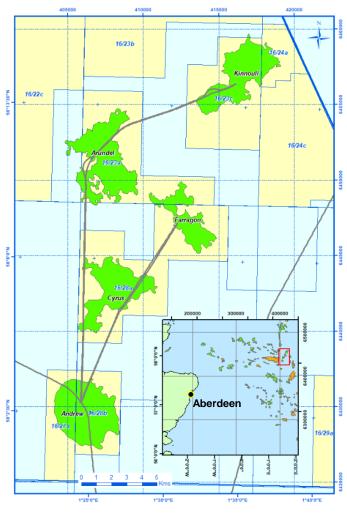


Arundel Field, Central North Sea - A Single Well Development on a Complex Small Field

Primary Author: Rory Leslie **Co Authors:** Rosemary Anthony, Chris Hill, Lex Love, Mairi Nelson, Sara Newns, Simon Whiteman, Niek van den Beukel, Zoë Sayer

Project Summary

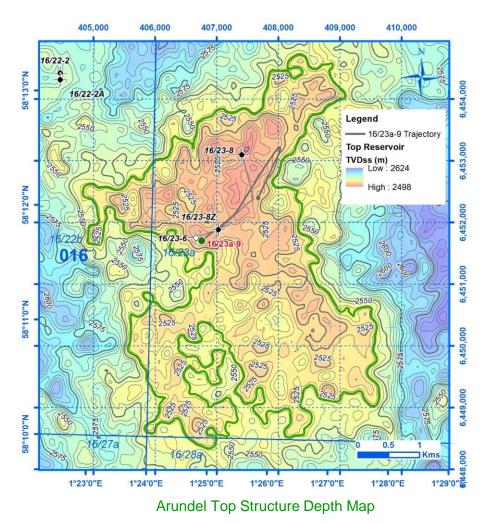
- Arundel is a small oilfield 12 km north of BP Andrew Platform containing 22 mmbbls STOIIP (BP 100%)
- One of 4 Paleocene (Lista Formation) turbidite satellite fields tied into Andrew
- Developed by a single subsea well tied into the Kinnoull to Andrew pipeline
- Key to BP's strategy in the Central North Sea of extending the life of production hubs
- 1st oil in September 2017, 18 months after sanction
- Upside reservoir result and production rate

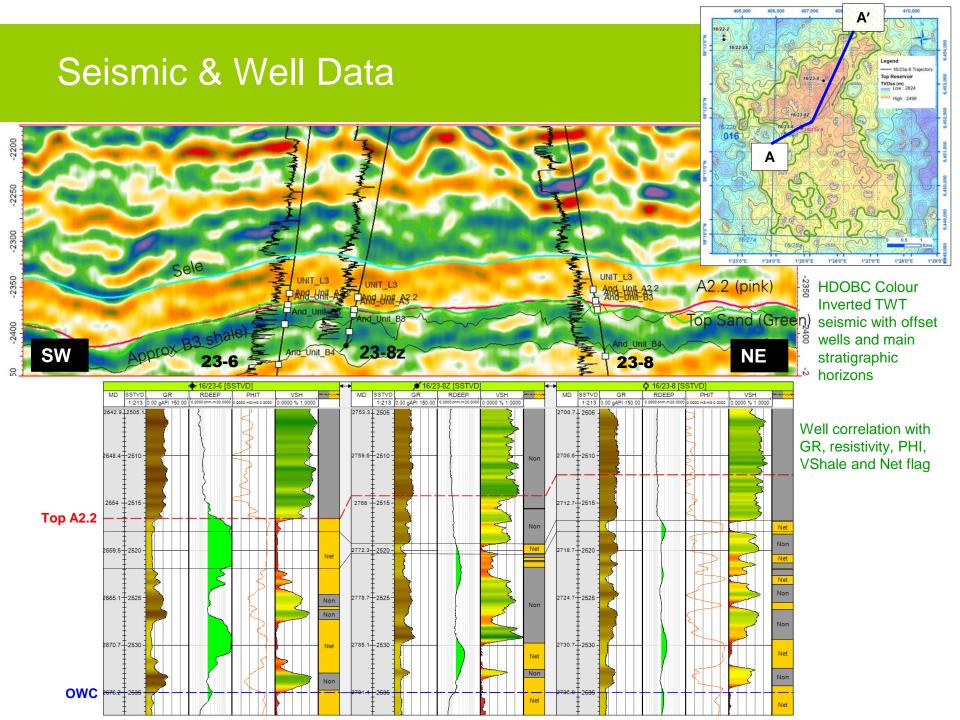


BP Andrew Area map

Discovery & Appraisal

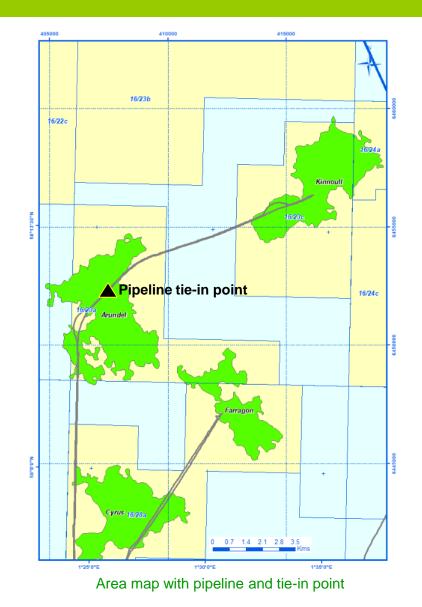
- Discovered in 2000 by Chevron well 16/23-6
 - Encountered thin, 20 m oil column
 - High N:G Lista L3 sands (A2.2 Unit)
- Appraised in 2008 by BP with 16/23-8 and 16/23-8Z
 - Poor N:G in 16/23-8
 - Intermediate N:G in 16/23-8Z
- Most recent seismic acquired in 2013
 - High density ocean bottom cable (HDOBC)
 - Improvement in reservoir imaging





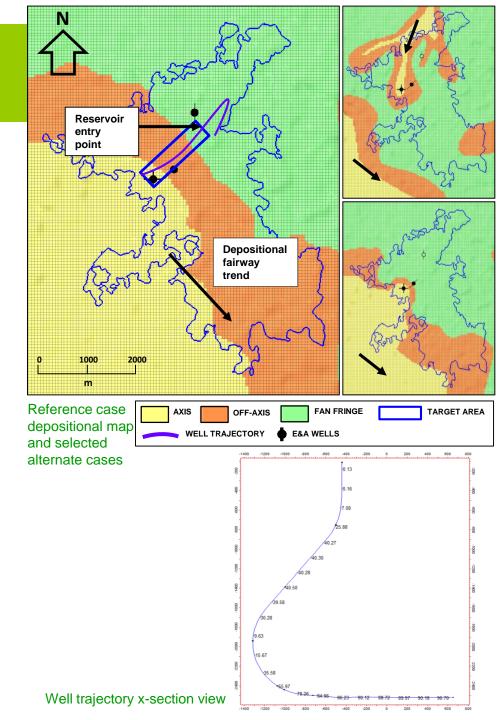
Development Decision

- Undeveloped due to:
 - Very thin column
 - Variable N:G in E&A wells
 - Poor seismic image
- Tie-in point over Arundel was built into the Kinnoull to Andrew pipeline during Andrew Area Development project (2013)
- Changes leading to project sanction:
 - HDOBC seismic improved definition of structure
 - Ullage available on Kinnoull to Andrew pipeline
 - Extend life of Andrew Platform benefitting other existing tie-ins
- One well development sanctioned



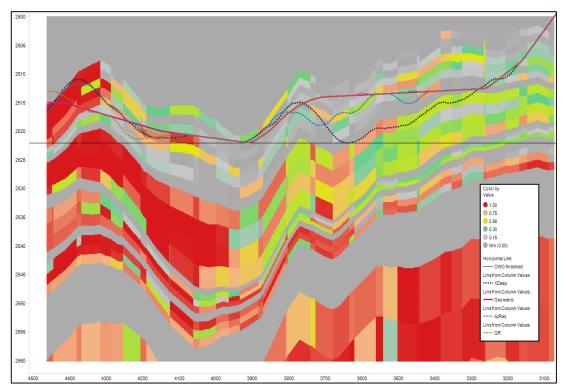
Well Concept

- Long horizontal reservoir section to maximise pay penetration and oil rate
- Different well lengths tested in simulation (1300 - 1400 m optimal)
- Well drilled perpendicular to trend of turbidite system to cross-cut sand bodies
- Top hole position and overburden drilling constraints required complex "fish hook" trajectory and reservoir landout in NE of field
- Cased and perforated completion to enable future water shut-off



Reservoir Geosteering

- Geosteering toolkit
 - Deep & Extra Deep Azimuthal resistivity tools to "see" sands and maximise pay (Baker Hughes AziTrak & VisiTrak)
 - Density & Gamma Ray image logs for dip and stratigraphic direction
 - Wellsite biostratigraphy (palynology) for landing the well and confirming stratigraphy
- Predicted Net Sand Length: 430 m
- Constraints
 - 3.5° per 30 m dogleg limit
 - 15 m TVD stand-off from OWC



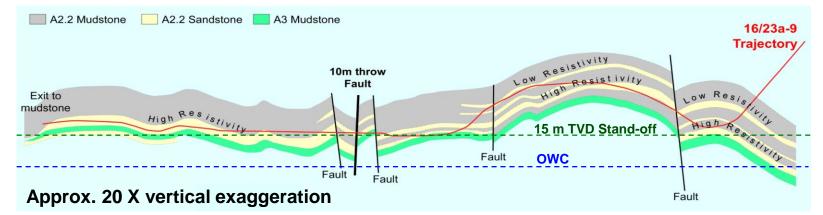
Outputs from azimuthal resistivity value of information algorithm



TOE

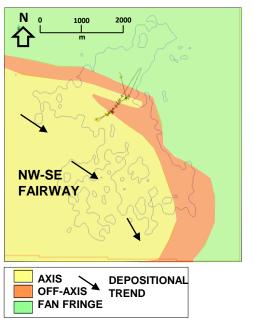
HEEL





Reservoir geology cartoon (not to scale)

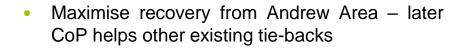
Parameter	Actual	Predicted Most Likely	Difference (+/-)
Gross Length (m MD)	1404	1300	+104
Net Sand Length (m MD)	696	430	+266
Net Sand Length above stand-off (m MD)	619	430	+189
Perforated Length (m MD)	608	430	+178
Net : Gross	0.5	0.4	+0.1
Net Porosity	0.23	0.19	+0.04
Oil saturation	0.76	0.75	+0.01
Maximum Oil Rate (mbbls / day)	11.7	9.9	+1.8



Updated depositional scenario map

Summary

- Appropriate well design to address the subsurface uncertainty – able to chase the upside as well as deliver reference case
- Strong case made for Azimuthal Resistivity tools – resulted in 40% perforated pay increase compared to geometric trajectory
- Careful planning and successful execution of geosteering helped attain the upside outcome
- Realised value from pre-invested pipeline and tie-in point





Acknowledgements



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- The Arundel Development was a collaborative project between BP subsurface, drilling, operations, projects, commercial and a number of 3rd party companies
- I would like to particularly acknowledge colleagues in the BP CNS Team: Rosemary Anthony, Chris Hill, Lex Love, Mairi Nelson, Sara Newns, Simon Whiteman, Niek van den Beukel, Zoë Sayer and the Baker Hughes Reservoir Navigation Team