

PART 2 INTERVAL 3647-4226 METERSSUMMARY OPERATIONS

A full suite of logs including Repeat Formation Tests (RFT), Vertical Seismic Profile (VSP) records, and sidewall cores (CST) was obtained in Well Pelican No. 5 over the 3647-4226 meter interval during March 2-5, 1986.

Static bottom hole temperature is estimated at 358 degrees F. A maximum measured temperature of 354 degrees F. was obtained during sidewall coring (About 55 hours after circulation).

The density-neutron tool was sticking near total depth and in scattered intervals throughout the open hole section. The overall log interpretation was not restricted by lack of neutron - density data in these stuck zones.

The resistivity - sonic log is a compilation of the sonic log (BHC) obtained while going in the hole and the deep induction - spherically focused - microspherically focused - gamma ray - caliper log obtained while logging up.

Pad number one failed on the high resolution dipmeter (HDT) at 4050 meters, but the speed electrode on pad 1 remained operational. Curve quality from pads, 2,3 and 4 remained excellent throughout the job.

Conceivably, a four arm dip could be calculated by incorporating the speed electrode curve. Schlumberger does not have this capability.

A measure of formation pressure (RFT) was attempted at levels between 3229 and 3974 meters. Valid tests at 3902, 3902.5, and 3931 meters indicate very low permeability at the probe point.

VSP records were obtained every 20 meters from T.D. to 1500 meters. Interval travel time was obtained every 100 meters from 1500 to surface. The VSP records were noisy between T.D. and 4220 meters, but were fair to good thereafter.

Sidewall cores were attempted at 63 levels. Fifty were recovered, 7 were missing and 6 were empty. Core barrel damage was moderate to severe. Recovered samples were mostly broken.

INTERPRETATION

A field log interpretation shows about 78.4 net meters of potential hydrocarbon production in discrete beds of sandstone over the 3657-4168 meter interval. Water saturations for the above are less than or equal to 50 percent and average around 45 percent. Porosity tends to degrade with depth but typically ranges from 11 to 15 percent in the better developed zones and average around 8 percent near T.D.