***Фамилия переводчика \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

***Направление перевода:*** *Английский->Русский*

***Предметная область:*** *Нефтедобыча - описание проекта*

***Примечание 1:*** *Необходимо сделать перевод приведенного ниже фрагмента текста.*

***Примечание 2:*** *Перевод текста размещается под оригиналом.*

**Оригинал:**

The reservoir development strategy is presented in Table 4‑2. Two cases are described; one case is the Rosneft Base case which is a conservative case, and the other case is the optimized case from the project group. Note that the same reservoir model is used. The differences are residual oil saturation (20% in PG model and 32% in the Rosneft base case), well spacing (200 vs. 300 m ), well lengths in west (1500 m vs 2000 m) and minimum oil producer bottom hole pressure (70 bar vs. 80bar ).

Reservoir pressure maintenance is by full voidage replacement, produced water re-injection (PWRI) is the main production strategy for the full field development. Injection water will be a mix of associated production water from oil production wells and water from dedicated water producers. The produced water will be cleaned to low OiW and solid content to prevent plugging during injection, as specified in chapter 4.

Table 4‑3 and Table 4‑4 show some of the case assumptions on well, segment and field level. Main difference is total liquid handling capacity which is 80 KSm3 per day for the optimized base case and 110 000 sm3 per day for the Rosneft case. Due to heavy oil and high vertical heterogeneities by interbedded, thin very silty and sandstone layers, a large number of wells targets are required for sufficient reservoir sweep. The total number and type of wells within each reservoir segment, are listed in Chapter 5.

No pre-drilled well are assumed. Drilling and completion schedule after field start up is 5 wells/month.

**Перевод:**

Введите текст перевода.