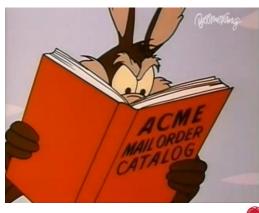


What is a Water Well

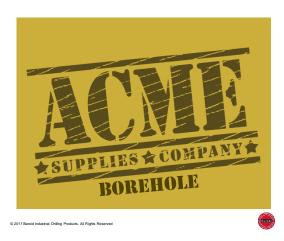
water well — an excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed for the purposes of extracting groundwater, monitoring groundwater, using the geothermal properties of the earth, or injecting water into an aquifer or subsurface reservoir

definition from the National Ground Water Association's Lexicon of Groundwater and Water Well System Terms

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Construct the Well

Excavate

- Set casing
- Gravel pack / open hole completion
- Seal the annular space
- Develop the well for production

An Excavation Means A Hole In The Ground

Drill a hole

- 1. Create a cutting
- 2. Clean the hole
- 3. Stabilize the bore
- 4. Protect the formation and formation fluids

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Excavate

1. Create a cutting

- What geology are we intersecting
 - Coarse soils
 - Sand, gravel, rock
 - Fine soils
 - Clay and shale
- What tooling do we use
- Drilling fluid additives
- Mud properties

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Excavate

- 2. Clean the hole
 - Get the cuttings out of the way
 - Cuttings size, annular velocity and fluid hydraulics

$$AV = Po \times \left(\frac{24.52}{(D_h^2 - D_p^2)}\right)$$

- Remove them from the mud
- Drilling fluid additives
- Mud properties

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Excavate

- 3. Stabilize the hole
 - Geology
 - Drilling fluid additives
 - Mud properties

Excavate

4. Protect the formation and formation fluids

- Don't contaminate the ground water
- Don't plug up the production zone
- Drilling practices
- Drilling fluid additives
- Mud properties

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Construction

Set casingFilter packDrilling practicesMud properties

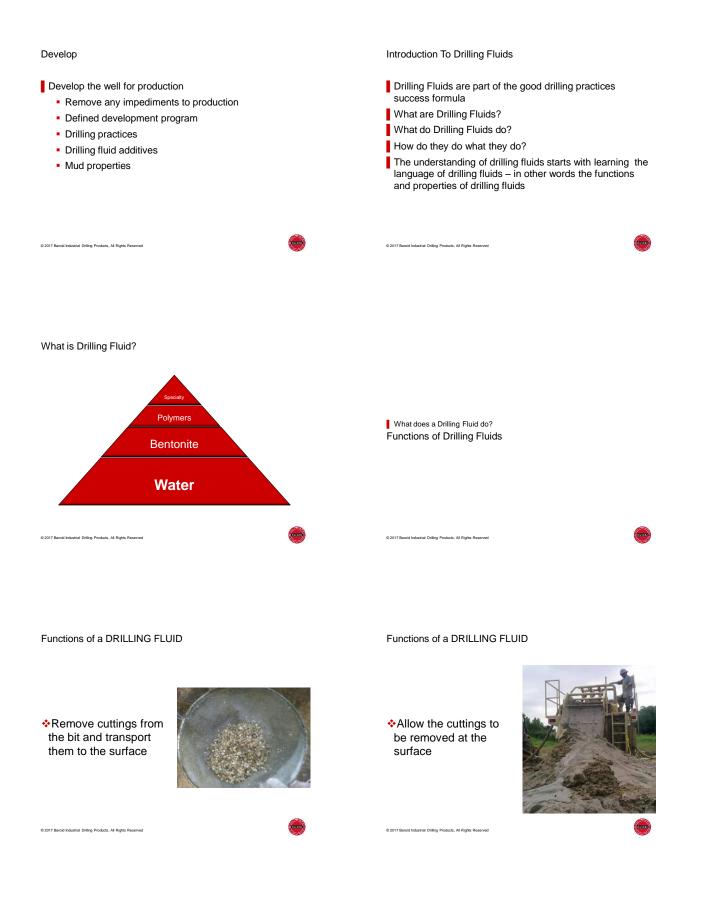
Seal The Annular Space

Grout

- Bentonite
- Cement

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Effectiveness depends on the drilling phase



2017 Basic Drilling Fluids Workshop

Functions of a DRILLING FLUID Functions of a DRILLING FLUID Suspend cuttings Stabilize and support when not circulating the Wellbore © 2017 Baroid Industrial Drilling Products, All Rights Reserved © 2017 Baroid Industrial Drilling Products, All Rights Reserved Functions of a DRILLING FLUID Functions of a DRILLING FLUID FILTER Protect the formation ✤Insure reliable and the formation fluids geologic information © 2017 Baroid Industrial Drilling Products, All Rights Reserved © 2017 Baroid Industrial Drilling Products, All Rights Reserved Functions of a DRILLING FLUID Functions of a DRILLING FLUID

Control subsurface pressures



Cool and Lubricate the bit and drillstring

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Friction = Heat

Functions of a DRILLING FLUID

Transmit hydraulic energy to the bit

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Functions of a DRILLING FLUID

Maximize Wellbore
 Value

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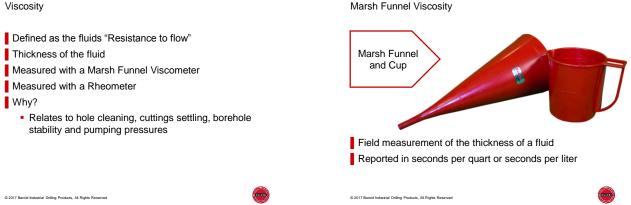
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	How Do We Know If a Drilling Fluid Can
	 Remove cuttings from the bit and transport them to the surface
	2. Allow the cuttings to be removed at the surface
	3. Suspend cuttings when not circulating
How does a Drilling Fluid perform its functions?	4. Stabilize and support the Wellbore
Properties of Drilling Fluids	5. Protect the formation and the formation fluids
	6. Insure reliable geologic information
	7. Control subsurface pressures
	8. Cool and Lubricate the bit and drillstring
	9. Transmit hydraulic energy to the bit
	10. Maximize Wellbore Value
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Drilling Fluid Properties	Drilling Fluid Properties
Fluid properties are the language of drilling fluids	Viscosity
Drilling Fluid Properties tell us if the fluid is working for us	Rheology
or against us	Density
 They tell us if the fluid is performing its functions 	Sand Content
Allows	Filtration
 Building desirable fluid properties initially 	Calcium Hardness
 Maintaining desirable fluid properties during use 	рН

2017 Basic Drilling Fluids Workshop

Viscosity



Rheology

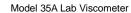
Rheology is the study of how matter deforms and flows.

- It is primarily concerned with the relationship of shear stress and shear rate and the impact these have on flow characteristics inside tubulars and annular spaces.
- Shear rate pump volume, and shear stress pump pressure, really describe Viscosity - resistance to flowing when a force is applied
- Rheology is the science of viscosity
- Measured with a Rheometer
- Tells us what actually creates the viscosity we see

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fann® Rheometers

Model 280 Field Rheometer







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Why?

motion

equations

Rheological Properties PV and YP

Tells us what actually creates the viscosity we see

Yield point defines carrying ability when fluid is in

Provides data for hydraulics and pressure loss

Rheological Properties

Plastic Viscosity, PV

- Determined by size, shape, and number of solids in the mud
- Measured in centipoise

Yield Point, YP

- · Measures the forces between the particles in the mud
- Relates to the carrying capacity of the fluid in motion
- Measured in lb/100 ft²

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Rheological Properties

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Gel Strengths

- Measures the strength of the gelled structure of a drilling fluid while at rest
- Measured at 10 seconds and 10 minutes
- Reported in lb/100 ft²

Why?

- Gel strengths define suspension ability when fluid is static
- Indicates relative force required to initiate fluid flow

Density

Mass per unit volume

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- Weight of the fluid
- Measured with a mud balance

Why?

- Used to calculate total solids content of the mud
- Used to calculate hydrostatic head
- Used to determine the efficiency of solids control equipment

Density



Reads in Pounds Per Gallon (lb/gal), Specific Gravity, Pounds per Cubic Foot, and PSI per 1000 Feet of Depth

 Pounds per gallon (lb/gal) or Specific Gravity (SG) are the standard measurements for drilling applications

Sand Content

Measures the sand sized particle content of the drilling fluid

- Sand is a size and not a mineral for testing purposes
- Sand size is defined as anything retained on a 200 mesh screen (greater than 74 microns)

Measured with a Sand Content Test Kit

Reported as % by volume

Why?

- Indicates the abrasive constituent of the drilling fluid
- High sand content slows penetration rate
- High sand content contaminates samples

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Sand Content

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Filtration Properties



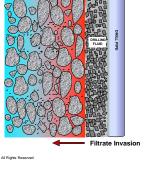


Filtration Mechanics of Filtration Measured with API Filter Press Filtrate reported in milliliters/30 minutes Filter Cake reported in 32nds of an inch or millimeters Why? Wallcake building Borehole stability - Filtrate is the water phase of the drilling fluid available to react with the formation and drilled solids Protect the formation and formation fluids Sample integrity Minimize stuck pipe Filtrate Invasion © 2017 Barold Industrial Drilling Products. All Rights Reserved d Industrial Drilling Pr

Total Hardness / Calcium Hardness

- Measures the concentration of cations contributing to total hardness
- Measured with calcium indicator strips or titrations
- Reported in milligrams per liter calcium (mg/l)
- Check the hardness of the make up water and mud filtrate Why?
 - Retards hydration of bentonite and polymers
 - Indicates contaminants picked up while drilling

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Total Hardness Test Strips





Hardness

pН

Indicates the Acidity or Alkalinity of a Fluid

- A pH of 7 is neutral
- Acidic environments range from 0 to less than 7
- Alkaline environments range from greater than 7 to 14
- Check the pH of the make up water and mud filtrate

Measured with pH strips, papers or meters

Why?

· Slightly alkaline is optimal for hydration of bentonite and polymers

pН



Properties of Drilling Fluids

Density	Mass/volume or fluid weight
Viscosity	Resistance to flow
Rheological Properties	Flow Properties; PV, YP, Gel strengths
Filtration Properties	 Filtrate volume and Filter cake thickness
Sand Content	Particles > 74 microns
pH & Calcium	Chemical analysis

Water As Your Drilling Fluid?

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- Water by itself does NOT perform any of the drilling fluid functions well
- Water may CAUSE drilling problems

Are You Expecting This?

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