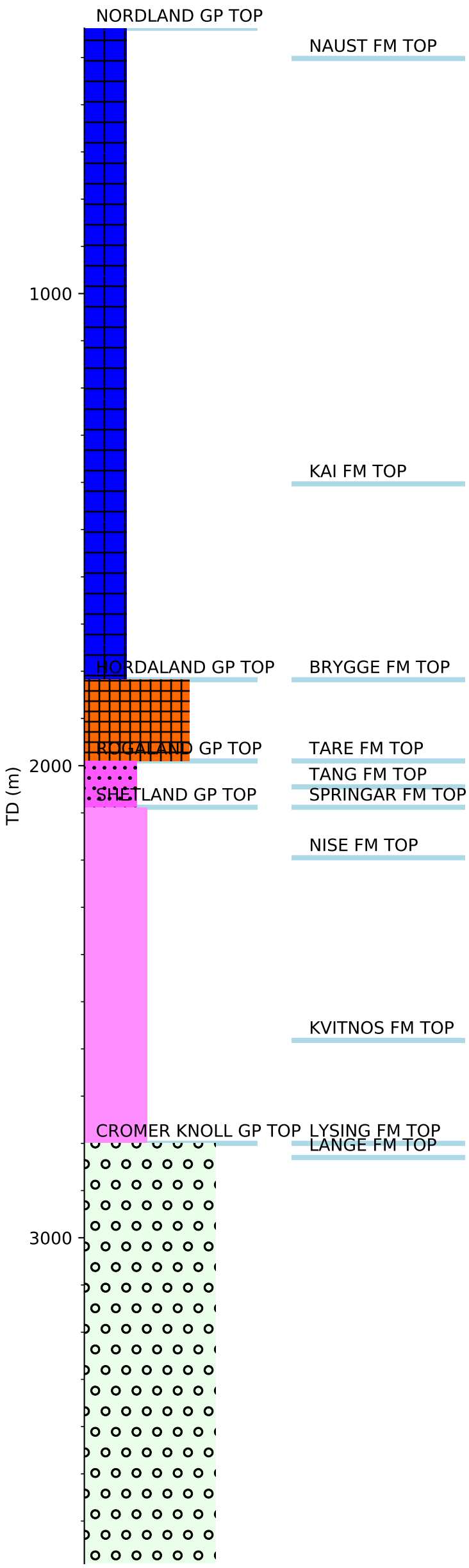

Wellbore History

GENERAL

Well 6507/5-8 was drilled to test the Kvitungen Tumler prospect on the Revfallet Fault Complex in the Norwegian Sea. The primary objective was to prove the reservoir and hydrocarbon potential in the Cretaceous Lange Formation. A secondary objective was to appraise the Ærfugl gas discovery (formerly known as Snadd) by acquiring a conventional core in the Lysing Formation and performing two firm wireline runs.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Wildcat well 6507/5-8 was spudded with the semi-submersible installation Deepsea Stavanger on 24 February 2018 and drilled to TD at 3690 m in the Early Cretaceous Lange Formation. Operations proceeded without significant problems. The well was drilled with seawater and hi-vis pills down to 1310 m and with Innovert oil-based mud from 1310 m to TD.

The Lysing Formation (Ærfugl discovery) was penetrated from 2800 to 2830 m and was confirmed to be gas-filled as expected. The Kvitungen Tumler reservoir was penetrated from 3440 to 3500 m. It consists of interbedded sandstones of Early Cenomanian to Late Albian age. The gross thickness of the reservoir was 80 m which of 40 m was net sand. The average porosity was 0.14, but the permeability was poor due to overgrowth of illite/chlorite. The formation was water wet, but residual oil was present

A core of 33 m comprising the entire Ærfugl reservoir interval was cut. MDT fluid samples were taken at 2827.07 m (gas) and 3485.01 m (water)

The well was permanently abandoned on 27 March 2018.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 6507/5-8