

Legacy well re-abandonment for offshore CCS projects

Vertical well re-entry

Ben Cannell, Innovation Director



About us

Intelligently engineered

We specialise in providing equipment and solutions to the global offshore energy industry – helping clients drive efficient and sustainable offshore operations from drilling and field development, to decommissioning, carbon capture and storage, wind, and hydrogen projects.

📍 Project locations

- North Sea
- Mediterranean
- West Africa
- Caribbean
- Middle East
- Australia
- South East Asia
- Gulf of Mexico
- Canada
- Caspian Sea
- South America

📍 Office locations

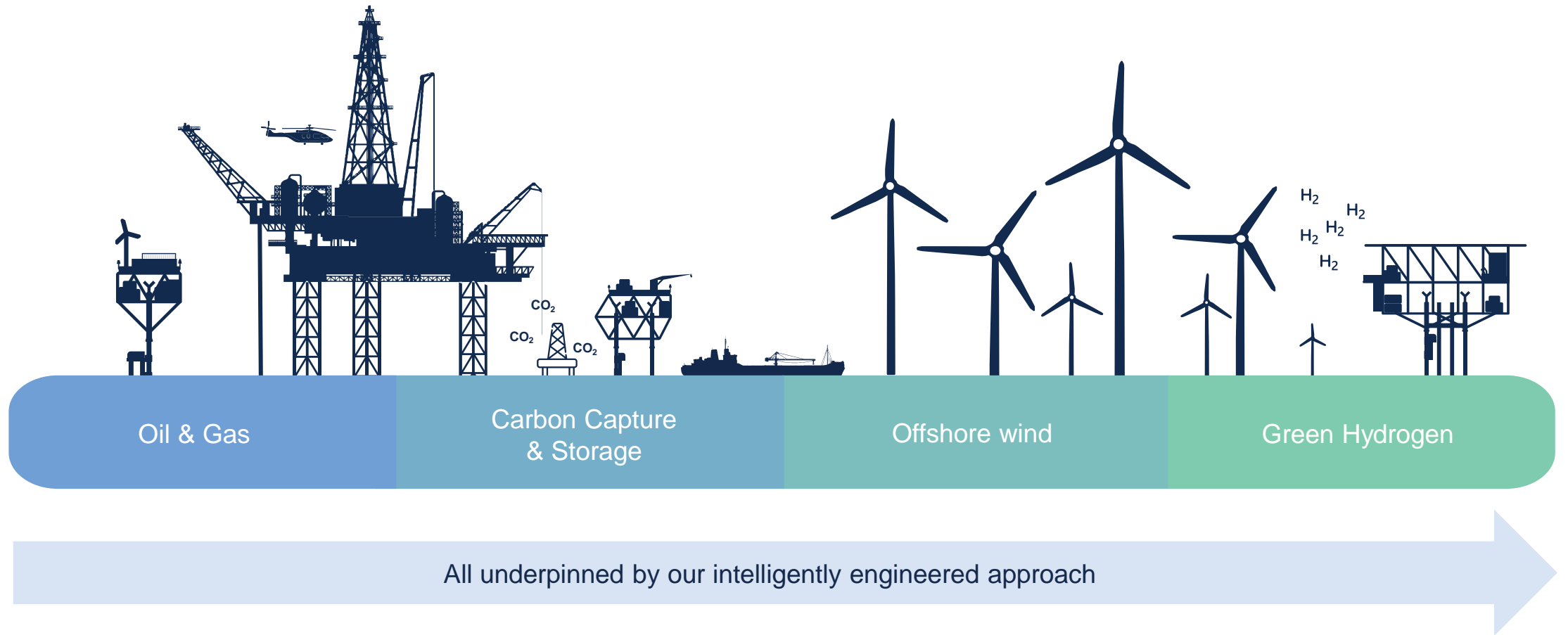
- UK
- Norway
- Egypt
- Australia
- Malaysia
- Vietnam



INTELLIGENTLY ENGINEERED

The full offshore energy ecosystem

Supporting the energy transition



Introduction

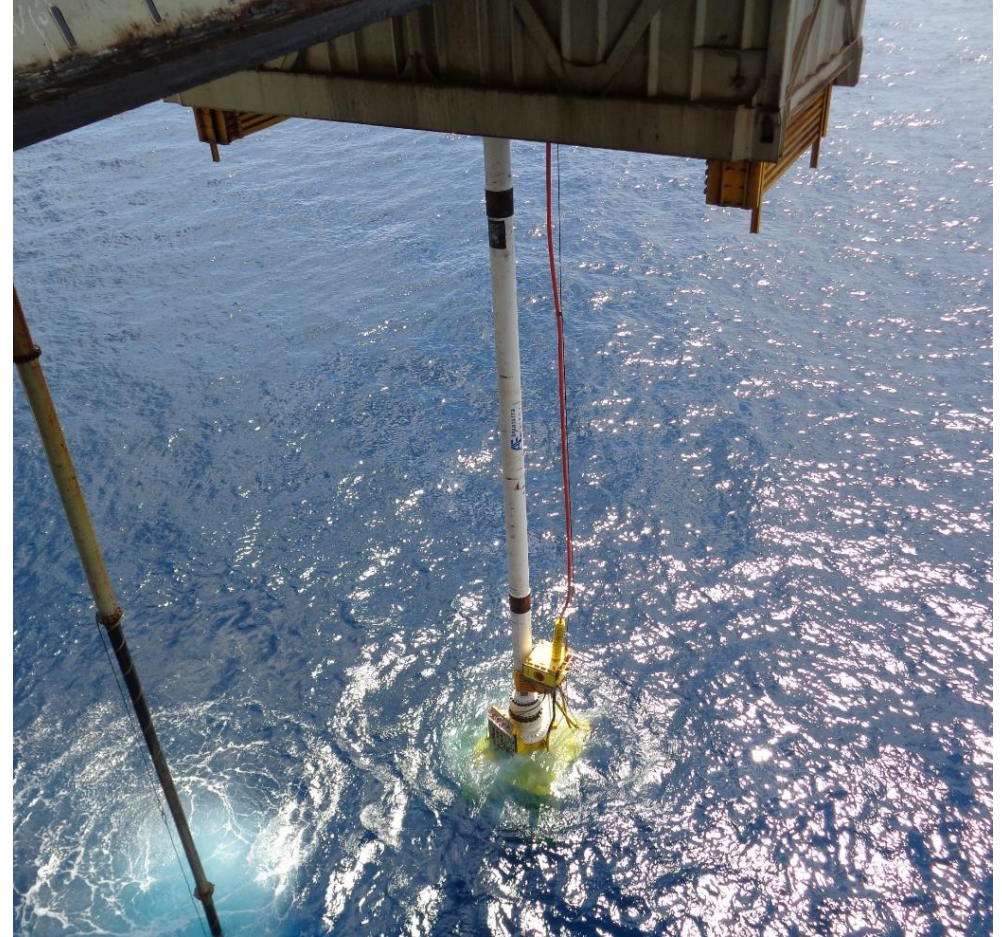
Vertical well re-entry

Legacy oil and gas fields are often considered good carbon storage locations given the extensive data available and existing infrastructure.

Many CCS projects are targeting existing O & G fields for these reasons, be it the depleted O & G reservoirs, or in many cases, the much larger saline aquifers above or below them.

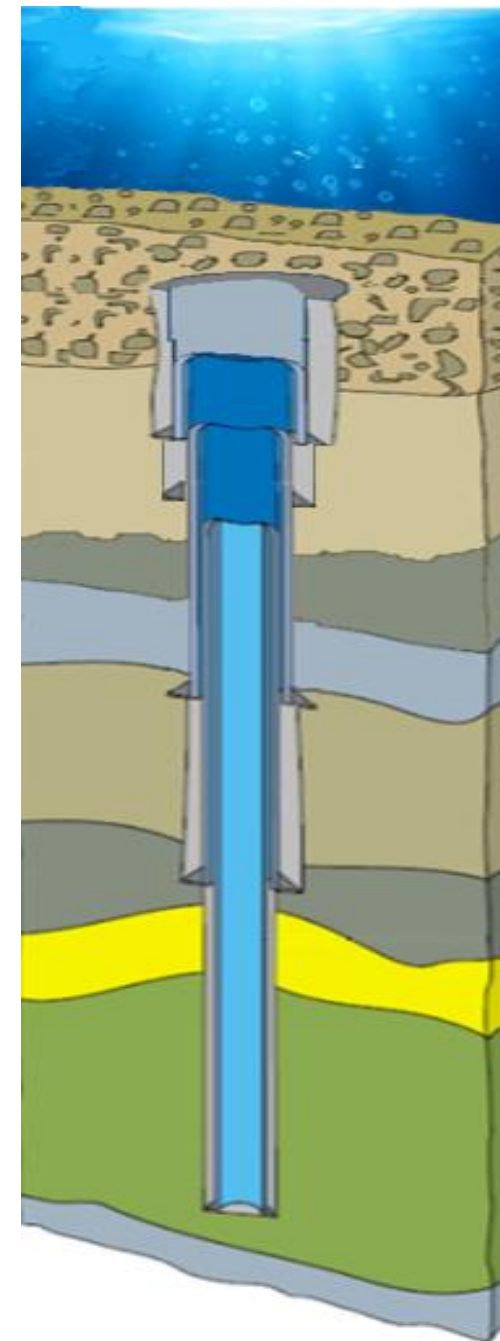
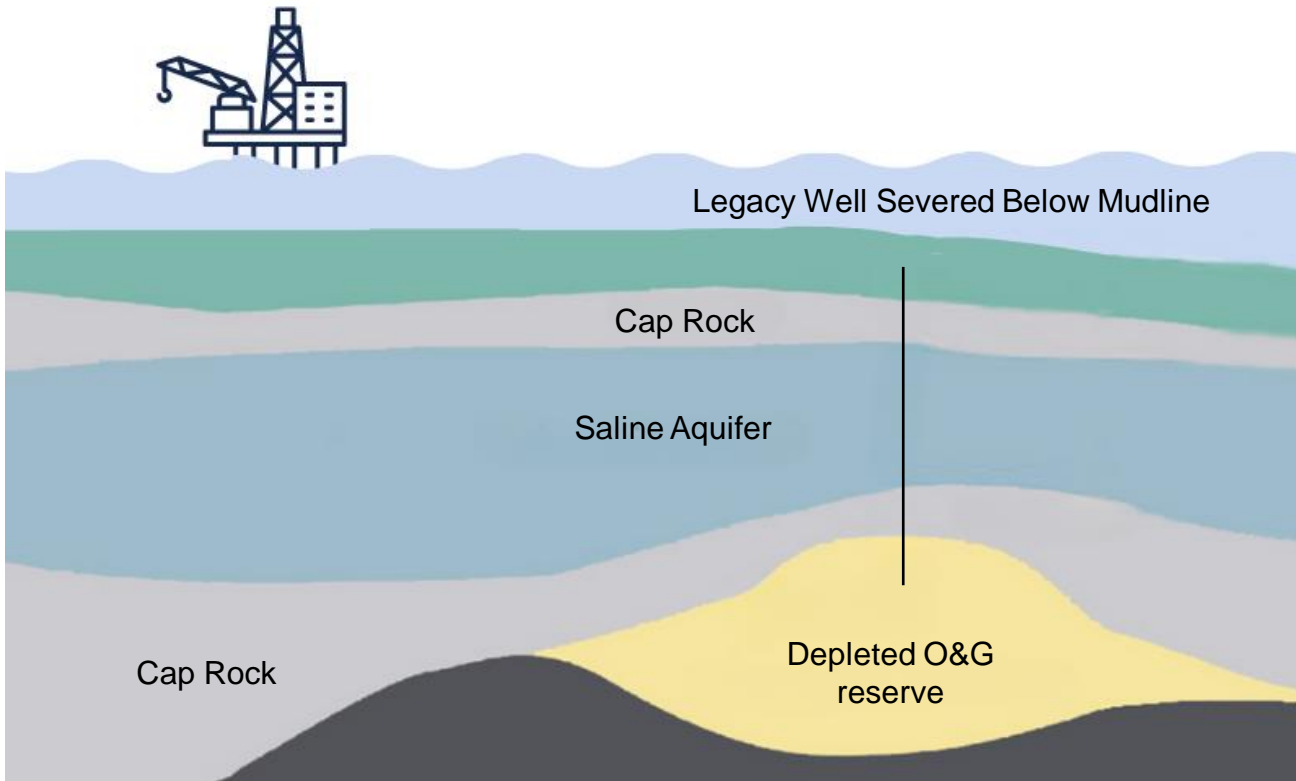
Unfortunately, production or exploration legacy wells may:

- Compromise the security of the formation that the CO₂ will be stored
- Become a liability
- Reduce the economics of a storage site
- Present a costly re-abandonment issue if current O & G technics are deployed (relief/intersection well, for example)



The CCS legacy well challenge

Vertical well re-entry



Legacy Well
Abandoned Below Seabed ~
10' to 100'

Unconsolidated Formation

Cap Rock

Saline Aquifer

Cap Rock

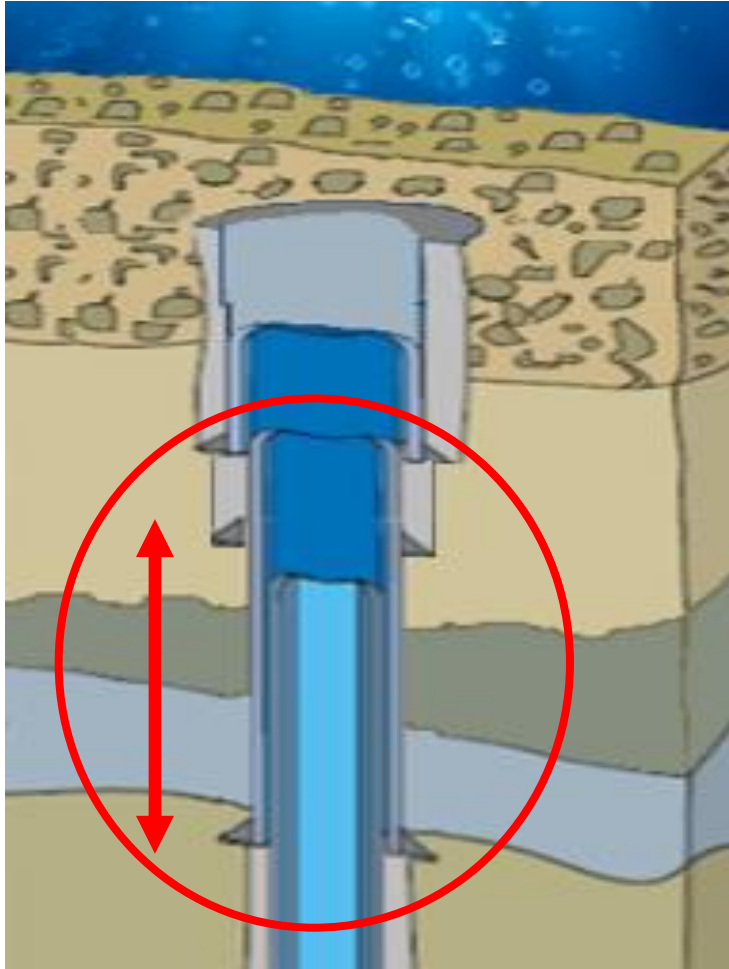
Gas Zone

Oil Zone

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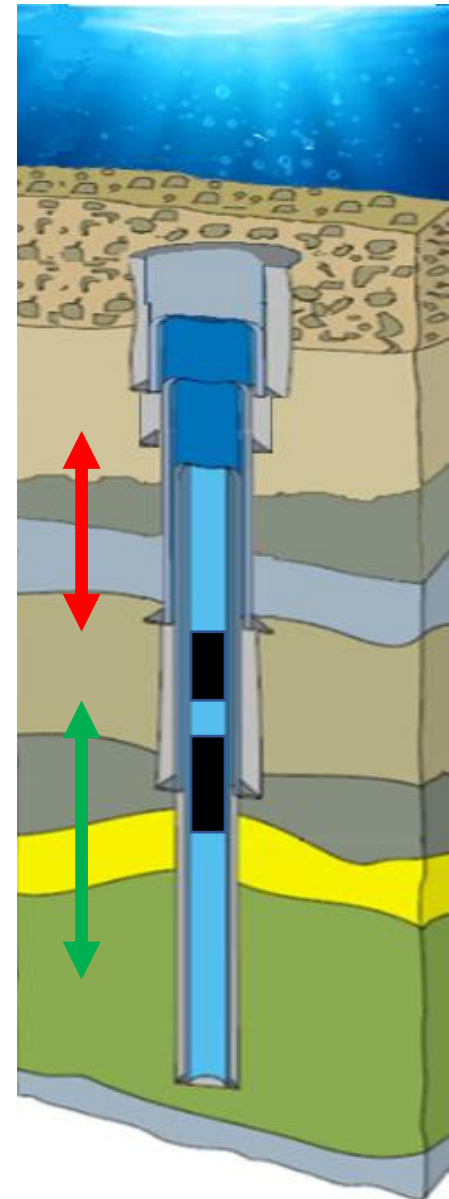
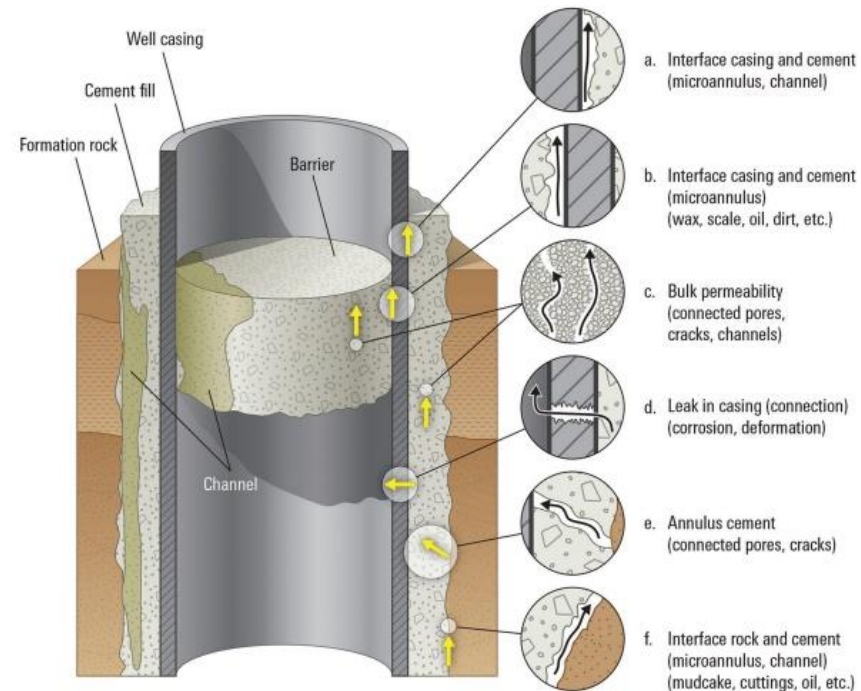
The CCS legacy well challenge

Vertical well re-entry



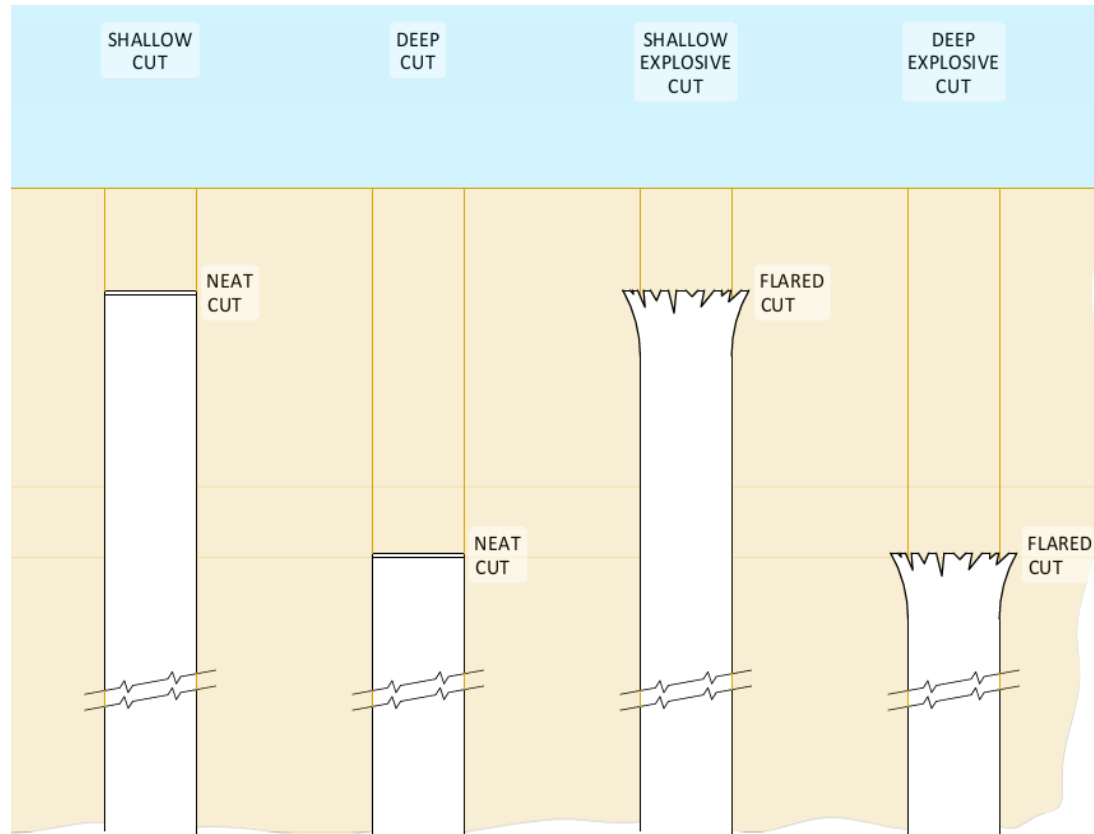
Saline Aquifer – has not been isolated during the exploration drilling or abandonment phase.

This legacy well may need to be re-abandoned so that the CO₂ storage site can reach its full economic potential.



What we can expect to find

Vertical well re-entry



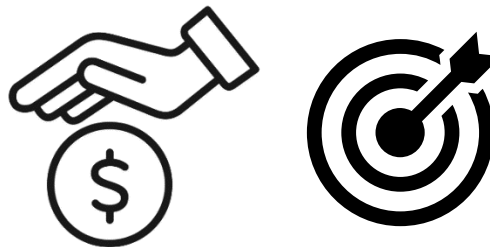
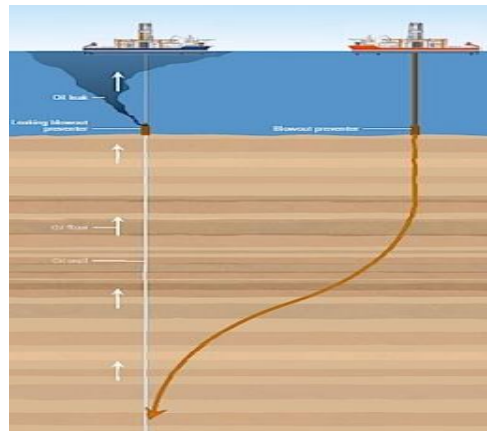
Re-abandonment options

Vertical well re-entry

Do Nothing



Relief Well



Vertical Re-Entry



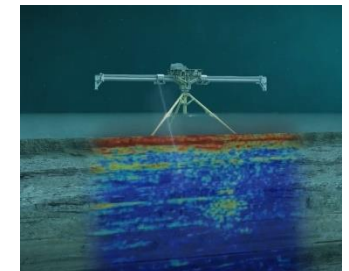
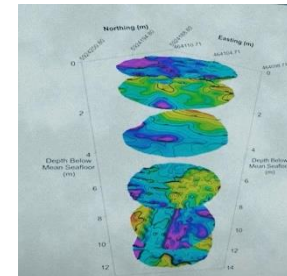
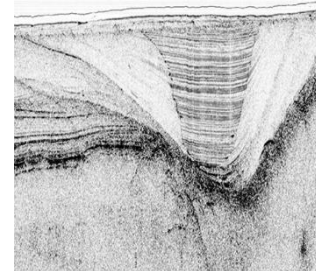
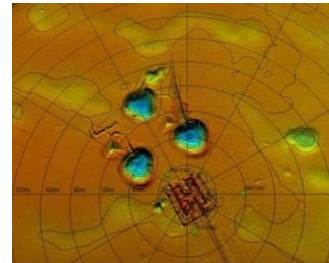
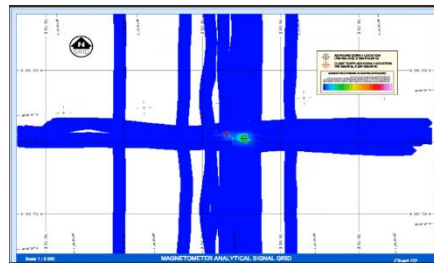
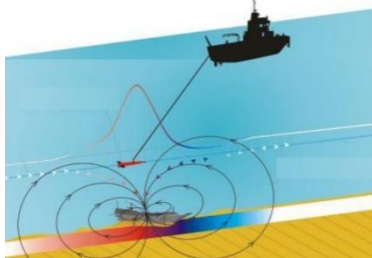
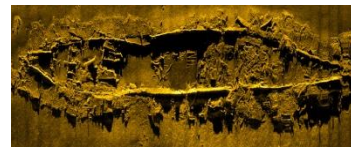
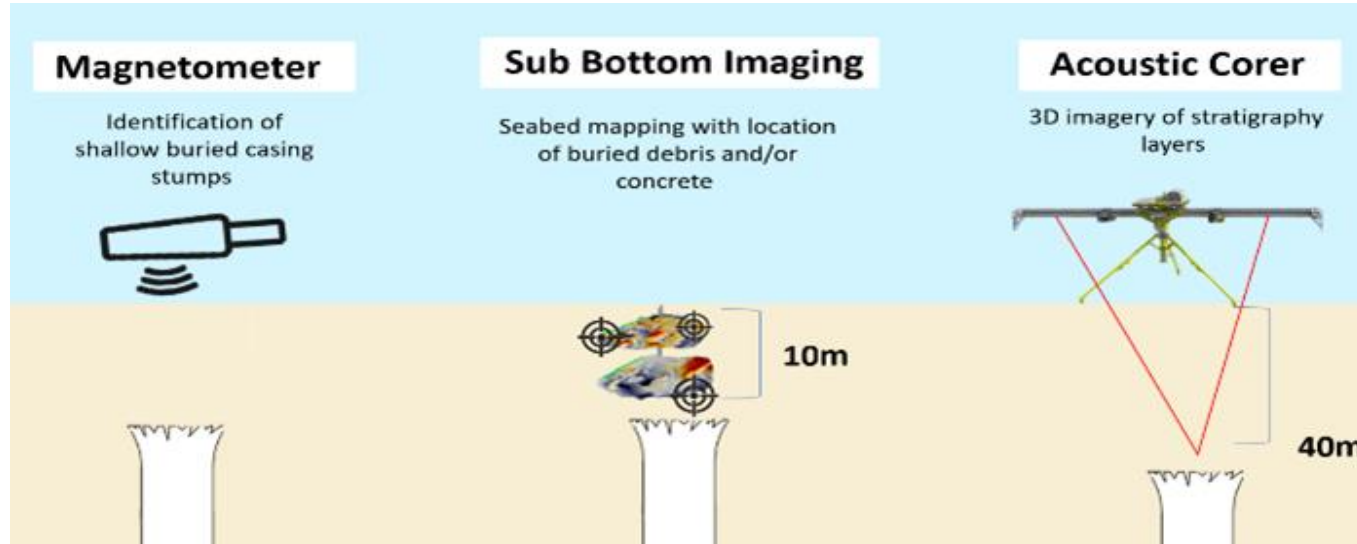
Core principles to vertical well re-entry

Vertical well re-entry



Locate the well

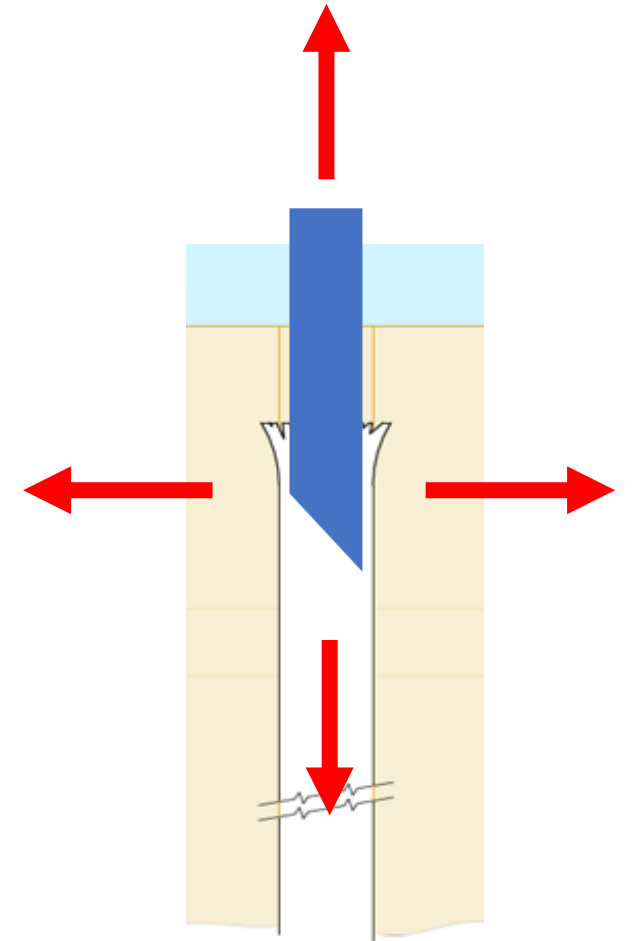
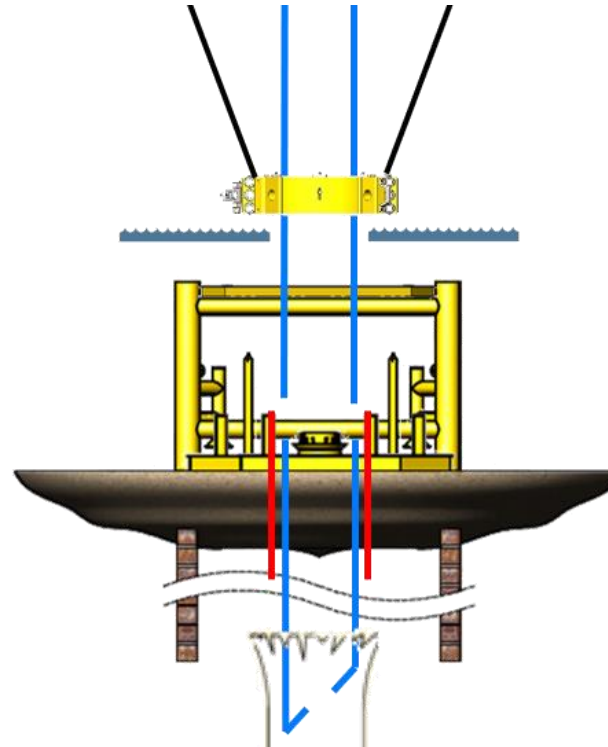
Vertical well re-entry



Environmental barrier

Vertical well re-entry

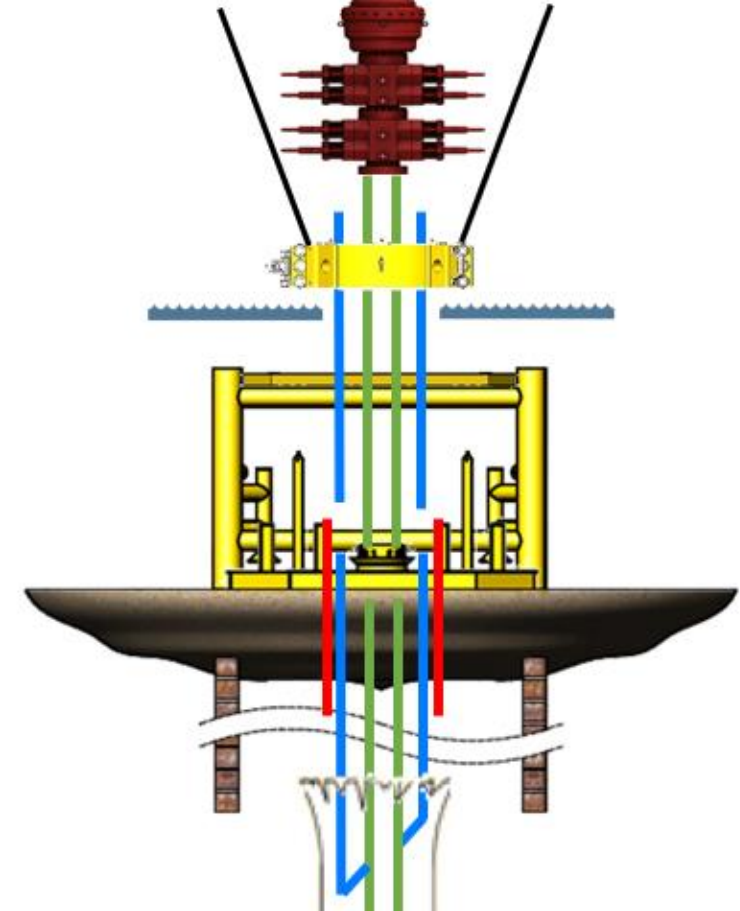
- Compromised legacy well not designed to be re-entered
- Excavation conduit, milling conduit and/or environmental barrier need to be established and tied back to surface to allow well clean up and further strings to be installed
- Supports milling, drilling and fluids/cuttings transportation
- Legacy well must be protected from any loading generated by these strings – support frame to house the subsurface and seabed to surface strings that transfers loads into the seabed will be required



Installation PCE & Re-Abandonment

Vertical well re-entry

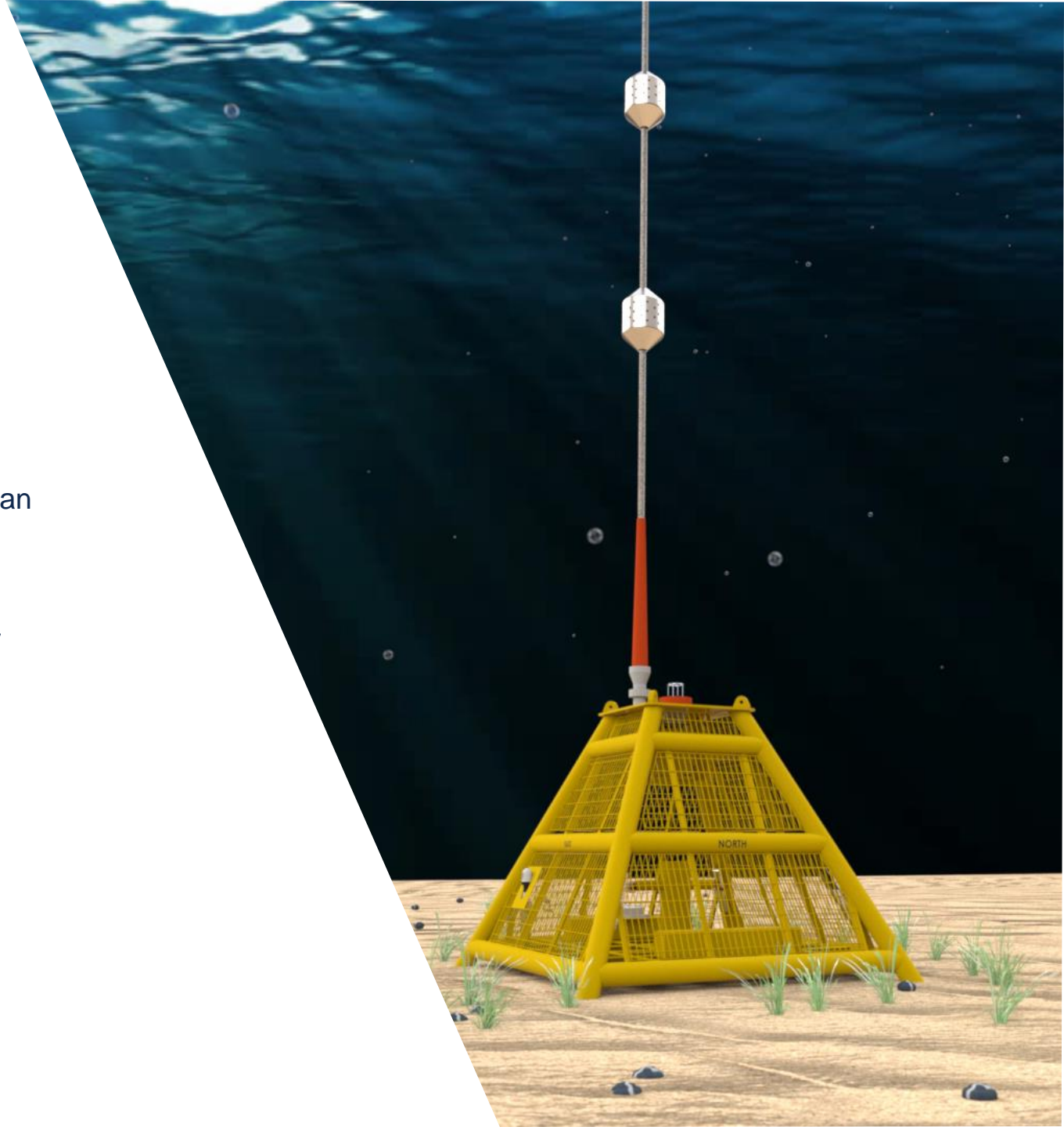
- At this stage common techniques and equipment from O & G service companies can be utilised to log/survey, milling and clean up and then install a pressure retaining tie back string
- Metal to metal gas tight casing overshots can be used onto the 9 5/8th of elastomeric or lead casing patches dependent on pressure and re-abandonment requirements
- In this example the CO2 storage location, the saline aquifer, can now have the exploration well re-abandoned in this case section milling and then cementing to fully isolate any leak paths



Monitoring Well MMV

Vertical well re-entry

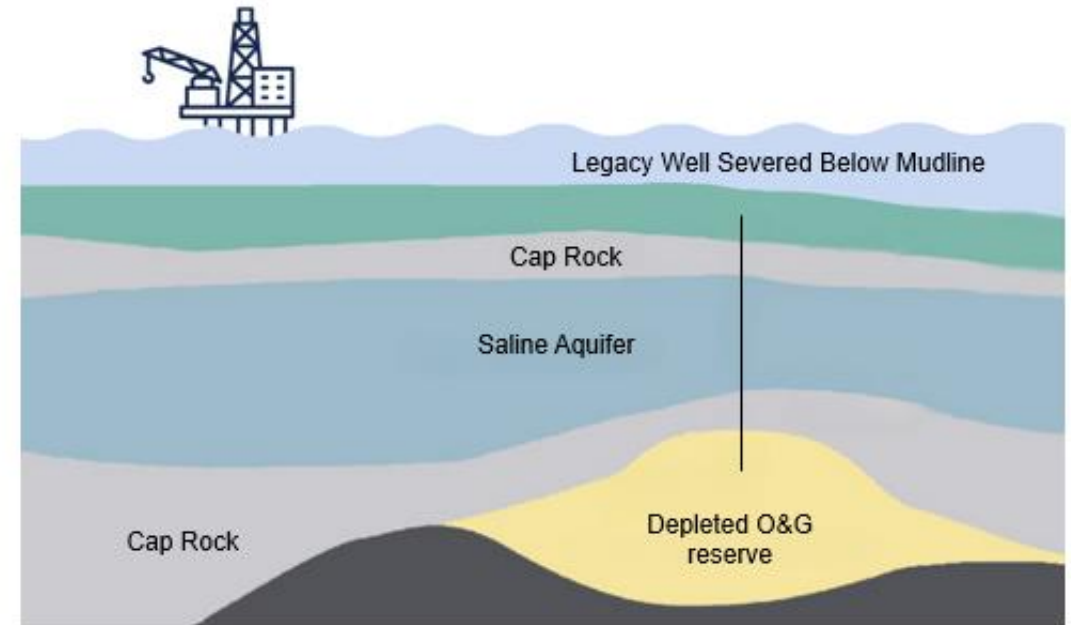
- There is an opportunity during the re-abandonment phase to install fibre optics and/or geophones to re-purpose the legacy well as a monitoring well
- Monitoring wells are useful and sometimes essential MMV systems to confirm that CO₂ injection is going according to plan or provide a warning if CO₂ is entering an area it should not
- Monitoring wells can utilise both active or passive subsurface seismic and temperature gauges (via the fibre optic cable) for leak detection



Key takeaways

Vertical well re-entry

- Every CCS site is going to have unique challenges from legacy wells, existing infrastructure and geological weak spots
- CCS at its core, is a waste disposal business and costs are very important – removing prohibiting barriers such as these are vital
- Cross industry solutions can be deployed to support the subsurface detection and mapping of legacy wells, supporting vertical well re-abandonment
- All loading must be isolated from the legacy well during the re-abandonment
- Vertical well re-entry should be considered as a viable option to improve overall project costs and support large scale deployment of offshore CCS developments
- Vertical well re-entry also offers a way of repurposing for long-term monitoring to ensure site integrity



Thank you.

Questions please

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