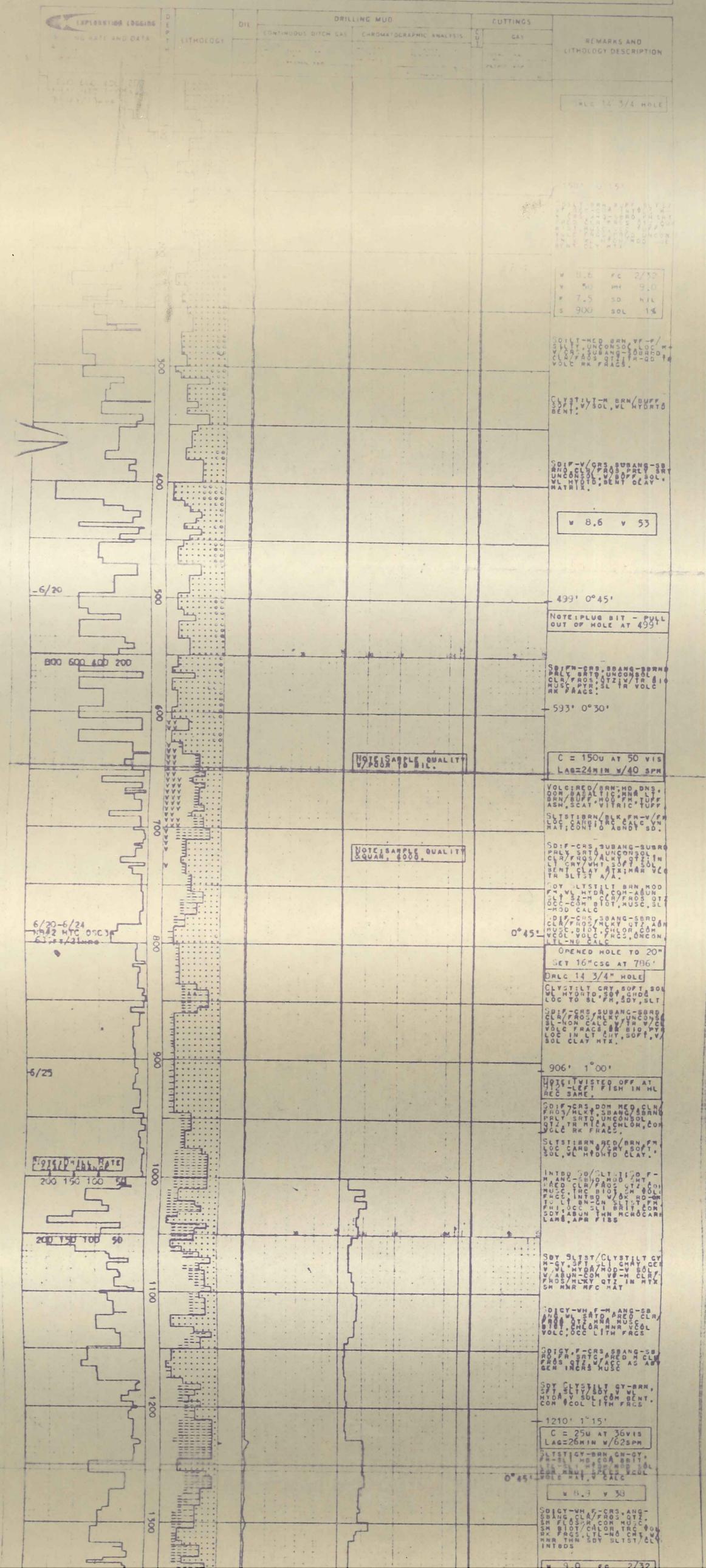
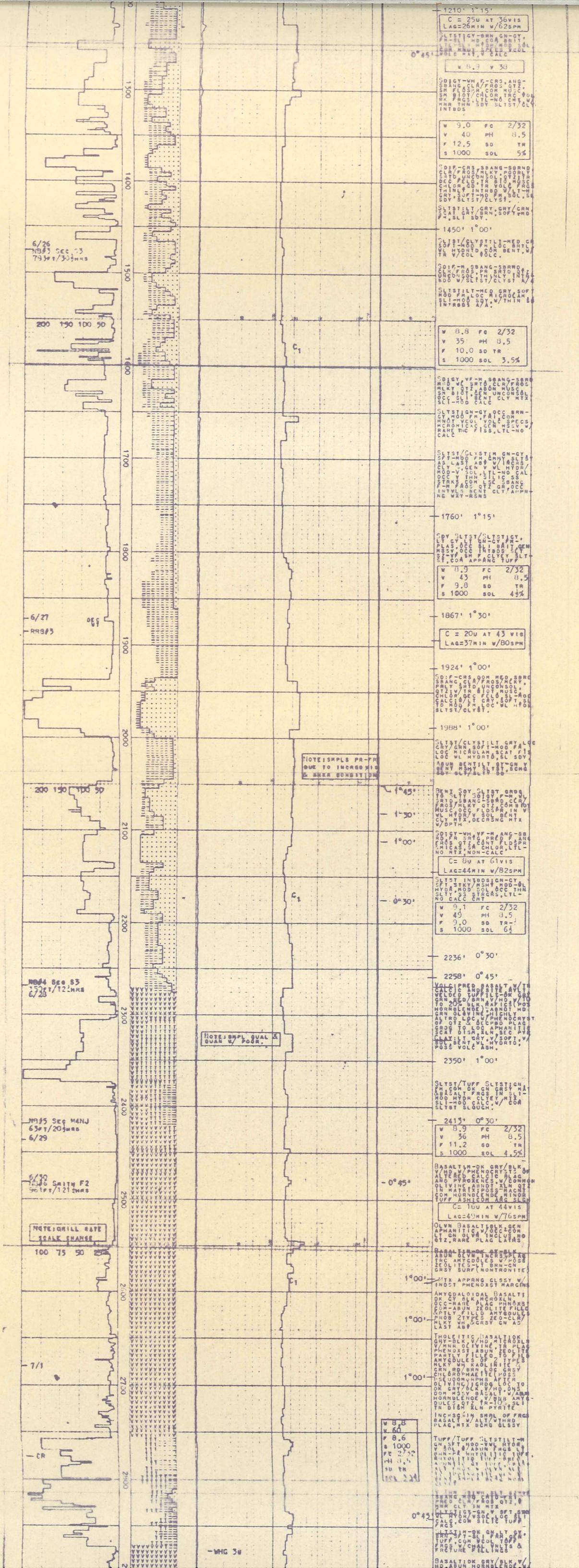
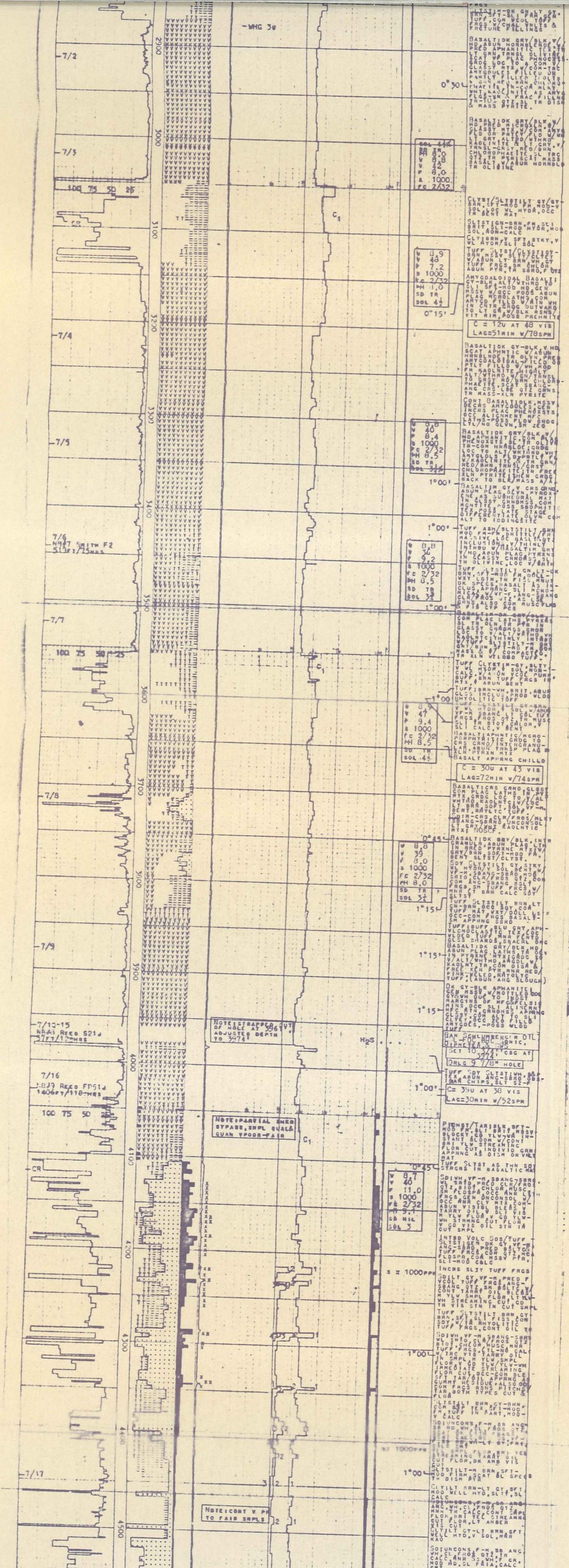


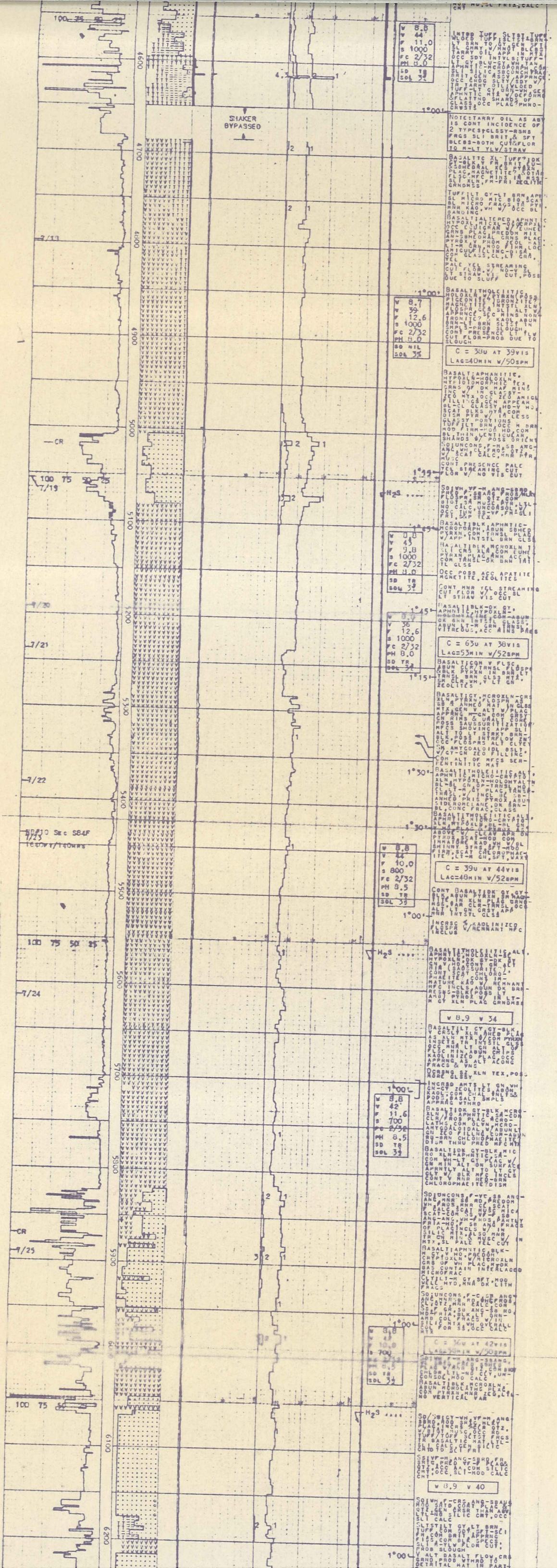
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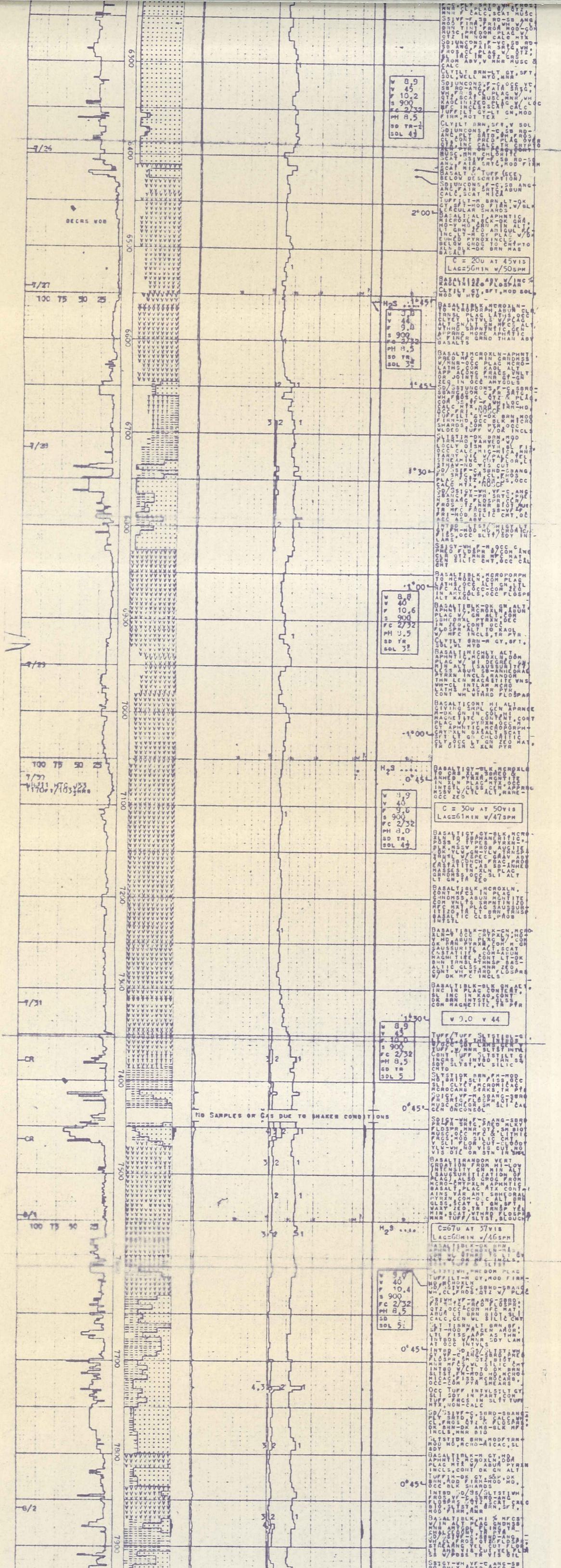
EXPLORATION LOGGING

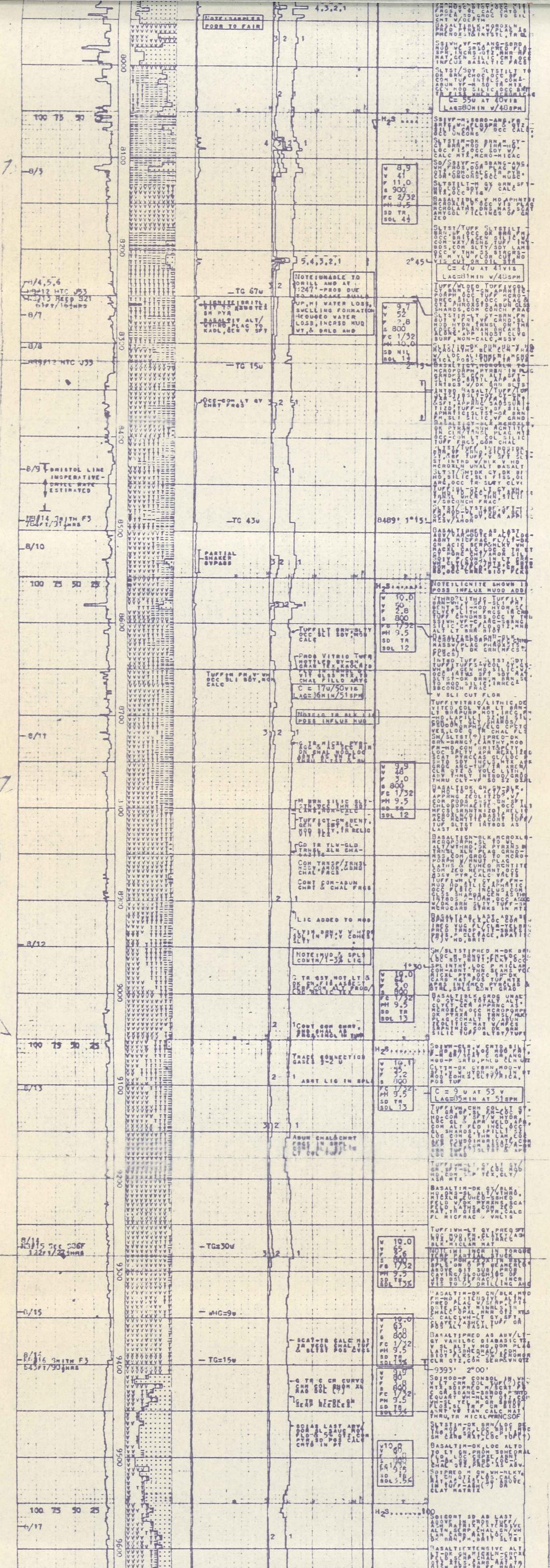


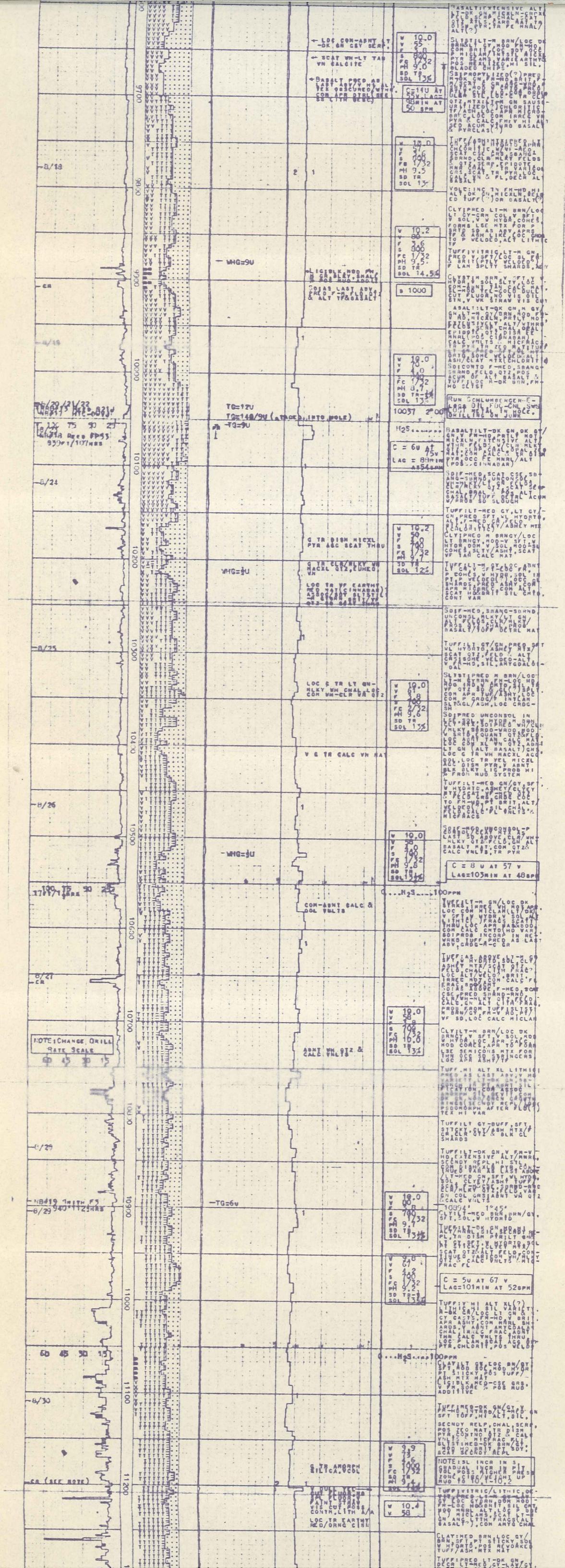


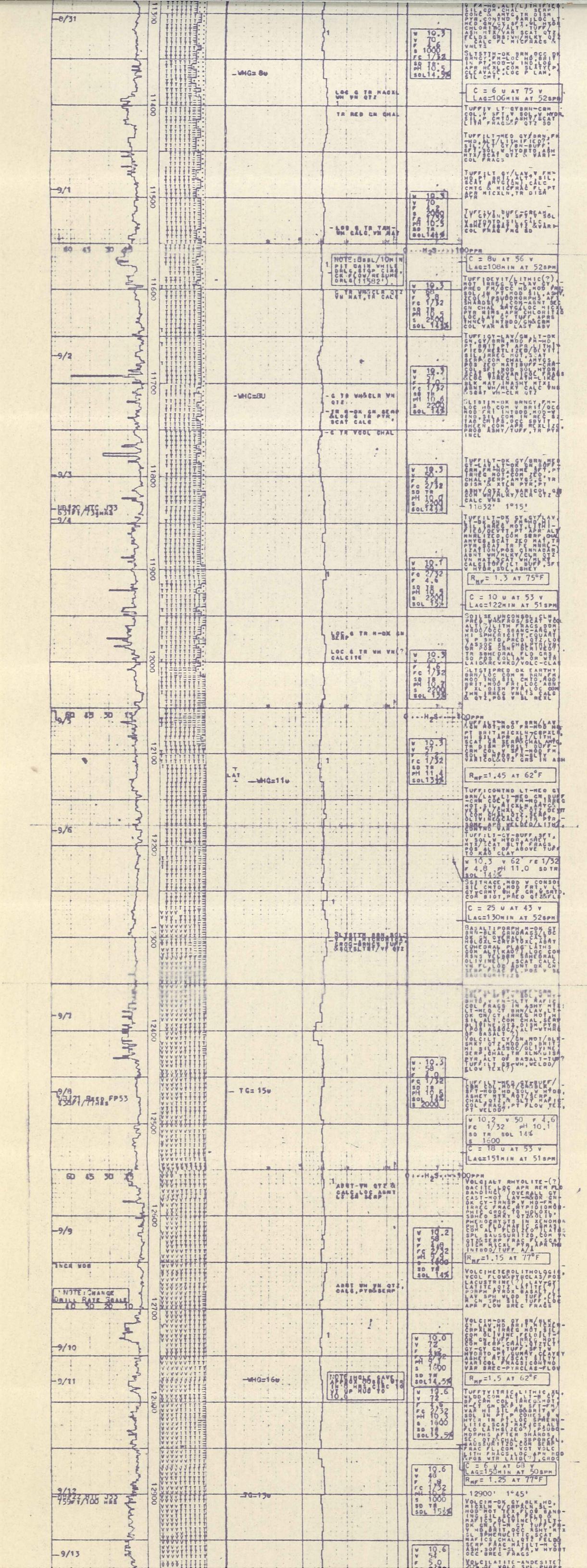


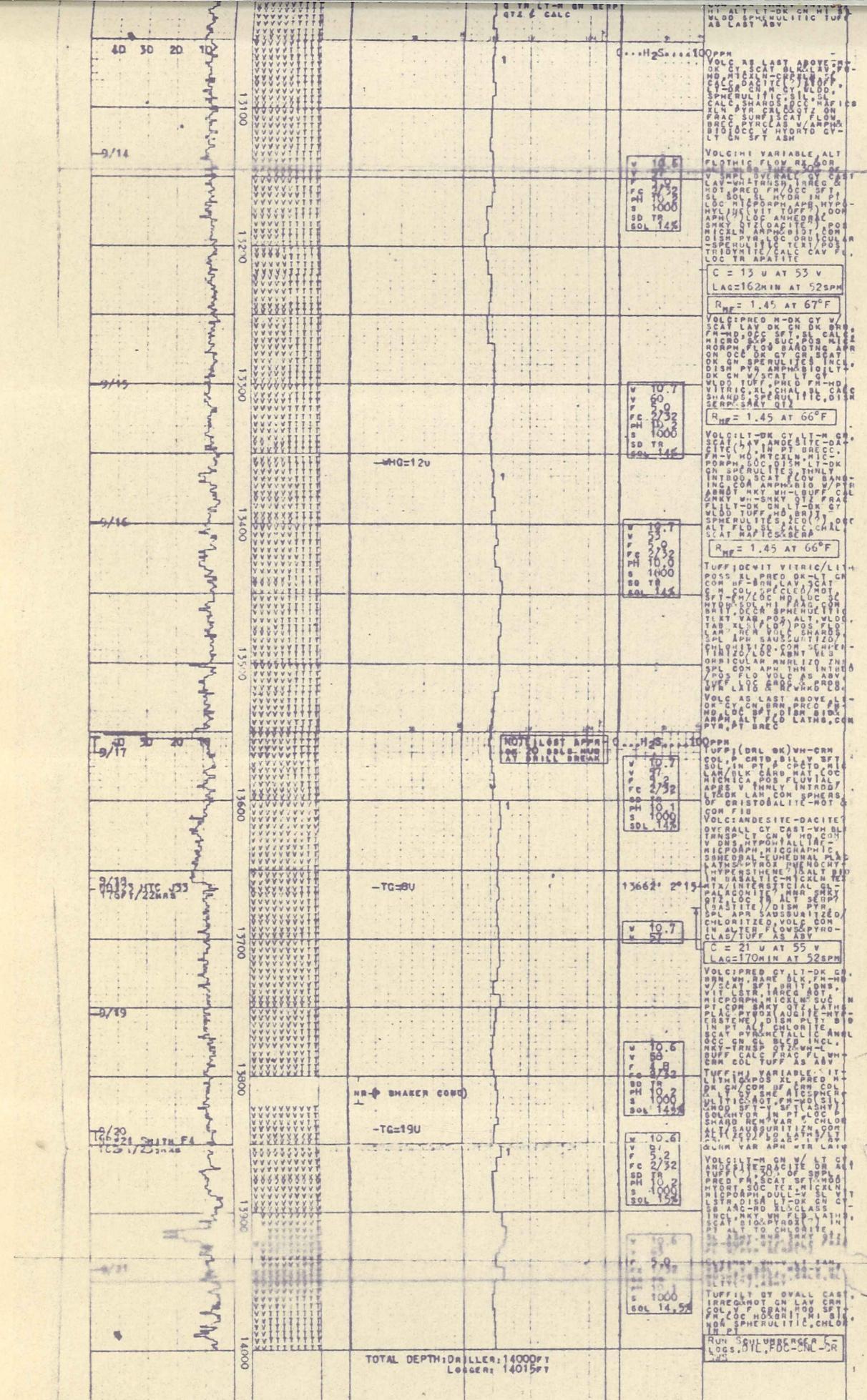












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COMMENTS PERTAINING TO HYDROCARBONS IN INTERVAL 4105-4395

1. CONCERNING CEMENT AND GILSONITE

CASING WAS SET AT 3974, IN BASALT. CASING SHOE WAS SET ON BOTTOM AND THE LEAD CEMENT PLUG WAS LIGHTENED WITH 10LB/SACK GILSONITE. THE TAIL END BLURRY CONSISTED OF 350SACKS CLASS G CEMENT WITH 10% SALT (NO GILSONITE), AND DISPLACED THE GILSONITE-LADEN CEMENT AROUND THE SHOE. THEREFORE, THEORETICALLY NO GILSONITE WAS PRESENT IN THE CEMENT AT THE SHOE, AND THE CEMENT THAT WAS DRILLED UP WAS PUMPED COMPLETELY CLEAR OF THE MUD SYSTEM.

THE PRESENCE OF GILSONITE IN THE STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN WAS NOT DETECTED UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 15 DRILLING HOURS AFTER PENETRATING THE SHOE. ITS PRESENCE COINCIDED WITH THE INCURRENCE OF MEDIUM BROWN SILTSTONES WITHIN A BASALTIC SECTION, AND OCCASIONALLY THE GILSONITE COULD BE SEEN AS DISSEMINATED GRAINS IN THE SILTSTONE MATRIX.

2. LOGGING STYLE

THE AMOUNT AND INTENSITY OF THE "OIL SHOW" COLUMN, AND "E's" REPRESENTING OIL IN MUD HAVE BEEN SLIGHTLY EMPHASIZED IN ORDER TO BRING ATTENTION TO THE PRESENCE OF SOLID HYDROCARBONS IN THE INTERVAL 4105-4395. GENERALLY, LARGER SHOWINGS COINCIDE WITH HEAVIER GAS FRACTION READINGS IN THE CHROMATOGRAPH COLUMN. CUT FLUORESCENCE WAS DEFINITE AND VARIED ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF HYDROCARBON MATERIAL IN THE SAMPLES. AS NOTED ON THE MUD LOG, SAMPLE QUALITY WAS IMPAIRED BY SHAKER CONDITIONS, BUT EVALUATION OF LITHOLOGIC AND HYDROCARBON FACTORS INCLUDED CONSIDERATION OF EXISTENT CONDITIONS. STANDARD LOGGING PRACTICE AND EVALUATIVE TECHNIQUES WERE USED TO COMPILE THE LOG, AND VISUAL/FLUORESCENT EXAMINATION OF CUTTINGS AND MUD WERE CONDUCTED AT APPROXIMATELY 10FOOT INTERVALS (AND SHORTER WHEN POSSIBLE).

3. LITHOLOGY

THE SANDS THROUGHOUT THE DRILLED SECTION ARE UNCONSOLIDATED, AS DETERMINED BY DRILL RATE, APPEARANCE ON SHAKER SCREEN, AND CHARACTER UNDER THE MICROSCOPE. NO CEMENTED SANDSTONE OR CONSOLIDATED FRAGMENTS WERE OBSERVED, ALTHOUGH FORMATIONS BELOW APPROXIMATELY 4350' ARE CALCAREOUS. SANDS ARE PREDOMINANTLY OF BATHOLITHIC ORIGIN, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF 10' OF THIN SAND/SILT INTERBEDS AT 4185-4195, WHICH BY THE PREVALANCE OF BASALTIC AND TUFF FRAGMENTS AS WELL AS BATHOLITHIC MATERIAL MAY PRESENT A DUAL ORIGIN, OR POSSIBLY REWORKING. THERE IS LITTLE OR NO SILICATE TO CLAY MATRIX IN THE SANDS THEMSELVES, BUT INTERBEDS OF TUFFACEOUS SILTSTONE PROVIDE LITHOLOGIC SEPARATION.

THERE ARE TUFFACEOUS SILTSTONES INTERBEDDED WITH BASALTS IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE SAND BODIES. NEARLY ALL THE SILTSTONES OBSERVED CARRY A MARKED PYROCLASTIC IMPRINT, AND OCCASIONALLY DETERMINATION BETWEEN TUFFACEOUS SILTSTONE AND SILTY TUFF WAS A MATTER OF PERSONAL JUDGEMENT. THE OCCURRENCE AND PERCENTAGE OF BENTONITE (AS DETERMINED BY SAMPLE HYDRATION, VISUAL EXAMINATION, AND MANNER IN WHICH THE SAMPLE

