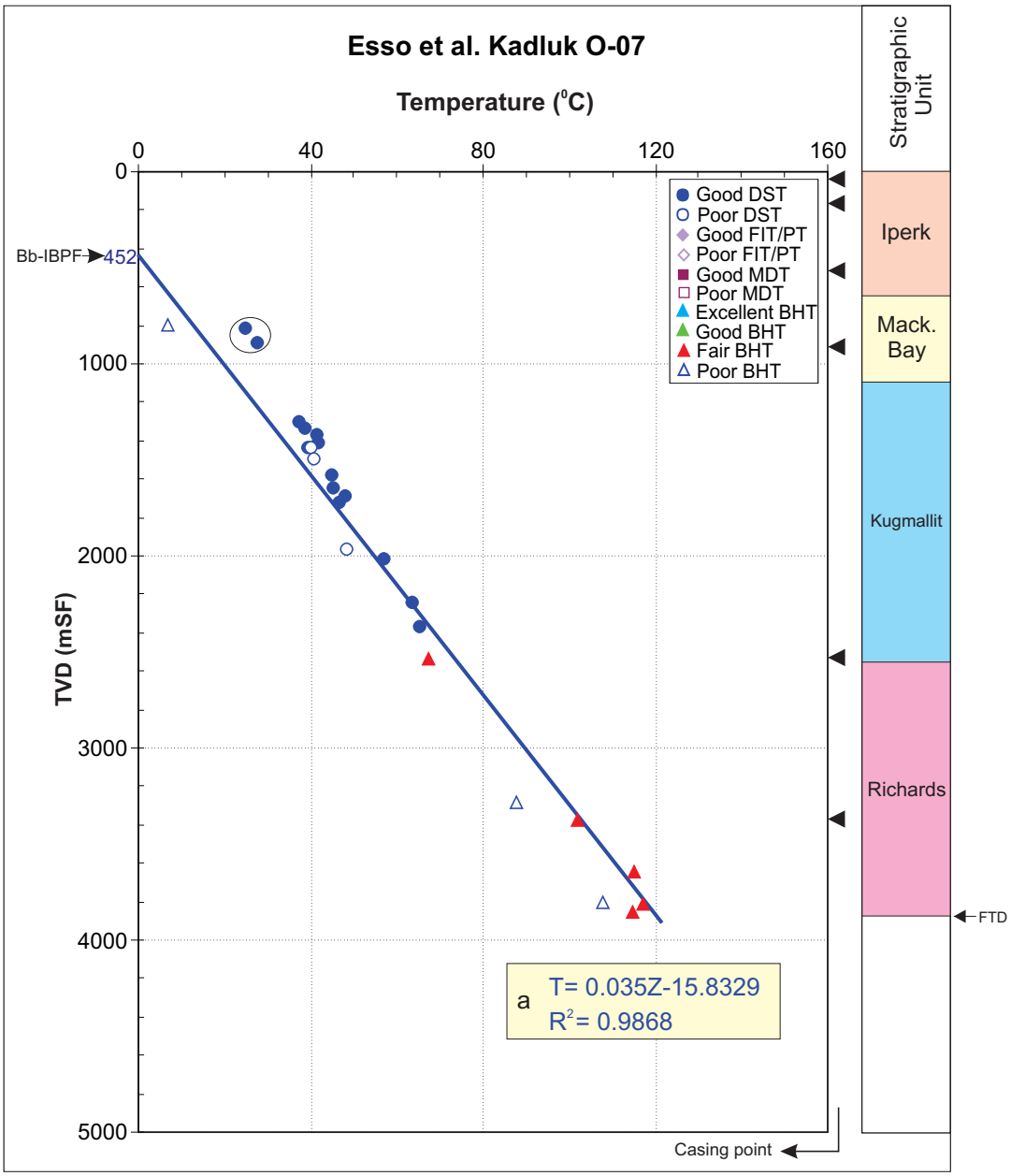


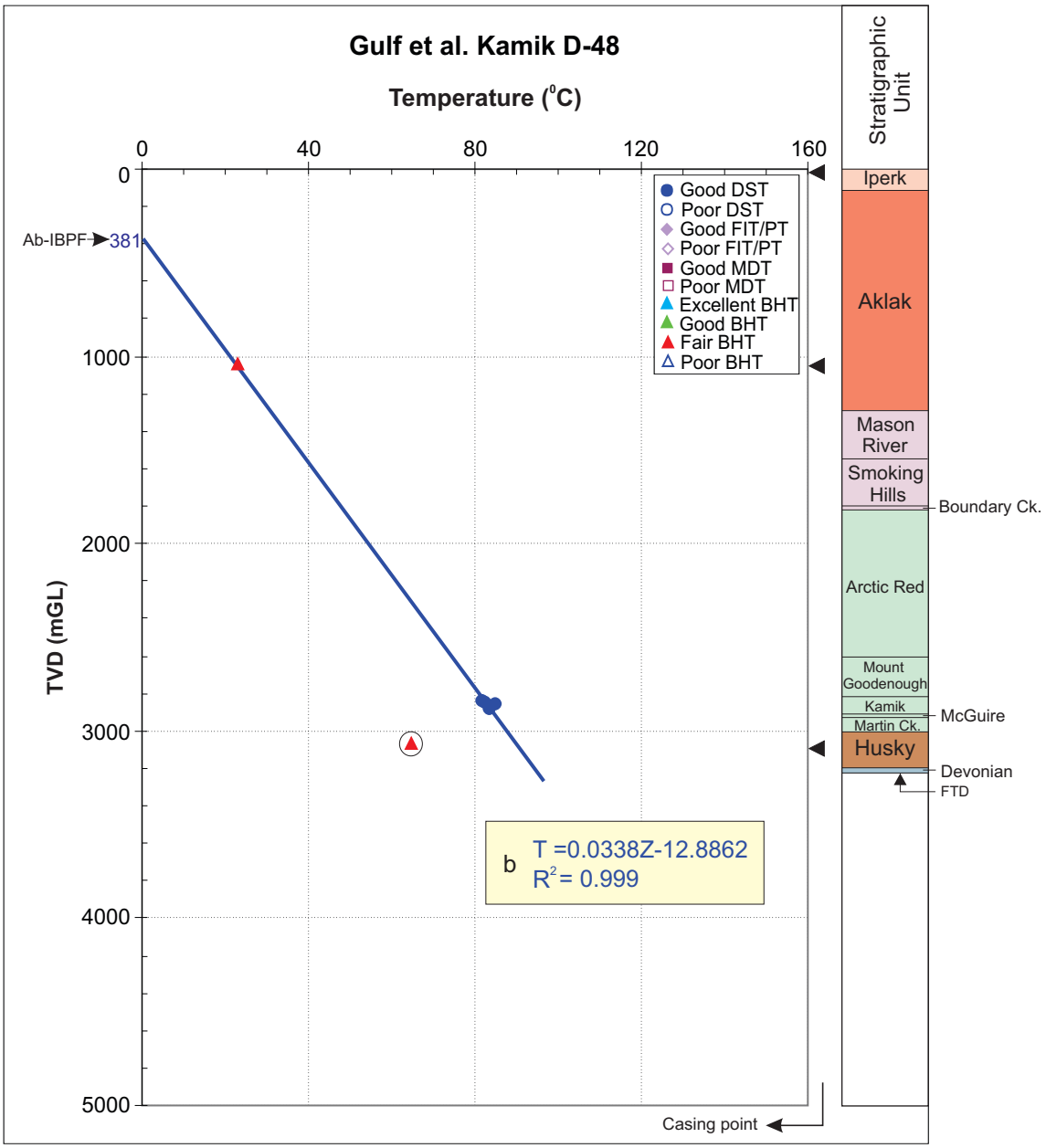
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 80. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kadluk O-07 well; all DST (except the circled points) and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



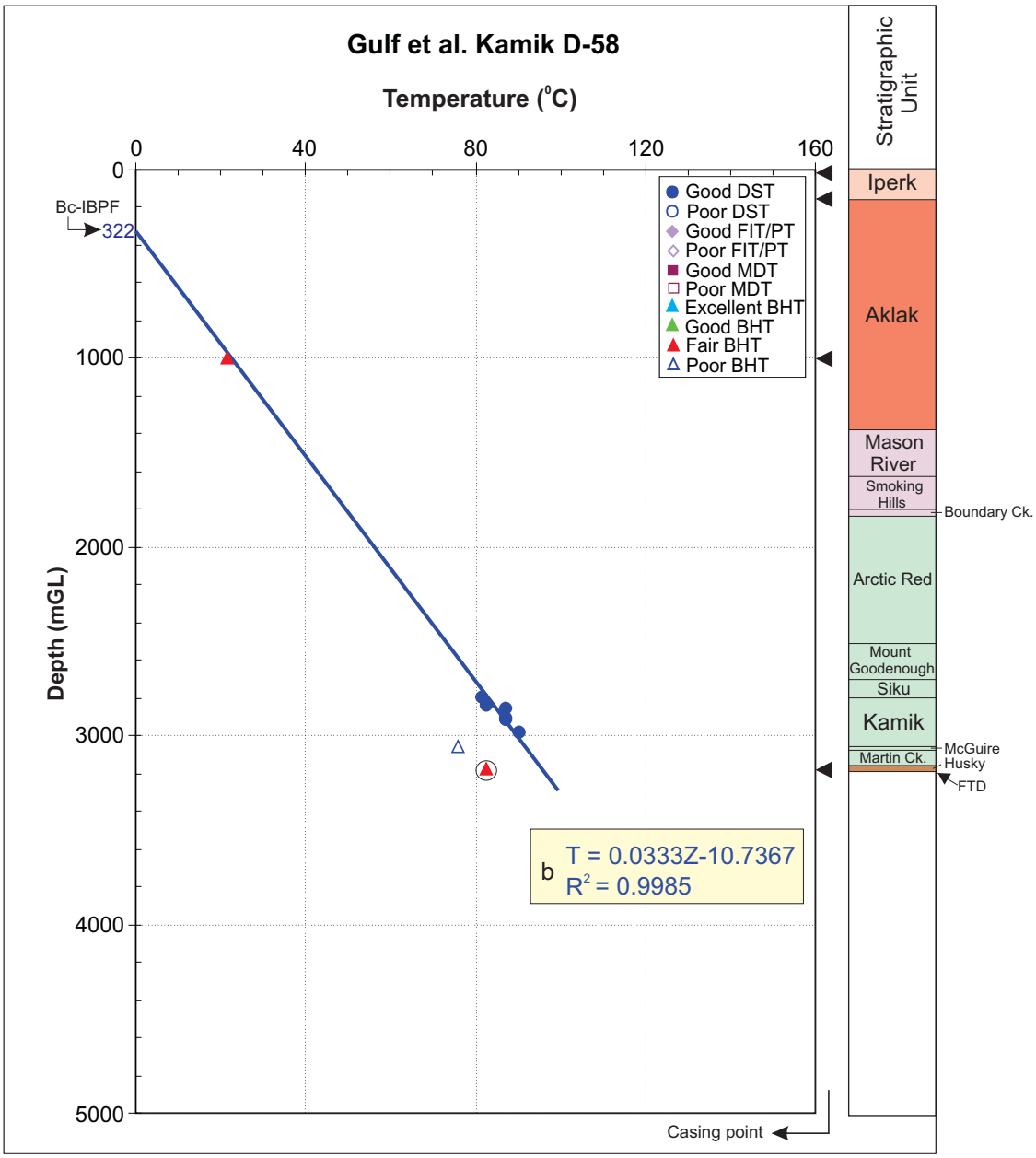
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 81. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kamik D-48 well; good DST and fair BHT points (except circled one) are used for the calculation.



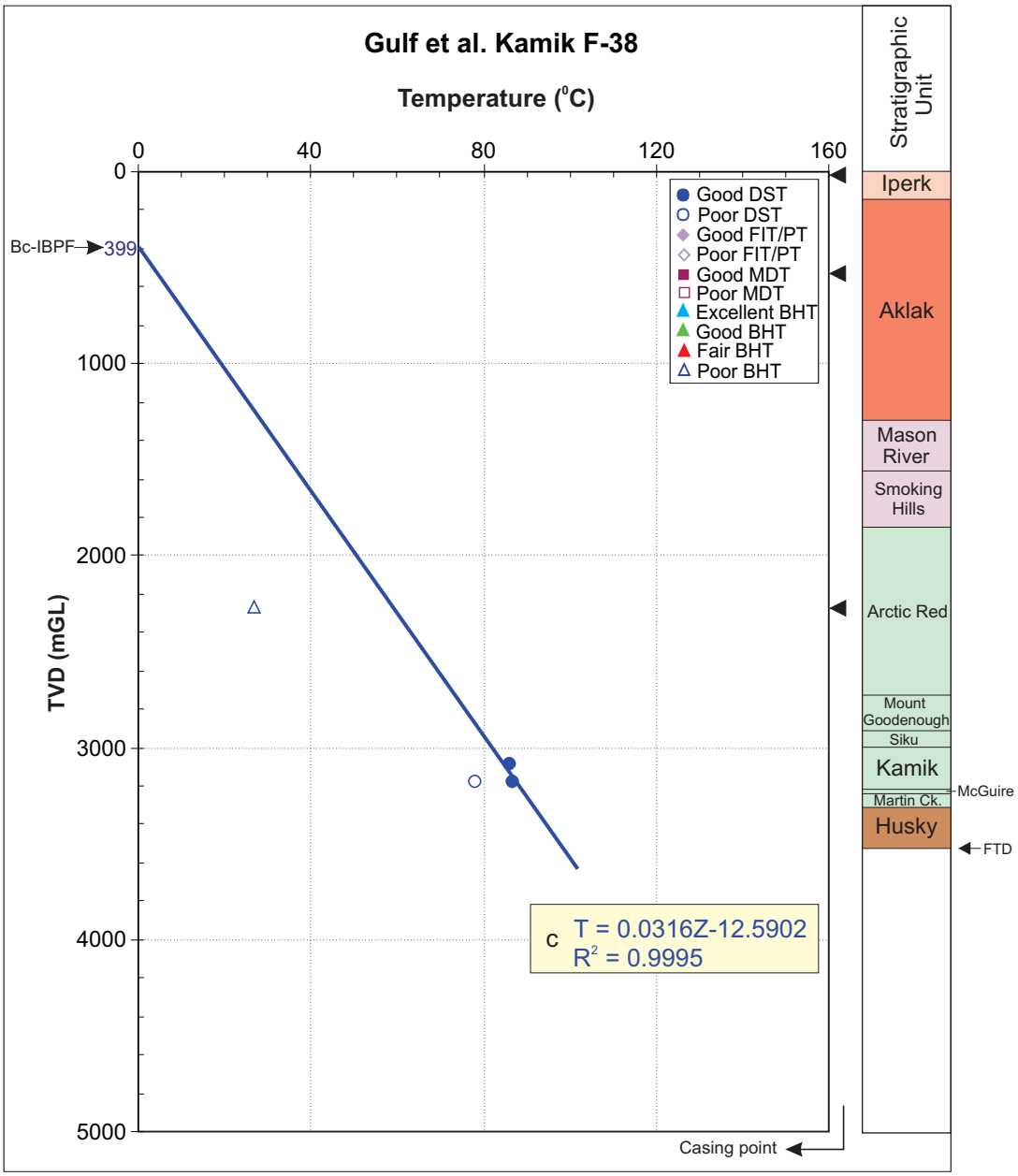
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 82. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kamik D-58 well; good DST and fair BHT points (except circled) are used for the calculation.



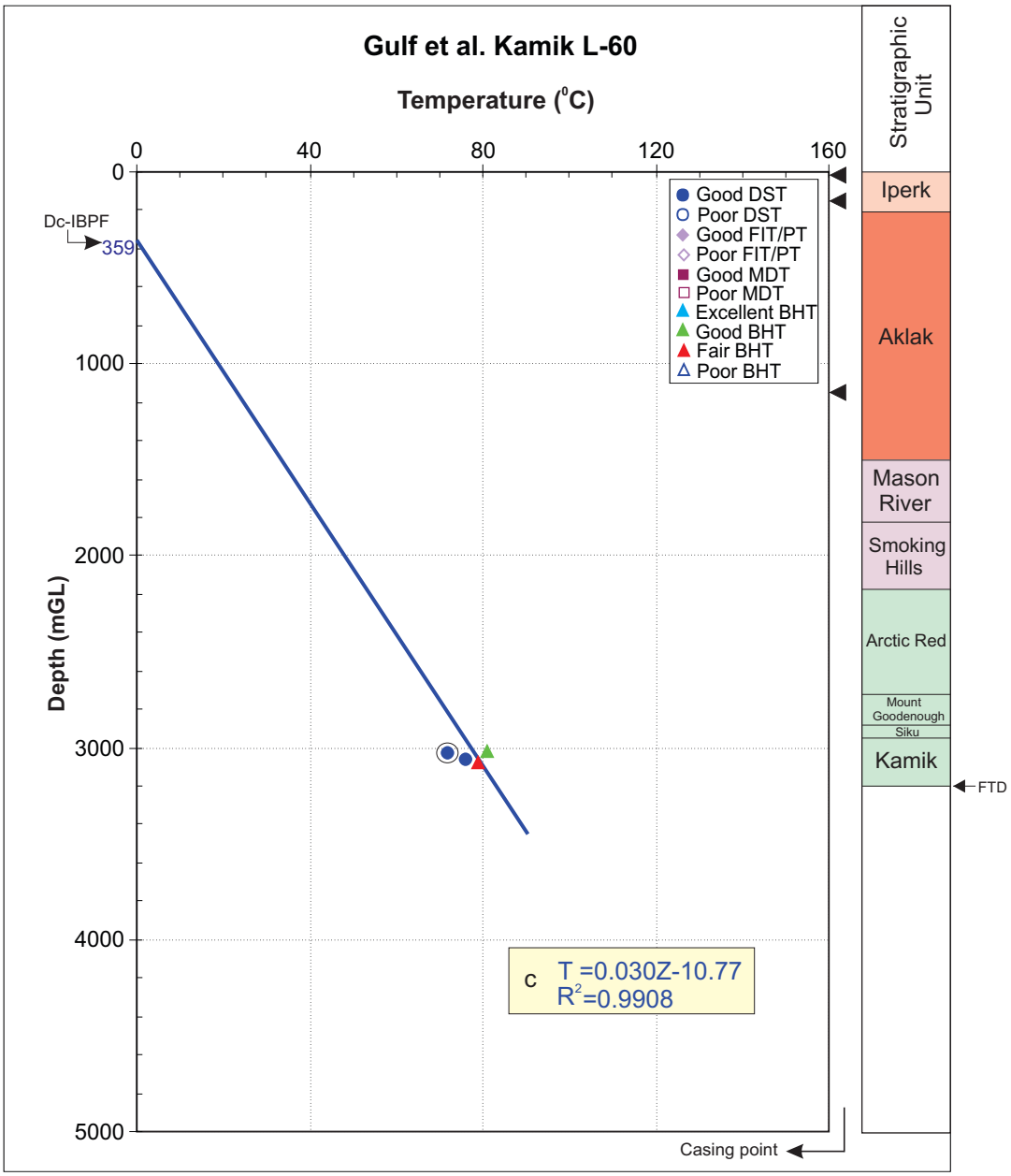
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 83. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kamik F-38 well; all DST points are used for the calculation.



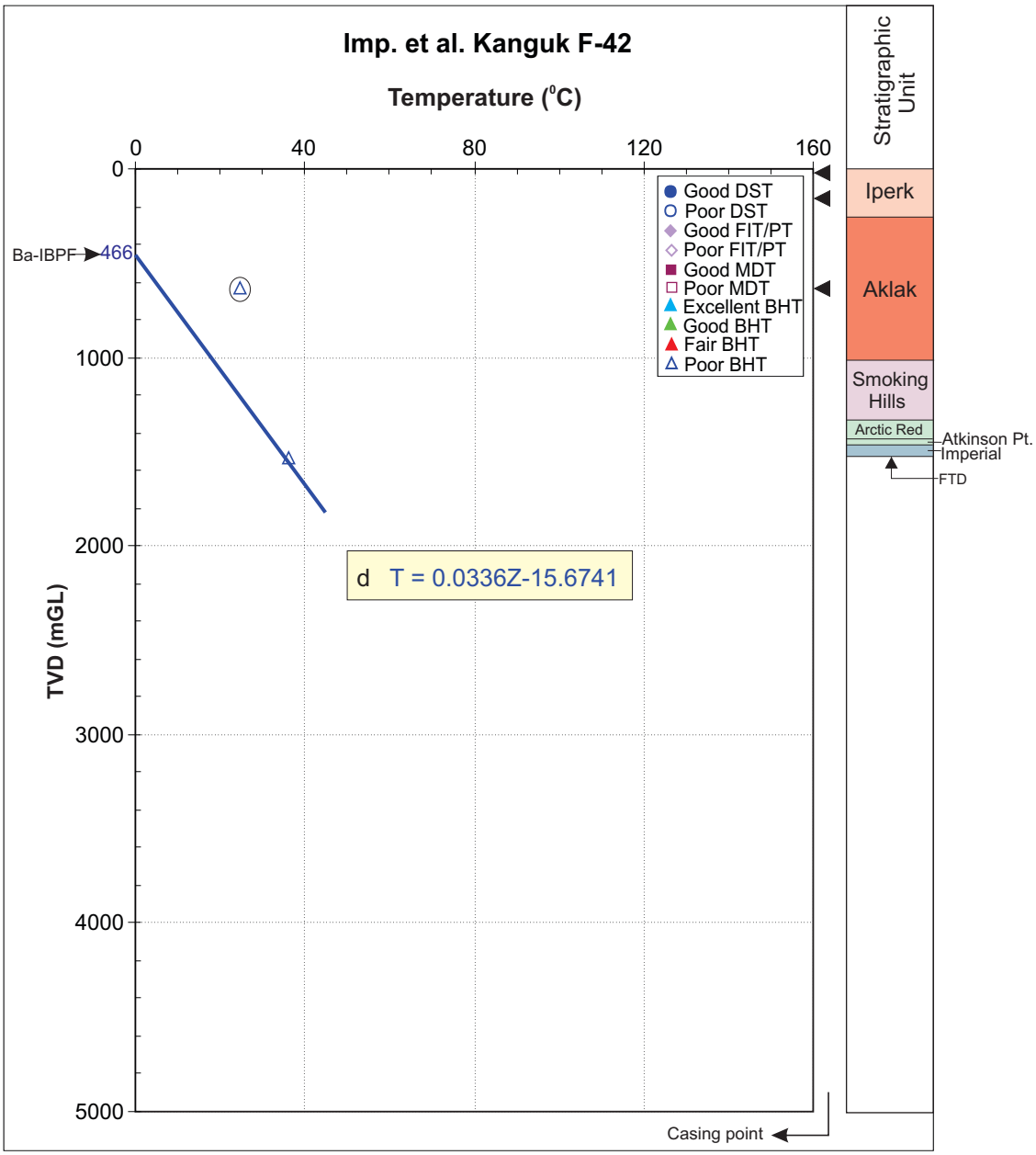
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 84. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kamik L-60 well; good DST (except the circled one) and all BHT points are used for the calculation.



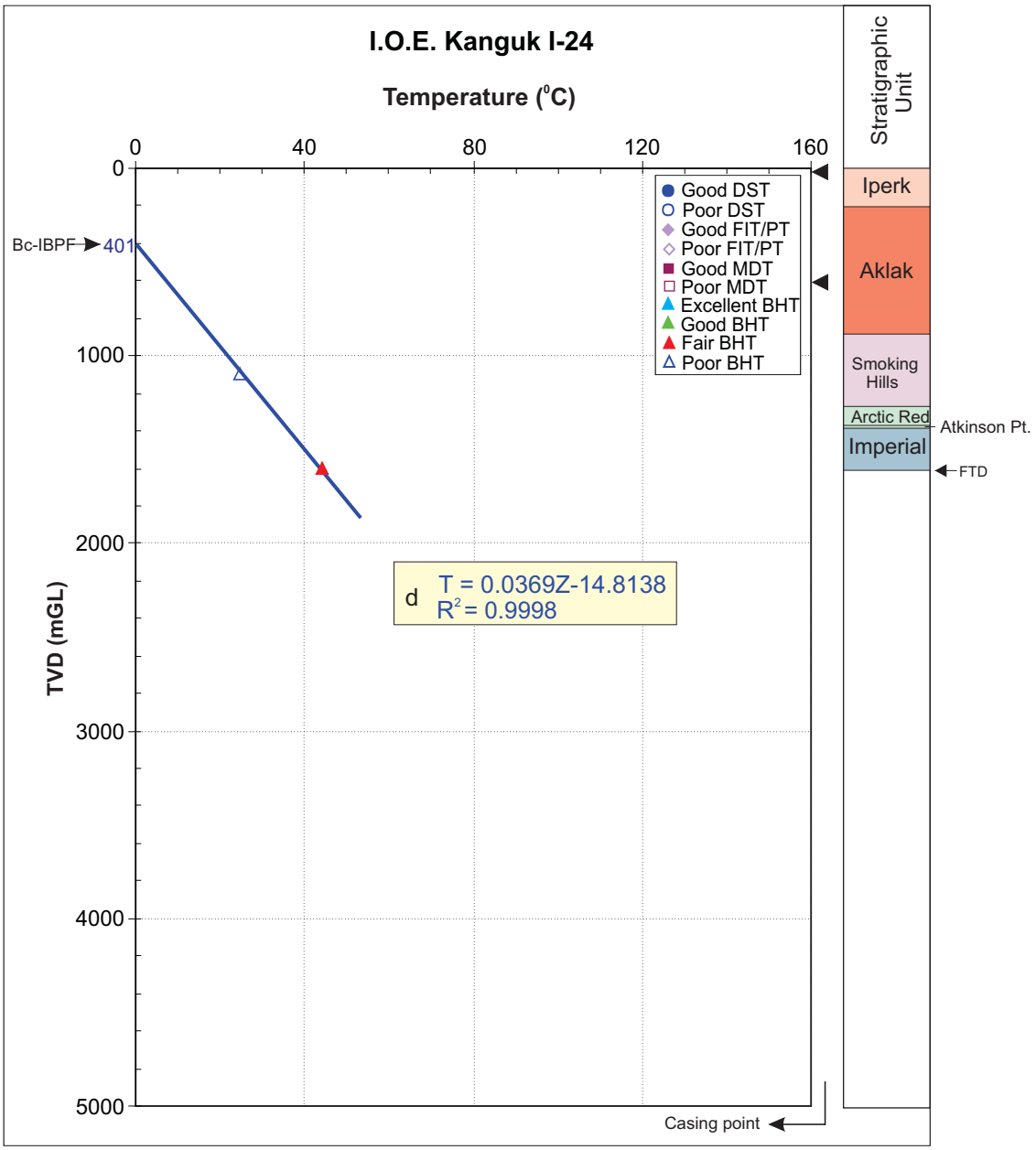
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 85. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kanguk F-42 well; only one poor BHT point is used for the calculation.



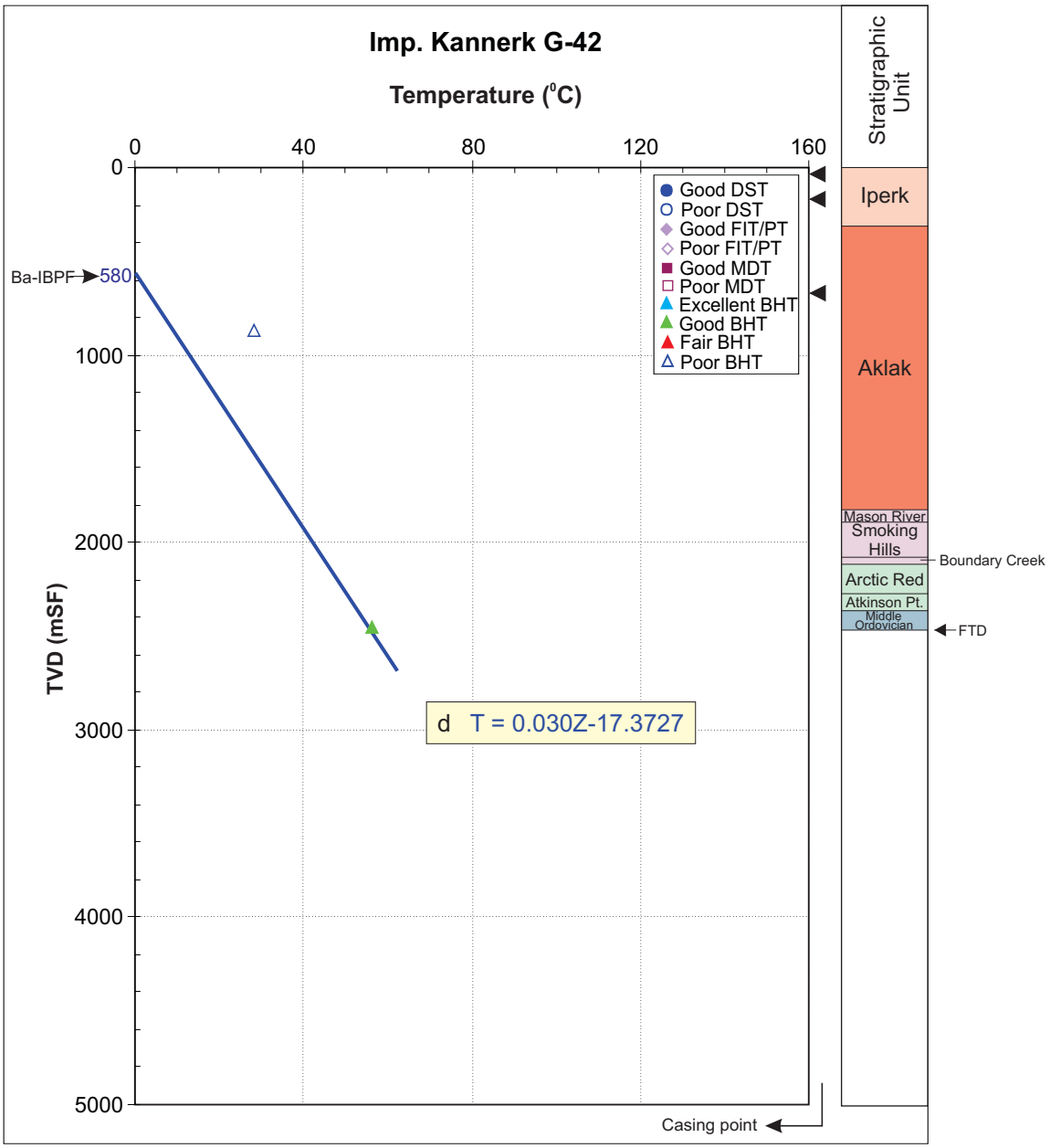
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 86. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kanguk I-24 well; all BHT points are used for the calculation.



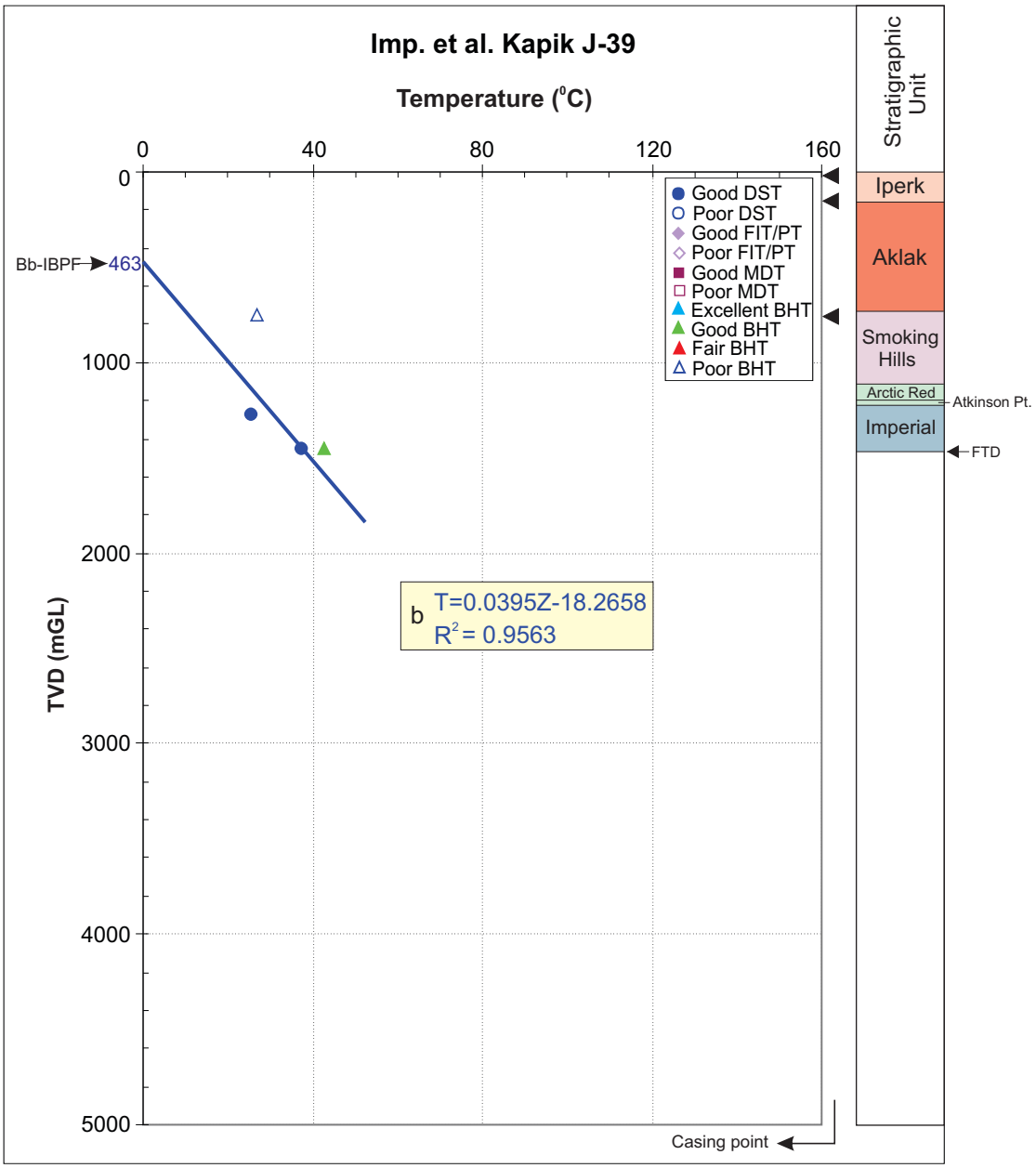
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 87. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kannerk G-42 well; only good BHT point is used for the calculation.



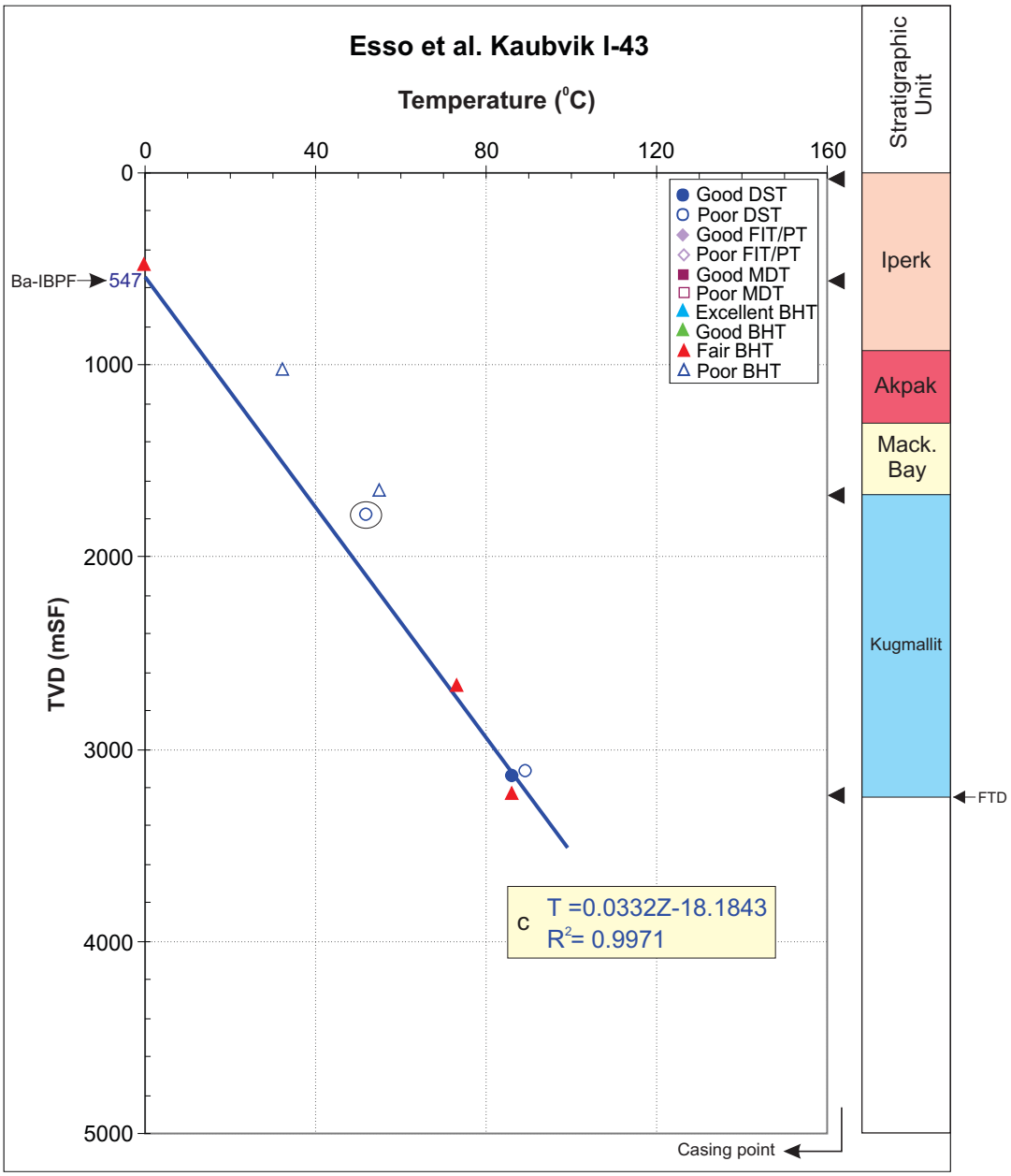
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 88. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kapik J-39 well; good DST and good BHT points are used for the calculation.



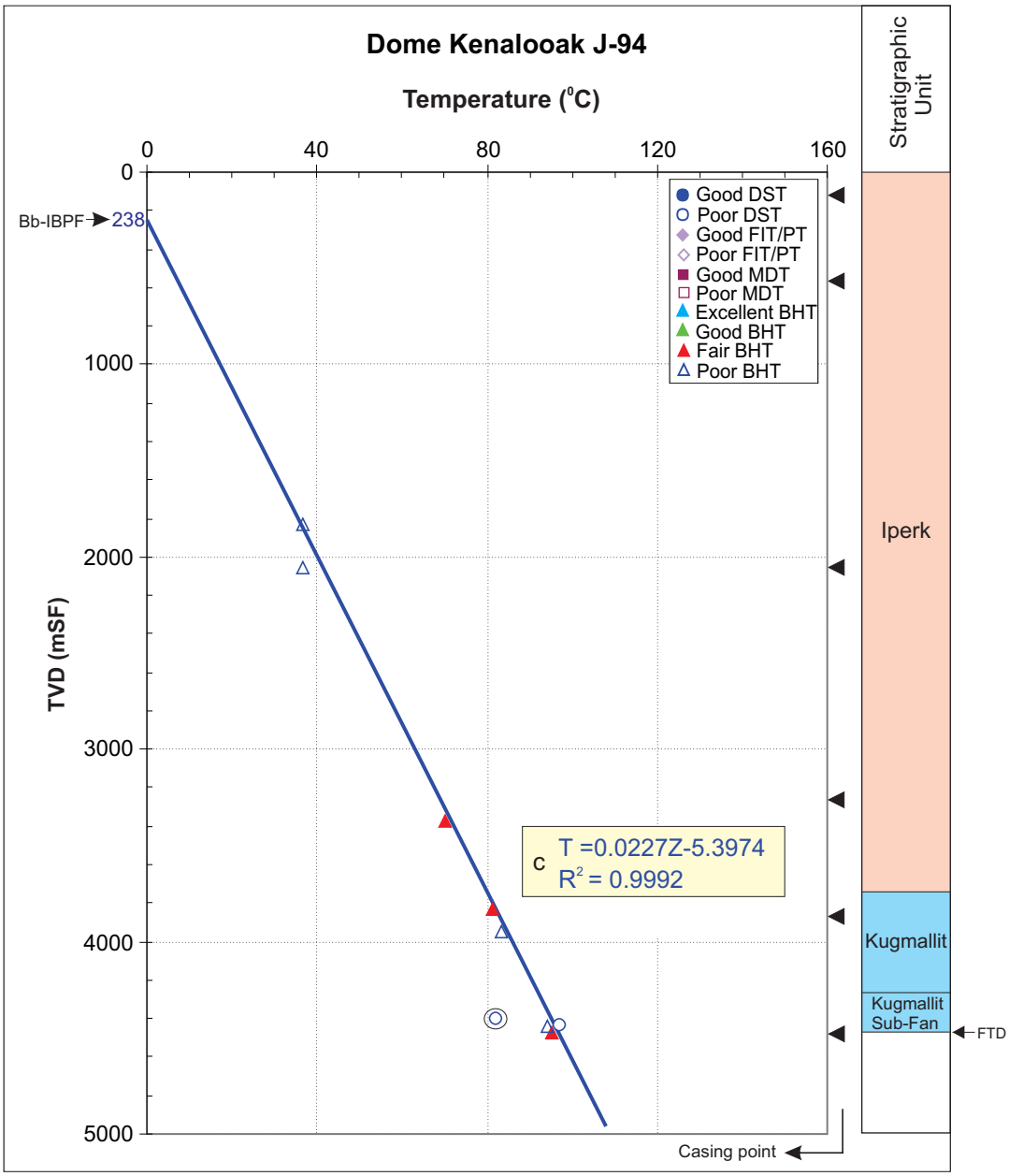
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 89. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kaubvik I-43 well; DST data (except circled point) and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



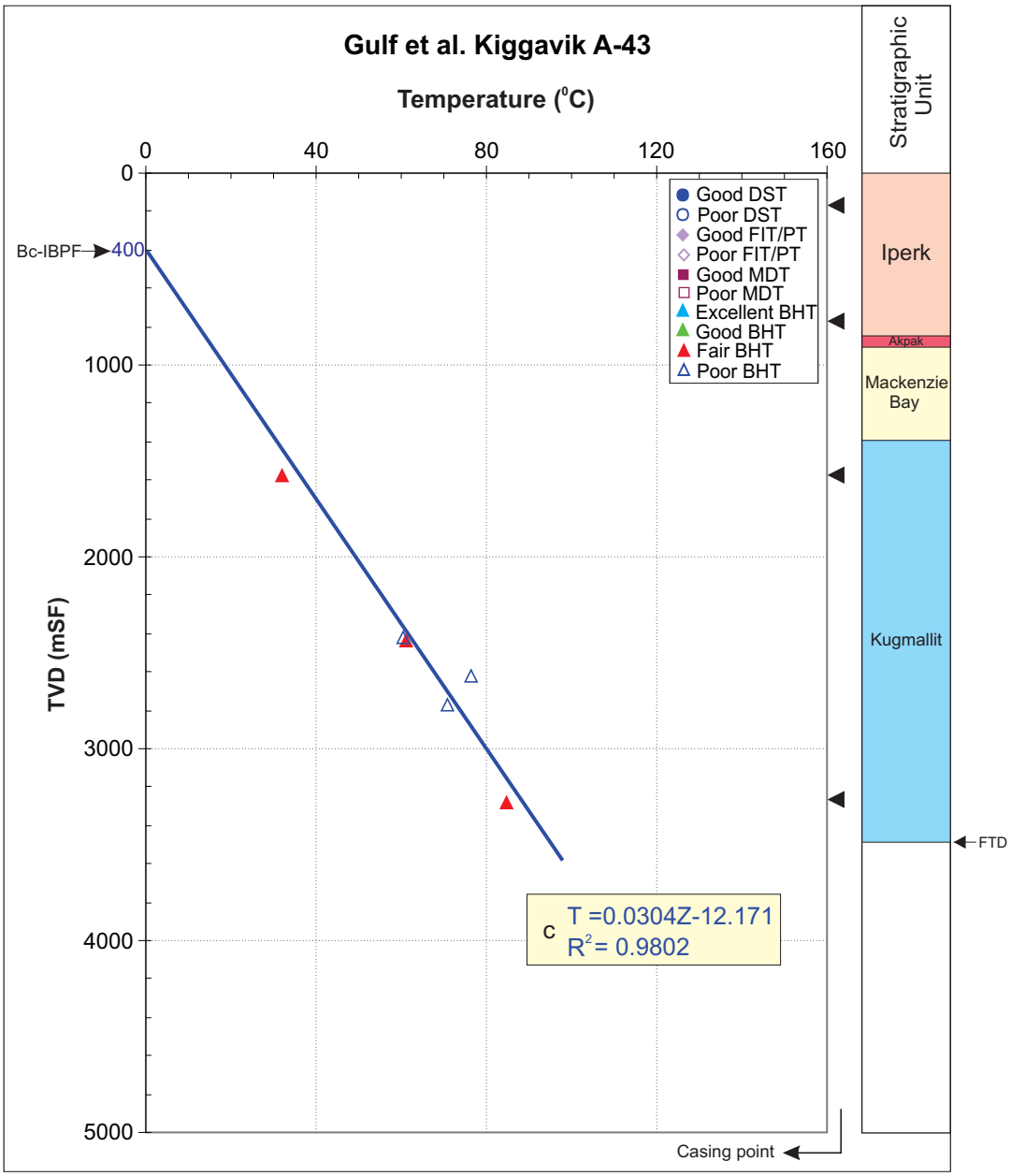
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 90. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kenalooak J-94 well; poor DST data (except circled point) and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



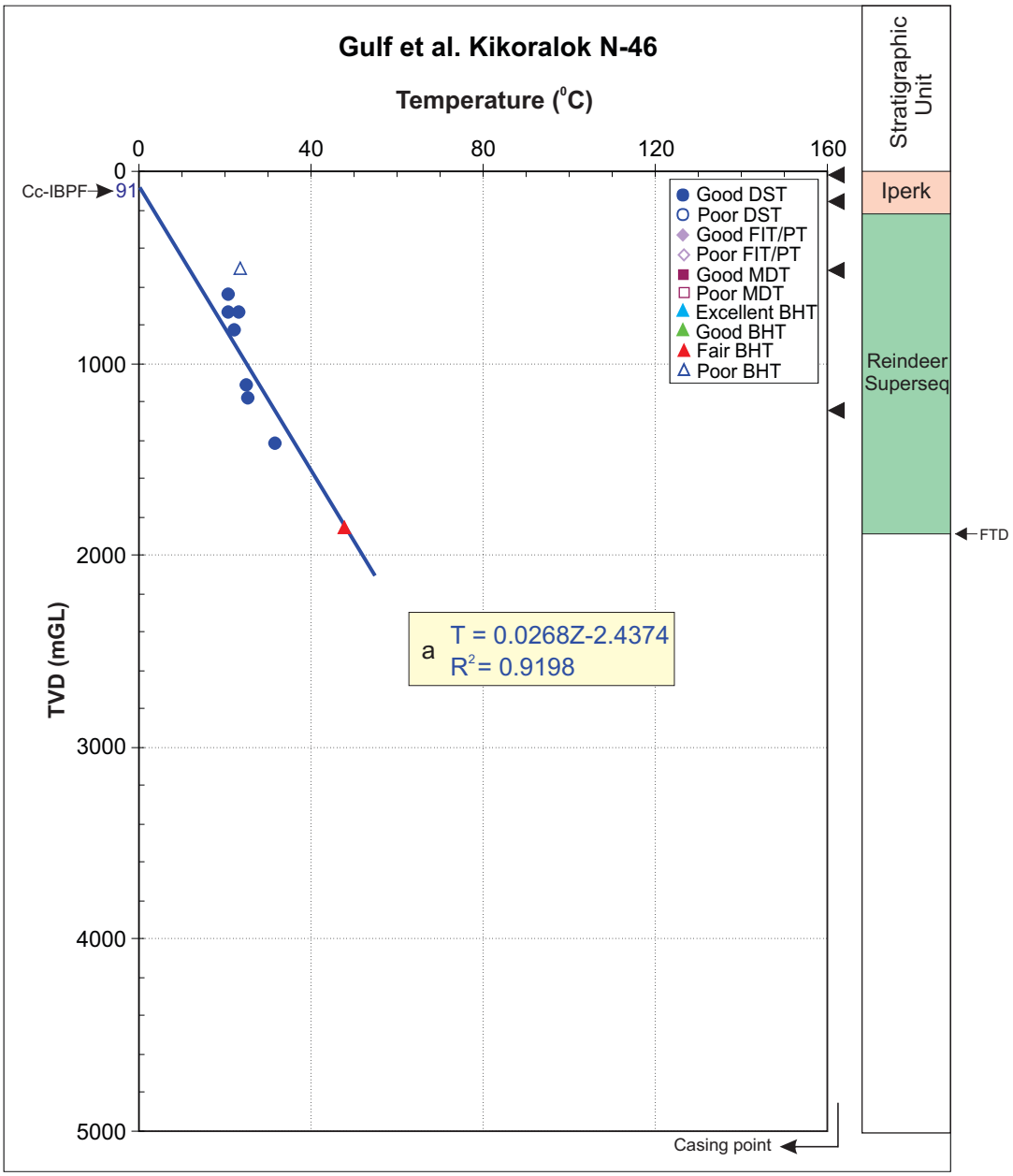
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 91. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kiggavik A-43 well; all BHT points are used for the calculation.



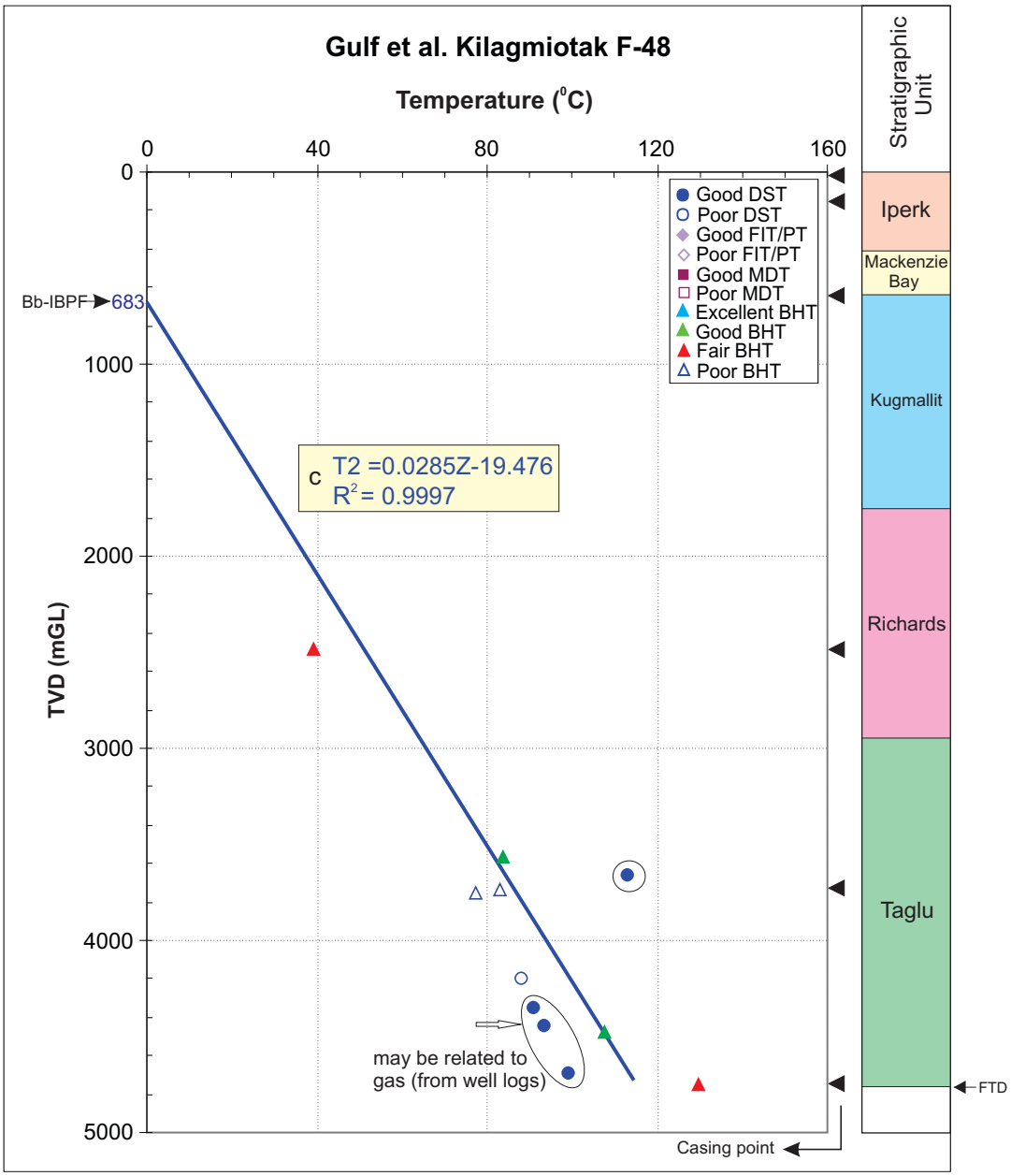
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 92. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kikoralok N-46 well; all good DST and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



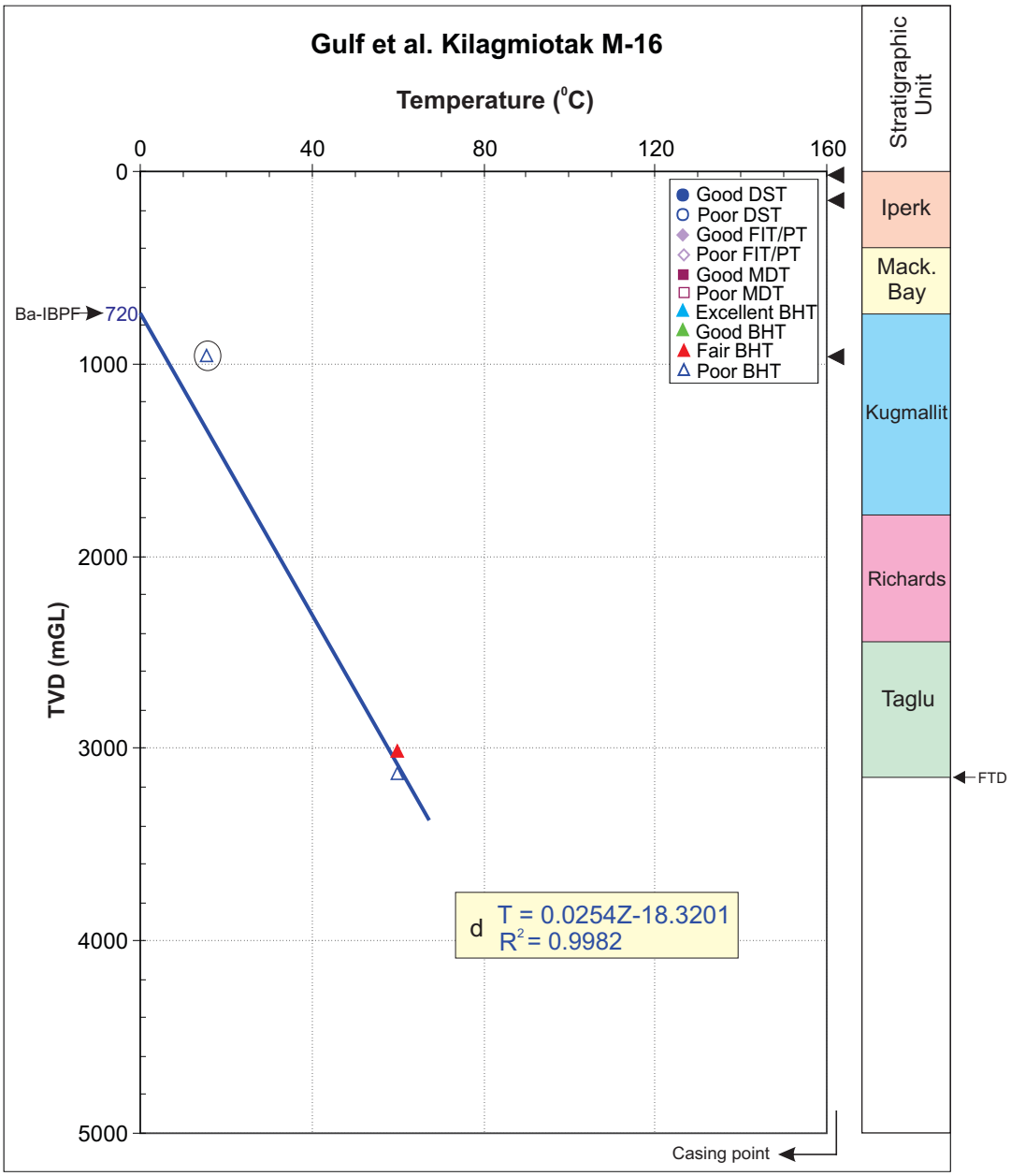
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 93. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kilagmiotak F-48 well; two good BHT points are used for the calculation.



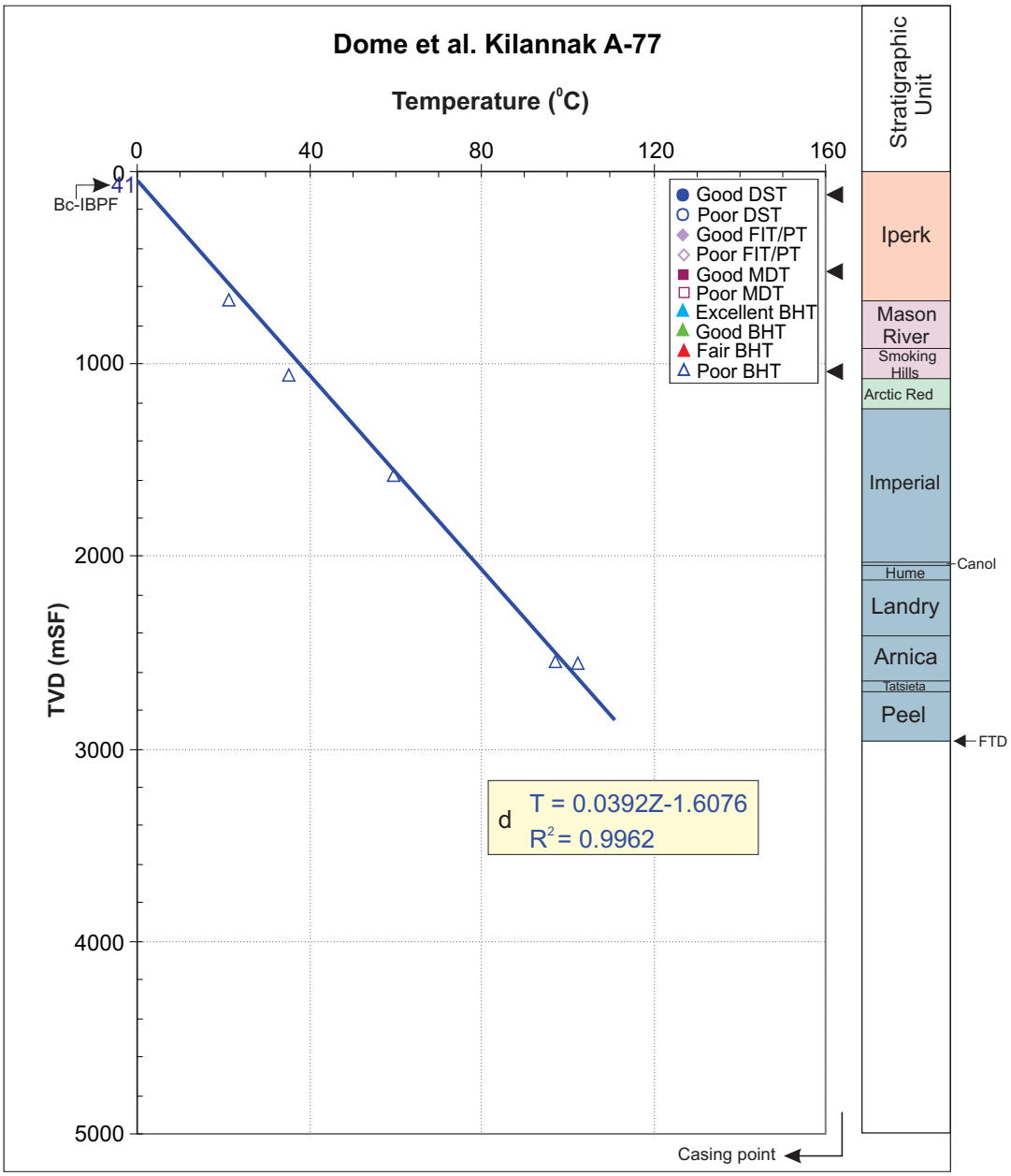
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 94. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kilagmiotak M-16 well; all BHT points (except the circled one) are used for the calculation.



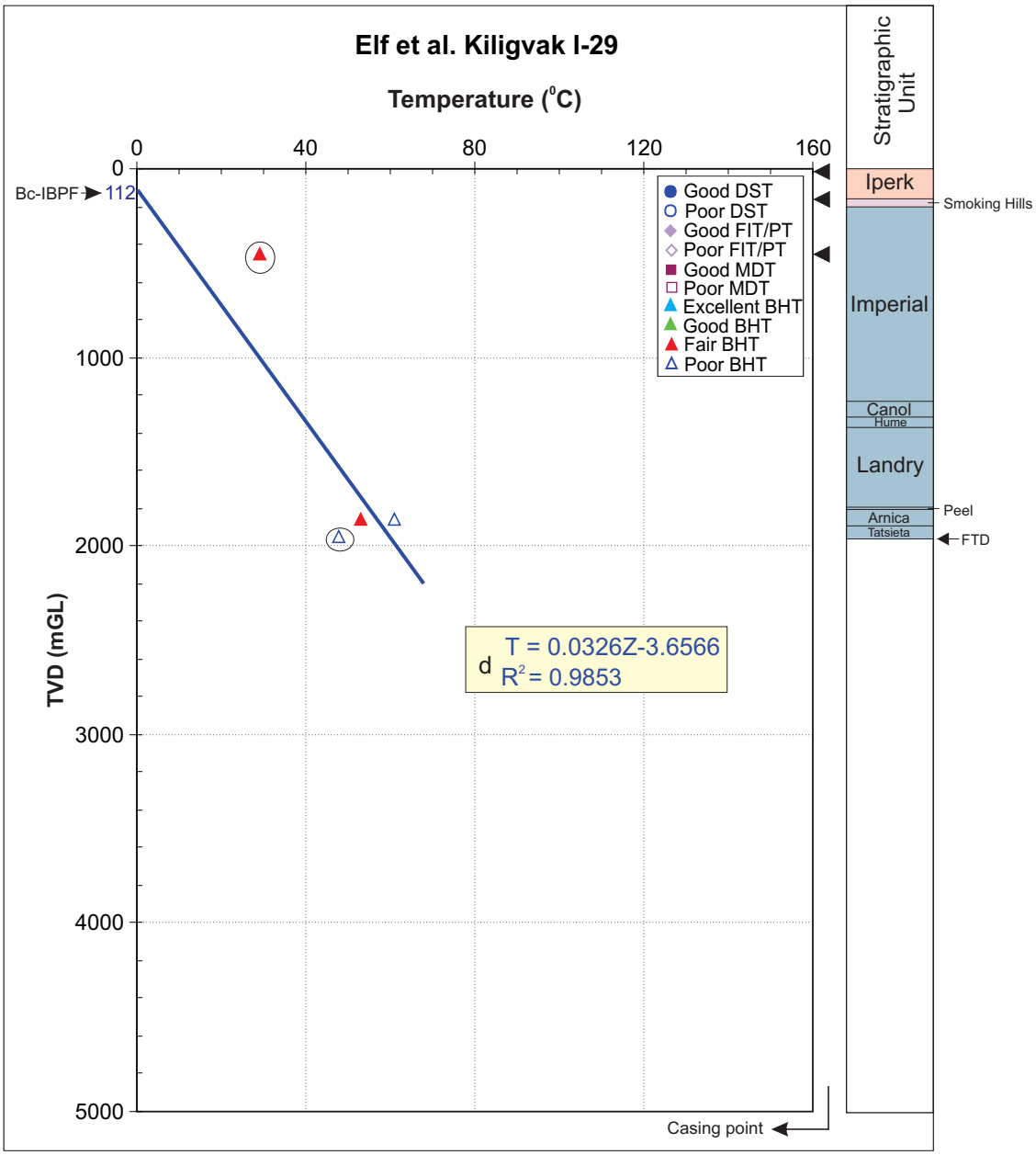
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 95. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kilannak A-77 well; all poor BHT points are used for the calculation.



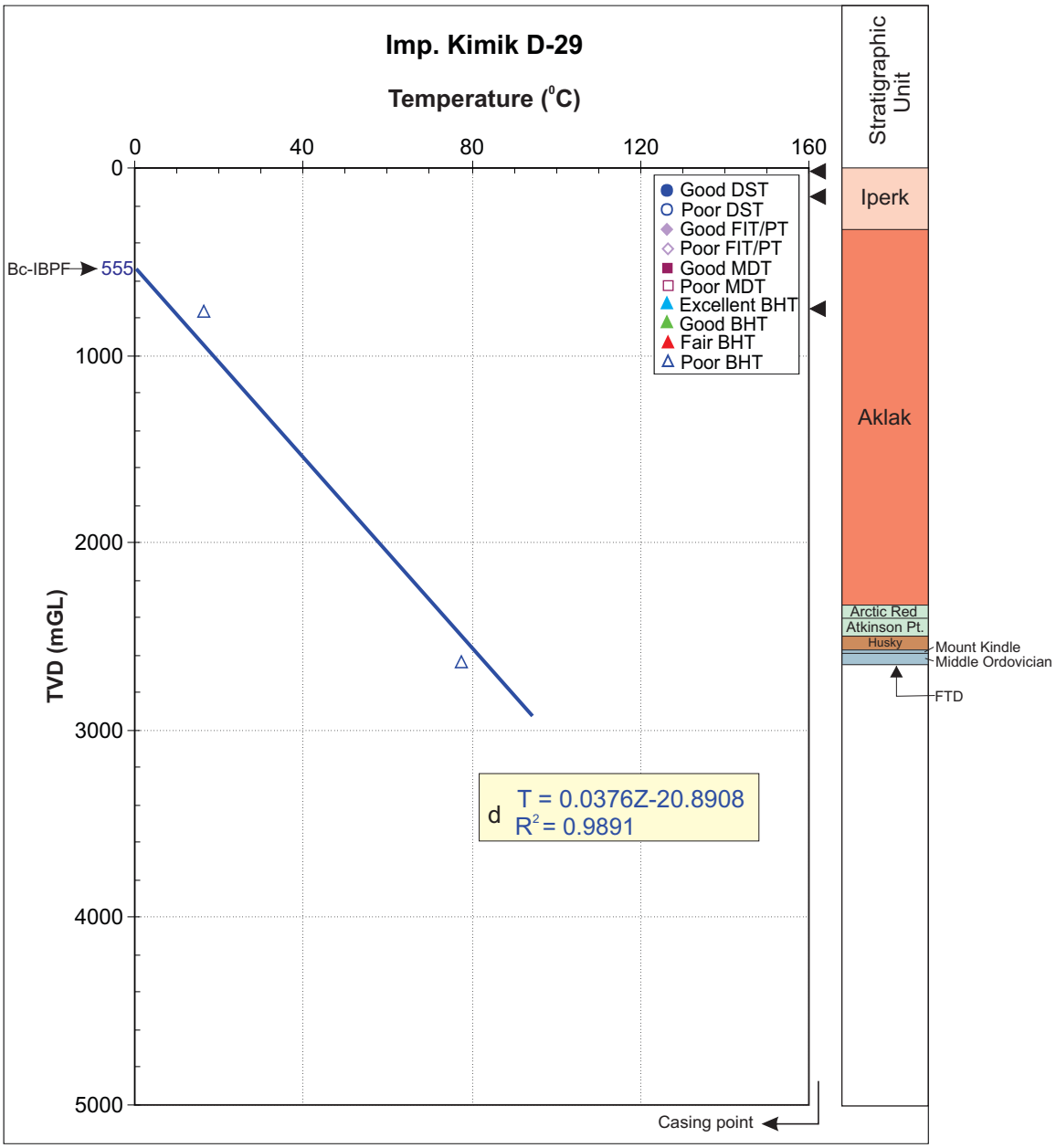
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 96. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kiligvak I-29 well; two BHT point are used for the calculation.



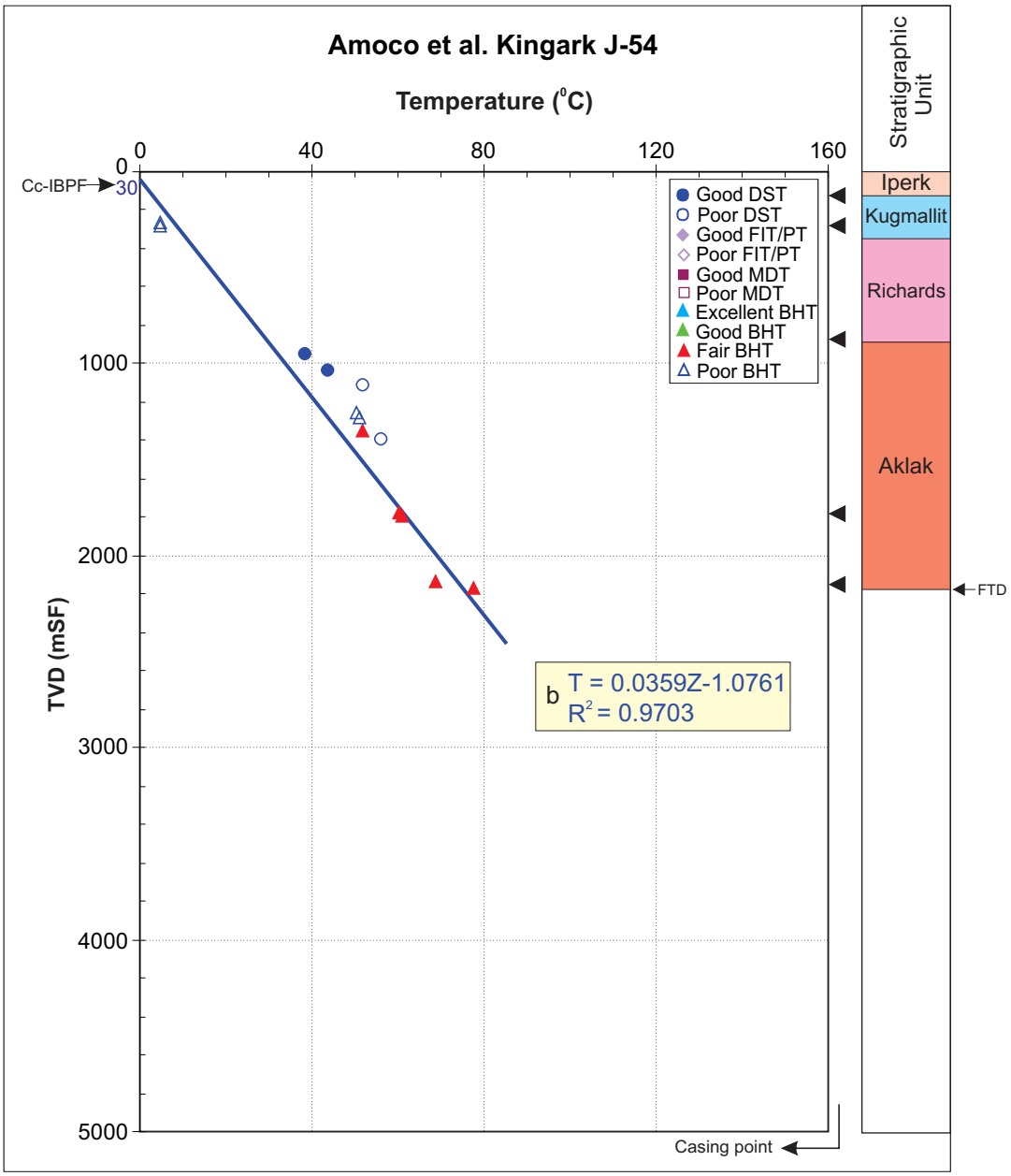
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 97. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kimik D-29 well; poor BHT points are used for the calculation.



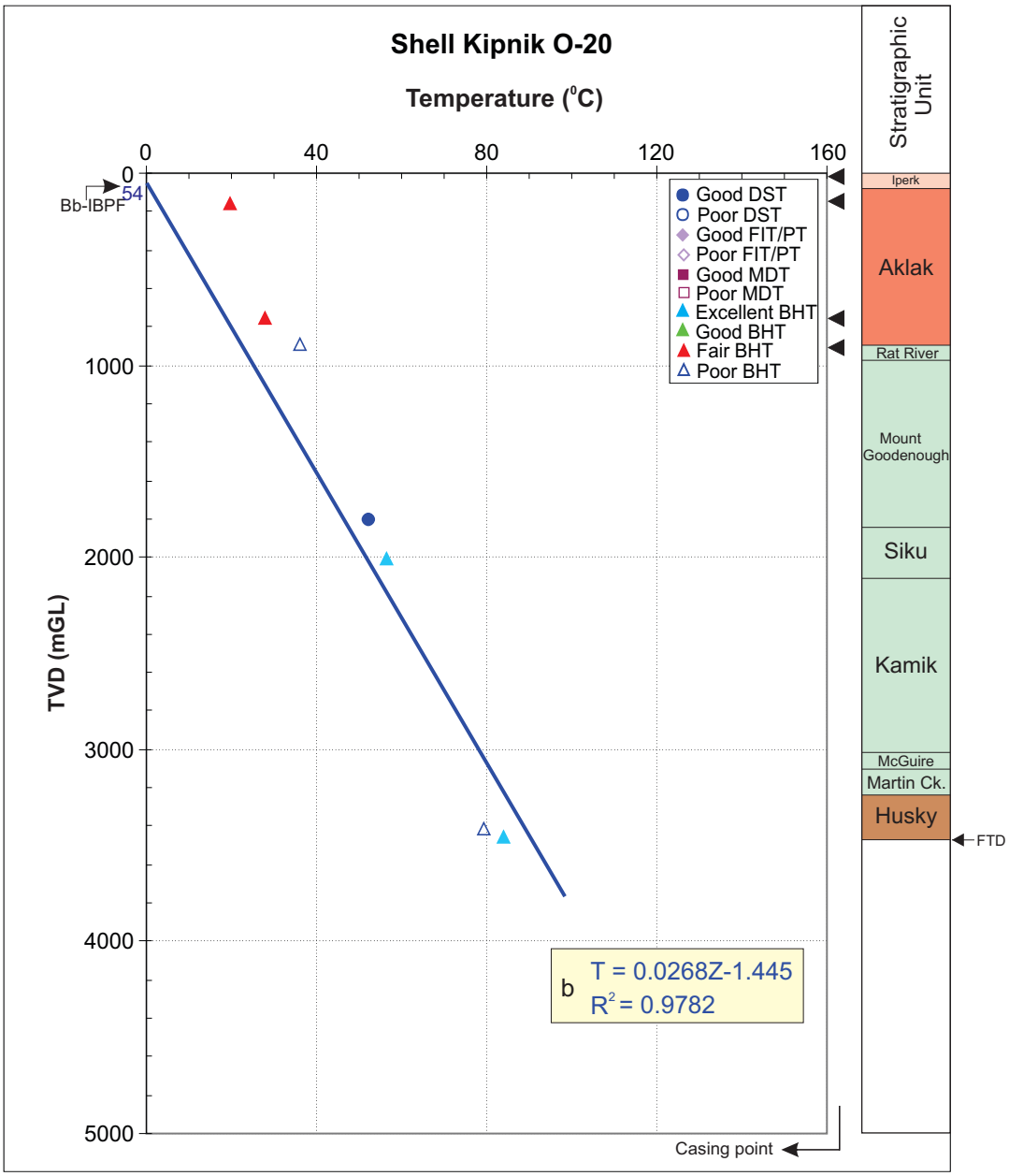
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 98. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kingark J-54 well; good DST and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



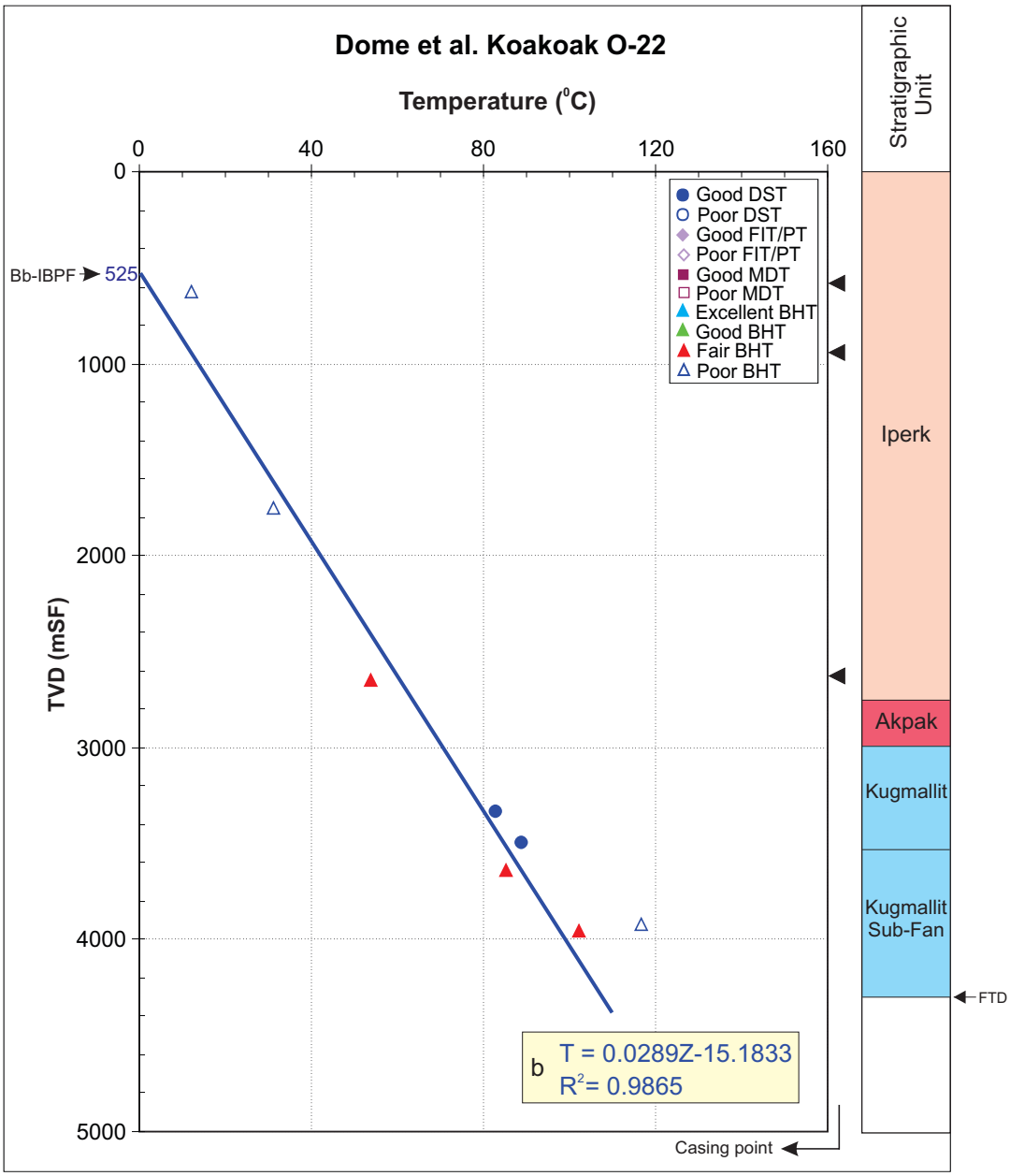
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 99. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kipnik O-20 well; good DST and excellent BHT points are used for the calculation.



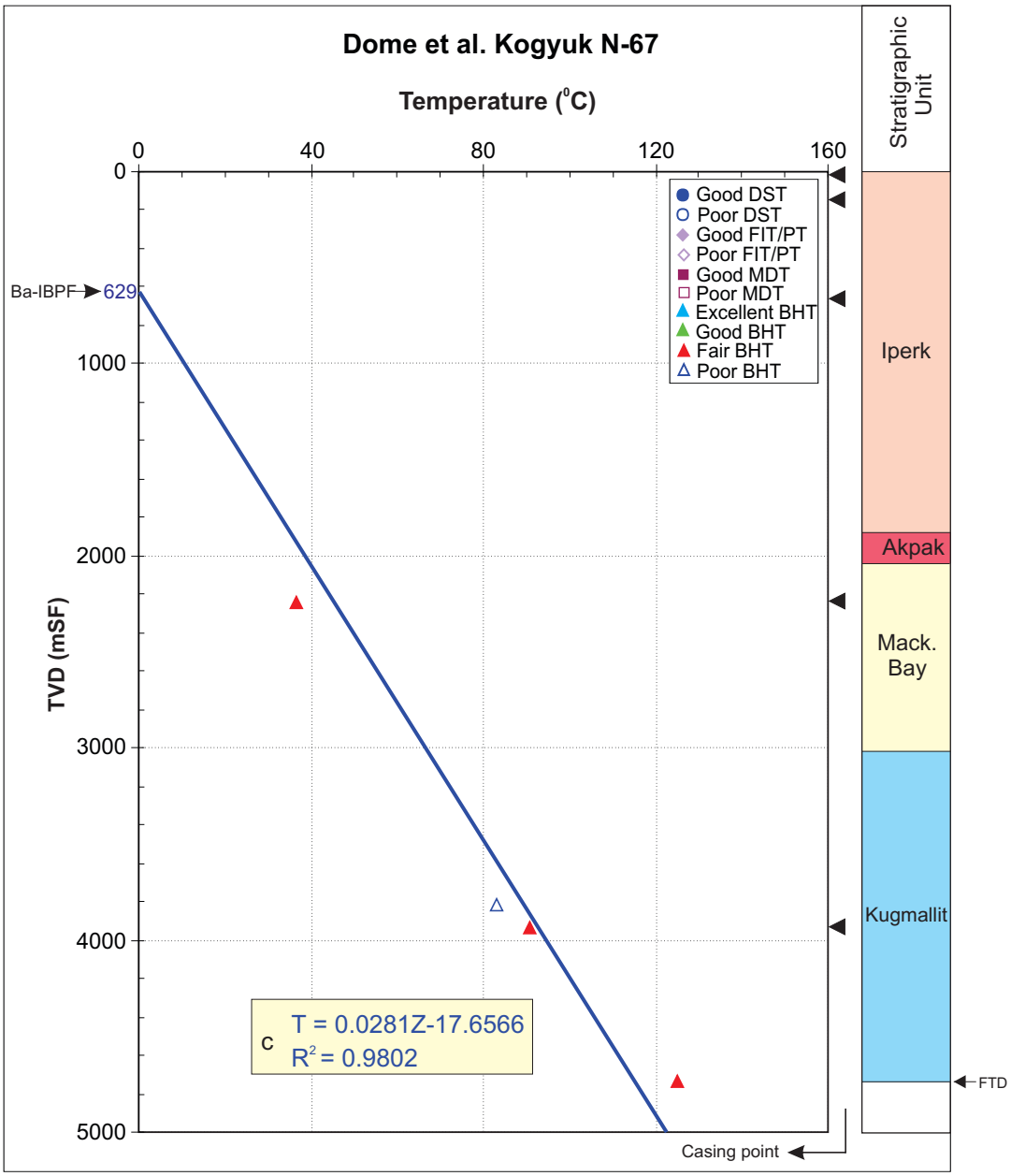
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 100. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Koakoak O-22 well; all good DST and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



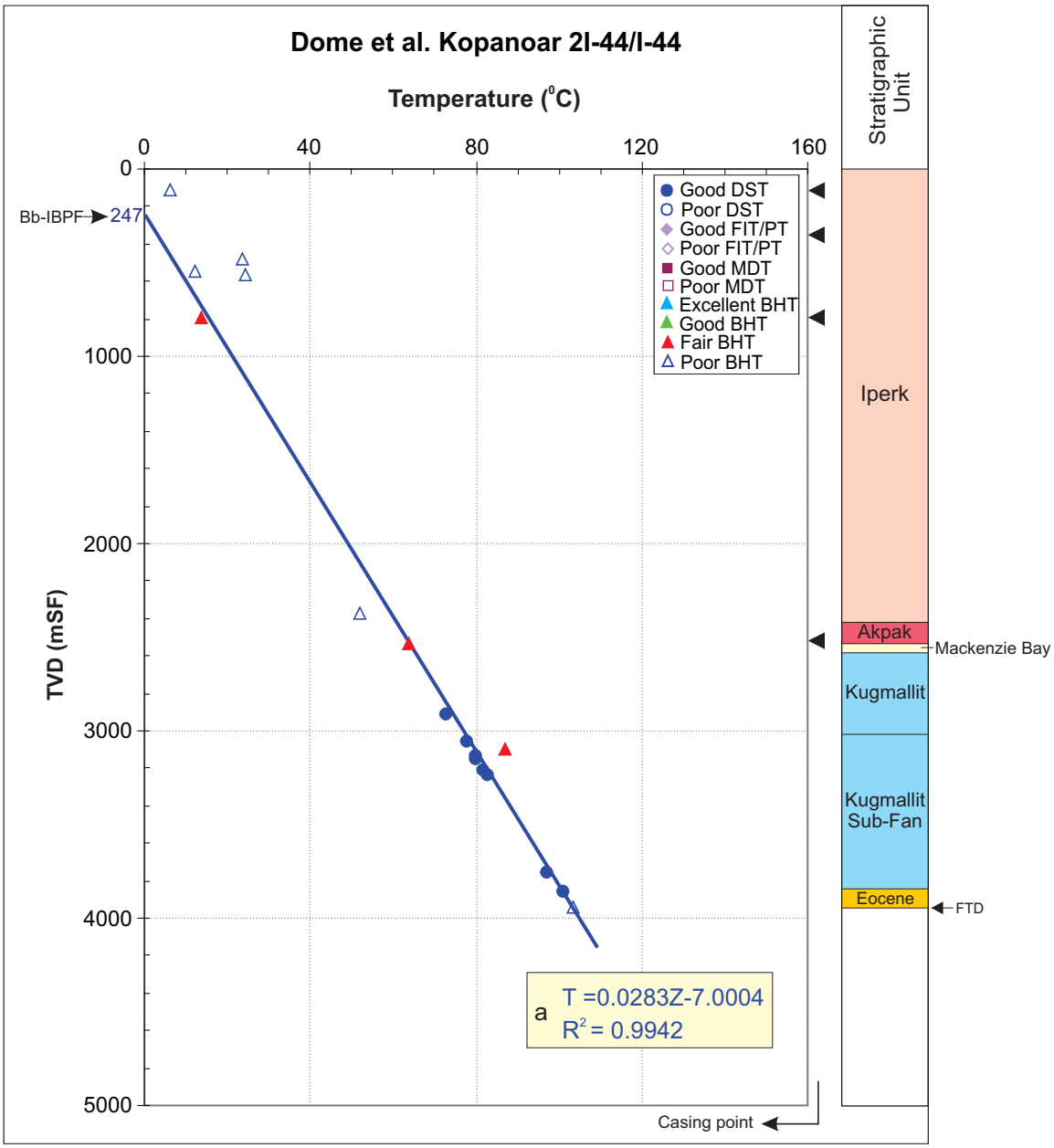
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 101. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kogyuk N-67 well; all BHT points are used for the calculation.



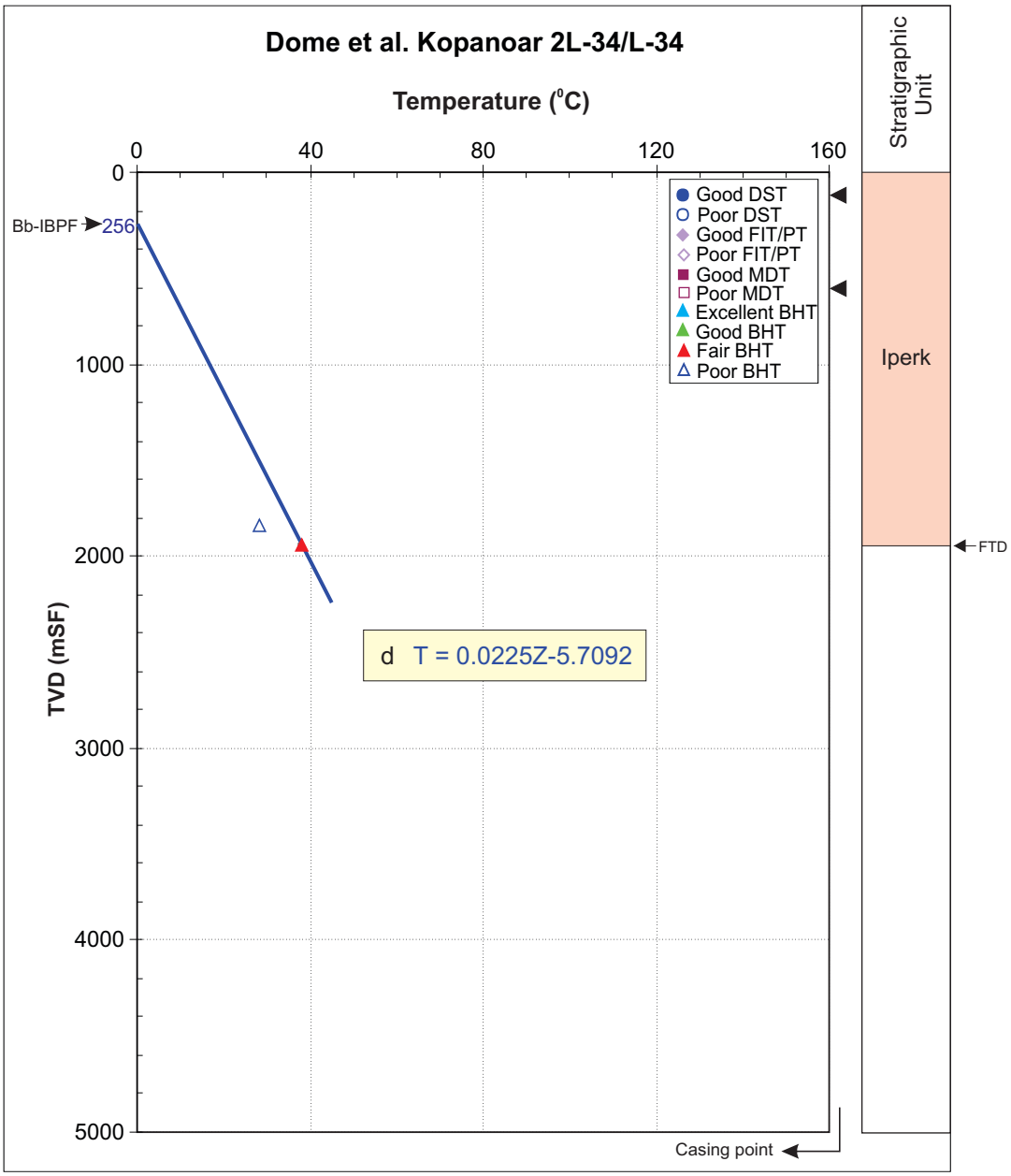
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 102. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kopanoar (2)I-44 well; all good DST and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



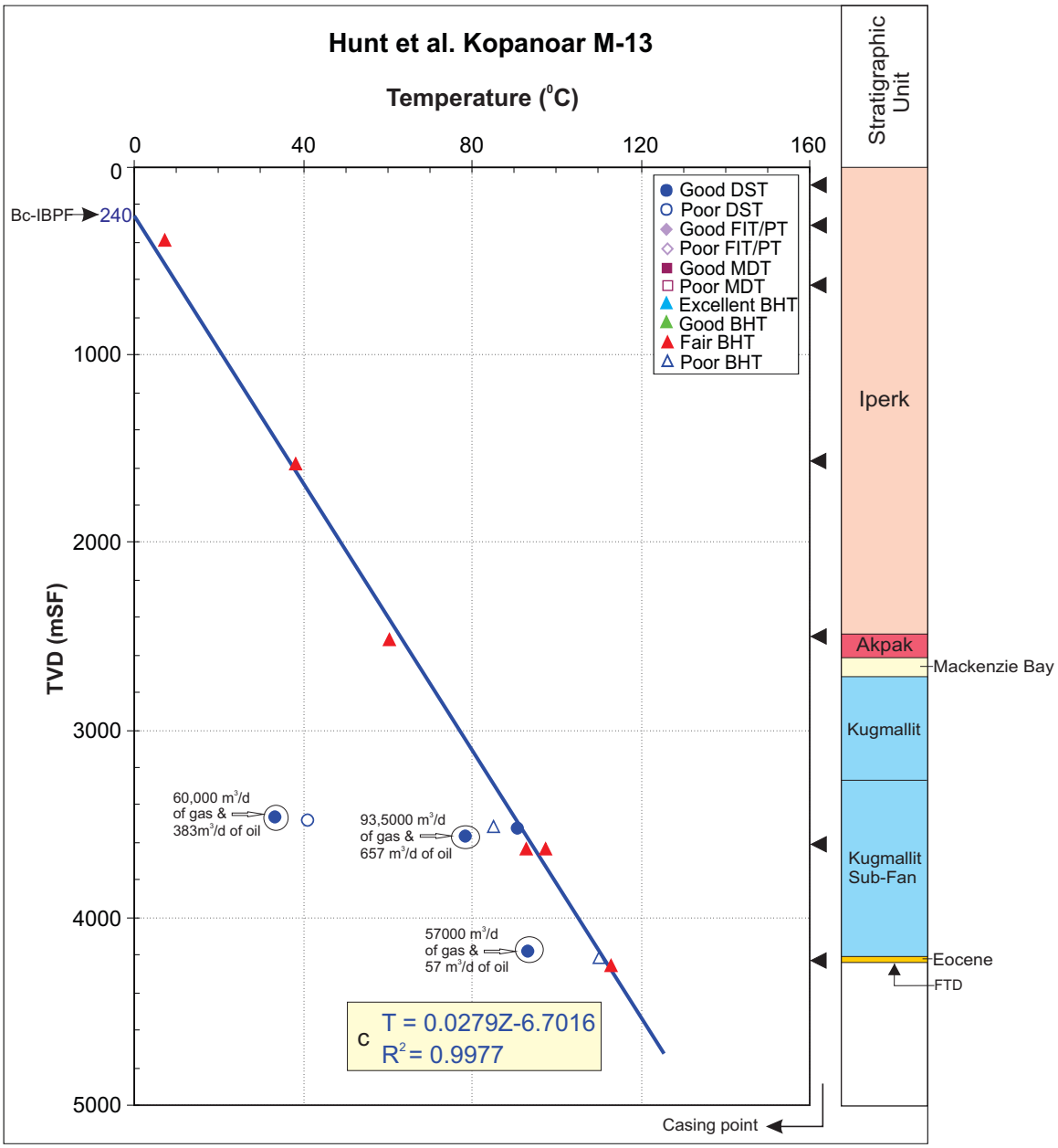
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 103. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kopanoar (2)L-34 well; only fair BHT point is used for the calculation.



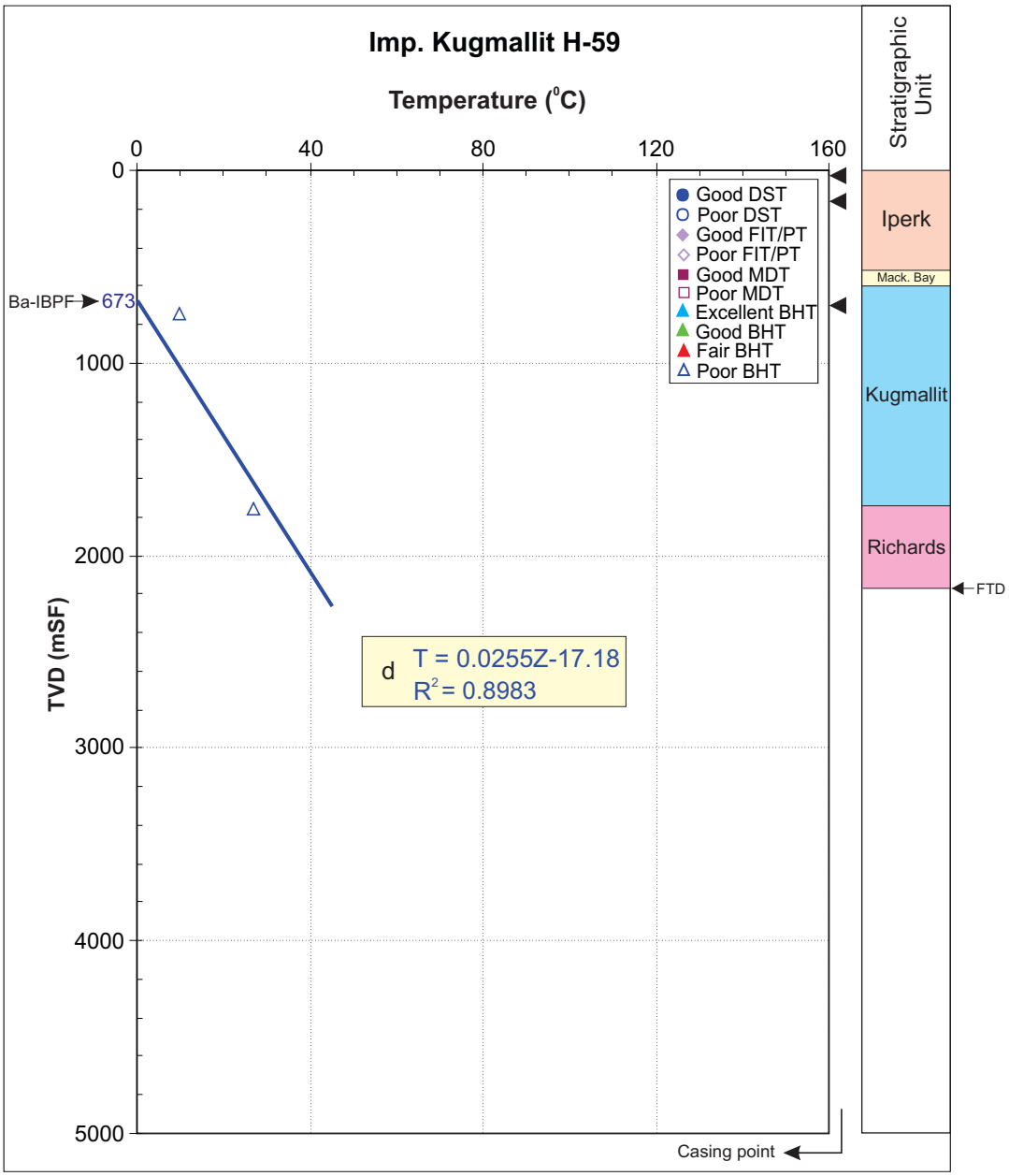
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 104. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kopanoar M-13 well; good DST (except circled points) and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



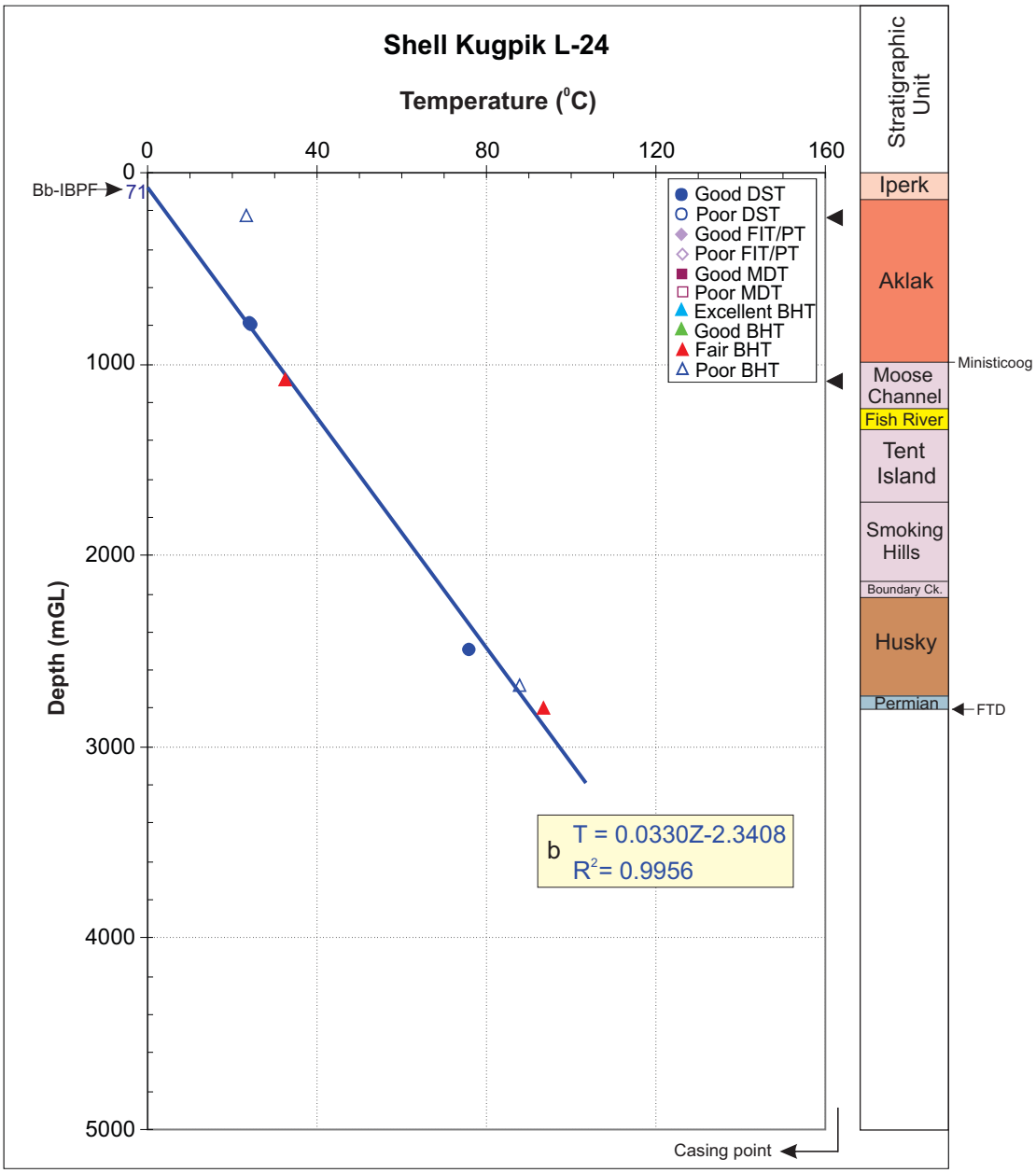
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 105. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kugmallit H-59 well; all poor BHT points are used for the calculation.



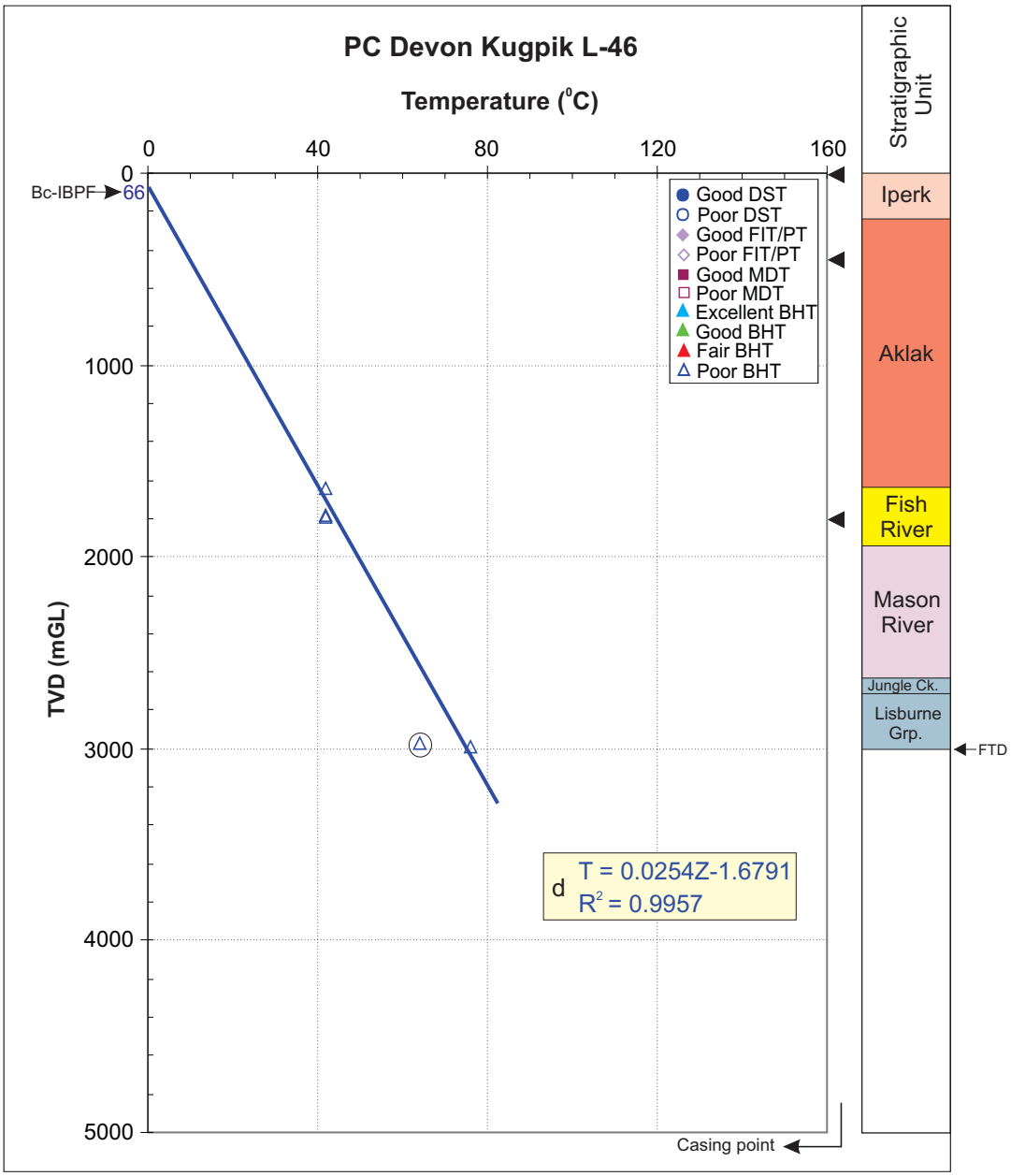
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 106. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kugpik L-24 well; all good DST and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



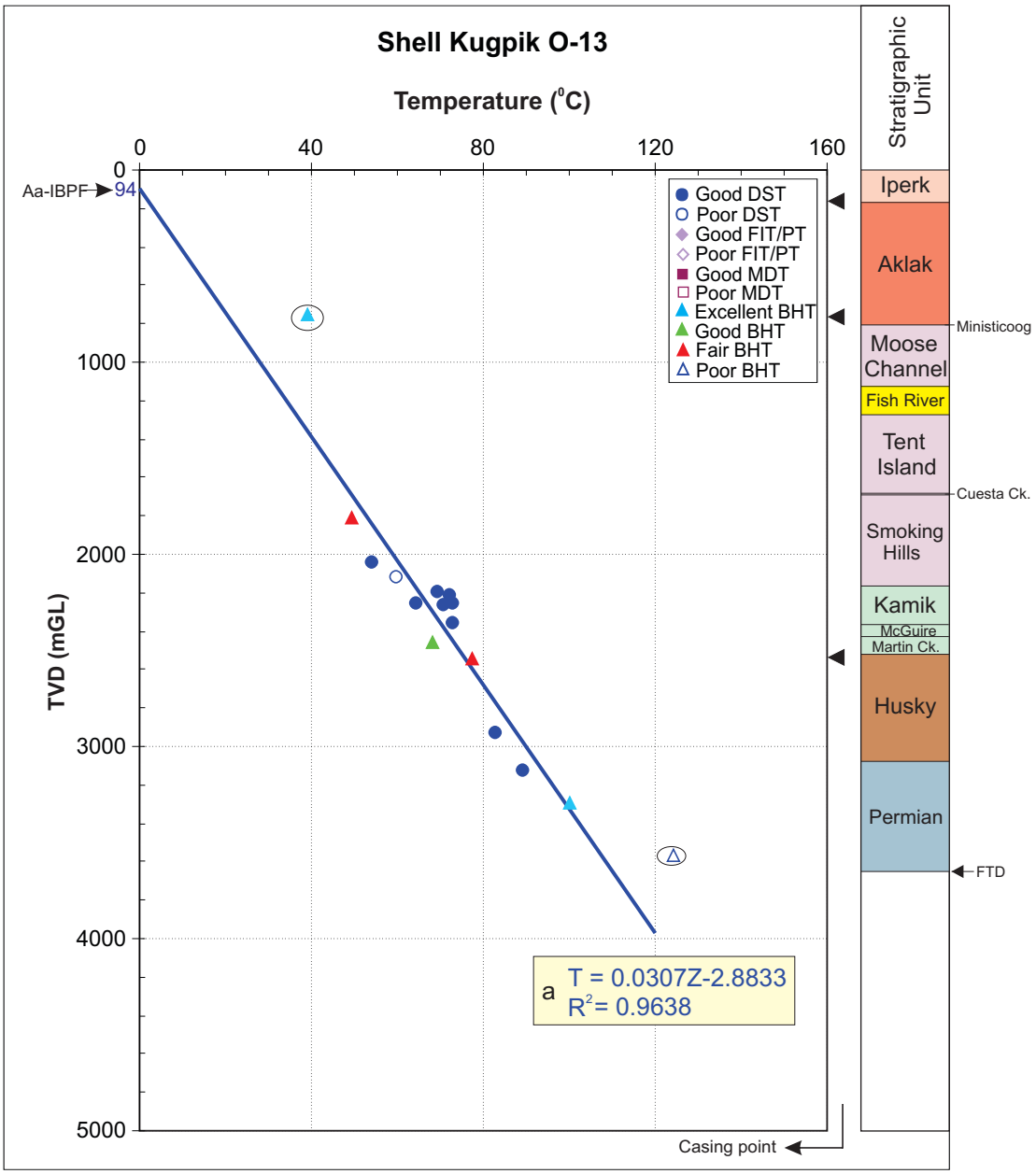
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 107. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kugpik L-46 well; all BHT points (except circled one) are used for the calculation.



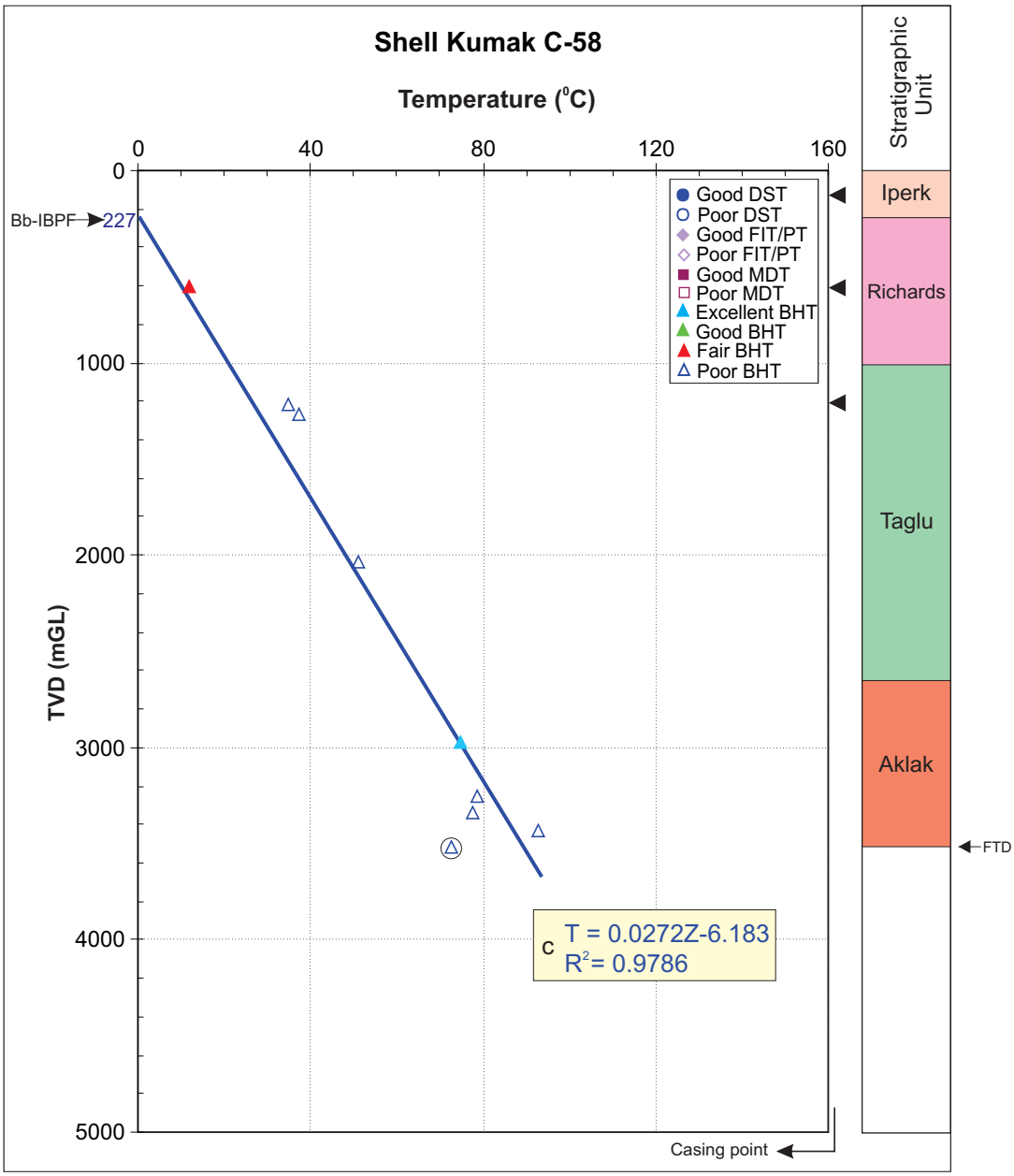
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 108. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kugpik O-13 well; all DST and BHT points (except circled points) are used for the calculation.



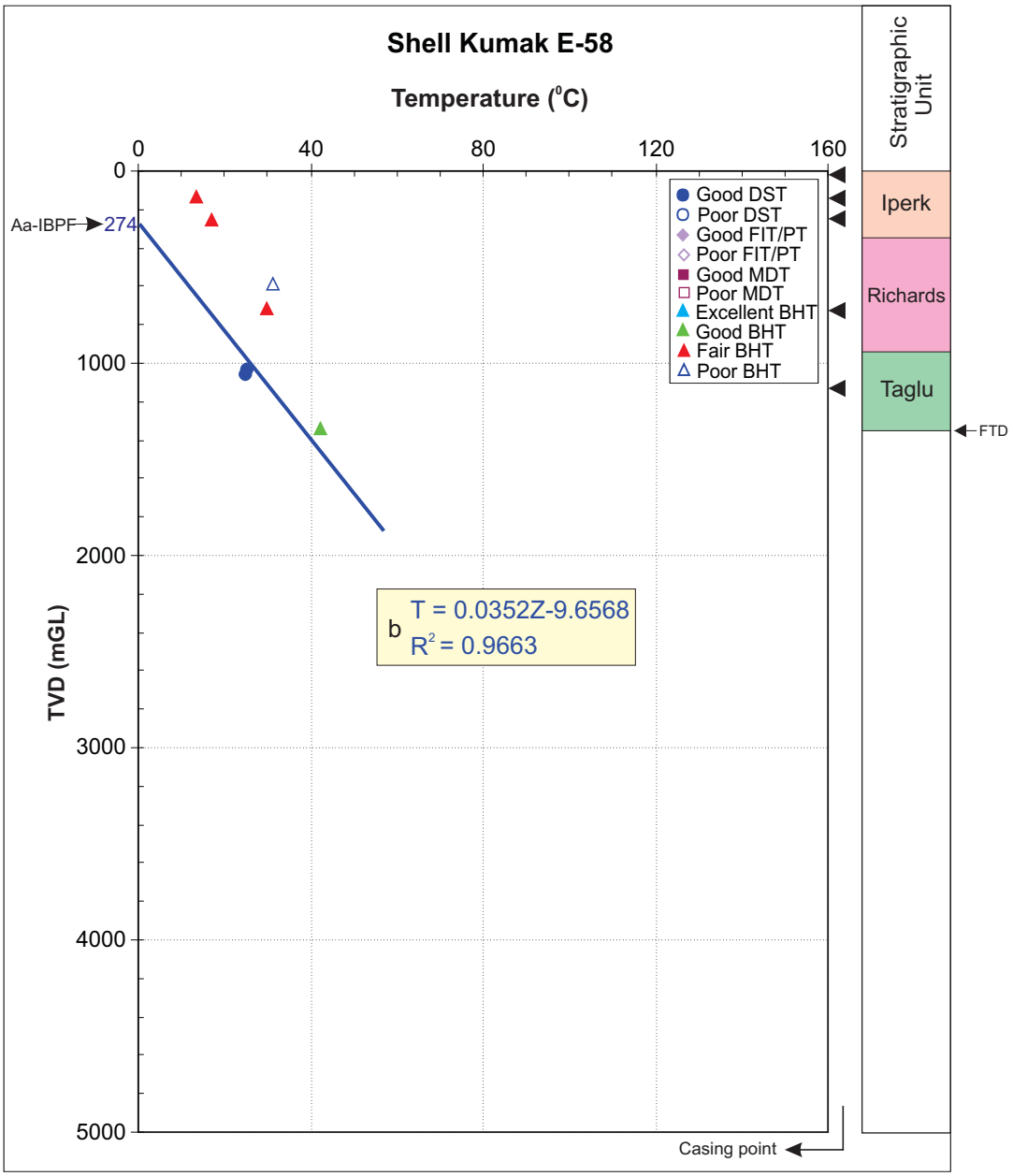
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 109. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kumak C-58 well; all BHT points (except circled one) are used for the calculation.



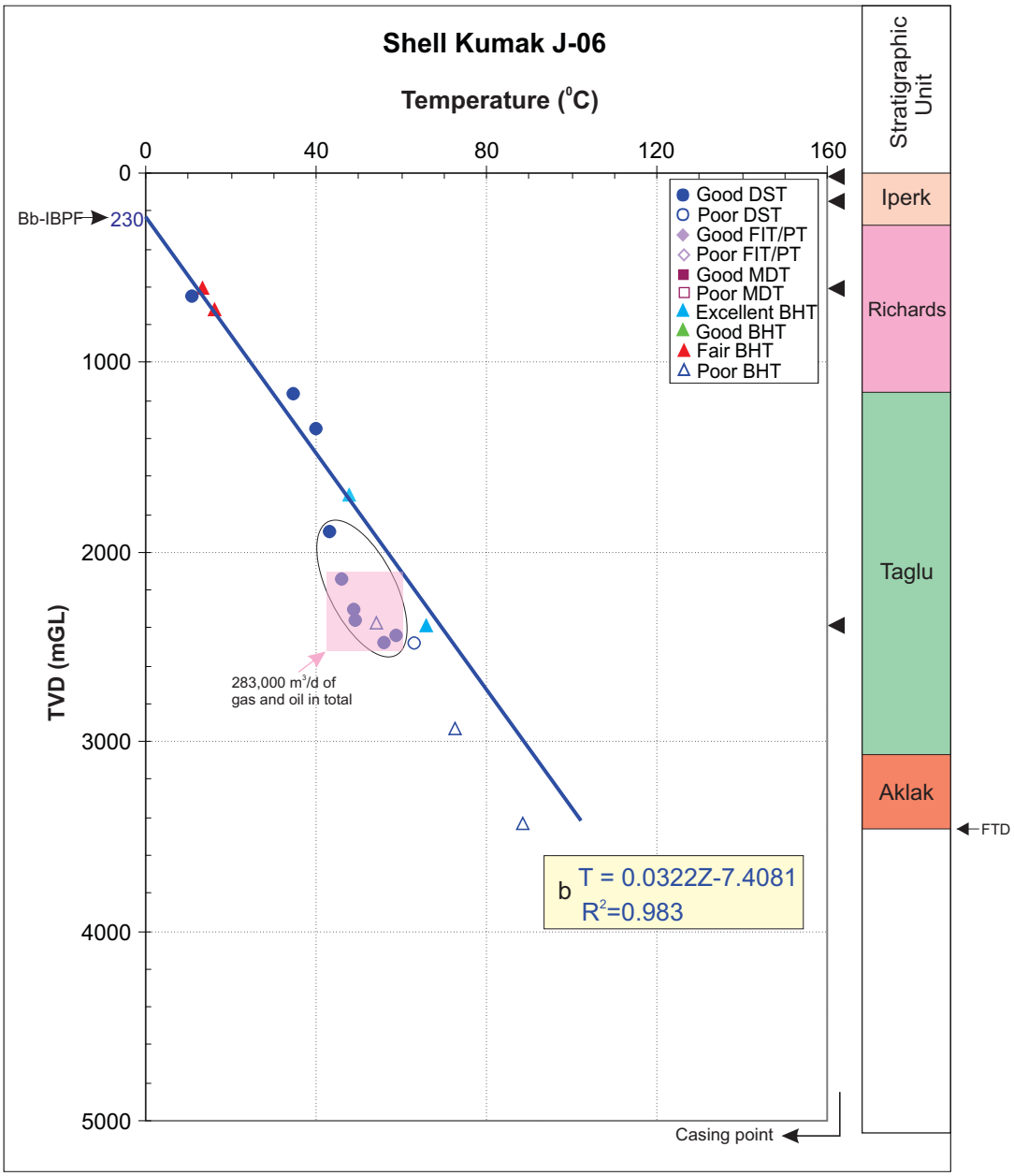
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 110. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kumak E-58 well; only good DST and good BHT points are used for the calculation.



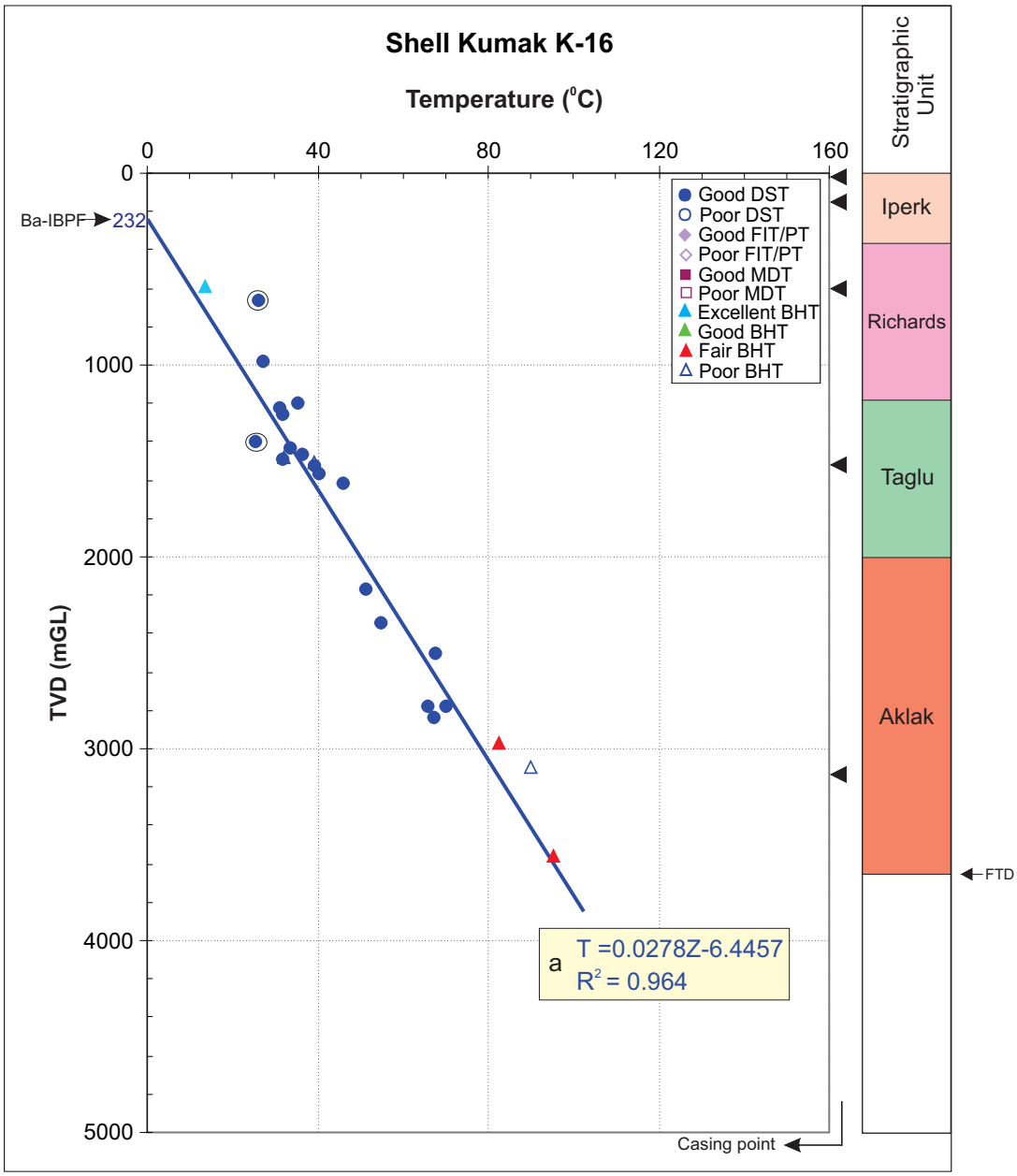
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 111. Geothermal gradients are determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kumak J-06 well; good DST (ecpect circled points), excellent and fair BHT points are used for the average geothermal gradient calculation.



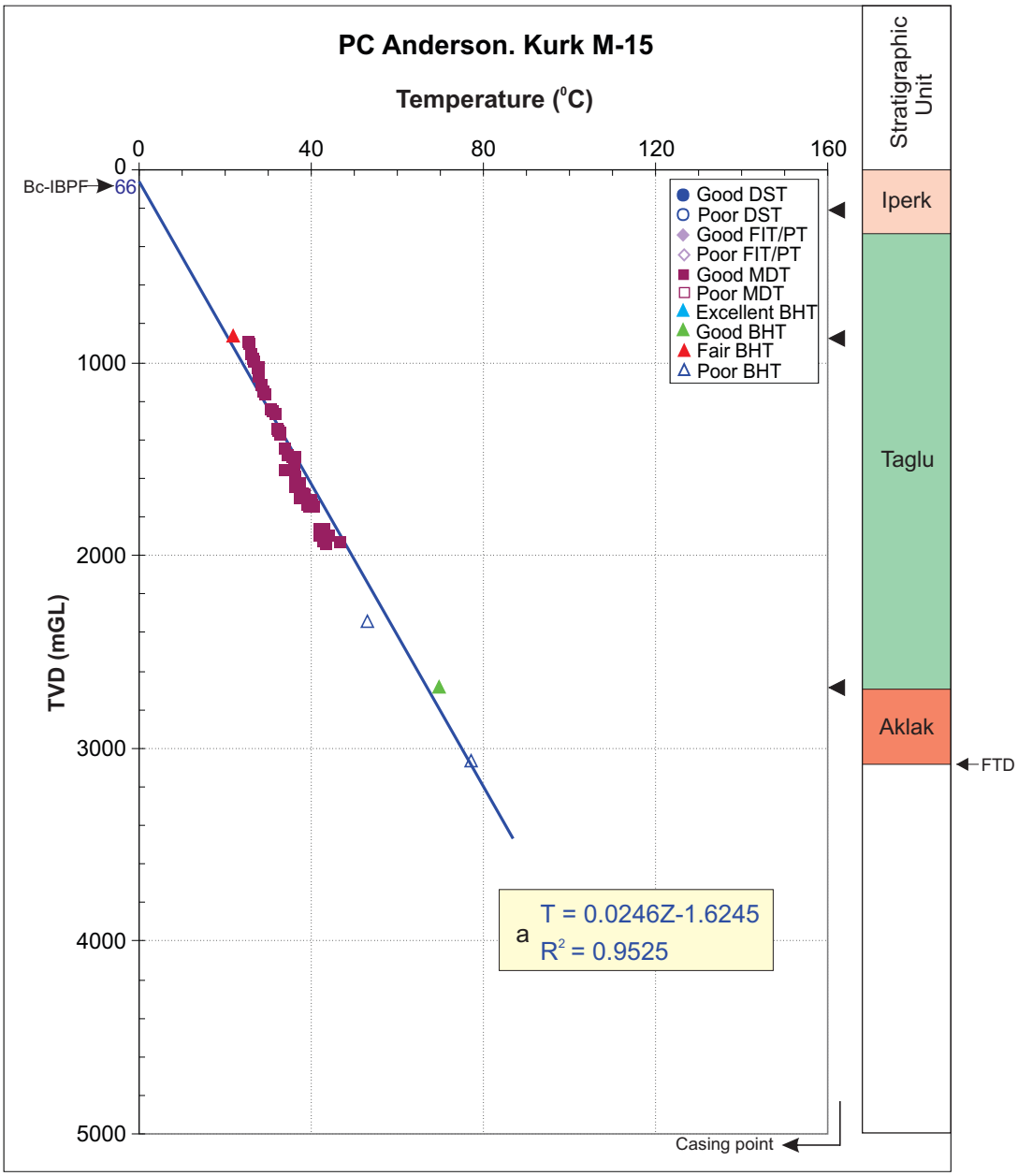
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 112. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kumak K-16 well; all good original DST (except circled one) data and excellent BHT point are used for the calculation.



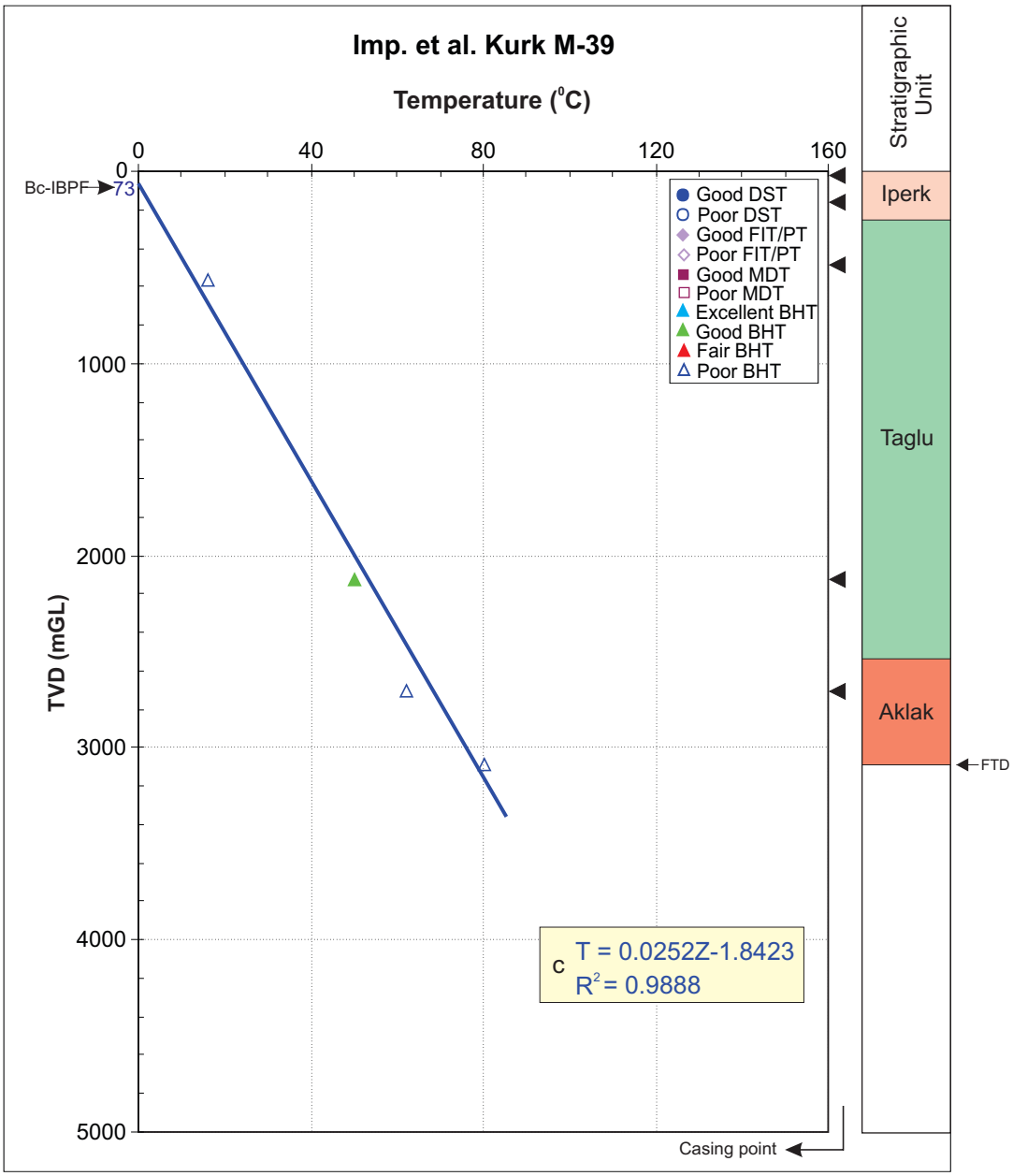
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 113. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kurk M-15 well; good MDT data, good and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



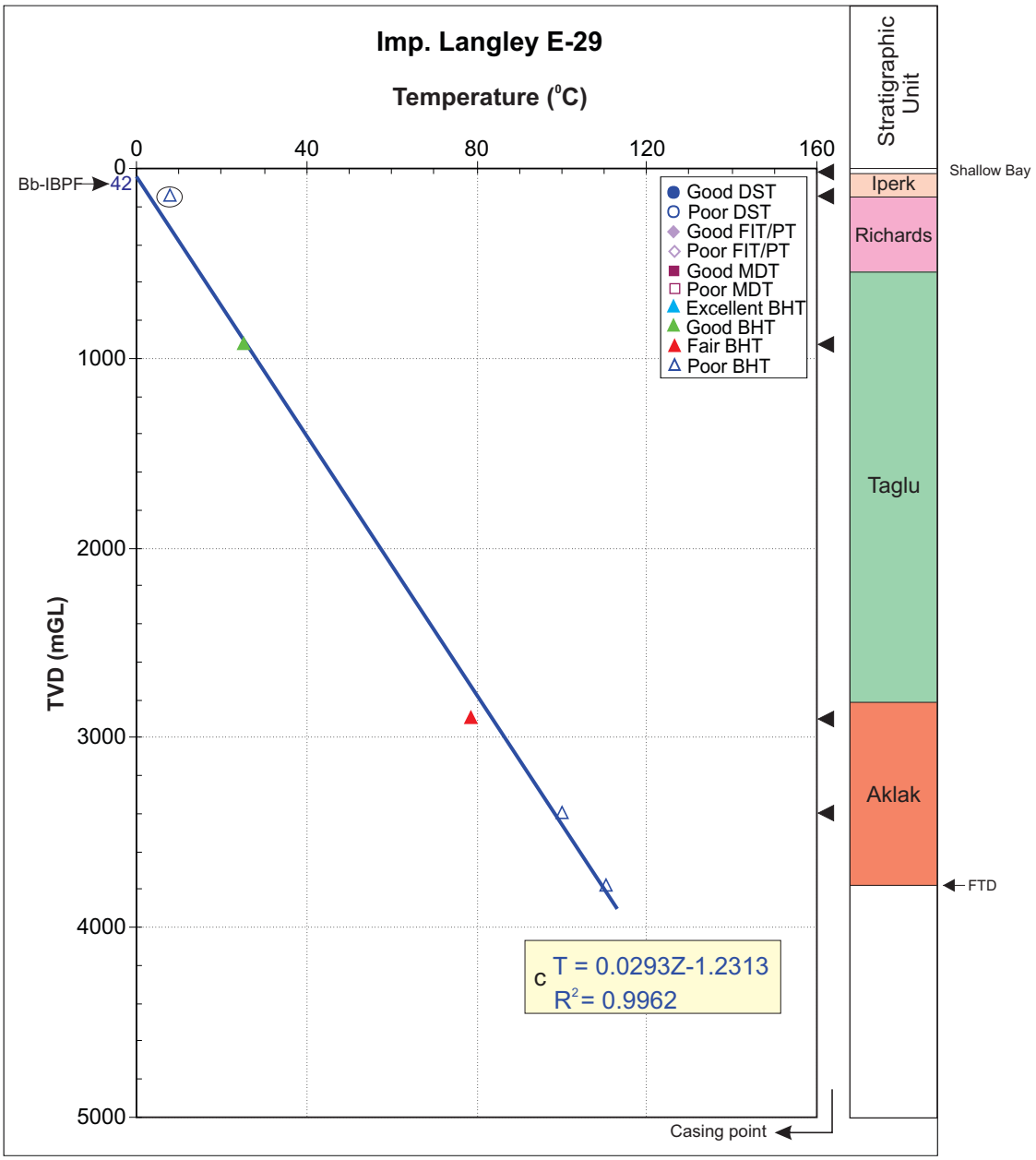
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 114. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Kurk M-39 well; all BHT points are used for the calculation.



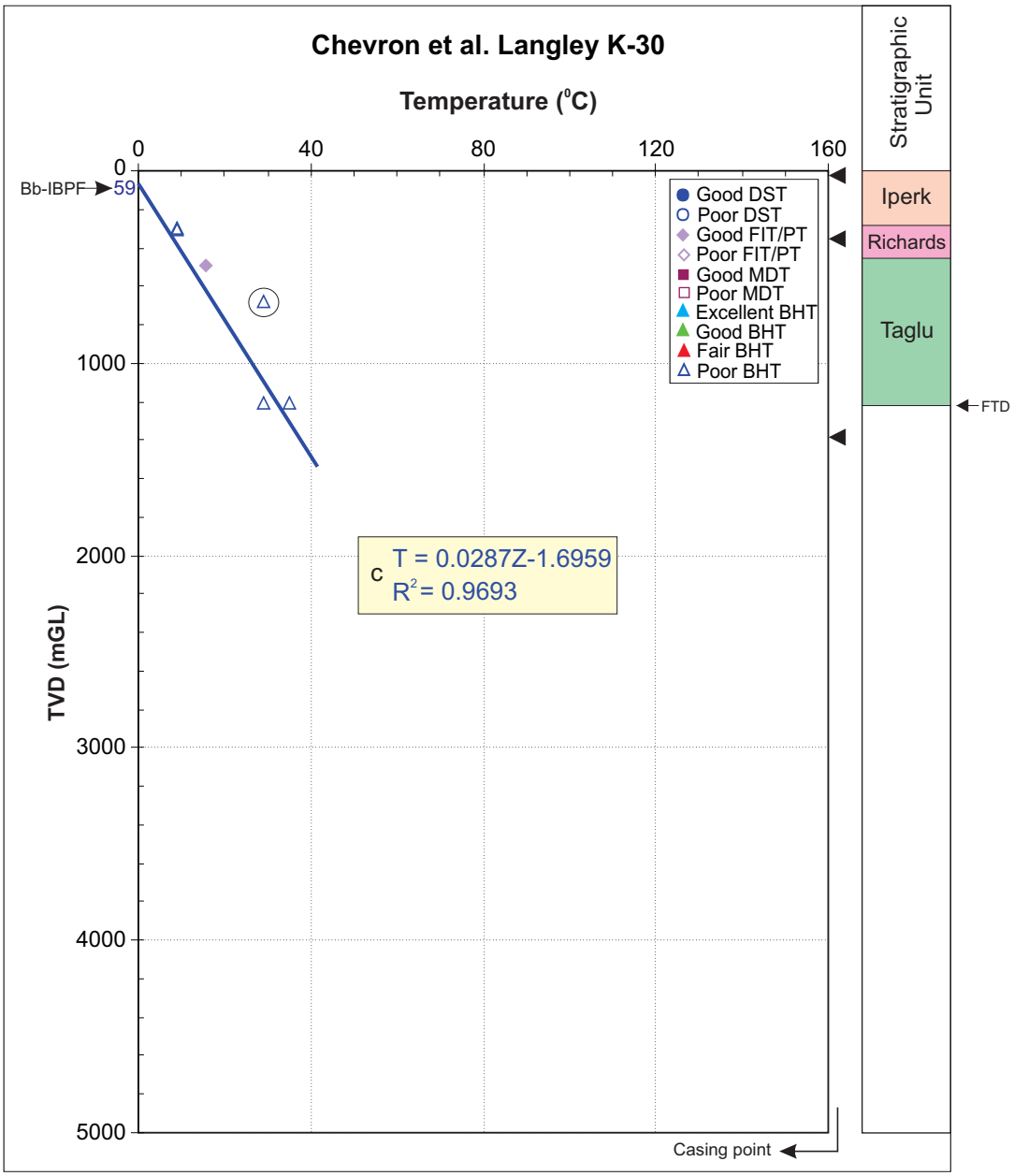
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 115. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Langley E-29 well; all BHT points (except circled one) are used for the calculation.



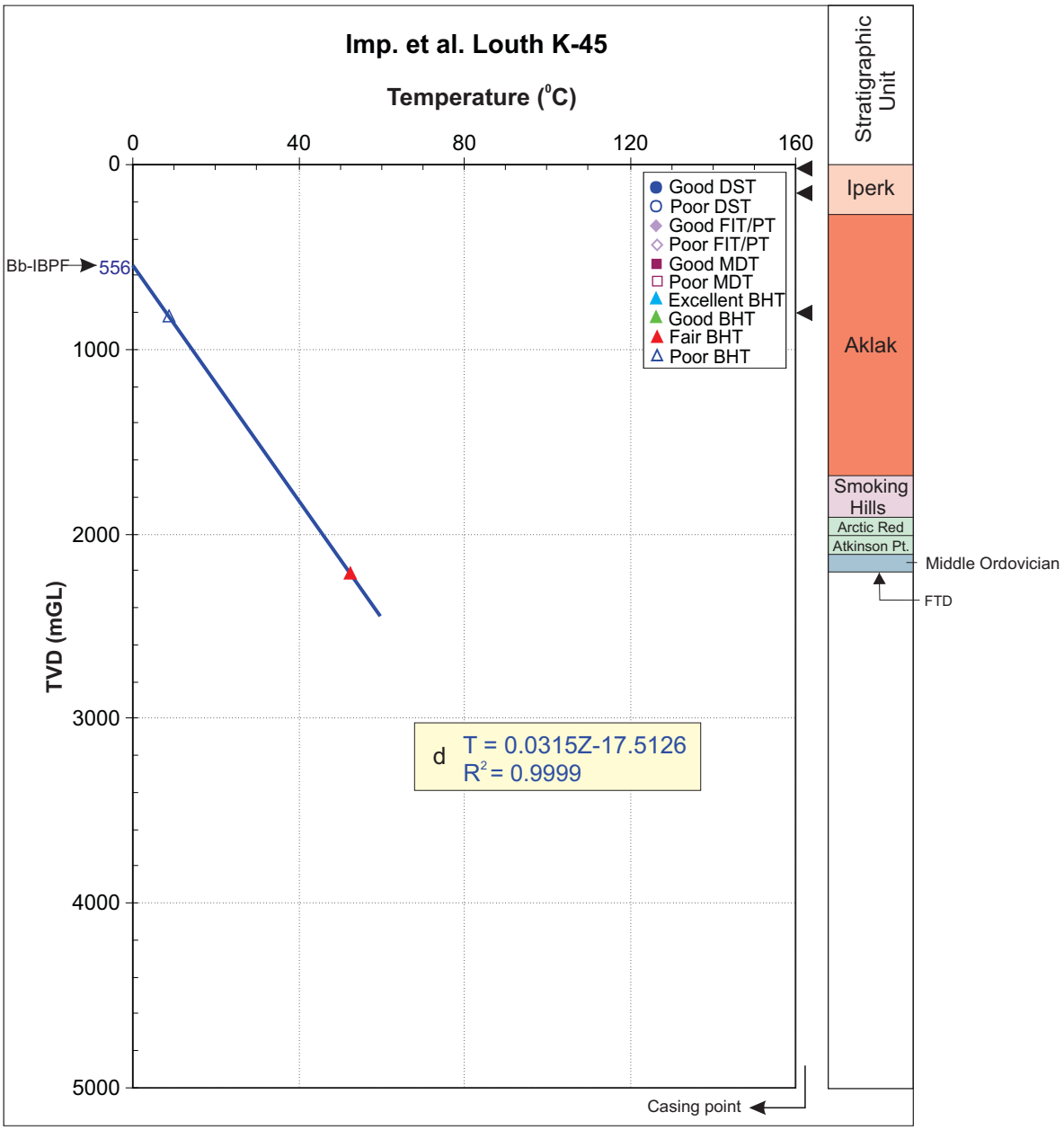
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 116. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Langley K-30 well; temperature data from good production test and poor BHT points (except circled one) are used for the calculation.



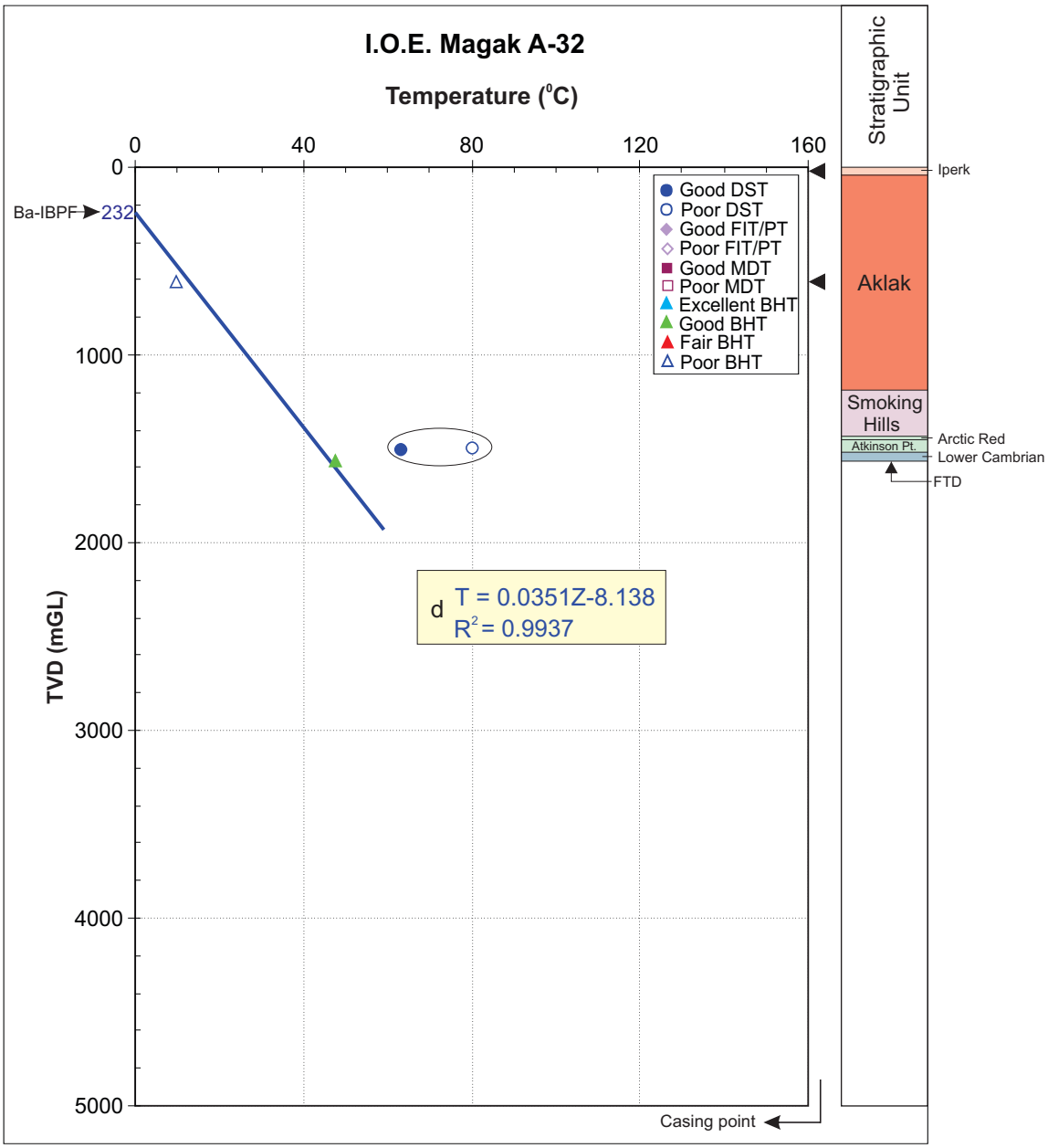
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 117. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Louth K-45 well; all BHT points are used for the calculation.



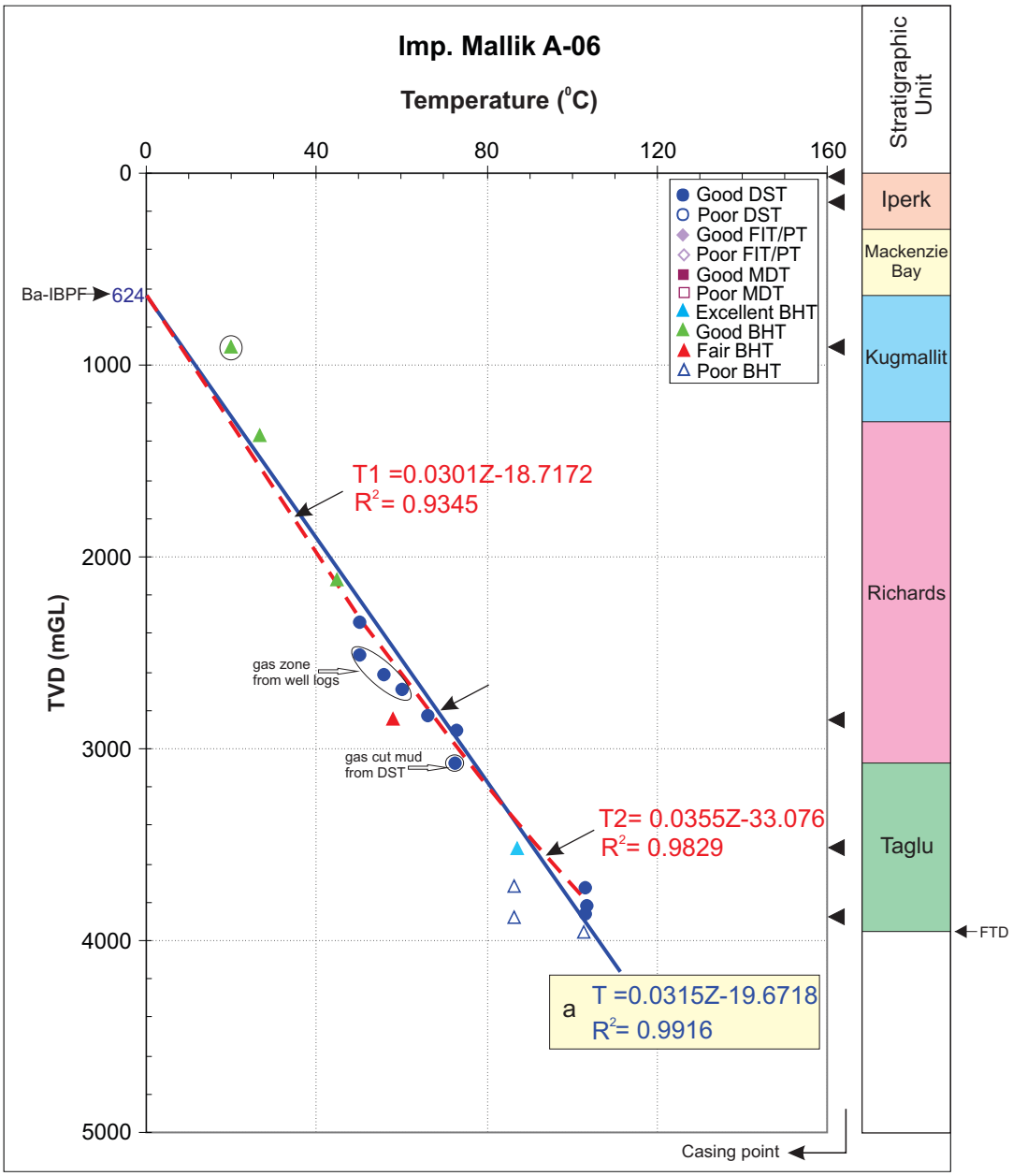
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 118. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Magak A-32 well; only two BHT points are used for the calculation.



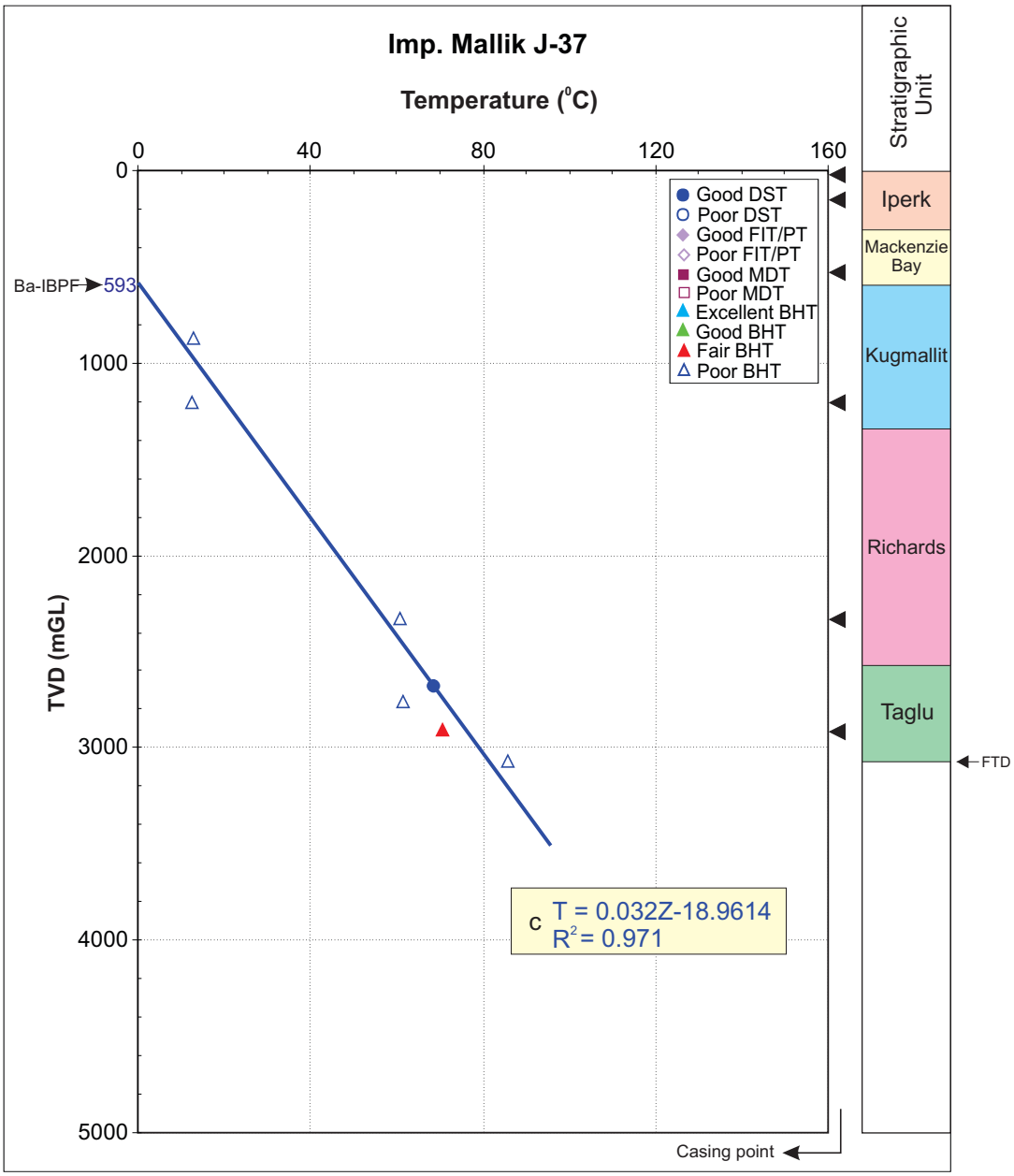
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 119. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Malik A-06 well; good DST, excellent and good BHT points (except circled points) are used for average geothermal gradient calculation (also see Fig. 7).



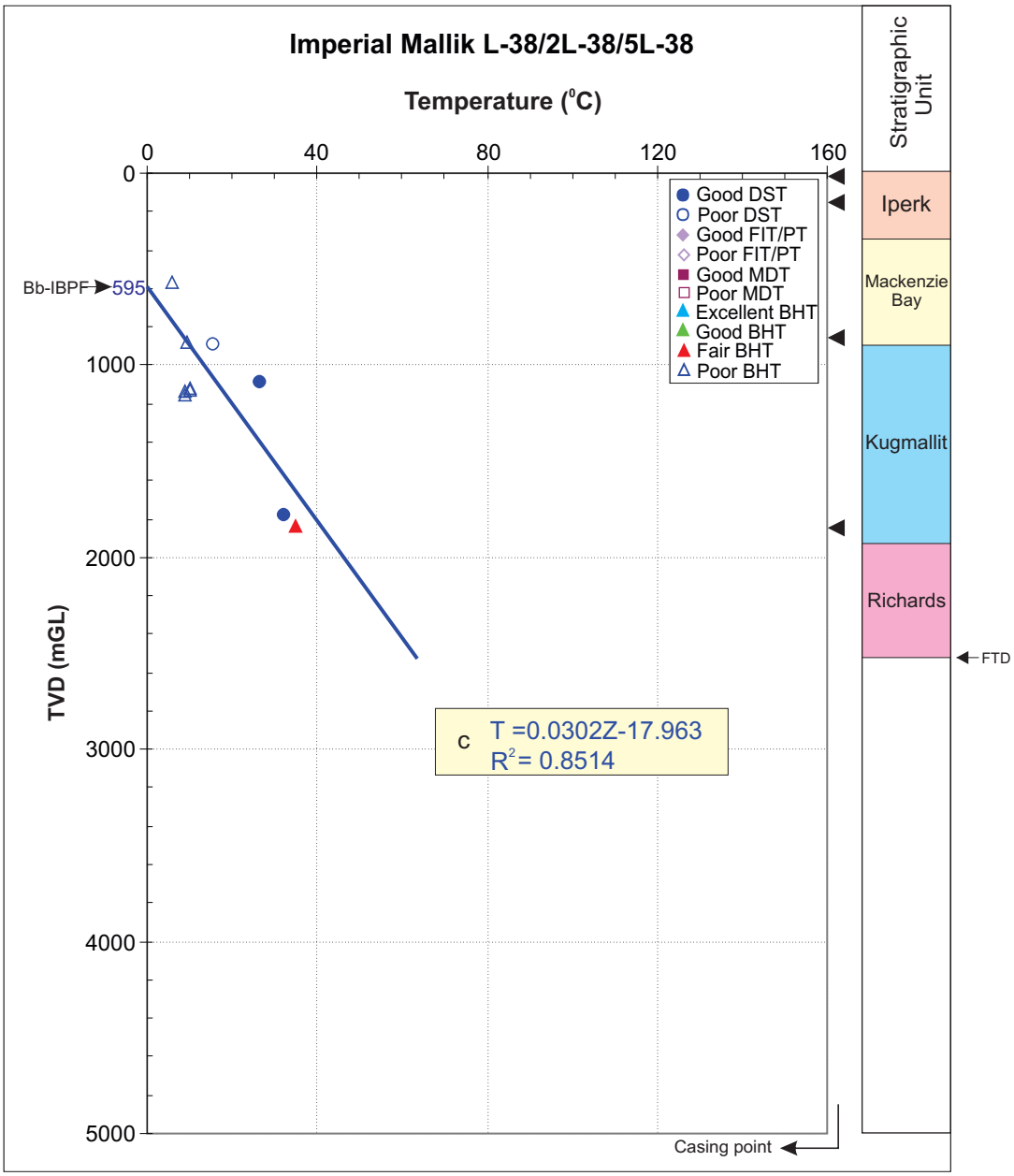
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 120. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Malik J-37 well; good DST and all BHT points are used for the calculation.



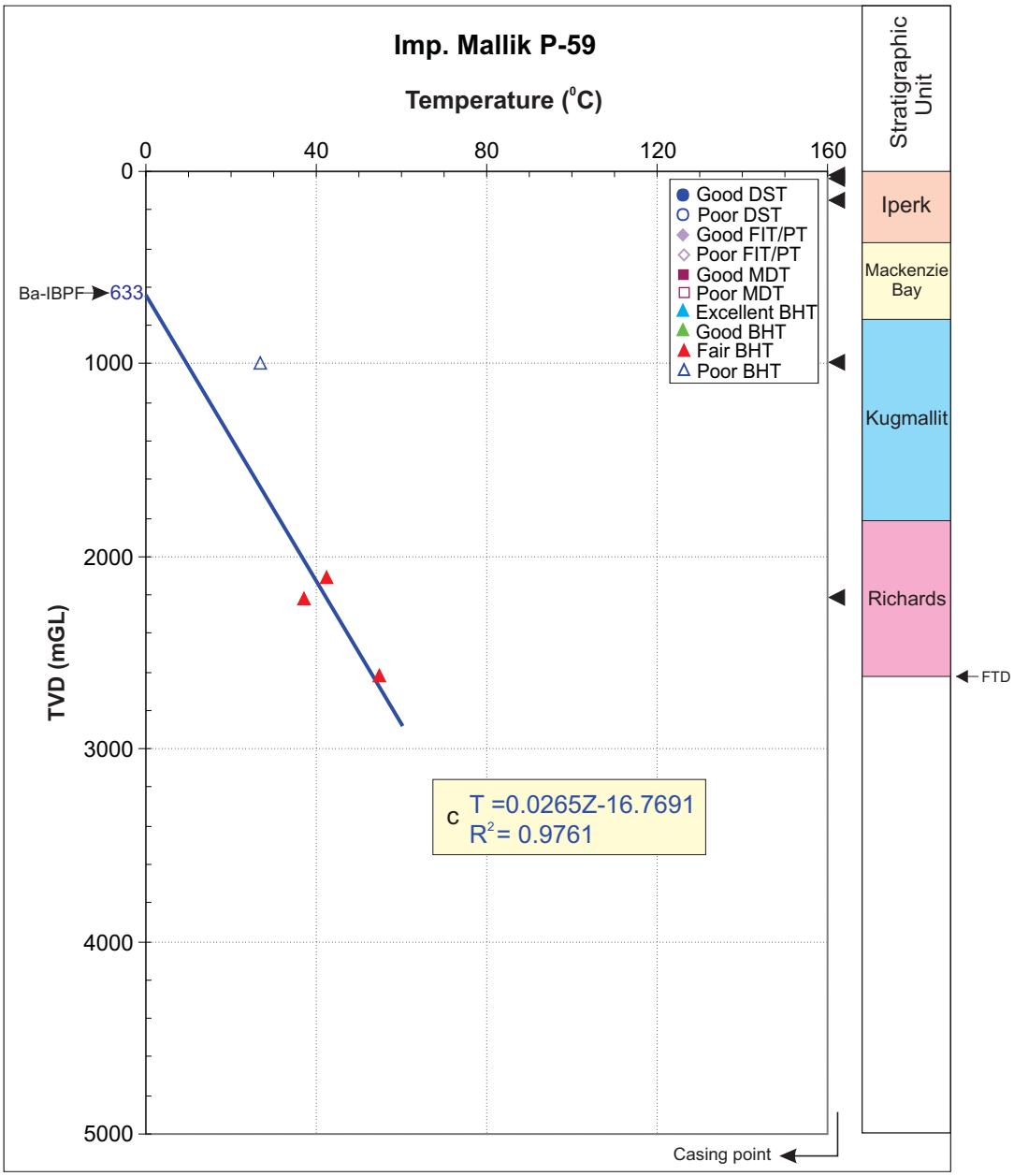
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 121. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Mallik L-38, 2L-38, and 5L-38 wells, all DST and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



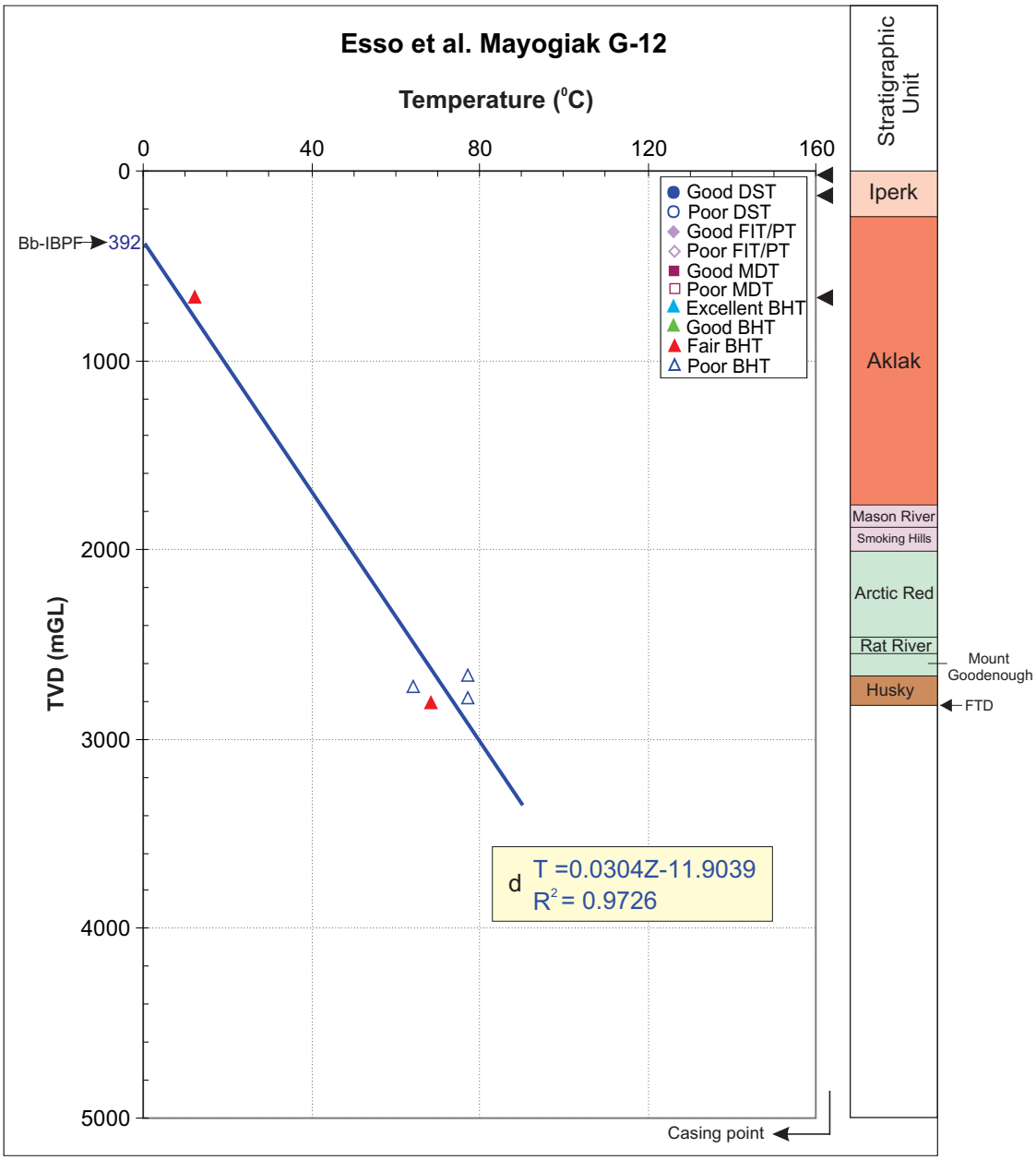
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 122. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Mallik P-59 well; all fair BHT points are used for the calculation.



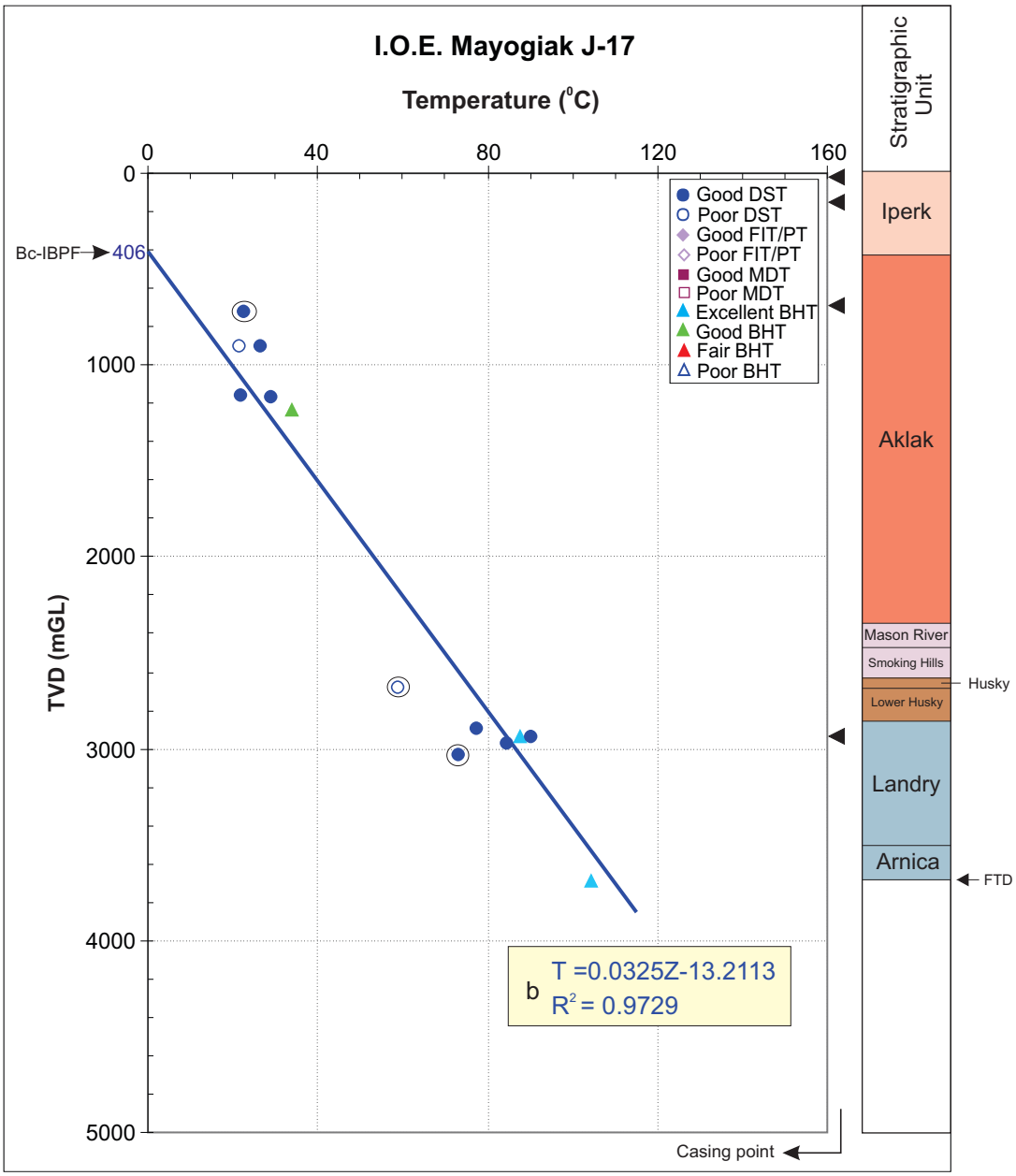
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 123. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Mayogiak G-12 well; all BHT points are used for the calculation.



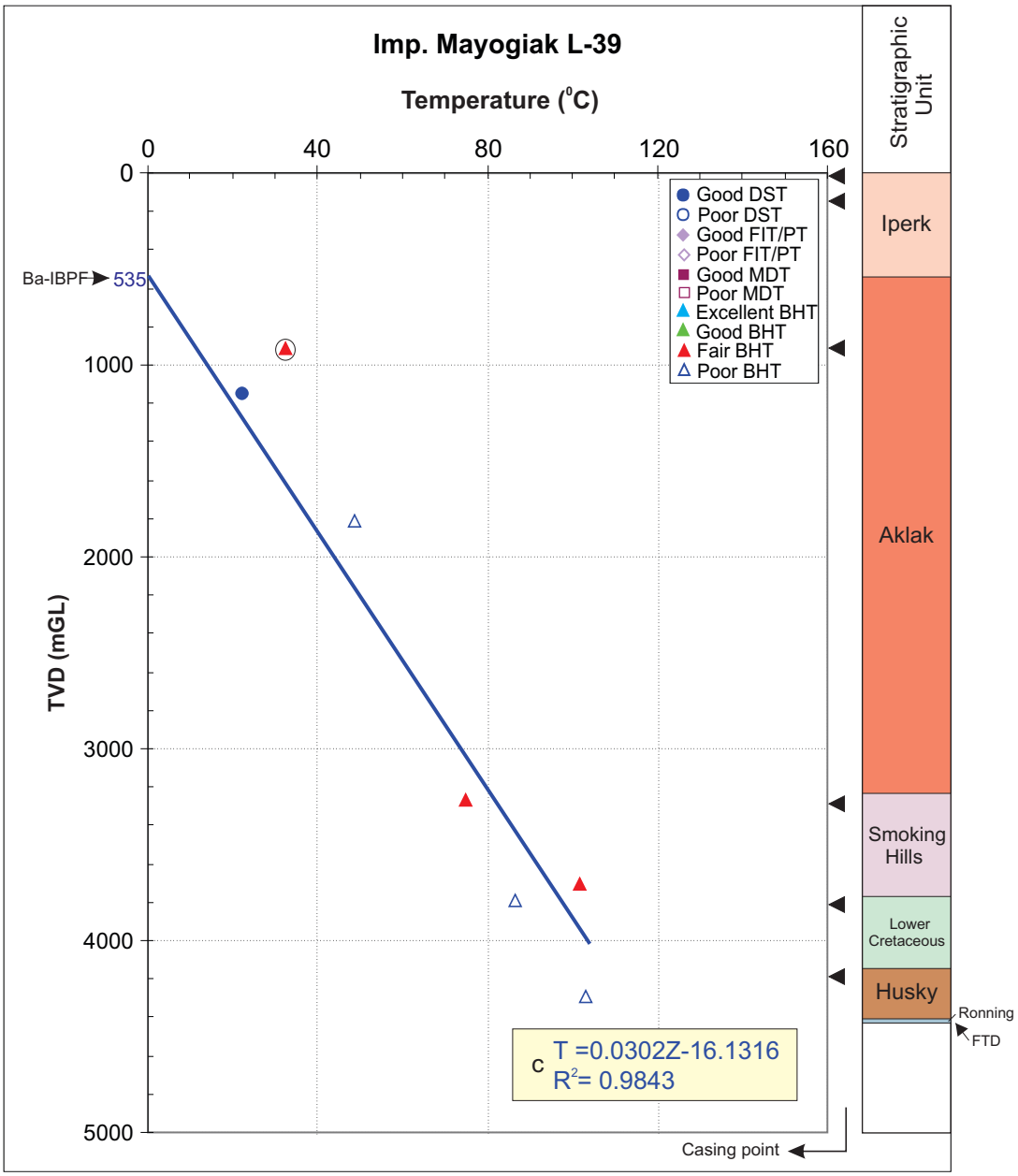
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 124. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Mayogiak J-17 well; all DST (except circle points), excellent and good BHT points are used for the calculation.



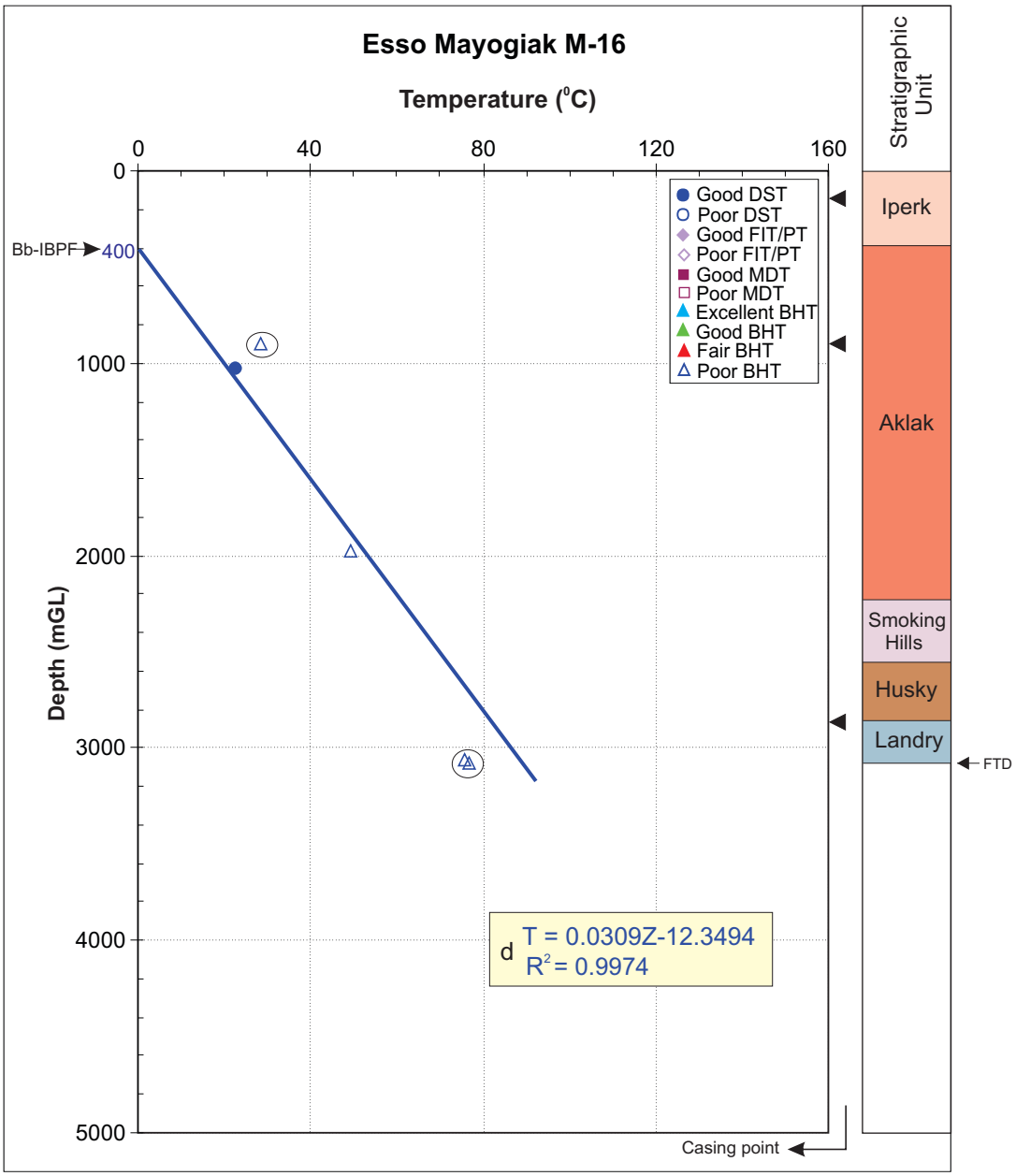
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 125. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Mayogiak L-39 well; good DST and fair BHT points (except circle one) are used for the calculation.



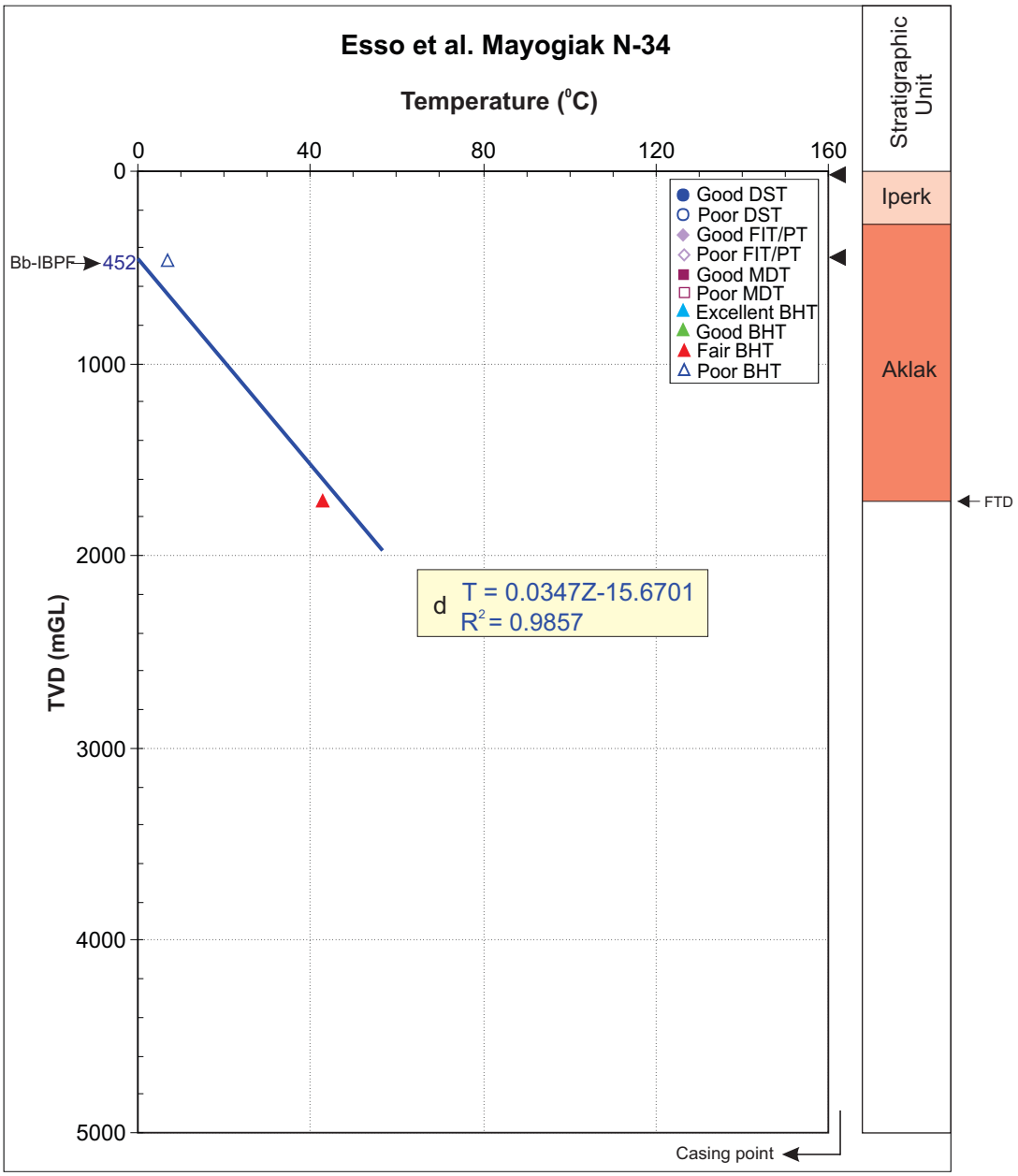
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 126. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Mayogiak M-16 well; good DST and poor BHT points (except circled) are used for the calculation.



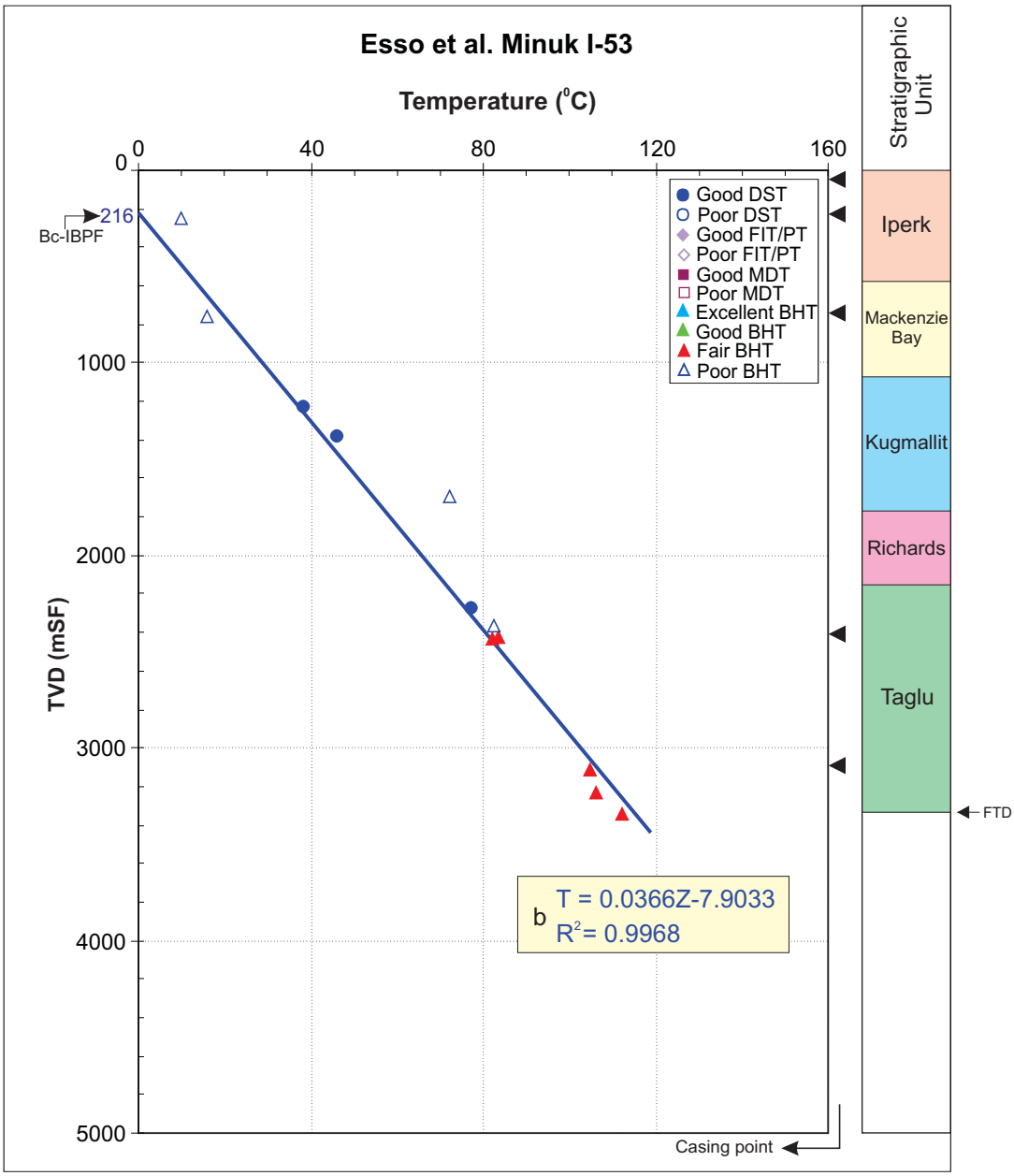
Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 127. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Mayogiak N-34 well; two BHT points are used for the calculation.



Quality rank for IBPF determination

A-IBPF is determined using temperature survey method;
B-IBPF is determined using geophysical methods;
C-IBPF is extrapolated from BHT and DST temperature data;
D-IBPF is obtained from other information (e.g. well history report)
a-high reliable IBPF; b-medium reliable IBPF; c-low reliable IBPF

Quality rank for geothermal gradient determination

a-excellent; b-good; c-fair; d-poor

Figure 128. Average geothermal gradient is determined by applying a least-squares fit to the deep temperature data and a constrained regression tied to an independent permafrost base for the Minuk I-53 well; good DST and fair BHT points are used for the calculation.