



General information

Wellbore name	25/11-14 SR
Type	EXPLORATION
Purpose	APPRAISAL
Status	RE-CLASS TO TEST
Factmaps in new window	link to map
Main area	NORTH SEA
Field	BALDER
Discovery	25/11-1 Balder
Well name	25/11-14
Seismic location	3885-320 SP.541
Production licence	001
Drilling operator	Esso Exploration and Production Norway A/S
Drill permit	648-L3
Drilling facility	DYVI STENA
Drilling days	74
Entered date	19.10.1990
Completed date	31.12.1990
Plugged and abandon date	02.12.1991
Release date	31.12.1992
Publication date	17.06.2011
Purpose - planned	APPRAISAL
Reentry	YES
Reentry activity	DRILLING/TESTING/PLUGGING
Content	OIL
Discovery wellbore	NO
1st level with HC, age	PALEOCENE
1st level with HC, formation	HEIMDAL FM
Kelly bushing elevation [m]	25.0
Water depth [m]	127.0
Total depth (MD) [m RKB]	2081.0
Final vertical depth (TVD) [m RKB]	1801.3
Maximum inclination [°]	58
Bottom hole temperature [°C]	79
Oldest penetrated age	PALEOCENE
Oldest penetrated formation	HEIMDAL FM
Geodetic datum	ED50
NS degrees	59° 11' 17.31" N



EW degrees	2° 22' 11.64" E
NS UTM [m]	6561323.70
EW UTM [m]	463995.53
UTM zone	31
NPDID wellbore	1907

Wellbore history

**General**

Well 25/11-14 SR re-entry was drilled centrally on the Balder Field on the Utsira High in the North Sea. This field was discovered in 1967 by the 25/11-1 well, and was the first well on the Norwegian shelf that proved oil. Primary well 25/11-14 S was planned to be completed for a long term test by the FPV Petrojarl 1. The well was planned deviated with kick-off at 1060 m in order to avoid possible shallow gas at 235 m, 254 m, and 515 m. The main objective of this well was to test two Paleocene Heimdal Formation sands; the IB4 sand at 1863 m and the IB3 sand at 1897 m. The Heimdal Formation had previously proved oil-bearing in the three neighbouring wells 25/11-6, -7, and -8. Eocene sands constituted a secondary objective for testing. Based on data from surrounding wells, no abnormal pressure was expected. The surface location and well trajectory for this well, was designed so that a later plug-back and sidetrack to a horizontal completion could be accomplished.

The 25/11-14 SR re-entry was made to fulfil the primary objective of well 25/11-14 S, which was terminated too shallow and without logging and testing due to stuck pipe.

Operations and results

Appraisal well 25/11-14 SR kicked off at 1571 m in 25/11-14 S on 19 October 1990. It was drilled with the semi-submersible installation Byford Dolphin to final TD at 2081 m in sands of the Paleocene Heimdal Formation IB3 sand. After coring the IB3 sand the well was drilled a further 11 m but was TD'ed early as it encountered lost circulation problems between 2077 and 2081 m. It was decided at this point to run casing as quickly as possible to avoid further formation damage prior to the well's main objective of the extended production test. The well was drilled with seawater down to 452 m and with KCl/polymer/gel mud from 452 m to TD.

The secondary target Eocene sands and the upper Heimdal sand IB4 were found missing in the re-entry as it was in the primary well bore. The IB3 sand came in at 1998 m (1753 m TVD RKB). The IB3 sand was oil bearing and the OWC came in as prognosed at 2055 m (1785.3 m TVD / 1760.3 m TVD MSL).

Seven cores were cut in the IB3 sand in the interval 2010 to 2070 m in 25/11-14 SR. These cores proved massive, fine to very fine sandstone of excellent porosity and permeability. Wire line logs were run through casing only due to potential hole problems. No wire line fluid samples were taken in the well bores.

The well was suspended on 31 December 1990 and completed for long term testing. This test was performed with FPV Petrojarl 1 over 146 days during 16 May to 8 October in 1991, classified as test well 25/11-T-14 S. After the test the well bore was again re-entered, this time with the semi-submersible installation Dyvī Stena, and permanently abandoned on 2 December 1991 as an oil appraisal.

Testing

One DST test was performed in the Heimdal Formation IB3 sand in the sidetrack bore hole in two steps, step one without a gravel packer and step two with a gravel packer. The perforated test interval was from 1999.2 m to 2015.2 m. Step one produced 508 Sm³/d through a 13.7 mm choke. Maximum production in step two was 985 Sm³ oil through a 25.4 mm choke. The GOR varied between 36 and 47 Sm³/Sm³, the oil gravity was 23 deg API, and the gas gravity 0.67 (air = 1). No CO₂ or H₂S was detected. The down-hole temperature recorded in the test, at gauge depth 1986 m (1721 m TVD MSL), was 75.6 deg C. Corrected, stabilized temperature was estimated to be 76.7 deg C.

Lithostratigraphy



Top depth [mMD RKB]	Lithostrat. unit
152	NORDLAND GP
600	UTSIRA FM
729	NO FORMAL NAME
748	HORDALAND GP
748	SKADE FM
918	NO FORMAL NAME
1059	NO FORMAL NAME
1112	NO FORMAL NAME
1825	ROGALAND GP
1825	BALDER FM
1898	SELE FM
1925	LISTA FM
1998	HEIMDAL FM

Documents - reported by the production licence (period for duty of secrecy expired)

Document name	Document format	Document size [MB]
1907_25_11_14_SR_Completion_Log	pdf	0.99

Drill stem tests (DST)

Test number	From depth MD [m]	To depth MD [m]	Choke size [mm]
1.0	1998	2015	13.7
2.0	1999	2015	25.4

Test number	Final shut-in pressure [MPa]	Final flow pressure [MPa]	Bottom hole pressure [MPa]	Downhole temperature [°C]
1.0				75
2.0				76

Test number	Oil [Sm ³ /day]	Gas [Sm ³ /day]	Oil density [g/cm ³]	Gas grav. rel.air	GOR [m ³ /m ³]
1.0	508	2000	0.915	0.670	36
2.0	985		0.915		



**Logs**

Log type	Log top depth [m]	Log bottom depth [m]
AS NGL CCL	1550	2062
CBL VDL GR	700	2062
CNL NGL CCL	1550	2064
MWD	1571	2081
TDT GR CCL	1750	2064
VSP	1100	2060