

# Statoil Canada Ltd. Leismer SAGD Project Approval No. 10935P

Leismer SAGD 2015 (January 1 – December 31, 2014) Annual D054 Performance Presentation Alberta Energy Regulator March 9, 2015

Classification: Open

#### LEISMER PROJECT

#### Introduction and Overview

- Introduction
- Subsurface Issues Related to Resource Evaluation and Recovery Directive 054, Section 3.1.1
- Surface Operations, Compliance, and Issues Not Related to Resource Evaluation and Recovery - Directive 054, Section 3.1.2





# Subsurface Issues Related to Resource Evaluation and Recovery

Classification: Open

#### **SUBSURFACE**

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- 5. Instrumentation in Wells
- 6. **4D Seismic**
- **Scheme Performance**

2015-03-09

8. **Future Plans** 





# BRIEF BACKGROUND

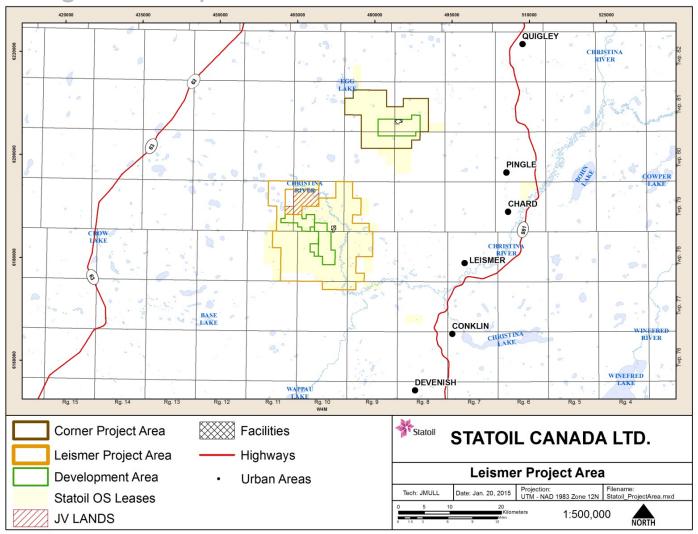
Subsurface Section 1

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## **BACKGROUND**

#### Leismer Regional Map





## **BACKGROUND**

## 2014/15 Leismer Scheme Applications

Project	Date Submitted	Status	Approval Date	New Approval No.	Notes			
Leismer Pad L5 VIT	29-Jan-14	Approved	24-Feb-14	10935L	Replace approved conventional tubing in five injection wells on Pad L5 with vacuum insulated tubing (VIT) in the vertical/build section of the wellbore			
Leismer Pad L4 AICD	01-Apr-14	Approved	18-Jun-14	10935M	Proposed test of Autonomous Inflow Control Device (AICD) on Leismer Project L4I4 Injector well			
Leismer Pad L2 Solvent Soak	09-Apr-14	Approved	18-Jun-14	10935M	Solvent facilitated start-up pilot at Leismer Project Pad L2			
Infill wells for Pad L1 and L2	14-Aug-14	Approved	07-Nov-14	10935N	7 infill wells drilled from Pad L1, 6 accessing Pad L1 drainage area and one accessing Pad L2 drainage area			
Change in Leismer Project area	18-Dec-14	Approved	19-Jan-15	10935O	Reduction of Leismer Project Area to reflect the reallocation of lands post partnership dissolution			
MPFM installation	29-Jan-15	Approved	02-Mar-15	10935P	Install MPFM instead of test separators on Pads L2 and L4, and install an MPFM in addition to the test separator on Pad L1			
NCG co-injection	04-Feb-15	Approved	02-Mar-15	10935P	Co-injection of NCG with steam on Pad L4 to enhance recovery			





Subsurface Section 2

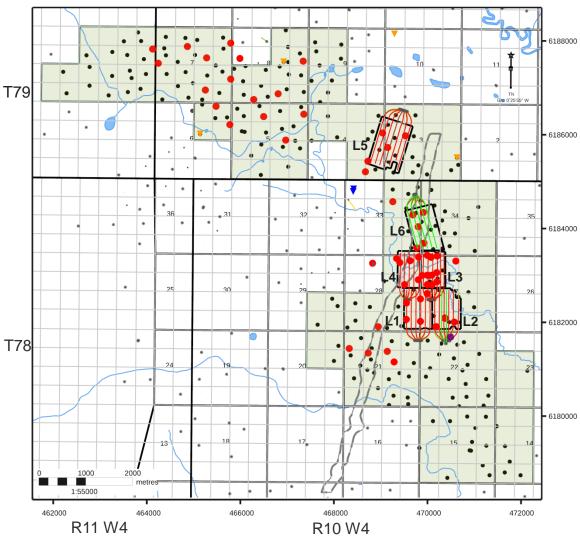
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Leismer Development Area

(LDA) Well Count

LEGEND
OSE - Oil Sands Evaluation Wells (211)
OBS - Observation Wells pre-2014 (64)
OBS - Observation Wells in 2014 (1)
WDW – Granite Wash Disposal (4)
WDW – McMurray Water Disposal Wells (2)
SAGD – 30 well pairs in Pads L1-L4 pre-2014 —
SAGD – 5 well pairs in Pad L6 in 2014 —
SAGD – 2 infill wells in Pad2 in 2014 —
Existing Pads (6)
Leismer Development Area (LDA)
Water Line
McMurray O and V Channels (A1 and B1 Equivalent) Potential Associated Gas Zones





#### Leismer Reservoir Properties

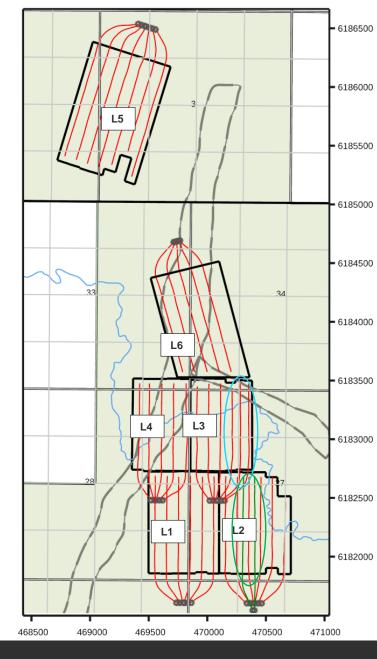
Reservoir Property	LDA Average	Pads L1-L4 Average	Pad L5 Average	Pad L6 Average
Depth (m TVD)	424	429	444	410
Depth (m subsea)	-216	-221	-222	-230
Pay Thickness (m)	17	22.5	19.1	25.4
Effective Porosity (%)	33	34	32.6	33.1
Horizontal Permeability (D)	6	6.5	6	6.5
Oil Saturation (%)	87	87.5	83.7	85.8
Original Reservoir Pressure (kPa)	-		2,400 - 2,600	
Original Reservoir Temperature (°C)	-		14	



#### Interwell Spacing

All well pairs on Pads L1 to L6 have 100 m interwell spacing, except:

- 2 SAGD wells in Pad L3 (L3P1-L3P2, L3P2-L3P3) are 75 m spacing
- 2 Infill Wells in Pad L2 are 50 m from existing SAGD wells

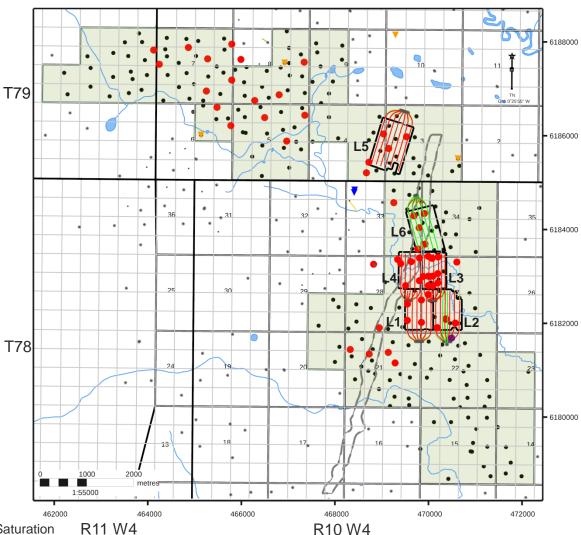




Subsurface Section 3

#### Original Bitumen In Place

Well Pad (50 m Drainage Boundar y)	Area (10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>2</sup> )	Gross Rock Volume (10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )	McMur ray Fm. Total OBIP (10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )
L1	523	12,360	3,636
L2	510	12,142	3,437
L3	407	10,609	3,166
L4	378	8,230	2,334
L5	688	13,240	3,613
L6 575		14,625	4,154
Total	3,081	71,206	20,340
LDA Total	18,818	312,050	86,795



Total OBIP = Gross Volume X Gross Porosity X Gross Oil Saturation

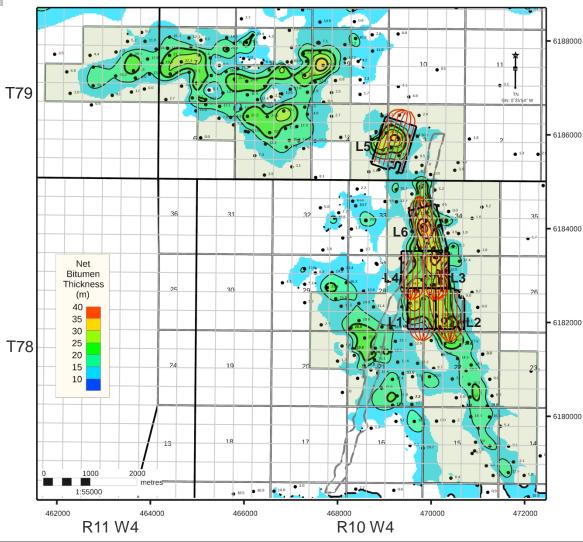
R11 W4

#### Net Bitumen Isopach Map

#### LEGEND **Existing Pads** Leismer Development Area (LDA) McMurray O and V Channels (A1 and B1 Equivalent) Potential Associated Gas Zones

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Contour Interval: 5m

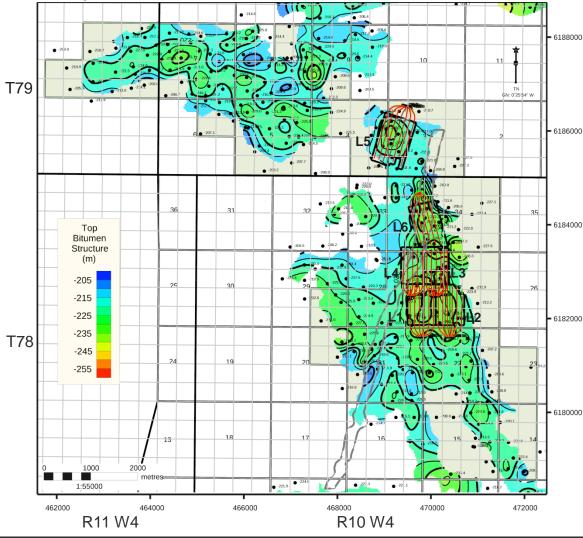




#### Top Bitumen Pay Structure Map



Contour Interval: 5m

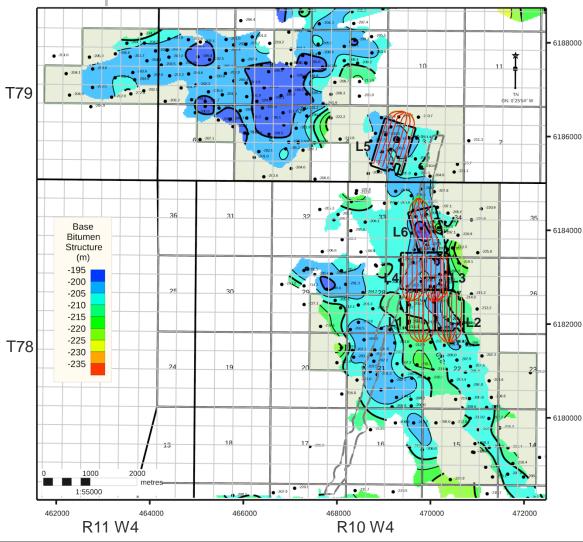




#### Base Bitumen Pay Structure Map

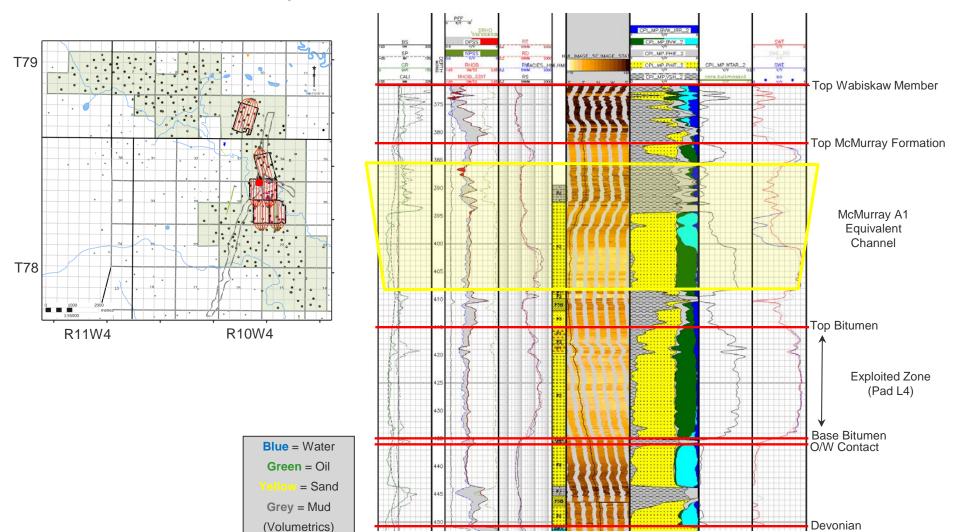
# LEGEND Existing Pads Leismer Development Area (LDA) McMurray O and V Channels (A1 and B1 Equivalent) Potential Associated Gas Zones

Contour Interval: 5m



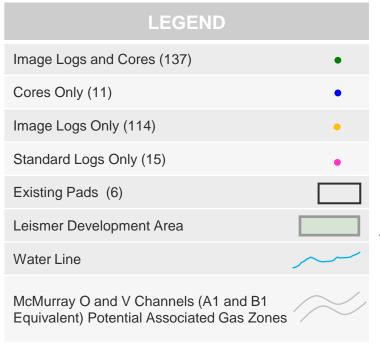


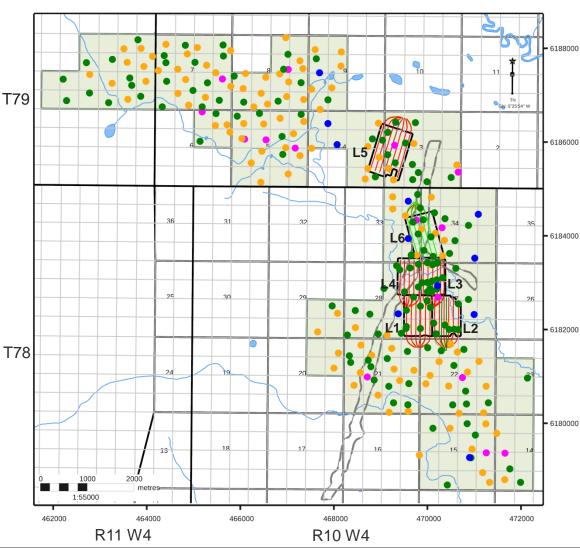
#### LDA Pad L4 Example Well – 102/16-28-078-10W4/0





#### LDA Well Data Types







#### LDA Core Analysis

No new cores were obtained or analyzed in 2014 within the LDA



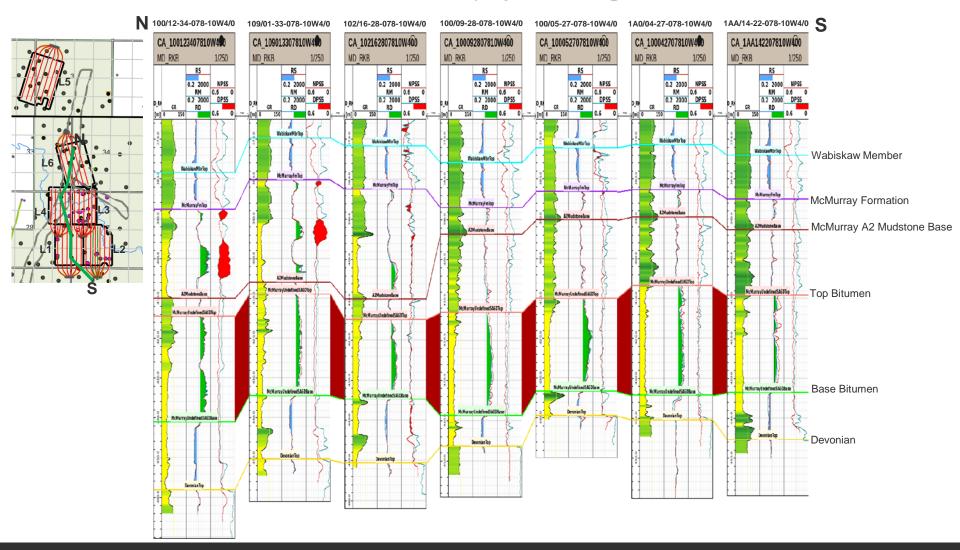
#### LDA Petrographic Analysis

2015-03-09

No petrographic analyses were conducted in 2014

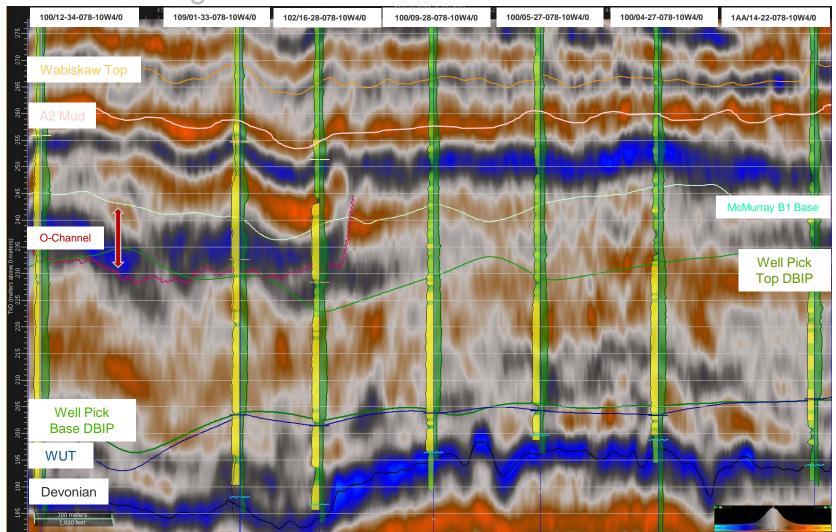


#### Pad L6 – Pad L2 North to South Petrophysical Log Cross-Section





#### Pad L6 through L2 North to South Seismic Cross-Section





#### LDA Geomechanical Analysis

2015-03-09

No geomechanical analyses were conducted in 2014

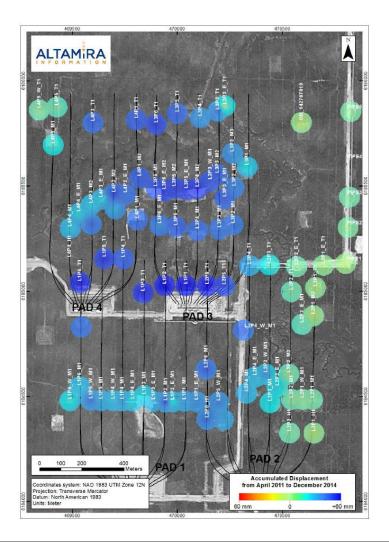


#### Reservoir Fracture Pressure and Caprock Integrity

No reservoir fracture pressure and caprock integrity tests were conducted in 2014



#### Pads L1-L4 InSAR Cumulative Surface Heave



- Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) – satellite-based radar technique used for mapping surface changes
- INSAR deformation monitoring commenced in April of 2011
  - 89 corner reflectors (with supplemental natural points) installed for Pads L1 to L4 and primary steam pipeline
  - 5 corner reflectors (with supplemental natural points) installed for Pad L5
- Results on Pads L1-L4 to December 27<sup>th</sup>,
   2014 show minimal surface heave (Maximum = 65 mm, Mean = 28.5 mm)
- Rough correlation between high-quality reservoir (maximum steam chamber development) and maximum surface heave





Subsurface Section 3

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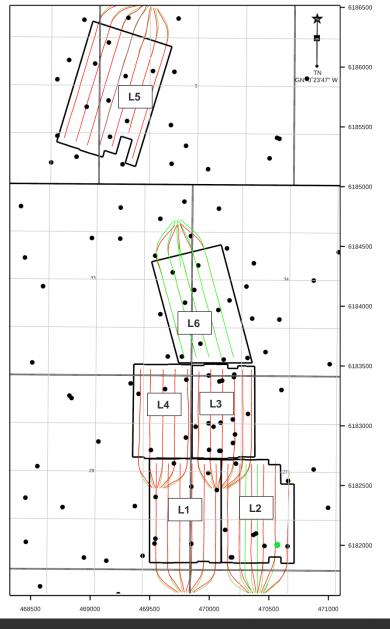
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#### Well Location/Layout Map

#### New wells drilled in 2014:

- 5 SAGD well pairs (Pad L6)
- 2 Infill Wells in Pad L2
- 1 OBS well in Pad L2

New wells are in green.





Wellbore Design (Pads L1 to L4)

#### **INJECTORS**

8-5/8" Slotted Liners (23)

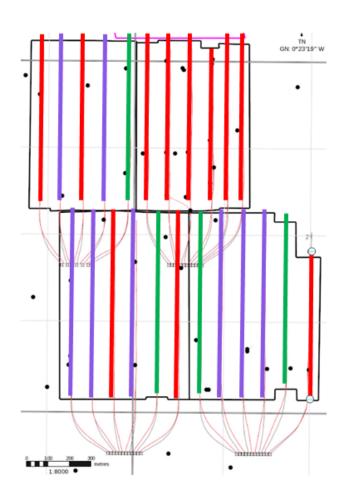
#### **PRODUCERS**

7" Slotted Liners (11)

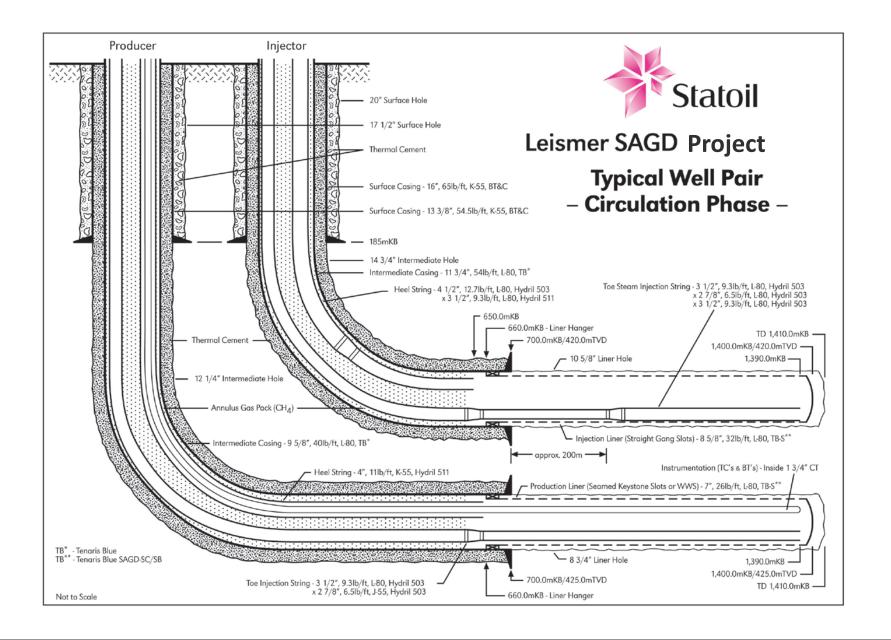
8-5/8" Slotted Liners (4)

7" Wire Wrapped Screens (8)

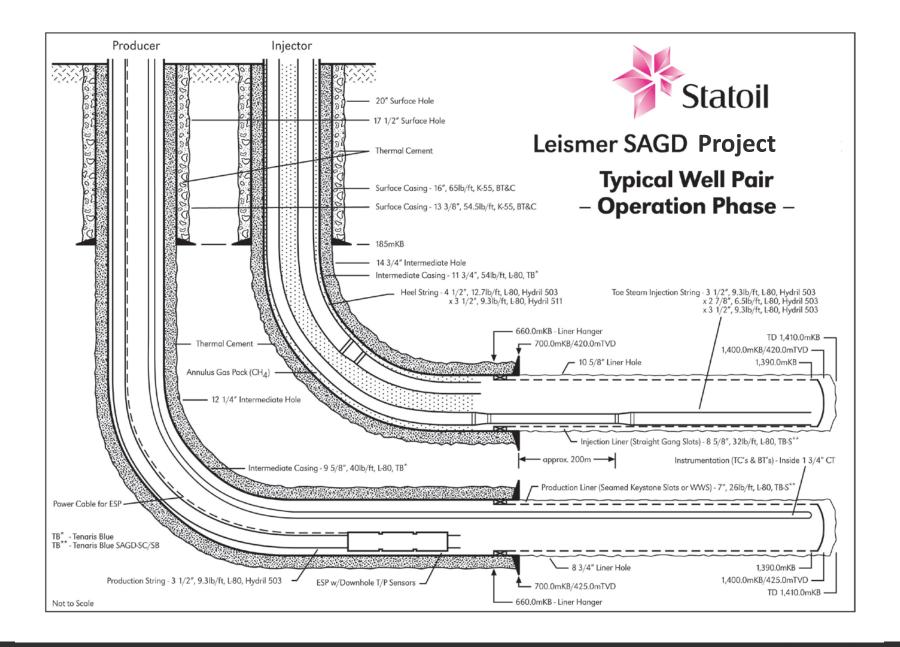
Testing two liner types side-by-side. Sand control lab testing was used for slot sizing.













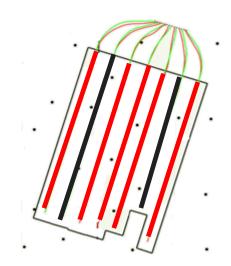
Classification: Open

Wellbore Design (Pad L5)

#### **INJECTORS**

Slotted Liner (5)

Flow Control Devices (2)

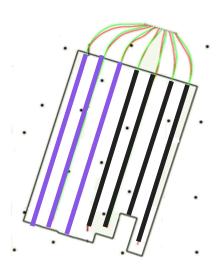


- Flow Control Devices (FCDs) are built into the liner joints
- FCDs are orifice-based and add restriction to balance injection distribution, or restrict steam entering the producer
- Well configuration is based on geology and for field testing purposes

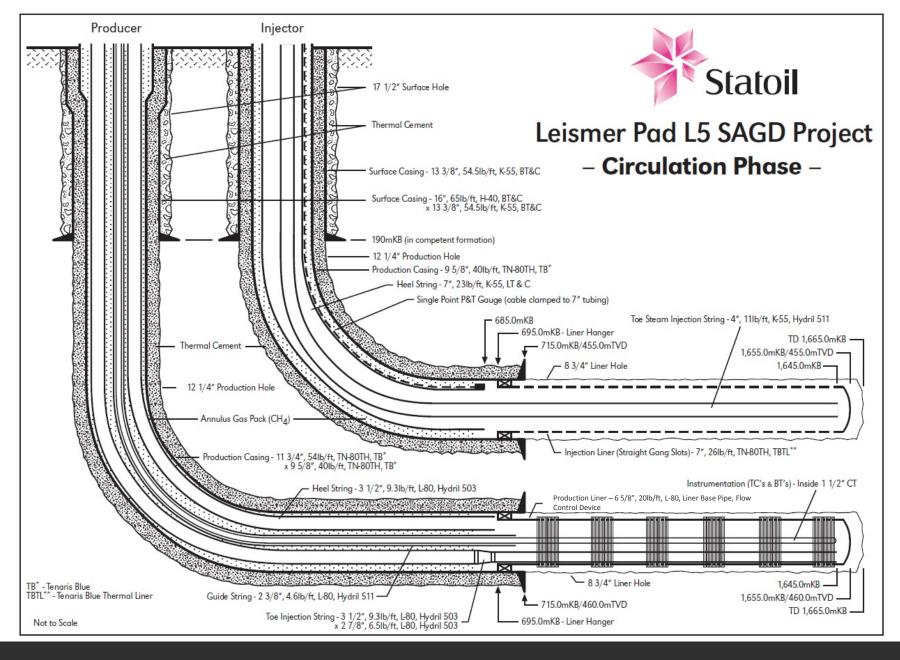
#### **PRODUCERS**

Wire Wrapped Screens (3)

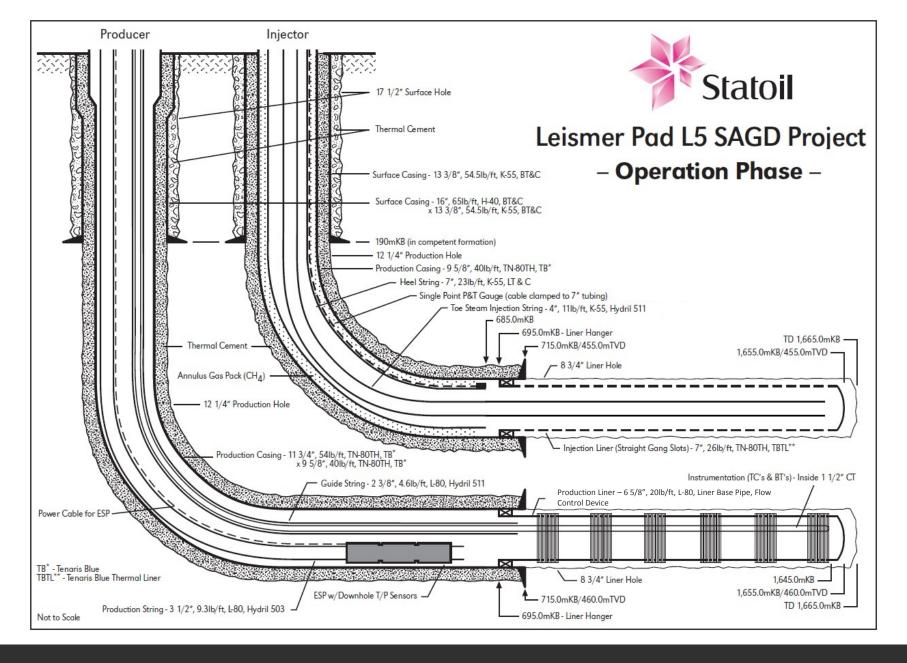
Flow Control Devices (4)













#### Pressures in SAGD Start-up and Circulation

- Maximum Operating Pressure (MOP):
  - MOP of 5,500 kPa per AER Approval
- Bottomhole Operating Pressure:
  - Bottomhole operating pressure during circulation and SAGD is generally targeted between 3,000 and 3,500 kPa
    - Blanket gas is used to measure pressure on the injectors
    - Combination between BTs and PT gauges on the producers



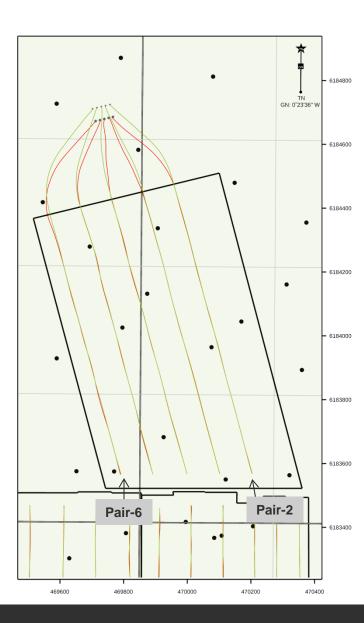
#### Pad L6

- 5 well pairs drilled
- Drilling operations from September to December 2014
- Horizontal lengths 800 900 m

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• First steam 2016



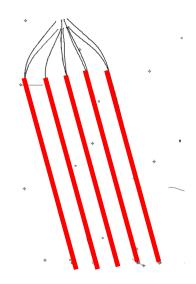




Wellbore Design (Pad L6)

#### **INJECTORS**

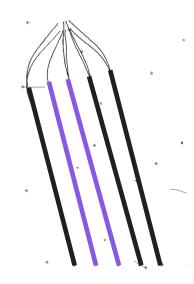
Slotted Liner (5)



#### **PRODUCERS**

Wire Wrapped Screens (2)

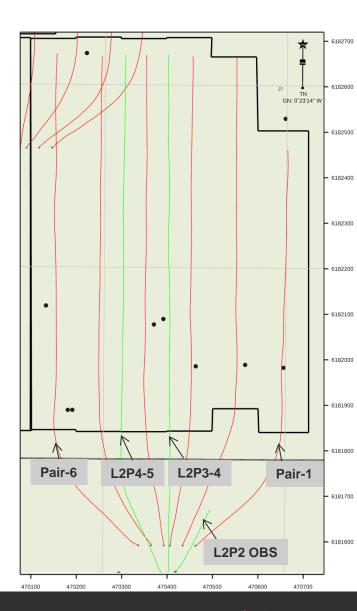
Flow Control Devices (3)





#### Pad L2 Modifications – Infill Wells

- Drilled 2 infill wells on Pad L2
- Drilling operations from August to September 2014
- Planned horizontal length = 800 m
- L2P3-4 started circulation December 2014
- L2P4-5 planned start-up for Q2 2015





## DRILLING AND COMPLETIONS

## Infill Well Placement and Timing

- Vertical placement strategy relative to neighbouring producers and provide examples
  - Infill wells are generally positioned within the bypassed bitumen region that is created when the two adjoining steam chambers spread as they rise. Avoiding direct contact with the steam chambers is critical to drilling a successful infill well; thus, understanding the steam chamber shape, extent and boundaries is very important
  - Examples include Well L2P3-4 and L2P4-5
- Infill well timing
  - The actual timing will be dependent on adjacent SAGD well pair performance, steam chamber growth, drilling rig availability, facility tie-ins, and ongoing infill well production optimization

## DRILLING & COMPLETIONS

### L2P2 and L2P1 - Status

### L2P2

- Developed plan in consultation with AER to drill observation (OBS) well in close proximity to L2P2 to monitor aquifers
  - Drilled OBS well in September 2014
- Directive 051 approval granted December 2011; Statoil must execute the agreed upon mitigation plan
- Completions work completed June 2014
- Started circulation October 31, 2014

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### L2P1

- Liner breached after low subcool events
- ESP pulled in December 2012. Well suspended since January 2013.
- Investigating different options to repair and re-start the well





# **ARTIFICIAL LIFT**

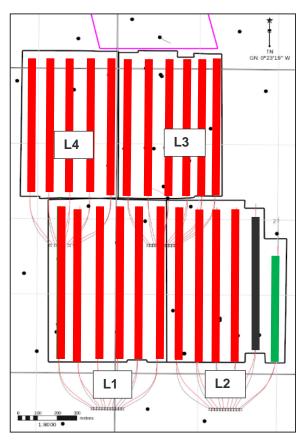
Subsurface Section 4

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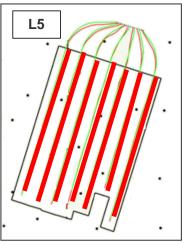
Classification: Open

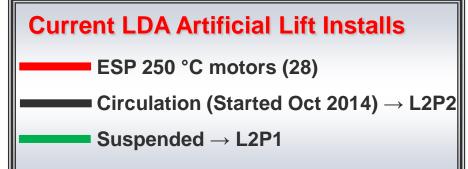
## **ARTIFICIAL LIFT**

## Pads L1 to L5



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Design lift capacity: 200 - 550 m<sup>3</sup>/cd

Operating temperature: 210 - 235°C

Operating pressure: 2,800 – 3,000 kPa





# **INSTRUMENTATION IN WELLS**

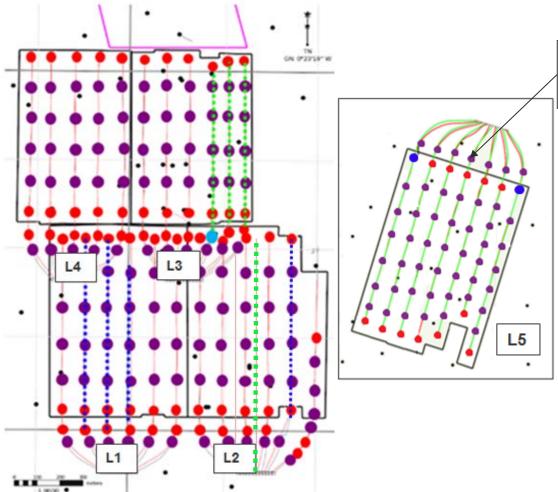
Subsurface Section 5

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## <u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>

Leismer Downhole Producer Instrumentation (Pads L1 to L5)



Thermocouple in tangent sections to monitor ESPs, allows optimization of ESP performance

#### ----- FBG:

- 40 temperature points on SAGD wells
- 40 temperature points on L2P3/4, with 1 pressure at toe, and 1 P/T at heel
- DTS multimode fiber (spatial resolution 0.5 1m) *Note: DTS on L1P3, L1P4 and L1P5 have failed* 
  - Bubble Tube and Thermocouple
  - Thermocouple
  - Thermocouple, Bubble Tube, and Fiber Optic P/T Gauge
  - Thermocouple, Single point P/T Gauge

#### Notes:

L2P1 configuration modified to revised TD



## Lessons Learned

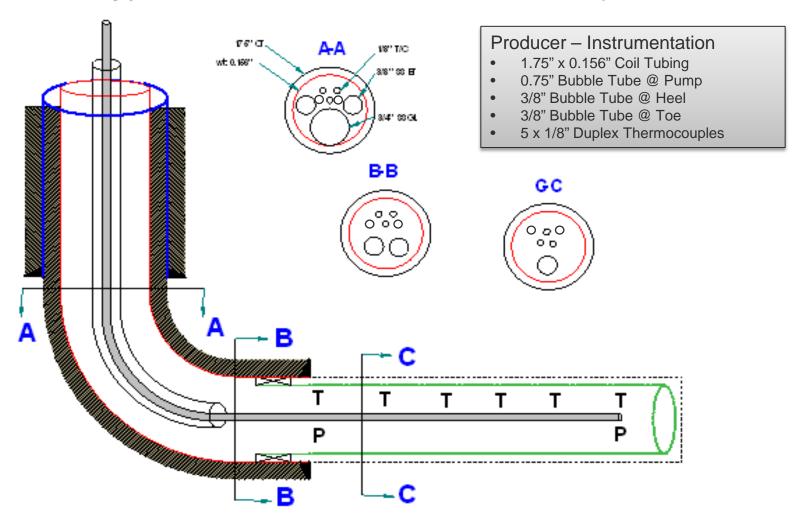
- Pressure measurement:
  - Piezometers on injector wells have been susceptible to data integrity issues
  - Fiber optic Pressure/Temperature gauge testing has been positive with reasonable matching to bubble tubes/blanket gas, and with strong reliability
- Temperature measurement:

- Thermocouples in producers are reliable and used for subcool calculation along the horizontal wellbore
- Thermocouples and fiber optic lines have been installed in the same wells to test fiber technology
- DTS (Distributed Temperature Sensing) fiber has been unsuccessful but usage is limited. Continuing to test.
- FBG (Fiber Bragg Grating) fiber has been successful with reasonable matching to thermocouples and reliable measurements



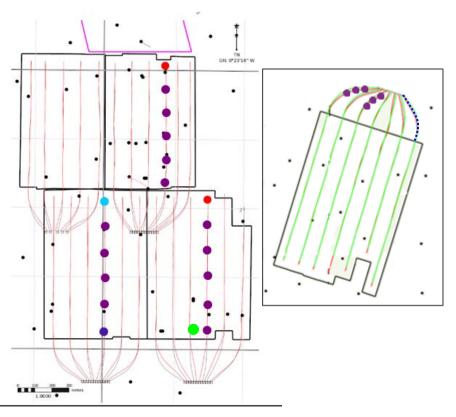
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Leismer Typical SAGD Wellbore Schematic (Pads L1 to L5)





## Leismer Downhole Injector Instrumentation (Pads L1 to L5)



- Bubble Tube and Thermocouple
- Thermocouple
- Piezometer and Thermocouple
   Note: significant piezometer issues
- Bubble Tube, Piezometer and Thermocouple
   Note: significant piezometer issues
- Fiber Optic Pressure and Temperature sensor

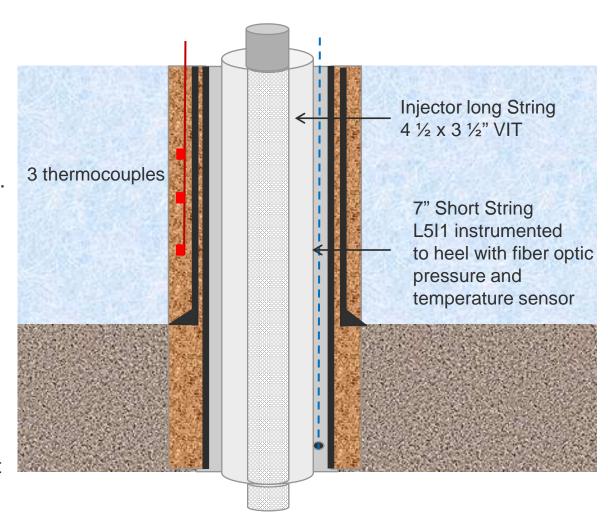
#### Notes:

L2I1 sheared during injector re-completion



## Pad L5: Injection Well Schematic

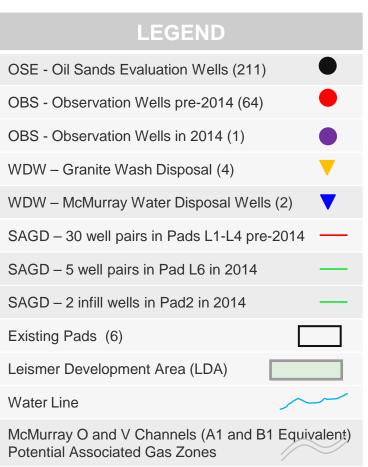
- Thermocouple cable strapped to 13-3/8" surface casing on 4 wells
- 3 temperature points per cable: 40 m, 82 m and 175 m
- Only 1 point functioning at 175 m. Other 3 failed during install. All thermocouples at 40 m and 82 m are functioning
- During start-up, temperatures reached 140°C to 200°C within a few days and held relatively constant through remainder of circulation.
- Data used in an on-going cement integrity study

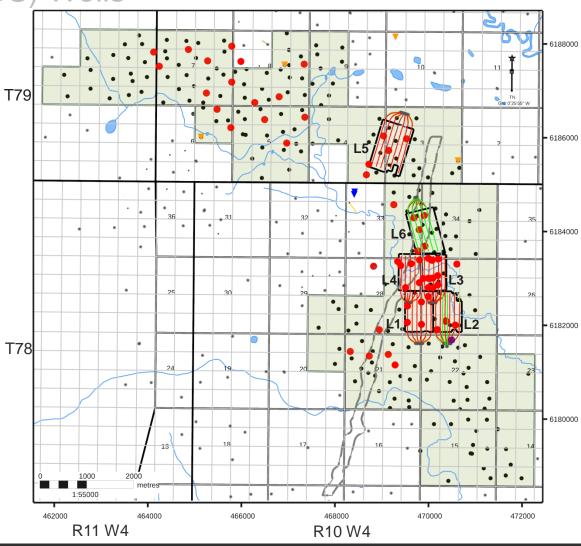




## <u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>

Leismer Observation (OBS) Wells







## Leismer OBS Well - Distances

OBS Well	Distance	
L1P2T	20.5 m from L1P2	
L1P3T	6.5 m from L1P3	
L1P3H	5.4 m from L1I3	
L1P6T	2.3 m from L1I6	
L1P6H	6.2 m from L1I6	
L2P1H	7.7 m from L2P1	
L2P2H	20.7 m from L2I2	
L2P4M	22.9 m from L2P4	
L2P4M2	42.4 m from L2P4	
L2P6H	32.3 m from L2I6	
L2P6H2	41.7 m from L2I6	
L4P1M	17.0 m from L4I1	

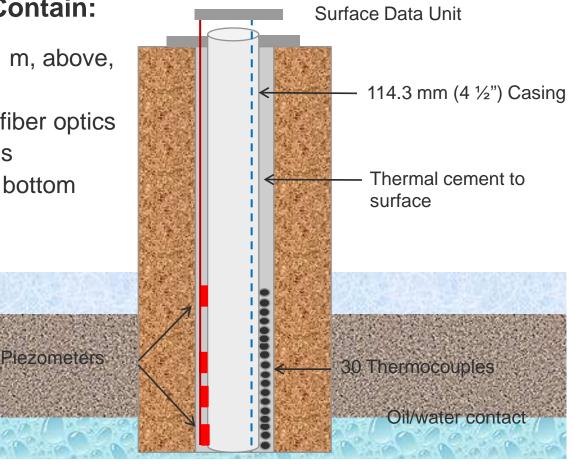
OBS Well	Distance		
L4P1M	17.0 m from L4I1		
L4P1T	2.9 m from L4P1		
L4P3T	24.7 m from L4I3		
L4P4H	11.2 m from L4P4		
L4P5T	9.1 m from L4I5		
L4P5T2	75.4 m from L4I5		
L5-05-03	39.0 m from L5P4		
L5-11-03	43.0 m from L5P1		
L5-09-04	35.0 m from L5P6		
L6-01-33	18.0 m from L6P6		
L6-04-34	40.0 m from L6P4		
L6-08-33	30.0 m from L6P5		
L6-09-33	13.0 m from L6P5		
L6-12-34	15.0 m from L6P3		



## Typical SAGD OBS Well Schematic

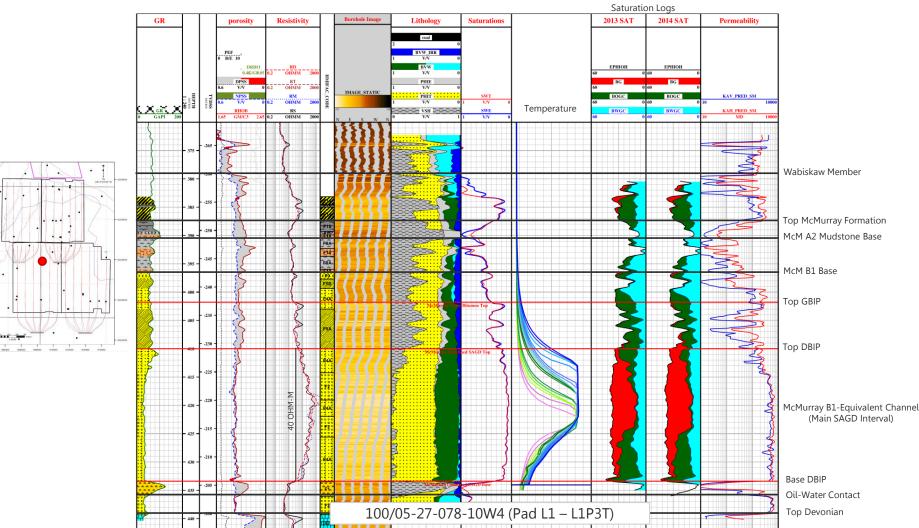
### **Leismer SAGD OBS Wells Contain:**

- 30 thermocouples, spaced at 1 m, above, below, and within SAGD pay
- Some wells are equipped with fiber optics (DTS) instead of thermocouples
- 3 to 4 piezometers in bitumen, bottom water, and top lean/gas zone





# **OBS Well Time-Lapse RPM Saturation Logging**





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# 4D SEISMIC

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## 4D SEISMIC

## **Acquisition History**

- Q1 2009: 4.92 km² baseline survey acquired (pre-steam) over L1-4
- Q1 **2012**: 8.6km<sup>2</sup> 3D survey
  - 1st 4D survey (4.92 km² of active SAGD pads L1-4)
  - New baseline survey for L5 + L6 (3.68 km²)
- Q1 **2013**: 4.5 km<sup>2</sup> 3D survey
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> repeat survey (active SAGD pads L1-4)
- Q1 **2014**: 2.12 km<sup>2</sup> 4D survey (active SAGD pads L3 +L4)

#### Legend

- Amended Leismer LDA Baseline 2009 Survey
- 1st Monitor 2012
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Monitor 2013
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Monitor 2014



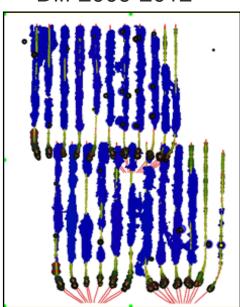
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## 4D SEISMIC

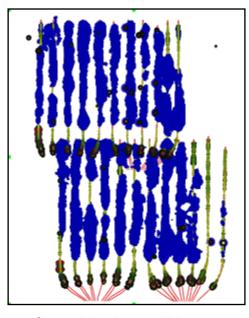
## **Survey Comparison**

### Diff 2009-2012



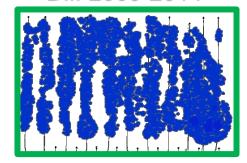
Steam injection and bitumen production effects for approximately 15 months

### Diff 2009-2013



Steam injection and bitumen production effects for approximately 28 months

### Diff 2009-2014



Steam injection and bitumen production effects for approximately 40 months (2014 monitor only included Pads L3 & L4)

- 4D seismic anomalies indicate a high degree of conformance along SAGD well pairs
- Irregularities are mainly attributable to reservoir heterogeneity and, in some cases, to heat transfer below the producer elevation into the basal McMurray Fm. (i.e., bottom water)

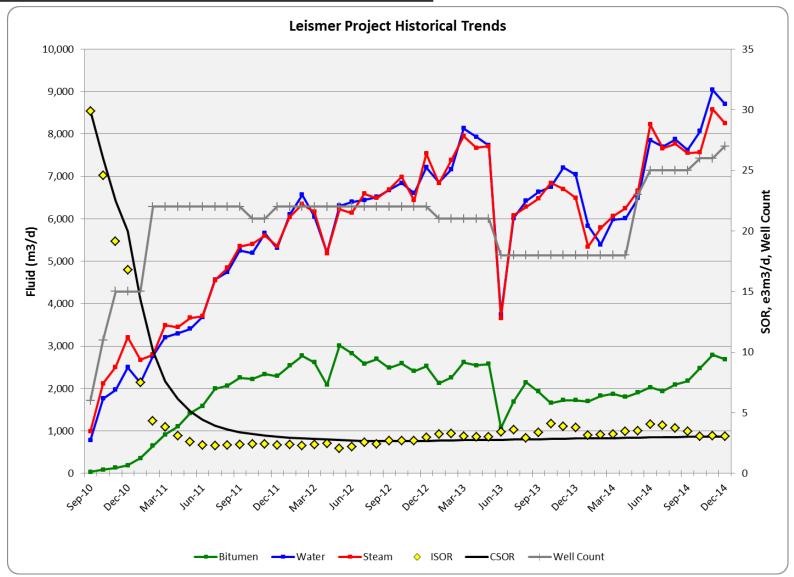




Subsurface Section 7

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### Pad Recoveries

Well Pad (50 m Drainage Boundary)	McMurray Formation SAGD-able OBIP (10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )	Cumulative Production (10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )	SAGD-able Recovery To Date (%)	Predicted SAGD- able Recovery Factor after 15 years (%)
L1	2,772	966	34.9	63
L2	2,911	751 <sup>a</sup>	25.8	54
L3 <sup>b</sup>	1,005	371	37.0	67
L4	1,730 <sup>c</sup>	609	35.2	68
L5	2,938	35	1.2	52

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Due to poor contribution from L2Pair1 and L2Pair2

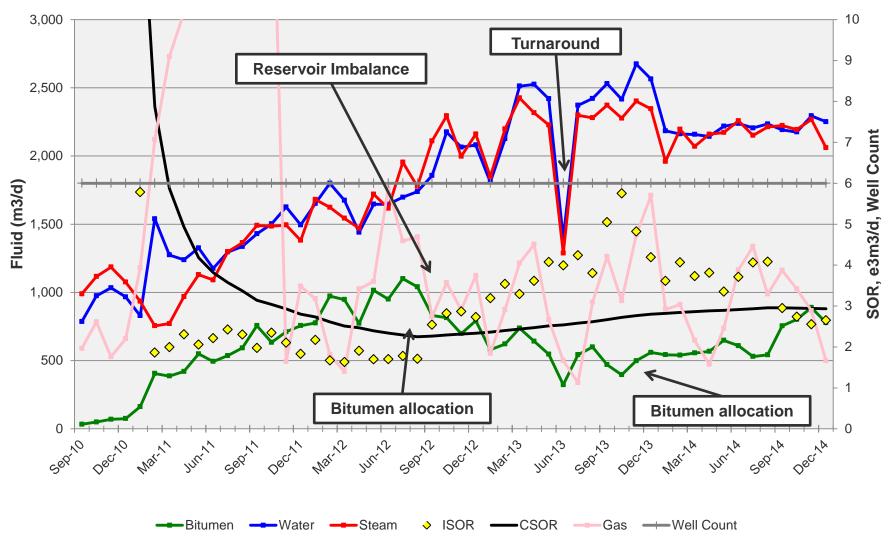
- SAGD-able OBIP, Cumulative Production, and Recovery Factor (RF) valid as of December 31, 2013
- Predicted (SAGD-able) RF based on 2D mapping and simulations using SAGD-able OBIP (OBIP above producer well)
- Reference "Supplemental Information Request Application Nos.1693442 and 1694622, Amendment to Approval No. 10935E,
   Leismer Project"



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Excludes wells in AER Approval No. 11834A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Relatively lower OBIP attributable to overall reservoir characteristics, especially thinning from a younger McMurray Fm. A1-Equivalent Channel ("O Channel")

#### **Pad L1 Production Performance**





## Pad L1 Production Performance

### Reservoir Imbalance (July-August 2012)

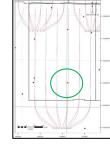
Managed by controlling field operating parameters

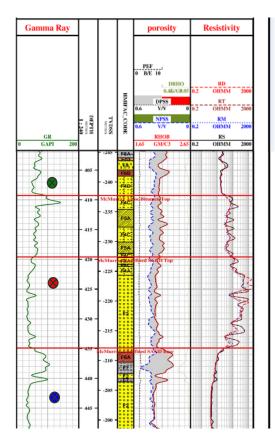
### Bitumen Allocation (August 2012 and November/December 2013)

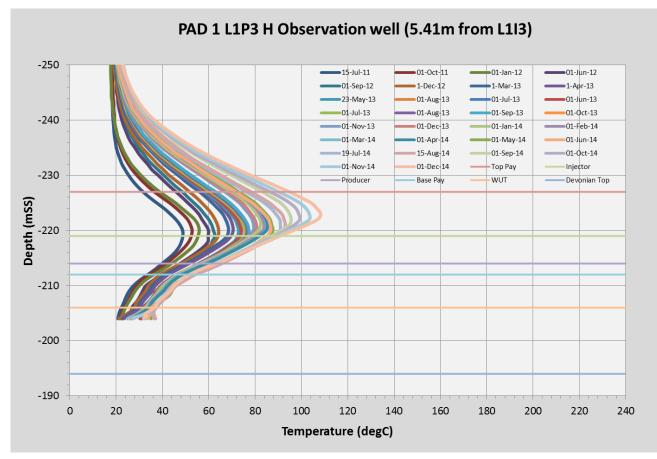
 Water cut procedure/calibration modification resulted in under allocation of bitumen to Pad L1



Pad L1 OBS Well Temperature Profile – 102/04-27-078-10W4/0

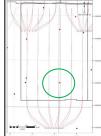


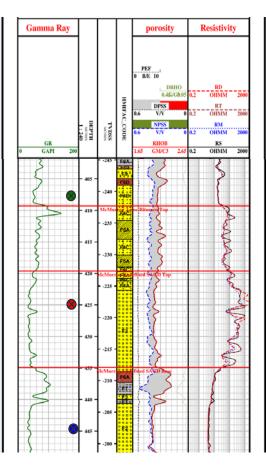


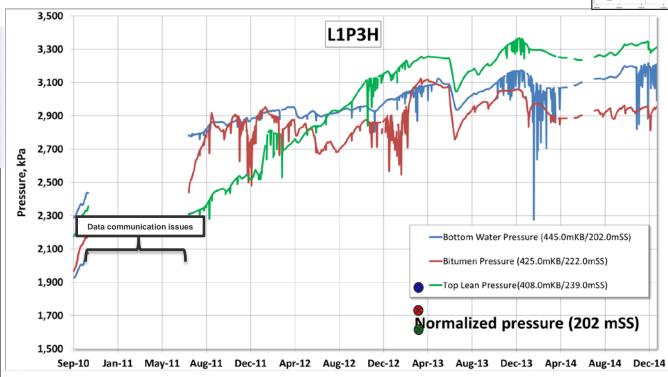




Pad L1 OBS Well Pressure Profile – 102/04-27-078-10W4/0







Pad L1 operating pressure strategy for 2015: maintain an optimal pressure differential between the bottom water and SAGD chamber

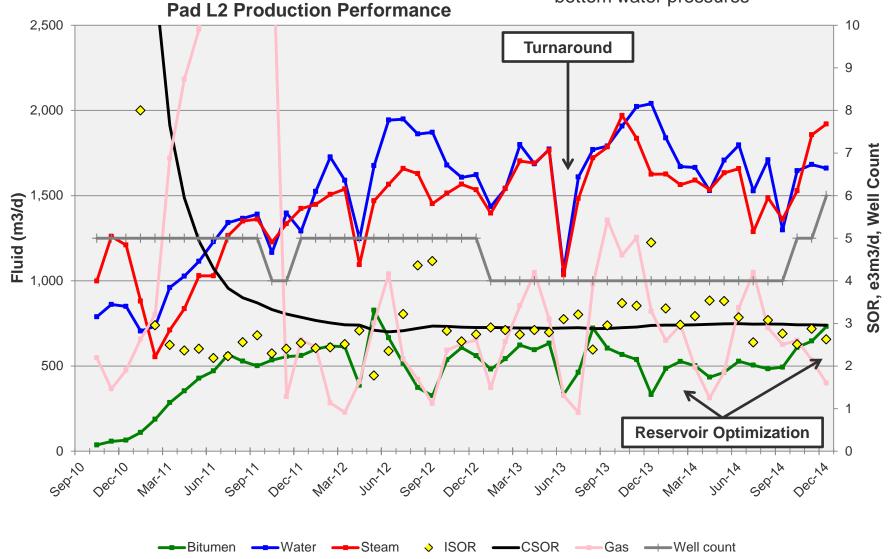


## Pad L1 Highlights

- First steam September 2010
- 6 well pairs in SAGD mode
- Average 2014 iSOR of 3.43
- Pad cSOR of 2.9 up to December 31, 2014



Nov 2013 – Q3 2014: Steam injection rate was managed relative to chamber and bottom water pressures





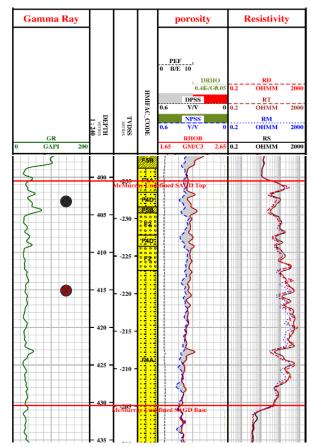
Pad L2 Solvent Facilitated Start-up Pilot

- Wells included in solvent facilitated start-up program:
  - L2I2 and L2P2
- Composition of solvent
  - Diesel
- Amount of solvent injected
  - 140 m<sup>3</sup> (70 m<sup>3</sup> for L2I2 and 70 m<sup>3</sup> for L2P2)
- Key Learning: The geological condition around the wellbore is a critical parameter that needs to be identified before commencement of the solvent facilitated start-up process

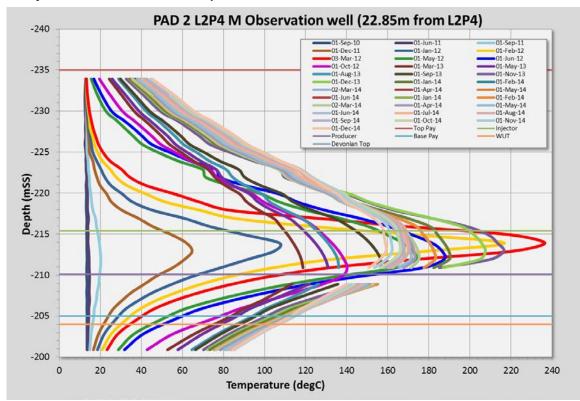


Pad L2 OBS Well Temperature Profile -

103/03-27-078-10W4/0

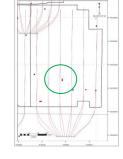


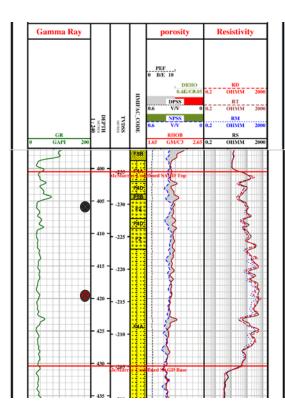
Observed step change of temperature feature from March to May 2012. Shale baffle penetrated with heat

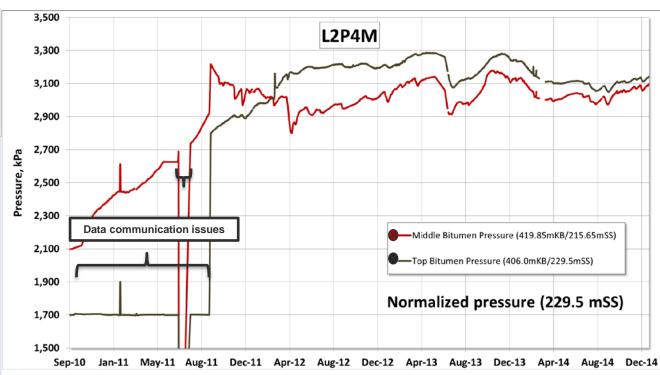




Pad L2 OBS Well Pressure Profile - 103/03-27-078-10W4/0









## Pad L2 Highlights

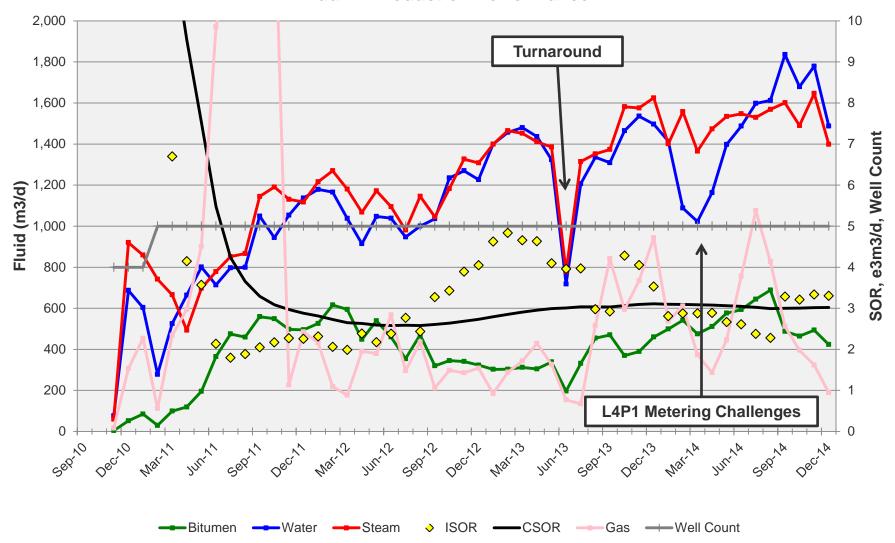
- First steam October 2010
- 4 well pairs in SAGD mode
  - L2Pair1 inactive
  - L2Pair2 started circulation on October 31, 2014
- Average 2014 iSOR of 2.97

2015-03-09

Pad cSOR of 2.97 up to December 31, 2014



#### **Pad L4 Production Performance**





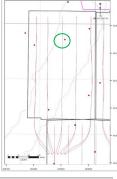
## Pad L4 Production Performance

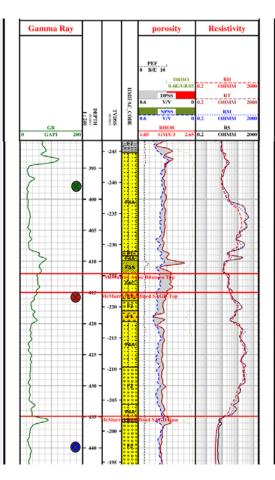
### **L4P1 Metering Challenges**

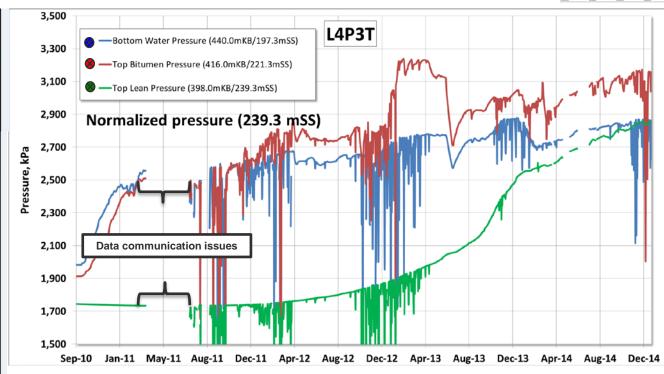
- Steam injection and produced water rate curves deviated as a function of L4P1 performance. Well conditions impacted the performance of the water cut analyzer.
- However, despite this deviation the net oil and net water proration factors for those months are still within the limits defined for the AER.



Pad L4 OBS Well Pressure Profile - 102/16-28-078-10W4/0







Pad L4 operating pressure strategy for 2015: maintain an optimal pressure differential between the bottom water and SAGD chamber.



## Pad L4 Highlights

- First steam November 2010
- 5 well pairs in SAGD mode
- Average 2014 iSOR of 2.86
- Pad cSOR of 3.04 up to December 31, 2014



## Wellhead Steam Quality

- Steam quality lost during transportation to well pads due to heat losses
  - Wellhead steam quality estimated at 95%
- Steam is delivered to pads at about 7,000 9,000 kPa and is currently dropped to 5,000 kPa at the pad prior to injection at a specific injection wellhead



## Leismer Lessons Learned → SAGD

- High plant reliability helped achieve successful SAGD ramp-up
- Integrated reservoir surveillance is a key factor in optimization of well pair performance
- Gaining understanding of LDA performance over long term (i.e. effects of lean and bottom water zones)
- Temperature response and upward steam chamber development suggests shale baffles can be overcome



# SCHEME PERFORMANCE

## Leismer Pad Abandonments

No pad abandonments anticipated at Leismer within next five years





# **FUTURE PLANS**

Subsurface Section 8

Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation

Classification: Open

# SUBSURFACE – FUTURE PLANS

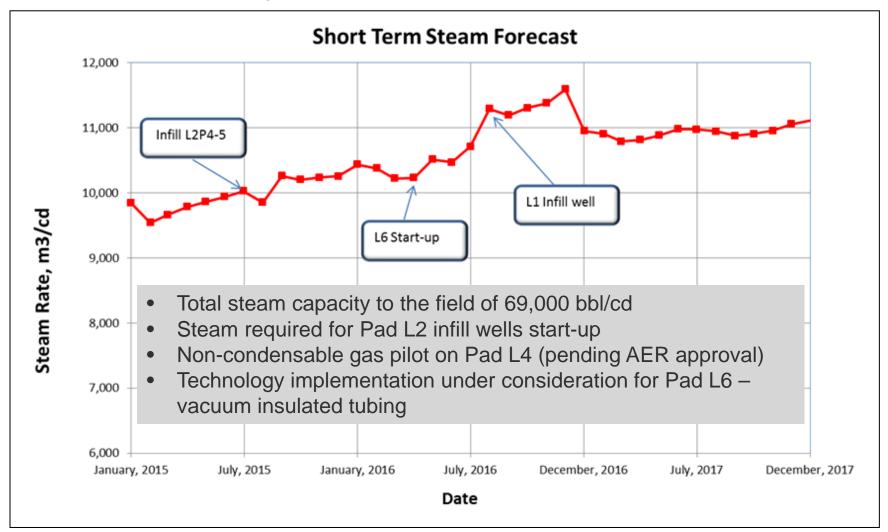
## Leismer Future Development Plans

- Testing non condensable gas co-injection on Pad L4
- Pad L2 infill wells production in Q1/Q2 2015
- Pad L1 infill well drilling during Q2/Q3 2015; first steam Q3 2016
- Pad L6 completions Q4 2015; first steam Q2 2016



# SUBSURFACE – FUTURE PLANS

# Leismer Steam Requirements





# There's never been a better time for good ideas

Presentation: Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation (D054) to Alberta Energy Regulator

Presenters name: Anne Downey et al. Presenters title: VP Operations,

Statoil Canada Ltd.

E-mail address: andow@statoil.com

Tel: 403-767-4170

www.statoil.com





# Statoil Canada Ltd. Leismer SAGD Project Approval No. 10935P

Leismer SAGD 2015 (January 1 – December 31, 2014) Annual D054 Performance Presentation Alberta Energy Regulator March 9, 2015

Classification: Open

# **SURFACE**

## **Table of Contents**

- 1. Facilities
- 2. Facility Performance
- 3. Measurement and Reporting
- 4. Water Production, Injection and Uses
- 5. Sulphur Production
- 6. Summary of Environmental Issues
- 7. Compliance Statement
- 8. Non-compliance Events
- 9. Future Plans





Surface Section 1

Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation

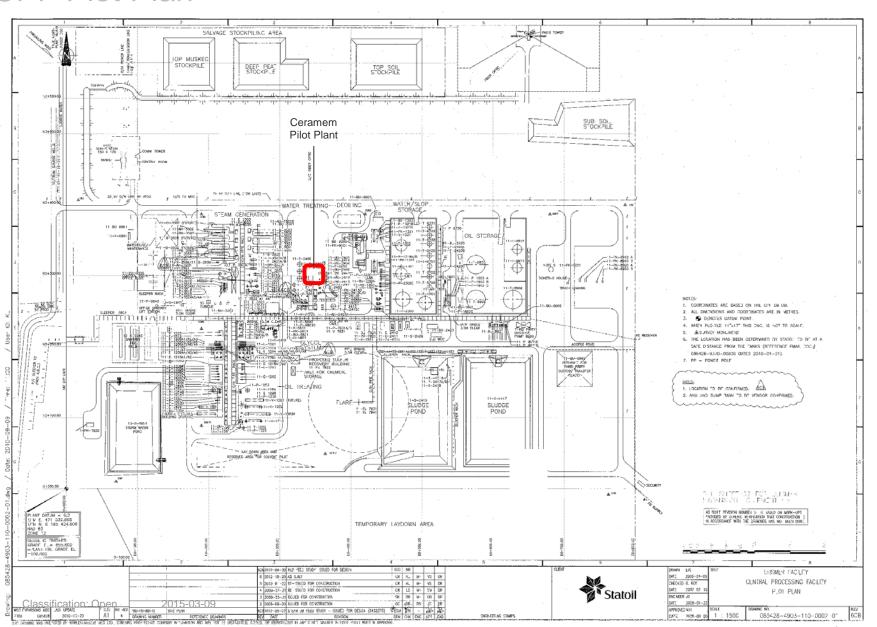
Classification: Open

Leismer Central Processing Facility (CPF)

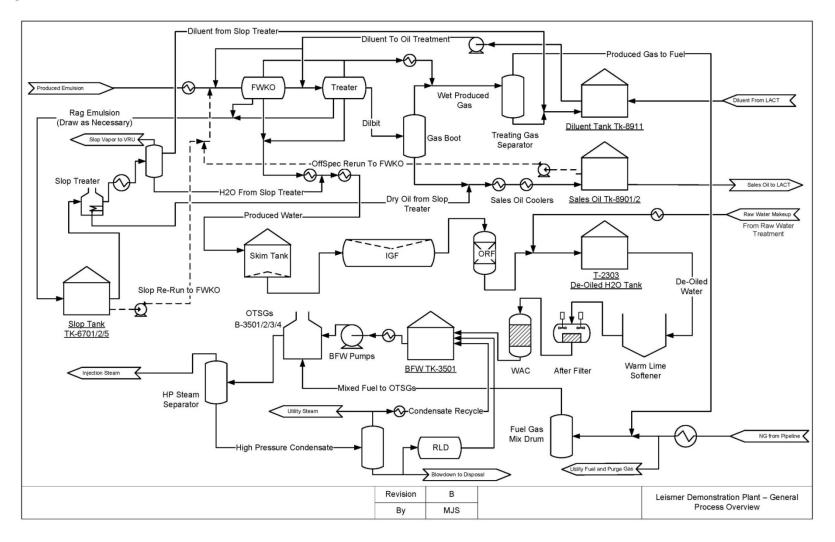




## **CPF Plot Plan**



# Simplified Leismer Plant Schematic







Surface Section 2

Leismer 2014 Annual Performance Presentation

Classification: Open

### Bitumen Treatment

- Treater and Free Water Knock Out (FWKO) operations
  - Production train consists of one FWKO and two treaters
  - Achieved high unit reliability throughout year
  - Cleaned and inspected inlet emulsion and BFW exchangers
  - No major issues to report
- Chemical treatment
  - Chemical treatment optimized throughout the year
- Produced Water (PW) coolers
  - Fouling of coolers continues to be a challenge
  - Boiler blowdown cleaning system installed. Reduced acid cleanings by ~30%
  - On-going testing of chemical injection prior to coolers
- Slop volumes
  - Small volumes of slop being generated



#### Water Treatment

- De-Oiling
  - No major issues to report; system operating as per design
- Warm Lime Softener (WLS) operations
  - Minor operational challenges throughout the year
  - Continue to optimize recycle

- Blowdown recycle into WLS with no adverse affects; adjust recycle to meet water specifications
- Meeting Boiler Feed Water (BFW) specifications >95% of the time
- Process sludge pond primary liner leak operating at lower volumes as dual liner design and additional clay layer ensures containment. Repair options still under review



#### Water Treatment

- Weak Acid Cation (WAC) Operation
  - No major issues to report, system operating as per design
  - WAC throughputs extended to reduce chemical usage
- Ceramem pilot project commissioned testing to begin in 2015
- Brackish Water Source
  - June 21, 2014 system start-up
  - November 17, 2014 system shut down due to negative reservoir retention
  - System shutdown and left in a safe condition



# LEISMER FACILITY PERFORMANCE

Once Through Steam Generators





#### Steam Generation

- System consists of four Once Through Steam Generators (OTSGs)
- Operating at average 80% steam quality
- Steam generators operating as per design
- Issues
  - Experienced a number of tube leaks and pigging spool flange leaks which resulted in short outages for the affected OTSG



#### Well Pads

- Pad L1 test separator commissioned and put in-service
- Pad L2
  - Infill well L2-P3/4 began drilling August 14, 2014 first steam to infill December 18, 2014
  - L2P2 observation well drilled and completed
  - L2P2 started steaming October 31, 2014
- Pad I 3
  - Fire January 15, 2014

- Repaired damaged electric and instrumentation cables
- Root cause Heat Medium Oil degradation
- System redesigned, cleaned and complete fluid change out on all 4 pads
- Solvent co-injection completed December 31, 2014



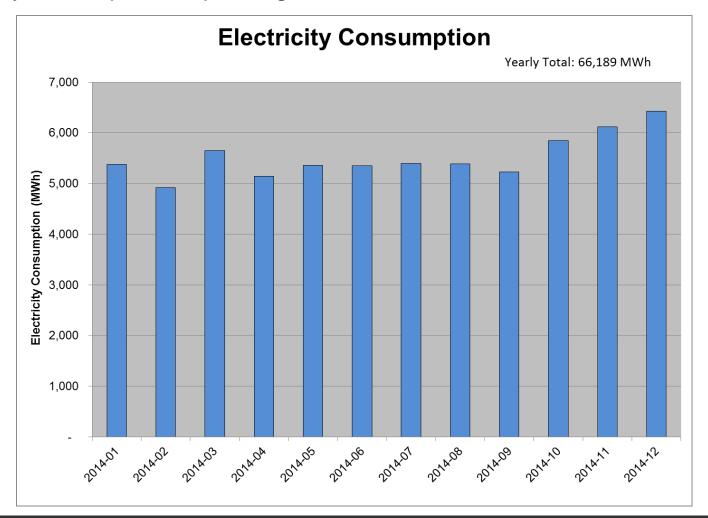
#### Well Pads

- Pad L5
  - Started steaming May 13, 2014
  - ESP conversions completed October 25, 2014
- Pad I 6
  - Construction started in June
  - SAGD well pair drilling completed November 30, 2014
- Issues
  - Heat medium heater modifications complete and heat medium fluid changed out
  - Multi-phase pump (MPP) operations
    - Pad L1 MPP modifications for seal flush in-service
    - MPP on all pads experienced minor maintenance issues that affected reliability



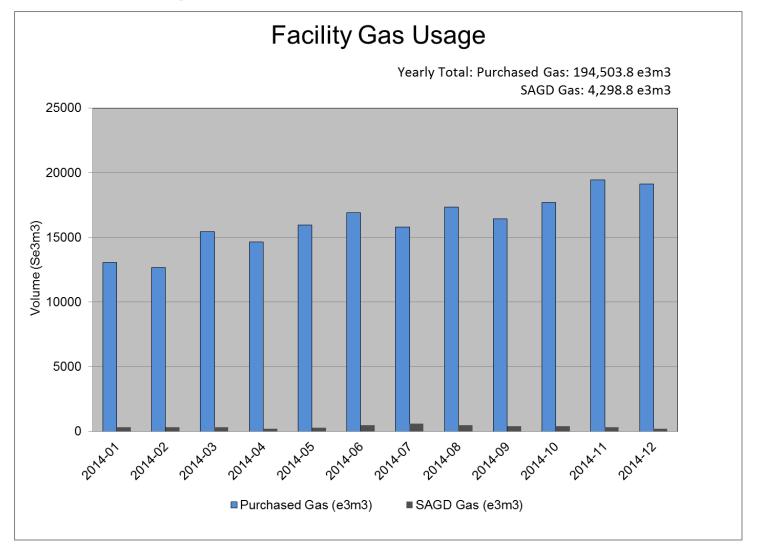
# **Electricity Consumption**

Currently no independent power generated at Leismer CPF



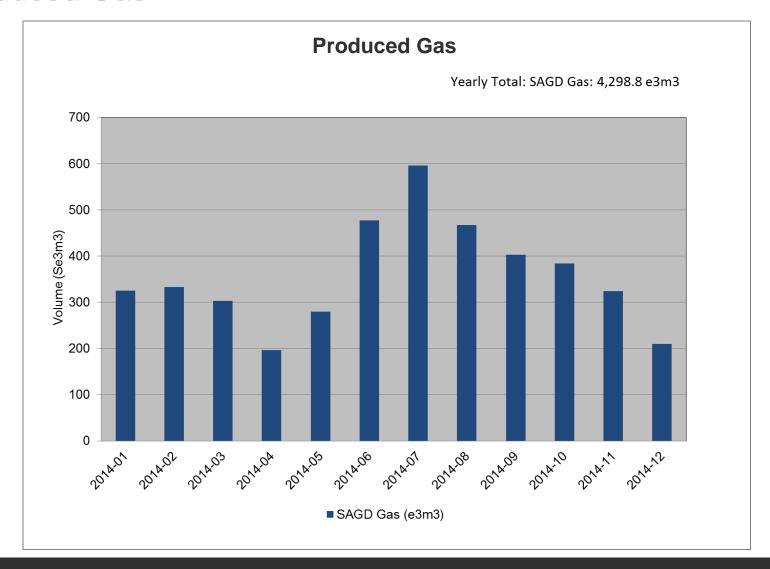


# Facility Gas Usage – Purchased Gas



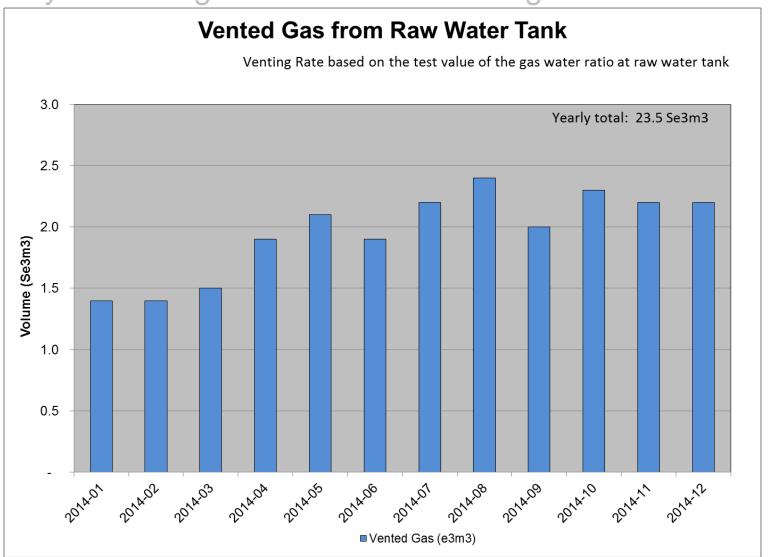


## **Produced Gas**





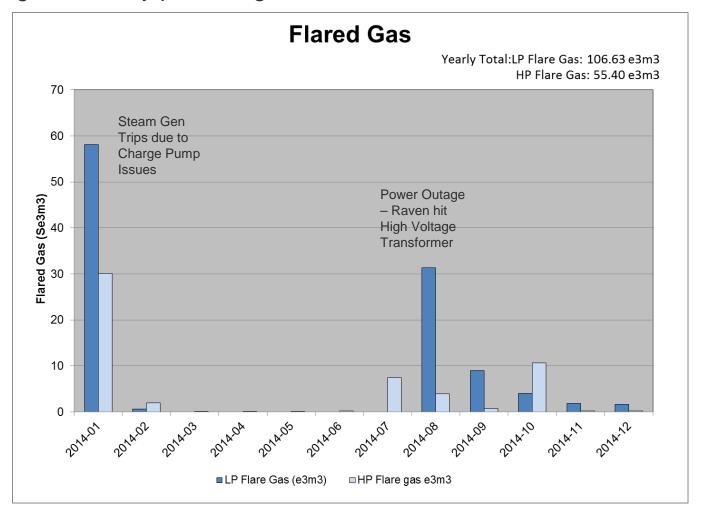
# Facility Gas Usage - Continuous Venting





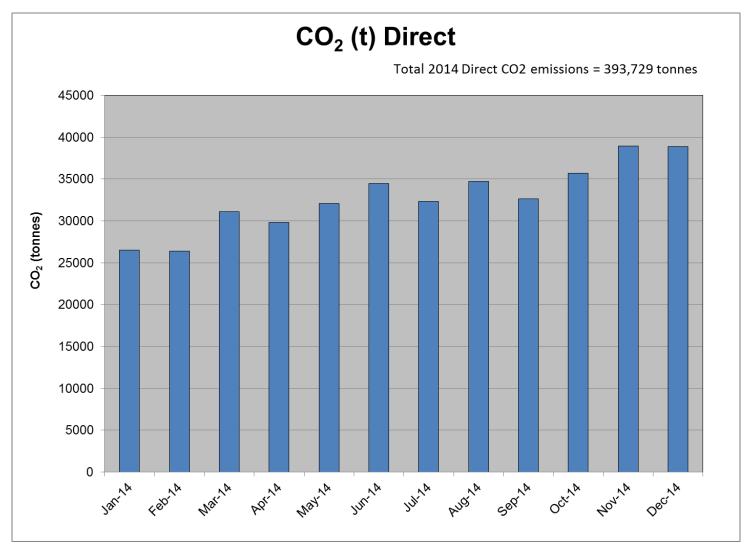
# Gas Flaring

Solution gas recovery percentage was 96.2%





# CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions





# LEISMER FACILITY PERFORMANCE

## Plant Performance and Expectations

- Surface facilities have operated close to design
- Reliability continues to be significantly higher than anticipated
- Overall plant performance has met expectations



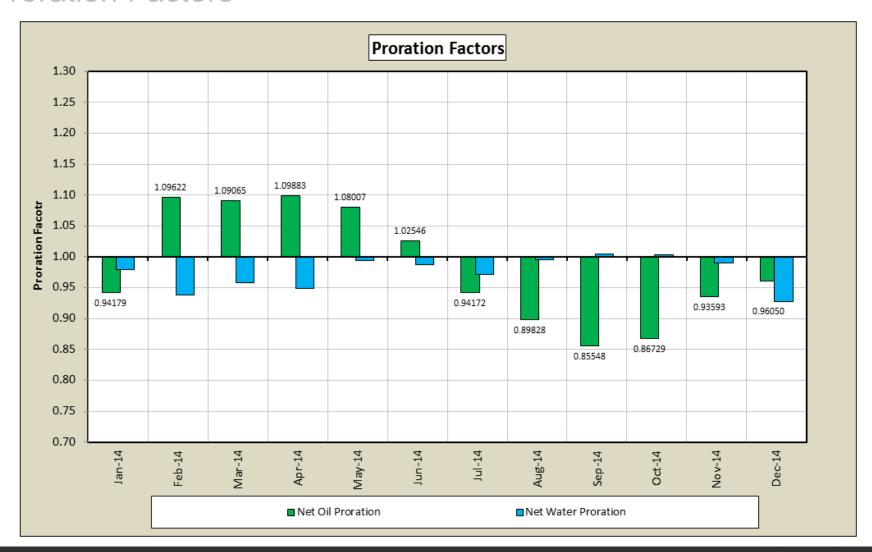


**Surface Section 3** 

Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation

Classification: Open

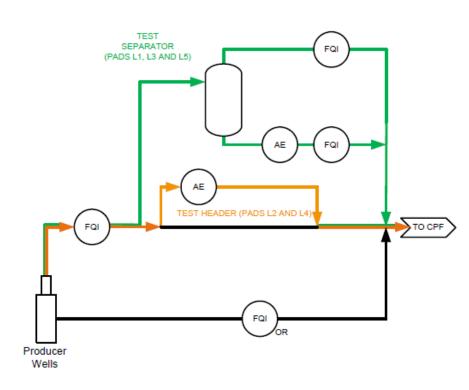
## **Proration Factors**





## SAGD Well Testing

- Well tests used to calculate daily bitumen and water production
- Well test frequency increased (11 hours) well tests with 1 hour purge) to improve production calculation
  - Typical frequency is 6 7 per month per well
- All pads are equipped with a water cut analyzer
  - L2/L4 rates = water cut x FQI at individual wellhead
- Pads L1, L3 and L5 are equipped with a test separator





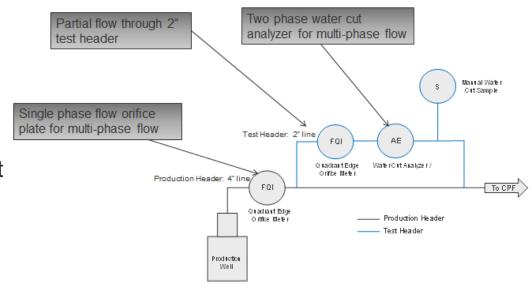
## SAGD Well Testing Bottlenecks and Optimization

#### Bottlenecks

 Partial flow through 2" test header

2015-03-09

- Single phase flow devices for multiphase flow
- Relying on two phase water cut analyzer for multiphase flow



#### Optimization

- Calibration of water cut analyzers on a regular basis
- Implemented common well testing validation strategy
- Continuous analysis of well testing data
- Comparing and evaluating various technologies



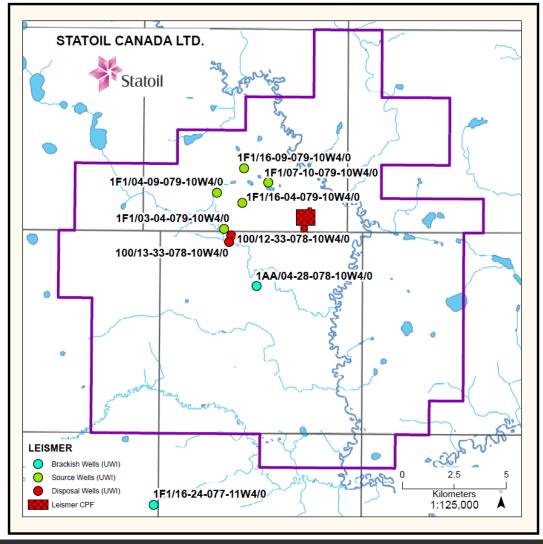


Surface Section 4

Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation

Classification: Open

## Unique Well Identifiers





## **CPF** Water Use

- Leismer's source water network includes 5 wells completed in Lower Grand Rapids Formation (LGR)
- Clearwater B brackish water well was tied in and first used in 2014



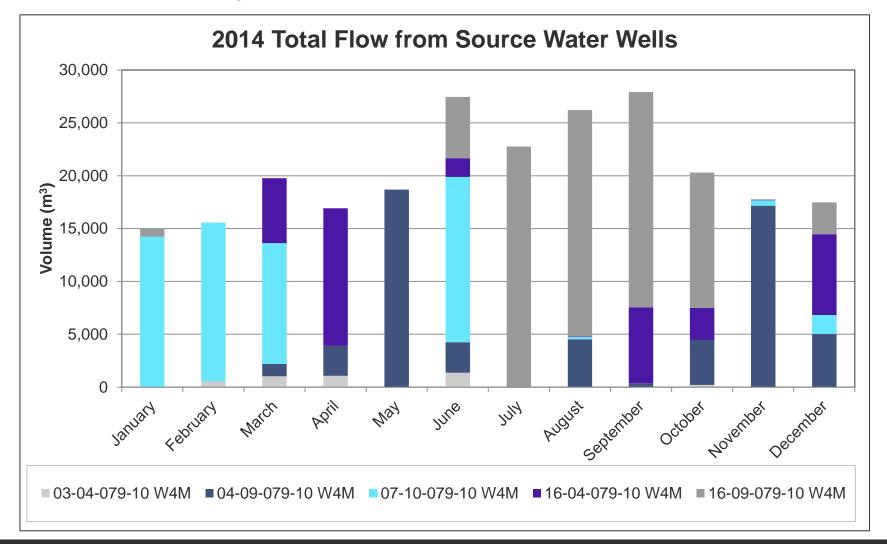
## **CPF Water Use**

- Water Diversion Licence (WDL) 00239880 for 317,915 m<sup>3</sup>/yr (871 m<sup>3</sup>/cd)
  - Total non-saline water pumped from source wells at Leismer in 2014 was 245,850 m³ (674 m³/d), 77% of allowable WDL amount
    - Of the total amount drawn from the source wells:
      - 97% went to Leismer CPF for process use
      - 2.5% was used for drilling
      - 1% for domestic use

- Temporary Diversion Licence (TDL) 00328877 for 255,500 m<sup>3</sup>/yr (700 m<sup>3</sup>/cd)
  - No water was used as part of this TDL in 2014
- A total of 5566 m<sup>3</sup> of brackish water was used in 2014

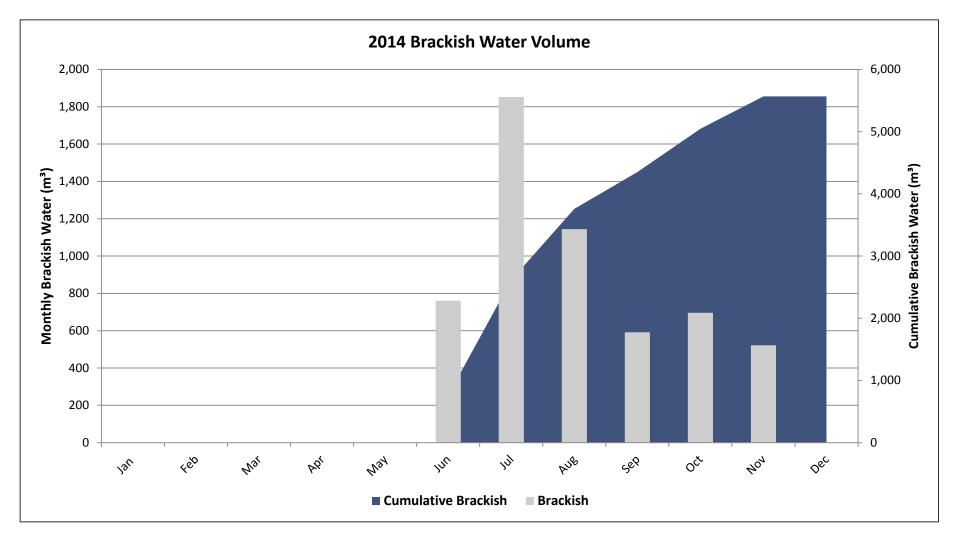


## Lower Grand Rapids Water Volumes





## Clearwater B - Brackish Water Volumes



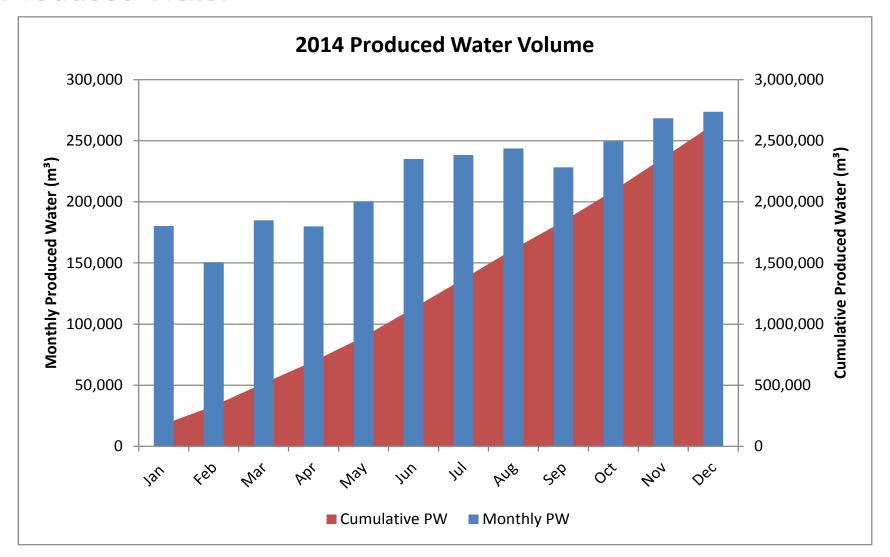


# **Typical Water Quality**

Parameter	Units	Brackish	Source Water	Produced Water	Disposal Water
TDS	mg/L	5,700	1,450	1,850	45,000
рН		8.5	8.8	7.6	12.1
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO3	70	4.4	18	2.0
Total Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3	880	810	230	6,800
SiO2	mg/L	0	0	275	300
Cl	mg/L	2,800	250	850	18,000

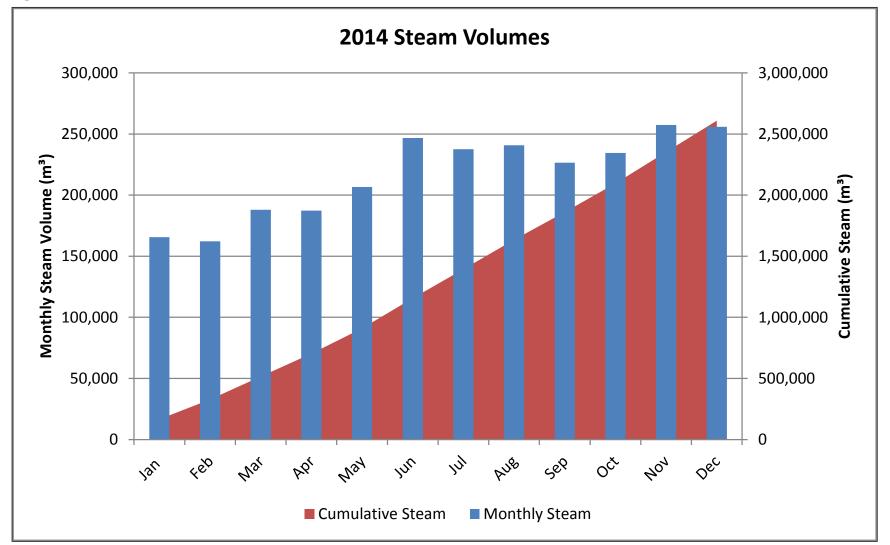


#### **Produced Water**



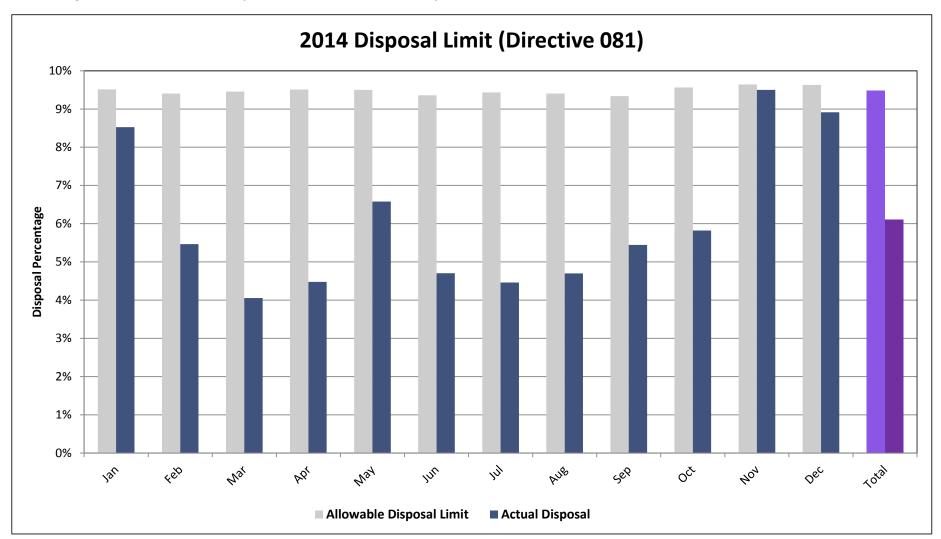


#### Injected Steam



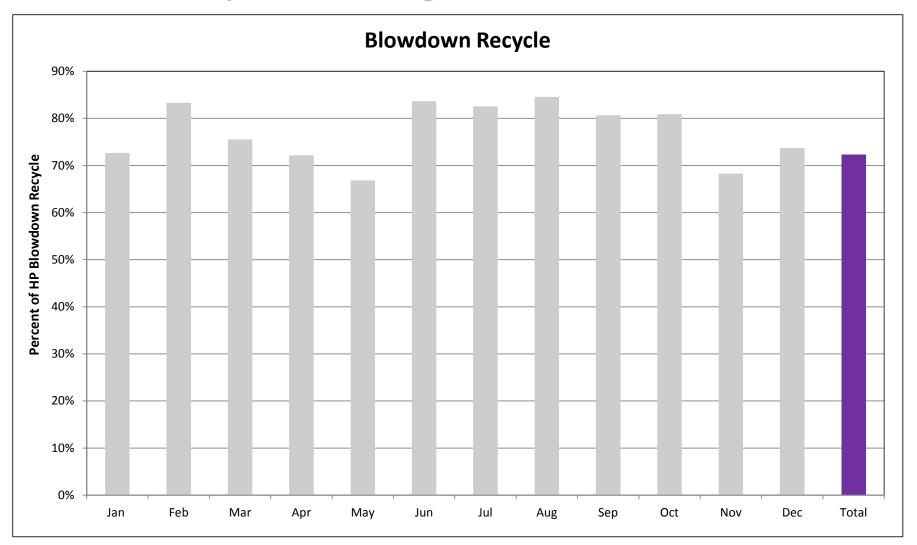


Disposal Limit (Directive 081)





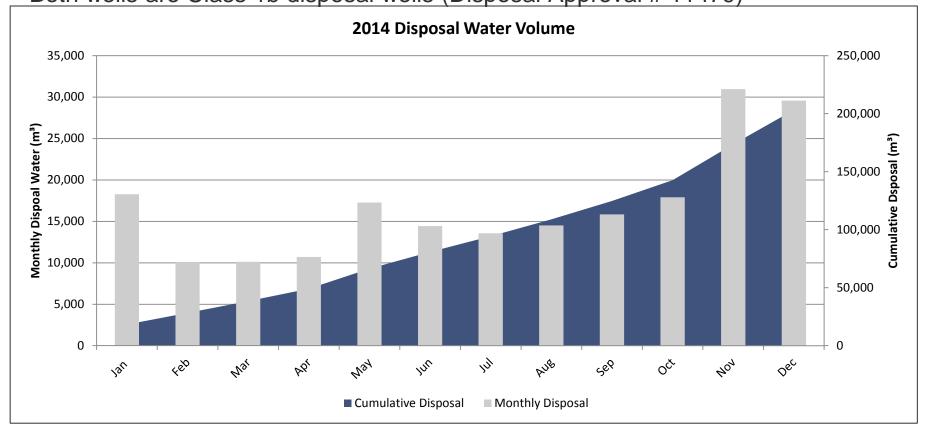
# Blowdown Recycle Percentage





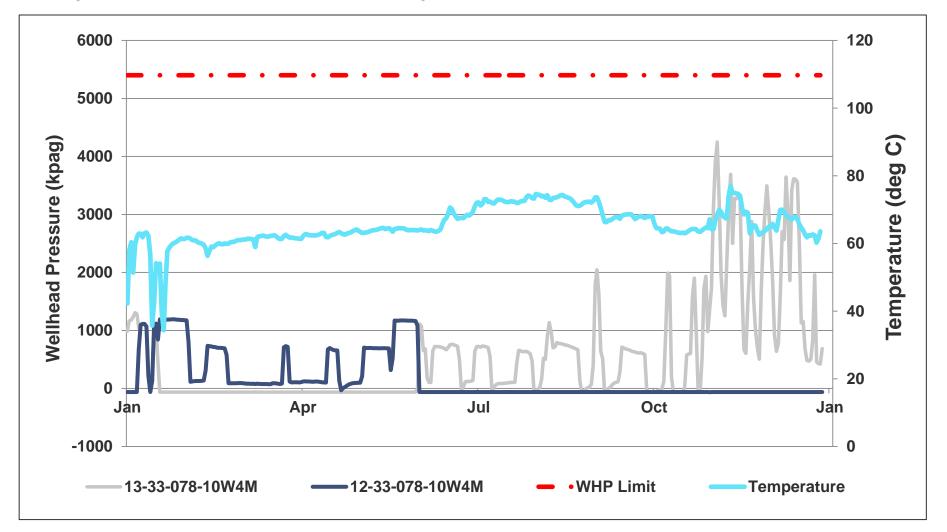
#### Disposal Volumes

- Leismer has two disposal wells on site (one operating, one standby)
- Both wells are Class 1b disposal wells (Disposal Approval # 11479)





#### Disposal Pressure and Temperature





#### Off-site Waste Disposal

- Slop Handling 3,480 m³ of water was trucked off site with slop oil to the Lindbergh cavern facility
- Solids Disposal
  - Water treatment related solids (lime softening sludge) is allowed to settle in the sludge pond at site





Surface Section 5

Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation

Classification: Open

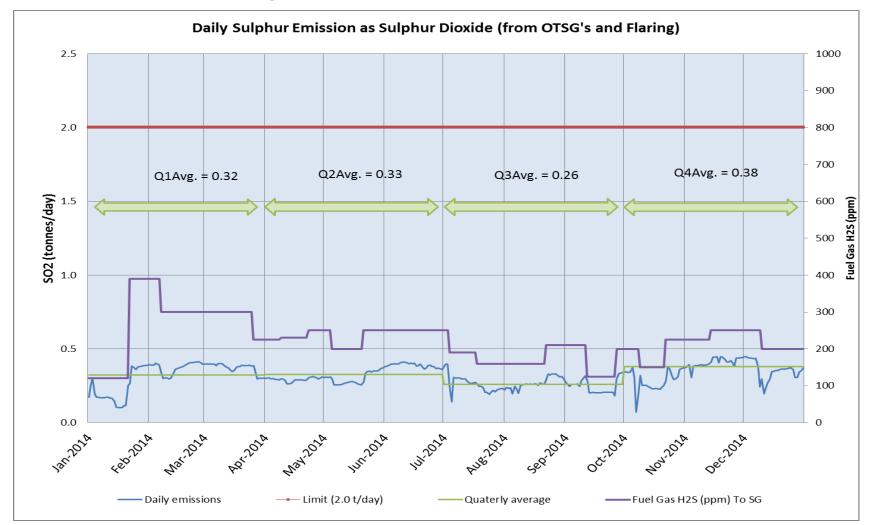
#### Sulphur and Sulphur Dioxide

- Leismer average daily sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions 0.31 tonnes/day (15.7% of approval limit)<sup>1</sup>
- Total annual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions for 2014 114.9 tonnes
- Leismer peak daily SO<sub>2</sub> emission 0.45 tonnes
- Leismer does not currently have sulphur recovery facilities
- Statoil shall ensure that sulphur recovery will be operational before total sulphur emissions reach one tonne/day on a calendar quarter-year average basis

<sup>1</sup>EPEA Kai Kos Dehseh approval limit is 2.0 tonnes/calendar day of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions



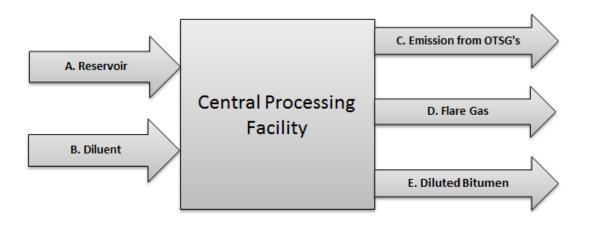
# Annual Trend of Sulphur Dioxide Emissions





### Leismer Sulphur Balance

2015-03-09



#### Sulphur Balance (tonnes S)

Month	Sulphur from Reservoir	Sulphur from Diluent Receipts	Emissions from OTSG's	Emissions from Flare Gas	Sulphur in Diluted Bitumen
Jan 2014	3135	1.7	3.3	0.292	3133
Feb 2014	3062	2.1	5.2	0.009	3059
Mar 2014	3918	2.8	5.8	0.000	3915
Apr 2014	3538	2.6	4.4	0.000	3536
May 2014	3702	2.1	4.7	0.000	3699
Jun 2014	3781	1.9	5.8	0.001	3777
Jul 2014	3615	2.2	4.1	0.017	3613
Aug 2014	3919	2.0	4.1	0.046	3917
Sep 2014	3922	2.4	3.7	0.030	3920
Oct 2014	4556	2.4	4.4	0.049	4554
Nov 2014	5005	3.2	6.1	0.007	5002
Dec 2014	5043	3.4	5.5	0.007	5041



#### Leismer Ambient Air Monitoring

Alberta Environment and and Sustainable Resource Development (ESRD) approval limits based on Alberta ambient air quality objectives:

SO<sub>2</sub> (1 hour average) 172 ppbv

H<sub>2</sub>S (1 hour average) 10 ppbv

**Passive Ambient Air Monitoring 2014:** 

Month	SO2 Peak Reading (ppb)	H2S Peak Reading (ppb)	ESRD Approval Limit SO2 – 1 Hour Average (ppbv)	ESRD Approval Limit H2S – 1 Hour Average (ppbv)
January 2014	2.1	0.2	172	10
February 2014	1.4	0.18	172	10
March 2014	1.0	0.21	172	10
April 2014	0.6	0.05	172	10
May 2014	0.8	0.06	172	10
June 2014	0.9	0.09	172	10
July 2014	0.5	0.06	172	10
August 2014	0.6	0.11	172	10
September 2014	0.4	0.08	172	10
October 2014	0.5	0.11	172	10
November 2014	1.2	0.25	172	10
December 2014	1.1	0.21	172	10

**Continuous Ambient Air Monitoring 2014:** 

Month	SO2 Peak Reading – 1 Hour Average (ppb)	H2S Peak Reading – 1 Hour Average (ppb)	Operational Time SO2 (%)	Operational Time H2S (%)
July 2014	7	1	94.8	98.5
August 2014	6	1	94.5	98.8
September 2014	5	1	96.7	99.2





Surface Section 6

Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation

Classification: Open

#### **Environmental Approval Compliance Issues**

- EPEA Approval 241311-00-04
  - January 2014
    - Exceeded NOx limit of 13 kg/h on January 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014. Reached 13.72 kg/h.
       Combustion air controller malfunctioned dampers misaligned causing excess air condition. Reference # 280642
  - June 2014
    - Rainwater was not collected on Pad 5 and ran into the collection system. Water was running off-lease in the NW corner of the pad. Final grading was completed and topographical survey done July 5<sup>th</sup>. Reference # 284905
  - August 2014
    - Exceeded NOx limit of 13 kg/h on August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014 during maintenance of the CEMS Unit. Reached 21.57 kg/h. Reference # 288206
- Alberta Energy Regulator (AER)

2015-03-09

Non-compliance events reportable to AER are provided in Surface Section 8



#### Leismer Approvals and Amendments

- EPEA Approval 241311-00-03
  - Received March 14th, 2014
  - Changes to the approval included:
    - 1. Corner Amendment Project application (003-241311, submitted February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013).
    - 2. Leismer Amendment Phase 2 Project (LAP2) application (003-241311, submitted April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2013).
    - 3. New template from ESRD
- EPEA Approval 241311-00-04
  - Received July 28th, 2014
  - Changes to the approval included the asset swap between Statoil and PTTEP Canada Ltd. application (004-241311, submitted June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014)



#### Leismer Approvals and Amendments

#### Water Diversion Licences:

- Groundwater WDL 00239880 (June 2012 June 2017): SAGD water source
- Groundwater TDL 00350338 (May 2014 May 2015): supplemental SAGD water source for bringing additional wells online. Replaces groundwater TDL 00322877 (May 2013 – May 2014)
- Groundwater WDL 00297242 (Nov 2011 Nov 2021): industrial use licence for downhole use
- Surface Water WDL 00273542 (Nov 2011 Nov 2021): 9 lakes for OSE/winter use (amended/reduced in October 2014 from 15 lakes)
- Surface Water TDL 00337964 (Oct 2013 Oct 2014): covers 8 additional lakes for OSE
- Surface Water TDL 00352573 (May 2014 May 2015): Stormwater Pond at CPF, uses included OSE, dust control and construction. Replaces TDL 00329405 (May 2013 – May 2014)



#### Leismer Approvals and Amendments

- Water Diversion Licences, continued:
  - Groundwater WDL 00322141 (Aug 2013 Aug 2023): Waddell Camp use includes industrial (Waddell camp supply), commercial (drilling), earthworks (construction, dust suppression and ice roads)
  - TDL 00340844 (Dec 2013 Dec 2014): Quaternary well licence for OSE,
     drilling, completions, freeze down, construction
  - Groundwater TDL 00358039 (October 2014 October 2015): Quaternary well
     uses include construction related to oil and gas activity
  - Surface Water TDL 00353096 (July 2014 July 2015): surface water runoff from seven Pads, uses include oil sands exploration (i.e. drilling, construction, dust control, misc.)



#### Leismer Monitoring Programs

- EPEA Approval reports and proposals submitted:
  - Monthly Air Reports
  - Soil Monitoring Program Proposal (January 2014)
  - Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report (March 2014)
  - Annual Conservation and Reclamation Report (March 2014)
  - Annual Air Report (March 2014)

- Annual Industrial Wastewater Report (March 2014)
- Annual Industrial Runoff Report (March 2014)
- Annual Wetland Monitoring Report (March 2014)
- Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Program Proposal (August 2014)
- Revised Groundwater Monitoring Program Proposal (December 2014)



#### Leismer Monitoring Programs, Continued

- EPEA Program Proposals approved:
  - Wetland Monitoring Program Proposal approved February 2014
  - Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Program Proposal approved October 2014
- Water Act reports:
  - WDL monthly and annual Water Use reporting
  - TDL no formal report unless requested



#### Other SCL Environment Initiatives

- Founding member of the Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance (COSIA)
- Member of the Integrated CO<sub>2</sub> Network (ICO<sub>2</sub>N)
- Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)
  - Actively participating in various environmental working groups
  - Submitted Responsible Canadian Energy (RCE) 2013 Progress Report
- SCL participates in regional initiatives:

- Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute (ABMI) including Ecological Monitoring Committee for Lower Athabasca (EMCLA);
- Regional Aquatics Monitoring Program (RAMP);
- Wood Buffalo Environmental Association (WBEA);
- Cumulative Effects Management Association (CEMA)
- Industrial Footprint Reduction Options Group (iFROG): Multi-stakeholder reclamation research collaboration focused on road and pad reclamation within treed poor fens.



#### Other SCL Environment Initiatives, Continued

- The Woody Debris Rollback Program concept was proven in 2012, 2013, and 2014, maintaining the same number of wildlife cameras (60). A COSIA Joint Industry Project (JIP) is progressing with Devon and Connacher as partners, which will assess the effectiveness of a lower application rate on several new sites in 2015.
- Continuation of SCL's Surface Water Monitoring Program (SWMP) in 2014, with seasonal sampling in the Leismer and Corner lease areas.
- A Planning Optimization Tool was developed in 2013 and continues to be utilized in a joint project with Devon to minimize footprint and avoid sensitive areas.
- Reclamation activities commenced for four borrow sites and one gravel stockpile site in Fall 2014.
- No SAGD pad abandonments planned within next four years.





# **COMPLIANCE STATEMENT**

Surface Section 7

Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation

Classification: Open

# COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Approval and Regulatory Requirements Compliance Statement

 Statoil believes that it is in compliance with the AER Scheme Approval and regulatory requirements





# NON-COMPLIANCE EVENTS

**Surface Section 8** 

Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation

Classification: Open

# NON-COMPLIANCE EVENTS

### **AER Non-Compliance Events**

- January 2014
  - Unplanned Flaring 01/03/2014: Black smoke occurring over the 6 minute notification time period due to VRU issues. DDS # 733381
  - Reportable Spill 01/09/2014: 2-3 m3 of concentrated groundwater from the Water Treatment Plant at Leismer Lodge was released to grade when a hauling truck backed over the line carrying the water while hauling snow. A permanent underground line was installed to prevent reoccurrence. Reference # 279291
  - Unplanned Flaring 01/21/2014: Approximately 4 hours of unplanned flaring due to charge pump trip which caused the VRU to shut down. DDS # 736377
- April 2014
  - Reportable Spill 04/19/2014: Approximately 5 m3 of diluent was released from a 6" drain valve on the 30" main product line at Cheecham Terminal. Approximately 3.5 m<sup>3</sup> was maintained in the tank farm secondary containment berm area and 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> exposed to the outer drainage ditch on-lease. All contamination has been removed and disposed of. Reference # 20140910



# NON-COMPLIANCE EVENTS

#### **AER Non-Compliance Events**

- August 2014
  - Unplanned Flaring 08/08/2014: Unplanned flaring for 7 hours starting due to a power outage caused by a raven landing on the ATCO substation. DDS # 765236
- September 2014
  - Reportable Spill 09/02/2014: A vacuum truck flipped over on Leismer Road 2, spilling approximately 30L of hydraulic fluid. All contamination has been removed and disposed of. Reference # 289075
  - Reportable Spill 09/30/2014: After cleaning drilling mud tanks and preparing them for new mud, a valve was left partially open when the vacuum truck operator removed the hose from the truck after cleaning. Once the transfer of new mud into the tank began, mud spilled out the partially closed valve. Approximately 2 cubic meters of new intermediate polymer mud was released onto the rig matting and 20L of mud spilled to grade through cracks in the rig matting. All contamination has been removed and disposed of. Reference # 20142471
- October 2014
  - Planned Flaring 10/06/2014: Planned shut down resulted in flaring on October 6 at 23:30 continuing until October 7 at 21:00. DDS # 774512





# SURFACE REVIEW - FUTURE PLANS

**Surface Section 9** 

Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation

Classification: Open

# SURFACE REVIEW – FUTURE PLANS

#### 2015 Plans

- Pad L2 steam injection and production from pilot infill well L2P4/5
- Pad L1 infill wells drilling in Q2 2015

- Non Condensable Gas Co-injection Pilot Pad L4
- Pad L6 facilities construction, first steam Q2 2016



# There's never been a better time for good ideas

Presentation: Leismer 2015 Annual Performance Presentation (D054) to Alberta Energy Regulator

Presenters name: Anne Downey et al. Presenters title: VP Operations,

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