Mariner - Initial results from the first chemical stimulation of a water injector well.

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Agenda



Mariner Overview

- Located 150 km east of Shetland on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS).
- OOIP 2 3 billion barrels
- Expected Recovery +200 million barrels
- Drilling & Completion Unit: DES & ICU
- Started production August 2019 (>35 million barrels Q2 2023)
- Expected Life of Field ~30 years
- 100 operational wells





Mariner Overview



Maureen Reservoir

- Mass transport deposit (MTD) of slides, slumps, turbidites, debrides & raft blocks
- Stepped oil water contacts from east to west (fault and facies controlled)
- 1300m 1500m TVDSS
- Unconsolidated Sand 2 5 D
- 14 API
- Lower OOIP higher recovery

Heimdal Reservoir

- Deep Marine hybrid system of depositional / remobilised channels and injectites
- 1100m 1300m TVDSS
- Unconsolidated Sand up to 10 D
- 12 API
- Higher OOIP lower recovery

Drainage strategy

 Produced Water Reinjection (PWRI) + Aquifer support

Produced Water Reinjection Strategy

- Maintain reservoir pressure
- Improve sweep and recovery
- Avoid overboarding
- Planned full voidage replacement, but this hasn't been achieved
- 5 operational water leg injectors, providing support mainly to Maureen Reservoir
- Inter-well tracers are injected to confirm connectivity



Well Design and Completion



- Primarily horizontal wells with two C&P wells
- Completed as open hole with standalone screen
- Targeted as high-rate injectors, injecting above minimum horizontal stress (Shmin) of the cap rock
- Required well barriers for high-rate injection was not achieved in Inj B

Operational Challenges

- Inj B first operational injector in Mariner
- Injectivity in the well reduces rapidly as expected in matrix injection wells
- Frequent well shut-in due to maximum BHP constraint
- Formation damage is a mixture of oily deposit and solids
- All producers are completed with sand screens
- Topside process generally achieve good water quality (OiW< 20 ppm, TSS < 50 ppm)



Well Intervention Design



					1.2	4 35.00 %	
Onwell	D	Date	Sulphate	Carbonate	res	¥ 20.00 5	
DSWI	17	07.02.2023				O 15.00 %	6
DSWI	15	24.01.2023				5.00 5	6
1stSEP	14	29.08.2022			jji		Bante Calche Ba Sr Visulph Mix Ca
IstSEP	11	29.08.2022				Covera;	 وو 0.02 0.39 0.00 0.00 0
⊜ A24	13	29.08.2022					
⊚ A23	12	29.08.2022					
CoalesA	10	02.08.2022					Increasin
D 2stSEP	8	02.08.2022					
IstSEP	9	02.08.2022				e DSV	VI (BSA ID: 4)
DSWI	7	10.07.2022				ed [MORPHOLOGY
DSWI	6	29.06.2022				Rist	Transported / No
DSWI	4	24.01.2022	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			C du	Morphology to Assess
DSWI	3	17.01.2022				to	
DSWI	2	10.01.2022				RP 04	Modified by SI
DSWI	1	27.12.2021				Ph S	
D A22	5	29.06.2022					Active
Not Evaluated.	Limite	ed risk.	interr	nediate risk.	Critical		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,



- Understanding the nature of solids in Mariner has been a big challenge
- Mutual Solvent as hydrocarbon solvent to remove organic (oily) deposits
- Tetrakishhydroxymethyl phosphonium sulphate (THPS) as an iron chelating agent to dissolve iron sulphide deposits from the near wellbore
- Rig-less operation with volumes targeted to treat near well formation (1 ft from wellbore)

Well Intervention Execution | Mutual Solvent

- With the mutual solvent injection an immediate increase on injectivity was observed
- The wellbore displacement was divided in stages
- Soaking time 6-24 hours between displacement stages
- Improved chemical exposure in the damage area



- 5/2/23 23:30 Start of 1/3 displacement out of tubing (19 Sm3)
- 5/3/23 08:05 Start 2/3 displacement out of tubing (19 Sm3)
- 5/3/23 14:31 Start 3/3 displacement out of tubing (19 Sm3)

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Well Intervention Execution | THPS



Eve	nt	Remark				
1	7/2/23 02:30	Start THPS pump into the well (61.65 Sm3)				
2	7/2/23 03:00	Change of tank				
3	7/2/23 04:00	Start of 1/3 displacement out of tubing (19.24 Sm3)				
4	7/2/23 10:45	Start 2/3 displacement out of tubing (19 Sm3)				
5	7/2/23 17:15	Start 3/3 displacement out of tubing (19 Sm3)				

- Similar injection strategy to mutual solvent was followed
- Damage removal wasn't instantaneous as observed with the solvent phase
- Injectivity improvement was observed

Initial Results

- Operation was conducted safely and in a costeffective manner
- Initial injectivity increased by two-fold post chemical injection



Current Performance



- Restored injection to levels well above preintervention
- Inj B Injectivity decline comparable to before intervention
- Renewed injectivity decline following treatment demonstrates the importance of water quality and highlights the need for and timing of future intervention campaigns

Way Forward

- Injection strategy evaluation on going (matrix vs fracture)
- Intervention campaign to improve injectivity in matrix wells
- Alternative workover options to enable higher injection pressures (PPS gauge)
- Fracture injectors observed stable injectivity, more robust to PWRI damage
- Identification and characterization of solids deposits is paramount for the asset
- Topside treatment improvements to prevent or dissolve iron sulphide or other scales

Hall Integral vs. Derivative Plot



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