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Developing the Purbeckian-sourced waxy crudes of the North Celtic Basin, offshore Ireland – A case study from the Barryroe Field

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Agenda

- Brief retrospective overview of the Purbeck-sourced oils of the North Celtic Sea Basin

John O'Sullivan (Providence Resources)

&

- Developing these oils – A case study of the key technologies and practices to be utilised in the Barryroe First Phase Production System

Kiran Kamble (CONSUB)

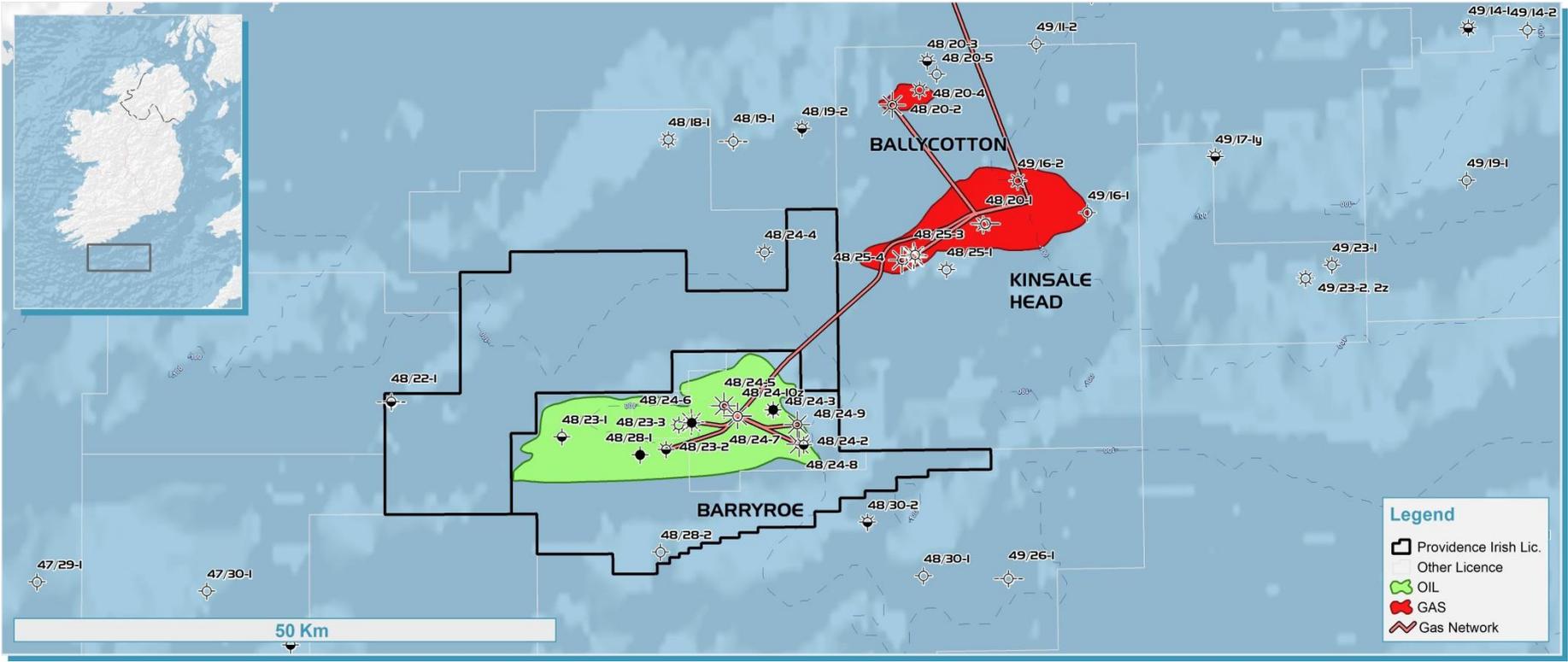


Purbeck-Sourced Oils

John O'Sullivan



Barryroe Field Location



Barryroe Waxy Crude

Barryroe crude freezes at room temperature....



Stratigraphy

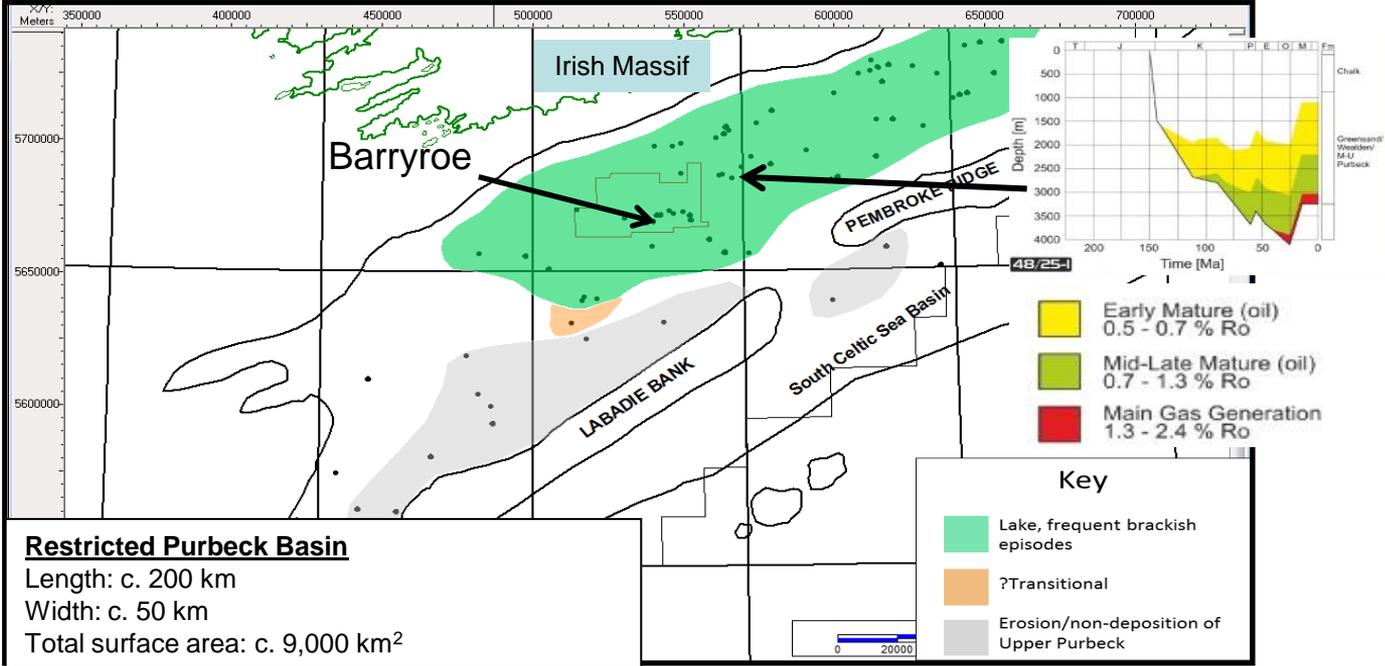
| AGE | | Generalised Lithostratigraphy | TECTONIC PROCESSES |
|------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| TERTIARY | | | BASIN INVERSION |
| CRETACEOUS | UPPER | | MAJOR THERMAL SUBSIDENCE |
| | LOWER | | |
| JURASSIC | UPPER | | MAJOR THERMAL SUBSIDENCE |
| | MIDDLE | | MINOR RIFTING |
| | LOWER | | RIFTING |
| TRIASSIC | | | MAJOR THERMAL SUBSIDENCE |
| PALAEOZOIC | | | MAJOR RIFTING |



After Shannon (1991), Rowell (1995) and O'Sullivan (2001)



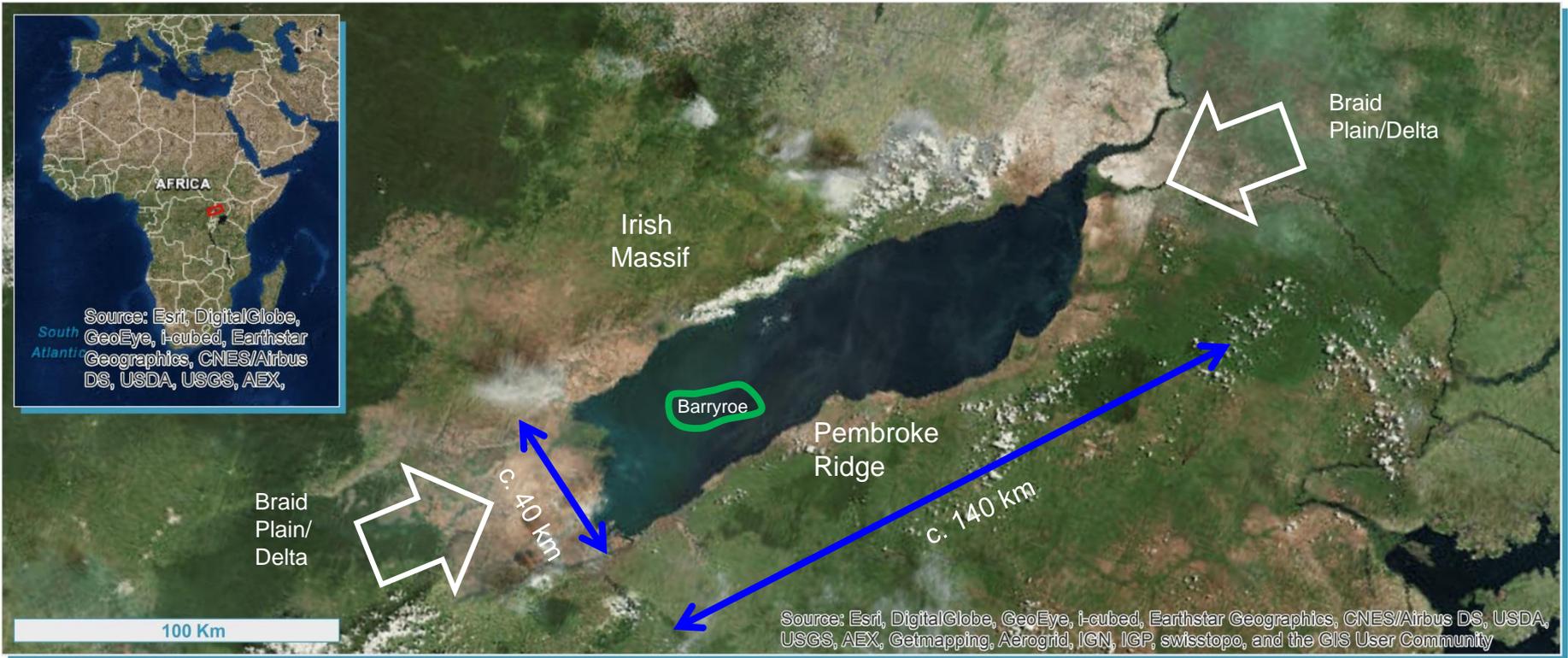
Purbeck Source Paleogeography



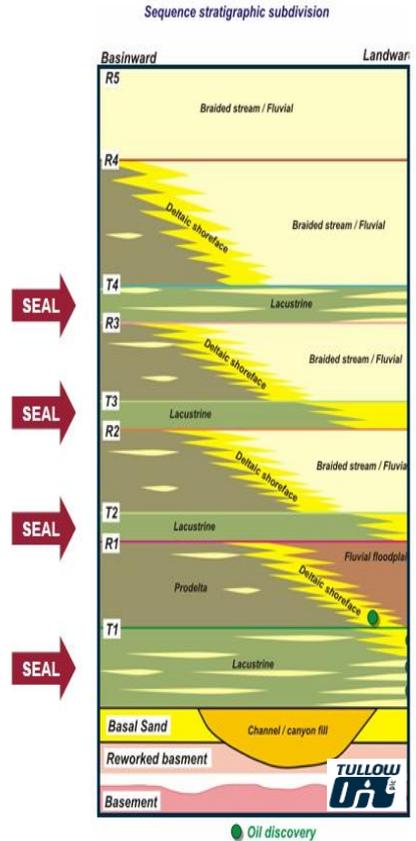
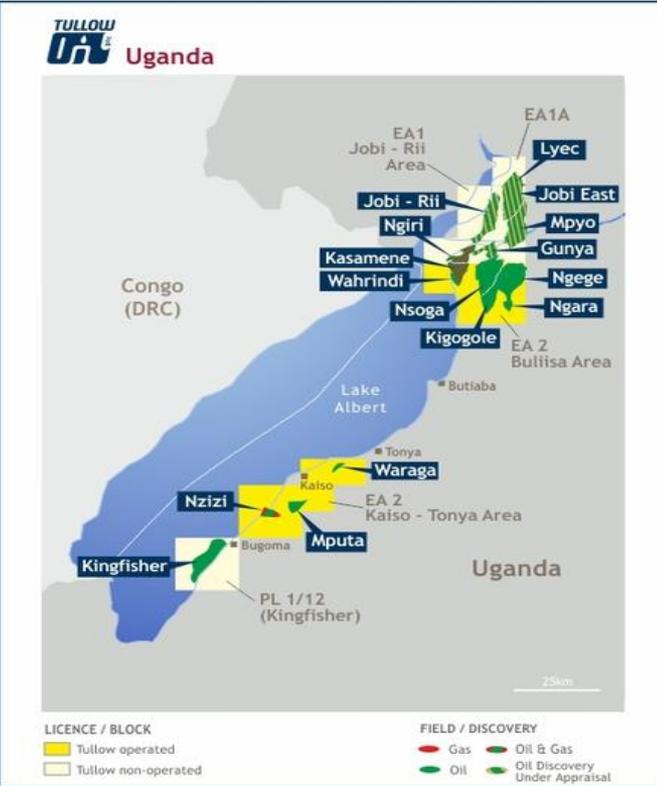
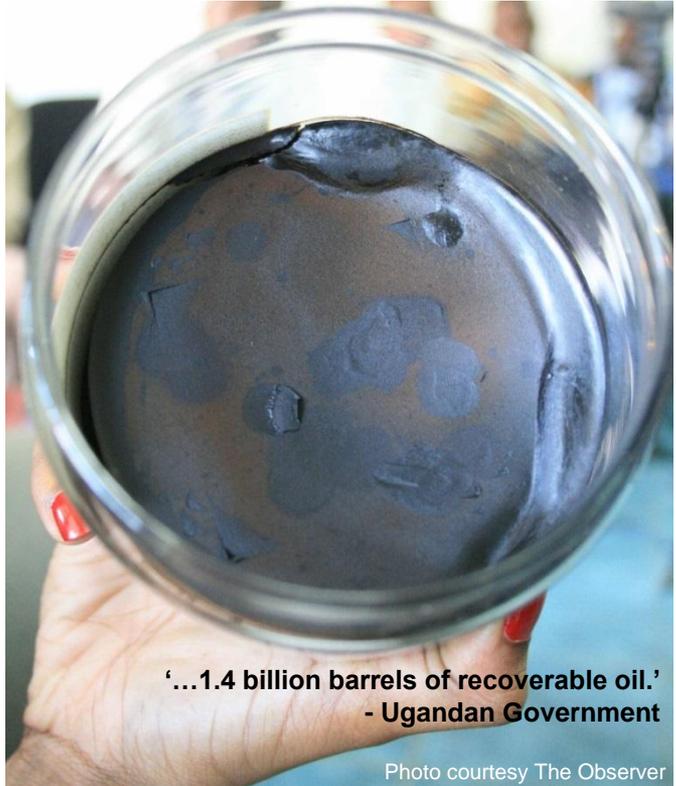
Age - Tithonian to Berriasian
Lithology - Shale (sl. carbonaceous, occ. Pyritic, non-calcareous) with siltstone, sometimes with sand-prone intervals
Deposition - Freshwater, lacustrine, lagoonal, restricted basin



Modern Purbeck Analogue – Lake Albert, East Africa

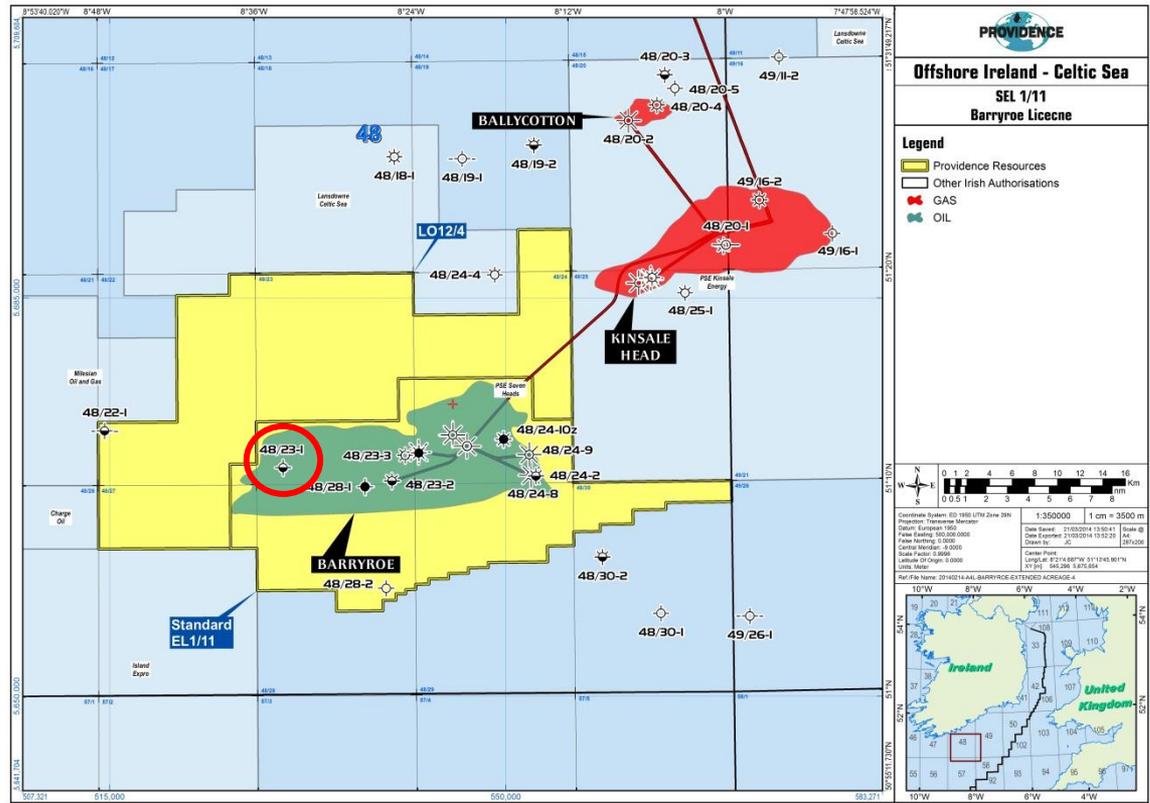
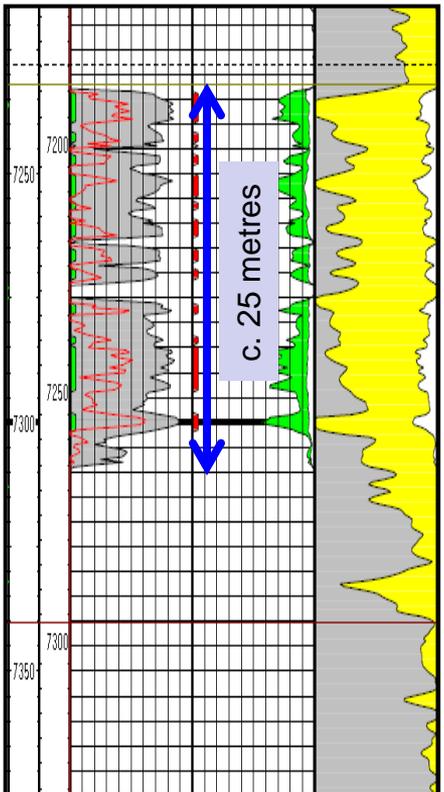


Ugandan Waxy Crude



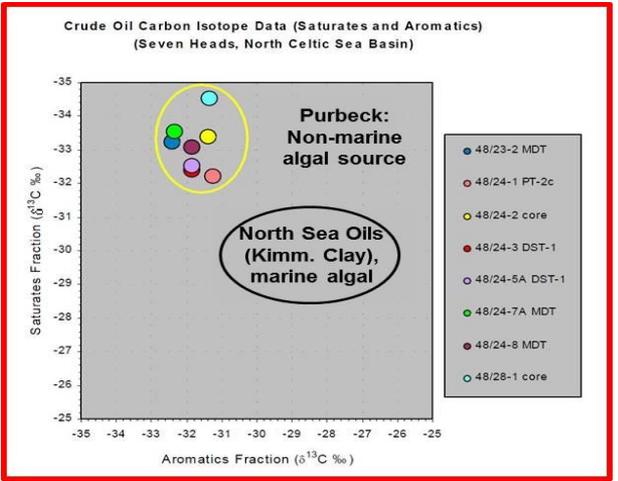
Inter-bedded Lacustrine Reservoir Potential

Well 48/23-1 (Berriasian)



Barryroe Oil 'Family'

- **Light (43° API) sweet Celtic crude oil with high wax content**
 - In-situ viscosity of 0.8 cP
- **Barryroe has similar distillation yields to North Sea grades**
 - Closest comparison to a North Sea crude is Beatrice oil
- **Barryroe is a good cracker feed**
 - Make good diesel product (high cetane number)
- **Maximize value as a blended product (due to high wax content)**
 - Based on market reports for other high paraffin crudes, expecting a **premium to Brent pricing**

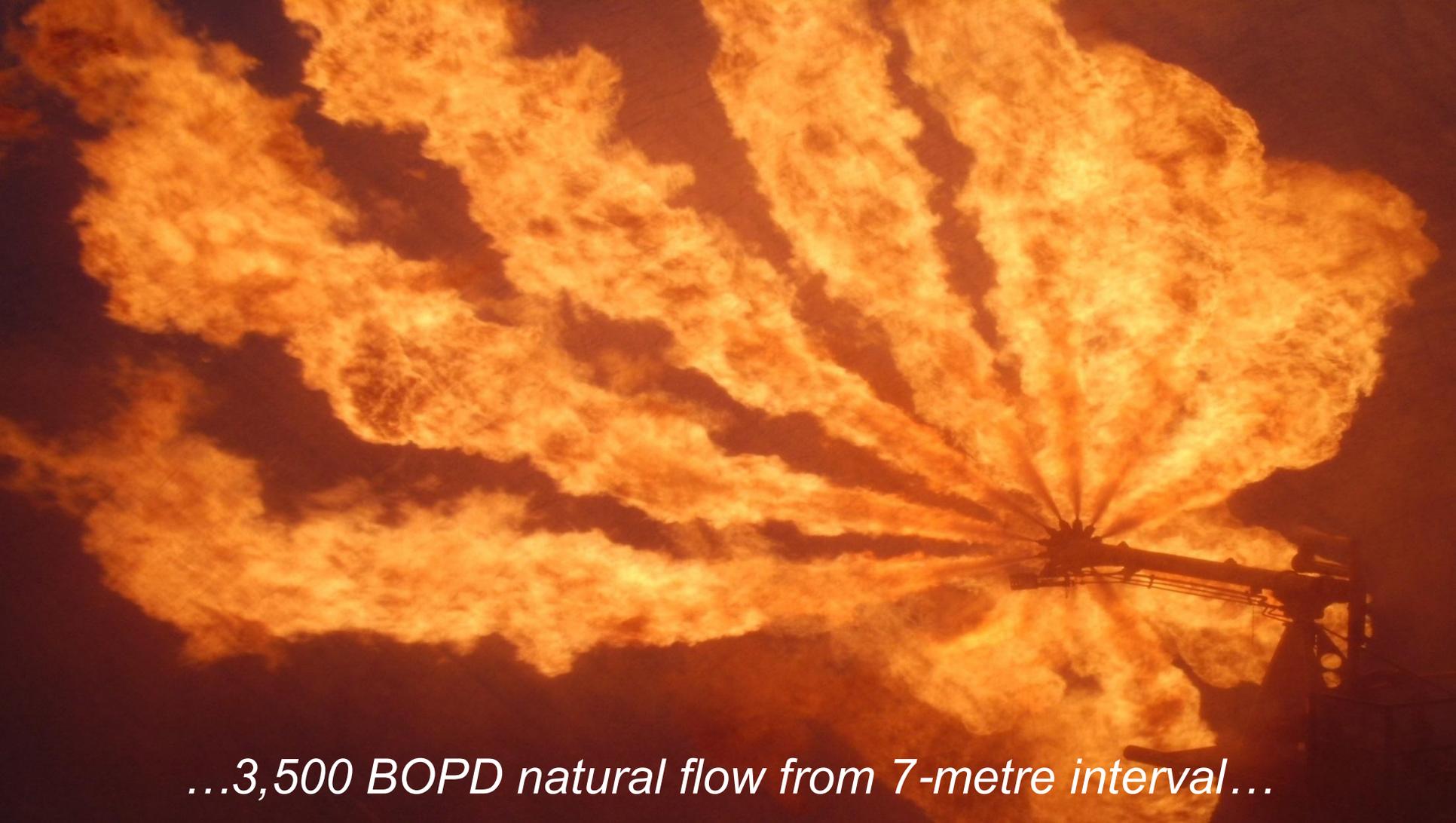


| Analysis | Test Method | Units | Result |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| Water | IP 356 | | |
| Density at 15.6°C | IP 365 | | |
| API Gravity | IP 365 | | |
| Molecular weight | Cryoscope | | |
| Salt | UOP 22 | | |
| Sediment | ASTM D4807 | | |
| Asphaltenes (C5) | CoreLab | | |
| Asphaltenes (C7) | IP 143 | | |
| Vanadium | ICP | | |
| Nickel | ICP | | |
| Iron | ICP | | |
| Calcium | ICP | | |
| Mercury | ASTM D6722 | | |
| Pour Point (max) | IP 441 | | |
| Pour Point (min) | IP 441 | | |
| WAT | IP 389 | | |
| Wax | BP modified | | |
| Acid number | IP 177 | | |
| Sulphur | IP 336 | % m/m | |
| Mercaptans | UOP 163 | ppm wt S | |
| H ₂ S | UOP 163 | ppm wt | |

Low sulphur,
 Low TAN,
 Low asphaltenes
 Low mercaptans,
 Low metals,
 Low salt.

i.e. a sweet light crude oil with no nasty's...





...3,500 BOPD natural flow from 7-metre interval...

Conclusions

- The Late Jurassic/Early Cretaceous Purbeckian lacustrine shales of the North Celtic Sea Basin comprise a regionally significant sequence of mature oil-prone source rocks
- These source rocks have traditionally been overlooked due to the high pour point & waxy nature of the generated crudes
- Recent appraisal drilling on the Barryroe field has demonstrated that these crudes can flow at economically attractive rates which should trade at a premium to the Brent benchmark
- **There is therefore no technical rationale for these waxy premium Celtic crudes to be so unloved....and now for development!**



Barryroe Field

First Phase Production System (FPPS) Plan

Kiran Kamble

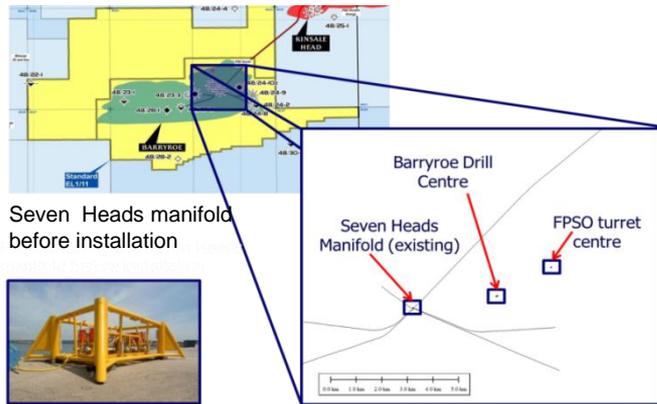
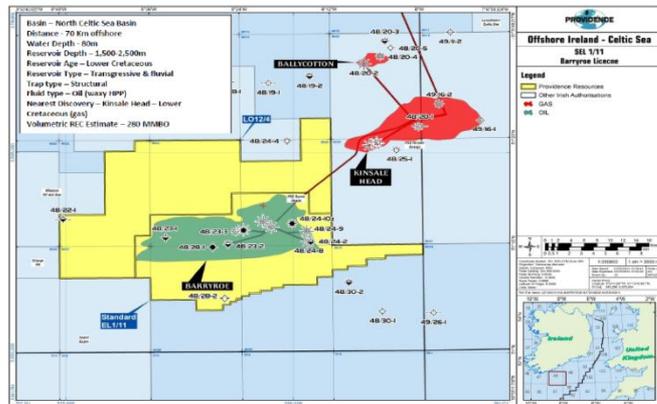


First Phase Production System (FPPS)

- Basis for FPPS Study
- Technical Challenges
- Conceptual FPPS Layout
- Integrated Production System Modelling (IPSM) Modelling
- Wax Mitigation/Remediation Measures
- Conclusions

Basis for FPPS Plan

- **FPPS Design life - 5 years**
- **Single Drill Centre**
 - 4 producing wells
 - 2 water injection wells
- **Semi-Submersible Drilling Rig**
- **Floating Production System**
- **Maximum Processing Capacity**
 - Oil : 25,000 BOPD
 - Total Liquids : 30,200 BFPD
 - Produced Water : 8,300 BWPD
 - Water Injection : 50,000 BWPD
 - Produced Gas : 22 MMSCFD
 - Lift Gas : 12 MMSCFD



Technical Challenges

Crude Characteristics

- The waxy nature of the crude
 - High wax appearance temperature - WAT (46°C)
 - Reservoir temperature (66°C)
 - Pour Point (21°C)
 - Worst Case seabed temperature (5°C)
 - Average seabed temperature (9°C)

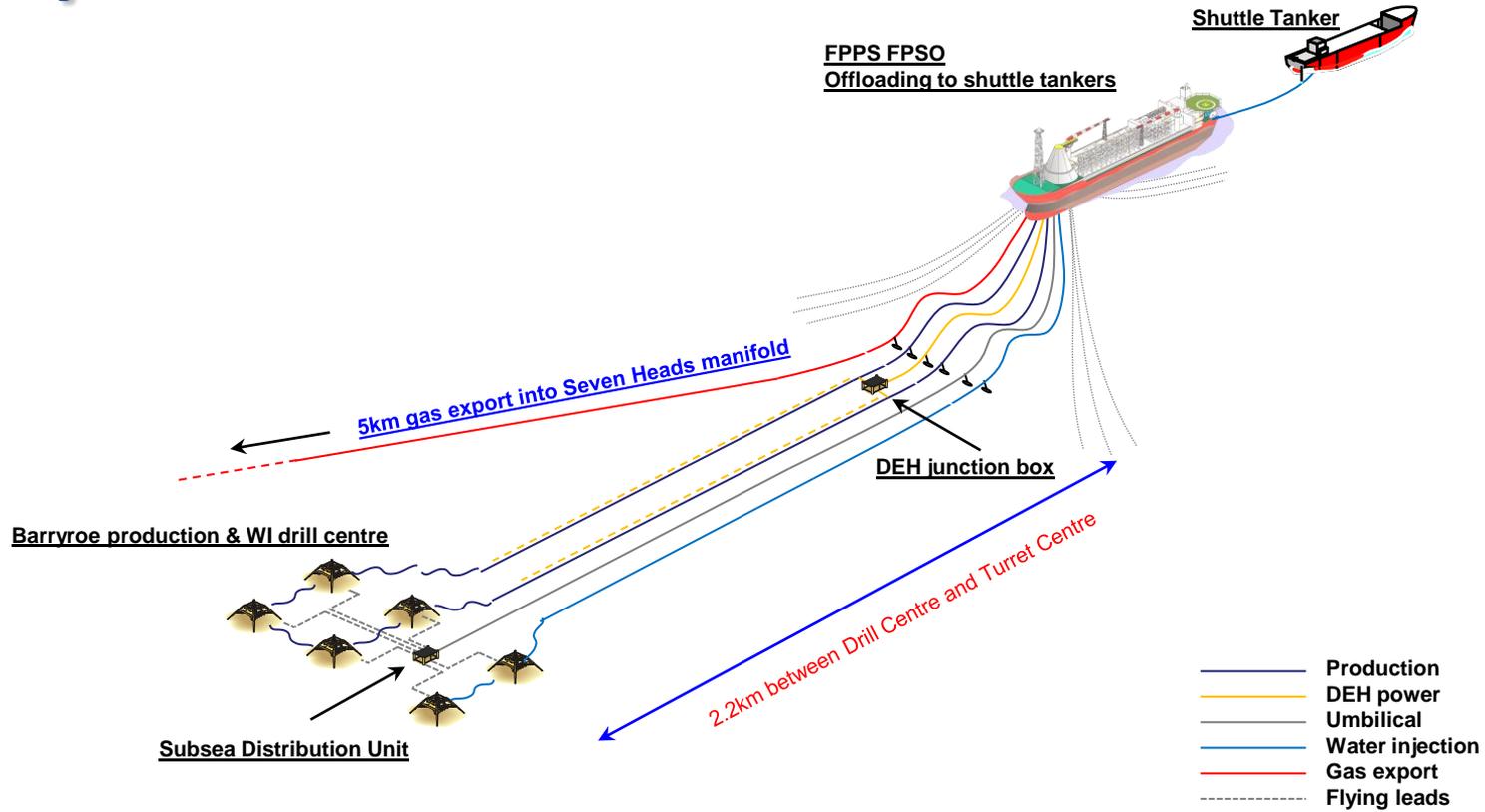
Challenges

- Wax deposition risk – design to always operate above WAT
- Wax gelation risk – design to allow cold restart in event of unplanned / emergency shutdown

Heat management of the produced fluids is “Critical”

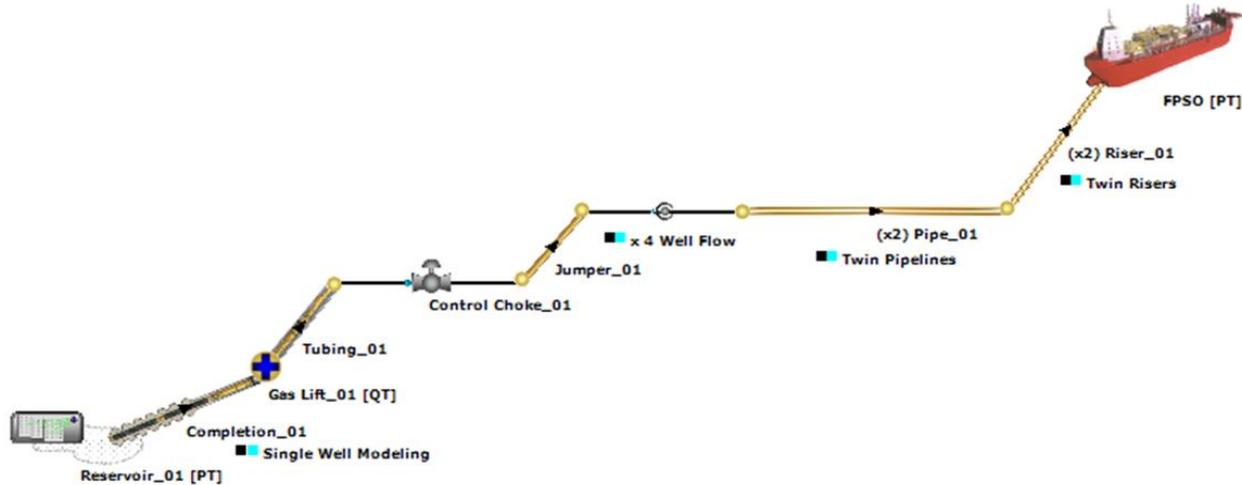


FPPS Layout

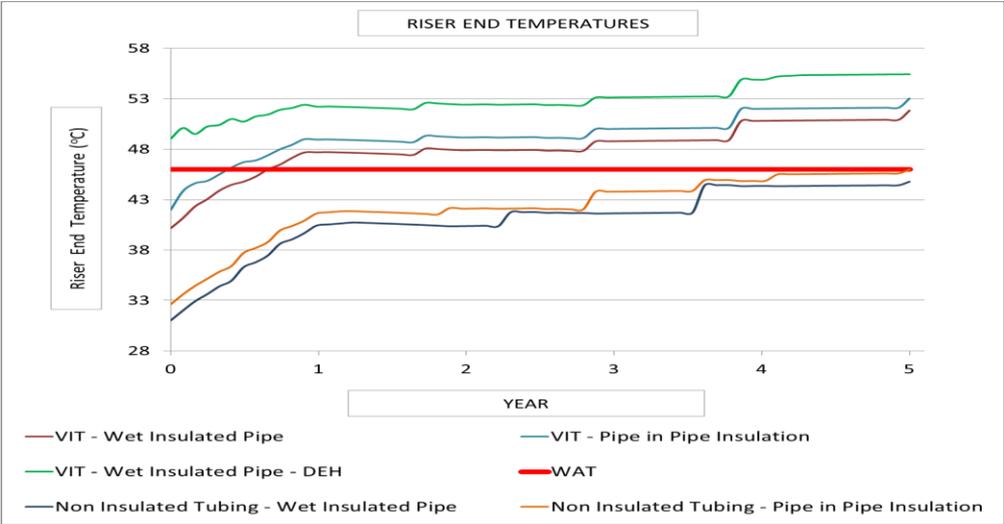


IPSM Modelling

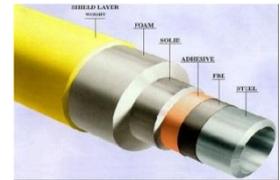
- Thermal hydraulic modelling using IPSM software (Integrated Production System Modelling) for continuous life of field operations
- Multiple variants of well, flowline and riser systems
- Choose proven subsea hardware to maintain **arrival temperature at FPSO > WAT**



IPSM Modelling - Results



VIT



PUF



PIP



PUF + DEH

Wells

- Conventional tubing < WAT
- Vacuum Insulated Tubing (VIT) > WAT

Pipelines

- Insulation (e.g. Polyurethane Foam ,PUF) < WAT
- Pipe in Pipe Insulation < WAT
- Insulation with Direct Electrical Heating (DEH) > WAT



Wax Mitigation – Continuous Operations

Subsurface

- Inject hot treated sea water into the reservoir

Subsea

- Producing Wells
 - VIT to keep tubing temperature > WAT
- Pipeline
 - Insulated with DEH > WAT
 - Alternative - Heated bundle solution
- Riser
 - Unheated dynamic riser (DEH pipeline heating sufficient > WAT)
- Wax Scraping
 - Subsea trees on flow base with twin production flowlines allows round trip pigging from FPSO



Wax Mitigation – Planned Shutdown

Wax Mitigation Measures (Planned Shutdown)

- Hot fluid displacement of riser and flowline contents back to FPSO
- Initiated from a displacement skid on the FPSO



Wax Remediation – Cold Start

Strategy

- Remove all blockages of gels and hydrates present
- Restore conditions to prevent blockage reformation during re-start

Producer Wells

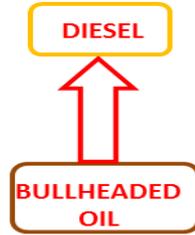
Strategy - Diesel bullheading

- Push well fluid down tubing
- To depth where $T > PP$ (21°C)
- Slow restart

Alternatives being considered

- Use natural reservoir pressure
- Continuous downhole (PPD)
- Well intervention

| | Depth TVD (Ft) | Geothermal Gradient (°C) | | SD | BH |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|--|-----|----|
| SeaLevel | 0 | 5 | | G | |
| Mudline | 330 | 7 | | | |
| | 1330 | 16 | | Gel | D |
| | 2330 | 24 | | | |
| | 3330 | 32 | | | |
| | 4330 | 41 | | | |
| | 5330 | 49 | | | |
| | 6330 | 57 | | | |
| Reservoir | 7330 | 66 | | O | |
| | 8330 | 74 | | | |



Wax Remediation – Cold Start

Wax Remediation Measures (Cold Start)

Pipeline

- Insulated with DEH

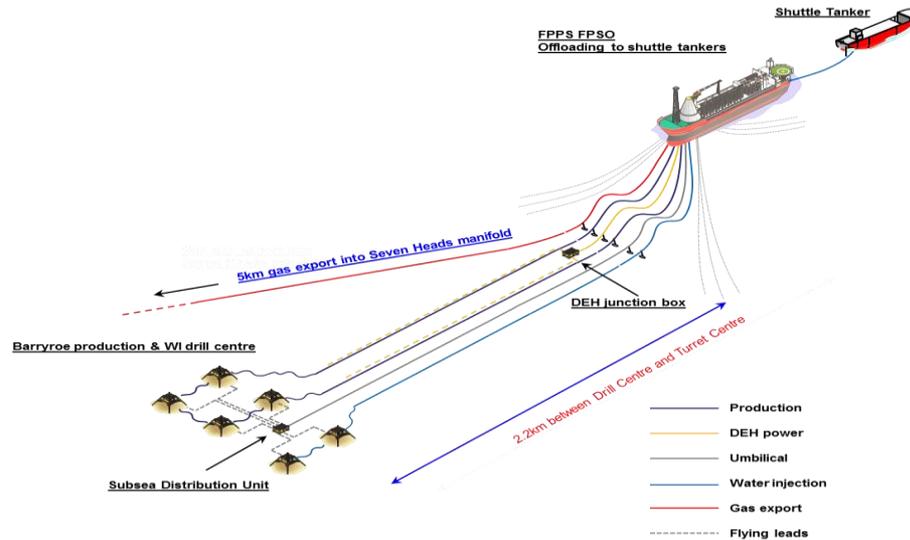
Risers

- Unheated Riser - Diesel bull-heading
- Coiled tubing interventions
- Alternative - Heated dynamic riser - Integrated production bundle (IPB)



Conclusions

- A feasible First Phase Production System (FPPS) plan for the Barryroe Field has been developed
 - The use of downhole VIT and Direct Electrical Heating technology can assure flow over the life of the field.
 - Cold start after an unplanned shutdown is a critical operational scenario, however this is considered manageable.



An offshore oil rig is shown at sea. On the right side of the rig, there is a large, intense fire with bright yellow and orange flames and thick white smoke rising from it. The rig's structure, including yellow and white platforms and metal walkways, is visible against a hazy, overcast sky.

Thank You

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