

### Well Identification:

API#	AREA	BLOCK	OPERATOR	WELL NAME	
5522000060000	SELDOVIA	970	Phillips Petroleum Company	OCS Y-0152 BOWHEAD 1 ST00BP00	
LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	KB	WATER DEPTH	GEO DATUM	ZONE
59° 1' 47.0481"	-152° 50' 45.026"	79	-513	NAD83	5

### Overview

The Bowhead 1 was spud as an exploratory well on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 1979 and located in the Cook Inlet. The operator reported no commercial hydrocarbons were discovered at this location, the well was plugged and abandoned. The comprehensive analytical data collection program included well logging and rotary sidewall coring provided by Schlumberger, whole coring, and drill cutting samples collected by Borst & Giddings. Collected samples were analyzed by Core Laboratories for lithology, fluid saturation, pore volume, and hydrocarbon source generation.

### Geologic Intervals used for Analysis:

Age/Period	Stratigraphy	Top	Source	Comments
Oligocene	HMCK	2888	Geologic Markers - Operator	Form 9-330 or 1010-0046
Eocene	WFLD	3418	Geologic Markers - Operator	
Late Cretaceous	Undifferentiated	3928	Geologic Markers - Operator	
Early Cretaceous	Undifferentiated	8384	Geologic Markers - Operator	
Jurassic	Undifferentiated	10200	Geologic Markers - Operator	

### Logging Runs and Parameters:

LOGGED INTERVAL	TOP ft	BASE ft	TEMP degF	BITSIZE in	MWIN ppg	RM ohmm	WIRELINE RUNS												
							RUN#	GR	DLL	DIL	NUC	SON	VSP	DIP	MICRO	SGR	SP	TEMP	RFT
1	1715	5012	101	14.75	11.3	1.55	1	X		X		X			X		X		
							2	X			X	X							
							3							X					
2	5019	10594	156	12.25	14.5	0.85	1	X		X					X		X		
							2	X				X							
							3	X			X								
3	10548	13056	187	8.5	13.5	0.745	1	X		X					X		X		
							2	X				X							
							3	X			X								

### Cored Intervals and Sample Analysis:

TOP ft	BASE ft	WHOLE CORE		TOP ft	BASE ft	SWS CORE	
		ft	ROUTINE SCAL			#REC	ROUTINE SCAL
9766	9776	10	9	1750	5000	19	4
11486	11497	11	8	5000	10600	22	

### Log Discussion:

The Bowhead 1 well was drilled and logged with water-based drilling fluid containing Barite weighting material to total depth. Subsequent borehole sections were drilled with additional Barite to increase the borehole fluid pressure overbalance. All borehole sections required environmental corrections for hole size, temperature, pressure, and mud weight additives.

### Environmental Corrections:

The Schlumberger 2000 Edition chartbook was used to correct the logs for borehole size, temperature, pressure, and drilling mud additives. The Gamma Ray log was corrected using chart GR-1. Compensated Neutron log was corrected using Por-14c and Por -14d. Dual Laterolog Resistivity logs were corrected using Rcor-2c and invasion corrected using Rint-9b. Dual Induction logs were corrected using Rcor-4a and invasion corrected using Rint-10.

Significant caliper enlargements were observed throughout the well, in cases where the borehole caliper readings were above the correction charts, the maximum chart correction was applied, however these corrections under estimate the true formation measurement.

The bulk density measurement was the most environmentally affected log in the dataset, where the density log readings measured drilling fluid when the caliper reading exceed 16 inches. Repair of the density log utilized a Gardner et al. (1974) sonic to density transform.

### Observations Logged Interval 1

Observed some high caliper readings in the shallower section, however most of the logged interval deeper than 8000 feet measured depth showed the borehole was in decent condition and required little editing using the Gardner<sup>1</sup> density transform. Sonic log data was compared to the Faust<sup>4</sup> velocity transform to correct anomalies in borehole washouts. Logged intervals where the bulk density was not present the delta-t sonic was used as the porosity model input to the final computed results.

### References

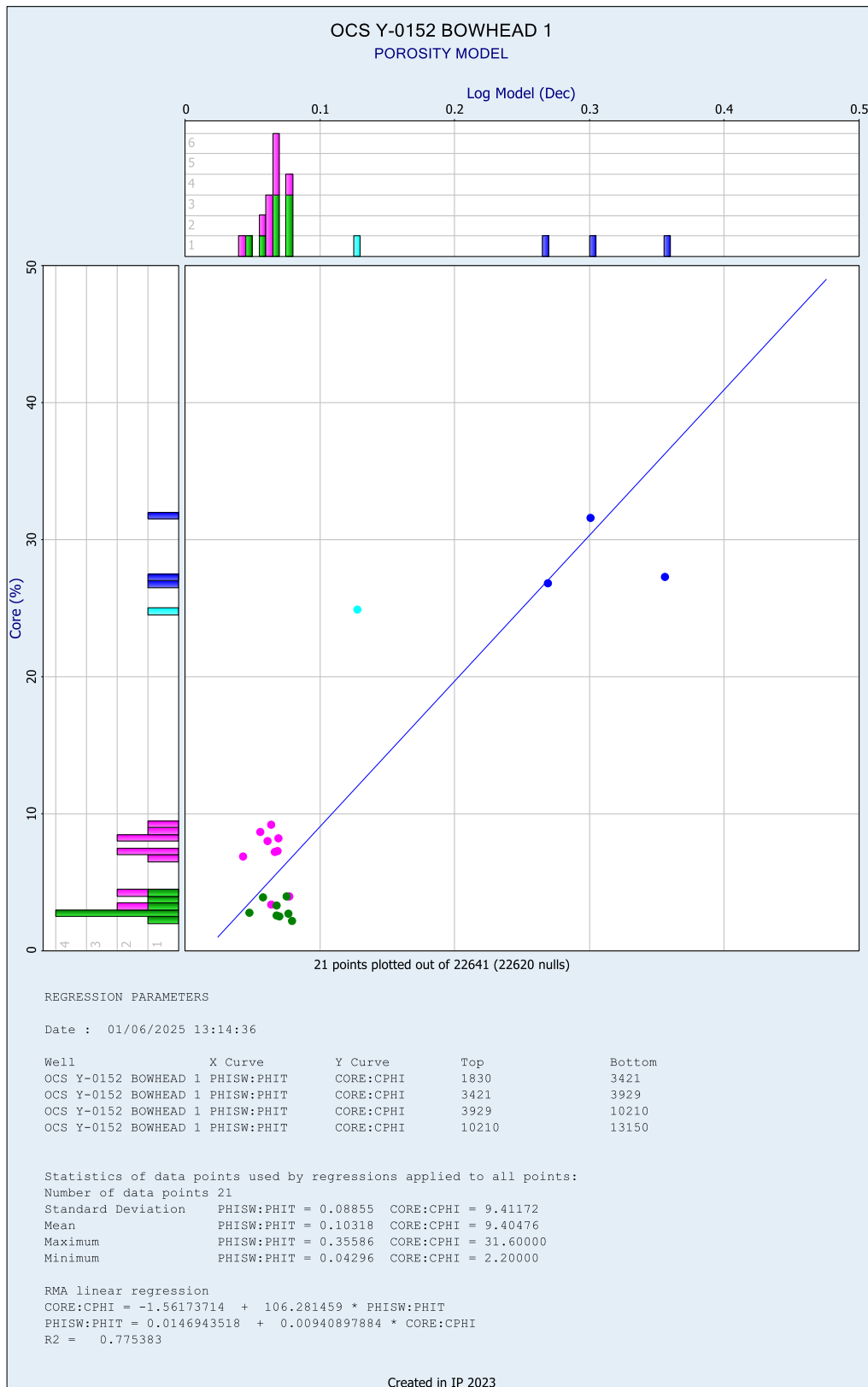
1. Gardner et al., 1974, Formation velocity and density—the diagnostic basics for stratigraphic traps Geophysics, 39 (6) (1974), pp. 770-780
2. Graton, L. C., and H. J. Fraser, 1935, Systematic packing of spheres with particular reference to porosity and permeability: Journal of Geology, v. 43, p. 785–909, DOI: 10.1086/jg.1935.43.issue-8
3. Carmichael, R.S. ed. 1982. Handbook of Physical Properties of Rocks, Vol. 2, 1-228. Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press Inc.
4. L. Y. Faust, "A Velocity Function Including Lithologic Variation," Geophysics, Vol. 18, No. 2, 1953, pp. 271-288.

### Summation Report:

RESERVOIR SUMMARY											
Zone	Zone Name	Top	Bottom	Gross	Net	N/G	AvPhi	AvSw	AvVcl	Phi*H	PhiSo*H
1	ORIGINAL BOREHOLE	592	13150	12558	1100	0.088	0.261	0.9	0.432	287.5	28.8

Reservoir summary cut off values used were porosity greater than 20% (PHIE > 0.2), shale volume less than 40% (VSHALE < 0.4), and water saturation less than 50% (SW < 0.5).

**Core versus Log Porosity Crossplot:**



Summary Plot:

