



Wellbore History

GENERAL

Well 34/7-27 was drilled in the northwestern corner of block 34/7, north of the Sygna and Statfjord North fields. The project was a joint operation involving three licence groups, PL 089, PL 206, and PL 037.

The prospect was the Nordis Nord prospect, which was located immediately to the north of, and in a down flank position from, the Sygna (Nordis) discovery made in wells 33/9-19 S&A (PL 037). The Nordis Nord prospect was defined as a combined structural and stratigraphic trap where the expected hydrocarbon phase was oil.

The main purpose of well 34/7-27 was to test the lithology and presence of hydrocarbons within the sandstone formations of the Brent Group. A secondary purpose of the well was to test a target in the Upper Jurassic, Draupne Formation and obtain pressure measurements in the Upper Jurassic and Brent to identify hydrocarbon communication in the area.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

The wildcat well 34/7-27 was drilled with the semi-submersible installation "Byford Dolphin". The well was spudded on 1 September 1998 but, following problems running the 30"; casing, was respudded on 3 September and the well reached TD on 29 September 1998 at 3000 m in the Early Jurassic Drake Formation. The well was drilled with seawater and viscous sweeps down to 905 m and with water based silicate mud ("Barasilc") from 915 m to TD. Sands were encountered in the prospective levels. The well penetrated a 153 m thick Brent Group sequence (2777 - 2930 m) with excellent reservoir properties in the Etive Formation, reaching 28.7 % porosity and 2100 mD in the upper part. The well encountered no hydrocarbons. All penetrated sequences proved to be water filled with no shows. One core was cut in the Draupne and uppermost Heather formation (2742 - 2759 m). No fluid sampling was attempted. Well 34/7-27 was plugged and abandoned as a dry well on 7 October 1998.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 34/7-27