



Wellbore History

GENERAL

The prospect lay in the Egersund Basin West of Phillips' marginal Bream and Brisling discoveries. Well 17/11-2 was located to penetrate Middle Jurassic/Triassic sands on the west flank of a NNE-SSW piercement salt wall. A pair of prominent west-dipping growth faults marks the western edge of the salt wall.

The well is reference well for the Åsgard Formation and Ran sandstone units.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Wildcat well 17/11-2 was spudded with the semi-submersible installation Chris Chenery on 12 April 1976 and drilled to TD at 2644 m in the Triassic sediments. The well was drilled without significant problems with bentonite/seawater spud mud down to 436 m and with Lime/PAC (Drispac)/seawater from 436 m to TD.

Top chalk was picked at 1323 m. Dipmeter evidence indicated several faults within the Early Cretaceous sequence, at 2025 m, 2244 m and 2382 m. Apart from minor gas shows while drilling in the Early Cretaceous/Late Jurassic shales, no hydrocarbon indications (shows and logs) were seen in the well. Dark grey to black carbonaceous Kimmeridgian shales were penetrated from 2495 m to 2521 m. The top of the target ?Triassic sandstone at 2521 m was marked by a sudden increase in penetration rate and sand grains in the cuttings. A total of 35 m net sand with 17 - 30 % porosity was evaluated, the thickest single sand unit was 7.5 m. One conventional core was cut from 2532.7m to 2540.4 m. No fluid samples were taken.

The well was permanently abandoned on 24 March 1969 as dry hole.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 17/11-2