



American Petroleum Institute

31st Gas-Lift Workshop Houston, Texas February 4 - 8, 2008

NEW REQUIREMENTS TO GAS LIFT VALVES

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Why new requirements?

Most operators will not qualify the standard Gas Lift Valve as a barrier element

WHY?

 The traditional valve has not been taken through a qualification program as for well barriers

•The other items in the well barrier envelope is normally subjected to stringent test requirements

i.e. API 6A for well head, ISO 14310 for packers, ISO 10432:2004 for down hole safety valves etc.

New requirements

The industry (authorities and operators) identifies a need for new qualification requirements based on the desire for higher performance levels

PREFERRED PROCESS

- •Similar process as the development of ISO 10432:2004 for Downhole Safety Valves (often referred to as the "Rogalands test")
- The traditional gas lift valves failed to meet the new requirements

HOW?

MERGER OF ISO 14310 (Packers and bridge plugs) AND ISO 17078 – 2 Gas lift valves

CONCLUSION

New Gas Lift Valve technology needed to be developed

GLV's former design requirements

API 11 V1, 1995/2000 Specifications for Gas Lift

Equipment

API V5, 1999 Recommended Practice for

Operation, Maintenance and

Trouble-shooting of Gas Lift

Installations

API V7, 1999 Recommended Practice for Repair,

Testing and Setting of Gas Lift

Valves

ISO 17078 part 2, 2004 Flow Control Devices for Side-

pocket Mandrels

NORSOK D-10, 2004 Well Integrity in Drilling and

Well Operations

SafeLift® development background

Operator GLV requirements

"The gas lift valve (s) shall together with the tubing be part of the primary barrier"

&

Gas Lift Valve Acceptance criteria's

- 1. Leak test (liquid):
 No more than 1% reduction in the differential pressure over the hold period after sufficient time has been allowed for stabilisation
- 2. Leak test (gas):
 No more than 20 cc leakage over the hold period after sufficient time has been allowed for stabilisation. The bubble rate shall not increase during the hold period.
- 3. Closing:
 The back check valve shall close at a differential pressure of less than 25 psi.

Vendors validation test results

A qualification program was performed in 2005-2006 where 7 different gas lift valves from 3 vendors were tested

RESULT

- Testing revealed weaknesses to back check valve function:
 - Damaged to soft seal, dart and spring elements
 - Leakage high above accept criteria's (gas: 3-30 l/10 min)
 - Inconsistency in seating and integrity

CONCLUSION:

None of the valves are qualified to be a well barrier

→ Development of gas lift valve technology was required!

Development of SafeLift® orifice valve

The goal was to develop a safe and reliable Gas Lift Valve that:

- Fulfils the well barrier requirements
- Reduce well intervention frequency => reduced OPEX

Two design concepts were found to have the greatest potential:

- Petroleum Technology Company (PTC):
 SafeLift® (1 ½" OD) spring activated sliding sleeve / dart
- Baker Oil Tool (BOT):
 Gas Lift Barrier Valve® (1 ½" OD) spring loaded flapper valve

SafeLift® detail design activities

The test program was developed based on the requirements in;

- ISO 17078-2: Flow control devices for side-pocket mandrels
- ISO 14310: Packers and bridge plugs (V1)
- ISO 10432: Subsurface safety valve equipment

SafeLift® qualification results

- The PTC SafeLift® (1 ½" OD) orifice valve fulfils all acceptance criteria's set forth in the qualification test program.
- The valve is qualified to be a well barrier according to NORSOK D-010 and StatoilHydros's governing documents: Well Construction.
- The back check valve function has successfully passed through the comprehensive test program without any damaged to the valve and with consistency for all tests performed.
- Qualification testing demonstrates that the reliability of the valve is high and that number of well interventions and OPEX can be expected to be reduced.

SafeLift® orifice valve features

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " OD orifice valve (orifice range: 1/8" to 1/2")

- True metal-to-metal seals (no soft seals inside valves)
- Valve design is optimized for seal area protection (flow erosion)
- Spring activated valve with positive sealing
- Spring is protected from flow
- Vibrations are eliminated by design
- 25-180°C working temperature envelope (ISO 14310-V0 tested at +2 to +165C)
- Designed for 10 000 psi working pressure
- Capable of flow rates exceeding 240 000 Sm³/day
- Spring can be pre-set to various opening differentials

GLV's former acceptance criteria's

- API no barrier requirements for gas lift valves
- ISO have adopted API performance requirements
- NORSOK referring to API / ISO performance requirements
- PSA referring to down hole saftey valve requirements and performance
- Ptil referring to leak tight performance and pending on operators test program for qualification

The new GLV test & qualification program

To qualify the GLV as a well barrier:

- Norsok D10. "For gas lift valves to qualify as a well barrier there shall be a qualification test demonstrating the valves ability to be gas tight over an operator defined number of cycles".
- Petroleum Safety Authority (PSA) "An operator that wants to use gas lift valves as satisfactory barrier element against the reservoir must consider these valves to be down hole safety valves"
- StatoilHydro " The Gas Lift Valve shall together with the tubing be part of the primary barrier

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The new GLV test & qualification program

Test program was developed on this basis as;

- StatoilHydro Gas Lift Qualification / back check valve testing test procedure
- The tests have been performed at:
 - International Research Institute of Stavanger AS (IRIS)
 - K-lab at Kårstø Full scale gas test

The new GLV back check test program continued

The validation test program consists of four phases:

- 1. Initial function test, water and gas
 - Open and close (back check) tests at ambient and elevated temperature, with and without spring installed
- 2. Unloading tests (water)
 - 600 bbl, 1.5 bbl/min
 - Back check leak tests at each 200 bbl with water and gas
- 3. Full scale gas flow test at 1885 psi
 - 100 open / close cycles with back check leak test after each
 10 o/c sequence
 - Min. 140hrs of maximum gas flow circulation (250.000 m³/d)
- 4. Final function test, water and gas
 - Open and close (back check) tests

The new GLV back check test program

Additional Gas Lift Valve - Optional testing

- 1. ISO 14310 V0 Gas test at ambient and elevated temperature
 - "zero gas bubbles during hold period of 15 minutes"

2. Erosion test

- water and barite
- Extended unloading rate
- "zero gas bubbles"

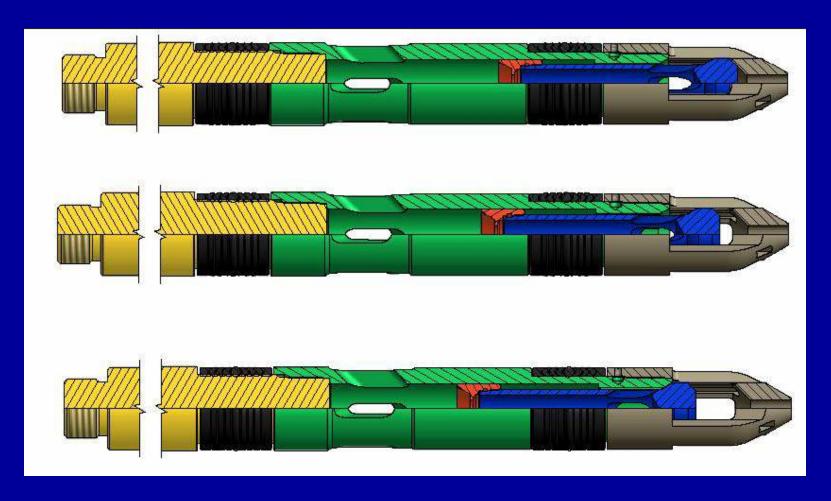
New requirements – New GLV's

The SafeLift® gas lift valve:

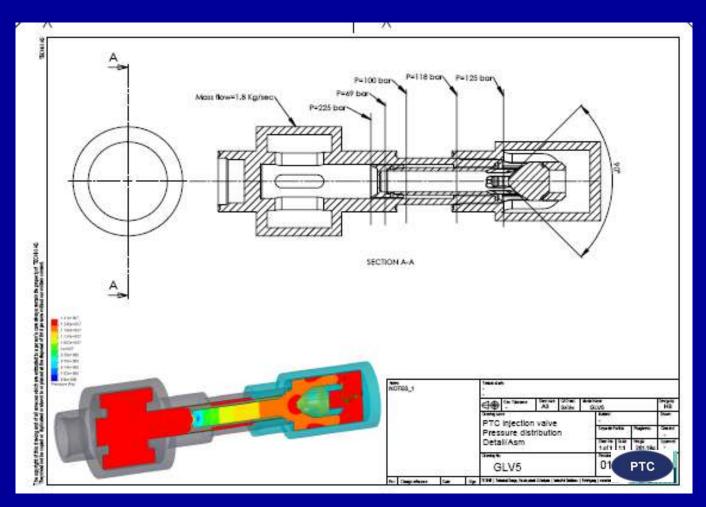
- Qualified as a barrier element according to Norsok D10 and StatoilHydro
- Extended life time
- Increased fluid flow capacity
- Increased gas flow capacity
- Increased tolerance for particle erosion



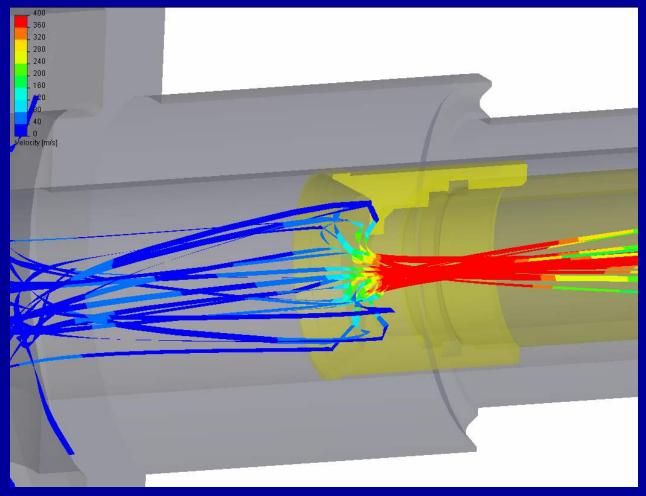
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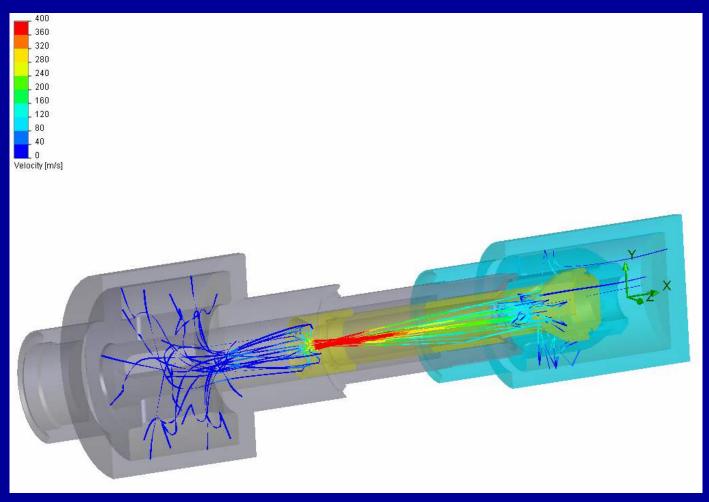
SafeLift® - Gas Lift Valve CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics analysis) Pressure distribution



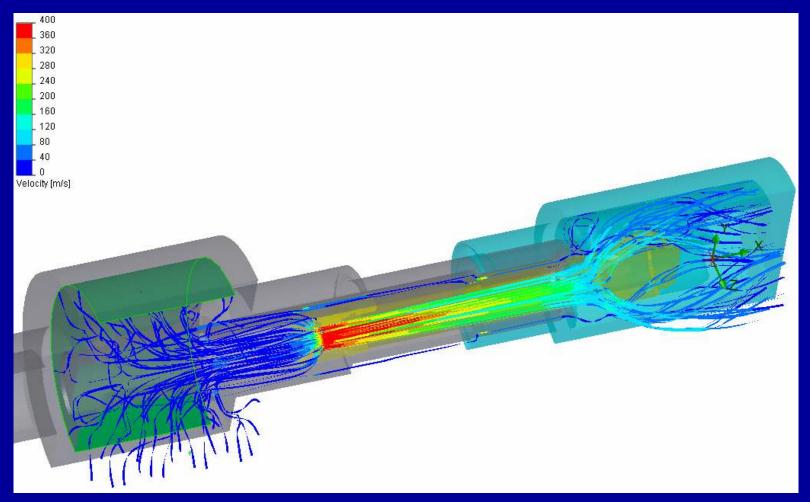
SafeLift® - Gas Lift Valve CFD analysis - particle tracking



SafeLift® - Gas Lift Valve CFD analysis - particle tracking Initial phase



SafeLift® - Gas Lift Valve CFD analysis - particle tracking final stage continuous flow



SafeLift® - Gas Lift Valve



SafeLift® Project History

- Project Start January 2006
- Design and Manufacturing January April 2006
- FMECA performed and closed June 2006
- Valve manufactured for qualification testing June July 2006
- Testing of Valve at IRIS (RF) and Kårstø August -September 2006.
- Valve final validation tested and accepted November 2006
- Valve available to the market in December 2006

SafeLift® Series

SafeLift –S, Gas injection

1", 1.5", 1 ³/₄"

SafeLift -C, Chemical injection

1", 1.5", 1 ³/₄"

SafeLift® SPM Insertion test



SafeLift Accessories

- -Variable spring force
- -STEALTH orifice
- -Surface coating, scale prohibiting

Current and future developments

- SafeLift -high pressure / high temp Above 10000psi and 200 °C
- Shear open valve
- Dump / kill valve
- Unloading valve / differential valve, IPO/PPO
- Chemical injection sub

All with barrier sealing technology developed for the SafeLift®

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