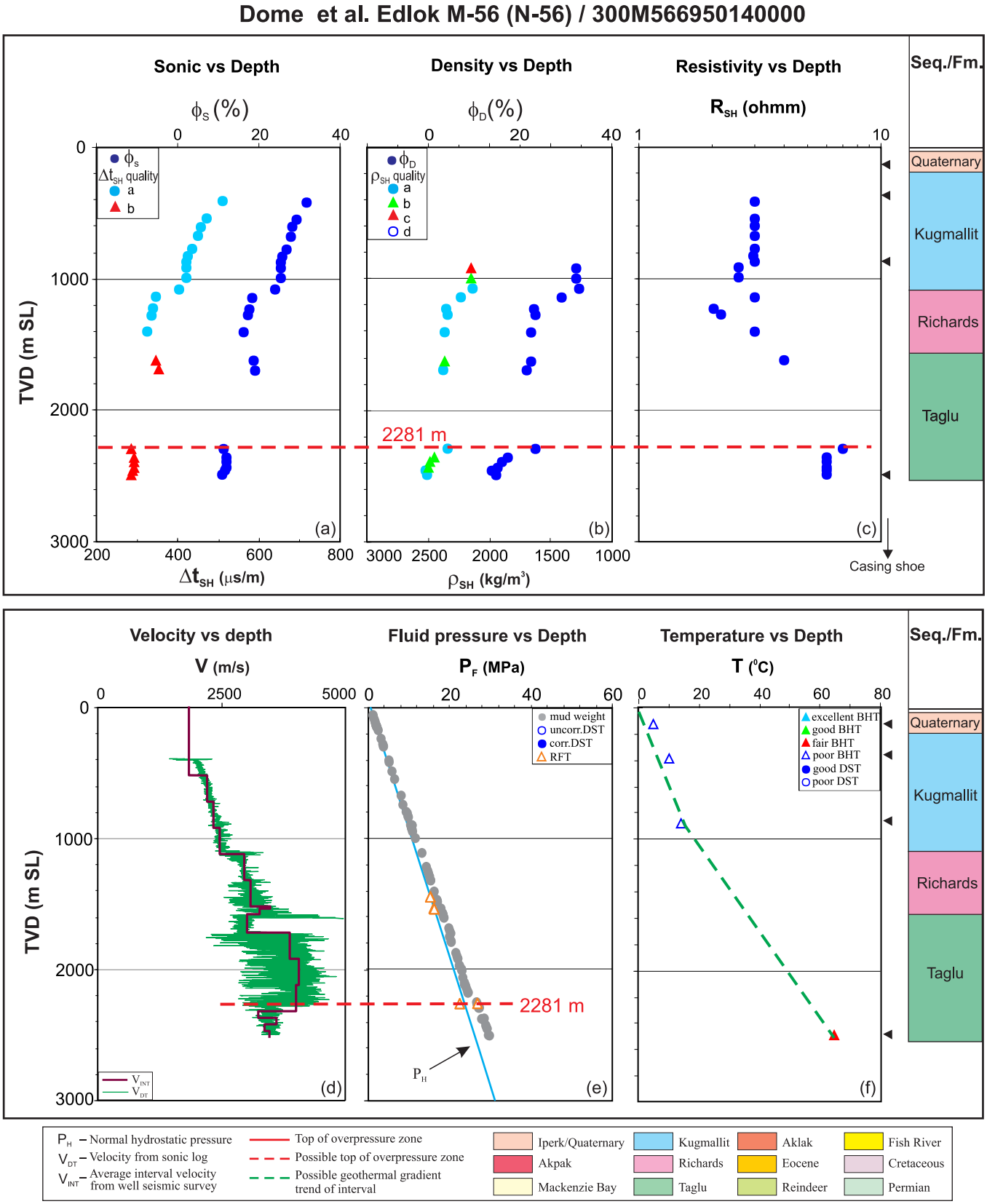

Figure C-1. A possible overpressure zone is indicated by an integrated analysis with quality "c" for the well Edlok M-56 in the Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin. (a) Shale sonic transit time (Δt_{SH}) and sonic porosity (ϕ_S) vs. depth; (b) shale bulk density (ρ_{SH}) and density porosity (ϕ_D) vs. depth; (c) shale deep resistivity (R_{SH}) vs. depth; (d) continuous sonic velocity (V_{DT}) and average interval seismic velocity (V_{INT}) vs. depth; (e) pore fluid pressure (P_F) from well test and drilling mud weight vs. depth; and (f) borehole temperature vs. depth.

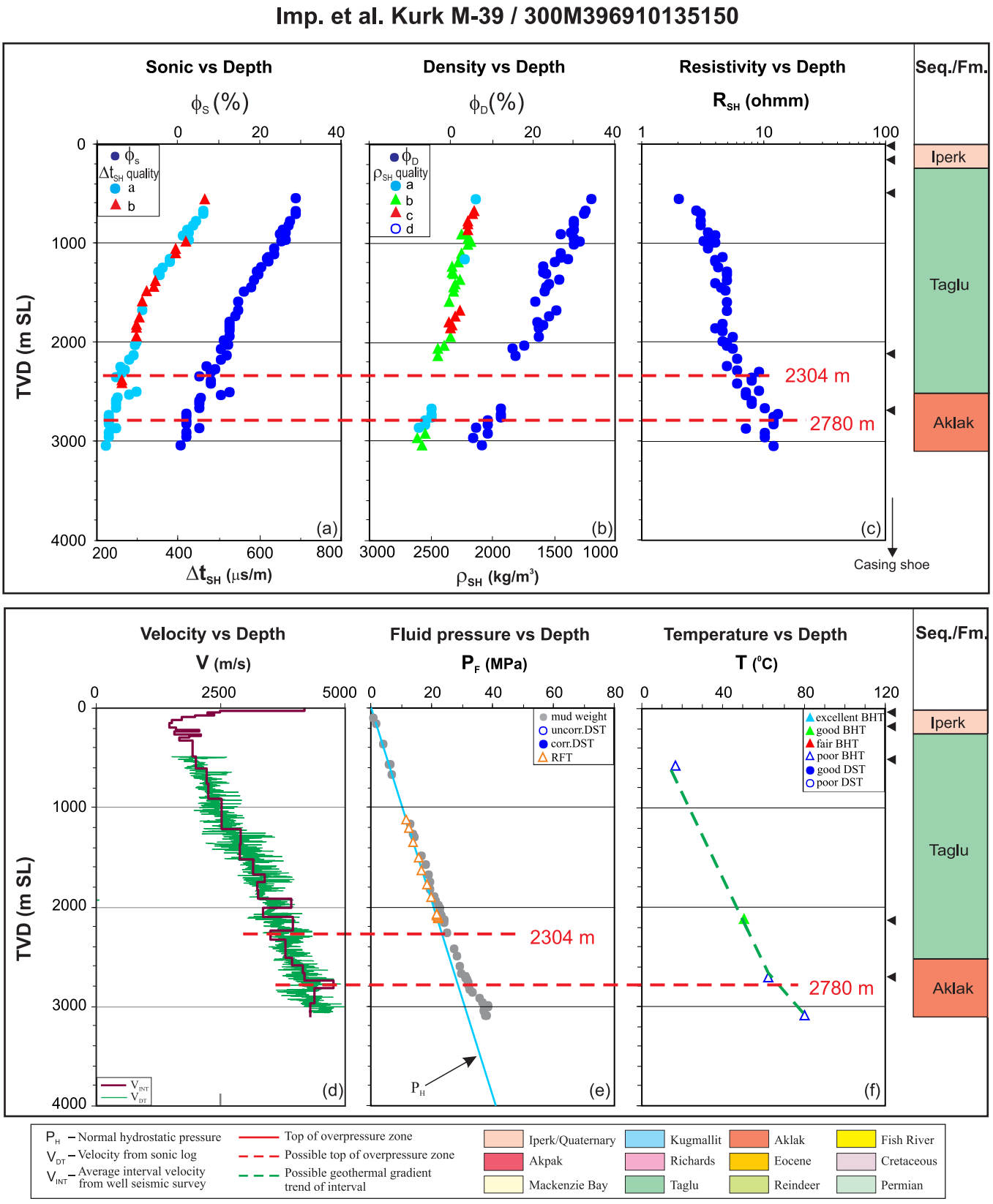

Figure C-2. Possible overpressure zones are indicated by an integrated analysis with quality "c" for the well Kurk M-39 in the Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin. (a) shale sonic transit time (Δt_{SH}) and sonic porosity (ϕ_S) vs. depth; (b) shale bulk density (ρ_{SH}) and density porosity (ϕ_D) vs. depth; (c) shale deep resistivity (R_{SH}) vs. depth; (d) continuous sonic velocity (V_{DT}) and average interval seismic velocity (V_{INT}) vs. depth; (e) pore fluid pressure (P_F) from well test and drilling mud weight vs. depth; and (f) borehole temperature vs. depth.

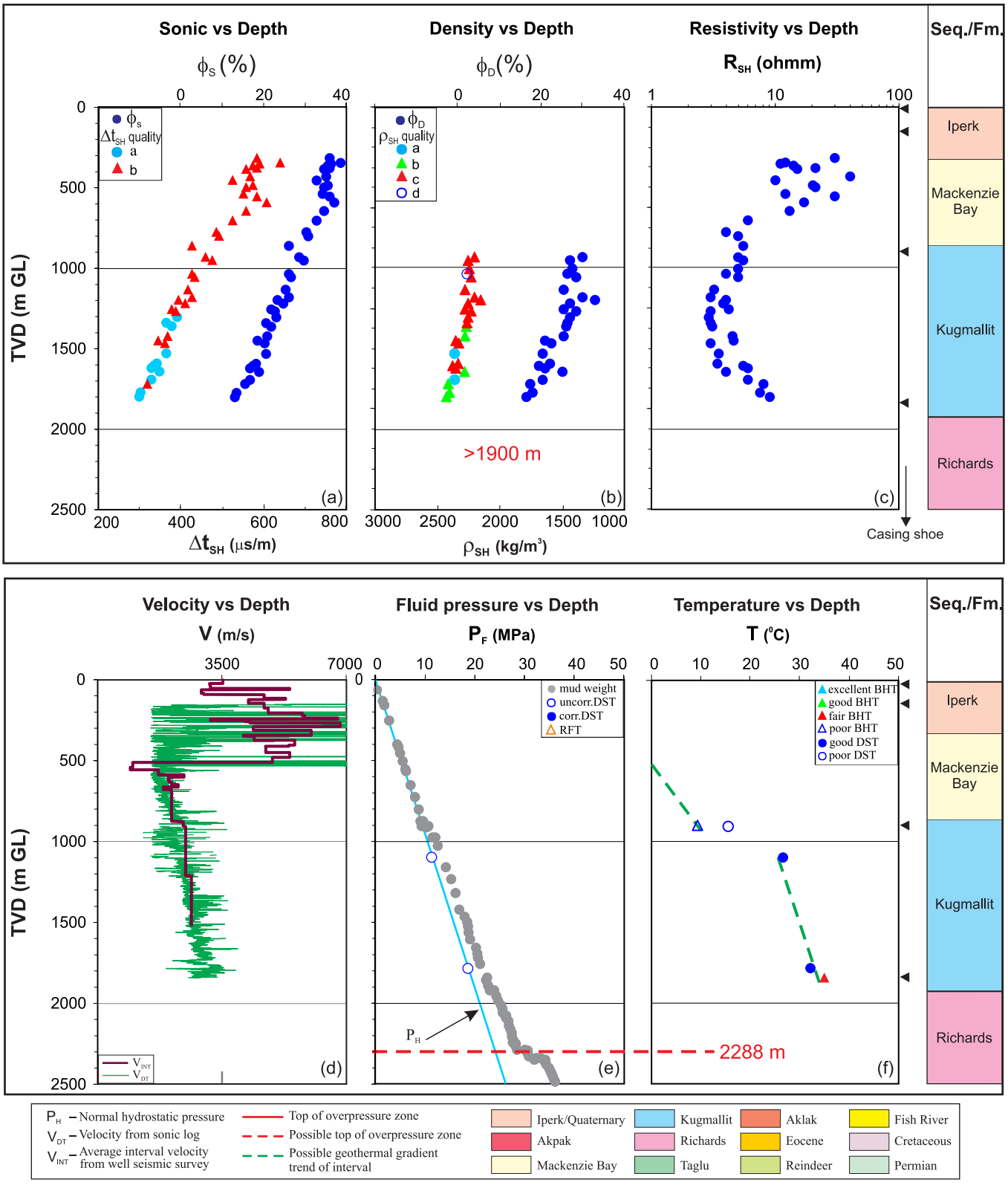

Figure C-3. A possible overpressure zone is marked by drilling mud weight (quality "c") for the well Mallik L-38 in the Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin. (a) shale sonic transit time (Δt_{SH}) and sonic porosity (ϕ_S) vs. depth; (b) shale bulk density (ρ_{SH}) and density porosity (ϕ_D) vs. depth; (c) shale deep resistivity (R_{SH}) vs. depth; (d) continuous sonic velocity (V_{DT}) and average interval seismic velocity (V_{INT}) vs. depth; (e) pore fluid pressure (P_F) from well test and drilling mud weight vs. depth; and (f) borehole temperature vs. depth.

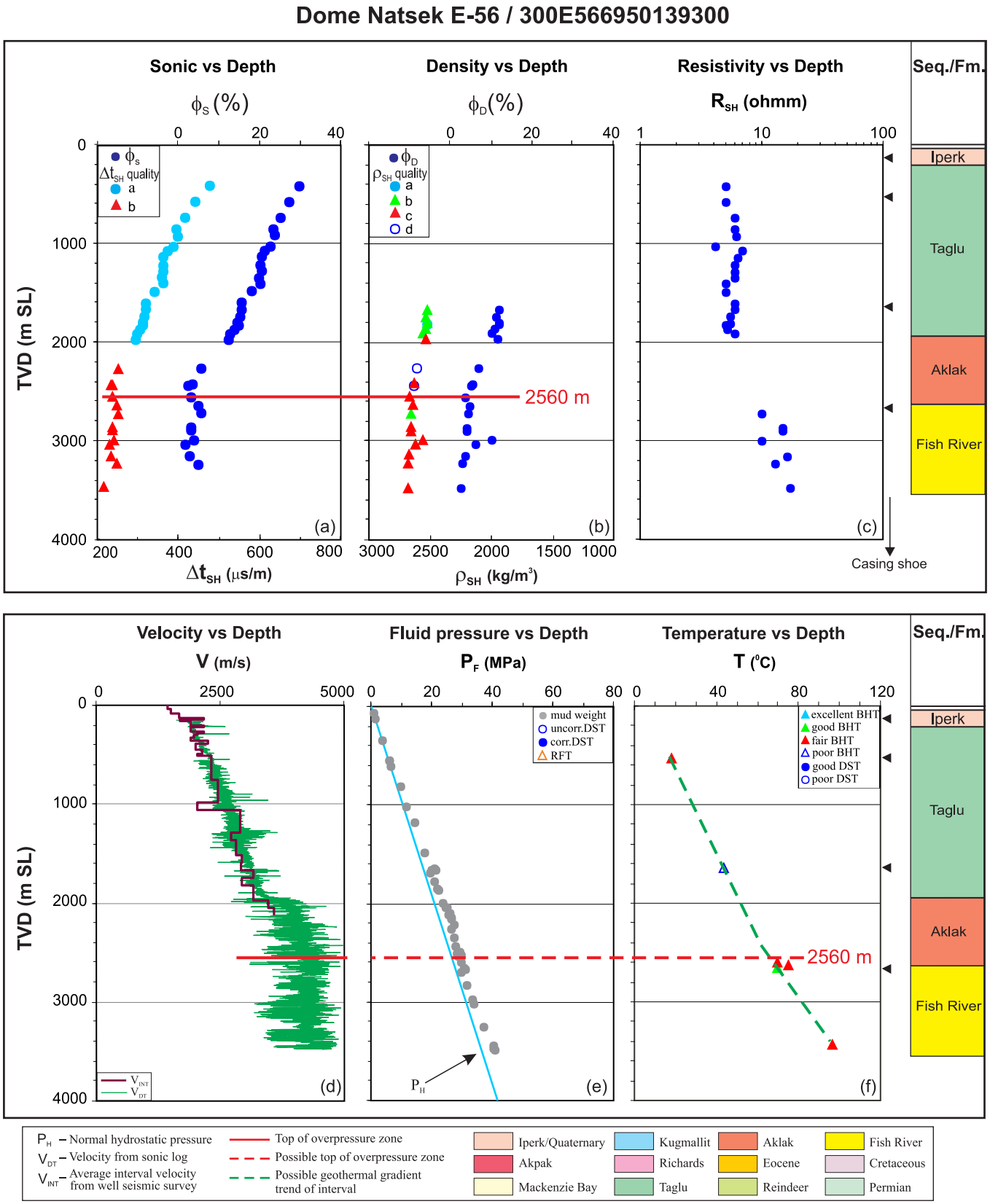

Figure C-4. A possible overpressure zone is indicated by an integrated analysis with quality "c" for the well Natsek E-56 in the Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin. (a) Shale sonic transit time (Δt_{SH}) and sonic porosity (ϕ_S) vs. depth; (b) shale bulk density (ρ_{SH}) and density porosity (ϕ_D) vs. depth; (c) shale deep resistivity (R_{SH}) vs. depth; (d) continuous sonic velocity (V_{DT}) and average interval seismic velocity (V_{INT}) vs. depth; (e) pore fluid pressure (P_F) from drilling mud weight vs. depth; and (f) borehole temperature vs. depth.

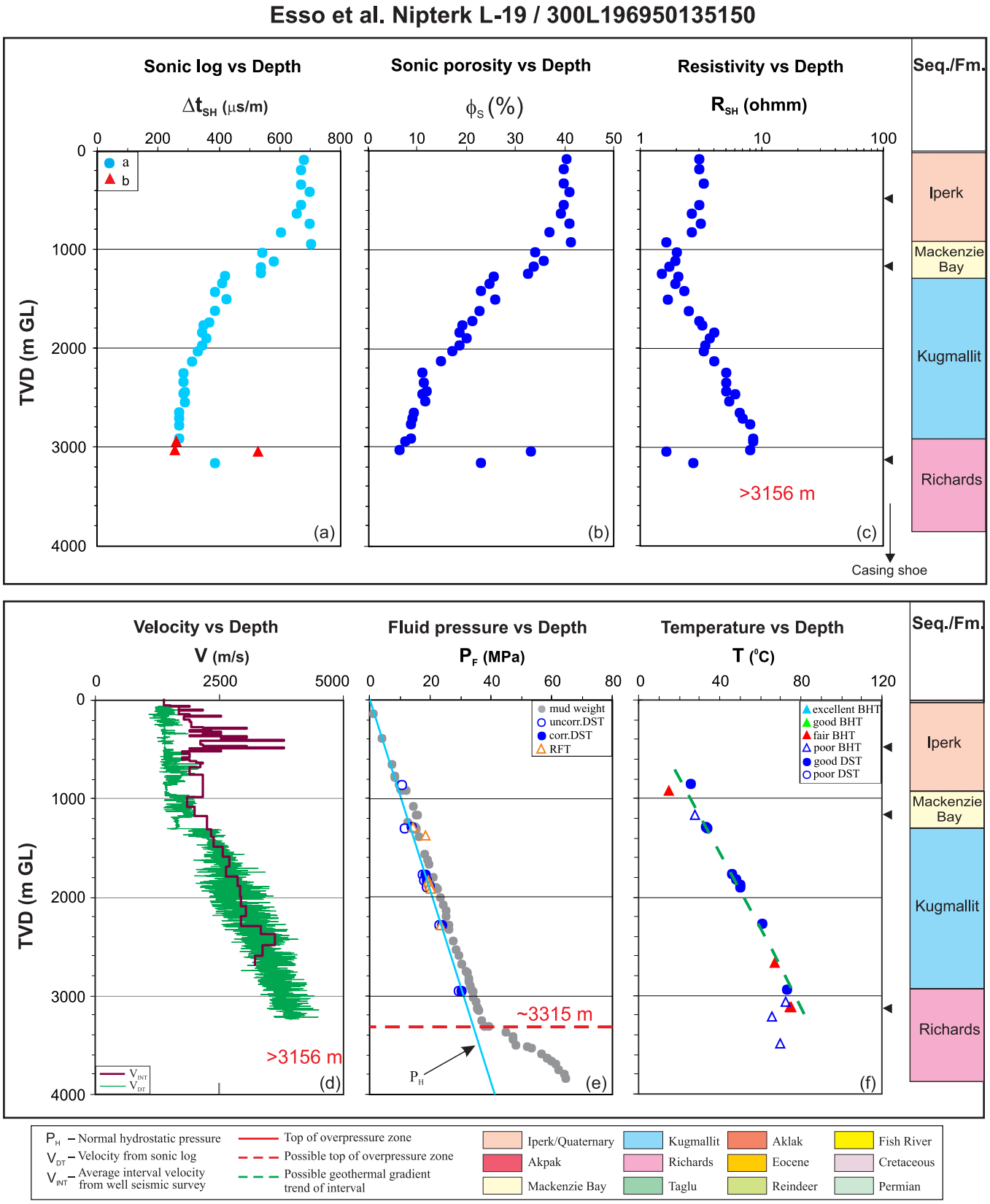

Figure C-5. An overpressure zone is indicated by drilling mud weight method only with quality "c" for the well Nipterk L-19 in the Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin although other data are not available for the depth range. (a) Shale sonic transit time (Δt_{SH}) vs. depth; (b) shale sonic porosity (ϕ_S) vs. depth; (c) shale deep resistivity (R_{SH}) vs. depth; (d) continuous sonic velocity (V_{DT}) and average interval seismic velocity (V_{INT}) vs. depth; (e) pore fluid pressure (P_F) from well test and drilling mud weight vs. depth; and (f) borehole temperature vs. depth.

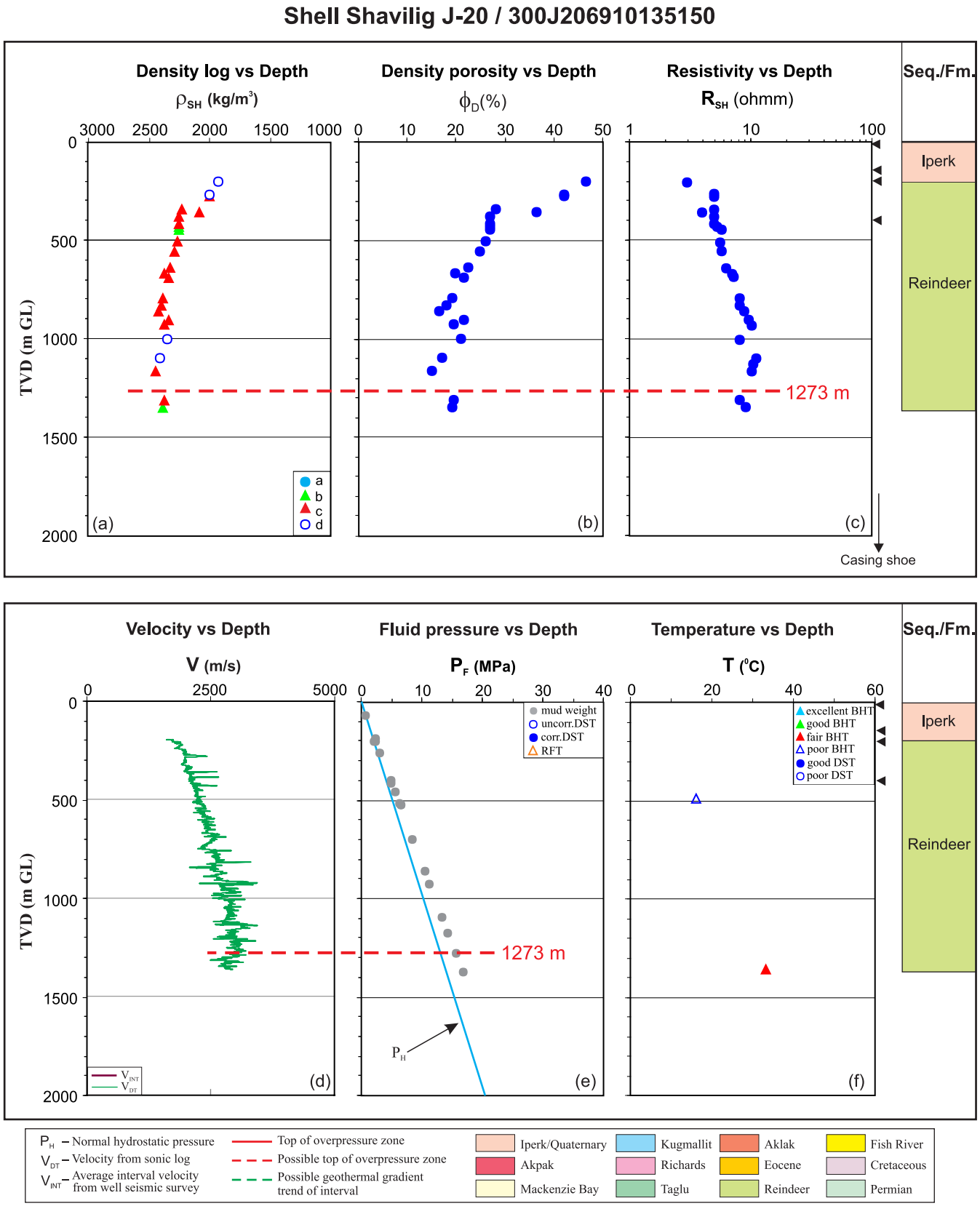

Figure C-6. A possible top of overpressure zone is indicated by geophysical methods with quality "c", appearing at near the bottom of the well Shavilig J-20 in the Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin. (a) Shale bulk density (ρ_{SH}) versus depth; (b) shale density porosity (ϕ_D) versus depth; (c) shale deep resistivity (R_{SH}) versus depth; (d) continuous sonic velocity (V_{DT}) versus depth; (e) estimated fluid pressure (P_F) from drilling mud weight versus depth; and (f) borehole temperature versus depth.

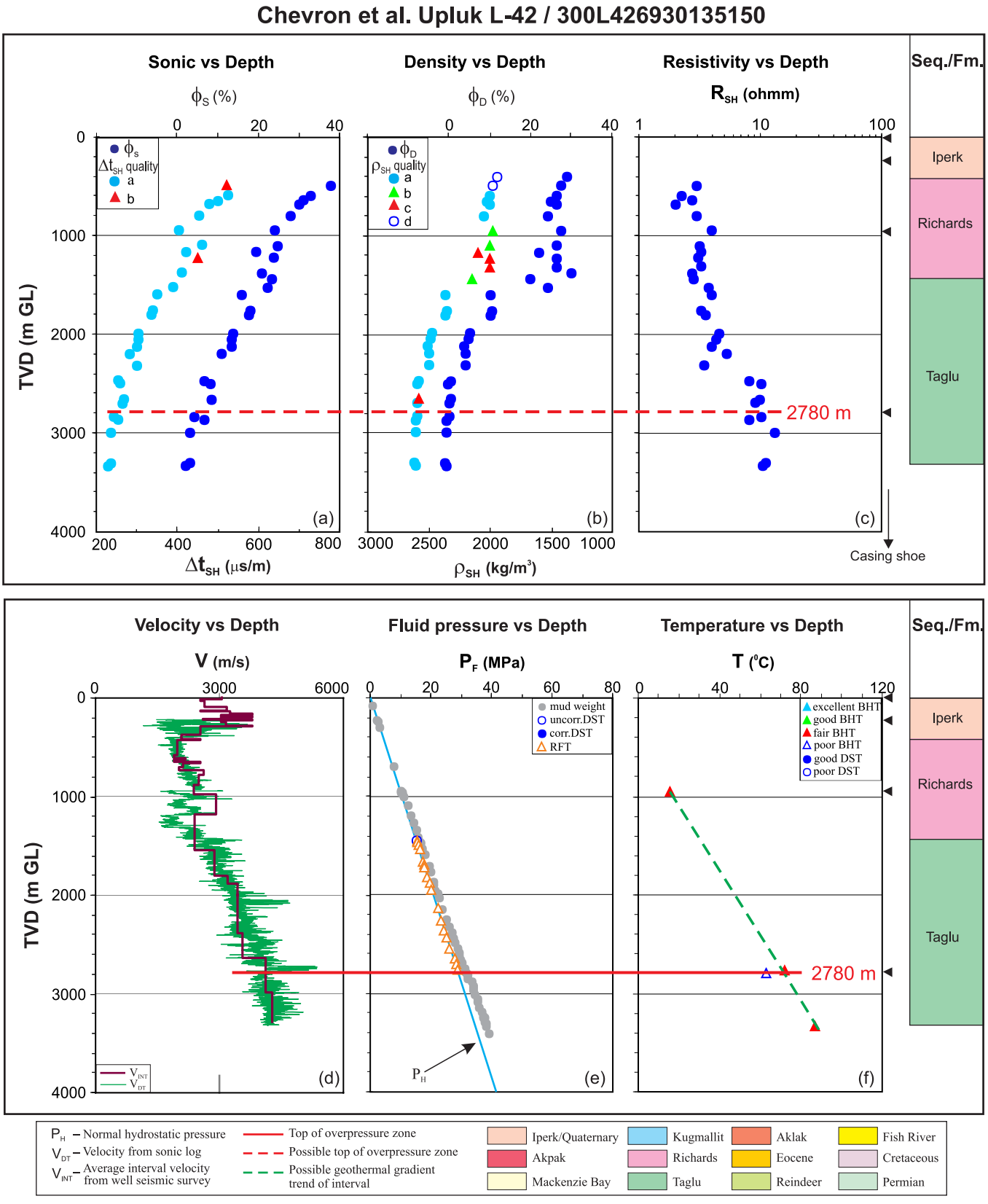

Figure C-7. A possible overpressure zone is indicated by an integrated analysis with quality "c" for the well Upluk L-42 in the Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin. (a) shale sonic transit time (Δt_{SH}) and sonic porosity (ϕ_S) vs. depth; (b) shale bulk density (ρ_{SH}) and density porosity (ϕ_D) vs. depth; (c) shale deep resistivity (R_{SH}) vs. depth; (d) continuous sonic velocity (V_{DT}) and average interval seismic velocity (V_{INT}) vs. depth; (e) pore fluid pressure (P_F) from well test and drilling mud weight vs. depth; and (f) borehole temperature vs. depth.