

XCLUDETM

INDUCED FORMATION DAMAGE FOR WELLBORE ISOLATION

Lindsay Wylie Project Manager - Well Technology

CCS – THE PROBLEM

Depleted oil and gas reservoirs offer potential storage option for CCS.

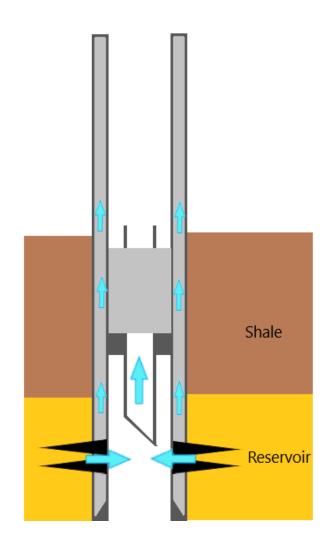
These fields already have many wells; some producing, some suspended, some abandoned.

Could we reuse the old infrastructure for CCS?

- Possibly, although may prove difficult.
- Wells were not designed for CO₂ injection (e.g. Portland cement)
- Integrity can be variable.

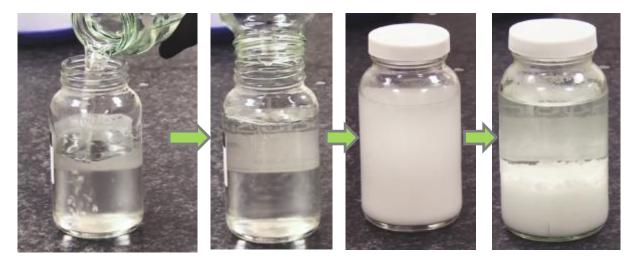
Similar issues with new CCS injection wells.

Require an alternative barrier material, resistant to CO₂, which can prevent leaks behind casing and in wellbore.



XCLUDE - INDUCED FORMATION DAMAGE

 $Ca^{2+} + SO_4^{2-}$ CaSO₄.2H₂O



Sandpack Before Treatment

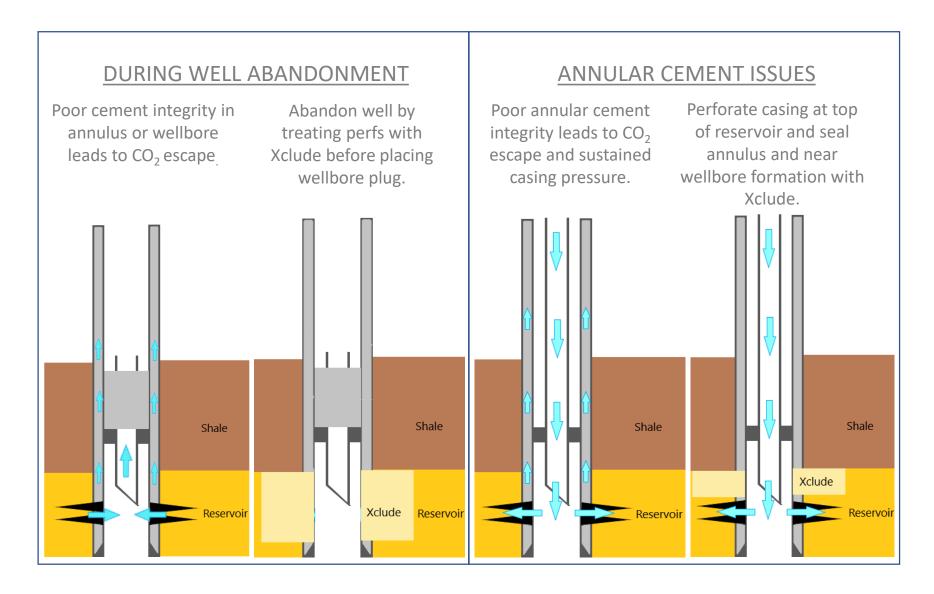






- Simple, well understood reaction and material
 - industry is familiar with calcium sulfate scale and loss of production it can cause
 - Insoluble in supercritical CO₂
- Reaction is controlled until the fluids are in the formation
 - solid mineral forms in pore throats of rock to reduce permeability
- Independent coreflood testing by Heriot Watt University showed permeability reduction >99 %.

HOW DOES THIS SOLVE THE PROBLEM?



SUMMARY AND BENEFITS OF XCLUDE



- Forms a stable mineral to reduce formation/microannuli permeability for zonal isolation or abandonment
- Uses non-hazardous, environmentally responsible chemicals
 - OCNS registered
- Can be applied using established technologies
 - > Bullhead for well abandonment
 - > "Perf and Xclude" for behind casing flow, e.g. through annular cement or microannuli
- Could facilitate reuse of redundant oil and gas infrastructure for CCS
 - > Improved abandonment of any wells in CCS reservoir (oil and gas or CO₂ injection)
 - > Seals leak paths in injection wells prior to use