From:	Corey Thomson
To:	DST_JUS_OROGO
Cc:	Mike Martin; Pauline de Jong; John Hawkins; Justin Schneider
Subject:	Request for Variance 300/B-23-6640-12545 WID 1998
Date:	March 5, 2026 12:19:18 PM
Attachments:	Outlook-Logo - Par

Hello,

While tripping pipe out of the hole yesterday we established that we had likely parted our production string at an area that was not our on/off or slightly above that would have satisfied the previously requested variance depth of ~1413mKB. Once on surface and through tally we established that the stick up of the remaining pipe was sitting at +/-1287mKB. This exceeds the Geological top of the existing Mount Clarke formation. As such, we had a Geologist at the company review the wellbore for suitability of what would be considered a "commingled abandonment" in other jurisdictions. Based on the interpretation below, MGM is seeking to continue with the abandonment and not intervene further with the material remaining down hole (i.e. fishing). This would change the plug setting depth listed in step 31 of the approved program from 1405.0mKB to a requested setting depth ~1285mKB clear of any collars prior to proceeding on with the approved program, with this variation still satisfying the requirements as set out in Section 6A of the guidelines. The initial IR-1 Response outlines hydraulic isolation within the wellbore showing qualifying cement on the backside.

Interpretation of Mount Clarke/Mount Cap Interval by Karel Segasser, MSc; PGeol.

On top of the Precambrian sits a 27.5m section of (Middle Cambrian) Mount Clark Formation. The Mount Clark in this wellbore is a marine interval of interbedded sandstone, siltstone, shale and dolomite.
Two sandstone intervals were perforated: 1441.5-1444.0 and 1420.0 – 1426.0m MD. No hydrocarbons were produced.
On top of the Mount Clark rests conformably an 83.0m of (Middle Cambrian) Lower Mount Cap Formation. This is also a marine interval of interbedded sandstone, siltstone, shale and dolomite and can be considered a lithological continuation
of the Mount Clark below. The difference between the Mount Clark and the Lower Mount Cap is that the Mount Clark is more sandstone rich than the Lower Mount Cap.
In this wellbore the Lower Mount Cap has no reservoir quality rock and no zones were perforated.
The Lower Mount Cap is capped by an 83m thick Middle Mount Cap impermeable marine shale interval.
The Lithological log from the offset 300/M-17 was used in the evaluation of the 300/B-23.

The Mount Clark-Lower Mount Cap interval is a Middle Cambrian marine depositional

sequence that can be considered as one stratigraphic unit.
The water- and gas compositions are expected to be uniform throughout the interval. No P- or T variations are expected within this interval.
The 300/B-23 did not produce any hydrocarbons and there are no producing wells in this area.

Based on the information presented above, the Mount Clark – Lower Mount Cap interval in the 300/B-23 is a suitable candidate for Commingled Well Abandonment.

Karel Sagasser, MSc; PGeol.

Should there be any outstanding information required to aid in the approval of this variance please contact me at anytime.

Sincerely,

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