# **Production Enhancement in the Permian Basin**

Mark Chapman Technical Manager – Permian Basin





- Frac Design
- Economic Optimization
- Reservoir Performance
- Post Job Analysis

Sine Frac Build me Fro Higher Production & EUR Optimize the Frac

### StrataGen 🍣

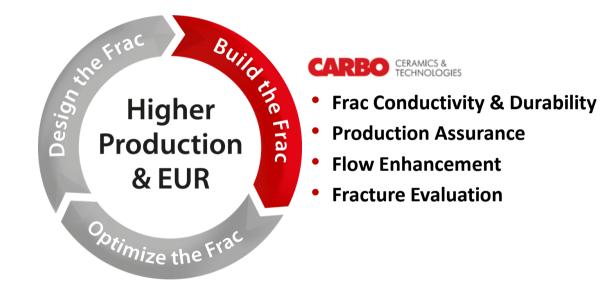
- Well Site Supervision
- Frac Diagnostics & Optimization
- Field Development Optimization
- Reservoir & Formation Analysis

CARBO CERAMICS & TECHNOLOGIES

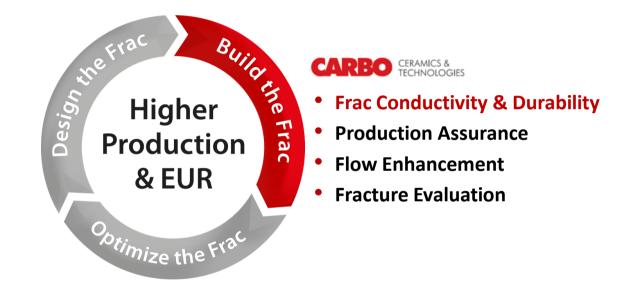
- Frac Conductivity & Durability
- Production Assurance
- Flow Enhancement
- Fracture Evaluation









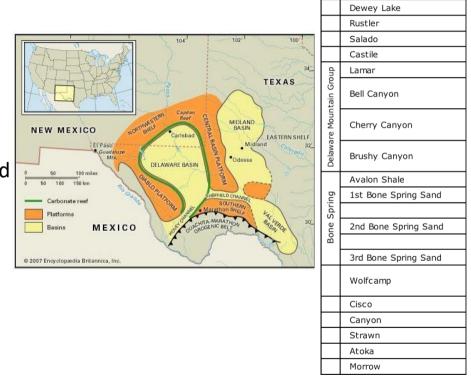




## Benefits of Conductivity in the Delaware Basin

### **Challenges in Delaware Basin Plays:**

- Wolfcamp & Bone Springs
- Interbedded shale, carbonate & sands
  - Wolfcamp Four distinct units (A, B, C, & D)
  - Avalon Shale, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>, Bone Springs sand
- Tight formation (10-3000 nD)
- 7,500 to 12,000 ft TVD



Courtesy Murchison Oil

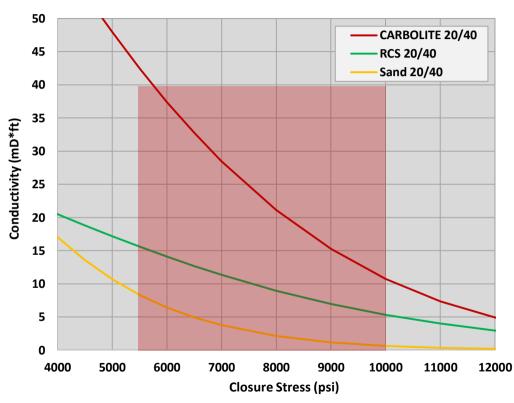


Delaware Basin

## Benefits of Conductivity in the Delaware Basin

### **Challenges in Delaware Basin Plays:**

- 5,500 to 10,000 psi closure stress
- Horizontal multistage treatments
  - 3,800 to 4,500 ft lateral lengths
  - 15-25 stages
  - 35,000 to 75,000 lbs proppant per cluster



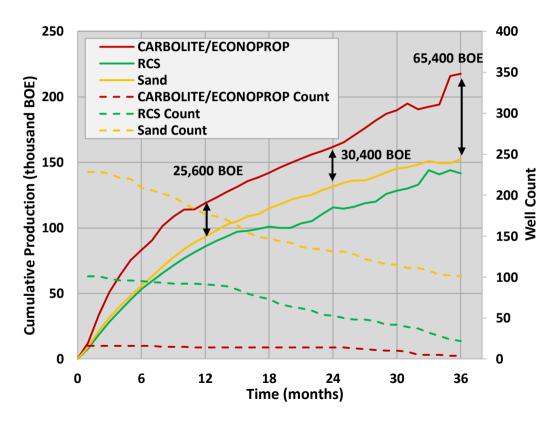
Courtesy Murchison Oil



## Production Benefits of Conductivity in the Wolfcamp

### **Challenges in Delaware Basin Plays:**

- CARBOLITE and CARBOECONOPROP wells increase production
- Production increases from 20% to 45%

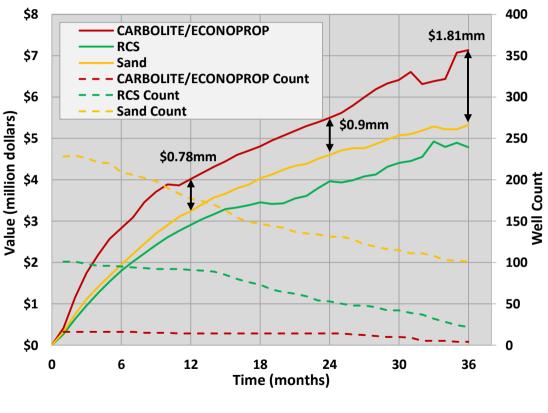




## <u>Value</u> of Conductivity in the Wolfcamp

#### Challenges in Delaware Basin Plays:

- CARBOLITE and ECONOPROP wells increase production
- Production Increases from 20% to 45%
- Conductivity adds value even at current depressed pricing
- Value increases 20% to 35%



StrataGe

\$3/mscf

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## Engineered Completion Design - 2<sup>nd</sup> Bone Springs

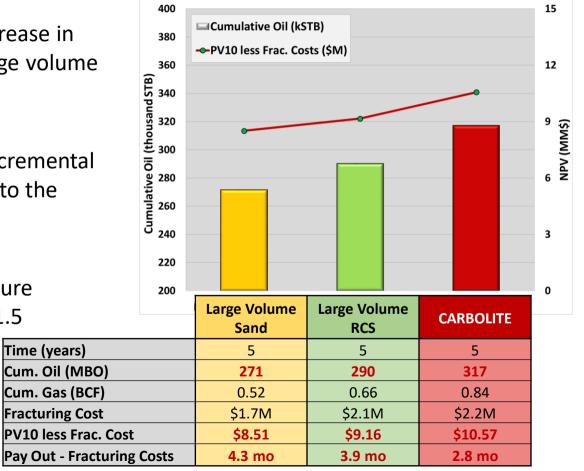
#### Objective

- Evaluate fracture designs based on NPV
- Utilize an existing 2<sup>nd</sup> Bone Springs well
  - Reservoir, completion, production, treatment & cost
- Modeling
  - FRACPRO
  - Reservoir model
- Design alternate treatments
- The forecast production to calculate NPV
- Selected treatment design based upon NPV and time to payout

Design Options	Large Volume Sand	Large Volume RCS	CARBOLITE
Frac Cost per Stage (USD)	\$115,300	\$147,000	\$159,600
Total Cost per Stage (USD)	\$130,900	\$161,500	\$169,300
Stage Time (hr:min)	2:11	2:04	1:22
Acid (gals)	3000	3000	3000
Slickwater (gals)	56500	17500	33000
Linear Gel (gals)	30000	190000	0
XL Fluid (gals)	242000	97000	171641
Total Fluid (bbls)	7893	7321	4944
100 Mesh	0	20000	0
White Sand 40/70	20000	0	0
White Sand 30/50	0	65000	0
White Sand 20/40	380000	0	0
RCS-C 20/40	0	225000	0
CARBOLITE 30/50	0	0	45000
CARBOLITE 20/40	0	0	220000
Total Prop (lbs)	400000	310000	265000
lbs of prop/cluster	133333	103333	88333
lbs of prop/ft of lateral	1368	1061	907
rate (bpm)/cluster	23	23	23

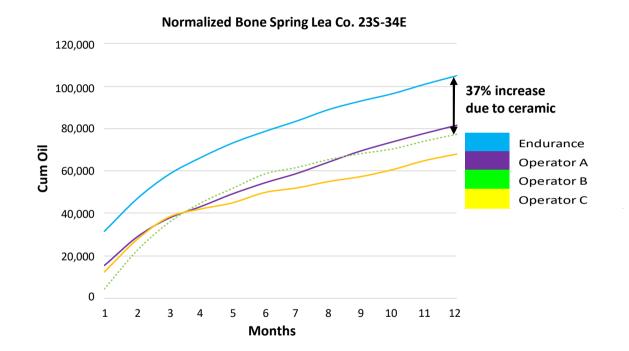
### Selecting an Optimized Completion Design – 2<sup>nd</sup> Bone Springs

- CARBOLITE generates a 17% increase in production compared to the large volume sand design
- CARBOLITE design creates an incremental NPV of \$2.06 million compared to the large volume sand design
- CARBOLITE design reduces fracture treatment cost payout time by 1.5 months

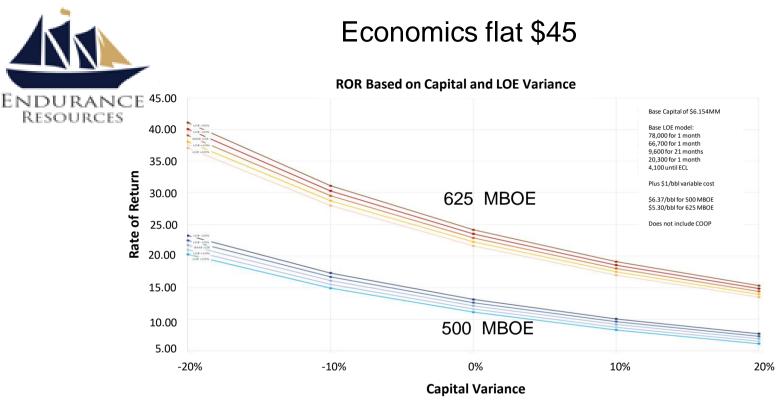




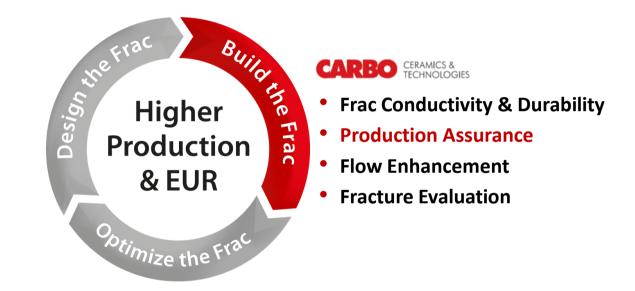
### Offset wells - sand vs ceramic



Actual offset ceramic vs sand completions



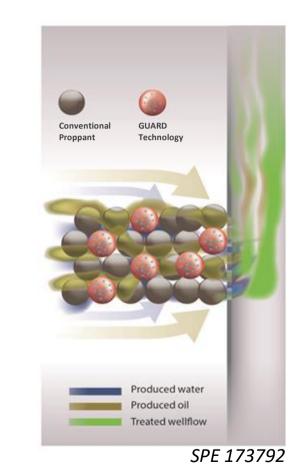
A 10% reduction in Capex gives 3-5% gain in ROR A 10% reduction in LOE give a 1-2% gain in ROR A 25% gain in EUR gives a 12% gain in ROR





## **Production Assurance**

- Permian basin production challenges
  - Scaling tendencies in many formations
- Economic impact and value opportunities
  - Maintain conductivity
  - Limit production downtime
  - Reduce LOE
- SCALEGUARD
  - Chemically-infused porous proppant
  - Controlled release technology
  - Placed in the fracture
  - Long-term protection

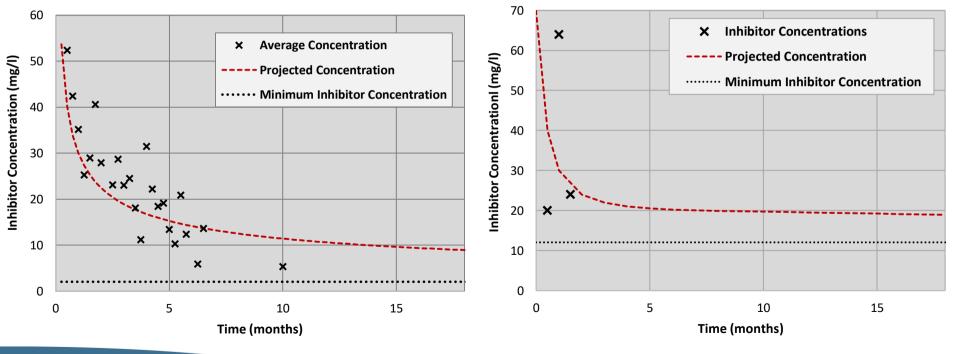




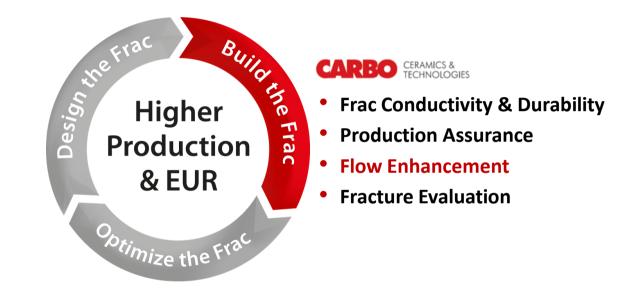
## **Production Assurance**

Case History – Uinta Basin (SPE 173792)





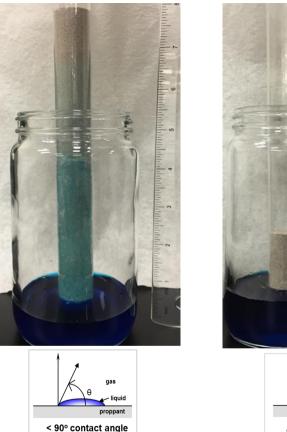




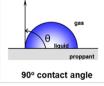


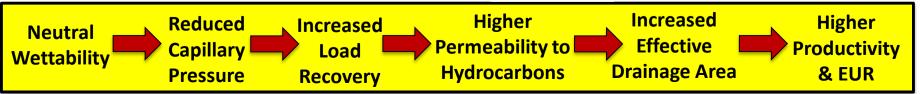
### Flow Enhancement - CARBORPM

- Traditional proppant surfaces are water-wet
  - Wetting angle of traditional proppant causes capillary forces
  - Water-wet proppant surfaces reduce relative permeability to hydrocarbons
  - Leads to reduced effective fracture half-length
- CARBORPM creates a neutral-wettability surface
  - Treatment applied to surface of proppant modifies wettability to neutral
  - Improves fracture clean-up and relative permeability to hydrocarbons
  - Reduces pressure drop in the fracture and increases effective conductivity

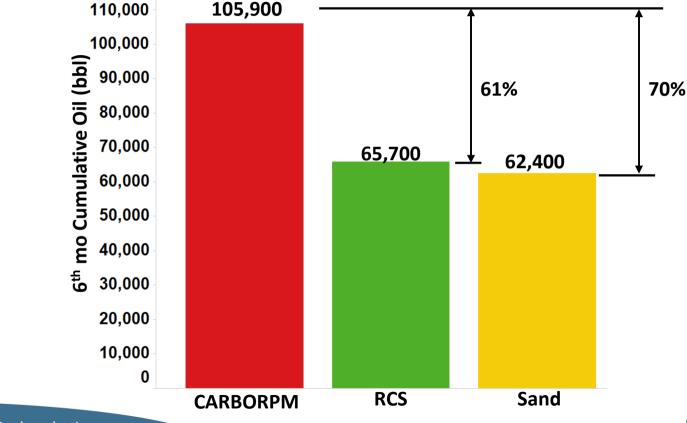








## Flow Enhancement – Wolfcamp Example





### Thank You!



## **Questions?**

