

**MMS Workshop
Possible SOO Regulations Related to
HT/HP Equipment
New Orleans, Louisiana**

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Shell
Exploration & Production



**HP/HT is a Very Challenging Technical
Problem – Especially in DW**

But

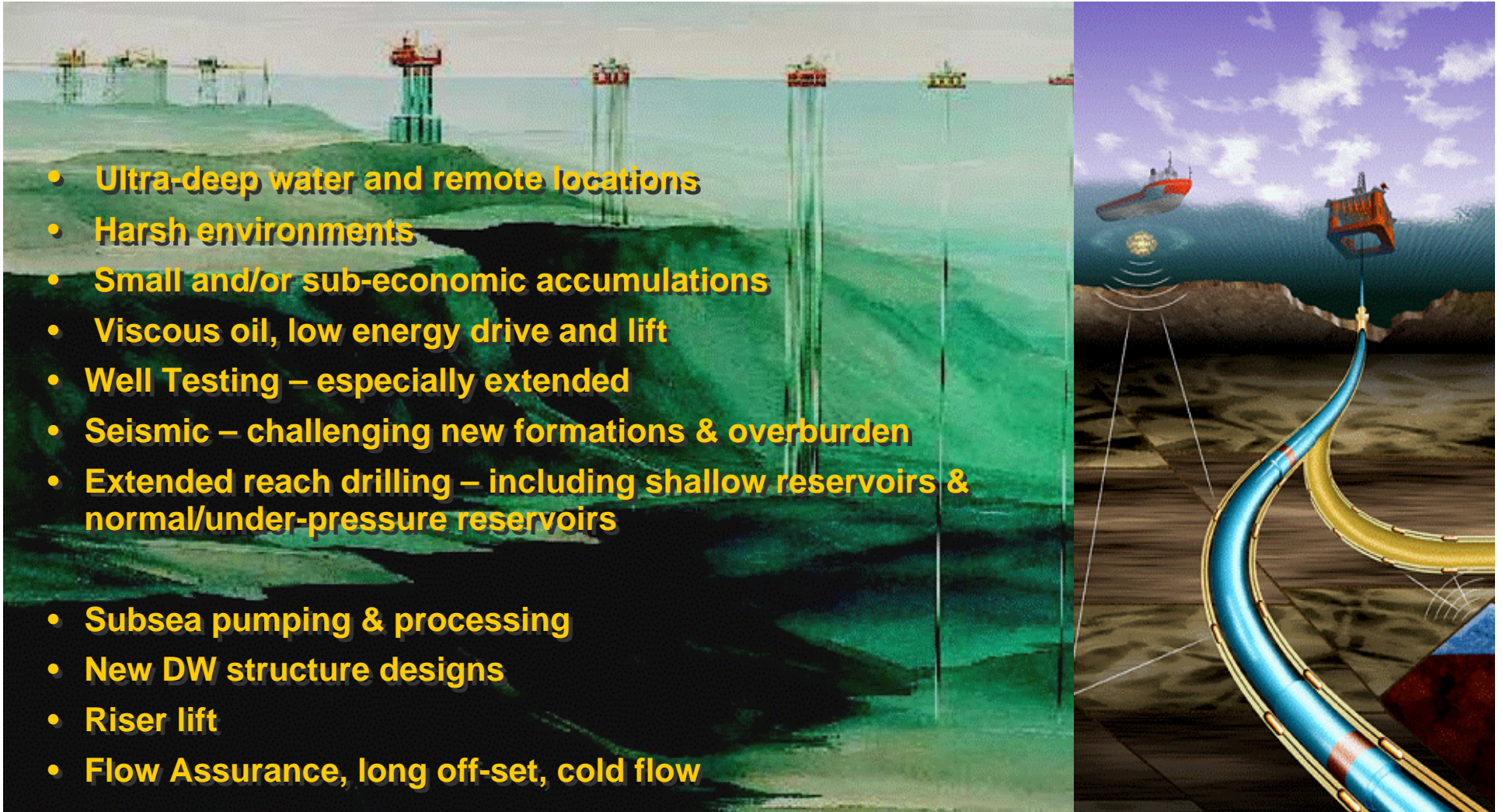
It is one of many



Challenges in Deepwater

Deepwater fields getting more complex: no single technology will “unlock” them

- **Ultra-deep water and remote locations**
- **Harsh environments**
- **Small and/or sub-economic accumulations**
- **Viscous oil, low energy drive and lift**
- **Well Testing – especially extended**
- **Seismic – challenging new formations & overburden**
- **Extended reach drilling – including shallow reservoirs & normal/under-pressure reservoirs**
- **Subsea pumping & processing**
- **New DW structure designs**
- **Riser lift**
- **Flow Assurance, long off-set, cold flow**



Solution:

“Low Cost” – Light weight Spar, Low Motion

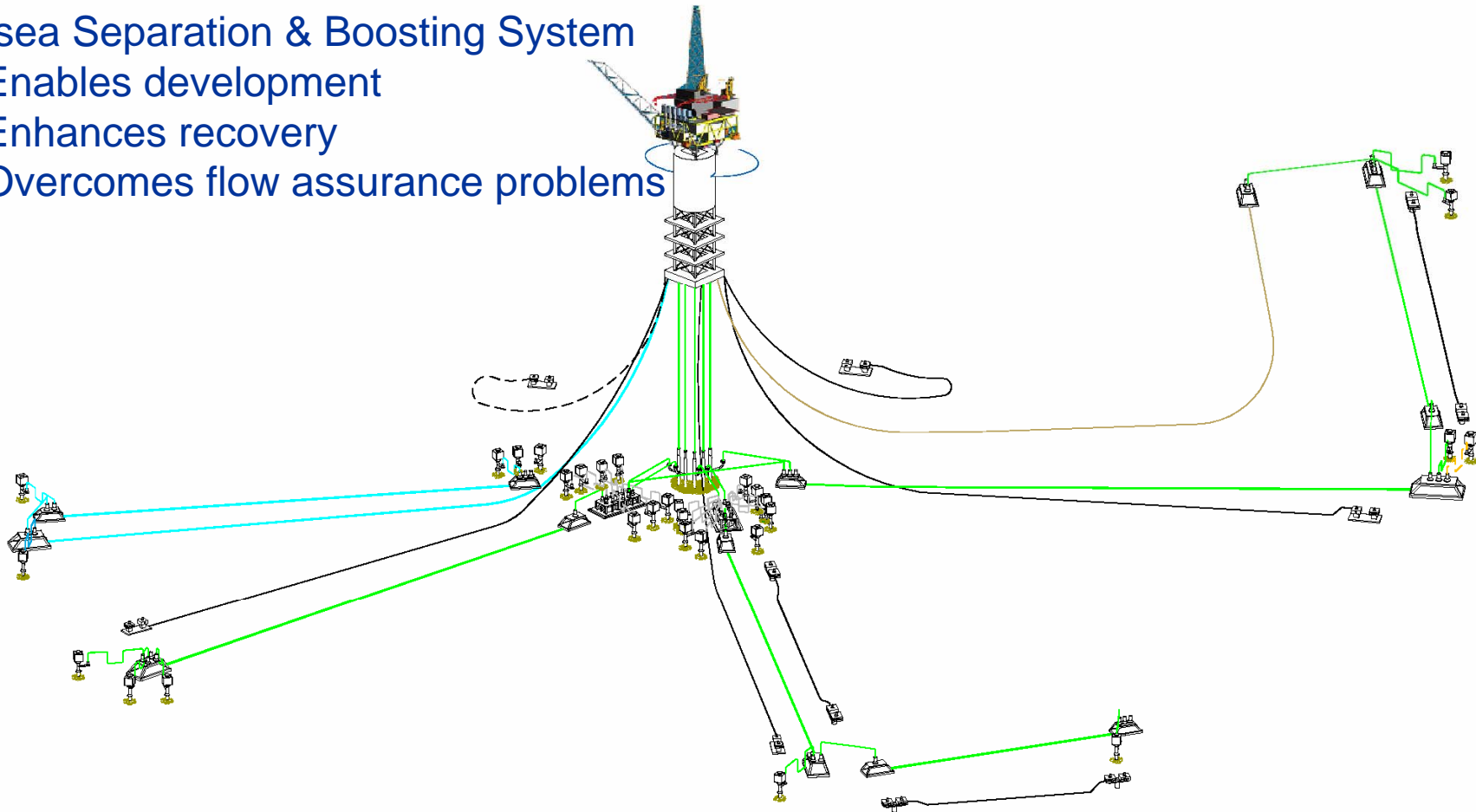
- Single Lift Topsides
- Small Well Bay – 6 slot

Wet Tree Direct Vertical Access & Surface BOPs

Subsea Separation & Boosting System

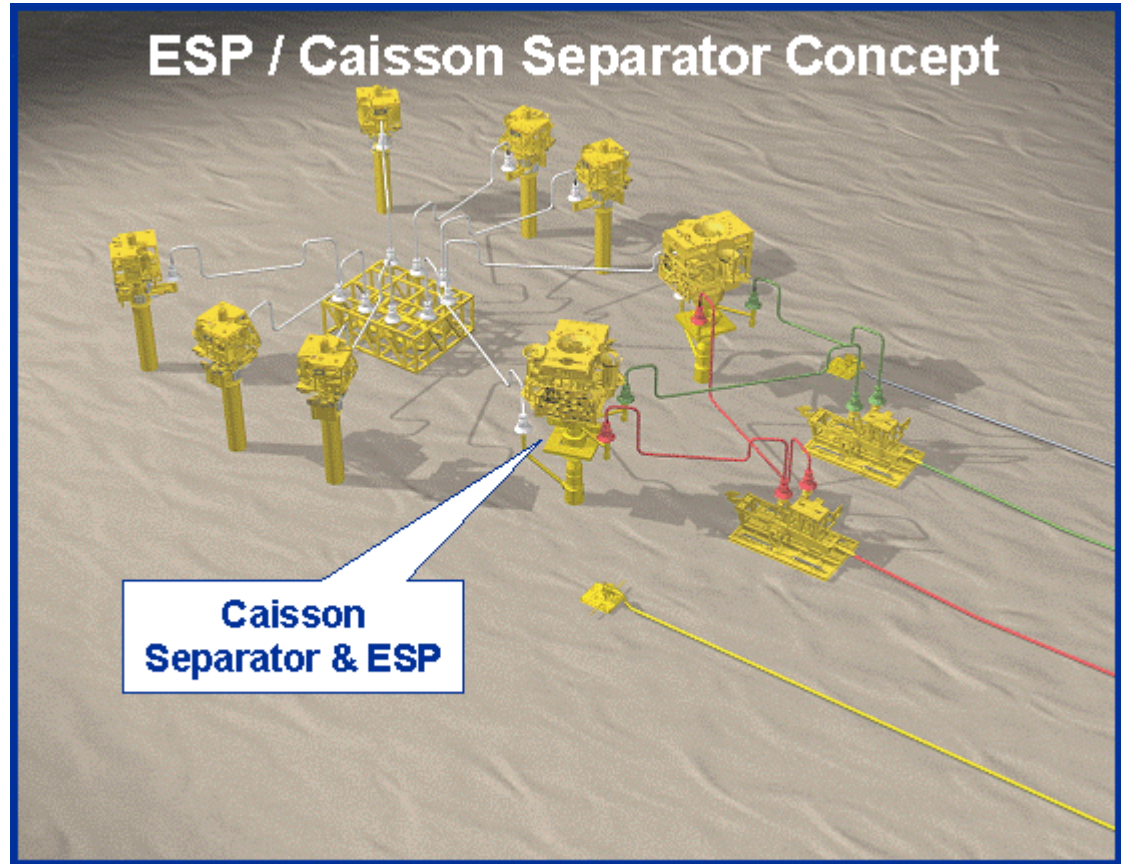
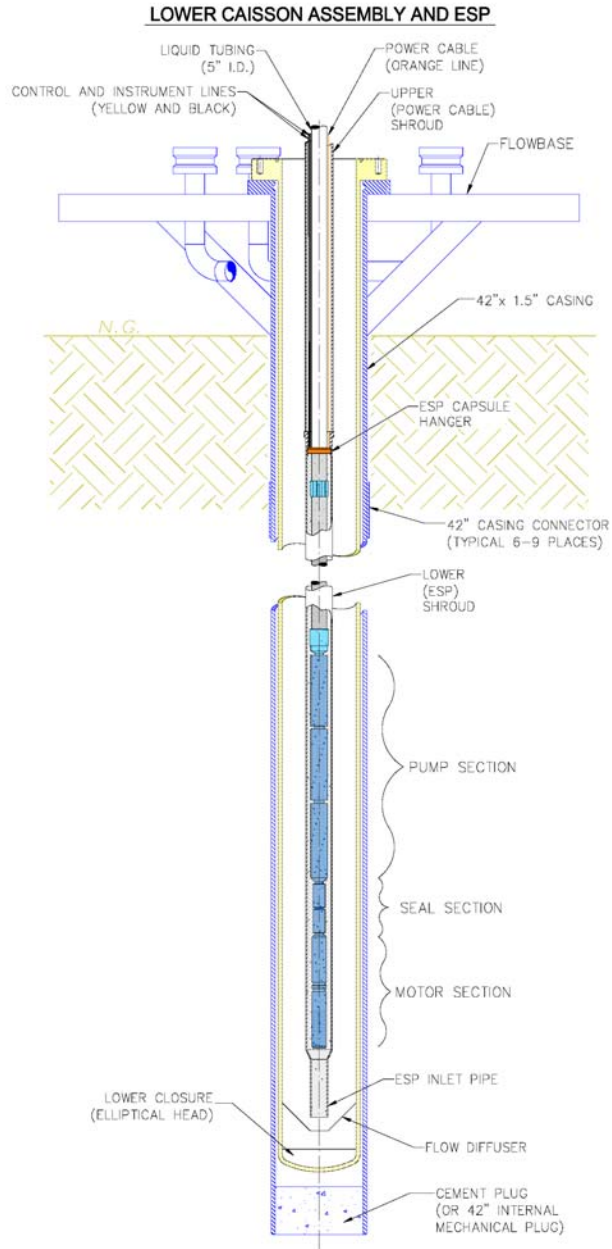
- Enables development
- Enhances recovery
- Overcomes flow assurance problems

Perdido



Entering the Ultra Deep: Subsea Boosting

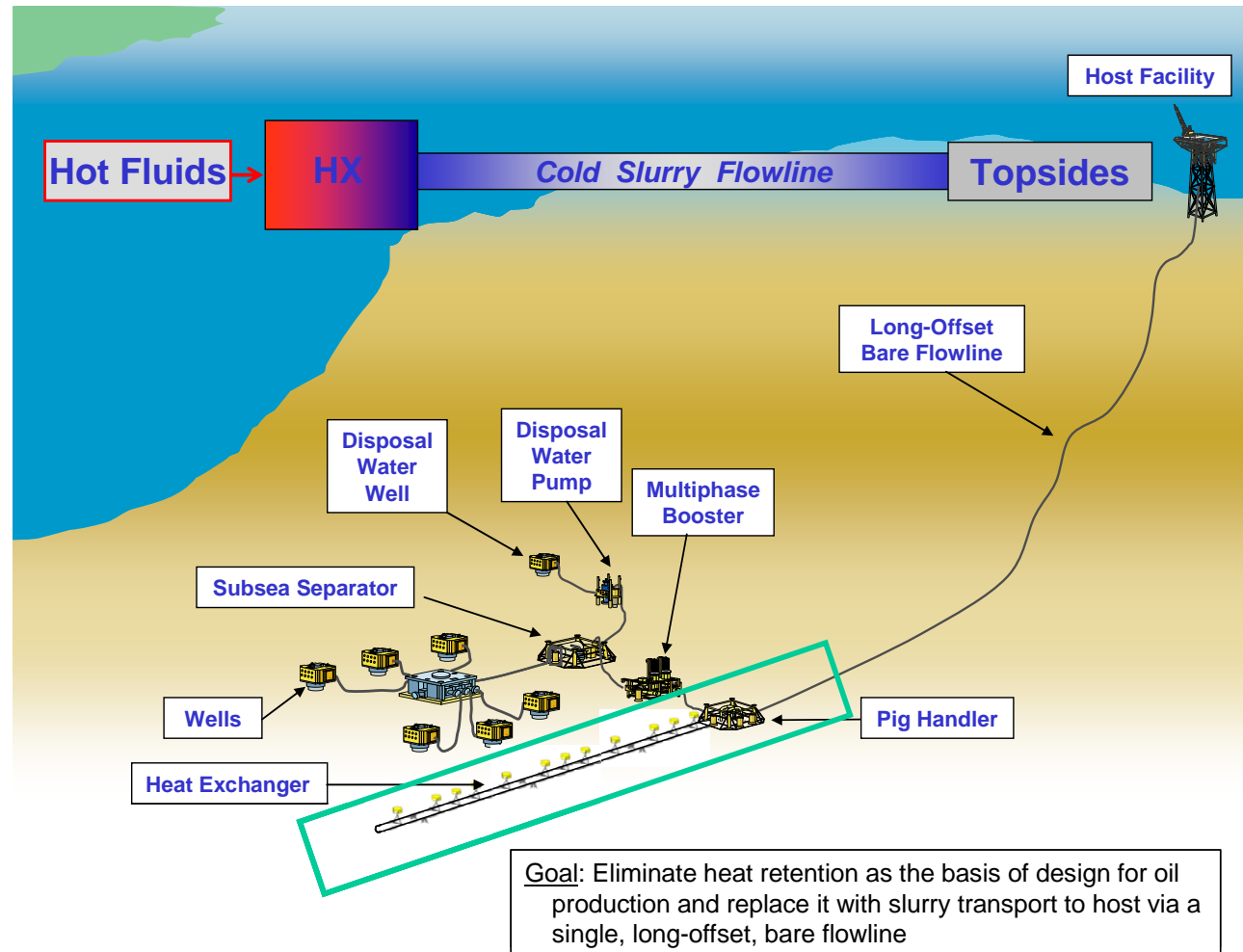
Deeper Water and Heavier Oil

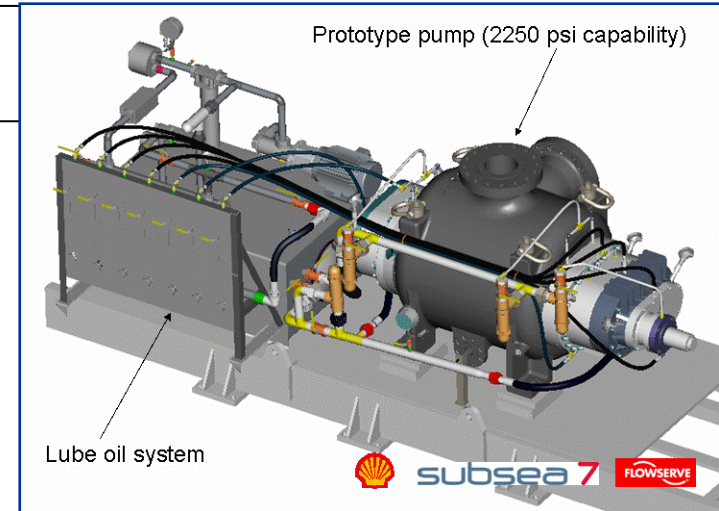
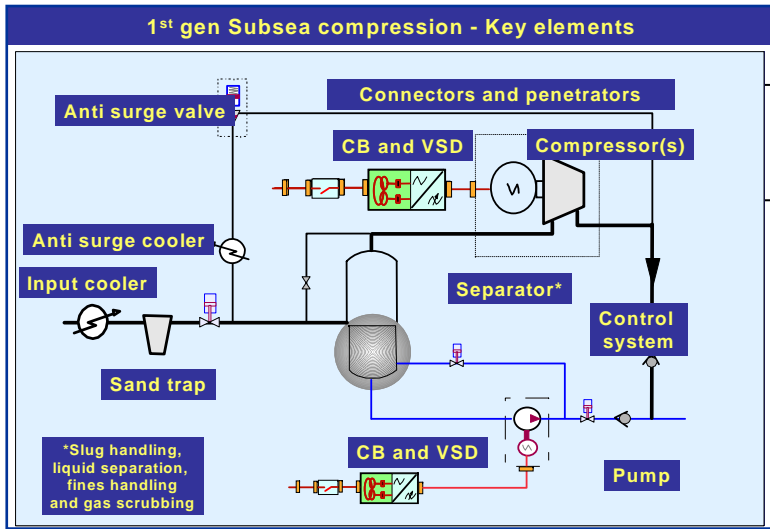


Cold Flow Technology

Technology

produce hydrocarbons from remote fields via single, bare, long-offset (75 miles) subsea flowlines



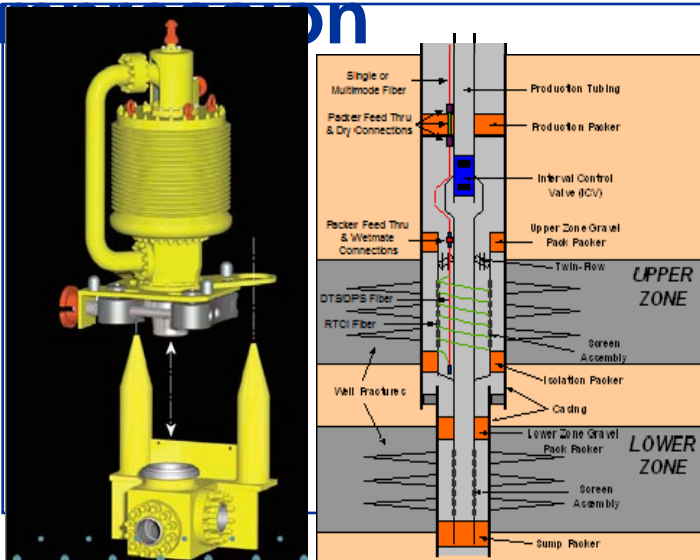


Subsea

compression

Subsea high boost twin screw pumps

Subsea multiphase flow meter

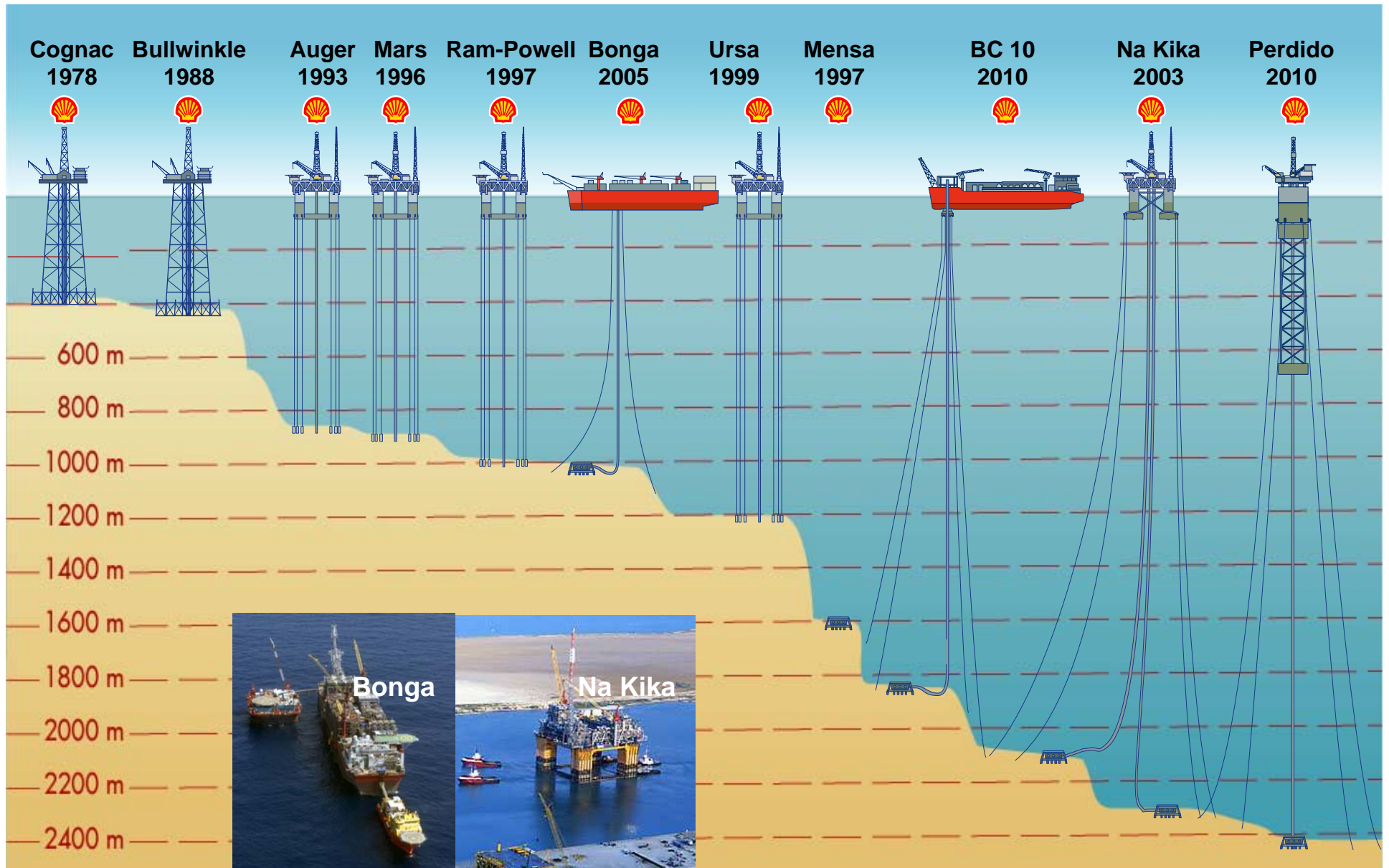


Smart Fields for deepwater

Deep Water

A History of delivering on the
Technical Challenges

Deepwater Development Milestones





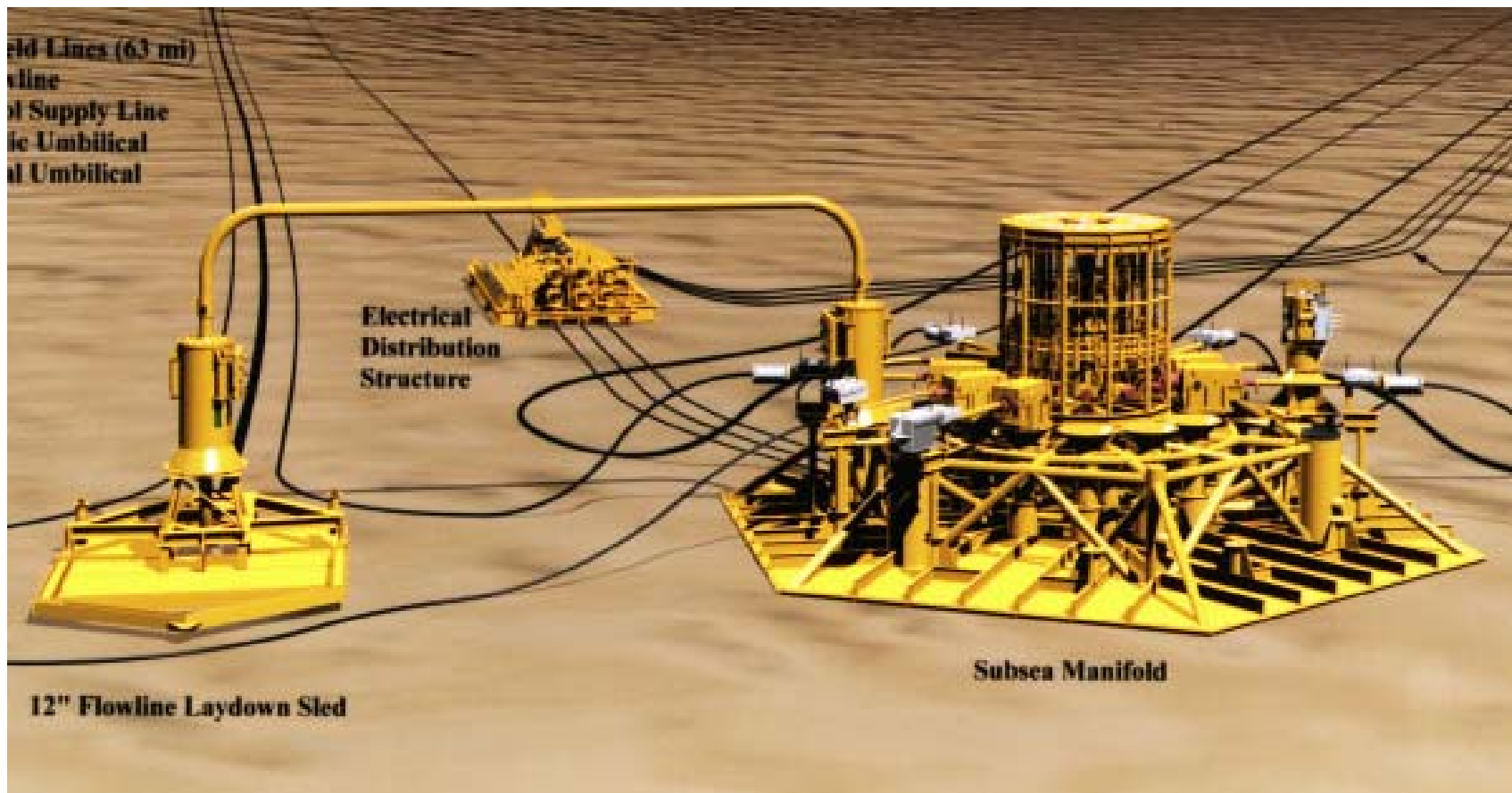
1997 URSA (USA)

Water Depth record for TLP –
1,220m



MENSA

Water Depth record for a steel umbilical installation- 1800m



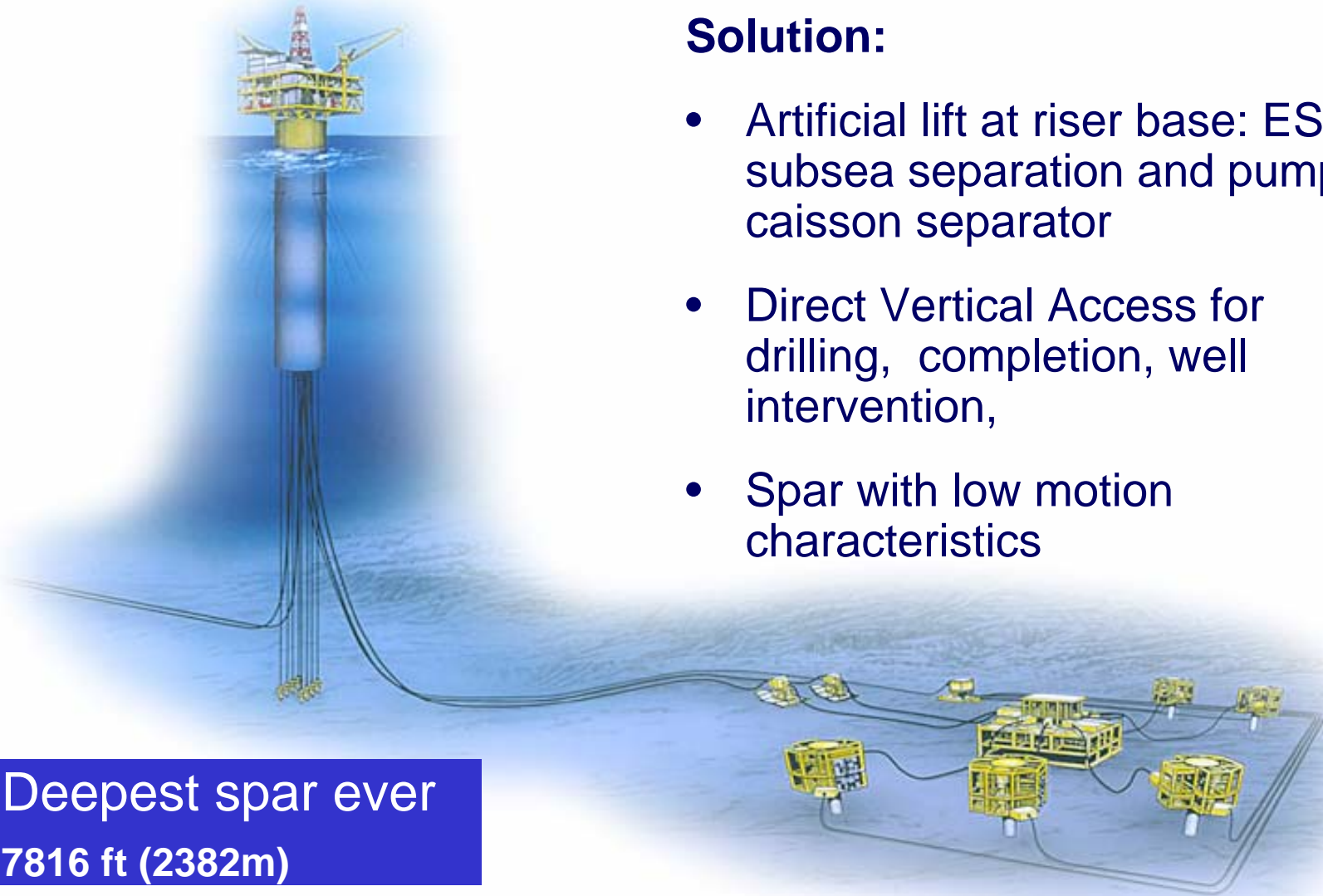


Perdido (Western GOM, USA)

Solution:

- Artificial lift at riser base: ESP, subsea separation and pumping caisson separator
- Direct Vertical Access for drilling, completion, well intervention,
- Spar with low motion characteristics

- Deepest spar ever
- 7816 ft (2382m)



High Pressure / High Temperature

A History of delivering on the

Technical Challenges

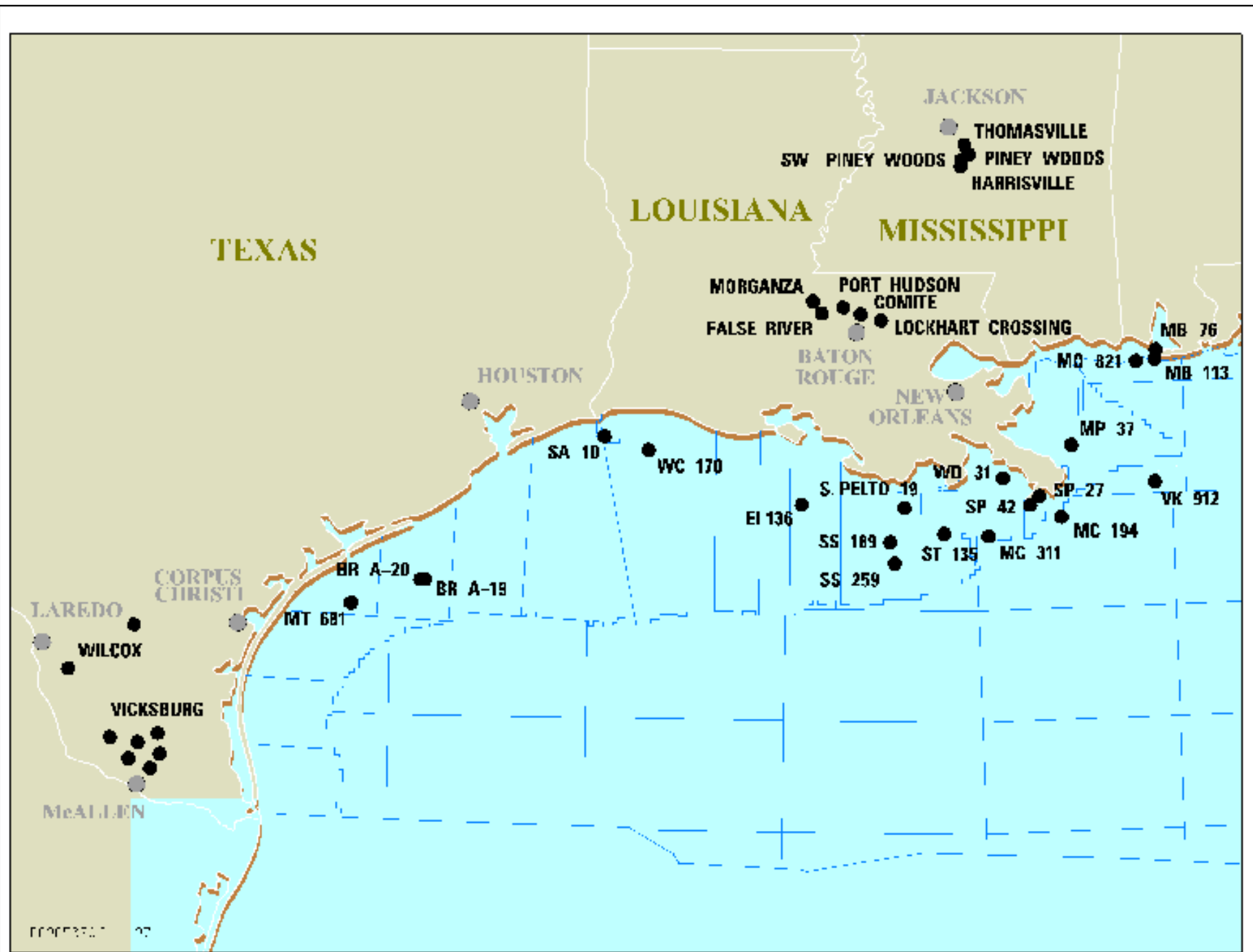
Field	Depth, ft	BHP, psi	BHT, °F	CO ₂ , %	H ₂ S, ppm	φ, %	κ, mD
Onshore							
• Thomasville	24,000	23,000	410	8	460,000		
• Jackson Dome	16,000	11,000	350	99	20		
• LaBarge	14,000	6,500	280	22	4,500		
• Waterton	17,000	4,800	203	12	360,000	3 - 4	0.05
• Jumping Pound		11,500	1,200	185	6	120,000	
• Caroline	20,000	2,200	230	7	350,000	9	31-259
• Bearberry		5,400	118		900,000		
Offshore							
• Mobile Bay	23,000	13,450	410	3.5	16,000		
• Eugene Island	18,800	15,700	330	2	5		
• Picaroon	17,000	15,000	360	4.5	11		

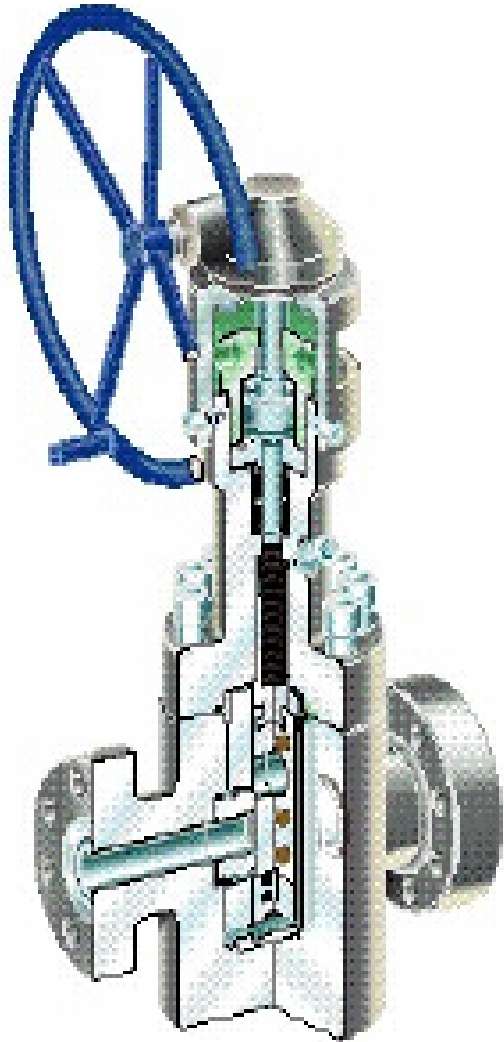
The 1970s Thomasville/Piney Woods



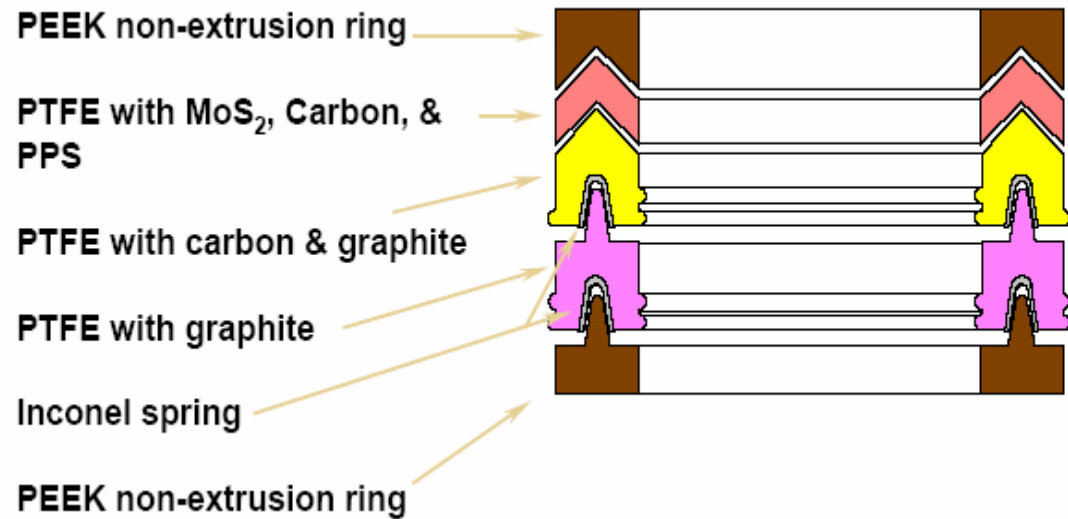
- **Well depths: 20-24,000 ft.**
- **BHP: 18-22,000 psi.**
- **BHT: 365-405°F**
- **H₂S: 32-42%**
- **CO₂: 2-7%**
- **Serial No. 1 was the norm**



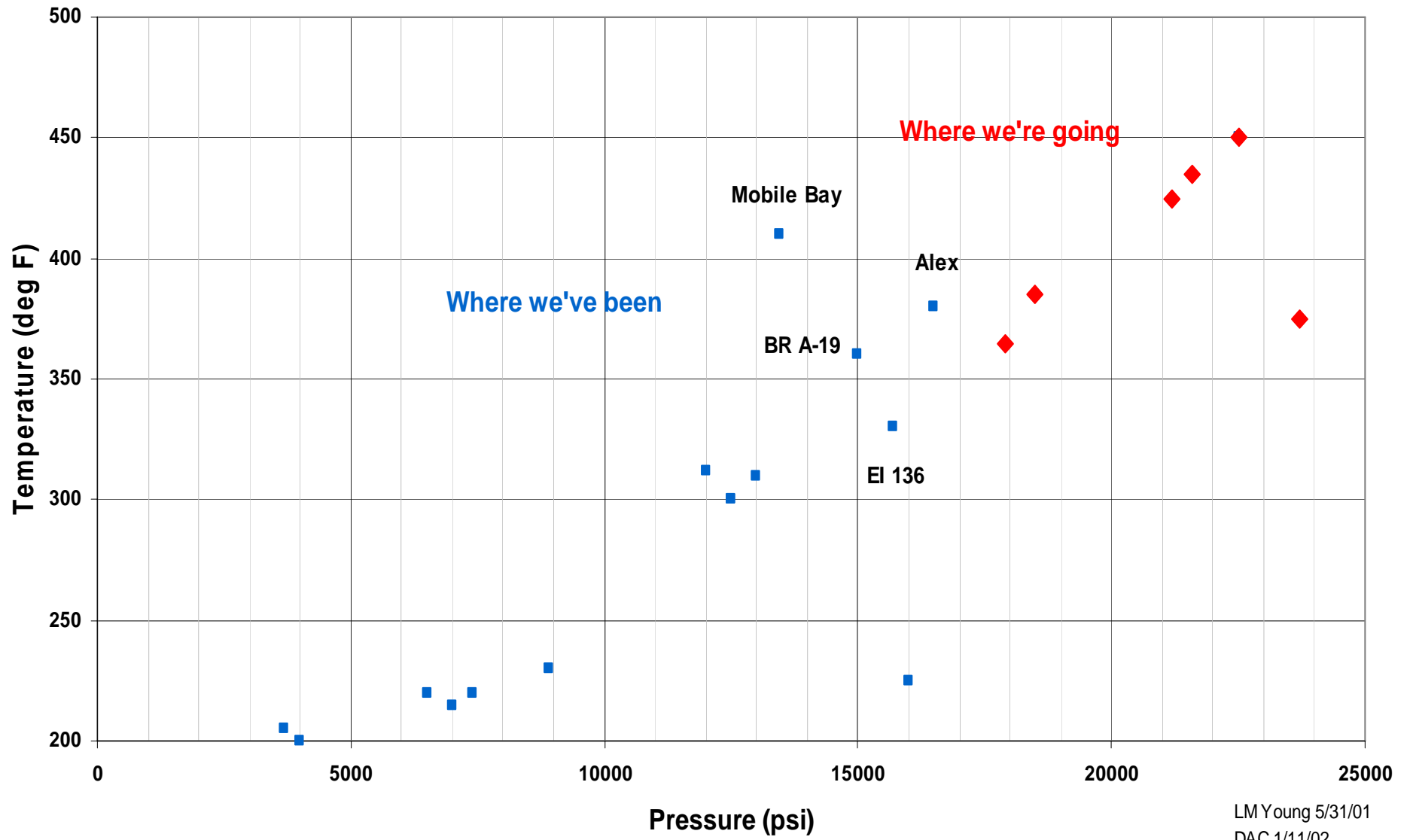




HP/HT Extreme Service Valves 20 ksi & 30 ksi



HTHP Offshore GOM



- Shell supports joint industry (and 3rd party) R&D to assist in solving the challenges of the deepwater reservoirs in the GoM
- Shell believes that the existing mechanisms of SOO and SOP are sufficient to manage the development of current discoveries in the GoM
 - The current SOP's provide enough flexibility to deliver the timing of Serial #1 technical challenges
 - Technical milestones can be included in SOP's
 - Example - A HIPPS (High Integrity Pipeline Protection System) technical study prior to moving forward with the other SOP milestones to first production.
- Shell does not oppose on an exceptional basis specific prospect-based SOP's for technology solutions with a clear well defined path and milestones to development