



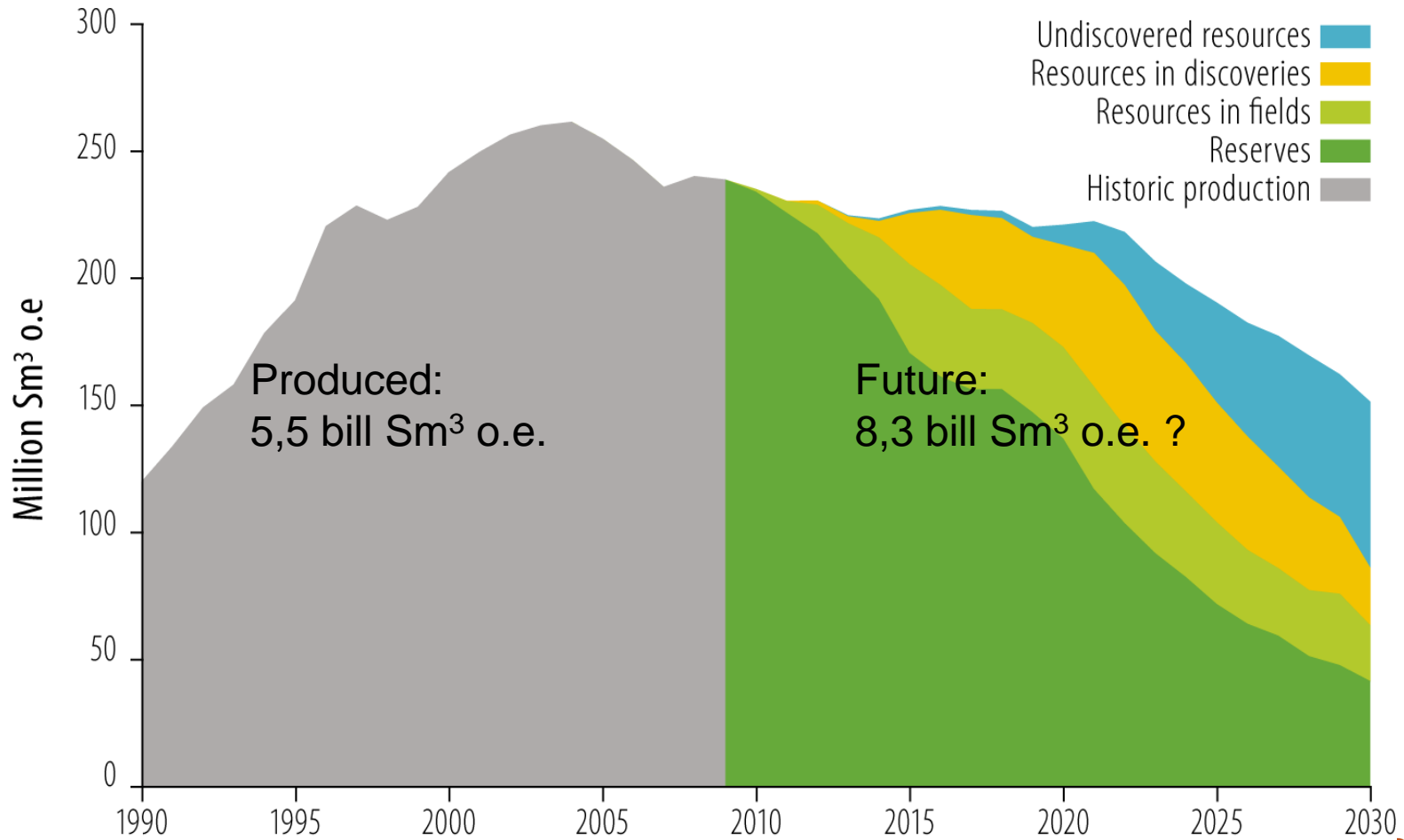
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Overview of subsea fields on NCS

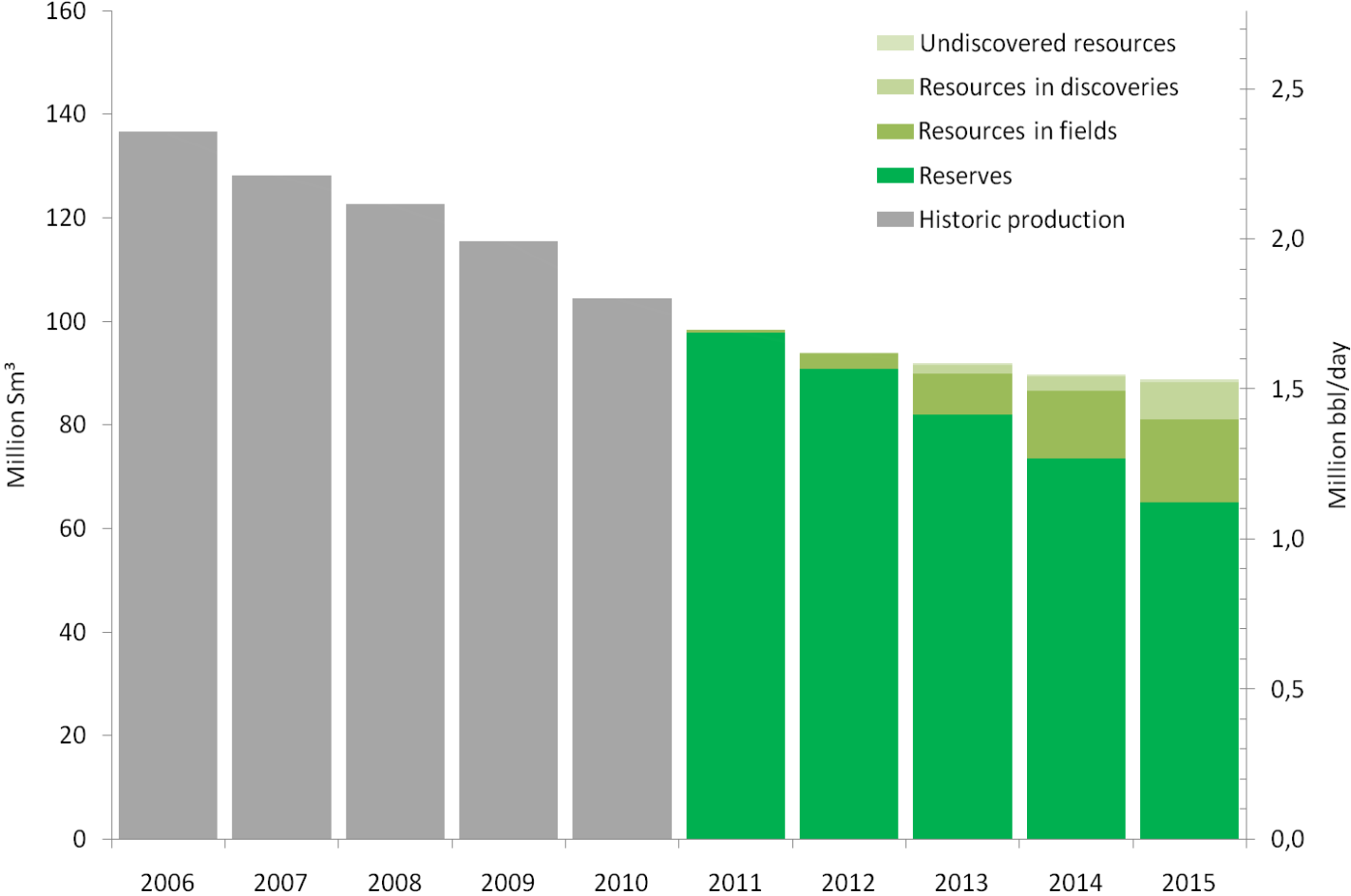
Kalmar Ildstad, NPD

05.07.2011

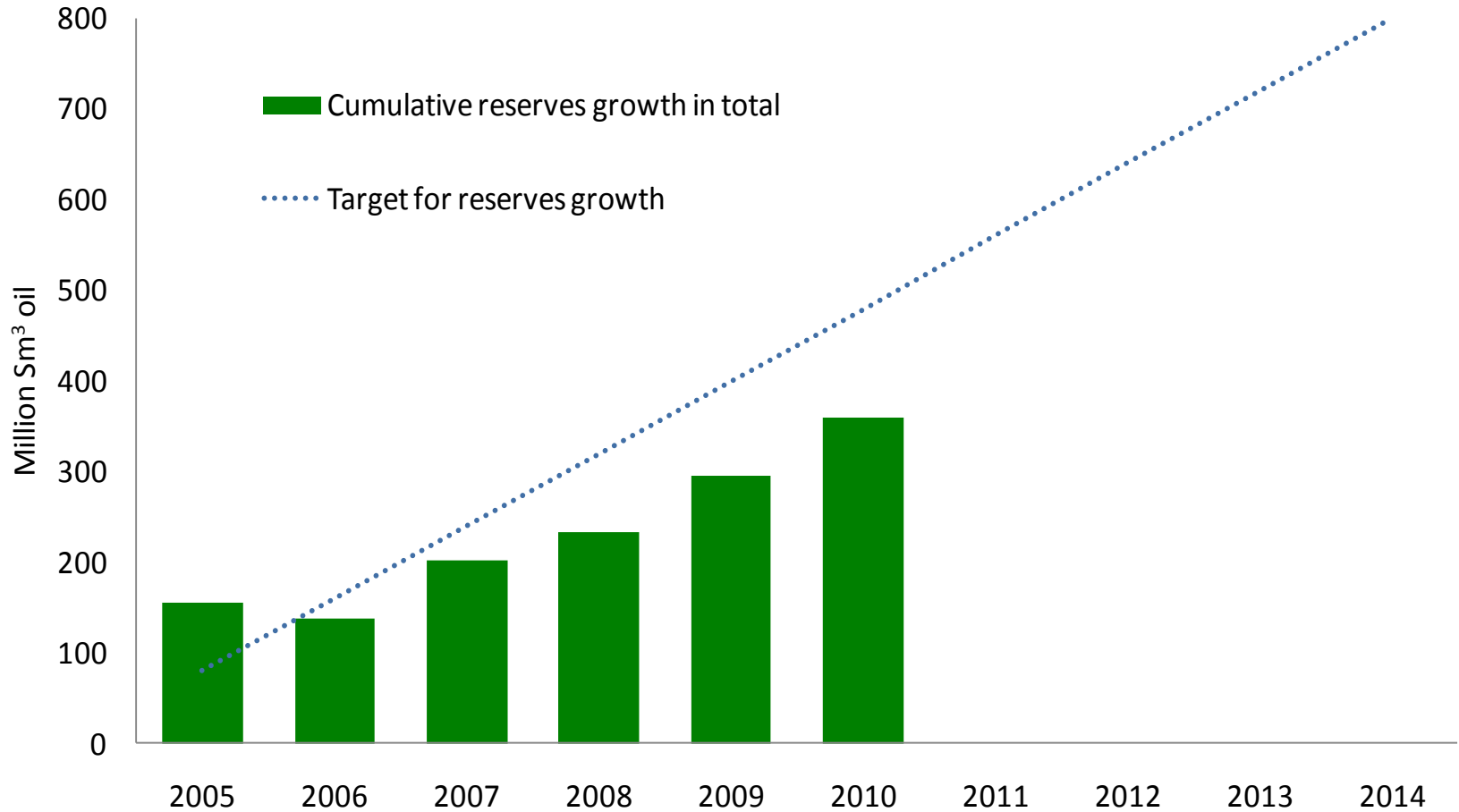
Historic and prognosed production 1990-2030



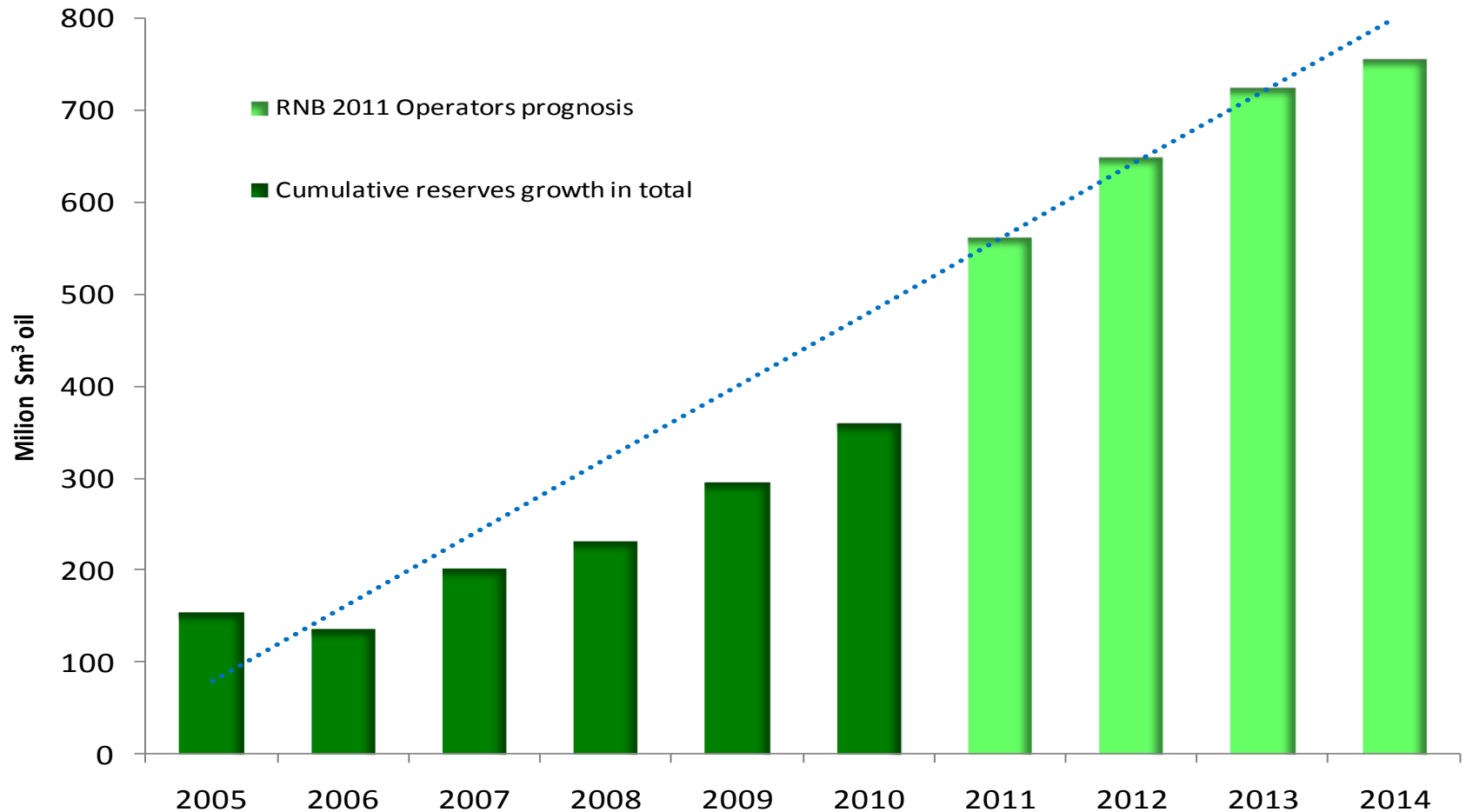
Oil production



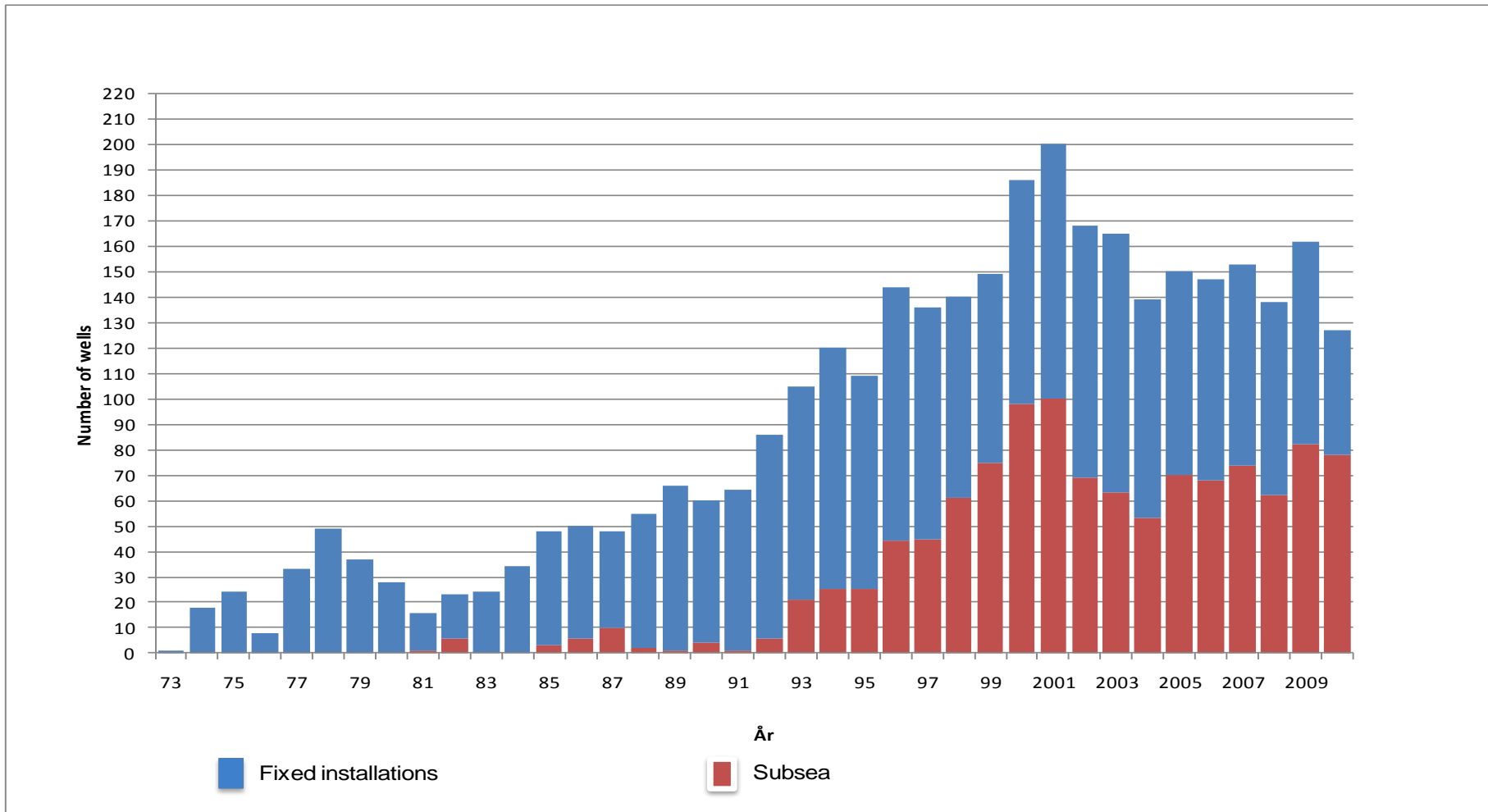
Oil reserves growth - prognosis



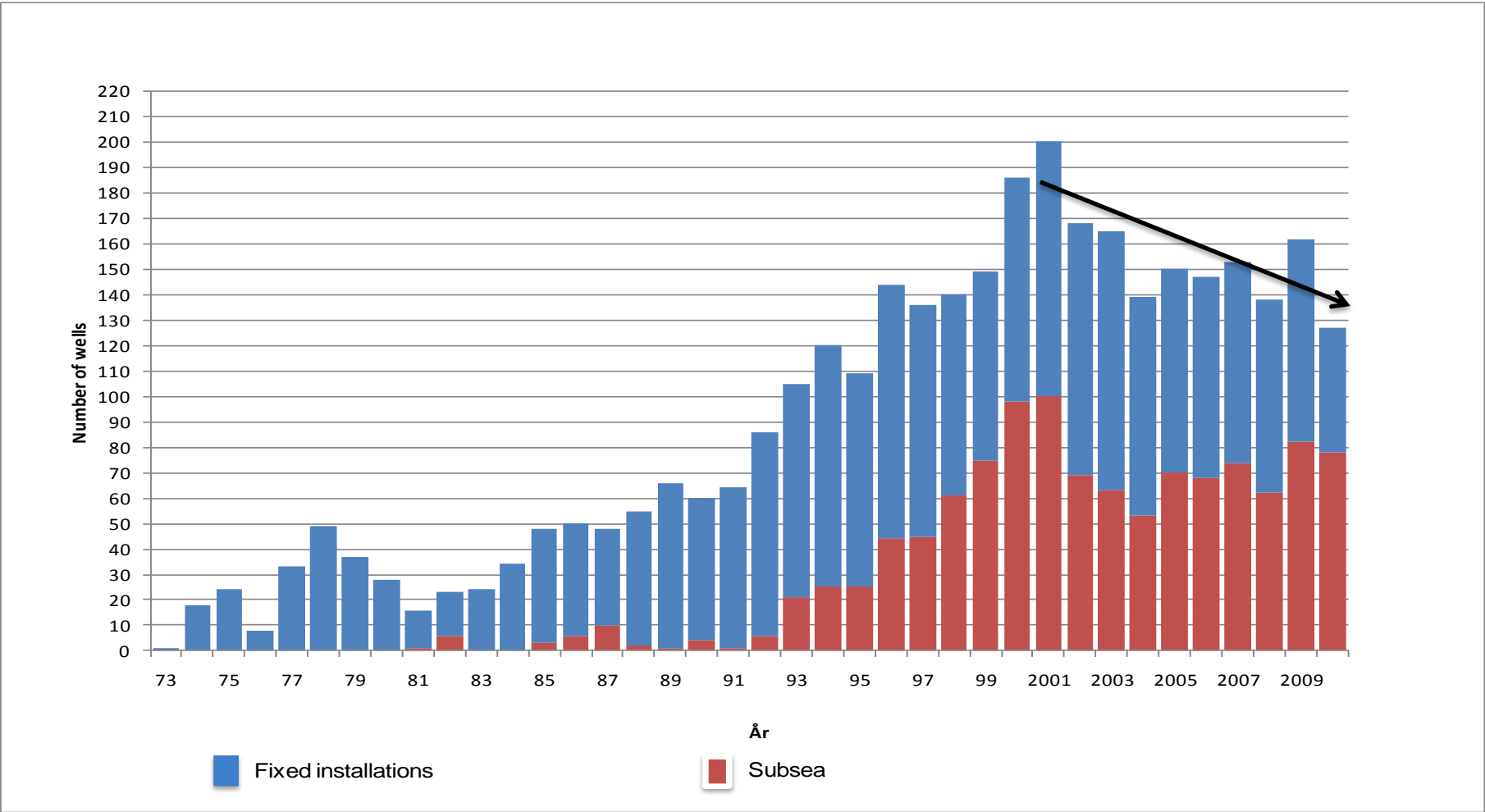
Oil reserves growth - prognosis



Development wells on the Norwegian continental shelf

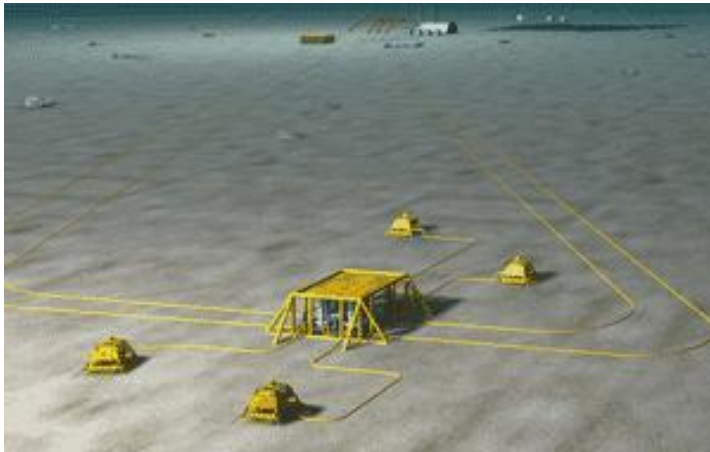


Development wells on the Norwegian continental shelf



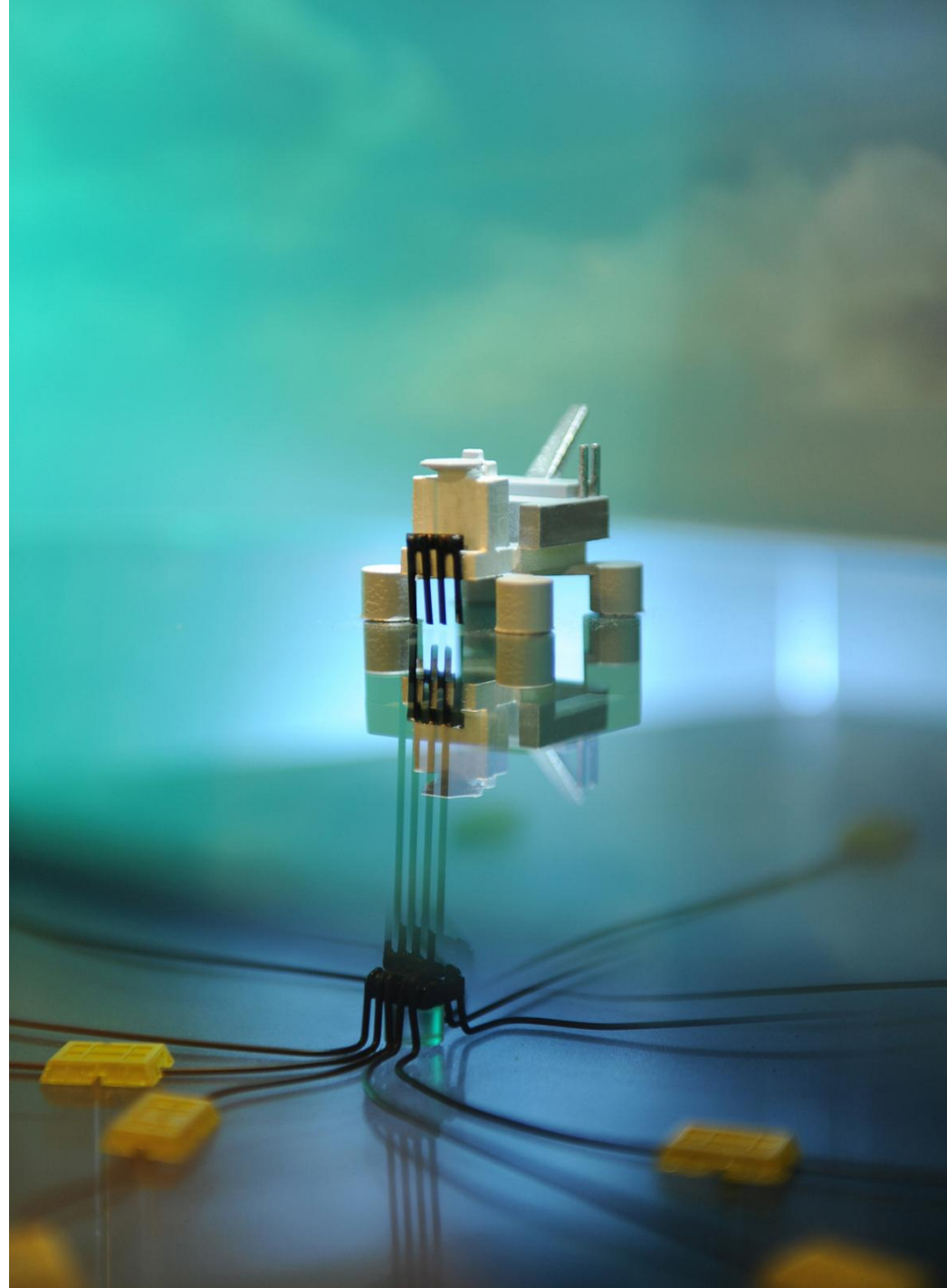
Increasing number of subseawells on NCS

- Deeper waters
- Development and availability of subsea technology
- Increasing spare capacity in existing infrastructure
- Exploration close to existing infrastructure – a deliberate policy
- Satelittes





Facts about the NCS

- 70 producing fields on the NCS
 - 35 - subsea fields
 - 31 - platform fields
 - 4 fields producing from both subsea wells and platform wells.
- 35 Subsea
 - 18 gasfields
 - 17 oilfields

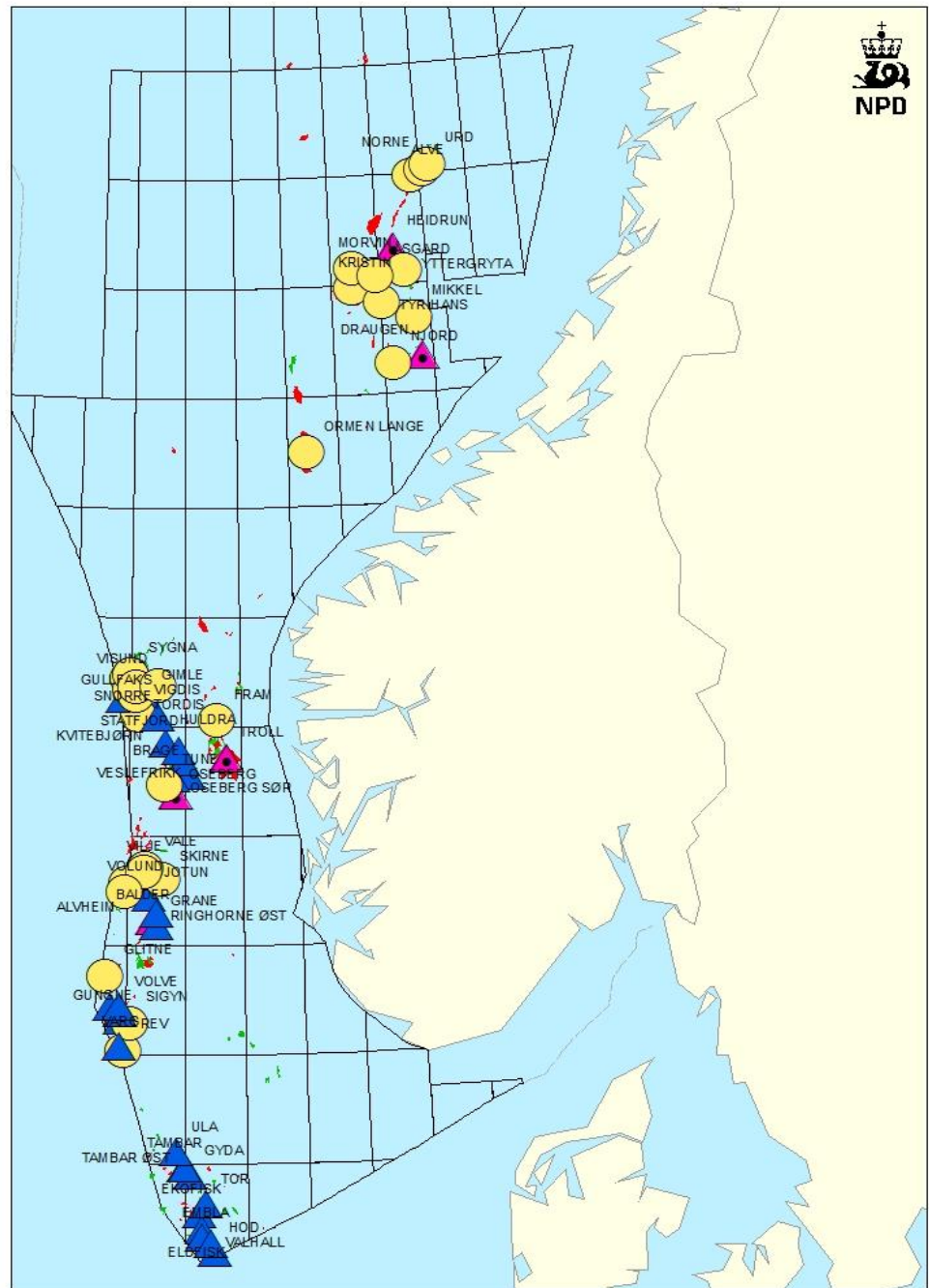


Subsea and platform fields on the NCS

 Subsea

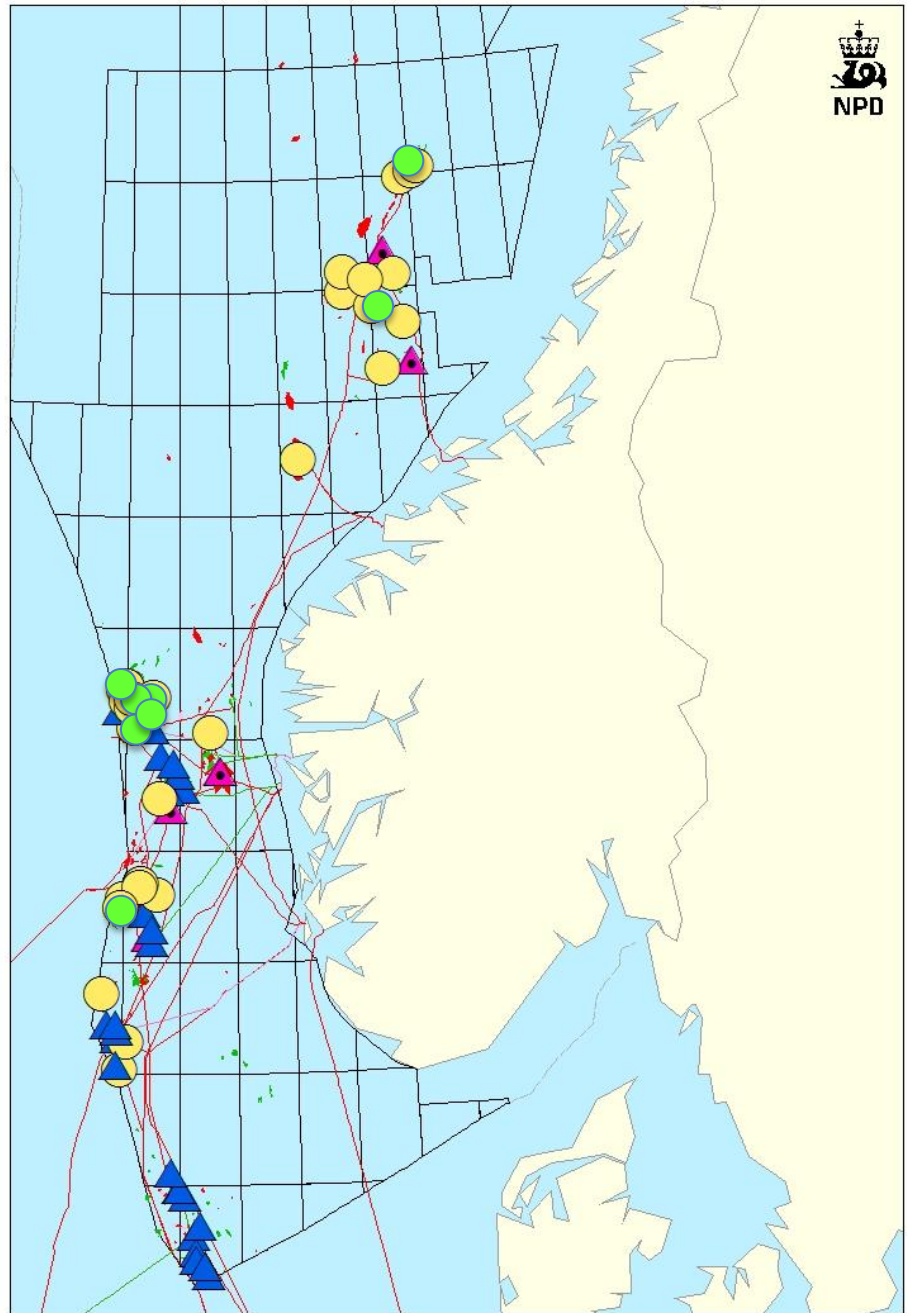
 Combined subsea-platform

 Platform

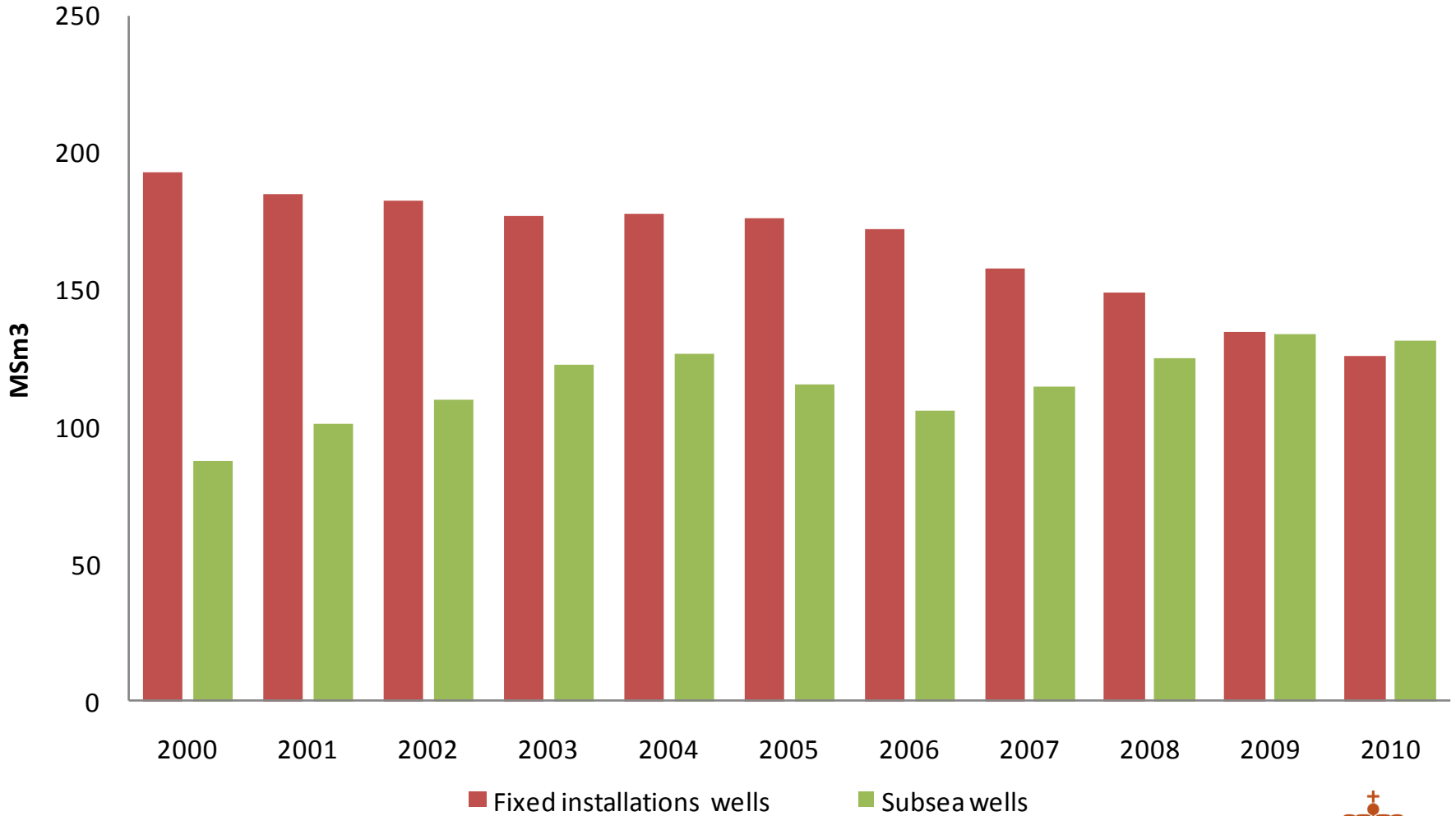


Subsea fields with water injection → ●

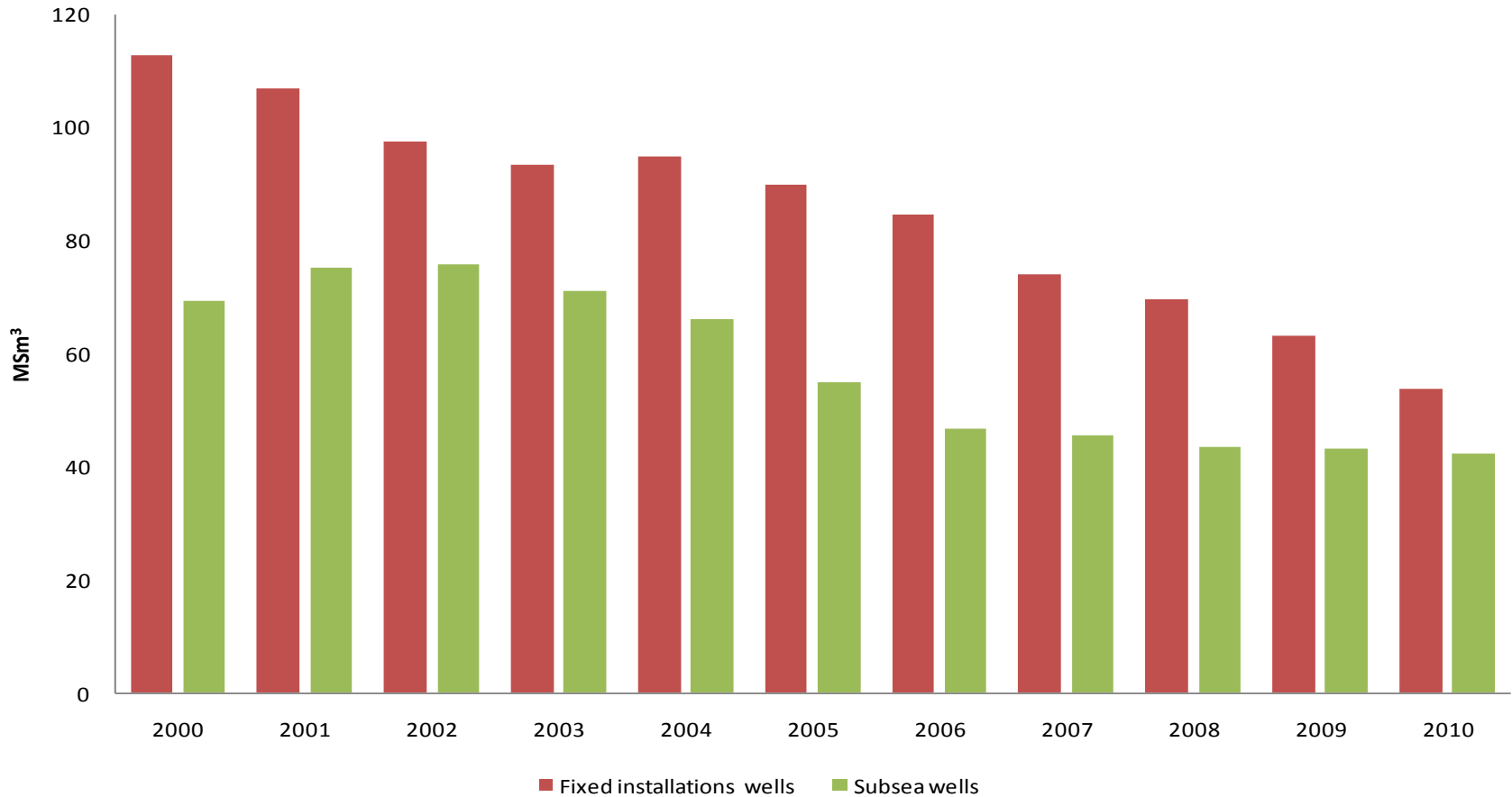
- Urd
- Tyrihans
- Statfjord Nord
- Statfjord Øst
- Sygna
- Tordis
- Vigdis
- Volund



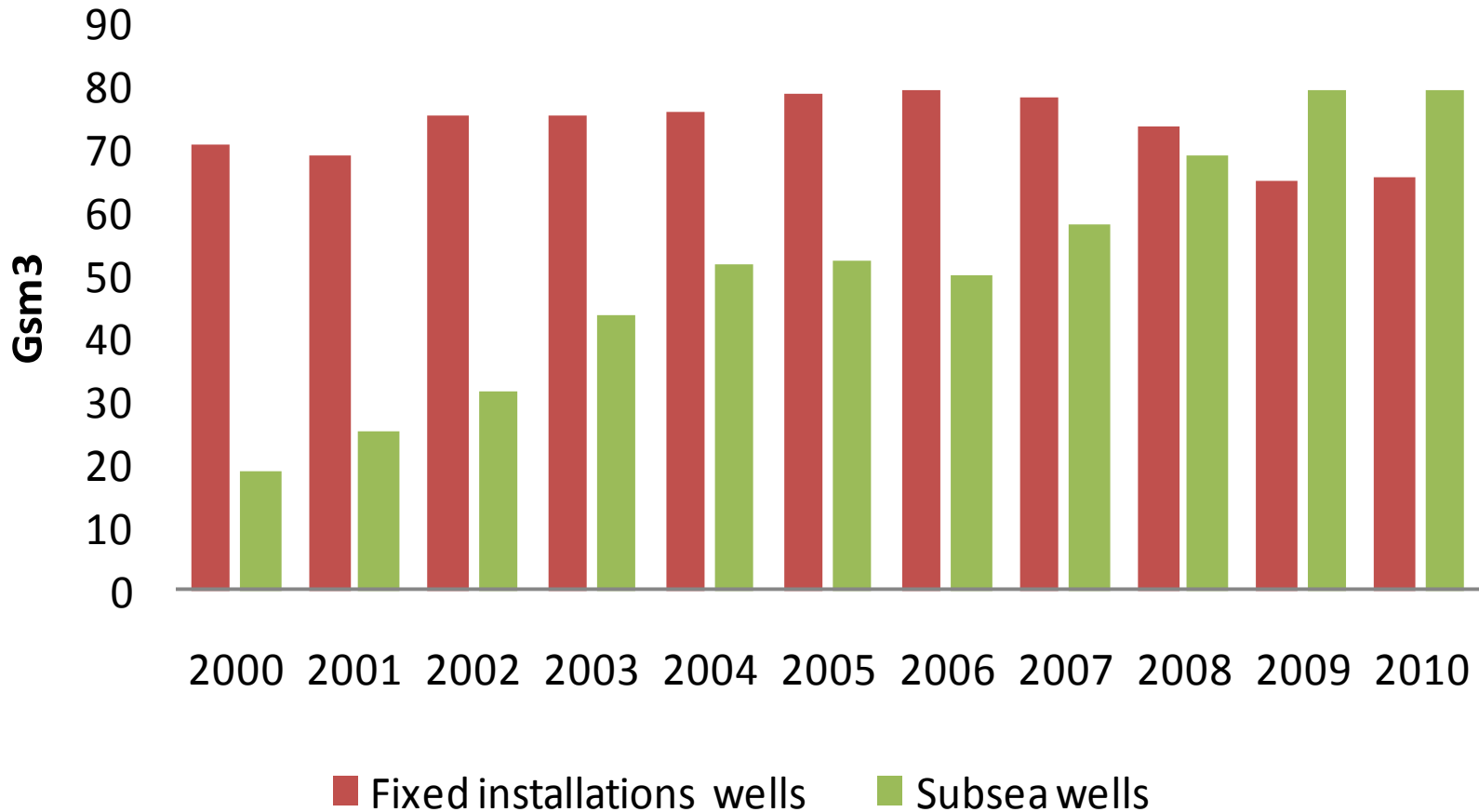
Total production o.e – Subsea vs. Fixed Installations



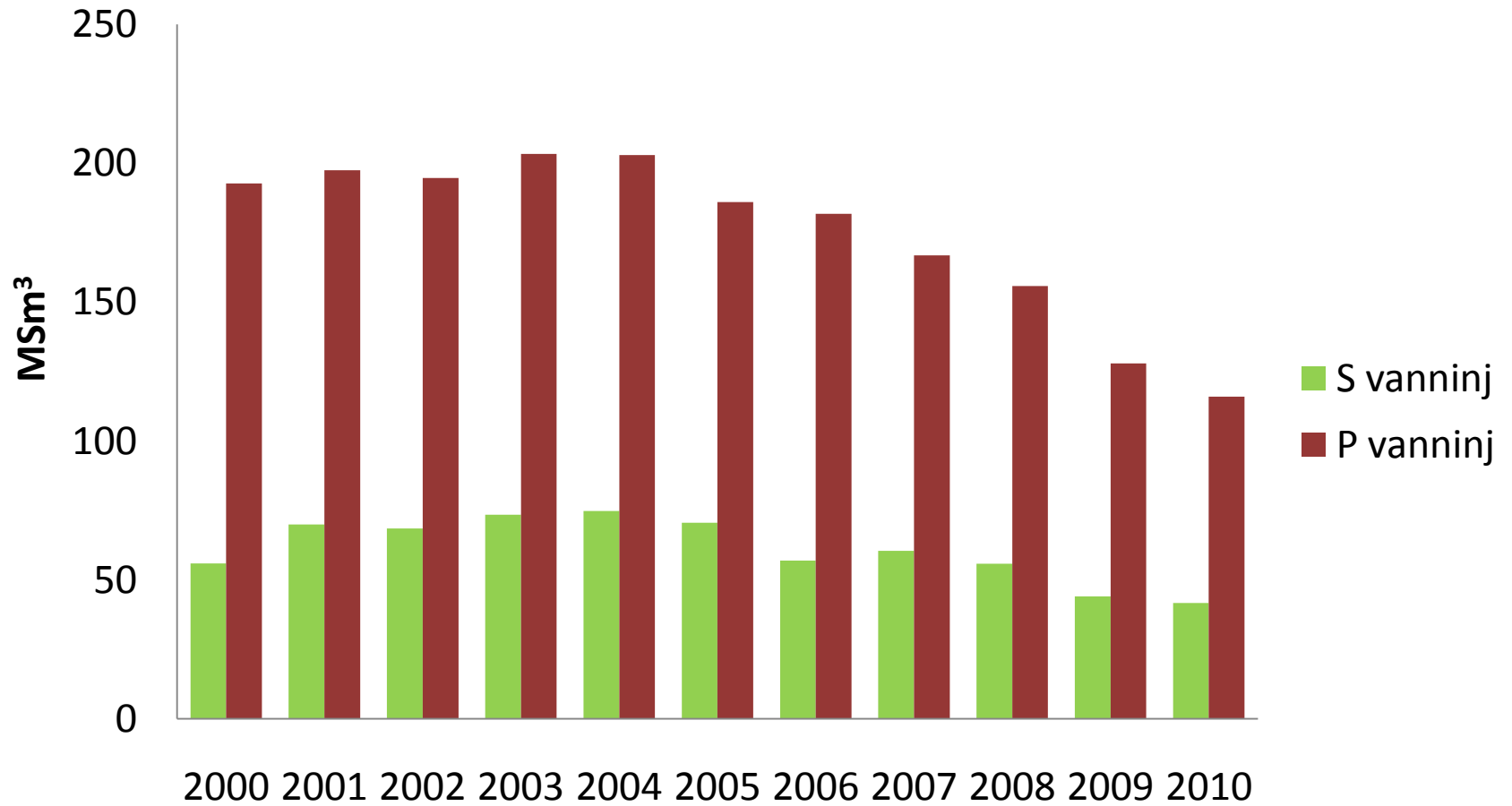
Oil production – Subsea vs. Fixed Installations



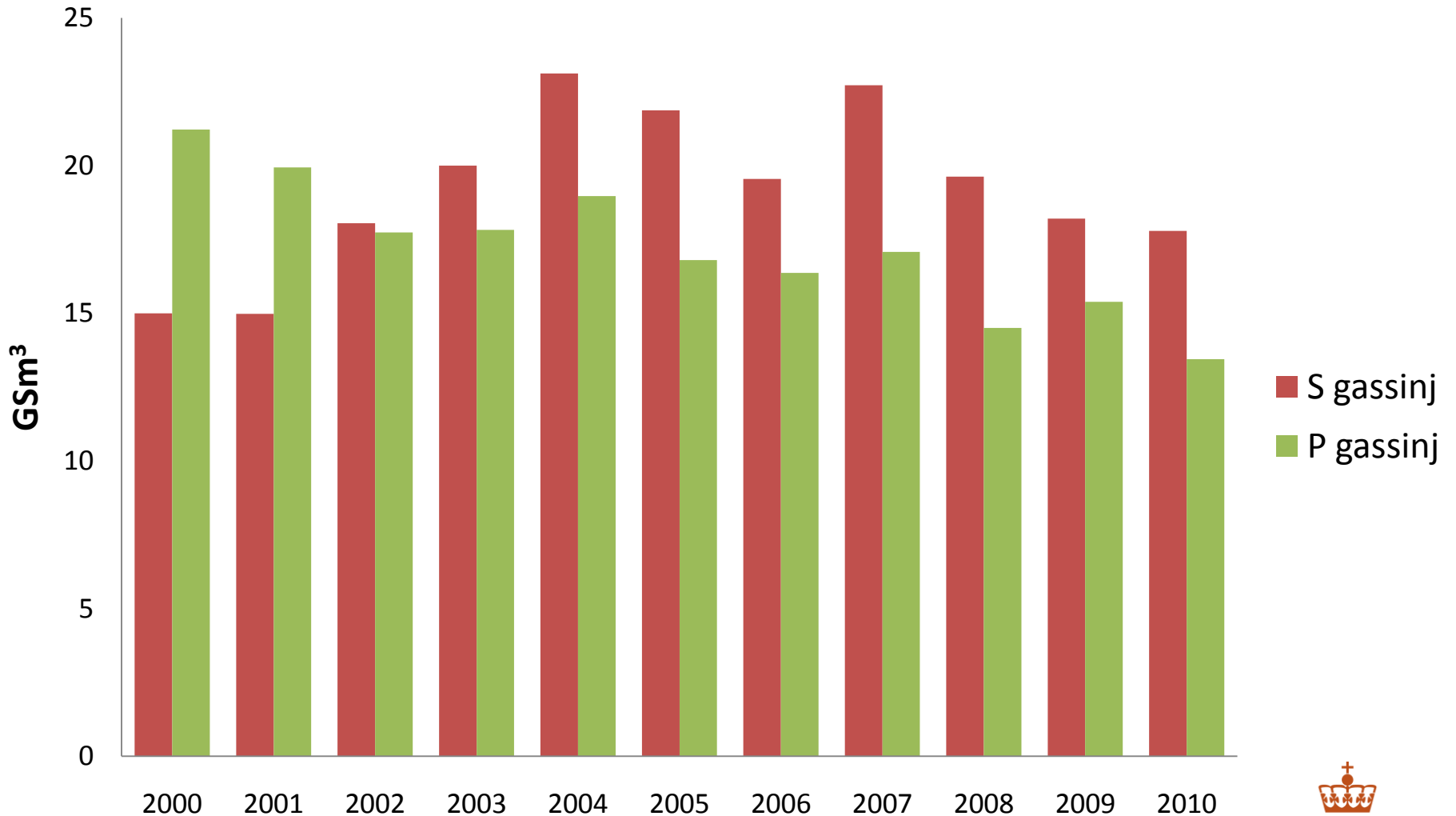
Gas production – Subsea vs. Fixed Installations



Waterinjection – Subsea vs. Fixed Installations

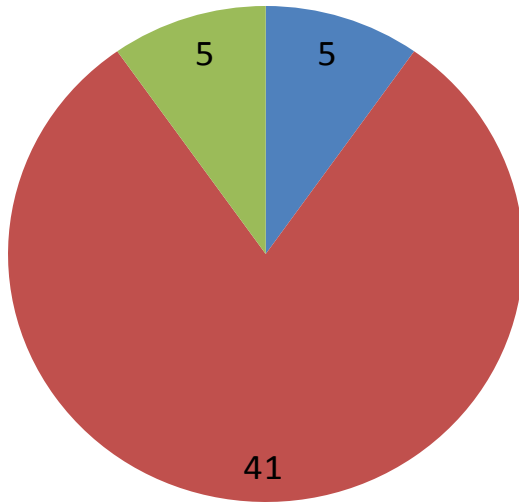


Gas injection – Subsea vs. Fixed Installations

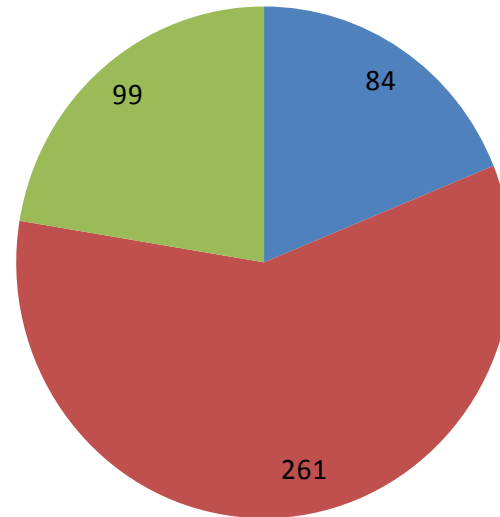


Future developments

Number of discoveries



Total Sm3 o.e. in discoveries

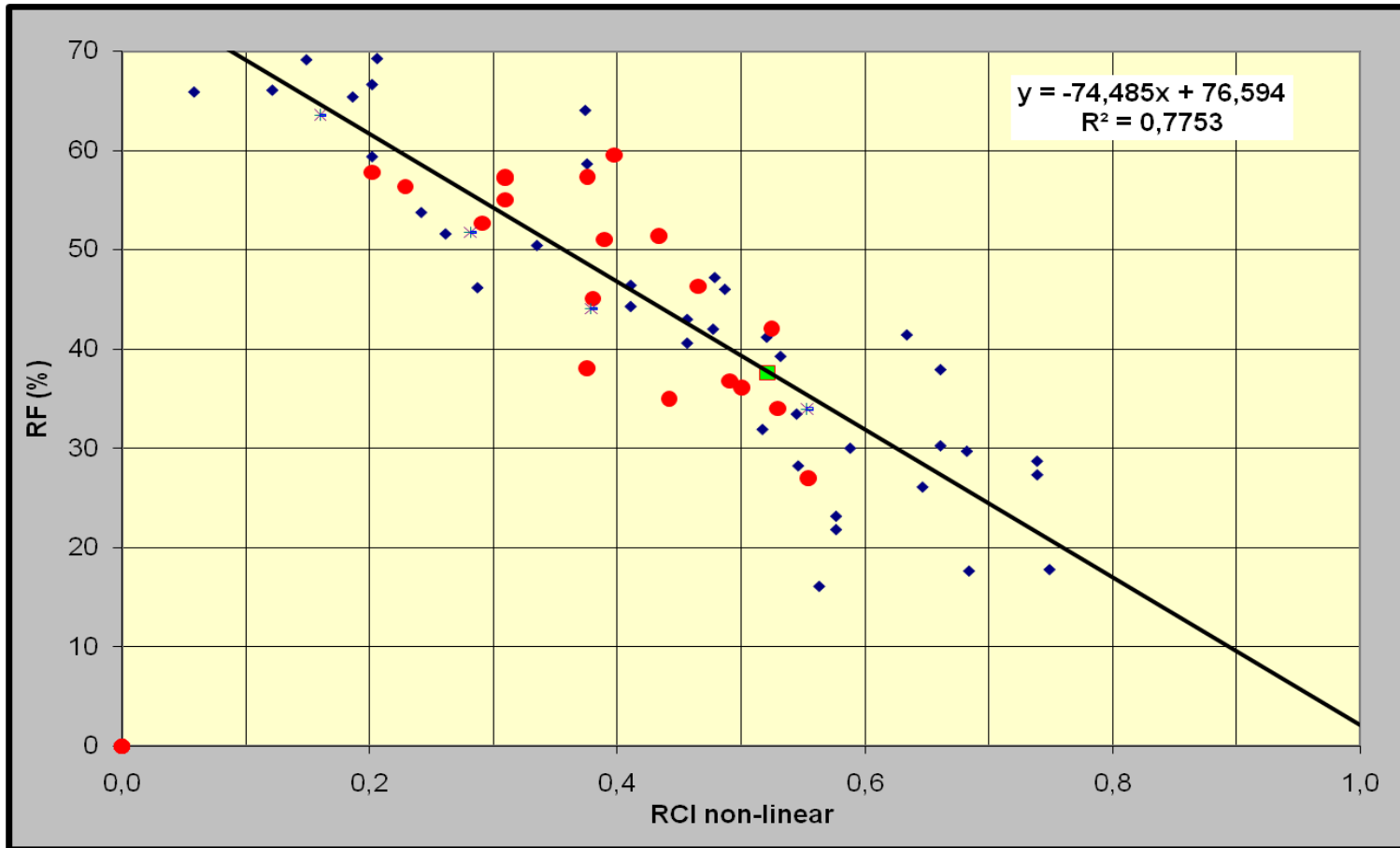


■ Floating units

■ Subsea development connected to fixed installations

■ New stand-alone fixed installation

RCI for Subsea and fixed installations



● Subsea wells

◆ Fixed installations wells

summary

- Production from subsea wells increased since 1990
- Today - production from subsea wells higher than from platform wells
- The trend will continue
- Decreasing number of development wells on NSC (platform drilling)
- A lot of future reserve growth from plans including subsea wells
- Oilreservoirs with subsea wells have relatively low complexity
- Expected RF from subseafields comparable with RF from platformfields?
 - Too optimistic?
 - Well maintenance as for platform wells?
- Costlevel - future challenges
 - drilling
 - well maintenance



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Thank you for your attention



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Back up

Noen av parametrene RCI er basert på

Average permeability	Describes the pore volume weighted average permeability in the main flow direction of the defined reservoir. mD
Permeability contrast	Describes the permeability contrast between geological layers/facies types, and is calculated as $\log_{10}[K_{\max}/K_{\min}]$
Structural complexity	Describes how fluid flow between wells is affected by fault density, fault throw, fault transmissibility,
Lateral stratigraphic continuity	Describes the stratigraphic continuity of the flow units in the main flow direction within the defined reservoir
STOOIP density	Describes the areal concentration of STOOIP and is defined as $\text{STOOIP}/\text{area}$ (mill. Sm ³ /km ²)
Coning tendency	Describes the coning problems associated with a gas cap or aquifer support. Large complexity only in cases where the oil band is thin.

Difference in forecasted and finalized development wells between 2007 og 2010

