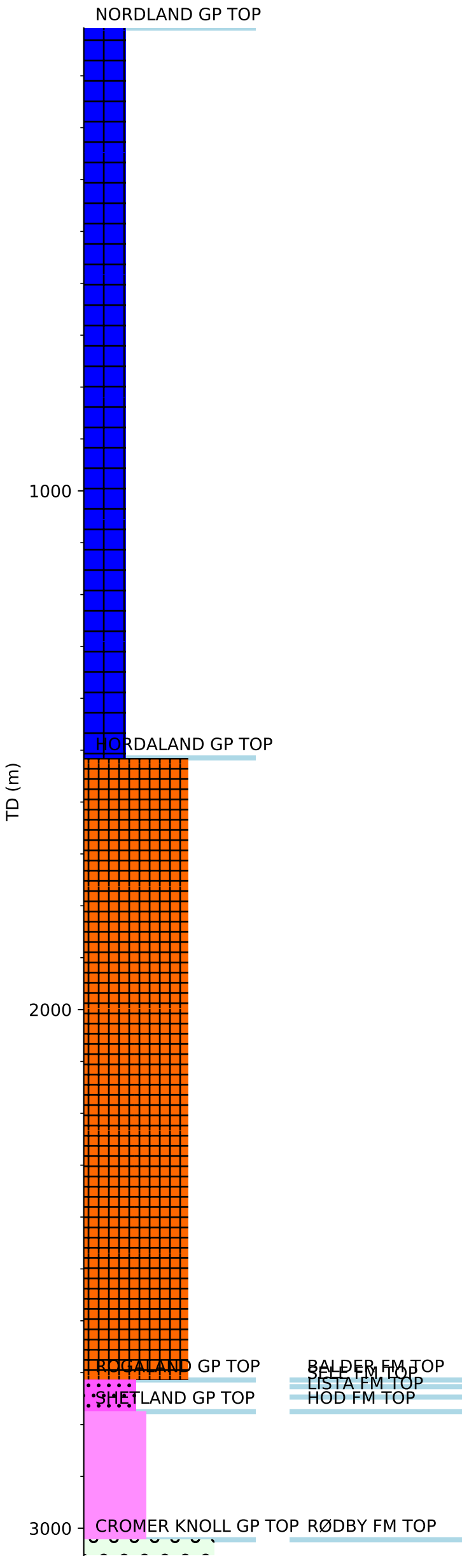
Groups

Formation Tops



Wellbore History

GENERAL

Well 2/11-3 is located 2.5 km due east from 2/11-2 and 6.5 km south-southeast from the Valhall well 2/11-1. The primary objective of well 2/11-3 was the Late Cretaceous chalk section on the western flank of the East Lobe of the Hod structure. The West Lobe was found to be oil bearing by 2/11-2 in 1974. Seismic indicated an expansion of the chalk section compared to 2/11-2 and that the graben feature found on Valhall extended south-eastward over the East Hod and therefore the possibility for the high reservoir quality Maestrichtian rock to be present in this area.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Well 2/11-3 was spudded with the jacket 4 legs installation Dyvi Beta on 10 October 1977 and drilled to TD at 3052 m in the Early Cretaceous Rødby Formation. The well was drilled in a total of 47 days without any major drilling problems. However, 3 days were spent waiting for the correct Cameron BOP Adaptor Spool.

Well 2/11-3 proved the Hod complex to consist of two individual structures. A domal West Hod structure has a seismically defined closure area of 7.5 square km. East Hod, where 2/11-3 was located, is a northwest-southeast trending anticline covering approximately 6 square km.

The well penetrated a normal sequence of Quarternary-Tertiary section from the surface to the top of the Late Cretaceous at 2774.5 m. This interval typically consists of predominantly clay and shale with thin stringers of limestone and dolomite scattered throughout. The basal Tertiary unit is marked by the occurrence of the Paleocene Ash marker that displays the characteristic metallic blue grey-violet colour of the volcanic tuff. This correlative unit was encountered at 2714.5 m and is 18 meters thick. The chalk section was found to be 247 meters thick compared to 112 meters in 2/11-2 and 258 meters in 2/11-1. There were no hydrocarbon-bearing formations in the well. The top three meters of the chalk section showed patchy, orange yellow fluorescence. Further below only traces of orange yellow, residual oil fluorescence were occasionally seen, normally associated with an increase in total gas readings. Otherwise no oil shows were recorded in the well.

Three conventional cores were cut at the top chalk section, from 2776.5 m to 2811.0 m. No wire line fluid samples were taken.

The well was permanently abandoned on 3 December 1977 as a dry well with shows.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 2/11-3