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DRILLING PROGRAMME

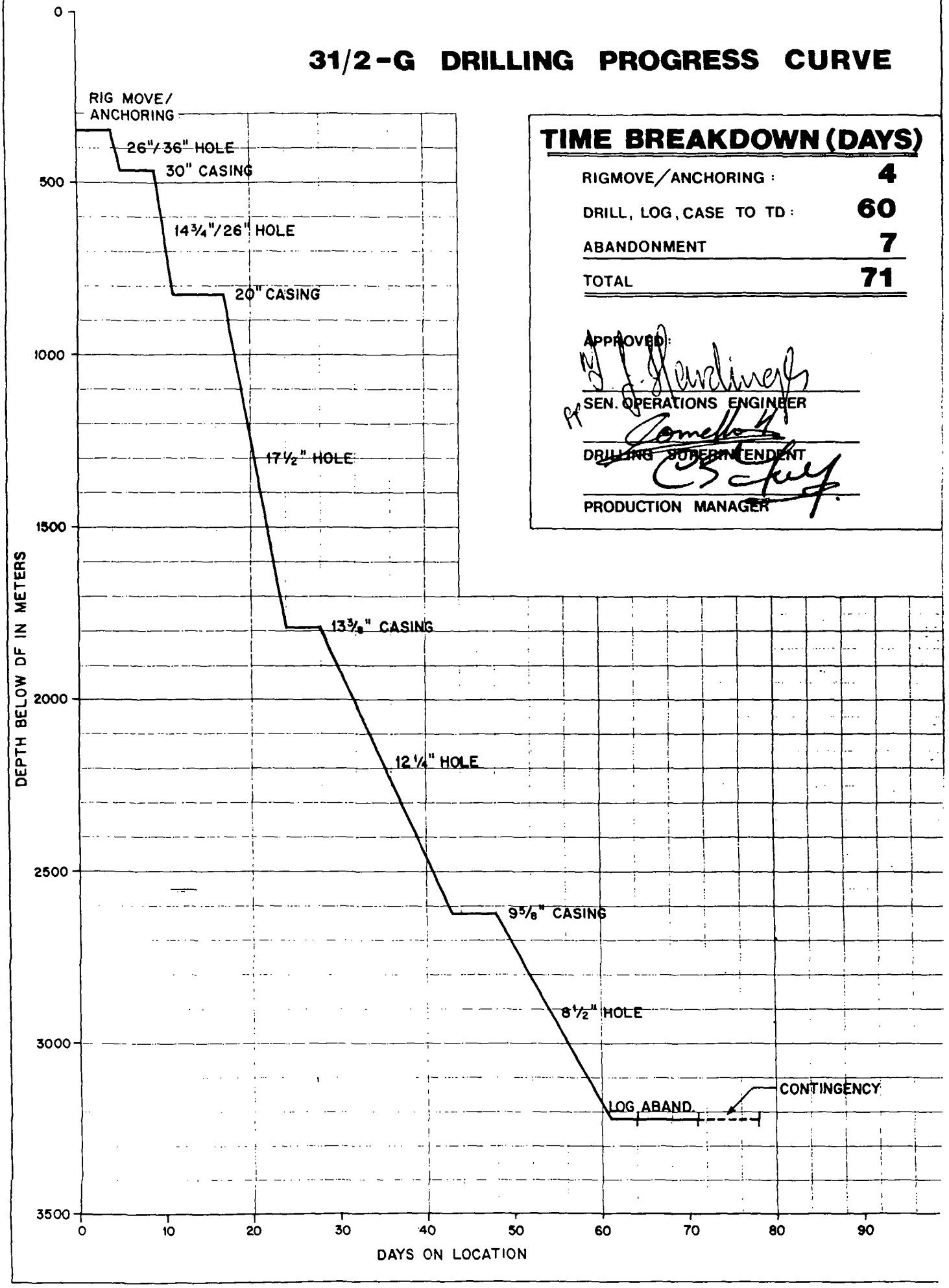
LOCATION 31/2-G (8)

MAY 1982

A/S NORSKE SHELL
LICENCE 054

200 8445 0005

31/2-G DRILLING PROGRESS CURVE



TIME BREAKDOWN (DAYS)

RIGMOVE/ANCHORING :	4
DRILL, LOG, CASE TO TD :	60
ABANDONMENT	7
TOTAL	71

APPROVED:

SEN. OPERATIONS ENGINEER

DRILLING SUPERINTENDENT

PRODUCTION MANAGER

NORSKE SHELL E&P, FORUS.

DRILLING PROGRAMME

CONFIDENTIAL

LOCATION: 31/2-G

WELL:

RIG: Borgny Dolphin

PRODUCTION LICENCE No.: 054

ESTIMATED DAYS: 71

CO-ORDINATES OF LOCATION

60 deg 57' 33.2" N

03 deg 29' 50.1" E

HOLE SIZE (INS)	HOLE DEPTH (metres) BDF	CASING SIZE/WT/GRAD/CPLG	CEMENT Req'd on Board (Tons)	CEMENT Type/Mixwater	CEMENT REMARKS	MUD S.G. (PSI/1000')	MUD REMARKS	LOGGING
36"	475	30"/1"WT/310/X-52 ATD-RB Squnch	150	Class"G" S'water	See Enclosure 2A	1.03 (445)	Seawater + Viscous Pills (+/- 100MF)	None
20" See note3	835	20"/133/X-52 Hunting SWIFT DW-LH	220	Class"G" S'water	See Enclosure 2B	1.03 (445)	Gelled seawater + viscous pills	(In 14-3/4" pilot hole) ISF/SONIC/SP/GR FDC/CNL/CAL/GR
17½"	1795	13-3/8"/72/L80/BTC/ /68/K55/BTC	150	Class"G" F'water	See Enclosure 2C	1.26 (545) to 1.31 (567)	KCL/Polymer system KCL: +/- 35 ppb MF : 50-60 secs. PV/YP 20-25/15-20 WL : Less than 10 ccs	ISF/SONIC/SP/GR FDC/CNL/CAL/GR SWS as required
12-1/4"	2635	9-5/8"/47/L80/VAM	150	Class"G" F'water	See Enclosure 2D	1.14 (494)	KCL/Polymer system from 17½" section dispersed with Lignosulphonates. MF: 50-60 PV/YP: 20-25/15-20 WL: Less than 5 ccs	ISF/SONIC/SP/NGT FDC/CNL/CAL/GR MSFL/DLL/CAL/SP/GR HDT (LSS) RFT's as required SWS as required CBL (on 13-3/8" casing)
8½"	3225	7"/29/N80/BTC Liner if required	100	Class"G" F'water	To be advised	1.14 (494)	As for 12-1/4" section See note 5	ISF/SONIC/SP/NGT FDC/CNL/CAL/GR MSFL/DLL/CAL/SP/GR HDT (LSS) RFT's as required SWS as required CBL (on 9-5/8" casing) Velocity survey

DERRICK FLOOR ELEVATION: 25 M ABOVE MSL

373 M ABOVE SEA BED

FORMATION TOP	m TVD BDF
Seabed (Quarternary)	373
Miocene	532 +/-20
Oligocene - Eocene	785 +/-30
Balder Fm.	1447 +/-40
Palaeocene	1507 +/-50
Cretaceous	1773 +/-50
Top Kimmeridge Clay	1820 +/-50
Top U. Jurassic Reservoir*	1845 +/-50
M. Jurassic Brent Coals	2425 +/-70
L. Jurassic Drake Shale	2575 +/-80
L. Jurassic Lower Dunlin**	2675 +/-80
L. Jurassic Statfjord Fm.	2915 +/-80
Triassic Red Beds	3085 +/-100
TD +++	3225

* Primary Target

** Secondary Target

+++ TD to be in Triassic

NOTES

1) All mud weights are to be adjusted in the light of hole problems (i.e. sloughing shales, high mud gas readings etc.)
2) Formation leak off tests are required below 20", 13-3/8" and 9-5/8" casing shoes.
3) 14-3/4" pilot hole is to be drilled to 20" casing depth and logged for shallow gas prior to pulling the MR and opening the hole to 26".
4) Cutting Collection: Every 10 m below the 30" casing shoe. Every 3 m below 1400 m.
5) If hydratable clays are encountered the mud will be broken over to a Gypsum/Lignosulphonate system.
6) Due to concern about a possible gas charged fault plane crossing the well bore at +/- 1025 m a 8½" pilot hole will be drilled from the 20" shoe to 1125 m.

NOTES:

7) Possible gas charged silt stringers may be encountered in the Paleocene.
8) At least two cores (36m) are required at the top of the Upper Jurassic reservoir (i.e. +/- 1845 m BDF) and coring will continue on good hydrocarbon shows.
9) Production testing will be required in the event of hydrocarbons being found.
10) TD is dependent on confirmation of Triassic age rocks.

SIGNED BY:

PRODUCTION MANAGER

CHIEF PETROLEUM ENGINEER

EXPLORATION MANAGER

HEAD OF DRILLING

DATE: 21.5.82

EPPP, FORUS.

CONTENTS: PAGE

ENCLOSURES

A/S NORSKE SHELL

DRILLING PROGRAMME - LOCATION 31/2-G

A. GENERAL

1. Location

a) A/S Norske Shell - Block 31/2 - Production Licence 054

b) Preliminary surface co-ordinates (centre of location) corresponding to intersection of seismic lines 8007 - 158 and 81007 - 406.

GEOGRAPHICAL	UTM (ZONE 31)
60 deg. 57' 33.2" N	NORTHINGS 6758507 M
03 deg. 29' 50.1" E	EASTINGS 526930 M

Tolerance: 25 meter radius from proposed location.

2. Base

Tananger Shore Base to Location 280 kms
Bergen Shore Base to Location 129 kms

3. Depth References

a) All depths are given with respect to the rotary table of the drilling vessel at the specified drilling draught.

b) The drilling draught will be ca. 21.0 m.

c) Expected water depth at location is +/- 348 m (MSL-seabed)

d) Distance from rotary table to MSL is taken as +/- 25 m for this programme but will be measured on site. Distance from rotary table to seabed is taken as +/- 373 m for this programme but will be measured on site.

4. Type of well

Exploration well.

5. Total Depth

TD in Triassic age sediments is anticipated to be +/- 3200 m SS or 3225 m BDF, and is subject to confirmation of Triassic age sediments.

6. Drilling Installation

"Borgny Dolphin" - Aker H-3 semi-submersible.

7. Objectives

I) Test the Jurassic sands in a separate fault block down dip from the proven 31/2 gas accumulation.

II) Test the sealing capacity of faults in the 31/2 area for pre-relinquishment block evaluation.

III) To evaluate whether several bright seismic events in the Paleocene, generally resticted to the area above this fault block, originate from gas associated with the underlying sequence.

The proposal includes complete penetration of the Lower Jurassic sediments as a secondary objective.

8. Prognosis

Formation Tops	Lithology	Depth TVBDF (m)	Seismic Tolerance (m)
Seabed (Quarternary)	Clay, Sandstones.	373	
Miocene (Nordland Group)	Claystones.	532	+/- 20
Oligocene - Eocene	Claystones, silty occasionally sandy.	785	+/- 30
Balder Formation	Tuffaceous claystones.	1447	+/- 40
Palaeocene	Claystone, silt, sand and carbonate streaks.	1507	+/- 50
Cretaceous	Claystone, marl Limestones.	1773	+/- 50
Top Kimmeridge Clay	Claystone, lime bands.	1820	+/- 50
Top Upper Jurassic Reservoir	Sand, variable grain size. Micaceous sandstone. Shale and carbonate beds.	1845	+/- 50
Middle Jurassic Brent Coals	Coals underlain by sands and shale.	2425	+/- 70

Lower Jurassic Drake shale	Claystone, silty and sandy.	2575	+/- 80
Lower Jurassic Lower Dunlin	Sandstones. Shale and claystone intercalations.	2675	+/- 80
Lower Jurassic Statfjord Fm.	Sandstone and red-brown shale. Some coal beds on top.	2915	+/- 80
Triassic	Sandstone and red beds.	3085	+/- 100

TD +/- 3225 m BDF

9. Pressure Regime

Data gained from drilling, electric logging, RFT pressure measurements and production tests show that the first six wells drilled in block 31/2 are hydrostatically pressured. (See enclosure 3)

The proposed location 31/2-G is some 10.0 km NW of 31/2-6 and some 11.5 km N of 31/2-4 and is considered to be in the same hydrostatically pressured regime.

10. Mud Resume

The 36" hole section is to be drilled with a seawater and viscous pill combination.

The 14-3/4" pilot hole for the 26" hole section is to be drilled with an unweighted gelled water mud combined with the frequent spotting of viscous pills. The 14-3/4" pilot hole will be opened up to 26" using seawater and viscous pills, with the riser removed and returns to seabed.

Note:
Prior to pulling out of the 14-3/4" pilot hole and 26" hole for logging and the running of 20" casing respectively, mud of 1.40 SG is to be spotted in the open hole section, to ensure hole stability.

The 17½" hole section will be drilled with a KCL/Polymer mud system with a mud weight of 1.26 - 1.31 SG (.545 - .567 psi/ft)

Note:
From experience gained on 5 other wells in the block a mud weight of 1.31 SG was required to stabilize this hole section.

For the 12-1/4" hole section the addition of KCL will be stopped in the KCL/Polymer mud. A mud weight of 1.14 SG (.494 psi/ft) will be used in this section. The fluid loss is to be brought down to the lowest practical value but certainly below 5cc.

The 8½" hole section will be drilled with a dispersed Lignosulphonate mud system with a mud weight of 1.14 SG.

Note:

1) Mud weights mentioned are a guide only and are liable to change if hole conditions dictate.

2) If hydratable clays are encountered in the 12-1/4" or 8½" hole sections, the mud will be "broken over" to a Gypsum/ Lignosulphonate mud system.

Detailed mud properties and parameters will be specified in a separate mud programme.

11. Well Control

A diverter will be hooked up to the riser during the drilling of the 14-3/4" pilot hole for 20" casing. In addition, 1.4 SG mud (.606 psi/ft) should be available during this diverter drilling in case flows are encountered. Cement will also be available on the rig for use in an emergency. Pressure control will be maintained from the 20" casing point to TD in accordance with the well control policy manual EP 40806.

12. Deviation Control

Totcos are to be taken while drilling the 36" and 26" hole sections.

Magnetic single shot (MSS) surveys will be taken at the 20" casing point and thereafter every 90 meters, to coincide with bit trips where possible. The well path is to be calculated using the "Minimum Radius of Curvature" Method.

13. Casing Summary

Size	Grade	Weight	Coupling	Interval BDF
30"	X-52,1" WT	310 lbs/ft	ATD-RB squnch	Seabed - 465 m
20"	X-52	133 lbs/ft	H.Swift DW-LH	Seabed - 825 m
13-3/8"	K-55	68 lbs/ft	BTC	Seabed - 850 m
	L-80	72 lbs/ft	BTC	850 - 1785 m
9-5/8"	L-80	47 lbs/ft	VAM	Seabed - 2625 m

N.B. The 13-3/8", L-80, 72 lbs/ft, BTC casing has been specially drifted at the mill (during manufacturing) and will again be drifted on the pipe rack of the rig (before running) to ensure it will pass a 12-1/4" bit.

14. Wellhead Equipment

Vetco SG-5 18-3/4", 10,000 psi wellhead equipment will be used.

15. Formation Leak-off Tests

Leak off tests will be made after drilling 5 metres of new hole below 20", 13-3/8" and 9 5/8" casing shoes.

16. Casing Accessories

The 30", 20", 13-3/8", 9-5/8" casing scheme will be used. Casing attachments will be as follows:

30" Float shoe.

20" Float shoe. Two spring centralizers on the shoejoint and 3 on the next 6 joints (one per two joints). Two spring centralizers equally spaced inside 30" conductor.

13-3/8" Float shoe + float collar one joint above shoe. 10 spring centralizers - 2 on shoe joint, 6 on the next 12 joints (one every second joint) and 2 inside 20" shoe, spaced 1 joint apart.

9-5/8" Float shoe + float collar 2 joints above the shoe. Centralizer requirements will be advised later dependent upon whether hydrocarbons are encountered or not.

Casing test pressures will be as follows:

20"	1000 psi for 15 mins
13-3/8"	3000 psi for 15 mins
9-5/8"	4000 psi for 15 mins

Pressure tests on the 13-3/8" and 9-5/8" casings to be done immediately after bumping the top plug. The casing may be retested using an RTTS packer set below the top of cement around the particular casing if there is concern over the casing being worn.

Cement calculations: See enclocure 2.

17. Contigency Plans - Stand-by vessel

The current A/S Norske Shell Exploration & Production Emergency Contigency Plan dated 4th of January 1982 is valid for this drilling operation.

The name of the stand-by vessel which will be used is M/V "Nautik".

B. SUMMARY OF OPERATION

1. Pre-Spud Phase

Site Survey

A/S Geoteam was commissioned by A/S Norske Shell Exploration and Production to perform a site survey in block 31/2 which cover an area of approximately 5 x 5 kms around the proposed well location 31/2-G. The field work took place in the period between 21 March 1982 and 1 April 1982.
The survey was a combined seafloor investigation, bathymetric survey and a high resolution seismic survey. In order to map the sea floor topography and locate any debris or wrecks that might present problems to a drilling operation, profiles were run with echosounder and side-scan sonar. Except for some pockmarks, no obstructions which may cause problems to drilling operations were observed.
For observation of the uppermost zone of soft sediments, profiles were run with deep-towed boomer. Analog sparker was run on alternate lines to the boomer to observe the upper 400 m of seabed.
To observe the geological horizons down to a depth of 1000 m below seabed, high energy sparker with multi-channel digital recording was utilised.

An erosional unconformity that lies between 505 m and 545 m BDF at the centre of the area may be composed of sand and gravel. The possibility of encountering pockets of gas at this depth exists.
A number of short reflection anomalous are noted on digital sparker lines at an estimated depth of 705 m, BDF. These are most probably structural in origin, but the possibilty of gas at this level cannot be excluded.
At 1100 to 1200 milliseconds two-way time, 925 m to 1045 m BDF, anomalous seismic reflections suggest the presence of gas accumulations several hundred metres above the aniticipated payzone.

2. Rig Positioning

The rig will be brought on to location utilizing Decca Pulse-8 and/or Siledis with HP minicomputer. All anchors will be run out plus/minus 1450 m. The rig will be positioned with a heading of 315 deg true north. After anchors have been set, each anchor will be tested to plus/minus 400,000 lbs for 1 hour. After a satisfactory mooring test, approximately 250,000 lbs will be held on all anchor chains.

The final coordinates will be determined with an accuracy of 10 m using Satnav. A minimum of 40 satellite passes are required.

3. Spudding in, drilling 36" hole and running 30" Casing

1. Check the seabed condition by an observation dive.

2. Set TGB (with 5 m skirt) at slack tide. A Regan slope indicator is to be run on the TGB running tool to give an indication of the TGB angle. The TGB guide lines are to be marked at the spider deck level so that any subsequent sinking or tilting will be detected.
   Note:
   Calculate the DF - seabed distance and Mean Sea Level (MSL) after landing the TGB, taking into account the drilling draught and tidal variation.

3. Make up a 36" hole opener and 26" pilot bit assembly. Drill down to 30" casing setting depth, taking a survey (Totco) after the first Kelly down. Additional surveys will be carried out as necessary, depending on hole angle. If hole angle is greater than 1½ degree then contact Base, where the various options will be considered.

   Before POH to run 30" casing circulate high viscosity mud in the hole, using 200% excess.

4. Run 30" casing plus MGB equipped with a Regan slope indicator (to be installed in the middle of a side beam, as close to the beam as possible). Install a second Regan slope indicator on the 30" running tool. Ensure that the slope indicators are properly level and zeroed and will be visible to the subsea TV.

5. When the 30" casing is landed observe the angle with the subsea TV camera. If the angle is 1 degree or less, cement the casing using 200% excess cement. (For cement calculations see enclosure 2A.)

6. WOC. Divers to check cratering around the guide bases with an observation dive.

7. If excessive cratering is observed, re-cementing around the guide base or seabed may be considered prior to drilling out of the 30" casing. Or if this problem is anticipated, consider using 300% excess cement instead of 200%.
   Note:
   a) For the single stack system the angle of the MGB and BOP stack, and the base being level, are of utmost importance and good support is required to carry the very heavy load of the stack.
   b) Observe operations such as placing of the TGB and MGB, spudding in, stabbing in, drilling with returns to seabed, cementing of the 30" and 20" casings, with the rig's underwater TV camera.
   c) Maintain a tension in the anchor chains at the upper limits until the 30" casing is cemented, in order to minimize rig offset. Otherwise, the stack and conductor could be set under an angle which could lead to serious damage to the underwater equipment.
   d) Ensure that the tension of the guide lines is optimum so that the TGB will not be lifted on one side or be tilted by excessive uneven guide line tension.
   e) It is evident that the weather conditions should be moderate for most of the above operations.

4. Drilling 26" hole and running 20" casing

1. Drill out cement in 30" casing and 36" pocket with 26" hole opener and 14-3/4" pilot bit with a stabilizer at 20 m and start 14-3/4" pilot hole. POH and lay down 26" hole opener and stabilizer.

2. Run 30" hydraulic latch and dump valve complete with ball joint on 21" riser. Use minimum required tension on ruckers. Fill up riser with seawater and observe fluid level.

3. Make up 14-3/4" pilot hole drilling assembly. Use a float sub, with the float installed, and run in hole.

4. Close diverter around drill pipe, and circulate through both diverter lines to check the diverter equipment, gradually building up to maximum circulating rate. Open diverter packing.

5. Drill 14-3/4" pilot hole to the 20" casing setting depth, allowing for a 10 m pocket taking Totco surveys as required.
   Note:
   Possible presence of shallow gas at +/- 505 m and +/- 705 m BDF (ref. site survey summary). Therefore, exercise extreme care while drilling through these intervals and monitor closely for any evidence of increasing gas readings and/or pore pressure. Perform a flow check upon any increase in drilling rate. Advise Base immediately of any significant changes and a revised programme will be issued.

   This section is to be drilled using an unweighted gelled mud and the weight of annular returns is to be continuously monitored. If the weight of annular returns causes losses or exceeds 1.10 SG (476 psi/1000 ft) stop drilling and circulate the hole clean. It is evident that the ROP will have to be controlled whilst drilling this section.

6. Perform a check trip to the 30" shoe and back to bottom, clean out any fill and spot viscous mud of 1.4 SG (606 psi/1000 ft) in the open hole section prior to pulling out of hole for logging.

7. Rig up Schlumberger and log as programmed.
   Note:
   Inspect the logs for indications of shallow gas prior to continuing with the programme. If any indications of shallow gas are observed then call Base and a revised programme will be issued.

8. Rig down Schlumberger and run in hole to TD. Circulate the hole volume to seawater and open the dump valve. Observe well static for ½ hour and then spot high viscosity mud in the open hole section. If flow occurs, the 14-3/4" pilot hole will be under-reamed as described under "Notes on Diverter Drilling" point d.
   Note:
   The 1.4 SG mud should be circulated out in steps and dumped via the dumpvalve to prevent losses to the formation due to the heavy mud entering the marine riser.

9. Pull out of hole and retrieve the 30" hydraulic latch on riser.

10. Pick up a 14-3/4" pilot bit and 26" hole opener with a 26" stabilizer at 20 m above the bit. Open the hole up to 26" using seawater and viscous pills as required.

11. Perform a check trip to the 30" shoe and back to bottom, clean out any fill and spot viscous mud of 1.4 SG (606 psi/1000 ft) in the open hole section prior to pulling out of hole for running casing.

12. Run and cement 20" casing as per programme.
    Note:
    1 subsea plug (top plug) will be used for cement displacement.

13. Unlatch the running tool and POH.

14. RIH with a jetting sub and wash in and around the 18-3/4" wellhead housing. POH and lay down the jetting sub.

15. Install the 18-3/4" BOP stack and 21" Marine Riser. Test BOP stack, complete with casing. For stack test procedure see "Stack Testing" item C. Make up drill pipe hang off assembly and circulating head assembly. Install wearbushing.

Notes on Diverter Drilling

a) Diverter systems are fitted on offshore rigs to provide a means of controlling the flow should shallow pressures be encountered whilst drilling for the first casing string (surface casing).

b) The diverter system is not a blowout preventer. It is not designed to hold pressure, but instead, to direct the flow overboard. The controls of the flowline valves are manifolded in such a way that it is impossible to hold any pressure in the diverter. The downwind blow-off line must always be open.

c) Severe Losses

If severe losses are encountered while drilling with returns to surface pull out and drill a 8½" pilot hole instead of 14-3/4" and restrict penetration rates to obtain the lightest possible annular returns. If severe losses are continuing, open the dumpvalve and drill a 8½" pilot hole with returns to seabed.

If gas is encountered whilst drilling 8½" pilot hole with seawater and returns to seabed, spot heavy mud and inform Base.

d) Gas Flow (No Losses)

If there are any signs of gas having been encountered whilst drilling the 14-3/4" pilot hole carry out the following programme: -

i) Drill to 20" casing setting depth with mud weight required.

ii) Circulate the hole clean and make a wiper trip to the 30" shoe and back to bottom. Circulate bottoms up and spot weighted viscous mud as required. POH.

iii) Run logs as programmed.

iv) RIH with 26" hydraulic under-reamer with a 14-3/4" pilot bit and 17½" stabilizer.

v) Under-ream the 14-3/4" hole to 26". Check hole size with a BGT log.

vi) Circulate the hole clean and make a wiper trip to the 30" shoe and back to bottom.

vii) Increase the weight of the mud in the interval TD - seabed, to give at least a 100 psi overbalance to any potential gas zones and thus compensate for removing the riser.

viii) Open the dumpvalve and observe the well static for ½ hour. Unlatch the 30" pin connector and pull the Marine Riser.

ix) Run a BGT to check hole size.

x) Rig up and run 20" casing.

N.B. If the casing has to be circulated down and when circulating prior to cementing, weighted mud as used in step vii) above is to be used.

e) Gas Flow and Severe Losses

If any flow of gas is encountered whilst drilling the 14-3/4" pilot hole with returns to surface, and the required increased mud weight to counteract the gas flow causes severe losses, then inform Base and the various options will be considered.

Note:

There should be sufficient barytes and SAPP onboard to allow for the setting of baryte plugs.
Further programme will be advised in this case.

5. Drilling 17½" hole and running 13-3/8" casing

1. Drill out shoe track and shoe with a 17½" bit. Drill 5 m of new hole, and carry out a formation leak off test. POH.

2. Pick a 8½" BHA and RIH. Drill 8½" hole to +/- 1125 m. POH.
   Note:
   Exercise extreme care while drilling through this interval as there may be a gas charged fault plane at +/- 1025 m and monitor closely for any evidence of increasing gas readings and/or pore pressure. Perform a flow check upon any increase in drilling rate. Advise Base immediately of any significant changes and a revised programme will be issued.

3. Pick up a 17½" BHA and RIH. Open up the 8½" pilot hole to 17½" and drill 17½" hole to programmed depth.

   Note:
   The bright seismic events in the Paleocene mentioned on page 2 under Objectives occur in the interval +/- 1507 - 1773 m BDF. Gas shows may be expected in this interval. Normal precautions are to be taken while drilling through this section.

4. Log as per programme. Make up 13-3/8" casing hanger with subsea cementing assembly (use two plugs) and stand back in derrick.

5. Make checktrip, pull wearbushing and run 13-3/8" casing to landing point, leaving 10 m pocket below the 13-3/8" shoe.

6. Cement 13-3/8" casing as per programme. Clean out the stack area prior to pulling out with the running string.

7. Carry out stack and casing tests as per "Stack Testing" Item C. Install wearbushing. Make up drillpipe hang-off assembly and circulating head assembly. Carry out a kickdrill.

6. Drilling 12-1/4" hole and running 9-5/8" casing

1. Drill out float collar, cement and shoe. Drill 5 m of new hole, and carry out a formation leak off test.

2. Drill 12-1/4" hole to programmed depth. Bit weight, RPM, bit selection and bottom hole assembly to be determined on site for optimum penetration rate.
   Note:
   At least two cores (36 m) are required at the top of the Upper Jurassic reservoir (i.e. +/- 1845 m BDF) and additional coring will be continued on good hydrocarbon shows.

3. Carry out logging programme, including wire line tests if necessary. Make up 9-5/8" casing hanger with subsea cementing assembly (using two plugs) and stand back in derrick.

4. Make check trip, pull wearbushing and run 9-5/8" casing to landing point, leaving a 10 m pocket below the 9-5/8" shoe.

5. Cement the 9-5/8" casing as per programme. Clean out the stack area prior to pulling out the running tool. Whilst displacing, (in turbulent flow at 250 ft/min or higher), returns are to be monitored closely. If losses are observed adjust pump rates accordingly.

6. Carry out stack and casing tests as per "Stack Testing" Item C. Install wearbushing. Make up drillpipe hang-off and circulating head assembly. Carry out a kickdrill.

7. Drilling 8½" hole

1. Drill out float collar, shoetrack and float shoe. Drill 5 m of new hole and carry out a formation leak off test.

2. Drill 8½" hole to T.D. with a mud weight as dictated by hole conditions.

   Note:

   a) Coring will commence on the occurence of good hydrocarbon shows and will continue through the complete hydrocarbon bearing section.

   b) TD to be confirmed by logs and/or biostratigraphy.

3. Rig up Schlumberger and carry out the logging programme, including wireline tests if necessary.

4. Dependent upon the results of the logs and wireline tests the hole will either be plugged back to allow for testing of the upper reservoir or a 7" liner will be set to allow testing of a lower reservoir.

8. Abandonment

A specific abandonment/suspension programme will be prepared and issued when the well reaches total depth, but the general points below will apply:

1. If there is open hole below the last casing then all porous zones in the open hole interval will be isolated with cement plugs extending 50 m above and below each zone. In addition a cement plug, extending 50 m above and below the casing shoe, shall be set. The top of the cement plug shall be located and load tested. A mechanical bridge plug may be set in the lower part of the casing but not more than 50 m above the shoe. A 20 m cement plug must be placed on top of the bridge plug. The plugs at the last casing shoe shall be tested to 1000 psi (70 bar) differential pressure.

2. Perforations shall be isolated by means of a mechanical bridge plug and squeeze cemented, or a cement plug shall be placed across the perforations extending 50 metres above and below the perforated interval or down to a casing plug whichever is less.

3. Cement plugs of at least 50 metres shall be placed in the smallest casing string extending to seabed. These plugs shall be placed at the level of the 13-3/8" casing shoe and the 20" casing shoe.

4. A cement plug of at least 200 metres, with the top of the plug not more than 50 metres below the sea floor, shall be placed in the smallest string of casing extending to the sea floor.

5. Casing strings and other installations extending above the sea floor must be removed to a depth of at least 5 metres below the ocean floor.

6. The sea floor in the vicinity of the borehole will be inspected by TV/observation dive to ensure that no obstructions remain on the sea bed which may cause danger or impediment to fishing or shipping.

C. STACK TESTING

The regular tests of the BOP stack in service have to be limited to the following pressures, unless differently advised by the base.

18-3/4", 10.000 psi BOP Stack

1.	Pipe Rams	: 4000 psi
2.	Blind Rams	: Casing test pressure,as specified in Item A-16
3.	Kill/choke lines and valves	: 4000 psi
4.	Annular preventers	: 2000 psi around 5" DP 1500 psi around 3-1/2" DP

a) Test 1,3 and 4 to be carried out with a boll weevil tester run on DP and landed in the wellhead.

b) Test 2 to be carried out only when the cement of the last casing is not yet drilled out.

c) The 13-3/8" and 9-5/8" seal assemblies are to be tested to 4250 psi.

Accumulator Tests

The accumulators must have sufficient capacity to be able to close, open and close all preventer with both air and electric charge pumps off, and then still have enough pressure left to provide working fluid for 25% of one closing function. Minimum recharge time from above condition with both air and electric pumps running should be in accordance with manufactorer's specifications. A note that this test has been carried out (and results) must be made in the Drilling Report and on weekly BOP test checklist. For frequency see item 10 of this section.

Notes on Testing

1. The BOP stack has to be tested on all functions and all rams tested to the full rated WP at surface prior to running the Stack. However, the blind/shear rams will be tested only on orders of Base, but at least once per month during a routine stack test. After the surface tests all Cameron clamp connections and all studded connections must be checked for tightness.

2. All presssure tests to be carried out with water, unless differently advised by Base.

3. All surface equipment has to be satisfactorily pressure tested prior to testing the BOP stack underwater.

4. When running the Marine Riser with integral kill-and choke lines, the kill-and choke lines can be tested while running in at various stages. This should be done at least twice, firstly as soon as the stack is below sea level, and secondly, just before landing the stack.

5. When testing the BOP stack underwater with a boll weevil test tool in the wellhead, use the vented red-painted test single.

6. All pressure tests should be done in 500 psi stages up to the required test pressure.

7. The test pressure should be kept on for 15 minutes, and the acceptable pressure drop over this 15 minutes period is 10% of the initial test pressure, provided that the pressure remains constant for the next 5 to 10 minutes.

8. All pressure tests to be recorded on pressure recorder charts. A record is to be kept of the volumes required to obtain the test pressure, and of the volumes returned when bleeding off.

9. For all pressure tests either the Shell TP or WSPE will be present at the pumping unit to monitor volumes/pumped and pressures.

10. The opening/closing times and the volumes of hydraulic operating fluid required for the operation of the various underwater stack components (such as: rams, kill and choke valves, annular preventers, hydraulic connectors, etc.) should be recorded during testing of the stack underwater. These results should be compared with the normal opening/closing times and volumes required of the hydraulic system. Any major differences are an indication that the system is not operating "normally" and may require further investigations and/ or repairs.

11. The testing of 10,000 psi BOP stack will be done to 4000 psi only, at the weekly routine BOP test underwater. If higher test pressures are required then, depending on the well programme, the test pressure will be increased to the value required and carried out with a boll weevil test tool, e.g. subjecting the seals of the seal assembly to the same pressure as the BOP stack, or by means of a weight set tester, subjecting only the stack to the required test pressure. Run 2 stands drill collars below the weight set tester to assist in shearing the pins with set down weight.

    See item 1 on blind/shear rams.

12. Accumulator tests (as described previously) should be done either on request of Base, or after repair have been done to the accumulator system, i.e. bottles, bladders, pumps, etc.

D. EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Cutting Samples

Ditch cuttings to be collected every 10 m below 30" casing down to 1400 m BDF, and every 3 m thereafter. The following samples will be required for partners/ government bodies:

a) 5 x full large bags of wet cuttings.
b) 1 x medium large bag of wet cuttings for biostratigraphy.

1 x 2 kilogram large bag of wet samples from each interval should be kept on board until the well has reached TD when the complete set should be sent in. 4 wet (large bags) samples should be sent ashore ASAP by boat, marked for attention of EPXV/1, Tananger. Biostratigraphys sample should be set in cardboard box and sent in by helicopter.

2. Coring

At least two cores (36 m) are required at the top of the Upper Jurassic reservoir (i.e. +/- 1845 m BDF), and additional coring will be continued on good hydrocarbon shows.

8-1/2" core-head and fiberglass interbarrels are to be used.

Note: A 150 grams sand sample will be taken of each 90 cm length of core taken. This sample will be used in sieve analysis to optimize sand size for a possible gravelpack completion if needed.

3. Logging Programme

At 20" casing depth	ISF/SONIC/SP/GR (GR to seabed) FDC/CNL/CAL/GR
At 13-3/8" casing depth	ISF/SONIC/SP/GR FDC/CNL/CAL/GR SWS (as required)
At 9-5/8" casing depth	ISF/SONIC/SP/NGT FDC/CNL/CAL/GR *MSFL/DLL/CAL/SP/GR HDT (LDT) RFT's (as required) SWS (as required) CBL (on 13-3/8" casing)
At T.D.	ISF/SONIC SP/NGT FDC/CNL/CAL/GR *MSFL/DLL/CAL/SP/GR HDT (LDT) RFT'S (as required) SWS (as required) CBL (on 9-5/8" casing) Velocity Survey

Note:

Intermediate logs may be required to be run in the 12-1/4" hole section.

* Only to be run if shows of hydrocarbons are encountered.

4. Testing Porgramme

Production tests as required. Specific programme will be advised.

E. CASING DESIGN

Casing design are presented for the 20", 13-3/8" and 9-5/8" casings (See Encl. 1.0.)

The following assumptions apply:

1. For tension, a design safety factor of 1.6 is used, neglecting buoyancy in the drilling fluid.

2. Bi-axial effects have been neglected except in the case of the lowering of collapse resistance caused by tension. No allowance is given for the increase of burst resistance caused by tension.

3. For burst, a design safety factor of 1.1 is employed. The pressure distribution for the burst loading assumes a 40% evacuation of mud from the well by a kick. (This is equivalent to a kick volume in excess of 100 bbls).

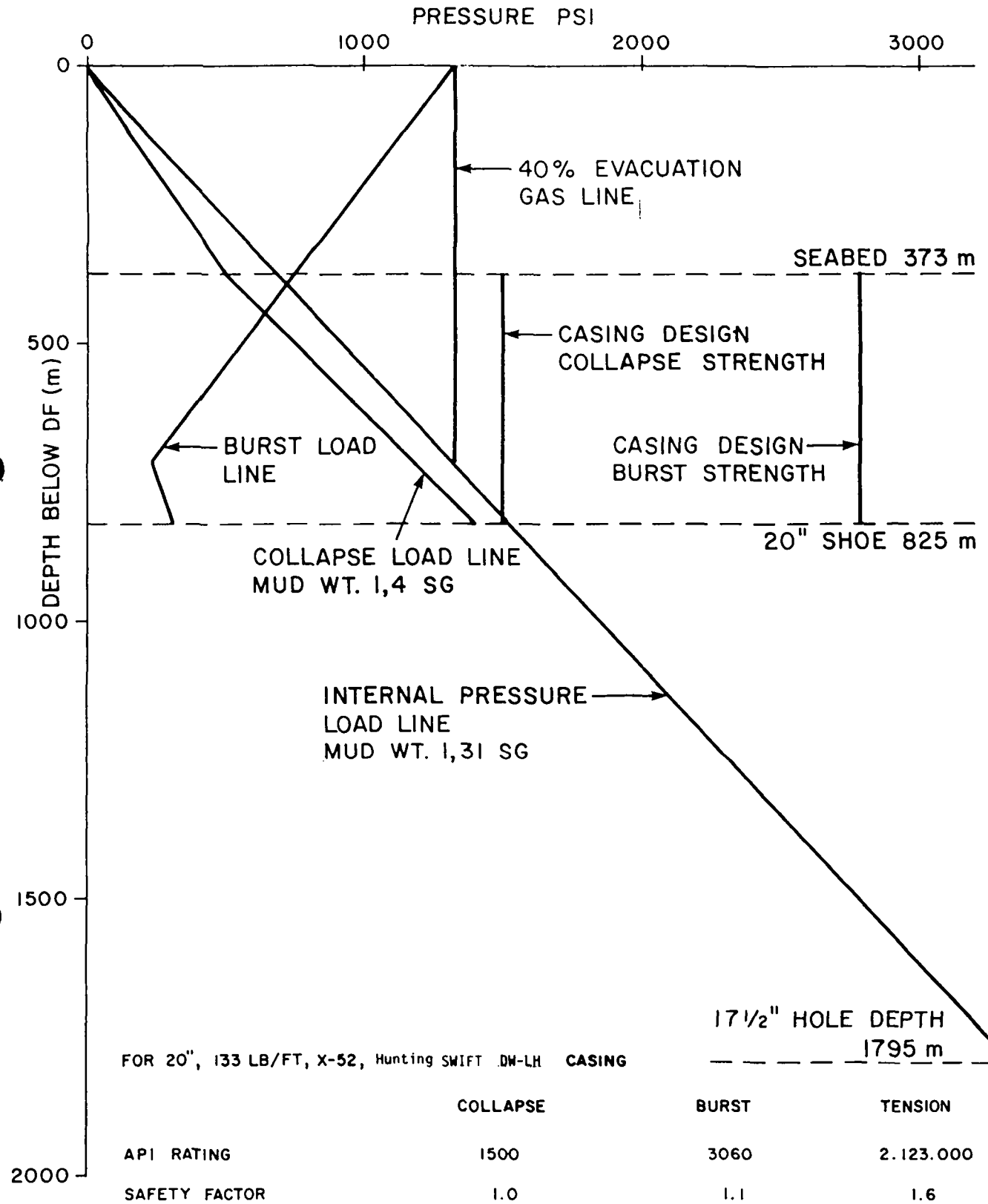
4. For collapse, a design safety factor of 1.0 is employed. For the 20" and 9-5/8" casings total evacuation has been assumed for the design. For the 13-3/8" casing, evacuation of 70% has been assumed for the design.

F. GLOSSARY OF ABREVIATIONS

BDF	:	below derrick floor
BGT	:	borehole geometry tool
BOP	:	blow out preventer
FS	:	fail safe (as in FS valve)
ID	:	internal diameter
MF	:	Marsh funnel (mud viscosity)
MGB	:	main guide base
MR	:	Marine riser
MSL	:	mean sea level
MSS	:	magnetic single shot
OD	:	outside diameter
PPG	:	pounds per US gallon
PV	:	plastic viscosity
ROP	:	rate of penetration
SS	:	sub sea
TD	:	total depth
TGB	:	temporary guide base
TMCM	:	Transverse Mercator, Central Meridien
UGF	:	universal guide frame
YP	:	yield point
WP	:	working pressure
WOC	:	wait on cement
UTM	:	Universal Transverse Mercator

20" CASING DESIGN 31/2-G

Encl. IA



FOR 20", 133 LB/FT, X-52, Hunting SWIFT DW-LH CASING

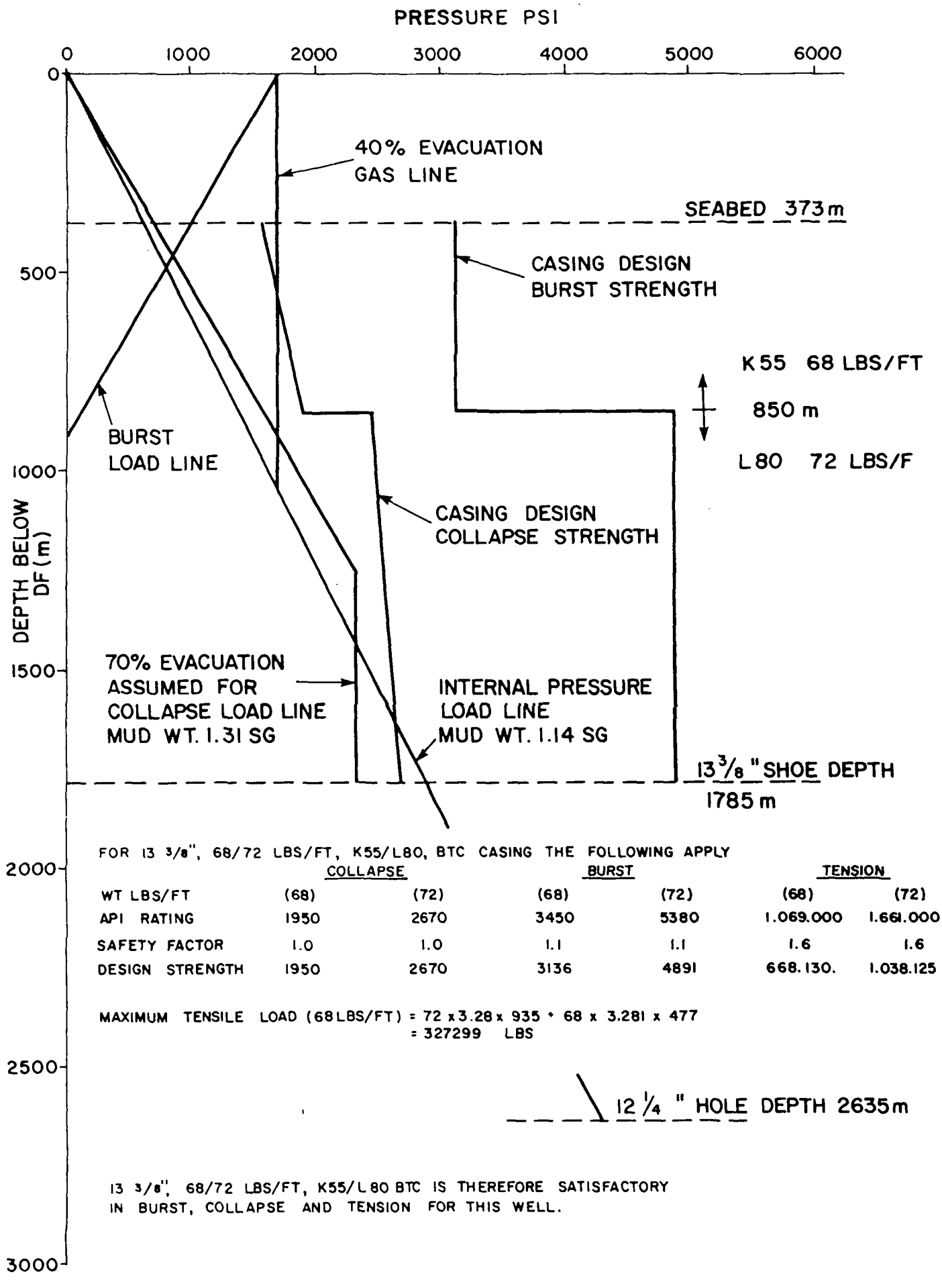
	COLLAPSE	BURST	TENSION
API RATING	1500	3060	2.123.000
SAFETY FACTOR	1.0	1.1	1.6
DESIGN STRENGTH	1500	2782	1.326.875

MAXIMUM TENSILE LOAD = 133 x 3.281 (825-373)
= 197,240 LBS

20" 133 LB/FT, X-52, Hunting SWIFT DW-LH IS THEREFORE SATISFACTORY IN BURST, COLLAPSE AND TENSION FOR THIS WELL.

13 3/8" CASING DESIGN 31/2-G

ENCL. 1B



FOR 13 3/8", 68/72 LBS/FT, K55/L80, BTC CASING THE FOLLOWING APPLY

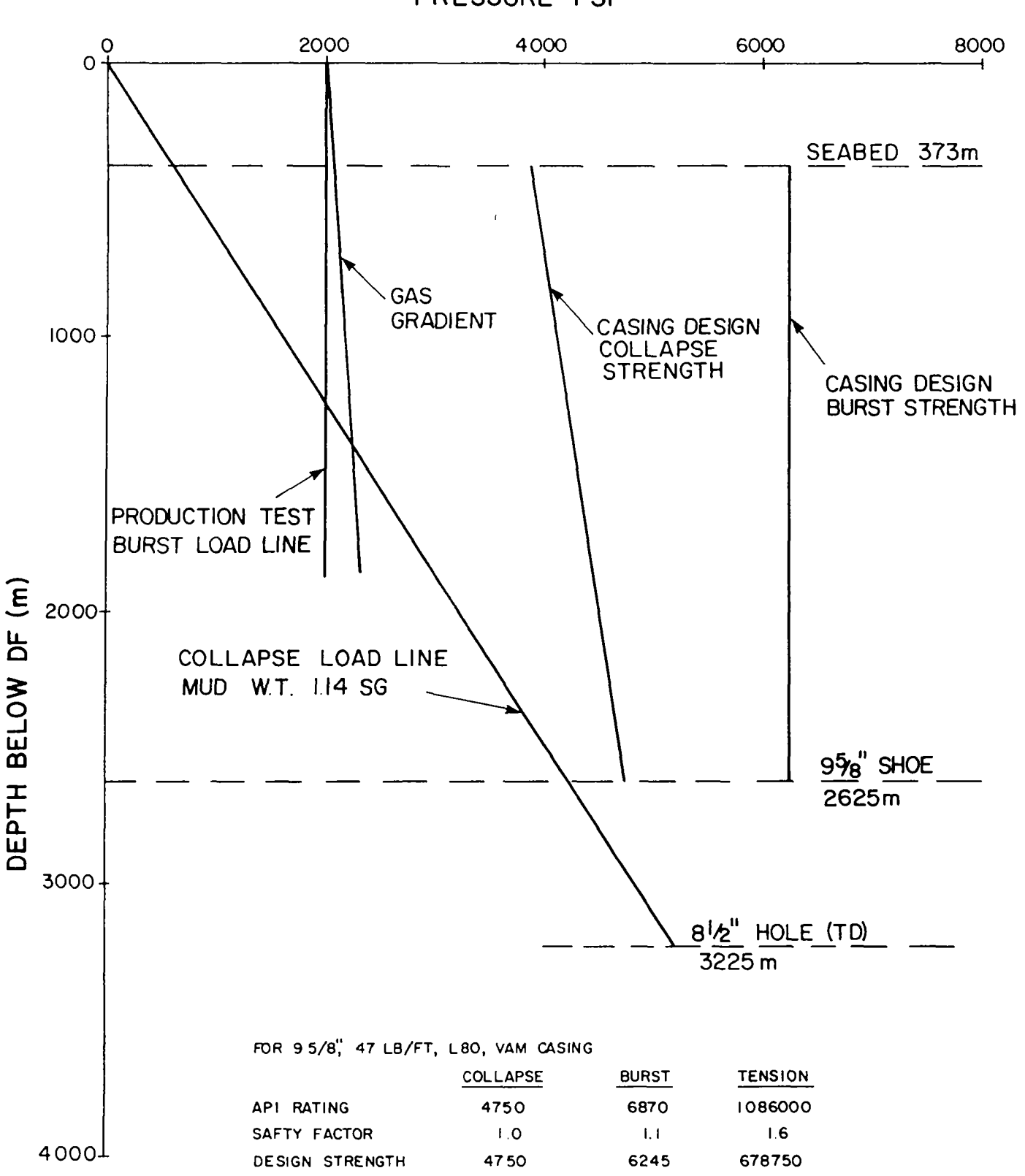
	COLLAPSE		BURST		TENSION	
WT LBS/FT	(68)	(72)	(68)	(72)	(68)	(72)
API RATING	1950	2670	3450	5380	1.069.000	1.661.000
SAFETY FACTOR	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6
DESIGN STRENGTH	1950	2670	3136	4891	668.130.	1.038.125

MAXIMUM TENSILE LOAD (68 LBS/FT) = 72 x 3.28 x 935 + 68 x 3.281 x 477
= 327299 LBS

13 3/8", 68/72 LBS/FT, K55/L80 BTC IS THEREFORE SATISFACTORY IN BURST, COLLAPSE AND TENSION FOR THIS WELL.

9 5/8" CASING DESIGN 31/2-G

Encl. Ic



FOR 9 5/8", 47 LB/FT, L80, VAM CASING

	COLLAPSE	BURST	TENSION
API RATING	4750	6870	1086000
SAFTY FACTOR	1.0	1.1	1.6
DESIGN STRENGTH	4750	6245	678750

MAXIMUM TENSILE LOAD 47 x 3 281 (2625-373)
= 347,274 LBS

9 5/8" 47 LB/FT, L80, VAM CASING IS THEREFORE SATISFACTORY IN BURST, COLLAPSE AND TENSION FOR THIS WELL.

THE DESIGN SHOWS THAT THE CASING CAN WITHSTAND A PRODUCTION TEST ON A RESERVOIR AT +/- 1845 WITH AN EXPECTED PRESSURE OF +/- 2350 PSI

CEMENT CALCULATIONS

30" Cementation

Extended Norcem Class "G" cement of lead slurry weight 13.2 ppg and 10 m of 15.8 ppg tail slurry above the shoe are to be used. The casing is to be cemented back to seabed, and an excess of 200% is to be used over open hole intervals. Cement displaced to 10 m above shoe.

Data: Casing 30" 1" WT/VETCO "ATD-RB"
30" shoe 465 m BDF
36" hole 475 m BDF

13.2 ppg Lead Slurry Volumes

i)	36" x 30" annulus	= (455-373)x3.281x2.1598x3	=	1743.2 cu.ft.
	Cement required	= 1743.2/1.89	=	922.3 sxs
			=	39.3 m/t
	Seawater required	= 922.3 x 10/42	=	219.6 bbls
	Econolite required	= 922.3 x 0.36	=	332.0 gals

15.8 ppg Tail Slurry Volumes

i)	36" x 30" annulus	= (465-455)x3.281x2.1598x3	=	212.6 cu.ft.
ii)	36" pocket	= (475-465)x3.281x7.0686x3	=	695.8 cu.ft.
iii)	30" casing fill	= 10 x 3.281 x 4.2761	=	140.3 cu.ft
		Total slurry	=	1048.7 cu.ft.
	Cement required	= 1048.7/1.17	=	896.3 sxs
			=	38.2 m/t
	Seawater required	= 896.3 x 5.15/42	=	109.9 bbls
	$CaCl_2$ required (BWOC)	= 896.3 x 94 x 0.03/2205	=	1.15 m/t

20" Cementation

Extended Norcem Class "G" cement of lead slurry weight 13.2 ppg, and 60 m of tail slurry above the shoe, of weight 15.8 ppg are to be used. The casing is to be cemented back to seabed and an excess of 100% is to be used over open hole intervals. Cement to be displaced to 10 m above the float shoe.

Data: Casing 20"/133 lbs/ft/X-52/HUNTING SWIFT DW-LH
30" shoe at 465 m BDF
36" hole at 475 m BDF
20" shoe at 825 m BDF
26" hole at 835 m BDF

13.2 ppg Lead Slurry Volumes

i)	30" x 20" annulus	= (465-373)x3.281x2.0944	=	632.2 cu.ft.
ii)	36" x 20" annulus	= (475-465)x3.281x4.8869x2	=	320.7 cu.ft.
iii)	26" x 20" annulus	= (765-475)x3.281x1.5053x2	=	2864.6 cu.ft.
		Total slurry volume	=	3817.5 cu.ft.
	Cement required	= 3817.5/1.89	=	2019.8 sxs
			=	86.1 mt
	Seawater required	= 2019.8 x 10/42	=	480.9 bbls
	Econolite required	= 2019.8 x 0.36	=	727.1 gals

15.8 ppg Tail Slurry Volumes

i)	26" x 20" annulus	= (825-765)x3.281x1.5053x2	=	592.7 cu.ft.
ii)	26" pocket	= 10 x 3.281 x 3.6870 x 2	=	241.9 cu.ft.
iii)	20" casing fill	= 10 x 3.281 x 1.9133	=	62.8 cu.ft.
		Total slurry volume	=	897.4 cu.ft.
	Cement required	= 897.4/1.17	=	767.0 sxs
			=	32.7 mt
	Seawater required	= 767.0 x 5.15/42	=	94.0 bbls
	$CaCl_2$ required (BWOC)	= 767.0 x 94 x 0.02/2205	=	0.65 mt

13-3/8" Cementation

Extended Norcem Class "G" cement of lead slurry weight 13.2 ppg, and 100 m of tail slurry above the shoe, of weight 15.8 ppg to be used. The casing is to be cemented back to 150 m inside the 20" casing using 30% excess on open hole volumes. Cement will be displaced to a float collar c. 13 m above the shoe.

Data: Casing 13-3/8"/72 lb/ft/L-80/BTC
20" shoe at 825 m BDF
26" hole at 835 m BDF
13-3/8" shoe at 1785 m BDF
17-1/2" hole at 1795 m BDF

13.2 ppg Lead Slurry Volumes

i)	20" x 13-3/8" annulus = (825-675)x3.281x0.9377	=	461.5 cu.ft
ii)	26" x 13-3/8" annulus = (835-825)x3.281x2.7113x1.3	=	115.6 cu.ft
iii)	17½"x 13-3/8" annulus =(1685-835)x3.281x0.6946x1.3	=	2518.3 cu.ft
	Total slurry volume	=	3095.4 cu.ft
	Cement required = 3095.4/1.79	=	1729.3 sxs
		=	73.3 mt
	Mixwater required = 1729.3 x 9.47/42	=	389.9 bbls

Additives to be advised.

15.8 ppg Tail Slurry Volumes

i)	17½"x 13-3/8" annulus =(1785-1685)x3.281x0.6946x1.3	=	296.3 cu.ft.
ii)	17½" pocket = 10 x 3.281 x 1.6703 x 1.3	=	71.2 cu.ft.
iii)	13-3/8" shoe track = 13 x 3.281 x .8314	=	35.5 cu.ft.
	Total slurry volume	=	403.0 cu.ft
	Cement required = 403.0/1.15	=	350.4 sxs
		=	14.9 mt
	Mixwater required = 350.4 x 5.07/42	=	42.3 bbls

Additives to be advised.

9 5/8" Cementation

Norcem Class "G" cement at 15.4 ppg slurry weight will be used as the main slurry up to 1610 m BDF. 50 bbls (262 m) of 13.5 ppg scavenger slurry (Class "G") is to be pumped ahead of the main 15.4 ppg slurry. A 20% excess is to be used over open hole intervals, and cement is to be displaced to a float collar c.25 m above the shoe.

Data: Casing 9-5/8"/47 lb/ft/L80/VAM
13-3/8" shoe at 1785m BDF
17-1/2" hole at 1795m BDF
9-5/8" shoe at 2625m BDF
12-1/4" hole at 2635m BDF

15.4 ppg Slurry Volume

i)	13-3/8"x9-5/8" annulus (1785-1610)3.281x.3262	=	187.3 cu.ft.
ii)	17-1/2"x9-5/8" annulus (1795-1785)3.281x1.1651x1.2	=	45.9 cu.ft.
iii)	12-1/4"x9-5/8" annulus (2625-1795)3.281x.3132x1.2	=	1023.5 cu.ft.
iv)	12-1/4" pocket 10x3.281x0.0.8185x1.2	=	32.2 cu.ft.
v)	9-5/8" shoe track 25 x 3.281 x 0.4110	=	33.7 cu.ft.
	Total slurry volume	=	1321.7 cu.ft.

Cement required	= 1321.7/1.23	=	1074.6 sxs
		=	45.8 mt
Mixwater required	= 1074.6 x 5.67/42	=	145.1 bbls

Additives to be advised.

13.5 ppg Scavenger Slurry Volumes

i)	13-3/8" x 9-5/8" annulus (1610-1348)3.281x.3262	=	280.4 cu.ft.

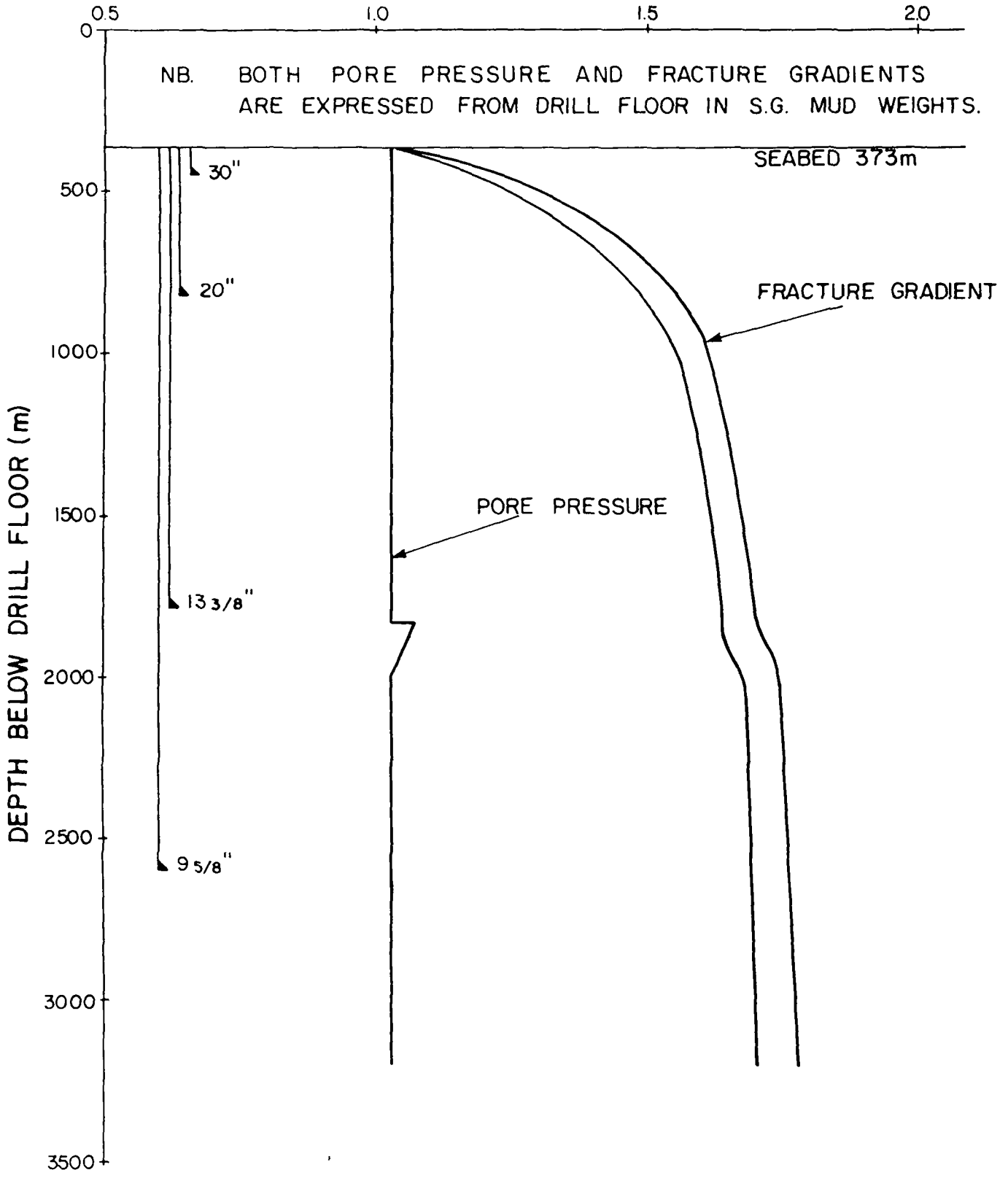
Cement required	= 280.4/1.71	=	164.0 sxs
		=	7.0 mt
Mixwater required	= 164.0 x 9.27/42	=	36.2 bbls

Additives to be advised.

Encl 3

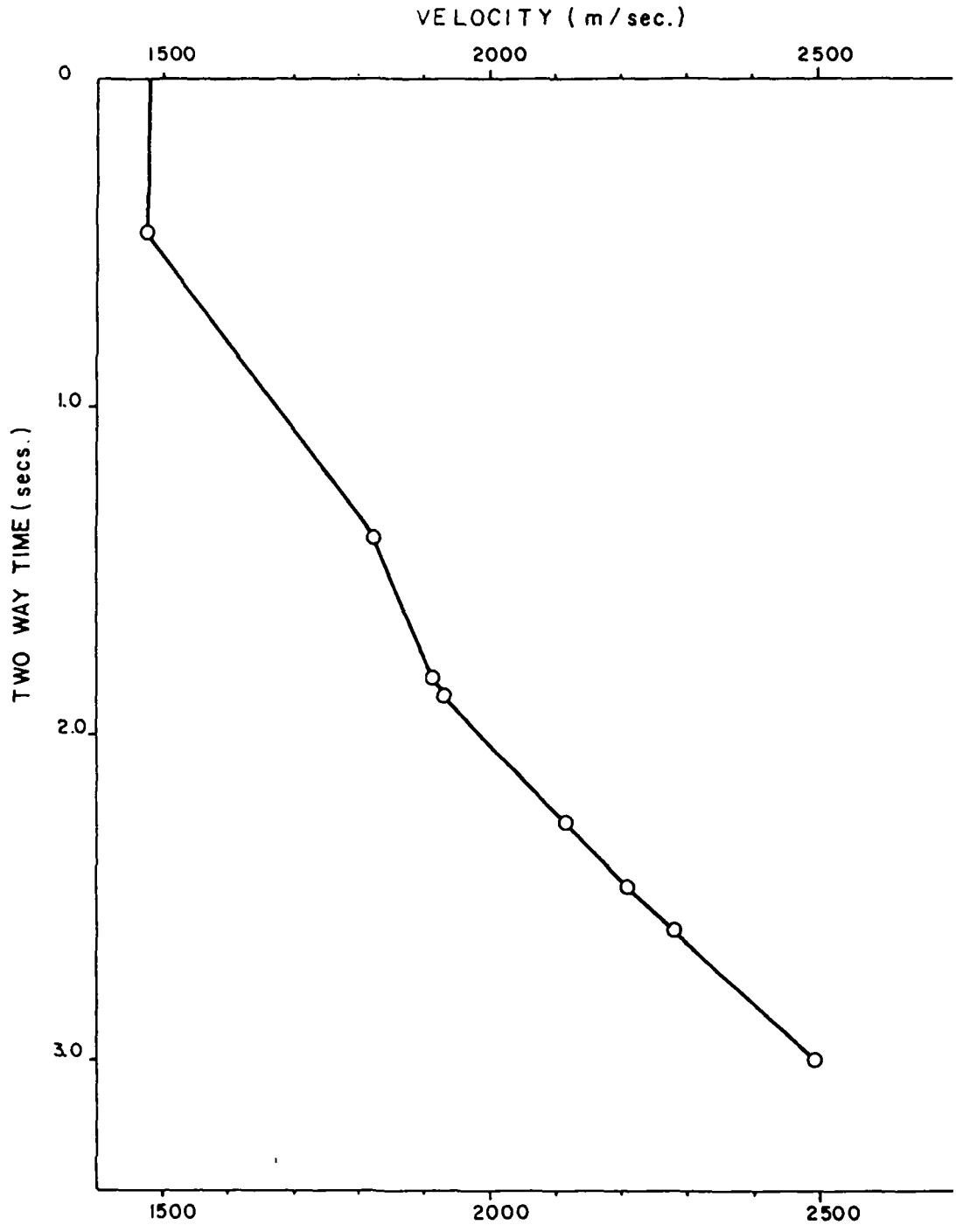
WELL 31/2-G

ESTIMATED PORE PRESSURE AND FRACTURE GRADIENTS SHOWING THE DEGREE OF UNCERTAINTY



BLOCK 31/2, LOCATION 31/2-G

AVERAGE VELOCITY / TIME

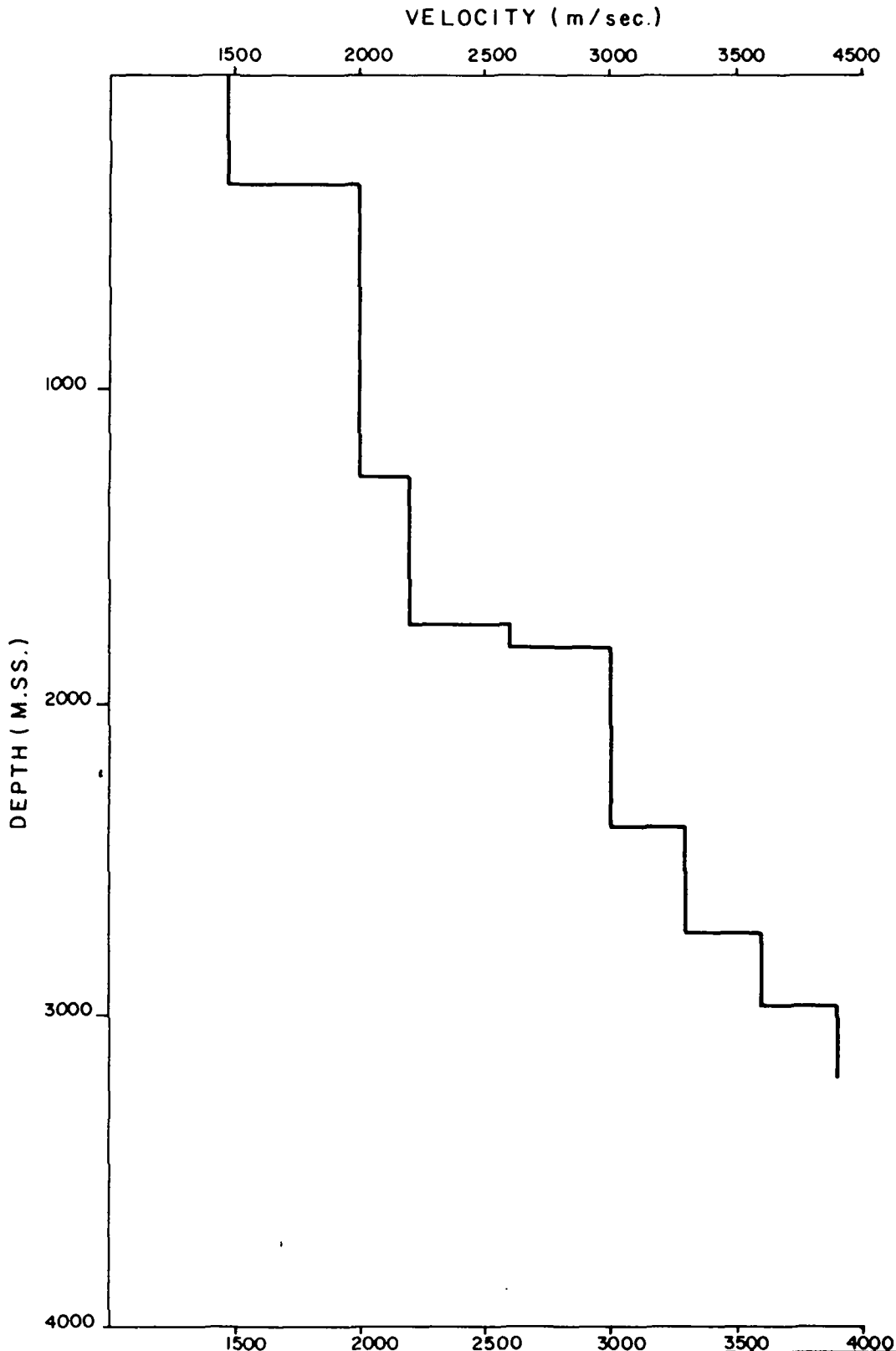


a·s Norske Shell
EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION FORUS

31/2-G
DRILLING PROGRAM

AUTHOR EPXT/22	ENC.	DATE MAY 1982
REPORT NO NSEP 153	4	DRAW NO G 1128/5

BLOCK 31/2, LOCATION 31/2-G
VELOCITY / DEPTH



a·s Norske Shell
EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION FORUS

31/2-G
DRILLING PROGRAM

AUTHOR EPXT/22		ENCL.	DATE MAY 1982
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