

**CRETACEOUS – TERTIARY
STRATIGRAPHY OF THE LABRADOR
SHELF**

**WELLS: FREYDIS B-87, HOPEDALE E-33, KARLSEFNI
A-13, NORTH LEIF I-05 & SOUTH HOPEDALE L-39**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a re-evaluation of the Cretaceous – Tertiary stratigraphy of two Labrador Shelf wells, Freydis B-87 and Karlsefni A-13; in association with the biostratigraphic analysis of a selected number of samples from the Hopedale E-33, North Leif I-05 and South Hopedale L-39 wells, carried out on behalf of Nalcor Energy.

This study is a continuation of the work carried out as part of a larger regional assessment of the slope and deepwater prospectivity of the Labrador margin, with the aim of improving shelf-slope-deepwater stratigraphic correlations.

Following discussions with Nalcor Energy – Oil & Gas, plus the recommendations as discussed in our primary report (Ainsworth *et al.*, 2014a), this second phased study was initiated.

A number of objectives were assigned to this latest study of the stratigraphical analysis of the five newly examined wells.

Biostratigraphic and lithologic analyses have been carried out from the basal Saglek Formation through to the Bjarni Formation in Freydis B-87 and from the basal Saglek Formation through to the Pre-Cambrian Gneiss in Karlsefni A-13; in order to further improve our understanding of these Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments along the Labrador Shelf.

A selected number of biostratigraphical analyses have also been undertaken on another three wells (Hopedale E-33, North Leif I-05 and South Hopedale L-39) in order to ascertain the presence / absence of marked stratigraphic breaks at the Mokami / Kenamu formational boundary, plus the age of the of the lowermost Markland Formation, “Lower Markland Member” (as to whether there are any preserved Cenomanian / Turonian aged sediments).

The following conclusions have been drawn from this second phased study:

1. Bjarni Formation

This non-marine / marginal marine formation is not envisaged to range no younger than the Late Albian.

2. Markland Formation

The Markland Formation, Lower” Markland Member has now a maximum stratigraphic range of Cenomanian – Maastrichtian, while the “Upper Markland Member” is of lower Late Paleocene, Selandian, age. The base Tertiary unconformity is according indicated at the informal “Lower” / “Upper” Markland boundary. The sub-regional absence of Early Paleocene, Danian sediments (not recognised in the wells analysed to date) is particularly noted.

Cenomanian and Early – Middle Turonian aged sediments have been recognised in the South Hopedale L-39 well. The presence / absence of Campanian sediments does, however, remain uncertain due to an absence of short-ranging microfossil taxa. In a number of wells, the Maastrichtian is, however, envisaged to unconformably overlie the Santonian.

3. Cartwright Formation – Gudrid Member

The Cartwright Formation, including the arenaceous Gudrid Member, is Late Paleocene, Thanetian, in age. Foraminiferid datasets indicate that the Gudrid Member sandstones were deposited in a deep-water marine setting, rather than as coastal marine sands and down-dip shelf fans as suggested by Balkwill & McMillan (1990).

4. Kenamu Formation

The Kenamu Formation generally ranges in age from Early Eocene, Ypresian to Middle Eocene, Bartonian; extending into the Late Eocene, Priabonian in the Snorri J-90 well. Furthermore, the Kenamu – Mokami formational boundary is envisaged to be at least locally unconformable, with the Late Eocene, Priabonian, being absent.

5. Mokami Formation

In many of the studied wells this formation is Late Eocene?, Priabonian? through to Early – Late Oligocene, Rupelian - Chattian in age.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a re-evaluation of the Cretaceous – Tertiary stratigraphy of two Labrador Shelf wells - Freydis B-87 and Karlsefni A-13; in association with a selected number of analyses from the Hopedale E-33, North Leif I-05 and South Hopedale L-39 wells, carried out on behalf of Nalcor Energy.

Riley Geoscience Ltd. personnel and associates involved in this study were:

N. R. Ainsworth: Tertiary - Cretaceous Micropalaeontology and Lithology
L. A. Riley: Cretaceous Palynology
H. W. Bailey: Tertiary – Late Cretaceous Micropalaeontology
K. J. Gueinn: Tertiary Palynology

Analyses:

All sample depths cited in this report are driller's depths.

Freydis B-87

Lithology: 83 ditch cuttings samples over the interval 1,510' – 7,560'

Micropalaeontology: 62 ditch cuttings samples over the interval 1,510' – 6,250'.

Palynology: 61 ditch cuttings samples over the intervals 1,540' – 6,220'.

Hopedale E-33

Lithology: on all samples studied for biostratigraphy.

Micropalaeontology: 18 ditch cuttings samples over the interval 900m – 1,170m.

Palynology: 12 ditch cuttings samples over the interval 915m – 1,200m.

Karlsefni A-13

Lithology: on all samples studied for biostratigraphy.

Micropalaeontology: 199 ditch cuttings samples over the interval 1,780' – 13,590'.

Palynology: 200 ditch cuttings samples over the interval 1,810' – 13,550'.

North Leif I-05

Lithology: on all samples studied for biostratigraphy.

Micropalaeontology: 11 ditch cuttings samples over the interval 2,600m – 2,805m.

Palynology: 10 ditch cuttings samples over the interval 2,610m – 2,800m.

South Hopedale L-39

Lithology: 51 ditch cuttings samples over the intervals 1,000m – 1,180m and 1,430m – 2,120m.

Micropalaeontology: 45 ditch cuttings samples over the intervals 1,000m – 1,180m and 1,430m – 2,020m.

Palynology: 44 ditch cuttings samples over the intervals 1,010m – 1,170m and 1,420m – 2,110m.

Wireline logs and CanStrat lithlogs, as supplied by Nalcor Energy, have been used to interpret lithologies and lithostratigraphic boundaries.

2. OBJECTIVES

This study is a continuation of the work carried out as part of a larger regional assessment of the slope and deepwater prospectivity of the Labrador margin, with the goal of improving the interpretation of shelf-slope-deepwater stratigraphic correlation.

This second phased study was to continue the revised, consistent and regionally correlative Cretaceous to Tertiary (Alexis – Saglek Formations) biostratigraphic and lithostratigraphic framework used in the earlier study. Newly prepared ditch cuttings samples were again used throughout this latest study.

A number of objectives were assigned to this second study phase of.

1. Two wells to be fully analysed:

Freydis B-87: Stratigraphic analyses from the basal Saglek Formation (1,510') through to Bjarni Formation (6,250'), plus lithological analyses between 6,250' – 7,560' over the Palaeozoic Shales and Limestones (Late Ordovician). The Freydis B-87 well was analysed in order to gain a near complete stratigraphic dataset from the most southerly Labrador Shelf well. It also possesses three important sandstone reservoir sequences (Gudrid, Freydis and Bjarni Formations / Members).

Karlsefni A-13: Stratigraphic analyses from the intra-Saglek Formation (1,780') through to Pre-Cambrian Gneiss (13,590'). The Karlsefni A-13 well was analysed in order to gain a near complete stratigraphic dataset from a second southerly located Saglek Basin well. The Karlsefni A-13 well comprises a more complete section compared to the Pothurst P-19 well, possessing both a Cartwright Formation and a Markland Formation, "Upper Markland Member".

2. The biostratigraphic analysis of specific intervals from three well sections:

Hopedale E-33: Stratigraphic analyses over the basal Mokami (900m) – upper Kenamu Formations (1,200m); to ascertain whether or not there is a marked stratigraphic break at the Mokami / Kenamu formational boundary.

North Leif I-05: Stratigraphic analyses over the lower Markland Formation, "Lower Markland Member" (2,600m) – upper Bjarni Formation (2,805m); to ascertain if there are any Cenomanian and Turonian aged sediments within the lower Markland Formation.

South Hopedale L-39: Three intervals were analysed:

- a. Stratigraphic analyses over the basal Mokami (1,000m) – upper Kenamu Formations (1,180m); to ascertain whether there is a marked stratigraphic break at/near the Mokami / Kenamu formational boundary.
- b. Stratigraphic analyses over the basal Kenamu Formation (1,420m) – base Bjarni Formation (2,010m); to ascertain the age of the thickened Markland Formation (whether there are any Turonian and Cenomanian aged sediments), plus the delineation of an attenuated Bjarni Formation.
- c. Lithological analyses (2,020m – 2,120m) over the Palaeozoic Limestones (Late Ordovician) and intrusives.

The lithostratigraphic nomenclature follows Balkwill (1987), Balkwill & McMillan (1990), Jenkins (1984), McWhae & Michel (1975), McWhae *et al.* (1980), Umpleby (1979) and Ainsworth *et al.* (2014a, b).

The chronostratigraphic terminology broadly follows Gradstein *et al.* (2012).

The Tertiary micropalaeontology is based on Charnock & Jones (1990), D'Iorio (1986, 1987), D'Iorio & Agterberg (1989), Gradstein & Berggren (1981), Gradstein & Srivastava (1980), Gradstein *et al.* (1994), Kaminski *et al.* (1989a, b), King (1989), Miller *et al.* (1982, 1988), Setoyama *et al.* (2011b), van den Akker *et al.* (2000) and Williams *et al.* (1990) and unpublished personal observations.

The Late Cretaceous micropalaeontology follows King *et al.* (1989), Miller *et al.* (1982, 1988), Moullade *et al.* (1988), Setoyama *et al.* (2011a, b), van den Akker *et al.* (2000), Williams *et al.* (1990) and unpublished personal observations.

The Cretaceous – Tertiary palynology is largely based on Barss *et al.* (1979), Domassa *et al.* (1990), Head *et al.* (1989a, b, c), Ioannides (1986), Manum *et al.* (1989), Nøhr-Hansen (1996, 2003, 2012), Piel (1977), Rouse (1977), Williams (1974, 2007), Williams & Brideaux (1975), Williams & Bujak (1977), Williams (1986) and unpublished personal observations.

3. STRATIGRAPHIC SUCCESSIONS

3.1a FREYDIS B-87 (BASED ON PALAEOONTOLOGICAL / SAMPLE CRITERIA)

<u>Sample / Sample Interval</u>	<u>Age</u>
1,510'	Age Indeterminate
1,540'	Early Miocene / Late Oligocene, Burdigalian / Chattian
1,600' – 1,950'	Late – Early Oligocene, Chattian – Rupelian
2,040' – 3,160'	Early Oligocene, Rupelian
3,410' – 4,020'	Middle Eocene, Bartonian – Lutetian
4,060' – 4,420'	Early Eocene, Ypresian
4,450' – 4,870'	Late Paleocene, Thanetian
4,900' – 5,050'	Late Paleocene, Selandian
-----Unconformity (?5,025', log)-----	
5,080' – 5,580'	Maastrichtian
5,590' – 5,670'	?Campanian – Santonian
5,680' – 5,830'	Early Santonian – Coniacian
-----Unconformity (5,864.5', log)-----	
5,860' – 5,950'	Late Albian
5,980' – 6,220'	Middle? Albian
-----Unconformity (6,250', log)-----	
	Late Ordovician

3.1b FREYDIS B-87 LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC SUCCESSION
(BASED ON WIRELINE LOG CRITERIA)

<u>Interval Top</u>	<u>Lithological Unit</u>	
756' (log)	Saglek Formation	
1,547' (log)	Mokami Formation	
2,821.5' (log)	Kenamu Formation	
4,501.5' (log)	Cartwright Formation	
4,550.5' (log) – 4,660.5' (log)		“Upper Gudrid Member”
4,790' (log) – 4,895' (log)		“Lower Gudrid Member”
4,895' (log)	Markland Formation	“Upper Markland Member”
-----Unconformity-----		
5,025' (log)		“Lower Markland Member”
5,677.5' (log)		“Upper Freydis Member”
-----Unconformity-----		
5,864.5' (log)	Bjarni Formation	
-----Unconformity-----		
6,250' (log)	Late Ordovician Shales and Limestones	
7,344.5' (log)	Late Ordovician Limestones	
– 7,592.5' (T.D.)		

3.2a HOPEDALE E-33
(BASED ON PALAEOONTOLOGICAL / SAMPLE CRITERIA)

<u>Sample / Sample Interval</u>	<u>Age</u>
900m	Age Indeterminate
910m – 1,030m	Early Oligocene – Middle Eocene, Rupelian – Lutetian
1,040m – 1,200m	Middle Eocene, Bartonian - Lutetian

3.2b HOPEDALE E-33 LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC SUCCESSION
(BASED ON WIRELINE LOG CRITERIA)

<u>Interval Top</u>	<u>Lithological Unit</u>	
613m (log)	Saglek Formation	
-----Unconformity-----		
840m (log)	Mokami Formation	
-----Unconformity-----		
?983m (log)	Kenamu Formation	
?983 (log) – 1,197.5m (log)		Leif – “Roberval” Members
1,592.5m (log)	Cartwright Formation	
1,592.5m (log) – 1,645m (log)		Gudrid Member Equivalent
1,696m (log)	Markland Formation	“Upper – Lower Markland Members”
-----Unconformity-----		
1,948.5m (log)	Bjarni Formation	
-----Unconformity-----		
1,980m (log)	Late Ordovician Dolomite	
-----Unconformity-----		
2,000m (log) – 2,069.6m (T.D.)	Precambrian Granite	

3.3a KARLSEFNI A-13
(BASED ON PALAEOONTOLOGICAL / SAMPLE CRITERIA)

<u>Sample / Sample Interval</u>	<u>Age</u>
1,780' – 2,080' (top not seen)	Pleistocene – Pliocene
2,110' – 2,420'	Pliocene? – Late Miocene, Piacenzian – Tortonian
2,440'	Early Miocene / Late Oligocene, Burdigalian / Chattian
2,500' – 5,650'	Late – Early Oligocene, Chattian - Rupelian
5,670' – 7,140'	Early Oligocene, intra-Rupelian
7,240' – 8,130'	Middle Eocene, Bartonian - Lutetian
8,160' – 9,140'	Middle Eocene, Lutetian
9,170' – 9,950'	Early Eocene, Ypresian
10,010' – 12,422'	Late Paleocene, Thanetian
12,450' – 13,550'	Late Paleocene, Selandian
-----Unconformity (13,547', log)-----	
	Pre-Cambrian

3.3b KARLSEFNI A-13 LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC SUCCESSION
(BASED ON WIRELINE LOG CRITERIA)

<u>Interval Top</u>	<u>Lithological Unit</u>	
940' (log)	Saglek Formation	
2,385' (log)	Mokami Formation	
7,188.5' (log)	Kenamu Formation	
7,188.5' (log) – 7,364' (log)		Leif Member
9,967.5' (log)	Cartwright Formation	
12,371.5' (log)	Markland Formation	“Upper Markland Member”
-----Unconformity-----		
13,547 (log) – 13,613' (T.D.)	Pre-Cambrian Gneiss	

3.4a NORTH LEIF I-05
(BASED ON PALAEOONTOLOGICAL / SAMPLE CRITERIA)

<u>Sample / Sample Interval</u>	<u>Age</u>
2,600m – 2,680m (top not seen)	Early Maastrichtian
2,690m – 2,725m	Santonian
-----Unconformity (2,721.5m, log)-----	
2,730m – 2,805m	Early Cenomanian – Late Albian

3.4b NORTH LEIF I-05 LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC SUCCESSION
(BASED ON WIRELINE LOG CRITERIA)

<u>Interval Top</u>	<u>Lithological Unit</u>	
361.5m (log)	Saglek Formation	
547m (log)	Mokami Formation	
1,475.5m (log)	Kenamu Formation	
1,475.5m (log) – 1,697.5m (log)		Leif Member
1,765m (log) – 1,815.5m (log)		“Roberval Member”
2,109m (log)	Cartwright Formation	
2,141.5m (log) – 2,227.5m (log)		“Upper” Gudrid Member
2,311m (log) – 2,340m (log)		“Lower” Gudrid Member
2,350m (log)	Markland Formation	“Upper – Lower Markland Members”
-----Unconformity-----		
2,721.5m (log)	Bjarni Formation	
3,357.5m (log)		Snorri Member
-----Unconformity-----		
3,393m (log) – 3,513m (T.D.)	Alexis Formation	

**3.5a SOUTH HOPEDALE L-39
(BASED ON PALAEOONTOLOGICAL / SAMPLE CRITERIA)**

<u>Sample / Sample Interval</u>	<u>Age</u>
1,000m	Age Indeterminate
1,010m – 1,160m	Middle Eocene, Bartonian – Lutetian
1,170m – 1,180m	Middle Eocene, Lutetian
No samples analysed between 1,190m – 1,410m	
1,420m – 1,430m (top not seen)	Early Eocene, Ypresian
1,440m – 1,550m	Late Paleocene, Thanetian
1,560m – 1,670m	Late Paleocene, Selandian
-----Unconformity (1,648m, log)-----	
1,680m – 1,810m	Early Maastrichtian
-----Unconformity-----	
1,820m – 1,860m	Early Campanian – Santonian
1,870m – 1,890m	Santonian
-----Unconformity (?1,894m, log)-----	
1,910m – 1,940m	Middle – Early Turonian
1,950m – 1,980m	Cenomanian
-----Unconformity (?1,975m, log)-----	
1,990m – 2,010m	Late – Middle Albian

3.5b SOUTH HOPEDALE L-39 LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC SUCCESSION
(BASED ON WIRELINE LOG CRITERIA)

<u>Interval Top</u>	<u>Lithological Unit</u>	
630m (log)	Saglek Formation	
812m (log)	Mokami Formation	
?1,074.5m (log)	Kenamu Formation	
1,462m (log)	Cartwright Formation	
1,462m (log) – 1,472.5m (log)		“Upper Gudrid Member Equivalent”
1,548m (log)	Markland Formation	“Upper Markland Member”
-----Unconformity-----		
1,648m (log)		“Lower Markland Member”
-----Unconformity-----		
?1,975m (log)	Bjarni Formation	
-----Unconformity-----		
2,008m (log)	Palaeozoic Dolomite	
-----Unconformity-----		
2,030m (log)	Intrusives	
-----Unconformity-----		
2,081.5m (log)	Palaeozoic Dolomite	
-----Unconformity-----		
2,221m (log) – 2,364m (T.D.)	Pre-Cambrian Granite	

5. CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are noted:

1. Bjarni Formation

This formation is envisaged to range no younger than Late Albian on the Labrador Shelf.

2. Markland Formation

The results from this second phase study suggests that the Markland Formation, Lower” Markland Member” has a maximum stratigraphic range of Cenomanian to Maastrichtian; with the “Upper Markland Member” dated as early Late Paleocene, Selandian.

Cenomanian and Early / Middle Turonian aged sediments are recognised in the South Hopedale L-39 well. The presence / absence of Campanian sediment remains uncertain, due to an absence of short-ranging microfossil taxa. In a number of wells, the Maastrichtian appears to unconformably overlie Santonian sediments.

No Early Paleocene, Danian, sediments have been recognised in any of the wells studied to date; suggesting a marked stratigraphic break (base Tertiary unconformity) at the “Lower” / “Upper” Markland member boundary.

3. Cartwright Formation – Gudrid Member

The Cartwright Formation, including the arenaceous Gudrid Member, are Late Paleocene, Thanetian, in age. The Gudrid Member sandstones are interpreted here as deep-water marine deposits, rather than coastal marine sands and down-dip shelf fans as favoured by Balkwill & McMillan (1990).

4. Kenamu Formation

The Kenamu Formation generally ranges in age from Early Eocene, Ypresian to Middle Eocene, Bartonian; locally extending into the Late Eocene, Priabonian (Snorri J- 90). The Kenamu – Mokami formational boundary is considered to be locally unconformable, with the Late Eocene, Priabonian, absent.

5. Mokami Formation

This formation is generally of Early – Late Oligocene, Rupelian - Chattian in age; locally extending down into the Late Eocene, Priabonian.

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Well Name : FREYDIS B-87

Operator : EASTCAN et al.

Interval : 1510' - 7592'

Scale : 1:4000

Chart date: 17 May 2016

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY LOG

ENCLOSURE 1

RILEY GEOSCIENCE LTD

CLIENT: NALCOR ENERGY

IGD Boundary Key
 --- Possible
 --- Probable
 --- Confident
 ~~~~~ Unconformable  
 ~~~~~ 7Unconformable  
 --- Fault
 --- ?Fault

Text Keys
 *1 LATE OLIGOCENE / EARLY MIOCENE

| Lithostratigraphy | | Palaeoenvironment Default | | | | | | | Depth | Chronostratigraphy | | Palynology Comments | Micropalaeo. Comments | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Formation | Member | Non Marine | Transitional | Inner Neritic | Middle Neritic | Outer Neritic | Upper Bathyal | Middle Bathyal | | Lower Bathyal | Abyssal (test) | | | Period/Epoch |
| SAGLEK | | | | | | | | | | | 1540 CU | Miospore dominated, at & below 1540' Rare <i>Tugaepollenites</i> | 1510 CU: Abundant shell debris
1540 CU: FDO A. guerichi guerichi
1570 CU: FDO C. sulzensis
1600 CU: FDO N. affinis
1650 CU: FDO N. affinis | |
| MOKAMI | | | | | | | | | | | 1750' | 1820 CU: Diverse miospore assemblage | 1800 CU: FDO S. carinata | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2000' | | 1950 CU: FDO G. problema, P. quinqueloba | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2250' | | 2040 CU: FDO influx <i>Ditrupa</i> spp. LDO superabundant shell debris. Reworked? <i>Lenticulina</i> spp. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2500' | 2320 CU: Miospore dominated. Rare, but persistent dinocysts 2320' FDO persistent <i>Phthanoperidium</i> spp. D. phoshorica, <i>Jussiaea</i> sp. | 2380 CU: FDO? F. antiqua (broken) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2500' | 2440 CU: FDO superabundant pyritised burrow infill | 2440 CU: FDO superabundant pyritised burrow infill | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2530 CU: FDO R. draco, W. symmetrica/gochthli, M. aspinatum | 2500 CU: FDO G. sokdani | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2530 CU: FDO common <i>Phthanoperidium</i> spp. | 2560 CU: FDO S. microtrias, influx pyritised burrow infill | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2780 CU: FDO persistent P. indentata | 2620 CU: Reworked S. midwayensis | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2840 CU: FDO S. adami, F. antiqua | 2680 CU: FDO A. hirtus | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3010 CU: Abundant P. indentata | 2740 CU: FDO A. hirtus | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2800 CU: FDO S. adami, F. antiqua | | |
| | | KENAMU | | | | | | | | | | | 3160 CU: Localised dinocyst influx. Dominant A. araneosa. Rare <i>Chiroperidium</i> sp. | 3320 CU: FDO Lenticulina spp., M. affinis, <i>Triloculina</i> spp., C. placenta, F. antiqua, abundant S. microtrias |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3410 CU: FDO persistent <i>Wetzeliella</i> spp. | 3460 CU: FDO S. carinata | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3630 CU: FDO D. colligerum | 3560 CU: FDO Coscinodiscus sp. 34 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3970 CU: FDO abundant <i>Impletosphaeridium</i> / <i>Cleistosphaeridium</i> spp. | 3610 CU: FDO Coscinodiscus sp. 34 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4090 CU: FDO ?w. cf. lineidentatum | 3670 CU: FDO Coscinodiscus sp. 34 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4200 CU: Major downsection dinocyst influx. FDO common C. columina | 3730 CU: FDO Coscinodiscus sp. 34 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4270 CU: FDO common D. brevispinosum | 3820 CU: FDO Lenticulina spp., M. affinis, <i>Triloculina</i> spp., C. placenta, F. antiqua, abundant S. microtrias | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4390 CU: FDO Palaeoostocystis sp. A & common D. condylosum | 3880 CU: FDO C. cf. ungerianus, G. girardiana, H. elegans, M. affinis, T. dreveriana, superabundant pyritised <i>Cerithioidia</i> spp. & S. microtrias, T. cf. wittiana, echinoderm debris | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4450 CU: Abundant A. homomorphum. Common A. senonensis & A. robustum | 3940 CU: FDO influx S. microtrias | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4510 CU: Abundant A. senonensis | 4060 CU: FDO B. cf. trigonalis, C. subconicus, N. konincki, C. morsianus morsianus, Diatom sp. 34, very common F. antiqua | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4600 CU: Dominant A. senonensis | 4120 CU: FDO C. conraria, C. cf. lobatulus | | |
| CARTWRIGHT | "UPPER" GUDRID | | | | | | | | | | | | 4710 CU: FDO common C. speciosum / D. oebisfeldensis | 4180 CU: FDO C. cf. tenellus, <i>Plectofrondicularia</i> sp. A, R. ex. gr. walteri, R. gr. discreta |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4900 CU: S. deliense, C. diebelli, P. pyrrohorum. Poor preservation | 4240 CU: FDO common C. amplifera & C. placenta, H. walteri, abundant C. morsianus morsianus, C. morsianus var. moelleri, Diatom sp. 34, superabundant F. antiqua | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4930 CU: Common S. deliense. FDO A. nucula | 4300 CU: FDO S. carinata | | |
| MARKLAND | "LOWER" GUDRID | | | | | | | | | | 5020 CU: FDO A. denticulata. Abundant A. nucula | 4360 CU: FDO S. carinata | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5140 CU: Significant S. deliense, I. cooksoniae, C. diebelli | 4420 CU: FDO K. conformis | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5200 CU: C. niiga, C. diebelli | 4490 CU: FDO K. conformis | | |
| BIARNI | | | | | | | | | | | 5260 CU: Significant C. diebelli, D. cladoides, S. deliense. LDO prominent <i>Ipogonidium</i> spp. | 4630 CU: FDO G. charoides, R. robusta | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5380 CU: Downsection <i>Cyclonephelium</i> spp. C. diebelli, S. deliense, O. operculata, O. costata, <i>Cybroperidium</i> spp. | 4870 CU: FDO K. conversa | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5440 CU: Abundant <i>Cyclonephelium</i> spp. S. deliense, <i>Cybroperidium</i> spp. | 4890 CU: FDO common A. cretaceus, A. aubertae, B. nodosariiformis, common H. walteri, K. conformis & P. elegans, superabundant R. ex. gr. walteri, common R. gr. discreta, S. navarroana | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5500 CU: Common <i>Cyclonephelium</i> spp. C. diebelli | 4900 CU: FDO very common G. charoides & K. conversa, influx R. ex. gr. walteri, abundant R. gr. discreta, common S. navarroana & sponge spicules (monaxon, siliceous) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5580 CU: Common <i>Cyclonephelium</i> spp. ?H. difficile, ?S. longifurcatum | 5050 CU: FDO very common G. charoides & K. conversa, influx R. ex. gr. walteri, abundant R. gr. discreta, common S. navarroana & sponge spicules (monaxon, siliceous) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5620 CU: Common <i>Cyclonephelium</i> spp. O. operculata | 5110 CU: FDO S. sphaerica | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5670 CU: ?H. difficile, S. longifurcatum, ?P. truncatum. Common <i>Cyclonephelium</i> spp. | 5170 CU: FDO G. voltziana, O. cordieriana, H. kirki, S. placenta, S. dentata, superabundant <i>Geodia</i> spp. & sponge spicules (monaxon, siliceous) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5750 CU: X. ceratoides, <i>Cybroperidium</i> spp. Common <i>Cyclonephelium</i> spp. | 5230 CU: FDO B. crassa, A. tenuissimus, abundant B. nodosariiformis, C. trinitatis, G. irregularis, abundant K. conversa, R. epigona, influx sponge spicules (monaxon, siliceous) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5810 CU: <i>Plectrosphaeridium</i> sp. LDO common <i>Cyclonephelium</i> spp. | 5290 CU: FDO very common A. cretaceus, abundant G. charoides, superabundant R. gr. discreta, common R. fissistriata, S. grykowskii & S. compressa, I. chapmani | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5860 CU: ?H. difficile, ?X. ceratoides, O. costata. Influx bisaccate pollen | 5350 CU: FDO A. agglutinans, H. ovulum | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5920 CU: C. coloveri, X. ceratoides, ?C. dampieri | 5410 CU: FDO R. minima. Re-appearance influx sponge spicules (monaxon, siliceous) | | |
| | | PALAEOZOIC SHALE & LIMESTONE | | | | | | | | | | | 5980 CU: FDO <i>Chlamydephorella</i> sp. X. ceratoides, O. costata, C. exilicristatum. Increased <i>Miliodinium</i> / <i>Cybroperidium</i> spp. | 5530 CU: FDO G. rugosa |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6040 CU: X. alatum, ?C. segmentatum | 5590 CU: FDO G. pertusa, <i>Lenticulina</i> spp., A. obliqua, common G. rugosa, P. olszewski, V. muensteri, very common <i>Inoceramus</i> debris | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6100 CU: <i>Chlamydephorella</i> sp., ? <i>Ovoidinium</i> sp., C. exilicristatum, ?H. difficile | 5660 CU: FDO G. michelinianus, L. rotulata | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6170 CU: ?X. ceratoides, ? <i>Ovoidinium</i> sp., <i>Cybroperidium</i> spp. | 5730 CU: FDO superabundant orange-brown stained <i>Haplophragmoides</i> spp. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6220 CU: C. exilicristatum, ?C. dampieri. Influx vitrinite / plant tissue | 5770 CU: LDO superabundant <i>Haplophragmoides</i> spp., common <i>Borithia</i> spp. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6000 CU: FDO A. subcretaceus, common ? <i>Haplophragmium</i> spp. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6070 CU: FDO A. subcretaceus, common ? <i>Haplophragmium</i> spp. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6130 CU: FDO A. subcretaceus, common ? <i>Haplophragmium</i> spp. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6190 CU: FDO A. subcretaceus, common ? <i>Haplophragmium</i> spp. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6250 CU: FDO A. subcretaceus, common ? <i>Haplophragmium</i> spp. | | |
| PALAEOZOIC LIMESTONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6250 CU: FDO A. subcretaceus, common ? <i>Haplophragmium</i> spp. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Well Name : HOPEDALE E-33

Operator : CHEVRON et al.

Interval : 900m - 1205m

Scale : 1:4000

Chart date: 17 May 2016

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY LOG

ENCLOSURE 2

RILEY GEOSCIENCE LTD

CLIENT: NALCOR ENERGY

IGD Boundary Key

- Possible
- Probable
- Confident
- ~~~~~ Unconformable
- ~~~~~ ?Unconformable
- f- Fault
- ?f- ?Fault

| Lithostratigraphy | | Palaeoenvironment | | | | | | | | Depth | Chronostratigraphy | | Palynology Comments | Micropalaeo. Comments | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|---|
| | | Default | | | | | | | | | Period/Epoch | Age | | | |
| Formation | Member | Non Marine | Transitional | Inner Neritic | Middle Neritic | Outer Neritic | Upper Bathyal | Middle Bathyal | Lower Bathyal | Abyssal (test) | GAMMA (API) | ILD OHMS /M2 | | | |
| 840.0 | MOKAMI | | | | | | | | | | 900m | 915 | 915 | 915 CU : Miospore dominated. Rare dinocysts of Oligocene - Miocene aspect | 900 CU : Caved? C. stainforthi, G. praebulloides, G. obliquus, G. pseudopima, C. laevigata, F. boueanus, Triloculina spp., F. antiqua |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 950m | | | 930 CU : . | 920 CU : FDO A. tangentialis, C. cf. lobatulus, G. girardana, H. elegans, A. cretaceus, A. hirtus, rare pyritised burrow infill |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1000m | | | 950 CU : Jussiaea sp. | 945 CU : FDO common pyritised burrow infill |
| 983.0 | "ROBERVAL" - LEIF | | | | | | | | | | 1050m | 1035 | 1035 | 975 CU : . | 950 CU : FDO common A. tangentialis, Stilostomella spp. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1100m | | | 990 CU : Jussiae sp. | 960 CU : Influx shell debris |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1150m | | | 1010 CU : . | 980 CU : FDO superabundant pyritised burrow infill |
| 1592.5 | | | | | | | | | | | 1200m | 1040 | 1040 | 1035 CU : . | 1000 CU : . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1040 CU : FDO S. adamsi | 1020 CU : . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1050 CU : Jurassiaea sp. | 1040 CU : FDO S. adamsi |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1065 CU : . | 1065 CU : Caved G. triloba |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1070 CU : FDO F. antiqua. Sperabundant shell debris | 1080 CU : . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1090 CU : Miospore dominated 1090m - 1200m. P. mcgregorii, ?Wetzeliella sp, C. bartonensis, Azolla sp. | 1100 CU : FDO common S. adamsi |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1110 CU : FDO common Ditrupa spp. | 1110 CU : . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1120 CU : ?Wetzeliella sp., Azolla sp. | 1140 CU : FDO S. adamsi |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1150 CU : P. mcgregori, W. cf. compactum. Significant Wetzeliella spp. | 1160 CU : FDO C. placenta, R. gr. discreta |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1170 CU : FDO S. microtrias, superabundant Ditrupa spp. | 1190 CU : . |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1200 CU : P. mcgregori, K. tenuivigula, Wetzeliella spp, Azolla sp. | |

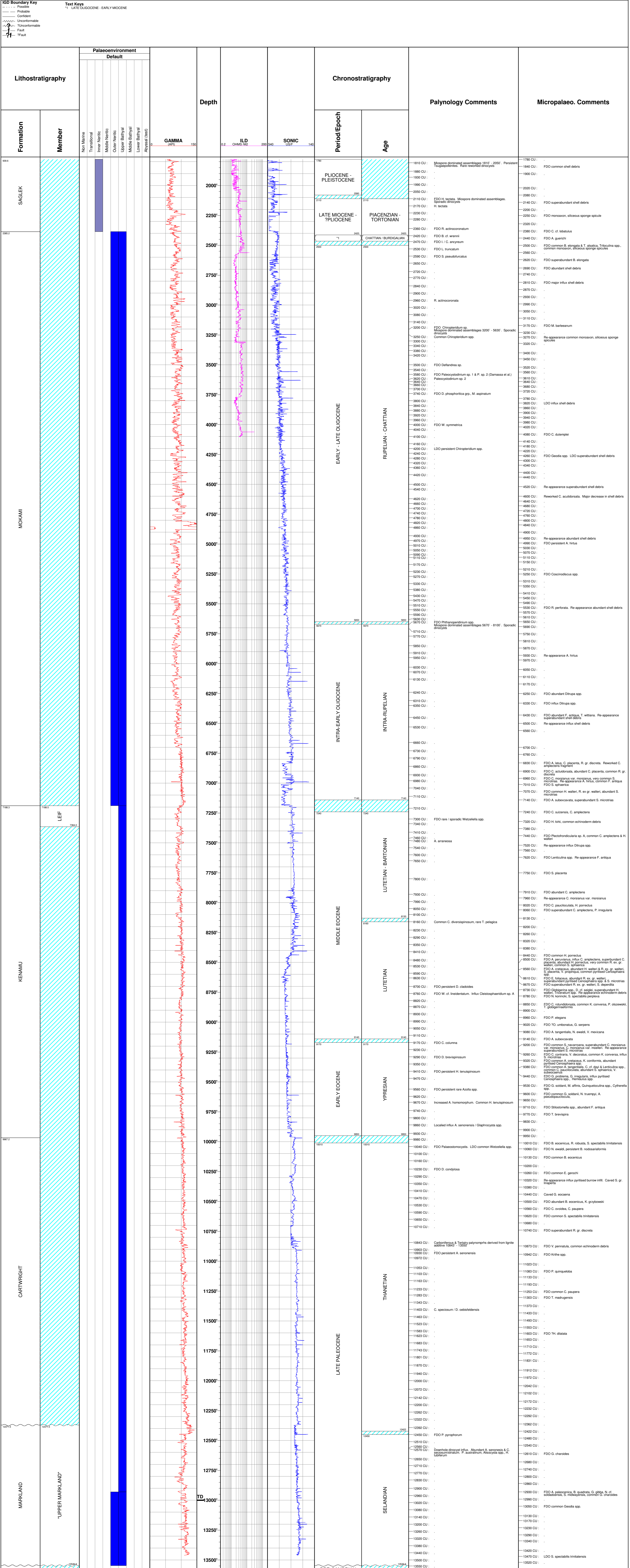
Well Name : KARLSEFNI A-13

Operator : EASTCAN et al.
Interval : 1780' - 13612'
Scale : 1:4000
Chart date: 17 May 2016

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY LOG
ENCLOSURE 3

RILEY GEOSCIENCE LTD

CLIENT: NALCOR ENERGY



Well Name : NORTH LEIF I-05

Operator : PETROCANADA et al.

Interval : 2600m - 2820m

Scale : 1:4000

Chart date: 17 May 2016

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY LOG

ENCLOSURE 4

RILEY GEOSCIENCE LTD

CLIENT: NALCOR ENERGY

IGD Boundary Key

- Possible
- Probable
- Confident
- ~ Unconformable
- ~? Unconformable
- f Fault
- ?f ?Fault

