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COURSE BROCHURE

Mature Oil Field Revitalisation Planning Training Course

1 – 5 August 2027
Doha

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Mature Oil Field Revitalisation Planning Training Course

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Mature Oil Field Revitalisation Planning is a 1-week training course for asset managers and petroleum engineers responsible for fields past plateau, and it ends with a mature field revitalisation plan that ranks the next infill wells, workovers and cost actions. Many producing fields now earn their remaining value from rising water cuts and ageing wells, so each barrel must justify its lifting cost. Jupiter Prime Training links revitalisation choices to the asset's economic limit.

Why Mature Oil Field Revitalisation Matters Now

Three pressures meet in late-life fields. Partners and asset owners want more recovery from existing infrastructure rather than new capital, because brownfield barrels usually carry lower risk. Operating teams face rising water production, failing artificial lift and facilities sized for a different era. Finance functions push the economic limit forward unless unit operating cost falls. An asset that screens opportunities well adds years of production and defers abandonment; one that drifts loses reserves to premature shut-in. The course rests on established reserves classification practice, decline analysis and well intervention screening methods used across the industry.

Who Gains Most from Mature Oil Field Revitalisation

- Engineers who own the production forecast and decline profile of a late-life field
- Asset leads who approve the annual well intervention and infill budget
- Specialists who manage produced water, injection balance and surface handling limits
- Engineers who select artificial lift changes and well reactivation candidates
- Planners who track unit operating cost and the economic cut-off of each well

A brownfield asset group gains most when its reservoir, production and economics members attend together.

Mature Oil Field Revitalisation Capabilities

Participants turn well histories, water trends and cost data into ranked actions that extend producing life.

- Assess bypassed oil and remaining reserves from decline and surveillance data — opportunity inventory
- Build an opportunity hopper that ranks infill, sidetrack and workover candidates — intervention budget approval
- Calculate incremental recovery and payback for each candidate — partner investment decisions
- Design water shut-off and produced water handling options — facility debottlenecking choices
- Weigh lifting cost reductions against production deferment — economic limit extension

- Communicate a sequenced revitalisation case to asset leadership — annual work plan sign-off

Key Mature Oil Field Revitalisation Terms

- Economic limit — the production rate at which a well or field no longer covers its operating cost.
- Opportunity hopper — a ranked register of infill, workover and reactivation candidates with volumes, cost and risk.
- Bypassed oil — oil left behind by uneven sweep, poor completion or early well shut-in.
- Water cut — the share of water in total liquid production from a well or field.
- Infill drilling — new wells placed between existing producers to reach unswept or poorly drained rock.
- Unit operating cost — field operating expenditure divided by production, used to rank wells.

Mature Oil Field Revitalisation Day by Day

Day 1: Late-Life Field Review and Remaining Potential

- Production History and Decline Curve Review — Estimating Remaining Recoverable Volumes
- Well Status Census and Shut-In Inventory — Finding Reactivation Candidates
- Pressure and Injection Balance Maps — Locating Poorly Supported Areas
- Bypassed Oil Indicators From Logs and Surveillance — Targeting Unswept Zones
- Economic Limit and Abandonment Timing Curves — Setting the Revitalisation Horizon

Day 2: Opportunity Screening and the Hopper

- Opportunity Hopper Structure and Scoring Criteria — Consistent Candidate Comparison
- Infill and Sidetrack Location Screening — Matching Targets to Drainage Gaps
- Workover and Recompletion Candidate Selection — Quick-Win Production Gains
- Artificial Lift Change and Optimisation Screening — Lift Method Upgrades
- Subsurface and Mechanical Risk Scoring — Probability of Success Estimates

Day 3: Water Handling and Facility Constraints

- Water Source Diagnosis With Diagnostic Plots — Separating Coning From Channelling
- Water Shut-Off and Conformance Treatment Options — Chemical or Mechanical Choice
- Produced Water Handling and Reinjection Capacity — Avoiding Facility Bottlenecks
- Surface Network Debottlenecking Studies — Releasing Constrained Wells
- Injection Pattern Realignment — Improving Sweep in Watered-Out Areas

Day 4: Economics, Cost Reduction and Sequencing

- Incremental Production Forecasts per Candidate — Comparing Volumes on a Common Basis
- Payback, Net Present Value and Capital Efficiency Ranking — Budget Allocation
- Lifting Cost Breakdown and Reduction Levers — Extending the Economic Limit
- Rig and Intervention Unit Scheduling — Sequencing Activity for Cash Flow
- Partner and Leadership Approval Packs — Securing Brownfield Investment

Day 5: Practising the Mature Field Revitalisation Plan

- Remaining Potential Review of a Case Field — Volumes and Constraints
- Hopper Ranking Exercise for the Case Field — Top Ten Candidates
- Water Handling and Cost Actions for the Case Field — Economic Limit Shift
- Activity Sequence and Production Forecast — Two-Year Field Outlook
- Mature Field Revitalisation Plan — Peer Challenge and Final Sign-Off

Applying Mature Oil Field Revitalisation After the Course

- Lead a shut-in well census and add each reactivation candidate to a scored opportunity hopper.
- Run a lifting cost breakdown to identify the three levers that most extend the economic limit.

Mature Oil Field Revitalisation Questions FAQ

What is mature oil field revitalisation and why does it matter now?

Mature oil field revitalisation is the planned search for added recovery and lower cost in fields past plateau. It matters now because owners prefer brownfield barrels from existing infrastructure over new, higher-risk developments.

Which roles gain most from mature oil field revitalisation training?

Asset managers, reservoir and production engineers and economics planners gain most from mature oil field revitalisation training. You decide which wells receive intervention budget and when the field reaches its economic limit.

How does mature oil field revitalisation differ from an enhanced oil recovery course?

Mature oil field revitalisation ranks near-term infill, workover, water and cost actions on existing wells. An enhanced oil recovery course studies gas, chemical and thermal injection processes that need pilots and larger capital.

What do you bring back from mature oil field revitalisation training?

You bring back a mature field revitalisation plan built on a case field. It holds a ranked opportunity hopper, water handling options, cost levers and a sequenced activity forecast.

Mature Oil Field Revitalisation: The Way Forward

The mature field revitalisation plan first informs which candidates enter next year's intervention and drilling budget. Asset managers use it to defend spending, and engineers use it to schedule rigs and lift changes. After the first campaign, compare actual incremental rates against forecasts, rescore the hopper and revisit where the economic limit now sits.