GEARHART INDUSTRIES, INC. M256. MWDGP. 0185.00. CRT



FIELD: NETSIQ WELL NO.: N-01

PROPOSED DRIFT DIRECTION " N O: OE

SURVEY METHOD MC

	****	****	*****	***	****	****	****
SURVEY N	o. 7	8	<b>9</b>	10	11	12	1/3
ELEC. N	0. 61	51	61	€1	61	182 📰	, <b>š</b> i
MAG. N	0. 24	* <b>24</b>	≘4	24	24	95	.≘4
DATE	9-28-85	9-28-85	9-28-85	9-28-85	9-29-85	10- 5-85	10- 9-85
ME	17:55:19	19:18: 6	20:45:42	23:43:42	5: 4:49	18:57: 3	7:25:29
DEPT	H 1505.02	1536.55	1568.15	1599.76	1661.00	1908.00	2131.00
DA OBSV.	0:51	1: 3	0:23	0:57	0:31	0:32	0:46
DD OBSV.	S58:51E	566: 5E	S52:35£	S 4:15W	521:29E	N71:17E	S 2:14E
TOOL FAC	E 83R	121R	22R	64L	73L	1458	581
COORD. N	s 4.93s	5.175	5.359	5.685	€. 455	7.12S	e. 29S
COORD. E	ม 5. 98ผ	5.51W	5.16W	5. 09W	5. 03W	3. 52W	2.47W
T.V.D.	1504.91	1535.44	1568.04	1599.65	1660.88	1907.87	2130.86
SECTION	-4.93	-5.17	-5. 35	-5.68	-6.45	-7.12	-8, 29
DOG LEG	. 97	* .23.	.67	. 82	.55	. 73	1.05
DL/100FT	2.18	.74	2.14	2.58	. 89	. 30	. 47
TEMP (C	) 18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	25.0	-18,5	12.5

# GEARHART INDUSTRIES, INC. M256. MWDGP. 0185. 00. CRT

### WELL REPORT

FIELD: NETSIQ

WELL NO.: N-01

PROPOSED DRIFT DIRECTION

N 0: 0E

SURVEY METHOD

MC

	****	*****	****	****	****	*****	****
SURVEY NO.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ELEC. NO.	61	61	61	€1	٤i	<b>61</b>	61
MAG. NO.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
DATE	10- 9-85	10- 9-85	10-10-85	10-10-85	10-11-85	10-11-85	10-12-85
TIME	14:42:57	18:31:28	4:29:34	16:30:50	6:54:16	19:12:38	6:48:36
DEPTH	2161.00	2227.69	2406,00	2490.00	2594.00	2699.00	2783.00
DA OBSV.	0:59	0:49		1:21	0:51	0:29	0:51
DD OBSV.	S18:47E	_532:38E	N36:27E	$\mathcal{B}$	**	S18:46E	S17:35W
TOOL FACE	. 4L	50R	135L	ວຶ່ <sub>ຼ</sub> ້ 57L		117L	1 1 1
COORD. NS	8.745	<sup>^</sup> 9. 69s	10.275	10.445	10.185	<sup>⊝</sup> ° 9.86S	10.805
COORD. EW	2.38W	1.94W	.88W	30E.	1.52E	o 1.85E	1.78E
T. V. D.	2160.86	<sup>2</sup> 2227.54	z‱5. 85	2489.84	ຸຂ593. 83	2698.82	2782.82
SECTION	-8.74	-9.69	-10.27	-10.44	-10.18	-9.86	-10.80
DOG LEG	. 34	.27	1.04		1.71	် ၂၂၀	.55
DL/100FT	1.12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 58	1.58	1.65	1.23	.65
TEMP (C)	14.0	14.5	3 15.0	ូ14. 5	14.5	17.0	17.0

# GEARHART INDUSTRIES, INC. M856, MWDGP, 0185, 00, CRT

### WELL REPORT

FIELD: NETSIQ

WELL NO. : N-01

PROPOSED DRIFT DIRECTION

N 0: 0E

SURVEY METHOD

MC

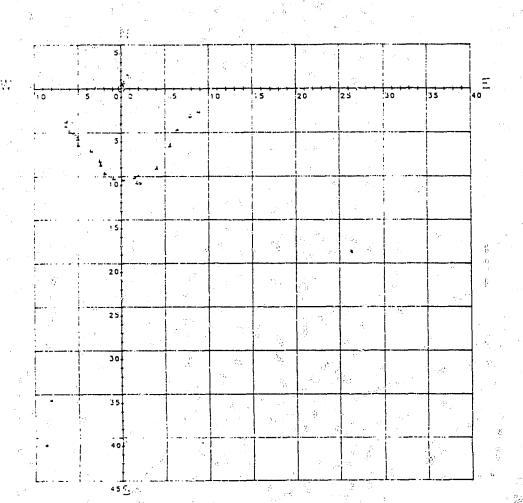
	4	******	****	*****	*****	*****	*****
SURVEY N	٧٥.	21	22	23	<u>4</u> 24	25 g	26
ELEC. N	٧٥.	61	61	61	61	182	182 🐇
MAG. N	٧٥.	24	24	24	24 <sup>%</sup>	95	<b>95</b>
DATE		10-12-85	10-13-85	10-14-85	10-14-85	10-16-85	10-16-85
ME		21:35:43	6:20:36	6:45:19	19:50:32	0:45: 0	8:22:44
DEPT	ГΗ	2856.00	2971.00	3097.00	3186.00		3377.00
DA OBSV.		1: 9	1:22	1:23	1:19	0:41	1:21
DD OBSV.	•	N49:11E	N44:25E	N15:15E	N33:35E	% N68:57E	N56: 9E
TOOL FAC	CE	127L	109L	138L	138L	168R	84L
COORD. N	<b>VS</b>	10.835	9.095	6.54S	₹ .4.65S	3. 158	2.605
COORD. E	ΞW	2.18E	4.02E	5.47E	€. 32€	7.85E	8.83E
T. V. D.		2855.81	2970.78	3096.75	3185.73	3313.71	3376.70
SECTION		-10.83	-9.09	-6.54	4.65	-3.15	-2.60
DOG LEG		1.94	. 25	.69	. 44	. 85	the grant of the second of the second
DL/100FT	Γ	2.66	ુ .ટટ	. 55	. 49	.67	(1.13)
TEMP (C	2)	18.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	17.0	<sup>3</sup> 17.5

each of the following plots:

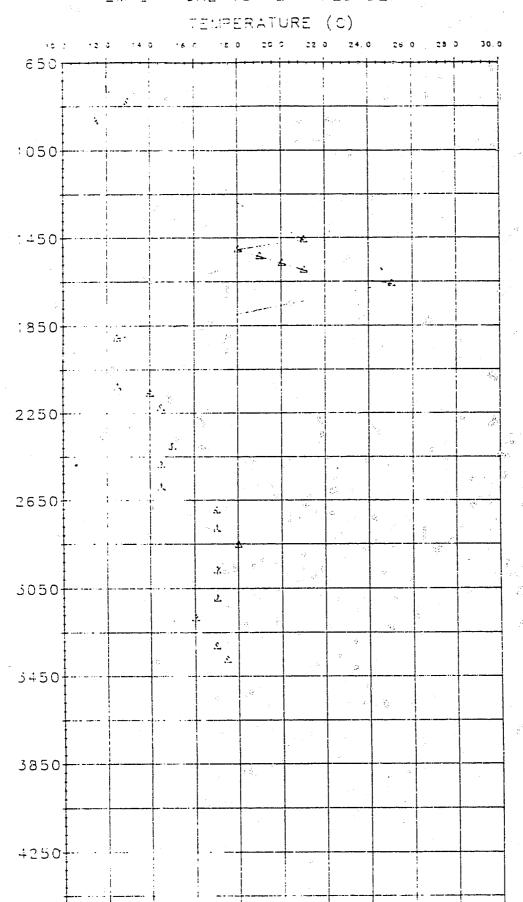
INCLINATION VS DEPTH

TEMPERATURE MS DEPTH (static

### CAMTERRA ENERGY LTD. NETSIQ N=01 PLAN VIEW - E& W VS NO&SO



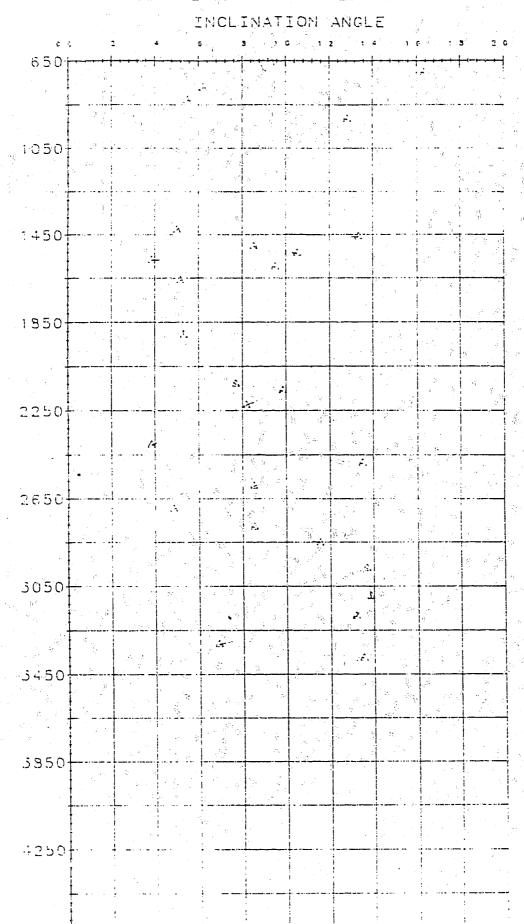
# CANTERRA ENERGY LTD "ETSIG N-01" TEMPERATURE VS MEASURED DEPTH PLOT



HIGHOLD DEPTH

TANTERSA EMERGA LID NETSIG MAGI

INCLINATION WS MEASURED DEPTH PLOT

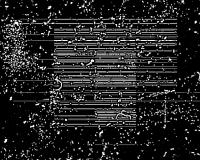


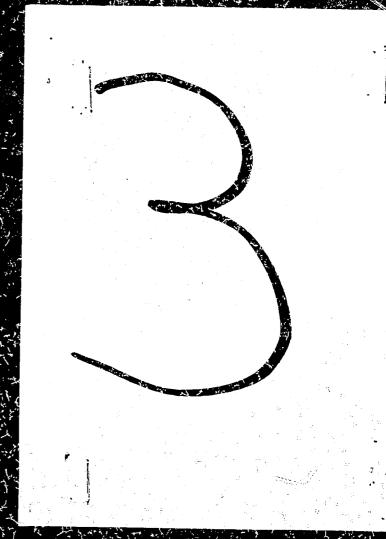
ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIQ N-01

Lat. 59°50'48.06"N Long. 87°30'59.92"W

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

8710-655-1-2







# OTTAWA COPY

Lat. 59°51'N Long. 87°31'W

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS

ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION DU PÉTROLE ET DU

GAZ DES CERSES, DE CANADA

NOV 12 1905

ENGINEERING AND CONTROL 58ANCH TECHNIQUE ET DU CONTROLE

### INDEX

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Pertinent Well Data	• • • • •	• • • •			**************************************		130 (9) 130 (9)
Geological Markers		THE STATE OF THE S	Solver A		* ************************************	• 7	2
Repeat Formation Tests					and Self of the se		3
Daily Drilling Progress					Gr		6
Surveys		**************************************					16
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Geological Summary			₹60 \$40,	o the	and the second	* ************************************	26
Sample Description		* . ** *	# / # /	ф ; <sub>ў</sub>	·	्रांकि र्युं जनकि • संस्थ	30 (*) 30 (*)

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### PERTINENT WELL DATA

Name: ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-01 Licence No:

Location: Lat. 59°50'48.06"N Long. 87°30'59.92"W

Operator: Canterra Energy Ltd.

Drilling Contractor: Drillship Nedrill 2

Well Status: Tight Hole

Hole Size: 42" to 265.2 m;  $17\frac{1}{2}$ " to 448.8 m;  $12\frac{1}{4}$ " to 541.5 m;  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " to T.D.

Surface Casing: 30" landed at 259.2 m

Other Casing: 13 3/8" landed at 436.8 m; 9 5/8" landed at 541.5 m

Spud Date: September 9, 1985 Rig Release:

Elevations: Water Depth: 199.3 m K.B.: 13.4 m

Total Depth: 1040.0 m driller; 1038.0 m logger

Cored Intervals: Sidewall Cores at Selected Intervals

ogs Run:	Туре	Interval	<u>Scale</u>
Run #1	DLL-MSFL-GR	541.0 - 436.0 m	1:600/1:240
e.	CNL-LDT-NGT-GR	541.0 - 436.0 m	1:240
	CNL-GR Only	436.0 - 205 m	1:240
	DDBHC Long Spacing Sonic	541.0 - 436.0 m	1:600/1:240
Run #2	DLL-MSFL-GR	1038.0 - 532.0 m	1:600/1:240
	CNL-LDT-NGT-GR	1038.0 - 532.0 m	1:240
	DISFL	1038.0 - 532.0 m	1:600/1:240
9	Long Spacing Sonic	1038.0 - 532.0 m	1;600/1:240
	Stratigraphic Dipmeter	1038.0 - 532.0 m	1:240
10 mm 10 mm	Repeat Formation Tests	Selected Points	
	Core Sample Taker WST	66 cores at selected poi	nts

 $\mathcal{G}$ 

GEGLOGICAL MARKERS		Water Depth	n: 199.3 m	K.B.: 13.4 m
Formation	Sample Top	Subsea (Sample)	Log Top	Subsea (Log)
Midbay				en Agenta. Participante de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la c
Walrus?	501	9 <b>– 488</b>	500.5	- 487.1
Ekwan River?	648	- 635	646.5?	- 633.1
Granite Wash	1007	- 994	1005.0	- 991.6
PreCambrian	1010	- 997	1009.0	- 995.6
T.D.	1040	-1027	1038.0	-1024/6

### REPEAT FORMATION TESTS

## LOG RUN #2

No.	Depth (m)	Initial Hydrostatic (kPa)	Final Hydrostatic (kPa)	Perm.	<u>Seat</u>	Remarks
1	542	9574	9574	No	Yes	Tight
2	545.5	9636	9643	No	Yes	Tight
3	565	9974	9960	No	Yes	Tight <sub>s</sub> * A Charles
4	561	9905	9898	Yes	Yes	Good Perm.
5	569	10036	10043	<b>3</b>	No	No seat
6	568.9	10036	10029	No	Yes	Tight
7	575	10146	10105	Yes	Yes	Good Perm.
8	579	10181	10160	Yes	Yes	Segregated sample #1
9	582	10215	10215	Yes	Yes	Good test
10	590	10360	10360	Yes	Yes	Good test
11	601.5	10560	10560	No	Yes	Poor Perm.
12	607.5	10664	10657	No	Yes	Tight
13	611.5	10753	10739	No	Yes	Poor Perm.
14	622	10939	10939	Yes	Yes	Good test
15	625	10995	3°		No	No seat
16	627	11022	11022	Yes	Yes	Plugging: good perm.
<b>₹17</b>	631 4	11,091	11084	Yes	Yes "	Plugging: good perm.
18	625.2	10995	10995	Yes	Yes	Plugging: good perm.
19	664	11732	11698	Yes	Yes	Fair perm.
20	665.5	11732	11725	Yes	Yes	Good
21	696.5	12270	12263	No	Yes	Tight
22	697.0	12284	#12284	No	Yes	Tight
23	707.5	12470	12470	No	Yes	Tight
24	713	1 2 5 4 6	12511	Yes	Yes	Fair perm.

No.	Depth (m)	Initial Hydrostatic (kPa)	Final Hydrostatic (kPa)	Perm.	Seat	Remarks
25	713	1 251 1	12511	Yes	Yes	Fair perm.
26	723.5	12704	12725	No	Yes	Tight so
27	728.5	12822	12808	Yes	Yes	Plugging: good perm.
28				42		$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$
29	730.5	12842	12835	Yes	Yes	Plugging: good perm.
30	735.5	12918	12918	Yes	Yes	Segregated sample #2
31	743	13042	13042	Yes	Yes	Plugging: good perm.
32	751	<b>13180</b>	13173	Yes	Yes	Charged: good perm.
33	753.5	1 3235	13242	Yes	Yes	Good perm.
34	767	13463	13463	No s	Yes	Tight
35	793	1 3932	13911.5		Yes	Tight
36	786.5	13801	13808	No	Yes	Tight 🌼
37	834.5	14663	14667	No	Yes	Tight
38	854.5	15021	Q	z. <b>5</b>	No	No seat
39	854.2	15014	15007	Yes	Yes	Good perm.
40	861	15118	15138	· ·	No	No Geat
41	861.1	15138	×15118	No was	Yes	Tight
42	887.5	15580	15580	No 🕝	Yes	Tight see the second se
43	893.6	15690	15697		Yes	Tight
44	893.6	15690	15690	No	Yes	Tight
45	907.5	15759	15745	No	Yes	Tight
46	970.5	17041	17034	?	Yes	Fair perm.
47	973.5	17096	° 17103	No'	Yes	Tight
48	1007	17710	17731	No	No	No seat
49	1007.1	17731	17710	No	Yes	Poor perm.

No.	Depth (m)	Initial Hydrostatic (kPa)	Final Hydrostatic (kPa)	Perm.	Seat	Remarks
50	1013.5	17827	17841	No	Yes	Tight
51	1020.5	17972	17958	No	Yes	Tight
52	854.2	1 5021	14945	Yes?	Yes	Segregated Sample #3

### Segretated Sample #1 @ 579 m

- Rec. 10.4 lit (2 3/4 gal) mud filtrate and form. water 850 psi Resistivity = .0577 @ 17°C
- Rec. 3.8 lit (1 gal) mud filtrate and form. water 850 psi Resistitivy = 0.563 @ 19°C

### Segregated Sample #2 @ 735.5 m

- Rec. 10.4 lit (2 3/4 gal) mud filtrate and form. water
   0 psi Resistivity .0547 @ 18°C
- Rec. 3.8 lit (1 gal) mud filtrate and form. water 0 psi Resistivity .0596 @ 13°C

### Segregated Sample #3 @ 854.2 m

- Rec. 10.4 lit (2 3/4 gal) mud and mud filtrate 1400 psi Resistivity .0796 @ 20°C
- Rec. 3.8 lit (1 gal) filtrate and form. water 1400 psi Resistivity .0561 @ 16℃

#### DAILY DRILLING PROGRESS

1045 - 1630 hrs: Underway to Netsig location from Beluga September 15. 1630 - 2000 hrs: Position rig over location 2000 - 2030 hrs: Run in hole with bottom hole assembly; tag sea bed at 698' (212.8 m) KB (654' 199.3 m) water depth 2030 - 2200 hrs: Space out drill string; attempt to jet in (unsuccessful-seabed too hard) Respace out to drill 2200 - 2400 hrs: Spud and drill 1067 mm hole 213 to 224 m September 16 0600 hrs depth: 262 m 0000 - 0500 hrs: Drill and open 1067 mm hole 224 to 262 m 0500 - 0600 hrs: Spot 300 bbls high viscosity mud; pull out of hole to 20' below sea floor 0600 - 0700 hrs: Run in hole to 255 m, drilled fill to T.D. 0700 - 0830 hrs: Circulate, spot 300 bbls high viscosity mud, make wiper trip to sea bed, run in hole, clean 3 m to bottom 0830 - 1000 hrs: Drill 262 - 265 m 1000 - 1230 hrs: Pump 500 bbls high viscosity mud, pull out of hole hand GRA on slings in moonpool 1230 - 1830 hrs: Run 30" casing; make up stinger and landing string, latch into GRA - re-enter hole, circulate and work casing from 248 - 261 m, 30" shoe at 261 m 1850 - 2000 hrs: Cement 30" casing 2000 - 2130 hrs; Release 30" running tool, retrieve bluebird, pull out of hole with landing string and stinger 2130 - 2400 hrs: Wait on cement (lay down 26" bit and 42" hole opener) September 17 0600 hrs depth: 265 m 0000 - 0300 hrs: Wait on cement 0300 - 0430 hrs: Make up Bit #2, run in hole to 204 m 0430 - 0530 hrs: Re-enter well with external TV camera 0530 - 0700 hrs: Run in hole, tag top of cement at 255 m, wash and ream cement; drill out shoe a t 260.6 m; ream to 265 m 0700 - 1330 hrs: Drill 311 mm pilot hole 265 to 448.7 m 1730 - 2030 hrs: Gas bubbles observed on starboard side of ship; stopped drilling and ran external TV on ROV to observe wellhead. Well flowing, gas percolating to surface (surface appearance very small bubbles with slight water color change). Spot 150 bbls 12 ppg mud - observe well - still flowing

2030 - 2230 hrs: Drop survey, pull out of hole

2230 - 2400 hrs: Make up 444 mm bit #3, run in hole

September 18 0600 hrs depth: 323 m 0000 - 0300 hrs: Run in hole with Bit #3 (1 hr cut and slip line) 0300 - 1100 hrs: Open 311 mm hole to 444 mm, 255 to 449 m, spot 150 bbls high viscosity mud 1100 - 1200 hrs: Wiper trip, 15 m fill on bottom 1200 - 1230 hrs: Circulate bottoms up, pump 600 bbls high viscosity mud 1230 - 1430 hrs: Pull out of hole 1430 - 2130 hrs: Rig up to and run 13 3/8" casing (with 20" cross-over) shoe at 436.8 m 2130 - 2330 hrs: Cement casing 2330 - 2400 hrs: Release running tool and lay down cement kelly September 19 0600 hrs depth: 449 m 0000 - 0200 hrs: Pull out of hole with running tool 0200 - 0500 hrs: Rig up to run BOP's and skid BOP's into moonpool 0500 - 0630 hrs: Wait on weather 0630 - 1930 hrs: Run BOP's, position rig and land on wellhead 1930 - 2030 hrs: Install junction boxes on pod reels, latch onto wellhead 2030 - 2230 hrs: Install diverter; lay down BOP running equipment 2230 - 2330 hrs: Make up BOP test tools, run in hole 2330 - 2400 hrs: Test BOP's September 20 0600 hrs depth: 449 m 0000 - 0430 hrs: Test BOP's 0430 - 0800 hrs: Test kelly cocks, etc. run wear bushings 0800 - 1400 hrs: Run in hole with Bit #4 1400 - 1630 hrs: Tag cement at 496 m, drill out shoe at 436.8 m displace to 9.8 ppg mud 1630 - 1700 hrs: Drill 311 mm hole to 453 m 1700 - 1730 hrs: Perform formation leak off test 1730 - 1800 hrs: Drill to 463.3 m 1800 - 2030 hrs: Took kick - recorded 160 bbls (CaCl, water) but fluid to surface in 2 min. estimated greater than 275 bbls (annulus volume). Shut in well and observe: SIDPP 400 psi, SICP 235 psi calculated kill mud weight at 15.0 ppg 2030 - 2200 hrs: Killed well with 15.0 ppg mud, circulated riser to 15 ppg mud 2200 - 2400 hrs: Riser level dropped 25 bbls. fill with 15 ppg mud, recalculated kill mud weight at 14 ppg.

Displace riser to 14 ppg, open rams - annulus still dropping, fill with 13 bbls 14 ppg mud,

33 bbls 10 ppg mud - well stabilized

September 21

0600 hrs depth: 463 m

0000 - 0400 hrs: Attempt to re-establish circulation with annulus static (unsuccessful) hole standing full but

losing to formation when pumping

9400 - 0500 hrs: Pump lost circulation material pill No. 1, rest

hole; attempt to circulate 14 ppg mud - 80 bbls

pumped; 20 bbls returned

0500 - 0700 hrs: Pump lost circulation pill No. 2: displace riser with 13.5 ppg mud, 70 bbls pumped; lost

22 bbls

0700 - 0900 hrs: Pull 3 stands, circulate, lost 48 bbls - well

flowed over diverter

0900 - 1200 hrs: Close well in: SIDPP 125 psi, SICP 200 psi, kill well with 14 ppg mud, displace riser

to 13.5 ppg

1200 - 1500 hrs: Pump diesel/gel "gunk" plug with bit at 391 m 1600 - 1930 hrs: Pipe sticking, try to run in hole, took weight at 422 m, work pipe and ciruclate (pumped

away 300 bbls)

1930 - 2100 hrs: Pull out of hole at 340 m, took kick (45 bbls) shut well in, kill with driller's method.

Circulate 14 ppg mud with choke wide open

to maintain circulation

2100 - 2300 hrs: Open well, still flowing; shut in and "bullhead"
200 bbls 14 ppg mud via kill line, open
well - still flowing, pull to above BOP's,

close shear rams

2300 - 2400 hrs: Pull out of hole (evidence of gunk plug all the way up heavy weight drill pipe indicates possible leak at top of casing). DP computer indicates BOP stack turning with ship - confirmed by observation of goosenecks on

slip joint outer barrel

September 22

0600 hrs depth: 463 m

0000 - 0200 hrs: Pull out of hole with shear rams closed; monitor well through kill line: SICP 200 psi, stand back drill collars

0200 - 0300 hrs: Run in hole open ended with drill pipe inside BOP's, displace riser to 14.0 ppg

0300 - 0400 hrs: Pump 140 bbls 14.0 ppg mud down kill line, SICP dropped to 0 psi

0400 - 0500 hrs: Open shear rams - lose returns, fill annulus with trip tank, run in hole to 463 m, pump 10 bbls - no returns

0500 - 0700 hrs: Rig up and spot 58 bbls cement on bottom
(11 bbls mud returns while cementing)

0700 - 0730 hrs: Pull out of hole to 305 m, pump 8 bbls mud, losing returns, then start to gain returns

0730 - 0800 hrs: Close annular - squeeze 14 bbls 14.0 ppg mud 0800 - 0830 hrs: Open annular - pull out of hole with drill cont. string, well static (no flow, no losses) 0830 - 1030 hrs: Wait on cement, lay down 100 collars 1030 - 1200 hrs: Make up Retrievable test, treat and squeeze packer, run in hole, would not go past 13 3/8" x 20" cross-over swedge 7200 - 1230 hrs: Pull out of hole with RTTS 1230 - 1900 hrs: Rig up Schlumberger, run Cement Bond log, 4-arm Caliper log and Gauge ring, rig down Results: CBL good bonding except top 2 ioints 13 3/8" casing. Caliper and Gauge Ring: casing okay 1900 - 2030 hrs: Run in hole with RTTS, not able to pass cross-over swedge, RTTS backed off, fish in hole 2551 long 2030 - 2130 hrs: Pull out of hole, check box, run in with same 2130 - 2230 hrs: Work on fish, not able to tie in (top of fish at 215 m in 20" casing), pull out of hole 2230 - 2330 hrs: Retrieve ball joint wear bushing 2330 - 2400 hrs: Run in hole with round cross-over sub and centralizing WBRT 0600 hrs depth: 463 m September 23 0000 - 0300 hrs: Run in hole, try to screw into fish, pull out of hole, lay down fishing assembly 0300 - 0730 hrs: Make up new assembly, run into hole, screw into fish, pull out of hole, recover fish 0730 - 0830 hrs: Run ball joint wear bushing 0830 - 1030 hrs: Make up 311 mm bit and bottom hole assembly, run in hole to 463 m, no cement 1030 - 1330 hrs: Circulate with full returns (14 ppg mud); emonitor hole on trip tank prior to trip  $(\frac{1}{2} hr)$ static, pull out of hole 1330 - 1500 hrs: Run in hole open ended drill pipe, circulate bottoms up 1500 - 1600 hrs: Mix 58 bbls cement 16.3 ppg; spot in well 1600 - 1700 hrs: Pull out of hole above shear rams; squeeze 25 bbls cement 1700 - 1930 hrs: Wait on cement, clean out BOP's 1930 - 2030 hrs: Pull out of hole and retrieve ball joint wear bushin 2030 - 2130 hrs: Run in hole with 13 3/8" cup tester 2130 - 2200 hrs: Set tester at 244 m, test 205-244 m, 1000 psi, no bleed oif

2200 - 2300 hrs: Pull out of hole with cup tester

2300 - 2400 hrs: Wait on cement

September 24 0600 hrs depth: 463 m 0000 - 0100 hrs: Pressure test casing and cement to 1700 psi, bled back to 1200 psi in 10 min 0100 - 0230 hrs: Run in hole open ended, tag cement at 416 m, break circulation, pull out of hole above shear rams 0230 - 0300 hrs: Pressure test casing and cement to 1700 psi, bled back to 1300 psi in 10 min 0300 - 2400 hrs: Wait on weather, displace riser to seawater and rig up to disconnect if required September 25 0600 hrs depth: 463 m 0000 - 2400 hrs: Wait on weather (riser displaced with seawater) September 26 0600 hrs depth: 463 m 0000 - 0600 hrs: Wait on weather 0600 - 0830 hrs: Rig down spider and diverter running tool, run in hole with wear bushing running tool, displace riser to 14.0 ppg, retrieve wear bushing 0830 - 1200 hrs: Make up BOP test string and run in hole 1200 - 1400 hrs: Pressure test kill line, shear rams - ok 1400 - 1530 hrs: Retrieve test plug 1530 - 1630 hrs: Test 13 3/8" casing, shear rams, cement plug okay 1630 - 2030 hrs: Run in test tool, pressure test rams, valves, annular on yellow pod, function test blue pod - okay, pull out with test tool 2030 - 2200 hrs: Run in hole with RTTS packer to 219 m and test - okay, pull out of hole 2200 - 2400 hrs: Set wellhead wear bushing; run in hole with ball joint wear bushing September 27 0600 hrs depth: 463 m 0000 - 0130 hrs: Run ball joint wear bushing 0130 - 0500 hrs: Make up 311 mm bit and bottom hole assembly, run in hole to 400 m 0500 - 1500 hrs: Ream cement 400-417 m, firm cement 417-452 m, ream and re-ream cement to 463 m 1500 - 1800 hrs: Drill 311 mm hole to 477 m, mud wt 14.0 ppg 1800 - 2130 hrs: Took kick - shut well in SIDPP 80 psi, SICPP 110 psi, pit gain 23 bbls, mix and kill well with 15.0 ppg mud, lost returns, open choke, losses 16 bbls, displace riser to 15 ppg open BOP's try to establish circulation, lost 20 bbls

2130 - 2300 hrs: Pull up to 453 m and pump and squeeze 65 bbls
11.5 ppg diesel-gel slurry

2300 - 2330 hrs: Open well and circulate full returns

2330 - 2400 hrs: Condition mud

0800 hrs depth: 480 m September 28 0000 - 0300 hrs: Condition mud to 15.0 ppg 0300 - 0500 hrs: Ream and clean 436 to 446 m 0500 - 0530 hrs: Circulate bottoms up 0530 - 0700 hrs: Drill to 483 m, lost returns 0700 - 0800 hrs: Pull 4 singles, close rams, reduce mud weight to 14.5 ppg in riser 0800 - 0830 hrs: Open pipe rams and monitor hole, losses 600 bbls/min. 0830 - 1100 hrs: Rig up to and mix and pump 65 bbis diesel-gel gunk squeeze 1100 - 1500 hrs: Circulate at 436 m, reduce mud wt. and build volume at 14.5 ppg 1500 - 1730 hrs: Ream and clean diesel-gel gunk 411-483 m 1730 - 2400 hrs: Drill to 514 m September 29 0600 hrs depth: 537 m 0000 - 0630 hrs: Drill 311 mm hole to 541 m 0630 - 0800 hrs: Circulate bottoms up (½ hr) wiper trip to casing shoe 0800 - 0900 hrs: Circulate (no fill) 0900 - 1130 hrs: Pull out of hole to log (no drag) 1130 - 1930 hrs: Rig up Schlumberger and run: DLE-MSFL-GR, CNL-LDT-NGT-GR, DDBHC Long Spacing Sonic, rig down loggers 1930 - 2200 hrs: Make up casing hanger 2200 - 2400 hrs: Retrieve ball joint and wellhead wear bushing September 30 0600 hrs depth: 541.5 m 0000 - 0230 hrs: Make up bottom hole assembly and run in to 541 m 0230 - 0300 hrs: Circulate bottoms up 0300 - 0530 hrs: Pull out of hole with bit 0530 - 1130 hrs: Rig up and run 9 5/8" casing (25 joints); shoe at 533.4 m 1130 - 1200 hrs: Land shoe, lost circulation 1200 - 1300 hrs: Re-land casing, attempt to circulate, no circulation 1300 - 1430 hrs; Mix and pump cement, drop Dart, displace 13 bbls with cementer, shear wiper plug, displace with rig pumps, bump plug, partial returns while cementing 50 bbls cement up annulus of casing 1430 - 1530 hrs: Circulate through kill line, check for cement above wellhead housing, release landing string, circulate and flush BOP stack 1530 - 1630 hrs: Lay down cementing kelly, pull out with running 1630 - 2200 hrs: Run Schlumberger collar locator and temperature 2200 - 2400 hrs: Run in hole, release pack-off, pull out of hole

0600 hrs depth: 541.5 m October 1 0000 - 0630 hrs: Cement 9 5/8" casing from the top via F.O. 0630 - 0730 hrs: Pull out of hole with cement string 0730 - 1030 hrs: Makeup casing hanger running tool, run in hole with and set pack-off, pressure test, pull out of hole, flush stack kill and choke lines 1030 - 1230 hrs: Run in hole with wash-sub, tag cement at 247 m, displace to seawater, wash BOP stack and function test rams, pull out of hole with wash sub 1230 - 1300 hrs: Flush choke/kill lines, diverter lines, manifold 1300 - 1400 hrs: Rig up to pull BOP stack 1400 - 1600 hrs: Lay down diverter, close slip joint 1600 - 2400 hrs: Disconnect and pull BOP stack and place in BOP slot October 2 0600 hrs depth: 541.5 m 0000 - 1000 hrs: Disconnect support tension ring, break down, clean, repack, reconnect tension wires, function test BOP's on yellow and blue pods 1000 - 2400 hrs: Skid stack under rotary table, run BOP stack and marine riser (run ROV to check wellhead), position BOP stack over wellhead and reconnect October 3 0600 hrs depth: 541.5 m 6000 - 0030 hrs: Hook up diverter 0030 - 0900 hrs: Run in with BOP test tool, pressure test BOP stack, choke and kill lines, pull out with test tool 0900 - 1000 hrs: Pressure test surface equipment 1000 - 1800 hrs: Lay down 81 bottom hole assembly 1800 - 2300 hrs: Pick up and run 64" bottom hole assembly 2300 - 2330 hrs: Tagged top of cement plug at 246.9 m, drill out 246.9 to 250.8 m 2330 - 2400 hrs: Continue running 64" bottom hole assembly October 4 0600 hrs depth: 541.5 m 0000 - 0200 hrs: Make up bottom hole assembly, run in hole 0200 - 0300 hrs: Displace casing and riser to 12.1 ppg mud 0300 - 0330 hrs: Pressure test casing (okay) 0330 - 0830 hrs: Drill float and cement 0830 - 0930 hrs: Take SCR and circulate manifold 0930 - 1000 hrs: Drill out shoe, clean rathole to 541.5 m 1000 - 1030 hrs: Drill 216 mm hole 541.5 to 542 m 1030 - 1200 hrs: Circulate, take formation leak off test (no leak off at equivalent mud weight of 21 ppg) 1200 - 1230 hrs: Drill to 543.2 m, take kick, shut well in, pit gain 6 bbls, SIDPP 300 psi, SICP 275 psi

1230 - 1330 hrs: Monitor well, increase mud wt. to 15 ppg

wt. to 14.3 ppg

1330 - 1500 hrs: Kill well (wait and weight method)-lose 16 bbls

mud, displace riser to 15 ppg, decrease mud

October 4

1500 - 1630 hrs: Displace riser to 14.3 ppg

cont.

1630 - 1800 hrs: Open well, circulate 14.0 ppg at 30 SPM 1800 - 2100 hrs: Build volume at 14.3 ppg, circulate hole

2100 - 2400 hrs: Drill 543.2 to 553 m (full returns)

October 5

0600 hrs depth: 589 m

0000 - 0300 hrs: Drill 216 mm hole to 578 m

0300 - 0400 hrs: Circulate bottoms up

0400 - 0530 hrs: Drill to 589 m, well flowing

0530 - 1300 hrs: Flow check well and shut in SIDPP 0 psi,

SICP 160 psi, pit gain 6 bbls, circulate out (driller's method), variable ram closed, riser bubbling, displace riser, variable ram leaking, mud wt. 14.4 ppg, shut in well. Displace riser to 14.5 ppg, kill well below rams with 14.5 ppg. Open well - still flowing, shut in well and displace riser and hole under rams

to 14.7 ppg

1300 - 1330 hrs: Open well, check for flow, circulate 15 55 SPM 1330 - 1930 hrs: Drill to 610 m, flow check at 590 m and 592 m

1930 - 2200 hrs: Pull out of hole due to storm

2200 - 2300 hrs: Run in hole open ended, displace riser to sea

water, pull out of hole

2300 - 2400 hrs: Wait on weather, rig up spider and diverter running tool, disconnect lower marine riser

package.

October 6

0600 hrs depth: 610 m

0000 - 2400 hrs: Wait on weather

October 7

0600 hrs depth: 610 m

0000 - 1000 hrs: Wait on weather

1000 - 1230 hrs: Run in hole with drill pipe, pull out with

ball joint wear bushing

1230 - 1400 hrs: Rig up for landing, LMRP, run TV

1400 - 1800 hrs: Land LMRP and latch to BOP stack, change

ship heading for pin locator-unable to turn

LMRP, pull TV

1800 - 1900 hrs: Rig up diverter and jump ROV

1900 - 2100 hrs: Make up slip joint torque tool and torque

riser, not able to turn LMRP

2100 - 2230 hrs: Change to swivel assembly torque tool, run in

hole, apply torque to swivel (not able to

turn), pull out of hole, unlatch LMRP

2230 - 2400 hrs: Rig up for landing LMRP with ROV camera

October 8 0600 hrs depth: 610 m 0000 - 0100 hrs: Position rig and land LMRP, line up pin locator 0100 - 0200 hrs: Run in hole with drill pipe, displace riser to 14.7 ppq 0200 - 0300 hrs: Pressure test failsafe valves on kill/choke lines 0300 - 0330 hrs: Attempt to test connector LMRP annular to pipe rams 0330 - 0400 hrs: Install kelly, circulate bottoms up below BOP stack 0400 - 0530 hrs: Pull out of hole, run in wear bushing running tool, pull out with wear bushing 0530 - 0700 hrs: Run in with test tool, test connector on LMRP/BOP 0700 - 0900 hrs: Run in with and set wear bushing; run in with and set ball joint wear bushing 0900 - 1030 hrs: Pick up and test Computalog mud pulser sub 1030 - 1300 hrs: Run in with Bit #7 1300 - 2400 hrs: Drill to 661 m October 9 0600 hrs depth: 680 m 0000 - 0630 hrs: Drill to 682 m 0630 - 1030 hrs: Trip for Bit #7 1030 - 1100 hrs: Drill to 683 m - well flowing 1100 - 1230 hrs: Shut in well SICP 0 psi, SIDPP 0 psi, 10 bbl. gain, monitor well, open well, circulate and condition mud at 14.7 ppg 1230 - 2400 hrs: Drill to 720 m October 10 0600 hrs depth: 748 m 0000 - 1630 hrs: Drill to 770 m 1630 - 2030 hrs: Trip for Bit #8 because of slow penetration rate 2030 - 2400 hrs: Drill to 780 m October 11 0600 hrs depth: 799 m 0000 - 2400 hrs: Drill to 840 m October 12 0600 hrs depth: 856 m 10000 - 2400 hrs: Drill to 902 m October 13 0600 hrs depth: 914 m 0000 - 0600 hrs: Drill to 914 m 0600 - 1100 hrs: Take survey and trip for Bit #9 1100 - 2400 hrs: Drill to 942 m October 14 0600 hrs depth: 952 m

0000 - 2400 hrs: Drill to 993 m

October 15 0600 hrs depth: 1000 m 0000 - 0330 hrs: Drill to 1000 m 0330 - 0700 hrs: Pull out of hole (bad weather), close shear rams, displace riser to seawater, change and test mud tool 0700 - 1000 hrs: Wait on weather, prepare to disconnect 1000 - 1100 hrs: Make up Bit #11, run in hole to 183 m 1100 - 1200 hrs: Wait on weather 1200 - 1300 hrs: Displace riser to 14.7 ppg mud, check pressure, open well 1300 - 1500 hrs: Run in hole (pick up 2 collars) 1500 - 1530 hrs: Drill to 1001 m - well kicked 1530 - 1600 hrs: Shut well in with hydril: SIDPP 0 psi, SICP 0 psi, open well (kick due to air in drill pipe, not formation) 1600 - 2400 hrs: Drill to 1018 m October 16 %0600 hrs depth: 1033 m 0000 - 0730 hrs: Drill 216 mm hole to 1040 m 0730 - 0830 hrs: Circulate bottoms up, take survey 0830 - 0930 hrs: 10 stand wiper trip 0930 - 1030 hrs: Circulate full circulation 1030 - 1300 hrs: Pull out of hole to log, lay down mud tool 1300 - 1330 hrs: Rig up Schlumberger 1330 - 1730 hrs: Run DLL-MSFL-GR 1730 - 2030 hrs: Run CNL-LDT-NGT-GR 2030 - 2400 hrs: Run DIL-Long Spacing Sonic October 17 0600 hrs depth: 1040 m 0000 - 0100 hrs: Finish running DIL-Long Spacing Sonic 0100 - 0630 hrs: Run SHDT (tight spot at 640 m) 0630 - 1230 hrs: Run RFT's - tool failure, replace tool and repairs 1230 - 2400 hrs: Run RFT's October 18 0600 hrs depth: 1040 m 0000 - 0330 hrs: Finish running RFT's 0330 - 0700 hrs: Run Sidewall Cores (CST) 0700 - 1400 hrs: Run WST, ist run 1400 - 1700 hrs: Run WST, 2nd run 1700 - 1730 hrs: Rig out Schlumberger

October 19 060

0600 hrs depth: 1040 m

0000 - 2400 hrs: Plug and abandon

1730 - 2400 hrs: Run in hole to run plugs and prepare to

abandon hole

### SURVEYS

Depth (m)	Deviation (°)	Direction
204	0.9	N64E
215	1.6	N
236	0.6	S88E
253	0.6	S01E
280	1.3	S65W
435	0.5	S 36W
445	1.2	S13E
478	1.0	S66E
488	1.0 g	S04W
506	≈0.5	S21E
582 <sup>°</sup>	<b>0.5</b>	N71E
650	0.8	S02E
659	1.0	S19E
679	0.8	S33E
733	<b>10.4</b>	N 36E
759	1.4	S65E
791	0.9	N14E
823	0.5	S19E
- 348	0.9	S18W
871		N49E
906	1.4	N44E
944	1.4	N15E
971 *********************************	1.3	N 34E
1010	0.7	N69E
1029	1.3	N66E

### BIT RECORD

Bit No: 1

Size: 660 mm Make: Smith

Type: DSJ Jets: 3/14

Serial No: ER6715 Depth In: 213 m Depth Out: 265 m

Hours: 8 1/2 Condition: 3-3-1

Bit No: HO #1 Size: 1067 mm

Make: Type:

Jets: 3/10, 3/14 Serial No: 4204 Depth In: 213 m Depth Out: 265 m

Hours: 8 1/2 Condition:

Bit No: 2

Size: 311 mm

Make: H.W. Type: J3

Jets: 3/15

Serial No: XV129

Depth In: 265 m Depth Out: 449 m

Hours: 10 1/2

Condition: 3-3-1

Bit No: 3

Size: 444 mm

Make:

Type: OSC3AJ

Jets: 3/20

Serial No: VL074 Depth In: 265 m Depth Out: 449 m

Hours: 8 Condition:

Bit No: 4

Size: 311 mm

Make: H.W.

Type: J3

Jets: 3/14

Serial No: XV046

Depth In: 449 m

Depth Out: 463 m

Hours: 1

Condition: 1-1-1

Bit No: 5RR

Size: 311 mm

Make: H.W.

Type: J3

Jets: 3/18

Serial No: XV046

Depth In: 400 m (cement) 463 m (formation)

Depth Out: 541.5 m

Hours: 17 1/2

Condition: 3-3-1

### BIT RECORD

Bit No: 6

Size: 216 mm

Make: Smith

Type: SDGH

Jets: 1/16, 2/18

Serial No: EV8845

Depth In: 541.5 m

Depth Out: 610 m

Hours: 15 1/2

Condition: 2-2-1

Bit No: 7

Size: 216 mm

Make: Smith

Type: SDGH

Jets: 3/16

Serial No: SX4806

Depth In: 610 m

Depth Out: 682 m

Hours: 11

Condition: 3-3-1/8-

Bit No: 8

Size: 216 mm

Make: H.W.

Type: J33

Jets: 3/14

Serial No: 23054

Depth In: 682 m

Depth Out: 770 m

Hours: 29

Condition: 2-2-!

Bit No: 9

Size: 216 mm

Make: Smith

Type: F4

Jets: 3/13

Serial No: AH008

Depth In: 770 m

Depth Out: 914 m

Hours: 57 1/2

Condition: 4-6-1

Bit No: 10

Size: 216 mm

Make: Smith

₹ Type: F3

Jets: 3/13

Serial No: WW815

Depth In: 914 m

Depth Out: 1000 m

Hours: 40 1/2

Condition: 4-7-1

Bit No: 11

Size: 216 mm

Make: H.W.

Type: J44

Jets: 3/13

Serial No: VF799

Depth In: 1000 m

Depth Out: 1040 m

Hours: 16

Condition: 2-2-1

### DAILY MUD ADDITIVES

September 16 Gel 12 tonnes, Caustic 8 sx, Lime 4 sx, Soda Ash 1 sx, Corevis 40 sx, SMR 37 sx September 17 Barite 52 tonnes, Gel 8 tonnes, Caustic 8 sx, Soda Ash 1 sx, SMR 21 sx, Biotrol 1 sx September 18 Gel 2 tonnes, DF Vis 3 sx, SMR 6 sx September 19 Caustic 27 sx, DF Vis 13 sx, Lime 4 sx, Techniflo 25 sx, Sait 530 sx September 20 Barite 235 tonnes, Gel 8 tonnes, Caustic 3 sx, DF Vis 3 sx, September 21 Lime 2 sx, Techniflo 4 sx, Salt 780 sx, Peltex 1 sx, Kwikseal 50 sx, Walnut 20 sx September 22 Barite 38 tonnes, Gel 2 tonnes, Caustic 8 sx, DF Vis 1 sx, Techniflo 4 sx September 23 September 24 Barite 30 tonnes, Caustic 6 sx, DF Vis 4 sx, Biotrol 1 sx September 25 Caustic 4 sx, Lime 2 sx, D-Foam 1 sx September 26 Caustic 6 sx, DF Vis 1 sx, Techniflo 1 sx September 27 Barite 110 tonnes, Gel 17 tonnes, Caustic 26 sx, DF Vis 7 sx, September 28 Lime 2 sx, Techniflo 15 sx, Salt 760 sx, Soda Ash 3 sx, Bicarb 22 sx, Peltex 16 sx September 29 Barite 12 tonnes, Cel 5 tonnes, Caustic 4 sx, Techniflo 13 sx, Salt 160 sx, Peltex 12 sx September 30 Barite 19 tonnes October 1 Barite 4 tonnes, DF Vis 1 sx, Techniflo 4 sx, Biotrol 1 sx, Peltex 1 sx, Caustic 1 sx October 2 October 3 DF Vis 8 sx, Lime 2 sx, Techniflo 45 sx, Salt 540 sx, Soda Ash 3 sx, Peltex 11 sx, Caustic 8 sx October 4 Barite 105 tonnes, Gel 2 tonnes, Salt 60 sx, Peltex 2 sx, Caustic 5 sx, SAAP 1 sx October 5 Barite 30 tonnes, DF Vis 3 sx, Techniflo 12 sx, Salt 90 sx,

Soda Ash 2 sx, Peltex 4 sx, Caustic 6 sx

October 6	
October 7	Barite 26 tonnes, DF Vis 6 sx, Techniflo 11 sx, Salt 148 sx, Soda Ash 3 sx, Peltex 1 sx, Caustic 2 sx
October 8	Barite 15 tonnes, Salt 242 sx, Caustic 4 sx
October 9	Barite 5 tonnes, DF Vis 10 sx, Techniflo 17 sx, Salt 150 sx, Soda Ash 1 sx, Walnut 10 sx, Caustic 2 sx
October 10	Barite 65 tonnes, DF Vis 2 sx, Soda Ash 2 sx, Caustic 1 sx, Lignite 1 sx
October 11	Barite 9 tonnes, DF Vis 3 sx, Soda Ash 2 sx, Caustic 3 sx, Lignite 1 sx
October 12	Barite 20 tonnes, Salt 220 sx, Soda Ash 9 sx, Caustic 3 sx, Lignite 15 sx
October 13	Barite 3 tonnes, Salt 90 sx, Caustic 3 sx, Lignite 2 sx
October 14	Soda Ash 3 sx, Caustic 2 sx, Lignite 16 sx
October 15	Barite 5 tonnes Salt 90 sx, Soda Ash 2 sx, Caustic 9 sx, Lignite 16 sx
October 16	Lime 2 sx, Techniflo 11 sx, Caustic 3 sx, Lignite 9 sx
October 17	
October 18	

# DAWSON-LONG & ASSOCIATES LTD. LEGEND

### SHOWS:

### POROSITY TYPES:

O POOR, SLIGHT,	TRACE	
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AM ALGAL MAT

IG INTERGRANULAR

G FAIR, MEDIUM

CK CHALKY PP PINPOINT

GOOD, STRONG, HEAVY

FR FRACTURE SU SUCROSIC

A SATURATED, EXCELLENT

1C INTERCRYSTALLINE VU VUGGY

Q QUESTIONABLE

F FLUORESCENCE

### COLOURED STRIP LOG:

#### LITHOLOGY

**ACCESSORIES** 

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SHALE

CLAYSTONE

COAL

CHERT (BEDDED)

GLACIAL TILL

CONGLOMERATE

SILTSTONE

SANDSTONE

MARISTONE

LIMESTONE

DOLOMITE

ANHYDRITE

GYPSUM

SALT

IGNEOUS

METAMORPHIC

SILTY

SANDY

PEBBLES

LT. CHERT / DK. CHERT

ARGILLACEOUS/SHALEY

MINOR COAL

CALCAREOUS

DOLOMITIC

ANHYDRITIC

GLAUCONITE

PLANT FRAGMENTS

FISH FRAGMENTS

FISH SCALES

### **ORGANICS**

CRINOID 0 BIOCLASTIC

**AMPHIPORA** 

STROM5

BRACHIOPOD

PELECYPOD

OOLITES

PELLETS

COLOURS:

BF BUFF

GN GREEN

SP SALT & PEPPER

BK BLACK

BL BLUE

GY GREY

TN TAN

OR ORANGE

VC VARICOLOURED

DESCRIPTION OF LITHOLOGY:

BR BROWN PK PINK CL CLEAR

PLI PURPLE

WH WHITE YL YELLOW

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS USED CR CREAM RD RED

### SIDEWALL CORE DESCRIPTIONS

- Log Run #2: Shot 66, Recovered 61, Lost 5, No Bullets Lost
- Biotite Schist(?): predominantly ligned flakes black biotite, with clear grains quartz (angular), some chloritization possibly some altered feldspar (white).
- 1040.0 As above.
- 1034.0 Granite: very coarse crystalline, clear to white quartz, pink potassium feldspar, some biotite, some chloritization.
- 1034.0 As above.
- 1026.0 Granite(?): but with abundant (60%?) black biotite, some pink feldspar, minor quartz, minor chloritization.
- Biotite Schist(?): excellent alignment of biotite flakes, abundant clear to white quartz and possible feldspar, trace chloritization.
- 1016.5 Core lost.
- 1016,5 Core lost.
- 1013.5 <u>Granite(?) (or Schist?)</u>: medium crystalline, with abundant (50%) biotite, abundant clear quartz and probable white feldspar, probable minor chloritization.
- 1010.0 Granite ("Classic): very coarse crystalline, clear quartz, white and pink feldspar, biotite, trace hornblende, minor ch!oritization.
- 1010.0 As above.
- Quartzite (?): clean, clear to white, shattered quartz with red shaley streaks (predominantly very finely fractured-becoming "mushy").
- 998.0 <u>Limestone:</u> medium brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, tight.
- Limestone: buff to light reddish brown (variable), cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, occasional traces gypsum, tight.
- 973.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream to buff, cryptocrystalline, dense, very clean, no visible porosity.
- Dolomite: medium brown, microcrystalline to slightly sucrosic, dense, very clean, no visible porosity, but probably minor intercrystalline and/or sucrosic, no shows.

- 928.0 <u>Limestone</u>: buff to light pinkish/brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, very dolomitic (microcrystals), dense, clean, tight.
- 918.0 <u>Limestone</u>: buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, clean, trace dolomitic (microcrystals), tight.
- 912.0 <u>Limestone/Dolomite</u>: buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline, predominantly inclusions of limestone in dolomite (possible fossil fragments?), very clean, but trace red streaks, no visible porosity.
- 907.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream to buff, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, clean, no visible porosity.
- 893.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: bright pink, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 891.5 Core lost
- 887.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: white, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 872.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream, cryptocrystalline, dense (almost chalky), firm, very clean, no visible porosity, trace red shaley streaks.
- 862.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: pink, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 854.5 <u>Doloimte</u>: cream, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 826.0 Core lost.
- 820.0 <u>Limestone</u>: light to medium brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, moderately to very dolomitic, clean, tight.
- 815.0 <u>Limestone</u>: cream, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, tight.
- 793.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 786.5 Dolmoite, cream, cryptocrystalline, dense, very clean, firm to hard, no visible porosity.
- 786.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: light brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 766.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: cream to light pink, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 766.5 As above.

- 757.5 Limestone: white to buff, cryptocrystalline (slightly chalky), firm, very clean, tight.
- 753.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: white to buff, microcrystalline, firm to hard, very clean, probable fair to good intercrystalline porosity, no shows.
- 750.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, firm to hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- 743.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: buff to light pink, microcrystalline, firm to hard, very clean, probable poor to fair intercrystalline porosity, no shows.
- 735.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity, no shows.
- 730.5 Dolomite: buff to light brown, microcrystalline, firm to hard, very clean, poor to fair intercrystalline porosity?, no shows.
- 728.5 Dolomite: light pink, microcrystalline, hard, very clean, possible poor to fair intercrystalline porosity?, no shows.
- 723.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: buff to light brown, microcrystalline to sucrosic, hard, very clean, poor to fair sucrosic porosity?, no shows.
- Dolomite: buff, microcrystalline to sucrosic, hard, very clean, poor to fair sucrosic porosity?, no shows.
- 713.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: bright pink, microcrystalline to sucrosic, firm, somewhat friable, clean, poor to good sucrosic porosity?, no shows.
- 707.5 <u>Doiomite</u>: white to cream, microcrystalline (slightly sucrosic), firm to hard, clean, no visible porosity (minor sucrosic?), no shows.
- 696.5 Dolomite: buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, firm to hard, very clean, no visible porosity, no shows.
- Dolomite: pink with abundant reddish, argillaceous streaks, but otherwise clean, cryptocrystalline, dense, soft to firm, no visible porosity.
- 681.0 <u>Limestone</u>: white to buff, microcrystalline to slightly sucrosic, dense, soft to firm, very clean, tight.
- 672.0 <u>Limestorie</u>: white to buff, microcrystalline to slightly sucrosic, dense, soft to firm, very clean, tight.
- 665.5 Core lost.

- Dolomite: buff to light brown, microcrystalline to sucrosic, very clean, firm, poor to fair sucrosic porosity, no shows.
- Dolomite: cream to pinkish, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, friable (mushy to soft), very clean, poor to fair intercrystalline porosity, no shows.
- 621.5 Silica (quartz): clear to white, slightly dolomitic, very hard, brittle, possibly fractured (inclusions in dolomite?).
- 611.5 <u>Dolomite</u>: buff to slightly pinkish, microcrystalline to sucrosic, abundant calcareous inclusions, very clean, possible fair to good sucrosic porosity, no shows.
- Dolomite: white to pinkish, cryptocrystalline, very clean, trace poor to fair sucrosic porosity, no shows.
- Dolomite: pink, microcrystalline to slightly sucrosic, very clean, appears dense, no visible porosity (some sucrosic?), no shows.
- Dolomite: white to pinkish, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, very clean, no visible porosity (but probable good intercrystalline porosity), no shows.
- 590.0 Dolomite: as above.
- 579.0 <u>Dolomite</u>: buff to light pink, cryptocrystalline to slightly sucrosic, hard (but core very fractured), very clean, poor sucrosic porosity, no shows.
- 579.0 Dolomite as above, but cream to buff.
- Dolomite: cream to buff, microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity.
- Dolomite: buff to light pink, microcrystalline, dense, hard, very clean, no visible porosity (possibly trace sucrosic), no shows.
- Dolomite: buff to light brown (patchy light brown), very fine crystalline, sucrosic, firm, very clean, poor to good intercrystalline porosity?, no shows.
- Dolomite: cream to buff, microcrystalline to sucrosic, firm, clean, possible poor to fair sucrosic porosity?, no shows.
- Dolomite: buff with minor light brown banding, microcrystalline to sucrosic, hard, clean, no visible porosity (trace sucrosic?), no shows.
- 542.0 Dolomite: as above.

#### GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Sogepet at a! Netsig N-01 was drilled on top of a major ridge approximately Paleozoic (Silurian) trending discontinuous north-northwest through the centre of the Hudson Bay basin. Four previous holes have been drilled in Hudson Bay. These include Aquitaine et al Walrus A-71, drilled also on top of the ridge but further to the south, Aquitaine et al Polar Bear C-11, slightly off the top of the ridge to the east. Aguitaine et al Narwhal South N-58, drilled well to the east of the ridge; and finally, drilled immediately prior to this hole, Trillium Soquip Onexco et al Beluga O-23, in the basinal area to the west of the ridge. Although Beluga is the closest to the Netsiq hole by distance, geologically, the Walrus and Polar Bear holes are the closest offsets, both located on or near the crest of the Paleozoic ridge.

The following is a summary of the geological prospects for this well from the well program.

"The Silurian Ekwan River carbonates are the main target at this location. The secondary target is porosity development in dolomites in to Ordovician Red Head Rapids Formation.

The top of the Silurian was uplifted and exposed at this location during the lower part of the Devonian. The Polar Bear Formation and the shale member of the Walrus Formation all pinch out on the western flank of the ridge and are truncated by the eastern bounding fault. The overlying Walrus limestone is tight and represents a good seal.

The shales in the Ordovician Red Head Rapids Formation could provide source to both the porosity within that formation and via migration up the bounding fault to the Ekwan River reservoir. A second possible source could be from the Polar Bear Formation east of the bounding fault. Again migration via the fault would be required. The depth of burial of these sediments casts some doubt on the maturity of the source beds to produce liquid hydrocarbons. However, the total burial history of Hudson Bay is uncertain, allowing the possibility of the source beds being at maturity depth in the past."

Sampling was begun at a depth of 450 meters in this hole underneath the 13 3/8 inch shoe, which was landed at 436.8 meters.

### Midbay Formation

The lithology of the Midbay Formation is quite confused due in part to its apparently somewhat unusual nature and the very poor quality of samples through this section. Recovered sample was essentially a very soft, calcareous, reddish to orange shale (actually a mud grading to a clay), containing traces to abundant clear, fibrous gypsum crystals. It is often somewhat silty and locally very sandy (loose, subangular to subrounded, clear to milky).

While drilling at 463 meters with 9.8 ppg mud, the well kicked and flowed at least 275 barrels of CaCl2 water in two minutes. Only a very minor two meter drill break was recorded before the kick, but it seems unlikely that this was due to high pressure porosity because of the high volume and the rapidity of flow of the fluid. It seems that the porous zone was barely opened up before it flowed. The kick was killed with 14.0 ppg mud and drilling was resumed. A bottoms up sample contained only shale as described above. Another CaCl, kick was recorded from 475 to 477 meters, a 23 barrel gain, and a slower flow. However, a minor gas bubble (indicated by slowly rising casing pressure readings while the well was shut in) was associated with the flow this time. The well was killed this time with 15.0 ppg mud, but which was cut back to 14.5 ppg several meters later when the mud began to flow back into the formation (losing circulation). This time, abundant, loose,, fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded, clear to milky quartz grains were noted in the bottoms up sample, suggesting possibly loosely consolidated, very porous sandstones yielding the CaCl, flow. Also, a minor gas peak of about 0.2% C1 (trace C2) was recorded at this point (no mud gas being recorded at any other time through the formation). It should be noted that sample recovery was either nonexistent or extremely poor in quality where the kicks were taken and through the lost circulation zones, returns through these zones either being circulated out to the ocean or lost back into the formation.

Schlumberger logs run over this interval suggested a very salty section, possibly very salty shales interbedded with salt-filled sandstones, but with the shales probably also reading the effect of gypsum as well. Also, a few stringers with very high neutron porosity readings, fairly high gamma ray counts (shaley), very low bulk density, very low resistivity readings and showing quite washed out on the caliper occurred through the section. One occurs right at 463 meters where the first kick was taken. Possibly these could be high pressure CaCl<sub>2</sub> water-charged muds or shales and could represent the source of the kicks? The salty sandstones also remain a prime candidate as well, however. No sidewall cores were taken or RFT's shot through this section.

### Walrus Formation(?) Top @ 501 m

The top of the Walrus Formation was marked by a fairly marked slowdown in penetration rate accompanied by the introduction into samples of dolomites and minor limestones. The whole of the section down to about 650 meters, is essentially dolomitic with occasional gradations to interbeds and bands of limestone. The dolomites are fairly consistent and can generally be described as buff to light brown to occasionally pink in color, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline (sucrosic in part), locally dense, very clean, in part somewhat calcareous, and slight gypsiferous. Intercrystalline porosity occurs throughout the section, ranges from trace to excellent and was marked by fast penetration rates. The occasional limestones tend to be white to buff, cryptocrystalline to micr crystalline, dolomitic and tight and are generally marked by slower drilling.

The upper 50 meters of the section was drilled with 14.7 ppg mud with no incident and 9 5/8 inch casing was set at 533.4 meters. However, when the shoe was drilled out with 12.2 ppg mud, the formation almost immediately kicked again with a CaCl<sub>2</sub> water flow at 543 meters. Mud weight was increased to 14.3 ppg to control it (but first increasing weight to 15.0 ppg and losing circulation). The CaCl<sub>2</sub> water this time did not seem to contain a gas bubble (as evidenced by a static shut-in casing pressure reading) but a bottoms up gas reading of about 0.2% C1 (trace C2) was recorded. This gas continued as background gas and varied between a trace and 6.18% C1 down to about 586 meters.

At 589 meters, the well flowed again with an eight barrel gain and the mud weight was increased to 14.7 ppg to kill the well. Kick gas was recorded this time at 0.3% C1 (the highest reading of the well), but quickly dropped off to zero, after a few meters of drilling. Only occasional traces of C1 were recorded through the rest of the section with one trip gas reading of 0.16%. Numerous sidewall cores and repeat formation tests were taken through this section and basically confirmed the lithologies and pressures.

### Ekwan River? Top @ 648 m

The entire section from approximately 650 meters to the top of the basement at 1007 meters could not be confidently divided into different formations based either on samples or on Schlumberger logs. The whole section can be described generally as an interbedded sequence of dolomites and limestones with some gradation between the two. No salt or anhydrites were noted. The dolomites in this section differ somewhat from those in the overlying Walrus basically in that they tend to be cryptocrystalline to microcrysatlline instead of somewhat coarser, and also tighter, with the exception of those found between 695 to 755 meters and possibly from 970 to 975 meters. Otherwise, like those above, there are buff (or cream) to light brown, to occasionally pink and are very clean. Whereas the intercrystalline porosity in the Walrus was obvious in samples, the dolomite porosity was very inconspicuous, probably mostly sucrosic, and resulting in very low permeabilities. The limestones as well can be described as above and again are tight, as are most of the gradational lithologies between dolomite and limestones. Essentially no mud gases were recorded through the section. Numerous sidewall cores confirmed the lithologies and repeat formation tests generally confirmed the low permeabilities.

# Granite Wash Top @ 1007 m

The top of the Granite Wash was picked on a fairly good drilling break and consists of a clean, clear to white quartzite(?), possibly very finely fractured and containing red shaley streaks. No mud gas was recorded.

# PreCambrian Top @ 1010 m

The PreCambrian geology in this hole (at least the top 30 meters) is quite confused, and was even more so in samples. It seems to grade (or distinct interbeds) back and forth between good clean "classic" granite and what seems to be biotite schist. In samples the granite occurred as predominantly loose, but obviously fractured (angular) grains of clear to milky quartz, biotite, fresh pink and white feldspars and minor hornblende. Sidewall cores confirmed this lithology as a very coarse fairly fresh (but slightly chloritized) classic granite. Interspersed between these occurrences of granite however, are either very biotitic (60%?) granite with some pink feldspar, minor quartz and minor chloritization which appears very schistose; or what appears to be an actual biotite schist with excellent foliated alignment of the biotite flakes, and often containing abundant clear to white quartz and possible feldspar. In samples, after being milled by the bit and hydrated by the drilling mud, this lithology appeared somewhat different, looking like a black, very micaceous "greasy" (metallic lustre) shale. It is questionable whether there is a gradation between the classic granites, through the black biotitic "granites" to the schists (and back again) or if there exists a more definite differentiation between them. Possible explanations could include some kind of "tectonic mixing or mashing" of a granitic rock resulting in a migmatic type of assemblage; the presence of xenoclasis of schistose type rock within a granitic mass; or some kind of magmatic differentiation during the crystallization process for some reason.

### Conclusions

As was noted in the summary of geological prospects at the beginning of the Geologica! Summary, the main prospect was essentially a porous Ekwan River dolomitic reef development capped by a tight Walrus Limestone. A very marked seismic marker, at about 650 meters was proposed to have marked this event. However, we have seen in this hole that the opposite has occurred. We have a porous "Walrus" dolomite overlying tighter "Ekwan River" limestones and dolomites. Indeed this sharp change from porous dolomite to tight limestone at 650 meters no doubt causes the seismic event.

Stratigraphic correlation of lithologies and formation changes between this hole and offsetting holes was essentially impossible in the field while drilling. The only real formation change that could be deduced in the carbonate section was at 650 meters as noted above. Also conspicuous in the whole dolomite/limestone section was the "cleanness" of the rock (non-shaley or argillaceous) and also total lack of salt or anhydrite, a feature not noted in any of the previous wells drilled in Hudson Bay. The assumptions of the Walrus and Ekwan River Formation names and tops are therefore assumptions only and may not be valid. Also, no formation tops were picked below the Ekwan River until the Granite Wash, because no obvious for ation changes could be discerned.

# SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Bit Sample (trip @ 448 m)

Predominantly orange-reddish clay and very sandy (rounded, fine to medium grained, clear to milky quartz), light grey clay, with some black coaly inclusions.

448 - 450

Shale (mud)(45%): orange-reddish, very soft, calcareous, blocky, slightly sandy in part; minor (5%) quartz Sand: clear to slightly milky, in part irregular fragments (fractured?), in part fine to medium, subrounded grains (possibly in shale?), trace rounded granules and pebbles; minor (5%) grey/brown, buff to light cryptocrystalline, dense, possibly bioclastic, no visible porosity, minor (5%) Dolomite: light grey, microcrystalline, silty, argillaceous, very hard, no visible porosity; trace clear crystalline Gypsum. Abundant cement cavings (40%).

450 - 455

Shale (45%): reddish as above but increasing amounts of Gypsum: clear, crystalline (in part with shaley inclusions); minor (5%) Limestone stringers as above. Trace quartz Sand as above. Abundant cement cavings (50%).

455 - 463

No sample (circulate out CaCl<sub>2</sub> kick--returns bypassed shaker to ocean).

463 (bottoms up)

Shale: reddish, very soft (grading to clay), calcareous, somewhat silty, slightly to very gypsiferous (Fibrous); abundant (50%) cement.

463 - 465

Cement (95%); minor Shale as above (ran cement plug at 463 meters to seal off zone).

465 - 475

Shale (100%) as above, very soft clay, abundant fibrous gypsum as above, trace cement.

475 ~ 477

No sample (circulate out CaCl<sub>2</sub> kick and lose circulation—returns lost to ocean).

477 - 480

Abundant (20%?) quartz Sand grains, clear to milky, fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded, unconsolidated, red shale as above (50%?), with Gypsum, occasional black coaly grains. Cement cavings (20%).

480 - 483.4

No sample (lost circulation--no returns).

483.4 (bottoms up)

Shale (80%), clay, very soft, reddish, very calcareous, somewhat gypsiferous, predominantly slightly silty, locally sandy (10%?), possible lenses or stringers, occasional black, coaly inclusions (medium to coarse as above). 10% cement cavings.

483.4 - 485

Shale (60%) soft clay as above with inclusions of fibrous Gypsum. Decreasing sand to trace. Abundant (40%) cement cavings.

485 - 490

Shale (100%) as above, trace medium to coarse quartz sand as above. Subangular to subrounded, clear to milky, loose, trace cement cavings.

490 - 495

Shale (100%) as above, decreasing silty to minor. Trace sand as above, some Gypsum (but decreasing).

495 - 500

Shale (95%) as above; minor (5%) Dolomite: buff, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, predominantly clean but trace argillaceous, trace silty.

500 - 505

Dolomite (85%): buff to light brown, very fine to fine crystalline, locally slightly friable, in part fair to good intercrystalline porosity (no shows), in part slightly to very calcareous with minor grading to Limestone (5%), white to buff, chalky to microcrystalline, slightly to very dolomitic, tight. Trace anhydrite inclusions, 10% shale as above.

505 - 510

Dolomite (5%) as above but grading to pink in part, locally increasing calcareous (minor dolomitic <u>Limestone</u> as above); decreasing intercrystalline porosity to occasional poor to fair (increasing dense).

510 - 525

Dolomite (100%) as above but locally becoming dense, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline (increasing downwards), decreasing calcareous to trace, clean, occasional traces intercrystalline and microvuggy porosity, no shows (except mineral fluorescence), porosity often with fibrous crystalline gypsum lining.

525 - 530

Dolomite (95%) as above, slight increase in pinkish, increasing dense, increasing calcareous in part, with minor grading to Limestone (5%): white to buff, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dolomitic, no visible porosity, occasional crystalline, clear calcite inclusions.

Dolomite (95%) as above, increasingly very fine crystalline, in part slightly to very calcareous (minor grading to limestone, as above), only traces intercrystalline porosity, no shows, trace gypsum.

535 - 541.5

Dolomite (100%): predominantly microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, slight decrease calcareous (trace grading to limestone as above), occasional intercrystalline and microvuggy porosity, predominantly lined with fine crystals (rhombs) dolomite and occasional gypsum, no shows.

9 5/8" casing, landed at 533.4 m

541.5 - 543.2

Bottoms up sample at 543.2 m - took CaCl<sub>2</sub> kick) <u>Dolomite</u>: buff to light brown to pinkish, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline (sucrosic) clean, occasionally slightly calcareous, trace red shaley inclusions, occasional poor intercrystalline and microvuggy porosity, no shows.

543.2 - 545

Dolomite: (50%) as above increasing very fine crystalline, occasionally pinkish. Trace porosity as above, no shows; abundant medium to coarse grained sand (50%)—probably from casing shoe. Trace cement.

545 - 550

Dolomite: (70%) as above, increasingly calcareous; grading to Limestone (30%), white to buff, chalky to very fine crystalline, slightly to very dolomitic, very fine crystals, soft to firm (slightly friable in part), clean, local minor intercrystalline and microvuggy porosity.

550 - 555

Dolomite (90%) predominantly light brown (slightly mottled in part), cryptocrystalline (dense) to microcrystalline (occasional very fine crystalline), decreasingly calcareous to trace, ciean (trace argillaceous), local porosity as above. Minor Limestone as above (dolomitic), minor clear quartz, fractured?, subangular (from Barite?).

555 - 570

Dolomite: (95%) increasingly buff to pink, predominantly microcrystalline to very fine crystalline (decreasingly cryptocrystalline), in part somewhat calcareous (minor grading to Limestone as above), some possible intercrystalline porosity (trace local excellent).

Dolomite (100%) as above, decreasingly calcareous to trace (trace Limestone as above). Poor to locally good intercrystalline porosity, no shows.

575 - 585

Dolomite (95%) as above, increasingly very fine crystalline (increasingly friable?), occasionally slightly calcareous (but 5% dolomitic Limestone as above), local poor to good intercrystalline porosity, no shows.

585 - 590

(Poor sample - after circulating CaCl<sub>2</sub> kick at 589 meters). Dolomite (75%) pink with minor buff to light brown as above, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, becoming more dense, clean, occasional intercrystalline porosity, no shows. Abundant (20%?) clear to milky, fine to medium grained, subrounded, coarse quartz sand (probably from Barite?), minor Limestone (5%) as above.

590 - 595

Dolomite (90%) as above but decreasing pink, cryptocrystalline to very fine crystalline (becoming more dense), occasional calcareous inclusions (micro). Minor Limestone (5%) white to buff, chalky to microcrystalline, softer, minor sand as above.

595 - 600

Dolomite (608) pink light to brown, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline. predominantly very calcareous, grading to Limestone. white to buff : to pink, cryptocrystalline (chalky) very to crystalline, slightly very dolomitic to (crystals), clean, no visible porosity.

600 - 605

Dolomite (80%) buff to light brown, predominantly very fine crystalline (rhombic) with abundant calcareous matrix, grading to Limestone (20%) as above, slightly to very dolomitic, no visible porosity.

605 - 610

Poor sample (from riser). Dolomite (70%) as above, but decreasingly calcareous, occasional traces intercrystalline porosity (no shows); grading to Limestone (10%) as above, tight; abundant clear, crystalline Gypsum (20%) (inclusions in dolomite or possible fracture infilling?).

Dolomite (100%) buff to pink, predominantly microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, locally cryptocrystalline, dense, clean, trace gypsum inclusions, occasional trace calcareous, occasional traces intercrystalline and pinpoint porosity, no shows. Trace dolomitic limestone.

620 - 625

Dolomite (100%) as above but occasionally medium crystalline, trace gypsum inclusions, occasional poor to trace good intercrystalline porosity. No limestone.

625 - 630

<u>Dolomite</u> (100%) predominantly buff, in part cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense; in part very fine to medium crystalline with local fair to good intercrystalline and occasional microvuggy porosity, no shows.

630 - 645

Dolomite (100%) as above, but buff to pink, increasingly calcareous (40% slightly to very calcareous); trace grading to Limestone white to buff, chalky to microcrystalline, softer, dolomitic, clean, no visible porosity. Local good intercrystalline porosity in dolomite with trace associated gypsum crystals.

645 - 650

Dolomite (80%) buff, predominantly cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, now very calcareous, clean; grading to Limestone (20%) as above, tight. Occasional traces intercrystalline and pinpoint porosity in dolomite.

650 - 660

Dolomite (60%) as above, some very fine to fine crystalline, but very calcareous (inclusions and matrix); grading to Limestone (40%) as above, dolomitic (microcrystalline to fine rhombic crystals), no visible porosity. Minor clear gypsum inclusions.

660 - 675

Dolomite (50-60%) buff to light (dense) to cryptocrystalline very crystalline, slightly to very calcareous local intercrystalline good porosity (noncalcareous, very fine crystalline dolomite), grading to Limestone (40-50%) white cryptocrystalline (chalky) microcrystalline, predominantly dolomitic, no visible porosity.

Limestone (95%) predominantly buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, hard, clean, in part slightly dolomitic (micro-crystals), tight, minor dolomite as above.

675 - 680

Limestone (60%) in part dense as above, in part increasingly dolomitic (micro to very fine grading Dolomite to (4/15) cryptocrystalline (dense) to very fine crystalline, slightly to very calcareous, trace shalev inclusions, occasional traces intercrystalline porosity, no shows; gypsum crystals.

685 - 690

Dolomite (60%) buff to light predominantly microcrystalline (sucrosic), clean, very calcareous (tight); grading to Limestone (40%), predominantly dolomitized (micro-crystals). tiaht: some cryptocrystalline, dense Limestone, possible traces fostal shadows.

690 - 695

Limestone (70%) white to buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, clean, in part slightly to very dolomitic grading to very calcareous Dolomite (30%) as above, no visible porosity.

695 - 705

Dolomite (90-95%) predominantly buff, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, clean, trace gypsiferous, very calcareous but decreasingly calcareous, grading to dolomitic Limestone (5-10%) as above, no visible porosity.

705 - 715

Dolomite (90%) as above but predominantly microcrystalline (slightly sucrosic), some very fine crystalline, hard to locally friable, increasingly calcareous; grading to <u>Limestone</u> (10%) as above, slightly to very dolomitic in part. Occasional trace intercrystalline porosity in dolomite.

715 - 720

Limestone (90%) predominantly buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dens+, hard, (minor very soft, chalky), in part dolomitic, trace reddish shaley streaks, minor very calcareous dolomite (10%) as above. No visible porosity.

720 - 730

Dolomite (90%) buff to light brown (trace reddish streaks), predominantly microcrystalline, dense, occasionally slightly calcareous, increasing downwards (inclusions and crystals), no visible porosity. Limestone (10%) as above.

730 - 735

Dolomite (100%) as above but reddish in part, trace gypsiferous, slightly calcareous in part, occasional traces pinpoint porosity, no shows. Trace Limestone as above, tight.

	- 36 <del>-</del>
735 - 745	Dolomite (100%) predominantly buff (no reddish), cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, clean, slightly carlcareous in part, no visible porosity; trace Limestone as above, possible traces fossil shadows, tight.
	Dolomite (90%) as above but predominantly moderately to very calcareous, no visible porosity; increasingly grading to Limestone (10%) white to buff, predominantly cryptocrystalline, slightly to very dolomitic, clean, tight.
750 - 755	Dolomite (95%) as above, but in part decreasingly calcareous to trace cryptocrystalline, hard; in part microcrystalline, hard to friable, no visible porosity. Minor Limestone as above, tight.
755 - 760	Dolomite (90%) predominantly light brown, somewhat calcareous, dense, very hard, tight; slightly increasing grading to Limestone (10%) as above.
760 - 765	Dolomite (50%) predominantly buff, increasingly cryptocrystalline, very calcareous, grading to Limestone (50%) cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dolomitic in part, no visible porosity.
765 - 770	Dolomite (90%) white to buff, predominantly cryptocrystalline, very dense, hard, locally trace calcareous, tight; Limestone (10%) as above, tight, trace red shaley streaks.
770 - 780	Dolomite (100%) as above; trace Limestone inclusions as above, tight.
	Dolomite (5%) as above, predominantly noncalcareous, firm to hard; minor Limestone (5%), white to buff, cryptocrystalline, clean, slightly dolomitic, tight.
	Dolomite (100%) buff to trace light brown, cryptocrystalline, dense, firm to hard, clean, occasionally slightly calcareous; grading to trace streaks tight, slightly dolomitic Limestone.
	Dolomite (60%) buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense,

clean, predominantly moderately to very calcareous; grading to <u>Limestone</u> (40%), white to buff, cryptocrystalline (slightly chalky in part), slightly to very dolomitic, clean, soft

to firm, no visible porosity.

Limestone (80-90%) buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline, (locally slightly chalky), dense, clean, in part dolomitized, grading to Dolomite (10-20%), calcareous, as above, no visible porosity.

825 - 835

Dolomite (80-90%) buff to light brown (some reddish brown), cryptocrystalline, dense, firm to hard, in part noncalcareous, in part slightly to very calcareous, with some grading to Limestone (10-20%), dolomitic as above (inclusions and/or stringers?), no visible porosity).

835 - 840

Dolomite (95%) as above but white to cream to buff, occasional trace calcareous, no visible porosity. Minor Limestone (5%) inclusions as above.

840 - 845

<u>Dolomite</u> (100%) as above, essentially noncalcareous (trace), very clean, tight. Trace Limestone as above.

845 - 860

Dolomite (100%) cream to buff to pink, cryptocrystalline, dense, firm to hard, very clean, occasionally trace calcareous with trace inclusions white, cryptocrystalline, soft to firm limestone. No visible porosity.

860 - 865

Dolomite (60%) as above, but in part increasingly calcareous, with slight gradation to <u>Limestone</u> (40%) white to pink, cryptocrystalline, dense, very clean, occasionally slightly dolomitic, tight. Trace white, soft dolomite.

865 - 870

Dolomite (70%) but cream to pink to light brown, slightly to very calcareous, increasing gradational to Limestone (30%) as above; trace very soft, white (chalky) limestone.

870 - 875

Dolomite (90%) white to cream to pink, predominantly cryptocrystalline, but in part microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, predominantly moderately to very calcareous; very gradational to Limestone (10%) very dolomitic in part (micro-crystals) (5%); in part cryptocrystalline, firm, non-dolomitic (5%). No visible porosity.

875 - 880

Dolomite (5%) in part white to cream to light brown, in part pink to reddish. predominantly cryptocrystalline, minor microcrystalline, decreasing calcareous Minor white, cryptocrystalline Limestone (5%) as above, slightly chalky in part. No visible porosity.

Limestone (60%) cream/buff/light brown and pink, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, firm to hard, slightly to very dolomitic with abundant gradation to Dolomite (40%) as above, but predominantly very calcareous. No visible porosity.

885 - 890

Dolomite (70%) as above, but predominantly buff to light brown (mine: white, pink), cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, slightly to very calcareous; grading to Limestone (30%) as above (decreasing pink), non-dolomitic to very dolomitic. No visible porosity.

890 - 900

Dolomite (90-95%) as above but decreasing reddish to 10%, slightly to locally moderately calcareous; decreasingly grading to Limestone (5-10%) as above, dolomitic in part. No visible porosity.

900 - 905

Dolomite (100%) predominantly cream to buff (5% reddish), cryptocrystalline; decreasingly calcareous to trace. No visible porosity.

905 - 910

Dolomite (5%) as above (no reddish), but in part calcareous, grading to Limestone (15%) white to buff, cryptocrystalline, dense, slightly to very dolomitic (predominantly micro-dolomitic crystals) very clean. No visible porosity.

910 - 920

Limestone (50%) in part white to buff, in part light brown, cryptocrystalline, very clean, firm to hard, dolomitic in part as above, grading to Dolomite (50%) buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, predominantly moderately to very calcareous, tight.

920 - 935

Dolomite (80%) buff to light brown (increasingly light brown), cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, dense, very clean, firm to hard, moderately to very calcareous; grading to Limestone (20%) as above, trace to very dolomitic. No visible porosity.

935 - 940

Limestone (80%) buff to light brown with occasional red to orange streaks; increasingly soft (chalky), in part slightly to moderately dolomitic, no visible perosity. Dolomite (20%), calcareous as above.

Limestone (90%) buff to light brown as above but decreasingly red to trace, soft to firm, in part slightly to very dolomitic (micro-crystals); decreasingly grading to Dolomite (10%) very calcareous. No visible porosity.

945 - 950

Limestone (70%) in part (30%) as above, in part (40%) reddish orange and yellow, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, slightly to very dolomitic; grading to calcareous, microcrystalline Dolomite (30%), in part argillaceous (reddish). Occasional traces fossil shadows. No visible porosity.

950 - 955

Limestone (60%) Dolomite (40%): very gradational as above, buff to light brown to reddish orange occasional yellow, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, soft to hard, decreasingly argillaceous to trace.

955 - 965

Limestone (100%) predominantly buff to medium brown, trace to minor red, orange and pink, cryptocrystalline, firm (locally soft) to hard, dense, clean to slightly argillaceous, slightly to moderately dolomitic (trace Dolomite). No visible porosity.

965 - 979

Limestone (100%) as above, in part very soft, chalky, white ("lime mud") with shaley crange streaks.

970 - 975

Dolomite (80%) predominantly light brown, microcrystalline, predominantly noncalcareous, but occasional calcareous inclusions, clean, tight; Limestone (20%), predominantly cryptocrystalline, clean, dolomitic in part, tight. Abundant very soft, white lime mud as above.

975 - 980

Dolomite | (70%) buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline (in part dense, above). slightly increasing calcareous in part; Limestone (30%) buff to brown, slightly pinkish, cryptocrystalline, predominantly moderately to very dolomitic (micro-crystals), clean, no visible porosity. Abundant lime mud as above.

980 - 985

Dolomite (50%) as above, occasional pink, slightly to very calcareous, dense; Limestone (50%) as above but cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline, non-dolomitic to very dolomitic (predominantly micro-crystals); 5% very soft lime mud as above.

Limestone (80%) predominantly buff to light brown and orange-brown, cryptocrystalline, firm to hard, occasional dolomitic inclusions, slightly argillaceous, no visible porosity; Dolomite (20%) as above, abundant lime mud as above.

990 - 1006

Limestone (100%) buff to light brown, cryptocrystalline (slightly chalky in part), soft to firm, locally slightly argillaceous, occasional reddish streaks, no visible porosity. Abundant white lime mud as above. Trace dolomite as above.

1006 - 1010

Sand (50%?) fractured clear quartz, occasional pink to rose, angular fragments: trace associated mica (biotite), chlorite.

Limestone (50%?) as above, minor with argillaceous reddish streaks (predominantly cavings).

1010 - 1015 🔧 🖟

Shale (40%) dark grey, very soft (mud), "metallic" (greasy) lustre, very calcareous, abundant associated biotite. Sand (30%) as above (predominantly cavings?); Limestone (30%) as above (probably cavings). Note: see sidewall core descriptions.

1015 - 1021

Granite: predominantly quartz, very coarse, fragments (grains), clear to translucent, angular, abundant mica (predominantly biotite, trace muscovite); 10% pink potassium feldspar: Possible hornblende? (difficult to distinguish from abundant lignite mud additive in sample).

3021 - 1030-35(?)

Abundant black, very micaceous (altered?) "mud", abundant associated biotite flakes (unaltered). 50% quartz fragments as above and occasional clear to pink feldspar. Some limestone cavings (locally abundant). Note: sidewall core Mica Schist.

1030-35 - 1040

Granite: predominantly quartz, clear to translucent, angular fragments, common biotite flakes, 15 to 20% clear to orange feldspar. Possible miner hornblende (difficult to distinguish from abundant lignite mud additive in sample), trace chlorite. Some black micaceous mud as above.

WELL NAME: 1CG SOGEPET LOCATION: Lat. 59° 50' 48.0 ELEVATION: KB. 13.4 m

30" CACING LANDED AT 259.7 " (42" O.H. TO 245.2 m) 13 1/9" CASING LANDED AT 436.8 m (1174" O.H. TO 448.8 m) 9 1/8" CASING LANDED AT 531.4 m (1174" O.H. TO 541.5 m) COLOURED INTERVAL/TOPS POROSITY TYPE SS BAR PLOT

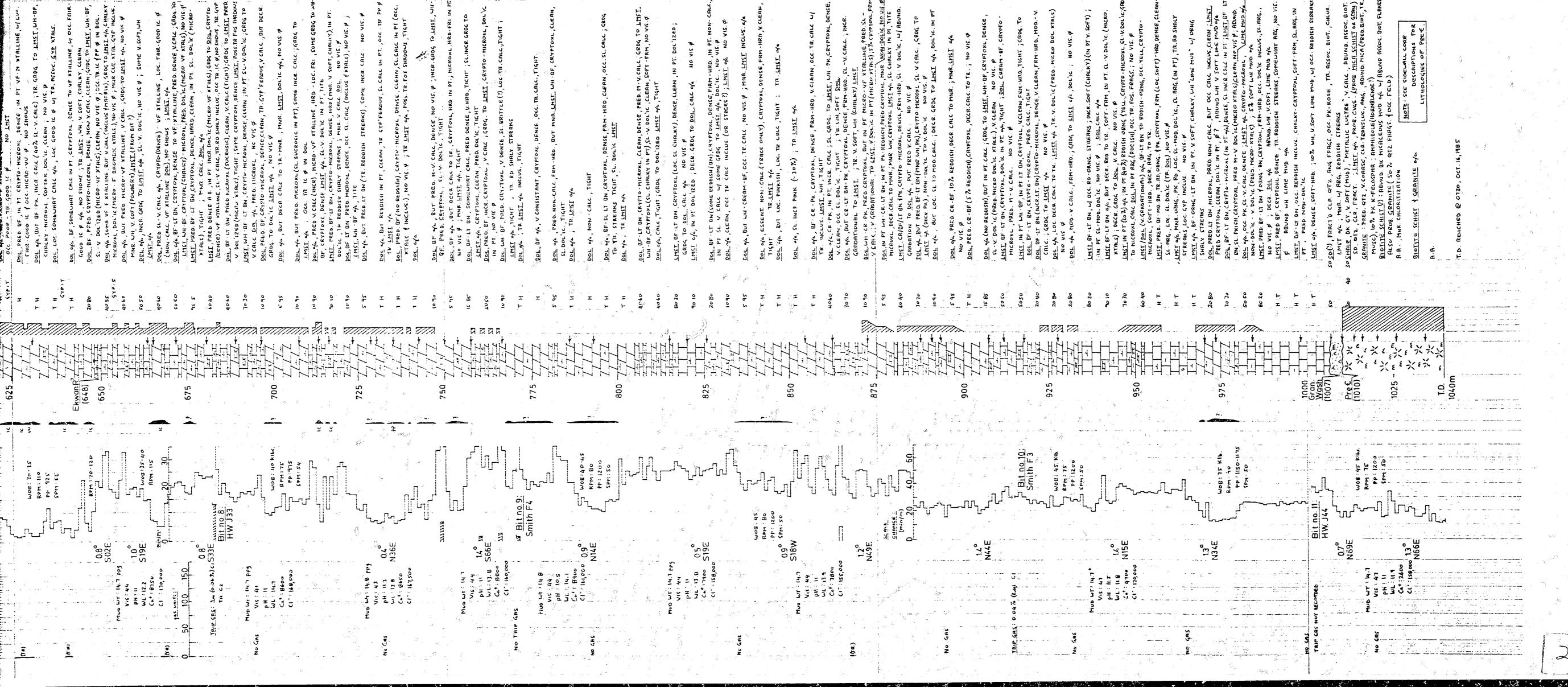
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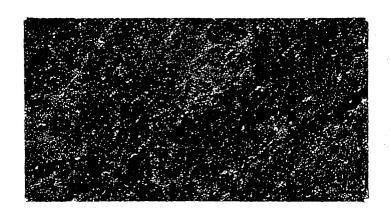
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13, 3300 - 14 Calgary, Albe (403) 2: TLX:• 00 Etterna 8710-C55-1-2

# CANTERRA ENERGY Lag.

NETSIQ N-01

GEOSERVICES WELL REPORT

CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS

ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION DU FÉTROLE ET DU

GAZ DES TERRES DII CANADA

NOV 12 1985

ENGINETE NO THE CONTROLE

GEOSERVICES NORTH AMERICA Ltd. 13,3300-14 AVENUE N.E. CALGARY, ALBERT, T2A 5K8

Tel : 403-2351660 Telex: 038-22865 GEOSERVICES Inc. 14902 HENRY Rd. HOUSTON, TEXAS,77060

Tel: 713-8205908

### I- Generalities

- I-1 .Well data
- I-2 .Location map
- I-3 .Daily progress
- I-4 .Rig data
- I-5 .Geoservices survey and equipment

### II- Geology

- II-0 .Geological chapter contents
- II-1 .Technical Discussion
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# III- Drilling

- III-0 .Drilling chapter contents
- III-1 .Drilling parameters plot
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- III-6 .Casing Diagram
- . Description and interpretation
- ANNEXE 1 : Geology : Master log.
- ANNEXE 2: Drilling: Hydraulic report, morning reports, bit reports, bit run data, bit cost, pre-kick data.

# I. "GENERALITIES" CHAPTER CONTENTS

- I-1 . Well data
- I-2 . Location map
- I-3 . Daily progress
- I-4 . Rig data
- I-5 . Geoservices survey & equipment

Operator : CANTERRA ENERGY Ltd.

Well name : NETSIQ N-01

Country : CANADA

Area : HUDSON BAY

long :87 30' 59.5" W

Location

lat :59 50' 48.0" N

Seismic line : South of 83-44M-16

Shot point : 3100° KB elevation : 13.4 m Water depth : 199.3 m Total depth : 1040 m

Spudded on : 15-09-1985

Total depth reached on: 16-10-1985 Total days : 33 (To logging)

### Contractors:

Drilling vessel : Drillship Neddrill 2

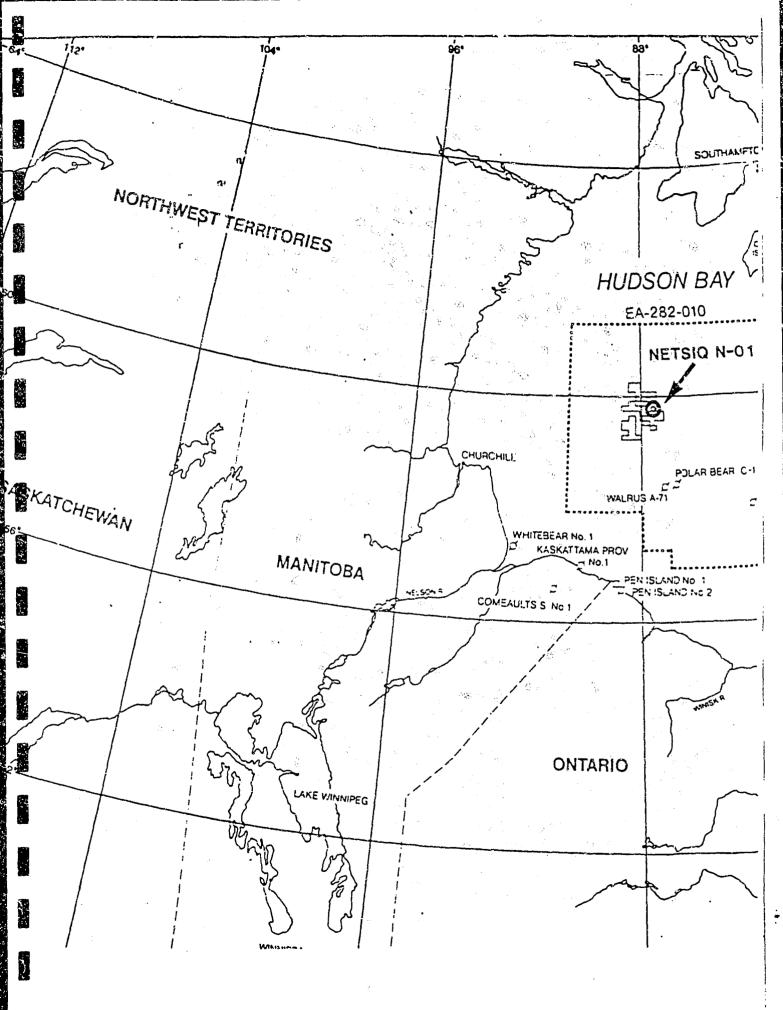
Mud logging : Geoservices
Mud engineering : Technifluids
Electrical logging : Schlumberger

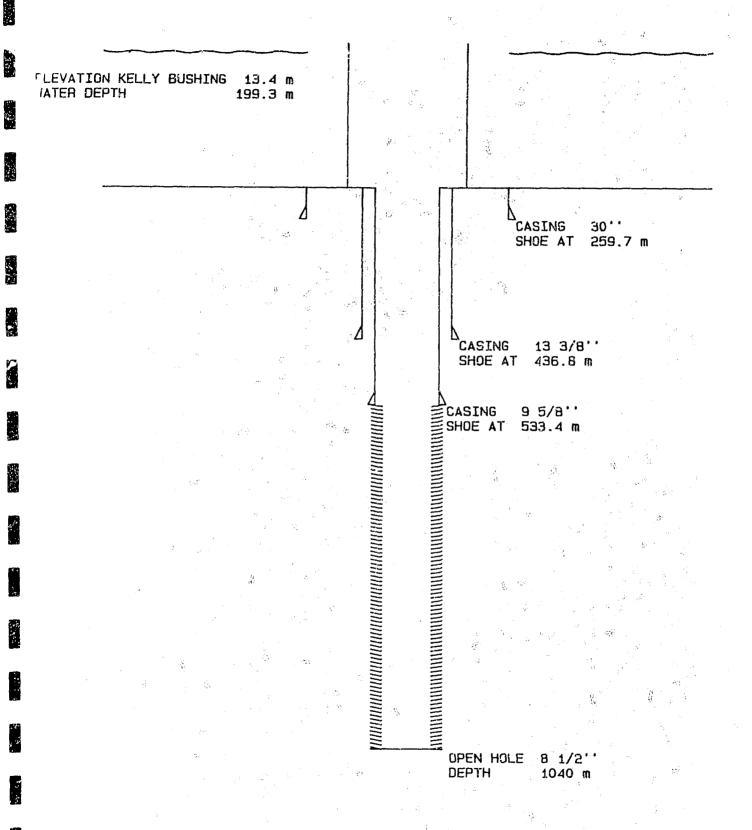
Cementing company : Dowell Schlumberger Multishot survey : Computalog MWD

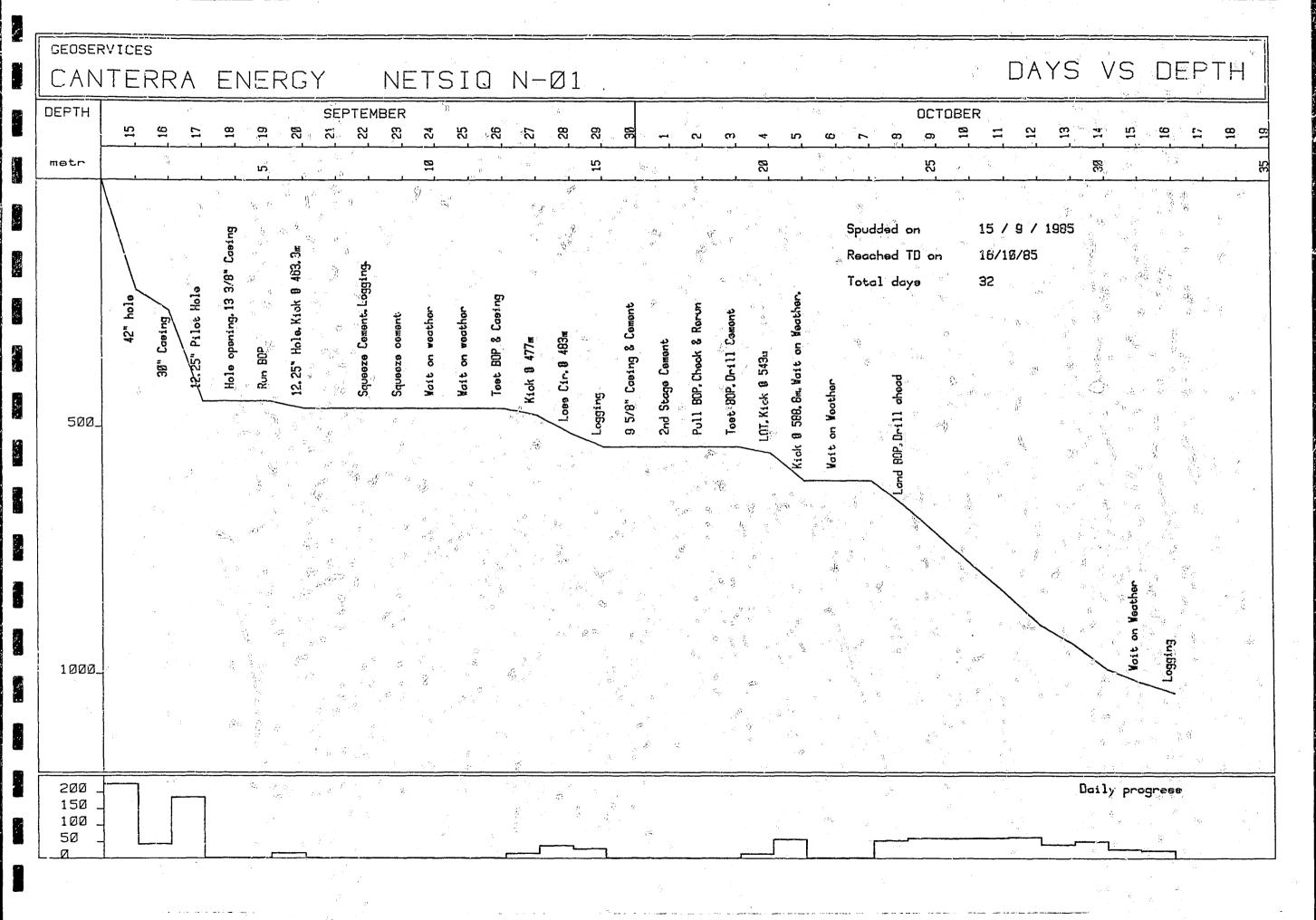
Diving service : Hydrospace

Helicopter : Okanogan Helicopters

Rig name : Neddrill 2 Rig type : DP Drillship







### WELL DIARY

Day 1: 15th September 1985.

On location at 19.45hrs.RIH w/Bit #1 + 42" hole opener.Tag seabed at 212.7m Spud well and drill to 223.7m.

Day 2: 16th September 1985.

Drill 42" hole to 265.2m.Spot every connection with 50bbls Hi-Vis mud. Wiper trip to seabed.Pump 300bbls Hi-Vis mud.Drill 7.6m of fill to 262.1m. Make second wiper trip.Drill fill to 265.2m.Pump 500bbls Hi-Vis mud.POOH. Run 4 joints 38" casing on running string.Wash shoe to 260.6m.Mix & pump 260bbls cement.POOH running tool.Wait on cement.

Day 3: 17th September 1985.

Make up Bit \$2 (12.25") and BHA.RIH.Tag cement @ 254.8m.Drill shoe and ream down to 265.2m.Drill pilot hole to 448.7m, spotting every 3rd connection with 50bbls Hi-Vis mud.Observe gas bubbles on starboard side of rig.Run ROV and observe bubbles from wellhead.Pump 150bbls 12ppg mud-bubbles still coming.POOH.Make up Bit \$3 (17.5") and RIH.

Day 4: 18th September 1985.

Open hole to 17.5" from 254.8m to 448.8m. Wiper trip to seabed, 15m fill on RIH. Circ B/U. Pump 600bbls Hi-Vis mud. POOH. Run 20 joints 13 3/8" casing on running tool. Latch into 30" wellhead. Circ 150bbls seawater. Mix & pump 250 bbls cement. Shear wiper plug. Displace with rig pumps.

Day 5: 19th September 1985.

POOH with casing landing string. Wait on weather. Run BOP, testing every 3rd joint of riser. Latch BOP onto wellhead. Make up BOP test tool & RIH. Start BOP function & pressure tests.

Day 6: 20th September 1985.

Function & pressure-test BOP.Run wear bushings.Make up Bit #4 (12.25") and RIH.Tag cement @ 453.2m.Drill cement + shoe to 436.8m.Displace hole to 9.8ppg mud.Take SCR's.Drill 12.25" hole to 453.2m.Circulate.Perform LOT: 16ppg MWEQ.Drill 12.25" hole to 463.3m.Take 160bbl kick.Close well in and kill with 15ppg mud.Open well-losing mud.Close in and observe pressures.

Day 7: 21st September 1985.

Hole losing mud whilst circulating. Displace riser to 13.5ppg. Pump 2xLCM pills. POCH 3 stands. Circulate-losing mud. Well flowed over diverter. Close in. Kill well with 14ppg mud. Pump diesel-gel "gunk" plug and squeeze. Pipe sticking. Work/circulate free-still losing. POOH. Take kick @ 340m. Close in and kill with 14ppg. Losses whilst circulating. Open well-still flowing. Bullhead 200bbls mud via kill line. POOH to above shear rams. Close shear rams.

Day 8: 22nd September 1985.

Continue POOH.RIH GEDP to shear rams. Displace riser to 13.5ppg.Pump 140 bbls 14ppg mud down kill line. Open rams-losing mud. Mix & pump 58bbls cement @ 16.3ppg.POOH to 304m. Displace-still losing. Squeeze cement with 14ppg mud.POOH. Wait on cement. Make up RTTS & RIH-unable to pass 215m.POOH. Run Schlumberger logs: CBL; HDT; Caliper.RIH RTTS. Unable to pass 215m.RTTS backed off on top connection on FOOH. RIH with fishing string-no success.

Day 9: 23rd September 1985.

Try again with fishing string-no success.POOH.Centralise fishing string w/14.75" stabilizer & RIH.Successfully screw into RTTS and retrieve it. Make up Bit #4RR and RIH-no cement found.Circulate hole to 14ppg with full returns.POOH.RIH OEDP.Circ B/U.Mix & pump 58bbls cement @ 16.3ppg. Squeeze with 25bbls mud.POOH.Wait on cement.RIH with cup tester,pressuretest casing 244m - 205m @ 1000psi for 15 mins.POOH.Wait on cement.

Day 10: 24th September 1985.

Pressure-test casing to 1700psi-bled back to 900psi in 10 mins.RIH OEDP.
Tag cement 8 416m.Break circulation.POOH.Pressure-test casing to 1700psibled back to 1300psi in 10 mins.Wait on weather.Displace riser to seawater
in case disconnection required.

Day 11: 25th September 1985. Waiting on weather.

Day 12: 26th September 1985.

Waiting on weather for 6 hours Run WBRT to shear rams, displace riser to 14ppg mud.RIH BOP test tool.Function and pressure-test BOP.Run wear bushings

Day 13: 27th September 1985.

RIH Bit#4RR.Drill cement 400m-463.3m.Drill formation 463.3m-477m.Take 23 bbl kick.Close well in, observe pressures.Kill with 15ppg mud.Begin losing to formation.POOH to 453m.Pump 'gunk' plug and squeeze.Condition mud to 15ppg.

Day 14: 28th September 1985.

Ream back to 477m-no losses.Drill to 483m,lose returns.POOH 4 joints,close rams,circ.riser to 14.5ppg.Open rams,still losing.Pump and squeeze 65bbl 'qunk' plug.Circ.hole to 14.5ppg,no losses.Ream to bottom,drill ahead.

Day 15: 29th September 1985.

Drill to 541.5m ("40m hard limestone).Circulate B/U,wiper trip to shoe. POOH.Schlumberger logging: 1)DLL/MSFL/GR/AMS/SPA; 2)AMS/NGT/CNL/LDT 3)BHC/GR/CBL.Retrieve both wear bushings.

Day 16: 30th September 1985.

Wiper trip to TD-no drag, no fill.Run and land 25 joints 9 5/8" casing.Break circ-lose returns.Pump 126bbls 16.3ppg slurry and displace-partial returns. Circulate riser clean.Release running tool.Circulate riser.POOH cementing string.Run Schlumberger CCL/Temperature log.RIH setting tool and release packoff.

Day 17: 1st October 1985.

RIH cementing string for second-stage cementing. Open FO collar and circ. Set packer. Fump 20bbls slurry @ 16.3ppg. Displace. Release packer. Close FO collar. Full up above FO collar, set packer and test to 1000psi. Release packer. Circ. out cement. POOH cementing string. RIH and test casing/cement to 4000psi. Displace riser to seawater. Rig up and pull BOP.

- Day 18: 2nd October 1985.
  BOP on surface.Check and clean support ring.Test BOP.Re-run on riser.
- Day 19: 3rd October 1985.

  Land BOP.Function and pressure-test.Run wear bushings.Lay down 8.25" BHA from derrick.Make up 6.25" drilling BHA and Bit \$ (8.5").RIH and drill cement + FO collar 247m-251m,Continue RIH.
- Day 20. 4th October 1985.
  RIH and tag cement at 432m. Displace riser to 12.1ppg mud. Test casing to 3000psi. Drill cement, float and shoe. Wash rathele to 541.6m. Drill 8.5" hole to 541.9m. Circulate and take LOT (21ppg MWEQ). Drill to 543m.6 bbl pit gain. Close well in and kill with 15ppg mud. Circ. riser to 14.3ppg. Open well and circulate 14ppg mud. Make up 14.3ppg mud and circulate around. Drill to 554m.
- Day 21, 5th October 1985.

  Drill 554m 588.8m.6 bbl pit gain.Close well in and kill with 14.7ppg mud.

  Drill 588.8m 618.2m.POOH for approaching bad weather.RIH OEDP and displace riser to seawater.POOH.Unlatch riser.Wait on weather.
- Day 22. 6th October 1985. Wait on weather.
- Day 23. 7th October 1985. Wait on weather.RIH and pull wear bushings.Rig up for landing LMRP.Attempt unsuccessfully to land LMRP.
- Day 24. 8th October 1985.

  Position and land LMRP.RIH with DEDP and displace riser with 14.7ppg mud. Open well.Circulate B/U.POOH.Run wear bushings.RIH Bit #6.Drill 610.2m 662m.
- Day 25. 9th October 1985.

  Drill 662m 682.2m.POOH for bit change.RIH Bit #7.Drill 682.2m 683m.10bbl pit gain.Flowcheck.Circulate and condition mud.Drill 683m 721m.
- Day 26. 10th October 1985.

  Drill 721m 770.5m,POOH for bit change.RIH Bit #8,Drill 770.5m 780m.
- Day 27. 11th October 1985. Drill 780m - 840m.
- Day 28. 12th October 1985. Drill 840m - 902m.
- Day 29. 13th October 1985.

  Drill 902m 914.7m.POOH for bit change.RIH Bit #9.Drill 914.7m 942m.
- Day 30. 14th October 1985. Drill 942m - 992m.
- Day 31. 15th October 1985.

  Drill 992m 1600.2m.POOH for approaching bad weather.Displace riser to seawater.Wait on weather.RIH Bit #10.Displace riser to 14.7ppg mud.Drill 1000.2m 1000.7m.40 bbl pit gain.Close well in and observe (air slug?).

  Drill 1000.7m 1018m.

Day 32. 16th October 1985.

Drill 1018m - 1040m. Evidence of basement formation in samples. Circulate B/U.10 stand wiper trip. Circulate further. POBH. R/U for electric logging. Schlumberger logs: 1) DLL/MSFL/Cal; 2) AMS/NGT/CNL/LDT; 3) Dual Induction/Sonic.

Day 33. 17th October 1985.
Schlumberger logging: 3)Dual Induction/Sonic; 4)SHDT (tight spot at 639.8m);
5)RFT Run#1 (tool malfunction); 6)RFT Run#2.
Geoservices TDC engineers released.

Riser length: 199.3 m

internal diameter: 17 5/8"

Drawworks:

Manufacturer : Ideco Model : 3000 Cable diameter : 1 1/2"

Reeving:

Number of lines: 12

Stand pipe length: 21.5 m Hose length: 26.0 m Swivel length: 1.0 m Kelly length: 16.8 m internal diameter: 5 1/2" internal diameter: 4" internal diameter: 3 1/2" internal diameter: 3"

Pumps:

Manufacturer: Emsco Model : FB 1600 Number : 2 Liners : 7" Stroke : 12" Displacement: 6.0 gal Efficiency : 96 %

### I-5 . GEOSERVICES SURVEY AND EQUIPMENT

GEOSERVICES mudloggers were on site from the 15-09-1985 until the end of the well. The TDC engineers were released on 18-10-85 during the final logging.

- 2 dry samples were taken every 5 metres from 450 m to TD.
- 2 wet samples were taken every 5 metres from 450 m to TD.
- 4 Geochemichal samples were taken every 10 m from 450 m to TD.

H2S sensors were tested every week, they were situated:

- on the rig floor
- on the active pit
- on the shale shakers
- on the Geoservices gas line
- continuous monitoring of flow line returns for sulphide content by the Mud Duck

# GEOSERVICES equipment:

+ Unit: standard + + + TDC +Ne+	+ Parafor RV
+ Pressurization + 1+	+ Pump stroke counter + 2+
+ GZ degasser + 3+	+ Z unit + 1+
+ GD 12 + 1+	+ MFR 101 + 2+
+ DHS 103 + 1+	+ MFR Sensor HP4" + 1+
+ H2S sensors + 4+	+ Spacer + 1+
+ Mud Duck + 1+	+ MFR Sensor LP6" + 1+
+ Chromatograph + 1+	+ Output install, eqipt + 1+
+ Mud still VMS + 1+	+ DFR 101 + 1+
+ Chromatograph + +	+ Leak of test recorder + 1+
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+ Densimud; in + 1+		Plotter	+ 1+
+ out; + 1+			+
	+ DATA PROCESS "ON"		+
+ Restor 104 + 2+	· 🛨	Computer 21 MX	+ 1+
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	· 🛨 ※	Video repeater	+ 4+
+ Calorimud 103 + 1+	+	Stabil, power supply	+ 1+
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	+ VIGIGRAPHIC SYSTEM		+
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OFF LINE system:
     Drill pack cartridge: Hydraulic report
Surge and swab
Prekick
                                         Kick
Deviation: vertical and horizontal sections
Deviation: three-dimensional plot
+
                                         Side track
                                      : Data transfer ON LINE/OFFLINE
      Gec pack cartridge
                                         D-exponent
                                        Agip sigma log (2 different plots available) +
Lithology report
Composite log
Prilling report
Gas efficiency
Gas composition diagram
Chromatolog
+
Chromatolog
+
Chromatolog
                                         Chromato cómposite
                                         Gas ratio
                                        Gas evolution diagram
Gas chart
                                        Hydrocarbon evaluation
                                     : Casing run
Cement
      Annexe cartridge
                                        Tests interpretation
Curve fitting, leak off test
Shale density
                                        Minicost
                                        Optimisation WOB-ROP
                                        Bit record
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+ + +	ON LINE system			+ + +
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.+++++	Gas cartridge	: Gasef Gasco Gason Gasrt Gsapl	Hydraulic cartridge :	Hyrep + Mudwt + Opthy + Surge and swab+ in real time +
+ +	Kick cartridge	: Kikdo Kikup	Others: Volci (cement) Deviation Temperature rere	# + + + +

#### GEOLOGY <u>:1: :1:</u>

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II-1 .Objectives II-2 .Isobath map

II-3 .Seismic data

II-4 .General well information

II-5 .Overpressure survey

II-6 .Lithology Summary

### TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The Netsiq prospect is located on a major discontinuous Paleozoic ridge trending north-northwest through the centre of Hudson Bay. The Aquitaine et al Polar Bear C-11 and Walrus A-71 wells were drilled on or immediately adjacent to this ridge and are approximately 150 km from the Netsiq location. The well is to be drilled on shot point 1455, line S2-06 of the site survey. This 200m shift south from the originally settled location of shot point 3100, line 83-44M-16 was made to avoid a high amplitude shallow reflector seen on the site survey.

The Silurian Ekwan River carbonates are the main target at this location. The secondary target is porosity development in dolomites in the Orodvician Red Head Rapids Formation.

The top of Silurian was uplifted and exposed at this location during the lower part of the Devonian. The Polar Bear Formation and the shale member of the Walrus Formation all pinch out on the western flank of the ridge and are truncated by the eastern bounding fault. The overlying Walrus limestone is tight and represents a good seal.

The shales in the Ordovician Red Head Rapids Formation could provide source to both the porosity within that formation and via migration up the bounding fault to the Ekwan River reservoir. A second possible source could be from the Polar Bear Formation east of the bounding fault. Again migration via the fault would be required. The depth of burial of these sediments casts some doubt on the maturity of the source beds to produce liquid hydrocarbons. However, the total burial history of Hudson Bay is uncertain, allowing the possibility of the source beds being at maturation depth in the past.

The following four seismic markers can be correlated across the area but only tentatively correlated back to the existing offshore wells. Thus some uncertainty exists over the precise age correlation.

Seismic Marker (S.M.)	Two Way Time (ms)	Depth (m) Below Sea Level	Inferred Age/Horizon
Sea Floor	267	198	Pleistocene
S.M. 1	320	275 <sub>grad</sub>	Devonian Mid Bay
S.M. 2	510	5 85	Devonian Walrus Limestone
S.M. 3	596	735	Silurian Ekwan River
S.M. 4	872	<u>.</u> 1 <sup>2</sup> 345	Precambrian

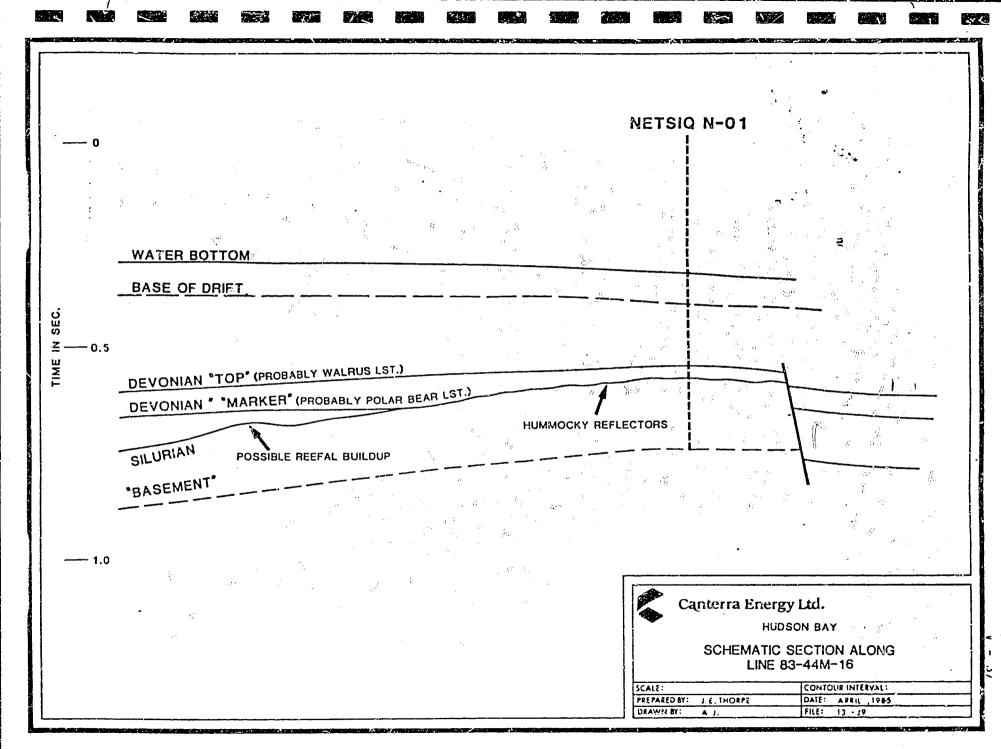
### TECHNICAL DISCUSSION - Continued

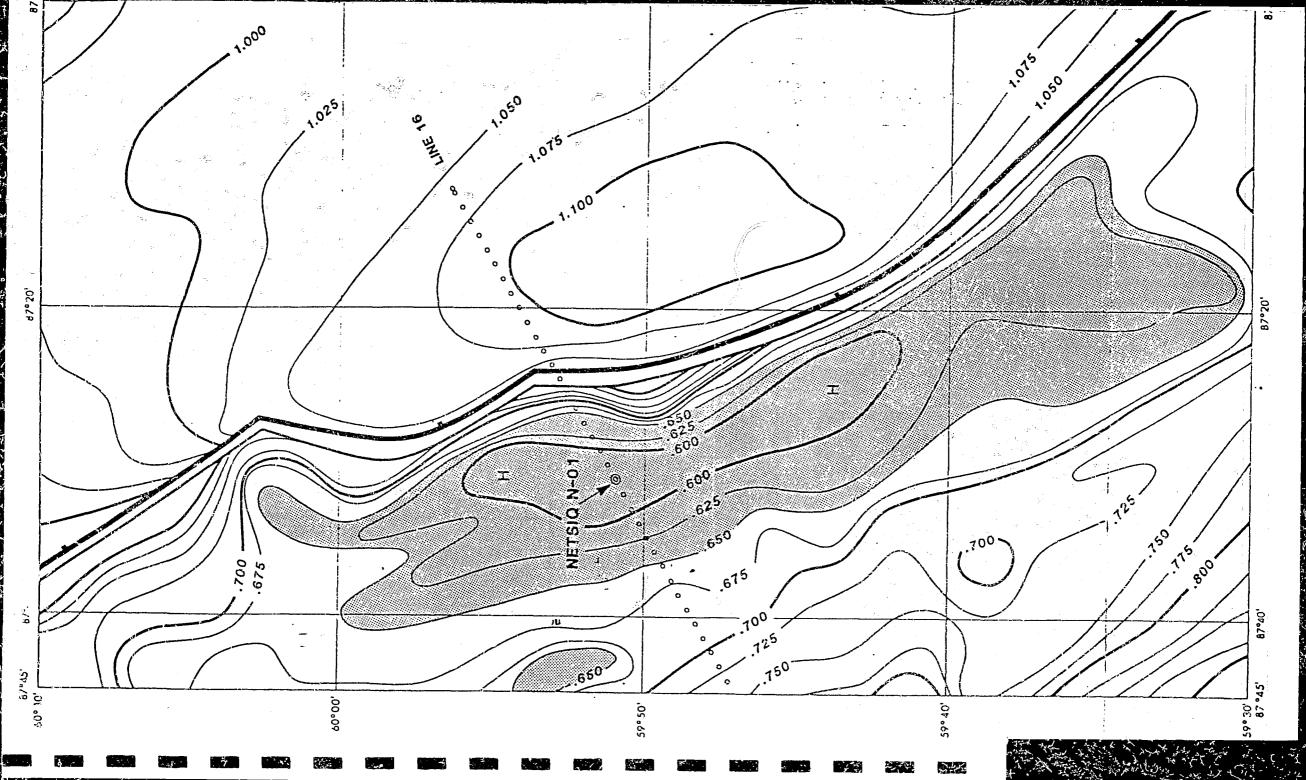
The structural closure of the Netsiq tilted fault block is over 600 sq km. Thus any estimate of potential reserves is very dependent on the area considered prospective. The range is from 120 MM BBL at 75 sq km to almost 1 BBBL at 600 sq km using a net pay of 20m and a porosity of 9%.

The source potential is considered to be the critical risk.

Since the presence of reservoir is dependent on erosional processes, this too must be considered a significant risk.

For additional information, maps and sections, please refer to COGLA Project No. 8720-J8-2E Report by Roy Cole & of a ICG Resources Ltd.





## OVERPRESSURE SUMMARY

## DCS THEORY

The basic d'exponent was developed by Jordan and Shirley to detect overpressures in shale formations. This is done by normalising the drilling rate curve by compensating for changes in the drilling parameters, RPM, WOB and bit size. The basic formula has been further developed by Geoservices to account for differential pressure between the wellbore and the formation and to allow for the bit wear with different types of bits, giving the equation:

Ches.

dcs = Corrected d-exponent

W = Function giving estimate of bit wear

ROP = Rate of penetration in min/ft

WOB = Weight on bit in 1bs
B = Bit diameter in inches

H = Normal hydrostatic gradient in ppg

ECD = Equivalent circulating density in ppg

In normally-compacted shales, a plot of the dcs on semi-log paper against depth will give a straight line with a positive gradient. Any deviations to the left of this trend will be indicative of undercompaction, the distance between the trend line and the dcs value being proportional to the increase in formation pressure.

The main limitation to the use of the d-exponent is that it is developed for use in shale formations; when used in different formations the interpretation should make allowances for the lithology.

## SIGMALOG THEORY

3.4

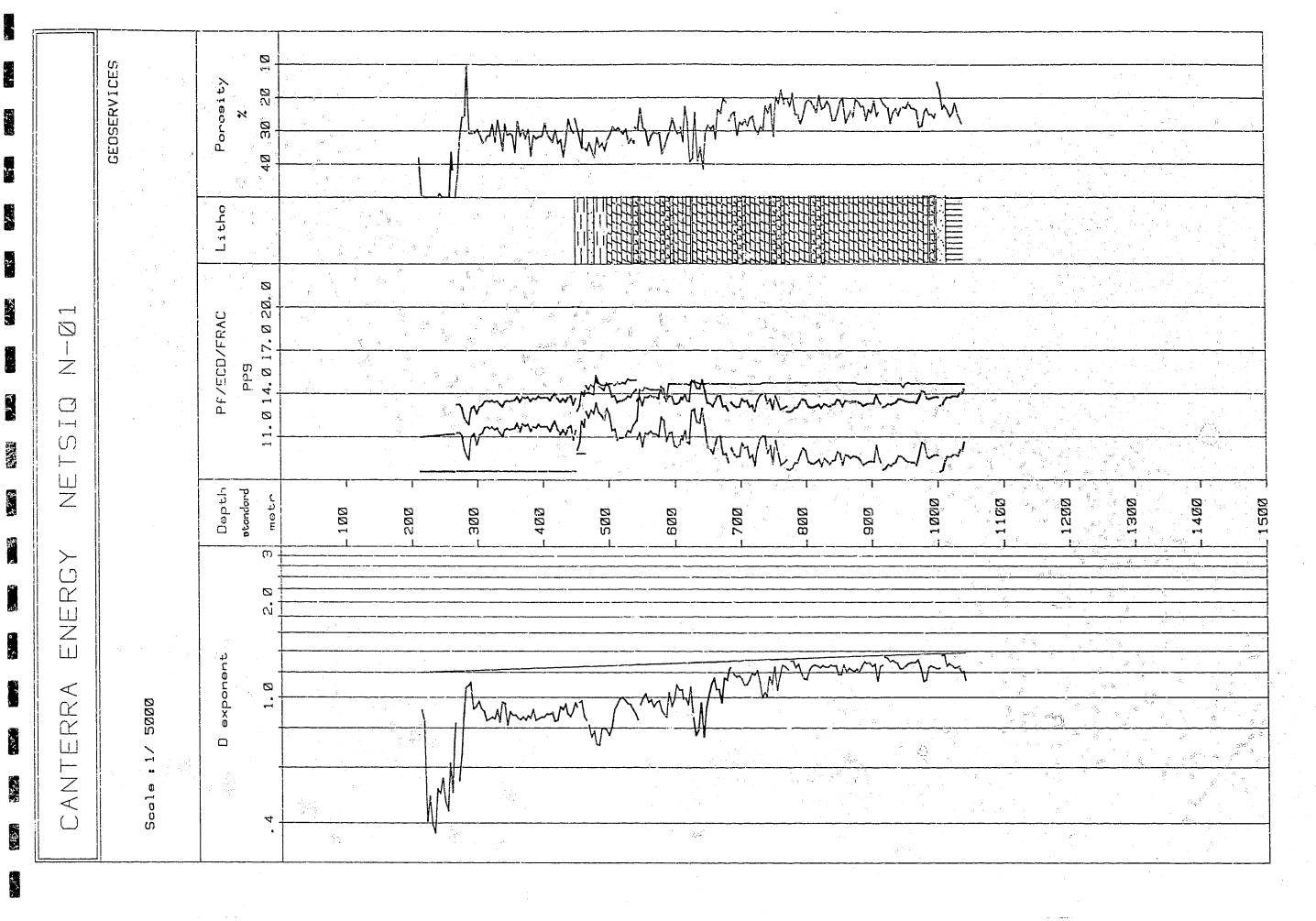
The Sigmalog was developed by AGIP for the drilling of carbonate rocks in the Po Valley of Italy, where the results produced by the d-exponent proved too inaccurate.

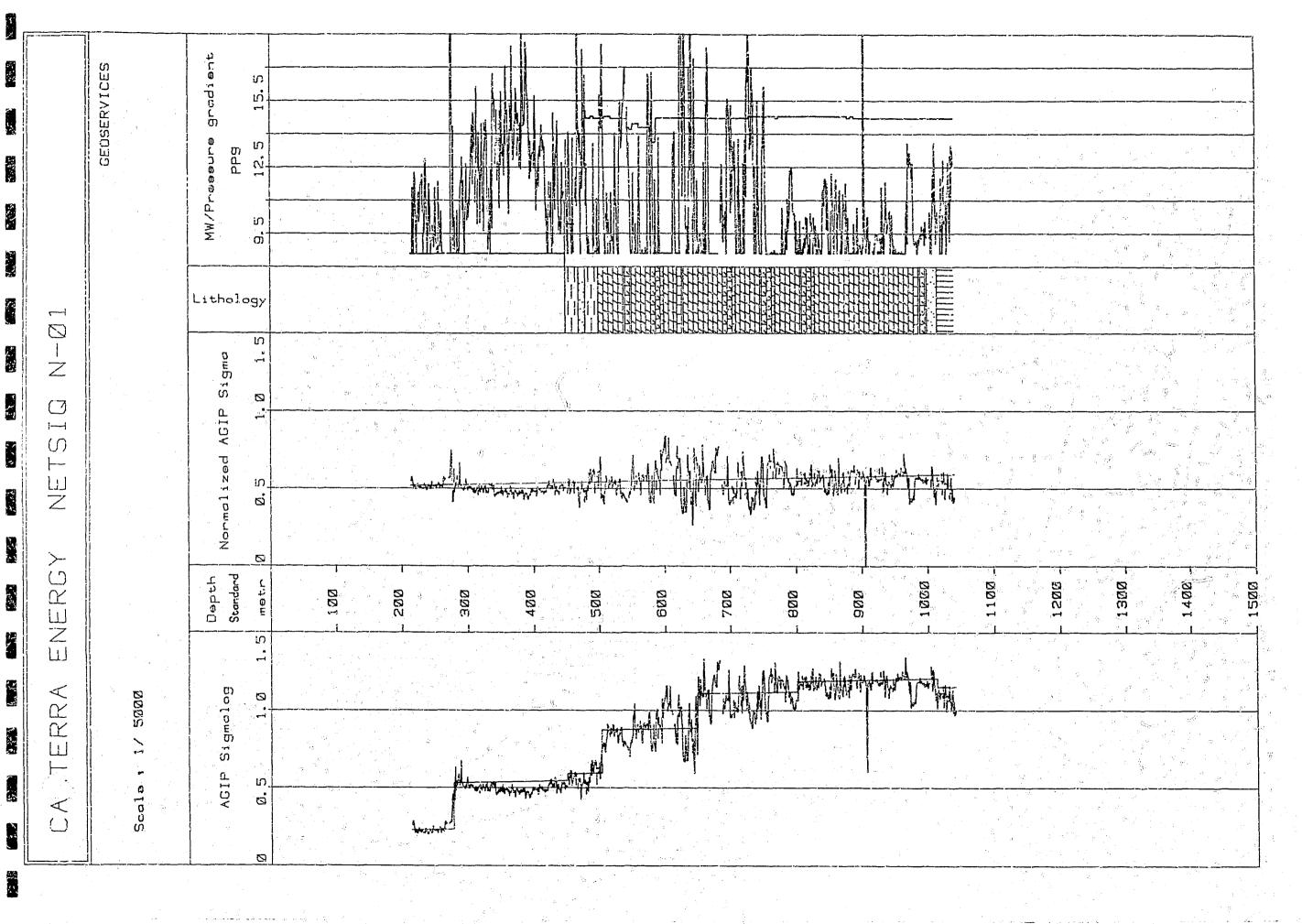
The use of the Sigmalog is similar to the d-exponent but the method of calculation is different. A plot of the Sigmalog produces a series of normal trends with a positive gradient, the sudden shifts in these trends being caused by changes in lithology or drilling parameters.

Any deviation to the left of these normal trends or any negative gradients are indicative of under-compaction, with the corresponding increase in pore pressure being proportional to the distance of the Sigmalog from the normal trend. To aid in the interpretation of the Sigmalog, the envelopes of the normal trends are shifted to produce a straight line (Normalized Sigmalog). This makes it easier to identify any abnormal deviations.

In order to see clearly the development of the trends, it is usual to plot both the d-exponent and the Sigmalog on a small scale of 1/10000 or 1/5000.

GEOSERVICES COMPOSITE LOG CANTERRA ENERGY NETSIQ N-01 Scale : 1/ 5998 Drilling rate AGIP Sigmalog D-exponent PF-ECD-FRAC PF-ECD-BULK DENS Depth Litho Drilling porosity (from AGIP Sigmalog) (from D-exponent) mn/m Standard 2 3 11.0 14.0 17.0 20.0 Ø. 5 vec. "1. Ø" 11.0 14.0 17.0 20.0 1.5 metr 3Ø 29 10 . 200 BBE Milliper Hart Art Color of Jacob March 1914 Milliper March 1914 Milliper March 1914 March 1914 March 1914 March 1914 Milliper 400 the electrical respectively by the physical restrictions that the state of the second 500 600 \_700 800 . 900 1999 1100





## WELL CONTROL SUMMARY

- i) Whilst drilling the 12.25" pilot hole with returns to the seabed, gas bubbles were observed off the starboard side of the ship. Drilling stopped at 448.8m, and with the ROV gas bubbles could be seen coming from the well-head. The well still flowed after displacing the seawater in the hole with 12ppg mud. 13 3/8" casing was then run at this point.
- ii) The 13 3/8" shoe (436.8m) was drilled out with 9.8ppg mud,and a LOT at 453.2m gave 16ppg MWEQ.
- iii) Kick #1 at 463.3m: SIDPP= 400psi;SICP= 235psi;Gain= 160bbls. Calculated kill mud = 15ppg.
- Whilst killing the well with 15ppg mud, some returns were lost to formation, and was eventually stabilized with 14ppg mud.
- iv) Kick #2 at 477m: SIDPP= 80psi;SICP= 110psi;Gain= 23bbls.
- Calculated kill mud = 15ppq.
- Returns were lost whilst controlling the well, and was eventually stabilized with 14.5ppg mud.
- v) 9 5/8" casing was set with the shoe at 533.4m.A formation integrity test at 541.9m held 21ppg MWEQ without leaking.Drilling continued with a 12.1ppg mud.
- vi) Kick #3 at 543m: After a 6bbl gain, the well was controlled with a 14.3 ppg mud.
- vii) Kick \$4 at 588.8m; After a 6bbl pit gain, the well was controlled with a 14.7ppg mud.

## OVERPRESSURE IN NETSIG N-01

### DISCUSSION

Due to the nature of this well, most of the usual overpressure indicators were not usable. For example:

As there were only traces of hydrocarbons and few connection gases, no conclusions could be drawn from the traces of trip gas.

No major shale beds were encountered to allow the plotting of shale density.

The use of salt-saturated mud whilst drilling prohibited the use of mud resistivity data.

With the predominant lithologies being salt, limestone and dolomite, no indication of overpressures could be drawn from the shape, size and dexture of the cuttings.

The cooling effect of the sea around the marine riser effectively damps out any subtle changes in the flowline mud temperatures.

This leaves us with the information derived from D-exponent and Sigmalog, plus the various hole problems (kicks,etc) encountered ,as the only real-time indicators of abnormal formation pressures.

The D-exponent plot shows no clear indications of any overpressures, primarily because it is only designed to work in shales, and this well was predominantly carbonate rocks.

From the kicke +akon it is all in the kicke

From the kicks taken, it is obvious that the formation pressures at these points must be around 14.1-14.5 ppg, although this is not shown quantitatively by the Sigmalog.

There is no indication of higher pressures from the Sigmalog at either 463.3m or 477m; but the increased ROP's at 543m and 588.8m does cause the Sigmalog to depart to the left of the trend line.

The predicted fracture gradient from the D-exponent is also erroneously low, possibly enhanced by suspect leak-off/intake values at the two casing shoes.

It is interesting to note that the Sigmalog seems to indicate two formation changes/different zones at  ${\sim}500\text{m}$  and  ${\sim}650\text{m};$  the latter being also noted from the cuttings descriptions. See Lithology Summary.

## LITHOLOGY SUMMARY

### NOTE:

In the following section, all divisions have been made purely on the basis of gross lithological differences. No log-derived formation tops were available at the time of writing.

## 450m - 501m

This section drilled at between 5 and 10 min/metre, and cuttings consisted primarily of mudstone. This was reddish-brown, very soft, generally calcareous and variably gypsiferous. Minor buff to light-grey/brown limestones and dolomites occurred around 450m. They were somewhat argillaceous and silty, occasionally grading into the mudstone.

Much of the mudstone was silty, especially between 460 and 480m, below which the silt content decreased.

Small quantities of sand were observed at 450m and 480m. This consisted of loose quartz grains, which were clear to slightly milky, fine to medium, subangular to subrounded and irregularly fractured in part.

Hole problems occurred in this section, with kicks at 463.3m and 477m, and some lost circulation. These problems may have been due to the presence of salt-filled sandstones, an idea supported by Schlumberger logs. However, no salt (due to the under-saturated mud) and only sporadic traces of sand were seen.

### 501m - 1007m

Throughout this section, a sequence of interbedded dolomites and limestones occurred. It was consistently observed that faster drilling corresponded to dolomite, slower drilling with increased limestone.

The appearance of the two lithologies was often similar, especially in the lower, more compact part, and the stain Alizarin Red was used to differentiate between them.

## (501M - 648M)

This formation consisted almost entirely of dolomite, and was distinguished on the basis of porosity from the underlying lithology. The ROP throughout this section generally corresponded to porosity.

Initial ROP was 15-20 min/metre through white, light-pink and buff dolomite. This was micro-very fine crystalline, somewhat calcareous with minor grading to limestone, and showed occasional intercrystalline and microvuq porosity.

Below 513m, the ROP increased to 5-10 min/metre.Slow sections around 550 and 600m corresponded to minor limestone interbeds. Two kicks occurred at 543m and 588.8m, possibly associated with these limestone beds.

However, the dominant lithology below 531m was dolomite, this being buff to light-brown, micro-very fine crystalline, sucrosic, with well-developed rhombic crystals and poor to good intercrystalline and pin-point porosity. Locally it became cryptocrystalline and dense. Background gas of 0.1-0.2% C1 was seen between 560 and 585m, where sucrosic crystalline dolomite drilled at up to 2 min/metre.

Fast drilling also occurred at 625-630m, giving traces of C1 from locally porous dolomite.

Gypsum was observed throughout this section, usually seen as colourless, transparent, fractured crystals. However, close inspection revealed them as acicular and tabular crystals intergrown with dolomite rhombs, usually in more sucrosic and porous areas.

### (648m - 1007m)

At 648m, the ROP became generally slower, and there was a major decrease in porosity. This probably corresponds to Seismic Marker 3 in the geological prognosis, the porosity change giving a density contrast. Limestone was much more abundant than above, and dolomites, although still common, were generally more calcareous.

Initially, the limestone was white to buff, microcrystalline, partially dolomitized, soft to firm, clean. with no visible porosity. It was interbedded with dolomite, and drilled irregularly at 20-30 min/metre. At 667m, a drilling break into buff, crypto-very fine crystalline dolomite occurred, with a trace of C1 detected.

For the next 50m,dolomite and limestone were interbedded, and the ROP fluctuated between 10 and 25 min/metre. The dolomite was buff to light-brown, microcrystalline, sucrosic, clean and calcareous, with no visible porosity, and graded into dolomitic limestone of similar appearance.

Between 721 and 746m, the ROP reached 6 min/metre. Dolomite was developed here; cream to buff, with some characteristic reddish colouration. It was clear, gypsiferous in part, slightly calcareous, but only showed traces of pin-point porosity. Possible fossil shadows were also seen.

Dolomite with limestone interbeds returned between 746 and 788m, drilling at 20-35 min/metre. The dolomite was white to buff to light-brown, mainly cryptocrystalline, dense and tight, but still drilled faster than the similar dolomitic limestone into which it graded. At 788m, the ROP increased to 10-15 min/metre, and pure dolomite was found.

From 801 to 835m limestone dominated, with ROP's averaging around 25 min/metre. It was buff to light-brown, pryptocrystalline and locally chalky, dense, clean and variably dolomitized. Thin dolomite interbeds were developed throughout.

Below 835m, dolomite became dominant, often with a strong rosy colouration; crypto-microcrystalline, moderately hard and brittle, calcareous and occasionally sucrosic, although no porosity was visible. The ROP fluctuated strongly between 16 and 26 min/metre, with the slower drilling parts (as slow as 37 min/metre) being limestone interbeds.

At 907m, the ROP decreased to 34 min/metre, as limestone became more important again. This limestone was light-grey to white, soft to firm, dense and dolomitic. It graded into light-red/brown, hard, somewhat earthy dolomite interbeds, especially at 927m and 940m; and became slightly harder downwards. ROP's were normally between 25 and 40 min/metre throughout this section, which ended with a drilling break at 969m.

From 969m to 979m,a light-brown,microcrystalline,predominantly non-calcareous,clean and tight dolomite was drilled,at an ROP of about 15 min/metre.Carbonates were last seen between 979 and 1007m,where limestone dominated. This drilled at a steady 25 min/metre, and was light-grey to tan with some red mottling, very soft to moderately firm, chalky to crypto-crystalline and clean.

## 1007m - 1040m

This section is rather problematic. Basal clastics (granite wash with possible minor shales) were expected to overlie a granite basement. However, the situation found here was not so clear cut.

At 1007m,a clear drilling break to 15-19 min/metre was seen, and corresponded to the appearance of sandstone. This consisted of clear quartz, fractured and angular to subangular, poorly sorted, fine to coarse grained. All grains were loose; no cement was seen.

At 1013m, the ROP dropped to 24 min/metre, then increased slightly to 21 min/metre. This appeared to accompany the incoming of a form of shale. This was grey to dark-grey, very soft and unconsolidated, extremely micaceous, silty, and had a kind of metallic-flake lustre.

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Granite, as opposed to granite-wash sandstone, first appeared at 1019m. The ROP dropped to 26 min/metre, and feldspars and black micas were seen. This granite consisted of clear, transparent, angular quartz; abundant black (biotite) mica, traces of white (muscovite) mica and about 10% pink and white feldspar. Possible traces of hornblende occurred.

From 1019 to 1035m, granite fragments and the shaley material were found in roughly equal proportions. Schlumberger logs seemed to support this view. At TD (1040m), almost 100% granite was seen. However, it cannot be stated with

certainty that basement had been reached.

# TIT DRILLING

# CONTENTS

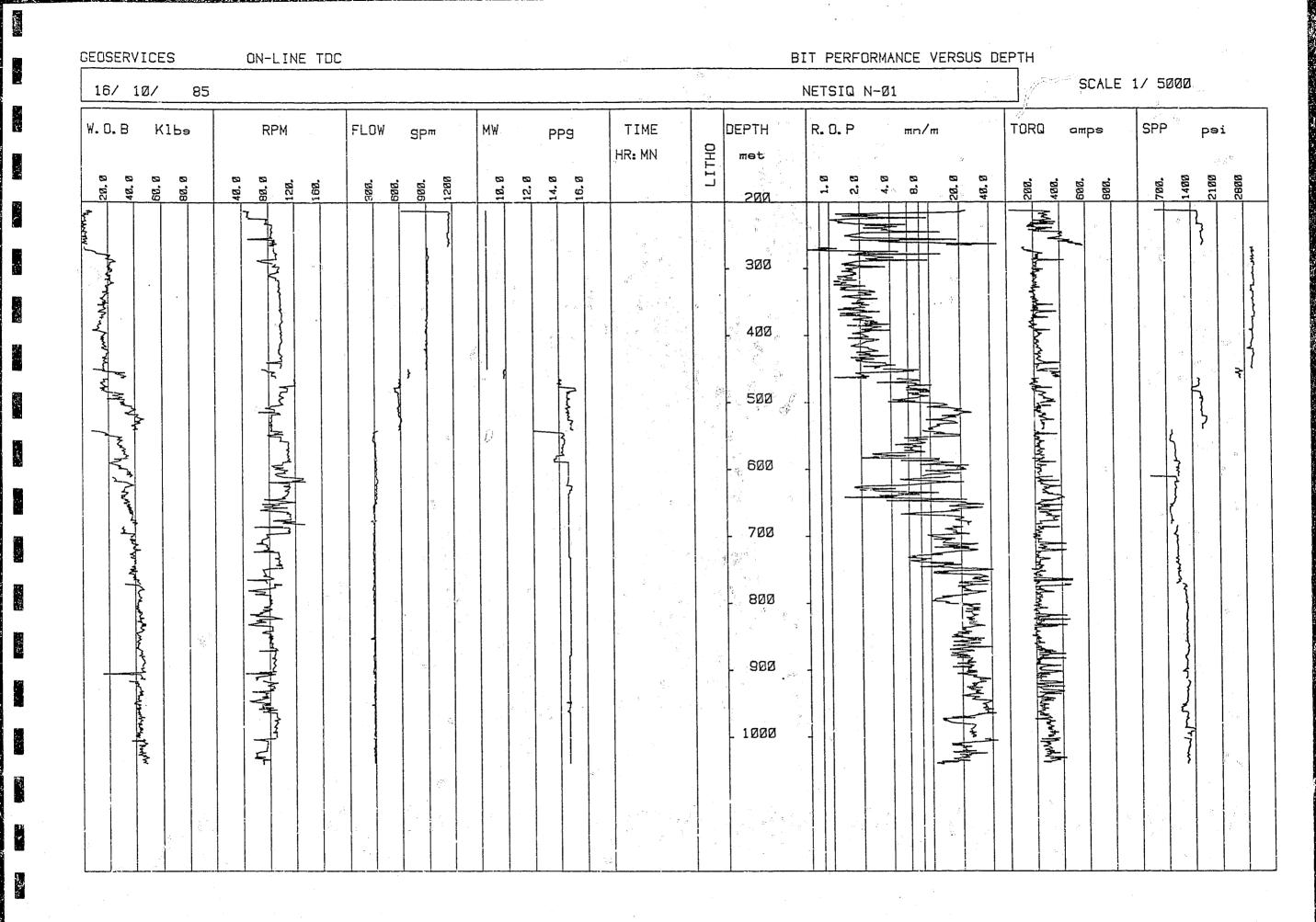
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III-2 . Bit record III-3 . Mud record III-4 . Deviation

III-5 . Phase summaries

III-6 . Casing plot



OFFLINE TOC GEOSERVICES

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NO.	SQ	TYPE	SIZE	NOZZLES	IN m	OUT	MTG m	TIME hr:mn	DEV deg	WOB klbs	RPM	KOJ7 mqg		REY *1000		G	COST \$	\$/M STD	MW ppg	REMARKS
1	1	SMITH DSJ	17.5	17/17/18	212.7	265.2	52.50	6: 04		2.1	73	1119	1570			In	10000	1580.		17.5" BIT + 42" HOLE OPENEA.
2	2	SMITH F3	12.25	15/15/15	265.2	448.8	183.6	6: 45		16	94	905	3020		3 3	In	15000	338.5	8.6	PILOT HOLE.STOP FOR SHALLOW GAS.
3	3	OSC 3AJ	17.5	20/20/20	265.2	448.8	183.6	5: 06		11	95	1167	2460		-		10000	258.6	8.6	HOLE OPENING.
4	4	HTC J3	12.25	14/14/14	448.8	463.3	14.50	2: 10		11.2	71	655	2340		2 2	In	6000	2250	9.8	DAILL TO KICK & 463.3m.
488	5	HTC J3	12.25	18/18/18	463.3	541.5	78.20	21: 13		30	89	582	1644		3   3	In		2247	14.5	KICK @ 477m.LOST CIAC.@ 483m.
5	6	SMITH SDGH	8.5	18/18/16	541.5	610.2	68.70	15: 37		22	92	350	1110		2 2	In	3400	2121	14.7	KICKS 0 543.2m, 588.8m.
6	7	SMITH SDGH	8.5	16/16/16	610.2	682.2	72.00	15: 0		35	110	311	870		3 3	1/8	3400	1270	14.7	SLOW ROP
7	8	HTC J33	8.5	14/14/14	682.2	770.6	88.40	26: 12		37.6	85	290	980		2 2	In	5214	1381	14.8	SLOW ROP
8	9	SMITH F4	8.5	13/13/13	770.6	914.7	144.1	53: 52		44	80	290	1200		4 6	In	6000	1660	14.7	ter to the state of the state o
9	10	SMITH F3	8.5	13/13/13	914.7	1000.2	85.50	37: 41		42	80	290	1200		4 7	In	5214	2073	14.7	er er er er er er er er er er er er er e
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水文

MUD RECAP WATER BASE

DEPTH\*TEMP\* M.W \*VIS\*PV\*YF\* GELS \*FILTRATE\* FILT.\*FILTRATE ANALYSIS\*SAND\*RETORT ANALYSIS\* feet\*degF\* ppg \*sec\*cp\* \*10 10 \* API × × % \*Ca ppm Cl DDM \* OIL WATER SOLS\* pH \* pF\* Mf\*MBT: × \* \* \*sec wn \* CC\* CAKE \* × χ Z Z × 855× 58\* 9.30\*220\* 0\* 0\* 35\* 70\* 0.0 4 0/32\* 1000 85000 \* Trc\* X. 0 × 98 \* 3 × 10.5×0.3×0.5× 2( 1469\* 64\* 9.20\*190\*20\*60\* 10\* 30\* 42.0 ٠X٠ 4/32\* 1000 80000 \* Trc\* 0 X 98 × 3 × 9.5\*0.4\*0.5\* 25 1472\* 66\* 9.20\*195\*21\*62\* 12\* 43\* 38.0 X. 4/32\* 700 75000 % Trc% 0 \* 98 × 3 × 9.0\*0.3\*0.4\* 25 1490\* 68\* 9,90\* 37\* 7\* 8\* 2× 3∗ 15.0 1/32\* 300 \* 160000 \* Trc\* 2 \* 10.5\*0.2\*0.3\* 0 × 99 × 1520× 65\*15.00\* 55\*22\*18\* 6× 26× 12.0 χ٠ 2/32\* 400 \* 170000 \* Trc\* 0 × 87 × 13 × 9.5\*0.3\*0.4\* 1524× 58×14.00× 45×19×16× 8× 20× 30.0 ٠X٠ 2/32× 4500 \* 172000 \* Trc\* 90 \* 10 \* 9.0\*0.1\*0.2\* 0 × 9% 1524\* 63×14.10× 44×20× 9× 8\* 21\* 19.0 X. 1/32\* 10000 \* 174000 \* Trc\* 0 × 90 \* 10 \* 10,0\*0,2\*0,3\* 8 1520× 58\*14.00\* 45\*26\*11\* 4× 8\* 18.0 X 2/32× 6500 \* 140000 \* Trc\* 0 \* 91 \* 10 \* 16.0\*0.1\*9.2\* 7+ 1565× 59\*15.00\* 43\*24\*12\* 6× 16× 35.0 4/32\* 12000 × \* 120000 \* Trc\* 89 \* 11 \* 16,0\*0.4\*0.5\* 9 × 5, 1585% 58\*14.60\* 47\*21\*10\* 4% 14% 37.0 쏬 4/32× 12000 \* 170000 \* Trc\* 0 \* 80 \* 20 \* 10.0\*0.1\*0.1\* 5+ 1682× 63\*14.60\* 46\*21\* 9\* 12\* 13\* 37.0 ٠X٠ 4/32\* 12000 \* 168000 \* Trc\* 0 \*  $80 \times 20 \times 10.0 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 \times$ 5: 1690\* 71\*14.70\* 47\*22\*10\* 4× 16× 23.0 ٠X٠ 4/32× 12000 \* 168000 \* Trc\* 79 \* 21 \* 10.0\*0.2\*0.2\* n × 83 1777\* 71\*14.60\* 48\*21\*10\* 5\* 13\* 17.0 X 2/32\* 14500 \* 168000 \* Trc\* 79 \* 21 \* 10.5\*0.2\*0.3\* 0 \* 9: 1784× 52×14.30× 46×18×15× 8× 16× 29.0 × 2/32\* 9600 \* 160000 \* Trc\*  $81 \times 20 \times 11.6 \times 0.3 \times 0.4 \times$ 8 \* 5> 1820× 54×14.30× 44×17×14× 6× 14× 27.0 × 2/32\* 10100 \* 150000 \* Trc\* ŋ x 81 × 20 × 11.5×0.4×0.5\* 5: 1847\* 52\*14.30\* 44\*17\*13\* 5% 12% 32.0 2/32\* \* 150000 \* Trc\* Χ· 8900 0 \* 81 \* 20 \* 11,4\*0.3\*0.4\* 5≉ 1933\* 50\*14.70\* 46\*19\*10\* 8× 26.0 4 X Ϋ́ 2/32× 9400 \* 160000 \* Trc\* 80 × 21 × 11.0×0.2×0.3\* 0 \* 4: 2002\* 49\*14.70\* 44\*20\* 8\* 7× 19.0 3× X 2/32% 9200 \* 162000 \* Trc\* n \* 80 \* 21 \* 10.9\*0.2\*0.3\* 4% 2170× 53\*10.70\* 44\*22\* 6\* 4 x 6× 12.0 χ٠ 1/32\* 8800 \* 170000 \* Trc\* 8 ×  $80 \times 21 \times 11.0 \times 0.2 \times 0.3 \times$ 5. 2238× 41\*14.70\* 41\*21\* 5\* 4 × 6× 15.0 1/32\* 8600 \* 168000 \* Trc\* 80 \* 21 \* 11.0\*0.2\*0.2\* 0 × 47 2368× 43\*14.80\* 43\*22\* 6\* 3× 5× 14.0 × 1/32× 8700 \* 168000 \* Trc\* 0 × 80 \* 21 \* 11.3\*0.2\*0.2\* 4> 2401\* 42×14.70× 45×22× 6× 3× 5 × 14.0 1/32\* 8700 \* 165000 \* Trc\* 80 \* 21 \* 11.0\*0.1\*0.2\* 0 × 4% 2498× 43×14.70× 44×22× 6× 3× 5× 14.0 × 1/32\* 8800 \* 160000 \* Trc\* 0 × 80 \* 21 \* 11.0\*0.1\*0.2\* 4: 2558\* 42×14.80\* 44×23× 6× 4 × 6× 14.8 1/32\* 8900 \* 161000 \* Trc\* 79 \* 21 \* 10.5%0.1%0.2% 0 \* 4 2607\* 43×14.70× 45×22× 7× 4 X 15.0 6× ٠X٠ 1/32\* 8600 \* 161000 \* Trc\* 0 ×  $80 \times 21 \times 10.5 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 \times$ L 2667× 46\*14.70\* 44\*21\* 8\* 5× 7 × 14.0 × 1/32\* 7900 \* 158000 \* Trc\* 0 × 80 \* 21 \* 11.0\*0.2\*0.2\* 4 2756× 48×14.70× 44×21× 8× 5× 8× 14.0 X 1/32\* 7800 \* 155000 \* Trc\* 0 × 80 \* 21 \* 11.0\*0.2\*0.3\* 4 2797\* 47\*14.70\* 45\*22\* 9\* 5× 7× 14.0 1/32\* \* 159000 \* Trc\* × 6900 80 \* 21 \* 11.0\*0.2\*0.2\* 0 % 285°× 48×14.70× 46×22×10× 5× 6× 13.0 X 1/32\* 6000 \* 163000 % Trc\* 80 \* 21 \* 11,5\*0,2\*0,3\* 0 \* 33 2 48\*14.70\* 46\*23\*23\* 12.0 4 X 6× 1/32\* 4600 \* 168000 \* Trc\* 80 \* 21 \* 11.5\*0.2\*0.3\* 0 × 3% 2970\* 48\*14.70\* 46\*22\*10\* 4 × 6× 12.0 × 1/32\* 4700 \* 167000 \* Trc\* 0 × 80 \* 21 \* 11.0\*0.2\*0.2\* 3006\* 45\*14.70\* 46\*23\* 9\* 4 × 6× 13.0 X. 1/32\* 4800 \* 165000 \* Trc\* 79 \* 21 \* 11.0\*0.1\*0.2\* 0 \* 3⊁ 3093× 48×14.70× 47×24×10× 4× 7× 12.0 X 1/32\* 4700 \* 170000 \* Trc\* 80 \* 21 \* 11.5\*0.2\*0.3\* 3\* 3157\* 46×14.70× 47×24×10× 4 X 6× 11.0 1/32\* × 3800 \* 168000 \* Trc\* 0 \*  $80 \times 21 \times 11.0 \times 9.2 \times 0.3 \times$ З× 3250× 45\*14.70\* 47\*21\* 9\* 4 X 5× 11,0 1/32× × 2800 \* 169000 \* Trc\* 0 ×  $80 \times 21 \times 10.5 \times 0.2 \times 0.3 \times$ 4× 3282\* 48×14.70× 47×24×10× 5× 7× 11.0 1/32\* 2900 \* 168000 \* Trc\* 0 \* 80 \* 21 \* 10,5\*0.2\*0.3\* 3× 3340× 46\*14.70\* 47\*25\*10\* 4 X 7× 12.0 1/32\* X 3200 \* 159000 \* Trc\* n x 80 \* 21 \* 11.0\*0.2\*0.3\* 3⊁

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ł	203.9	0.92	64.4	203.90	0.00		0.00		11
1	214.9	1.63	0.4	214.90	0.21		1 - 1 <del>5</del> ,	0.13	21
1	235.8	0.62	92.3	235.79	0.50	120		0.25	31
1	253.3	0.55	178.6	253,29	0.37		A STATE OF THE STA	0.37	413
İ	279.9	1.28	244.8	279.89	0.01	, si		0.15	51
ı	435.2	0.50	216.0	435.17		° 1 .53	1.71	4-	61
-	445.2	1.33		445.17		1.68	1.74		71
- 1	458.7	0.85	121.2	458.67		1.89	1.59		81
- 1	468.3	1.05	113.9	468.27		1.96	1.45	*	91
i	478.0	0.38	127.4	477.97		2.03	1.35		101
1	487.0	0.95	184.3	486.96	<i>5</i> ) é	2.12	1.30		11 I
1	506.0	0.52	158.5	505.96	,	2.36	1.27		121
ı	581.0	0.53	71.3	580.96		2.65	0.64		131
Į	<b>650.0</b>	0.77	177.8	649.96		3.10		0.00	141
İ	459.0	0.98	161.2	458.98		0.23	0.53	•	151
-	<b>679.0</b>	0.82	147.4	678. <del>9</del> 5		3.34	,	0.97	161
1	733.0	0.38	36.5	732.95		3.36		1.53	17 i
ı	759.0	1.35	113.8	758.94		3.26		1.91	181
i	791.0	0.85	14.3	790.94	<del>, *</del> *	3.18		2.32	191
I	823.0	0.48	161.2	822.94		3.17		2.69	201
i	848.0	0.85	197.6	847.94		3.46	:	2.69	211
1	870.5	1.15	49.0	870.44		3.47		2.81	221
ļ	905.6	1.37	44.0	905,49	li,	2.94		3.37	231
I	944.0	1.38	15.0	943.88		2.14		3.82	241
1	971.1	1.32	33.0	971.01	5	1.55		4.08	251
ı	1010.1	0.68	68.0	1010.00		1.12		4.61	261
- 1	1029.3	1.35	56 · 0	1029.20		0.96		4.91	271

## 42" PHASE SUMMARY

15th - 16th September 1985 212.7m - 265.2m Bit #1 Drilling Hours: 6.04 Average ROP: 8.7 m/hr

NETSIQ N-01 was spudded on 15th September 1985,when Bit \$1 (26") and a 42" hole-opener was RIH to tag the mud line at 212.7m.An attempt to spud the well by jetting the seabed failed,so it was spudded with conventional rotary drilling.

Drilling with seawater and 50 bbl Hi-Vis pills every connection, the 42" phase reached 265.2m. After displacing 300 bbls Hi-Vis mud to the hole, a check trip was made to the seabed. On returning to bottom, 10.7m of fill was drilled. 600 bbls of Hi-Vis mud was then spotted before POOH to run 30" casing.

Four joints of 30",310lbs/ft S16 casing were run on drillpipe,finding some fill at 248.4m. The casing was circulated and washed through to 260.6m. It was then cemented with 64 tons Class G cement + 2% CaCl; yielding a slurry volume of 260bbls @ 16.3ppg. This was displaced with 34bbls seawater.

## 17.5" PHASE SUMMARY

17th - 18th September 1985 265.2m - 448.8m Bits # 2,3. Drilling Hours (12.25"): 6.45 Drilling hours (17.5"): 5.06 Average ROP (12.25"): 28.4 m/hr Average ROP (17.5"): 36.3 m/hr

Pit #2 (12.25") tagged the top of the cement at 254.8m, and drilled the shoe and new formation to 448.8m, spotting every third connection with 50bbls H-Vis mud.

At this point, gas bubbles were observed on the starboard side of the ship, so drilling was stopped and the TV camera and ROV were run to the seabed. Gas was observed coming from the wellhead so 150bbls of 12ppg mud was displaced into the annulus to try and stop the influx, without success.

The 12.25" bit was then pulled to open the hole to 17.5" for running 13 3/8" casing.Bit \$3 (17.5") drilled out the pilot hole to 448.8m with no further problems.After a check trip to the seabed,15.2m of fill was washed and drilled out to 448.8m, where 600 bbls of Hi-Vis mud was pumped before POOH.

Twenty joints of 13 3/8",721bs/ft C-95 casing was then run on drillpipe, and latched into the 30" wellhead with 30Klbs overpull (using a 20"x13 3/8" swage joint).150 bbls of seawater was pumped,prior to cementing as follows:

1325 sacks Class G + 0.2% CaCl; yielding 250 bbls slurry @ 16.3ppg. The wiper plug was then sheared by the dart, and the cement displaced using the rig pumps. The running tool was then released and PDOH.

19th September - 1st October 1985 448.8m - 541.5m Bit # 4. Drilling Hours: 23.38 Average ROP: 3.96 m/hr.

After running the BOP and latching on to the wellhead,a full function and pressure test was performed. The wear bushings were run and Bit #4 (12.25") was made up on a new BHA and RIH.

Top of the cement was tagged at 406m;and this was drilled,along with the float and shoe to 436.8m. The seawater in the hole was then displaced to 9.8ppg mud, and SCR's were taken.

This bit then drilled ahead to 453.2m, when the hole was conditioned for a leak-off test.The LOT gave a MWEQ of 16ppg.Drilling continued to 463.3m, where a kick was taken. The well was closed in, and the shut-in pressures were:SID<sup>p</sup>=400psi,SICP=235psi.A 100 bbl gain was seen in the pits.A 15 ppg mud was required to kill the well, and this was pumped using the 'wait and weight' method. The riser was then circulated to 15 ppg mud.

An analysis of the chloride content of the influx liquid indicated that it was probably a calcium chloride flow. When the well was opened, mud was being lost to formation; so it was closed in and the riser topped up with 25 bbls mud.The well was observed using the trip tank,whilst 14ppg mud was being mixed.

With no circulation, the annulus was found to be static, but with circulation 52bbls mud were lost to formation.A 60bbl LCM pill @ 14ppg was pumped, but when circulated the hole still lost 60 bbls.

The riser was then displaced to 13.5ppg mud,and a second LCM pill-70bbls @ 14ppg-was pumped.28bbls mud were lost to formation when circulated down.

The pipe was POOH to 391m, and upon circulation lost a further 48 bbls. With no warning, the well flowed again, but as the flowline was connected to the trip tank, the back-pressure caused the influx to flow over the diverter and into the sea; so no volume readings were possible.

The well was closed in, giving SIDP=125psi, SICP=200psi.It was killed using 14ppg mud, and the riser was then displaced to 13.5ppg.

With the bit at 391m,a 46bbl diesel-gel 'qunk' plug @ 11.5ppg was pumped, with a 5bbl diesel spacer ahead and behind. Simultaneously, 14ppg mud was displaced down the annulus. This gunk plug was then squeezed with 30bbls 14ppg mud @ 70psi.

At this point, the pipe was found to be stuck, and was eventually worked free and RIH to 422m, pumping away 300bbls mud to formation.

Upon POOH,a 45bbl kick occurred at 340m,so the well was shut in again. Pressures were: SIDP=180psi, SICP=70psi. The influx was killed using the 'drillers' method and 14ppg mud.The losses whilst circulating were 14bbls, with the choke wide open to maintain circulation.

When the well was opened,it was found to be still flowing,200bbls of 14ppg mud were then bullheaded in via the kill line; but the well still flowed 70bbls to the pits when opened. The pipe was then pulled to above the

BOP whilst flowing, and the shear rams were closed.

Upon POOH, there was evidence of the gunk plug all the way up the HWDP, which could indicate a possible leak at the top of the casing Also, the dynamic positioning computers of the ship indicated that the BOP was rotating with the changing heading of the ship. This was also indicated by observation of the goose-necks on the outer barrel of the slip joint, which were rotating with the ship. When the ROV was run to the wellhead, this rotation was confirmed.

Open-ended drillpipe was then run in to above the shear rams, and the riser displaced to 14ppg mud.140bbls of 14ppg mud were also pumped down the kill line before opening the shear rams. When they were opened, the hole was losing mud to formation.

The pipe was run in to 463.3m (TD), and 10 bbls of 14ppg mud were pumped with no returns. Cementing equipment was then made up, and a 58bbl cement plug @ 16.3ppg was pumped, displaced with 20 bbls mud. The pipe was then POOH to 305m, the annular preventer closed, and the cement was squeezed with 14bbls mud.

The annular preventer was then opened, and the pipe pulled out. Whilst waiting on cement, a Dowell-Schlumberger RTTS packer was made up on drill collars; but when RIH it was unable to pass the 20"x13 3/8" casing swage at 215.2m. Schlumberger then ran the following logs: CBL; HDT; Caliper.

From the CBL, it was found that the top two joints of the 13 3/8" casing below the swage had no cement behind them; and as the top collar was Baker-Locked and the second collar not, it was thought that this coupling was where the BOP was rotating about.

The RTTS was tried again, but still could not pass the swage at 215.2m, although the caliper log indicated that it could. Whilst trying to work the RTTS through the swage, it was accidentally backed-off from the XO above it, and when PDBH the RTTS and collars were left in the hole.

The XO and pipe was run in to try to screw into the RTTS, but was not successful. A second attempt using a wear bushing running tool as a centraliser was also unsuccessful; but the third attempt using a 14 3/4" stabiliser as a centraliser enabled the XO to be screwed back on to the RTTS. The RTTS and collars were then POOH.

Bit \$4(RR) was then RIH to try to tag cement, but none was found right down to TD. The hole was circulated to 14ppg mud all around before POOH.

Open-ended drillpipe was again RIH to  $T\bar{D}$ , and a 58bbls cement plug @ 16.3ppg was pumped. The pipe was then POOH to above the shear rams, and the cement was squeezed with 25bbls mud, with no pressure readable and no returns.

After POOH and waiting on cement, a 13 3/8" cup tester was run in, and the interval 205.4m-244m was tested to 1000psi for 15 minutes, and held pressure OK.

The cup tester was then FOOH, and the whole well pressure-tested to 1700psi, but it bled back to 900psi in 10 minutes. A round trip was then made to find the top of the cement, which was tagged at 416m.

A further pressure test of the whole well to 1700psi leaked down to 1300psi in 10 minutes, indicating there was still a leak somewhere-possibly at the top of the casing.

The riser was then displaced to seawater in case of disconnection being required during the approaching rough weather.

After waiting on weather for 50 hours, a wear bushing running tool was run in to the top of the shear rams, and the riser was then displaced back to 14ppg mud. The wear bushing was then retrieved, and the BOP test tool was then run in A full function and pressure test was then performed.

During this BOP test, it was found that the shear rams were leaking, which was previously interpreted as a leak at the top of the casing. It was therefore decided to drill ahead, despite the fact that the BOP was still turning with the ship.

After running the wear bushings, Bit #4 (RR) was made up on the BHA, and run in to tag dement at 400m. This cement was drilled out to the previous kick depth of 463.3m, and new hole was drilled to 477m.

At this point, a 23bbl kick was taken. When closed in, the pressures were: SIDP=80psi, SICP=110psi. A gas peak of 0.2% was recorded with the influx. The well was killed with 15ppg mud, losing 15bbls to formation. When continuing the kill process with the choke open, a further 16bbls were lost.

The riser was also displaced to 15ppg mud, with losses of 37bbls; and further circulation gave losses of 20 bbls. It was thus decided to pump a diesel-gel 'gunk' plug.

The pipe was POOH to 453m, and a 65bbl gunk plug was pumped and squeezed with the annular preventer closed. The well was further circulated to 15ppg mud, with no losses.

Bit #4 (RR) was then reamed back to bottom, and the annular volume circulated. Drilling then continued to 483m, where returns were lost again. Four joints of pipe were then POOH, the rams closed, and the riser circulated to 14.5ppg mud.

When the rams were opened, losses at 6bbls/minute were seen.A 65 bbl gunk plug was then pumped and squeezed, and the hole circulated to 14.5ppg mud with no further losses.

The bit was reamed back to bottom with no problems, and drilling continued from 483m. Hard limestone/dolomite was drilled from 502m to 541.5m, which was considered enough for a good casing seat to seal off the above loss/flow zones.

The hole was circulated clean, and a wiper trip made to the 13 3/8" shoe, before POOH for logging.

Schlumberger then ran the following logs:

- 1) DLL/MSFL/GR/AMS/SPA
- 2) AMS/NGT/CNL/LDT
- 3) BHC/GR/CBL

The 9 5/8" casing hanger and shoe joint were then made up and stood back in the derrick, both wear bushings were retrieved, and a wiper trip was made to TD with no drag and no fill.

Twenty-five joints of 9 5/8",47lbs/ft S-95 casing were then run and landed, the string including an FO collar (full-opening) for possible second-stage cementing.

When circulation was broken, returns were lost, so the casing was re-landed and circulated again with no returns. A total of 93bbls mud were lost to formation. The casing was then cemented with 126 bbls slurry @ 16.3ppq.

The dart was then dropped and displaced with 13 bbls mud, the wiper plug was sheared, and displacement followed with the rig pumps. The plug was bumped with 900 psi, and losses during displacement were 153 bbls.

The riser volume was then displaced via the kill line, with no losses and no cement returns. The running tool was then released and the riser volume circulated via the landing string with no cement returns. The cementing kelly was then laid down, and the running string POOH.

Schlumberger then ran a CCL/Temperature log, which indicated that the top of the cement was about at the level of the FO collar. It was thus decided to cement a second-stage through the FO collar.

The pack-off setting tool was then RIH and the pack-off released. The setting tool was then POOH.

A cementing string was then made up ,incorporating a Hurricane packer and an FO collar operating tool, and RIH. The FO collar was opened, and 20 bbls mud were circulated through it with no losses. The packer was then set just below the FO collar, and 20 bbls slurry @ 16.3ppg were pumped.

This was displaced with 10 bbls mud, the packer released, and the FO collar closed with the tool. The packer was then set above the FO collar, and was tested to 1000psi to ensure it had closed.

The packer was released again, and the excess cement was circulated out with mud. The cementing string was then POOH to 210m, and the wellhead was flushed with mud before POOH completely.

The casing hanger running tool was then RIH to the pack-off, and the casing pressure-tested successfully to 4000psi.

A wash-sub was then RIH to tag the top of the cement at 240.9m, and the riser was displaced to seawater, washing the BOP and wellhead before POOH. The choke, kill and diverter lines were all flushed with seawater, and preparations were then made to pull the riser and BOP.

2nd - 16th October 1985. 541.5m - 1840m. Bits #5 - 10. Drilling Hours: 162.46 Average ROP: 3.07 m/hr.

When the BOP was on surface, the support-ring was dis-assembled, checked, cleaned and re-assembled. The BOP was then tested on both pods before re-running. Riser joints were tested every third joint whilst running in, and the BOP was landed and checked with 50Klbs overpull. A full function and pressure-test of the BOP was then performed.

After the wear bushings were run, Bit \$5 (Smith SDGH, 8.5") was made up on 6.25" drillcollars, and RIH to the top of the cement at 247m. This cement and the FO collar was drilled out to 251m, and the pipe was run in further to tag the top of the lower cement at 432m.

The riser was then displaced to 12.1ppg mud, and the casing was tested to 3000psi. The cement, float collar and shoe was then drilled to 541.6m. and one foot of new formation was drilled to 541.9m. The mud was then circulated and conditioned, and a leak-off test was performed; giving an equivalent mud weight of 21 ppg.

Drilling then continued to 543m, where a 6 bbl pit gain was observed. The well was closed in, and the shut-in pressures indicated that a mud weight of 15ppg was required. The well was then killed with 15ppg mud using the 'wait and weight' method, and 16bbls of mud were lost during the operation. The riser was then circulated to 14.3ppg mud with the shear rams closed, and then the whole well was circulated with 14ppg mud at 30 spm, whilst building volume and weight to 14.3ppg in the active system.

The well was then circulated to 14.3ppg with no further losses or gains, and drilling continued to 588.8m.At this depth, another 6bbl pit gain was observed, so the well was closed in The shut—in pressures indicated that a mud weight of 14.7ppg was required; and so the well was stabilized with this weight. Drilling then continued to 610.2m.

At this point, bad weather with high seas was approaching, so it was decided to pull out and wait for the storm to pass. Open—ended drillpipe was run in to above the shear rams, the riser was displaced to seawater, and the Lower Marine Riser Package (LMRP) was disconnected from the BOP stack.

After waiting on weather for 35 hours, both wear bushings were retrieved (to allow the subsea TV camera to pass through), and several attempts were made to land the LMRP on the BOP with the correct alignment. This was eventually done, and open-ended drillpipe was then run in to above the shear rams, and the riser was displaced to 14.7ppg mud. The well was then opened, and B/U was circulated before POOH.

The wear bushings were then re-run, and Bit #6 (Smith SDGH) was RIH. This bit drilled from 610.2m to 682.2m, before it was pulled for low ROP.

Bit \$7 (HTC J33) then drilled from 682.2m, but when B/U arrived at surface a 10bbl pit gain was observed. This was thought to be due to an air slug being pumped down the pipe, caused by bad fillup on RIH. The well was circulated until stable, and drilling continued to 770.6m. This bit was then pulled for low ROP.

Because of the hard dolemite being drilled, a harder bit (Bit #8,5mith F4) was run next. This bit drilled to 914.7m in almost 54 hours, until being pulled for low ROP.

Bit 49 (Smith F3) then drilled to 1000.2m in 38 hours, and was pulled because of approaching bad weather. The riser was displaced to seawater, and operations ceased for 8 hours until the sea became calmer; but unlatching the BOP was not necessary.

Bit \$10 (HTC J44) was then run in to 182m, the riser displaced to 14.7ppg mud, and drilling continued from 1000.2m. Again on bottoms—up, a 40bbl pit gain was observed, and the well was closed in. This was probably due again to an air slug being pumped down the pipe, caused by bad fillup during RIH. Continued circulation showed the well to be static, and drilling continued to 1040m.

Sand was seen in the sample from 1010m (corresponding to a drilling break), and further samples contained quartz and micaceous shaley material, with some granite cuttings. It was then decided to stop drilling and log the hole, to determine whether basement had been reached.

After circulating B/U,a 10-stand wiper trip was made with no drag and no fill, and Bit #10 was POOH for logging.

Schlumberger then ran the following logs:

- 1) DLL/MSFL/Cal.
- 2) AMS/NGT/CNL/LDT.
- 3) Dual Induction/Sonic
- 4) SHDT (tight spot at 639.8m)
- 5) RFT Run 1 -tool malfunction.
- 6) RFT Run 2.

During these logging runs, the GEOSERVICES TDC engineers were released, leaving the mudloggers on board for any further operations.



DRILLIN
NB New
RRB Ren
DB Diar
DB Diar
DCB Cor
DCB Diar
DCS Devi
NW/B Weigh
RPM Rot
LC Lost
NR No
NR No

**ELUORESCENCE** 

400

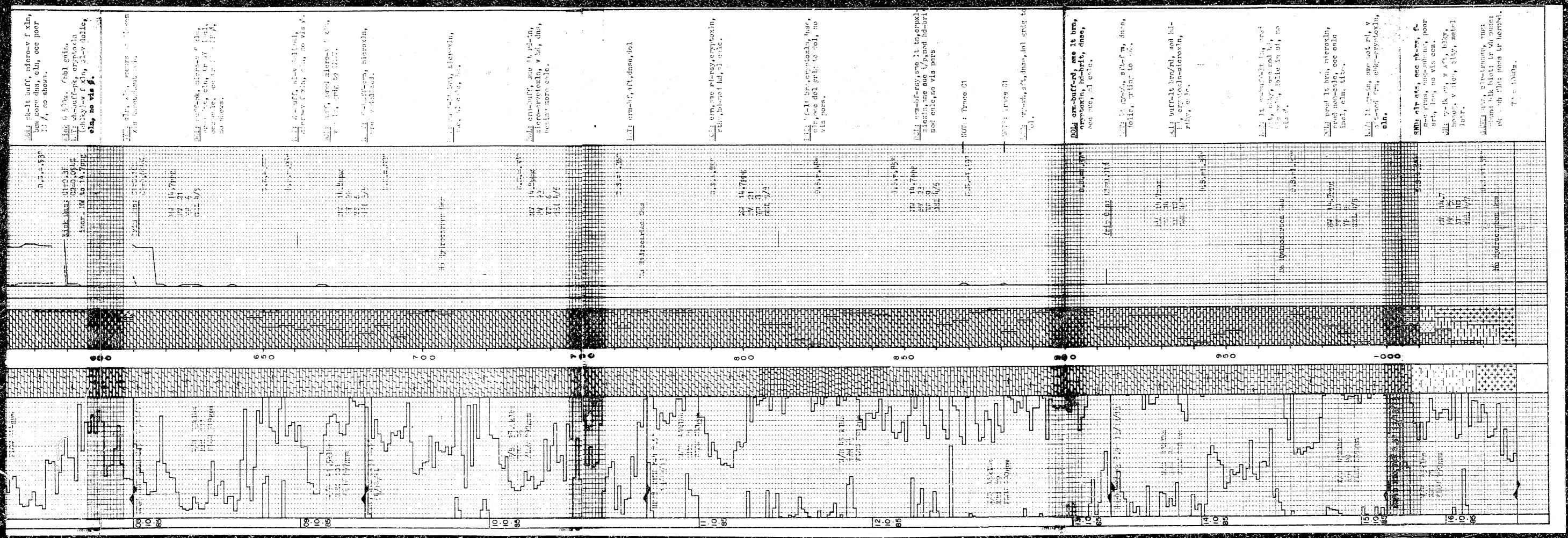
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to the total

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## WATER ANALYSIS

	Plasti	.c			0 2 2 4 4				70489-85-695
	CONTAINER DE	4 <sup>†</sup> ·T±	— Са	nter	ra Ener	gy Ltd	l.		LABORATORY NUMBER  1 of 6
	50′ 48.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		OPERATOR			N 01	PAGE
<u>87 °                                   </u>	30′ 59.		<u> </u>	G Sc	ogepet e		ELOCATION NAME		KB ELEV (m) GAD ELEV (m)
Easi	tcoast (		·e			WELL OF SHAPE	E COCATION NAME		AB ELEV (III)
		F ELD OF ARE				PO	AL DRIZONE	<del></del>	SAMPLER entity in
RFT									
	esterako allon Ci	aamber					HEST RECOVERY	,	
1 6	211011 61	lamber	POINT OF S	r.MPL:			·	AMY & TYPE SUSHION	# °C MUC RESISTIVITY
۱ ا		- 1 .	<u> P</u>	UMPING		LOWING		GAS LIFT SWA	AB
73!	5.5	· . i							
L	STINTERVALS OR PER	FS (D)	<u> </u>	ATER		m <sup>1</sup> /d	OIL	m <sup>1</sup> 'd GAS	m¹/d
					5 b	• •3		# C	
SEP	PESSA BESEX	VO.5			DONTAN WHEN SAN	VER VP.ED	CON	TAINER SEPARA	Ch
<u>_</u>			PRES	SURES	i, kPa (gauge) .				TEMPERATURES, *C
		អូរ	5 10 22		85 10 23	3 LS	5		r e
DAT	E SAUPLED Y W D		AFSEARD OF M.C.		ATE ANALYSES OF M		ANALYST		REMARKS
	С	ATIONS			Δ	NIONS		TC	OTAL SOLIDS
107	nig/L	mg -	MEGIL	ION	mg:L	mg Fraction	MEDIL	1	(mg/L)
		Fraction				Frac.io:		-	
Na	111000	.3648	4828.2	C'	183504	.6031	5176.0	0	
к	7.205	1040	20.0	Sr				BY EVAPORATION & 110	C'C BY EVAPORATION @ 180°C
	1205	.)040	30.8	ļ		<u></u>			
Ca	6140	.0202	306.4	ŀ					304287
140				HCO.			2	AT IGNITION	CALCULATED
Mg	373	.0012	30.7	1,00,	120	.0004	2.0		
Ва				sc.	1945	.0064	40.5	5	1244 8
							<del> </del>		
s.				CO,	C	.0000	0.0	49 .0.0	
Fe	MOD DO	רוניביוריוריביורי		OH	0	.0000	0.0	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	HEFRACTIVE INDEX
	NOT DE	P.ECIED		}		.0000		<u>,</u> ,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				H,S	NOT DE	PECTED		8.3	0.043 <sub>@ 25</sub> .0
	<u> </u>		/ <del></del>		GARITHMIC F	PATTERN C	DE DISSOLV	PH IOUS	RESISTIVITY (OHM/METERS)
					GARLIENIO I	med/L)	), D1000E4	, 12 , 0, 10 0, 10 miles	
10,000		1,000	001		<u>•</u> .	-	2	. * <b>8</b>	
Na T									C1
C3									нсо.
Mg H									so <sub>4</sub>
vig					*****		111111		
F. 1		التلك		<u> </u>	!!!!!		باللاللاليان		

REMARKS:



# WATER ANALYSIS

	Plast		<u> </u>					7	0489-85-695
	COMPAGE	EM-11-4	Ca	antei	cra Ener	av Ltd	i.		2 of 6
	50′ 48		J		CPEPATOH				PAGE
<u>87 °</u>	30′ 59	.50" WI	<u> </u>	CG Sc	ogepet e	et al N	Vetsiq	N-01	KB ELEV , (m) GRD FLEV , (m)
Eas	tcoast (	-	ce			1722 01 3441		get in	TO ELLY, July GRO FLEET, July
RFT		FIELD CH AF				20	OL OF ZONE		SAMPLER
	165" TE 4 40					<u></u>	TEST RECOVER		
2 3	/4 Gallo	on Char	nber	SAMPLE	<del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>	AUT & TIPE CUSHION	27 C
1		.1		PUMPING		FLOWING		GAS LIFT SWAB	
73	5.5	i	•						<del></del>
	est intervals or her	AFS (M)	•	WATER		m <sup>N</sup> d	Cir	m³/d GAS	m³/d
l —	<del></del>					· · · c		3 '5	
1	ARATOH RESER	125.4	F12.50		FONTA: AMEN BA		CON WHEN	ROTARASSE REMIATE	
L					i, kPa (gauge)				EMPERATURES, *C
	te camples or will		5 10 22 FEDE VED (* ACC		35 10 23	<u> Ls</u>	ANALYST	P(	MARKS
	C	ATIONS			A	N'ONS	i r	·	
iON	rng.L	riig Fraction	MEO/L	1011	, mg/L	mig Fraction	MEQ/L		NE SOLIDS mg/L)
Na	111000	.3688	4828.2	Ci	181140	.6018	5109.3		
ĸ	1169	.0039	29.9	Br				BY EVAPORATION @ 110°C	BY EVAPORATION & 180°C
Ca	5378	.0179	268.4	li					300998
Mg	100	.0003	8.2	нсэ,	140	.0005	2.3	AT IGNITION	CALCULATED
Ва				so.	2065	.0069	43.0	·	A STATE OF THE STA
Sr				co,	7	.0000	0.2	1.1955@ 15.6°C	1.3784@22
Fe	NOT DE	ECTED		ОН	0	.0000	0.0	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	REFRACTIVE INDEX
				н.ѕ	NOT DET	ECTED		8.6	0.043 @ 25°C
				LOC	SARITHMIC P		F DISSOLVE	ED IONS	RESISTIVITY (OHM/METERS)
10.000		1,000	2		2	(meq/L) -	2		00000
Ca		#							HCO <sub>3</sub>
Mg H									203

REMARKS

NaCl equiv. 299697



# WATER ANALYSIS

	Plasti	.c						•	70489-85-695
	CONTAINER IDE	NTITY.			Fnny	·~····································	i		LABORATCRY NUMBER  3 of 6
<del>59°</del>	50′ 48.	OO" NI		nte	ra Ener	dà rea			PAGE
	30' 59.		. IC	G S	ogepet e	et al N	letsiq	N-01	
	FOC*					WELL OF SAVEL	E LOCATION NAME		KB ELEV . (m) GRD ELEV . (m)
Las	tcoast (	FIELD OH AH				PO	OL CH JONE		SAMFLER
RFT			-	7		-			
	EST THE LING						TEST RECOVERY	6	
1 6	allon Ch	lamper	POINT OF S	SIPMA			<u> </u>	AMT & TYPE CUSHION	MUD RESISTIVITY
l I		1	P	UMPING		LOWING		GAS LIFT SWA	В
57	9	i	_						
L	ST INTERVALS OH PER	F5, ,m1	<u>y</u>	ATER		m³rd	O'L	m³/d GAS	m²/d
					: 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	
\$50	ARATON RESER	VG/B			SONTA: WHEN SAI			PECEIVED SEPARATO	, "
<u>_</u> _			PRES	SURES	s, kPa (gauge)				TEMPERATURES, °C
			5 10 22		85 10 23	3 L:	5		
S¥.	CSAMPLES - MUD		RECEIVED IN MID.		V V : GBZYJAMA BTAS A	MIONS	ANALYST	8	REWARKS
		ATIONS			T	mg		TO'	TAL SOLIDS
ист	mg L	mg Fraction	MEQ/L	1014	mg/L	Fraction	MEQ/L		(mg/L)
Na	110000	3636	4784.7	CI	182399	.6029	5144.8	3	
к				Br				BY EVAPORATION @ 110	C BY EVAPORATION & 180°C
	1146	.0038	29.3						
Ca	6740	.0223	336.3	11					302549
Mg	63	0007	5.0	нсо,	135	.0004	2.2	AT IGNITION	CALCULATED
	61	.0002	3.0		1 133	10004	2.2	1	
Ba				so.	2065	.0068	43.0	<u> </u>	
Sr				co,	3	.0000	0.]	1.1990@ 15.6	·c 1.3796@ 22
				ОН				SPECIFIC GRAVITY	REFRACTIVE INDEX
Fe	NOT DE	recred			0	.0000	0.0	7	
			j	н,ѕ	NOT DE	TECTED		8.4	0.043 @ 25°C
	<del> </del>			10	GARITHMIC I	PATTERN C	F DISSOLV	ED IONS	RESISTIVITY (OHM/METERS)
. 0		•	*,			(meq/L)			9
0.00			Ē		2		2	0	Ç.
Na [									+++
Ca 📙							4	<del></del>	HCO <sub>3</sub>
			1 m			Ì			
ма					7		<u> </u>		so
Fe		Щ:111		LLL					co3
	1.5					1 T	3		

REMARKS

NaCl equiv. 301142



# WATER ANALYSIS

-	Plasti								70489-85-695			
	CONTAINERID	INTITY I	C-		ewa Fran	ione The	1		LABORATORY NULLBER			
500	50′ 48.	00" NI		ntei	ra Ener	gy Lice	l •		4 of 6			
-	30 48.		_	G So	ogepet e	et al N	Vetsia	N-01				
		17.0%				WELL OF SAME	E LOCATION NAME	<u> </u>	KB ELEV (m) GAD ELEV (m)			
<u>Eas</u>	tcoast (								3			
ممتادا		eiffD De Ve	·ξ.Δ			PC	CL OR ZONE		SAMPLER			
RFT	EST THE A NO		·				TEST RECOVERY					
2 3	/4 Gallo	on Char		v-1		·			# 'C			
1		!	20/N1 0F S		•			AUT 8 TYPE CUSHION MUD RESISTIVITY				
1579	9	l	<u> </u>	UMPING	<del></del>	FLOWING	···················	GAS LIFT SWA	<u>B</u>			
			,	VATER			OIL	m³/d GAS	m³/d			
7 5	IST INTERVALS OR PER	RFS (π -	-									
1 350	ARATON RESER	word	··········		CONTA- WHEN SAI	**************************************		TAINER STARATO	···			
1			PRES	CHDEC			WHEI		TEMPERATURES, "C I			
L									TEMPERATURES, CTT			
	E SAMPLED I Y M S		5 10 22		35 10 23		ANALYST		REMARKS			
		ATIONS	-ECC 463 - W-C	•		NIONS	###LT31		nemating .			
		mg				mg		רס:	TAL SOLIDS			
ION	mg/L	Fraction	MEC:L	ION	mg L	Fraction	MEG/L		(mg/L)			
Na	170000	2607	6794 7	c:	170474	6016	5052.2					
	110000	.3687	4784.7		179474	.6016	3062.3	BY EVAPORATION @ 110	°C BY EVAPORATION @ 180°C			
K	1130	.0038	28.9	Br				, i				
Ca				:					00000			
	5551	.0186	277.0		<u> </u>		ļ	AT IGNITION	298323 CALCULATED			
Mg	59	.0002	4.9	нсо,	147	.0005	2.4					
Ba				so.				]				
				-	1956	.0066	40.7	-				
Sr				co,	7	.0000	0.2	1.1950@ 15.6	°0 1.3780@22			
Fe				ОН				SPECIFIC GRAVITY	REFRACTIVE INDEX			
	NOT DE	ECTED		-	0	.0000	0.0	.				
				H <sub>2</sub> S	NOT DET	ويعناباته		8.8	0.043 @25°C			
	!		L	L	·		L	рн	RESISTIVITY (OHM/METERS)			
				FOC	SARITHMIC P	ATTERN O (meq/L)	F DISSOLVE	ED IONS				
10,000		nca•1	0			-	•		1.003			
Na ∏		ima		П			TITIM					
		411						╼╌┼┼┼┼╫╌╌╀				
Св	<del>                                     </del>		+=_#				<del>\</del>		HCO <sub>3</sub>			
			1	+-!_								
IAg			<del>     </del>		1				504			
Fo U				Ш		المسلح			co <sub>3</sub>			

REMARKS

NaCl equiv 297021



# WATER ANALYSIS

	Plast:								70489-85-695
	CONTAINER ID	ENTITY	 Ca	ınte	rra Ener	rgy Ltd	ì.		5 of 6
59°	50' 48 30' 59	.00" NI			ogepet e		<del>~</del>	N-01	PAGE
		17-0%			390700		E 10 TATION NEVE		KB ELEV . (m) GAD ELEY . (m)
Eas	tcoast				<u> </u>				
RFT		FELD OH AR	EA			rc	IOL DR 2048		SAMPLER
	allon C	hamber	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				TEST RECOVERS	,	
1 6	allon C	namber	POINT OF S	±v#¦€			<del></del>	AMT & TYPE DUSHION	MUD REZISTIVITY
	_	1	<u> </u>	UMP:NG		FLOWING		GAS LIFT . SWA	.8
85	4.2	!					<b>6</b> 11		
	CT INTERVALS OF PER	RFS , (*0	<u>.</u>	VATER		m/la	CIL	m#d GAS	m <sup>a</sup> /d
1,20	ARAIGE PELEN	20.00			ATMCS			SEPARATI	00
			DDEC	S:IDES	wetnisa , kPa (gauge)	MPLED	WHEN	HEGE VED	TEMPERATURES, *C
									TEMPERATURES, C
CAT	ESAUPLES . F W S		5 10 22 MEZE - JU D		85 10 23		ANALYET		PEMARAS
		SATIONS			ΑΑ	NIONS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- TO	TAL SOLIDS
iON	mg/L	mg Fraction	MEQL	10:.	mg L	mg Fraction	MEQ/L		(mg/L)
Na	33300		4654.2	C:	102625		E170	7	
	107000	.3517	4654.2		183635	.6036	51/9.7	BY EVAPORATION @ 110	*C BY EVAPORATION @ 180*C
<b>У</b> .	1378	.0045	35.2	a:					
Ca	9769	.0321	487.5	ı					304243
мд	520	.0017	42.7	HCO,	198	.0006	3.2	AT IGNITION	CALCULATED
_	520	.0017	42.7		130	.0008		<del>-</del>	
Ба				so.	1744	.0057	36.3		$\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{F}}}}}}}}}}$
Sr		L-1		co,	0	.0000	0.0	1.1995 <sub>3 15.6</sub>	°C 1.3795 <sub>@</sub> 22
Fe	NOT DE	TECTED		ОН	0	.0000	0.0	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	REFFACTIVE INDEX
				H,S	NOT DE			i 7.8	0.043 @ 25°C
<u></u>							5 0000011	J	RESISTIVITY (OHM/METERS)
				LO	GARITHMIC F	TATTERN C (meq/L)	F DISSOLV	ED IONS	
10,800		1.00	6		£	-		30	8000
Za .		<i>f</i>							CI CI
Ca							177		HCO <sub>3</sub>
Mg			<del></del>	+	##				so <sub>4</sub>
Fe 📗		غلللك							co <sub>3</sub>

REMARKS:

NaCl equiv. 203258



# **WATER ANALYSIS**

	Plast:								70489-85-695
	CONTAINER ID	ENTITY			_	<b>-</b> .	•		LABORATORY NUMBER
59°	50′ 48.	OOU NI		inte	rra Ener	gy Lto	1		6 of 6
87°	30' 59			יה פי	ogepet e	t al N	Jetsia	N-01	7.792
<del>57</del>		TION		.6 50	ogeber e		LE LOCATION NAME		KB ELEV (m) GAD ELEV (m)
East	tcoast (	Offshor	re					<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		F.LID CR AS			<del></del>	P	OOL GRIZONE		SAMPLER
RFT					·				* ************************************
	TEST TYPE & NO		. 2				TEST RECOVER	Y	
4 3	/4 Gallo	on Unar	RDET POINT OF S	AMPLE				AMT & TYPE CUSHION	MUD RESISTIVITY
			F	PUMPING	F	LOWING		GAS LIFT SWA	48
85	4.2	1	-				<del></del>		
<u> </u>		i	· <u> </u>	NATER		m³/d	OIL	m³/d GAS	m³/d
* 6	EST INTERVALS OR PER	RFS (m)							
SEP	PARATOR RESER	avoir.			CONTAI WHEN SAS	*C		O 'C NTAINER SEPARATI	OP
1			ממכנ	יכייחבר				• •	TEMPERATURES, °C
L			PRES	SUHES	S, kPa (gauge) .				TEMPERATURES, C = ===
		85	5 10 22	{	35 10 23	LS LS		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
DAT	TE SAMPLED I TIM D		RECEIVED Y M D	:			ANALYST		REMARKS
Γ	· · · · · · · ·	ATIONS	<del>,</del> ;		A	NIONS	1	п то	TAL SOLIDS
ICN	mg/L	mg Fraction	MEQ/L	ION	mg/L	Fraction	MEQ/L		(mg/L)
1				C		<del></del>		†	
Na	108000	.3720	4697.7	CI	174115	.5997	4911.1		
к				Br				BY EVAPORATION @ 110	BY EVAPORATION @ 180°C
	1225	.0042	31.3	-				4	
Ca	4634	.0160	231.3	1	Ì				290315
-	4034	.0160	231.3					AT IGNITION	CALCULATED
Mg	27	.0001	2.2	HCO'	65	.0002	1.1		
Ba				so,		·			
	<u> </u>				. 2135	.0074	44.5	<u>[</u>	
Sr	į			co,		0004	, ,	1.1910@15.6	
}					113	.0004	3.8	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.3765 @ 27 REFRACTIVE INDEX
Fe	NOT DE	PECTED.		ОН	0	.0000	0.0	)	
				H,S				7	
	<u> </u>				NOT DEI	ECTED	<u> </u>	9.8	0.043 @ 25°C
				LOC	SARITHMIC P	ATTERN O	F DISSOLVI	ED IONS	RESISTIVITY (OHM/METERS)
é		6		-		(meq/L)			ç ê
10,000		1,000	00		•	-	2	00	0000
Ns [							$\Box\Box\Box$		
							111111		
Ca	####		┾╼╼╫┼	111			111111		HCO3
				<u> </u>			1		
Mg				<del>                                     </del>	╌╫╀╇╪┪		<del>-  -  -     </del>	<del></del>	
								ا	
Fe				Ш_		_\			co <sub>3</sub>
-									

NaCl equiv. 289024

REMARKS:



Petroleum Reservoir Engineering
CALGARY ALBERTA



## **GAS ANALYSIS**

Plast	Í C						70380-85-1951
				rra Energy Ltd.			1 of 6
				ra Netsig N-01			PAGE
	LOCATION			WELL OR SAMPLE			BELEV.m GRD.ELEV. a Energy Ltd.
	FIELD OR	AREA		POOL	CA ZONE	10 - 46 (1 - 12 ) 10 - 12 (1 - 12 )	SAMPLER
Sample Sample		First Ki	ck)		TEST RECOVERY		
		1	POINT OF SA PUMPING	MPLE FLOWING	AMOUNT & TYPE GAS LIFT	E OF GUSHION SWAB	MUD RESISTIVITY
463 L			WATER		m³/d		m³/d
TEST INTERV	ALS OR PERFS.	m			@ °C	1 1	
SEPARATOR				CONTAINER WHEN SAMPLED		1 1	
<u> </u>	PRE	essures, 1 85 10 17	kPa (gauge)			⊔ ∟ — ТЕМР!	ERATURES, °C
DATE SAMPLE	D (Y/M/D)	DATE RECEIVED			ALYST	REMARKS	
	MOLE FRACTION	I MOLE	1	CALCULATED GRO	SS HEATING VALUE	CALCINATE	O VAPOUR PRESSURE
COMPONENT	FRACTION AIR FREE AS RECEIVED	MOLE FRACTION AIR FREE ACID GAS FREE	MUM' AIR FREE AS RECEIVED		101 325 kPa (abs.)	II	abs.) @ 37.8° C
Н2	0.0000			0.00	0.00		0.0
He	TRACE			MOISTURE FREE	MOISTURE & ACID GAS FREE		PENTANES PLUS
*n <sub>2</sub> +0 <sub>2</sub>	U.9882			CALCULATED TO	OTAL SAMPLE PROPER	RTIES (AIR=1) @ 1	5° C & 101.325 kPs
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.0118			1.193 kg/mi	MOISTURE FREE AS	S SAMPLED	28.2
H <sub>2</sub> S	0.0000			DENSITY kg/m	RELATIVE DE	NSITY :	RELATIVE MOLECULAR MASS
C <sub>1</sub>					LOW ATER REFURGE	DITION DOGGET	
-	TRACE			AS SAM	ALCULATED PSEUDOC PLED		GAS FREE
C <sub>2</sub>	0.0000			3446 1 kPa (abs)	128.4 K	kPa (al	ρΤc (
C <sub>3</sub>	0.0000		0.0	L	pre	μFC	
<sub>1</sub> C <sub>4</sub>	0.0000		0.0	REMARKS	MOL C	· EDACTION	
C4	0.0000		0.0	*COMPONENT	<del></del>	FRACTION	
,c <sub>5</sub>	0.0000		U <b>.</b> U	N <sub>2</sub> 0 <sub>2</sub>		0.8251 0.1631	
C <sub>5</sub>	0.0000		U <b>.</b> U	4			
c <sub>6</sub>	0.0000		U.U			en en en en en en en en en en en en en e	
C <sub>7</sub> +	0.0000		U.U				
TOTAL	1.0000		U <b>.</b> U				
	·	C <sub>5</sub> +	U.U				•



# WATER ANALYSIS

	Plastic								_	70380-85-1951
	CONTAINER (	ENTITY		Cant	erra Ene	rav Itd				LABORATORY HUMBER  2 OF 6
				Carro	OPEHATON	rgy zea.	•		<del></del>	2 01 0
				Cant	erra Net	sig N-0	1			
	LOC	ATION				WELL OR SAMP	LE LOCATION NAME	,	C4	KE ELEV IMI GAD ELEV IMI
		F-ELD OR A	DFA		<del></del>		OUL OF JONE		Canter	ra Energy Ltd.
							500 07 10116			SAUFEH
	EST THPE & NO	<del></del>					163" RECOVERY			······································
	CaCl <sub>2</sub> War	ter	POINT OF	SAUPI F				AMT & TYPE CU	IEN ON	# °C
1	460	!		PUMPING		FLOWING		GAS LIFT	SWAB	med resistivity
1	463	1					<del></del>	<u> </u>		
Ĺ	EST INTERVALS OF PE			WATER		m³/d	OIL	m³/d	GAS	m <sup>a</sup> /d
. (	15 - MIEHFALS OF PE	HF3 (M)		٠.		<b>:</b> *c		° ≄ •c		
SEP	AHATOR RESER	RVCIA	······································		CONTA WHEN SA			TAINER RECEIVED	SEPARATOR	
Ĺ_			PRES	SSURES					LTEM	IPERATURES, °C
							LS			
DAT	E SAMPLED + M D	DATE	10 17		CATE ANALYSED + N	<del>, , ,</del>	ANALYST		REMA	RKS
	C	ATIONS			:	41.01.9 		_	TOTAL	. SOLIDS
ION	mg/L	mg Fraction	MEQ/L	ION	mg/L	mg Fraction	MEQ/L		: (m	
-		1180000	!			Fraction			· ·	g· –/
Na	20000	.0525	869.9	CI	244602	.6423	6899.3			
к	53.65	03.56		Br				BY EVAPORA	ATION @ 110°C	BY EVAPORATION @ 180°C
-	5165	.0136	132.1			ļ	ļ	-	-	
Ca	99569	.2615	4968.5	1					1	380832
Mg				HCO,				1	INITION	CALCULATED
-	11353	.0298	933.9	-	118	.0003	1.9			•
Ва				so.	25	.0001	0.5			
Sr	start of			co,					•	
				-	Q	.0000	0.0		75@ 15.5°C	1.4116@ 22
Fe	מת ייטא	ייביריזיביז		ОН	a	0000	0.0	1 2	JOHAVIII	HEFRACTIVE INDEX
		1-11		H,S	X	.000	V. V			
<u></u> i	·				NOT DE	PECTED		4.9		0.038 @ 25°C
				1.0	gaarus s		4 T 151.	::	oft .	RESISTIVITY (OHMIMETERS)
000,01		0000'1	•			(meq/L)		,		070'01
Na III. Z	——————————————————————————————————————	ं जाताता	<u> </u>		2 - 111 (1) - 1 1 1	<del>-</del>	<u>.</u>	<del> </del>	<u> </u>	្ទិ ព <del>ោះ                                    </del>
		11111111							<del>└</del> ─┼┼┼	
Ca							┷╤┼┼┼			нсоз
ма 📙		41111				_/_				so <sub>4</sub>
li.			┾╼╫┼							334
. ii			<u> </u>		1					

REMARKS: NaCl equiv. 387107



Petroleum Reservoir Engineering
CALGARY ALBERTA



# **GAS ANALYSIS**

Plast					70380-85-1951
CONTA	AINER IDENTITY		Cante	ra Energy Ltd.	3 of 6
	<del></del>		OPE	RATOR	PAGE
	LOCATION		Cante	ra Netsig N-01  Well or sample location name	KB ELEV .m GRD ELEV .nı
	FIELD On	AREA		POOL OR ZONE	Canterra Energy Ltd."
TEST TYPE & N	IUMBER			TEST RECOVERY	
Botto	ms Up Aft	er Recon	ditioning	B.O.P.	@ °C
		1	PUMPING	FLOWING GAS LI	
<sub> </sub> 610				m³/d OIL	m³/d GAS m³/d
TEST INTERV	ALS OR PERFS.		WATER	11170 OIL	11170 000
SEPARATOR	HESERVOIR			© 'C @ CONTAINER WHEN SAMPLED CONTAINER WHEN F	°C   SEPARATOR
<u> </u>	PRE	SSURES, F	Pa (gauge)		i L _ TEMPERATURES, *C
		85 10 17		85 10 17 RH	
DATE SAMPLE	D (Y/M/D) E	ATE RECEIVED	(/M/D) *TE	ANALYZED (Y/M/D) ANALYST	REMARKS
	MOLE	MOLE		CALCULATED GROSS HEATING V	LUE   CALCULATED VAPOUR PRESSURE
COMPONENT	MOLE FRAUTION AIR FREE AS RECEIVED	MOLE FRACTION AIR FREE ACID GAS FREE	AIR FREE AS RECEIVED	MJ/m³ @ 15° C & 101 325 kPa (abs	
H <sub>2</sub>				0.04 0.03	0.4
	0.0001			MOISTURE FREE MOISTURE & ACID G	AS FREE PENTANES PLUS
He	TRACE				
*N2+02	0.9908				ROPERTIES (AIR=1) @ 15° C & 101.325 kPa
CO2	0.0082			1.190 kg/m³ (	28.1
H <sub>2</sub> S	0.0000			DENSITY REL	TIVE DENSITY RELATIVE MOLECULAR MASS
C <sub>1</sub>	0.0009			CALCULATED PSE	UDOCRITICAL PROPERTIES
	0.0009			AS SAMPLED	ACID GAS FREE
C <sub>2</sub>	0.0000			3432.7 kPa (abs) 127.8	K kPa (abs.) K
C <sub>3</sub>	0.0000		0.0	pPc pTc	рРс рТс
(C4	0.0000		0.0	REMARKS	MOLE EDACTION
	0.0000		U.U	*COMPONENT	MOLE FRACTION
C4	0.0000		0.0	N <sub>2</sub>	0.8369
:C5	0.0000		U <b>.</b> U	02	% <b>0.</b> 1539
C <sub>5</sub>	0.0000		0.0	and Market Control of the Control of	
C <sub>6</sub>	0.0900		U <b>.</b> U		
C7+	0.0000		<b>U.</b> U		
TOTAL	1.0000	<u>.</u>	U <b>.</b> U		
		C <sub>5</sub> +	0.0		



# WATER ANALYSIS

	Plastic	16 % 1 17 7					1.7			70380-	<u>85-1951</u>
				Cant	erra Enei	rgy Ltd.			***	4 of 6	
				Cant	erra Net:	sia N-O	1			PAGE	
	LOC	ATION		Curre	erra nea.		LE LOCATION NAME				GRO ELEV (m)
	·	FIELD OF A	REA		<del></del>	P	OGL OR ZONE		<u>Canter</u>	ra Energy	Ltd.
			·					Ŋ			
	Mud from	Bottoms	: Up		,,⊲f		1227 RECOVERY	,			•c
ı		!	POINT CF				,		TYPE CUSHION	MUD RESISTIVE	TY
! 	610			PUMPING		FLOWING	***	GAS LIFT	SV:AB		
Ĺ,	EST INTERVALS OF FE	#FS : 73		WATER		m³/d	OIL		m³/d GAS	m³/a	
. —						* ·c		<b>a</b> .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	U.	
1 SE	PARATOR HESER	RVCIR	<i>t</i> )		CONTA WHEN SA	INER IMPLED	CON WHEN	TAINER RECEIVED	SEPARATOR	es :	
L _				SSURES	s, kPa (gauge)	~		<del>-                                    </del>	TEI جـ ــا لـرــ	MPERATURES, S	.с
DA	L SAMPLED Y M D		85 10 17		85 10 18		ANALYST		REN	MARKS	· .
		AT.ONS	<del>-</del>	, ,	·	are gare			TOTAL	L COMPONE	6 · ·
ION	mg/L	mg Fraction	MEQ/L	10%	mg/L	ing Fraction	MEQ/L			L SCLIDS () ng/L)	
· Na	82000	.3367	3566.8	Cı	147071	5030	4140 3			. ूर्ण - स - अ	
К	82000	.3367	3366.6	Br	147071	.6039	4148.3	BY EV	APORATION @ 110°C		N ⊕ 180°C
ļ	1266	.0052	32.4					4		*	
Ca	11513	.0473	574.5	1					)	2435	18
Mg	97	.0004	8.0	нсо,	116	.0005	1.9	,	AT IGNITION	CALCULA	
Ba	3/	.0004	0.0	so.		1				<u>\$</u> ,	
-				-	1405	.0058	29,3	 			
Sr				co,	49	.0002	1.6		1650 @ 15.6°C		2 3 22
Fe	NOT DET	ECTED		он	0	.0000	0.0	SF	PECIFIC GRAVITY	REFRACTIVE	INDEX
		7 . **;		н,ѕ							
L	1		<u> </u>	L		ECTED	L	J:	9.4	0.043	@ 25°C
9		6		LOC	31 <b>3</b> 7-	(meq/L)		•			9
Na IT				, · , · , · . · . · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>		2		<u>.</u>	60.1	ا ا ا
									╽┧╢╻╌┼┼┼┥	##++1	
C3		***************************************					┵┼┼┼				нсоз
				1							
Mg			<del>    -  </del>	$\prod$			++++	<del></del>			so₄
Fe								.			∭ <sub>co₃</sub>
REMA	i Dve							.44	4s P		003
n⊆iv).⊬		l equi	lv. 242	2264	4.6						

FORM NO. 7021-



Petroleum Reservoir Engineering CALGARY ALBERTA



# GAS ANALYSIS

Plast:	C NEB IDENTITY	·	\$	7038U-85-1951  LABORATORY NUMBER										
		5 5		erra Energy Ltd. 5 of 6										
				ERATOR  PAGE  Pra Netsig N-01										
	LOCATION		- Odiice	WELL OR SAMPLE LOCATION NAME KB ELEV. m GRO: ELEV. m										
FIELD OF AREA				Cariterra Energy Ltd.										
TEST TYPE & N	UMBER			TEST RECOVERY										
	Line Mud	Sample (	Bottoms	Up) @ 'C										
			POINT OF SA											
448														
TEST INTERV	ALS OR PERFS.	<del></del>	WATER	m²/d OIL m²/d GAS m²/d										
© C © C   SEPARATOR SEPARATOR CONTAINER WHEN SAMPLED CONTAINER WHEN RECEIVED SEPARATOR														
L PRESSURES, kPa (gauge)														
85 10 17 85 10 17 85 10 17														
DATE SAMPLE	D (Y/M/D)	PATE RECEIVED(1	//M/D) DATI	E ANALYZED (Y/M/Z/ ANALYST REMARKS										
	MOLE FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION	mt./m²	CALCULATED GROSS HEATING VALUE   CALCULATED VAPOUR PRESSURE										
COMPONENT	AIR FREE AS RECEIVED	AIR FREE ACID GAS FREE	mL/m² AIR FREE AS RECEIVED	MJ/m³ @ 15° C & 101.325 kPa (abs.) kPa (abs.) @ 37 8° C										
H <sub>2</sub>	U.UUU3		2	0.00 0.00 0.0										
He	TUACE			MOISTURE FREE MOISTURE & ACID GAS FREE PENTANES PLUS										
	TRACE													
*N2+02	0.9995			CALCULATED TOTAL SAMPLE PROPERTIES (AIR=1) @ 15° C & 101.325 kPa  MOISTURE FREE AS SAMPLED										
CO2	0.0002	<b> </b> 		1.185 kg/m³ 0.967 28.0										
H <sub>2</sub> S	0.0000			DENSITY RELATIVE DENSITY RELATIVE MOLECULAR MASS										
C <sub>1</sub>				CALCULATED PSEUDOCRITICAL PROPERTIES										
	TRACE			AS SAMPLED AS SAMPLED ACID GAS FREE										
C <sub>2</sub>	0.0000			3399.3 kPa (abs.) 126.3 K kPa (abs.) K										
c <sub>3</sub>	0.0000		0.0	pPc pTc pPc pTc										
ıC4	0.0000			REMARKS										
	0.0000		0.0	*COMPONENT MOLE FRACTION										
Ca	0.0000		U <b>.</b> U	N <sub>2</sub> 0.8376										
1C <sub>5</sub>	0.0000	<u> </u>	٥.0	$\int_{0.02}^{\infty} 0.1619$										
C <sub>5</sub>	0.0000		U <b>.</b> U											
C <sub>6</sub>	0.0000		0.0											
C <sub>7</sub> +	บ.บบบบ		0.0											
	<del> </del> -													
TOTA!	1.0000		0.0											
		!	ł	↓ The second of the secon										



# WATER ANALYSIS

	Plastic								·	70380-85-1951		
	CONTAINER ID	ENTITY	t:	Cant	erra Ener	rav Itd.				6 of 6		
Canterra Energy Ltd. 6 of 6												
				Cant	erra Nets	sia N-01						
	LOCA	LTION	<u> </u>	WELL CH SAMPLE LOCATION NAME						KB ELEV (m) GRO ELEV (m)		
			par L						Lanterra	Energy Ltd.		
		FIELD OR AR	EA		a.	PO	GL OR ZONE			SAMP:ER		
<del></del>	EST TIPE & NO	-					TEST RECOVERY					
	Flow Line	e Mud Sa	mple		,E <sub>2</sub> ;					# # *C		
				s sample				AMY & TYPE CUSHION MUG RESISTIVITY				
i	448		!	PUMPING F		LOWING		GAS LIFT	SWAB			
1						•	<b></b>		245			
	EST MITERNALS OR PER	ars ,mi		WATER		m¹/d	OIL	m <sup>1</sup> /d	GAS	m³/d		
		**	-		á	í s		a ·c				
SEP	ARATCH RESER	NO.A	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		CONTAI WHEN SAI	MER MPLED	CON	TAINER RECEIVED	SEPARATOR			
L PRESSURES, kPa (gauge)												
		0.5			•	2	1.0					
	E SAMPLED . T. V. D	85	10 17		85 10 18		LS	\(\frac{1}{2}\)	REMAR	KS		
J=,		ATIONS					ď		ş -			
	Γ	mg			<del> </del>	mg	T	] "	, 1017	SOLIDS		
1014	mg/L	Fraction	MEQ/L	иОи	mg/L	Fraction	MEQ/L		(mg	/L)		
Na				CI					•			
	84000	.3859	3653.8		129725	.5960	3659.1		TION & 110°C	Dy Cuadon Tollo		
к	589	.0027	15.1	ar		1		BY EVAPORA	non g no c	BY EVAPORATION @ 180°C		
	209	.0027	1 570-	-				1		<i>J</i>		
Ca	799	.0037	39.9	11		}	11	0.00		217655		
Mg				нсо,					NOITIN	CALCULATED		
	57	.0003	4.7	-	29	.0001	0.5	4		Qig e de de de de de de de de de de de de d		
Ва			6.5	so.	2421	.0111	50.4			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
					2,22				4	1. 1. W. A. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		
Sr				co,	34	.0002	1.1		2@ 15.6°C	1.3646@ 22		
Fe				Он					GRAVITY	REFRACTIVE INDEX		
	NOT DE	rected		-	0	.0000	0.0	1				
				H,S	NOT DE	PECTED		9.0	)	0.043 @ 25°C		
·	<del>1</del>	·		ـــــ	justier i		i tala .		н	RESISTIVITY (OHM/METERS)		
				****	ÇA⇔ (S⇔)î S			A		A. L		
000,01			9		3	(11,04,2)		0		900,01		
Na ∏	:::::::===============================		<del>- in</del> n	TTT-		<del></del>	- 					
		4						1111				
ca H	<u> </u>		T		_######################################					нсо <sub>з</sub>		
					744	95   F [		~ <del>~</del>				
Mg H			T							50 <sub>4</sub>		
- 1							4-4-4-11					
للا وع	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	لالللا	4	111-	أخطيليليلنان	- Your			<u> </u>	llllllllll co <sub>3</sub>		

REMARKS

NaCl equiv. 216448



### WATER ANALYSIS

i	Plastic										-83-1951
	CONTAINER IDE	matery .	<del></del> :	Cant	erra Ener	gy Ltd.				6 of	
					OPERATOR				~	2AG	F
				Cant	erra Nets			·	·		
	10CA	TION		vi		WELL OH SAMPL	E LOCATION NAME	Ca		Energy	GPO ELEV.IMI Ltd.
		FIELD OR AR	EA.	-		PO	OL OF ZONE			SAMPLER	
<del></del>	EST TYPE & NO						TEST RECOVERY				<del></del> .
	Flow Line	Mud Sa	mole					eye.		; <b>3</b>	· •c
			POINT OF S	EAMPLE	<del></del>	,	The second	AMT & TYPE CUSHION	;	MUD RESIST	IVITY
	448	1	<u>.</u>	UMPING		FLOWING	<u></u>	SAS LIFT	SWAR:		
		!		4. A T 5 13	,	<b>y</b> >	7	m³id GAS	į	m³rd	1
T E	ST INTERVALS OR PER	if5 m	ž	MATER		סונית	OIL .	11170 023	<del></del>	111-10	rii.
						· · · · · c		* 'C	<u> </u>		
T,EP	AHATON RESER	PVOIR			2 ONTA: WHEN SA!	MPLED	" CONT	TAINER S	EPARATOR I	e te	
			PRES	SURES	i, kPa <sub>(gauge)</sub>				TEMP	ERATURES,	°C
		85	10 17		85 10 18	3	LS	San San San San San San San San San San			
DAT	TE SAMPLED THE D	CATE	RECEIVED LY MID.		SATE ANALYSES . N	4.5.	ANALYST		REMARK	5	
		ATIONS	<del>,</del>		·			٦	TOTAL S	CL:DS	e j
!ON	mg/L	mg Fraction	MEQ/L	101	mg/L	mg Fraction	MEQ/L	**	(mg/	L)	
Na		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Cı				1			
Na .	84000	.3859	3653.8	10,	129725	.5960	3659.1		<u> </u>	· .	, (ta)
ĸ	500	0007	75.7	Br				BY EVAPORATION	© 110°C	BY EVAPORA	TION @ 180°C
	589	.0027	15.1						~	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Ca	799	.0037	39.9	-   1				0800		217	655
Mg				нсо,				AT IGNITIO	N .	CALCU	LATED
	57	.0003	4.7		29	.0001	0.5			#" "	<b>₹</b> }}
Вз				so.	2421	.0111	50.4		, A4.		g (1975)
					2421	.0111	30.1	The same of the			- 39 - 394,19
Sr				co,	34	.0002	1.1	1.1442@		1.36	
Fe				он		5000		SPECIFIC GAA	VITY	REFRACTI	VE INDEX
	NOT DE	recreb		-	0	.0000	0.0				
				H,S	NOT DE	PECTED		9.0	4.	0.04	3 @ 25°C
	·	<del> </del>	·	10	GAR THE		4 1/4-22	Hq P		RESISTIVITY (	OHM/METERS)
				راي	gam m	(meq/L)					g
10,00		1,000	0		2	<u>.</u>	2	9		350.	00'0
Va [	1111177			П							TTMI °'
- }}			<u> </u>					╼╌┼┼┼┼┼			
a L	╫╫┼┼┼	╫╟╫╫	1-111-1-	+		-	<del></del>	<del>-                                    </del>	+		₩ нсоз
				11	<u> </u>		1777	<u>-</u> -			
vis	<del>                                     </del>	╌╫┼┼┼┼	<del></del>				<del>-                                     </del>		<del></del>	╟─╌┤┼┼	so <sub>4</sub>
							1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<b></b>			
. [			1 1111.	Ш		أستلال	7711111				ШШ соз
2								1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +			

REMARKS:

NaCl equiv. 216448

8710-C55-1-2



MOV 08 1985

# CORE LABORATORIES - CANADA LTDPRELIMINARY

REPORT

SMALL SAMPLE CORE ANALYSIS

COMPANY TO THE COMPONENTS OF WELL ICE Sopred et a Netsig, 12-21 FIELD LOCATION

**FORMATION** CORING EQUIPMENT Serent CORE DIAMETER (mm) CORING FLUID

PAGE 1 0 TH FILE 70/75-85-13380 ANALYSTS DA

#### CLEANING

**ELEVATION** 

Solvent

**Extraction Equipment** 

Extraction Time

**Drying Equipment** 

**Drying Time** 

**Drying Temperature** 

### ANALYSIS

	Pore Volume measured by Boy	rle's Law in a Hassler holder using helium							
	Grain Volume measured by Bo	yle's Law in a matrix cup using helium							
	Porosity determined by summation of fluids (retort)								
	Fluid saturations by retort								
	Water saturation by Dean-Stark								
	Oil saturation by weight differ	Oil saturation by weight difference (Dean-Stark)							
	Permeability measured on	mm diameter drilled plugs							
Permeability measured on 20 mm cubes									

INGINEERING BRANCH

GÉNIE

### REMARKS

1) Albrod Cors

PITTING PROJECT GERMANDIE 61 Low French of James are governing empirically

#### DESCRIPTION

Stylolite (ic)

= Fossil (iferous)

cgl		Conglomerata	mic	=	Micaceous
\$\$	74	Sandstone	ool	*	Oolitic
sitst	=	Siltstone	i	=	Intergranular
sh	8	Shale	sshy		Slightly Shaly ( < 20%)
ls	=	Limestone			r shy = Moderately Shaly (20-40%)
dol	#	Dolomite			Very Shaly (> 40%)
gyp	=	Gypsum	νf	=	Very Fine
anhy	11	Anhydrite	f	22	Fine
hal	<b>2</b> 2	Halite (Salt)	m	•	Medium
fest	韓	Ironstone	c	12	Coarse
cht	<b>3</b> 4	Chert	grnl	۴.,	Granule
ργι	şağ	Pyrite (ic)	pbl	=	Pebble
sulf	44	Sulphur	cb!	PE	Cobble
coal	,	Coal/Coal Inclusions	bldr	=	Boulder
carb	**	Carbonaceous	vug	•	Vuggy (ular)
byrb	į ·	Pyrobitumen	ppv	-	Pinpoint Vug
calc	p#	Calcite (areous)	SA	ra.	Small Vug
lmy	***	Limy	mv	12	Medium Vug
glaud	: =	Glauconite (ic)	lv	*	Large Vug
sity	26	Silty	tr	Ħ	Trace
sdy	=	Sandy	fri	**	Friable
lam	***	Laminae (Laminated)	unco	រាន	= Unconsolidated

frac - Fracture

h frac= Horizontal Fracture

y Irac - Vertical Fracture

ANY INTERCOLUCE OF COMPANDO I TION FRANCE OF OF OFFICE OF OF

FORMATION ANALYSTS !

### **PRELIMINARY** REPORT

DATE SCHOLBY

#### CORE ANALYSIS RESULTS

10 10	Depth-Metras	cm Per	Permeability to Air	Perestity	(Fract	ation ion of	Combist able	API	Prob.	Visual Exam	Visual Examination			
	(111)	Rec.	Millidercys		Pore V	Water	001 B			Formation Description	Odor	Fluorescence		
	00 643	150	<u>کاری</u>	0.140	భి-సు	0.10-3	0	-	0	1/05	700	~~		
	54500	0.50				_	٥		3	901 ;	70	70		
	515000	1.00	<u> ۲۱</u> .ن	رغ در	೧ ಎಸ್	0.574	ر		ن ا	301:	no	20		
	E69 00	1.50	41.0	0.1:44	0.000	0.573	ر ا		<u>6</u>	301 1		00		
	574.50	1.00	<u> </u>	0.152	0.000	0.000	_ ر		6	35	က	r0		
	579.00	0.75	(10	0,134	2,00	5.027		-	6	32 1	<u> </u>	22		
	-000.00 h	150	>10	0.133	೧.೨೬೧	0.1037	)	-	15	301:	17:	<u> </u>		
	60°50	1.50	41.	2.1410	0.000	J.5-7			ط	dui :	(;)	V.55		
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of more billy yours for profession type abservations and material supplied by the client to whom, and for whose exclusive and confidential use, this report is the best judgement of Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted); but Core Laboratories — Canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted at the core canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted at the core canada Ltd., fall errors or emissions excepted a

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FORMATION ANALYSTS

PRELIMINARY

PAGE 3 574

FILE 10/75-85-1338C

DATE 85-10-31

CORE ANALYSIS RESULTS

REPORT

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Demonstitly values for percussion type

itions and material supplied by the client to whom, and for whose exclutive and confidential use, this report is set judgement of Gore Laboratories — Canado Ltd., fall arrors or omissions exapted), but Gore Laboratories — sublity and make no werranty or representations as to the productivity, proper operation, or profitableness of I well or sand in connection with which such report is used at rolled upon.

ANY Inter Ch. Gas Corporation
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**FORMATION** ANALYSTS

PRELIMINARY REPORT

NOV UN 1989 OF J FILE TOUTS- 85-137.85
DATE 85-10-31

**CORE ANALYSIS RESULTS** 

Residua! Combust Prob. Visual Examination Saturation API Permeability able Porosity CITS :10 Depth-Matres (Fraction of food. to Air 606 (m) Rec. Pore Valumel Millidarcva units Formation Description Odor Fluorescence 34° 34° Water  $\odot$ 55 uf /m/ 1000 0.150 10.000 0.1015 50 3 02 10000 Oranite 50 2.00 0 no 300 2500  $\bigcirc$ 3 97 227 1.00 5 50 500  $\supset$ 'A 5 bistite 10-0-03  $\Box$ 

for pumbility values for percussion type tions and material supplied by the client to whom, and for whose exclusive and confidential use, this report to interpretation of the control of

(	DAWSON - LONG & ASSOCIATES LTD.											
						RESOUR	RCE	CC	UZMC	LTANI	rs	CANADA O'L AND GAS LANDS
	WELL NAM	AE : ICG SOGEPET et al	NET	SIQ	N-01						TION:	ADMIN' I RAY O Y ADMINISTRAL ON DU 1 ET JOIE ET DU
	IOCATION	. Lat. 59° 50′48.06″N	Long.	87°30	0'59.9	2" W		G	EOLO	GIST	. J. TUCKER	GAZ DES TERRES TY CANADA
		V: K.B. <u>13.4 m</u>										OCT 29 1985
	ELEVATION	V: N.D	VYAI	בת טנ	in.	155.5711		3	100	UM; L		OCI LJ 1303
				T		T			γ			ENGINEERING AND CONTROL
FORMATION	GAS	DRILLING TIME	H	ا ــر ــر	SPS		띪	<u> </u>	LITH	OLOGY		BRANCH
IN	GAS		2 2	POROSITY BAR PLOT	NTERVAL/TOP	COLOURED STRIP LOG	S, Pi	FINE PARTICLE	岩밀		,	TECHNIQUE IT DU CONTROLE
UNITS		i N	SHOWS POROSITY 1	JRO NR	VAL.	2008	SI	<u>ווג</u>			DESCRIPTION	
( 1 UNIT = 200	1,000	MINS/1 METER	\$   5	2 B	TER	OLC TRIE	ES,	25%		HAI		
(101411 - 200	ppiii)		, Q	10 20	Z	O &		WEDIUM MEDIUM	188	200	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	more i			15 15 25		<u> </u>					30" CASING LANGED AT 259.7. (42" OH TO	265.2 m)
										+	1376" CASING LANDED AT 436.8 - CITYL" O.H. TO	2_448.8.n)
				<del>                                     </del>			-			<del>.</del>	9 78" CASING LANDED AT (12 14" CHLTO	541.5 m)
			$\dashv$			<i>i</i>	1	<del>     </del> -	+++			
					-		Γ  .			1.1	%	
0	150	0 10 20 30	_	ļ								
TOTAL GAS				İ		<b> </b>	-		c c	er s	E SHALE (V. SOET HUD) RODISH CALC, LOC SDY HAR LOOSE,	OT CLR-SL HILKY IN PT IRREG.
CI	<del>                                      </del>	Bit no 4:		11111	450				Сн	T:45	FRACE (FRAC'D ?) IN PT F-HC C-ROED TO ROED GRAS TRE	PANS TREBBLES: HIRLINGT BE-LT OF BO
HUO WY		E HW J3			430				<u></u>	45 7	ricx, dence, post bioch, tite; mar dollit cy, mx, silty, are	TITE; TRELIZE FIR GYSUL INCLUS
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	0.5	WOB 130		·		==-	<b> </b>		CM	T:50	IN SHALE, INCR. DOWNWARDS. ABOND. CHT. CVGS. NO SAMPLE - CIRCULATE OUT KICK - RETURNS TO OCE	AND GETIEBUS TO MARTIN
WL:	60,000	PP: 2500	<del>i</del> -	1			-			·	NO ZUMPLE - CIRCOCHIG BOIL MICK - MEIORUZ ID DICE	ARE (NO RELEASED
E KILL KICK WILLEO	To's	CoCla KICK & 4634					Ž	IIII	ý	50	SHRLE RODISH Y SOET CLAY OF SCHEWHAT SILTY, SL-	V. GYP'FEROUS. GBUND. COT.
<u>o</u>	·	== 1 Bit no:5 (RR):					Ź	711111	-	F: 50 ;		<u>ost</u>
DECR. HUD WILL	000	HW ii 3		7		= N = 342	7	<del>-</del>		_H	POSS. SALT-FILLED SANGET	
C(= 1126	-135,000			1							SHALE RODISH-OR, CLAY of - W ABOND GYPSUM	
		Coci, NICK UTF- UTT M		1:	475	- ( - LEA		mm	¥	T:T	NOTE: 475-477 - LOST CAMPLE (KICK/LOS	T_CIPC.)
> (10 LL C1 TR.C2).	1	T		<b>ADER 2-</b>		- · # · · ·		inni		60: 20 T:20	SHALE, RD V SOFT CLAY of CALC , OCC BK COALY O	ENS., CILTY : SENOST -CG, CHCT-
CHCR NUB COT TO	1 !	MNR.GAS		ce,			77	<del>7000</del>	3	60 T	SHRLE COFT CLAY WE , CALE, W/ INCLUS. FIB. GYPSUI	1; DECR SD TO TR. (LOC
DECR MUNITITO	.14-5 PP5	Lose ciec.	1				Z	ana	C cn	T-40	LENSES ?), OCC BE CORLY INCLUS. (H.CG 44)	
		WO8: 40:45						<del>!                                    </del>	-}	н	SHALE YOU TR. H-CG OTZ SD OFG , STANG TO S-ROE	o Losse, CLR-HILKY (POSC.
שלים וויים נודי יים פיים וויים נודי	47	PP 1650					1 1	i - ;		н	SALT - FILLED SAMPSI STRERS ?) SHALE of DECR. SILTY TO MAR. ; TR. SDY. 44 ; SS	HE GYPSUM (RUT DECR.)
[ <u>о</u>   <del>                                   </del>	37	(PH4:100		71			) .			H:	THE WAS LOCK AND IT TO THE TAKE THE TAKE TO	
المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية	12,000 000	5.   1   1   1   1   1   1	.		Ï					95	SHALE WA ; HAR. DOL , BUFF , HERO - VF XTALLINE ,	CLEAN, LOC. SC. FRI, IN PT. SL.

H2D 37 147  Vis. 47  0 H 0.0  W1.21 5  C 2 000  C 165,500	PP 1600 (170)	525 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	TH DOL of BUT GROG TO PX IN PT, LOC.INCR. CREE (MNR. DOLIC, LHST of ); DECR. INCLUS.  TR. FIB. GYPSUM (IN P)  TO DOL of BUT LOC. BCHING DENSE, CRYPTO-HKROXL, DECR. CREE TO TR. DOC. IC OF OF TR. FIB. GYPSUM (IN P)  TH DOL of JURGO. DENSE, DCC. POOR-FAIR (LOCAL) IC OF OF NO. SHOWS, PROB.  POOR PERM.  DOL of BF-LT PK, PRED. MICRO-VF XTALLINE, IN PT DENSE, CRYPTOXL, CLEAN, LOC. TR.  CALC, TR. RD. SHRLY INCLUS, OCC. 1C of MICRO-VV of (LOC. EXCELL), OF THE MICRO-VV OF THE MICRO-V
		575	

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### DAWSON - LONG & ASSOCIATES LTD.

### RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

WELL NAME : ICG SOGEPET et al NETSIO N-01

T.D. FORMATION: \_\_\_\_

LOCATION: Lat. 59°50'48.06"N Long. 87°30'59.92" W

GEOLOGIST : \_\_\_ J. TUCKER

ELEVATION: KB 13.4 m

WATER DEPTH: 199.3 m

SPUD DATE: SEPT.15, 1985

2200 Hrs.

ELEVAII	ON: KBWATE	ER DEPTH: 199.3 m	SPUD DATE:
FORMATION GAS IN UNITS (1 UNIT = 200 ppm)	No. 10. 12.   No. 10.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10. 12.   No. 10.	POROSITY SE BAR PLOT INTERVAL/TOPS COLOURED STRIP LOG	CORES, DSTS, PERFS  SUL MICRO WEELINE WASHING
50 100 150	0 10 20 30		30" CASING LANDED AT 259.7 (42" O.H. TO 265.2) 13.48" CASING LANDED AT 436.8 (171/2" O.H. TO 448.8) 9.56" CASING LANDED AT (12/4" O.H. TO 541.5)
TOTAL CAS  MUD WT 1.8*  MIC : 17  PH : 10:5  WL: 14.9  CL: 169,000	T Bit no 4:  HW 3  RPM: 90  PP: 2500  SPM: 100	450	S S 45 S SHREE (V SOFT HUD), RODISH, CALC., LOC SDY; HAR LOOSE OTE CLR-SC. HILKY, IN IT IRREG.  CMT: 45 FRAGS (FBAC'D?); IN ET F-HG, S-ROED TO ROED GRAS, TR GRANS, TREBBLES; HAR LINT, BE-LTG  S 45 T CX, DENCE, POSS. BIOCL, TITE; MAR, DOL, LT CY, MX, SILTY, ARG, TITE; TR. CLR. EIG. GYSUN INCL  CMT: 55 IN SHALE, INCR. DOWNWARDS. ABOUND. CHT. CVGS.  NO SAMPLE - CIRCULATE OUT KICK - RETURNS TO OCEAN (NO RETURNS TO 463 m)
DECR. HVD. WT : 14.0 Ca +122000 CI = 120-135,000		475	SO SHALE RODISH, V SOFT CLAY OF SOMEWHAT SILTY, SL-V. GYP'FERMY. ABOUND CHT.  CHT: FO CVGS. NO YIS SD POSS. SALT-FILLED SANDST  H. SHALE OF V. SOFT CLAY, ABOUND FIBROUS GYPSUM OF CHT. T.  POSS. SALT-FILLED SANDST  H. SHALE, RODISH-OR, CLAY OF M. ABOUND, GYPSUM  THOTTE CHT: T. NOTE: 475-477 M LOST SAMPLE (KICK/LOST CIRC.)
(OLL CI TR.CZ)  (NCR. MUD WT. TO 15.0, PPS  DECR. MUD WT. TO 14.5 PPS	MAR. GAS  LOSE CIRC.  WOR: RO-45  RPM: 85		CHT: 20 NOTE: 480-4834 - LOST SAMPLE (LOST CIRC.)  CHT: 20  NOTE: 480-4834 - LOST SAMPLE (LOST CIRC.)  FINANCI  CHT: 40  LENSES?), OCC BK CORLY INCLUS. FIB. GYPSUH; DECR. SD. TO TR. (LOC.  H. SHRLE 40, TR. M-CG OTZ. SD 40, S-RNG TO S-RNED, LOSSE, C.RMLKY (POSS.  SALT-FILLED SAMDST STRGRS?)
PI(:10.0    PI(:10.0    W L - 37      Ca + 12,000 ppm		7 500	H SHALE of A DECR. SILTY TO MAR. ; TR. SOY. of ; SOHE GYPSUM (BUT. DECR.)

MUD 37 10.7  P 3 22.5  C 4 12.000  C 148, C00	IC SAME A SOCIAL STATE OF THE S		S 85 T 10  DOL, BUFF-LT. DN, VF-F YTALLINE, CLEAN, LOC. SL. FRI, IN PT_FAIR-GOOD. L. & MO. SHOW  LIN PT. SL-V. CRLC, HNR. GRDG, TO LMST, WH-BF, CHALKY-MICROXL, SL-V. DOLLOTTE; 7R, AN  DOL MA BUT GRDG TO PK IN PT, LOC. INCR. CRLC (FNR. DOLLO, LHST G/A); DECR. \INCIDES  TO OCC. POOR. FRIR (INCR. DENSE).  TR. FIB. GYPSOM (IN B)  TR. FIB. GYPSOM (IN B)  DOL MA., INCR. DENSE, OCC. POOR. FAIR (LOCAL) IC & MO. SHOWS. FROB.  POOR PERM  DOL MA., INCR. DENSE, OCC. IC / HICRO-VV & (LOC. EXCELL), WETEN U. G. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T. T.
		600	

### DAWSON - LONG & ASSOCIATES LTD.

### RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

WELL NAME : ICG SOGEPET et al NETSIO N-01	T.D. FORMATION:
LOCATION: Lat. 59°50'48.06"N Long. 87°30'59.92"W	GEOLOGIST: J. TUCKER
	SPUD DATE:SEPT.15, 1985 2200 Hrs.

FORMATION GAS IN UNITS (1 UNIT = 200 ppm)	DRILLING TIME IN MINS/1 METER	SHOWS POROSITY TYPE See POROSITY See BAR PLOT	INTERVAL/TOPS COLOURED STRIP LOG	CORES, DSTS, PERFS SULMICRO VI-FINE COAKGE COAKGE % LIMESTQNE % DOLOMITE % ANHYDRITE % SHALE % SILTSTONE * SILTSTONE * SILTSTO	DESCRIPTION
			4		30" CASING LANGED AT 259.7 ~ (42. O.H. TO 265.2 m) 13.78" CASING LANGED AT 436.8 ~ (17.72" O.H. TO 448.8 m) 9.5/8" CASING LANGED AT (12.74" O.H. TO 541.5 m)
70 100 150  TOTAL GAS  FRUD LIT 19.8*  MIS : 17:  PH : 10:5  CL - 16-9 000  CL - 16-9 000	0 10 20 30  T Bit no 4:  HW 3  WOB:30  RPM:40  PP: 2500  SPM:00  Coci, kick & 467	4	50	CMT: 45  S	SHREE (V. SOFT HUO), RODISH, CREC., LOC SOY; HAR LOOSE OTZ, CLR-SC. MILKY, IN PT LRREC.  FRAGS (F386'D 3); IN PT F-MC, C-ROED TO ROED GRAS, TR GRANS, PREBLES; HAR LHET, BE-LT GYEN CX, DENCE, POSS, BIOCL, TITE; MAR DOL, LT GY, MX, SILTY, ARG, TITE; TR. CLR. FIR. GYSH L. INCLUS. IN SHOLE, INCR. DOWNWARDS. ABOND. CHT. CVGS.  HO SAMPLE - CIRCULATE OUT KICK - RETURNS TO OCEAN (NO RETURNS TO 463-)
CI TELCZ)	Bit no.5 (RR)  HW.U.3  Cacil, Kick 415-4774  23 0815  MNR.GAS	2	75	CHT: ZO	SHALE RODISH V SOFT CLAY OF SOHEWHAT SILTY SL-Y CYP'FERROS. ABUND CUT.  CVGC. NO VIS SD. POSS. SALT: FILLED SANDST  SHALE OF V SOFT CLAY ABUND. FIBROUS GYPSUM OF  POSS. SALT-FILLED SANDST  SHALE RODISH-OR, CLAY OF MARUND. GYPSUM  NOTE: 475-477 - LOST CAMPLE (KICK/LOST CIPC.)  SHALE, RD V SOFT CLAY OF CALL, OCC BK CORLY GRAS., SILTT: SANDST-29, CALT.  NOTE: 480-4834 - LOST SANDSE (LOST CIRC.)  FILLED
DECR HUR WILTO 14-5 PPS  TO 14-5 PPS  TO 14-5 PPS  TO 14-5 PPS  TO 15-6 PPS  Ca+12,000 PPS  Ca+12,000 PPS	LOSE CRC.  WOR: 40-45  RPM: 85  PP 1450  CPH: 100	?		CMT:40	SHALE, COFT CLAY WE, CALC, W INCLUS. FIR GYPSUM; DECR.SD. TO YR. (LOC LENSES?), OCC BK COALY INCLUS. (H-CG 40)  SHALE YO, TR. H-CG ATZ 1D YA, S-ANG TO S-RDED, LOOSE, CLR-HILKY (FORE SALT-FILLED SANDSI STRORS?)  SHALE YA, DECR. SILTY TO MNR.; TR. FOY. YA; SOHE GYPSUM (BUT DECR.)  SHALE YA; HNR. DOL, BUFF, HKRO-VF XTALLINE, CLEAN, LOC. SL. FRI, IN PT. SL.

		1 .111		
		٠		S 85 T 10 DOL BUFE-LT BN VE-F YTALLINE CLORN LOC ST FRE IN PT FRIR- GOOD IC & NO SHOW!
			7-7	S 85 T 10 DOL BUFE-LT BN, VF-F YTALLINE, CLCAN, LOS. SL. FRI , IN PT FRIR- GOOD IC & NO SHOWS:  IN PT SL-V. CRLC, HNR. CROQ TO LINST WH-SE, CHALKY-HICROXL, SL-V. DOLIC, TITE; TR. ANKY
		16	4-4	5 75 DOL YA BUT GROG TO PRIN PT, LOC INCR. CALE (NNR. DOLIC, LAST GO); DECR. INCLUS.
		-}- <u>-{</u> ;};;;;	77	IC & TO DCC_POOR-FRIR (INCR.DEHSE)
HOS ST 10.7		16	\\ \-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-	TH DOL of BUT LOC BEHING DENSE CRYPTO-HICROX: DEGR. CALE TO TR. DEC. IC & S/C. TR. FIB. GYPSUM (IN \$)
		113	7/7/	THE DOL of INCR. DENSE OCC. POOR-FAIR (LOCAL) IC & of No SHOWS PROB
PH - 10-0		2.30 2	7-77	Pock Perm
G 2112,006		700	77.7	TH DOL CA, BE-LT PK, PRED HICRO-VE YTALLINE, IN PT DENSE, CRYTTON, CLEAN, LOC. TR.
C1-168,500	Wog: 40	52	5 1/-/-	CALC TR RO SHALY INCLUS OCC IC THICROWU & LOC EXCELL) OFTERLY SYP YTAL
3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	201:85		//	DOL of , SL INCR. PKISH , INCR. DENSE INCR. CALC IN PT. LINING NO SHOW EX MIN. FL.
	27 62 62 100   See 100	- 20	7/7/	WI HAR GEDG TO LINST, WH-BF, CRYPTO-MICRONE, DOLIC, NO VIS. P, OCC XTRLLINE CALCITE
	Z 100	Z - E -		S 95 DOL GO, INCR VF-XTELLINE, IN PT SL-V. CALC (MNR. GROW, TO LIMST Of ), CALLY TRACES
		<b>-</b> ₩	7-7	TH DOL PRED MICRO-YE XTALLINE, SL. DECR. CALC (TR. GROG TO LMST 4/6) TR GTP, OCC. IC
←TR. <1				MCRO-VU & PRED LINED W F-XTRLS DOL RHOMBS . JOCC GYP , NO SHOWS
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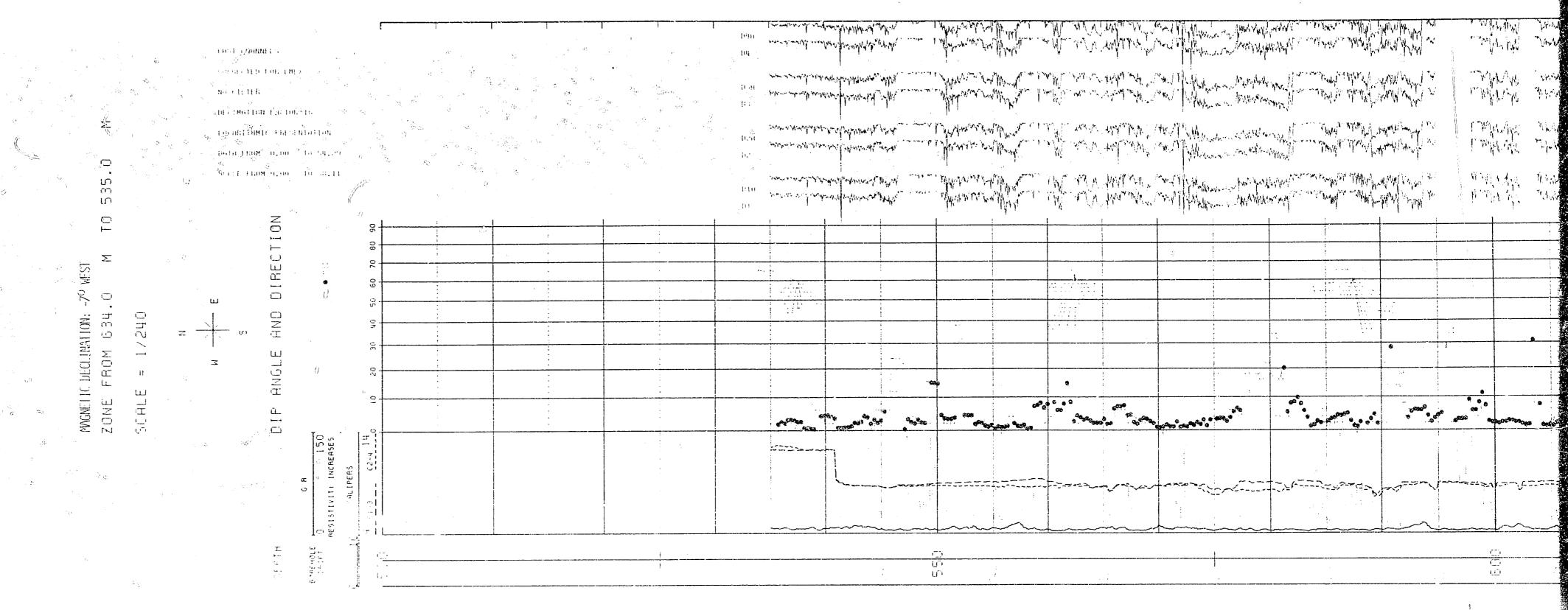
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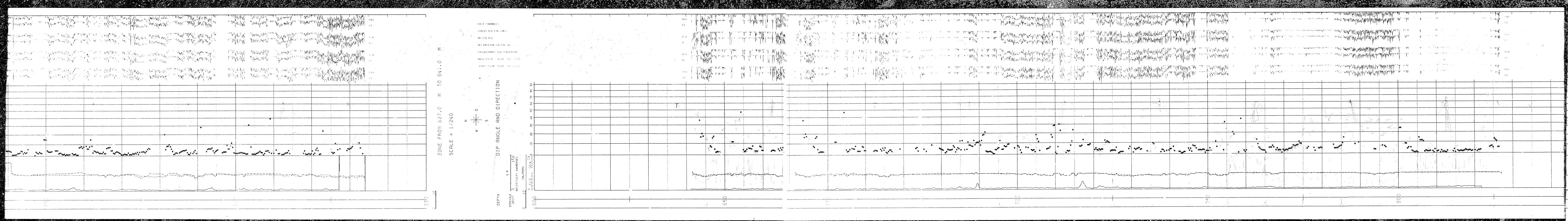
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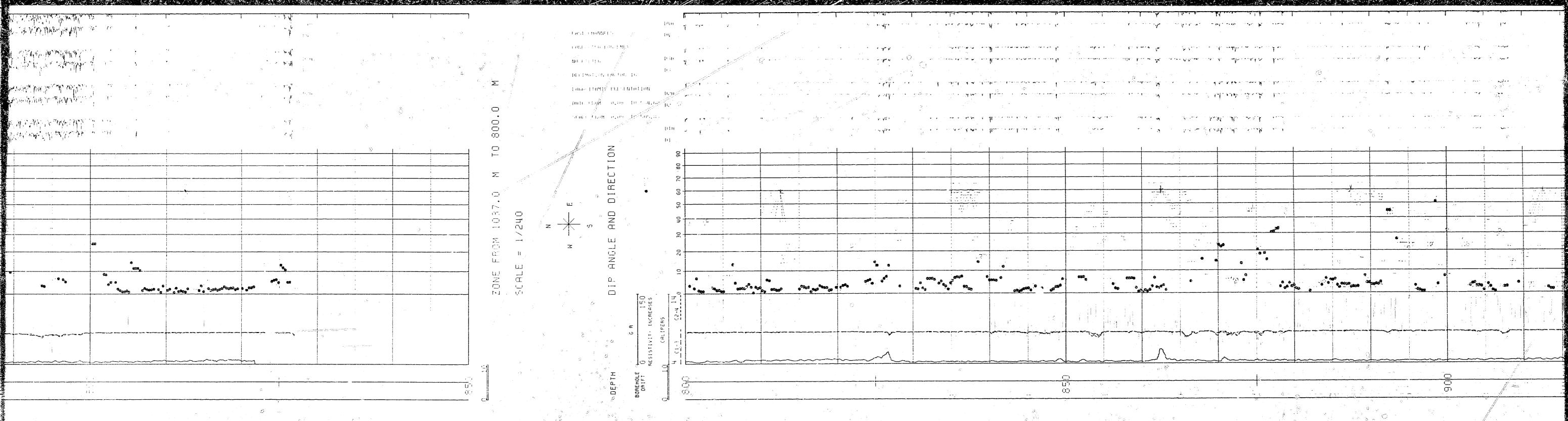
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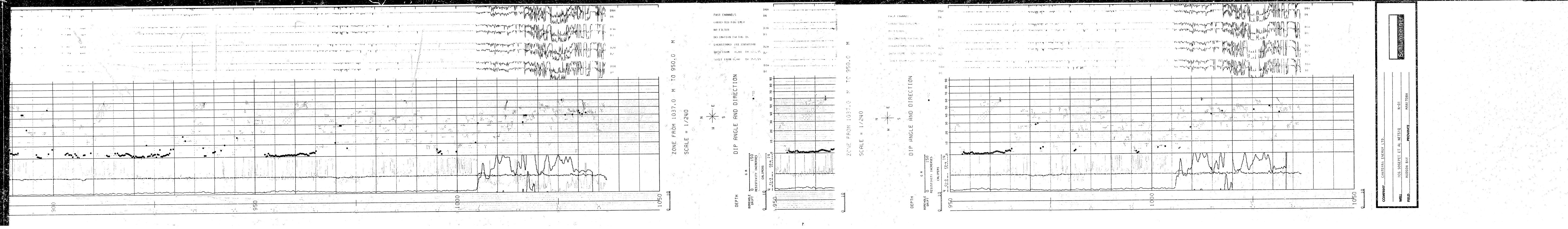
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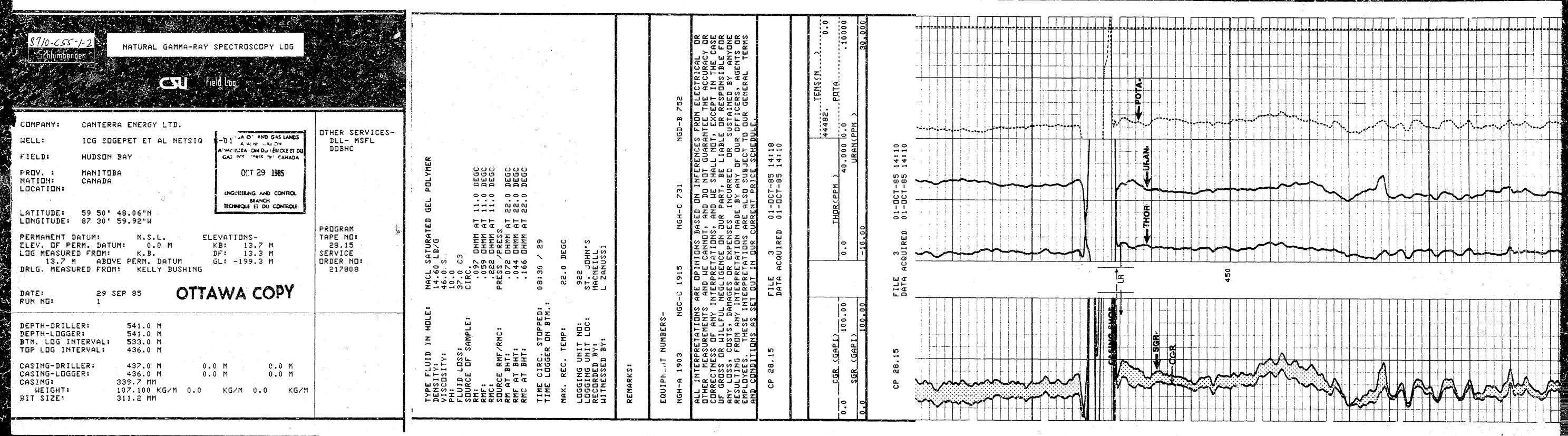
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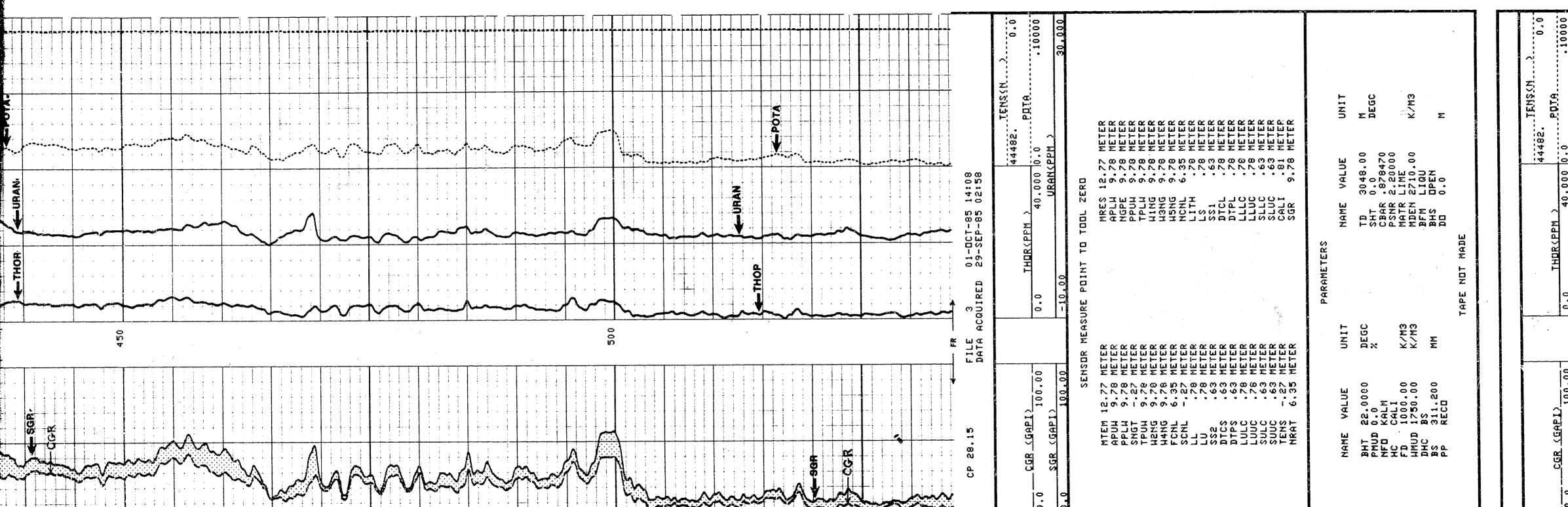


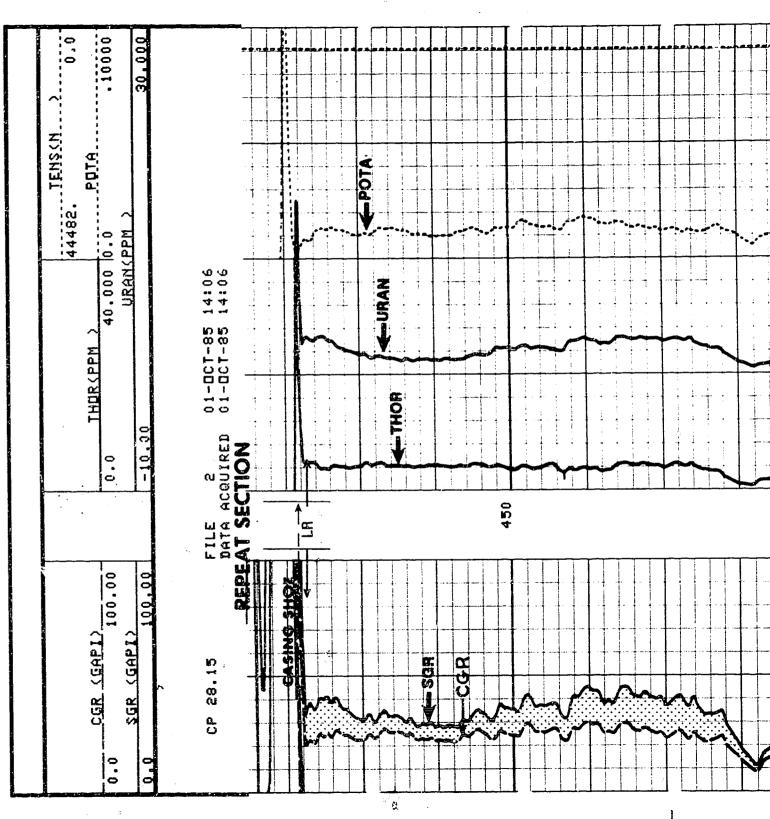


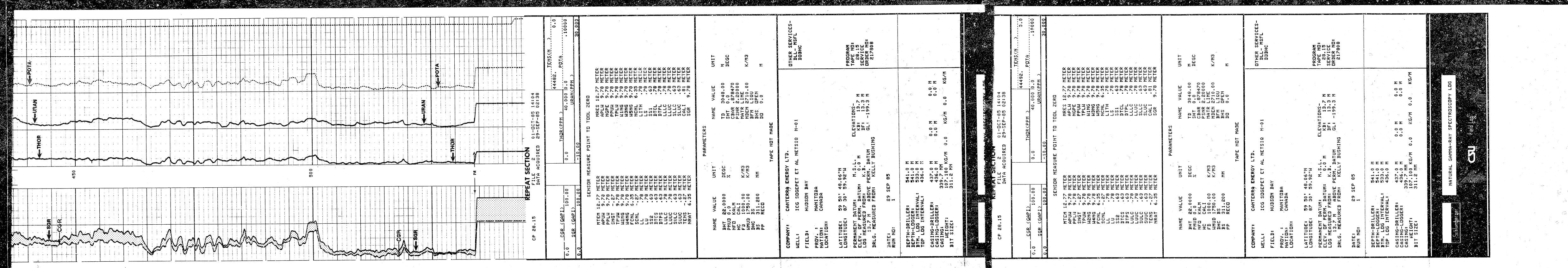




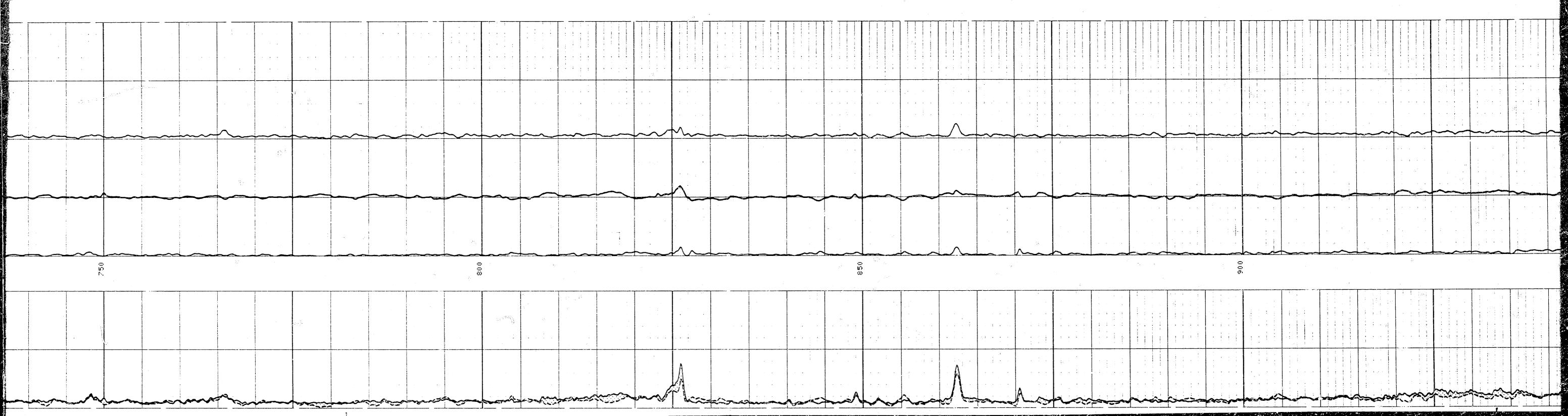


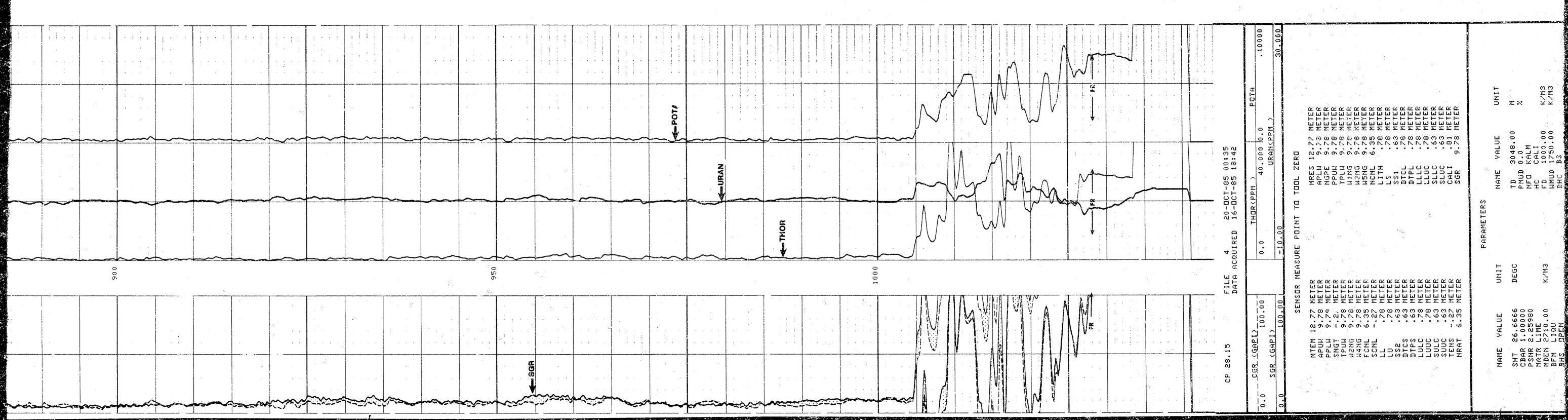


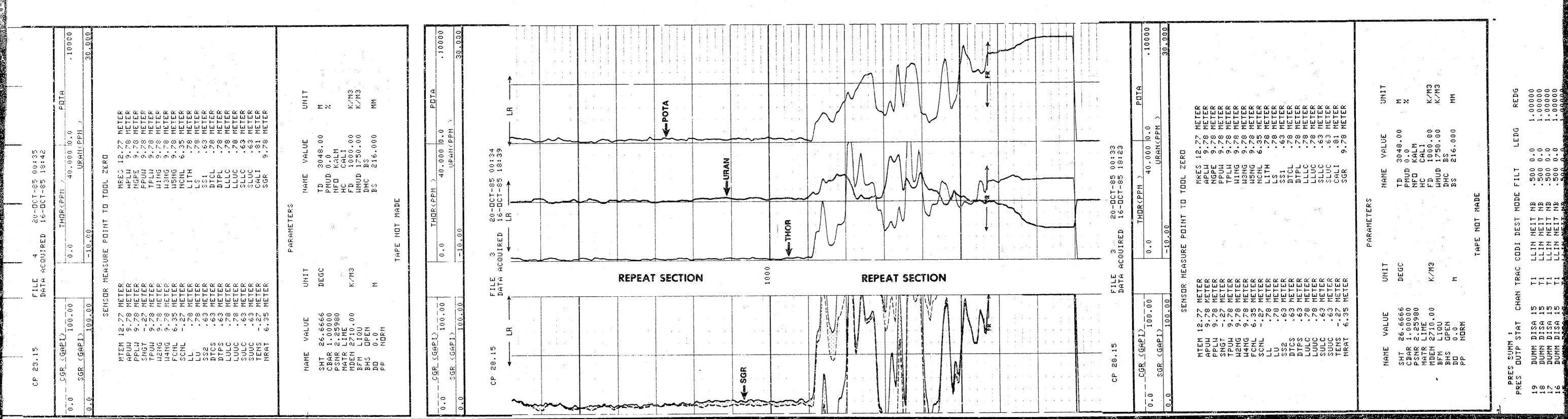










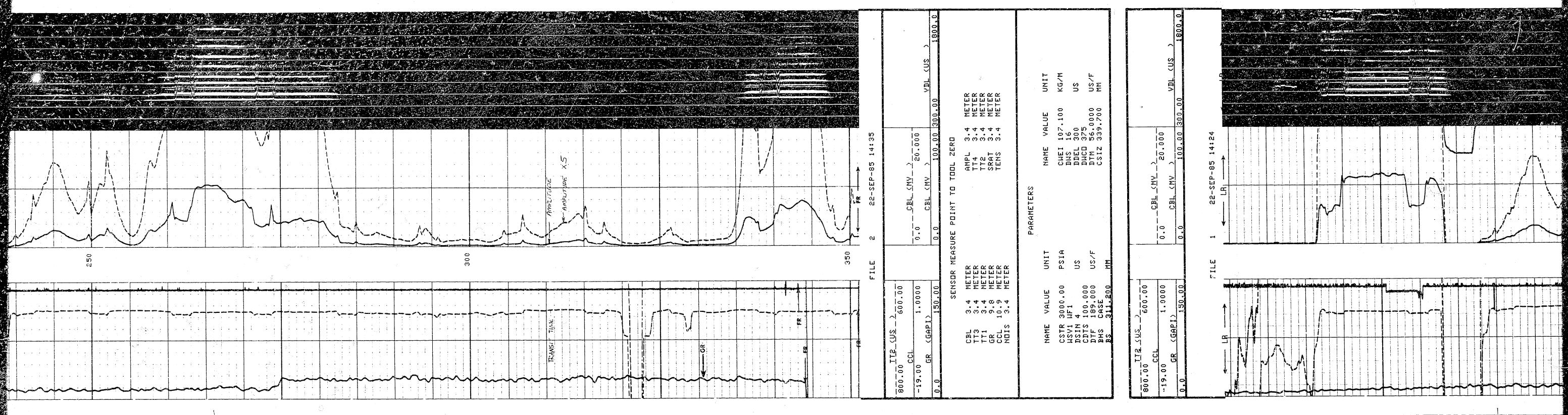


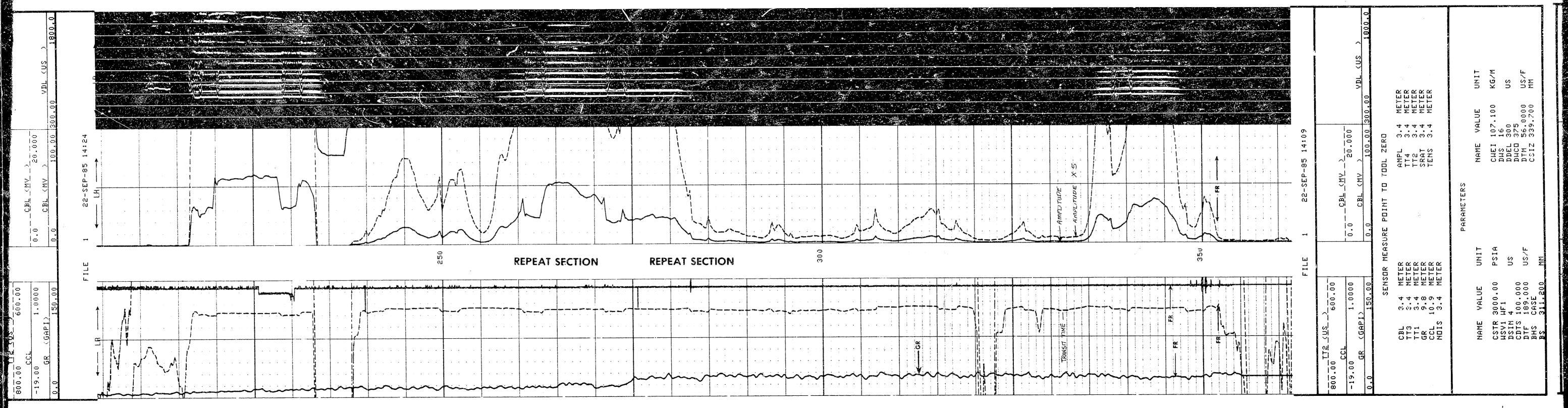
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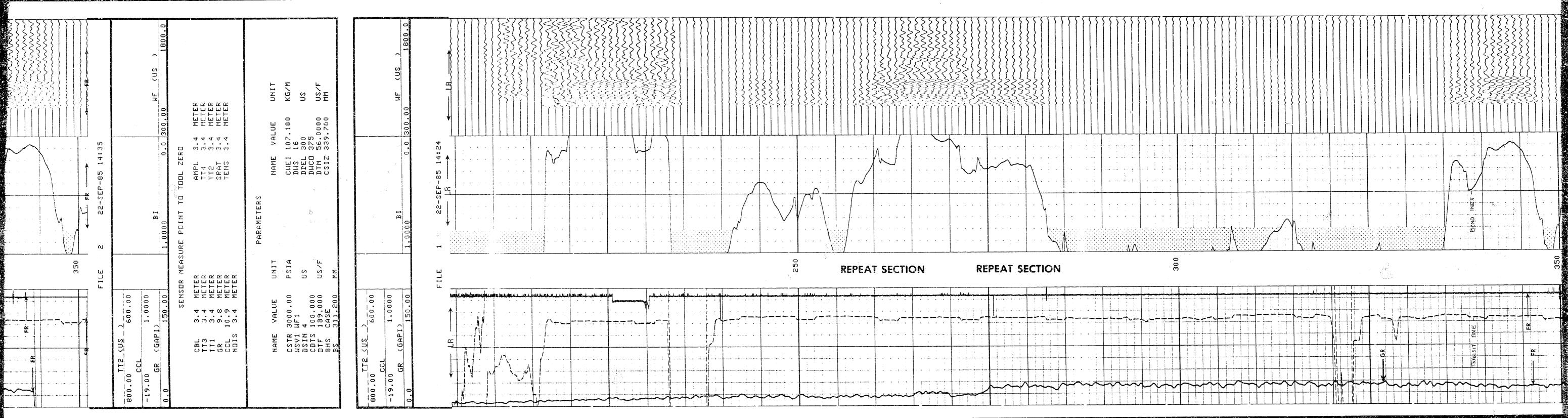
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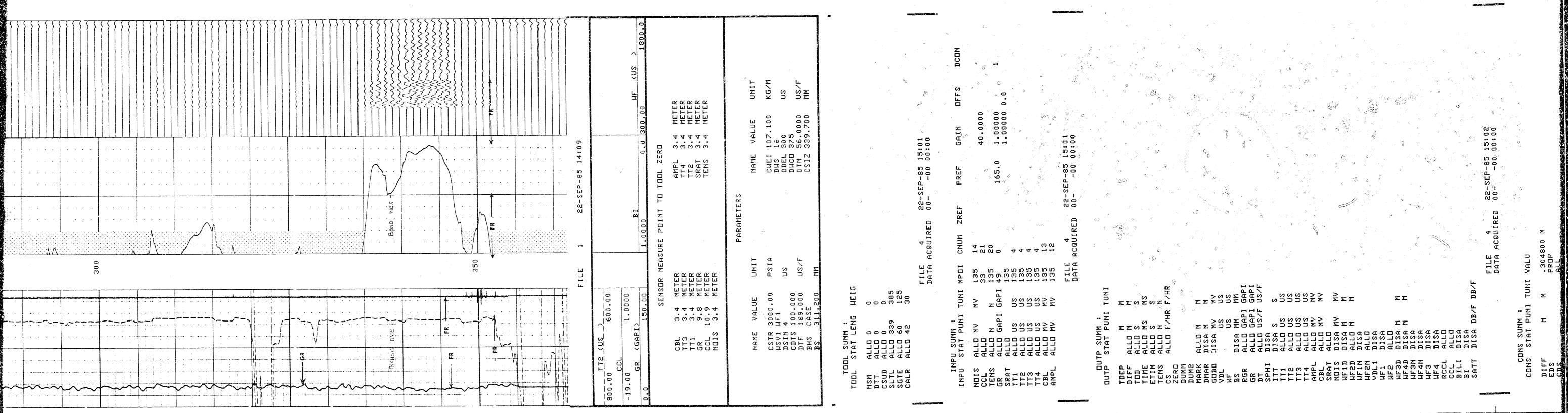
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CEMENT BOND LOG CTR PCCU IN IN BY BY CANTERRA ENERGY LTD. COMPANY: OTHER SERVICES-ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIQ N-01 FIELD: HUDSON BAY \*\* \*\* တစ OTTAWA COPY PROV. : CANADA NATION:  $\bar{\omega} =$ LOCATION: LATITUDE: 59 50' 48.06"N લા LDNGITUDE: 87 30' 59.92"W  $\alpha \circ$ PROGRAM TAPE NO: ELEVATIONS-26.2 ELEV. OF PERM. DATUM: KB: 13.7 M DF: 13.3 M SERVICE LOG MEASURED FROM: K.B. DRDER NO: PINIC WE CA GENCE BENCE TATA IN IN 13.7 M ABOVE PERM. DATUM GL: -199.3 M DRLG. MEASURED FROM: KELLY BUSHING 22 SEP 85 DATE: IN A REC RUN NO: プログラウン 600. DEPTH-DRILLER: 341.0 M DEPTH-LDGGER: 356.0 M 1-E 10 BTM. LOG INTERVAL 352.0 M HRDINDH: TOP LOG INTERVAL: 200.0 M MENONZHU MENONZHU MENONZHU 437 M CASING-DRILLER: DGGING DGGING ECORDED CASING-LOGGER: F 500 F 50 339.7 MM CASING: ALL DITHER CORRESOL GRESULE 107.1 KG/M WEIGHT: MDM. SLS: 10 0 311.2 MM BIT SIZE: 0









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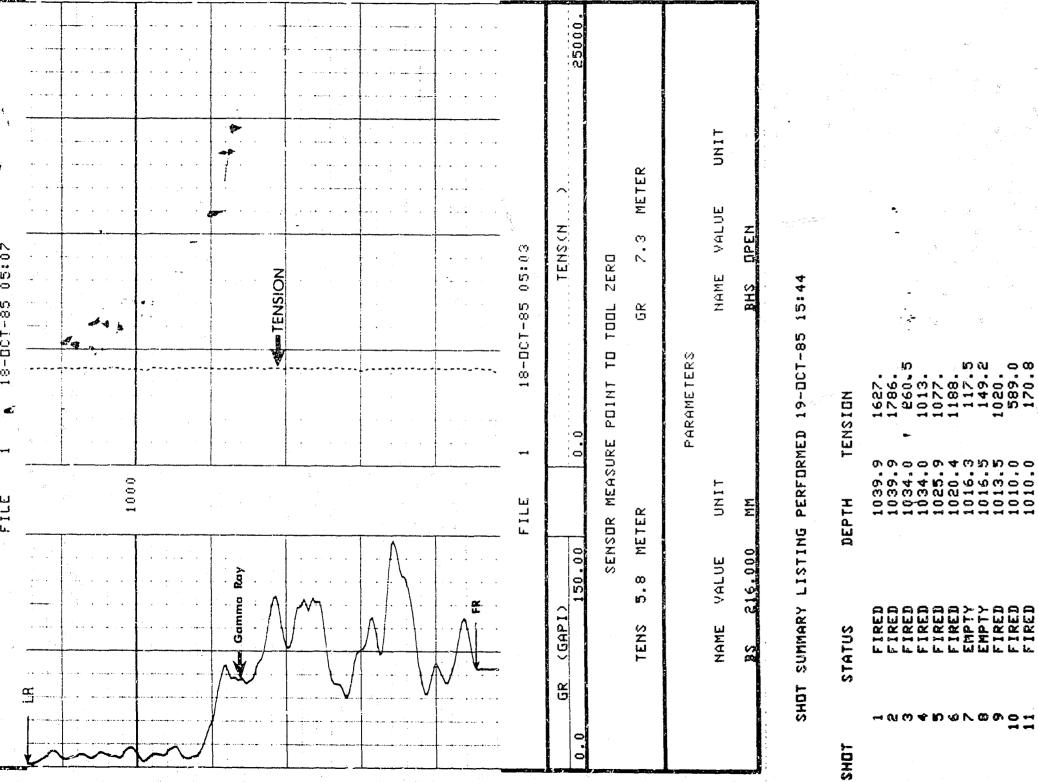
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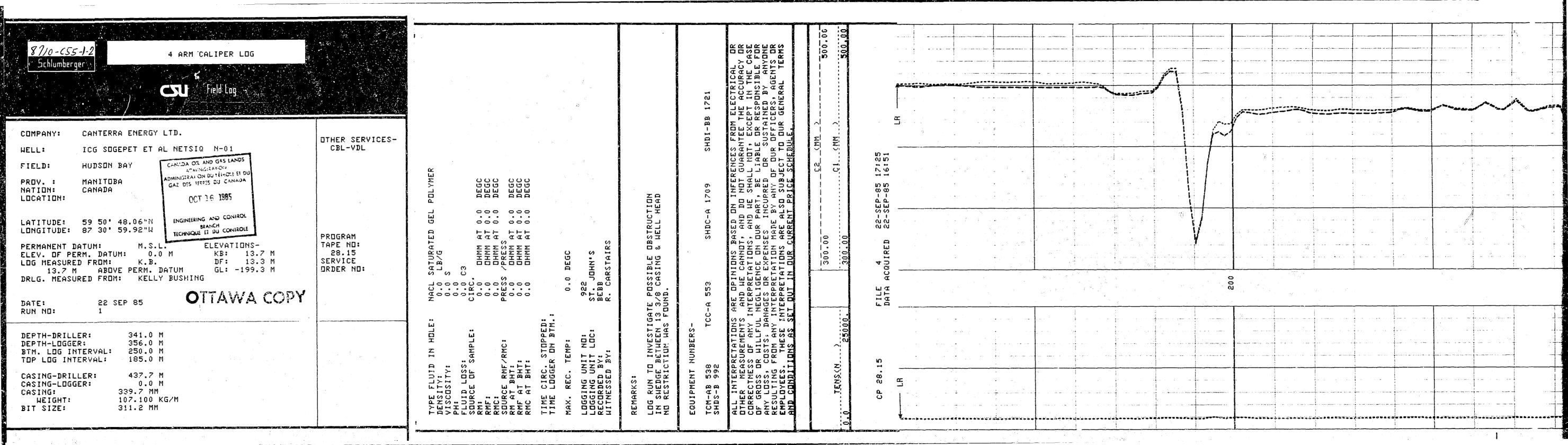
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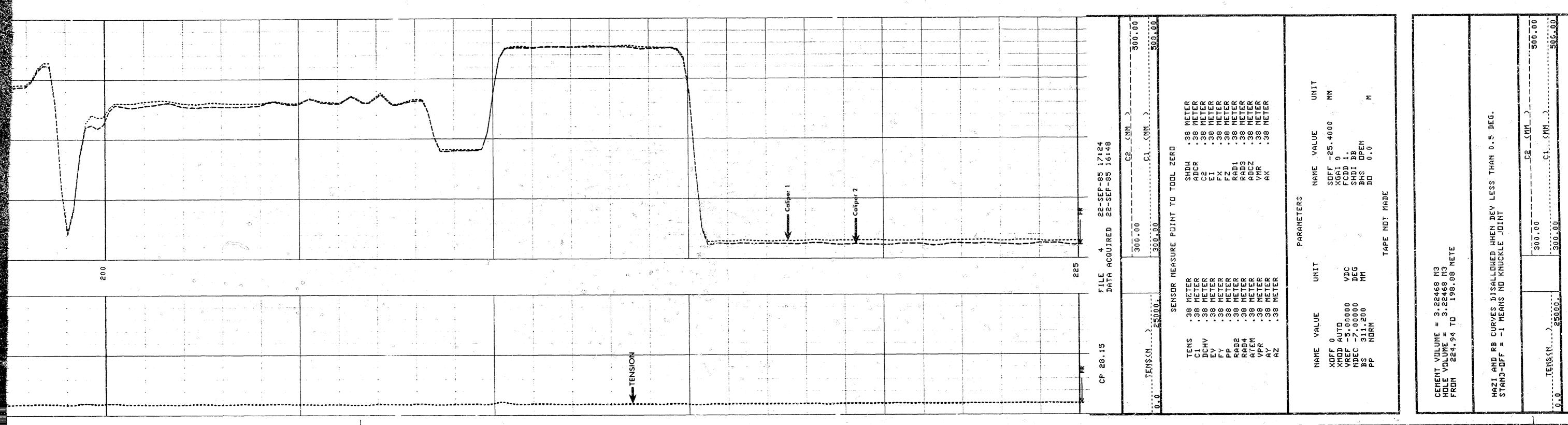
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DRLG. MEASURED FROM: KELLY BUSHING OFTAWA COPY ORDER NO: 7861 100.00 11.10 129389 4 6 8 17 DCT 85 CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS RUN NO: ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION OU : ÉTROLE ET D GAZ DES PERRES DIE CANADA DEPTH-DRILLER: 1040.0 M DEPTH-LOGGER: 1038.0 M NOV 5 1985 BTM. LOG INTERVAL: 1040.0 M TOP LOG INTERVALS 542.0 M ENGINEERING AND CON-ROL TEGRACIE ET DU CON.ZOLE LOGGING UN LOGGING UN RECORDED B CASING-DRILLER: 437 M CASING-LOGGER: 436 M CASING: 339.7 MM 244.5 HEIGHT: 107.1 KG/M 70.10 KG/M BIT SIZE:

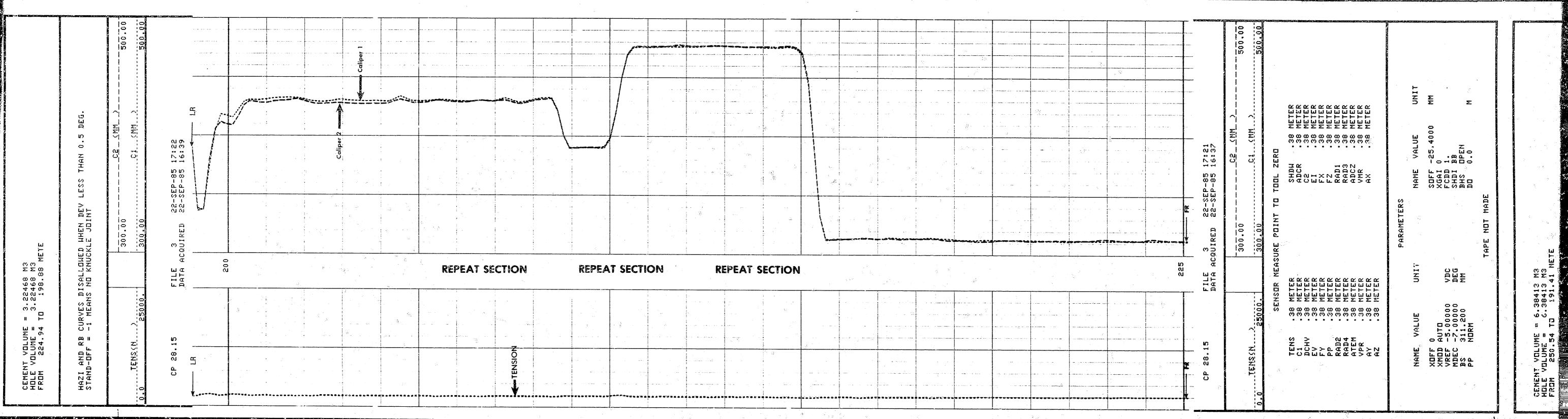


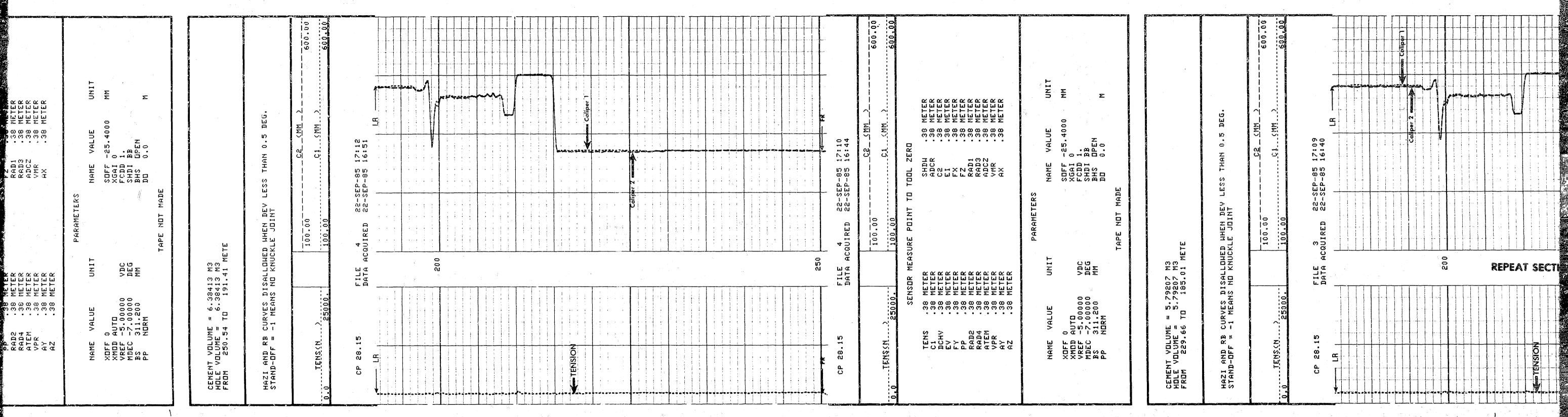
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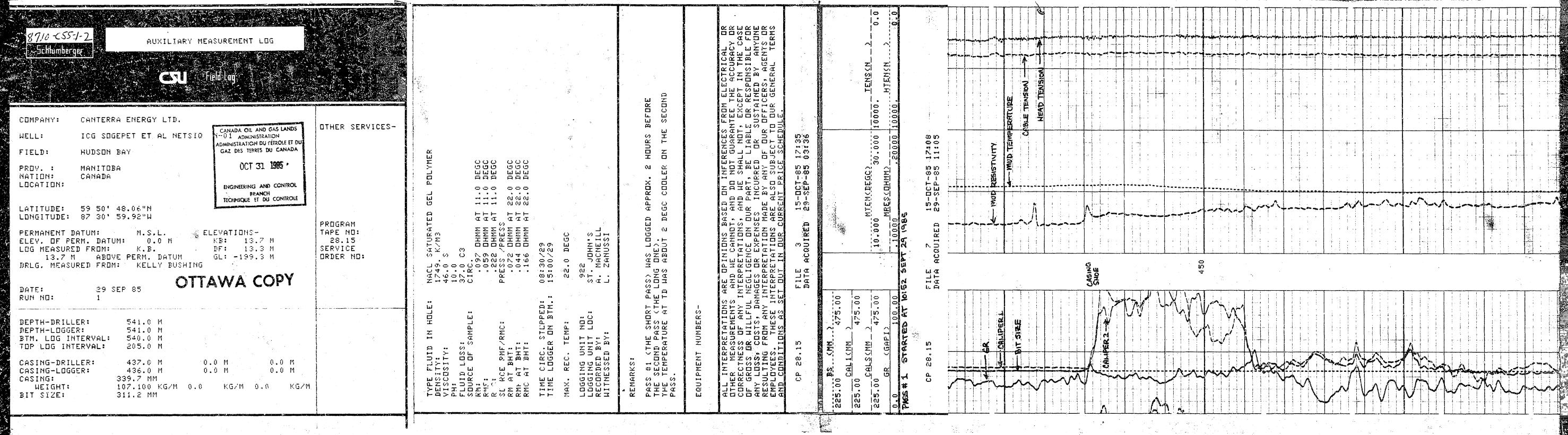
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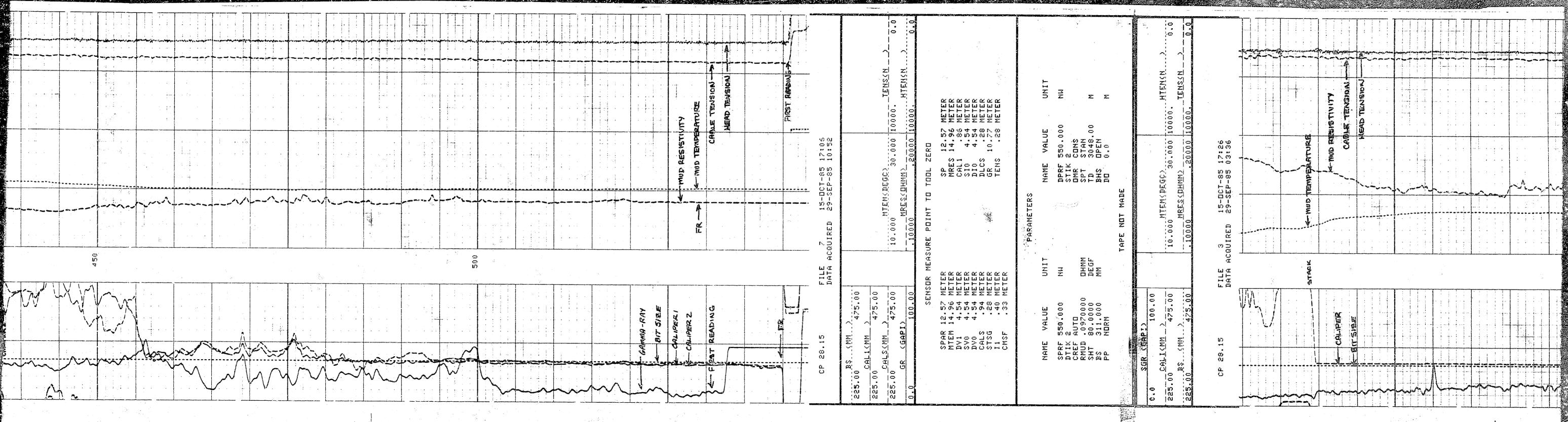


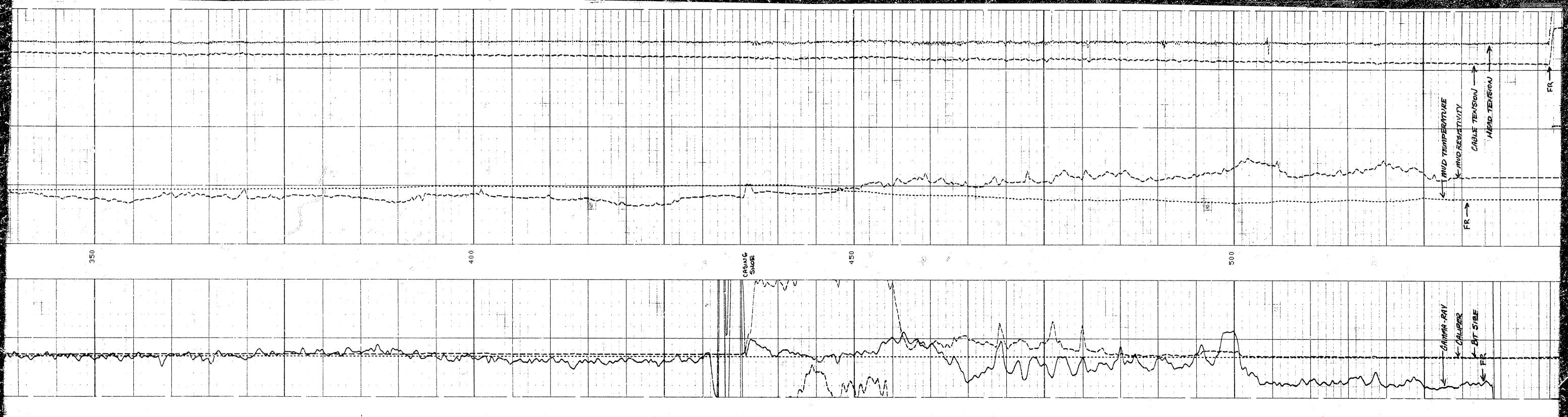


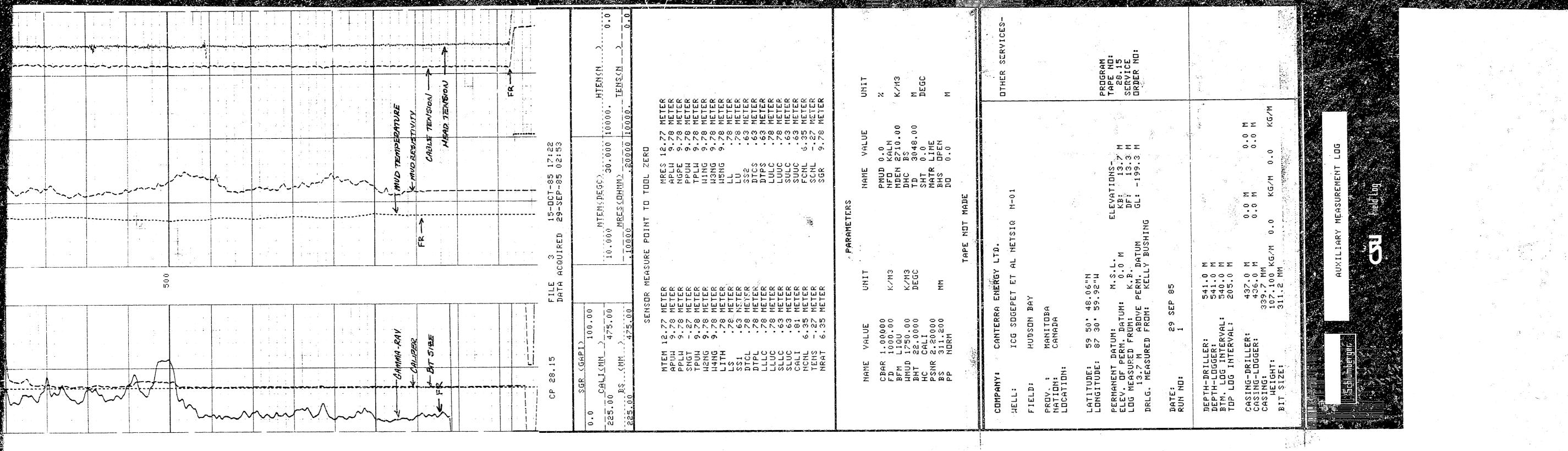
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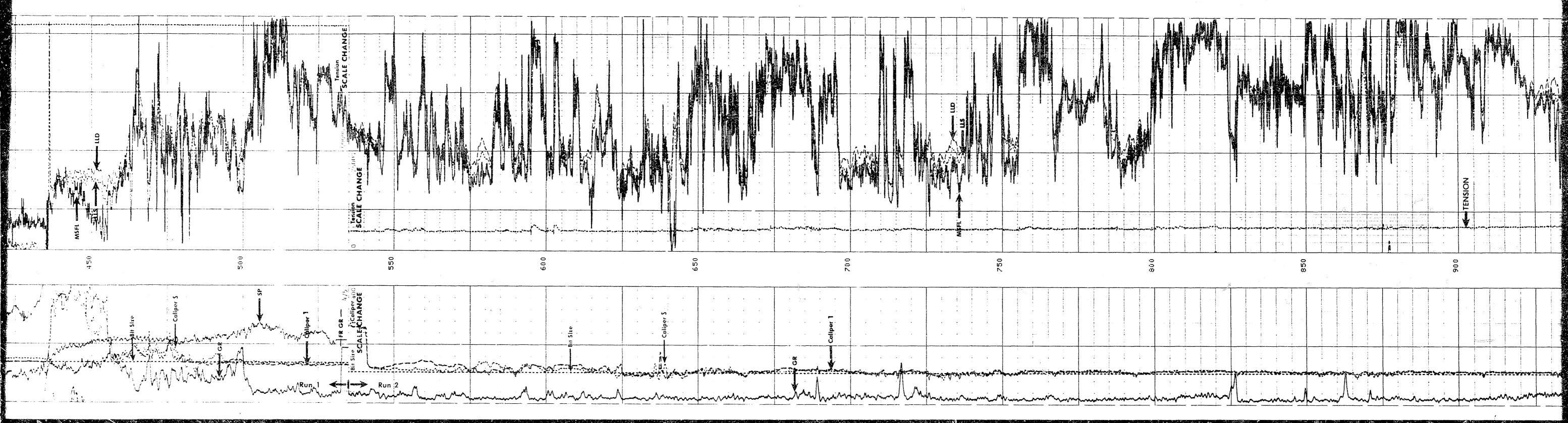


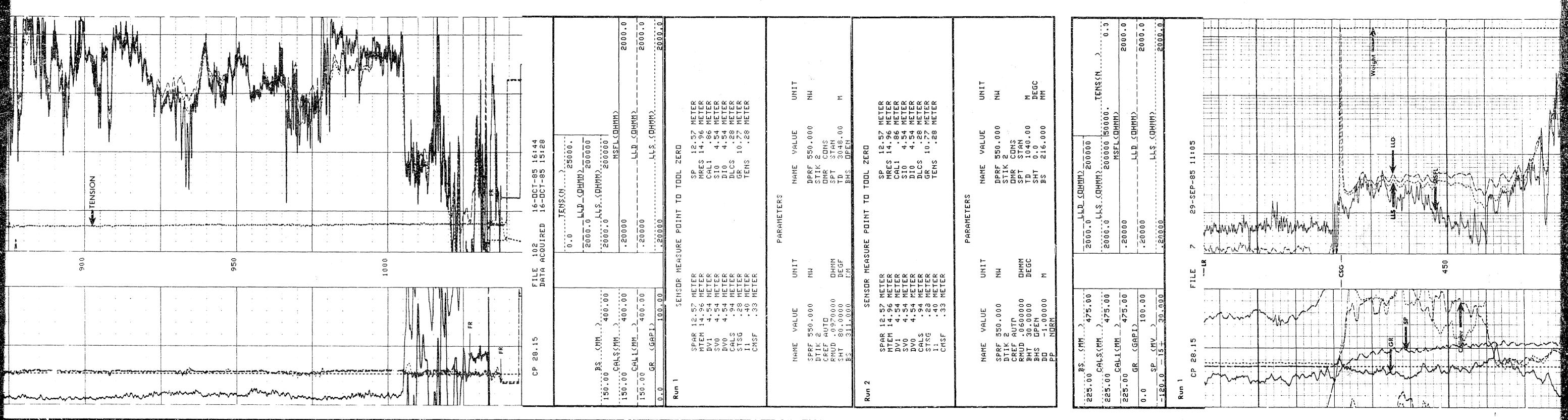


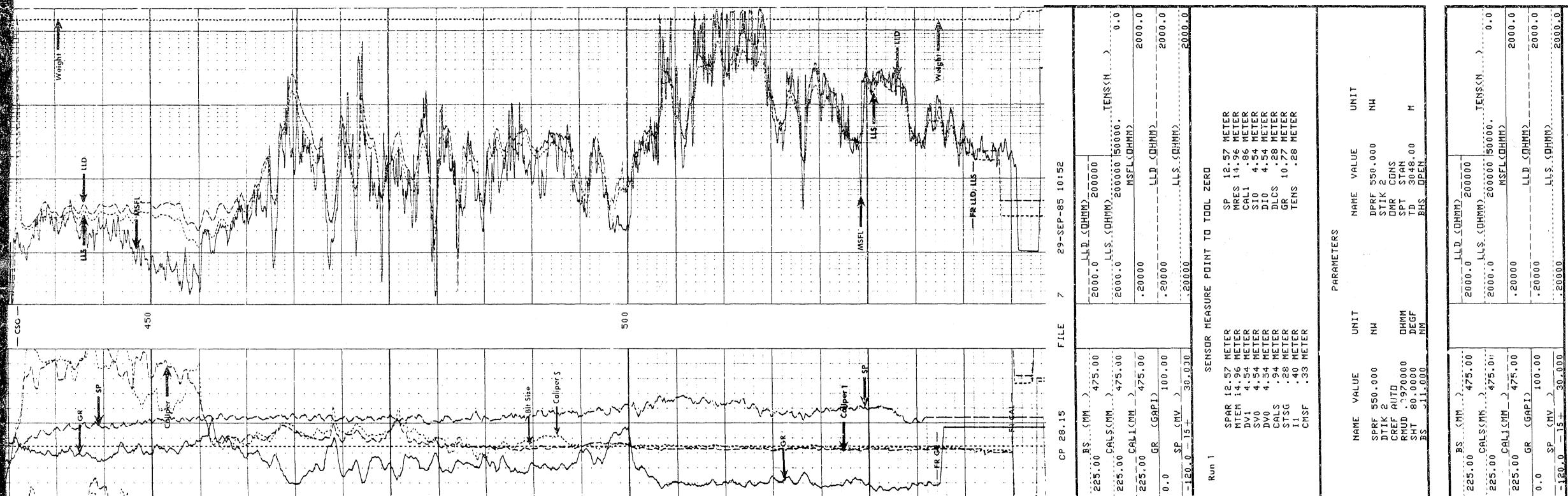


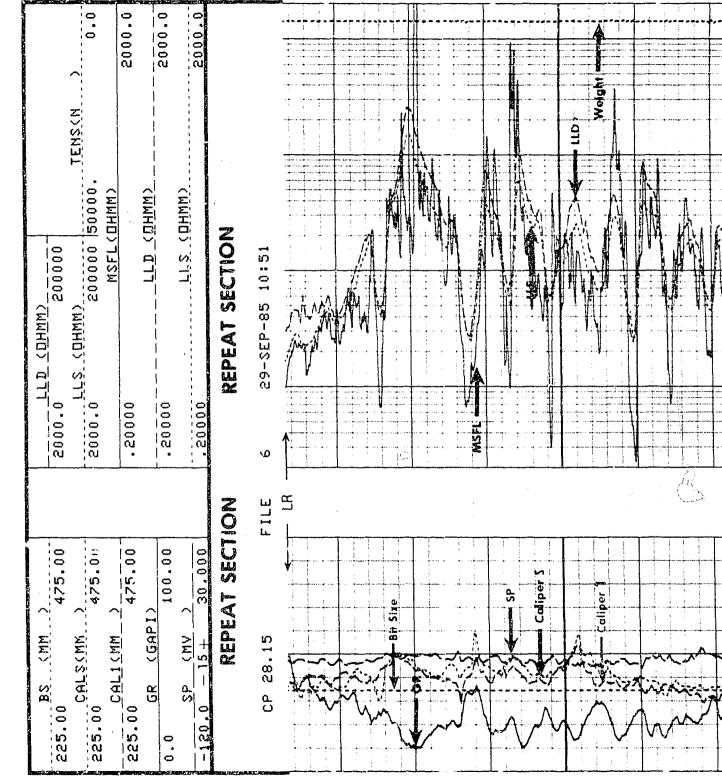
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MANTOBA HUDSON BAY TCG SOGEPET ET AL RETSTQ N-01 CARTERRA FHERSY L	NELL 109 NELL 109 NELL 109 N-01 HU03 PROVINCE MAN1	ON BAY TOBA .36" NORTH LATIT .92" WEST LONGIT	UDE Othe	COPY  IT Services:  RMES	1. WSI. CSI. C.BER, RAICS RUH. 2 PROGRAM TAPE NO: 28.15 SERVICE ORDER NO: 129389
Permanent Datum:	St. B 13.7 m/ B 29 SEP 85	Above Perm. Datum		D.F. 13.7 m G.L 199.3 m	
Run No. Depth—Driller Depth—Logger (Schl.) Btm. Log Interval Yop Log Interval Casing—Driller Casing—Logger	One 541.0 m 541.0 m 536.0 m 339.7 m.437 m 436.0 m		CANADA PO m ADMINITE M GAZ DESM @ m	(e m	-101-18, 90R
Bit Size Type Fluid in Hole Dens (kg/m³)   Visc. pH   Fluid Loss (cm³) Source of Sample Rm @ Meas. Temp.	0.097@11.0 °C		0 'C	© .0	
Rmf @ Meas. Temp.  Rmc @ Meas. Temp.  Source: Rmf P ( Rm @ BHT  Circulation Stopped Tool Last on Bottom  Max. Rec. Temp. #1 #2	0.227@ 11.0 °C PRESS   PRESS 0.0/1@ /2.0 °C 0830/19 1330 -	0.023 @ 14.0°C PRESS   PRESS 0.096 @ 16.0°C 1020-16 1530-16	0 °C °C	@ .c	ROGERAM TAP
Unit District Recorded By	90. ST. ' MACNETEL ZAMBSSI	922 ST.: MACNETIE -2-40551 C			REMARK

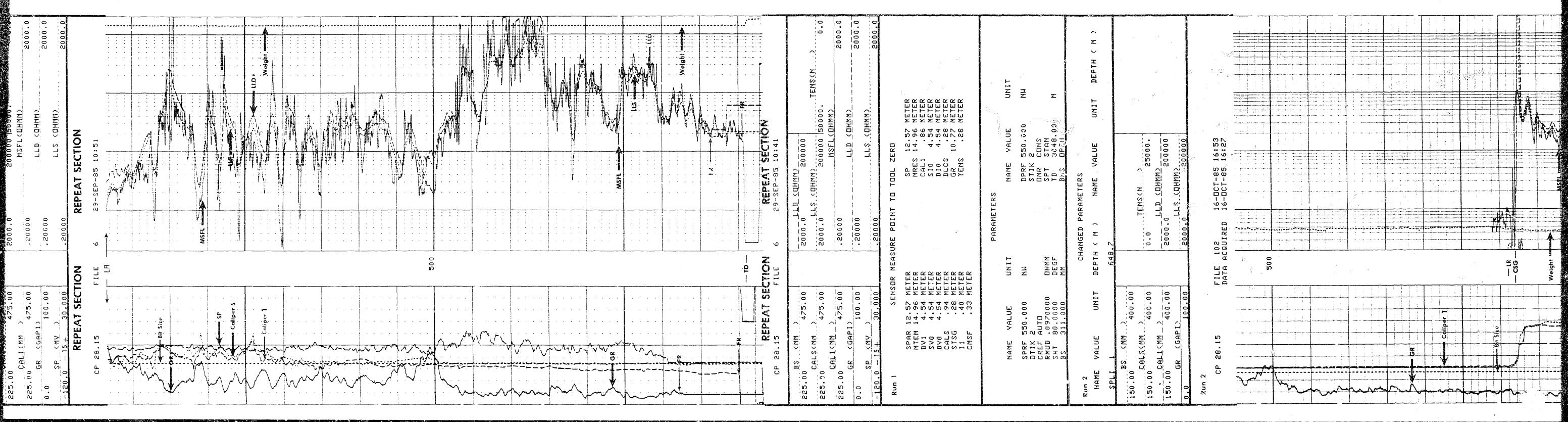
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COMPANY CANTERRA ENERGY LTD.  WELL ICG SOGEPET ET AL DETSIQ N=01 N=01 FIELD HUDSON BAY PROVINCE MANITOBA  PROVINCE MANITOBA	781, CABER, BAT, ATS TAPE NO: 28.15 ORDER NO: 129389 ELGHT: 70.10 kg/A		TERIAL USED AT 465m DLH-CB 2802 SRE-F 747		MS AT TD, DLS-E 895 AMM-AA 813	NCES FROM ELECTR UARANTEE THE ACC NOT, EXCEPT IN IABLE OR RESPONS IABLE OR RESPONS ON SUSTAINED BY CHEDULE.  IENSC OOO SOOOO.  IENSC ID COHMM)  LD COHMM)	: 05
Note   Note	C-GR, RFT, SHOT, WST. RUN 2 PROGRAM SERVICE CASING WE	URATED GEL POLYMER M3 HMM AT 11.0 DEGC HMM AT 11.0 DEGC HMM AT 22.0 DEGC HMM AT 22.0 DEGC HMM AT 22.0 DEGC HMM AT 22.0 DEGC S9	LOST CIRCULATION MAY AND ABITO 485 m.  DLC-D 820 SRS-D 747	JRATED GEL POLYMER  JRAM AT 18.0 DEGC  JAM AT 18.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC  JAM AT 16.0 DEGC	TAKEN FROM THE SRE-F 747 SPA-A 322	BASED ON INFERE T, AND DO NOT G S, AND WE SHALL SES INCURRED ARE ALSO SUBJE CURRENT PRICE S CURRENT PRICE S CURRENT PRICE S CURRENT PRICE S COURMY DF ARE ALSO SUBJE CURRENT PRICE S COURMY DF AND DO SOU AND COURMY AND COU	29-SEP-85 11
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Fluid in Hole	EAM TAPE NO: 28.15 10E ORDER NO: 17935 NG WEIGHT: 107.1 EA	E FLUID IN HOLE SITY: COSITY: ID LOSS: RCE OF SAMPLE: AT BHT:	ARKS: Run 1  - MSFL WAS CEN MAS RUN AT 180  1	E FLUID IN HOLE SITY: COSITY: ID LOSS: RCE OF SAMPLE: RCE RMF/RMC: AT BHT: AT	un 2 EENTRALIZE EECORDED T SEGC. STOPPED A STOPPED A STOPPED A STOPPED A	INTERPRETATION  R MEASUREMENT  ECTNESS OF ANY  ROSS OR WILLFU  LOSS, COSTS, D  LTING FROM ANY  GYEES, THESE  CONDITIONS AS  CALS(MM ) 475.  GR (GAPI)  SP (MV ) 100.	28.15
Circulation Stopped   0830/49   1020/16	RKS: KVT. PROG SERV CAST	A THE STANDARY AND THE STANDARY AND SERVICE STANDARY AND SERVICE STANDARY SERVICES AND SERVICES	REM DLL LDG EQU TCM-	A THE A THE	REMA MAKIL BHTIL DRIL TCM-	ALL DTHE CORR ANNY RESU EMPL AND 225.00 225.00 225.00	- 5 TWW

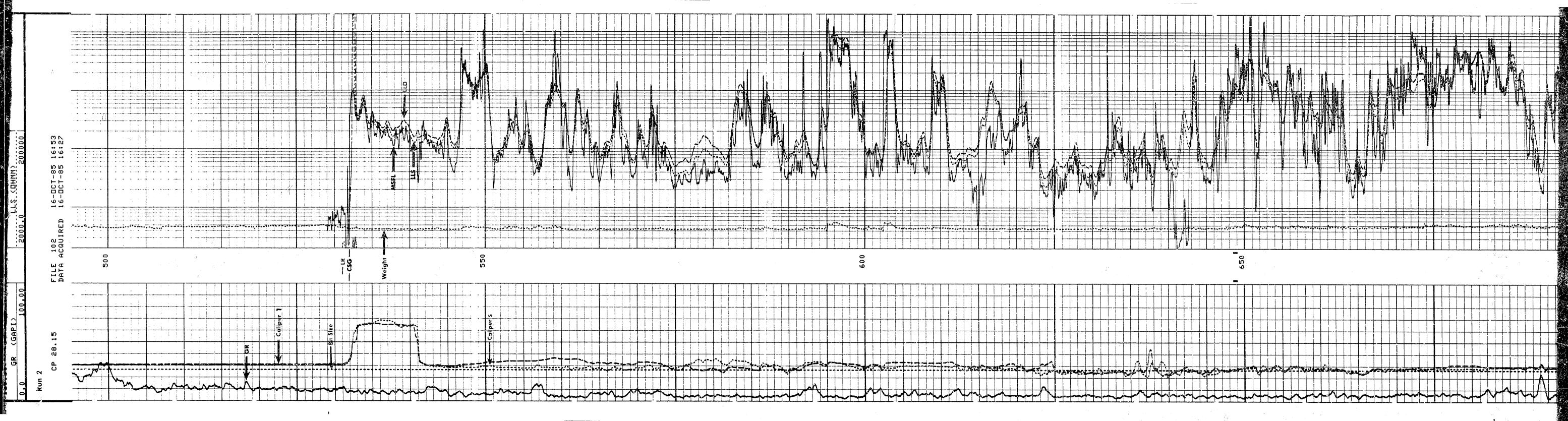


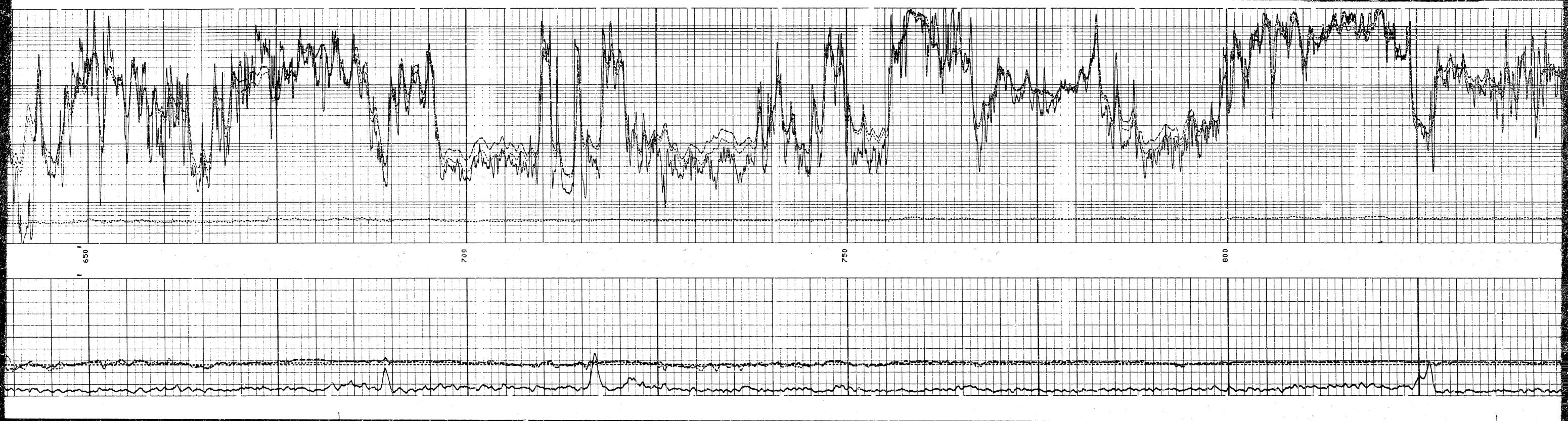


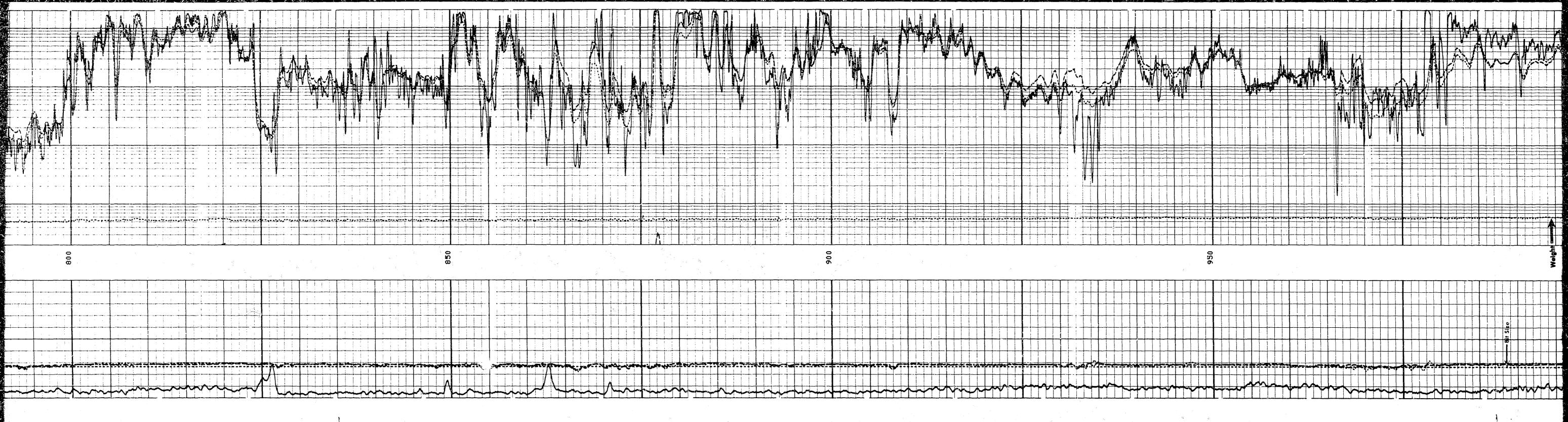


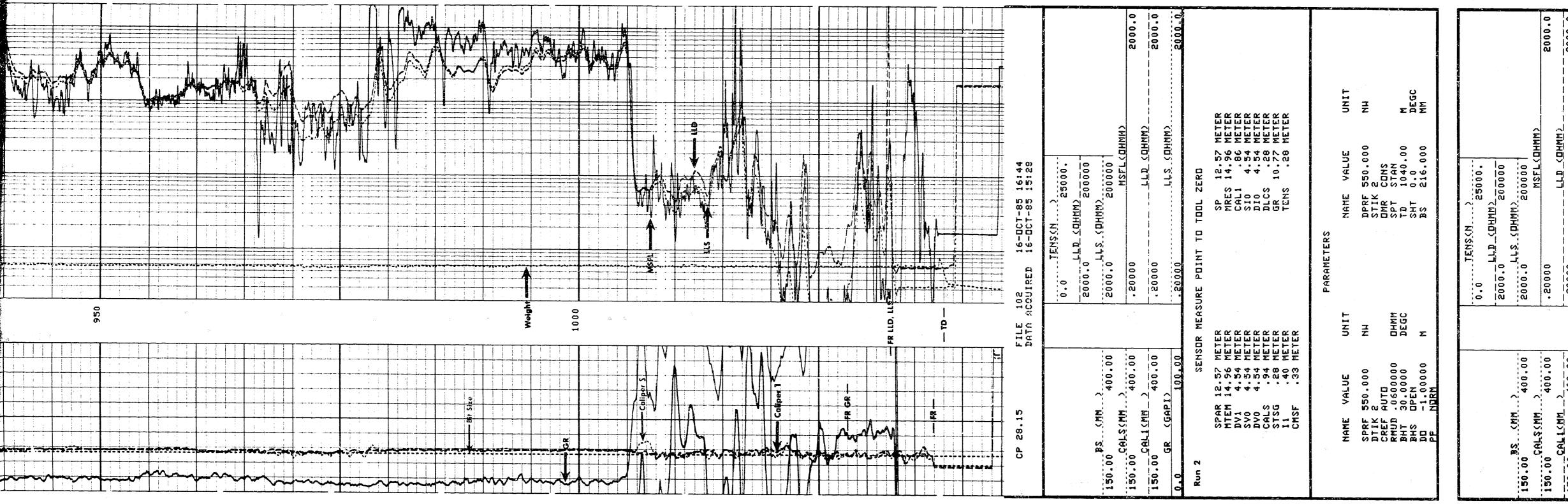


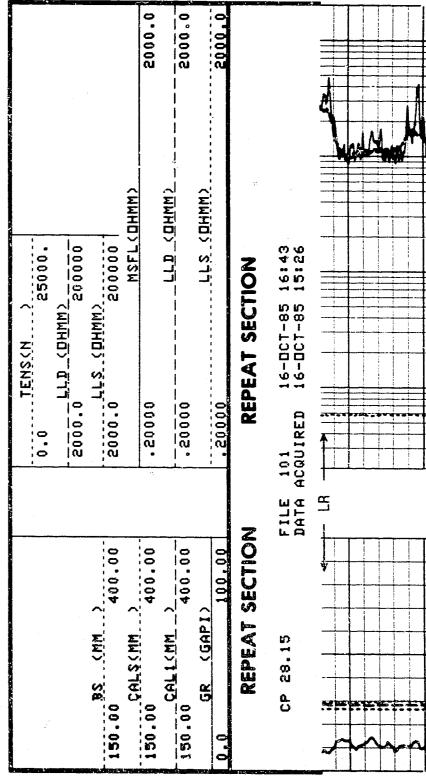


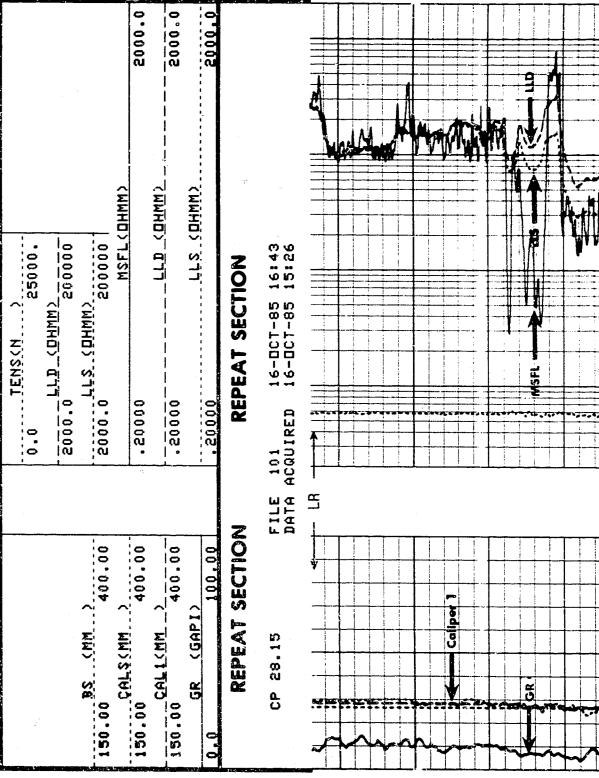


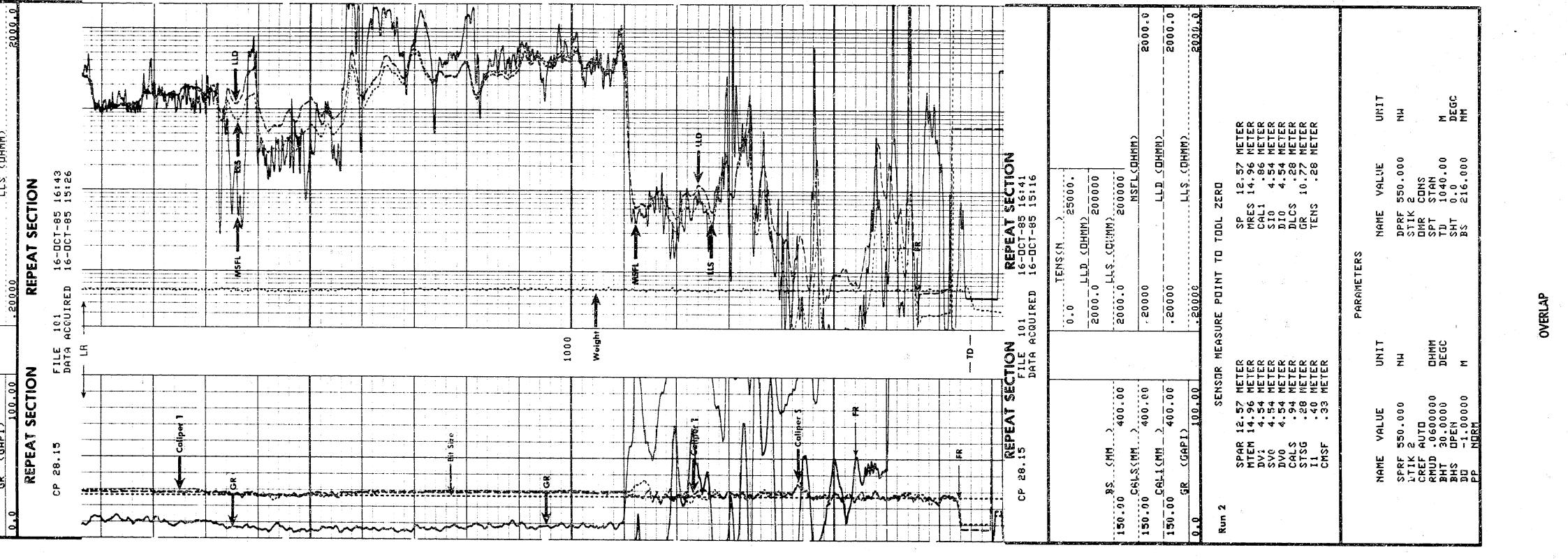


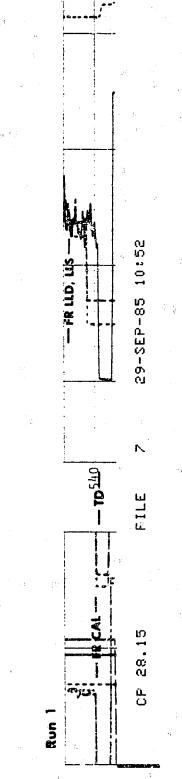




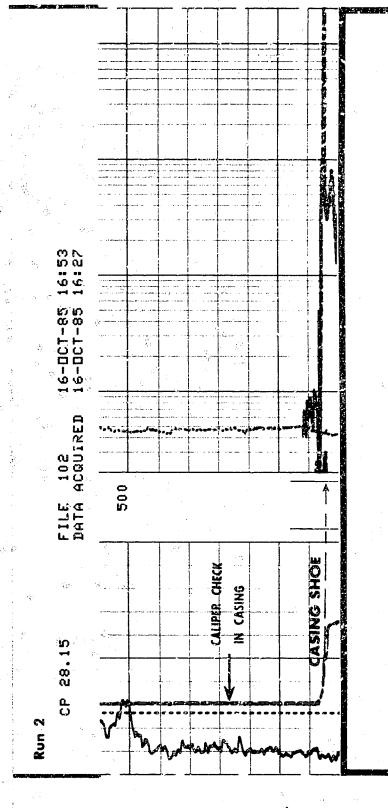




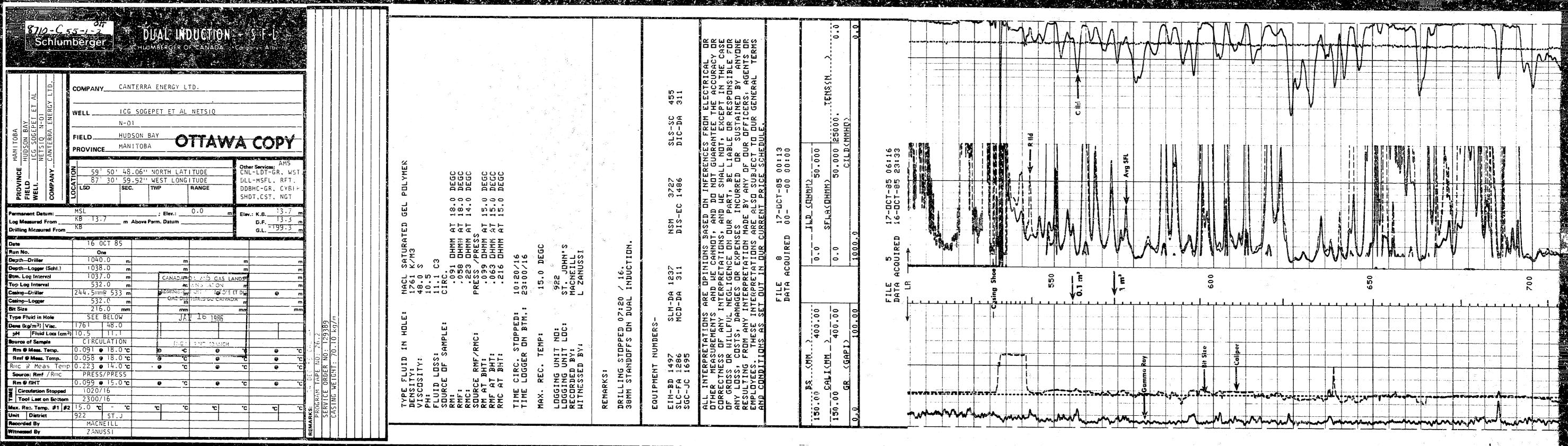


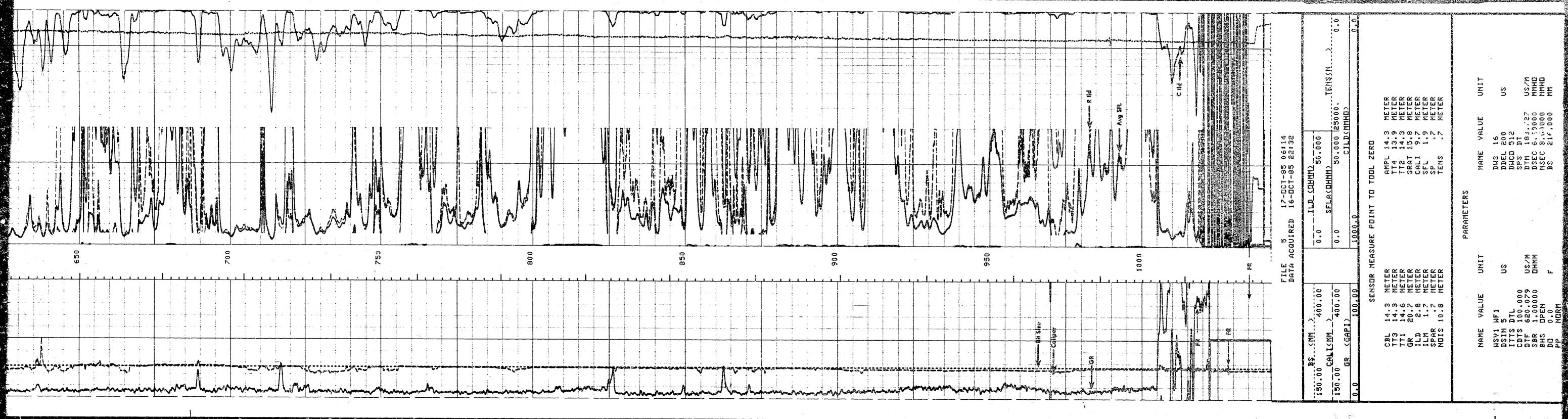


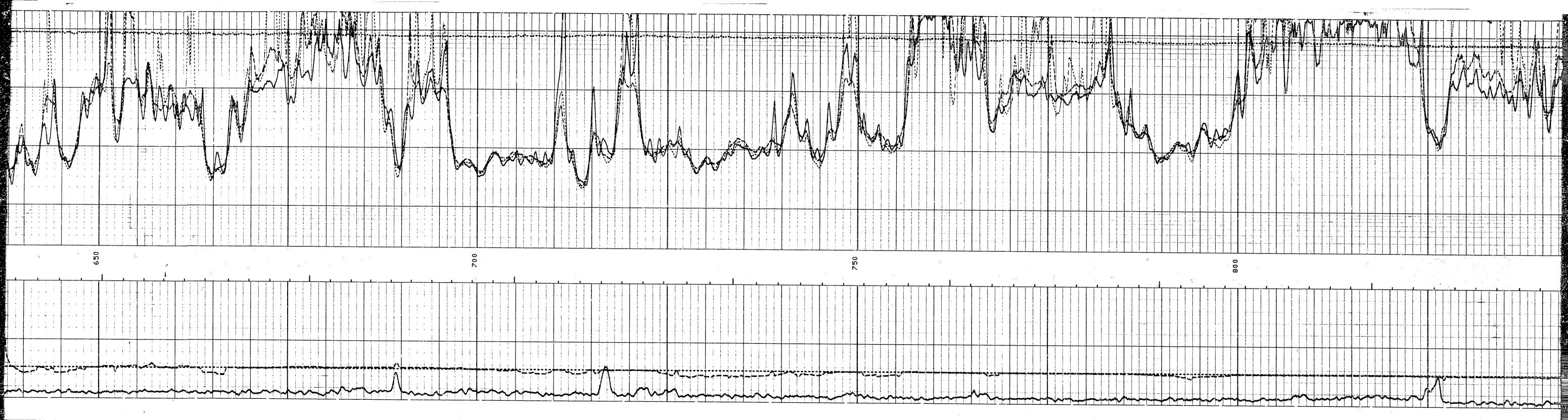
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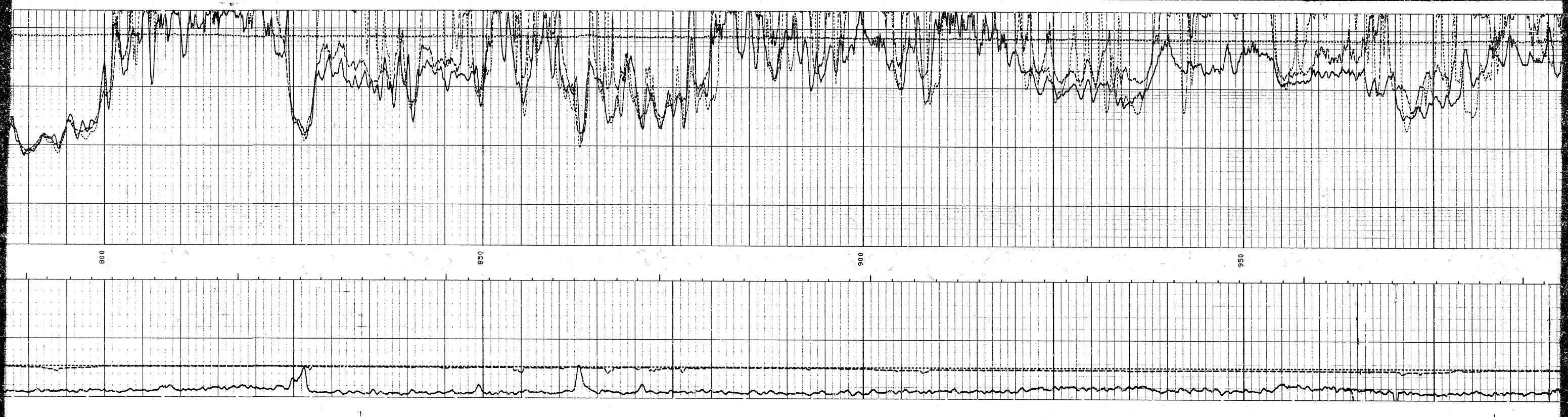


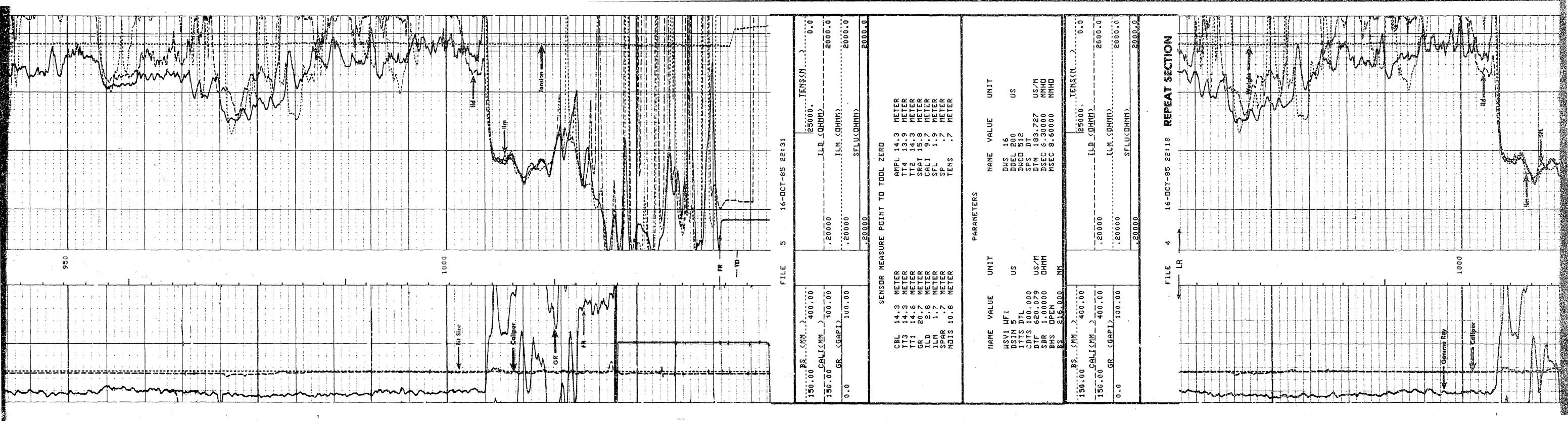
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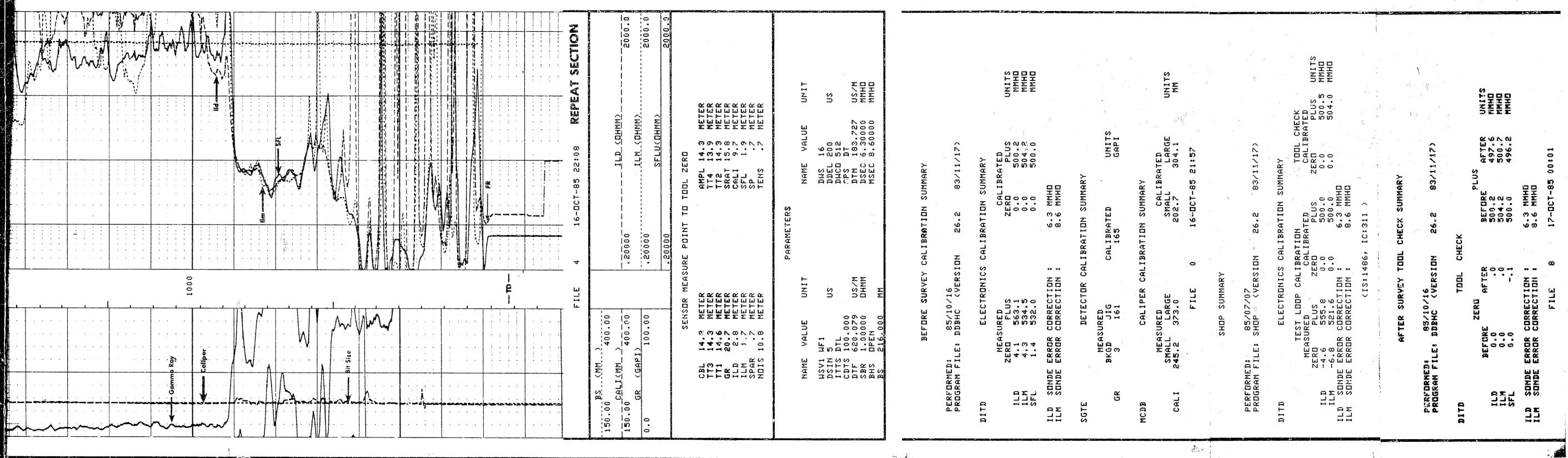




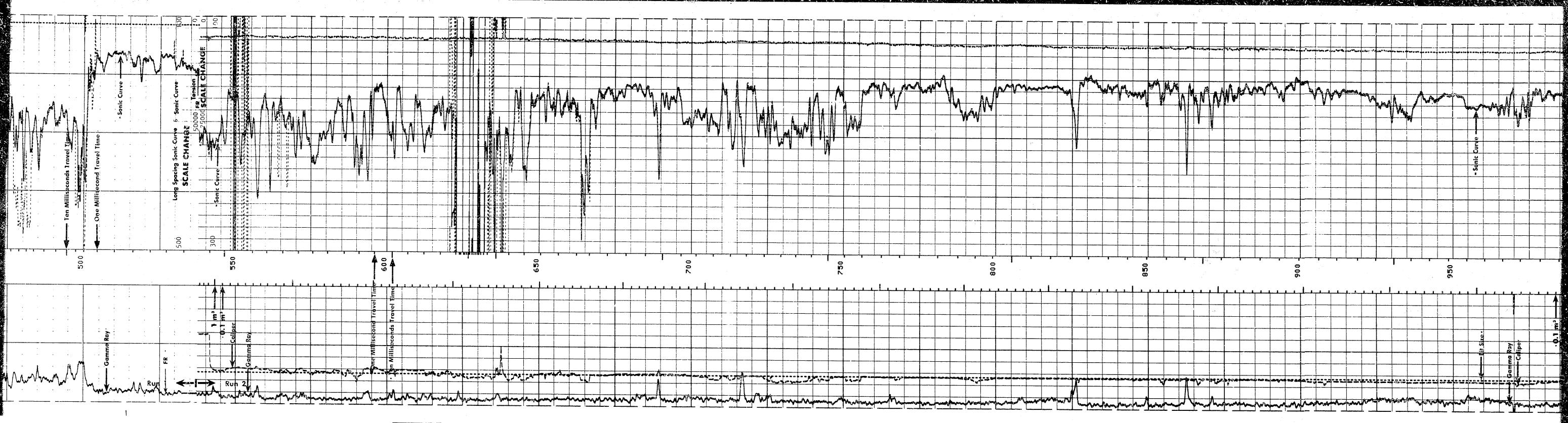


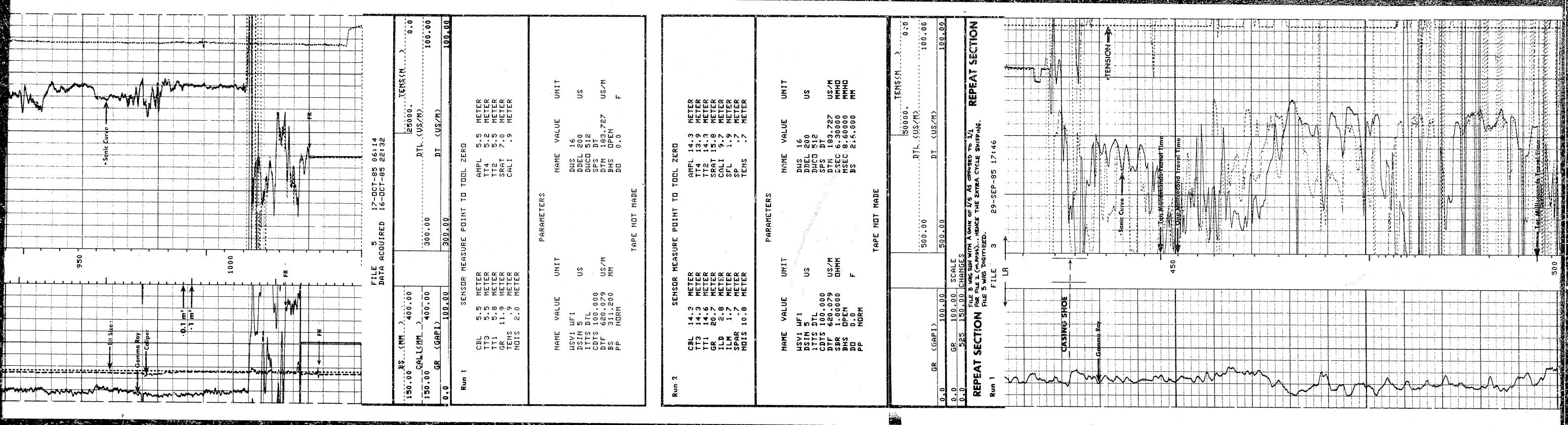


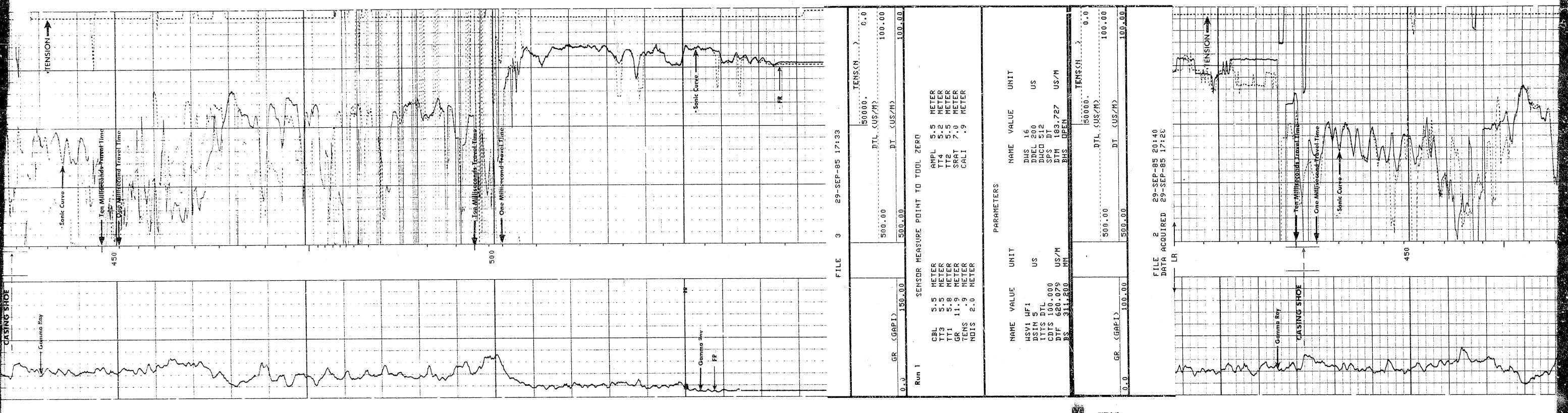


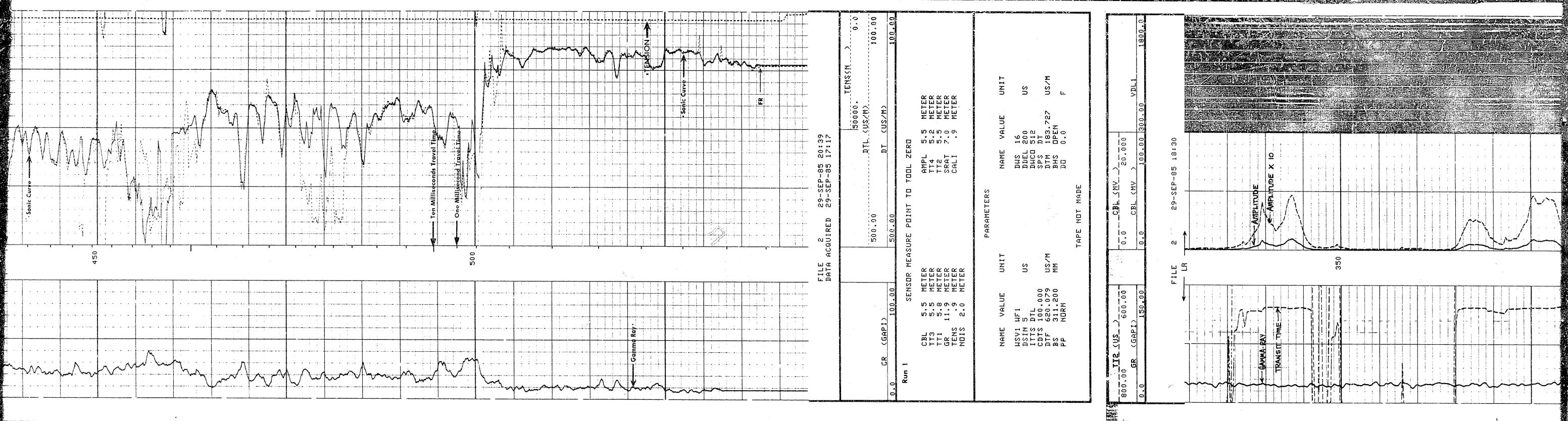


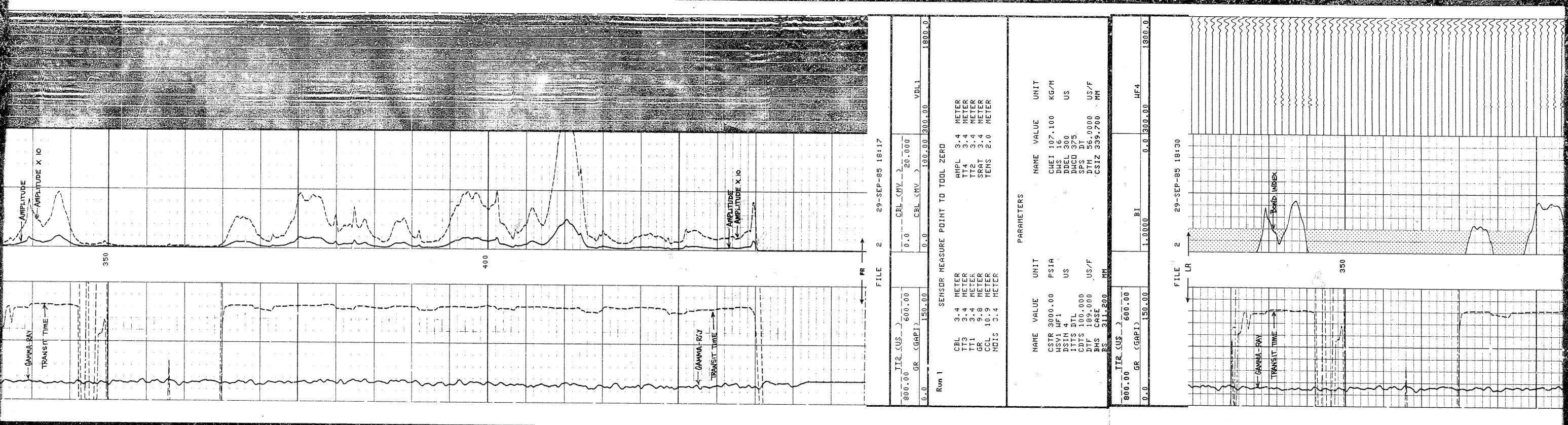
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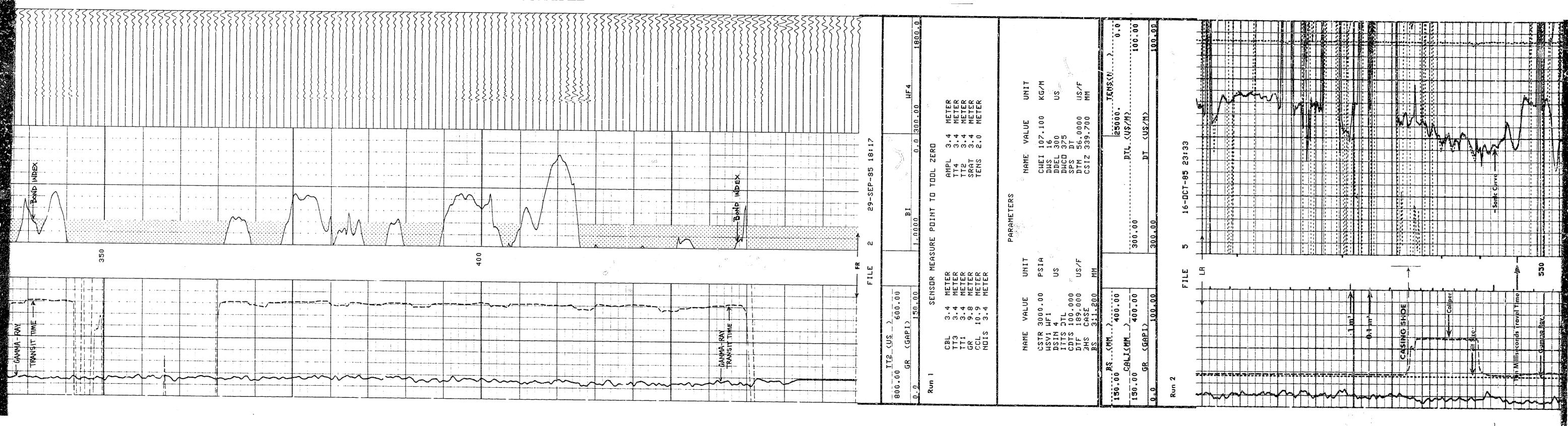


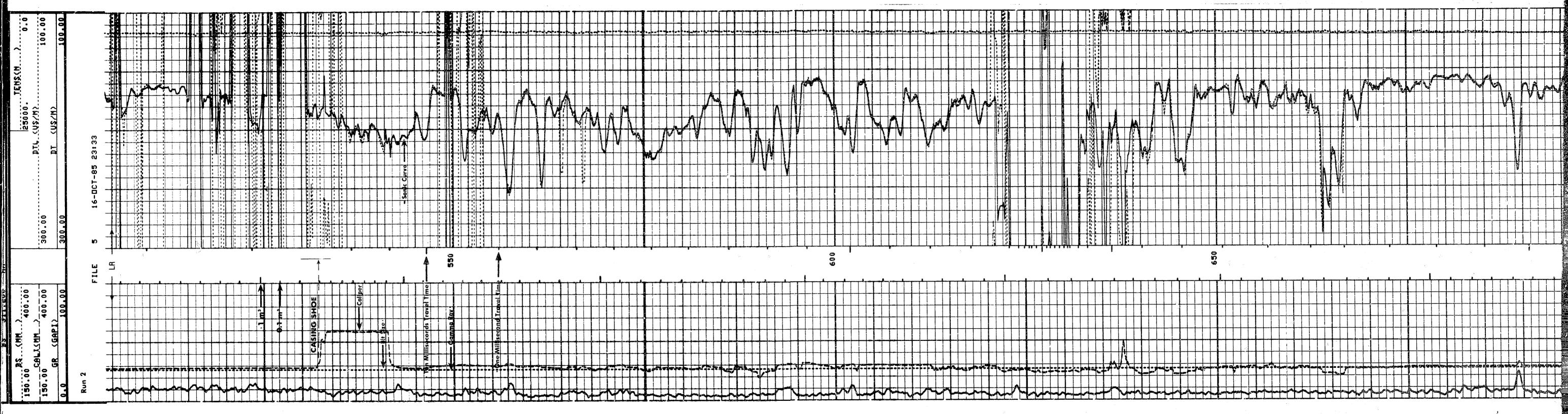


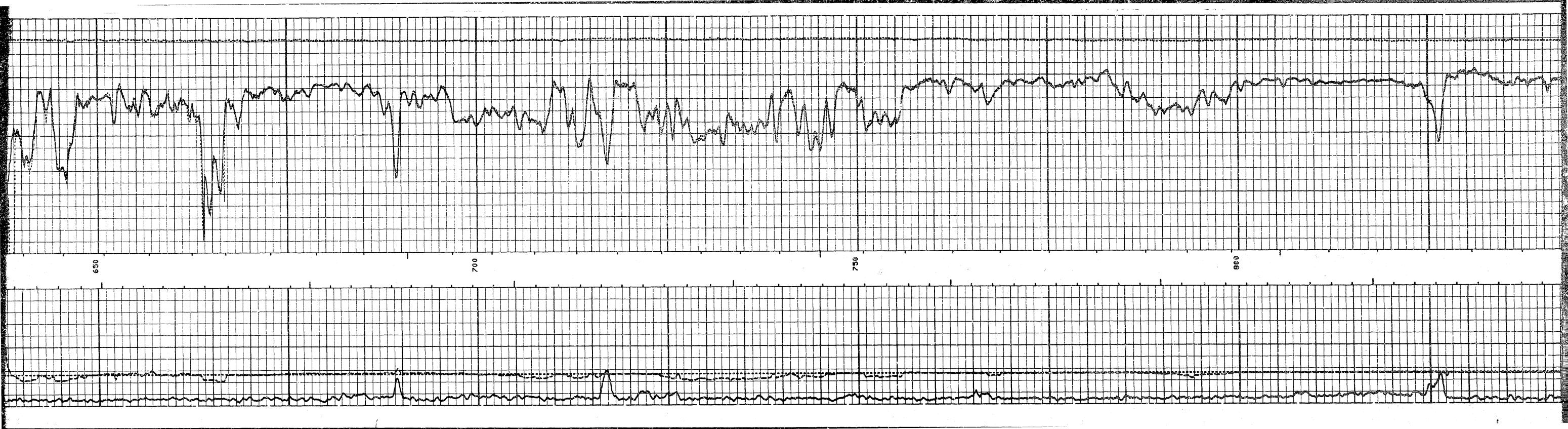




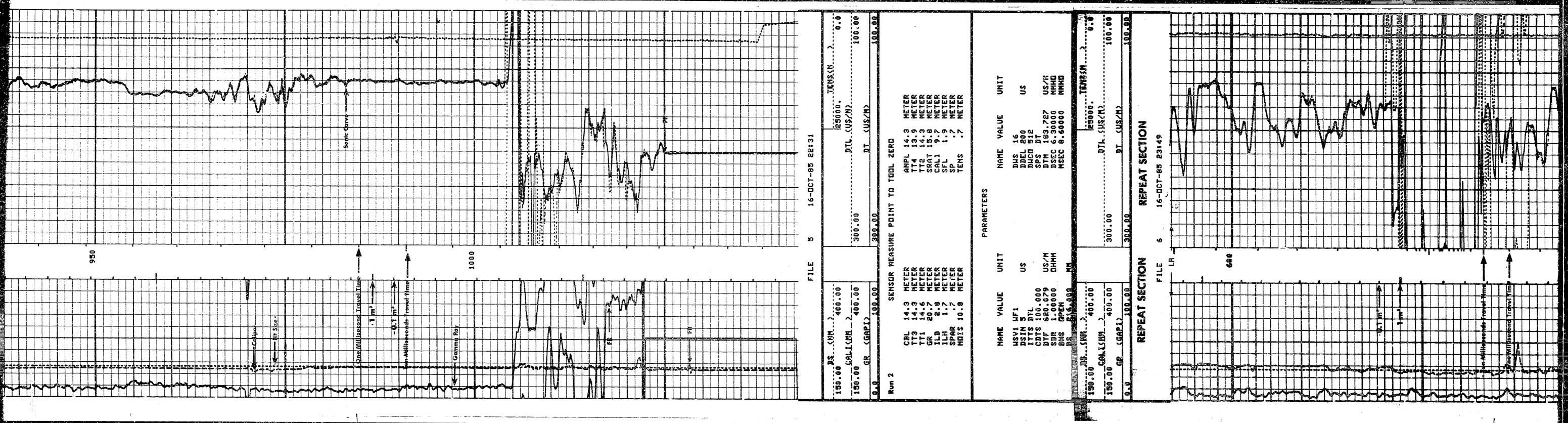


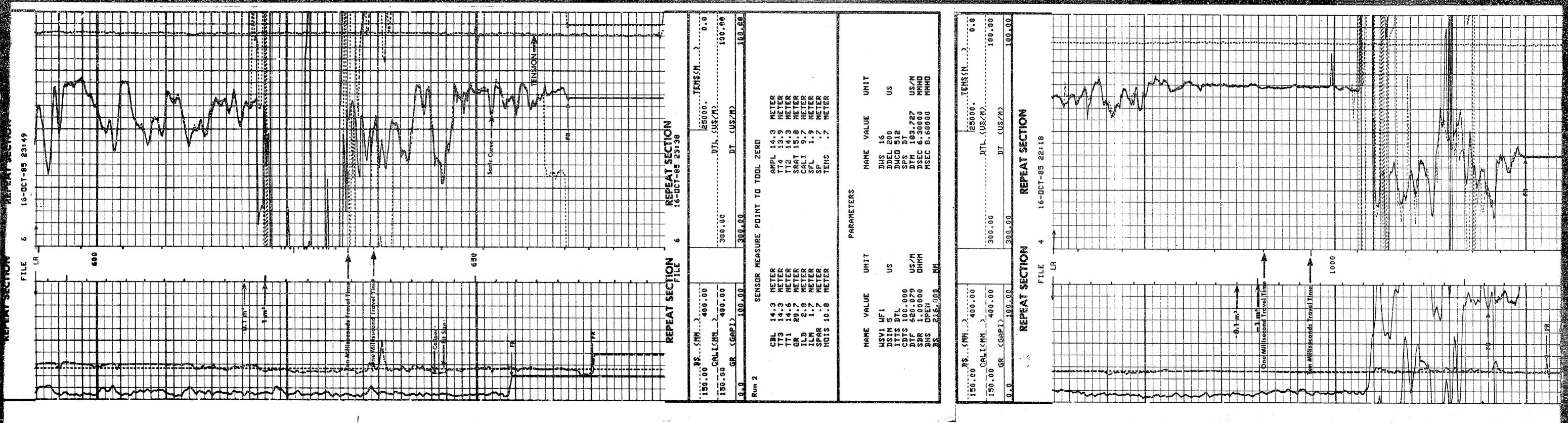


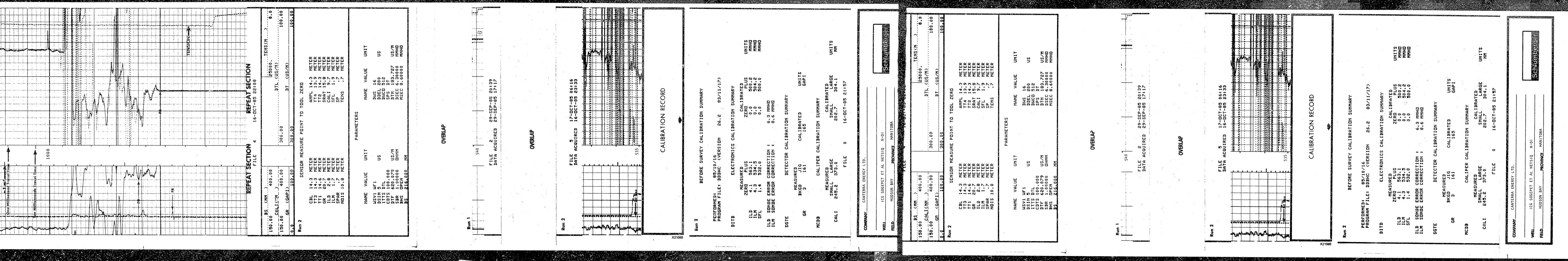




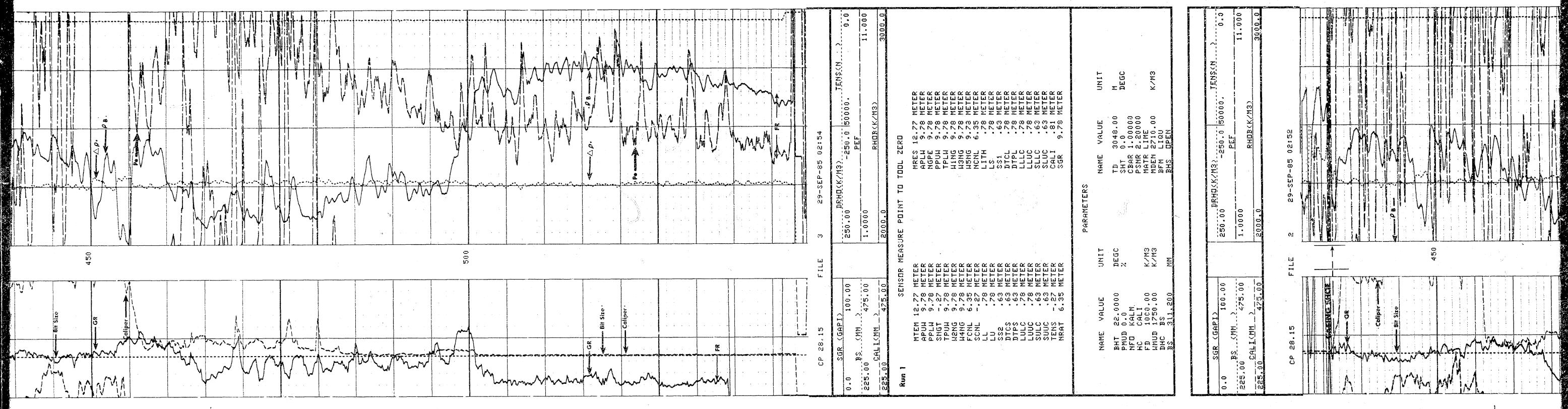


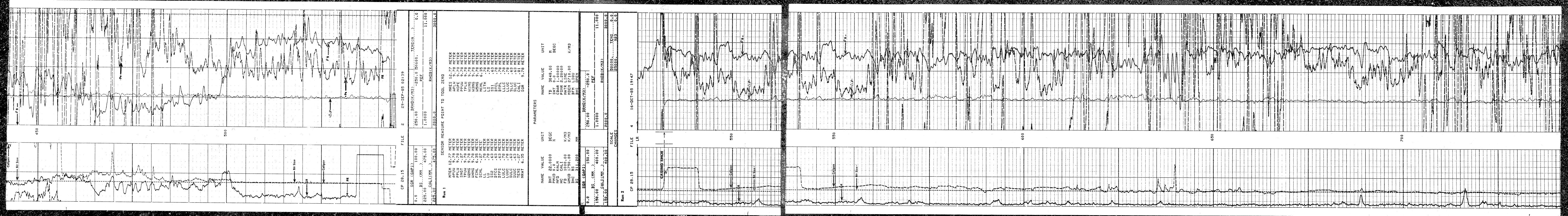


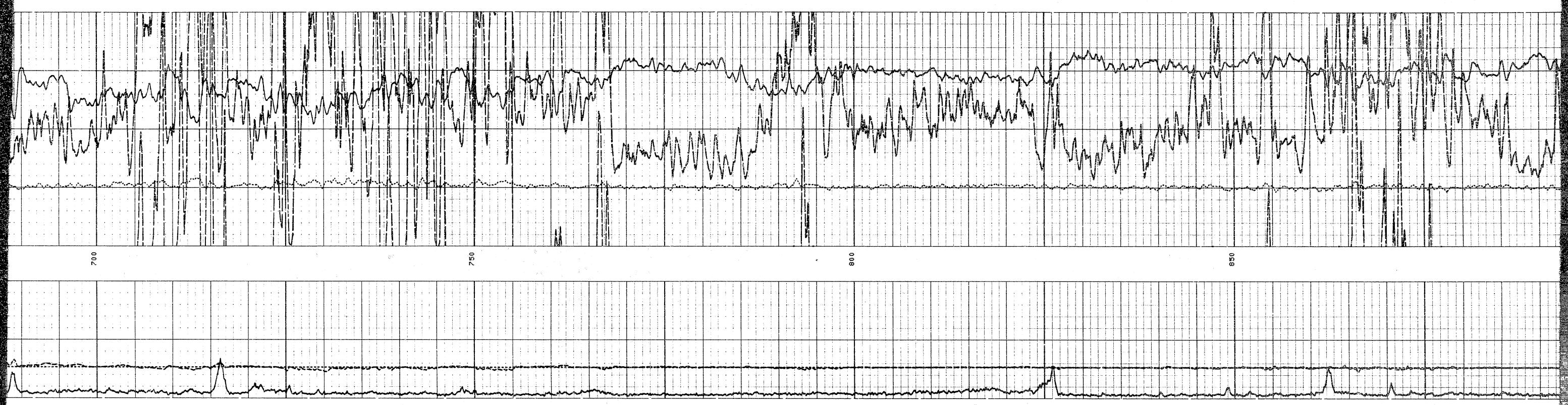


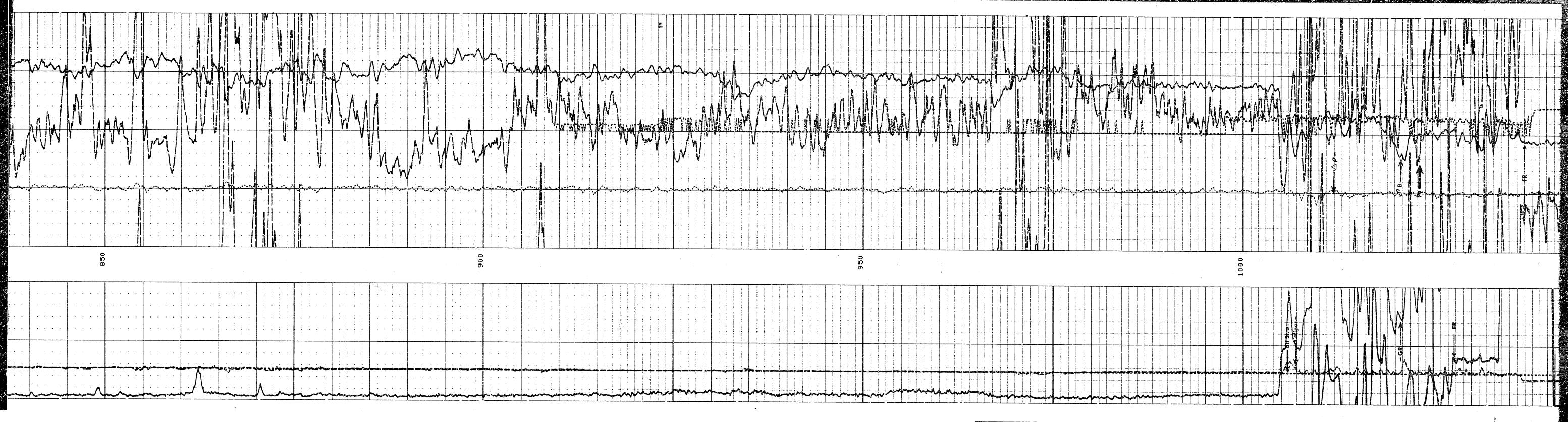


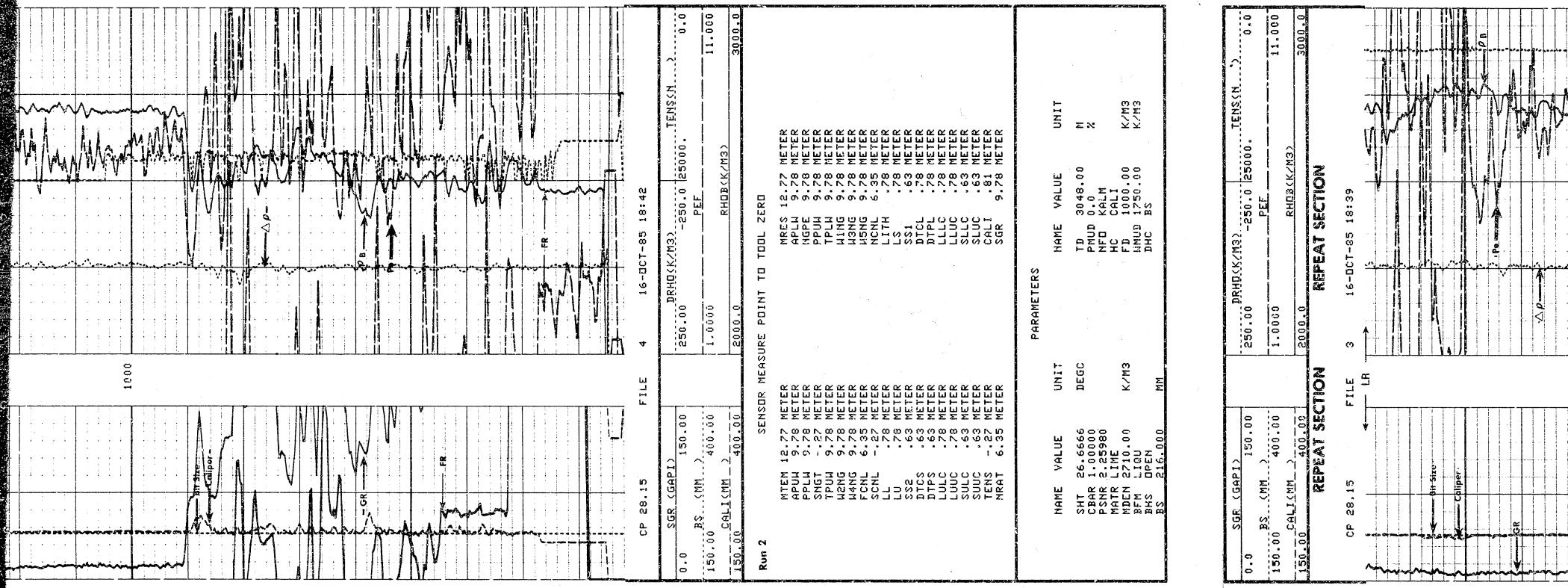
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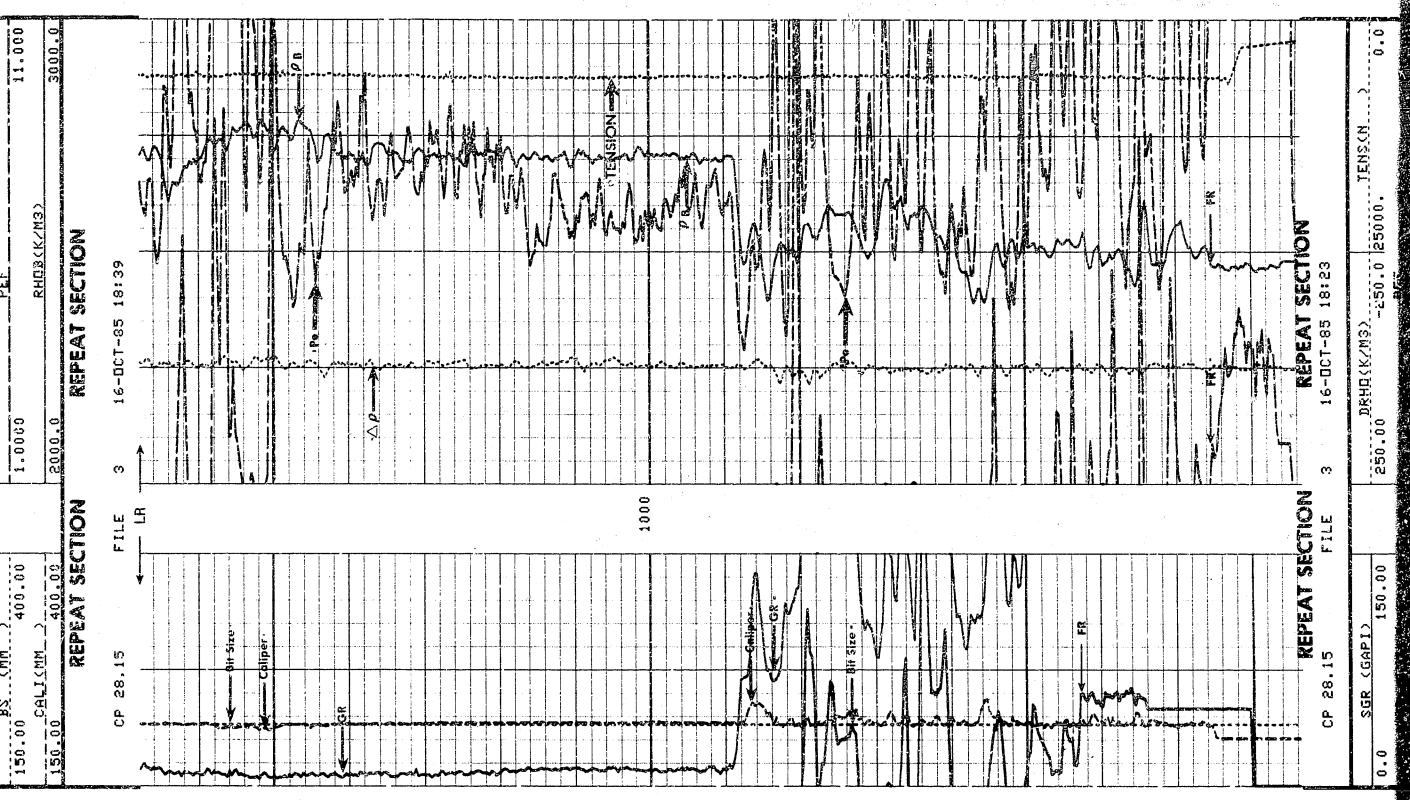


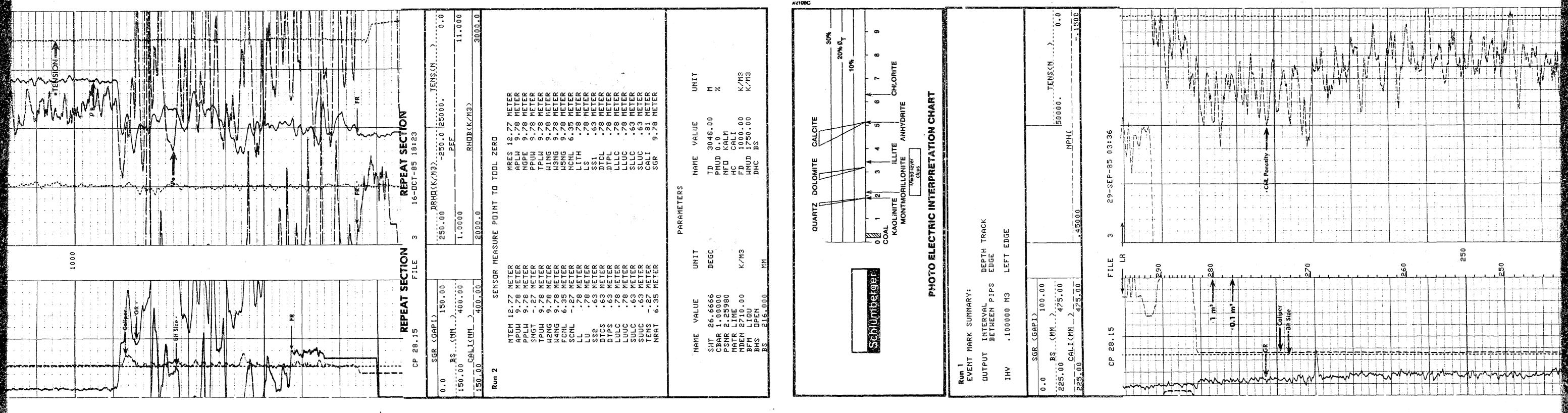


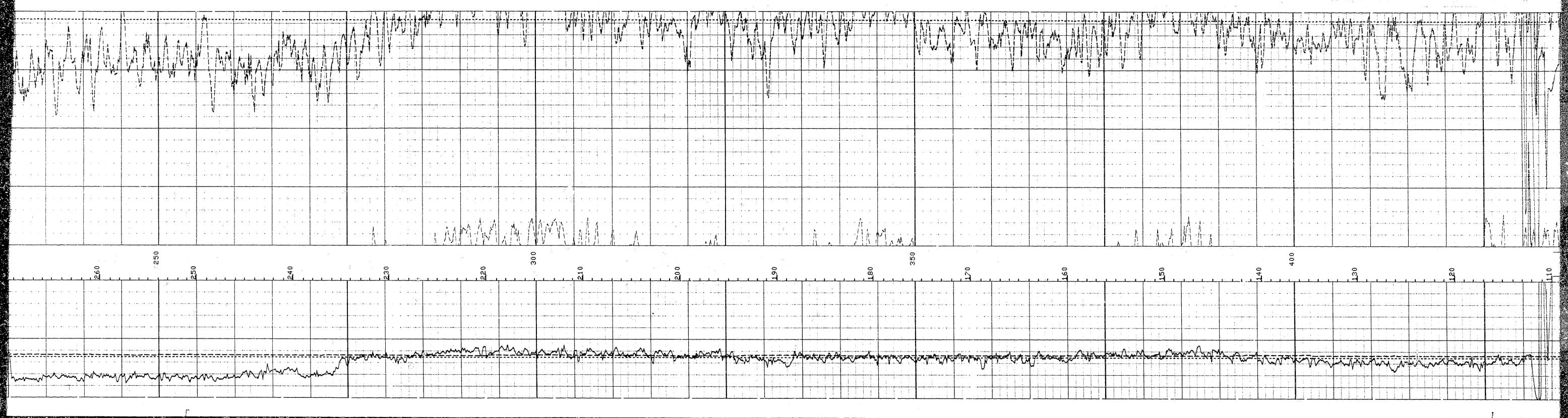


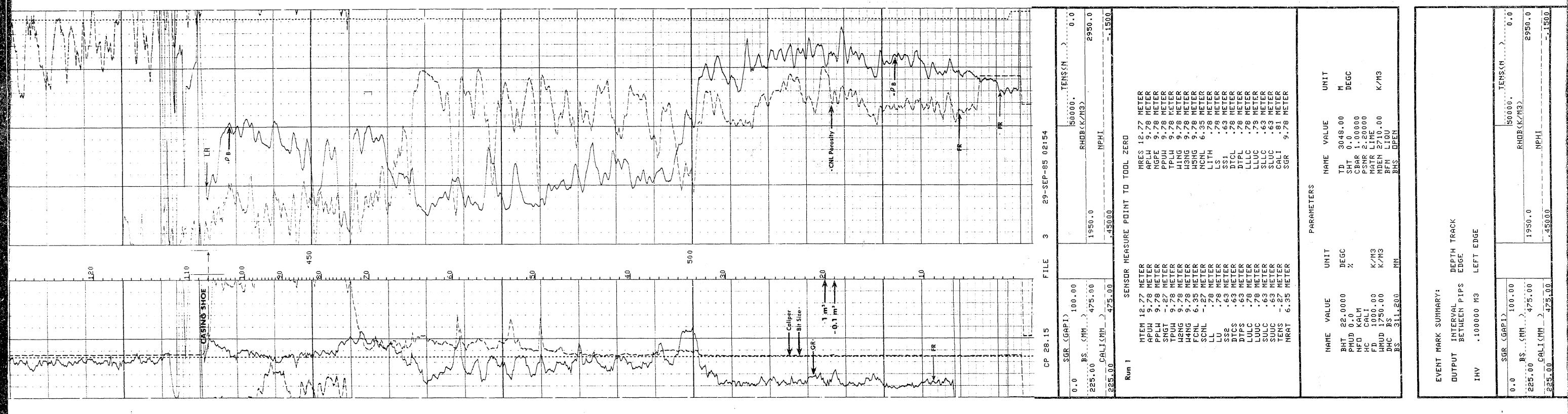


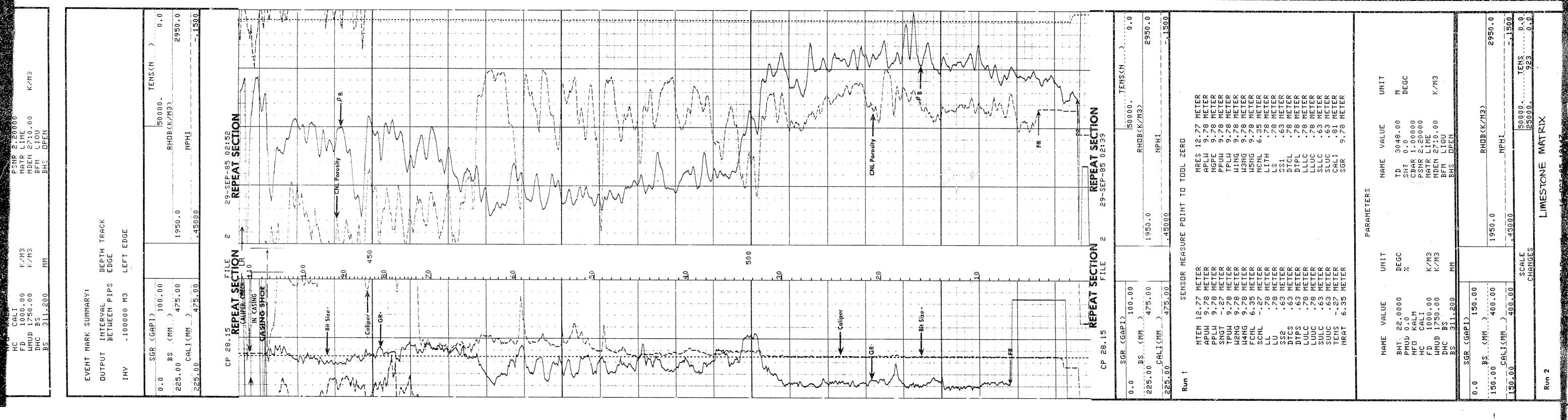




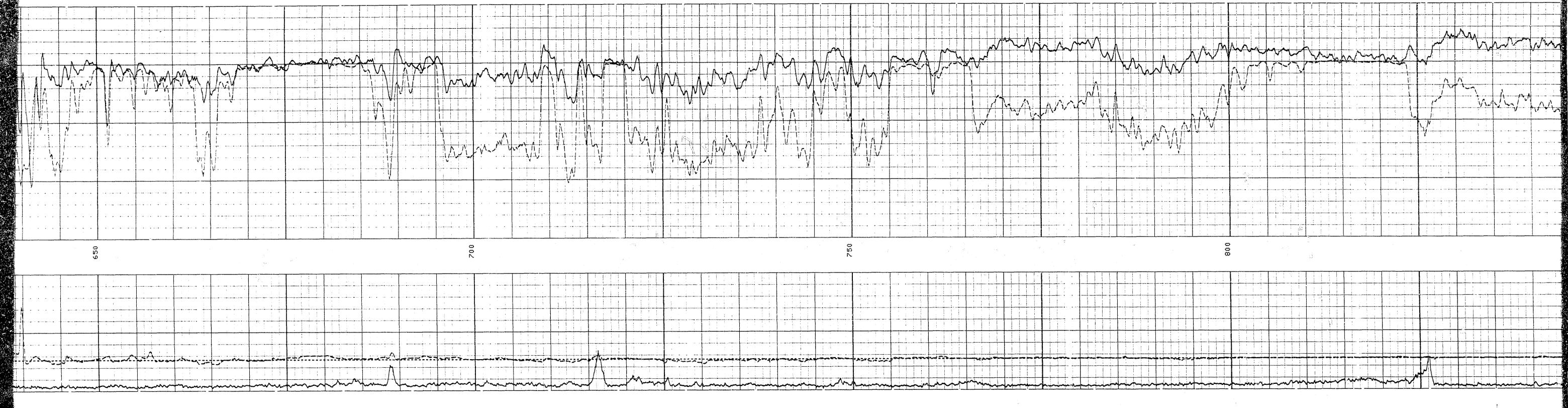


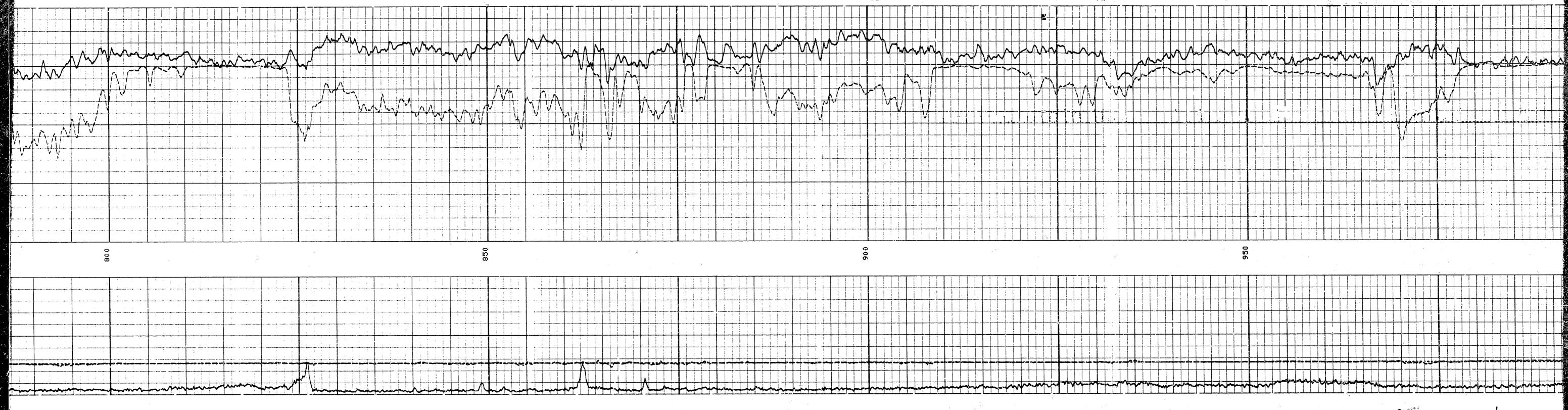


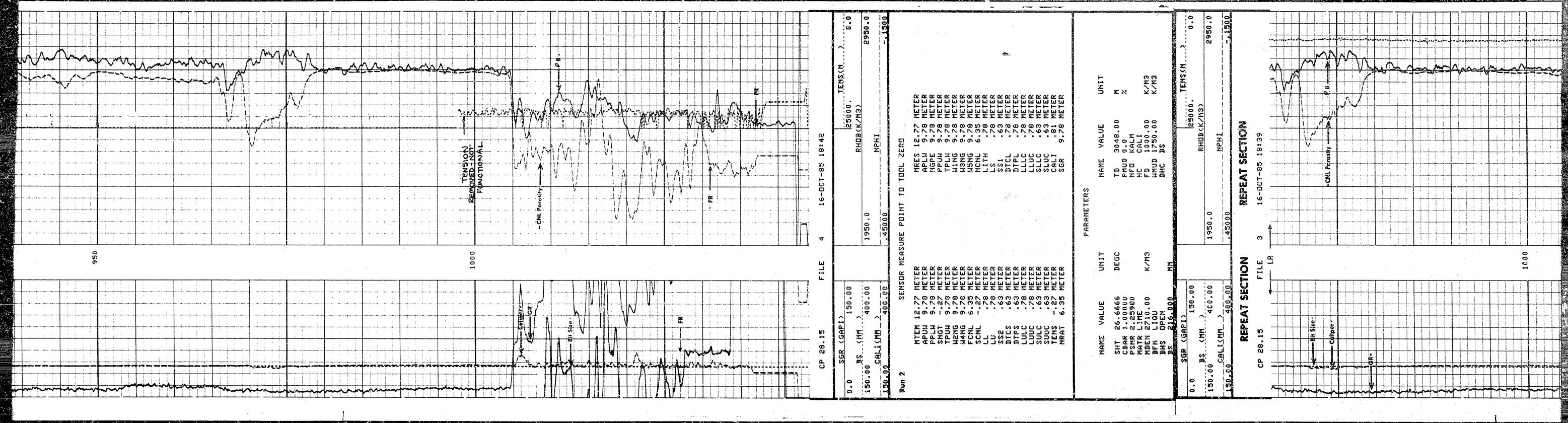


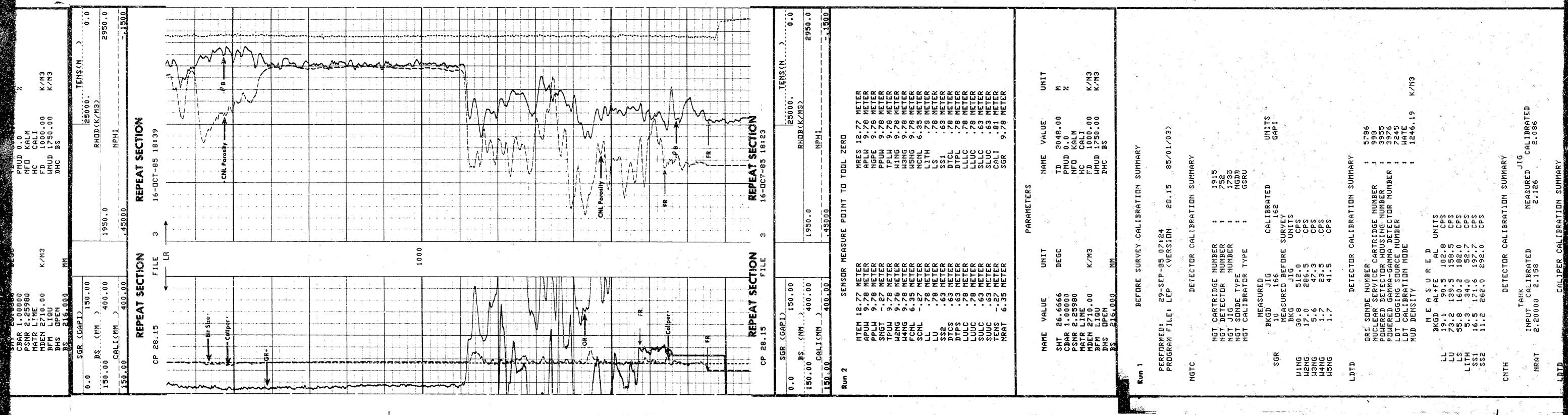


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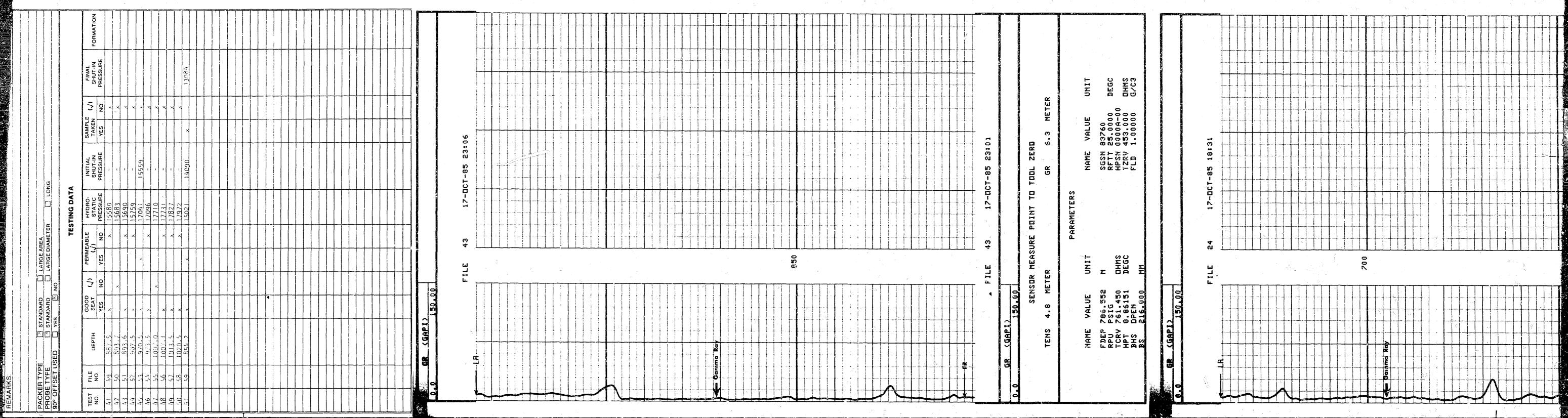
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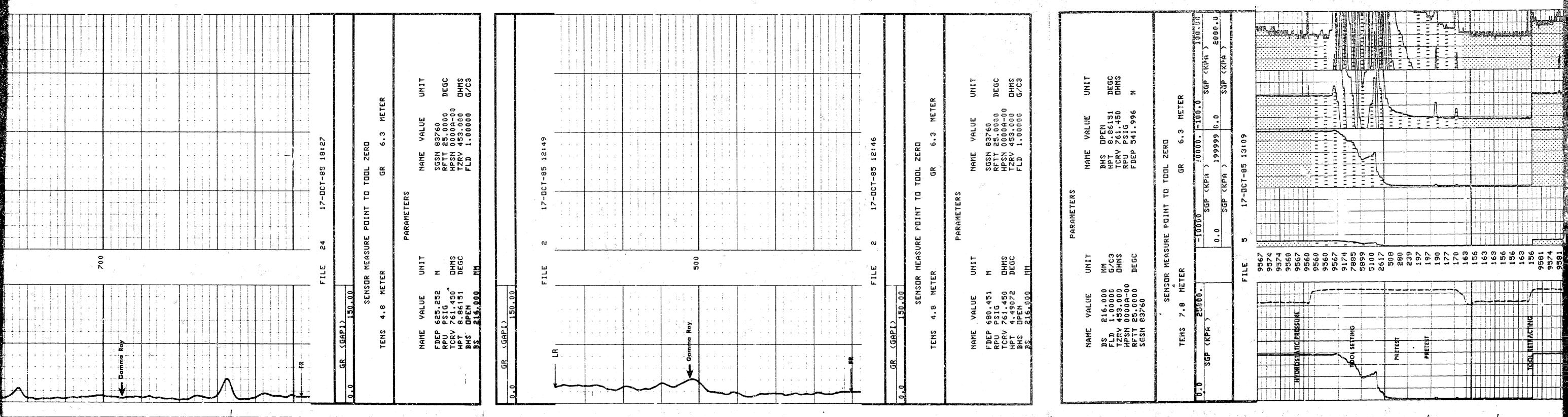
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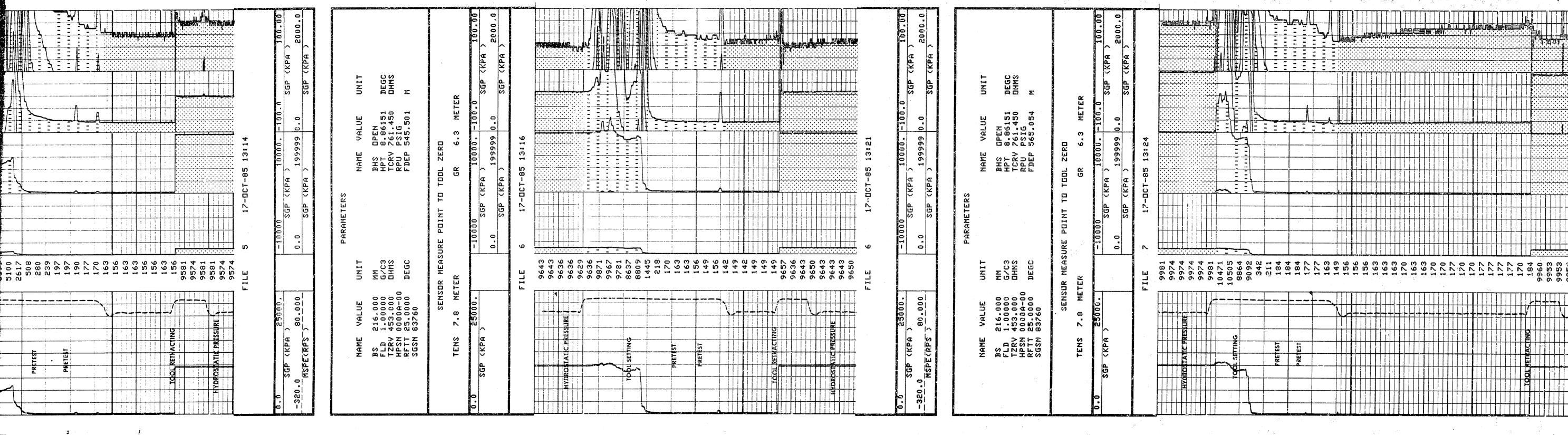
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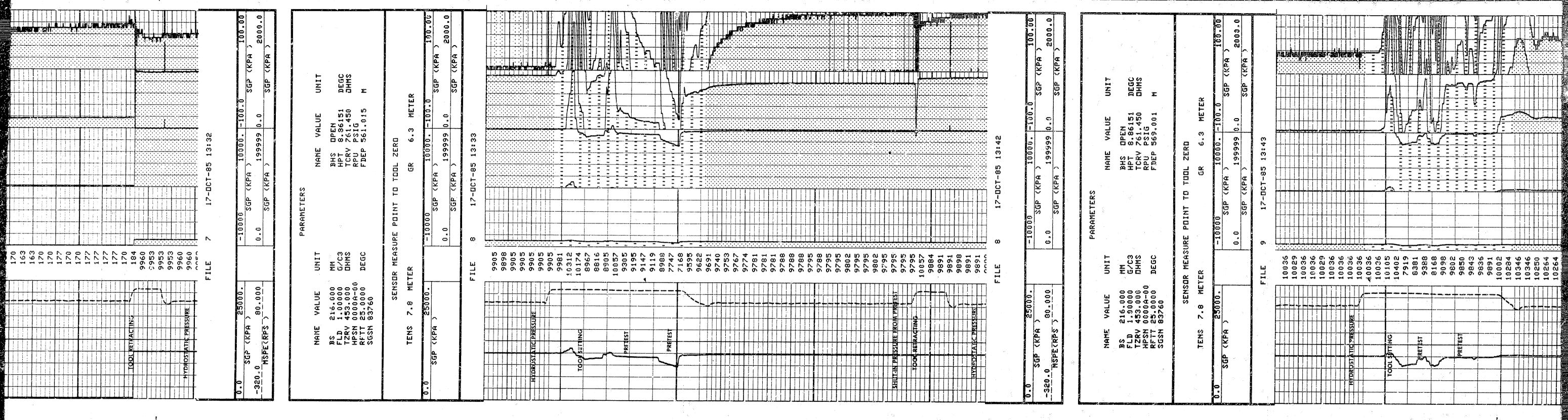
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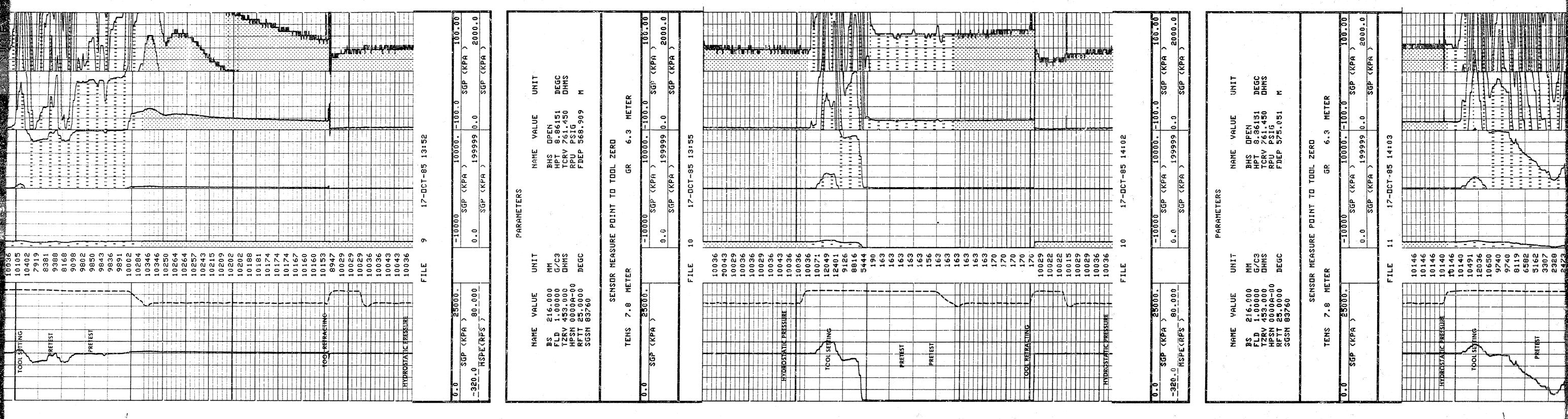
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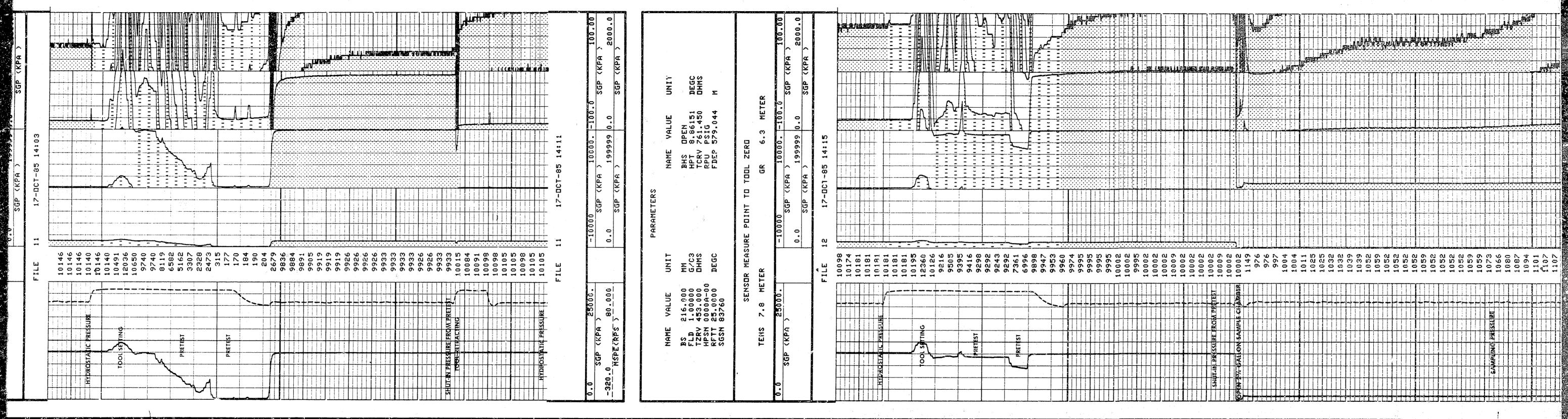


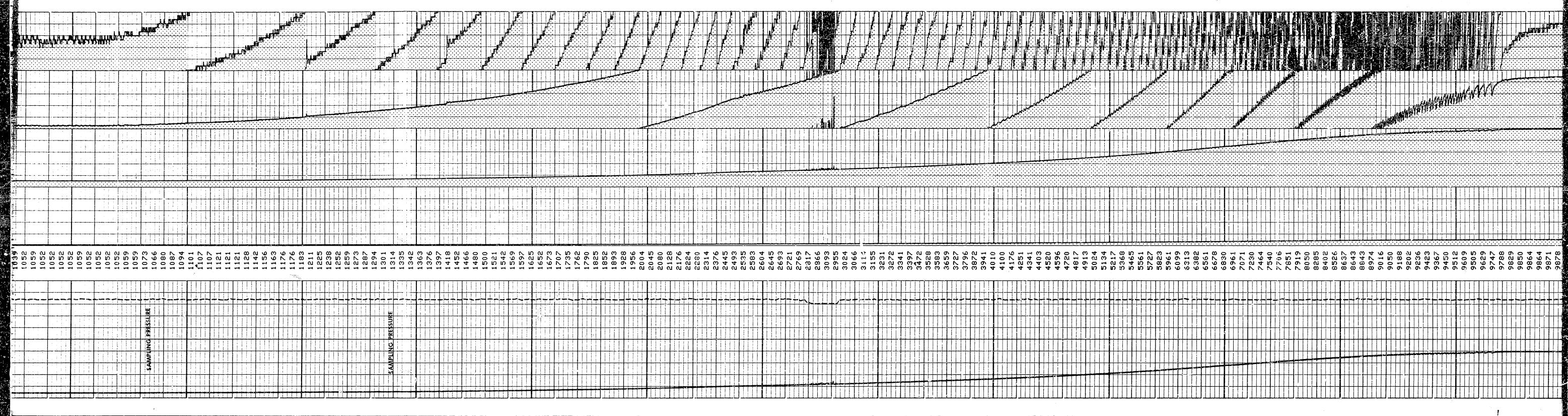


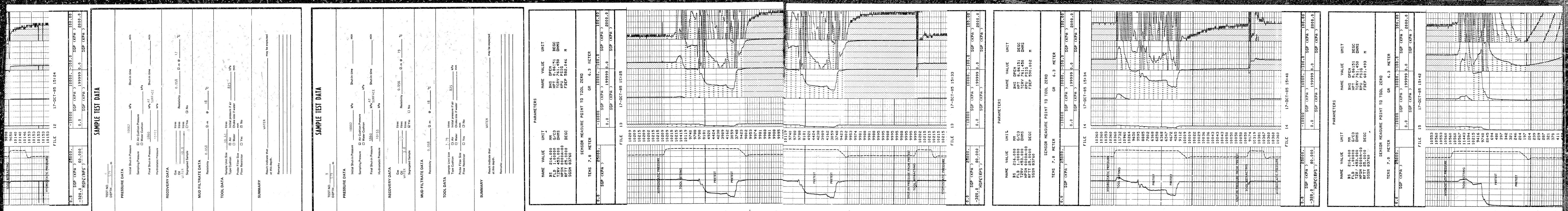


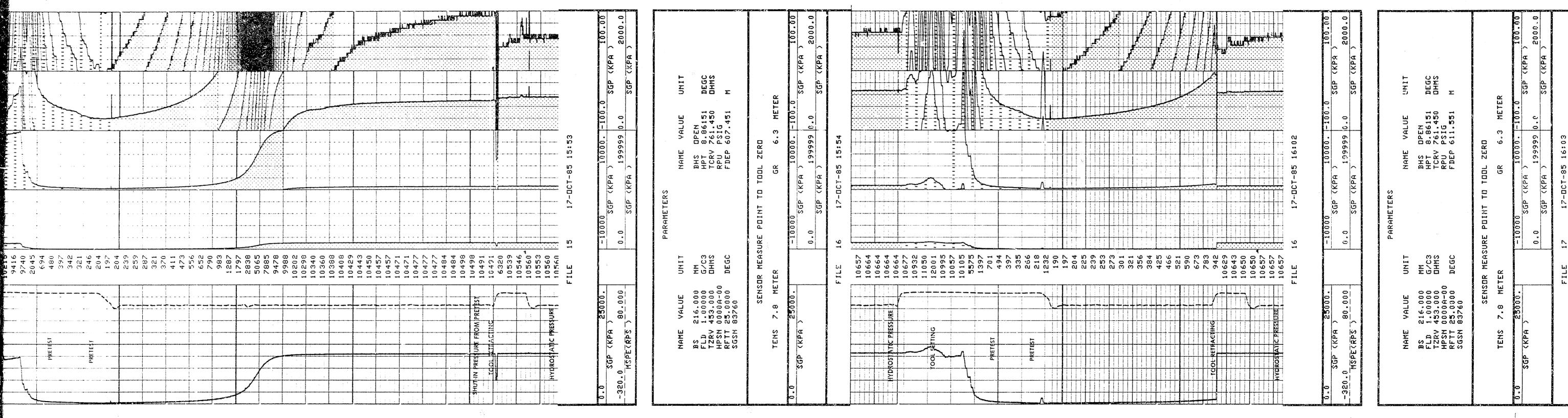


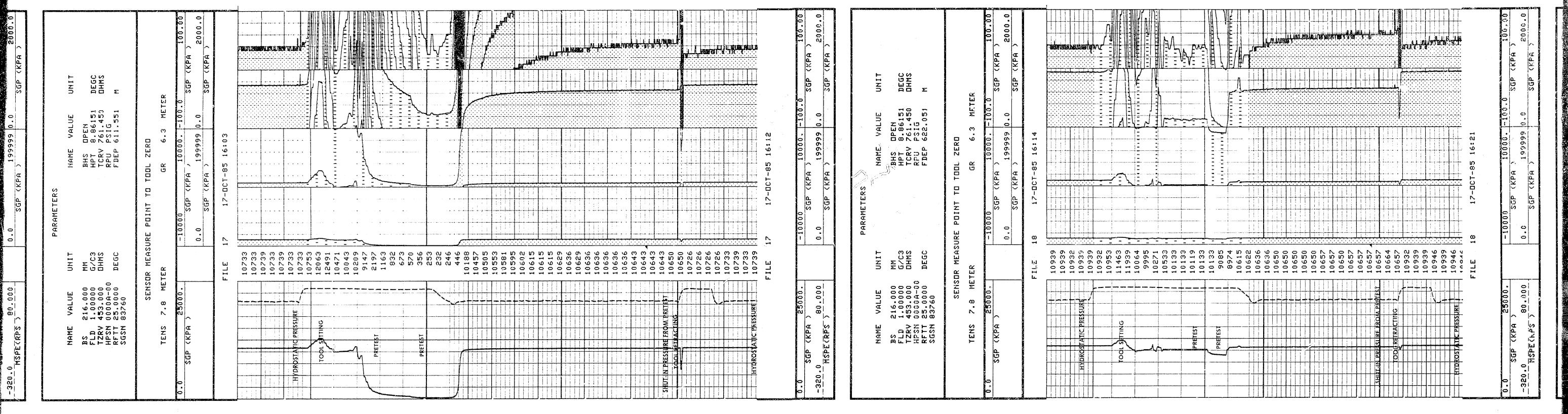


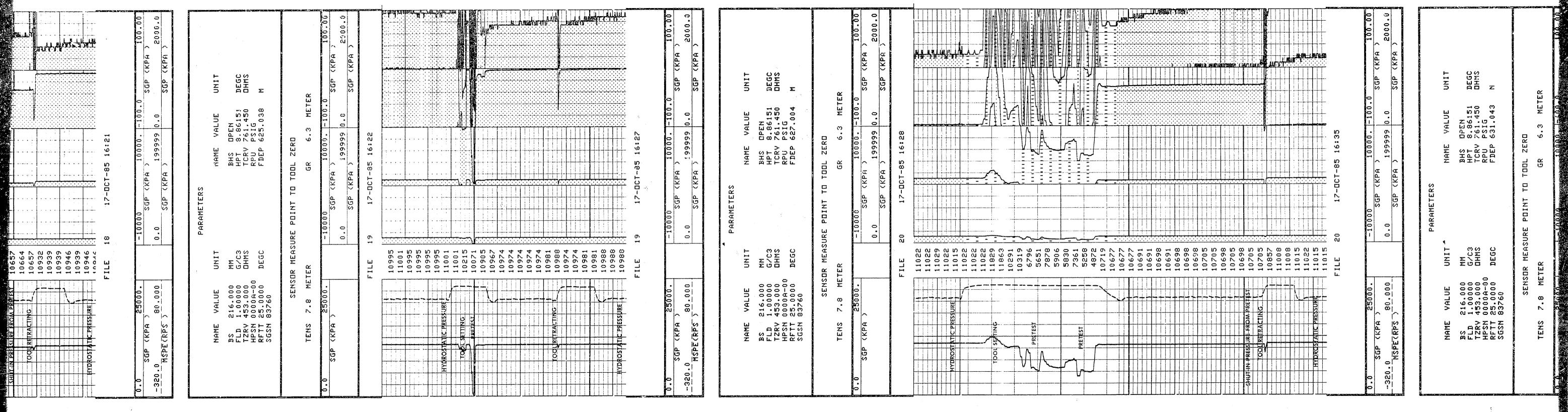


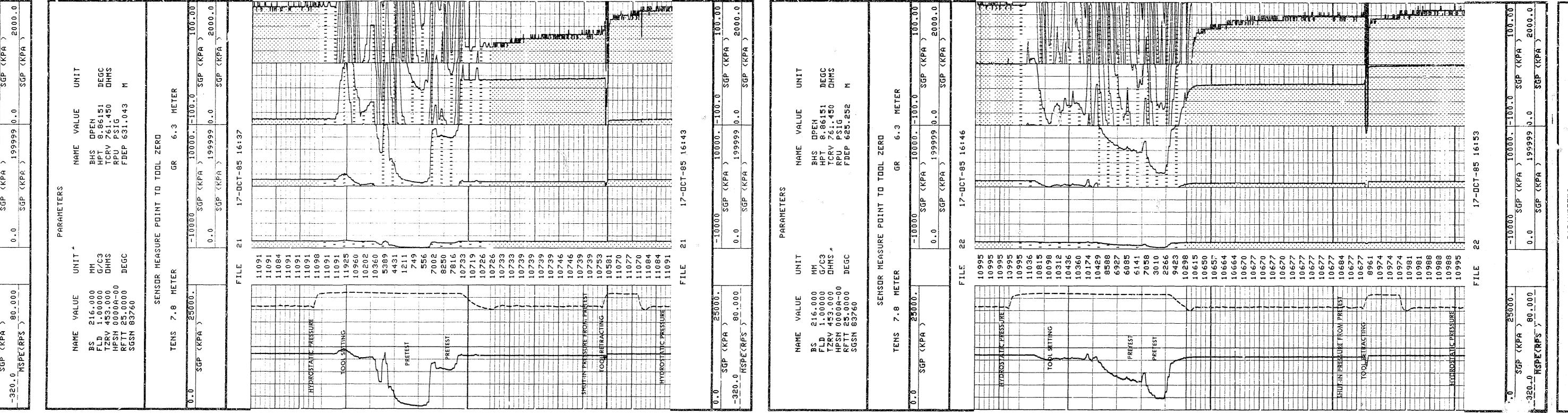


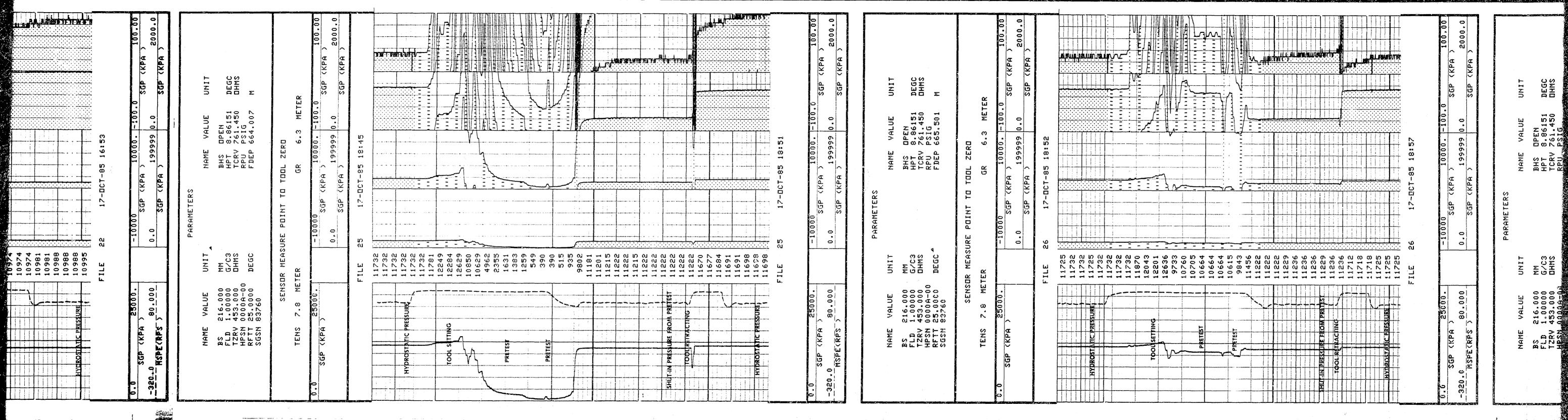


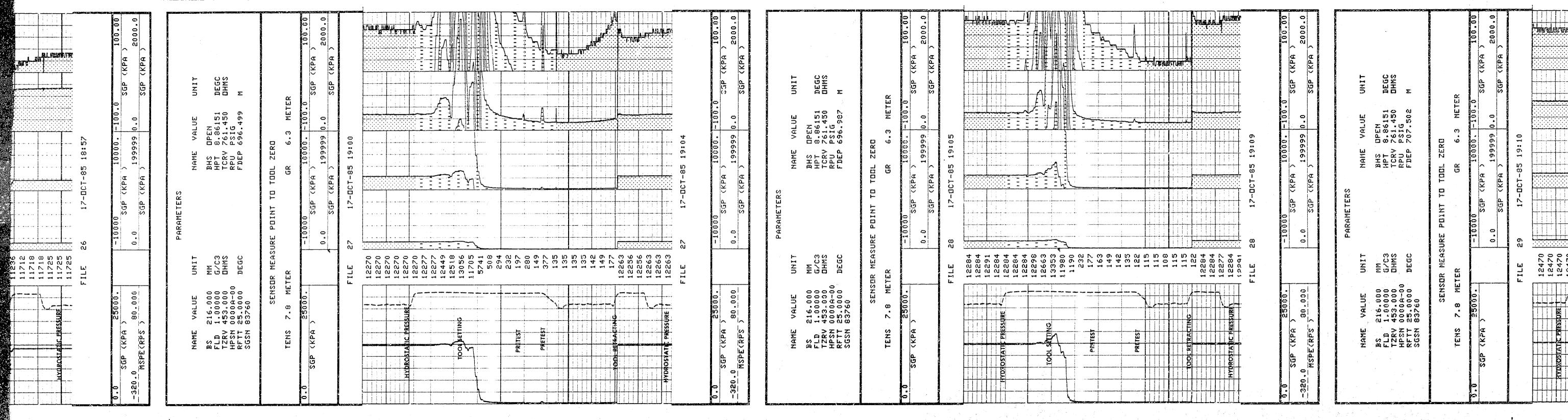


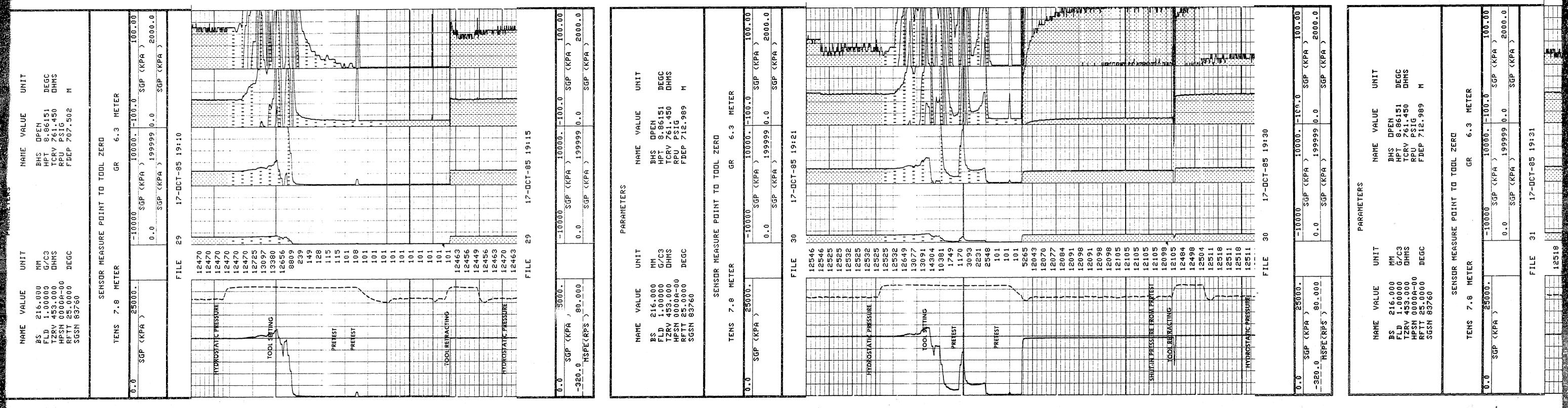


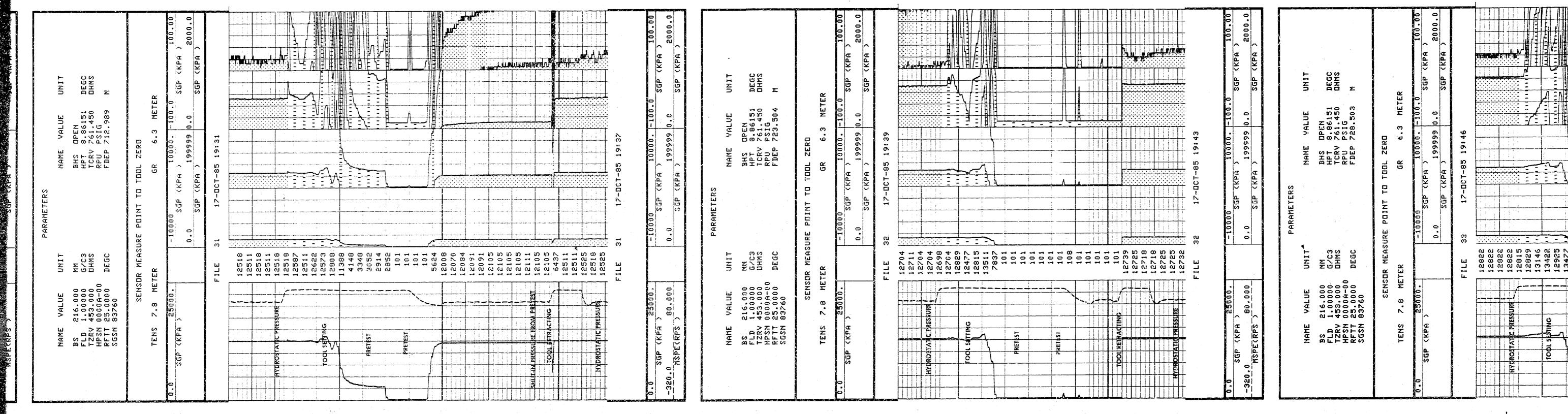


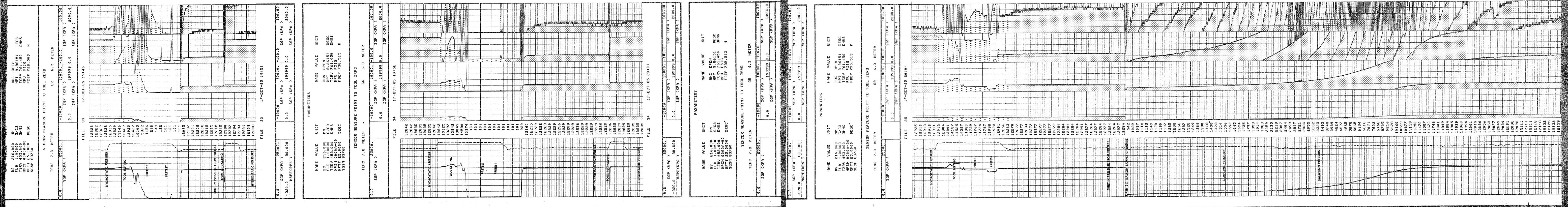


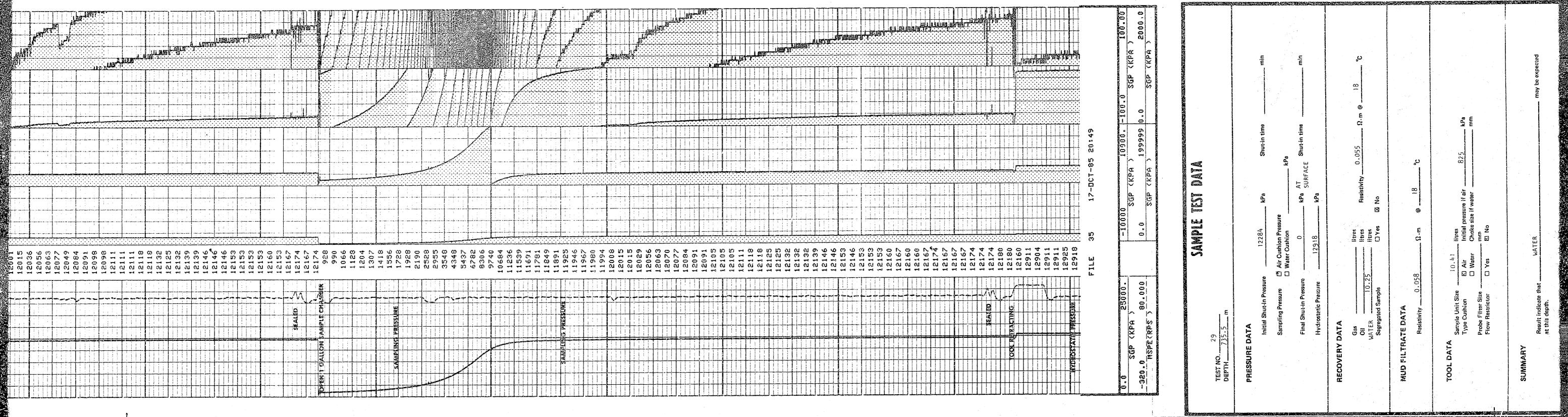












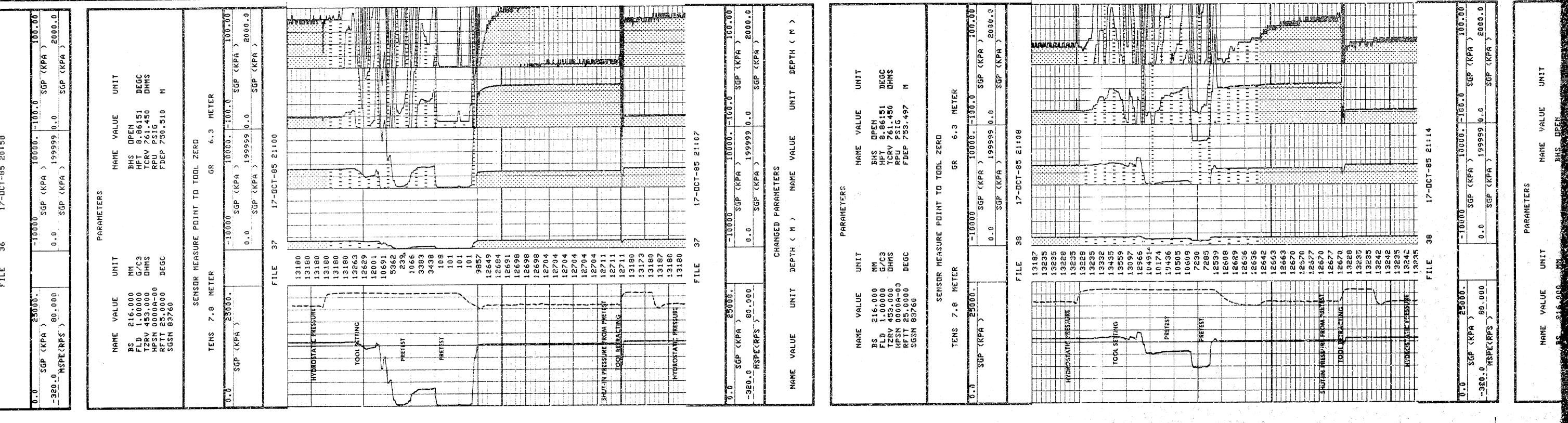
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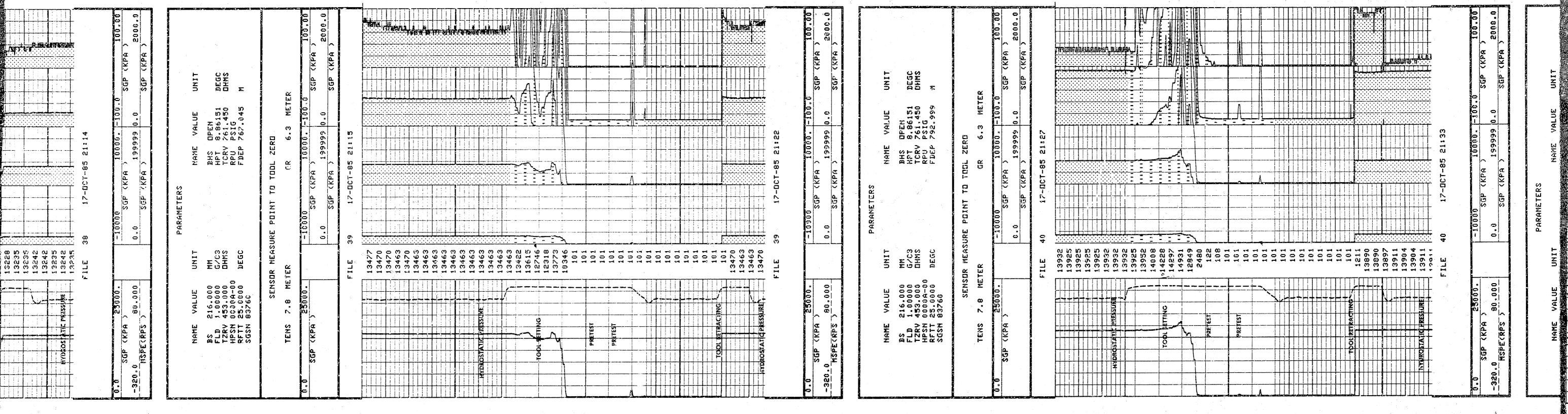
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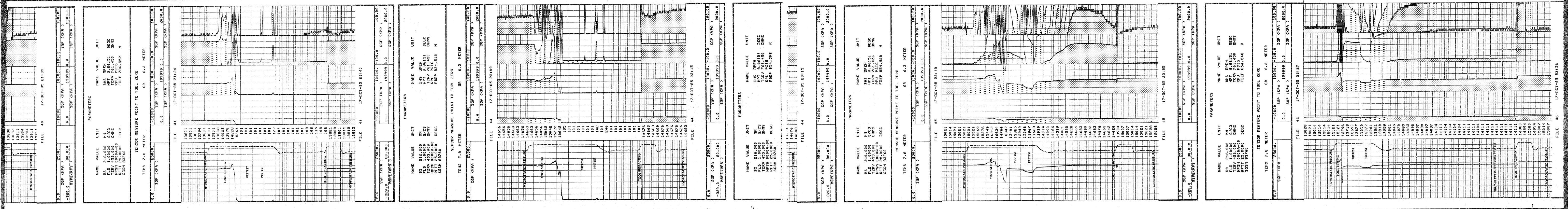
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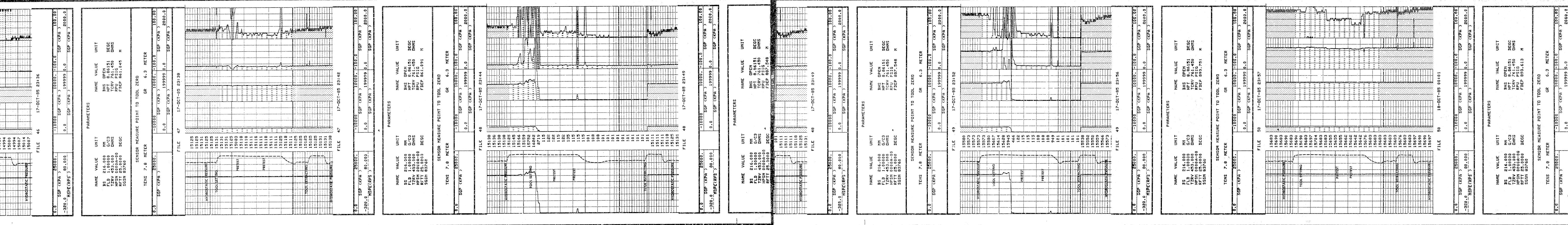
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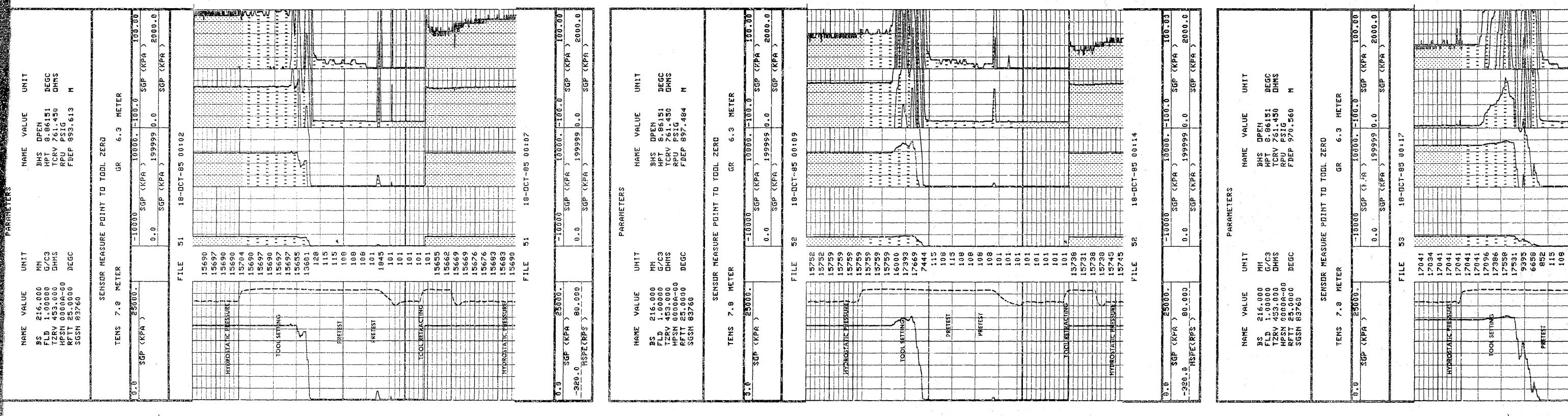


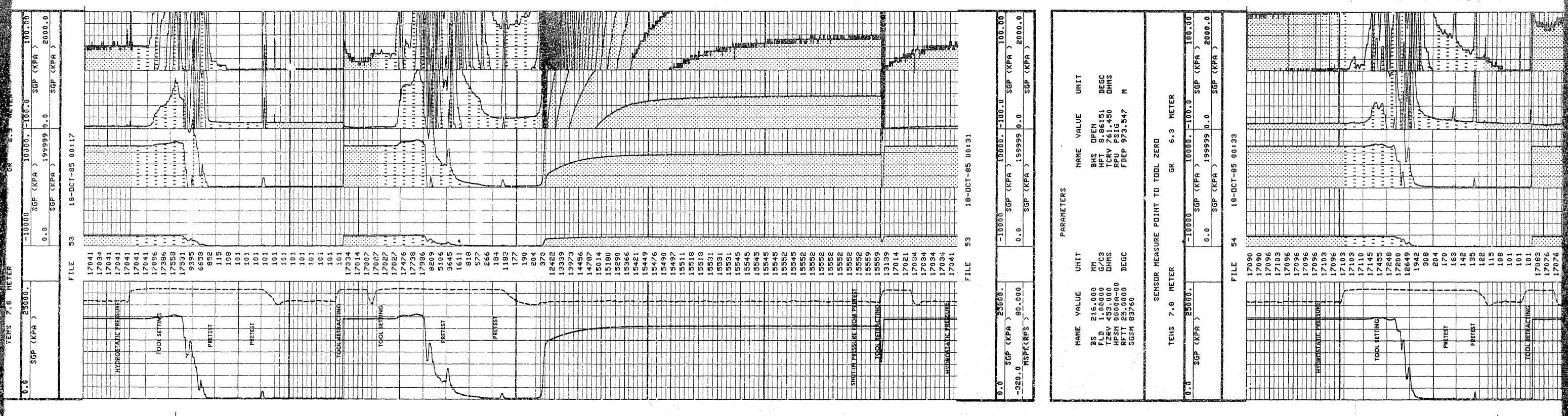
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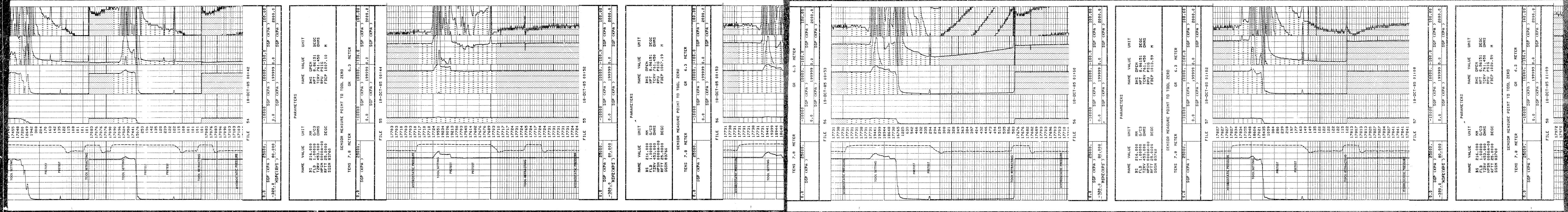


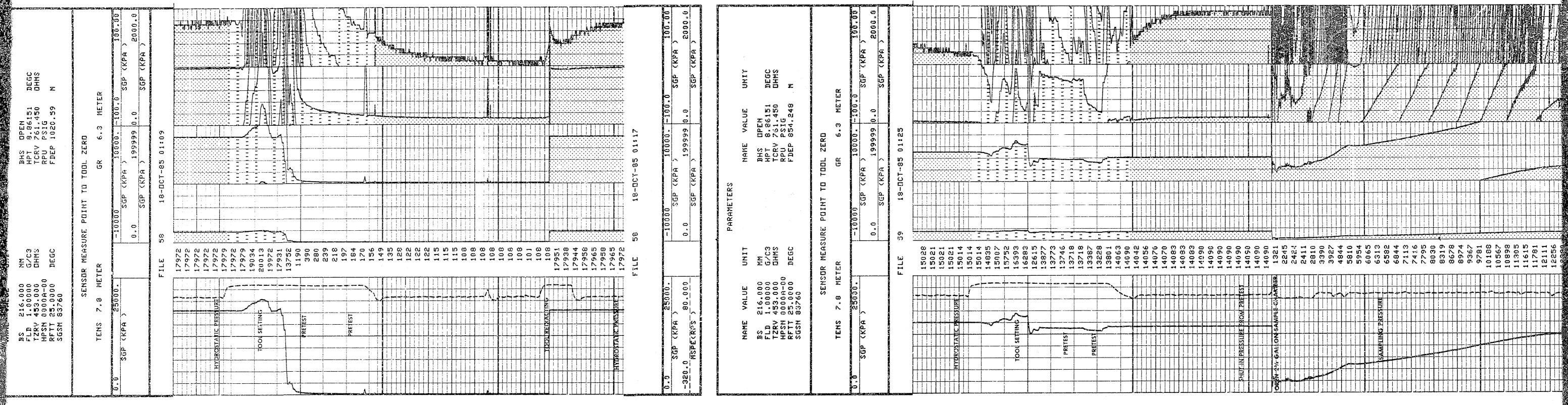


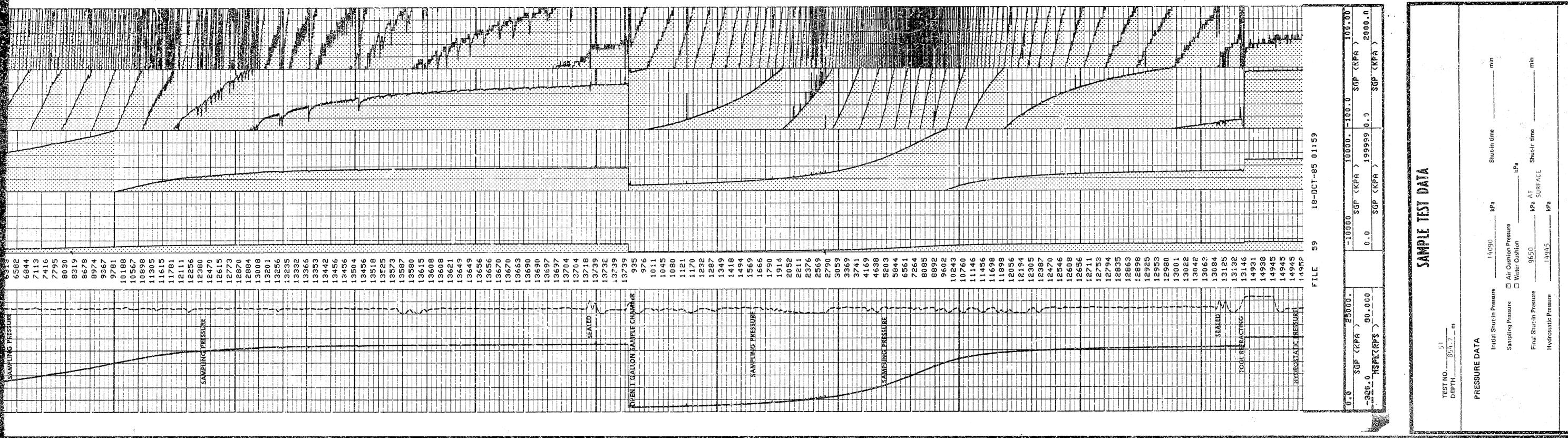
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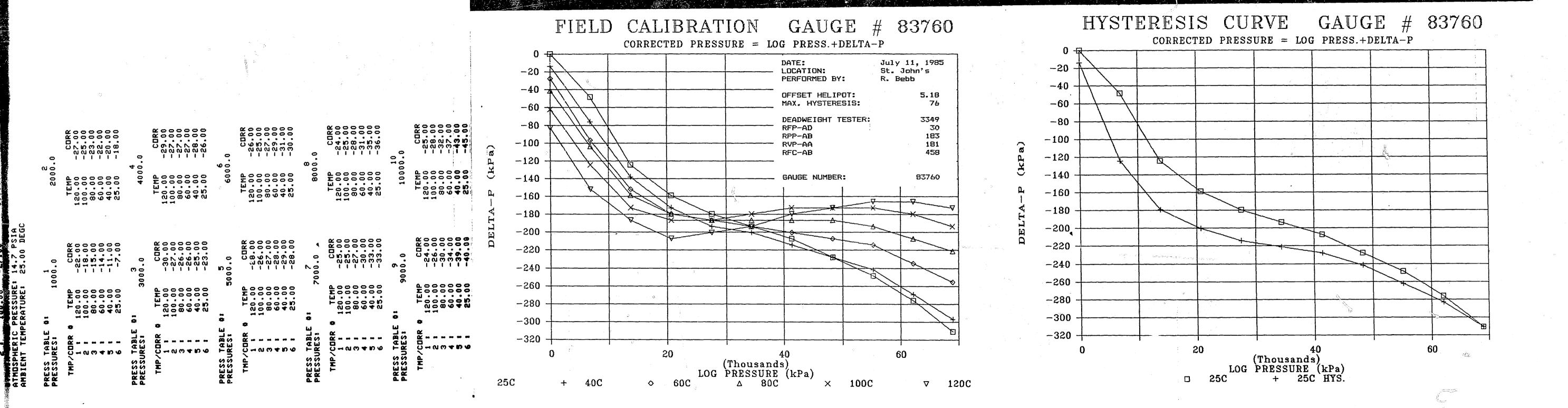




# SAMPLE TEST DATA

	ir Cushion Pressure Shut-in time min ir Cushion Pressure Shut-in time min SuRFACE Shut-in time min  14945 kPa  SuRFACE Shut-in time constants  Itres Shut-in time constants  Itres Shut-in time constants  April 14945  April 1494	Ω·m @ 18 °C  141 litres  In Initial pressure if air 825 kPa ater Choke size if water mm  MATER  LE CHAMBER CONTAMINATED WITH MUD  Se	SAMPLE TEST DATA  14090 kPa Shut-in time min kPa SURFACE Shut-in time min min		C NUM ZREF PREF GAIN OFFS DCDN  20 300872 176.5 1.0090609065 10.0064308796 11.0116510077 1.0012270056 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
UET IM	PRESSURE DATA  Initial Shut-in Pressure  Sampling Pressure  Final Shut-in Pressure  Hydrostatic Pressure  MATER  Gas  Oil  WATER  Segregated Sample  MUD FILTRATE DATA  Resistivity  0.058	TOOL DATA Sample Unit Size 10 Type Cushion Ali Wa Probe Filter Size   Wa Probe Filter Size   Wa Result indicate that at this depth.	TEST NO. 51  DEPTH 854.2 m  PRESSURE DATA  Initial Shut-in Pressure  Sampling Pressure  Final Shut-in Pressure	RECOVERY DATA  Gas  Oil WATER 3.5 Segregated Sample  Resistivity 0.058  Resistivity 0.058  TOOL DATA  Sample Unit Size 3.75  Type Cushion	TOOL SUMM :  DIT ALLO STAT LENG HEIG  RET ALLO 0 0  RET ALLO 214 708  RET ALLO 214 708  RET ALLO 214 708  RET ALLO 0 0  RET ALLO

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#### INTRODUCTION

Forty-seven sidewall samples selected by Mr. John Thorpe of Canterra Energy Ltd. from ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-01 were submitted for analysis as listed below. This report contains X-ray diffraction analyses of 10 samples, scanning electron microscopy of ten samples and thin section petrography of 46 samples.

Sample Number	Depth (m)	Analysis	Rock Type
1	1040.00	TS	Schist &
3	1034.00	TS	Gneiss
5	1026.00	TS	Gneiss
6	1020.50	TS	& Schist
9 🤏	1013.50	TS	Schist
1 0	1010.00	TS	Gneiss
1 2	1007.00	TS	Quartzite
1 3	998.00	TS a	Limestone
· 14	984.00	XRD, TS, SEM	Limestone
1 5	973.50	TS 🧳	Dolomite
, 16	970.50	TS	$^{\circ}$ Dolomite
1 7	928.00		Limestone
18	918.00	TS	Limestone/Dolomite
20	907.50	TS	Dolomite
21	893.50	TS	Dolomite
23	887.50	TS	Dolomite
24	872.50	TS	Dolomite
26	854.50	XRD, TS, SEM	Dolomite
28	820.00	TS	Limestone
29	815.00	TS	Limestone
30	793.00	TS	Dolomite
31	786.50	TS	Dolomite "
33	766.50	TS	Dolomite
35	757.50	XRD, TS, SEM	Limestone
36	753.50	TS	Dolomite
3 7	750.00	TS	Dolomite
38	743.00	TS	Dolomite
39	735.50	XRD, TS, SEM	Dolomite
40	730.50	TS	Dolomite
41	728.50	TS	Dolomite
42	723.50	TS	Dolomite
4 4	713.00	XRD, TS, SEM	Dolomite
45	707.50	TS	Dolomite
46	696.50	TS	Dolomite
48	681.00	TS	Limestone
49	672.00	XRD, TS, SEM	Limestone
51	663.50	TS	Dolomite
5 2	631.00	TS	Dolomite
53	621.50	XRD, SEM	
54	611.50	XRD, TS, SEM	Dolomite
5 5	607.50	TS	Dolomite

### INTRODUCTION (continued)

Sample Number	Depth (m)	Analysis	Rock Type
60	579.00	XRD, TS, SEM	Dolomite
61	574.50	TS G	Dolomite
62	56 <sub>1</sub> 9.00	TS	Dolomite
63	565.00	XRD, TS, SEM	Dolomit
64	545.00	TS	Dolomite
66	542.00	TS	Dolomite

#### SUMMARY

Forty-seven sidewall samples were chosen for analysis. Seven of these were crystalline basement rocks and the remainder were limestones and dolomites. Porosity in these samples ranges from no visible porosity to moderate amounts of porosity which is generally very poorly interconnected.

#### Crystalline Basement Rocks

Crystalline Basement Rocks are made up of schists, gneisses and quartzite. Samples 1 and 9 are biotite graphite schists and contain significant amounts of graphite and biotite along with moderate amounts of chlorite, quartz and sericite. Sample 6 is a graphite schist with large amounts of quartz, kaolinite, sericite and minor amounts of muscovite. These samples have a highly preferred orientation of the graphite and biotite minerals with a stretched subparallel orientation (to the megaquartz.

The gneisses examined include samples 3 (biotite gneiss), 5 (biotite graphite gneiss) and sample 10 (biotite graphite gneiss). All samples contain significant amounts of K-feldspar, biotite, chlorite, quartz and muscovite. Samples 5 and 10 contain 10% graphite. These samples have a highly preferred orientation to the graphite and micas with these minerals being concentrated in thin zones alternating with feldspar and quartz zones. Minor amounts of limonite can be found as an alteration product of biotite.

Sample 12 is a medium grained quartzite which is very poorly preserved due to the recovery method employed.

#### Dolomite

Dolomites range in size from very finely crystalline to medium crystalline with overall porosity ranging from none to moderate amounts that are very poorly to moderately interconnected. Dolomites make up 31 of the 46 samples chosen for thin section analysis. Monocrystalline quartz is present in samples 20, 24, 26 and sample 38. These quartz grains are medium to silt sized. Trace amounts of bitumen located in elongate seams and in intercrystalline and vuggy pores are present in samples 33, 40, 41, 44 and 61.

of these dolomites contain allochemical The majority no constituents. Samples 16 and 55 contain traces of fossil allochems which are poorly preserved due intraclast to recrystallization of the original fabric. Sample 45 is the only sample which contains significant amounts of peloids and fossil which have been recrystallized fragments ye t moderately preserved. This sample is a medium pellet dolomite with peloids and 10% fossil fragments. These fossils are generally

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#### SUMMARY (continued)

poorly preserved and are perceived as ghost allochems within the dolomite matrix.

The predominant orthochemical constituent is dolomite with lesser of calcite and rare amounts of anhydrite and Dolomite is found as anhedrally formed, tightly interlocking mosaics of crystals with no visible porosity in thin section loosely packed euhedral crystals with very poor to moderate porosity that generally intercrystalline is interconnected. traces to 2% of Calcite ranges from the volume ranging from aphanocrystalline micrite to sparry calcite. Anhydrite present in samples 55 and 61 is found in minor amounts as elongate laths to blocky shaped in localized patches. is present in trace amounts in samples 20 and 61.

Porosity is present in all samples except samples 18, 21 and 42, as determined by the light microscope. Porosity is entirely intercrystalline in nature ranging from trace amounts to moderate amounts that are very poorly to moderately interconnected. Moldic porosity present in only sample 45 is present in very poor amounts and is very poorly interconnected. Some of this porosity is believed to be artificially created by the recovery method and subsequent preparation of the sample for thin section analysis.

#### Limestones

Eight of the 46 samples analyzed were limestones with sample 18 being equal amounts of limestone and dolomite fragments which are believed to be from mutually exclusive horizons. Seven samples of the nine were micrites which ranged from aphanocrystalline to very finely crystalline with trace amounts of porosity being present in samples 13 and 29. Two of the limestones analyzed were microsparites which range from very fine to finely crystalline. These sparites have no visible porosity, but do show minor amounts of intercrystalline porosity through the use of scanning electron microscopy.

Terrigenous contstituents occur in trace amounts within samples 13 and 28. The terrigenous constituents consist of monocrystalline quartz in fine silt sized particles. Thin sections commonly contain contaminant terrigenous particles which have been introduced through the circulation of drilling fluids and can be distinguished from the sample by its infilling of areas between larger fragments.

The predominant allochemical constituents are fossils ranging from 0 to 20% of the rock volume and peloids ranging from 0 to 2% of the rock volume. Samples 35 and 49 contain no visible allochemical constituents. Samples 13, 14, 18 and 28 are fossiliferous to biomicrites with greater than 8% fossil

#### SUMMARY (continued)

allochems. Peloids occur in minor amounts within samples 13, 14, 28 and 29 with trace amounts occurring in samples 17 and 48. Allochem recognition is difficult in some samples due to recrystallization and replacement of the fossil fabric. The predominant fossil types are brachiopods, crinoids, bryozoan and echinoderm fragments. No fossil fragments were discernable within the microsparites.

The predominant orthochemical constituent within these limestones is calcite with lesser amounts of dolomite, traces of apatite and pyrite. Sparry calcite occurs as a void filling, fossil replacing and neomorphic, matrix replacing constituent in all samples. Neomorphic replacement was determined by the crystal shape and the lack of allochems within the sparites. Dolomite is the second most wide spread orthochemical constituent within the limestones ranging from none in sample 14 and up to 45% of the rock volume in sample 17. Dolomite is generally subhedral to euhedrally formed and is often found well dispersed throughout the sample floating within a calcite matrix.

The predominant porosity type is intercrystalline and is present within samples 13 and 29 in trace amounts which are very poorly interconnected. Samples 14, 17, 18, 28, 35, 48 and 49 contain no visible porosity. Scanning electron microscopy indicates that all samples show minor amounts of intercrystalline porosity which is tortuously interconnected.

#### X-Ray Diffraction Mineralogy

X-ray diffraction analysis shows that calcite and dolomite are the most abundant components with quartz and clay minerals occurring in lesser amounts. Illite the most abundant clay mineral, is present in samples 14, 35, 39 and 60 in minor amounts with sample 26 having 23%. Kaolinite, chlorite, smectite and mixed layer clays exist in trace amounts in sample 14 and trace amounts of kaolinite and smectite are present within sample 35. It is probable that some of the clay minerals and barite, which is present in all samples, has been introduced through the invasion of drilling fluids into the reservoir.

#### Rock-Fluid Compatibility

Reservoir Problems include:

- (1) Carbonate (calcite) sensitivity to acids.
- (2) The migration of kaolinite and illitic clays (XRD).
- (3) Pyrite, chlorite and siderite sensitivity to acids.
- (4) Fresh water sensitivity of mixed layer and smectite clays (XRD).

#### SUMMARY (continued)

The dissolution of calcite in hydrofluoric acid (HF) can lead to the precipitation of insoluble calcium fluoride. Therefore, these carbonates should be first dissolved with hydrochloric acid (HCl) before treatment with hydrofluoric (HF) or fluoboric (HB) X-ray diffraction analysis indicates the presence of illite and kaolinite. These minerals are prone to migrate and block pore throats if exposed to strong acids and flow rates. Iron-rich pyrite, chlorite and siderite are sensitive to acids oxygenated waters, therefore an iron-chelating agent and oxygen scavenger should be introduced with any acid stimulations to inhibit precipitation of pore plugging ferric hydroxide. These minerals are indicated in X-ray diffraction analysis for sample 14. This appears to be a minor problem. Smectite and mixed layer clays, present in the X-ray diffraction analysis within samples 14 and 35, may if exposed to fresh waters result in the swelling of these clays. This in turn results in a reduction in porosity and permeability. Some of these clays may have been introduced artificially through the invasion of drilling fluids into reservoir and may not constitute as a reservoir problem.

TABLE 1
XRD MINERALOGY, POROSITY AND PERMEABILITY

ë		o	, 0									Clays		0
Sample Number	Depth (m) 🖔	Quartz	Feldspar	Calcite	Dolomite	Siderite	Pyrite	Kaolinite	Illite	Chlorite 💮	Smectite	Mixed Layer C	Barite	% <5 mm
14	984.00	Т	_	97	T	Т	T	T	т	T	T	т	3	37.1
26	854.50	1	_	5	54	-	-	<u>-</u>	, 23	o <del>-</del> 0		· -	17	26.8
35	757.50	1	_	80	. 1	-	-	T	1 *	-	T	_	17	19.3
39	735.50	3	o <b>~</b>	1	85	_	_	÷.	2	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	· · <del>-</del> ·	9	23.3
44	713.00	3		Т	92	-	-		_	_ '		_	5	15.1
49	672.00	T	-	70	21	-		<u>-</u>	_	,—	_	. e	9	25.7
53	621.50	87	-	T	4	_	_	<u>e</u>	-	_	_	_ ,	9	21.8
54	611.50	1	-	29	6.7	_	_	_	· -	_	<del>-</del>	_	3	19.0
60	579.00	T	-	2	96	_	· <b>-</b>	-	° 1	-	_		1	14.3
63	565.00	~	***	T	96	-		<u>-</u>	_	-	. <del>-</del>	-	4	17.3

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TABLE 2

LESS THAN 5 μm CLAY MINERALOGY AS DETERMINED BY X-RAY DIFFRACTION

			Ė	////	<u> </u>		,	$\parallel$
Sample Number	Depth (m)	± 1 € 2 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 ×	Kaolinite	Illite	Chlorit	Smectite	Mixed Layer Clays	Ñon-Clay Minerals
14	984.00	37.1	// <b>T</b>	T	T.	T /	т	° 100
26	854.50	26.8	£ - /	27	<del>//</del>	-// , 0	, <del>-</del> "	<sup>3</sup> 73
35	757.50	19.3 /	T	6	* <del>-</del>	<b>T</b>	, <del>-</del>	o 94
39	735.50	23.3 🥢	=_	7	/ <b>-</b>	<i> </i>  -	c	93
44	713.00	15.1	<u></u>		- //	// <u>-</u>	_	° 100
49	672.00	25. <i>/</i> /	· <u> </u>	<b>-</b> :	- //	<del>-</del> .	- "	100
53	621.50	21/. 8	-	<u> </u>			<u>_</u> *	್ಲಿ100
54	611.50	ຶ່ງ.0	-		- //	<u></u>	-	100
60	579.00	14.3	~ - · \	6	-//			94
63	565.00	<sup>a</sup> 17.3 s	- 4	-	#		-	100
			V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	• ø "	. // · · · ·	* ************************************	, e ,	

TABLE 3
PETROGRAPHIC DATA

		ATTO	chemi	cal	Terrig	genous	<u> </u>	Orti	hoche	emical	·		Clays
Sample Number	Depth (m)	Fossils	Peloids	Intraclasts	Quartz	Bitumen	Calcite	Dolomite	W. As:	Anhydrite	Apatite	Pyrite	Detrital
13 14 15 16 17 *18 20 21 23 24 26 28 29 30 31 33 35 36 37 38	998.00 984.00 973.50 970.50 928.00 918.00 907.50 893.50 872.50 872.50 854.50 820.00 815.00 793.00 786.50 766.50 757.50 753.50 750.00 743.00	16 20 - T T 8/0 - - - 10 5 - - -	1 2 - T		T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - T	83 78 1 54 88/5 - T T T 60 86 1 2 1 97	T - 99 98 45 4/94 99 100 100 28 8 99 98 98 98 100 98			T T T T	T	T T 1 1 T T 1 T T 1 T T T T T T T T T T

<sup>\*</sup>Sample 18 has two distinct rock types.

TABLE 3 (continued)
PETROGRAPHIC DATA

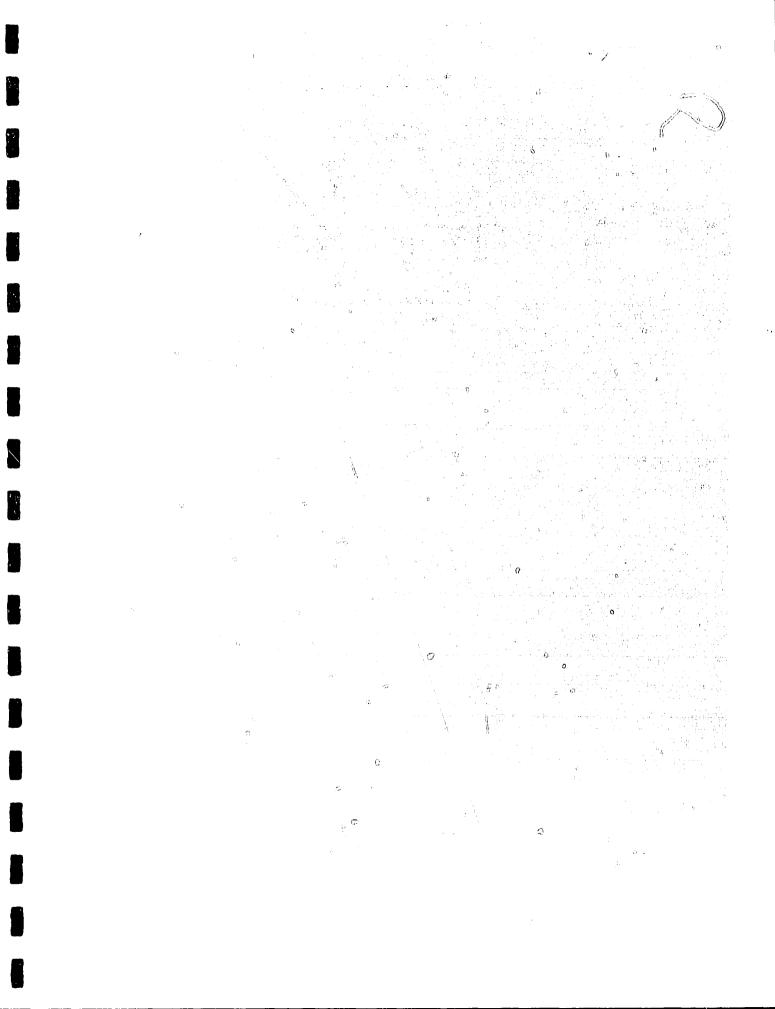
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	•							thocher	$\sigma_{\mathcal{L}}$	<i>a</i> = 2	
	Allo	ochemic	al	Terri	genous		Or	thocher	nical	σ ο Θ	Clays
Sample Number Depth (m)	Fossils	Peloids	Intraclasts	Quartz	Bitumen	Calcite	Dolomite	1	<b>o</b>	19	Detrital
39	- - - 10 - T - - - - -	25, T	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Tr	T T - T	- 2 1 - T 99 90 20 T T T	100 97 99 100 100 65 100 100 100 98 100 100 100 98	මිය ලෝකිදුල් ලෝකිදුල්		T	1 - - - - - - 1 - - T 2

## PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Cocation   59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.50" WL   Rock Name   Biotite Graphite Schist
Structure:   Texture:     Sedimentary
Structure:   Texture:     Structure:     Texture:     Structure:     Texture:     Structure:     Structure:     Structure:   Structure:   Structure:   Str
Structure:   Texture:
Massive Mylonitic Fine-Grained (1 mm) Other:  Slaty Phyllonitic Medium-Grained X Phyllitic Migmatitic Coarse-Grained (5 mm) Schistose X Greissose Other: Granoblastic Granulitic Porphyroblastic Fluxion Lepidoblastic X Cataclastic Nematoblastic  Minerals  Minerals  Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Massive Mylonitic Fine-Grained (1 mm) Other:  Slaty Phyllonitic Medium-Grained X Phyllitic Migmatitic Coarse-Grained (5 mm) Schistose X Greissose Other: Granoblastic Granulitic Porphyroblastic Fluxion Lepidoblastic X Cataclastic Nematoblastic  Minerals  Minerals  Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Slaty Phyllonitic Medium-Grained X Phyllitic Migmatitic Coarse-Grained (5 mm) Schistose X Granoblastic Granoblastic Granulitic Porphyroblastic Fluxion Lepidoblastic X Cataclastic Nematoblastic  Minerals  Minerals  Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Slaty Phyllonitic Medium-Grained X Phyllitic Migmatitic Coarse-Grained (5 mm) Schistose X Granoblastic Granoblastic Granulitic Porphyroblastic Fluxion Lepidoblastic X Cataclastic Nematoblastic  Minerals  Minerals  Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Schistose X Granoblastic Granoblastic Granulitic Porphyroblastic Lepidoblastic X Cataclastic Nematoblastic Minerals  Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Modeluste Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Schistose X Granoblastic Granoblastic Granulitic Porphyroblastic Lepidoblastic X Cataclastic Nematoblastic Minerals  Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Modeluste Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Fluxion Lepidoblastic X Cataclastic Nematoblastic  Minerals  Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc  Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite  Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Fluxion Lepidoblastic X Cataclastic Nematoblastic  Minerals  Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc  Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite  Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Cataclastic Lepidoblastic X  Nematoblastic  Minerals  Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc  Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite  Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc  Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite  Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc  Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite  Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Name: Percent: Name: Percent: Name: Percent  Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc  Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite  Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Actinolite Glaucophane Orthopyroxene Talc Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Almandine Graphite 10 Phlogopite Tremolite Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Andalusite Grossularite Plagioclase Wollastonite
Biotite 40 Hornblende Quartz 30 Other:
Calcite K-Feldspar Sanidine Hematita I
Chlorite 5 Kyanite Scapolite Smectite I
Clinopyroxene Magnesite Sericite 15
Corderite Magnetite Serpentine
Dolomite Muscovite Sillimanite
Epidote Olivine Staurolite
Rock Type:
Amphibolite Marble Schist x Other:
Cataclasite Microbreccia Serpentinite
Eclogite Mylonite Skarn
Gneiss Phyllite Slate
Granulite Phyllonite Meta-
Hornfels Quartzite
NOTES:
All percentages are based on visual estimation.
Sample is well preserved.



SAMPLE NUMBER 1
DEPTH 1040.00 metres

#### Plate A

Thin section photomicrograph indicates that this sample is a medium grained biotite graphite schist. Principal minerals include biotite, quartz, sericite, graphite and chlorite.  $(25x, plane\ polarized\ light)$ 

#### Plate B

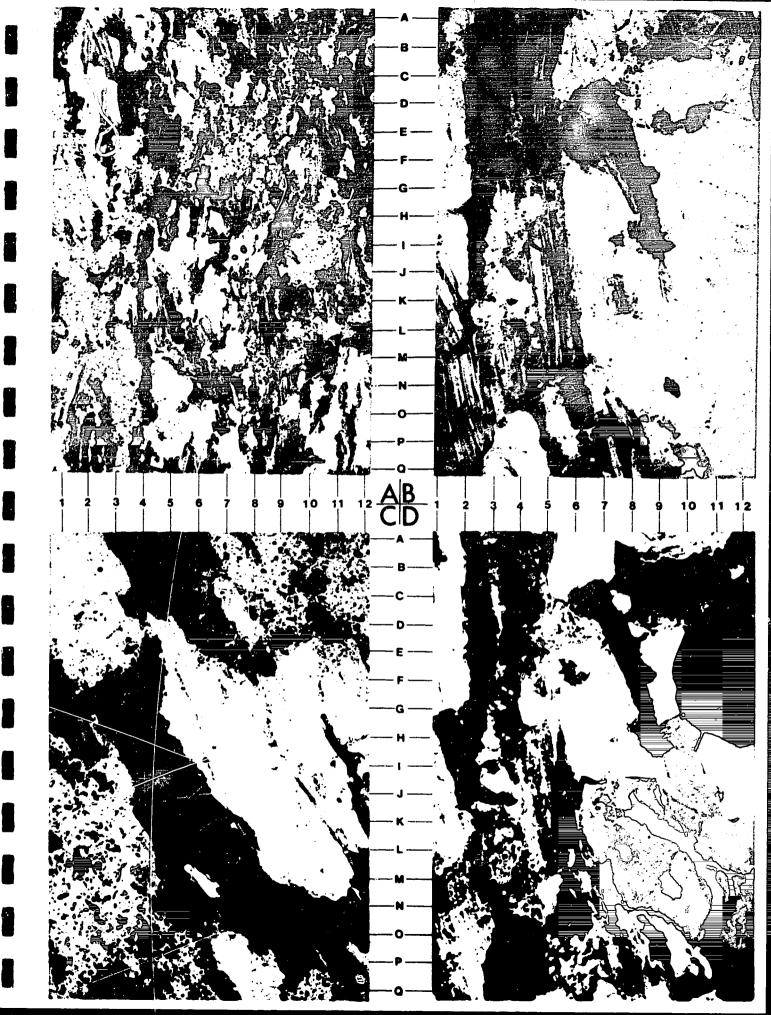
This higher magnification view shows a quartz crystal filling the field of view on the right side of the photomicrograph. Also included are well formed brown biotite crystals at N2, N4, J5 and D5. Tabular opaque graphite grains occur at S3 and G8. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate C

This view highlights a brown bio ite crystal at M6 and a graphite crystal (F4) coexisting with quartz grains at H9. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate D

This higher magnification view shows the sericite ground mass at P6,  $D^{10}$  and I3. Same view as in Plate B. (100x, cross polarized light)



# PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET METAMORPHIC ROCKS

	Sogepet et al Netsig N-01		Sample Number					
	50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.5	<u>0" W</u> L	Sample Depth		34.00			
Formation Base			Rock Name		Biotite Gneiss			
Porosity	K Max (mD)		Original Rock	C Sec	dimentary			
	Structure:	E.		1	exture:	±		
Massive	Mylonitic		ine-Grained (1 mm)		Other:			
Slaty	Phyllonitic	_	edium-Grained	, <del></del>	- <del></del>			
Phyllitic	Migmatitic	_	parse-Grained (5 mm	1) <u>X</u>				
Schistose Gneissose	X Other:		rystalloblastic					
Granulitic	X Other:		ranoblastic orphyroblastic		•			
Fluxion		_	epidoblastic		-			
Cataclastic		_	ematoblastic		•			
	<del></del>	- "	21119 500183510		•			
	н	Min	erals					
Name:	Percent: Name:	Percent:	Name: P	ercent:	Name:	Percent:		
Actinolite	Glaucophane		Or thopyroxene		Talc			
Almandine	Graphite		Phlogopite		Tremolite			
Andalusite	Grossularite		Plagioclase		Wollastonite			
Anthophyllite	Heulandite		Prehnite					
Biotite	8 Hornblende		Quartz	15	Other:			
Calcite	7 K-Feldspar	45	Sanidine		Limonite	1 0		
Chlorite	<u>2</u> Kyanite		Scapolite					
Clinopyroxene	Magnesite		Sericite	5				
Corderite	Magnetite	<u>I</u>	Serpentine _					
Dolomite	Muscovite		Sillimanite _					
Epidote	Olivine		Staurolite		de-			
		Rock	Type:	y ter est est				
Amphibolite	Ma(ble		Schist	. min	Other:			
Cataclasite	Microbreccia		Serpentinite	<del>*************************************</del>	-			
Eclogite	Mylonite		Skarn		<del></del>			
Gneiss	<u>X</u> Phyllite		Slate					
Granulite	Phyllonite		Meta					
Hornfels	Quartzite				1			
MOTEC.					. 6			
NOTES:								
	are based on visual estimate fractured due to sampling				"			

 $\langle \cdot \rangle$ S 0 0

SAMPLE NUMBER 3
DEPTH 1034.00 metres

## Plate A

This low magnification overview shows a biotite bundle (G6) with kink banding at H6 and J7 enclosed in a highly fractured ground mass of potassium feldspar. (25x, plane polarized light)

## Plate B

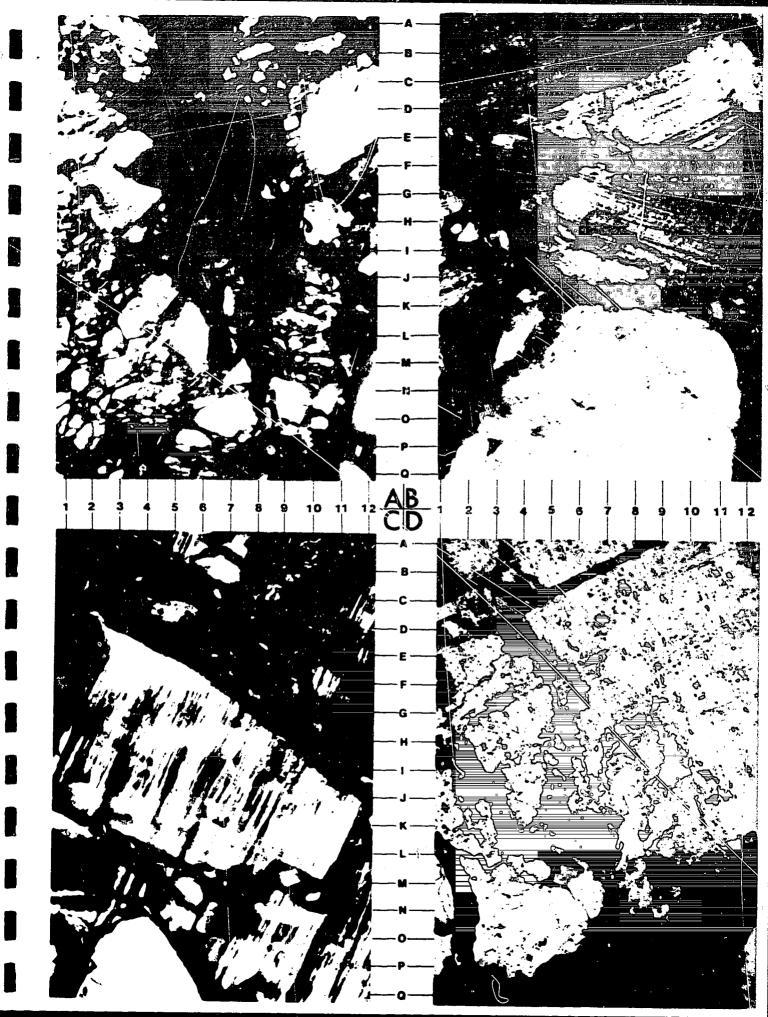
High magnification photomicrograph of biotite grains at G8, E8 and B5 and potassium feldspar crystal at O7. (100x, cross polarized light)

## Plate C

High magnification view of a feldspar crystal (K6) showing microcline twinning highly fractured from sample recovery method. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate D

Thin section photomicrograph of a potassium feldspar grain with limonite staining along fractures.



# PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Well Name ICG Sogen	et et al Netsiq N-01	Sample Number	5
	8.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.50" WL	Sample Depth (m)	1026-00
Formation Basement		Rock Name	Biotite Graphite Gneiss
Porosity	K Max (mD)	Original Rock	Sedimentary
		-	
Str	uctures		Texture:
Massive Slaty Phyllitic Schistose Gneissose X Granulitic Fluxion Cataclastic	Mylonitic Phyllonitic Migmatitic Other:	Fine-Grained (1 mm) Medium-Grained Coarse-Grained (5 mm) Crystalloblastic Granoblastic Porphyroblastic Lepidoblastic Nematoblastic	V Poikiloblastic  X Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y
Name: Perc	ent: Name: Percen	Minerals  Name: Percer	nt: Name: Percent:
4-42-124-			
Actinolite Almandine	Glaucophane	Orthopyroxene	_ Talc
	Graphite 10	Phlogopite	Tremolite
Andalusite	Grossularite	Plagioclase	° Woldastonite
Anthophyllite	Heulandite	Prehnite	——————————————————————————————————————
Biotite 20		o Ouartz <u>√3</u>	S 407
	K-Feldspar25		Zircon T
	Kyanite	Scapolite	Limonite 3
Clinopyroxene	Magnesite	Sericite	
Corderite	Magnetite	Serpentine	
Dolomite	Muscovite 2		
Epidote	Olivine o	<del>-</del> _ 9 _	_
<del></del>		<del></del>	e .
		Rock Type:	. • • •
	, 6 <sub>2</sub> .	° , °a «	
Amphibolite	Marole	Schist	Other:
Cataclasite	Microbreccia o	Serpentinite	
Eclogite 77	Mylonite	Skarn	<del></del>
	Phyllite	. Slate	0
Greiss <u>X</u> Granulite		. Meta-	c o
	Phyllonite Q	- Meta-	·
Hornfels	Quartzite	• "	e di
NOTES:		0 0	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
All percentages are t	pased or visual estimation.		
Sample is well presen	rund		
anubic 13 weil bigger	••••		0 "

į į SAMPLE NUMBER 5 DEPTH 1026.00 metres

## Plate A

This low magnification overview of a crudely banded biotite graphite gneiss shows orange biotite at M5, 08, J11 and F2. Graphite appears at J6 as an opaque mineral and is well distributed throughout the sample (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

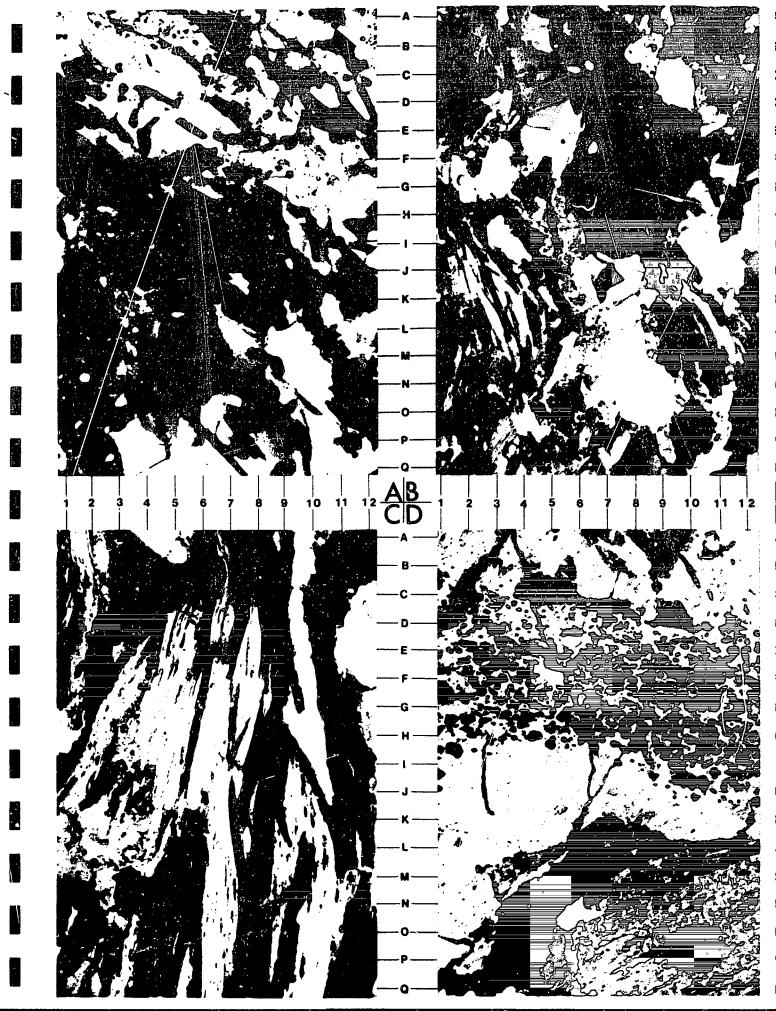
Low magnification photomicrograph of poikiloblastic quartz within potassium feldspar at E8. Foliated graphite occurs as an opaque throughout the photomicrograph with biotite grains generally following the foliation (K2, M1.5). (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate C

This high magnification view shows the foliated biotite and graphite within the gneiss and the limonite staining occurring around the biotite grains as a yellowish color. (100x, plane polarized light)

## Plate D

This view highlights a potassium feldspar crystal partially coated with graphite appearing as a mottled band at F7. Tabular opaque graphite grains occur at N5 and a tabular biotite grain occurs at N8. A brown halo at P10 occurs from radioactive damage from impurities in a zircon crystal included within the biotite crystal. (100x, cross polarized light)



## PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET METAMORPHIC ROCKS

	Sogepet et al Netsig N-01 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.5 ment K Max (mD)	50" WL S	ample Number ample Depth (m) ock Name riginal Rock	6 1020.50 Graphite Sedimenta		
	Structure:			Texture	; <b>:</b>	Ş
Massive Slaty Phyllitic Schistose Gneissose Granulitic Fluxion Cataclastic	Mylonitic Phyllonitic Migmatitic X Other:	Medium-G	rained (5 mm) oblastic stic blastic astic	X 0	ther:	
		Minerals				
Name:	Percent: Name:	Percent: Name:	Perce	<u>nt: Name</u>		Percent:
Actinolite Almandine Andalusite Anthophyllite Biotite Calcite Chlorite Clinopyroxene Corderite Dolomite Epidote	Glaucophane Graphite Grossularite Heulandite Hornblende I K-Feldspar Kyanite Magnesite Magnetite Muscovite Olivine	20 Phlog Plagic Prehn Quart Sanid Scapol Seric Serper	oclase ite z 48 ine lite ite 10 ntine manite olite	Woll: Other	olite astonite r: inite	20
Amphibolite Cataclasite Eclogite Gneiss Granulite Hornfels	Marble Microbreccia Mylonite Phyllite Phyllonite Quartzite	\$6	chist erpentinite karn late eta-	<u>X</u>	Other:	
NOTES:	are hased on visual estimat	·ioo	ę		e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	D

-17-

Sample is well preserved.

SAMPLE NUMBER 6
DEPTH 1020.50 metres

## Plate A

This low magnification overview shows the foliation of a graphite schist. Principal minerals are quartz, graphite, kaolinite and sericite.  $(25x, plane\ polarized\ light)$ 

Plate B

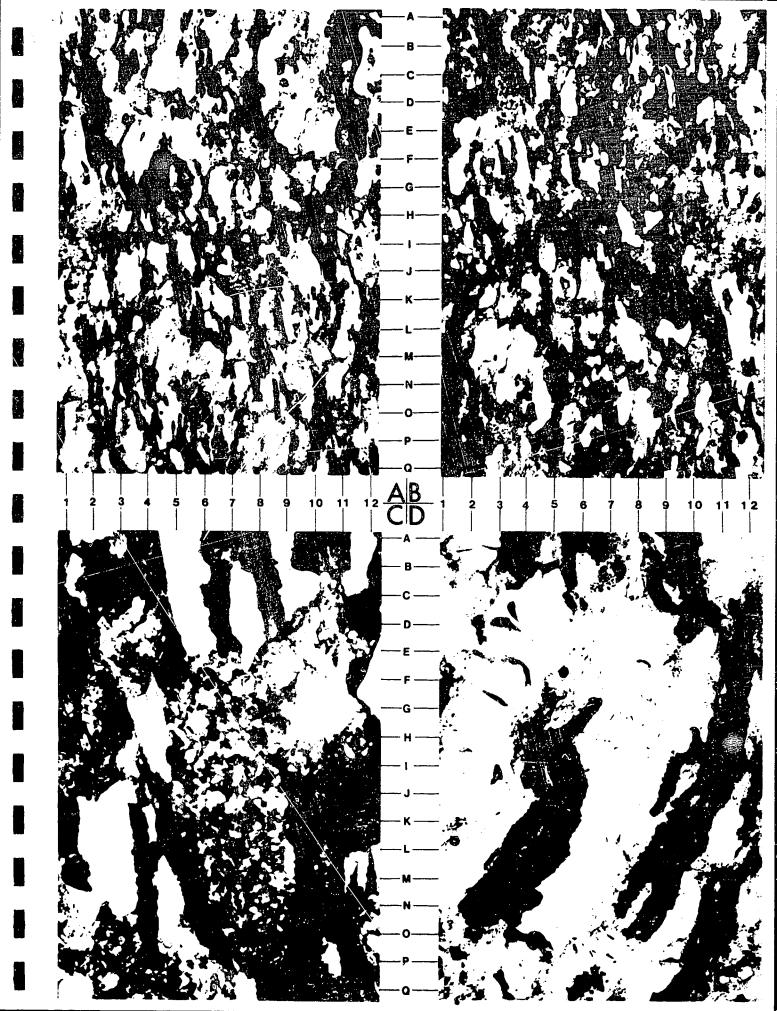
Same view as in Plate A. (cross polarized light)

## Plate C

High magnification photomicrograph of kaolinite and sericite at K7, E3.5, H2 and P3. Graphite occurs as a tabular opaque at M9.5, M5 and N4. Quartz occurs at M2.5, C5.5. D7.5 and G10. (100x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

This view highlights the parallel nature of the tabular opaque graphite crystals at K5 and J11. Quartz fills in around the graphite crystals. (100x, plane polarized light)



# PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Well Name ICG Sogepet	et al Netsig N-01		Sample Num	ber	9		6=
	00" NL, 87° 30' 59.5	0" WL	Sample Dep	_	101	3.50	Sec. III
Formation Basement			Rock Name	` -		tite Graphite Sc	hist
	K Max (mD)		Original R	ock -		imentary	
		<del></del>	()	-			
Struct	ure:		<i>2</i> ° €		Тe	xture:	
	<del></del> -						
Massive	Mylonific		Fine-Grained (1 m	m)	X	Other:	
Slaty	Phyllunitic	_	Medium-Grained				
Phyllitic	Migmatitic	_ \	Coarse-Grained (5	mm)			
Schistose <u>x</u>	•#	//	Crystalloblastic		X		<del></del>
Phyllitic Schistose X Gneissose Granulitic Fluxion Cataclastic	Other:		Granoblastic	_	X		
Granulitic		_	Porphyroblastic	_			
Fluxion		-	Lepidoblastic		<u> </u>		
Cataclastic			Nematoblastic	_		÷	
		u:	inanala				
		<u>m</u> ;	<u>inerals</u>				•
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Actinolite	Glaucophane		Orthopyroxene			Talc	
Almandine	Graphite	15	Phlogopite			Tremolite	
Andalusite	Grossularite		Plagioclase			Wollastonite	
Anthophyllite	Heulandite		Prehnite		_		
Biotite 37			Quartz	25	_	Other:	
Biotite 37 Calcite 2	K-Feldspar		Sanidine		_		
Chlorite 10	Kyanite		Scapolite		_	:	
Clinopyroxene	Magnesite		Sericite	11	_		
Corderite	Magnetite		Serpentine		<del>_</del> .		
Dolomite	Muscovite		Sillimanite				
Epidote	Olivine		Staurolite		_		
		Rod	ck Type:				
Amphibolite	Marble		G Schist	c	Х	Other:	. 5
Cataclasite	Microbreccia		Serpentini	te	<del></del>	•	4
Eclogite	Mylonite		Skarn			• <sub>1</sub>	4
Gneiss	Phyllite		Slate				100 m
Granulite	Phyllonite		Me ta-			•	
Hornfels	Quartzite					2 - E	
<del></del>			,	a -		<del>.</del>	
NOTES:			0 = 3	14 S	4		
<del></del>	and on viewal action	tion	т				
All percentages are bas Sample is well preserve		CTON.	, i i				
- samble to well historia	. u .	100	3.00 mg/s				

SAMPLE NUMBER 9
DEPTH 1013.50 metres

## Plate A

This low magnification overview shows a well foliated biotite, graphite schist. Principal minerals also include quartz and minor amounts of calcite. (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

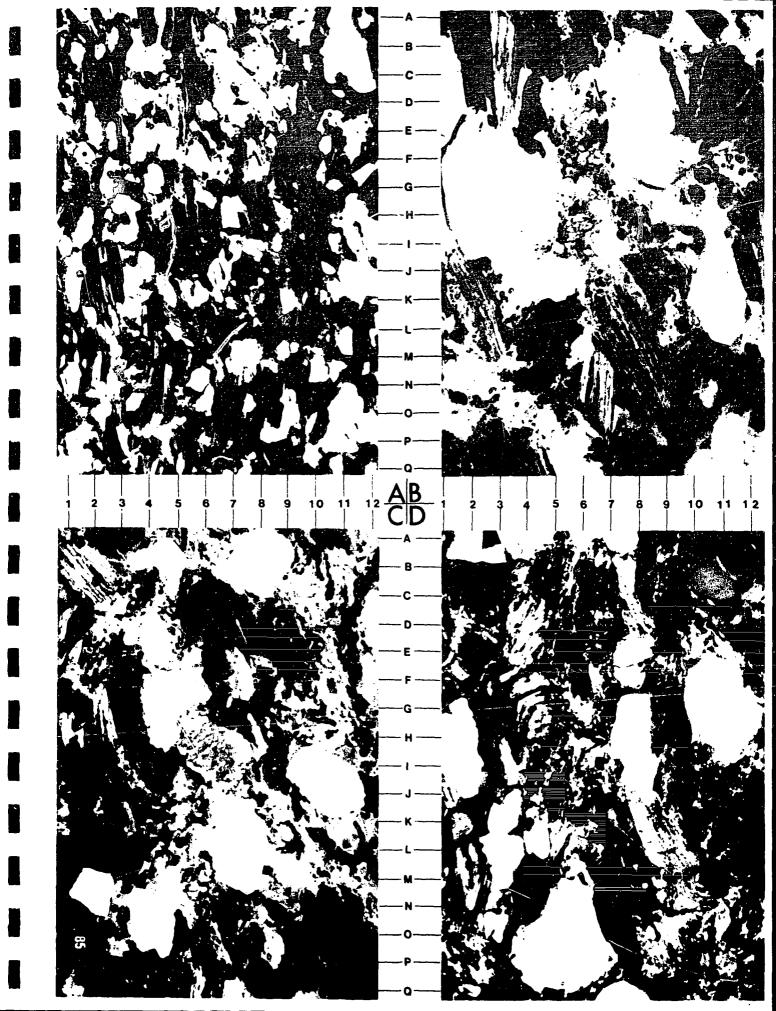
High magnification photomicrograph of biotite and graphite coexisting at C2.5 and tabular, brown biotite grains occurring at L2, P3 and M8. Quartz grains occur at G4 and D8. (100x, plane polarized light)

## Plate C

This view highlights a calcite crystal stained by alizarin-red-S at I6 and N5.5. Graphite occurs at P11 and G3. Small radioactive halos occur within biotite at L5 and NO3. (100x, plane polarized light)

## Plate D

This higher magnification view shows a kink banded biotite crystal at G5 and N9. Presence of graphite (J9 and C3) indicates that the original rock was of sedimentary origin. (100x, cross polarized light)



# PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Well Name ICG Sogepet Location 59° 50' 48. Formation Basement Porosity	et al Netsiq N-01 00" NL, 87° 30' 59.50" WL K Max (m0)	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Original Rock	10 1010.00 Biotite Graphite Gneiss Sedimentary
Struc	ture:	7	Texture:
Massive Slaty Phyllitic Schistose Gneissose Granulitic Fluxion Cataclastic	Mylonitic Phyllonitic Migmatitic Other:	Fine-Grained (1 mm) Midium-Grained Coarse-Grained (5 mm) Crystalloblastic Granoblastic Porphyroblastic Lepidoblastic Nematoblastic	0ther:
	<u>.</u>	Minerals	
Name: Percen	t: Name: Perce	nt: Name: Perce	nt: Name: Percent:
Actinolite Almandine Andalusite Anthophyllite Biotite Calcite Chlorite Clinopyroxene Corderite Dolomite Epidote	K-Feldspar 1 Kyanite Magnesite Magnetite Muscovite Olivine	Plagioclase Prehnite Quartz 45 Sanidine Scapolite Sericite	Talc Iremolite Wollastonite  Other:
Amphibolite Cataclasite Eclogite Gneiss X Granulite Hornfels	Marble Microbreccia Mylonite Phyllite Phyllonite Quartzite	Schist Serpentinite Skarn Slate Meta-	Other:

All percentages are based on visual estimation.
Highly fractured and distorted from sample recovery.

SAMPLE NUMBER 10 DEPTH 1010.00 metres

Piate A

Thin section photomicrograph indicates that this sample is a medium grained biotite graphite gneiss that has been highly fractured from sample recovery. Biotite occurs as brown tabular grains and graphite appears as opaque tabular grains throughout the photomicrograph. (25x, plane polarized light)

## Plate B

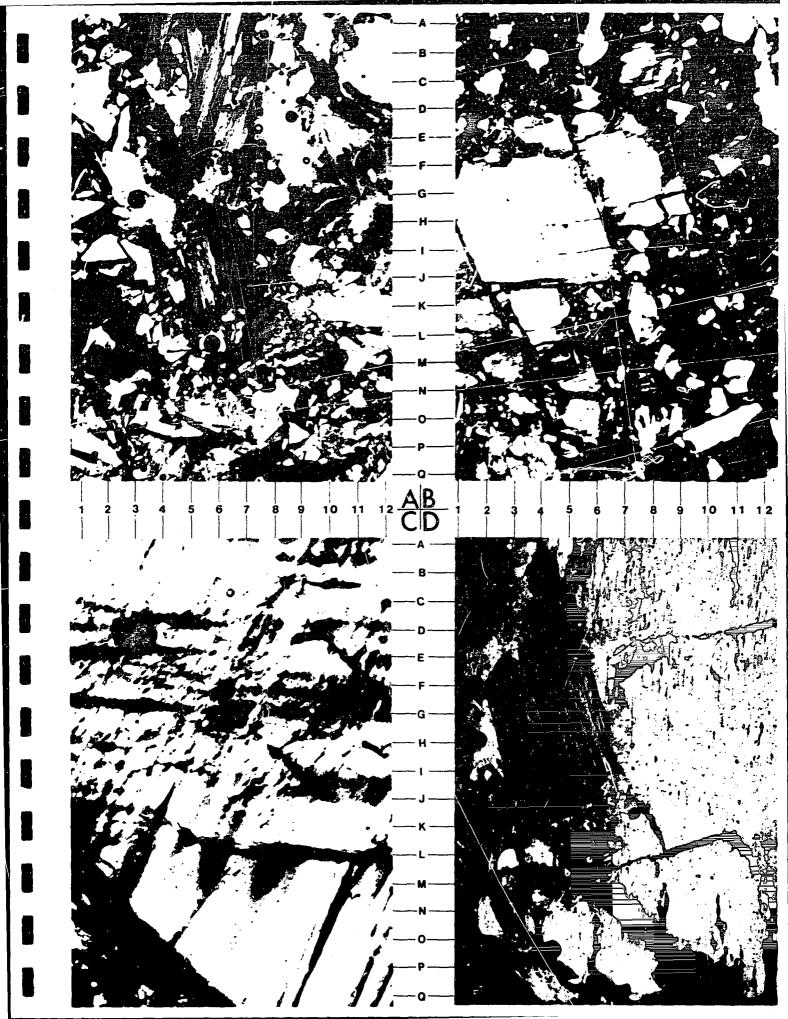
This higher magnification view shows a potassium feldspar crystal occurring at H4. (100x, cross polarized light)

## Plate C

This view highlights a quartz inclusion at D3 in potassium feldspar with well developed microcline twinning. (250x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

This high magnification view shows a biotite grain at G4 coexisting with a potassium feldspar crystal and the subparallel alignment of biotite grains in this sample. (100x, plane polarized light)



# PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Well Name	ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-01	Sample Number	12	1001
	59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.		1007.00	
	Basement	Rock Name/	Quartzite	
Porosity	K Max (mD)	Original/Rock	Sedimentary	
			ocorine reary	
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3
	Structure:		Texture: //.	
	30.0000.0	$\int \int d^3x  d^3$		b
Massive	χ 🤛 Mylonitic	Fine-Grained (1 mm)	Other:	
Slaty	Phyllonitic	Medium-Grained	- <del></del>	i o
Phyllitic	Migmatitic	Coarse-Grained (5 mm)		
Schistose	<del></del>			<del>/</del> /
Gneissose	Other:	Granoblastic		<del>//-</del> -
Granulitic		Porphyroblastic	<del></del> # <sub>:</sub>	//
Fluxion	<del></del>	Lepidoblastic	<del></del> 1/2	#
Cataclastic	<del></del>	Nematoblastic	<del></del> "	
			<del></del> .	
			e <sup>2</sup>	
		Minerals		
Name:	Percent: Name:	Percent: Name: Percen	t: Name: Pe	rcent:
		10000	10	Toene.
Actinolite	Glaucophane	Orthopyroxene	Talc '	
Almandine	Graphite	Phlogopite	- Tremolite -	
Andalusite	Grossularite	Plagioclase		
Anthophyllite		Prehnite		-777
Biotite	Hornblende	Quartz 3 100	- Other:	
Calcite	K-Feldspar	Sanidine 100		5 9
Chlorite		Scapolite	<u> </u>	
Clinopyroxen		Sericite		
Corderite	Magnetite /	Serpentine	<del> </del>	····
Dolomite	Muscovite	Sillimanite	<del>-</del>	
Epidote	Olivine //	Staurolite	<del>-</del>	9
		31801 01116	<del>-</del>	
	· /	Rock Type: 8	. Was a second of the second o	ž <sub>2</sub> ,
	/_	room Type: 0	la de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de	
Amphibolite	Marble	Schist <sup>o</sup>	/ Other:	
Cataclasite	Microbreccia	Serpentinite	🖑 🐧 Odiel:	C <sub>N</sub>
Eclogite	Mylonite	, <del></del>		
Gneiss	Phyllite	Skarn ° Slate	, Ac	<del></del>
Granulite	Phyllonite	Me ta-	<del></del>	<del></del> į
Hornfels	Quartzite	Me ta-	<del></del> 0 <del></del>	<del>/</del> /-
		·		<b>₩</b>
NOTES:	· //	90	. 0	- 3/
1.0123.	// # <u>#</u>	j)		<i>[</i> 6
All percentag	ges are based on visual estima	ation.		Ž.
	dly fractured due to sampling	1)	° ,	, A
•				

SAMPLE NUMBER 12 DEPTH 1007.00 metres

## Plate A

Thin section photomicrograph indicates that this sample is comprised of 100% quartz (H6). Because of the highly fractured nature of the sample, drilling mud has infiltrated and appears as the ground mass in the photomicrograph. (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

This higher magnification view shows the shattered quartz fragments. (100x, cross polarized light)

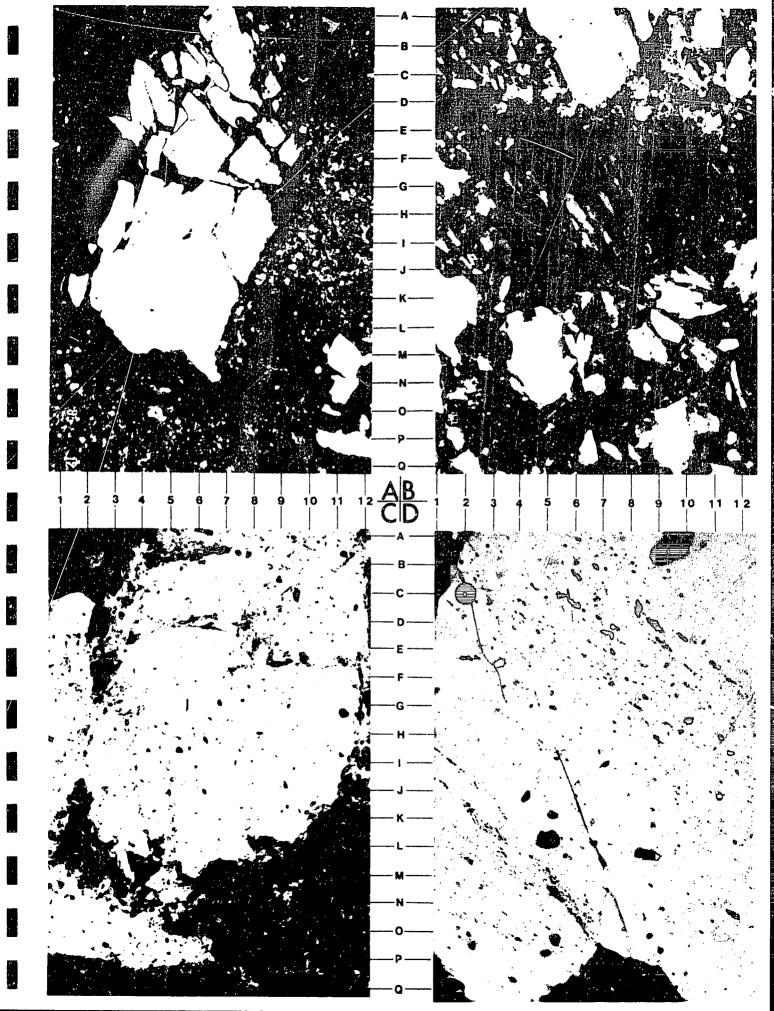
## Plate C

This high magnification view shows the interlocking nature of the quartz crystals at H2 and N5. (100x, plane polarized light)

## Plate D

This high magnification view shows abundant fluid inclusion trains within a quartz grain and the remnant interlocking nature of the quartzite at Q8 and P7. (250x, cross polarized light)

0



## PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

(?)

Well Name		Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification	13 998.00 Biomicrite Folk (1980)		
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -	TEXTUR  0.16 F Calcarenite Wackestone, Du	- _ Authigenic Constit _ Authigenic Constit		Med Crystalline	
	COMPOSIT	ION			
Allochemical Corstituents	Ter	rigenous Constituents			
Fossils 16 Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids 1	Fel Roc Mic	rtz: Mono dspar: K-spar k Fragments: SRF a bonaceous Material	T Poly Plag MRF	VRF PRF	
Orthochemical Constituents				Clays	
Calcite: Sparry 20 Micrite 63  Dolomite 1 Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Quartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomite Apatite			Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital	
Porosity Types	POROSI	<u>TY</u>		e e	
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrysta Moldic Fracture	1 1	5	enestral Shelter Chemical	
Mean Pore Size (mm)	Mean	Pore Size (mm)	Inter	connectedness <u>VP</u>	
	CLAY MINERAL L	OCATION	E		
Laminae Pore Lining Pore Bridgi Fracture Filling	Dispersed	Pore Filling	Rock F Grain Re		

## NOTES:

<sup>\*</sup>All percentages based on visual estimation.

SAMPLE NUMBER 13 DEPTH 998.00 metres

### Plate A

Plate A shows a low magnification overview of a biomicrite (wackestone), that has only traces of intercrystalline porosity within recrystallized zones. The predominant fossils within this sample are echinoderm fragments (J4), brachiopod, crinoid and bryozoan fragments. Often these fossil fragments are very finely abraded (L7). (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

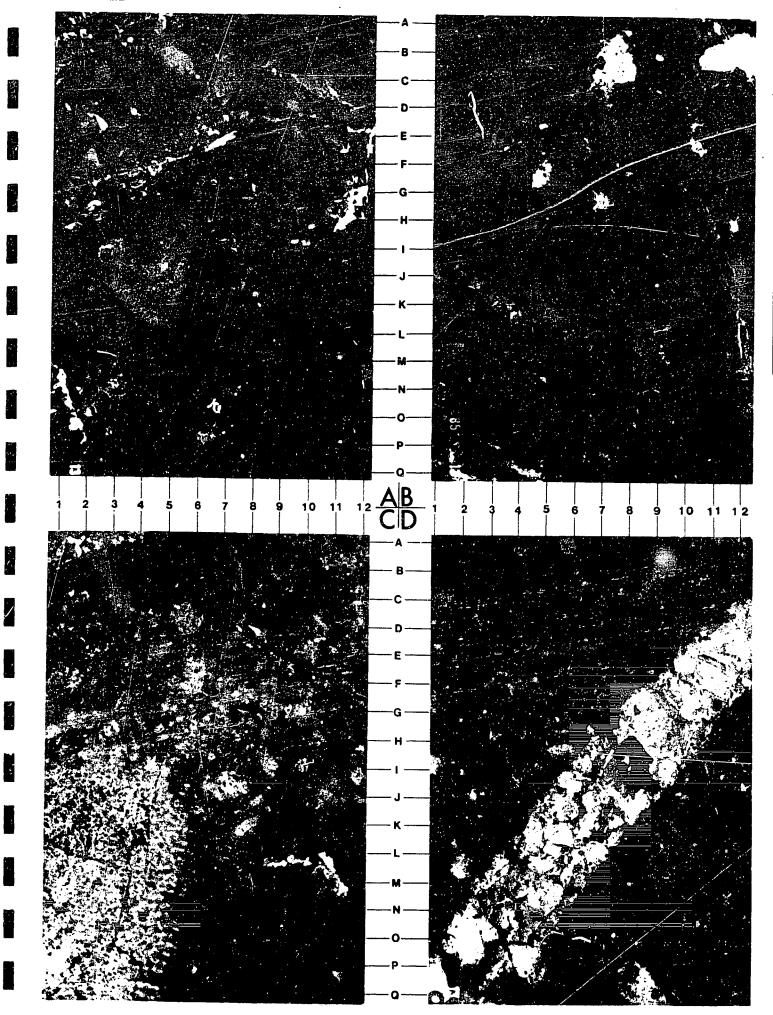
Sparry calcite makes up 20% of the sample and is present as a fossil replacment and large neomorphic matrix replacing crystals (I7). (100x, plane polarized light)

## Plate C

This higher magnification view of the sample shows the floating nature of the fossil fragments (D10.5, JK8, M3), within a very finely crystalline micrite matrix. (100x, plane polarized light)

## Plate D

Plate D shows a sparry replaced fossil fragment (K6) which shows some fine intercrystalline porosity defined by blue dyed epoxy that is very poorly interconnected (L6). (100x, cross polarized light)



## X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

Sample Number: 14

Depth:

984.00 metres  $\sim$ 

	Material Less than 5 Microns	Material Greater than 5 Microns	Calculated Bull Composition
Quartz	Trace	Trace	
Feldspar	o Nil	Nil	Nil
Calcite	96	98	/· 97
Dolomite	Trace	Trace	Trace
Siderite	# Trace	Trace	Trace
Pyrite	Trace	Trace	Trace
Kaolinite	Trace	Trace	Trace
Illite	Trace	Trace	Trace
Chlorite	Trace	Trace	Trace
Smectite	Trace.	Trace	Trace
Mixed Layer Clays (Swelling)	Trace	Trsce	Trace
Barite	# <b>4</b>	<b>2</b> %	્રિ <b>3</b> જ

## CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

Material Less Than 5 Microns: 37.1%

Material Greater Than 5 Microns: 62.9%

## PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

Well Name		Si Ri C:	ample Number ample Depth ock Name Lassificatio	(m)	14 984.00 VF Biomic Folk (198	
Class -Transported Constituents VF	1EX 12 Calcaren	ite Au	thigenic Con thigenic Con (1962)			0.05 F Crystalline
	COMPOS	NOITIE				
Allochemical Constituents	]	Terrigeno	us Constitu	<u>ents</u>		0.3
Fossils 20 Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids 2	? ? !	Quartz: Feldspar: Rock Frag Mica Carbonace	K-spa	RF	Poly Plag MRF	VRF PRF
Orthochemical Constituents			<del></del>	·	-	Clays
Calcite: Sparry 8 Micrite 70 Dolomite Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Quartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomi Pyrite		- - - - -	1		Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
Porosity Types	PORC	NIIS	0	12	\ \ \	
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrys Moldic Fracture	stal			S	enestral nelter nemical
Mean Pore Size (mm)	Mean	_ Pore S	Size (mm)		Inter	connectedness
<u>C1</u>	LAY MINERA	L LOCATI	ON			
Laminae Dis	spersed _					ragments

## NOTES:

All percentages based on visual estimation.

4)

SAMPLE NUMBER 14
DEPTH 984.00 metres

## Plate A

Plate A shows an overview of a very finely crystalline biomicrite (wackestone) which has no visible porosity. Allochemical constituents are made up of 20% fossils and 2% peloids (D7. G3). Traces of pyrite and detrital clays are also present. (25x. plane polarized light)

### Plate B

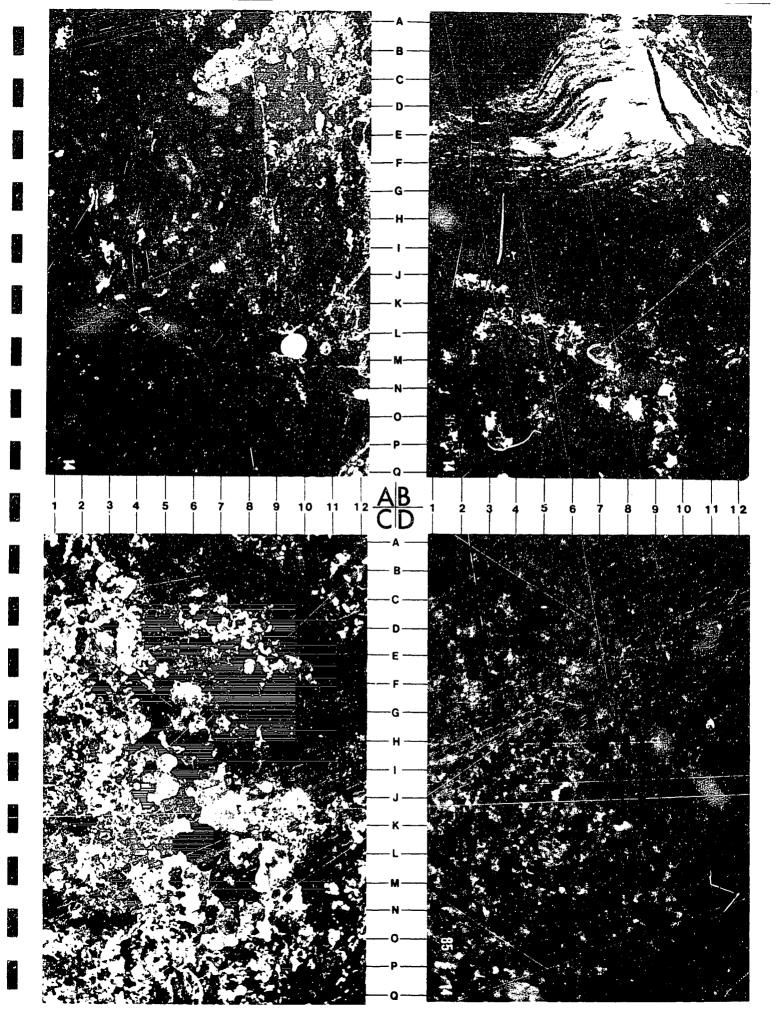
Plate B shows a large fossil fragment floating within a very finely crystalline micrite matrix (H7). Sparry calcite makes up 8% of the sample, generally occurring as a neomorphic fossil replacing constituent (N8). (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate C

This higher magnification view of the sample shows the fine micritic texture of the matrix (G9, J2) surrounding a sparry calcite replaced fossil fragment (G6, M7). (100x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

Plate D shows a high magnification view of a very densely cemented micrite. The red color is caused by staining of alizarin-red-S. No visible pores are present. (250x. plane polarized light)



SAMPLE NUMBER 14 (SEM)
DEPTH 984.00 metres

### Plate A

Plate A is of a low magnification overview of a very finely crystalline biomicrite which is relatively dense with no visible porosity underneath the light microscope.

## Plate B

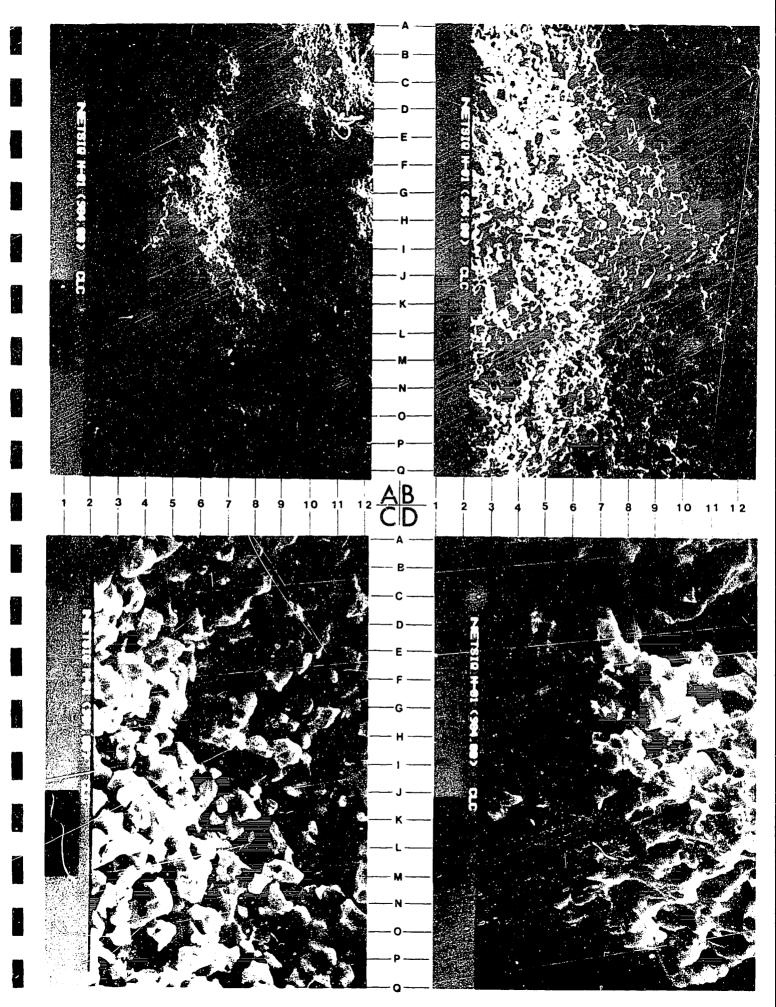
This high magnification view shows the presence of minor amounts of micro-intercrystalline porosity between the anhedrally formed calcite crystals.

## Plate C

This view shows intercrystalline porosity between the anhedrally formed calcite crystals. This porosity may be artificially induced through the recovery method employed due to its localized nature.

## Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the tightly interlocking anhedral crystals of calcite which leave little visible porosity. This photomicrograph is believed to show the more typical nature of the sample.



## PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

Well Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-O	)1	Sample Number	15	
Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 5	9. 50" WL	Sample Depth		
Formation	<del></del>	Rock Name	F Dolom	ite
Porosity K Max (mD)		Classificatio		
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents		Authigenic Con Authigenic Con	stituents	0.03 F Crystalline
Depositional Texture -	Crystalline Ca	rbonate, Dunham (	1962)	
	COMPOSIT			÷
Allochemical Constituents	<u>ler</u>	rigenous Constitu	ents	!! !!
Fossils Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids	Fel Roc Mic	•	RF MRF	VRF PRF
Orthochemical Constituents	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>@</u> )		Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite I  Dolomite 100  Gypsum  Anhydrite Halite  Guartz	Aragonite *Fe Dolomite			Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
Porosity Types	POROSI	11		÷.
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrysta Moldic ∂ Fracture	1	Ö	Fenestral Shelter Chemical
Mean <u>iC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.01</u>	Mean	Pore Size (mm)	Inte	<i>ः</i> erconnectedness <u>VP</u>
	CLAY MINERAL	LOCATION	4	** -
Laminae Pore Lining Pore Bridg Fracture Filling	Dispersed	Pore Filling	1	Fragments Replacement
NOTEC.			3 € 3 € 4	e.

NOTES:

<sup>\*</sup>All percentages based on visual estimation.

SAMPLE NUMBER 15 DEPTH 973.50 metres

## Plate A

This low magnification overview shows the presence of a finely crystalline, densely cemented dolomite (crystalline carbonate). The fragmented nature of the sample is due to the recovery method employed. (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate B

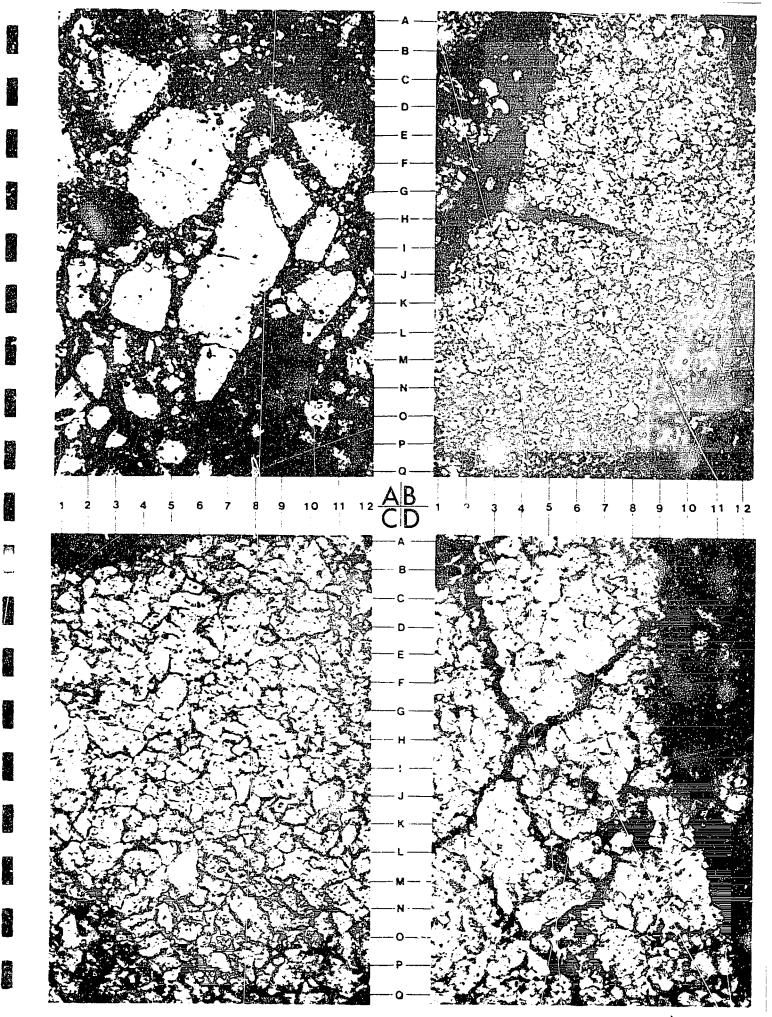
This higher magnification view of one of these dolomite fragments shows the densely interlocking anhedral crystals of dolomite (M5, C8). Intercrystalline porosity is present in trace amounts within this sample and is defined by blue dyed epoxy at F10. (100x, plane polarized light)

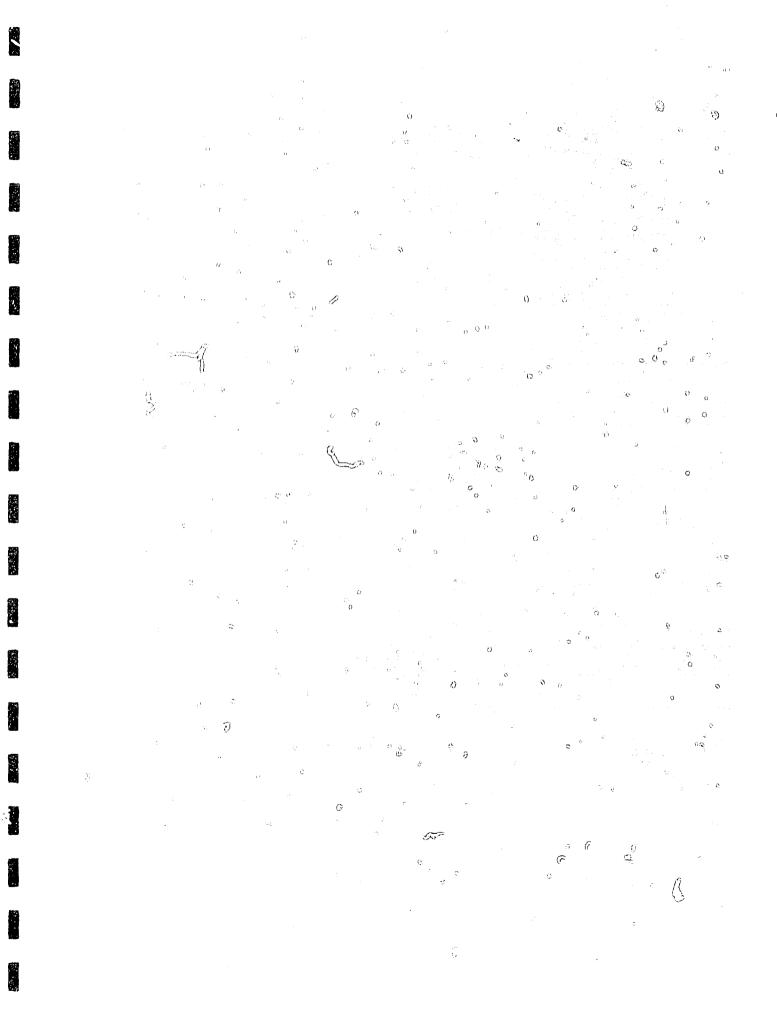
## Plate C

This high magnification view of the sample shows the densely interlocking nature of the anhedral dolomite crystals and the micro-intercrystalline porosity defined by blue dyed epoxy at (G7.2, K9.5). (250x, plane polarized light)

## Plate D

This higher magnification overview again shows the interlocking nature of the dolomite crystals along with minor intercrystalline porosity at K8. Fractures (red stained) are created by the recovery and preparation methods employed. Calcite is present in trace amounts within the sample (IJ6.5). (250x, cross polarized light)





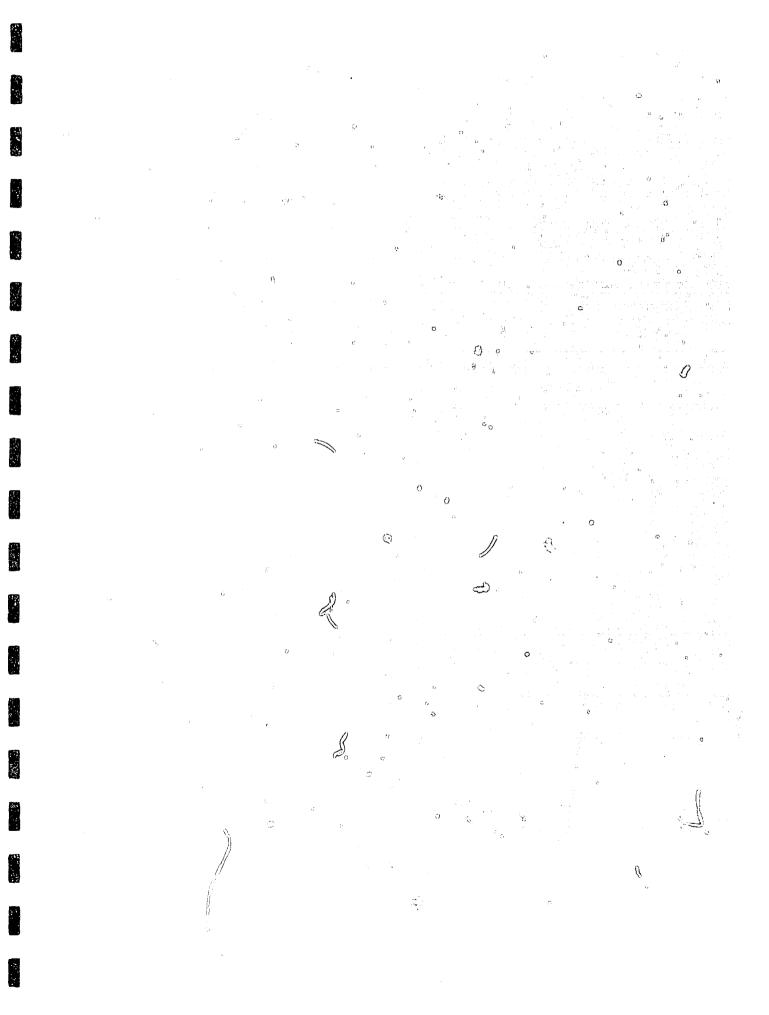
## PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

Gr.

Weil Name : ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-01 Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59-50 Formation	O'' WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name	16 970.50 F Dolomit	e e
rorosity K Max (mD)		Classification	Folk (198	
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)	TEXTURE	Authigenic Constitu	uents (mm)	0.05
Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture - Cry	-4-11/ Ck	Authigenic Constitu	uents N	F Crystalline
pepositional lexture cry	stalline caro	onate, Dunham (1962)	)	
	COMPOSITIO	<u>N</u>		37
Allochemical Constituents	Terri	genous Constituents		
Fossils I Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids	y Mica		Poly Plag MRF	VRF PRF
Orthochemical Constituents			•	Clays
	Aragonite Fe Dolomite	O O O		Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital 1
W	עדזייחמחם			•
Porosity Types	POROSITY	2		j.
Intraparticle	Intercrystal Moldic Fracture	VP - P	S	enestralhelterhemical
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.03</u>	MeanPo	re Size (mm)	Inter	connectedness <u>VP-P</u>
<u>C1</u>	AY MINERAL LO	CATION		
Laminae Dis Pore Lining Pore Bridging	persed Main	ly re Filling Present	Rock F Grain Re	rayments placement
Fracture Filling	V <sub>16</sub>	***		
123104			5)	p.

#11 percentages based on visual estimation.

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SAMPLE NUMBER 16
DEPTH 970.50 metres

### Plate A

Plate A shows a low magnification overview of a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate), which has very poor to poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly to poorly interconnected. Porosity is defined by blue dyed epoxy within fragments (E8, G6). (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

Plate B shows a higher magnification view of a dolomite fragment with a greater amount of intercrystalline porosity (G2. G8. T8. I9). Intercrystalline porosity is generally poorly interconnected. Dolomite crystals are anhedral to euhedrally formed throughout the sample. (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate C

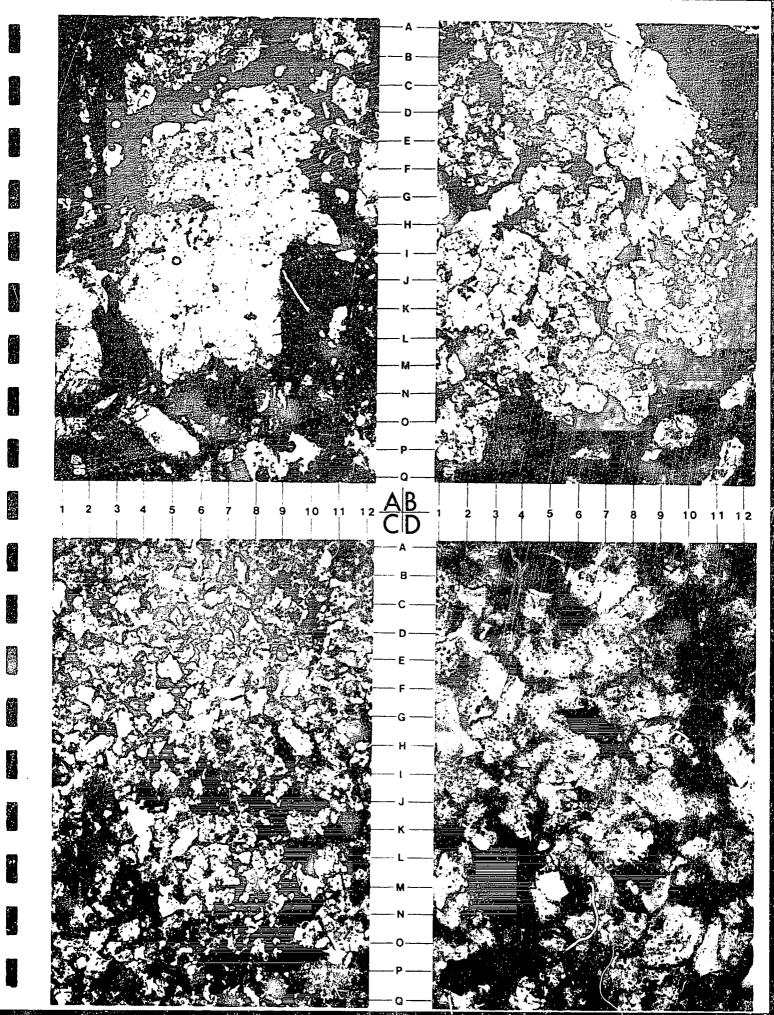
pinte C shows the difference between the more densely cemented anhedrally formed dolomite crystals (D6) versus the more porous areas which have euhedrally formed dolomite crystals (M5). (100x. plane polarized light)

### Plate D

Plate D shows a high magnification view of the interlocking nature of the dolomite crystals (E4, G4) and the intercrystalline porosity which is poorly interconnected (A5, L4, P4). (250x. plane polarized light)

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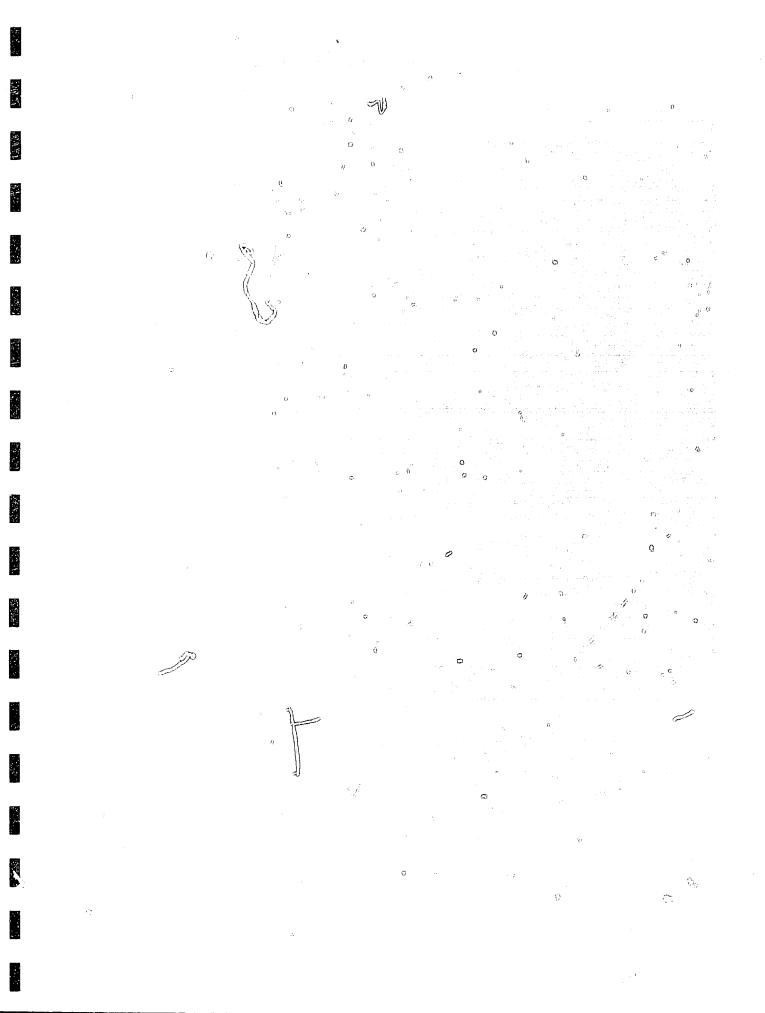
11



Well Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-	01	Sample Number	17	
Location 59° 50′ 48.00″ NL, 87° 30′	59-50" WL	Sample Depth (m)	928.00	
Formation		Rock Name	Dolomitic	: Micrite
Porosity K Max (mD)		Classification	Folk (198	30)
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)	TEXTURE	Authigenic Constitu	uan + c (mm)	0.04
Class -Transported Constituents		Authigenic Constit		
Depositional Texture -	Dalamitia Mudata	one, Dunham (1962)	uents	F Crystalline
	DOTORITUE MUUSIC	one, Dunnam (1962)	<del></del>	
	COMPOSITI	<u>N</u>		
Allochemical Constituents	Terr	igenous Constituents		
Fossils I	Quart	tz: Mono	Poly	
Intraclasts	Felds	spar: K-spar —	Plag	<del></del>
Ooids	Rock	Fragments: SRF	MRF ~ -	VRF PRF
Pisolites	Mica			
Peloids T	Carbo	onaceous Material	<del></del>	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		· ·		And the second
Orthochemical Constituents		,		Clays
Calcite: Sparry 2 Micrite 52 Dolomite 45 Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Ouartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomite		e e	Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital 1
7	POROSITY	1		II.
Porosity Types		<u>-</u>		
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrystal Moldic Fracture		′ <u>-</u> /·	enestral helter hemical
Mean Pore Size (mm)	Mean Po	ore Size (mm)	Inter	connectedness
	CLAY MINERAL LO	CATION		
Fracture Filling Pore Bridg	CDispersed Main	<u>ly</u> ore Filling	Rock F Grain Re	ragments placement
WOIES:				(e

NOTES:

All percentages based on visual estimation.



SAMPLE NUMBER 17
DEPTH 928.00 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview shows the presence of a dolomitic micrite (mudstone) which has well dispersed dolomite rhombs that are defined as white flecks within the red stained matrix (G6). There is no visible porosity within this sample. (25x, cross polarized liqut)

### Plate B

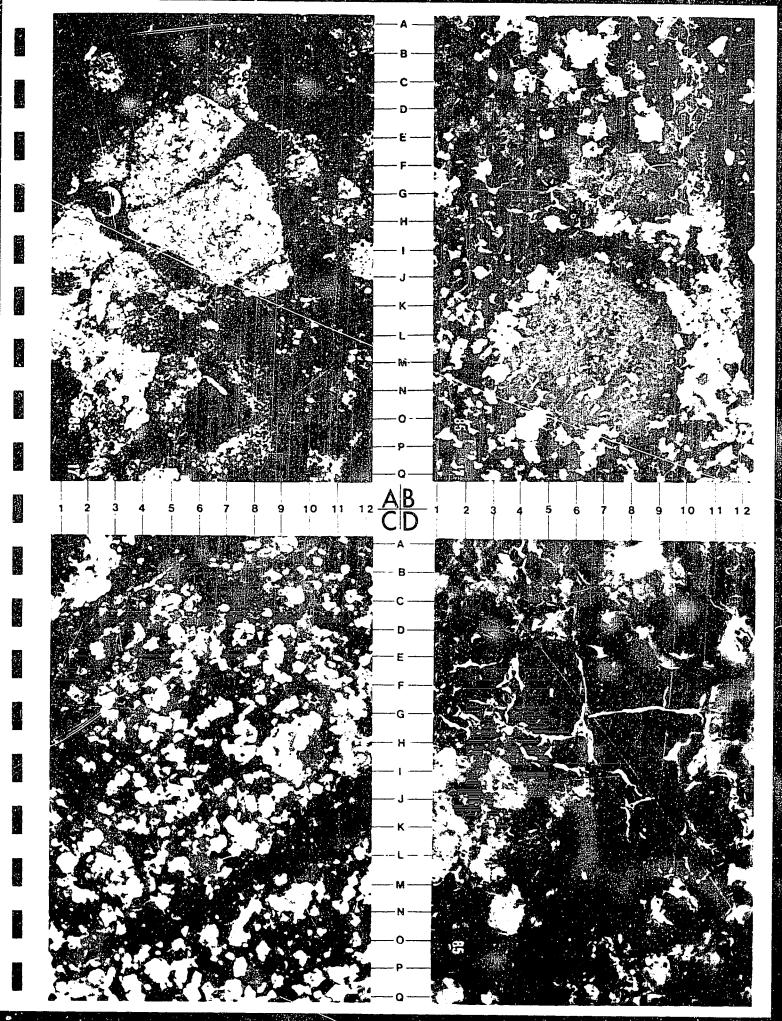
Plate B shows a higher magnification view of the sample with dolomite rhombs defined as euhedral crystals (C4, C5, E9) within a fine micritic matrix stained red by alizarin-red-S. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate C

This high magnification view shows the well dispersed nature of these subhedral to euhedrally formed dolomite crystals (F4.5, 08.5) within the aphanocrystalline to finely crystalline micrite matrix. (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification overview shows the neomorphically formed sparry calcite (G6, H9) which forms in minor amounts within this sample and is identified as large clear crystals of calcite. (250x, cross polarized light)



This sample contains two distinctly different rock types. There is a data sheet for each.

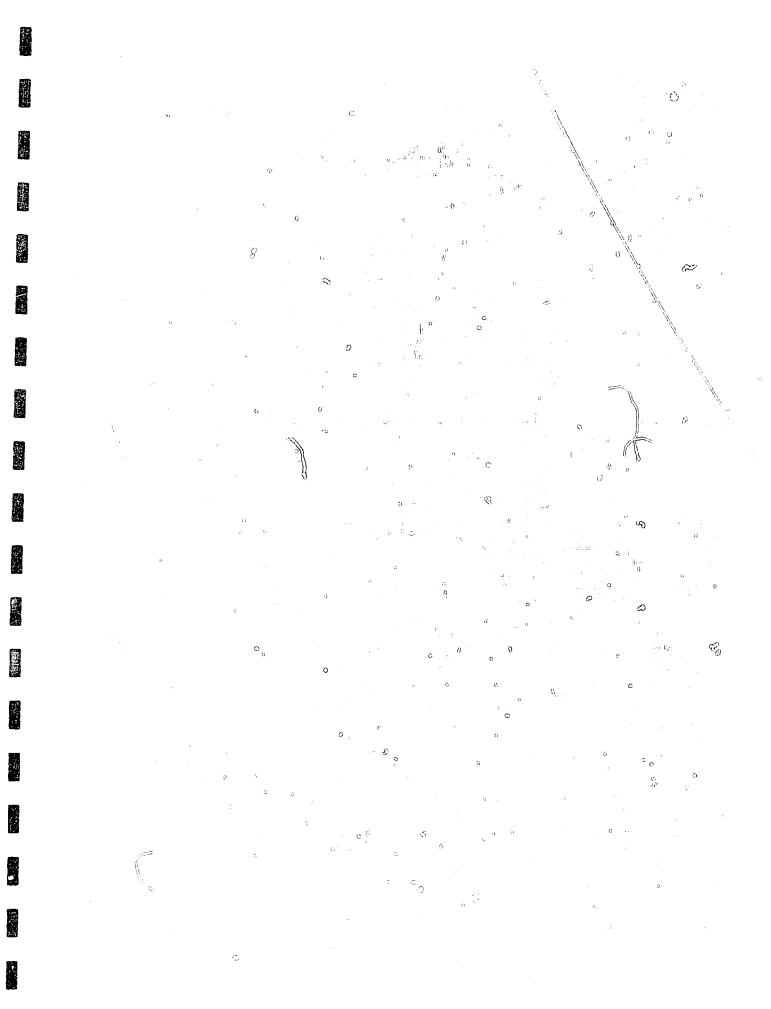
## PETROGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

Well Name <u>ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-0</u> Location <u>59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 5</u>	1 9.50" WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m)	18 918.00				
Formation K Max (mD)		Rock Name Classification	Fossiliferous Micrite Folk (1900)				
rorosity nax (mu)		Classification	LOTK (190	00)			
	TEX	TURE					
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -	VF Calcarer	Authigenic Constit nite Authigenic Constit Mudstone, Dunham (1962)		0.03 F Crystalline			
	COMPO	SITION			4.		
Allochemical Constituents		Terrigenous Constituents					
Fossils 8 Intraclasts		Quartz: Monc	Poly Plag	<i>4</i> 2	, És		
Ooids Fisolites Peloids		Rock Fragments: SRF Mica Carbonaceous Material	MRF 	VRF PRF			
	Ñr.				<b>್ಟ್</b>		
Orthochemical Constituents	•1.			Clays	a >		
Calcite: Sparry 4 Micrite 84 Dolomite 4 Gypsum Anhydrite	Aragonit Fe Dolom		ਓ	Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital			
Halite	Ú		ч	$\frac{1}{1+\hat{u}^{-2}}$	_ <u></u>		
Porosity Types	POR	OSITY S 2 G		4)	n		
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercry <sub>(</sub> Moldic Fracture	·	5	Tenestral Shelter Chemical			
Mean Pore Size (mm)	Mean	Pore Size (mm)	Inter	connectedness			
	CLAY MINER	AL LOCATION					
Laminae Pore Lining Pore Bridgi Fracture Filling	Dispersed _ ng	Mainly Pore Filling		ragments eplacement			
NOTES:	:						

All percentages based upon visual estimation.

Weil Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-01	Sample Number	18			
Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.50" WL	Sample Depth (m)				
Formation Porosity K Max (mD)	Rock Name Classification	F Dolomit			
rorosity N Max (mu)	Classification	Folk (198	0)		
<u>te</u>	XTURE				
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)	Authigenic Constitu			·	
Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture - Crystalline	Authigenic Constitute Carbonate, Dunham (1962)		F Crystalline	<del></del>	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·	N <sub>2</sub>	Q	
LUMP	OSITION			g. 1	
Allochemical Constituents	Terrigenous Constituents			r	
Fossils	Quartz: Mono	Po ly			
Intraclasts	Feldspar: K-spar	Plag _	<del></del>	1	
Doids	Rock Fragments: SRF	MRF	VRFPRF	· 	
Pisolites Peloids	Mica Carbonaceous Material				
	Carbonaceous material	<del></del>	Q		
		<del></del>		•	
			÷		
Orthochemical Constituents	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Clays		
Calcite: Sparry 5 Micrite Aragonit	• •	. *	Vanlinit.		
Dolomite 94 Fe Dolom			Kaolinite Illite		
Gypsum			Chlorite		
Anhydrite	<del></del>	,	Detrital	1	
Halite				<u>-</u> -	
Quartz			. •		
	- 4		0		
Porosity Types Por	ROSITY				
rotosity types		٥			
Interparticle Intercry	vstal	F	enestral	4)	
Intraparticle Moldic			helter		
Growth Framework Fracture			nemical		
And					
Mean Pore Size (mm) Mean	Pore Size (mm)	Inter	connectedness		
CLAY MINER	RAL_LOCATION			**	
laminae // Dispersed			5		
	Mainly	Rock F	ragments		
Pore Lining Pore Bridging Fracture Filling	Pore Filling	Grain Re	placement		
- Coccar S of Litting				Tr.	
NOTES:	*				
All percentages based on visual estimation.		0	Ü.,		

-38-



SAMPLE NUMBER 18
DEPTH 918.00 metres

### Plate A

W

This sample is made up of two distinctly different rock types. The first at C10 is a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has minor amounts of sparry calcite inclusions and no visible porosity. The other rock type is a dolomitic, fossiliferous micrite (mudstone) which has no visible porosity. (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate B

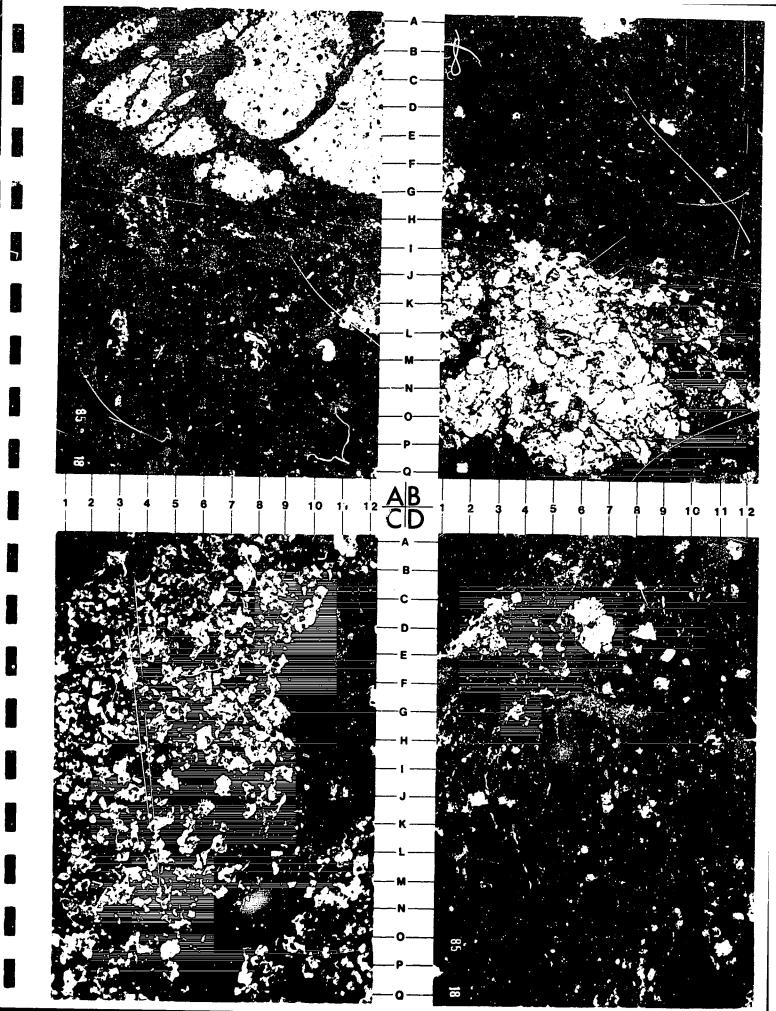
This higher magnification view shows the juxtaposed fragments of micrite (C5) with dolomite (M6). These are two mutually exclusive fragments found in close proximity with one another. Note the presence of neomorphic sparry calcite at D8 which is found in minor amounts. (100x, cross polarized light)

#### Plate C

Plate C shows a dolomitic fragment with minor amounts of sparry calcite well dispersed throughout the sample as defined by red dyed calcite (D11, KL5). The tightly interlocking nature of the dolomite crytals and sparry filled pores leaves no visible porosity evident. (100x, plane polarized light)

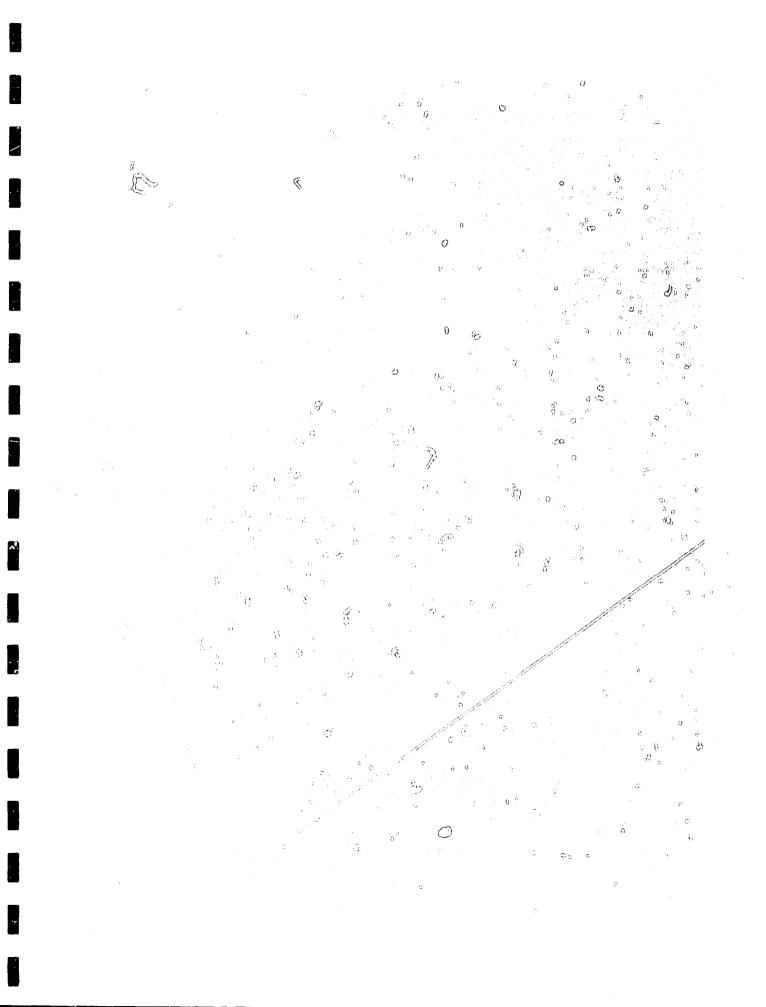
### Plate D

Plate D shows a typical micrite fragment with well dispersed euhedral dolomite rhombs (D6.5, J2.5). Note the elongate fossil fragment which runs from F2 through G10. No porosity is visible within this fragment. (100x, cross polarized light)



Well Name <u>ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-O</u>	1	\	Sample Number	20	Ō	3 p
Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59	9. 50" WL	्रस	Sample Depth (m)	902-50		V
Formation			Rock Name	F Dolom	ite	
Porosity K Max (mD)			Classification	Folk (1	980)	ß "
					6 C	
e e	11	EXTURE			······································	
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)		, f	Authigenic Constit	uents (mm	) n na -	
Class -Transported Constituents			Authigenic Constit			talline
	Crystallin		nate, Dunham (1962			COLLING
2	COM	POSITION				*
Allochemical Constituents		Terrio	enous Constituents			54
					0	S)
Fossils Intraclasts		Quartz		1 Poly		4
Ooids		Feldsp	· -	Plag		00.5
Pisolites	Tr.		ragments: SRF	MRF	VRF_	PRF
Peloids		Mica	annaua Mataain) —			<b>5</b>
		Carbon	aceous Material			
				<u></u>	•	•
	•			—		•
Orthochemical Constituents	•				. <u>Cl</u> a	ys
Calcite: Sparry Micrite I  Dolomite 99 Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Ouartz	Aragoni Fø Dolo Pyrite		• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9	I11 Ch1	linite ite orite rital
Porosity Types	<u>P0</u>	ROSITY	<u>-</u> )	Ţ,		
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercr Moldic Fractur	·	VP	**	Fenestra Shelter Chemical	ē ņ
Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.008	Mean	Por	e Size (mm)	Int	erconnect	edness <u>VP-P</u>
	CLAY MINE	RAL LOCA	ATION	ō		
e granding and a second				o		
	Dispersed	Mainl			Fragment	
Pore Lining Pore Bridgi	ng	Pare	Filling <sub>e</sub>	Krain {	Replaceme	nt
Fracture Filling	£.			ا (ل	j,	
#	\$ 1			1		
NOTES:				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· .

All percentages based on visual estimation.



SAMPLE NUMBER 20
DEPTH 907.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview of the sample shows a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has poorly defined bedding planes which have an increasing concentration of detrital clays. (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate B

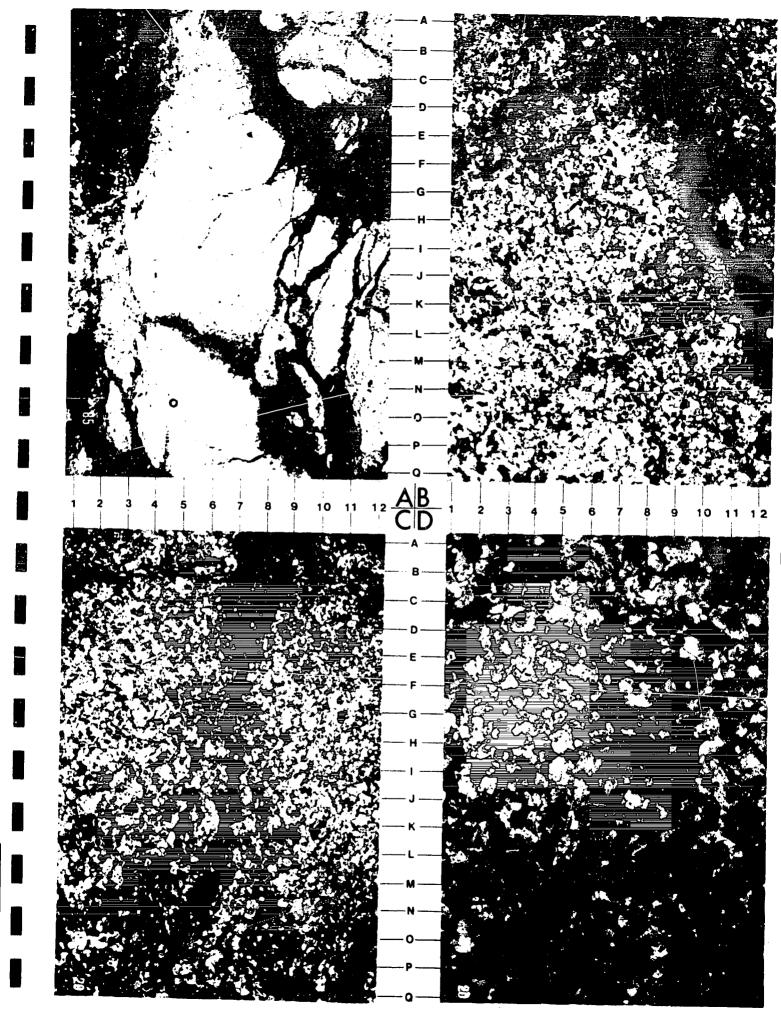
This higher magnification view shows the presence of intercrystalline porosity found in very poor amounts throughout the sample and is generally very poorly to poorly interconnected. Intercrystalline porosity is defined by blue dyed epoxy within the fragment (G7.5, M4). (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate C

This view shows the more commonly, densely interlocking anhedral crystals of dolomite with little intercrystalline porosity. Note the poorly defined claminae of clay (G7). (100x, cross polarized light)

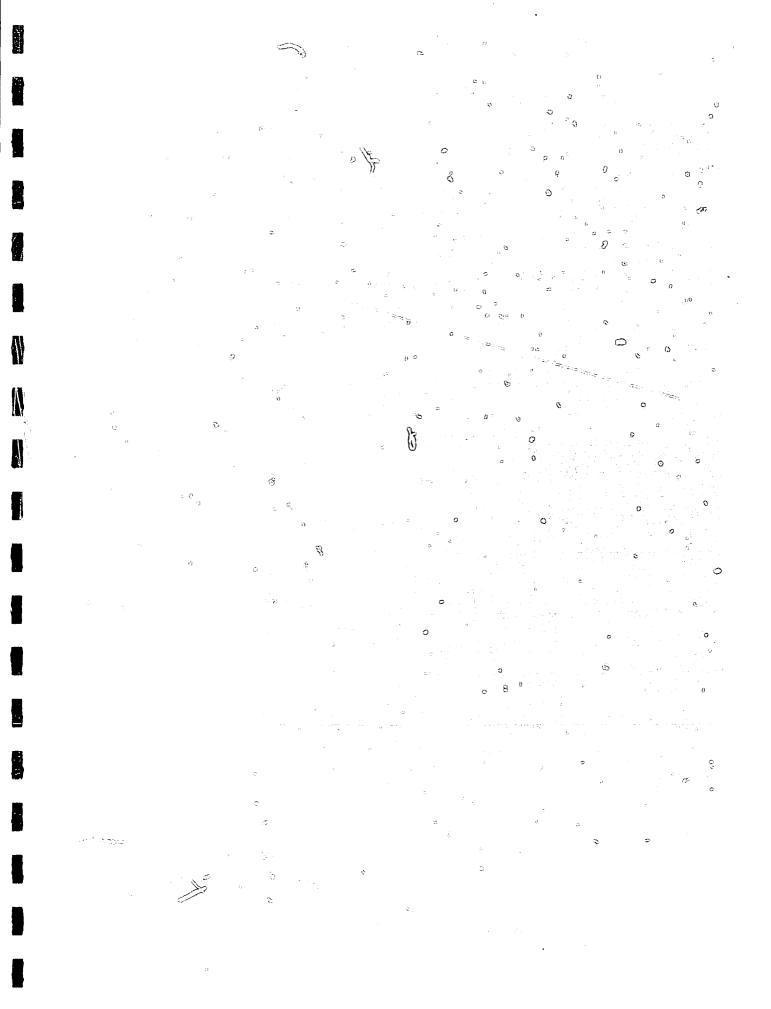
### Plate D

This high magnification view shows the presence of poorly interconnected intercrystalline porosity at L6 and O3. (250x, cross polarized light)



Well Name ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-01	Sample Number	21
Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.50" V		893.50
Formation	Rock Name	VF Dolomite
Porosity K Max (mD)	Classification	Folk (1980)
		<u></u>
	TEXTURE	
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)	Authigenic Constitu	ients (mm) n nos
Class -Transported Constituents	Authigenic Constitu	
	lline Carbonate, Dunham (1962)	
#	COMPOSITION	
Allochemical Constituents	Terrigenous Constituents	
Fossils	Quartz: Mono	Poly
Intraclasts 9	Feldspar: K-spar	Plag
Qoids	Rock Fragments: SRF	MRF VRF PRF
Pisolites	Mica	
Peloids	Carbonaceous Material	<u></u>
		<del></del>
	· <u> </u>	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Orthochemical Constituents	•	Clays
-		
	gonite	⊙ Kaolinite
	)olomite	T11:+o
Gypsum	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Chlorite
Anhydrite		Detrital T
		<b>3</b> * , .
Quartz		
	0.00.0011.0	
Porosity Types	POROSITY	
9	4	
Interparticle Inte	rcrystal	Fenestral
Intraparticle Mole	·	Shelter
Growth Framework # Frac	ture	Chemical
Vug	<del></del> ,	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Mean Pore Size (mm) Mear	Pore Size (mm)	Interconnectedness
CLAY N	INERAL LOCATION =	
lasias (		* ***
Laminae Dispers		Rock Fragments
Pore Lining Pore Bridging	Pore Filling 6 6	Grain Replacement
Fracture Filling		
		₩
NOTES:		
	· ·	3

All percentages based on visual estimation.



SAMPLE NUMBER 21 DEPTH 893.50 metres

: F

### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a very finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which is very clean with only traces of detrital clay that may have been introduced artificially. Porosity is not visible in thin section. (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate B

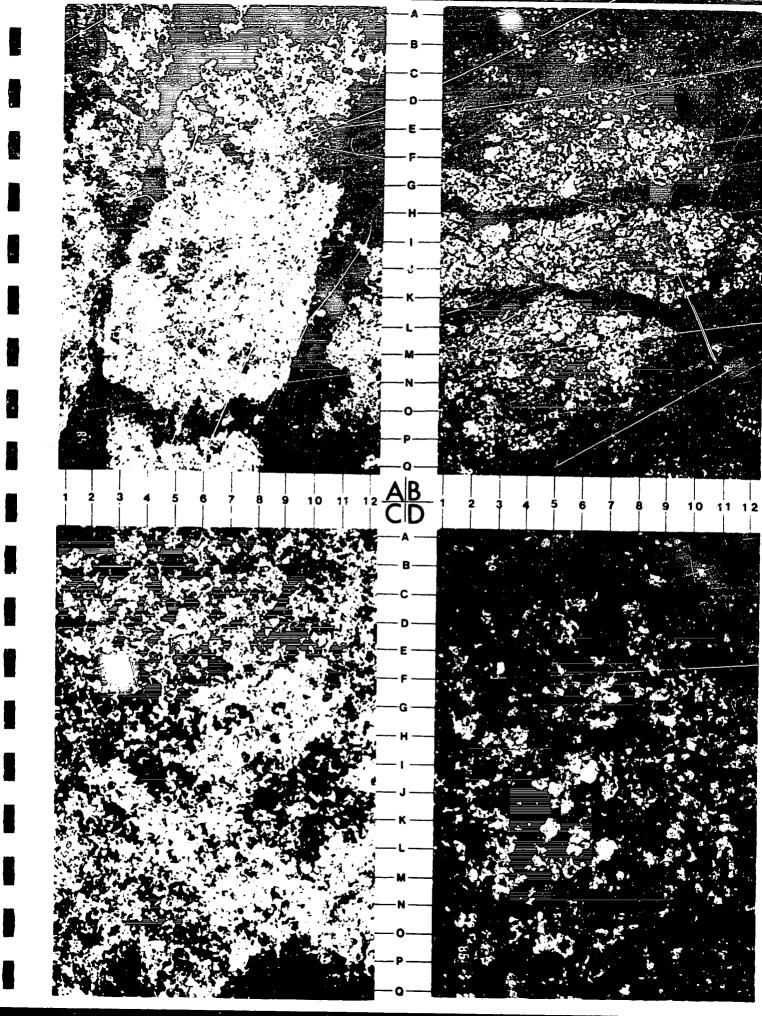
This low magnification view of the sample shows the fragmented nature of the sample along with the detrital clays or bitumen (N5) which is thought to be introduced artificially through the circulation of drilling fluids. (25x, plane polarized light)

### <sup>©</sup>Plate C

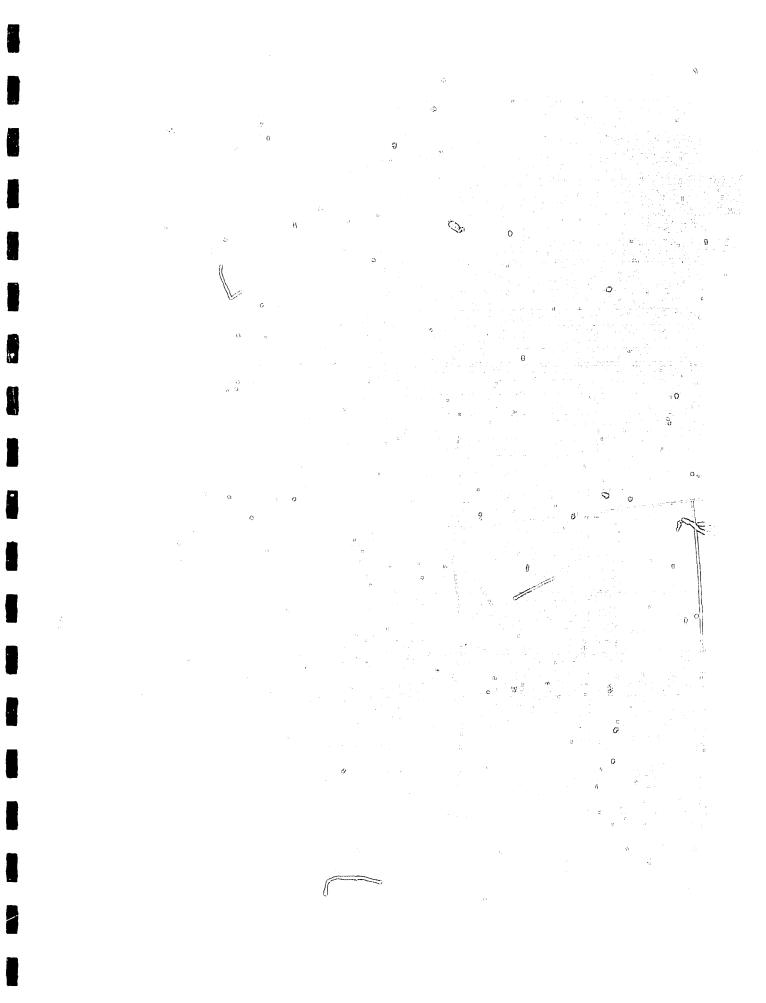
This higher magnification view shows the densely interlocking nature of these anhedral dolomite crystals leaving no visible porosity. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification view of the sample shows the densely interlocking anhedral nature of the dolomite crystals. This densely interlocking nature of the sample leaves no visible porosity. (250x, plane polarized light)



Well Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-01	Sample Number	23
Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.		
Formation	Rock Name	F Dolomite
Porosity K Max (mD)	Classification	Folk (1980)
	TEXTURE	
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)	Authigenic Consti	tuents (mm) 0.04
Class - ransported Constituents	Authigenic Consti	
Depositional Texture -	<del></del>	7n = 0
Ş	COMPOSITION	
		P → P → Harrison Harrison
Allochemical Constituents	Terrigenous Constituents	5 : ; 0 : ; 0 : ;
Fossils	Quartz: Mono o	Poly
Intraclasts	Feldspar: K-spar	Plan
Ooids	Rock Fragments: SRF	MRF VRF FRF
Pisolites	Mica	
Peloids	Carbonaceous Material	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>
		<del></del>
Orthochemical Constituents		Clays
		700
Calcite: Sparry Micrite I	Aragonite "	Kaolinite
Dolomite 100	Fe Dolomite	Illite
Gypsum		<sup>2</sup> Chlorite
Anhydrite		Detrital T
Halite		
Quartz		e G
		<u> </u>
	POROSITY	
Porosity Types	<u> </u>	™.
Total and the second se	Takana k 1	
Interparticle = =	Intercrystal VP	Fenestral
Growth Framework	Moldic	Shelter
	Fracture	Chemical
Vug		9
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.01</u>	Mean Pore Size (mm)	Interconnectedness P
<u>cı</u>	AY MINERAL LOCATION	
Laminae Dis		
Pore Lining Pore Bridging	persedPore Filling	Rock Fragments
Fracture Filling	rore filling	Grain Replacement
	J.	
	~ <i>U</i>	ė –
NOTES:	ė	
All percentages based upon visual estimation	±  •	



SAMPLE NUMBER 23
DEPTH 887.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which is relatively clean except for traces of detrital clays and micrite. This sample contains very poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is locally well developed and poorly interconnected. (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate B

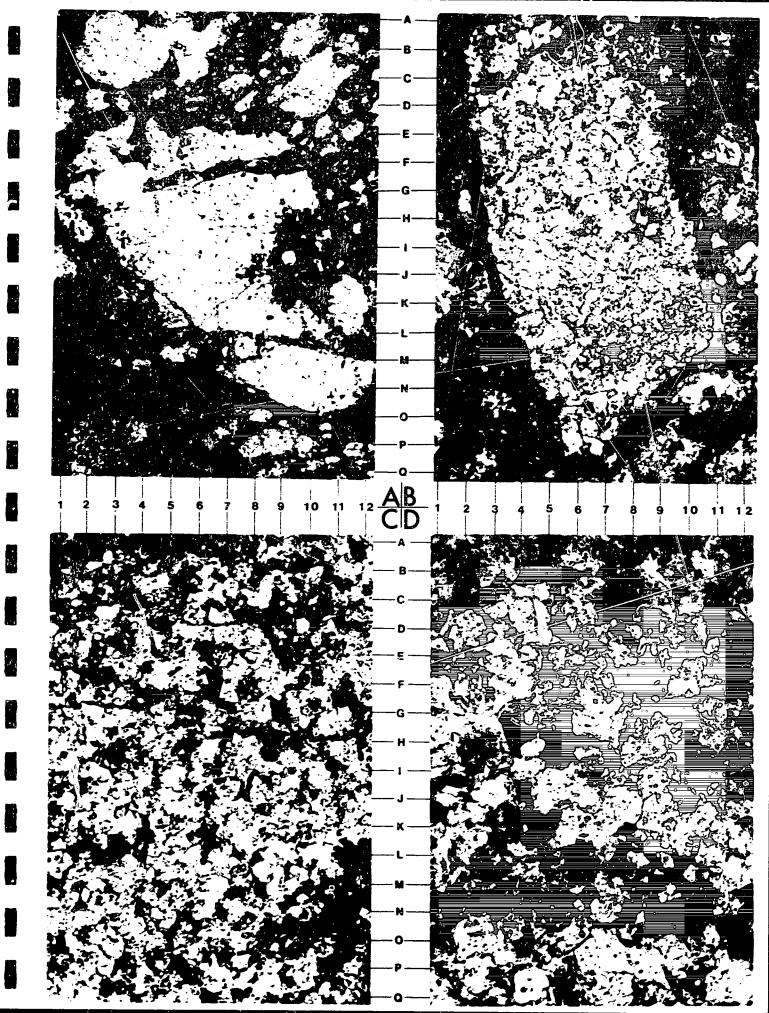
This higher magnification view shows the typically tightly cemented interlocking nature of the dolomite crystals with minor amounts of intercrystalline porosity defined by blue dyed epoxy at F4. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate C

This higher magnification view is of a more porous zone within these dolomite fragments as indicated by the blue dyed epoxy at E10.5, FG4, NO10. This intercrystalline porosity is generally present within the euhedrally formed, more poorly interlocking zones of the dolomite. Porosity is generally poorly interconnected to isolated throughout. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the tightly interlocking anhedral nature of dolomite crystals (E4, P7) and minor amounts of poorly interconnected intercrystalline porosity (H6, K5). (250x, cross polarized light)



Well Name   ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-01	.50" WL	Sampl Rock	e Number e Depth (m) _ Name ification _	24 872.50 VF Dalon Folk (19		
	TEXTU	RE				
Mary Sing Transported Constituents (20)		— Authia	enic Constitu	iante (mm	1 0 006	
Class -Transported Constituents M	.03 led Crystalli	ne Authig	enic Constitu Dunham (1962)	ients	VF Cryst	alline
pepositional lexitore	COMPOSI		Duniali: (1)02.	<u>′                                     </u>	7	
Allochemical Constituents			Constituents	*.	<u></u>	· ·
Fossils Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites	F e Ro	artz: ldspar: ck Fragmen ca	K-spar	Poly Plag MRF		PRF
Peloids		rbonaceous	Material			%
Orthochemical Constituents	·	4.1	•		Clays	<u>i</u>
Calcite: Sparry Micrite I  Dolomite 99  Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Ouartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomit <u>Apatite</u>	T			Kaoli Illit Chlor Detri	te ite
Porosity Types	POROS	ITY				
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercryst Moldic Fracture	al T-VP	<u> </u>	O	Fenestral Shelter Chemical	
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.002</u>	Mean	_ Pore Size	(mm)	Int	erconnected	iness <u>VP</u>
	CLAY MINERAL	LOCATION	i)			
Laminae <u>Percent</u> Pore Lining Pore Bridgin Fracture Filling	dispersed	Pore Fill			Fragments Replacement	
NOTES:				O		

All percentages based on visual estimation.



SAMPLE NUMBER 24
DEPTH 872.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview of the sample shows a very finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has ill defined laminae (M7, K8). Porosity within the sample is present in trace to very poor amounts and is very poorly interconnected. (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate B

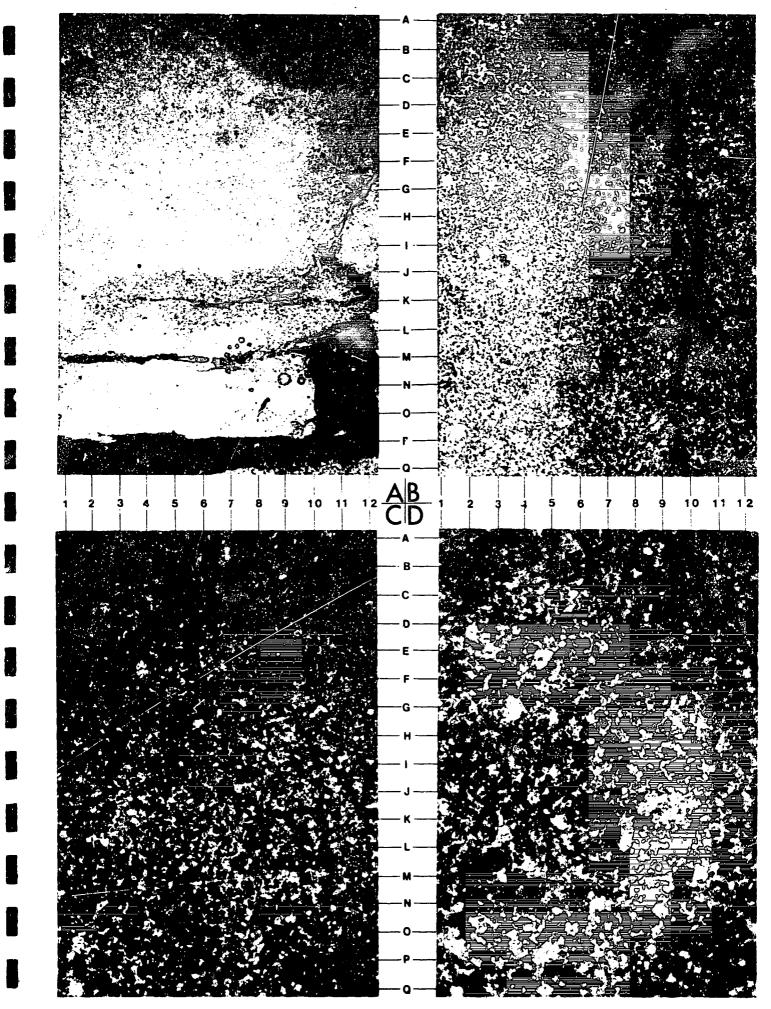
This higher magnification view of a fracture which has broken along a bedding plane, shows a higher concentration of detrital clays within this zone. This fracture is artificially induced by the recovery and preparation method of the sample. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate C

Plate C shows the more representative portion of the sample. Note the tightly interlocking, very finely crystalline dolomite crystals which leave little intercrystalline porosity. (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification view of the dolomite matrix shows the presence of intercrystalline porosity which is poorly interconnected (D8, HI6, K6). (250x, plane polarized light)



# X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

Sample Number: 26

Depth: 854

854.50 metres

,	Material Less than 5 Microns	Material Greathan 5 Micros	
Quartz	<b>4</b> "	Trace	,
Feldspar	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calcite	1,1	2 2 2 3 2 3	5
Dolomite	36	60	54
Siderite	Nil		Nil
Pyrite	Nil	Nil	o Nil
Kaolinite	Nil es	Nil 2	Nil
Illite	27	22	23
Chlorite	Nil	Nil	Nil Ca
Smectite	'Nil	° Nil	Nil
Mixed Layer Clays (Swelling)	Nil	Ŋi 1	e Nil e
Barite	22	<sup>8</sup>	17

### CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

Material Less Than 5 Microns:

25.8%

Material Greater Than 5 Microns: 7322%

Well Name · ICG Sogepet et a	l Netsia N-01		Sampl	e Number	26	₽ F
Location 59° 50' 48.00" N	L, 87° 30' 59.	50" WL		e Depth (m)	854.50	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Formation			Rock		VF Dolomi	te 👀
Porosity K Max	(m))	<del></del>	Class	alfication	Folk (198	0)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TEXTU				<i>O</i>
Mean Size-Transported Constitution				enic Constit		
Class — Transported Consti Depositional Texture —	tuents -			enic Constit		VF Crystolline
pepositional lexitie -	<u>_</u>	rystalline Ca	arbonate,	Danua: (1902	,	
	Sir	COMPOSI	TION			
Allocuemical Constituents		<u>lei</u>	rrigenous	Constituents	-	e e
Fossils		· Ou :	artz:	Mana	T Poly	
Intraclasts	e e		ldspar:	K-spar	Plag	<del></del>
0oids v			ck Fragmen		MRF> -	VRF E PRF
Pisolites \		Mi	ca			
Peloids V	,	£3:	sbonaceous	Material		
3 3	0					_
	* :		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Orthochemical Constituents		\$ "   0	·			Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite	. T	Aragonite	.2:			Kaolinite
	<del></del>	fe Dolomit			144	Illite
Dolomite <u>100</u> Gypsum		ie volumiti	·	4	tar"	Chlorite
Anhydrite		<del></del>	<u> </u>			Detrital I
Halite	,o					00011001
Quartz					- 3 D	·
-	<i>4</i>		<del></del>		=	*
	3 (	POROS	ITY			
Porosity Types		<del></del>				1 <b>€</b> ''
		**	3		\$	
Interparticle	r.	Intercryst	al T		₀ <b>F</b>	enestral
Intraparticle	4 4	Moidic			.\$	helter
Growth Framework	ā	Fracture		· ·	, C	hemical
Vug			•	<del></del>		<del></del>
			4			
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) 0.0	016	Mean 🐣	Pore Size	(mm)	Inter	connectedness <u>VP</u>
	c.   	CLAY MINERAL	LOCATION	**************************************	5	2
Laminae	n	icagread		*	01- 5	raaman ta
Pore Lining	Pore Bridgin	ispersed	Poce 5:11	ing	KOCK I	ragments placement
Fracture filling	tote bitudin	y		111 <b>y</b>	01810 Ke	hracement
	<i>⊙</i> *					
NOTES:	₩. *					
		8.4			*	<i>a</i>

All percentages based upon visual estimation.

SAMPLE NUMBER 26
DEPTH 854.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a very finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate). The sample has only traces of micro-intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly interconnected. Traces of micrite, monocrystalline quartz and detrital clays are also present. (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

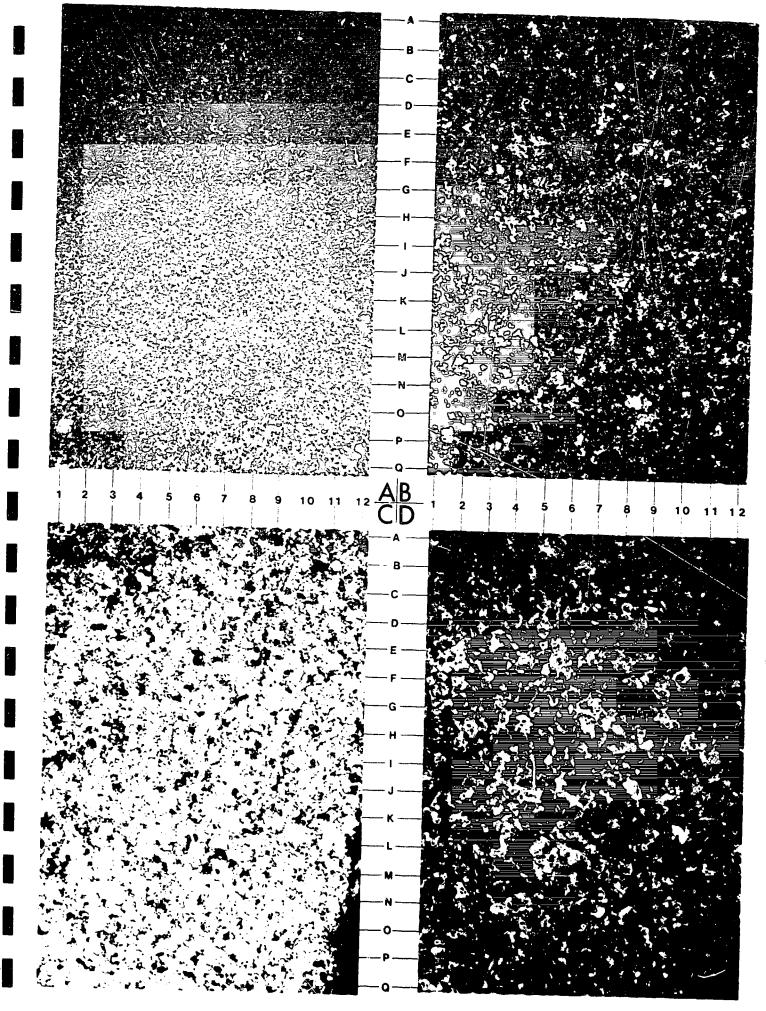
This high magnification view shows the anhedral to subhedral nature of the interlocking dolomite crystals which leave little intercrystalline porosity as seen with the polarizing light microscope. (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate C

Plate C again shows the tightly interlocking nature of these dolomite crystals and the presence of detrital clays (A2) which are generally located along ill-defined laminae. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the tightly interlocking nature of the anhedral to subhedrally formed dolomite crystals which leave little intercrystalline porosity. (250x, plane polarized light)



Q.

SAMPLE NUMBER 26 (SEM)
DEPTH 854.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a very finely crystalline dolomite that has very poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly interconnected.

### Plate B

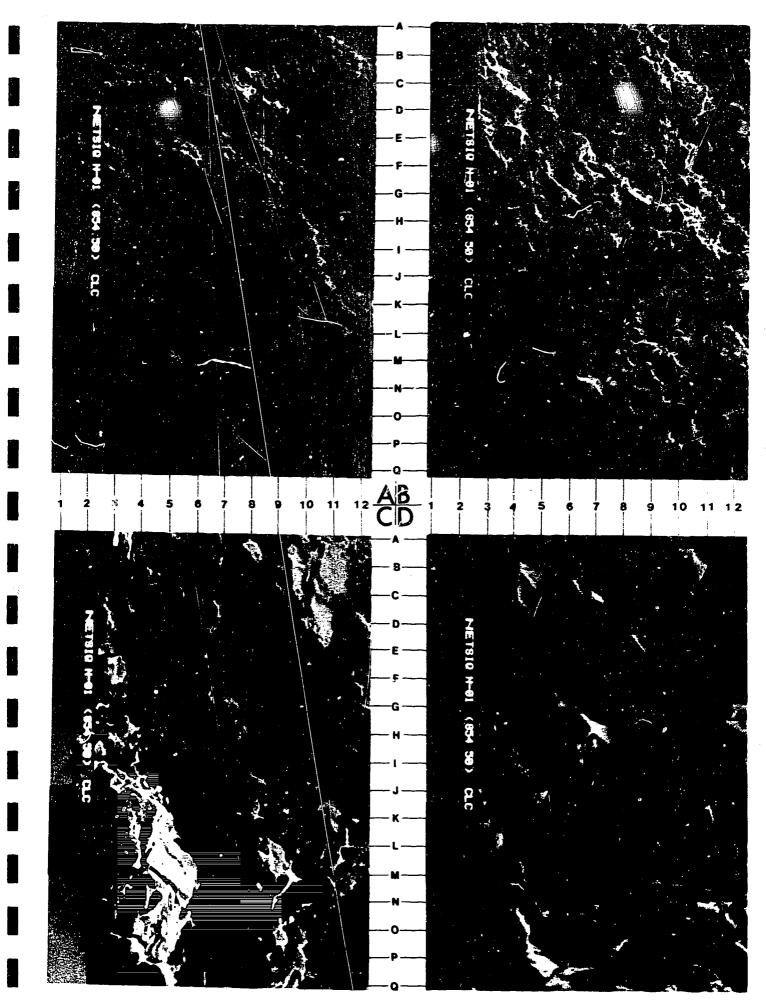
This higher magnification view of the sample shows a tightly interlocking. anhedrally formed mosaic of dolomite crystals (K7) with minor amounts of intercrystalline perosity as at H6.

### Plate C

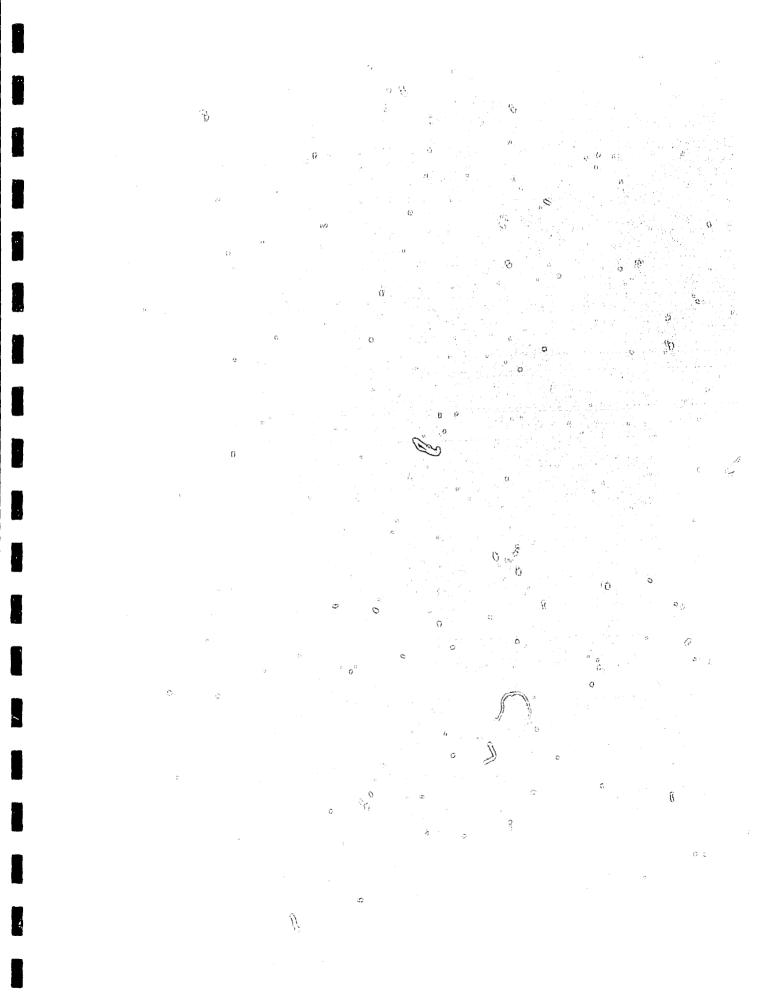
This higher magnification view shows the tightly interlocking, anhedral nature of the crystals (B10, N9). Fractures (O10.5) may have been created by the recovery method employed.

### Plate D

Within the more porous areas of the sample, one can note subhedral to euhedrally formed dolomite crystals filling the pores as at L9 and OP7.



Well Name ICG Sogepet et al Net Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87 Formation Porosity K Max (mD)	'° 30' 59.50" WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification	28 820.00 Dolomitic B Folk (1980)	romicrite 🔌
	TEXTURE			
Mean Size-Transported Constituent Class -Transported Constituent Depositional Texture -		Authigenic Constit Authigenic Constit am (1962)		.025 Crystalline
	COMPOSITIO	<u>IN</u>		
Allochemical Constituents	Terri	genous Constituents		Ų.
Fossils 10 Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids 2	Rock Mica	z: Mono par: K-spar Fragments: SRF naceous Material	Poly Plag MRF	
Orthochemical Constituents		<u> </u>	<del></del>	Clays
Calcite: Sparry 5 Micrite 55 Dolomite 28 Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Quartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomite		<u>.</u>	Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
Porosity Types	POROSITY		//	
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrystal Moldic Fracture		She	estral lter mical
Mean Pore Size (mm)	MeanPo	re Size (mm)	Interco	nnectedness
	CLAY MINERAL LO	CATION	•	; p
Pore Lining Pore Cracture Filling	Bispersed Po	re Filling	Rock Fra Grain Repl	
NOTES: All percentages based on visual e	stimation.	L J		<i>y</i>



SAMPLE NUMBER 28
DEPTH 820.00 metres

### Plate A :

Plate A shows a very finely crystalline, fossiliferous dolomitic micrite (wackestone) which has no visible porosity. Dolomite makes up 28% of the sample and fossils 10%. (25x, plane polarized light)

## Plate B

Plate B shows a fragment with a greater amount of dolomite crystals which are concentrated within zones (C6, N5). Note the alizarin-red-S stained calcite which is predominantly micrite but with minor amounts of sparry calcite and sparry replaced fossil fragments and peloids (I6). (25x, plane polarized light)

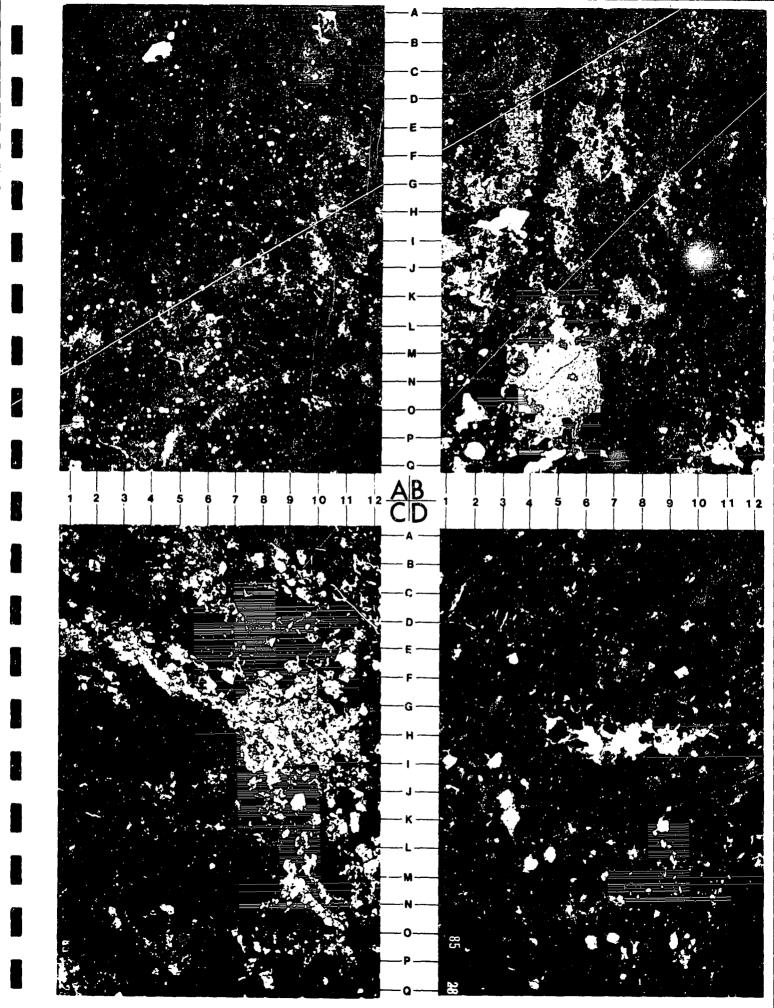
### Plate C

This higher magnification view of the sample shows a fragment with a high concentration of dolomite which is present as an anhedrally formed, tightly interlocking matrix material (H9). Note a sparry replaced peloid at H5 and J2. (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification view of a more representative fragment shows the euhedrally formed dolomite crystals (JK3.5,  $^{\circ}$ H8). There is no visible porosity within this sample. (250x, plane polarized light)

12



Well Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-01 Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.50 Formation Porosity K Max (mD)	<u>                                      </u>		Sample Nur Sample De Rock Name Classific	pth (m)	29 815.00 Dolomitic Folk (198	Micrite		
		te /	Authigenic Authigenic 1962)			0.02 F Crysta	alline	
	COMPO	SITION			, e		s0 8	
Allochemical Constituents		Terrige	nous Const	ituents				
Fossils 5 Intraclasts 00ids	ا خ ا			ono -spar SRF	Poly Plag MRF		PRF	
Pisolites Peloids 1		Mica Carbona	iceous Mate	rial	<del>_</del> 			
Orthochemical Constituents			e e		- 1,0	Clays	<u>3</u>	
Calcite: Sparry 20 Micrite 66	Aragonite Fe Dolomi			Ø		Illii Chlor	ite	_
Halite Quartz			<del>-</del>  	<b>€</b> 1.		Detri		_
Pcrosity Types		SITY	<i>.</i>	ë ë		(A)		
Intraparticle	Intercrys Moldic Tracture	stal		6.4 6.4	S	enestral helter hemical		_
Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.01	Mean 🧀	Pore	Size (mm)	<del></del> 9	5 E Inter	connected	iness <u>VP</u>	
	MY MINERA		Filling _	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ragments placement	-	
NOTES:			0	ja ja				
All percentages based on visual estimation.	F				•	· Šr. – g		



SAMPLE NUMBER 29
DEPTH 815.00 metres

#### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a finely crystalline, fossiliferous, dolomitic micrite (mudstone) which has large amounts of sparry calcite and trace amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

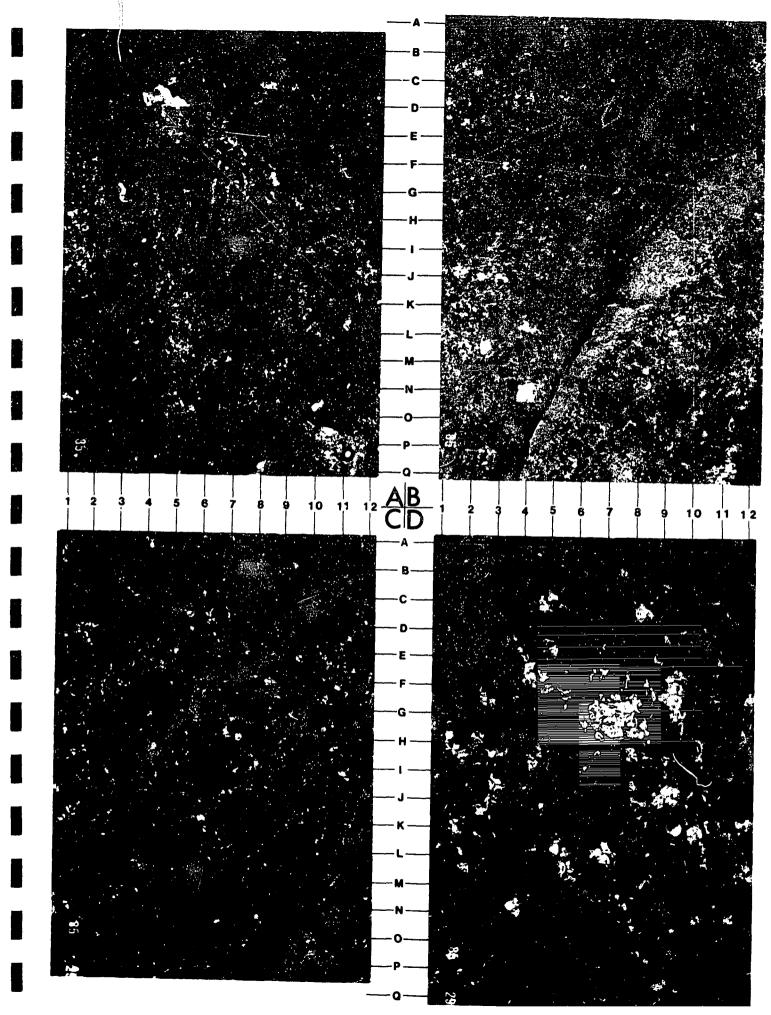
This higher magnification view shows the presence of fossil allochems at E4 and K7 which are floating within a fine micritic matrix. Note the presence of subhedrally to euhedrally formed dolomite rhombs which are moderately dispersed throughout the sample (LM2.5, N4). (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate C

This view shows the presence of microsparry to sparry calcite which forms a tightly interlocking mosaic leaving little intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly interconnected. Some of the sparry calcite is believed to form neomorphically replacing fossils and matrix material. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows a zone of microspar to sparry calcite with euhedrally formed dolomite crystals (G7). The tightly interlocking nature of the calcite mosaic leaves little intercrystalline porosity. (250x, cross polarized light)



Well Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-O Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 5	1 9 50" WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m)	30 793.00	
Formation	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Rock Name	F Dolomi	te
Porosity K Max (mD)	<del></del>	Classification	Folk (19	
	TEXTURE	- -		
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)		Authigenic Constitu	ents (mm)	0.02
Class -Transported Constituents		Authigenic Constitu	ents	F Crystalline
Depositional Texture -	Crystalline Car	bonate, Dunham (1962)	<u> </u>	
	COMPOSITI	<u>on</u>		©
Allochemical Constituents	Terr	igenous Constituents		$\sigma_{\rm c}$
Fossils	Quar	tz: Mono	Poly	
Intraclasts	Feld	spar: K-spar	Plag	
Ooids	Rock	Fragments: SRF	MRF	VRF PRF
Pisolites	Mica			<b>&gt;</b> ⁴
Peloids	Carb	onaceous Material	λ. ————————————————————————————————————	
			<del></del> '	
		<del></del> , : :-	· · ·	
Orthochemical Constituents	•	h .		Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite 1  Dolomite 99  Gypsum  Anhydrite Halite  Quartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomite	c		Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
	POROSIT	<u> </u>	. 0	
Porosity Types				
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrystal Moldic Fracture	P-M		Fenestral Shelter Chemical
Mann IC Born Sira () 0 017	Mone D	/mm)		
Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.013	mean r	ore Size (mm)	111 LE	rconnectedness <u>VP-P</u>
	CLAY MINERAL L	OCATION		
Laminae <u>Mainly</u> Pore Lining Pore Bridg	Dispersed	ore Filling	Rock Grain R	Fragments eplacement
Fracture Filling	_ b	<u> </u>	_	, a
			•	٥
				6

# NOTES:

All percentages based on visual estimation.

t) t

SAMPLE NUMBER 30 DEPTH 793.00 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification photomicrograph shows an overview of a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has poor to moderate intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly to poorly interconnected. Minor amounts of calcite and trace amounts of detrital clays are also present. (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

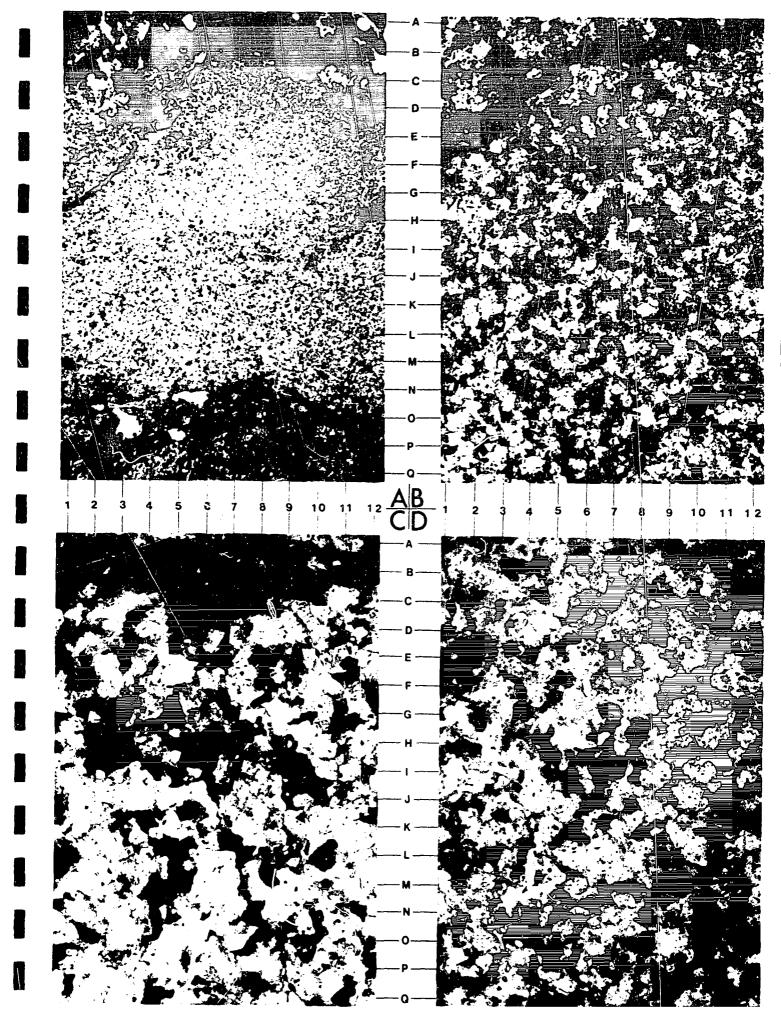
This higher magnification view shows the presence of moderate to good amounts of poorly interconnected intercrystalline porosity, defined by blue dyed epoxy. Red flecks, throughout, are due to minor calcite and the trapping of alizarin-red-S within pore space. (100x, cross polarized light)

## Plate C

This high magnification view is of an area with particularly well developed intercrystalline porosity as defined by blue dyed epoxy (D9, G2). Darker areas scained red (H6, I9) are alizarin-red-S filled pores. The more dense areas of the dolomite fragment contain anhedrally interlocking dolomite crystals leaving little porosity. Porous zones contain subhedral to euhedrally formed dolomite crystals which are loosely interlocking. (250x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

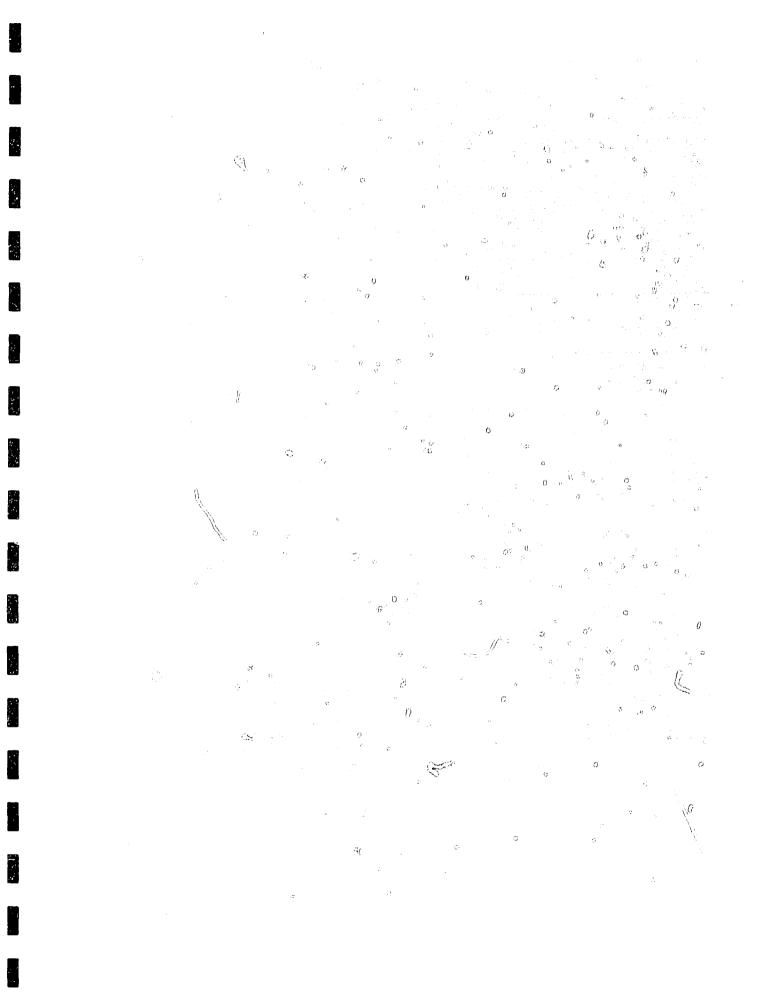
This photomicrograph shows the presence of anhedrally interlocking crystals at M9, O6 and more euhedrally formed crystals within the more porous zones (D7, GH4.5). Intercrystalline porosity is normally isolated to very poorly interconnected. (250x, plane polarized light)



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Well Name Location Formation Porosity  ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-6 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 9  K Max (mD)	59.50" WL 	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification	31 786.50 F Dolomite Folk (1980	
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -	TEXTURE  Crystalline Cart	Authigenic Constitu Authigenic Constitu Donate, Dunham (1962)	ients _	<u>.</u>
	COMPOSITIO	<u>ON</u>		
Allochemical Constituents	Terri	genous Constituents		
Fossils Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids	Mica		Poly Plag MRF	VRFPRF
Orthochemical Constituents				Clays
Calcite: Sparry 1 Micrite 1 Dolomite 98 Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Quartz	Aragonite			Illite Chlorite
Porosity Types	POROSITY	_	¥ 1	
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrystal Moldic Fracture	VP	<sub>f</sub> Sh	nestral elter emical
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.002</u>	MeanPo	ere Size (mm)	Interc	onnectedness <u>VP</u>
	CLAY MINERAL LO	CATION	2	9
Laminae Pore Lining Pore Bridg Fracture Filling	Dispersed Po	re Filling	Rock Fr Grain Rep	agments lacement
NOTES:		·	***	o
All parcentages based on visual estimati		-		

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SAMPLE NUMBER 31
DEPTH 786.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a very finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) that has laminations of alternating coarser and finer dolomite crystals. The sample has very poor intercrystalline porosity which is very poorly interconnected. (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate B

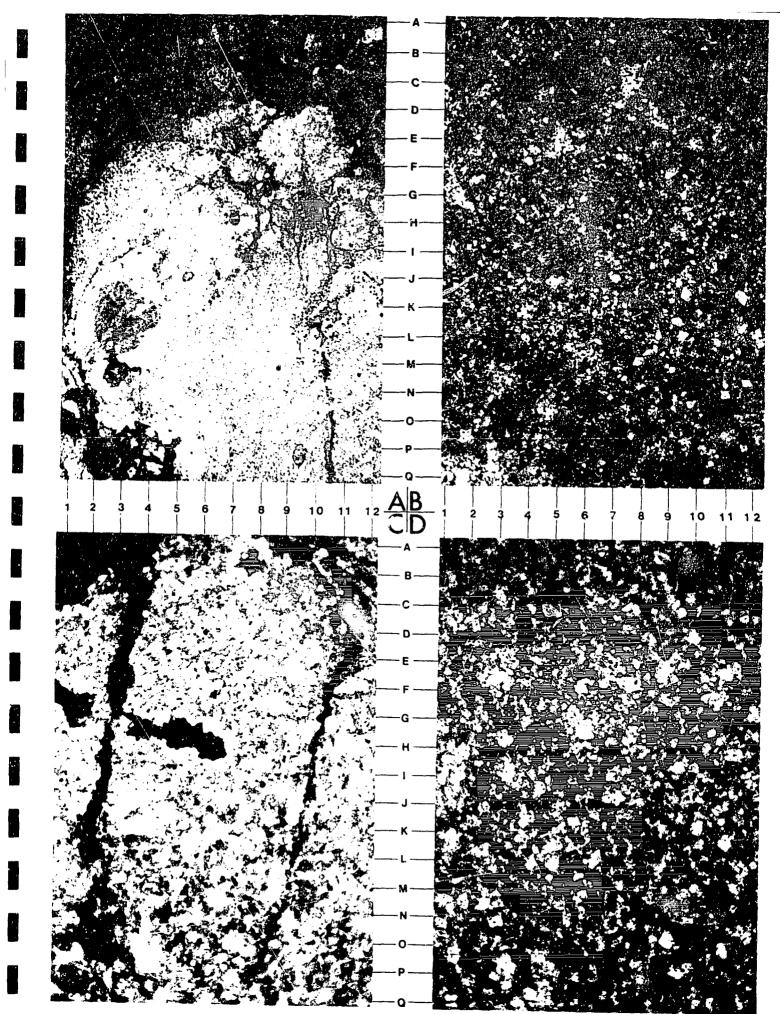
This higher magnification view shows the presence of a more coarsely crystalline laminae trending from B1 through QM. Finer aphanocrystalline dolomite makes up the laminae at A7 through D12. Finer laminae have higher concentrations of detrital clays which create zones of weakness along which the fragments may disaggregate.  $(100x, plane\ polarized\ light)$ 

### ·Plate C

This higher magnification view of the sample shows the presence of fractures induced along more detrital clay rich zones by the preparation and recovery methods. Also present in this sample is very fine intercrystalline pores at N11 defined by blue dyed epoxy. (250x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

Plate D shows the more typically, tightly interlocking nature of the dolomite crystals leaving little or no porosity to be seen visually. This high magnification view is of a coarse laminae within the dolomite matrix (H6). (250x, cross polarized light)



Well Name	01 59.50" WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification	33 766.50 VF Dolomi Folk (198	<del></del>
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -		TURE  Authigenic Constit  Authigenic Constit  Carbonate, Dunham (1962	uents	0.005 VF Crystalline
	COMP O	SITION		
Allochemical Constituents		Terrigenous Constituents	<i>(</i> /	
Fossils Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids		Quartz: Mono Feldspar: K-spar Rock Fragments: SRF Mica Carbonaceous Material Bitumen	Poly Plag MRF	VRF PRF
Orthochemical Constituents	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite 1  Dolomite 98  Gypsum  Anhydrite Halite  Ouartz	Aragonit Fe Dolom		4	Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital 1
Porosity Types	POR	0511A	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercry Moldic Fracture		2	enestral helter hemical
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.002</u>	Mean	Pore Size (mm)	Inter	connectedness <u>VP</u>
6	CLAY MINER	AL LOCATION		
Laminae Mainly Pore Lining Pore Bridgi Fracture Filling	Dispersed _ ing		Rock F Grain Re	ragments
NOTES:				

All percentages based on visual estimation.

@ Şi Ú. 0 SAMPLE NUMBER 33 DEPTH 766.50 metres

### Plate A

This overview of the sample shows a highly fragmented, very finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has ill-defined laminae with higher concentrations of detrital clay. Fractures in fragments are generally subparallel to these laminae (G7, KL7). (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate B

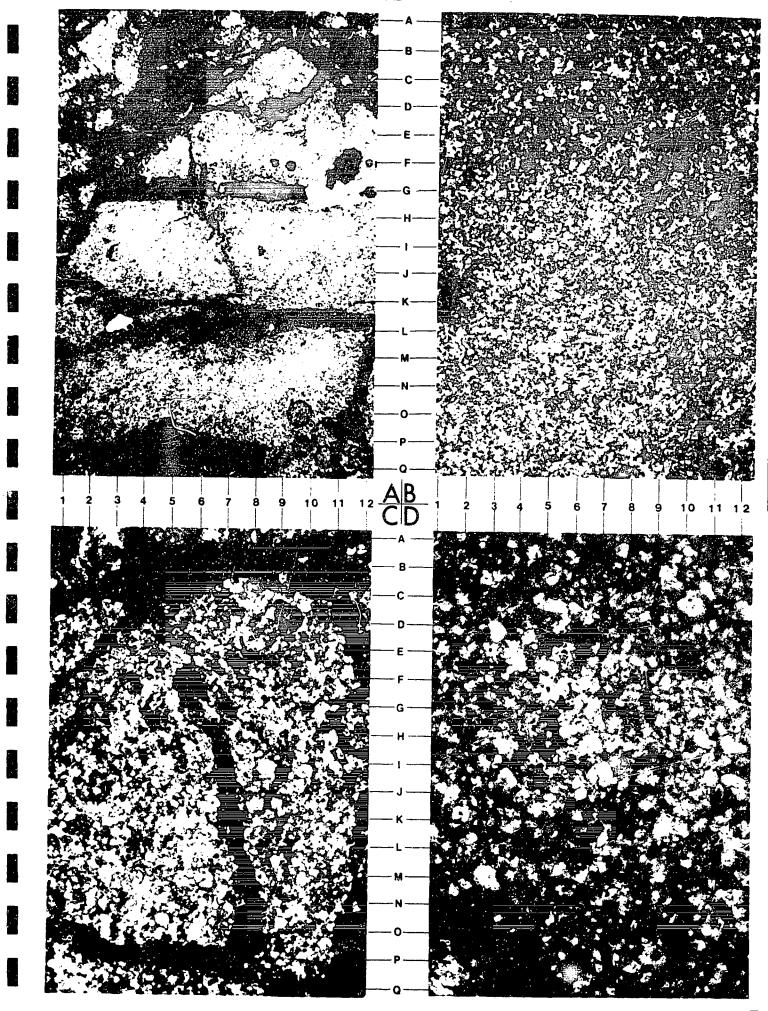
Porosity is solely intercrystalline, it is present in very poor amounts which are very poorly interconnected. photomicrograph demonstrates the presence οf this intercrystalling porosity at C4, F4, and G1 and is defined by blue dyed epoxy which penetrates interconnected pores. The dolomite at K6 is relatively densely cemented and leaves little intercrystalline porosity. (100x, cross polarized light)

## Plate C

This higher magnification view shows the development of good intercrystalline porosity within some fragments (M5, K10) as indicated by the presence of blue dyed epoxy within the fragment. Note the red flecks of alizarin-red-S which has stained the minor amounts of calcite. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification view of a porous zone within the fragment indicates that this intercrystalline porosity (BC4.5, G3, K5) is generally, poorly interconnected and relatively ineffective. Note the dolomite within this zone is subhedrally to anhedrally formed. (250x, cross polarized light)



# X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

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Sample Number:

35 "

Depth:

757.50 metres

	$\phi$		
ć.	Material Less than 5 Microns	Material Greater than 5 Microns	Calculated Bulk Composition
0	$oldsymbol{\sigma} = oldsymbol{\sigma} = oldsymbol{\sigma}$	<b>0</b>	
Quartz	9 <b>4</b> gt	Trace	<b>1</b>
Feldspar	Nil (%)	Nil	Nil
Calcite	66	84.	80
Dolomite	4	n Nil	<b>1</b>
Siderite	Nil 😊	Ni 1	Ŋil
Pyrite	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kaolinite	Trace 🦸	Nil and a second	Trace
Illite	• <b>6</b>	Nil	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Chlorite	Nil	Nil	Nil
Smectite	Trace	Nil	Trace
Mixed Layer Clays (Swelling)	Ni 1	Nil"	Nil
Barite	. 20	16	17

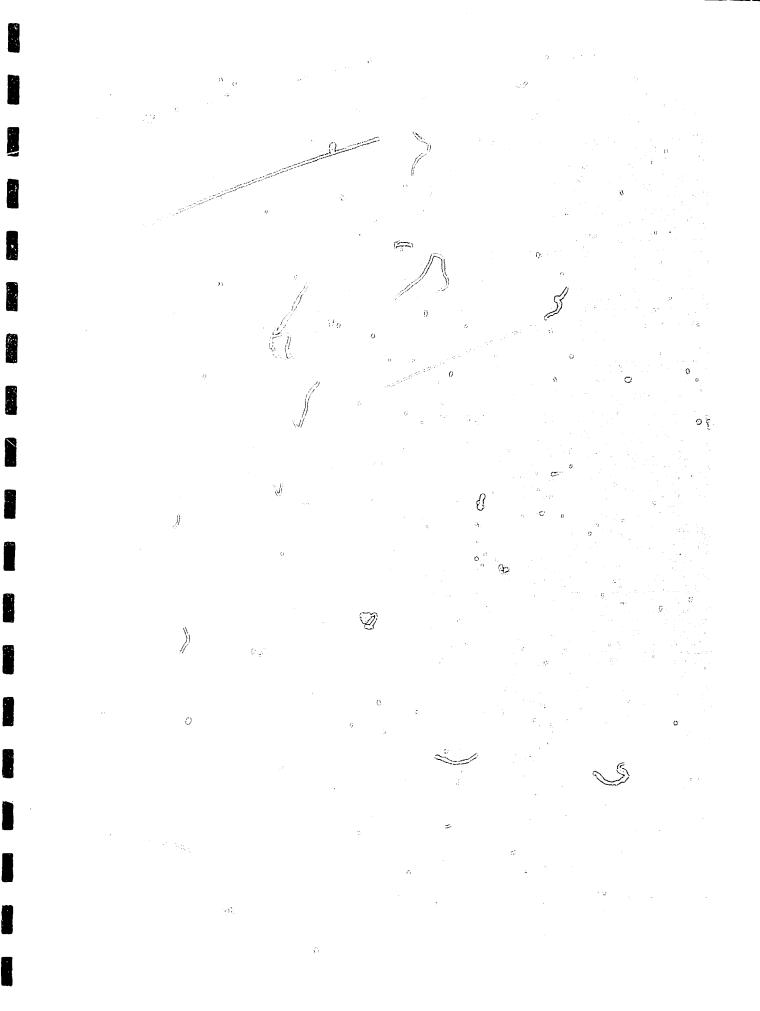
# CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

Material Less Than 5 Microns:

⊴ુ 9.3%

Material Greater Than 5 Microns: 80.7%

Well Name · ICG Sogepet et	al Netsiq N-01		Sample Number	35	v.P
Location 59° 50' 48.00"	NL, 87° 30' 59.50"	WL	Sample Depth (	(m) 757-50	A
Formation		<b>-</b>	Rock Name	Microspa	rite
Porosity K Ma:	x (mB)	_	Classification		
-	<del></del>	-			
		TEXTURE		1	
Mean Size-Transported Const	ituents (mm)		Authigenic Cons	stituents (mm)	0.0064
Class -Transported Const			Authigenic Cons		VF Crystalline
Depositional Texture -			nate Mudstone,		77 01 / 3 00121110
·					-1
	0	COMPOSITION		9.	ş <sup>1</sup> 9
Allochemical Constituents		Terrigo	enous Constitue	ents	
fossils		Quartz	: Mono	Poly	0
Intraclasts		Feldsp			
Ooids	42		ragments: SR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	VRF PRF
Pisolites		Mica	agments. Sh	··· ··· ··	- ''' '''
Peloids			aceous Material	<del></del> . ,	
				' <del></del> ,	
			·	.—	
		-	<del></del>	•	·
Orthochemical Constituents				•	Clays
		()		, <del>é</del>	010/3
Calcite: Sparry 40 Mic Sp	ar 57 Ar	ragonite	" Б	- C	Kaolinite
Dolomite 3		e Dolomite	<del></del>		Illite
Gypsum		patite T		c	Chlorite
Anhydrite	لئة		<del></del>		Detrital
Halite		<del></del>	<del></del>		
Quartz	_	<del></del>			
		<del></del>	<del></del>	e i	
		POROSITY			
Porosity Types					
<del></del>			\$		
Interparticle	Ir	ntercrystal		í	enestral
Intraparticle		oldic	<del></del>		Shelter
Growth Framework	Fr	acture T			Chemical
Vug			<del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	© .
Mean Pore Size (mm)	° _ Me	ean Pore	e Size (mm)	Inter	connectedness
		ż.		-	
	CLAY	MINERAL LOCA	TION		
Laminae	Nicae	ersed		Dack I	ranmente
Pore Lining	Pore Bridging	Porc	Filling	ROUK I	ragments placement
Fracture Filling				aratu Ke	thracement -
	•			<u>.</u>	6
		e2.,		) . ·	
NOTES:					
					,
All percentages based on vis	ual estimation.				Ę.



DEPTH 35
757.50 metres

### Plate A

Plate A shows a low magnification overview of a microsparite (crystalline carbonate mudstone) with relatively large amounts of sparry calcite located throughout (J7). (25x, cross polarized light)

### Plate B

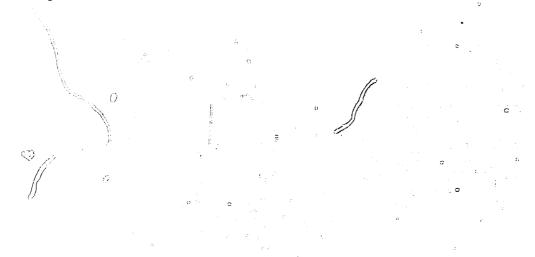
This higher magnification view shows the presence of microsparite at C3 and E7 along with sparry calcite (L4, I10). (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate C

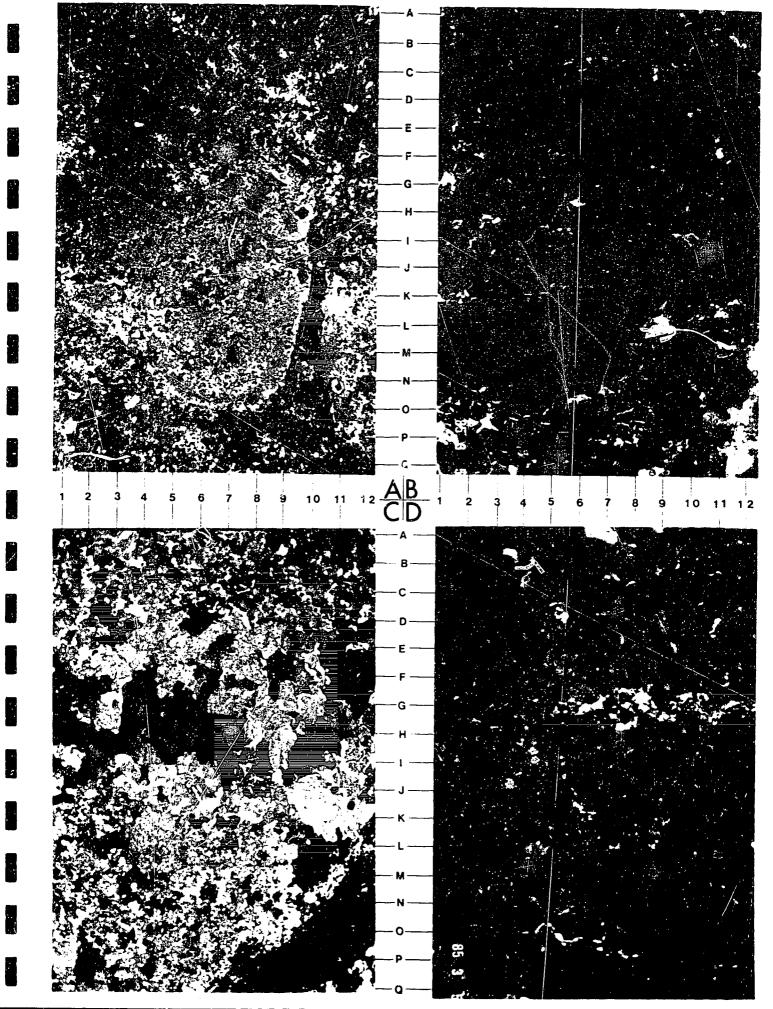
This photomicrograph shows sparry calcite (H5) and microsparite (N7) which is believed to form neomorphically within a micritic matrix. Porosity is not visible within this tightly interlocking mosaic of calcite crystals. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification view of the sample shows a tightly interlocking mosaic of sparry calcite crystals (C10, N4). Minor amounts of dolomite are visible at G6, G8.5. (250x, plane polarized light)



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SAMPLE NUMBER 35 (SEM)
DEPTH 757.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification photomicrograph is of a very finely crystalline microsparite which has large amounts of sparry calcite replacement.

## Plate B

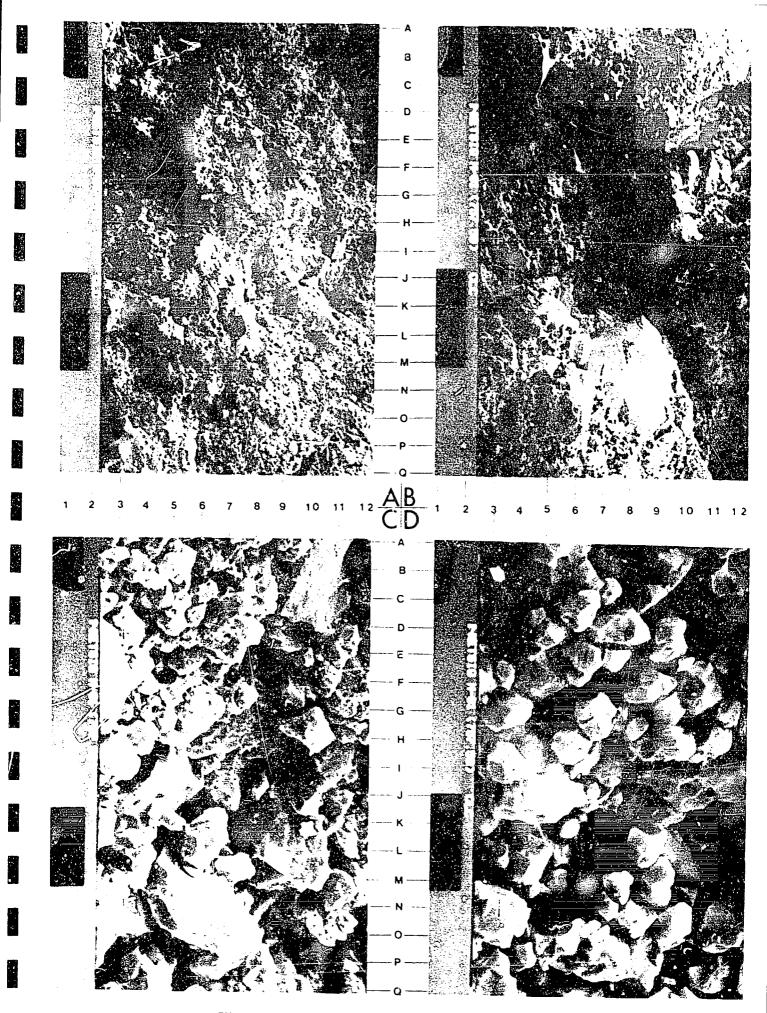
This higher magnification view shows the development of localized porosity within the sparry calcite (B3, N8).

## Plate C

This view shows intercrystalline porosity within the anhedrally formed calcite crystals which appear to be loosely cemented within this photomicrograph. It is believed that some of this porosity may be created by the disaggregation of the sample through the recovery method employed.

# Plate D

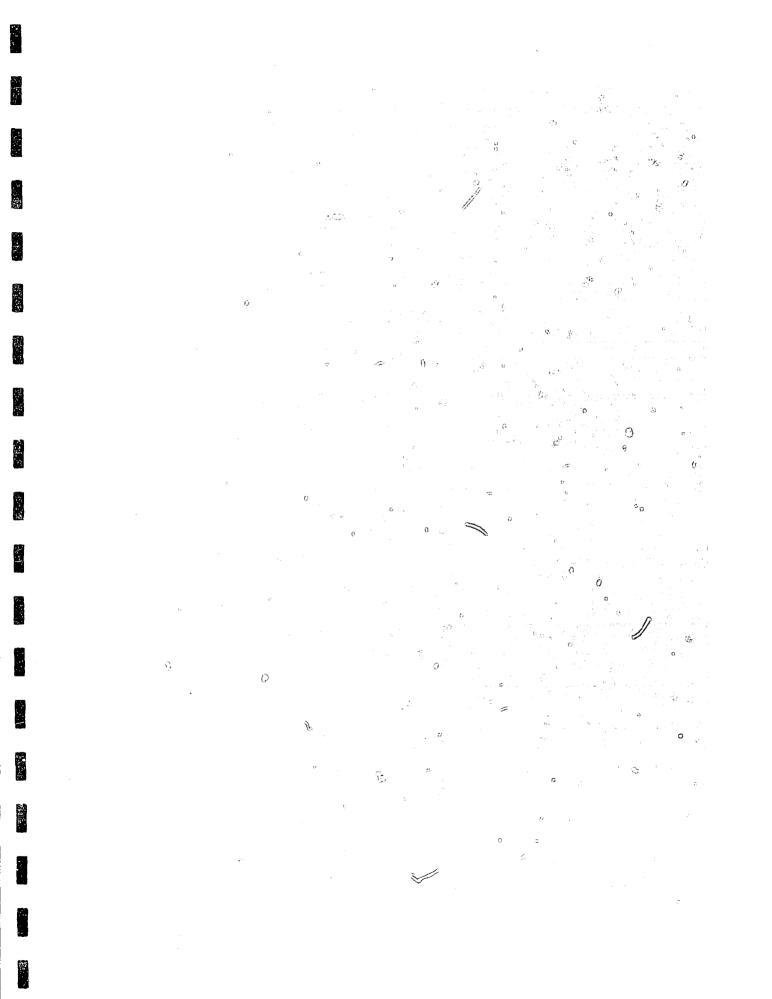
This high magnification view shows the anhedral to subhedral formation of calcite crystals, creating tortuously interconnected intercrystalline porosity and is relatively ineffectively interconnected.



Vell Name   ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-0		36 753.50 F Dolomite Folk (1980)
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -	Authigenic Consti Authigenic Consti Crystalline Carbonate, Dunham (196	
	COMPOSITION	
Allochemical Constituents	Te rigenous Constituent	<u>s</u>
Foscils Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids	Quartz: Mono	Poly
Orthochemical Constituents		
Calcite: Sparry Micrite 2 Dolomite 98 Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Cuartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomite	Clays  Kaolinite  I'lite  Chlorite  Detrital
Porosity Types	POROSITY	9
Interparticle Intraparticle Snowth Framework Vug	Intercrystal M Moldic Fracture	Fenestral Shelter Chemical
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.013</u>	Mean Pore Size (mm)	Interconnectedness P-M
	CLAY MINERAL LOCATION	
Pore Lining Pore Bridge Fracture Filling	DispersedPore Filling	Rock Fragments Grain Replacement
NOTES:		

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All percentages based on visual estimation.



0

SAMPLE NUMBER 36 753.50 metres

## Plate A

Plate A shows an overview of a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has minor amounts of calcite and moderate amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is poor to moderately interconnected. Porosity is defined by blue dyed epoxy as at FG6. (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

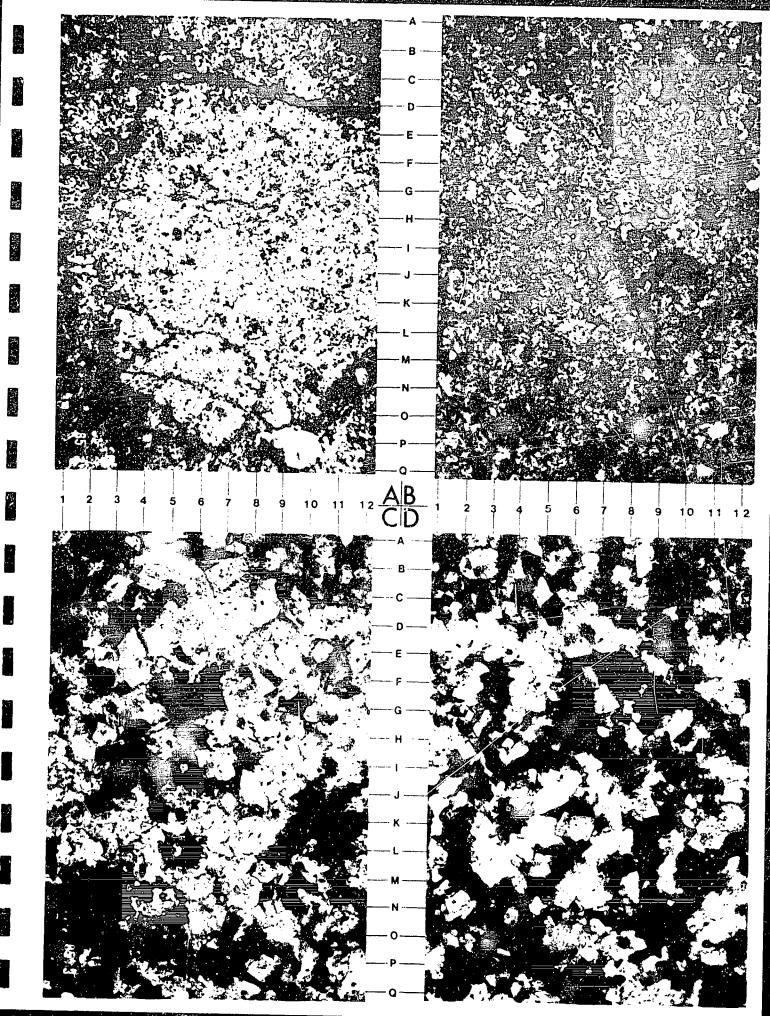
Plate B shows a higher magnification view of the sample demonstrating the moderate amounts of intercrystalline porosity (D7, HI6, IJ9). The majority of the dolomitic matrix is anhedrally formed creating a mosaic of tightly cemented crystals. (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate C

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the presence of anhedral to subhedrally formed delomitic matrix (D7) compared to the euhedrally terminated crystals which form within intercrystalline pores (16.5). (250x, plane polarized light)

## Plate D

This high magnification view shows the presence of moderate to good intercrystalline porosity which can be found locally within the sample. Note the euhedrally formed dolomite which forms in these more porous zones (G7, J8.5). (250x, plane polarized light)



Vell Name		Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification	37 750.00 F Dolomit Folk (198	
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -	TEXTURE  Crystalline Carb	Authigenic Constit Authigenic Constit onate, Dunham (1962	uents	0.025 F Crystalline
	COMPOSITIO			
Fossils Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids	Quart Felds Rock Mica	genous Constituents  z: Mono par: K-spar Fragments: SRF  pnaceous Material	Poly Plag MRF	VRF PRF
Orthochemical Constituents  Calcite: Sparry Micrite I  Dolomite 100  Sypsum  Anhydrite  Halite  Duartz	Aragonite Te Dolomite PORCS!!		<i>i</i> i	Clays  Kaolinite  Illite Chlorite Detrital
Interparticle Intraparticle Irowth Framework Vug	Intercrystal Moldic Fracture	P		Fenestral Shelter Chemical
Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.02  Laminae Mainly Pore Lining Pore Bride	CLAY MINERAL LO	ore Size (mm)  CATION  ore Filling	C	Canamanta
Fracture Filling	gg	· ()	GI GI II	

All percentages based on visual estimation.

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SAMPLE NUMBER 37 DEPTH 750.00 metres

### Plate A

This overview shows a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has poorly defined laminae along which higher concentrations of detrital clays are present. Porosity is solely intercrystalline and is poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

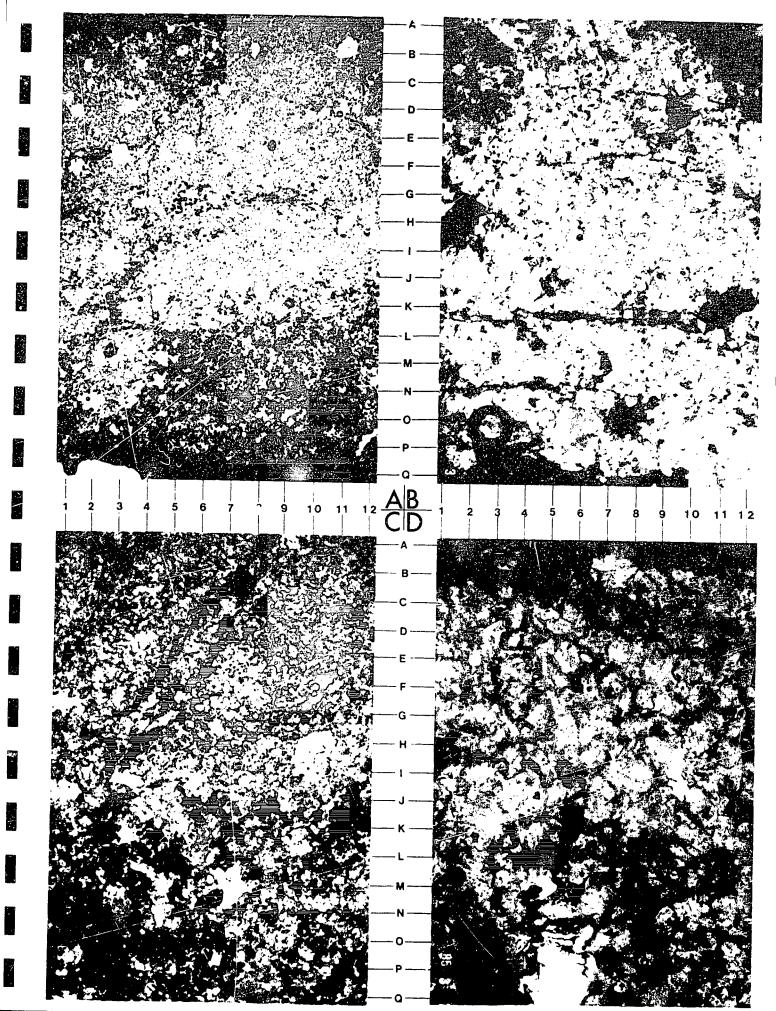
This high magnification photomicrograph shows the ill-defined laminae along which the rock breaks during recovery and preparation of the sample (KL1-KL9). (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate C

Plate C shows the difference between the more porous zones at N6 versus the anhedrally formed, tightly cemented areas such as E9 which have little intercrystalline porosity. Note ill-defined laminae at C7.5. (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate D

This higher magnification photomicrograph again shows the more densely cemented anhedrally formed dolomite crystals which form tightly interlocking mosaics such as at G5. Note the isolated nature of intercrystalline pores at M8 and K5.5. (250x; plane polarized light)



Well Name Location Formation Porosity	ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-01 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.50 K Max (mD)	<u>)"</u> WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification	38 743.00 F Dolomite Folk (1980)
		TEXTURE		
Class -1		Calcihatite	Authigenic Constitu Authigenic Constitu	uents F Crystalline
96p03111000	Cry	COMPOSITION	nate, Dunham (1962)	)
Allochemica	l Constituents		enous Constituents	
Fossils Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids		Mica		1 Poly
Orthochemic	al Constituents			Clays
	parryMicrite_199	Aragonite Fe Dolomite		Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
Porosity Ty	pe s	POROSITY	9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Interpartic Intrapartic Growth Fram Vug	le	Intercrystal _ Moldic _ Fracture _	VP	Fenestral Shelter Chemical
Mean <u>IC</u>	Pore Size (mm) <u>0.02</u>	Mean Por	e Size (mm)	Interconnectedness <u>VP</u>
	<u>ct</u>	AY MINERAL LOC	ATION	
Laminae Pore Lining Fracture Fi	Pore Bridging	persed Por	e Filling	Rock Fragments Grain Replacement
NOTES:			F	
All parcent	anne bacod on visual actimation		0	

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 SAMPLE NUMBER 38
DEPTH 743.00 metres

## Plate A

This photomicrograph shows the presence of a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has very poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly interconnected. Minor amounts of monocrystalline quartz and micrite are also present. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

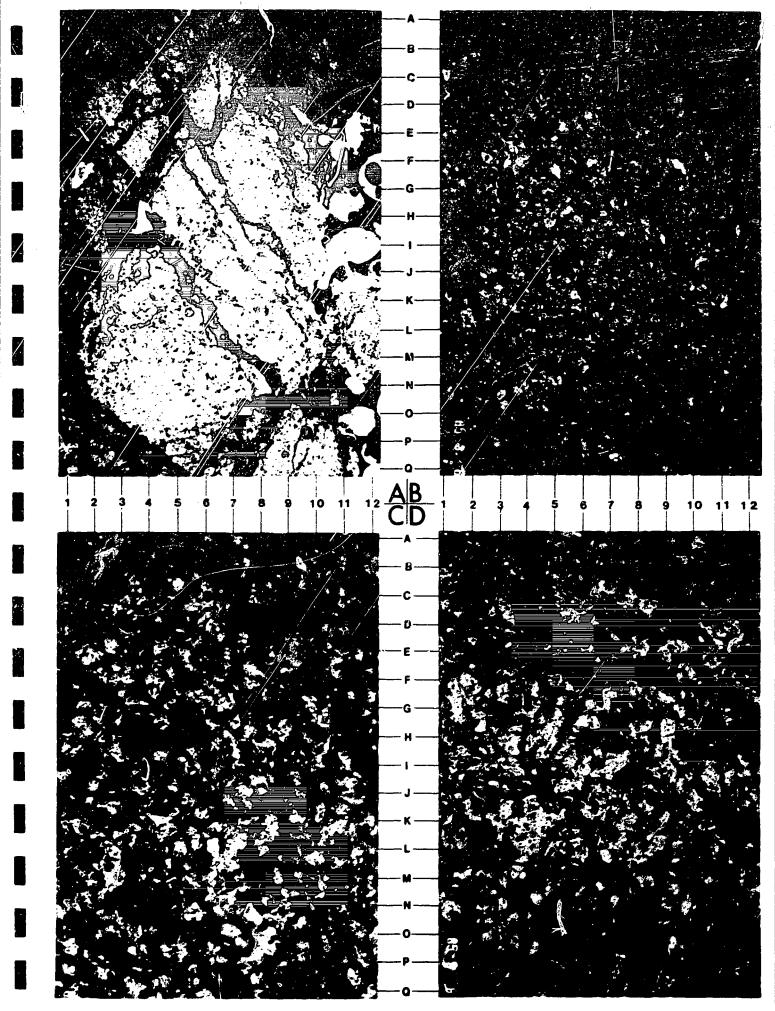
Plate B shows the tightly interlocking annedral formed crystals of dolomite which make up the majority of the matrix. Note the lack of intercrystalline porosity within this zone. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate C

This higher magnification view shows the densely cemented, euhedrally formed crystals which form a mosaic that leaves little room for intercrystalline porosity. Note the monocrystalline quartz grain at GH5. (250x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

Plate D shows a higher magnification view of the more porous areas of the sample. Note the euhedral formation of dolomite within these porous areas at 06, P9 and L6.5. (250x, plane polarized light)



# X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

Sample Number:

39

Depth:

735.50 metres

		Material Less than 5 Microns	Material Greater than 5 Microns	Calculated Bulk
er e				
Quartz		4	3	<b>3</b>
Feldspar	4	"Nil"	Nil a la la la la la la la la la la la la	Nil
Calcite	••	<b>3</b>	. s Nil	
Dolomite		70	90	85
Siderite		Nil &	Ni l	Ni∜
Pyrite 9		Nil	Nil .	Ni1
Kaolinite	4.	Nil	Ni l	Nil
Illite		7	Ni 1	<b>\$2</b>
Chlorite		Nil	Nil	Ni1
Smectite		Nil	Nil	» Nil
Mixed Layer (Swelling)	Clays	Nil "	o 'Nil o	o <b>Ni</b> 1
Barite		.16	7	9

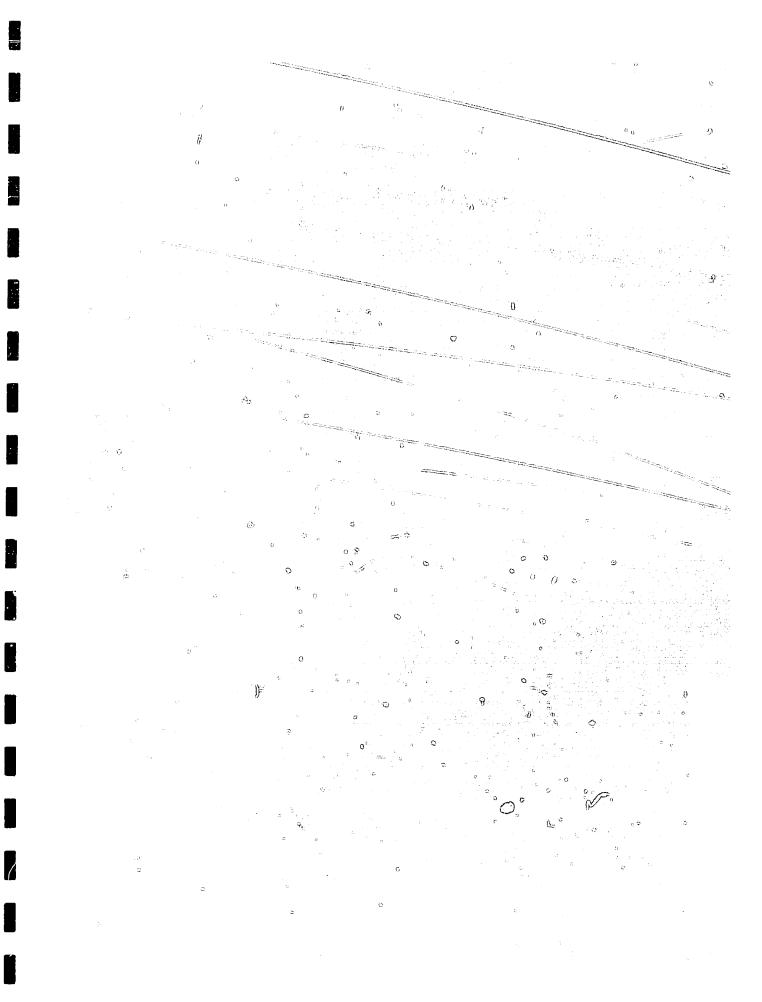
# CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

Material Less Than 5 Microns:

23.3%

Material Greater Than 5 Microns: 7

Well Name _ Location	ICG Sageret et al Netsiq N 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30'	<u>-01</u>	Sample Number	39	Ö
Formation _	75 70 48.00" NL, 87 30"	_59-50"_WL	Sample Depth (m)	735.50	
Porosity	K Max (mD)	<del></del> _	Rock Name	F Dolomit	
10103119 _	(עוווי) אפריו א	<del></del>	Classification	Folk (198	10)
	0	TEXTURE		.,	₹ n
Mean Size-T Class -T	ransported Constituents (mm) ransported Constituents	· ·	Authigenic Constit	uents (mm)	0.03
Depositiona	l Texture -	Crystalline Cart	Authigenic Constit 2000 Oonate, Dunham		F Crystalline
		COMPOSITIO	<u>n</u>		(i)
Allochemical	l Constituents	<u>Terri</u>	genous Constituents	K.	
Fossils Intraclasts		Quart Felds		faly	<u> </u>
Ooids	:			Plag _	1105
Pisolites	<del></del>	e Mica	Fragments: SRF	MRF	VRFPRF
Peloids	<del></del>		naceous Material	<del></del>	Ŷ
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	<u>.</u>	*
	1 Constituents			· • .	Clays
Calcite: Sp	arry Micrite	Aragonite			Kaolinite
	00	Fe Dolomite		profession	Illite
Gypsum	=	7. <del>-</del>			Chlorite G
Anhydrite	<del></del>	6			Detrital
Halite	<del></del>		<del></del>		Deci 1141
Quartz				<b>.</b>	•
		POROSITY	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		
Porosity Type	<del></del>			. 6	
Interparticle		Intercrystal	VP p	r <sub>a</sub>	nestral
Intraparticle		Moldic -			elter
Growth Framew Vug	vork	Fracture 5	% % %		emical
Mean <u>IC</u> Po	re Size (mm) <u>0.01</u>	′ Mean Por	e Size (mm)	i. Interc	onnectedness VP-P
g.		CLAY MINERAL LOC	4 Table 1		
			- <del>117</del>	•	- A
Laminae		Dispersed		Rock Fr	an mente
Pore Lining	. Pore Bridgi	ing Por	e Filling	Grain Repl	
Fracture Fill	ing		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		9
		1 u_		. ·	
NOTES:				4	
110157:	6		÷		
171		•	n e		



SAMPLE NUMBER 39
DEPTH 35.50 metres

## Plate A

This low magnification overview shows the highly fragmented nature of this finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate). Porosity is solely intercrystalline in nature and is present in very poor amounts that are poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

# Plate B

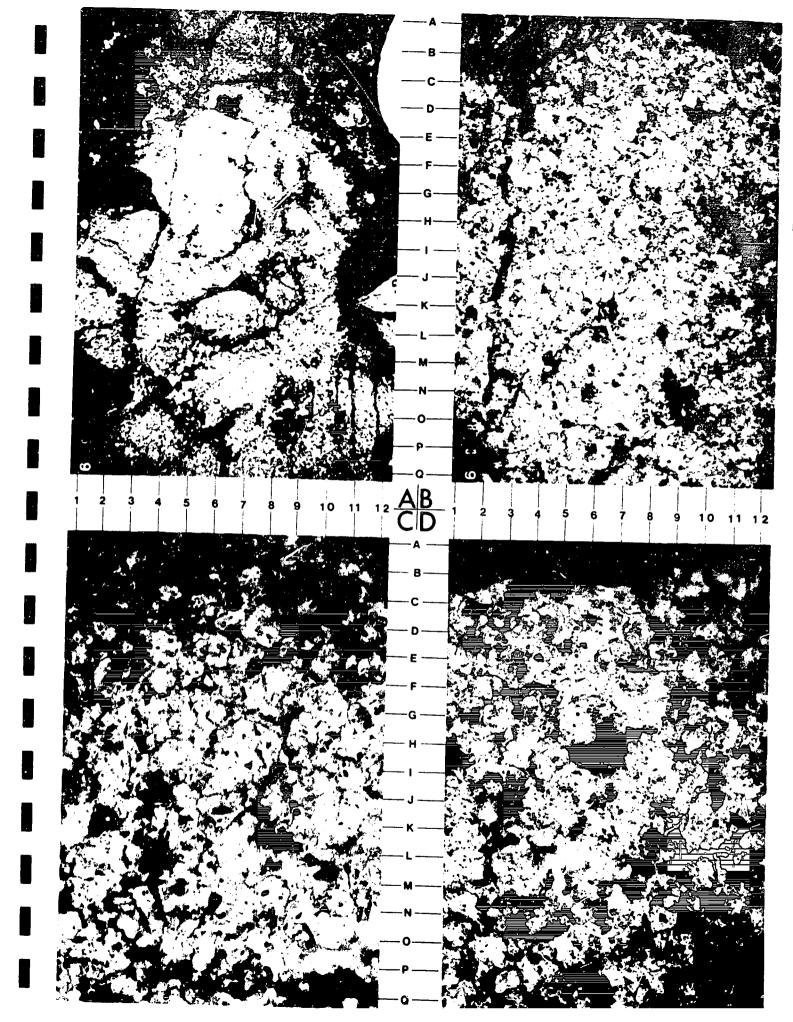
This higher magnification view shows a zone of anhedrally formed tightly cemented crystals which form a matrix that leaves little porosity (H5). Other areas such as at 09 have minor amounts of intercrystalline pores that are very poorly interconnected (100x, cross polarized light)

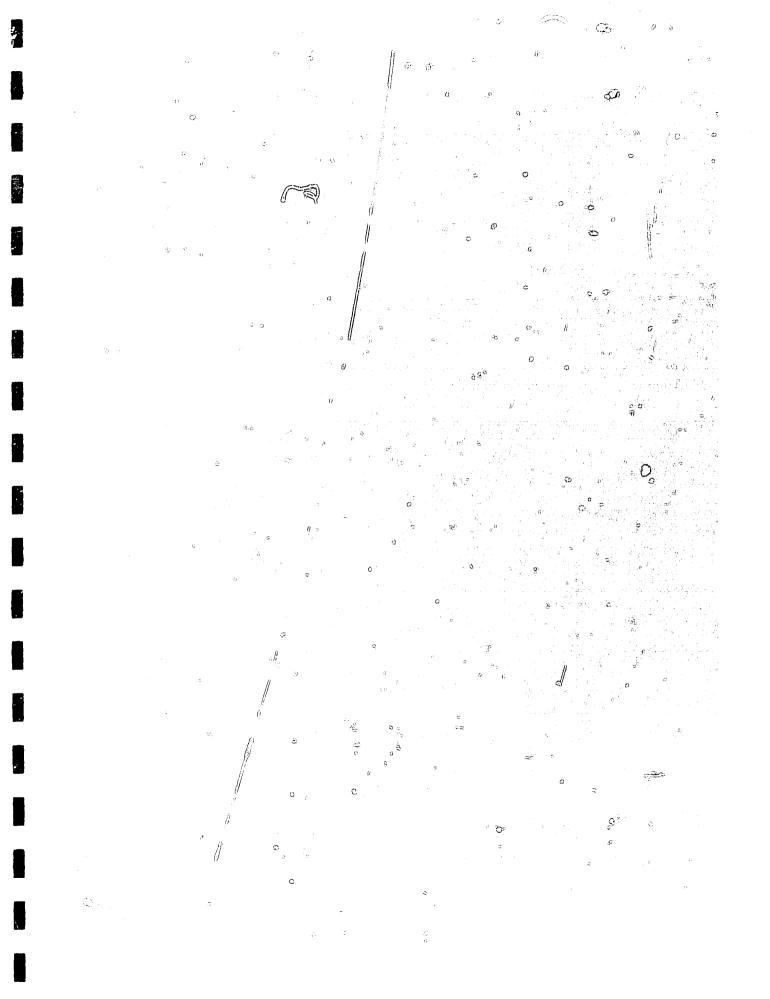
# Plate C

Plate C shows a high magnification view of densely interlocking, anhedrally formed crystals which have no visible porosity between them. (250x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

Plate D shows a densely cemented area which has minor amounts of isolated intercrystalline porosity at H6.5 and NO9.5. This porosity is obviously poorly interconnected but due to its impregnation by blue dyed epoxy must have some interconnectedness. (250x, plane polarized light)





SAMPLE NUMBER 39 (SEM)
DEPTH 735.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a finely crystalline dolomite which has very poor intercrystalline porosity that is poorly interconnected.

#### Plate B

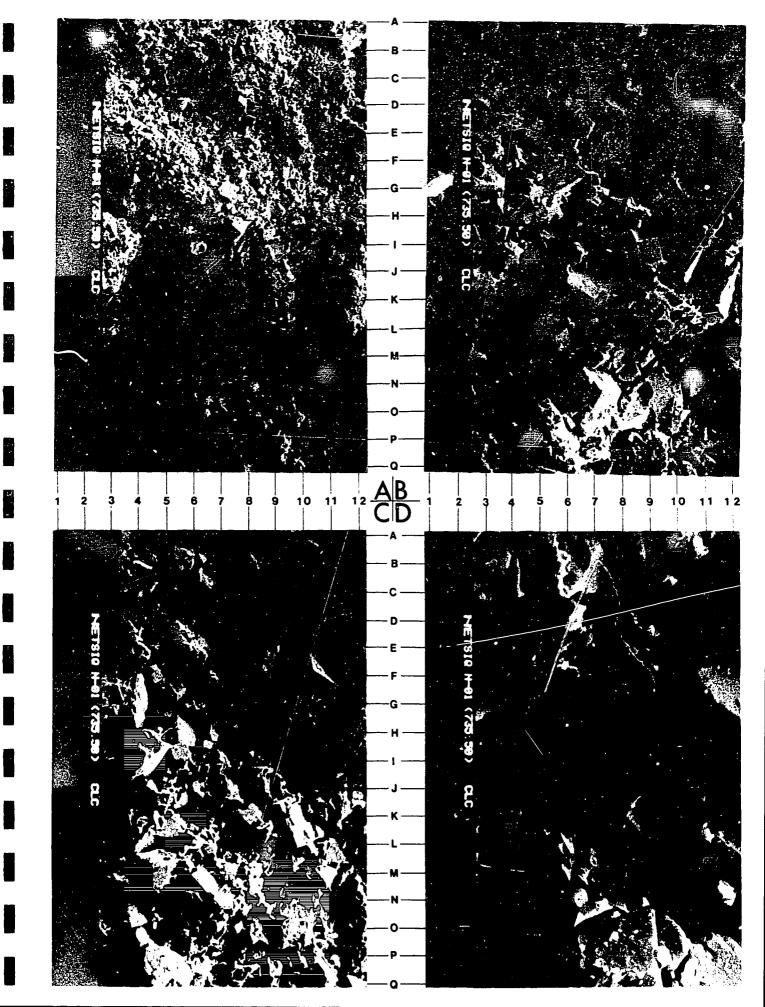
This higher magnification view shows the interlocking nature of these subhedral to euhedrally formed dolomite crystals (K6, KL9, M4). Note the moderate amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly interconnected.

#### Plate C

This view of the sample shows the bimodal distribution of dolomite crystals with larger crystals (G10) forming a framework which is filled by a finer crystalline matrix of dolomite, as at FG8, L8 and MN8. This finer pore filling matrix reduces interconnectedness of the intercrystalline pores.

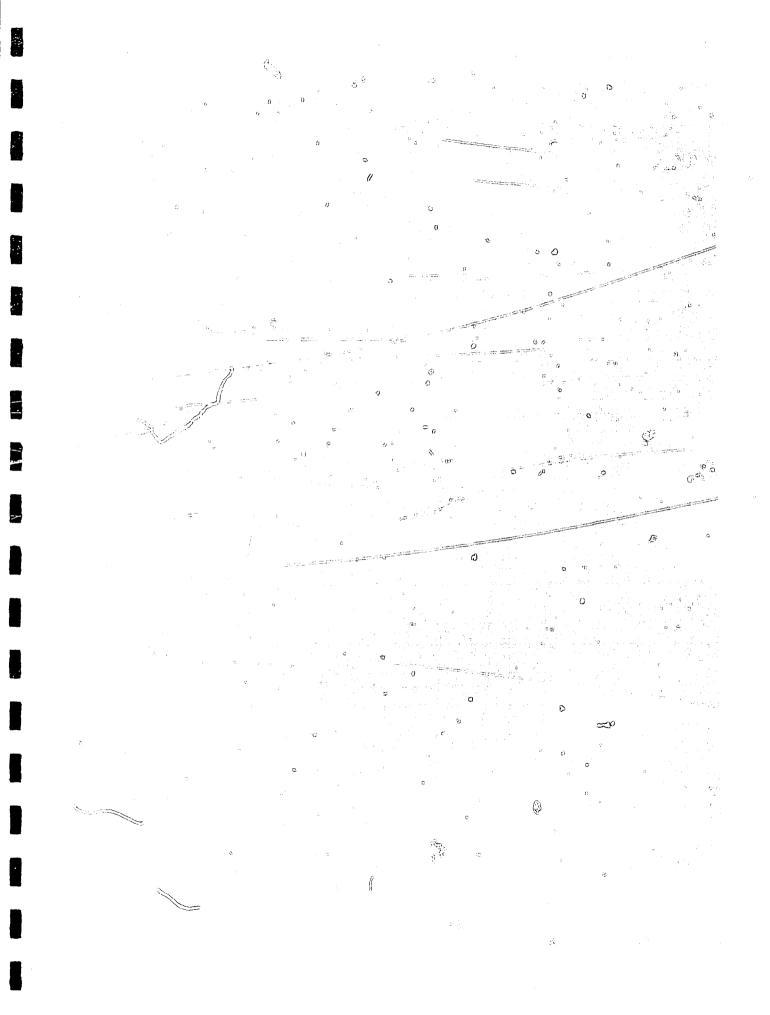
# Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the development of intercrystalline porosity within the euhedrally formed dolomite crystals (K8, M11) with a finer dolomite matrix (H8, O4) which reduces the intercrystalline porosity and the effectiveness of this porosity.



Well Name ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N- Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30'			Number Depth (m)	40 730.50	
Formation	77.70 WL	Rock		F Dolomit	o
Porosity K Max (mD)	<del></del>		ification	Folk (198	
POPOSILY R MAX (IIID)		C1855.	LITCALIUM	TOTK (190	107
	TEXT	URE			
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)		Au th i q	enic Constit	uents (mm)	0.030
Class -Transported Constituents			enic Constit		F Crystalline
Depositional Texture	Crystalline				
Allochemical Constituents	COMPOS		g .	Ter Ter	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	()		•	A
Fossils		uartz:	Mono	Poly	
Intraclasts	f f	eldspar:	K-spar	Plag	0
Oaids		Rock Fragment		MRF	VRF PRF
Pisolites — ( )		lica		774	
Peloids	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Carbonaceous	Material -		The second secon
		itumen		ī ·	•
			<del></del> - <del>-</del>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		<del></del>	<del>_</del>	- 6	. •"
Orthochemical Constituents			•	O	Clays ·
or chromatal bonseleaches	3			1	<u> </u>
Calcite: Sparry Micrite 2 Dolomite 97 Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Ouartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomi				Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital 1
	· nnon	CITY			
Paracity Tunns	PURC	SITY			
Porosity Types	*1			#** 	0
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework	Intercrys Moldic Fracture	tal P	°	p p	Fenestral Shelter Chemical
⊵Vug		٠٠٠٠		*	, p. 1
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.017</u>	Mean	Pore Size	(mm)	i Inte	rconnectedness P
	CLAY MINERA	L LOCATION			<b>0</b>
la-i-a-a	0:	=		,	
Laminae	Dispersed				ragments
Pore Lining Pore Brid	ging	Pore Filli	ing	Grain R	placement
Fracture Filling			2		
·		==			٥
		3			0 5

NOTES:



SAMPLE NUMBER 40
DEPTH 730.50 metres

# Plate A

This overview shows the highly fragmented and fractured nature of the sample created by the recovery method. The sample is a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has minor amounts of calcite and poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

# Plate B

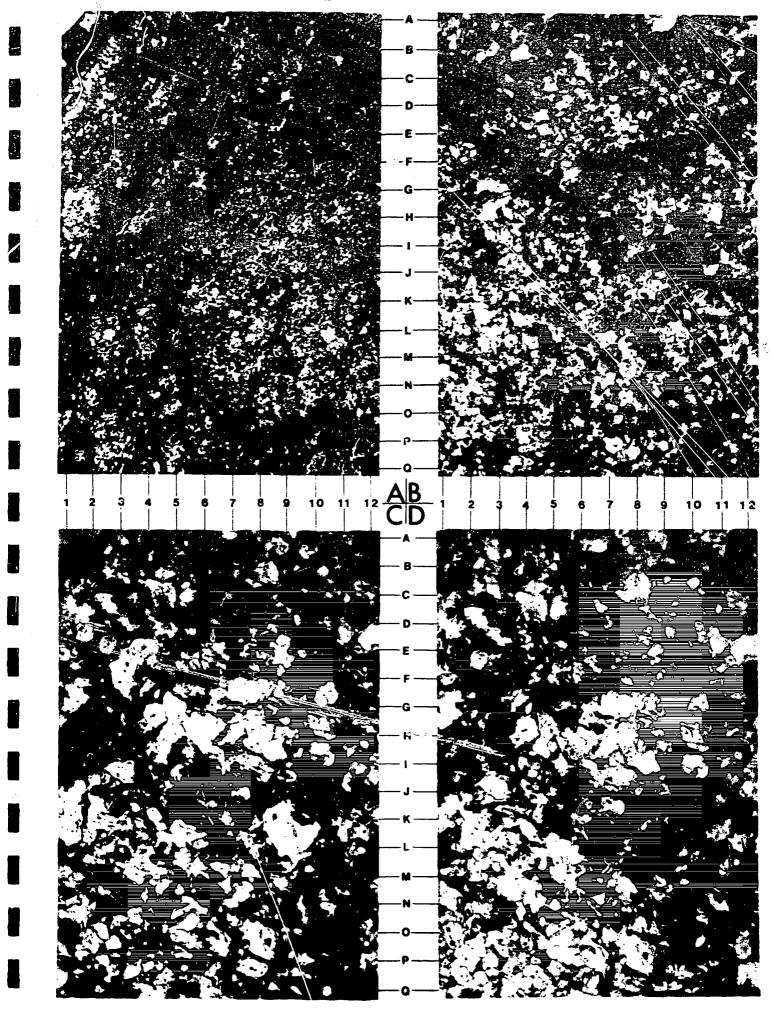
This higher magnification view shows the intercrystalline nature of the porosity as defined by blue dyed epoxy (G4.5, L4.5, M8.5). This porosity is generally poorly interconnected. Detrital clay present in minor amounts may have been introduced through the drilling fluids during the recovery of the sample. (100x, plane polarized light)

## Plate C

This view shows the subhedral nature of the dolomite crystals which are loosely cemented creating intercrystalline porosity that is poorly interconnected (D6, CD11.5). (250x, cross polarized light)

#### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph demonstrates intercrystalline porosity present within the subhedral to euhedral shaped dolomite crystals (DE6.5). Also present is anhedrally formed dolomite crystals at P2 which are tightly cemented leaving little intercrystalline porosity. (250x, plane polarized light)



Well Name	N-01 0' 59.50" WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification	41 728.50 F-Med Dolo Folk (1980	
	TEXTURE			
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (m Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -		Authigenic Constitu Authigenic Constitu onate, Dunham (1962	uents T	0.06 Crystalline
	COMPOSITIO	<u>N</u> .		
Allochemical Constituents	Terri	genous Constituents		
Fossils Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids	. Mica	par: K-spar Fragments: SRF	Poly Plag MRF	VRF PRF
3)	. Bitum	en		
Orthochemical Constituents		e ·	o .	Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite 1 Dolomite 99 Gypsum Annycrite Halite Quartz	Aragonite Fe Dolamite			Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
Parasity Types	POROSITY °	, G &		
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrystal Moldic Fracture	VP	She	estral elter emical 0
Mean IC Pare Size (mm) 0.04	Mean Por	re Size (mm)	.Interco	nnectedness <u>VP</u>
Laminae Pore Lining Pore Bri Fracture Filling	Dispersed	re Filling	Rock Fra Grain Rep	
NOTES:		0	eg.	

SAMPLE NUMBER 41
DEPTH 728.50 metres

#### Plate A

Plate A shows a fine to medium crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has minor amounts of calcite and traces of bitumen. Porosity is solely intercrystalline and is present in very poor amounts that is very poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

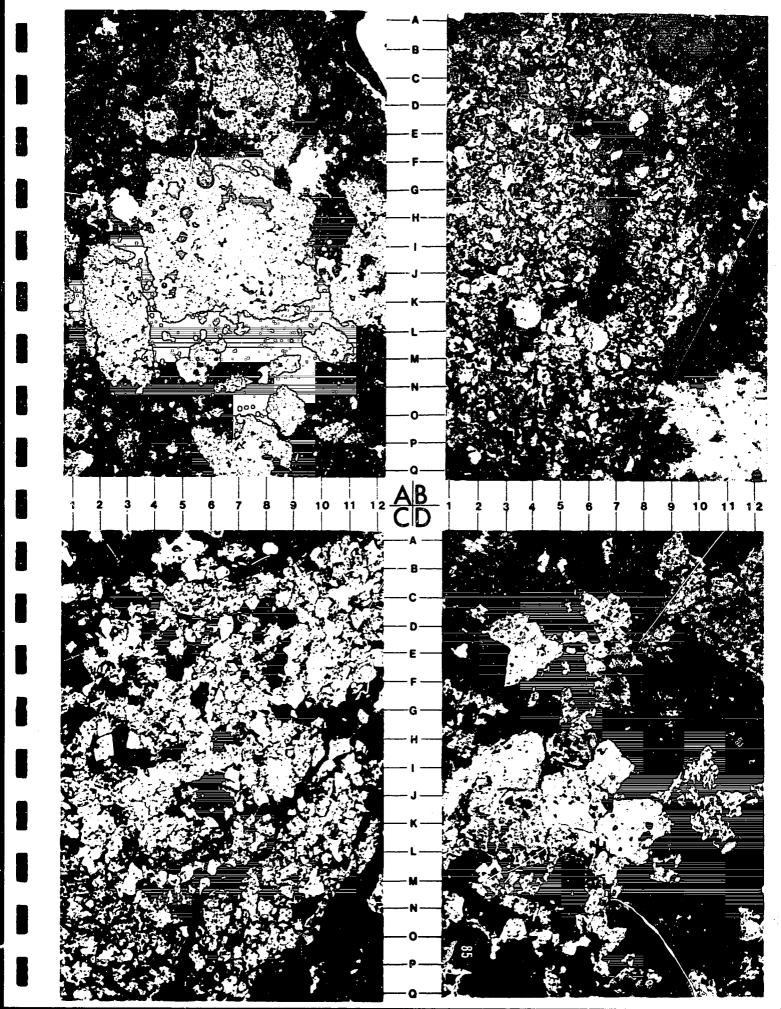
This higher magnification view of a fragment shows the presence of good intercrystalline porosity in some areas as at I7 and E7, but the majority is isolated to very poorly interconnected as at E3. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate C

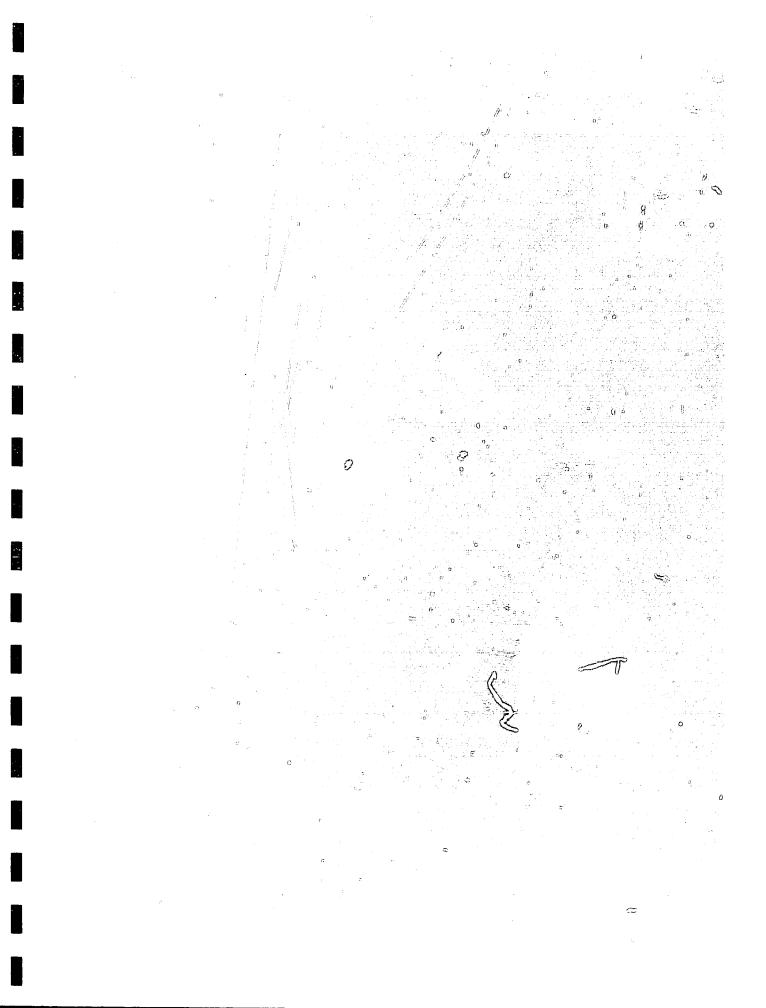
This higher magnification view shows the anhedral interlocking nature of the majority of the matrix (C11, O2) and the formation of euhedral dolomite within the more porous areas as at C8,  $\rm H3$  and  $\rm J6$ . (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the tightly interlocking nature of the majority of the matrix (L4) This anhedral formation of dolomite forms a tightly interlocking matrix which leaves little intercrystalline porosity such as at FG3.5. (250x, cross polarized light)



Well Name <u>ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-</u> Location <u>59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 48.00" NL, 8</u>			42	
Formation	59.50"WL Sample Dep Rock Name	י לש) חזנ	723.50	
Porosity K Max (mD)	Classifica	tion.	F Dolomite	
3.5			Folk (1980)	
	TEXTURE	u.		
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents			uents (mm) <u>0.</u>	
Depositional Texture -	Authigenic Crystalline Carbonate, Dunha			Crystalline
	COMPOSITION	. (	in	
Allochemical Constituents	Terrigenous Const		*	
Fossils		no	Poly	
Intraclasts Ooids	Feldspar: K-	spar 🚞	Plag	_ 
Pisolites	Rock Fragments:	SRF	MRF V	RFPRF
Peloids	Mica	—		÷ 5
	Carbonaceous Mate	rial		
			<del></del>	
<del></del>		· · · · · ·	<del></del>	• • • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Orthochemical Constituents	e.*	,		Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite	Aragonite	1-		Kaolinite
Dolomite 100	Fe Dolomite		o ·	Illite
Gypsum				Chlorite
Anhydrite				Detrital
Halite			0	D
Quartz			/ * p	
	- D		o .	
	POROSITY			
Porosity Types	±"		, ' = c	
	\$ 			5
Interparticle Comparison Comparis	Intercrystal		Fenes	
Growth Framework	Moldic		Shelt	er
Vug	Fracture		Chemi	cal
			4	
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.02</u>	Mean Pore Size (mm)	<u></u>	Interconn	ectedness <u>VP</u>
i e	CLAY MINERAL LOCATION			
Laminae	Disposed		_	
	Dispersed		Rock Fragm	ents
Pore Lining Pore Bridgi Fracture Filling	ng Pore Filling	<del></del>	_ Grain Replac	ement
		<b>S</b>		
NOTES:			÷	
	<b>;</b>			



SAMPLE NUMBER 42
DEPTH 723.50 metres

#### Plate A

This photomicrograph shows a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has minor amounts of calcite and trace amounts of detrital clays. Porosity is solely intercrystalline and is present in very poor to poor amounts that are very poor to poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

# Plate B

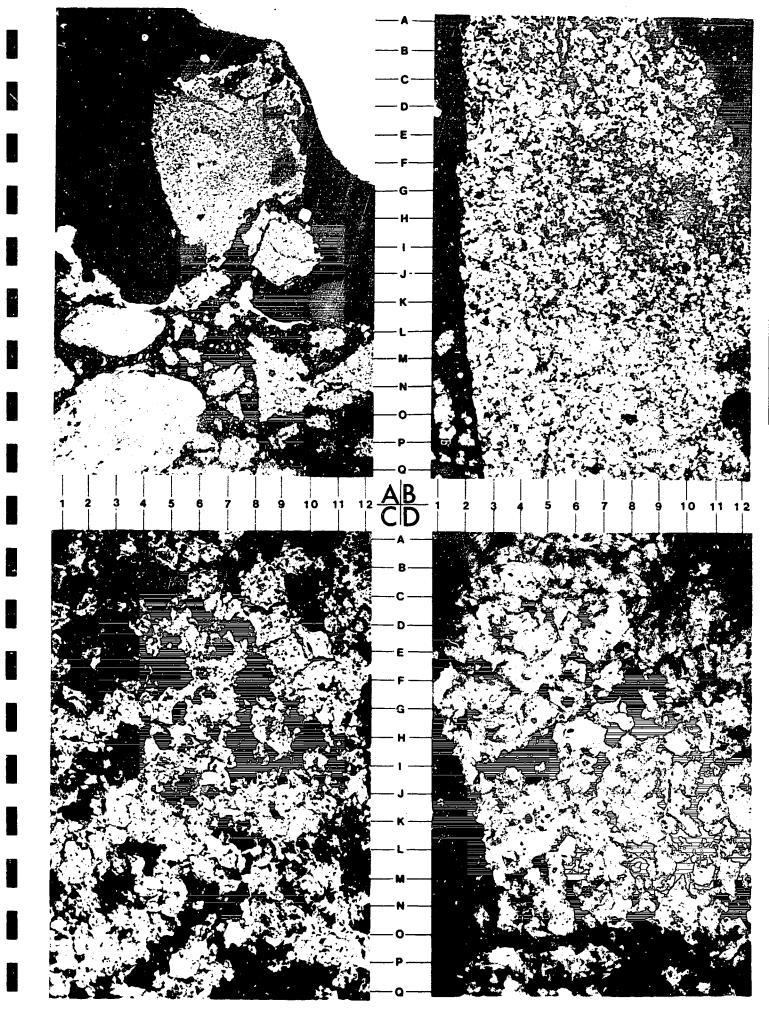
This higher magnification view shows the densely interlocking, finely crystalline, anhedrally formed dolomite crystals which leave little intercrystalline porosity (IJ2.5); pores defined by blue dyed epoxy. (100x, cross polarized light)

## Plate C

This high magnification view demonstrates the anhedral form of the tightly interlocking dolomite crystals which form a mosaic that leaves no visible porosity. (250x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

Plate D shows the isolated nature of the intercrystalline porosity which is presumably interconnected in the third dimension due to the penetration of blue dyed epoxy. Note the tightly cemented nature of the dolomite crystals at L9. (250x, plane polarized light)



# X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

Sample Number:

44

Depth:

713.00 metres

	Ų	5 v .	
٦	Material Less than 5 Microns	Material Greater than 5 Microns	Calculated Bul Composition
		<b>C)</b>	8
Quartz	<b>5</b>	2 0 See 1 2 0 See	3 a · · · · <b>6</b> · · 3
Feldspar	Nil	<b>Nil</b>	N iol
Calcite	2	Ņil.	Trace
Dolomite	73 .	96	92
Siderite	Nil	Nil	Nil O
Pyrite	Nil °°	Nil	Nil
Kaolinite	Nil %	Ni 1	Nil
Illite	Nil Ø	Nil	ows o good
Chlorite	Nil	Ņil	o Nil
Smectite o	» Nil o	Nil	Nilo o
Mixed Layer Cla (Swelling)	ys Nil	€ <b>Ñi</b> 1	Nil
Barite	.20	<b>2</b> \ <b>a</b>	est (1

# CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

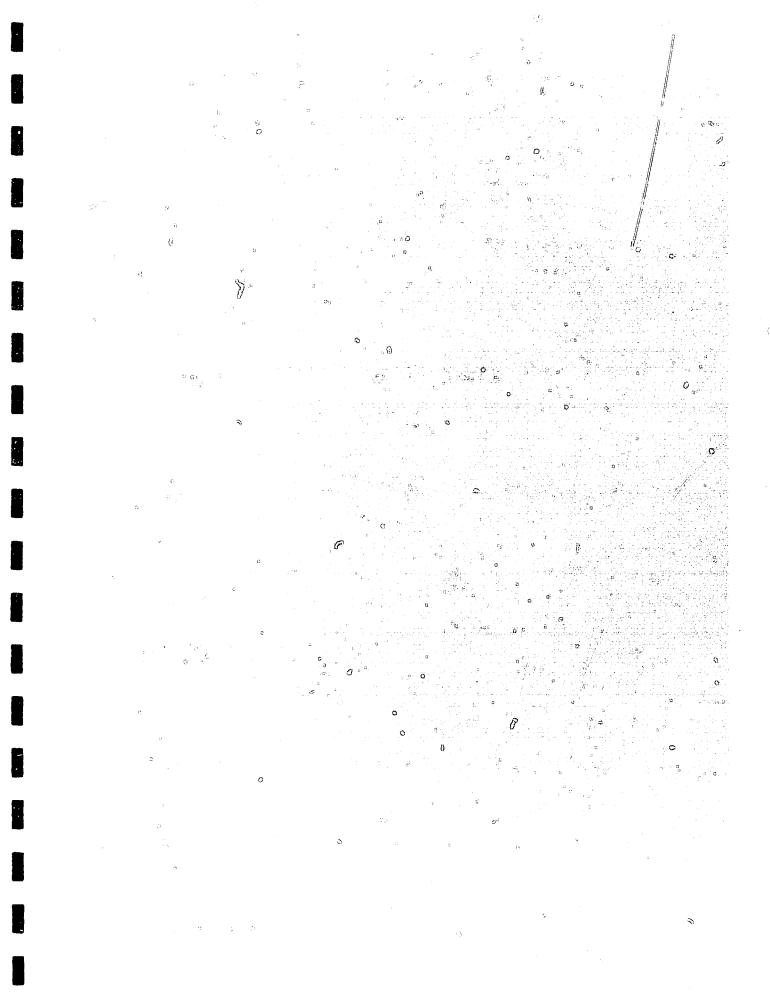
Material Less Than 5 Microns:

15.1%

Material Greater Than 5 Microns:

Well Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-01		Sample Number	44	Ç)
Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.	50" WI	Sample Depth (m)	713.00	
Formation	<u>,70                                    </u>	Rock Name	f Dolomi	te
Porosity K Max (mD)	<u>-</u>	Classification	Folk (19	
		SI SI		
	TEXTUR	Ē		0
		0		
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)		Authigenic Constitu	uents (mm)	0.04
Class -Transported Constituents		Authigenic Constit		f Crystalline .
	rystalline Ca	rbonate,∽Dunham³(1962		
		y		
A Commence of the Commence of	COMPOSIT	<u>ION</u>		0
<i>//</i>		<del></del>		
Allochemical/Constituents	Teri	rigenous Constituents	<u>.</u>	9
		e e		0 6 5
Fossils		rtz: Mono 🖔	Poly	
Intraclasts		ispar: K-spar	Plag	
Coids	Rock	Fragments: SRF	MRF	VRF PRF
Pisolites	Mica	a 🧓 🦿		
Peloids	୍ Car,t	oonaceous Material		e de la companya de l
	o Bit	umen o	<u>T</u>	- 72
				0
	:	,	- <del></del>	
Orthochemical Constituents			• •	Clays
	'	V v		ø
Calcite: Sparry Micrite _ T	Aragonite		•	° Kaolinite
Dolomite 100	Fe Dalomite			° Illite °
Gypsum				Chlorite <sub>o</sub>
Anhydrite				Detrital =
Halite			a	. 0
Quartz				
			,	
	POROS I 1	<u> </u>		Ó
Porosity Types				
			$r_{i_{j}}^{-1}\cdot$	j.
Interparticle	<u>I</u> ntercrystal	l <u>VP-M</u>		<u>fenestral</u>
Intraparticle	Moldic			ShelterU
Growth Framework	Fracture			Chemical
Vug				ν;
				ě .
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.02</u> 5	Mean	Pore Size (mm)	Inte	rconnectedness <u>VP-P</u>
				 نوني
	CLAY MINERAL L	CCATION	9	- -
	•			
	ispersed	<del></del>	Rock	Fragments
	g F	Pore Filling	Grain R	eplacement
Fracture Filling				
	f.	***		. 45
NOTES.	2			

MOIF2:



SAMPLE NUMBER 44
DEPTH 713.00 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview shows the highly fragmented nature of the sample which is a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) that has traces of calcite and bitumen. Porosity is solely intercrystalline present in very poor to moderate amounts which are very poorly to poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

# Plate B

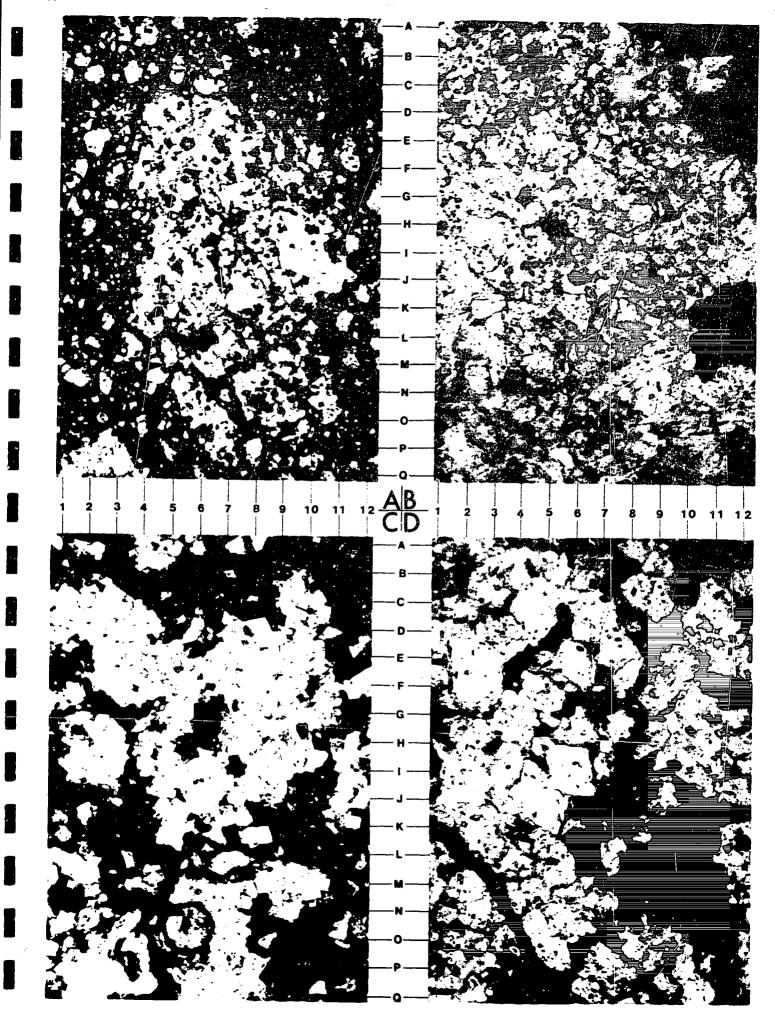
This higher magnification view shows a tightly cemented mosaic of anhedrally formed dolomite crystals leaving little intercrystalline porosity within the matrix material. Note bituman in pore space at KL10.2. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate C

This view of the sample shows a moderately porous area which has moderate interconnectedness between pores. This porosity may have been created by artificial means through the recovery and preparation methods. (100x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

This high magnification view shows the presence of anhedral dolomite forming the dolomite matrix at F11 and euhedral dolomite rhombs forming within the intercrystalline pores at I6 and L11. Note the formation of poorly interconnected intercrystalline porosity at M10. (250x, plane polarized light)



10.5 

18 2 18

SAMPLE NUMBER 44 (SEM)
DEPTH 713.00 metres

#### Plate A

This low magnification photomicrograph shows a finely crystalline dolomite which shows moderate amounts of intercrystalline and vuggy porosity (FG6, K11, P4).

## Plate B

This higher magnification view shows the anhedrally formed, tightly interconnecting majority of the matrix (E8) versus the euhernally formed pore filling dolomite crystals which reduce overall porosity and its interconnectedness (M8).

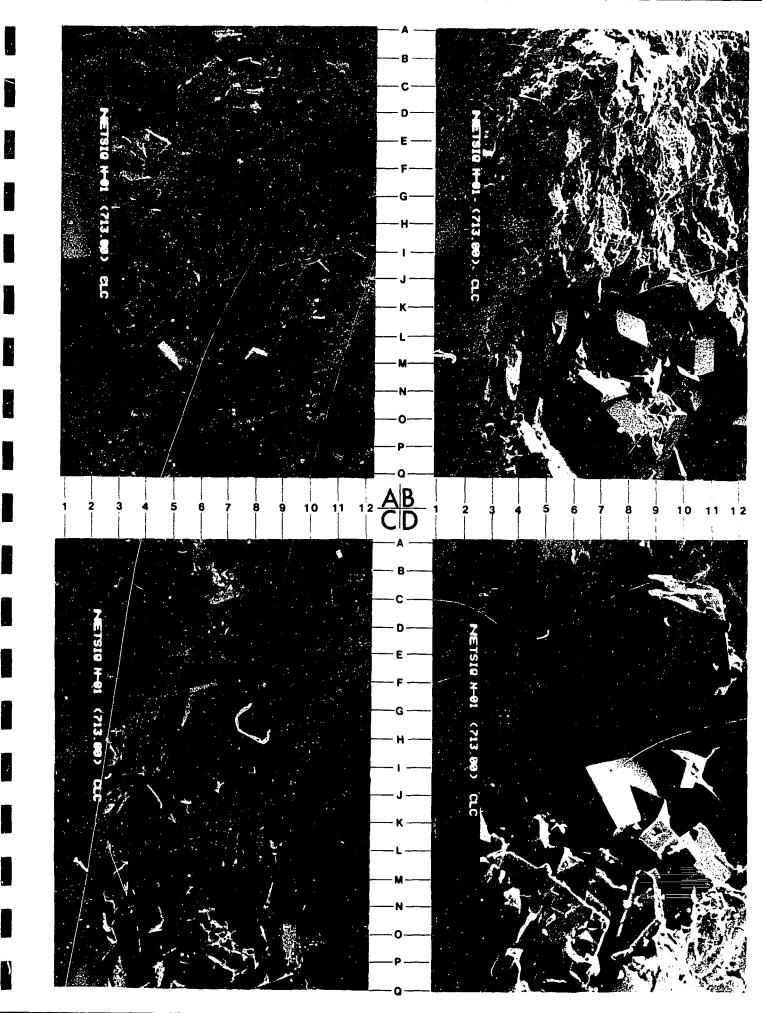
## Plate C

This high magnification view shows the intercrystalline porosity development within euhedrally formed dolomite crytals (JK6, M7).

# Plate D

This higher magnification view shows the euhedrally formed, vug lining dolomite crystals (B5, E10, H8, J7). These pore filling dolomite rhombs reduce pore space and its interconnectedness.

00



Well Name ICG Sogepet et al Neisiq N-01 Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59.50" WL Formation Porosity K Max (m9)  Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) ClassIransported Constituents Depositional Texture - Packston	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification  TEXTURE  Authigenic Constit Authigenic Constit e, Dunham (1962)	
<u>cc</u>	OMP OSITION .	
Allochemical Constituents	Terrigenous Constituents	<b>i</b>
Fossils 10 Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids 25	Quartz: Mono Feldspar: K-spar Rock Fragments: SRF Mica Carbonaceous Material	Poly
Orthochemical Constituents	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Clays
	POROSITY	Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
Porosity Types	10003111	O
Interparticle Interparticle Mold: Growth Framework Fractive	ture	Fenestral Shelter Chemical
Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.008 Mean	Pore Size (mm)	Interconnectedness P-M
CLAY M	INERAL LOCATION	3 2 3 3
Laminae Disperse Pore Lining Pore Bridging Fracture Filling		Rock Fragments Grain Replacement
NOTES: All percentages based on visual estimations.	©	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

 $\bigcirc$ 0

SAMPLE NUMBER 45
DEPTH 707.50 metres

## Plate A

This low magnification overview shows the presence of a medium pellet dolomite (packstone) which has laminae of pellets and finer dolomite matrix. (25x, cross polarized light)

## Plate B

This higher magnification view of the sample shows the laminated nature of the packstone with coarser areas with moldic porosity at A3 through P3 and finer material in lamination from A9 through P10. Overall porosity is poor with intercrystalline porosity present in poor amounts and moldic porosity created from the dissolution of peloids and fossil fragments present in very poor amounts (E4.5, O3.2, O2). (250x, cross polarized light)

## Plate C

This higher magnification view shows the development of good intercrystalline porosity which is poor to moderately interconnected within this photomicrograph. Note peloid with bladed dolomite crystal rim at K5. (250x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

This higher magnification view shows good development of intercrystalline porosity which is moderately interconnected and is defined by blue dyed epoxy. Note moldic pore at E3 and L1. (250x, cross polarized light)

SAMPLE NUMBER 44
DEPTH 713.00 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview shows the highly fragmented nature of the sample which is a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) that has traces of calcite and bitumen. Porosity is solely intercrystalline present in very poor to moderate amounts which are very poorly to poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

# Plate B

This higher magnification view shows a tightly cemented mosaic of anhedrally formed dolomite crystals leaving little intercrystalline porosity within the matrix material. Note bituman in pore space at KL10.2. (100x, plane polarized light)

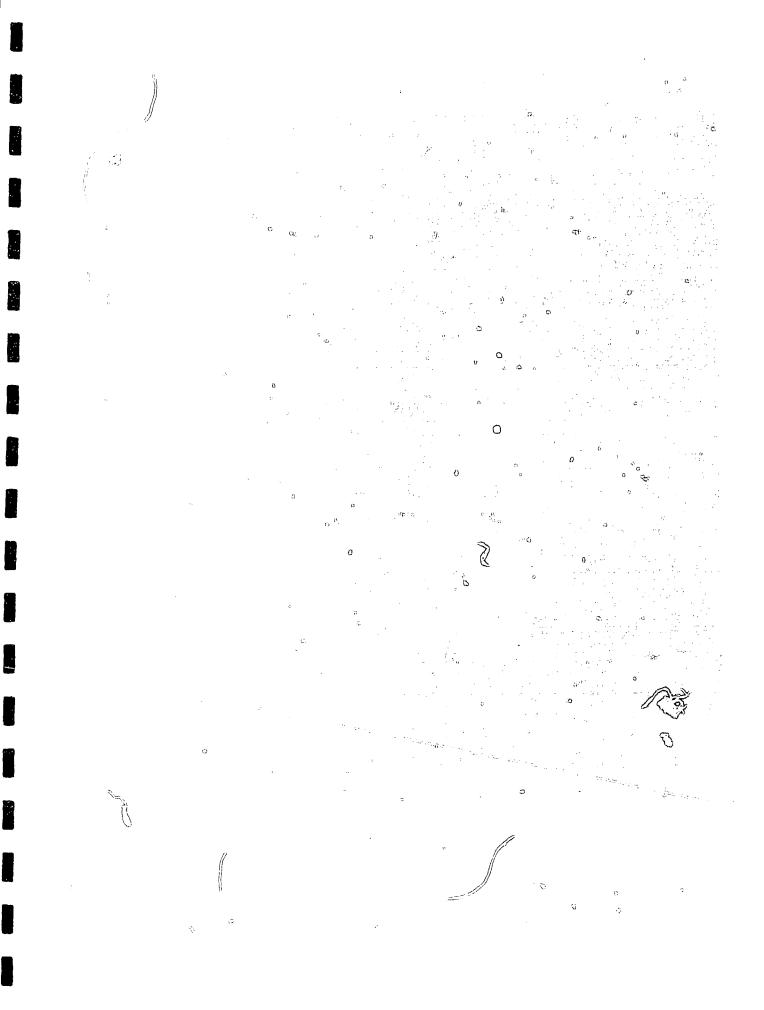
#### Plate C

This view of the sample shows a moderately porous area which has moderate interconnectedness between pores. This porosity may have been created by artificial means through the recovery and preparation methods. (100x, cross polarized light)

## Plate D

This high magnification view shows the presence of anhedral dolomite forming the dolomite matrix at F11 and euhedral dolomite rhombs forming within the intercrystalline pores at I6 and L11. Note the formation of poorly interconnected intercrystalline porosity at M10. (250x, plane polarized light)

Well Name _	ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-		46
Location Formation	59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	696.50
_		Rock Name	VF Dolomite
Porosity _	K Max (mD)	Classification	Folk (1980)
Man Sina I	granded Country of A	TEXTURE	
	ransported Constituents (mm) _ ransported Constituents	Authigenic Constitu	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Authigenic Constit	
Depositions	1 lexture -	Crystalline Carbonate, Dunham (1962	<del>)</del>
		COMPOSITION	
Allochemica	<u>l «Constituents</u>	Terrigenous Constituents	
Fossils		Quartz: Mono	Poly
Intraclasts		Feldspar: K-spar	Plag
Ooids		Rock Fragments: SRF	MRF VRF PRF
Pisolites		Mica o	
Peloids		Carbonaceous Material	
	:		
Orthochemica	al Constituents	Ö	Clays
Calcite: Sp	parry Micrite T	Aragonite	Kaolinite
	100	Fe Dolomite	O Illite
Gypsum -			Chlorite Chlorite
Anhyarite _	<del></del>		Detrital
Halite	<del></del>		Detilital
Quartz		·	
	<del> </del>	Terrer	
Dagasitu Tur	)	POROSITY	A CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND SEC
Porosity Typ	<u>je 5</u>	2	<sup>176</sup> ₩ A.S.
Interparticl	•	Intercrystal [	
Intraparticl		Moldic	Fenestral
Growth Frame		Fracture	Shelter
Vug			Chemical
•	<del></del>		
Mean <u>IC</u> P	ore Size (mm) <u>0.006</u>	Mean Pore Size (mm)	Interconnectedness <u>VP</u>
	⊕ #	CLAY MINERAL LOCATION	
Laminae		ispersed	Rock Fracmac+c
Pore Lining	Pore Bridgin	ispersedPore Filling	Grain Renlacement
Fracture Fil	ling		a. dr. nopracement
NOTES:			



SAMPLE NUMBER 46
DEPTH 696.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview shows the highly fragmented nature of the sample and artificially induced by the recovery of the sample. The sample is a very finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which is very clean with only traces of calcite present. Porosity is present in only trace amounts. (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

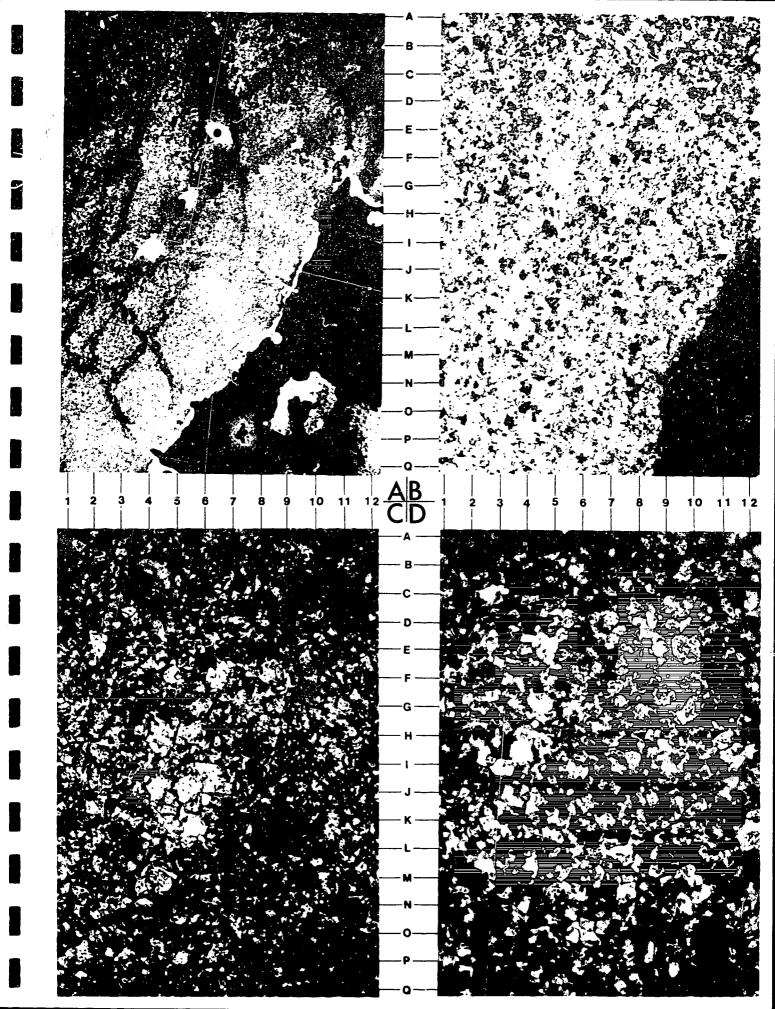
This higher magnification view shows the tightly interlocking, very finely, crystalline nature of the sample with only trace amounts of intercrystalline porosity present at B11. Porosity is solely intercrystalline in nature and present in trace amounts which are very poorly interconnected. (100x, cross polarized light)

# · Plate C

This high magnification view shows the typical, anhedrally formed interlocking nature of the dolomite crystals which form tightly interlocking mosaics that leave little porosity. (250x, plane polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification view shows a zone of good porosity but it is felt that it is partially induced by the recovery and preparation of the sample as it is only found around the edges of the fragments. (250x, Tane polarized light)



Well Name ICG Sogepet et al Netsiq N-01 Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59. Formation	.50" WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name	VF Micrit	
Porosity K Max (mD)		Classification	Folk (198	0)
	TEXTURE			" ຈ
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)		Authigenic Consti Authigenic Consti		0.035 F Crystalline
Depositional Texture - M	ludstone, Dunham	(1962)		
	COMPOSITION	<u>!</u>	,	G. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.
Allochemical Constituents	Terrio	genous Constituent	<u>s</u> .	
Fossils T MB Intraclasts Coids			Poly Plag MRF	VRF PRF
Pisolites Peloids I	Mica Carbor	naceous Material	<del></del>	
Orthochemical Constituents	·	· ·		Clays
Calcite: Sparry 6 Micrite 93 Dolomite 1 Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Ouartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomite			Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
Porosity Types	POROSITY	G.		
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrystal _ Moldic _ Fracture _		12	enestral
a a	Mean Por	e Size (mm)	. Interd	connectedness
Laminae D. Pore Lining Pore Bridgin Fracture Filling	ispersedPor	e Filling	Rock Fi Grain Rep	ragments placement
NOTES:	٥	0		0

· (3)  $\theta$ 0  $\mathscr{O}$ 

SAMPLE NUMBER 48
DEPTH 681.00 metres

### Plate A

Plate A shows a low magnification overview of a very finely crystalline micrite (mudstone) which has minor amounts of euhedral dolomite crystals and traces of fossils and peloids. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

This higher magnification view shows the presence of sparry calcite (F7, M7) which is present in moderate amounts as a fossil replacing or neomorphically forming, matrix replacing constituent. Note the euhedrally formed dolomite crystals which are unevenly dispersed throughout (KL7, IJ5.5). (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate C

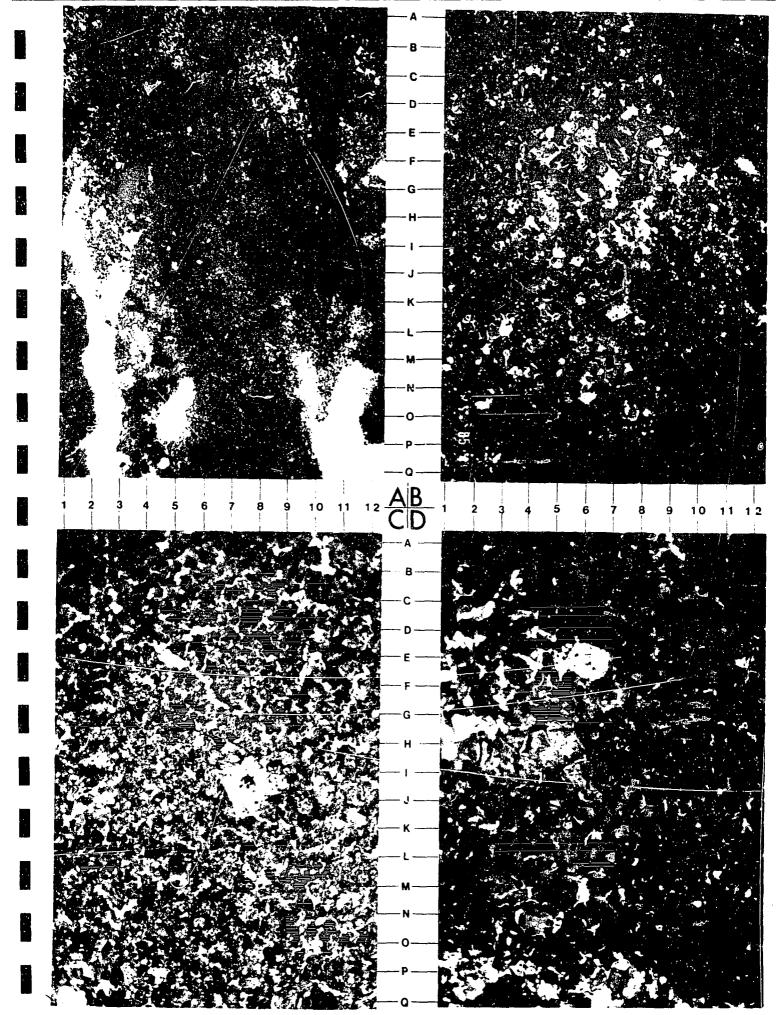
This higher magnification photomicrograph shows the presence of euhedrally formed dolomite within the fine microspar to micrite matrix (IJ7.5). This sample contains no visible porosity as the tightly interlocking matrix forms a mosaic excluding all pore space. (250x, cross polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification view shows the neomorphically formed sparry calcite at H4 through M5. Note the tightly interlocking mosaic formed by this sparry calcite. Note euhedral dolomite rhomb at E6. (250x, cross polarized light)

0 0

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### X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

Sample Number: 49

Depth: 672.00 metres

Material Less Material Greater Calculated Bulk than 5 Microns than 5 Microns #Composition

		<del></del>	
		%	ů.
Quartz	Trace	S Nil	Trace
Feldspar	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calcite	80	. 66	· 70
Dolomite	· 7	26	21-9
Siderite	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pyrite	N i 1	Nil	Nil
Kaolinite	Nil D	Nil	w wile o
Illite	Nil	Nil	Nil"
Chlorite	Nil	Nil.	°Nil
Smectite	Nil	Nil Nil	Nil
Mixed Layer Clays (Swelling)	The state of the s	Nil	e Nil
Barite	.13 6 6	8	9,

# CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

Material Less Than 5 Microns:

25.7%

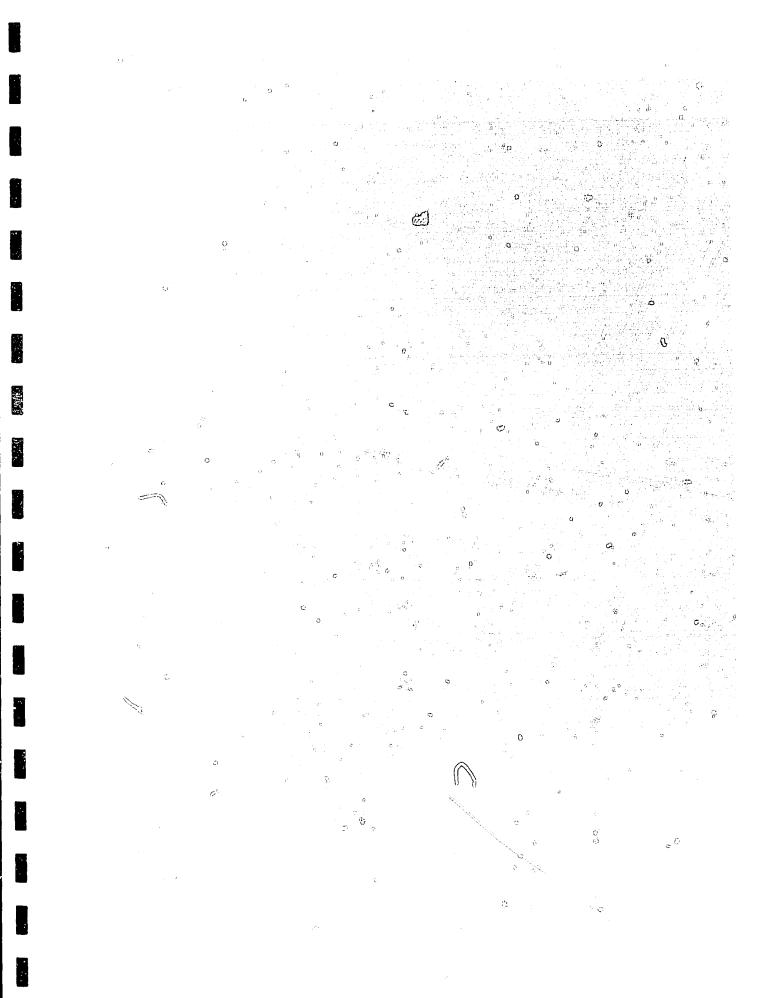
Material Greater Than 5 Microns:

74.39

Well Name		Rock Na	Depth (m)	49 672.00 Dolomiti Folk (19	zed Micro 80)	sparite
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -	TEXTURE  Crystalline Carbo	Authigen	ic Constit		0.04 F Cryst	alline
	COMPOSITIO	<u> </u>			11	
Allochemical Constituents	<u>Terri</u>	genous Co	nstituents	į		* !
Fossils Intraclasts Ooids	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	z: par: Fragments	Mono K-spar SRF	Poly Plag MRF	 VRF	PRF
Pisolites Peloids		naceous M	Material		•	0
Orthochemical Constituents					· Clay	<u>ıs</u>
Calcite: Sparry 90 Micrite  Dolomite 10  Gypsum  Anhydrite  Halite  Ouartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomite	200	6 4	s <sup>1</sup> − s − s − s − s − s − s − s − s − s −	Illi Chlo	inite
Porosity Types	POROSITY	<b>Ú</b> 45	©.	ii		
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrystal Moldic Fracture			ි නි දි දි	Fenestral Shelter Chemical	
Mean Pore Size (mm)	MeanPo	re Size (	(mm)		rconnect	
Laminae Pore Lining Pore Bridg Fracture Filling	CLAY MINERAL LO  Dispersed  ging Po	CATION re Fillir	o 19		fragments eplacemen	
NOTES.						

NOTES:

All percentages based on visual estimation.



12/5

SAMPLE NUMBER 49
DEPTH 672.00 metres

### Plate A

This sample is highly fragmented as can be seen from this low magnification overview. This overview is of a dolomitized microsparite which has no visible allochems. Porosity is not visible underneath a light microscope. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

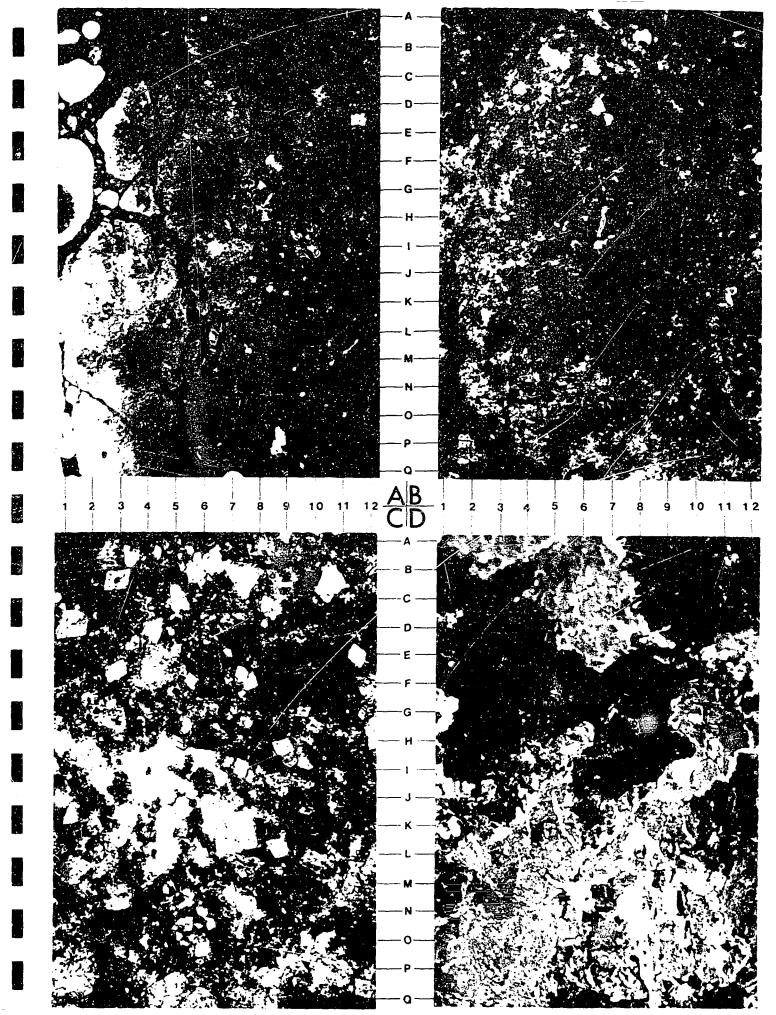
This high magnification view shows the microsparite matrix (K5, G9) with larger sparry calcite forming neomorphically at 17 and 64. (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate C

This photomicrograph shows the well developed euhedral dolomite crystals which are dispersed throughout the sample (B3, D1.5, H9, K7). (100x, plane polarized light)

### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph of an area of sparry calcite shows the tightly interlocking mosaic formed by this neomorphically formed calcite. No visible intercrystalline porosity is present (250x, cross polarized light)



#### Plate A

This low magnification overview of the sample shows a very finely crystalline microsparite to micrite which contains minor amounts of neomorphic sparry replacement and moderately dispersed euhedrally formed dolomite crystals. No porosity was visible with the use of a light microscope.

### Plate B

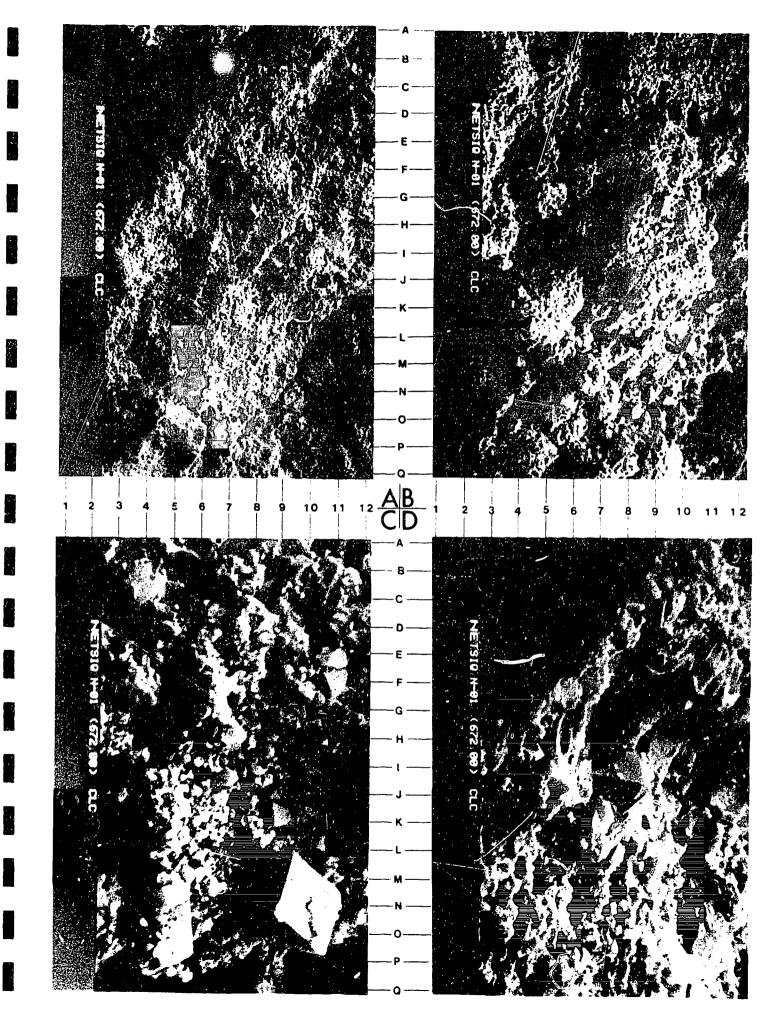
This higher magnification view shows the very finely crystalline nature of the sample (J9, K5). Minor amounts of porosity (J3.2) may have been created by the recovery method employed.

#### Plate C

This view of the sample shows the very finely crystalline nature of the matrix (K6) with the euhedrally formed dolomite crystals well dispersed throughout (N10). Minor amounts of sparry calcite tightly cemented are present at B7 and B18.

### Plate D

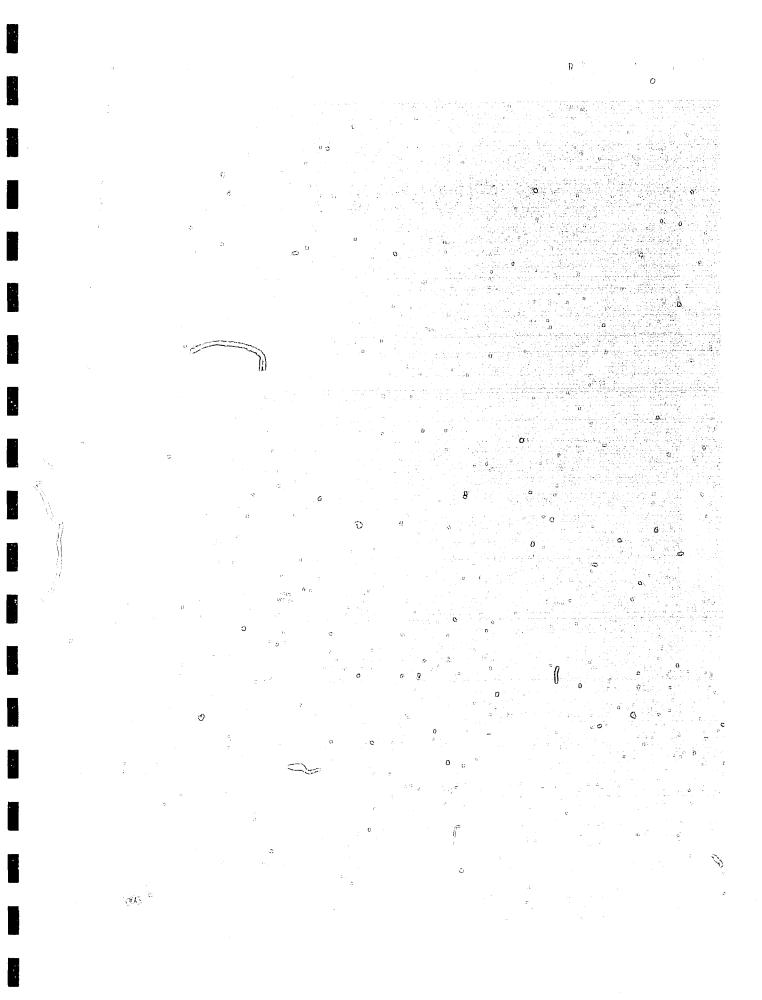
This high magnification photomicrograph shows neomorphically formed sparry calcite which forms as a fossil replacement or micrite replacing cement (D5, 18).



Well Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-C Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30'		Sample Number Sample Depth (m)	51 663.50	<del></del>
Formation 39 30' 48.00" NE, 87 30'	79.70" WL	Rock Name	F Dolomite	
Porosity K Max (mD)		Classification	Folk (1980)	
	TEXT	•		
		<del></del>		
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)		Authigenic Constitu		-04
Class -Transported Constituents	Company	Authigenic Constit Carbonate, Dunham (1962		Crystalline
Depositional Texture -	Crystalline	Carbonate, Dunnam (1902	,	
	COMPOS	ITION D		
Allochemical Constituents	e <u>I</u>	errigenous Constituents		
Fossils	Qt	uartz: Mono	Po ly	
Intraclasts	F	eldspar: K-spar	Plag	_
Ooids		ock Fragments: SRF	MRF	VRFPRF
Pisolites		ica		
Peloids	C	arbonaceous Material	<del></del>	-
	_		<del></del> ·	
	<del>-</del>	<del></del>		•
Orthochemical Constituents	·	{}	de .	Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite	Aragonite	C		Kaolinite
Dolomite 100	Fe Dolomi	te		Illite
Gypsum				Chlorite *
Anhydrite		o		Detrital
Halite		<del></del>		<del></del>
Quartz				
	PORO			
Porosity Types		9	o o	
Interparticle	Intercrys	tal D	0 For	iestral
Intraparticle	Moldic			lter
Growth Framework	Fracture	<del></del>		mical
Vuq	11 00 00 0	a .	0.110	
	4			
Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.25	Mean	Pore Size (mm)	Interco	nnectedness <u>VP-</u>
er en en en en en en en en en en en en en	CLAY MINERA	LOCATION		
Laminae	Dispersed	3	Rock Fra	ig men ts
Pore Lining Pore Bridg	jing	Pore Filling	Grain Repl	
Fracture Filling			ar.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· •		
		$\Phi_{ij} = \{ (i,j) \mid i \in \mathcal{I}_{ij} \mid i \in \mathcal{I}_{ij} \}$	S	•

# NOTES:

All percentages based on visual estimation.



SAMPLE NUMBER 51
DEPTH 663.50 metces

#### Plate A

This low magnification photomicrograph is of a clean, finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly to poorly interconnected and located within locallized zones.  $(25x, plane\ polarized\ light)$ 

#### Plate B

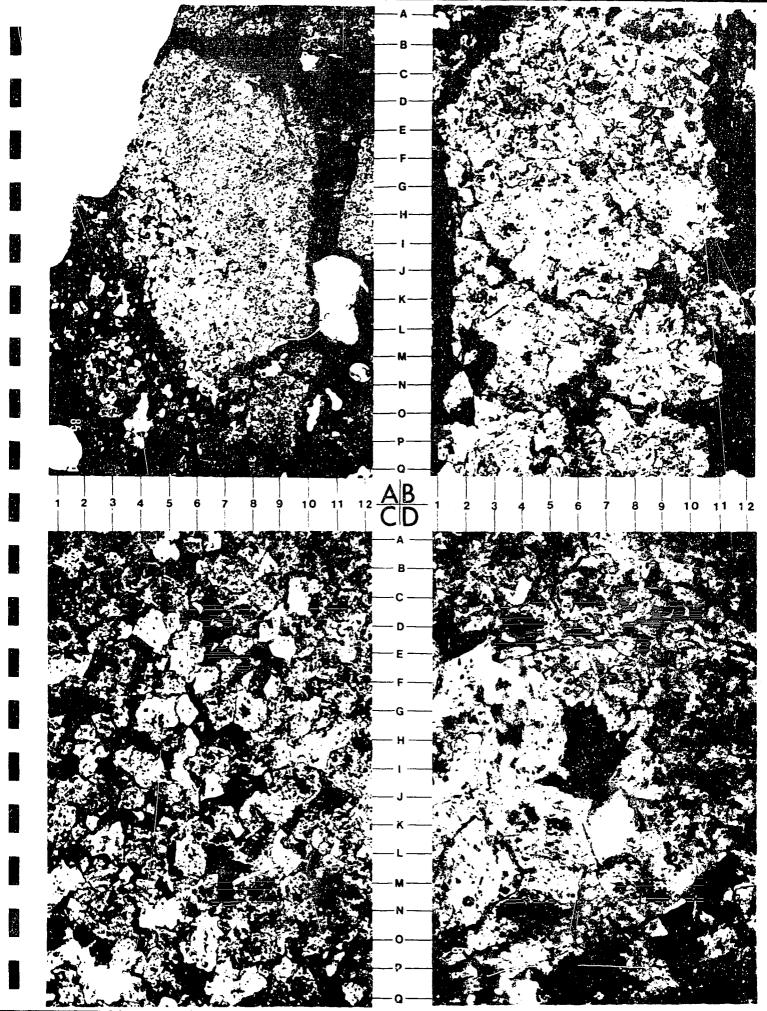
This higher magnification view shows the anhedrally formed, interlocking mosaic of dolomite crystals (G6) that are found within the majority of the matrix. Note the intercrystalline pores, defined by blue dyed epoxy (M2, IJ3), which are generally very poorly to poorly interconnected. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate C .

This view shows the difference between the tightly cemented, anhedrally formed dolomite crystals which makes up the majority of the matrix (E11), versus the loosely cemented, euhedrally formed dolomite rhombs within the more porous zones of the sample (H4, L7). (100x, plane polarized light)

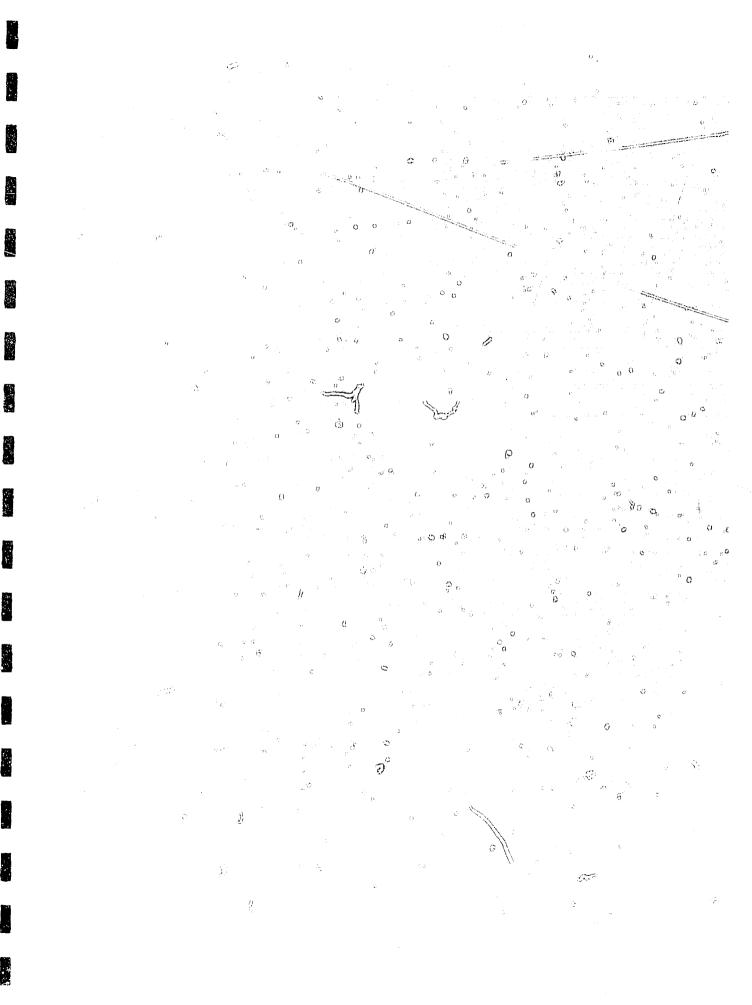
### Plate D

This higher magnification photomicrograph shows the interlocking nature of the dolomite mosaic (C10, M2) with minor amounts of isolated intercrystalline porosity which is assumed to be interconnected in the third dimension as indicated by the penetration of blue dyed epoxy into the pore space. (250x, plane polarized light)



Well Name ICG Sogepet et al Nulsig Nu	-01 59.50" WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name	52 631.00 Med Dolomite	
Porosity < Max (mD)	- <del></del>	Classification	Folk (1980)	
	IEXI	URE		
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)	)	Authigenic Constit		07 iCry∦talline
Depositional Texture -	Crystalline	carbonate, Dunham (1962)		or y wear time
	COMPOS	SITION		
Allochemical Constituents	<u> </u>	errigenous Constituents	/sq	
Fossils Intraclasts Coids	F	uartz: Mono eldspar: K-spa	Poly Plag MRF V	_
Pisclites O	M	lica arbonaceous Material	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Introchemical Constituents	_* <del>-</del>	•		Clays
Daloite: Sparry Micrite  Delomite 100  Syosum Annyonite Halite Cuartz	Aragonite fe Jolomi	te		Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
Parasit. Types	<u>PC_3</u>	<u>ZIIA</u>	0	
Interparticle Intraparticle Incert Framework Aug	Intercrys Moldic Fracture	tal <u>I-VP</u> o	Shell	
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.01</u>	Mean	Pore Size (mm)	S Intercon	nectedness <u>VP</u>
	CLAY MINERAL	LOCATION	»	
Laminae Pore Lining Pore Brid Fracture Filling	Dispersed ging	Fore Filling	Rock Fraçı Grain Replan	ments cement
<u>NOTEO</u> :				
***		•		$\omega I$

411 carcontages based on visual estimation.



SAMPLE NUMBER 52
DEPTH 631.00 metres

### Plate A

Plate A is an overview of a clean, medium crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has only traces to very poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity which is very poorly interconnected. (25x; plane polarized light)

### Plate B

This higher magnification view shows the tightly interlocking, anhedral nature of the dolomite matrix (E2) with larger dolomite patches at K6. (100x, cross polarized light)

### Plate C

This view shows the anhedrally formed, tightly interlocking mosaic which these dolomite crystals form. Note the complete lack of visible porosity as defined by blue dyed epoxy. (100x, plane polarized light)

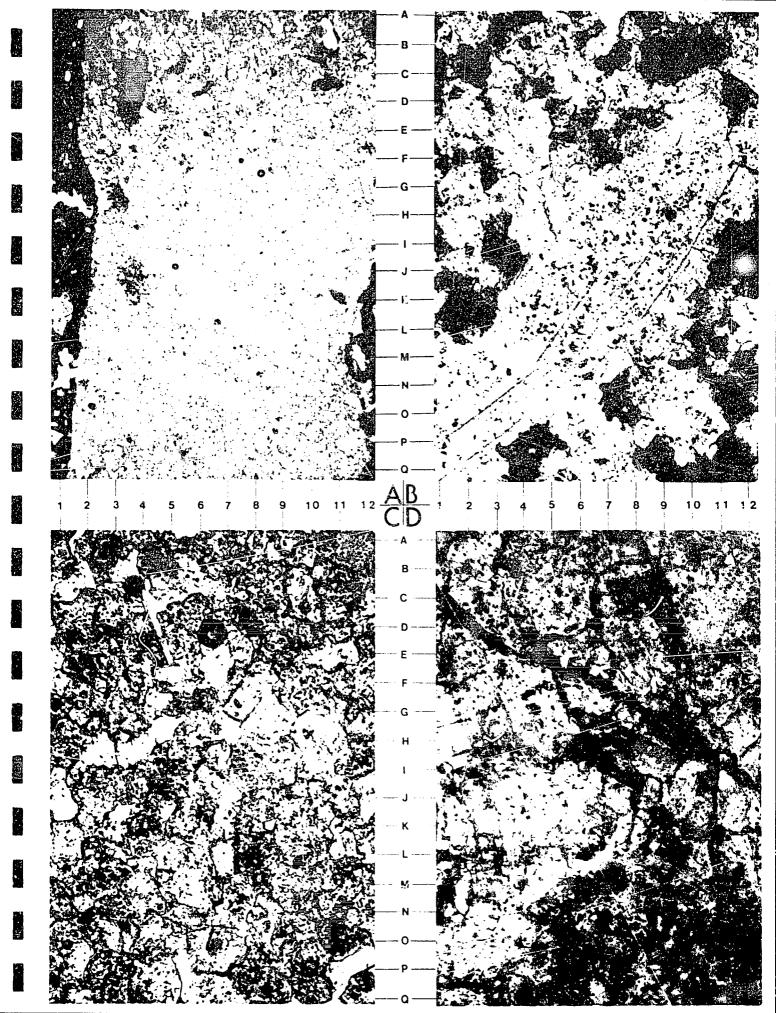
### Plate D

This higher magnification photomicrograph shows the very small intercrystalline pores which exist as isolated to very poorly interconnected pores in trace to very poor amounts (I6, M6). (250x, plane polarized light)

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### X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

Sample Number: 53

Depth:

621.50 metres

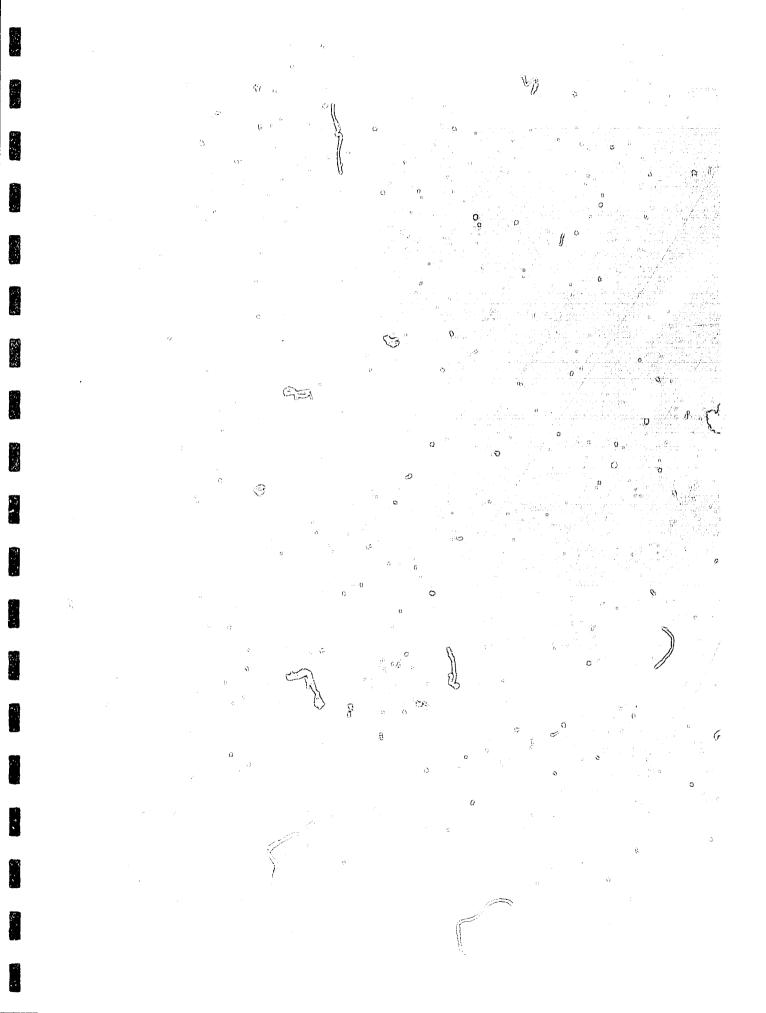
	Material Less than 5 Microns	Material Greater than 5 Microns	Calculated Bulk Composition
Quartz	77	8 9	87
Feldspar	Nil	Nil	Ŋį]
Calcite .	Trace	Trace	·Trace
Dolomite		5	. 4
Siderite	-	Nil	Nil
Pyrite	196	Nil Nil	o Nil
Kaclinite	Nil	Nil	Nil
Illite	Nil	Nil ° 5	Nil
Chlorite	Nil	Nil =	Nil
Smectite	Nil	» Nil	s N°il
Mixed Layer Clays (Swelling)	Nil	Nil	พ <b>ม</b> ูป "
Barite	18	6	9

### CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

Material Less Than 5 Microns:

21.8%

Material Greater Than 5 Microns: 78.2%



SAMPLE NUMBER 53 (SEM)
DEPTH 621.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview shows a relatively tightly cemented sample which has large amounts of silica and dolomite. The traces of visible porosity present. are very poorly interconnected.

### Plate B

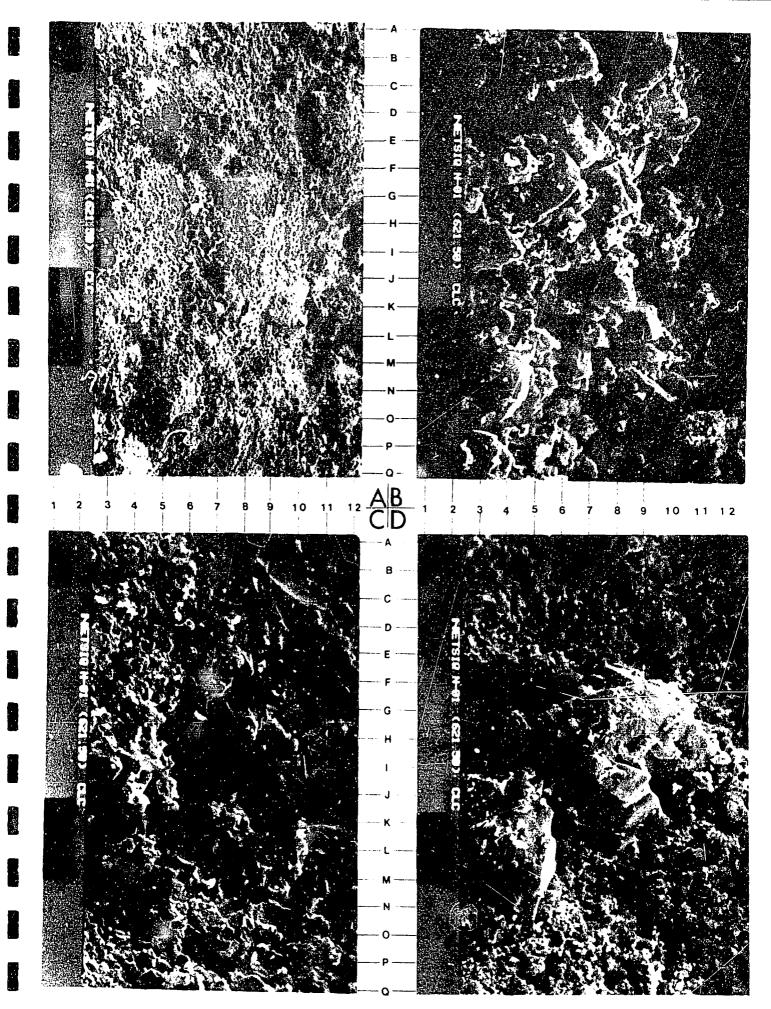
This higher magnification view shows the presence of dolomite (B9, L8.5) along with halite (D5, FG8). The porosity within the sample and the halite may have been artificially induced through the circulation of drilling fluids and the recovery method employed.

### Plate C

This high magr fication view shows the presence of tightly interlocking, finely crystalline calcite (M8) and aphanocrystalline chert at C11, D9. Note the minor amounts of intercrystalline porosity (HI9).

### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the presence of halite crystals (H8, L4) within a very finely crystalline matrix (P5) and may be attributable to the circulation of saline drilling fluids.



# X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

(1)

Sample Number: 54

0

Interval: 611.50 metres

				, ,		
	. 8	Material Less than 5 Micron	Material G s <u>than 5 Mi</u>		lculated Bul Composition	l k
	.,				:	
Quartz	ar	3	Trace	t)	1	
Feldspar		Nil	Nil		Nil	
Calcite			29			
Dolomite		÷ 36	. 74	<b>9</b>	67	
Siderite		Nil sign	Nil ·		Nil	
Pyrite		Nil o'	Nil		Nil	
Kaolinite		Nil	Nil	υ	Nil	
Illite		Nil	Nil	n 9 0	Nil	
Chlorite		Nil	Ni l	,	Nil a	
Smectite	e	N.i 1.	Nil		e Nil	
Mixed Layer (Swelling)	Clays	Nil	° Nil		Nil	
Barite		7	2		3	

## CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

Material Less Than 5 Mi rons: 19.0%

Material Greater Than 5 Microns: 81.0%

Well Name Location Formation Porosity	ICG Sogepet et al Netsi 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 	<u>q N-01</u> 30' 59 <sub>-</sub> 50" WL	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification	54 611.50 Med Calcareou Folk (1980)	s Dolomite
		TEXTU	RE		
Mean Size-Ira Class -Ira Depositional	ensported Constituents ( ensported Constituents Texture -		Authigenic Constit Authigenic Constit		Crystalline
		COMPOSI	TION		
Allochemical	<del></del>	Ter	rigenous Constituents		
Fossils Intraclasts Ooids Pisolites Peloids		Fel Roc Mic	ertz: Mono	Poly	PRF
Osthophopical		: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	
Orthochemical	Constituents	•		<u>c</u>	lays
Calcita: Spar Dolomite 80 Gypsum Anhygrite Halite Quartz	rry <u>20</u> Micrite	Aragonite Fe Dolomite		C:	aolinite
Porosity Types	* 6 °	<u>POROS I 1</u>	<u> </u>		
Interparticle Intraparticle Crowth Framewo Vug	rk	Intercrystal Moldic Fracture	I no	Fenestr Shelter Chemica	
Mean <u>IC</u> Por	e Size (mm)	Mean P	ore Size (mm)	Interconnec	tedness <b>V</b> P
		CLAY MINERAL L			
laminae Pore Lining Fracture Fillin	ng	Dispersed P	ore Filling	Rock Fragmen _Grain Replacem	ts
NCTES:		a i i	Ş.		<b>ر</b> نئي.
All percentage	s based on visual estim	ation.	.a. 		<b>*e</b>



SAMPLE NUMBER 54
DEPTH 611.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a medium crystalline, calcareous dolomite (crystalline carbonate) with traces of intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

### Plate B

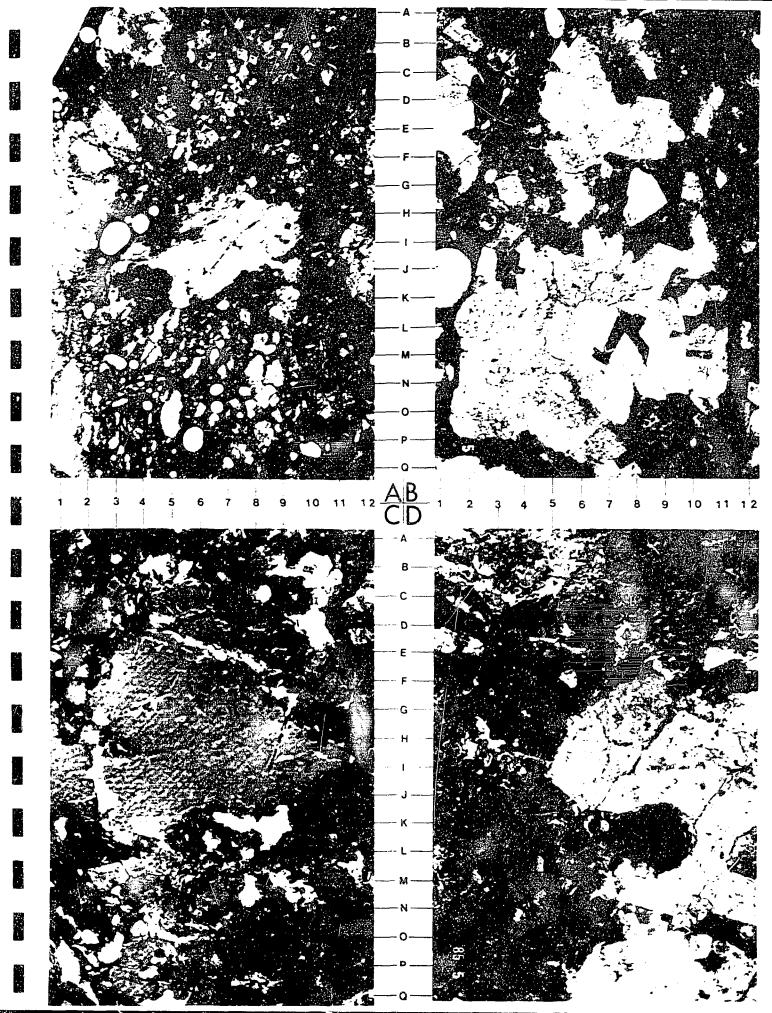
This higher machification view of the sample shows the tightly interlocking nature of the dolomite crystals (N3, D7), with sparry calcite filling the remainder as defined by red stained color created by alizarin-red-S. (100x, plane polarized light)

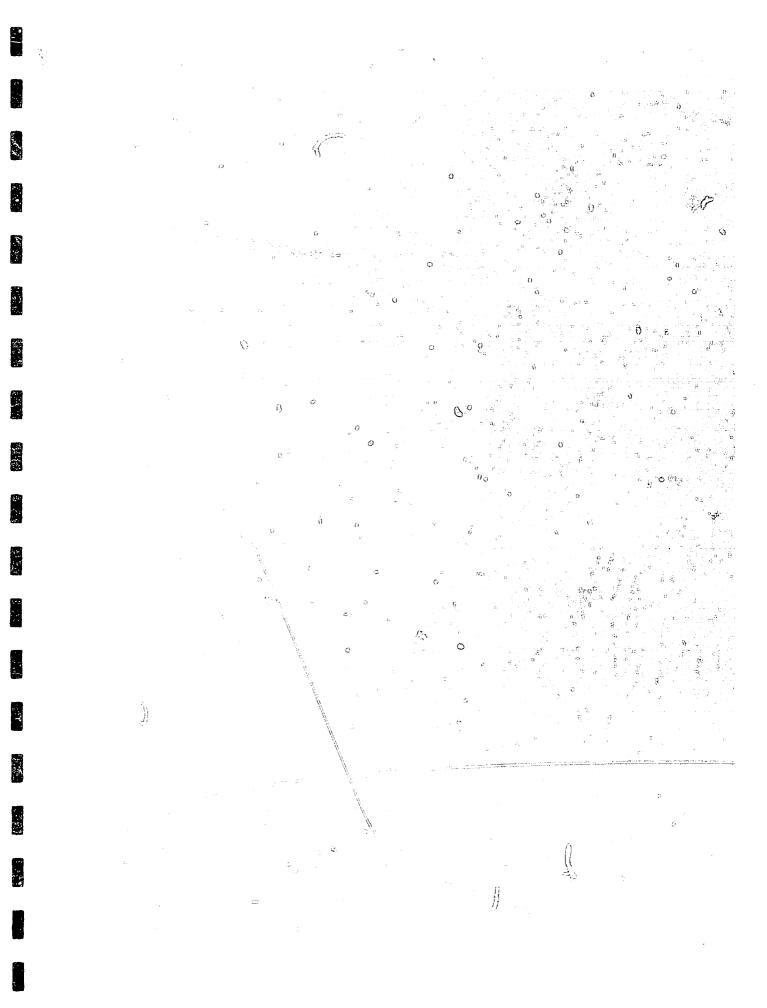
### Plate C

This higher magnification view shows a patch of sparry calcite that has become disaggregated from the sample due to the recovery method employed (G5). (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate D a

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the anhedrally formed, tightly interlocking mosaic of dolomite crystals forming a matrix material which leaves little intercrystalline porosity (I8, M10). Note patches of sparry calcite (B10, M3) which are well dispersed makeing up 20% of the sample. (250x, cross polarized light)





SAMPLE NUMBER 54 (SEM)
DEPTH 611.50 metres

### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a finely crystalline dolomite which has little visible porosity underneath a light microscope and minor amounts of sparry calcite.

### Plate B

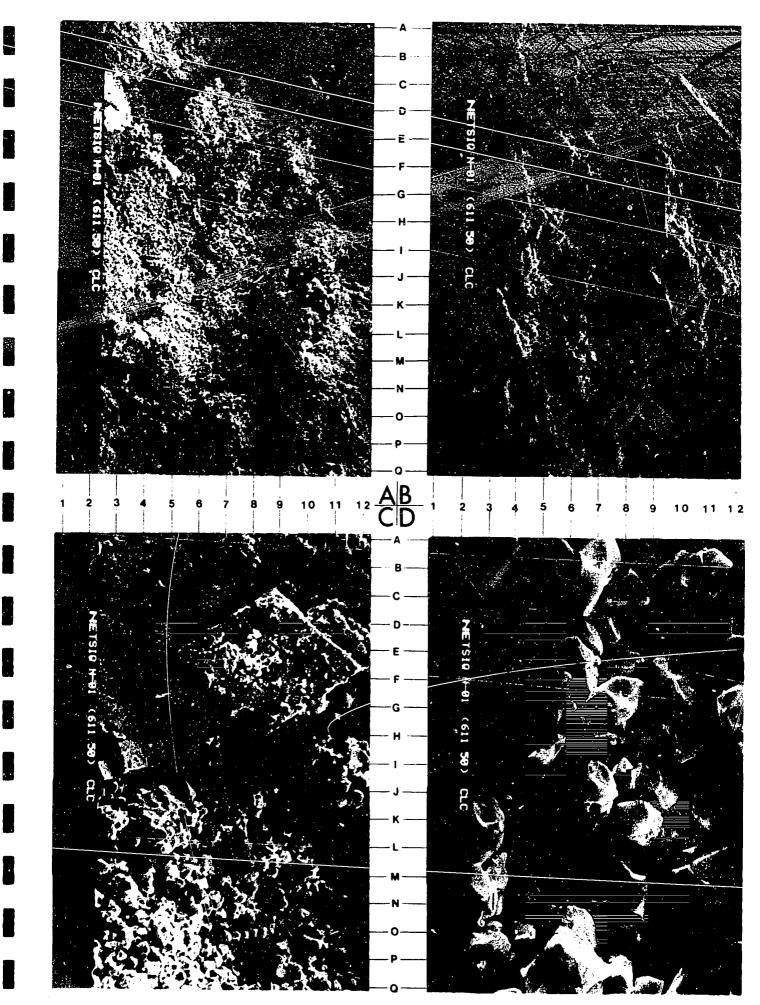
This higher magnification view shows sparry calcite, which makes up to 20% of the sample (I8), within a very finely crystalline dolomite matrix (J5, O9).

### Plate C

Plate C shows a euhedrally formed dolomite rhomb (E9) within a very finely crystalline sucrose dolomite matrix (L9) which has minor amounts of intercrystalline porosity which is tortuously interconnected.

### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the intercrystalline porosity development within the very fine sucrose dolomite crystals. Due to the very fine nature of these crystals and pores. it is believed that much of the porosity is relatively ineffectual.



Compositional Texture -   Crystalline Carbonate, Dunham (1967)		ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N	-01	Sample Number	55	
Classification   Folk (1980)	_	39 30' 48.00" NL, 87" 30"	59.50" WL			
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class - Transported Constituents	_		<del> </del>			
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm) Class - Transported Constituents	Porosity _	K Max (mD)		Classification	<u>Folk (198</u>	0)
Class			TEXTURE		VI.	Ü ·
						0.1
COMPOSITION				_		Med Crystalline
Allochemical Constituents  Fossils    Quartz:   Mono   Poly	nebozitiona	1 Texture *	Crystalline Car	bonate, Dunham (196	?)	
Tossils Intraclasts   Quartz:   Mono   Poly			COMPOSITI	ON		
Intraclasts   Feldspar: K-spar   Plag   Rock Fragments: SRF   MRF   VRF   PRF   Pisolites   Mica   Carbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays   Carbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays   Carbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays   Carbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays   Carbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays   Carbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays   Carbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays   Charbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays   Charbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays   Charbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Charbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Charbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Charbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Charbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Charbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Charbonaceous Material    Orthochemical Constituents   Clays    Ortho	Allochemica	1 Constituents	Terr	igenous Constituent	5_	
Rock Fragments: SRF   MRF   VRF   PRF	Fossils		Quar	tz: Mono	Poly	
Rock Fragments: SRF   MRF   VRF   PRF	Intraclasts	1	Feld	spar: K-spar	Plag	- <del></del>
Clays  Corthochemical Constituents  Clays  Carbonaceous Material  Clays  Clays  Clays  Clays  Clays  Colomite: Sparry Micrite Aragonite Fe Dolomite Illite  Chlorite Illite  Chlorite  Chlorite  Chlorite  Detrital  Corosity Types  Intercrystal P Fenestral  Interparticle Moldic Shelter  Chemical  Incordth framework Fracture Chemical  Intercrystal P Fenestral  Chemical  Corosity Types  Corosity Type	Ooids		Rock	Fragments: SRF		VRF PRF
Orthochemical Constituents  Clays  Calcite: Sparry Micrite			Mica			<del></del>
Aragonite Sparry Micrite Fe Dolomite Illite Chlorite Illite Cypsum Chlorite Inhydrite I Sparry Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal Practure Shelter Chemical Shelter Chem	Peloids		Carb	onaceous Material _		The state of
Aragonite Sparry Micrite Fe Dolomite Illite Chlorite Illite Cypsum Chlorite Inhydrite I Sparry Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal Practure Shelter Chemical Shelter Chem					, '.	
Aragonite Sparry Micrite Fe Dolomite Illite Chlorite Illite Cypsum Chlorite Inhydrite I Sparry Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal Practure Shelter Chemical Shelter Chem	<del></del>		· 6 -	<del></del>	<u> </u>	en de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de
Calcite: Sparry Micrite	Orthochemic	al Constituents			•	Clays
POROSITY   POROSITY   Porosity Types   Porosity Fe Dolomite   Fe Dolomite   Fe Dolomite   Chlorite   Chlorite   Detrital	C . 1		o o			
Chlorite Detrital dalite   Detrital   Detrital				. *	e e e	
Intercrystal Porosity Types  Intercrystal Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal Porosity Shelter Chemical  Interparticle Moldic Shelter Chemical  Intercrystal Porosity Types  Intercryst	_	99	re Dolomite			
POROSITY  Porosity Types  Interparticle	· · · —			The second secon		
POROSITY  Porosity Types  Interparticle		<del></del> _	<del></del>	o e		Detrital
POROSITY  Porosity Types  Interparticle		<del></del>	a - 19	<del></del> 1	0	
nterparticle	_			<del></del>	- * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
nterparticle			POROSTT	γ 0	Agentine Committee Committ	
Interparticle	orosity Typ	pes		<u> </u>	fe fe	
Intraparticle Moldic Chemical Chemical  Interconnectedness of CLAY MINERAL LOCATION    CLAY MINERAL LOCATION				The second secon	e e <del>e</del> levi	₹
Intraparticle Moldic Fracture Chemical  Interconnectedness I  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Aminae Dispersed Rock Fragments  Ore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  OIFS:	Interpartic:	le	Intercrystal	©o p	Fe	enestral
rowth Framework Fracture Chemical    Interconnectedness	[ntrapartic]	le	•	0		
lean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.04 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness /  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  aminae Dispersed Rock Fragments ore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  OIFS:	Growth Frame	ework .	Fracture			
aminae Dispersed Rock Fragments Ore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement	/ug		i.	0	ri na il i	, T
aminae Dispersed Rock Fragments Ore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement			*		#	
aminae Dispersed Rock Fragments ore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  OIFS:	Mean <u>IC</u>	Pore Size (mm) 0.04	Mean P	ore Size (mm)	Interd	onnectedness <u>M</u>
racture Filling Grain Replacement	V	ā.	CLAY MINERAL L	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
racture Filling Grain Replacement	.aminae	ů.	Dispersed	T 122 5	Daab T.	acmonte ==
racture Filling Grain Replacement		Pore Bride		nre Filling	Ruck II	lacement
OIFS:				ore rilling	— grafti ket	) Tacement
OTES:	*= == / <b>* · • •</b>		\$5° ; 6	. 21		
				the state of the s		
	OTES:		0		**	

All percentages based on visual estimation.

O () 

SAMPLE NUMBER 55
DEPTH 607.50 metres

#### Plate A

This low magnification view is of a medium crystalline dolomite which has poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is moderately interconnected. This dolomite contains trace amounts of intraclasts and minor amounts of anhydrite as elongate blades. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

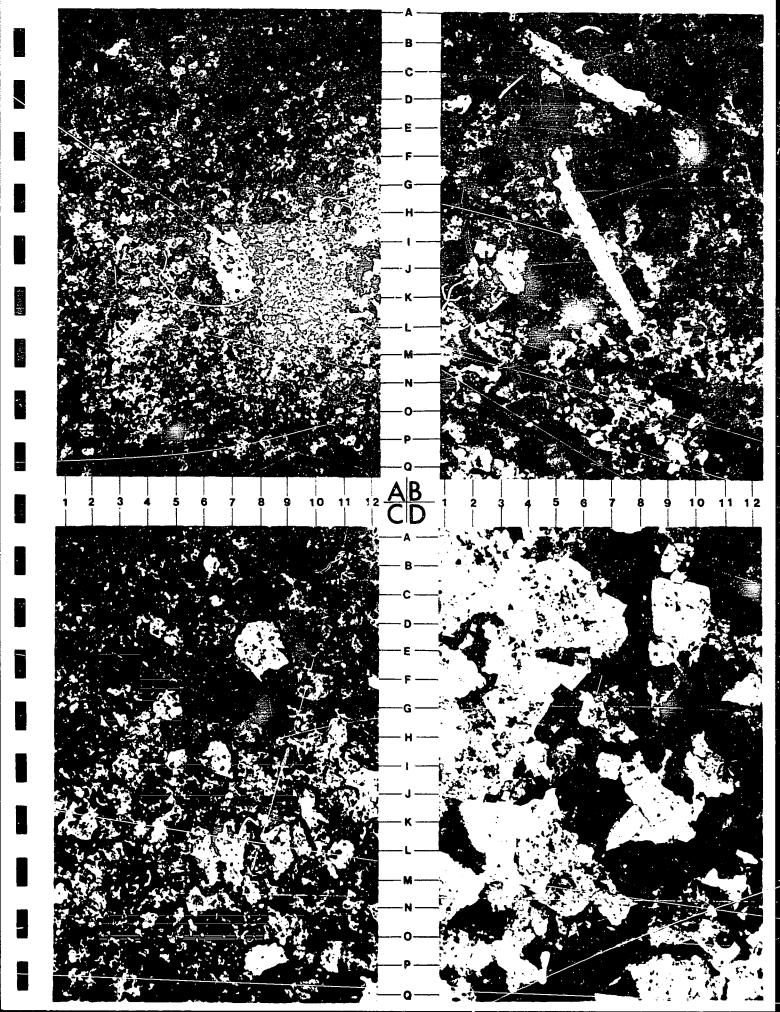
This higher magnification view shows the presence of elongate blades of anhydrite (C6, H7) which are poorly dispersed throughout the sample and may also be found in a patchy fibrous form also. (100x, cross polarized light)

#### Plate C

This high magnification view of the sample shows the minor amounts of intercrystalline porosity within the more densely cemented areas (RH6, EF10). Matrix is made up of medium crystalline, anhedrally formed dolomite which leave little porosity within the whole of the rock. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows good development of intercrystalline porosity which is moderately interconnected as defined by blue dyed epoxy at B10.5, D8, G5, and J6. Within these more porous zones, dolomite is generally euhedrally formed (D9), I5). (250x, cross polarized light)



## X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

Sample Number: 60

Interval: 579,00 metres

4	Material Less than 5 Microns	Material Greater than 5 Microns	Calculated Bulk Composition
	<i>g</i> /		
Quartz	Trace	Nil	& Trace
Feldspar	Nil	Nil	vo.
Calcite	<b>2</b>	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Dolomite	. 86 ° °	<b>98</b>	96
Siderite	Nil	Nil	Nil e
Pyrite	Nil	Nil p	Nil g
Kaolinite	Nil e	Nil (a)	Nil
Illite	6	Nil	
Chlorite	Nil	Nil	Nil
Smectite	Nil	Ni 1	Nil ®
Mixed Layer Clays (Swelling)	Nil o	Nil	o Nil
Barite	6	Nil	1

#### CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

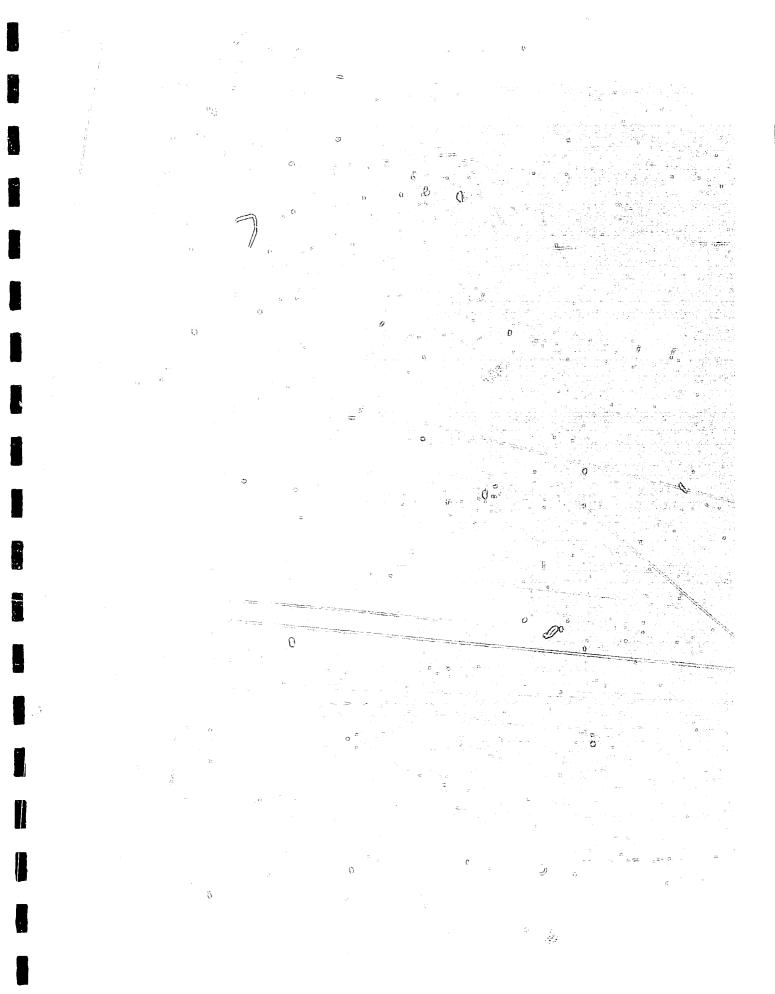
Material Less Than 5 Microns: 14.3%

Material Greater Than 5 Microns: 85.7%

Location   59" 50" 48.00" NL, 87" 30" 59.50" WL Rock Mase   Classification   FMed Dolonite   Fork (1980)	Well Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-O	)1	Sample Number	60	·
Rock Name   F. Med Dolosite					
Porosity   K Max (mb)   Classification   Folk (1980)					te
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)					
Class — Fransported Constituents	Mean Size_Transported Constituents (mm)	TEXTURE	Authinenic Constit	uents (mm) N (	16
Depositional Texture -   Crystalline Carbonate, Dunham (1962)					
COMPOSITION		Crystalling Carb			, y starring
Allochemical Constituents  Fossils  Ouartz: Mono Poly  Feldspar: K-spar Plag  Orthochemical Constituents  Orthochemical Constituents  Carbonaceous Material  Orthochemical Constituents  Carbonaceous Material  Orthochemical Constituents  Carbonaceous Material  Orthochemical Constituents  Carbonaceous Material  Orthochemical Constituents  Carbonaceous Material  Fe Dolomite	pehostrianet textore -	Crystalline carb	unate, Dunnam (1902)	<del>/</del>	······································
Fossils   Quartz:   Mono   Poly		COMPOSITIO	<u>N</u>		
Intraclasts	Allochemical Constituents	Terri	genous Constituents	•	$< \frac{r_b}{r_b n},$
Intraclasts	Fossils	Ouart	7: Mono	Pnlv	
Orthochemical Constituents  Carbonaceous Material  Orthochemical Constituents  Carbonaceous Material  Clays  Calcite: Sparry Micrite Aragonite Milite  Dolomite 100 Fe Dolomite Illite  Gypsum Anhycrite  Halite  Ouartz  POROSITY  Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal P-M Fenestral  Intraparticle Moldic Shelter  Growth framework Fracture Chemical  Vug  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  Fracture Filling Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  Fracture Filling Grain Replacement		• •	//	Plan	<b>-</b> ,
Pisolites Peloids Carbonaceous Material  Orthochemical Constituents Clays  Calcite: Sparry Micrite Aragonite Kaolinite Dolomite 100 Fe Dolomite Othorite Dolomite 100 Chlorite Detrital Halite Ouartz  Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal P-M Fenestral Ouartz  Interparticle Moldic Shelter Chemical Vug  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Grain Replacement Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Filling Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Filling Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Filling Fracture Fil					_
Peloids Carbonaceous Material  Orthochemical Constituents Clays  Calcite: Sparry Micrite Aragonite Kaolinite Illite Gypsum Illite Chlorite Annyorite Halite Outrital Halite Guartz  POROSITY  Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal P-M Fenestral Shelter Chemical Shelter Chemical Chemical Thraparticle Growth Framework Fracture Chemical Chemical CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments Grain Replacement Fracture Filling Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement Fracture Filling		W .			··· ···· <u>-</u> -
Orthochemical Constituents  Calcite: Sparry Micrite Aragonite Kaolinite Dolomite 100 Fe Dolomite Othlorite Detrital Halite  Anhyprite Halite  Quartz  POROSITY  Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal P-M Fenestral Shelter Chemical  Intraparticle Moldic Shelter Chemical  Vug  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  Fracture Filling Grain Replacement		1)	naceous Material	<del></del> ,	
Calcite: Sparry Micrite Aragonite Kaolinite Dolomite 100 Fe Dolomite Chlorite Chlorite Chlorite Chlorite Detrital Malite Ouartz  POROSITY  Porosity Types  Interparticle Interparticle Moldic Shelter Chemical Vug  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pure Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Filling	<del></del>			• • · · ·	
Calcite: Sparry Micrite Aragonite Kaolinite Dolomite 100 Fe Dolomite Chlorite Chlorite Chlorite Chlorite Detrital Malite Ouartz  POROSITY  Porosity Types  Interparticle Interparticle Moldic Shelter Chemical Vug  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pure Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Filling		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		<u> </u>	
Calcite: Sparry   Micrite   Aragonite   Fe Dolomite   Illite   Chlorite   Chlorite   Detrital   Micrite   Detrital   Micrite   Detrital   Micrite   Detrital   Micrite   Detrital   Micrite   Detrital   Micrite   Detrital   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Micrite   Chemical   Micrite   Chemical   Micrite   Micrite   Chemical   Micrite   Micrite   Chemical   Micrite	Orthochemical Constituents	g	" s	. •	Clays
Dolomite 100	Calcite: Sparry Micrite				Kanlinita
Gypsum Anhydrite Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital Halite Detrital P-M Fenestral Fenestral Fenestral Fenestral Halite Detritation Shelter Growth Framework Fracture Chemical Wug Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M CLAY MINERAL LOCATION Rock Fragments Fore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement Fracture Filling					
Anhydrite Halite Ouartz  Porosity Types  Interparticle Interparticle Growth Framework Vug  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Pore Lining Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture Fracture  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Rock Fragments Fracture Filling Fracture Filling Fracture Filling		ic potomitte _	<del></del>		
Halite Quartz  Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal P-M Fenestral Intraparticle Moldic Shelter Growth Framework Fracture Chemical  Vug  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement Fracture Filling					
Porosity Types  Interparticle Intercrystal P-M Fenestral Intraparticle Moldic Shelter Chemical Vug  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  Fracture Filling	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	er og en alle	#
Porosity Types  Interparticle			4	en se de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya	Transfer
Porosity Types   Intercrystal   P-M   Fenestral   Intraparticle   Moldic   Shelter   Chemical   Vug				•• •	
Interparticle		POROSITY	**************************************	r.	
Intraparticle Growth Framework Fracture Fracture  Moldic Fracture  Chemical  Chemical  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm)  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Pore Lining Fracture Filling  Pore Bridging Fracture Filling  Pore Bridging Fracture Filling	Porosity Types	<del></del>	•	i) 1	
Intraparticle Growth Framework Fracture Fracture  Moldic Fracture  Chemical  Chemical  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm)  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Pore Lining Fracture Filling  Pore Bridging Fracture Filling  Pore Bridging Fracture Filling		4.		. ][	л . Д
Growth Framework  Vug  Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments  Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  Fracture Filling	Interparticle	Intercrystal	P-M	Fene	stral
Vug     Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03     Mean Pore Size (mm)     Interconnectedness P-M       CLAY MINERAL LOCATION       Laminae     Dispersed     Rock Fragments       Pore Lining     Pore Bridging     Pore Filling     Grain Replacement       Fracture Filling	Intraparticle	Moldic	- t	○ Sheli	ter
Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.03 Mean Pore Size (mm) Interconnectedness P-M  CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments  Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  Fracture Filling	Growth Framework	Fracture	Ņ.	Chem	ical
CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments  Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  Fracture Filling	Vug	,		÷£.	
CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments  Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement  Fracture Filling	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1		.,
Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement Fracture Filling	Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.03</u>	MeanPo	re Size (mm)	Intercon	nectedness <u>P-M</u>
Laminae Dispersed Rock Fragments Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement Fracture Filling					
Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement Fracture Filling		CLAY MINERAL LO	CATION		
Pore Lining Pore Bridging Pore Filling Grain Replacement Fracture Filling				ļ.	
Fracture Filling	The state of the s			Rock Fräg:	
		ing Po	re Filling	Grain Repļa	cement
NOTES:	rracture rilling		<u> </u>	:	
NOTES:			# 1		
MUICS:	NOTES.		¥ 1		
	MUILS:			(- )	

All percentages based on visual estimation.

5



SAMPLE NUMBER 60
DEPTH 579.00 metres

#### Plate A

This overview of the sample shows a fine to medium crystalline dolomite which has poor to moderate intercrystalline porosity that is poor to moderately interconnected. (25x, cross polarized light)

#### Plate B

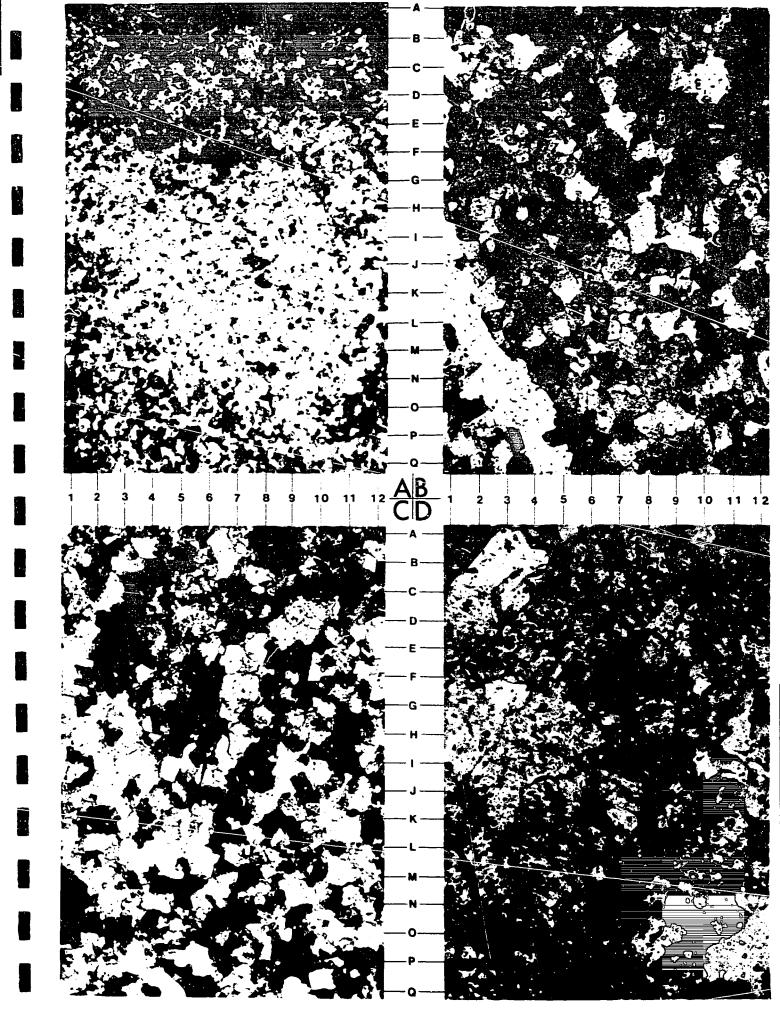
This higher magnification view shows the loosely interlocking, subhedral to euhedrally formed dolomite crystals which have poor to moderate intercrystalline development as defined by blue dyed epoxy at H3, I6 and O2. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate C

This cross polarized view of the sample demonstrates the tightly interlocking mosaic formed by the dolomite crystals (K3, M11). (100x, cross polarized light)

#### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows good development of intercrystalline porosity which is moderately interconnected at I7, J8 and O2. The more densely cemented areas have anhedrally interlocking crystals (H4).  $(250x, plane\ polarized\ light)$ 



SAMPLE NUMBER 60 (SEM)
DEPTH 579.00 metres

#### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a fine to medium crystalline dolomite which is made up of tightly interlocking anhedral to subhedrally formed dolomite crystals which have little intercrystalline porosity.

#### Plate B

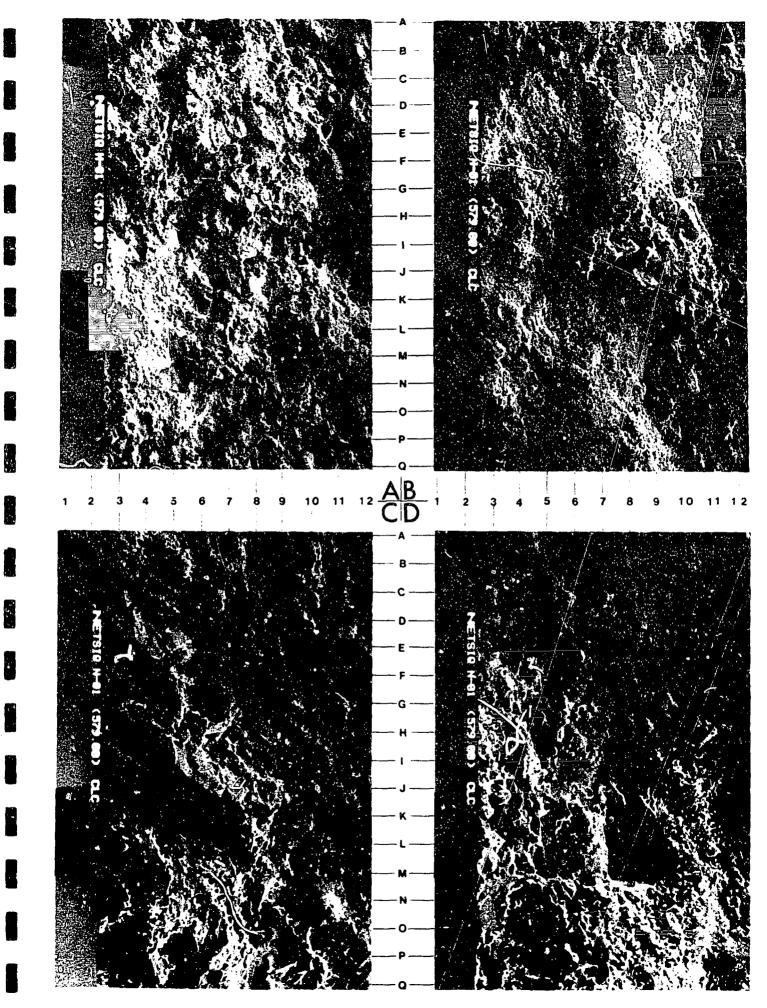
This high magnification view shows very poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity within the finely crystalline dolomite (17).

#### Plate C

This higher magnification photomicrograph demonstrates the tightly interlocking anholial nature of the dolomite crystals which leaves only traces of intercrystalline porosity (G9), within these tightly cemented areas.

#### Plate D

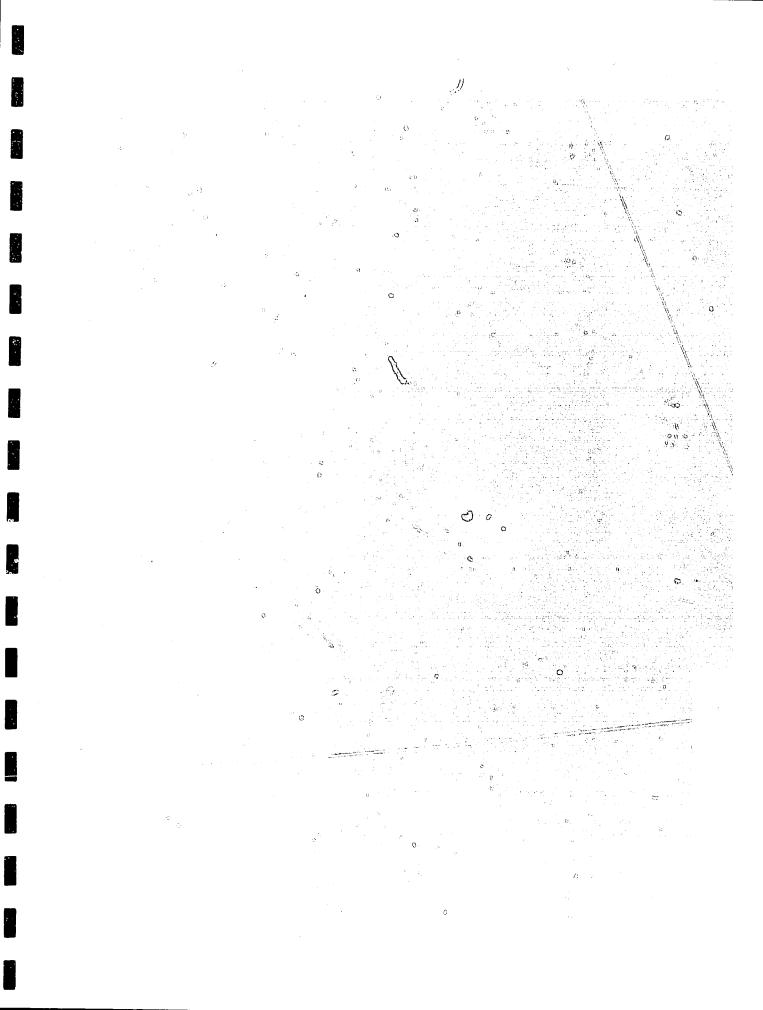
This high magnification view shows tightly interlocking anhedral dolomite crystals (M4) with minor amounts of intercrystalline porosity development at M8, HI4.8 and CD4.



Well Name · ICG Sogepet et al Netsio	N-01		le Number	61	<u> </u>
Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 3	30' 59.50" WL		le Depth (m)	574.50	
Formation			Name	F Med Dol	
Porosity K Max (mD)	<del></del>	Class	sification	Folk (198	0)
	7.				
	118	XTURE			
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (	mm)	Authio	genic Constit	uents (mm)	0-06
Class -Transported Constituents			jenic Constit		F Crystalline
Depositional Texture -	Crystallin	e Carbonate,	Dunham (1962	)	
	COMP	OSITION			
	<u>C0111</u>	03111014			•
Allochemical Constituents	£ +	Terrigenous	Constituents	14	
Fossils		Quartz:	Mono	Poly	
Intraclasts		Feldspar:	K-spar	Plag	
Ooids		Rock Fragmen	its: SRF	MRF	VRF PRF
Pisolites		Mica			
Peloids		Carbonaceous	Material		
		Bitumen	·	<u> </u>	•
	-	•			
Orthochemical Constituents			•		Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite 7	,	· (4)		** ***	
	Aragoni			4.	Kaolinite
<del></del>	Fe Dolo	mite		en en en en en en en en en en en en en e	Illite
Gypsum	<u>Pyrite</u>				Chlorite
Anhydrite 1			W		Detrital 1º
Halite	, <del></del>		В		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Quartz	st		95.4 1	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	<u> </u>
	2				
	, P <u>P</u> 0	ROSITY	+ Q*	4.2.1	p .
Porosity Types			e		<i>a</i>
Interparticle	Intercr	ustal vo			
Intraparticle	Moldic	ystal <u>VP</u>	<del></del>		enestral
Growth Framework			<del></del>		helter
	Fractur	e		·	hemi'cal
Vug					
Mean I Pore Size (mm) 0.02	Maan	Onra Siza	(mm)	Întor	connectedness VP-P
1 1010 3120 (1111) 0.02		/ 0/ 6 3126	()	111161	Connectedness VP-P
*	CLAY MINE	RAL LOCATION			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
					2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -
Laminae	Dispersed	<u> </u>		Rock F	ragments = 0
Pore Lining Pore 8	ridging	Pore Fill	ing	👱 Grain Re	placement
Fracture Filling					
				2	

# NOTES:

All percentages based on visual estimation.



SAMPLE NUMBER 61
DEPTH 574.50 metres

#### Plate A

ارينون السفوم المرين

This view of the sample shows a fine to medium crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) with minor amounts of anhydrite, detrital clays and trace amounts of pyrite, calcite and bitumen. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

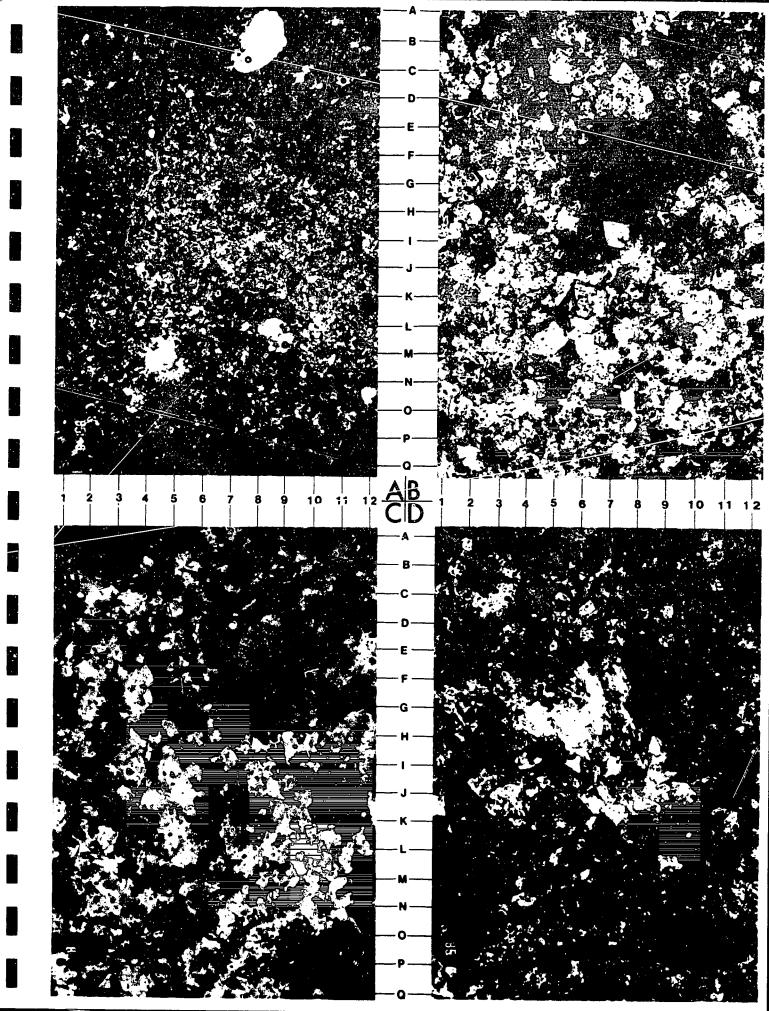
This higher magnification view shows the tightly interlocking nature of the subhedral to anhedrally formed dolomite crystals which form the majority of the matrix (N10, G3). Note bitumen filling pore at G7, denoted by black color. (100x, cross polarized light)

#### Plate C

This higher magnification view again demonstrates the anhedrally formed, tightly interlocking nature of the majority of the matrix. No visible porosity is present within this photomicrograph. (250x, plane polarized light)

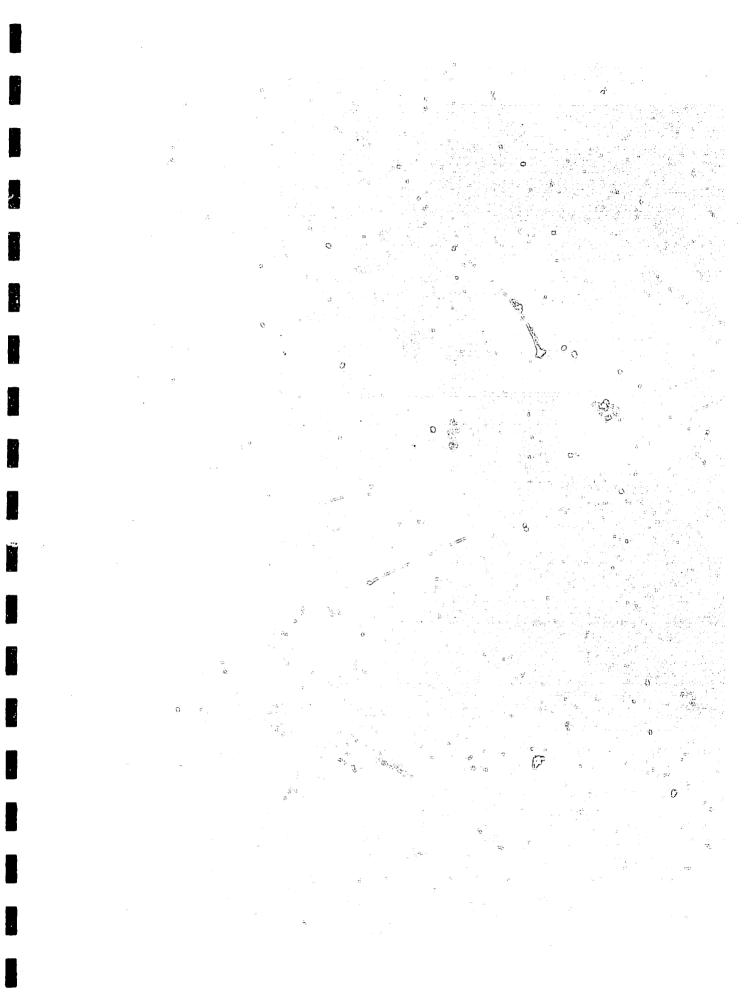
#### Plate D

This view of the sample shows the presence of blocky anhydrite forming within the dolomite matrix present at H7. Anhydrite is present in minor amounts making up 1% of the samples volume. (100x, cross polarized light)



Well Name ICG Sogepet et al Netsig N-C Location Formation Porosity K Max (mD)	Sample Number Sample Depth (m) Rock Name Classification	62 569.00 Med Dolomite Folk (1980)
Mean Size-Transported Conscituents (mm) Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -	TEXTURE  Authigenic Constit  Authigenic Constit  Crystalline Carbonate, Dunham (1962	uents Med Crystalline
Allochemical Constituents	COMPOSITION  Terrigenous Constituents	8
Fossils Intracrasts Ooid: Pisolites Poloids	Quartz: Mono Feldspar: K-spar Rock Fragments: SRF Mica Carbonaceous Material	Poly Plag PRF PRF
Orthochemical Constituents	9	Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite T  Dolomite 100  Gypsum Anhydrite Halite  Quartz	Aragonite Fe Dolomite	Kaolinite
Porosity Types	POROSITY	
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercrystal VP-P Moldic Fracture	Fenestral Shelter Chemical
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.025</u>	Mean Pore Size (mm)	Interconnectedness P
Laminae Pore Lining Pore Bridgi Fracture Filling NOTES:	CLAY MINERAL LOCATION  Dispersed ng Pore Filling	Rock Fragments Grain Replacement

All percentages based on visual estimation.



SAMPLE NUMBER 62
DEPTH 569.00 metres

#### Plate A

This low magnification photomicrograph shows a clean, medium crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has very poor to poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is poorly interconnected. Trace amounts of calcite can then be found in some pores. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

This higher magnification view demonstrates the anhedrally formed, tightly interlocking mosaic formed by the dolomite crystals which leave little porosity within the majority of the matrix. (100x, pline polarized light)

#### Plate C

This view of the sample shows good development of intercrystalline porosity which is moderately connected in this photomicrograph (H6, M5). (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows intercrystalline porosity present in minor amounts; this porosity is moderatry interconnected. (250x, plane polarized light)

SAMPLE NUMBER 62 DEPTH 569.00 metres

#### Plate A

This low magnification photomicrograph shows a clean, medium crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has very poor to poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is poorly interconnected. Trace amounts of calcite can then be found in some pores. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

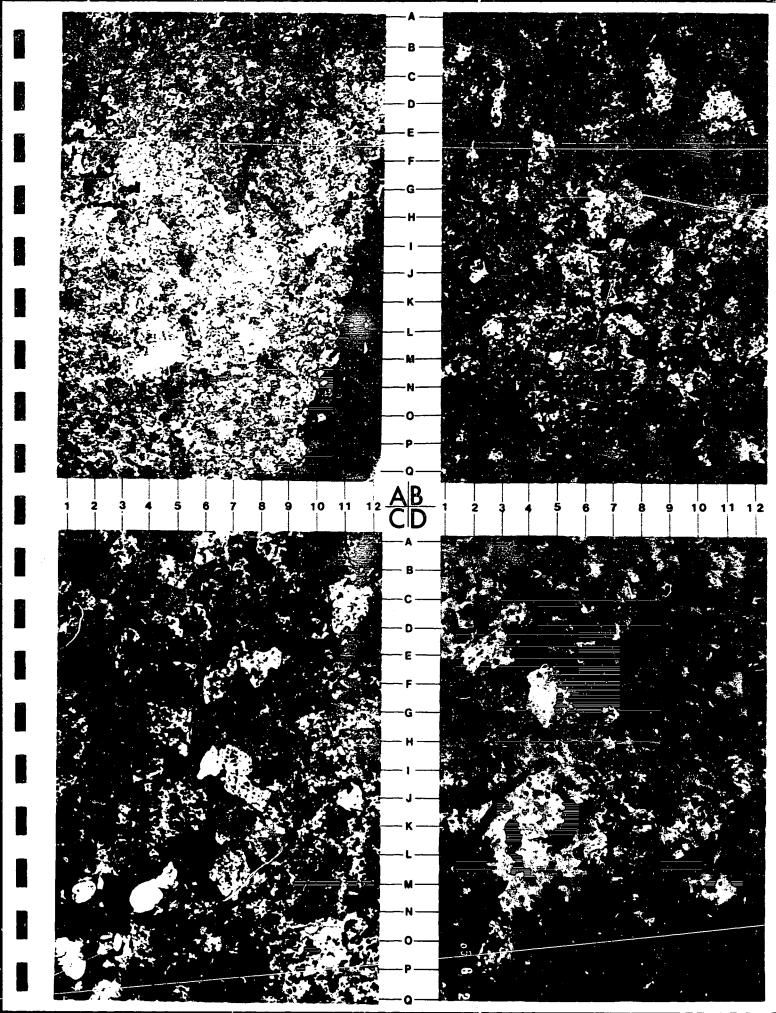
This higher magnification view demonstrates the anhedrally formed, tightly interlocking mosaic formed by the dolomite crystals which leave little porosity within the majority of the matrix. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate C

This view of the sample shows good development of intercrystalline porosity which is moderately connected in this photomicrograph (H6, M5). (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate D

This high magnification photom crograph shows intercrystalline porosity present in minor amounts; this prosity is moderatly interconnected. (250x, plane polarized light)



## X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS

Sample Number:

63

Depth:

565.00 metres

	Material Less than 5 Microns	Material Greater than 5 Microns	Calculated BulkComposition	
Quartz	Nil	,Nil ···	Nil	
Feldspar	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Calcite	2	Nil	. Trace	
Dolomite	86	98	96	
Siderite	Nil .	Nil	Nil was	
Pyrite	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Kaolinite	Nil	Nil	Nil Nil	
Illite	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Chlorite	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Smectite	Nil	®° Nil	Nil	
Mixed Layer Clays (Swelling)	Nil	*	Nil	
Barite	12	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	

## CLAY SEPARATION BY FLOATATION

Material Less Than 5 Microns: 17.3%

Material Greater Than 5 Microns: 82.7%

Well Name · ICG Sogetet et al Netsig N-	01	Sample Number	63	
Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30'	59-50" WL	Sample Depth (m)	565.00	
Formation		Rock Name	Med Dolor	mite
Porosity K Max (mD)		Classification	Folk (198	
Sec. 2	TEXT	<u>ure</u>		
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)		Authigenic Constitu	ents (mm)	0-010
Class -Transported Constituents	<u> </u>	Authigenic Constitu		Med Crystalline
Depositional Texture -	Crystalline	<u>Carbonate, Dunham (1962)</u>	<u> </u>	
	COMPOS	ITION		
Allochemical Constituents,	<u>Te</u>	errigenous Constituents		
Fossils	·,,	uartz: Mono	n_ 1	
Intraclasts	-	eldspar: K-spar	Poly _	<del></del>
Ooids		ock Fragments: SRF	Plag _ MRF	1000
Pisolites		ica		VRF PRF
Peloids		arbonaceous Material		
<del></del>			<b>-</b>	
	<del>-</del>	<del> </del>		
	<del>-</del>		_	
Orthochemical Constituents		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Clays
Calcite: Sparry Micrite Dolomite 100 Gypsum Anhydrite Halite	Aragonite Fe Dolomit	re	<b>0</b>	Kaolinite Illite Chlorite Detrital
Quartz	-			
	·		Ψ.	
Porosity Types	POROS	ITY	<b>o</b>	, : <b>o</b>
	12			
Interparticle Intraparticle Growth Framework Vug	Intercryst Moldic Fracture	al <u>M</u>	St	enestral nelter nemical
Mean IC Pore Size (mm) 0.02		Pore Size (mm)	Interd	connectedness <u>P-M</u>
	CLAY MINERAL	LOCATION		
Laminae Pore Lining Pore Bridgi Fracture Filling	Dispersed	Pore Filling	Rock Fr Grain Rep	ragments o s o
NOTES:	:1 :=,	·		

All percentages based on visual estimation.  $\sim 3$ 

SAMPLE NUMBER 63
DEPTH 565.00 metres

#### Plate A

The highly fragmented nature of this sample was caused by the recovery method employed. This photomicrograph shows a clean, medium crystalline dolomite which has moderate amounts of intercrystalline porosity that are poor to moderately interconnected. This porosity may be partially due to the recovery method and preparation of the sample. (25x, plane polarized light)

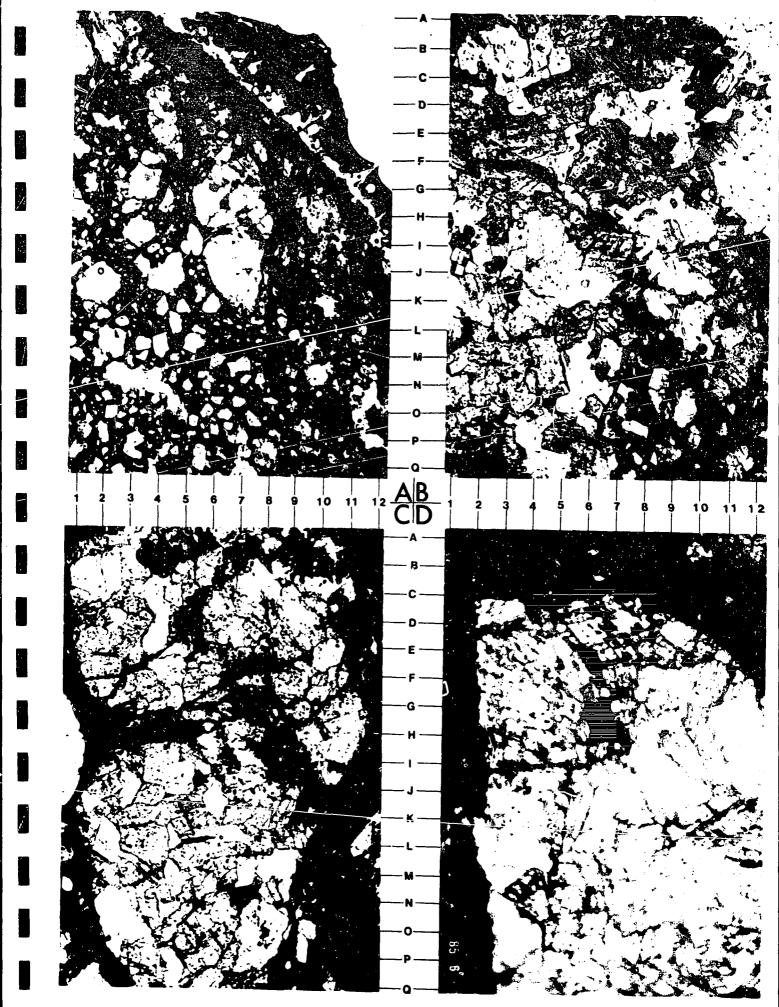
#### Plate B

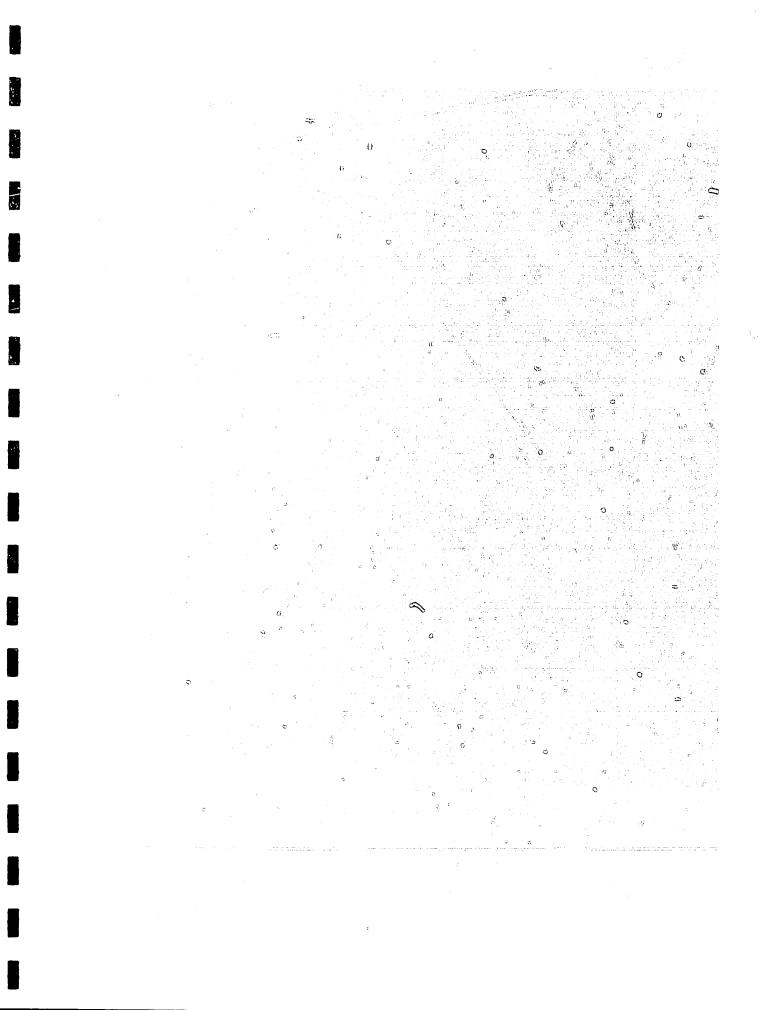
This higher magnification view shows the medium crystalline nature of the dolomite (I4, I7, N4). With minor intercrystalline porosity present at H6.5 and JK3. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate C

This higher magnification view shows the minor intercrystalline porosity within the medium crystalline, anhedral to subhedrally formed dolomite matrix. Pores are defined by blue dyed epoxy are moderately interconnected (MN7.5, IJ6, B7). (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate D





SAMPLE NUMBER 63 (SEM)
DEPTH 565.00 metres

#### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a finely to medium crystalline dolomite which has poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity which is poorly interconnected.

#### Plate B

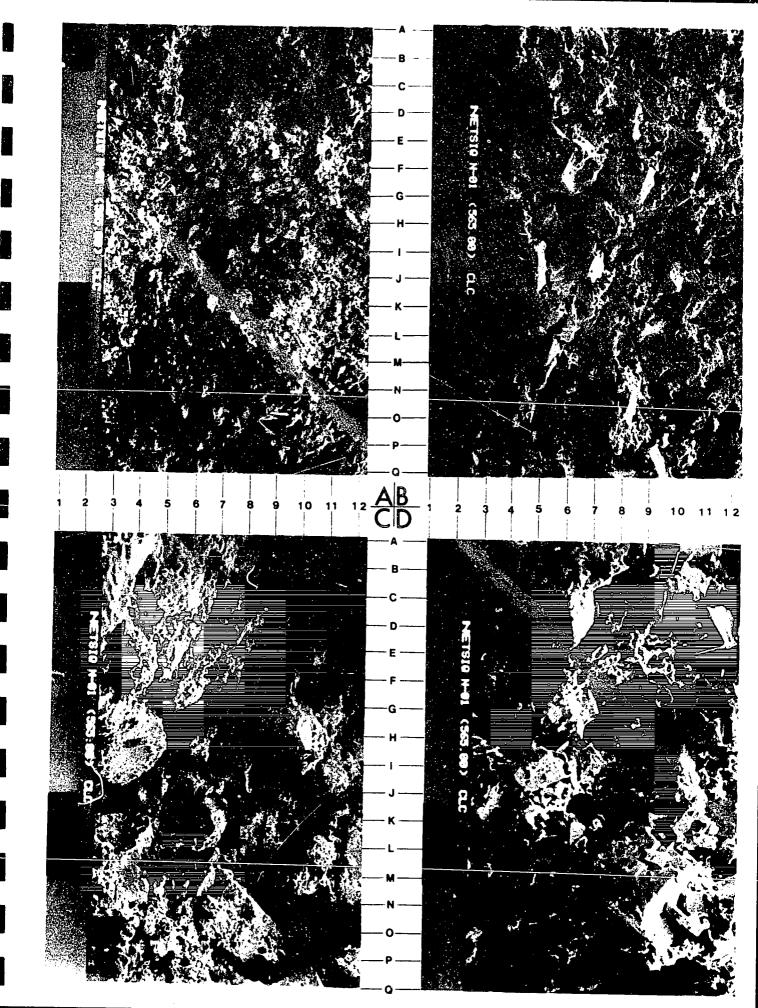
This higher magnification view shows intercrystalline porosity within the subhedral to euhedrally formed dolomite crystals (GH7, N11). Infilling some pores is a very finely crystalline dolomite which reduces porosity and its interconnectedness.

#### Plate C

This view of the sample again shows the subhedral to euhedrally formed dolomite crystals which are loosely intergrown forming a mosaic of dolomite crystals which leaves minor amounts of intercrystalline porosity which is poor to moderately interconnected (G6.5, JK6, L6.5, NO9).

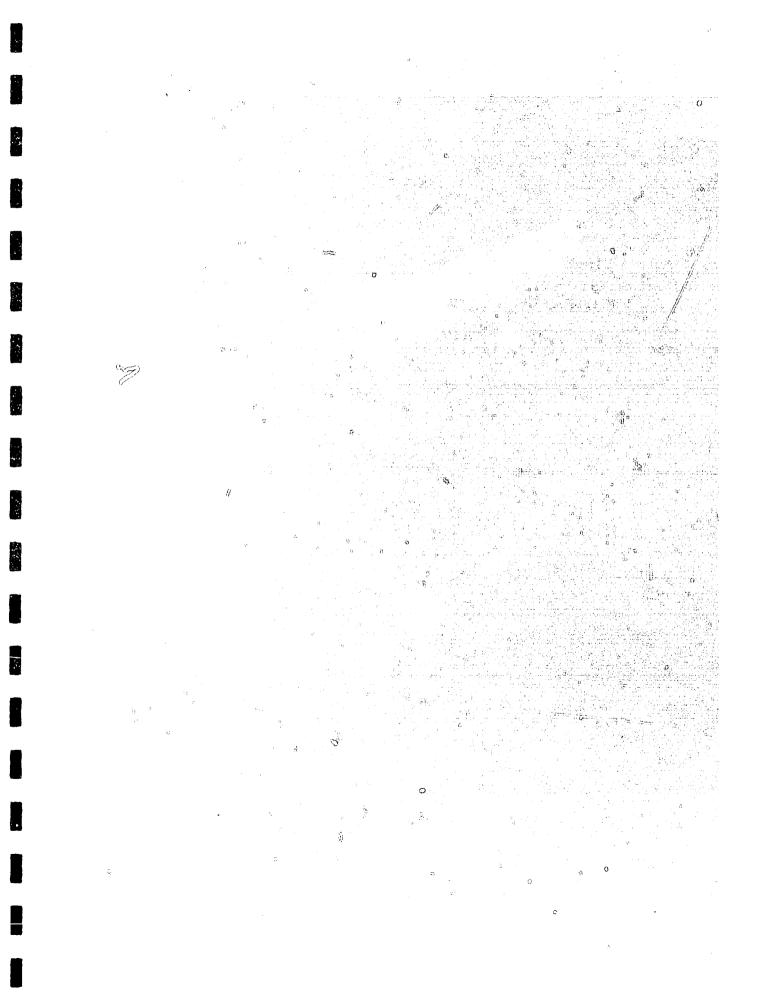
## Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph shows the presence euhedrally formed dolomite crystals (D11. M8) and minor amounts of intercrystalline porosity which is poorly interconnected due to the formation of very finely crystalline matrix materials (E9, J5, N7).



Well Name · ICG Sogspet et al Netsig N-01	1	Sample Number	64
Location 59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87° 30' 59	.50" WL	Sample Depth (m)	545-00
Formation	<del></del>	Rock Name	F Dolomite
Porosity K Max (mD)		Classification	Folk (1980)
	TEXTURE		
Mean Size-Transported Constituents (mm)		Authigenic Constit	
Class -Transported Constituents Depositional Texture -	C	Authigenic Constit	
Depositional Texture -	crystalline cart	oonate, Dunham (1962	:/
	COMPOSITIO	<u>N</u>	
Allochemical Constituents	Terri	genous Constituents	
Fossils	Quart	z: Mono	Poly
Intraclasts		par: K-spar	Plag
Doids		Fragments: SRF	MRF VRF PRF
Pisolites	Mica	_	
Peloids	Carbo	naceous Material	
Orthochemical Constituents	•	•	B <u>Clays</u>
Charles Co. Mr. M. T		•	
Calcite: Sparry Micrite I	Aragonite	<del></del>	Kaolinite
Dolomite 100	Fe Dolomite		Illite
Gypsum	<del></del>	<del></del>	Chlorite
Anhydrite		<u> </u>	Detrital
Halite	- =====================================	<del></del>	
Quartz		<del></del>	
	S. DODOCTTV		
Porosity Types	POROSITY		
Porosity Types			
Interparticle	Intercrystal	<b>D</b>	Fenestral
Intraparticle	Moldic	<del></del>	Shelter
Growth Framework	Fracture	<del></del>	Chemical
Vug		<del></del>	
Mean <u>IC</u> Pore Size (mm) <u>0.015</u>	Mean,Po	re Size (mm)	Interconnectedness <u>VP-P</u>
	CLAY MINERAL LO	CATION	
Lominan	1:		
	Dispersed	an Cillian	Rock Fragments
Fracture Filling	ng Po	te titting	Grain Replacement
The social control of the social states and social states are states and social states and social states and social states and social states are states and social states and social states are states and social states and social states are states and social states and social states are states and social states and social states are states and social states and social states are states and social states are states and social states and social states are states and social states are states and social states are states and social states are states and social states are states and social states are states and social states are states and social states are states and social states are states are states and social states are states are states and social states are states and social states are states are states are states are states are states and social states are states are states are states and social states are states are states are states are states are states are states are states are states are states are			n e
NOTES:			
			-

All percentages based on visual estimation.



SAMPLE NUMBER 64
DEPTH 545.00 metres

#### Plate A

This low magnification overview of the sample is of a finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has traces of micrite and detrital clays. Overall porosity is made up of poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity that is very poorly to poorly interconnected. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

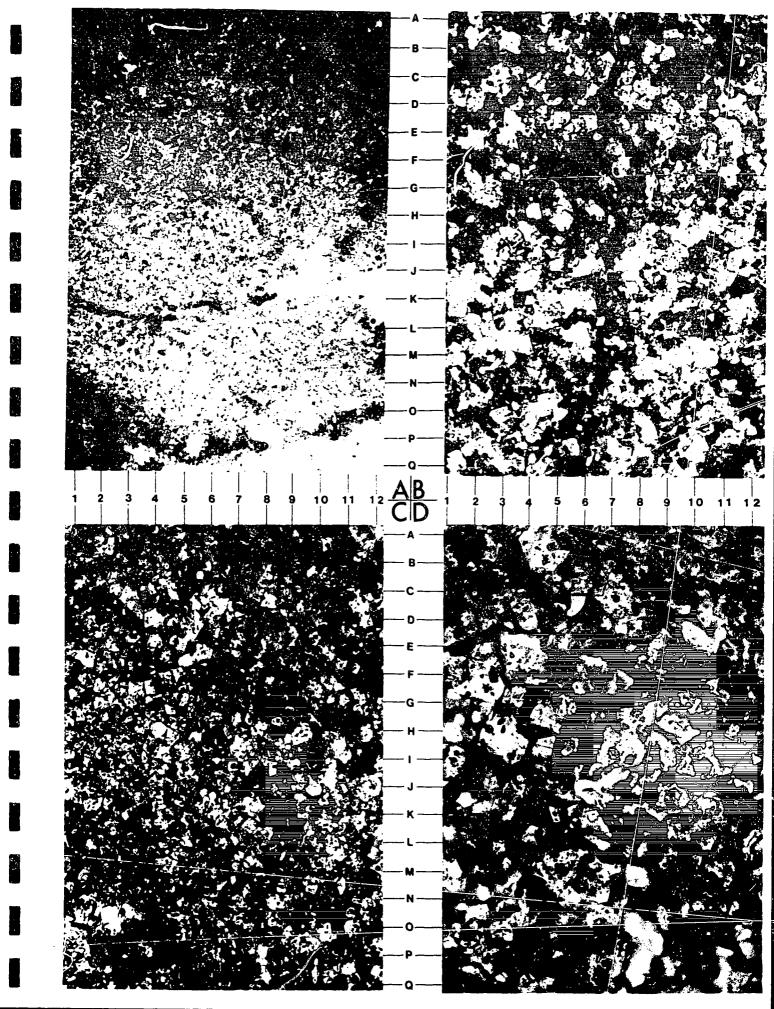
This high magnification view of the sample shows areas of anhedrally formed, tightly interlocking dolomite crystals (N10) and more loosely cemented areas such as at C3 which shows minor amounts of intercrystalline pores that are poorly interconnected. Note detrital clays at M6.5. (100x, cross polarized light)

#### Plate C

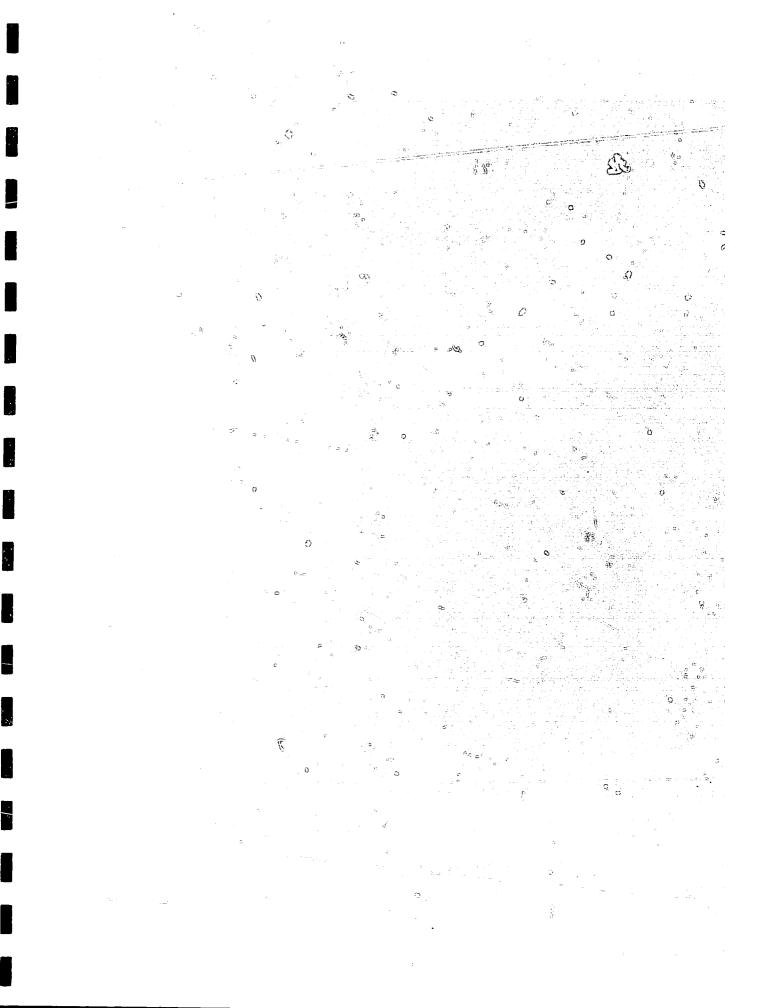
This view of the sample again shows the areas of intercrystalline porosity denoted by blued dyed epoxy at C1.5, CD11, F6. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate D

This high magnification photomicrograph of the sample shows a more porous area which demonstrates the subhedral to euhedral shape of these loosely cemented dolomite crystals (E4, H6.5, NO9). Porosity defined by blue dyed epoxy shows very poor to poor interconnectedness. (250x, plane polarized light)



Well Name	· ICG Sogepet et al Nets	iq N-01	Sample Number	66		
Location	59° 50' 48.00" NL, 87°		Sample Depth (m)	542.00		
Formation [	_	<del></del>	Rock Name	VF Dolomi	te	
Porosity _	K Max (mD)		Classification	Folk (1980		
-					: <del></del>	
		<u>1</u>	EXTURE			
						\ \
	ransported Constituents		Authigenic Constit			
	ransported Constituents 1 Texture –		Authigenic Constit		VF Crystallin	ne
vehoziciona		Laminated	Crystalline Carbonate, Du	nham (1962)	<del></del>	
		COMI	POSITION		•	17
Allochemica	l Constituents	. "	Terrigenous Constituents	-2		
M110011011100	0		ter a igenous constituents	,		
Fossils	•		Quartz: Mono	Poly	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
Intraclasts		.\	Feldspar: K-spar	Plag _		
0oids			Rock Fragments: SRF	MRF	VRF PRI	F
Pisolites			Mica			
Peloids		η	Carbonaceous Material	<del></del>		-j:
			·			
<del> </del>	: <del></del>		· <del></del>			
Orthochemic	al Constituents		•		Clays	
					01143	1, 4
	parry MicriteT	Aragoni	ite s		Kaolinite	
Dolomite _	98	Fe Dolo	omite		Illite 🐣	
Gypsum _				a.	Chlorite	
Anhydrite _			<u> </u>		Detrital	2
Halite _						
Quartz _	<del></del>		s s s	4 s		
		0.00	1200	ದ	•	
Porosity Ty	nes		DROSITY			
101.00121	<del></del>	· Q	$\mathcal{B}_{i}$			4.
Interpartic	le	Intercr	ystal P	Fe	nestral	
Intrapartic	le	Moldic			elter	
Growth Frame	ework	Fractur	·e	Ch	emical	
Vug				Žigi -	:	
Mone If	0000 () 0 000	44	0 ( )			
	Pore Size (mm) 0.008	mean _	Pore Size (mm)	Interc	onnectedness	VP-P
		CLAY MINE	RAL LOCATION	The state of the s		
					Albania tanggar Tanggaran	2 ·
Laminae	<del></del>	Dispersed		Rock Fr	agments	" THIS
Pore Lining		Bridging		Grain Rep	lacement	
Fracture Fi	lling	<del></del>				~
		ê .	الاست. ق			
NOTES:			15. p			4.
<del></del>	ا با بالمنتظامات					
wit beccept	ages based on visual es	timation.				21



SAMPLE NUMBER 66
DEPTH 542.00 metres

#### Plate A

This low magnification overview is of a very finely laminated, very finely crystalline dolomite (crystalline carbonate) which has minor amounts of detrital clays and traces of calcite. Overall porosity is intercrystalline which is very poor to poorly interconnected. Note laminations, from N1 through O12, defined by greater concentrations of detrital clays. (25x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate B

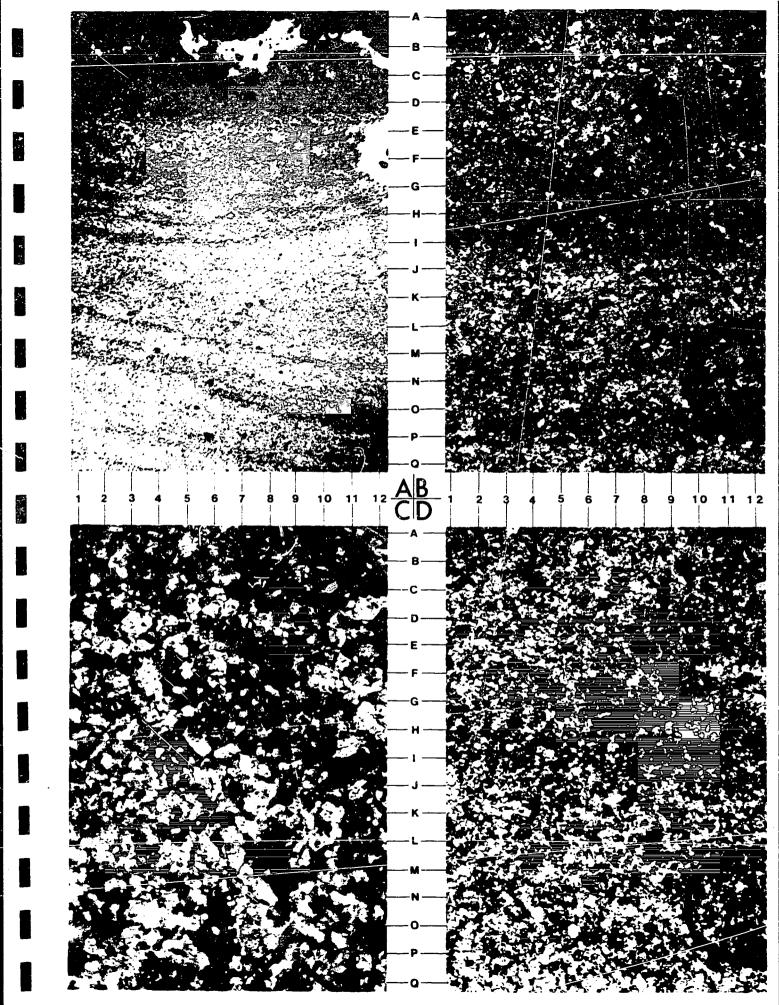
This high magnification view of the sample shows laminations running from HI1 through H12 and areas of increased intercrystalline porosity as defined by blue dyed epoxy at NO11, IJ11. (100x, plane polarized light)

#### Plate C.

This higher magnification photomicrograph shows the very poor interconnectedness of the intercrystalline porosity as at HI8. The majority of the sample has tightly interlocking crystals which are anhedrally deformed leaving no porosity such as at D3. (250x, cross polarized light)

#### Plate D

This view again shows laminations defined by increased amounts of detrital clays running from HI1 through H12. Note the poor amounts of intercrystalline porosity as defined by blue dyed epoxy at I11, O11 and P11. (100x, cross polarized light)



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#### SAMPLE TREATMENT

X-Ray Diffraction Analysis: A sample representing the interval indicated is disaggregated and subjected to a five step analysis: bulk (greater than 5 microns), clay size fraction (less than 5 microns) at room humidity, clay size fraction glycolated, clay size fraction heat treated and, where necessary, clay size fraction acidized. The clay fraction is prepared by dispersion in hexametaphosphate solution and flocculation in magnesium chloride solution. This also stabilizes the ionic state of some clays. The glycolation treatment is used to identify swelling clays such as smectites and vermiculites. These clays expand on glycolation to different degrees when the available cation magnesium saturated. The heat treatment aids identification of chlorite type and also differentiates between some chlorites and kaolinite. Where further identification clay type in a chlorite-kaolinite mix is necessary, the sample is treated with warm dilute hydrochloric acid, which decomposes the chlorite.

Thin Section Analysis: A typical sample for the interval indicated is taken, and after cleaning is impregnated under vacuum and then pressure (1000 psi - nitrogen driven) with a low viscosity epoxy resin. This epoxy resin is typically mixed with a blue dye in order to discern porosity. The sample is then cut, mounted onto a glass slide, and ground to 30 micrometres. Carbonate mineral staining techniques where required are then applied before a cover glass is finally put on. The completed thin section is examined using a polarizing microscope, and photomicrographs of areas of interest are produced.

Scanning Electron Microscopy: A typical sample for the interval indicated is taken from the centre of the core, providing a clean freshly broken surface for viewing. The pieces, approximately one centimetre square, are mounted on aluminum stubs using colloidal silver as the adhesive and then coated under high vacuum with a fine coating of gold. A Cambridge Stereoscan 604 with a Kevex Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analyzer is used to examine the specimen and produce photographs beginning with low magnification overviews and progressing to high magnification representative views of areas of interest.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

				II.
ROCK	CONSTITUENTS	ROCK	NAMES	
А	Anatite.			·
AF	Apatite	QA	Quartzarenite	
AN	Authigenic Feldspar Anhydrite	SA	Subarkose	
		SL	Sublitharenite	
ΆQ	Authigenic Quartz	AR	Arkose	
B C	Bitumen	LA	Lithic Arkose	
CA	Clay Minerals	FL	Feldspathic Lithar	enite
CH	Calcite	LI	Litharenite	
	Chlavita	СО	Conglomerate	
CL CM	Chlorite	SI	Siltstone	. 9
	Carbonaceous Material	SH	Shale	
СО	Collophane	LS	Limestone	
D	Dolomite	DO	Dolomite	
F	Feldspar	AN	Anhydrite	
FO	Fossil		$\hat{\psi} = \hat{\psi}$	
G	Glauconite			
I	Illite	OTHE	<u>R</u>	
ΙN	Intraclast ·			Ò
K	Kaolinite	N	Nil	
М	Mica	T	Trace	
MD	Mud Damage	VP	Very Poor	
0	Opal	P	Poor	
00	Ooid	М	Moderate	£.
P	Pore Space	G	Good	£\$f
PΕ	Peloid	V G <sup>5</sup>	Very Good	
PΙ	Pyrite	W	Well	
Q	Quartz	VW	Very Well	
RF	Rock Fragment	PPL	Plane Polarized Li	ah t
S	Siderite	XPL	Crossed Polarized	
SM	Smectite			- J
POROS	SITY TYPE	DATA	SHEET	
MI	Microporosity	F	Fine	
IG	Intergranular Porosity	VF	Very Fine	en en en en en en en en en en en en en e
S	Secondary Porosity	MED		
F	Fracture Porosity	CSE	Medium	
V	Vugular Porosity	CSE	Coarse	1 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
МО	Moldic Porosity		٠	
_			<b>.</b>	
IA ·	Intragranular Porosity		•	
10	Intercrystalline Porosity	,		

#### THIN SECTION PHOTOMICROGRAPH SCALE

The following bar lengths may be used to determine scale for ranges of magnifications.

Magni	fication ©	Bar Len	gth .
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£*	
x25		2000µm	(2 mm)
x100		500 µm	(0.5 mm)
x250		· 200 μm	(0.2 mm)
×400		100µm	(0.1 mm)
x630		100 µm	(0.1 mm)

# SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE PHOTOMICROGRAPH SCALE

Scale for each photomicrograph is indicated by the insert at the lower left corner of each print. This scale measurement corresponds with the width of the black bar at the base of the photomicrograph.

Scale	Width		Approximate Magnification
1	_mm	•	×20
400	μm ·		×50
200	μm	$H^{z}$	x100
100	μm	. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	x200
. 40	μm		×500
20	μm̈́		×1000
10	μm	61 ,	x2000
4	μm		×5000
2	μm		x10000
1 ,	μm	1	×20000
0.4	μm	en. 128 1	×50000

# DESCRIPTIVE TERMS OF POROSITY AND PORE "INTERCONNECTEDNESS"

## Porosity

Term	Range Percent
Very Good	24
Good	12 - 24
Moderate	6 - 12
Poor	3 - 6
Very Poor	1 - 3
Tite	No Visible Porosity

## Pore "Interconnectedness" (≅ Permeability)

Representation	Term	Description
0000	Very Poor	Pore spaces are isolated
	Poor	Pore spaces are locally interconnected in pairs.
	Moderate	Local pore groups are interconnected.
	Good	Most pore spaces are simply interconnected.
	Very Good	Most pores are inter- connected with complex pore interconnections.

The measurement error for porosity determinations based on thinsections increases with decreasing grain size and is especially serious when the grains are fine sand size or smaller (ibid. Harrel, J. 1981 JSP V51: Halley, R.B., 1978 JSP V43). CANTERRA ENERGY LTD.

ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIG N-01

Report Prepared By:

Munay R Nelson

Murray R. Nelson, M.Sc., Geol. Petrologist

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David K. Norman

Manager

Petrographic Services

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#### ROBERTSON RESEARCH CANADA LIMITED

**EXPLORATION REPORT 2305** 

CONFIDENTIAL FOR EXAMIN LIMITE À:

Tarter States Charles

THE MICROPALEONTOLOGY AND

STRATIGRAPHY OF THE INTERVAL

500M - 1010M OF THE ICG ET. AL

NETSIQ N-01 WELL, HUDSON BAY

8710 - (55-1-2)

CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS

ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION DU PÉTROLE ET DU

GAZ DES TIPRES DII CANADA

A P. # 29 1986

ENGINEERING AND CONTROL

SKANCH
TECHNIQUE ET DU CONTROLE

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RRC/86/2305

**APRIL 1986** 

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## SECTION I

## INTRODUCTION

The ICG et. al Netsiq N-01 well was drilled in Hudson Bay at  $59^{\circ}50'48.06"N$ ,  $87^{\circ}30'59.92"W$  in a water depth of 199.3m.

Ditch cutting samples were received for the interval 500m - 1010m. Seventeen samples at 30m intervals were prepared for conodonts. Two samples in the overlying shale from 450m - 505m, prepared for palynology, proved to be barren of palynomorphs.

The prepared samples on which this report is based are curated at Robertson Research Canada, Limited.

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## SECTION II

#### SUCCESSION

INTERVAL TOP

AGE

500m (top not seen)

Devonian

675m

?Silurian

710m - 1010m

Late Ordovician

## SECTION III

#### STRATIGRAPHY

## <u>Interval 500m - 705m; Devonian - ?Silurian</u>

The age of the interval is based on:

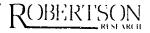
- the presence of dacryonarid tentaculites at 530m 555m and 620m 645m.
- the character of the crinoids and sponge remains at 650m 675m.

## Micropaleontology

The samples from this interval are exterively dolomitized and no conodonts were found after an exhaustive search. However, there are representatives of other groups which give a clue to the age of the interval.

Dacryonarid tentaculites, present at 530m - 555m and 620m - 645m, first appear in the Late Silurian but are most common in the Lower and Middle Devonian. Since dolomitization has badly affected their preservation it is not possible to identify to either generic or specific level bet, in view of their presence in the Lower and Middle Devonian in the Beluga 0-23 Well, it is most likely that they are of Devonian age.

The lowest sample at 650m - 675m does not contain pteropods, and the fossils present are too poorly preserved to indicate their age. However, the crinoids and sponge remains present are very different from the higher samples and may indicate a Silurian age.



## Interval 710m - 1010m; Late Ordovician

The age of this interval is based on:

- the occurrences at 710m 735m of <u>Bryantodina abrupta</u>, and at 770m
   795m of <u>Icriodella suberba</u>.
- the subsequent occurrences at 890m 915m of Rhipidognathus discreta and at 950m 975m of Belodina compressa.

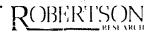
## Micropaleontology

The fauna includes <u>Belodina compressa</u>, <u>Rhipidognathus discretz</u> and <u>Bryantodina abrupta</u> which are widespread shallow water forms in Middle and Late Ordovician rocks in North America. <u>Icriodella superba</u>, a Late Ordovician European species occurs in North America in deeper water facies.

The age of this interval is therefore no younger than Late Ordovician and is comparable in age and faunal type to the 1905m - 2150m interval in the Beluga 0-23 well.

## Maturity of the Interval 710m - 1010m.

All the faunas are in the range CAI 1-1.5 which would place them in the lower end of the Oil Window. However, if the samples are extensively dolomitized the specimens may be darker than they would be in a less altered limestone, usually by about 0.5 of a grade. At the highest these samples are marginally mature.



## SECTION IV

## REFERENCES

- LUDVIGSEN, R. 1972. Late Early Devonian Dacryoconarid

  Tentaculites, Northern Yukon Territory. Canadian Jour. Earth

  Sciences 9.
- UYENO, T.T. 1974. Conodonts of the Hull Formation Ottawa Group (Middle Ordovician) of the Ottawa Area, Ontario and Quebec. G.S.C., Bull 248.
- UYENO, T.T., TELFORD, P.G. and SANFORD, B.V. 1982. Devonian Conodonts and Stratigraphy of Southwestern Ontario. G.S.C., Bull. 332.

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## SECTION V

## SPECIES LISTS

(1)

## Sample 530m - 555m

Pteropods.

Dacryonarid tentaculites-unidentifiable.

Crinoids.

Crinoid ossicles.

Sponges.

Sponge spicules.

## Sample 620m - 645m

Pteropods.

Dacryonarid tentaculites-unidentifiable.

Crinoids.

Crinoid ossicles.

#### Sample 650m ~ 675m

Crinoids.

Crinoid ossicles.

Sponges.

Sponge spicules.

#### Sample 710m - 725m

Conodonts:

Bryantodina abrupta

#### Sample 740m - 765m

Conodonts:

Phragmodus sp.

Sample 770m - 795m

Conodonts:

Panderodus gracilis Icriodella superba

Sample 830m - 855m

Conodonts:

Plectodina sp.

Sample 890m - 915m

Conodonts:

Panderodus gracilis Rhipidognathus discreta

Sample 920m - 945m

Conodonts:

Panderodus gracilis

Sample 950m - 975m

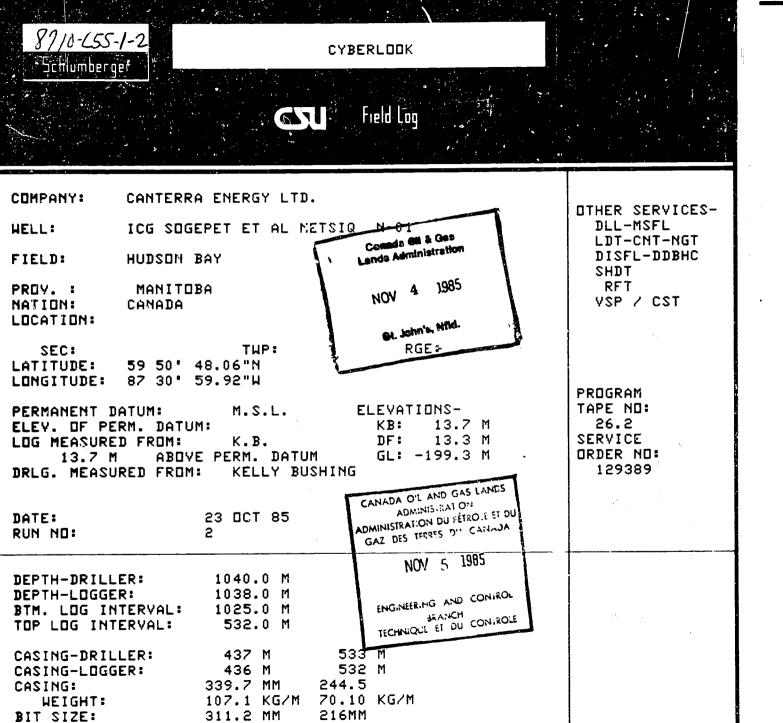
Condonts:

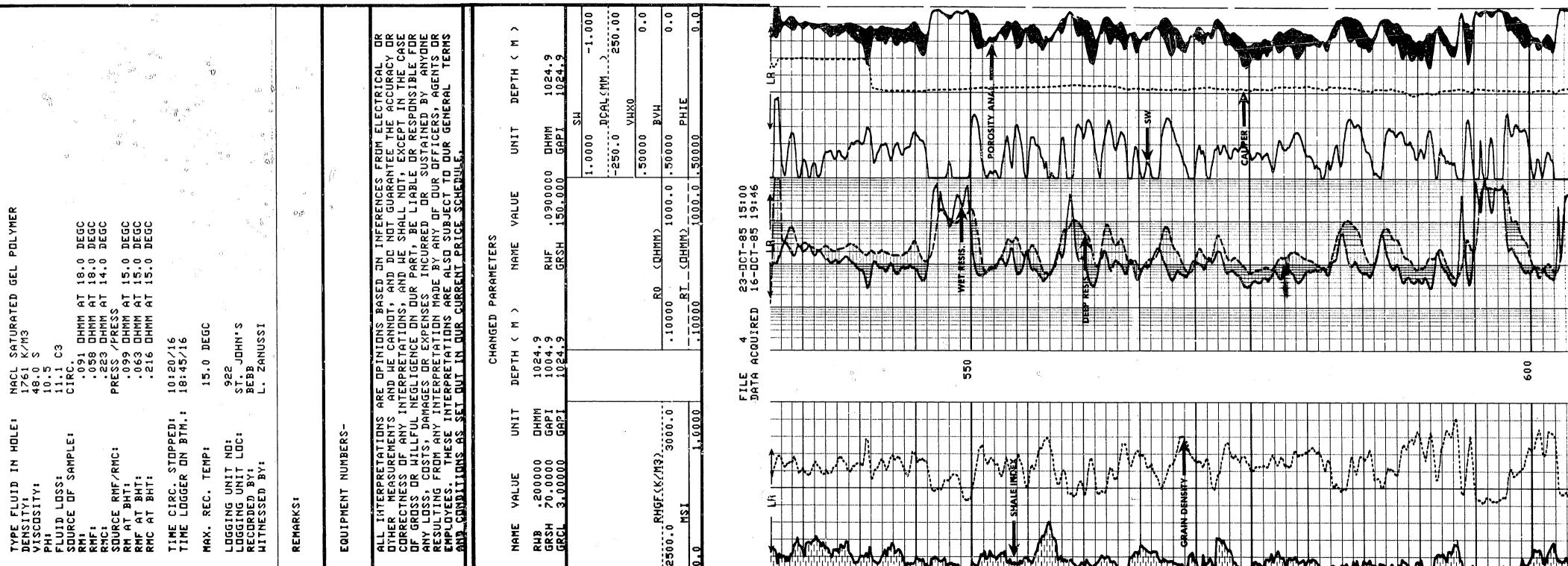
Belodina compressa Panderodus gracilis

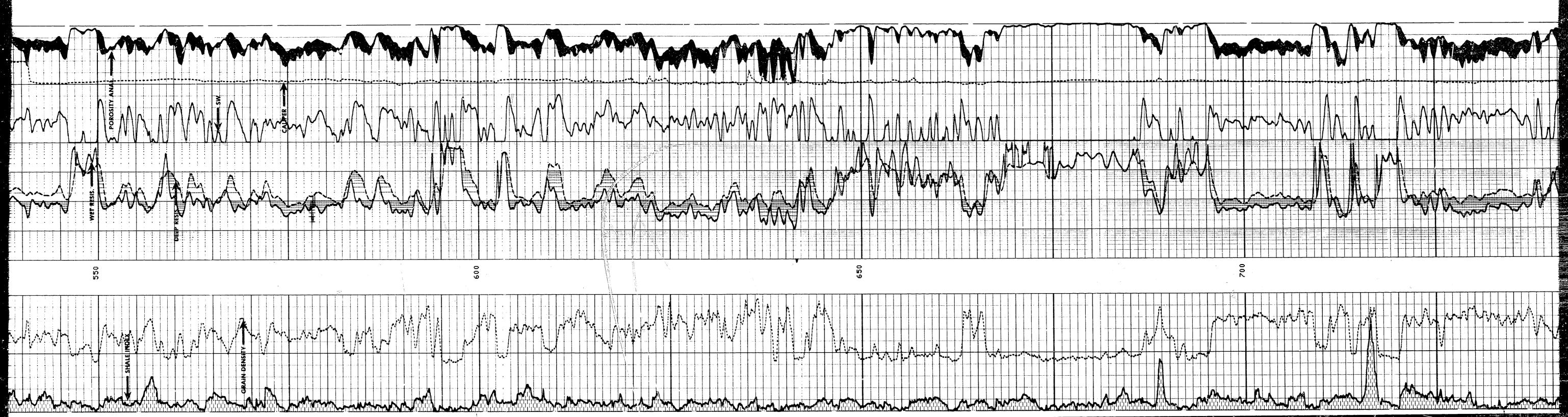
<u>Sample 980m - 1010m</u>

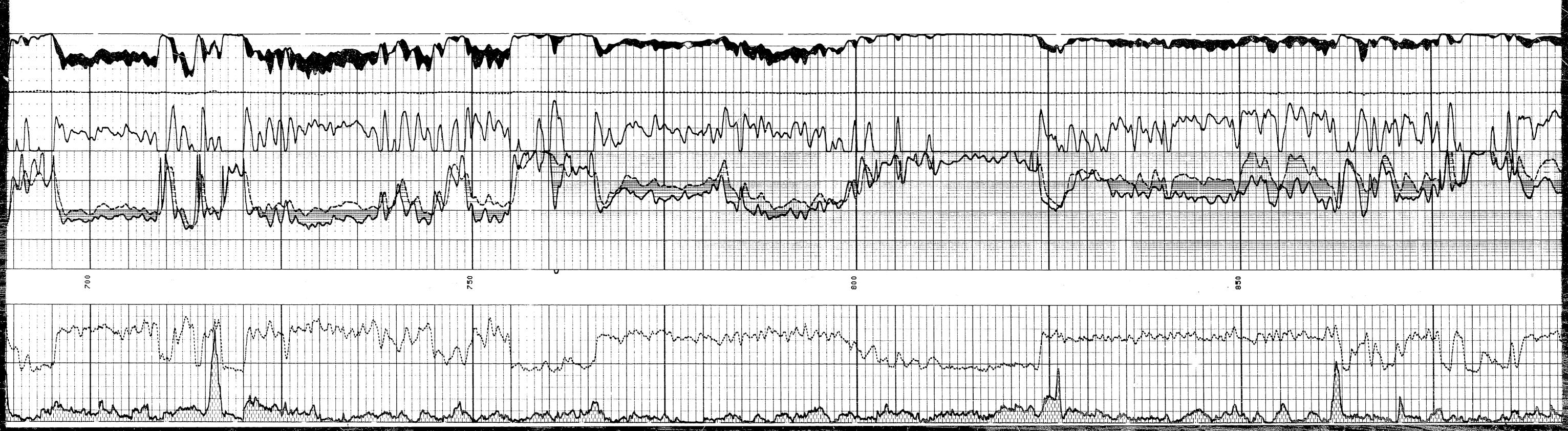
Conodonts:

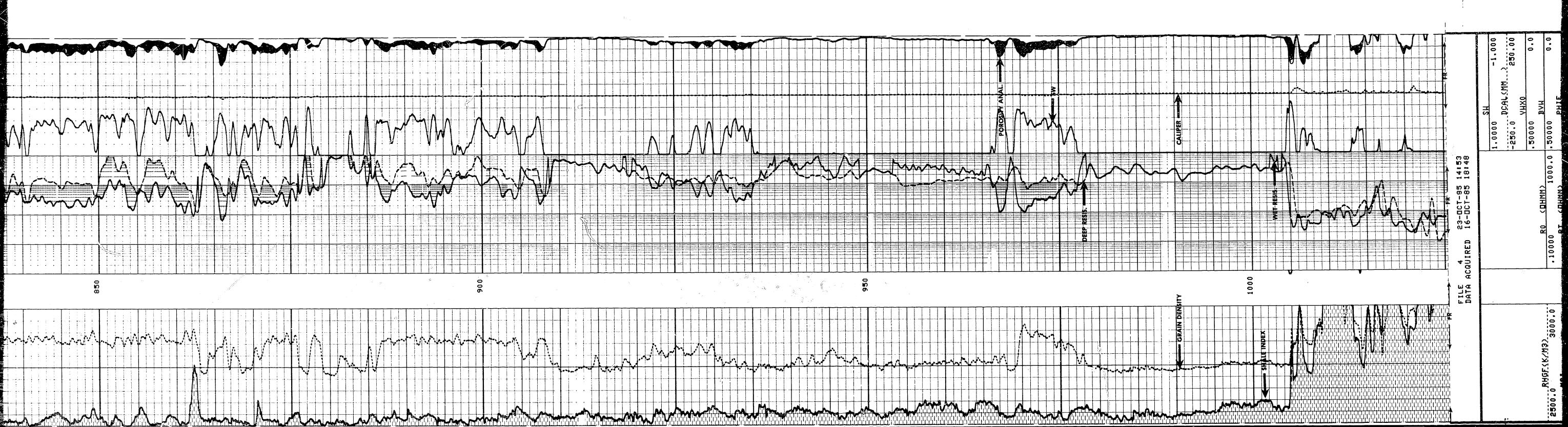
Drepanoistodus suberectus Panderodus gracilis

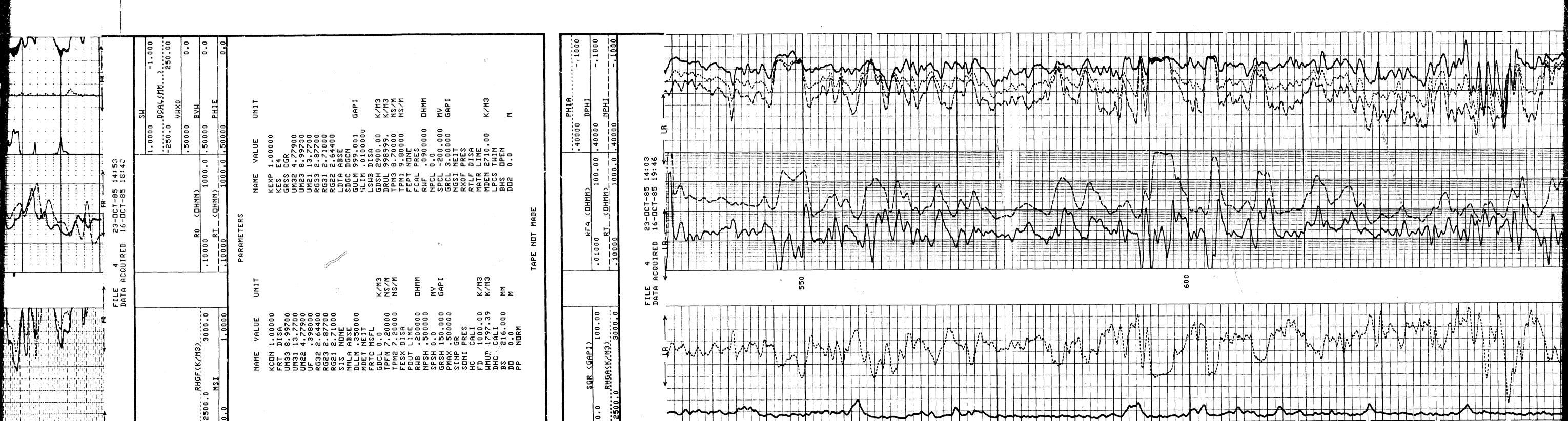


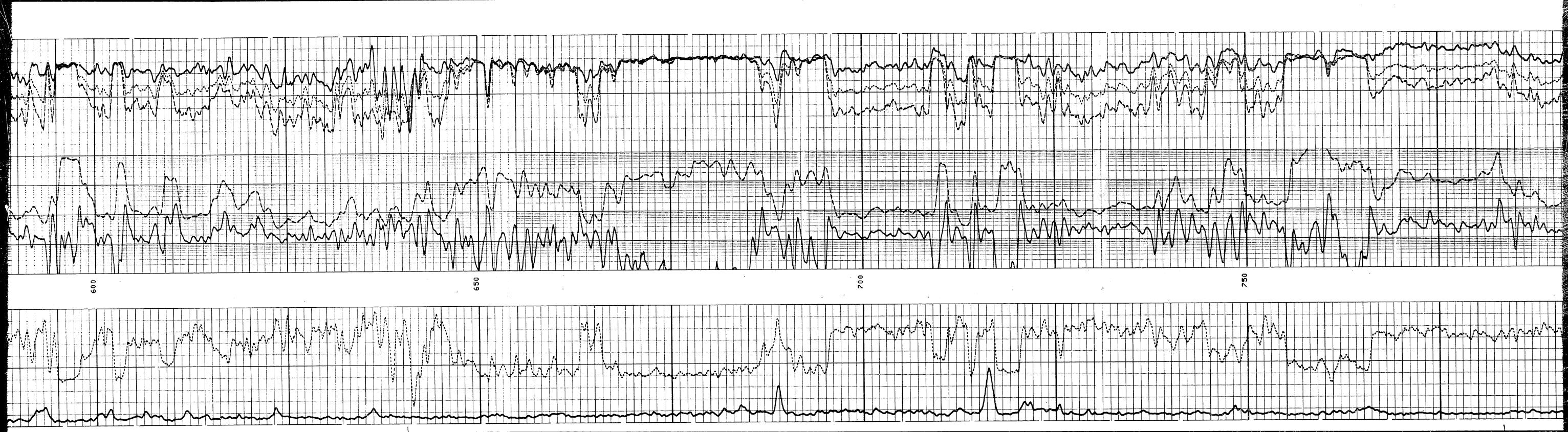


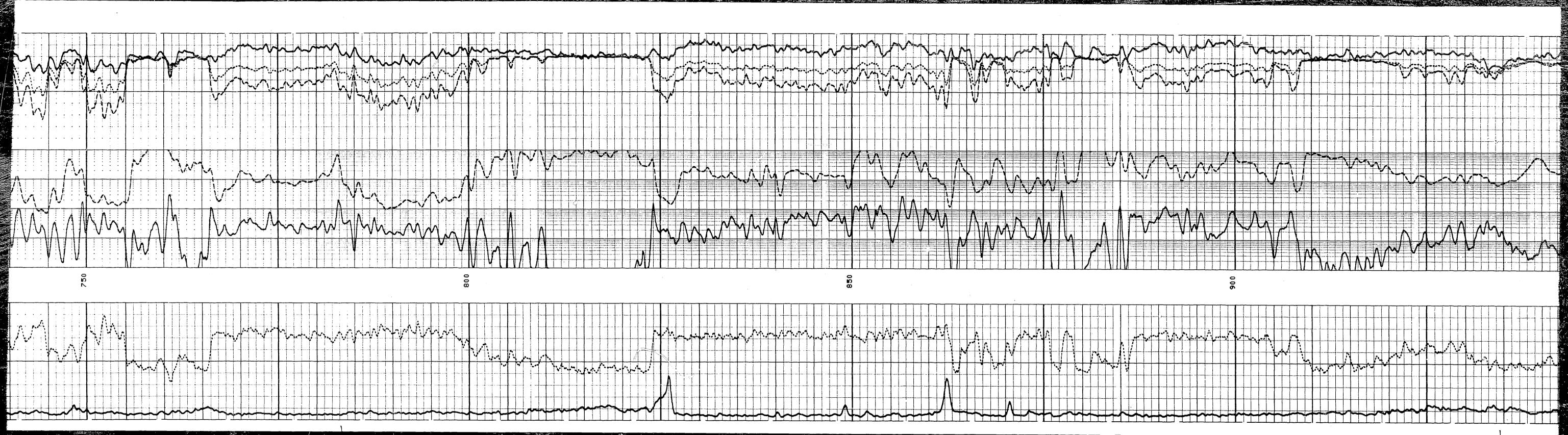


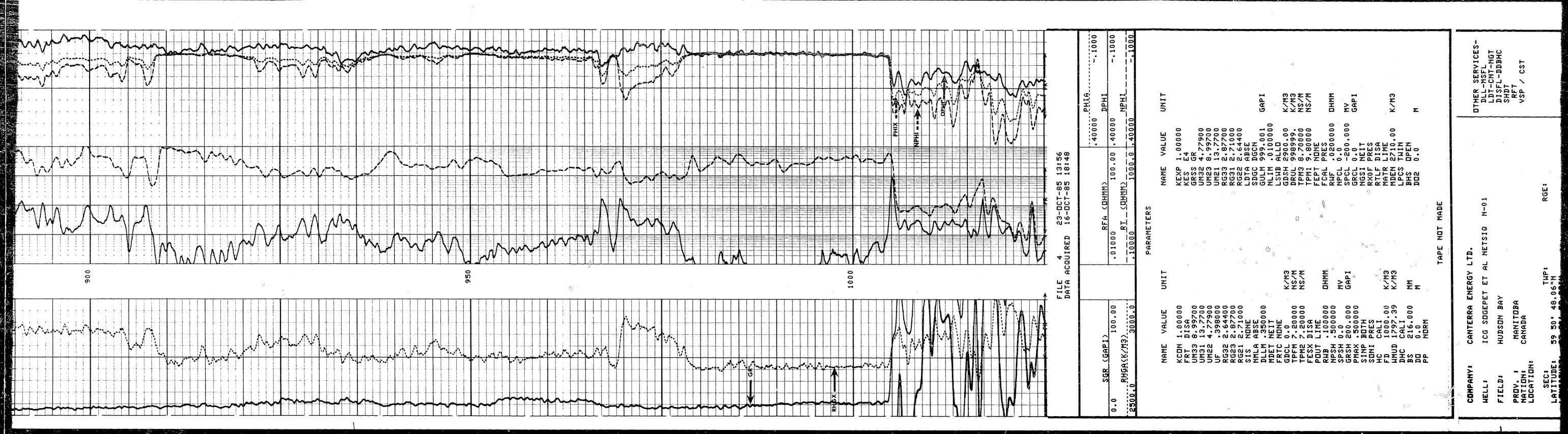


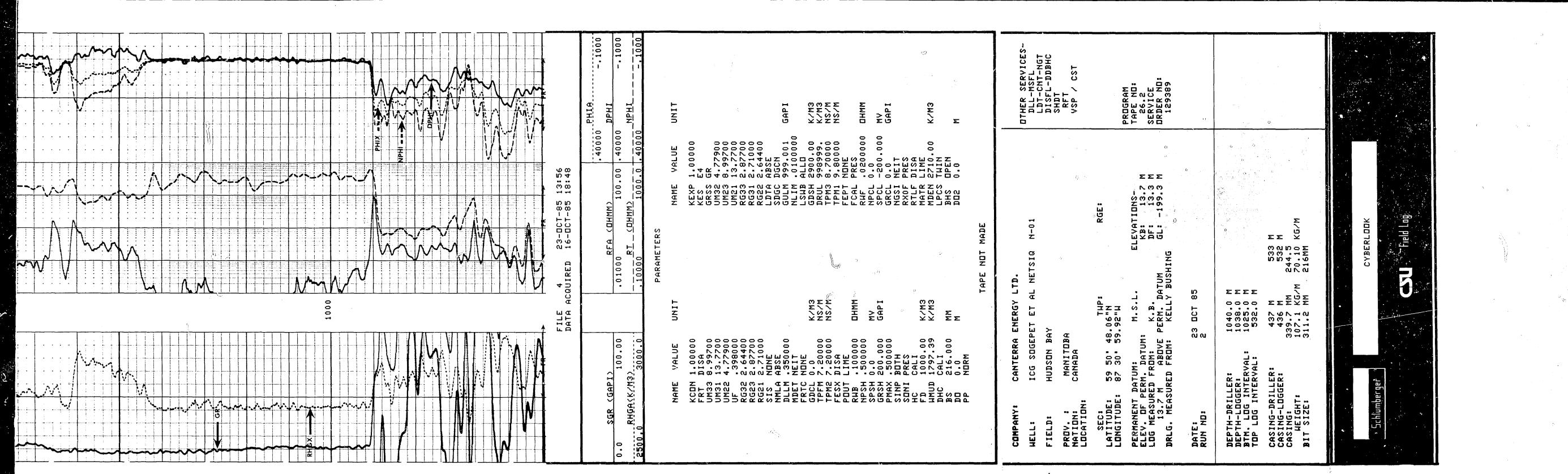


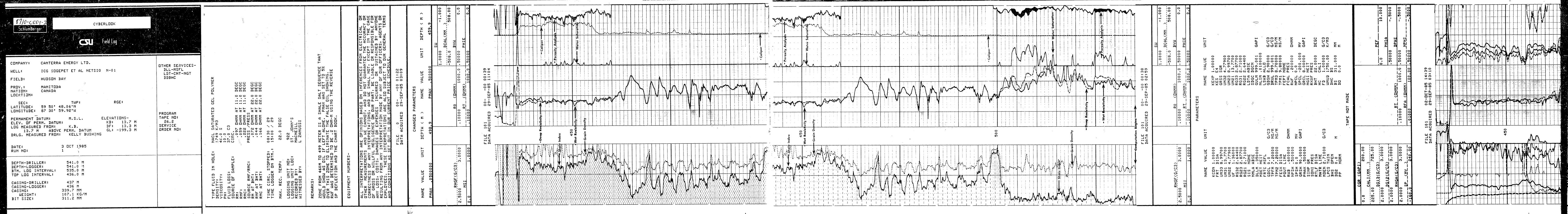














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541.0 m 541.0 m 535.0 m 437 m 436 m 339.7 m 107.1 KG/

DEPTH-DRILLER:
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8710-CSS-1-2 Schlumberger  WELL SEISMIC RESULTS  Field Log		) <u>)</u>	w. J	
COMPANY: CANTERRA ENERGY LTD.				
WELL: ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIQ N-01	DLL-MSFL			
FIELD: HUDSON BAY Comministration	LDT-CNT-NGT DDBHC-DIL	α		
PROV.: MANITOBA NATION: CANADA LOCATION:  SEC: TWP: RGE: LATITUDE: 59 50' 48.0" N	SHDT RFT CST	GEL POLYME18.0 DEGC 14.0 DEGC 15.0 DEGC 15.0 DEGC 15.0 DEGC 15.0 DEGC 15.0 DEGC		
LONGITUDE: 87 30' 59.5" W	PROGRAM	A +++ +++		
PERMANENT DATUM: M.S.L. ELEVATIONS- ELEV. OF PERM. DATUM: KB: 13.7 M LOG MEASURED FROM: K.B. DF: 13.1 M 13.7 M ABOVE PERM. DATUM GL: -199.3 M DRLG. MEASURED FROM: KELLY BUSHING	TAPE NO: 26.2 SERVICE ORDER NO: 129389	L SATURATE 1 K/M3 0 S 5 C. 1 C3 C. 091 DHMM A 058 DHMM A 053 DHMM A 063 DHMM A 223 DHMM A 223 DHMM A 226 DHMM A	20 / 16 00 / 18 .0 DEGC	JUHN'S B ANUSSI
DATE: 17 OCT 85 RUN NO: 1 CANADA O'L AND GAS LANDS ADMINISTRA; ON DU TÉRRO!E ET DU GAZ DES TERROS DE CANADA		7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	10:0:0:15.	922 ST. BEBB L ZA
DEPTH-DRILLER: 1040.0 M DEPTH-LOGGER: 1038.0 M BTM. LOG INTERVAL: 1025.0 M TOP LOG INTERVAL: 475.0 M  COSSING RRILLER: 1040.0 M  RECHNIQUE EI DU CONTROLE  COSSING RRILLER: 1040.0 M		UID IN HOLE: TY: DSS: OF SAMPLE: HT: BHT: BHT:	C. STOPPED GER ON BIM . TEMP:	UNIT NO: BY: D BY:
CASING-DRILLER: 437 M 533 M CASING-LOGGER: 436 M 532 M CASING: 339.7 MM 244.5 WEIGHT: 107.1 KG/M 70.10 KG/M BIT SIZE: 311.2 MM 216 MM		TYPE FLUDENSITY: VISCOSIT PH: FLUID LO SOURCE OR RM: RMF: RMC: SOURCE RI RM AT BH RMF AT BH RMF AT BH RMF AT BH	ME CIR X. REC	LOGGING L LOGGING L RECORDED HITNESSED
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ALL INTERPRETATIONS ARE OPINIONS BASED ON INFERENCES FROM ELECTRICAL OR OTHER MEASUREMENTS AND WE CANNOT, AND DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY OR CORRECTNESS OF ANY INTERPRETATIONS, AND WE SHALL NOT, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF GROSS OR WILLFUL NEGLIGENCE ON OUR PART, BE LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOSS, COSTS, DAMAGES OR EXPENSES INCURRED OR SUSTAINED BY ANYONE RESULTING FROM ANY INTERPRETATION MADE BY ANY OF OUR OFFICERS, AGENTS OR EMPLOYEES. THESE INTERPRETATIONS ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO OUR GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS SET OUT IN OUR CURRENT PRICE SCHEDULE.
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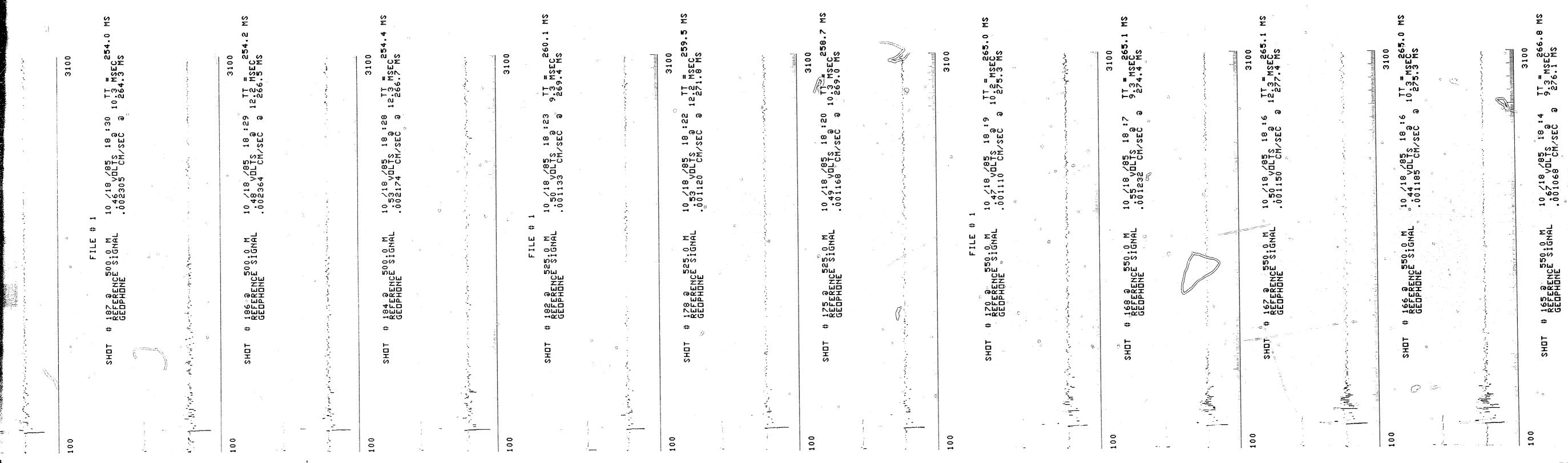
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10.2 MSEC 308.1 MS

17 : 27 SEC 0

10 /18 /85 1 45 VOLTS .000503 CM/S

140 0 700.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE

3100 10 /18 /85 17:29 TT = 296.2 MS .000411 CM/SEC 0 12:3 MSEC	3100 10 /18 /85 17 :27 TT = 297.8 MS 46 VOLTS	3100 10 / 18 /85 17 : 26 TT = 297.1 MS 56 VOLTS a 307.3 MS .000447 CM/SEC a 307.3 MS	10 /18 /85 17:20 TT = 300.2 MS .000381 CM/SEC a 310.5 MS	υΣ	3100 10 /18 /85 17:18 TT = 300.0 MS .000366 CM/SEC a 311.3 MS	3100 10 /18 /85 17:17 TT = 300.7 MS 50 VOLTS	3100 10 /18 /85 17:16 TT = 300.5 MS .000423 CM/SEC a 310.8 MS	3100 10 /18 /85 17:16 TT = 300.9 M3 .000445 CM/SEC a 12:3 MSEC .000445 CM/SEC a 313.2 MS	10 /18 /85 17:13 TT = 306.3 M3 .000468 CM/SEC	3100 3100 10 /18 /85 17:9 TT = 306.7 MS 48 VOLTS
		SHOT # 139 & 700 CEDPHONE SHOT # 139 & 700 CEDPHONE SHOT # 139 & 700 CEDPHONE SHOT # 139 & 700 CEDPHONE SHOT # 139 & 700 CEDPHONE SHOT # 139 & 700 CEDPHONE SHOT # 139 & 700 CEDPHONE SHOT # 139 & 700 CEDPHONE SHOT # 130 CEDPHON	SHOT # 135 a 725.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 134 3 725.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 133 9 725.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 132 0 725,0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 131 a 725.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 130 a 725.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE 100	SHOT # 129 a 750.0 M GEOPHONE SIGNAL GEOPHONE SIGNAL GEOPHONE SIGNAL	100 SHOT # 125 0 750.0 M REFERENCE SIENAL

100	SHOT # 126 a 750.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	10 /18 /85 17:9 52 VDLTS 0 .000431 CM/SEC 0	3100 TT = 306.6 MS 9.3 MSEC 315.9 MS
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100	SHOT # 125 0 750.0 M GEOPHONE	10 /18 /85 17:9 .000453 CM/SEC a	3100 TT = 306.7 MS 9.2 MSEC 316.0 MS
100	SHOT # 124 0 750.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	10 /18 /85 17:8 .66 VOLTS 0 .000431 CM/SEC 0	3100 TT = 307.9 MS 9.1 MSEC 317.1 MS
100	4	10 /18 /85 17:7 .000469 CM/SEC .0	3100 11.3 mSEC 1317.4 MS
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0 0		1 10 /18 /85 17:2 .000398 CM/SEC a	3100 TT = 311.4 MS 10.2 MSEC 10.321.7 MS
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0	SHOT # 119 0 775.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	10 /18 /85 17:1 .44 VDLTS 0 .000323 CM/SEC 0	320.6 MS
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		321 CM/S	તા ૯
100	SHOT # 117 0 775.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	10 /18 /85 16:59 .000311 CM/SEC a	3100 11.3 MSEC 321.1 MS
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_ /.	SHOT # 116 0 800.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	10 /18 /85 16 :50 .000359 CM/SEC a	13.3 MSEC 327.2 MS
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0	-	10 /18 /85 16:49 .000335 CM/SEC a	3100 TT = 313.8 M 11.3 MSEC 325.2 MS
		e	
100	SHOT # 114 0 800.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	10 /18 /85 16:48 .000365 CM/SEC a	3100 3100 TT = 315.6 M
			Wym, Aco Ym, a mae'r ar a'r
100	SHOT # 112 0 800.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	10 /18 /85 16:47 .000367 CM/SEC a	23100 TT = 314.4 M 11.3 MSEC 325.8 MS

3100 8 /85 16:48 TT = 315.6 P VOLTS a 12:1 MSEC 65 CM/SEC a 327.7 MS	3100 8 /85 16:47 TT = 314.4 P VOLTS	3100 8 /85 16:46 TT = 314.8 N VOLTS 0 10:3 MSEC 189 CM/SEC 0 325.1 MS	8 /85 15 :58 TT # 66 CM/SEC a 326.	3100 8 /85 15 :54 TT = 315.8 PVDLTS 0 328.1 MS	3100 8 /85 15:53 TT = 315.4 N VOLTS 0 10.3 MSEC 231 CM/SEC 0 325.8 MS	3100 3100 8 /85 15:52 TT = 315.7 1 90LTS 0 11:3 MSEC 335 CM/SEC 0 327.0 MS	3100 18 /85 15:52 TT = 316.4 P 228 CM/SEC a 328.4 MS	3100 18 /85 15 51 TT = 315.3 R 264 CM/SEC a 326.7 MS	3100 8 /85 15:50 TT = 316.4 P VDLTS	8 /85 15 :32 TT = 321.4 P	8 /85 15:31 TT = 321.8 PVDLTS
SHOT # 114 0 800.0 M 10 /1 64 GEOPHONE SIGNAL .0003	SHOT # 112 0 800.0 M 10 /18 REFERENCE SIGNAL .48 GEOPHONE .0003	SHOT # 111 9 800.0 M 10 718 REFERENCE SIGNAL .0003	SHOT # 108 9 800 0 M 10 /1 REFERENCE SIGNAL .0003	FILE # 1 SHOT # 107 @ 815.0 M 10 /18 REFERENCE SIGNAL 53 VI GEOPHONE .000249	SHOT # 106 0 815.0 M 10 /18 /8 CEDPHUNE SIGNAL .000231	SHOT # 105 0 815.0 M 10 718 GEOPHONE SIGNAL .00023	SHOT # 104 a 815.0 M 10 / 1 SO GEOPHONE SIGNAL .0006	SHOT # 103 9 815.0 M 10 / 146 SIGNAL .46 GEUPHONE SIGNAL .0008	SHOT # 102 0 815.0 M 10 /18 70 V GEDPHONE SIGNAL .000286	SHOT # 101 9 850.0 M 10 /1 REFERENCE SIGNAL .0002	SHOT # 100 a 850 0 M 10 743 GEOPHONE SIGNAL .0003
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/85 15 VOLTS 6 CM/SE

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11 = 32 336.3 MS

/85 15 VOLTS

42.8 00030

718 785_15:17	1.04 VOLTS & 12.0	3100 M 10 / 18 / 85 15:16 TT = 32 SNAL .000301 CM/SEC a 336.3 MS	SNAL 1,47 VOLTS a 12.1 MSEC. 343.5 MS	3100 M 10 /18 /85 15:7 TT = 329 SNAL .000293 CM/SEC & 340.9 MS	ANNOTON Samuelamentum temperatura de la constitución de la constitució	M 10 /18 /85 15 6 TT = 328  SNAL .000268 CM/SEC a 342.1 MS  CM/SEC a 342.1 MS	3100 M 10 /18 /85 15 :4 TT = 329 SNAL .000277 CM/SEC 0 340.2 MS	M 10 /18 /85 15 :3 11 # 329	3106 M 10 / 18 / 85 15 : 2 TT = 330 SINAL .000223 CM/SEC @ 341.5 MS		3100 ILE # 1 M 10 /18 /85 14 :57 TT = 33 GNAL .55 VOLTS 8 10.2 MSEC	as seed in a contract of the c	3100 M	3100 M 10 /18 /85 14:55 TT = 33 NAL 10 /40 VOLTS 2 13.2 MSEC	
875.	REFERENCE SIGN	SHOT # 88 9 875.0 P REFERENCE SIGN GEOPHONE	REFERENCE SIGNER OF THE SIGNER	SHOT # 86 9 900.0 P REFERENCE SIGN GEOPHONE		SHOT # 85 9 900.0 PREFERENCE SIGN GEOPHONE	SHOT # 84 0 900.0 GEOPHONE SIG	SHOT # 83 9 900.0 FEFERENCE SIGN		in the state of th	SHUT # 80 0 925.0 GEOPHONE SI	de conniberantini White statute universe a statute de constant		SHOT # 78 9 925.0 P	<b>5</b>

3100 TT = 333.3 T 13.2 MSEC 346.6 MS	343.5 MS	3100 345.4 MS	3100 TT = 334.4   11.2 MSEC 345.6 MS	11.3 MSEC 348.4 MS	Jan Min Ro	######################################	3100 348.5 MSEC	a source of the second second	3100 TT = 336.8 11.2 MSEC 348.1 MS	348.4 MS	kerankasaskasaalaraal 3100	17 341.4 12.2 MSEC 353.7 MS	A MANNE	13.2 MSEC 355.4 MS	3100 TT = 342.4 13.0 MSEC
10 /18 /85 14 :55 40 VOLTS a .000215 CM/SEC a	10 /18 /85 14 :54 .000277 CM/SEC a	10 /18 /85 14:53 .000178 CM/SEC a	10 /18 /85 14 :52 .000224 CM/SEC a	1 10 /18 /85 14:41 .000215 CM/SEC a		10 /18 /85 14/140 .000170 CM/SEC a	10 /18 /85 14:39 .000206 CM/SEC a		10 /18 /85 14:39 .000216 CM/SEC a	10 /18 /85 14:38 .000237 CM/SEC a		1 10 /18 /85 14:33 45 VDLTS 0 .000209 CM/SEC 0	Mary Mary Comment	10 /18 /85 14:31 .000184 CM/SEC a	10 718 /85 14 130 .400 VOLTS a
SHOT # 78 0 925.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 77 0 925.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 76 0 925.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 75 0 925.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 74 a 950.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE		SHOT # 73 & 950.0 M GEOPHONE	SHOT # 72 a 950.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE		SHOTO # 71 & 950 O M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 70 0 950.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE		SHOT # 69 0 975.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE		SHOT # 67 0 975.0 M REFERENCE SIGNAL GEOPHONE	SHOT # 66 9 975.0 M GEOPHONE

975.0 M 10 /18 /85 14 :30 TT = 10	DPHONE SIGNAL .000237 CM/SEC 0 1352.9  0 975.0 M 10 /18 /85 14 :23 TT = 3  0 975.0 M 10 /18 /85 14 :23 TT = 3  0 PHONE SIGNAL .000214 CM/SEC 0 3553.7	SHOT # 60 a 975.0 M 10 /18 /85 14 :22 TT = 342.0 M GEOPHONE SIGNAL .000215 CM/SEC a 354.3 MS	SHOT # 59 0 1000.0 M 10 /18 /85 14 14 TT = 345.5 MS REFERENCE SIGNAL .000204 CM/SEC 0 357.8 MS	SHOT # 58 0 1000.0 M 10 /18 /85 13:57 TT = 344.7 M GEOPHONE SIGNAL .000205 CM/SEC 0 358.0 MS	SHOT # 57 a 1000.0 M 10 /18 /85 13 :54 TT = 346.6 M EEFERENCE SIGNAL 10 52 VOLTS	3100 SHDT # 56 a 1000.0 M 10 /18 /85 13 153 TT = 346.0 M GEOPHONE SIGNAL .000248 CM/SEC a 357.2 MS	SHOT # 55 @ 1000.0 M 10 /18 /85 13:52 TT = 345.6 MS GEOPHONE SIGNAL .000207 CM/SEC @ 14.3 MSEC GEOPHONE .000207 CM/SEC @ 360.0 MS	SHOT # 53 a 1000; 0 M 10 /18 /85 13 :51 TT = 344.9 MS  SHOT # 53 a 1000; 0 M 10 /18 /85 13 :51 TT = 344.9 MS  GEOPHONE SIGNAL  O00257 CM/SEC a 357.2 MS  Many Many Many Manual and Annie a	SHOT # 52 a 1025.0 M 10 /18 /85 13 146 TT = 352.0 MS GEOPHONE SIGNAL .000311 CM/SEC a 364.3 MS
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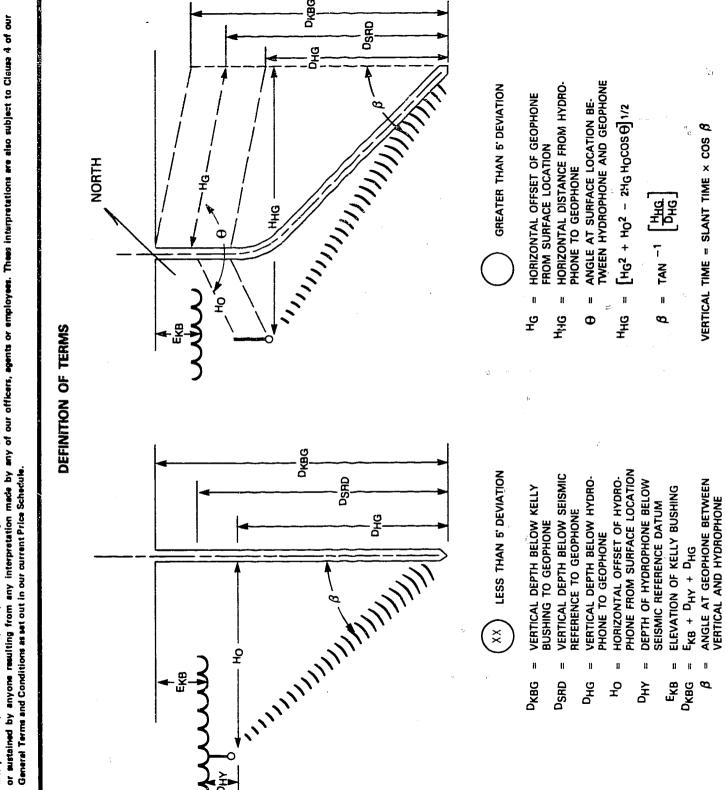
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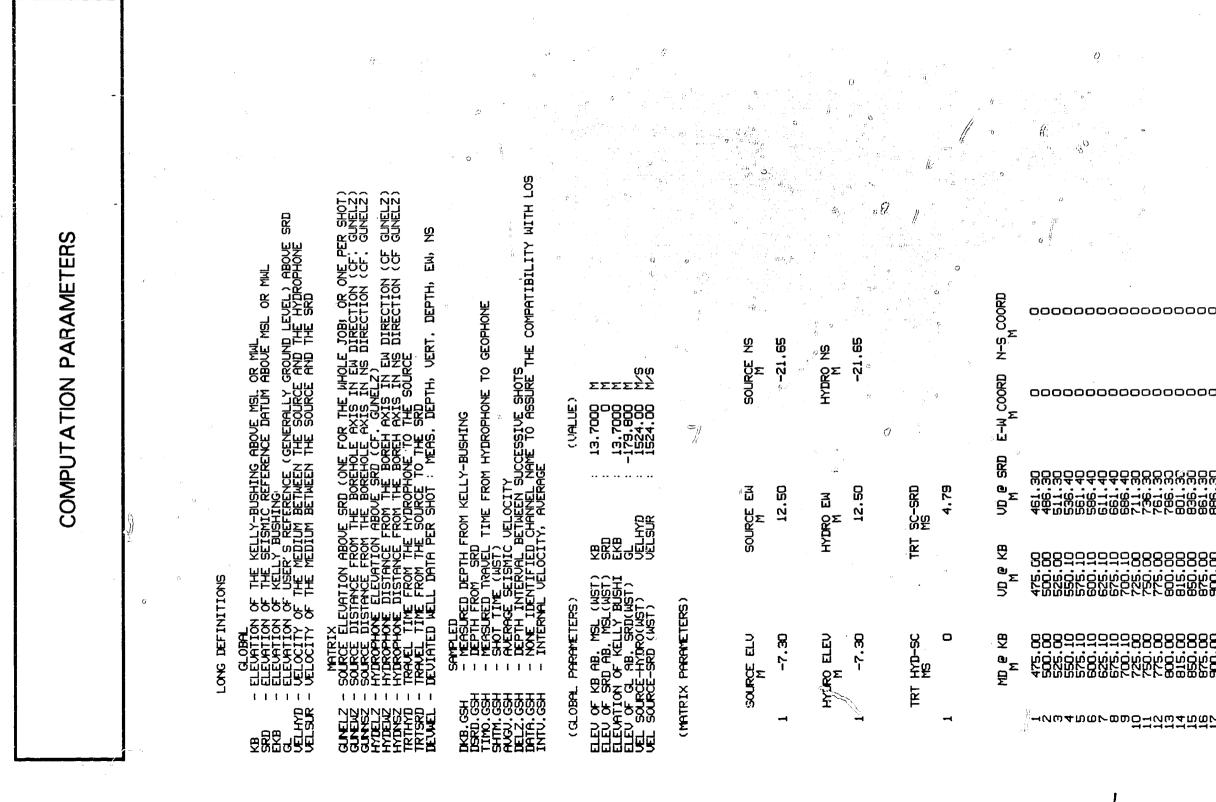
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### COMPUTER **PROCESSED** LOG SYNERGETIC\* LOG SYSTEM WELL SEISMIC REPORT CONFIDENTIAL FOR EXAMIN LIMITE À: Using the following logs: WST. BHC-GR. DISFL \_\_\_CANTERRA ENERGY LIMITED ICG SOGEPET ET AL NETSIQ N-01 MIT 6 19Rt HUDSON'S BAY PROVINCE MANITOBA DATE LOGGED 17 OCT 85 \_ DATE COMPUTED \_\_\_\_APR 86 LOCATION 59° 50' 48" NORTH 87° 30' 59.5" WEST ELEVATION KB 13.7 m DF 13.1 m GL -179.8 m





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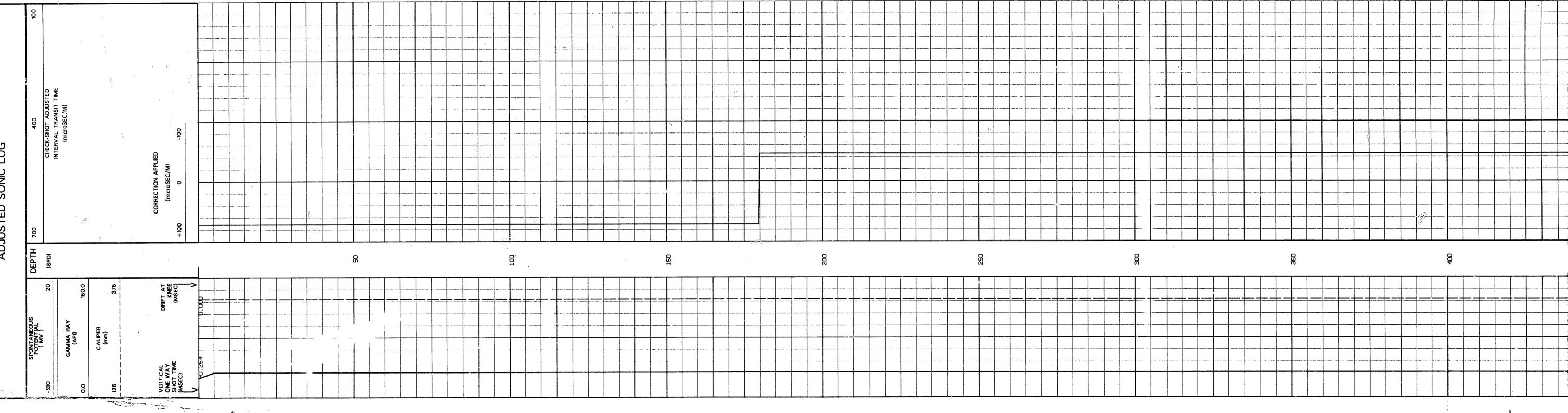
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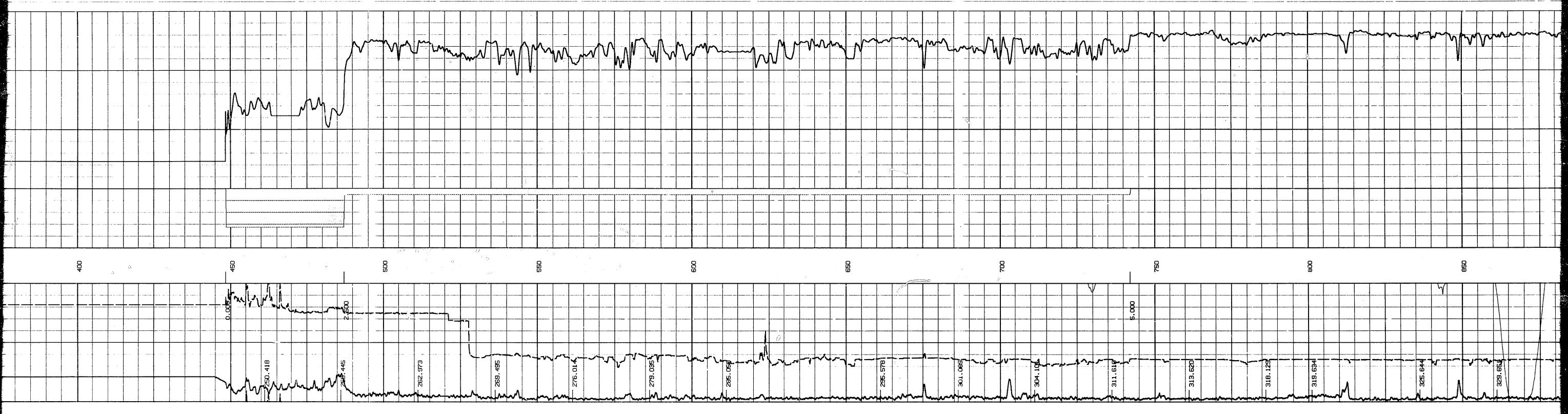
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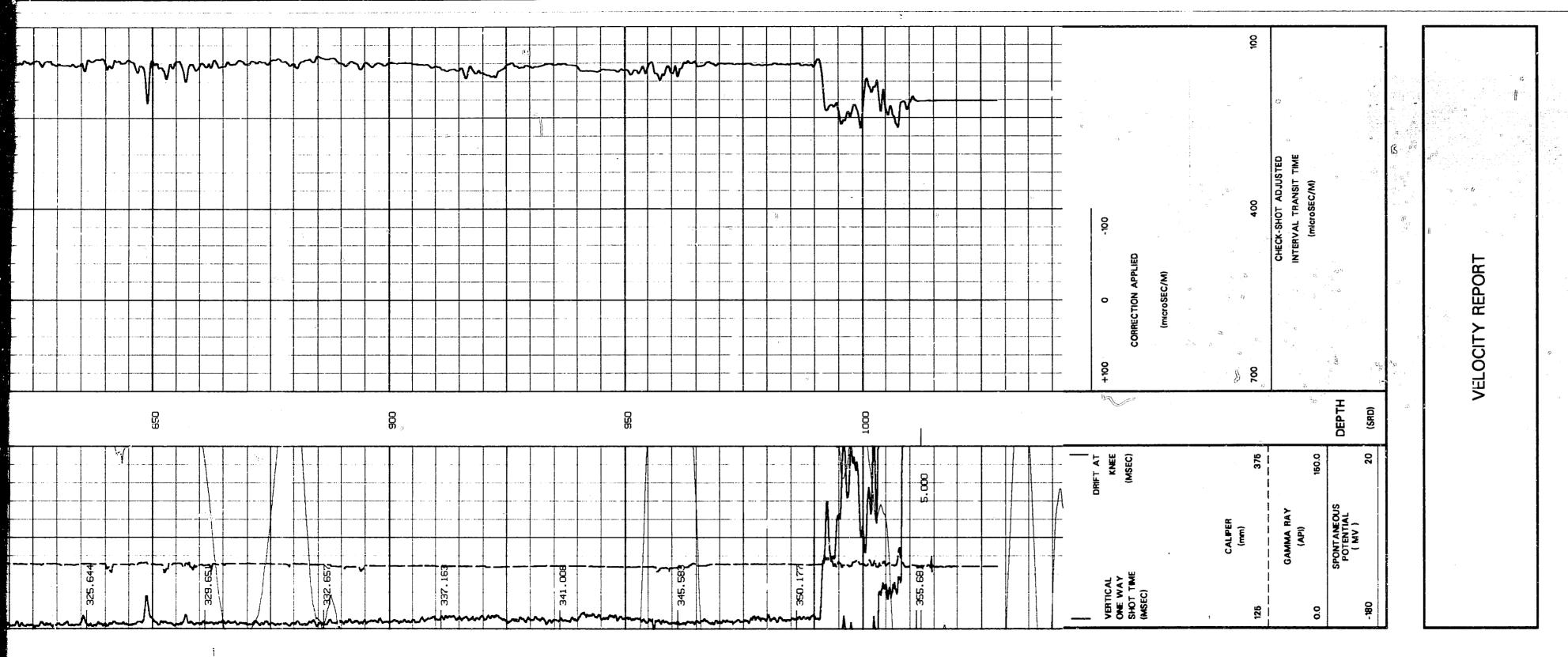
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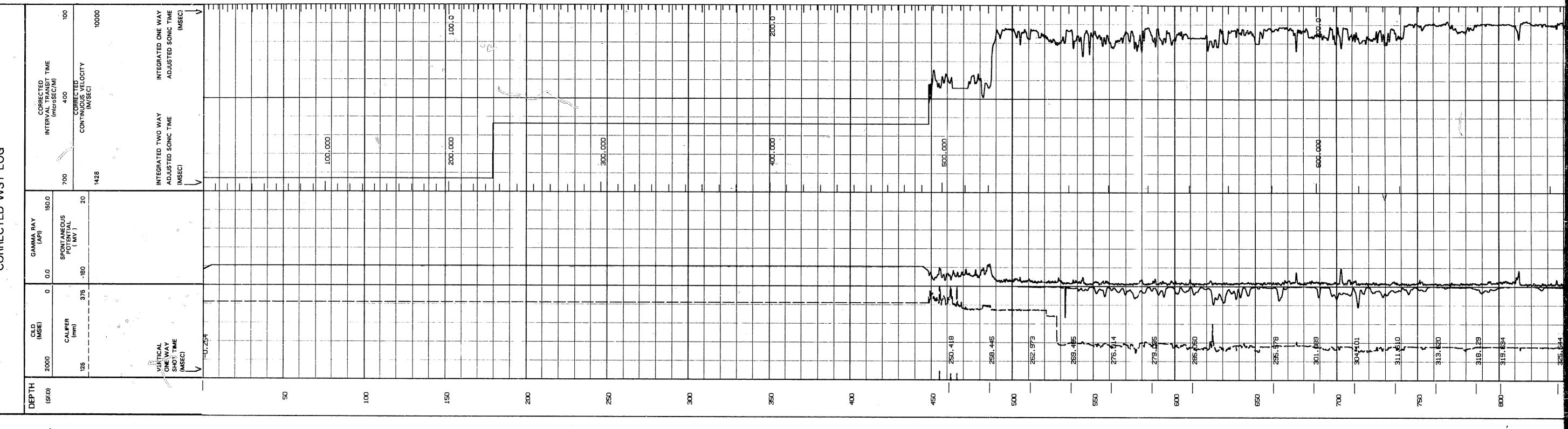


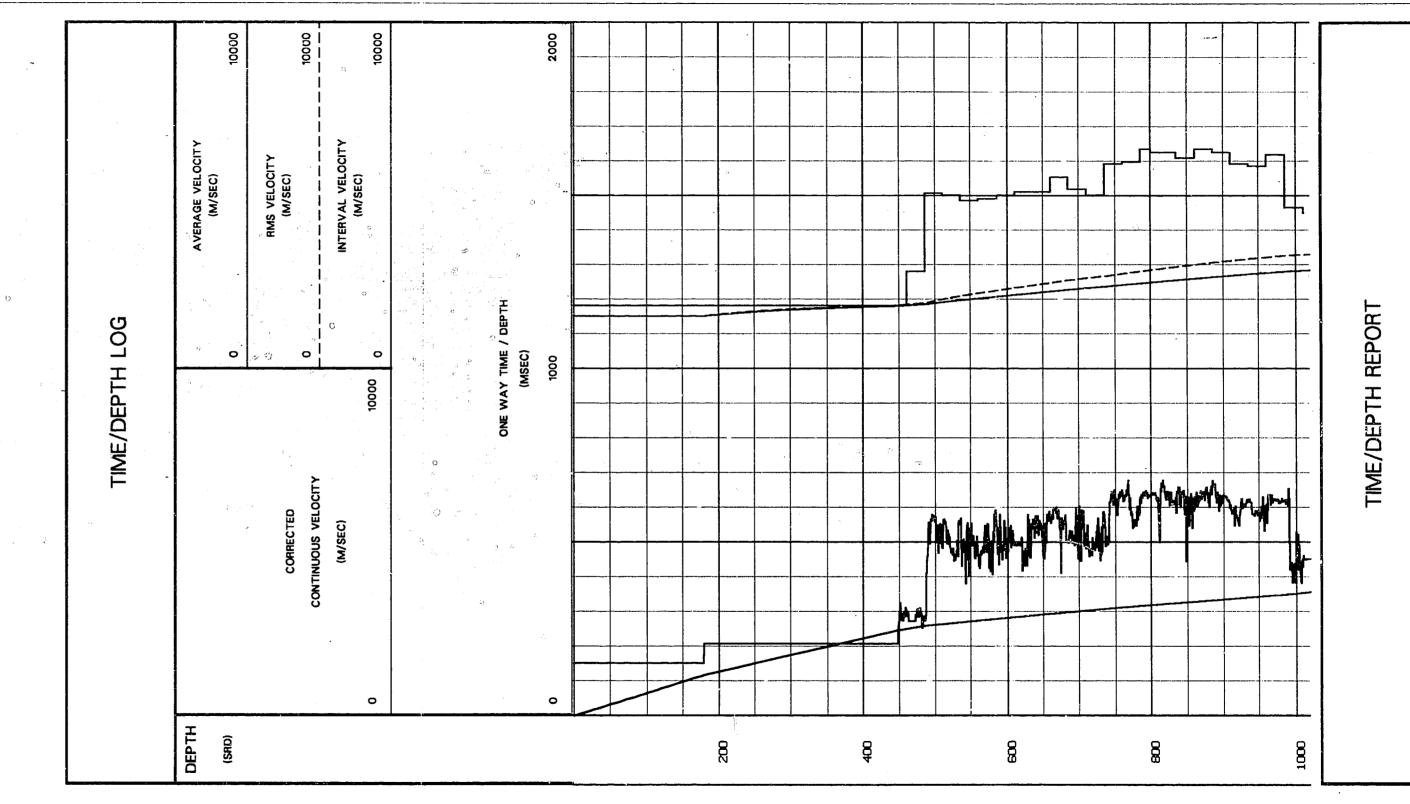


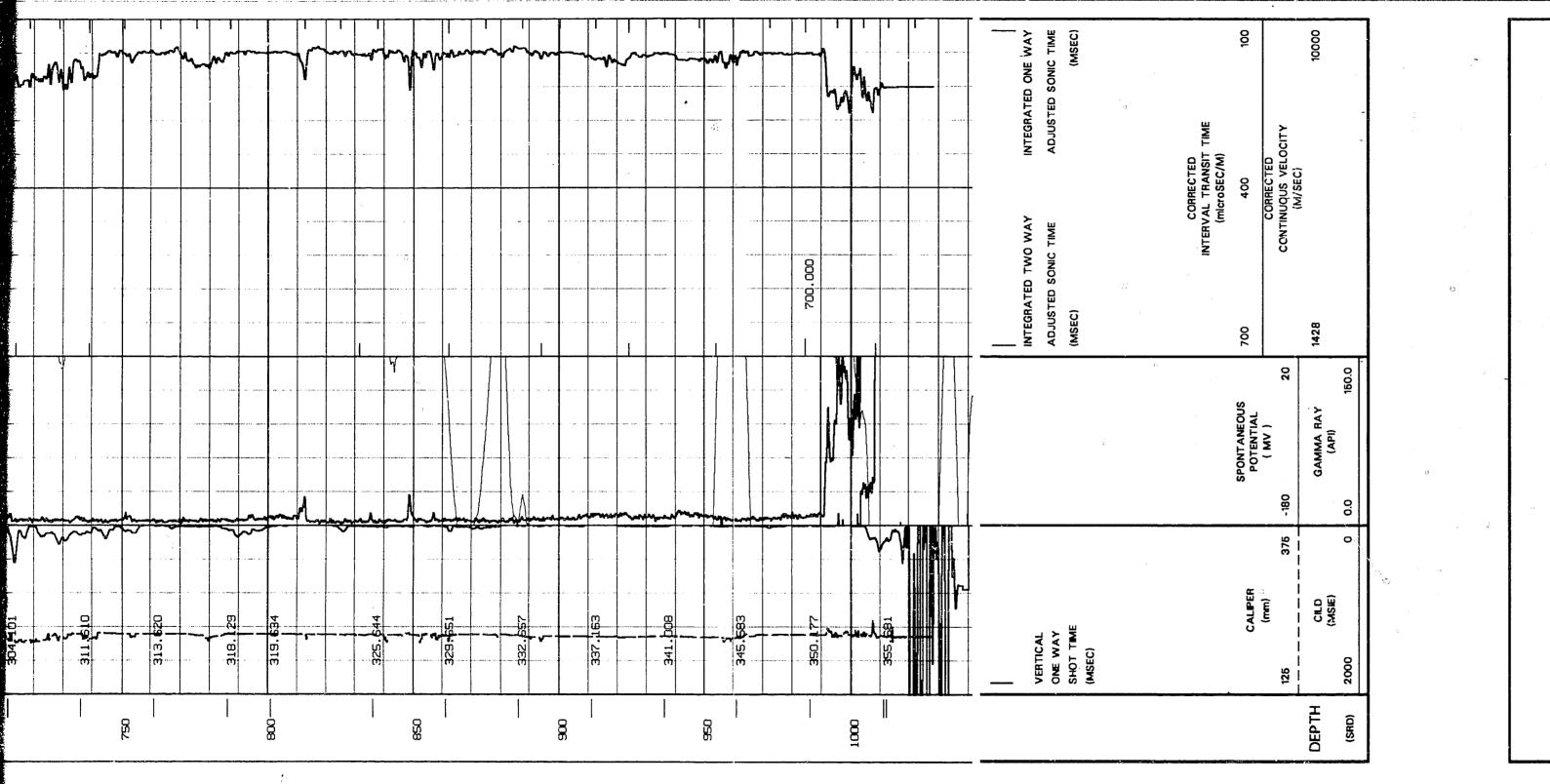
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-	UERTICAL TRACEL TIME SRD/GEOPH	-, 25	250.42	258.44	262.97	269.49	276.01	279.03	285.05	295.58	301.09	304.10	311.61	313.62	318,13	319,63	325.64	328.65	332.66	337.16	341.01	345.58	350.18	352,68	355,88		
	VERTICAL DEPTH FROM SRD M	0	461.30	486.30	511.30	536.40	561.40	586,40	611.40	661.40	686.40	711.30	736.30	761.30	786.30	801.30	836.30	961.30	886.30	911.30	936.30	961.30	386,30	1011.40	1012.30		
	MERSURED DEPTH FROM KB M	13.70	475.00	500.00	525.00	550.10	575, 10	600,10	625.10	675.10	700.10	725.00	750.00	775.00	800.00	815.00	850.00	875,00	900.00	925,00	950.00	975.00	1000.00	1025.10	1026.00		

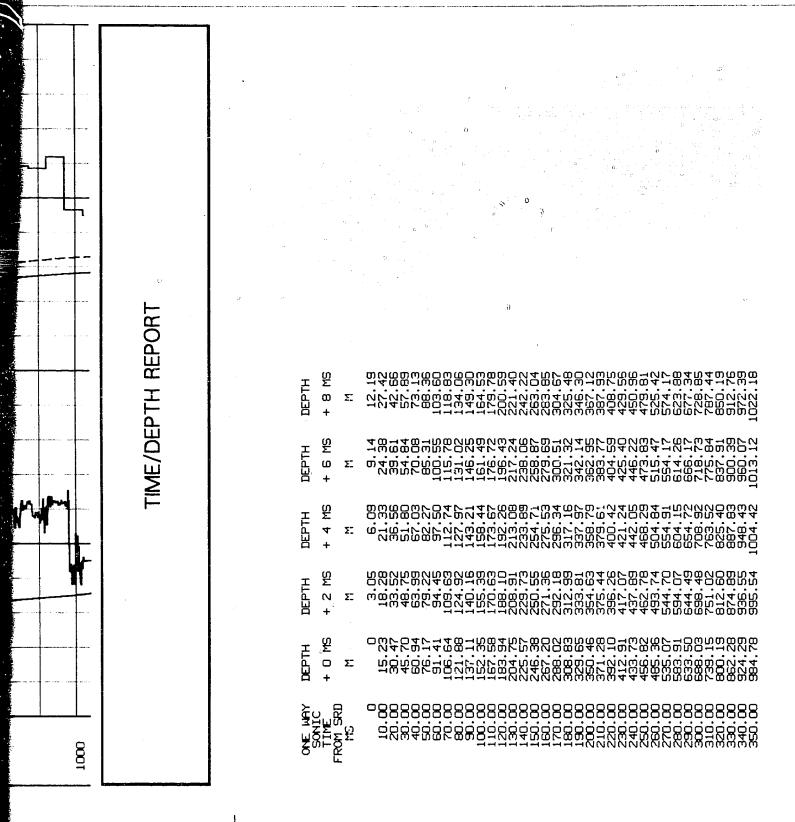
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		-					
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		CALIPER		SPONT ANEOUS POTENTIAL			100
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	     	         	   				00001









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GAMMA RAY

0 TO 150 API

-0.2 TO 0.2

SONIC TRANSIT TIMES

500 TO 100 MICRO-SEC/M

SYNTHETIC SEISMOGRAM

SYNTHETIC SEISMOGRAM

SYNTHETIC SEISMOGRAM

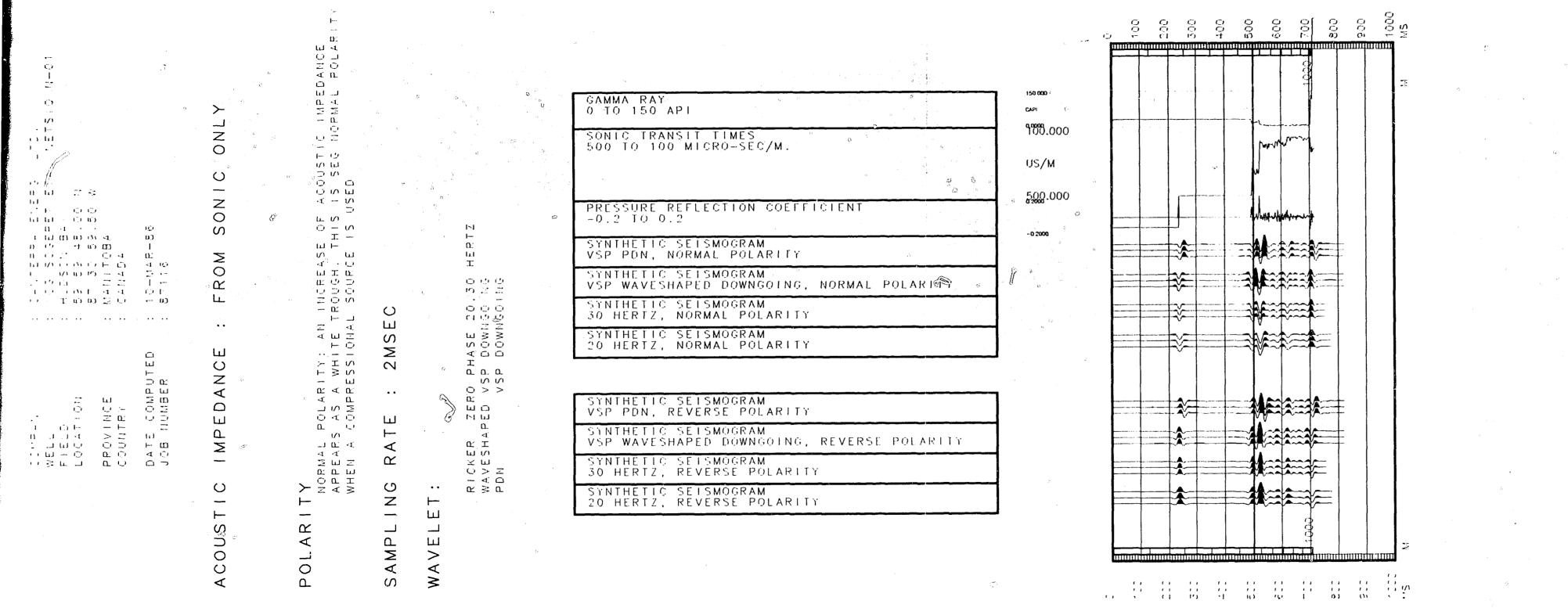
SYNTHETIC SEISMOGRAM

VSP PDN. NORMAL POLARITY

30 HERTZ, NORMAL POLARITY

20 HERTZ, NORMAL POLARITY

0 (440 100.000 500.000 PRESSURE REFLECTION COEFFICIENT VSP WAVESHAPED DOWNGOING, NORMAL POLARITY



Schlumberger

CANADA UNIT COMPUTER PROCESSED SEISMIC

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ADMINISTRALION OU FÉROLE EF DU
GAZ DLS TERRES DU CANADA

M27 6 1986

ENGINEERING BRANCH

SCHLUMBERGER OF CANADA
LGARY LOG INTERPRETATION CENTER
24TH FLOOR, MONENCO PLACE
801 6th Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3W2
(403)231-9638

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Company:

CANTERRA ENERGY LTD.

Well Name:

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IELD RECORDING

ENERGY SOURCE - AIR GUN

RECORDING SAMPLE RATE ~-1 MSEC.

RECORDING TOOL - WELL SEISMIC TOOL USE OPHONES IN SERIES

TYPE - GEOSPACE HS1 - 10 HZ VELOCITY GEOPHONES
GEOPHONE BANDWIDTH - 10 TO 200 HZ AT 3DB

SYSTEM FREQ. RESPONSE (INCLUDING DOWNHOLE TOOL AND CABLE) LOW CUT - 3DB AT 0.5 HZ. 12 DB/OCT HIGH CUT - 3DB AT 250 HZ. 18DB/OCT (ANTI ALIAS

REMARKS

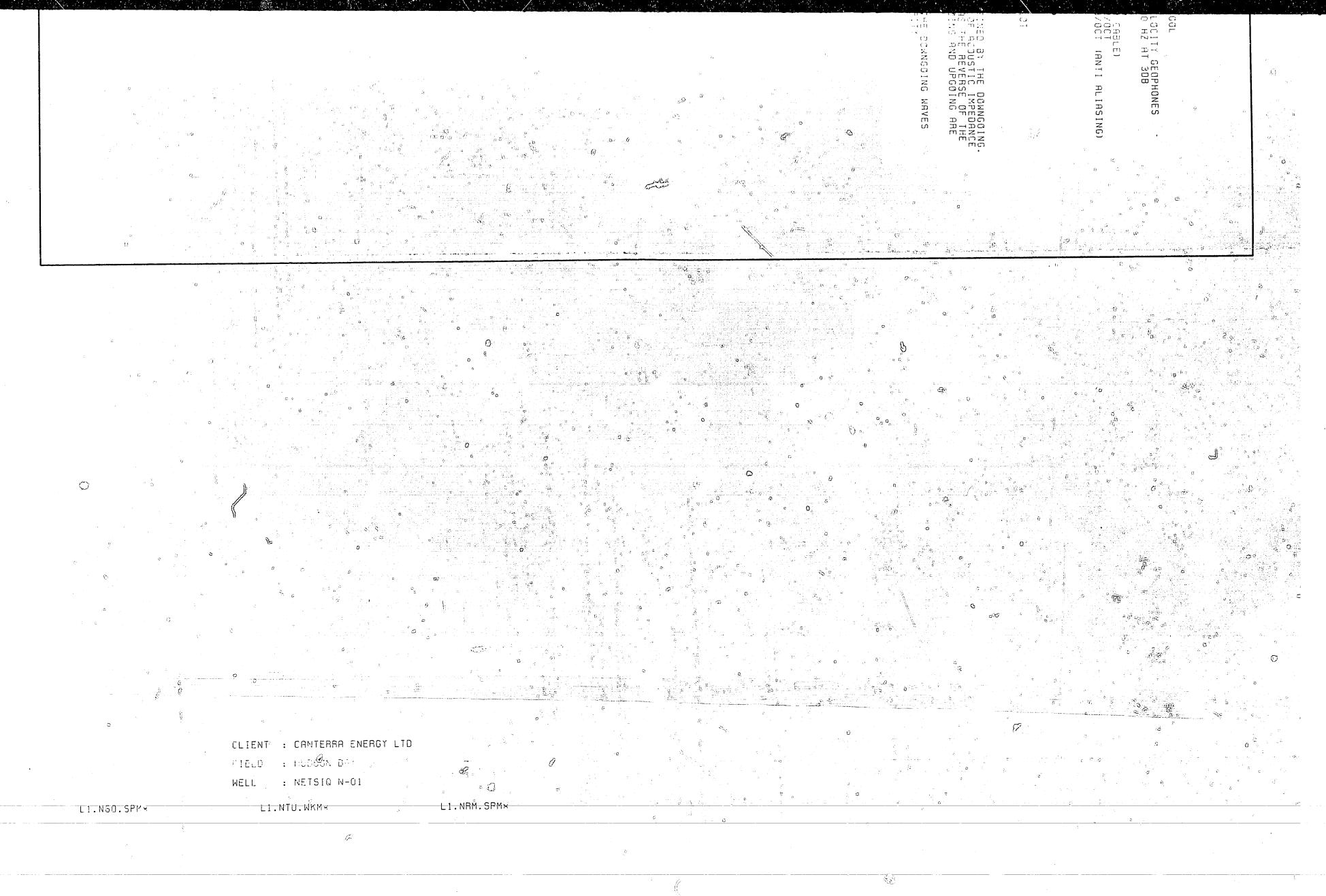
PROCESSING ?

STEPS ARE DETAILED ON EACH PLOT

POLARITY

THE POLGRITY OF UPGOINGS IS DEFINED BY THE DOWN A REFLECTION FROM AN INCREASE OF ACOUSTIC IMPROPERS ON THE UPGOING TRACE AS THE REVERSE OF DOWNGOING WAVELET, WHEN DOWNGOING AND UPGOING PLOTTED IN THE SAME POLARITY.

OPGOING WAVES PLOTTED ABOVE THE DOWNGOING WA



MEDIAN STACKS MEDIAN STACKING #0
STATIC SHIFT OF 5
NORMALIZATION
PARPLITUDES AL EACH LEVEL A
TO THE SERE AMS VALUE IN A
STRATING 20 MSEC. BEFORE T FK REDUCTION OF TUBE WAVES

REJECTION OF VELOCITIES BELOW 1500 M/SEC

AND CURSOR MASKING BAND PASS FILTER 7-60 GTH ORDIN ZERO PHASE BUTTERWORTH 18 AND 35 DB/OCTAVE ROLL OFF 10 60 HERTZ. BAND PASS FILTER 7-80 HAE NORMALIZED IN A WINDOW OF 100 I MSEC. TOHS S €2 -- 0 p. DEPTH 251,000 259,500 279,50 251,000 253,000 276,500 276,500 276,500 276,500 276,500 311,500 311,000 312,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 313,000 251,000 259,000 279,500 279,500 279,500 279,500 279,500 285,500 281,500 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 311,600 PEAK/PEAK 415.94
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11 LEVELS MEDIAN V
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0F UPGOING HUTCOBELATION WINDOW: # FREDICTION DISTANCE : # FREDICTION DISTANCE : # FREDICTION DISTANCE : 0 WAVESHAPING
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ENER FILTERS
ENER LEVEL. FT TO TWT , LOCATE TUBE WAVES AREAS PROCESSED UPGOINGS #STABIING: PASS m iii C 70 CUPUT: LSE RESPONSE OF A BLACKMAN-HABRIS NOILUZI SHIF П JH. J.H.S.C. T I HS T , ARE APPLIED AND UPGOING W  $\Box$ DECONVOLUTION

S DESIGNED ON THE COUNGOING

HAE APPLIED TO BOTH

HND UPGOING MAVES DECONVOLUTION

BESIGNED ON THE DOWNGGING

BRE APPLIED TO BOTH

BND UPGGING WAVES 1000 ILTER 0 h 0 0 0 1  $\dashv$ 500 0F S  $\exists$  $\dashv$ 3 3 5 5 7 7 7 ARRIVAL  $\square$  $\supset$ # 1000 MSEC OF DOWNGOING, G 40 MSEC BEFORE BREAK # AS IN WINDOW # 60 MSEC. \* 0.10 # 300 MSEC OF DOWNGOING. G 40 MSEC BEFORE BREAK # AS IN WINDOW # 22 MSEC. D TUBE ÚЛ MODK F 7 OF DOWNGOING. BEFORE FIRST BREAK N THE DOWNGOING HAVES S  $^{\circ}$ 80 Ш MAVE  $\Box$ CUTOFF AT 1 ಳು S 0.0 HERTZ 94804 9 HILLE 97880 345678 9 113945 6729C menuada = - Minen andang 3E5678 6 1755 57860 9999988 B 772005 B60550 772005 C 6000 B 60550 525.1 525.1 675. 675. 7750. 77 H G H H \$25.0 \$550.1 \$550.1 \$600.1 \$600.1 \$600.1 \$600.1 \$75 950055 99005.5 99005.5 99005.5 99005.5 99005.5 2000 0 20 S E \$5000 450,166 460,264 460,264 460,264 470,99 47 5544345 5544345 5544345 5544345 5544345 5544345 5544345 5544345 5544345 5544345 5544345 56443 56 222242 5 25122 24228 5444446664 5664466664 5664466664 5664466664 5664466664 5664466664 5664466664 5664466664 5664466664 566446664 566446664 566446664 566446664 566446664 5664464 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 5664464 5664464 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 566446464 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 56644664 5664464 566446 ម្រុកស្រុសស្រុស សុខាងក្នុង ដូច្ចេក្ខសុស 01400110 E 84500 B0412

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> #AN INCREASE OF ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCE #APPEARS AS F WHITE TROUGH. #THIS IS SEG NORMAL POLARITY #FOR A COMPRESSIONAL SOURCE

#### SYNTHETIC SEISMOGRAMS

1.1.SHA.UNPX LLISHG.SUM

WARREST : MAGDING VSP

# AFTER PREDICTIVE DECONVOLUTION

# AFTER BAND PASS FILTER 20-70 HERTZ

# 36 72 DB/OCTAVE

# ZERO AND MINIMUM PHASE

# AFTER WAVESHAPING

REFLECTIONS FROM SONIC ONLY:

#WITH AND WITHOUT REFLECTION

#AT THE TOP OF THE SONIC LOG

#### VSP PREDICTIVE DECONVOLUTION

AUTOCORELATION WINDOW: # 1000 MSEC OF DOWNGOING.

\* #STARTING 40 MSEC BEFORE BREAK
AUTOCORRELATION LAGS : # AS IN WINDOW
PREDICTION DISTANCE : # 60 MSEC.
WHITE NOISE : 0.10

#### VSP WAVESHAPING

INPUT # : 1000 MSEC OF DOWNGOING.

#STARTING 40 MSEC BEFORE FIRST BREAK

DESIRED OUPUT:

#IMPULSE RESPONSE OF A MODK FILTER TAPERED

#BY A BLACKMAN-HARRIS WINDOW. CUTOFF AT 100 HERTZ

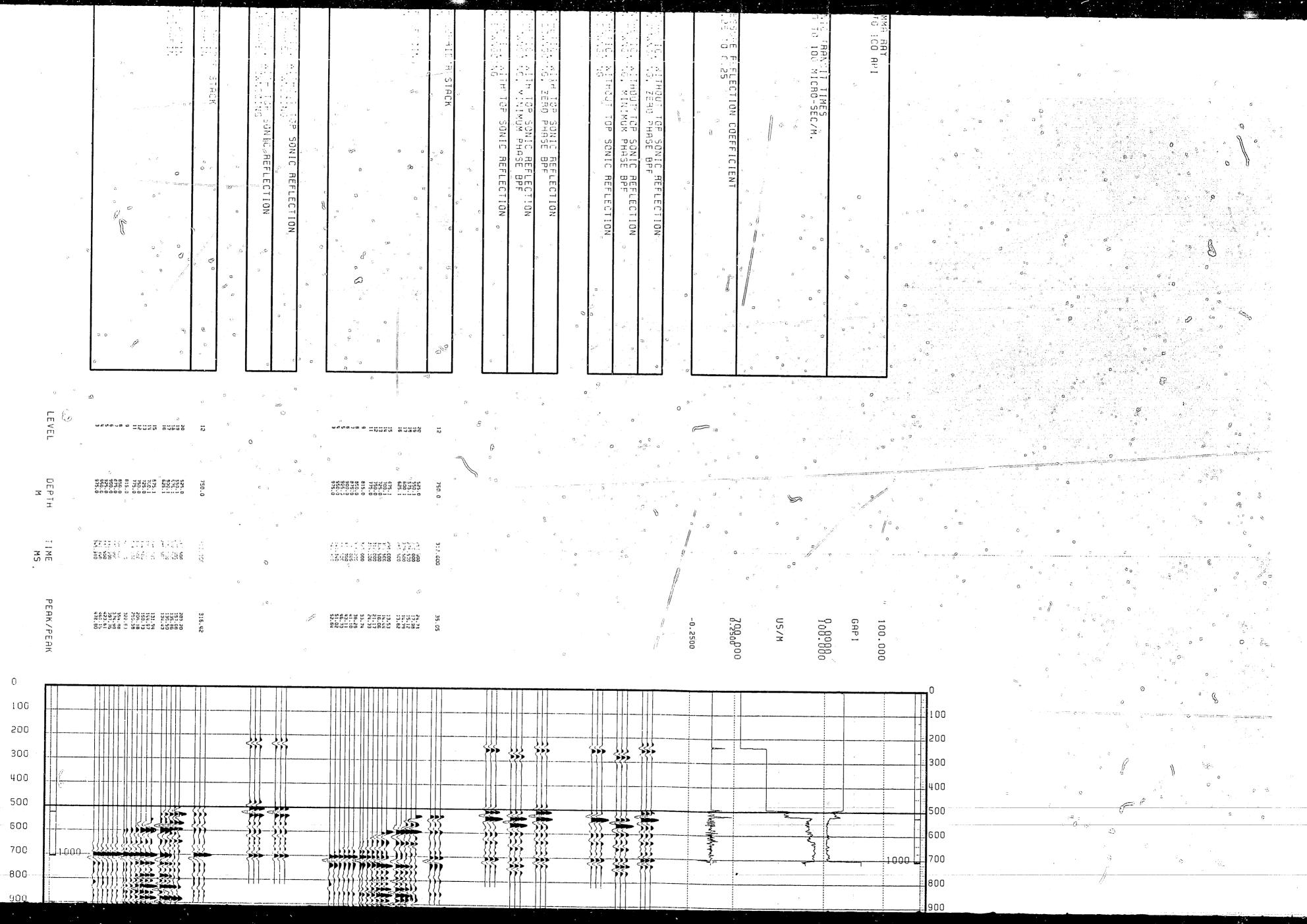
LAGS : 530

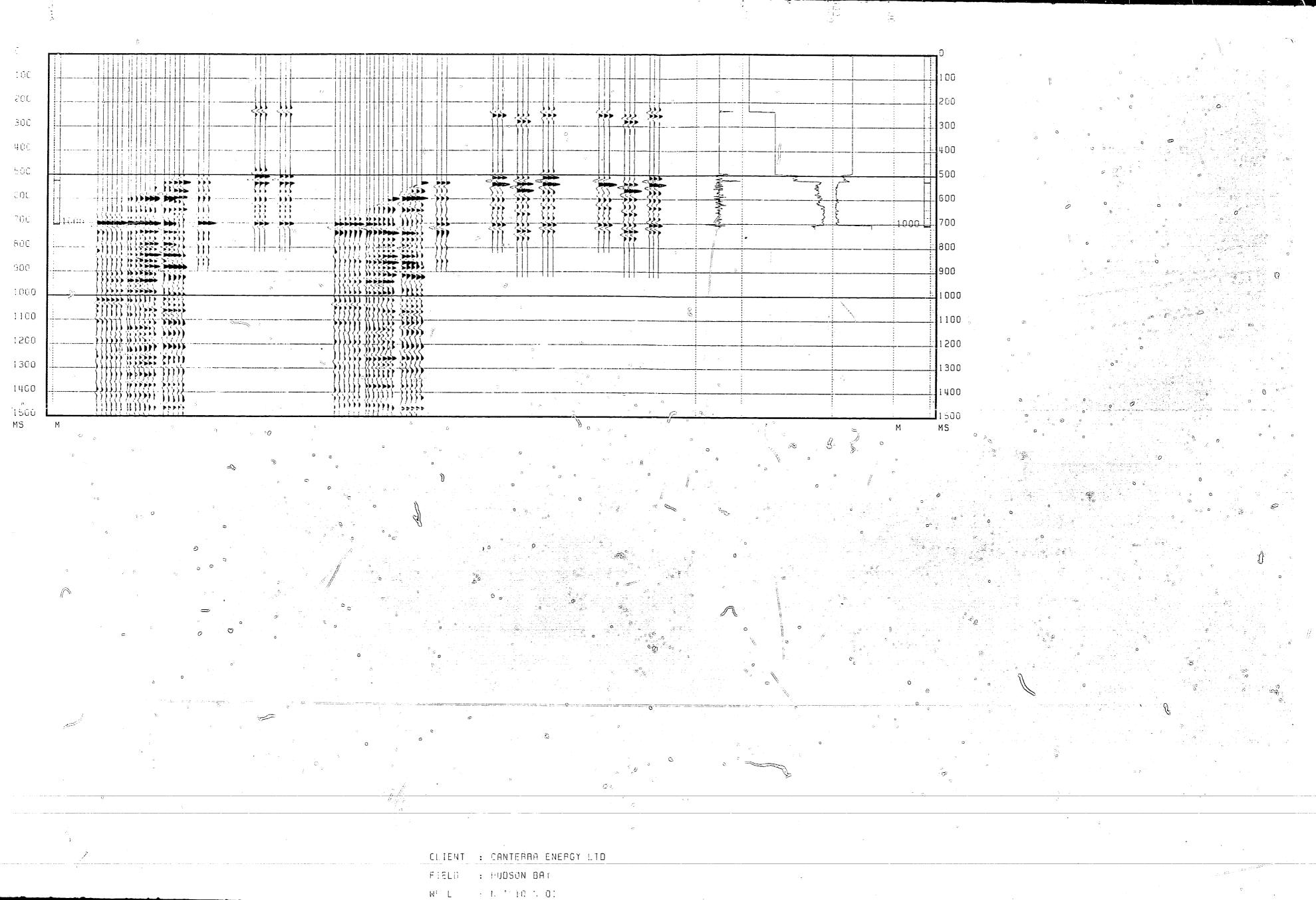
FILTER : 1000 MSEC

WHITE NOISE : 0.10

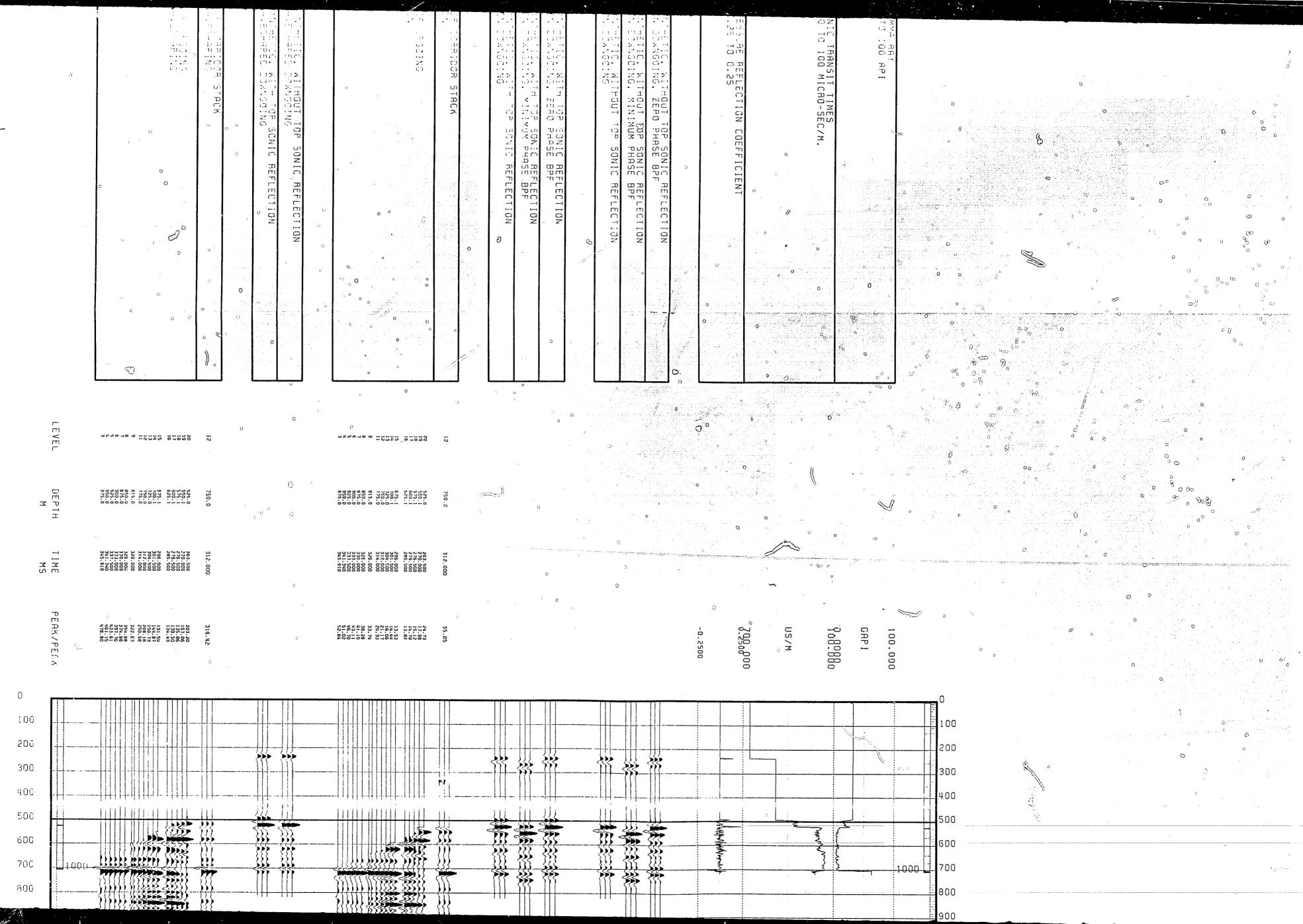
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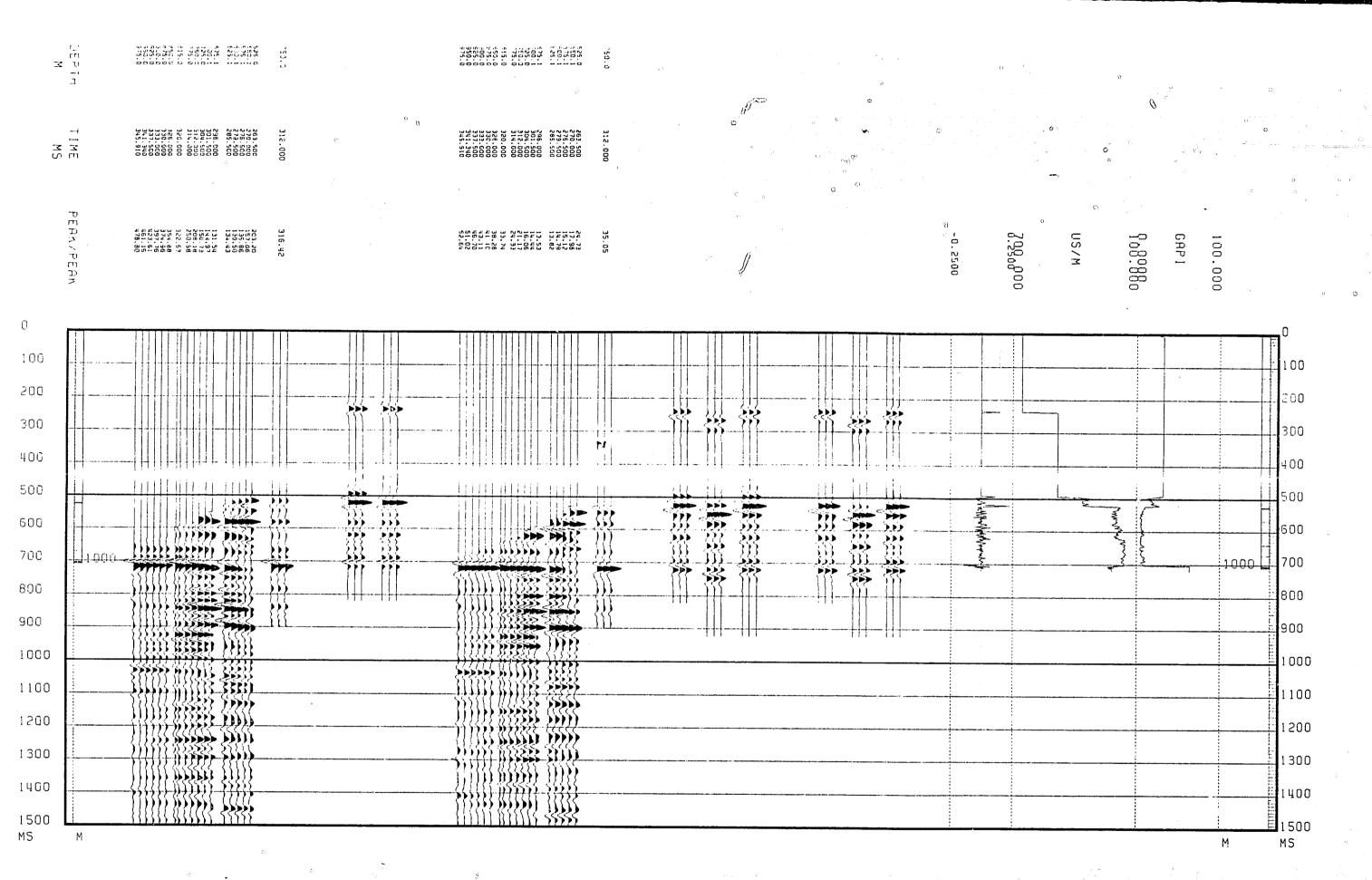
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CLIENT : ANTERBARNIES - 15 ւլ. տոA.ՍՋԲ⊲ VSP, SYNTHETICS AND LOGS REVERSE POLARITY #AN INCREASE OF ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCE #APPEARS AS A BLACK PEAK #THIS IS SEG REVERSE POLARITY #FOR A COMPRESSIONAL SOURCE SYNTHETIC SEISMOGRAMS SAMPLING BATE : 2 MSLC WAVELETS : DOWNGOING VSP # AFTER PREDICTIVE DECONVOLUTION AFTER BAND PASS FILTER 20-70 HERTZ 36 72 DB/OCTAVE # ZERO AND MINIMUM PHASE # AFTER WAVESHAPING REFLECTIONS FROM SONIC ONLY: #WITH AND WITHOUT REFLECTION ....AT THE TOP OF THE SONIC LOG VSP PREDICTIVE DECONVOLUTION AUTOCORELATION WINDOW: # 1000 MSEC OF DOWNGOING. #STARTING 40 MSEC BEFORE BREAK AUTOCORRELATION LAGS : # AS IN WINDOW PREDICTION DISTANCE :# 60 MSEC. WHITE NOTSE VSP WAVESHAPING : 1000 MSEC OF DOWNGOING. #STARTING 40 MSEC BEFORE FIRST BREAK DESIRED OUPUT: \*IMPUESE RESPONSE OF A MODK FILTER TAPERED #BY A BLACKMAN-HARRIS WINDOW. CUTOFF AT 100 HERTZ LAGS : 500 FILTER : 1000 MSEC WHITE NOISE : 0.10 MUTE TO FIRST ARRIVAL VSP CORRIDOR 100





#### ROBERTSON RESEARCH CANADA LIMITED

**EXPLORATION REPORT 2305** 

CONFIDENTIAL FOR EXAMIN LIMITE À:

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STRATIGRAPHY OF THE INTERVAL

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NETSIQ N-01 WELL, HUDSON BAY

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CANADA OIL AND GAS LANDS ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION DU PÉTRO LE ET DU GAZ DES TERRES DEL CANADA

AP# 29 1986

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#### SECTION I

#### INTRODUCTION

The ICG et. al Netsiq N=01 well was drilled in Hudson Bay at  $59^{\circ}50'48.06"N$ ,  $87^{\circ}30'59.92"W$  in a water depth of 199.3m.

Ditch cutting samples were received for the interval 500m - 1010m. Seventeen samples at 30m intervals were prepared for conodonts. Two samples in the overlying shale from 450m - 505m, prepared for palynology, proved to be barren of palynomorphs.

The prepared samples on which this report is based are curated at Robertson Research Canada, Limited.

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#### SECTION a I I

#### SUCCESSION

INTERVAL TOP

AGE

500m (top not seen)

Devonian<sup>®</sup>

67<sup>5</sup>m

?Silurian

710m - 1010m

Late Ordovician

#### SECTION III

#### STRATIGRAPHY

#### Interval 500m - 705m; Devonian - ?Silurian

The age of the interval is based on:

- the presence of dacryonarid tentaculites at 530m 555m and 620m -
- the character of the crinoids and sponge remains at 650m 675m.

#### Micropaleontology

The samples from this interval are extensively dolomitized and no conodonts were found after an exhaustive search. However, there are representatives of other groups which give a clue to the age of the interval.

Dacryonarid tentaculites, present at 530m - 555m and 620m = 645m, first appear in the Late Silurian but are most common in the Lower and Middle Devonian. Since dolomitization has badly affected their preservation it is not possible to identify to either generic or specific level but, in view of their presence in the Lower and Middle Devonian in the Beluga 0-23 Well, it is most likely that they are of Devonian age.

The lowest sample at 650m - 675m does not contain pteropods, and the fossils present are too poorly preserved to indicate their age. However, the crinoids and sponge remains present are very different from the higher samples and may indicate a Silurian age.



#### Interval 710m - 1010m; Late Ordovician

The age of this interval is based on:

- the occurrences at 710m 735m of <u>Bryantodina</u> <u>abrupta</u>, and at 770m 795m of <u>Icriodella</u> <u>suberba</u>.
- the subsequent occurrences at 890m 915m of Rhipidognathus discreta and at 950m 975m of Belodina compressa.

#### Micropaleontology

The fauna includes <u>Belodina compressa</u>, <u>Rhipidognathus discreta</u> and <u>Bryantodina abrupta</u> which are widespread shallow water forms in Middle and Late Ordovician rocks in North America. <u>Icriodella superba</u>, a Late Ordovician European species occurs in North America in deeper water facies.

The age of this interval is therefore no younger than Late Ordovician and is comparable in age and faunal type to the 1905m - 2150m interval in the Beluga 0-23 well.

#### Maturity of the Interval 710m - 1010m.

All the faunas are in the range CAI 1-1.5 which would place them in the lower end of the Oil Window. However, if the samples are extensively dolomitized the specimens may be darker than they would be in a less altered limestone, usually by about 0.5 of a grade. At the highest these samples are marginally mature.

#### SECTION IV

#### REFERENCES

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  Tentaculites, Northern Yukon Territory. Canadian Jour. Earth
  Sciences 9.
- UYENO, T.T. 1974. Conodonts of the Hull Formation Ottawa Group (Middle Ordovician) of the Ottawa Area, Ontario and Quebec. G.S.C., Bull 248.
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#### SECTION V

#### SPECIES LISTS

#### Sample 530m - 555m

Pteropods.

Dacryonarid tentaculites-unidentifiable.

Crinoids.

Crinoid ossicles.

Sponges.

Sponge spicules.

#### Sample 620m - 645m

Pteropods.

Dacryonarid tentaculites-unidentifiable.

Crinoids.

Crincid ossicles.

#### Sample 650m - 675m

Crinoids.

Crinoid ossicles.

Sponges.

Sponge spicules.

#### Sample 710m - 725m

Conodonts:

Bryantodina abrupta

#### Sample 740m - 765m

Conodonts:

Phragmodus sp.

Sample 770m - 795m

Conodonts:

Panderodus gracilis Icriodella superba

Sample 830m - 855m

Conodonts:

Plectodina sp.

Sample 890m - 915m

Conodonts:

Panderodus gracilis Rhipidognathus discreta

Sample 920m - 945m

Conodonts:

Panderodus gracilis

<u>Sample 950m - 975m</u>

Condonts:

Belodina compressa Panderodus gracilis

Sample 980m - 1010m

Conodonts:

Drepanoistodus suberectus Panderodus gracilis