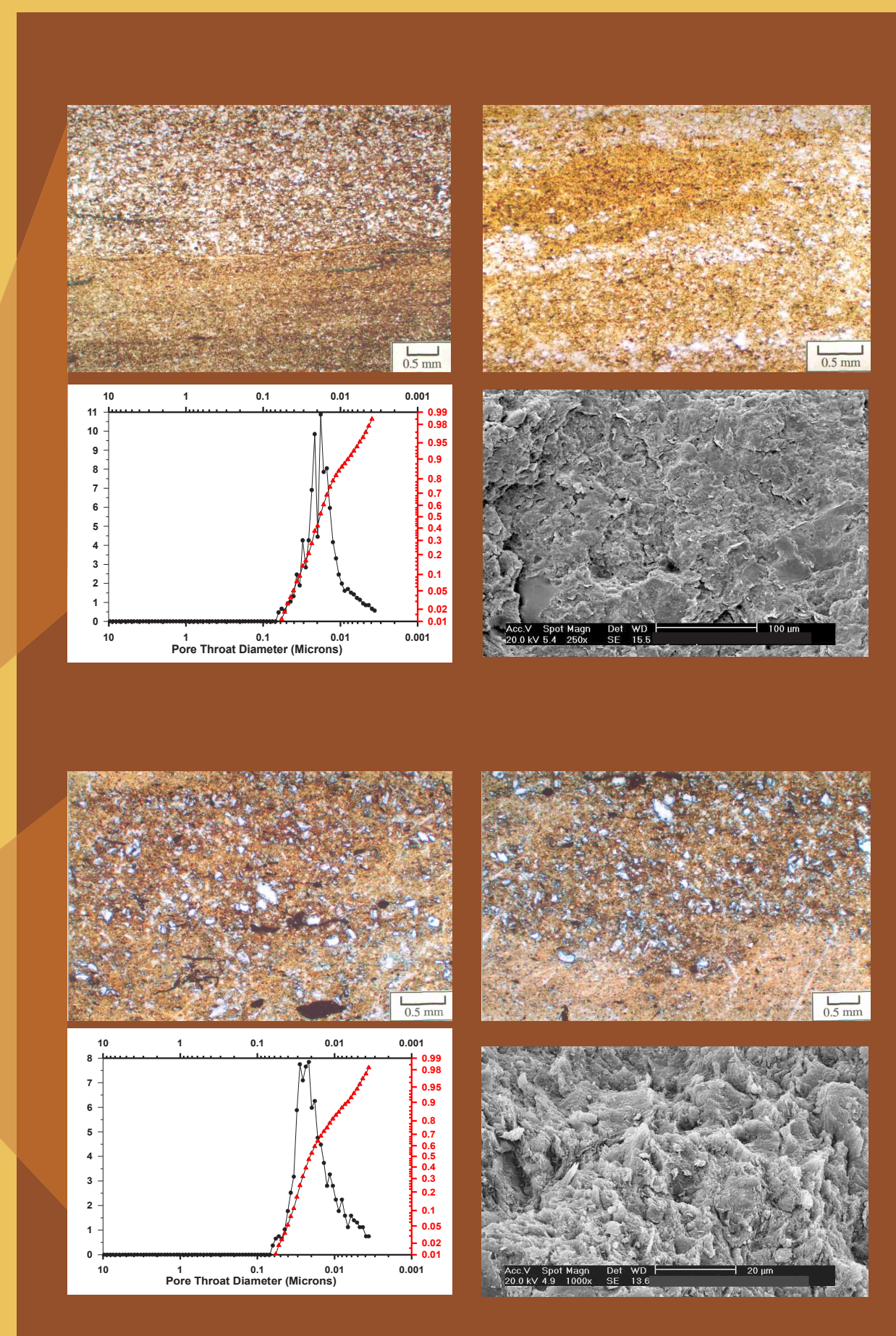
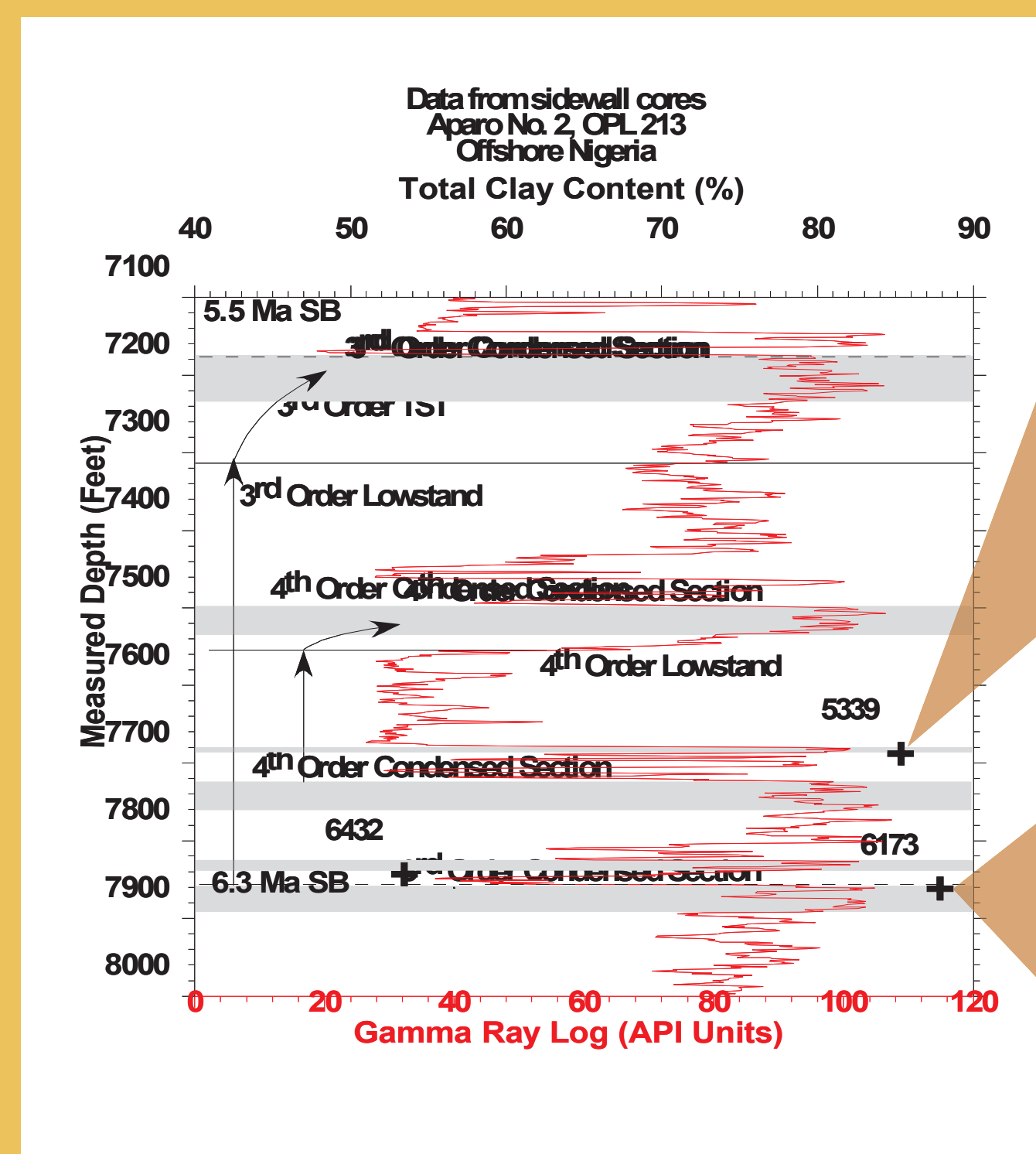
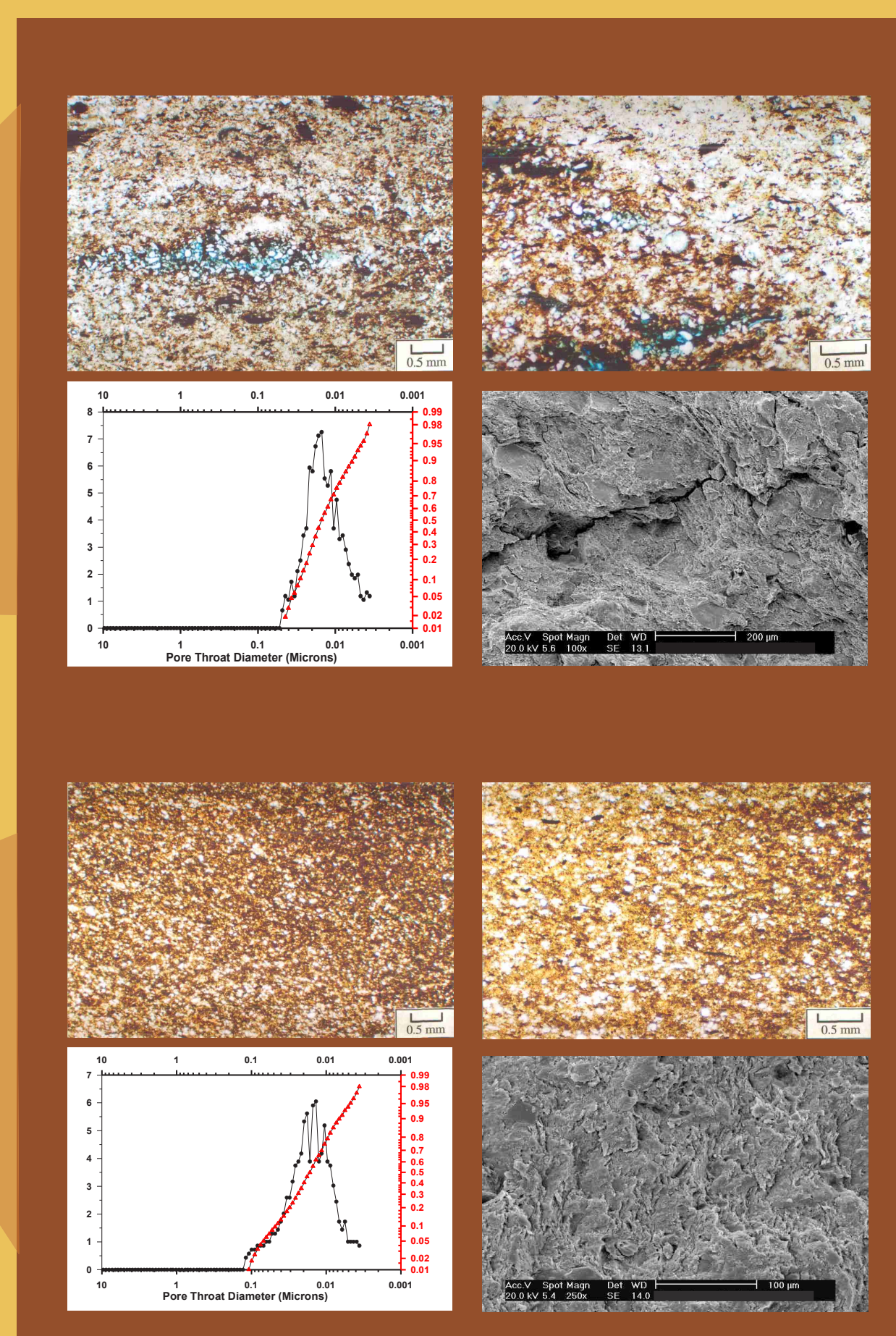
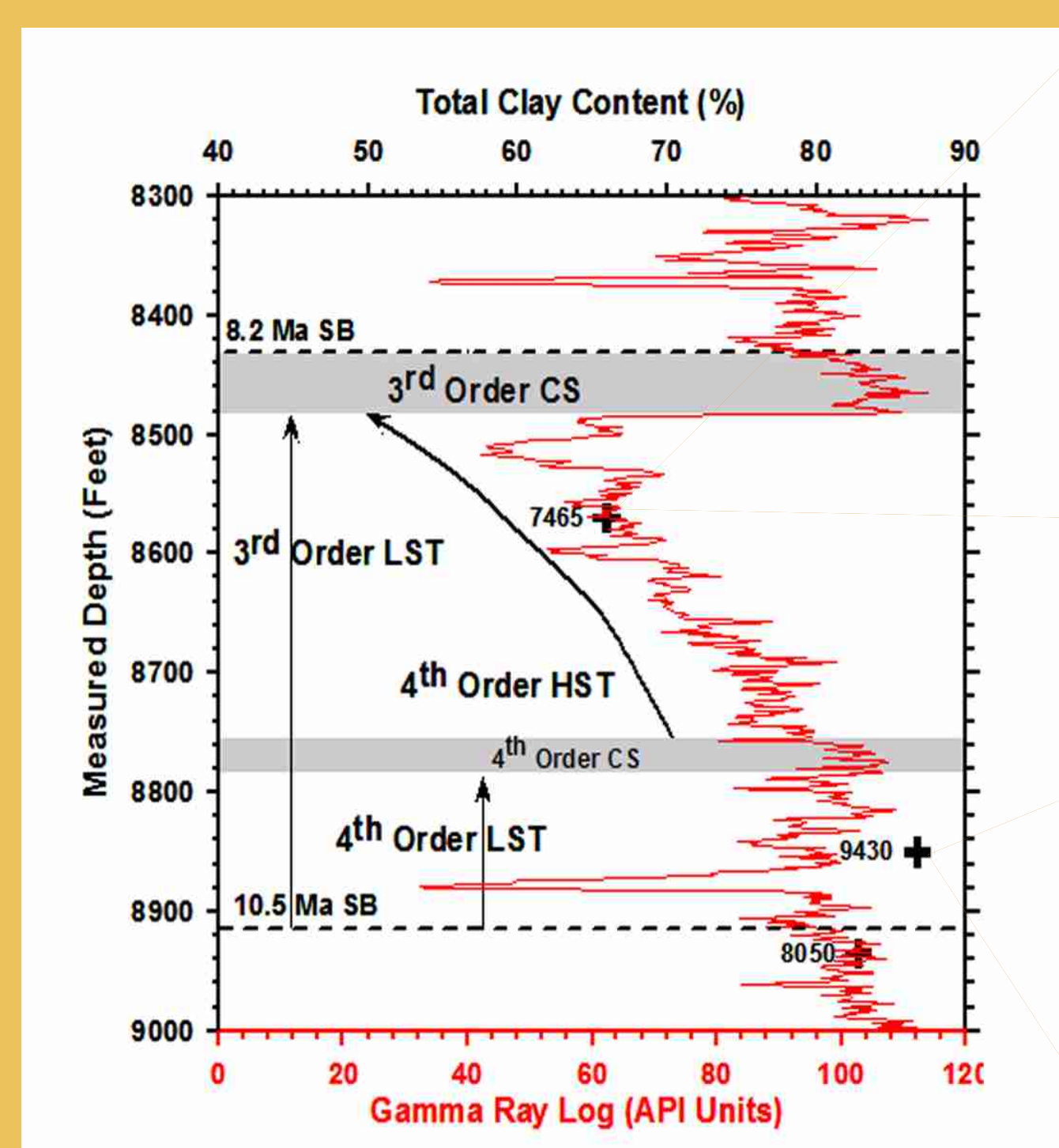


Seal Stratigraphy

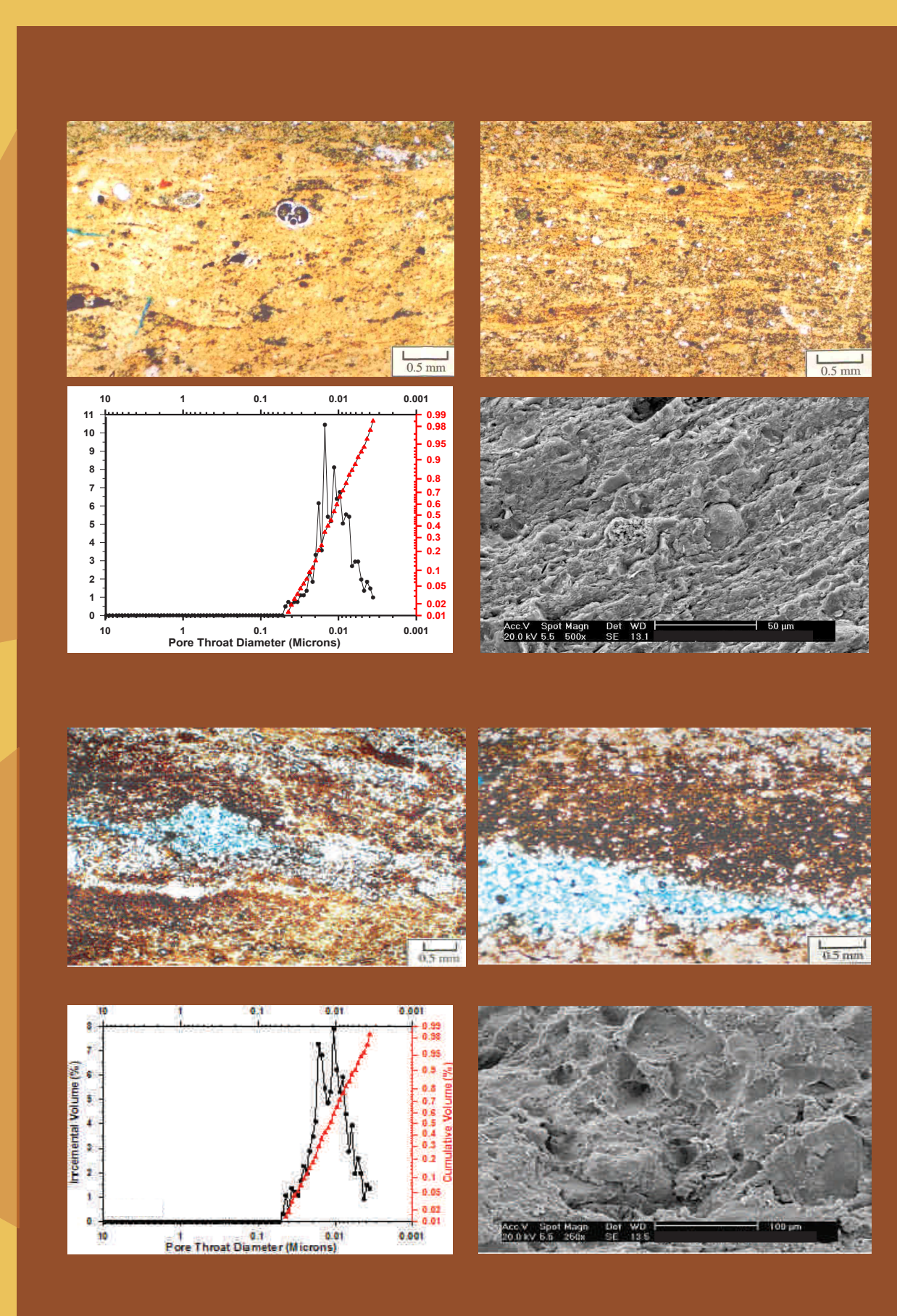
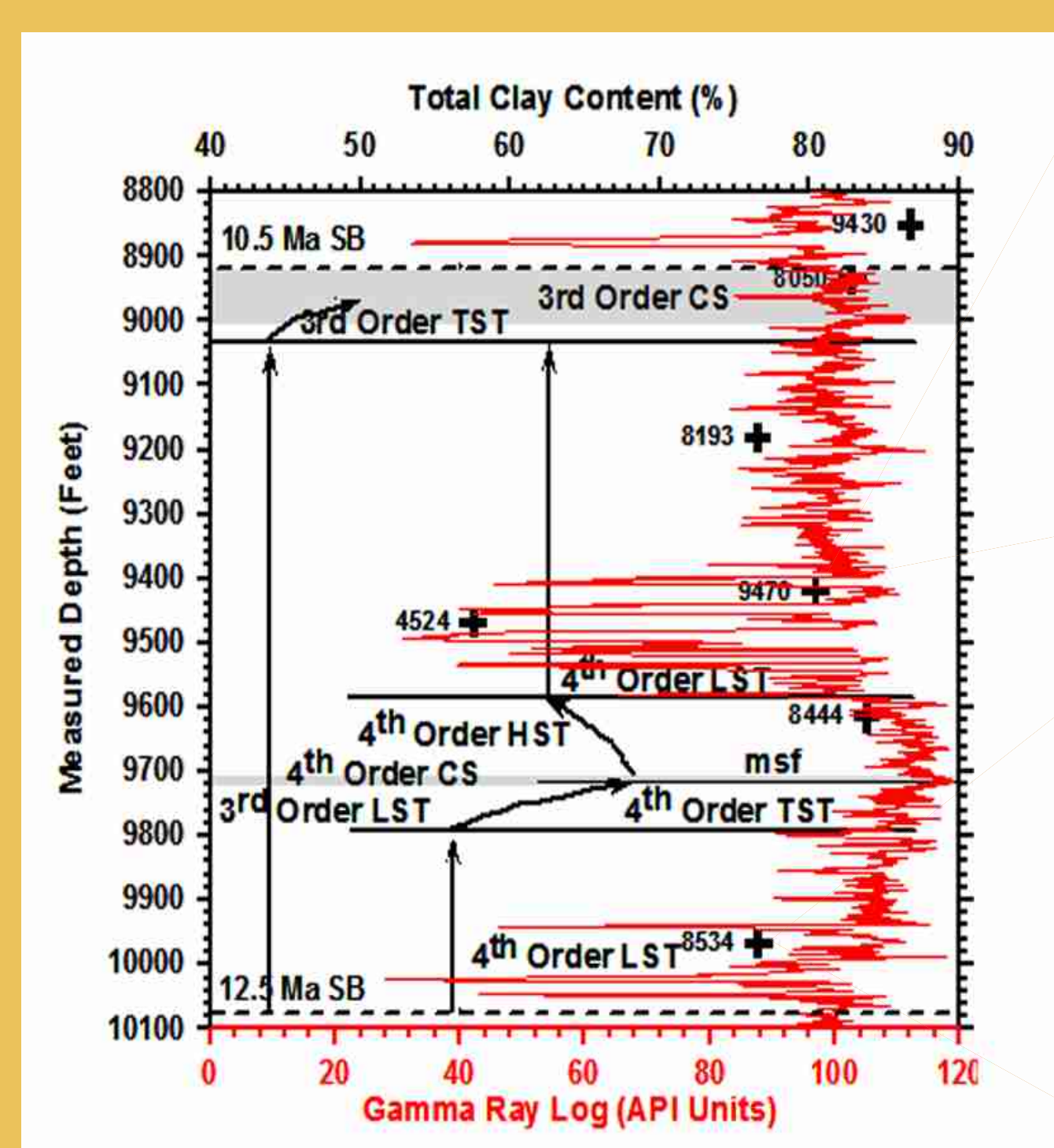
Each shale facies occupies a limited stratigraphic range where considered within a high-resolution (wire-line log scale) sequence stratigraphic framework. Enhanced membrane (top) sealing capacity occurs consistently within the upper parts of shale-dominated transgressive units. Lower sealing capacities are characteristic of silty shales from highstand, lowstand and lower parts of transgressive stratal packages.



High resolution sequence stratigraphy of this interval shows that the samples are from two sand-rich, high frequency lowstand systems tracts and the 3rd order condensed section below the 6.3 Ma sequence boundary. Samples labeled by critical capillary pressure. The silty LST shale has a lower critical seal pressure (5,339 psia).



High resolution sequence stratigraphy indicates that the sample from this interval is from the base of a relatively sand-rich 4th order lowstand systems tract near the middle of the 3rd order LST. The best potential seals in the 4th order condensed sections were not sampled. Samples labeled by critical capillary pressure.



High frequency sequence stratigraphy reveals that the samples in this interval mostly represent the sand-rich portions of 4th order lowstand systems tracts. The best seal (9,420' MD) probably represents a very high frequency condensed section. Samples labeled by critical capillary pressure.