



Screen-Out Assessment

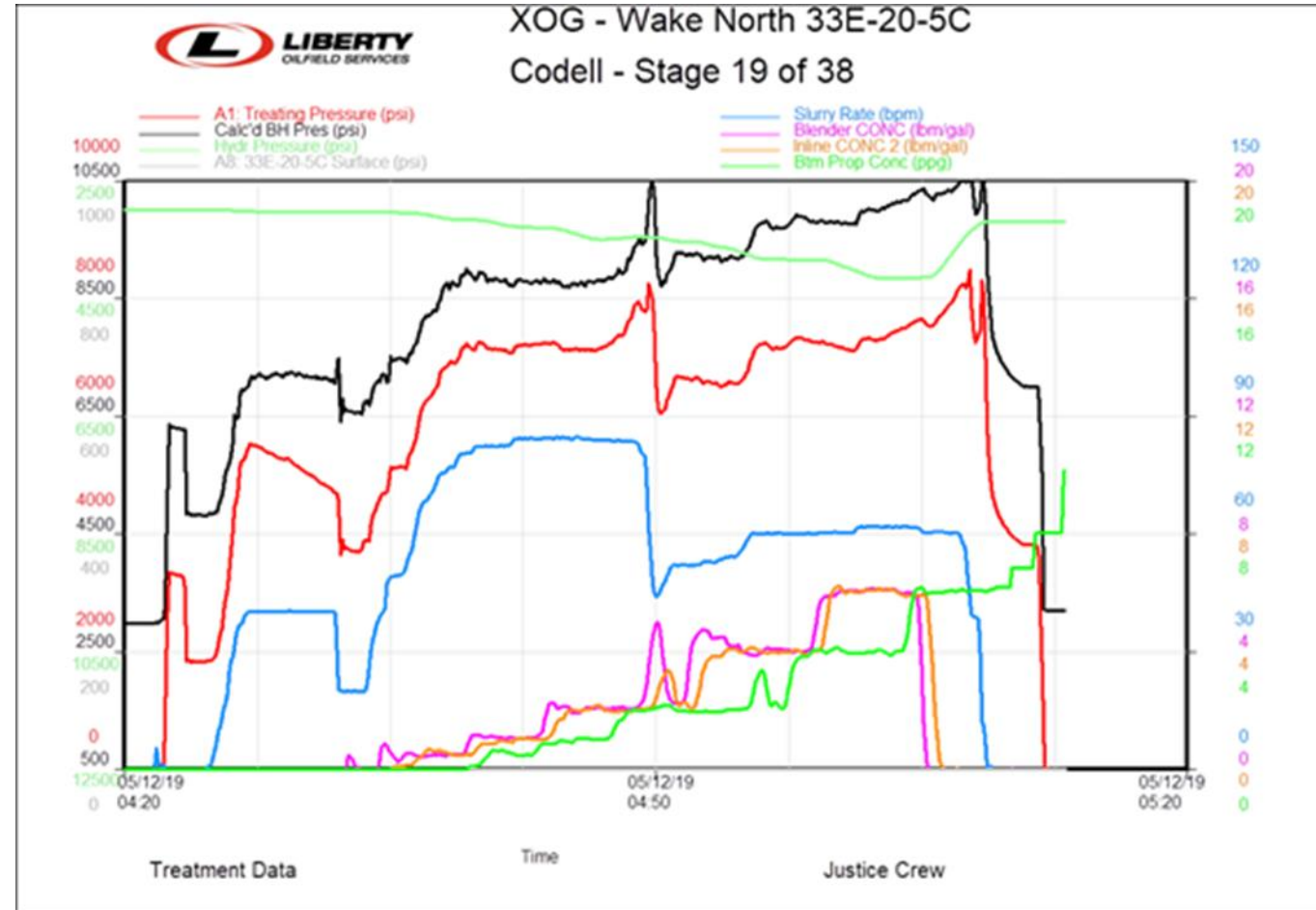
Liberty Engineering Solution



Problem Stages

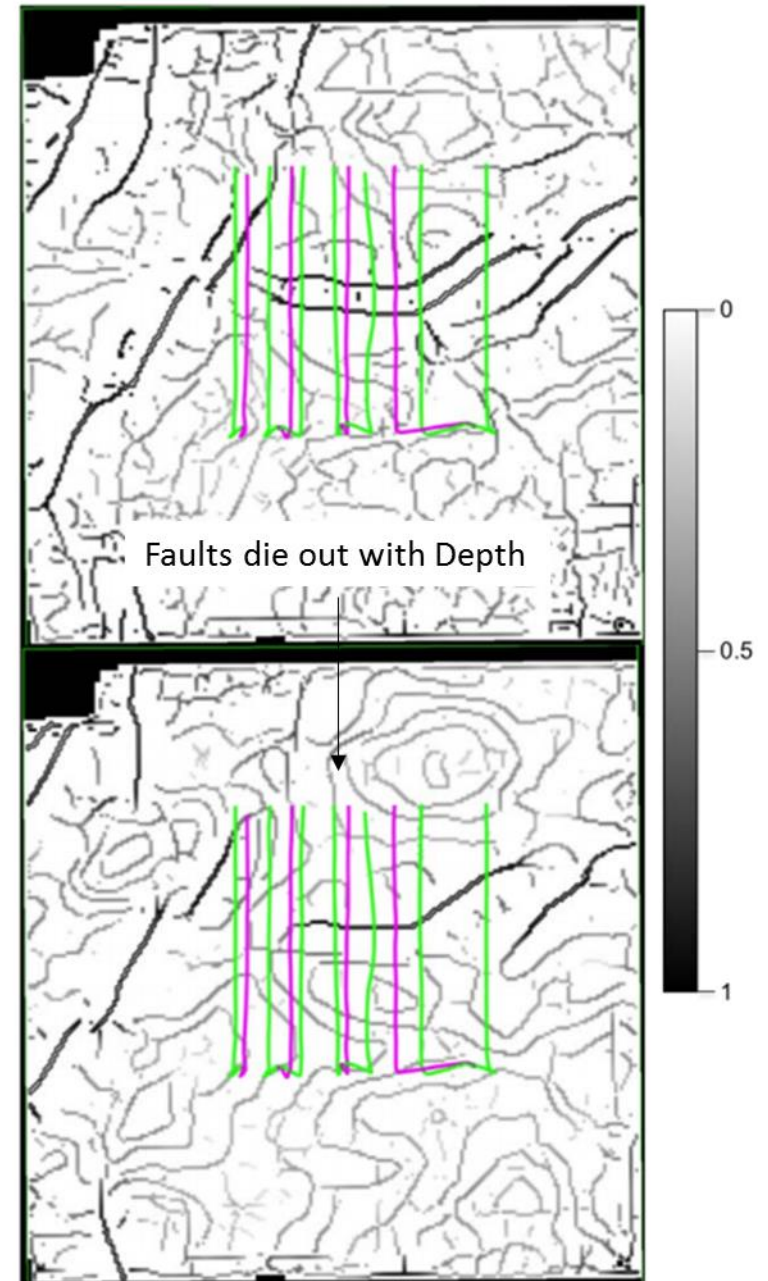
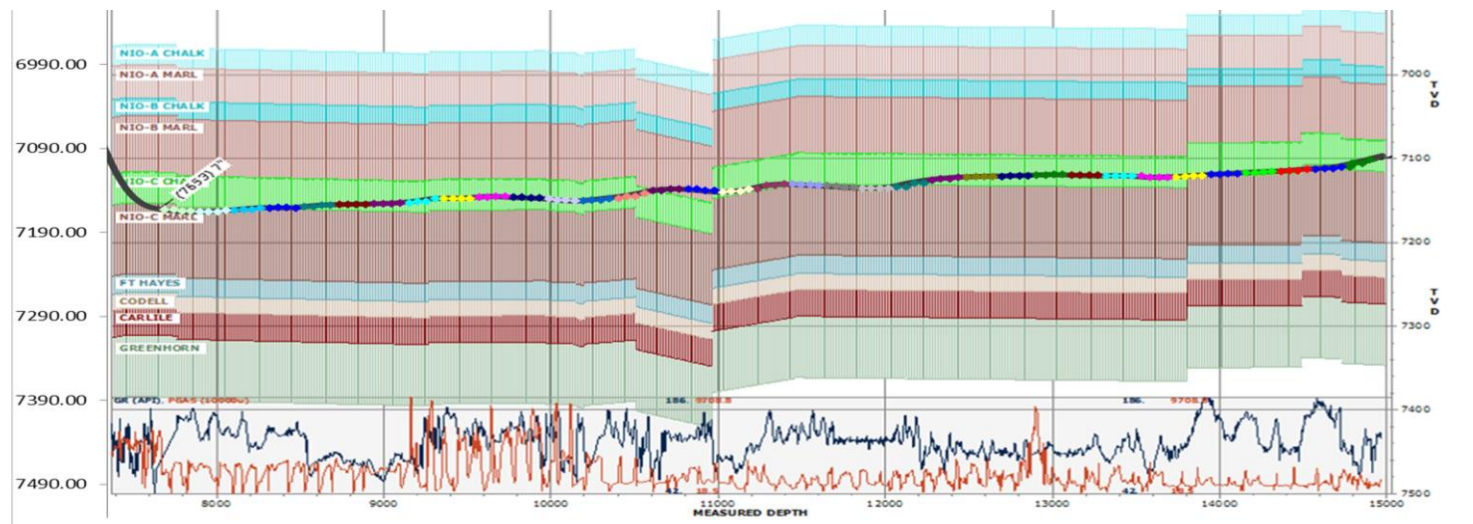
- High near-wellbore (NWB) Pressure
- Screen-outs

Costs Everyone- \$\$ and Time



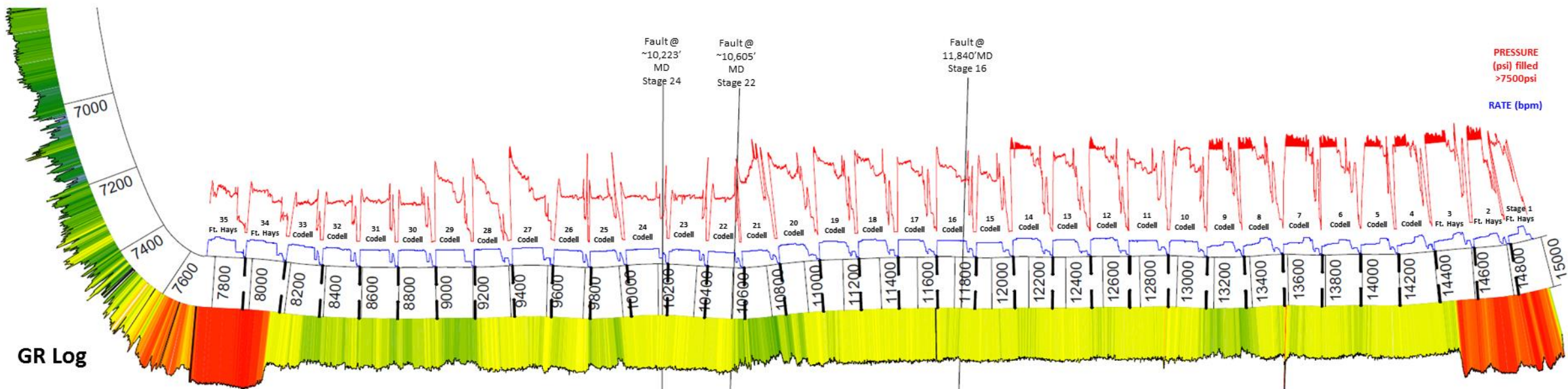
Why Problems Happen?

- Geology-
 - Lithology (marls, bentonites, etc.)
 - Structure (faults, regional stresses, etc.)
- Engineering-
 - Proppant size or amount
 - Fluid type (gel viscosity, acid, etc.)
 - Stress Shadow (previous stage or adjacent zipper well)

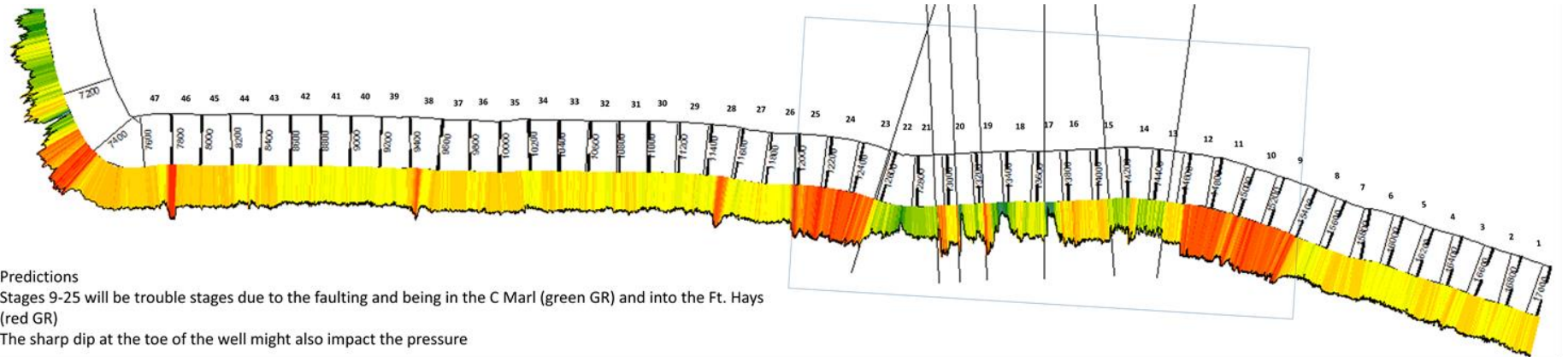


Integrating Geology with Completions

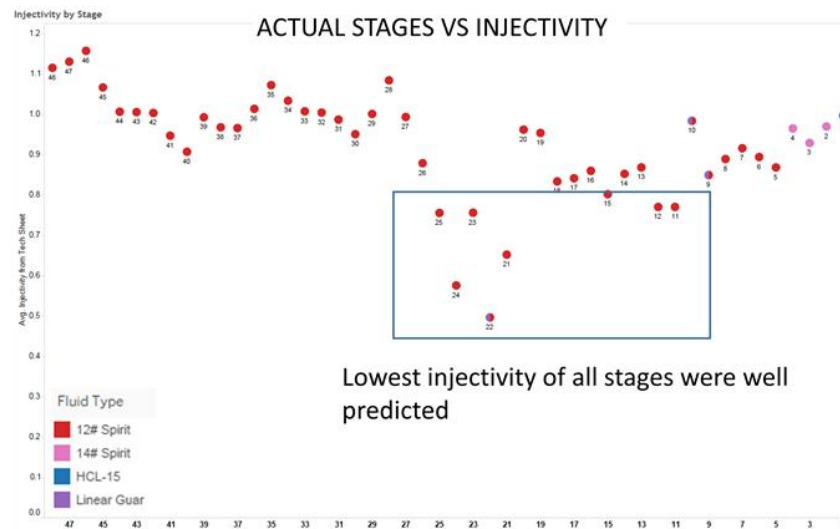
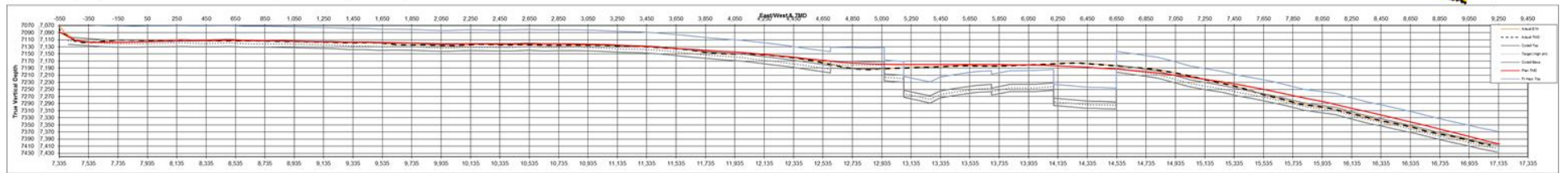
- **Gamma Ray log (api)**- Measurement of the radioactivity of rocks (Uranium, thorium, potassium)
- Used to interpret lithology (Chalks/Clean sands low GR, Marls/Bentonites/clays high GR), recorded in feet during drilling
- **BH Pressure (psi)**- pressure being applied to the formation including net pressure, normalized for friction, recorded in time during completion
- **Rate (bpm)**-downhole rate that fluid is entering the formation, recorded in time during completions
- **Injectivity (psi/bpm)*100**- BH Pressure divided by the downhole rate, to determine fracture efficiency and growth.



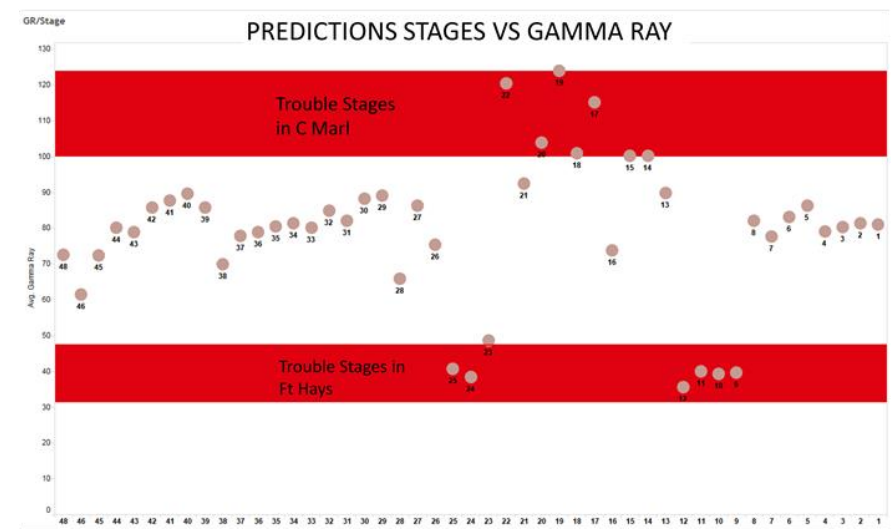
Integrating Geology with Completions



Predictions
 Stages 9-25 will be trouble stages due to the faulting and being in the C Marl (green GR) and into the Ft. Hays (red GR)
 The sharp dip at the toe of the well might also impact the pressure

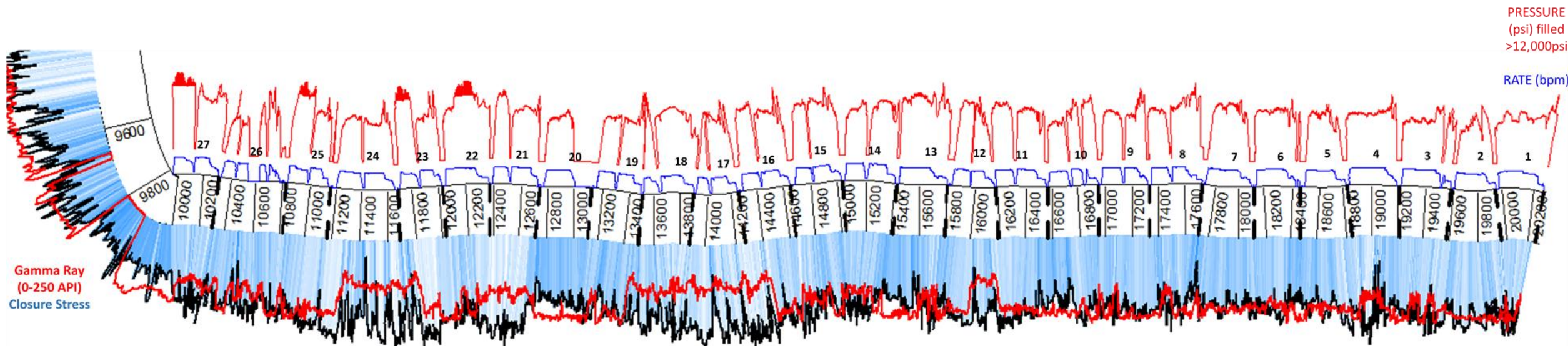


Lowest injectivity of all stages were well predicted



Data Integration – Well Completion Planning

- Mitigate or Prepare for Problem Stages
 - Gamma Ray, Closure Stress, or any other log
 - Completion stage packer/plug depths
- Geometric vs Engineered or a back up plan for tough problematic stages





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