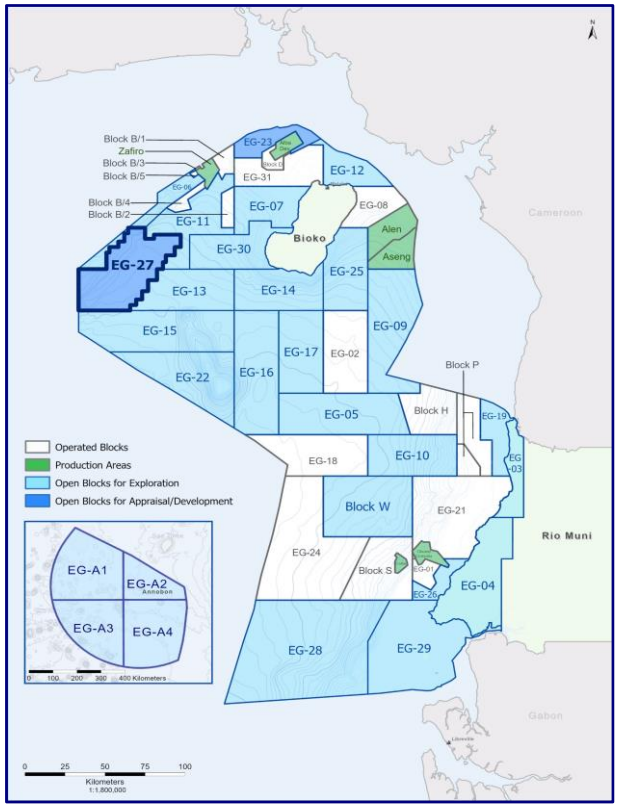
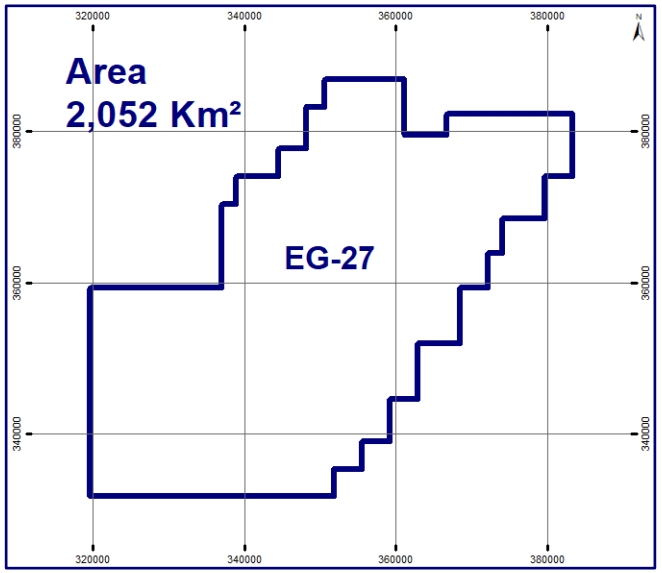
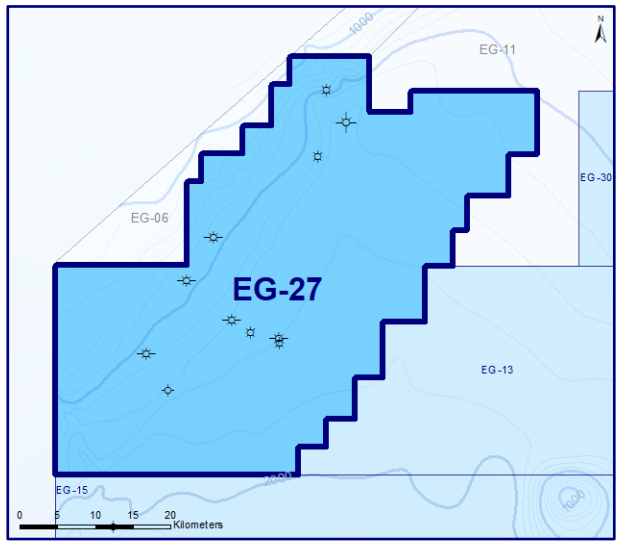
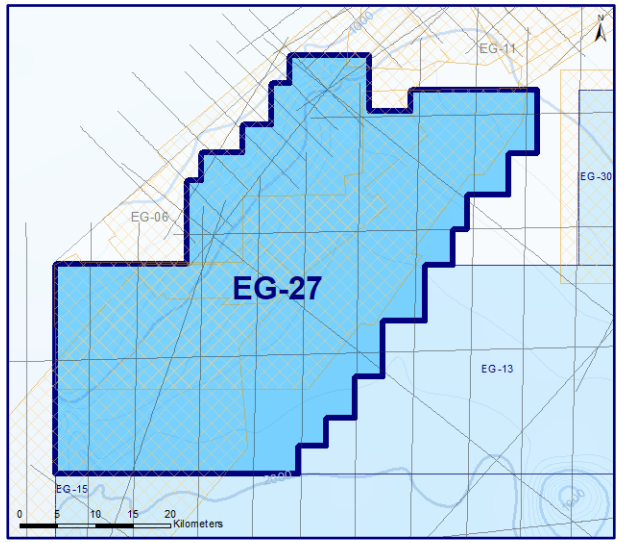
EG-27

Open Block for Appraisal/Development









Legend

- Condensate
- Dry Hole
- Dry Hole with Gas Show
- Dry Hole with Oil & Gas Show
- Dry Hole with Oil Show
- Gas Well
- Gas with Oil Show
- Oil & Condensate
- Oil & Gas Well
- Oil Well
- Plugged & Abandoned
- Plugged Oil & Gas
- Shut-In Gas Well
- Unknown
- 2D Seismic
- 3D Seismic
- Open Blocks for Exploration
- Open Blocks for Appraisal/Development
- Operated Block
- Production Area

3D Seismic

3 Available Area

- 3D-1 = 1,922 km²
- 3D-2 = 3,571 km²
- 3D-3 = 1,367 km²

Total Area = 6,860 km²

2D Seismic

21 Available Lines

Total Length = 657 Km

Wells

11 Wells Drilled

Estimated Reserves : Low Risk Best Case Prospective Resources is certified to be 3.7Tcf.

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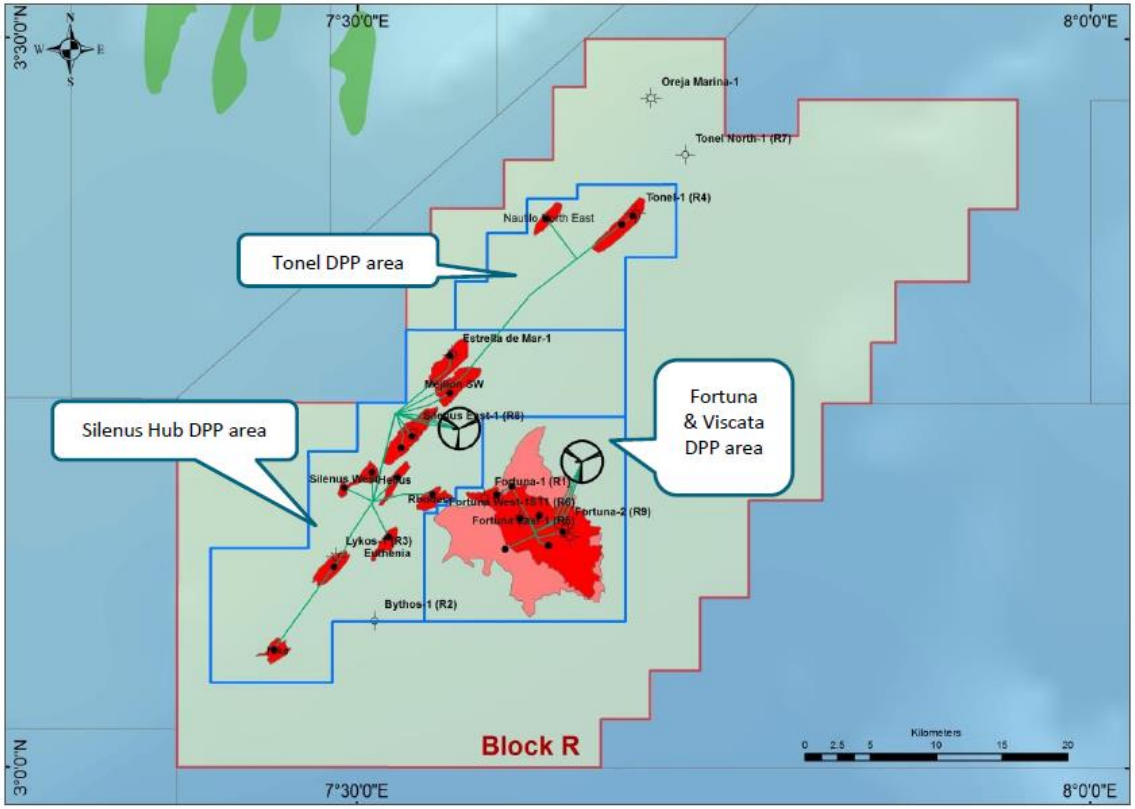
EG-27: Three commercial fields and the DPP area



Through three drilling campaigns and nine exploration and appraisal wells, seven gas discoveries have been delineated in EG-27.

These discoveries, along with other prospective gas accumulations identified through high-quality seismic interpretation, are located in Neogene sandstone reservoirs (Middle Miocene to Early Pliocene).

These accumulations, which are either adjacent or underlying each other and share similar stratigraphic conditions, have been grouped into three Commercial Fields

The reservoir quality is excellent, confirmed through core samples, wireline logs, and a successful drill stem test on the Fortuna-2 well. The test achieved a maximum flow rate of 60 MMscf/d with minimal drawdown, indicating a potential flow rate of around 220 MMscf/d under initial production conditions.

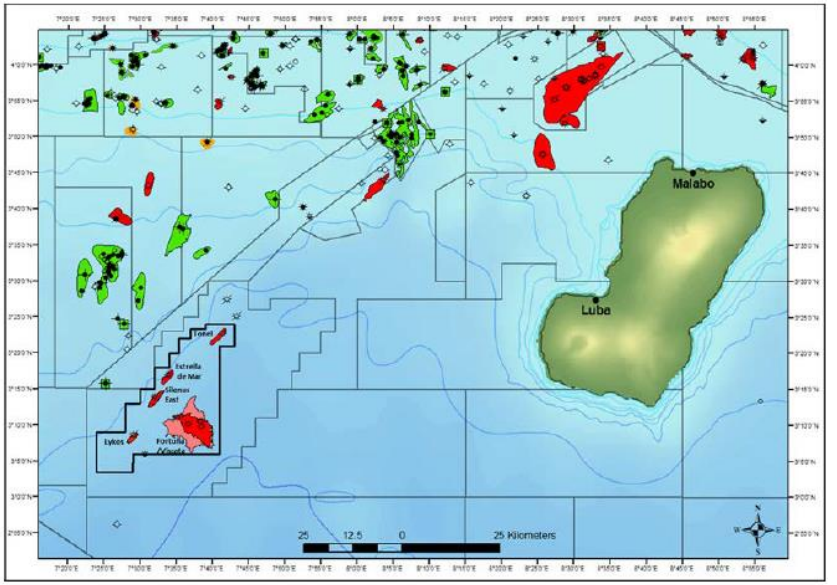
EG-27

Reservoir Summary

The reservoirs in EG-27 have all been found to consist of very high-quality sands but they do vary in terms of depth, structure, size and aquifer size.

The gas composition suggests a very lean dry gas (99.5 - 99.7 % mol) with very small amounts of contaminants. The gas is expected to be saturated with water at the reservoir conditions.

EG-27 reservoirs are shallow, and under moderate temperature and pressure. The properties of the Fortuna and Viscata reservoirs, extracted from the Integrated Production Modelling report are given below.



	Fortuna	Viscata
Reservoir depth at GWC datum (TVDss)	2,563m (8,4000ft)	2641m (8,665ft)
Reservoir pressure at GWC	258 bara (3,741psia)	262 bara (3799psia)
Reservoir temperature at GWC	39°C (102°F)	47°C (117°F)

Water depth: 1070m to 1890m, gradually deepening eastward.

Seabed: Varied morphology with buried relict features (pockmarks, bedforms, faults).

Submarine canyons: Extensive central and southern canyons, smaller ones in the north and east.

Sediment: Soft clay near seabed surface, firmer clay layers below subsurface.

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Wells drilled - Results

Well	Result	Year
Tonel North-1	Gas show	**2014**
Fortuna-2	Gas shows	**2014**
Silenus East-1	Gas discovery	**2014**
Fortuna West-1	Gas show	**2012**
Fortuna East-1	**Gas show**	**2012**
Tonel-1	**Gas discovery**	**2012**
Fortuna-1	**Gas discovery**	2008
Lykos-1	**Gas discovery**	2008
Bythos-1	Gas show	2008
Estrella de Mar-1	**Gas discovery**	2002
Oreja Marina-1	**Gas discovery**	2001

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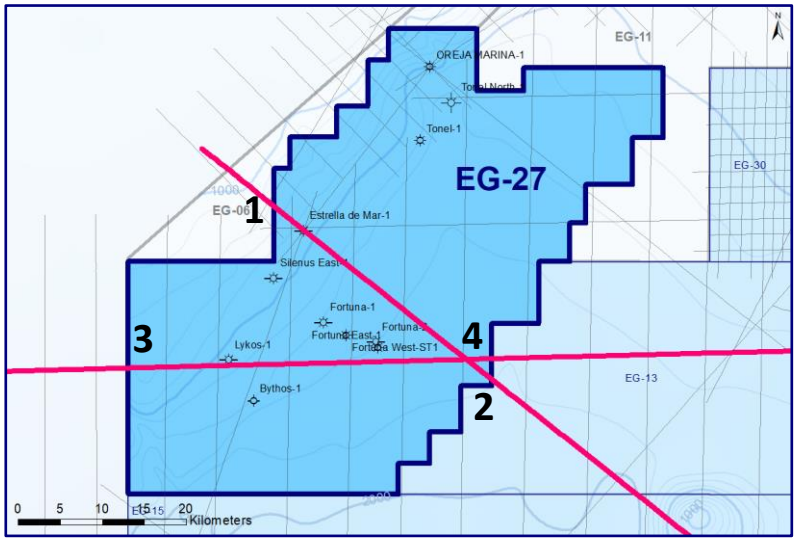
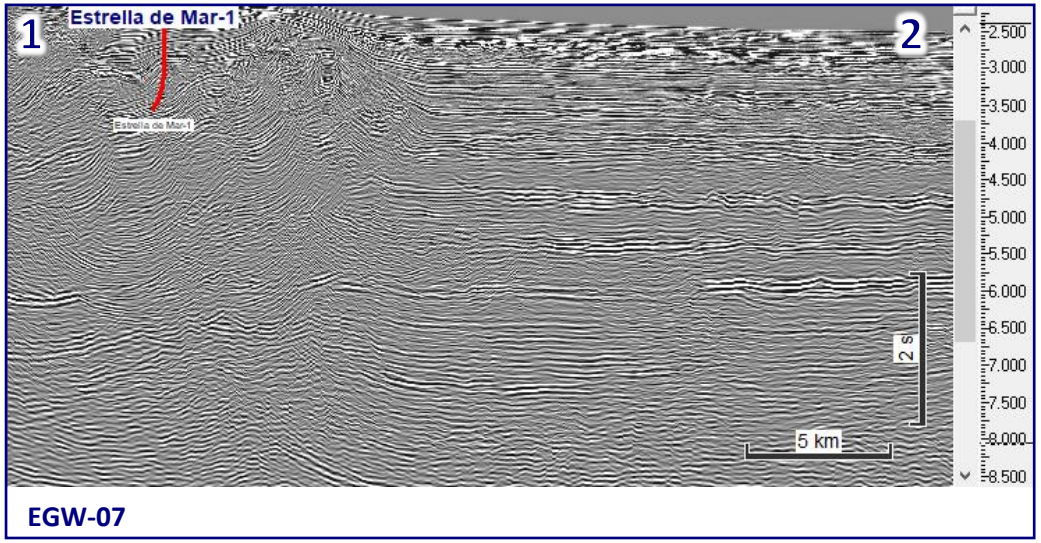
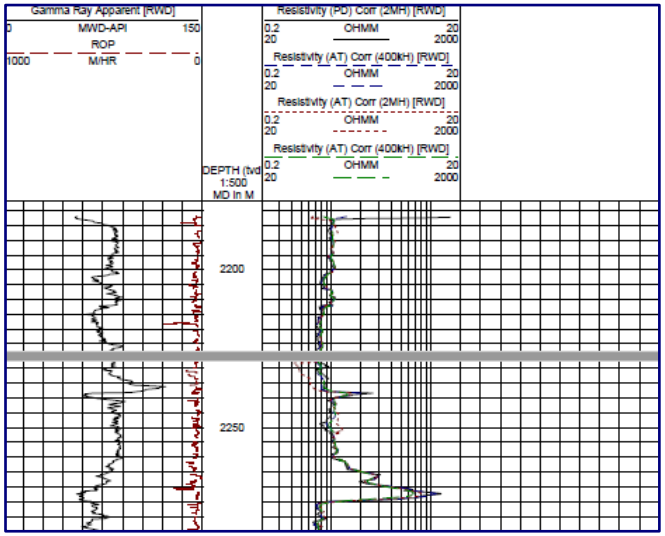
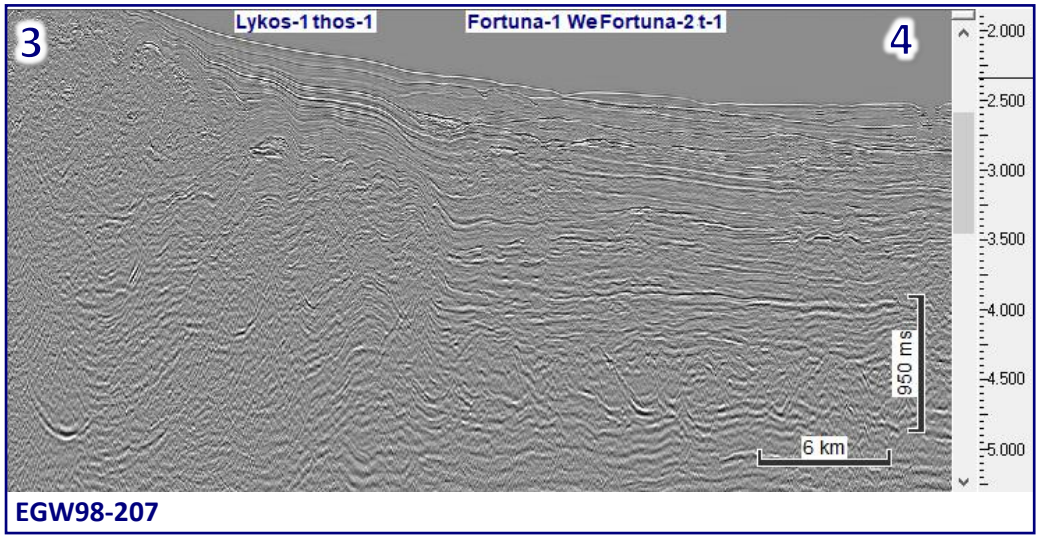
2D Seismic & Well Log





EGW-07





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3D Seismic

3D Survey Info

Survey Name: Ex Block E Data Area

Year: 1999

Area: 1,922 Km²

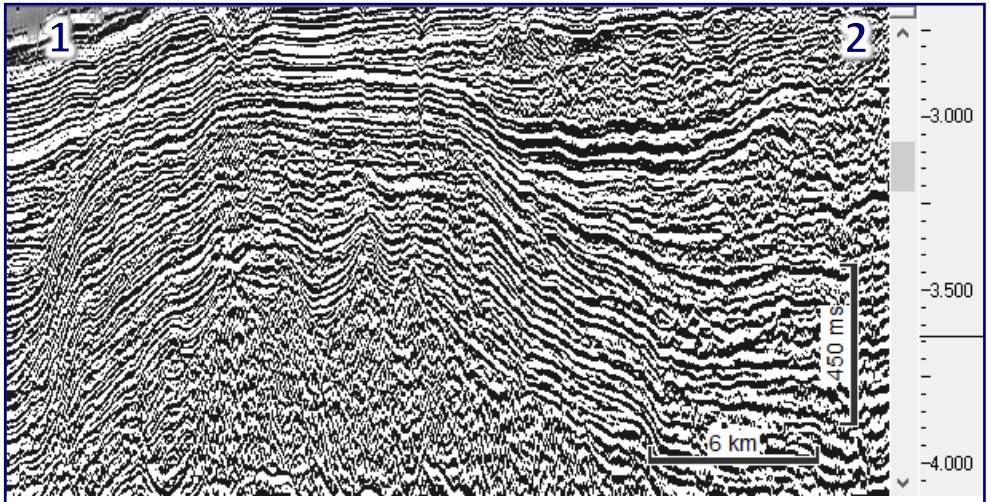
Data Type: Full Stack Migration

Recorded by: GECO-PRAKLA

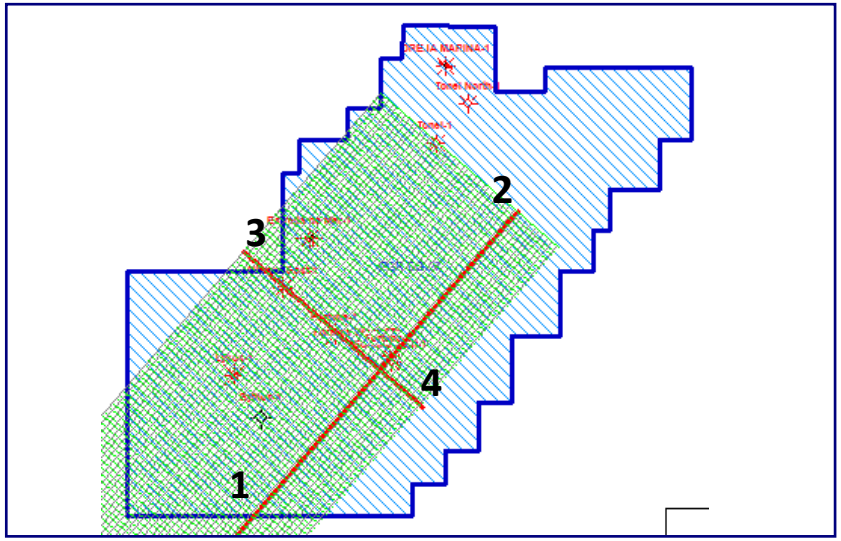
Recorded Date: 1999

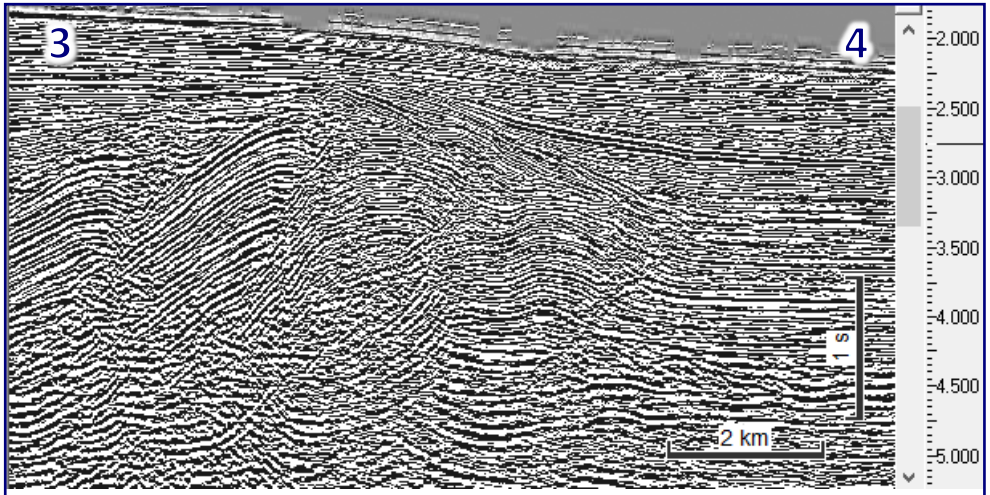
Processing Date: 1999/2000

Processing: Migration/Angle Stacks



3D Inline





EG27 Crossline

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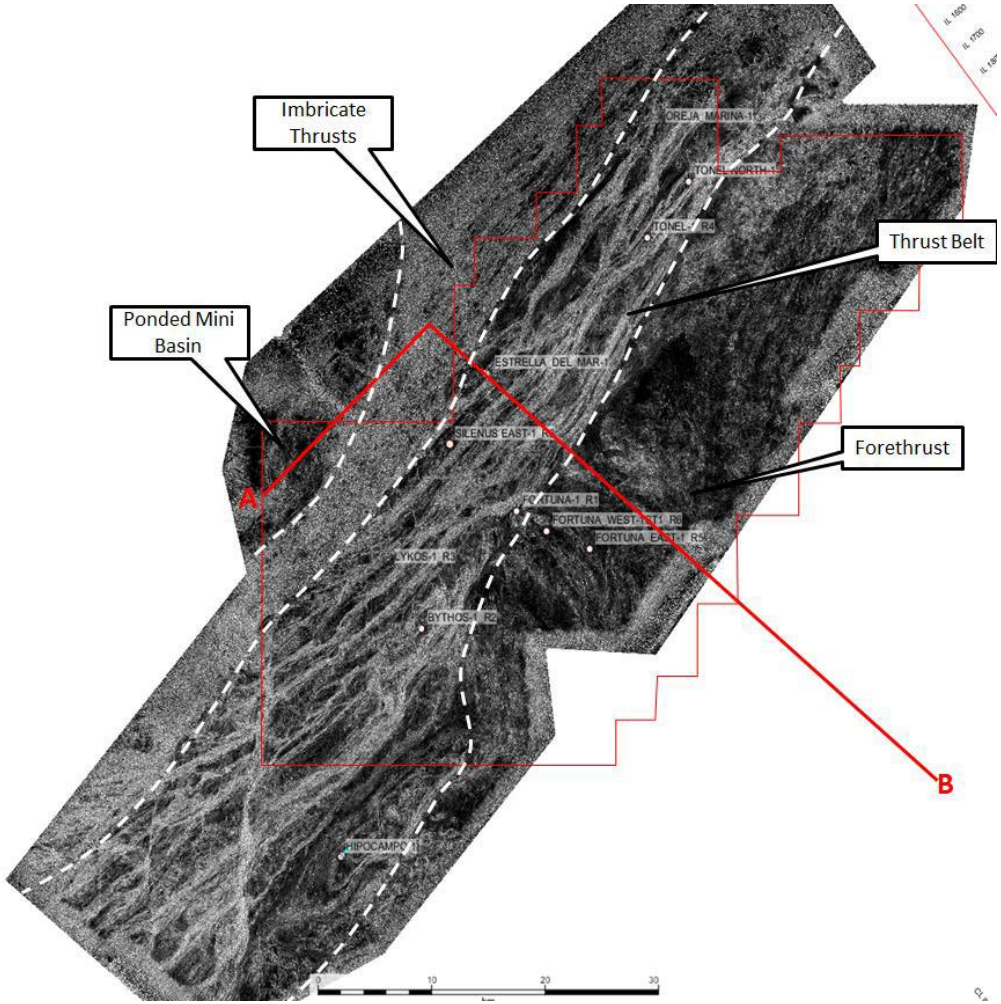
Structural setting



EG-27's structural configuration is influenced by north-east to south-west trending toe thrusts of the Niger Delta and the Cameroon Volcanic Line. Below the Niger Delta, horst and graben structures from the Cretaceous South Atlantic opening can be observed. Gravity-driven tectonic activity occurred mainly during the Middle to Late Miocene, with faulting decreasing in the Pliocene.

The Thrust Belt (figure to the left) in EG-27 consists of imbricate faults in the west transitioning to roll-over structures in the east, with potential for stacked reservoirs. The Fore thrust, an unstructured zone between the toe thrusts and the Cameroon Volcanic Line, features larger traps with a stratigraphic component. Migration focus is crucial for success in this area.

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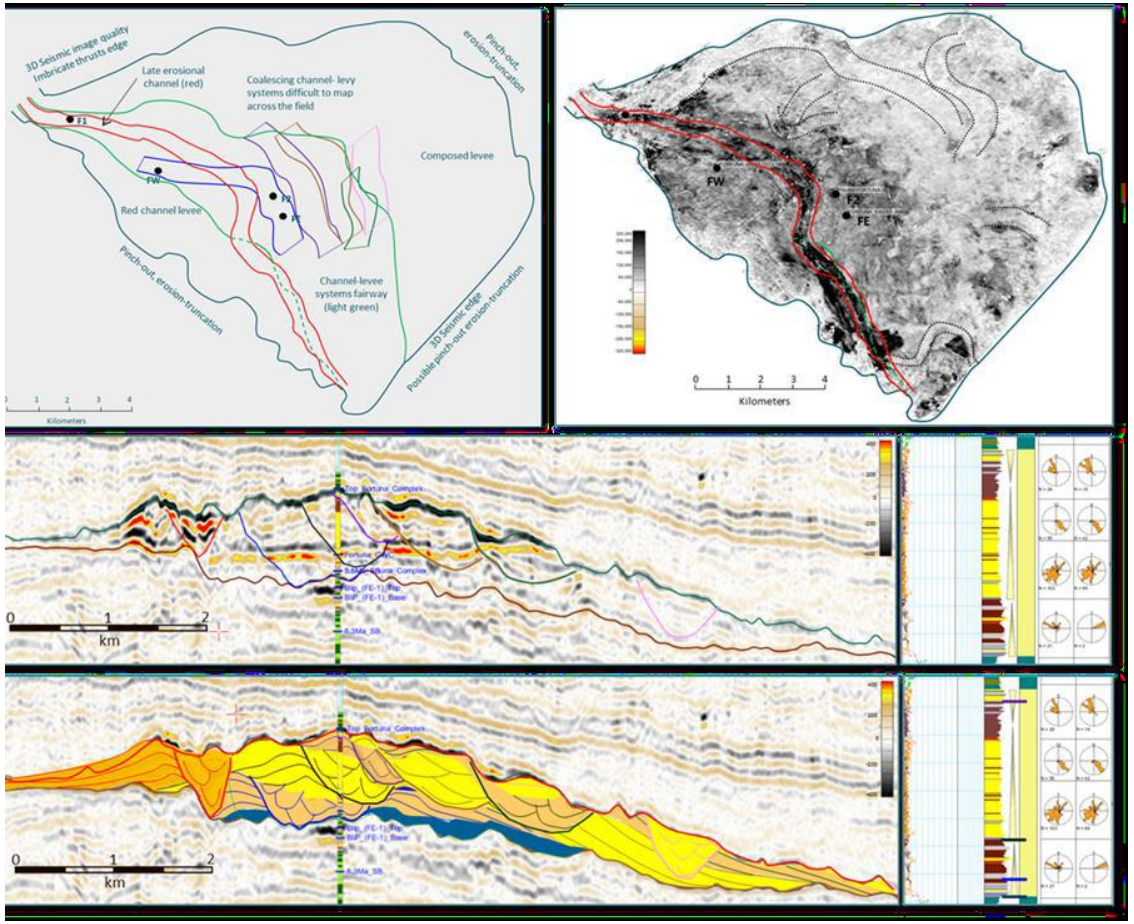
Discovery Field Geology Description



The Fortuna channel-levee system is interpreted as a multiple channel levee system that laterally merges. It was deposited in a middle to lower slope setting, characterized by hemipelagic shale, and has been affected by erosion from MTCs (Mass Transport Complexes).

Structurally, Fortuna is in the relatively unstructured forethrust region, between the toe-thrust of the distal Niger Delta and the Cameroon Volcanic Line. The construction of the Fortuna channel-levee system occurred in several phases between 5.5Ma and 5.0Ma (figure to the left), involving erosion, deposition of slumps and debrites, and subsequent aggradation of the channel-levee system. The reservoir is open to the southeast, with potential aquifer support in that direction.

Viscata, a gas accumulation, lies beneath Fortuna stratigraphically. It is genetically related to the overlying Fortuna channel-levee complex but is interpreted as a mud-prone channel-levee system deposited between 8.2Ma and 6.3Ma. The field consists of low sinuosity channels and associated levees, with extensive stacked levees and frontal lobes on the northeastern and southwestern flanks.

The seismic resolution within the Viscata field has been limited, making it challenging to differentiate between different depositional units. Efforts are underway in 2016 to conduct focused seismic reprocessing to improve the quality of the seismic data.

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Well Data Summary

Wells	Fortuna East-1	Fortuna-1	Fortuna-2	Fortuna West-1 ST1	Silenus East-1	Estrella De Mar-1	Lykos-1	Tonel-1	Tonel North-1
Fluids	Gas/Water	Gas/Water	Gas	Gas/Water	Gas/Water	Gas/Water	Gas/Water	Gas/Water	Gas/Water
Drilled/Logged	Aug 2012	Nov 2008	Oct 2014	Aug 2012	August, 2014	July, 2014	December, 2008	July, 2012	2014
Water Depth	1828 m (LAT)	1691 m (LAT)	1815 m (MSL)	1757.6 m (LAT)	1453.0 mMD	1439.0 mMD	1536.1 mMD (LAT)	1599.2 m (MSL)	1647.5 m (MSL)
Mud System	OBM (Versaclean)	MOBM	OBM (Versaclean)	OBM (Versaclean)	SOBM (Versaclean)	OBM	WBM (Riser less)	OBM (Versaclean)	LTOBM
Mud Weight	9.2 ppg	9.3 ppg	9.0 ppg	9.1 ppg	9.5 ppg	9.55 ppg	11.0 ppg	9.3 ppg	9.0 ppg
TD	3465 mMD	3402 mMD	2574.25 mMD	3174.5 mMD	2839.0 mMD	3198 mMD (46 deg deviation at TD)	2297 mRT	3103.5 mMD	2844.0 mMD (drillers)
BHT	75.6 degC	62.5 degC *	39.5 degC	70.6 degC	68.0 degC	70 degC*	44 degC*	69 degC*	73 degC
Whole Core		-	8.32m, 12.54m, 19.36m, 12.15m	3.95m, 1.58m					
LWD	GR/ARC/ADN/Sonic	GR/RES/DEN/NEU/Sonic	GR/ARC	GR/ARC/ADN/Sonic	No	No	No	Yes	No
Conventional Wireline	ZAIT/PEX/HNGS	-	ZAIT/PEX/HNGS	ZAIT/PEX/HNGS	GR/ RES/Sonic	GR/RES/Dir	GR/RES	GR/ ARC/ADN/SON	GR/ARC/SON
Sonic Logs	MSIP	XMAC	MSIP	MSIP	ZAIT/PEX/HNGS	HDIL/ORIT/ZDL/CN/ DSL/TTRM	DSL/CN/ZDL/HDIL	ZAIT/PEX/HNGS	ZAIT/PEX/HNGS
Image Logs	DOBMI	Earth Imager	DOBMI	DOBMI	MSIP	XMAC	XMAC	MSIP	MSIP
Advanced Logs	MRScanner	-	CMR/ADT/NEXT	MRScanner	DOBMI	-	-	DOBMI	UBI/DOBMI
Seismic	VSI-4	-	-	VSI-4	ADT/ECS/CMR	-	-	MRScanner	-
Wireline Core	CST	SWC	-	CST	VSI-4	CSI (checkshots)	-	-	VSI-4
Well Test	No	No	Yes	No	CST (26/40**, 26/52)	SWC (38/50)	-	CST (55/60)	-
Pressures	MDT	RCI	-	MDT	-	-	-	-	-
Fluid Samples	Gas & Water	Gas & Water	(Well Test) Gas	Gas & Water	MDT	RCI	RCI	MDT	MDT

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