

Murchison decommissioning project



Topic Briefing

Introduction to the Decommissioning Project

Roy Aspden

Decommissioning Project Manager

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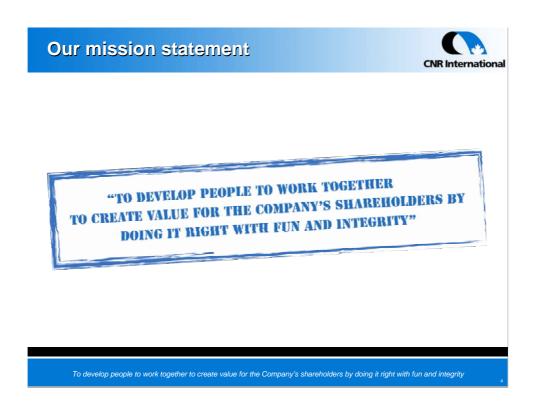
Murchison decommissioning project



- Introducing CNR International North Sea operations
- Murchison in facts and figures and a potted history
- Cessation of production
- Overall decommissioning scopes and timeline
- Goals and approach to decommissioning project
- Comparative Assessment of removal options
- The importance of stakeholder input in shaping the way ahead









Murchison in facts and figures



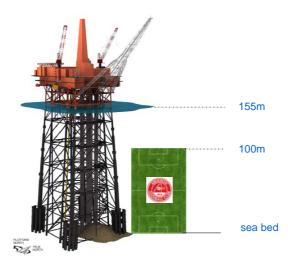


- Installed 1980
- Cross border field; 78% UK / 22% Norway
- Weight of steel jacket and piles 26,400 tonnes
- Weight of topsides 24,000 tonnes installed in 24 modular lifts
- Accommodation for 192 personnel
- Water depth 155m
- 33 platform wells 4 subsea wells
- Peak oil production in 1983 127,000 barrels oil per day
- Oil production in 2012 3,700 barrels oil per day

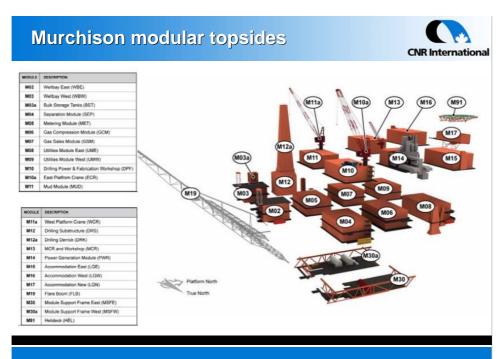
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Murchison - an idea of size









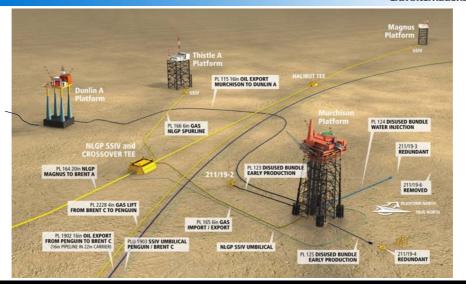
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Murchison jacket comparative size **RINT ALPHA** NW HUTTON** MILLER** **IR,500 te **IR,500 te **IR,500 te **NORPIPE** 37/4a** ALBUSK, JELL* 2/4F** H7 **To develop people to work together to create value for the Company's shareholders by doing it right with fun and integrity **To develop people to work together to create value for the Company's shareholders by doing it right with fun and integrity **To develop people to work together to create value for the Company's shareholders by doing it right with fun and integrity **To develop people to work together to create value for the Company's shareholders by doing it right with fun and integrity **To develop people to work together to create value for the Company's shareholders by doing it right with fun and integrity



Murchison subsea infrastructure





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Murchison production history and ownership



2010 production was 3% of 1983 peak and on a declining trend



Source DECC on-line database of field production histories https://www.og.decc.gov.uk/pprs/full_production.htm



Cessation of production



- Now reaching economic and technical End of Field Life (EoFL)
- EoFL occurs when operating costs relative to post-tax production revenues no longer makes an economic return
- EoFL can also occur when platform process systems cannot handle much smaller production rates than designed for
- CNRI has submitted its application to DECC licensing unit for Cessation of Production

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Goals of decommissioning project



- HSE excellence
- Protect and enhance reputations of all involved
- Predictable outcomes
- Cost efficiency
- Continuous improvement

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Approach to decommissioning



- Do it right with integrity
- Commission expert studies and engage with stakeholders to base decisions on informed knowledge base
- Keep everyone informed no surprises
- Learn from others
- Share our learning to benefit others
- Build a sustainable capability for our rolling programme

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Murchison decommissioning baseline plan

CNR International

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Decommissioning programme preparation and approval

Well P&A, conductor removal

Cleaning, preparation for removal

Subsea removal

Conshore recycling and disposal

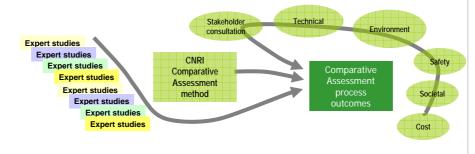
Murchison Platform Decommissioning Stakeholder Workshop 14th March 2012



The role of the Independent Review Consultancy



- Verify completeness of studies for CNRI's assurance
- Verify Comparative Assessment (CA) method
- Verify compliance with CA process and the outcomes



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Importance of stakeholder engagement



- To understand stakeholders issues and concerns
- To help stakeholders understand our challenges
- · A continual process not a one-off
- To help us shape our Decommissioning Programme and make the right choices



Question and answer





Any questions of clarification?



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Topic Briefing

Decommissioning Options for Pipelines, Debris and Other Subsea Infrastructure

Steve Etherson

Subsea and Pipelines

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Pipelines, debris and other subsea infrastructure



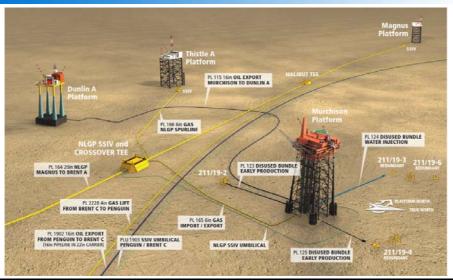
Overview:

- Bundles
- Wellheads and protection structures
- 6" NLGP pipeline
- 6" NLGP SSIV control umbilical
- 16" oil export pipeline
- Debris



Murchison subsea infrastructure layout





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Bundles: details



- 3 x bundles of 12.75" dia x 6.35/10.32 mm wall thickness (w/t) PL123, PL124, & PL125
- 2 x 88.9mm dia x 6.35mm w/t pipes and 4 x 21.4mm dia control lines are inside the bundles
- PL123 is 800m long and 100% exposed with wellhead and protection structure still in place and bundle still connected to the well
- PL124 is 2km long and 100% exposed with pipeline bent in two places
- PL 125 is 1.3Km long, 100% exposed, disconnected from the wellhead, wellhead and protection structure still in place



Bundles: options



Bundle pipeline PL123, PL124 & PL125:

- Leave in situ (span remediation)
- Minimal removal, i.e. remove mattresses, leave bundles in-situ (span remediation)
- · Removal of exposed sections, cut and lift
- · Burial of bundles and recover mattresses
- · Total removal of bundles and mattresses

Remaining wellheads and protection structures are to be removed

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Bundle cut from buoyancy tank







Bundle with drag chain attached





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Buoyancy tank and bundle connected to well head pull-in frame













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Wellhead protection structure with fishing net













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Wellhead 211/19-4 protection structure laying on side

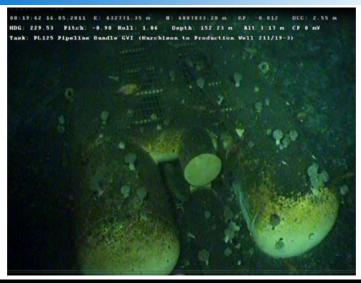






Buoyancy tank platform partially buried in drill cuttings





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Bundle disconnected from buoyancy module at platform





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Buoyancy and bundle connected





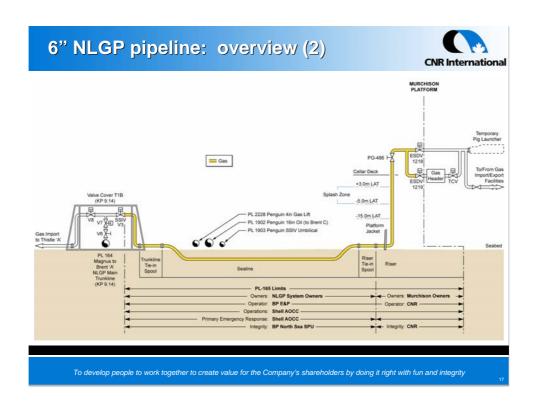
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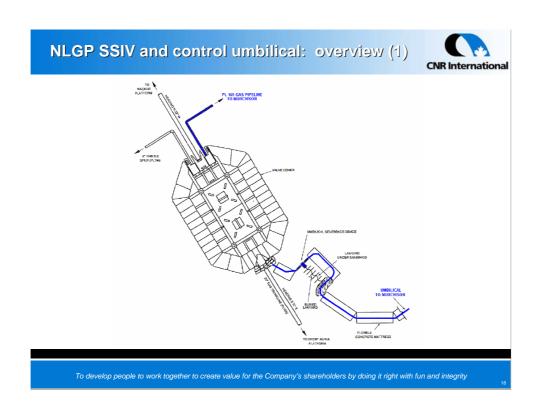
6" NLGP pipeline: overview (1)



- 6" NLGP pipeline owned / operated by NLGP partnership (dialogue begun)
- 6" NLGP pipeline runs from Murchison Platform to the "T" tie-in on the 20" trunk line 2.6km away
- Hydraulic valves controlled by umbilical from the Murchison platform
- Pipeline is trenched and naturally backfilled for 70% of length
- The pipeline crosses under three pipelines
- Spool at Murchison platform is hyperbolically welded to riser and pipeline









NLGP SSIV control umbilical: overview (2)



- 94 mm dia x 2.6km long
- 1.8km of rock dump on umbilical
- · Two pipelines cross over the umbilical
- Umbilical controls three hydraulic valves in the SSIV on the 20" NLGP "T" tie-in point

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Seabed layout CNR International ORDINATION OF THE PROPERTY O



16" oil export pipeline to Dunlin platform: details



- 16" pipeline (PL 115) with weight coating of 57.2mm
- 15.9mm wall thickness X60 grade pipe
- Approximately 50% of original wall thickness at 6 o/c position in some areas of the pipeline
- 19.1km long between Murchison and Dunlin
- · Crosses under 4 pipelines and 1 umbilical crossing
- 56% of pipeline rock dumped with 44% exposed in trench
- · Murchison spoolpiece has been welded
- Dunlin spoolpiece is flanged on platform end and welded at pipeline end

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16" oil export pipeline to Dunlin platform:

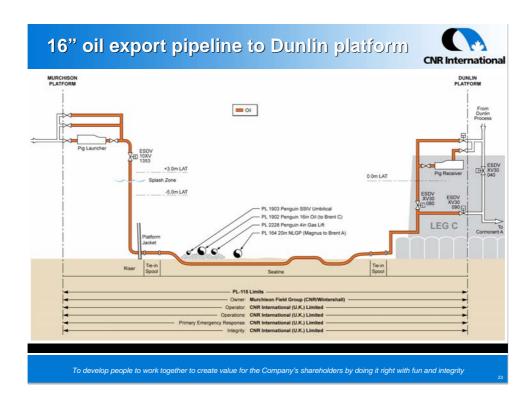


- Leave in-situ
- Minimal removal
- Removal of exposed sections
- Burial

options

- Selective removal and burial
- Total removal





Debris



- Debris to be removed on pipeline and bundle routes (432 targets identified)
- Debris to possibly be removed inside Murchison 500m zone (189 targets identified)
- See ISS 2011 survey report for target numbers and locations









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Debris













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Question and answer





Any questions of clarification?



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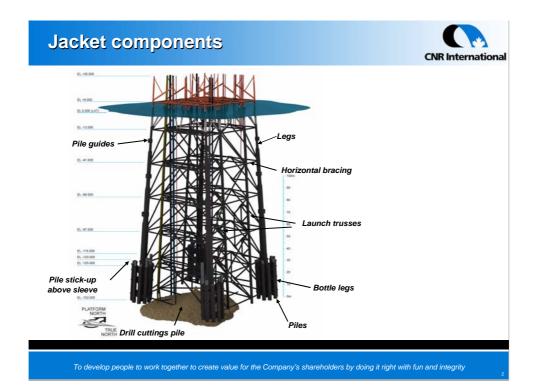


Topic Briefing

Decommissioning Options for the Jacket

Mike Corcoran

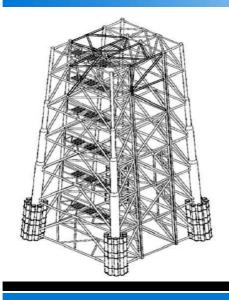
Decommissioning Strategy





Jacket condition





- General condition / structural integrity
- Flooded members / damage
- Ballast valves
- Pile stick up / densitometers
- Drill cuttings pile
- Marine growth

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Refloat using buoyancy tanks

Remove using purpose built vessel





Remove in sections using large crane vessel



Remove in small sections using a crane vessel



Full removal using buoyancy tank assemblies





Wt jacket submerged = 23,700 te Buoyancy = 23,600 te (Buoyancy from braces, legs & BTA's)





Buoyancy tanks floated out, up-ended and attached to jacket



Jacket is grounded in Norwegian fjord and dismantled in-situ using sheer leg cranes

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Partial removal using buoyancy tank assemblies



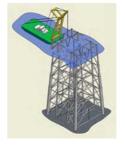


Wt jacket submerged = 13,000 te Buoyancy = 15,000 te (Buoyancy from braces & BTA's)



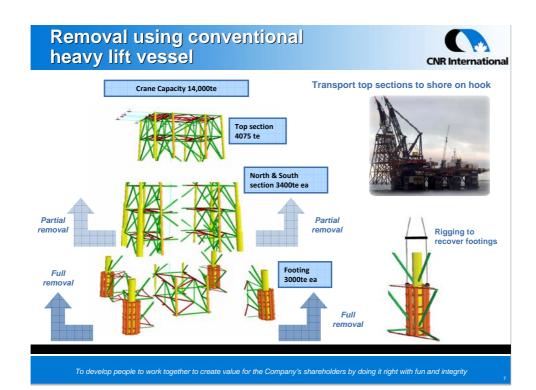


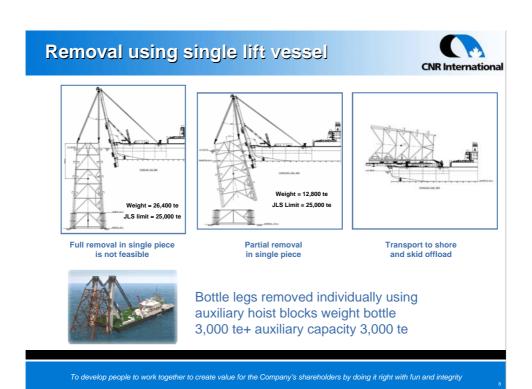
Buoyancy tanks floated out, up-ended and attached to jacket



Jacket is grounded in Norwegian fjord and dismantled in-situ using sheer leg cranes





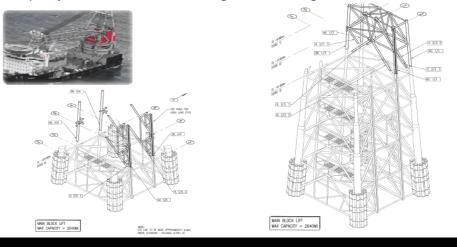




Removal using ship shape lift vessel



Jacket removed in small sections down to footings, vessel does not have the capacity to lift the 3,000 te bottle legs with submerged block



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Murchison Decommissioning Project



Jacket Removal Options - Summary

| | Conventional heavy lift | Single lift vessel | Small crane vessel | Buoyancy tank assembly | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | Offshore man days |
| Full Removal | ✓ | √? | X | √? | 30,000 |
| Partial Removal | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 17,000 |
| Proven Technology | Yes | No | Yes | No (Frigg Jacket was 12,000te) | |



Jacket: full vs. partial removal - issues

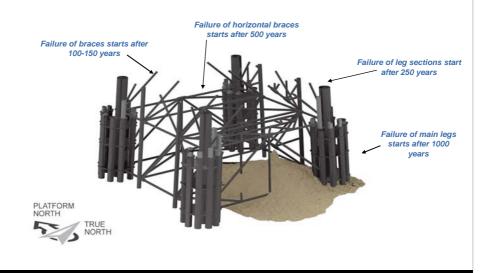


| | Full removal (single piece or in sections) | Partial removal | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Drill cuttings pile and debris | Relocate 22,000 te drill cuttings and debris, to expose lower jacket frame members Use ROV dredger: 150- 500+ days | Leave drill cuttings and debris within footings area | |
| Foundation pile cutting | Remove debris inside piles Dredge out soil plugs to -4m Cut piles internally | Piles left insitu | |
| On-bottom stability | Ensure on bottom stability of isolated bottle legs after cutting piles | Footings left in-situ and stable | |
| Cutting jacket | New tooling required for 6m and 4m dia leg cuts | New tooling required for 6m and 4m dia leg cuts | |

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Predicted degradation rate of footings





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Any questions of clarification?



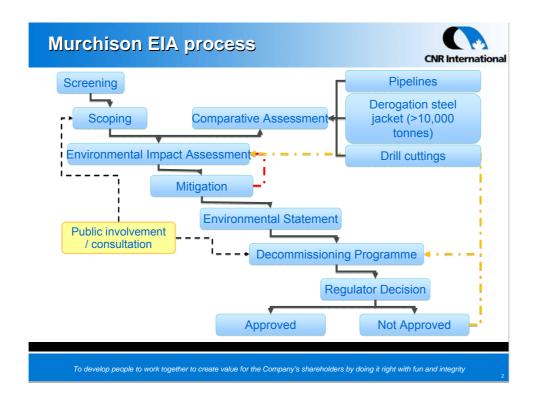
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Topic Briefing

Getting to the Final Decommissioning Plan Process

Dr. Liz Galley Environment





EIA scoping



Murchison EIA scoping:

- High level report June 2011
- Identified supporting studies:
 - Drill cuttings pile modelling: long term fate, OSPAR thresholds, human disturbance
 - Socio-economic impacts to commercial fishermen
 - Energy and emissions study
 - Underwater noise assessment
 - Safety risk to fishermen

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EIA scoping



- Murchison EIA scoping report June 2011
 - Feedback from stakeholders to date:
 - Contamination of the marine environment
 - · Fishing activity of non-UK vessels
 - · "Legacy" impacts
 - Marine growth
 - Artificial reef effect
 - · Cumulative impacts pipelines decommissioning
 - Resource usage and atmospheric emissions
- Revised scoping report February 2012

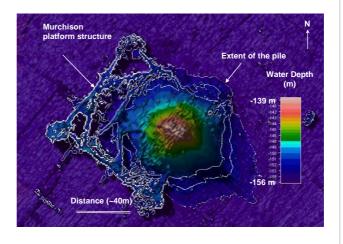


Environmental site survey



Acoustic survey

 Map Murchison drill cuttings pile using multibeam echo sounder



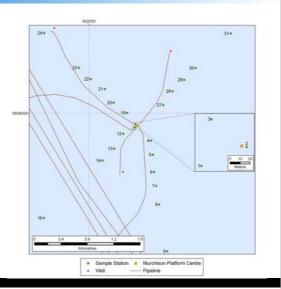
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Environmental site survey



Seabed sampling

• Chemical contaminants, biological analysis





Survey results (Fugro ERT, 2011)



<500m from platform:

- -Contaminant
 - Total hydrocarbon >50 μg /g
- -Biological
 - Modified community structure in vicinity to platform
 - Opportunistic / pollutant tolerant species present, indicate organic enrichment
 - · Reduced diversity

>500m from platform:

- -Contaminant
 - Total hydrocarbon <50 ug /g
- -Biological
 - · Moderate to high biodiversity
 - · Community typical of sediments at this depth in NNS
 - · Considered as background sediments

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EIA - sources of impact



- Vessel use during ALL operations
- Well P&A
- Topsides decommissioning offshore
- Jacket decommissioning
- Pipeline decommissioning
- Drill cuttings pile
- Disposal of materials onshore



Requirement for Comparative Assessment

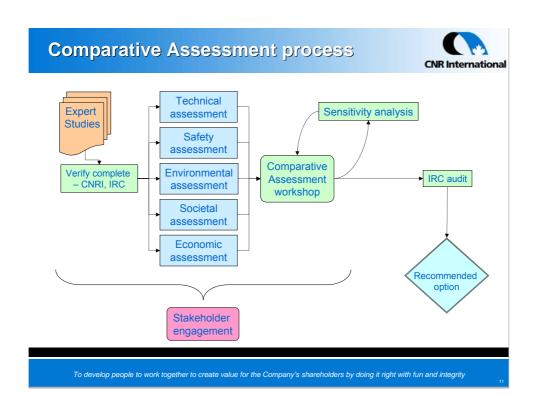


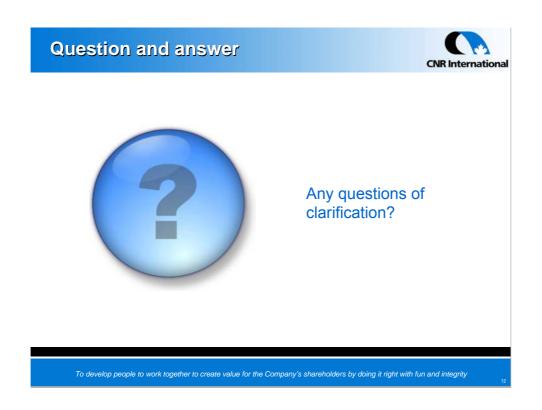
- OSPAR Decision 98/3 on the Disposal of Disused Offshore Installations
 - Platform derogation cases (steel jacket >10,000 tonnes)
- Petroleum Act 1998
 - -Platform derogation cases
 - -Pipeline decommissioning
- OSPAR Recommendation 2006/5
 - -Drill cuttings

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Comparative Assessment framework [Based on DECC Guidance Notes, V6 2011] · Risk to personnel offshore · Environmental Impact Assessment operational risks · Residual risks to **Environmental Impact** fishermen Assessment - end point risks · Onshore personnel **Safety** Energy use and risks atmospheric emissions Commercial impact Technical feasibility on fisheries Technical Feasibility / Ease of recovery from Socio-economic impacts amenities Use of proven technology and equipment · Socio-economic impacts – communities Economic To develop people to work together to create value for the Company's shareholders by doing it right with fun and integrity









Murchison decommissioning project

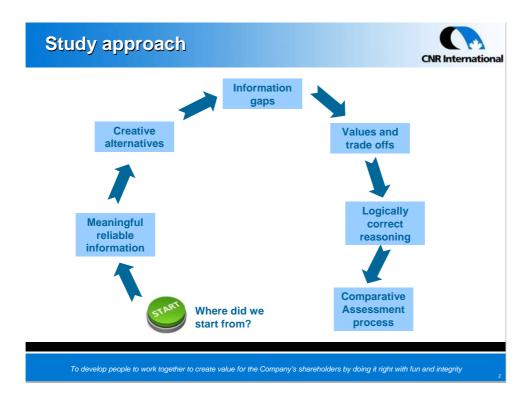


Topic Briefing

Overview of Decommissioning studies Findings to Date

Mike Corcoran

Decommissioning Strategy











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Reliable information

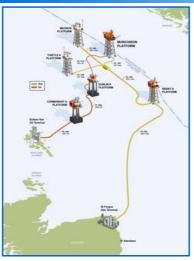


- Platform condition surveys
- Process and weight surveys
- Jacket surveys
- Environmental baseline surveys
- Operating history / efficiencies
- Original construction history
- Platform integrity



Creative alternatives for Murchison





1. Continue as a producing asset

- Improved operating efficiencies
- Stranded reserves
- Enhanced recovery

2. Re-use/relocate

- Tie back to third party production
- Carbon capture
- Infrastructure hub

3. New use

- Offshore wind energy
- Wave/tidal energy generation
- Enhanced recovery

4. Future technology

- Store field records in National Hydrocarbons Data Archive

→ After screening alternatives: decision to decommission

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Decommissioning alternatives



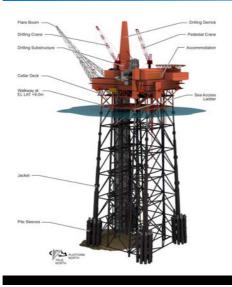
- North Sea experience
- Gulf of Mexico experience
- Supply chain new technology/techniques
- Salvage industry experience
- Participation in industry work groups
- Nuclear decommissioning technology/crossover
- Engagement with stakeholders





Decommissioning options





34 wells will be plugged and abandoned in accordance with the Oil & Gas UK Guidelines on Well Abandonment

Topside structures will be removed, backloaded and transported to shore for re-use and recycling

Jacket removal options include full removal and partial removal

Various options are being considered for the drill cuttings pile

Various options are being considered for pipelines PL115, PL123, PL 124 & PL125

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Supporting studies



Over 70 studies and activities were identified and grouped to be undertaken inhouse or subcontracted over 20 contract packages:

- Surveys: information gathering/verification
- Operations: simultaneous operations (SIMOPs) between well P&A and continuing production
- Decommissioning services contract (DSC): shutdown, engineer down and clean (EDC), separation
- Topside and jacket removal: reverse lift, single lift, piece small
- Pipeline: cleaning, removal options
- Environmental: environmental impact assessment and support studies/documentation
- Safety: option safety assessment
- Independent Review Consultancy: independent review of studies and assessment procedures
- Integrity: checks against removal options, and long term degradation























CNRI selected from best-in-class technical expertise to assist in developing and evaluating decommissioning options









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GL Noble Denton

Removal studies









Seaway Heavy Lifting Engineering B.V.



Four detailed studies undertaken with specialist contractors covering conventional and new technologies for removal of topsides and jackets



Safety Studies



Major Accident Hazard Management

- Hazid studies of engineering down and clean and separation scopes
- Hazid studies of jacket, topside, pipeline options
- Identify major accidental events and consequences for each option
- Quantitative risk assessment (QRA) for each jacket option

Hazid meetings were attended by project personnel, CNRI technical authorities and specialist technical consultants

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Technical assessment



→ Noble Denton review of all removal options by the different contractors

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Environmental studies



- Environmental baseline survey
- Murchison EIA scoping report
- Decommissioning waste management strategy
- Permits and consents register
- Drill cuttings pile management study
- Energy and emissions study
- Noise assessments
- Assessment of the socioeconomic effects on fishermen
- Assessment of the safety risk to fishermen
- Environmental impact of all decommissioning options
- Material disposal register / permit requirements

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Options selection process



→ Comparative Assessment....









Any questions of clarification?



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Topic Briefing

Murchison Drill Cuttings Pile

Dr Liz Galley

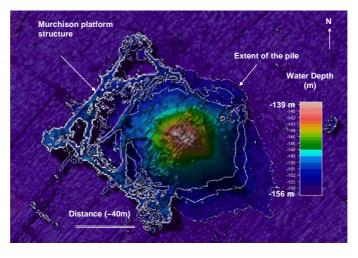
Environment

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Murchison drill cuttings pile



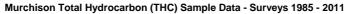
Pile characteristics Volume – 22,545 m³ Area – 6,840 m² Height – 15.34 m Water depth – 156 m

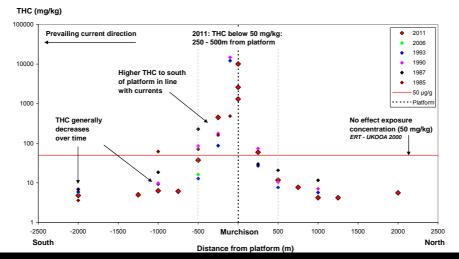












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OSPAR recommendation 2006/5



2008 desktop study:

- Below OSPAR Recommendation 2006/5 Stage 1 screening thresholds:
 - Rate of oil loss
 - Persistence

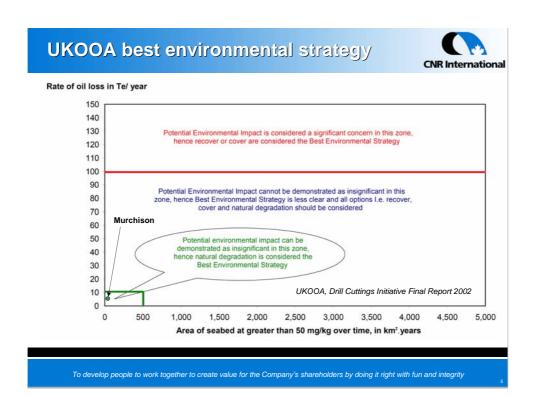
2011 survey results, preliminary 2012 modelling results:

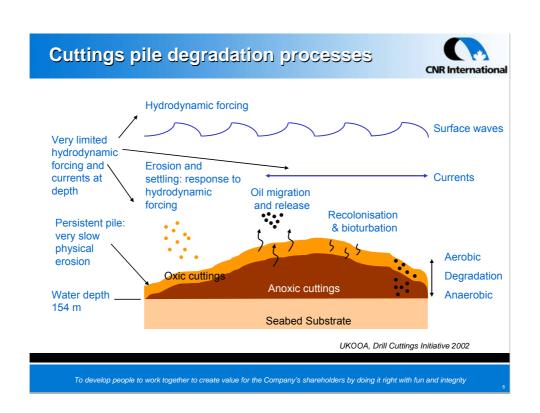
• Below OSPAR Recommendation 2006/5 Stage 1 screening thresholds

➤ OSPAR Recommendation 2006/5:

 No further action is necessary and the cuttings pile may be left in-situ to degrade naturally



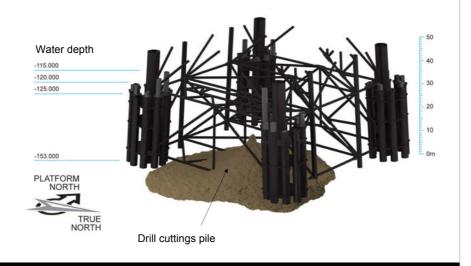






Murchison jacket footings





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Drill cuttings pile removal



Historical examples:

- NW Hutton UKOOA Drill Cuttings JIP Trial:
 - Volume cuttings recovered 14 m³
 - Volume seawater recovered 339 m³
 - Average water : cuttings 20:1
 - Duration of dredging 3 days
- Ekofisk pile excavation:
 - Volume cuttings relocated 8,400 m³
 - Duration of dredging 350 days
 - 10,000 tonnes CO₂ emitted



Murchison pile removal options



Stage 1: Excavate the pile using suction dredge system



Stage 2: Relocation / disposal of cuttings

- 1. Treat liquids offshore, solids onshore for disposal
- 2. Treat liquids and solids onshore for disposal
- 3. Offshore injection of slurry
- 4. Dispersion / redistribution offshore

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Drill cutting removal challenges



- · Limited access to pile within jacket legs and braces
- Debris within the pile block dredge
- Back-flushing of cuttings to remove debris resuspension of contaminants
- · Large volumes of water recovered:
 - Storage of cuttings / water on recovery vessels
 - Treatment / separation of water
 - Discharge of treated water
- Disposal of 22,545 m3 of treated drill cuttings
- Redistribution of the pile:
 - Release of contaminants into water column
 - -Transfer of contaminants to new area of seabed
- CO₂ emissions from operations
- Long duration of operations offshore (~1-3 years)

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Further work



Drill cuttings pile modelling

- Long-term fate of the pile:
 - Physical presence
 - · Concentration of main contaminants
- Effects of human disturbance of the pile:
 - Dispersion / redistribution drill cuttings offshore
 - Dispersion of drill cuttings from backflushing to remove blockages

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Drill cuttings comparative assessment



- Comparative Assessment (CA) of removal options:
 - Access Murchison jacket footings
- · CA informed by:
 - Methods for pile removal technical feasibility
 - Fugro ERT 2011 survey results
 - Drill cuttings pile modelling effects of human disturbance
 - Environmental impact assessment of options
 - · Offshore and onshore
 - -Safety assessment
 - Cost estimation

To develop people to work together to create value for the Company's shareholders by doing it right with fun and integrity

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Any questions of clarification?