

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Cape Sorell-1 lithology is summarized in Figure 4; lithologic descriptions are detailed in Appendix A. The well spudded in Miocene/Oligocene reefal, argillaceous limestone containing abundant crinoids and fossil debris. It then penetrated a thick section of Early Eocene middle sublittoral sandstone with interbeds of mudstone and shale. The sandstone is generally fine to medium grained, subangular to subrounded, containing dominantly clear quartz. The section then graded into a thick, monotonous section of Middle to Late Paleocene very shallow marine sandstone with common mudstone interbeds. This Paleocene sandstone is fine to medium-grained, occasionally poorly sorted, angular to subrounded, dominantly quartz with trace lithic fragments. At 9300 feet, the well penetrated Early Paleocene/Late Cretaceous littoral to shallow sublittoral conglomerates and conglomeratic sandstones. These lithologies are fine to very coarse grained, very poorly sorted, with sharp to angular grains and fragments of quartz-mica schist, acid volcanics and quartzites. Approximately 800 feet of interbedded shales, siltstones and sandstones were then encountered and the well reached TD in conglomerate containing quartzite, schist and chalcedony fragments. Due to lack of equivalent rocks exposed on land, no formation names were assigned to the drilled section.

Summary of Oil Shows

Claystone from 10,090 to 11,130 feet contains traces of oil that relinquished a clear crush cut with medium pale yellow transparent fluorescence. A slight trace of free oil with golden yellow fluorescence was present in