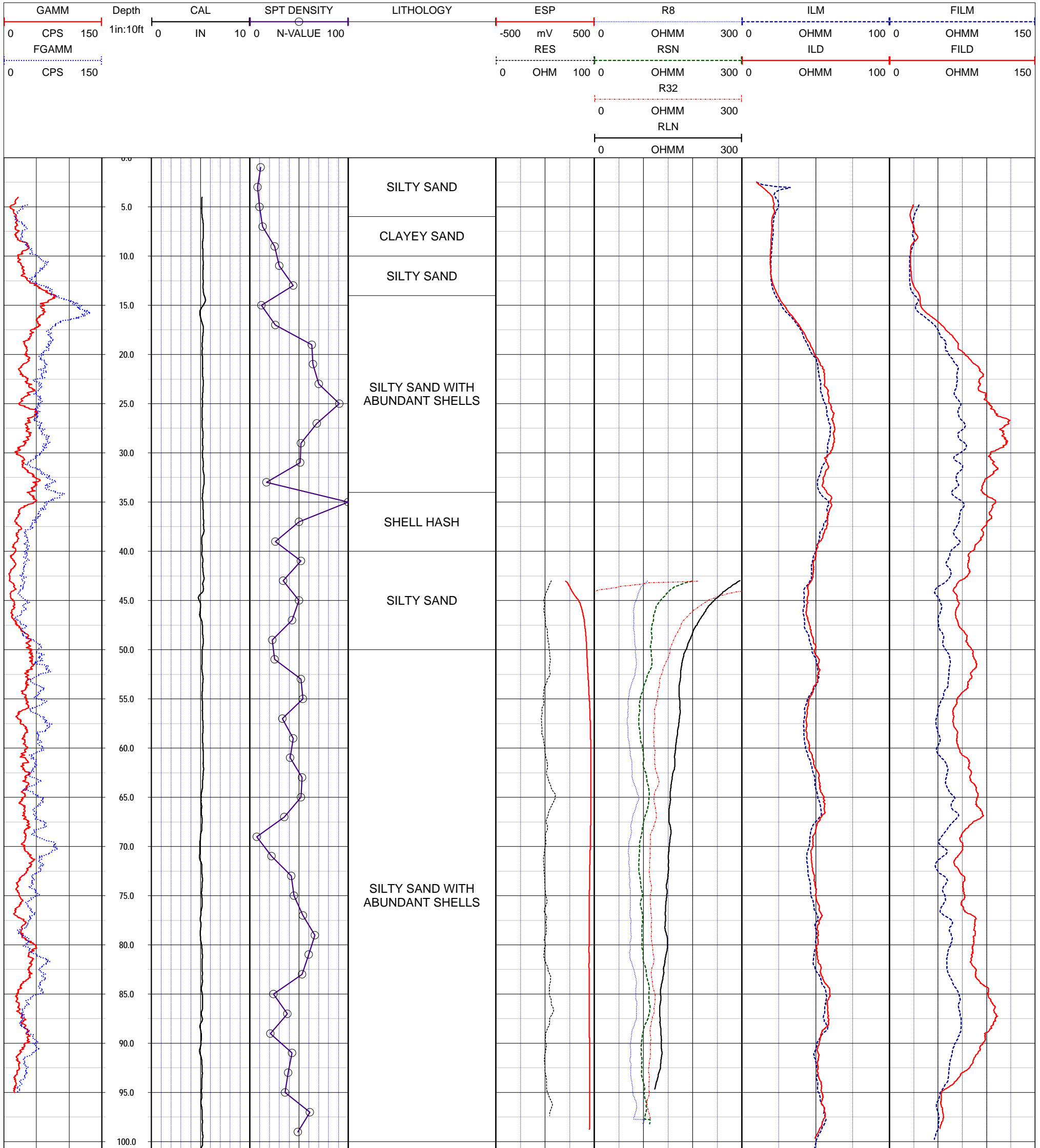


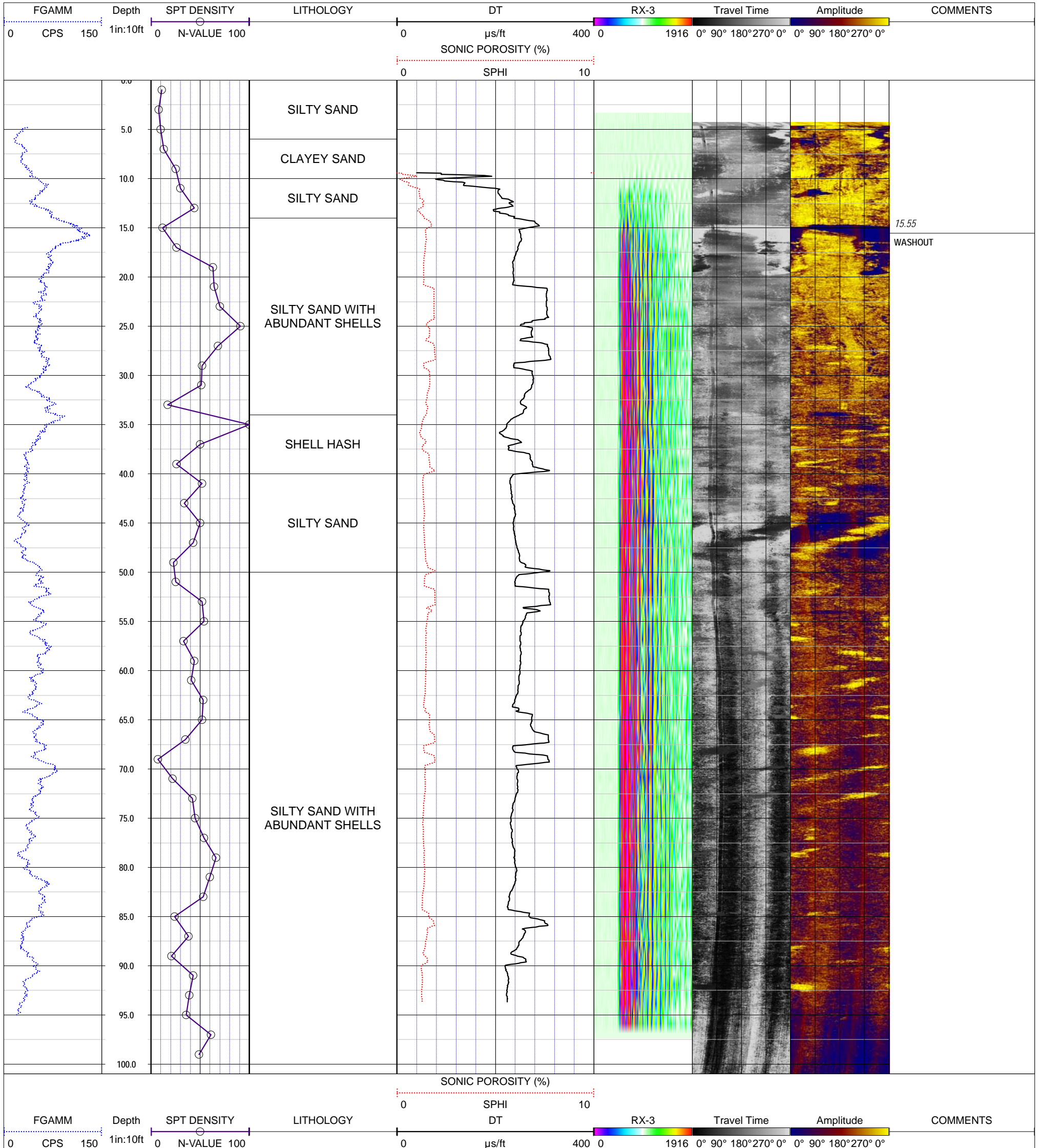
PROJECT NOTES:
 -Each well was logged first as a mudded pilot hole (HRAT, dual induction, electric, caliper, natural gamma, sonic) and a completed cased and screened well (dual induction, natural gamma). Only two gamma curves are shown. Also known as MFEBBH12.
 -The final round of dual induction and gamma logging is noted by an "F" at the front of the log code. For example, the first gamma curve is GAMM and the final gamma curve is FGAMM.
 -The lithology and SPT density data was provided by Arcadis. We have summarized some aspects of the original logs for our purposes.
 -The electric logging tool utilized a downhole bridle for the remote electrode. Logging effectively stopped with the bridle electrode rose above the water level in the borehole.



NOTES:
 While due care has been exercised in the performance of these measurements and observations, in accordance with methodologies utilized by the general practitioner, RMBAKER LLC can make no representations, warranties, or guarantees with respect to latent or concealed conditions that may exist, which may be beyond the detection capabilities of the methodologies used, or that may extend beyond the areas and depths surveyed.
 The geophysical well logs show subsurface conditions as they existed at the dates and locations shown, and it is not warranted that they are representative of subsurface conditions at other locations and times.
 If, at any time, different subsurface conditions from those observed are determined to be present, we must be advised and allowed to review and revise our observations if necessary.

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- The sonic slowness velocity (DT) was calculated using the arrival times from dual transmitters to a single receiver.
- The sonic porosity was calculated using the Wyllie method, a velocity of 189 usec/ft for the freshwater mud, and a matrix velocity of 58.8 usec/ft for unconsolidated mixed sands, silts and shells (unconsolidated sandstone equivalent).



NOTES:

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END OF LOG