## DRILLING PROGRAMME

## MURPHY 2/3 - 2

Norwegian Block 2/3, Well No. 2.

Location:

Shot point 2072 Seismic line 5655

Latitude 56°54'52.9" North Longitude 03°49'06" East

The location is 2.40 miles North West of Murphy 2/3 - 1, see Enclosure 1.

Water Depth:

165 feet

Projected total depth:

6400 feet (KB)

## Objectives:

The well will determine whether the hydrocarbon accumulations discovered in Murphy 2/3 - 1 extend beyond the spillpoint of the structure and explore for hydrocarbon accumulations in Tertiary reservoirs not present in the 2/3 - 1 well. It will bottom in the Lower Oligocene.

## Stratigraphic Succession:

|                       | Interval<br>Thickness<br>(feet) | Top<br>(feet below KB) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Quaternary/Pliocene   | 3720                            | 350                    |
| Middle Miocene        | 1583                            | 3885                   |
| Top 1st Oligocene Pay |                                 | 5468                   |
| Top 2nd Oligocene Pay |                                 | 5584                   |
| TD -                  |                                 | 6400'                  |

These tops/thicknesses are based on the interval velocities determined in the 2/3 - 1 well and seismic ties to the location.

Main prospects are the 1st and 2nd Oligocene pays which proved productive in 2/3 - 1. In addition, the casing programme has been determined to allow evaluation through casing of the interval which had hydrocarbon shows in the Middle Miocene in 2/3 - 1. This interval is expected to occur between 4200 feet and 4350 feet in this well.

Secondary prospects may be developed in new reservoirs between the 2nd Oligocene pay and TD. There are indications on the seismic that two events are here present which are absent in 2/3-1 and these may be caused by

the incoming of sands which pinchout, or are truncated over the crest of the 2/3 - 1 structure.

There are no indications on the seismic of any significant changes in the pre Oligocene section between 2/3 - 1 and 2/3 - 2. This section was thoroughly tested in our former well where all reservoirs were wet, and as this proposed location is further downdip there is no justification for testing it again: hence the well will bottom within the Oligocene.

## Structure:

The proposed well is located to intersect the main prospects approximately at or downdip from the spillpoint in the 2/3 - 1 structure. The precise position of the spillpoint is dependent on the north-western extent of the main NW-SE fault which cuts the structure, see Enclosure 2.

# Drilling and Casing Programme:

The well will be drilled using Odeco's semi-submersible rig, 'Ocean Traveler', in a floating position. The casing programme will be:

| Hole Size | Casing | From     |        | To         |     | Grade W       | It.  | Thread   |                            |     |
|-----------|--------|----------|--------|------------|-----|---------------|------|----------|----------------------------|-----|
|           |        | 10ft. al | bove M | I <b>L</b> |     |               |      |          | $\overline{}$              |     |
| 36"       | 30"    | approx.  | 275ft  | . 110'     | BMI | . 1"          | WT   | 30" CIW  | Conn.                      | }   |
| 26"       | 20"    | H ·      | 11     | 1000       | ft. | 941bs.        | H-40 | 20" CIW  | Conn.                      |     |
| 17½"      | 13≹"   | - 81     | 11     | 1000       | ft. | 681bs.        | J-55 | Buttress | ,                          | 0/0 |
| 17½"      | 13≹"   | 1000     | ft.    | 2200       | ft. | 611bs.        | J-55 | ST&C     |                            |     |
| 17월"      | 13%"   | 2200     | ft.    | 3500       | ft. | 681bs.        | J-55 | ST&C     |                            |     |
| * 9%"     | 7"     | 275      | ft.    | 6400       | ft. | (1)<br>291bs. | N-80 | LT&C     | $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$ |     |

<sup>(1)</sup> Wt. and Grade due to availability.

## Cementing Programme:

| Casing         | No. of Sxs. | Type of Cement                                       |
|----------------|-------------|--|
| 0/(30"         | 650         | Construction + 2% Calcium Chloride mixed             |
|                |             | with sea water                                       |
| D/( 20"        | 925         | Construction + 8% Gel tailed in with                 |
|                | 400         | Construction + 2% CaCl <sub>2</sub> mixed with fresh |
|                |             | water  |
| O( 13\dag{13}" | 1300        | Class B $+$ 8% Gel & Nec. retarder tailed with       |
|                | 750         | Class B neat & Nec retarder                          |
| OK 7"          | 750         | Class B and nec retarder                             |

Drill Shoe and cement with 12%" Bit.

## Well Head Equipment:

Size Type Drawing No.

CIW 30" x 20" x 13%" x 9%" x 7" Sub sea system

\*optional

## BOP Equipment:

| From     | То       | Size | W.P.      | Туре                           |
|----------|----------|------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 0 .      | 1000 ft. | None |           |                                |
| 1000 ft. | 3500 ft. | 20"  | 2000 lbs. | Hydri1                         |
| 3500 ft. | 6400 ft. | 13%" | 5000 lbs. | Shaffer - 1 double<br>1 single |
| :        |          |      |           | Hydri1                         |

The control equipment at the wellhead will be installed and tested before drilling out the 20" and each subsequent string of casing. The BOP's will be tested at regular intervals in accordance with good oilfield practice.

#### Mud Programme:

2500 - 3000

O- 120 ft. Drill with Sea Water. After finishing hole, displace sea water with 300 barrels of pre-yielded gel mud (viscosity 60-80)

Use fresh water gel mud if the fresh water is available. Make a short trip (do not pull bit out of hole) and spot another 300 bbls of gel mud.

120 - 1000 Drill with Sea Water-Have pits full of gel mud to spot while

Drill with Sea Water-Have pits full of gel mud to spot while drilling in the event the hole gets sticky or tight. After finishing hole, displace sea water with 500 barrels of gel mud. Make short trip up into 30" casing and circulate 30" casing out with sea water. Go back in hole and spot another 500 bbls of gel mud.

1000 - 2500 Drill with sea water-gel mud - no special control on water-loss. Maintain viscosity 40-50 sec. Mud wt. 9.0-9.5.

Mud Wt. 9.5-10.0 lbs. Have water-loss down to 15cc. by 3000. Start adding some chemical and caustic to give good filter cake - maintain viscosity at approx. 50 sec. with addition of pre-yielded bentonite.

| 3000 - 3500 | Mud wt. 10.0 - 10.5. Have water loss down to 10cc. by        |
|-------------|--|
|             | 3500. Maintain viscosity in approx. 50 range. Spot           |
|             | approx. 25 sx. of fine tuf plug on conditioning trip to      |
|             | log. Be sure hole is clean of gumbo before attempting log.   |
| 3500 - 4000 | Raise mud wt. from 10.5 to 11.5 in this interval lower water |
|             | loss to 8cc. Control drill at a rate not exceeding 100 feet/ |
|             | hour. Add diesel and detergent as needed.                    |
| 4000 - 6400 | Raise mud wt. from 11.5 to 12.0 lbs. by 4500 ft. Maintain to |
|             | TD unless forced higher keep viscosity in 50 range. Keep     |
| •           | water loss in 7-8cc. range. Control drill until out of the   |
|             | gumbo at a rate not to exceed 100/hour circulate out drill-  |
|             | ing breaks below 5000 ft.                                    |
|             |  |

# Abnormal Pressure and Lost Circulation Zones:

Possible abnormal pressure zone at a depth of 4200 ft. as seen in No. 1 well. This zone required 11.3 lbs. mud in the No. 1 well which is the reason for having 11.5 lbs. mud when going through this section. The pay section at approximately 5200 ft. is abnormal (slightly) (BHP approx. 2675 psi) and requires approximately 12.0 lbs mud to give sufficient overbalance for drilling. No lost circulation anticipated.

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## Formation Logging:

A Geoservices hydrocarbon and sample logging unit will be in operation during all phases of the drilling when mud returns are obtained. Gas samples will be obtained and analyzed as needed. All samples will be given standard examination to determine age, lithology, porosity, grain size, fluorescence and hydrocarbon stain in a standard solvent.

Ditch cuttings will be collected at 10-foot intervals, unless drilling conditions or geological evaluation warrant otherwise. Samples will be bagged for trading with other companies and three washed samples bagged in plastic bags for lithological and palaeontological use by Murphy and to provide a sample for the Norwegian Geological Survey.

Samples of all fluids obtained by testing will be collected for analysis wherever possible.

## Coring:

Cores may be taken in prospective reservoirs when conditions are suitable and coring is authorized by the operator's technical representative.

Sidewall cores may be taken where reservoir samples or lithological details are required.

## Testing Programme:

DSTs may be run in open hole when conditions are favourable. DSTs may be run through perforations in casing as necessary, weather permitting.

Wire line tests may be run where hole conditions seem suitable for sampling potential hydrocarbon bearing reservoirs.

#### Logging:

Schlumberger logs will be run at TD and at each casing point; they may be run at other times when warranted for formation evaluation.

Sonic / Caliper / Gamma and IES logs and Laterolog 7 will be run throughout, commencing before setting the 20" casing. Microlaterolog and Formation Density log will be run over intervals with potential reservoirs. Neutron logs may be run over intervals where hydrocarbons may be present. Temperature and/or cement bond logs will be run after setting casing. Log scales will be 1:500 and 1:200.

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A well velocity calibration survey will be made at TD.

Should testing through casing be necessary, perforation record logs and Gamma Ray/Neutron and casing collar locator logs will be run.

## Deviation:

Directional readings will be taken at about 500-foot intervals. Deviation should be limited to:

# General Policy:

First hydrocarbon shows are expected in the Miocene. Policy will be to drill through the Quaternary and Pliocene as quickly as possible to the top of the Miocene. Indications of hydrocarbons in the Miocene and Oligocene may be checked by taking conventional cores if drilling conditions allow; significant shows will be sampled by sidewall cores if no conventional cores have been taken. Wire line tests may be made if necessary to evaluate before running 9 %" casing.

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PWT/SN.