SPE Netherlands Section

Society of Petroleum Engineers | Februari 2017

Colofon

The SPE Netherlands bulletin is a publication by the SPE Netherlands section. The bulletin is published 4 to 5 times a year and comprises the main activities of the SPE Netherlands, the Young Professional community and the student chapters of Utrecht, Amsterdam and Delft.

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Chairman's message Februari 2017

Ladies & Gentlemen,

Our Black-Tie Dinner and Dance event was fully booked and saw around 500 dedicated professionals and spouses and students, each in our own way in our daily lives serving the public in our quest for energy security and the health and prosperity it brings to all. The industry downturn has put a strain on networking event participation resulting in the absence of some of our usual suspects. However, with a full house, we're glad to have been able to give others a chance to join! The good news is, I believe we're already seeing the light at the end of the tunnel, and no, it's not an oncoming train.

In October I promised you an oil price of 60 USD/barrel. Unfortunately we're not quite there yet but there are good signs that OPEC is coming through and we will see a clear drop in hydrocarbon supply to the markets while demand is still growing. In fact for the first time since 2013, this first quarter will likely see a demand exceeding supply, based on IEA data.

With the elections in the Netherlands coming up, we're hearing the rhetoric of choking back gas production in Groningen for safety. Some parties speak of more than halving our Groningen gas production. Gas still answers for approximately 38% of our energy needs. So will we look to the East for gas import and increased dependence on difficult political relationships, or to the west and incentivise further offshore developments while we bridge the tremendous gap between today's energy mix and our utopic renewable energy future? To compensate for halving Groningen production, for example, we would need to double our offshore gas production.

75% of our energy needs are currently covered by oil and gas. The government plans to increase the renewable energy slice of the pie at the cost of coal and some gas power. As a result, in 2030 73% of our energy needs are to be covered by oil and gas. As you can see, our industry is vital to our prosperity and well-being and SPE plays its part!

Whether you are an employer or a service provider or both, the SPE community helps your business. We bring you, I should say us, together in formal and informal settings to learn from and teach each other. To share what went right and equally importantly what went wrong. To build business and personal relationships. To develop talent and enhance professional competence. To find business collaboration opportunities. To do this we need volunteers and financial support.

The SPE Netherlands board consists solely of volunteers and our section relies heavily on sponsorship to organise our events. Our monthly meetings and lectures, continuous education events, the symposia and workshops we organise, the annual golf event, the summer BBQ, supporting the student chapters on excursions and company visits and with annual scholarships, in fact to make all of what we do to serve you possible, we depend on and appreciate your support. The downturn has also impacted the SPE Netherlands budget through a reduction of sponsorship income. Nevertheless we have not reduced our activity level this year because we believe that our community will appreciate our continued contributions. We consider this year an investment in our community, while we continuously seek sponsors to allow us to close the financial year in good health.

Glück auf!

Quirinius van Dorp, SPE NL Chairman 2016-2017

programme

DATE	TEAM	TITLE	SPEAKER
Monday 13 February 2017	SPE	Modern Integrated Reservoir Characterization	Ton Grimberg
Monday 13 March 2017	SPE	Dry Hole Analysis: What I Have Learnt About the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry from My Failures	Steve Mackie (DL)
14-16 March 2017	SPE int.	SPE/IADC Drilling conference and exhibition	various
Friday 17 March 2017	C.E.	Well life Cycle	Michael Mansell
Monday 10 April 2017	SPE	Digital Oilfield – Collaborative Working at Global Scale	Frans van de Berg (DL)
Wednesday 12 April 2017	C.E.	Drilling for non drillers	Henny Cornelissen
Monday 8 May 2017	SPE	Your Field is Getting Older: Is your Process Engineering Still Cost Effective?	Wally Georgie (DL)
Friday 12 May 2017	C.E.	Routine core analysis	Stefano Pruno
Monday 19 June 2017	SPE/PGK	t.b.a.	-
Friday 23 June 2017	SPE	SPE annual Golf Competition	-

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Wintershall

Continuous Education

Update February 2017

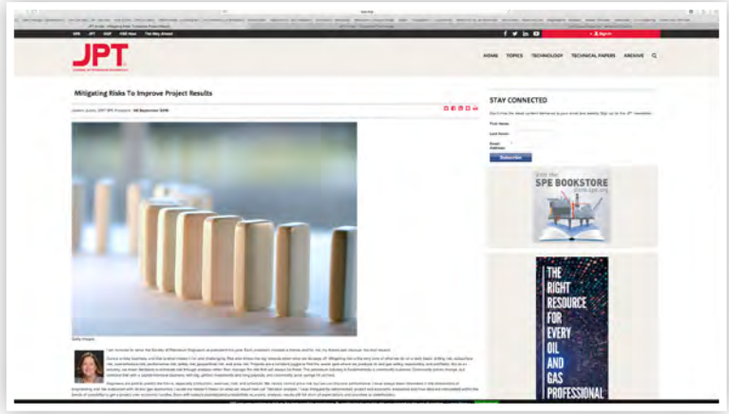
Janeen Judah follows the theme "Risk and Reward" for her 2017 SPE presidency, and in her January JPT column, she looks into how "Disruptive" technology could transform the oil and gas industry. One of the observations is that in the oil industry, innovation tends to happen in technology jumps triggered by hard times. Common denominator in anecdotes on oilfield innovation is that they involve people with broad interests, sufficient understanding of not only their own profession but also related ones, and with an open eye to the world.

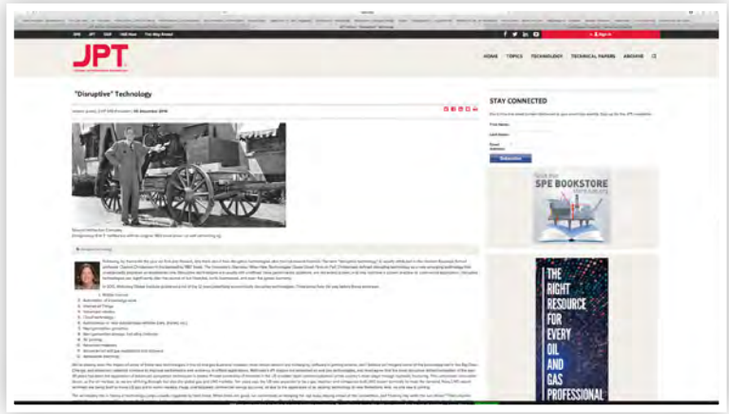
Taking this concept as a lead to steer the Continuous Education offerings to the SPE Membership, this made us define scope-widening courses. The format "topic for non-topic experts" has been very successful over the past years – probably as it enable to discover related or non-core knowledge areas around ones expertise. In doing so, interests are widened, understandings improved, and views are extended. Not necessarily to develop the next technological disruption, but surely to take a fresh look at the world, and maybe discover something nice.

To this end, in real terms, the upcoming events scheduled are

- **"Well life cycle"**
  by Michael Mansell on 17 march,
- **"Drilling for non-Drillers"**
  by Henny Cornelissen, on 12 April
- **"Routine Core Analysis"**
  by Stefano Pruno, on 12 May

For details, keep a close eye on the SPE Netherlands Continuous Education pages. If you have any question, comment or tip, don't hesitate to contact the CE team. ■





SUBSURFACE STORAGE OF ENERGY

By Christian Bos (TNO) and
Arij van Berkel (LUX)

The December lecture is always a bit different than the others, so this time it was up to the students to think of the topic, and organize the speakers. And they did well! For tonight two speakers would elaborate on the energy transition and sub surface storage. Arjen van Veen from the Utrecht student chapter would host this evening.

But before they commenced there were some other people who required some minutes from the audience. The board could inform the members that plenty of events were lined up, and the agenda seems to be pretty busy. Next, Linda Jansen from the Utrecht chapter was proud to announce that they received the SPE award for being an outstanding chapter. Details on this were also published in the last bulletin.

OK, back to the energy storage. Christian Bos and Arij van Berkel were warming up, and Christian was the one to start. Christian is working for the sustainable energy department at TNO and is focusing mainly on subsurface storage of energy. So this covers not just gas, but also heat and electricity. On the other hand we can store the CO2, radioactive matter and many other materials in the deep surface. But when we focus on the gas and heat, we need to understand why this kind of storage is so important. The reasons are simple; we do need strategic petroleum reserves to remain relatively independent, and secondly the energy market is very volatile. Energy demand fluctuates not only during the seasons, changes every second of the day. To be able to serve this market, we need the huge network of power plants and gas storages in the subsurface, we cannot just build silos or mega batteries to keep the population and consuming industry happy. We can build windmills and sun collectors, but these are not reliable enough to secure a stable flow of energy to the consumers. Should we limit energy? Increase prices? A national law to organize and balance energy demand during the day? This results in a continuous discussion between the government and the market. A continuous discussion between the shareholders and the stakeholders. Not-in-my-back-yard, not-below-my-house

Recap December 2016 lecture

But why the "dangerous" subsurface storage? We can fly to the moon, restructure the face of the neanderthalers and communicate between Nova Scotia to new Zealand in a split second…Surely flexible energy would not be an issue?. Arij is working for LUX research and makes the calculations on market demand and costs for the grid that we are currently using. The grid can be optimized to a certain degree, but it is doubtful if it makes the change, or is even economically feasible. Can we try to regulate the frequency of energy demand? The energy grid was built for transport and temporal storage has always been difficult and uneconomic. We cannot just build enough batteries to keep the market content. That's why turbines can be switched on and off very quickly, and to drive those turbines, we need stored energy from the subsurface. There are several business cases to test this statement. But whatever model with optimistic or pessimistic scenarios is constructed and calculated. The statement stand firm, there is currently no economic alternative for energy storage in (deep) subsurface….

One might wonder if this evening did not lead to more questions than answers, but both speakers agree. Subsurface storage is essential for the energy demand in the coming decades, and the E&P knowledge and involvement is vital to make this work. Thank you gentlemen.

By RA ■

ESTMAP summary results

By Joris Koornneef (TNO)

So, keeping the December lecture in mind, it would be good to zoom out and try to see the global picture. It is not just TNO or the Dutch government who needs information on the energy supply. Remember the "Netherlands as gas round about" a couple of years ago? The entire European community will have to face this upcoming issue. Even if we keep away from dependence on Russian gas or bans on coal and nuclear power plants, the puzzle is already complicated enough.

Every country has its own agenda and natural resources, its own strategic reserves and its own views how to tackle this energy demand issue. This covers the energy storage above and below ground. And again, we have to admit, we (the Dutch) cannot do this on our own. We need to work closely together and have a plan how we can all heat our livingrooms, charge our mobiles and commute to wherever we fancy. But, as it is already difficult to recognize the subsurface storage potential in the Netherlands, it is even more awkward to judge the involvement of the Greek, Norwegians and French! So let's first get a good inventory of the potential in Europe, build the database and get facts together. From that point on we can continue and start modelling and forecasting what can and needs to be done. This is what the ESTMAP (Energy Storage Mapping And Planning) project is for. Joris Koorneef from TNO presented the first results of this ambitious work.

ESTMAP:
The primary work within the ESTMAP project consists of collecting data on potential energy storage sites on transmission level in Europe and making it available in a database. In addition, and with the aim to demonstrate how this database can be used for energy system modelling, it was used in an energy system modelling exercise for 2050 in this analysis work package (WP6), the results of which are presented in this document. In this analysis work package, the data assembled in the database on potential storage sites and their corresponding capacities have been linked to the broader energy system and analysed. In this analysis, the focus lies on electricity generation, centralized storage and demand.
As in any modelling work, it is clear that the modelling results are influenced by the mechanisms described by the model, as well as the underlying assumptions and inputs. The specific results for this modelling work should be considered as an example only, as these are driven by the idealised objective of total cost optimisation, the assumed irrelevance of national borders, perfect foresight and specific cost assumptions. Nonetheless, these results are an excellent starting point for further exploring the potential roles of energy storage in the actual world by relaxing some of the idealised assumptions and sensitivity analyses.

Recap January 2017 lecture

The basic buzz words are Sustainable and Clean energy, secure supply and affordable energy. It is deemed to be very strongly related to the E&P industry. A quick poll by Joris among the audience confirmed this, this is indeed a very urgent issue and is very relevant to the upstream oil and gas sector! No surprises there, but at least it shows that most of us are thinking along the same lines.

So connecting the work and inventory by TNO is merged into the database along with the data from many other countries to get a flavor on the potential of Europe. Most energy grids (like gas and electricity) are already linked across the borders, but now the subsurface reservoirs can be linked as well. The model to analyse the databse is already pretty complicated but has as of yet a very major issue, and that is data availability. And no, it is not just the Italians who don't have databases or French who do not want to share data with the Germans. Even the Netherlands has as of yet a poor registry of above ground storage. On the other hand, the Dutch and the Danish have a pretty good subsurface database while the rest of Europe is lacking this. This results in a very biased database, biased by data availability and willingness to share. Eg, what to think of hydropower? While some countries are focused on this kind of storage, other countries have chosen a different route, and have almost no research or calculations done on the potential. And when we look at the subsurface, geothermal is only at the infant stage (in Europe) and there is very little known about the potential reservoir deep down. We anticipate that gas storage is going to play a very important role in the near future, and that the market is probably going to be more volatile than ever.

So, as mentioned before, the ESTMAP model results only give a flavor on global role on energy supply and demand for the coming decades. But it is a very good start, the database is there and just needs more input. So that will be the job of the geological surveys the universities and the E&P industry in the coming decades.

Joris, we hope to see you in a few years with the new results, meanwhile the E&P industry will try to provide you with as much data as we can!

By RA ■

Recap YP November Lecture

Upscaling heat production from Hot Sedimentary Aquifers

By Cees Willems (TU Delft)

An unusual presentation for the YP's of the SPE NL: not so often results of a PhD research are presented, not so often the topic is not about oil & gas. Cees Willems combined both, showing some of the results of his PhD thesis: geothermal doublet NPV optimization in the Lower Cretaceous Nieuwerkerk formation in the West Netherlands Basin. The aquifers used for geothermal doublets in this formation are sandstones of fluvial origin, which means varying N/G, alternating shale and sand bodies (channels), with varying permeabilities and porosities. Cees used process-based facies modelling to mimic yet unknown reservoir blocks. Seven types of geobodies are distributed: "pointbars, sand plugs, channel lag, crevasse splays (three types), and overbank floodplain fines." Reservoir property predictions are based on well logs and core data (mostly from surrounding oil and gas wells, since available data of the seven doublets is limited).

Cees shows there is an inverse relation between well spacing (of wells within doublets) and NPV, while the risk of early breakthrough when reducing well spacing is negligible. That is, thermal breakthrough might happen earlier, but for most cases, this will happen far beyond the 15 years business case lifetime. Furthermore, he argues that one might redefine the lifetime of a doublet, since a thermal breakthrough (a slight change in temperature surrounding production well) does not always mean "loss of project" or "project has become uneconomic". Cees shows that if the allowed temperature drop is 7.5 degrees Celsius (10% of initial T), virtually all simulated projects reached beyond the lifetime of 15 years (while varying well spacing between 600-1000m, N/G reservoir 15%-70%, Q 100-150 m3/h). His conclusion is that, if one calculates the NPV of a project, the NPV is more positive for a well spacing of 600m, since the MD of both wells is less than with a spacing of 1000m. (NB: right now, the convention is to drill the wells 1000m apart, just to be on the safe side for the life time of a doublet.) Details on the results and NPV calculations can be found in his paper. One might note that these arguments are only applicable if the geothermal project allows for a temperature drop of 7.5 degrees Celsius.

Recap YP November Lecture

The second part of the presentation was on geothermal block development strategies. The current situation in the West Netherlands is simple: there is a company interested to become a geothermal operator, since he has a business case for one doublet (think of greenhouse owners with limited demand). However, the reservoir block in which the doublet is situated is often quite large, and might be suitable to inhabit several doublets, as is already the case in practice. One might realize that there is an optimum in placing doublets in a block, taking into account well spacing and doublet placement patterns. Cees shows in his presentation that the current situation on a first-come, first-serve basis with virtually no development planning is quite far from the theoretical optimum. He shows that not only the amount of doublets in a block can be optimized (including limiting well spacing), also the well patterns or doublet orientation can be optimized. The doublet orientation pattern results in a interference pattern (similar to electromagnetic interference) that can either enhance or decrease the effectivity of the doublets. This is caused by the pressure distribution in the reservoir blocks. Alternating doublet pairs (similar to IOR oil projects) enhances the injector-producer pressure support, such that less pumping energy is needed. This results in less OPEX and higher NPV. So the presentation concludes with that within doublets, optimizing the well spacing results in higher NPV, while on FDP level, a reservoir block should be optimized on the amount of potential doublets, as well as the orientation of the doublets, to result in the highest NPV possible. This of course assumes an operator that is interested to develop a block with (for example) 9 geothermal doublets, or a government party that regulates the development of geothermal reservoir blocks to result in an overall optimal NPV. Note that large scale geothermal development can also potentially average (or lower) risks of geothermal activities and thus make the business case for geothermal activities somewhat more attractive.

Thijs Huijskes ■

2016 SPE Workshop on Gas Well Deliquification

The second SPE Workshop on Gas Well Deliquification was held in October 2016 in Amsterdam. A grand total of 56 participants weathered the harsh business climate and attended this year's edition of this very useful and technically interesting workshop.

The SPE Gas Well Deliquification Workshop aims at improving and accelerating the development of techniques for late life production of gas wells in Europe and other eastern hemisphere regions. This involves production or recovery losses due to liquid loading, water production and/or halite precipitation within depleted and tight gas fields. Attention is also given to topics such as 'Field Operations and Asset Integrity' and 'Data Management, Modelling and Optimization'. Finally, the workshop wants to promote interest for existing and new service providers to enter or increase their presence in the European market for gas well deliquification, water shut-off and scale remediation.

The ultimate goal of the workshop is increase awareness in the improvements in the deliquification methods and late life production in general. This concerns hardware, field experience as well as new prediction methods.

As the technical workshop committee we are very proud that we can call the 2016 edition a resounding success. Below you can find an edited version of the scribe report that was created by a team of three very enthusiastic students during the workshop: Ellis Bouw, Thomas Leo, and Youri Kickken. Many thanks from all members of the steering committee for your help! Also a big thank you is owed to Brian Scholtz: his relentless support from the SPE side has contributed tremendously to the success of our workshop.

The Full story can be found here.

Happy reading!
Ewout Biezen ■

The workshop steering committee:

Stefan Belfroid, Co-chairperson	TNO
Marco Marino, Co-chairperson	NAM
Ewout Biezen	Shell
Wouter Botermans	B-PES
Ricardo Gijbels	EBN
Bin Hu	Schlumberger
Bjoern Lause	Baker Hughes
Pejman Shoeibi Omrani	TNO

Announcement SPE march Lecture

SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERS
DISTINGUISHED LECTURER 2016-17 LECTURE SEASON

Dry Hole Analysis: What I have Learnt About the Upstream Petroleum Industry From my Failures

By Steve Mackie (APPEA)

MONDAY 13TH OF MARCH 2017

Abstract:

Finding and producing oil and gas are the major objectives of any upstream company. However, both can be highly elusive. Dry hole analysis is an exploration methodology to determine what can be learnt from drilling failures. Using a series of case studies from my own career, I look at what we can learn from "failures"—not just those that occur during exploration, appraisal, and development but also those that relate to the business as a whole. Having worked for all types of companies—multinationals (European and US), Australian companies, and even my own consultancy—I have been exposed to many and varied management and organizational models. In each case, the distilled learnings are universal and applicable at any stage of a career. Originally prepared as a young petroleum professionals lecture, the concepts discussed have been expanded to help all professionals see the upstream petroleum industry as a business. As well as uncovering technical findings from failures, we can also find out a great deal about the industry that will help working in it become more rewarding and exciting.

About the presenter:

Steve Mackie has more than 35 years' experience in the upstream petroleum industry in regional and field-specific geoscience and engineering. In addition to running a consultancy, he has worked with multinationals and local explorers in technical and managerial roles. He is an adjunct at the Australian School of Petroleum, University of Adelaide; a member of the Advisory Board to the Australian School of Petroleum; and chairman of the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA) technical program committee. Mackie serves as editor of the APPEA Journal and is the federal president of the Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia. He is an honorary life member of APPEA and an active member of SPE, AAPG, and EAGE. Mackie has a BSc degree in geophysics and sedimentology, an MBA degree in strategy, and a PhD in decision making. ■

Announcement SPE April Lecture

SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERS
DISTINGUISHED LECTURER 2016-17 LECTURE SEASON

The Digital Oilfield: Collaborative Working at global scale

By Frans van den Berg(Smart Collaboration)

MONDAY 10TH OF APRIL 2017

Abstract:

Collaborative Working helps assets to operate more efficiently and as one team, resulting in higher production, less cost, lower HSE exposure and higher morale. Shell has pursued the Digital Oilfield for the last fifteen years, under the heading of Smart Fields. Collaborative Work Environments (CWEs) were implemented in the majority of assets, live environments now cover over 60% of Shell's production. The presentation will provide an overview of current Collaborative Work Environments. It will show examples of CWEs in different types of assets, and of the business value achieved. The large scale implementation was achieved through a structured deployment programme, taking assets and projects through a standard design, implementation and embedding approach. To embed and sustain the new ways of working, a focus on the people aspects and change management has been critical. Each project included process design, awareness and training sessions and establishing coaches, support and continuous improvement.

About the presenter:

Frans van den Berg is currently an independent consultant in the design of Digital Oilfields and Collaborative Work Environments. He has worked 32 years in Shell, lastly in its global Smart Fields or Digital Oilfield program in the technology organisation in the Netherlands. There he led the global implementation of Collaborative Work Environments in Shell. He has held various positions as a petroleum engineer, head of petrohysics and asset development leader in operational roles and in global technology deployment. He worked ten years in Malaysia and Thailand. Frans has a PhD and a Master in Physics from Leiden University in the Netherlands. He has been involved in the organisation of the SPE Intelligent Energy and Digital Energy Conferences since 2008. ■

Black Tie Dinner Dance 2017

Black Tie Dinner Dance 2017

The SPE Black Tie Candlelight Dinner and Dance 2017 was only a few weeks ago, but its memory is still vivid in my mind. If I think of the beauty of the room, the elegance of the people, the taste of the wine and food and the grace of the maître. I feel utterly grateful to have been there to witness it all. A night to lift everyone's spirits, meet old friends and make new acquaintances.

The organization of this year's Black Tie Dinner was more delicate than ever. This being the third year of the downturn, the grey period, it was unsure whether there would be enough interested parties to fill the room. But after a lot of respectful poking and prodding by the tireless organizational committee all tables were sold out. An unexpected full house!

On the 26th of January 2017, when the clock struck 17.30, guest started arriving at the Kurhaus. The men came in looking dashing in impeccable smokings and the women flourished in their beautiful evening gowns. The guests were welcomed with champagne on the balcony overlooking the elegantly decorated tables in the ballroom. Waiting staff brushed unnoticed through the crowd serving delicious snacks. Guests were chatting away to old acquaintances and nervous but eager students huddled together whilst the band played subtle soulful music in the background. At 7 SPE Social Chair's, heo Rijper, voice rang through the speakers, inviting everyone to find their tables and meet their student seated on the golden seat at their tables. This year the Black Tie Dinner was able to introduce some new and upcoming companies and welcome back a lot of its regulars. After all the introductions were made at and around the table the event kicked off with an inspiring speech from SPE Netherlands Chairman Quirinius van Dorp. In between courses guests took time to network, take group photos or enjoy a dance. There were smiling faces everywhere you looked.

All in all, I think we can say that this year the SPE Black Tie Dinner was once again a great success. Deals were made, jobs were offered and moods were lifted. It could have been that everyone was excited for the business prospects and possibilities. Or perhaps it was the anticipation for a magnificent night away. Whatever the reason, we were all on cloud nine. This night would not have been possible without the help of Theo Rijper, Wendy Frigge, Jeffrey Poldervaart and Jasper de Kock. Thank you!

On behalf of all the students, I would like to thank everyone present for having us and making this night one to remember.

With appreciative and complimentary regards,

Ayla Reerink, President SPE Student Chapter Delft ■

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Please check the SPE facebook page for more pictures

A BIG THANK YOU!

Dear Black Tie Candlelight Dinner Dance table hosts, Fellow SPE members and guests,

Thank you again for attending the SPE Black Tie Candlelight Dinner and Dance 2017 and for making it possible for us to organize it! Even in difficult times the SPE network proves his purpose and importance! It was again a fantastic evening and confirmation that the SPE Black Tie Dinner still is the biggest social event in the oil and gas industry in The Netherlands. 495 guests attended, seated at 45 tables of which 42 were sponsored company tables and 3 for individual guests.

Next to thanking you attending the SPE Black Tie Dinner I would also especially like to thank our SPE-NL Chair Quirinius van Dorp.

Quirinius couldn't have brought the SPE message across better. Without his presentation you would not have realized what a great organisation SPE is, to its members to the students, the Future members and our industries in general. Without SPE and its 'league of volunteers' we would not have these great events and much more.

SPE has more than 168,000 members in 144 countries, participate in 207 sections and 368 student chapters. SPE's membership includes more than 68,000 student members.

Quirinius, a big thank you for bringing the focus on to our mission, in times like this it is extremely important to team up, network and assist each other!

And dear Black Tie Candlelight Dinner Dance table hosts and guests, if you are not a SPE member yet, please join our network and connect via http://www.spe.org/join/

Theo Rijper,
Social Chair SPE Netherlands. ■

32nd SPE Netherlands Annual Golf Competition

Friday 23rd June, 2017

at the 'Oude Maas' Rhoon Golf Center,
Veerweg 2a, www.rhoongolfcenter.nl

The competition is based on the Stableford format over 18 holes. Note that minimum GVB (Dutch golf proficiency certificate) is mandatory for all participants. In addition, due to the huge success of the last few years a Golf Clinic will be held for those not (yet) in possession of a golfing licence. This clinic includes a 9 mini-hole competition with prizes.

The Awards Ceremony and buffet will follow immediately afterwards to present the winners and draw for prizes. As in previous years, Kees & Barbara van Hussen will host the ceremony, cocktails, buffet and after party at Rheesteyn Mansion, Het Weegje 17, 3161 EZ Rhoon.

A Paydro-link will be made available on our SPE-NL-WWW in April. By that time it can be found by following the drop-down menu agenda/golf tournament. Please make sure to register prior to 16th June and note that there is only a limited amount of places available for both the competition and the clinic – hence timely registration is advised.

18 holes competition	SPE-members	€ 75
mininum GVB mandatory!	Non-SPE members	€ 85
Golf clinic	SPE-members	€ 45
incl. 9 holes mini competition	SPE-students	€ 30
	Non-SPE members	€ 55

Above rates include green fee, coffee, lunch (box), cocktails and after party.

Please note that non-golfers who want to attend the after-party & dinner at Rheesteyn Mansion, will also need to register online.

Attendance at the after party & dinner only **€ 20**

Program:

10:30	Opening registration at Golfclub
11:15	Briefing 18 holes competition
12:00	Shotgun Start 18 holes competition
13:00	Start Golf Clinic
17:30	Move from Golfclub to Rheesteyn
18:00	Cocktails, Prize Draw, Buffet, After Party

For questions and sponsor opportunities please contact:

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SPE/IADC Drilling Conference and Exhibition

14 - 16 Mar 2017 World Forum The Hague, The Netherlands

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Offshore Energy 2016, 4T

SPE-Offshore Energy event 2016

4T, Thinking Together Table Talk

This think-tank table discussion, which was led by a student chair (Arjen van Veen) put several prominent, strategic thinkers around one table to discuss without restrictions the future of the Oil&Gas and Energy industry in the Netherlands. Under the header of a board meeting of a imaginary Energy company Jan-Willem van Hoogstraten, Steven van Tijn, Arij van Berkel, Gert-Jan Kramer and Joris van Dorp gathered around the table on the Community Square at Offshore Energy Conference organised by SPE Netherlands and OE.

Arjen opened the board meeting with general introductions and asked the members their focus points and most significant challenges for the next decade. A mix of experience and sentiments swiftly brought some standard, and also some new ideas to the table. Overall transparency and co-operation to further develop the Dutch resources available (lot's of gas), and move towards more sustainable resources like wind, solar, geothermal were a consensus. That a future (technical) generation was needed to be motivated and willing to work in this industry was again a agreement in the board, and Steven van Tijn as revered coach, added that individual attention from leadership and giving early responsibility were 2 factors important in order to attract and retain de younger professionals.

More efficiency, perhaps in combination with more risk towards a transition was proposed. Efficiency in the transition, while it was stated that when

Offshore Energy 2016, 4T

depending on "free" resources like wind, tidal, geo-heat and solar, we might want to re-assess if we need, expensive, 99% efficient machinery that would price certain solutions out of the market. At the same time the challenges of a changing market from a few energy producers towards many small producers was discussed. Each home owner that contributes to the overall distribution would ask for different network and storage solutions. A healthy discussion between Jan-Willem, Gert-Jan, Joris, and Arij continued.

The storage question was underlined with a reference towards fuel. All that energy that would be freely generated in the future could not be stored as easily and controlled as Coal, Oil and Gas. And who were we to forget Nuclear from the equation? From a sustainability and strategic point of view the Nuclear topic was definitely deepened with interaction of the audience. Although the general conclusion was that plenty nuclear resources would be available for the long term future, the board was divided and did not reach consensus on whether it should be considered a cost effective (total costs of ownership) or even responsible solution.

Energy that is used for industrial and logistical purpose and further for warmth, and consumer electricity needs a supplier market that works closer together. Where 90% of the Dutch supply is still depending on hydrocarbons it is understood that this will, and needs to, significantly change. A closer cooperation, and more open communication is therefore necessary and new approaches in terms of risk, reliability and efficiency must be looked at. Certain applicants do not need 100% coverage, all the time, while if energy is free then it could be cost effective to have lesser efficient storage methods and transformation engines. All very valid and necessary topics for future discussions.

As most of the board members came with a O&G background, and the discussion was organised by the SPE NL chapter there was a tail talk on the image of the industry. Consensus arose that an impuls is needed to polish the popularity of this sunset industry. The youngest generation chooses for inspiration, sustainability and to contribute, even if it is in the margins. The industry would need to be transparent on its ethics and willingness to develop both their workforce but also their industrial outputs towards a better world. New team management approaches with individual coaching and early responsibility with room for your own ideas were suggested. And for those who have recently graduated in the field of Petroleum and Reservoir engineering and still wander with the question of what to do, Gert-Jan was clear: "start working as and enjoy your career as a Petroleum engineer", it is as it is a great world!

A complete audio and video capture of this discussion is available on the SPE website @……..enjoy

Alexander ■

SPE-Offshore Energy event 2016

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Netherlands Section
Society of Petroleum Engineers

SPE International – Society of Petroleum Engineers

- Waar komen olie en gas vandaan?
- Wat deden de oude Grieken met olie?
- Wat doen wij er mee?
- Wat doet een petroleum ingenieur?
- Wat doet een geoloog?
- Hoe zit dat met vervuiling en aardbevingen?

Meer weten?

De SPE heeft een leuk en leerzaam boek over olie en aardgas speciaal voor scholieren, gratis!

Als je dat leuk vindt, dan komen we graag langs om meer te vertellen bij jou op school of opleiding.

Bel of mail gerust!

Wouter: tel.: 0653557764; Wouter.Botermans@B-PES.nl

Robert: Robert.Aalpol@nl-epi.engie.com

This month Matthijs Kroon interviewed Quirijn Noordoven, Drilling supervisor at Statoil (Norway)

How did you end up in the oil and gas industry?

I was around 10 when my dad took me along on one of his Geography class field trips. His students drilled shallow holes of 3 m or so and my dad would explain what the soil can tell us about how the land used to look like. Suddenly the peat, clay and sand were not just dirt but had value and carried information. I managed to carry that interest for nature through high school but was more interested in engineering at the end of it. I chose to study Applied Earth sciences at the University of Technology in Delft and besides the life of a fraternity member, my student days were mostly filled with engineering subjects and some geology. After 6 years towards the end of the studies many of my friends started working in banks, as strategy consultants or started management traineeships. Despite being intrigued by these choices I decided to go a different way, joined an energy company, and started doing what I set out to do when I was 10 - drilling wells for Statoil in Norway.

After 3 years as a completion and drilling engineer I became Assistant Drilling Supervisor on a semi-submersible rig drilling in the North Sea. After 2 years working on nights I finally thought I would see daylight again when I took over as drilling supervisor of the brand new rig Songa Enabler, drilling deepwater subsea wells. However, the arctic winters in the Arctic Barents sea turned out to be just as dark as the short summer nights in the North Sea. An exciting job nevertheless.

How does my day-to- day job look like?

The Norwegian offshore schedule is world-class; two weeks offshore and afterwards 4 weeks off. When I am offshore I have the responsibility over the drilling operations. There is a great variety of tasks: ordering boats and equipment, discussing technical issues, conducting safety inspections and maintaining the high focus on Statoil's KPI's and efficiency targets are some of them. Rig and crew are hired in and 2 Statoil supervisors are working in shifts to ensure safe operations. If things go as planned we follow the agendas which have been worked up for us onshore. Should things deviate from the plan we will take all necessary measures live on the rig.

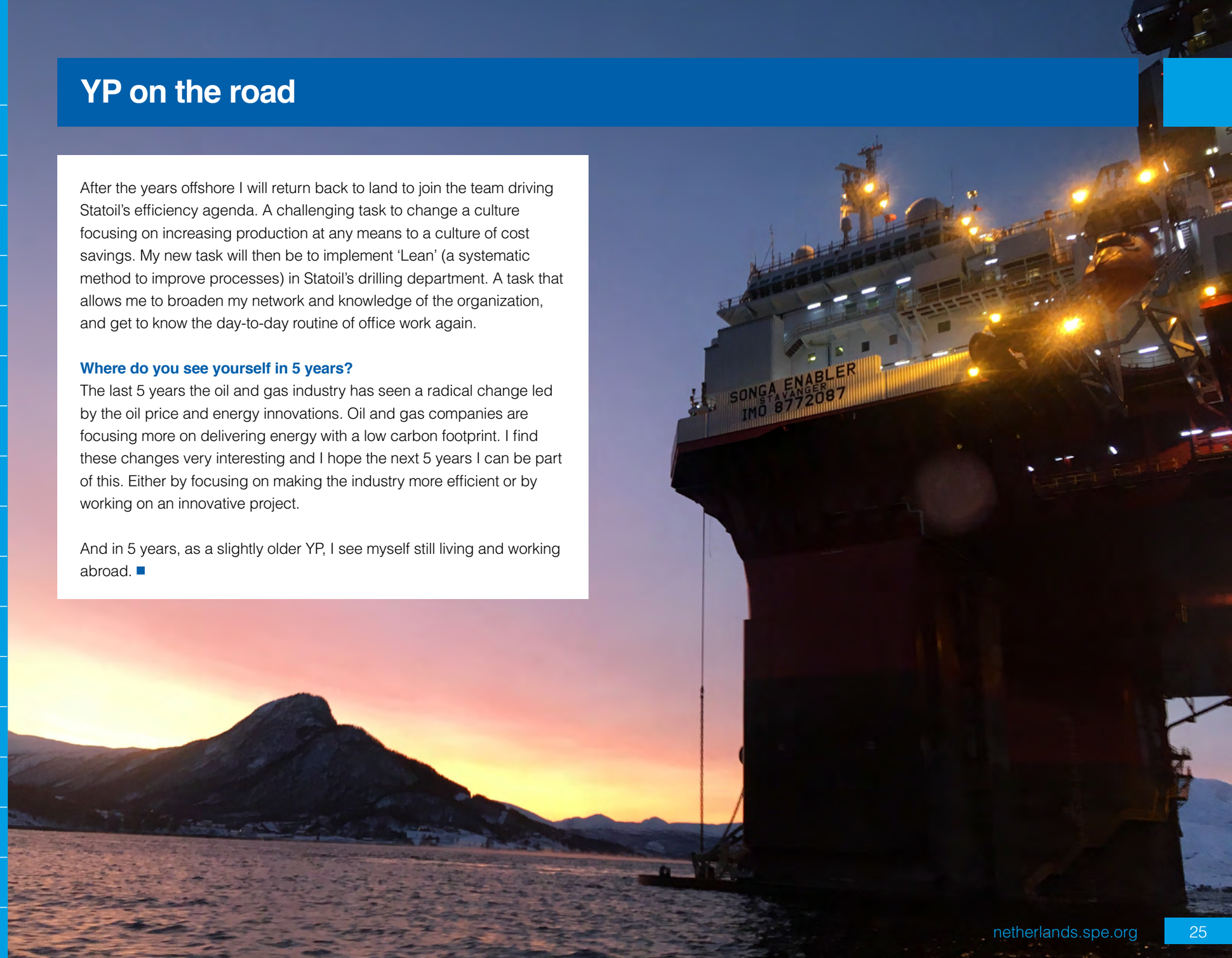
YP on the road

After the years offshore I will return back to land to join the team driving Statoil's efficiency agenda. A challenging task to change a culture focusing on increasing production at any means to a culture of cost savings. My new task will then be to implement 'Lean' (a systematic method to improve processes) in Statoil's drilling department. A task that allows me to broaden my network and knowledge of the organization, and get to know the day-to-day routine of office work again.

Where do you see yourself in 5 years?

The last 5 years the oil and gas industry has seen a radical change led by the oil price and energy innovations. Oil and gas companies are focusing more on delivering energy with a low carbon footprint. I find these changes very interesting and I hope the next 5 years I can be part of this. Either by focusing on making the industry more efficient or by working on an innovative project.

And in 5 years, as a slightly older YP, I see myself still living and working abroad. ■



Column Kees

More and more framing is becoming a topic, a hot topic even. With the ongoing publicity machine which recently came to power in the USA, the whole world witnesses how people are becoming subject of machinations which they should be aware of and, pre-programmed as they are by their prejudices, should be aware of before sneekily being biassed into a direction the lobbyists wish them to go into.

Framing theory pays attention to the way something is presented to the people and it tries to influence the choices people make about how to process that information, to bias their perception so to say. Unwittingly and unavoidingly framing is part of communication of all human beings and you are one of them. Let me give you an example. If a recruiter talks about individuals without a job he can call them unemployed but for the same sake he can select the words job seekers or applicants. The latter sounds far more positive and hope-giving. As you note, the message meaning has been structured. Another one. A campaigner asks the audience to give a yes or no to one of his theses. He uses the method of arm-raising. Best is that he invites people who are against his propositon to raise their arms.
Some framing techniques which you certainly recognize are to compare an idea to something else, to frame a subject with a catchy phrase to make it memorable, to frame a topic in a visual and tangible phenomen that holds more meaning than the object itself or to bed it in a contrast by describing it in terms of what it is not. Some eloquence may well prove a blessing.

A conceptual framework helps a lot. This makes use of boxes, arrows and lines in kind of a schematic. It causes people to interpret information in a different way they use or plan to do it and it gives participants the feeling of win-win.

In the oil and gas industry framing can play a strong role in affecting decision making when a major factor is uncertainty. Think of Macondo where all crew involved had been biased by a time constraint which totally overruled awareness of procedures and safety precautions. On board hierarchical interventions by the asset holder and the way potential outcomes and benefit for the company were presented appeared to be breeding grounds for drillers' preference reversals and willingness to take risks.

Modern industrial coaches use proverbs like "To win one must frame the debate". Care should be taken here since following this terminology is not ethical in situations where human lives and the environment are at stake. Prejudice, bias and external influencing are not for oilmen. Common sense and a deadpan face are of the essence.

Kees van Hussen ■