



**Decom North Sea – Lunch & Learn**

**Well Ops services**

**21<sup>st</sup> January 2015**



# WellOps Decom Overview

Helix Well Ops UK Ltd pioneered both subsea Light Well Intervention (LWI) and Plug and Abandonment (P&A) operations, without the need of a MODU and has been since 1987

To date, **Helix Well Ops** has completed:

- **59 live well abandonments**
- **136 suspended well abandonments**
  - 32 Category 1 (wellhead removal only)
  - 104 Category 2 wells (cement plug and abandon – wellhead removal)

The first vessel in service was the **MSV Seawell** in 1987, followed by the **Well Enhancer** in 2009 & **Skandi Constructor** in 2013.

In H2 2016 the Q7000 is scheduled for delivery.



# Helix Well Ops – well deco track-record in the North Sea Region

<p><b>1993</b> Hamilton Oil Co. 13 live wells ARGYLE FIELD</p>	<p><b>2000</b> Statoil 6 live wells TOMMELITEN FIELD Talisman 4 live wells BLENHEIN &amp; BLADON FIELDS</p>	<p><b>2010</b> Shell 1 suspended well HESS 4 live wells IV/RR FIELD BP 5 live wells DON FIELD</p>
<p><b>1994</b> AMERADA HESS 3 live wells ANGUS FIELD</p>	<p><b>2000/1</b> BP 5 suspended wells Talisman Energy 3 suspended wells Marathon Oil 3 suspended wells Enterprise 1 suspended well HESS 4 suspended wells</p>	<p><b>2011</b> HESS 6 live wells IV/RR FIELD BP 2 live wells DON &amp; MAGNUS FIELDS</p>
<p><b>1996</b> Midland &amp; Scottish Energy 16 live wells EMERALD FIELD</p>	<p><b>2003</b> Marathon Oil 4 suspended wells</p>	<p><b>2012</b> Talisman Energy 3 suspended wells BP 3 live wells MAGNUS FIELD</p>
<p><b>1997</b> BP 7 suspended wells ELF 6 suspended wells BP 4 suspended wells</p>	<p><b>2004</b> Conoco 5 suspended wells Shell 3 live wells</p>	<p><b>2013</b> HESS 5 live wells IV/RR FIELD ERT 1 suspended well EnQuest 1 suspended well Total E&amp;P UK 3 live wells ALWYN NORTH EXTENSION FIELD</p>
<p><b>1998</b> BP 7 suspended wells BP 2 live wells DONAN FIELD</p>	<p><b>2005</b> BP 8 suspended wells</p>	<p><b>2014</b> HESS 2 live wells IV/RR FIELD Talisman Sinopec Energy 3 suspended wells BP 1 suspended well</p>
<p><b>1999</b> AMERADA HESS 5 live wells AMERADA HESS 5 suspended wells DURWARD &amp; DAUNTLESS FIELDS Phillips 1 live well MOIRA FIELD ELF 2 suspended wells Total 1 suspended well</p>	<p><b>2009</b> BP 1 live well DON FIELD</p>	



**Key:**  
**Purple** – Suspended E&A well abandonment  
**Green** – Prep live well abandonment  
**Red** – Full live well abandonment

# Typical Well Ops vessel : Well Enhancer

Active heave-comp Tower, Riser Handling & Skidding system

Main Crane & Services:  
 Slickline/E-line  
 Coiled-tubing  
 Pumping  
 XT ops  
 Flowlines/Riser flushing  
 ops  
 P&A/decommissioning

Accommodation (120)  
 & project offices

18 man saturation  
 1 x WROV  
 1 x Obs ROV

Subsea Intervention  
 Lubricator – SIL

132m

7 3/8" Subsea Intervention Lubricator

- Tower Lifting Capacity 150Te
- Main Crane 100Te
- 2 x 10kpsi SPM600 pumps

- Main deck
  - 1 x bulk fluid tank 150m3 (943bbls storage)
- Below deck
  - 2 x drill water tanks 90m3 each
  - 1 x bulk fluid tank 190m3

# 7 3/8" SIL – Subsea Intervention Lubricator

The Subsea Intervention Lubricator (or SIL) provides access to both vertical & horizontal XT wellbores for interventions. Its primary functions are:

- *Enabling access into a live subsea well*
- *The primary well control equipment throughout the intervention process*

The SIL is made up of 3 elements:

1. Subsea stuffing box/grease injection head c/w latch and gate valve
  - Slickline – static seal (rubber packer assy.)
  - E-line – dynamic seal (hi viscosity grease injection)
2. Riser/lubricator section
3. LRP/EDP assembly c/w gate valve & wireline BOP's blind ram and shear/seal) – **well control package**

The SIL is deployed, via guide wires (Tree/PGB) to the Tree and controlled via an umbilical from surface

- The SIL has failsafe close valves
- In the event of an ESD the valves are closed in sequence with time delays to allow a toolstring to drop through the SIL and DHSV
- The umbilical is connected via a stabplate with a shear pin for a vessel drive-off scenario



# Phases of decommissioning

**1<sup>st</sup> Preparation work**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Zonal isolation and tubing removal**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Wellhead and seabed clearance**

# HESS – Durward/Dauntless (FULL DECO)

Project: 1999 (35 days)

Objective: P&A 10 wells (5 live)

Workscope includes:

Downhole (Phase 1)

- -Permanent plugs and cement
- -Cut tubing
- -Unlatch XT

Decom (Phase 2)

- -Recover XT's & Flowbases
- -Recover tubing-hangers
- -Blow wellheads – recover and/or wet store

Wellhead recovery (Phase 3)

- -Wellhead recovery
- -Seabed clearance

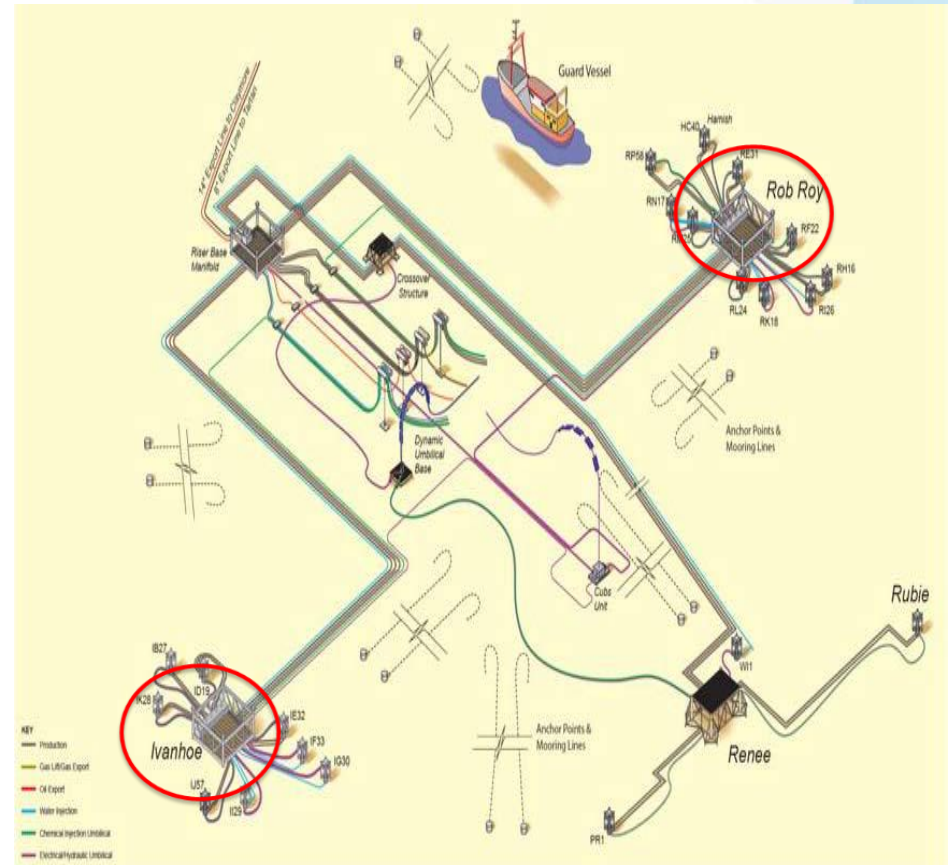


# HESS – IV/RR (PREP DECO)

Project: 2010 (2 campaigns)/2011/2013  
(2 campaigns) & 2014 (final campaign)

Workscope includes:

- XT valve/barrier integrity testing
- DHSV control line checks
- TC testing ops – TCRT to vessel
- Wireline drift well to confirm well/tubing integrity
- Plug and suspend production & annulus bores
- Punching/cutting tubing in preparation of full abandonment
- Disconnect flowlines & umbilicals – fitting and testing blind flanges to the manifolds
- Recover XT's back to the vessel



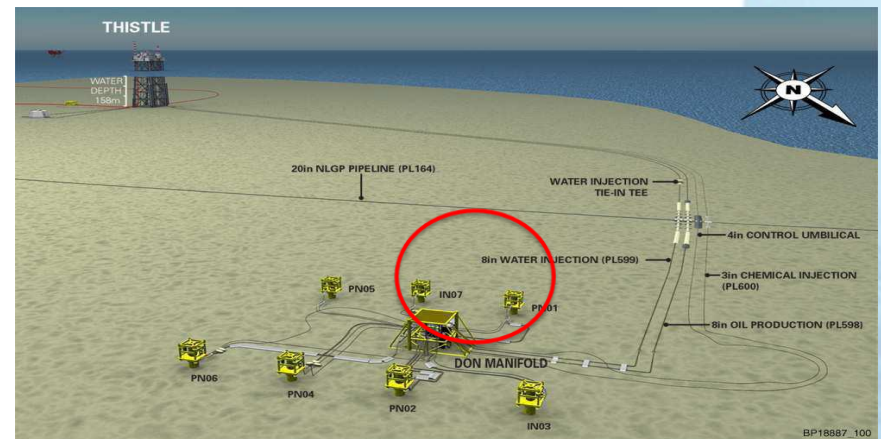
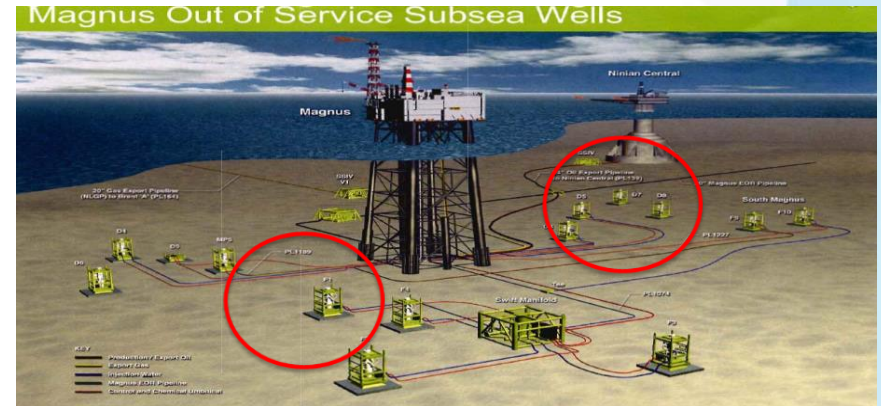


# BP – Don & Magnus (PREP DECO)

Projects: 2009/2010/2011 (2 campaigns) & 2012

Workscope includes:

- Bullhead tubing contents into formation, via vessel kill pumps
- Wireline drift well to confirm well/tubing integrity
- Plug and suspend production & annulus bores
- Punching/cutting tubing in preparation of full abandonment – at a later date
- Disconnect flowlines & hydraulic umbilicals
- diving operations to install & test blind flanges on the flowline & annulus flow spool
- Converting the XT hydraulics to ROV compatible for MODU ROV XT access at a late date for well P&A



# Suspended Well Abandonment

## *Final Well Abandonment*

- CAT 2.1 = 'A' annulus perforating & cement plug placement
- CAT 2.2 = 'A' and 'B' annulus perforating and cement plug placement

Both operations circulating out/return to LWIV WBM/OBM in casing string(s)

- CAT 1 Wellhead is cut and recovered



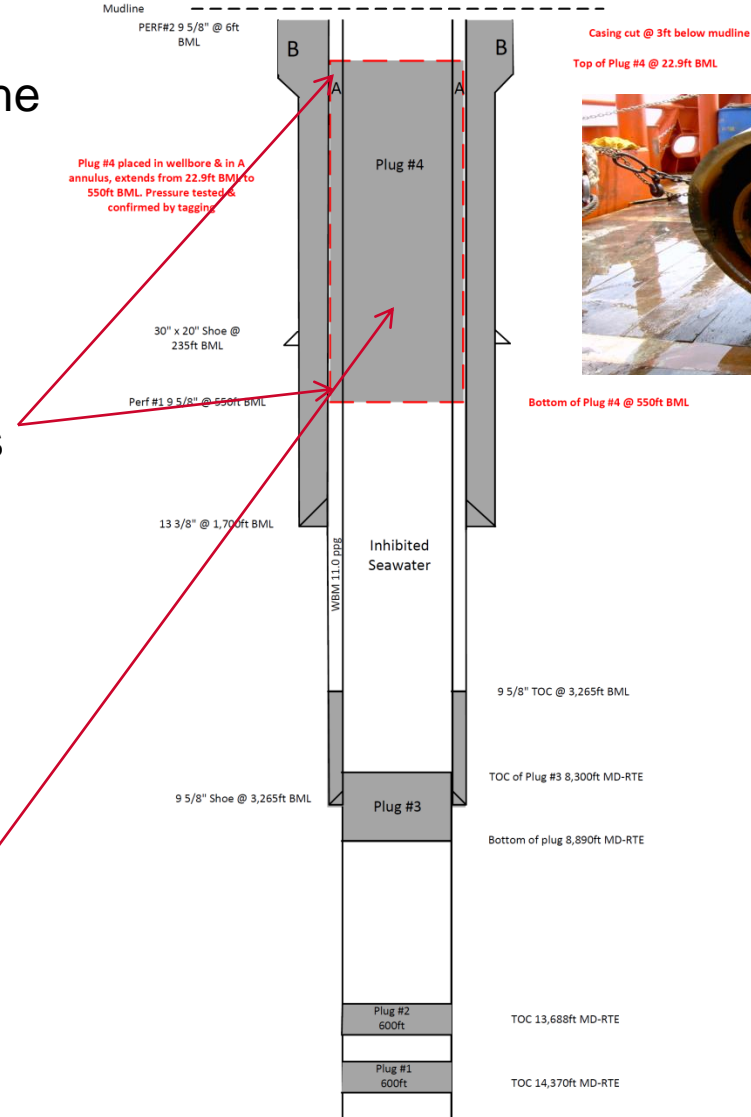
# Final Abandonment Schematic

Packers are set at the top to seal the well with a cement stinger running through the packers

Annulus perforated in 2 places to create a flow path using TCP guns

The annulus is then 'cleaned out'

Cement is then pumped down the main bore and is forced up the annulus to create a plug ~500ft



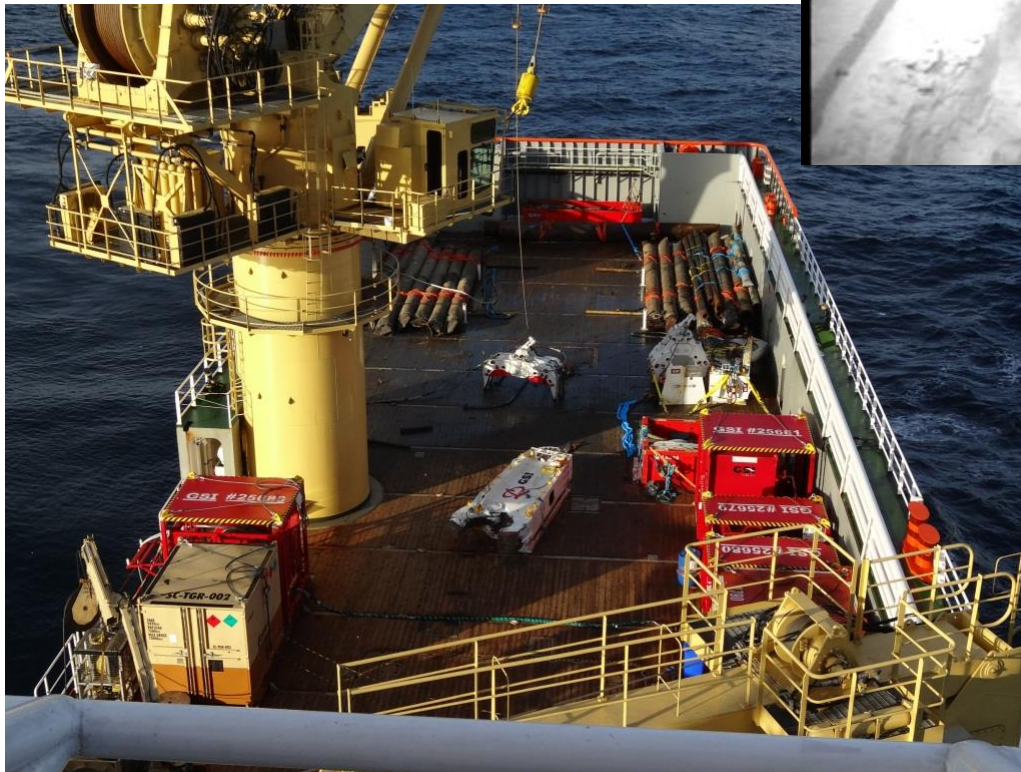
Casing cut @ 3ft below mudline  
Top of Plug #4 @ 22.9ft BML



Bottom of Plug #4 @ 550ft BML

# BP North West Hutton – Hardware removal

Projects: 2012 (2 campaigns)  
Trenching and pipeline removal



# Q7000 – heavy well intervention & decommissioning unit



- Short duration campaigns
- Heavy well intervention & CTD
- Full or partial well abandonment
- Well workovers
- Field development
- Open flat deck – 3 sided access
- Efficiency of rig-up & service change
- DP3 fast move & position vs MODU
- Safety improvements vs MODU
- Operability improvements vs MODU



# One Stop Shop

- **Integrated Onshore/Offshore Management, Project Management – all in-house**
- **Bespoke vessels with Subsea Intervention Lubricators for well access**
  - Wireline (slickline & E-line)
  - Pumping (well kill, cementing & stim)
- **Xmas Tree recovery**
- **Saturation Diving/ROV operations**
- **Prep abandonment**
- **Full abandonment**
- **Field infrastructure recovery**
  - Jumpers/flowlines/Mattresses/Manifolds

# Commercial advantages

## Time & Cost – efficiency

- Typically lower spread rate than a rig
- Transit – infield from well to well (10 – 12knts.)
- **Set-up at wellsite – HOURS versus DAYS**
  - Rig might take 3 or more days to set up
  - LWIV 36+/- hours – then well access
    - Has no anchors/ballast or J/U ops, just set up on Dynamic Positioning (DP)
    - No make and break riser-equipment deployed on a winch

**END**