



Wellbore History

GENERAL

Exploration well 8/1-1 is situated in the Danish-Norwegian Basin in the North Sea. The Primary objective of the well was Jurassic to Triassic sands with estimated 380 m gross and 76 m net sand. Secondary targets were seen in Paleocene sands, Danian - Late Cretaceous limestones, and Early Cretaceous sands.

The well is Reference Well for the Sauda, Tau, and Flekkefjord Formations.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Wildcat well 8/1-1 was spudded with the 3-leg jack-up installation Ocean Tide on 2 December and drilled to TD at 2973 m in the Late Permian Zechstein Formation.

Paleocene shales were penetrated at 1378 m without sand development. The dark grey shales of the Paleocene continued into the Danian. The interval from 1507 m o 1535 m in the Danian was described as a light to medium grey calcareous marl grading to shale. The sequence from 1535 m to 1899 m was composed of white chalky limestone. A bed of medium grey to light green-grey shale was recorded from 1899 m to 1932 m. The Early Cretaceous consisted of shale and clay. Late Jurassic shales of the Sauda and Tau Formations were penetrated from 2425 m to 2606 m. The primary target sands were encountered from 2606 m to 2704 m. Sand and sandstone, clear, white and light grey, fine medium and coarse grained, angular to sub-rounded and anhydritic, dominate the lithology. Lesser amounts of medium to dark grey shale occur in the form of erratically spaced interbeds. Red-brown, silty, soft, anhydritic shale characterizes the major portion of the Triassic. Interbedded with the shale are occasional relatively thin zones of both clear and red hematitic stained, fine to medium grained, sand. No shows of hydrocarbons were encountered in either the Jurassic sand or the Danian - Late Cretaceous carbonate. No conventional core was cut and no fluid samples were taken.

The well was permanently abandoned on 17 February 1972 as a dry hole.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 8/1-1