

# **A Mechanism to Fight Against Formation Damage for Saltwater Disposal**

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## Primary Issue:

- Varieties of salts, fines and residual chemicals with compositions vary daily

## Secondary Issue:

- **Untamed Turbulence resistance when pumping saltwater**

## Consequences:

- ❖ **Wells being damaged 24/7;**
- ❖ **Pressure escalates rapidly during operation.**





# Saltwater Composition:

*Iron, a most troublesome ion, along with gel, friction reducer, crude oil and other unknown species*

Metal Ion	Average (mg/L)
Calcium	16,558
Magnesium	2,137
Sodium	60,423
Potassium	1,497
Aluminum	0.5
Barium	2.8
Strontium	791
<b>Iron</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Manganese	4.7

**Total dissolved solids (TDS) frequently exceed 200,000 ppm (or 20%)!**



## **Proposed Solution:**

- ✓ **Turbulence Minimization**
- ✓ **Formation Damage Mitigation**

**Simultaneous Turbulence Suppression and  
Formation Stimulation**

Simultaneous Turbulence Suppression and  
Formation Stimulation

# Turbulence & Typical Saltwater:

## ❖ Turbulence Flow in Pipe:

$$Re\# = \frac{4Q}{\pi DV}$$

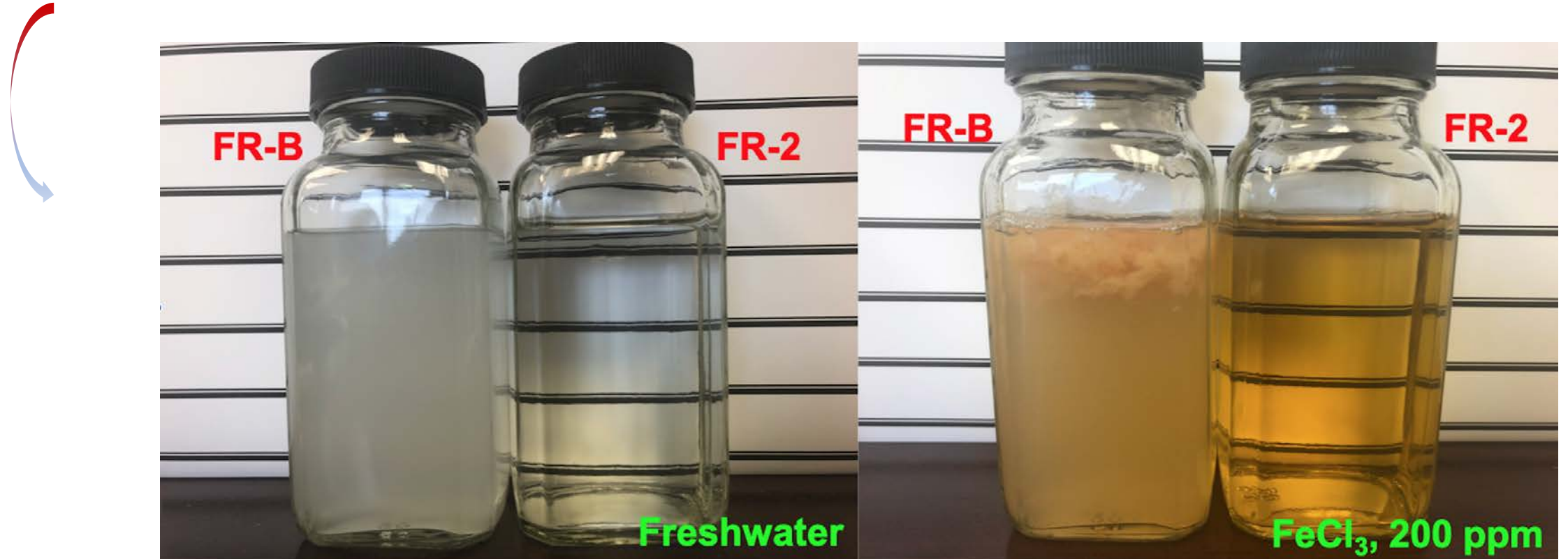
Critical Re#: 2,900

V - kinematic viscosity: 1.0701mm<sup>2</sup>/s for FR-2 @ 1.0 GPT

- 4.65-in (118 mm) pipe @ 88 bbl./min, Re# 2,353,969.
- 2.325-in (59 mm) pipe @ 2.2 bbl./min, Re# 117,698



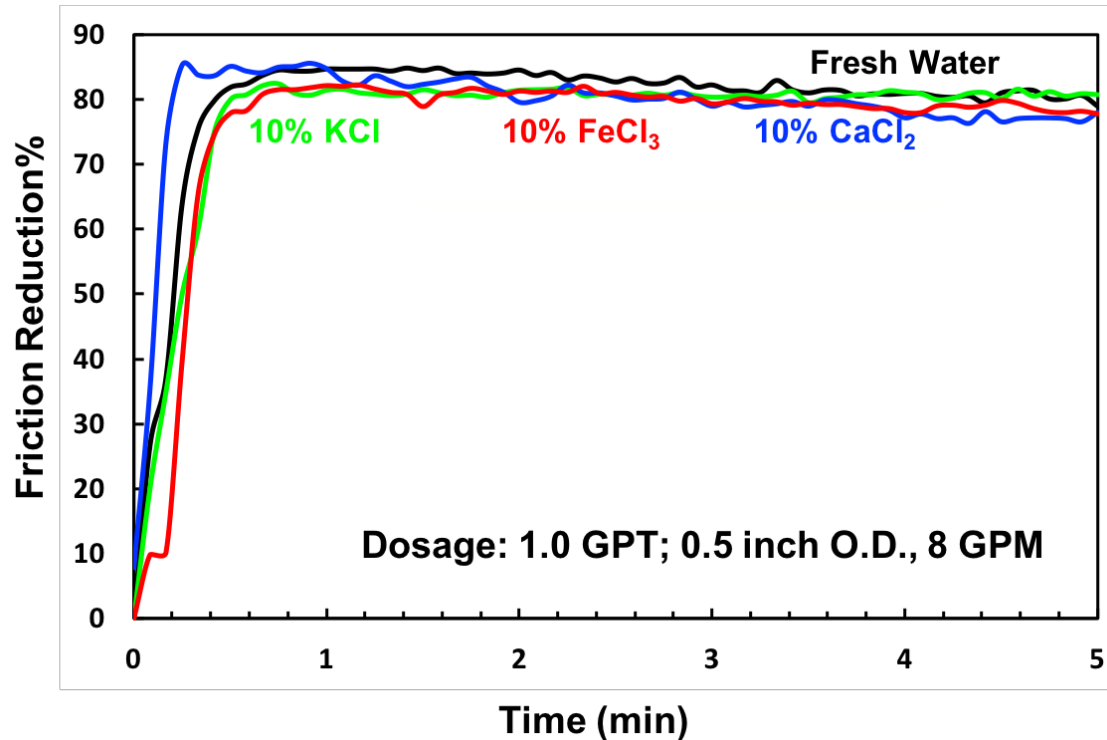
## FR-2 Compatibility:



Dosage: 1.0 GPT/1000 ppm, 25 °C

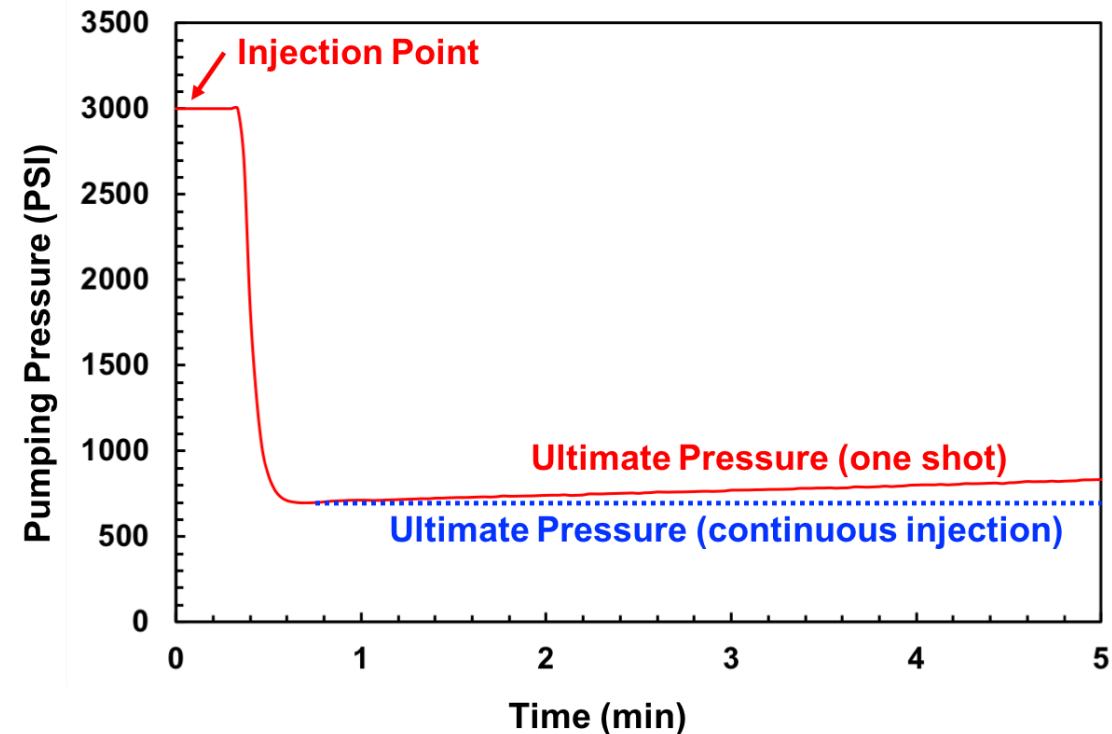
# FR-2 All-Brine Applicability:

**% Friction Reduction in Various Brines**



**Dosage: 1.0 GPT/1000 ppm**

**Illustrative Pressure vs. Time**





## FR-2 Non-Damaging:

Friction Reducer	Original Perm $K_1$ (mD)	Final Perm $K_2$ (mD)	Regained Perm
FR-B	166.3	0.5	0.3%
FR-2	147.7	146.5	99.2%

$$\text{Regained Perm} = \frac{K_2}{K_1} \times 100\%$$

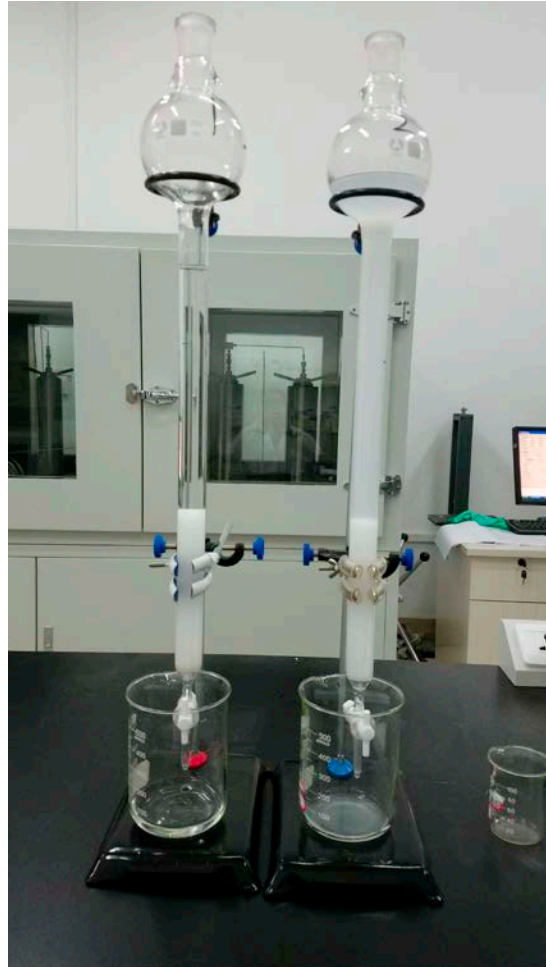
**Dosage: 1.0 GPT/1000 ppm**



## FR-2 Fluidity:

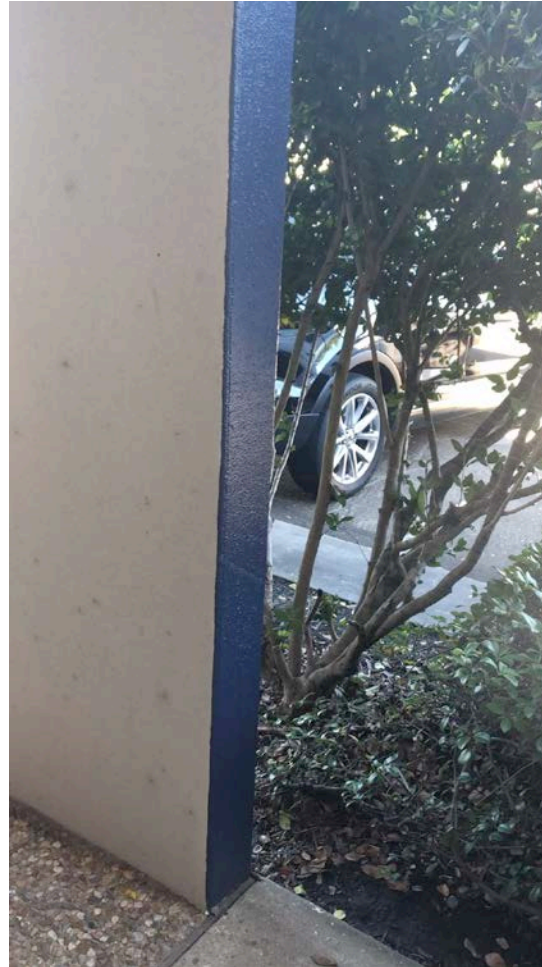
**Dosage:**

**1.0 GPT/1000 ppm**

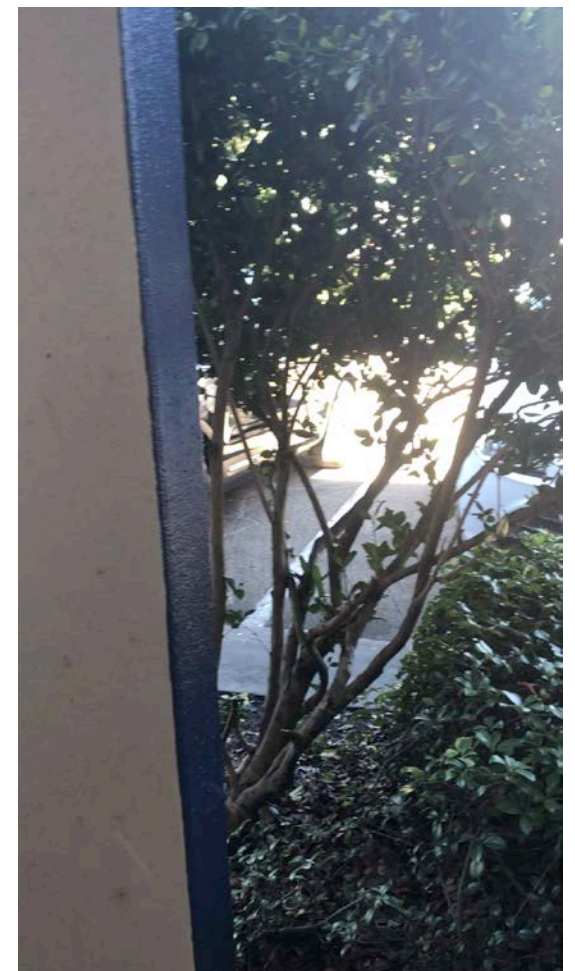


**Freshwater: FR-2 vs. FR-B**

**Saltwater without FR-2**



**Saltwater with FR-2**





# FR-2 Field Trials:

## Case 1: Richland, TX

## Results

- 1). Tamed pumping pressure;
- 2). Enhanced injection rate;
- 3). Quicker pressure drop when stopping pumping.

FR-2: ca. 1.0 GPT; Flow: ca. 2 bbl./min.



## **FR-2 Field Trials:**

### **Case 2: Jal, NM**

- 1) Pressure increased quickly (e.g. 2 h) to trigger shutdown at 2,400 psi;**
- 2) Well had to remain shut down for days before retaking water.**

## **Results**

- 1) With FR-2 (35 gallons), pumping time elongated 4 times;**
- 2) Before FR-2, pressure ramped at 7 psi/min; with FR-2: 0.4 psi/min;**
- 3) Well pumped ca. 900 bbl. first run; 1,200 bbl., second run same night.**

# Economics of Field Implementation:

## Recommendation:

### 1). “Shock” treatment:

Treating damaged well with FR-2 at 1.0 GPT for one day or until see major improvements

### 2). Maintenance: Keep a constant FR-2 at e.g. 100 ppm level

### 3). Repeat “shock” whenever there is pressure hiking

### 4). Subject to optimization depending upon expected outcome

**Cost estimate: as low as 5 cents/bbl.**

**ROI: up to \$10MMM per year per well!**



# Summary

- **FR-2 was all-brine applicable and shown to reduce turbulence resistance and wellhead pressure.**
- **FR-2 stimulates the well and enhance water injectivity.**
- **This is a unique mechanism fighting against formation damage with high ROI**