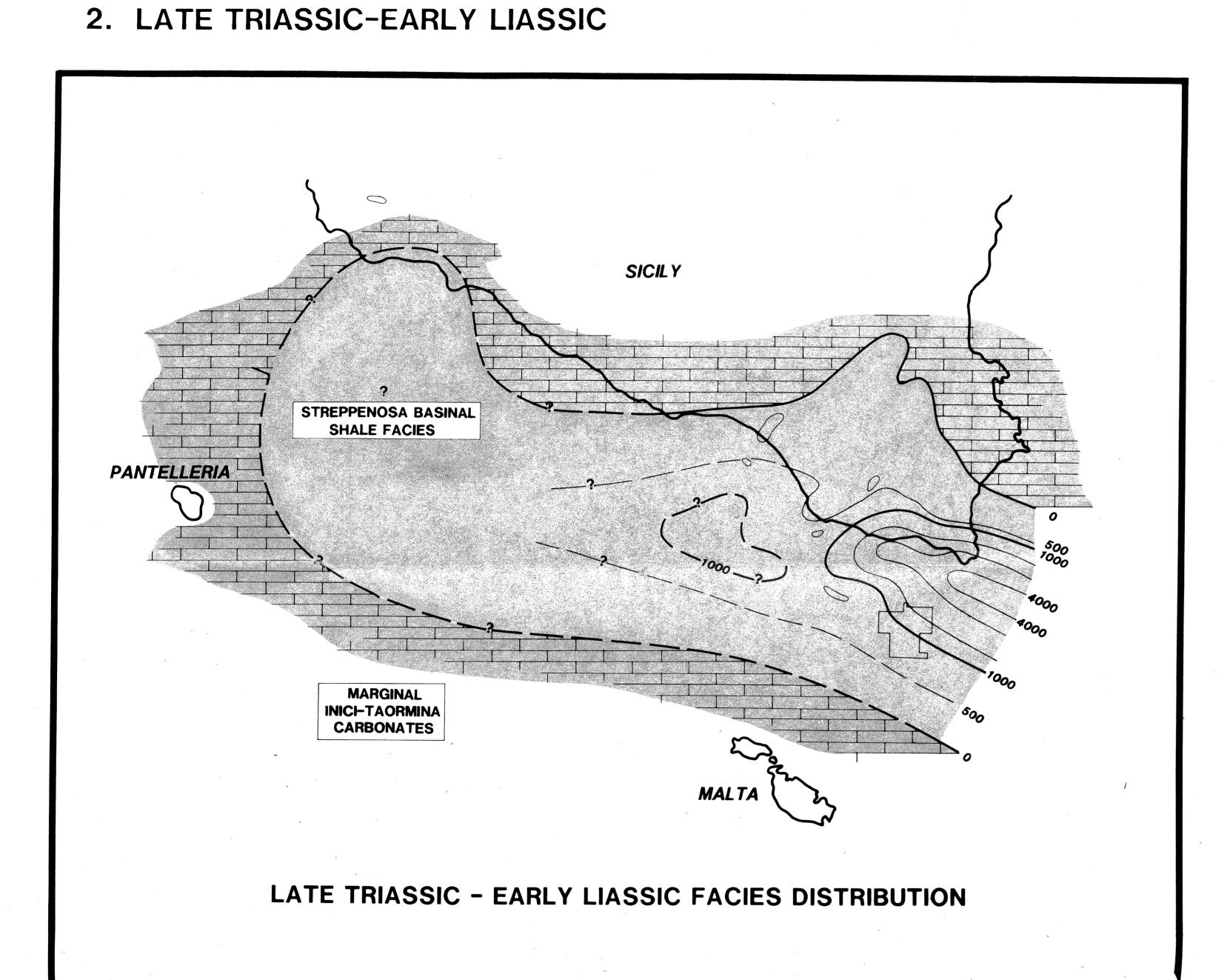
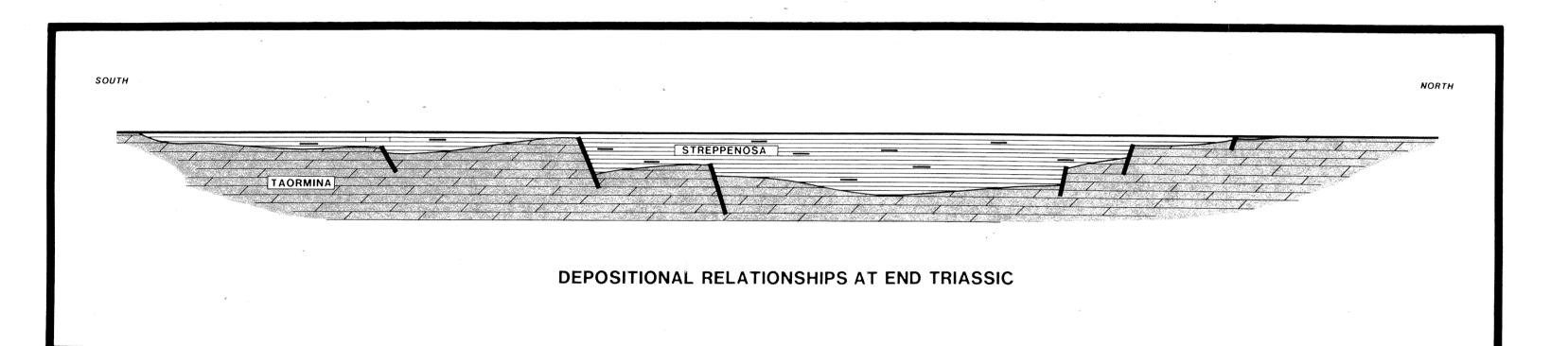
1. TRIASSIC

During the Triassic, the South Sicily Shelf lay on the Southern margin of the Tethyan Ocean. Conditions of Tectonic stability prevailed, and a widespread Bahamian type carbonate was deposited: THE TAORMINA FORMATION. The Taormina dolomites are the reservoir in the Gela, Ragusa and Mila oilfields. Porosities reach up to 16%. Well productivity (up to 3000bopd in the Gela field) depends on the presence of a well developed fracture system.





DEPOSITION OF THE STREPPENOSA SOURCE ROCKS

Fragmentation of the Triassic carbonate platform was brought about by block faulting, predominantly along WNW - ESE lines. A local deep basin developed, lying between South-East Sicily and Malta.

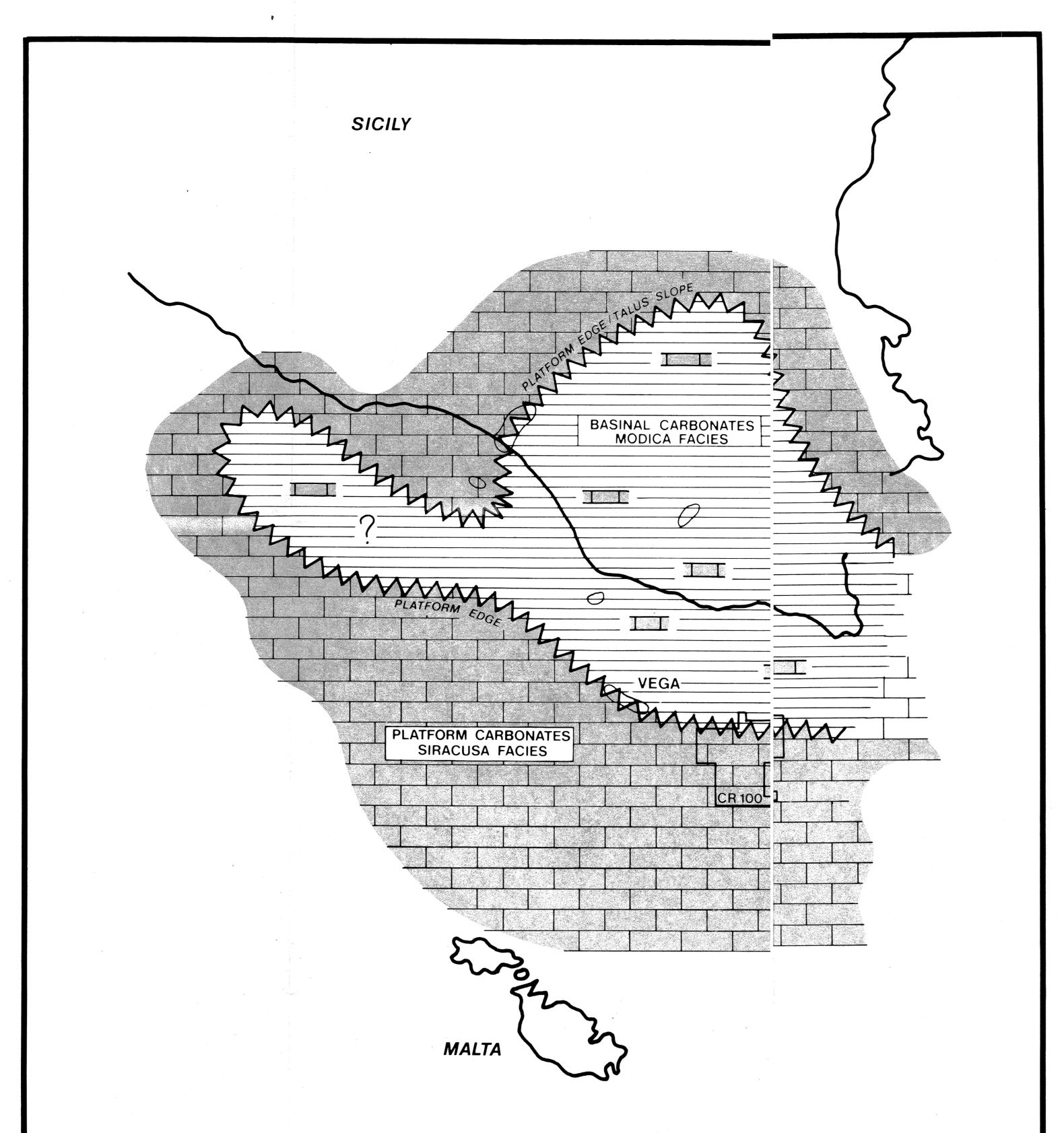
Black shales and carbonates rich in organic carbon were deposited: THE STREPPEONSA FORMATION.

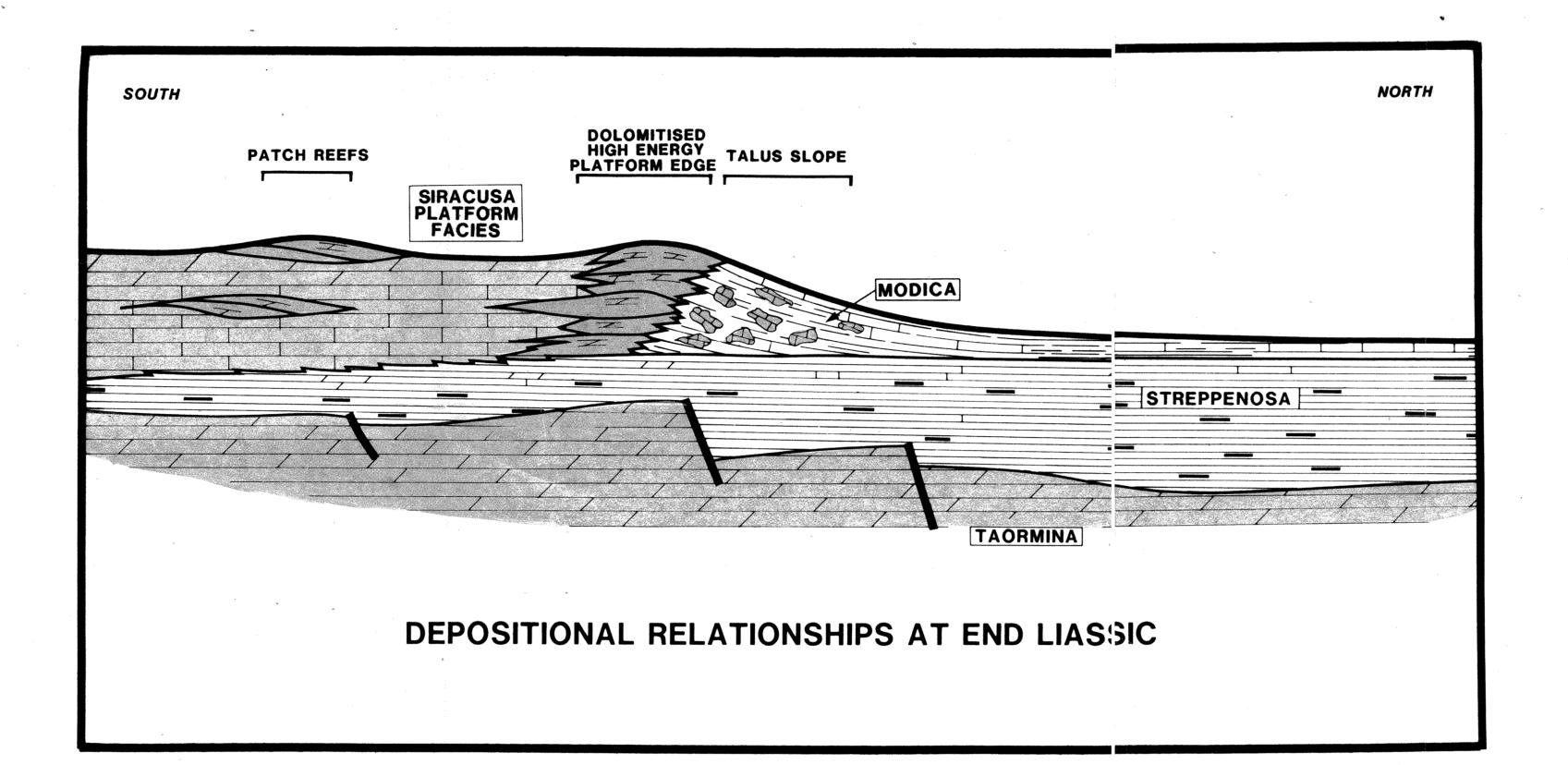
Anoxic depositional conditions were established.

These shales are time equivalents of carbonates, deposition of which continued at basin margins.

Map and section show location and facies relationships of Streppenosa basin.

3. MIDDLE TO LATE LIASSIC





DEPOSITION OF THE SIRACUSA RESERVOIR ROCKS

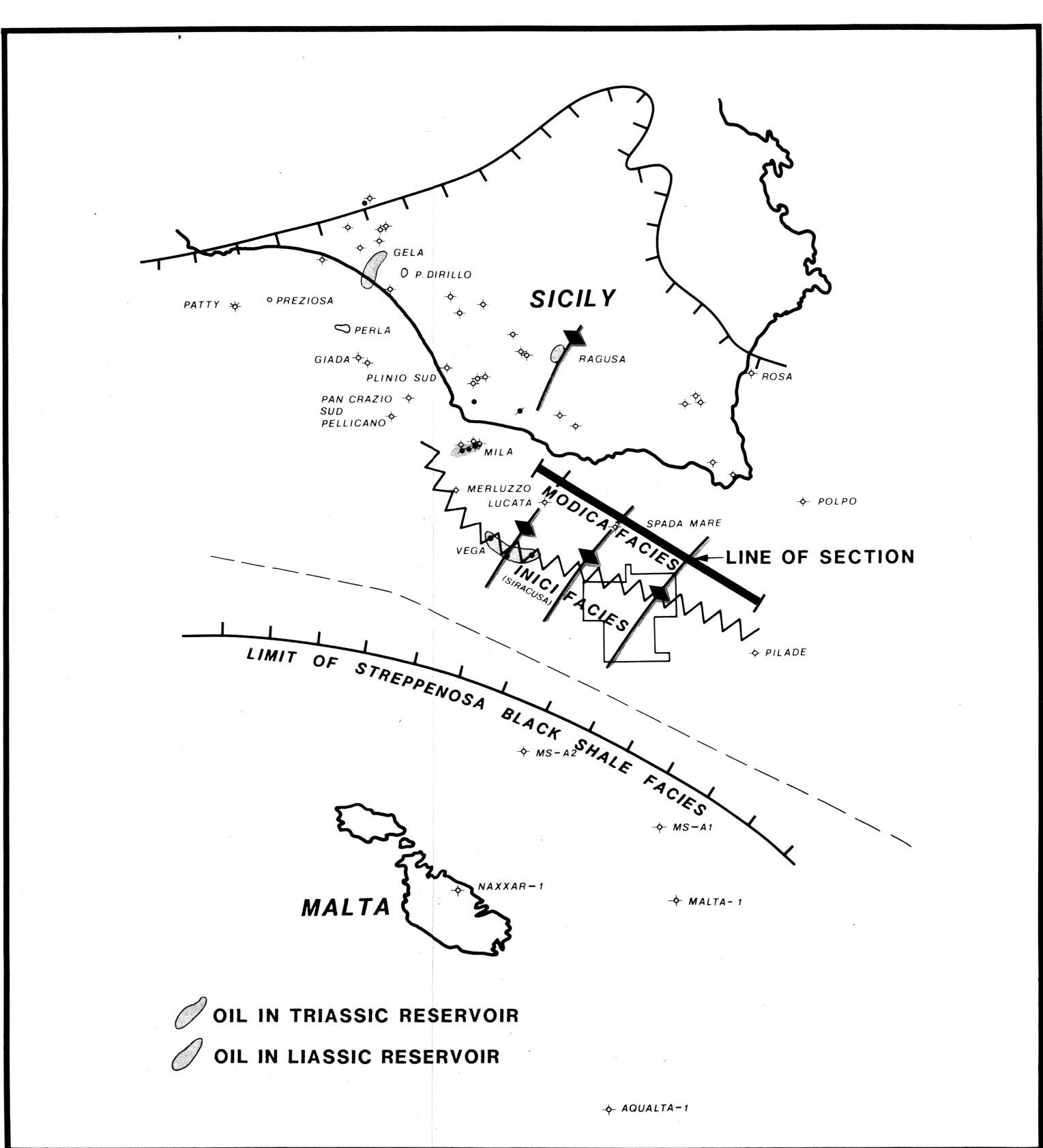
A regression took place and the area of the deep basin was reduced. Renewed outgrowth of the carbonate platform took place and a prominent shelf margin was established, stretching in an ESE direction from the VEGA field across the northern part of CR100. The trend of the shelf margin is controlled by the underlying, end Triassic fault pattern. Deposition of a varied sequence of carbonate rocks took place, ranging from platform carbonates — talus slope — basinal carbonates. Optimum reservoir facies is located at the platform edge to talus slope transition, referred to as the SIRACUSA facies. The Siracusa is

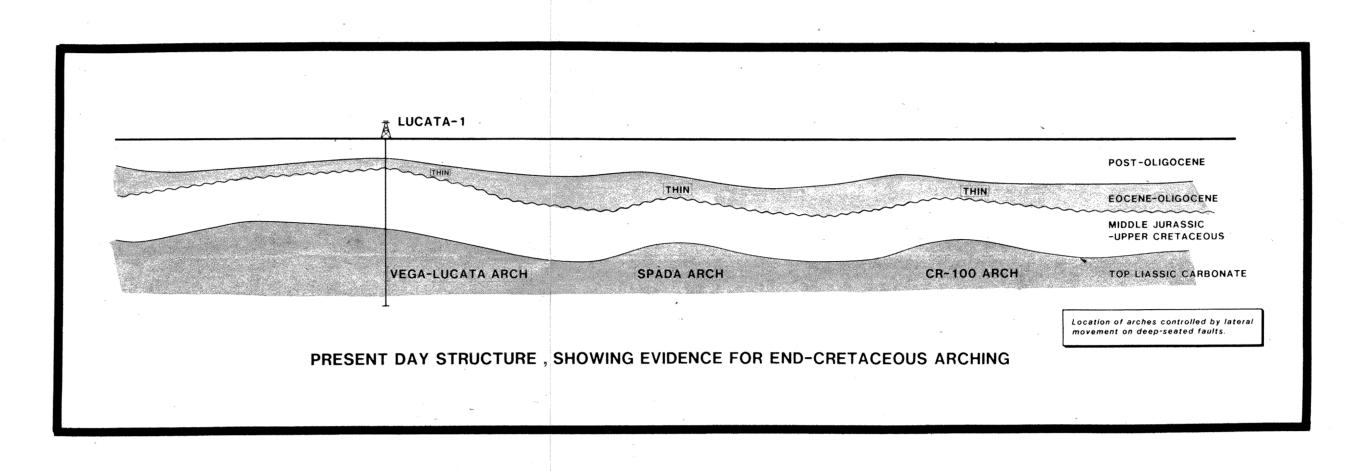
the reservoir in the VEGA oilfield. Basinal carbonates are referred to as the MODICA facies.

4. MIDDLE JURASSIC

A general transgression now occurred as subsidence rates across the whole basin increased. Widespread deposition of pelagic shales and marls was the result, which are referred to as the BUCCHERI FORMATION. This formation forms a competent seal for the underlying SIRACUSA reservoirs.

5. END CRETACEOUS





FOLDING AND TRAP FORMATION

Deep water conditions persisted from Middle Jurassic until end Cretaceous, when tectonic activity was renewed, mainly along pre-existing trends. Uplift of the onshore portion of the basin led to the establishment of a regional southerly tilt. Wrench faulting, mainly documented for younger Tertiary (Pliocene) was initiated at end Cretaceous. This led to the formation of drag folds, now represented as NNE - SSW arches, recognised:

- onshore at Ragusa
- linking the Vega field with the Lucata area.
- through the Spada well.
- THROUGH BLOCK CR100
- Timing of the folding is proven by the presence of onlap and thinning of the early Tertiary sequence over folded and truncated Cretaceous rocks on structural highs.

Studies of burial and temperature history indicate that oil was available for migration and entrapment at the time of structure formation.

STRATIGRAPHIC SCHEME

LITHOLOGY

International Oil Development Limited

OFFSHORE SICILY **CR 100**

GEOLOGICAL EVOLUTION