



**Innovative Energy Technologies Program – 2011 Annual Report
DEEP BASIN DEVELOPMENT AND MEASUREMENT OF MARGINAL ZONES - EXPANSION**

Submitted to:
Innovative Energy Technologies Program
Research and Technology Branch
Alberta Department of Energy

Submitted by:
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DEEP BASIN DEVELOPEMENT AND MEASUREMENT OF MARGINAL ZONES -
EXPANSION

1. Report abstract

Encana is currently working to evaluate zonal performance in the Deep Basin and increase recovered reserves in marginal zones. Encana's IETP Round 3 Project 03-063 entitled "DEEP BASIN DEVELOPMENT AND MEASUREMENT OF MARGINAL ZONES" involved a 10 well pilot to evaluate the production performance of marginal zones completed using limited entry completion techniques.

To increase the confidence in the statistical analysis of marginal zones' productive performance, Encana has expanded the project to include 10 additional wells in the IETP Round 5 Project 05-081.

This project is intended to evaluate the commercial viability of zones previously considered marginal or uneconomic to develop. Gas production over the first one to two years of the well's producing life is then monitored using Schlumberger's "OPTICall", previously "Sensaline" Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS) technology.

Interpretations of rate estimates and commercial viability of marginal zones are provided in this report. This report covers the 2010 and 2011 calendar years.

2. Summary project status report

2.1. Project team members

The following table provides a listing of the IETP 05-081 project team members. Section c identifies changes to the project team from the approved application. The current project team consists of a Team Leader – Harvey Huebsch, Completions Engineer – Graham Walker and Reservoir Engineer – Gillian Tripp.

Table 1 IETP 05-081 project team

a) Team leader: Harvey Huebsch			
Title: Group Lead, Bighorn Reservoir Characterization			
Organization: Encana Corporation			
Address: 150 – 9 Avenue S.W., PO Box 2850, Calgary, AB			
Postal code: T2P 2S5		Email: harvey.huebsch@encana.com	
Phone: 403.645.5434			
b) Original key team members			
Name	Institution	Email	Expertise added
1. Tara Smith (Cote)	Encana Corporation	tara.smith@encana.com	Reservoir Engineer
2. Graham Walker	Encana Corporation	graham.walker@encana.com	Completions Engineer
3. Jeremy Bruns	Encana Corporation	jeremy.bruns@encana.com	Reservoir Engineer
c) Changes to project team			
Name	Institution	Email	Expertise added
1. Matthew MacDonald	Encana Corporation	matthew.macdonald@encana.com	Reservoir Engineer
2. Gillian Tripp	Encana Corporation	gillian.tripp@encana.com	Reservoir Engineer
Name	Institution	Email	Expertise removed
1. Tara Smith (Cote)	Encana Corporation	tara.smith@encana.com	Reservoir Engineer
2. Jeremy Bruns	Encana Corporation	jeremy.bruns@encana.com	Reservoir Engineer
3. Matthew MacDonald	Encana Corporation	matthew.macdonald@encana.com	Reservoir Engineer

2.2. Chronological report of activities and operations since project initiation

The following table provides a chronological report of all activities and operations completed on the additional 10 project wells since the initiation of the IETP 05-081 project.

Table 2 IETP 05-081 chronological report of activities and operations: 2010-2011

Date	Area	UWI	Description of Activity
2010-01-22	Red Rock	ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	Completion
2010-02-19	Resthaven	ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	Completion
2010-04-10	Red Rock	ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	1st DTS Survey
2010-07-18	Resthaven	ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	1st DTS Survey
2010-10-27	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/16-16-061-05W6/00	Completion
2010-11-13	Red Rock	ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	2nd DTS Survey
2010-11-26	Resthaven	ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	2nd DTS Survey
2010-12-10	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/15-24-061-06W6/00	Completion
2011-01-11	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/08-04-061-06W6/00	Completion
2011-01-22	Resthaven	ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00	Completion
2011-02-03	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/05-15-061-06W6/00	Completion
2011-02-24	Resthaven	ECA RESTHA 100/02-11-060-03W6/00	Completion
2011-04-18	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/16-16-061-05W6/00	1st DTS Survey
2011-06-02	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/08-04-061-06W6/00	1st DTS Survey
2011-06-13	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/05-15-061-06W6/00	1st DTS Survey
2011-06-20	Resthaven	ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00	1st DTS Survey
2011-08-20	Red Rock	ECA REDROCK 100/04-11-063-07W6/00	Completion
2011-08-27	Red Rock	ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	3rd DTS Survey
2011-10-27	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/08-04-061-06W6/00	2nd DTS Survey
2011-10-29	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/05-15-061-06W6/00	2nd DTS Survey
2011-11-02	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/16-16-061-05W6/00	2nd DTS Survey
2011-11-03	Red Rock	ECA REDROCK 100/04-11-063-07W6/00	1st DTS Survey
2011-11-04	Kakwa	ECA KAKWA 100/15-24-061-06W6/00	1st DTS Survey
2011-11-27	Resthaven	ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	3rd DTS Survey
2011-11-28	Resthaven	ECA RESTHA 100/02-11-060-03W6/00	1st DTS Survey
*2011-03-04	Resthaven	ECA SMOKY 100/02-10-059-02W6/00	*Rig Release Date

Details of these activities are provided in subsequent sections of this report. The rig release date of ECA SMOKY 100/02-10-059-02W6/00 is provided for information only; no original completion operations took place during the current reporting period.

2.3. Production by month and calendar year

The following table provides a summary of production by calendar year for eight of the 10 wells included in the IETP 05-081 project compared to what was estimated when the project was approved. ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00 and ECA SMOKY 100/02-10-059-02W6/00 are excluded from the summary as no interpretable DTS surveys were completed prior to the end of 2011. The predicted sales values presented in the following table have been adjusted from the original application to reflect production from eight wells rather than 20 wells.

Table 3 IETP 05-081 production summary

		2010	2011	Cumulative Gas at 2011 Year-end
		Base Case		
IETP 05-081	Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	13,855	42,426	56,281
	Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		98,575	98,575
	Incremental Case			
	Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	19,061	46,122	65,183
	Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		16,420	16,420
	Total Case			
	Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	32,916	88,547	121,463
	Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		114,995	114,995

Monthly well production for the IETP 05-081 wells is provided in “Appendix A – IETP 05-081 Monthly Well Production”.

The objective of the project is to increase the confidence in the statistical analysis of marginal zones’ productive performance, by expanding the project to include 10 additional wells in addition the IETP 03-063 wells. The following table summarizes the first two years of production from the two datasets normalized to year zero and year one of the total combined project. The predicted sales values presented in the following table have been adjusted to a total of 18 wells rather than 20 wells to reflect work that has been completed to date.

Table 4 IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 production summary

	2007	2008	Cumulative Gas at 2008 Year-end
	IETP 03-063		
Base Case			
Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	25,801	84,655	110,456
Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		123,219	123,219
Incremental Case			
Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	8,337	44,406	52,743
Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		20,525	20,525
Total Case			
Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	34,139	129,061	163,200
Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		143,744	143,744
IETP 05-081			
	2010	2011	Cumulative Gas at 2011 Year-end
Base Case			
Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	13,855	42,426	56,281
Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		98,575	98,575
Incremental Case			
Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	19,061	46,122	65,183
Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		16,420	16,420
Total Case			
Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	32,916	88,547	121,463
Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		114,995	114,995
TOTAL PROJECT			
Year	0	1	Cumulative Gas at Project-end
Base Case			
Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	39,656	127,080	166,737
Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		221,794	221,794
Incremental Case			
Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	27,398	90,528	117,926
Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		36,945	36,945
Total Case			
Monthly GAS e ³ m ³	67,055	217,608	284,663
Predicted Sales e ³ m ³		258,739	258,739

Monthly well production for IETP 03-063 wells is provided in “Appendix B – IETP 03-063 Monthly Well Production” of this report.

2.4. Year-end reserves estimate

The following table provides a year-end reserves estimate for eight of the 10 wells included in the IETP 05-081 project. ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00 and ECA SMOKY 100/02-10-059-02W6/00 are excluded from the summary as no interpretable DTS surveys had been completed prior to the end of 2011.

Table 5 IETP 05-081 year-end reserves estimate

Well UWI	Base Case	Base Case	Marginal Zone	Marginal Zone	2011 Year-end	2011 Year-end
	(MMSCF)	(10 ⁶ m ³)	Contribution	Contribution	EUR - PDP	EUR - PDP
			(MMSCF)	(10 ⁶ m ³)	(MMSCF) *	(10 ⁶ m ³) *
100/04-11-063-07W6/00	0	0	3250	92	3250	92
100/13-18-062-06W6/00	378	11	1522	43	1900	54
100/08-04-061-06W6/00	1524	43	476	13	2000	56
100/05-15-061-06W6/00	60	2	1440	41	1500	42
100/15-24-061-06W6/00	1399	39	1101	31	2500	70
100/16-16-061-05W6/00	1237	35	1563	44	2800	79
100/02-11-060-03W6/00	1858	52	142	4	2000	56
100/07-02-060-02W6/00	1738	49	685	19	2423	68
100/09-27-059-02W6/00	-	-	-	-	-	-
100/02-10-059-02W6/00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total IETP 05-081:	8,195	231	10,178	287	18,373	518

* from GLJ Petroleum Consultants year-end report

The following table summarizes the year-end reserves estimates at IETP 03-063 project end and IETP 05-081 2011 year-end. The initial project estimate values presented in the following table have been adjusted to reflect a total of 18 rather than 20 wells.

Table 6 IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 reserves estimate compared to initial project estimate

Well UWI	Base Case	Base Case	Marginal Zone	Marginal Zone	2010 Year-end	2010 Year-end
	(MMSCF)	(10 ⁶ m ³)	Contribution	Contribution	EUR - PDP	EUR - PDP
			(MMSCF)	(10 ⁶ m ³)	(MMSCF) *	(10 ⁶ m ³) *
100/09-02-062-05W6/00	4,535	128	1,465	41	6,000	169
100/04-01-062-05W6/00	3,718	105	1,782	50	5,500	155
100/04-22-061-05W6/00	1,217	34	1,333	38	2,550	72
100/16-21-061-05W6/00	1,401	39	2,099	59	3,500	99
103/12-06-062-04W6/00	2,630	74	1,370	39	4,000	113
100/14-08-061-05W6/00	1,340	38	860	24	2,200	62
100/02-04-062-05W6/00	161	5	2,339	66	2,500	70
100/13-36-061-05W6/00	1,201	34	1,299	37	2,500	70
100/08-08-062-04W6/00	1,310	37	1,190	34	2,500	70
100/16-04-060-02W6/00	1,861	52	929	26	2,790	79
Total IETP 03-063:	19,374	546	14,666	413	34,040	959

Well UWI	Base Case	Base Case	Marginal Zone	Marginal Zone	2011 Year-end	2011 Year-end
	(MMSCF)	(10 ⁶ m ³)	Contribution	Contribution	EUR - PDP	EUR - PDP
			(MMSCF)	(10 ⁶ m ³)	(MMSCF) *	(10 ⁶ m ³) *
100/04-11-063-07W6/00	0	0	3250	92	3250	92
100/13-18-062-06W6/00	378	11	1522	43	1900	54
100/08-04-061-06W6/00	1524	43	476	13	2000	56
100/05-15-061-06W6/00	60	2	1440	41	1500	42
100/15-24-061-06W6/00	1399	39	1101	31	2500	70
100/16-16-061-05W6/00	1237	35	1563	44	2800	79
100/02-11-060-03W6/00	1858	52	142	4	2000	56
100/07-02-060-02W6/00	1738	49	685	19	2423	68
100/09-27-059-02W6/00	-	-	-	-	-	-
100/02-10-059-02W6/00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total IETP 05-081:	8,195	231	10,178	287	18,373	518

TOTAL	Total Project:					
	Initial Total Project Estimate:					
		27,569	777	24,844	700	52,413
		53,400	1,504	8,900	251	62,300

* from GLJ Petroleum Consultants year-end report

3. Well information

3.1. Well layout map

The following figure shows the location of IETP 03-063 wells in green and IETP 05-081 in red. Encana lands in the Bighorn area are shown in yellow with the Red Rock, Kakwa and Resthaven properties identified by text.

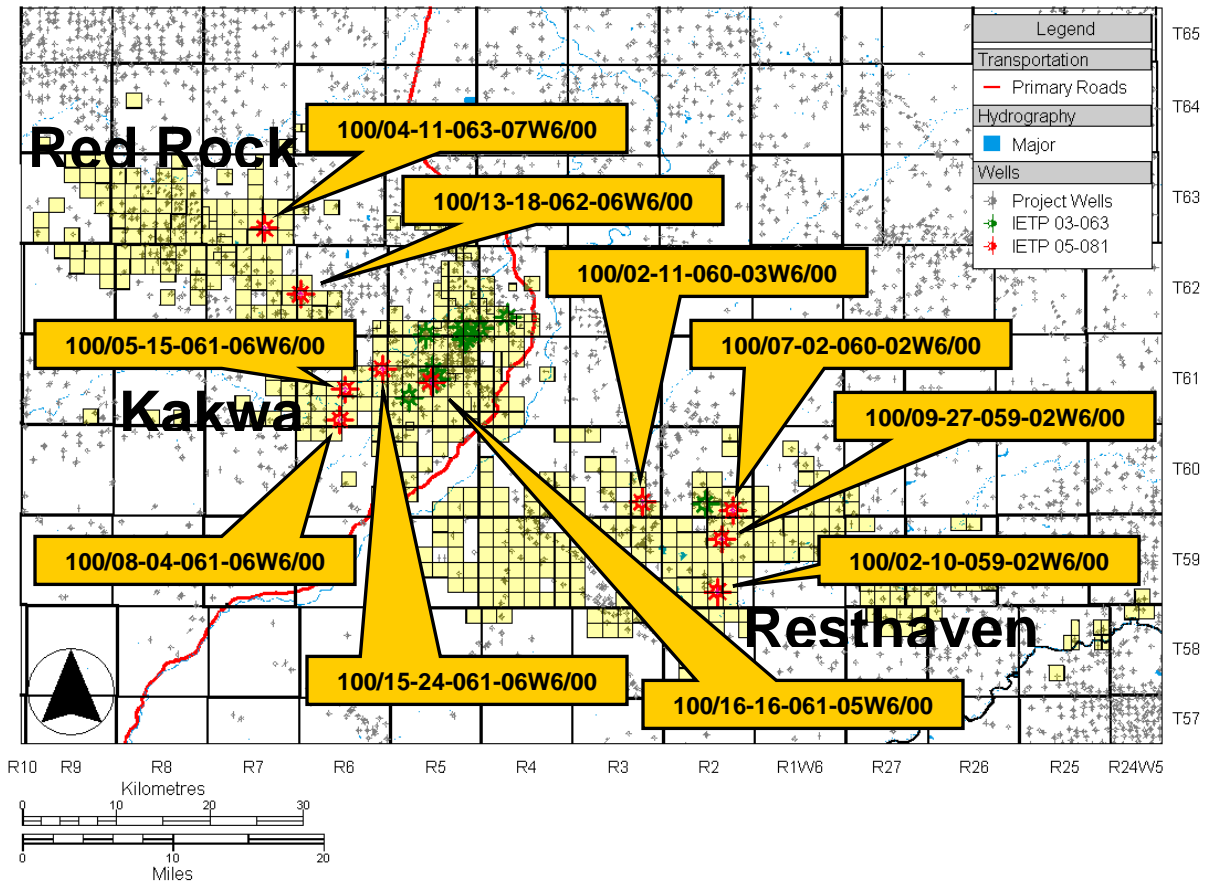


Figure 1 IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 well layout map

To increase the confidence in the statistical analysis of Deep Basin marginal zones' productive performance, Encana is expanding the original project area to include 10 additional wells from a greater geographical area as illustrated in the well layout map.

3.2. Drilling, completion and work-over operations and difficulties encountered

3.2.1. Drilling

The following table provides details for each well including the corresponding surface location, significant dates, total depth, wellbore profile and tubing/casing size used.

Table 7 IETP 05-081 drilling data

UWI	Surface Location	Spud Date	Rig Release Date	TD (mKB)	Profile Type	Kick off Point (mKB)	Tbg OD (mm)	Csg OD (mm)
ECA REDROCK 100/04-11-063-07W6/00	01-10-63-07	2011-03-30	2011-04-17	3397	Deviated	148	60.3	114.3
ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	11-18-62-06	2009-11-13	2009-12-01	3483	Deviated	638	60.3	114.3
ECA KAKWA 100/08-04-061-06W6/00	07-04-61-06	2010-09-09	2010-10-06	3631	Deviated	144	60.3	114.3
ECA KAKWA 100/05-15-061-06W6/00	09-16-61-06	2010-11-10	2010-12-02	3511	Deviated	171	60.3	114.3
ECA KAKWA 100/15-24-061-06W6/00	05-19-61-05	2010-07-08	2010-07-26	3596	Deviated	148	60.3	114.3
ECA KAKWA 100/16-16-061-05W6/00	10-16-61-05	2010-07-28	2010-09-23	3510	Deviated	149	60.3	114.3
ECA RESTHA 100/02-11-060-03W6/00	15-02-60-03	2010-10-21	2010-11-09	3446	Deviated	140	60.3	114.3
ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	12-01-60-02	2010-01-18	2010-02-04	3468	Deviated	147	60.3	114.3
ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00	04-35-59-02	2010-09-19	2010-10-21	3644	Deviated	794	60.3	114.3
ECA SMOKY 100/02-10-059-02W6/00	08-10-59-02	2011-02-08	2011-03-04	3562	Deviated	149	60.3	114.3

3.2.2. Completions

All of the wells in this project were hydraulically fractured using limited entry fracture techniques. Typical completion procedures for wells in the Bighorn area involve first perforating and fracture stimulating all stages individually, while setting plugs between each fracture stage. Once all zones are completed, the composite or flow through bridge plugs are drilled out and the well is flowed back in order to recover completion fluids and limit formation damage. The drill-out and clean-up procedures are conducted using the production tubing string that will eventually be left in the well for production purposes. Once drill-out is complete, the tubing is typically landed at the bottommost set of perforations and the bit is dropped in the sump of the well. Individual zone clean ups are performed on select zones during initial clean-up.

Detailed completion information including perforated intervals, corresponding formations, fracture stages, and fluid system are provided in “Appendix C – IETP 05-081 Completion Data”.

3.2.3. Work-overs

The following table provides a listing of work-overs and optimization operations performed on the IETP 05-081 wells during the reporting years.

Table 8 IETP 05-081 work-overs and optimization

UWI	Work-over Type	Job Start Date	Job End Date	Objective
ECA REDROCK 100/04-11-063-07W6/00	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-10-07	2011-12-21	De-wax production tubing with 60.3 mm wax knife, R.I.H. with 48.26 mm gauge ring
ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	WAX CLEAN OUT	2010-05-18	2010-11-10	R.I.H. with 60.3 mm wax knife to 1000 mCF P.O.O.H., R.I.H. with 48.26mm gauge ring to 1005 mCF P.O.O.H.
	WAX CLEAN OUT	2010-11-16	2010-12-30	R.I.H. with 60.3 mm wax knife to 1000 mCF P.O.O.H., R.I.H. with 48.26mm gauge ring to 1005 mCF P.O.O.H.
	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-08-26	2011-08-26	R.I.H. with 60.3 mm wax knife to 1000 mCF P.O.O.H., R.I.H. with 48.26mm gauge ring to 1005 mCF P.O.O.H.
	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-08-31	2011-12-30	R.I.H. with 60.3 mm wax knife to 1000 mCF P.O.O.H., R.I.H. with 48.26mm gauge ring to 1005 mCF P.O.O.H.
ECA KAKWA 100/08-04-061-06W6/00	SLICKLINE	2011-03-12	2011-03-12	Use slickline to pull a downhole choke on 100/08-04-061-06W6/0
	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-03-25	2011-07-18	De-wax production tubing with 60.3 mm Wax /Knife to 1000 mCF, R.I.H. with 48.26 mm Gauge Ring to 1005mCF
	STIMULATION	2011-05-21	2011-05-25	Pump 1m ³ Xylene down CSG
	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-05-24	2011-05-24	De-wax production tubing with 60.3 mm Wax /Knife to 1000 mCF, R.I.H. with 48.26 mm Gauge Ring to 1005mCF
	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-07-22	2011-12-22	De-wax production tubing with 60.3 mm Wax /Knife to 1000 mCF, R.I.H. with 48.26 mm Gauge Ring to 1005mCF
ECA KAKWA 100/05-15-061-06W6/00	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-07-29	2011-10-19	R.I.H. with 60.3 mm wax knife and de-wax production tubing to 1000 mCF, R.I.H. with 48.26 mm gauge ring to 1005 mCF
ECA KAKWA 100/15-24-061-06W6/00	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-03-16	2011-03-16	De-wax production tubing
	SLICKLINE	2011-03-18	2011-03-18	Use slickline to pull a downhole choke on 100/15-24-061-06W6
	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-04-05	2011-12-22	De-wax production tubing
ECA KAKWA 100/16-16-061-05W6/00	SLICKLINE	2011-01-12	2011-01-12	Pull a downhole choke using slickline
	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-01-27	2011-04-14	R.I.H. with 60.3 mm wax knife and de-wax production tubing to 1000 mCF P.O.O.H., R.I.H. with 48.26 mm gauge ring to 1005 mCF to ensure tubing clear of obstructions
	WAX CLEAN OUT	2011-05-25	2011-12-22	R.I.H. with 60.3 mm wax knife and de-wax production tubing to 1000 mCF P.O.O.H., R.I.H. with 48.26 mm gauge ring to 1005 mCF to ensure tubing clear of obstructions
ECA RESTHA 100/02-11-060-03W6/00	SLICKLINE	2011-07-21	2011-07-21	To remove the downhole choke using Slickline

3.2.4. Difficulties

3.2.4.1. Difficulties during original completion operations

Original completion operations were completed for nine out of the 10 wells included in the IETP 05-081 project during the reporting years. The following table provides a summary of difficulties experienced during initial completion operations for all wells included in the project.

Table 9 IETP 05-081 difficulties during initial completion

UWI	Summary of Difficulties During Initial Completion Operations
ECA REDROCK 100/04-11-063-07W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difficulties
ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cadotte screened out with 88 tonnes placed (still a good fracture) Dunvegan A and D not completed due to sand in the well after Dunvegan E completion, no problems with drill-out
ECA KAKWA 100/08-04-061-06W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No problems with fractures or drill-outs Excess cost due to multiple mobilization and de-mobilization at this location because of equipment availability
ECA KAKWA 100/05-15-061-06W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempted to fracture the Nikanassin (do not normally complete this zone) Reached maximum pressure during the pad stage of the fracture Had to use coil to clean gelled fluid out of the casing before moving to next zone uphole, (significant cost overage) Cadotte fracture was planned as high quality N², but N² pumper failed, therefore desired foam quality was not achieved and fracture screened out Had to flow back the well for three days to clean out sand in casing No problems with plug drill-out
ECA KAKWA 100/15-24-061-06W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cadotte and below fractured in September 2010, due to heavy rain the operations were suspended to prevent environmental damage, well left shut-in Completed Dunvegan and Cardium in December 2010 No problems with fractures or drill-outs Cost overages due to extra mobilization and demobilization of equipment
ECA KAKWA 100/16-16-061-05W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened out with 130 of 140 tonnes placed on Falher F/Wilrich, had to flow back to clean sand out of casing No problems with other fractures or drill-out
ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difficulties
ECA RESTHA 100/02-11-060-03W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difficulties
ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difficulties
ECA SMOKY 100/02-10-059-02W6/00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not completed during the reporting years

3.2.4.2. Difficulties during DTS surveys

As shown in “Table 2 IETP 05-081 chronological report of activities and operations: 2010-2011”, Encana completed 16 total DTS surveys on nine wells in the current reporting years. Of those 16 surveys, 14 yielded interpretable results that will be discussed in later sections of this report. Surveys on ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00 and ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00 yielded poor quality results and are excluded from any interpretations in this report.

The following figure illustrates the low flow rate during the flowing portion of the third DTS survey conducted on KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00.

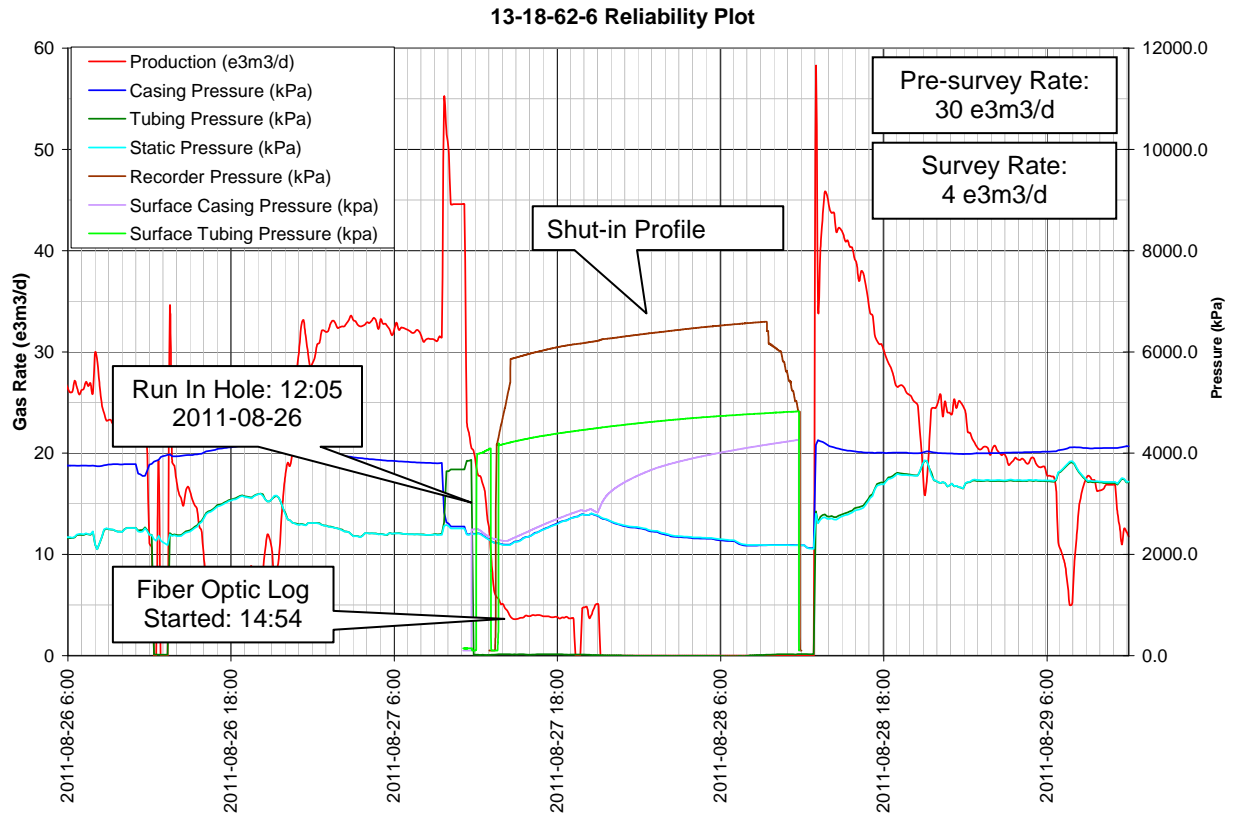


Figure 2 ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00 DTS reliability plot

The ideal condition for the flowing portion of the DTS survey is to obtain a stable flow rate that is similar to the normal flow rate of the well. The interpreted rates from individual zones in this well are disproportionate to what the well would normally produce and are of low confidence.

The following figure shows the flowing and shut-in temperature traces during the ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00 DTS survey. This well was surveyed on June 20, 2011 with a downhole choke in place.

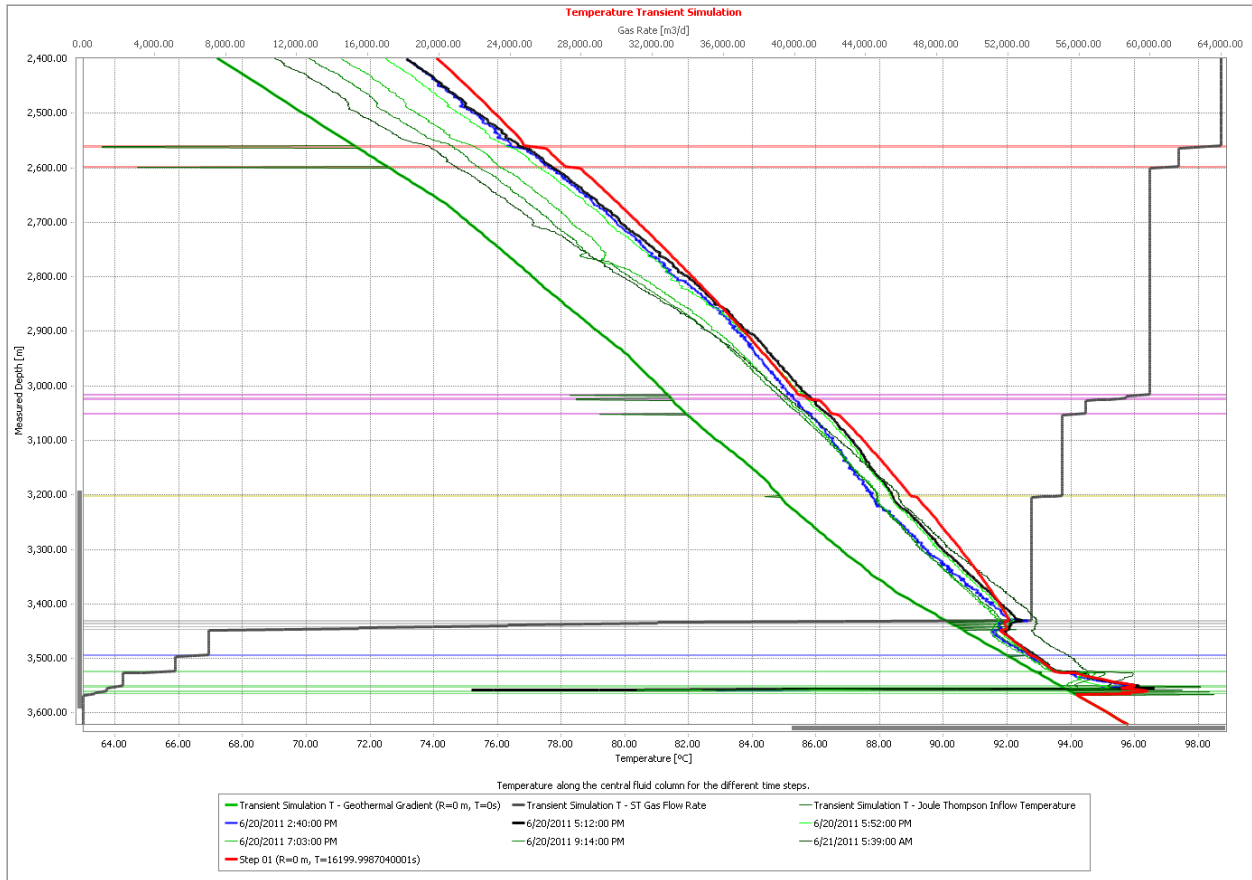


Figure 3 ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00 temperature traces and model match

The model match illustrated by the red line indicates the bottom of the well has been significantly cooled by Joule-Thompson cooling across the choke. The model on this well is a poor match due to this cooling effect and is of very low confidence.

3.3. Well operation

Most wells in the Bighorn area initially produced up the tubing only to efficiently clean-up completion fluids and keep the wellbore clear of produced liquids. Encana's current practice is to continue to flow up the tubing for the life of the well. During the DTS survey operation, wells are temporarily produced up the annulus to provide a uniform flow path for temperature profile measurement.

3.4. Well list and status

The following table lists the wells in the IETP 05-081 project, the date they were placed on-production, and their current production status.

Table 10 IETP 05-081 well list and status

Well Name	On Production Date	Status
ECA REDROCK 100/04-11-063-07W6/00	2011-Aug-16	Flowing GAS
ECA KAKWA 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	2010-Feb-22	Flowing GAS
ECA KAKWA 100/08-04-061-06W6/00	2011-Jan-25	Flowing GAS
ECA KAKWA 100/05-15-061-06W6/00	2011-Mar-09	Flowing GAS
ECA KAKWA 100/15-24-061-06W6/00	2011-Feb-16	Flowing GAS
ECA KAKWA 100/16-16-061-05W6/00	2010-Dec-02	Flowing GAS
ECA RESTHA 100/02-11-060-03W6/00	2011-Mar-11	Flowing GAS
ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	2010-Mar-04	Flowing GAS
ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/09-27-059-02W6/00	2011-Mar-21	Flowing GAS
ECA SMOKY 100/02-10-059-02W6/00	-	Drilled and Cased

At the end of the current reporting period nine out of the 10 project wells were on production. The status of ECA SMOKY 100/02-10-059-02W6/00 at the end of the 2011 calendar year was drilled and cased.

3.5. Wellbore schematics

Please refer to “Appendix D – IETP 05-081 Wellbore Schematics” for current schematics of all IETP 05-081 project wells.

3.6. Well spacing and pattern

Due to the geological variability of the 30 development zones targeted in the Bighorn area, Encana is building a development plan on a section by section basis. Encana's holdings currently allow between four and sixteen completions per zone per section. It is anticipated, at this time, that most of the Kakwa area will ultimately be developed with eight to 12 vertical and horizontal well completions per zone per section. The following map details Encana's lands. Any section that is not shown as eight, 12 or 16 wells per section spacing is four wells per section by default.

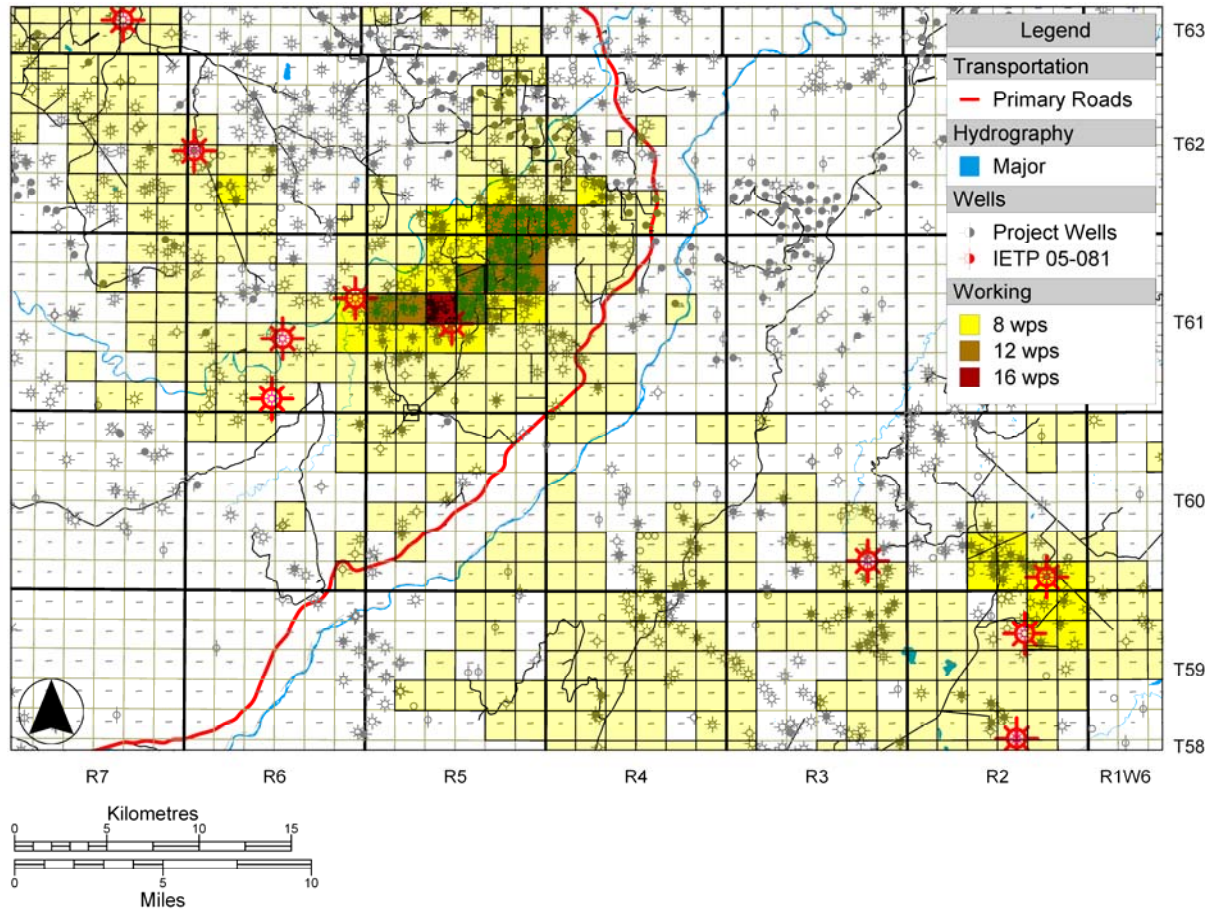


Figure 4 Encana Bighorn area well spacing map

4. Production performance and data for the reporting year

4.1. Injection and production history on an individual well and composite basis

4.1.1. Injection history

There is no injection history for any of the wells in this project.

4.1.2. Production History

Please refer to “Appendix E - IETP 05-081 ProcessNet Production and Pressure Plots” for production plots that were generated from Encana’s production database, ProcessNet. ProcessNet provides additional detailed real time and historic data from the field detailing each well’s gas rate, surface casing pressure, surface tubing pressure, and pipeline pressure. Each of the plots displays data from the on-production date of the individual well to 2011 year-end.

4.2. Composition of produced/injected fluids

The following table provides detail of the typical component profile, in mole fraction, of the produced fluids in all producing zones in the Bighorn area.

Table 11 Encana Bighorn area composition of produced fluids

Component	Bluesky Mol%	Cadomin Mol%	Cadotte Mol%	Cardium Mol%	Dunvegan Mol%	Falher + Wilrich Mol%	Gething Mol%	Notikewin Mol%
N2	0.237	0.510	0.182	0.565	1.000	0.220	1.000	1.000
CO2	0.990	1.699	0.999	0.608	0.554	1.032	1.183	0.742
C1	84.056	91.850	89.188	82.275	80.745	88.486	86.150	85.782
C2	8.459	4.249	5.450	9.223	9.551	7.364	7.811	7.622
C3	2.854	0.790	2.072	4.014	4.757	1.554	2.158	2.810
iC4	0.565	0.180	0.364	0.453	0.787	0.333	0.417	0.509
nC4	0.651	0.130	0.637	0.960	1.403	0.267	0.452	0.595
iC5	0.284	0.070	0.254	0.258	0.436	0.114	0.166	0.192
nC5	0.220	0.040	0.224	0.255	0.366	0.069	0.100	0.149
C6	0.426	0.078	0.274	0.243	0.277	0.130	0.207	0.215
C7+	1.258	0.404	0.356	1.146	0.124	0.431	0.356	0.384

4.3. Comparison of predicted vs. actual well performance

Based on the petrophysical criteria used for identifying marginal zones at the onset of the project, 74 percent of perforated zones with measured gas response were considered marginal. Using the 30 day normalized rate measured from each zone as an estimate of their contribution, 37 percent of the measured gas was from non-marginal zones while 63 percent was from zones considered marginal.

The following table illustrates the production contribution from zones determined marginal as measured by multiple DTS surveys. Throughout this report the marginal zone results are calculated using the average contribution from marginal zones for each well.

Table 12 IETP 05-081 measured flow contribution from marginal zones

Well UWI	Average Contribution From Marginal Zones (%)*
100/04-11-063-07W6/00	100%
100/13-18-062-06W6/00	80%
100/08-04-061-06W6/00	24%
100/05-15-061-06W6/00	96%
100/15-24-061-06W6/00	44%
100/16-16-061-05W6/00	56%
100/02-11-060-03W6/00	7%
100/07-02-060-02W6/00	28%

* based on current DTS results

Please refer to “Appendix F – DTS Rates, Average Zone Contribution and 30 day Normalized Rates” for the measured DTS rates for the eight wells that have been surveyed to date in the IETP 05-081 project. The 30 day normalized rates by zone were calculated by multiplying the 30 day initial production (IP) rate by the average contribution of the zone. These normalized 30 day rates were used for evaluating production from marginal zones and limited entry completion techniques for the wells included in the IETP 05-081 project.

The following table summarizes predicted vs. actual well performance observed in the IETP 05-081 project to date.

Table 13 IETP 05-081 summary of predicted vs. actual well performance

IETP 05-081		Cumulative Gas 2011 Year-end	Reserves Estimate 2011 Year-end EUR PDP*
	Base Case		
	Actual 10 ⁶ m ³	56	231
	Predicted 10 ⁶ m ³	99	669
Incremental Case			
	Actual 10 ⁶ m ³	65	287
	Predicted 10 ⁶ m ³	16	111
Total Case			
	Actual 10 ⁶ m ³	121	518
	Predicted 10 ⁶ m ³	115	780

* from GLJ Petroleum Consultants Year-end Report, converted to 10⁶m³

The lower base production and higher production from marginal zones represented in the results of this project show a move in drilling focus away from the highest quality areas of the land base to areas where new conventional high productivity pools of significant size were not discovered. Without the additional reserves from these marginal zones the average well on these lands would have produced less than 30 percent of original proposed type curve.

The following table summarizes predicted vs. actual well performance for wells in the IETP 03-063 project and the IETP 05-081 project.

Table 14 IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 summary of predicted vs. actual well performance

IETP 03-063		Cumulative Gas 2010 Year-end	Reserves Estimate 2010 Year-end EUR PDP*
		Base Case	
	Actual 10 ⁶ m ³	224	546
	Predicted 10 ⁶ m ³	295	836
	Incremental Case		
	Actual 10 ⁶ m ³	151	409
	Predicted 10 ⁶ m ³	49	139
	Total Case		
	Actual 10 ⁶ m ³	376	951
	Predicted 10 ⁶ m ³	344	975
IETP 05-081		Cumulative Gas 2011 Year-end	Reserves Estimate 2011 Year-end EUR PDP*
		Base Case	
	Actual 10 ⁶ m ³	56	231
	Predicted 10 ⁶ m ³	99	669
	Incremental Case		
	Actual 10 ⁶ m ³	65	287
	Predicted 10 ⁶ m ³	16	111
	Total Case		
	Actual 10 ⁶ m ³	121	518
	Predicted 10 ⁶ m ³	115	780

* from GLJ Petroleum Consultants Year-end Report, converted to 10⁶m³

The following figure displays the distribution of the rate by formation segregated by marginal or conventional zone contribution for the IETP 05-081 project.

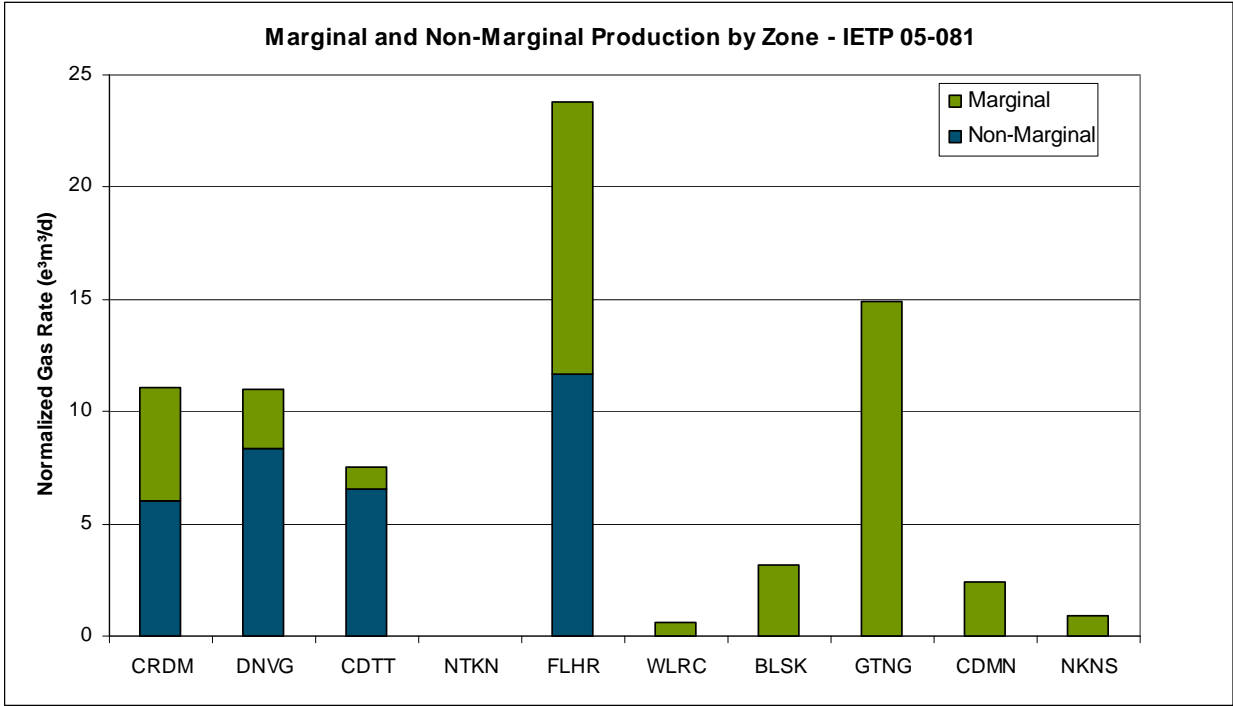


Figure 5 IETP 05-081 marginal and non-marginal production by zone

The following figure displays the distribution of the rate by formation segregated by marginal or non-marginal zone contribution for the IETP 03-063 project and the IETP 05-081 project.

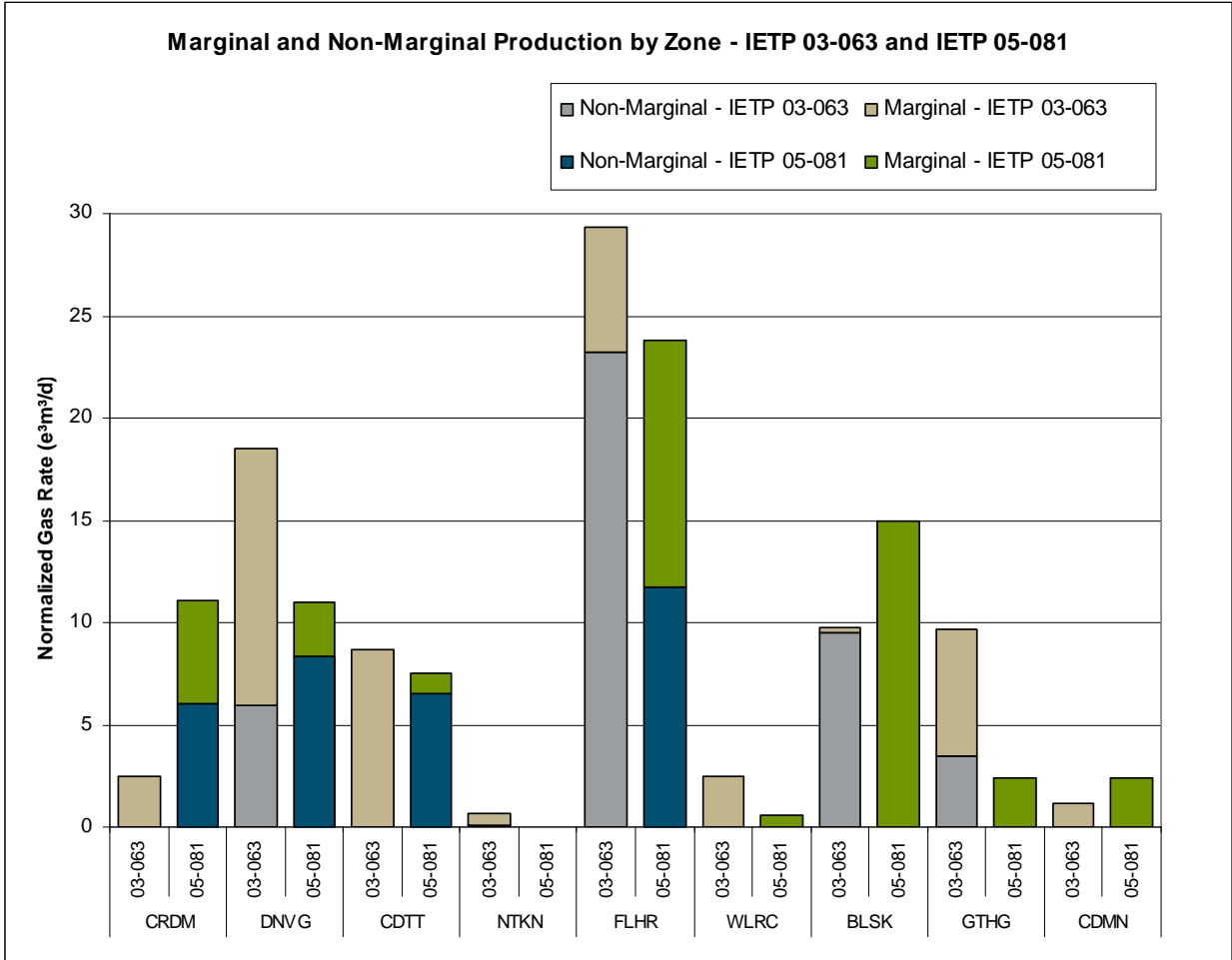


Figure 6 IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 marginal and non-marginal production by zone

This evaluation demonstrates that a significant amount of gas is being produced from zones which are or were considered marginal. The rates presented in the above graphs show the average results per well in the IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 projects.

4.3.1. Petrophysical evaluation

Petrophysical data for the wells included in the IETP 05-081 project is provided in “Appendix G – IETP 05-081 Petrophysical Data”.

The following chart illustrates that predictability of production based on petrophysical data is weak, but most zones with calculated pay produce at measureable gas rates greater than one e³m³/d.

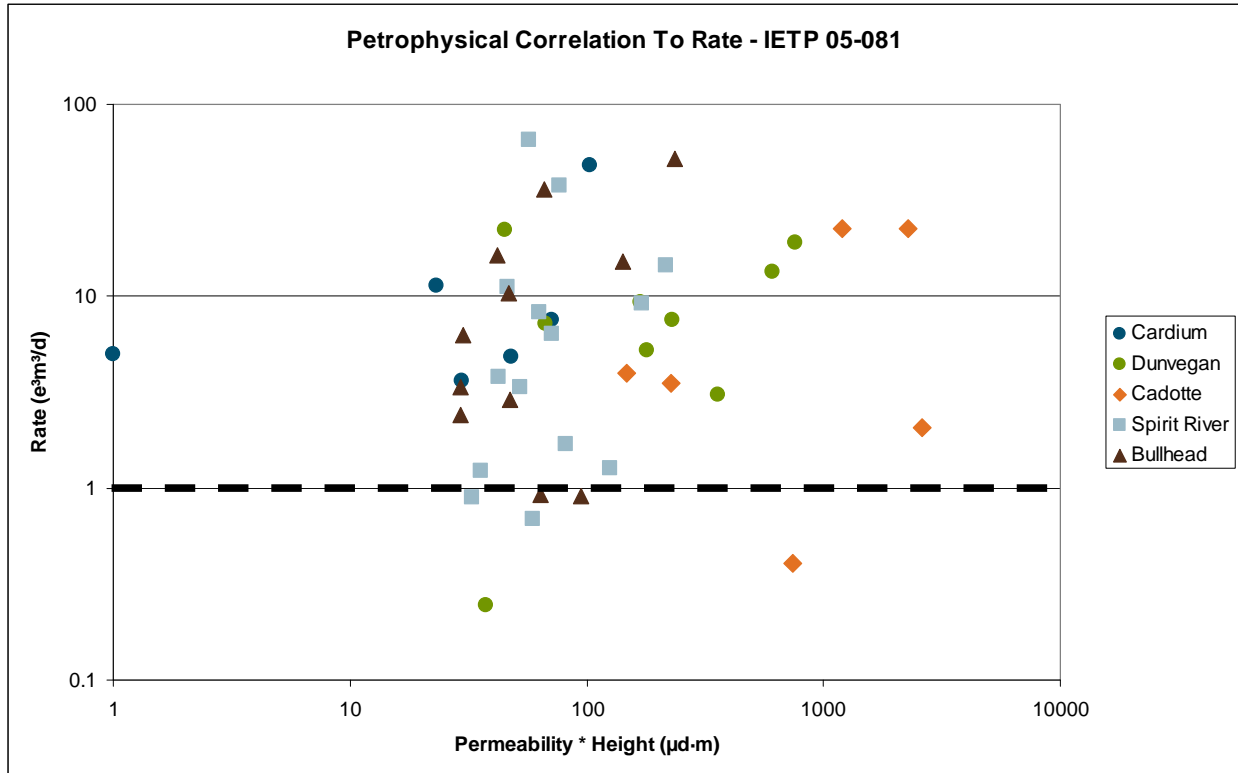


Figure 7 IETP 05-081 petrophysical correlation

The following chart illustrates that petrophysical correlation to rate does not increase with increased sample size. Similar results are observed for the IETP 03-063 project and the IETP 05-081 project.

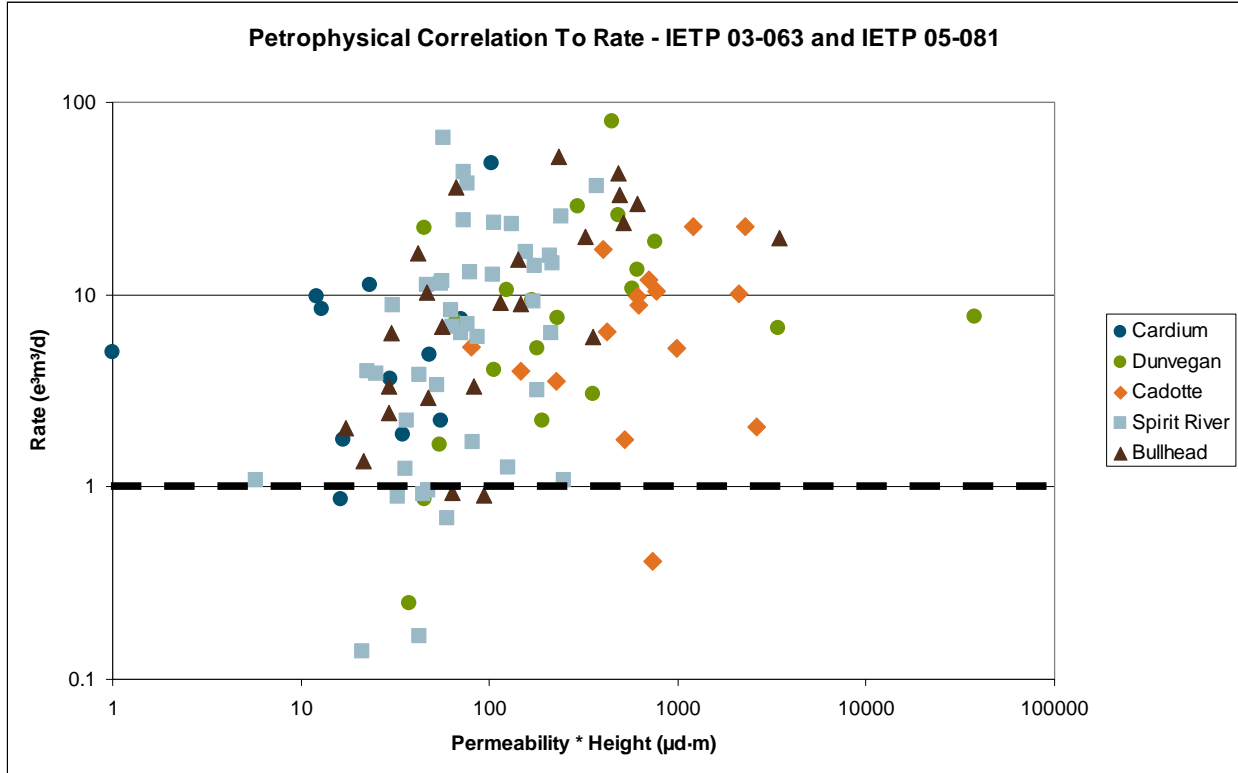


Figure 8 IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 petrophysical correlation

4.3.2. Evaluation of limited entry completion technique

By including virtually all zones with pay in the completion, the goal is to increase the likelihood of getting the most possible gas from the well. A key tool in completing as many zones as possible is limited entry fracturing or completing multiple zones in single pumping event with specific design of perforations to increase likelihood of fracturing all zones. The following table shows incremental gas uplift due to limited entry completion techniques if it is assumed that the zones that would have been completed in each stage would be the zone with the highest $k \cdot h$ value.

Table 15 IETP 05-081 limited entry completion evaluation

IETP 05-081		Total Rate (e³m³/d)	Base Rate (e³m³/d)	Limited Entry Rate (e³m³/d)	% Increase
	100/04-11-063-07W6/00	107.3	39.9	67.4	169%
	100/13-18-062-06W6/00	103.6	97.7	5.9	6%
	100/08-04-061-06W6/00	65.3	60.5	4.8	8%
	100/05-15-061-06W6/00	51.2	38.3	12.9	34%
	100/15-24-061-06W6/00	66.3	60.8	5.5	9%
	100/16-16-061-05W6/00	61.3	*	*	*
	100/02-11-060-03W6/00	80.8	40.0	40.8	102%
	100/07-02-060-02W6/00	68.5	60.0	8.4	14%
	100/09-27-059-02W6/00				
	100/02-10-059-02W6/00				
Total	604.3	397.3	145.7	37%	

*Permeability not available for 100/16-16-061-05W6/00 - can not evaluate limited entry completion based on k*h

The variability in percent increase is due to the unpredictability of production results based only on logs in complex wells. An example of this variability is found in ECA REDROCK 100/04-11-063-07W6/00 where the Falher B zone produced over 60 e³m³/d from a zone with less than 12µd-m of petrophysically derived pay. Similarly, ECA RESTHA 100/02-11-060-03W6/00 produced over 35 e³m³/d from the Falher C zone which had a lower k*h value than the Falher A, that was included in the limited entry completion but did not produce a measureable gas rate.

The following table shows incremental gas uplift due to limited entry completion techniques if it is assumed the zones that would have been completed in each stage would be the zone with the highest k*h value for the IETP 03-063 project and the IETP 05-081 project.

Table 16 IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 limited entry completion evaluation

IETP 03-063		Total Rate (e ³ m ³ /d)	Base Rate (e ³ m ³ /d)	Limited Entry Rate (e ³ m ³ /d)	% Increase
	100/09-02-062-05W6/00	168.5	85.8	82.7	96%
	100/04-01-062-05W6/00	105.5	87.5	18.0	21%
	100/04-22-061-05W6/00	79.1	51.7	27.4	53%
	100/16-21-061-05W6/00	114.2	84.0	30.2	36%
	103/12-060-62-04W6/00	71.5	63.6	7.9	12%
	100/14-08-061-05W6/00	81.1	66.2	14.9	22%
	100/02-04-062-05W6/00	42.8	25.3	17.5	69%
	100/13-36-061-05W6/00	43.8	29.7	14.1	48%
	100/08-08-062-04W6/00	64.5	54.0	10.5	19%
	100/16-04-060-02W6/00	61.2	53.9	7.3	13%
Total	832.1	601.7	230.4	38%	
IETP 05-081		Total Rate (e ³ m ³ /d)	Base Rate (e ³ m ³ /d)	Limited Entry Rate (e ³ m ³ /d)	% Increase
	100/04-11-063-07W6/00	107.3	39.9	67.4	169%
	100/13-18-062-06W6/00	103.6	97.7	5.9	6%
	100/08-04-061-06W6/00	65.3	60.5	4.8	8%
	100/05-15-061-06W6/00	51.2	38.3	12.9	34%
	100/15-24-061-06W6/00	66.3	60.8	5.5	9%
	100/16-16-061-05W6/00	61.3	*	*	*
	100/02-11-060-03W6/00	80.8	40.0	40.8	102%
	100/07-02-060-02W6/00	68.5	60.0	8.4	14%
	100/09-27-059-02W6/00				
	100/02-10-059-02W6/00				
Total	604.3	397.3	145.7	37%	

*Permeability not available for 100/16-16-061-05W6/00 - can not evaluate limited entry completion based on k*h

Although DTS measurement can accurately pinpoint which perforation gas is flowing through, there is uncertainty to which reservoir the gas originates. With large volume hydraulic fractures, it is possible that several reservoirs could be connected outside of the casing, allowing for cross flow between zones before entering the wellbore. For example, placing a large hydraulic fracture with multiple points of entry in the Dunvegan, which only spans a total height of roughly 50 meters, it is probable that some or all fractures become connected allowing vertical mobility of gas in the reservoir prior to measurement.

4.4. History of injection, production and observation well pressures and average reservoir pressure

Surface pressure history of the wells included in the IETP 05-081 project is provided in “Appendix E - IETP 05-081 ProcessNet Production and Pressure Plots”.

Original reservoir pressure of the wells included in the IETP 05-081 project is provided in “Appendix H – IETP 05-081 Original Reservoir Pressure Data”. Average reservoir pressures for new wells are not expected to be affected by depletion due to the low permeability of marginal zones.

5. Pilot data

5.1. Additional data for activities conducted in the reporting year

5.1.1. Geological and geophysical data

Within the project area, Encana produces all Cretaceous reservoirs from the Cardium to the Nikanassin, as illustrated in yellow in the following stratigraphic chart.

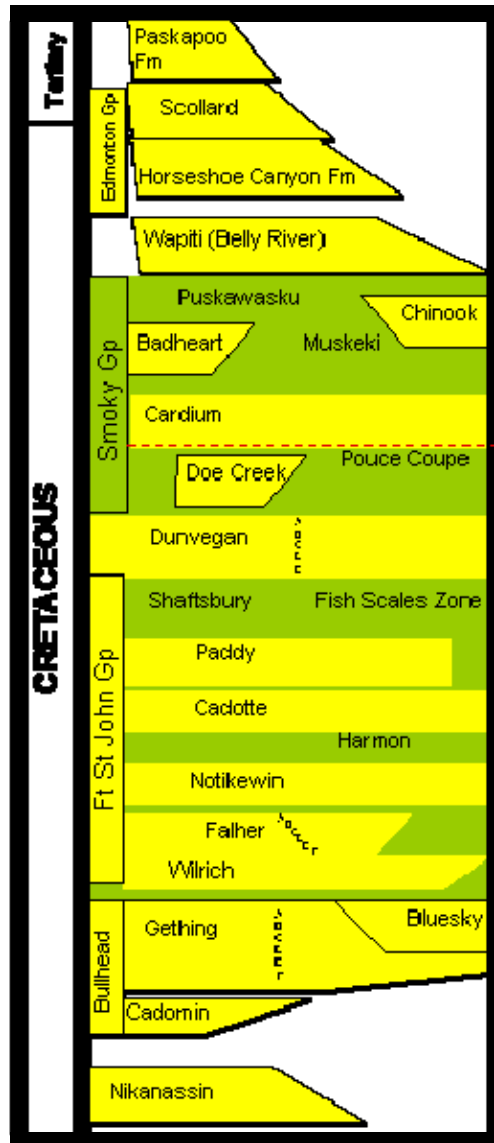


Figure 9 Canadian Deep Basin stratigraphic chart

5.1.2. Laboratory studies

No laboratory studies were conducted for this project.

5.1.3. Reservoir simulation studies

No current reservoir simulation studies are available for the wells included in the IETP 05-081 project.

5.1.4. Pressure, temperature and other applicable reservoir data

Please refer to “Appendix I – IETP 05-081 Pressure and Production Data During DTS Survey Operations” for production and pressure plots that illustrate well production prior to, during, and after the Distributed Temperature Sensing survey. Key information from these plots include how long it took for the well to stabilize once it was switched to annular production prior to the survey, how the survey flow rates compare to the stabilized production rate prior to the test, how fluid levels at run-in compare to fluid levels post-shut-in and how quickly and easily the well stabilized when it was put back on-production after the survey. It is also possible to determine at which point liquids in the annulus begin to U-tube into the tubing when tubing and casing pressure gauges are connected at the surface.

Standard operating procedure is to install additional surface tubing and casing pressure recorders while conducting surveys.

A separate and unique graph is constructed for each well on an individual survey basis. Significant findings are identified by the use of comment boxes to better illustrate the interpretation of the graph.

5.1.5. Other measurements, observations, tests or data pertinent to the pilot

5.1.5.1. Marginal and conventional zones

The following criteria was used to determine the marginality of the zones based on current petrophysical analysis for the IETP 03-063 project and the IETP 05-081 project:

- Falher and Wilrich are deemed marginal if the zone is < 3m pay and/or < 6% porosity
- Bluesky, Cadomin, Cadotte, Cardium, Dunvegan, Gething, and Notikewin are deemed marginal if the zone is < 2m pay and/or < 9% porosity

The following table provides the percentage of all zone completions within each well in the project that are considered marginal.

Table 17 IETP 05-081 percentage of marginal zone completions by well

Well UWI	Percentage of Marginal Zones
100/04-11-063-07W6/00	100%
100/13-18-062-06W6/00	75%
100/08-04-061-06W6/00	85%
100/05-15-061-06W6/00	92%
100/15-24-061-06W6/00	85%
100/16-16-061-05W6/00	85%
100/02-11-060-03W6/00	38%
100/07-02-060-02W6/00	43%
100/09-27-059-02W6/00	91%
100/02-10-059-02W6/00	70%

“Appendix G – IETP 05-081 Petrophysical Data” provides the petrophysical data used to determine marginal zones in the IETP 05-081 project wells.

5.2. Interpretation of pilot data

All interpretations of the DTS surveys were completed by a third-party company, Schlumberger, using their production logging interpretation software THERMA. The purpose of these interpretations is to generate a gas inflow profile along the wellbore from the measured temperature data.

For additional detail, Schlumberger’s reports for the two completed project wells are included in “Appendix J – IETP 05-081 DTS Results and Interpretations”. Each report explains how the DTS fibre optic tool operates, details pertinent well data, describes the methodology behind the DTS survey, indicates the producing zones for the well, explains where cross-flow may be occurring between zones while the well is shut-in and ultimately displays the interpretation results both graphically and in tabular form.

Significant liquids production complicates interpretation of DTS data. Post survey static gradients indicated that hydrocarbon liquids accumulated in ECA ECOG RESTHA 100/07-02-060-02W6/00. The Dunvegan formation is a likely source of hydrocarbon liquids in this well. Indications of hydrocarbon liquids provide information on the source of higher value products, whereas indications of water provide clues on zones which may not be appropriate to complete in the future.

The identification of rapidly depleting zones with moderate to higher permeability can be interpreted from shut-in temperature data and surface and bottom-hole pressure data. ECA RESTHA 100/02-11-060-03W6/00 showed an example of a Cadotte zone that had gas cross-flowing into it from above and below, as indicated by the shut-in temperature response, with minimal pressure build-up during the shut-in period. The following figure illustrates gas cross-flowing into the Cadotte zone, with all shut-in temperature traces overlapping above and below the Cadotte zone.

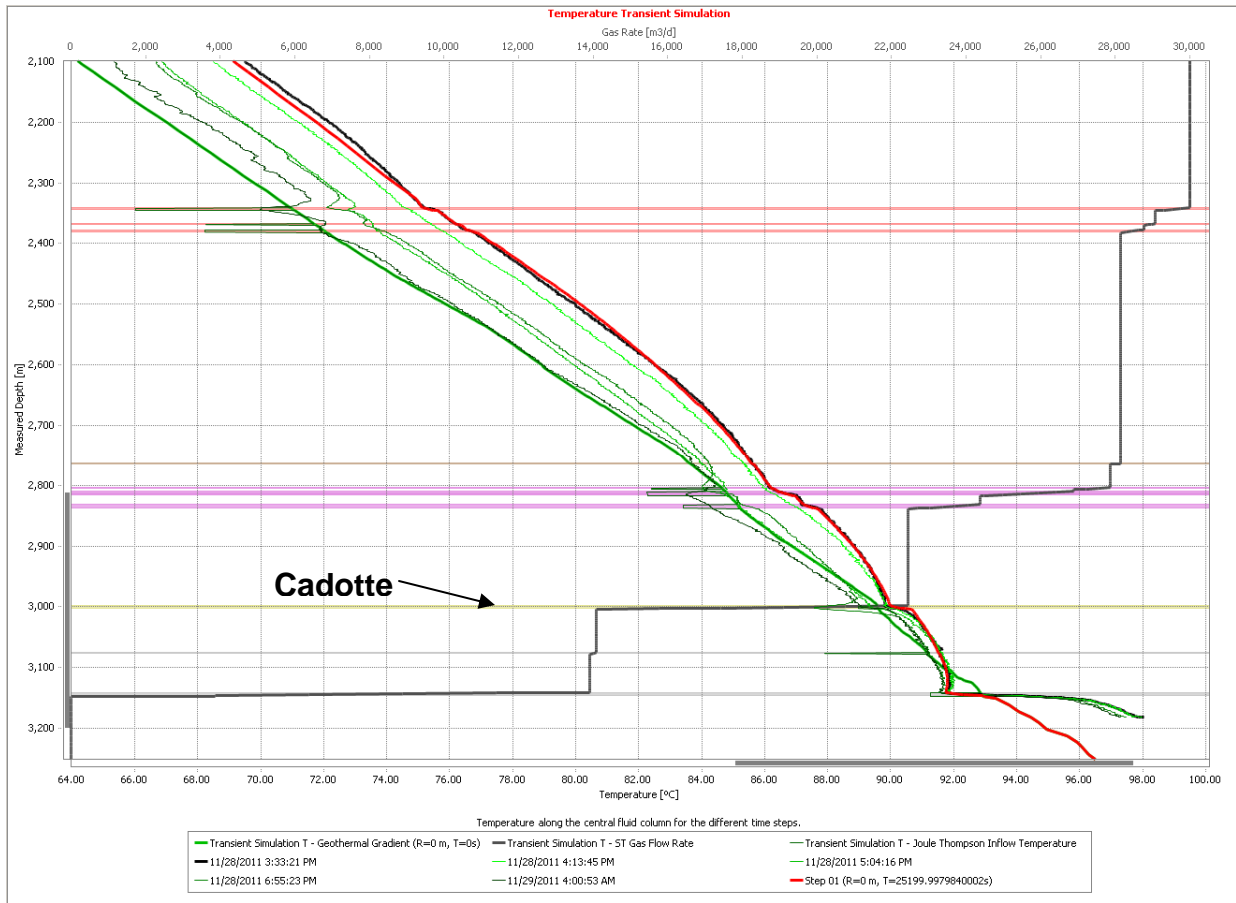


Figure 10 ECA RESTHA 100/02-11-060-03W6/00 temperature traces and Cadotte cross-flow

6. Pilot economics to date

6.1. Sales volumes of natural gas and by-products

The following table provides sales volumes of natural gas, oil and natural gas liquids (NGLs) for the current reporting period and cumulative project total at the time of reporting.

Table 18 IETP 05-081 sales volumes of natural gas and by-products: 2010-2011

Volumes - Metric	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Gas - e ³ m ³	31,141	96,290	127,431
Oil - m ³	61	172	233
NGLs - m ³	1,923	7,285	9,208
VOLUME TOTAL - e ³ m ³ equivalent	33,251	104,219	137,470

6.2. Revenue

The following table provides revenue from the sale of natural gas, oil and NGLs for the current reporting period and cumulative project total at the time of reporting.

Table 19 IETP 05-081 revenue: 2010-2011

Revenue - \$	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Gas Revenue Total	\$4,385,277	\$12,642,823	\$17,028,100
Oil Revenue Total	\$24,610	\$82,765	\$107,376
NGL Revenue Total	\$895,953	\$4,240,087	\$5,136,040
Revenue Total	\$5,305,840	\$16,965,676	\$22,271,516

6.3. Capital costs

The following table provides the capital costs associated with the IETP 05-081 project for the current reporting period and cumulative project total at the time of reporting.

Table 20 IETP 05-081 capital costs: 2010-2011

Capital Cost - \$	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Red Rock Original Completions Total	(\$2,040,451)	(\$2,377,922)	(\$4,418,373)
Red Rock DTS Survey Total	(\$95,353)	(\$76,367)	(\$171,720)
Kakwa Original Completions Total	(\$3,925,200)	(\$8,295,559)	(\$12,220,758)
Kakwa DTS Survey Total	\$0	(\$297,869)	(\$297,869)
Resthaven Original Completions Total	(\$1,622,554)	(\$4,329,865)	(\$5,952,419)
Resthaven DTS Survey Total	(\$83,755)	(\$80,299)	(\$164,054)
Capital Cost Total	(\$7,767,312)	(\$15,457,881)	(\$23,225,193)

6.4. Direct and indirect operating costs by category

The following table provides the operating costs associated with the IETP 05-081 project for the current reporting period and cumulative project total at the time of reporting.

Table 21 IETP 05-081 operating costs: 2010-2011

Operating Cost - \$	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Chemicals Total	(\$6,253)	(\$162,731)	(\$168,984)
Gas Gathering/Processing Fees Total	(\$702,152)	(\$1,882,453)	(\$2,584,605)
Other Total	(\$2,768)	(\$17,812)	(\$20,580)
Overhead Total	(\$6,000)	(\$24,747)	(\$30,747)
P.Tax & Lease Costs Total	(\$484)	(\$30,602)	(\$31,087)
Purchased Fuels Total	(\$1,478)	(\$8,128)	(\$9,606)
Repairs & Maintenance Total	(\$92,164)	(\$315,855)	(\$408,019)
Salaries & Benefits Total	(\$67,803)	(\$229,668)	(\$297,472)
Trucking Total	(\$3,655)	(\$5,439)	(\$9,094)
Waste & Fluid Handling Total	(\$42,987)	(\$19,395)	(\$62,382)
Workovers Total	(\$55,074)	(\$120,611)	(\$175,685)
NGL Marketing Fee Total	(\$128)	\$0	(\$128)
Operating Cost Total	(\$980,948)	(\$2,817,440)	(\$3,798,388)

6.5. Crown royalties, applicable freehold royalties and taxes

The following table provides the crown royalties and taxes paid during the current reporting period and cumulative project total at the time of reporting.

Table 22 IETP 05-081 Crown royalties and taxes: 2010-2011

Royalties and Taxes - \$	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Gas Royalty Total	(\$101,040)	(\$314,292)	(\$415,332)
NGL Royalty Total	(\$24,835)	(\$114,102)	(\$138,937)
Oil Royalty Total	(\$824)	(\$2,780)	(\$3,604)
Royalty Total	(\$126,699)	(\$431,173)	(\$557,872)
Taxes Total	(\$235,937)	(\$949,362)	(\$1,185,299)

Encana does not calculate taxes payable at the well level therefore a 25 percent tax rate was applied to net revenue from the wells included in the IETP 05-081 project to obtain total taxes.

6.6. Cash flow

The following table provides the total cash flow for the 10 wells included in the IETP 05-081 project during the current reporting period and cumulative project total at the time of reporting.

Table 23 IETP 05-081 cash flow: 2010-2011

Revenue - \$	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Gas Revenue Total	\$2,353,338	\$6,784,711	\$9,138,049
Oil Revenue Total	\$13,207	\$44,416	\$57,623
NGL Revenue Total	\$480,809	\$2,275,423	\$2,756,231
Revenue Total	\$2,847,354	\$9,104,549	\$11,951,902
Capital Cost - \$	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Red Rock Original Completions Total	(1,530,337.99)	(\$2,377,922)	(\$3,908,260)
Red Rock DTS Survey Total	(\$95,353)	(\$76,367)	(\$171,720)
Kakwa Original Completions Total	(\$3,321,323)	(\$7,331,737)	(\$10,653,060)
Kakwa DTS Survey Total	\$0	(\$297,869)	(\$297,869)
Resthaven Original Completions Total	(\$695,380)	(\$2,781,961)	(\$3,477,341)
Resthaven DTS Survey Total	(\$83,755)	(\$80,299)	(\$164,054)
Capital Cost Total	(5,726,148.58)	(\$12,946,156)	(\$18,672,305)
Operating Cost - \$	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Chemicals Total	(\$3,355)	(\$87,329)	(\$90,684)
Gas Gathering/Processing Fees Total	(\$376,807)	(\$1,010,209)	(\$1,387,016)
Other Total	(\$1,486)	(\$9,559)	(\$11,044)
Overhead Total	(\$3,220)	(\$13,280)	(\$16,500)
P.Tax & Lease Costs Total	(\$260)	(\$16,423)	(\$16,682)
Purchased Fuels Total	(\$793)	(\$4,362)	(\$5,155)
Repairs & Maintenance Total	(\$49,460)	(\$169,502)	(\$218,961)
Salaries & Benefits Total	(\$36,386)	(\$123,250)	(\$159,637)
Trucking Total	(\$1,961)	(\$2,919)	(\$4,880)
Waste & Fuild Handling Total	(\$23,069)	(\$10,408)	(\$33,477)
Workovers Total	(\$29,555)	(\$64,725)	(\$94,281)
NGL Marketing Fee Total	(\$69)	\$0	(\$69)
Operating Cost Total	(\$526,421)	(\$1,511,966)	(\$2,038,387)
Royalties and Taxes - \$	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Gas Royalty Total	(\$101,040)	(\$314,292)	(\$415,332)
Oil Royalty Total	(\$824)	(\$2,780)	(\$3,604)
Royalty Total	(\$126,699)	(\$431,173)	(\$557,872)
Taxes Total	(\$235,937)	(\$949,362)	(\$1,185,299)
Net Revenue	(\$3,767,851)	(\$6,734,109)	(\$10,501,960)

Results from the DTS surveys were used to determine the proportion of the volume of gas that is coming from zones that were deemed marginal based on the criteria in section 5.1.5.1. This percentage of production coming from marginal zones was applied to the total revenue, operating cost and royalties and taxes paid for the 10 wells included in the IETP 05-081 project to provide the costs associated with marginal zones only.

The percentage of marginal zone completions provided in "Table 17 IETP 05-081 percentage of marginal zone completions by well" was applied to the total completion costs for each of the 10 wells in the IETP 056-081 project. The total cost of DTS surveys is shown in the above cash flow table.

6.7. Cumulative project costs and net revenue

The following table provides the cumulative project costs and net revenue for the first two years of the IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 projects for comparison purposes.

Table 24 IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 cumulative project costs and net revenue

Project Summary			
IETP 03-063	2007	2008	Cumulative Project Total
Revenue Total	\$3,716,492	\$19,491,291	\$23,207,783
Costs Total	(\$3,185,532)	(\$17,648,091)	(\$20,833,623)
Net Revenue	\$530,960	\$1,843,200	\$2,374,160
IETP 05-081	2010	2011	Cumulative Project Total
Revenue Total	\$2,847,354	\$9,104,549	\$11,951,902
Costs Total	(\$6,615,205)	(\$15,838,658)	(\$22,453,863)
Net Revenue	(\$3,767,851)	(\$6,734,109)	(\$10,501,960)

From the table, project costs are within 10 percent of each other at similar stages of completion. The significant difference in revenue is attributed to the decline in natural gas prices that occurred in 2009.

6.8. Explanation of material deviations from budgeted costs

Excess costs were incurred during the original completion operations for three wells in the IETP 05-081 project due to excess mobilization and demobilization, completion difficulties and weather related issues. Detailed explanations of excess costs are included in "Table 9 IETP 05-081 difficulties during initial completion".

7. Facilities

7.1. Description of major capital incurred in the reporting year

No new facilities, or additions or modifications to existing facilities were required to accommodate incremental production from the completion of marginal zones, or to accommodate the DTS survey operation in the 10 project wells.

7.2. Capacity limitation, operational issues and equipment integrity

There were no capacity limitations, operational issues or equipment integrity issues that arose from this project.

7.3. Process flow and site diagram identifying major facilities

The following figure illustrates a typical process flow diagram for Encana wells in the Bighorn area.

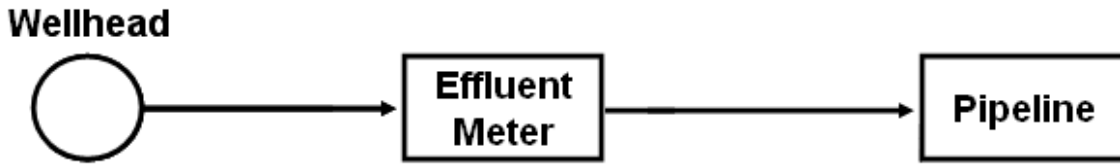


Figure 11 Encana Bighorn area typical process flow diagram

The following figure illustrates a typical well site diagram for Encana wells in the Bighorn area.

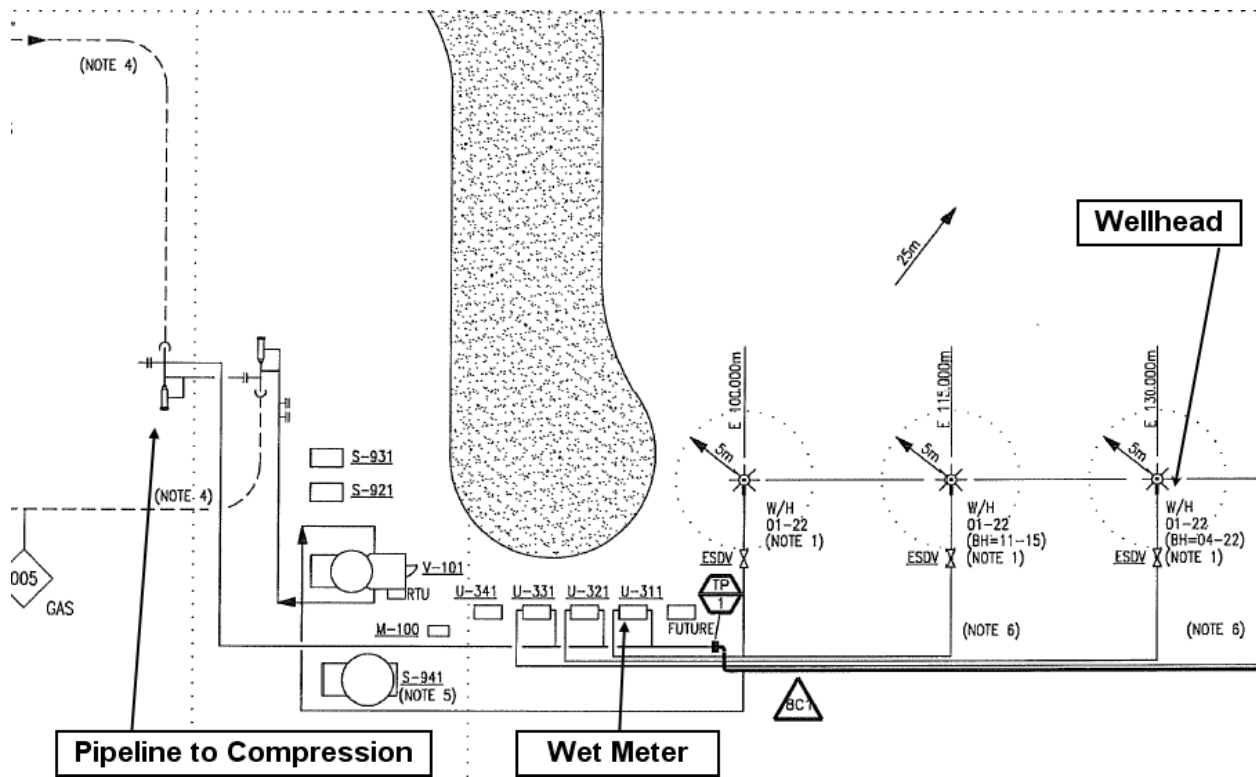


Figure 12 Encana Bighorn area typical well site diagram

7.4. Equipment, connected pipelines, gathering and compression facilities

Please refer to “Appendix K – IETP 05-081 Associated Facilities” for facilities associated with the IETP 05-081 project.

8. Environment/regulatory/compliance

8.1. Summary of project regulatory requirements and compliance status

The method of well operations will remain the same, which will not increase the disturbance to land, or increase pollutants to water or air.

To the best of Encana's knowledge, it is not required that any raw DTS data be submitted to the Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB).

9. Future operating plan

9.1. Project schedule update including deliverables and milestones

The following table provides a summary of key milestones for the work completed to date for the IETP 05-081 project and the proposed schedule for remaining work to be completed in grey.

Table 25 IETP 05-081 project schedule update

Area	UWI	On Production Date	1st DTS Survey Date	2nd DTS Survey Date	3rd DTS Survey Date
Red Rock	100/04-11-063-07W6/00	2011-08-16	2011-11-03	Q1 2012	Q4 2012
Red Rock	100/13-18-062-06W6/00	2010-02-22	2010-04-10	2010-11-13	2011-08-27
Kakwa	100/08-04-061-06W6/00	2011-01-25	2011-06-02	2011-10-27	Q4 2012
Kakwa	100/05-15-061-06W6/00	2011-03-09	2011-06-13	2011-10-29	Q4 2012
Kakwa	100/15-24-061-06W6/00	2011-02-16	2011-11-04	Q2 2012	Q4 2012
Kakwa	100/16-16-061-05W6/00	2010-12-02	2011-04-18	2011-11-02	Q2 2012
Resthaven	100/02-11-060-03W6/00	2011-03-11	2011-11-28	Q1 2012	Q4 2012
Resthaven	100/07-02-060-02W6/00	2010-03-04	2010-07-18	2010-11-26	2011-11-27
Resthaven	100/09-27-059-02W6/00	2011-03-21	2011-06-20	Q1 2012	Q4 2012
Resthaven	100/02-10-059-02W6/00	-	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012

All work scheduled to be completed in 2012 is indicated in grey with the proposed quarter the work will take place. The IETP 05-081 project is expected to be complete by the end of 2012.

Encana will provide a detailed summary of how the production distribution changes over time for all wells in the final report for this project. The final report will further evaluate the technical viability of limited entry completions and fibre optic production logging based on the results from the 10 wells included in this IETP project and the 10 wells included in the IETP 03-063 project. The final report will also provide a detailed evaluation on the economic viability of production from marginal zones.

9.2. Changes in pilot operation, including production operations, injection process and Cost

No changes have been made to operations since the time of project approval.

9.3. Optimization strategies

No additional optimization strategies have been applied to the wells included in the IETP 05-081 project as a direct result of completing incremental marginal zones. A summary of optimization operations completed on the wells included in the project is provided in “Table 8 IETP 05-081 work-overs and optimization”.

9.4. Salvage update

An estimate of salvage value does not apply for completion of incremental marginal zones.

10. Interpretations and conclusions

10.1. Lessons learned so far

The wells chosen by Encana for the IETP 03-063 project had a practical bias towards being the better wells in the field as a result of the requirement for the wells to sustain flow for an entire year. The higher quality zones in the better wells tend to mask the performance of the lower quality zones, particularly in the early life of the well.

The operational plan for the IETP 03-063 project to collect three to four surveys over targeted time intervals and over the proposed time frame of the project, forced Encana to focus most of the data gathering in the Kakwa area because of its all season access. Encana recognized the benefit of collecting data from areas with restricted access, at less frequent intervals than the restricted access area would allow.

Two modifications to the DTS data acquisition program have made moving to more varied and remote IETP 05-081 project well locations possible. The timing of data acquisition has been altered to accommodate seasonal access at various sites and lower rate wells have been switched to annular flow during the morning of the survey, to minimize the accumulation of liquids in the wellbore prior to the survey. Switching to annular flow during the morning of the survey was found to provide reliable data for interpretation. Formerly, best practices as promoted by Schlumberger, was to switch wells to annular flow 24 hours in advance of the survey. None of the wells surveyed as part of the IETP 05-081 project had problems with restarting flow following shut-in due to liquids loading.

The IETP 05-081 project expanded the original project area to include 10 additional wells from a greater geographical area to obtain a more statistically significant dataset. As a result of expanding the geographical area of the project, Encana moved to areas of potentially lower quality reservoir and reduced well control. This move has provided Encana with data over a larger area and provided a dataset with greater variability in well performance. The survey of ECA KAKWA 100/08-04-061-06W6/00 indicates most of the typical zones of interest demonstrate lower rates in the southwest deeper part of the Deep Basin.

Limited entry completion techniques are expected to generate a cost effective means of obtaining marginal rates from marginal zones, however limited entry completed zones can generate significant unexpected rates as demonstrated by ECA REDROCK 100/04-11-063-07W6/00. All zones in this well were considered marginal based on petrophysical criteria.

Similar to much of the industry, Encana has reduced vertical well drilling due to current low natural gas prices. The understanding of individual zone rates provided by DTS data has

assisted in providing the technical support to advance Encana's new and more economically viable Deep Basin liquids rich horizontal well strategies.

10.2. Difficulties encountered

A difficulty that presented some problems over the course of the IETP 03-063 and IETP 05-081 projects is that some wells, when switched to annular flow for the survey, produced at different rates than the pre-survey stabilized rate. It is uncertain whether the production loss or gain is consistent across all zones or whether the change in rate is due to only a few zones behaving differently under annular flow conditions. A method to account for this variation in production in the interpretation has yet to be determined.

10.3. Technical and economic viability

Encana considers the practice of conducting initial clean-up tests on individual zones or fracture stages in commingled Bighorn area wells to be cost prohibitive. DTS data acquisition and interpretation has provided Encana with a cost effective alternative to initial clean-up tests. DTS surveys provide flow rates at a single point in time as well as providing a measure of how rates from individual zones change when multiple surveys are conducted on a single well.

Schlumberger's OPTICall DTS data acquisition system has been found to provide good resolution and repeatability. DTS data is considered very accurate, but rate estimate uncertainties are inherent in the non-uniqueness of the DTS temperature data for certain zones under certain conditions. Collecting multiple surveys from individual wells and from the same field has provided additional data to constrain Schlumberger's THERMA software interpretation models, resulting in consistently higher confidence rate estimates. Uncertainty levels are considered within acceptable limits for investment decision making processes.

This project demonstrates that a significant amount of gas is being produced from zones, which are or were considered marginal. The economic assessment of individual zones indicates a significant number of completed zones are sub-economic to complete using conventional completion techniques based on the low rate interpreted for the zone. Completing multiple zones in a single pumping event, with specific design of perforations to increase the likelihood of fracturing all zones, has allowed Encana to economically capture more gas from marginal zones.

10.4. Overall effect on overall gas recovery

The DTS derived zonal performance data has allowed Encana to understand production trends for the marginal and non-marginal Deep Basin flow units, evaluate zone-specific production declines and optimize the field's depletion strategy. The data provides confidence to target more marginal zones that will prove economic with infill drilling and completion programs, thereby maximizing recovery.

This project has resulted in increased natural gas production from Canadian Deep Basin unconventional resources, through the limited entry completion of marginal zones. Seventy four percent of the zones completed in the IETP 05-081 project wells were considered marginal, resulting in 63 percent of the total production of the eight wells that have been evaluated to date. A 37 percent uplift in production for these eight wells can be attributed to limited entry completion techniques.

10.5. Assessment of future expansion or commercial field application

Encana employs DTS techniques to gather production data on other wells in the Bighorn Deep Basin area. At this time, DTS remains the only cost effective way to evaluate production in commingled deep gas wells where tubing remains set at the bottommost perforation intervals.

Fibre optics has proven successful in allowing producers to understand the zonal performance of their reservoir. This project will lead to optimized exploitation and operations resulting in minimal unnecessary fracturing of non-producing zones. By including virtually all zones with pay in the limited entry completion, the likelihood of getting the most possible gas from the well is increased.

Appendix A – IETP 05-081 Monthly Well Production

Unique Well ID 100/04-11-063-07W6/00				
Date	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly WTR m3	*Monthly HRS hrs	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Aug-2011	195.5	893.6	0	195.5
Sep-2011	2527.4	508.7	0	2722.9
Oct-2011	2990	88.8	0	5712.9
Nov-2011	2244.2	73.6	0	7957.1
Dec-2011	2110.8	96.4	0	10067.9
2011	10067.9	1661.1	0	

*100/04-11-063-07W6/00 confidential until 2012/04/14

Unique Well ID 100/13-18-062-06W6/00				
Date	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly WTR m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Jan-2010	584.5	0	154	584.5
Feb-2010	122.5	0	76	707
Mar-2010	3415	0	576	4122
Apr-2010	2727.7	0	702	6849.7
May-2010	1987.6	0	713	8837.3
Jun-2010	1824.2	0	696	10661.5
Jul-2010	1639.7	0	741	12301.2
Aug-2010	1268.3	0	590	13569.5
Sep-2010	1354.7	0	713	14924.2
Oct-2010	907.2	0	715	15831.4
Nov-2010	958.1	0	645	16789.5
Dec-2010	988.9	0	704	17778.4
2010	17778.4	0	7025	
Jan-2011	841.4	0	595	18619.8
Feb-2011	761.3	0	489	19381.1
Mar-2011	864	0	676	20245.1
Apr-2011	889	6.8	717	21134.1
May-2011	858	0	729	21992.1
Jun-2011	780.9	0	661	22773
Jul-2011	801	0	677	23574
Aug-2011	803.2	0	720	24377.2
Sep-2011	685.5	4.1	632	25062.7
Oct-2011	707.5	0	596	25770.2
Nov-2011	515.5	0	415	26285.7
Dec-2011	419	0	209	26704.7
2011	8926.3	10.9	7116	

Unique Well ID 100/08-04-061-06W6/00				
Date	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly WTR m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Jan-2011	0	870	24	0
Feb-2011	499.3	1937.7	123	499.3
Mar-2011	1890.3	281.4	679	2389.6
Apr-2011	1162.5	145.3	717	3552.1
May-2011	1109	137.1	737	4661.1
Jun-2011	1001	115.4	704	5662.1
Jul-2011	981.9	123.9	744	6644
Aug-2011	899.4	101.6	739	7543.4
Sep-2011	787.7	100.7	689	8331.1
Oct-2011	758.4	85.2	727	9089.5
Nov-2011	754.2	147.6	712	9843.7
Dec-2011	679.8	135.1	744	10523.5
2011	10523.5	4181	7339	

Unique Well ID 100/05-15-061-06W6/00				
Date	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly WTR m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Jan-2011	0	606	24	0
Feb-2011	0	636.8	21	0
Mar-2011	1236.1	415.5	477	1236.1
Apr-2011	1172.1	407	720	2408.2
May-2011	981.2	317	744	3389.4
Jun-2011	800.4	256.2	688	4189.8
Jul-2011	748.9	262.5	742	4938.7
Aug-2011	688.4	216.1	740	5627.1
Sep-2011	611.2	216.9	720	6238.3
Oct-2011	584.7	182.6	725	6823
Nov-2011	593.3	338.3	714	7416.3
Dec-2011	531	293.3	744	7947.3
2011	7947.3	4148.2	7059	

Unique Well ID 100/15-24-061-06W6/00				
Date	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly WTR m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Dec-2010	0	266	24	0
2010	0	266	24	
Jan-2011	0	0	0	0
Feb-2011	0	0	0	0
Mar-2011	2880.2	0	647	2880.2
Apr-2011	1947.9	0	720	4828.1
May-2011	1718.4	0	744	6546.5
Jun-2011	1470.5	0	720	8017
Jul-2011	1387.2	175.1	744	9404.2
Aug-2011	1271.1	143.7	744	10675.3
Sep-2011	1089.9	139.3	663	11765.2
Oct-2011	1235.5	138.8	737	13000.7
Nov-2011	1083.6	212	704	14084.3
Dec-2011	1043.2	207.4	743	15127.5
2011	15127.5	1016.3	7166	

Unique Well ID 100/16-16-061-05W6/00				
Date	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly WTR m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Oct-2010	12	0	17	12
Nov-2010	6.3	0	2	18.3
Dec-2010	1965.1	878.2	462	1983.4
2010	1983.4	878.2	481	
Jan-2011	2192.8	21	744	4176.2
Feb-2011	1696.2	12.6	672	5872.4
Mar-2011	1733.8	14.3	743	7606.2
Apr-2011	1489.2	10.3	694	9095.4
May-2011	1502.2	10	744	10597.6
Jun-2011	1326.4	8.5	720	11924
Jul-2011	1301.9	9.1	744	13225.9
Aug-2011	1224.6	7.7	744	14450.5
Sep-2011	1134.5	16.9	720	15585
Oct-2011	955.4	12.5	642	16540.4
Nov-2011	436.4	9.9	467	16976.8
Dec-2011	1263.6	29.3	744	18240.4
2011	16257	162.1	8378	

Unique Well ID 100/02-11-060-03W6/00				
Date	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly WTR m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Feb-2011	0	542.4	1	0
Mar-2011	1052.4	100	180	1052.4
Apr-2011	0	0	0	1052.4
May-2011	1984.2	19.3	502	3036.6
Jun-2011	1961.4	26	695	4998
Jul-2011	1970.5	24.5	672	6968.5
Aug-2011	1658.3	19.9	735	8626.8
Sep-2011	1347	17	716	9973.8
Oct-2011	727.1	8.3	449	10700.9
Nov-2011	666.7	5.4	563	11367.6
Dec-2011	586.5	8.7	704	11954.1
2011	11954.1	771.5	5217	

Unique Well ID 100/07-02-060-02W6/00				
Date	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly WTR m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Mar-2010	1927.3	59.1	505	1927.3
Apr-2010	1855	27.6	690	3782.3
May-2010	1641.6	35.1	683	5423.9
Jun-2010	1362.8	47.9	718	6786.7
Jul-2010	1211.2	41.6	648	7997.9
Aug-2010	1141.2	41	741	9139.1
Sep-2010	1035	42.1	708	10174.1
Oct-2010	1033.4	22.7	743	11207.5
Nov-2010	941.3	21.7	689	12148.8
Dec-2010	1005.3	29.3	730	13154.1
2010	13154.1	368.1	6855	
Jan-2011	855.1	13.9	695	14009.2
Feb-2011	746	9.8	671	14755.2
Mar-2011	669.9	8.7	719	15425.1
Apr-2011	637.6	8.6	697	16062.7
May-2011	598	4	700	16660.7
Jun-2011	598.3	8.4	709	17259
Jul-2011	626.3	8.9	689	17885.3
Aug-2011	570.1	8.3	702	18455.4
Sep-2011	571.9	8.6	645	19027.3
Oct-2011	248.9	3.2	340	19276.2
Nov-2011	849	13.4	720	20125.2
Dec-2011	772.6	9.9	720	20897.8
2011	7743.7	105.7	8007	

Unique Well ID 100/09-27-059-02W6/02				
Date	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly WTR m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Jan-2011	0	300	1	0
Feb-2011	0	0	0	0
Mar-2011	810.7	65.5	172	810.7
Apr-2011	2362.7	148.8	656	3173.4
May-2011	2186.1	87.2	701	5359.5
Jun-2011	1943.9	75.7	696	7303.4
Jul-2011	1938.7	79.1	697	9242.1
Aug-2011	913.8	59.8	357	10155.9
Sep-2011	361.6	30.8	98	10517.5
Oct-2011	516	56.6	128	11033.5
Nov-2011	2160.7	242.4	719	13194.2
Dec-2011	1714.3	228.5	639	14908.5
2011	14908.5	1374.4	4864	

*100/09-27-059-02W6/02 is excluded from the production summary in Table 3 IETP 05-081 production summary, Monthly Production is provided for information only

Appendix B – IETP 03-063 Monthly Well Production

Unique Well ID 100/09-02-062-05W6/00				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Apr-2007	141.1	26	0.0	141.1
May-2007	2608.2	399	52.9	2749.3
Jun-2007	722.8	709	37.2	3472.1
Jul-2007	6152.4	713	24.7	9624.5
Aug-2007	6040.8	694	4.4	15665.3
Sep-2007	5766.5	705	21.2	21431.8
Oct-2007	5919.7	652	5.5	27351.5
Nov-2007	1026.9	110	0.3	28378.4
Dec-2007	5760.4	699	3.9	34138.8
2007	34138.8	4707	150.1	
Jan-2008	6177.5	741	0.0	40316.3
Feb-2008	5497.5	693	7.3	45813.8
Mar-2008	5813.7	697	24.5	51627.5
Apr-2008	5251.1	709	66.9	56878.6
May-2008	4961.3	675	115.3	61839.9
Jun-2008	4840.2	710	146.8	66680.1
Jul-2008	4222.4	703	89.4	70902.5
Aug-2008	3617.6	729	55.4	74520.1
Sep-2008	2251.9	716	100.3	76772.0
Oct-2008	2281.0	736	14.5	79053.0
Nov-2008	2073.9	696	12.2	81126.9
Dec-2008	1970.4	743	8.7	83097.3
2008	48958.5	8548	641.3	
Jan-2009	1934.4	739	10.0	85031.7
Feb-2009	1571.2	670	6.7	86602.9
Mar-2009	1538.9	689	2.9	88141.8
Apr-2009	1451.5	712	5.7	89593.3
May-2009	1412.0	722	4.8	91005.3
Jun-2009	1309.8	714	4.6	92315.1
Jul-2009	1335.6	724	7.1	93650.7
Aug-2009	1236.5	719	10.3	94887.2
Sep-2009	1149.1	672	18.6	96036.3
Oct-2009	988.3	530	15.0	97024.6
Nov-2009	1007.0	695	9.6	98031.6
Dec-2009	561.9	429	11.0	98593.5
2009	15496.2	8015	106.3	
Jan-2010	407.4	349	5.6	99000.9
Feb-2010	8.0	10	0.1	99008.9
Mar-2010	792.6	478	20.5	99801.5
Apr-2010	987.7	720	19.2	100789.2
May-2010	855.7	637	13.3	101644.9
Jun-2010	853.0	685	10.1	102497.9
Jul-2010	472.8	508	6.1	102970.7
Aug-2010	496.9	410	5.1	103467.6
Sep-2010	824.0	685	11.3	104291.6
Oct-2010	828.2	744	11.5	105119.8
Nov-2010	618.4	648	10.0	105738.2
Dec-2010	702.2	744	11.0	106440.4
2010	7846.9	6618	123.8	

Unique Well ID 100/04-01-062-05W6/00				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Feb-2008	328.1	105	0.0	328.1
Mar-2008	2063.0	334	65.0	2391.1
Apr-2008	4616.9	668	90.3	7008.0
May-2008	4886.7	695	174.5	11894.7
Jun-2008	4715.2	688	220.1	16609.9
Jul-2008	4284.7	685	139.5	20894.6
Aug-2008	3959.4	684	93.2	24854.0
Sep-2008	3622.9	709	48.9	28476.9
Oct-2008	3517.8	701	74.7	31994.7
Nov-2008	2994.0	705	59.8	34988.7
Dec-2008	2599.3	737	34.4	37588.0
2008	37588.0	6711	1000.4	
Jan-2009	2321.9	732	41.5	39909.9
Feb-2009	2013.2	646	28.4	41923.1
Mar-2009	2226.3	724	29.0	44149.4
Apr-2009	2005.6	689	26.5	46155.0
May-2009	2043.8	736	23.4	48198.8
Jun-2009	1906.4	717	11.2	50105.2
Jul-2009	1881.8	743	16.4	51987.0
Aug-2009	1767.6	738	14.8	53754.6
Sep-2009	1683.0	691	27.2	55437.6
Oct-2009	1011.2	421	15.3	56448.8
Nov-2009	1582.9	706	15.1	58031.7
Dec-2009	1453.0	697	28.3	59484.7
2009	21896.7	8240	277.1	
Jan-2010	1414.5	710	19.4	60899.2
Feb-2010	1258.4	654	17.2	62157.6
Mar-2010	1297.8	697	33.6	63455.4
Apr-2010	1234.7	673	24.1	64690.1
May-2010	1258.4	742	19.6	65948.5
Jun-2010	1114.2	672	13.1	67062.7
Jul-2010	1036.2	665	13.5	68098.9
Aug-2010	1043.2	742	10.6	69142.1
Sep-2010	985.3	685	11.6	70127.4
Oct-2010	1062.1	731	12.6	71189.5
Nov-2010	988.6	720	13.7	72178.1
Dec-2010	1005.7	738	12.3	73183.8
2010	13699.1	8429	201.3	

Unique Well ID 100/04-22-061-05W6/00				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Jun-2008	1169.9	265	0.0	1169.9
Jul-2008	2344.6	729	261.2	3514.5
Aug-2008	2141.6	715	0.0	5656.1
Sep-2008	1781.5	717	44.4	7437.6
Oct-2008	1687.1	720	66.1	9124.7
Nov-2008	1496.2	702	54.7	10620.9
Dec-2008	1397.5	709	37.8	12018.4
2008	12018.4	4557	464.2	
Jan-2009	1239.8	675	41.0	13258.2
Feb-2009	1121.7	671	29.2	14379.9
Mar-2009	1202.4	742	28.9	15582.3
Apr-2009	1104.5	710	27.0	16686.8
May-2009	1089.3	739	23.0	17776.1
Jun-2009	997.0	696	21.6	18773.1
Jul-2009	1003.3	692	32.4	19776.4
Aug-2009	984.2	736	15.1	20760.6
Sep-2009	930.5	712	27.7	21691.1
Oct-2009	753.1	459	20.8	22444.2
Nov-2009	922.4	709	16.2	23366.6
Dec-2009	836.5	646	30.0	24203.1
2009	12184.7	8187	312.9	
Jan-2010	828.1	742	20.8	25031.2
Feb-2010	742.9	671	18.7	25774.1
Mar-2010	506.0	360	24.1	26280.1
Apr-2010	857.5	712	30.6	27137.6
May-2010	808.8	743	23.1	27946.4
Jun-2010	716.7	718	15.5	28663.1
Jul-2010	639.6	714	15.1	29302.7
Aug-2010	702.0	712	10.2	30004.7
Sep-2010	688.6	581	11.5	30693.3
Oct-2010	709.7	649	11.9	31403.0
Nov-2010	592.9	498	11.6	31995.9
Dec-2010	624.6	547	11.9	32620.5
2010	8417.4	7647	205.0	

Unique Well ID 100/16-21-061-05W6/00				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Jul-2008	2465.5	460	60.2	2465.5
Aug-2008	2567.3	720	45.3	5032.8
Sep-2008	2052.6	719	20.7	7085.4
Oct-2008	1797.2	660	88.3	8882.6
Nov-2008	1747.5	718	79.0	10630.1
Dec-2008	1637.1	741	54.9	12267.2
2008	12267.2	4018	348.4	
Jan-2009	1449.7	681	59.7	13716.9
Feb-2009	1305.0	667	42.3	15021.9
Mar-2009	1386.1	738	41.4	16408.0
Apr-2009	1278.0	714	38.9	17686.0
May-2009	1271.6	742	33.4	18957.6
Jun-2009	1192.9	718	32.2	20150.5
Jul-2009	1141.9	671	45.9	21292.4
Aug-2009	1243.9	743	25.2	22536.3
Sep-2009	1126.9	715	44.2	23663.2
Oct-2009	854.4	425	31.3	24517.6
Nov-2009	889.3	502	20.5	25406.9
Dec-2009	586.9	371	27.6	25993.8
2009	13726.6	7687	442.6	
Jan-2010	880.5	376	30.9	26874.3
Feb-2010	1076.7	671	35.6	27951.0
Mar-2010	1003.8	744	62.7	28954.8
Apr-2010	899.4	704	42.4	29854.2
May-2010	918.5	742	34.5	30772.7
Jun-2010	743.6	634	21.2	31516.3
Jul-2010	453.1	190	14.2	31969.4
Aug-2010	1041.4	738	25.6	33010.8
Sep-2010	799.1	534	16.4	33809.9
Oct-2010	776.2	613	16.1	34586.1
Nov-2010	669.3	398	16.2	35255.4
Dec-2010	832.6	739	19.6	36088.0
2010	10094.2	7083	335.4	

Unique Well ID 103/12-06-062-04W6/00				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Jul-2008	816.4	263	0.0	816.4
Aug-2008	2138.6	736	0.0	2955.0
Sep-2008	1992.2	711	0.0	4947.2
Oct-2008	1965.9	719	81.4	6913.1
Nov-2008	1621.4	634	61.9	8534.5
Dec-2008	1702.9	717	48.5	10237.4
2008	10237.4	3780	191.8	
Jan-2009	1593.4	699	54.7	11830.8
Feb-2009	1496.3	669	54.5	13327.1
Mar-2009	1639.7	734	41.5	14966.8
Apr-2009	1575.5	713	40.6	16542.3
May-2009	1540.2	688	34.4	18082.5
Jun-2009	1515.3	717	34.7	19597.8
Jul-2009	1541.4	743	52.6	21139.2
Aug-2009	1493.1	740	40.7	22632.3
Sep-2009	1428.4	694	48.2	24060.7
Oct-2009	911.5	455	28.8	24972.2
Nov-2009	1408.7	712	28.0	26380.9
Dec-2009	1163.9	605	47.4	27544.8
2009	17307.4	8169	506.1	
Jan-2010	1143.6	657	32.6	28688.4
Feb-2010	1042.1	659	29.7	29730.5
Mar-2010	1139.0	734	61.4	30869.5
Apr-2010	1074.6	720	43.7	31944.1
May-2010	1063.7	743	34.4	33007.8
Jun-2010	991.6	698	24.4	33999.4
Jul-2010	889.3	682	24.0	34888.7
Aug-2010	741.7	597	15.8	35630.4
Sep-2010	922.9	717	22.5	36553.3
Oct-2010	986.7	744	24.4	37540.0
Nov-2010	920.3	720	26.5	38460.3
Dec-2010	929.8	744	26.1	39390.1
2010	11845.3	8415	365.5	

Unique Well ID 100/14-08-061-05W6/00				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Aug-2008	2040.7	538	21.6	2040.7
Sep-2008	1916.5	698	11.6	3957.2
Oct-2008	1539.7	695	39.5	5496.9
Nov-2008	1314.2	707	38.8	6811.1
Dec-2008	1180.4	714	25.8	7991.5
2008	7991.5	3352	137.3	
Jan-2009	1040.7	743	28.1	9032.2
Feb-2009	876.5	650	18.5	9908.7
Mar-2009	863.1	613	16.8	10771.8
Apr-2009	817.4	716	16.2	11589.2
May-2009	791.4	703	13.6	12380.6
Jun-2009	755.0	715	13.3	13135.6
Jul-2009	706.9	716	18.5	13842.5
Aug-2009	679.0	702	14.2	14521.5
Sep-2009	579.6	479	1.5	15101.1
Oct-2009	592.7	407	1.4	15693.8
Nov-2009	699.0	618	1.2	16392.8
Dec-2009	656.3	615	2.2	17049.1
2009	9057.6	7677	145.5	
Jan-2010	587.1	470	1.4	17636.2
Feb-2010	570.3	554	1.3	18206.5
Mar-2010	587.0	563	2.6	18793.5
Apr-2010	552.4	558	1.8	19345.9
May-2010	570.6	571	1.4	19916.5
Jun-2010	506.6	544	1.0	20423.1
Jul-2010	429.1	431	0.9	20852.2
Aug-2010	542.3	532	0.9	21394.5
Sep-2010	492.1	497	1.0	21886.6
Oct-2010	517.6	720	1.0	22404.2
Nov-2010	316.4	432	0.8	22720.6
Dec-2010	477.0	624	1.0	23197.6
2010	6148.5	6496	15.1	

Unique Well ID 100/02-04-062-05W6/04				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Jan-2009	63.1	48	0.0	63.1
Feb-2009	580.6	315	0.0	643.7
Mar-2009	1374.5	742	53.5	2018.2
Apr-2009	1257.3	670	49.9	3275.5
May-2009	1317.6	713	45.2	4593.1
Jun-2009	1194.4	704	42.0	5787.5
Jul-2009	1170.7	733	26.5	6958.2
Aug-2009	1104.7	710	20.0	8062.9
Sep-2009	1063.9	692	37.3	9126.8
Oct-2009	1183.3	323	38.8	10310.1
Nov-2009	1308.7	674	27.2	11618.8
Dec-2009	984.2	444	49.5	12603.0
2009	12603.0	6768	389.9	
Jan-2010	1193.0	682	50.4	13796.0
Feb-2010	997.2	664	35.3	14793.2
Mar-2010	1089.8	744	72.9	15883.0
Apr-2010	1019.3	661	51.3	16902.3
May-2010	1057.0	744	42.4	17959.3
Jun-2010	1005.1	719	30.6	18964.4
Jul-2010	934.9	744	31.2	19899.3
Aug-2010	918.6	744	24.3	20817.9
Sep-2010	815.8	720	24.8	21633.7
Oct-2010	822.2	744	25.2	22455.9
Nov-2010	257.2	244	9.1	22713.1
Dec-2010	0.0	0	0.0	22713.1
2010	10110.1	7410	397.5	

Unique Well ID 100/13-36-061-05W6/00				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Jun-2009	62.0	64	27.2	62.0
Jul-2009	1507.7	350	0.0	1569.7
Aug-2009	1892.3	742	0.0	3462.0
Sep-2009	1403.2	654	9.5	4865.2
Oct-2009	928.6	446	5.8	5793.8
Nov-2009	1179.8	678	208.7	6973.6
Dec-2009	856.2	527	6.9	7829.8
2009	7829.8	3461	258.1	
Jan-2010	979.1	710	107.0	8808.9
Feb-2010	768.3	554	4.4	9577.2
Mar-2010	791.5	628	8.6	10368.7
Apr-2010	806.8	677	6.4	11175.5
May-2010	716.2	621	4.6	11891.7
Jun-2010	639.2	638	3.1	12530.9
Jul-2010	642.1	606	3.4	13173.0
Aug-2010	610.4	583	2.6	13783.4
Sep-2010	591.9	604	2.9	14375.3
Oct-2010	682.6	737	3.4	15057.9
Nov-2010	524.8	573	3.0	15582.7
Dec-2010	591.1	672	4.0	16173.8
2010	8344.0	7603	153.4	

Unique Well ID 100/08-08-062-04W6/00				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Aug-2009	140.5	128	0.0	140.5
Sep-2009	2079.6	645	179.3	2220.1
Oct-2009	1612.2	583	52.9	3832.3
Nov-2009	1402.3	669	29.1	5234.6
Dec-2009	1222.9	690	67.6	6457.5
2009	6457.5	2715	328.9	
Jan-2010	1063.3	744	41.3	7520.8
Feb-2010	804.4	505	31.2	8325.2
Mar-2010	860.7	651	63.1	9185.9
Apr-2010	848.9	699	47.0	10034.8
May-2010	782.5	743	34.4	10817.3
Jun-2010	706.9	715	23.6	11524.2
Jul-2010	661.3	705	24.2	12185.5
Aug-2010	613.6	690	17.8	12799.1
Sep-2010	587.8	661	19.6	13386.9
Oct-2010	534.9	630	11.7	13921.8
Nov-2010	586.5	679	14.9	14508.3
Dec-2010	383.6	527	9.5	14891.9
2010	8434.4	7949	338.3	

Unique Well ID 100/16-04-060-02W6/00				
Report Month	Monthly GAS e3m3	Monthly HRS hrs	Monthly WTR m3	Cumulative GAS e3m3
Dec-2009	2.5	12	0.0	2.5
2009	2.5	12	0.0	
Jan-2010	1395.9	482	83.8	1398.4
Feb-2010	1637.4	671	62.7	3035.8
Mar-2010	1421.0	724	6.7	4456.8
Apr-2010	545.3	286	1.9	5002.1
May-2010	0.0	0	0.0	5002.1
Jun-2010	1449.2	411	78.3	6451.3
Jul-2010	904.1	336	71.4	7355.4
Aug-2010	1057.1	579	107.6	8412.5
Sep-2010	941.2	688	128.5	9353.7
Oct-2010	824.4	659	85.2	10178.1
Nov-2010	499.1	433	67.7	10677.2
Dec-2010	539.1	223	63.0	11216.3
2010	11213.8	5492	756.8	

Appendix C – IETP 05-081 Completion Data

Btm Hole UWI: 100/04-11-063-07W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
CRDM_KWA_T	2,041.00	2,043.00	7	Borate	121.1	31	N2	25	575
DNVG G	2,679.00	2,682.00	6	Borate	129.2	40	N2	25	690
CDTT	2,887.00	2,889.00							
L CDTT	2,899.00	2,901.00	5	N2 Foam	167.4	102	N2	65	520
NTKN L	2,963.00	2,964.00							
FLHA CH1	2,993.00	2,994.00							
FLHB SF1	3,003.00	3,004.00							
FLHB CH1	3,025.00	3,026.00							
FLHC CH1	3,049.00	3,050.00	4	Borate	254.9	130	N2	25	895
FLHF U	3,144.00	3,145.00							
FLHF L	3,155.00	3,157.00							
FLHF L	3,170.00	3,172.00							
WLRC A	3,180.00	3,181.00	3	Borate	304	160	N2	25	840
BLSK U	3,252.00	3,253.00							
GTNG A CH1	3,282.00	3,284.00							
GTNG C CH1	3,317.00	3,318.00	2	Borate	277.5	91	N2	25	540
CDMN	3,372.00	3,374.00							
CDMN	3,378.00	3,380.00	1	Borate	174.2	62	N2	25	210

Btm Hole UWI: 100/13-18-062-06W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
CRDM_KWA_T	2,155.00	2,159.00	7	Borate	211.6	61	N2	25	500
DNVG E	2,734.00	2,735.00							
DNVG E	2,740.00	2,741.00							
DNVG E	2,748.00	2,750.00	6	Borate	235.5	100	N2	25	750
CDTT	2,981.00	2,982.00							
CDTT	2,984.00	2,985.00							
CDTT	2,987.00	2,988.00							
L CDTT	2,994.00	2,995.00	5	CO2 Foam	166.3	82	CO2	55	500
FLHA CH1	3,081.00	3,083.00							
FLHA CH1	3,085.00	3,086.00							
FLHA CH1	3,089.50	3,090.50	4	Borate	298.1	140	N2	25	1000
FLHF L	3,243.00	3,244.00							
FLHF L	3,251.50	3,252.00							
FLHF L	3,254.00	3,254.50							
WLRC A	3,259.50	3,260.00							
WLRC A	3,264.00	3,264.50							
WLRC A	3,271.00	3,271.50							
WLRC A	3,275.00	3,275.50	3	Borate	296.9	140	N2	25	1000
BLSK U	3,338.00	3,339.00							
BLSK M	3,343.00	3,344.00							
BLSK L	3,347.00	3,349.00	2	Borate	131.9	30	N2	25	500
GTNG B CH1	3,381.00	3,383.00							
GTNG B CH1	3,387.00	3,388.00	1	Borate	206.6	51	N2	25	550

Btm Hole UWI: 100/08-04-061-06W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
CRDM_KWA_T	2,316.00	2,318.00							
CRDM_KWA_T2	2,329.00	2,330.00							
CRDM_KWA_T2	2,339.50	2,340.00	8	Borate	223	75	N2	25	645
DNVG A	2,880.00	2,881.00							
DNVG D	2,903.00	2,903.50							
DNVG E	2,921.00	2,922.00	7	Borate	207.7	75	N2	25	776
CDTT	3,137.00	3,139.00							
L CDTT	3,147.50	3,149.00	6	N2 Foam	177.2	102	N2	65	516
FLHC CH1	3,268.00	3,270.00							
FLHC CH1	3,280.00	3,281.00							
FLHC CH1	3,301.50	3,302.00	5	Borate	263.4	150	N2	25	1086
FLHE CH1	3,337.00	3,340.00							
FLHE CH1	3,382.50	3,383.00	4	Borate	167.5	75	N2	25	1137
FLHF L	3,388.00	3,389.00							
FLHF L	3,392.00	3,393.00							
WLRC A	3,406.00	3,407.50	3	Borate	247.8	140	N2	25	1067
BLSK U	3,488.00	3,488.50							
BLSK L	3,500.50	3,501.00							
GTNG D CH1	3,578.00	3,580.00	2	Borate	232.2	61	N2	25	475
CDMN	3,609.00	3,612.00	1	Borate	254.4	52	N2	25	457

Btm Hole UWI: 100/05-15-061-06W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
CRDM RRVR	2,055.00	2,055.50							
CRDM MUSR	2,064.50	2,065.00							
CRDM_KWA_T	2,073.00	2,074.00							
CRDM_KWA_T	2,077.00	2,078.00	7	Borate	180.2	61	N2	22	600
DNVG A	2,611.50	2,612.00							
DNVG A	2,615.00	2,615.50							
DNVG E	2,658.00	2,660.00							
DNVG E	2,666.50	2,667.00	6	Borate	202.8	75	N2	24	750
CDTT	2,876.00	2,878.00							
L CDTT	2,891.00	2,893.00	5	Borate	209.1	94	N2	33	800
FLHC CH1	3,022.50	3,023.50							
FLHC CH1	3,032.00	3,034.00							
FLHC CH1	3,054.00	3,055.00	4	Borate	244	120	N2	24	1000
FLHF L	3,129.00	3,130.00							
FLHF L	3,138.50	3,139.00							
WLRC A	3,145.00	3,146.00	3	Borate	279.4	150	N2	25	1000
BLSK U	3,223.50	3,225.50							
BLSK L	3,237.50	3,238.50	2	Borate	141.5	30	N2	25	500
GTNG E CH1	3,333.00	3,333.50							
CDMN	3,348.00	3,350.00		Borate	220.2	53	N2	25	400
NKNS	3,439.00	3,441.00	1	Borate	40.1	0	N2	25	0

Btm Hole UWI: 100/15-24-061-06W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
CRDM RRVR	2,297.50	2,298.00							
CRDM_KWA_T	2,318.00	2,321.00	8	Borate	147.3	37	N2	25	600
DNVG A	2,835.00	2,835.50							
DNVG B	2,847.50	2,848.00							
DNVG E	2,881.00	2,883.00	7	Borate	209.5	75	N2	25	750
CDTT	3,089.00	3,091.00							
L CDTT	3,103.00	3,105.00	6	N2 Foam	167.5	105	N2	65	500
FLHB SF1	3,188.50	3,189.50	5	Borate	116	30	N2	25	900
FLHC CH1	3,225.00	3,226.50							
FLHC CH1	3,235.00	3,236.00							
FLHC CH1	3,249.50	3,250.50							
FLHC CH1	3,271.50	3,272.00	4	Borate	292.6	165	N2	25	1000
FLHF L	3,338.00	3,339.00							
FLHF L	3,345.00	3,346.00							
WLRC A	3,362.00	3,363.00							
WLRC A	3,370.00	3,370.50	3	Borate	252.8	131	N2	25	1000
BLSK U	3,439.00	3,440.00							
BLSK L	3,448.50	3,449.00							
GTNG A CH1	3,465.00	3,466.00	2	Borate	158.4	36	N2	25	500
CDMN	3,561.00	3,563.00	1	Borate	190.5	33	N2	25	400

Btm Hole UWI: 100/16-16-061-05W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
CRDM RRVR	2,276.50	2,277.00							
CRDM RRVR	2,280.00	2,281.00							
CRDM KWA	2,293.00	2,295.00	7	Borate	176.7	61	N2	25	600
DNVG B	2,771.00	2,771.50							
DNVG D	2,786.50	2,787.00							
DNVG D	2,789.00	2,789.50							
DNVG E	2,799.00	2,799.50							
DNVG E	2,806.00	2,807.00	6	Borate	192.7	75	N2	25	750
CDTT	3,008.00	3,010.00							
L CDTT	3,020.00	3,022.00	5	CO2 Foam	192.4	102	CO2	55	500
FLHC CH2	3,147.00	3,148.00							
FLHC CH1	3,169.00	3,170.00							
FLHC CH1	3,188.00	3,189.00	4	Borate	270.4	165	N2	25	1000
FLHF L	3,254.00	3,256.00							
FLHF L	3,261.00	3,262.00							
WLRC A	3,274.00	3,275.00	3	Borate	223.8	129	N2	25	1000
GTNG A CH1	3,380.00	3,382.00	2	Borate	155.5	41	N2	25	600
GTNG C CH1	3,424.00	3,425.00							
GTNG F CH1	3,467.00	3,468.00							
CDMN	3,476.00	3,477.00	1	Borate	254.5	76	N2	25	520

Btm Hole UWI: 100/02-11-060-03W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
CRDM_DRAT	2,345.00	2,346.00							
CRDM_MUS	2,369.00	2,370.00							
CRDM_MUS	2,380.00	2,382.00	5	Borate	170.8	51	N2	25	709
DCRK	2,764.50	2,765.50							
DNVG_D	2,805.00	2,806.00							
DNVG_D	2,812.00	2,813.00							
DNVG_D	2,815.00	2,816.00	4	CO2 Foam	155.1	50	CO2	60	750
DNVG_E	2,834.00	2,838.00	3	Borate	178.6	75	N2	25	750
CDTT	3,000.00	3,004.00	2	Borate	110.2	27	N2	25	350
FLHR_A	3,076.00	3,078.00							
FLHR_C	3,143.00	3,145.00	1	Borate	203.6	100	N2	25	900

Btm Hole UWI: 100/07-02-060-02W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
DNVG_C	2,849.00	2,850.50							
DNVG_D	2,856.00	2,857.50	5	Borate	130.1	23	N2	25	673
DNVG_E	2,877.00	2,878.00							
DNVG_E	2,882.00	2,884.00	4	Borate	160.7	50	N2	25	750
FLHR_E	3,219.00	3,221.00	3	Borate	142.8	50	N2	25	800
FLHR_F	3,255.00	3,256.00							
FLHR_F	3,268.00	3,269.50							
FLHR_F	3,275.00	3,276.00	2	Borate	269.6	150	N2	25	1073
GTNG_A	3,352.50	3,353.50							
GTNG_C	3,391.00	3,392.00							
GTNG_C	3,394.00	3,395.00	1	Borate	196.6	51	N2	25	547

Btm Hole UWI: 100/09-27-059-02W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
CRDM_AMND	2,560.00	2,562.00							
CRDM_MUS	2,598.00	2,600.00	5	Borate	159	51	N2	25	600
DNVG_C	3,017.00	3,018.00							
DNVG_D	3,022.50	3,023.50							
DNVG_E	3,050.00	3,052.00	4	Borate	140.5	50	N2	25	750
CDTT	3,201.00	3,205.00	3	CO2 Foam	97.9	27	CO2	60	400
FLHR_F	3,430.00	3,431.00							
FLHR_F	3,437.00	3,438.00							
FLHR_F	3,442.00	3,443.00							
FLHR_F	3,446.00	3,447.00	2	Borate	239.1	125	N2	25	1000
BLSK	3,493.00	3,494.00							
GTNG_A	3,524.00	3,525.00							
GTNG_C	3,551.00	3,552.00							
GTNG_D	3,560.00	3,561.00							
GTNG_D	3,566.00	3,567.00	1	Borate	193	51	N2	25	500

Btm Hole UWI: 100/02-10-059-02W6/00									
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	Frac Stop	Base Fluid	Total Water (m ³)	Total Sand (tonnes)	Energy	Energy %	Maximum Proppant Concentration (kg/m ³)
DCRK	2,907.50	2,908.50							
DNVG_A	2,941.50	2,942.50							
DNVG_C	2,950.50	2,951.50							
DNVG_D	2,958.50	2,959.50	5	Borate	146.4	50	N2	25	800
DNVG_E	2,980.00	2,984.00	4	Borate	193.7	75	N2	25	750
NTKN	3,164.00	3,165.00							
NTKN	3,167.50	3,168.50							
NTKN	3,170.50	3,172.50	3	Borate	277.6	85	N2	25	600
FLHR_F	3,354.00	3,356.00							
FLHR_F	3,360.00	3,363.00	2	Borate	287	150	N2	25	1000
BLSK	3,422.00	3,423.00							
GTNG_B	3,463.50	3,464.50							
GTNG_D	3,500.00	3,502.00	1	Borate	210.2	51	N2	25	500

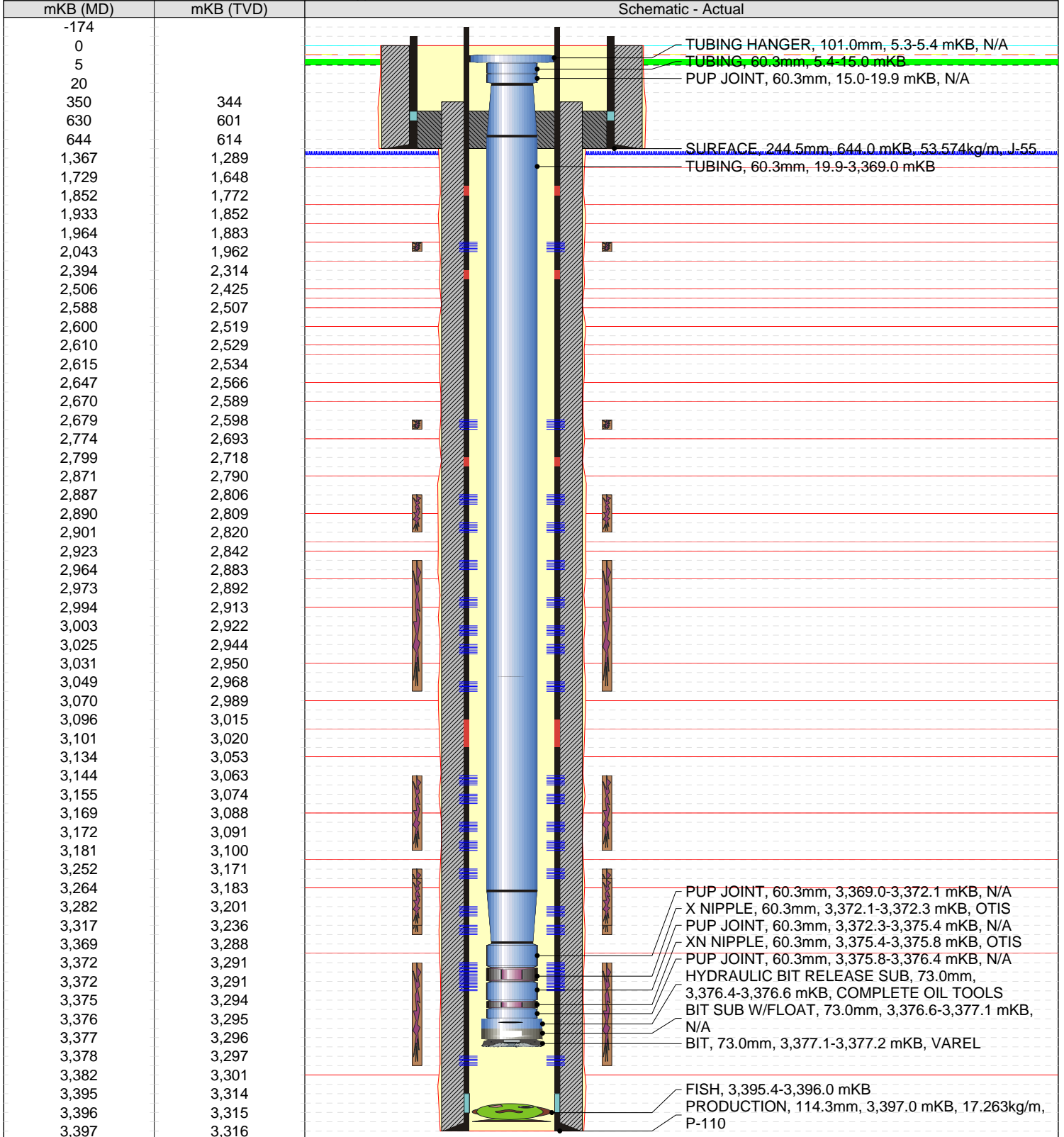
Appendix D – IETP 05-081 Wellbore Schematics

Bottom Hole UWI 100/04-11-063-07W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 1-10-63-7W6	Pad RED ROCK 1-10	Field Name RED ROCK	License # 0430031	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 1,139.40	KB-Grd (m) 5.76	KB-CF (m) 5.28	KB-TH (m) 4.88	Total Depth (mKB) 3,397.00
				Sour Class (Licensed) UNKNOWN	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

Job Category WORKOVER	Type SPECIAL STUDY	Job Start Date 2012-03-17	Job End Date 2012-03-18
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Profile Type: DEVIATED - ORIGINAL HOLE, 2012-04-05 8:26:13 AM

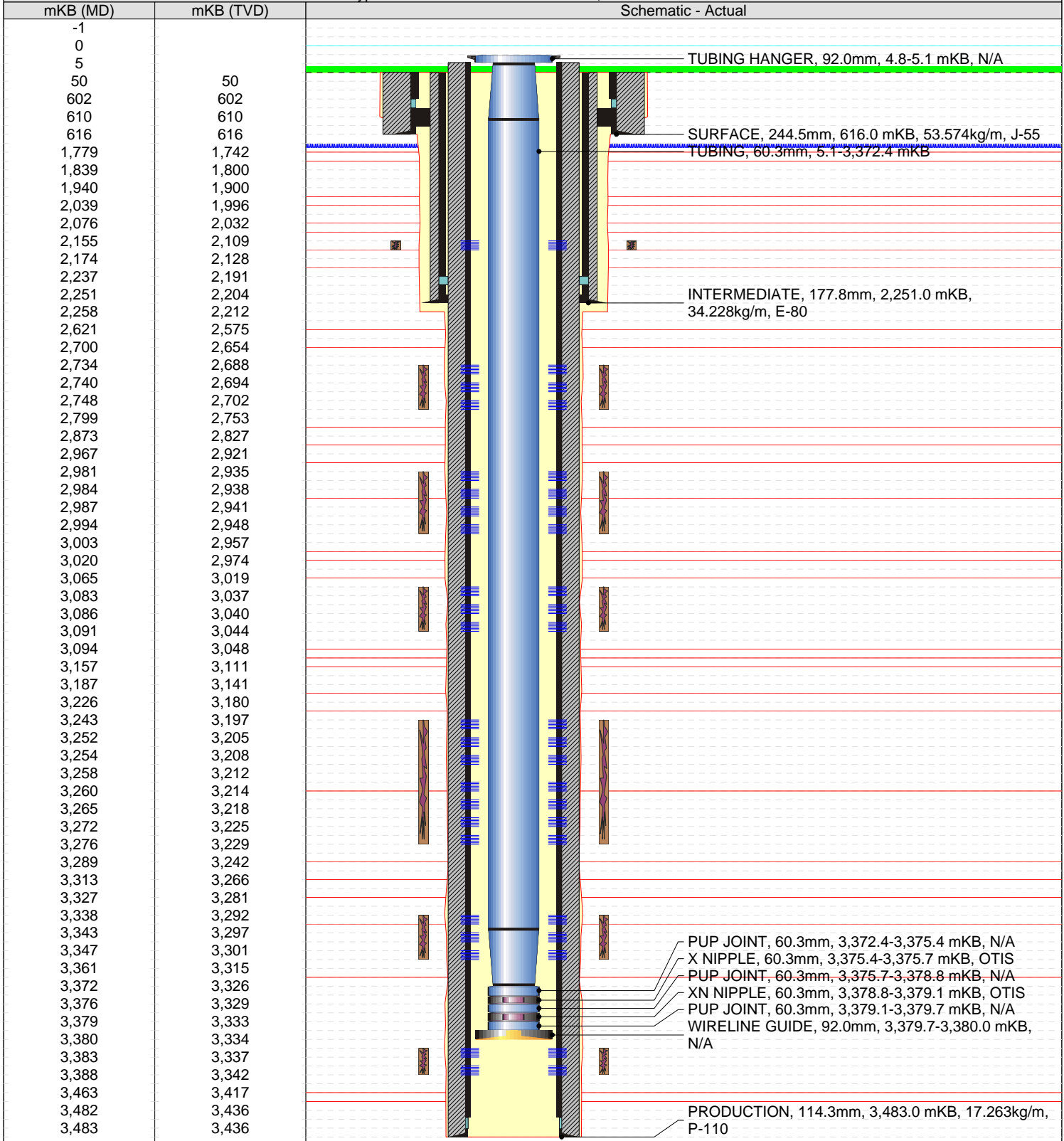


Bottom Hole UWI 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 11-18-62-6W6	Pad RED ROCK 11-18	Field Name KAKWA	License # 0413731	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 1,207.09	KB-Grd (m) 5.70	KB-CF (m) 5.80	KB-TH (m) 6.60	Total Depth (mKB) 3,483.00
				Sour Class (Licensed) SWEET	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

Job Category WORKOVER	Type OPTIMIZATION	Job Start Date 2012-01-06	Job End Date
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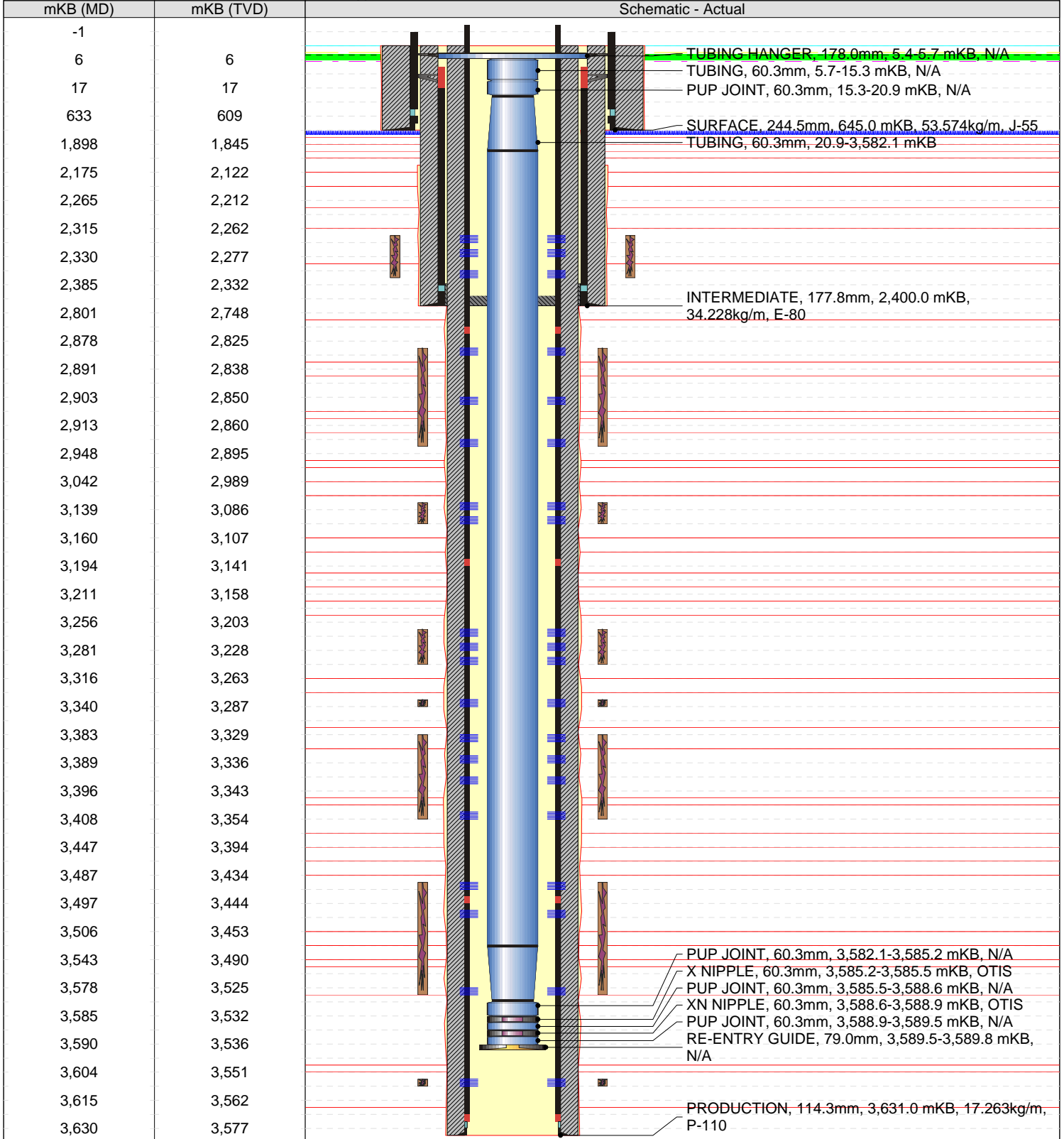


Bottom Hole UWI 100/08-04-061-06W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 7-4-61-6W6	Pad KAKWA 7-4	Field Name KAKWA	License # 0421869	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 1,205.00	KB-Grd (m) 5.70	KB-CF (m) 5.92	KB-TH (m) 5.23	Total Depth (mKB) 3,631.00
				Sour Class (Licensed) SWEET	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

Job Category WORKOVER	Type OPTIMIZATION	Job Start Date 2012-01-05	Job End Date
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Profile Type: DEVIATED - ORIGINAL HOLE, 2012-04-05 8:30:42 AM

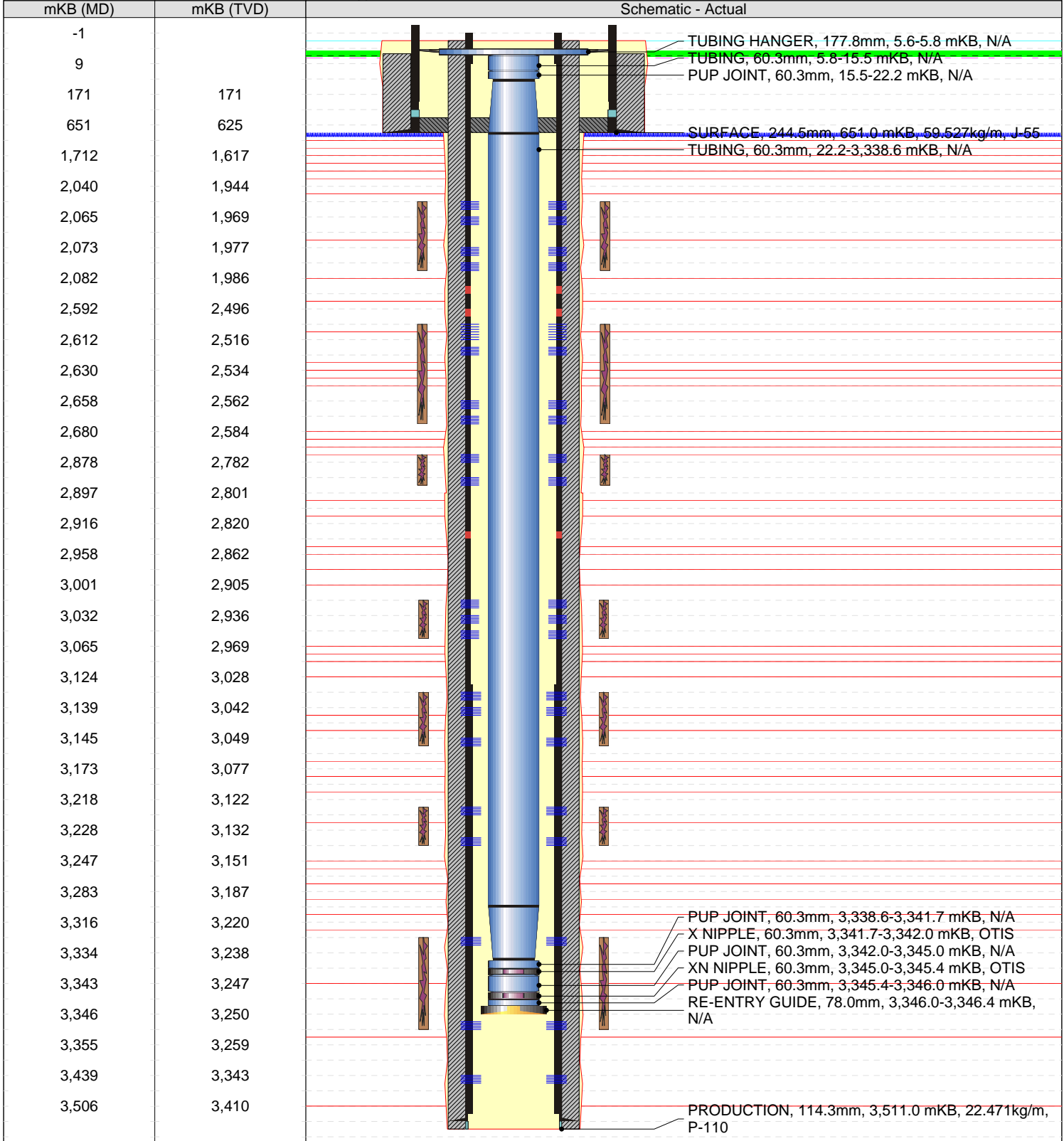


Bottom Hole UWI 100/05-15-061-06W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 9-16-61-6W6	Pad KAKWA 9-16	Field Name KAKWA	License # 0421059	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 953.00	KB-Grd (m) 6.10	KB-CF (m) 6.52	KB-TH (m) 5.82	Total Depth (mKB) 3,511.00
				Sour Class (Licensed) SWEET	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

Job Category WORKOVER	Type SPECIAL STUDY	Job Start Date 2011-10-24	Job End Date 2011-10-30
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Profile Type: DEVIATED - ORIGINAL HOLE, 2012-04-05 8:31:36 AM

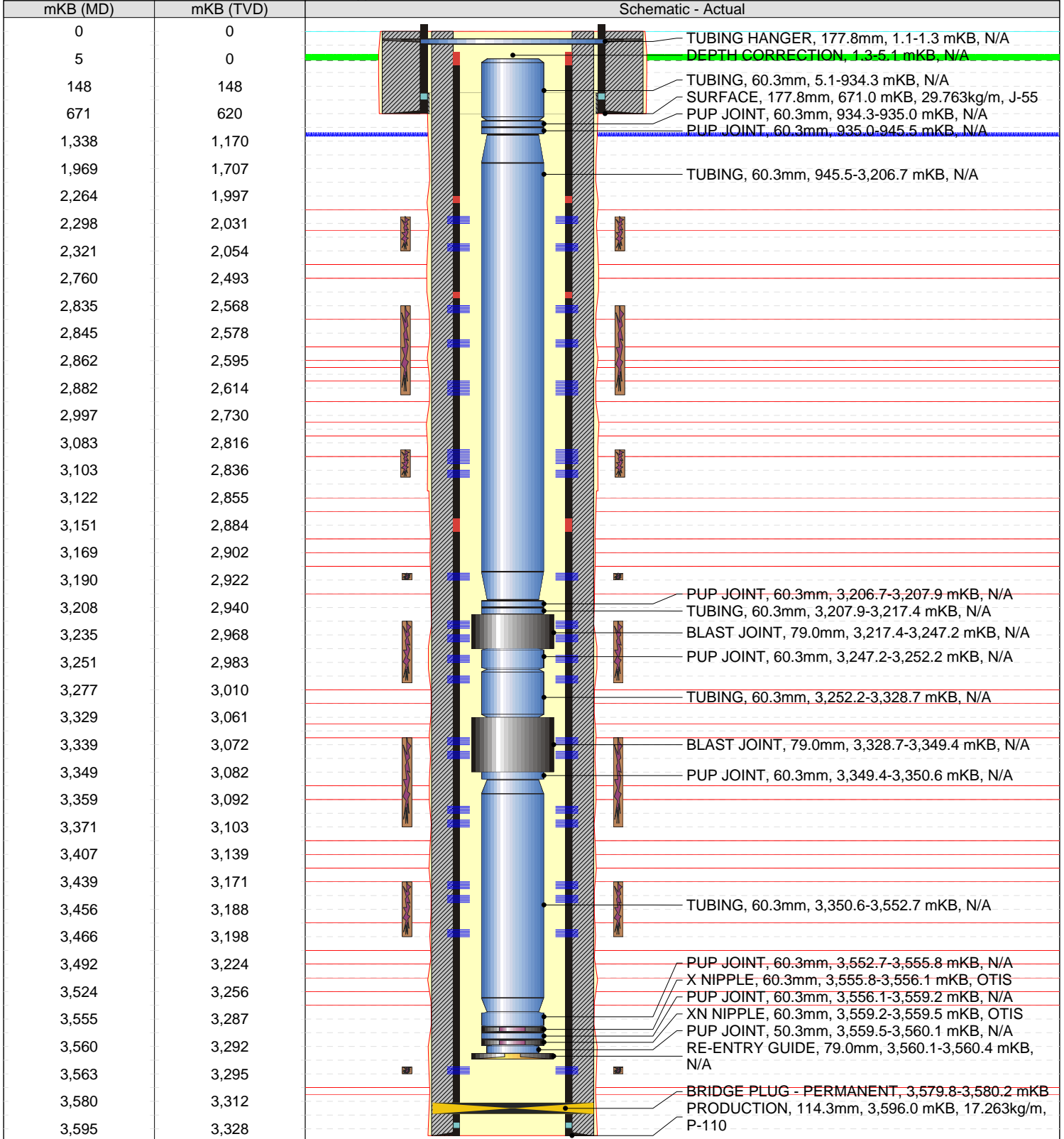


Bottom Hole UWI 100/15-24-061-06W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 5-19-61-5W6	Pad KAKWA 5-19	Field Name KAKWA	License # 0419259	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 1,058.77	KB-Grd (m) 5.80	KB-CF (m) 5.65	KB-TH (m) 4.96	Total Depth (mKB) 3,596.00
				Sour Class (Licensed) SWEET	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

Job Category WORKOVER	Type OPTIMIZATION	Job Start Date 2012-01-05	Job End Date
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Profile Type: DEVIATED - ORIGINAL HOLE, 2012-04-05 8:32:24 AM

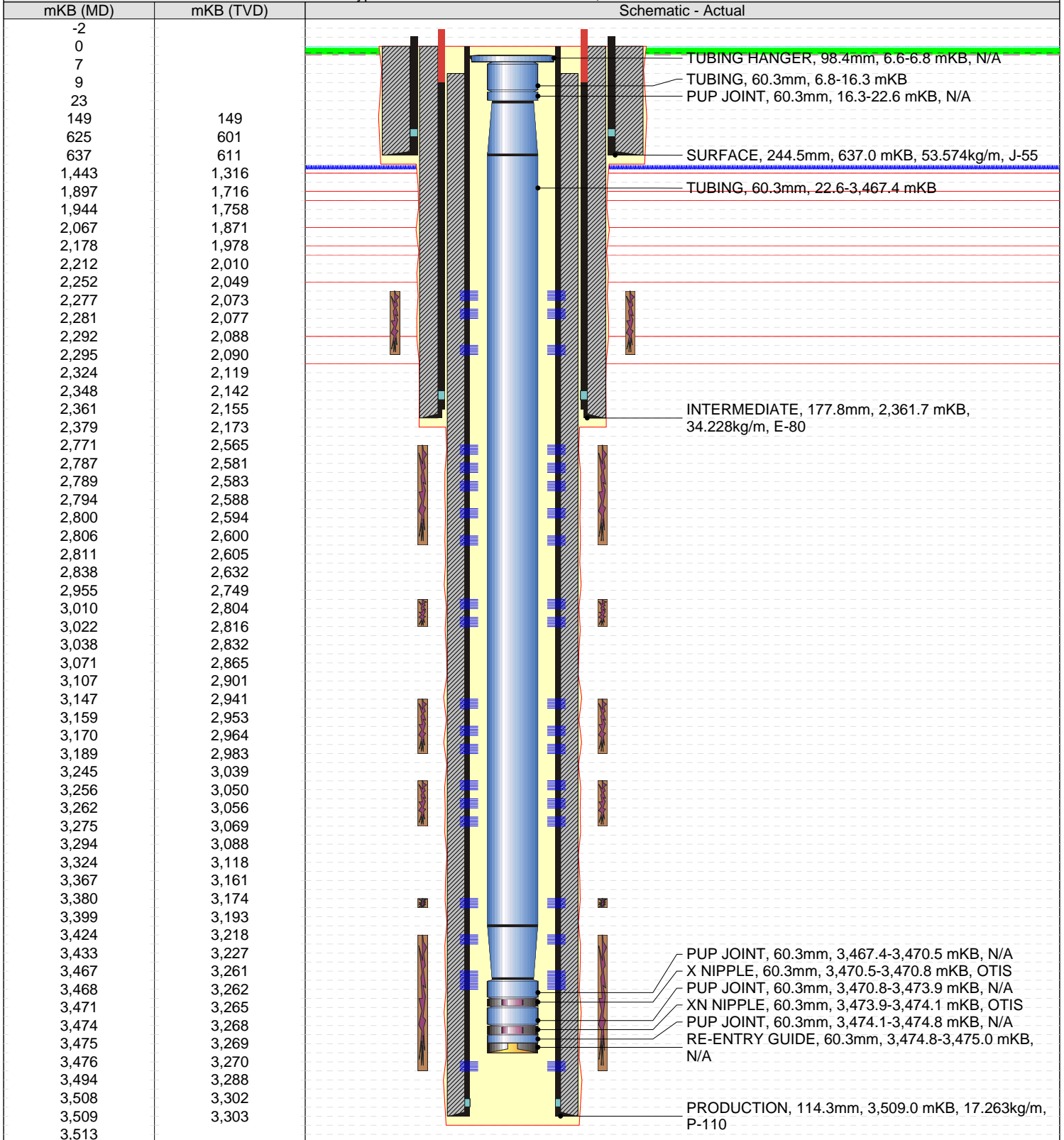


Bottom Hole UWI 100/16-16-061-05W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 10-16-61-5W6	Pad KAKWA 10-16	Field Name KAKWA	License # 0421033	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 1,077.00	KB-Grd (m) 5.55	KB-CF (m) 6.21	KB-TH (m) 5.91	Total Depth (mKB) 3,510.00
				Sour Class (Licensed) SWEET	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

Job Category WORKOVER	Type OPTIMIZATION	Job Start Date 2012-01-11	Job End Date
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Profile Type: DEVIATED - ORIGINAL HOLE, 2012-04-05 8:36:05 AM

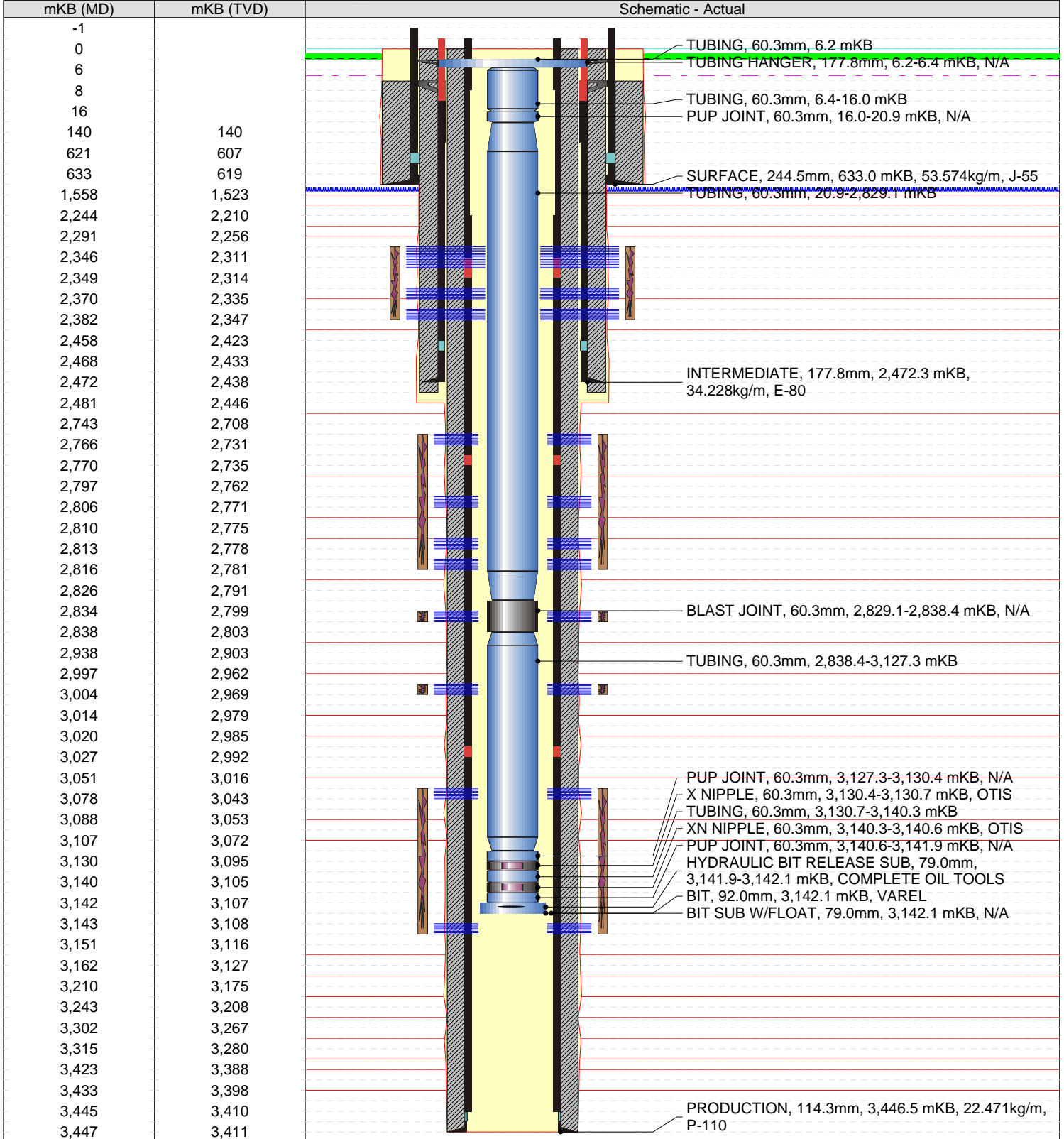


Bottom Hole UWI 100/02-11-060-03W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 15-2-60-3W6	Pad RESTHAVEN 15-2	Field Name RESTHAVEN	License # 0424163	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 1,253.00	KB-Grd (m) 6.13	KB-CF (m) 6.69	KB-TH (m) 6.02	Total Depth (mKB) 3,446.50
				Sour Class (Licensed) SWEET	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

Job Category WORKOVER	Type SPECIAL STUDY	Job Start Date 2012-03-06	Job End Date 2012-03-07
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Profile Type: DEVIATED - ORIGINAL HOLE, 2012-04-05 8:37:27 AM

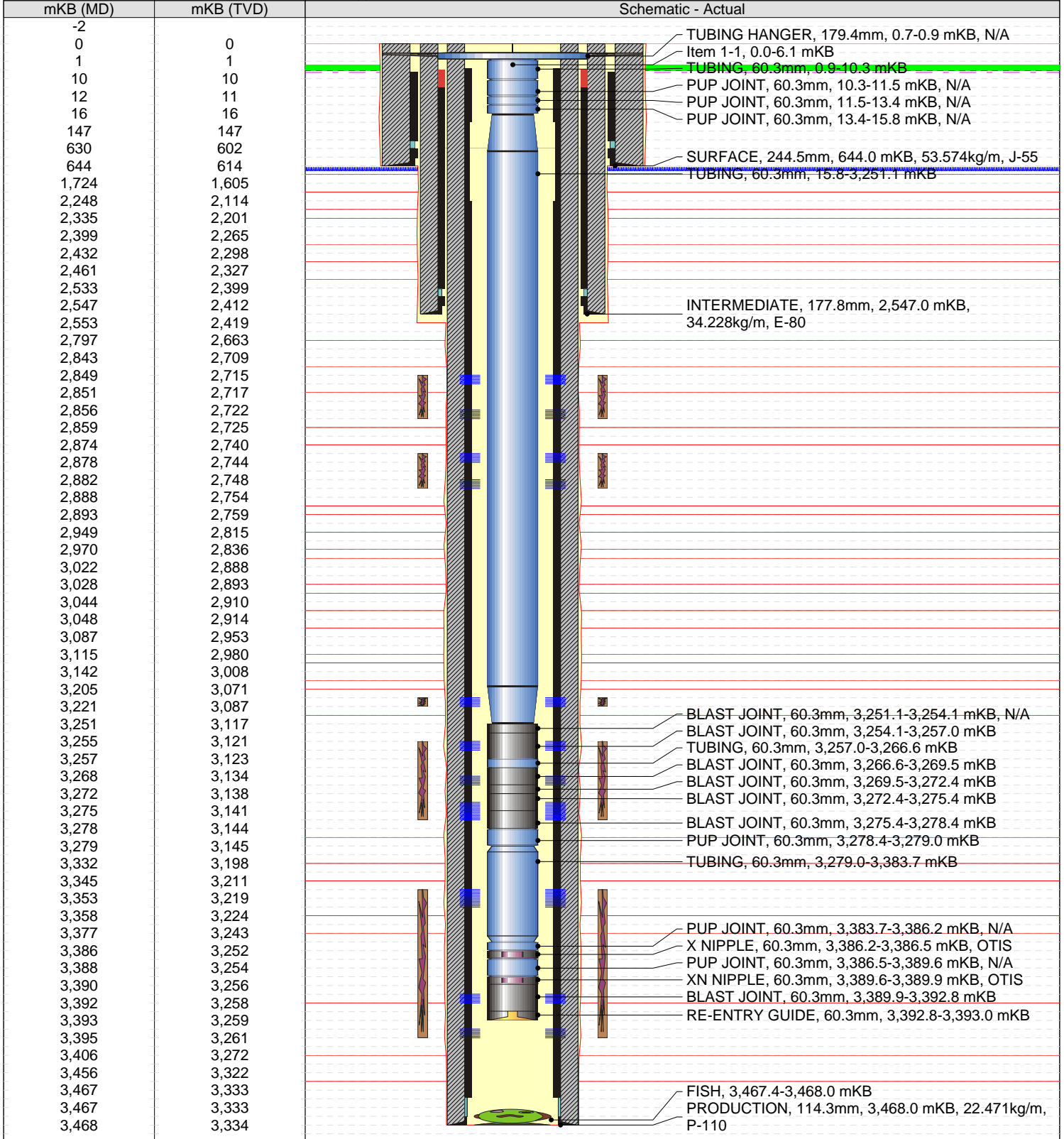


Bottom Hole UWI 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 12-1-60-2W6	Pad RESTHAVEN 12-1	Field Name RESTHAVEN	License # 0410475	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 1,283.00	KB-Grd (m) 6.30	KB-CF (m) 7.30	KB-TH (m) 6.30	Total Depth (mKB) 3,468.00
				Sour Class (Licensed) SWEET	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

Job Category WORKOVER	Type SPECIAL STUDY	Job Start Date 2011-12-13	Job End Date 2011-12-15
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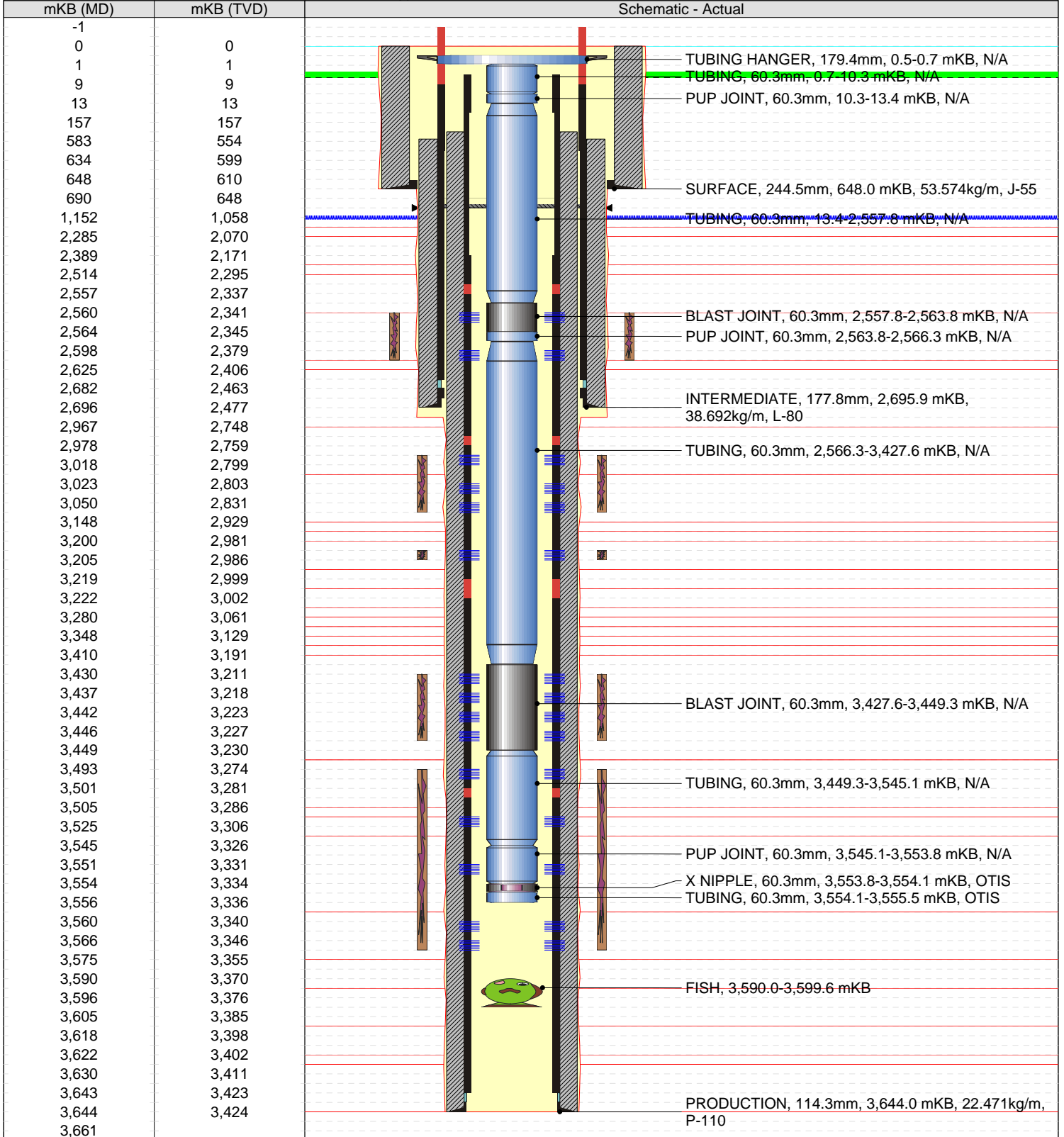


Bottom Hole UWI 100/09-27-059-02W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 4-35-59-2W6	Pad SMOKY 2-34	Field Name RESTHAVEN	License # 0413133	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 1,305.00	KB-Grd (m) 6.00	KB-CF (m) 6.00	KB-TH (m) 5.50	Total Depth (mKB) 3,644.00
				Sour Class (Licensed) SWEET	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

Job Category WORKOVER	Type SPECIAL STUDY	Job Start Date 2012-03-07	Job End Date 2012-03-08
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Profile Type: DEVIATED - ST 1, 2012-04-27 3:26:20 PM

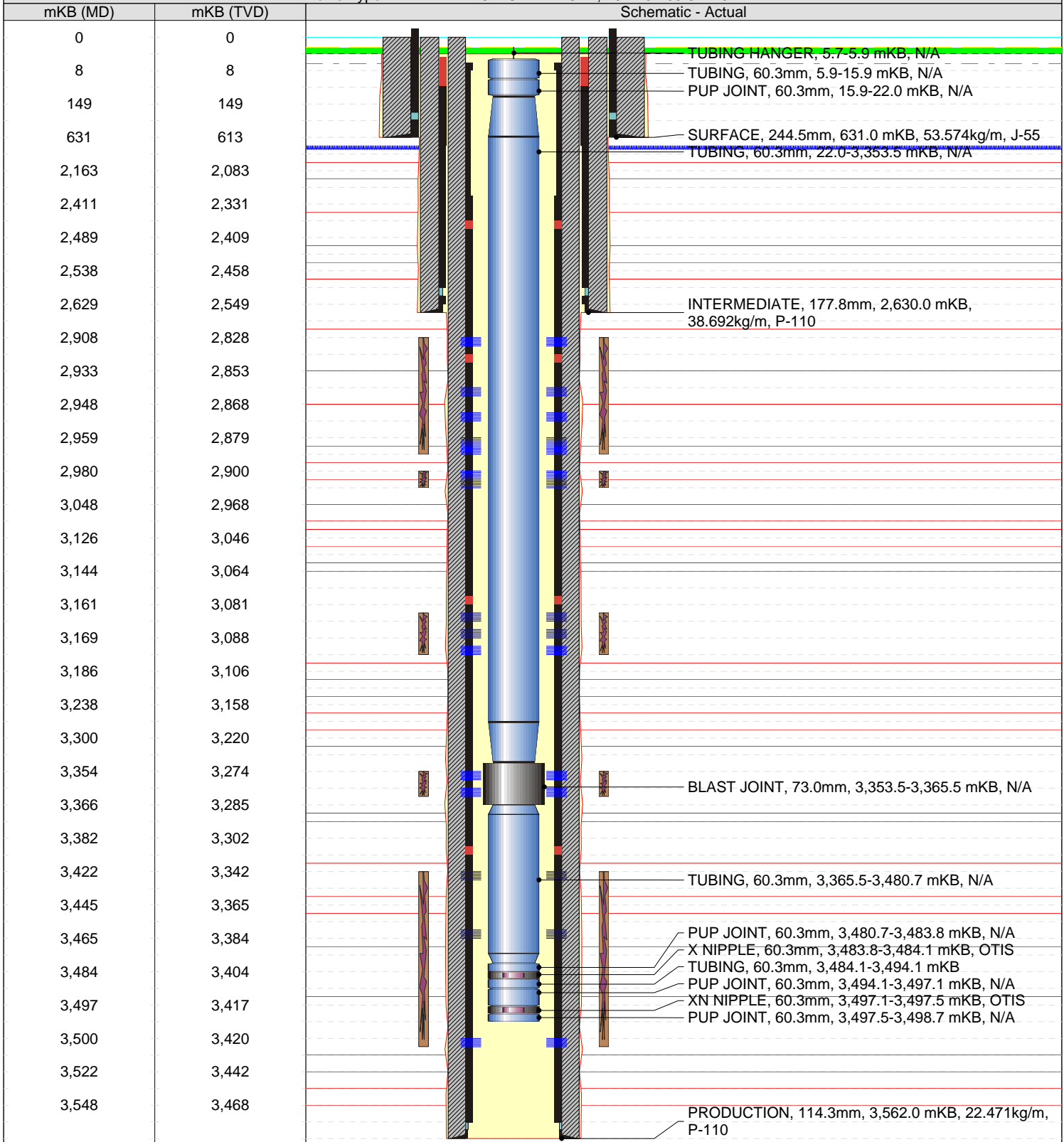


Bottom Hole UWI 100/02-10-059-02W6/00	Surface Legal Location LSD 8-10-59-2W6	Pad RESTHAVEN 8-10	Field Name SMOKY	License # 0427629	State/Province AB
Profile Type DEVIATED	Orig KB Elev (...) 1,288.10	KB-Grd (m) 5.80	KB-CF (m) 6.32	KB-TH (m) 5.72	Total Depth (mKB) 3,562.00
				Sour Class (Licensed) SWEET	Sour Status Date

Most Recent Job

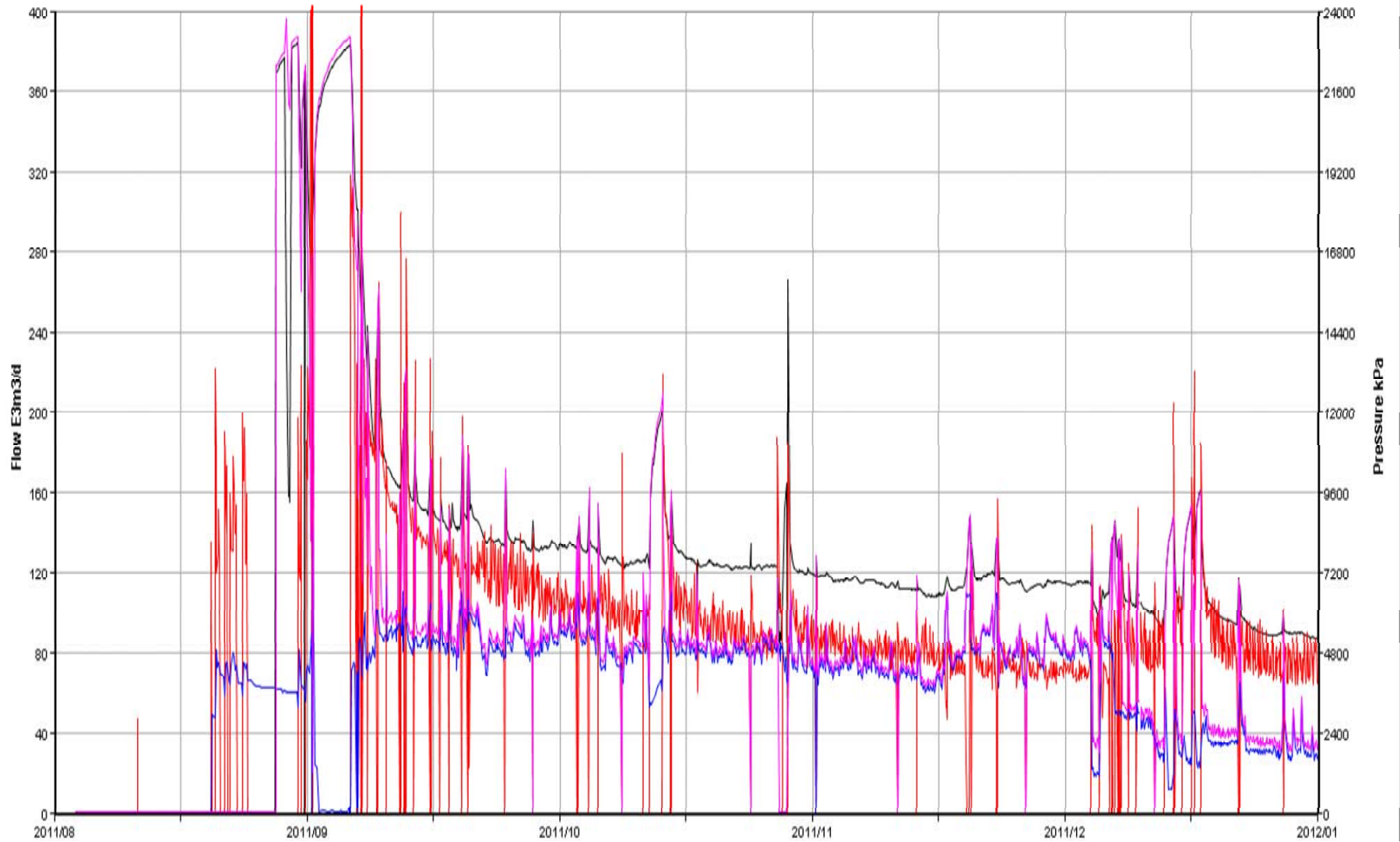
Job Category COMPLETION	Type ORIGINAL	Job Start Date 2011-11-21	Job End Date 2012-02-23
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Profile Type: DEVIATED - ORIGINAL HOLE, 2012-04-05 8:41:32 AM



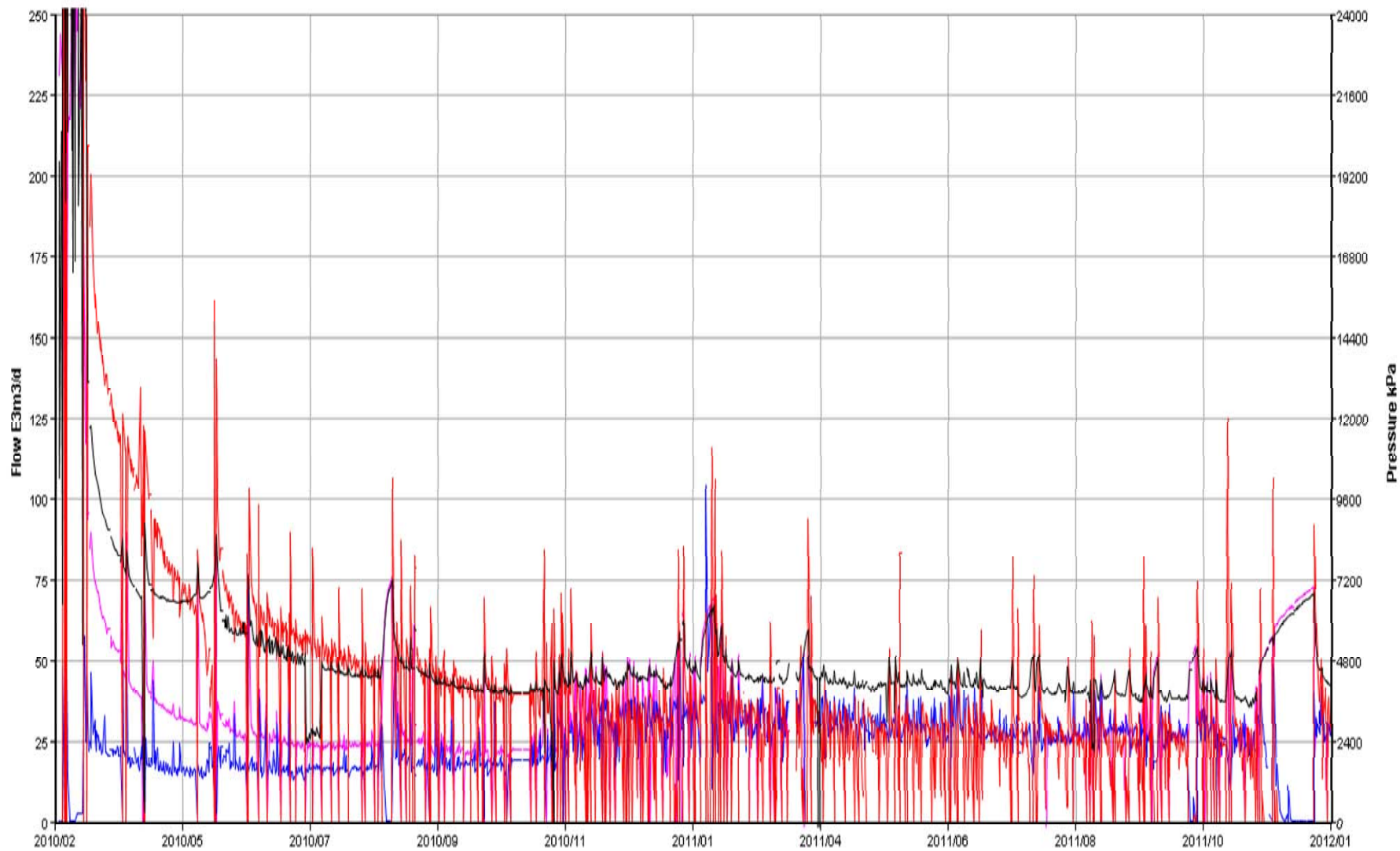
Appendix E - IETP 05-081 ProcessNet Production and Pressure Plots

100/04-11-63-07W6



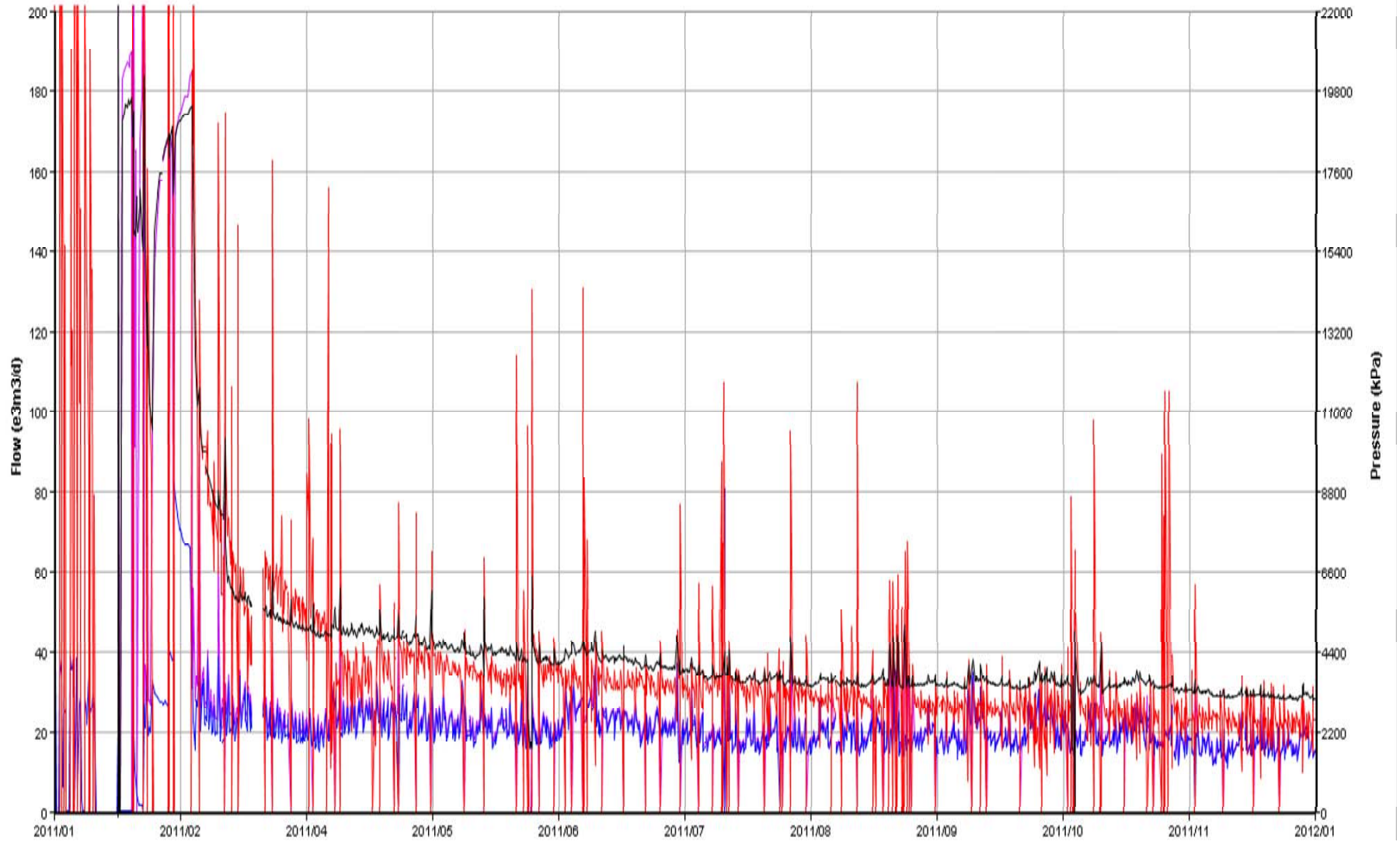
KAK_100/04-11-063-07W6/00_FLW3_WELLHPT (kPa)	KAK_100/04-11-063-07W6/00_FLW3_MTRPT (kPa)	KAK_100/04-11-063-07W6/00_FLW3_MTRFGAS (E3m3/d)	KAK_100/04-11-063-07W6/00_FLW3_CASEPT (kPa)
04-11-063-07W6/00:Wellhead Tubing Pressure	04-11-063-07W6/00:Static Press	04-11-063-07W6/00:Meter Run Flow Rate	04-11-063-07W6/00:Casing Pressure
2067.75	1739.78	70.14	5226.00

100/13-18-62-06W6



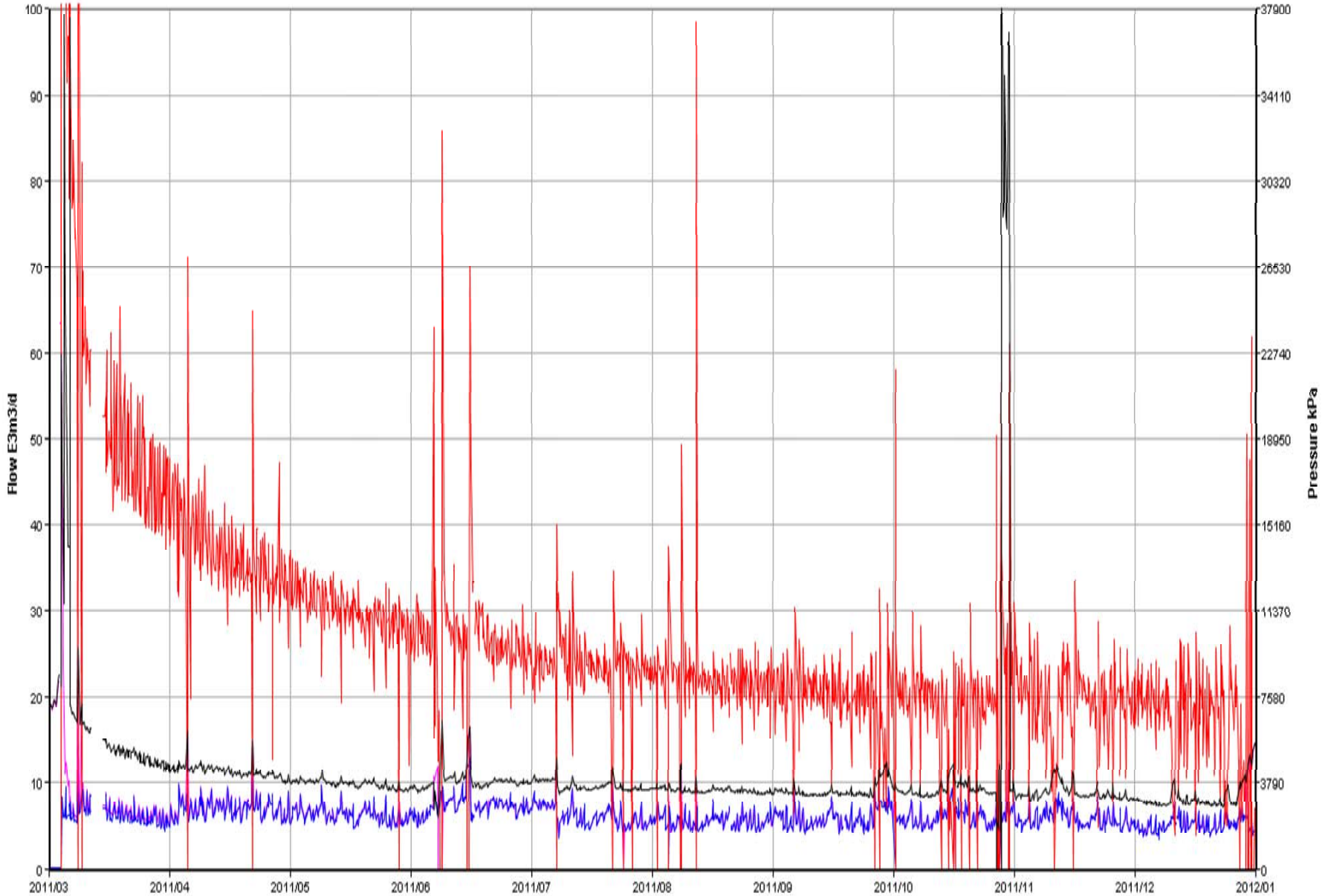
KAK_100/13-18-62-06W6/00_Flw1_CASEPT (kPag)	KAK_100/13-18-62-06W6/00_Flw1_MTRFGAS (E3m3/d)	KAK_100/13-18-62-06W6/00_Flw1_MTRPT (kPa)	KAK_100/13-18-62-06W6/00_Flw1_WELLHPT (kPag)
13-18-62-06W6/00:Tubing Press	13-18-62-06W6/00:Meter Run Flow Rate	13-18-62-06W6/00:Static Press	13-18-62-06W6/00:Tubing Press
4040.00	35.22	2722.38	2692.29

8-4-61-6W6

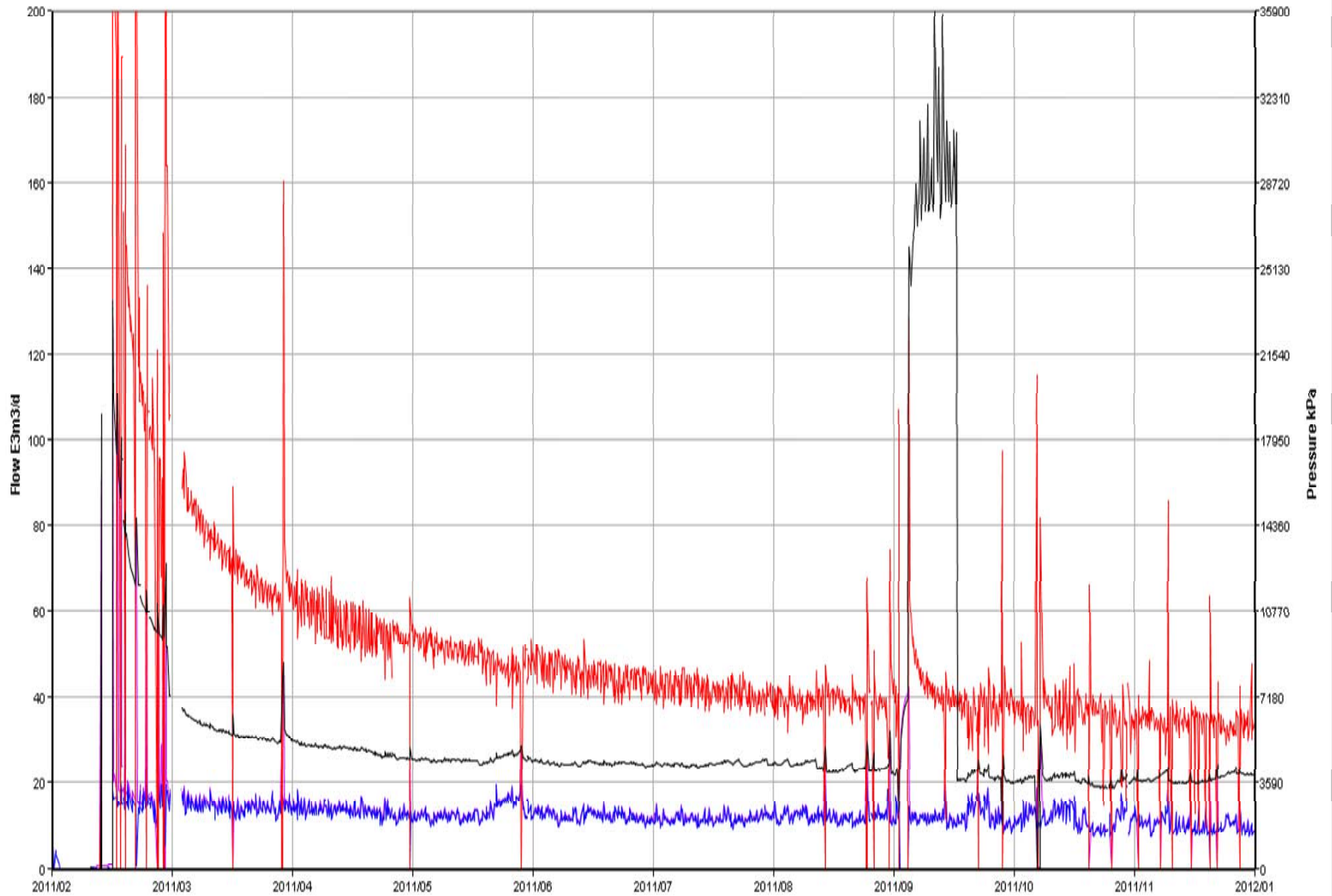


KAK_100/08-04-61-06W6/00_FLOW_CASEPT (kPa)	KAK_100/08-04-61-06W6/00_FLOW_MTRFGAS (E3m3/d)	KAK_100/08-04-61-06W6/00_FLOW_MTRPT (kPa)	KAK_100/08-04-61-06W6/00_FLOW_WELLHPT (kPa)
08-04-61-06W6/00:Casing Pressure	08-04-61-06W6/00:Meter Run Flow Rate	08-04-61-06W6/00:Meter Run Static Pres	08-04-61-06W6/00:Well Head Pressure
3093.00	22.87	1641.26	1691.64

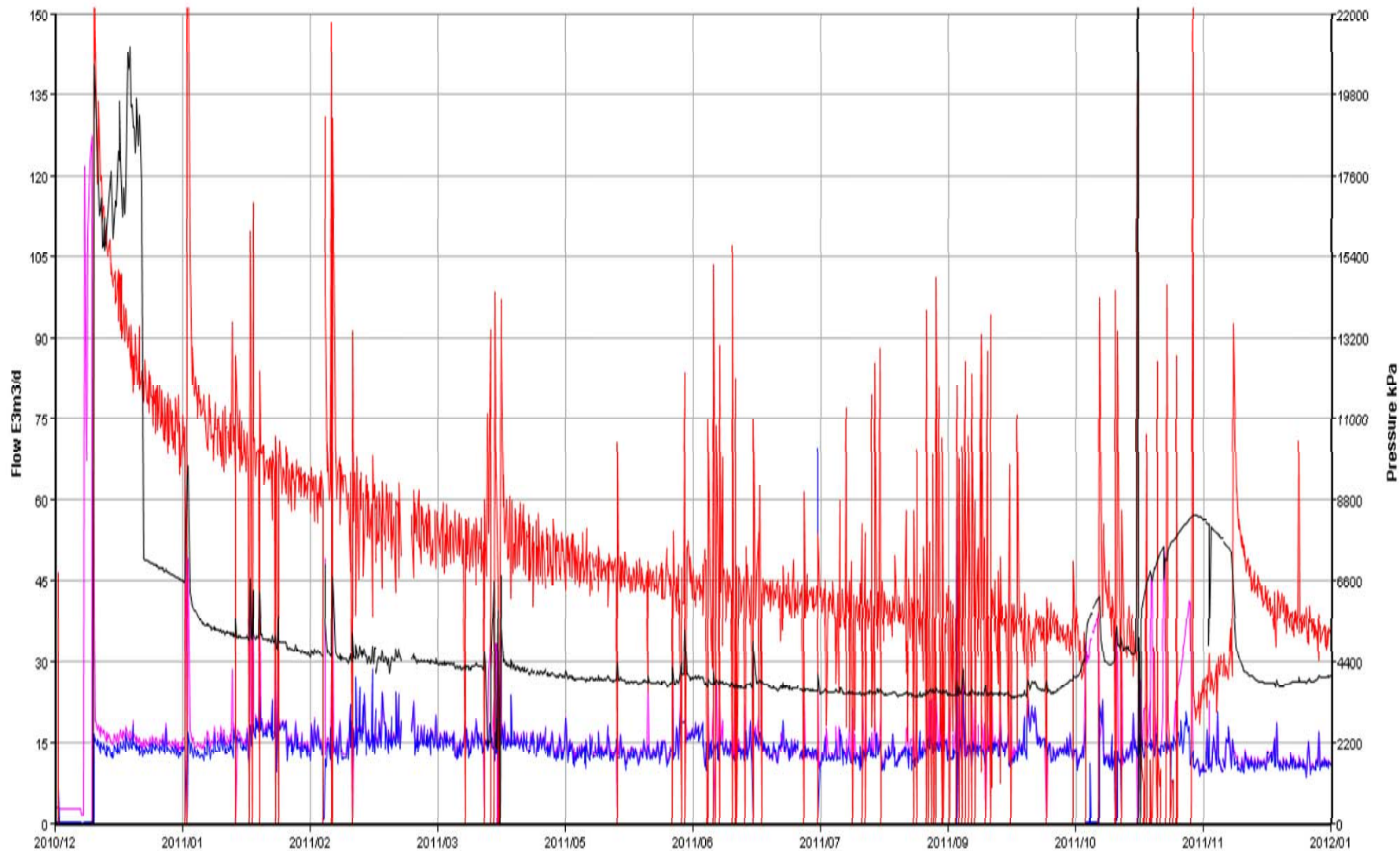
00/05-15-61-06W6



00/15-24-061-06W6

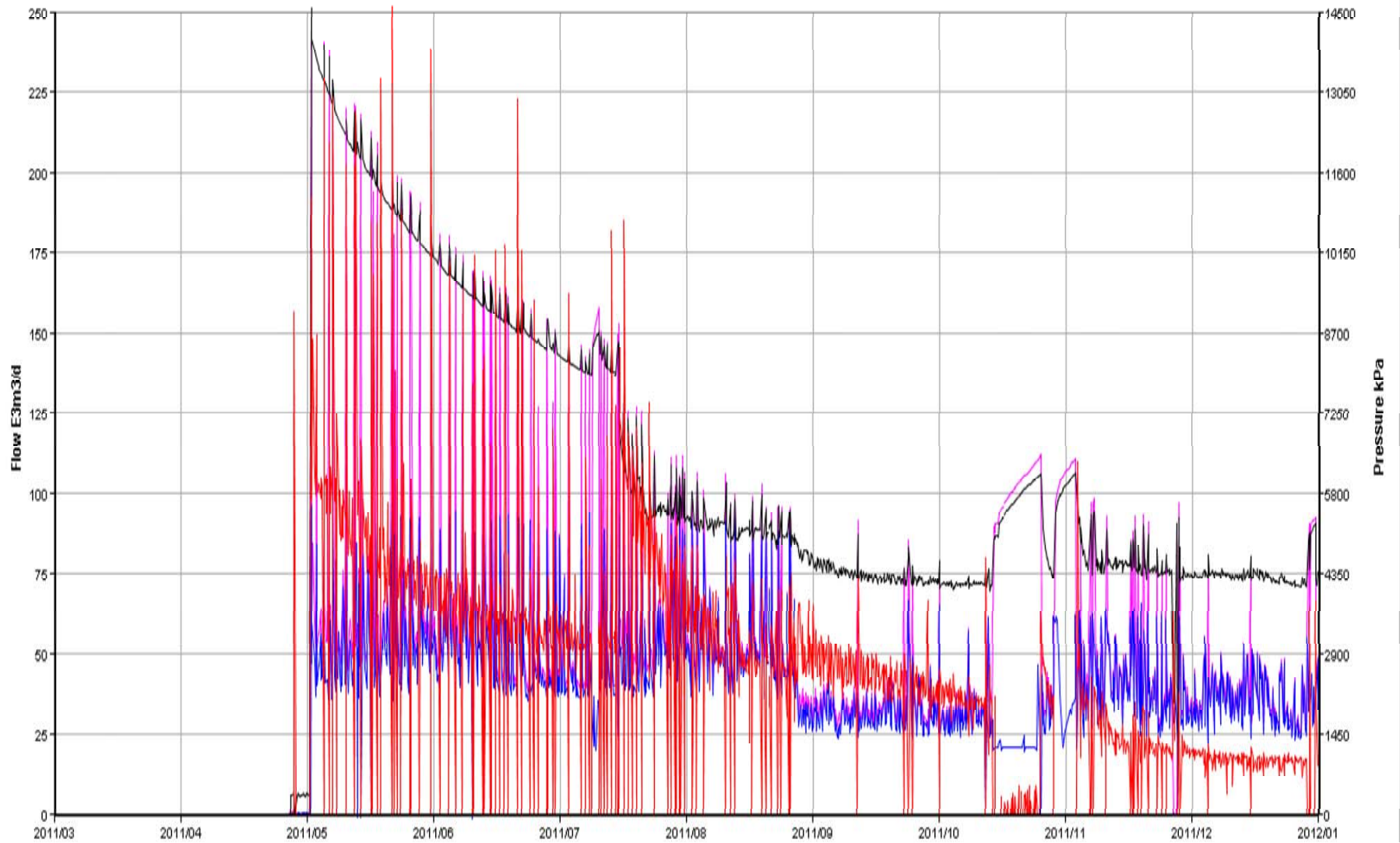


16-16-61-05W6



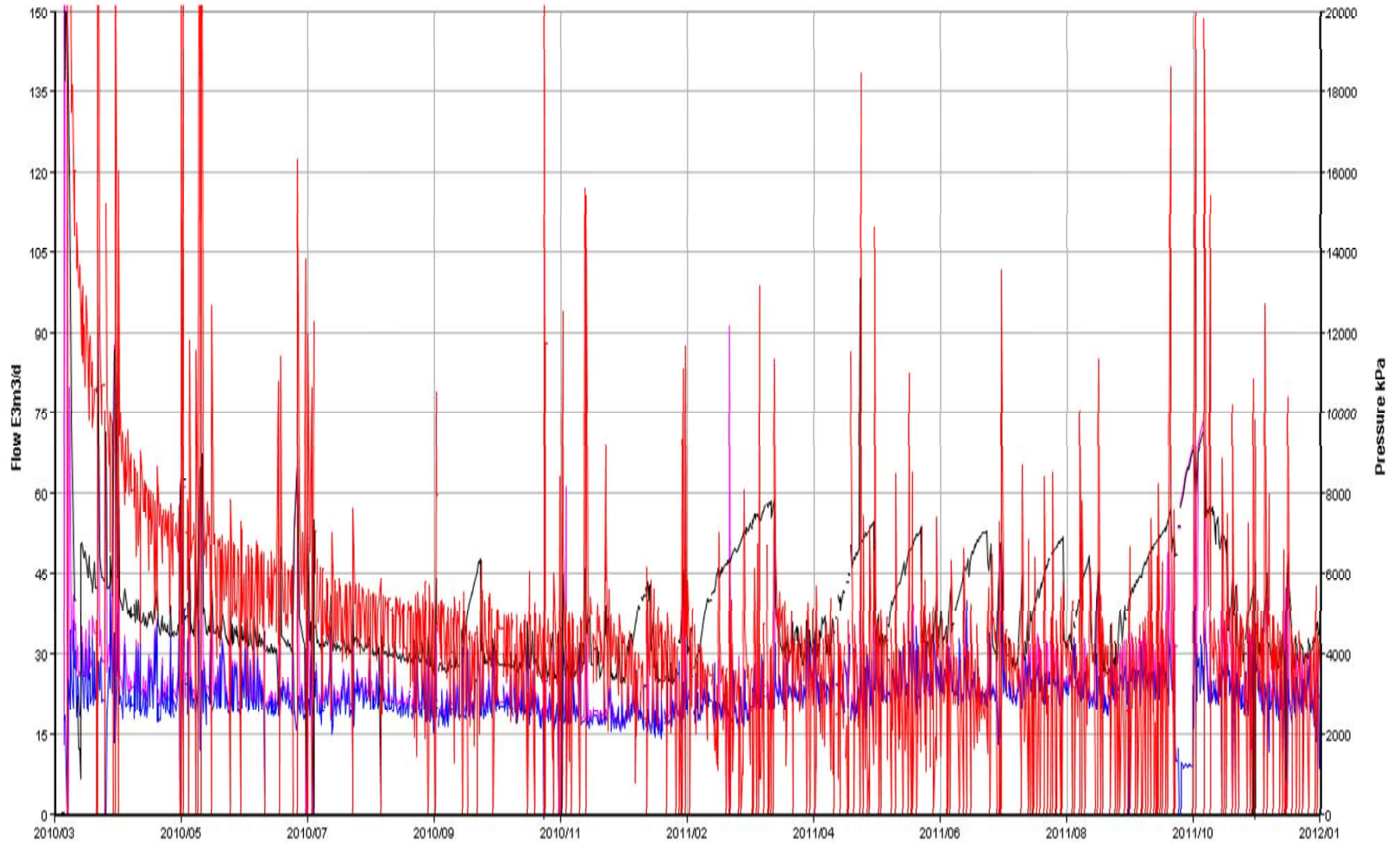
KAK_100/16-16-61-05W6/00_FLOW3_CASEPT (kPag)	KAK_100/16-16-61-05W6/00_FLOW3_MTRFGAS (E3m3/d)	KAK_100/16-16-61-05W6/00_FLOW3_MTRPT (kPa)	KAK_100/16-16-61-05W6/00_FLOW3_WELLHPT (kPag)
16-16-61-05W6/00:Casing Pressure	16-16-61-05W6/00:Meter Run Flow Rate	16-16-61-05W6/00:Meter Run Static Pres	16-16-61-05W6/00:Well Head Pressure
4003.00	35.00	1532.77	1592.24

00/02-11-60-03W6/00



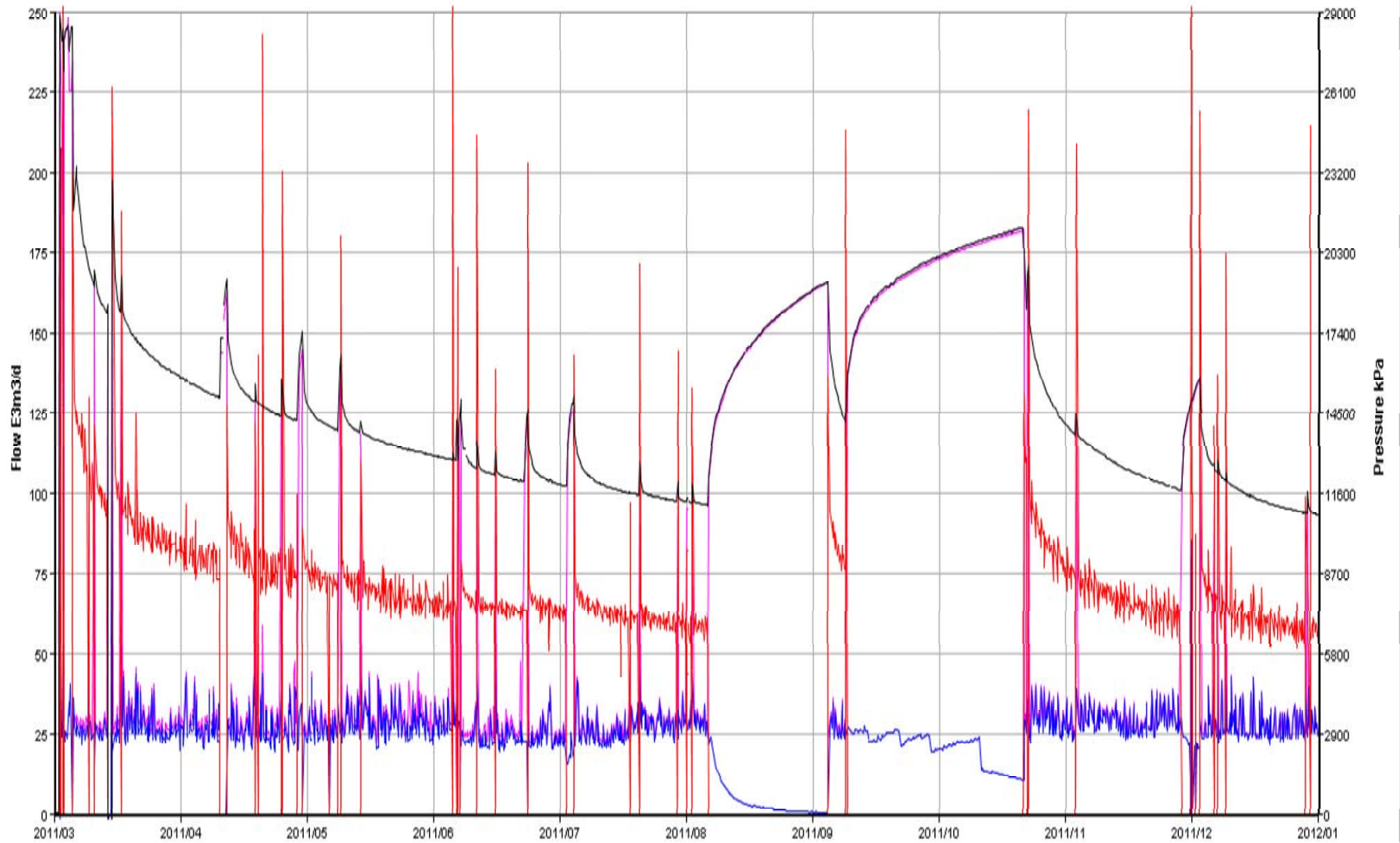
RHN_100/02-11-060-03W6/00_FLW2_MTRFGAS (e3m3)	RHN_100/02-11-060-03W6/00_FLW2_CASEPT (kPa)	RHN_100/02-11-060-03W6/00_FLW2_MTRPT (kPa)	RHN_100/02-11-060-03W6/00_FLW2_WELLHPT (kPa)
100/02-11-060-03W6/00:Corrected Gas Flow Rate	100/02-11-060-03W6/00:Casing Pressure	100/02-11-060-03W6/00:Static Press	100/02-11-060-03W6/00:Wellhead Tubing Pressure
19.44	4292.73	2210.28	2271.39

00/07-02-60-02W6/00



RHN_100/07-02-60-02W6/00_FLW3_MTRFGAS (e3m3)	RHN_100/07-02-60-02W6/00_FLW3_CASEPT (kPa)	RHN_100/07-02-60-02W6/00_FLW3_MTRPT (kPa)	RHN_100/07-02-60-02W6/00_FLW3_WELLHPT (kPa)
100/07-02-60-02W6/00:Corrected Gas Flow Rate	100/07-02-60-02W6/00:Casing Pressure	100/07-02-60-02W6/00:Static Press	100/07-02-60-02W6/00:Wellhead Tubing Pressure
25.99	4616.83	2937.80	2998.00

00/09-27-59-02W6 (4-35 Pad)



RHN_100/09-27-059-02W6/02_FLM2_CASEPT (kPa)	RHN_100/09-27-059-02W6/02_FLM2_MTRFGAS (e3m3)	RHN_100/09-27-059-02W6/02_FLM2_MTRPT (kPa)	RHN_100/09-27-059-02W6/02_FLM2_WELLHPT (kPa)
100/09-27-059-02W6/02:Casing Pressure	100/09-27-059-02W6/02:Corrected Gas Flow Rate	100/09-27-059-02W6/02:Static Press	100/09-27-059-02W6/02:Well Head Pressure
10810.00	57.25	2882.14	2964.00

Appendix F – DTS Rates, Average Zone Contribution and 30 day Normalized Rates

Btm Hole UWI: 100/04-11-063-07W6/00					
Formation	DTS 1 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 2 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 3 Rate (e ³ m ³)	Average % Zone Contribution	Normalized Rate (30 day)
CRDM_KWA_T	3.38			3.38%	3.63
DNVG G	0.23			0.23%	0.25
CDTT	0.19			0.19%	0.20
L CDTT	0.19			0.19%	0.20
NTKN L	0.19			0.19%	0.20
FLHA CH1	0.18			0.18%	0.19
FLHB SF1	60.24			60.25%	64.68
FLHB CH1					
FLHC CH1	0.18			0.18%	0.19
FLHF U	0.49			0.49%	0.53
FLHF L					
FLHF L					
WLRC A	0.15			0.15%	0.16
BLSK U	1.47			1.47%	1.58
GTNG A CH1	32.15			32.16%	34.52
GTNG C CH1	0.10			0.10%	0.11
CDMN	0.84			0.84%	0.90
CDMN					

Btm Hole UWI: 100/13-18-062-06W6/00					
Formation	DTS 1 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 2 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 3 Rate (e ³ m ³)	Average % Zone Contribution	Normalized Rate (30 day)
CRDM_KWA_T	4.03	2.12		4.71%	4.88
DNVG E	20.92	6.69		18.27%	18.94
DNVG E					
DNVG E					
CDTT	2.07	0.43		1.48%	1.53
CDTT					
CDTT					
L CDTT	1.04	1.05		1.93%	2.00
FLHA CH1	1.79	0.63		1.65%	1.71
FLHA CH1					
FLHA CH1					
FLHF L	3.34	2.06		4.33%	4.49
FLHF L					
FLHF L					
WLRC A	1.39	0.85		1.79%	1.86
WLRC A					
WLRC A					
WLRC A					
BLSK U	1.10	0.75		1.53%	1.59
BLSK M	3.15	0.75		2.38%	2.47
BLSK L	12.69	4.69		11.99%	12.42
GTNG B CH1	68.52	14.97		49.93%	51.74
GTNG B CH1					

Btm Hole UWI: 100/08-04-061-06W6/00					
Formation	DTS 1 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 2 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 3 Rate (e ³ m ³)	Average % Zone Contribution	Normalized Rate (30 day)
CRDM_KWA_T	25.89	15.33		73.58%	48.05
CRDM_KWA_T2					
CRDM_KWA_T2					
DNVG A	0.24	0.31		1.07%	0.70
DNVG D	0.21	0.29		0.98%	0.64
DNVG E	0.64	0.73		2.63%	1.72
CDTT	1.31	0.94		4.10%	2.68
L CDTT	0.63	0.46		1.99%	1.30
FLHC CH1	2.05	1.21		5.82%	3.80
FLHC CH1					
FLHC CH1					
FLHE CH1	0.93	0.00		1.37%	0.89
FLHE CH1					
FLHF L	0.63	0.20		1.39%	0.91
FLHF L					
WLRC A	0.25	0.06		0.51%	0.33
BLSK U	0.19	0.34		1.07%	0.70
BLSK L	0.51	0.93		2.90%	1.90
GTNG D CH1	0.24	0.35		1.16%	0.76
CDMN	0.29	0.43		1.42%	0.93

Btm Hole UWI: 100/05-15-061-06W6/00					
Formation	DTS 1 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 2 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 3 Rate (e ³ m ³)	Average % Zone Contribution	Normalized Rate (30 day)
CRDM RRVR	0.53	1.05		4.09%	2.10
CRDM MUSR	0.68	0.20		2.39%	1.22
CRDM_KWA_T CRDM_KWA_T	1.44	4.65		15.61%	7.99
DNVG A DNVG A	0.20	0.14		0.91%	0.46
DNVG E DNVG E	2.97	2.24		13.84%	7.09
CDTT L CDTT	0.45 0.29	0.69 0.09		2.97% 1.03%	1.52 0.53
FLHC CH1 FLHC CH1 FLHC CH1	4.27	3.98		21.80%	11.16
FLHF L FLHF L	0.72	0.75		3.87%	1.98
WLRC A	0.47	0.56		2.70%	1.38
BLSK U BLSK L	0.54 0.14	0.93 0.20		3.82% 0.89%	1.96 0.45
GTNG E CH1	0.06	0.08		0.37%	0.19
CDMN	2.39	2.12		11.93%	6.11
NKNS	2.85	2.34		13.76%	7.05

Btm Hole UWI: 100/15-24-061-06W6/00					
Formation	DTS 1 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 2 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 3 Rate (e ³ m ³)	Average % Zone Contribution	Normalized Rate (30 day)
CRDM RRVR	0.30			0.86%	0.57
CRDM_KWA_T	3.66			10.44%	6.92
DNVG A	1.01			2.88%	1.91
DNVG B	0.97			2.77%	1.83
DNVG E	1.82			5.19%	3.44
CDTT L CDTT	5.21 6.74			14.86% 19.23%	9.85 12.74
FLHB SF1	0.02			0.06%	0.04
FLHC CH1 FLHC CH1 FLHC CH1 FLHC CH1	7.67			21.88%	14.50
FLHF L FLHF L	0.42			1.20%	0.79 0.00
WLRC A WLRC A	0.25			0.71%	0.47
BLSK U BLSK L	1.17 0.08			3.34% 0.23%	2.21 0.15
GTNG A CH1	0.28			0.80%	0.53
CDMN	5.45			15.55%	10.30

Btm Hole UWI: 100/16-16-061-05W6/00					
Formation	DTS 1 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 2 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 3 Rate (e ³ m ³)	Average % Zone Contribution	Normalized Rate (30 day)
CRDM RRVR CRDM RRVR	5.22			11.60%	7.11
CRDM KWA	1.00			2.22%	1.36
DNVG B	0.09			0.20%	0.12
DNVG D DNVG D	0.22			0.49%	0.30
DNVG E DNVG E	0.26			0.58%	0.35
CDTT L CDTT	2.55 1.19			5.67% 2.64%	3.47 1.62
FLHC CH2 FLHC CH1 FLHC CH1	16.14			35.86%	21.99
FLHF L FLHF L	5.12			11.38%	6.98
WLRC A	0.37			0.82%	0.50
GTNG A CH1	6.60			14.66%	8.99
GTNG C CH1	4.58			10.18%	6.24
GTNG F CH1	0.83			1.84%	1.13
CDMN	0.84			1.87%	1.14

Btm Hole UWI: 100/02-11-060-03W6/00					
Formation	DTS 1 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 2 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 3 Rate (e ³ m ³)	Average % Zone Contribution	Normalized Rate (30 day)
CRDM_DRAT	0.92			3.07%	2.48
CRDM_MUS CRDM_MUS	0.93			3.10%	2.51
DCRK	0.28			0.93%	0.75
DNVG_D DNVG_D DNVG_D	3.48			11.61%	9.38
DNVG_E	1.94			6.47%	5.23
CDTT	8.34			27.82%	22.48
FLHR_A	0.17			0.57%	0.46
FLHR_C	13.92			46.43%	37.53

Btm Hole UWI: 100/07-02-060-02W6/00					
Formation	DTS 1 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 2 Rate (e ³ m ³)	DTS 3 Rate (e ³ m ³)	Average % Zone Contribution	Normalized Rate (30 day)
DNVG_C	3.11	1.06	1.46	6.01%	4.11
DNVG_D	11.87	5.76	6.41	26.52%	18.16
DNVG_E	6.25	3.98	6.41	19.69%	13.48
DNVG_E					
FLHR_E	4.00	1.53	4.74	12.12%	8.30
FLHR_F	6.69	4.83	1.05	13.42%	9.19
FLHR_F					
FLHR_F					
GTNG_A	2.94	1.82	1.02	6.29%	4.31
GTNG_C	8.17	5.03	1.82	15.96%	10.93
GTNG_C					

Appendix G – IETP 05-081 Petrophysical Data

Btm Hole UWI: 100/04-11-063-07W6/00						
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μ d)
CRDM_KWA_T	2,041.00	2,043.00	7.70	3.60	Yes	8.22
DNVG G	2,679.00	2,682.00	7.90	4.20	Yes	8.99
CDTT	2,887.00	2,889.00	7.90	4.60	Yes	122.59
L CDTT	2,899.00	2,901.00	5.28	11.60		15.28
NTKN L	2,963.00	2,964.00	9.99	1.00	Yes	8.32
FLHA CH1	2,993.00	2,994.00	4.97	2.00	Yes	4.39
FLHB SF1	3,003.00	3,004.00	4.39	3.60	Yes	3.24
FLHB CH1	3,025.00	3,026.00	5.13	6.00		1.61
FLHC CH1	3,049.00	3,050.00	5.50	5.60	Yes	3.30
FLHF U	3,144.00	3,145.00	4.96	4.20	Yes	1.57
FLHF L	3,155.00	3,157.00	4.14	15.20		3.00
FLHF L	3,170.00	3,172.00				
WLRC A	3,180.00	3,181.00	4.47	4.00	Yes	1.83
BLSK U	3,252.00	3,253.00	4.79	2.40	Yes	10.77
GTNG A CH1	3,282.00	3,284.00	6.13	4.60	Yes	7.86
GTNG C CH1	3,317.00	3,318.00	3.81	2.00	Yes	2.18
CDMN	3,372.00	3,374.00	5.47	8.20	Yes	11.49
CDMN	3,378.00	3,380.00				

Btm Hole UWI: 100/13-18-062-06W6/00						
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μ d)
CRDM_KWA_T	2,155.00	2,159.00	7.35	5.40	Yes	8.88
DNVG E	2,734.00	2,735.00	9.19	18.00	No	42.07
DNVG E	2,740.00	2,741.00				
DNVG E	2,748.00	2,750.00				
CDTT	2,981.00	2,982.00	6.10	4.20	Yes	31.22
CDTT	2,984.00	2,985.00				
CDTT	2,987.00	2,988.00				
L CDTT	2,994.00	2,995.00	4.95	5.80		16.32
FLHA CH1	3,081.00	3,083.00	5.97	23.40	No	3.50
FLHA CH1	3,085.00	3,086.00				
FLHA CH1	3,089.50	3,090.50				
FLHF L	3,243.00	3,244.00	4.31	10.60	Yes	3.89
FLHF L	3,251.50	3,252.00				
FLHF L	3,254.00	3,254.50				
WLRC A	3,259.50	3,260.00	4.68	11.60	Yes	2.60
WLRC A	3,264.00	3,264.50				
WLRC A	3,271.00	3,271.50				
WLRC A	3,275.00	3,275.50				
BLSK U	3,338.00	3,339.00	3.18	0.40	Yes	5.21
BLSK M	3,343.00	3,344.00	3.16	0.60		3.63
BLSK L	3,347.00	3,349.00	4.57	1.80		20.99
GTNG B CH1	3,381.00	3,383.00	6.19	8.00	Yes	29.38
GTNG B CH1	3,387.00	3,388.00				

Btm Hole UWI: 100/08-04-061-06W6/00

Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μ d)
CRDM_KWA_T	2,316.00	2,318.00	9.11	7.20	No	12.72
CRDM_KWA_T2	2,329.00	2,330.00	7.26	2.40	Yes	4.68
CRDM_KWA_T2	2,339.50	2,340.00				
DNVG A	2,880.00	2,881.00	7.29	1.20	Yes	14.42
DNVG D	2,903.00	2,903.50	6.32	0.60	Yes	6.39
DNVG E	2,921.00	2,922.00	9.31	3.00	No	111.78
CDTT	3,137.00	3,139.00	5.88	6.00	Yes	23.16
L CDTT	3,147.50	3,149.00	3.57	1.40		5.85
FLHC CH1	3,268.00	3,270.00	5.41	16.60	Yes	2.54
FLHC CH1	3,280.00	3,281.00				
FLHC CH1	3,301.50	3,302.00				
FLHE CH1	3,337.00	3,340.00	5.49	14.80	Yes	2.21
FLHE CH1	3,382.50	3,383.00				
FLHF L	3,388.00	3,389.00	3.32	4.80	Yes	1.82
FLHF L	3,392.00	3,393.00				
WLRC A	3,406.00	3,407.50	4.61	14.00	Yes	1.93
BLSK U	3,488.00	3,488.50	3.07	1.40	Yes	1.86
BLSK L	3,500.50	3,501.00	2.80	1.60		2.34
GTNG D CH1	3,578.00	3,580.00	3.78	3.00	Yes	7.61
CDMN	3,609.00	3,612.00	5.47	6.20	Yes	10.31

Btm Hole UWI: 100/05-15-061-06W6/00

Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μ d)
CRDM RRVr	2,055.00	2,055.50	0.00	0.00	Yes	
CRDM MUSR	2,064.50	2,065.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	
CRDM_KWA_T	2,073.00	2,074.00	7.48	3.40	Yes	6.83
CRDM_KWA_T	2,077.00	2,078.00				
DNVG A	2,611.50	2,612.00	7.17	1.00	Yes	15.47
DNVG A	2,615.00	2,615.50				
DNVG E	2,658.00	2,660.00	8.09	10.60	Yes	20.12
DNVG E	2,666.50	2,667.00				
CDTT	2,876.00	2,878.00	9.64	9.00	No	269.88
L CDTT	2,891.00	2,893.00	4.79	8.80		19.63
FLHC CH1	3,022.50	3,023.50	7.08	2.80	Yes	16.61
FLHC CH1	3,032.00	3,034.00				
FLHC CH1	3,054.00	3,055.00				
FLHF L	3,129.00	3,130.00	3.58	12.20	Yes	2.32
FLHF L	3,138.50	3,139.00				
WLRC A	3,145.00	3,146.00	4.57	9.80	Yes	2.48
BLSK U	3,223.50	3,225.50	3.84	2.80	Yes	9.38
BLSK L	3,237.50	3,238.50	2.93	1.20		2.62
GTNG E CH1	3,333.00	3,333.50	0.00	0.00	Yes	
CDMN	3,348.00	3,350.00	4.57	4.20	Yes	7.18
NKNS	3,439.00	3,441.00	5.10	2.80	Yes	

Btm Hole UWI: 100/15-24-061-06W6/00						
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μ d)
CRDM RRVR	2,297.50	2,298.00	9.10	1.00	Yes	
CRDM_KWA_T	2,318.00	2,321.00	6.83	5.80	Yes	12.27
DNVG A	2,835.00	2,835.50	6.15	1.20	Yes	5.02
DNVG B	2,847.50	2,848.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	
DNVG E	2,881.00	2,883.00	7.15	3.00	Yes	20.24
CDTT	3,089.00	3,091.00	8.80	14.60	No	117.61
L CDTT	3,103.00	3,105.00	6.81	8.60		65.03
FLHB SF1	3,188.50	3,189.50	5.08	1.60	Yes	10.61
FLHC CH1	3,225.00	3,226.50	6.16	34.60	No	6.26
FLHC CH1	3,235.00	3,236.00				
FLHC CH1	3,249.50	3,250.50				
FLHC CH1	3,271.50	3,272.00				
FLHF L	3,338.00	3,339.00	4.37	12.20	Yes	7.96
FLHF L	3,345.00	3,346.00				
WLRC A	3,362.00	3,363.00	4.69	11.60	Yes	2.47
WLRC A	3,370.00	3,370.50				
BLSK U	3,439.00	3,440.00	4.00	3.20	Yes	7.57
BLSK L	3,448.50	3,449.00	3.73	2.00		10.50
GTNG A CH1	3,465.00	3,466.00	3.99	0.60	Yes	3.66
CDMN	3,561.00	3,563.00	4.35	5.80	Yes	8.05

Btm Hole UWI: 100/16-16-061-05W6/00						
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μ d)
CRDM RRVR	2,276.50	2,277.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	
CRDM RRVR	2,280.00	2,281.00				
CRDM KWA	2,293.00	2,295.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	
DNVG B	2,771.00	2,771.50	6.88	1.63	Yes	
DNVG D	2,786.50	2,787.00	5.84	0.75	Yes	
DNVG D	2,789.00	2,789.50				
DNVG E	2,799.00	2,799.50	6.58	5.50	Yes	
DNVG E	2,806.00	2,807.00				
CDTT	3,008.00	3,010.00	9.31	7.63	No	
L CDTT	3,020.00	3,022.00	5.40	6.75		
FLHC CH2	3,147.00	3,148.00	6.74	11.25	No	
FLHC CH1	3,169.00	3,170.00	6.11	15.63		
FLHC CH1	3,188.00	3,189.00				
FLHF L	3,254.00	3,256.00	4.68	13.25	Yes	
FLHF L	3,261.00	3,262.00				
WLRC A	3,274.00	3,275.00	5.26	13.63	Yes	
GTNG A CH1	3,380.00	3,382.00	7.60	7.75	Yes	
GTNG C CH1	3,424.00	3,425.00	3.938	7.75	Yes	
GTNG F CH1	3,467.00	3,468.00	3.92	2.00	Yes	
CDMN	3,476.00	3,477.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	

Btm Hole UWI: 100/02-11-060-03W6/00						
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μ d)
CRDM_DRAT	2,345.00	2,346.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	
CRDM_MUS	2,369.00	2,370.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	
CRDM_MUS	2,380.00	2,382.00				
DCRK	2,764.50	2,765.50	8.07	1.52	Yes	5.40
DNVG_D	2,805.00	2,806.00	9.23	6.23	No	27.01
DNVG_D	2,812.00	2,813.00				
DNVG_D	2,815.00	2,816.00				
DNVG_E	2,834.00	2,838.00	8.61	12.16	No	14.74
CDTT	3,000.00	3,004.00	8.67	11.24	No	106.93
FLHR_A	3,076.00	3,078.00	6.42	6.08	No	7.41
FLHR_C	3,143.00	3,145.00	6.07	6.23	No	5.16

Btm Hole UWI: 100/07-02-060-02W6/00						
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μ d)
DNVG_C	2,849.00	2,850.50	9.93	1.68	Yes	8.63
DNVG_D	2,856.00	2,857.50	9.72	3.20	No	9.67
DNVG_E	2,877.00	2,878.00	9.95	12.04	No	50.80
DNVG_E	2,882.00	2,884.00				
FLHR_E	3,219.00	3,221.00	8.25	5.18	No	12.10
FLHR_F	3,255.00	3,256.00	7.29	27.73	No	6.20
FLHR_F	3,268.00	3,269.50				
FLHR_F	3,275.00	3,276.00				
GTNG_A	3,352.50	3,353.50	5.42	3.96	Yes	3.70
GTNG_C	3,391.00	3,392.00	5.86	10.21	Yes	12.51
GTNG_C	3,394.00	3,395.00				

Btm Hole UWI: 100/09-27-059-02W6/00						
Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μ d)
CRDM_AMND	2,560.00	2,562.00	12.03	6.30	No	52.61
CRDM_MUS	2,598.00	2,600.00	7.04	11.70	Yes	6.43
DNVG_C	3,017.00	3,018.00	8.13	1.10	Yes	11.76
DNVG_D	3,022.50	3,023.50	7.42	1.00	Yes	17.18
DNVG_E	3,050.00	3,052.00	7.62	4.90	Yes	12.54
CDTT	3,201.00	3,205.00	7.44	6.49	Yes	29.51
FLHR_F	3,430.00	3,431.00	4.36	1.20	Yes	1.38
FLHR_F	3,437.00	3,438.00				
FLHR_F	3,442.00	3,443.00				
FLHR_F	3,446.00	3,447.00				
BLSK	3,493.00	3,494.00	5.55	2.00	Yes	7.10
GTNG_A	3,524.00	3,525.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	
GTNG_C	3,551.00	3,552.00	5.33	2.90	Yes	8.11
GTNG_D	3,560.00	3,561.00	4.64	2.60	Yes	5.88
GTNG_D	3,566.00	3,567.00				

Btm Hole UWI: 100/02-10-059-02W6/00

Formation	Top Perforation (mKB)	Bottom Perforation (mKB)	PhiT (%)	Net Pay (m)	Marginal Zone	Geometric Permeability (μd)
DCRK	2,907.50	2,908.50	10.42	1.60	Yes	6.58
DNVG_A	2,941.50	2,942.50	10.21	3.40	No	17.52
DNVG_C	2,950.50	2,951.50	8.35	0.60	Yes	4.27
DNVG_D	2,958.50	2,959.50	9.38	0.10	Yes	3.06
DNVG_E	2,980.00	2,984.00	8.48	12.40	No	14.37
NTKN	3,164.00	3,165.00	7.29	10.90	Yes	10.60
NTKN	3,167.50	3,168.50				
NTKN	3,170.50	3,172.50				
FLHR_F	3,354.00	3,356.00	7.09	28.49	No	6.91
FLHR_F	3,360.00	3,363.00				
BLSK	3,422.00	3,423.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	
GTNG_B	3,463.50	3,464.50	4.30	0.80	Yes	8.44
GTNG_D	3,500.00	3,502.00	5.04	3.80	Yes	10.31

Appendix H – IETP 05-081 Original Reservoir Pressure Data

Btm Hole UWI: 100/04-11-063-07W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
CRDM_KWA_T	20
DNVG G	25
CDTT	19
L CDTT	19
NTKN L	35
FLHA CH1	37
FLHB SF1	37
FLHB CH1	37
FLHC CH1	38
FLHF U	38
FLHF L	38
FLHF L	38
WLRC A	38
BLSK U	38
GTNG A CH1	38
GTNG C CH1	37
CDMN	28
CDMN	28

Btm Hole UWI: 100/13-18-062-06W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
CRDM_KWA_T	22
DNVG E	27
DNVG E	27
DNVG E	27
CDTT	20
CDTT	20
CDTT	20
L CDTT	20
FLHA CH1	39
FLHA CH1	39
FLHA CH1	39
FLHF L	41
FLHF L	41
FLHF L	41
WLRC A	41
WLRC A	41
WLRC A	41
WLRC A	41
BLSK U	41
BLSK M	41
BLSK L	41
GTNG B CH1	41
GTNG B CH1	41

Btm Hole UWI: 100/08-04-061-06W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
CRDM_KWA_T	24
CRDM_KWA_T2	24
CRDM_KWA_T2	24
DNVG A	34
DNVG D	34
DNVG E	34
CDTT	23
L CDTT	23
FLHC CH1	45
FLHC CH1	45
FLHC CH1	45
FLHE CH1	44
FLHE CH1	44
FLHF L	44
FLHF L	44
WLRC A	44
BLSK U	44
BLSK L	44
GTNG D CH1	37
CDMN	30

Btm Hole UWI: 100/05-15-061-06W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
CRDM RRVR	23
CRDM MUSR	23
CRDM_KWA_T	23
CRDM_KWA_T	23
DNVG A	32
DNVG A	32
DNVG E	32
DNVG E	32
CDTT	22
L CDTT	22
FLHC CH1	44
FLHC CH1	44
FLHC CH1	44
FLHF L	42
FLHF L	42
WLRC A	42
BLSK U	42
BLSK L	42
GTNG E CH1	29
CDMN	29
NKNS	29

Btm Hole UWI: 100/15-24-061-06W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
CRDM RRVR	23
CRDM_KWA_T	23
DNVG A	28
DNVG B	28
DNVG E	28
CDTT	19
L CDTT	19
FLHB SF1	39
FLHC CH1	41
FLHC CH1	41
FLHC CH1	41
FLHC CH1	41
FLHF L	41
FLHF L	41
WLRC A	41
WLRC A	41
BLSK U	41
BLSK L	41
GTNG A CH1	41
CDMN	28

Btm Hole UWI: 100/16-16-061-05W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
CRDM RRVR	23
CRDM RRVR	23
CRDM KWA	23
DNVG B	28
DNVG D	28
DNVG D	28
DNVG E	28
DNVG E	28
CDTT	20
L CDTT	20
FLHC CH2	41
FLHC CH1	41
FLHC CH1	41
FLHF L	41
FLHF L	41
WLRC A	41
GTNG A CH1	41
GTNG C CH1	35
GTNG F CH1	28
CDMN	28

Btm Hole UWI: 100/02-11-060-03W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
CRDM_DRAT	24
CRDM_MUS	24
CRDM_MUS	24
DCRK	35
DNVG_D	35
DNVG_D	35
DNVG_D	35
DNVG_E	35
CDTT	21
FLHR_A	39
FLHR_C	41

Btm Hole UWI: 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
DNVG_C	34
DNVG_D	34
DNVG_E	34
DNVG_E	34
FLHR_E	46
FLHR_F	46
FLHR_F	46
FLHR_F	46
GTNG_A	43
GTNG_C	28
GTNG_C	28

Btm Hole UWI: 100/09-27-059-02W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
CRDM_AMND	25
CRDM_MUS	25
DNVG_C	36
DNVG_D	36
DNVG_E	36
CDTT	21
FLHR_F	47
FLHR_F	47
FLHR_F	47
FLHR_F	47
BLSK	43
GTNG_A	43
GTNG_C	29
GTNG_D	29
GTNG_D	29

Btm Hole UWI: 100/02-10-059-02W6/00	
Formation	Reservoir Pressure (MPa)
DCRK	39
DNVG_A	39
DNVG_C	39
DNVG_D	39
DNVG_E	39
NTKN	35
NTKN	35
NTKN	35
FLHR_F	47
FLHR_F	47
BLSK	44
GTNG_B	44
GTNG_D	29

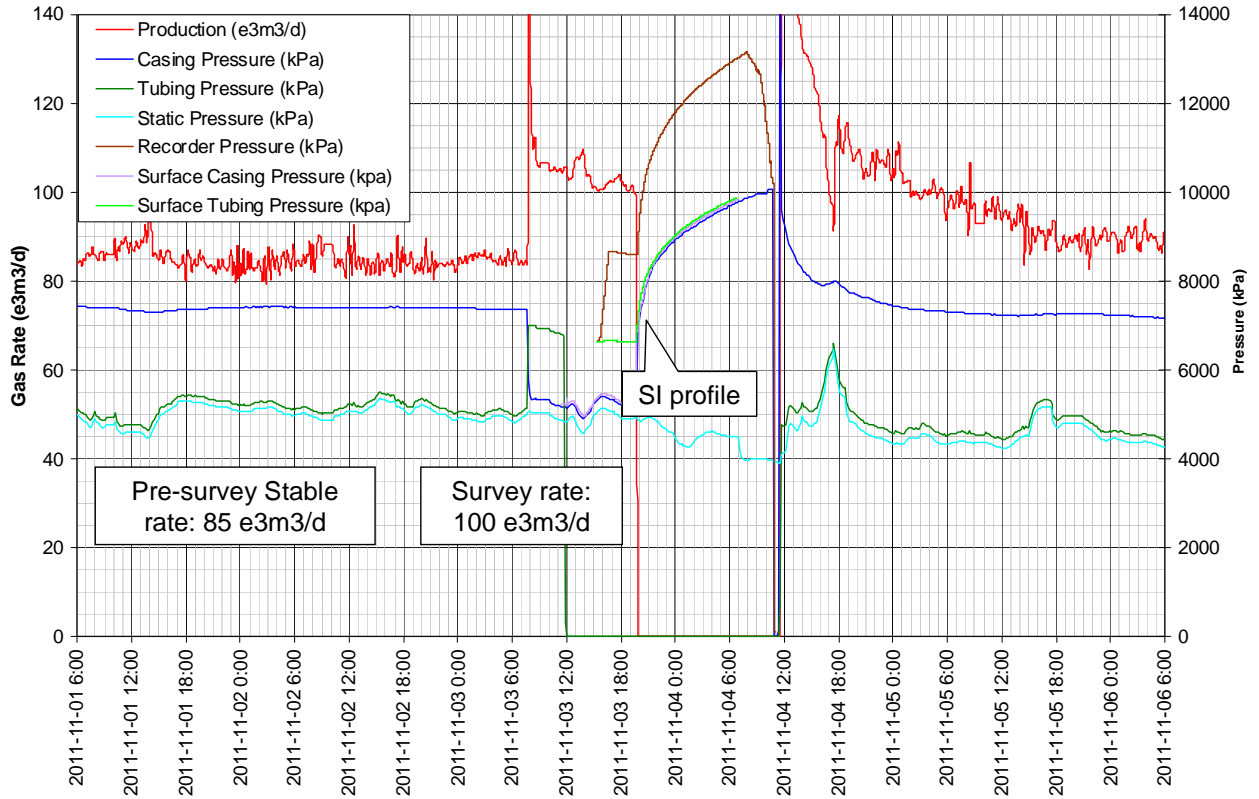
Appendix I – IETP 05-081 Pressure and Production Data During DTS Survey Operations



ECA REDROCK 04-11-063-7W6

Survey 1 – 2011-11-03

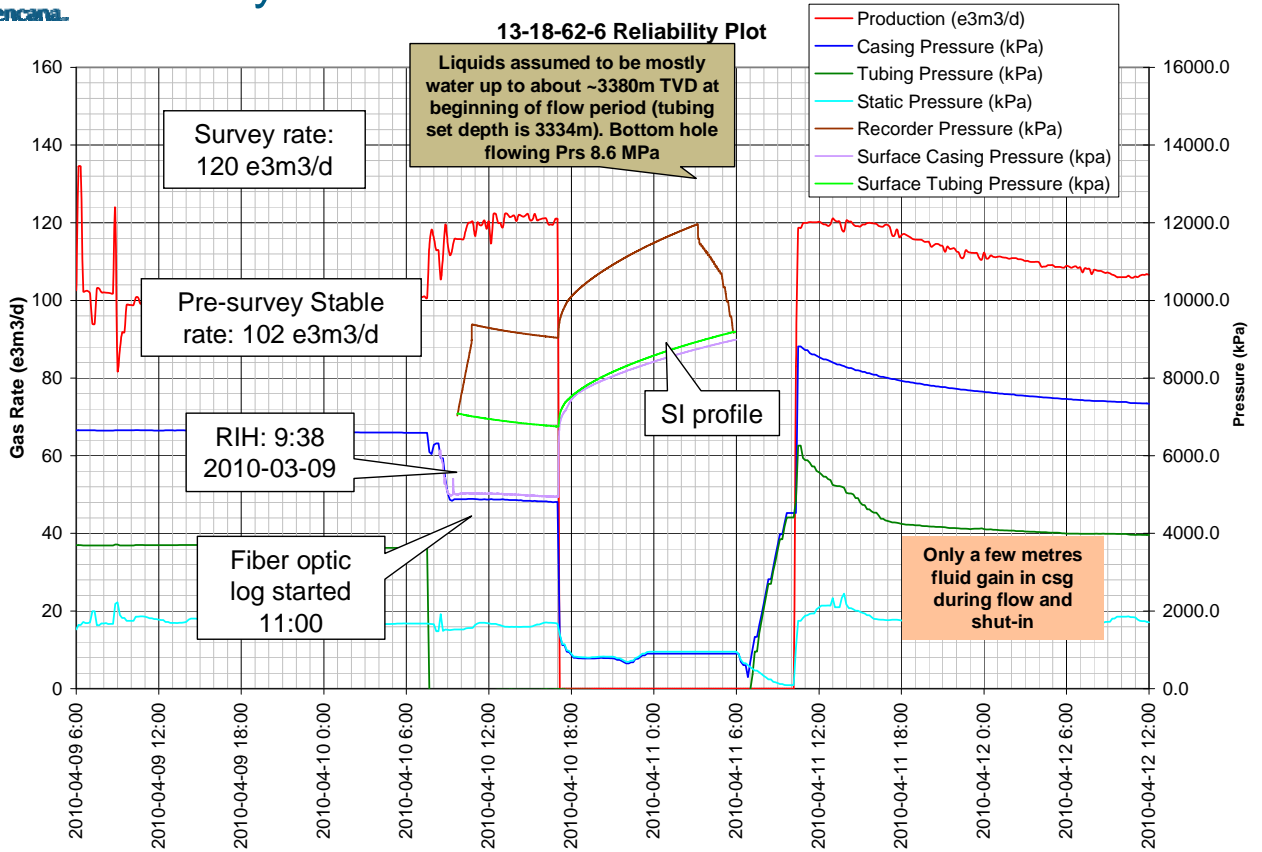
4-11-63-7 Reliability Plot





ECA KAKWA 13-18-062-6W6

Survey 1 – 2010-04-10

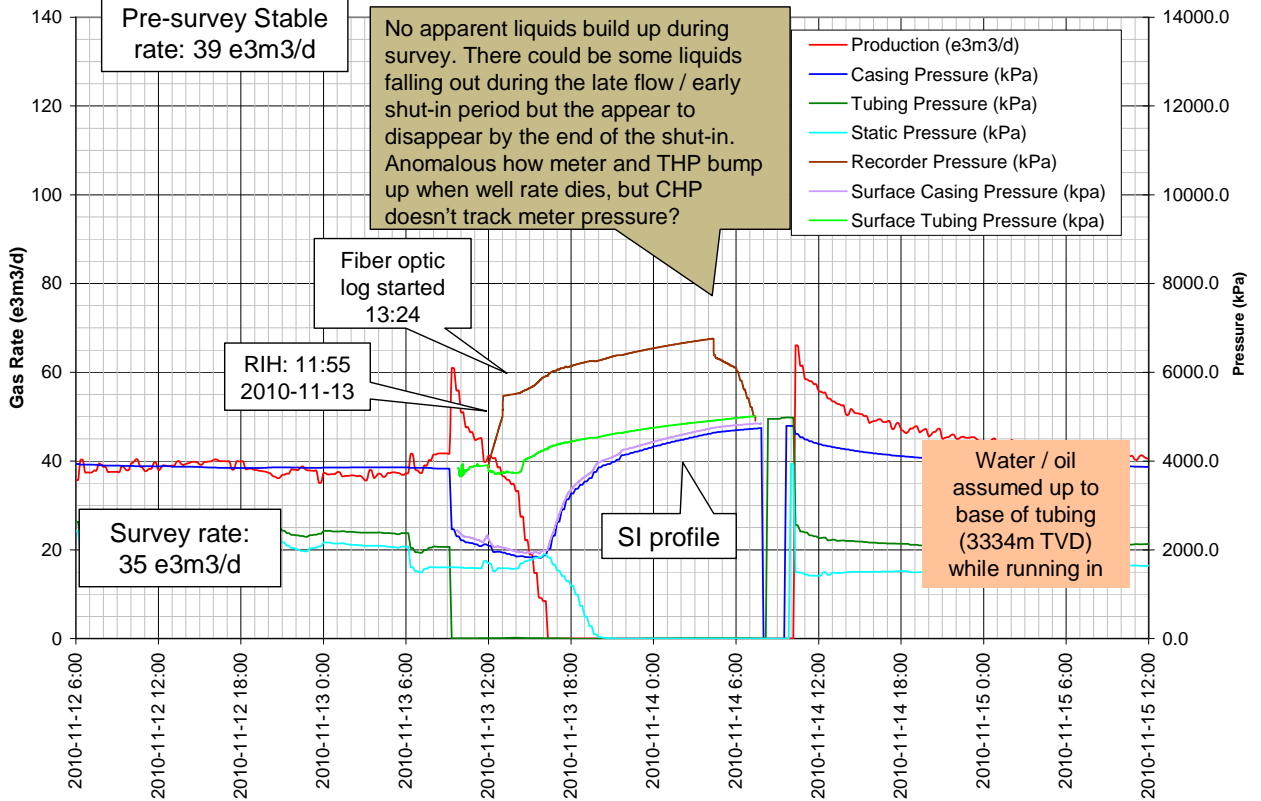




ECA KAKWA 13-18-062-6W6

Survey 2 – 2010-11-13

13-18-62-6 Reliability Plot

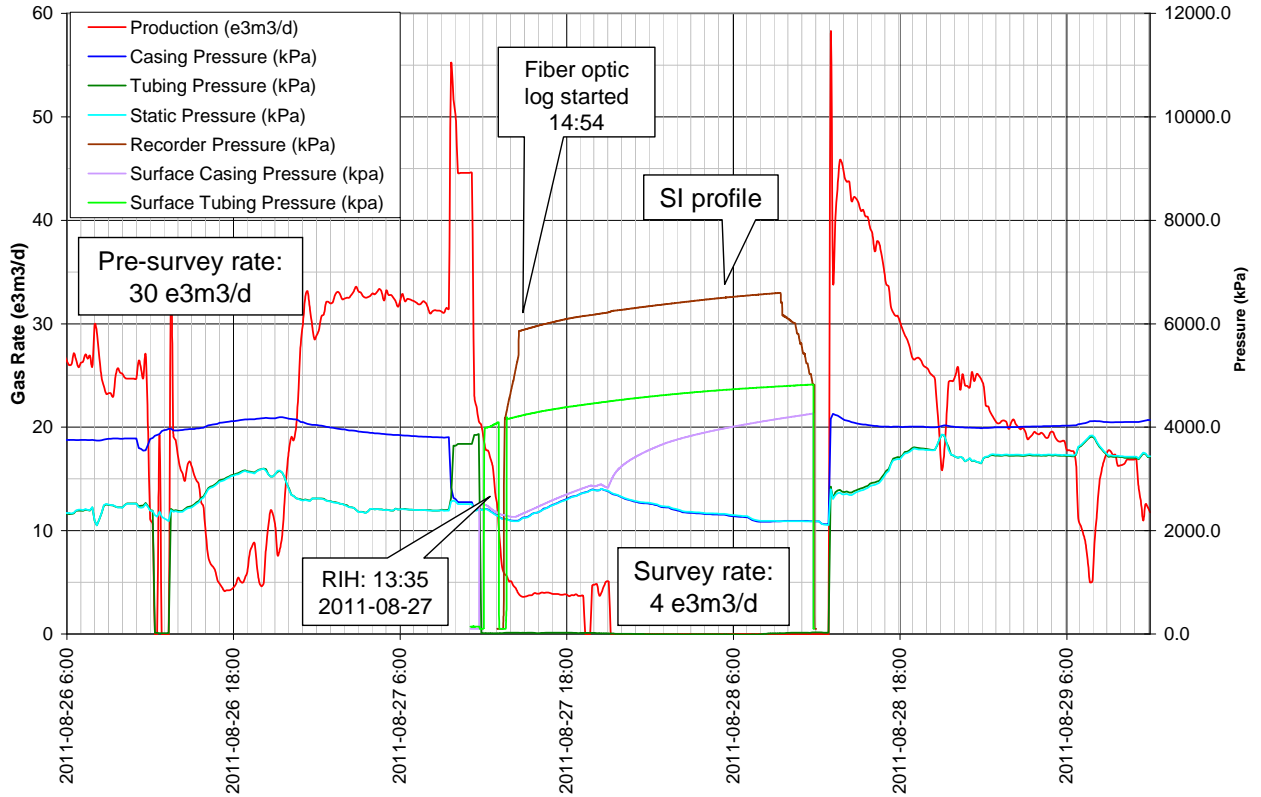




ECA KAKWA 13-18-062-6W6

Survey 3 – 2011-08-27

13-18-62-6 Reliability Plot

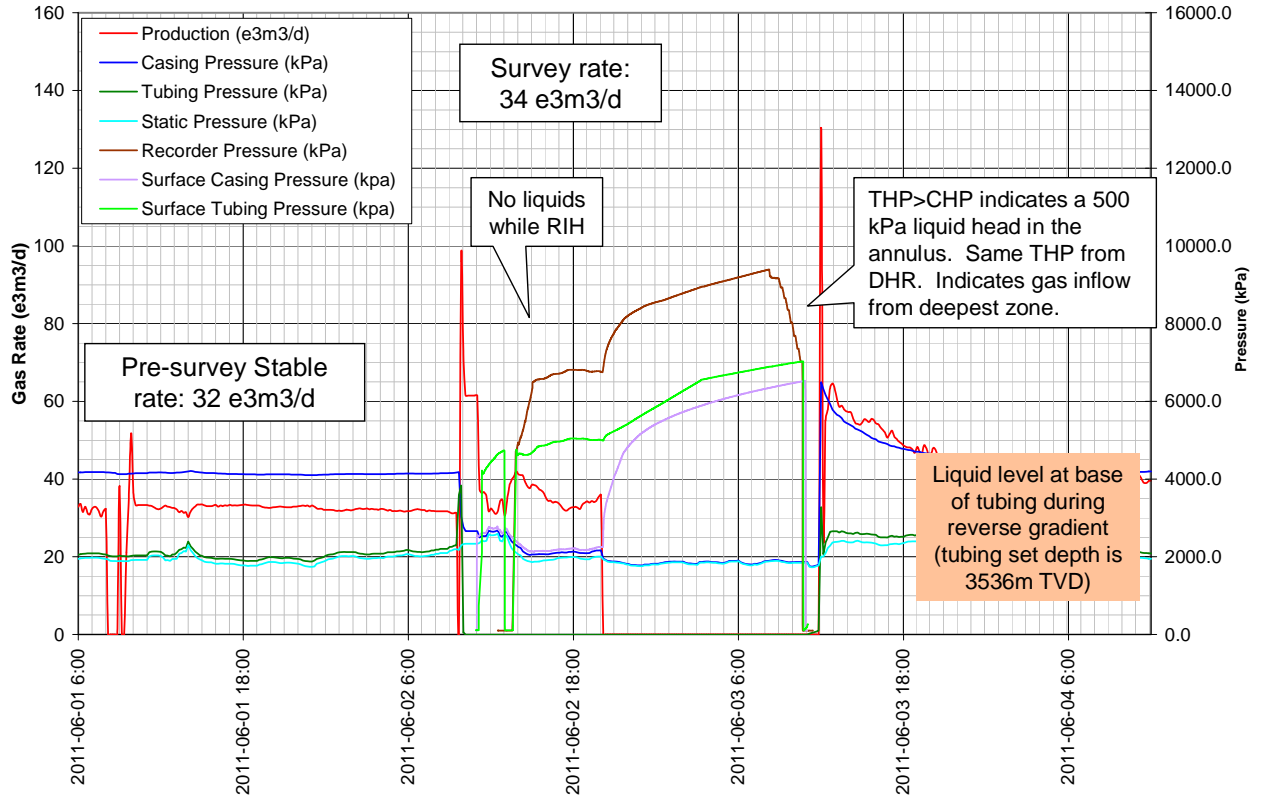




ECA KAKWA 08-04-061-06W6

Survey 1 – 2011-06-02

8-4-61-6 Reliability Plot

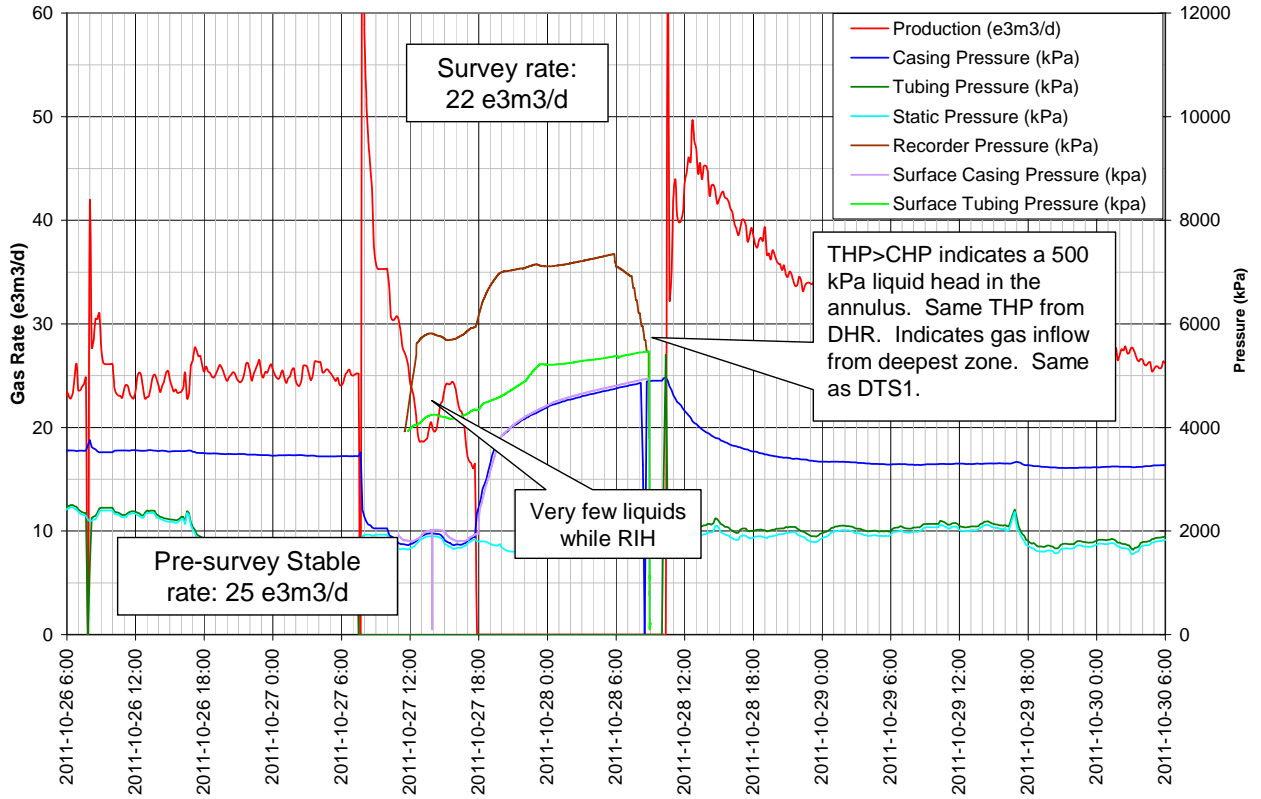




ECA KAKWA 08-04-061-06W6

Survey 2 – 2011-10-27

08-04-061-06W6 Reliability Plot

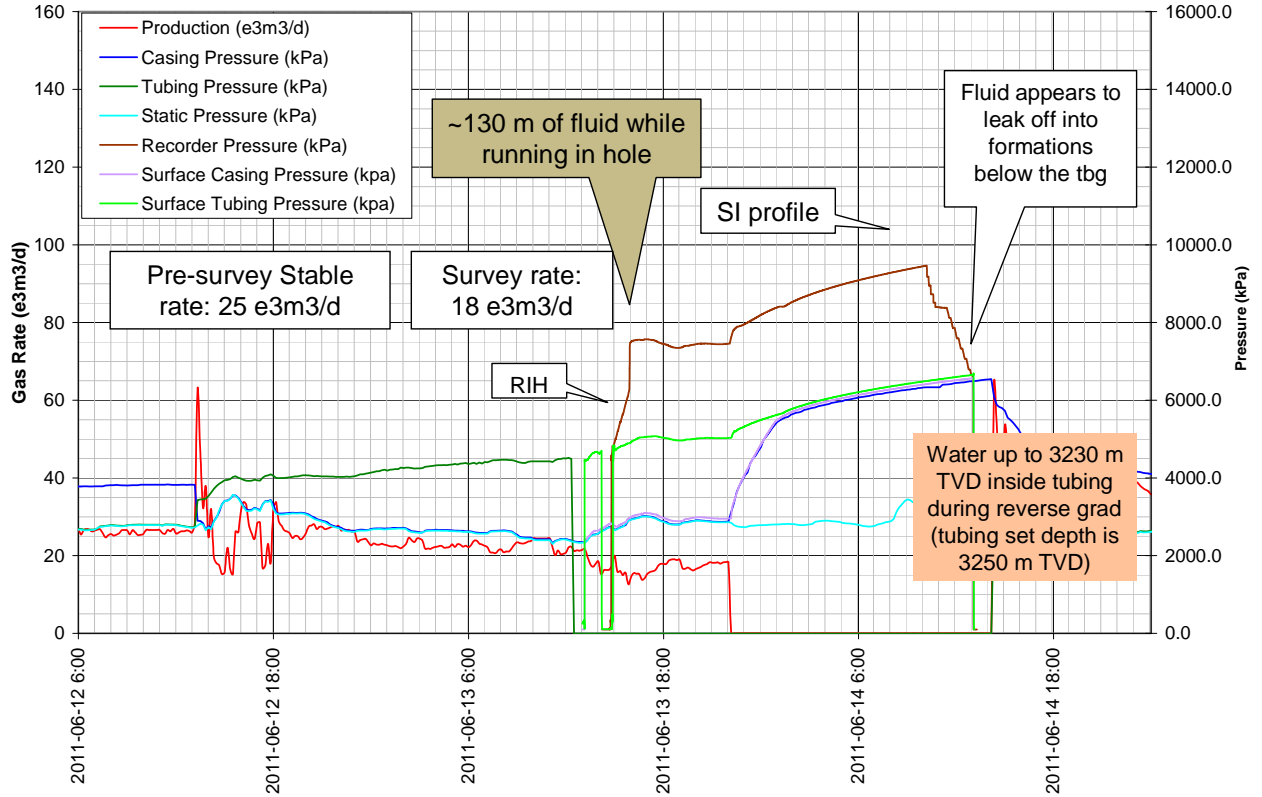




ECA KAKWA 05-15-061-6W6

Survey 1 – 2011-06-13

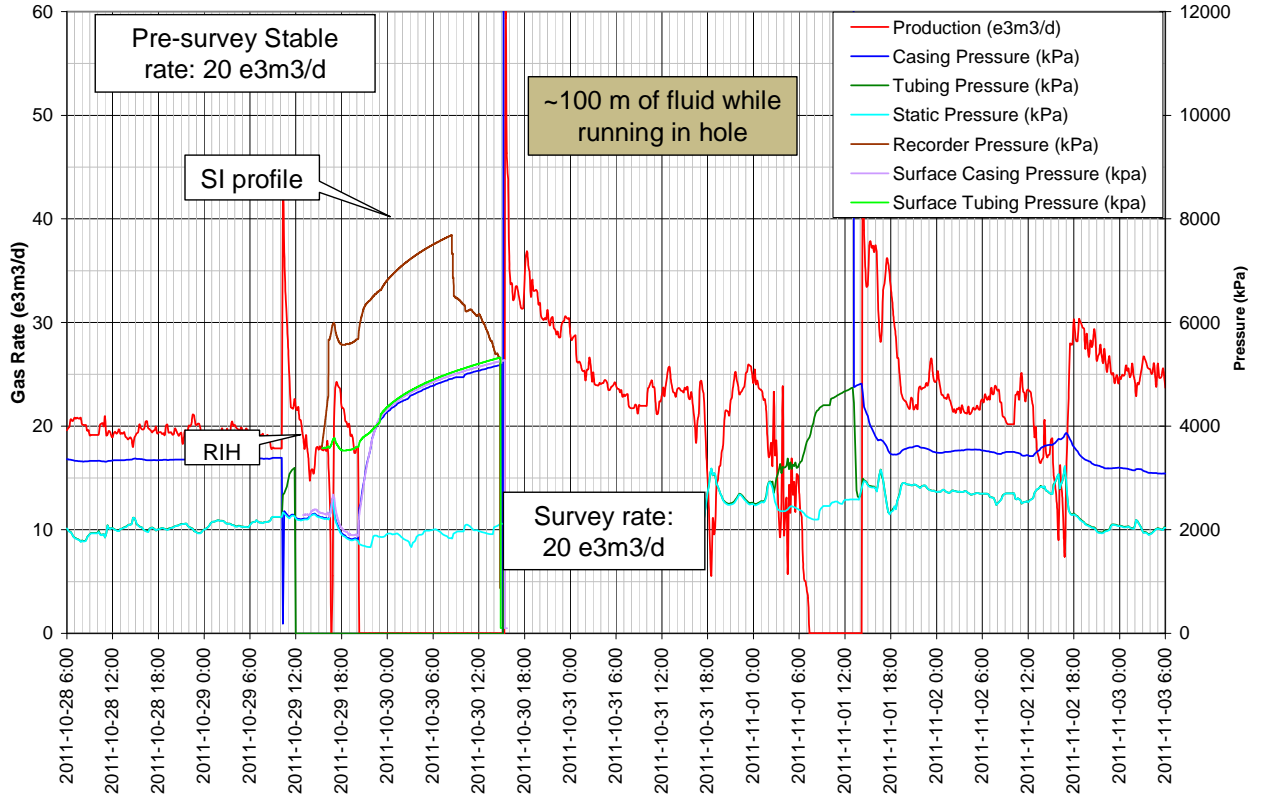
5-15-61-6 Reliability Plot





ECA KAKWA 05-15-061-6W6 Survey 2 – 2011-10-29

05-15-061-06W6 Reliability Plot

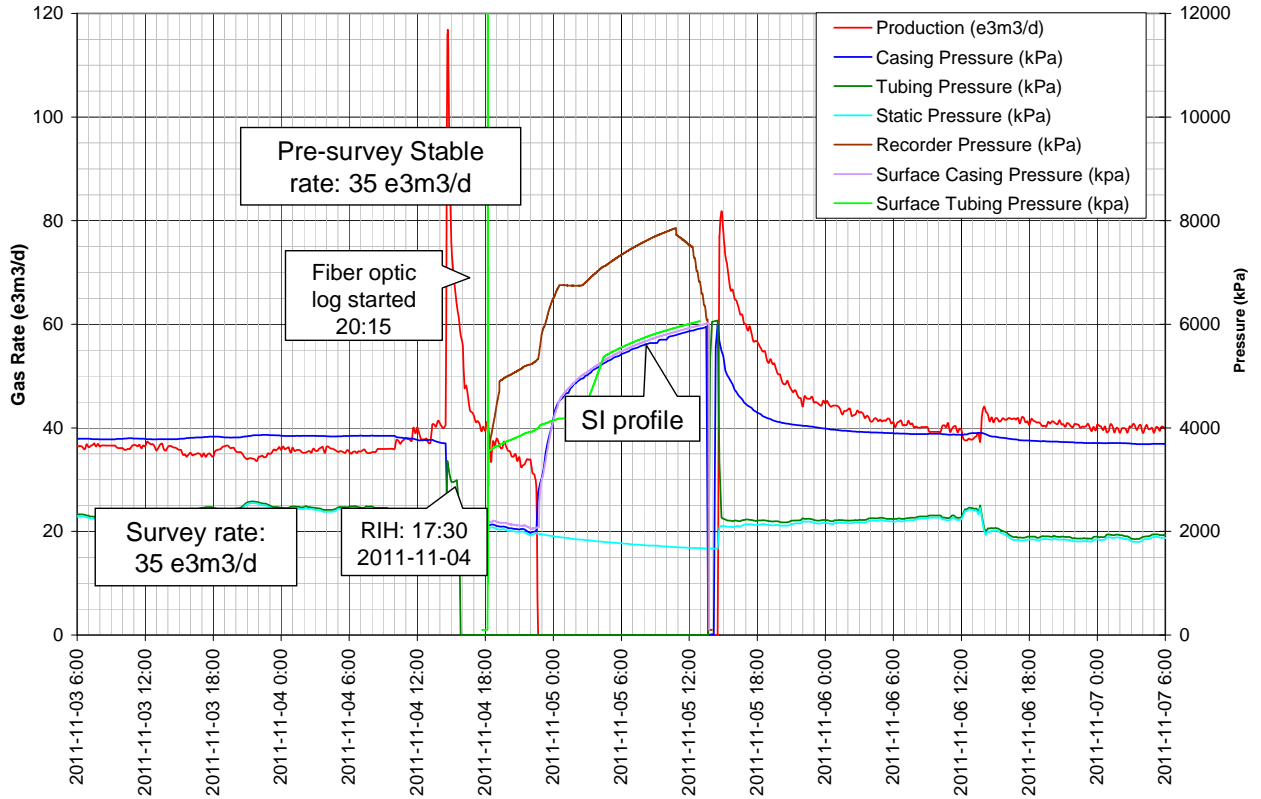




ECA KAKWA 15-24-061-6W6

Survey 1 – 2011-11-04

15-24-61-6 Reliability Plot

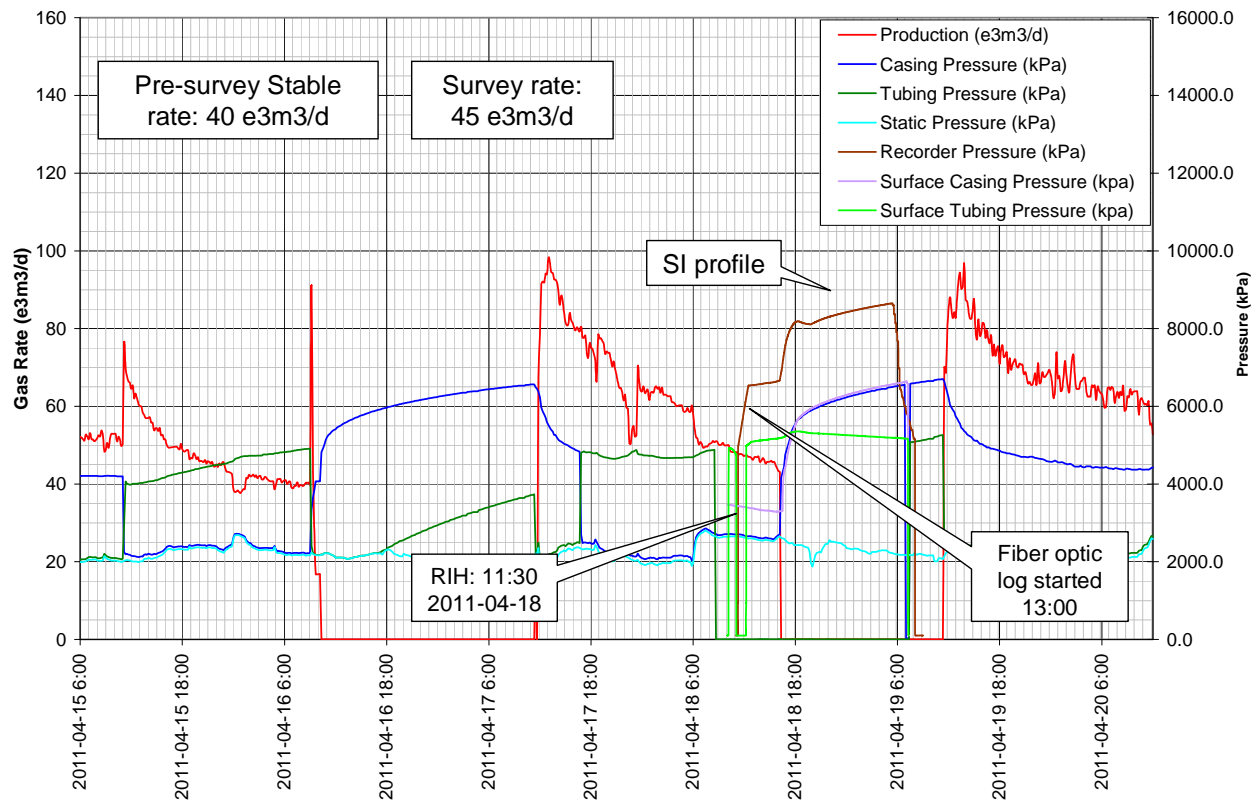




ECA KAKWA 16-16-061-5W6

Survey 1 - 2011-04-18

16-16-61-5 Reliability Plot

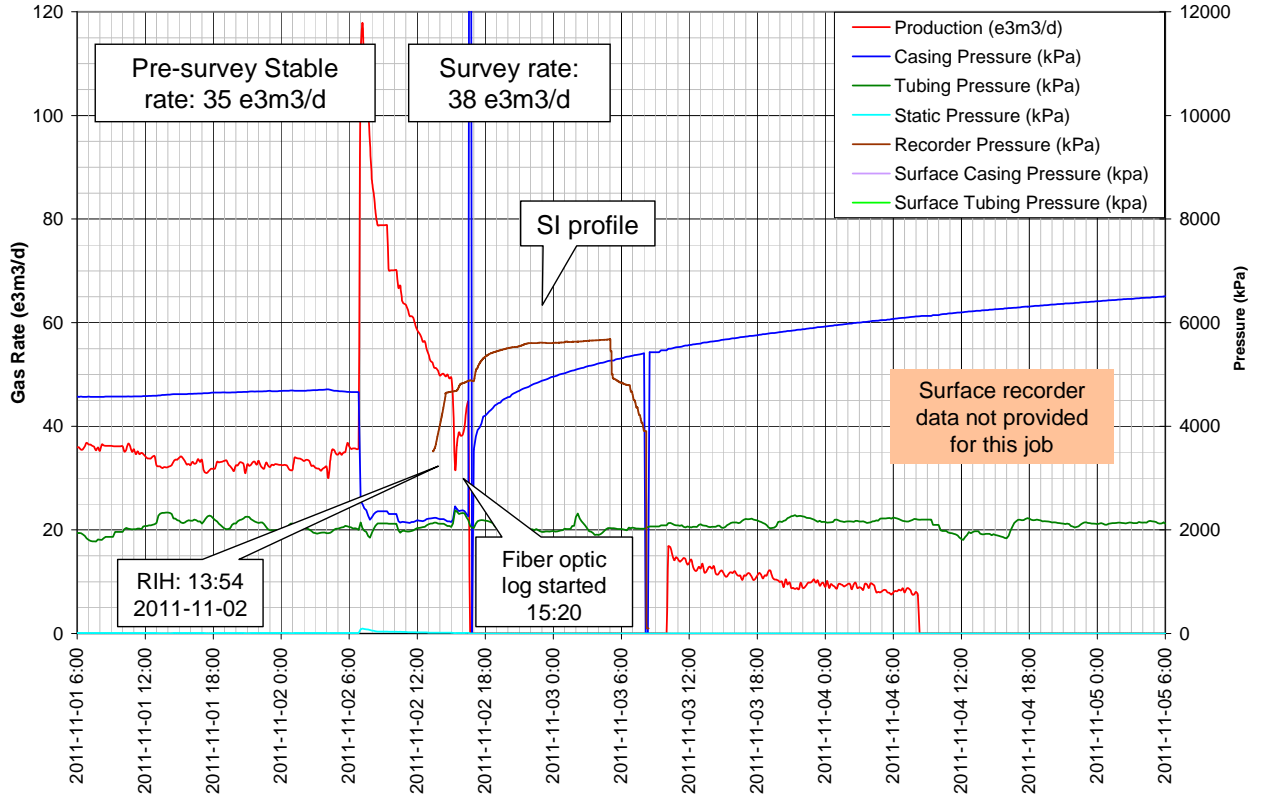




ECA KAKWA 16-16-061-5W6

Survey 2 - 2011-11-02

16-16-061-05W6 Reliability Plot

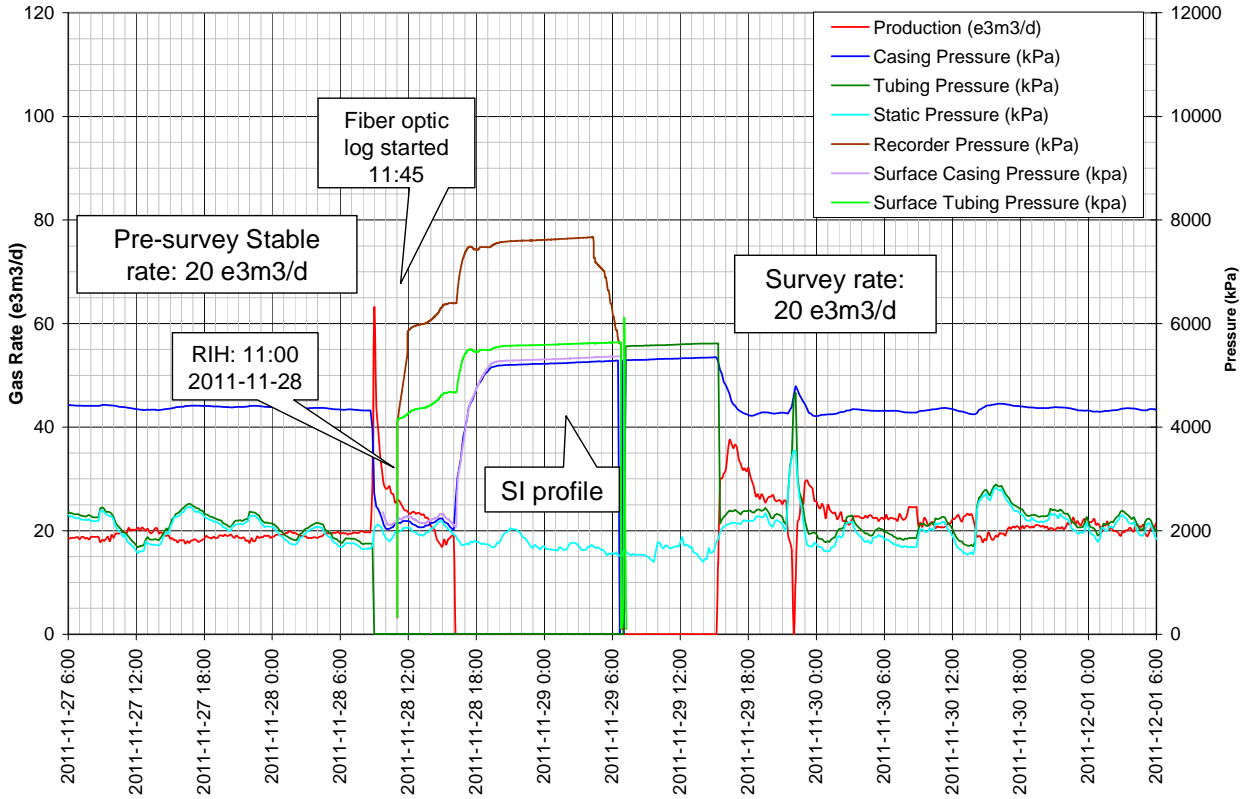




ECA RESTHAVEN 02-11-60-03W6 Survey 1 – 2011-11-28

Analysis match done with 30e3m3/d - not 20e3m3 as reported from the field due to measurement error

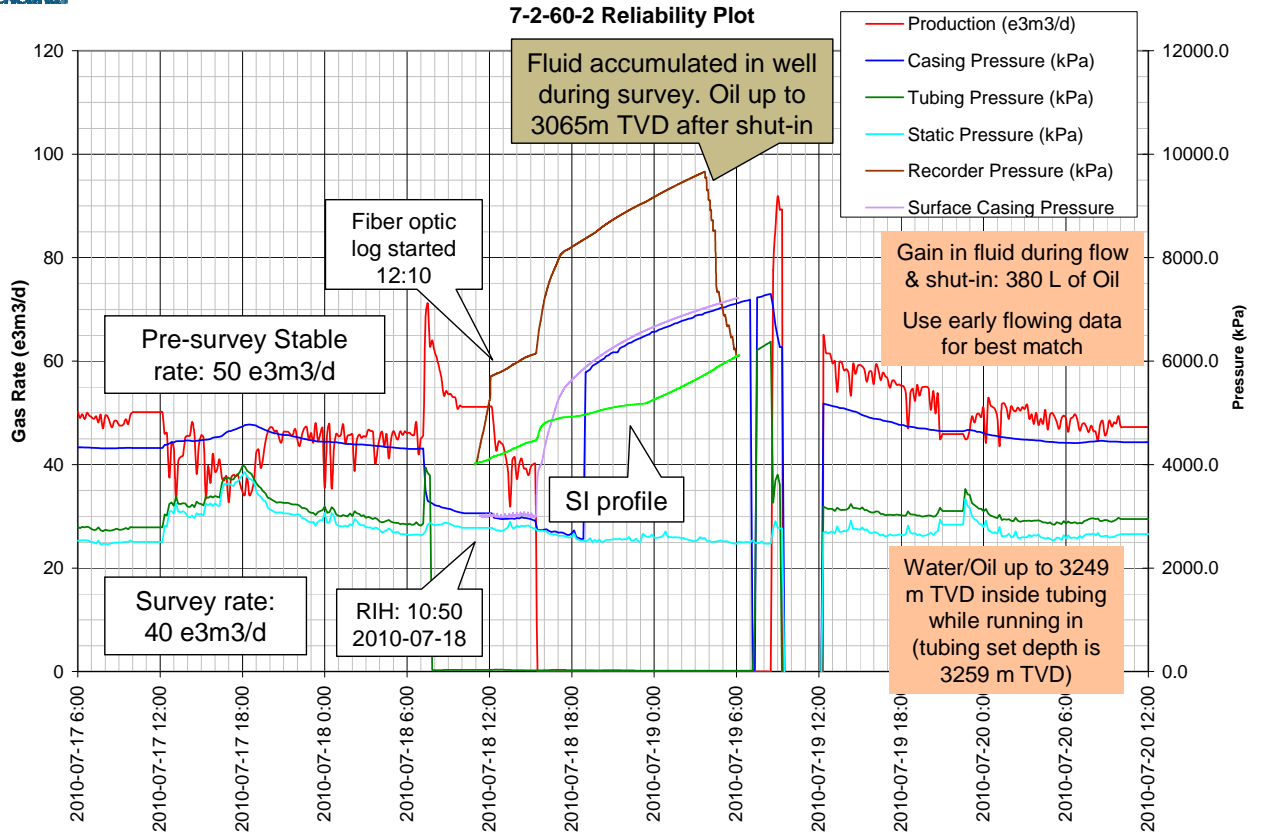
02-11-060-03W6 Reliability Plot





ECA ECOG 07-02-060-02W6

Survey 1 – 2010-07-18

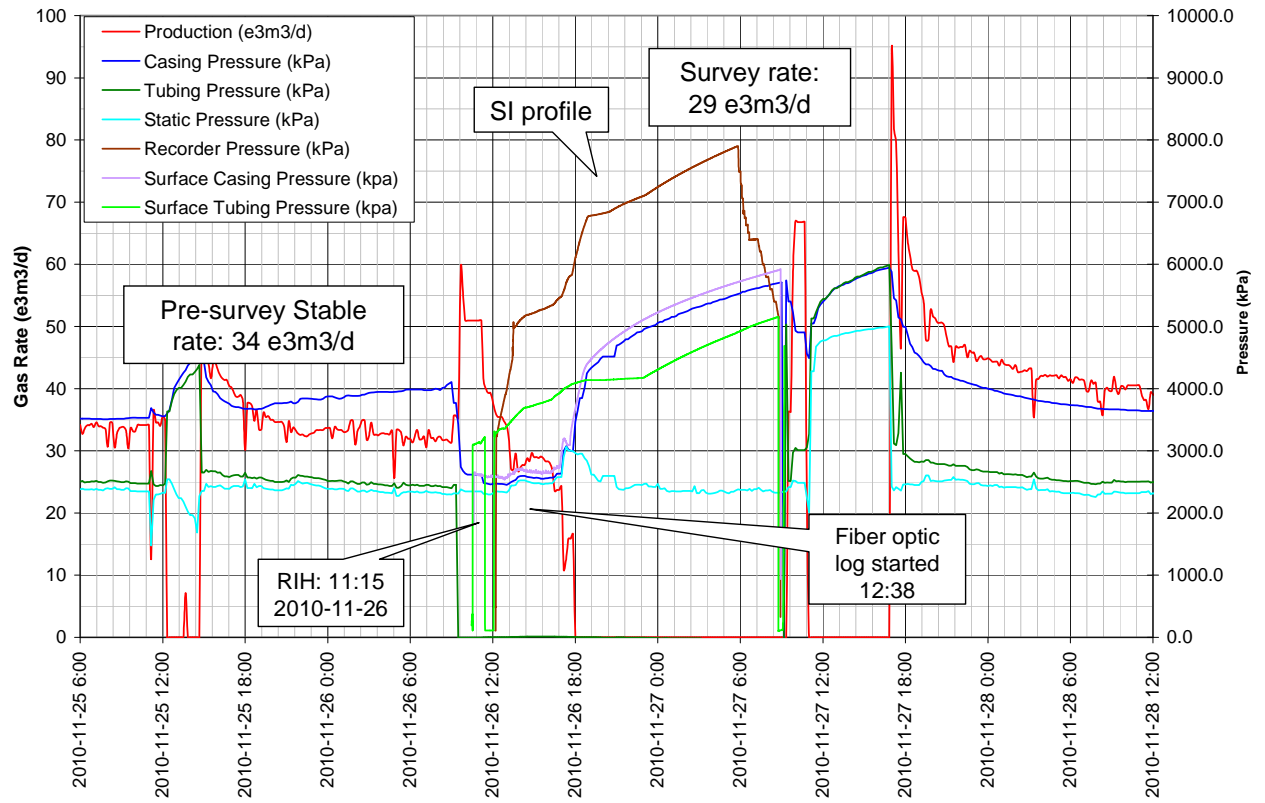




ECA ECOG 07-02-060-02W6

Survey 2 – 2010-11-26

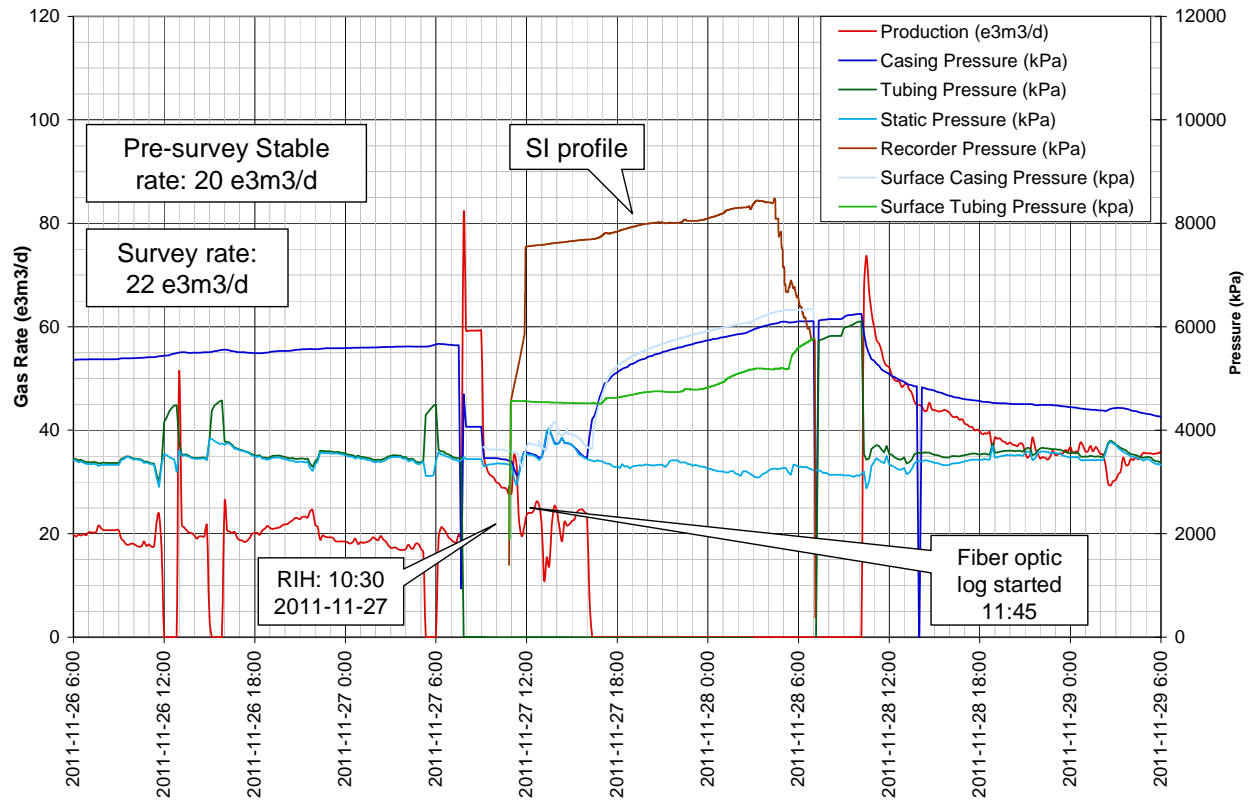
7-2-60-2 Reliability Plot





ECA ECOG 07-02-060-02W6 Survey 3 – 2011-11-27

07-02-060-02W6 Reliability Plot



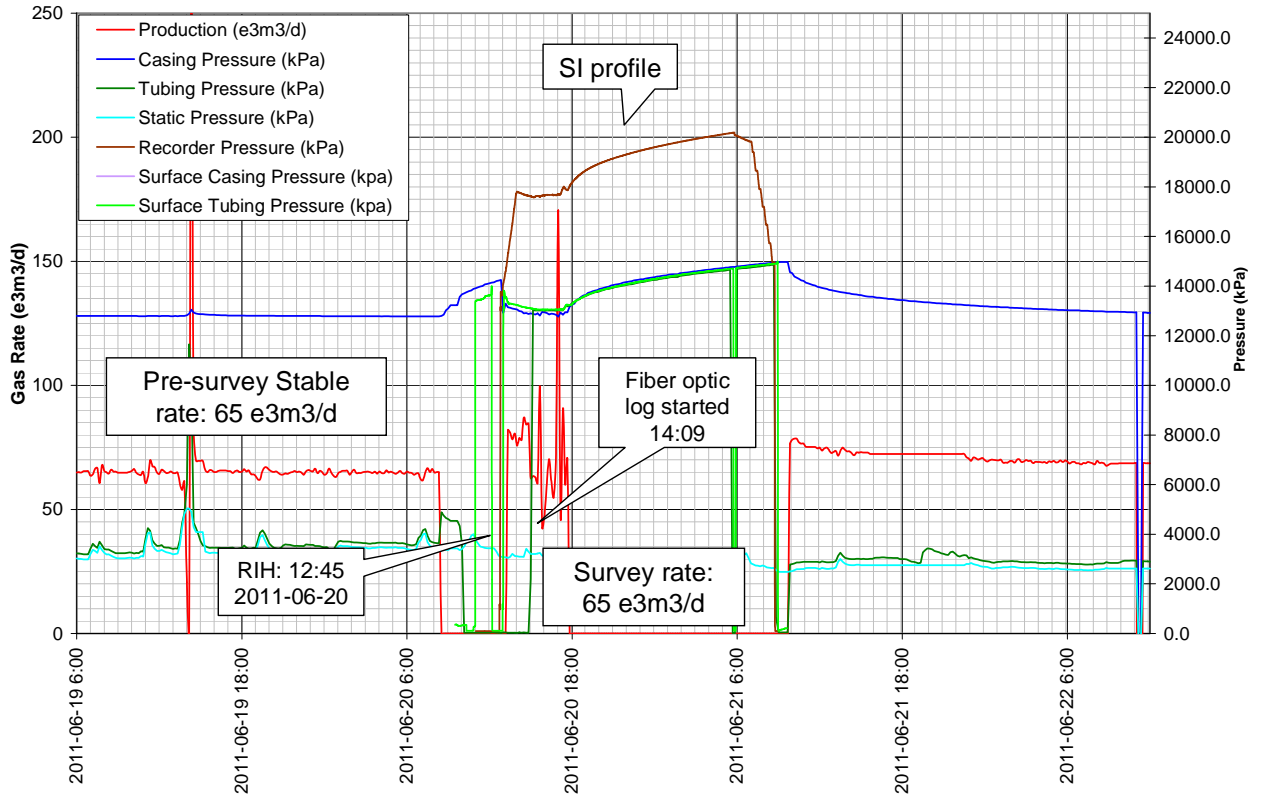


ECA ECOG RESTHA 09-27-059-02W6

Survey 1 - 2011-06-20

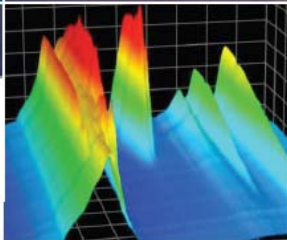
**Poor Quality Results
due to Downhole Choke**

9-27-59-2 Reliability Plot



Appendix J – IETP 05-081 DTS Results and Interpretations

Distributed Temperature Sensing.



OPTICall
Thermal Profile and
Investigation Service

TIME LAPSE STUDY

Company: ENCANA
Field: KAKWA
Well Name: ECA ECOG KAKWA 13-18-62-6
UWID: 100 / 13-18-062-06W6/00
Well License: 0413731
Job Reference Number: AY17-00043, BGHW-00008, BROZ-00009
Logging Date: Apr 10 - 2010, Nov 13 - 2010, Aug 27 - 2011
Interpretation Date: Oct-2011
Analyst: Alejandro Sanchez

All interpretations are opinions based on inferences from electrical or other measurements and we cannot, and do not guarantee the accuracy or correctness of any interpretation, and shall not, except in the case of gross or willful negligence on our part, be liable or responsible for any loss, costs, damages or expenses incurred or sustained by anyone resulting from any interpretations made by any of our officers, agents or employees. These interpretations are also subject to Clause 4 of our General Terms and Conditions as set out in our current Price Schedule

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1. Objectives

This report details thermal analysis of OptiCall Slick-line Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS) data recorded in **ECA ECOG KAKWA 13-18-62-6**. The objective of this Time Lapse analysis is to interpret all 3 surveys done in this well on a consistent basis, thereby minimizing the uncertainty in the gas inflow profile determined for each of the surveys. The analysis also reflects the incorporation of a new geothermal gradient based on the June 2009 surveys done by Encana on shut-in undisturbed wells.

2. Well Data

The well is “S” shaped with the kick off point at around 650 mKB and a maximum deviation of around 18 deg from 600 to 2100 mKB. The deviation drops to less than 2 deg at 2200 mKB and has an almost vertical profile below to its total depth of 3483 mKB. The well completion is shown in Appendix D.

3. Methodology of OptiCall Slick-line operation

The OptiCall Slick-line tool string is a specialized Schlumberger slickline cable, with an embedded fiber-optic cable for recording DTS data and a crystal quartz gauge for single-point pressure measurements. Raw DTS data is depth corrected and filtered to enhance the signal to noise ratio in proprietary thermal analysis software –THERMA*. OptiCall Slick-line data is generally recorded in the following steps:

- Flowing profile measurements from 4 to 6 hours.
- Shut-in temperature measurements for 12 hours.
- Static gradient measurements using the CQG pressure sensor while pulling out of hole; sensor also used to record the flowing and shut-in profile versus time.

The well is switched to annular only flow, one day prior to the survey. The tubing is shut-in while running the slick-line tool into the well, with gas continuously flowing up the annulus during the OptiCall Slick-line survey to eliminate the complex heat transfer associated with the normal pre-survey flow path down the annulus and up the tubing. Temperature effects caused by gas flow in the annulus are monitored through the tubing with the OptiCall Slick-line used DTS data to generate a temperature log every 10 minutes. The flowing temperature profile of the well is recorded with this procedure without snubbing the tubing above the reservoir interval.

A near wellbore thermal model is generated in THERMA using data provided by Encana (see Appendices A). The Joule-Thomson cooling caused by near wellbore pressure drawdown is calculated in THERMA; the gas inflow distribution is calculated after refining individual zone permeabilities and pressures to match the measured flowing DTS temperature. In fractured gas wells, the thermal model uses “pseudo” permeabilities and pressures to account for these fracture and matrix properties.

4. Methodology of Time Lapse Interpretation

If two or more DTS surveys taken in the same well are available, the better survey in terms of data stability and operational execution is chosen as first survey to be interpreted. Once the reservoir model, the geothermal gradient and the transient simulation match curve are defined in this first survey, all these parameters are taken to initialize the second survey interpretation process. In theory, all these parameters must remain the same with the exception of the reservoir pressure, which naturally depletes along with the gas reservoir production depletion. Following interpretation of the second and subsequent surveys, required reservoir model changes are tested in the first survey in an effort to maintain a consistent model. Further iterations are then attempted to define the most consistent reservoir model. The iterative process constrains the solution and provides the most reliable interpretations of all surveys from the same well.

In the “ideal” case, permeability, geothermal gradient and thermal zones do not necessarily change, but we have seen that certain minor adjustments are required during the analysis. For instance, the permeability may vary due to changes in the fracture conductivity due to ongoing post-fracture stimulation clean-up, so the permeability value in the Therma simulator may be modified to allow the simulation curve a better match. Similar modifications may be required to the geothermal gradient, where small changes in the temperature profile may happen as result of the long term gas cooling or heating effects in certain portions of the well.

The final target is to define the changes in gas production for each reservoir interval while minimizing changes in permeability and geothermal gradient, thereby generating more consistent and reliable rate estimates.

4.1 Gas Inflow Profile

The THERMA model used the latest practical reported surface test gas rates in every survey, recorded during the later portion of the DTS test flowing pass. The gas inflow rates from thermal interpretation results for the 3 surveys are summarized in Tables 5.1, 6.1, 7.1 and 8.1. The main Thermal model with the most representative DTS traces and gas production profile per perforated zone for the 3 surveys are showed in the Figures 6.2, 7.2 and 8.2.

The Inflow table for all zones and survey is shown in section 5.

4.2 Conclusions

The DTS time-lapse process has proved to result in better estimates and better understanding of the natural gas depletion process in every reservoir perforated interval. In the particular case of the 3 time-lapse surveys done on ECA ECOG KAKWA 13-18-62-6, the gas production depletion per interval had been calculated with high confidence. Future surveys in this well could also be added to this time-lapse process.

5. Time Lapse (TL) Combined Survey Results

5.1 Time Lapse Rate Summary Comparison

Zone	Perforation Interval (mKB)		Reservoir Interval	Gas Rate, E3m3/d	Gas Rate, E3m3/d	Gas Rate, E3m3/d
	Top Shot	Bottom Shot	Thermal Zone (mKB)	Survey 1 APR-2010	Survey 2 NOV-2010	Survey 3 AUG-2011
CARDIUM	2155.00	2159.00	2150-2160	4.592	2.109	0.712
DUNVEGAN E	2734.00	2735.00	2732-2737	2.168	1.134	0.577
DUNVEGAN E	2740.00	2741.00	2739-2742.5	10.23	2.305	0.408
DUNVEGAN E	2748.00	2750.00	2748-2751	10.307	3.259	0.288
CADOTTE	2981.00	2982.00	2981-2984	1.323	0.153	0.17
CADOTTE	2984.00	2985.00	2984-2987	1.378	0.148	0.16
CADOTTE	2987.00	2988.00	2987-2990	1.378	0.136	0.149
LOWER CADOTTE	2994.00	2995.00	2993-2998	2.226	1.052	0.225
FALHER A	3081.00	3083.00	3081-3091	1.808	0.635	0.272
FALHER A	3085.00	3086.00				
FALHER A	3089.50	3090.50				
FALHER F	3243.00	3244.00	3241-3244	1.629	0.641	0.163
FALHER F	3251.50	3252.00	3251-3256	2.577	1.015	0.25
FALHER F	3254.00	3254.50				
FALHER F	3259.50	3260.00	3258-3262	1.071	0.407	0.102
WILRICH A	3264.00	3264.50	3263.5-3266.5	0.026	0.286	0.072
WILRICH A	3271.00	3271.50	3269-3272	0.021	0.282	0.067
WILRICH A	3275.00	3275.50	3273-3276	0.036	0.286	0.069
BLUESKY	3338.00	3339.00	3338-3342	1.097	0.752	0.01
BLUESKY	3343.00	3344.00	3343-3346	3.316	0.743	0.008
BLUESKY	3347.00	3349.00	3347-3351	13.335	4.704	0.01
GETHING B	3381.00	3383.00	3379-3386	40.549	10.824	0.168
GETHING B	3387.00	3388.00	3387-3392	20.933	4.129	0.12
TOTAL				120	35	4

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5.2 Time Lapse Pressure Summary Comparison BHFP vs. Gauge vs. Simulation

	Depth (m)		Flowing Pressures (MPa)			Shut-in Pressure (MPa)
	@ MD	@ TVD	Gauge Pressure	Estimated BHFP*	Therma BHFP	Gauge Final Pressure
Survey 1 - Apr 2010	3441	3396	9	8.8	8.7	12
Survey 2 - Nov 2010	3440	3395	5.5	5.3	5.25	6.8
Survey 3 - Aug 2011	3445.8	3400.6	6	5.5	5.55	6.6
				* without liquids in bottom		

5.3 Time Lapse View of Input Reservoir Parameters

	Layer		CRDM	DUN A	DUN B	DUN D	CDTT	CDTT	CDTT	L. CDTT	FAL A	FAL F
	Thermal	m	2150	2732	2739	2748	2981	2984	2987	2993	3081	3241
	Zone		2160	2737	2742.5	2751	2984	2987	2990	2998	3091	3244
	Thickness	m	9.92	4.99	3.49	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	4.99	9.99	2.99
Survey 1	Permeability	mD	1	1.5	6	6.5	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	1.78	3.3
Apr 2010	Pressure	MPa	8.6	9.05	9.05	9.05	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.7	8.8
Survey 2	Permeability	mD	3.31	1.6	6.6	6	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77	1.87	3.2
Nov 2010	Pressure	MPa	5.04	5.45	5.35	5.55	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.45
Survey 3	Permeability	mD	1	7.2	7.92	7.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.24	0.96
Aug 2011	Pressure	MPa	5.12	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.43	5.65
	Layer		FAL F	FAL F	WRCH A	WRCH A	WRCH A	BLSK	BLSK	BLSK	GTGH	GTGH
	Thermal	m	3251	3258	3263.5	3269	3273	3338	3343	3347	3379	3387
	Zone		3256	3262	3266.5	3272	3276	3342	3346	3351	3386	3392
	Thickness	m	4.99	3.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	3.99	2.99	3.99	6.99	4.99
Survey 1	Permeability	mD	3.3	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1	3.9	11.7	21.9	12.1
Apr 2010	Pressure	MPa	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	9.35
Survey 2	Permeability	mD	3.2	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.4
Nov 2010	Pressure	MPa	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.8	5.6	6.6	7.05	6.85
Survey 3	Permeability	mD	0.96	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Aug 2011	Pressure	MPa	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.1

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6. Apr 2010 Survey Summary

Bottom hole flowing pressure was estimated to be approximately 8.6 MPa based on the gauge pressure the day of the survey. At that time, the rate was around 120 E³m³/d. Downhole pressure gauge data indicates some liquids accumulation in the wellbore during the survey, the liquid level was around 3,390 mKB inside the tubing. The temperature trace at 4:46 PM was used because the rate of the well was stable around that time.

There is no evidence of crossflow during shut-in during the time of the survey.

Zone	Perforation Interval (mKB)		Reservoir Interval	Gas Inflow Rate	Gas Inflow Contribution	Gas Inflow Contribution
	Top Shot	Bottom Shot	Thermal Zone (mKB)	(E3m3/day)	(%/total)	(%/total)
CARDIUM	2155.00	2159.00	2150-2160	4.59	3.83%	3.83%
DUNVEGAN E	2734.00	2735.00	2732-2737	2.17	1.81%	18.92%
DUNVEGAN E	2740.00	2741.00	2739-2742.5	10.23	8.52%	
DUNVEGAN E	2748.00	2750.00	2748-2751	10.31	8.59%	
CADOTTE	2981.00	2982.00	2981-2984	1.32	1.10%	5.25%
CADOTTE	2984.00	2985.00	2984-2987	1.38	1.15%	
CADOTTE	2987.00	2988.00	2987-2990	1.38	1.15%	
LOWER CADOTTE	2994.00	2995.00	2993-2998	2.23	1.86%	
FALHER A	3081.00	3083.00	3081-3091	1.81	1.51%	5.97%
FALHER A	3085.00	3086.00				
FALHER A	3089.50	3090.50				
FALHER F	3243.00	3244.00	3241-3244	1.63	1.36%	
FALHER F	3251.50	3252.00	3251-3256	2.58	2.15%	
FALHER F	3254.00	3254.50				
FALHER F	3259.50	3260.00	3258-3262	1.07	0.89%	
WILRICH A	3264.00	3264.50	3263.5-3266.5	0.03	0.02%	
WILRICH A	3271.00	3271.50	3269-3272	0.02	0.02%	
WILRICH A	3275.00	3275.50	3273-3276	0.04	0.03%	
BLUESKY	3338.00	3339.00	3338-3342	1.10	0.91%	14.79%
BLUESKY	3343.00	3344.00	3343-3346	3.32	2.76%	
BLUESKY	3347.00	3349.00	3347-3351	13.34	11.11%	
GETHING B	3381.00	3383.00	3379-3386	40.55	33.79%	51.24%
GETHING B	3387.00	3388.00	3387-3392	20.93	17.44%	
TOTAL				120	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6.1: Gas Inflow Rates from Thermal Interpretation – Apr 2010 Survey

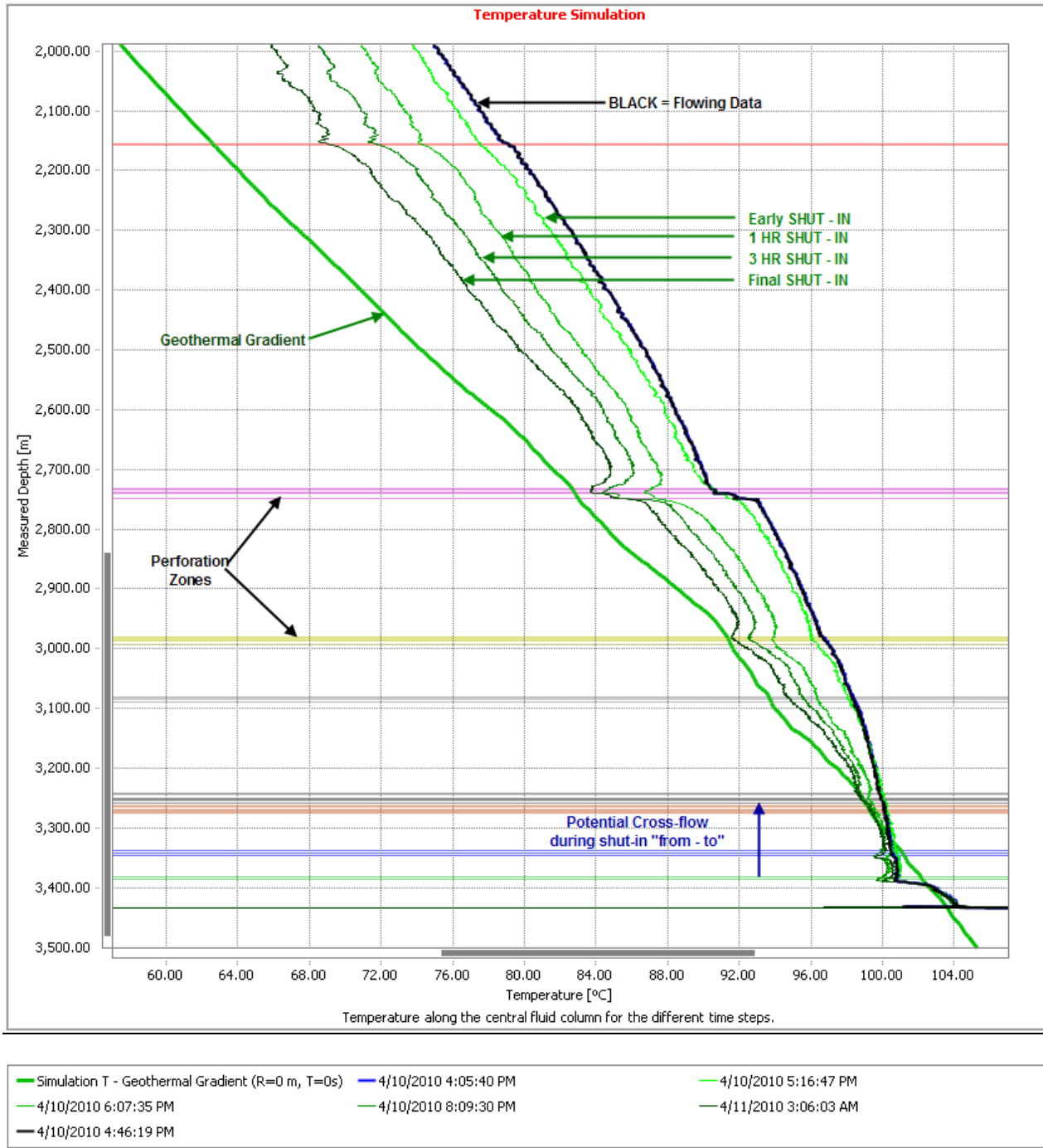
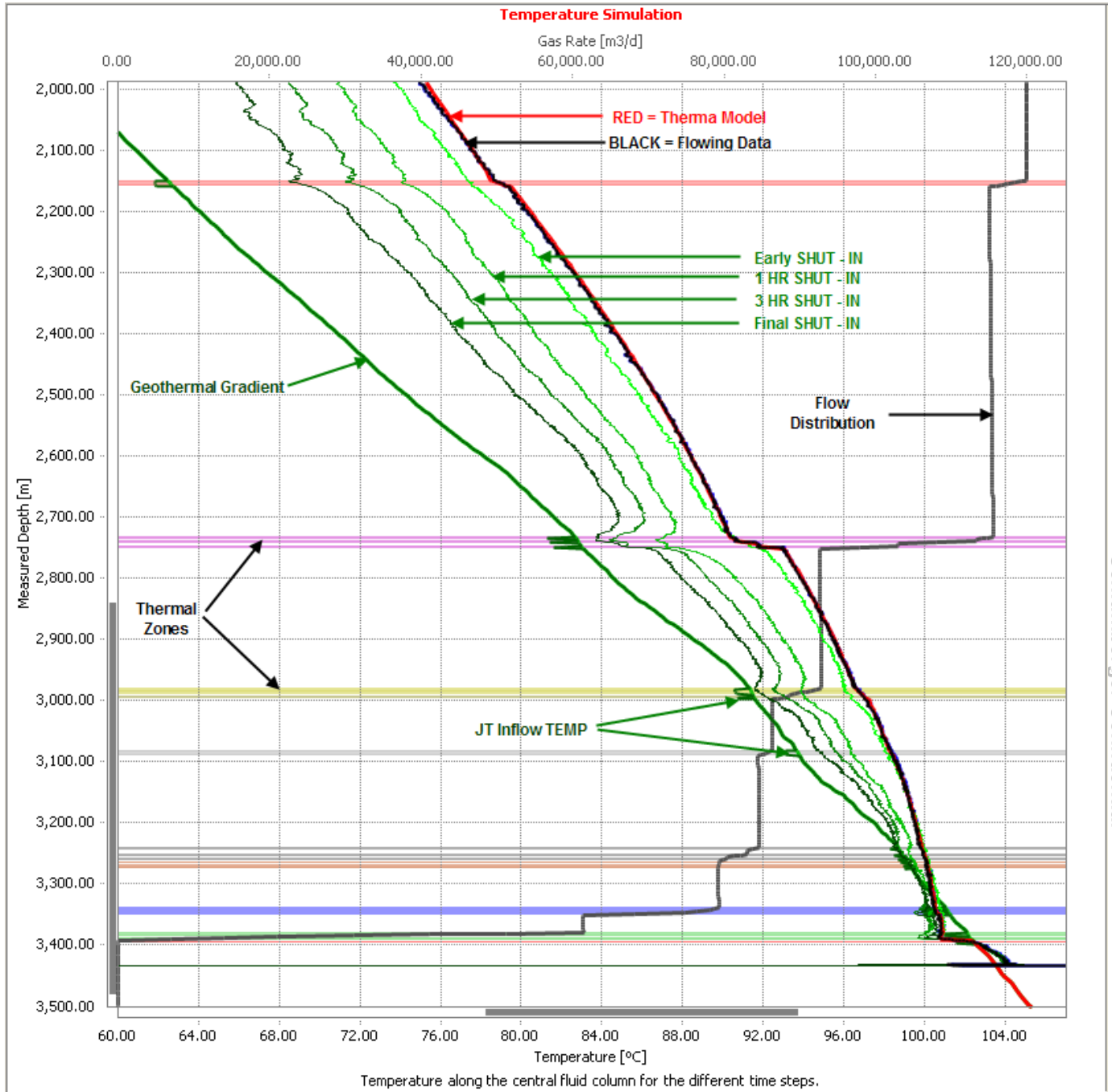


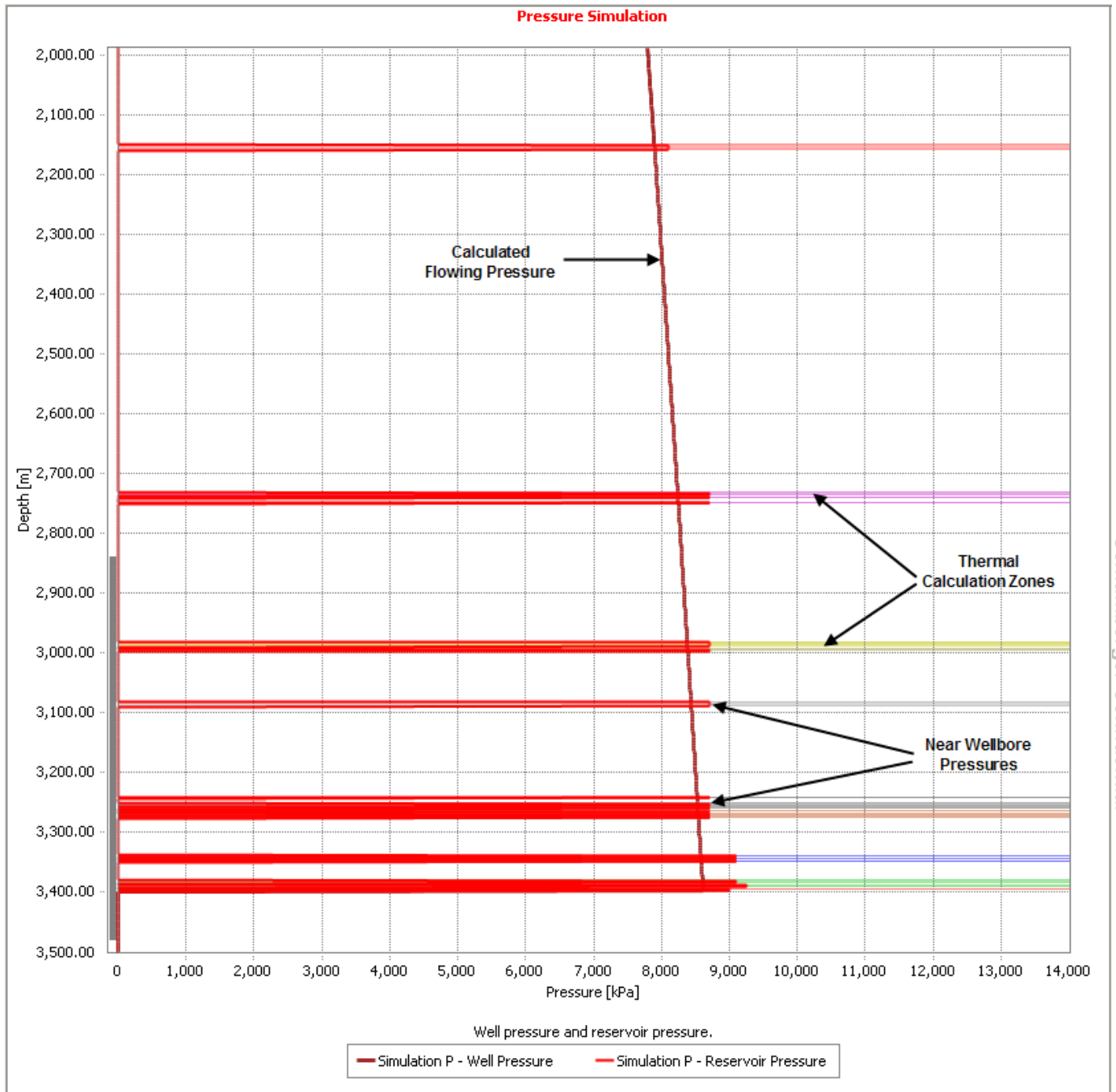
Figure 6.1: DTS data, perforations and comments on potential cross-flow during shut-in
Apr 2010 Survey



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- Simulation T - Geothermal Gradient (R=0 m, T=0s)
- 4/10/2010 4:05:40 PM
- 4/10/2010 8:09:30 PM
- 4/10/2010 4:46:19 PM
- Simulation T - ST Gas Flow Rate
- 4/10/2010 5:16:47 PM
- 4/11/2010 3:06:03 AM
- Simulation T - Joule Thompson Inflow Temperature
- 4/10/2010 6:07:35 PM
- Step 01 (R=0 m, T=32399.9974080002s)

Figure 6.2: Thermal Model over the Producing Intervals - Apr 2010 Survey



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Figure 6.3: Thermal zones with wellbore flowing pressure and near wellbore modeled reservoir pressures - Apr 2010 Survey

Appendix 6A: THERMA Model Parameters - Apr 2010 Survey

Project	THERMA 3.0 Study
Prepared By	SLB & EnCana
Date	4/16/2010
Analysis Model Type	Compositional
Company	EnCana Corporation

Geothermal Gradient

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD	<input type="checkbox"/> TVD	Temperature	Gradient
	m		°C	degC/m
1	0.00	0.00	7.00	N/A
2	610.03	610.00	21.70	0.02
3	2258.05	2212.00	67.00	0.03
4	2514.23	2468.10	74.89	0.03
5	2619.84	2573.70	78.73	0.04
6	2827.87	2781.70	84.48	0.03
7	2966.89	2920.70	89.62	0.04
8	3062.19	3016.00	91.92	0.02
9	3071.19	3025.00	92.54	0.07
10	3104.39	3058.20	93.15	0.02
11	3114.39	3068.20	93.79	0.06
12	3134.40	3088.20	94.38	0.03
13	3139.20	3093.00	95.06	0.14
14	3154.40	3108.20	95.92	0.06
15	3189.21	3143.00	96.78	0.02
16	3202.62	3156.40	97.47	0.05
17	3239.23	3193.00	98.44	0.03
18	3362.45	3316.20	100.72	0.02
19	3421.85	3375.60	102.45	0.03
20	3483.00	3436.74	103.65	0.02
21 ▶				

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Flow Steps

Duration	Time Subdivision	Step Type	Surface Flow rate
(h)	(h)		(E3 m3/d)
9.00 h	1.00 h	Production	120

Reservoir Model

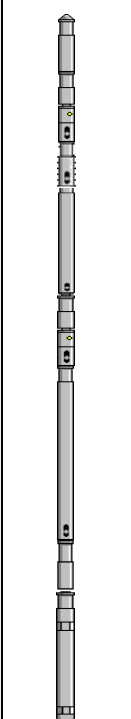
Name		Non-reservoir	Cardium	Dunv E	Dunv E	Dunv E	Cadotte	Cadotte	Cadotte	Lwr Cadotte
MD Top	m		2150	2732	2739	2748	2981	2984	2987	2993
MD Bottom			2160	2737	2742.5	2751	2984	2987	2990	2998
Color										
Horz. Permeability	mD		1	1.5	6	6.5	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62
Vert. Permeability			1	1.5	6	6.5	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62
Static Pressure	MPa	Update all ->	8.6	9.05	9.05	9.05	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Formation		Default For...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...
Skin			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage Radius	m		152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Reservoir Thickness	m	Update all ->	9.92	4.99	3.49	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	4.99
Model Type			V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas
Rock Temperature	°C	Update all ->	62.6	82.73	82.85	83.02	91.38	91.42	91.46	91.57
Compositional Oil			Cardium	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Ca...	EnC Ca...	EnC Ca...	EnC Ca...

Name	Falher A	Falher F	Falher F	Falher F	Wilrich A	Wilrich A	Wilrich A	Bluesky	Bluesky	Bluesky	Gething B	Gething B	Dummy Z
MD Top	3081	3241	3251	3258	3263.5	3269	3273	3338	3343	3347	3379	3387	3394
MD Bottom	3091	3244	3256	3262	3266.5	3272	3276	3342	3346	3351	3386	3392	3397
Color													
Horz. Permeability	1.78	3.3	3.3	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1	3.9	11.7	21.9	12.1	0.01
Vert. Permeability	1.78	3.3	3.3	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1	3.9	11.7	21.9	12.1	0.01
Static Pressure	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	9.35	9
Formation	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...
Skin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage Radius	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Reservoir Thickness	9.99	2.99	4.99	3.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	3.99	2.99	3.99	6.99	4.99	4.99
Model Type	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas
Rock Temperature	93.74	98.74	98.93	99.08	99.18	99.29	99.36	101.08	101.17	101.25	102.14	102.29	102.5
Compositional Oil	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	WILRICH	WILRICH	WILRICH	EnC Bl...	EnC Bl...	EnC Bl...	EnC Ge...	EnC Ge...	EnC Ge...

TOOLSTRING SCHEMATIC.

Customer: EnCana	Customer Rep: Todd Schneider	Toolstring No: 1
Field: KAKWA	Well Type: GAS PRODUCTION	Operation Detail:
UWI 100/ 13-18-062-06W6/ 00	Schlumberger Rep/ s: Liang Nang	Sensa fiber optic Temp log
Well Name ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6	Schlumberger Base Red Deer Slickline	Quartz pressure, temp memory gauges
Surface LSD 11-18-62-6W6	Lisence Number 0413731	Tensile Strength of cable: 200 KSPI
Rig/ Crane Big Horn Crane	Start Date 10-Apr-10	End Date April 11, 2010

Item Nos	S/Rod or TIC / QC	Length Meter	Weight (LBS)	Description of Item Including Part Nos & Serial Nos Where Applicable	OD mm	F/Neck (Inches)
1	5/8 sucker rod	0.20	2.00	Sensa Slick line rope socket fish neck	38.10	1.375
2	5/8 sucker rod	0.26	4.00	Swivel, 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
3	QC X-Over	0.18	1.00	5/8 Sucker Rod to Quick Connect	38.10	1.375
4	Quick Connect	0.91	33.00	Weight bar, 3 foot 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
5	Quick Connect	0.30	5.00	Knuckle Joint	38.10	1.375
6	Quick Connect	1.52	55.00	Weight bar, 5 foot 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
7	QC X-Over	0.12	1.00	Quick Connect to 5/8 Sucker Rod	38.10	1.375
8	5/8 Sucker rod	0.60	10.00	Bomwell with 2 quartz pressure/temperature gauges	38.10	na
	Casing Flange to KB	5.80		Largest OD in mm	38.10	
	Tool String Length in Meters	4.09				
	Sensa FO line Zero	1.71		Primary Depth on laptop	Sensaline Depth	
	Gauge Zero	5.80		Secondary Depth on laptop	Gauge depth	
	Total Tool Weight		111			

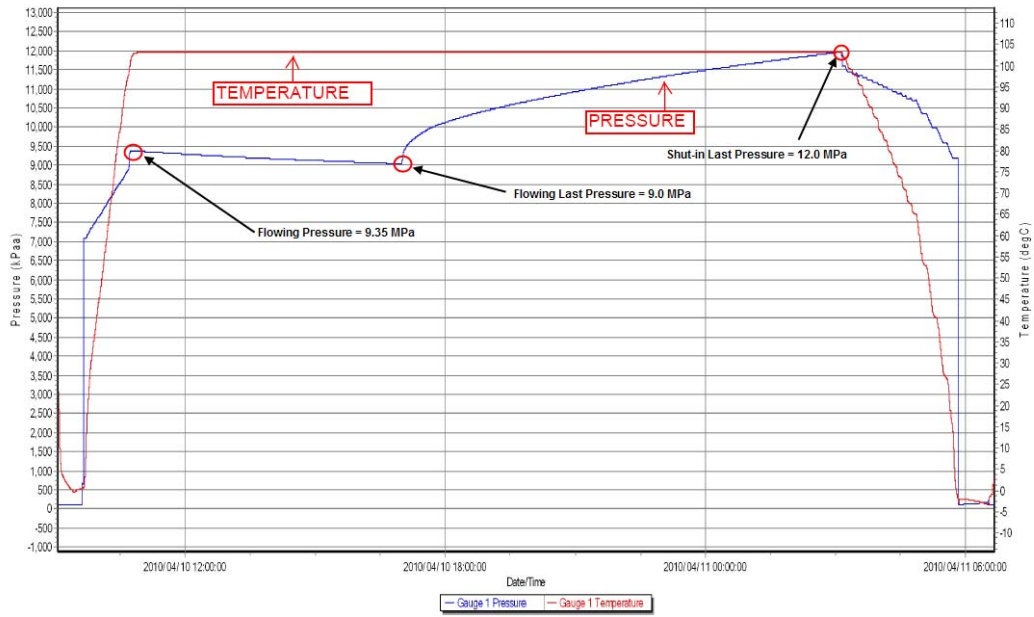


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Appendix 6C: Flowing & Static Gradient Plots - Apr 2010 Survey

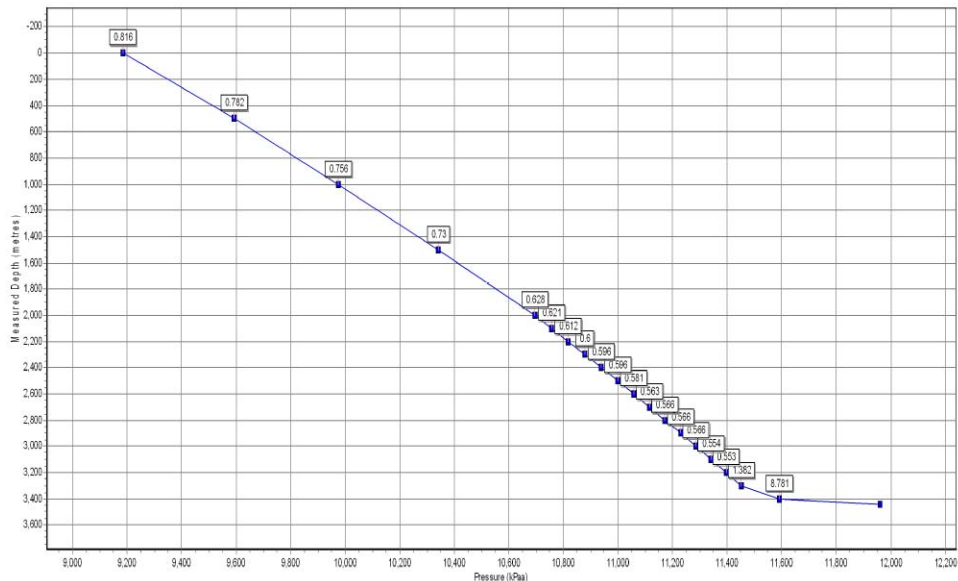
Client: Encana Well Name: ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6 Formation Name: Comingled Zones
 Test Date: 2010/04/10 - 2010/04/11 Location: 11-18-62-6W6 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3396
 Tool Serial #: 8935 Field/Pool: KAKWA Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]: 2110.34
 Sensaline Production Logging Downhole Gauges Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]: 3343

DATA PLOT
 BOTTOM GAUGE PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE DATA PLOT



Client: Encana Well Name: ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6 Formation Name: Comingled Zones
 Test Date: 2010/04/10 - 2010/04/11 Location: 11-18-62-6W6 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3396
 Tool Serial #: 8935 Field/Pool: KAKWA Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]: 2110.34
 Sensaline Production Logging Downhole Gauges Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]: 3343

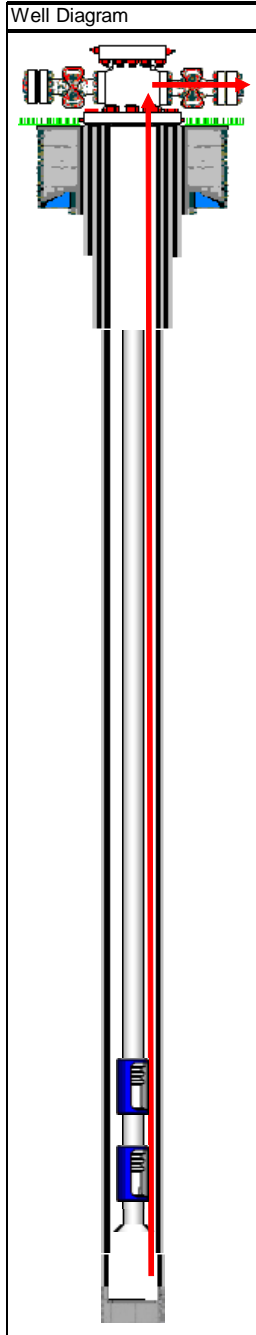
PRESSURE GRADIENT PLOT



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Appendix 6D: Well Schematic - Apr 2010 Survey

Schlumberger		ENCANA			
Customer	EnCana	KB (m)	1207.09	Start Date	10-Apr-10
Well Name	ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6	GL (m)	1201.39	End Date	April 11, 2010
UWI	100/13-18-062-06W6/00	CF (m)	1201.29	Deviated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Lisence #	0413731	KB-CF (m)	5.8	Packer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Field Name	KAKWA	KB-GL(m)	5.7	SO #	AY17-00043
Well Type	GAS PRODUCTION	TDPB (mKB)	3482.16		
Flow Path	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> TUBING <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH CASING AND TUBING	PBTVD (mKB)	0		



Well Head Connection Type	<input type="checkbox"/> FLANGE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SWAGE	Size:	2 3/8 EUE
---------------------------	---	-------	-----------

Casing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface	244.5	226.6	J-55	53.574		616.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intermediate	177.8	161.7	E-80	34.228		2251.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production	114.3	101.6	P-110	17.263		3483.0
<input type="checkbox"/> Production Liner						

Down Hole Items - Packers / Bridge Plugs / Fish / Misc. Down Hole Equipment		
Type of Down Hole Item	Depth mKB	Remarks

Tubing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production Tubing	60.3	50.7	L-80 EUE	6.990	48.29	3380
<input type="checkbox"/> Coil Tubing						

Tubing Jewlery (nipples, plugs, damage, holes, re-entry guides ect.)						
#	Iteme	Top Depth	Bottom Dept	OD mm	ID mm	Remarks
1	X Profile Nipple	3375.44	3375.71	60.3	47.6	
2	XN Profile	3378.78	3379.09	60.3	45.5	No-go
3	Re-entry guide	3379.7	3380	60.3	47.6	

Remarks:

Flow Path Indicated with Red Arrows



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7. Nov 2010 Survey Summary

Bottom hole flowing pressure was estimated to be approximately 5.3 MPa based on the gauge pressure the day of the survey. At that time, the rate was around 35 E³m³/d. Downhole pressure gauge data indicates some liquids accumulation in the wellbore during the survey causing the flowing down-hole pressure building up by around 0.6 Mpa. High flow instability was seen in flowing traces behavior the reason that three flowing traces were taken for interpretation purposes.

The temperature trace at 1:54, was used to make a balance between the temperatures trace performance beginning and ending the mentioned unstable period. The developed thermal model was matched considering the mentioned flowing trace.

There is evidence of crossflow during shut-in time from Dunvegan to Cardium.

Zone	Perforation Interval (mKB)		Reservoir Interval	Gas Inflow Rate	Gas Inflow Contribution	Gas Inflow Contribution
	Top Shot	Bottom Shot	Thermal Zone (mKB)	(E3m3/day)	(%/total)	(%/total)
CARDIUM	2155.00	2159.00	2150-2160	2.11	6.03%	6.03%
DUNVEGAN E	2734.00	2735.00	2732-2737	1.13	3.24%	19.14%
DUNVEGAN E	2740.00	2741.00	2739-2742.5	2.31	6.59%	
DUNVEGAN E	2748.00	2750.00	2748-2751	3.26	9.31%	
CADOTTE	2981.00	2982.00	2981-2984	0.15	0.44%	4.25%
CADOTTE	2984.00	2985.00	2984-2987	0.15	0.42%	
CADOTTE	2987.00	2988.00	2987-2990	0.14	0.39%	
LOWER CADOTTE	2994.00	2995.00	2993-2998	1.05	3.01%	
FALHER A	3081.00	3083.00	3081-3091	0.64	1.81%	10.15%
FALHER A	3085.00	3086.00				
FALHER A	3089.50	3090.50				
FALHER F	3243.00	3244.00	3241-3244	0.64	1.83%	
FALHER F	3251.50	3252.00	3251-3256	1.02	2.90%	
FALHER F	3254.00	3254.50				
FALHER F	3259.50	3260.00	3258-3262	0.41	1.16%	
WILRICH A	3264.00	3264.50	3263.5-3266.5	0.29	0.82%	
WILRICH A	3271.00	3271.50	3269-3272	0.28	0.81%	
WILRICH A	3275.00	3275.50	3273-3276	0.29	0.82%	
BLUESKY	3338.00	3339.00	3338-3342	0.75	2.15%	17.71%
BLUESKY	3343.00	3344.00	3343-3346	0.74	2.12%	
BLUESKY	3347.00	3349.00	3347-3351	4.70	13.44%	
GETHING B	3381.00	3383.00	3379-3386	10.82	30.93%	42.72%
GETHING B	3387.00	3388.00	3387-3392	4.13	11.80%	
TOTAL				35	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7.1: Gas Inflow Rates from Thermal Interpretation - Nov 2010 Survey

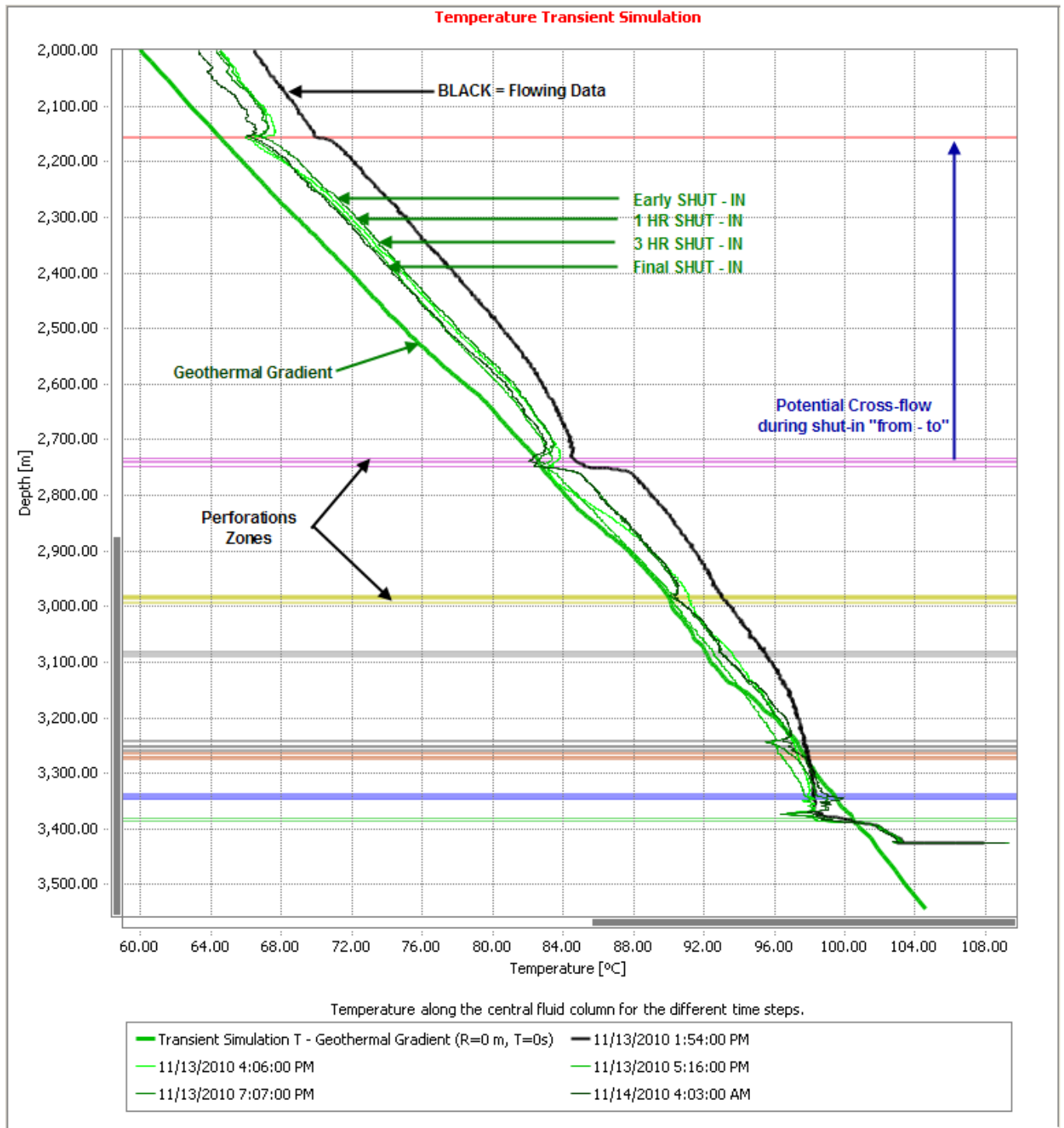


Figure 7.1: DTS data, perforations and comments on potential cross-flow during shut-in
Nov 2010 Survey

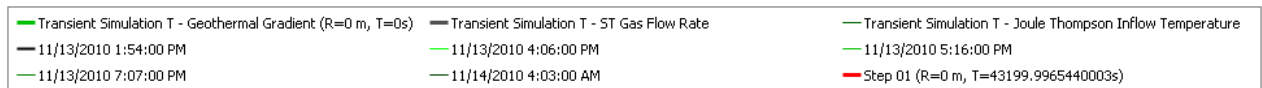
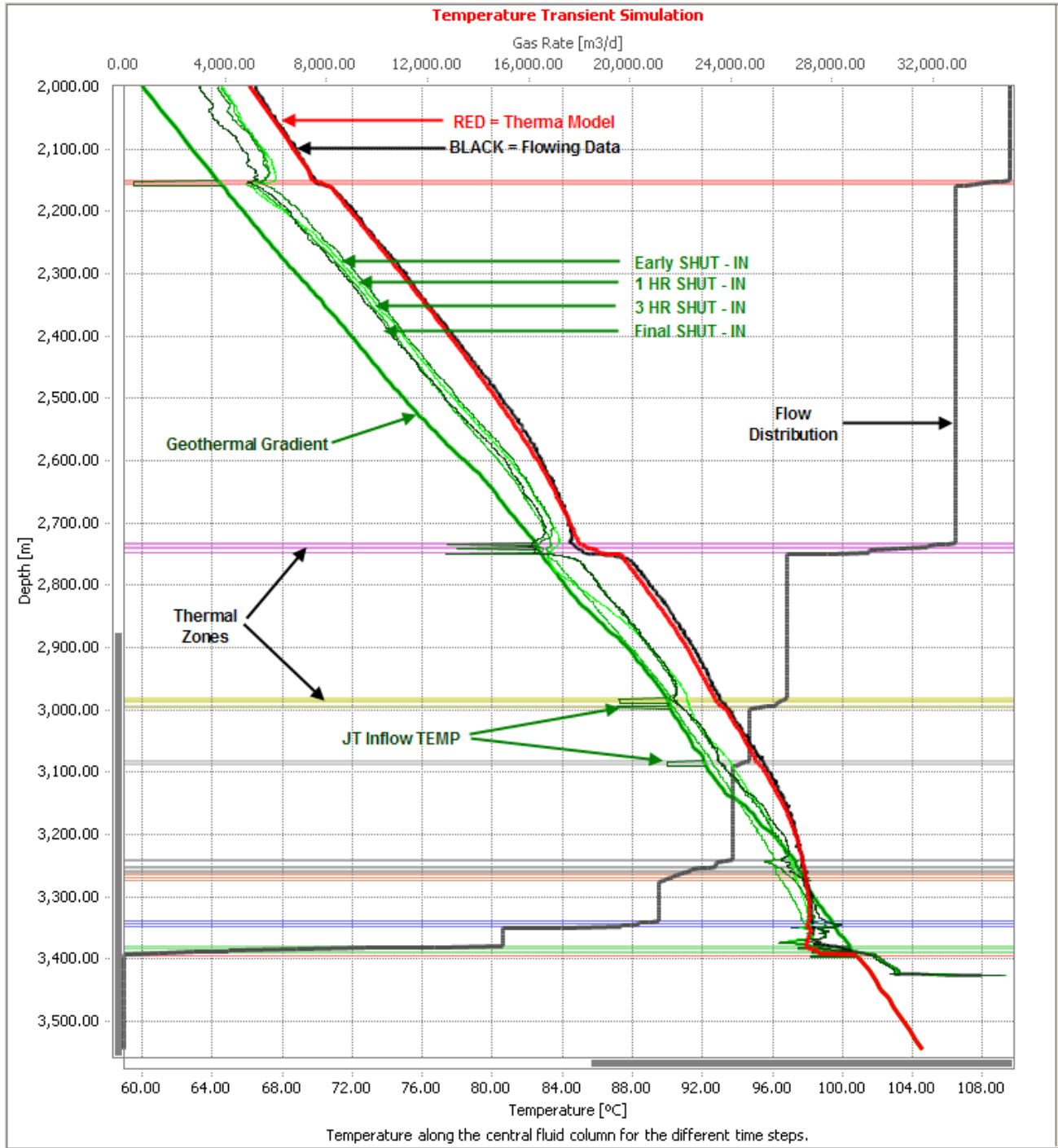


Figure 7.2: Thermal Model over the Producing Intervals - Nov 2010 Survey

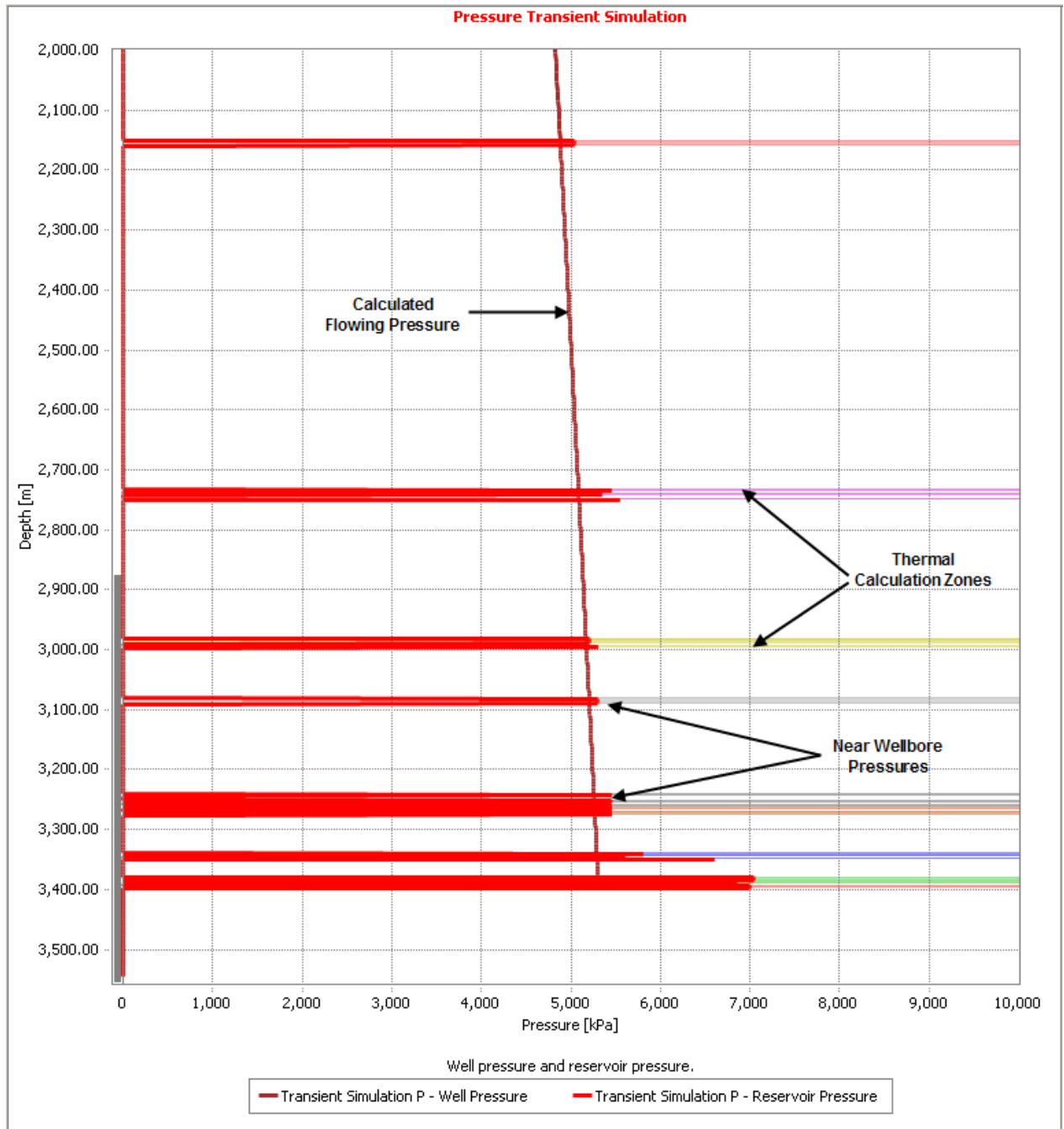


Figure 7.3: Thermal zones with wellbore flowing pressure and near wellbore modeled reservoir pressures - Nov 2010 Survey

Appendix 7A: THERMA Model Parameters - Nov 2010 Survey

Project	THERMA 4.0 Study
Prepared By	Schlumberger & Encana
Re-interpretation Date	Nov 2010
Analysis Model Type	Compositional
Company	Encana Corporation

Geothermal Gradient - Nov 2010 Survey

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD	<input type="checkbox"/> TVD	Temperature	Gradient
	m		°C	degC/m
1	0.00	0.00	7.50	N/A
2	610.03	610.00	20.40	0.02
3	2258.25	2212.20	67.51	0.03
4	2514.23	2468.10	75.39	0.03
5	2619.84	2573.70	79.23	0.04
6	2827.87	2781.70	84.98	0.03
7	2894.28	2848.10	87.54	0.04
8	2925.68	2879.50	88.47	0.03
9	2979.29	2933.10	89.94	0.03
10	3001.19	2955.00	90.20	0.01
11	3062.19	3016.00	91.52	0.02
12	3071.39	3025.20	91.93	0.04
13	3104.39	3058.20	92.45	0.02
14	3134.40	3088.20	93.34	0.03
15	3154.40	3108.20	94.48	0.06
16	3230.82	3184.60	96.99	0.03
17	3283.23	3237.00	97.97	0.02
18	3362.45	3316.20	99.83	0.02
19	3423.45	3377.20	101.72	0.03
20	3483.00	3436.74	103.03	0.02
21				

Flow Steps - Nov 2010 Survey

Duration	Time Subdivision	Step Type	Surface Flow rate
(h)	(h)		(E3m3/d)
12	1.00	Production	35

Reservoir Model – Nov 2010 Survey

Name		Non-reservoir	Cardium	Dunv E	Dunv E	Dunv E	Cadotte	Cadotte	Cadotte	Cadotte_L
MD Top	m		2150	2732	2739	2748	2981	2984	2987	2993
MD Bottom			2160	2737	2742.5	2751	2984	2987	2990	2998
Color			@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
Horz. Permeability	mD		3.31	1.6	6.6	6	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77
Vert. Permeability			3.31	1.6	6.6	6	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77
Static Pressure	MPa	Update all ->	5.04	5.45	5.35	5.55	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Formation		Default For...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...
Skin			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage Radius	m		152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Reservoir Thickness	m	Update all ->	9.92	4.99	3.49	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	4.99
Model Type			V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas
Rock Temperature	°C	Update all ->	60.15	78.83	78.93	79.08	87.33	87.37	87.4	87.49
Compositional Oil			Cardium	Enc Du...	Enc Du...	Enc Du...	Enc Ca...	Enc Ca...	Enc Ca...	Enc Ca...

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Name	Falher A	Falher F	Falher F	Falher F	Wilrich A	Wilrich A	Wilrich A	Bluesky	Bluesky	Bluesky	Gething B	Gething B	Dummy Z
MD Top	3081	3241	3251	3258	3263.5	3269	3273	3338	3343	3347	3379	3387	3394
MD Bottom	3091	3244	3256	3262	3266.5	3272	3276	3342	3346	3351	3386	3392	3397
Color	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
Horz. Permeability	1.87	3.2	3.2	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.4	0.01
Vert. Permeability	1.87	3.2	3.2	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.4	0.01
Static Pressure	5.3	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.8	5.6	6.6	7.05	6.85	7
Formation	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...
Skin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage Radius	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Reservoir Thickness	9.99	2.99	4.99	3.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	3.99	2.99	3.99	6.99	4.99	2.99
Model Type	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas
Rock Temperature	90.28	97.99	98.18	98.39	98.5	98.62	98.7	100.81	100.9	100.99	102.29	102.49	102.82
Compositional Oil	Enc Fa...	Enc Fa...	Enc Fa...	Enc Fa...	WILRICH	WILRICH	WILRICH	Enc Bl...	Enc Bl...	Enc Bl...	Enc Ge...	Enc Ge...	Enc Ge...

Appendix 7B: Job Sequence and Tool String - Nov 2010 Survey

Schlumberger		ENCANA		
Well Name	ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6	Schlumberger Crew	Position	District
Well UWI	100/13-18-062-06W6/00	Majid Khan	Sensaline FS	Red Deer
Surface Location	11-18-62-6W6	Keith Domoney	Slickline FS	Red Deer
Lisence Number	0413731	Levi Brazier	Sensaline FS	Red Deer
Job Start Date	Saturday, November 13, 2010	Mike Braun	Sensaline Crew	Red Deer
Job End Date	Sunday, November 14, 2010			
Service Order #	BGHW-00008			
Job Sequence of Events				
Date	Time	Description of Activity		
12-Nov-10	11:00	Leave Base from Red Deer		
	20:00	Arrive in Grande Prairie, Stay night in Hotel		
13-Nov-10	5:30	Leave Hotel for location		
	8:00	Arrive on location		
	8:15	Hold Safety Meeting		
	9:15	Rig up Slickline with nipple brush		
	9:30	N2 Purse & Pressure test.		
	9:45	Start RIH with Nipple Brush		
	10:00	Found wax problem while RiH surface to 100mkb.		
	10:08	Pull test 500 mkb, 260 lbs.		
	10:12	Pull test 1000 mkb, 330 lbs.		
	10:16	Pull test 1500 mkb, 410 lbs.		
	10:20	Pull test 2000 mkb, 480 lbs.		
	10:25	Pull test 2500 mkb, 590 lbs.		
	10:29	Pull test 3000 mkb, 700 lbs.		
	10:42	Tag at 3446 mkb		
	10:43	Start POOH		
	11:08	Slickline at surface. Close master valve ,bleed off pressure & rig down slickline		
	11:10	Start rig up 0.125 fiber optic slickline		
	11:40	N2 Purse & Pressure test.		
	11:55	Open well, RIH 0.125 fiber optic slickline		
	12:00	Pull test at 500 mKB, 167 lbs		
	12:08	Pull test at 1000 mKB, 255 lbs		
	12:18	Pull test at 1500 mKB, 305 lbs		
	12:26	Pull test at 2000 mKB, 360 lbs		
	12:36	Pull test at 2500 mKB, 450 lbs		
	12:45	Pull test at 3000 mKB, 530 lbs		
	12:52	Pull test at 3400 mKB, 565 lbs		
	12:55	Stop at gauge depth 3440 mKB, making fiber depth 3435.8 mKB		
	13:24	Start DTS data acquisition, acquiring flowing profiles.		
	15:00	Well is not making stable flow, drop down fast after 14:30 hrs. waiting for flow back		
	14:05	Well stable for half an hour in 15:30 to 14:10 about 8 E3M3/Day, but start drop down after		
	14:10	Shut in well at casing wing valve, continue acquiring shut in profiles.		
14-Nov-10	4:10			
	4:12	Start POOH with reverse static gradients		
	7:10	Sensaline at surface		
	7:15	Close master valve, bleed off pressure		
	7:16	Start rig out		
	8:30	Finished rig out, leave location & standby in Grande cache		

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TOOLSTRING SCHEMATIC.

Customer: EnCana Corporation	Customer Rep: Todd Schneider	Toolstring No: 1
Field: KAKWA	Well Type: GAS PRODUCTION	Operation Detail:
UWI: 100/ 13-18-062-06W6/ 00	Schlumberger Rep/ s: Majid Khan	Sensa fiber optic Temp log
Well Name: ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6	Schlumberger Base: Red Deer Slickline	Quartz pressure, temp memory gauges
Surface LSD: 11-18-62-6W6	Lisence Number: 0413731	Tensile Strength of cable: 200 KSPI
Rig/ Crane: Big Horn Crane	Start Date: 13-Nov-10	End Date: 14-Nov-10

Item Nos	S/Rod or TIC / QC	Length Meter	Weight (LBS)	Description of Item Including Part Nos & Serial Nos Where Applicable	OD mm	F/Neck (Inches)
1	5/8 sucker rod	0.20	2.00	Sensa Slick line rope socket fish neck	38.10	1.375
2	5/8 sucker rod	0.26	4.00	Swivel, 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
3	QC X-Over	0.18	1.00	5/8 Sucker Rod to Quick Connect	38.10	1.375
4	Quick Connect	0.91	33.00	Weight bar, 3 foot 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
5	Quick Connect	0.30	5.00	Knuckle Joint	38.10	1.375
6	Quick Connect	1.52	55.00	Weight bar, 5 foot 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
7	QC X-Over	0.12	1.00	Quick Connect to 5/8 Sucker Rod	38.10	1.375
8	5/8 Sucker rod	0.60	10.00	Bomwell with 2 quartz pressure/ temprature gauges	38.10	na
	Casing Flange to KB	5.80		Largest OD in mm	38.10	
	Tool String Length in Meters	4.09				
	Sensa FO line Zero	1.71		Primary Depth on laptop	Sensaline Depth	
	Gauge Zero	5.80		Secondary Depth on laptop	Gauge depth	
	Total Tool Weight		111			



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Appendix 7C: Flowing & Static Gradient Plots - Nov 2010 Survey

Client: EnCana Corporation
 Test Date: 2010/11/13 - 2010/11/14
 Tool Serial #: 7975

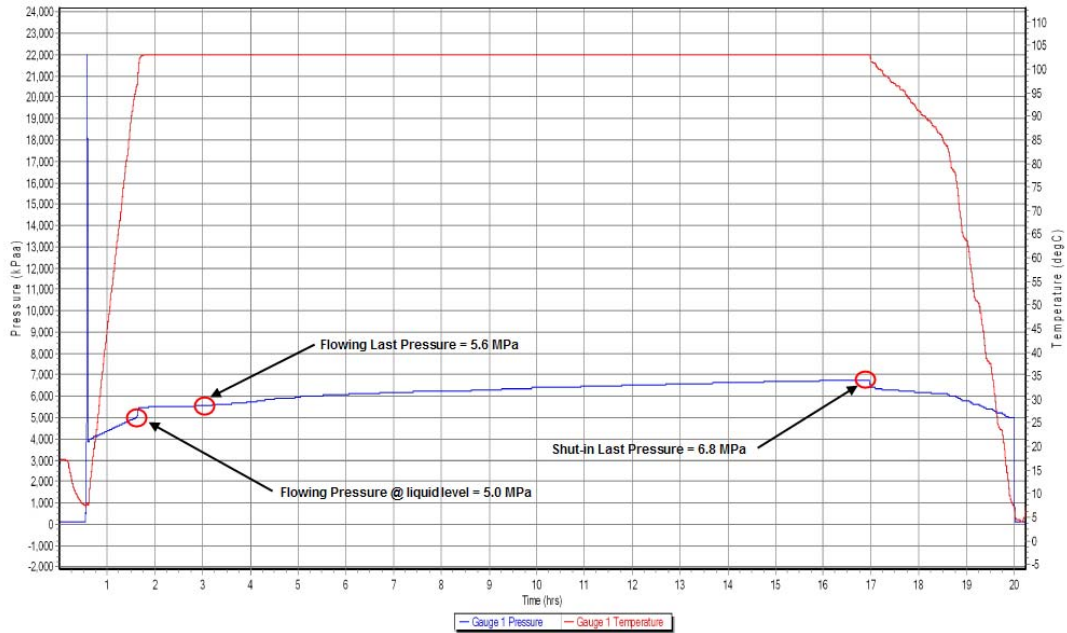
Well Name: ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6
 Location: 11-18-62-6W6
 Field/Pool: KAKWA

Formation Name: Comingled Zones
 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3395.00
 Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]: 2109.13
 Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]: 3341.78

DOWNHOLE GAUGES DATA

DATA PLOT

BOTTOM GAUGE PRESSURE & TEMPERATURE DATA PLOT



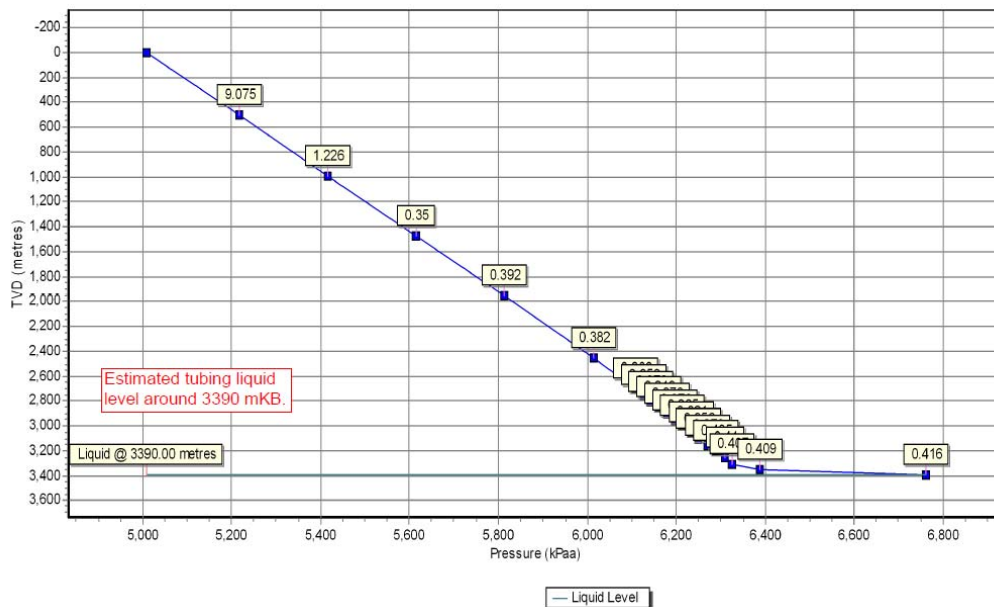
Client: EnCana Corporation
 Test Date: 2010/11/13 - 2010/11/14
 Tool Serial #: 7975

Well Name: ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6
 Location: 11-18-62-6W6
 Field/Pool: KAKWA

Formation Name: Comingled Zones
 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3395.00
 Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]: 2109.13
 Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]: 3341.78

DOWNHOLE GAUGES DATA

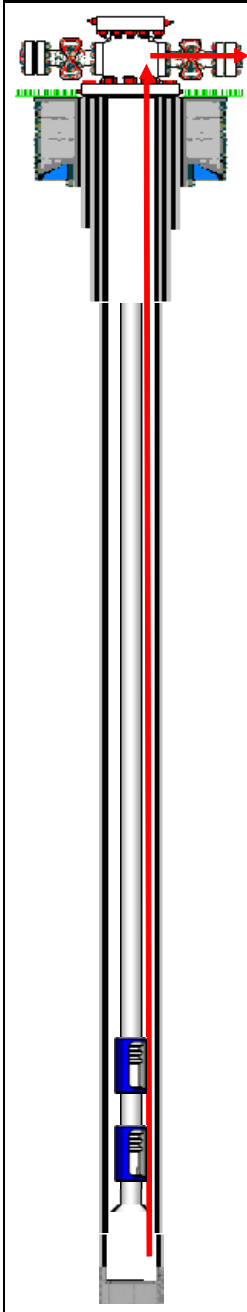
PRESSURE GRADIENT PLOT



Appendix 7D: Well Schematic - Nov 2010 Survey

Schlumberger				ENCANA	
Customer	EnCana Corporation	KB (m)	1207.09	Start Date	13-Nov-10
Well Name	ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6	GL (m)	1201.39	End Date	14-Nov-10
UWI	100/13-18-062-06W6/00	CF (m)	1201.29	Deviated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Lisence #	0413731	KB-CF (m)	5.8	Packer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Field Name	KAKWA	KB-GL(m)	5.7	SO #	BGHW-00008
Well Type	GAS PRODUCTION	TDPB (mKB)	3482.16		
Flow Path	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> TUBING <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH CASING AND TUBING	PBTVD (mKB)	0		

Well Diagram



Flow Path Indicated with Red Arrows

Well Head Connection Type	<input type="checkbox"/> FLANGE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SWAGE	Size:	2 3/8 EUE
---------------------------	---	-------	-----------

Casing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface	244.5	226.6	J-55	53.574		616.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intermediate	177.8	161.7	E-80	34.228		2251.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production	114.3	101.6	P-110	17.263		3483.0
<input type="checkbox"/> Production Liner						

Down Hole Items - Packers / Bridge Plugs / Fish / Misc. Down Hole Equipment		
Type of Down Hole Item	Depth mKB	Remarks

Tubing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production Tubing	60.3	50.7	L-80 EUE	6.990	48.29	3380
<input type="checkbox"/> Coil Tubing						

Tubing Jewlery (nipples, plugs, damage, holes, re-entry guides ect.)						
#	Iteme	Top Depth	Bottom Dept	OD mm	ID mm	Remarks
1	X Profile Nipple	3375.44	3375.71	60.3	47.6	
2	XN Profile	3378.78	3379.09	60.3	45.5	No-go
3	Re-entry guide	3379.7	3380	60.3	47.6	

Remarks:



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8. Aug 2011 Survey Summary

Bottom hole flowing pressure was assumed to be approximately 5.6 MPa based on the gauge pressure the day of the survey. At that time, the rate was around 4 E³m³/d. Downhole pressure gauge data indicates highly liquids accumulation in the wellbore during the survey causing the flowing down-hole pressure building up by around 0.8 Mpa before shut-in the well.

High flow instability was seen in flowing traces behavior the reason that two flowing traces were taken for interpretation purposes.

The temperature traces at 4:07 and 8:25 PM were used to make a balance between the temperatures trace performance beginning and ending the mentioned unstable period. The developed thermal model was matched considering the two mentioned flowing traces.

There is evidence of crossflow during shut-in time from Gething to Falher, from Falher to Cadotte, from Cadotte to Dunvegan, from Dunvegan to Cardium.

Zone	Perforation Interval (mKB)		Reservoir Interval	Gas Inflow Rate	Gas Inflow Contribution	Gas Inflow Contribution
	Top Shot	Bottom Shot	Thermal Zone (mKB)	(E3m3/day)	(%/total)	(%/total)
CARDIUM	2155.00	2159.00	2150-2160	0.71	17.80%	17.80%
DUNVEGAN E	2734.00	2735.00	2732-2737	0.58	14.43%	31.83%
DUNVEGAN E	2740.00	2741.00	2739-2742.5	0.41	10.20%	
DUNVEGAN E	2748.00	2750.00	2748-2751	0.29	7.20%	
CADOTTE	2981.00	2982.00	2981-2984	0.17	4.25%	17.60%
CADOTTE	2984.00	2985.00	2984-2987	0.16	4.00%	
CADOTTE	2987.00	2988.00	2987-2990	0.15	3.73%	
LOWER CADOTTE	2994.00	2995.00	2993-2998	0.23	5.63%	
FALHER A	3081.00	3083.00	3081-3091	0.27	6.80%	24.88%
FALHER A	3085.00	3086.00				
FALHER A	3089.50	3090.50				
FALHER F	3243.00	3244.00	3241-3244	0.16	4.08%	
FALHER F	3251.50	3252.00	3251-3256	0.25	6.25%	
FALHER F	3254.00	3254.50				
FALHER F	3259.50	3260.00	3258-3262	0.10	2.55%	
WILRICH A	3264.00	3264.50	3263.5-3266.5	0.07	1.80%	
WILRICH A	3271.00	3271.50	3269-3272	0.07	1.68%	
WILRICH A	3275.00	3275.50	3273-3276	0.07	1.73%	
BLUESKY	3338.00	3339.00	3338-3342	0.01	0.25%	0.70%
BLUESKY	3343.00	3344.00	3343-3346	0.01	0.20%	
BLUESKY	3347.00	3349.00	3347-3351	0.01	0.25%	
GETHING B	3381.00	3383.00	3379-3386	0.17	4.20%	7.20%
GETHING B	3387.00	3388.00	3387-3392	0.12	3.00%	
TOTAL				4	100.0%	100.0%

Table 8.1: Gas Inflow Rates from Thermal Interpretation – Aug 2011 Survey

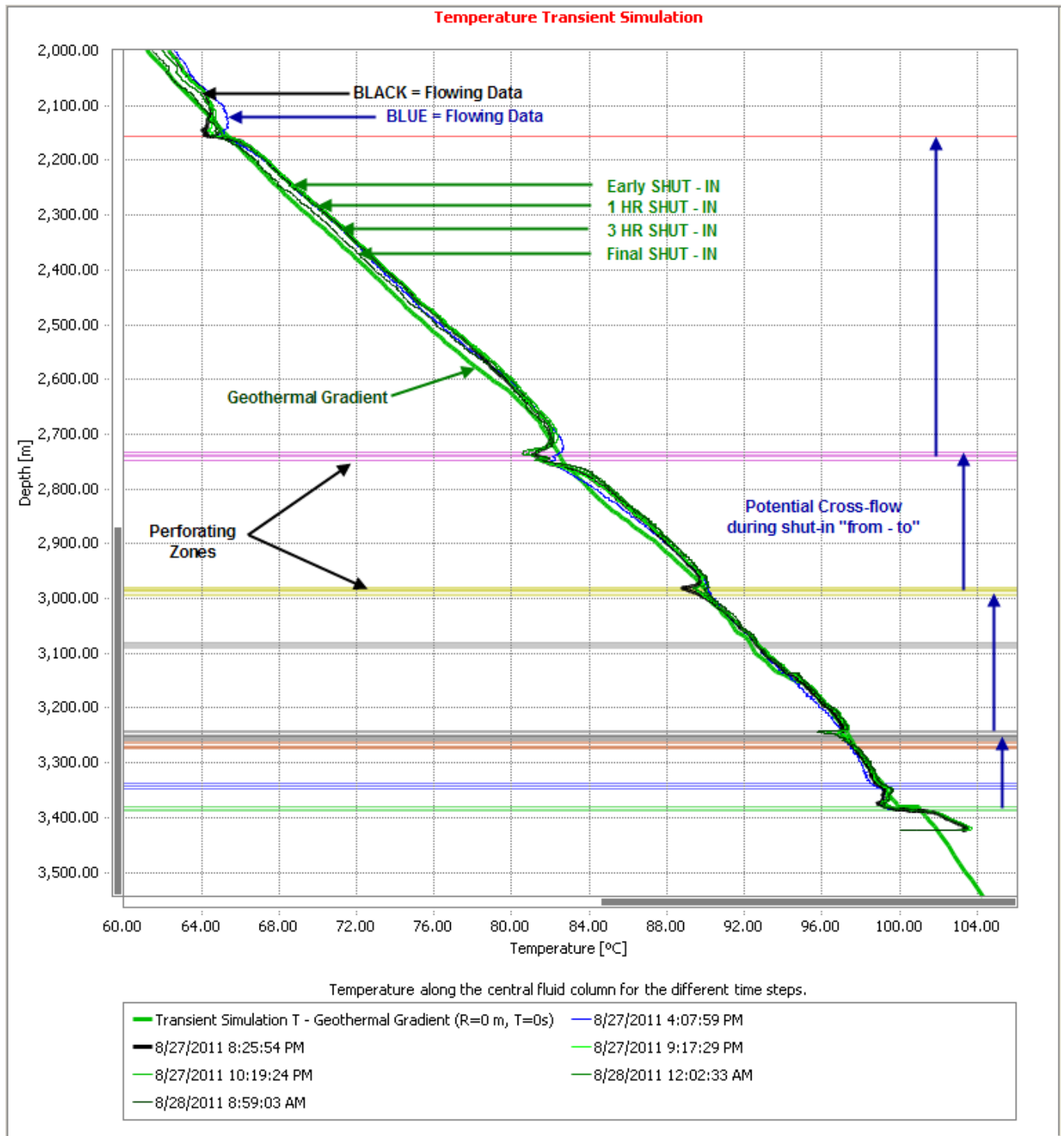


Figure 8.1: DTS data, perforations and comments on potential cross-flow during shut-in Aug 2011 Survey

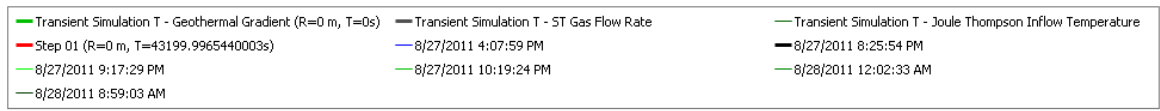
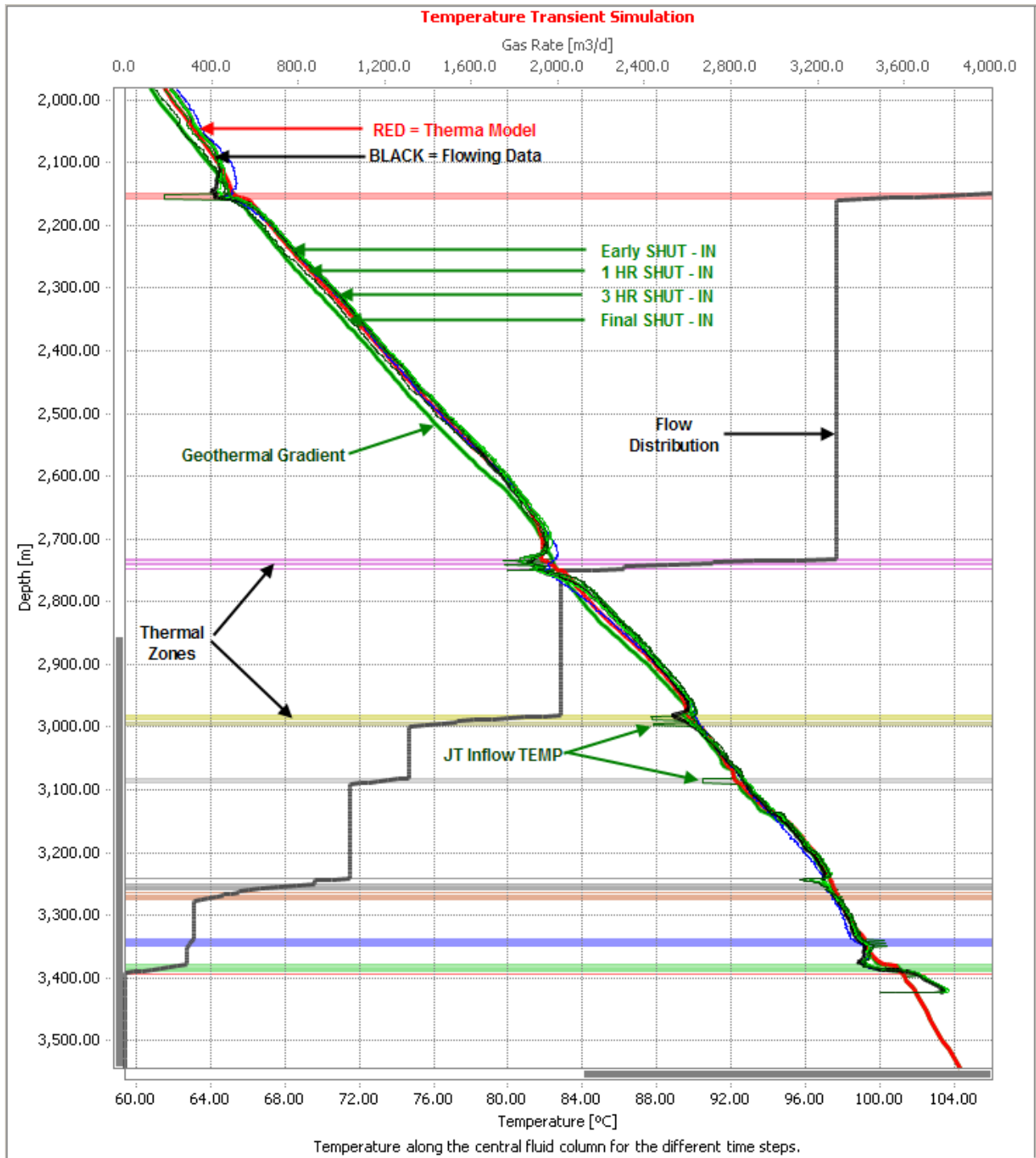


Figure 8.2: Thermal Model over the Producing Intervals - Aug 2011 Survey

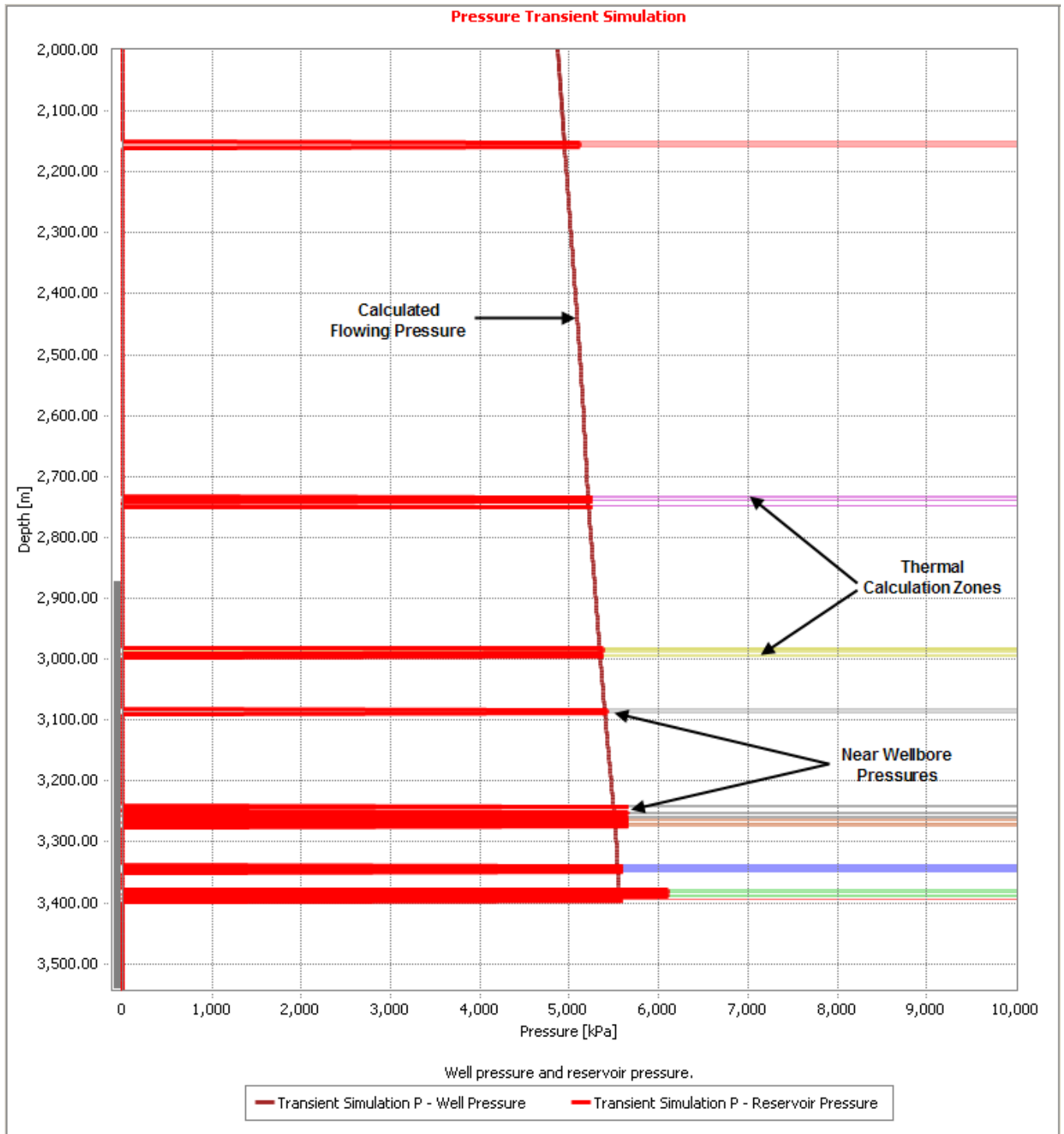


Figure 8.3: Thermal zones with wellbore flowing pressure and near wellbore modeled reservoir pressures - Aug 2011 Survey

Appendix 8A: THERMA Model Parameters - Aug 2011 Survey

Project	THERMA 4.0 Study
Prepared By	Schlumberger & Encana
Interpretation Date	Sep 2011
Analysis Model Type	Compositional
Company	Encana Corporation

Geothermal Gradient - Nov 2011 Survey

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD	<input type="checkbox"/> TVD	Temperature	Gradient
	m		°C	degC/m
1	0.00	0.00	7.50	N/A
2	610.03	610.00	23.90	0.03
3	2258.05	2212.00	68.20	0.03
4	2514.63	2468.50	76.02	0.03
5	2650.44	2604.30	80.72	0.03
6	2676.24	2630.10	81.40	0.03
7	2762.05	2715.90	82.86	0.02
8	2828.27	2782.10	84.82	0.03
9	2894.48	2848.30	87.34	0.04
10	2961.89	2915.70	89.45	0.03
11	3062.19	3016.00	91.60	0.02
12	3071.39	3025.20	92.08	0.05
13	3104.39	3058.20	92.63	0.02
14	3134.40	3088.20	93.63	0.03
15	3154.40	3108.20	95.02	0.07
16	3167.61	3121.40	95.50	0.04
17	3239.03	3192.80	97.23	0.02
18	3283.23	3237.00	97.90	0.02
19	3362.45	3316.20	99.50	0.02
20	3379.05	3332.80	99.91	0.02
21	3379.25	3333.00	101.00	5.45
22	3483.00	3436.74	103.08	0.02
23				

Flow Steps - Aug 2011 Survey

Duration	Time Subdivision	Step Type	Surface Flow rate
(h)	(h)		(E3m3/d)
12	1.00	Production	4

Reservoir Model - Aug 2011 Survey

Name		Non-reservoir	Cardium	Dunv E	Dunv E	Dunv E	Cadotte	Cadotte	Cadotte	Cadotte_L
MD Top	m		2150	2732	2739	2748	2981	2984	2987	2993
MD Bottom			2160	2737	2742.5	2751	2984	2987	2990	2998
Color										
Horz. Permeability			1	7.2	7.92	7.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Vert. Permeability	mD		1	7.2	7.92	7.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Static Pressure	MPa	Update all ->	5.12	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
Formation		Default For...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...
Skin			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage Radius	m		152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Reservoir Thickness	m	Update all ->	9.92	4.99	3.49	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	4.99
Model Type			V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas
Rock Temperature	°C	Update all ->	62.19	79.87	79.97	80.11	87.82	87.85	87.88	87.97
Compositional Oil			Cardium	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Ca...	EnC Ca...	EnC Ca...	EnC Ca...

Name	Falher A	Falher F	Falher F	Falher F	Wilrich A	Wilrich A	Wilrich A	Bluesky	Bluesky	Bluesky	Gething B	Gething B	Dummy Z
MD Top	3081	3241	3251	3258	3263.5	3269	3273	3338	3343	3347	3379	3387	3394
MD Bottom	3091	3244	3256	3262	3266.5	3272	3276	3342	3346	3351	3386	3392	3397
Color													
Horz. Permeability	2.24	0.96	0.96	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.02
Vert. Permeability	2.24	0.96	0.96	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.02
Static Pressure	5.43	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.1	5.6
Formation	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...
Skin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage Radius	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Reservoir Thickness	9.99	2.99	4.99	3.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	3.99	2.99	3.99	6.99	4.99	2.99
Model Type	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas
Rock Temperature	90.57	97.77	97.96	98.15	98.25	98.36	98.44	100.41	100.49	100.58	101.79	101.99	102.28
Compositional Oil	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	WILRICH	WILRICH	WILRICH	EnC Bl...	EnC Bl...	EnC Bl...	EnC Ge...	EnC Ge...	EnC Ge...



TOOLSTRING SCHEMATIC.

Customer: EnCana Corporation	1800, 855-2nd Street S	Customer Rep: Don Wilson	Toolstring No: 1
Field: Kakwa		Well Type: DEEP GAS	Operation Detail:
UWI 100/ 13-18-62-6w6		Schlumberger Rep/ s: Ryan Bidyk	Phone: 1- Sensa fiber optic temp log
Well Name ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6		Schlumberger Base Red Deer Slickline	Quartz pressure, temp memory gauges
Surface LSD 11-18-62-6w6		Lisence Number 0413731	Tensile Strength of cable: 200 KSPI
Rig/ Crane		Start Date 27-Aug-11	End Date 28-Aug-11

Item Nos	S/Rod or TIC / QC	Length Meter	Weight (LBS)	Description of Item Including Part Nos & Serial Nos Where Applicable	OD mm	F/Neck (Inches)	
	1	5/8 sucker rod	0.18	1.00	Sensaline rope socket fish neck	38.10	1.375
		5/8 sucker rod	0.26	4.00	Swivel, 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
	2	QC X-Over	0.18	1.50	5/8 Sucker Rod to Quick Connect	38.10	1.375
	3	Quick Connect	1.52	55.00	Weight bar, 5 foot 1.5 inch Tungston	38.10	1.375
	4	Quick Connect	0.35	6.00	Knuckle, 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
	4	Quick Connect	0.91	33.00	Weight bar, 3 foot 1.5 inch Tungston	38.10	1.375
	5	QC X-Over	0.12	1.50	Quick Connect to 5/8 Sucker Rod	38.10	1.375
	6	5/8 Sucker rod	0.68	10.00	Bomwell with 2 quartz pressure/ temprature gauges	38.10	N/A
		Casing Flange to KB	5.8				
		Tool String Length in Meters	4.20		Largest OD in mm	38.10	
	Sensa FO line Zero	1.60		Primary Depth on laptop	Sensaline Depth		
	Gauge Zero	5.8		Secondary Depth on laptop	Gauge Depth		
	Total Tool Weight		112.00				

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Appendix 8C: Flowing & Static Gradient Plots - Aug 2011 Survey

Client: EnCana Corporation
 Test Date: 2011/08/27 - 2011/08/28
 Tool Serial #: 5024

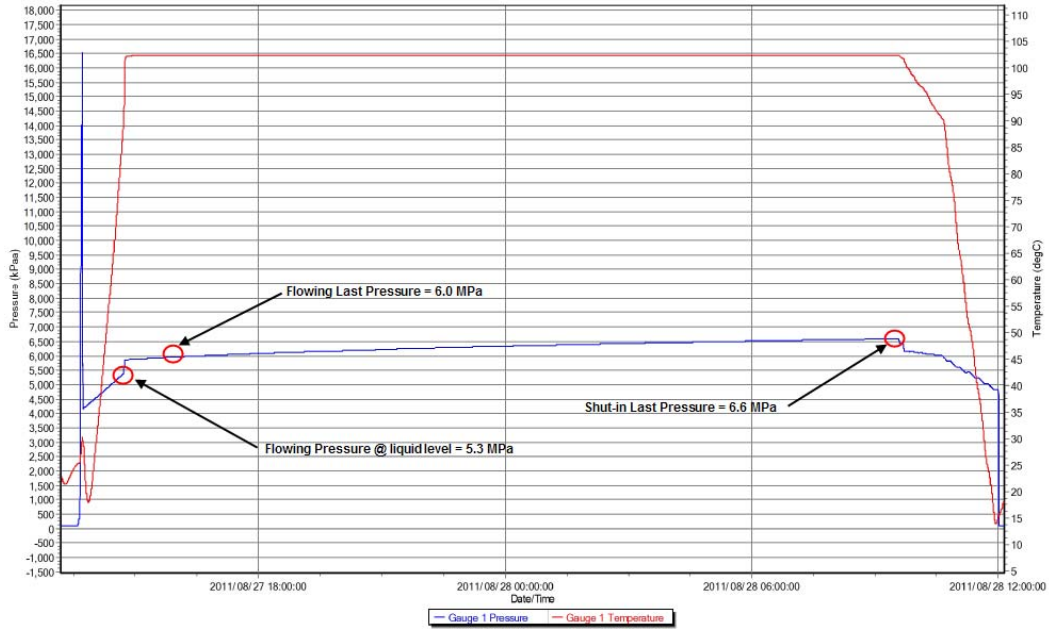
Well Name: ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6
 Location: 11-18-62-6w6
 Field/Pool: Kakwa

Formation Name: Comingled Zones
 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3340 mKB
 Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]:
 Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]:



Fiber Optic Production Profile Down Hole Pressures and Gradient

Pressure / Temperature Data Plot - Bottom Gauge



Client: EnCana Corporation
 Test Date: 2011/08/27 - 2011/08/28
 Tool Serial #: 5024

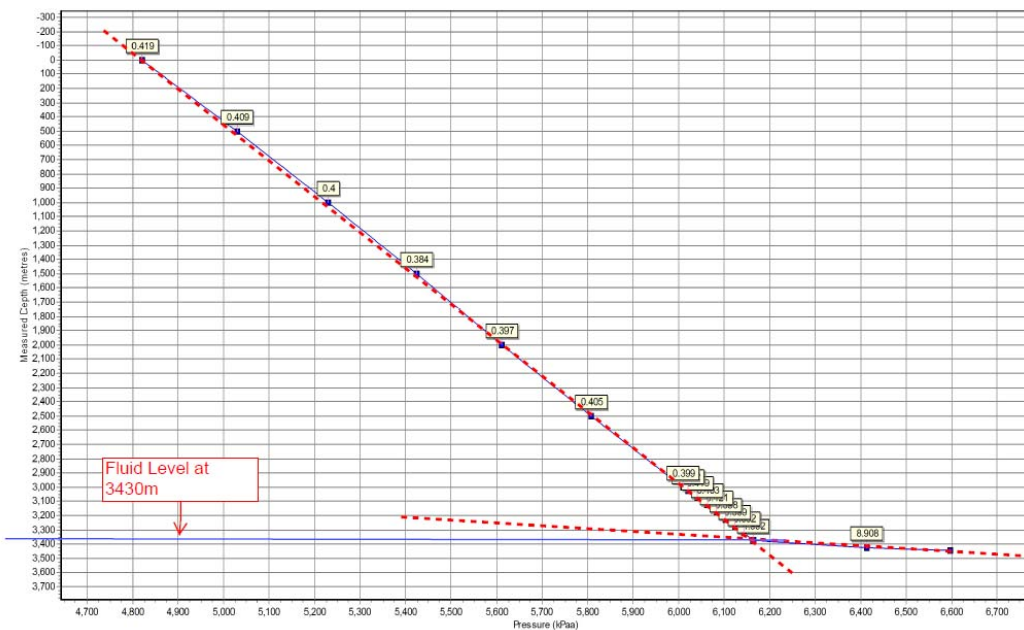
Well Name: ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6
 Location: 11-18-62-6w6
 Field/Pool: Kakwa

Formation Name: Comingled Zones
 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3340 mKB
 Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]:
 Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]:



Fiber Optic Production Profile Down Hole Pressures and Gradient

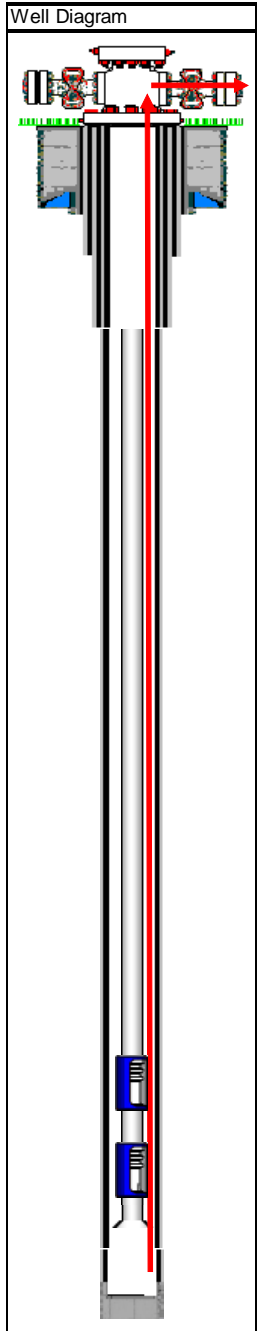
PRESSURE GRADIENT PLOT



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Appendix 8D: Well Schematic - Aug 2011 Survey

Schlumberger						
Customer	EnCana Corporation	1800, 855-2	KB (m)	1207.09	Start Date	27-Aug-11
Well Name	ECA KAKWA 13-18-62-6		GL (m)	1201.39	End Date	28-Aug-11
UWI	100/13-18-62-6w6		CF (m)	1201.29	Deviated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Lisence #	0413731		KB-CF (m)	5.8	Packer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Field Name	Kakwa		KB-GL(m)	5.7	SO #	BC91-00027
Well Type	DEEP GAS		TDPB (mKB)	3367.33		
Flow Path	<input type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> TUBING <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH CASING AND TUBING		PBTVD (mKB)	KELLY BUSHING		



Well Head Connection Type	<input type="checkbox"/> FLANG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SWAGE	Size:	2 3/8
---------------------------	--	-------	-------

Casing Details	OD mm	ID	Weight kg/m	Drift	Grade	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface						
<input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production	114.3	101.6	17.26	98.43	P-110	
<input type="checkbox"/> Production Liner						

Down Hole Items - Packers / Bridge Plugs / Fish / Misc. Down Hole Equipment		
Type of Down Hole Item	Depth mKB	Remarks

Tubing Details	OD mm	ID	Weight kg/m	Drift	Grade	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production Tubing	60.3	50.67	6.99	48.29	L-80	3380
<input type="checkbox"/> Coil Tubing						

Tubing Jewellery (nipples, plugs, damage, holes, re-entry guides ect.)						
#	Iteme	Top Depth	BTM Depth	OD mm	ID mm	Remarks
1	X Profile Nipple	3373.44	3375.71	60.3	47.6	
2	XN Profile	3378.78	3379.7	60.3	45.49	
3	Re-entry guide		3380	60.3	50.7	

Remarks:

Flow Path Indicated with Red Arrows



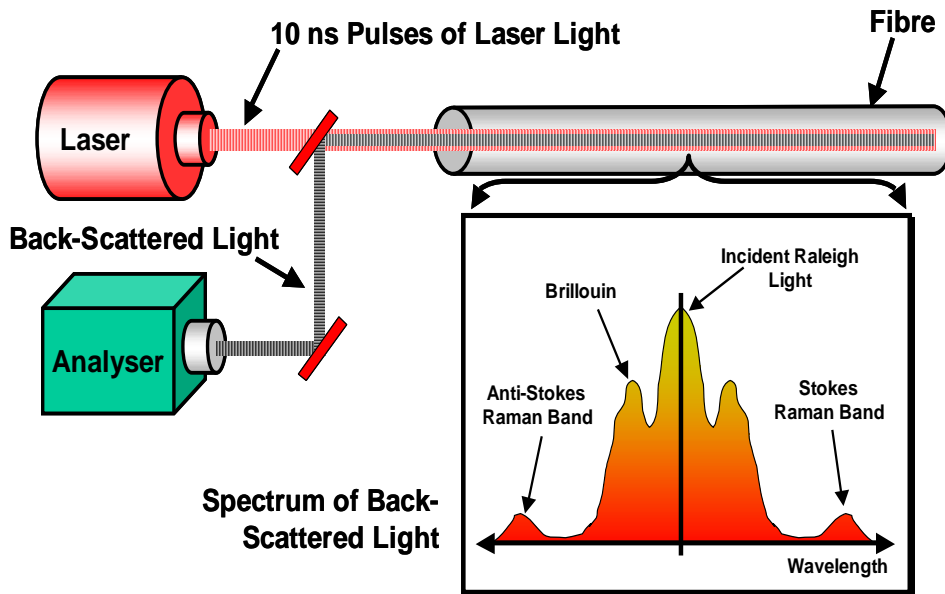
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Appendix I: Distributed Temperature Sensing Data Acquisition

The fiber-optic distributed temperature measurement (DTS) uses an industrial laser to launch 10 nanosecond bursts of light down the optic fiber. During the passage of each packet of light a small amount is back-scattered from molecules in the fiber. Since the speed of light is constant a spectrum of the back-scattered light can be generated for each meter of the fiber using time sampling.

A physical property of each spectrum of back-scattered light is that the ratio of the Stokes Raman to the Anti-Stokes Raman Bands is directly proportional to the temperature at the point in the fiber where it is generated. Consequently, a log of temperature can be calculated every meter along the whole length of the fiber using only the laser source, analyzer, and a reference temperature in the surface system.

Spectrum acquisition times define the accuracy and resolution of the measured temperature log, and can be varied from as little as seven seconds to hours. Typically, a resolution of 0.1 °C is required for reservoir surveillance.

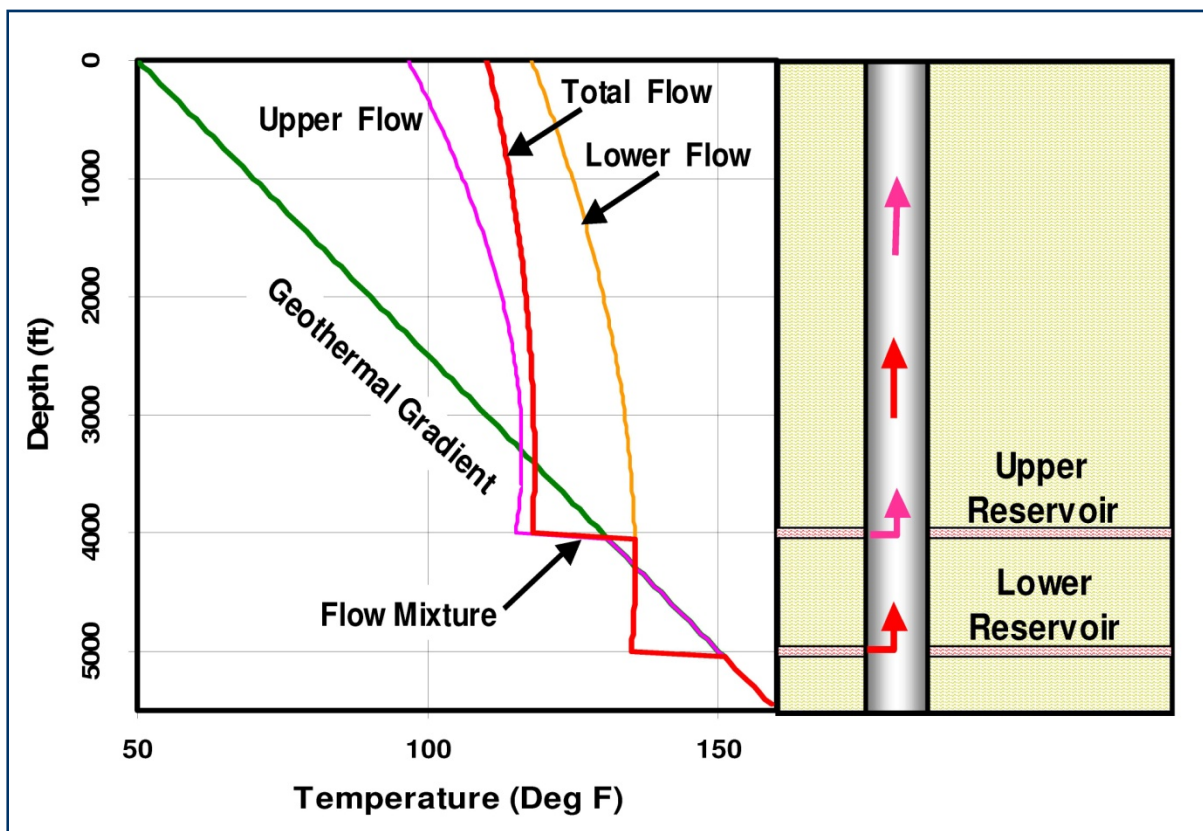


Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS) Measurement

Appendix II: Multi-Zone Producing Theory (Gas Wells)

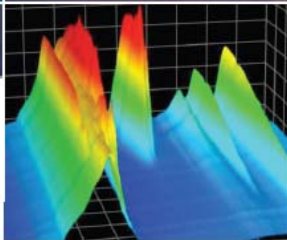
Where there are two or more producing reservoirs the flow of gas from the upper reservoir(s) may enter the wellbore below the ambient geothermal temperature due to Joule Thomson expansion in the reservoir. The addition of this colder gas to the flowing stream causes a decrease in the wellbore temperature, clearly identifying the point of produced gas entry.

The thermal response is a function of the combined flow rate from the upper reservoir and the flow rate from the lower reservoir. Therefore, given the geothermal gradient and the measured steady state temperature profile (obtained by the OptiCall DTS) the proportional contribution from two or more stacked flowing reservoirs can be calculated. The THERMA software uses nodal analysis and well established temperature algorithms to calculate a thermal profile with the given model parameters.



Example of Thermal Response in a Multi-zone Gas Well

Distributed Temperature Sensing.



OPTICall
Thermal Profile and
Investigation Service

TIME LAPSE STUDY

Company: ENCANA
Field: RESTHAVEN
Well Name: ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2
UWID: 100 / 07-02-060-02W6/00
Well License: A0410475
Job Reference Number: BB0W-00020, BC91-00017, BV50-00001
Logging Date: Jul 18 - 2010, Nov 25 - 2010, Nov 27 - 2011
Interpretation Date: Feb-2012
Analyst: Alejandro Sanchez

All interpretations are opinions based on inferences from electrical or other measurements and we cannot, and do not guarantee the accuracy or correctness of any interpretation, and shall not, except in the case of gross or willful negligence on our part, be liable or responsible for any loss, costs, damages or expenses incurred or sustained by anyone resulting from any interpretations made by any of our officers, agents or employees. These interpretations are also subject to Clause 4 of our General Terms and Conditions as set out in our current Price Schedule

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1. Objectives

This report details thermal analysis of OptiCall Slick-line Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS) data recorded in **ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2**. The objective of this Time Lapse analysis is to interpret all 3 surveys done in this well on a consistent basis, thereby minimizing the uncertainty in the gas inflow profile determined for each of the surveys. The analysis also reflects the incorporation of a new geothermal gradient based on the June 2009 surveys done by Encana on shut-in undisturbed wells.

2. Well Data

The well is “S” shaped with the kick off point at around 160 mKB and a maximum deviation of around 26 deg from 300 to 1800 mKB. The deviation drops to less than 2 deg at 2100 mKB and has an almost vertical profile below to its total depth of 3468 mKB. The well completion is shown in Appendix D.

3. Methodology of OptiCall Slick-line operation

The OptiCall Slick-line tool string is a specialized Schlumberger slickline cable, with an embedded fiber-optic cable for recording DTS data and a crystal quartz gauge for single-point pressure measurements. Raw DTS data is depth corrected and filtered to enhance the signal to noise ratio in proprietary thermal analysis software –THERMA*. OptiCall Slick-line data is generally recorded in the following steps:

- Flowing profile measurements from 4 to 6 hours.
- Shut-in temperature measurements for 12 hours.
- Static gradient measurements using the CQG pressure sensor while pulling out of hole; sensor also used to record the flowing and shut-in profile versus time.

The well is switched to annular only flow, one day prior to the survey. The tubing is shut-in while running the slick-line tool into the well, with gas continuously flowing up the annulus during the OptiCall Slick-line survey to eliminate the complex heat transfer associated with the normal pre-survey flow path down the annulus and up the tubing. Temperature effects caused by gas flow in the annulus are monitored through the tubing with the OptiCall Slick-line used DTS data to generate a temperature log every 10 minutes. The flowing temperature profile of the well is recorded with this procedure without snubbing the tubing above the reservoir interval.

A near wellbore thermal model is generated in THERMA using data provided by Encana (see Appendices A). The Joule-Thomson cooling caused by near wellbore pressure drawdown is calculated in THERMA; the gas inflow distribution is calculated after refining individual zone permeabilities and pressures to match the measured flowing DTS temperature. In fractured gas wells, the thermal model uses “pseudo” permeabilities and pressures to account for these fracture and matrix properties.

4. Methodology of Time Lapse Interpretation

If two or more DTS surveys taken in the same well are available, the better survey in terms of data stability and operational execution is chosen as first survey to be interpreted. Once the reservoir model, the geothermal gradient and the transient simulation match curve are defined in this first survey, all these parameters are taken to initialize the second survey interpretation process. In theory, all these parameters must remain the same with the exception of the reservoir pressure, which naturally depletes along with the gas reservoir production depletion. Following interpretation of the second and subsequent surveys, required reservoir model changes are tested in the first survey in an effort to maintain a consistent model. Further iterations are then attempted to define the most consistent reservoir model. The iterative process constrains the solution and provides the most reliable interpretations of all surveys from the same well.

In the “ideal” case, permeability, geothermal gradient and thermal zones do not necessarily change, but we have seen that certain minor adjustments are required during the analysis. For instance, the permeability may vary due to changes in the fracture conductivity due to ongoing post-fracture stimulation clean-up, so the permeability value in the Therma simulator may be modified to allow the simulation curve a better match. Similar modifications may be required to the geothermal gradient, where small changes in the temperature profile may happen as result of the long term gas cooling or heating effects in certain portions of the well.

The final target is to define the changes in gas production for each reservoir interval while minimizing changes in permeability and geothermal gradient, thereby generating more consistent and reliable rate estimates.

4.1 Gas Inflow Profile

The THERMA model used the latest practical reported surface test gas rates in every survey, recorded during the later portion of the DTS test flowing pass. The gas inflow rates from thermal interpretation results for the 3 surveys are summarized in Tables 5.1, 6.1, 7.1 and 8.1. The main Thermal model with the most representative DTS traces and gas production profile per perforated zone for the 3 surveys are showed in the Figures 6.2, 7.2 and 8.2.

The Inflow table for all zones and survey can be seen in section 5.

4.2 Conclusions

The DTS time-lapse process has proved to result in better estimates and better understanding of the natural gas depletion process in every reservoir perforated interval. In the particular case of the 3 time-lapse surveys done on ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2, the gas production depletion per interval had been calculated with high confidence. Future surveys in this well could also be added to this time-lapse process.

5. Time Lapse (TL) Combined Survey Results

5.1 Time Lapse Rate Summary Comparison

Zone	Perforation Interval (mKB)		Thermal Zone (mKB)	Gas Rate, E3m3/d		
	Top Shot	Bottom Shot		Survey 1 JUL-2010	Survey 2 NOV-2010	Survey 3 NOV-2011
Dunvegan C	2849.0	2850.5	2849-2852	3.089	1.05	1.466
Dunvegan D	2856.0	2857.5	2855-2858	11.868	5.757	6.378
Dunvegan E	2877.0	2878.0	2876-2880	4.359	2.332	4.062
Dunvegan E	2882.0	2884.0	2882-2885	1.878	1.658	2.386
Falher E	3219.0	3221.0	3218-3224	4.002	1.525	4.722
Falher F	3255.0	3256.0	3251-3260	1.987	1.402	0.342
Falher F	3268.0	3269.5	3264-3273	3.312	2.467	0.492
Falher F	3275.0	3276.0	3275-3279	1.403	0.946	0.231
Gething A	3352.5	3353.5	3352-3355	2.931	1.834	1.008
Gething C	3391.0	3392.0	3392-3396	8.171	5.029	0.913
Gething C	3394.0	3395.0				
TOTAL				43	24	22

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5.2 Time Lapse Pressure Summary Comparison BHFP vs. Gauge vs. Simulated

	Depth (m)		Flowing Pressures (MPa)			Shut-in Pressure (MPa)
	@ MD	@ TVD	Gauge Pressure	Estimated BHFP*	Therma BHFP	Gauge Final Pressure
Survey 1 - Jul 2010	3438.5	3304.3	6.2	5.5	5.35	9.7
Survey 2 - Nov 2010	3441	3306.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	8
Survey 3 - Nov 2011	3434.5	3302.9	7.8	6	4.85	8.4

5.3 Time Lapse View of Input Reservoir Parameters

	Layer		Dunv C	Dunv D	Dunv E	Dunv E	Falher E	Falher F	Falher F	Falher F	Gething A	Gething C
	Thermal	m	2849	2855	2876	2882	3218	3251	3264	3275	3352	3392
	Zone		2852	2858	2880	2885	3224	3260	3273	3279	3355	3396
	Thickness	m	3	3	4	3	6	9	9	4	3	4
Survey 1	Permeability	mD	1.76	6.72	4.01	1.52	2.78	0.41	0.56	0.71	2.85	1.8
Jul 2010	Pressure	MPa	6.5	6.35	6	6.3	6.05	6.85	7.15	6.9	6.6	8.2
Survey 2	Permeability	mD	1	4	3	1.7	2.93	0.43	0.59	0.75	1	0.7
Nov 2010	Pressure	MPa	6.2	6.45	5.8	6.1	5.65	6.4	6.65	6.3	7	9.5
Survey 3	Permeability	mD	1	4	3	1.7	1	0.07	0.1	0.25	1	0.7
Nov 2011	Pressure	MPa	6.1	6.15	5.7	6	7	6.4	6.4	5.6	5.9	5.9

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6. Jul 2010 Survey Summary

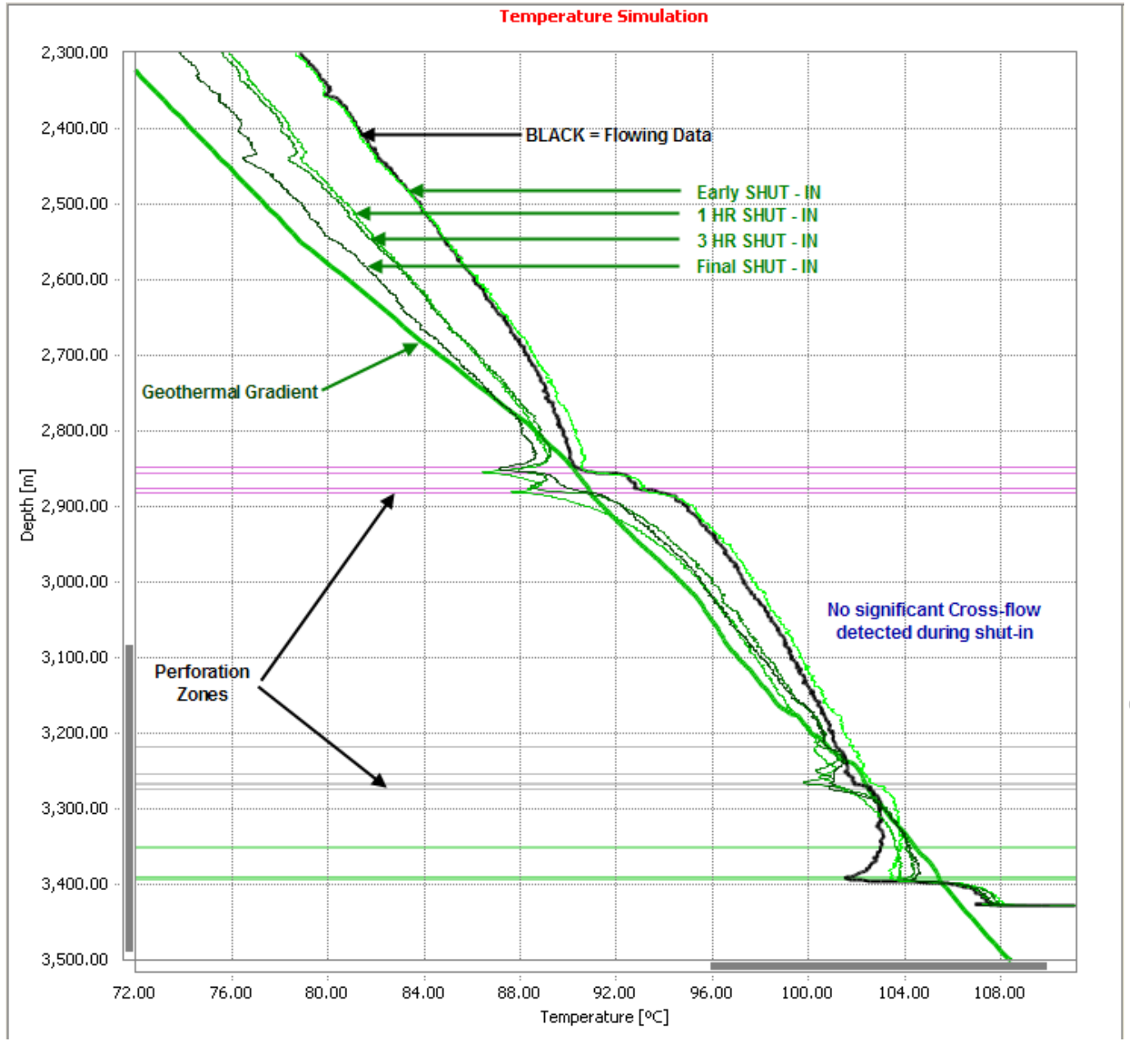
Bottom hole flowing pressure was estimated to be approximately 5.5 MPa based on the gauge pressure the day of the survey. At that time, the rate was around 43 E³m³/d. Downhole pressure gauge data indicates some liquids accumulation in the wellbore during the survey, the liquid level was around 3,190 mKB inside the tubing. The temperature trace at 1:10 PM was used because the rate of the well was stable around that time.

There is no evidence of crossflow during shut-in during the time of the survey.

Zone	Perforation Interval (mKB)		Reservoir Interval	Gas Inflow Rate	Gas Inflow Contribution	Gas Inflow Contribution
	Top Shot	Bottom Shot	Thermal Zone (mKB)	(E3m3/day)	(%/total)	(%/total)
Dunvegan C	2849.0	2850.5	2849-2852	3.09	7.18%	49.29%
Dunvegan D	2856.0	2857.5	2855-2858	11.87	27.60%	
Dunvegan E	2877.0	2878.0	2876-2880	4.36	10.14%	
Dunvegan E	2882.0	2884.0	2882-2885	1.88	4.37%	
Falher E	3219.0	3221.0	3218-3224	4.00	9.31%	24.89%
Falher F	3255.0	3256.0	3251-3260	1.99	4.62%	
Falher F	3268.0	3269.5	3264-3273	3.31	7.70%	
Falher F	3275.0	3276.0	3275-3279	1.40	3.26%	
Gething A	3352.5	3353.5	3352-3355	2.93	6.82%	25.82%
Gething C	3391.0	3392.0	3392-3396	8.17	19.00%	
Gething C	3394.0	3395.0				
TOTAL				43	100.0%	100.0%

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Table 6.1: Gas Inflow Rates from Thermal Interpretation – Jul 2010 Survey



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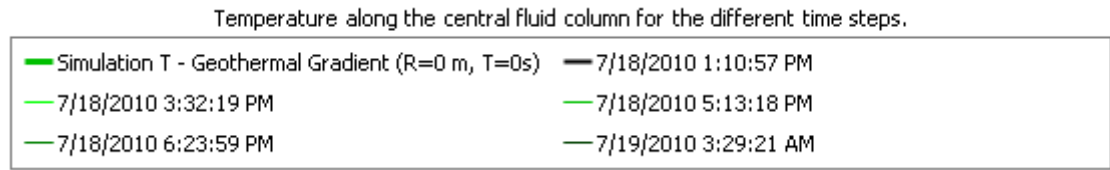
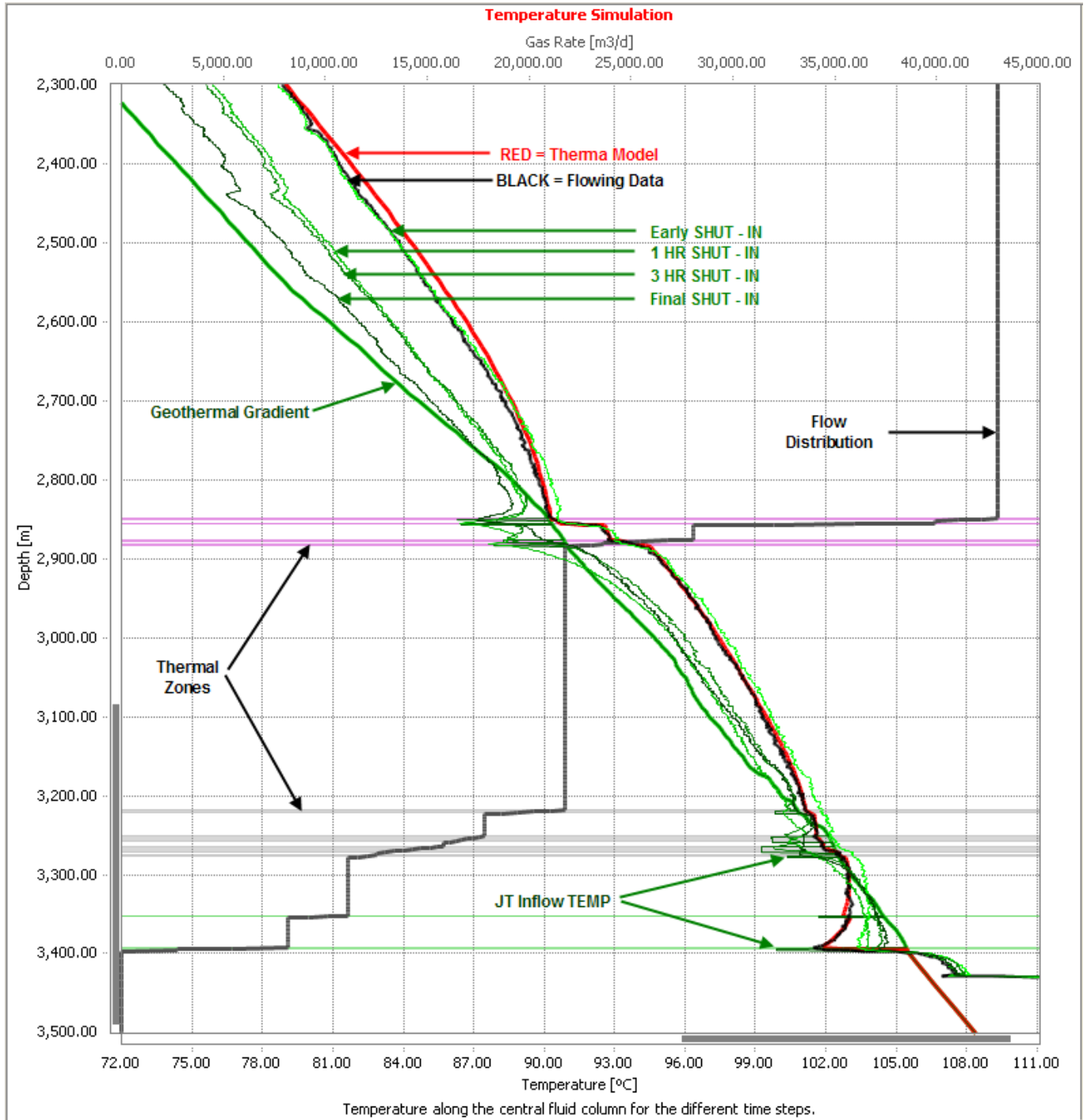


Figure 6.1: DTS data, perforations and comments on potential cross-flow during shut-in Jul 2010 Survey



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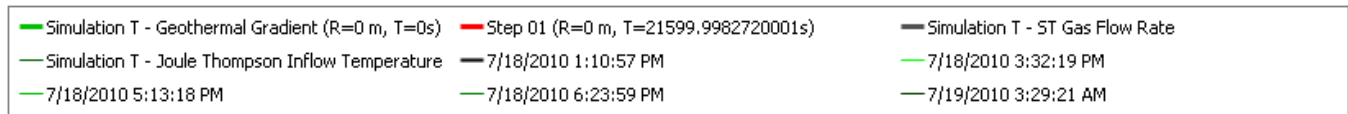


Figure 6.2: Thermal Model over the Producing Intervals - Jul 2010 Survey

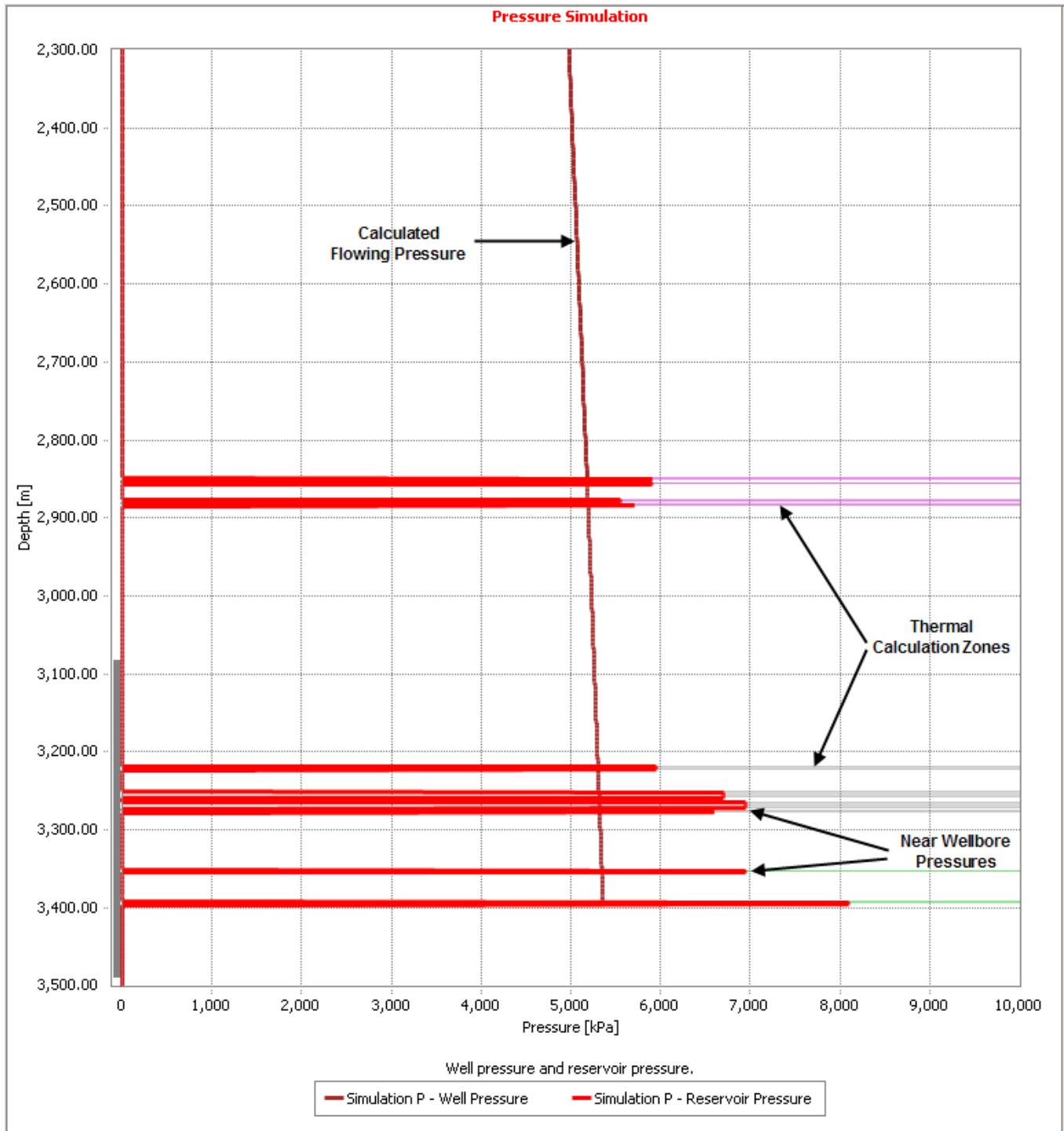


Figure 6.3: Thermal zones with wellbore flowing pressure and near wellbore modeled reservoir pressures - Jul 2010 Survey

Appendix 6A: THERMA Model Parameters - Jul 2010 Survey

Project	THERMA 4.0 Study
Prepared By	Schlumberger & Encana
Time Lapse-interpretation Date	Mar 2011
Analysis Model Type	Compositional

Geothermal Gradient - Jul 2010 Survey

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD	<input type="checkbox"/> TVD	Temperature	Gradient
	m		°C	degC/m
1	0.00	0.00	5.50	N/A
2	644.00	614.08	25.51	0.03258679
3	1718.81	1600.00	54.00	0.02889595
4	2553.01	2418.99	79.00	0.03052534
5	2789.07	2655.02	88.25	0.03917673
6	2846.07	2712.02	90.11	0.0326034
7	2888.90	2754.84	91.09	0.02302402
8	3025.91	2891.83	95.48	0.03204647
9	3081.23	2947.12	96.55	0.01927814
10	3164.89	3030.76	98.79	0.02686438
11	3176.33	3042.19	99.53	0.06481013
12	3236.37	3102.23	101.37	0.03058497
13	3244.45	3110.30	102.00	0.07788642
14	3278.89	3144.74	102.56	0.0162573
15	3468.00	3333.82	107.44	0.02582392
16				

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Flow Steps - Jul 2010 Survey

Duration	Time Subdivision	Step Type	Surface Flow rate
(h)	(h)		(E3m3/d)
6	1	Production	43

Reservoir Model - Jul 2010 Survey

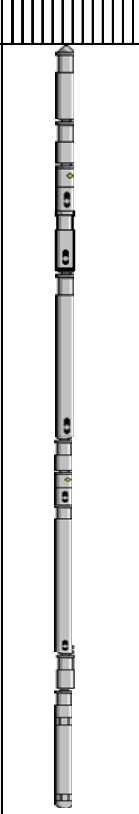
		Dunv C	Dunv D	Dunv E	Dunv E	Falher E	Falher F	Falher F	Falher F	Geting A	Geting C
Name		Dunv C	Dunv D	Dunv E	Dunv E	Falher E	Falher F	Falher F	Falher F	Geting A	Geting C
MD Top	m	2849	2855	2876	2882	3218	3251	3264	3275	3352	3392
MD Bottom		2852	2858	2880	2885	3224	3260	3273	3279	3355	3396
Color		@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
Horz. Permeability	mD	3.9	14.2	8.45	3.2	2.93	0.43	0.59	0.75	1.6	1.85
Vert. Permeability		3.9	14.2	8.45	3.2	2.93	0.43	0.59	0.75	1.6	1.85
Static Pressure	MPa	5.9	5.9	5.55	5.7	5.95	6.7	6.95	6.6	6.95	8.1
Formation		Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...
Skin		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage Radius	m	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Reservoir Thickness	m	3	3	4	3	6	9	9	4	3	4
Model Type		V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas
Rock Temperature	°C	88.78	88.94	89.52	89.63	101.61	103.41	103.62	103.77	106	107.16
Compositional Oil		EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Ge...	EnC Ge...



TOOLSTRING SCHEMATIC.

Customer: EnCana	Customer Rep: Todd Schneider	Toolstring No: 1
Field: Resthaven	Well Type: Gas Production	Operation Detail:
UWI 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	Schlumberger Rep/s: Ryan Bidyk	Sensa fiber optic Temp log
Well Name ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2	Schlumberger Base Red Deer Slickline	Quartz pressure, temp memory gauges
Surface LSD 12-01-060-02W6	Lisence Number 0410475	
Rig/Crane	Start Date 18-Jul-10	End Date 19-Jul-10

Item Nos	S/Rod or TIC / QC	Length Meter	Weight (LBS)	Description of Item Including Part Nos & Serial Nos Where Applicable	OD mm	F/Neck (Inches)
1	5/8 sucker rod	0.20	1.00	Sensa Slick line rope socket fish neck	38.10	1.375
2	5/8 sucker rod	0.26	4.00	Swivel	38.10	1.375
3	QC X-Over	0.18	1.00	5/8 Sucker Rod to Quick Connect	38.10	1.375
4	Quick Connect	0.91	33.00	Weight bar, 3 foot 1.5 inch Tungston	38.10	1.375
5	Quick Connect	0.35	4.00	Weight bar, 3 foot 1.5 inch Tungston	38.10	1.375
6	Quick Connect	1.52	55.00	Weight bar, 5 foot 1.5 inch Tungston	38.10	1.375
7	QC X-Over	0.12	1.00	Quick Connect to 5/8 Sucker Rod	38.10	1.375
8	5/8 Sucker rod	0.60	10.00	Bomwell with 2 quartz pressure/temprature gauges	38.10	na
	Casing Flange to KB	7.1				
	Tool String Length in Meters	4.15		Largest OD in mm	38.10	
	Sensa FO line Zero	2.95		Primary Depth on laprop		Sensaline Depth
	Gauge Zero	7.1		Secondary Depth on laprop		Gauge Depth
	Total Tool Weight		109.00			



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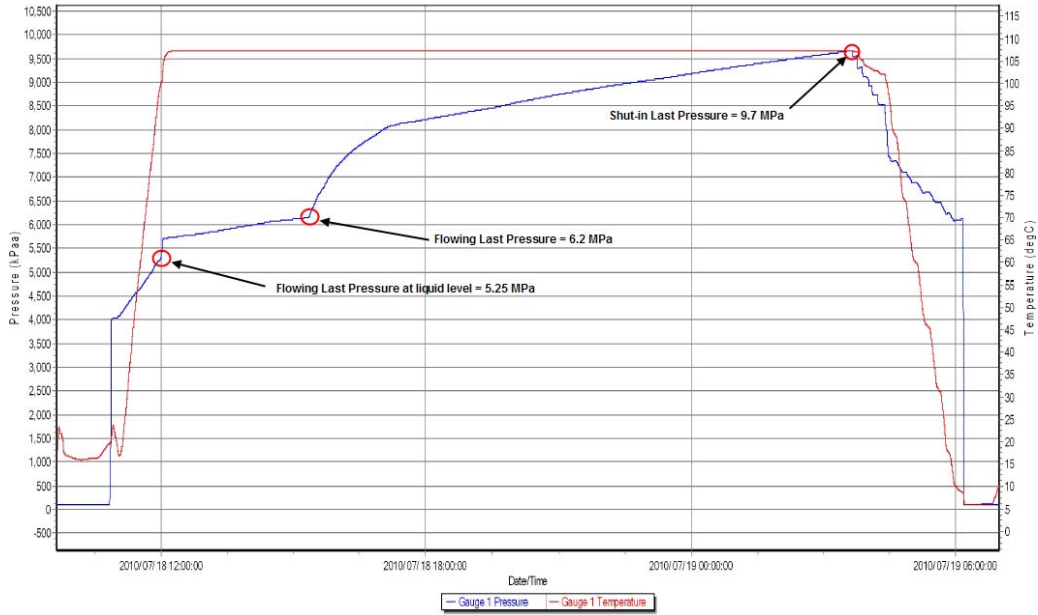
Appendix 6C: Flowing & Static Gradient Plots - Jul 2010 Survey

Client: EnCana Well Name: ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2 Formation Name: Comingled Zones
 Test Date: 2010/07/18 - 2010/07/19 Location: 12-01-60-2W6M Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3445 mKB
 Tool Serial #: 8890 Field/Pool: Resthaven Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]:
 Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]:



Fiber Optic PL Bottom Hole Pressure / Temperature recorders

Bottom Gauge Pressure / Temperature Data Plot

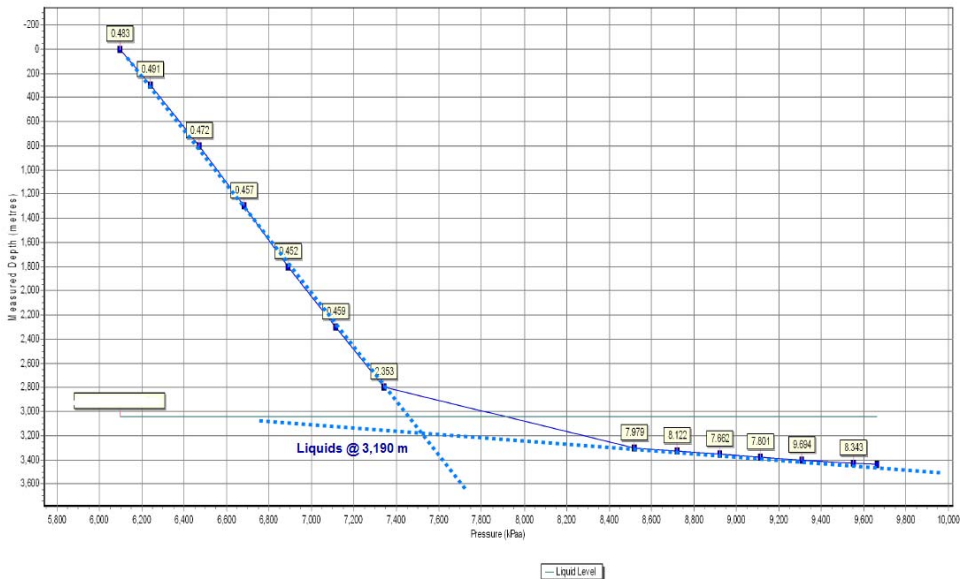


Client: EnCana Well Name: ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2 Formation Name: Comingled Zones
 Test Date: 2010/07/18 - 2010/07/19 Location: 12-01-60-2W6M Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3445 mKB
 Tool Serial #: 8890 Field/Pool: Resthaven Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]:
 Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]:



Fiber Optic PL Bottom Hole Pressure / Temperature recorders

PRESSURE GRADIENT PLOT



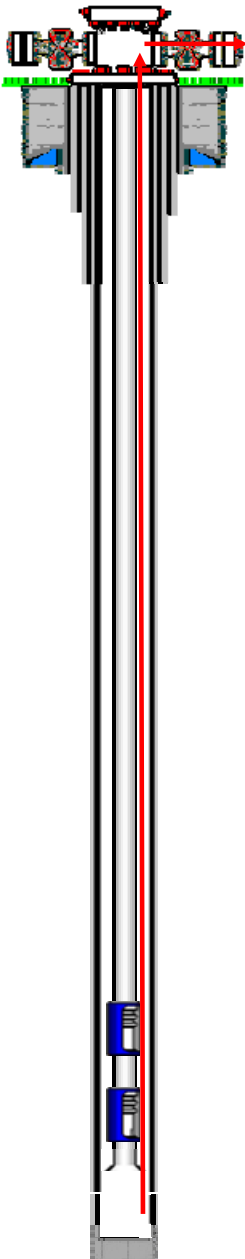
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Appendix 6D: Well Schematic - Jul 2010 Survey



Customer	EnCana	KB (m)	1282.8	Start Date	18-Jul-10
Well Name	ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2	GL (m)	1276.7	End Date	19-Jul-10
UWI	100/07-02-060-02W6/00	CF (m)	1275.7	Deviated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Lisence #	0410475	KB-CF (m)	7.1	Packer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Field Name	Resthaven	KB-GL(m)	6.1	SO #	BB0W-00020
Well Type	Gas Production	TDPB (mKB)	3468		
Flow Path	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> TUBING <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH CASING AND TUBING	TVD (mKB)	0		

Well Diagram



Flow Path Indicated with Red Arrows

Well Head Connection Type	<input type="checkbox"/> FLANGE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SWAGE	Size:	2 3/8 EUE
---------------------------	---	-------	-----------

Casing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface	244.5	226.6	J-55	53.574		644.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intermediate	177.8	161.7	L-80	43.228		2547.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production	114.3	101.6	P-110	17.263		3468.0
<input type="checkbox"/> Production Liner						

Down Hole Items - Packers / Bridge Plugs / Fish / Misc. Down Hole Equipment		
Type of Down Hole Item	Depth mKB	Remarks

Tubing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production Tubing	60.3	50.7	L-80	6.846	48.26	3393
<input type="checkbox"/> Coil Tubing						

Tubing Jewellery (nipples, plugs, damage, holes, re-entry guides ect.)						
#	Item	Top Depth	Bottom Depth	OD mm	ID mm	Remarks
1	X Profile Nipple					
2	XN Profile					
3	Re-entry guide					

Remarks:



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7. Nov 2010 Survey Summary

Bottom hole flowing pressure was estimated to be approximately 5.1 MPa based on the gauge pressure the day of the survey. At that time, the rate was around 24 E³m³/d. Downhole pressure gauge data indicates highly liquids accumulation in the wellbore during the survey causing the flowing down-hole pressure building up by around 0.7 Mpa. High flow instability was seen in flowing traces behavior the reason that three flowing traces were taken for interpretation purposes.

The temperature traces at 2:27, 2:57 and 3:58 PM were used to make a balance between the temperatures trace performance beginning and ending the mentioned unstable period. The developed thermal model was matched considering the three mentioned flowing traces.

There is no conclusive evidence of crossflow during shut-in during the time of the survey.

Zone	Perforation Interval (mKB)		Reservoir Interval	Gas Inflow Rate	Gas Inflow Contribution	Gas Inflow Contribution
	Top Shot	Bottom Shot	Thermal Zone (mKB)	(E3m3/day)	(%/total)	(%/total)
Dunvegan C	2849.0	2850.5	2849-2852	1.05	4.38%	44.99%
Dunvegan D	2856.0	2857.5	2855-2858	5.76	23.99%	
Dunvegan E	2877.0	2878.0	2876-2880	2.33	9.72%	
Dunvegan E	2882.0	2884.0	2882-2885	1.66	6.91%	
Falher E	3219.0	3221.0	3218-3224	1.53	6.35%	26.42%
Falher F	3255.0	3256.0	3251-3260	1.40	5.84%	
Falher F	3268.0	3269.5	3264-3273	2.47	10.28%	
Falher F	3275.0	3276.0	3275-3279	0.95	3.94%	
Gething A	3352.5	3353.5	3352-3355	1.83	7.64%	28.60%
Gething C	3391.0	3392.0	3392-3396	5.03	20.95%	
Gething C	3394.0	3395.0				
TOTAL				24	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7.1: Gas Inflow Rates from Thermal Interpretation - Nov 2010 Survey

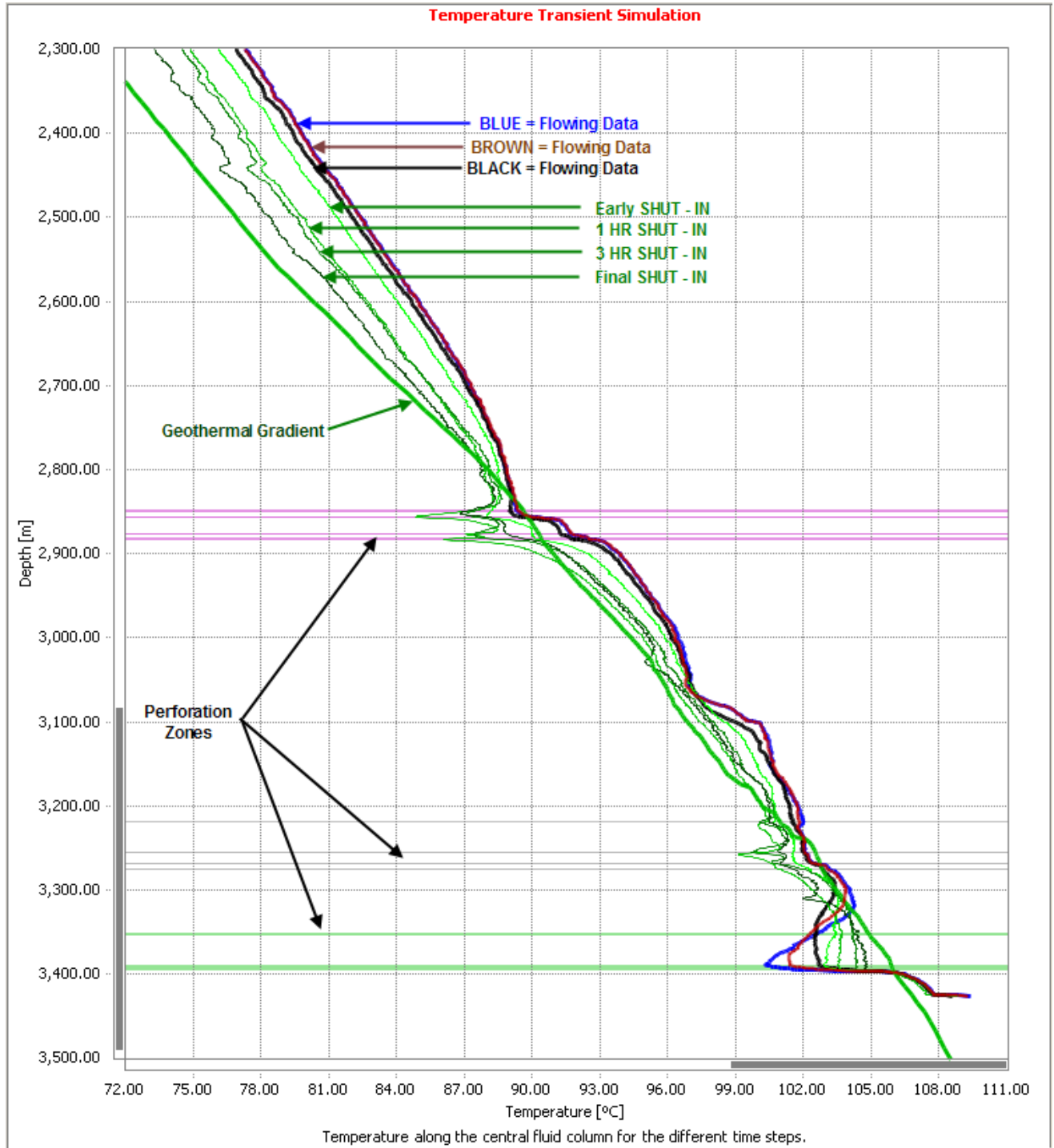
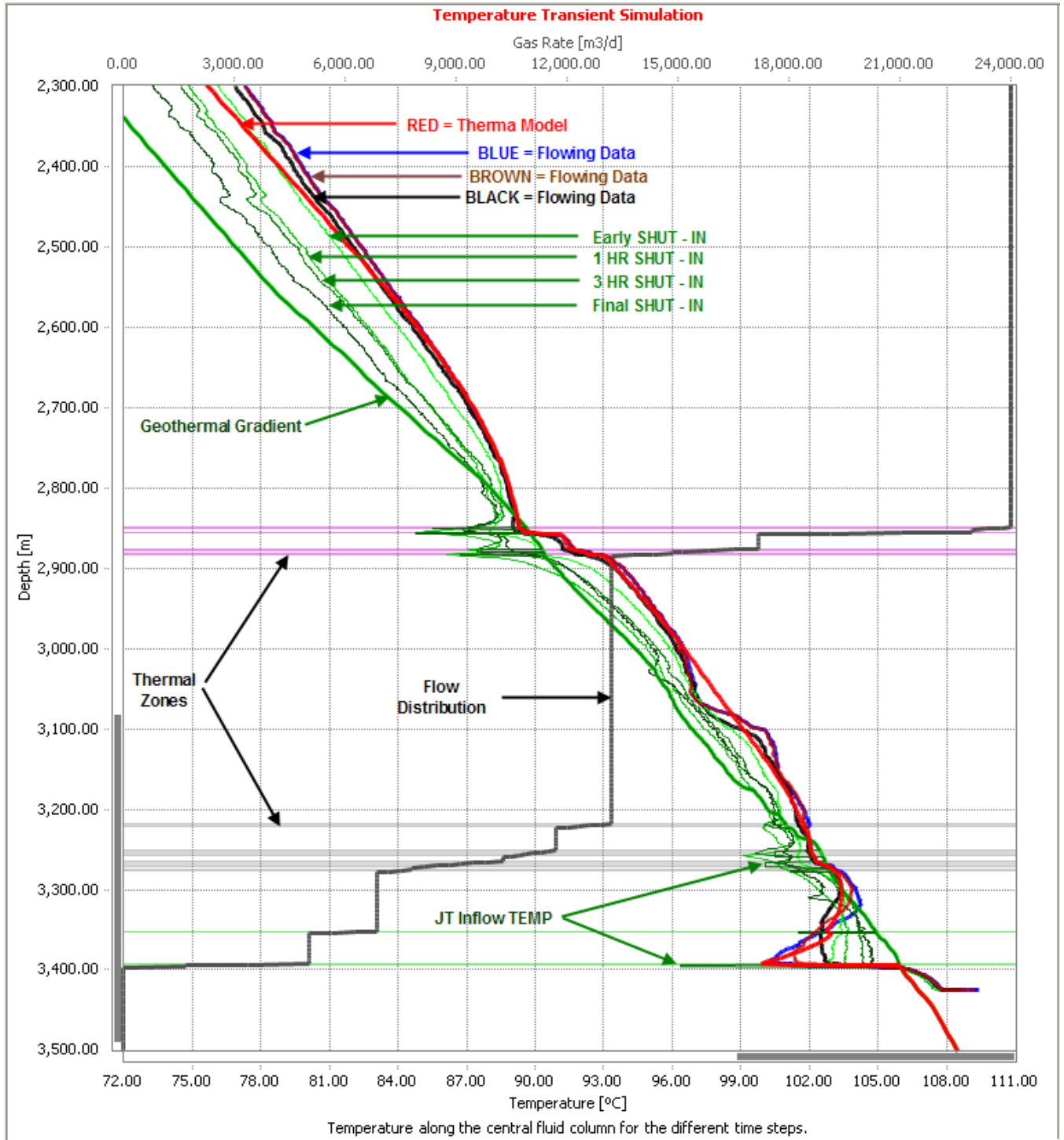


Figure 7.1: DTS data, perforations and comments on potential cross-flow during shut-in
Nov 2010 Survey



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11/26/2010 2:27:19 PM	11/26/2010 3:58:12 PM	11/26/2010 4:38:36 PM
11/26/2010 6:19:36 PM	11/26/2010 8:30:53 PM	11/27/2010 4:25:31 AM
Transient Simulation T - Geothermal Gradient (R=0 m, T=0s)	Transient Simulation T - ST Gas Flow Rate	Transient Simulation T - Joule Thompson Inflow Temperature
11/26/2010 2:57:37 PM	Step 01 (R=0 m, T=25199.9979840002s)	

Figure 7.2: Thermal Model over the Producing Intervals - Nov 2010 Survey

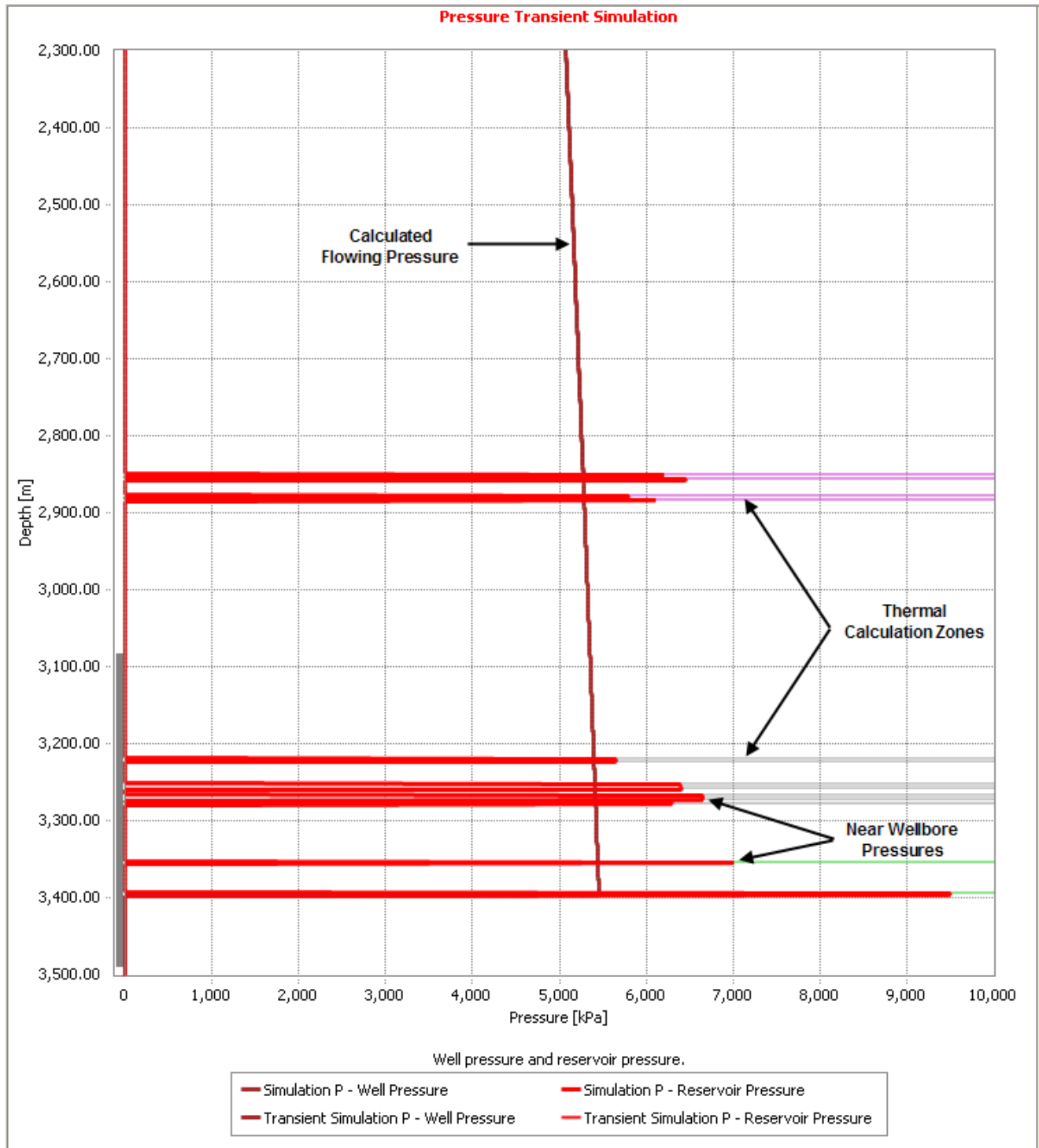


Figure 7.3: Thermal zones with wellbore flowing pressure and near wellbore modeled reservoir pressures - Nov 2010 Survey

Appendix 7A: THERMA Model Parameters - Nov 2010 Survey

Project	THERMA 4.0 Study
Prepared By	Schlumberger & Encana
Re-interpretation Date	Mar 2011
Analysis Model Type	Compositional
Company	Encana Corporation

Geothermal Gradient - Nov 2010 Survey

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD	<input type="checkbox"/> TVD	Temperature	Gradient
	m		°C	degC/m
1	0.00	0.00	5.00	N/A
2	644.02	614.10	23.00	0.03
3	2553.01	2419.00	78.50	0.03
4	2798.05	2664.00	87.98	0.04
5	2913.15	2779.10	91.33	0.03
6	3025.87	2891.80	95.22	0.03
7	3081.41	2947.30	96.33	0.02
8	3164.93	3030.80	98.72	0.03
9	3176.34	3042.20	99.58	0.08
10	3202.54	3068.40	100.23	0.02
11	3208.44	3074.30	100.70	0.08
12	3236.35	3102.20	101.59	0.03
13	3240.45	3106.30	102.20	0.15
14	3278.75	3144.60	102.90	0.02
15	3379.76	3245.60	105.73	0.03
16	3468.00	3333.82	107.84	0.02
17				

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Flow Steps - Nov 2010 Survey

Duration	Time Subdivision	Step Type	Surface Flow rate
(h)	(h)		(E3m3/d)
7	1.00	Production	24

Reservoir Model – Nov 2010 Survey

Name		Non-reservoir	Dunv C	Dunv D	Dunv E	Dunv E	Falher E	Falher F	Falher F	Falher F	Gething A	Gething C
MD Top	m		2849	2855	2876	2882	3218	3251	3264	3275	3352	3392
MD Bottom	m		2852	2858	2880	2885	3224	3260	3273	3279	3355	3396
Color												
Horz. Permeability	mD		1	4	3	1.7	2.93	0.43	0.59	0.75	1	0.7
Vert. Permeability	mD		1	4	3	1.7	2.93	0.43	0.59	0.75	1	0.7
Static Pressure	MPa	Update all ->	6.2	6.45	5.8	6.1	5.65	6.4	6.65	6.3	7	9.5
Formation		Default For...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...
Skin			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage Radius	m		152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Reservoir Thickness	m	Update all ->	3	3	4	3	6	9	9	4	3	4
Model Type			V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas
Rock Temperature	°C	Update all ->	88.67	88.83	89.4	89.51	101.37	103.16	103.36	103.51	105.72	106.87
Compositional Oil			EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Ge...	EnC Ge...



TOOLSTRING SCHEMATIC.

Customer: EnCana	Customer Rep: Todd Schneider	Toolstring No: 1
Field: RESTHAVEN	Well Type: Gas	Operation Detail:
UWI 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	Schlumberger Rep/ s: Levi Brazier	Sensa fiber optic Temp log
Well Name ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2W6	Schlumberger Base Red Deer Slickline	Quartz pressure, temp memory gauges
Surface LSD 12-01-060-02W6	Lisence Number 0410475	Tensile Strength of cable: 200 KSPI
Rig/ Crane	Start Date 25-Nov-10	End Date 27-Nov-10

Item Nos	S/Rod or TIC / QC	Length Meter	Weight (LBS)	Description of Item Including Part Nos & Serial Nos Where Applicable	OD mm	F/Neck (Inches)
1	5/8 sucker rod	0.18	1.00	Sensaline rope socket fish neck	38.10	1.375
	5/8 sucker rod	0.26	4.00	Swivel, 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
2	QC X-Over	0.18	1.50	5/8 Sucker Rod to Quick Connect	38.10	1.375
	Quick Connect	1.52	55.00	Weight bar, 5 foot 1.5 inch Tungston	38.10	1.375
4	Quick Connect	0.35	6.00	Knuckle, 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
4	Quick Connect	0.91	33.00	Weight bar, 3 foot 1.5 inch Tungston	38.10	1.375
5	QC X-Over	0.12	1.50	Quick Connect to 5/8 Sucker Rod	38.10	1.375
	5/8 Sucker rod	0.68	10.00	Bonwell with 2 quartz pressure/ temprature gauges	38.10	N/A
	Casing Flange to KB	7.10				
	Tool String Length in Meters	4.20		Largest OD in mm	38.10	
	Sensa FO line Zero	2.90		Primary Depth on laptop	Sensaline Depth	
	Gauge Zero	7.1		Secondary Depth on laprop	Gauge Depth	
	Total Tool Weight		112.00			

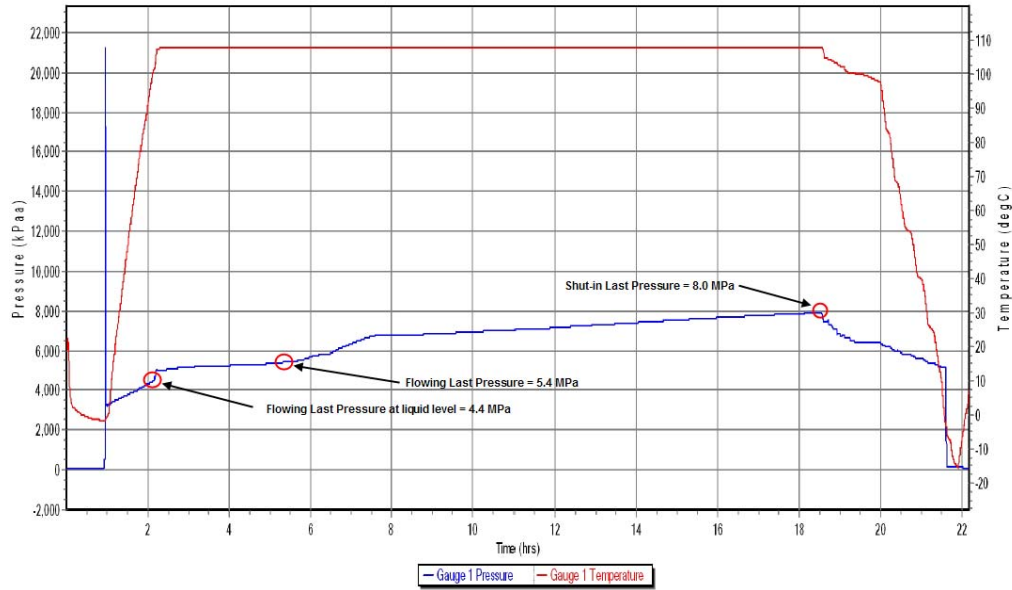


Appendix 7C: Flowing & Static Gradient Plots - Nov 2010 Survey

Client: Encana Well Name: ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2W Formation Name: CO-MINGLED
 Test Date: 2010/11/26 - 2010/11/27 Location: 12-01-060-02W6 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3265.5
 Tool Serial #: 7975 Field/Pool: RESTHAVEN Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]:
 FLOW BUILD UP & STATIC GRADIENT Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]:



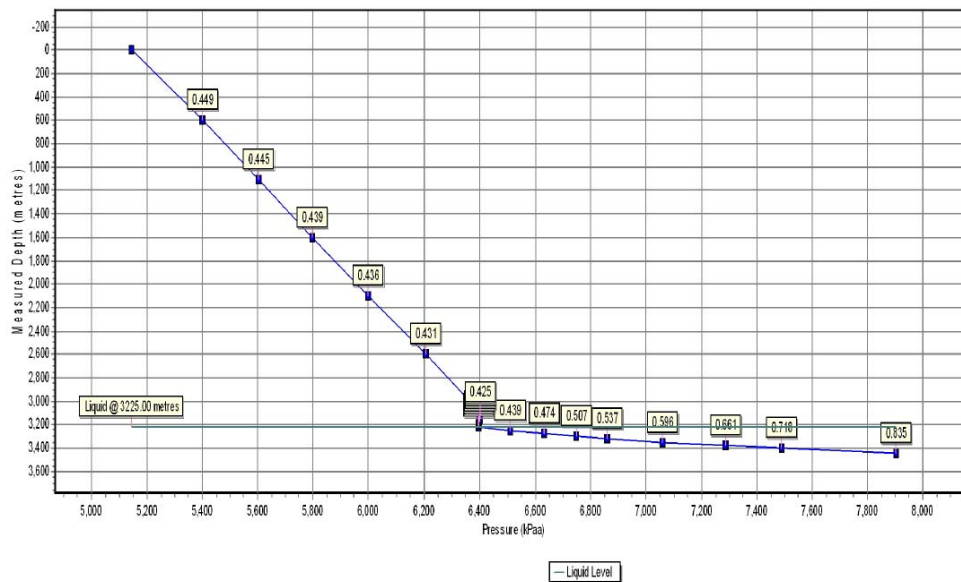
DATA PLOT



Client: Encana Well Name: ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2W Formation Name: CO-MINGLED
 Test Date: 2010/11/26 - 2010/11/27 Location: 12-01-060-02W6 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3265.5
 Tool Serial #: 7975 Field/Pool: RESTHAVEN Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]:
 FLOW BUILD UP & STATIC GRADIENT Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]:

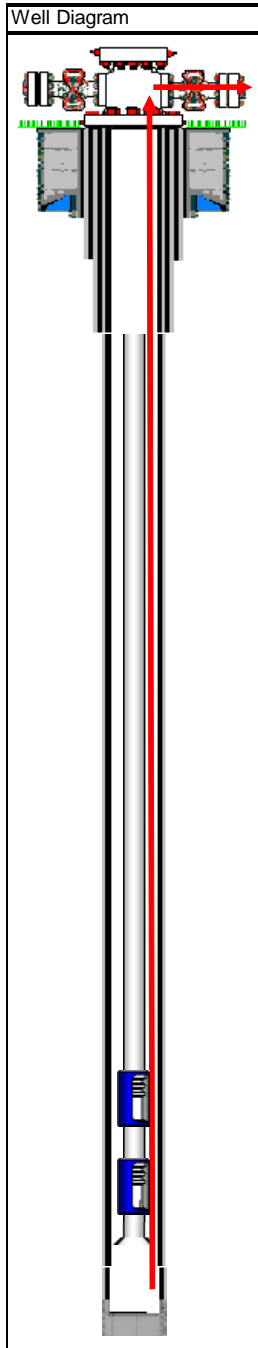


PRESSURE GRADIENT PLOT



Appendix 7D: Well Schematic - Nov 2010 Survey

Schlumberger					
Customer	EnCana	KB (m)	1282.8	Start Date	26-Nov-10
Well Name	ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2W6	GL (m)	1276.7	End Date	27-Nov-10
UWI	100/07-02-060-02W6/00	CF (m)	1275.7	Deviated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Lisence #	0410475	KB-CF (m)	7.1	Packer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Field Name	RESTHAVEN	KB-GL(m)	6.1	SO #	BC91-00017
Well Type	Gas	TDPB (mKB)	3468		
Flow Path	<input type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> TUBING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH CASING AND TUBING		PBTVD (mKB)	3326	



Well Head Connection Type	<input type="checkbox"/> FLANGE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SWAGE	Size:	2 3/8 EUE
---------------------------	---	-------	-----------

Casing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface	244.5	226.6	J-55	53.574		644.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intermediate	177.8	161.7	L-80	34.228		2547.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production	114.3	101.6	P-110	17.263		3468.0
<input type="checkbox"/> Production Liner						

Down Hole Items - Packers / Bridge Plugs / Fish / Misc. Down Hole Equipment		
Type of Down Hole Item	Depth mKB	Remarks

Tubing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production Tubing	60.3	50.7	L-80	6.846	48.26	3386.19
<input type="checkbox"/> Coil Tubing						

Tubing Jewellery (nipples, plugs, damage, holes, re-entry guides ect.)						
#	Iteme	Top Depth	Bottom Dept	OD mm	ID mm	Remarks
1	X Profile Nipple	3386.16	3386.47	60.3	47.6	
2	XN Profile	3389.55	3389.86	60.3	45.5	
3	Re-entry guide	3392.76	3393	60.3	50.7	

Remarks:
Re-entry guide @ 3393.00 mkb

Flow Path Indicated with Red Arrows



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8. Nov 2011 Survey Summary

Bottom hole flowing pressure was assumed to be approximately 6.0 MPa based on the gauge pressure the day of the survey. At that time, the rate was around 22 E³m³/d. Downhole pressure gauge data indicates highly liquids accumulation in the wellbore during the survey causing the flowing down-hole pressure building up by around 0.5 Mpa before shut-in the well.

High flow instability was seen in flowing traces behavior the reason that two flowing traces were taken for interpretation purposes.

The temperature traces at 1:15 and 3:51 PM were used to make a balance between the temperatures trace performance beginning and ending the mentioned unstable period. The developed thermal model was matched considering the two mentioned flowing traces.

There is no conclusive evidence of crossflow during shut-in during the time of the survey.

Zone	Perforation Interval (mKB)		Reservoir Interval	Gas Inflow Rate	Gas Inflow Contribution	Gas Inflow Contribution
	Top Shot	Bottom Shot	Thermal Zone (mKB)	(E3m3/day)	(%/total)	(%/total)
Dunvegan C	2849.0	2850.5	2849-2852	1.47	6.66%	64.96%
Dunvegan D	2856.0	2857.5	2855-2858	6.38	28.99%	
Dunvegan E	2877.0	2878.0	2876-2880	4.06	18.46%	
Dunvegan E	2882.0	2884.0	2882-2885	2.39	10.85%	
Falher E	3219.0	3221.0	3218-3224	4.72	21.46%	26.30%
Falher F	3255.0	3256.0	3251-3260	0.34	1.55%	
Falher F	3268.0	3269.5	3264-3273	0.49	2.24%	
Falher F	3275.0	3276.0	3275-3279	0.23	1.05%	
Gething A	3352.5	3353.5	3352-3355	1.01	4.58%	8.73%
Gething C	3391.0	3392.0	3392-3396	0.91	4.15%	
Gething C	3394.0	3395.0				
TOTAL				22	100.0%	100.0%

Table 8.1: Gas Inflow Rates from Thermal Interpretation – Nov 2011 Survey

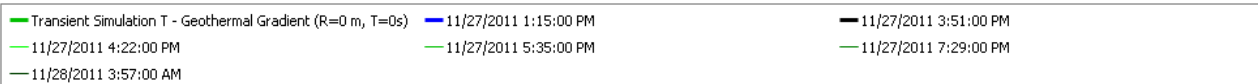
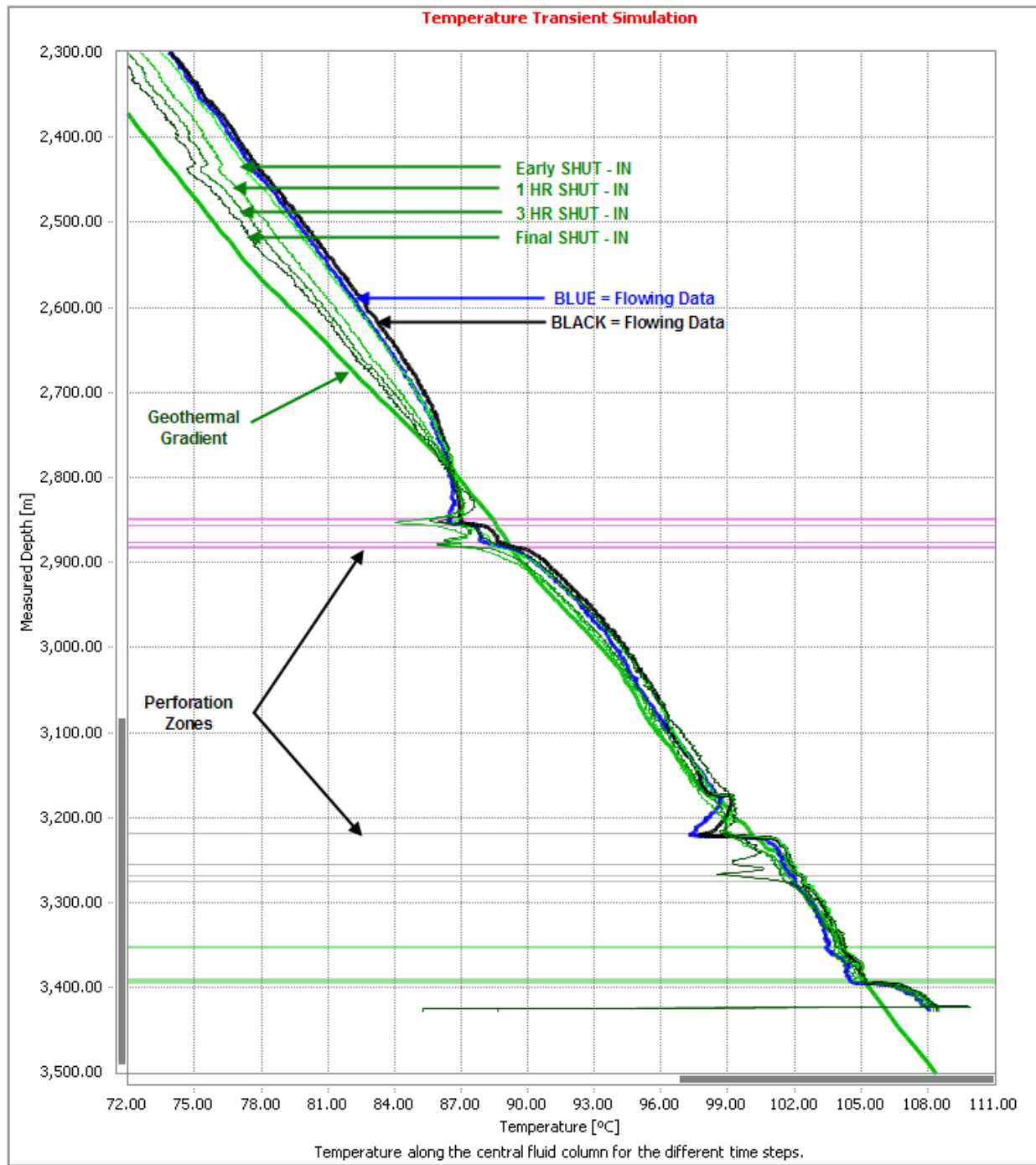


Figure 8.1: DTS data, perforations and comments on potential cross-flow during shut-in
Nov 2011 Survey

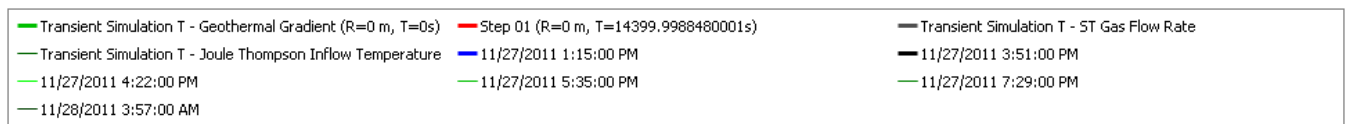
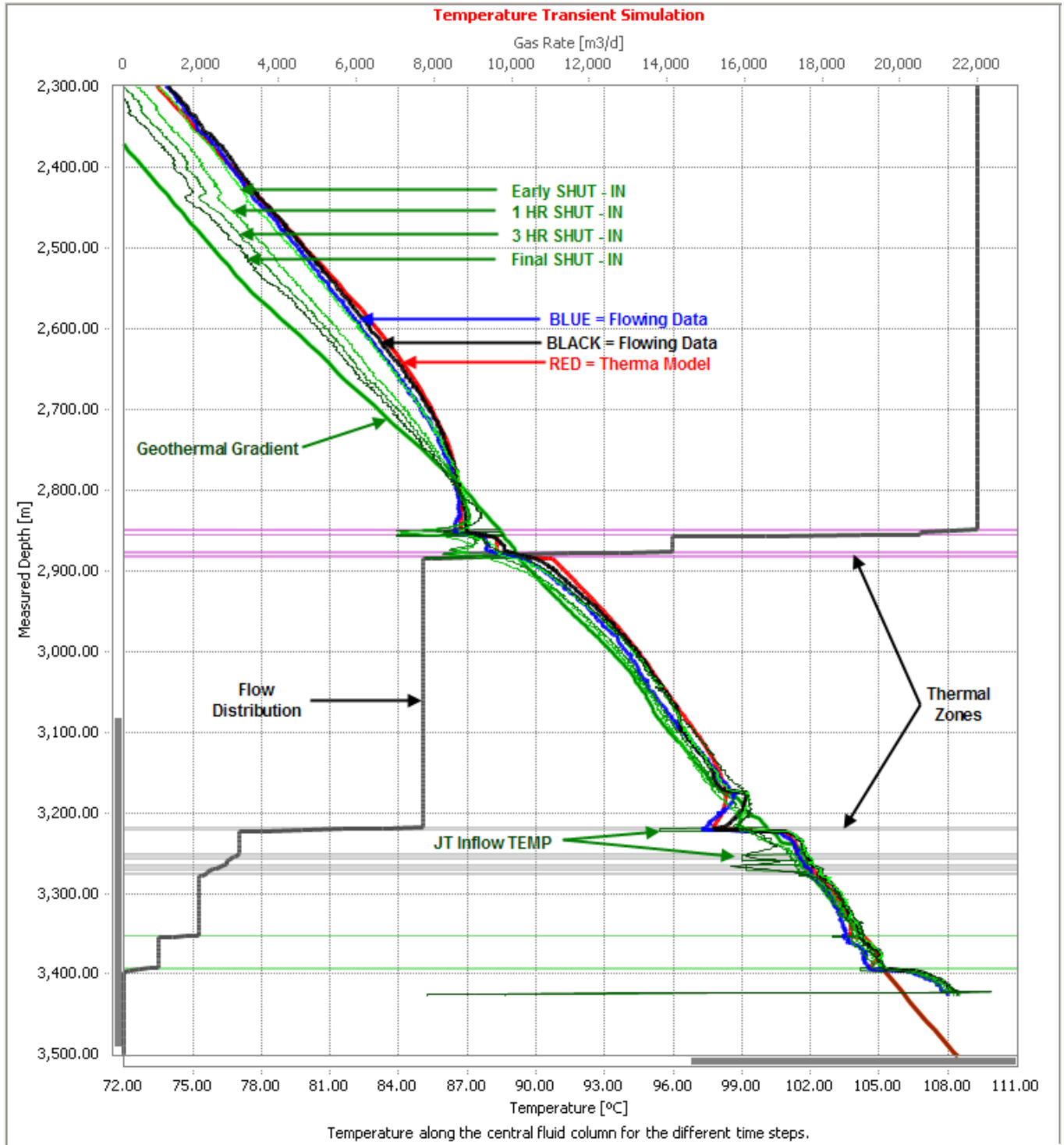


Figure 8.2: Thermal Model over the Producing Intervals - Nov 2011 Survey

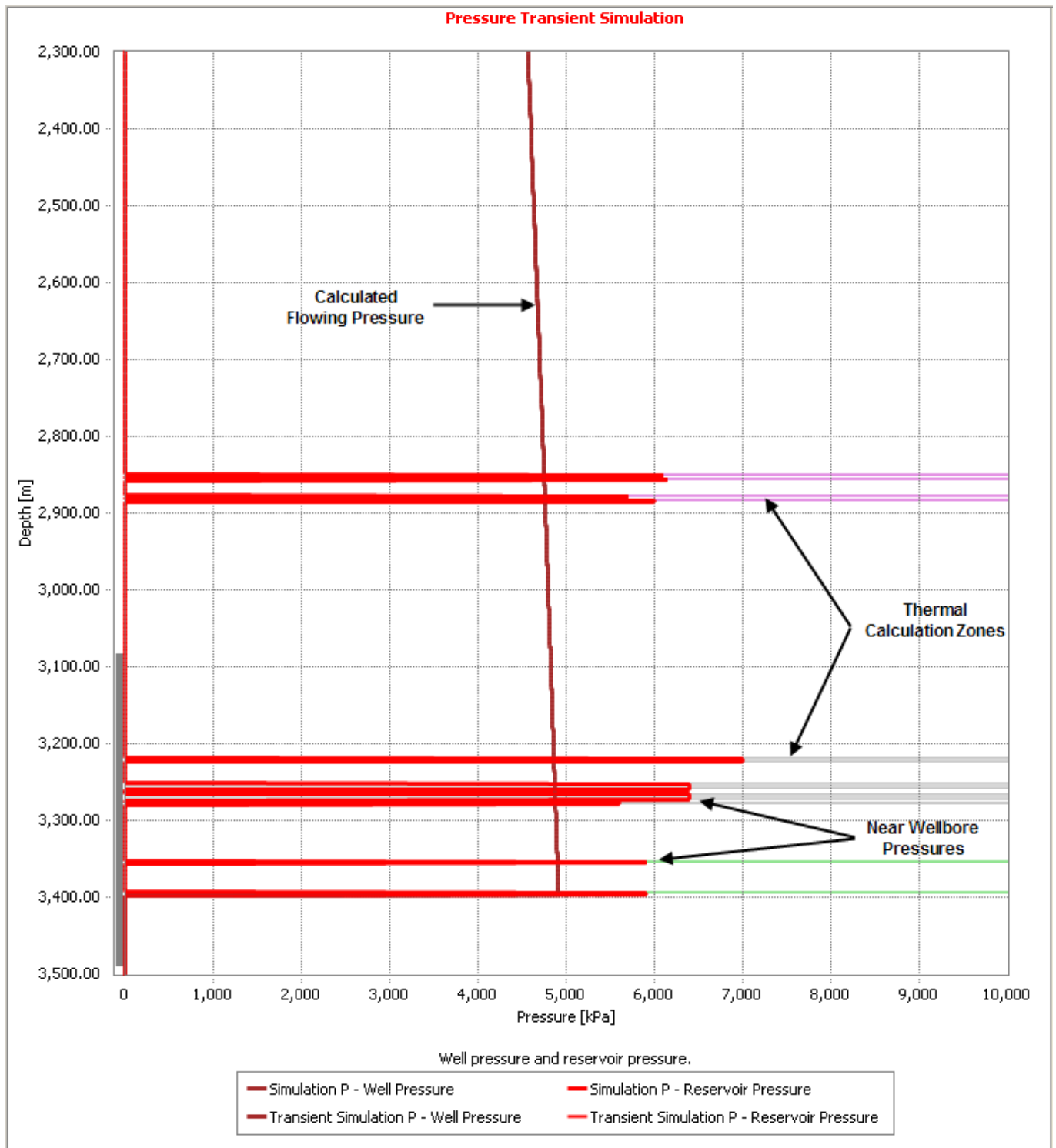


Figure 8.3: Thermal zones with wellbore flowing pressure and near wellbore modeled reservoir pressures - Nov 2011 Survey

Appendix 8A: THERMA Model Parameters - Nov 2011 Survey

Project	THERMA 4.0 Study
Prepared By	Schlumberger & Encana
Interpretation Date	Feb 2012
Analysis Model Type	Compositional
Company	Encana Corporation

Geothermal Gradient - Nov 2011 Survey

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD	<input type="checkbox"/> TVD	Temperature	Gradient
	m		°C	degC/m
1	0.00	0.00	4.00	N/A
2	644.02	614.10	22.20	0.03
3	2553.01	2419.00	77.50	0.03
4	2798.65	2664.60	86.86	0.04
5	2889.25	2755.20	89.40	0.03
6	3025.87	2891.80	94.17	0.03
7	3081.41	2947.30	95.30	0.02
8	3164.93	3030.80	97.75	0.03
9	3176.34	3042.20	98.66	0.08
10	3202.54	3068.40	99.33	0.03
11	3208.44	3074.30	99.83	0.08
12	3236.35	3102.20	100.74	0.03
13	3240.45	3106.30	101.39	0.16
14	3279.55	3145.40	102.12	0.02
15	3468.00	3333.82	107.38	0.03
16				

Flow Steps - Nov 2011 Survey

Duration	Time Subdivision	Step Type	Surface Flow rate
(h)	(h)		(E3m3/d)
4	1.00	Production	22

Reservoir Model - Nov 2011 Survey

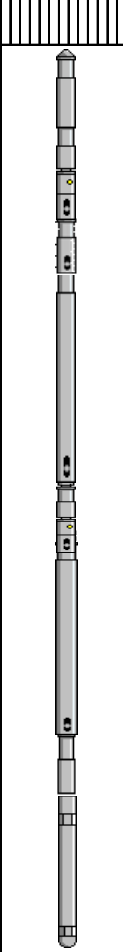
Name		Non-reservoir	Dunv C	Dunv D	Dunv E	Dunv E	Falher E	Falher F	Falher F	Falher F	Gething A	Gething C
MD Top	m		2849	2855	2876	2882	3218	3251	3264	3275	3352	3392
MD Bottom			2852	2858	2880	2885	3224	3260	3273	3279	3355	3396
Color			@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
Horz. Permeability	mD		1	4	3	1.7	1	0.07	0.1	0.25	1	0.7
Vert. Permeability			1	4	3	1.7	1	0.07	0.1	0.25	1	0.7
Static Pressure	MPa	Update all ->	6.1	6.15	5.7	6	7	6.4	6.4	5.6	5.9	5.9
Formation		Default For...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...	Use De...
Skin			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage Radius	m		152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Reservoir Thickness	m	Update all ->	3	3	4	3	6	9	9	4	3	4
Model Type			V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas	V Gas
Rock Temperature	°C	Update all ->	88.67	88.83	89.4	89.51	101.37	103.16	103.36	103.51	105.72	106.87
Compositional Oil			EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Du...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Fa...	EnC Ge...	EnC Ge...



TOOLSTRING SCHEMATIC.

Customer: EnCana	Customer Rep: Todd Schneider	Toolstring No: 1
Field: RESTHAVEN	Well Type: Gas	Operation Detail:
UWI: 100/07-02-060-02W6/00	Schlumberger Rep/ s: Levi Brazier	Sensa fiber optic Temp log
Well Name: ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2W6	Schlumberger Base: Red Deer Slickline	Quartz pressure, temp memory gauges
Surface LSD: 12-01-060-02W6	Lisence Number: 0410475	Tensile Strength of cable: 200 KSPI
Rig/ Crane:	Start Date: 25-Nov-10	End Date: 28-Nov-11

Item Nos	S/Rod or TIC / QC	Length Meter	Weight (LBS)	Description of Item Including Part Nos & Serial Nos Where Applicable	OD mm	F/Neck (Inches)
1	5/8 sucker rod	0.18	1.00	Sensaline rope socket fish neck	38.10	1.375
	5/8 sucker rod	0.26	4.00	Swivel, 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
2	QC X-Over	0.18	1.50	5/8 Sucker Rod to Quick Connect	38.10	1.375
3	Quick Connect	1.52	55.00	Weight bar, 5 foot 1.5 inch Tungston	38.10	1.375
4	Quick Connect	0.35	6.00	Knuckle, 1.5 inch	38.10	1.375
4	Quick Connect	0.91	33.00	Weight bar, 3 foot 1.5 inch Tungston	38.10	1.375
5	QC X-Over	0.12	1.50	Quick Connect to 5/8 Sucker Rod	38.10	1.375
6	5/8 Sucker rod	0.68	10.00	Bornwell with 2 quartz pressure/ temprature gauges	38.10	N/A
	Casing Flange to KB	7.10				
	Tool String Length in Meters	4.20		Largest OD in mm	38.10	
	Sensa FO line Zero	2.90		Primary Depth on lapprop	Sensaline Depth	
	Gauge Zero	7.1		Secondary Depth on lapprop	Gauge Depth	
	Total Tool Weight		112.00			



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Appendix 8C: Flowing & Static Gradient Plots - Nov 2011 Survey

Client: ENCANA
 Test Date: 2011/11/27 - 2011/11/28
 Tool Serial #: 5209

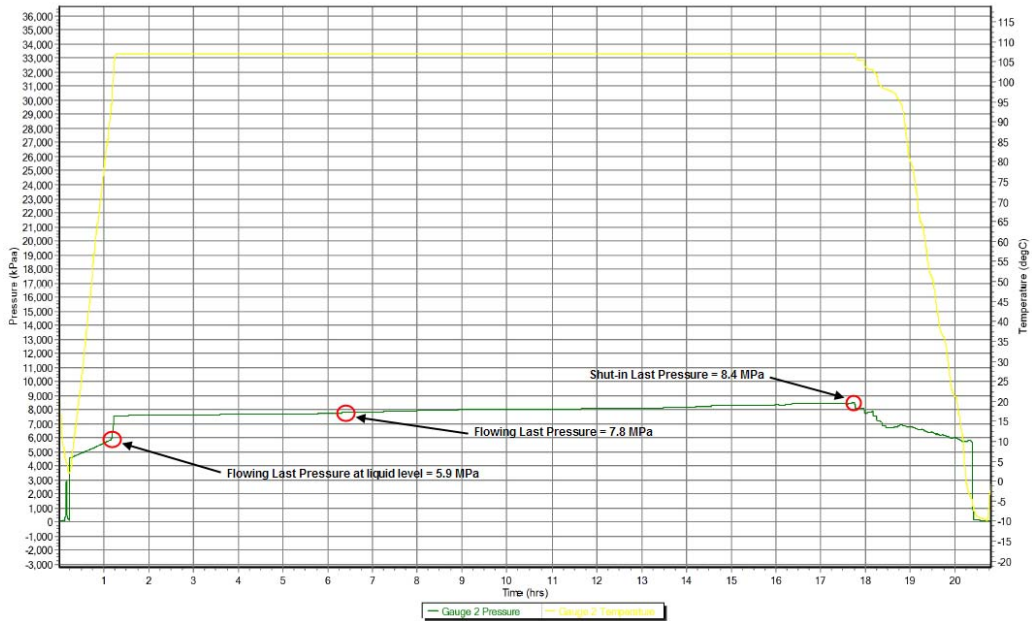
Well Name: ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2
 Location: 12-01-060-02W6
 Field/Pool: RESTHAVEN

Formation Name: CO-MINGLED
 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3302.9
 Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]:
 Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]:



FLOW BUILD UP & REVERSE GRADIENT

DATA PLOT



Client: ENCANA
 Test Date: 2011/11/27 - 2011/11/28
 Tool Serial #: 5216

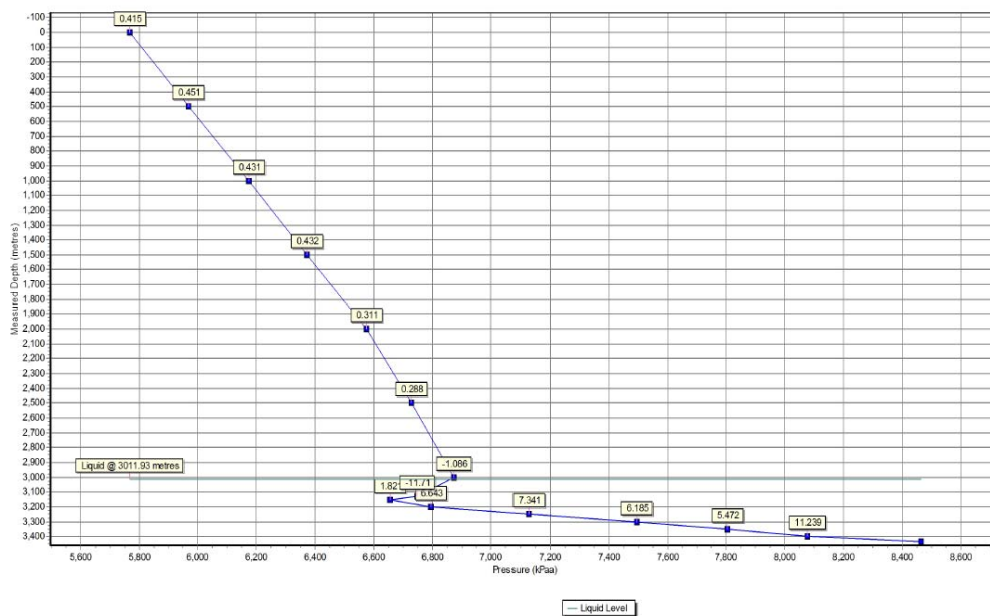
Well Name: ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2
 Location: 12-01-060-02W6
 Field/Pool: RESTHAVEN

Formation Name: CO-MINGLED
 Gauge Run Depth [m KB (TVD)]: 3302.9
 Test/Prod. Interval Top [m KB (TVD)]:
 Test/Prod. Interval Base [m KB (TVD)]:



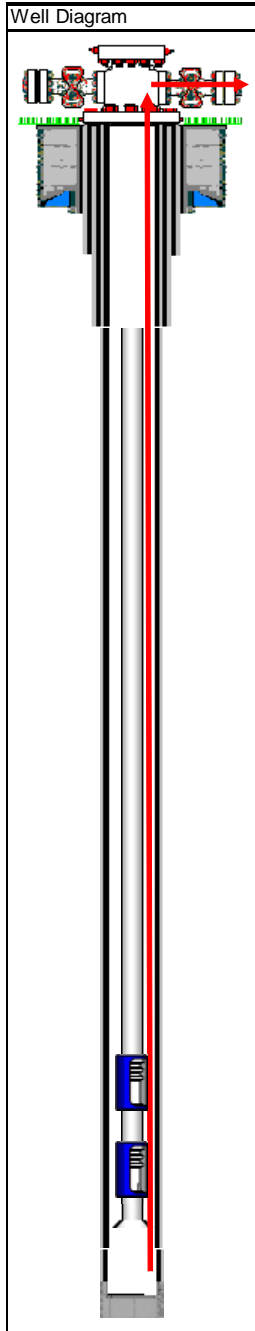
FLOW BUILD UP & REVERSE GRADIENT

PRESSURE GRADIENT PLOT



Appendix 8D: Well Schematic - Nov 2011 Survey

Schlumberger					
Customer	EnCana	KB (m)	1282.8	Start Date	27-Nov-11
Well Name	ECA ECOG RESTHAVEN 7-2-60-2W6	GL (m)	1276.7	End Date	28-Nov-11
UWI	100/07-02-060-02W6/00	CF (m)	1275.7	Deviated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Lisence #	0410475	KB-CF (m)	7.1	Packer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Field Name	RESTHAVEN	KB-GL(m)	6.1	SO #	
Well Type	Gas	TDPB (mKB)	3468		
Flow Path	<input type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> TUBING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH CASING AND TUBING		PBTVD (mKB)	3326	



Well Head Connection Type	<input type="checkbox"/> FLANGE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SWAGE	Size:	2 3/8 EUE
---------------------------	---	-------	-----------

Casing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface	244.5	226.6	J-55	53.574		644.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intermediate	177.8	161.7	L-80	34.228		2547.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production	114.3	101.6	P-110	17.263		3468.0
<input type="checkbox"/> Production Liner						

Down Hole Items - Packers / Bridge Plugs / Fish / Misc. Down Hole Equipment		
Type of Down Hole Item	Depth mKB	Remarks

Tubing Details	OD mm	ID mm	Grade	Weight kg/m	Drift	Depth mKB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production Tubing	60.3	50.7	L-80	6.846	48.26	3386.19
<input type="checkbox"/> Coil Tubing						

Tubing Jewlery (nipples, plugs, damage, holes, re-entry guides ect.)						
#	Iteme	Top Depth	Bottom Dept	OD mm	ID mm	Remarks
1	X Profile Nipple	3386.16	3386.47	60.3	47.6	
2	XN Profile	3389.55	3389.86	60.3	45.5	
3	Re-entry guide	3392.76	3393	60.3	50.7	

Remarks:
 Re-entry guide @ 3393.00 mkb

Flow Path Indicated with Red Arrows



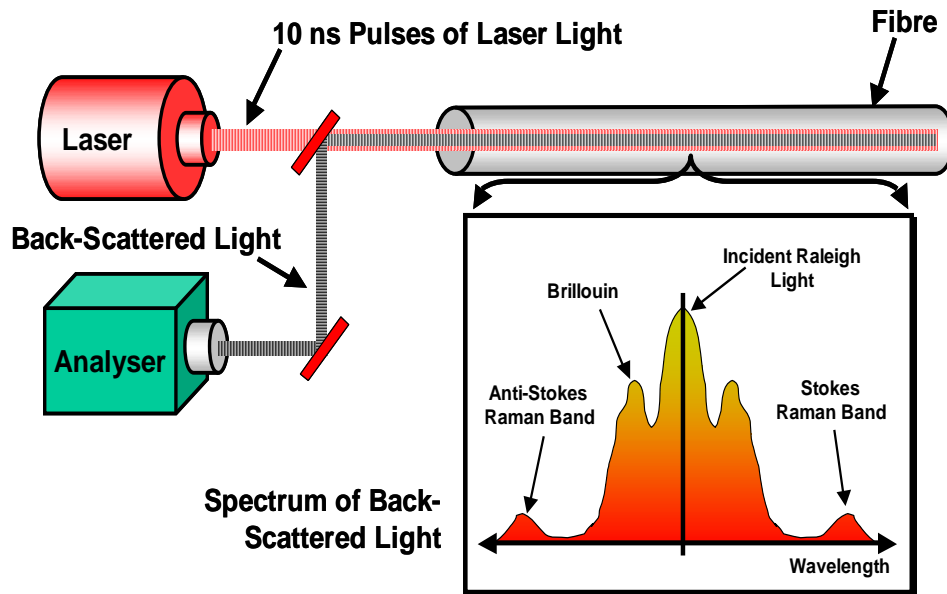
Schlumberger Confidential

Appendix I: Distributed Temperature Sensing Data Acquisition

The fiber-optic distributed temperature measurement (DTS) uses an industrial laser to launch 10 nanosecond bursts of light down the optic fiber. During the passage of each packet of light a small amount is back-scattered from molecules in the fiber. Since the speed of light is constant a spectrum of the back-scattered light can be generated for each meter of the fiber using time sampling.

A physical property of each spectrum of back-scattered light is that the ratio of the Stokes Raman to the Anti-Stokes Raman Bands is directly proportional to the temperature at the point in the fiber where it is generated. Consequently, a log of temperature can be calculated every meter along the whole length of the fiber using only the laser source, analyzer, and a reference temperature in the surface system.

Spectrum acquisition times define the accuracy and resolution of the measured temperature log, and can be varied from as little as seven seconds to hours. Typically, a resolution of 0.1 °C is required for reservoir surveillance.

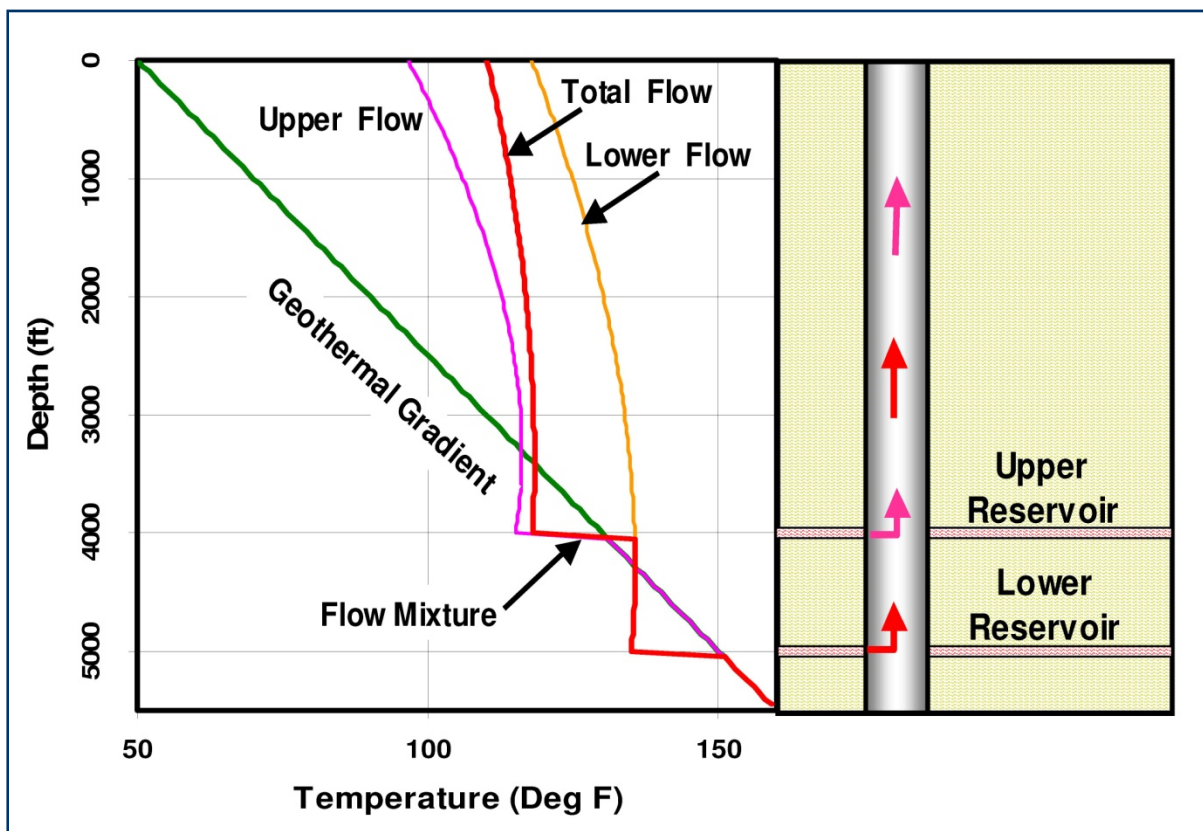


Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS) Measurement

Appendix II: Multi-Zone Producing Theory (Gas Wells)

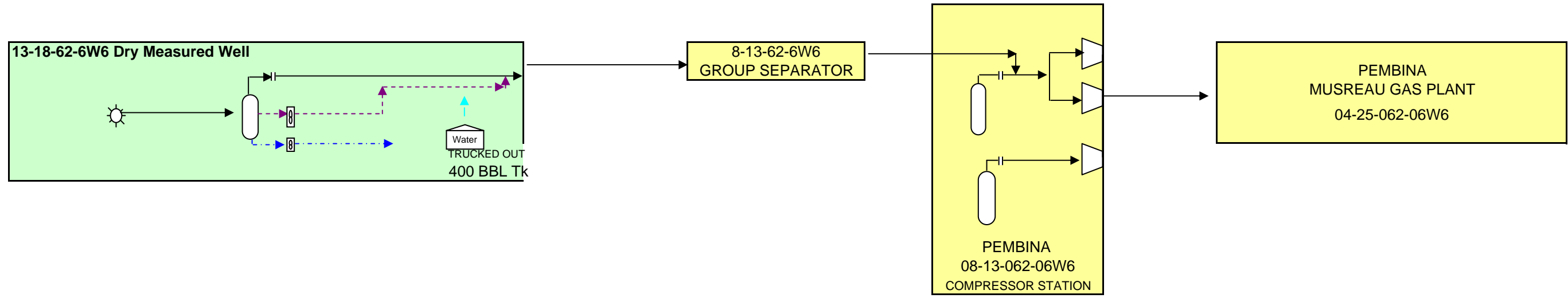
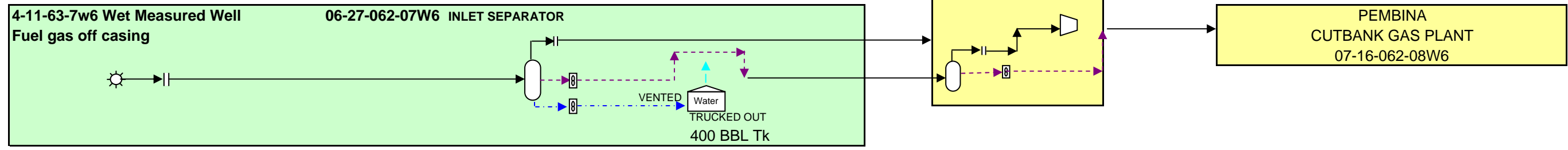
Where there are two or more producing reservoirs the flow of gas from the upper reservoir(s) may enter the wellbore below the ambient geothermal temperature due to Joule Thomson expansion in the reservoir. The addition of this colder gas to the flowing stream causes a decrease in the wellbore temperature, clearly identifying the point of produced gas entry.

The thermal response is a function of the combined flow rate from the upper reservoir and the flow rate from the lower reservoir. Therefore, given the geothermal gradient and the measured steady state temperature profile (obtained by the OptiCall DTS) the proportional contribution from two or more stacked flowing reservoirs can be calculated. The THERMA software uses nodal analysis and well established temperature algorithms to calculate a thermal profile with the given model parameters.

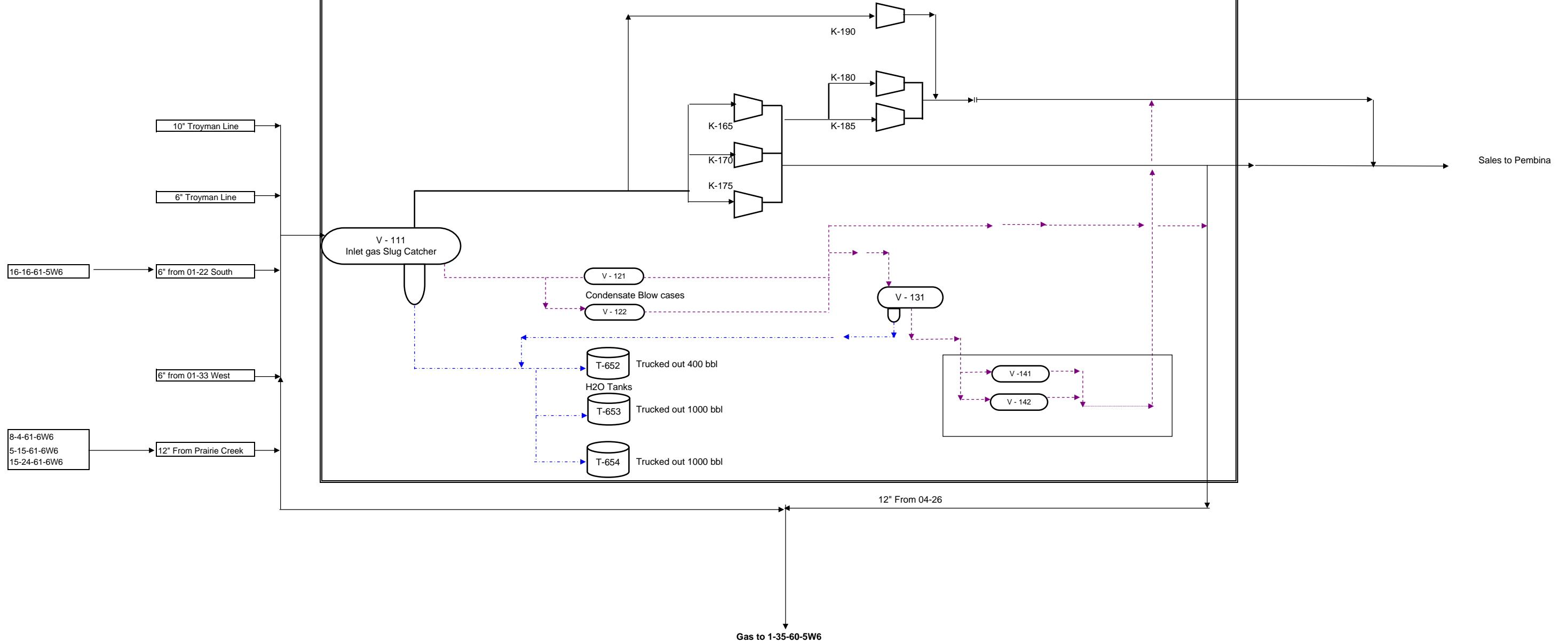


Example of Thermal Response in a Multi-zone Gas Well

Appendix K – IETP 05-081 Associated Facilities



Encana Kakwa 04-26 Battery



LSD: 07-11-060-03W6

2-11-60-03W6

15-2-60-3W6 Group Separator

H 200

V - 103
Inlet
Gas
Slug
Catcher

V - 402
Liquid /
Liquid
Sep

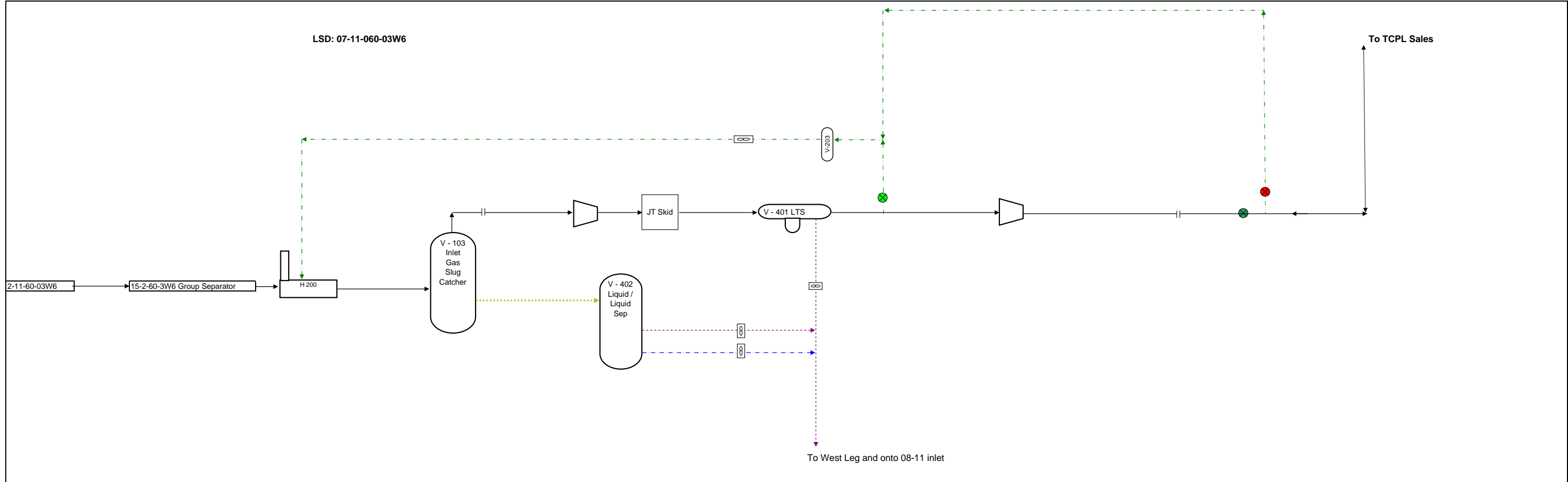
JT Skid

V - 401 LTS

V-203

To TCPL Sales

To West Leg and onto 08-11 inlet



8-11-60-3W6 Gas Plant

