



Wellbore History

GENERAL

The 6507/6-3 Steinkobbe well is located on the east flank of the Nordland Ridge in the Norwegian Sea. The structure is a large rotated fault block and comprise of rock of Quaternary, Cretaceous and Jurassic age. The primary objective of the well was to prove commercial hydrocarbons in the Fangst and Båt Groups in the Steinkobbe prospect. A secondary objective was to test the presence and type of hydrocarbons in the Grytfoten lead in the Paleocene Tang-/Tare Formations.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Well 6507/6-3 was spudded with the semi-submersible installation Transocean Winner on 31 October 2008 and drilled to TD at 1850 m in Early Jurassic sediments of the Åre Formation. No shallow gas was observed by the ROV at the wellhead or by the MWD while drilling the 36" hole and the 17 1/2" hole. The well was drilled with Seawater and bentonite sweeps down to 479 m, with seawater, bentonite sweeps and Glydril from 479 m to 1000 m, and with Glydril mud from 1000 m to TD.

The well penetrated rocks of Quaternary, Tertiary, Cretaceous, and Jurassic age. The Cretaceous was represented by 6 m Springar Formation only. The Viking Group consisted of 31 m Spekk Formation, of which the upper half was highly radioactive, and 59 m Melke Formation. Top Fangst was penetrated at 1430 m. From petrophysical analyses and cuttings descriptions the primary target Fangst an Båt reservoirs consisted of highly porous sandstones and clay rich sections with high porosity due to shallow burial depth and little compaction. No hydrocarbons were found and no shows were recorded in the well.

No cores were cut. The MDT was run on wire line to establish pressure gradients and take fluid samples. A water gradient was established, and water was sampled in the Ile Formation at a depth of 1438.0 m.

The well was permanently abandoned on 24 November as a dry well.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 6507/6-3