



The Decommissioning Company

Finding Petroleum Conference

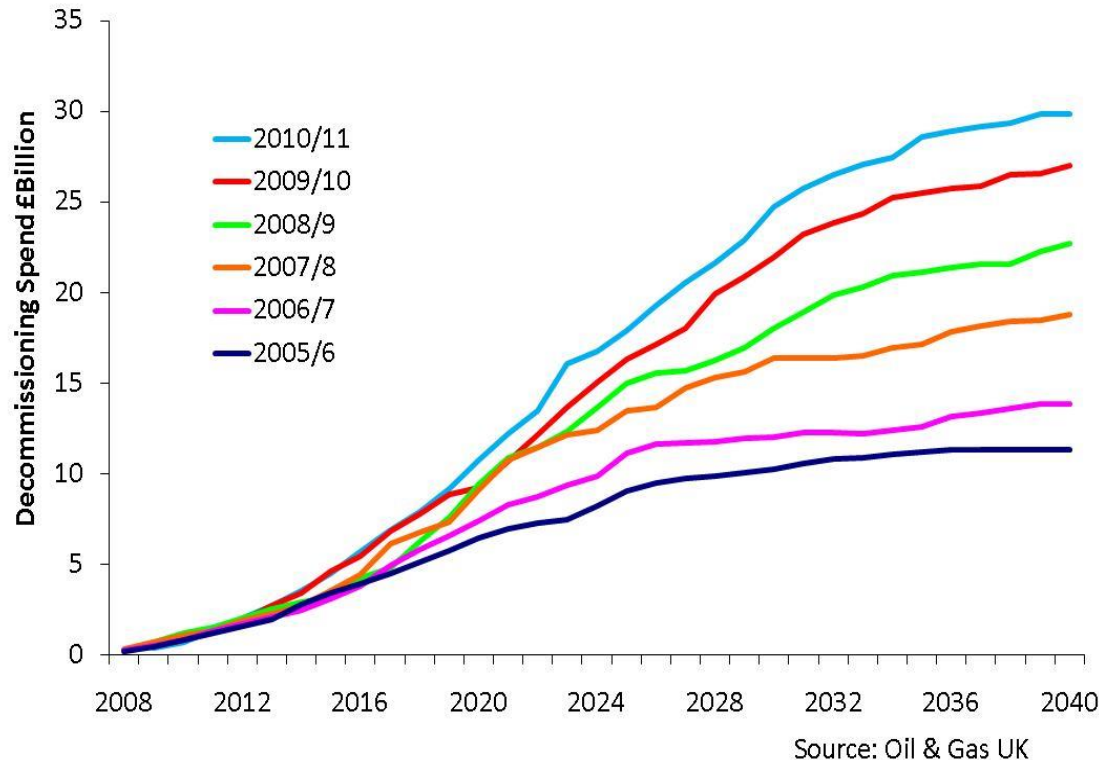
June 7th 2016

Overview

- Operators in Europe are forecast to spend over **£60 billion** on decommissioning over the next 30 years
- The decommissioning challenge is complex including:
 - financial security provision
 - OSPAR derogation applications
 - regulatory and tax implications
 - technology development
 - planning and execution
- The Decommissioning Company (**TDC**) was created to provide Operators with business solutions for decommissioning:
 - **TDC** has exclusive rights to market the Twin Marine Lifter (**TML**) technology for removal of platforms and subsea equipment
 - Removal is offered at a price fixed several years in advance and underpinned by an insurance package developed with **Munich Re**
 - The **TML** System is owned by **Shandong Twin Marine Ltd.**
 - **TDC** is forming alliances with other service providers for a comprehensive decommissioning service.

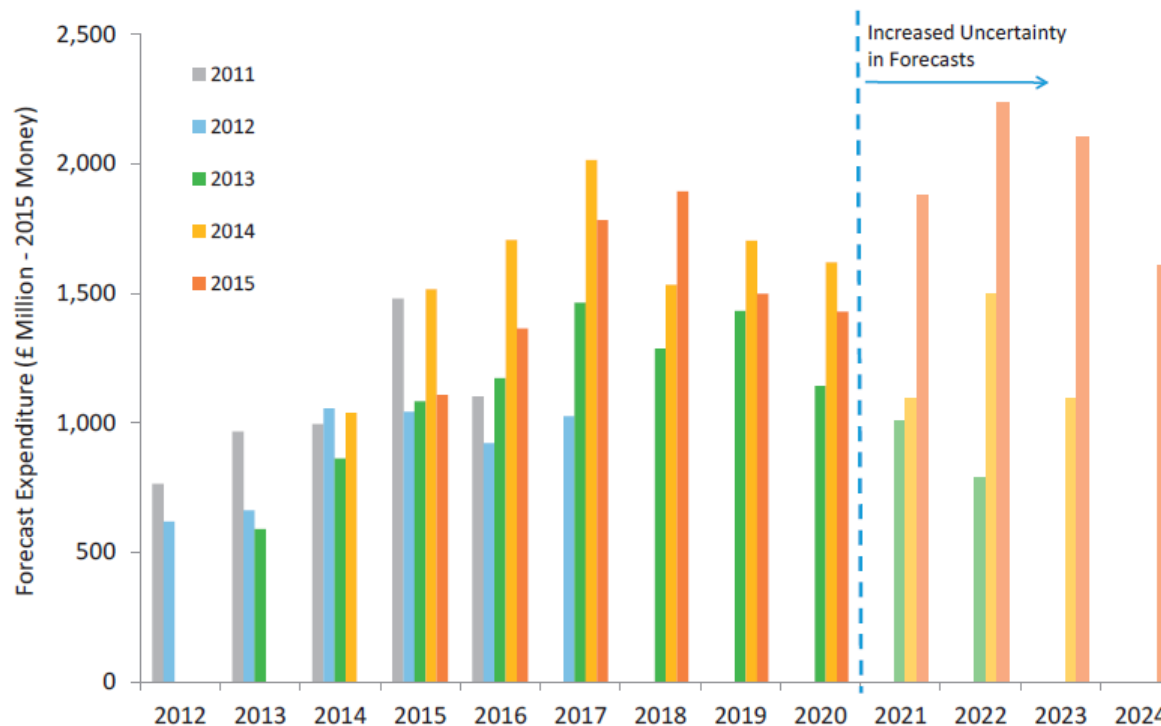


When TDC was formed in 2011....



- The Oil & Gas UK Decommissioning Survey cost forecast had risen threefold over 6 years.
- UKCS Operators estimated 2011 that they would spend **£30 billion** on decommissioning.
- Approximately, **£15.5 billion** was forecast to be spent in the decade from 2015 to 2014.

Recent UKCS Forecasts



- The 2015 survey shows UK Operators spending **£16.9 billion** in the next decade.
- During this period **23%** of platforms by weight and **17%** by number will be removed and **30%** of wells P&A.
- This implies that forecast total cost has more than doubled since 2011 to over **£60 billion**.



The *Non Sequitur* (Part 1)

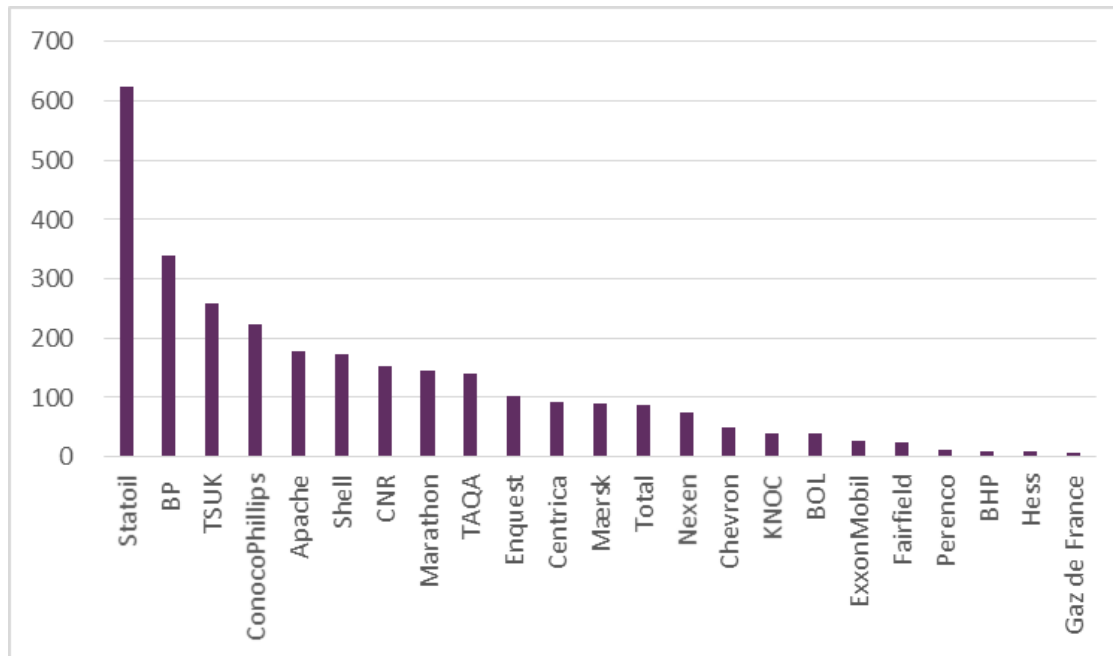
- The heavy lift vessels active in NW Europe are:

Vessel	Lift capacity	Build date
Hereema Thialf	14,200t	1985
Saipem 7000	14,000t	1983
Hereema Hermod	8,100t	1978
Hereema Balder	6,300t	1978

- Every one of these vessels is at least **30 years** old
- The lift capacities shown are maxima at minimum load radius
 - None of these could remove the **3000t** Dunlin main support frame
- These vessels can only lift small jackets clear of sea level
- They cannot lift jackets designed for barge launch
 - NW Hutton jacket removal required **>40 lifts**
- An average CNS/NNS jacket and topsides requires **150 days** of barge time
 - Limits a barge to **one asset per summer** season
 - Without new technology the North Sea scope cannot be delivered



The *Non Sequitur* (Part 2)



- There are 23 Operators in Europe with lifts over **5,000 tonnes**.
- Together they have **3 million tonnes** of platform to remove.
- Based on the NW Hutton experience this amounts to around **150 years** of crane barge time.



TML Technology



- The Twin Marine Lifter System (**TML**) is designed to install and remove topsides, jackets and subsea structures
- The system has a maximum lifting capacity of **34,000 tonnes**
 - Platforms are removed in far fewer lifts
 - Offshore manhours are reduced by about 80%
 - **Cost overrun risk** is constrained
 - **HSE exposure** is significantly reduced
- Water depth independent with a **2.5m significant wave** height
- **TML** can remove almost all North Sea topsides in a single lift
- **TML** can remove every North Sea jacket in one or two lift



TML v Single Lift Alternatives

- **TML** is the only one of the proposed single lift solutions with a flexible geometry allowing it to access every North Sea platform.
- It is also not subject to the very large stresses encountered by other single lift systems
- Because of its innate dampening properties, **TML** does not rely on an active heave compensation system.
- **TML** lifts jackets vertically and so can lift every North Sea jacket in no more than two lifts.
- The third TML vessel is identical to the other two and so loads do not need to be transferred to a barge closer to shore.
- The **TML** vessels can move at 14 knots, allowing for rapid delivery of loads to shore and movement between projects.
- With a draft of **11m**, the TML transport vessel does not require special deepwater facilities for offloading topsides and jackets.



One Reality

A major part of the decommissioning cost will come from the **UK tax payer** in the form of PRT refunds and CT allowances.



This reality has come into sharp focus with the recent issue of Decommissioning Deeds securing current levels of tax relief.

Two Responsibilities

We have a **responsibility** as an industry to decommission the North Sea as cost effectively as possible.



This will only happen if we optimise learning between projects and maximise co-ordination of facility removal campaigns.

Two Responsibilities

We have a **responsibility** as an industry to maximise recovery from the North Sea before we remove its precious infrastructure.



This will only happen if we can reduce the amount of dead capital tied up in decommissioning security.

Three Questions




**How do we maximise the learning
from all decommissioning activity
to the benefit of all Operators?**

Three Questions



How do we ensure that human resources and major equipment are deployed efficiently in well co-ordinated campaigns of activity?

Three Questions

A large offshore oil platform is being decommissioned. The platform's central structure is being lifted by a yellow crane. Two blue barges, labeled 'TENTHANN' and 'TENTHANN', are positioned on either side of the platform. The scene is set in a body of water under a blue sky with some clouds.

How do we build on the Decommissioning Deeds to further reduce the cost of decommissioning security?

A Radical Solution



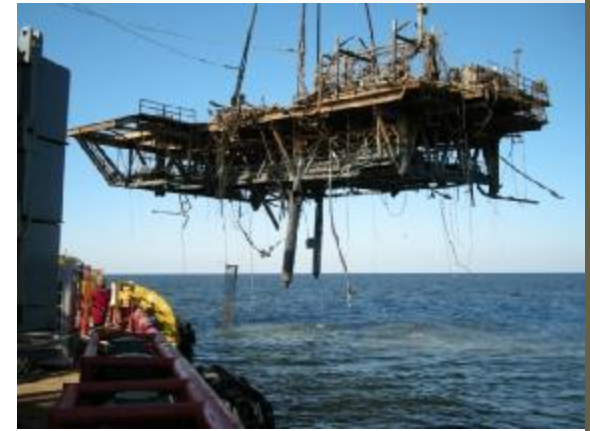
- A new generation of Owners of super-mature fields
- Primary business is decommissioning
- In-house capability for:
 - Well P&A
 - Platform Removal and Disposal
- Little or no outsourcing of key activities
- **Ability to provide adequate decommissioning security to previous owners without hindering investment**

Has it been done before?



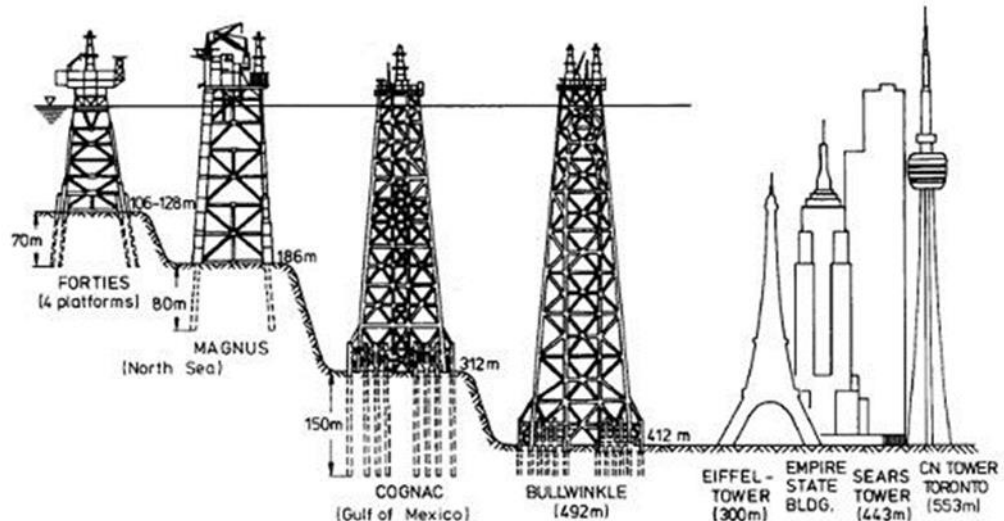
Hurricane Downers

- Hurricane Katrina summer 2005
- Seven bp platforms destroyed
- Grand Isle and West Delta fields GOM
- Operator managed recovery for a year
- Then brought in **Wild Well Control Inc.**
- WWC managed recovery & remediation
- Turnkey contract
- Transfer of operatorship and license



Bullwinkle

- Gulf of Mexico
- Green Canyon Block 65
- Installed in 1988
- 150 miles from New Orleans
- 1,353 ft water depth
- Shell operated



- Deepest fixed leg production platform on the Outer Shelf
- A total of 29 wells to plug and abandon

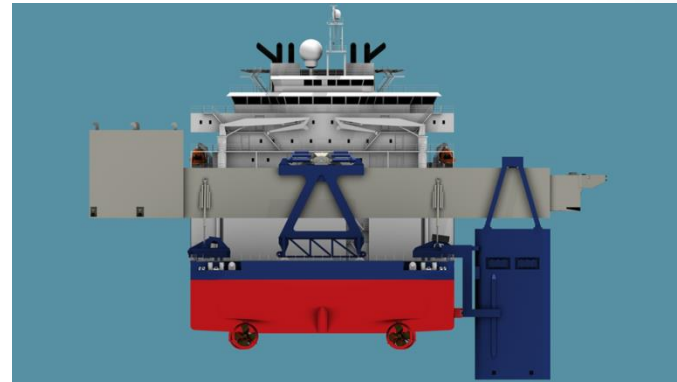
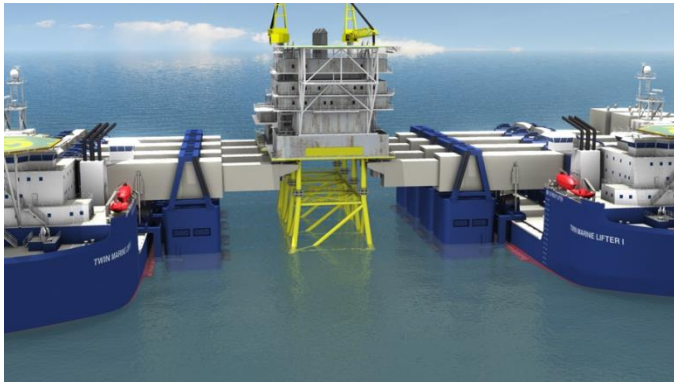
Bullwinkle



- **Superior Energy Services** took 100% ownership in Feb 2010.
- Superior is Wild Well Control parent company.
- Field was producing 4,000boepd.
- Sold 49% to Dynamic Offshore Resources.
- Dynamic operate the field.
- At the end of economic field life:
 - Superior will P&A 29 wells.
 - Platform will be removed.
 - Shell will pay Superior a pre-agreed undisclosed amount.



Role of Insurance



- **TML** transfers most deconstruction from offshore to onshore
- Cost overrun risk is significantly reduced
- **TDC** has developed an insurance product:
 - designed and led by Munich RE
 - provides performance guarantee for system capability
 - underpins fixed price platform removal offering
- Price certainty will be used to build **TML** market share:
 - attractive to Operators both large and small
 - can be used to fix financial security provision
 - can be purchased by buyers or sellers of mature oil production

Shoot for the moon.....

- The Decommissioning Company has brought together
 - The Twin Marine Lifter System
 - Munich Re insurance product
- Offering a comprehensive platform disposal package
- A fixed price is available several years in advance of COP
- Platform removal is underpinned by AA insurance
 - suitable for decommissioning security
- Alliances with P&A providers will be formed
- Field ownership is under discussion with Operators

...and you might get the stars!

