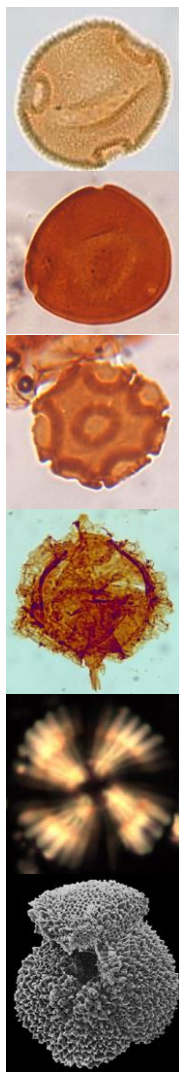
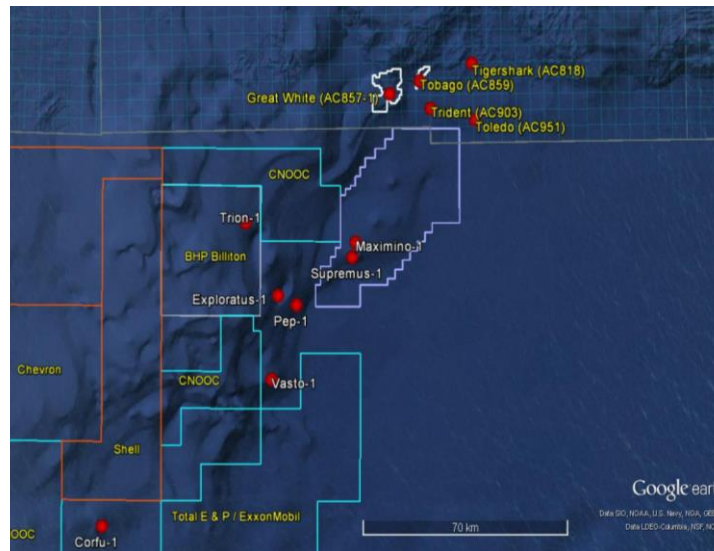




PetroStrat (in association with Petricore) is undertaking a non-proprietary (multi-client) biostratigraphy focused study of 7 wells that penetrate the Lower Tertiary sands in the deep-water Perdido trend, offshore Mexico. This builds on the robust high resolution stratigraphic framework established for the Paleogene (Frio to Wilcox) sediments of the U.S. deep water GoM. It will help facilitate detailed well correlations, seismic interpretation, petro-physical evaluation and sand provenance studies.

Companies already registered with the CNH (Comisión Nacional de Hidrocarburos, Mexico) as existing lease holders, or as explorers without leases, are invited to indicate an interest in this study. Subject to sufficient support, the study will be initiated after receiving formal approval from the CNH to access the study wells (PetroStrat has ARES registration through our in-country Mexico partner Petricore).



Study overview

- The target wells for the study are: **Trion-1, Exploratus-1, Maximino-1, Vasto-1, Pep-1, Corfu-1** and **Supremus-1**.
- Fully quantitative analysis of samples at an average spacing of 9m -15m (30ft - 50ft).
- All three biostratigraphic disciplines.
- Micropalaeontology (chiefly forams) and nannopalaeontology focused mainly upon the Oligocene–Eocene succession.
- Palynology applied throughout the entire Paleogene.
- Will build upon PetroStrat's 29 well palynology focused U.S deep water GoM consortium study (completed in January 2018).
- Will apply the 25-fold subdivision of the Wilcox/Midway succession, whilst also extending this framework up through the Middle-Late Eocene and Oligocene
- Will better integrate the palynological framework with foram and nanno data to achieve a more refined calibration of both local and basin wide palynofloral events with the global timescale.

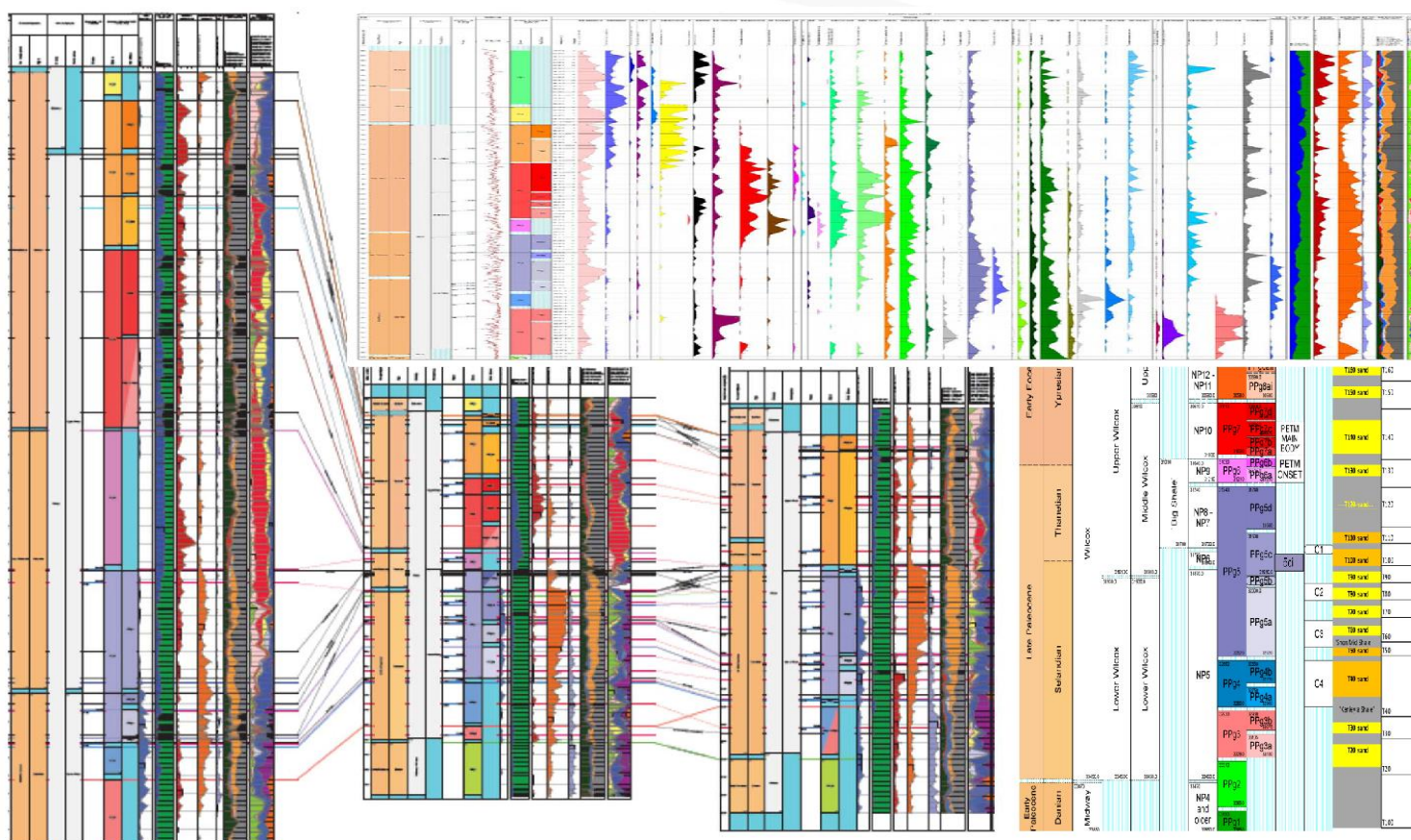
Palynology in the Lower Tertiary

PetroStrat has empirically developed a palynological zonation for the Paleogene of the deep water GoM. This is based on >50 deep water well penetrations from across a wide transect of the U.S. GoM. The zonation uses both allochthonous, terrestrially derived pollen & spores and autochthonous marine dinocysts to divide the Wilcox into palynological zone/subzones. Our stratigraphic understanding of the Wilcox has been further enhanced by the palynology applied to >35 onshore well sections, inclusive of a significant number of cores.

Palynology has long been underutilized in the GoM and yet provides the best stratigraphic tool when the ocean chemistry is calcite deficient (precluding calcareous faunal/floral development) or when terrigenous materials (including land derived fossils such as pollen) overwhelm the autochthonous faunas and floras. Restricted circulation can actually enhance palynology recovery because dysaerobic bottom conditions preclude benthic faunas & floras that consume organic matter deposited on the ocean floor.

Sampling and analysis

Sampling at an average of 9m-15m (30ft-50ft) spacings from each well. Based on the thicknesses of the sections to be analysed the program of analysis will be approximately 1050 palynology and 500+ foram/nanno samples. Fully quantitative counting methods will be applied for all three biostratigraphic disciplines. Palynological analyses will be undertaken using processing and counting techniques developed specifically to capture both the marine and non-marine components of palynoflora assemblages in the GoM. By increasing count size the quantitative events used to help identify useful correlative features are statistically more valid. Correlating quantitative events is far more reliable than correlating singular occurrences of fossils.



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