



Wellbore History

GENERAL

Well 2/4-22 S was drilled to test the Romeo on the Hidra High adjacent to the King Lear discovery in the North Sea. The primary objective was to prove commercial accumulations of recoverable hydrocarbons within Sandstone of the Rotliegendes Group.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Wildcat well 2/4-22 S was spudded with the jack-up installation Mærsk Galant on 10 September 2014 and drilled to TD at 4889 m in the Permian Rotliegendes Group. The 8 1/2" section was drilled under HPHT procedures. No significant problem was encountered in the operations. The well was drilled with seawater down to 298 m, with Glydril mud from 298 m to 1001 m, with Versatec oil based mud from 1001 m to 4358 m, and with WARP oil based mud from 4358 m to TD.

Hydrocarbons were found in the Jurassic Ula and Bryne Formations and in the Permian Rotliegendes Group, Auk Formation Equivalent. The hydrocarbons in all reservoir correspond to light oil (density of 0.6 g/cm3). Two source rock sequences are penetrated in the well: the Late Jurassic Mandal-Farsund formations and high-TOC carbonaceous shales of the Bryne Formation. No Triassic rocks were seen in the well. No oil shows above the oil based mud were recorded. High gas response was recorded when drilling the organic rich shales in the Mandal and Farsund formations.

No cores were cut in the well. Formation fluid samples were acquired in the reservoir using the MDT. Depth correlation and sampling operations were difficult due to the well conditions and failure of the hydraulic units in the MDT strings. Oil was sampled at 4628 m, 4630.8 m and 4678.5 m. Water was sampled at 4875.6 m.

The well was permanently abandoned on 22 February 2015 as an oil discovery.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 2/4-22 S