

The Fraud of "Fossil Fuels" – Part 2

Available at <https://vimeo.com/147678820> you will find a 1990's PBS Nightly Business Report program segment entitled: **"Deep Oil"**

Chevron scientist Dr. Barney Issen explains that petroleum does **not** originate at the surface in the form of detritus, and then migrate down.



Detritus has no connection to the **FORMATION** of the high energy hydrocarbon bonds and associated geometries that comprise the oil used for gasoline, jet fuel, kerosene, oil based lubricants, etc. that has been extracted to the tune of **OVER ONE TRILLION BARRELS** through 2005, over ten years ago (Please see overleaf).

Dr. Issen explains that petroleum originates at very deep levels **and migrates UP.** Biological systems do not exist at these depths. Dr. Issen states (quote):

"Oil wants to migrate uphill."

Is there any question regarding the veracity of that Issen quote? Let us review kindergarten level understanding of the physical world: It is well-known that lighter materials, those with lesser density, float atop those materials that are heavier, of greater density. Let us sample some relevant density data, in order of increasing density (in kilograms per cubic meter):

Natural gas (geologic methane)	0.656
Petroleum	800.00
Water	999.97
Coal (average)	1400.00
Continental Crust	2700.00
Oceanic Crust	2900.00

Kindergarten students can state which materials listed will tend to float "uphill" versus the others.

So, what is the basis of the notion of "fossil fuels," that such originates as a low energy density life form at the Earth's surface, floats down, but then miraculously floats "uphill"? The basis is manifold but not limited to ignorance, stupidity, arrogance and a multi-agenda-driven fraud.

With this kindergarten level discussion in-mind, how does one explain the world-wide reporting of once "dead" oil wells that are refilling to pressures and quantities **GREATER** than original? Are we to believe that more and more dinosaurs are dying, unnoticed, and floating downhill, rotting into detritus, and becoming new oil? Or, are we to understand simply that the low-density petroleum and methane does not originate at the Earth's surface, but at great depth and **"migrate uphill"** due to well-understood physical laws of gravity?

The "fossil fuels" chicanery cannot explain with any veracity the numerous ongoing reports, such as in the Wall Street Journal of April 1999, which quoted Cornell University Professor Thomas Gold (see overleaf).

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In the next two attachments we continue the refutation of the preposterous notion that hydrocarbon and carbon based fuels originate with long-term decaying of allegedly massive quantities of biological materials. But since this attachment addresses the average capability of kindergarten students, let us look at some basic arithmetic.

Humanity has already extracted from the Earth BILLIONS of tons of coal, TRILLIONS of cubic feet of natural gas (methane), and over a TRILLION barrels of petroleum (see overleaf). But when we analyze a typical living organism we find relatively minute quantities of the elemental and molecular constituents of so-called “fossil fuels.” If we are generous in this aspect of refutation, and restrict our analysis to petroleum, and remain generous by selecting large biological systems such as dinosaurs (!), we arrive at the following rough calculations:

One trillion barrels = 42 trillion gallons = 290.56 trillion pounds of crude

A typical living biological system, such as a dinosaur, is 98+% water. That leaves only 2% for conversion or storage as an existing hydrocarbon. But let's assume (incorrectly) that the entire remaining 2% was converted from that original dinosaur into crude oil. Doing the kindergarten arithmetic, that means that 14,528 Trillion pounds, or 7.26 Trillion TONS of living system were needed for this fantasy of perfect conversion.

Tyrannosaurus rex ("Tyrant lizard king") typically weighed 5 tons. Most dinosaurs were much lighter, but being generous, let us use that 5 tons figure. That means that the one TRILLION barrels of crude we have already extracted came from the equivalent of 1.452 Trillion Tyrannosaurus rex.

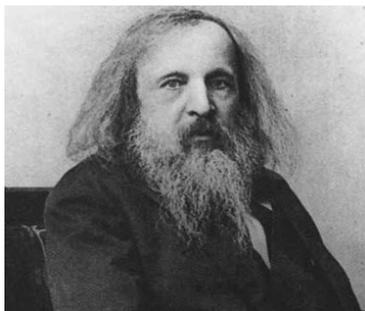
Absurd. Although I expect quibbling on minutia, rather than concentration on the obvious point, we must also emphasize that we did not pursue the same kindergarten calculation for the BILLIONS of tons of coal, and the TRILLIONS of cubic feet of methane.

In the next two attachments we introduce the geological Russian-Ukrainian theory of hydrocarbon formation and related extraction methodologies. The following quote was made in 1994:

“The eleven major and one giant oil and gas fields here described have been discovered in a region which had, forty years ago, been condemned as possessing no potential for petroleum production. The exploration for these fields was conducted entirely according to the perspective of the modern Russian-Ukrainian theory of deep, abiotic petroleum origins. The drilling which resulted in these discoveries was extended purposely deep into the crystalline basement rock, and it is in that basement where the greatest part of the reserves exist. These reserves amount to at least 8,200M metric tons of recoverable oil and 100B cubic meters of recoverable gas, and are thereby comparable to those of the North Slope of Alaska. It is conservatively estimated that, when developed, these fields will provide approximately thirty percent of the energy needs of the industrial nation of Ukraine.”

Professor Vladilen A. Krayushkin, Chairman of the Department of Petroleum Exploration, Institute of Geological Sciences, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev, Ukraine (At the 8th International Symposium on the Observation of the Continental Crust Through Drilling, Santa Fe, New Mexico).

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The inventor of the Periodic Chart of the Elements, the esteemed Russian scientist Dmitri Mendeleev had already stated in 1877:

“The capital fact to note is that petroleum was born in the depths of the Earth, and is only there that we must seek its origin”

Relative to your alleged concerns about the Arctic, in the Wall Street Journal of June 26, 2015, ‘Exxon Mobil, BP Suspend Canadian Arctic Exploratory Drilling Program in Beaufort Sea,’ we find the following quote:

“ The Arctic holds billions of barrels of untapped oil reserves, but offshore-drilling costs there are among the highest in the world because of its remote location and severe weather. The Imperial-led consortium has been planning to drill a well as deep as 6 miles beneath the floor of the Beaufort Sea, one of the deepest offshore wells in the world and the deepest by far in the Arctic. ”

Six miles beneath the floor?! In the World Oil of April 14, 2015 we find the following quotes:

In 2013, two consecutive world records for measured depth were set as part of the Sakhalin-1 project. In April of that year, the Z-43 well reached a measured depth of 12,450 m, and in June the Z-42 well achieved a measured depth of 12,700 m and a horizontal () reach of 11,739 m.

In April 2014, the drilling team drilled and completed the Z-40 well; this well set a new record with a measured depth of 13,000 m and a horizontal () reach of 12,130 m.

Thirteen thousand meters equals 8.07 miles! World Oil then explains:

“This well continues the successful implementation of our outstanding project. I would like to express my thanks to our partners, Exxon Mobil. Usage of their drilling technologies made this achievement possible,” Igor Sechin, Rosneft's CEO, said.

Why would Exxon-Mobil, your defendant, have technologies that reach into regions of the Earth’s structure that have NEVER contained life, and therefore could never have produced “fossil fuels”?

Attachments 3 and 4 below offer further details on the absurd notion of “fossil fuels,” and its relation to the fraudulent notion of “re-releasing of carbon dioxide” as the mechanism of “global warming.” For a detailed discussion of why the formation of hydrocarbons from detritus is impossible, please see:

<http://www.gasresources.net/thrmccnstrnts.htm>

<http://www.gasresources.net/disposalbioclaims.htm>

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the first trillion barrels of oil.

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DAVID J. O'REILLY
CHAIRMAN & CEO
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Energy will be one of the defining issues of this century. One thing is clear: the era of easy oil is over. What we all do next will determine how well we meet the energy needs of the entire world in this century and beyond.

Demand is soaring like never before. As populations grow and economies take off, millions in the developing world are enjoying the benefits of a lifestyle that requires increasing amounts of energy. In fact, some say that in 20 years the world will consume 40% more oil than it does today. At the same time, many of the world's oil and gas fields are maturing. And new energy discoveries are mainly occurring in places where resources are difficult to extract, physically, economically and even politically. When growing demand meets tighter supplies, the result is more competition for the same resources.

We can wait until a crisis forces us to do something. Or we can commit to working together, and start by asking the tough questions: How do we meet the energy needs of the developing world and those of industrialized nations? What role will renewables and alternative energies play? What is the best way to protect our environment? How do we accelerate our conservation efforts? Whatever actions we take, we must look not just to next year, but to the next 50 years.

At Chevron, we believe that innovation, collaboration and conservation are the cornerstones on which to build this new world. We cannot do this alone. Corporations, governments and every citizen of this planet must be part of the solution as surely as they are part of the problem. We call upon scientists and educators, politicians and policy-makers, environmentalists, leaders of industry and each one of you to be part of reshaping the next era of energy.

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It's No Crude Joke: This Oil Field Grows Even as It's Tapped --- Odd Reservoir Off Louisiana Prods Petroleum Experts To Seek a Deeper Meaning

By Christopher Cooper
 Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal
 1,579 words
 16 April 1999
 The Wall Street Journal
 A1
 English
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HOUSTON -- Something mysterious is going on at Eugene Island 330.

Production at the oil field, deep in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Louisiana, was supposed to have declined years ago. And for a while, it behaved like any normal field: Following its 1973 discovery, Eugene Island 330's output peaked at about 15,000 barrels a day. By 1989, production had slowed to about 4,000 barrels a day.

Then suddenly -- some say almost inexplicably -- Eugene Island's fortunes reversed. The field, operated by PennzEnergy Co., is now producing 13,000 barrels a day, and probable reserves have rocketed to more than 400 million barrels from 60 million. Stranger still, scientists studying the field say the crude coming out of the pipe is of a geological age quite different from the oil that gushed 10 years ago.

All of which has led some scientists to a radical theory: Eugene Island is rapidly refilling itself, perhaps from some continuous source miles below the Earth's surface. That, they say, raises the tantalizing possibility that oil may not be the limited resource it is assumed to be.

"It kind of blew me away," says Jean Whelan, a geochemist and senior researcher from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. Connected to Woods Hole since 1973, Dr. Whelan says she considered herself a traditional thinker until she encountered the phenomenon in the Gulf of Mexico. Now, she says, "I believe there is a huge system of oil just migrating" deep underground.

Conventional wisdom says the world's supply of oil is finite, and that it was deposited in horizontal reservoirs near the surface in a process that took millions of years. Since the economies of entire countries ride on the fundamental notion that oil reserves are exhaustible, any contrary evidence "would change the way people see the game, turn the world view upside down," says Daniel Yergin, a petroleum futurist and industry consultant in Cambridge, Mass. "Oil and renewable resource are not words that often appear in the same sentence."

Doomsayers to the contrary, the world contains far more recoverable oil than was believed even 20 years ago. Between 1976 and 1996, estimated global oil reserves grew 72%, to 1.04 trillion barrels. Much of that growth came in the past 10 years, with the introduction of computers to the oil patch, which made drilling for oil more predictable.

Still, most geologists are hard-pressed to explain why the world's greatest oil pool, the Middle East, has more than doubled its reserves in the past 20 years, despite half a century of intense exploitation and relatively few new discoveries. It would take a pretty big pile of dead dinosaurs and prehistoric plants to account for the estimated 660 billion barrels of oil in the region, notes Norman Hyne, a professor at the University of Tulsa in Oklahoma. "Off-the-wall theories often turn out to be right," he says.

Even some of the most staid U.S. oil companies find the Eugene Island discoveries intriguing. "These reservoirs are refilling with oil," acknowledges David Sibley, a Chevron Corp. geologist who has monitored the work at Eugene Island. Mr. Sibley cautions, however, that much research remains to be done on the source of that oil. "At this point, it's not black and white. It's gray," he says.

Although the world has been drilling for oil for generations, little is known about the nature of the resource or the underground activities that led to its creation. And because even conservative estimates say known oil reserves will last 40 years or more, most big oil companies haven't concerned themselves much with hunting for deep sources like the reservoirs scientists believe may exist under Eugene Island.

Economics never hindered the theorists, however. One, **Thomas Gold**, a respected astronomer and professor emeritus at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., has held for years that oil is actually a renewable, primordial syrup continually manufactured by the Earth under ultrahot conditions and tremendous pressures. As this substance migrates toward the surface, it is attacked by bacteria, making it appear to have an organic origin dating back to the dinosaurs, he says.

While many scientists discount Prof. Gold's theory as unproved, "it made a believer out of me," says Robert Hefner, chairman of Seven Seas Petroleum Inc., a Houston firm that specializes in ultradeep drilling and has worked with the professor on his experiments. Seven Seas continues to use "conventional" methods in seeking reserves, though the halls of the company often ring with dissent. "My boss and I yell at each other all the time about these theories," says Russ Cunningham, a geologist and exploration manager for Seven Seas who isn't sold on Prof. Gold's ideas.

Knowing that clever theories don't fill the gas tank, Roger Anderson, an oceanographer and executive director of Columbia University's Energy Research Center in New York, proposed studying the behavior of oil in a reservoir in hopes of finding a new way to help companies vacuum up what their drilling was leaving behind.

He focused on Eugene Island, a kidney-shaped subsurface mountain that slopes steeply into the Gulf depths. About 80 miles off the Louisiana coast, the underwater landscape surrounding Eugene Island is otherworldly, cut with deep fissures and faults that spontaneously belch gas and oil. In 1985, as he stood on the deck of a shrimp boat towing an oil-sniffing contraption through the area, Dr. Anderson pondered Eugene Island's strange history. "Migrating oil and anomalous production. I sort of linked the two ideas together," he says.

Five years later, the U.S. Department of Energy ponied up \$10 million to investigate the Eugene Island geologic formation, and especially the oddly behaving field at its crest. A consortium of companies leasing chunks of the formation, including such giants as Chevron, Exxon Corp. and Texaco Corp., matched the federal grant.

The Eugene Island researchers began their investigation about the same time that 3-D seismic technology was introduced to the oil business, allowing geologists to see promising reservoirs as a cavern in the ground rather than as a line on a piece of paper.

Taking the technology one step further, Dr. Anderson used a powerful computer to stack 3-D images of Eugene Island on top of one another. That resulted in a 4-D image, showing not only the reservoir in three spatial dimensions, but showing also the movement of its contents over time as PennzEnergy siphoned out oil.

What Dr. Anderson noticed as he played his time-lapse model was how much oil PennzEnergy had missed over the years. The remaining crude, surrounded by water and wobbling like giant globs of Jell-O in the computer model, gave PennzEnergy new targets as it reworked Eugene Island.

What captivated scientists, though, was a deep fault in the bottom corner of the computer scan that was gushing oil like a garden hose. "We could see the stream," Dr. Anderson says. "It wasn't even debated that it was happening."

Woods Hole's Dr. Whelan, invited by Dr. Anderson to join the Eugene Island investigation, postulated that superheated methane gas -- a compound that is able to absorb vast amounts of oil -- was carrying crude from a deep source below. The age of the crude pushed through the stream, and its hotter temperature helped support that theory. The scientists decided to drill into the fault.

As prospectors, the scientists were fairly lucky. As researchers they weren't. The first well they drilled hit natural gas, a pocket so pressurized "that it scared us," Dr. Anderson says; that well is still producing. The second stab, however, collapsed the fault. "Some oil flowed. I have 15 gallons of it in my closet," Dr. Anderson says. But it wasn't successful enough to advance Dr. Whelan's theory.

A third well was drilled at a spot on an adjacent lease, where the fault disappeared from seismic view. The researchers missed the stream but hit a fair-size reservoir, one that is still producing.

It was here, in 1995, that the scientists ran out of grant money and PennzEnergy lost interest in continuing. "I'm not discounting the possibility that there is oil moving into these reservoirs," says William Van Wie, a PennzEnergy senior vice president. "I question only the rate."

Dr. Whelan hasn't lost interest, however, and is seeking to investigate further the mysterious vents and seeps. While industry geologists have generally assumed such eruptions are merely cracks in a shallow oil reservoir, they aren't sure. Noting that many of the seeps are occurring in deep water, rather than in the relative shallows of the continental shelf, Dr. Whelan wonders if they may link a deeper source.

This summer, a tiny submarine chartered by a Louisiana State University researcher will attempt to install a series of measuring devices on vents near the Eugene Island property. Dr. Whelan hopes this will give her some idea of how quickly Eugene Island is refilling. "We need to know if we're talking years or if we're talking hundreds of thousands of years," she says.

(See related letter: "Letters to the Editor: Mystery Oil Flowed Via 'Paper Pipeline'" -- WSJ May 18, 1999)

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Thursday, October 7, 2004

Fuel beckons at new depths

Limitless supplies exist beyond current drilling, some scientists say.

By Keya Davidson / San Francisco Chronicle

Oceans of fossil fuel-like gases and fluids, enough to support a high-tech society for many millennia to come, might exist far deeper inside the Earth than we've ever drilled before, researchers speculate.

Since the mid-19th century, a small but enthusiastic minority of scientists have argued that petroleum and other fuels are formed by purely chemical, or abiogenic, processes hundreds of miles inside Earth. An early champion was the Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleev, pioneer of the periodic table that hangs on the wall of virtually every high school chemistry classroom.

But most experts scoff at the idea. According to traditional theory, fossil fuels - energy-rich, carbon-based molecules - are formed over millions of years by biological processes, the disintegration of primeval plants and animals into smelly or gunky hydrocarbons like methane and petroleum.

Such biogenic fossil fuels exist fairly close to Earth's surface, in reservoirs such as the oil fields of the Middle East.

One objection to the theory of abiogenic fuels is that they'd quickly disintegrate in the extreme heat and pressure hundreds of miles beneath the surface.

But now, experiments and computer modeling by scientists at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and elsewhere appear to have removed this objection. The team was led by geophysicist Henry P. Scott of Indiana University in South Bend, Ind. Their experiments show that methane gas can remain chemically stable at pressures and temperatures similar to those 120-180 miles beneath the surface, the scientists reported in a recent issue of Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Deep methane reserves "could be a virtually inexhaustible source of energy for future generations," said the lab's press statement.

Environmental groups reacted warily to the news. Kert Davies of Greenpeace USA in Washington stressed the last thing the world needs is an even more abundant source of "global warming" gases than are being burned in the world's cars and factories.

"The distant prospect of new methane reserves shouldn't for a moment divert us from developing nonpolluting, renewable energy sources," said Daniel Hinerfeld of the Natural Resources Defense Council branch office in Santa Monica, Calif.

In any event, Hinerfeld said, "at current rates of consumption, we're going to need alternative forms of energy long before these hypothetical reserves are accessible."

The scientific team leader, Scott, also cautioned that their findings offer no quick cure for high gas prices or wars fought in oil-rich regions: "These results in no way alleviate the immediate problems we face regarding our natural resources. ... We are far from a solution to our limited energy supply, but each piece of information we can obtain will help guide future research."

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BUSINESS

Exxon Mobil, BP Suspend Canadian Arctic Exploratory Drilling Program in Beaufort Sea

Imperial Oil to seek retroactive extension of Canadian Arctic exploration lease

By CHESTER DAWSON

June 26, 2015 3:56 p.m. ET

CALGARY—An oil industry consortium including Exxon Mobil Corp. and BP PLC on Friday suspended its Canadian arctic exploration program in the Beaufort Sea, citing insufficient time to begin test drilling before its lease expires in 2020.

The move represents a setback for oil companies active in Canada's arctic waters and follows a similar decision by Chevron Corp. in December to halt its own exploratory drilling program in the Beaufort Sea. Those projects have been stymied by regulatory hurdles and some of the world's highest extraction costs.

Imperial Oil Ltd., Exxon Mobil's Canadian affiliate, informed federal regulators in Canada of its decision to suspend its Beaufort Sea exploratory program on Friday and said it would seek to have its current lease extended retroactively to 16 years.

"If approved, the extension would provide sufficient time to undertake the necessary technical studies and develop the technology and processes to support responsible development in the Beaufort Sea," Imperial Oil said in a letter to Canada's National Energy Board.

The Arctic holds billions of barrels of untapped oil reserves, but offshore-drilling costs there are among the highest in the world because of its remote location and severe weather. The Imperial-led consortium has been planning to drill a well as deep as 6 miles beneath the floor of the Beaufort Sea, one of the deepest offshore wells in the world and the deepest by far in the Arctic.

The leases where the proposed well would be drilled are located about 110 miles off the coast of the Northwest Territories town of Tuktoyaktuk. Imperial, Exxon Mobil and BP obtained leases for the right to drill in 2007 and 2008. The three companies have since combined their Beaufort programs into an Imperial-led joint venture called Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd.

Imperial and Chevron have asked the NEB, Canada's national energy regulator, to ease rules designed to prevent undersea well blowouts such as the one involved in the 2010 Deepwater Horizon spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

In Canadian Arctic waters, operators must have standby capacity ready to stop a blowout by drilling a relief well within the same season. But wells in the Beaufort Sea need to be drilled so deep it will require multiple seasons to complete, so license holders have sought an exemption allowing alternative measures.

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The NEB has said it is reviewing those requests.

The Arctic holds about one-third of the world's untapped natural gas and an estimated 13% of as-yet undiscovered crude, or roughly 90 billion barrels of oil. More than three-quarters of those deposits are offshore, according to U.S. Geological Survey estimates.

WorldOil.Com

Sakhalin-1 sets new extended reach drilling record, Rosneft says

4/14/2015

MOSCOW, Russia -- Rosneft, as part of the Sakhalin-1 consortium, has finished **drilling ()** the world's longest well—**production ()** well O-14—at Chayvo field, offshore Sakhalin Island.

Well O-14 was drilled from the Orlan drilling platform towards the south-eastern point of Chayvo field, which lies to the northeast of Russia's Sakhalin Island.

The well has a record breaking measured depth of 13,500 m and a **horizontal ()** reach of 12,033 m, Rosneft said in a statement on Tuesday.

Since the beginning of the drilling program in 2003, Sakhalin-1 has set several world records for extended reach **drilling ()**. With this new well, the Sakhalin-1 consortium holds **drilling ()** records for 9 of the world's 10 longest wells.

In 2013, two consecutive world records for measured depth were set as part of the Sakhalin-1 project. In April of that year, the Z-43 well reached a measured depth of 12,450 m, and in June the Z-42 well achieved a measured depth of 12,700 m and a **horizontal ()** reach of 11,739 m.

In April 2014, the drilling team drilled and completed the Z-40 well; this well set a new record with a measured depth of 13,000 m and a **horizontal ()** reach of 12,130 m.

According to Rosneft, Sakhalin-1 extended reach drilling is among the fastest due to the use of Exxon Mobil's proprietary Fast Drill process.

"This well continues the successful implementation of our outstanding project. I would like to express my thanks to our partners, Exxon Mobil. Usage of their drilling technologies made this achievement possible," Igor Sechin, Rosneft's CEO, said.

The Sakhalin-1 project includes the development of three offshore fields: Chayvo, Odoptu and Arkutun-Dagi.

The Sakhalin-1 consortium is composed of Rosneft (20%), Exxon Mobil (30%), SODECO (30%) and ONGC Videsh (20%).

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