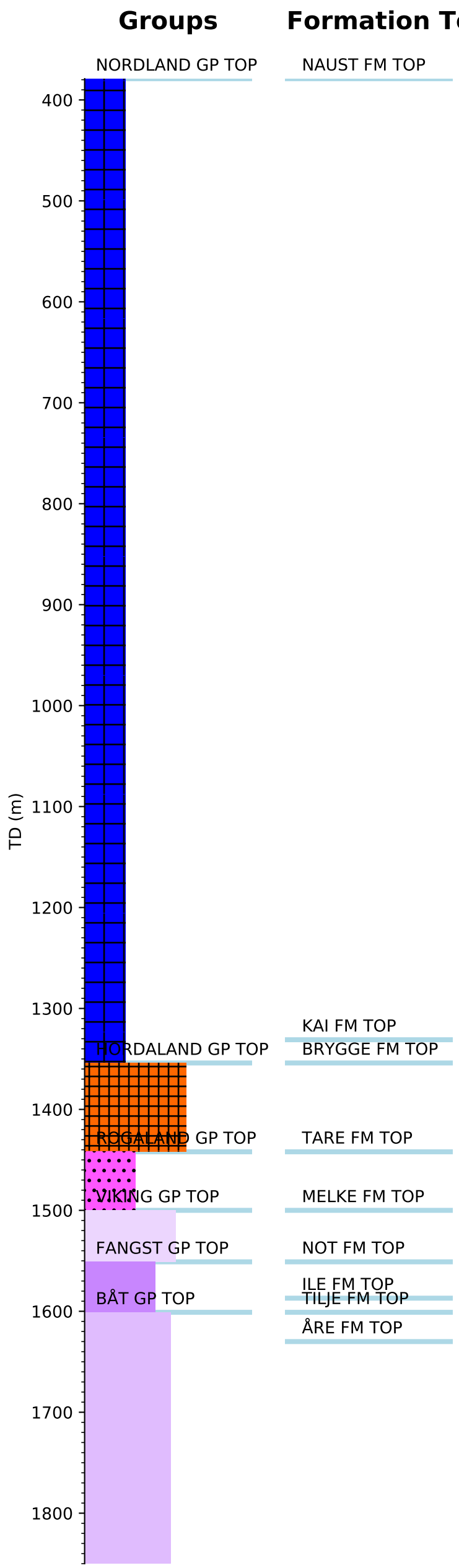

Wellbore History

GENERAL

The 6608/11-6 Hauk well was drilled on the Sør High, ca 1.5 km east of the 6608/11-2 Falk discovery in the Norwegian Sea. The primary objective was to prove hydrocarbons in the Jurassic Ile/Ror Formations and Tilje/Åre Formations respectively. Secondary objectives were to prove hydrocarbons in the sandstones in the Melke Formation, Åre 1 Formation, and the Triassic Grey beds.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Wildcat well 6608/11-6 was spudded with the semi-submersible installation Ocean Vanguard on 17 July 2008 and drilled to TD at 1850 m in Late Triassic sediments of the Åre Formation. After setting the 9 5/8" casing at 1300 m, gas was observed between the 18 3/4" and 30" housing. The gas was sampled by the ROV and isotope analysis indicated that the gas was of a thermogenic origin rather than a shallow microbial or biogenic origin. The gas had a high methane concentration (96 vol%). The well was drilled with seawater and hi-vis pills down to 1306 m and with Aquadrill KCl/glycol mud from 1306 m to TD.

The Hauk well penetrated rocks of Quaternary, Tertiary and Jurassic age. The Cretaceous sequence was not present at the well location due to erosion in the area. The Lower Palaeocene Tare Formation rests unconformable on the Middle Jurassic Melke Formation. The observed stratigraphy was close to the prognosis. No hydrocarbons were proven in well 6608/11-6 but minor shows were recorded in cuttings sandstone samples at 1558 and 1561m (even moderate, yellow direct fluorescence, slow streaming dull bluish white cut).

No cores were cut in this well and no wire line fluid samples were taken.

The well was permanently abandoned on 6 August 2008 as a dry well.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 6608/11-6