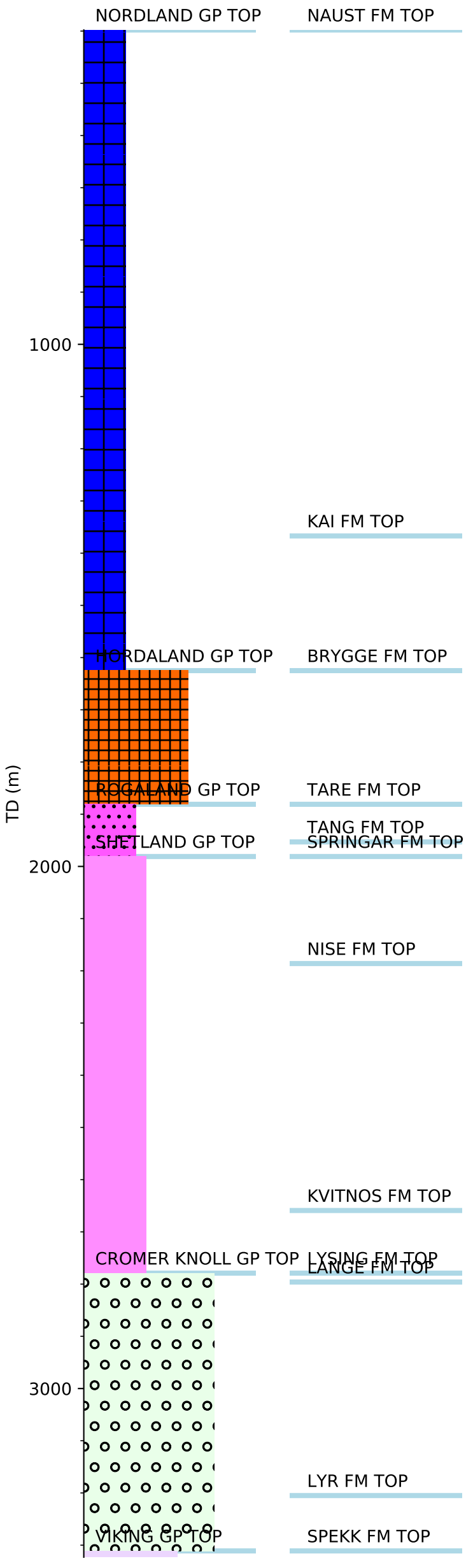

Wellbore History

GENERAL

Well 6608/10-17 S was drilled to test the Cape Vulture prospects on the Revfallet Fault Complex, northwest of the Norne Field in the Norwegian Sea. The objective was to test the hydrocarbon potential in two turbiditic sandstones within the Early Cretaceous Lange Formation, called Cape Vulture Main and Cape Vulture Upper, respectively.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Wildcat well 6608/10-17 S was spudded with the semi-submersible installation Deepsea Bergen on 4 December 2016 and drilled to TD at 3323 m (3294 m TVD) in Early Cretaceous (Berriasian) shales belonging to the Spekk Formation. While drilling the 8 ½" section and during plug P&A, 31.5 days (53% of total operations) was spent waiting on weather. Otherwise operations proceeded without significant problems. The well was drilled with seawater and hi-vis pills down to 1362 m and with XP-07 oil-based mud from 1362 m to TD.

The top of the Lange Formation was encountered at 2796 m (2767 m TVD), top Cape Vulture Upper at 2947 m (2918 m TVD), and top Cape Vulture Main at 2987 m (2959 m TVD). Both reservoirs contained hydrocarbons. In Cape Vulture Upper, there was an 8 m oil column, of which 5 m were in sandstone with moderate to good reservoir properties. In Cape Vulture Main, the well encountered a total oil column of about 5 m with an overlying gas column of about 13 m, of which 3 and 10 m, respectively, were in sandstone with moderate to good reservoir properties.

Fluorescence and cut were recorded on core chips from Cape Vulture main level, otherwise no conventional oil shows were reported from the well. However, Hydrocarbon Core Scanning identified very good shows to live oil in a thin sand at 3012 m below Cape Vulture Main. The resistivity log also indicates hydrocarbons in this sand as well as several thin sands from 2784 in the Lysing Formation and down to 3084 m in the Lange Formation.

One core was cut with 100% recovery from 2956 to 3037 m, covering the Cape Vulture Main in the Lange Formation. MDT fluid samples were taken at 2952.7 m (oil), 2992.2 m (gas/condensate), and 3002.7 m (oil).

The well was permanently abandoned on 31 January as 2017 as an oil and gas discovery.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 6608/10-17 S