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JAUSHE I SPLIKT

CONFIDENTIAL

WELL COMPLETION REPORT

PHILLIPS 2/4-1X

PRODUCTION LICENSE 021



WELL COMPLETION REPORT PHILLIPS 2/4-1X PRODUCTION LICENSE 018

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ATTACHMENTS

Composite Log

SUMMARY

Well:

Phillips 2/4-1X

Classification:

New Field Wildcat

Area:

Field 2, Block 4, Production License 018

Contractor and Rig:

ODECO Norway Inc. "Ocean Viking"

concractor and king

Line PG 5631, Shotpoint 12-1,

Location:

56° 32' 38" N.,

03° 11' 58" E.

Water Depth:

71 meters (233 feet) below mean sea level

Rotary Kelly Bushing:

27 meters (89 feet) above mean sea level

Objective:

To test the Tertiary and Mesozoic

Results:

Kicked gas and oil from Lower Miocene

dolomite

Status:

Plugged and abandoned to control kicking

and lost circulation problems

Total Depth:

1662 meters (5452 feet)

DRILLING HISTORY

Dates of Operations

Spud:

August 21, 1969

At Total Depth:

August 30, 1969

Completed:

September 16, 1969

Details of Operations

- Casing Program -

20-inch set at 146 meters (480 feet) RKB in 26-inch hole and cemented with 900 sacks cement.

13 3/8-inch set at 623 meters (2044 feet) RKB in $17\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole and cemented with 1670 sacks cement.

- Mud Program -

Depth	Weight (ppg)	<u>Viscosity</u>	Pv	<u>Yp</u>	Water Loss
0 - 483 feet (0 - 160 meters)	9.0	100			
483 - 2050 feet (160 - 680 meters)	10.3	70			
2050 - 3229 feet (680 - 1069 meters)	12.1	38	17	6	8.2
3229 - 4406 feet (1069 - 1459 meters)	13.1	45	21	15	6.8
4406 - 5452 feet (1459 - 1806 meters)	13.3	44	21	16	6.6

- Logging Program -

No Schlumberger logs were run. Only lithology was logged to total depth.

- Drilling Problems -

Drilled to 5452 feet and the well started to kick. The mud was heavily cut with oil and gas, then lost circulation occurred. Two Diaseal M slugs were squeezed into the formation. Lost circulation occurred after each squeeze. Periodically circulation was reestablished and intermittent oil and gas-cut annular flow occurred. Mud weights were cut from 14 ppg to as low as 11.5 ppg. On each trip in the hole reaming was necessary. The hole was plugged and abandoned because of the continuing operational problems.

- Coring -

No cores were cut.

- Testing -

No tests were run and no estimates of potential flow were made. It was observed only that the annulus flowed with 14 ppg mud in the hole and oil-and gas-cut mud was recovered.

- Plugging and Abandonment -

The hole was solidly filled with cement from 4386 feet to the sea floor.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the 2/4-1X well was to test the hydrocarbon potential of the Tertiary and the top of the Mesozoic.

GEOLOGY
Stratigraphic Units

Unit	Depth Meters		Depth Meters	MSL Feet	Drilled Meters	Thickness Feet
QUARTERNARY TERTIARY	98	322	-71	-233	<pre>} 593+</pre>	1947+
Upper Pliocene))
Lower Pliocene	692	2269	-664	-2180	152	500
Upper Miocene	844	2769	-817	-2680	104	340
Middle Miocene	948	3109	-920	-3020	672	2205
Lower-Middle Miocene	1620	5314	-1593	-5225	39	128
Lower Miocene			•			
Burdigalian	1659	5442	-1631	-5353	30+	99+

Lithology

Quaternary

No lithology was observed in this interval as the well was drilled to 625 meters (2050 feet) without returns.

Tertiary

Upper Pliocene Scaldisian. The upper part of this interval was drilled without returns. The lower part was drilled with returns. Thickness 40 meters (130 feet). This unit is composed of light grey to greenish plastic clays with occasional thin sandy intercalations. The sands are light grey unconsolidated fine-grained and subangular. A little pyrite as well as traces of black lignitic shale and occasional pelecypod fragments are present in this unit.

Lower Pliocene-Upper Diestian. Thickness 152 meters (500 feet). The clays of this interval are generally the same as those above with the exception of a few thin beds of brown slightly calcareous shale. The sands are quite rare but those present contain appreciable amounts of green quarts grains which are subrounded and have a vitreous luster. The basal section contains a few thin intercalations of buff, calcareous shale and limestone, and also traces of red shale in a reworked zone.

Upper Miocene Lower Diestian. Thickness 104 meters (340 feet). This interval consists of soft grey clays. The upper few feet of this unit are characterized by the red shale as above and occasional sand intercalations. Occasional pelecypod, gastropods and echinoderm fragments are present.

Middle Miocene. Thickness 672 meters (2205 feet). This interval consists predominantly of soft grey clay with a few shales near the base. Sands are rare, very fine grained and unconsolidated. (An increase in sand was noted over the interval 1055 meters (3460 feet) to 1079 meters (3540 feet). There are a few thin beds of grey to grey-brown micritic limestone. Pyrite occurs in variable quantities throughout the unit often replacing shell fragments. Below 1146 meters (3760 feet) some thin beds of light brown microcrystalline limestone and dolomite are present.

Lower to Middle Miocene. Thickness 39 meters (128 feet). The top of the unit consists of light grey to grey microcrystal-line dolomite and dolomitic limestone interbedded with a dark grey slightly silty fissile shale. The shale grades to a grey soft clay with occasional thin beds of dolomite and some dark grey fissile shale.

Lower Miocene Burdigalian. Thickness 30+ meters (99+ feet). The upper part of the section consists of a light grey to green-ish-grey waxy slightly fissile shale with occasional thin beds of light grey hard dolomite. The lower part of this section consists of a brown microcrystalline limestone and grey crypto-crystalline fractured siliceous dolomite with some soft white microcrystalline chalky limestone and traces of brick red soft marl.

Telefonsomtole med g. Fetters 8/9/09: Man nådde tilbake til total dybde om morgum den 6/9, og skried slæm-sirkulægon. Stommet begynk etter hvert i føre med eng undel gess, og slam rekken ple okt med 0.2-0.3 16s/9sllon for å skype 9255-influxin. Ved den okte slamveleten begynte man igjen a miste slam til jordformasjonene (lest circulation). Borevovet ble trubbet ut in hy let news slow de pumpet used 13-3/2 foringsvor. Borho det og drill-collers use dettet med leire. Gill pillable i hullet og var nødd ned til 3600 om morginen den 8/9; at syntes de som om de hume sirkulere som ulen at dette ble tapt til jord form moneme. De er på det nåvsevnde tidspunkt ikke erkre på mortra influen a gle of gen however the hor de toper borestamenet. Det som syns å være sakert er inidlertid at mon skr over for et deliket frykk-bolous problem, icht det syns å være minimet forekjell på det trykket som frangs for å holde eljen/gessen tilbetæ og det som bryter ned nom de from syoume. Whillips holder idse et nich St. vegr. med firektor Jokin i spisen, kvor usu skal drofte day videre fremgagsmother met hullet. BRC 19/69. 450 Mg-122.

Man er fremdeles ikke klar over hvor influxen av WIII hydrokarkoner og tapet av boreslammet skjer. Hullet er imidler tid for øgeblikket under konkoll, og man er på vei ut med borstrugen. Det vil bli gjordt et nytt foreok på å nå bugnun og der oppletholde slam-eirkulasjon uten at detertifer en ny influx i hullet. Lykkels dette vil man oververe å sette 95/8 foringstor. Dersom det anse for rinkabelt å lette foringstor, er det en mulighet for at plag hullet må plugges å forlates.

Benerkning:

Man har til mo hatt to relativt kraftige offe-"kicks" i borhullet, som men har konhollert med sop's og boreslammet. Det ajes også o være på det rune at inufluxen i hullet hovedeskelig er olge, som er lestere å kontrollere enn f.ekc. gass. Det skulle derfor på det noværuch tidspunkt ikke være nom fore for at hullet ehulle kunne overraske med en u kontrollerbar utbløming.

ENC 9/4/60.

450Ph-122 TAUSHETSPLIKT Phillips 2/4-1 (Echofish) wi torelopy rapport: Ved boringen a hull 2/4-1 begynte kromatografen a vise antiduing to gass ved ca. 4562! De borhodet var på 5452' fikk man en kræftig us fromming on bores som fre hutlet ("well-kick"). Stamvellien var 13.3 ppg, og ókningen i stamtautene ombord på plattformen var es. 25 bbls (4 m3). Dette skjedde omhving kl. 01:00 dm 3/10. Fra ca. 4722' til 5452' hadde mon kovet gjunom vekslende 129 a dolomit, limestone (Kalkskin) og læren sansynliguis fra Miocure periodur. De utstrømningen begynte ble Hydrit-ventilen stengt rund boveroiret, og trykket i boveroiret og i mellouroumet mellou rovet og 13-3/8" forings vor skg til 200 psc. Slamvekten ble okt til 14.3 ppg og slamsirkulægin satt i gang, men for hullet var ruset for væske som var trangt inn fikk man "lost-circulation (unstet stom til jordformesjonene). Nytt stom ble koutinvertig tilfort hullet sommen med lettningsinsteriole of slamuether ble efter west redusert Til 14.1 ppg og utstromningen etoppet opp. Ved et por senure antedninger started utstromningen panytt, men ved a varieve elam vekten à appretholde de luis sirkula-Son hadde man igjen hullet under kontroll på morningly day 1/9, i denne hiden var maks observert Trylik på bereroret 305 psi. Do hullet ver under Kontroll trakk man koverovel off

of shifted borhodet, of gikk uniddelbert eller tilbeke i hullet for å påbegynne opprinstingen. Men er for øgeblikket (4/9/) nødd ned til 45/0' uhu komplikerjoner. Men regner nå med å he hullet under kontroll og vil langsomt erbeide og ned til 5452' for å forbette den videre boringen, somsynligvis til nær kommer gjennom dolomit-lines fone seksjoren.

Mæn regner med at ca. Sobble (8 m²) væske, 98% ofje +2 h ferskvann, totalt trugk inn i korhyllet. Det er foreløpig for tidlig a si om men her har en forekomst av betydning, men man håper a hunne bevære hyllet i en slik hilsbud at det kan produkgons lestes.

ONC 4/9/69.

PS Gassen (C,-7 Cy) som trugk inn i hullet synkes å ha vært i beskjedne mugder.