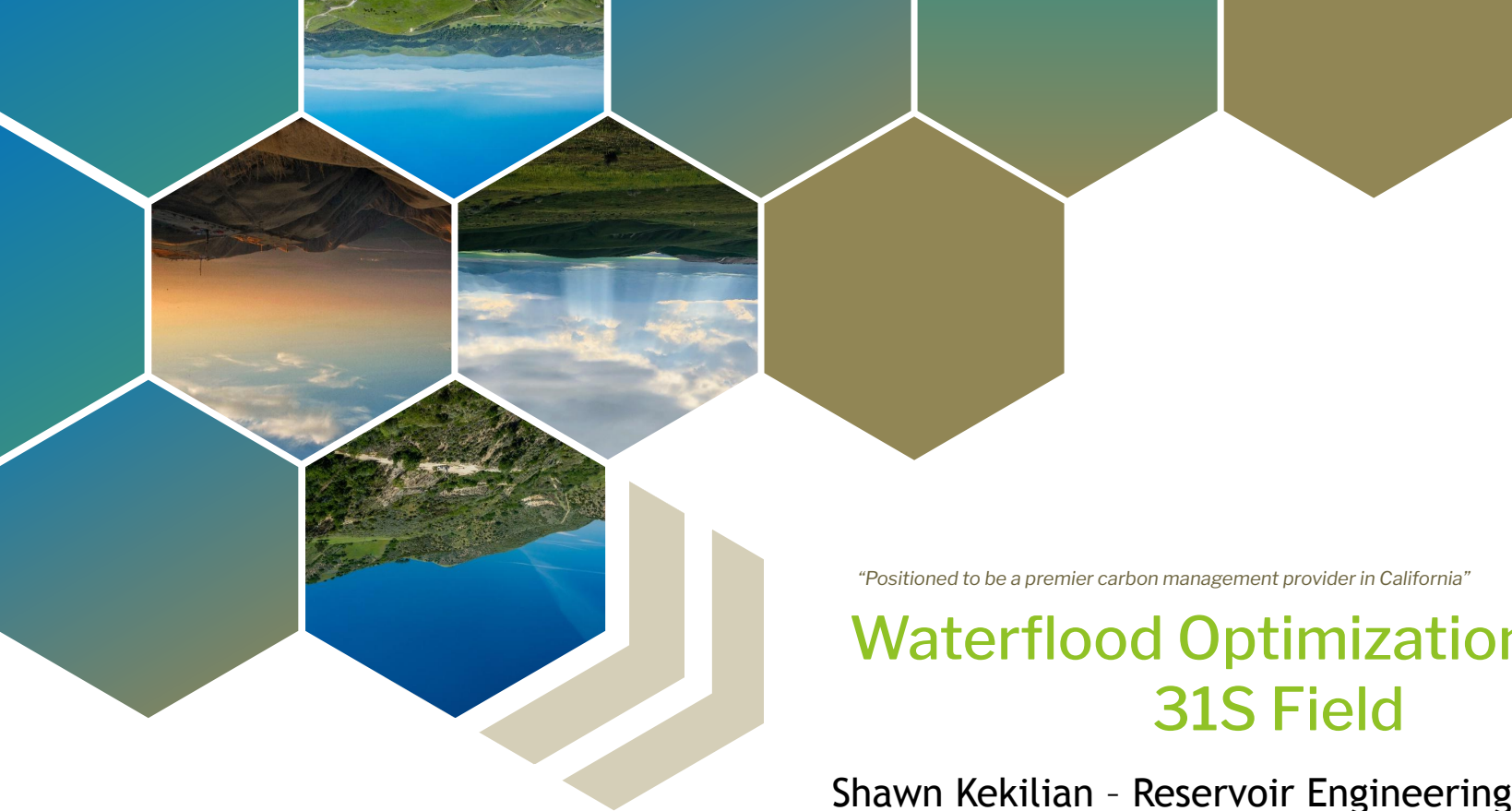




"Positioned to be a premier carbon management provider in California"

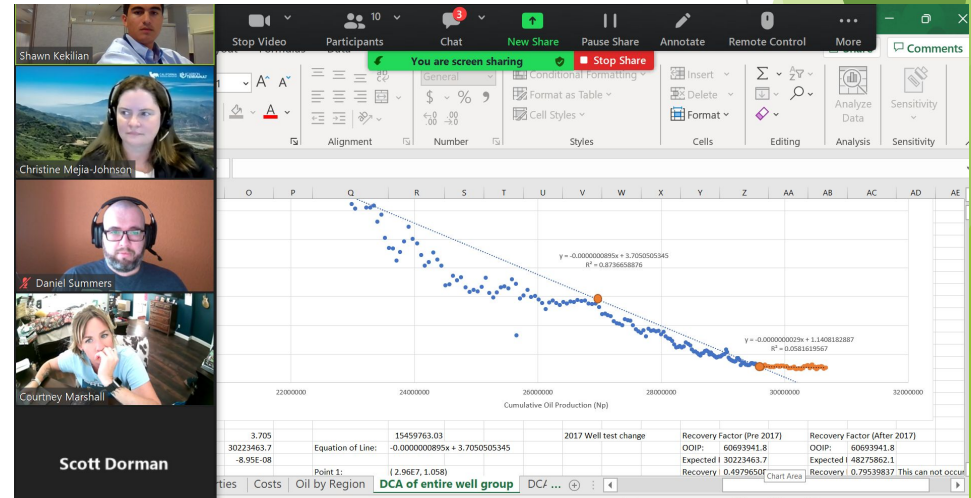
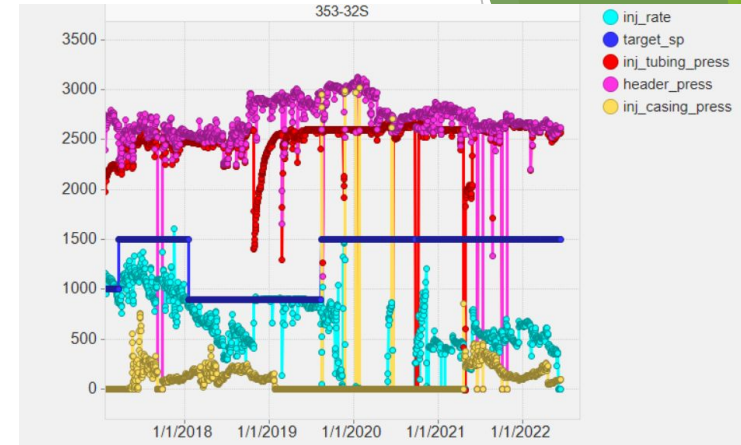
Waterflood Optimization of the 31S Field

Shawn Kekilian - Reservoir Engineering
Intern

Project Scope

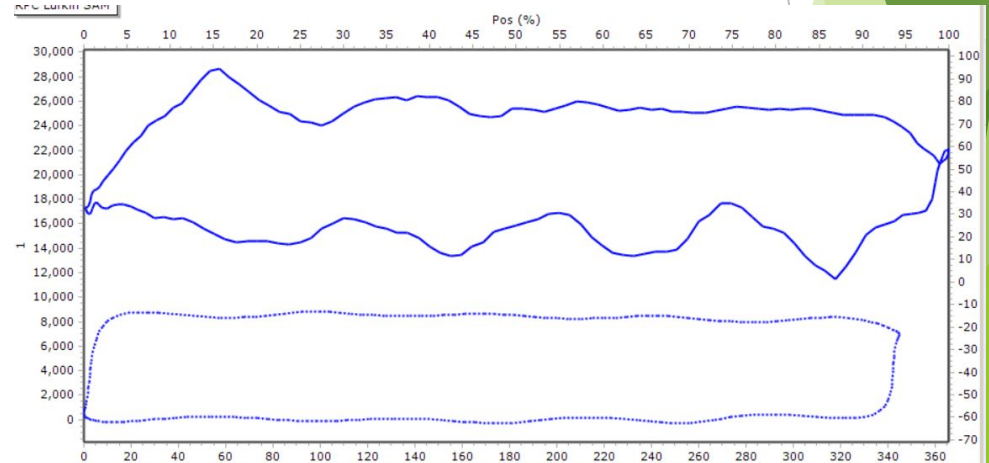
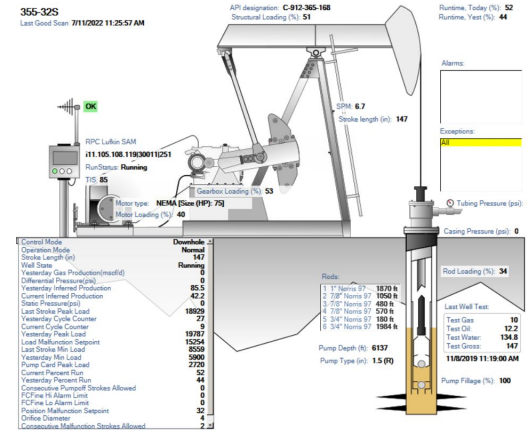
- **Waterflooding Optimization in the 31S Field**

- Originally tasked with reconfiguring flood patterns and looking for injection improvements
- Overall goals changed after reviewing wells in surveillance meetings:
 - Wellbore infrastructure improvements to reduce out-of-zone injection
 - Identify injection inefficiencies and optimize waterflooding within the MBB



Project Scope

- Identify producers that are not pumped off or at max pumping capacity
 - Using XSPOC to analyze fluid levels within the well
 - Collecting fluid level shots to confirm results
 - Upgrade current equipment to lower fluid levels

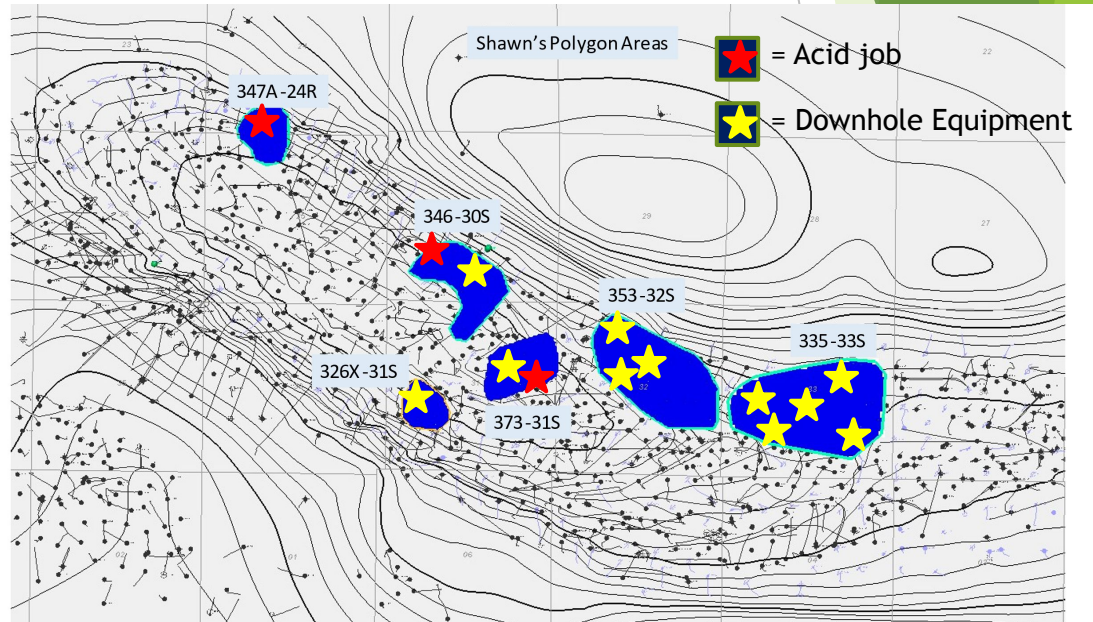


Surveillance Process

• Injector Surveillance

- Identified wells that were under-injecting based on historical averages
- Looked for the root causes during collaborative surveillance meetings
 - 14 injectors analyzed in-depth
 - 3 wells for acid jobs
 - 11 wells need downhole equipment (packers, plugs, casing, cement...)

Injector Name	Target Rate (bbl)	Current Rate (bbl)	Δ Change (bbl)
353-32S	1500	359	1141
373-32S	1000	248	752
313-5G	3600	2863	737



Surveillance of Injectors

Finding Injection Inefficiencies Through Surveillance

Well 367-30S

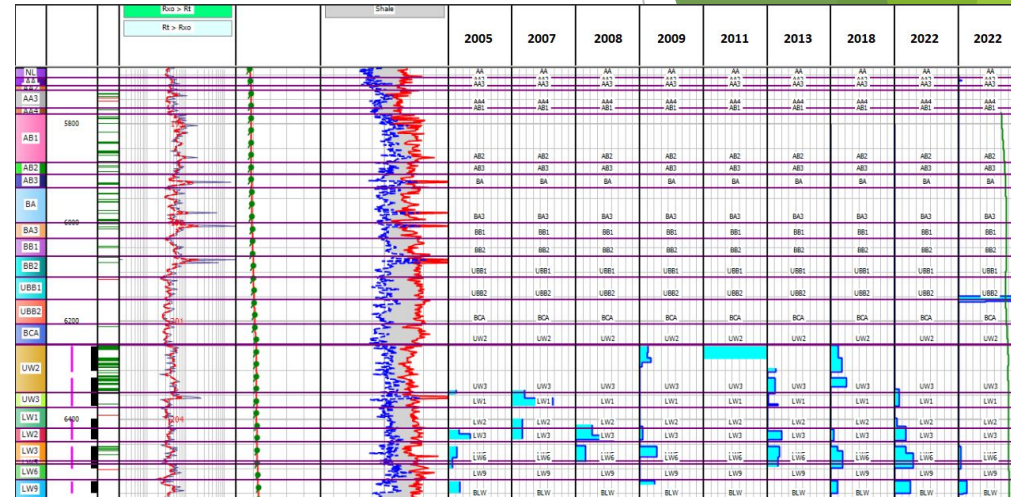
- We look at:
 - Injection surveys/Warmback surveys
 - Well configuration reports
 - Cement Bond Logs
- Examining the problem and finding a solution
 - Skin buildup
 - Casing leak
 - Failed Packer
 - **78% of 14 are injecting out of zone**



Coiled Tubing/
Acid Dump



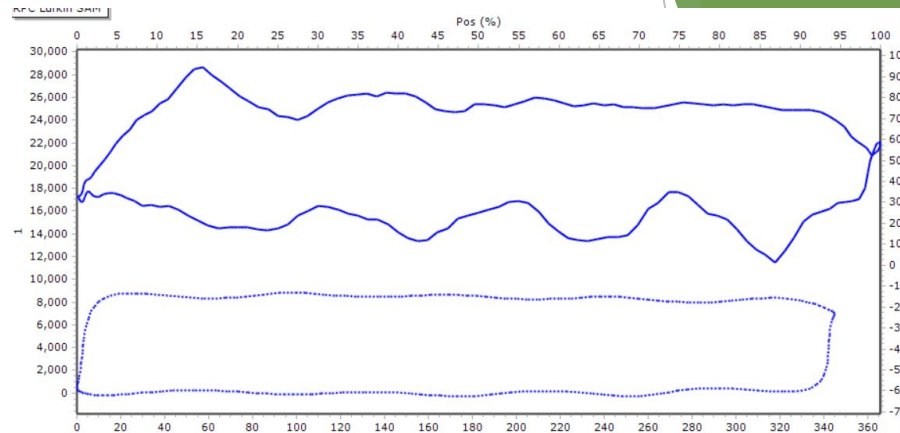
Cement Squeeze
Equipment Replacement



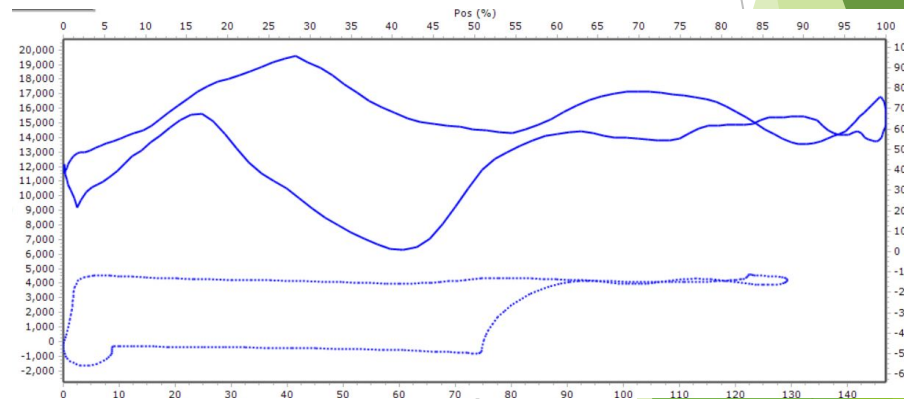
Surveillance of Producers

- Upsizing Opportunities

- Our well analyst group did a full field evaluation using 12 key metrics
- Identified wells that are at or near lift capacity
 - Unit upsize
 - SPM increase/stroke out
 - Downhole pump upsize
- Fixing producers allows for more collection of fluid from injectors



Full Pump

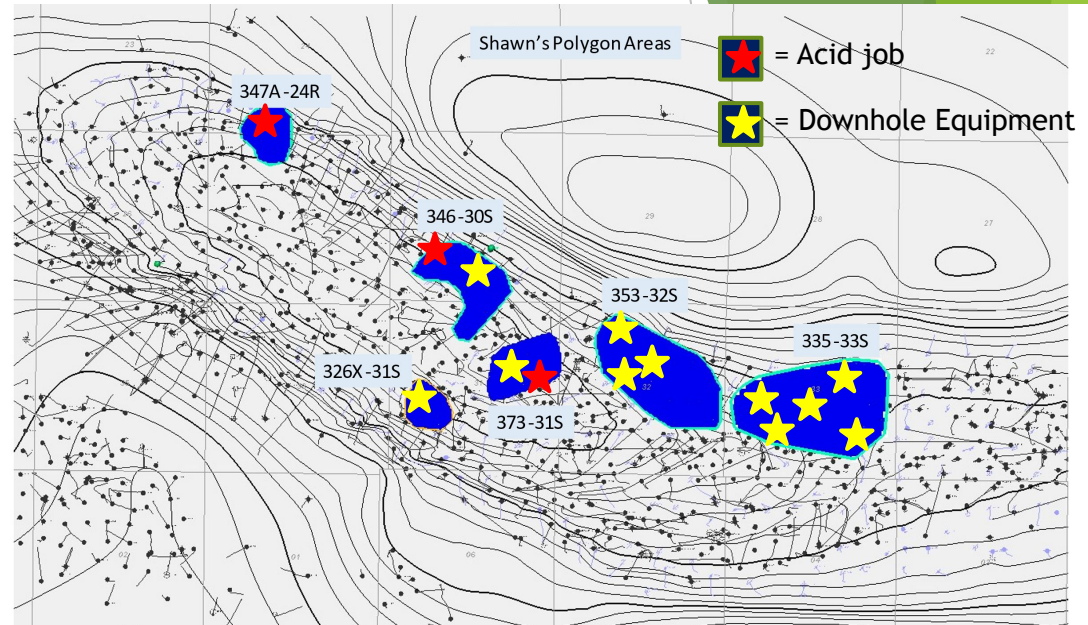


Pumped Off Well

Pattern Identification

• Pattern Selection

- Mapped injectors and created a radius that reaches the closest producers perforated in the UBA, UBB, UW, LW zones
- Filtered out any producers in NAB (only)
- 55 Active Producers with WF perforation
- 17 Injectors



347A-24R	326X-31S	373-31S	346-30S	353-32S	335-33S
4 Producers	3 Producers	5 Producers	10 Producers	16 Producers	17 Producers

> Volumetrics

- OOIP

- Geologists provided data for each zone:¹

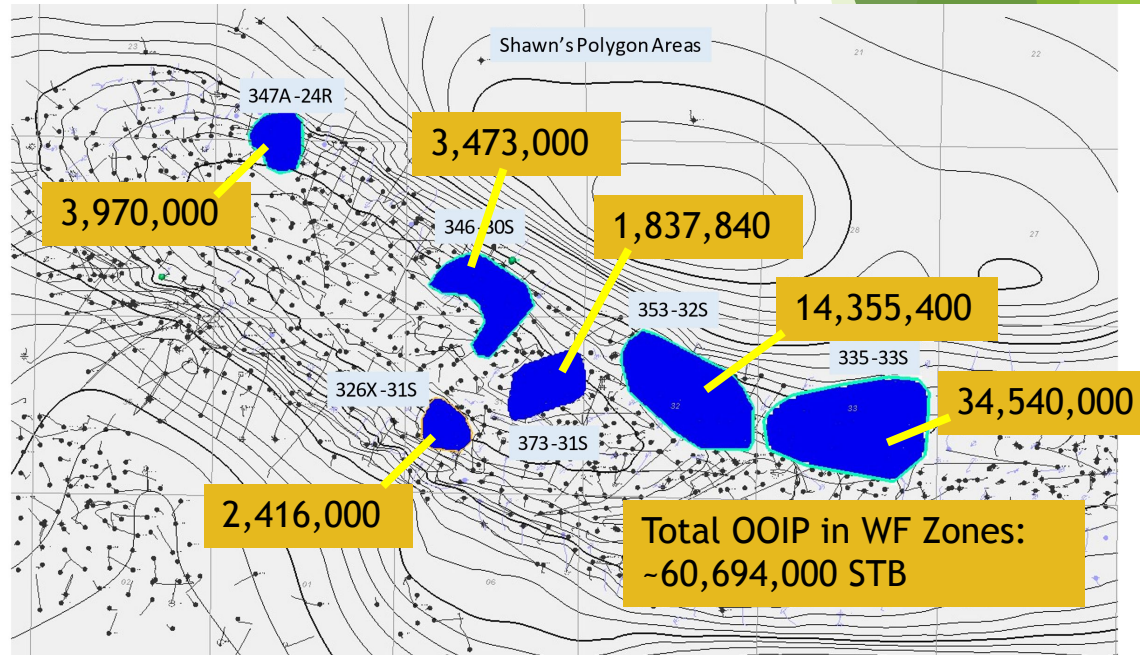
- Average Sand Thickness
- Average Permeability (K)
- Area in acres
- Water saturation²

$$OOIP(STB) = \frac{A \times h \times 7,758 \times \phi \times (1 - S_w)}{B_{oi}}$$

	Sand Thickness	Avg PHIT Sand	Avg Ka Sand (mD)
347A-24R Polygon			
BA	22	0.18	14
UBA	0.88	0.17	4
UBB	3.46	0.19	10
WESTERNS	146.6	0.2	12

¹ Assuming Two Phase Flow and $B_{oi}=1.45$

² constant oil and water saturation in WF zones



> Volumetrics

- Developed a process in excel to calculate production from WF zones
- **Zonal Production using KH**
 - User can select a well from the region
 - Tool will use K_a and h of each zone to allocate production rates to each zone accordingly
 - Uses a combination of perf history data and geologic data

	Sand Thickness	Avg PHIT Sand	Avg K_a Sand (mD)
347A-24R Polygon			
BA	22	0.18	14
UBA	0.88	0.17	4
UBB	3.46	0.19	10
WESTERNS	146.6	0.2	12
326-31S	326X-31S Polygon		
337-31S-RD1	326X-31S Polygon		
336-30S	346-30S Polygon		
327-30S	346-30S Polygon		
348-30S	346-30S Polygon		
317-30S	346-30S Polygon		



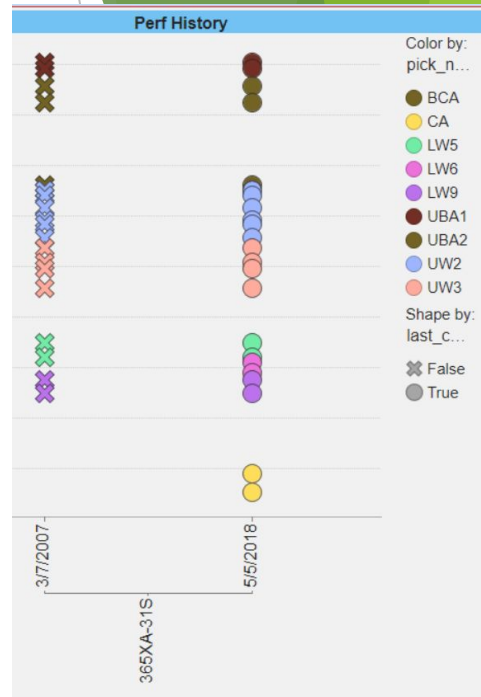
Rates & Volumes
Per Zone

> Volumetrics

Ex. 365XA-31S

Well Selector:	384H-31S	Cumulative Production of Well				Total Oil (STB)	50740
						Summed WF Pr	36937
				UBA	UBB	Westerns	Non-WF Oil Pr
		Cumulative Production by Zone				36936.69653	13802.95
				OIL Production Rates (STB/D)			
		Dates Read across	Assigning	UBA	UBB	Westerns	Non-WF Oil Pr
			4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			4	0.00	0.00	18.95	7.08
			4	0.00	0.00	23.75	8.88
			4	0.00	0.00	28.79	10.76
			4	0.00	0.00	26.88	10.05
			4	0.00	0.00	40.77	15.23

Well Info:					
Polygon Grouping of Selected Well		Well name			
373-31S Polygon		384H-31S			
Open Zones:					
	9/28/1952	4/28/1999	6/21/1999	2/7/2007	
NAB		O	O	O	O
UBA		NAB	NAB	NAB	
UBB			WESTERNS	WESTERNS	
WESTERNS					
	O				

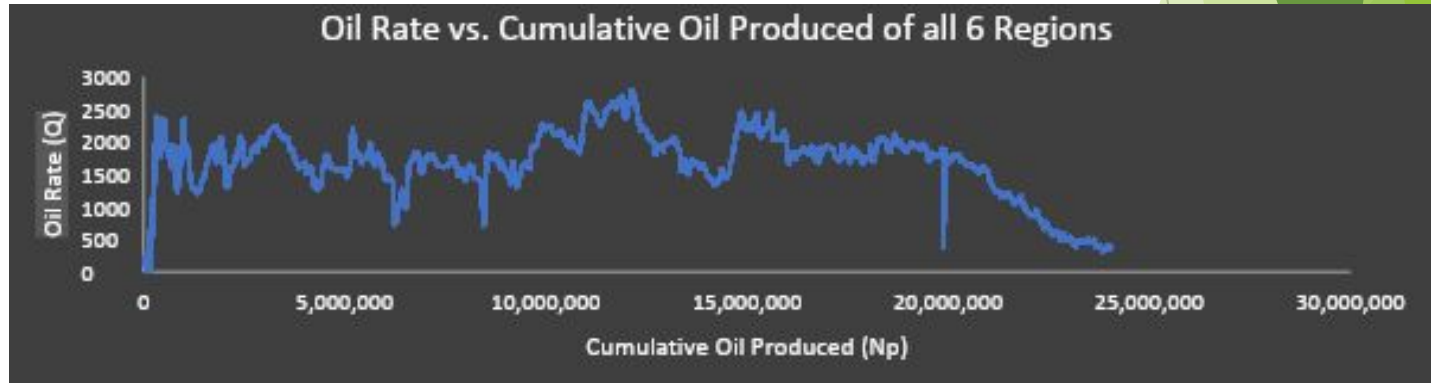
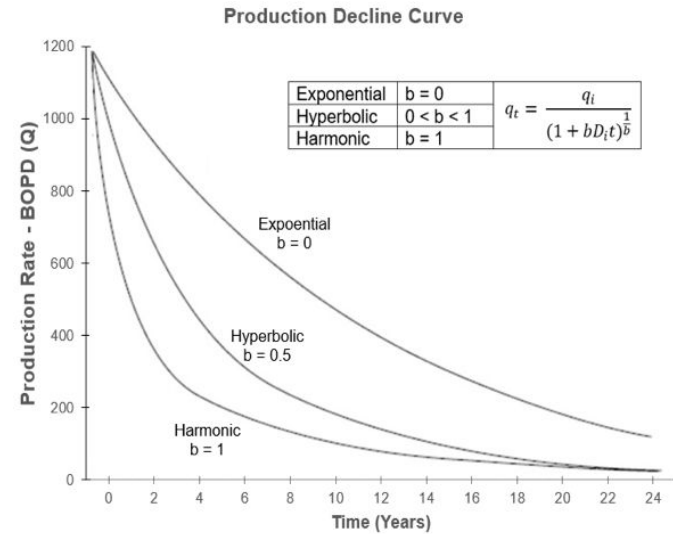


Decline Curve Analysis

- Using the Excel Data to Estimate Total

Cumulative Volumes

- Data from excel and spotfire allow us to track cumulative volumes over time
- Plotting volumes against $1/F_w$ and Oil Rates of all six regions allow us to estimate RF's and total volumes



Decline Curve Analysis

• The Process and Outcomes of Decline

Curve Analysis

- Able to run decline curve analysis using the data from the tool
- Analysis and Interpretation of Water-Oil-Ratio Performance by V.V. Dondar, T.A. Blasingame
- Rate vs. Cumulative Volumes
- Assumptions:
 - “the assumption that the mobility ratio is equal to unity and that a plot of $\log(krw/kro)$ versus S_o is linear”
 - Pseudo-Steady Flow

Figure 1 – Fractional Flow of Water Versus Cumulative Oil Production, NRU Well 3106.

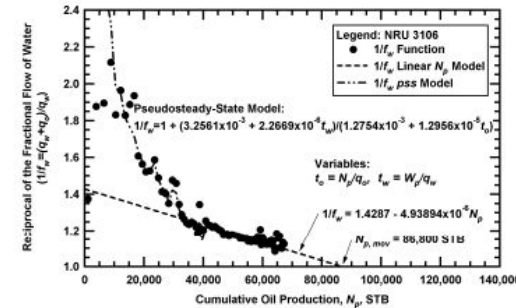


Figure 2 – Reciprocal of Fractional Flow of Water Versus Cumulative Oil Production, NRU Well 3106.

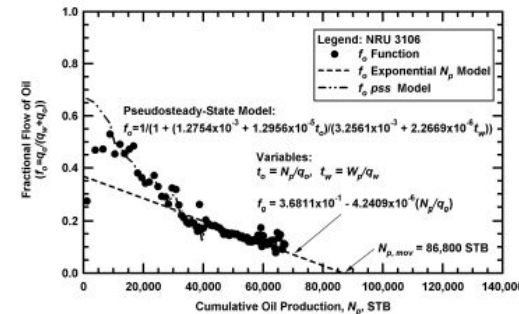
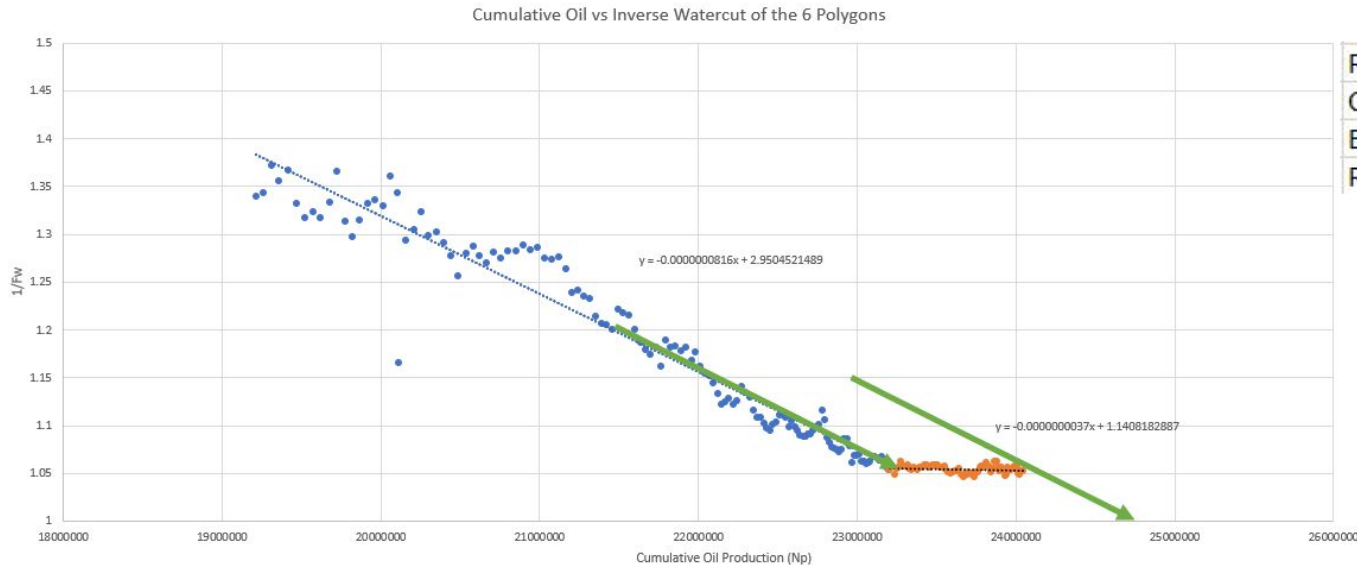


Figure 3 – Fractional Flow of Oil Versus Cumulative Oil Production, NRU Well 3106.

Decline Curve Analysis

Plot of Fraction Flow of Water vs. Cumulative Oil Production of the 6 Regions



Recovery Factor (Pre 2017)

OOIP:	60693942
Expected Recovery	23897059
Recovery Factor:	0.3937305

Recovery Factor (After 2017)

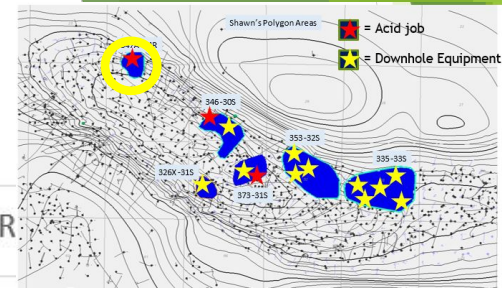
OOIP:	60693942
Expected Recovery	37837838
Recovery Factor:	0.6234203

- Trendline change in 2017 from .39 RF to .62 RF
- Trendline Pre-2017 was used for volumetric calculations
- Trendline stops at $1/F_w=1.005$
 - 99.5% watercut

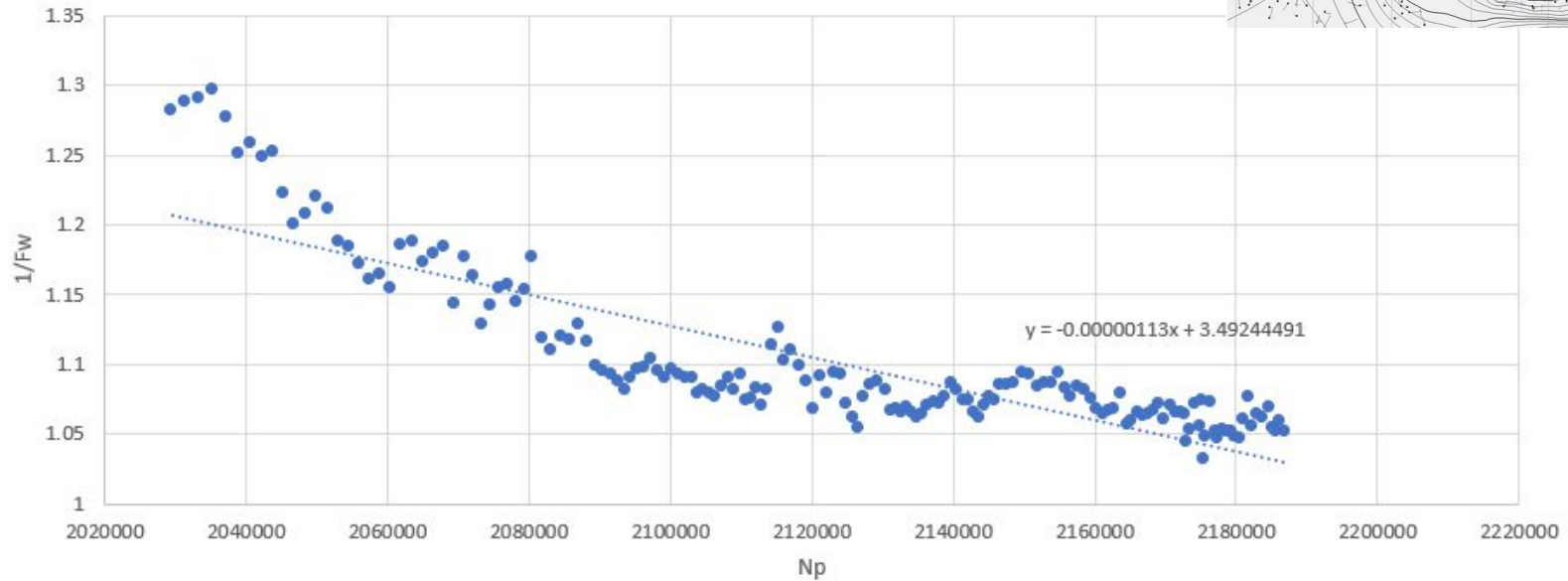


Decline Curve Analysis

Region 347A-24R



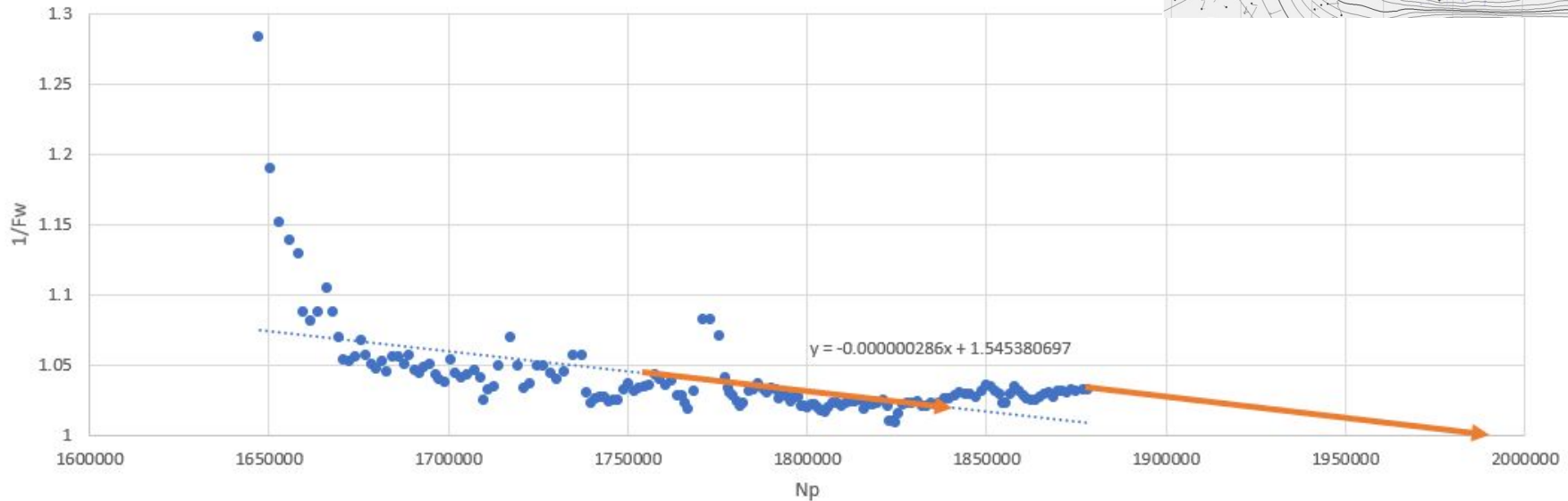
Fractional Flow of Water vs. Cumulative Oil Production of the 347A-24R



Decline Curve Analysis

Region 326X-31S

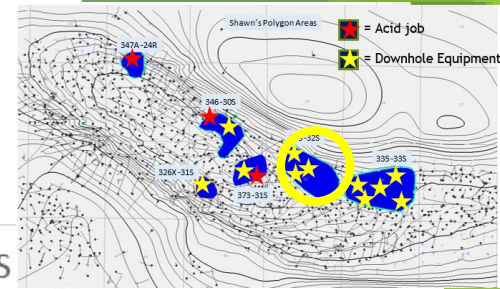
Fractional Flow of Water vs. Cumulative Oil Production of the 326X-31S



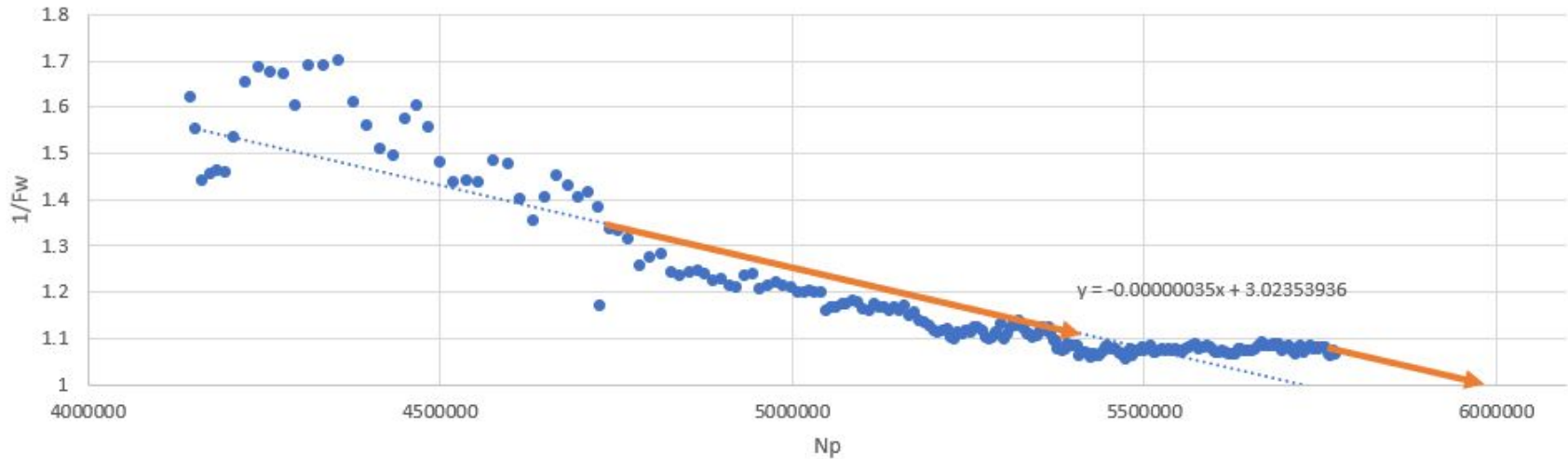
- Trend changed on 1/31/2019
- Reasons for increase after 2019 is being explored

Decline Curve Analysis

Region 353-32S



Fractional Flow of Water vs. Cumulative Oil Production of the 353-32S

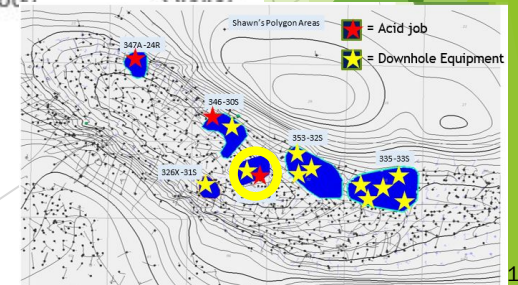
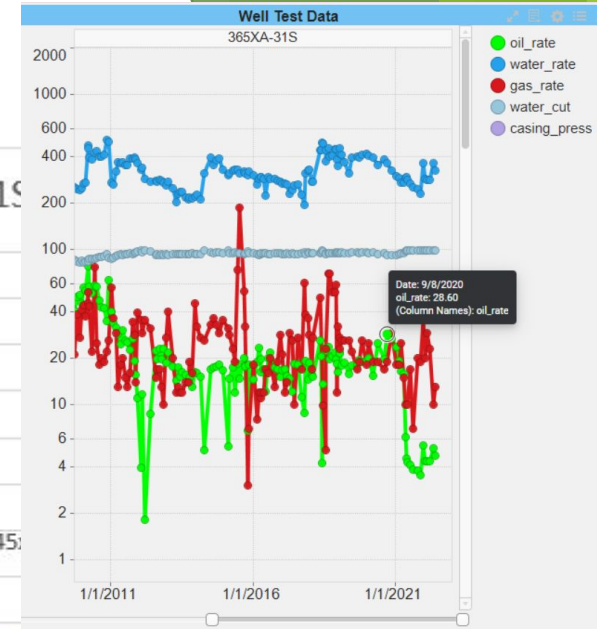
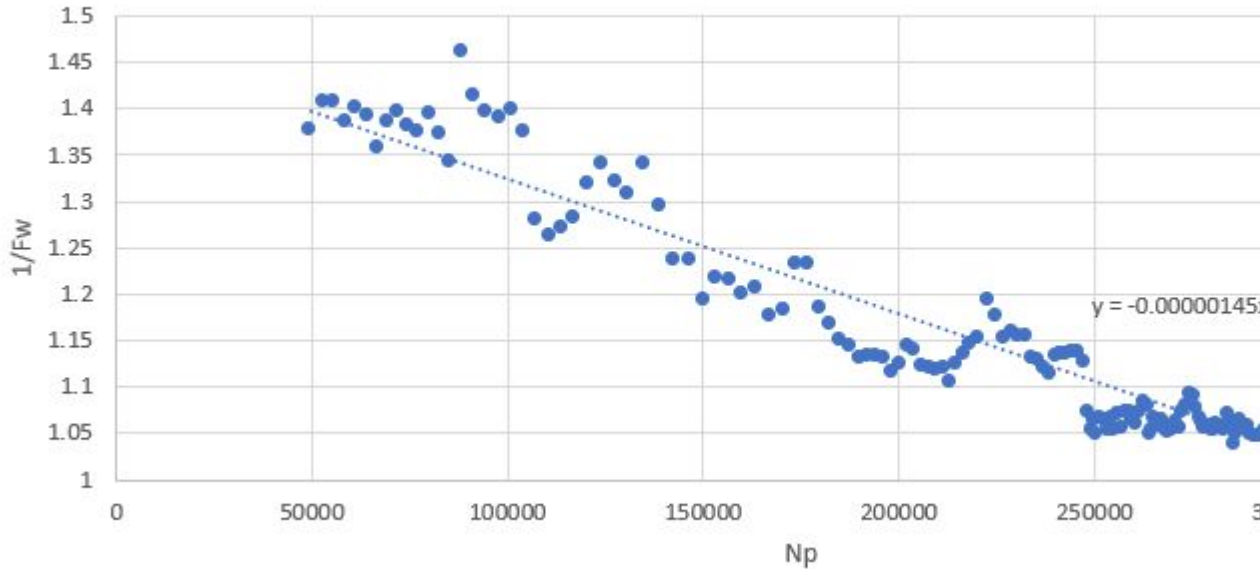


- Trend changed at 9/30/2015
- Most likely caused by carrying water cuts

Decline Curve Analysis

Region 373-31S

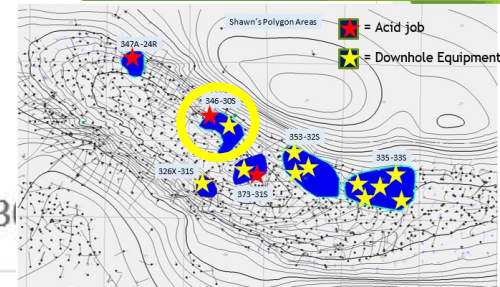
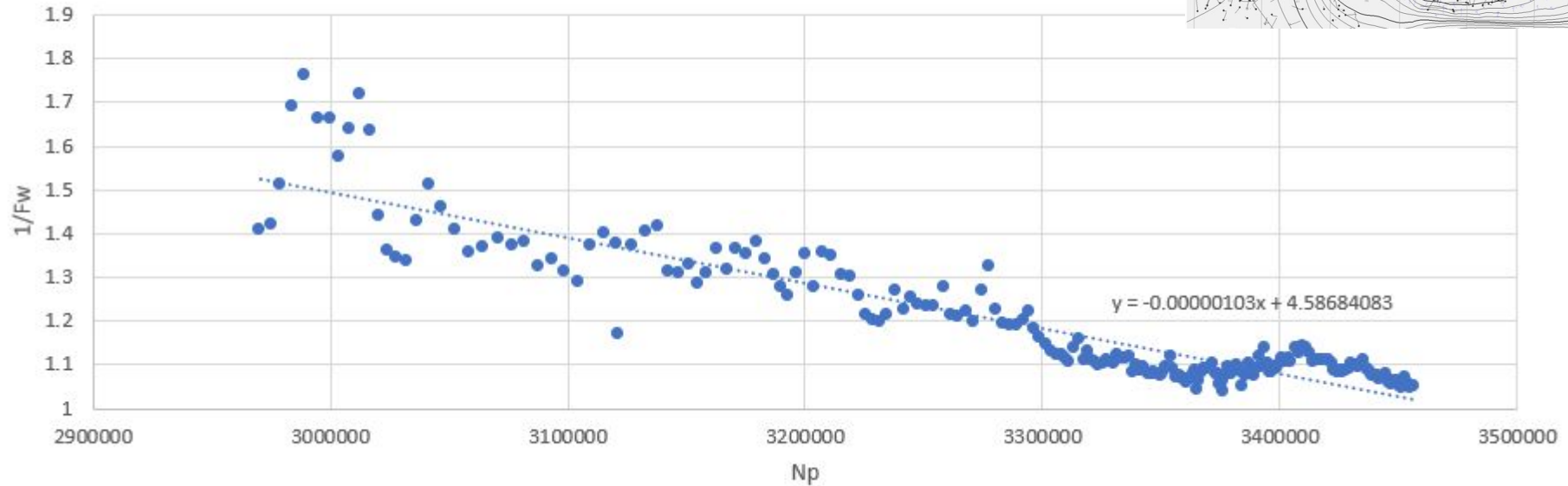
Fractional Flow of Water vs. Cumulative Oil Production of the 373-31S



Decline Curve Analysis

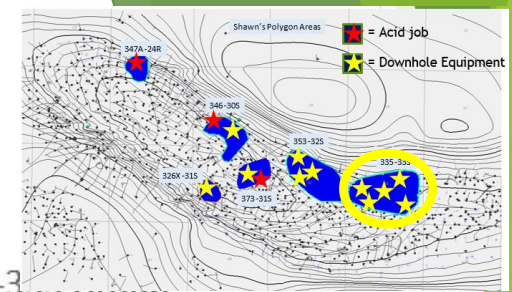
Region 346-30S

Fractional Flow of Water vs. Cumulative Oil Production of the 346-30S

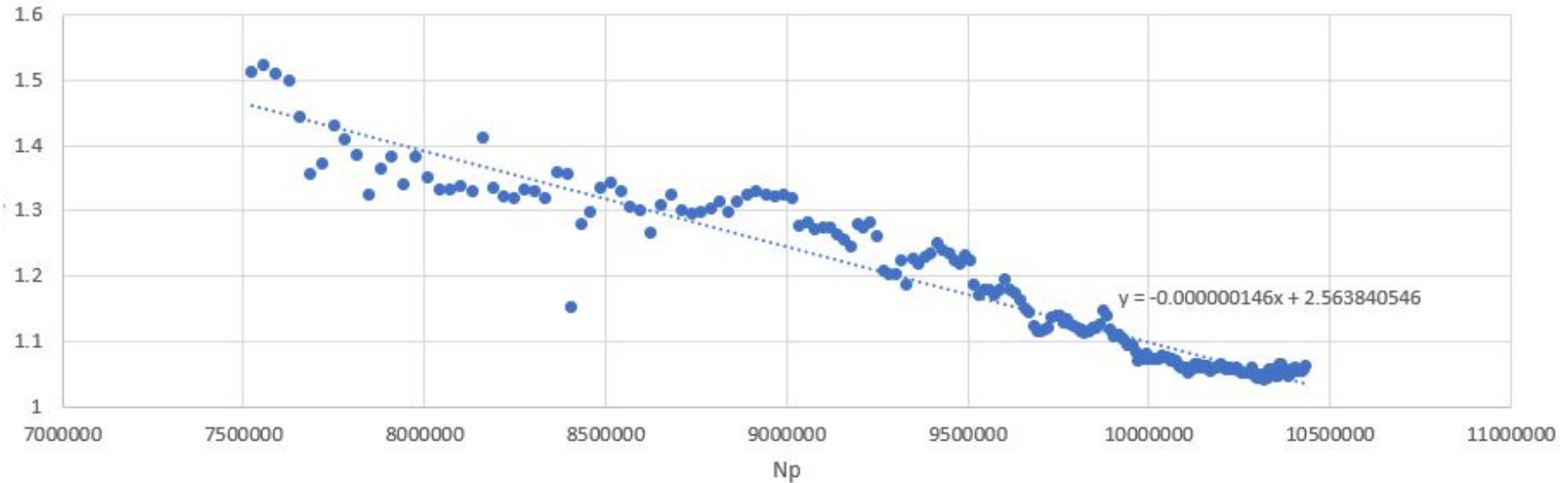


Decline Curve Analysis

Region 335-33S

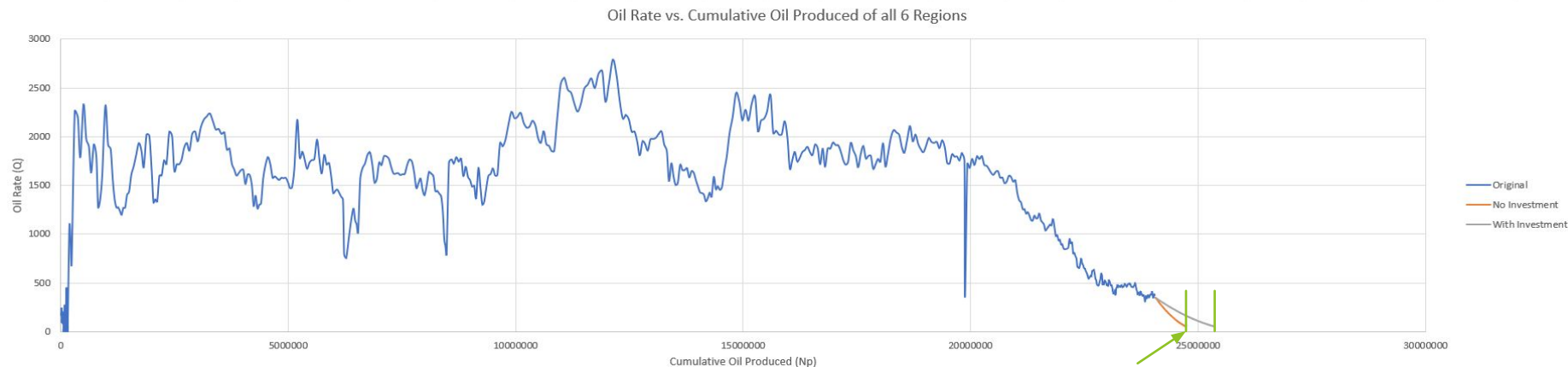


Fractional Flow of Water vs. Cumulative Oil Production of the 335-33S Group



Decline Curve Analysis

- Outcomes of Investment for the 6 Regions

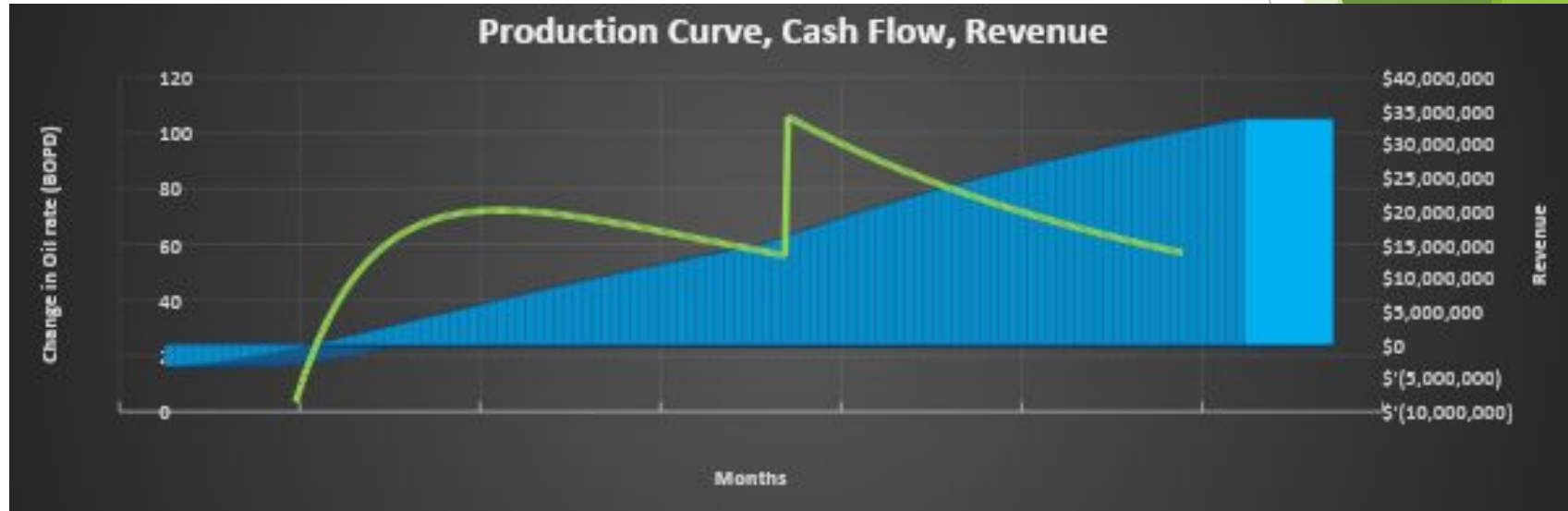
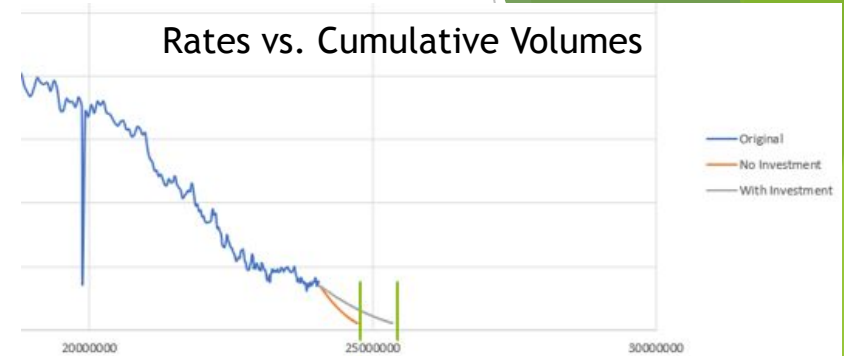


- Hyperbolic curve was fitted to find yearly decline rate of 24%
- Fixing Injection problems can decrease yearly decline to 12%
(based on 31S field decline)
- **Δ Cumulative Oil = 622108**

Δ Cumulative Oil

» Economics

- Breakeven point @ 44 months based on:
 - \$65/bbl after lift costs
 - 25-year project lifespan
- Total Profit after 25 years is \$37,162,020



Summary

- Extensively analyzed ~14 injectors to perform work on
 - 3 wells for acid jobs
 - 11 wells that need downhole equipment (packers, plugs, casing, cement...)
- Total Profit after 25 years is **\$37,162,020** if work is executed
 - Breakeven point is 44 months
- Created algorithms in excel to calculate oil rates and volumes from WF zones

Recovery Factor with no investment	
OOIP	60693941.75
Expected Recovery	24637990.2
Recovery Factor:	0.406
Recovery Factor if work is completed	
OOIP	60693941.75
Expected Recovery	25343796.67
Recovery Factor:	0.42

