APPENDIX A

DATA ACQUISITION AND ANALYSIS METHODS

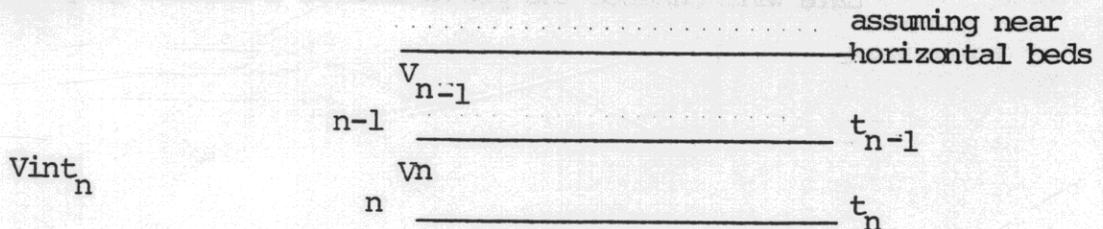A.   PORE PRESSURE EVALUATION

I.   Pre-Drilling

1.   Offset Well Data

Whenever available, offset well data are examined to predict
and evaluate pore pressure prospects in the new well. Information
that can be useful is available from seismic profiles; wireline
logs, especially acoustic and resistivity logs, with bottom hole
temperature data; FIT, DST, and Well Kick (if any) and mud logs;
daily drilling reports, including bit record, mud properties used,
and remarks concerning borehole stability; and the geopressure
evaluation and completion reports.

2.   Seismic Information

Pore pressure prediction using seismic data primarily focuses
on the interpretation of detailed velocity analyses made possible
by Common-Depth-Point (CDP) recording methods. The velocity
analyses are performed with velocity scan increments (50ft/sec)
and output intervals in the time domain (10 milliseconds). Based
on such analyses, RMS (Root Mean Square) velocity values at a
series of record times (i.e. two-way travel times) may be
identified. The sequence of interpreted RMS velocity-time data
pairs obtained from a velocity analysis may then be recomputed
to interval transit time (ITT) using Dix's (1955) formula (see
figure 1).

Figure 1

$$V^2int_n = (V_n^2 t_n - V_{n-1}^2 \cdot t_{n-1}) / (t_n \cdot t_{n-1}) \ldots\ldots\ldots \text{eq. 1}$$