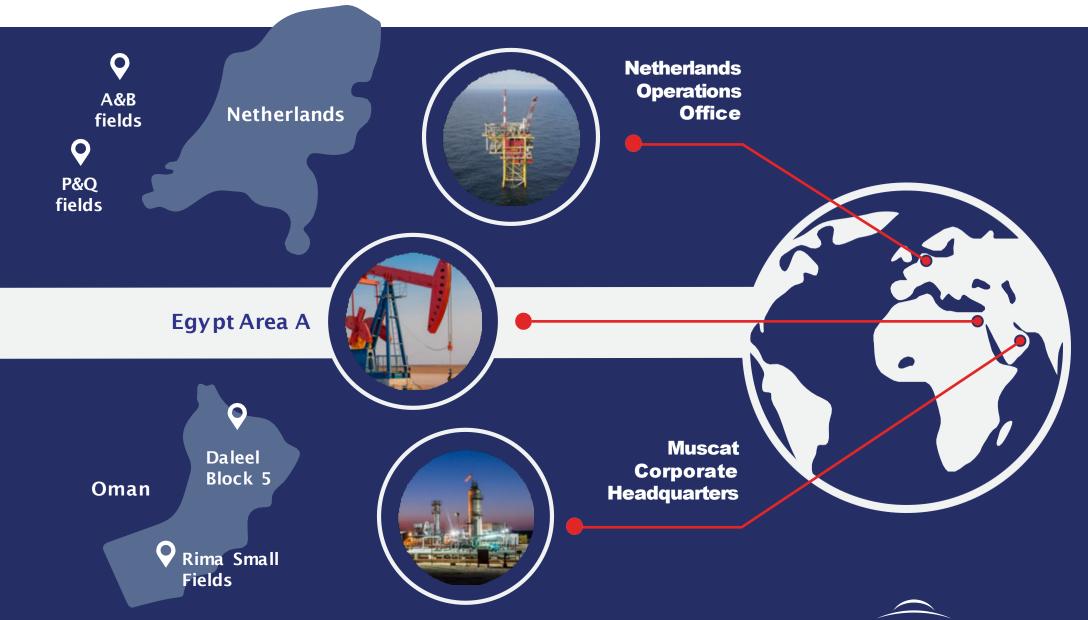
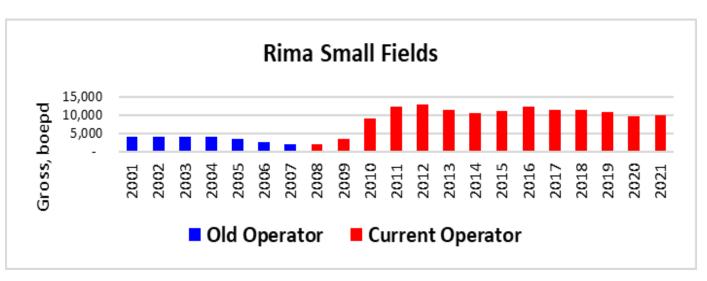


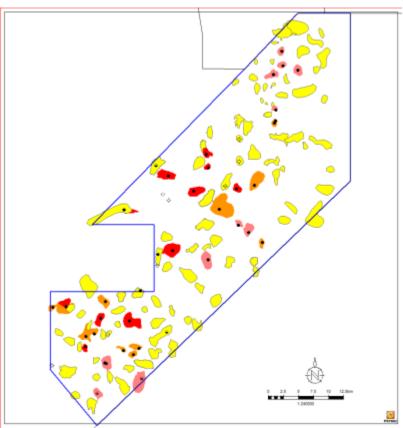
Where We Are



Petrogas Rima

- PETROGAS Rima Operates 26 small on shore heavy oil fields in the south of Oman
- The small fields are scattered over a large area
- The fields Produce from multiple Clastic Staked reservoirs
- Oil viscosity ranges between 15-2000cp.
- Most of the fields are produced using natural depletion
- Four fields are undergoing WF
- Three fields are developed with Cyclic steam stimulation
- One field is undergoing a polymer flood pilot





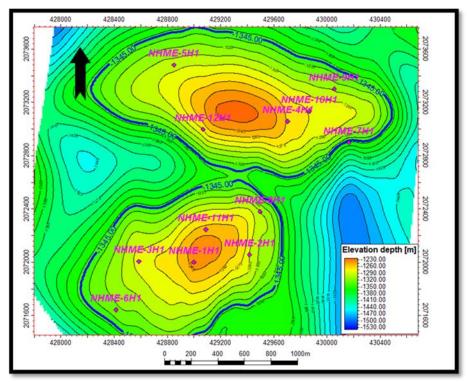


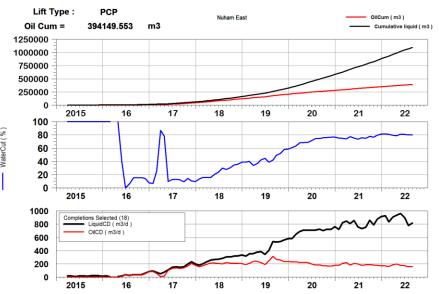
NHME Field

- Geologically seated in the Eastern flank of South Oman Salt basin.
- Two turtle-back Anticline structures producing from the clastic HSAK-P9 reservoir
- The two structures have different fluid properties with The northern structure being more viscous.
- Both structures are aquifer supported
- The fields are developed with Horizontal wells with laterals between 300-1000m long

Development Challenges:

- ALL FMI's in the horizontal wells are showing an intensive fractured reservoir
- Due to the lack of Core data and the short history there are a lot of uncertainties i.e. Permeability, Fractures Aquifer size and strength

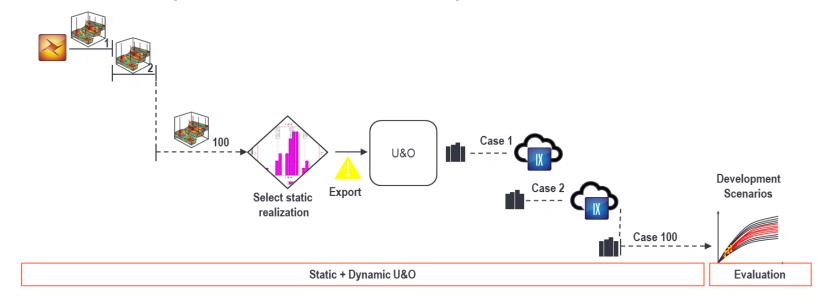






FDP workflowPetrogas Rima

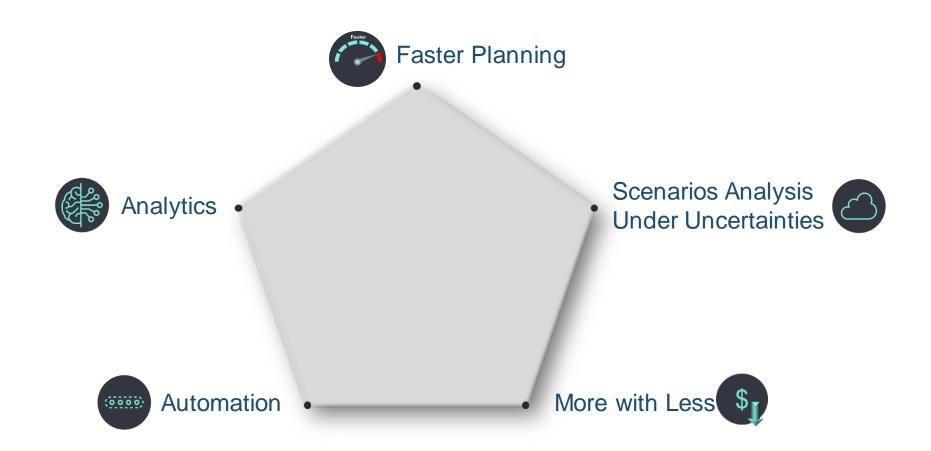
- Petrogas Follows Conventional deterministic FDP Workflow with a very basic Hardware setup that produces one Constrained realization of development scenarios
 - ➤ Time Consuming process (~ 6- 8 Weeks spent on reservoir simulation task and economics evaluation)
 - Limited resources (Human, Hardware &Software)



 For NHME field this approach is insufficient due to the high uncertainty associated with limited data and short productions history leading to High uncertainty in decision making.

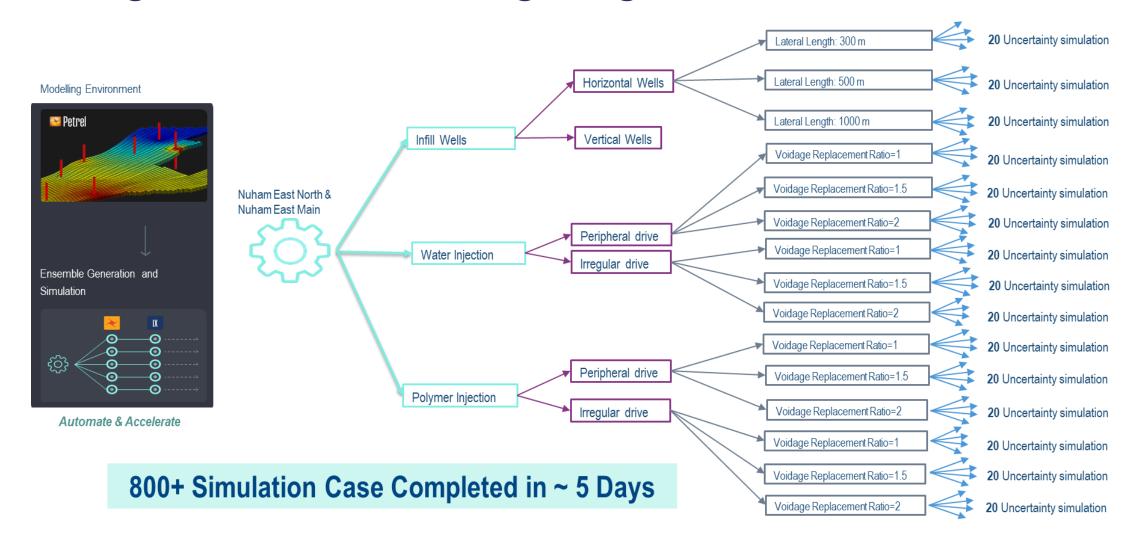


Required Solution!!





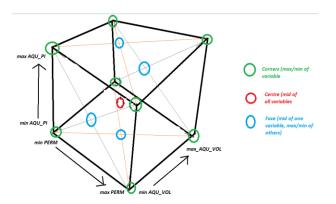
Implemented Solution Agile Reservoir Modeling Integrated with FDPlan

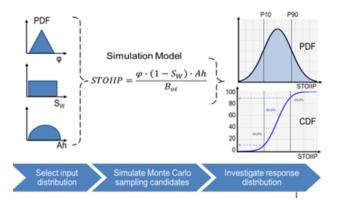


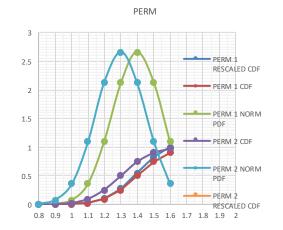


Subsurface Uncertainty matrix

Uncertain	Petrel
Parameter	Parameter
Permeability	\$PERM_MULT_S
X	2
Permeability	\$PERM_MULT_S
Y	1
Aquifer Volume	\$Aq_Vol
Aquifer PI	\$Aq_PI







MONTE-CARLO SAMPLER

Random Sampling Method



The variables are sampled random independent of each other.

ous, there may be some parts of the nge of the variable which might not sampled at all.

LATIN HYPERCUBE SAMPLER

Random Sampling Method

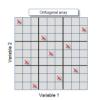


It is a smart sampling technique that divides the distribution into equiprobable bins. One value is then randomly sampled from each bin.

ne number of bins is the same as the number o moles.

ORTHOGONAL ARRAY SAMPLER

Random Sampling Method

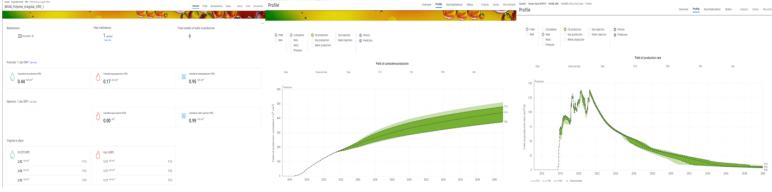


f we have more than one input variable and we subdivide each of them into equally probable pins, then we can use orthogonal sampling to make sure that values from all bins of all variables are combined with each other.



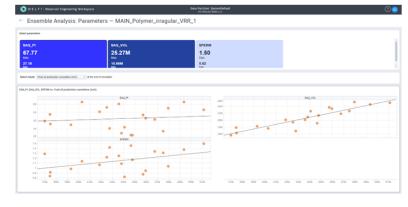
RE Workspace | Automated Analytics

Model management & Auto uncertainty envelop





Auto correlation of uncertainties & responses

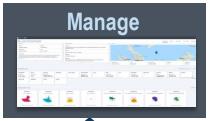




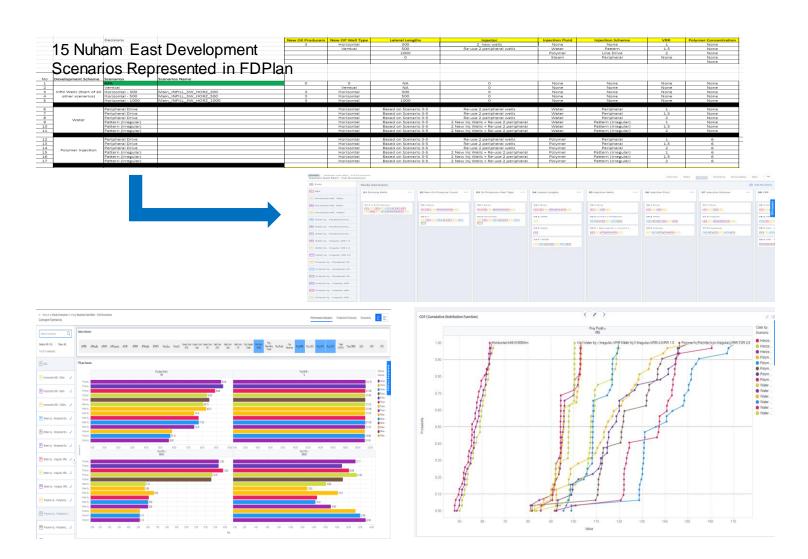


Developments Scenarios Decision Process











Value Created to Petrogas

- 1. Quantified the uncertainty by providing a probalistic forecast taking into consideration most of the uncertainties
- 2. Fast tracked the FDP process while also Providing more insight into the recommended development (800 simulation runs over 5 days covering 28 development scenarios)
- DELFI and cloud solutions will help reduce the time required from exploration till field development
- 4. Provided greater flexibility and scalability with high computational power
- 5. Automation of the data analysis process and Economic analysis leading to increasing the process efficiency
- 6. New FDP approach using the DELFI environment successfully enabling a small operator to do more (reservoir simulation and economic evaluation time reduced by more than 75%)

