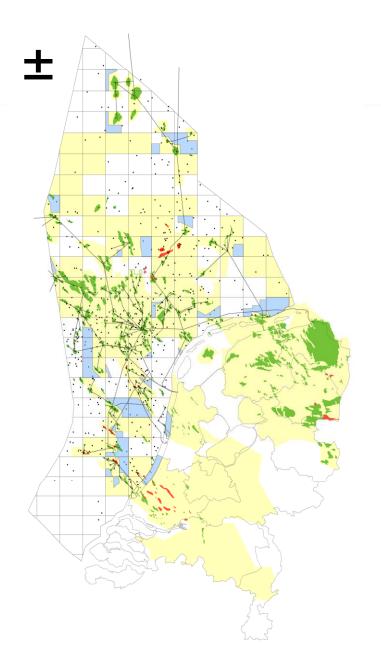


Why Missed Pay study in the Netherlands?



- Many "unsuccessful" exploration wells
 - Classified as dry
 - Significant shows
 - Tested hydrocarbon accumulations.
- Non-target reservoirs overlooked
- Dense, aging infrastructure
- Attractive small fields policy
- Public availability of well and seismic data
- Many conventional reservoirs in different geological settings

Scope

- Missed pay study of "unsuccessful" exploration and appraisal wells
- Use all public available (NLog) well data
 - Electrical logs
 - Mud and composite logs
 - Drilling, geological well reports
 - Core, pressure, test data
- Visual review includes all conventional reservoirs
- Petrophysical evaluation of zones of interest
- Classification of reservoirs and wells

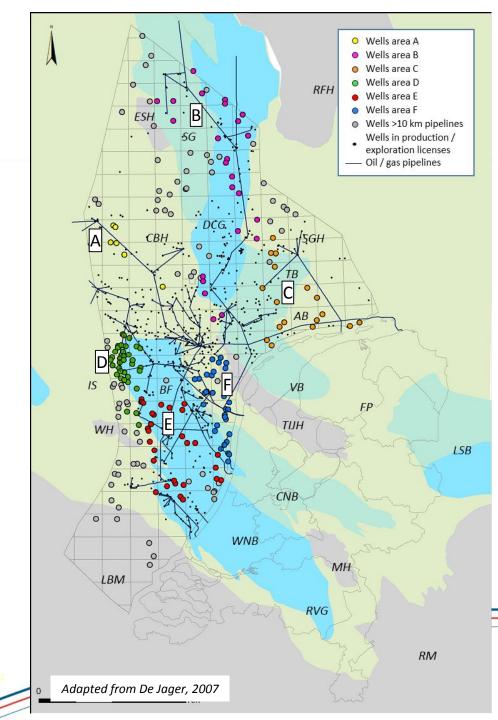
Study areas and well selection

Well selection criteria:

- Open or fallow acreage
- Exploration wells
- 10 km from infrastructure

Six study areas based on:

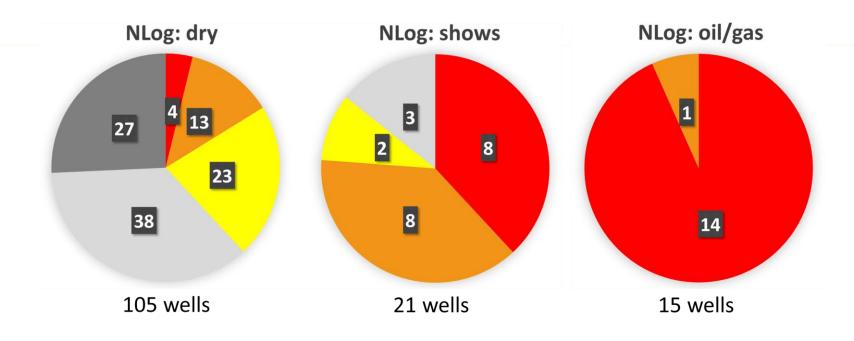
- Basin geography
- Infrastructure



Deliverables

- Missed pay report per well and area
- Petrophysical interpretation of zones of interest
- IP and Petrel database with wells and logs
- Excel database of petrophysical results and classifications
- Core database
- Pressure database
- ArcGIS database with all wells, classifications and maps

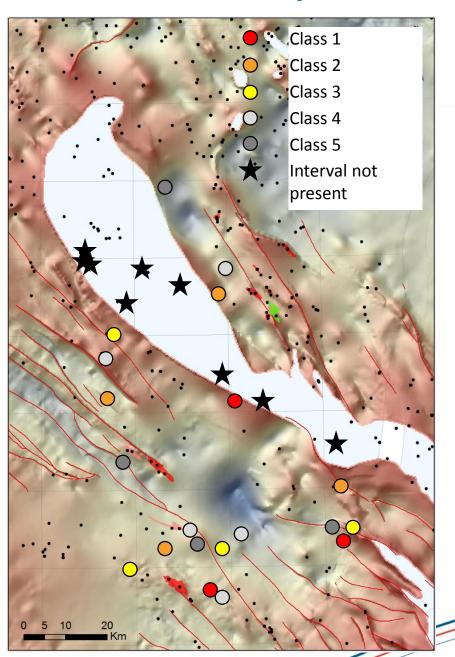
Well classification vs. NLOG status



- Class 1: Hydrocarbons at surface
- Class 2: Hydrocarbons by logs or RFT pressures combined with shows
- Class 3: Good shows
- Class 4: Minor shows
- Class 5: Dry well



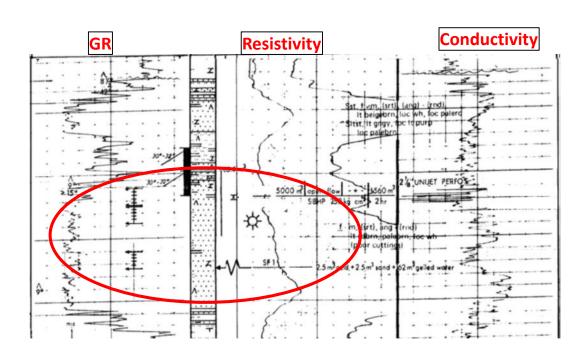
Example reservoir map



Reservoir classifications plotted on reservoir depth map

Displayed classifications are not real, this is an example of what a reservoir map could look like.

Example result



- Old well
- NLOG Classification: Shows
- Gas shows in 100 m thick sandstone
- DST: Gas flow 100,000 m³/d
- Updip potential

