



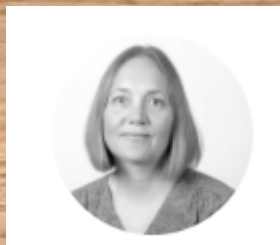
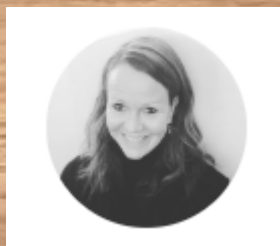
Havtil

Norwegian Ocean
Industry Authority

Plugging and Abandonment

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The Havtil P&A-group



- Statutory duties and case processing
 - AoC (norsk: SUT)
 - Application for consent
 - Request for access (norsk: innsyn)
 - PDO/PIO
- Supervision
 - Revisions
 - Investigations



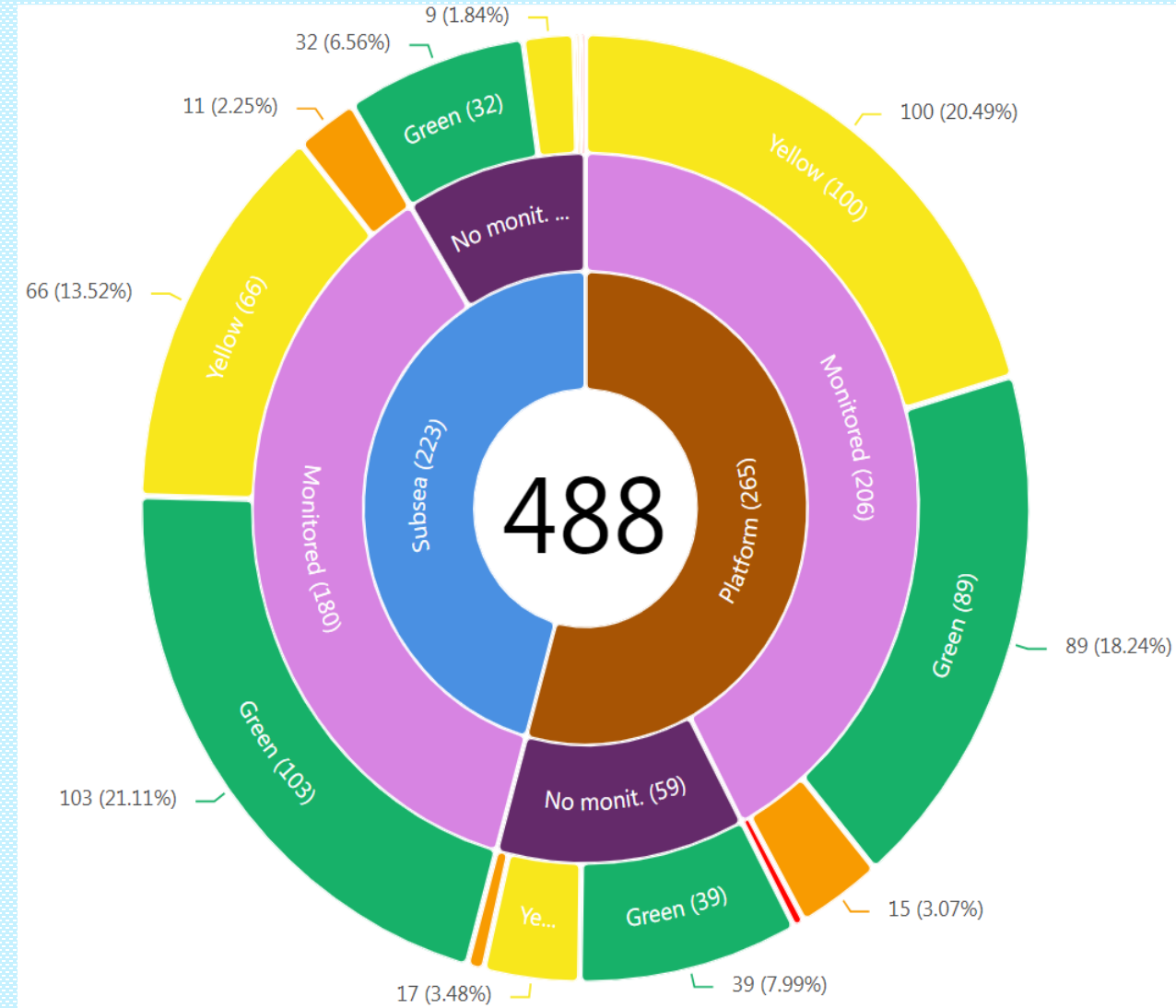
- Biennial data collection on temporarily abandoned wells and their status.
- Report on qualification of PWC, qualification of creeping shales etc.
- Various forums and collaboration platforms, podcasts, conferences, and seminars

Status temporary abandoned wells 2024

All temporary plugged wells, with or without monitoring, including wells that have been shut in/inactive for the last 12 months

NOROG 117 for categorization (green, yellow, orange, red)

Category	Principle
Red	One barrier failure and the other is degraded/not verified, or leak to surface
Orange	One barrier failure and the other is intact, or a single failure may lead to leak to surface
Yellow	One barrier degraded, the other is intact
Green	Healthy well – no or minor issue



PPA outlook from 2025 - 2050



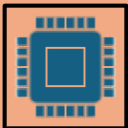
Several fields in production will have a decline in production rate from 2030...



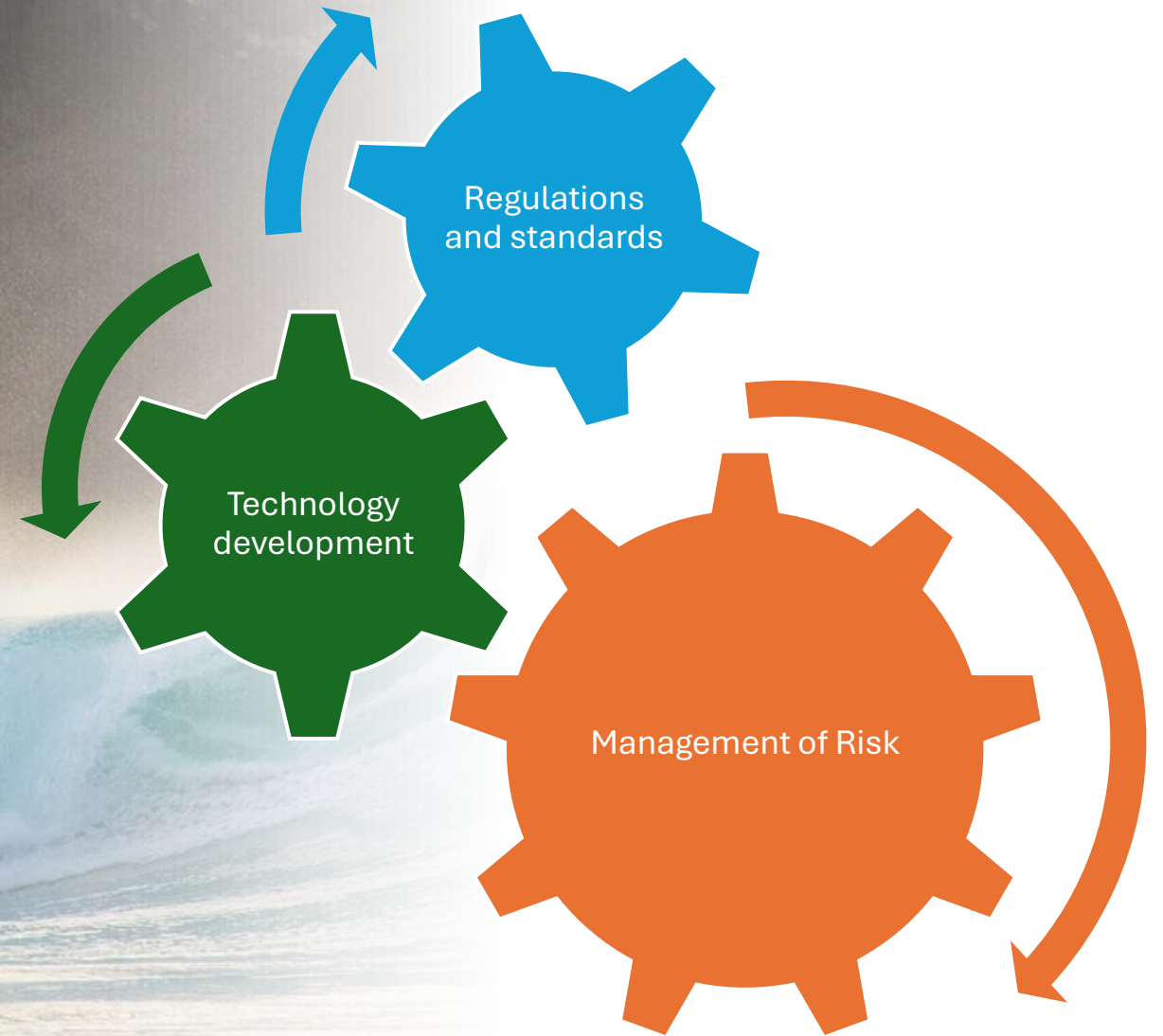
More than 2000 wells expected to be permanent plugged between 2025 – 2050-2070.



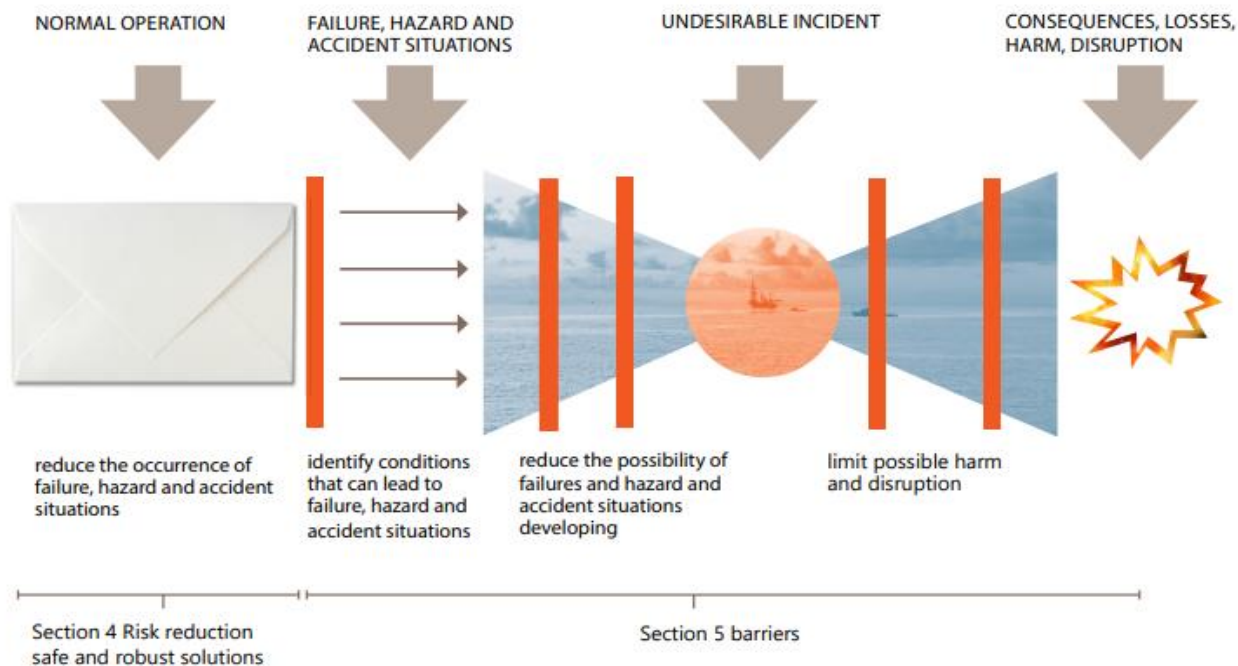
Wild Well Control reports an increase in well control incidents related to “suspended wells” globally



Are we prepared ?



Context and perception



CONTEXT

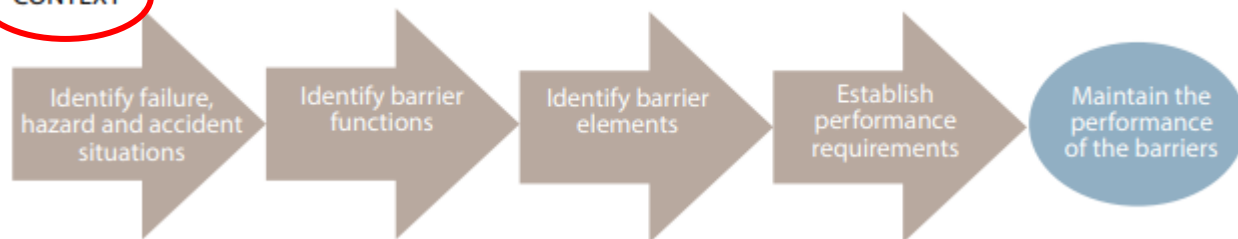


Table 1 — Minimum number of well barrier envelopes

Pore-pressure	Source of inflow	Minimum number of well barrier envelopes		
		Drilling, Completion & P&A Phase	Production ⁹ / Injection / Disposal Operations	After Permanent P&A
Normal pressure	a) Interval with no hydrocarbon and no flow potential	One ^{1,2}	Not relevant ³	Not relevant ⁴
	b) Interval with hydrocarbon and flow potential (included depleted reservoir)	Two ²	Two	Two ⁵
	c) Shallow water flow potential	Two ^{2,6}	Two ⁶	One
Over pressure	d) Interval with no flow potential (with or without HC)	Two	One ⁷	One ⁸
	e) Interval with limited flow potential (with or without HC)	Two	Two ⁸	Two ⁸
	f) Interval with flow potential (including reservoir)	Two	Two	Two

NOTE 1 This interval may be drilled with seawater providing a risk evaluation finds this acceptable

NOTE 2 A pilot hole is considered an acceptable method of de-risking potential shallow hazards, see [6.7.2.2](#).

NOTE 3 Surface casing should be cemented to surface during construction

NOTE 4 An open hole to surface plug is required

NOTE 5 A pilot hole with confirmed shallow gas should be cemented back to surface

NOTE 6 One barrier may be acceptable based upon a specific risk evaluation considering well/template/installation stability

NOTE 7 Casing and seal assembly. A specific risk evaluation of sustained casing pressure shall be performed, and mitigations incorporated in the well design or operating guidelines

NOTE 8 For overburden formations, with limited or no flow potential, the required number of barriers may be reduced by one providing a risk assessment demonstrates an acceptable risk level. The risk assessment shall cover all plausible load scenarios (including sustained casing pressure) and account for operational limitations and uncertainties in fluid type, pore-pressure, barrier conditions, etc.

NOTE 9 Gas-lift gas require two barrier envelopes

Principles, processes and context

UNDESIRABLE INCIDENT

CONSEQUENCES, LOSSES,
HARM, DISRUPTION

§ 11 Risk reduction principles

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Harm or danger of harm to people, the environment or material assets shall be prevented or limited in accordance with the health, safety and environment legislation, including internal requirements and acceptance criteria that are of significance for complying with requirements in this legislation. In addition, the risk shall be further reduced to the extent possible.

In reducing the risk, the responsible party shall select technical, operational or organisational solutions that, after a thorough evaluation of the potential harm and present conditions, are the most effective provided the costs are not significantly disproportionate to the benefits achieved.

If there is insufficient knowledge concerning the effectiveness of technical, operational or organisational solutions in a given environment, solutions that will reduce this uncertainty shall be selected.

Factors that could cause harm or disadvantage to people, the environment or material assets in the petroleum activities, such as complexity, shall be taken into account in the overall assessment, have less potential for harm or disadvantage.

Assessments as mentioned in this section shall be carried out in the early phases of the petroleum activities.

This provision does not apply to the onshore activities in the external environment.

§ 4 Risk reduction

In reducing risk as mentioned in [Section 11 of the Petroleum Act](#), the responsible party shall select technical, operational or organisational solutions that reduce the likelihood that harm, errors and hazards will occur.

Furthermore, barriers as mentioned in [Section 5](#) shall be established.

The solutions and barriers that have the greatest potential for reducing risk shall be chosen based on an individual as well as an overall assessment. Protective measures shall be preferred over protective equipment for individuals.

Last changed: 01 January 2011

§ 5 Barriers

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Barriers shall be established that at all times can

- identify conditions that can lead to failures, hazard and accident situations,
- reduce the possibility of failures, hazard and accident situations occurring and developing,
- limit possible harm and inconveniences.

Where more than one barrier is necessary, there shall be sufficient independence between barriers.

The operator or the party responsible for operation of an offshore or onshore facility, shall stipulate the strategies and principles that form the basis for design, use and maintenance of barriers, so that the barriers' function is safeguarded throughout the offshore or onshore facility's life.

Personnel shall be aware of what barriers have been established and which function they are intended to fulfil, as well as what performance requirements have been defined in respect of the concrete technical, operational or organisational barrier elements necessary for the individual barrier to be effective.

Personnel shall be aware of which barriers and barrier elements are not functioning or have been impaired.

Necessary measures shall be implemented to remedy or compensate for missing or impaired barriers.

Last changed: 01 January 2015

Section 4 Risk reduction
safe and robust solutions

Section 5 barriers

Technology Development

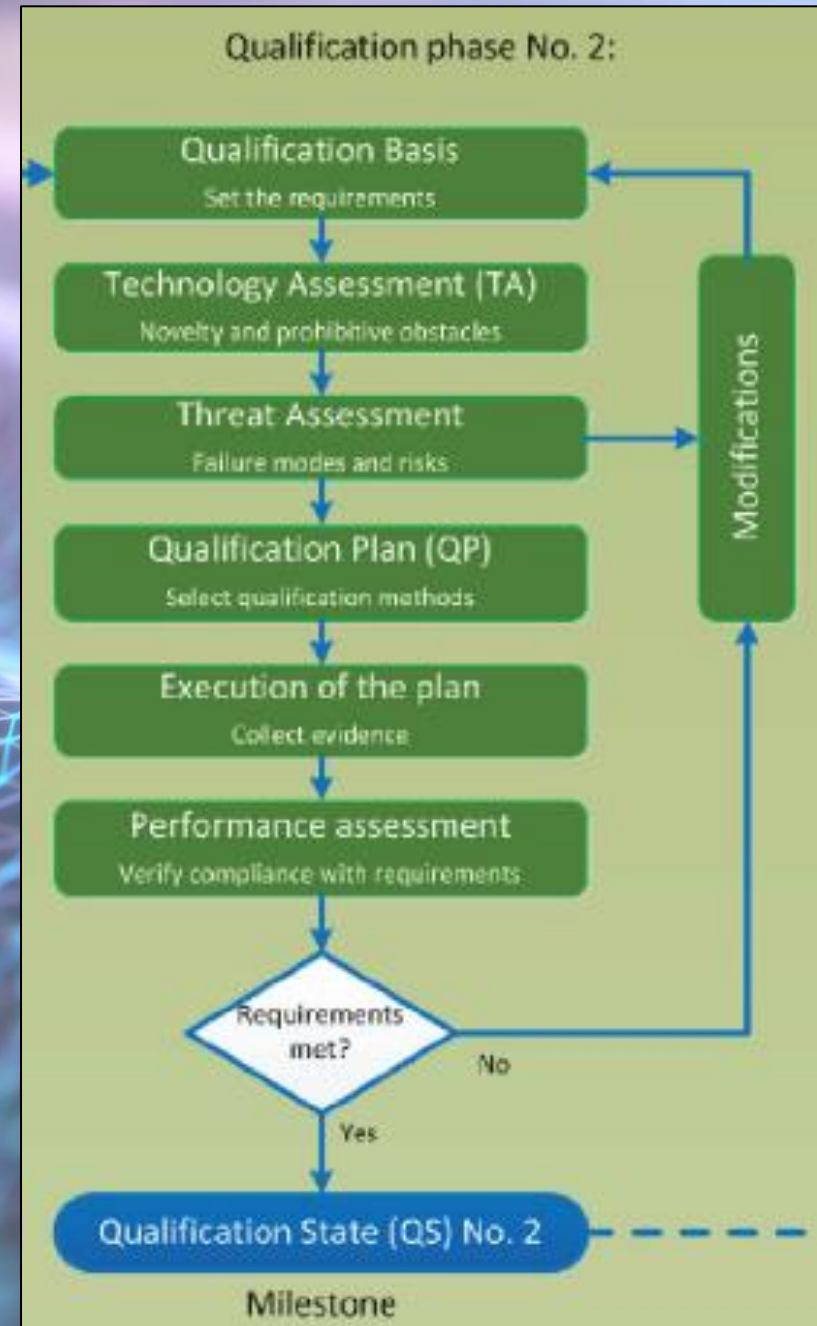
Barrier materials and barrier verification

- 7 **Field Proven**
Production system field proven
- 6 **System Installed**
Production system installed and tested
- 5 **System Tested**
Production system interface tested
- 4 **Environment Tested**
Pre-production system environment tested
- 3 **Prototype Tested**
System function, performance and reliability tested
- 2 **Validated Concept**
Experimental proof of concept using physical model tests
- 1 **Proven Concept**
Proof of concept as a paper study or R&D experiments
- 0 **Unproven Concept**
Basic R&D, paper concept

Share link

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Take Away



Context, as opposed to perception, is everything!



Structured technology qualification is crucial



Investment in the Norwegian continental shelf comes at a cost!



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