



General information





Wellbore name	2/2-2
Type	EXPLORATION
Purpose	WILDCAT
Status	P&A
Factmaps in new window	link to map
Main area	NORTH SEA
Discovery	2/2-2 (Desmond)
Well name	2/2-2
Seismic location	SG 8052 - 302 SP 285
Production licence	066
Drilling operator	Saga Petroleum ASA
Drill permit	336-L
Drilling facility	DYVI ALPHA
Drilling days	55
Entered date	04.07.1982
Completed date	27.08.1982
Release date	27.08.1984
Publication date	29.06.2004
Purpose - planned	WILDCAT
Reentry	NO
Content	GAS
Discovery wellbore	YES
1st level with HC, age	OLIGOCENE
1st level with HC, formation	VADE FM
Kelly bushing elevation [m]	25.0
Water depth [m]	66.0
Total depth (MD) [m RKB]	3127.0
Final vertical depth (TVD) [m RKB]	3124.0
Maximum inclination [°]	2.25
Bottom hole temperature [°C]	103
Oldest penetrated age	LATE PERMIAN
Oldest penetrated formation	ZECHSTEIN GP
Geodetic datum	ED50
NS degrees	56° 56' 40.61" N
EW degrees	3° 22' 46.81" E
NS UTM [m]	6311426.05
EW UTM [m]	523099.44
UTM zone	31
NPDID wellbore	80



Wellbore history

General

Well 2/2-2 was located near the crest of an elongated salt-induced domal structure in the NW corner of the block. The main target was the Late Jurassic Ula Formation shallow marine sandstone. Sandstones of Middle Jurassic and Late Triassic age were possible secondary targets, having the same structural definition as the Ula sand. Secondary objectives were further represented by the Late Cretaceous chalk and a sandstone of Oligocene age.

According to the license agreement, the well should be drilled into the Triassic, salt or a maximum depth of 5000 m whatever came first. The well reached a TD of 3124 m in Permian anhydrites thus fulfilling the work commitment.

Operations and results

Well 2/2-2 was spudded with the semi-submersible installation Dyvi Alpha on 4 April 1992 and drilled to TD at 3124 m in the Late Permian Zechstein Group. When drilling the 36" hole, the pipe stuck. After the pipe was worked free, the drilling continued. The well took a kick at 2425 m. The well was drilled with seawater and bentonite down to 715 m, with polymer/gypsum/"SST 202" mud from 715 m to 1965 m, and with lignite mud from 1965 m to TD.

The well penetrated porous layers in the Oligocene, the Cretaceous and the Jurassic. A full suit of logs was run in these sections. In the interval 1978-2057 m of the Oligocene, a bioturbated and cross-laminated very fine sandstone, interbedded with siltstone and shale was found (the Vade Formation). The upper part of the sand was found gas bearing from 1978 m down to a GWC at 2002 m. Net pay thickness was 14 metres. A segregated RFT gas sample was taken at 1996.4 m. The sand has a porosity of 24% with a shale content of 25%. A water saturation of 40% was estimated. The core analysis gave an average porosity of 27 %, but this is probably too high because the core-plugs were drilled mainly in clean silt/sandstone intervals. Below the gas water contact, a net sand thickness of 13 m with a porosity of 23% was calculated. The Cretaceous chalk, 2512 m to 2754 m, was water bearing. A net thickness of 111 m was counted with an average porosity of 22%. The chalk is clean, but large washouts indicate poor consolidation. The Middle Jurassic Sandstone, from 2909 m to 2995 m (Mandal and Bryne Formations), was found water bearing. The sand turned out to have a shale content of 27%. The porosity averaged 15%, and the net sand thickness is 16 m. Two cores were cut in the 12 1/4" section, one in the Oligocene and one in the Middle Jurassic. The RFT-measurements indicated a reservoir pressure of 431.2 bar (6254 psig) at 2959 m. This gave a gradient to surface of 0.15 bar/m (0.65 psi/ft), which shows the Middle Jurassic Sandstone to be over-pressured. The average permeability calculated from the RFT-measurements was 0.5 mD.

The well was permanently abandoned on 27 August 1982 as a gas discovery.

Testing

The well was tested over the interval 1980 m to 1988 m in the Oligocene sand. Initial flow lasted 794 minutes. Flow-rates varied due to technical problems with the choke. Problems with plugging of the choke and hydrate build-up also occurred. A stabilized flow rate of 280 000 Sm³/d(10mm scf/d) through 9.53 mm (3/8") choke, at a drawdown of 6.3 bar (92 psi). The corresponding wellhead pressure was 178.7 bar (2541 psig). The analysis gave a reservoir pressure of 216.9 bar (3145 psia) at 1947 m and a permeability of 104 mD, which is in good agreement with the RFT-measurements. The pressure corresponds to a gradient of 0.11 bar/m (0.49 psi/m) to the surface, which is close to the hydrostatic gradient. The reservoir temperature is 82.2 deg C (180 deg F).



The produced gas was very dry with a specific gravity of 0.57 (air = 1). The fourth flow period was designed to define the minimum flow-rate at which sand production occurred. Produced solids were found to be a mixture of cement and mud particles. The produced gas was very light and dry, with a gravity of 0.57 (air = 1). No condensate, formation water or H₂S was noticed during the test.

Cuttings at the Norwegian Offshore Directorate

Cutting sample, top depth [m]	Cutting samples, bottom depth [m]
230.00	3122.00

Cuttings available for sampling?	NO
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Cores at the Norwegian Offshore Directorate

Core sample number	Core sample - top depth	Core sample - bottom depth	Core sample depth - uom
1	1979.3	1994.3	[m]
2	2939.7	2947.0	[m]

Total core sample length [m]	22.3
Cores available for sampling?	YES

Core photos



1980-1982m



1983-1986m



1987-1990m



1991-1993m



1994-1994m



2940-2943m



2944-2946m



2946-2947m



Palynological slides at the Norwegian Offshore Directorate

Sample depth	Depth unit	Sample type	Laboratory
1650.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1660.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1680.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1690.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1710.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1720.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1750.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1770.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1780.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1800.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1810.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1850.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1860.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1880.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1890.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1900.0	[m]	DC	OD
1910.0	[m]	DC	OD
1910.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1920.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1920.0	[m]	DC	OD
1930.0	[m]	DC	OD
1940.0	[m]	DC	OD
1940.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1950.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1950.0	[m]	DC	OD
1960.0	[m]	DC	OD
1970.0	[m]	DC	OD
1970.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1980.0	[m]	DC	RRI
1980.0	[m]	DC	OD
1981.5	[m]	C	RRI
1984.4	[m]	C	OD
1984.5	[m]	C	RRI
1984.8	[m]	C	OD
1986.5	[m]	C	RRI
1987.4	[m]	C	RRI
1990.0	[m]	DC	OD
1992.3	[m]	C	RRI



2000.0 [m]	DC	OD
2000.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2010.0 [m]	DC	OD
2010.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2020.0 [m]	DC	OD
2030.0 [m]	DC	OD
2030.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2040.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2040.0 [m]	DC	OD
2045.9 [m]	C	RRI
2050.0 [m]	DC	OD
2060.0 [m]	DC	OD
2060.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2070.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2070.0 [m]	DC	OD
2080.0 [m]	DC	OD
2090.0 [m]	DC	OD
2090.0 [m]	DC	OD
2090.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2100.0 [m]	DC	OD
2100.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2110.0 [m]	DC	OD
2120.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2120.0 [m]	DC	OD
2130.0 [m]	DC	OD
2130.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2140.0 [m]	DC	OD
2150.0 [m]	DC	OD
2150.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2160.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2160.0 [m]	DC	OD
2170.0 [m]	DC	OD
2180.0 [m]	DC	OD
2180.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2190.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2190.0 [m]	DC	OD
2200.0 [m]	DC	OD
2210.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2220.0 [m]	DC	RRI
2240.0 [m]	DC	RRI



2250.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2270.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2280.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2300.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2310.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2330.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2340.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2360.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2370.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2390.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2400.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2420.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2430.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2450.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2465.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2480.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2490.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2515.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2520.0	[m]	DC	RRI
2800.5	[m]	SWC	RRI
2813.5	[m]	SWC	RRI
2829.5	[m]	SWC	RRI
2871.5	[m]	SWC	RRI
2901.0	[m]	SWC	RRI
2909.0	[m]	SWC	RRI
2909.4	[m]	SWC	RRI
2912.5	[m]	SWC	RRI
2915.0	[m]	DC	HRS
2933.0	[m]	DC	HRS
2940.7	[m]	C	HRS
2944.5	[m]	C	HRS
2945.8	[m]	C	HRS
2946.5	[m]	C	HRS
2964.0	[m]	SWC	RRI
2993.0	[m]	DC	HRS
3002.0	[m]	DC	HRS
3026.0	[m]	DC	HRS

Lithostratigraphy



Top depth [mMD RKB]	Lithostrat. unit
91	NORDLAND GP
1502	HORDALAND GP
1978	VADE FM
2057	NO FORMAL NAME
2326	ROGALAND GP
2326	BALDER FM
2358	SELE FM
2389	LISTA FM
2512	SHETLAND GP
2512	TOR FM
2639	HOD FM
2754	CROMER KNOLL GP
2908	TYNE GP
2908	MANDAL FM
2917	VESTLAND GP
2917	BRYNE FM
2995	NO GROUP DEFINED
2995	SMITH BANK FM
3105	ZECHSTEIN GP

Composite logs

Document name	Document format	Document size [MB]
80	pdf	0.52

Geochemical information

Document name	Document format	Document size [MB]
80_1	pdf	1.75

Documents - older Norwegian Offshore Directorate WDSS reports and other related documents





Document name	Document format	Document size [MB]
80_01_WDSS_General_Information	pdf	0.18
80_02_WDSS_completion_log	pdf	0.23

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

Document name	Document format	Document size [MB]
80_2_2_2_COMPLETION_REPORT_AND_LOG	pdf	16.15

Drill stem tests (DST)

Test number	From depth MD [m]	To depth MD [m]	Choke size [mm]
1.0	1980	1988	11.2

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

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		314000		0.570	

Logs

Log type	Log top depth [m]	Log bottom depth [m]
CST	1970	3101
DLL MSFL GR	1946	2250
HDT	1946	2125
HDT	2865	3127
ISF DDBHC GR	203	714
ISF DDBHC GR	705	1968
ISF DDBHC MSFL GR	1946	2570
ISF DDBHC MSFL GR	2550	3124
LDT CNL GR	1946	2571
LDT CNL GR	2550	3127





RFT	1981	2449
RFT	2937	2994
VSP	205	3127

Casing and leak-off tests

Casing type	Casing diam. [inch]	Casing depth [m]	Hole diam. [inch]	Hole depth [m]	LOT/FIT mud eqv. [g/cm3]	Formation test type
CONDUCTOR	30	203.0	36	206.0	0.00	LOT
SURF.COND.	20	706.0	26	715.0	1.57	LOT
INTERM.	13 3/8	1945.0	17 1/2	1965.0	1.77	LOT
INTERM.	9 5/8	3124.0	12 1/4	3124.0	0.00	LOT

Thin sections at the Norwegian Offshore Directorate

Depth	Unit
1988.00	[m]
1993.00	[m]
2940.00	[m]

Pressure plots

The pore pressure data is sourced from well logs if no other source is specified. In some wells where pore pressure logs do not exist, information from Drill stem tests and kicks have been used. The data has been reported to the NPD, and further processed and quality controlled by IHS Markit.

Document name	Document format	Document size [MB]
80 Formation pressure (Formasjonstrykk)	pdf	0.23

