



SodM End of Well Report BRI-GT-01

Aardwarmte Vierpolders

Operator: Hydereco Geomec
Minervum 7181
4817 ZN Breda

Prepared by: Well Engineering Partners
Toldijk 17-19
7900 AP Hoogeveen (NL)
Tel: +31 (0)528 227710
www.wellengineering.nl

Version: 1.02

Publication date: 27 November 2015

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		Revision No. 1.02
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Document signature sheet:

	Name	Function	Signature	Date
Prepared by	Kornelius Boersma	Sr. Drilling Engineer		27-11-2015
Checked by	Maarten Middelburg	Drilling Manager		27-11-2015
Approved by	Saskia Hagedoorn	Operator		27-11-15

Document Revision Control:

Revision no.	Chapter	Changed Items
0.1		Draft issued for internal reviews
0.2		Updated for comments
1.0		Issued to client
1.01		Corrected wrong page numbering
1.02		Corrected operator name/logo

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GLOSSARY

AH	Along hole	PDC	Polycrystalline diamond compact
BGL	Below ground level	PDM	Positive displacement (mud) motor
BHA	Bottom hole assembly	PJSM	Pre-job safety meeting
BOP	Blowout preventer	POA	Plan of action
BPC	Balance Point Control	POOH	Pull out of hole
BRI-GT-01	Brielle Geothermal 01	ppf	pounds per foot
BRI-GT-02	Brielle Geothermal 02	PUW	Pick up weight
CBL	Cement bond log	RIH	Run in hole
CHH	Casing head housing	ROP	Rate of penetration
CP	Conductor Pipe	RSS	Rotary steerable system
DP	Drill pipe	RT	Rotary table
DSV	Drilling supervisor	RTTS	Retrievable Test-Treat-Squeeze (packer)
EMW	Equivalent mud weight	s.g.	Specific gravity
ESP	Electric submersible pump	SodM	Staatstoezicht op de Mijnen
FIT	Formation integrity test	SOW	Slack off weight
GL	Ground level	SPP	Stand pipe pressure
GOT	German Oil Tools	TD	Total depth
GR	Gamma-Ray	TOC	Top of cement
HSE	Health, Safety & Environment	TOL	Top of liner
HWDP	Heavyweight drillpipe	TP	Toolpusher
LCM	Lost circulation material	TVD	True vertical depth
MD	Measured Depth	USIT	Ultrasonic Imager Tool
MWD	Measurement while drilling	WEP	Well Engineering Partners
NAP	Normaal Amsterdams Peil	WOB	Weight on bit
NPT	Non-productive time	WOC	Wait on cement
OH	Open hole	WWS	Wire-wrapped screen
PBL	Circulation sub		
PBR	Polished Bore Receptacle		



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1. General Project data

Field	Brielle
Well Number:	BRI-GT-01
Well Name	Geothermal Well BRI-GT-01
Well Type	Geothermal Well Producer
Start rig mobilisation	22-06-2015; 08:00 hr
Spud date	03-07-2015; 17:00 hr
End Date	17-08-2015; 13:00 hr
Days Operational	44,8
Operator	Aardwarmte Vierpolders

Surface Location	Latitude & Longitude	Geographical
	51°52'21.656"N 4°09'33.818"E	X: 70,428 Y: 432,179

Grid Coordinate System	Rijksdriehoeksmeting / Netherlands New
Drilling Contractor	KCA Deutag
Drilling Rig	T-49, Pyramid 270 mt
Depth reference	Rotary Table (RT), unless otherwise stated

Project Management:	
Project Manager	Ad Raaijmakers (Hydrexo)
Drilling Advisor	Henny Cornelissen
Drilling Manager	Maarten Middelburg
Lead ops Engineer	Kornelius Boersma
HSE Manager	Guus Wiering

Drilling Supervisors on 2 week rotational scheme:

Drilling Supervisor	Karl Gollob	29-06-2015 / 08-07-2015
		18-07-2015 / 26-07-2015
		08-08-2015 / 16-08-2015
Drilling Supervisor	Peter Nutters	08-07-2015 / 18-07-2015
		26-07-2015 / 09-08-2015
		16-08-2015 / 17-08-2015
Night Drilling Supervisor	Bertjan Koers	06-07-2015 / 19-07-2015
		03-08-2015 / 14-08-2015
Night Drilling Supervisor	Steven Hakkeling	20-07-2015 / 02-08-2015
		15-08-2015 / 17-08-2015

Sr. Geologist:	
Sr. Well Site Geologist	Julien Smeulders



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2. Well summary

Primary Objective	Lower Buntsandstein	
Primary Objective Depth	2769 m MD	2164 m TVD
Total Depth	3101 m MD	2384 m TVD
Elevation	RT – GL	6,93 m
	GL – NAP	0,80 m (NAP is 0,8m above ground level)
	NAP – RT	6,13 m

Table 1: Well summary

Item	MD (m)	TVD (m)	Comments
Conductor	227	227	The 24" Conductor is installed in a pre-drilled hole and cemented in place with its shoe at 226 m MD RT. Moved the rig to location, rig up and commissioned same.
17 ½" Hole TD	1364	1239	This section was drilled with a TCI (IADC 415) bit below a PDM directional BHA. Good performance was made until 731m when a topdrive failure caused 60.5 hrs delays. When the bit was back at bottom the MWD pulses couldn't be decoded and the MWD was changed out. After drilling 297 meter the pressure started to fluctuate and the pop-off valve at the mud pump opened & pieces of rubber were observed at the shakers indicating a failure of the PDM. A round trip was made to replace the PDM.
13 ¾" Casing	1360	1236	13 3/8" casing was run as per plan. From 1168 m to 1220 m the casing had to be washed down. In the Chalk formation the drag decreased again and the casing was run to setting depth without circulation. The casing was cemented to surface with 157.7 m³ lead slurry of 1.57 s.g. and 15 m³ tail slurry of 1.67 s.g. The casing was pressure tested on grey cement to 75 bar / 20 min.
12 ¼" Hole TD	2784	2175	The 12 ¼" tangent section is drilled using the Autotruk RSS from Baker Hughes. Two bits were needed for drilling the section. First a TCI was used for drilling the Chert present in the Ommelanden formation. Below the Chert the bit was changed out for a PDC bit resulting in higher ROP's. Some tight spots and overpulls were observed on the trip out.
9 ½" Liner	2779	2172	The 9 5/8" liner was successfully run to setting depth. Setting the liner hanger went as per plan. The liner was cemented with 62 m³ cement of 1.70 s.g (single slurry). A pressure test to 115 bar at the bump was successful. Excess cement was circulated out to surface.
8 ½" Hole TD	3101	2384	After drilling out the shoetrack the well was displaced to drill-in fluid. A LOT below the 9 5/8" shoe was done to 1,52 s.g. TD was reached circa 12 meters in the Rogenstein formation. Good performance was made with the Autotruk RSS in combination with a Mirco-core bit from Tercel. Unfortunately no micro-cores were observed at surface.
6 ¾" Liner	3071	2364	6 5/8" x 7" OD wire wrapped screens (250 micron) were run to setting depth at 3098 m. The hole was in good condition. Setting liner hanger & packer failed and the liner was accidentally pulled up 27 m, most likely due to high friction between the setting tool and the (short) 6 5/8" liner. A tieback packer was run and successfully set on top of the liner hanger.

2.1 Directional plots

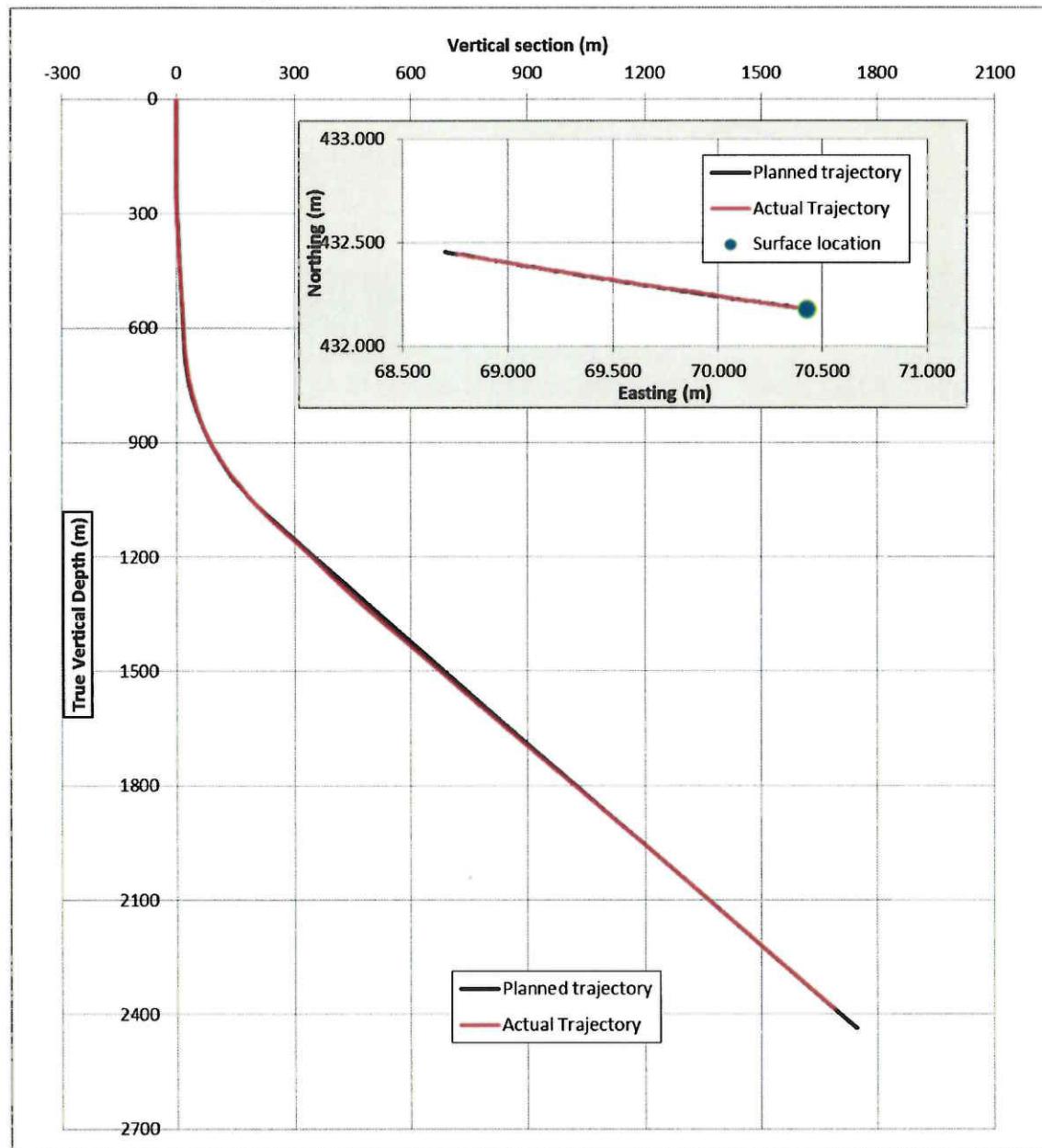


Figure 1: BRI-GT-01 Vertical Section plot and plan view plot- drilled vs. planned

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2.2 Technical summary

2.2.1 Casing

Table 2: BRI-GT-01 tubular summary

Item	Top m MD	Bottom m MD	Weight	Grade	Connection
24" Conductor	0	226	125,7 ppf	X65	welded
13 3/8" Casing	0	1360	68 ppf	L80	VAM TOP
9 5/8" Liner	1252	2779	47 ppf	L80	Polseal
6 5/8" Liner	2682	3071	24 ppf 7" wws*	L80	VAGT

*Screen interval from 2743 m – 3057 m

2.2.2 Cement

Table 3: BRI-GT-01 cement summary

Item	TOC (MD)	Lead Slurry Volume (m³)	Lead Slurry Weight (s.g.)	Tail Slurry Volume (m³)	Tail Slurry Weight (s.g.)	Type
13 3/8" Casing	surface	157,7	1,57	15	1,67	PozzoCemoil
9 5/8" Liner	1252*	61.9	1.70	n/a	n/a	PozzoCemoil

*Based on CBL log

3. Drilling fluid summary

Per section the following drilling fluid types have been used:

Table 4: BRI-GT-01 drilling fluid summary

Section	Type	Density Min – Max
17-1/2"	KCl-Glycol Polymer (AMC Glycodrill)	1,06 – 1,17
12 1/4"	KCl-Glycol Polymer (AMC Glycodrill)	1,12 – 1,18
8 1/2"	Drill-in Fluid	1,13 – 1,15

The figure below shows the mud weight versus depth during drilling operations.

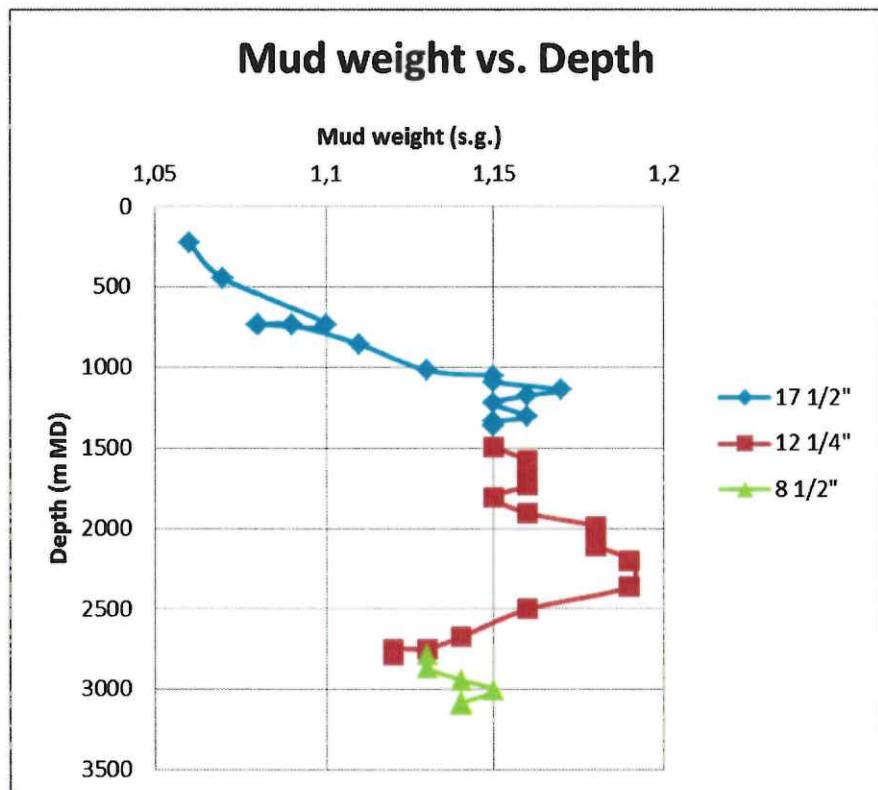


Figure 2: BRI-GT-01 mud weight vs. depth

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4. Geology

Below the geological column with vertical and along hole depths below RT. Table 5 shows the lithology to the Texel formation, Table 6 to TD.

Table 5: BRI-GT-01 geological summary part 1/2

TD @ 03-08-2015			Lithostratigraphic Column Brielle	BRI-GT-01	
Group	Formation	Member	Lithology	TV-RT Depth(m)	AH-RT Depth (m)
Upper North Sea NU	"Diverse"		Diverse continental deposits, mostly fluvial sands and silts intercalated by layers of grey or greenish-grey, silty clays.	6	6
	Maassluis NUMS		Fine to medium coarse sand, calcareous, micaceous and with marine shells. Small intercalations of silty clays, grey to dark grey. Locally some wood, reed and roots are	75	75
	Oosterhout NUOO		Succession of sands, sandy clays, and grey and greenish clays. The glauconite content is moderate to low. Locally rich in shells and bryozoans.	225	225
	Breda NUBR		Sequence of marine, glauconitic sands, sandy clays and clays. A glauconite-rich layer occurs at the base.	347	347
Middle North Sea NM	Rupel NMRU	Rupel Clay NMRFC	Clays that become more silty towards basis and top. It is rich in pyrite, contains hardly any glauconite and calcium carbonate tends to be concentrated in the septaria layers.	360	360
		Vessem NMRFV	Silty to clayey sands with a low glauconite content; flint pebbles or phosphorite nodules commonly occur at the base.	458	458
Lower North Sea NL	Dongen NLDO	Asse NLFFB	Dark greenish-grey and blue-grey, plastic clays. The unit locally shows indications of bioturbation, and may be glauconitic and somewhat micaceous.	591	592
		Brussel Sand NLFFS	Green-grey, glauconitic, very fine-grained sand with a number of hard, calcareous sandstone layers of some dm thickness. Towards the base of the unit the clay content increases, and the amount of glauconite decreases.	641	642
		Ieper NLFFI	A soft, tough and sticky to hardened and friable clay. The lower part has a brown-grey colour, contains pyrite, coalified plant remains and is non-calcareous. The upper 2/3 has a green-grey colour with a nr of sandstone beds.	748	750
		Basal Dongen Sand NLLFD	Light green-grey, locally glauconitic, usually thin sand with a fining-upward character. It can be very argillaceous, and may locally contain some well.	1078	1134
		Landen NLLA	Dark-green, hard, flaky clay, somewhat silty, containing glauconite, pyrite and mica. The basal part of the member can be marly and of a lighter colour.	1083	1142
Chalk CK	Houthem CKHM		Soft, light grey to light yellow chalky limestones. It can contain calcareous concretions, fossils and hardgrounds with shell fragments. Its base is glauconitic.	1156	1245
	Ommelanden CKGR		Succession of white, yellowish-white or light-grey, fine grained limestones, in places argillaceous. Layers of chert are common. Along the basin edge coarse, bioclastic limestones and tongues of sandstone occur.	1240	1366
	Texel CKTX	Texel Greensand CKTXG	Greenish, glauconitic, calcareous sandstones with intercalated marls.	1870	2320

Table 6: BRI-GT-01 geological summary part 2/2

Rijnland KN	Holland KNGL	Spijkenisse Greensand KNGLS	Mainly coarse-grained, greenish grey, glauconitic sandstones, locally with argillaceous matrix or calcareous cementation.	1878	2332
		Lower Holland Marl KNGLL	It is developed as fossiliferous, glauconitic and intensely bioturbated, greenish grey, silty to very silty or sandy, glauconitic marls and claystones.	1935,5	2420
	Vlieland Sandstone KNNS	De Lier Sandstone KNNSL	Alternation of thin-bedded, very fine- to fine-grained argillaceous sandstones, generally glauconitic and lignitic. Also sandy claystones, glauconitic with shell	1952,5	2446
		IJsselmonde Sandstone KNNSY	Massive sandstone, very fine- to medium-grained, lignitic, locally glauconitic and/or with sideritic concretions. Calcareous cemented beds are common; locally shells and shell fragments are present.	2008	2532
Upper Germanic	Keuper RNKP	Upper Keuper Claystone RNKP	Predominantly grey, silty claystones and marls with streaks of fine-grained sandstone.	2062	2616
		Dolomitic Keuper RNKPD	A sequence of anhydritic, dolomitic or marly claystones, containing fine-grained sandstone intercalations. Grey to green colours are common, but red claystones also occur.	2068	2625
		Red Keuper Claystone RNKPR	Red, silty claystones or marlstones, which yield typical high gamma-ray readings. These rocks are strongly variegated displaying red, green, yellow and grey colours.	2084	2649
	Muschelkalk RNMU	Middle Muschelkalk Marl RNMU	Light greenish/grey marlstone unit which contains some anhydrite beds in the basal part.	2085,5	2652,5
		Muschelkalk Evaporite RMUE	The unit consists of a thin succession of anhydrites.	2088,5	2657
		Lower Muschelkalk RNML	Alternation of mainly light-greenish/grey limestone or dolomite and marl beds.	2090	2659
	Röt RNRO	Upper Röt Fringe Claystone RNROY	A red-brown, silty, sandy or anhydritic claystone. It may also contain some dolomitic stringers.	2111,5	2693
		Röt Fringe Sandstone RNROF	Grey, cross-bedded, arkosic sandstones with intercalated claystone beds.	2121	2708
		Lower Röt Fringe Claystone RNROL	Red-brown silty claystone, often with an anhydrite or anhydrite-cemented sandstone bed at its base.	2128,5	2719
	Solling RNSO	Solling Claystone RNSOC	Red, green and locally grey claystones, which often show high gamma-ray readings in the basal part and some sand stringers.	2135	2730
		Basal Solling Sandstone RNSOB	Light-coloured, massive or cross-bedded, and dolomite-cemented sandstone.	2136,5	2732
Lower Germanic Trias RB	Hardegsen RBMH		Several stacked alternations of off-white to pink sandstones and some red claystones.	2164	2767
	Defurth RBMD	Lower Defurth Sandstone RBMDL	A massive, light-coloured, arkosic (feldspar) sandstone.	2231	2869
	Volpriehause n RBMV	Upper Volpriehausen Sandstone RBMVU	Light-brown sandstone, usually carbonate-cemented. The thin claystone beds have a greenish colour and show a rhythmic alternation of thin sandstone and claystone laminae.	2241	2884
		Lower Volpriehausen Sandstone RBMVL	Pink to grey, (sub-)arkosic sandstone unit. The member contains reworked material of the underlying formation in its lower part, which in general is strongly cemented.	2336	3028,5
	Lower Buntsandstein RBSH	Rogenstein RBSHR	A cyclical alternation of red-brown and green, in places grey, occasionally anhydritic claystones, siltstones and sandstones or calcareous oolite beds.	2375	3088,5
			TD	2384	3101

5. Well schematic

A detailed well schematic summarizing all casing sizes is shown below.

Note: well depth is not to scale.

BRI-GT-01 Geothermal depths from RT (6.7m above GL)	Wellhead and Xmastree 13 5/8" 5K Uztell (slip-on)	Depth	Depth	Hole ID	Pipe OD	Collar	Pipe ID	Pipe ID
		m tvd	m ah	in	in	in (nom)	in	in (drift)
24" welded conductor				226	226		24,000	welded 23,000
Liner hanger 13 3/8" x 9 5/8" (TOL) 13 3/8" 68 ppf L80 VAMTOP				1161	1252			
Tieback packer with PBR Liner hanger 9 5/8" x 6 5/8" (TOL)				1236	1360	17,5	13,375	14,175 12,415 12,259
Top 6 5/8" x 7" WWS 9 5/8" 47 ppf L80 liner Polseal Top reservoir				2109	2682 (top PBR)	Length PBR = 2,975 ID=190,5mm		
Bottom 6 5/8" x 7" WWS 6 5/8" WWS liner 24 ppf L80 VAGT Bottom reservoir (top Rogenstein) TD				2112	2687			
				2148	2743			
				2172	2779	12 1/4	9,625	10,650 8,681 8,525
				2172	2779			
				2355	3057			
				2364	3071			
				2376	3089			
				2384	3101	8 1/2	TD	

Drawing is not to scale

Figure 3: BRI-GT-01 well schematic

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6. HSE performance

6.1 General

To ensure that the operation is carried out in a safe manner, several HSE tools have been implemented both by Aardwarmte Vierpolders and KCA Deutag during the drilling of BRI-GT-01.

KCA Deutag's Permit to Work system was a tool used in order to perform additional activities outside regular drilling activities that carry a potential risk. Both the Toolpusher's and DSV's approval were required for a Permit to Work to come into effect.

Other HSE tools utilized on location were:

- Toolbox meeting during every shift change of rig contractor (05:30 & 17:30)
- Pre-job safety meetings (PJSM) before every non-drilling operation (casing running, cementing, well-test etc.)
- General safety meetings with rig crews
- Local Fire brigade location visit and acquaintance to operations
- Stop card system of KCA Deutag
- Regular HSE inspections carried out by GDL HSE coordinator
- Weekly HSE meeting

6.2 Incidents

During the clean-out phase of the welltest an electrical connection caught fire in the VSD container of Centrilift. The fire was controlled with a CO2 fire extinguisher. The incident did not lead to injuries or major damage to equipment.

6.3 Drills / Emergency exercises, inspections & audits

Drill / emergency exercises:

- Fire drills (04/07/2015, 25/07/2015, 09/08/2015, 17/08/2015)
- Muster drills (11/07/2015, 25/07/2015, 09/08/2015, 17/08/2015)
- Kick drills (21/07/2015, 01/08/2015, 08/08/2015)
- BOP tests (18/07/2015, 01/08/2015)