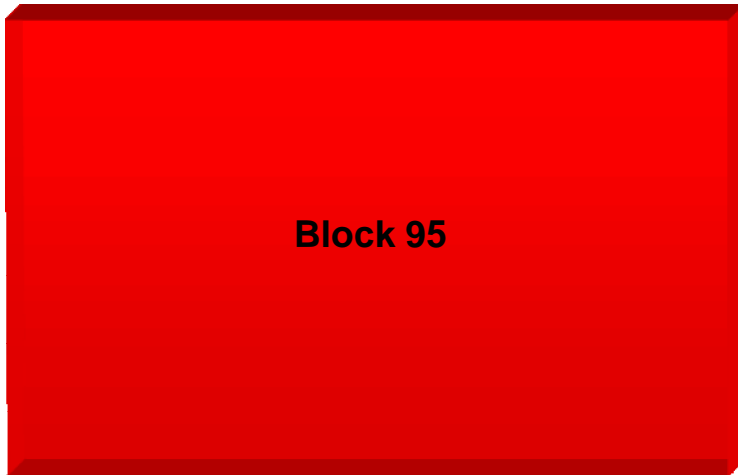
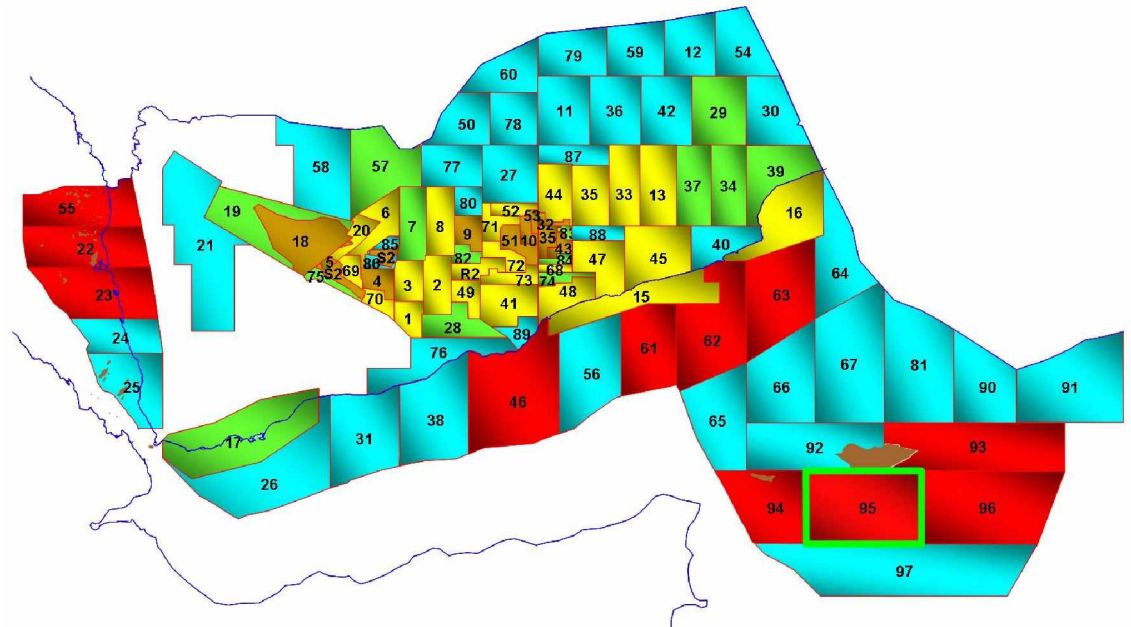
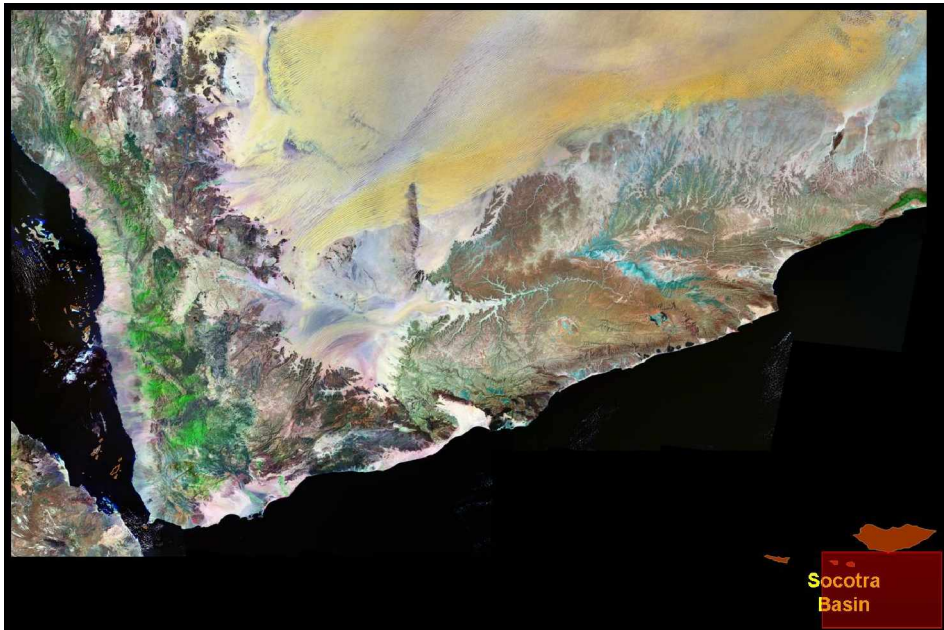




Block 95 (SAMHAH)



- The Samhah Block (95) occupies an area of 20,962 km² in the Socotra Basin in the Gulf of Aden offshore
- The Socotran Platform is located at the eastern limit of the Gulf of Aden. Part of the platform is dominated by the Socotran Archipelago (Socotra, Darsah, Samhah and Abd al Kuri)
- In the northern part of the block lies the Darsah and Samhah Islands
- Water depths are generally less than 250m for a distance of some 70km towards the south



PREVIOUS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Company	Period	Activities
Seibens	75-79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Magnetic ○ Seismic (2D)
British Gas	92-96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gravity and Magnetic ○ Seismic (2D) ○ Drilling 2 wells

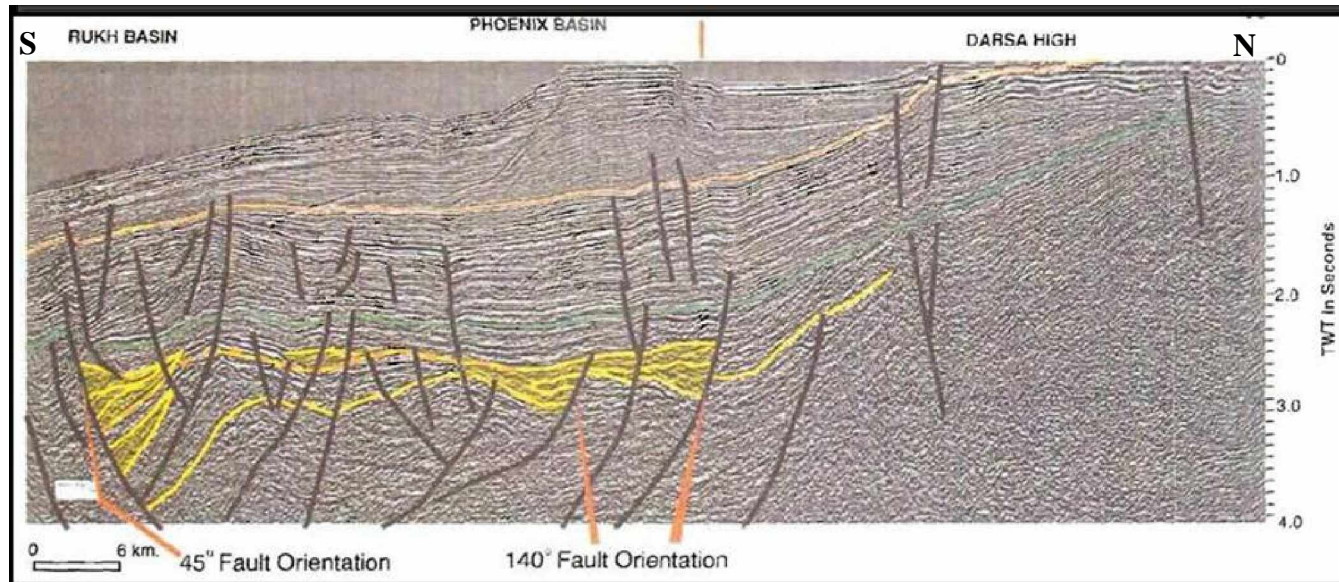


Previous Exploration Works

DRILLED WELLS

WELL NAME	COMPANY	DATE	TD	SHOWS
			TD FM	STATUS
Rukh#1	British Gas	1996	3202 m	Dry
			Triassic	P & A
			3476 m	Minor gas shows
Phoenix#1	British Gas	1996	Triassic	P & A





- Triassic and Jurassic strata are preserved in easternmost parts of Socotra where they reach thicknesses in excess of 400m. The predominance of carbonate platform facies within much of the Triassic and Jurassic suggests that these successions were originally deposited over a large area.
- Most of the strata believed to be of Jurassic age has been classified as syn-rift on seismic reflection data profiles, and was deposited in a number of half grabens. The Cretaceous and Tertiary post-rift section however, was deposited across most of the Socotran Platform and can be seen to thicken on seismic lines from approximately 500m in the north, adjacent to, and on the islands, to in excess of 2700 m in the post-rift thermal sag depocentres evident in the centre and south of the platform.
- Two major sequences can be recognised in the Qishn Formation, and can be further subdivided into systems tracts. An Upper Qishn highstand systems tract has been identified on a north-south seismic line with coastline-parallel facies belts.
- Three major sequences can be recognised in the Fartaq Formation and one in the Sharwayn Formation.



PETROLEUM SYSTEM

SOURCE ROCKS

- The shales in Lower Cretaceous sequence contain more than 1% organic carbon and a fair to good active oil-source rating.
- Source rocks were penetrated in the Jurassic and Triassic sections.
- The fair oil shows in the drilled well (Samhah#1) confirm the presence of the good and mature source rock horizons in the Socotra Area.

RESERVOIR ROCKS

- Reservoir quality penetrated in the Triassic Sudair with net average porosity = 17%.
- About 122m of Naifa/Saar carbonate reservoirs had net average porosity = 17%.
- Qishn carbonate reservoirs had net average porosity = 15%, 230m of Qishn clastic reservoirs had net average porosity = 17%.
- Good reservoirs were penetrated in Mukalla/Fartaq carbonate sequence with porosity reached 28%.

