



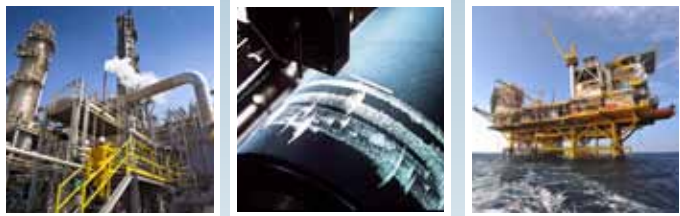
IPTC

International Petroleum
Technology Conference

10-12 DECEMBER 2014
KUALA LUMPUR CONVENTION CENTRE
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

CALL FOR PAPERS

*INNOVATION AND COLLABORATION:
KEYS TO AFFORDABLE ENERGY*



Host Organisation:

Co-Host Organisations:

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www.iptcnet.org/2014/kl

Dear Colleagues,

The International Petroleum Technology Conference (IPTC) is a multi-disciplinary event sponsored by four leading industry societies – American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers (EAGE), Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), and Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE).

The eighth edition of the IPTC will be held 10-12 December 2014 at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with the theme:

“Innovation and Collaboration: Keys to Affordable Energy”

More than ever, the ability of our industry to deliver affordable oil and gas, is dependent upon organisations with complementary capabilities, working together to identify and deploy innovative solutions to increasingly difficult problems. This conference will feature panel discussions and technical sessions on a broad range of topics and issues around how our industry has developed good practices for collaboration to accelerate the invention and application of new work processes, methods and technology.

IPTC is renowned for its exceptionally high standard of technical programme. Accordingly, the programme committee has set high selection criteria for the papers presented to ensure unrivalled quality of this multi-session programme.

Papers are invited on a variety of themes including geosciences & geophysics, reservoir, drilling & completions, development & production, facilities, unconventional oil & gas, overarching industry issues (HSE, CSR, talent development & training) and midstream gas. We believe that these topics, most of them of a multidisciplinary nature, are representative of the current and future issues facing the industry.

There is no better time to be part of this great industry. Submit your abstracts online at www.iptcnet.org/2014/kl. The submission deadline is 12 February 2014. Authors will be notified of their paper status in early May 2014.

We anticipate a successful and engaging technical programme for the 8th IPTC and look forward to your valued participation and contribution.

Sincerely,



Ramlan Malek
PETRONAS



Min-Teong Lim
Shell Malaysia



Demos Pafitis
Schlumberger

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**Submission Deadline:
12 FEBRUARY 2014**

**Register now for the 7th IPTC in Doha
19 - 22 January 2014
Qatar National Convention Centre
Early Bird Deadline 20 November 2013
www.iptcnet.org/2014/doha**

E&P GEOSCIENCE

1. E&P GEOSCIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. Deep-basin plays
- ii. Deep-water E&P
- iii. Heat-flow variations
- iv. High CO₂ reservoirs
- v. New exploration frontiers in Asia Pacific
- vi. Petroleum systems
- vii. Redevelopment of mature fields
- viii. Reservoir geoscience and management
- ix. Source rocks
- x. Tectonic history and basin evolution
- xi. Trapping styles

2. THE PETROLEUM SYSTEM: FROM SOURCE TO TRAP

- i. Case studies of petroleum systems
- ii. Geochemistry in exploration, production and development
- iii. Maturation history
- iv. Migration and systems (including both oil and gas phases)
- v. Production allocation
- vi. Reservoir presence, assessment, and quality
- vii. Source rocks: type, volume, distribution, etc.
- viii. Surface geochemistry surveys
- ix. Tracing diagenesis using isotope analysis
- x. Trapping mechanisms and styles and the accumulation of hydrocarbons

3. ADVANCES IN GEOPHYSICS

- i. Advances in multiple elimination
- ii. Advances in non-seismic geophysics
- iii. Borehole geophysics/developments in sonic and borehole seismic
- iv. Full waveform inversion
- v. Low frequency/high frequency / broadband
- vi. Multi-component seismic
- vii. New advances in seismic acquisition, processing and imaging
- viii. Near-surface/overburden/gas-cloud geophysics
- ix. Ocean bottom seismic
- x. Passive seismic/fracture monitoring
- xi. Pre-stack depth migration
- xii. Simultaneous seismic acquisition
- xiii. Time-lapse seismic acquisition and processing

4. GEOPHYSICAL RESERVOIR CHARACTERISATION

- i. Advanced geophysical methods for defining carbonate reservoirs
- ii. AVO and seismic attributes
- iii. Exploring inter-well reservoir space/cross-well seismic/electromagnetic methods
- iv. Facies classification

- v. Fluid prediction
- vi. Geostatistics applications to geophysics
- vii. Reservoir geomechanics
- viii. Rock physics and modelling
- ix. Seismic inversion
- x. Spectral decomposition
- xi. Time-lapse geophysical interpretation
- xii. Well-to-seismic tie
- xiii. 3D visualisation

5. RISK AND UNCERTAINTY MANAGEMENT

- i. Case studies and best practices
- ii. Mitigating and reducing risk in exploration, production and development
- iii. Scenario analysis
- iv. Uncertainty quantification
- v. Value of information quantification

6. ADVANCED GEOLOGICAL CONCEPTS IN SILICICLASTICS

- i. Advanced geological concepts in siliciclastics
- ii. Depositional systems, modern and ancient (non-marine to deep water)
- iii. Diagenesis and reservoir quality controls in clastics
- iv. Modern and ancient reservoir analogues
- v. New sequence stratigraphic concepts
- vi. Reservoir heterogeneity and flow-unit definition
- vii. Sandstone reservoir characterisation and quality prediction
- viii. Sand-body architecture and reservoir connectivity

7. ADVANCED GEOLOGICAL CONCEPTS IN CARBONATES

- i. Carbonate and evaporite depositional systems, modern and ancient
- ii. Carbonate diagenesis and porosity/quality prediction
- iii. Formation evaluation and carbonates
- iv. Microporosity in carbonate reservoirs
- v. Modern and ancient reservoir analogues
- vi. New sequence stratigraphic concepts in carbonates
- vii. Reservoir characterisation and quality prediction
- viii. Reservoir heterogeneity and flow-unit definition
- ix. Reservoirs in karst rock

8. UNCONVENTIONAL OIL AND GAS

- i. Approaches to mapping in unconventional plays
- ii. Basin analysis for unconventional plays

- iii. Formation evaluation in unconventional reservoirs
- iv. Key factors to design and optimise well locations
- v. Mitigating and reducing risks in unconventional plays
- vi. Public awareness and education
- vii. Reserves assessment for unconventional
- viii. Techniques for monitoring and characterising unconventional reservoirs

9. UNCONVENTIONAL RESOURCES AND MARGINAL DEVELOPMENT

- i. Coalbed methane
- ii. Coal-to-liquid
- iii. Fractured basement resources
- iv. Gas hydrates
- v. Geothermal energy
- vi. Heavy oil and bitumen resources
- vii. Leveraging existing infrastructure
- viii. Marginal developments
- ix. Reuse of facilities and equipment
- x. Shale gas/oil

10. FAULT AND FRACTURE NETWORKS

- i. Compartmentalisation and connectivity of fractured reservoirs
- ii. Effects of fault reactivation on seals and reservoir
- iii. Exploration in fractured basement plays
- iv. Fracture-porosity prediction
- v. Fracture prediction and modelling
- vi. Fractured reservoirs
- vii. New technology and techniques in fracture detection and delineation
- viii. Seal analysis and risk assessment

11. STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

- i. Application of field work
- ii. Extensional and strike-slip tectonics
- iii. Global analogues
- iv. HC system dynamics
- v. Inverted basins
- vi. Regional stress and strain analysis
- vii. Remote sensing applications
- viii. Reservoir connectivity
- ix. Reservoir distribution in structural plays
- x. Structural development and basin evolution
- xi. The petroleum system in foreland and overthrust settings
- xii. Salt tectonics
- xiii. Structural and stratigraphic traps
- xiv. Structural restoration

12. GEOLOGIC MODELLING: FROM ROCKS TO RESERVOIR FLOW MODELLING

- i. Case histories of integrated geologic modelling
- ii. Challenges in modelling

- stacked reservoirs
- iii. Conditioning models with seismic, stratigraphic, and production data
- iv. Geostatistics in geologic modelling
- v. Integration of lithofacies, petrophysics and reservoir properties for modelling
- vi. Optimum geologic modelling workflow
- vii. Outcrop analogues using LIDAR/GPR/remote sensing
- viii. Petrophysical input to geologic modelling
- ix. Quality control in modelling
- x. Reservoir characterisation for model construction
- xi. Using lithofacies and depositional facies in geologic modelling

RESERVOIR

13. FULL LIFE-CYCLE PLANNING

- i. Depletion strategy
- ii. Economic evaluation
- iii. Forecasting
- iv. Improved long-term recovery
- v. Integrated reservoir modelling
- vi. Post-depletion strategies (abandonment, utilisation, storage, etc.)
- vii. Reserves and resource evaluation
- viii. Reservoir appraisal
- ix. Reservoir simulation

14. INTEGRATED RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT

- i. Challenges in mercury production
- ii. Digital/intelligent field technology
- iii. Importance of surveillance and monitoring
- iv. PVT/core studies
- v. Tracer and geochemical based monitoring
- vi. Unconventional reservoirs: production reservoir monitoring
- vii. Well testing and production logging
- viii. 4D seismic and geophysical techniques

15. EOR/IOR

- i. Advanced EOR technologies
- ii. Chemical
- iii. EOR future trends
- iv. EOR potential and economics
- v. Gas EGR (enhanced gas recovery)
- vi. Gas injection (flue, nitrogen, CO₂, etc.)
- vii. Low-salinity waterflooding
- viii. MEOR
- ix. Modelling
- x. Thermal
- xi. Water conformance technologies
- xii. Waterflooding

16. BROWNFIELD REDEVELOPMENT

- i. Arresting the decline rate in mature fields
- ii. Complex multi-stack multi-compartment reservoirs
- iii. Development challenges in EOR projects
- iv. Fit for purpose wells for brownfield projects
- v. Integration of IOR/EOR initiatives
- vi. Key enablers in brownfield projects
- vii. Maximising late-life value
- viii. Subsurface/surface and brownfield/greenfield integration

17. RESERVOIR NUMERICAL SIMULATION AND CHARACTERISATION

- i. Gridding discretisation and solvers
- ii. History matching
- iii. Integrated modelling and complex processes
- iv. Integration of production and performance data
- v. Next generation simulators
- vi. Optimisation and reservoir management
- vii. Pore-scale modelling
- viii. SCAL
- ix. Streamline simulation
- x. Unconventional reservoirs (tight gas/oil, shale, CBM)
- xi. Upscaling

18. FORMATION EVALUATION

- i. Carbonates
- ii. Cased-hole logging
- iii. Digital core
- iv. Low-resistivity reservoirs
- v. Marginal fields
- vi. New technology
- vii. Saturation monitoring

19. REGIONAL FOCUS TOPICS

- i. Carbonate and fractured reservoirs
- ii. CO₂ management - sequestration and utilisation
- iii. EOR offshore
- iv. High CO₂ field developments
- v. Marginal asset monetisation
- vi. Mature fields
- vii. Natural gas resources

DRILLING AND COMPLETIONS

20. OPTIMISATION OF WELL PLANNING AND EXECUTION

- i. Case studies
- ii. Extended-reach drilling
- iii. Geomechanical considerations
- iv. Intelligent well completions
- v. Performance drilling
- vi. Pore pressure prediction, reservoir integrity, and containment - well planning

- vii. System optimisation (drilling and completions)
- viii. Unconventional wells
- ix. Wellbore quality considerations
- x. Well intervention

21. CHALLENGES IN WELL CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLETION

- i. Deep water
- ii. Drilling with casing
- iii. High pressure/high temperature drilling
- iv. Managed pressure drilling and underbalanced drilling
- v. Multi-layer reservoir completions
- vi. Multi-stage fractured horizontal wells
- vii. Naturally fractured reservoirs
- viii. Sand control/unconsolidated reservoir
- ix. Sour/corrosive environment
- x. Well integrity

22. ADVANCEMENTS IN DRILLING & COMPLETIONS TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION

- i. Completion diagnostics
- ii. Drilling and completions equipment
- iii. Drilling systems automation
- iv. Intelligent completions
- v. Multi-stage fracturing
- vi. MWD/LWD technology
- vii. Nanotechnology
- viii. Perforating and stimulation
- ix. Real-time operations centre
- x. Real-time analysis
- xi. Tubulars
- xii. Wellbore construction fluids (mud/cement)

DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND FACILITIES

23. PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE, INTEGRITY AND CHEMISTRY

- i. Artificial lift
- ii. Bacteria management
- iii. Chemical management
- iv. Computerised maintenance management systems
- v. Corrective maintenance and intervention
- vi. Corrosion inhibition
- vii. Corrosion management
- viii. Equipment strategies and sparing philosophy
- ix. Flow assurance
- x. Hydrate inhibition
- xi. Integrity strategy
- xii. Mixing fluid streams
- xiii. Operating envelopes
- xiv. Pipeline maintenance (Including pigging)
- xv. Preventative maintenance
- xvi. Production chemistry and flow assurance

- xvii. Produced water management and disposal
- xviii. Sand control and sand management
- xix. Scale management
- xx. Shutdowns and turnarounds
- xxi. Slugging
- xxii. Smart chemicals
- xxiii. Well integrity and intervention

24. WELL RESERVOIR AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT

- i. Data and data management
- ii. Exception based surveillance
- iii. Integrated production system modelling
- iv. Integrated reviews
- v. Key performance indicators
- vi. Metering and allocation
- vii. Monitoring and learning
- viii. Opportunity identification and opportunity maturation process
- ix. Scheduling and execution
- x. Tracers injection and application
- xi. Well and reservoir surveillance
- xii. WFRM strategy

25. SMART FIELDS AND COLLABORATIVE WORK ENVIRONMENTS

- i. Collaboration centres and communication tools
- ii. Control systems
- iii. Data management
- iv. Exception-based surveillance and real-time monitoring
- v. Field of the future, digital oilfield
- vi. Intelligent operators and real-time operations
- vii. Modelling
- viii. Multi-skilling
- ix. Remote operations
- x. Smart wells
- xi. Social media

26. CO₂, IOR AND EOR IN OPERATIONS AND PRODUCTION

- i. Chemicals
- ii. CO₂ generation, transport and storage
- iii. Disposal and reuse options
- iv. Gas/nitrogen injection
- v. Gas cycling
- vi. Produced water irrigation
- vii. Produced water management
- viii. Water and gas injection
- ix. Water injection well design
- x. Water treatment and water quality

27. BROWNFIELD CASE STUDIES AND REDEVELOPMENT

- i. Changing fluids mix/properties
- ii. Debottlenecking
- iii. Decline management
- iv. Deep water
- v. Field-life or facilities extension
- vi. Improved and enhanced recovery

- vii. Infrastructure
- viii. Integrated projects
- ix. Land use
- x. Major projects
- xi. Middle East/Far East
- xii. Minor projects
- xiii. Onshore and offshore
- xiv. Production optimisation
- xv. Reengineering and rejuvenation
- xvi. Utilities (steam, water, chlorine, heating systems/cooling systems, plant instrument air, power)
- xvii. Waterflooding

28. DEEPWATER AND PRE-SALT DEVELOPMENT

- i. Advance drilling and intelligent completion
- ii. Concept selection and front-end engineering design
- iii. Deep water
- iv. Infrastructure
- v. Integrated projects
- vi. Onshore and offshore
- vii. Production optimisation
- viii. Major projects
- ix. Minor projects

29. PROJECT MANAGEMENT, CONTRACTING, AND QUALITY

- i. Contracting and procurement
- ii. Contract strategy
- iii. Engineering
- iv. Interface management
- v. Joint development areas (JDA)
- vi. Project management systems — Integrated planning
- vii. Project financing
- viii. Risk management and management of change
- ix. Standards and quality management
- x. Utilisation
- xi. Value engineering

30. CONCEPT ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION, AND COMMISSIONING (THE 3 CS)

- i. Complex facilities
- ii. Concept selection — scoping and feasibility
- iii. Cost management systems — cost reporting and control
- iv. Design — front-end engineering design
- v. Floating production storage and offloading development
- vi. Handover
- vii. Integrated planning
- viii. Offshore development
- ix. Operations readiness
- x. Power generation
- xi. Procedures development for commissioning
- xii. Reliability availability management
- xiii. Steam, air, heating, cooling, plant instrument air, drain systems
- xiv. Transient modelling

31. FACILITIES DISCIPLINE ENGINEERING

- i. Civil and structural engineering
- ii. Instrument, control, electrical
- iii. Machinery and rotating equipment
- iv. Materials and corrosion
- v. Mechanical engineering
- vi. Pipelines
- vii. Process engineering
- viii. Process safety
- ix. Subsea
- x. Water disposal

32. CONVENTIONAL GAS AND INTEGRATED GAS

- i. Coalbed methane / shale gas
- ii. Enhanced gas recovery
- iii. Gas deliquification
- iv. GTL
- v. LNG and floating LNG
- vi. Multiphase metering
- vii. Production chemistry and flow assurance
- viii. Production monitoring and control
- ix. Produced water management and disposal

33. ABANDONMENT

- i. Artificial reefs
- ii. Facilities cleaning
- iii. Monitoring
- iv. People redeployment
- v. Recycling
- vi. Remediation and reinstatement
- vii. Structural facilities removal
- viii. Well abandonment

MID-STREAM GAS

34. GAS MIDSTREAM / MARKETS

- i. Cross-border pipelines
- ii. Development of reticulated gas networks
- iii. Gas market development
- iv. Gas transportation
- v. Gas distribution and storage
- vi. Natural gas for transportation

35. LNG

- i. Development in liquefaction technologies
- ii. Energy optimisation for re-gasification (cold-energy utilisation)
- iii. Environmental footprint of LNG projects
- iv. Floating gasification terminals
- v. Floating LNG
- vi. LNG market trends and globalisation
- vii. LNG projects case studies
- viii. Trading patterns and hubs
- ix. Pricing of LNG
- x. Mini-LNG
- xi. Minimise energy loss
- xii. Unconventional gas to LNG
- xiii. Process safety in LNG

36. GAS MONETISATION

- i. CNG

- ii. GTL
- iii. Gas to chemical/petrochemical
- iv. Gas to power
- v. Lessons from major gas development projects
- vi. Mini facilities
- vii. Monetisation of stranded/remote gas

37. GAS TECHNOLOGY

- i. Carbon pricing and trends
- ii. Corrosion and metallurgy in gas processing
- iii. Emerging technologies in gas processing
- iv. Extraction of helium and other trace gases
- v. Gas conversion technologies
- vi. Gas compression
- vii. Gas processing
- viii. Gas dehydration
- ix. Gas storage technologies
- x. Gas treatment
- xi. Hydrate technology/gas pipeline flow assurance
- xii. NGL recovery technologies
- xiii. N₂ rejection technologies
- xiv. Sour-gas handling and treating
- xv. Sulphur production, storage, and export

38. CO₂ MANAGEMENT

- i. GHG emissions reduction
- ii. Processing, transportation and disposition of CO₂
- iii. Transportation technologies
- iv. Trends in carbon intensity reduction

OVER-ARCHING INDUSTRY ISSUES — HSE, SECURITY, HUMAN RESOURCES, BUSINESS, AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES

39. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- i. Asset integrity
- ii. Contingency emergency response planning
- iii. Crisis management
- iv. HSSE management systems
- v. Human factors
- vi. Job safety planning
- vii. Job safety planning
- viii. Permit-to-work management
- ix. Management of contractors
- x. Management of emergency hydrocarbon releases
- xi. Process safety management
- xii. Safety during operations
- xiii. Safety during construction
- xiv. Safety leadership, culture, and human factors
- xv. Safety in transportation
- xvi. Safety in facility design
- xvii. Simultaneous operations (SIMOPs)

40. ENVIRONMENT

- i. By-product solutions (sulphur, bio-waste)
- ii. Carbon capture and storage
- iii. Cuttings disposal
- iv. Emissions
- v. Fluid remediation (drilling and produced fluids)
- vi. Handling of radioactive sources
- vii. Produced water handling
- viii. Source-water and waste-water management
- ix. Unconventional resource development and environmental aspects
- x. Waste management
- xi. Water disposal

41. SECURITY

- i. Cyber security and data security
- ii. Data management/security of data
- iii. Piracy
- iv. Sanctions and embargoes
- v. Site security and mitigation
- vi. Terrorism, hijacking, and kidnapping

42. HUMAN RESOURCES

- i. Attracting and retaining talent
- ii. Career development
- iii. Data and knowledge sharing
- iv. Government/regulatory policies and incentives
- v. Human factors
- vi. Knowledge transfer from the baby boomers
- vii. Labour welfare
- viii. Management of contractors
- ix. Promoting women in the energy industry
- x. Promoting the energy industry to the youth
- xi. Strategic resource planning and management in a cyclical industry
- xii. Talent management
- xiii. Training and competency
- xiv. Workforce diversity

43. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- i. Community development
- ii. Corporate social responsibility
- iii. Corporate social responsibility/community development projects
- iv. Education and capability building
- v. Local skills development

44. LESSONS LEARNT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

- i. Business continuity
- ii. Building organisational capability
- iii. Centres of Excellence (COE) and virtual teams
- iv. Data and knowledge sharing
- v. Data management and data architecture
- vi. Lessons learnt culture
- vii. Teamwork

- viii. Use of social media
- ix. Use of visual media

45. COMMERCIAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

- i. Commercial structures (tax royalty, production sharing agreements, joint ventures, etc.)
- ii. Crossing agreements
- iii. Cross border development and production
- iv. Economical and commercial risk
- v. Financing
- vi. Government/regulatory framework and incentives
- vii. Government to government agreements
- viii. Health and safety risk management
- ix. Management in a cyclical industry
- x. Political risk
- xi. Processing agreements
- xii. Risk assessment and mitigation
- xiii. Sales agreements
- xiv. Sharing agreements
- xv. Unitisation and redetermination

GUIDELINES FOR ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Oral Presentations/Poster Presentations for the Conference will be selected from abstracts submitted to the Conference Programme Committee. The Programme Committee will consider all abstracts submitted by the deadline of **12 February 2014**. Early submission is particularly important to ensure that the committee members have ample time to review the abstracts. **Authors are strongly encouraged to submit their abstracts electronically at the IPTC website, <http://www.iptcnet.org/2014/kl>.**

ABSTRACT CONTENT

A proper review of your abstract requires that it contains adequate information on which to make a judgement. Written in English and **containing a maximum of 300 words**, abstracts should include the following:

- **DESCRIPTION:** Summarise the scope and nature of the work upon which an accepted paper will be based upon (e.g., field data, lab data, original analysis, or computer work). If the paper is a review paper, carefully state the extent of the coverage.
- **APPLICATIONS:** Describe the possible applications of the information provided in the paper or poster.
- **RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS:** Summarise the results and major conclusions to be presented in the paper/poster and state specific conclusions of the work and how these differ from previous work on the same subject. State whether new information will be revealed and whether data from field, lab, or computer work will be included.
- **TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTIONS:** Describe the significance of the subject matter in the abstract by listing up to three technical contributions or additions to the technical knowledge base of the petroleum industry.

TECHNICAL CATEGORIES

Use the technical categories included in this leaflet to indicate the category that best describes your abstract. A primary choice is required; however, a secondary choice is optional.

Abstracts are evaluated on the basis of the information supplied on the abstract form in accordance with the following criteria:

1. The proposed paper or poster must contribute to petroleum technology or be of immediate interest to the oil and gas industry, and should contain significant new knowledge or experience in the oil and gas industry.
2. Data in the abstract must be technically correct.
3. The proposed paper or poster may present information about equipment and tools to be used in exploration and production. Such abstracts must show the definite applications and limitations of such equipment and should avoid undue commercialism and extensive use of trade names.
4. The substance of the proposed paper or poster must not have been published previously in trade journals or in other professional or technical journals.
5. Prior to abstract submission, clearance must be obtained. Any problems concerning clearance should be outlined when the abstract is submitted.

GUIDELINES FOR ACCEPTED ABSTRACTS

1. Your abstract could be accepted for either Oral Presentation or Poster Presentation.
2. Authors of abstracts selected for the Conference Programme will be notified in early **May 2014**.
3. Authors whose abstracts are accepted will be required to provide either a full manuscript or an extended abstract for inclusion in the Conference Proceedings as follows:
 - **Manuscript:** To be approximately 7,000 words in length, including figures, charts and tables.
 - **Extended Abstract:** To be approximately 4,000 words in length, including figures, charts and tables.
4. Please note that if accepted, your paper may be published, as submitted, in conference information media, including the Conference CD-ROM Proceedings and on the IPTC website and the websites of the IPTC sponsoring societies.
5. In the event that the author of the accepted abstract fails to provide a full manuscript or an extended abstract and the associated forms by the deadline date, 30 September 2014, the IPTC organisers will reproduce the original abstract, as submitted to IPTC, in the Conference CD-ROM Proceedings.
6. Detailed instructions on the preparation of Manuscripts/Extended Abstracts, slides and posters will be sent to the corresponding author of each accepted paper.
7. IPTC assumes no obligation for expenses by authors for travel, lodging, food or other incidental expenses.

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IPTC has a stated policy against use of commercial trade names, company names, or language that is commercial in tone in the paper title, text or slides. Use of such terms will result in careful scrutiny by the Programme Committee in evaluating abstracts, and the presence of commercialism in the paper or poster may result in it being withdrawn from the conference programme.

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Abstract Submission Deadline:
12 FEBRUARY 2014
Submit your abstract online at
www.iptcnet.org/2014/kl

If an abstract is selected for the programme, the information submitted on this form will be published in the Conference Preview and On-Site Programme brochures. Please type the following information. **In order for the author(s) name(s) to appear in the conference brochures, all contact information must be completed.** It is vital that all information requested on this document be provided in full and in the order requested. **The IPTC Sponsoring Societies assume no obligation for expenses incurred by authors for travel, lodging, food, or other incidental expenses.**

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