# DECISION **STRATEGIES**



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#### **Reining In the Data Junkies** ~ Having the Guts Not to Appraise ~

Patrick Burdett and Bill Haskett 7 Nov 2012

#### Value of Information Analysis

Information can be valued based on its ability to change decisions and the impact of those paths.

Value comes from altering plans to either capture upside or to avoid downside.

There are several good papers on the method. Two of my favorites are:

> Bratvold et al 2009, SPE 110378 and Leach et al 2007, SPE 108175



### Why Use Value of Information in Appraisal?

- Appraisal, like almost every early stage activity in O&G project development involves gathering information.
- Tremendous institutional appetite for information
- Decision focus is critical
- Focus stays on what is important
- Improved subsurface assessments



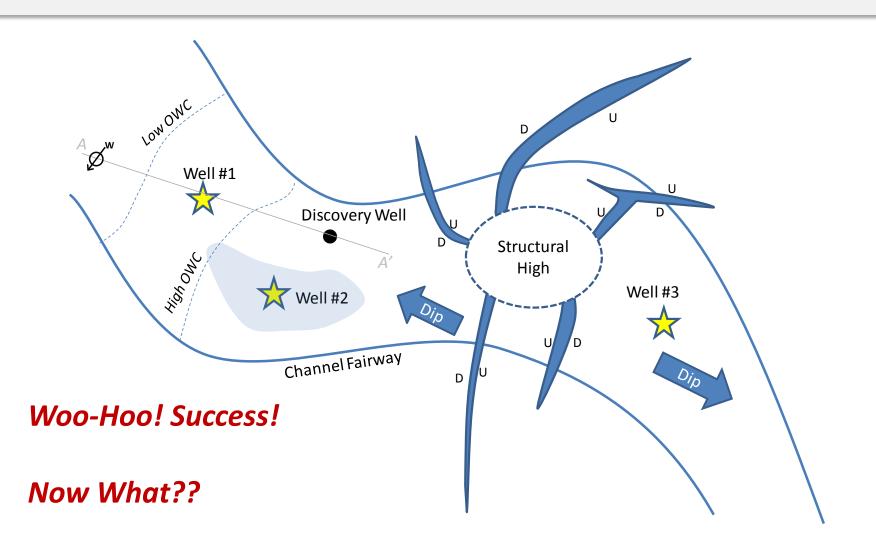
### **Challenges to Value of Information**

- Unfamiliar
- No established workflow
- Requires probabilistic resource assessments
- Requires clear understanding of uncertainties and their associated probabilities.
- Dangers of Group Think and Individual Dominance





#### Subsurface Map of the Project





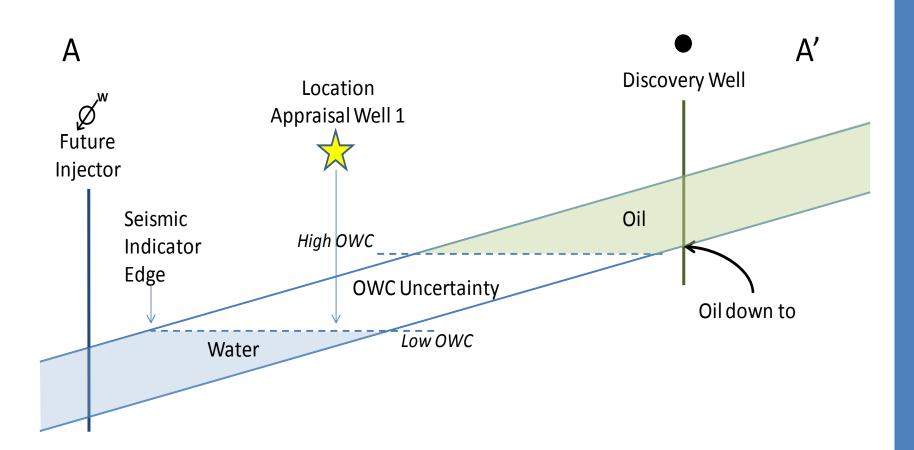


# Well #1

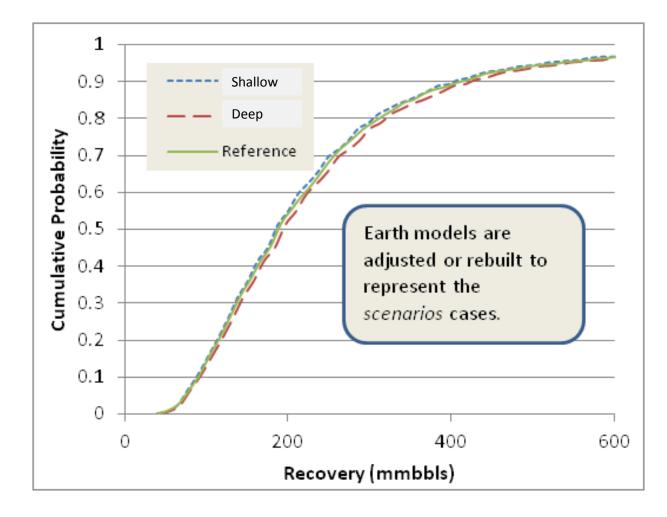
- Uncertainty: Oil Water Contact
- Decisions:
  - Go / No-Go
  - Well Count / Location
  - Facility Capacity



#### Well #1 - Oil Water Contact Scenarios



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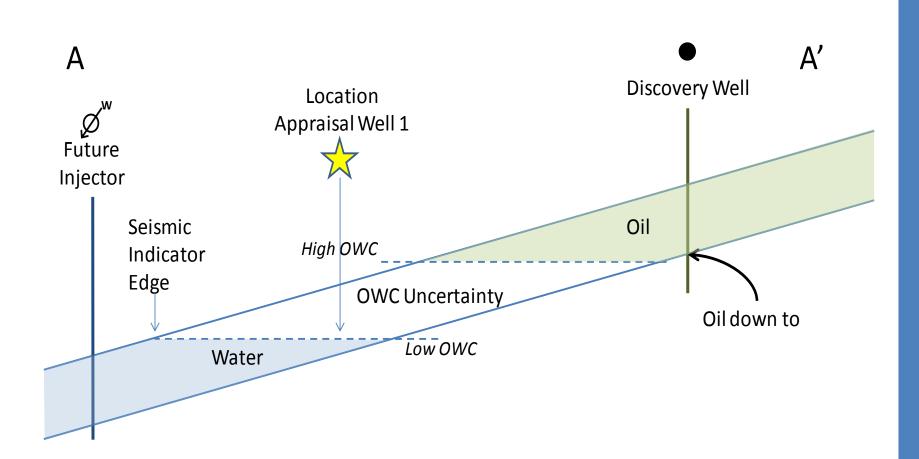


#### Well #1 - VOI

- Subsurface team expectation: Information was valuable
- VOI conclusion: **NO VALUE**.
- Information does not change:
  - the Go / No-Go decision shallow OWC still OK
  - capacity decision value does not merit cost
  - injector well location initial placement worked in both scenarios



### Well #1 - Oil Water Contact Scenarios

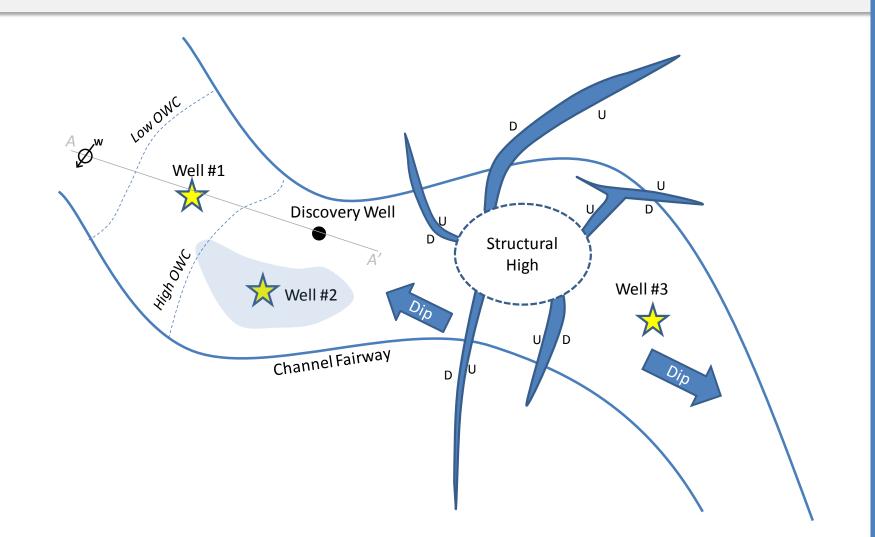


#### **Key Observations**

- 1. Robust development plan carries advantage
- 2. Nature doesn't change with information
- 3. All uncertainties should be included in the reference case
- 4. Signposting carry out "what-ifs"



#### Subsurface Map of the Project







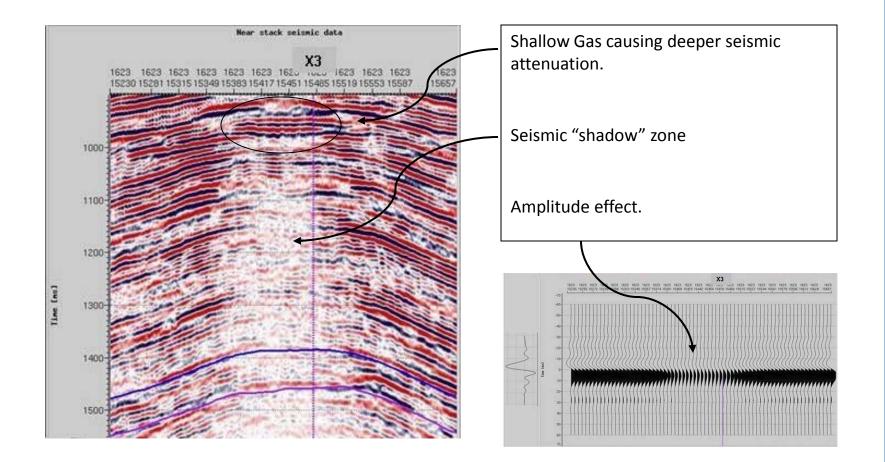
## Well #2

- Uncertainty: Shadow zone Net-to-Gross
- Decisions:
  - Go / No-Go
  - Well Count / Location
  - Facility Capacity





#### Well #2 – "Shadow" zone



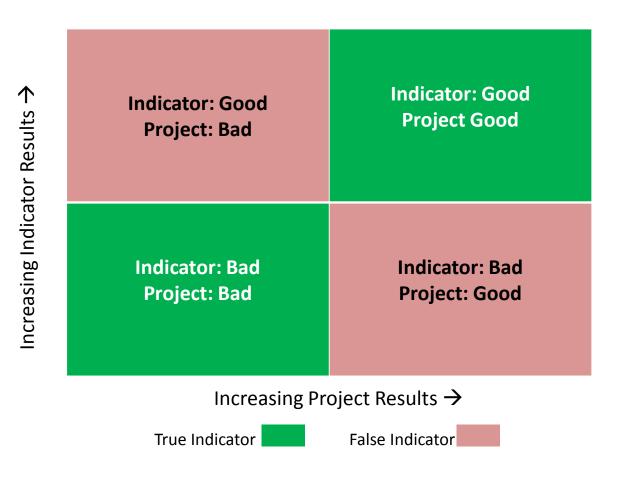
### Well #2 – VOI(p)

- Subsurface team expectation: Information was valuable
- VOI conclusion with perfect information: Information was valuable
- Information changes:
  - the Go / No-Go decision Low NTG kills project

#### But the information was not perfect!



#### **Imperfect Information**





# Well #2 – Information Reliability

- Perfect information is the starting point
- Reliability assessment is critical, but subjective
  Good interviewing techniques are important
- Poor reliability degrades value dramatically
- Indifference Assessment is helpful





## Well #2 – VOI(i)

- Subsurface team expectation: Information was valuable
- VOI conclusion: NO VALUE.
- Information does not change:
  - the Go / No-Go decision NTG information not reliable enough





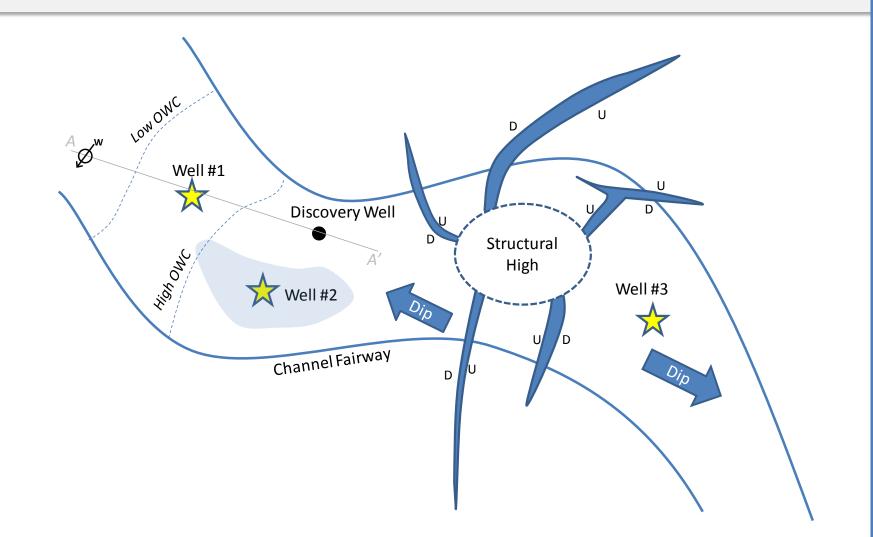
### **Key Observations**

- 1. Robust development plan
- 2. Nature doesn't change with information
- 3. All uncertainties should be included in the reference case
- 4. Signposting
- 5. Know your true walk-away point





#### Subsurface Map of the Project

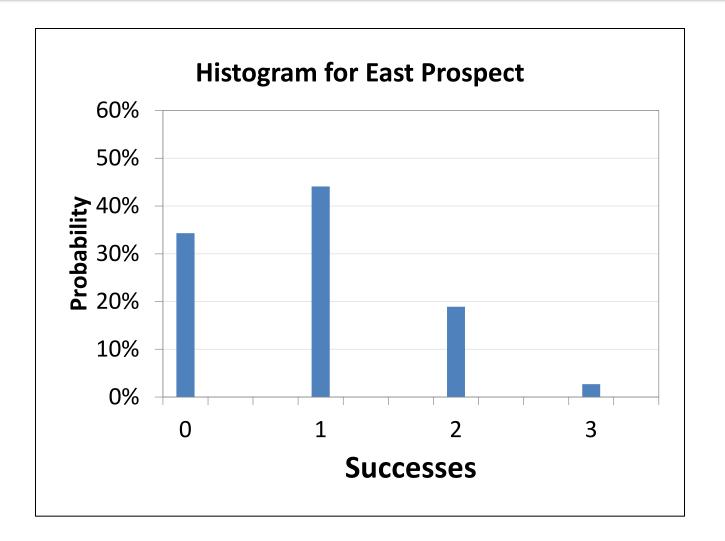




#### Well #3

- Uncertainty: COS risk
- Decisions:
  - Well Count
  - Facility Capacity

#### Well #3 – East Prospect





### Well #3 - VOI

- Subsurface team expectation: Information was valuable
- Conventional conclusion: Information had no value.
- VOI conclusion: Information HAS VALUE
- Information changes:
  - Well count decision East would be included in development



### **Key Observations**

- 1. Robust development plan
- 2. Nature doesn't change with information
- 3. All uncertainties should be included in the reference case
- 4. Signposting
- 5. Know your true walk-away point
- 6. The sum can be greater than its parts.



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