

NOROG – EMF Seismic

Production Seismic Value Case: Ekofisk LOFS

Production Seismic Challenges

BASIS:

Major investments have been premised on acquisition of repeat seismic over producing and future fields (e.g. Ekofisk, Snorre, Grane etc..)

DRIVER:

Predictable framework conditions, ensuring regular repeat acquisitions, are needed to protect the value of these, and future, investments

RECOMMENDATION:

Introduce a Acknowledgement of Compliance (AoC) type system Describes a common understanding of seismic acquisition needs and plans for the lifetime of the field

Establishing a Production Seismic AoC process

Ensuring long term predictability is a prioritized recommendation from the industry

This would not replace or affect the current notification system, companies will still give notification 3 weeks prior to all survey start-ups

Ekofisk: Field



FACTS

FIELD:

Production start Produced to date (BBOE) Remaining (MMBOE)	1971 4.1 585*
WELLS:	
Total (No.)	518

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Active (No.)	186
Abandoned (No.)	332

FACILITIES:

Active platforms (B, C, K, M, X & Z)	6
Subsea templates	2
POB – offshore (Ekofisk-area)	1000+

CREATED VALUE (by end of 2016):2251 BNOK total, of which1106 BNOK in taxes and fees



Ekofisk: LoFS



FACTS

INVESTMENT:

Installed	Mid 2010
Cost	932 MMNOK*
Acquisition & processing	419 MMNOK**
Future surveys Approx.	704 MMNOK***

FACTS:

- Permanent optical sensor-grid installed on sea bed
- 200 km seismic array cables
- 3966 4C receiver locations
- 300 meter cable separation
- 50 meter sensor interval
- 40 km additional cables
- 98.8 % of sensor stations continue working in 2017
- 13 Ekofisk LoFS surveys acquired

Includes procurement and installation of the LoFS system, including first (LoFS1) shoot

** LoFS2-LoFS13

WINTER

*** Based on 15 year lifetime (2 per annum through 2025) of the LoFS system



Ekofisk: Aggregated producers

Producers Drilled Since Jan/2011 - Oil Production



Production maintained at a high level through continuous WI and drilling of new production and injection wells

- *Currently producing 120.000BOED*
- *Currently injecting* 390.000BWPD

LOFS provides the cornerstone reference data set that enables this active reservoir and field management

Currently producing 50.000BOED from wells drilled since LOFS installation

43 producers, 18 water injectors and 2 slurry injectors drilled since LOFS installation



LoFS value case example: VC Water Injection Project



LOFS indicating lower pressure blocks

- Used to indicate where water injection is needed
- Also used to optimize water injection in blocks that are higher pressure

VC water injection project

SAFEGUARD current producers, **INCREASING** pressure and **ADD** resources

- VC 4 slot template Ekofisk south focused water injection project
- Template on the sea floor
- Drilling rig arrival Spring 2018 to drill 4 water injectors



LoFS Containment Assurance: Reservoir & overburden monitoring





40 years of production has led to reservoir compaction and subsequent overburden subsidence

LOFS utilized for proactive subsurface containment assurance monitoring

- Water injection
- Controlled slurrification re-injection
- Permanently plugged and abandonned wellbores

LOFS utilization manage and minimize risk associated with the field operation activities by early detection of any abnormal behavior



LoFS: Disruption exposure scenarios

LONG TERM PREDICTABILITY ON ACQUISITION WINDOWS IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

Disruptions erode value and challenge integrity monitoring

One missed shoot (*i.e.* 12 months between surveys)

- Loss of detailed reservoir management information for simulation model calibration/history match assistance
- Loss of valuable information leading to suboptimal well trajectories and well placements:
 - Monitoring overburden geomechanical stress changes
 → trajectories and prediction of wells at risk for mechanical failure
 - Lack information for improved new well placement
 → less production and increased costs
- Reservoir pressure changes both in water and oil filled zones
- Gas in/out of solution due to pressure changes which indicate remaining oil pockets
- Base line survey for new wells as continuous activity across the field
- Early observations of well changes in reservoir (Injectors & producers)
 → missed opportunity to mitigate (e.g. well intervention)
- Would limit the regular monitoring of CSRI*

 → changes to injection patterns and / or potential out of zone injection

Halt of LOFS activities

- Loss of seismic PLTs \rightarrow Unable to track/ predict water movements
- Less successful wells → May need to drill significantly more wells to get same production Delayed production, lost opportunities & potentially reduced ultimate recovery
- Unable to monitor the overburden for containment events, including the CSRI wells
- Unable to monitor subsurface geomechanical changes due to reservoir subsidence

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