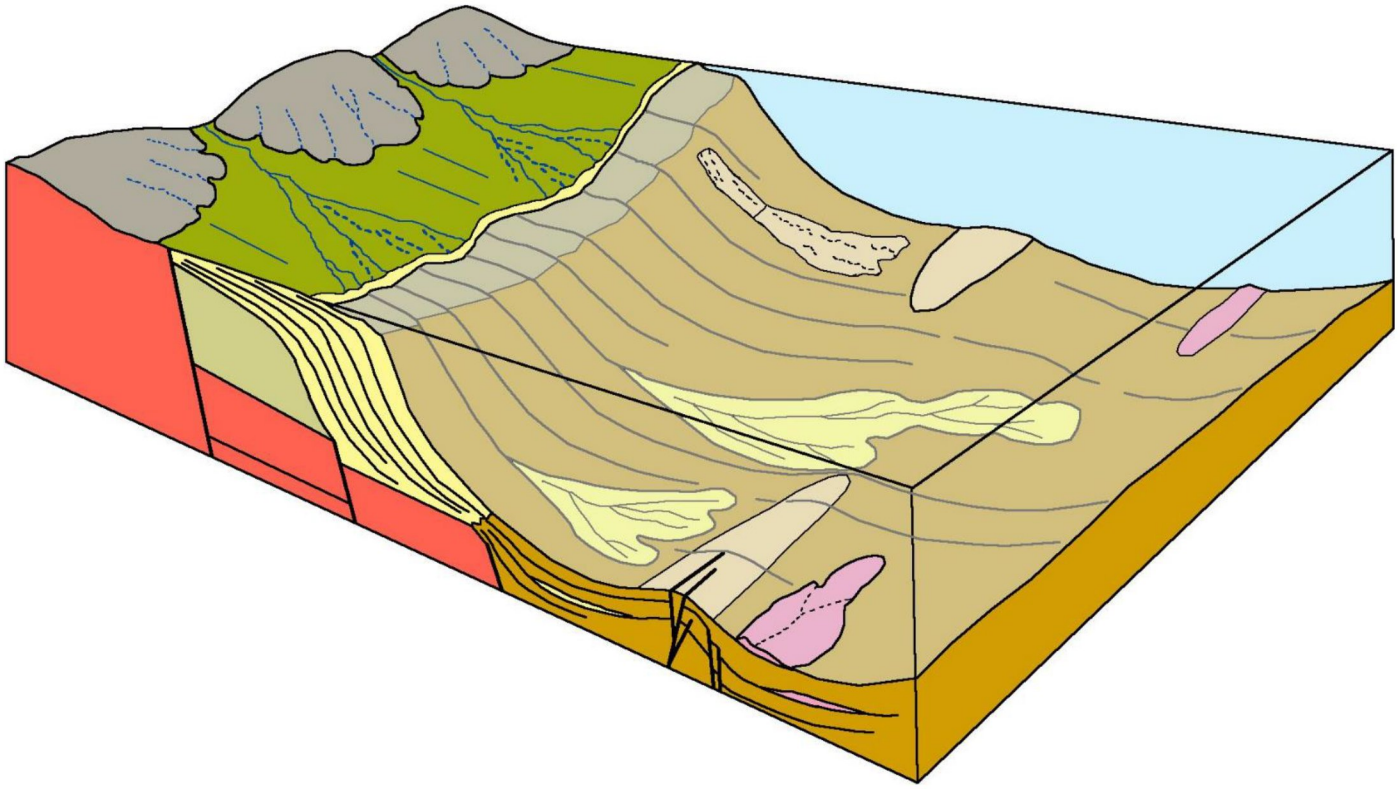
PGNiG | UPSTREAM NORWAY
ORLEN GROUP

Relinquishment Report

PL1017



equinor

Longboat Energy

November 2023

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1 History of the production licence

License PL1017 was located on the northwestern margin of the Utgard High in the Norwegian Sea, about 40 km southeast of the Aasta Hansteen Field. The license covers an area of 494 km² within parts of blocks 6607/3 and 6608/1 (**Fig. 1.1**).

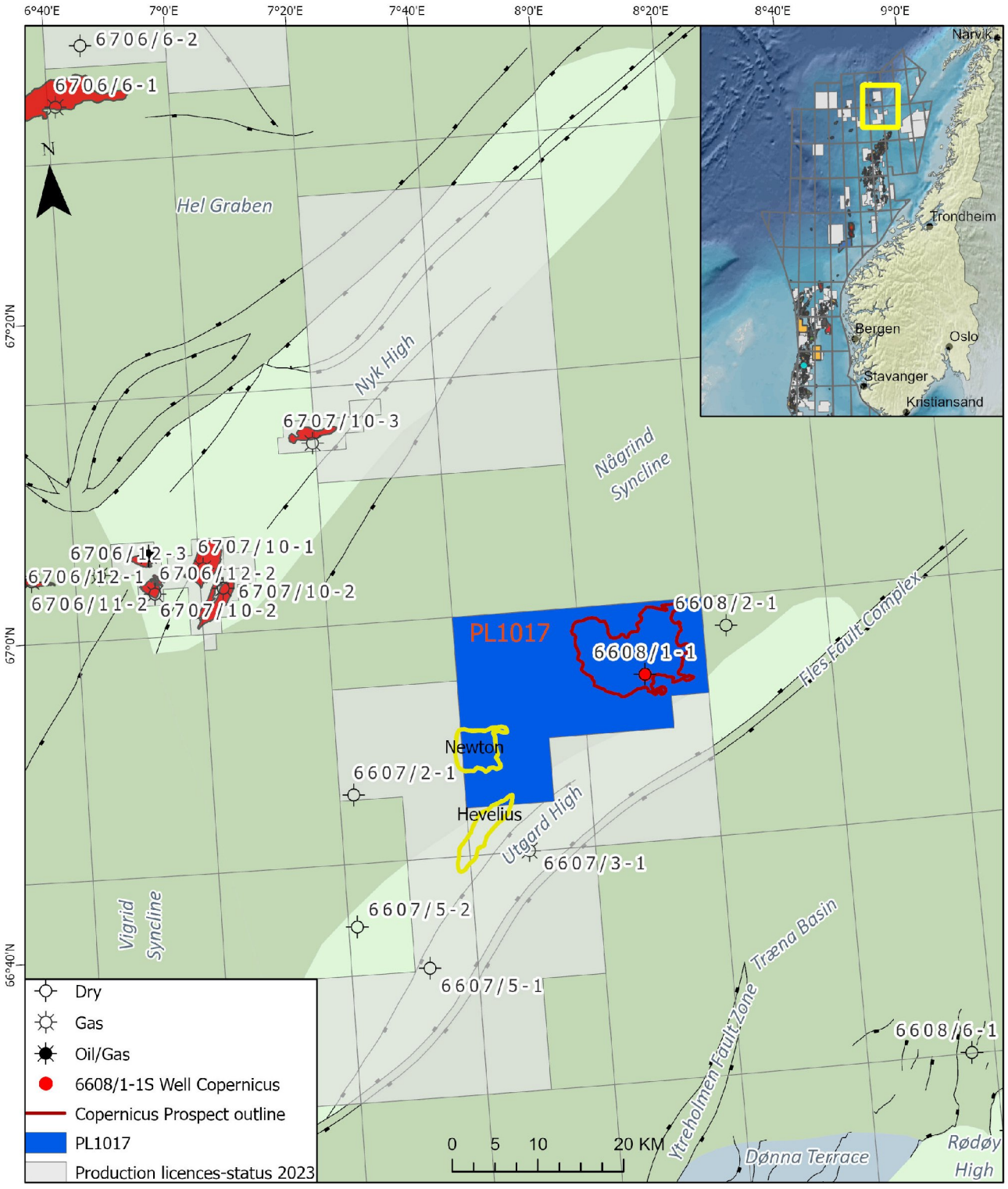

Fig. 1.1 PL 1017 License Overview

The PL1017 license was awarded 1st of March 2019 as a result of the APA2018 Round application. PGNiG Upstream Norway AS was assigned as Operator with 50% share, with Equinor Energy AS as partner sharing the other half of the license at the time of the award. In 2021 Longboat Energy AS purchased 10% of Equinor's shares **Table 1.1.**

Table 1.1 Licenses and interests in PL1017

Date valid from	Date valid to	Company	Interest (%)
31.08.2021	01.09.2023	PGNiG Upstream Norway AS (Op.)	50
		Equinor Energy AS	40
		Longboat Energy Norge AS	10
01.03.2019	31.08.2021	PGNiG Upstream Norway AS (Op.)	50
		Equinor Energy AS	50

Upon the award, the initial period extended until 1st of March 2026. On 3rd of March 2021, an approval from MPE was received for a six-month extension of the drill or drop decision to 1st September 2021. During the extension period Equinor concluded their evaluation of the operator's technical work and supported PGNiG's drill recommendation on the 12th of August 2021, see **Table 1.2**. In the six months extension period, Equinor also concluded a farm-down process resulting in Longboat Energy agreeing to enter PL1017.

Table 1.2 Work Program for PL1017

Work Program:	Original deadline	Extension Deadline	Results	Results
Seismic Reporcessing, EM feasibility and G&G Studies:	01.03.2021	-	Fulfilled	Purchased seismic, inversion & sedimentology studies
Decision to drill an exploration well (DoD):	01.03.2021	01.09.2021	Drill	Dry
Decision to concretize (BoK):	01.03.2023	01.09.2023	Not continue	Relinquish license
Decision to continue (BoV):	01.03.2025	01.09.2025	-	-
Decision to submit a PDO:	01.03.2026	01.09.2026	-	-

A common 3D seismic and well database was established for the license, and 612 km2 of the newly reprocessed EQ18M13 was purchased. These data were used as input for a new reprocessing and inversion conducted by WesternGeco resulting in EQ18M13PGUR20. Additionally, a merge (4161 km2) of public 3D seismic datasets was performed. Seismic interpretation, rock physics modelling, AVO analysis, and depth conversion were carried out, with a particular focus on the Copernicus prospect. The prospect evaluation suggested that there could be a substantial potential, but high uncertainty and risk remained on presence of a reservoir and sealing of the stratigraphic trap.

A dedicated sedimentological and stratigraphic study, based on new cuttings sampling from 10 wells, was carried out by Petrostrat ("An integrated sedimentological and biostratigraphic study of the Palaeogene and Neogene; Copernicus Prospect, in and around Licence PL1017, Norwegian Sea"). This study was used as input for regional play and prospect analysis, with focus on de-

risking the presence of reservoir. Volumes and chance of success, production and cost profiles and economic analysis were performed, and the operator obtained internal approvals for a drill recommendation on the Copernicus prospect the 18th of January 2021.

EM feasibility 1D modelling was conducted by the operator, and partner Equinor generated EM feasibility 3D flat layer models, including EM sensitivity to shallow gas and underlying sills. Price estimates for a possible EM survey were obtained from EMGS. As a drill recommendation could be made based on the work already performed in the license, no further EM work was done.

Based on the two external studies and in-house evaluation of the Copernicus prospect, the operator proposed a positive drill decision that was supported by the partners the 12th of August 2021. As a result, the 6608/1-1 S well was drilled during the Q3 of 2022. The technical evaluation, well planning and results were shared within the partnership through a series of meetings and workshops **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.3 PL1017 MCEC- and Work meetings

Meeting	Date
MCEC No. 1: License Establishment	9 April 2019
EC Workmeeting: Seismic reprocessing and Amplitudes	24 June 2019
MCEC No. 2: Stratigraphic and Sedimentological Study of Neogene Strata	28 November 2019
EC Workmeeting: Depth Conversion and EM feasibility Study	14 May 2020
MCEC No. 3: Regional and reservoir interpretation. Petrophysical evaluation of key wells.	18 June 2020
MCEC No. 4: Inversion Study, Geophysics, Volume and Risk, Developement Consept & Drilling Cost.	12 November 2020
EC Workmeeting: Well Location and Site Survey Acquisition	19 August 2021
MCEC No. 5: Well Objectives and Data Acquisition Program, TD criterias.	16 November 2021
MCEC No. 6: Well Planning	24 February 2022
EC Workmeeting: Well Planning Status & Updated Cost	16 June 2022
MCEC No. 7: Preliminary Well Results	23 November 2022
MCEC No. 8: Final Well Results & Post Well Studies	28 March 2023

Unfortunately, the Copernicus well 6608/1-1 S was dry and failed on reservoir presence within the Copernicus anomaly. Because of the dry well, and a high risk of other opportunities in the license, the JV in PL1017 decided to relinquish the license by the end of the current period.

2 Database overviews

The agreed Common Database (CDB) for the license consists of released wells from the Utgard High and surrounding areas, public 2D and 3D seismic data and proprietary 3D seismic data. In addition, two studies were included, a semi-regional sedimentology study by Petrostrat and an inversion study by WesternGeco.

2.1 Seismic Data

Several datasets and vintages cover the PL1017 license and the surrounding area. The Common Seismic Database in the license consist therefore of several 3D surveys where some have been reprocessed and merged (**Fig. 2.1**).

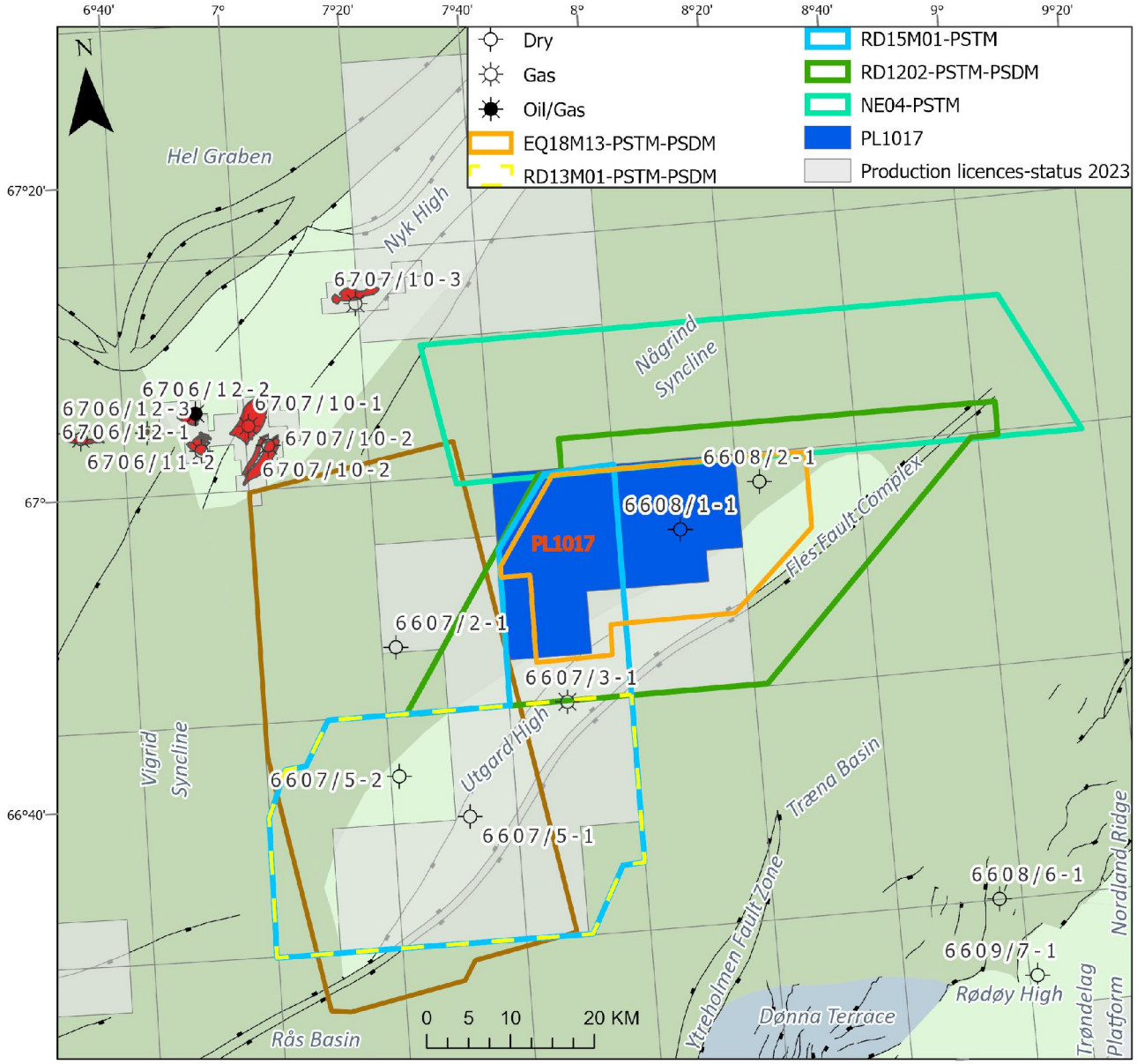

Fig. 2.1 Seismic and well database

In addition to basic RD1202, RD1301 and RD15M01 surveys, newer EQ18M13 was provided on the area of 612 km^2 to be used in the evaluation of the PL1017 license (). Conditioning of the last survey performed by WesternGeco focused on the amplitudes of the Copernicus Prospect for the inversion study, done especially for the PL1017 licence, prior to drilling.

Table 2.1 List of seismic surveys in CDB

Survey Name	3D, 2D	NPDID	Original Data	Acquired/Reprocessed/ Procured/Merged	Market available
RD1202	3D	7679		Procured	YES
RD1301	3D	7846		Procured	YES
RD0601	3D	4376		Procured	YES
RD15M01	3D		RD1202 & RD1301	Procured	YES
EQ18M13	3D		RD1202 & RD0601	Procured	YES
EQ18M13PGUR20	3D		EQ18M13	Reprocessed	NO
EQ18M13_Geoprovider	3D		EQ18M13	Reprocessed	NO
NE04	3D	4253		Procured	YES
VGUH0201	3D	4196		Procured	YES
PL1017_Merge	3D		RD1202, NE04 & VGUH0201	Merge	NO

The seismic data quality is good for all the listed seismic surveys, however in the deeper Kai and Brygge Formations the complex geology due to slumping and mass transport deposits represent challenges in the imaging.

2.2 Well Data

The common well database includes all released wells in the area as listed in **Table 2.2** and presented in map on **Fig. 2.1**. Wells in the database were used for seismic well-ties, seismic inversion and petrophysical input in volume calculation.

Table 2.2 PL1017 common well database

Well	NPD ID
6608/2-1 S	7192
6607/5-1	1064
6607/5-2	1789
6607/2-1	5471
6607/12-1	925
6607/2-1	5471
6609/5-1	445
6609/6-1	5626
6706/12-1	5867
6706/12-2	7651

3 Results of geological and geophysical studies

Several semi-regional external and internal studies dealing with geology, geophysics, geochemistry and petrophysics have been performed to evaluate the prospectivity in the area applied for. The focus has been put on the main critical factors for prospectivity: reservoir presence, trap geometry and seal. A summary of the studies and their results are listed in the table below **Table 3.1**

Table 3.1 Studies performed in PL1017

Studies Performed	Vendor	Aim of the study	Results
An integrated sedimentological and biostratigraphic study of the Palaeogene and Neogene; Copernicus Prospect, in and around License PL1017, Norwegian Sea.	PetroStrat Ltd, 2020	Identify the lithology of the Copernicus amplitudes (sandstone, biosiliceous deposits or other) and its likely properties and age of deposition. Investigate the internal architecture of the reservoir and its distribution?	Biostratigraphy, sedimentological and paleoenvironmental analysis of Plio-Pleistocene deposits.
Reprocessing and merge of RD1202 and RD0601.	Equinor	Base survey for seismic interpretation, rock physics modelling, AVO analysis with a particular focus on the Copernicus prospect.	EQ18M13 – full stack and angle stacks in time and depth.
Conditioning and inversion of 3D EQ18M13.	Western Geco	Identify the lithology of the Copernicus amplitudes to de-risk the presence of sand in the prospect. Investigate if it is possible to discriminate HC-sand from brine sand, shale and ooze.	3D EQ18M13PGUR20 and several sub-cubes in time.
Geophysical studies (AVO modelling, fluid substitution, wedge modelling, depth trend analysis of elastic parameters, pre-stack gather analysis)	In-house	Evaluation of the Copernicus amplitudes to de-risk presence of reservoir and the presence of gas within the sand.	AVO classification, tuning thickness.
EM feasibility study – 2D modelling.	Equinor	Gas detection, variability of gas saturation	The study recommended a full 3D acquisition to get confidence in an EM anomaly supporting Copernicus. Due to the pandemic the EM vessels were on cold stack causing an excessive cost for an EM acquisition. The license therefore decided to not go for EM acquisition.

4 Prospect update report

Pre-drill evaluation

The Copernicus prospect is located in the Southern Någrind Syncline, on the North-Eastern flank of the Southwest-Northeast trending Utgard High (**Fig. 4.1**).

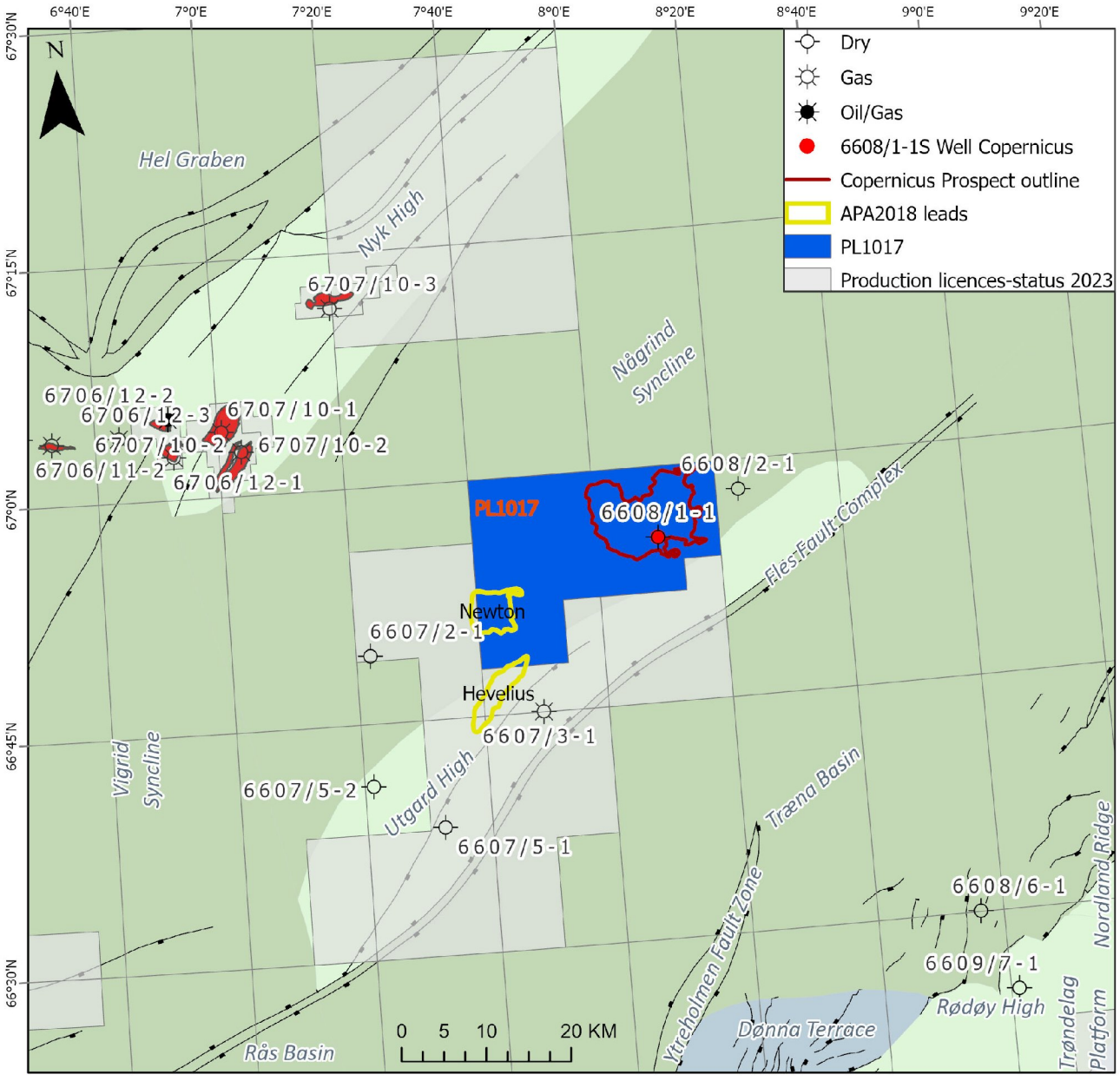

Fig. 4.1 Propsectivity within PL1017 and 6608/1-1S well location

The play model for the Copernicus prospect was glaciogenic reservoir sandstones deposited in a glaciomarine environment. It is a new play in the northern Norwegian Sea. The Copernicus prospect was identified as seismic anomaly in lower Naust Formation. It was interpreted as a strong soft seismic reflection at top reservoir and a hard seismic reflection at base reservoir (**Fig. 4.2**). Assumed depositional model for the Copernicus reservoir was sand-rich outwash fans, deposited from turbidites in a pro-glacial environment. An alternative model was a distal turbidite fan lobe, sourced by Molo Formation from the Lofoten area and deposited at the continental coastal slope along the Utgard High to the west of well 6608/2-1S (**Fig. 4.3**).

The Copernicus prospect was regarded as a combined stratigraphic and structural trap. The trap model was based on an up-dip stratigraphic pinch-out of the reservoir sandstones towards the west, north and south, and a structural closure to the East (at 2350 m MSL) (**Fig. 4.4**, **Fig. 4.5**). The seal is a challenging issue for the prospect due to the young age of the sediments. However, the reservoir can be laterally and vertically sealed by thick glaciomarine shales of the Middle to Upper Naust Formation deposited in Late Pleistocene. Gas shows have been observed in offset wells in several sandy layers in Naust Formation in this area (e.g., shallow gas was encountered in 6608/2-1S well as presented on the methane curve on (**Fig. 4.2**), supporting the presence of sealing lithologies in the overburden. Based on the basin modelling study, biogenic gas should be considered as the main HC phase in this trap. There is also evidence on the seismic of vertical HC migration from Cretaceous and probably Jurassic source rocks.

QI study

To achieve the objectives from the QI study 'Conditioning and inversion of 3D EQ18M13', the quantitative interpretation consisted of the following 2 phases:

• Petrophysical evaluation and rock physics analysis to calibrate a rock model characterizing the expected elastic response of the key lithofacies

• Seismic inversion scheme combining conventional model based inversion and rock-physics based approach to derive calibrated elastic properties and litho-classes.

The main results of the QI study are summarized below:

• The rock model was optimized to capture the main trends in porosity for the key lithofacies in the area of interest. Acoustic Impedance (AI) and Vp/Vs Ratio (Vp/Vs) appear very sensitive to presence of sand as well as porosity variations and hydrocarbon; these effects should be detectable on seismic. Ooze where present, should also have a very distinctive signature corresponding to low AI and high Vp/Vs.

• The calibrated model has been successfully used to:

- define trends for litho-elastic inversion (LPE)
- derive classes for lithofacies classification of the seismic inverted properties.

• The final AVO inversion results show stable AI and VpVs. The match between the AI and VpVs inversion result and the well logs is of moderate quality.

• At Copernicus prospect the lithology classification is a valid tool to reveal the geometry of the sand lobes and to support the characterization of the rock properties which appear compatible with presence of hydrocarbon.

• Further evaluation of qualitative AVO attributes (EEI fluid stack) supports the presence of seismic anomalies potentially associated with hydrocarbon. The outcome of the study is believed to be suited to enhance the prospect evaluation in PL1017 license.

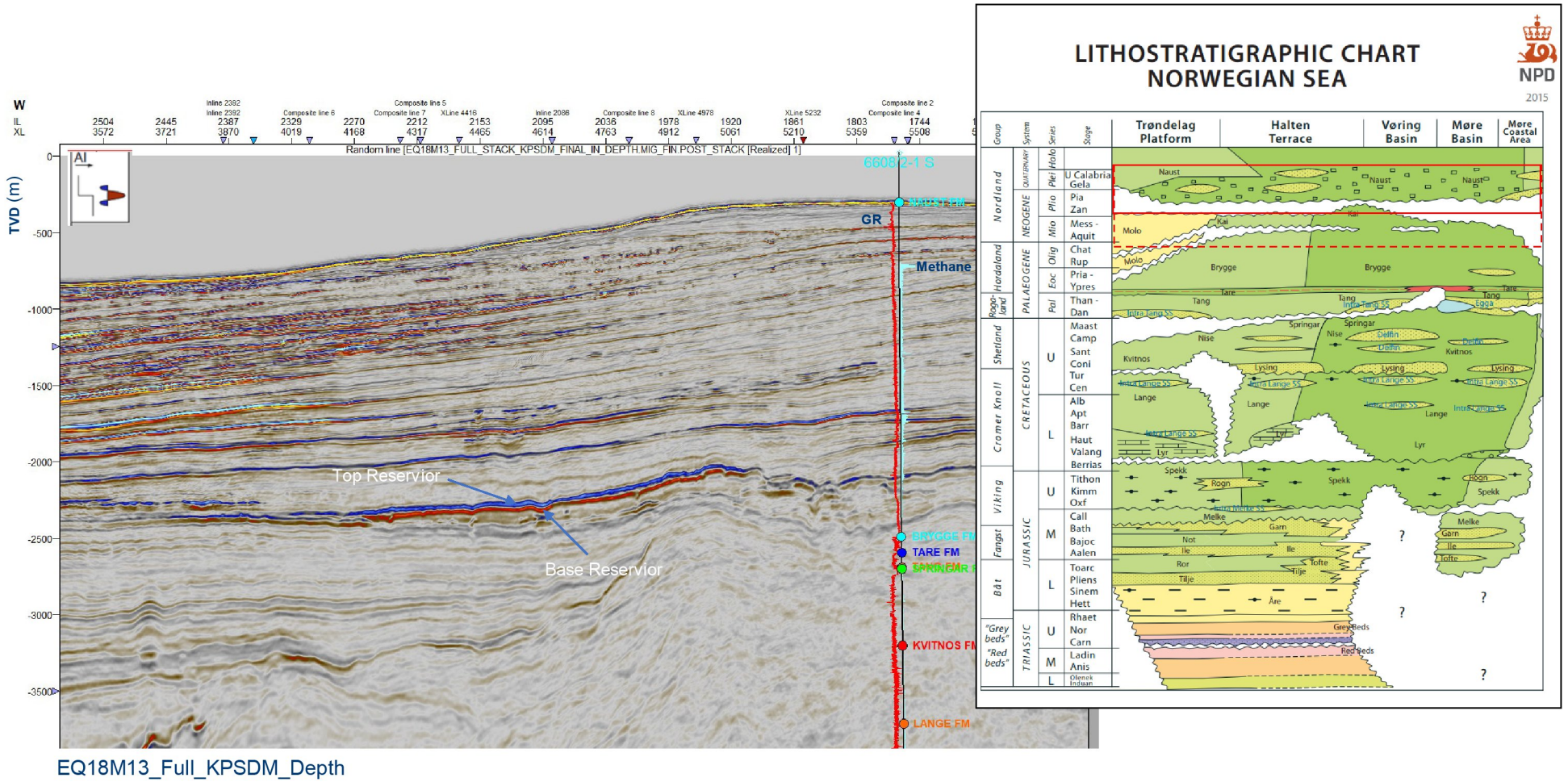

Fig. 4.2 Seismic profile through the Copernicus prospect

Based on G&G analysis two reservoir depositional models and one antimodel are considered for the Copernicus reservoir:

1. Sand-rich outwash fans, deposited from turbidites in a pro-glacial environment
2. Pre-glacial sand-prone distal fan lobes sourced from the sand rich Molo Formation from the Lofoten area, and deposited in Late Miocene to Early Pliocene
3. Antimodel - Naust Formation biosilliceous deposits

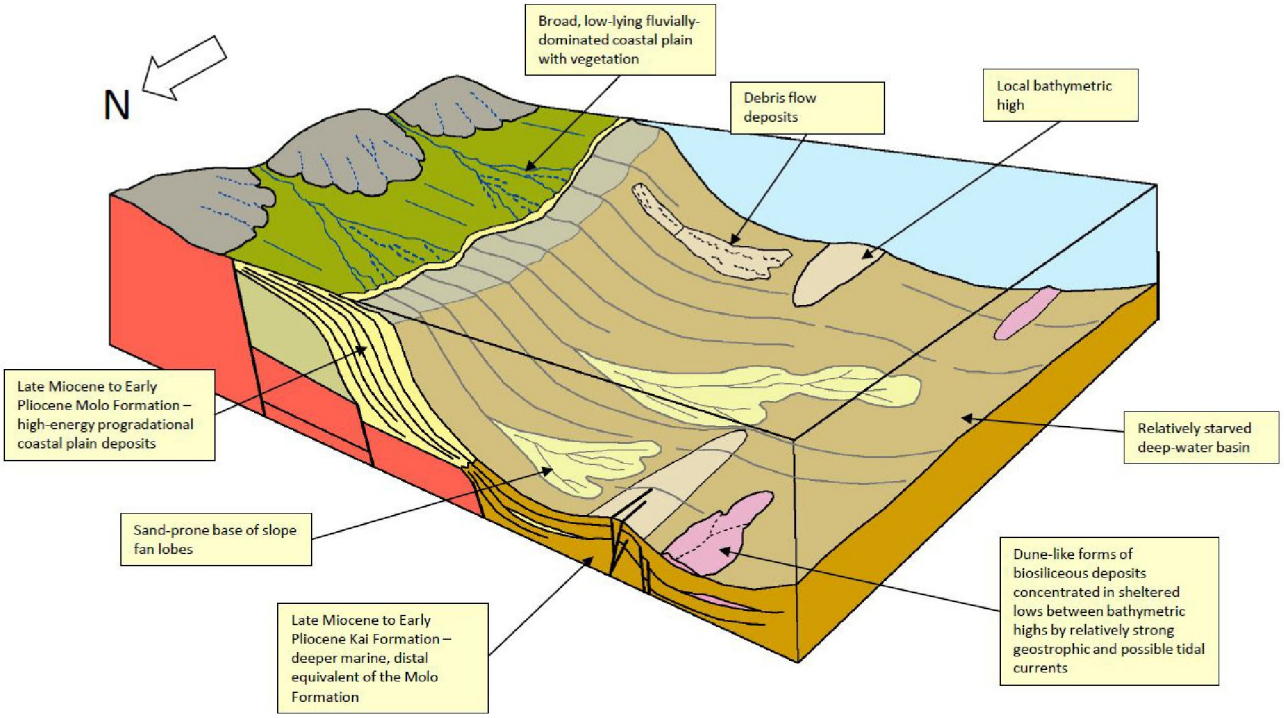

Fig. 4.3 Late Miocene to Early Pliocene depositional model, western margin of the Norwegian landmass

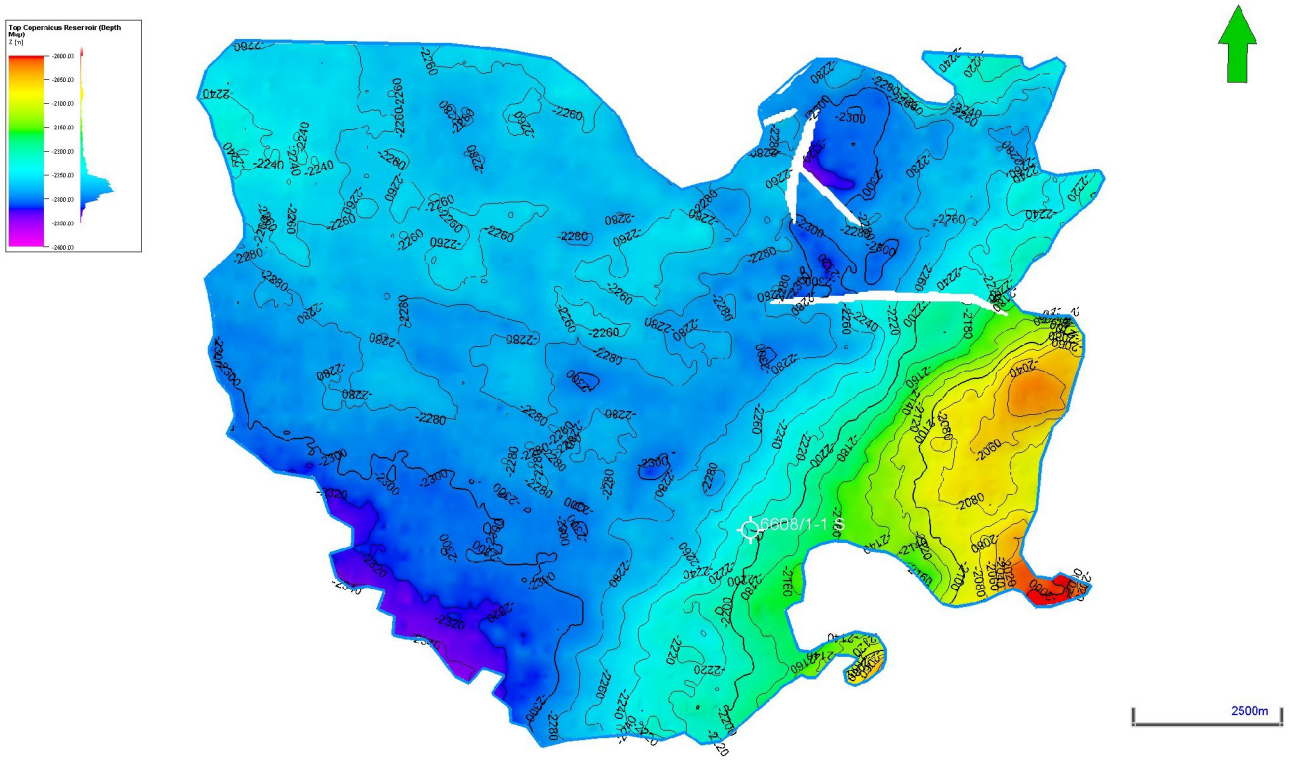

Fig. 4.4 Depth Map of Top Copernicus anomaly

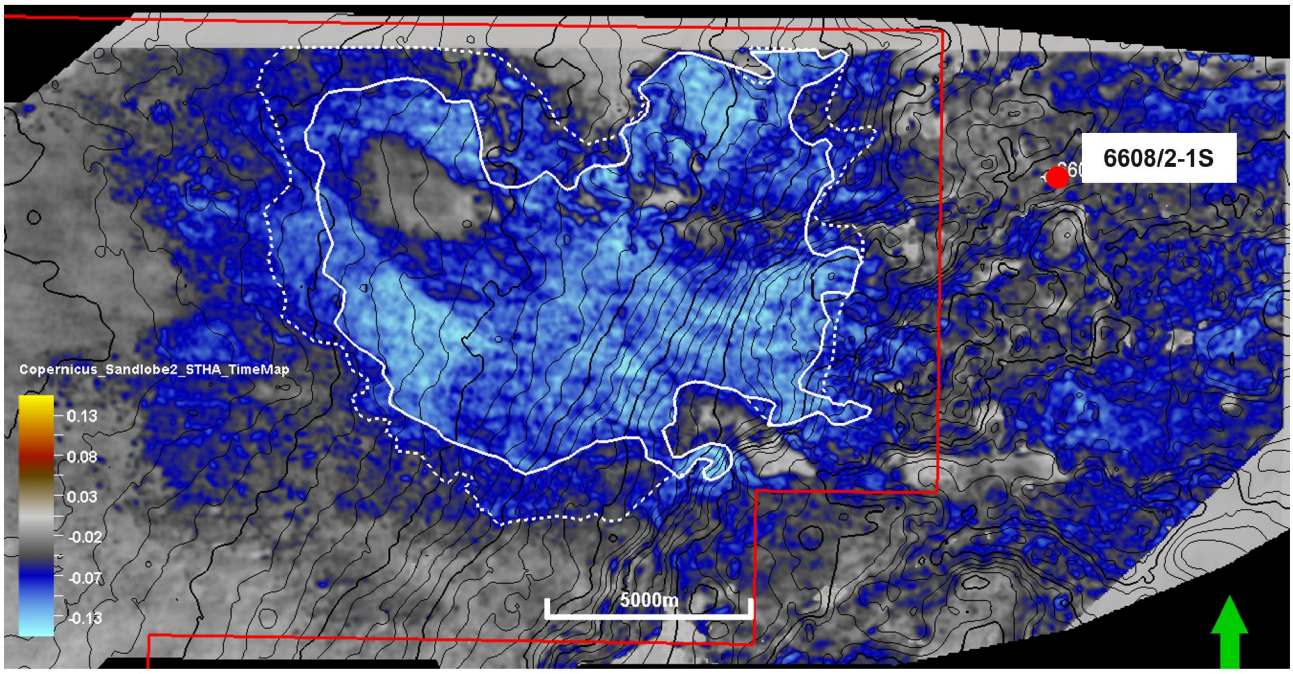

Fig. 4.5 Extracted Values at Top Copernicus amplitude
Copernicus amplitudes do not continue northwards (north of the EQ18M13-survey boundary)

Although the seismic reservoir characterization points towards the presence of hydrocarbon at the Copernicus prospect, no further estimation of the hydrocarbon saturation has been attempted. Hence the possibility to have residual hydrocarbon saturation at the prospect is considered the main uncertainty.

In addition to sealing risk, reservoir presence and trap geometry were considered as other crucial risk factors (**Table 4.1**). Both pre-drill geological and geophysical studies were focused on de-risking reservoir presence and indicated high probability of sandstones (e.g., sandy layers were indicated in Lower Naust Formation in the 6608/2-1S well).

Table 4.1 Pre-DoD risking elements

PGNiG Risk Elements			
	Play	Segment	Overall
Trap Geometry (Tg)	1	0.75	0.75
Trap Seal (Ts)	0.8	0.6	0.48
Reservoir Presence (Rp)	1	0.7	0.7
Reservoir Quality (Rq)	1	1	1
Source Presence (Sp)	1	0.8	0.8
Source Migration (Sm)	0.8	1	0.8
Geological Chance of Success (CoS)	0.64	0.25	0.16
DHI Uplift			0.9
Chance of Success (CoS)			**0.25**

The prospect evaluation summary data from APA2018 application are included in **Table 4.2**

Encouraging results of the geophysical and geological studies and analysis led to drill recommendation of the prospect which was accepted by partnership.

Outcome of the Copernicus exploration well (6608/1-1S)

The Copernicus well 6608/1-1 S is located in Nordland II area to the NW of the Utgard High Area in the Vøring Basin (**Fig. 4.1**). It was the first well drilled in the PL1017 and reached a total depth of 2459 m MD in the Kai Fm. The well was drilled in August-September 2022 with Deepsea Yantai rig by Odfjell Drilling.

Unfortunately, sandstones were not found in the reservoir section. Instead, low density smectites of Neogene age were encountered at the proposed reservoir depth and are believed to be responsible for the soft Copernicus anomaly (**Fig. 4.6**). No hydrocarbons were encountered in the expected reservoir zone. A dry hole data acquisition program was carried out and no coring was performed. The well is classified as a dry well.

Table 4.2 Copernicus - Prospect Data (APA2018)

Block	6607/3 , 6608/1	Prospect name	Copernicus	Discovery/Prosp/Lead	Prospect	Prosp ID (or New!)	NPD will insert value	NPD approved (Y/N)	
Play name	NPD will insert value	New Play (Y/N)		Outside play (Y/N)					
Oil, Gas or O&G case:	Gas	Reported by company	PGNiG UN AS	Reference document				Assessment year	2018
This is case no.:	1 of 1	Structural element	Någrind Syncline	Type of trap	Stratigraphic	Water depth [m MSL] (>0)	650	Seismic database (2D/3D)	3D
Resources IN PLACE and RECOVERABLE		**Main phase**				**Associated phase**			
Volumes, this case		Low (P90)	Base, Mode	Base, Mean	High (P10)	Low (P90)	Base, Mode	Base, Mean	High (P10)
In place resources	Oil [10^6 Sm^3] (>0.00)					0,58	1,25	3,53	4,45
	Gas [10^9 Sm^3] (>0.00)	17,10	37,10	104,70	221,00				
Recoverable resources	Oil [10^6 Sm^3] (>0.00)					0,20	0,38	1,20	2,54
	Gas [10^9 Sm^3] (>0.00)	12,10	27,00	74,30	156,30				
Reservoir Chrono (from)	Upper Pliocene	Reservoir litho (from)	Lower Naust	Source Rock, chrono primary	Neogene	Source Rock, litho primary	Pliocene	Seal, Chrono	Neogene
Reservoir Chrono (to)	Lower Pleistocene	Reservoir litho (to)	Lower Naust	Source Rock, chrono secondary	Jurassic/Cret	Source Rock, litho secondary	Spekk/Lange	Seal, Litho	Naust Fm.
Probability [fraction]									
Total (oil + gas + oil & gas case) (0.00-1.00)	0,24	Oil case (0.00-1.00)	0,00	Gas case (0.00-1.00)	1,00	Oil & Gas case (0.00-1.00)	0,00		
Reservoir (P1) (0.00-1.00)	0,63	Trap (P2) (0.00-1.00)	0,90	Charge (P3) (0.00-1.00)	0,58	Retention (P4) (0.00-1.00)	0,72		

Parametres:	Low (P90)	Base	High (P10)	*Comments*
Depth to top of prospect [m MSL] (> 0)	2250	2250	2250	
Area of closure [km^2] (> 0.0)	32,0	76,0	157,0	
Reservoir thickness [m] (> 0)	40	88	150	
HC column in prospect [m] (> 0)	59	100	140	
Gross rock vol [10^9 m^3] (> 0.000)	11,236	11,236	11,236	
Net / Gross [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,39	0,52	0,65	
Porosity [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,26	0,30	0,34	
Permeability [mD] (> 0.0)	80,0	300,0	1200,0	
Water Saturation [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,35	0,23	0,11	
Bg [Rm3/Sm3] (< 1.0000)	0,0044	0,0042	0,0041	
1/Bo [Sm3/Rm3] (< 1.00)				
GOR, free gas [Sm^3/Sm^3] (> 0)	30300	30300	30300	
GOR, oil [Sm^3/Sm^3] (> 0)				
Recov. factor, oil main phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)				
Recov. factor, gas ass. phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)				
Recov. factor, gas main phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,64	0,70	0,78	
Recov. factor, liquid ass. phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,30	0,34	0,38	For NPD use:

Temperature, top res [°C] (>0)	70			Innrapp. av geolog-init:	NPD will insert value	Registrert - init:	NPD will insert value	Kart oppdatert	NPD will insert value
Pressure, top res [bar] (>0)	240			Dato:	NPD will insert value	Registrert Dato:	NPD will insert value	Kart dato	NPD will insert value
Cut off criteria for N/G calculation	PHIE ≥ 0,10	Vsh ≤ 0,50	Sw ≤ 0,50					Kart nr	NPD will insert value

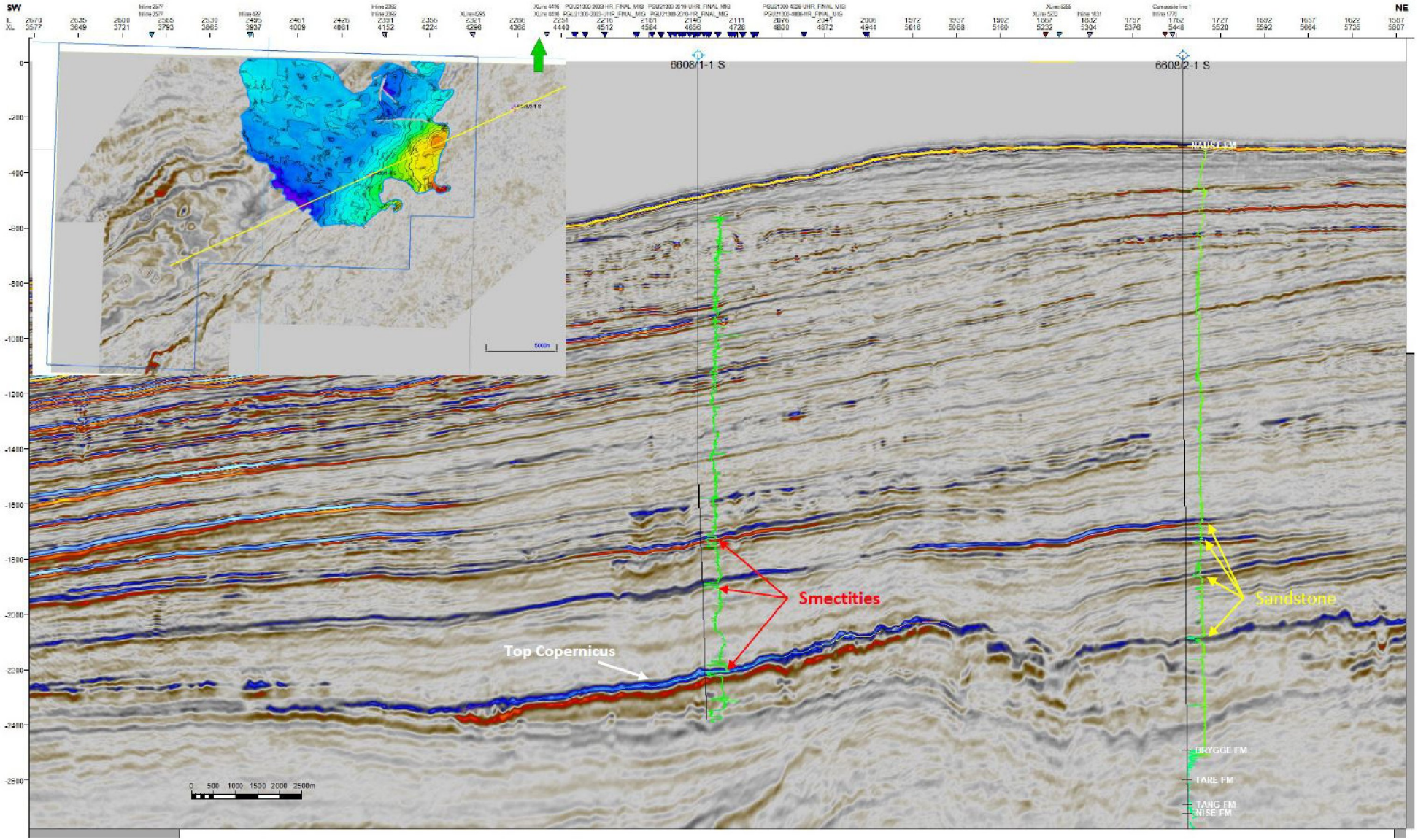

Fig. 4.6 Seismic section through 6601/1-1 S and 6608/2-1 S. Green curve shows Resistivity deep log (R_Deep)

Post-well studies and analysis were carried out to interpret negative results of the well:

- The final CPIs from the 6608/1-1 S logs shows that the Copernicus interval has the highest montmorillonite content within the Naust Formation, where the total porosity exceeds 40%, while over- and underlaying shales have average total porosity up to 15% (**Fig. 4.7**). Montmorillonite belongs to the Smectite group of clay minerals.
- The post well geophysical cross plot of AI versus Vp/Vs-ratio showed that Copernicus anomaly (**Fig. 4.8**), setting up by a mix of smectite-rich and bio siliceous clay minerals, has a higher Vp/Vs-ratio (2-2.4) than the pre-well gas sand from Nise Formation belonging to an Aasta Hansteen well (1.5-1.8). However, the acoustic impedance of the smectite-rich clay within Copernicus anomaly is within the same range as the Nise gas sand, and therefore difficult (or impossible) to distinguish smectite-rich clay from gas sand on seismic data.
- The biostratigraphy from APT discusses the uncertainty of the age of the Copernicus anomaly, whether it is a Late Miocene Kai Fm deposit or if it is a younger mass flow deposit belonging to Lower Naust Formation.
- The post-well seismic interpretation of the Top Kai Formation is most likely below the Copernicus anomaly in the 6608/1-1 S well, which is in line with the Top Kai interpretation pre-well.
- The low density of the Copernicus interval showed high content of smectite and some siliceous ooze minerals (**Fig. 4.9**).
- Input from volcanic sedimentation can be the reason for having such a high content of smectite. However, a high content of smectite in a primary mass flow deposit within the Naust Formation is not common, and smectite relation to glacial deposits is hardly seen.
- Since there are a mix of smectite and siliceous ooze minerals, it is likely that these are erosional products from the high, east of the Copernicus anomaly. There has been a high sedimentation rate in Lower Naust from the Norwegian continent, that might be the source for the erosional products.
- Smectite can be deposited as hemipelagic rain, as ooze, but it is more likely that smectite and ooze are erosional products from different areas. Likely, these distal deposits have been eroded, transported, and redeposited into the mass flow deposition in the slope where Copernicus anomaly is situated **Fig. 4.3**

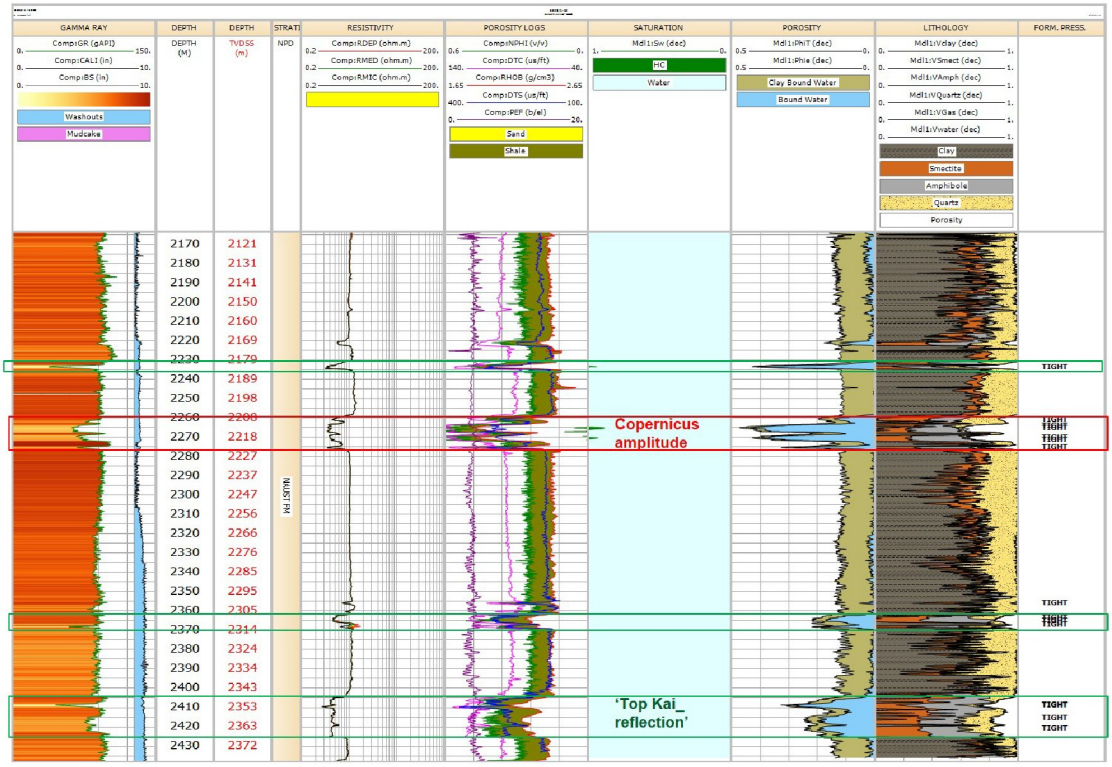

Fig. 4.7 CPI interpretation of 6601/1-1S well.

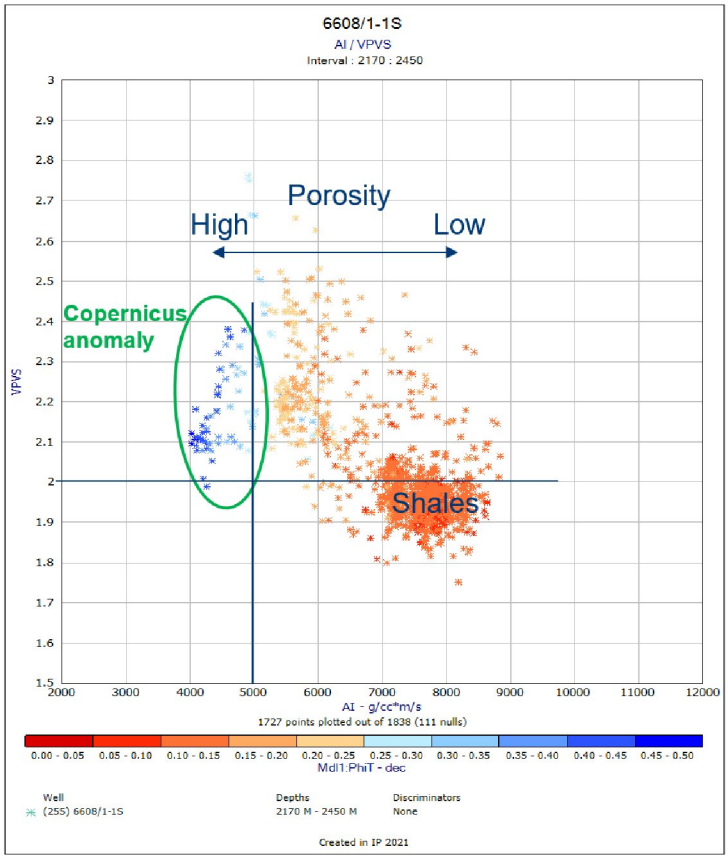

Fig. 4.8 AI-VP/VS cross-plots generated for the 8 1/2" section.
Copernicus anomaly is characterized by very high total porosity, low acoustic impedance (4000-5000 g/cc*m/s) and relatively high Vp/Vs-ratio (from 2 to 2.4).

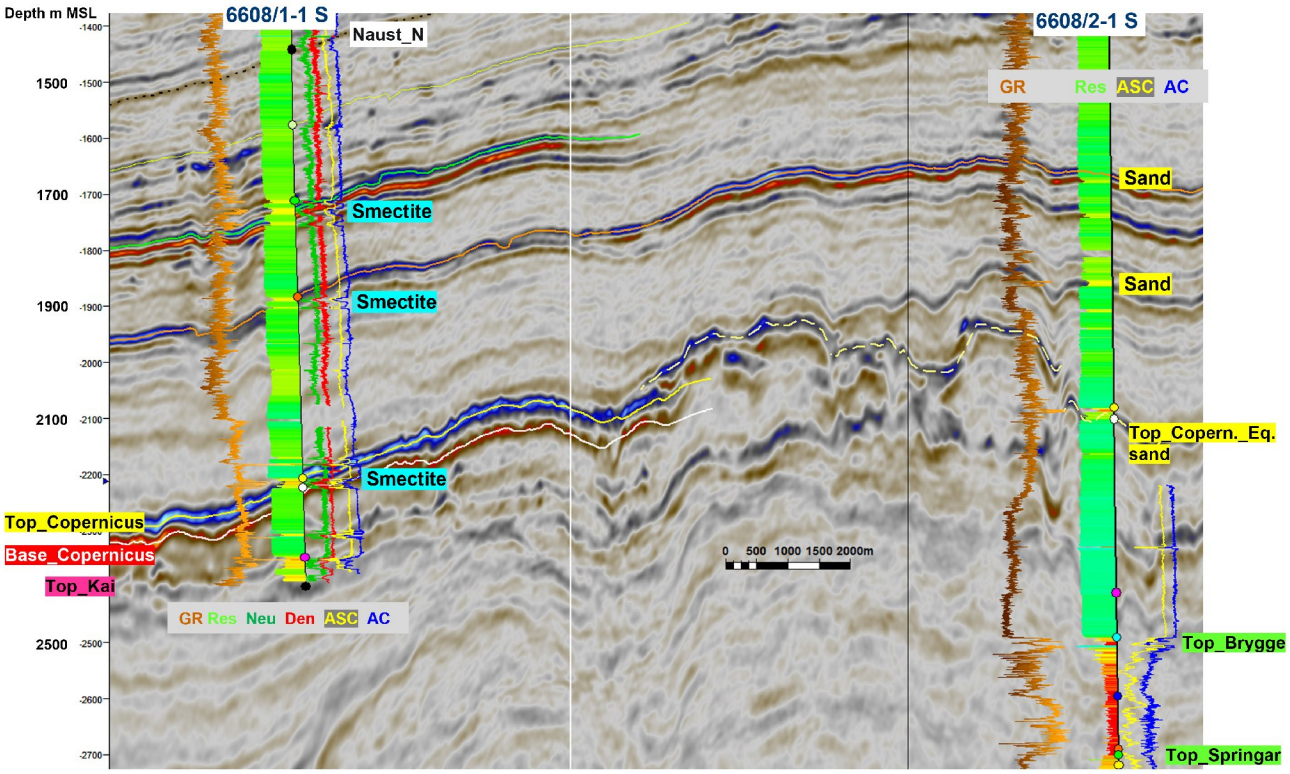

Fig. 4.9 Copernicus post-well interpretation and markers.

Additional prospectivity - Newton and Hevelius leads (APA 2018)

Two additional leads have been identified and mapped within the area applied for, Newton and Hevelius **Fig. 4.1**.

The Newton lead is an Upper Naust Formation up-dip stratigraphic pinch-out trap with a lenticular shape defined by a pronounced high amplitude top reservoir reflection with negative reflection coefficient (soft-kick) and a base reservoir reflection displaying a positive reflection coefficient. The Newton lead covers an area of 22 km^2 and is located in the Western part of the area applied for, with an apex at around 1220 m MSL. The thickness of the reservoir varies between 0 metres to 35 metres. Key risk and uncertainty for the Newton lead is anticipated to be reservoir presence and charge.

Hevelius lead is a four-way dip closure defined on the Top Shetland Gp tied to the 6608/2-1S well. The apex of the structure is around 2370 m MSL with a closing contour at around 2630 m MSL. The structural spill point is towards the NW. The reservoir is anticipated to belong to the Nise Formation. Key risks for the Hevelius lead are believed to be reservoir presence and quality.

The leads have low volume potential and low chance of success.

5 Technical assessment

A technical evaluation was performed addressing development scenario in case of Copernicus discovery. 1 exploration and 2 appraisal wells were planned in exploration phase. The mean case development plan for a gas-condensate discovery was a 48-km subsea tie-back to Aasta Hansteen field with 48 km 16-inch DEH flowline (**Fig. 5.1**). 9 vertical gas producers in 3 x 4-slot templates was assumed (**Fig. 5.2**). The development scenario provided a positive economic case justifying the drilling of the Copernicus prospect.

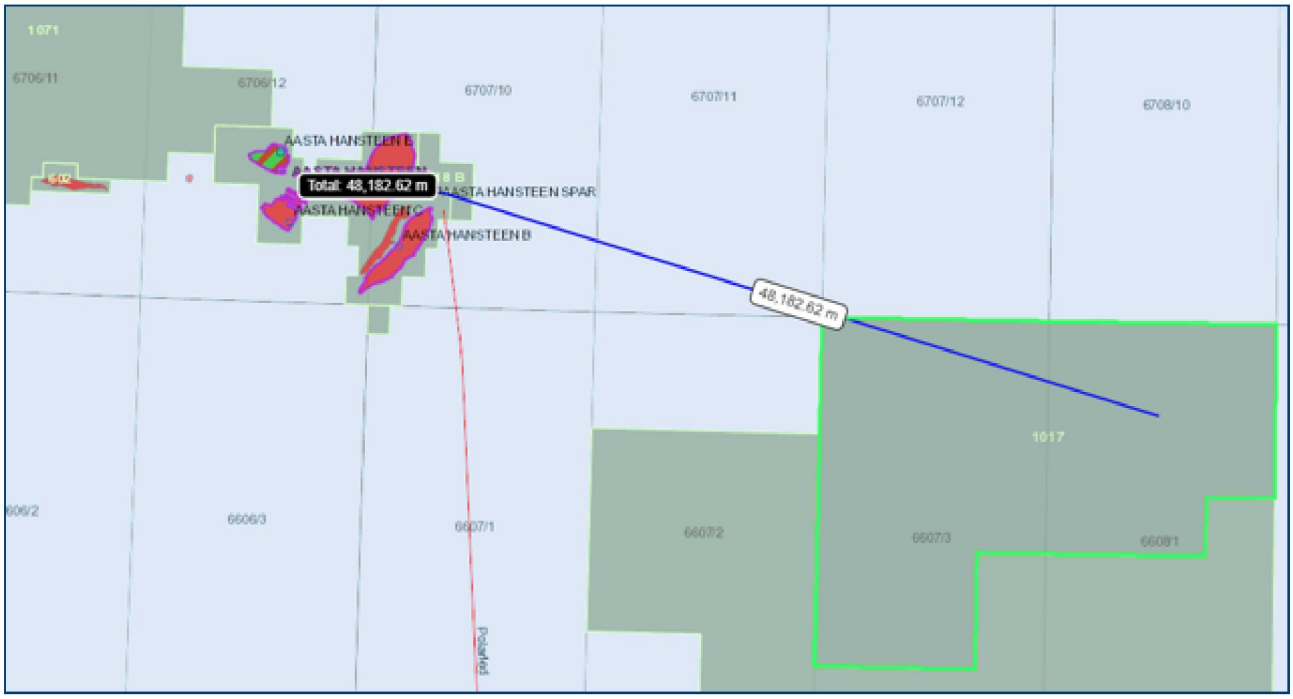

Fig. 5.1 Copernicus tie-back concept

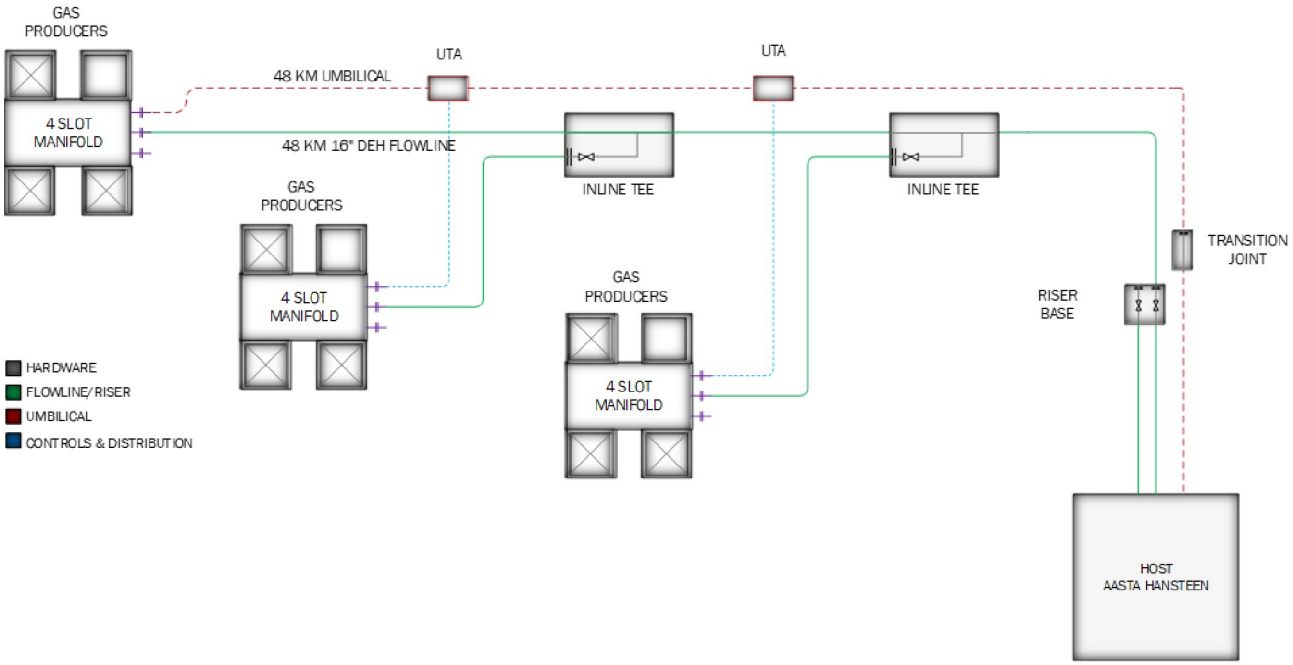

Fig. 5.2 Copernicus development scenario
The development plan for the mean case consisting of nine vertical gas producers grouped in three templates.

6 Conclusion

A positive drill decision was taken in the licence the 20th of August 2021. The Operator planned the well based on analysis of the site survey data that was acquired within the licence during October and November 2021. The environmental, geotechnical and geophysical acquisition that were acquired gave enough information about the environmental habitats, man-made and/or geological hazards, and shallow gas to plan the placement of the rig.

The well 6608/1-1 S was spudded 30th August 2022. The well reached a total depth of 2459 m MD on the 12th September 2022. A 'dry hole case' data acquisition program was carried out. No coring was performed. The well was drilled safely and efficiently with no serious incidents or accidents.

Unfortunately, the Copernicus well 6608/1-1 S was dry and failed on reservoir presence within the Copernicus anomaly. Because of the dry well, and a high risk of other opportunities in the license, the JV in PL1017 decided to relinquish the license by the end of the current period (BoK).