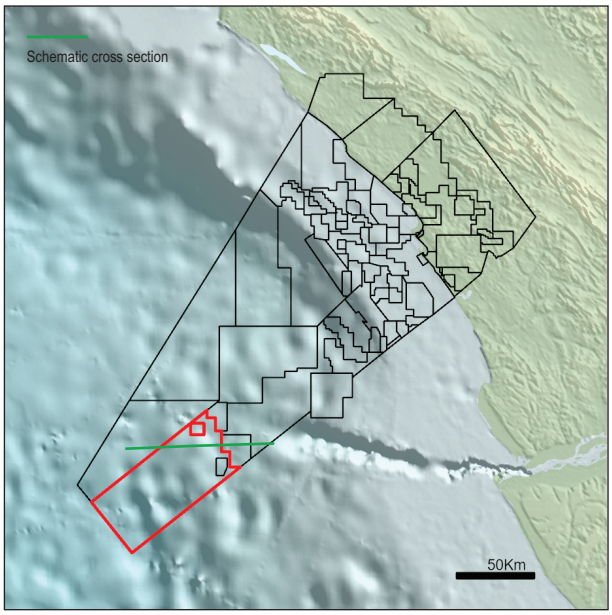
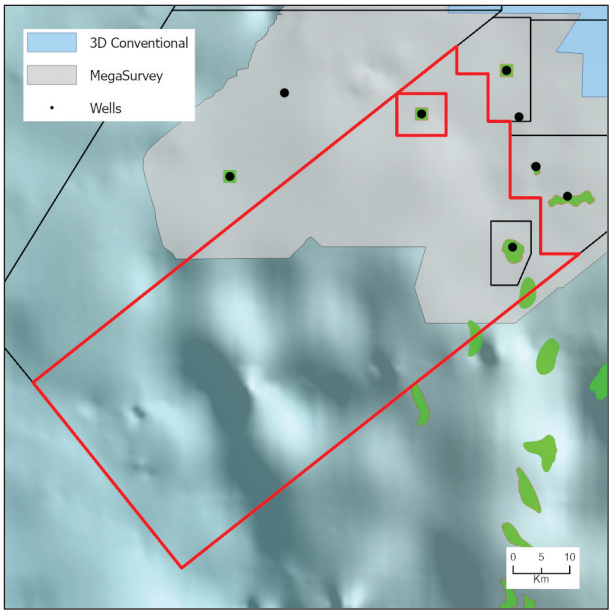
Ministère des Hydrocarbures
République du Congo

SNPC

Permis Marine XXII



Congo Coastal Basin



Seismic available, Permis Marine XXII

Permis Marine XXII is located offshore in the Congo Coastal Basin. It has an area of 3557.3 Km². The bathymetry of this ultra-deepwater block ranges from 2000 to >3000m.

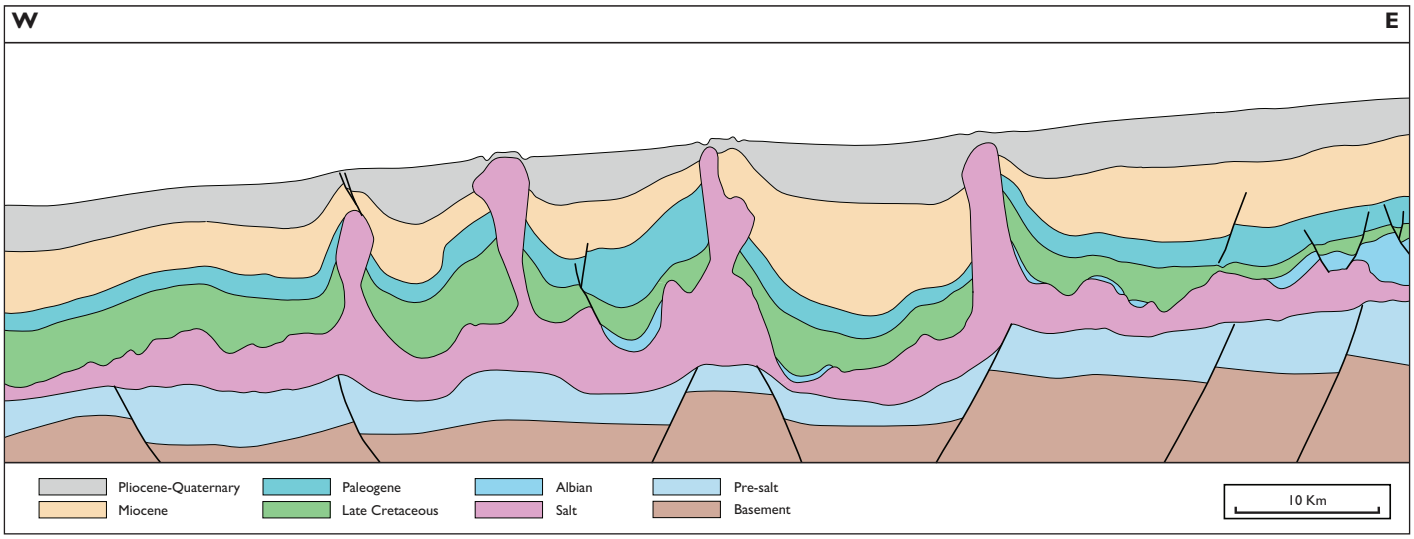
Permis Marine XXII contains no wells. Discoveries in nearby blocks include the Pegase Nord and Marte fields which have reservoirs in Miocene and Oligocene turbidite sandstones. Typical plays expected in Permis Marine XXII include Upper Miocene channel systems, Lower Miocene turbidite channels and Cenomanian sandstones.

Miocene Sandstones

Miocene channels and turbidites of the Paloukou Formation (Fm) consist largely of medium grained, well sorted sandstones. These sands form the reservoir for the nearby Pegase Nord Field. Discoveries such as this have de-risked the deep-water Miocene sandstone play.

Cenomanian Sandstones

Cenomanian sandstones form the main reservoir for the Likouala Field to the northeast. Hydrocarbons are sourced from the Neocomian Marnes Noires Fm (predominantly sourced from Type I/II kerogens). Trapping structures are typically related to salt-induced anticlines.

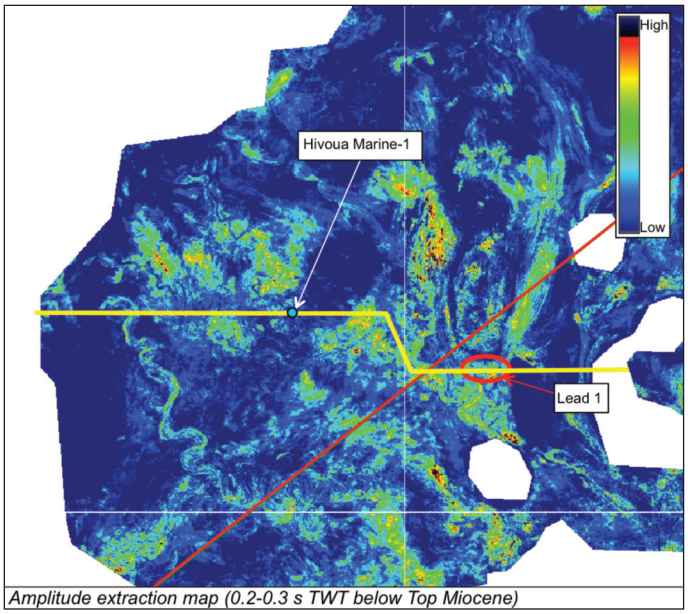


Schematic cross section

Lead 1 – Post-salt (Multiple targets)

This lead is a Paloukou Fm Miocene turbidite channel sitting on an anticline, similar to the nearby Pegase Nord Field. Wells in surrounding blocks including Cassiopee Est-1, Persee Nord Est-1 and Andromede-1 have encountered oil within Miocene sandstones.

Additional targets could include Oligocene and Cenomanian sandstones within the four-way dip closed structure. Hydrocarbons are likely sourced from the Neocomian Sialivakou shales, migrating up faults. Reservoir units are expected to be sealed by overlying marine shales.

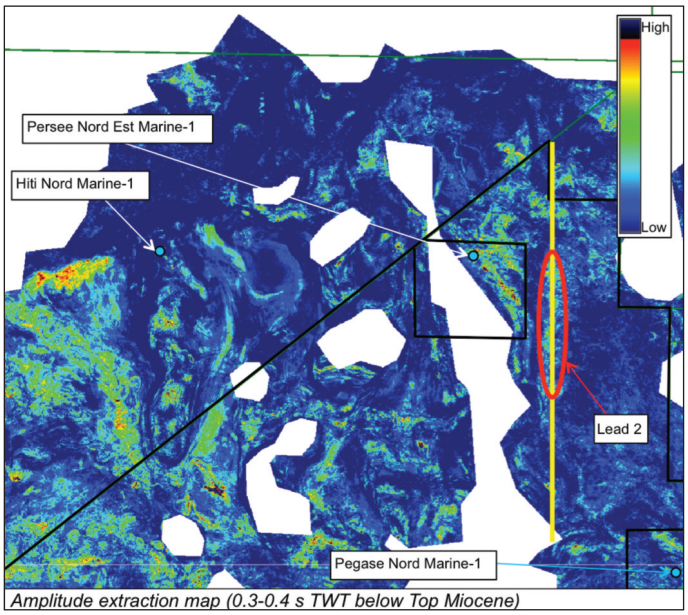


Amplitude extraction map (0.2-0.3 s TWT below Top Miocene)

Lead 2 – Post-salt (Miocene)

This lead is a high-amplitude Paloukou Fm Miocene turbidite channel complex within a structural low, which pinches out up dip towards structural highs to the north and south.

Hydrocarbons are likely sourced from the Neocomian Sialivakou shales, migrating along faults and reservoir sandstones are predicted to be sealed by overlying marine shales.

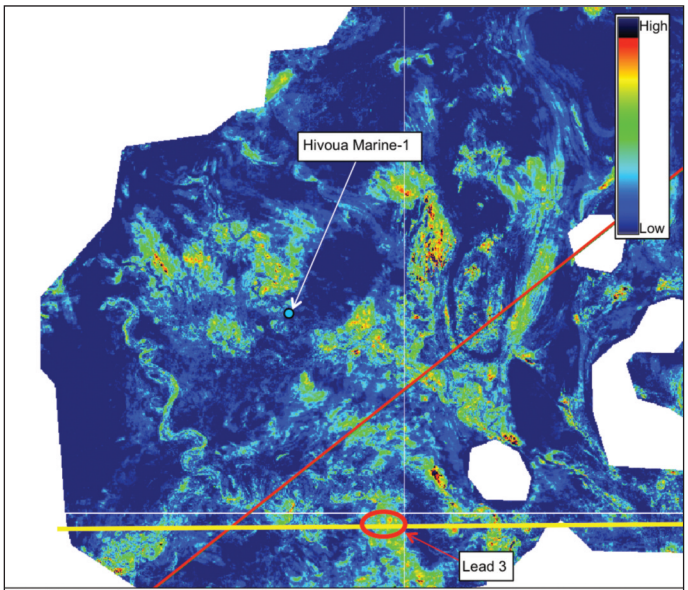


Amplitude extraction map (0.3-0.4 s TWT below Top Miocene)

Lead 3 – Post-salt (Multiple targets)

This lead targets a Miocene channel feature situated on a structural high, other potential targets include Oligocene and Cenomanian sandstones within a salt-induced anticline trap.

Hydrocarbons are sourced from the Neocomian Sialivakou shales migrating up faults. Reservoir units are expected to be sealed by overlying marine shales.



Amplitude extraction map (0.2-0.3 s TWT below Top Miocene)

Republic of Congo Open Blocks

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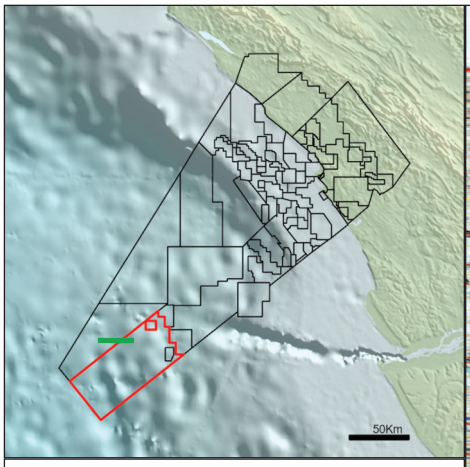
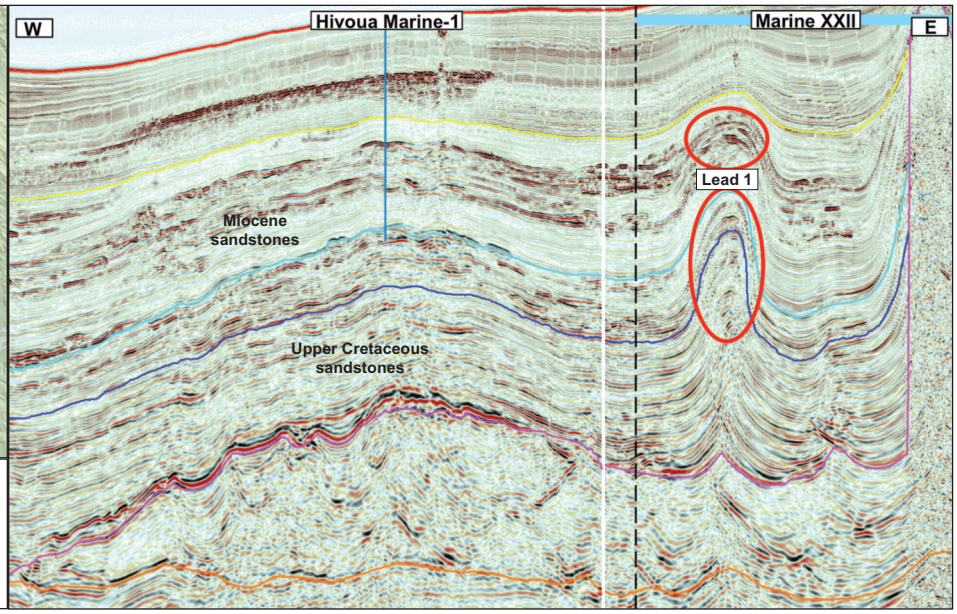
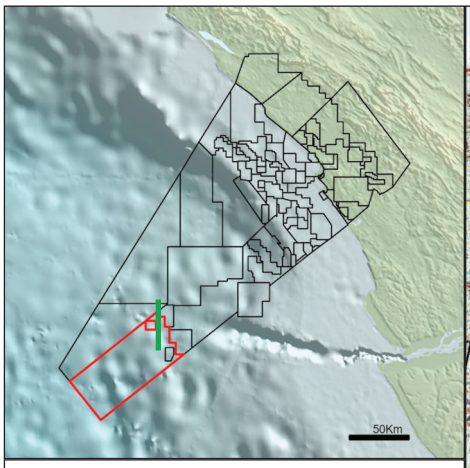
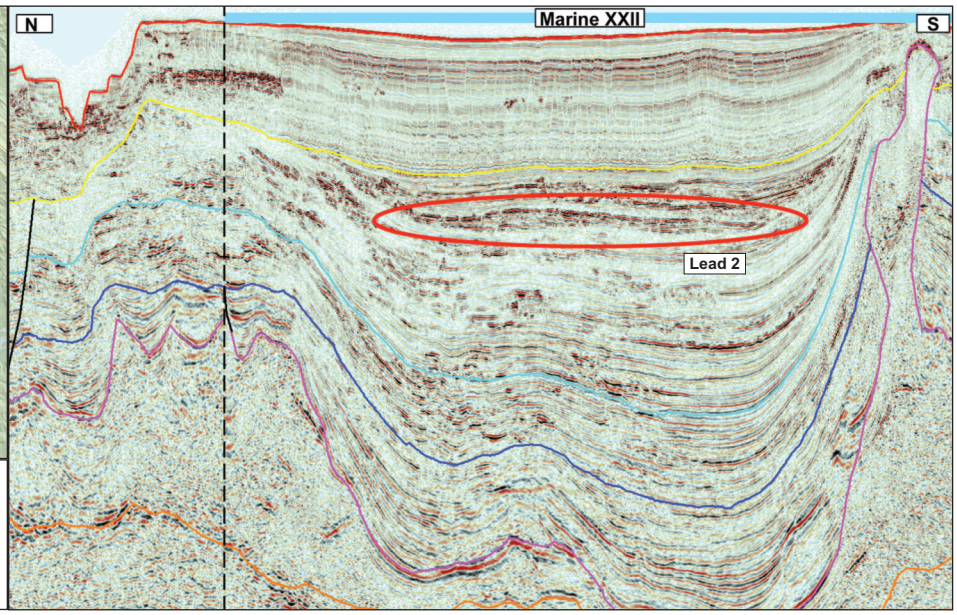


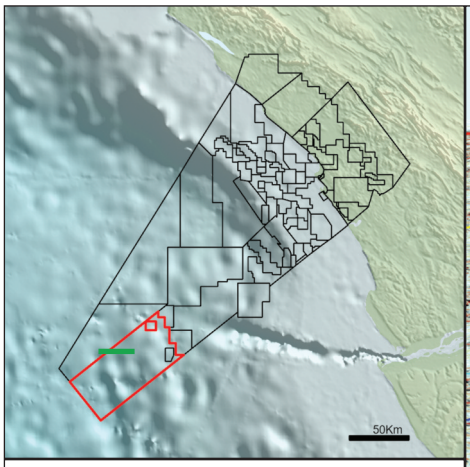
Seabed
Top Miocene
Top Oligocene
Top Cretaceous
Top Albian
Top Salt
Base Salt





Seabed
Top Miocene
Top Oligocene
Top Cretaceous
Top Albian
Top Salt
Base Salt





Seabed
Top Miocene
Top Oligocene
Top Cretaceous
Top Albian
Top Salt
Base Salt