

4 Mud System (Fresh Water Polymer)

Mud Density		1.14		
Mud Resistivity	(Rm)	1.085	@	18°C
Mud Filtrate Resistivity	(Rmf)	0.945	@	18°C
Mud Cake Resistivity	(Rmc)	1.018	@	20°C
Bottom Hole Temperature	(BHT)	108°C (Static)		

5 Formation Water Resistivity

FORMATION	Rw @ 75°F	REMARKS
EVCN	0.15 Ω/M	45000 ppm Calculated from SP log and Pickett Plot

6 Core Summary

Four full hole cores were cut in King 1

CORE #	INTERVAL (m)	RECOVERY (%)
1	1397-1402 (D)	70
2	1402-1410.5 (D)	67
3	1423.4-1434 (D)	89
4	1434-1440 (D)	83

(D) = Drillers Depth

7 DST/SFT

No DST's were performed at King 1
SFT Run 1 - 23 test points
SFT Run 2 - 2 test points (1 sample recovered)

8 Remarks

Coal seams were defined by the algebraic statement:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Density} &< 2.15 \text{ g/cm}^3 \\ \text{Neutron porosity} &> 0.3 \text{ pu} \end{aligned}$$

The coals were then flagged to reduce the neutron-density crossplot porosity to zero over the coals thus producing a realistic Sw curve.

Spotty oil fluorescence was noted within core #1 (up to 80%), core #2 (up to 60%) and core #3 up to 40% whilst gas, recorded throughout the EVCN, was generally associated with coal seams.

SFT pressure tests were performed over intervals displaying hydrocarbon shows, cored intervals and potential "log pay" zones displayed low water saturations. The resultant pressure data however implied water wet reservoirs. A SFT sample recorded from 2053m produced formation water and confirmed the results of the pressure data.