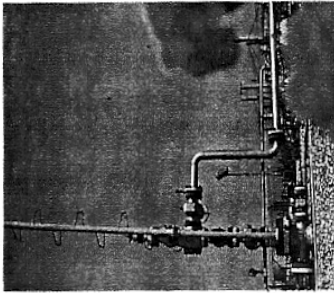


Dammam Well No. 7, or "Lucky No. 7" as it came to be called, launched Saudi Arabia's petroleum industry.

It all began in May 1933 when the oil concession agreement was signed by Saudi Arabia's finance minister and a lawyer for Socal (Standard Oil of California). The first geologists focused their search for oil on a geological structure they called the Dammam Dome. But no one really knew if there was oil in Saudi Arabia.

It took almost five years to find oil in commercial quantities and Dammam No. 7 was the start. The well was spudded in on December 7, 1936, following a series of drilling disappointments elsewhere on the dome. Drillers encountered many difficulties on the way: the drill pipe stuck, bits were lost down the hole and had to be fished out, and walls caved in. Nevertheless, they kept on drilling until, on March 3, 1938 — 15 months after work began — they struck oil 1,441 meters (4,727 feet) down in the Arab Formation.

Dammam No. 7 started to flow at a rate of 1,585 barrels of oil a day. After nearly three weeks, its daily flow rate increased to 3,810 barrels. In the fall, after two more wells were completed, the government de-

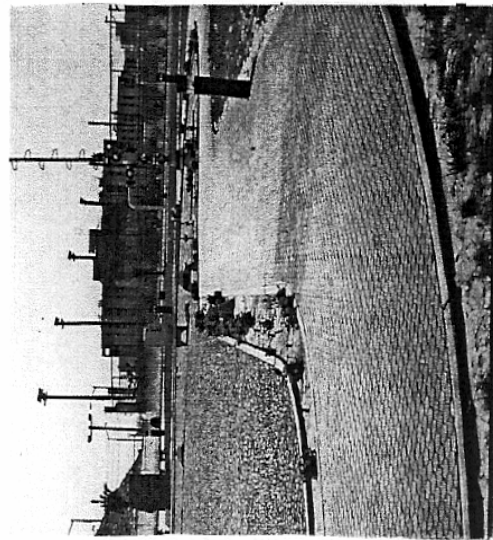


clared Dammam Field a commercial producer. The field proved to have four oil-bearing reservoirs, Arab A, B, C, and D, and one shallow sweet gas reservoir, Mushrif. The field is located beneath residential Dhahran, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, and ad-Danah.

Although Dammam No. 7 was difficult to drill, it was a steady and reliable source of oil. During World War II, it provided its share of the 12,000 to 15,000 barrels a day produced from the Dammam Field. From 1938 until it was shut in in 1982, its daily production averaged 1,600 barrels, for a cumulative production of more than 32 million barrels.

Dammam No. 7 was shut once before for a few weeks for workover in 1950, after other fields had been discovered and had begun producing. It was removed from service in 1982 due to slack demand, and plugged with cement in April 1989, to guarantee long-term safety at the wellhead and prevent any down hole seepage of water or crude oil. But, if not cemented, it would still be capable of producing 1,800 barrels of oil a day — without a pump.

The wellhead of Dammam No. 7 was given a coat of aluminum paint in 1975 and a plaque was mounted nearby telling visitors some of its history. The wellhead used from 1952 through 1978 was refurbished and now stands at the entrance to the Exploration and Petroleum Engineering Center in Dhahran, a symbol of what launched Saudi Arabia into an era of oil prosperity.



Technical Data on Dammam Well No. 7

Reservoir Stratigraphic Data:		
Top of Arab formation	= 4489 ft. (4134 feet S.S.)	
Bottom of Arab formation	= 4918 ft. (4558 feet S.S.)	

Average Reservoir Rock & Fluid Data for Dammam Field*

	Reservoir Name	
	Arab-A&B	Arab-C
Reservoir Data:		
Average Net Oil Pay (feet)	57	81
Original Pressure (psig)	2258	2258
Datum (feet S.S.)	4550	4550
Cumulative Production (MMSTB)	0	29.0
Reservoir Rock Data:		
Average Porosity (%)	20	25
Average Permeability (md)	280	280
Reservoir Fluid Data:		
Crude Type	Arab Light	Arab Light
Stock Tank Gravity (°API)	35	35
Sulfur Content (wt %)	1.52	1.52
Original Solution GOR (SCF/STB)	370	370
Separator Gas H ₂ S Content (Mole %)	2.50	2.50

*Including Dammam Well # 7 data

WELL

NO. 7

THE DISCOVERY WELL