

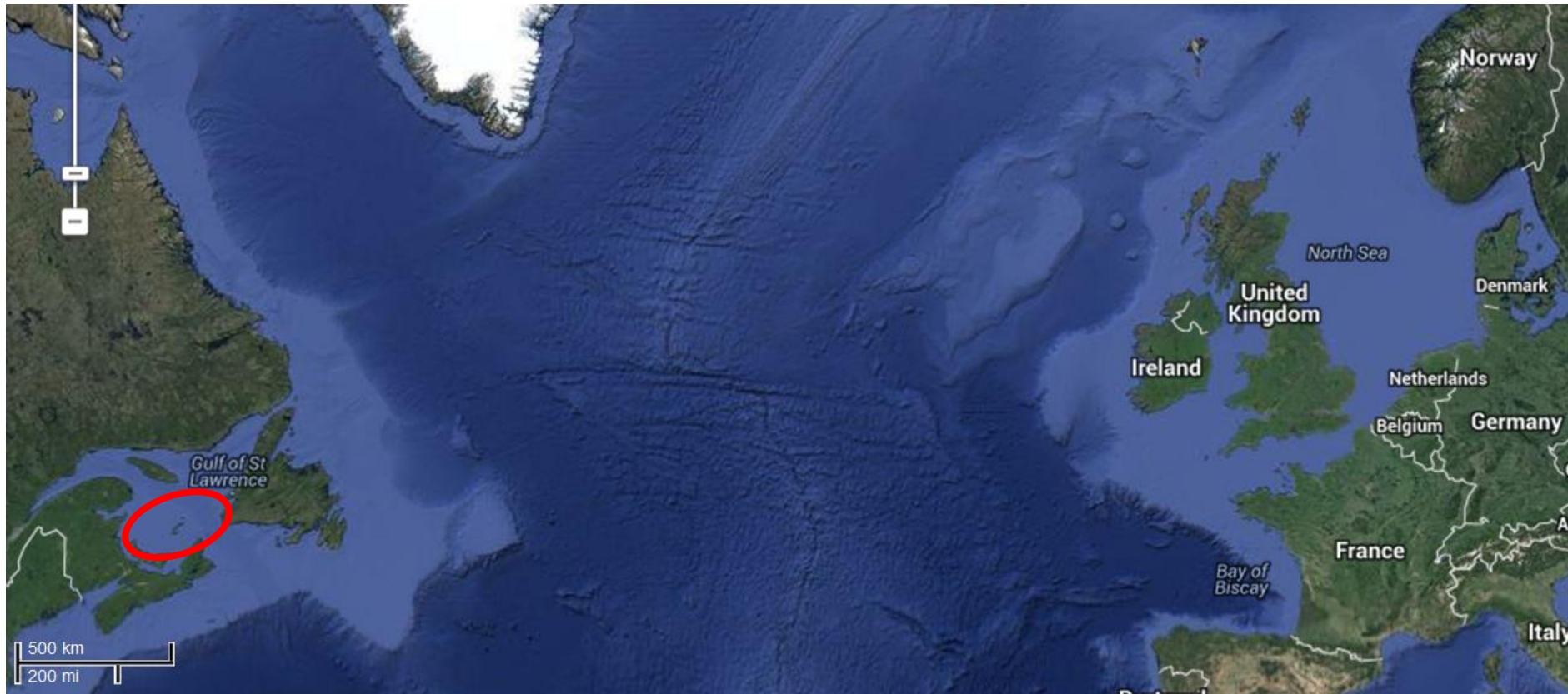
A scenic view of a coastal area. In the background, a white church with a dark steeple sits atop a grassy hill. The middle ground features a prominent, layered rock formation or cliff face that meets the water. The foreground shows the calm, greenish-blue water of the bay or harbor. The sky is clear and blue.

The “Old Harry” Prospect

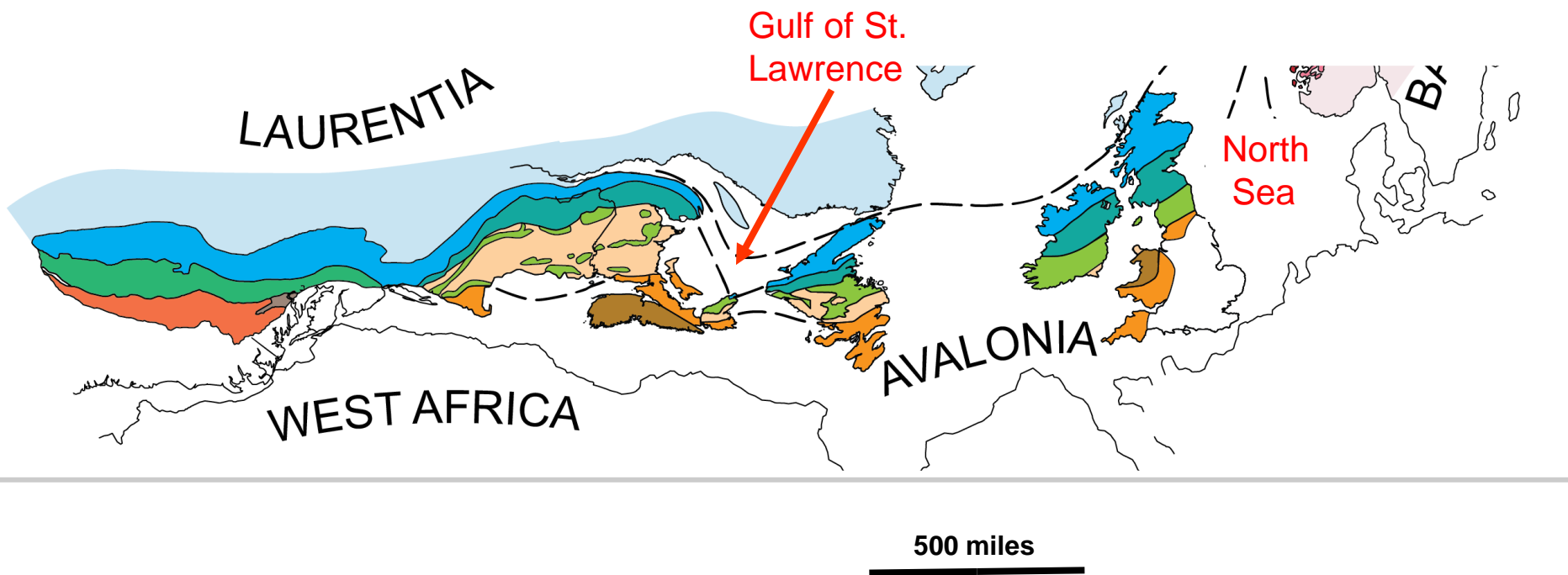
East Coast Canada

**New CSEM Results from the Giant
Old Harry Structure**

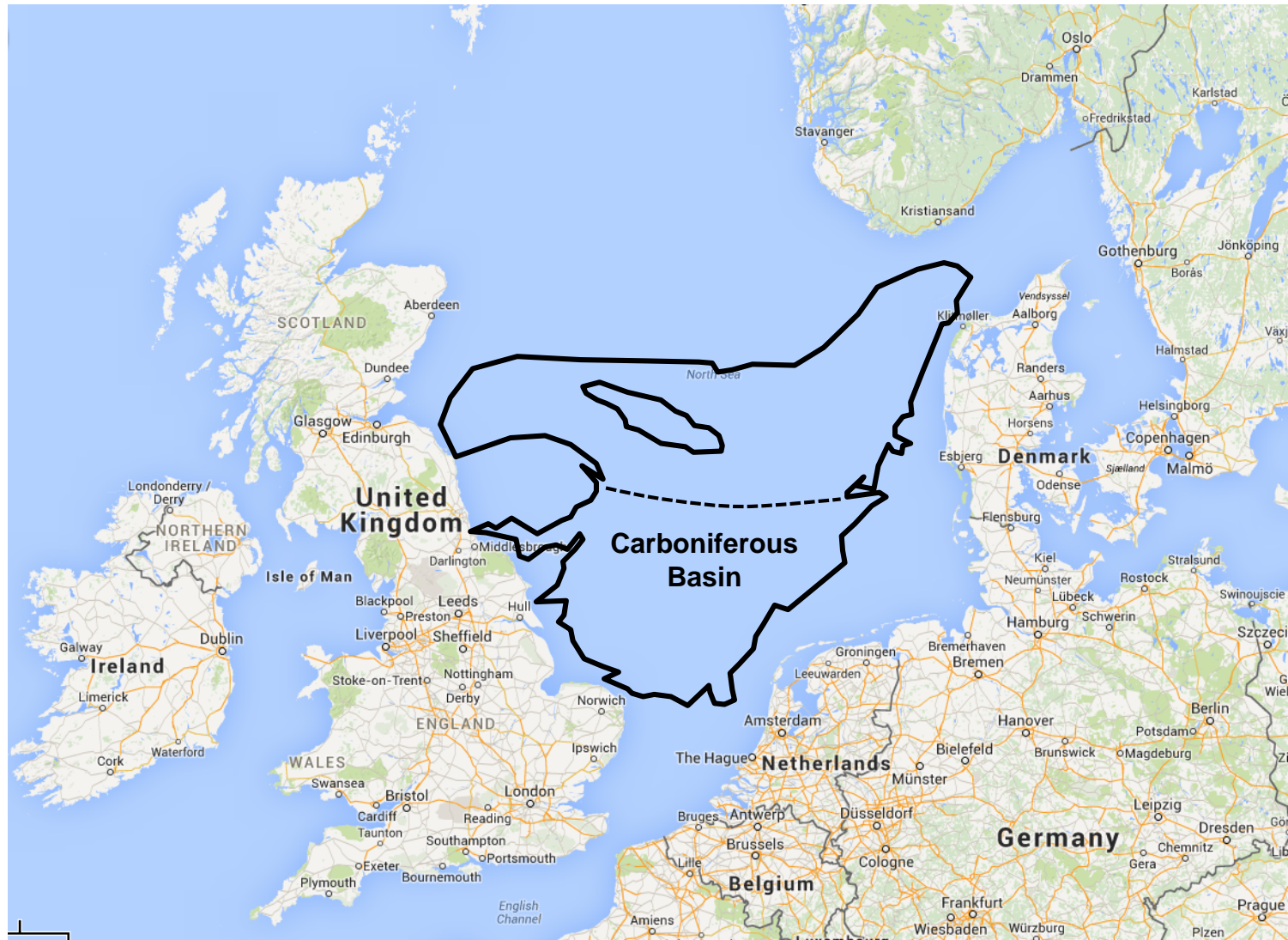
Gulf of St. Lawrence

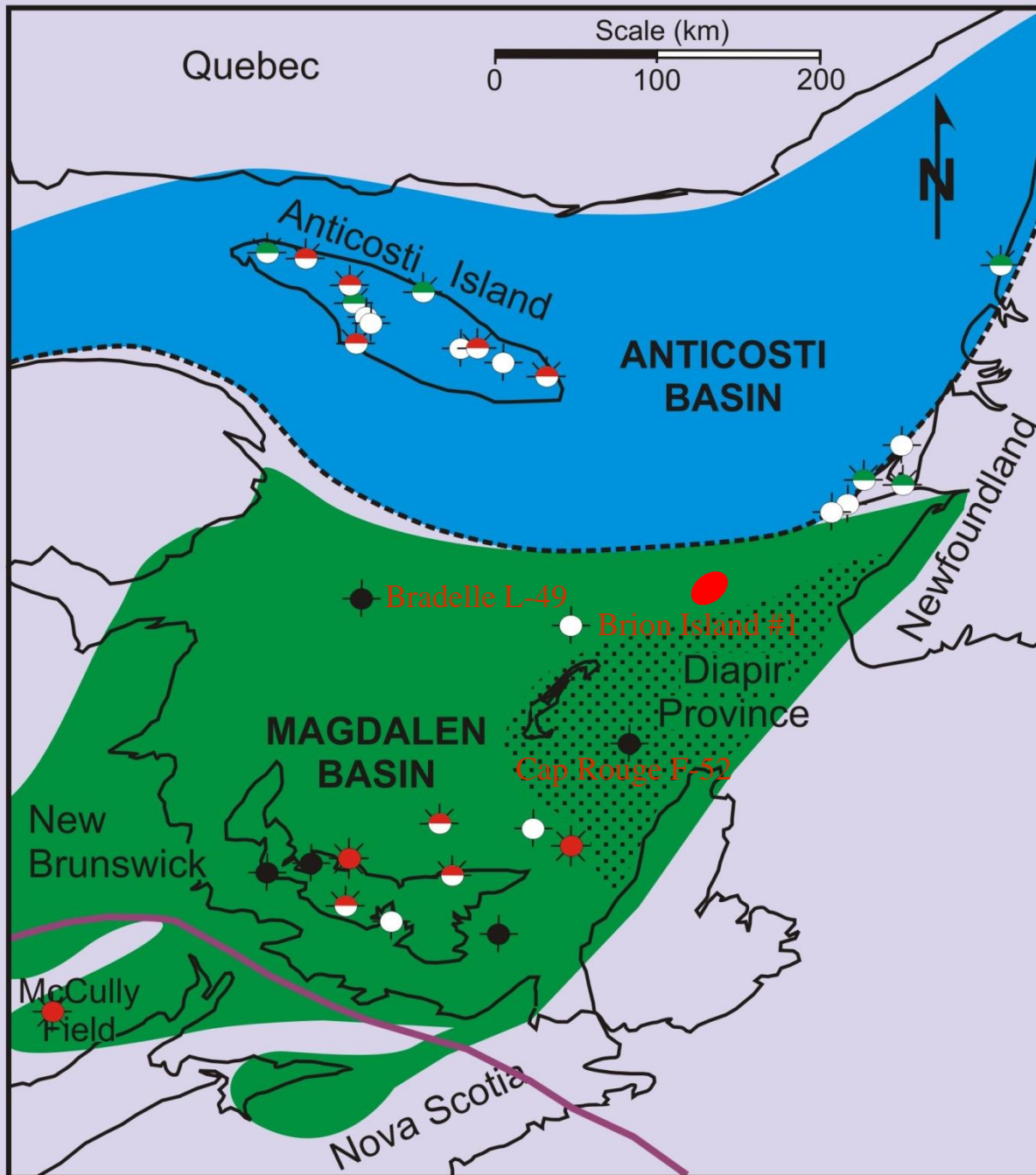


Carboniferous Reconstruction



Gulf of St. Lawrence Projected on Southern North Sea

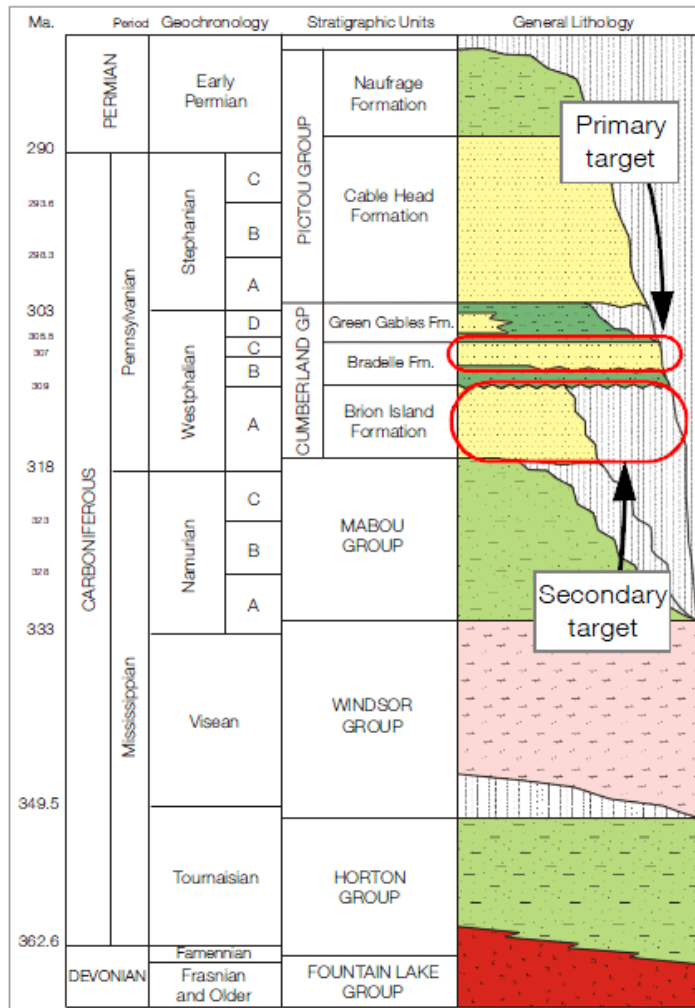




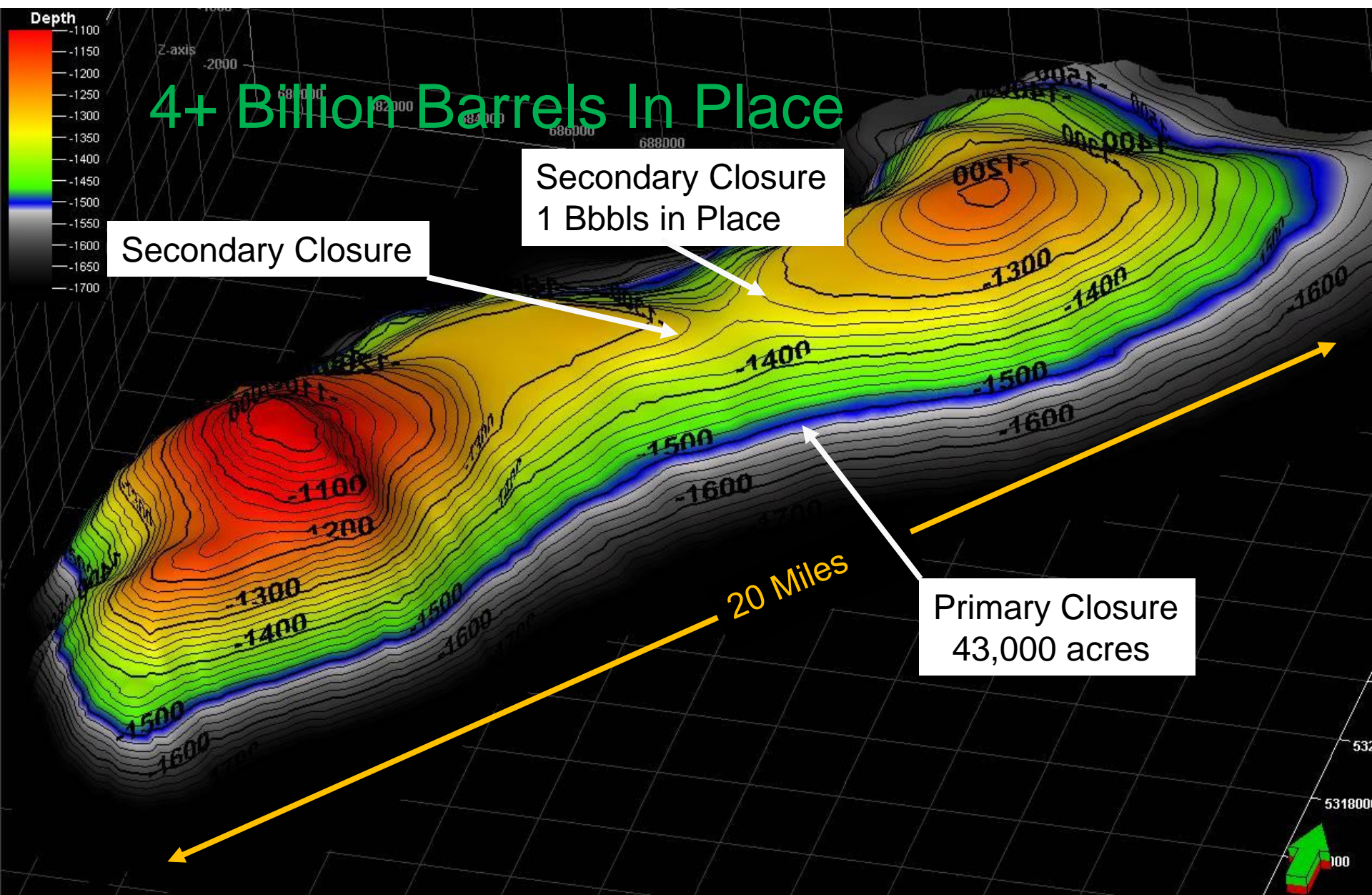
Offshore - Gulf of St. Lawrence Stratigraphy



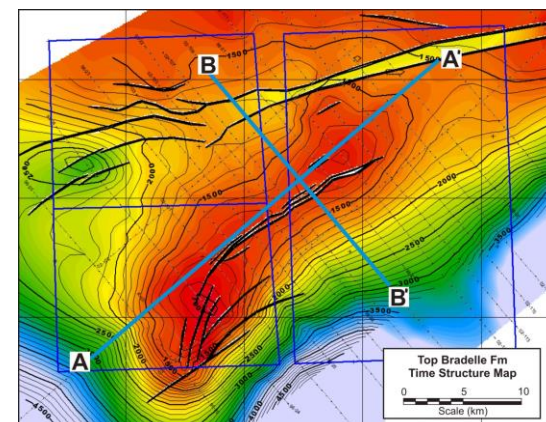
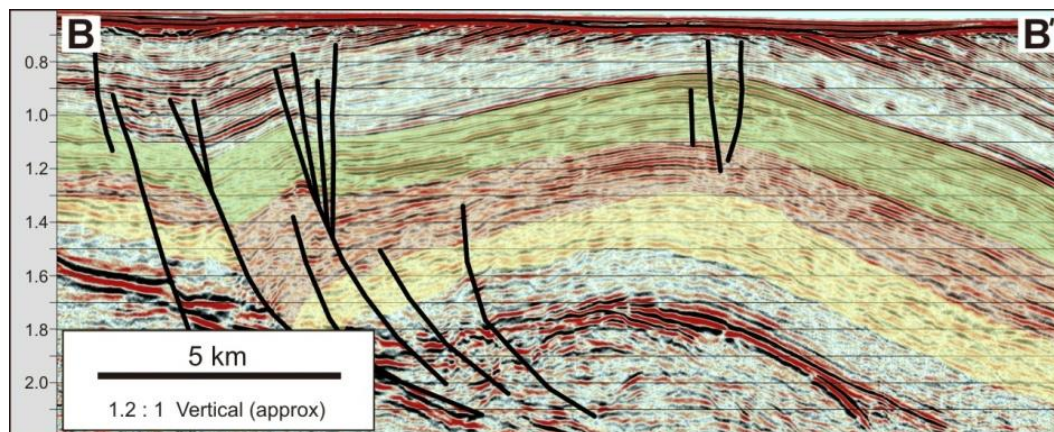
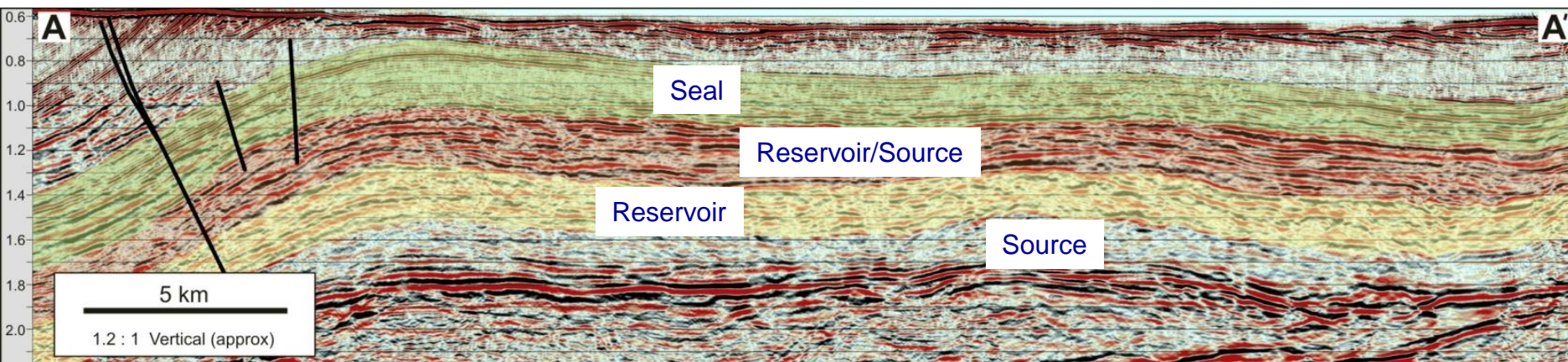
Carboniferous Strat Chart



THE OLD HARRY STRUCTURE



Strike and Dip Lines

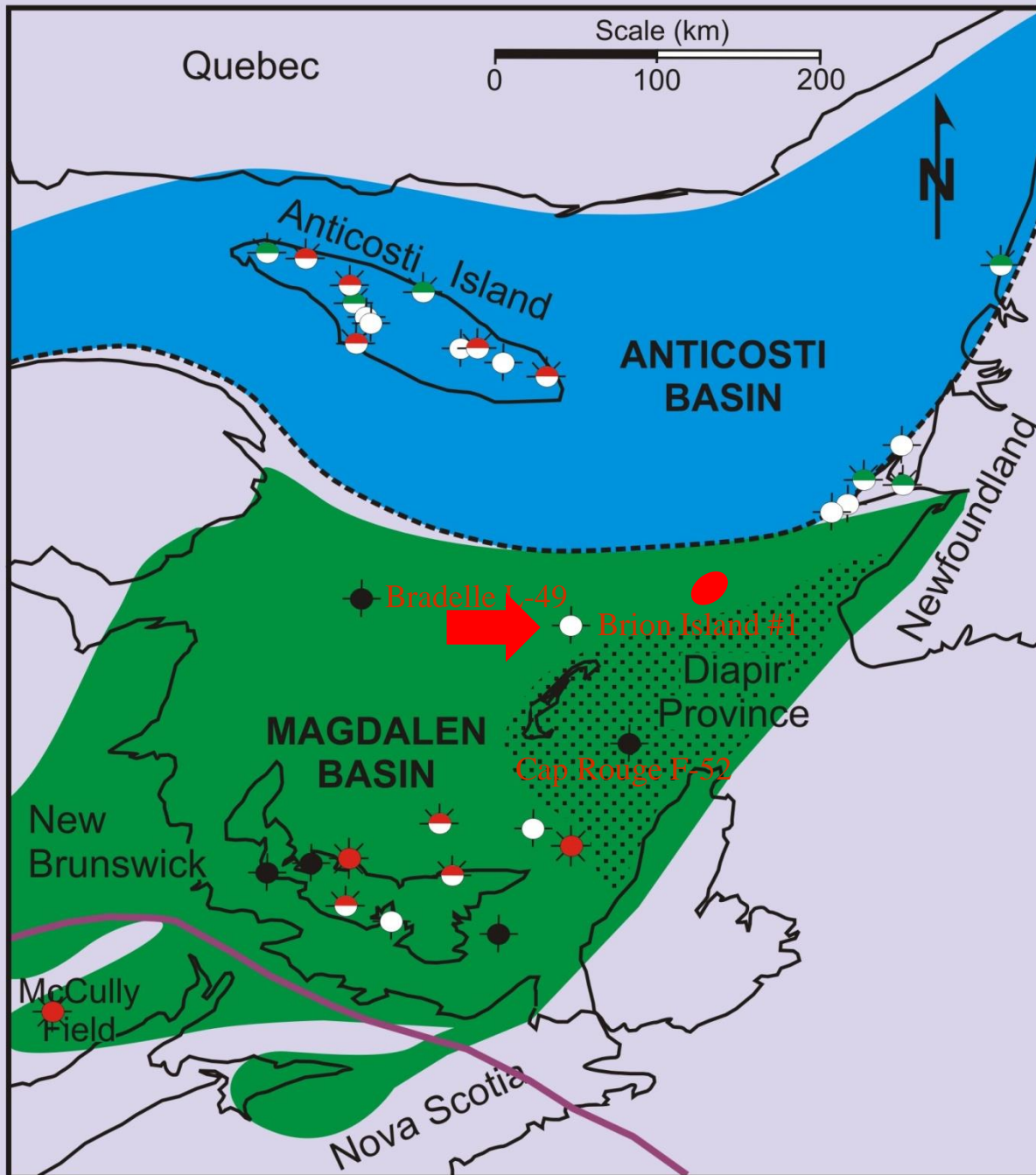


SOURCE ROCKS

Source Rocks



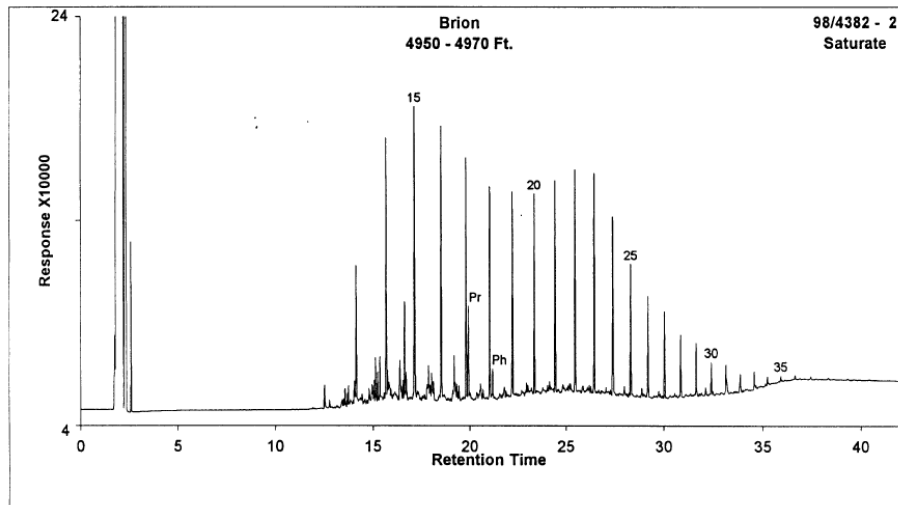
- Rich Type II-III oil-prone rocks in the nearest wells
- Petromod model indicates 45 to 55 API oil
- Rocks are within the oil window
- Enough source to fill the structure many times over



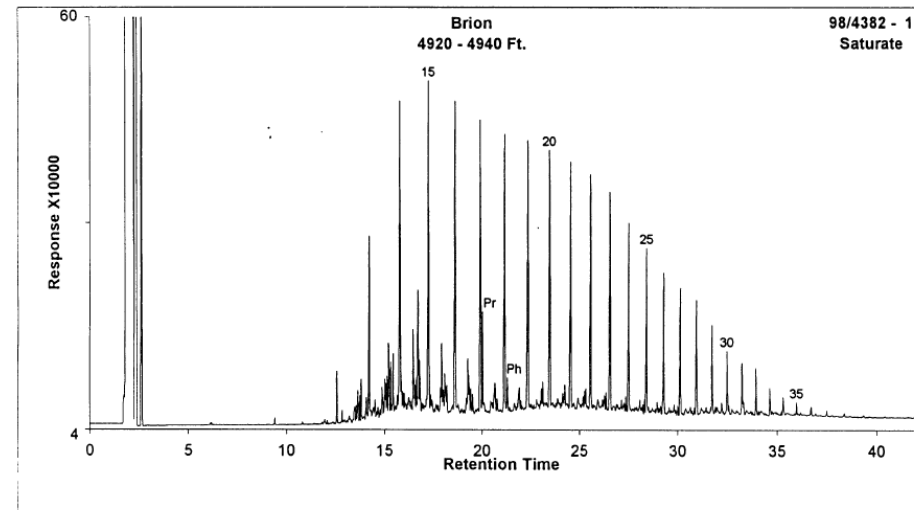
Gas Chromatograms from the Brion Island Well



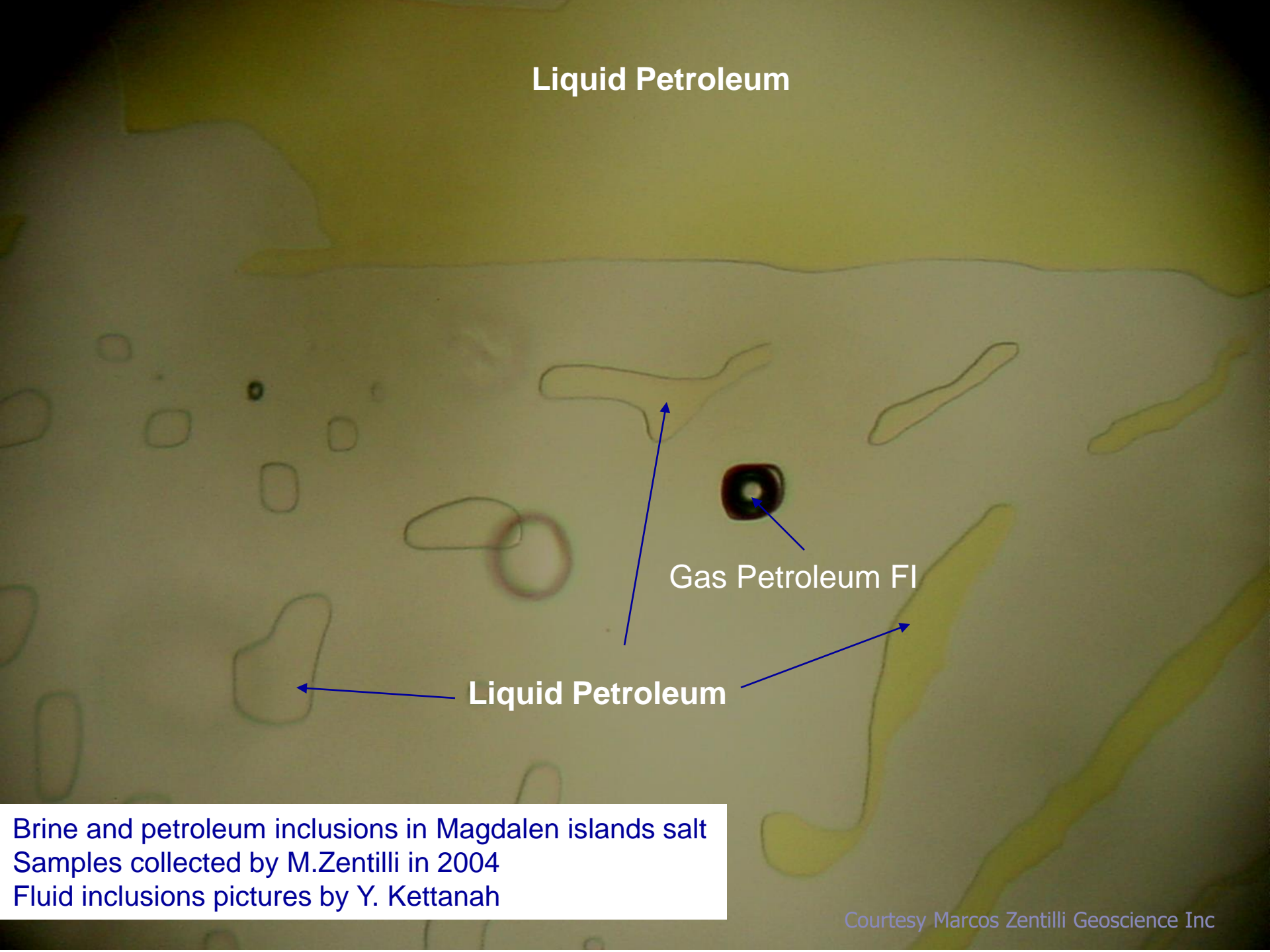
Oil Stain Extract From Bradelle Sands



Oil Extracted From Bradelle Shale



Liquid Petroleum



Gas Petroleum FI

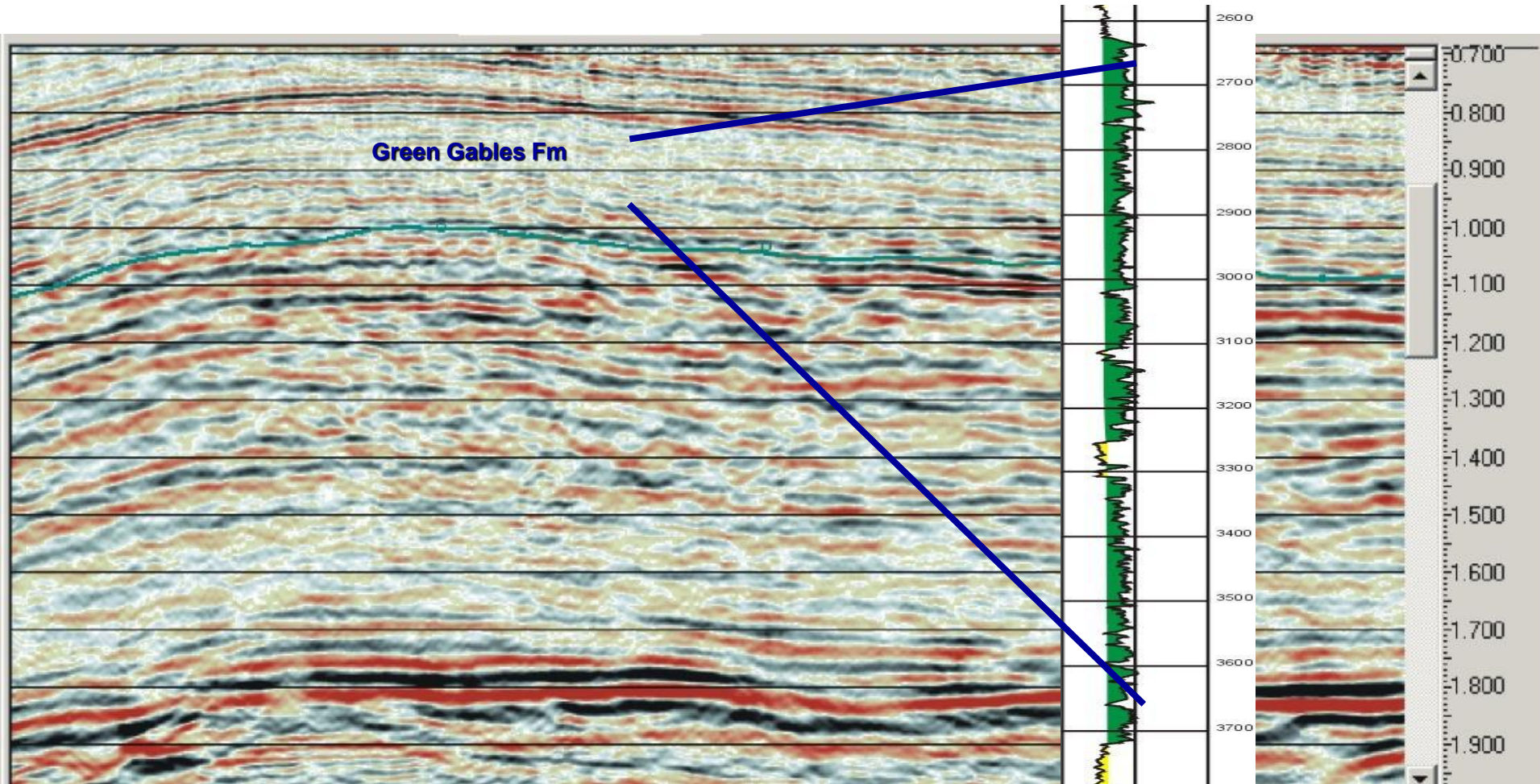
Liquid Petroleum

Brine and petroleum inclusions in Magdalen islands salt
Samples collected by M.Zentilli in 2004
Fluid inclusions pictures by Y. Kettanah

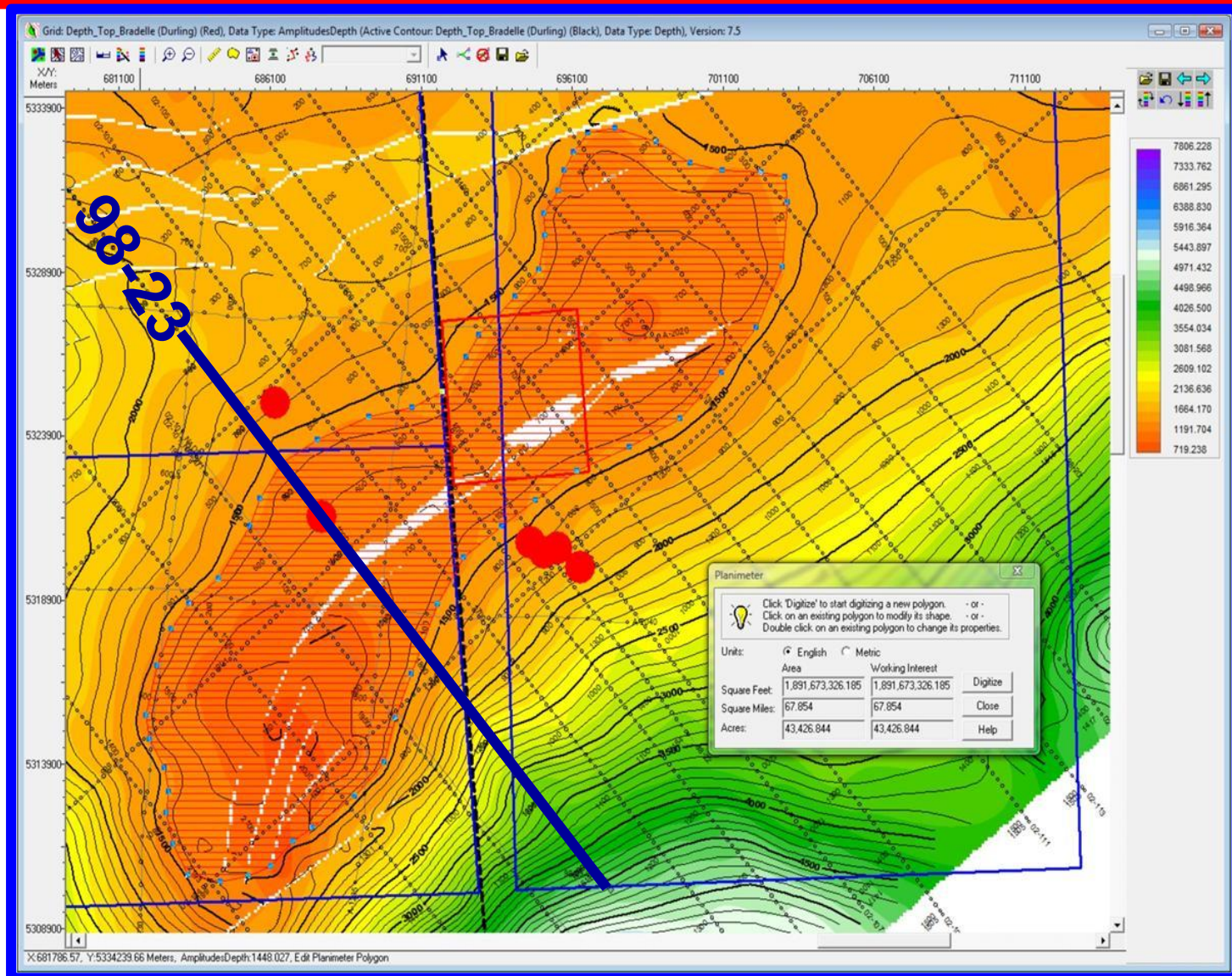
SEALING ROCKS

Seal Rocks

- * Green Gables Formation almost entirely shale
- * Very low Sand/Gouge Ratio (SGR)
- * 1080' (325 m) thick in nearest well



Location of Schlumberger Seal Study Line



Schlumberger Seal Study

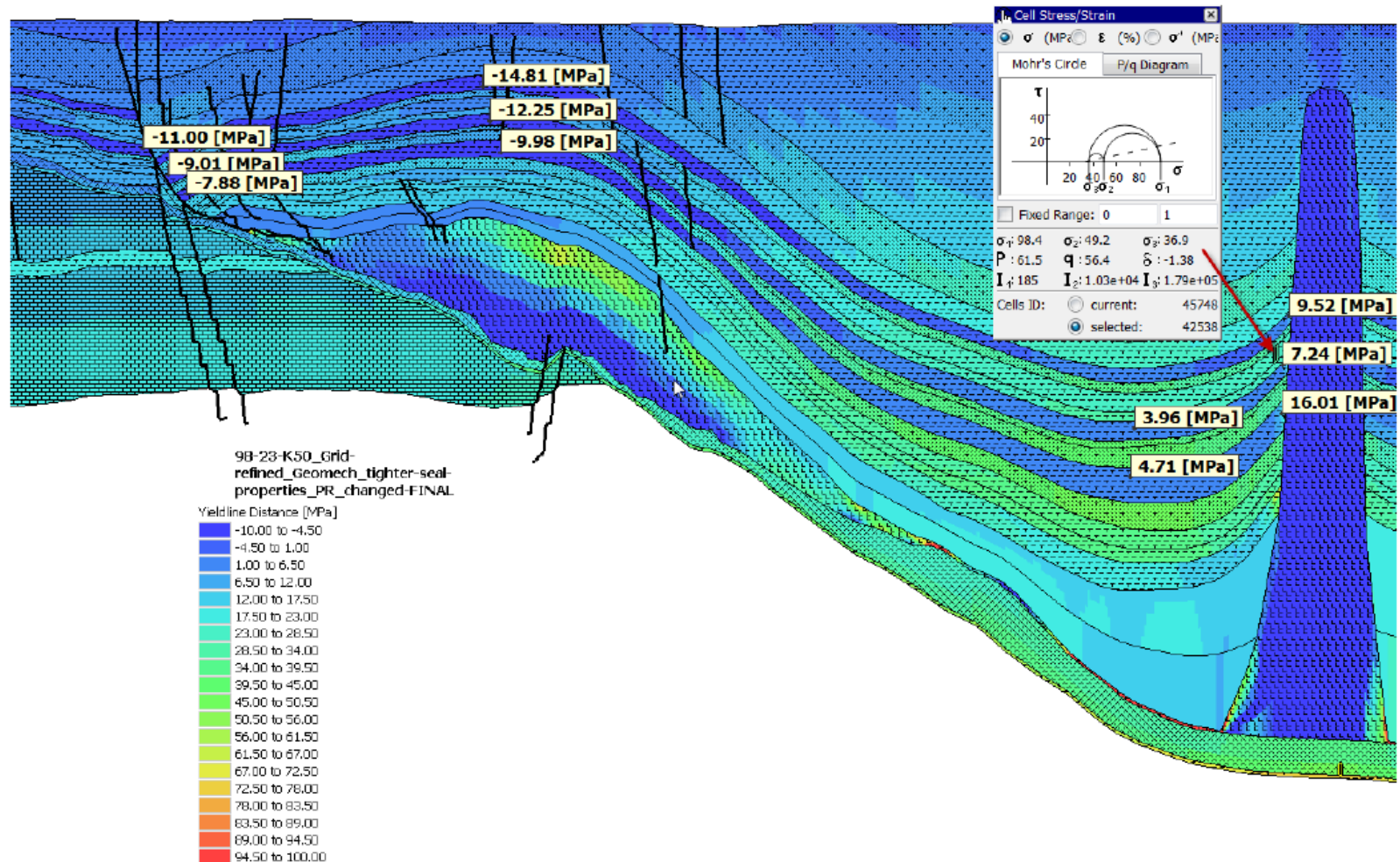
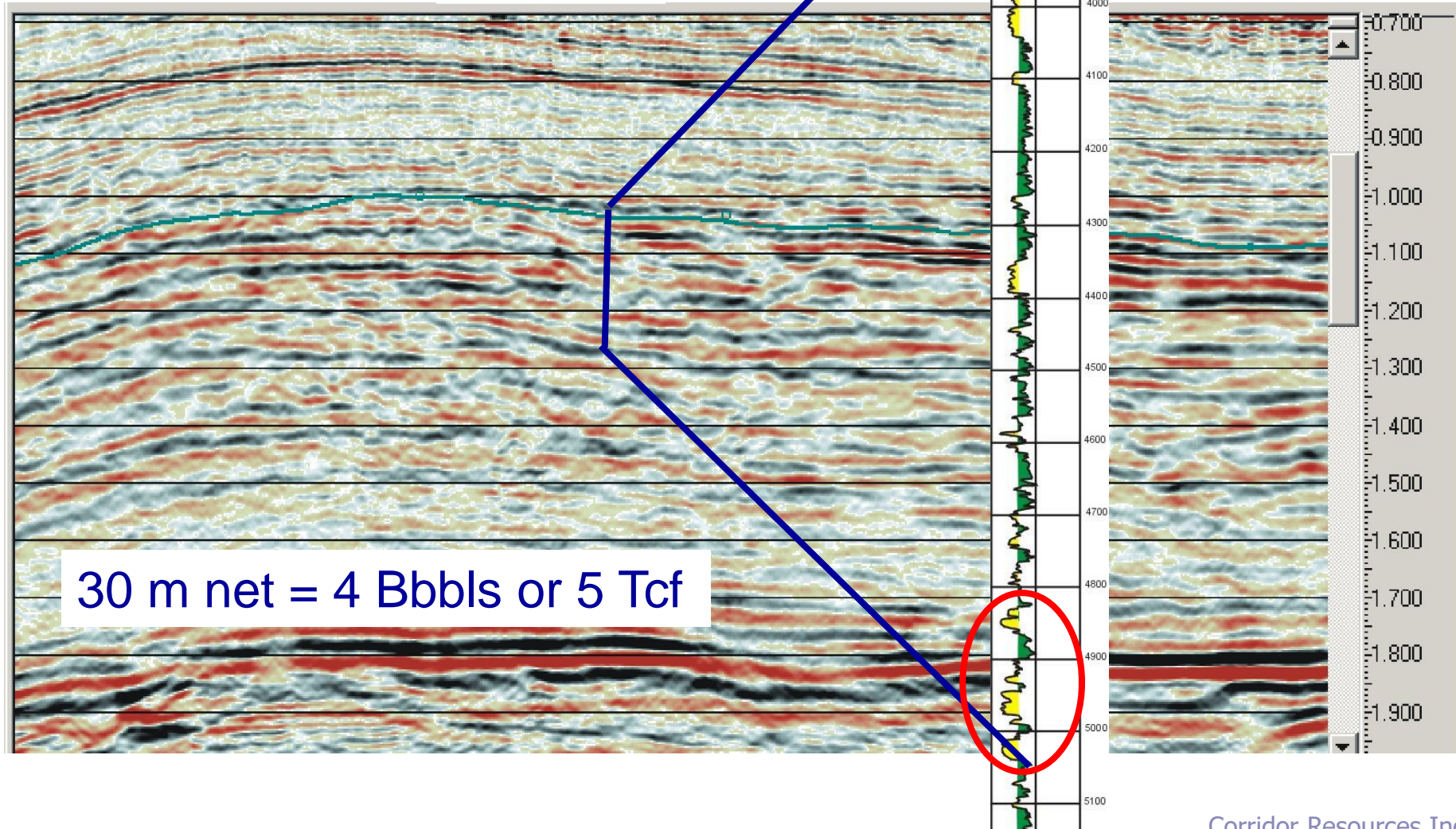


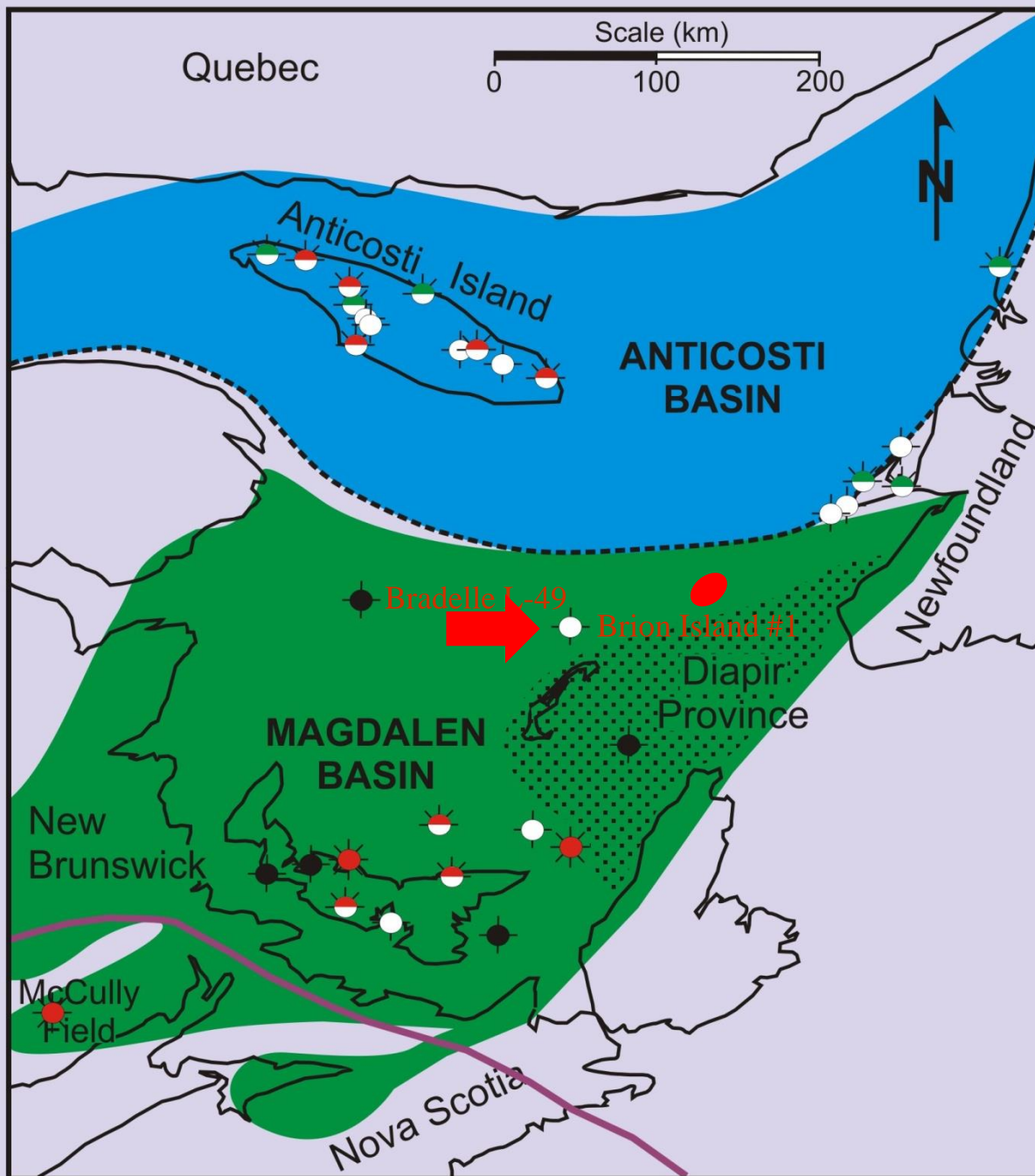
Fig. 14: Yieldline Distance: Negative values represent a working seal, positive values yield failure.

RESERVOIR ROCKS

BRADELLE FORMATION

Bradelle Fm

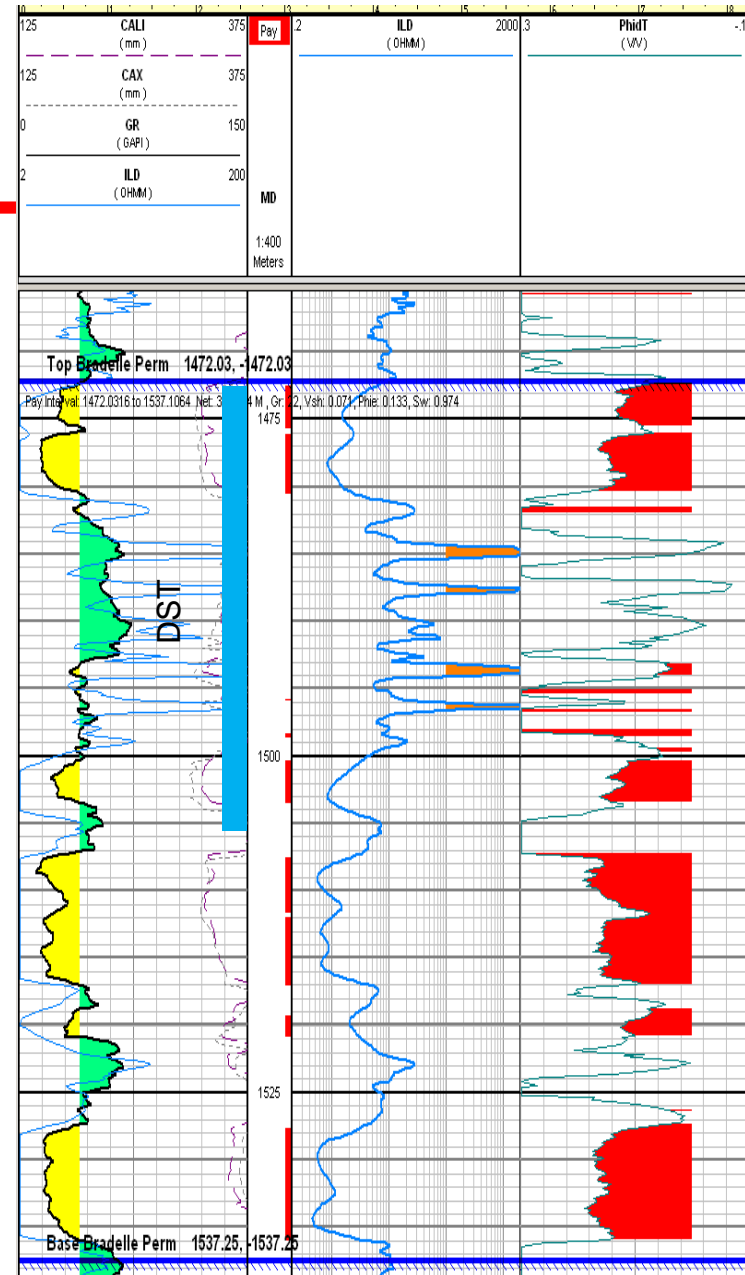


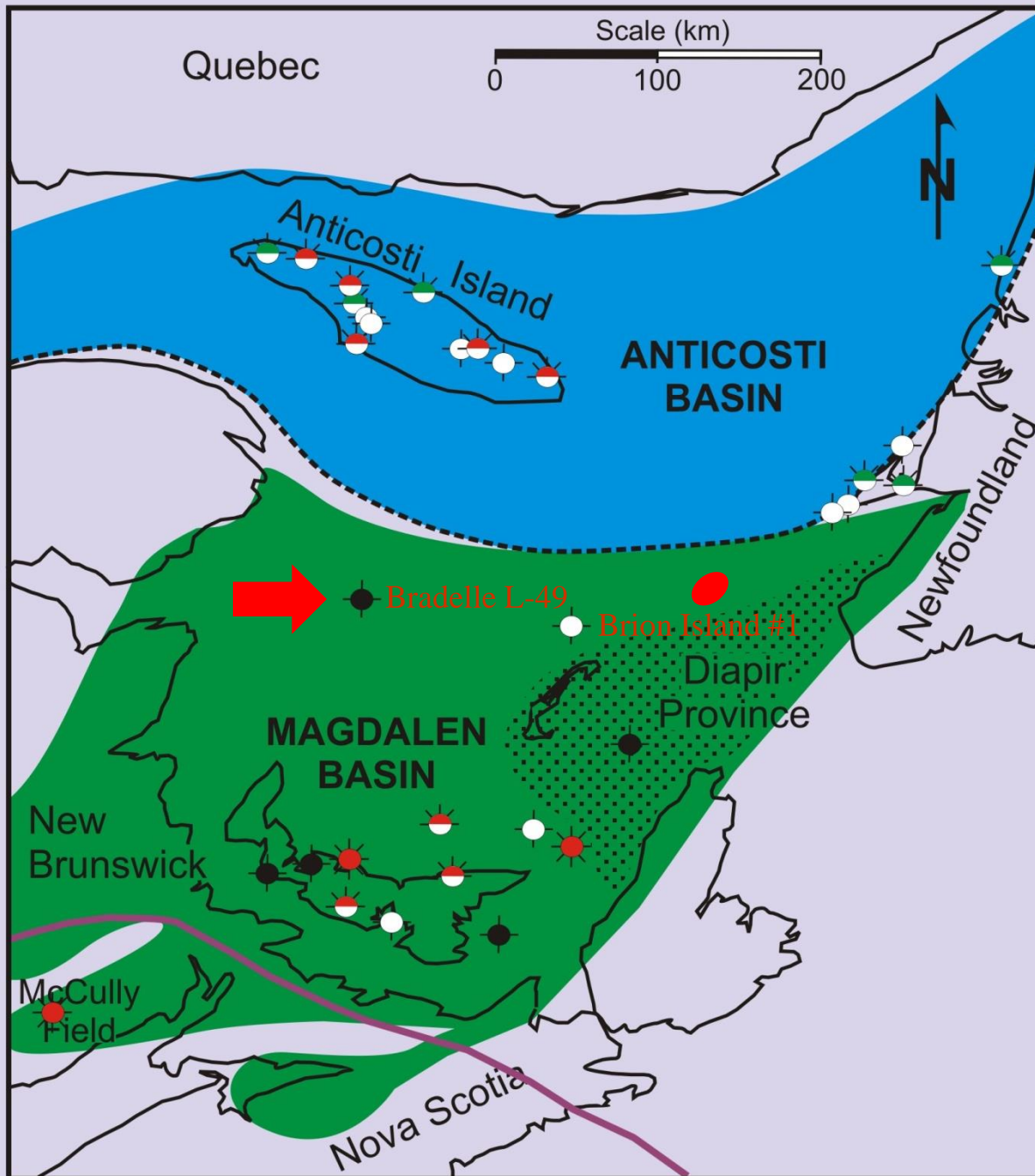


Brion Island # 1 Well

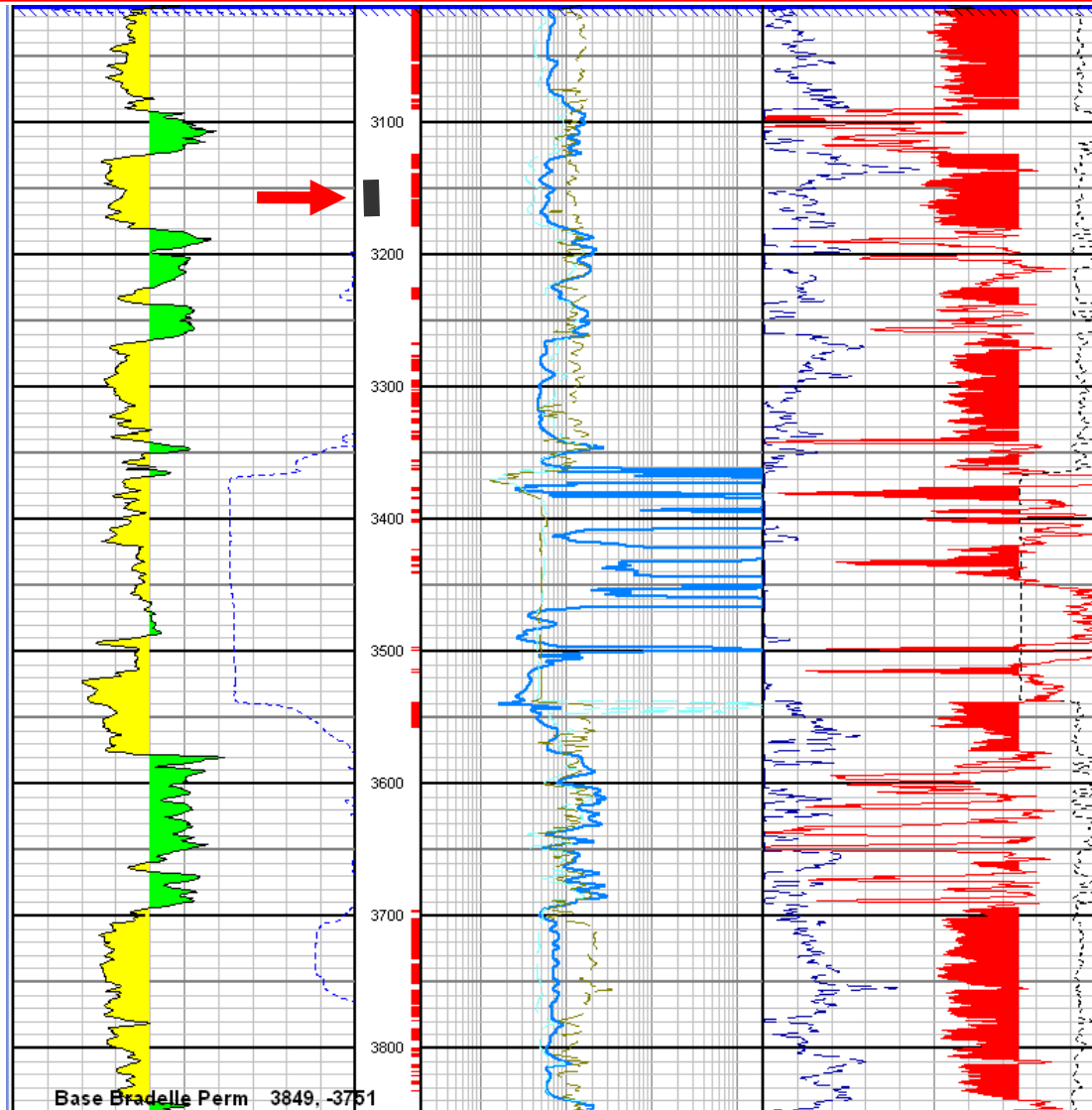
Bradelle Fm DST Test Results

- Sand was oil stained
- Top 10m (bottom hole DST) produced salt water
- Calculated perm of 30 mD
- Perm averaged over the 30 m could produce 20,000 bbls/d from a vertical well





Bradelle L-49 Reservoir Rocks and Core

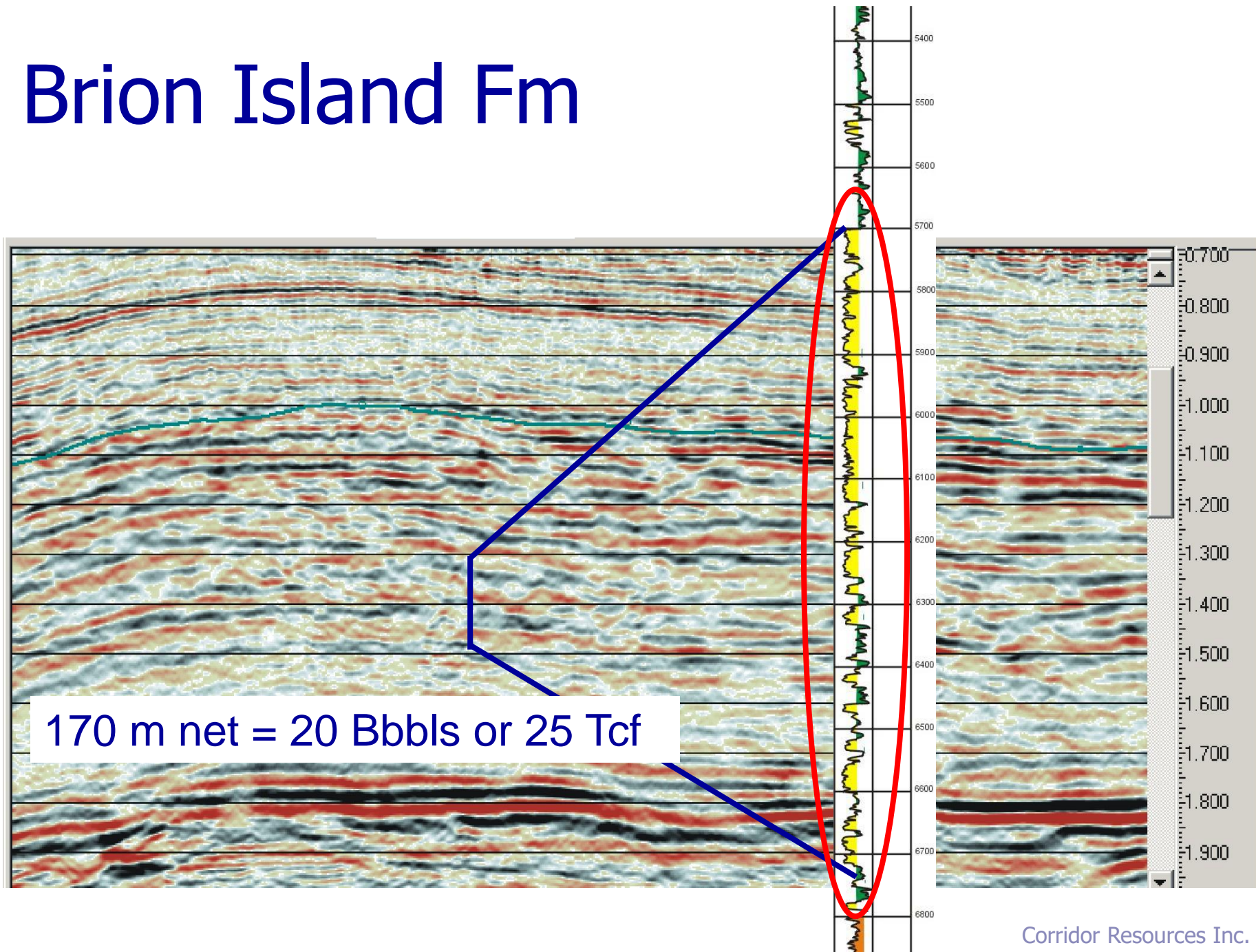


More than 250 feet (75 m)
of porous and permeable
reservoir in Bradelle K-49
well

BRION ISLAND FORMATION

SECONDARY RESERVOIR TARGET

Brion Island Fm



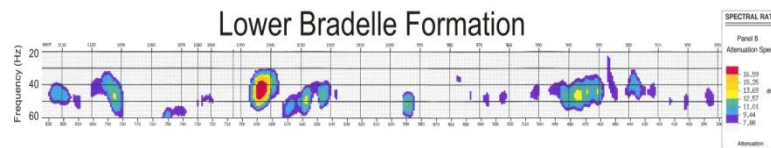
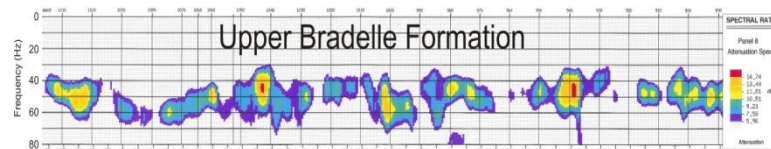
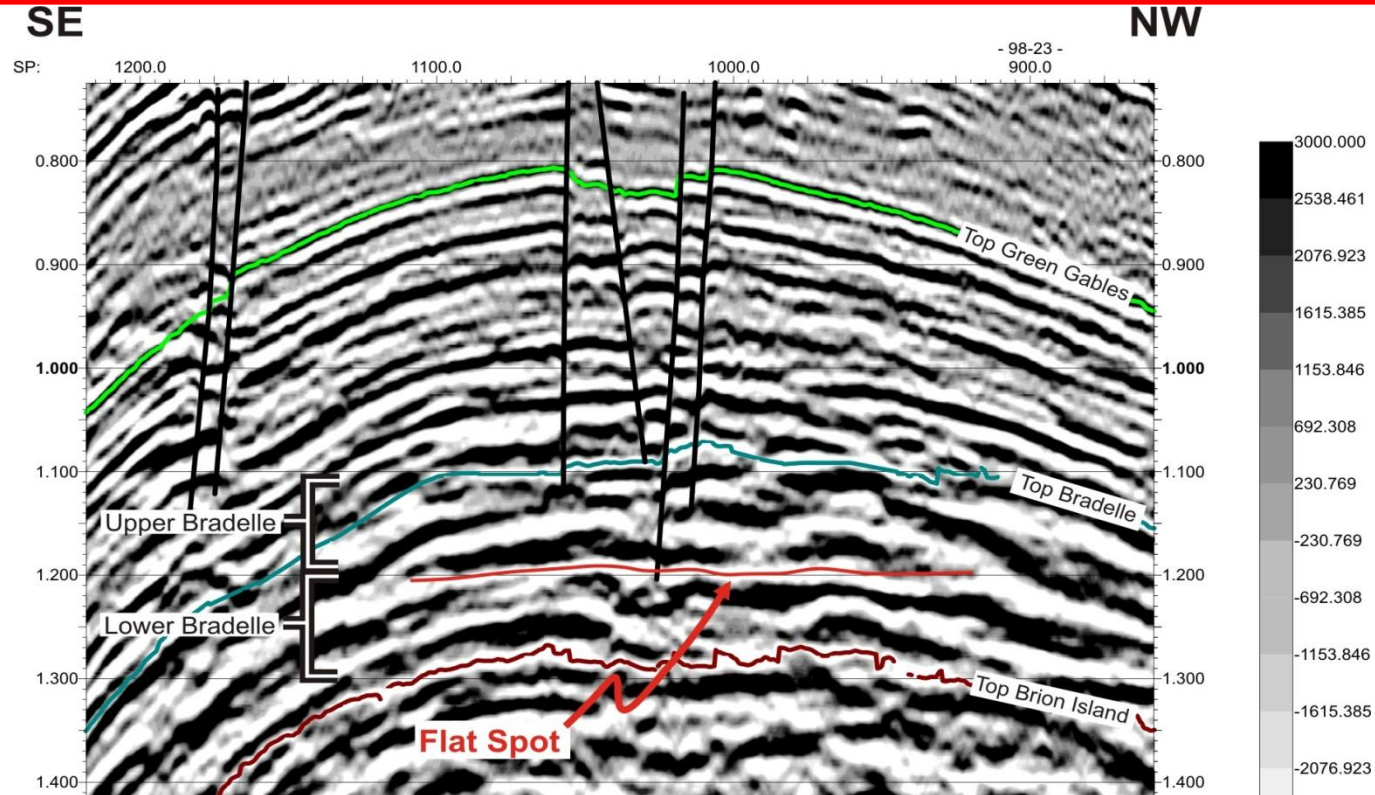
DIRECT HYDROCARBON INDICATORS

Direct Hydrocarbon Indicators

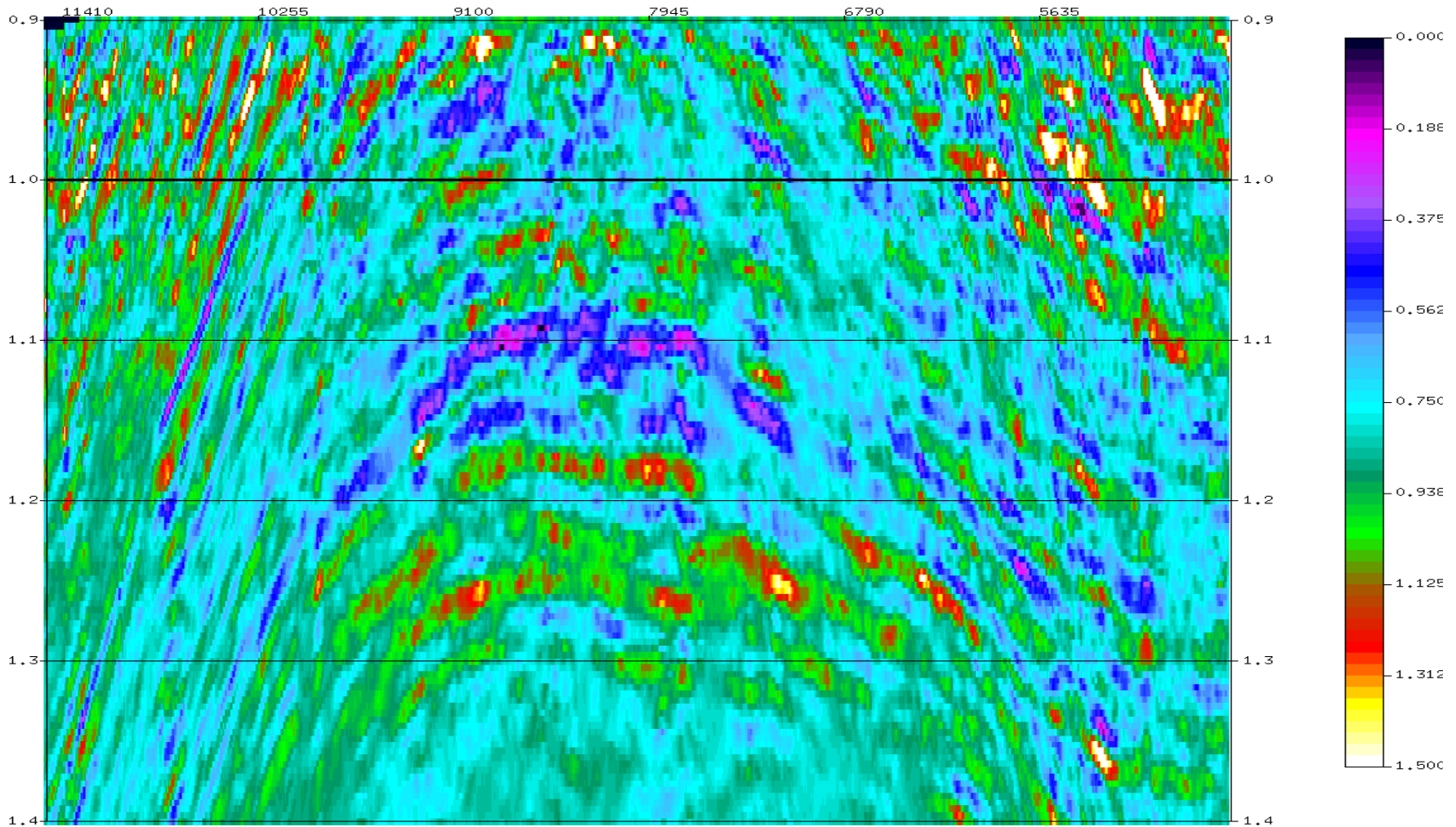


- Pockmarks/Shallow bright spots
- Satellite seepage slicks
- Frequency anomalies
- Amplitude anomalies
- Flat Spots
- AVO

Flat Spots and Frequency Attenuation



AVO Line 23: Lambda/mu



CSEM COMPATIBILITY

Old Harry Ideal for CSEM



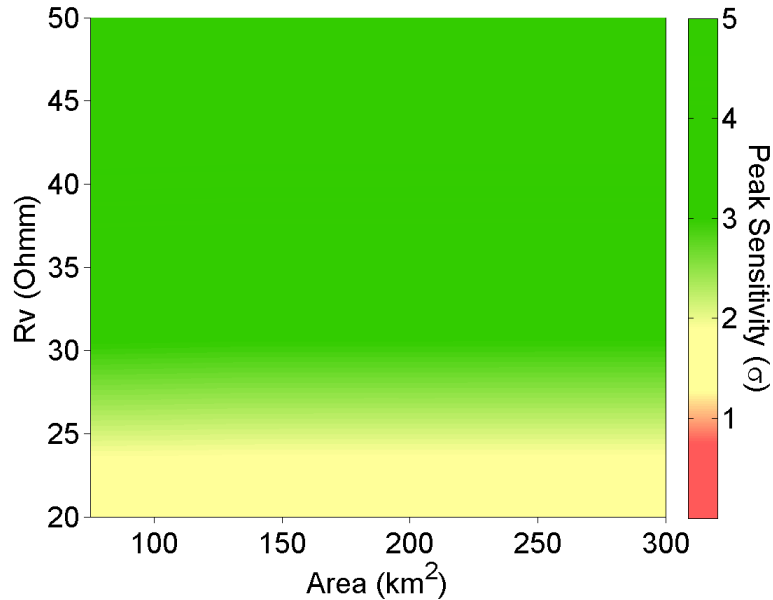
- Controlled Source Electro-Magnetic (CSEM) data provides subsurface resistivity measurements
- Old Harry structure is large (67 mi²), reservoirs are thick (30 to 150 m) and shallow (< 2 km)
- Stratigraphy lacks resistive lithologies such as limestones or volcanics
- CSEM survey completed November 2017 and final results expected February 2018
- Data are good to excellent

Sensitivity Modelling

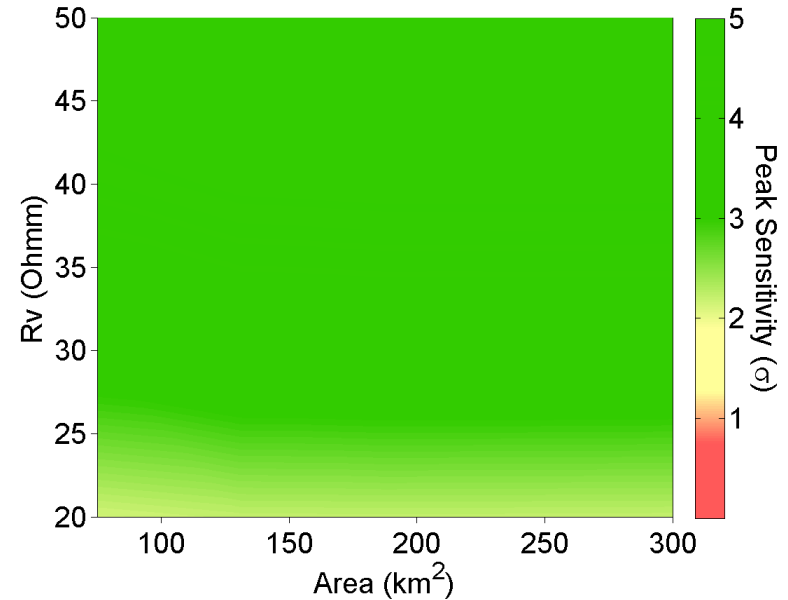
Results are very Positive

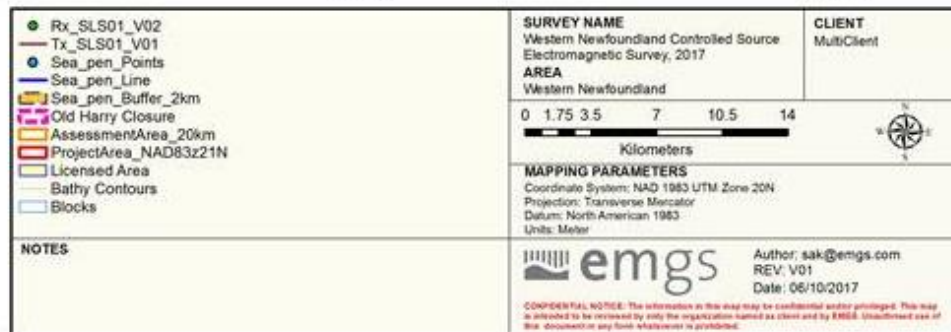
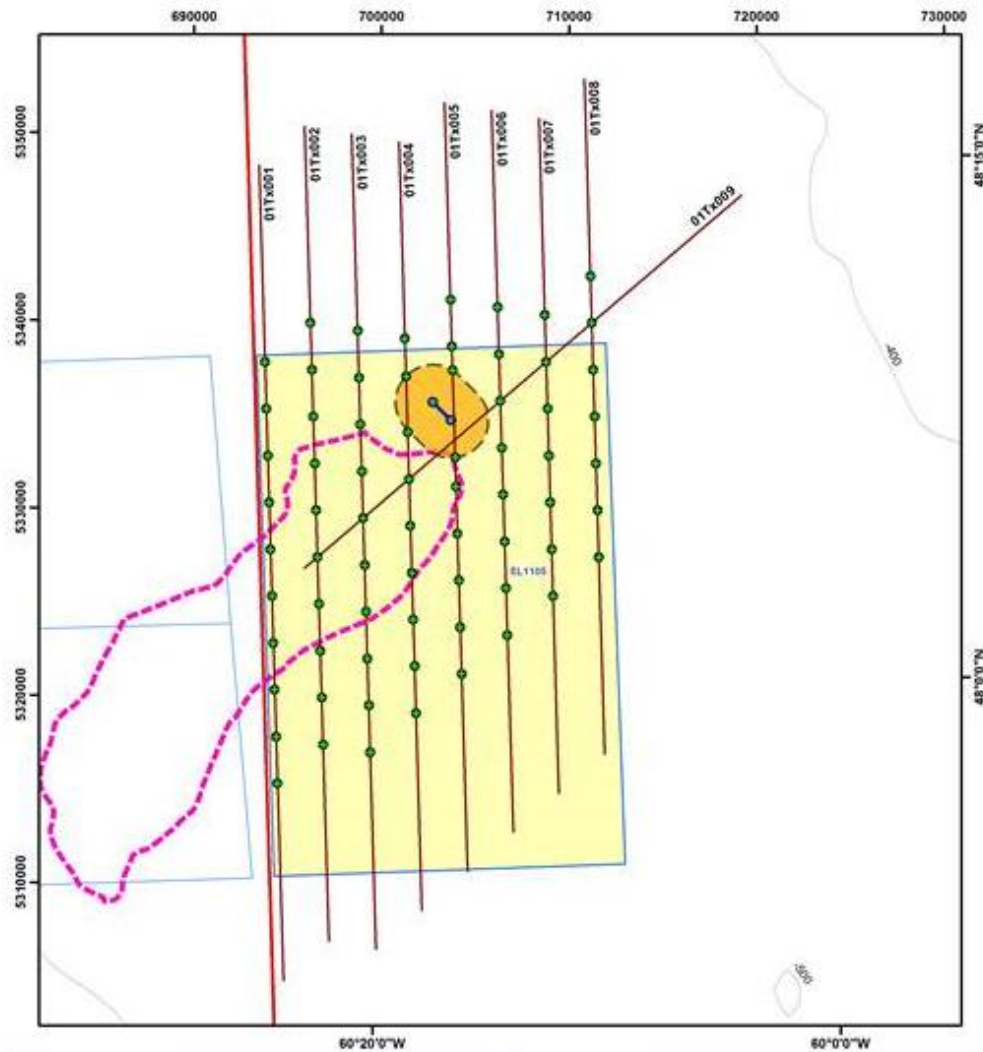


*Bradelle Reservoir
30 m net pay*



*Brion Island Reservoir
at 1736 m TVD*





Technical Summary



- Old Harry is a very large structure with simple 4-way closure
- The area shows good source and reservoir rock
- There are a number of DHIs that stack within the same horizon
- New CSEM survey results will be available February 2017

Business Summary



- \$45 MM program for 2019 drilling window
- Advancing regulatory process for final approvals in 2018
- Seeking operating or technical partner to fund drilling program

CORRIDOR RESOURCES INC.

BOOTH 43

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