

04:10 hrs Run in hole to bottom and log up.
11:35 hrs Rig down Run 1. Rig up Run 2.
12:10 hrs Run in hole to bottom with LDL-CNL-GR-CAL and log up.
19:00 hrs Rig down Run 2. Rig up Run 3.
20:00 hrs Run in hole with CSTC-GR to below 2500m GR stopped working. Pull up tool, above 2500m GR starts working, run back to below 2500m, GR stops working. Pull tool out of hole to repair.
23:00 hrs Out of hole with CSTC-GR for repair.

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01:30 hrs Run in hole to bottom and shoot sidewall cores.
05:30 hrs CSTC-GR tool to surface. Due to a broken firing wire and an adjacent faulty detonator, out of the 30 shots attempted 24 were misfires, one of those fired was lost down the hole and only five sidewall cores were recovered.
06:30 hrs Schlumberger rigged down.

A3.2 In-house Analysis

A print of the Cyberlook interpreted log is included here along with a listing of the in-house interpretation performed on Bridge Oil's HP 9000 using the Terralog analysis programme.

To perform the Terralog analysis, an LIS edit tape was read in and the following logs were normalised for borehole effects:

Gamma Ray
Neutron
ILD-ILM
MSFL
SFL

The ILD-ILM logs were also corrected for mud filtrate invasion and the MSFL was corrected for mudcake effects to get R_T and R_{XO} . All calculations were then performed on the environmentally corrected logs.

Water resistivities (R_w) were approximated from SP deflections in clean, wet sands (where no shows occurred and resistivities were low). R_w was also estimated by the R_{wa} method in wet sands where porosity is known and V_{sh} is low.

Shale fractions (V_{SH}) were estimated from the borehole corrected gamma ray and porosities were calculated from several methods. The preferred porosity is the shale corrected neutron/density crossplot porosity (N-D POR) although the shale corrected Hunt/Raymer porosity (PORSON, SC) correlates very well.