

Relinquishment Report PL1084

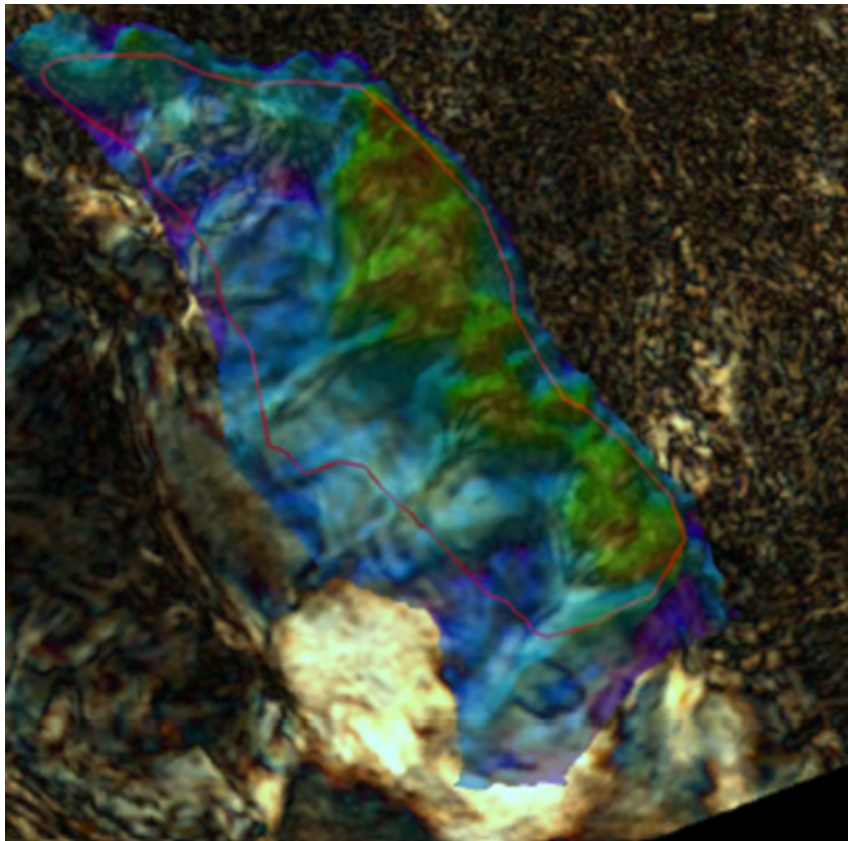


Table of Contents

1 License history	1
2 Database	3
2.1 Seismic data	3
2.2 Well Data	4
3 Geological and geophysical studies	5
4 Prospect update	7
5 Technical evaluation	14
6 Conclusion	15
References	16

List of Figures

1.1 PL1084 location map and Lyngør Prospect.....	1
2.1 Common database.....	3
4.1 Map with licence- and prospect outline.....	8
4.2 Lyngør depth map and time section	9
4.3 Lyngør prospect thickness map.....	10
4.4 Seismic geomorphology and -inversion.....	11
4.5 Hydrocarbon-water contact distribution	12

List of Tables

1.1 Licence meetings	2
2.1 Common seismic database.....	3
2.2 Well database.....	4
3.1 Studies	5
4.1 Resources from APA 2020 application.....	8
4.2 Probabilities comparison.....	11
4.3 NOD Table 4 for Lyngør Prospect	13

1 License history

PL1084 covers parts of block 3/7 located in the North Sea Central Graben on the southern end of Mandal High (Fig. 1.1).

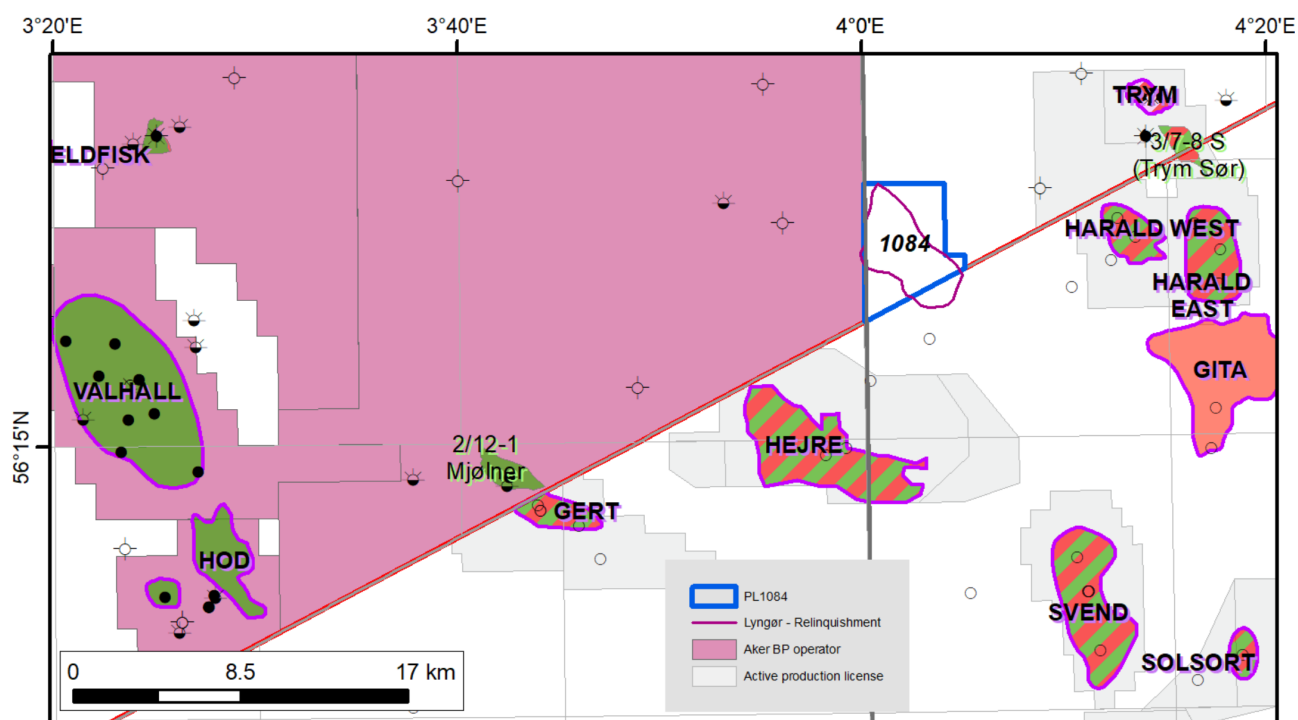


Fig. 1.1 PL1084 location map and Lyngør Prospect

PL1084 was awarded on February 19th 2021 as part of the 2020 APA with Lyngør Prospect as the main, and only, prospect [1]. The licence builds on the Berkåk Prospect from previous PL904 with MOL Norge as operator and Lundin Energy Norway AS ("Lundin") as one of the partners.

The initial licence partnership consisted of Lundin (operator and 60 %), and partner DNO Norge AS (40 %). In June 2022 Lundin changed name to ABP Norway AS, and from January 2023 ABP Norway AS merged into Aker BP ASA (Aker BP) and the licence operatorship was transferred to Aker BP.

The initial two-year program consisted of geology- and geophysics studies.

The partnership was granted two one-year extensions to allow the new operator to continue the work and align overlapping regional studies with the 2023 awarded PL1171 consisting of the same partnership. PL1084 and PL1171 have benefited from conducting studies together such that a larger part of the fairway could be assessed at the same time.

During the licence period, nine EC and/or MC meetings were held by the operator to discuss prospectivity in the licence. Many of these meetings were held in combination with the PL1171 licence meetings.

Table 1.1 Licence meetings

Year	Date	Topic
2021	April 22nd	ECMC startup meeting
2021	November 25th	ECMC meeting
2022	May 19th	EC work meeting
2022	November 21st	ECMC meeting
2023	June 12th	EC work meeting
2023	September 28th	EC work meeting
2023	November 14th	ECMC meeting
2024	June 26th	ECMC meeting
2024	November 26th	ECMC meeting

Several in-house and external studies have supplemented the seismic interpretation to mature the Lyngør Prospect to a decision ready status.

Subsurface summary

The Lyngør Prospect is located in a proximal setting next to the eroded Mandal High. Sediment provenance and maturity is therefore a challenge as transportation distance is limited. Petroleum system analysis work also shows that the closest mature source rock interval requires a migration route from the Danish side in unproven carrier beds. Lastly, the 2/9-6 S (Eidsvoll) well results are interpreted to originate from a different part of the sediment fairway system compared to the Lyngør Prospect.

In sum, the recoverable volumes and associated chance of success is found non-attractive. There are no other prospects defined, and the operator therefore recommended relinquishing the licence on the drill or drop deadline February 19th 2025.

2 Database

2.1 Seismic data

The seismic data is based on 3D seismic merge PGS18M09CGR. A total of 370km² was used as common seismic database to capture a relevant regional area around the licence. The partnership also has access to a larger part of the original dataset. The seismic data has been conditioned in two rounds to optimise for seismic inversion work, see more in 3 Geological and geophysical studies.

Table 2.1 Common seismic database

Survey name	Type	Vintage	Child surveys in licence area	Operator / Ownership	NPDID	Public	Comment
PGS18M09CGR	3D merge	2018	MC3D-CGR2010	PGS	7557	No	Full- and angle offset (370km ²)

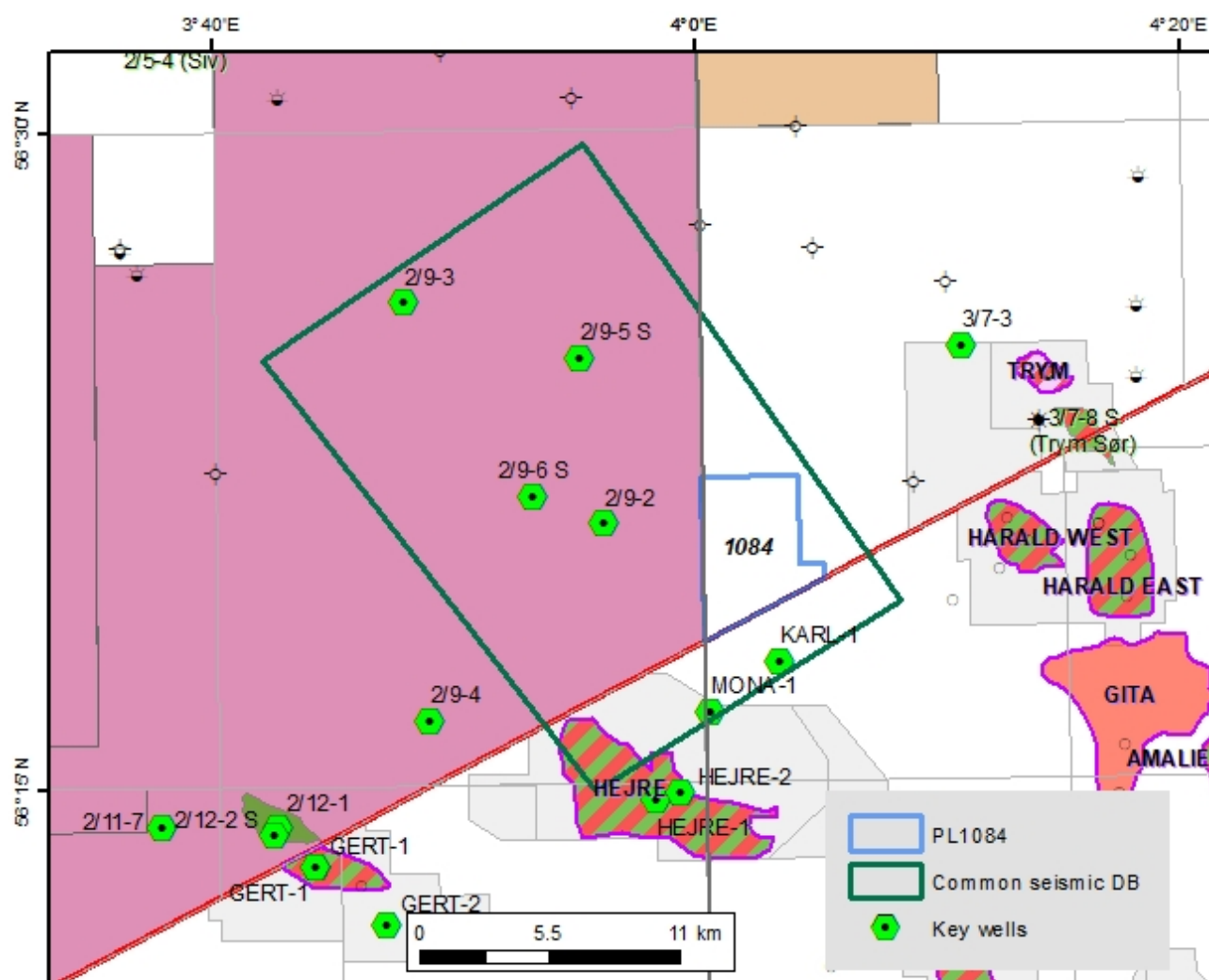


Fig. 2.1 Common database Common seismic PGS18M09CGR in green outline. Key wells highlighted in green.

2.2 Well Data

The key wells used in the geological and geophysical evaluation of the Lyngør Prospect are listed in Table 2.2.

The list consists mostly of other wells with intra-Mandal Formation and Ula Formation (/Heno Formation in Denmark) reservoirs.

Other regional wells were used for velocity model and general stratigraphy overview.

Table 2.2 Well database

Wells	Year (completed)	Total depth (m MD)	TD Formation/ Age	Contents	Discovery/ Field/Prospect	NPDID	2 year released
2/9-2	1979	4367	Rotliegend Gp	Dry		283	Yes
2/9-3	1989	4895	Rotliegend Gp	Oil shows		1443	Yes
2/9-4	2008	5500	Rotliegend Gp	Dry	Trane prospect	5801	Yes
2/9-5 S	2014	3679	Basement	Dry	Heimdalshø prospect	7502	Yes
2/9-6 S	2021	4330	Farsund Fm	Dry	Eidsvoll prospect	9191	Yes
2/11-7	1986	5042	Haugesund Fm	Shows		902	Yes
2/12-1	1987	4795	Rotliegend Gp	Oil	Mjølner discovery	1014	Yes
2/12-2 S	1990	5757	Smith Bank Fm	Shows	Mjølner discovery	1416	Yes
3/7-3	1981	3540	Zechstein Gp	Dry		293	Yes
DK Gert-1	1984	5007	Pre-Jurassic	Discovery	Gert discovery		Yes
DK Gert-2	1985	5068	Carboniferous	Discovery	Gert discovery		Yes
DK Hejre-1	2001	5302	Pre-Jurassic	Discovery	Hejre discovery		Yes
DK Hejre-2	2005	5445	Pre-Jurassic	Discovery	Hejre discovery		Yes
DK Jeppe-1	1988	5086	Rotliegend Gp	Shows	Jeppe prospect		Yes
DK Karl-1	1983	4819	Rotliegend Gp	Dry	Karl prospect		Yes
DK Mona-1	1983	4239	Boknfjord Gp	Discovery	Mona prospect		Yes

3 Geological and geophysical studies

The internal and external work in PL1084 has focused on understanding the regional depositional Upper Jurassic environment related to the Lyngør Prospect. Special studies have been completed on the most recent exploration well in the area, 2/9-6 S Eidsvoll, drilled by MOL in 2021.

Neighbouring PL1171, with the same partnership, has many overlapping technical challenges. It was therefore decided to run many of these studies on behalf of both licences.

Table 3.1 Studies

Studies	Performed by	Relevance	Results
Core description and petrography of well 2/9-6 S	Stratum	Downdip exploration well Eidsvoll was a key well for understanding the Upper Jurassic system. A 73m core, capturing the overburden and transition into the upper part of the intra-Mandal Formation reservoir, was described and analysed by Stratum and Rocktype.	A process-based facies association scheme was applied to recognise the dominant type of gravity flow process. Strong to pervasive calcite cementation is present in the conglomeratic deposits, while the turbiditic deposits lack such an intense carbonate cement phase. The observations clearly point towards a deep marine depositional setting, but influenced by the proximity of the faulted margin of the Mandal High.
Core viewing and workshop	Geus	Geus completed a lot of work on behalf of former operator MOL in many licences on and around the Mandal High. Additionally, Geus supported the operator of the neighbouring Hejre licence on the Danish side where the turbiditic system also was believed to be present.	The workshop included technical presentations on the Mandal/Farsund level and the older Ula/Heno Formation. Geus presented an overview of sequence stratigraphy, depositional evolution, diagenesis, biostratigraphy and provenance of gravity flow sandstones in the area. Cores from comparable intra Mandal Formation gravity flow sandstones were seen in Danish exploration wells. This helped in understanding the extent of the gravity flow sandstones originating from the Mandal High area.
Biostratigraphy	In-house	A biostratigraphy correlation of the nearby wells was needed to understand if the gravity flows were active over the same period, or belonged to separate events.	The sands in well 2/9-6 S have been dated to the Early-Late Tithonian. Dinoflagellate cysts account for an average of 9% of the total palynological assemblage within the Mandal Formation and across the reservoir interval. Their high diversity is indicative of an open marine depositional environment. These marine palynomorphs are consistently associated with abundant terrestrially derived miospores and plant debris, suggesting significant terrigenous input from a proximal sediment source. Biostratigraphic data from this well shows good correlation with adjacent wells, supporting the regional stratigraphic framework.
Geochemistry and basin modelling	In-house	An extended basin model was required to predict how source presence, maturity and migration could work by including parts of the Danish area southeast of PL1084.	The Lyngør prospect is mainly sourced through the Karl Graben from a kitchen area that straddles the Norwegian/Danish sectors, the deepest part of the basin being in the Danish sector. Oil typing of surrounding fluids shows that they are derived from Upper Jurassic Mandal and Farsund Fms. The Trym field was most likely charged from Bryne Fm coals. The Mandal and Farsund formations present in this area are the same source rocks expected to have generated hydrocarbons filling the intra-Farsund Formation sands in Herje field licence and the deeper Hejre discovery of Heno Fm age (Ula Fm equivalent). A large GOR variation is seen throughout the study area, mostly likely as a result of differing contribution of hydrocarbons from Mandal versus Farsund Formation shales. Source presence chance is set to 1.0, while migration and timing of charge was set 0.7 due to lower confidence on the efficient migration routes from mature basin and up to prospect (i.e. interbedded sands with shale). The completion report from Danish well Karl-1 points out the dry Upper Jurassic section was mostly likely the results of 'inadequate source rock development or inappropriate migration timing at this location' [2].
Fault seal analysis	In-house	Prospect specific across-fault leakage	The Lyngør Prospect is juxtaposed against the Mandal High. The sealing capacity depends highly on the footwall lithology, in this case likely weathered and/or fractured basement. Analogues from Utsira High show that such interfaces have poor sealing properties and both the Upper Jurassic and Basement reservoirs share similar

			OWC's.
Structural restoration	In-house	The Mandal High sits in a complex tectonic setting. A line from Grensen Nose to Søgne Basin was reconstructed in 2D to help understand how the large scale topography and bathymetry were during deposition.	The 2D reconstruction down to BCU is quite straight forward without too much tectonic involvement. Further backstripping down to Middle Jurassic was also attempted, but this introduces substantial uncertainty when reconstructing fault movement. The reconstructed topography shows that it is possible that the Sørvestlandet High hinterland could play a role in directing sediments towards the Mandal High and over or around it. Shoreface sediments are also expected to be formed at, or close to, the truncated high itself. The terrain also reveals substantial erosion on the rotated fault blocks west of the Mandal High on the Piggvar Terrace. Erosion products from the hinterland and the high itself is expected to be present in the Lyngør Prospect and more distally, as seen in for example well 2/9-6 S Eidsvoll.
Geochronology	Geus	An existing geochronology report from Tithonian age sands was purchased from Geus. The licence also sampled the 2/9-6 S well and updated the report to compare the zircon geochronology derived ages with other wells in the area [3].	The samples from intra Mandal Formation sands were compared using zircon geochronology to determine any age relationship to the type wells and hence provenance. Geus had already performed such an analysis on Norwegian and Danish wells in the area by request from former PL617 operator MOL in 2018. Aker BP added samples from 2/9-6 S Eidsvoll for Geus to investigate how these sands compared with the other wells. Well 3/7-1 was used as the type well for granitic gneiss basement, while well 2/9-5 S was used as a type well for metasediments (now phyllite dominated). The Danish intra Mandal Formation intervals all correlate with age intervals overlapping with well 3/7-1, while 2/9-6 S has a larger ratio of metasediments similar to 2/9-5 S. This confirms that there are different provenance areas working laterally along the Mona Fault eroding from both metasediments and crystalline basement. The Lyngør Prospect sits more proximal on the fairway compared to 2/9-5 S and may share more similarities with the Danish provenance than the 2/9-6 S.
Seismic conditioning	In-house	The multiclient seismic from PGS was conditioned in two rounds to optimise for interpretation and inversion. It was important to know the limitations in the data before performing and interpreting the seismic inversion results.	High velocity chalk decreases illumination and distorts far angle amplitudes. Also, the effect of anisotropy is significant over 30 degrees, hence a narrower full stack was made. Areas were flagged where amplitudes are broken (residual multiple energy, effects from imaging close to fault). The last conditioning round was performed from raw depth KPSPDM gathers. Sharp Reflection's PSPRO was used for prestack denoise, demultiple algorithms and spectral balancing of the gathers, while the Blueback Avary software from Cegal was used to produce AVO angle stacks ready for inversion.
Geomorphology	In-house	Investigate possible geological processes in seismic data by use of frequency decomposition volumes in Geotieric software from ffa.	Geomorphology features such as shelf edge, canyons and fans were identified as part of the sediment fairway complex. These elements made it possible to place the prospect in a depositional context, within the uncertainties of the seismic. At least three distinct slope canyon complexes were identified, but the content of these cannot be resolved by this method alone.
Seismic inversion	In-house	Seismic inversion has been performed in two rounds to see if and how specific sets of rock- and fluid properties appear on the seismic.	Properties from six nearby wells, including key well 2/9-6 S, were used to define the background lithology model with shales, cemented sands and good sands. Inversion (probability) volumes for individual and combined lithology classes were produced to help predict the contents of the reservoir section. The proportion of the various facies, seen in combination with the seismic geomorphology, indicate challenging reservoir properties and -connectivity within the Lyngør Prospect. This exercise was repeated with similar result using the new seismic conditioning together with PL1171.
Velocity model	In-house	The current regional licence velocity model did not include well 2/9-6 S, and was therefore possible inaccurate also in the PL1084 area.	A new velocity model was generated with greater confidence over the PL1084 area for the Jurassic target interval. Input to the model was migration velocities from PGS18M09CGR and interval velocities from a selected list of weighted semi-regional wells. Prospect volumes were generated based on the new model and new seismic interpretation.
Sedimentology update	In-house	Licence work has been used to update the depositional model and expected reservoir properties for the prospect.	The geomorphology and seismic inversion were used to update the depositional model of the Lyngør Prospect.

4 Prospect update

Introduction

The Lyngør Prospect is defined as a combined structural- and stratigraphic trap with reservoir in the Upper Jurassic deposited directly off the Mandal High. A map of the prospect outline and associated resources from APA 2020 can be found in Fig. 4.1 and Table 4.1 respectively.

The main risk for Lyngør Prospect during APA 2020 was, and still is, reservoir presence and quality. The nearby and recent well 2/9-6 S Eidsvoll proved 170m gross intra Mandal Formation sand, unfortunately dry and partly cemented, but still a good motivation for pursuing gravity flow systems along the western part of the Mandal High. There are however no updip wells on the Mandal High that confirm reservoir facies that can be mapped into the Lyngør Prospect. Instead, a number of assumptions on the provenance area(s), reservoir continuity and reservoir diagenesis have to be made. This is why the licence prioritised work to improve the seismic, perform structural backstripping to paleo topography, run seismic inversion and -geomorphology to understand the seismic scale depositional environment. Although a working hydrocarbon system is present in the area (ref. nearby Hejre Discovery in Denmark), some concern was also related to effective migration from the intra formational-, and/or more distal catchment area in Denmark.

The Lyngør Prospect was estimated to have a 19 % probability of discovery at the time of APA 2020. No other prospective intervals were identified at the time of application, nor at time of relinquishment.

The work program, including the two extensions, consists of geological and geophysical studies to better define the play- and prospect scale of the Lyngør Prospect:

1. seismic inversion
2. updated reservoir properties based on 2/9-6 S
3. biostratigraphy and lithostratigraphy correlation of Mandal High wells
4. petroleum system update
5. depositional model update
6. update of volumes and risk
7. fluid substitution
8. pre-stack seismic inversion

The work program is considered completed.

The additional award of PL1171 with the same partnership allowed for combined studies across the two licences, and made it relevant to hold the PL1084 area until the potential was fully clarified.

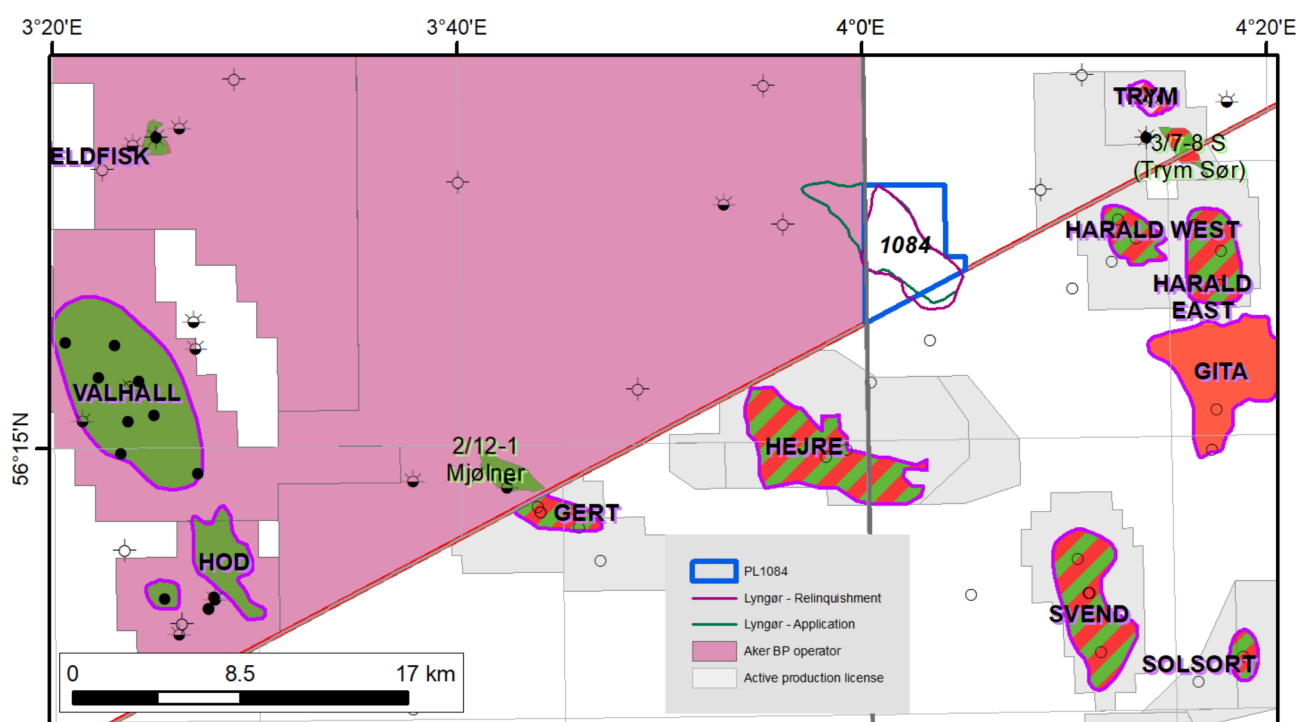


Fig. 4.1 Map with licence- and prospect outline *Comparison between original (green) and updated (magenta) Lyngør Prospect outlines*

Table 4.1 Resources from APA 2020 application

Discovery/ Prospect/ Lead name ¹	D/ P/ L ²	Case (Oil/ Gas/ Oil&Gas) ³	Unrisked recoverable resources ⁴						Probability of discovery ⁵ (0.00 - 1.00)	Resources in acreage applied for [%] ⁶ (0.0 - 100.0)	Reservoir		Nearest relevant infrastructure ⁸	
			Oil [10 ⁶ Sm ³] (>0.00)			Gas [10 ⁹ Sm ³] (>0.00)					Litho-/ Chrono- stratigraphic level ⁷	Reservoir depth [m MSL] (>0)	Name	Km (>0)
			Low (P90)	Base (Mean)	High (P10)	Low (P90)	Base (Mean)	High (P10)						
Lyngør	P	Oil	4,30	13,40	25,20	0,95	2,90	5,60	0,19	74,0	Farsund Fm/Volgian	3480	Vallhall	40

Prospect update

The re-evaluation of the Lyngør Prospect decreased the chance from 19 % to 14 % based on observations from the licence studies. A depth map and time vertical section is found in Fig. 4.2 . The prospect outline itself was also decreased based on new seismic mapping and lack of support from the seismic inversion. The northwestern-most part of the prospect seems negligible for the total volumes, and the area was also less prominent when looking for depositional geomorphology (Fig. 4.3). 13 % of the area is outside the licence.

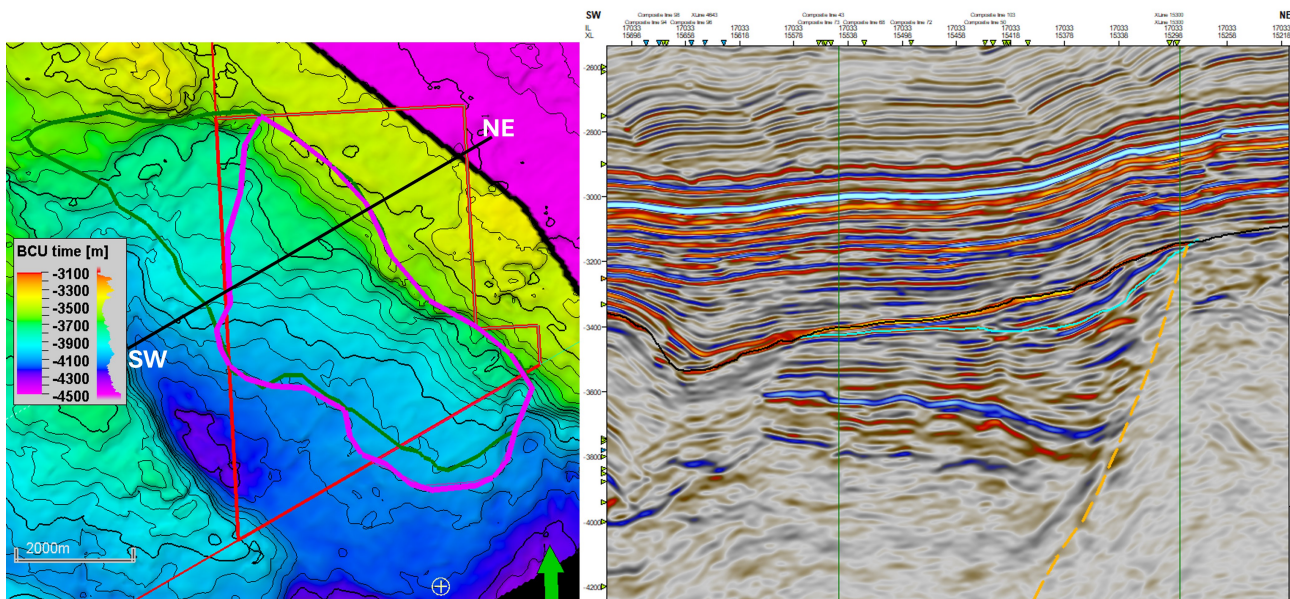


Fig. 4.2 Lyngør depth map and time section *Left: depth map from top reservoir (BCU) with 50m contours. Right: SW-NE time section across Lyngør Prospect with top reservoir in black and base reservoir in teal.*

Well 2/9-6 S Eidsvoll found a robust thickness of sand, but the reservoir properties were severely reduced by cementation. Additionally, the source rock is found borderline mature at this depth. The Lyngør Prospect sits 500 meters shallower and is therefore dependent on an effective carrier bed from a deeper kitchen mature source.

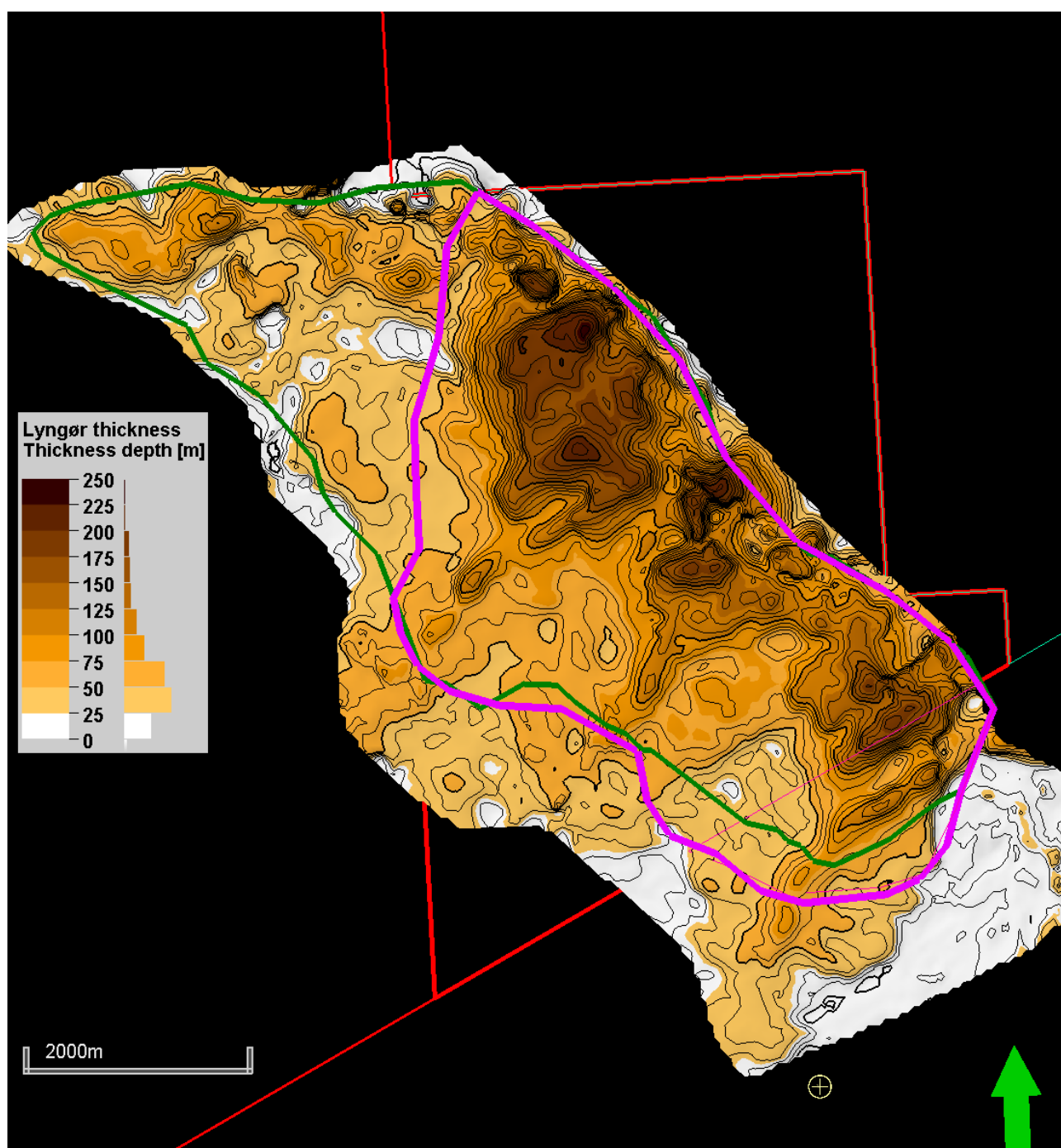


Fig. 4.3 Lyngør prospect thickness map The latest prospect definition (in brown) is concentrated around the three main thickness anomalies off the Mandal High. The northwestern part is therefore excluded to get a more compact new outline.

Original application polygon in green.

Seismic inversion, based on rock properties from nearby wells, indicated a high chance for calcite cemented sandstones in areas where slope canyons were observed from geomorphology maps and sections. Good reservoir properties in these erosive canyons off the Mandal High would rely on a long sediment transport route from the hinterland (Sørvestlandet High). Any local derived sediments from the Mandal High itself would likely be very immature and have a low degree of sorting. In contrast, the fairway targeted by well 2/9-6 S further down on the Piggvar Terrace is an example of reworking and more mature sediments.

The seismic inversion results are not without uncertainty, and with more control on facies properties, then the outcome could be more positive (Fig. 4.4). There is room to interpret deeper prospectivity at Ula level, but this is too immature to include in a risk- and resource assessment.

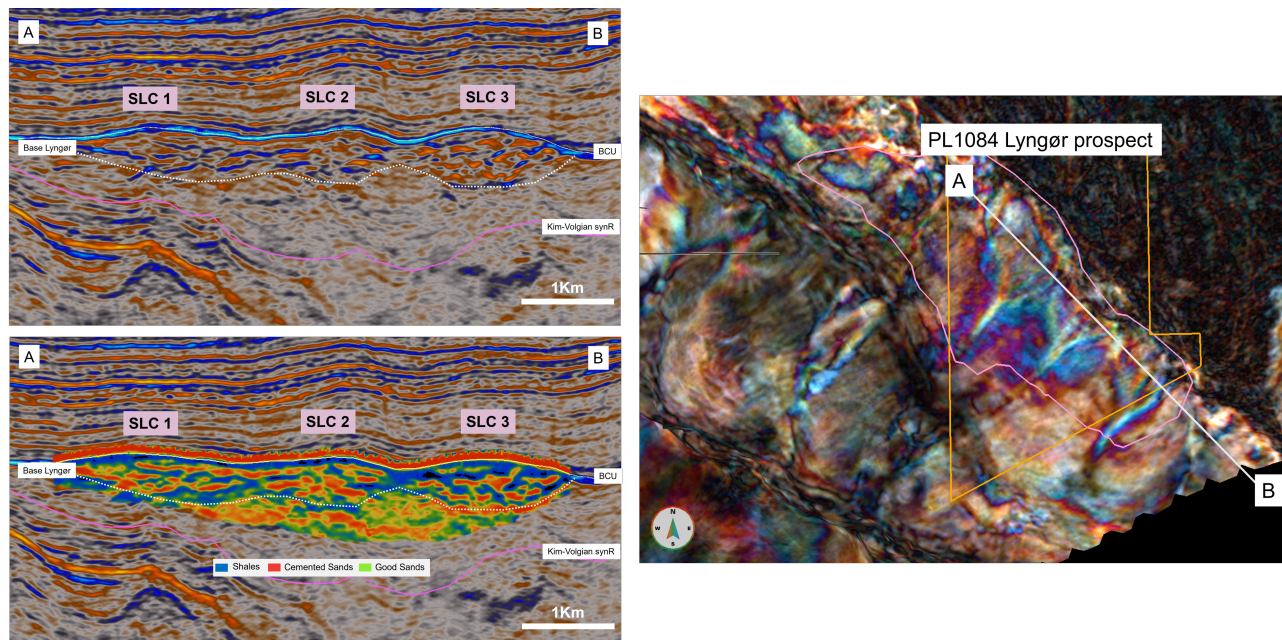


Fig. 4.4 Seismic geomorphology and -inversion *Right:*
Frequency decomposition map from GeoTeric showing depositional trends within the Lyngør prospect.

Left upper:

Line A-B showing seismic character within the three possible slope canyons. Dotted line represents base of system.

Left lower:

Same line as above, but with inversion results added showing predominately cemented sands within the canyons.

A substantial hydrocarbon column of 280 meters is needed to get a P100 minimum volume of 1.0 MSm³ OE. The prospect has an elongated shape along the escarpment of Mandal High and relies on a good fault- and top seal to retain volumes of interest.

Probabilities

Below is a comparison of the segment probabilities at application time with the relinquishment update. The risk picture is very similar, and the marginal changes can be explained by different risking scheme between the two operators (Aker BP took over the operatorship since Q1 2023 from Lundin) and a more pessimistic view on the reservoir.

Table 4.2 Probabilities comparison

Probability of		From application	At relinquishment	Comment
P1	Reservoir	0.4	0.28	Presence: clear seismic geomorphology indicating slope canyon deposition, but no calibration of reservoir provenance. Seismic inversion indicates cemented reservoir.
P2	Trap	0.6	0.72	Trap geometry and fault juxtaposition seal is considered likely, but with the risk for leakage due to high columns needed for minimum volume (280m).

P3	Charge	0.8	0.7	The source rock is confirmed in deeper basin, but Lyngør Prospect requires an effective carrier bed from basin to prospect that has not been confirmed.
P4	Retention	1.0	1.0	The top seal (Mandal Formation and/or Lower Cretaceous) is not considered a risk.
COS		0.19	0.14	

Volumetrics

During APA application the reservoir input properties were based on deterministic minimum, mean and maximum scenarios from the oil-water contact distribution. The updated volumetrics are based on stochastic input distributions for all parameters, where the new hydrocarbon-water contact distribution is highly weighted towards the shallower columns due to the increasing fault juxtaposition (Fig. 4.5). The recovery factor is also reduced compared to the application input to reflect the prospect geometry and anticipated low communication between slope canyon complexes. This results in a significant reduction in recoverable volumes, ref. Table 4.3.

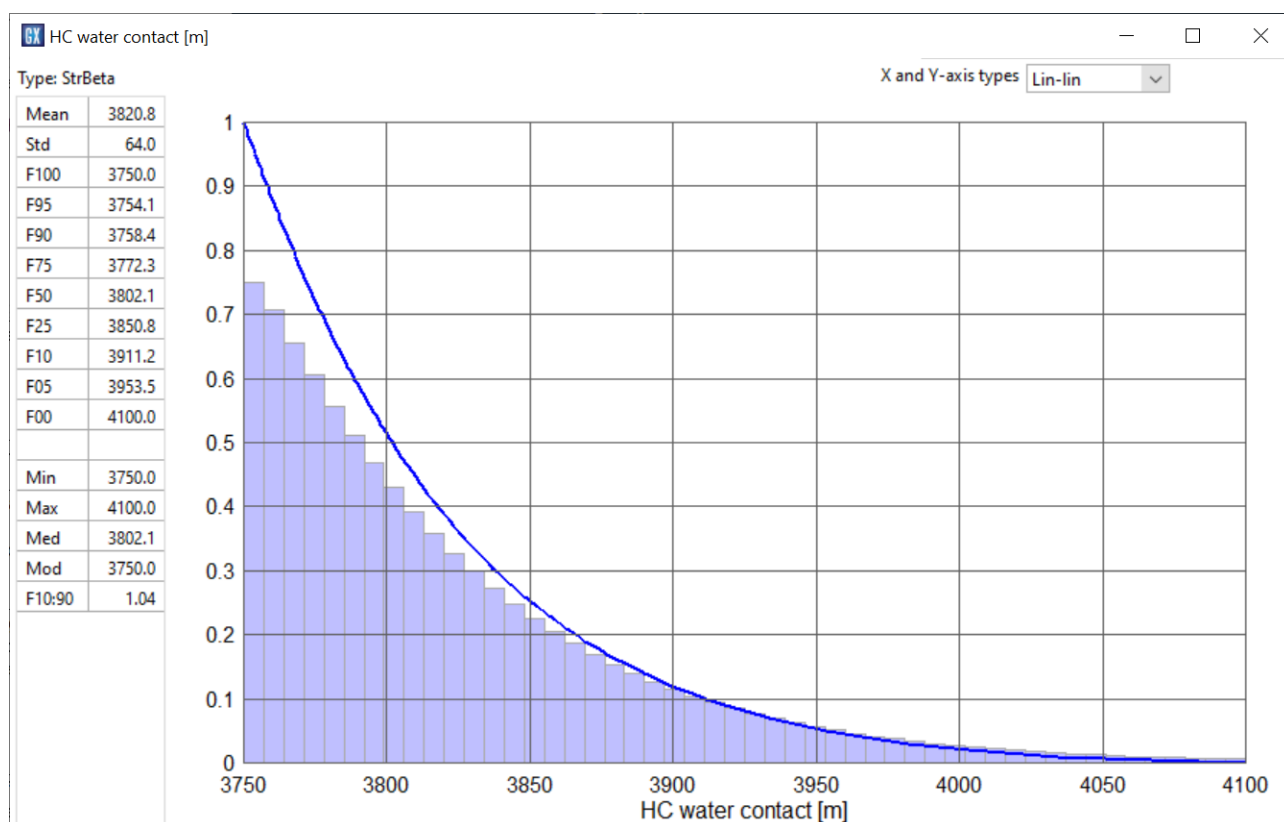


Fig. 4.5 Hydrocarbon-water contact distribution A steep curve from the minimum column of 280 meters is inferred as the prospect is juxtaposed against what could be a weathered and fractured Mandal High basement.

Table 4.3 NOD Table 4 for Lyngør Prospect *Updated input and output*
Table 4: Discovery and Prospect data (Enclose map)

Block 3/7		Prospect name		Lyngør	Discovery/Prospect/Lead		Prospect	Prospect ID (or New!)		NOD will insert value		NPD approved (Y/N)							
Play name		NOD will insert value		New Play (Y/N)		Outside play (Y/N)													
Oil, Gas or O&G case:		Oil		Reported by company		Aker BP		Reference document				Assessment year		2025					
This is case no.:		1 of 1		Structural element		Piggvar Terrace		Type of trap		Down-thrown		Water depth [m MSL] (>0)		70					
												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)		5.69		7.10		11.10		18.92									
		Gas [10 ⁹ Sm ³] (>0.00)										1.11		1.65		2.63		4.79	
Recoverable resources		Oil [10 ⁶ Sm ³] (>0.00)		1.51		2.01		3.39		6.04									
		Gas [10 ⁹ Sm ³] (>0.00)										0.30		0.43		0.80		1.50	
Reservoir Chrono (from)		Volgian		Reservoir litho (from)		Farsund Fm		Source Rock, chrono primary		Volgian		Source Rock, litho primary		Mandal Fm		Seal, Chrono		Volgian	
Reservoir Chrono (to)		Volgian		Reservoir litho (to)		Farsund Fm		Source Rock, chrono secondary		Kimmeridgian		Source Rock, litho secondary		Farsund Fm		Seal, Litho		Mandal Fm	
Probability [fraction]																			
Total (oil + gas + oil & gas case) (0.00-1.00)		0.14		Oil case (0.00-1.00)		0.14		Gas case (0.00-1.00)		0.00		Oil & Gas case (0.00-1.00)		0.00					
Reservoir (P1) (0.00-1.00)		0.28		Trap (P2) (0.00-1.00)		0.72		Charge (P3) (0.00-1.00)		0.70		Retention (P4) (0.00-1.00)		1.00					
Parameters:				Low (P90)		Base		High (P10)		Mean values have here been used as the base case for the input parameters.									
Depth to top of prospect [m MSL] (> 0)				3480		3480		3480		Retention (P4) after accumulation, is part of the trap risk.									
Area of closure [km ²] (> 0)				4.0		6.0		8.6											
Reservoir thickness [m] (> 0)				13.0		63.0		128.0											
HC column in prospect [m] (> 0)				0		0		0											
Gross rock vol. [10 ⁹ m ³] (> 0.000)				0.290		0.502		0.829											
Net / Gross [fraction] (0.00-1.00)				0.35		0.40		0.45											
Porosity [fraction] (0.00-1.00)				0.14		0.15		0.17											
Permeability [mD] (> 0.0)																			
Water Saturation [fraction] (0.00-1.00)				0.27		0.35		0.43											
Bg [Rm3/Sm3] (< 1.0000)				0.0000		0.0000		0.0000											
1/Bo [Sm3/Rm3] (< 1.00)				0.46		0.54		0.65											
GOR, free gas [Sm ³ /Sm ³] (> 0)																			
GOR, oil [Sm ³ /Sm ³] (> 0)				145		238		347											
Recov. factor, oil main phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)				0.22		0.30		0.38											
Recov. factor, gas ass. phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)				0.22		0.30		0.38											
Recov. factor, gas main phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)																			
Recov. factor, liquid ass. phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)																			
For NPD use:																			
Temperature, top res [°C] (>0)								Innrappr. av geolog-init:		NOD will insert value		Registrert - init:		NPD will insert value		Kart oppdatert		NPD will insert value	
Pressure, top res [bar] (>0)		550						Dato:		NOD will insert value		Registrert Dato:		NPD will insert value		Kart dato		NPD will insert value	
Cut off criteria for N/G calculation		1. Vclay < 0.5		2. PHI > 0.1		3.										Kart nr		NPD will insert value	

5 Technical evaluation

No technical evaluations are produced for the Lyngør Prospect as the volumes are regarded as smaller than the minimum economical field size needed for this area.

Any other future developments in the area could make smaller volumes more interesting and lead to a re-evaluation of Lyngør.

6 Conclusion

The Lyngør Prospect belongs to a series of prospects along the western part of the under-explored Mandal High. The very proximal position and lack of calibration wells makes it challenging to predict reservoir presence and -quality. When hydrocarbon migration also carries high risk, then it is not timely to mature this prospect further before new data is available.

The upside potential for this licence therefore depends on proving a migration route from a mature kitchen, and improved control of the reservoir properties. Infrastructure also plays a role as the current volume range requires a clustered development with similar sized (or larger) accumulations.

The partnership has unanimously agreed to relinquish the licence after two extension periods.

References

- 1 **Lundin**, APA2020 - Application for Lyngør, 2020
- 2 **Chevron Petroleum Company of Denmark**, Karl-1 Completion report, 1983
- 3 **GEUS**, DANMARKS OG GRØNLANDS GEOLOGISKE UNDERSØGELSE RAPPORT 2024/20, 2024