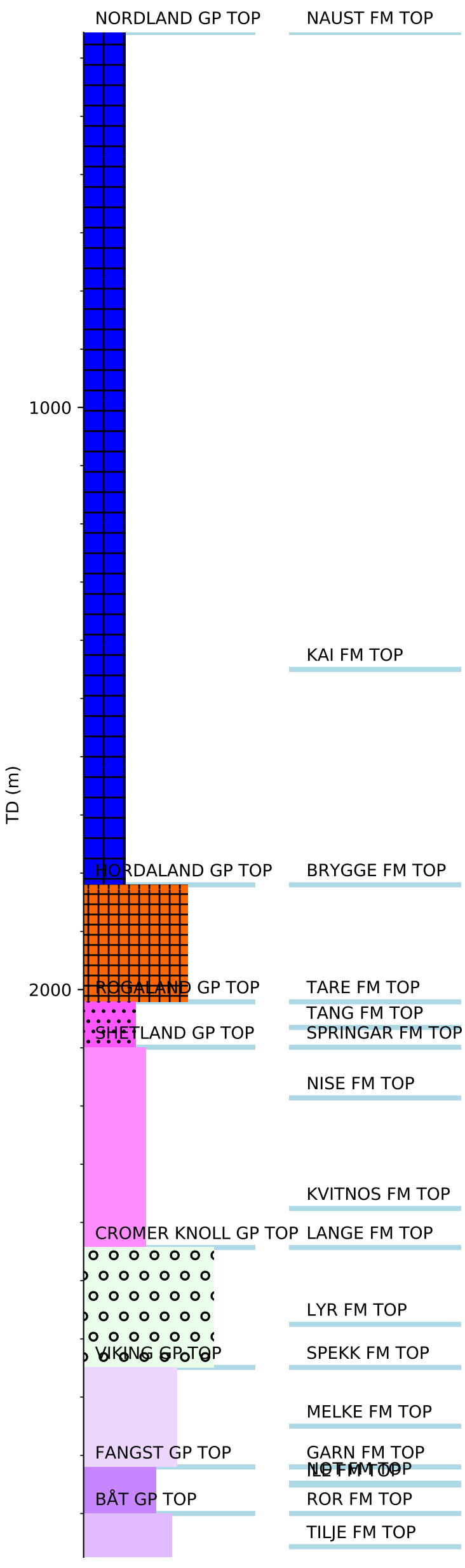

Wellbore History

GENERAL

Well 6507/8-7 was drilled in the Grinna Graben, ca 1 km south-east of the Heidrun Field. The primary objective was to prove hydrocarbons in the Middle and Early Jurassic sandstones of the Fangst and Båt Groups. The secondary objective was to prove hydrocarbons in the Cretaceous Lysing Formation of the Cromer Knoll Group.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Well was spudded with the semi-submersible installation on 5 January 2004 and drilled to TD at 2975 m, 17 m into the Early Jurassic Tilje Formation. The 20" casing was set at 578 m, above a possible shallow gas anomaly. No shallow gas was observed in the well. The well was drilled with seawater and hi-vis sweeps down to 550 m, with seawater/polymer mud from 550 m to 1510 m, and with KCl/PAC/glycol mud (Glydril) from 1510 m to TD.

The well penetrated rocks of Quaternary, Tertiary, Cretaceous and Jurassic age. The Lysing Formation did not exist at the location. The top of Cromer Knoll Group consists of interbedded limestone/marl and claystone dated to the Lange Formation. The Viking and the Fangst Groups were both slightly thicker than expected. No sand beds were penetrated in the Viking Group. No hydrocarbons were proven in the penetrated sand beds of the Fangst and Båt Groups. No cores were cut in the well and no fluid sample taken.

The well was permanently abandoned on 31 January 2004 as a dry well.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 6507/8-7