

Seismic Maps (con't.)

map horizon level, the Chat prospect is shown to be a major southwestward dipping tilted fault block, in part horst block. Northeast trending transfer faults are recognized in the down-thrown area, or basinward area, to the southwest. This prospect is located at the boundary between the early developed basin, or rift stage of the basin, to the northeast and the later stage of the basin, or sag stage of the basin, to the southwest.

The Moray lead is a tilted fault block located near the subcrop area of this horizon level.

This map covers a small portion of permit T-16-P. The regional trends are relevant to the evaluation of the T-16-P permit area. Maps 4 and 5 are the east and west panels of a seismic time structure map at the intra-Upper Cretaceous Unconformity horizon. The scale is 1:100,000. The contour interval is 100 milliseconds. These two maps cover portions of the Permit T-15-P and T-16-P area.

This seismic horizon is a very major unconformity recognized in the Durroon #1 well. Severe truncation of beds occur beneath it. It is recognized and mapped regionally with a relatively high degree of confidence, although it is realized that at Durroon #1 it may be particularly well developed due to the location of this well on a tilted fault block which was obviously active at this horizon time. At the Durroon #1 well location, the unconformity marks the boundary between an objective sequence of interbedded sandstone and shale above and a massive carbonaceous shale sequence below. Seismic lines show that the shale section below the unconformity expands rapidly, off structure, and contains an interbedded sequence.

At this map level, the Chat prospect is shown to be located on the upthrown side of a very major northwest trending basin forming fault. On