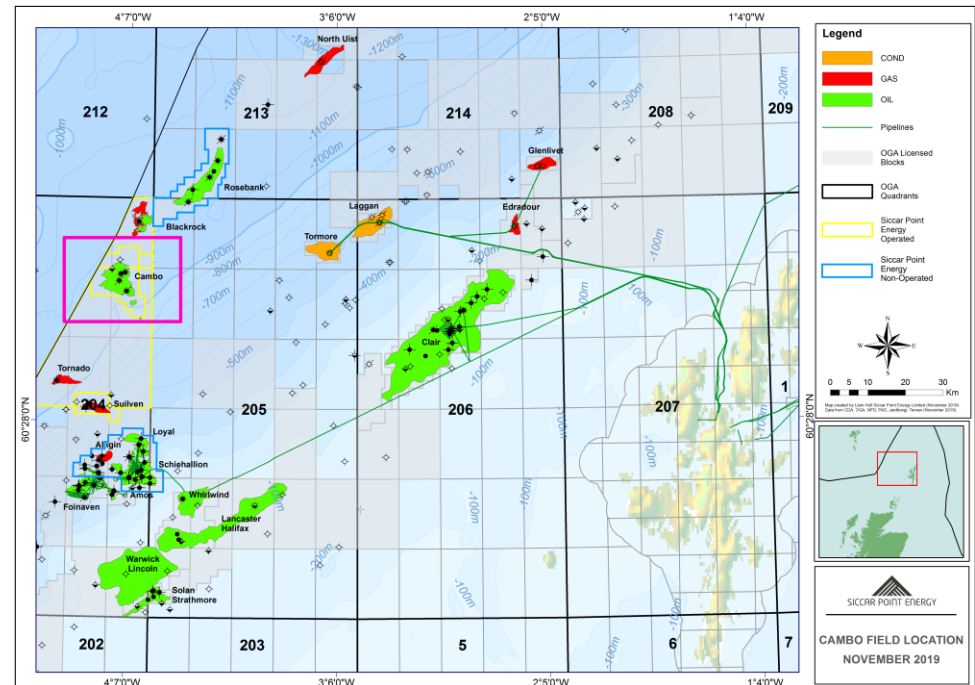
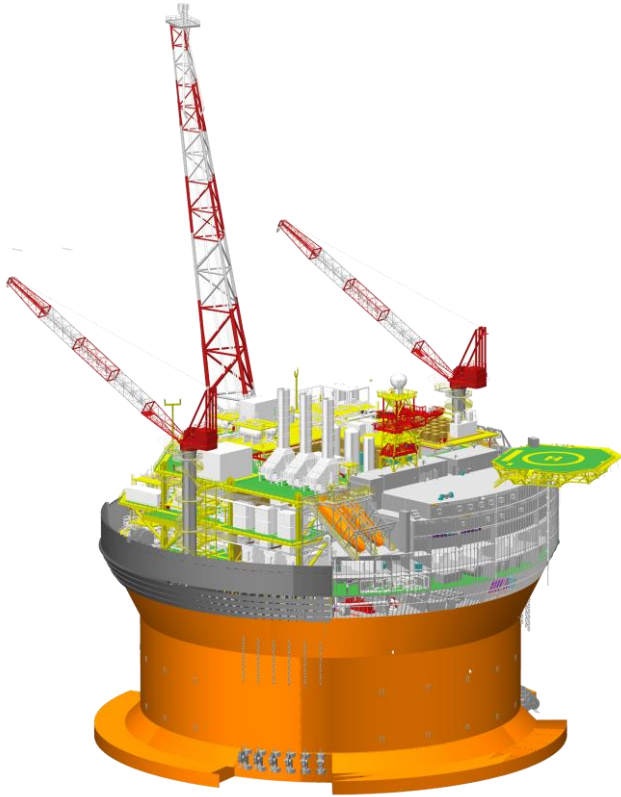


Combined stratal geometry and seismic inversion characterisation of sand distribution, Cambo



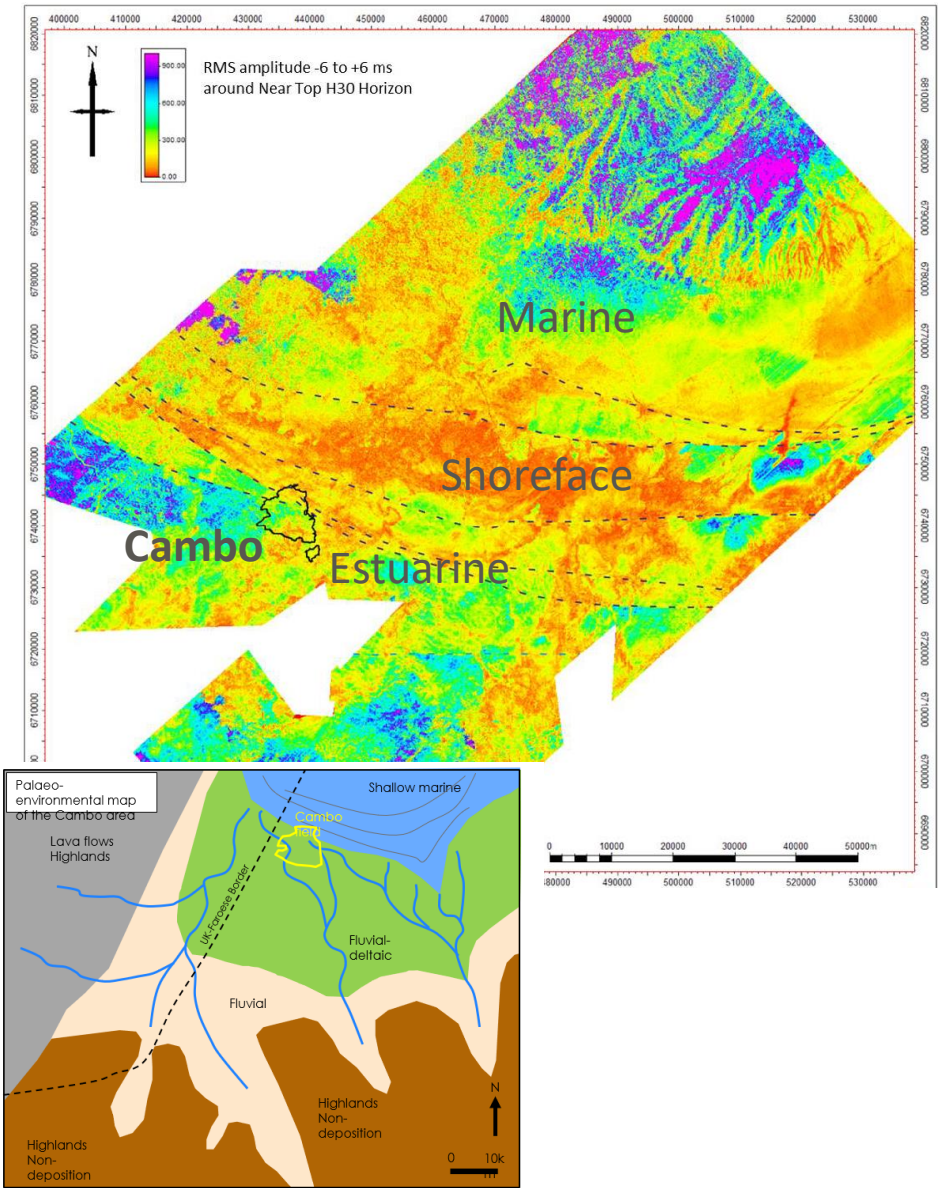
Siccar Point Energy gratefully acknowledges  and  for permission to show seismic data

C Ellis, K Overshott, K Purvis, C Grove, A Alexander, L Holt, N Jaffey⁽¹⁾, I Barron⁽¹⁾, H Juhl-Hansen⁽²⁾

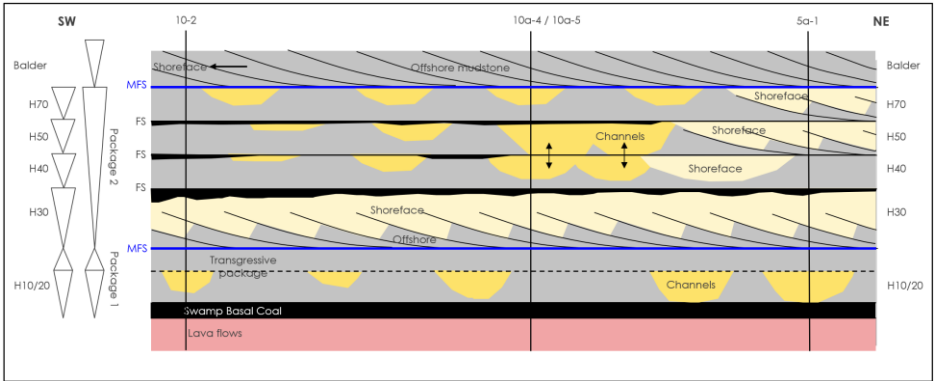
Siccar Point Energy Ltd, Shell UK Ltd (1)  and Qeye Labs (2) 

- Geological and Dynamic understanding improvement from 204/10a-5/z/y appraisal well
- Depositional setting of Hildasay Member of the Cambo Field
- Seismic Stratigraphic Motifs of the Hildasay Member (H50)
 - Sheets
 - Amalgamated Channels
 - Mounded Facies
 - Late Stage Meandering Channels
- Gradient – Intercept (GI) response of H50 high Net-to-Gross (NTG)
- Inverted response of H50 high NTG
- Seismic geometry / GI / Qeye inversion – **Consistent Sand Model**
- Colsay Member channels – potential follow-on appraisal

Regional Hildasay Member setting

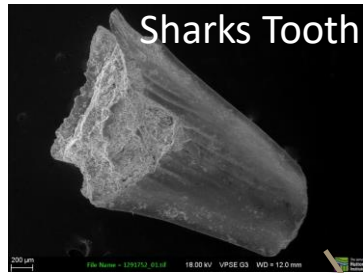


Series / Epoch	Stage / Age	Group	Formation	Member	Lithology	Description	
				Unit			
23.0 Ma	Priabonian Barthonian Lutetian	Stonsay	Balder	Undiff.		Siliciclastic sandstone and claystone	
37.8 Ma							
41.2 Ma							
47.8 Ma	Ypresian	Moray	Flett	Hildasay	Cambo Sand		Interbedded siliciclastic sandstone, siltstone, claystone and coals
					H70	H50 Coal Unit	
					H50		
					H40	H30 Coal Unit	
					H30	H30 Claystone Unit	
					H10 & H20	Basal Coal Unit	
	Thanetian	Selandian	Colsay			Interbedded volcanic lavas, siliciclastic sandstone and volcanoclastic sediments	
56.0 Ma							
59.2 Ma							
Lamba Fm., Vaila Fm., Cretaceous or Lewisian							
Not to scale							



204/10a-5/z/y – Rich data product suite

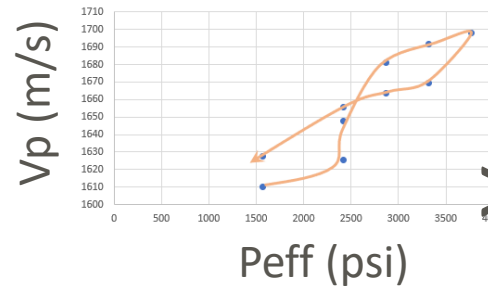
Palaeo-environment



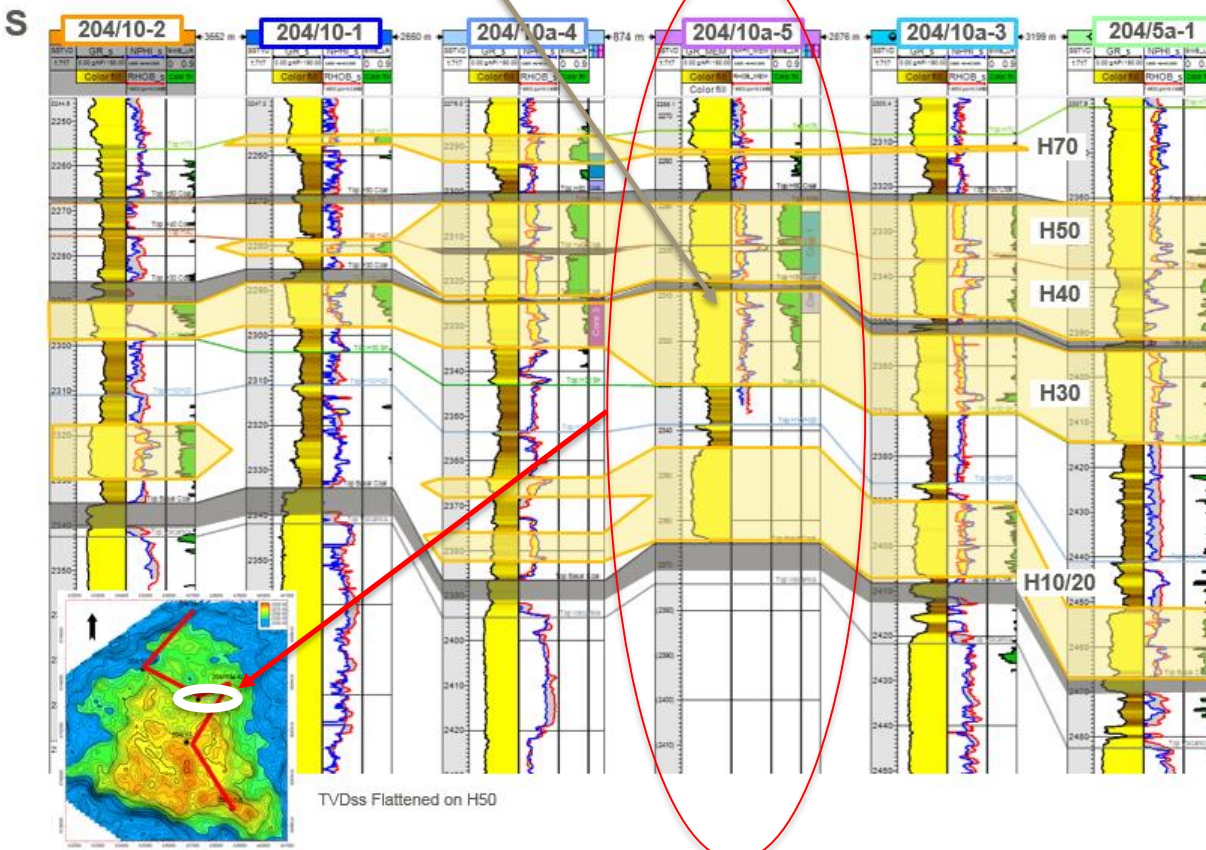
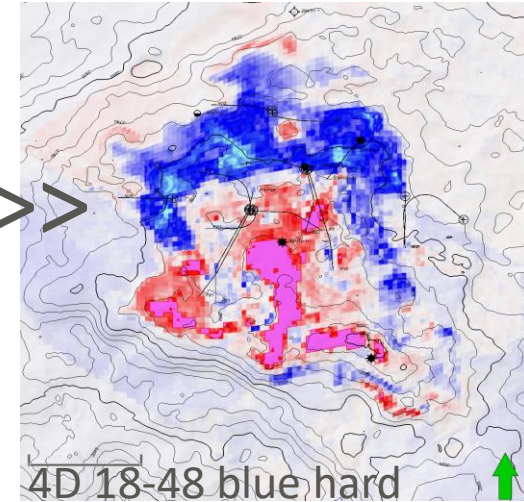
Rock compressibility

>>>

4D calibration

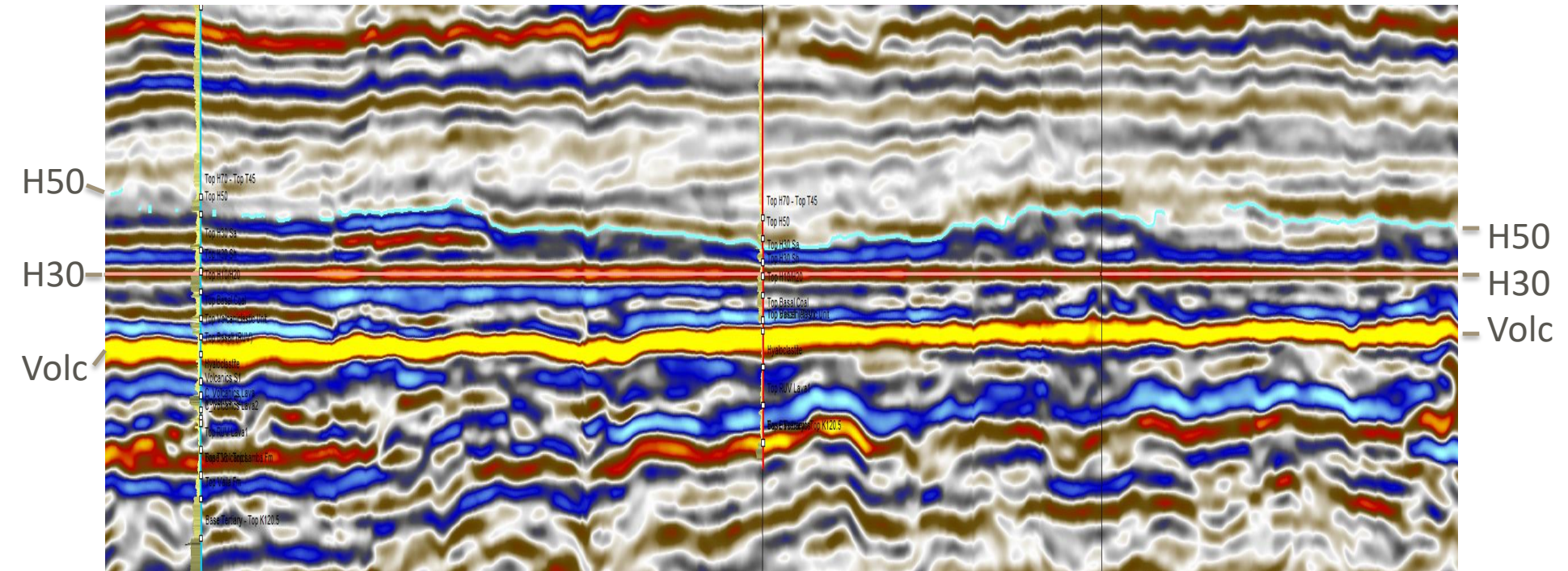


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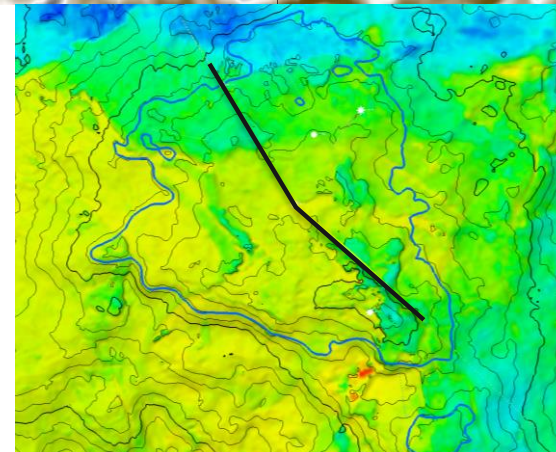


Heavy Minerals / Biostratigraphy / Oil Geochemistry supports a general layer-cake reservoir architecture comprising a paralic coastal plain with marine incursions

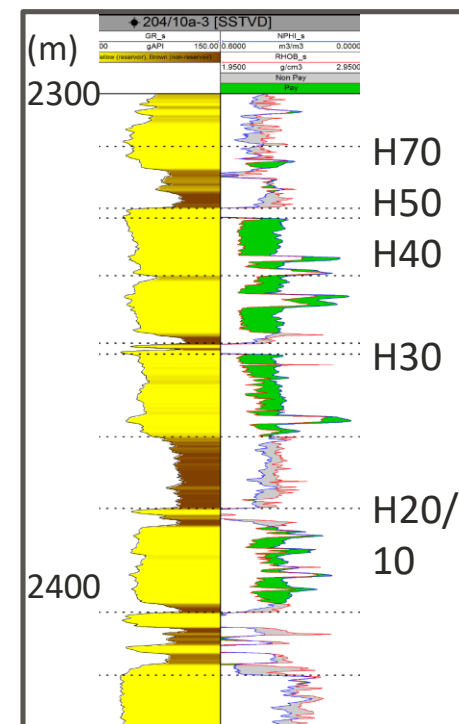
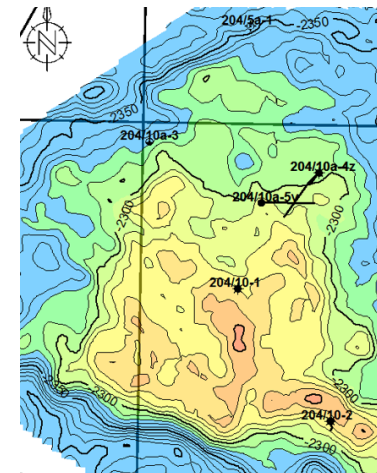
NW – SE Seismic Architecture: H50



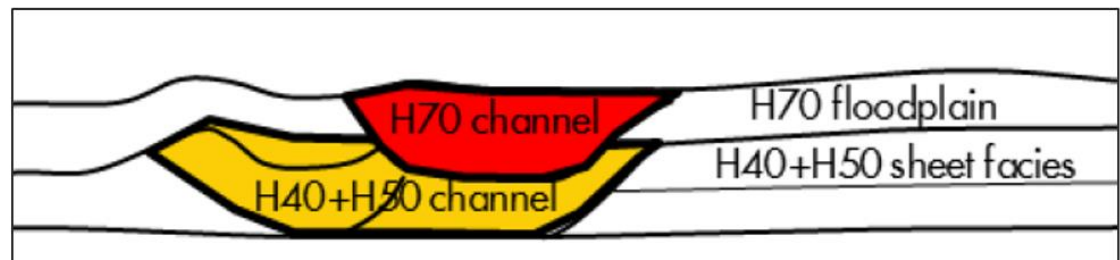
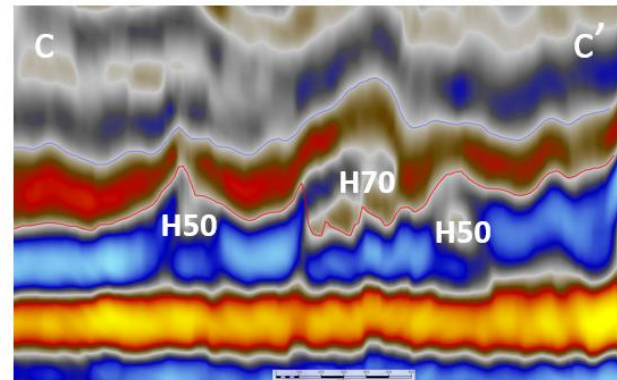
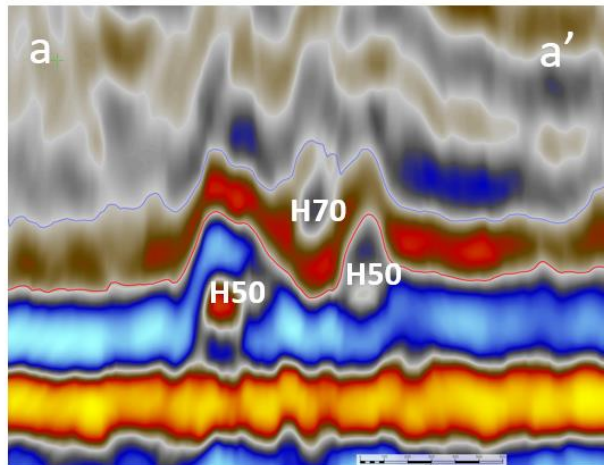
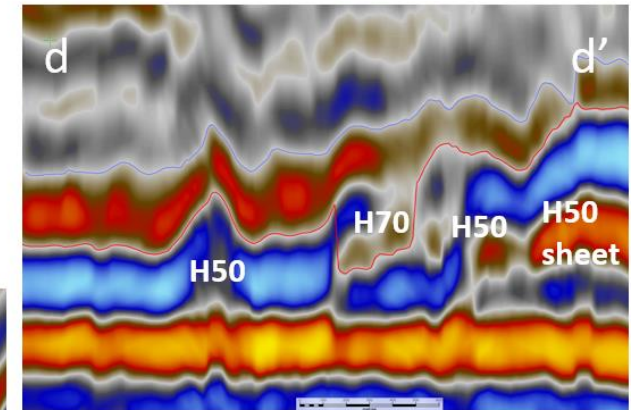
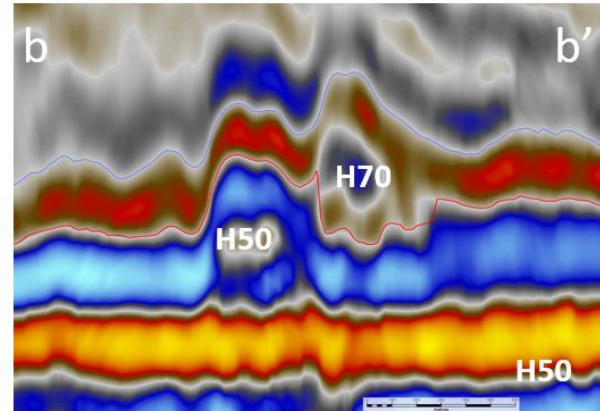
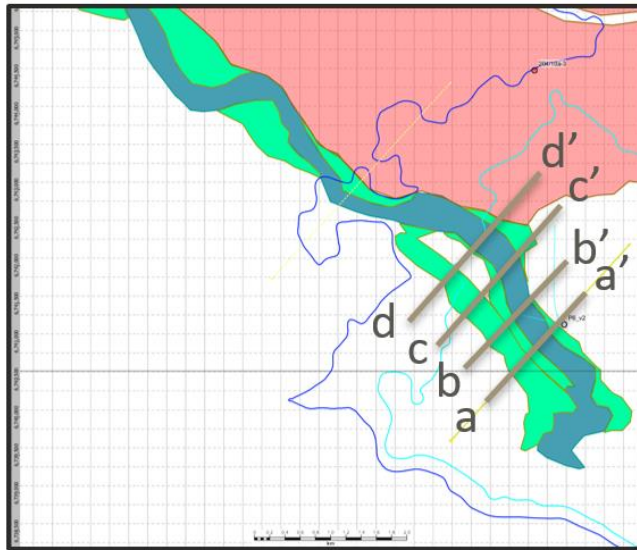
Tuned System



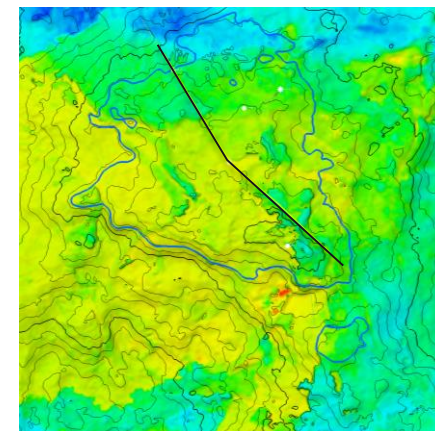
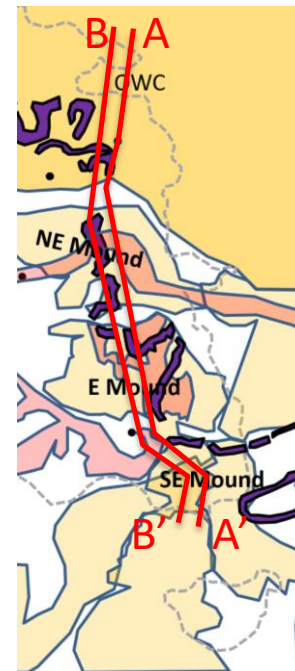
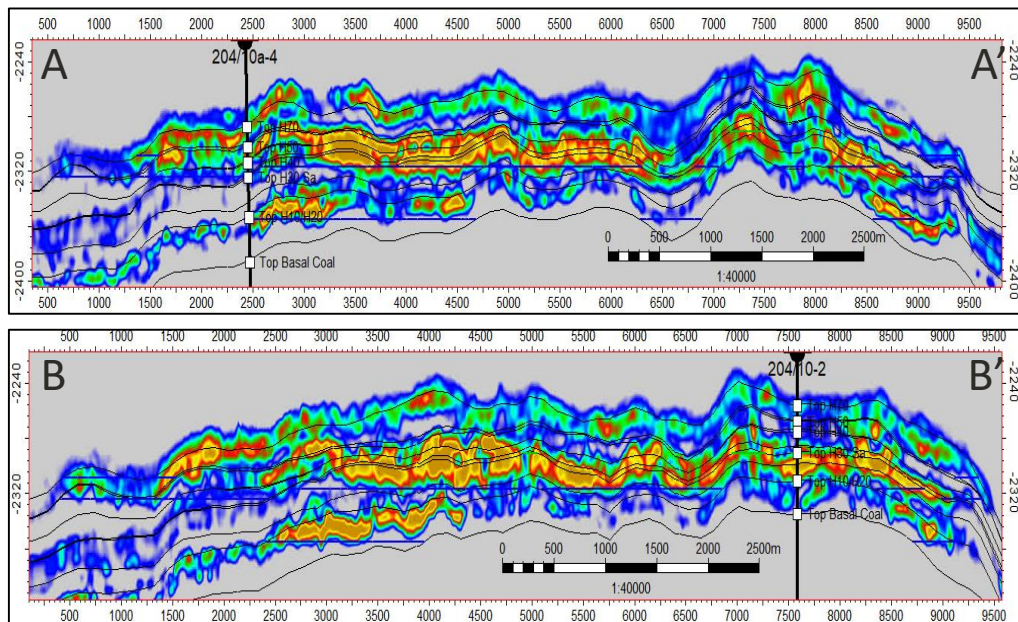
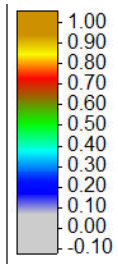
SICCAR POINT ENERGY



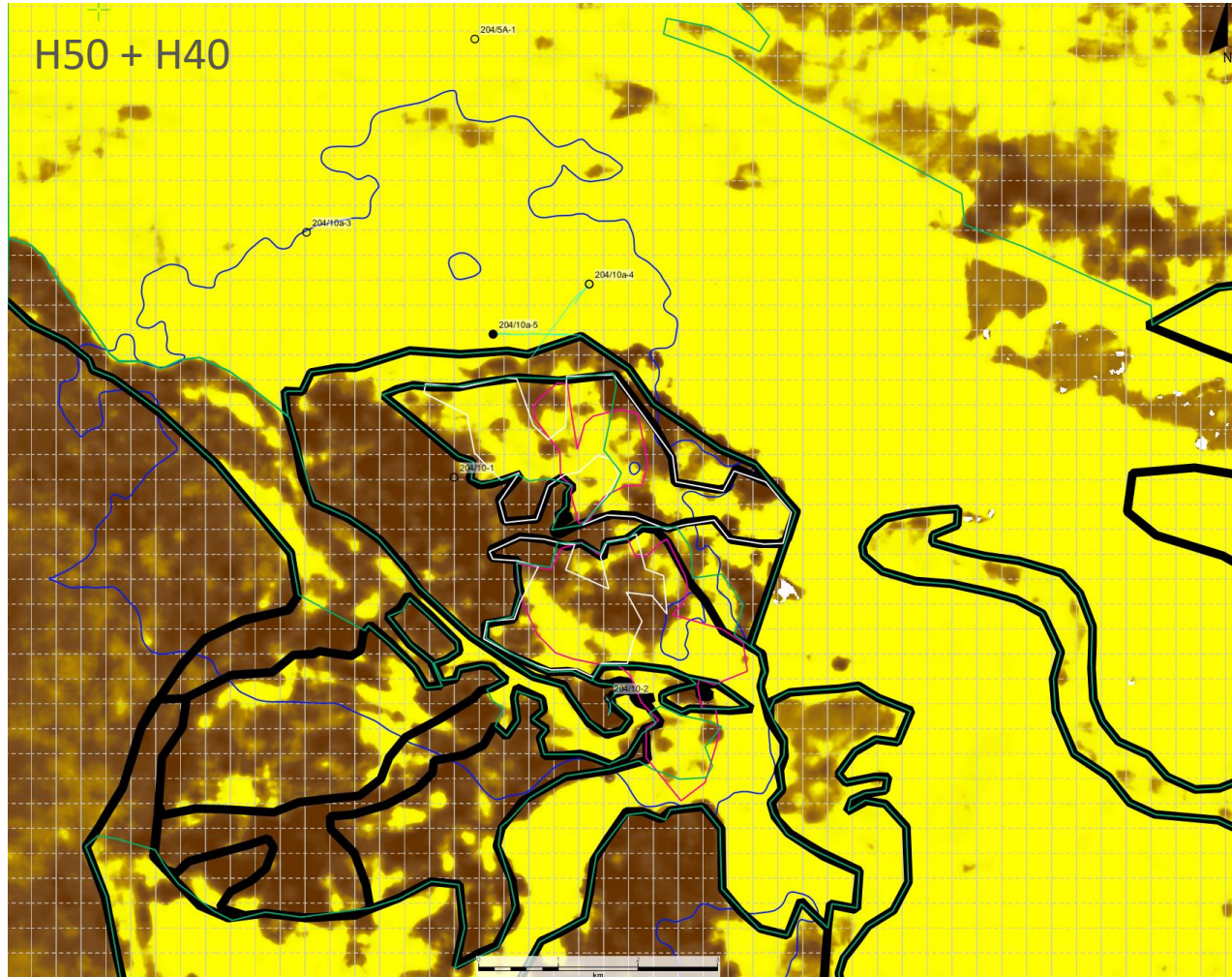
Western Mounds



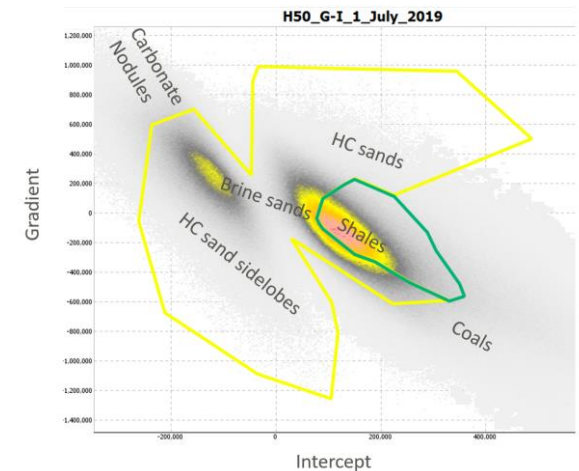
SICCAR POINT ENERGY



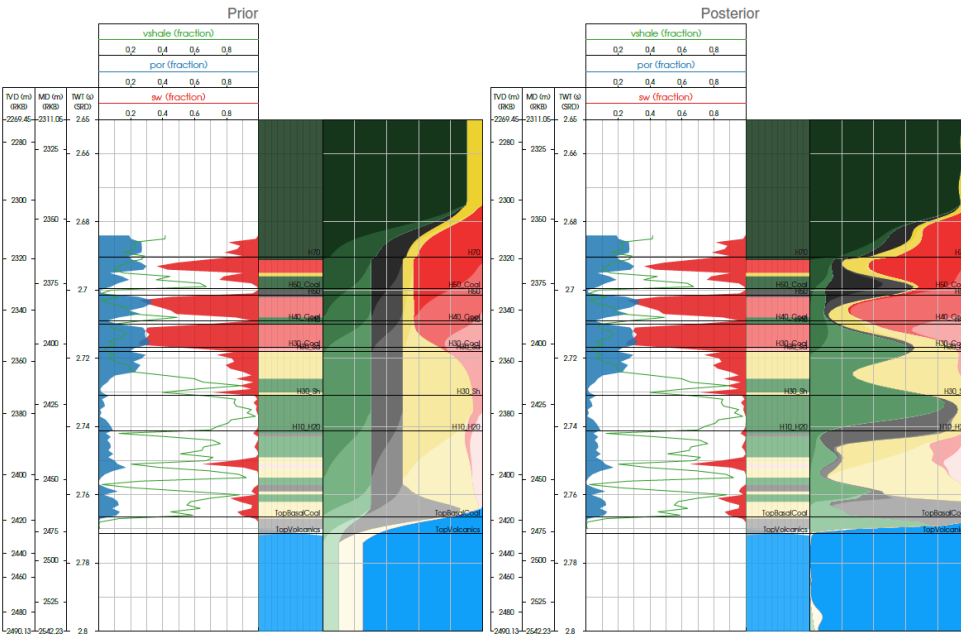
Hildasay Net Sand from Gradient Intercept



- GI Cross Plot
- Qeye (2014) P sand
- Seismic Mounds
- Best Synthesis



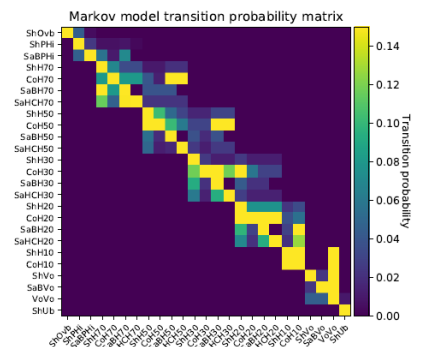
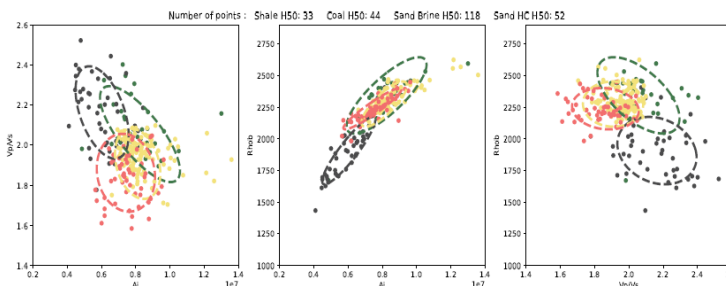
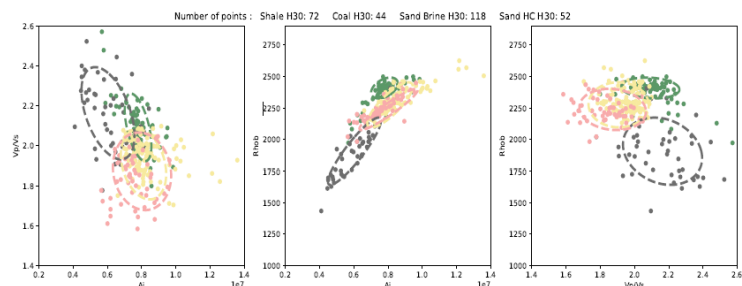
Q eye inversion



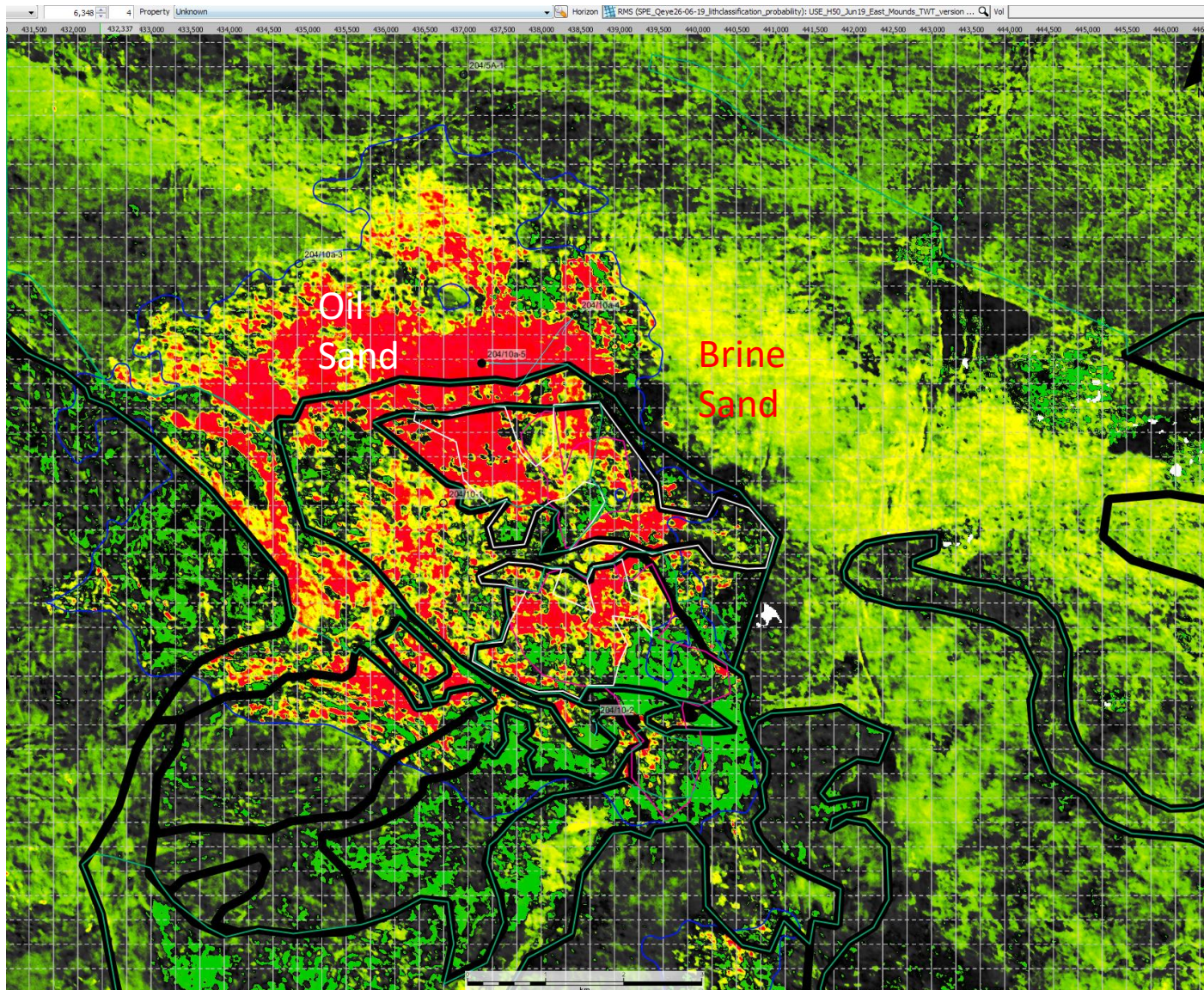
Step 1 – “Classic” elastic inversion and lithology classification. High end bandwidth improvement by wavelet removal.

Step 2 – (DPI) Simultaneous statistical infusion of probable rock sequence (Markov chain) and fluid sequence (HC vs water), and elastic probability (pdf) based inversion, gives further high end bandwidth improvement. 1ms sample interval.

Key to success: Close G&G and Inversion integration. In depth 1 hr weekly meetings over ca 3 months, and mid project 2 day workshop.

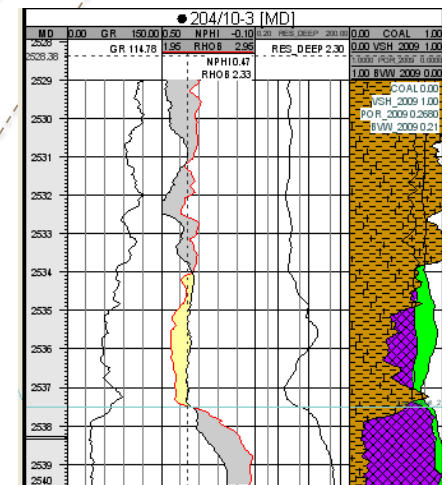
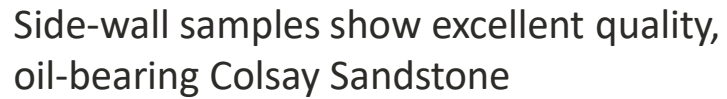


Hildasay Member, Q eye DPI inversion

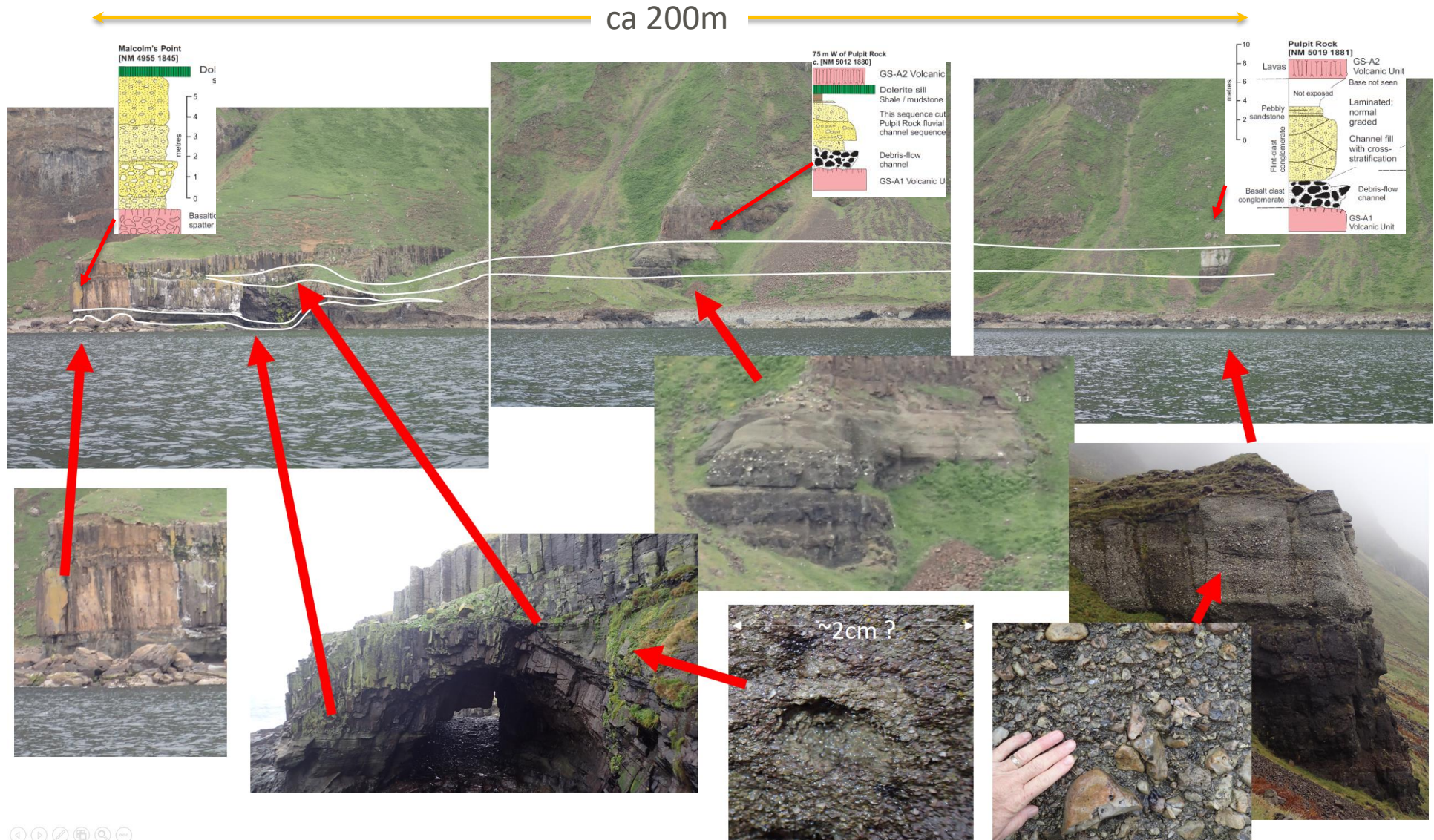


- GI Cross Plot
- Qeye (2014) P sand
- Seismic Mounds
- Best Synthesis

SICCAR POINT ENERGY



Colsay equivalent intra volcanic clastics on Isle of Mull – Staffa formation



Conclusions

Tuned seismic system requires close integration with biostratigraphy and other well correlation methods for meaningful seismic interpretation

Seismic event scale interpretation combined with stratal geometry characterisation is suggestive of depositional settings and likely sand extents

Stepwise inversion characterisation of sand responses has independently corroborated the extent of high NTG regions

Seismic sequence stratigraphy integrated with inversion have complimented each other to optimise the location of the planned development wells

