

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT

INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT

United Kingdom

UNIT SPECIFICATION

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Unit Title

Oil and Gas Management

Credit value

The credit value for this unit is 30 30 credits equivalent to 300 hours of teaching and learning (10 hours is equivalent to 1 credit) Guided learning hours (GLH) = 50 hours GLH includes lectures, tutorials and supervised study. This may vary to suit the needs and requirements of the learner and/or the approved centre of study. Directed learning = 50 hours: This includes advance reading and preparation, group

study, and undertaking research tasks. Self-managed learning = 200 hours: This includes completing assignments and working through the core and additional reading texts. It also includes personal research reading via other physical and/or electronic resources.



Learning outcome	Assessment criteria
Learner will:	Learner can:
1.0 Understand the oil and gas value chain	1.1 Explain what is meant by the oil and gas value chain1.2 Describe the upstream, midstream and downstream parts of the value chain
2.0 Understand the phenomenon of plate tectonics	2.1 Explain the meaning of plate tectonics2.2 Describe the reshaping of the earth's continents from the movement of a single landmass (pangea) to the creation of today's continents (Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Present day)2.3 Give an account on the seafloor spreading theory
3.0 Understand the geologic timescale and important events in the earth's history	 3.1 Explain the meaning of geological timescale 3.2 Analyse the geologic timescale: Phanerozoic (Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic) Proterozoic Archean 3.3 Discuss the 2 methods used for dating the formation of rocks and events Absolute age dating (radioactive age dating) Relative age dating
4.0 Understand the nature of the earth's crust	 4.1 Use an appropriate diagram to describe the earth's crust 4.1.1 Describe the characteristics of the inner and outer cores, mantle, oceanic and continental crusts of the earth 4.2 Examine the types of rocks that make up the earth's crust



	 Igneous rocks (plutonic and volcanic) Sedimentary rocks (clastic sedimentary rocks, organic sedimentary rocks, chemical or crystalline sedimentary rocks) Examine the process of cementation and compaction of unconsolidated sediments Examine the parts of a clastic sedimentary rock as viewed under a microscope (sediment grains, natural cement, pores) Metamorphic rocks (foliated and non-foliated)
5.0 Understand the deformation of sedimentary rocks	 5.1 Explain the cause of distortion(s) in the earth's structure 5.2 Describe the characteristics of monoclines, anticlines, synclines and domes 5.2.1 Explain why anticlines and domes are of greater interest to petroleum prospectors 5.3 Examine the phenomenon of faulting and describe the various types of faults: Normal faults Reverse faults (thrust faults) Strike-slip faults 5.4 Describe how an unconformity is formed 5.4.1 Examine an angular unconformity and a disconformity 5.5 Give an account on the evolution of a sedimentary basins
6.0 Understand the petroleum systems processes	6.1 Examine the conditions necessary for the accumulation of petroleum (presence of a source rock, reservoir rock, trap, overburden rock)



	 6.2 Explain what is meant by a kerogen and examine the types (Type 1,2,3 and 4) 6.3 Examine the following stages of petroleum maturation: Diagenesis Catagenesis Metagenesis 6.4 Examine the essential features that a reservoir must possess for it to be effective 6.5 Describe the characteristics of carbonate and sandstone (or clastic) reservoirs 6.6 Give an account on primary and secondary migration of petroleum 6.7 Give an account on how petroleum traps are formed 6.8 Describe structural, stratigraphic, combination and hydrodynamic traps
7.0 Understand the contribution of geological surveys to petroleum prospecting	 7.1 Examine the forms of remote sensing: Satellite imagery and Aerial photography 7.1.1 Describe how satellite imagery and aerial photography have been used in petroleum prospecting 7.2 Examine the useful information geological surveys present to petroleum prospectors
8.0 Understand how geochemistry is applied to petroleum prospecting	8.1 Explain what is meant by geochemistry8.2 Analyse the application of geochemistry to the petroleum prospecting8.2.1 Examine the use of the vitrinite reflectance methods in



	petroleum exploration
9.0 Understand the geophysical techniques used in petroleum exploration	 9.1 Examine how gravity surveys are conducted 9.1.1 Examine the equipment used in gravity surveys and the relevant unit(s) of measurement 9.2 Examine the use of magnetic surveys in petroleum exploration 9.2.1 Examine the equipment used in magnetic surveys and the relevant unit(s) of measurement 9.3 Describe how seismic exploration is conducted both on sea and on land 9.3.1 Describe the acquisition, processing, display and interpretation of data from a seismic reflection survey
10.0 Understand the nature of project management	 10.1 Examine the different types of projects 10.2 Analyse project life cycles and life histories 10.3 Analyse the factors that can lead to project failure 10.4 Examine the cost, performance and time objectives of a project 10.5 Explore the impact stakeholders have on the likely outcome of a project
11.0 Understand the project task definition	 11.1 Discuss the importance of initial project definition 11.2 Analyse the feasibility studies that can be taken to improve early project definition Discuss the significance of defining the project scope 11.3 Discuss how the project specification can be developed and documented



12.0 Understand the significance of financial appraisal in project	12.1 Explore the importance of project feasibility analysis
management	12.2 Explore the relevance of project financial appraisal to a potential
	investor
	12.3 Evaluate the various project financial appraisal methods (simple
	payback method, net present value, expected rate of return)
	12.4 Discuss the relevance of sensitivity analysis and Monte Carlo
	analysis
12.0 Understand the principles of preject rick management	12.1 Explain what is meant by project risk
13.0 Understand the principles of project risk management	13.1 Explain what is meant by project risk
	13.2 Evaluate the importance of risk management13.3 Give an account on the risk management process
	13.4 Analyse the key considerations in selecting tools and techniques
	for risk management
14.0 Understand the nature of contracts and agreements used in	14.1 Examine the following:
drilling operations and petroleum production	 Authority for Expenditure (AFE)
	o Pooling
	 Nonparticipation
	 Nonconsent
	o Unitization
	 Perpetuation and termination of a lease
	14.2 Examine a drilling contract
	14.2.1 Describe the contents of a drilling contract
	14.2.2 Describe the common types of drilling contracts:
	 Footage drilling contract
	• Daywork contract
	 Turnkey contract



	 Combination contract 14.4 Give an account on the following types of contracts that may exist between a multinational oil company and the government of a host country Concession agreement Production sharing agreement Service contract Production contract 14.5 Explain what joint operating agreements and support agreements are
15.0 Understand the features and functions of the systems in a rotary drilling rig	 15.1 Examine the parts of the hoisting system and their functions (derrick, crown block, travelling block, hook, swivel, draw work) 15.2 Examine the parts of the rotating system and their functions (drillstring, swivel, kelly and kelly bushing, rotary table, master bushing) 15.2.1 Explain the process of "making a connection" 15.2.2 Describe how a worn out bit is changed in a process called "making a trip" 15.3 Examine the features and functions of the powering system of a rotary rig 15.4 Examine the features and functions of a circulating system
16.0 Understand the nature of offshore drilling	16.1 Examine the preliminary activities that are undertaken before an offshore rig is positioned16.2 Describe the platforms used for offshore drilling (such as submersible, jack up, semisubmersible, drillship)



	 16.3 Examine the factors that influence the choice of type(s) of mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU) used 16.4 Examine the operation schedule and schedule of responsibilities of the offshore crew 16.5 Describe the function of the top drives and automated tubular handling devices
17.0 Understand the nature of various well testing techniques	17.1 Explain what is meant by well testing17.2 Evaluate the significance of testing a well17.3 Examine different types of well testing techniques
18.0 Understand the nature of well completion	18.1 Describe how oil and gas wells are completed
19.0 Understand key issues in the management of health and safety risks in the oil and gas industry	19.1 Examine chemical, physical, biological, ergonomic and psychological hazards associated with the oil and gas industry 19.2 Analyse the principles that can be used in the management of occupational health issues 19.3 Examine how workforce involvement and commitment contributes to the success of any health and safety programme



Recommended learning resources

Indicative reading	 Hydrocarbon exploration and production by Graham et al (2008). ISBN: 978-0444532367 For a full list of textbooks and publications relevant to this unit, please contact IPED - UK.
Learning Aid	 A comprehensive IPED study material is available to aid in learning and research of this unit. We supply IPED course materials free of charge. Our study materials, which offer quick learning start, are comprehensive, use simple English, and are easy to read and understand. The contents are so sufficient and self-explanatory; that in majority of cases readers do not require further support; although support is always available when you need it.

