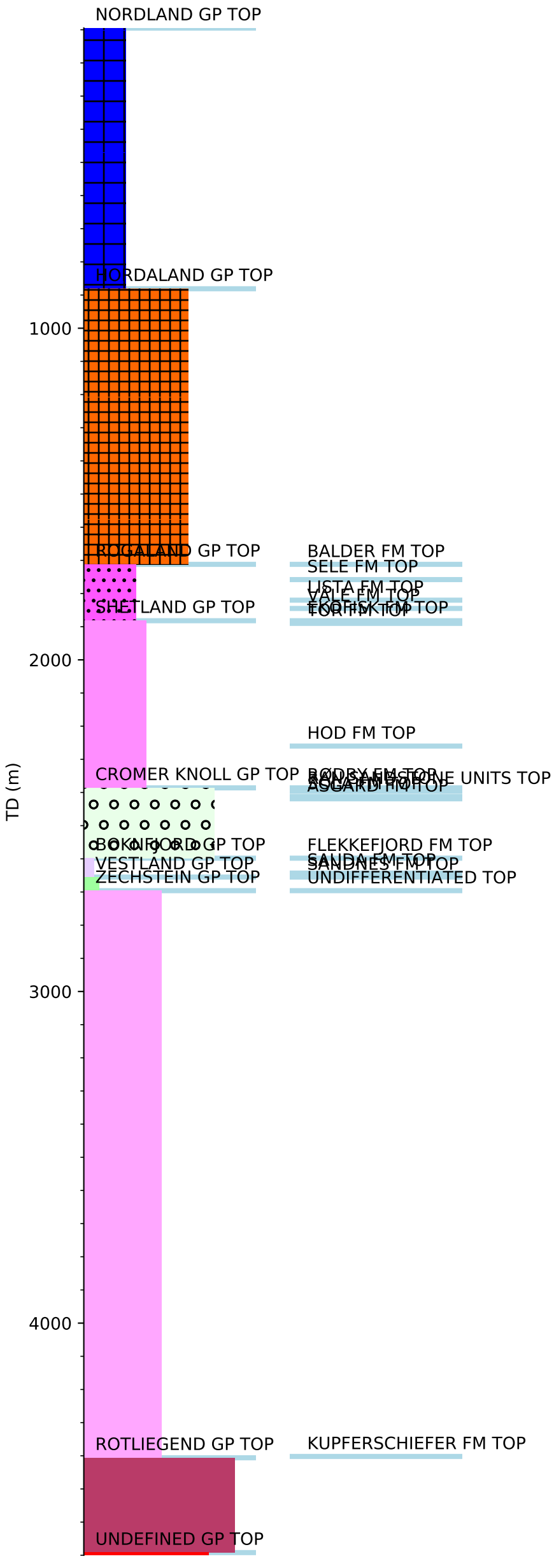

Wellbore History

GENERAL

Exploration well 7/3-1 was drilled on the Sørvestlandet High close to the Western part of the Danish Norwegian Basin. Objectives were to test all horizons down to Permian Rotliegendes.

The well is Reference well for the Ran Sandstone Units.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Well 7/3-1 was spudded with the jack-up installation Orion on 7 April and drilled to TD at 4699 m in carbonates of an assumed pre-Permian age. Seawater was used to drill the 36" hole and returns were to the sea floor. A sea water/ Spersene/XP-20 mud was used to a depth of 2735 m, approximately to the top of the rock salt. The mud system was then converted to an invert emulsion oil based mud, which was used to TD. While drilling at 4699 m (TD) a salt water flow occurred and contaminated the mud. The flow was controlled, but the condition of the hole was bad and the lower approximately 120 m of the well, therefore, has not been logged.

The well penetrated relatively complete Tertiary, Cretaceous, Late Jurassic, and the Permian sequences. The Triassic and the Early Jurassic were missing. The Permian Zechstein salt was 1437 m thick, resting on a thin Kupferschiefer sequence. None of the sedimentary sequences penetrated contained significant amounts of hydrocarbons. Three conventional cores were cut in the interval from 4380.6 m to 4575.4 m from the Zechstein salt and into the Rotliegendes Group. No fluid samples were taken.

The well was permanently abandoned 10 June 1969 as a dry well.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 7/3-1