

Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) for Unconventional Reservoirs: The Next Big Thing?



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Thank You!!!



This year the Denver Chapter dispersed \$50,000 in scholarship money for the 2019-2020 school year. This amount will be shared between 33 students from the Colorado School of Mines, Montana Tech, New Mexico Tech, University of North Dakota, and University of Wyoming.

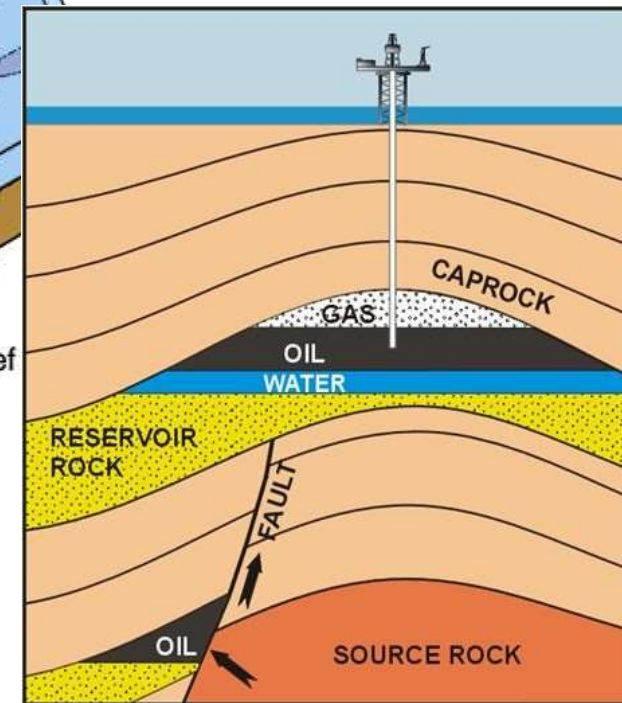
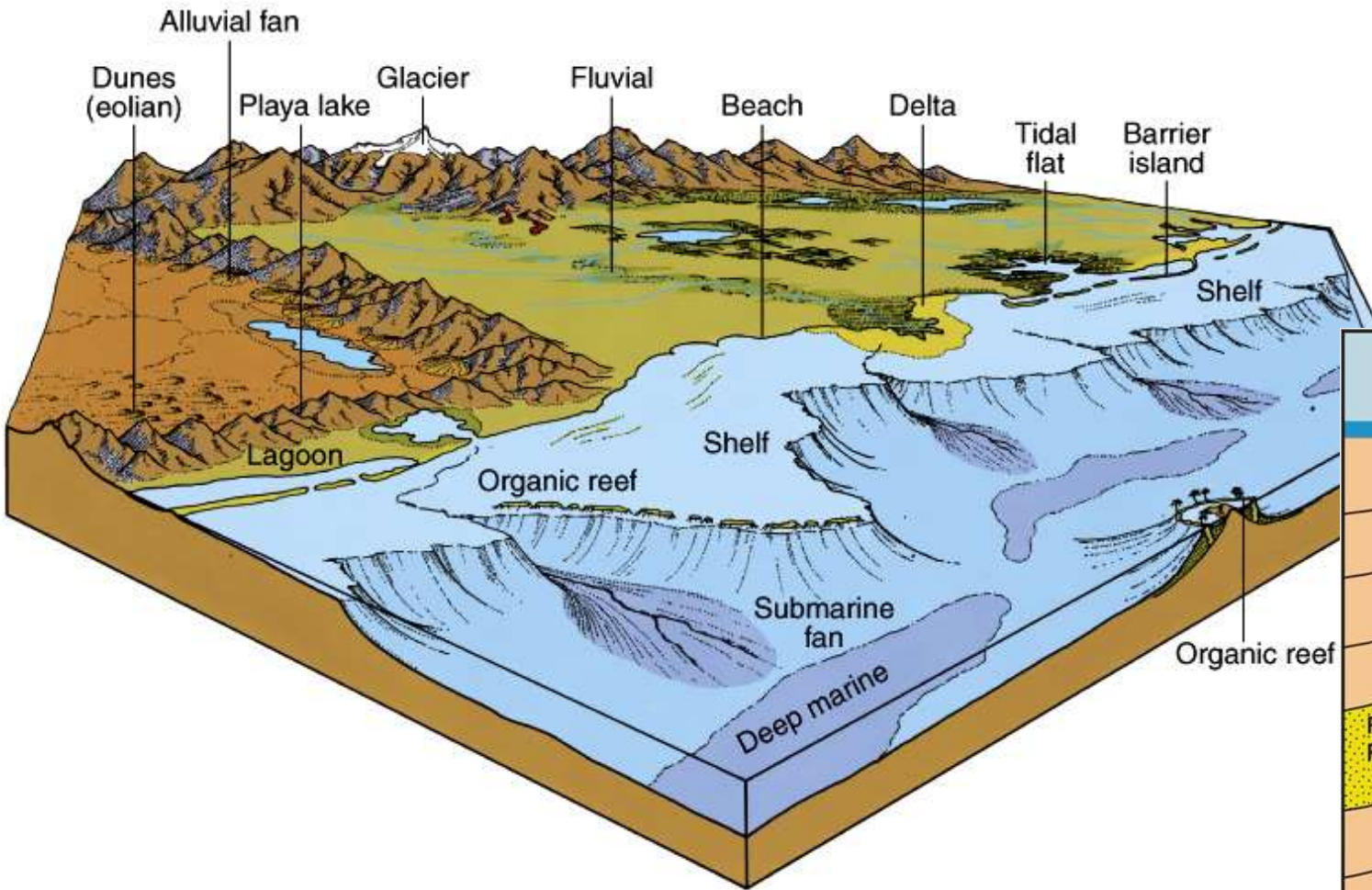
Outline



- **Unconventional Reservoirs (UR)**
- **Enhanced Oil Recovery in UR**
 - **History (2008 – today)**
 - **Operational Issue**
 - **Recovery Mechanisms**

Idealized diagram of major sedimentary systems

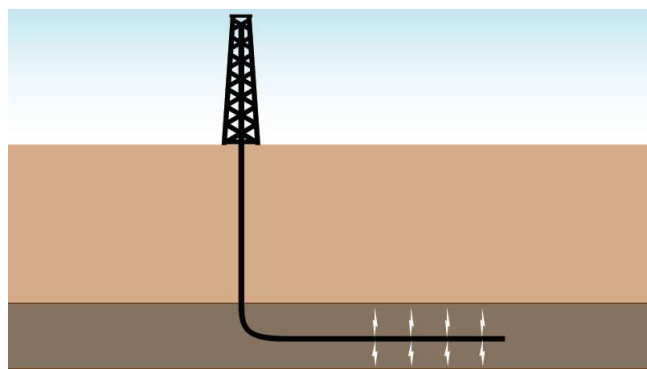
Conventional Reservoir Formation



Unconventional Reservoirs – What?

also known as (aka)

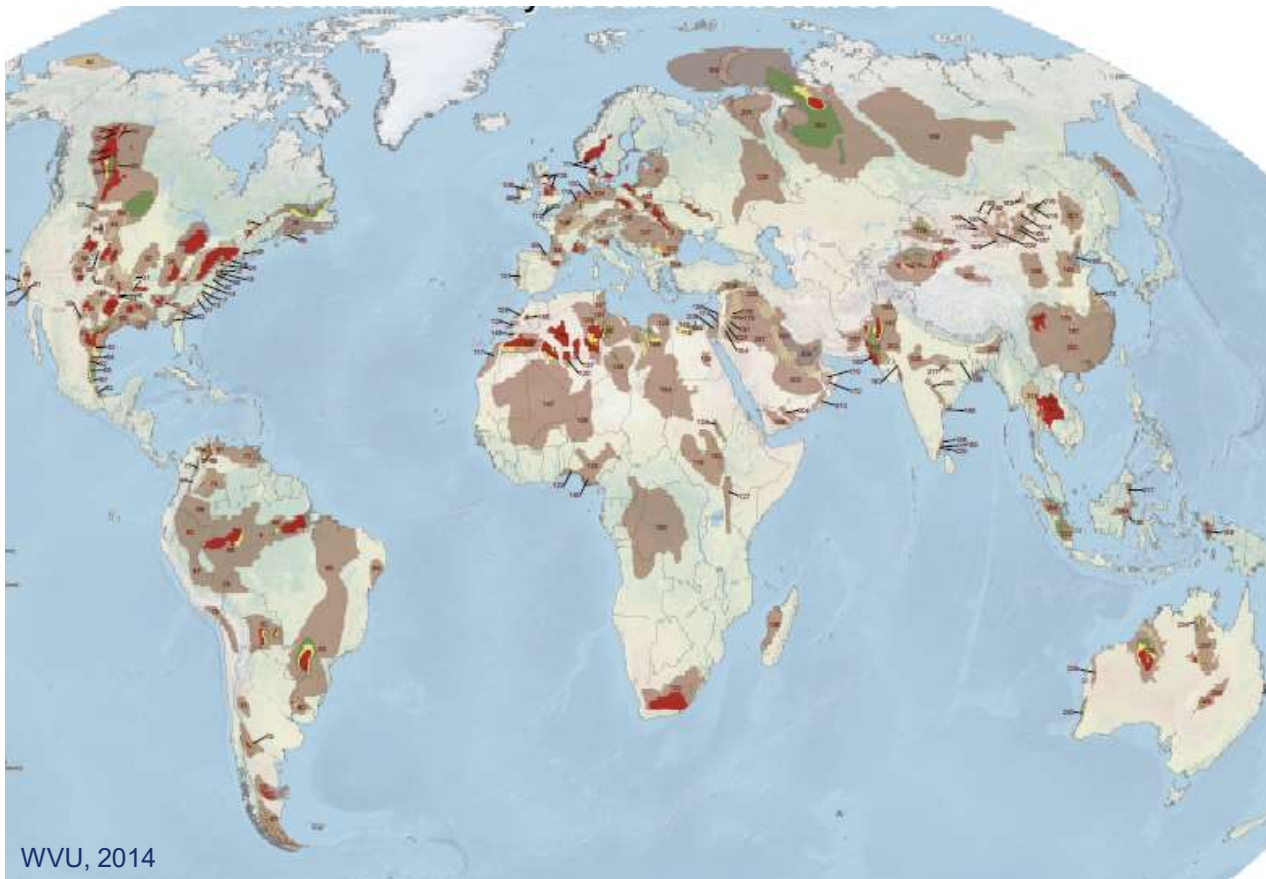
- Shale Oil / Shale Gas
- Resource Reservoirs
- Source Rock Reservoirs
- Light Tight Oil (LTO)



Characteristics

- Source rock & reservoir rock are the same or nearby
- Extremely low permeability
- Requires long horizontal wells and multi-stage hydraulic fracturing

Unconventional Reservoirs – Where?

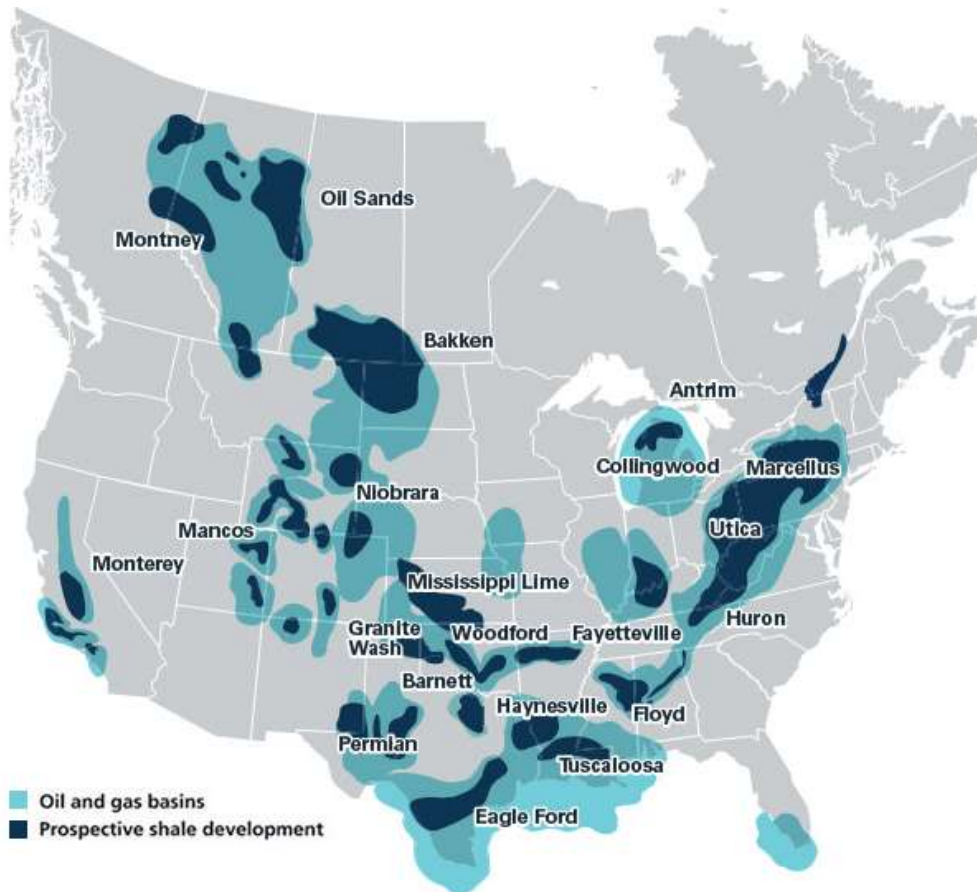


Worldwide potential

Developed Resources

- United States
 - Canada
 - Argentina
 - Russia
 - China
 - ...
- Developed
- Early stages

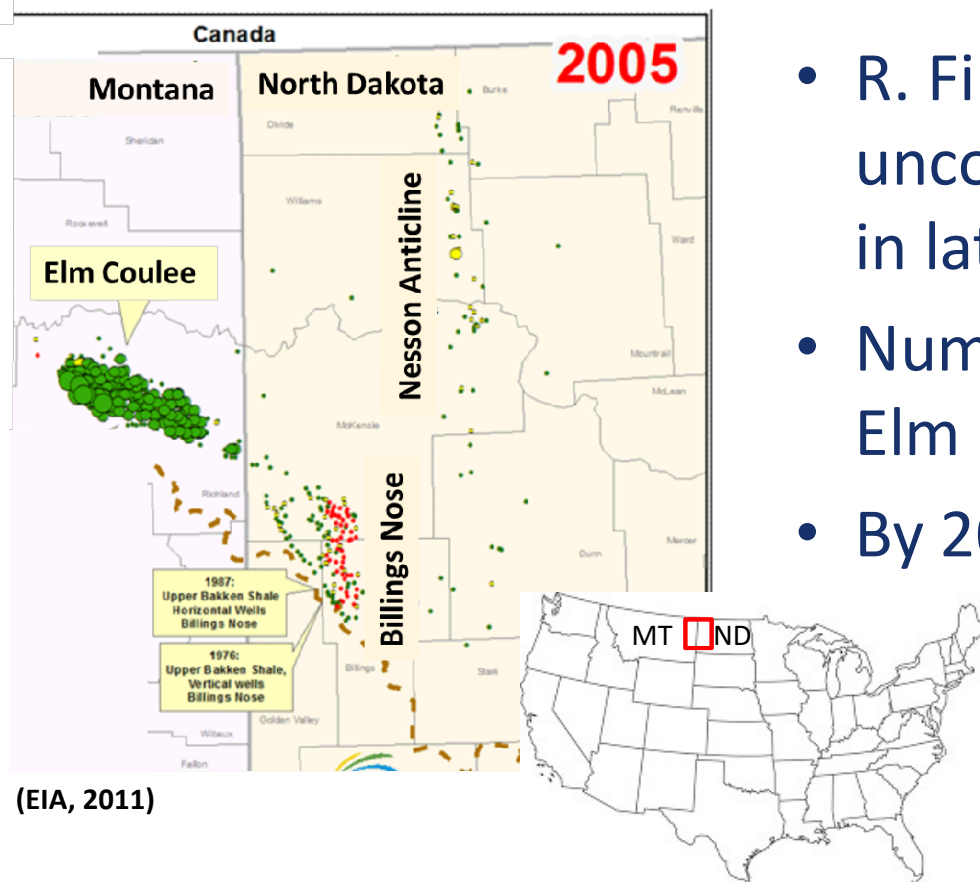
Unconventional Oil Reservoirs



North America Formations

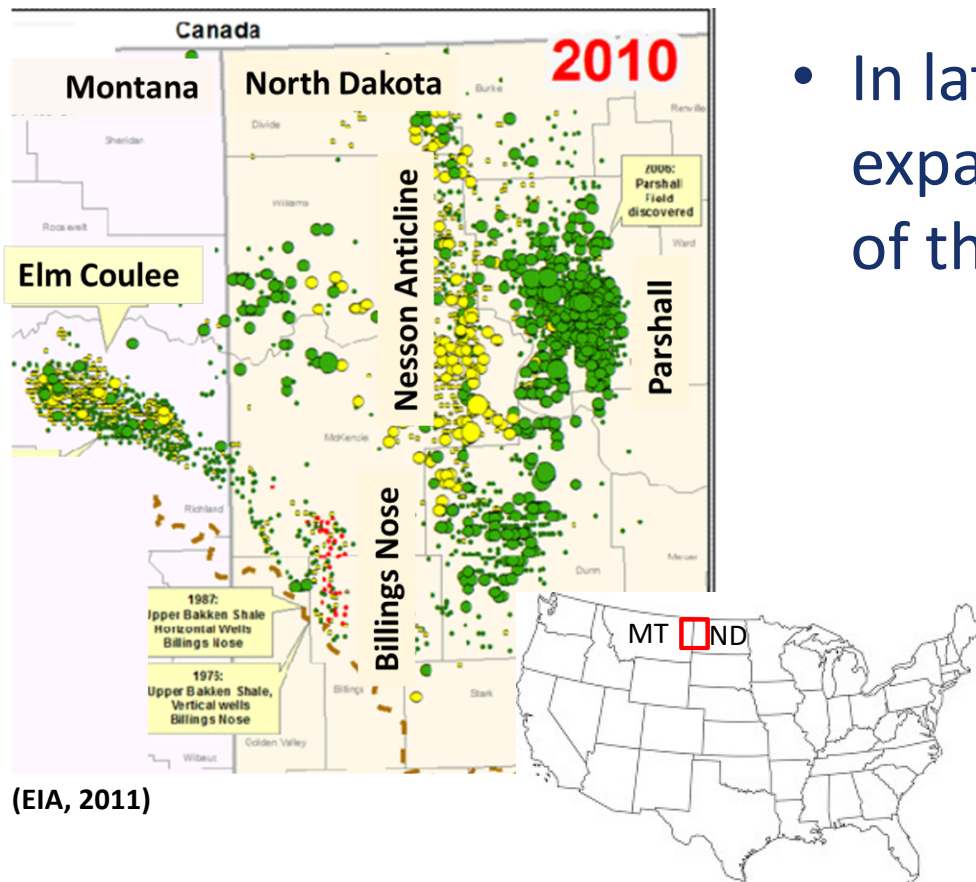
- Bakken
- Eagle Ford
- Niobrara/Codell
- Utica
- Montney
- Permian
- STACK/SCOOP
- Duvernay
- others ...

Elm Coulee Bakken (Montana)



- R. Findley & Lyco Energy drilled first unconventional oil wells in Elm Coulee in late 1999 - fractured in 2000
- Numerous operators drilling wells in Elm Coulee in early 2000's
- By 2005, extensive development

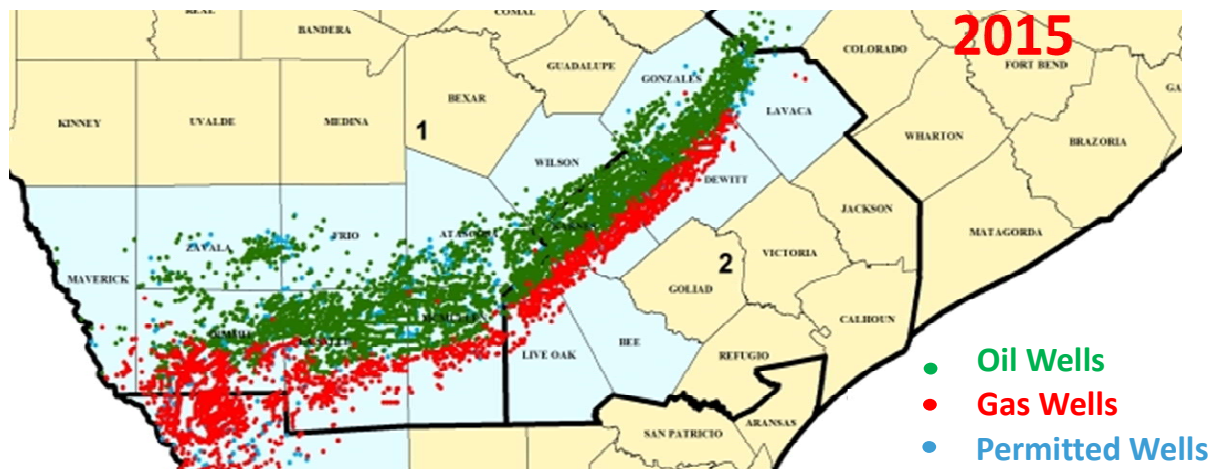
Bakken – Expanded Development



(EIA, 2011)

- In late 2000's, development expanded to North Dakota side of the Bakken

Eagle Ford - Development

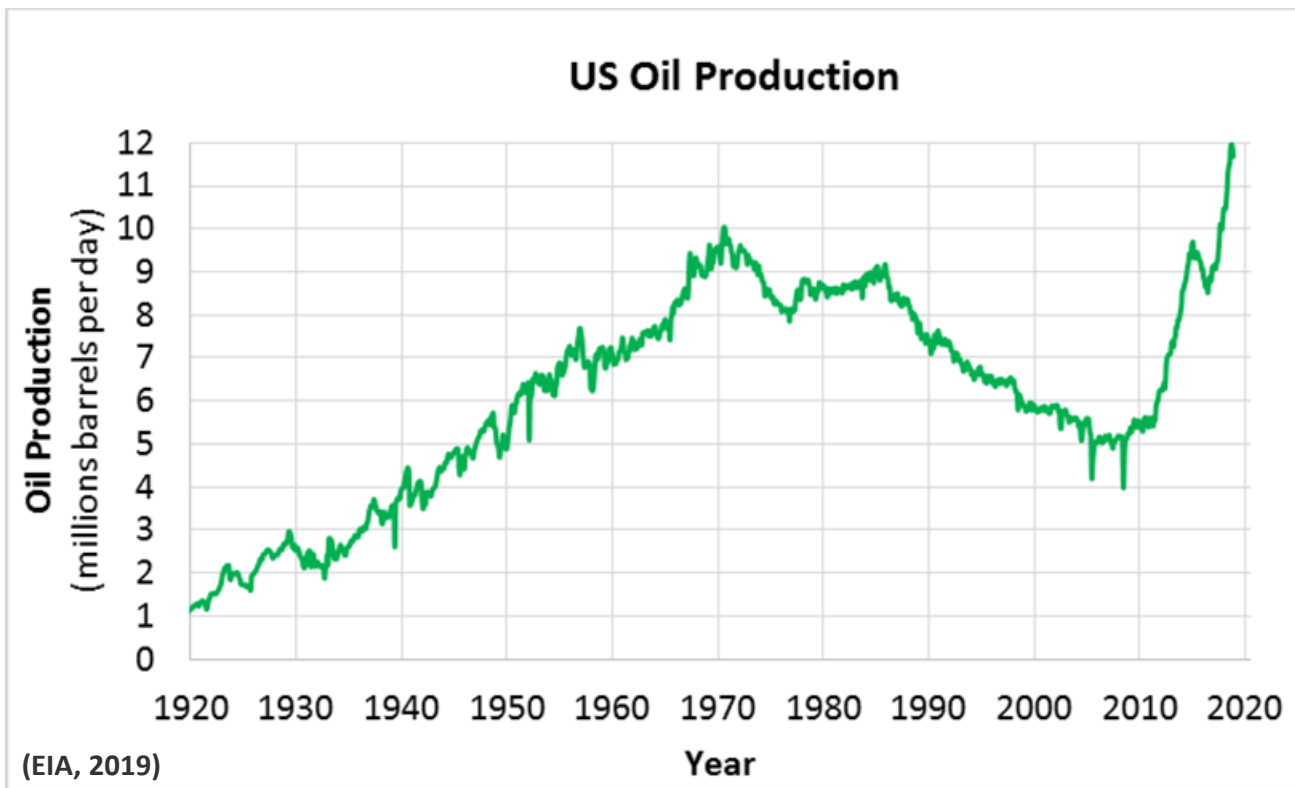


(TRC, 2015)



- Eagle Ford development exploded in early 2010's

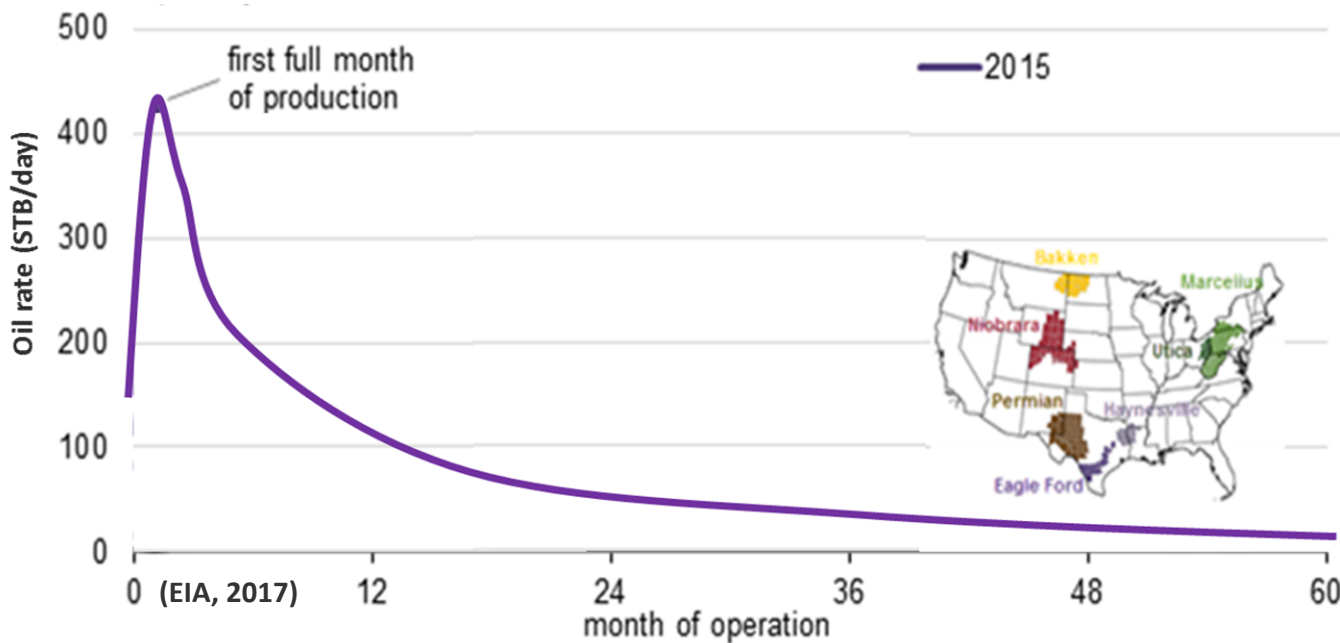
Unconventional Oil Success - US



- **80% of increased US oil rate is from unconventional oil reservoirs**
- **Billions of barrels of oil resource in unconventional reservoirs**

Unconventional Oil Opportunities

Average Eagle Ford Oil Production



- **High initial rates, but rapid decline**
 - **Low recovery factors (5-10%)**
-
- **Need for EOR in unconventional is apparent**

Options for EOR in Unconventionals

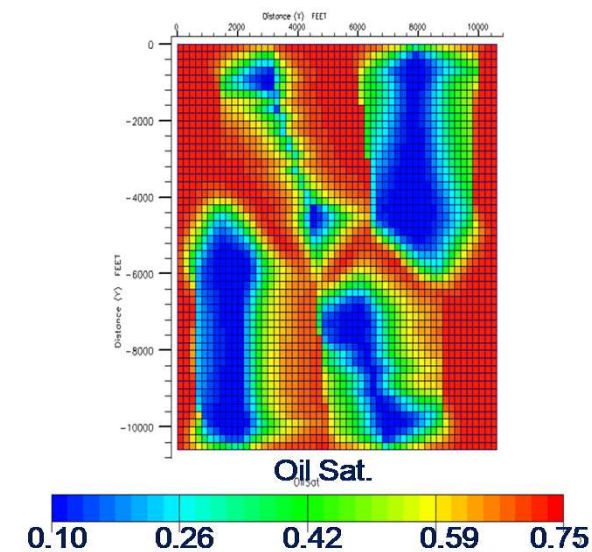
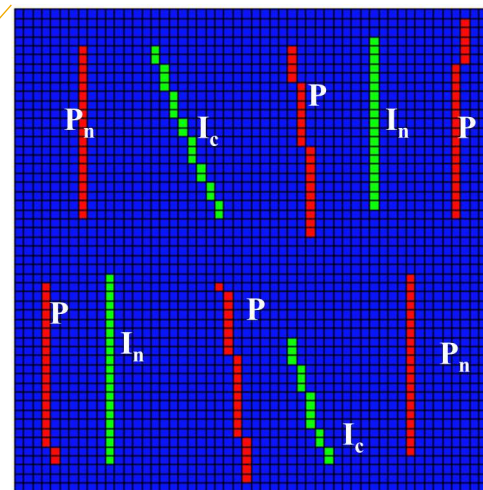
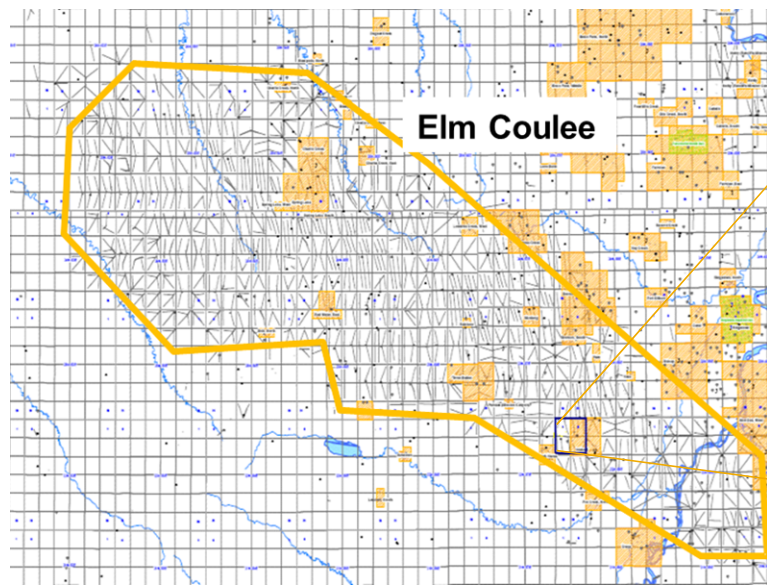
Gas

- **CO₂**
 - Source may be issue
- **Rich natural gas**
 - 60% C₁, 40% C₂+
 - Behaves similar to CO₂
- **Lean natural gas**
 - 90+% C₁, <10% C₂+
 - Vapor extraction
- **Miscible / Immiscible**

Water / Surfactants

- **Injectivity doesn't appear to be a concern**
- **Matrix imbibition**
- **Surfactants may help**
 - Change wettability
 - Find low cost option?
- **Low salinity**

Initial Simulation Study - Bakken



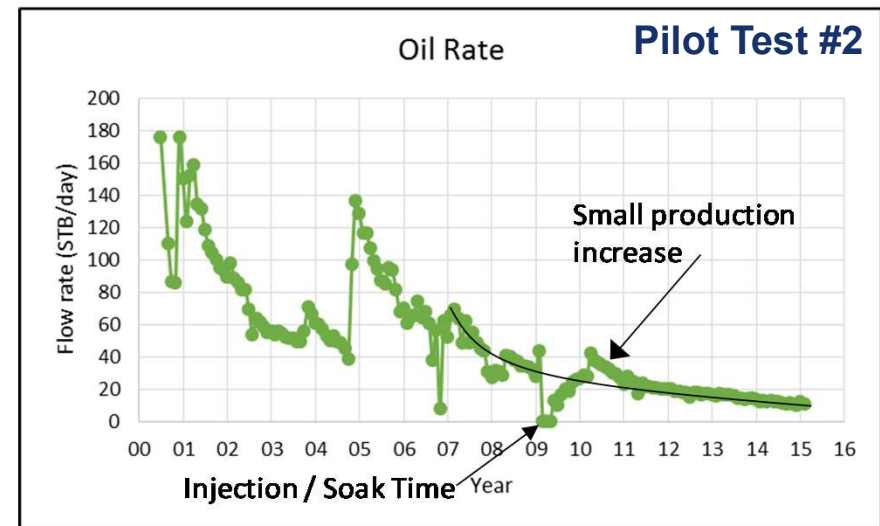
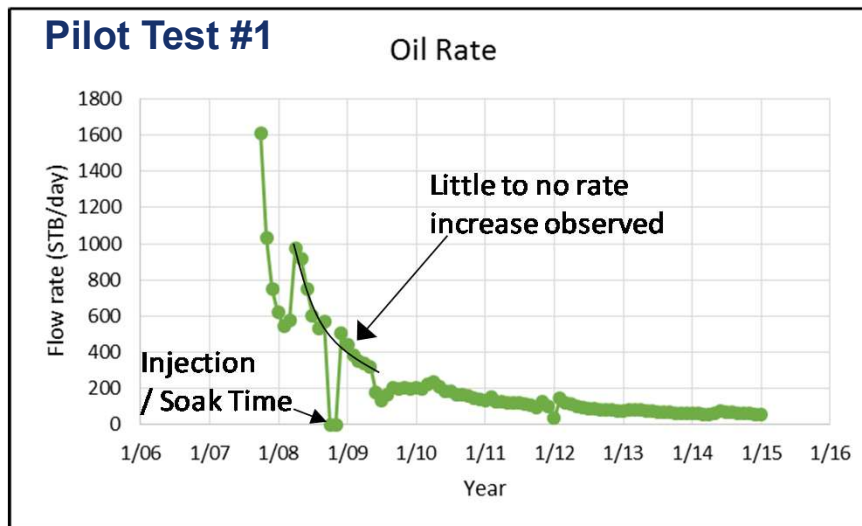
- Grad student at Montana Tech
 - Summer intern at Continental
- (Shoaib, 2009) SPE 123176

- 4 Sections (2 mi. x 2 mi.)
- 8 layers including upper shale and middle member
- Multiple CO₂ injection cases

- Simple model
- Indicates added recovery

Early Pilots - CO₂ Injectivity - Bakken

- **2 Pilot tests** (one in MT and one in ND)
- **Injection rates / pressures**
 - ~1500 Mscf/day @ 2000-3000 psi
 - 30-45 days inj., 10-20 days soak, ~ 3 months prod.



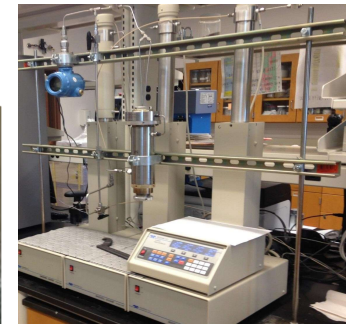
EOR in UR - Research

- Laboratory / Experiments

- Gas Injection
- Surfactants



Nguyen et al, 2014



Adekunle et al, 2013

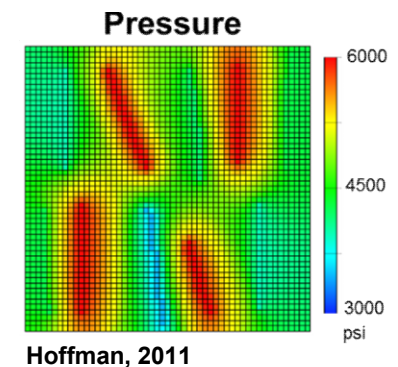
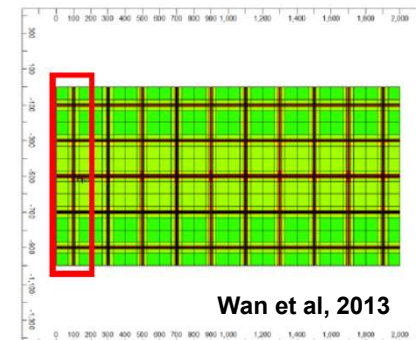


Kurtoglu, 2013

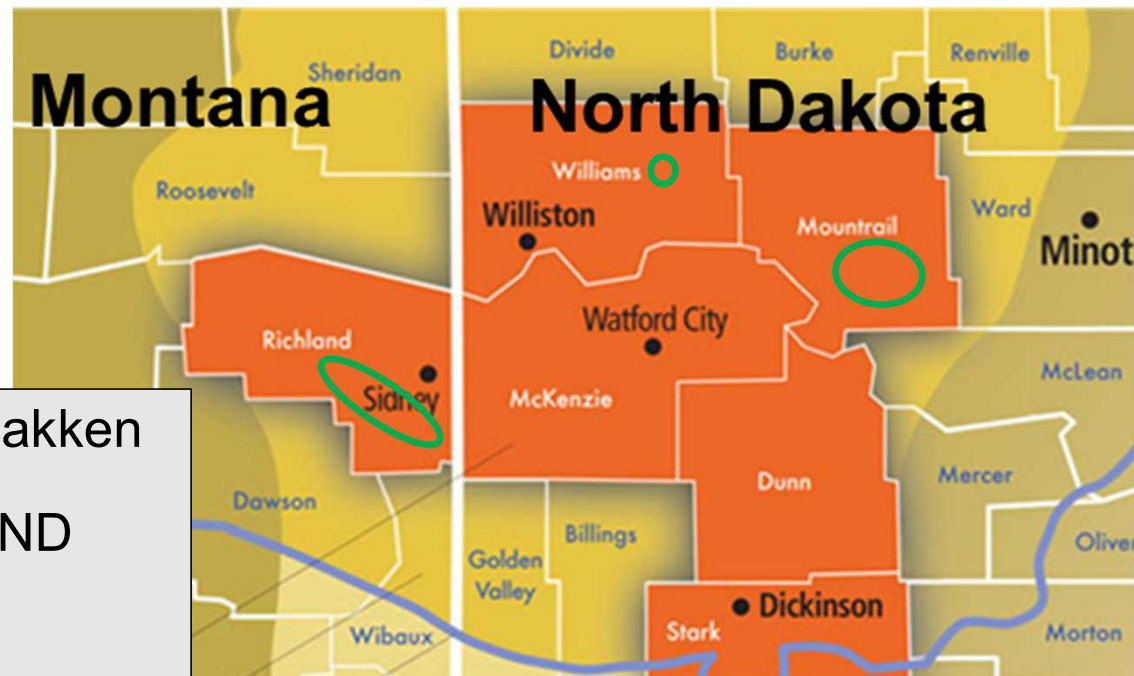
- Analytical Analysis

- Reservoir Modeling / Flow Simulation

- Generally, models showed success
- Capturing true EOR response?



EOR Pilots in the Bakken



8 pilots in MT/ND Bakken

- 2 in MT and 6 in ND

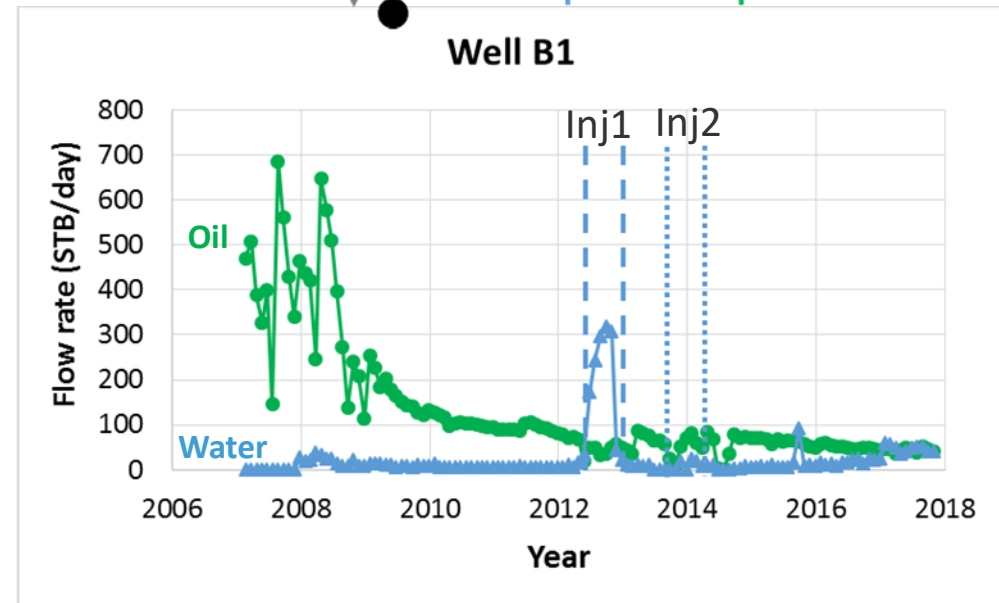
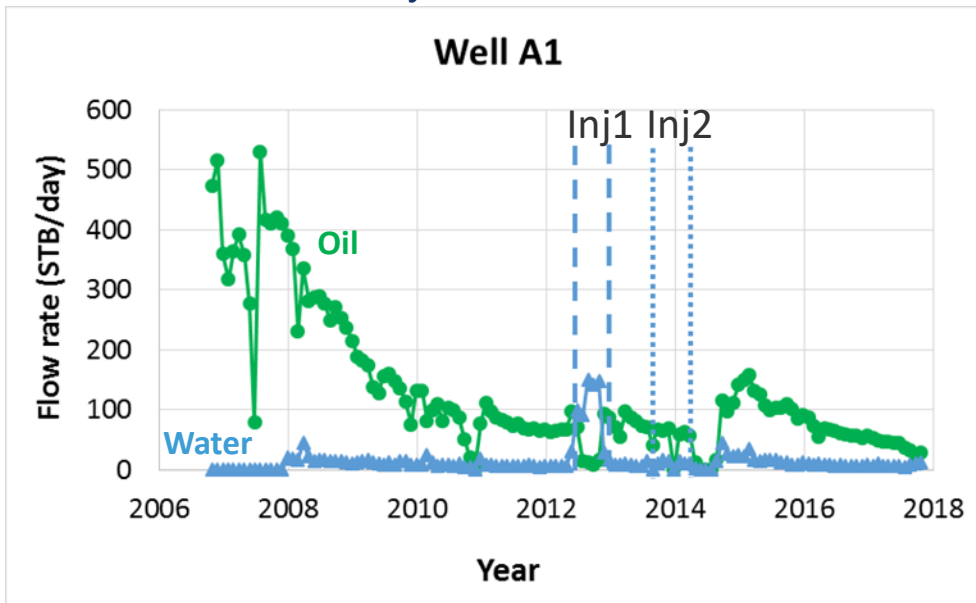
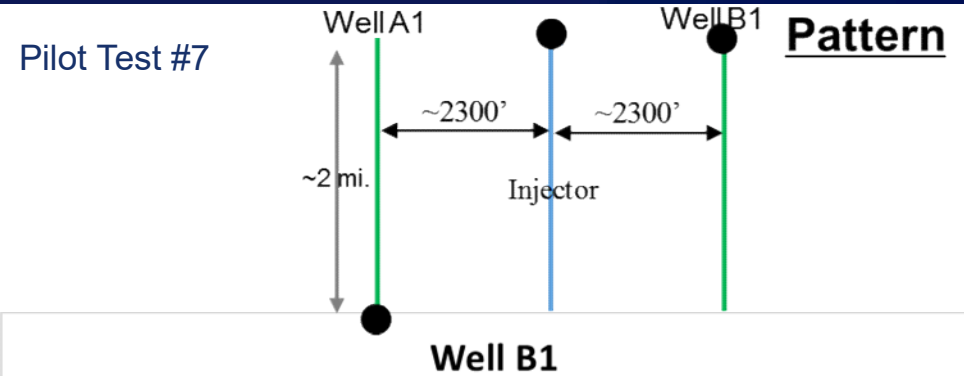
5 Gas $\begin{cases} \rightarrow 3 \text{ CO}_2 \\ \rightarrow 2 \text{ Natural Gas} \end{cases}$

3 Water

Continuous Water Injection – Bakken Pilot

➤ Injection rates

- ~1350 bbl/day for 8 months
- then shut in for 6 months
- ~380 bbl/day for 8 months



Continuous Natural Gas Injection - Pilot

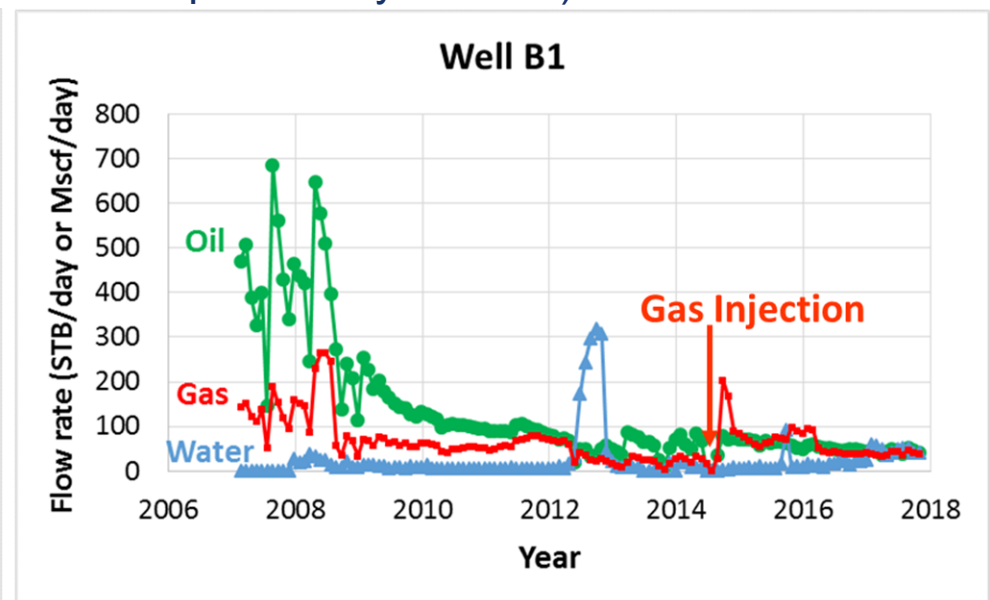
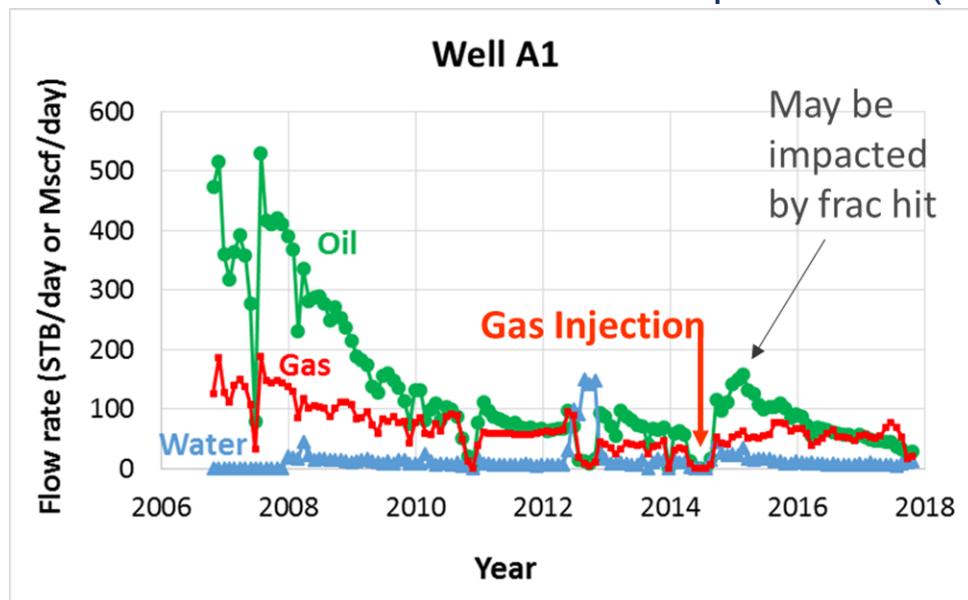
➤ Injection rates

- ~1700 Mscf/day for 2 months

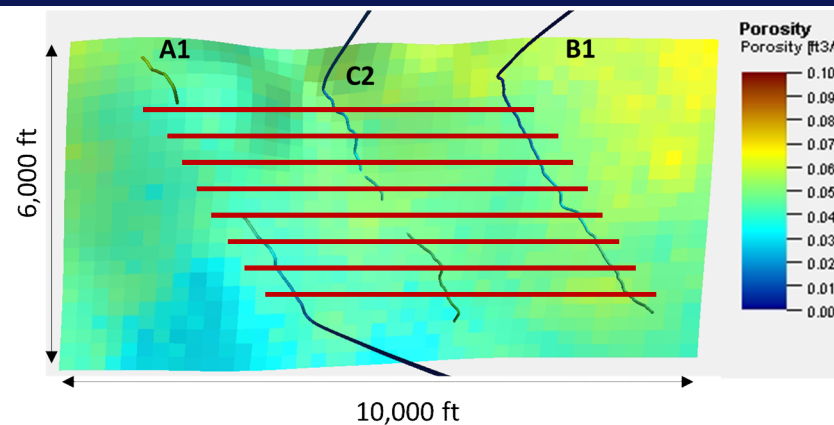
➤ Most encouraging of Bakken pilots

- All wells have increased oil production (2 wells complicated by frac hits)

Also looked at
offset wells North
and South of
injection well



Injection Pilot - Flow Simulation Model



Average properties

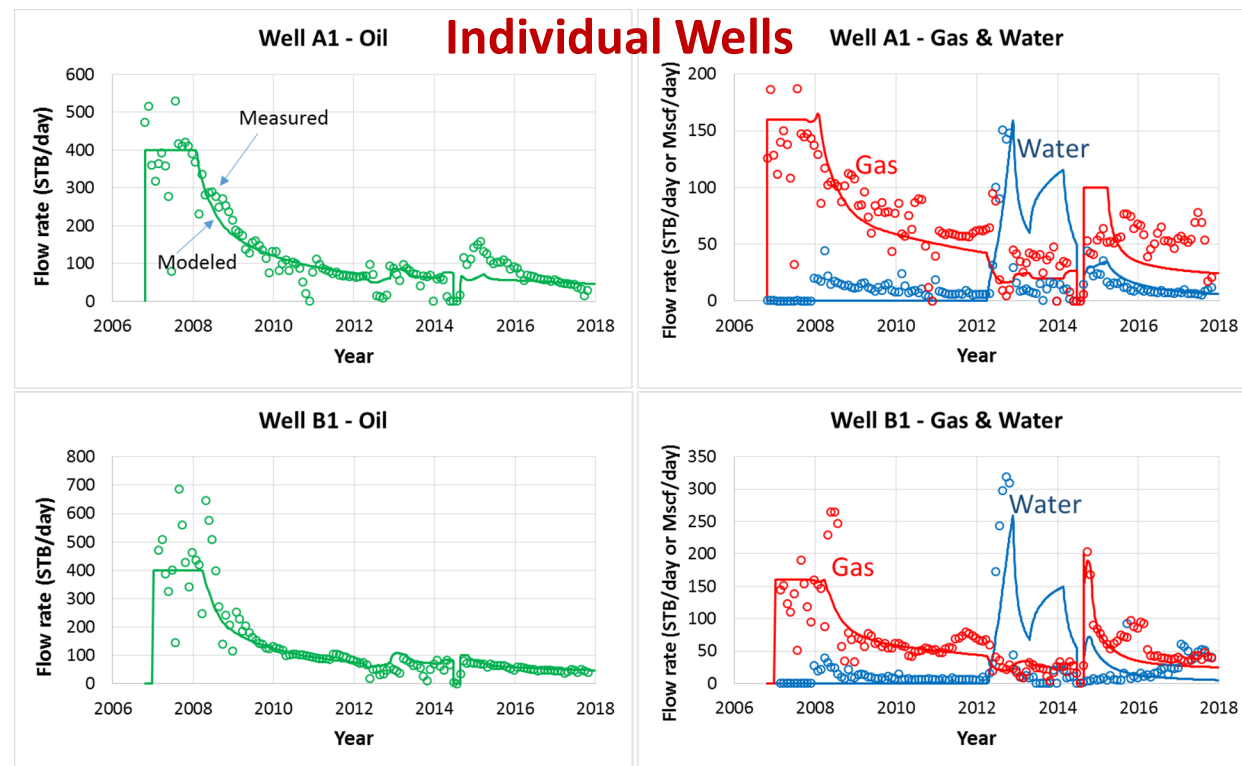
$H = 33 \text{ ft}$ $k_H = 0.023 \text{ md}$

$\phi = 4.3 \%$ $k_V = 0.023 \text{ md}$

- Hydraulic fractures modeled in dual porosity grid

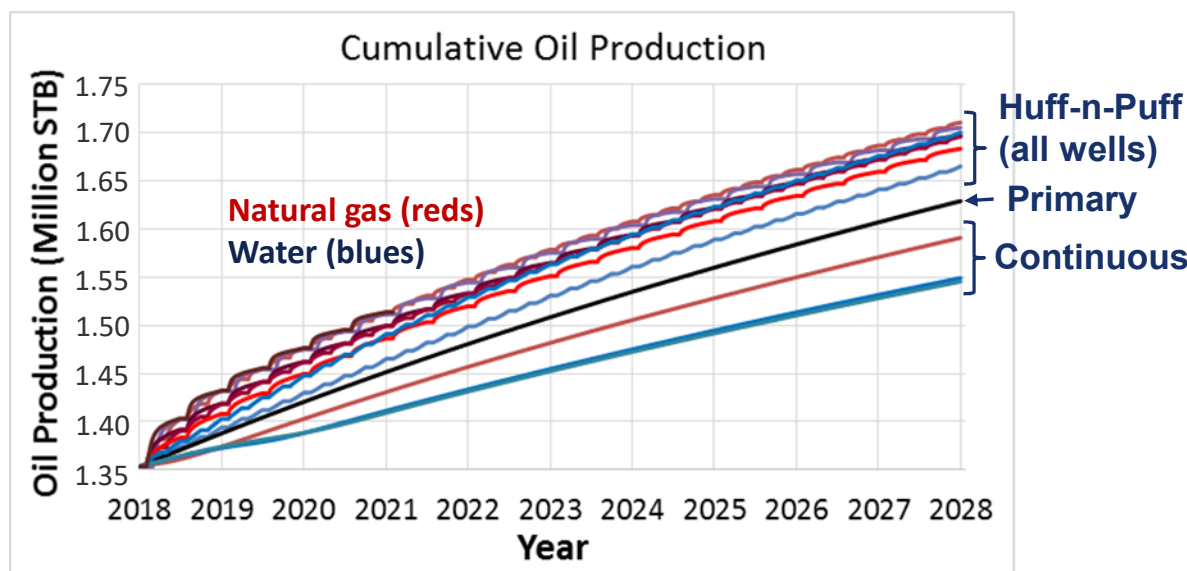
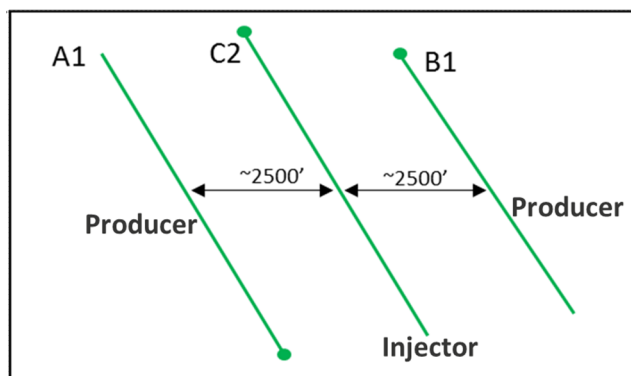
$\phi_f = 0.01 \%$ $k_f = 50 \text{ md}$

History Matching Results



Injection Pilot - Prediction Cases

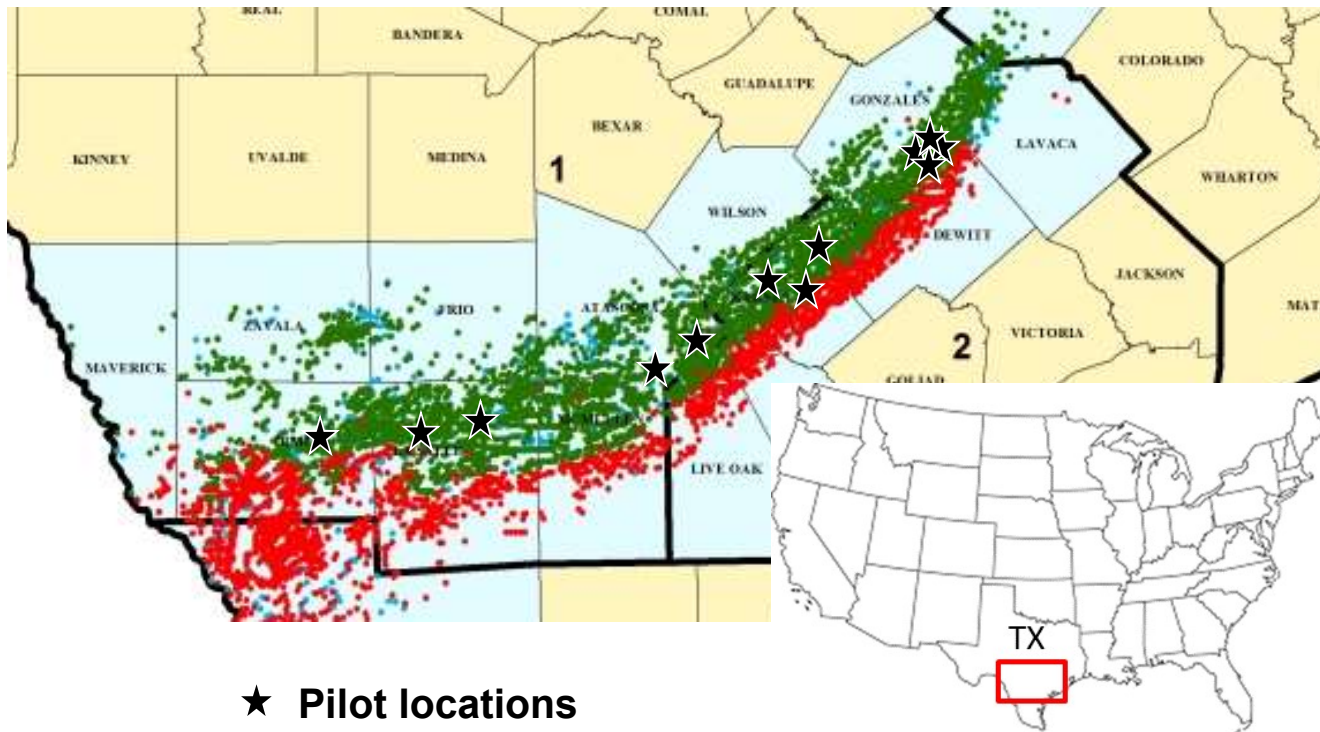
- Continuous vs. Huff-n-Puff
- Water vs. Natural Gas
- Injection Rate Sensitivity
- Cycle Change Frequency



Huff-n-Puff :: ~20% better than primary

Continuous :: ~20% worse than primary

EOR Pilot Tests - Eagle Ford

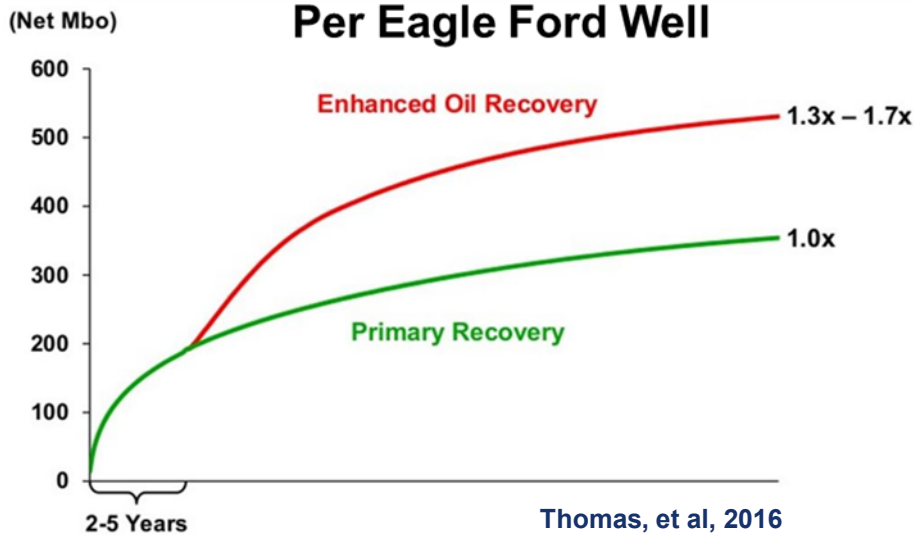


- 12+ pilots in Eagle Ford
- 5+ operators
- All huff-n-puff operations with hydrocarbon gas inj.

SPE 189816

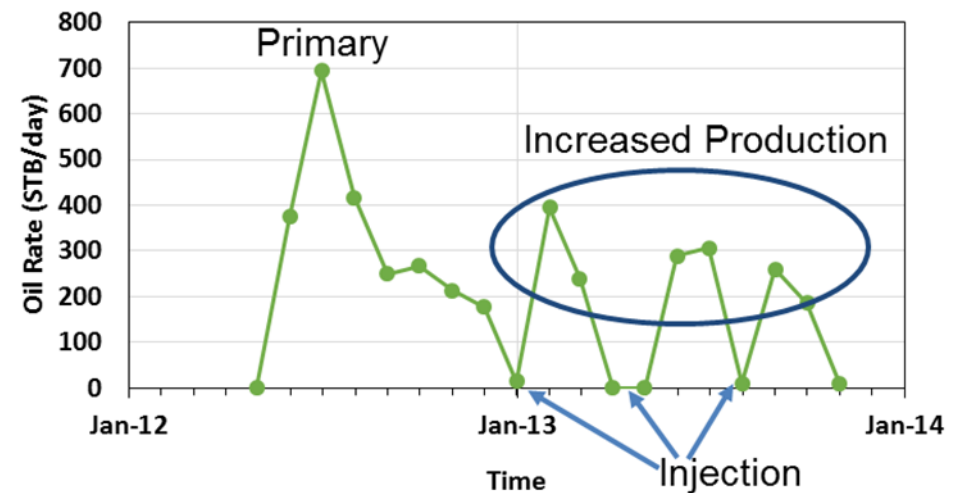
Eagle Ford - Huff-n-Puff EOR

Cumulative Oil Production Per Eagle Ford Well



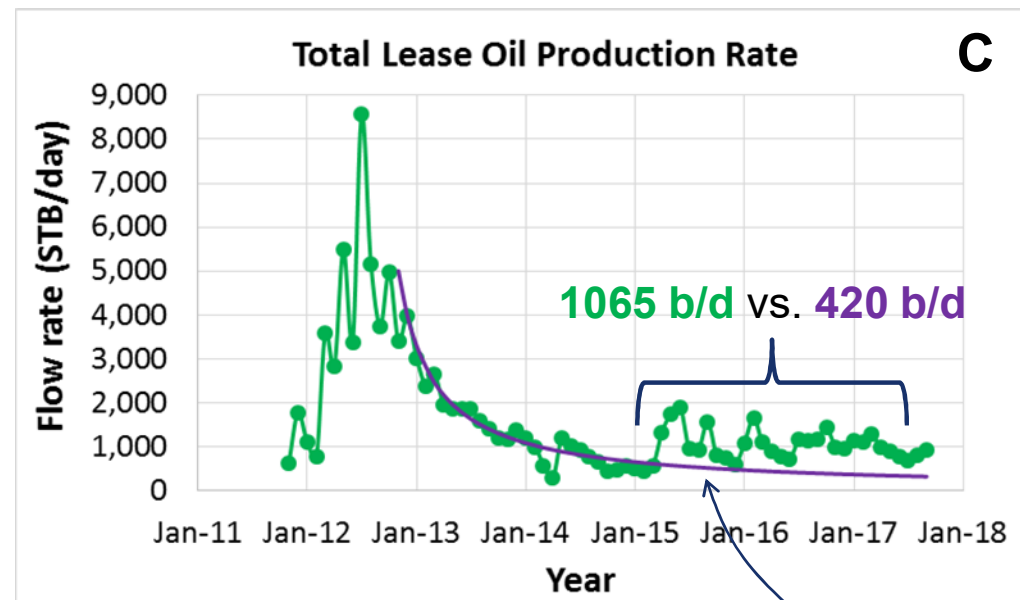
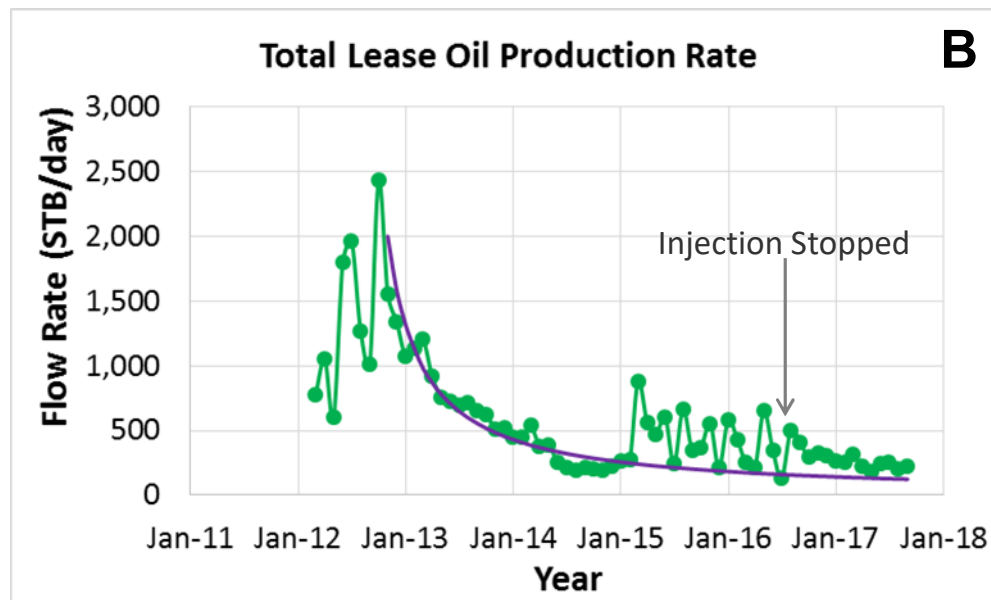
- Reported in investor relations presentation
- But no data presented

Oil Production Rate Pilot Test A



- Started at end of 2012
- Lean gas Inj. (90-95% C₁)
- 3 cycles in 2013

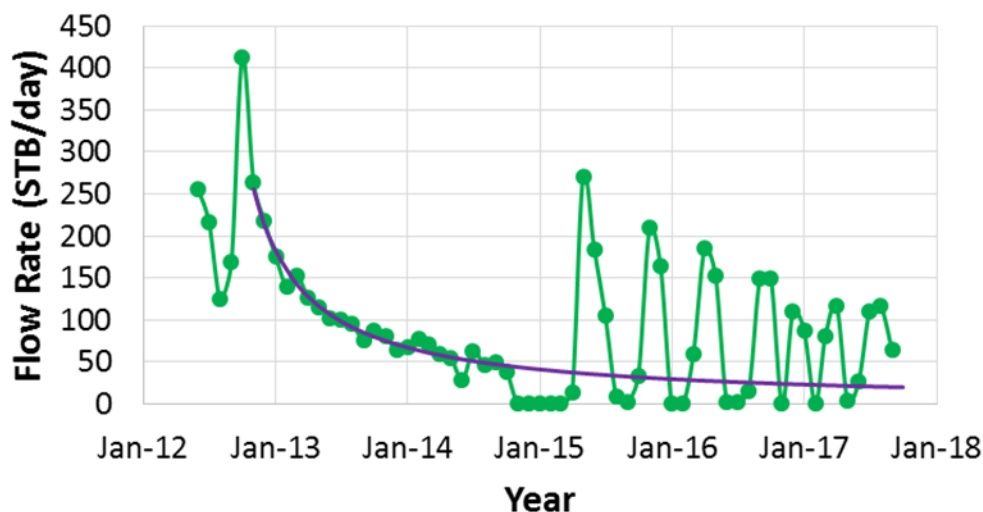
Multi-Well - Huff-n-Puff EOR



- ~ ½ wells injecting (4/8 in Pilot B, 6/14 in Pilot C)
- Increase in oil production is evident

Eagle Ford Huff-n-Puff Pilot D: 4 Wells

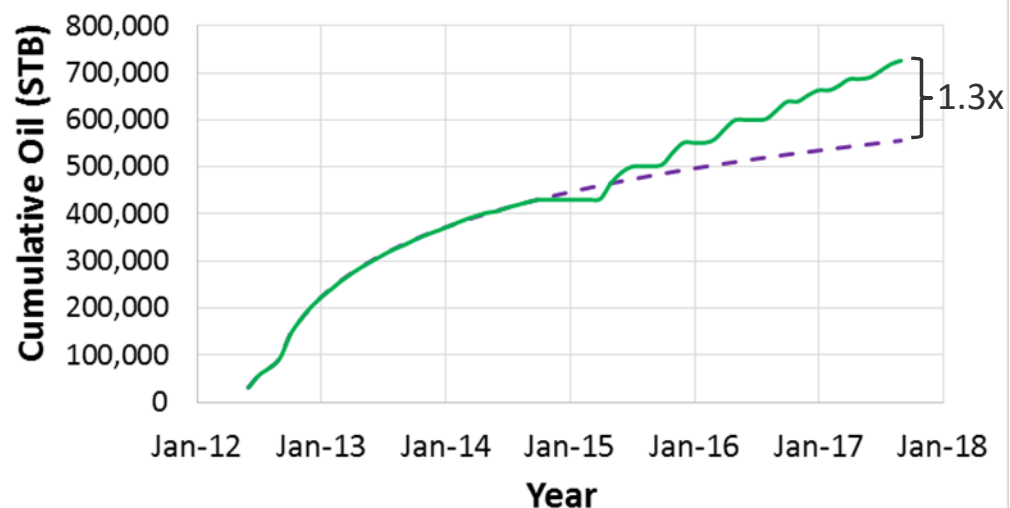
Average Well Oil Production Rate



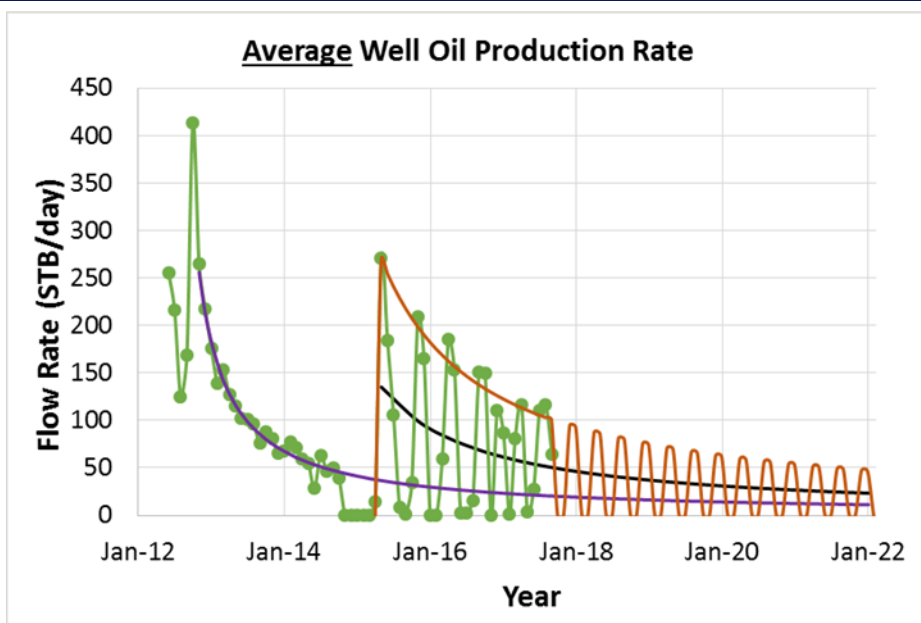
- After 3 years of injection, recovery is more than 30% greater than primary

- 4 isolated wells
 - injecting/producing in all
- Cleanest indication of improved recovery

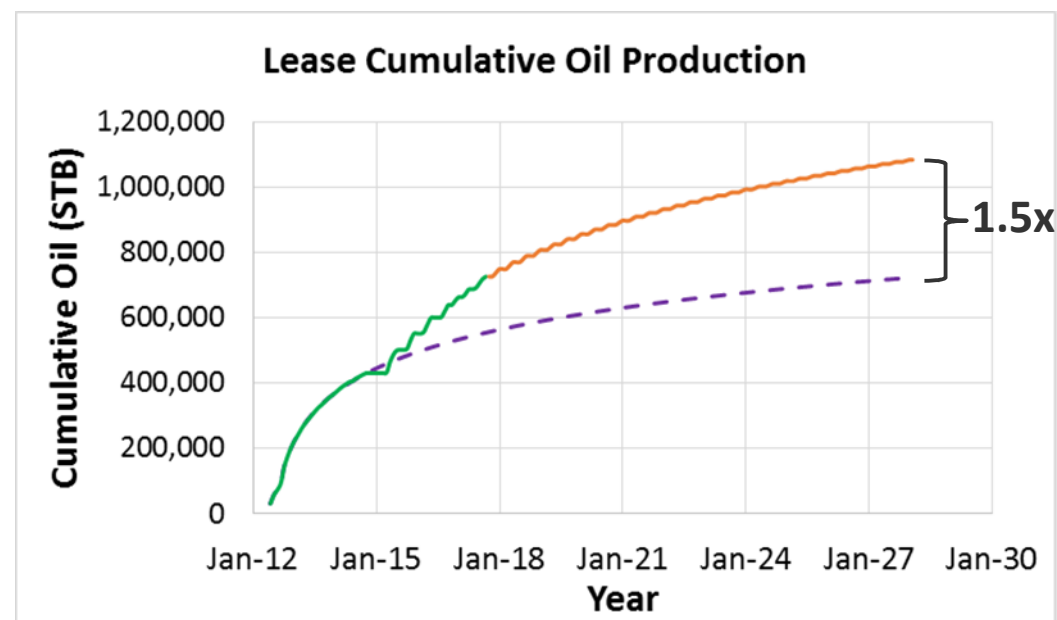
Lease Cumulative Oil Production



Eagle Ford Huff-n-Puff Pilot: Predictions



- Predictions are based on extrapolating decline curves
- Inject 2 months; produce 2 mo.



- Predicted out for 20 years
- Similar to reported expected recoveries (1.3x - 1.7x)

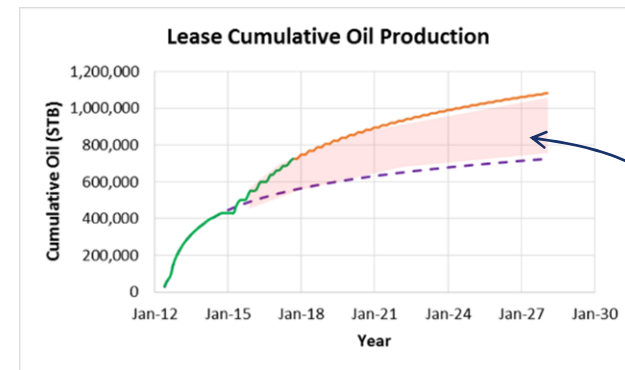
Eagle Ford Huff-n-Puff Pilot: Economics

Inputs

- CapEx: \$1 million/well
 - compressors, flowlines, workovers, etc.
- Injection rate: 2 million scf/day (\$2.50/Mscf)
 - 6 month fill up time
 - 20% make up gas during injection time
- OpEx: 10% of injected gas – compressor fuel
- 20 year predictions - Discount rate: 15%

Results

Oil Price	\$35	\$50	\$65
NPV	-\$2,600,000	\$400,000	\$3,400,000
IRR	-- %	17.7 %	33.6 %
Payback	-- yrs	2.3 yrs	1.6 yrs



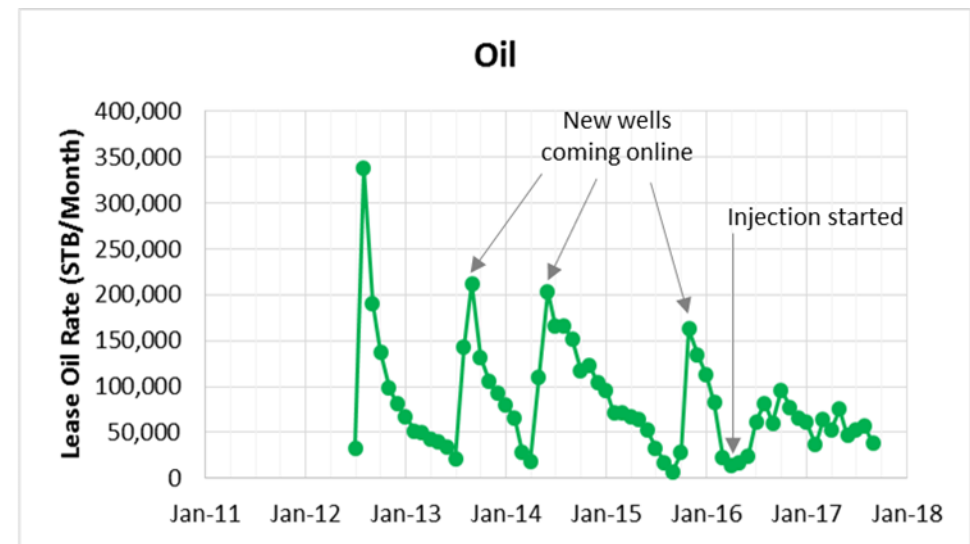
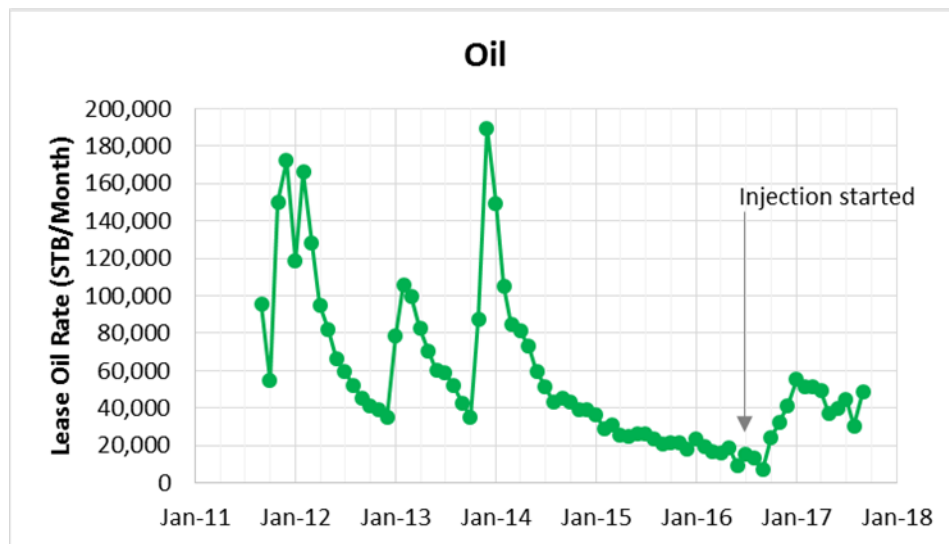
Using only
incremental
oil

Comments

- Marginally economic
- More than half of the cost is gas fill up
- Efficiency gains should be realized over time

Eagle Ford Summary

- There are 200+ wells with Huff-n-puff gas injection
- At least 5 companies have injected in EF, and many more are planning pilots
- Early indications look promising, but issues? ...



Concerns for Unconventional EOR



- **Future pilot floods need to focus on three things:**

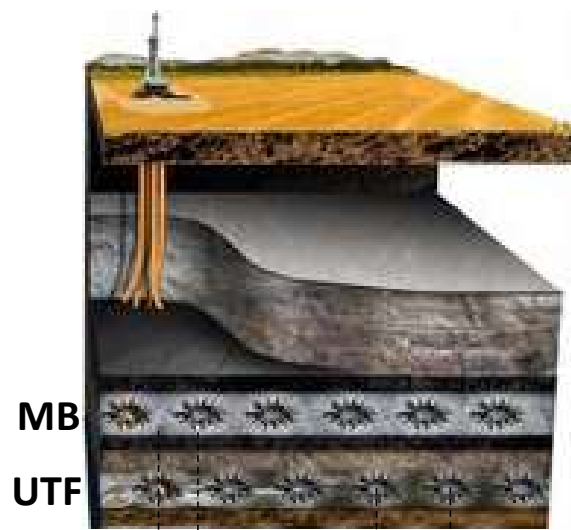
Conformance

Conformance

Conformance

- 1. Keeps pressure from building up**
- 2. Loss of gas is costly**

Conformance Control – Bakken



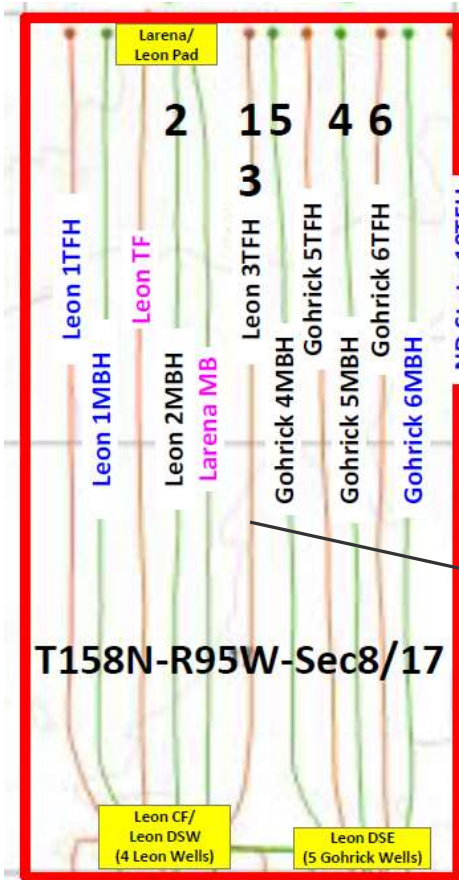
440 ft

880 ft

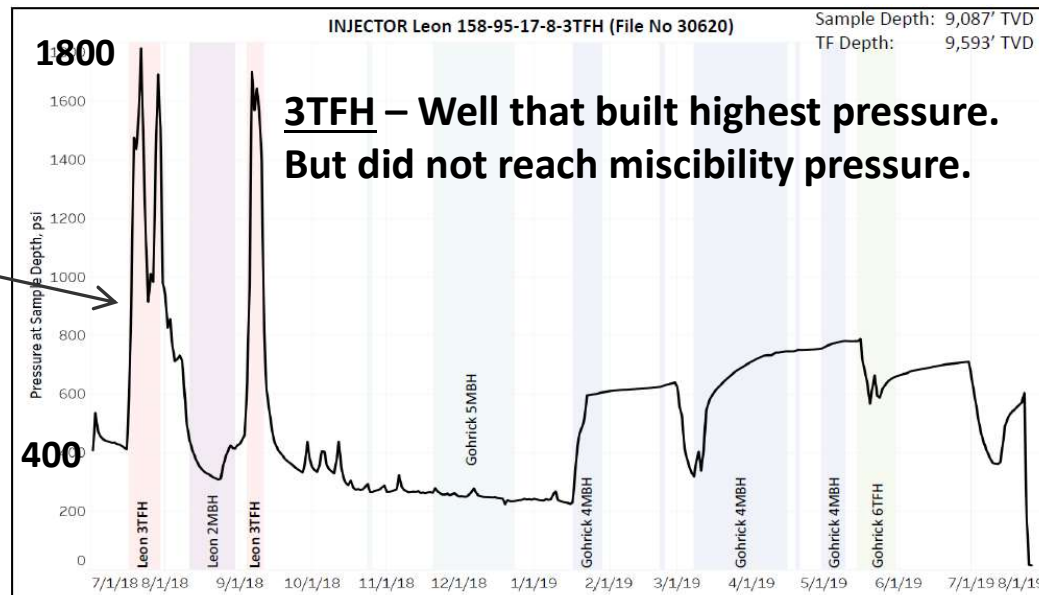
MB: Middle Bakken

UTF: Upper Three Forks

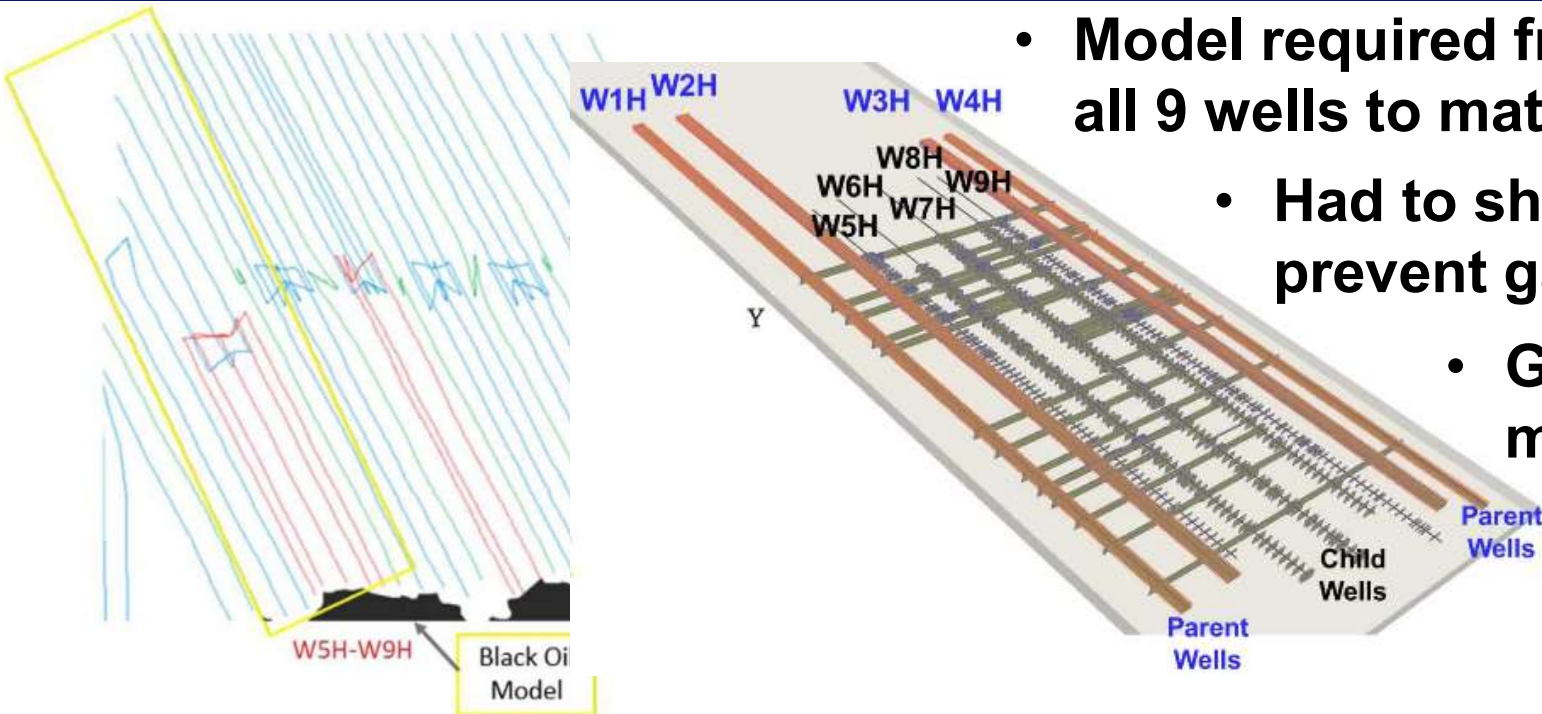
(NDIC, 2019)



- Difficult to build pressure
- Initial compressor too small
- Wells had low pressure (depleted)
- Pressure leaked off to offset wells



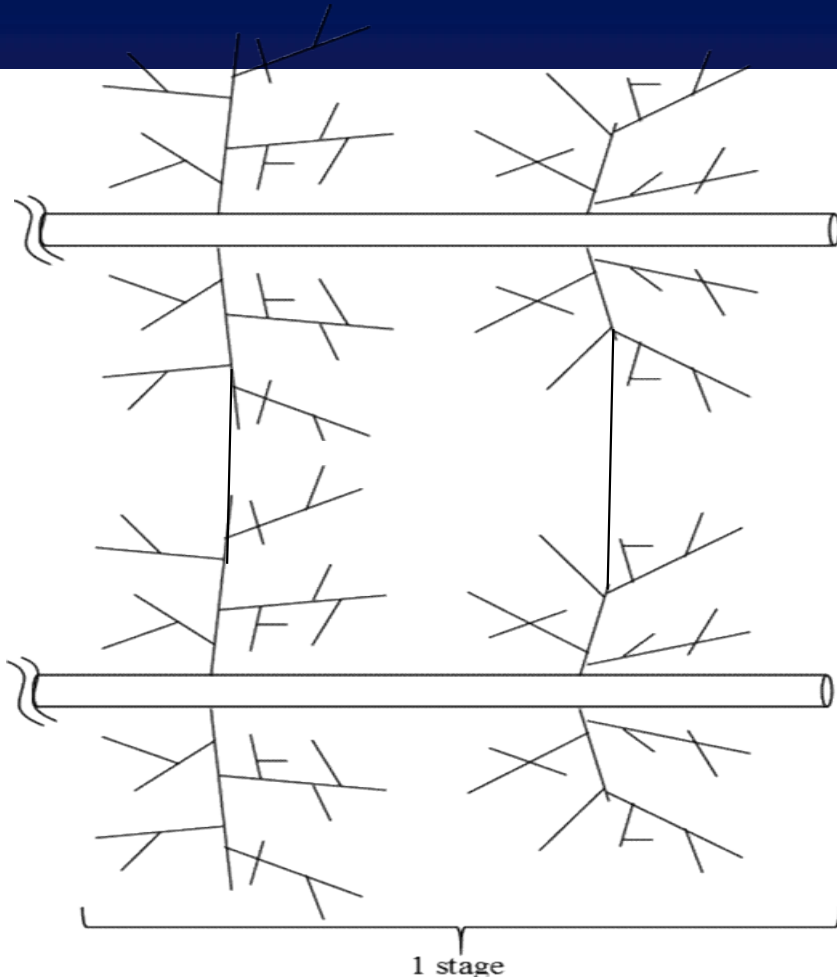
Conformance Control – Eagle Ford



- Model required fractures crossing all 9 wells to match breakthrough
- Had to shut wells in to prevent gas breakthrough
- Gas leakage was a major issue

- Possible Solutions: Isolate cluster of wells, pressure containment strategies.

Importance of Primary Completion



- 1. Lots of surface area (10-100 million ft²) close to wellbore**
 - 2. Not intersecting with offset wells**
- Better for primary, too**

Huff-n-Puff Gas Injection



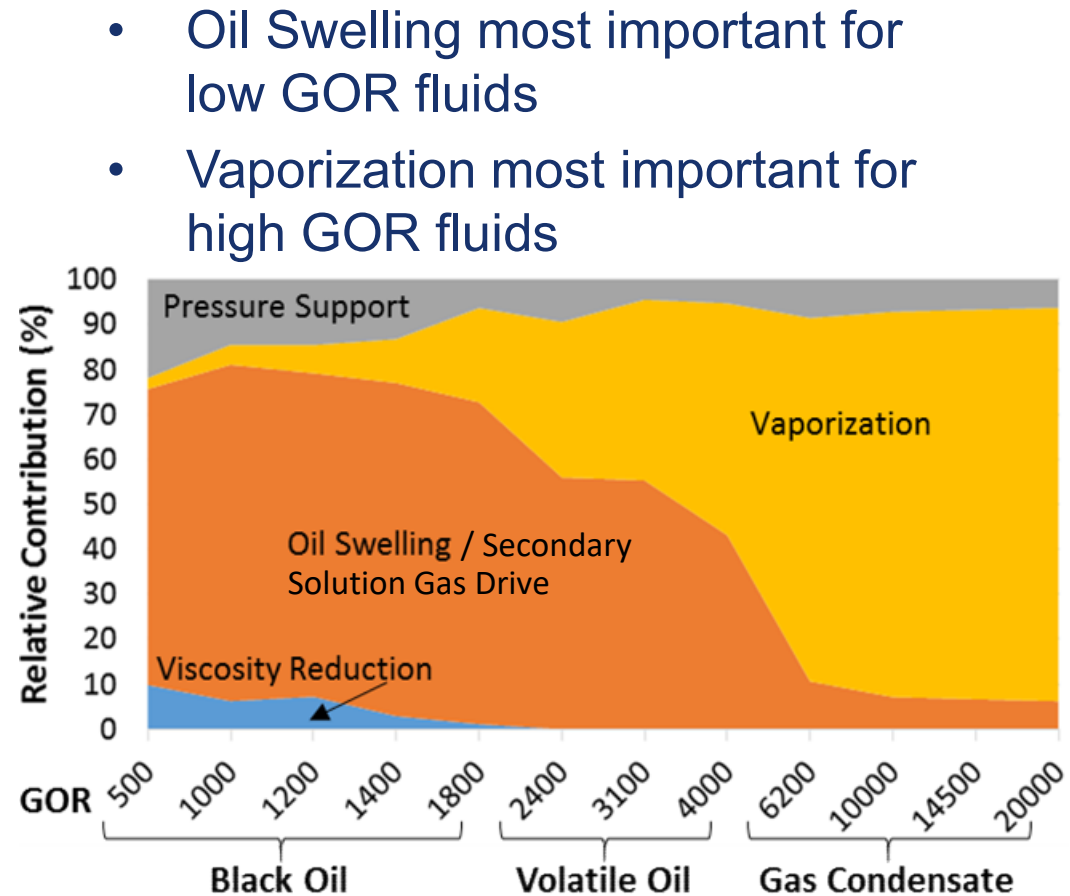
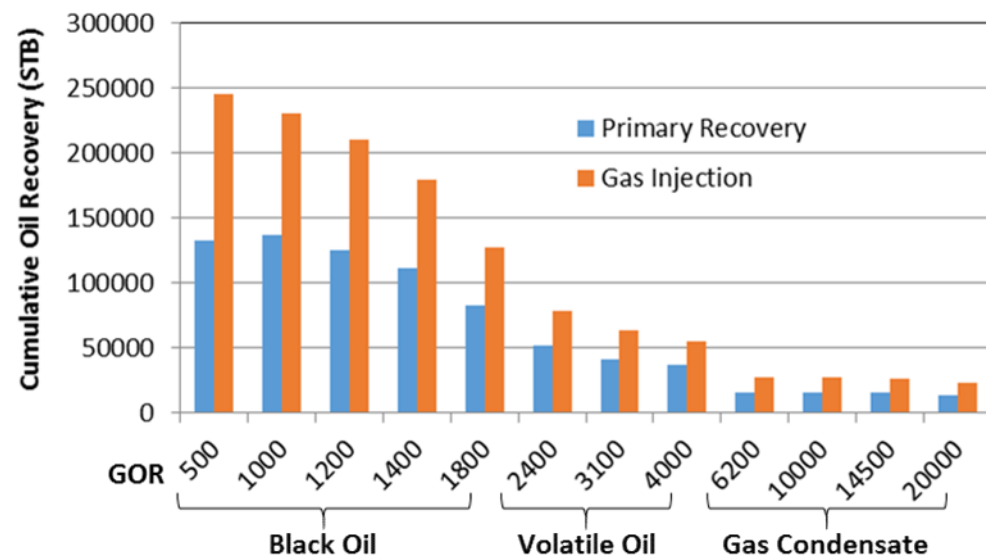
Proposed Mechanisms

- Oil Swelling
- Secondary Solution Gas Drive
- Viscosity Reduction
- Vaporization
- Pressure Support
- Injection Induced Fracturing
- Wettability Alterations
- Others

Conceptual Model

- During injection, gas fill fractures
- Pressure increases
- Gas interacts with reservoir liquids
 - Dissolution, Vaporization
- Fracture surface area is limiting factor

Recovery Mechanisms



- Gas injection increases liquid production for all fluid types
- Black oils have a larger incremental

Conclusions



- Potential is Enormous for EOR in Unconventionals
 - Huge volumes in place; Low recovery factor
- Natural gas huff-n-puff works wells in Eagle Ford
 - Large scale field development is occurring
- Other basins still in testing period
 - e.g Permian, Bakken, SCOOP, Niobrara ...
- Significant work to be done
 - Lab, modeling, and field trials



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Questions/Comments



39

Thank you!

Unconventional
 **IOR**

The logo for Unconventional IOR, consisting of a yellow square containing a green rectangle with five vertical white lines, followed by the letters 'IOR' in a large, bold, black, sans-serif font.

Contact information:

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SPE DL Tour - Denver