

Summary of an Offshore Inspection Campaign with Subsea CT Scanning Technology

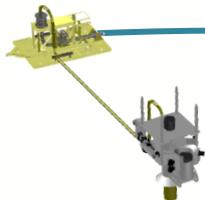
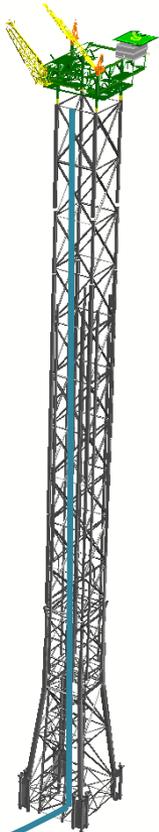
Jason Harry



DELIVERING VALUE THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Overview

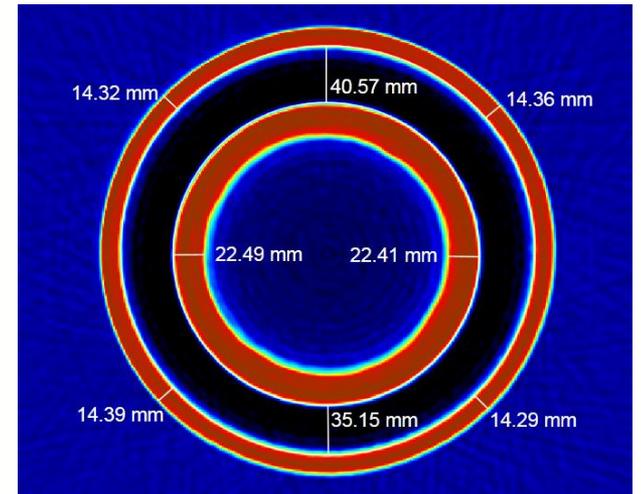
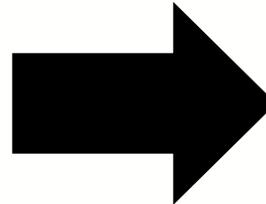
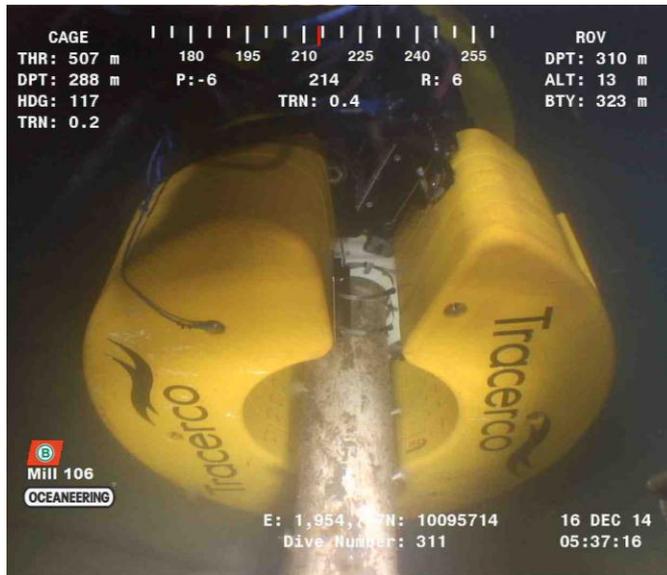
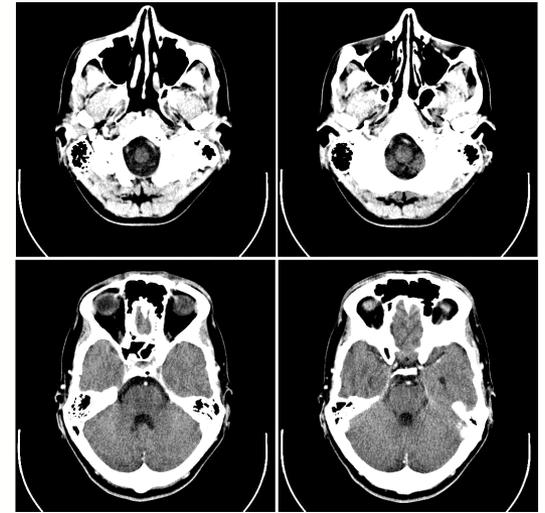
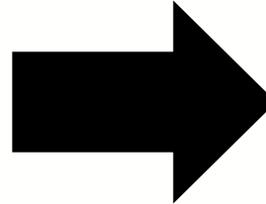
- December 2014 offshore integrity campaign
- Corrosion assessment of ~7 year old flowline
- Increasing water cut, uncertain corrosion models
- Single well, 6" tieback targeted for extended life
 - ~1,650' water depth, ~3 miles to Host
- Volumetric metal loss known, but CT imaging used to confirm wall thickness



Motivation

- Deliver value by ensuring integrity for extended life
- Needed non-intrusive, detection under insulation, no impact to production
- Pulsed Eddy Current (PEC) in 2013
 - Results positive, but volumetric only (no w.t. data)
- Re-validate / baseline corrosion models after water breakthrough





Subsea CT Scanning Tool

- New technology – 1st of its kind
- Hess – 2nd operator to use in GOM
- Non-intrusive, no impact to production
- ROV deployed
- Scan up to 27” OD with insulation (radial)
- 15 mm scan cross-section (longitudinal)
- Resolution +/- 1 mm (w.t.)



Mobilization

- December 2014 campaign
- Hess hired Multi Service Vessel (MSV)
- CT scanning techs on board
- Deployed by crane in subsea deployment cage

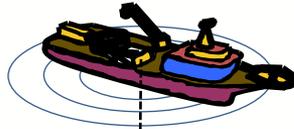


CT Scan Locations

**3 Scan Locations – 4 Scans/Location*

1. Near PLET

- Warmest, highest corrosion potential

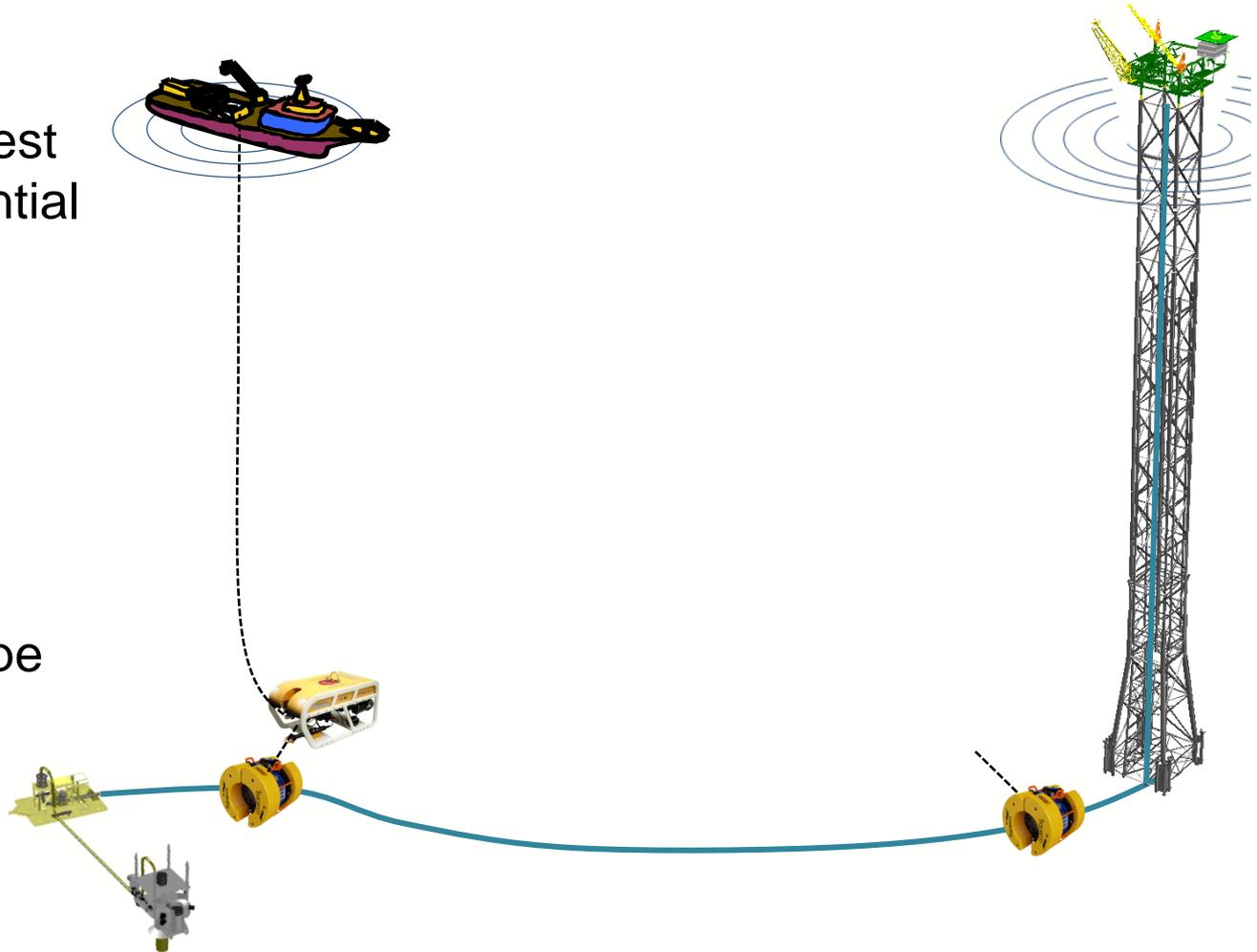


2. Riser Base

- Most liquid accumulation

3. Riser

- Thicker wall pipe



**Locations consistent with PEC volumetric measurements*

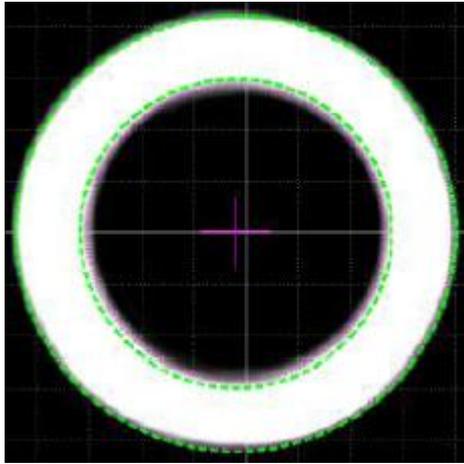


Site Prep

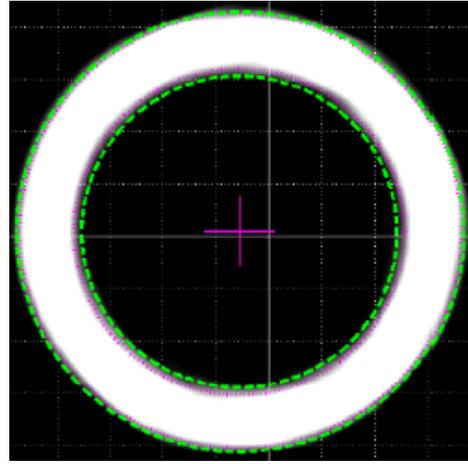
- Either lifting or dredging is typically required
- Elected to dredge with ROV pump
- ~1 day on each location for tool clearance
 - < 2 hours for each set of scans (4 scans/location)



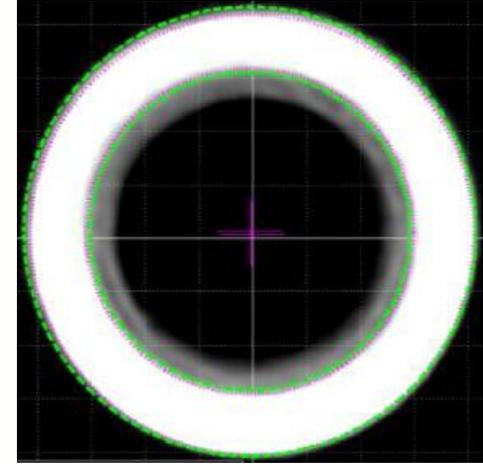
Wall Integrity Results



Riser: < 10% loss



Riser Base: < 10% loss

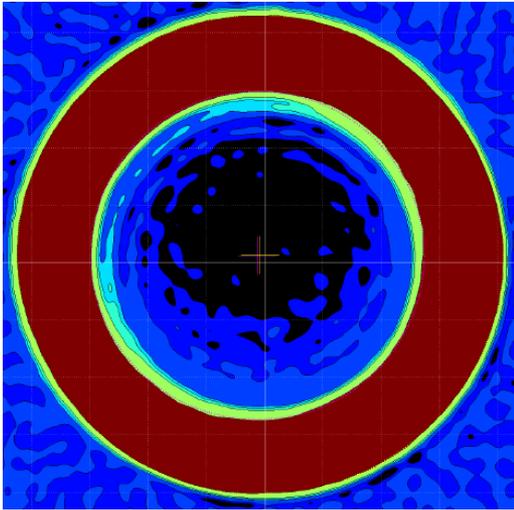


PLET: 0 to 14% loss

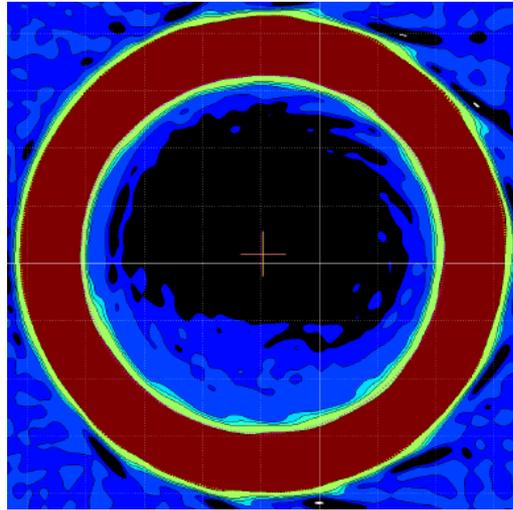
- No evidence of accelerated internal corrosion
- Confirmed PEC data and field life extension
- Flow assurance became more of a concern



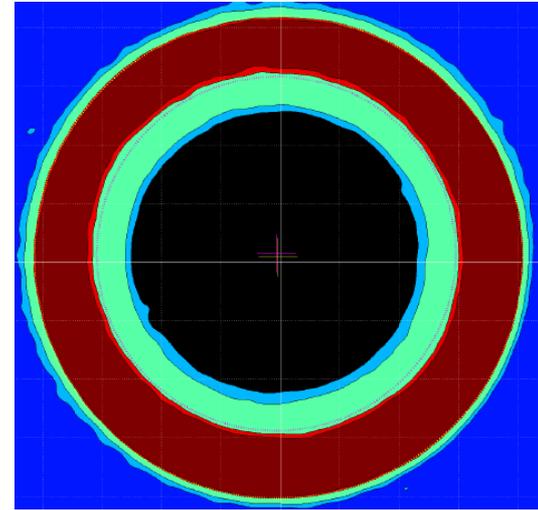
Flow Assurance Results



Riser



Riser Base



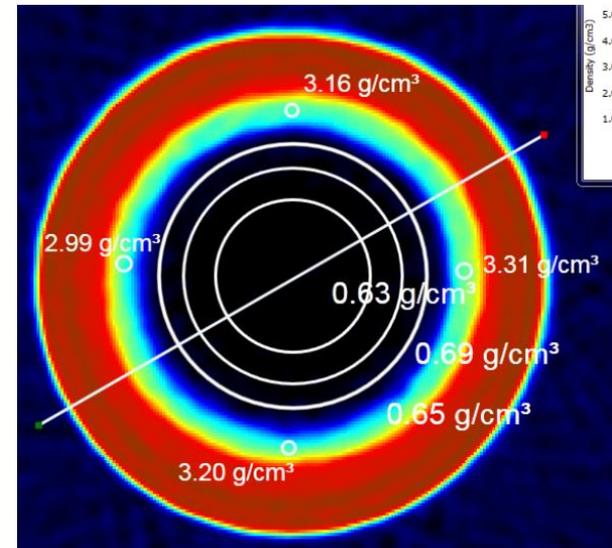
PLET

- Confirmed annular flow regime – water wet
- Unexpected internal build-up at PLET area



Flow Assurance Investigation

- Build-up concentric, density 3 – 5 g/cc
- Flowing Conditions: 4000 psi - 200°F
 - Rules out hydrate or paraffin build-up
- No asphaltene history
 - 1.2 g/cc
- No sand issues
 - 1.9 g/cc
- Medium Scaling Risk
 - 4.5 g/cc



Scale in Boarding Choke



- Choke maintenance in Jan 2015 revealed a thin build up
- Build-up tested & determined to be scale, **BaSO₄**
- Evaluated addition of scale inhibitor to chemical injection program

Sample ID		Mineral Phases Identified by XRD								
  CMI #10518		Quartz (SiO ₂)	K-feldspar (KAlSi ₃ O ₈)	Plagioclase (NaAlSi ₃ O ₈)	Siderite (FeCO ₃)	Calcite (CaCO ₃)	Barite (BaSO₄)	Halite (NaCl)	Non-Diffractive Organic Solids	Total
		NORM Scale Sample	10518	ND	ND	ND	ND	96	1	3



Scale Inhibitor Implementation

- Increased coupon monitoring frequency
- Worked with chemical vendor to qualify inhibitor
- Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) used to evaluate particle size and growth
- **SEM testing (pre-inhibitor)**
 - Confirmed large particles with active growth
- **SEM testing (post-inhibitor)**
 - Indicates much smaller particles with no active growth



Summary

- Subsea CT scanning technology provided valuable results with no impact to production
- Obtaining value from subsea CT scanning requires thoughtful engineering / planning
 - “knowing where to look” + site prep time



Summary (con't)

- Unexpected results & subsequent actions led to quick implementation of a successful inhibition program
- New wells will add value to Hess through extended flowline use



Acknowledgements

- Tracerco
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- Hess Integrity Management Team
- Hess Subsea Brownfield Team



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