

Slocombe-Rood #1-19

Results from a Hunton Horizontal Well

Unger Field, Marion County

Enhancing Oil Recovery from Mature Reservoirs Using a Lateral with Gamma Ray Sensor, Drillpipe Conveyed Well Logging Including Micro Resistivity Imaging

Lynn Watney, Jason Rush, Saibal Bhattacharya,
John Doveton, David Newell
Kansas Geological Survey
Lawrence, KS 66006

Alan DeGood & Doug Davis
American Energy Corporation
Wichita, KS



**Small Producer
Project #07123-04**



***American Energies
Corporation***



Outline

o Background

o Rig visit

o Pre-spud analysis

o Stratigraphy, mapping

o Well planning

o Actual well results

o 3D Visualization

o Concluding Remarks

Project Start: August 25, 2008

Project End: August 24, 2011

DOE Contribution: \$248,385

Performer Contribution: \$271,056

Contact Information:

RPSEA – Martha Cather (prrc.nmt.edu or 575-835-5685)

NETL – Chandra Nautiyal (Chandra.Nautiyal@netl.doe.gov or 281-494-2488)

University of Kansas – W. Lynn Watney (lwatney@ku.edu or 785-864-2184)



Small Producer
Project #07123-04

Background

- **Objective –**
 - Drill 1000 to 1500 ft lateral through porous Hunton dolomite residing at roughly 2800 ft MD
 - Section 19-Range 21 South- Range 4 East of Unger Field in Marion County, Kansas
- **Unger Field –**
 - Discovered in 1955 has produced 8.6 million barrels
 - 17 wells produced 16,191 bbls. in 2009, 2.6 BOPD per well
- **Wells on the Section 19 anticline originally produced several 1000's of barrels of oil per day**
 - Wells average 2.6 bbls/day with high water cut (strong water drive)
 - Oil production can increase as wells pumped off suggesting oil still being drained outside of cone of depression
- **Lateral paralleled east flank of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long northwest-trending anticline**
 - Local structural relief is 30 ft
 - Original oil column around 40 ft.
- **Porous Hunton reservoir**
 - Thickness ranges = 11-25 ft
 - Lithology – Dolomite - fractured, vuggy, intercrystalline $\emptyset$
 - Tight caprock above reservoir = 0-10 ft thick
- **The Hunton dolomite is overlain by a thick (~130 ft), relatively hard Kinderhook-Chattanooga Shale.**
 - Sufficiently hard rock for making turn of the lateral.

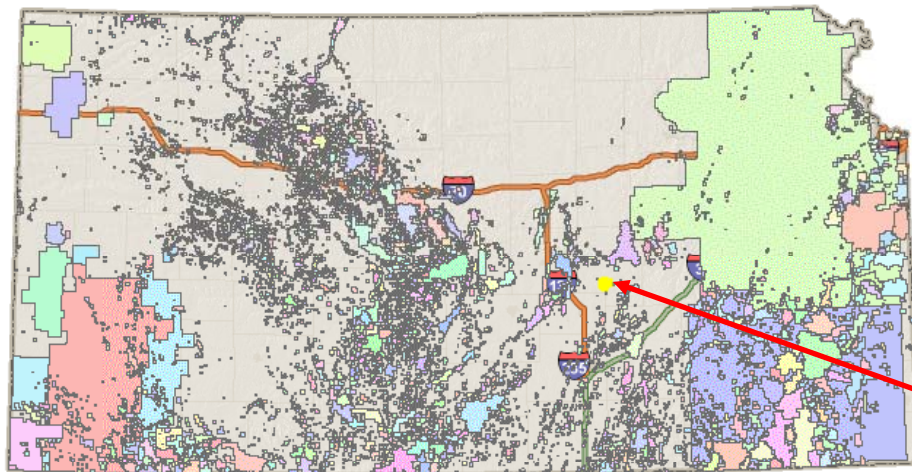
Horizontal Well

American Energies Corporation

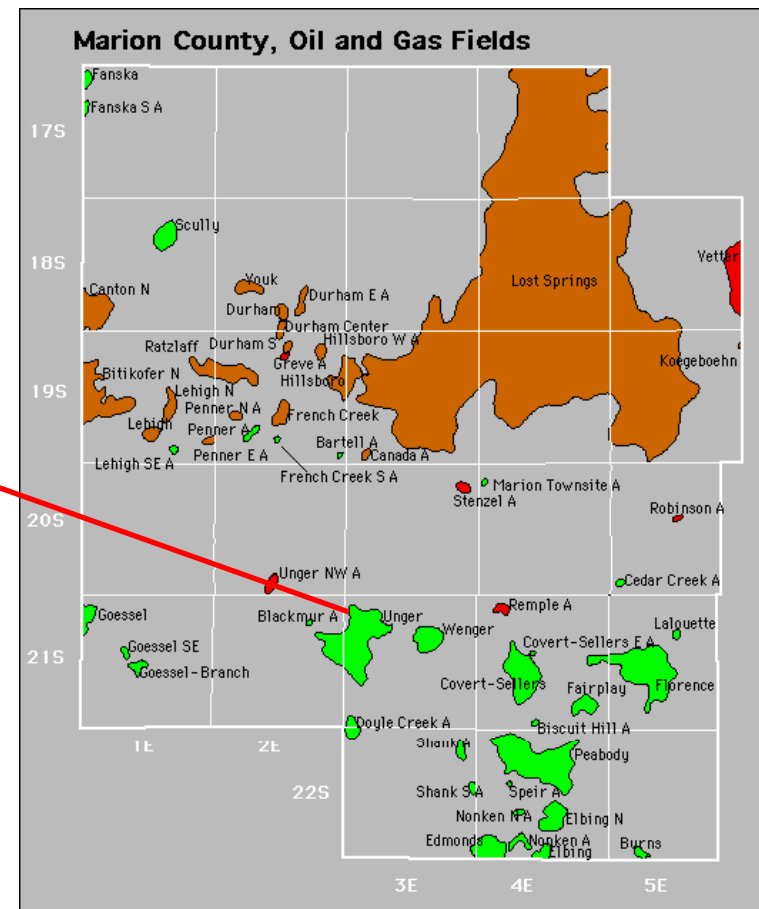
Slocombe-Rood #1-19

Unger Field

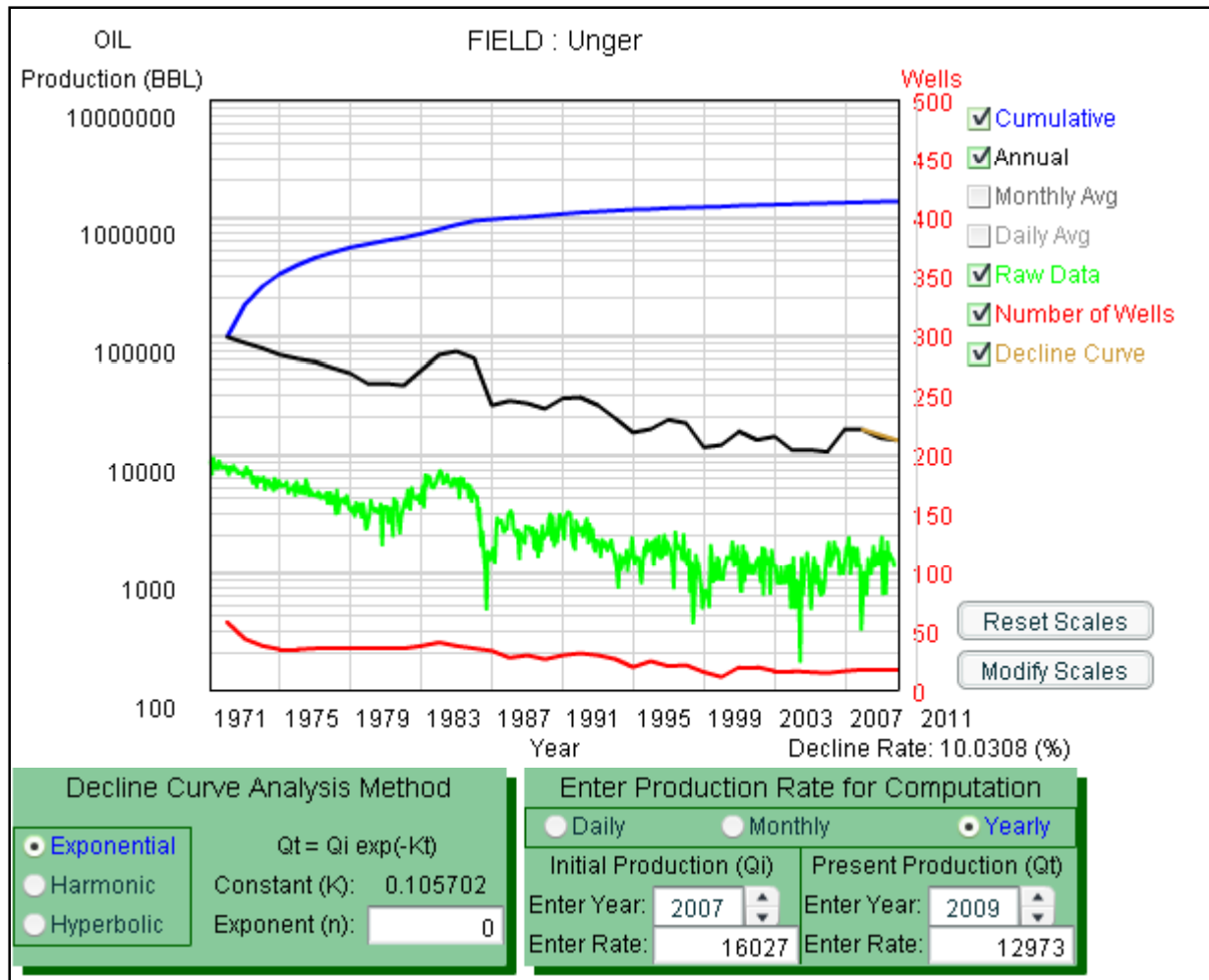
Marion County, Kansas



0 50 100
Miles



Unger Field Production



Field discovery: 1955

Cum. 8.6 million bbls.

**2009: 16,191 bbls.,
17 wells
2.6 BOPD/well**

**Producing zones:
Hunton dolomite
~2800 ft (md)
Locally Misener Ss.**

Partners in Unger Field Drilling



Design and well site supervision on over 300 horizontal wells drilled including multi-laterals in Oklahoma Hutton, Arbuckle, Barnett Shale and others – up to 8,000' lateral displacement



Focus Gamma (sensor)
-- To avoid shale caprock above reservoir

Post Drill - Compact Micro Imager (CMI) & Triple Combo
(Gr, N-D Ø, Array Induction, Pe)



Use of modern to optimize selection of the completion interval

- Log-derived lithology, pore type,
- oil saturation, and fracture detection.

Project Website

<http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/Unger/index.html>

Unger Field Horizontal Well

Kansas Geological Survey



Info from Wichita Eagle

January 2011

About...

[Video from the Wichita Eagle](#) on the American Energies well in the Unger field

[Article from the Wichita Eagle](#)--Wichita driller hopes new technique opens oil fields

The Unger field horizontal well is a RPSEA-funded project of the Kansas Geological Survey and American Energies Corp.

[More ...](#)

American Energies "Slocombe-Rood 1-19"

January 2011

Topics...

[KGS database page](#) for this well

[Revised Intent](#) (Acrobat PDF, 462 kB)

[Home](#)

[Partners](#)

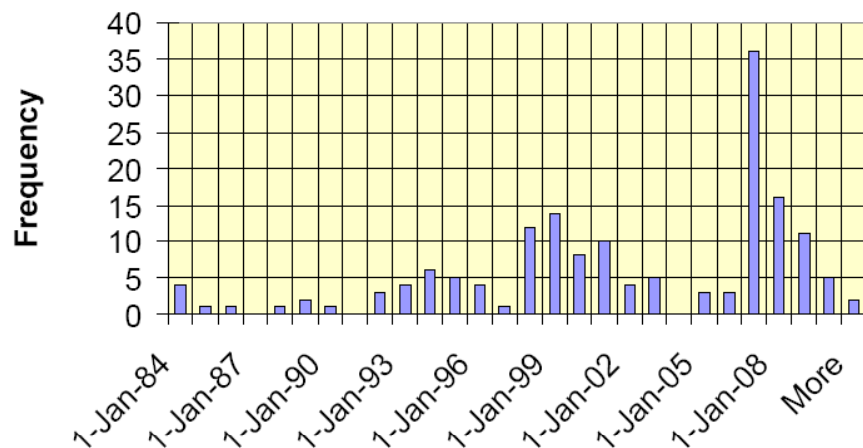
[Reports](#)

Project Info

December 2010

Video in the making by Jeremy Viscomi, TORP

Completion Dates - Horizontal Wells Kansas



Presentation on horizontal wells to Fall Continuing Education Seminar, KBA-KIOGA:

http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/Unger/Watney-KBA-KIOGA--Horizontal_Drilling.pdf

15-103-20433-0100

Code on API number for
horizontal & slant wells

HORIZONTAL WELLS IN KANSAS

October 2010

Total
producing oil wells

238

20

Wells with
oil production

Success rate (%)

8.4

Niobrara chalk shallow gas

61

Chase-Council Grove

10

Lansing-Kansas City

2

Cherokee CBM

15

McLouth Sandstone

9

Morrow-Chester

16

Mississippian carbonates

22

Viola

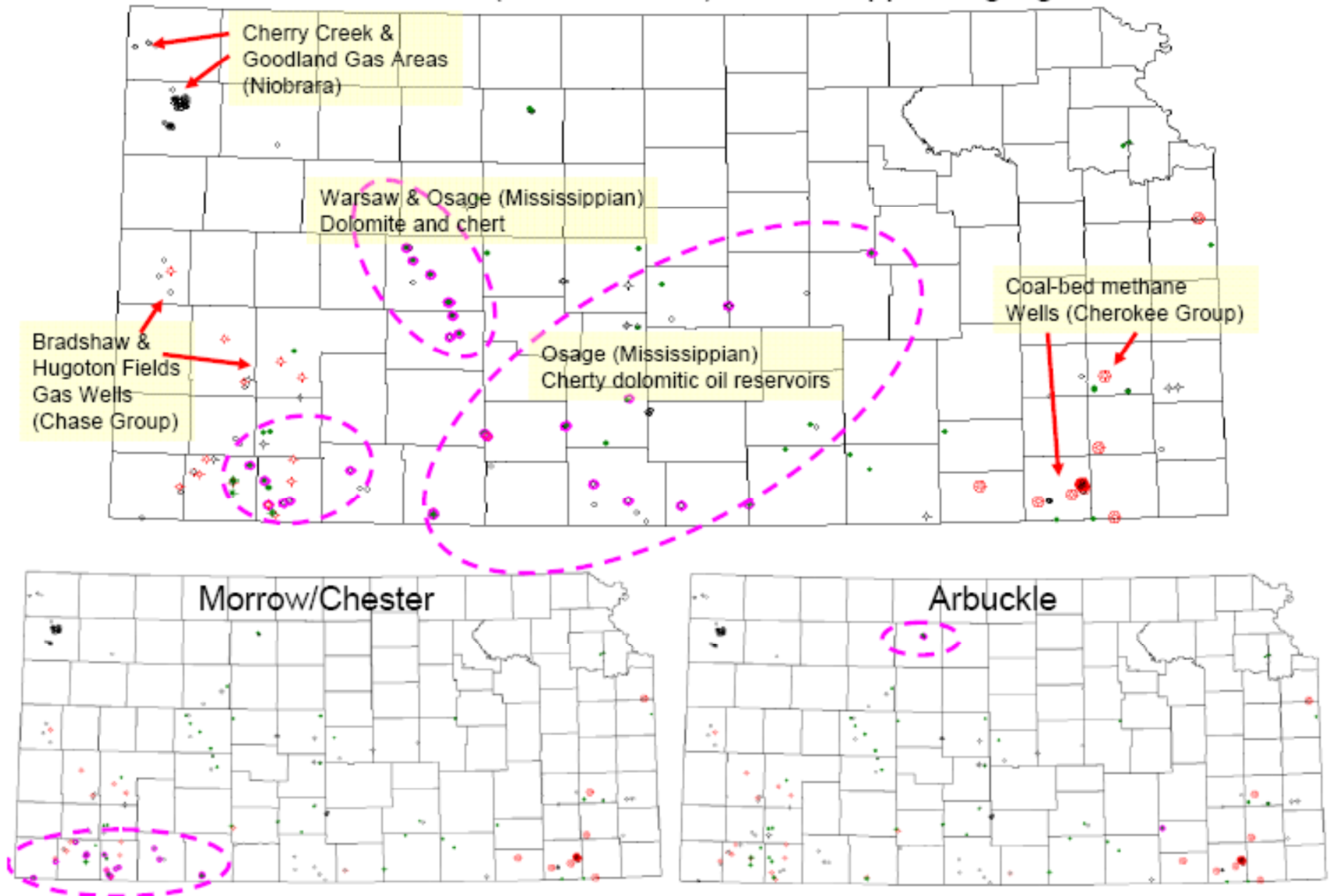
7

Arbuckle

8

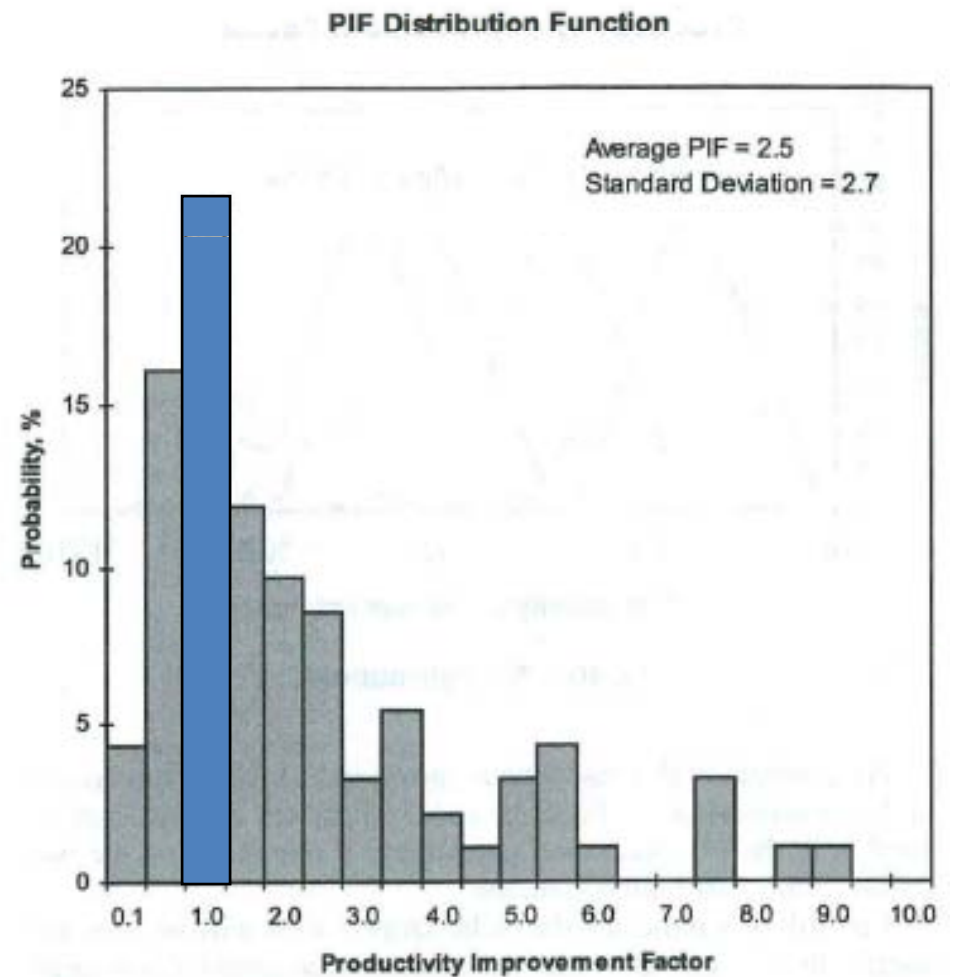
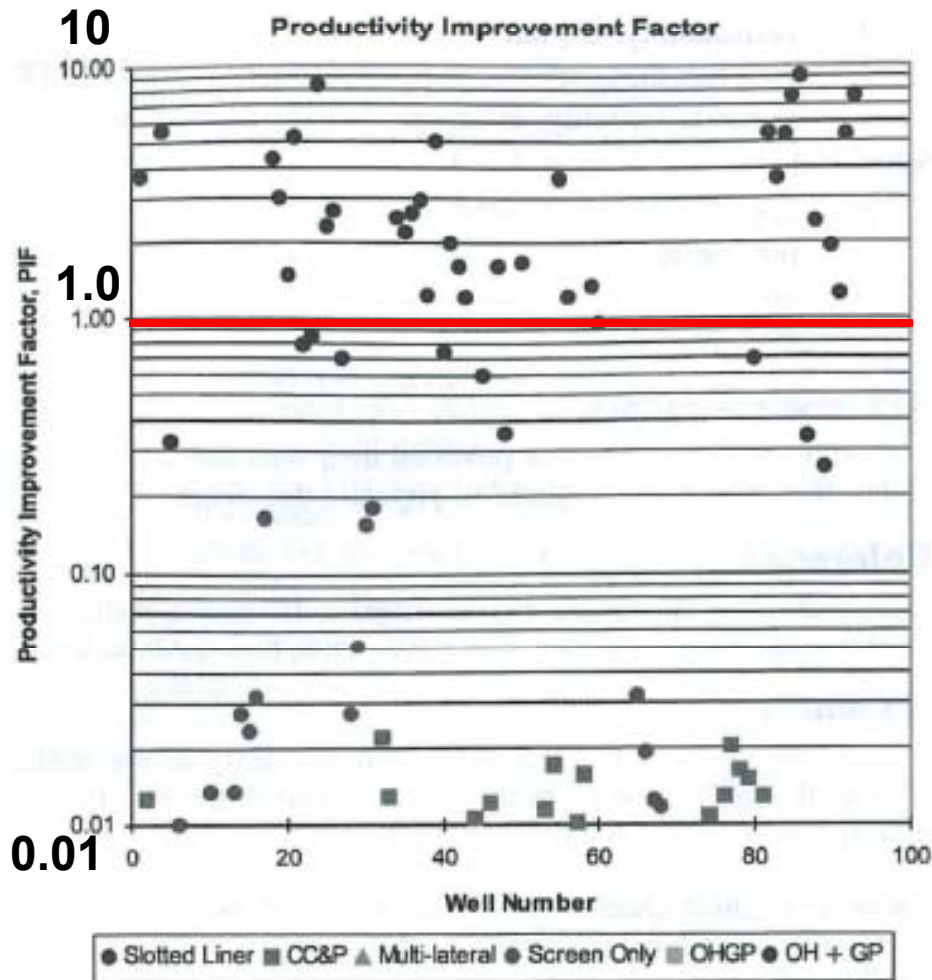
3

Horizontal Wells in Kansas (October 2010) – Mississippian highlighted ●



Productivity Improvement Factor

Distribution of Productivity in 96 horizontal wells



C&G Drilling Rig, Eureka KS



**C&G Drilling Rig #2, Geo trailer, Tres Management,
Pan American Directional Drilling and MWD**



**January Field trip for students and industry with the boss
Alan DeGood, American Energies Corporation
John discussing MWD- azimuthal gamma ray tool**



**KGS colleagues and co-authors Jason Rush and Saibal Bhattacharya with
KGS Interim Director Rex Buchanan and DOE's Brian Dressel**



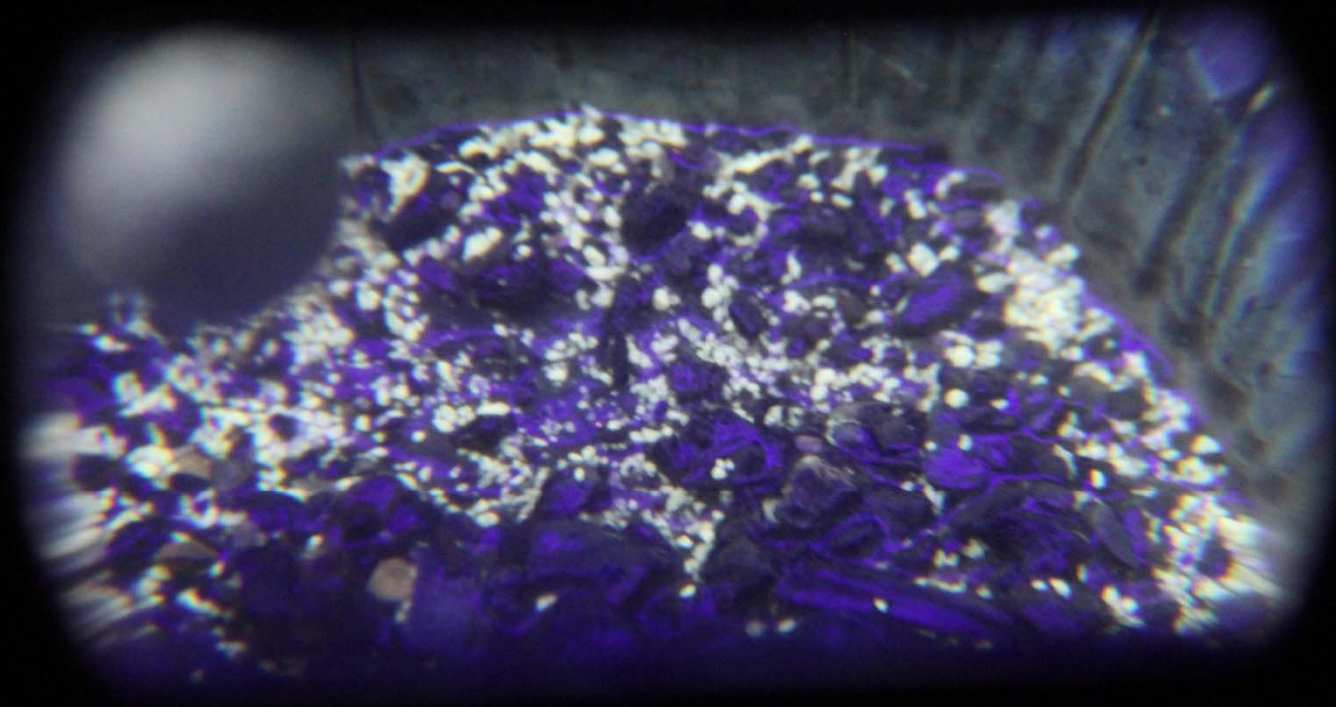
Geologist Doug Davis hard at work running samples



Strong show in Hunton - sucrosic, fine intercrystalline Ø dolomite
with light brown spotty stain, free oil, fluorescence, cut, odor



Strong show in Hunton
under ultraviolet light

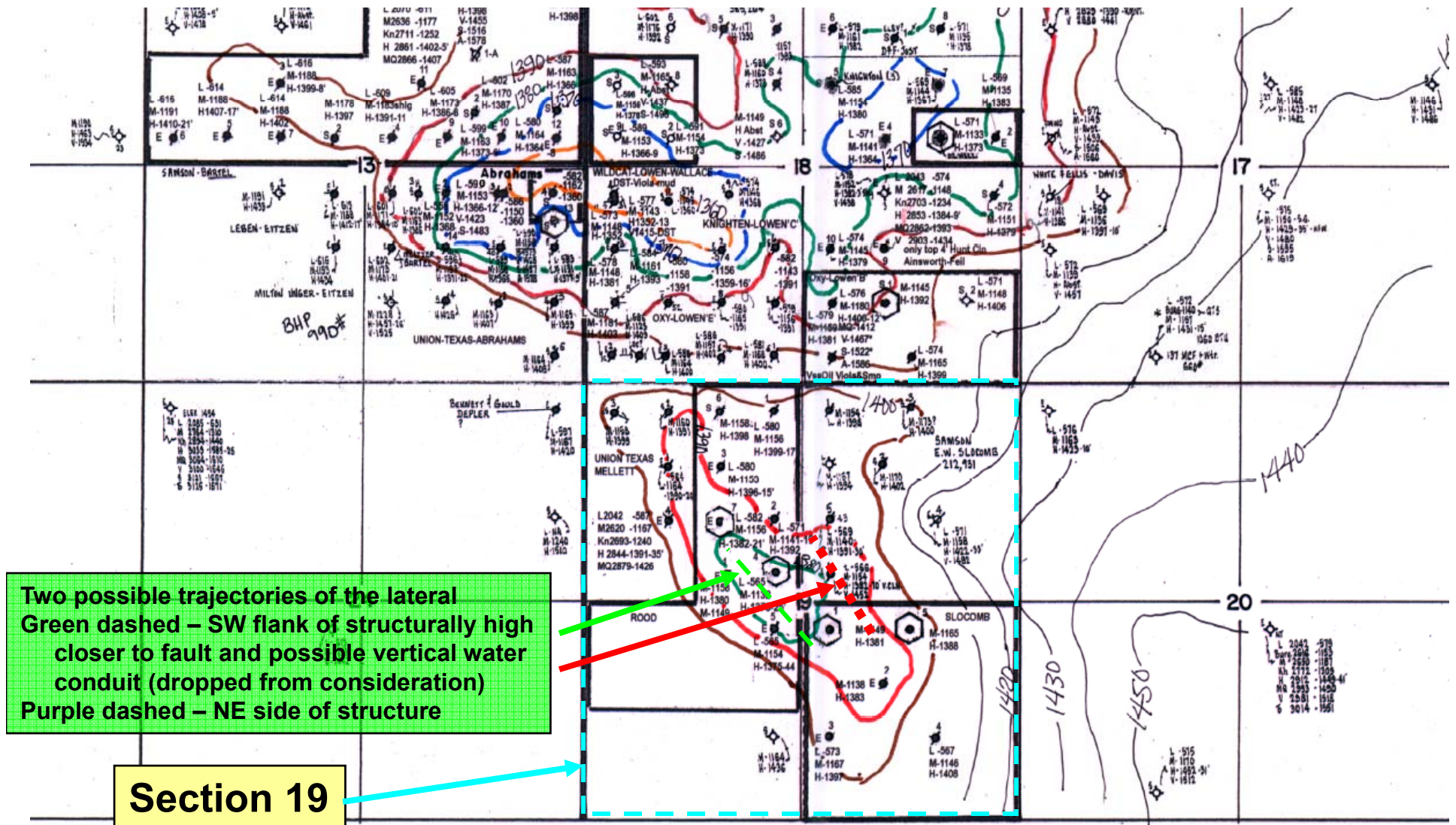


Outline

- o Rig visit
- o **Pre-spud analysis**
 - o **Stratigraphy, mapping**
 - o **Well planning**
- o Actual well results
- o 3D Visualization
- o Concluding Remarks

Hunton Structure – south Unger Field

Geology by Gerry Honas

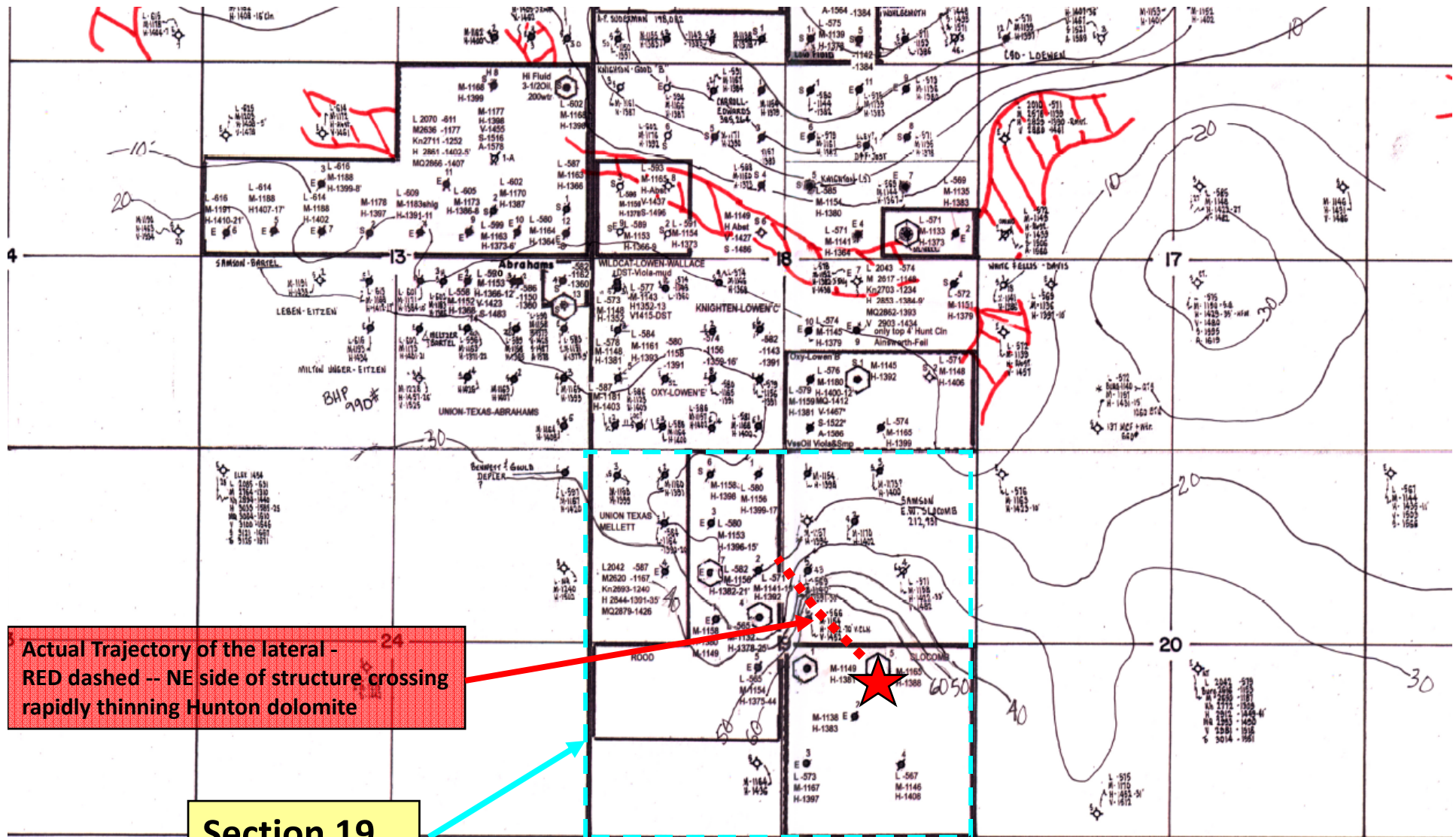


Two possible trajectories of the lateral
 Green dashed – SW flank of structurally high
 closer to fault and possible vertical water
 conduit (dropped from consideration)
 Purple dashed – NE side of structure

Section 19

Hunton isopach – south Unger Field

Geology by Gerry Honas



Actual Trajectory of the lateral -
RED dashed -- NE side of structure crossing
rapidly thinning Hunton dolomite

Section 19

NW-SE structural cross section with scanned wells in sec. 19-21s-3w, Unger Field

Rood 7

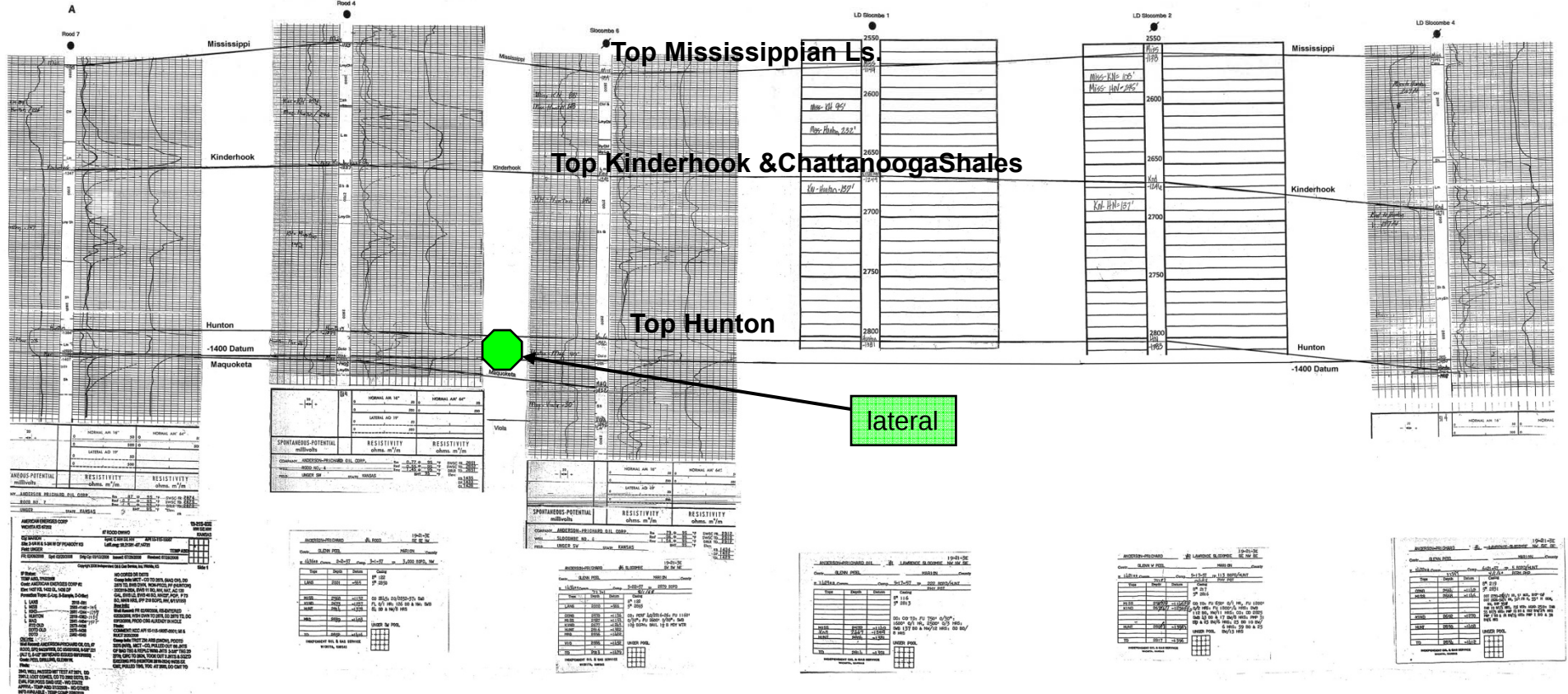
Rood 4

Sloc. 6

L.D. Sloc. 1

L.D. Sloc. 2

L.D. Sloc. 4



Location of Lateral

Lateral end:
1650 ft FNL & 1750 ft FWL
Open hole = 2100 ft

Lateral bend:
2084 ft FNL & 2452 ft FWL

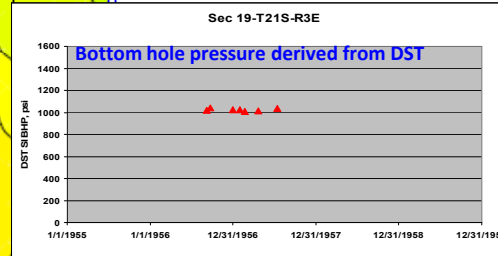
Lateral start: CNWSE
1878 ft FSL & 1750 ft FWL

Section 19
Unger Field
Structure map top Hunton
Group dolomite well trajectory

cross section index
Contour Interval = 5 ft

Upper blue number = thickness of Hunton reservoir

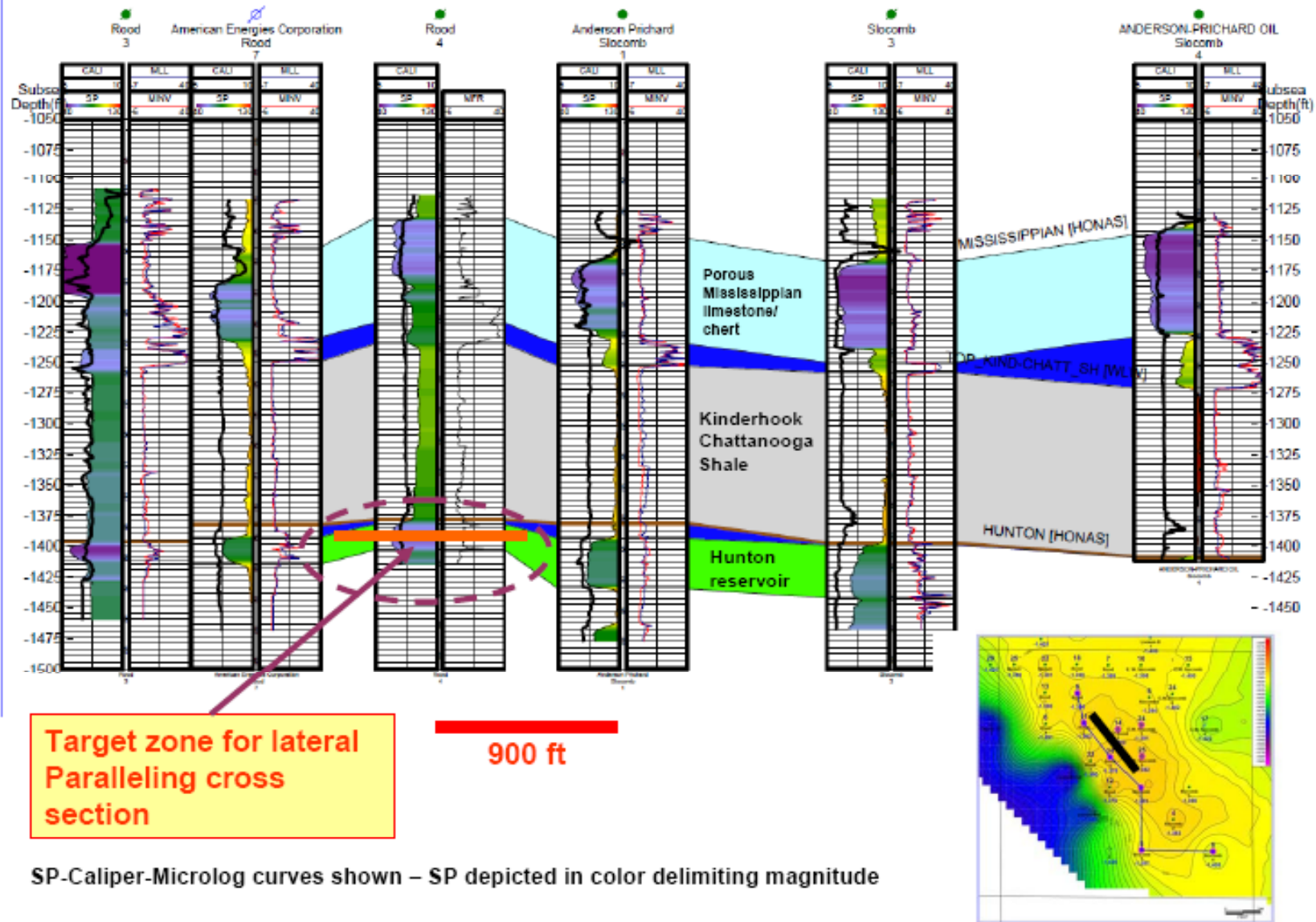
Original O/W ~-1420 ft



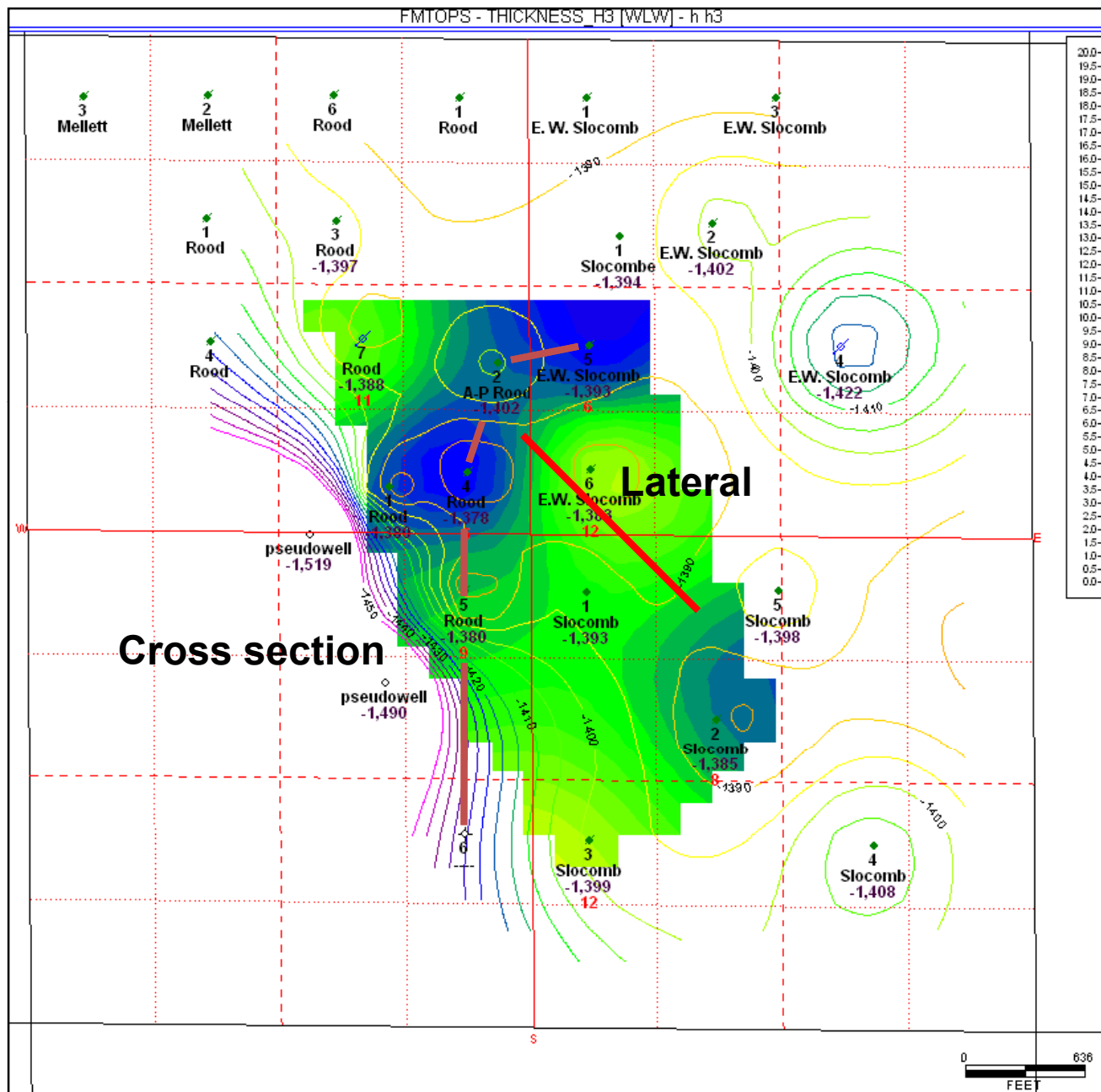
DST data from:
Slocombe 5, 6
Mellot 4
Rood 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7

0 744
FEET

NW-SE Structural Cross Section #1

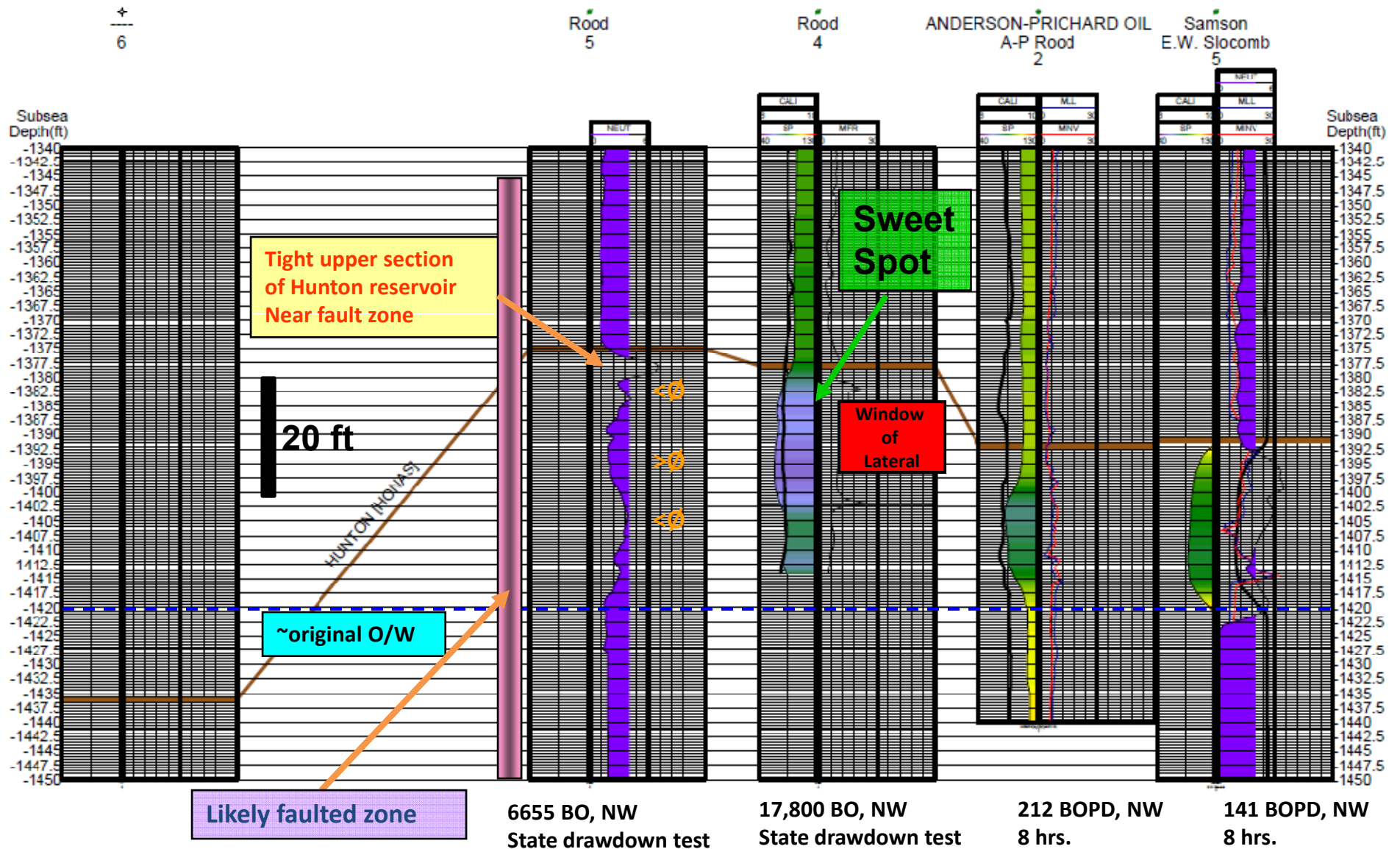


Thickness of H3 layer with structure top of pay zone as contours



South to Northeast Structural Cross Section

- SP-Caliper-Microlog, neutron curves shown – SP (variable color) and neutron (all purple)
- Lateral passes through this cross section east of Rood #4



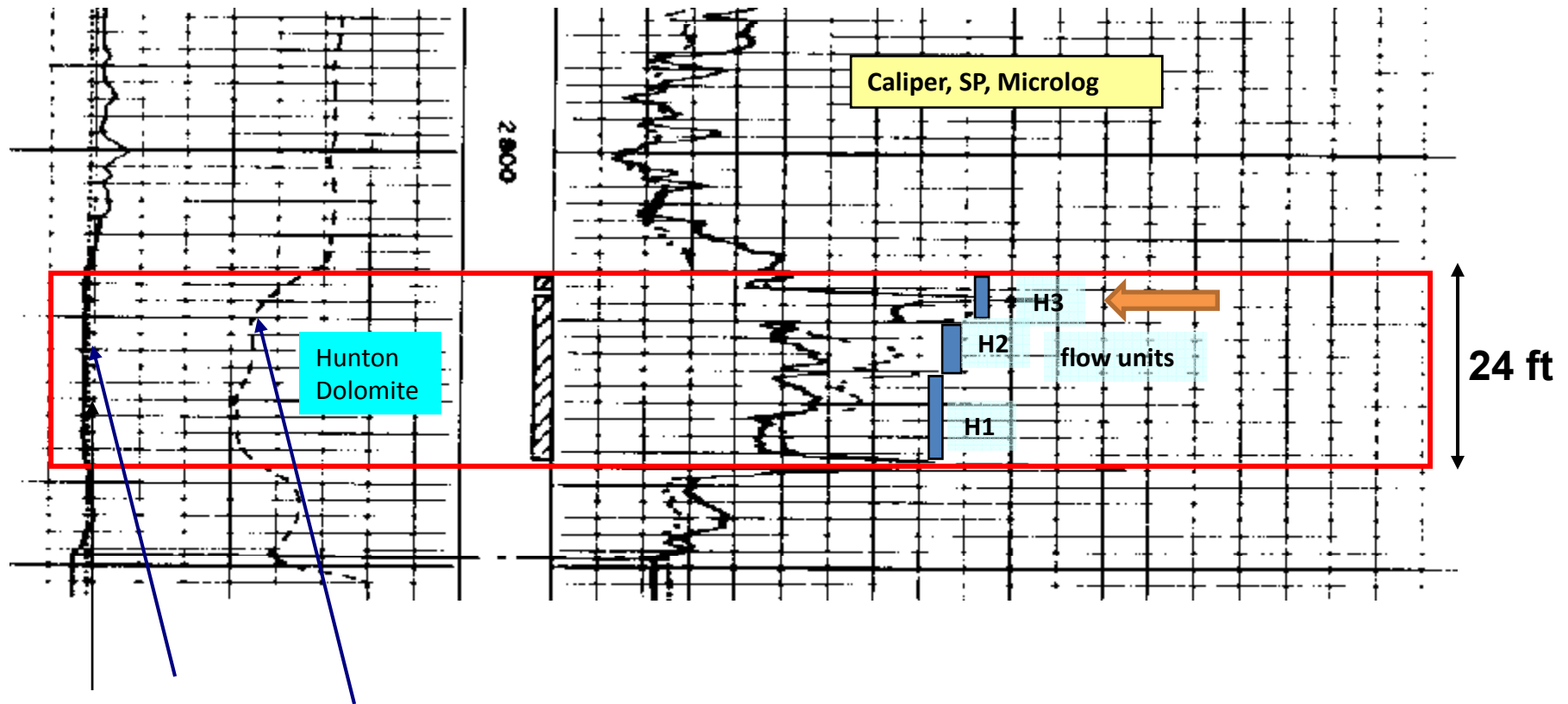
Vertical Exaggeration = 3x

Rood #4 se se nw 19 CAL-SP-Microlog

Effective ~14 ft.

Upper zone ~6 ft.

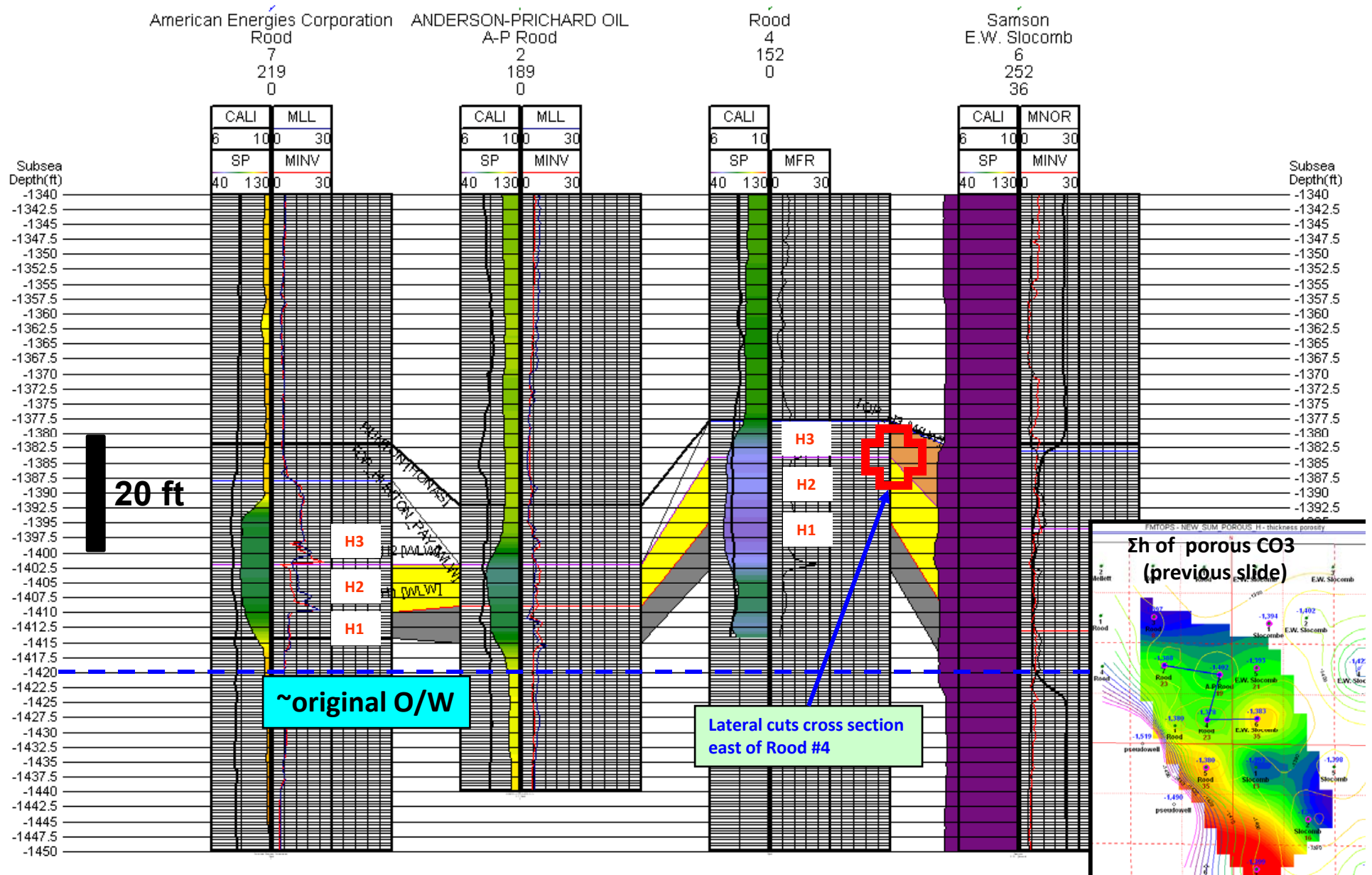
key well immediately west of lateral



Good SP deflection (dashed line)
and mudcake (positive deflection of caliper – solid line)
suggest matrix permeable matrix porosity

NW-SE Structural Cross Section with flow units (H1, H2, H3) of Hunton dolomite reservoir

NW-SE Structural Cross Section



Outline

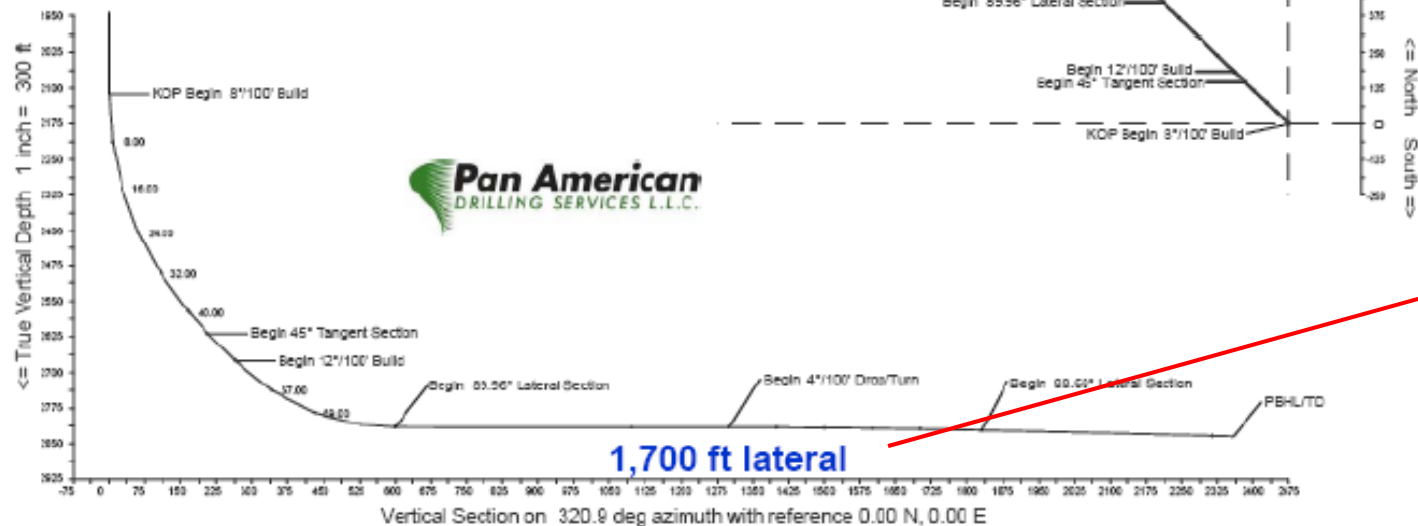
- o Rig visit
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Horizontal Drilling Plan – Unger Field, Marion County, Kansas

American Energy Corporation

Unger Field

WELL PROFILE DATA rev0									
MD	Inc.	Azi.	TVD	N-S	E-W	DLS	Comment	09-19-2010	
2113	0.00	313.70	2113	0	0	0.00	KOP Begin 8"100' Build		
2675	40.00	313.70	2675	145	-152	8.00	Begin 45° Tangent Section		
2755	40.00	313.70	2755	184	-193	0.00	Begin 12"100' Build		
3100	89.96	313.70	2815	417	-436	11.00	Begin 89.96° Lateral Section		
3817	89.96	313.70	2816	906	-948	0.00	Begin 4"100' Drop/Turn		
4371	89.68	316.00	2822	1307	-1257	4.00	Begin 88.68° Lateral Section		
4915	89.68	316.00	2835	1831	-1417	0.00	PBHLTD		



Azimuthal Gamma Ray

ran while drilling to assist geosteering



Focus/azimuthal Gamma (sensor)
-- To avoid shale caprock above
reservoir and shale below reservoir

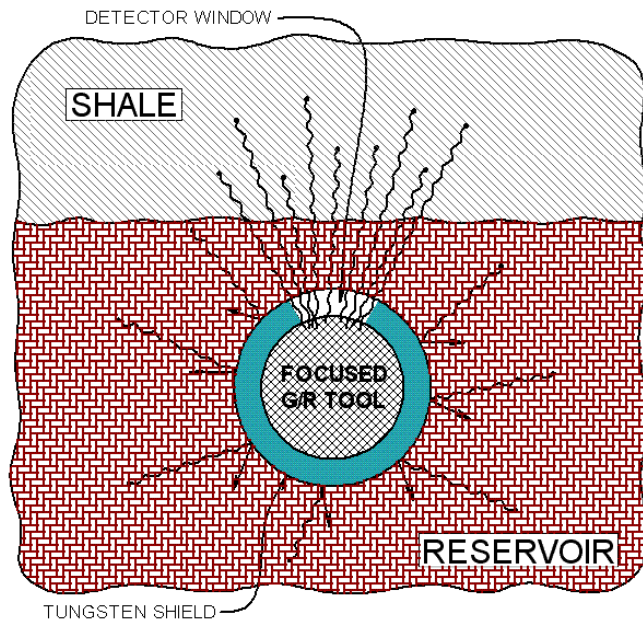
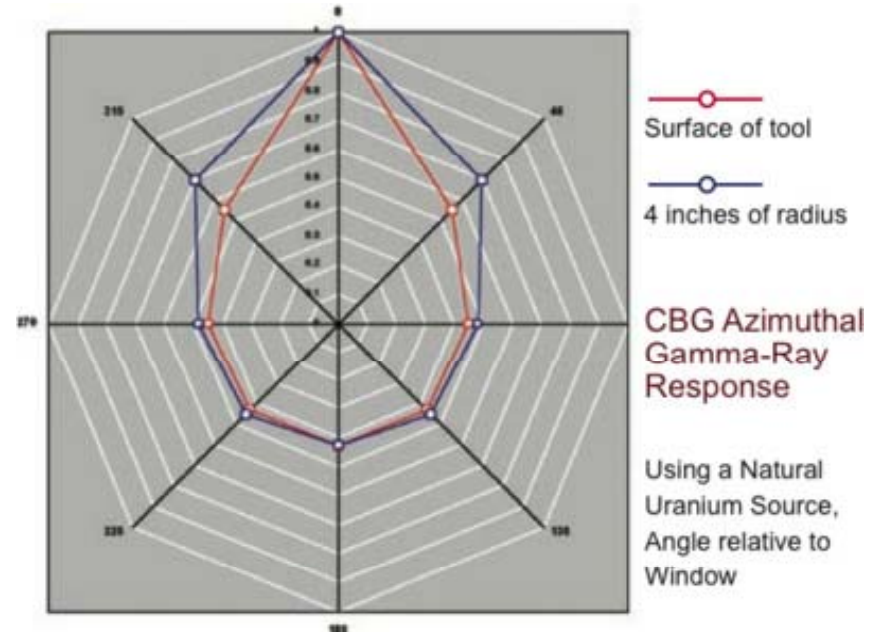
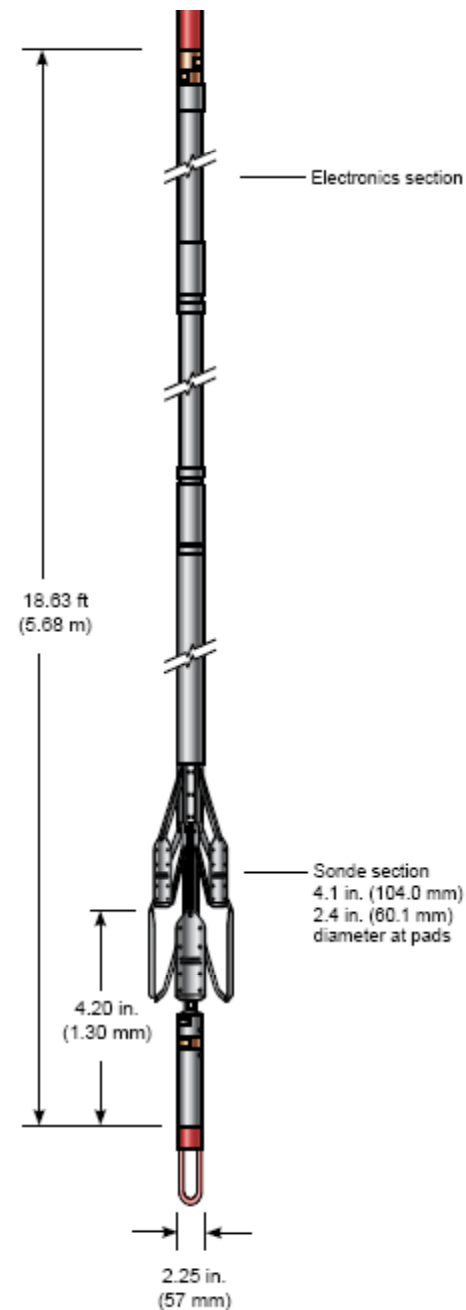
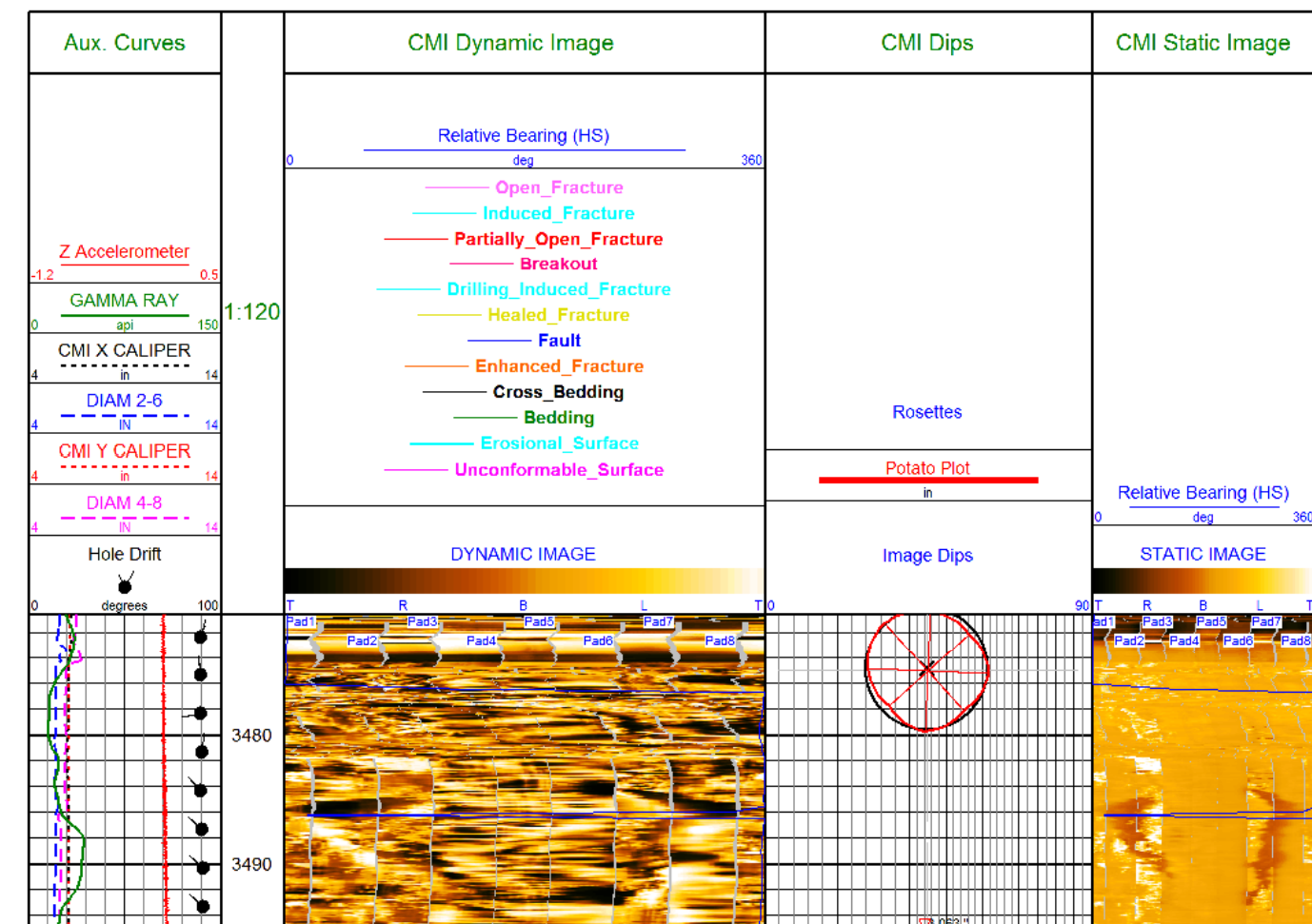


FIG. 1



Drilling is paused while detector window on azimuthal gamma ray tool is rotated and measurements taken every 45 degrees through 360 degree rotation.

Compact™ Microimager (CMI)



Outline

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155 N. Market, Suite 710, Wichita, KS
316-263-5785, 316-263-1851 fax

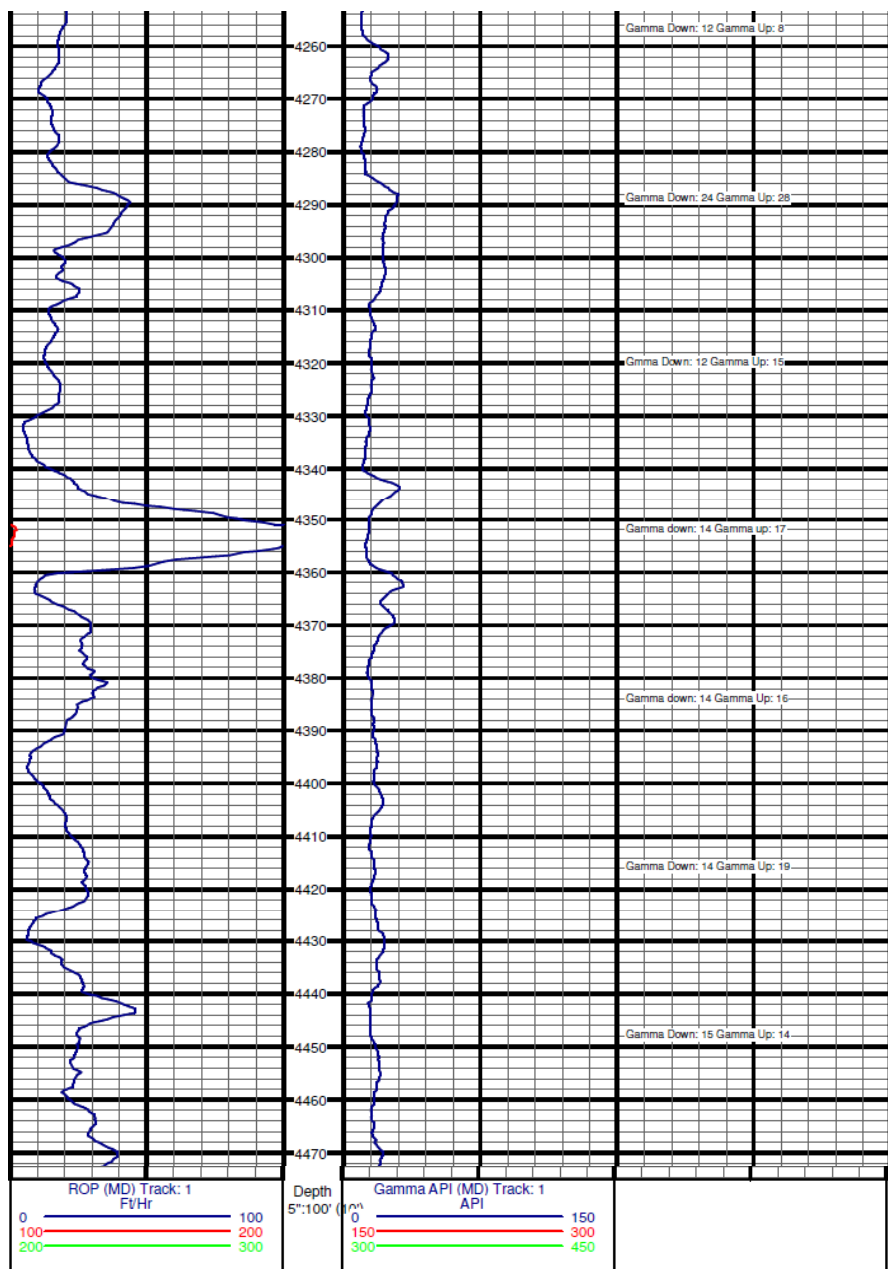
AMERICAN ENERGIES CORPORATION
COMPLETION RECOMMENDATION
Slocombe-Rood #1-19

LOCATION: NE SE NW SE Sec. 19-T21S-R3E
COUNTY: Marion
API: 15-115-21419-01-00
CONTRACTOR: C & G Drilling, Inc.
GEOLOGIST: Doug Davis

DST'S: None Taken
SAMPLE TOPS: None Taken
LOG TOPS: None Taken
LTD: 4613'

SURFACE CASING: 6 jts 9 5/8" set @ 256.01'
PRODUCTION CASING: 78 jts 7" set @ 3470'
PROJECTED RTD: 2815', **TVD:** 4617'
G.L.: 1421' **K.B.:** 1430'
SPUD DATE: 01/06/11
COMPLETION DATE:
TOTAL VERTICAL DEPTH: 2820'
TOTAL LATERAL DEPTH: 1137'
TOTAL HORIZONTAL DEPTH: 4613'

Azimuthal Gamma ray with ROP



Directional Drilling Survey MD, Inclination, Azimuth, TVD Build & Turn

Pan American Drilling Services
Well Report

Company : American energies corp
Well : slocombe rood #1-19
Location : Marion County
Reference : GRIDNORTH

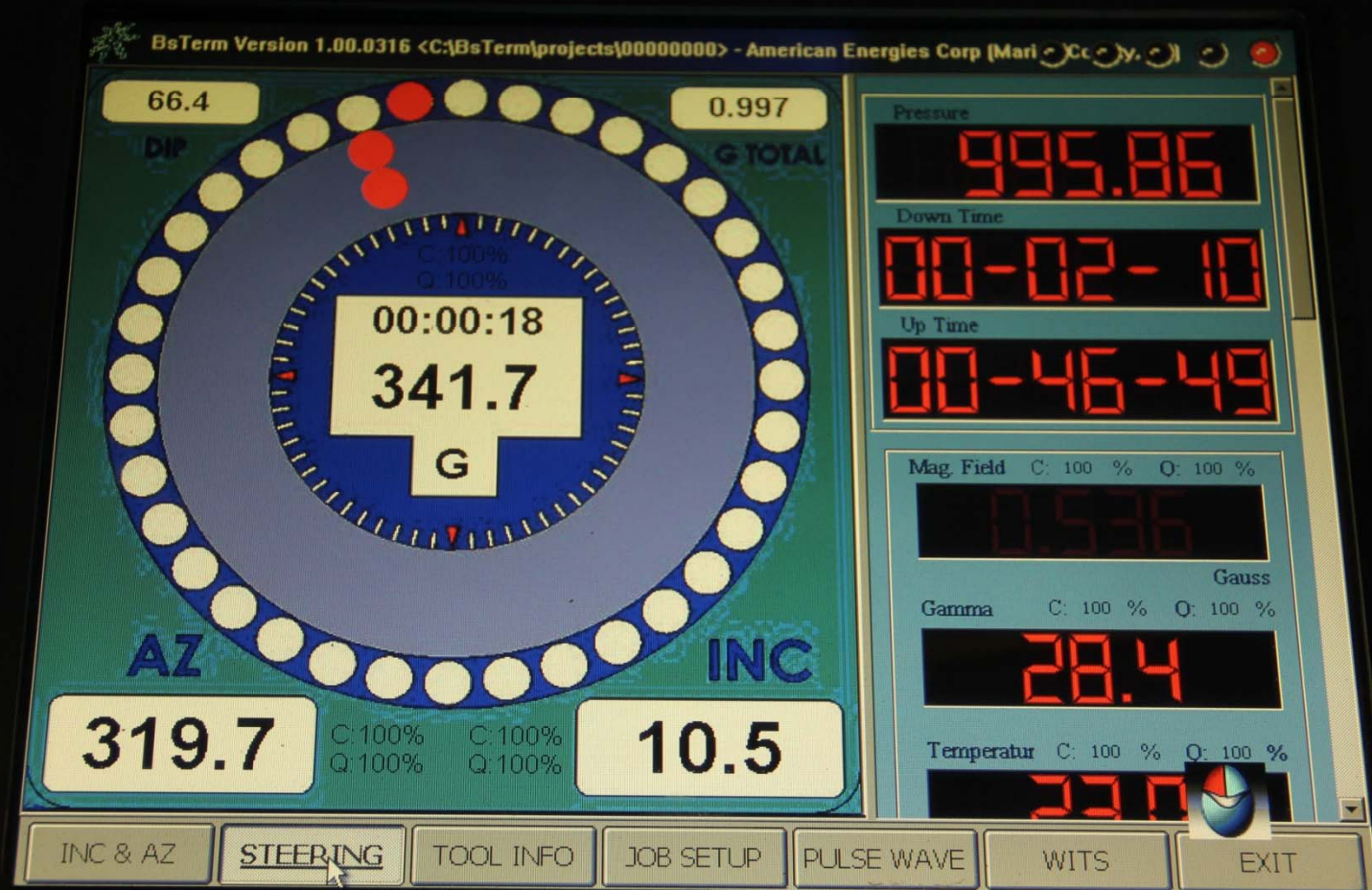
Date : 1/21/2011
File : OK11002

KB Elevation : 0
License : UWI : Gr Elevation : 0.00

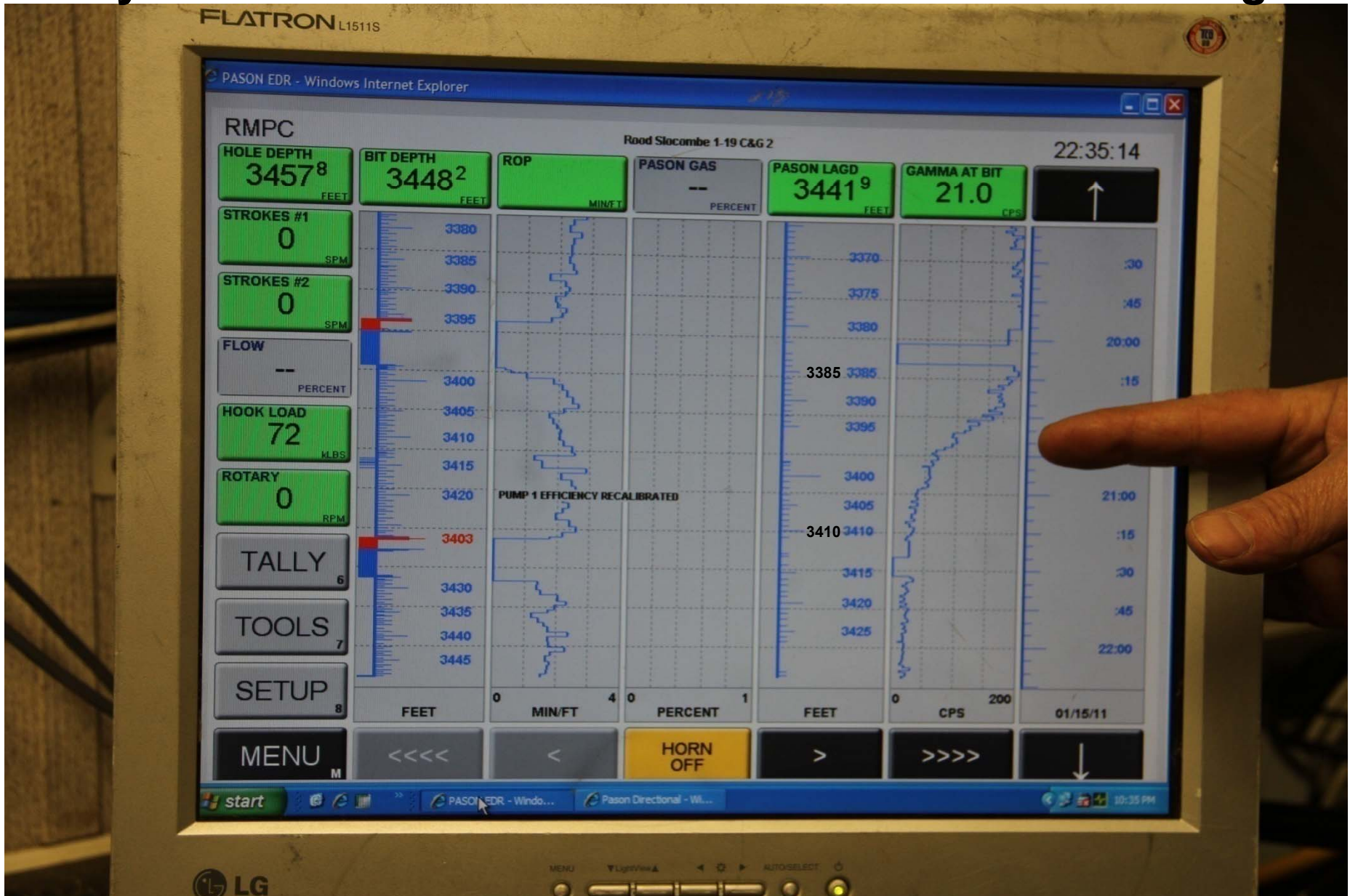
Vertical Section Calculated Along Azimuth 319.44°

MD ft	Inc deg	Azi deg	TVD ft	North ft	East ft	V'Sect ft	D'Leg °/100	Build °/100	Turn °/100
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2067.00	0.10	288.70	2067.00	0.58	-1.71	1.55	0.00	0.00	-3.45
2099.00	0.90	324.60	2099.00	0.79	-1.88	1.82	2.57	2.50	112.19
2130.00	3.50	322.70	2129.97	1.74	-2.60	3.01	8.39	8.39	-6.13
2161.00	6.60	319.80	2160.85	3.86	-4.32	5.74	10.03	10.00	-9.35
2191.00	10.50	319.70	2190.51	7.26	-7.20	10.20	13.00	13.00	-0.33
2222.00	14.70	318.90	2220.76	12.38	-11.62	16.96	13.56	13.55	-2.58
2253.00	18.70	317.20	2250.44	18.99	-17.58	25.86	13.00	12.90	-5.48
2284.00	22.50	316.30	2279.45	26.93	-25.06	36.75	12.30	12.26	-2.90
2315.00	26.40	315.70	2307.67	36.16	-33.97	49.56	12.61	12.58	-1.94
2346.00	29.30	314.90	2335.08	46.44	-44.16	64.00	9.43	9.35	-2.58
2378.00	30.20	314.60	2362.86	57.62	-55.44	79.83	2.85	2.81	-0.94
2409.00	30.10	314.60	2389.66	68.56	-66.52	95.34	0.32	-0.32	0.00
2440.00	34.20	314.60	2415.90	80.14	-78.27	111.77	13.23	13.23	0.00
2471.00	35.70	314.50	2441.31	92.59	-90.92	129.47	4.84	4.84	-0.32
2502.00	37.30	314.10	2466.23	105.47	-104.12	147.83	5.22	5.16	-1.29
2534.00	38.50	314.10	2491.48	119.15	-118.24	167.40	3.75	3.75	0.00
2565.00	39.70	314.20	2515.54	132.77	-132.26	186.87	3.88	3.87	0.32
2596.00	40.70	314.00	2539.22	146.69	-146.63	206.79	3.25	3.23	-0.65
2627.00	42.00	313.40	2562.49	160.84	-161.44	227.17	4.38	4.19	-1.94
2659.00	42.70	313.40	2586.14	175.65	-177.10	248.61	2.19	2.19	0.00
2690.00	43.00	313.30	2608.86	190.12	-192.43	269.57	0.99	0.97	-0.32
2721.00	43.70	313.50	2631.41	204.75	-207.90	290.73	2.30	2.26	0.65
2752.00	44.50	314.00	2653.67	219.66	-223.48	312.20	2.81	2.58	1.61
2783.00	46.60	314.60	2675.38	235.12	-239.31	334.24	6.91	6.77	1.94
2814.00	50.20	315.50	2695.95	251.53	-255.68	357.35	11.81	11.61	2.90
2845.00	53.30	316.40	2715.14	269.02	-272.61	381.65	10.26	10.00	2.90
2876.00	56.00	317.20	2733.08	287.46	-289.91	406.90	8.96	8.71	2.58
2907.00	60.50	318.80	2749.39	307.05	-307.54	433.25	15.16	14.52	5.16
2939.00	65.20	319.70	2763.99	328.61	-326.12	461.71	14.90	14.69	2.81
2971.00	69.10	319.10	2776.41	351.00	-345.30	491.19	12.31	12.19	-1.88
3000.00	71.80	317.40	2786.11	371.38	-363.50	518.51	10.83	9.31	-5.86
3032.00	74.50	315.70	2795.39	393.61	-384.56	549.10	9.85	8.44	-5.31
3064.00	77.50	314.60	2803.13	415.62	-406.46	580.05	9.95	9.37	-3.44

Directional drilling with Pason controls

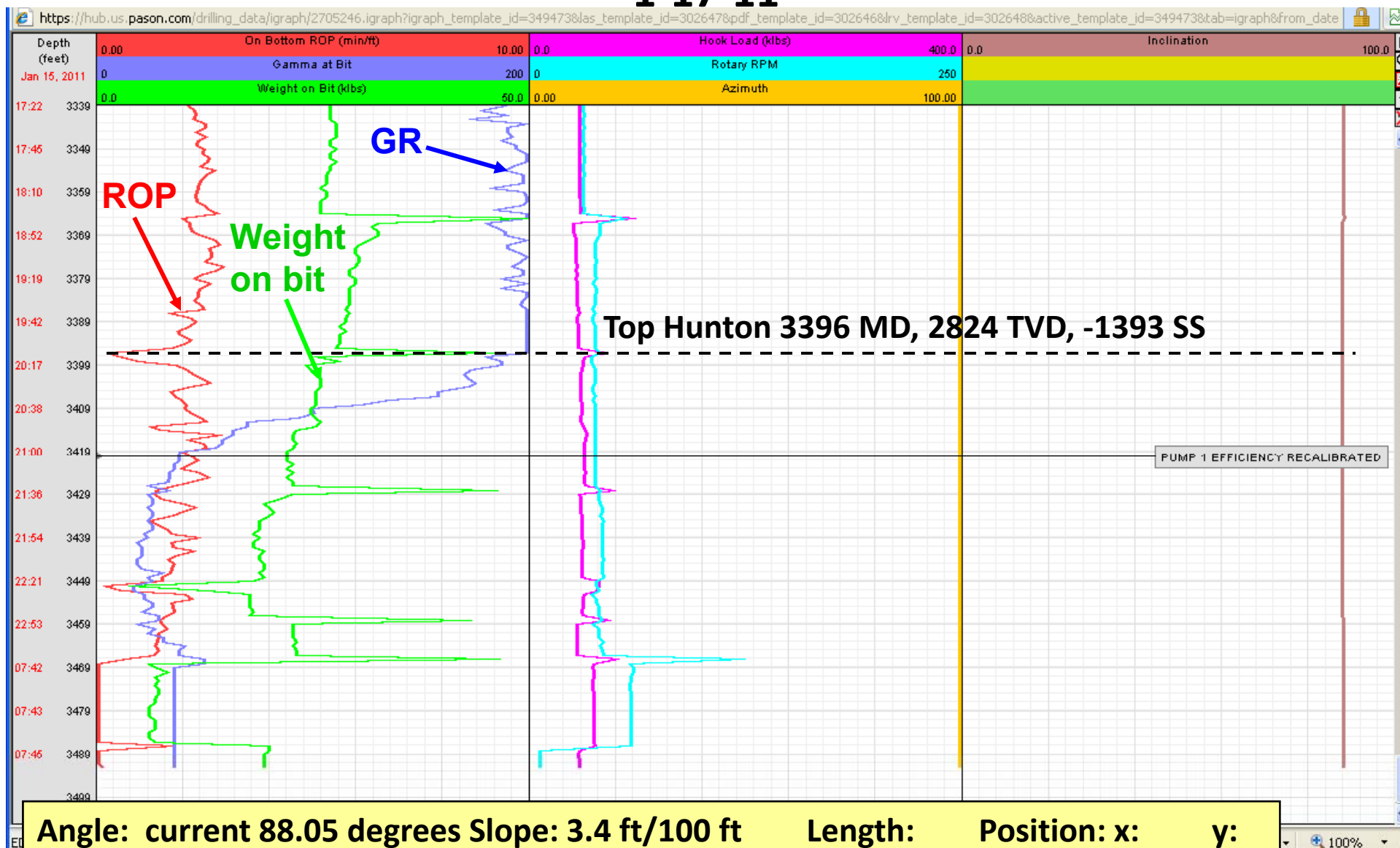


Pason recording of drilling progress including gamma ray at bit at time enter Hunton dolomite in soft landing



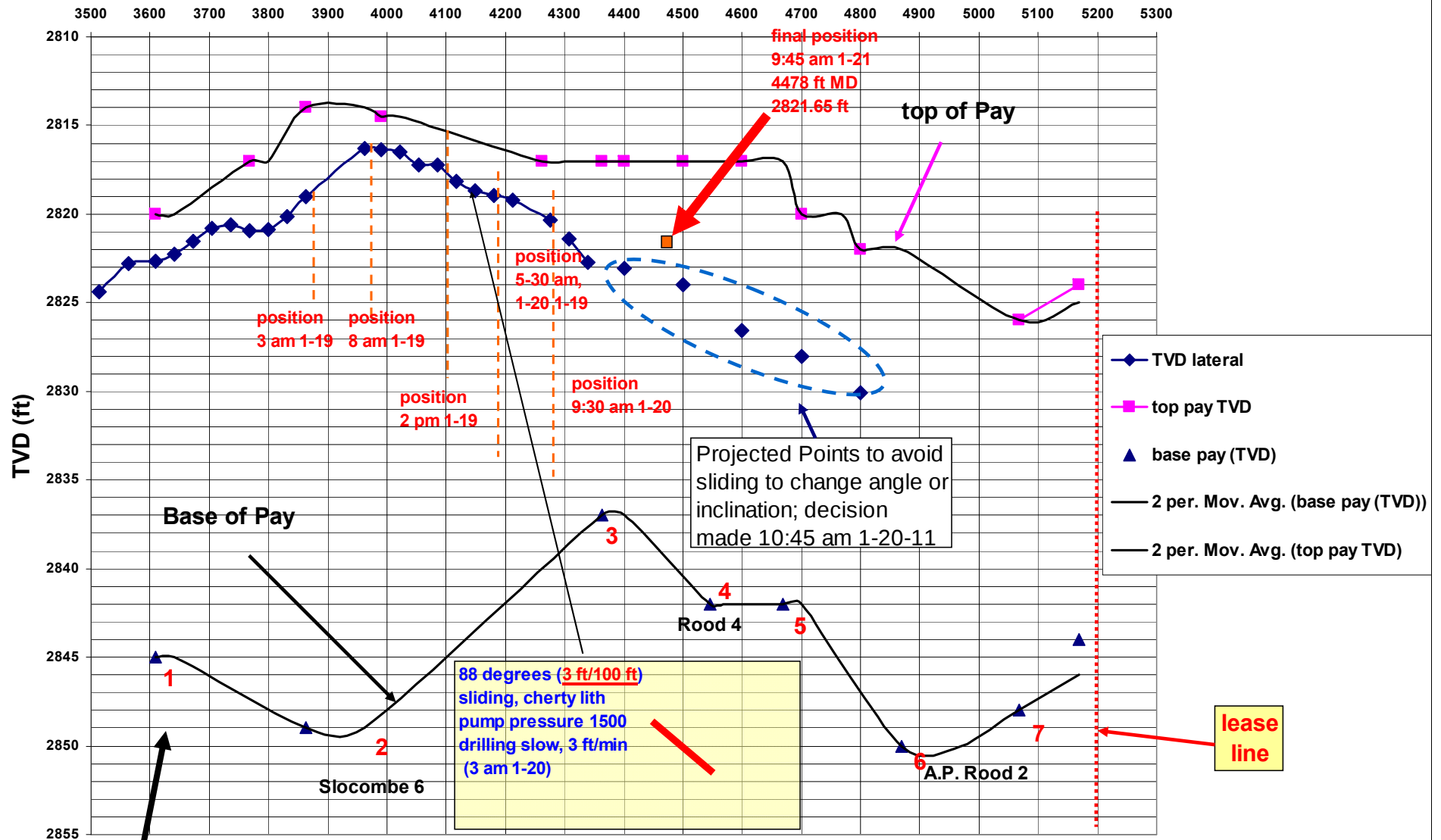
Pason's Real Time Drilling Data at Soft Landing In Hunton Dolomite

1-17-11

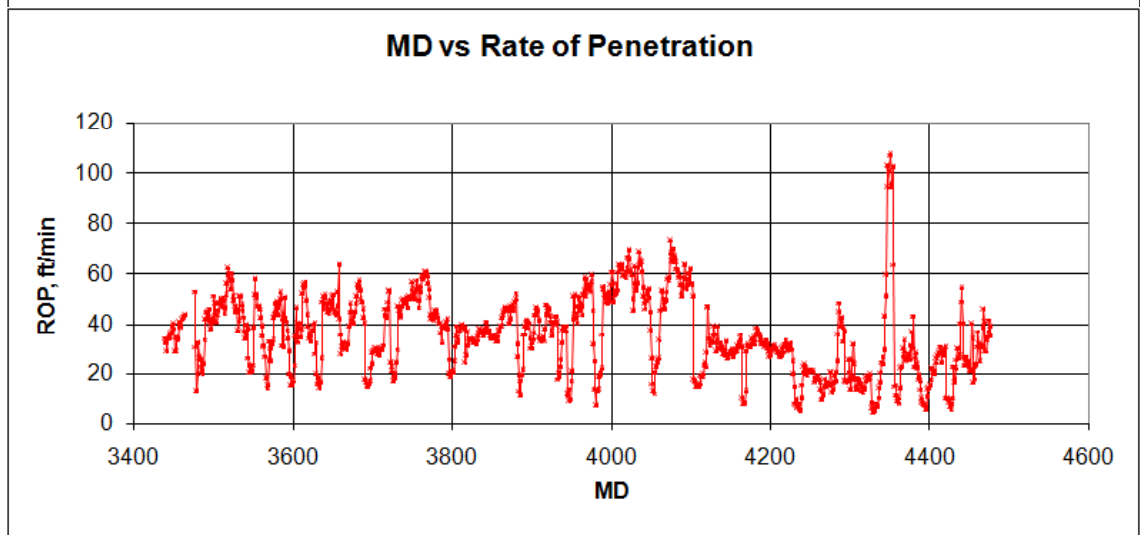
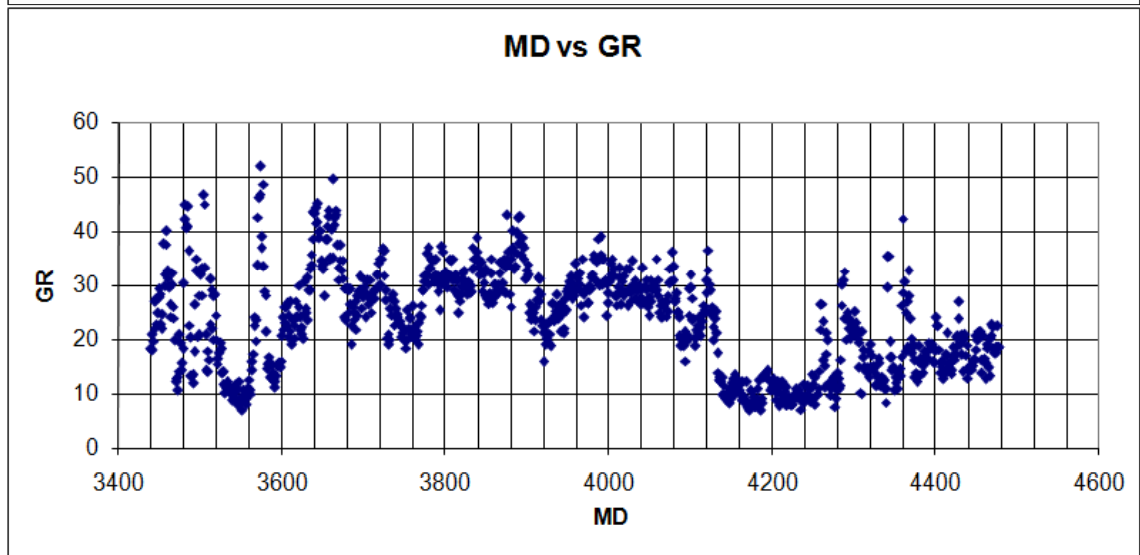
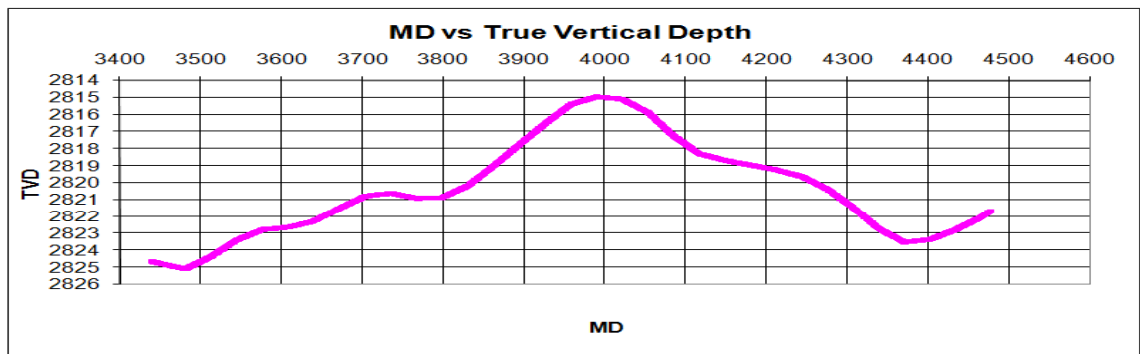


MD vs TVD with location of lateral with respect to top and bottom of Hunton Pay

MD (feet)

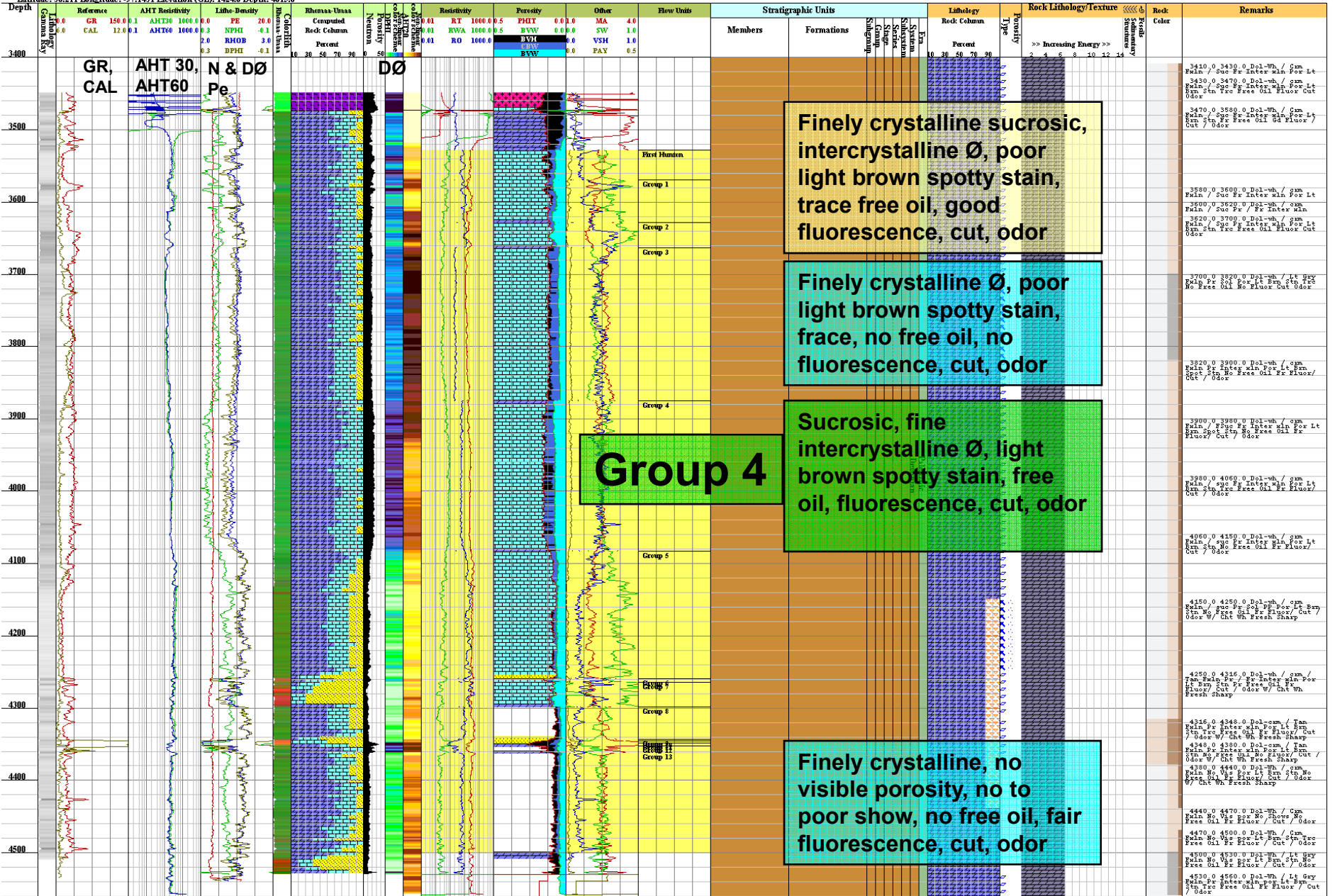


Index numbers shown on following map

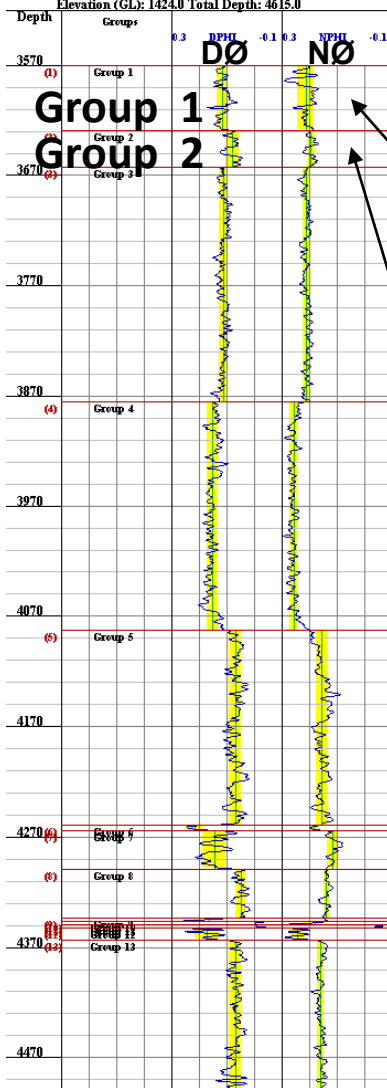


KGS Well Viewer

SLOCOMBER ROAD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01) T: 21S R: 3E S: 19
Latitude: 38.211 Longitude: -97.1431 Elevation (GL): 1424.0 Depth: 4615.0



Depth-Constrained Cluster Analysis
 SLOCOMBE ROAD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01) T: 21S R: 3E S: 19
 Latitude: 38.211 Longitude: -97.1431
 Elevation (GL): 1424.0 Total Depth: 4615.0

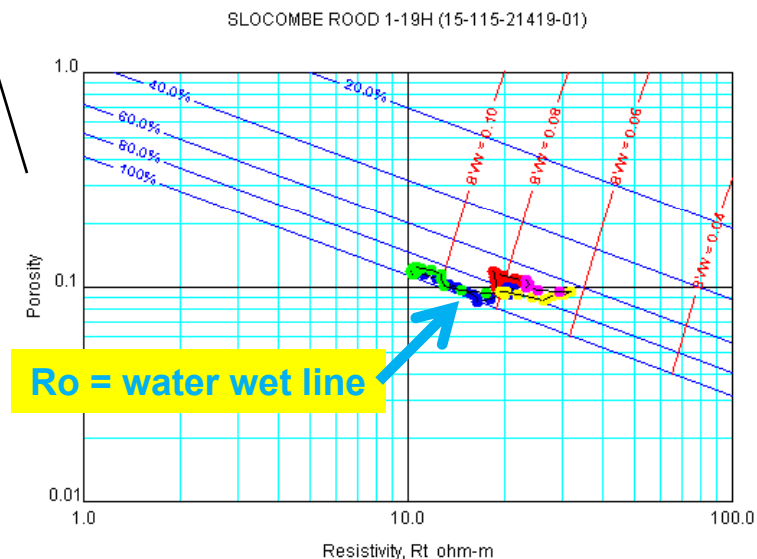
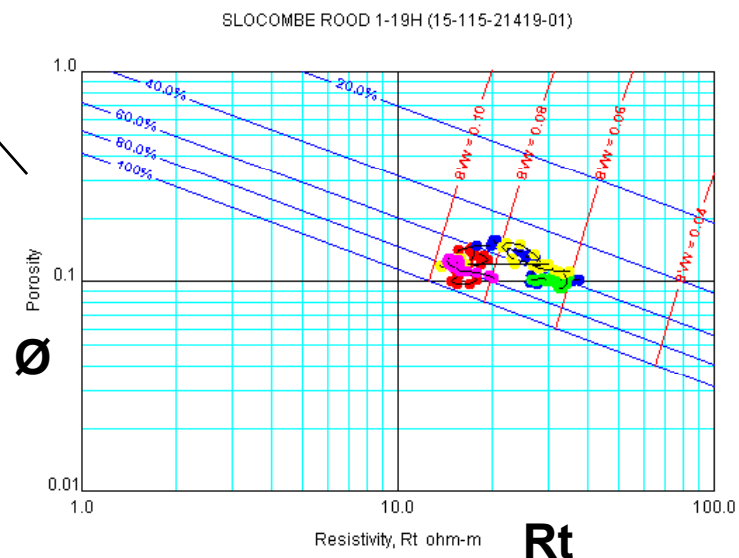


Cluster Analysis - Group Means
 Number of Clusters = 13 R-squared = 16.84 %

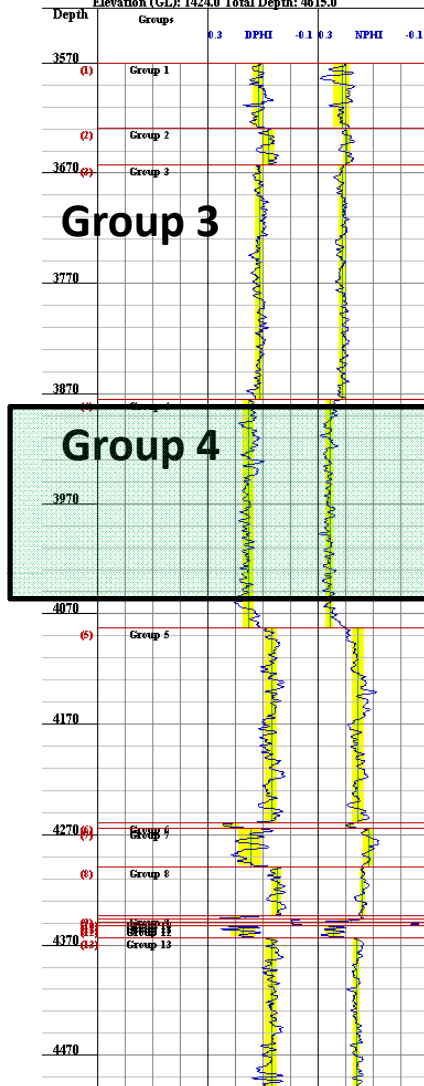
Start	End	Group (edit)	DPHI	NPHI
3570.0	3628.5	Group 1	0.113	0.211
3629.0	3663.0	Group 2	0.077	0.192
3663.5	3875.0	Group 3	0.111	0.209
3875.5	4083.0	Group 4	0.15	0.255
4083.5	4259.0	Group 5	0.067	0.152
4259.5	4264.0	Group 6	0.214	0.18
4264.5	4298.5	Group 7	0.142	0.113
4299.0	4343.0	Group 8	0.047	0.136
4343.5	4345.5	Group 9	0.163	0.141
4346.0	4348.5	Group 10	0.37	0.176
4349.0	4352.0	Group 11	0.384	0.337
4352.5	4362.5	Group 12	0.168	0.241
4363.0	4500.0	Group 13	0.067	0.156

DPHI Density porosity
 NPHI Neutron porosity

Depth-Constrained Clustering (*Density and Neutron Φ*) & Pickett Plots (*log R_w vs. Φ*)



Depth-Constrained Cluster Analysis
 SLOCOMBE ROOD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01) T: 21S R: 3E S: 19
 Latitude: 38.211 Longitude: -97.1431
 Elevation (GL): 1424.0 Total Depth: 4615.0



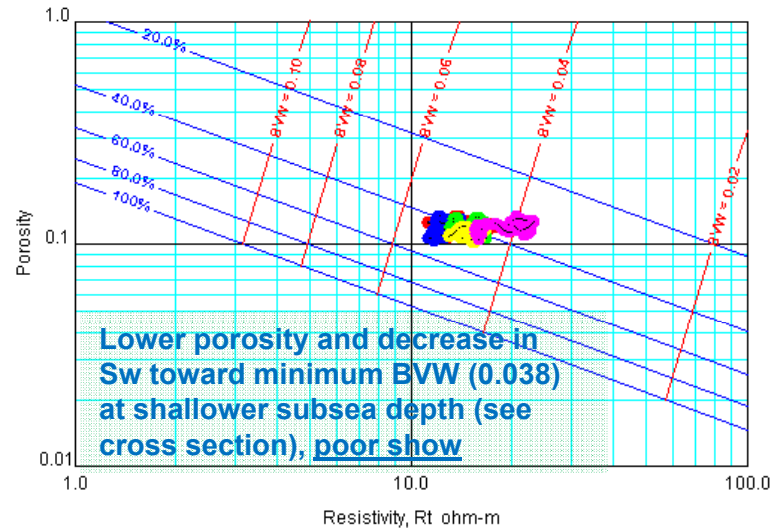
Cluster Analysis - Group Means

Number of Clusters = 13 R-squared = 16.84 %

Start	End	Group (edit)	DPHI	NPHI
3570.0	3628.5	Group 1	0.113	0.211
3629.0	3663.0	Group 2	0.077	0.192
3663.5	3875.0	Group 3	0.111	0.209
3875.5	4083.0	Group 4	0.15	0.255
4083.5	4259.0	Group 5	0.067	0.152
4259.5	4264.0	Group 6	0.214	0.18
4264.5	4298.5	Group 7	0.142	0.113
4299.0	4343.0	Group 8	0.047	0.136
4343.5	4345.5	Group 9	0.163	0.141
4346.0	4348.5	Group 10	0.37	0.176
4349.0	4352.0	Group 11	0.384	0.337
4352.5	4362.5	Group 12	0.168	0.241
4363.0	4500.0	Group 13	0.067	0.156

DPHI Density porosity
 NPHI Neutron porosity

SLOCOMBE ROOD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01)



Depth Min = 3663.5
 Depth Max = 3875.0

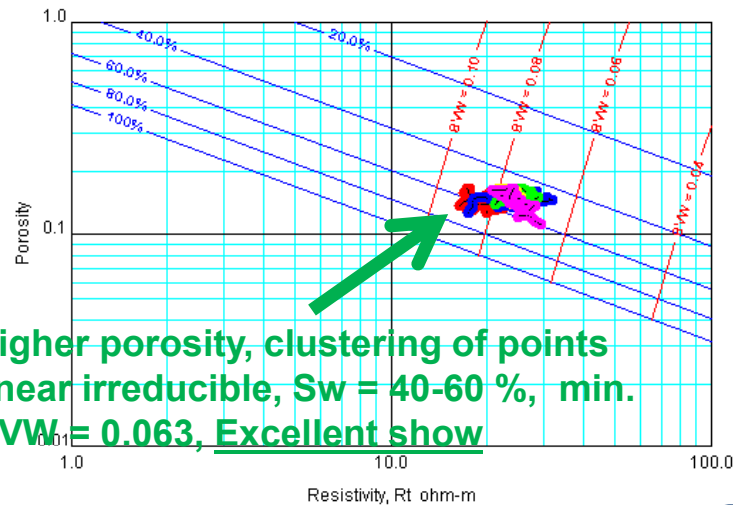
A = 1.0
 M = 1.8
 N = 2.0
 Rw = 0.05

Depth
 3663.5 - 3706.0
 3706.5 - 3749.0
 3749.5 - 3792.0
 3792.5 - 3835.0
 3835.5 - 3875.0

Lower porosity and decrease in
 Sw toward minimum BVW (0.038)
 at shallower subsea depth (see
 cross section), poor show

Group 3

SLOCOMBE ROOD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01)



Depth Min = 3875.5
 Depth Max = 4083.0

A = 1.0
 M = 1.8
 N = 2.0
 Rw = 0.2

Depth
 3875.5 - 3917.0
 3917.5 - 3959.0
 3959.5 - 4001.0
 4001.5 - 4043.0
 4043.5 - 4083.0

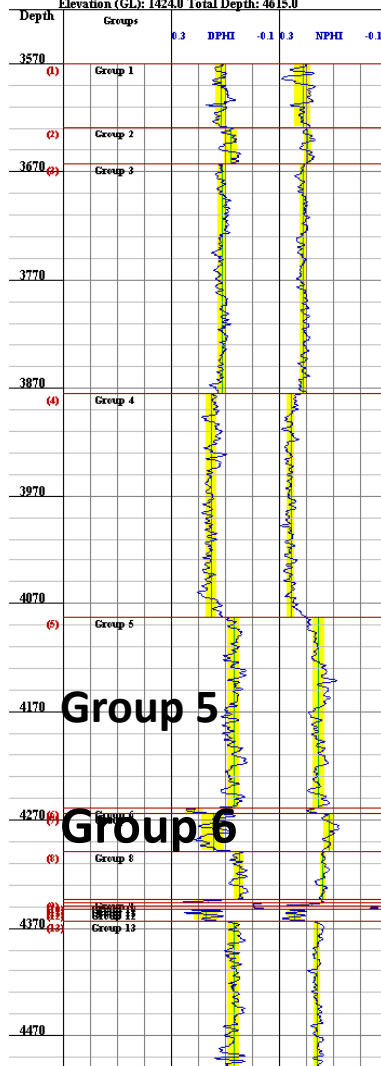
Higher porosity, clustering of points
 ~near irreducible, Sw = 40-60 %, min.
 BVW = 0.063, Excellent show

Group 4

Likely pay

Run 4.5"
 tubing with
 slotted liner,
 set packers
 to produce
 between
 3880 - 4060'

Depth-Constrained Cluster Analysis
 SLOCOMBE ROAD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01) T: 21S R: 3E S: 19
 Latitude: 38.211 Longitude: -97.1431
 Elevation (GL): 1424.0 Total Depth: 4615.0

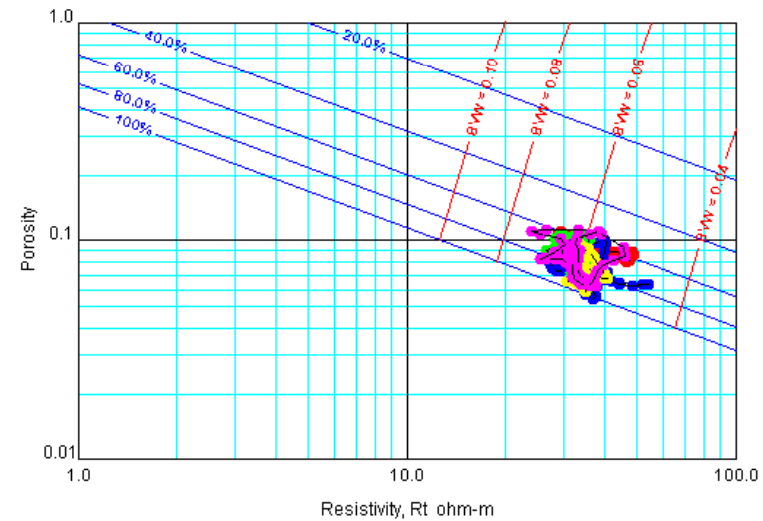


Cluster Analysis - Group Means
 Number of Clusters = 13 R-squared = 16.84 %

Start	End	Group (edit)	DPHI	NPHI
3570.0	3628.5	Group 1	0.113	0.211
3629.0	3663.0	Group 2	0.077	0.192
3663.5	3875.0	Group 3	0.111	0.209
3875.5	4083.0	Group 4	0.15	0.255
4083.5	4259.0	Group 5	0.067	0.152
4259.5	4264.0	Group 6	0.214	0.18
4264.5	4298.5	Group 7	0.142	0.113
4299.0	4343.0	Group 8	0.047	0.136
4343.5	4345.5	Group 9	0.163	0.141
4346.0	4348.5	Group 10	0.37	0.176
4349.0	4352.0	Group 11	0.384	0.337
4352.5	4362.5	Group 12	0.168	0.241
4363.0	4500.0	Group 13	0.067	0.156

DPHI Density porosity
 NPHI Neutron porosity

SLOCOMBE ROAD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01)



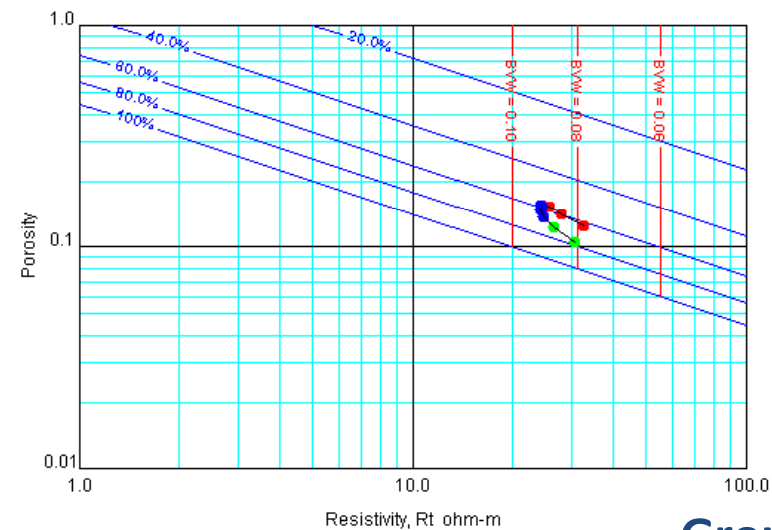
Depth Min = 4083.5
 Depth Max = 4259.0

A = 1.0
 M = 1.8
 N = 2.0
 Rw = 0.2

Depth
 4083.5 - 4119.0
 4119.5 - 4155.0
 4155.5 - 4191.0
 4191.5 - 4227.0
 4227.5 - 4259.0

Group 5

SLOCOMBE ROAD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01)



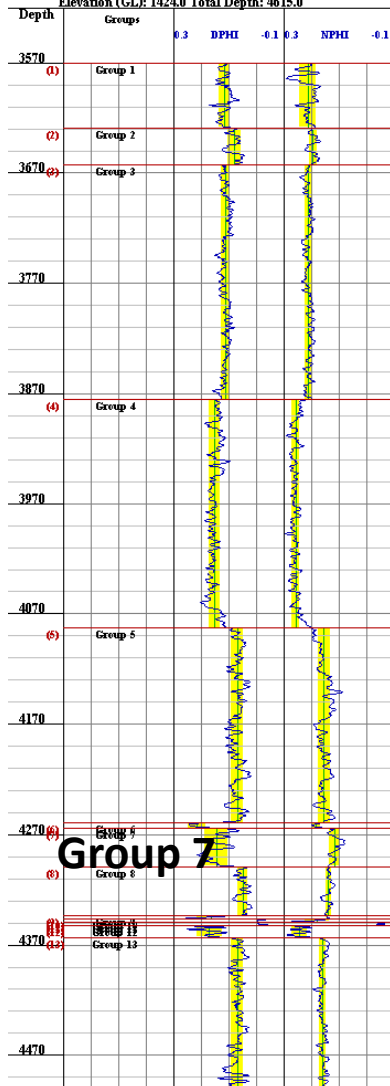
Depth Min = 4259.5
 Depth Max = 4264.0

A = 1.0
 M = 2.0
 N = 2.0
 Rw = 0.2

Depth
 4259.5 - 4261.0
 4261.5 - 4263.0
 4263.5 - 4264.0

Group 6

Depth-Constrained Cluster Analysis
 SLOCOMBE ROAD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01) T: 21S R: 3E S: 19
 Latitude: 38.211 Longitude: -97.1431
 Elevation (GL): 1424.0 Total Depth: 4615.0

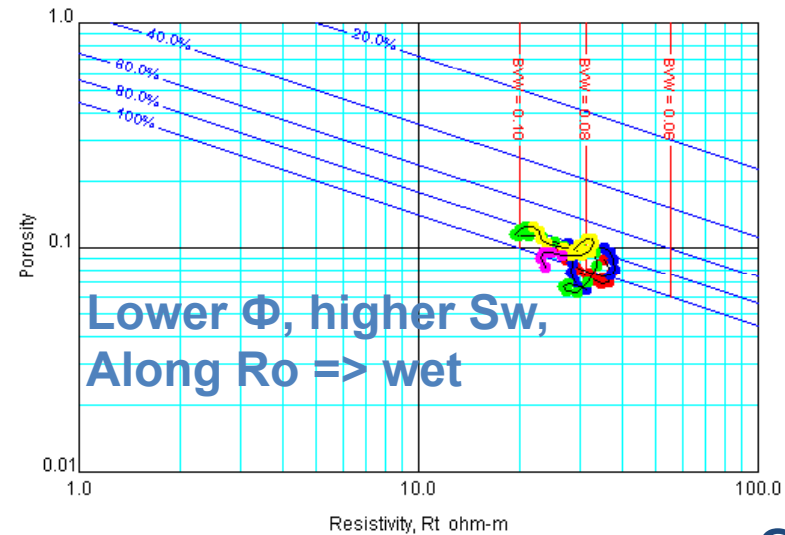


Cluster Analysis - Group Means
 Number of Clusters = 13 R-squared = 16.84 %

Start	End	Group (edit)	DPHI	NPHI
3570.0	3628.5	Group 1	0.113	0.211
3629.0	3663.0	Group 2	0.077	0.192
3663.5	3875.0	Group 3	0.111	0.209
3875.5	4083.0	Group 4	0.15	0.255
4083.5	4259.0	Group 5	0.067	0.152
4259.5	4264.0	Group 6	0.214	0.18
4264.5	4298.5	Group 7	0.142	0.113
4299.0	4343.0	Group 8	0.047	0.136
4343.5	4345.5	Group 9	0.163	0.141
4346.0	4348.5	Group 10	0.37	0.176
4349.0	4352.0	Group 11	0.384	0.337
4352.5	4362.5	Group 12	0.168	0.241
4363.0	4500.0	Group 13	0.067	0.156

DPHI Density porosity
 NPHI Neutron porosity

SLOCOMBE ROAD 1-19H (15-115-21419-01)



Lower Φ , higher S_w ,
 Along $R_o \Rightarrow$ wet

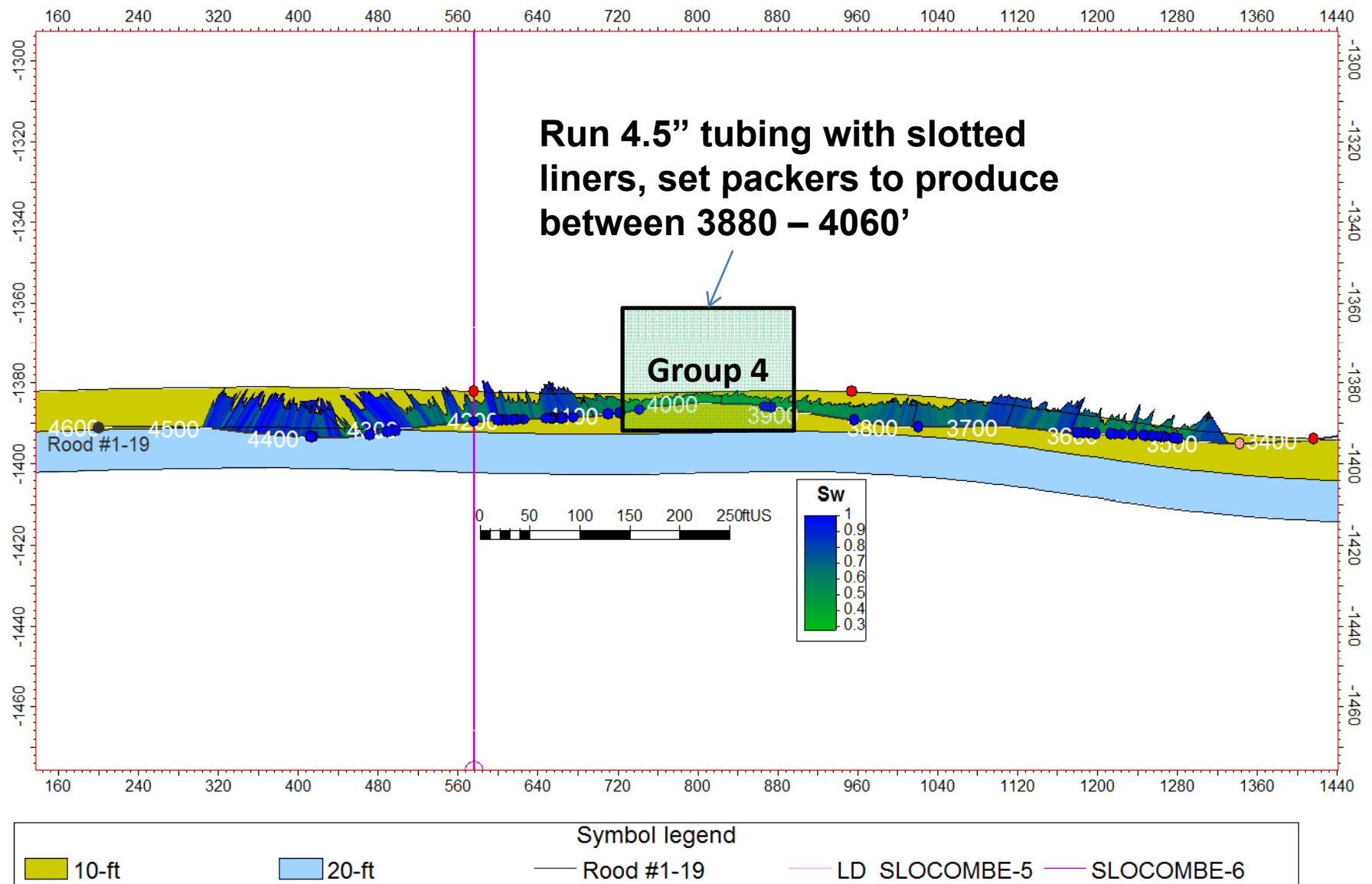
Group 7

Depth Min = 4264.5
 Depth Max = 4298.5

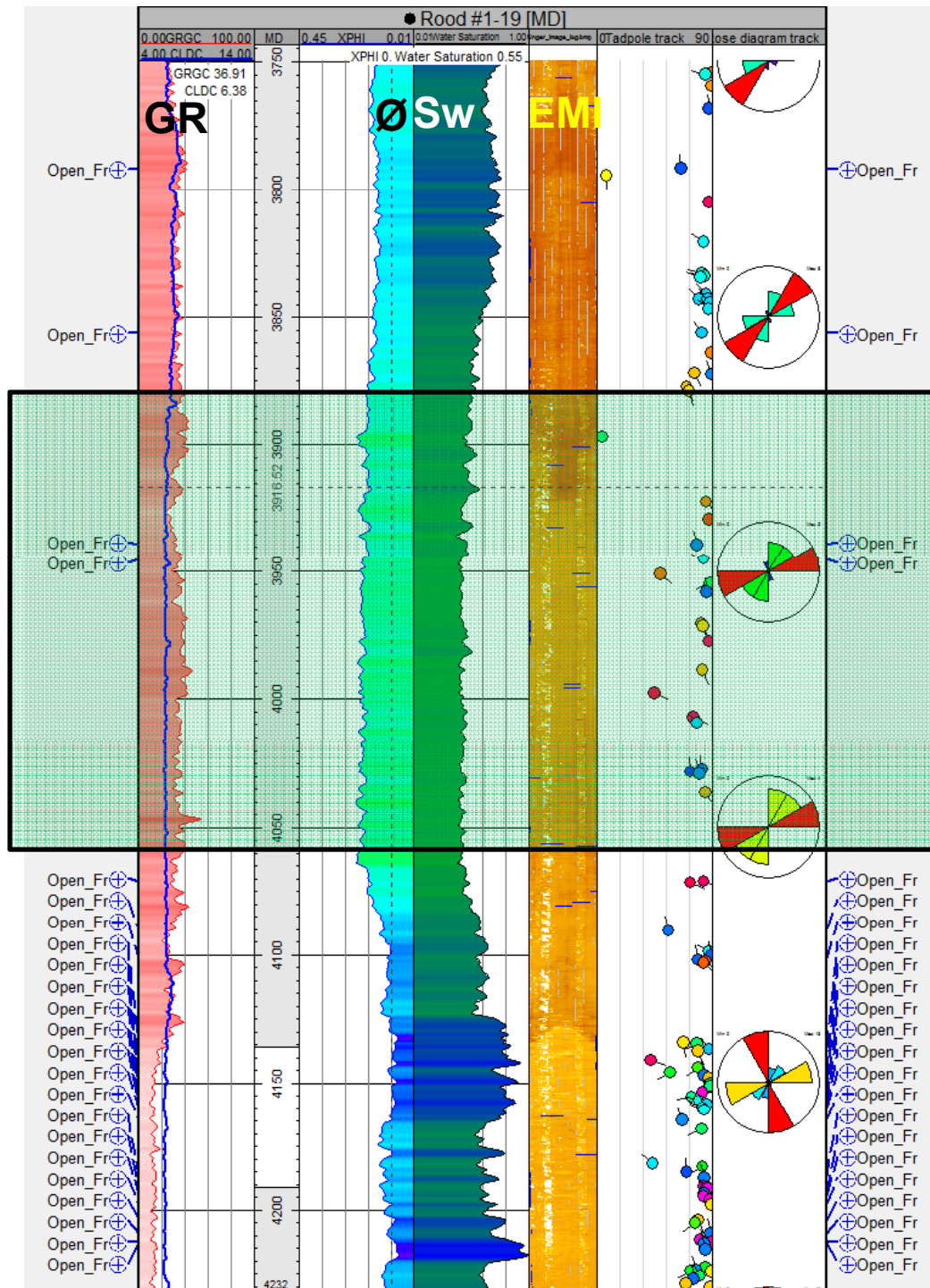
A = 1.0
 M = 2.0
 N = 2.0
 Rw = 0.2

Depth
 4264.5 - 4272.0
 4272.5 - 4280.0
 4280.5 - 4288.0
 4288.5 - 4296.0
 4296.5 - 4298.5

Slocombe-Rood #1-19 Cross Section: Water Saturation & Open Fractures



Petrel presentation of lateral in subsea



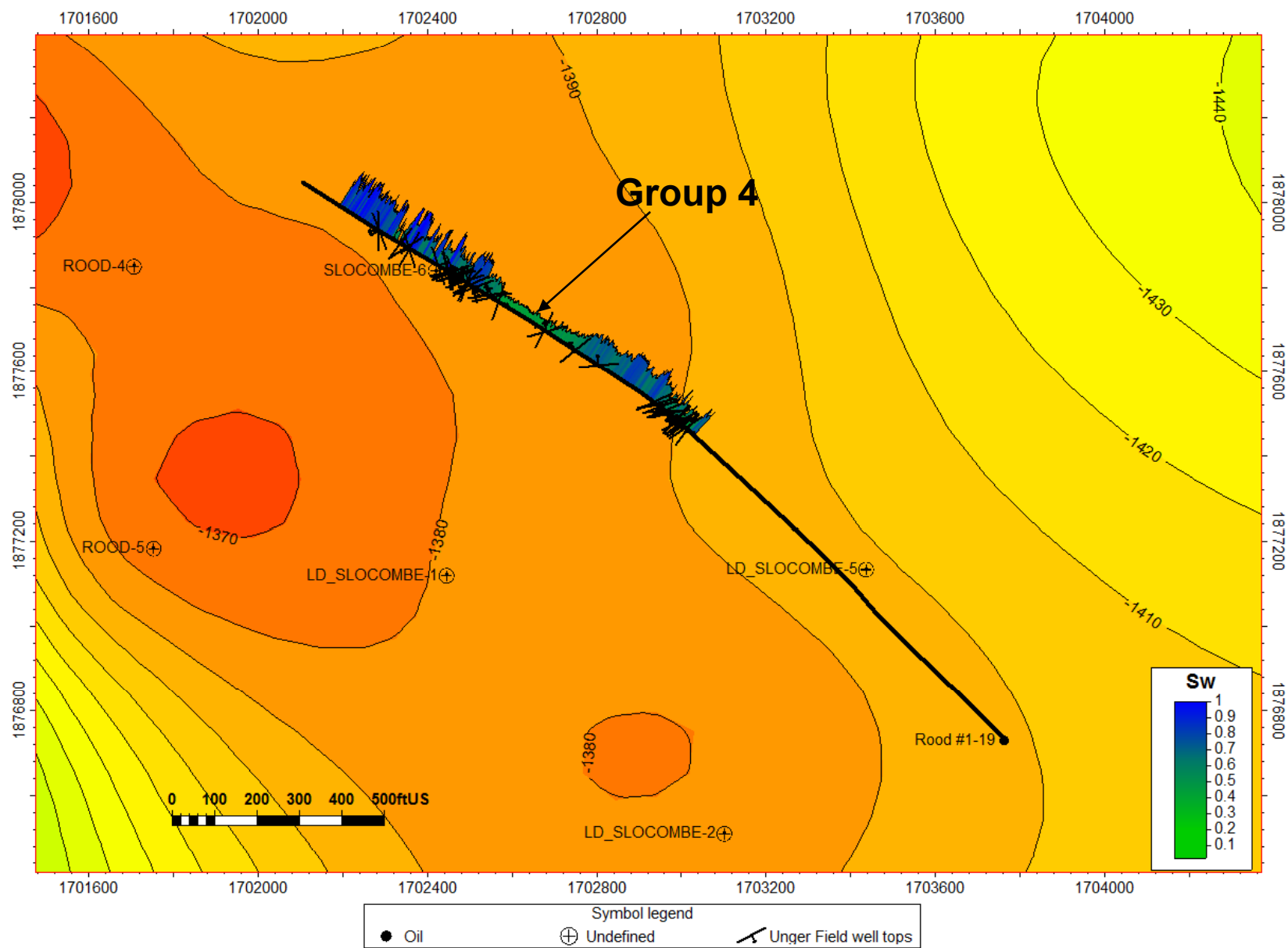
Interpretation of Weatherford's Triple Combo and Electrical Micro Imaging (EMI) Log (*fracture log*)

Run 4.5" tubing with slotted liners, set packers to produce between 3880 – 4060'

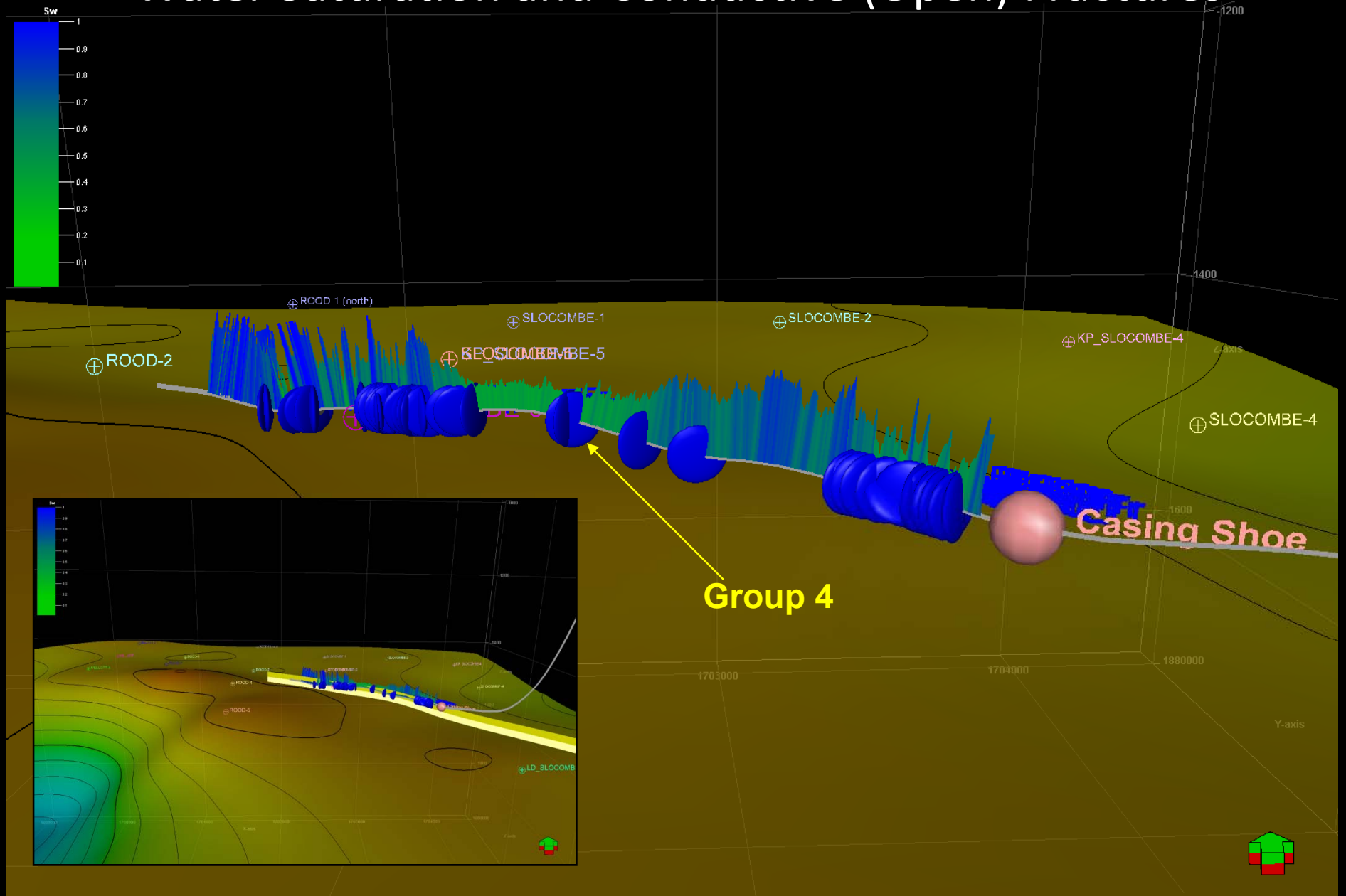
Group 4

Dominate fracture set oriented NE

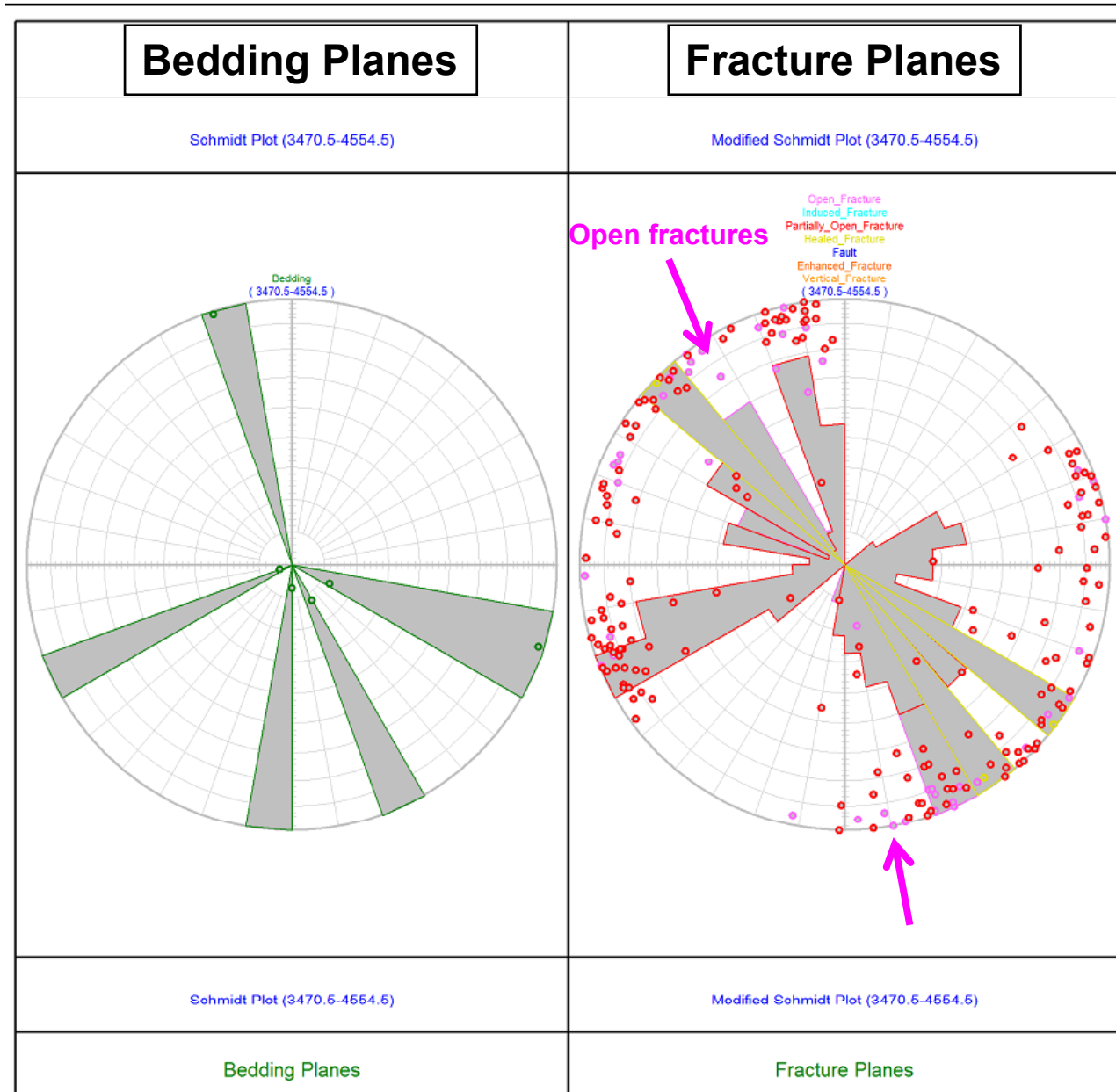
Rood-Slocombe #1-19: Water Saturation & Open Fractures



Water Saturation and Conductive (Open) Fractures



Pole Plot

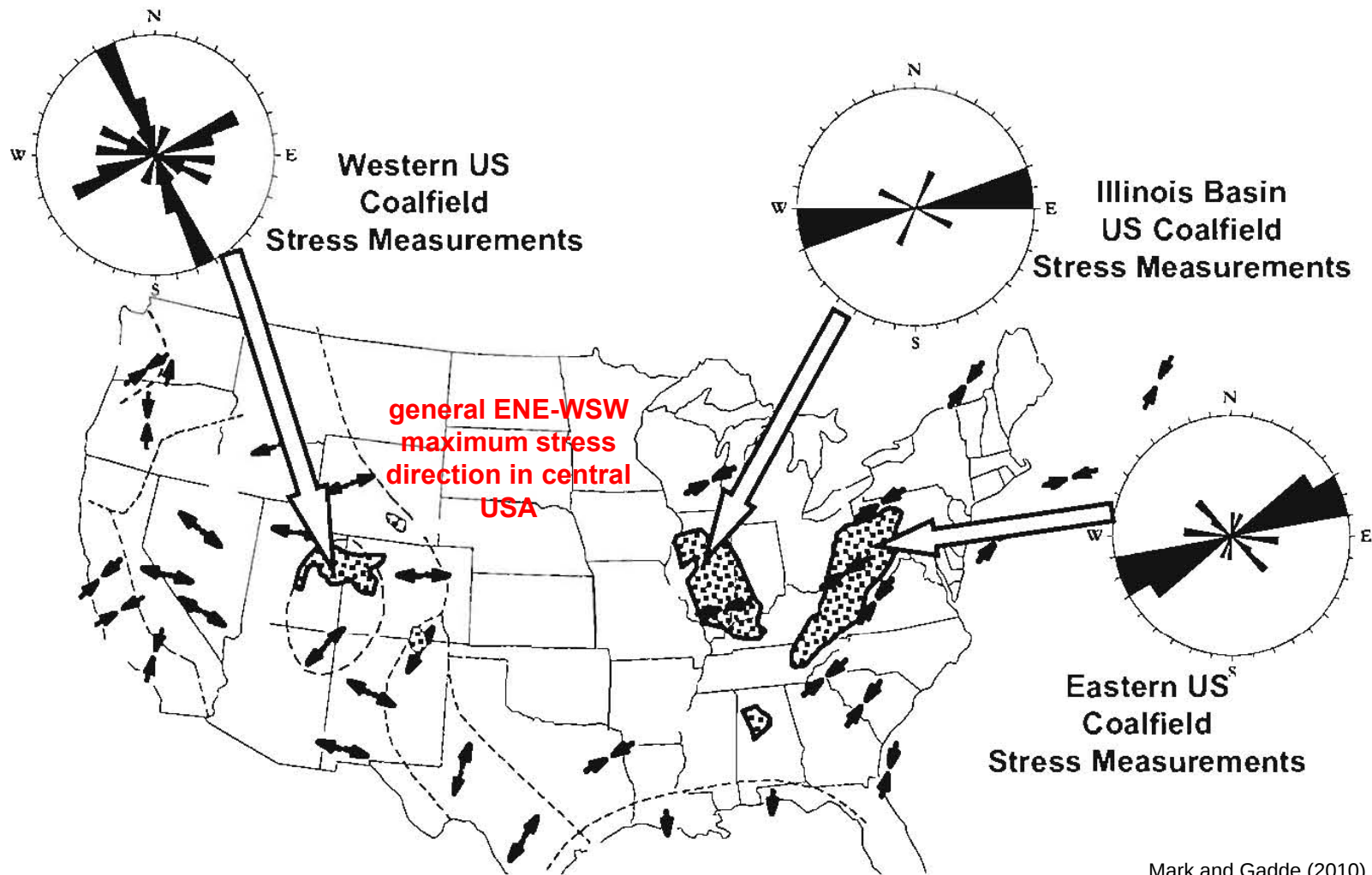


CMI log
Pole plot of
fractures and
bedding plans

Pole is
perpendicular to
plan that it is
describing

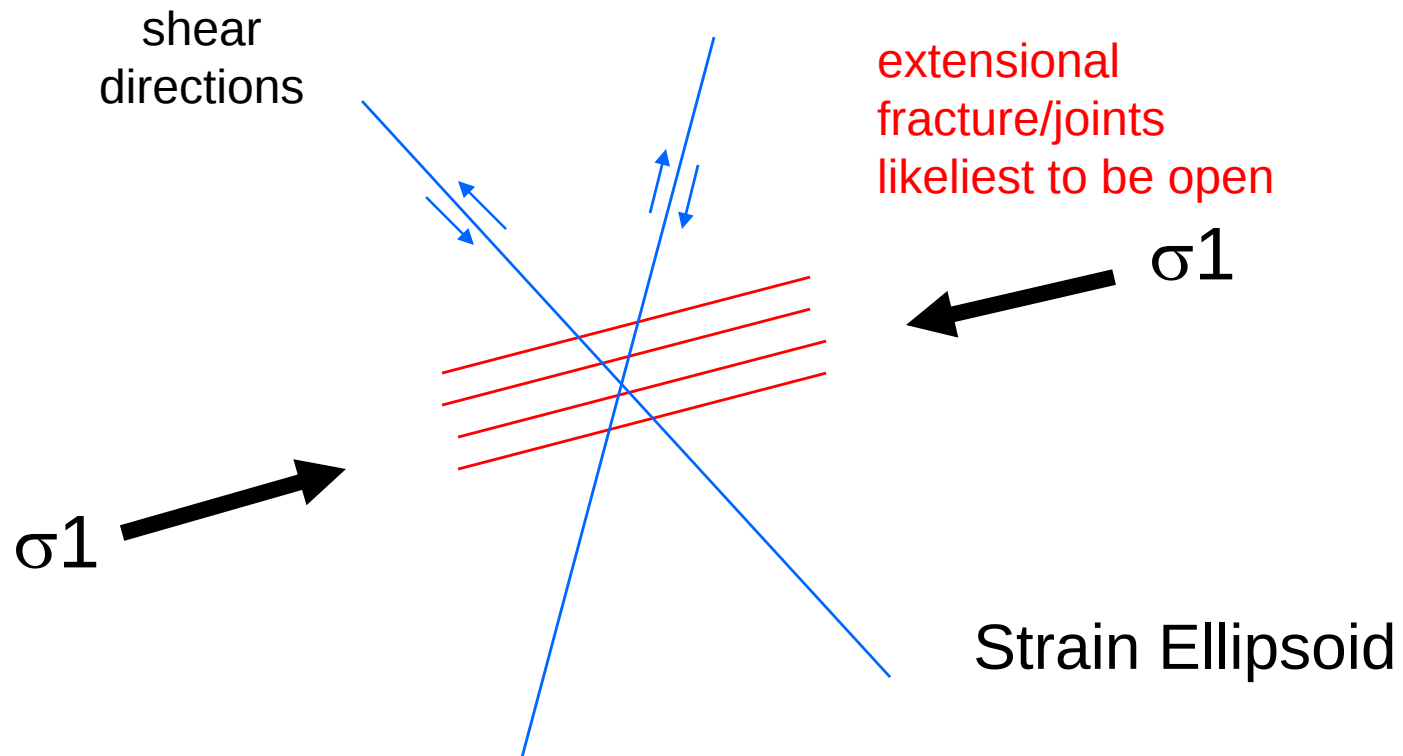
Open fractures
primarily
oriented E-NE

Maximum Horizontal Stress



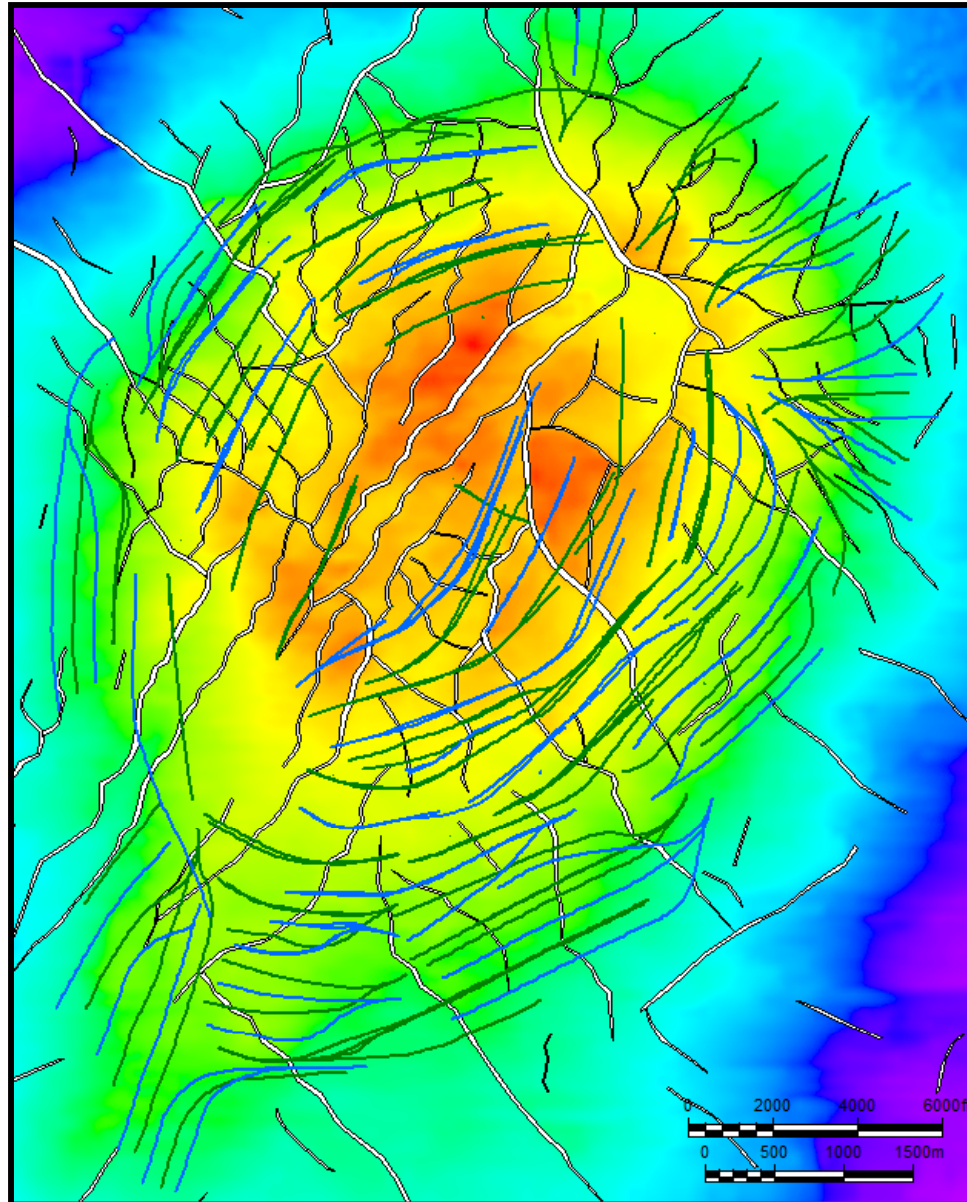
Mark and Gadde (2010)

Maximum horizontal stress expected fracture directions

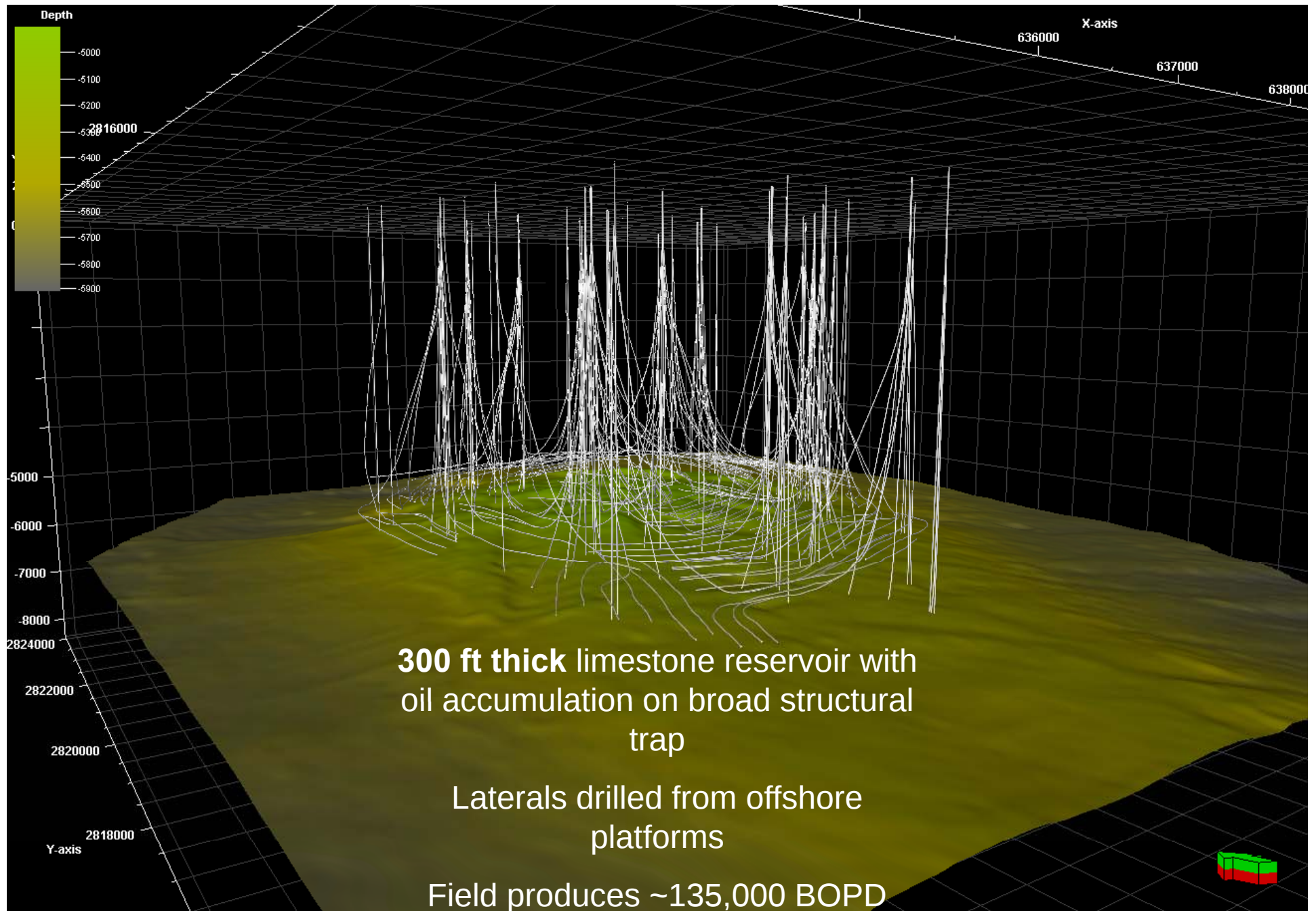


σ_1 is maximum horizontal stress direction

Horizontal Wells in a Fractured Reservoir Idd El Shargi, Offshore Qatar



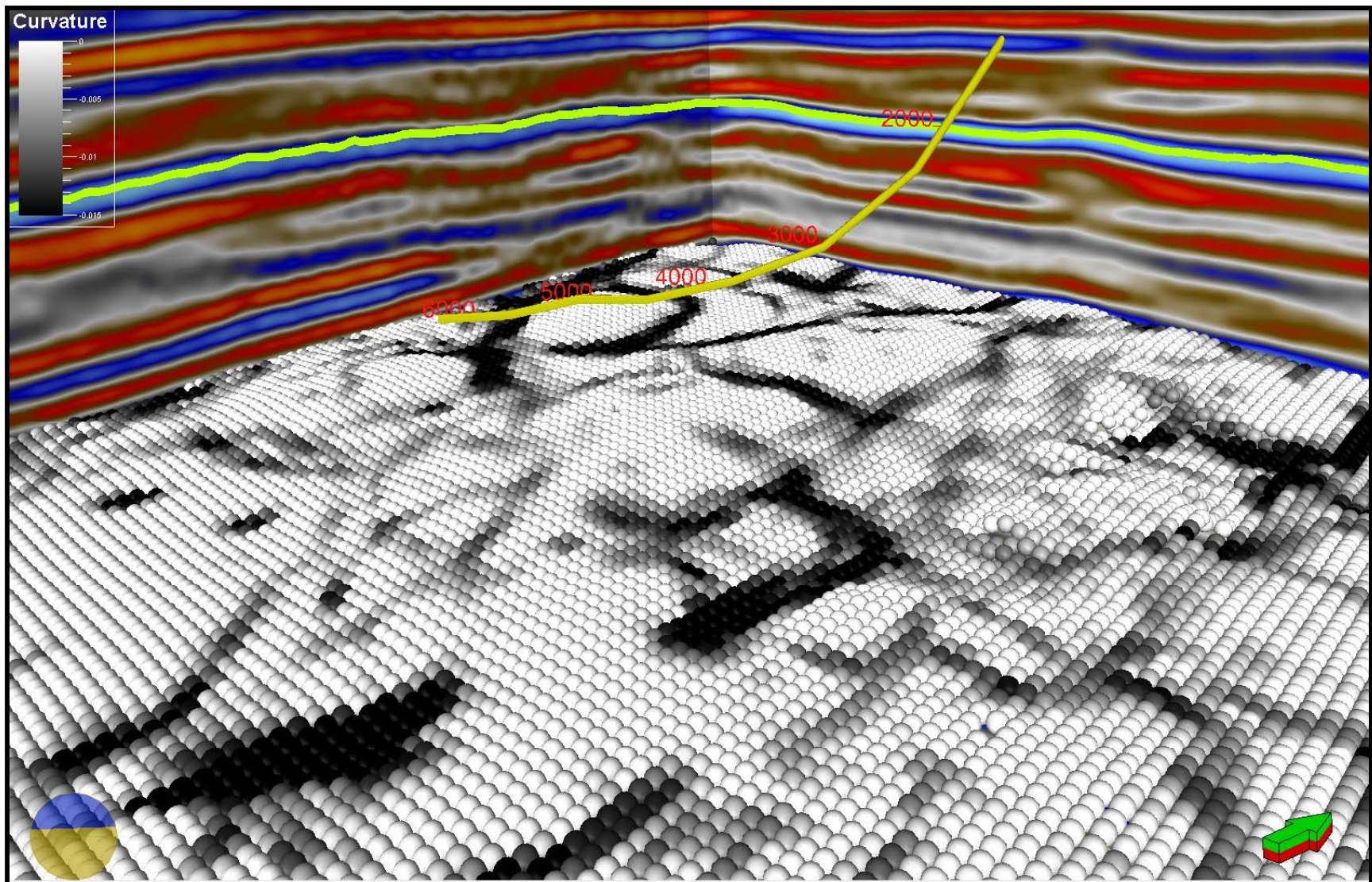
J. Rush, KGS



Idd El Shargi, J. Rush, KGS

Horizontal Targeting Arbuckle Paleokarst Wellington Field Data

Concept for Upcoming Bemis-Shutts Lateral



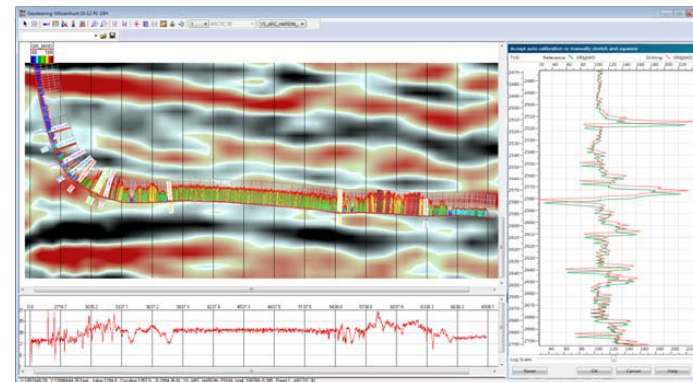
Outline

- o Rig visit
- o Pre-spud analysis
 - o Stratigraphy, mapping
 - o Well planning
- o Actual well results
- o 3D Visualization
- o **Concluding Remarks**

Conclusions

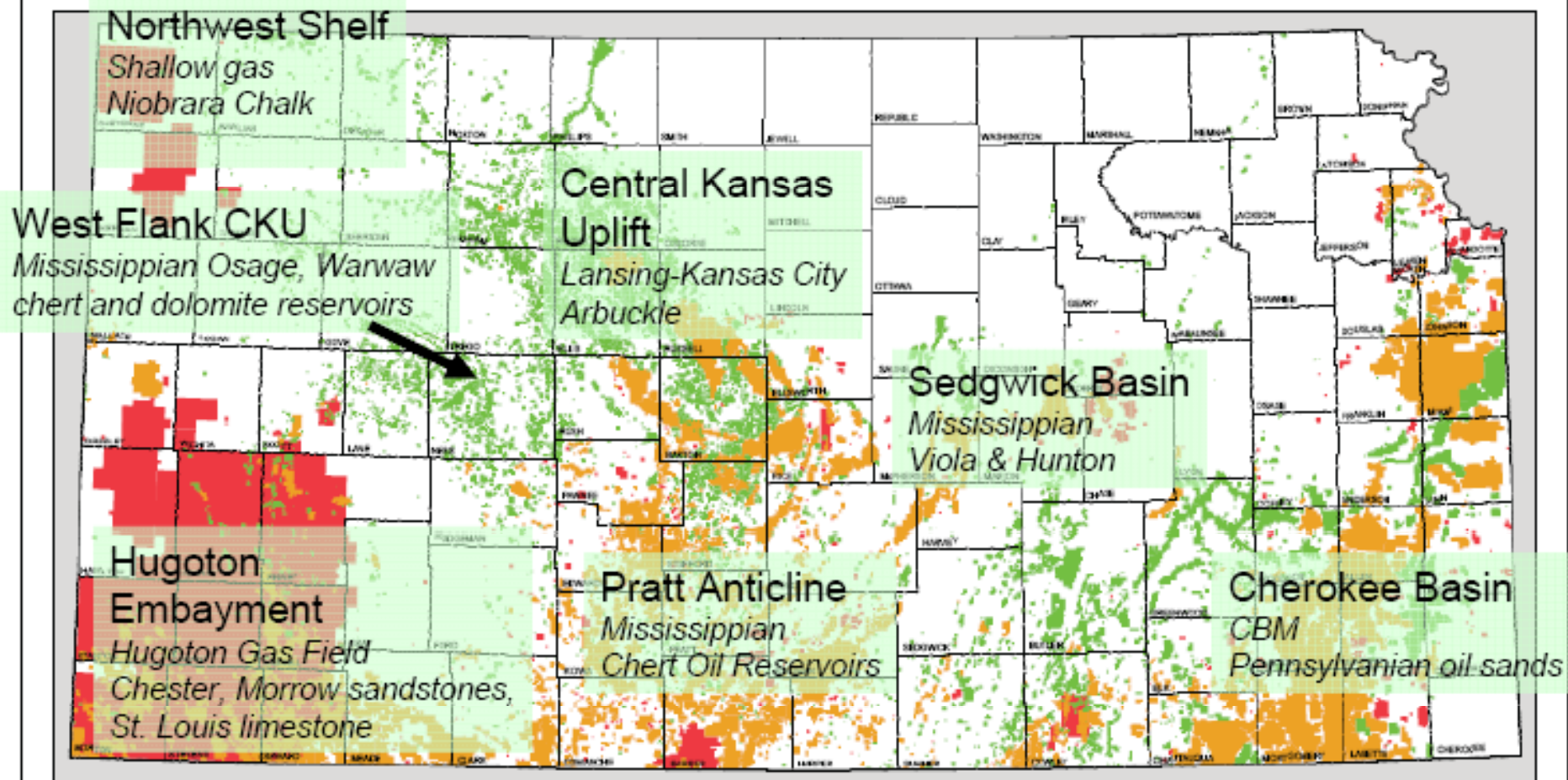
- Slocombe-Rood 1-19 a technical success
- Logging program permits optimization of completion design
 - *Selectively isolate high Sw zones/fractures*
- More experience = greater success
- Additional opportunities including horizontal injectors, multi-laterals, ...use of integrative technologies

**Kingdom Suite
new release**



OIL AND GAS FIELDS OF KANSAS

2009



This map was prepared by the staff of the Kansas Geological Survey and is based on Oil and Gas Fields in Kansas (1967) and subsequent revisions with the same name (1975, 1989, 1990, and 1995). Fields are represented according to their status as of June 1, 2009. Listings of fields by location, name, and cumulative production are found in the Survey's interactive oil and gas map viewer located at <http://maps.kgs.ku.edu/oilgas/index.cfm>. For viewer instructions, click on the "Help" tab at the top of the page. Due to frequent data updates, field and production area boundaries may differ slightly from those shown on this map. All fields are shown without differentiation between active and inactive. Areas of natural gas production from coal are not included on this map.

As set forth in Kansas Administrative Rule 81-3-102, field boundaries are determined by the Kansas Corporation Commission after considering the recommendations of the Conservation Division, Kansas Corporation Commission, and the Nomenclature Committee, Kansas Geological Society.

SCALE 1:2,600,000

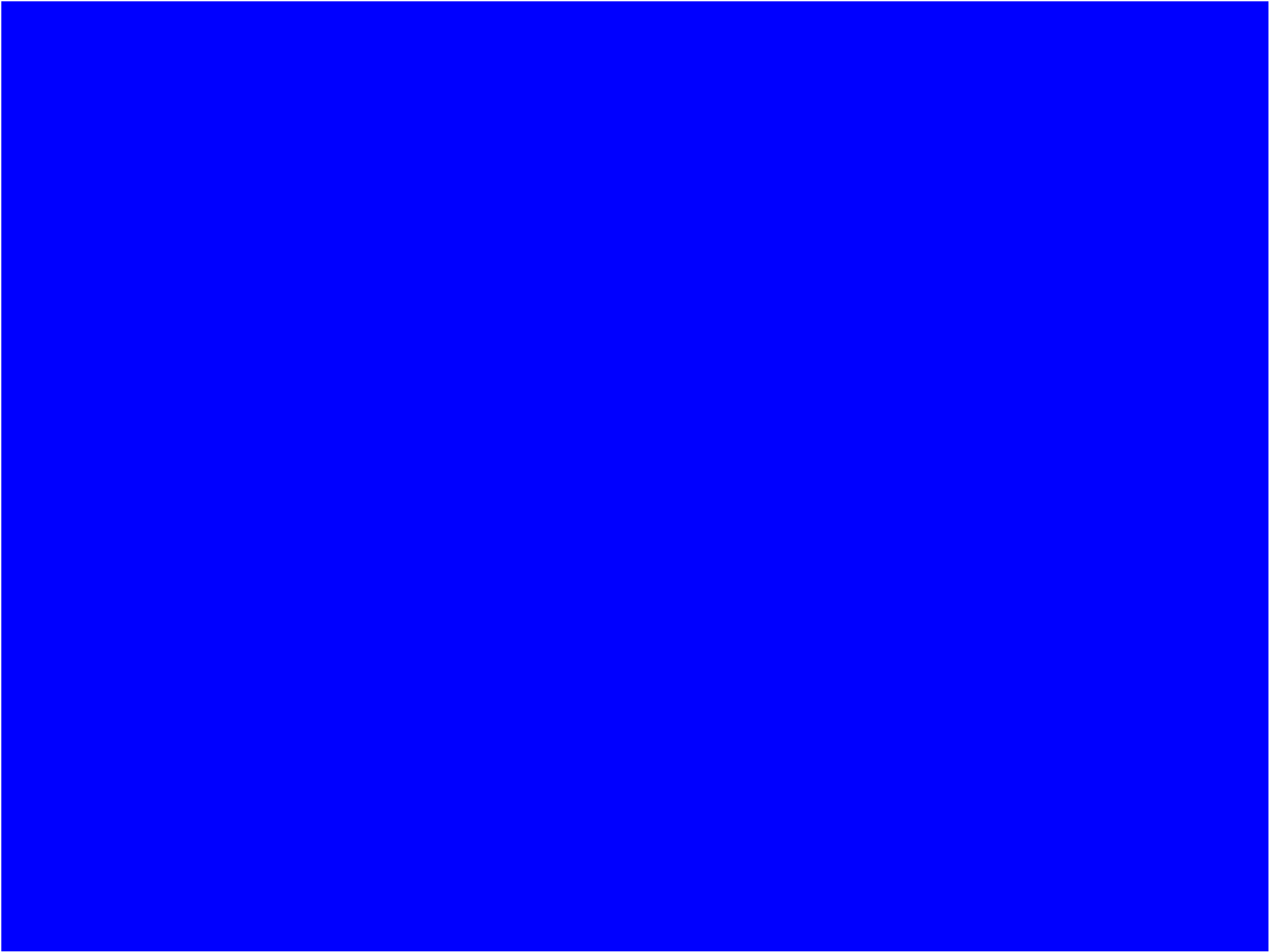
0 10 20 30 40 50 MI

0 10 20 30 40 50 KM

LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION
WITH STANDARD PARALLELS AT 37° AND 45°N
CENTRAL MERIDIAN 96°25' W
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983

Named Fields

- Oil field
- Gas field
- Oil and gas field



Completion – In Process

1. Rig up AEC's Workover Rig #2.
2. Pick up 3 ½" tubing and reamer – ream to 4250'.
3. Come out of hole, lay down tubing and reamer.
4. Rig up and run 4 ½" LTC 11.6# new tubing with packers and slotted liners.
5. Set bottom packer with 30,000 lbs.
6. Pump fluid with ball to activate second packer to produce interval between 3880 – 4060'.
7. Set liner in 7" casing @ 2900', 4 ½" is between 2900' and 4060'. PBTD: 4060'.
8. Fluid needed to set packer:
 - 3 ½" tubing @ 2900' @ .0090 bbls/foot = 26.1 bbls
 - 4 ½" LTC, 11.6#, 1260' @ .0155 bbls/foot = 19.53 bbls
 - Total 45.63 bbls KCL Water
 - 45.63 bbls of KCL water
9. Weight of tubing:
 - 4 ½" @ 11.60 lbs/foot X 1260' = 14,616 lbs
 - 3 ½" @ 8.50 lbs/foot X 2,900 = 24,650 lbs
 - 39,266 lbs
10. We will need 30,000# to set the bottom packer.

Information for Galen:

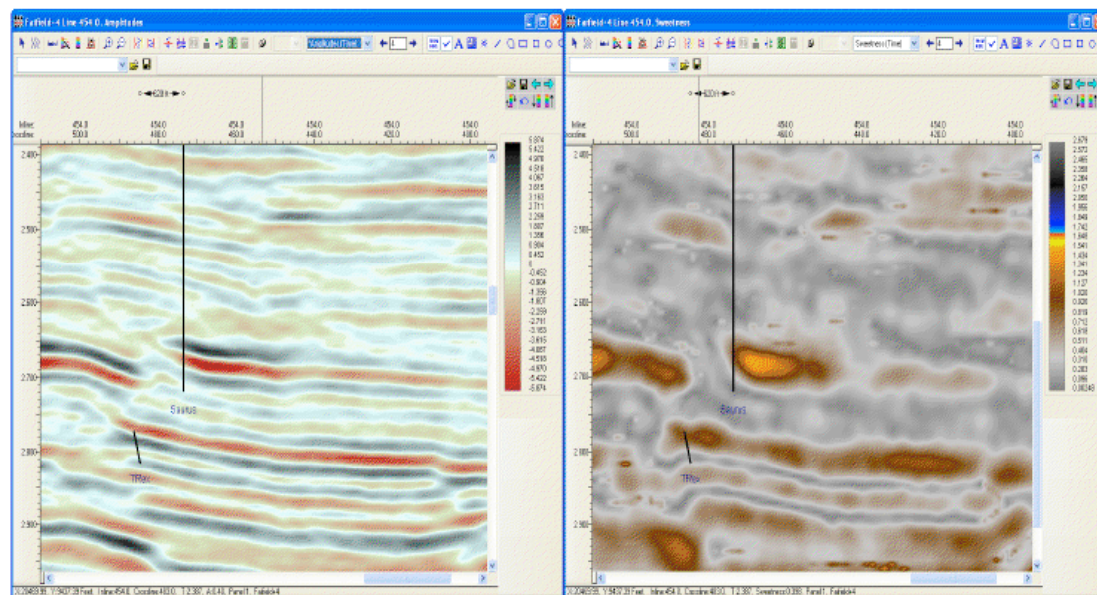
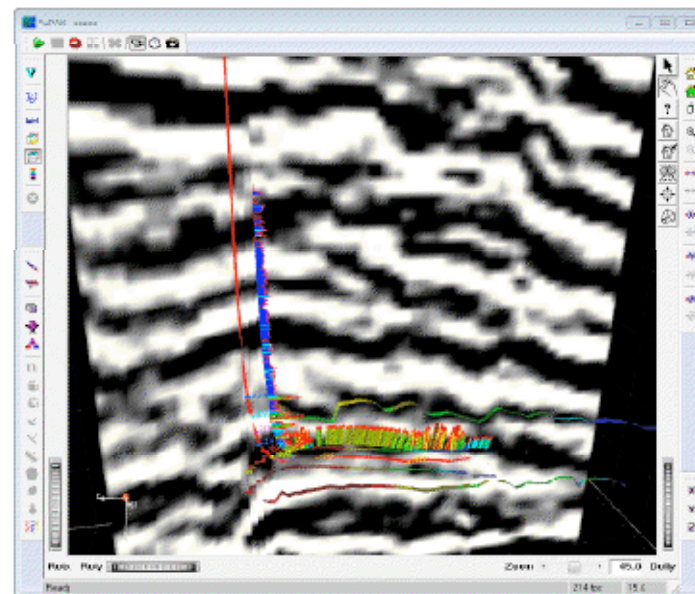
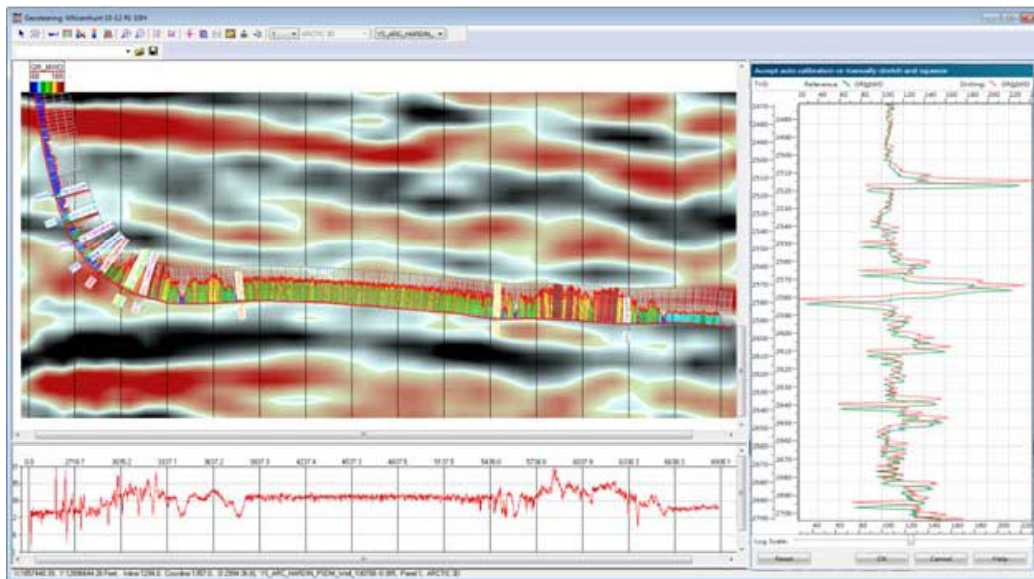
1. We will need pipe racks or sill to put 4 ½" casing and 3 ½" tubing on.
2. We will need to haul 4,300' 3 ½" tubing to location.
3. Backhoe with forklifts to unload tubing.
4. 3 ½" tubing from AEC's yard and 4 ½" casing from Midwest
5. Weatherford packer assembly (Monday @ 8:00 a.m.) Will require backhoe and forks.
6. Will probably require extra hand to help Travis's crew run casing.

Weatherford Completion team to run and set the packers and the liner.

- Isolate the 3880' to 4060'
- Pump until turns to a high water cut, then drop a ball to shutoff the first section
- Produce the second section from 3515' to 3880'.
- When this turns to a watercut similar to the first section, drill the ball out and produce the entire section 3515' to 4060'.
- The liner will only be set to 4280' so this will be our plugged back TD.
- The hanger for the 4 ½" liner will be at 2900' in the 7" production casing, meaning the 4 ½" liner will be set from 2900' to 4280'.
- After the liner is set we will remove the 3 ½" tubing above the liner and run 2 7/8" tubing to 1500' and install beam pump and pump from 1500'.

Producibility problems addressed with horizontal wells

- Mature fields – often have high water cut, strong water drive
- Current production practice – use conventional vertical wells
- Limited lateral drainage in vertical well
- Significant variation in producibility between adjacent wells
- Residual pockets of oil possibly located in the interwell areas outside the drainage reach of vertical wells
- Often reservoirs are compartmentalized (*karstification and subcropping strata*)
 - Wells located in small compartment have short production life, uneconomic cumulative volumes
 - Wells located (by chance) in large compartments – long production life
- Effective pay zones in Kansas are thin (*less than 20 ft*)
- Limited resource-reach of operators – financial and technical



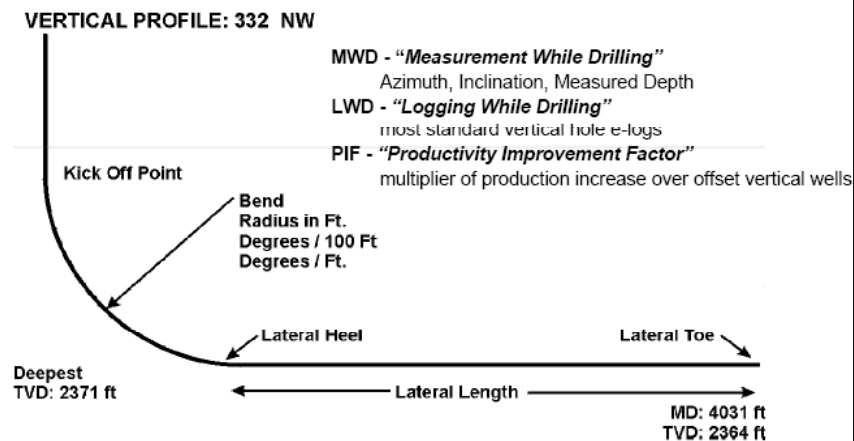
History of Horizontal Wells

- Short Radius
- Medium radius, downhole motors, 1985
- Re-entry drilling, 1995
- Coil tubing drilling – underbalanced
- Rotary steerable system
- Fracture stimulation of horizontal wells

Horizontal Drilling in Kansas

Definitions & Terms

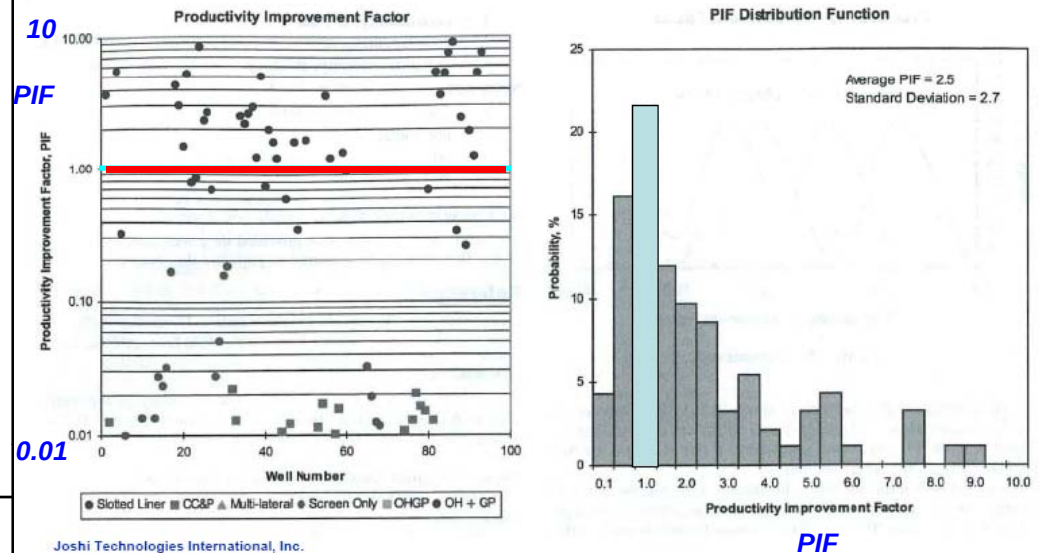
Common terms used to describe horizontal wells



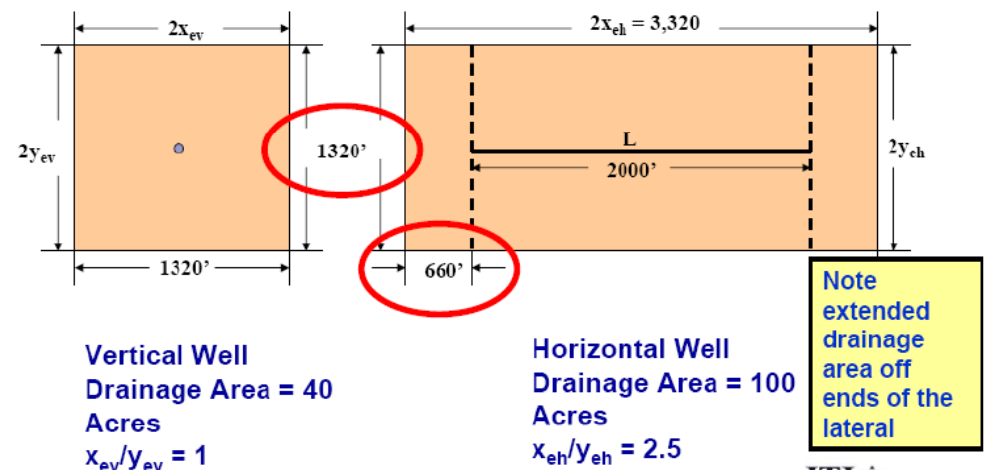
Gerlach (2000)

Productivity Improvement Factor

Distribution of Productivity in 96 horizontal wells



Reservoir with Uniform Horizontal Permeability ($k_y/k_x = 1$)



Joshi Technologies International, Inc.

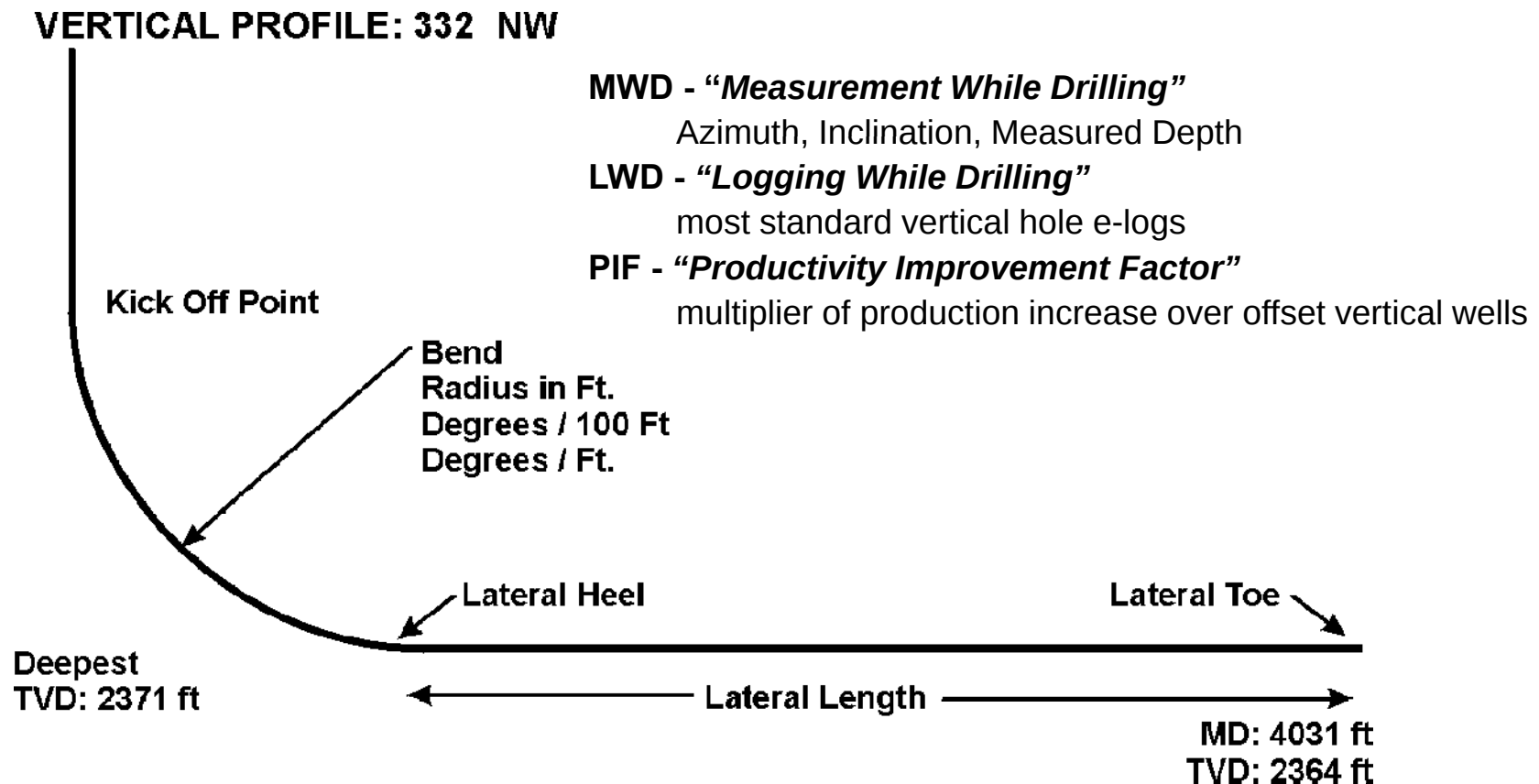
Joshi --

JTI

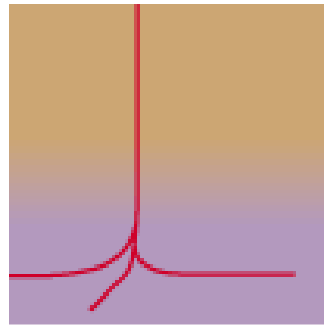
Horizontal Drilling in Kansas

Definitions & Terms

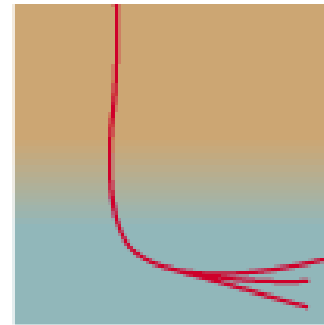
Common terms used to describe horizontal wells



Multilaterals with conventional horizontal drilling technology



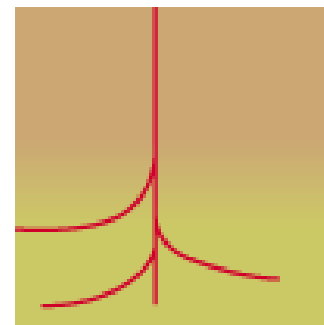
Multibranch



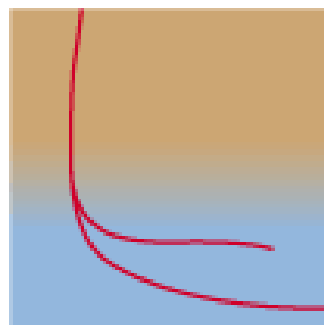
Forked



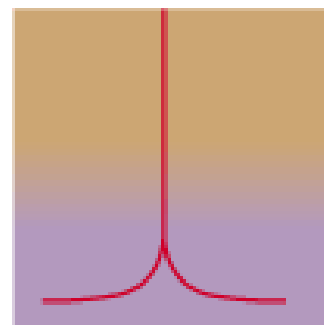
Laterals into horizontal hole



Laterals into vertical hole



Stacked laterals



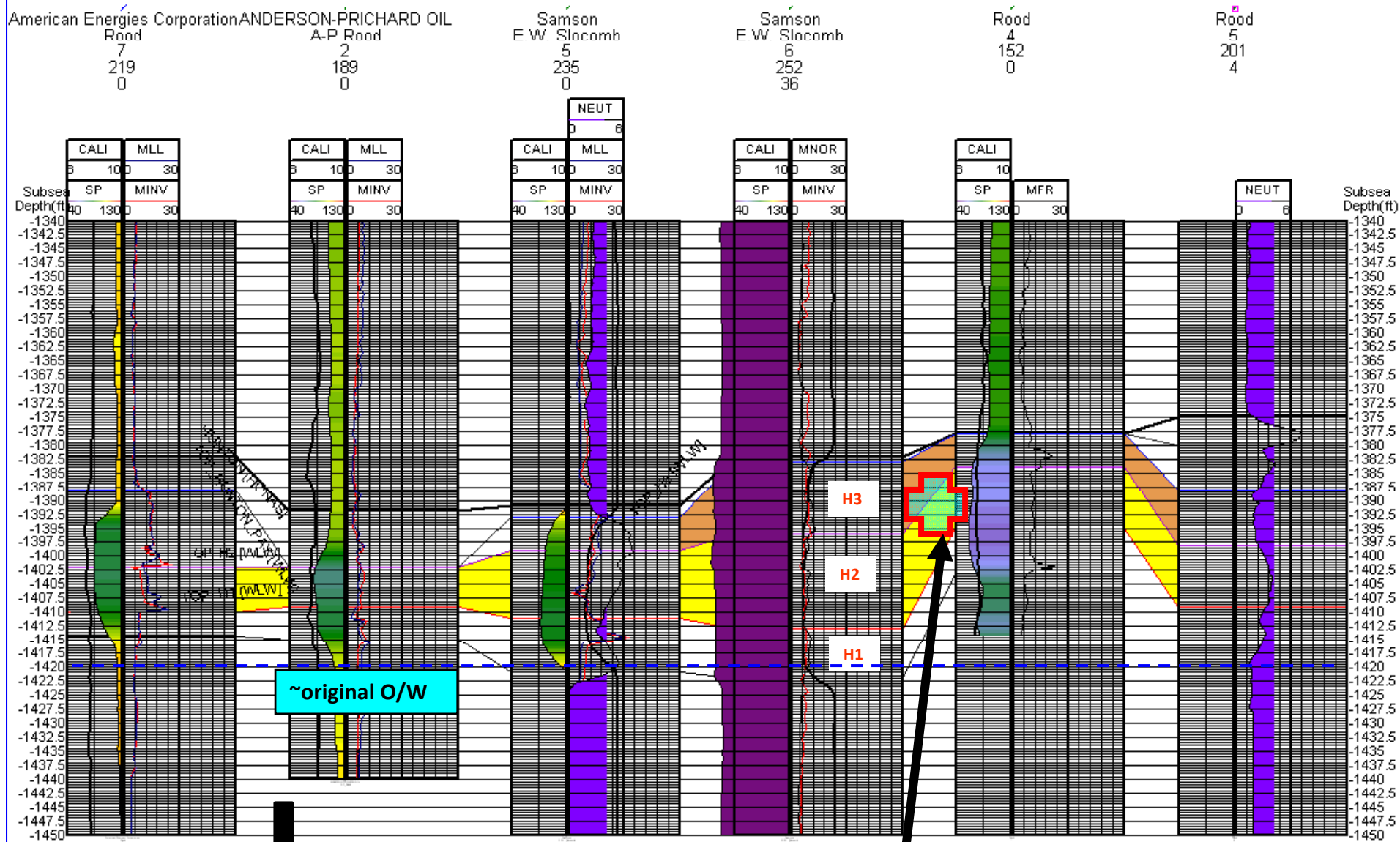
Dual-opposing laterals

Additional cross section similar to section in previous slide

NW

SE

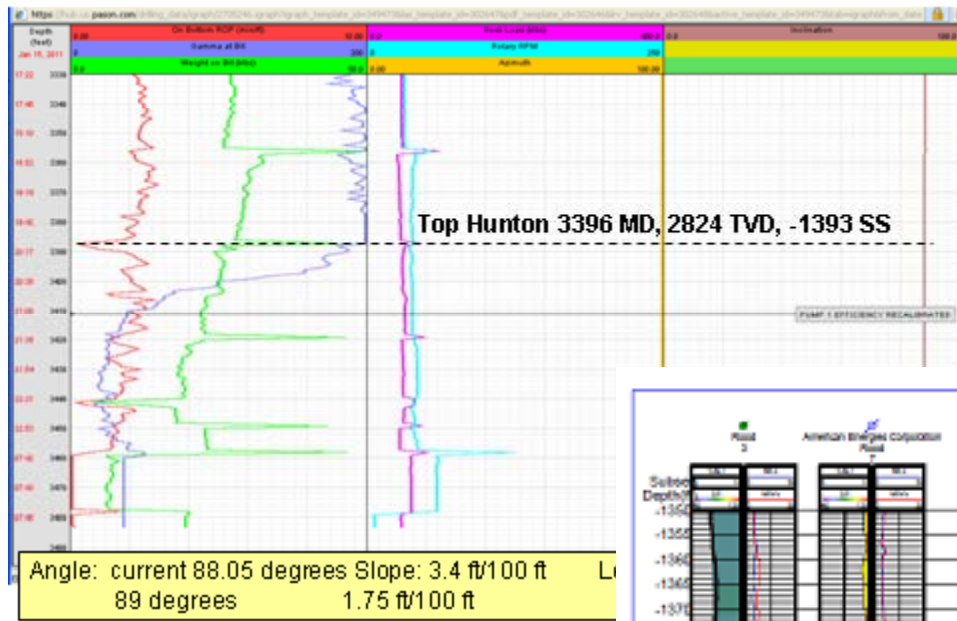
NW-SE Structural Cross Section



20 ft

Lateral
Target

1-17-11
Pason



Well Placement

