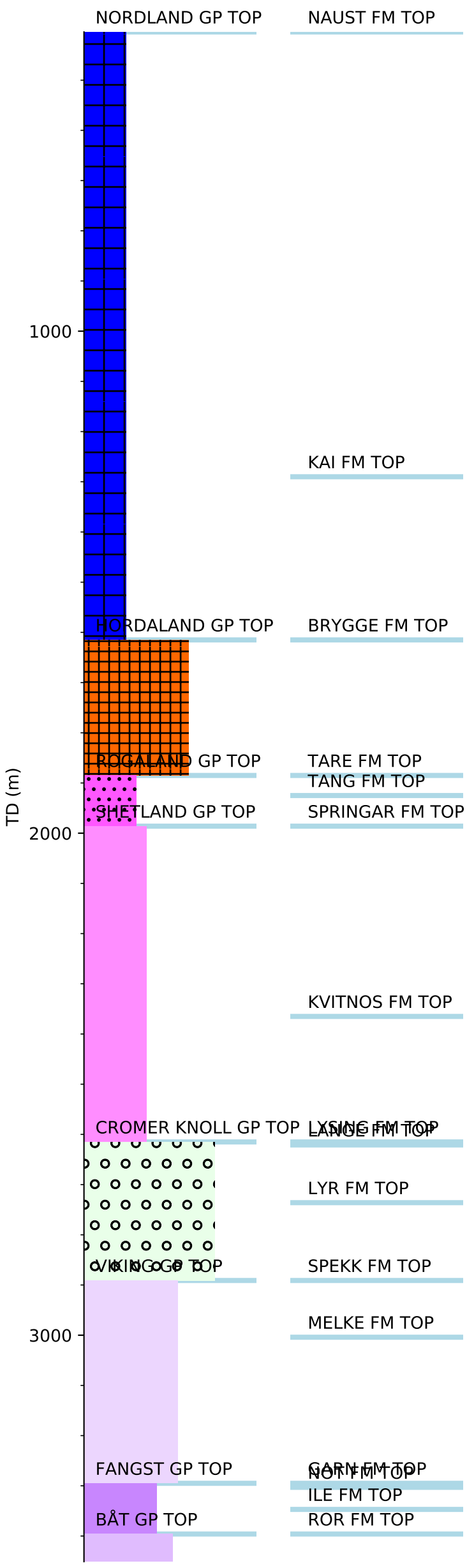


## Wellbore History

GENERAL

Well 6507/3-12 was drilled to test the Mim prospect on the Revfallet Fault complex in the Norwegian sea. The primary objective was to prove economical hydrocarbon volumes in the Fangst Group, and possible also Båt Group, if discovery in Fangst. A sidetrack into the adjacent structure Mim North would test the same reservoir units if a discovery was made in Mim. A secondary objective was to acquire pressure points in Cretaceous sands associated with observed amplitude anomaly over the Mim structure.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Wildcat well 6507/3-12 was spudded with the semi-submersible installation Deepsea Bergen on 3 February 2017 and drilled to TD at 3451 m in the Early Jurassic Tofte Formation. Operations proceeded without significant problems. The well was drilled with seawater and hi-vis pills down to 1334 m and with XP-07 oil-based mud from 1334 m to TD.

A gas bearing Cretaceous sandstone belonging to the Lysing Formation was penetrated from 2614.5 m to a gas-down-to contact at 2621 m. The Lysing sandstone had very good permeability and 110 bar overpressure. This discovery was named Osprey. The Fangst group of the Mim structure was water bearing with residual hydrocarbons only. The Båt Group was not tested as a result of this and no sidetrack into Mim North was performed. Direct and cut fluorescence were described from top Garn Formation at 3295 to 3325 m. Direct and cut fluorescence were described also in the Ile Formation from 3347 to 3381 m.

One core was cut from 3299 to 3381 m in the Fangst Group with 100% recovery. Good pressure points were obtained on wire line in both the Lysing Formation and the primary target Fangst Group. MDT gas samples were taken at 2616.1 m in the Lysing Formation.

The well was permanently abandoned on 28 February 2017 as a gas discovery.

TESTING

No drill stem test was performed.

# LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY & HISTORY FOR WELL: 6507/3-12