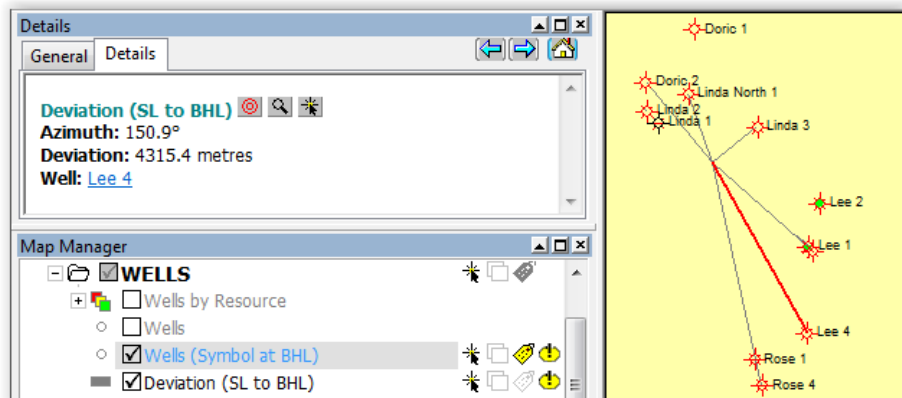


How to display deviated wells

The wells record contains two pairs of Latitude/Longitude locations. One plots *Surface Location* (SL) and the other plots *Bottom-Hole Location* (BHL).

The SL and BHL fields in the wells record are populated for all wells, but as the majority of wells are vertical, in most cases the two locations are the same.

1. The layer **Wells** displays the well symbol at SL for all wells.
2. The layer **Wells (Symbol at BHL)** displays the well symbol at BHL for all wells. This is an alternative representation of the **Wells** layer.
3. The layer **Deviation (SL to BHL)** shows a straight line connecting SL and BHL in the Map Window, plus *Deviation* and *Azimuth* in the Details Window.



How we collect the data

Bottom-Hole Locations have been sourced from Well Completion Reports - either from the Well Summary (if available) or from the Deviation Survey appendix.

1. Well Summary – if reported in Eastings/Northings, we have converted to Latitude/Longitude.
2. Deviation Survey – co-ordinates in the deviation survey are specified as one of the following –
 - a. Latitude/Longitude at Measured Depth.
 - b. Eastings/Northings at Measured Depth – we have converted to Latitude/Longitude.
 - c. Deviation in metres N/S and E/W at Measured Depth. In this case, we calculate the BHL by adding or subtracting the deviation from the SL Eastings/Northings and then converting to Latitude/Longitude.
 - d. If the final Measured Depth in the survey report is shallower than that in the well summary, a note is included in the *Comments* field indicating the depth at which the BHL was sourced.

