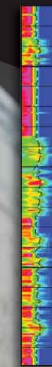




Conventional Data
NuTech begins the NuLook analysis using conventional log data such as Gamma Ray (GR), Spontaneous Potential (SP), resistivity, neutron porosity, density porosity and sonic porosity or a subset of these.



Volume Shale
Volume of shale (Vsh) is calculated from multiple shale indicators.

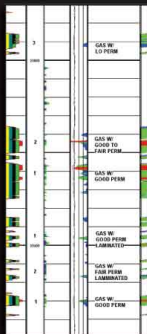


Textural Model
NuSpec track displays the pore size distribution from clay sized to large pores derived from the textural model.

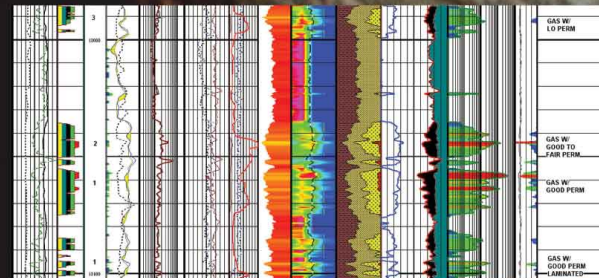
Irreducible Water
Irreducible Water (BVI) is modeled using relationships derived from Nuclear Magnetic Resonance output responses and NuTech's Multiple Modeling Logic (MML) produced from conventional log data responses.

NuLook™

Textural Vision



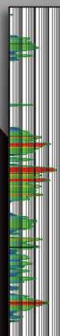
Flags
NuTech's grading system indicates the risk rating applied to each zone. The number of flags increases as the quality and calculated productivity of each identified zone increases. At least three flags are needed to indicate if a zone qualifies in the net pay.



NuLook Textural Vision (NTV)
NuTech's finely tuned and comprehensive petrophysical process identifies all potential pay intervals; even bypassed zones caused by mineral affected-low resistivity, fine-grained-low contrast, or water salinity problems.



Volume Clay
NuTech utilizes the new input of BVI to quantify the amount of mechanically bound water contained in the sand as well as the amount of silt contained in the shale volume. This will enable NuTech to calculate the Volume of Clay (Vcl) which will yield the true effective porosity.



Permeability
Permeability is calculated using effective porosity (PHIE) and the amount of free fluid (FFI) versus BVI in the effective pore space. This yields a permeability (PERM) based in core calibrated NMR relationships.

NuPerm
True textural permeability (NuPerm) is derived from the geometric mean of the pore size distribution. This yields permeabilities calibrated to core and/or production.



Bulk Volume
Computed Bulk Volume Water (BVW) in concert with BVI helps identify the amount of hydrocarbons versus the amount of free water in the effective pore space as well as balancing BVW effective with the silt component. This helps to more accurately determine R_w or R_w changes that might occur in a formation.



Lithology
The new lithology process incorporates BVI to further group the lithology into clay, silt, sand, and/or carbonates. The textural display overlays the lithology with pore size distribution from clay sized to large pores.