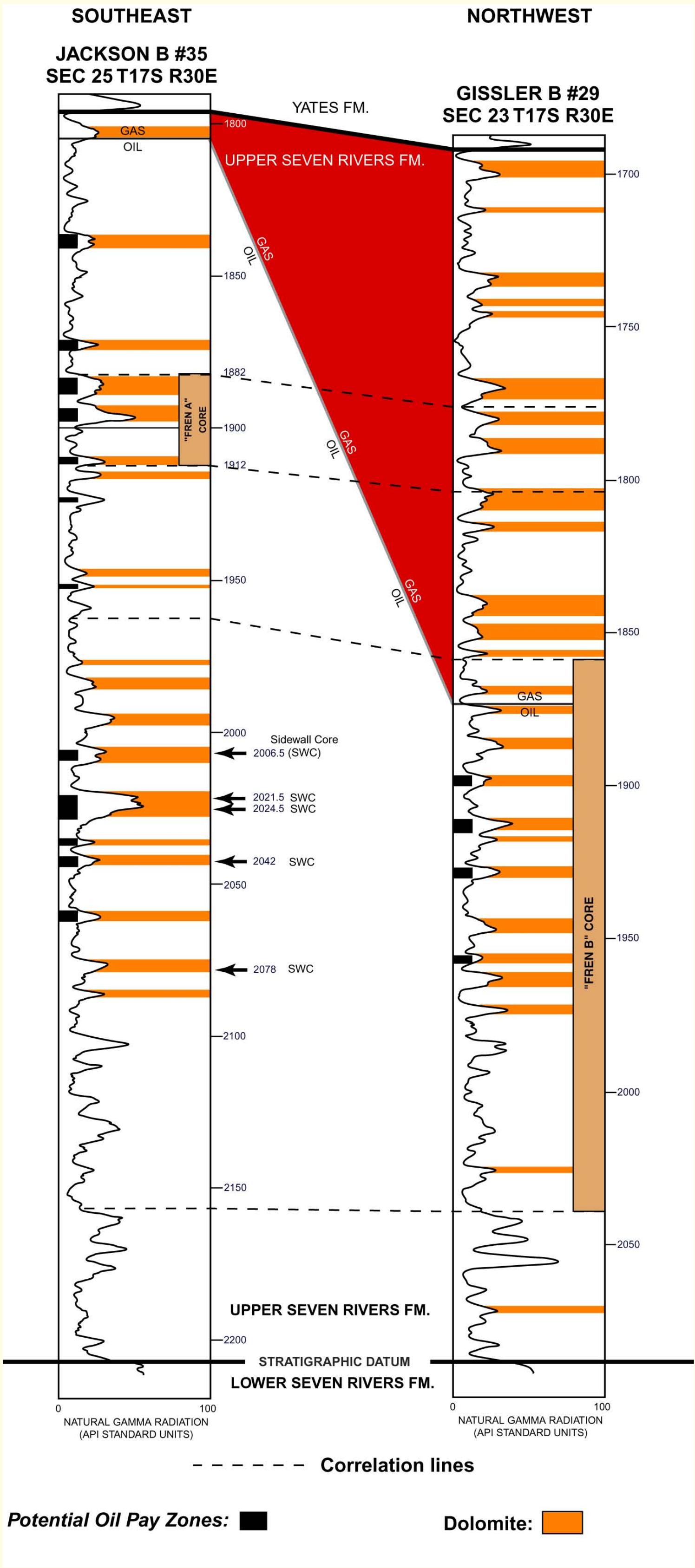
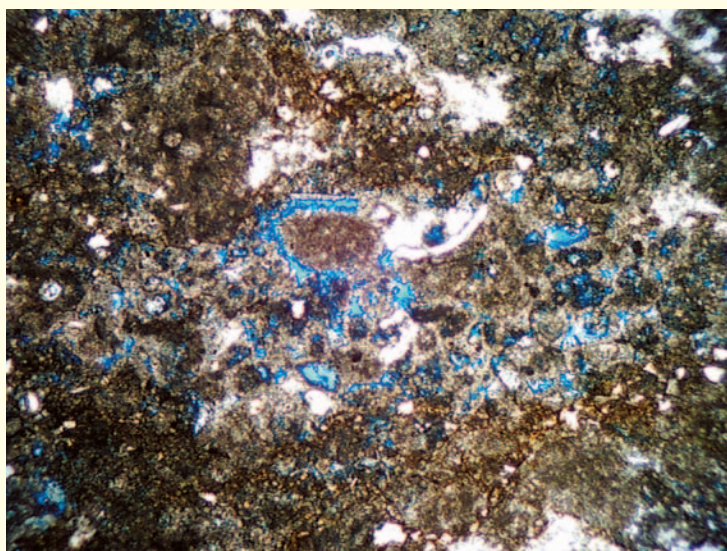


Well Log and Core Correlation

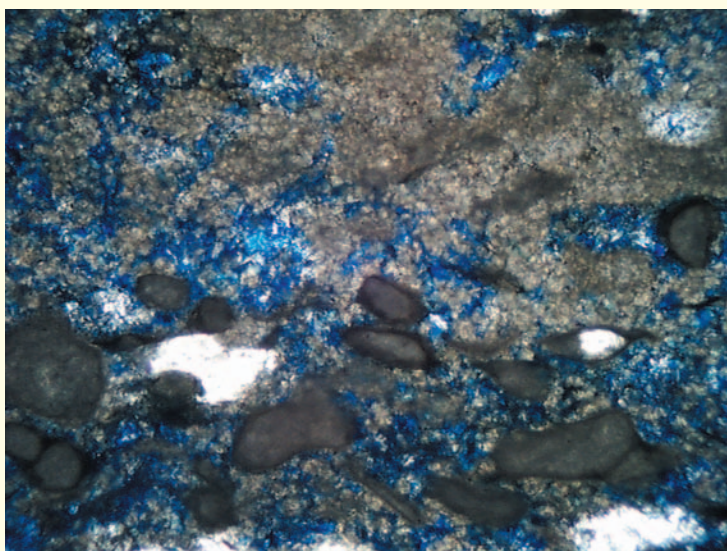


Stratigraphic cross-section showing correlation between the Jackson B 35 and Gissler B 29 wells. Stratigraphic datum = top of lower Seven Rivers Formation. “Potential oil pay zones” are based on log and core characteristics (i.e., neutron log porosity > 10%; core fluorescence). Present gas/oil contact elevation is approximately 1830 feet above sea level.

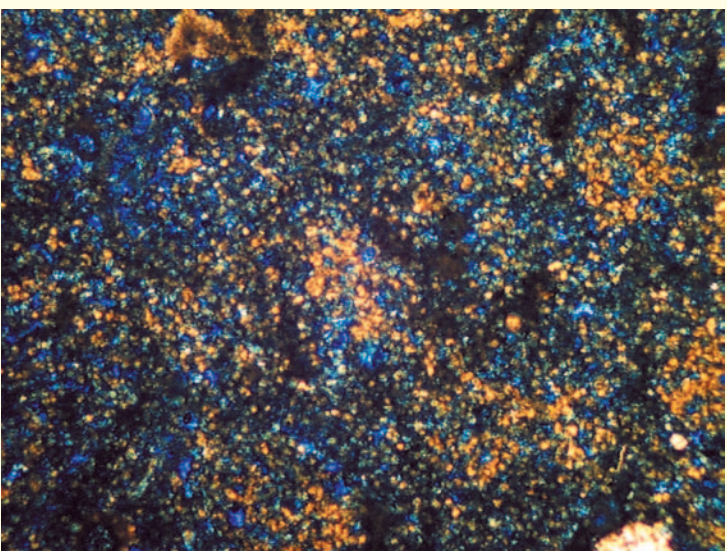
Petrography



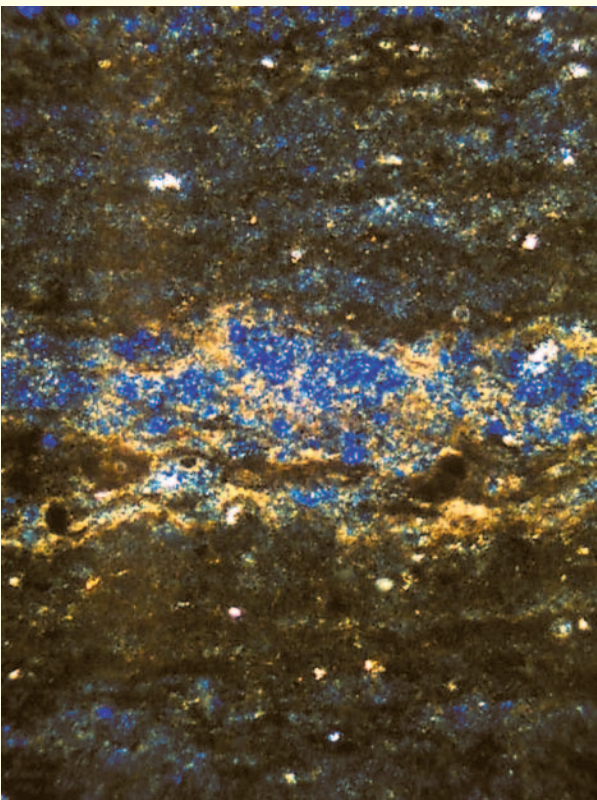
Peloidal bioclastic packstone. Secondary porosity in this view is both interparticle and moldic. Jackson B #35, 1895.9 feet depth, LA = 2.54 mm



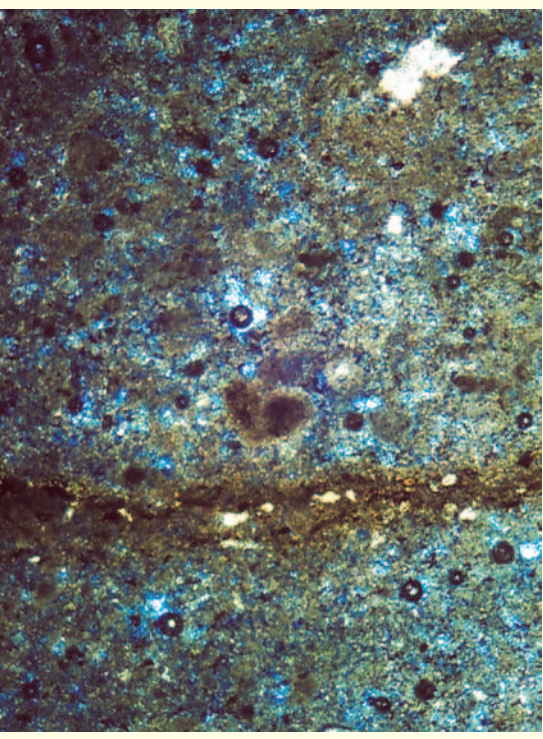
Intraclastic packstone/grainstone. Secondary porosity is both interparticle and intercrystalline; Gissler B 29, 1897.3 feet depth, LA = 2.54 mm



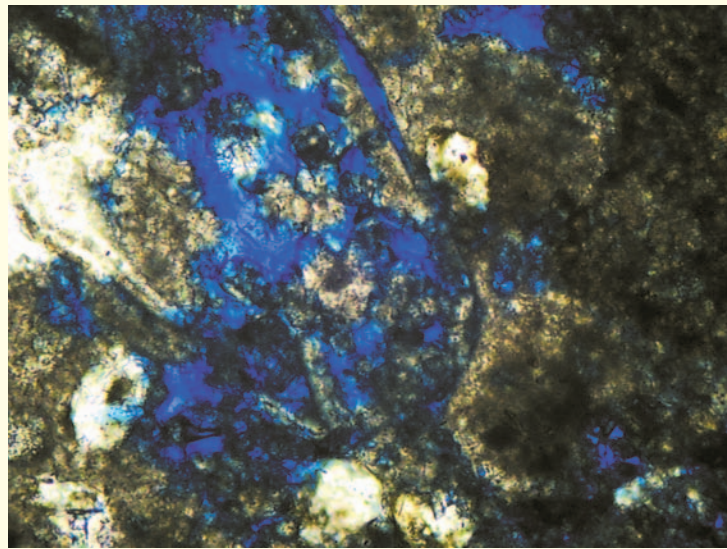
Dolomitized grainstone demonstrating secondary intercrystalline porosity. Jackson B #35, sidewall core at 2042 feet depth, LA = 2.2 mm.



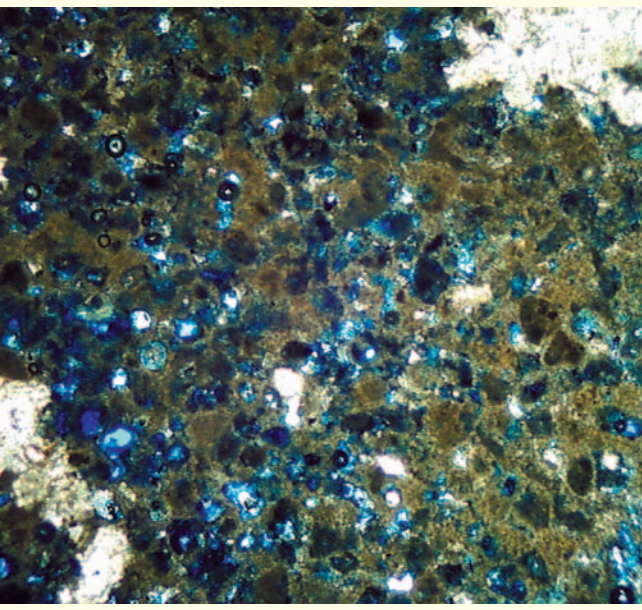
Dolomitized algally laminated boundstone. Porosity is highest adjacent to wispy pressure solution seams; possibly due to a thin horizon of leached bioclastic material. Jackson B #35, 1884.9 feet depth, LA = 2.54 mm.



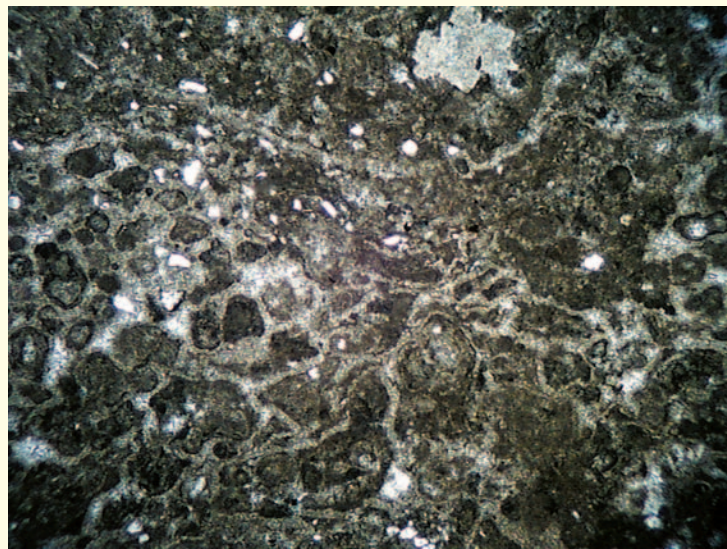
Sandy oolitic (?), bioclastic peloidal packstone. Porosity in this v. finely crystalline dolomite is intercrystalline and interparticle. Note the wispy pressure solution seam. Gissler B #29, 1911.4 feet depth, LA = 2.2 mm.



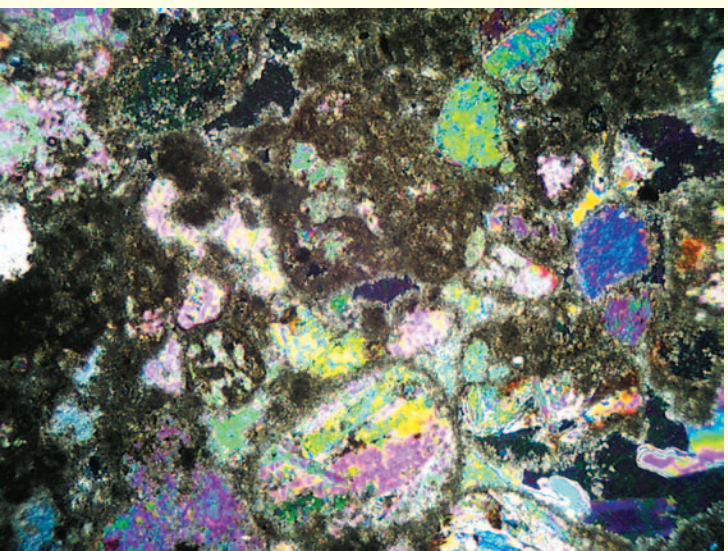
Peloidal bioclastic packstone. This close-up view is of secondary moldic and intercrystalline porosity. Jackson B #35, 1895.9 feet depth, LA = 0.38 mm.



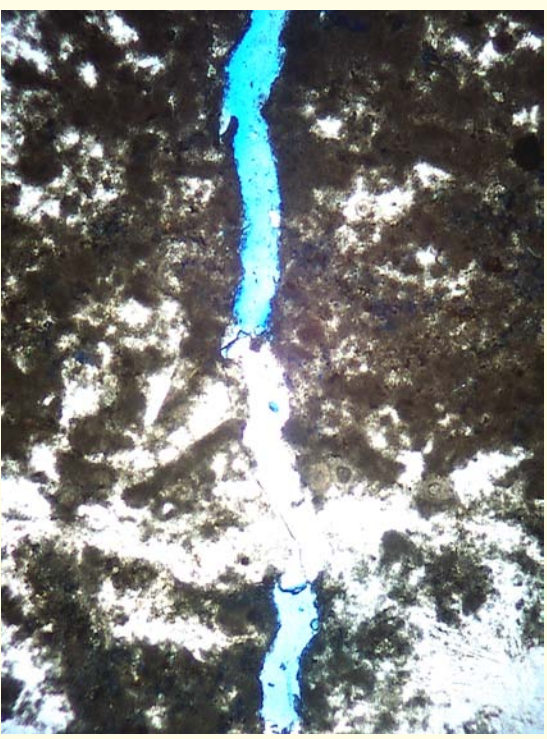
Dolomitized bioclastic peloidal packstone. Note abundant intercrystalline and interparticle porosity in this section. Replacement anhydrite plugs some porosity. Gissler B #29, 1899.1', LA = 2.54 mm



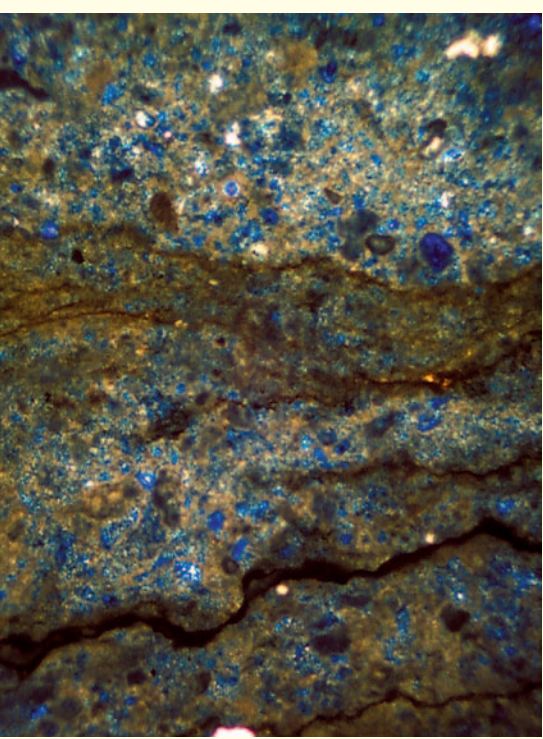
Sandy pisolitic bioclastic grapestone grainstone. Compaction has destroyed much of the interparticle porosity in this section. Gissler B #29,, 1922.4 feet depth, LA = 2.2 mm.



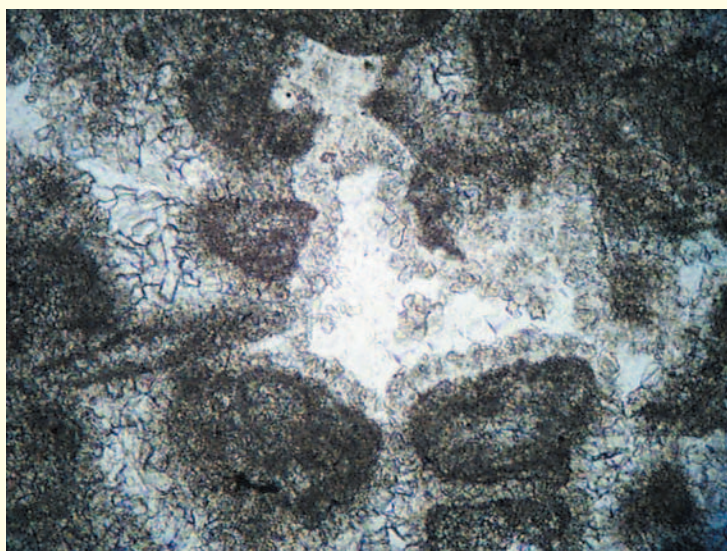
Dolomitized grapestone grainstone. Note micritic envelopes that have been filled by anhydrite. Jackson B #35, 1895.8 feet depth, LA = 2.54 mm.



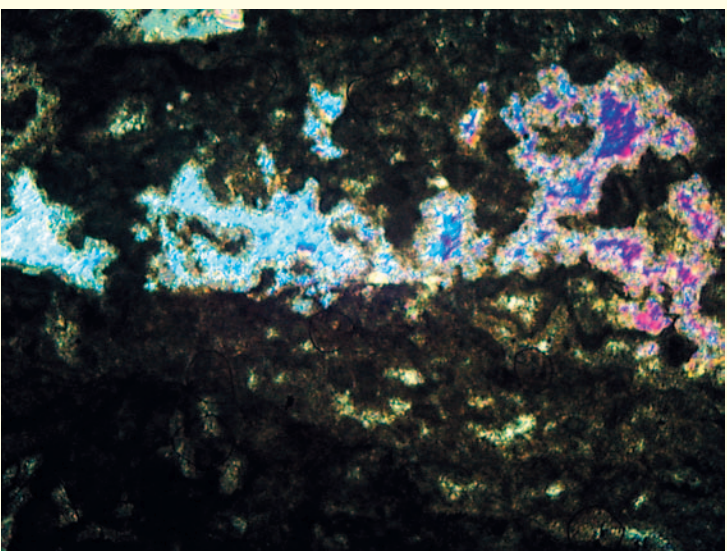
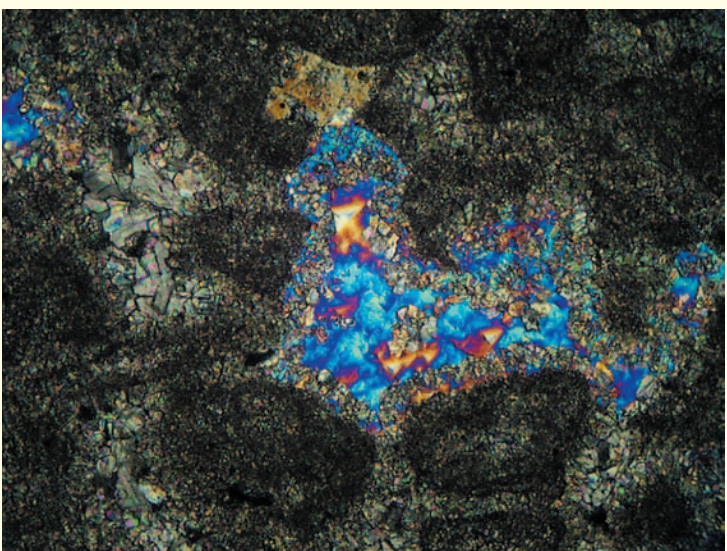
Bioclastic peloidal boundstone. Fracture porosity is open adjacent to dolomite, but closed adjacent to anhydrite. Gissler B #29, 1915.9 feet depth, LA = 2.54 mm.



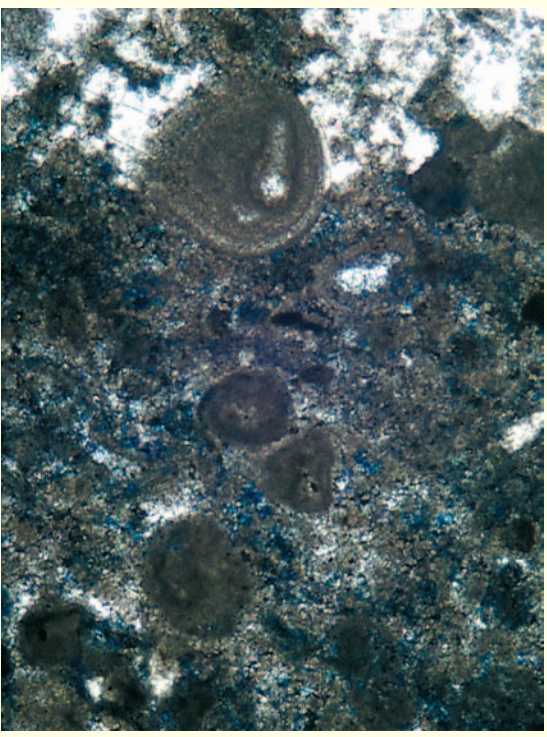
Bioclastic peloidal dolomitized packstone. Note how wispy pressure solution fabrics disrupt porosity distribution. Jackson B #35, sidewall core at 2078 feet depth, LA = 2.2 mm



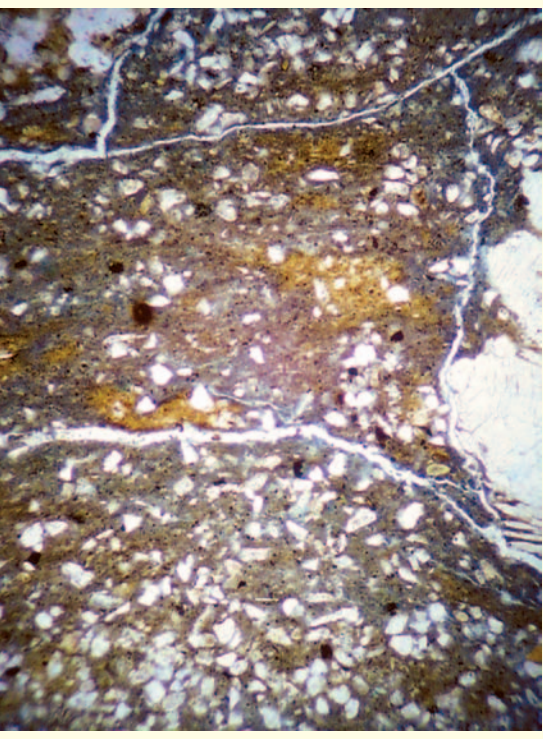
Anhydrite filled relict porosity in pisolitic bioclastic grapestone grainstone. The original isopachous cements fringing the pore have been dolomitized along with the rest of the carbonates in this section. Left - plane light; Right - crossed polarizers. Gissler B #29, 1911.4 feet depth, LA = 0.38 mm



Anhydrite filling fenestral porosity in algal laminated mudstone/boundstone facies. Gissler B #29, 1944.7 feet depth, LA = 2.54 mm.



Dolomitized bioclastic oolitic or pisolitic packstone. Gissler B #29, 1857.1 feet depth, LA = 1.85 mm.



Sandy shale and nodular anhydrite. A sabkha deposit. Jackson B #35, sidewall core at 2021.5 feet depth, LA = 2.54 mm.