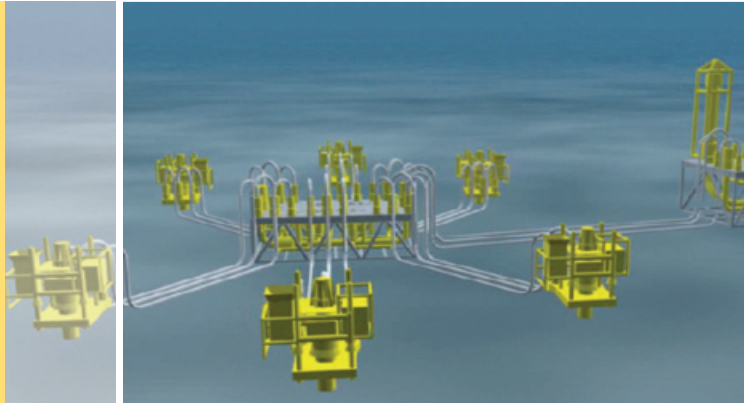


Gorgon Subsea Configuration



The Gorgon Development proposes adopting an all subsea concept which will mean all offshore facilities on the Gorgon and Jansz fields will be placed on the seafloor.

Up to 30 subsea wells in water depths from 200 to 1,300 metres will be drilled in the Gorgon and Jansz fields throughout their production life. They will be directionally drilled from a number of manifold locations across the fields. Development of this substantial asset will secure Australia's position as a leading gas producer and generate a new source of wealth for Western Australia and Australia.

Each well will be completed with an arrangement of valves, controls and instrumentation referred to as a subsea tree. A surface controlled subsurface safety valve (SCSSV) will be installed in each well approximately 300 - 500 m below the seabed to isolate the gas reservoirs. These valves (as well as the valves on the subsea tree) are designed to close automatically in the event of a mechanical failure or loss of system integrity.

Each group of wells will be connected in a cluster around a central manifold via well jumpers. Each cluster manifold will have between two and eight wells. Cluster manifolds are connected via flowline jumpers to pipeline termination structures which allow future expansion of the intrafield flowline system. Flowlines are connected to the pipeline termination structure using flowline expansion spools. The produced fluids (gas, water and some condensate, with production chemicals) will then be transported to Barrow Island via the feed gas flowline.

Gas production flowlines will be a combination of carbon steel with an internal corrosion resistant alloy cladding or will be carbon steel with a chemical corrosion management system.

Monoethylene glycol dedicated injection pipelines will be used to continuously inhibit hydrate formation in the production flowlines.

Service flowlines will be provided as a multipurpose line used to maintain operational flexibility and to depressurize subsea components to the gas processing facility, minimizing any potential for gas releases to the environment prior to maintenance.

An electro-hydraulic multiplexed control system with primary fibre optic communications will allow monitoring and control of the subsea equipment via umbilicals tied back to the onshore LNG plant. The hydraulic fluid will be a water-based fluid (with glycol and biocide), which has been designed and selected for release to the environment and is widely used internationally and in the north-west of Australia. Final selection of the water-based hydraulic fluid will ensure environmental impacts are as low as reasonably practicable.

Later in the life of the project, the pressure in the Gorgon and Jansz reservoirs will be insufficient to sustain peak production rates. At that time (or earlier) to maintain production rates, other fields will be tied into the gas processing facility through the subsea systems or new gas compression facilities will be required

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For more information about the Gorgon Project contact
Email: gorgon.info@chevron.com
www.gorgon.com.au

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