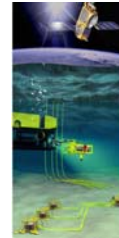


“COMBINING TECHNOLOGY WITH MANAGEMENT TO TACKLE INCREASING CHALLENGES OF SUBSEA INTEGRITY”



Subsea challenges are only second to Space Developments.

Subsea materials/equipment are being installed at 30,000+ feet below water level and come under harsh attack from corrosive fluids.

Subsea metallurgy is pushing the material limits creating the need to develop bespoke and ultra-resistant alloys.

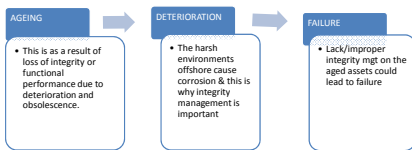
Thus, making it highly comparable to the stringent requirements of space program, in terms of technological demands.



BACKGROUND

With over forty years of oil and gas production in the UK sector of the North Sea, a significant number of platforms are approaching or have exceeded their original design life, typically specified as 20 or 25 years. Over 50% of the total population of fixed platforms on the UKCS has exceeded the original design life and this proportion is steadily increasing with time. There is a continued requirement to produce oil or gas including, where hydrocarbon reserves are being depleted, the increased use of enhanced oil recovery together with the possibility of future CO2 sequestration, and hence the majority of installations are likely to remain operational for a significant period of time in the foreseeable future. Indeed, in some cases, there are plans to extend the operational life to multiples of the design life to the middle of the century.

The challenge:



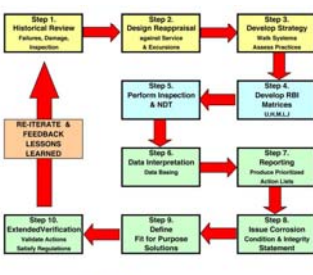
CONSEQUENCES

- Loss of lives
- Damage to reputation
- Loss to the business (which could eventually lead to company fold up)
- Law suits
- Loss of assets
- Compensation etc.

“What we do”

Our research team combines technology with management to tackle the increasing challenges of integrity management by using several analytical models to calculate and analyse the reliability of these assets, some of which are:

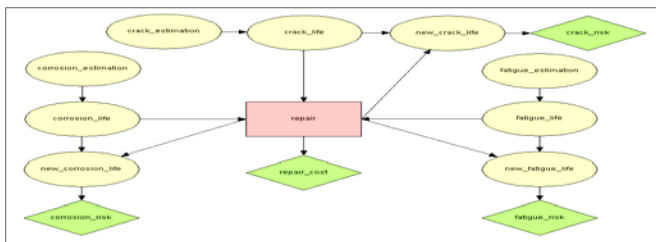
- Qualitative models/approaches
- Quantitative models/approaches
- Semi-quantitative approaches/models
- Maintenance Optimization



	Likelihood		Consequence		
	Insignificant (minor problem easily resolved by normal day to day processes)	Minor (Some disruption possible e.g. damage equal to \$500k)	Moderate (Significant interruption required e.g. damage equal to \$1million)	Major (Operations severely damaged equal to \$10 million)	Catastrophic (Business survival at risk, not damage equal to \$25 billion)
Almost certain (e.g. 100% chance)	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
Likely (e.g. between 50% and 90% chance)	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Moderate (e.g. between 10% and 50% chance)	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
Unlikely (e.g. between 1% and 10% chance)	Low	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
Rare (e.g. <1% chance)	Low	Low	Medium	High	High

Risk Assessment Matrix

Risk Based Corrosion Integrity Management Methodology 10-Step Working Loop



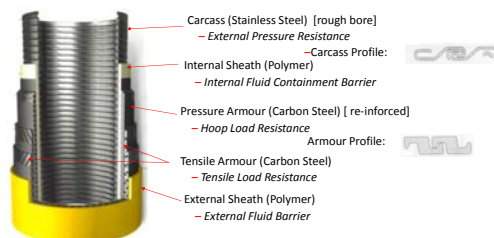
Draft Bayesian Network Model Decision making tool for pipeline maintenance



Innocent carrying out an inspection



Reza on the Casablanca Platform in Spain



Pressure Armour Unlocking
Internal pressure sheath rupture through unsupported gap

THE TEAM



Dr. Henry Tan



Fiddo Fiddoson



Mark Ideozu



Reza Shahrivar



Innocent Uwujaren



Mattia Gandolfi



Cristina Martinez



Mmangain Abhishek



Sameer Chaggaon



Robbie Williamson