



Wellbore History

GENERAL

Well 34/8-16 S was drilled to test the Tarvos and Iapetus East prospects, East of the Visund Field on Tampen Spur in the North Sea. Primary objective was to prove economical accumulation of gas and/or condensate in the Tarvos Lomvi Prospect (Lomvi Formation), and to encounter the gas-water contact. Secondary objective was to explore possible additional volumes in Iapetus East prospect (Brent and/or Statfjord) and Tarvos Lunde prospect (Lunde Formation).

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Wildcat well 34/8-16 S was spudded with the semi-submersible installation Songa Trym on 28 September 2015 and drilled to TD at 3875 m (3830 m TVD) m in the Late Triassic Teist Formation. Operations proceeded without significant problems. The well was drilled with seawater and hi-vis pills down to 465 m, with Glydril mud from 465 to 1441 m, and with XP-07 oil-based mud from 1441 m to TD.

Top of the upper target, the Iapetus prospect, was penetrated at 3115.5 m (3101.6 m TVD) and proved to be of Late Triassic age, Lunde Formation. This reservoir contained oil and gas-condensate down to a free-water level at ca 3205 m (3188 m TVD). Pressure data proved several pressure regimes within the hydrocarbon-bearing interval, with oil on top. The stratigraphically deeper Tarvos prospects were both water-filled. Oil shows, described with direct and cut fluorescence were described in sandstones in the intervals 3175 to 3270 m, 3312 to 3322 m, 3343 to 3408 m, and 3442 to 3469 m.

Two cores were cut in the well. Core 1 was cut from 3173 to 3227 m with 98.9% recovery in the Lunde Formation. Core 2 was cut from 3542 to 3596 m with 99.6% recovery in the Lomvi Formation. MDT fluid samples were taken at 3117.9 m (Oil), 3133.5 m (gas), 3152.6 m (gas), and 3182.4 m (gas).

The well was permanently abandoned on 15 November 2015 as a as an oil/condensate/gas discovery.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 34/8-16 S