Electrical Borehole Image Logs have been available as a commercial wireline service since circa 1986; and they have become a staple of many well logging programs, not just in exploratory wells, but frequently also for development wells. While the physical technology of the logging tools is generally robust, processing and interpretation of the data sets can be temperamental -- part art form and part science. For log QA/QC and data processing, some knowledge of the tool components and well logging practices is called for. For interpretation of data sets, knowledge of geology is essential.

Dipmeter logs, circa 1969 to present, while primitive, still can offer valuable information, also. Vintage Dipmeter logs – processed with computer algorithms only and sometimes “buggy” - lack the direct input of an experienced analyst. Often, the original field plots of the raw curves can be resurrected and interpreted by an experienced analyst for more meaningful interpretations.

Lastly, but importantly, Image logs, and to a lesser degree Dipmeter logs, have many applications besides the very common structural interpretation (including faults); they can also be used to identify fracture populations, sedimentary features and be the basis for accurate deterministic petrophysical analyses, particularly where thin beds are present. This presentation expounds on some of the potential pitfalls with the Image and Dipmeter data sets and their resolutions and highlights some techniques for robust and meaningful interpretations.