

- AC Barrier Integrity

William T. Allen

50th General Meeting
October 3rd, 2019
Calgary, Canada



Speaker Bio



- William Allen
 - BP, Global Wells Org., Well Placement Advisor
 - +31 years in energy industry, 13 years at BP
 - UAA / AAS Technology, UoP / BS Business
 - Based in Texas, United States
 - Focus area – Drilling, Well Placement

50 Meetings, building excellence

Ongoing support for
standardized training,
information sharing
e.g. Hits & Misses,
ebooks,

Standardized
Anti-Collision
method

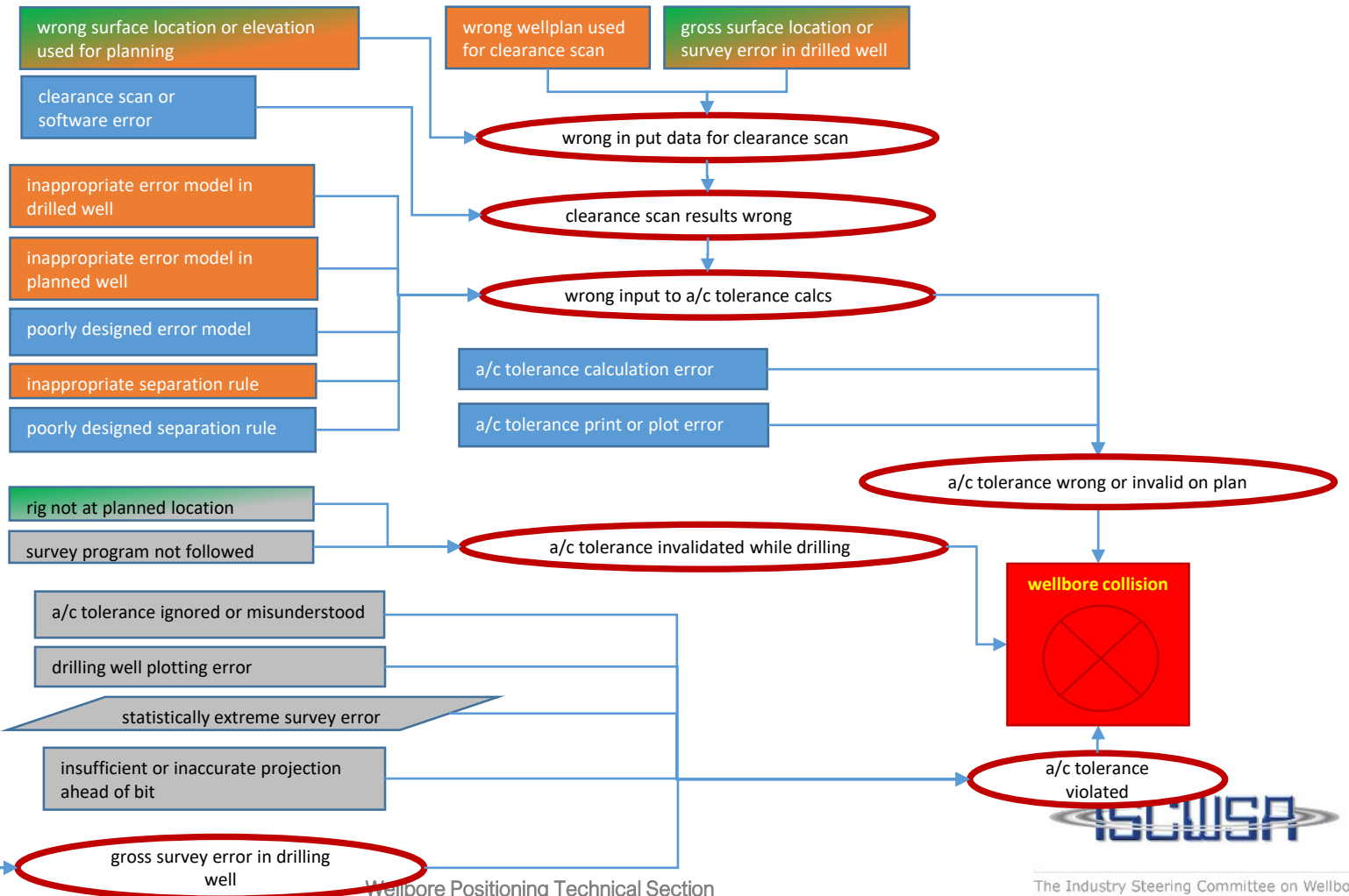
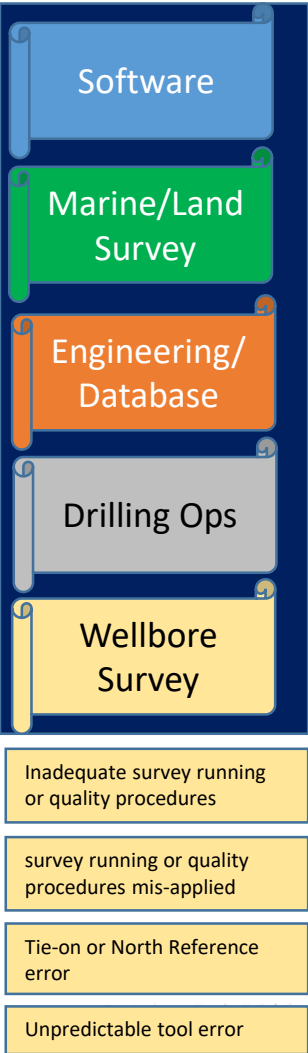
Standardized
performance models
(error models) with
ongoing maintenance

*And much,
much more*

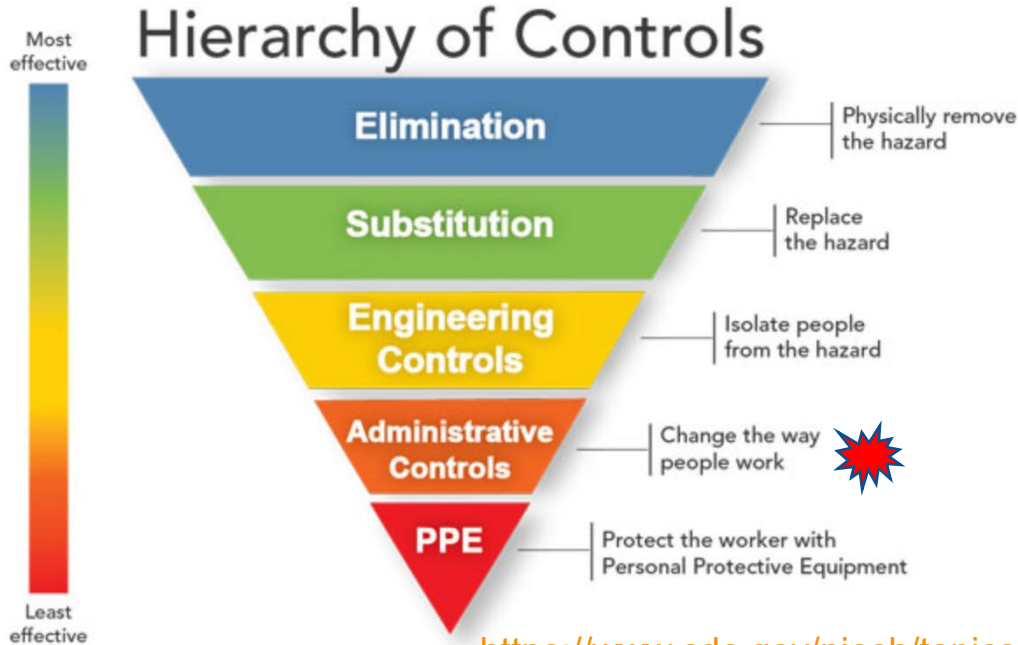
So, are we done?

My Agenda today;

- Review a list of error sources than can lead to a well collision
- Controls and control types, used to prevent those errors
- Common approach to establish & maintain those controls
- Share anonymous well placement performance during a 3 well drilling program
- So, what next?



How good are the industry controls?



<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hierarchy/default.html>

The idea behind this hierarchy is that the control methods at the top of graphic are potentially more effective and protective than those at the bottom. Following this hierarchy normally leads to the implementation of inherently safer systems, where the risk of illness or injury has been substantially reduced.

How many organizations enforce Controls

- Set organization “Policy” or “Requirements”
 - Approved tools, software, systems, AC method, etc.
- Approve/Agree Procedures needed to deliver the requirements
 - Create “conformant” survey program, “Run” AC scan, “Sign-off” to approve, pre-job session, etc.
- Create competency program

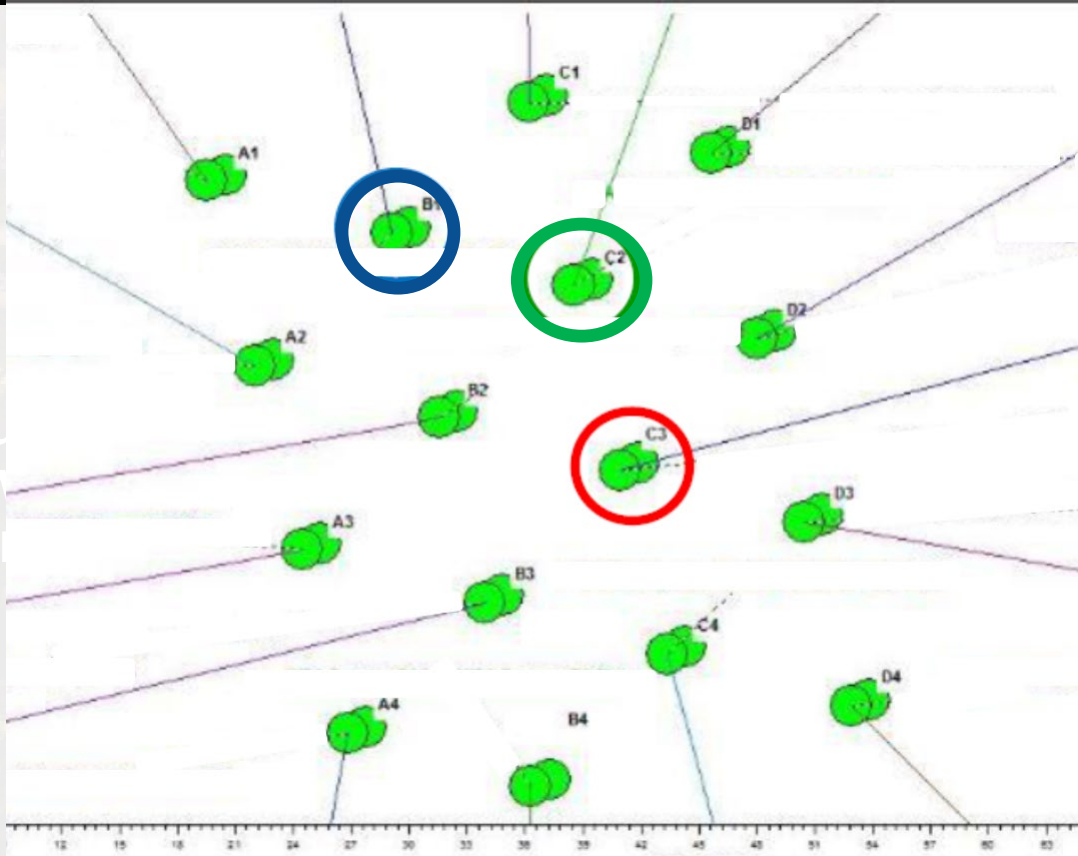
Establish a way of working

How things go unexpectedly, 3 well program

In a galaxy far far away... *because well collisions never happen here!*

- ❖ The team had a new platform
- ❖ The team maintained an area risk tracker, which in this case included the probability of well collision during the drilling program
 - ❖ The team listed the collision probability as “never happened in the industry”
- ❖ The team was not familiar with congested well drilling
- ❖ The team planned for 3 wells
- ❖ The team was trained and aware of well placement requirements & procedures

The plan... All plans, no real wells

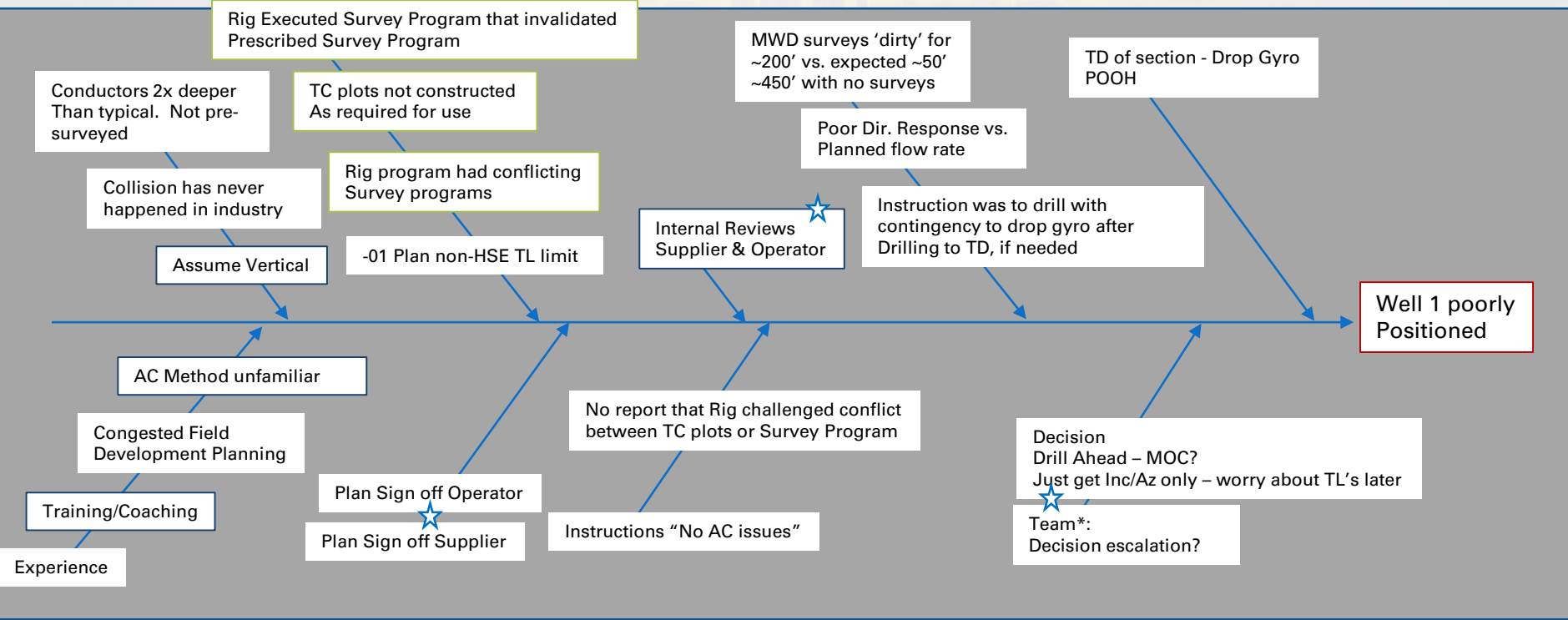


- Conductors driven open ended 200 ft
- 10 ft centers
- 30" Conductors
- Interior Slots chosen first
- Dummy wells inserted in unused slots

- Well 2
- Well 3
- Well 1

Indu
V
Well

Well 1 (initial Spud)



Well 1 (initial Spud)

Rig Executed Survey Program that invalidated Prescribed Survey Program

Conductors 2x deeper Than typical. Not pre-surveyed

TC plots not constructed As required for use

MWD surveys 'dirty' for ~200' vs. expected ~50' ~450' with no surveys

TD of section - Drop Gyro POOH

Poor Dir. Response vs. Planned flow rate

Collision has never happened in industry

Rig program had conflicting Survey programs

Instruction was to drill with

Assume Vertical

AC Method unfamiliar

Congested Field Development Planning

Training/Coaching

Experience

Survey Tool Program		Date	13/02/2019
From (ft)	To (ft)	Survey (Wellbore)	Tool Name
147.0	1,400.0	Plan well 1	GWD
1,400.0	12,064.7	Plan well 1	MWD

Poorly

Proposed Survey Program						
Hole Section	Depth in (ft MD)	Depth out (ft MD)	Plan	Survey Tool	Error Model/IPM	Frequency
24"	604	1367	Primary	MWD	MWD+Sag+SC	Per stand
			Backup	Drop Gyro and surface retrieval	Drop Gyro	Per stand, while POOH
17-1/2"	1368	3312	Primary	MWD	MWD+Sag+SC	Per stand
			Backup	Electronic Multi Shot	EMS	As required
12-1/4"	3313	8046	Primary	MWD	MWD+Sag+SC	Per stand
			Backup	Electronic Multi Shot	EMS	As required
8-1/2"	8047	12062	Primary	MWD	MWD+Sag+SC	Per stand
6" Contingency	TBC	TBC	Primary	MWD	MWD+Sag+SC	Per stand



Well 1 (initial Spud)

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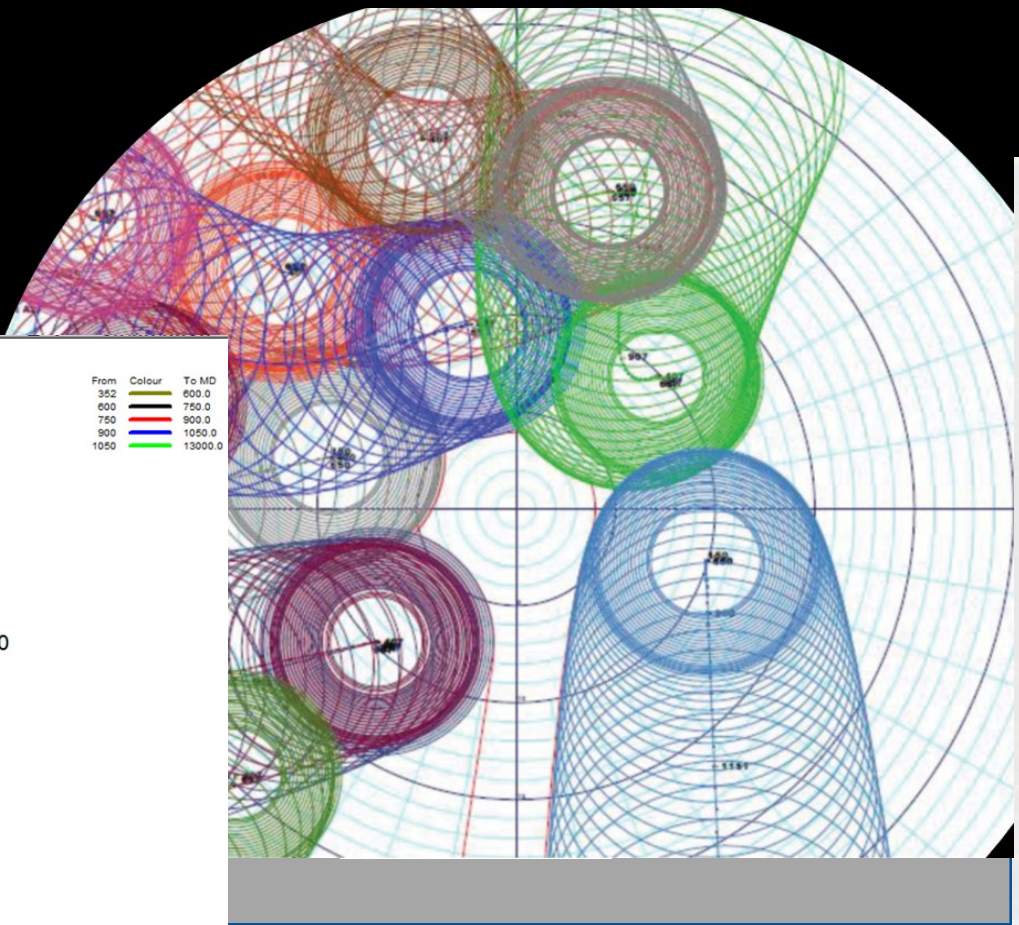
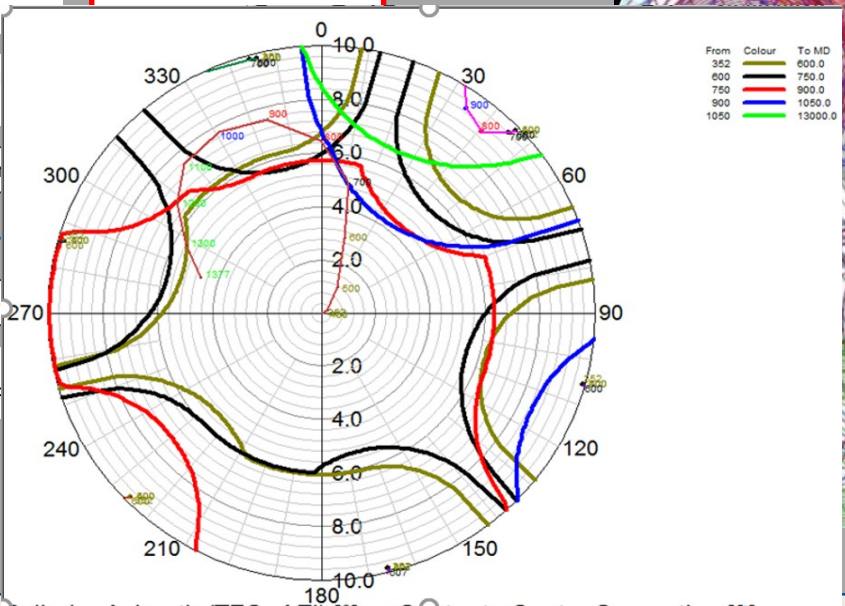
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AC Metho

Congested Field Development F

Training/Coaching

Experience



Well 1 (initial Spud)

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Assume Vertical

-01 Plan non-HSE TL limit

AC Method unfamiliar

Congested Field Development Planning

No re between

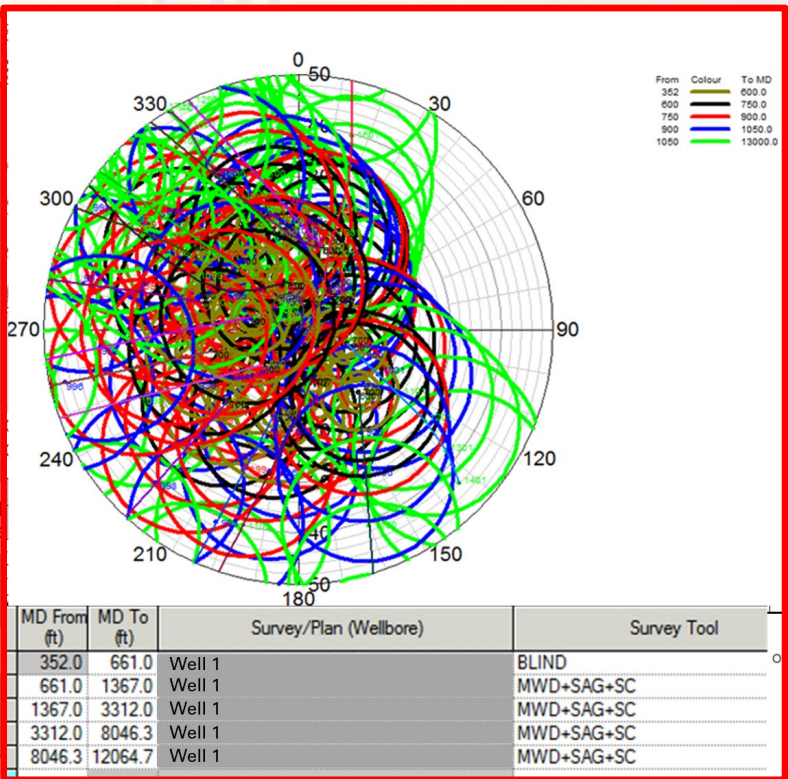
Training/Coaching

Plan Sign off Operator

Plan Sign off Supplier

Instructi

Experience

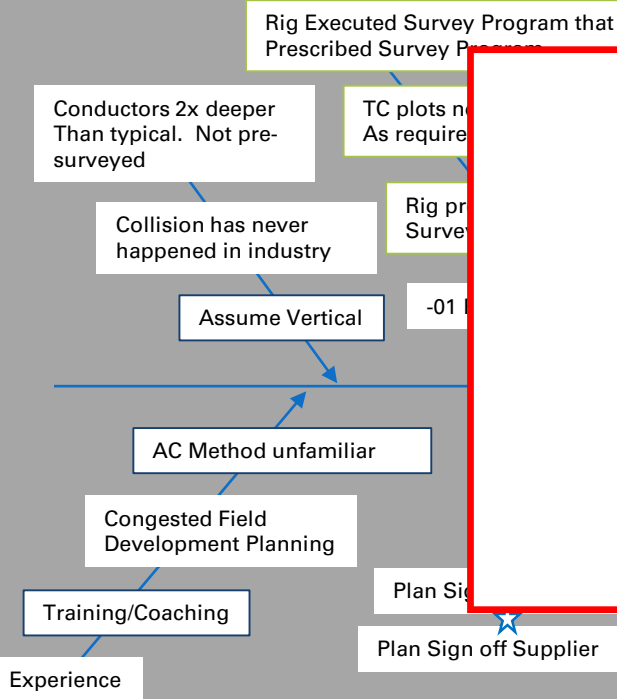


Well 1 poorly Positioned

out TL's later



Well 1 (initial Spud)



Risk Assessment

Hole Section	Risk Assessment	Mitigation
24 inch	Anti Collision issue	· 3 offsets well planned, 9 prototype. Stay as close as possible to the plan with minimum ADP of 2.9 ft
	Challenge to directional control due to gumbo	· Adjust the drilling parameter, cut off flow rate and high WOB to achieve the desired DLS

6.4.3 Anti Collision

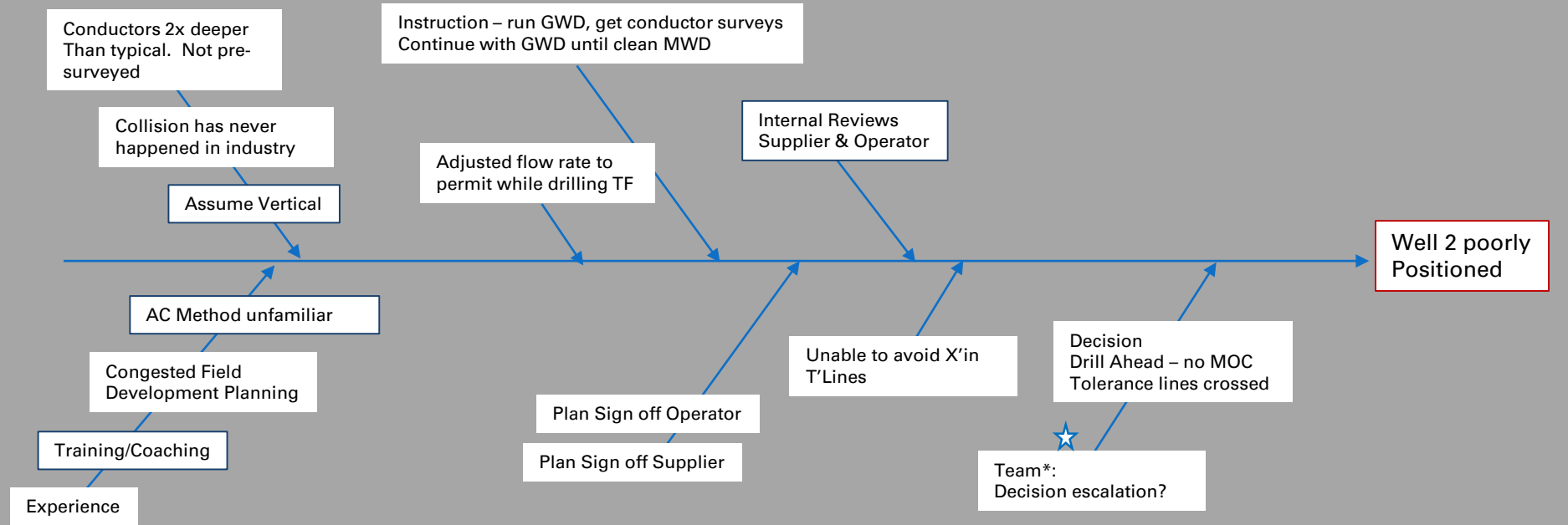
Well 1 is the first well to be drilled in the Platform, thus no anticollision issue is expected in the surface hole section. The 24" hole surface hole section however will be drilled with nudging a 1.1 DLS to prevent future anti-collision with surrounding wells.

6.4.4 Survey Program

Refer to section 3.5 for the required survey program. MWD will be utilized after no interference with conductor. Consider to POOH in case of MWD failure. Gyro will be dropped at TD and record during breaking pipe connection while POOH to surface to cover survey inside conductor.



Well 2



Well 2

Conductors 2x deeper
Than typical. Not pre-
surveyed

Collision has never
happened in industry

Assume Vertical

Instruction – run GWD, get conductor surge
Continue with GWD until clean MWD

Adjusted flow rate to
permit while drilling TF

AC Method unfamiliar

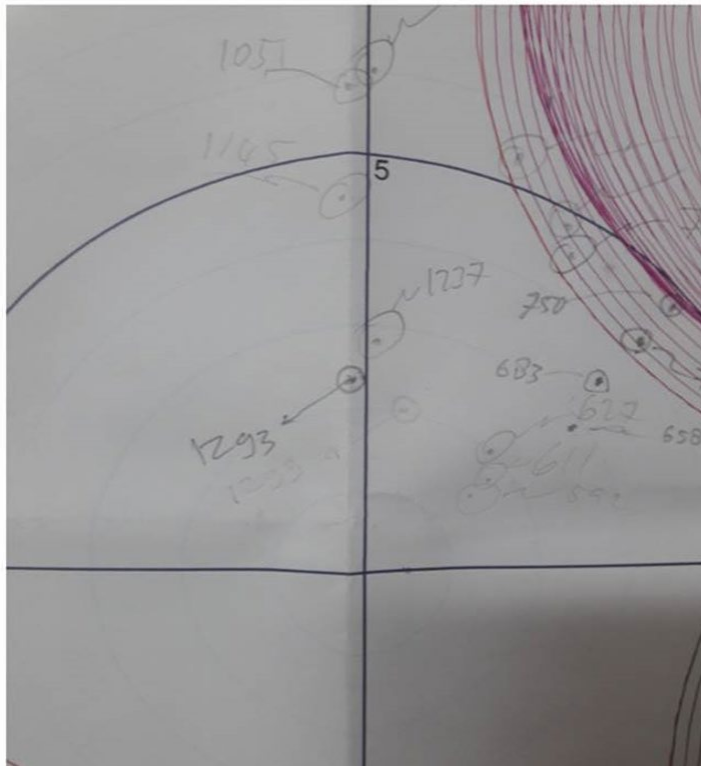
Congested Field
Development Planning

Training/Coaching

Plan Sign off Operator

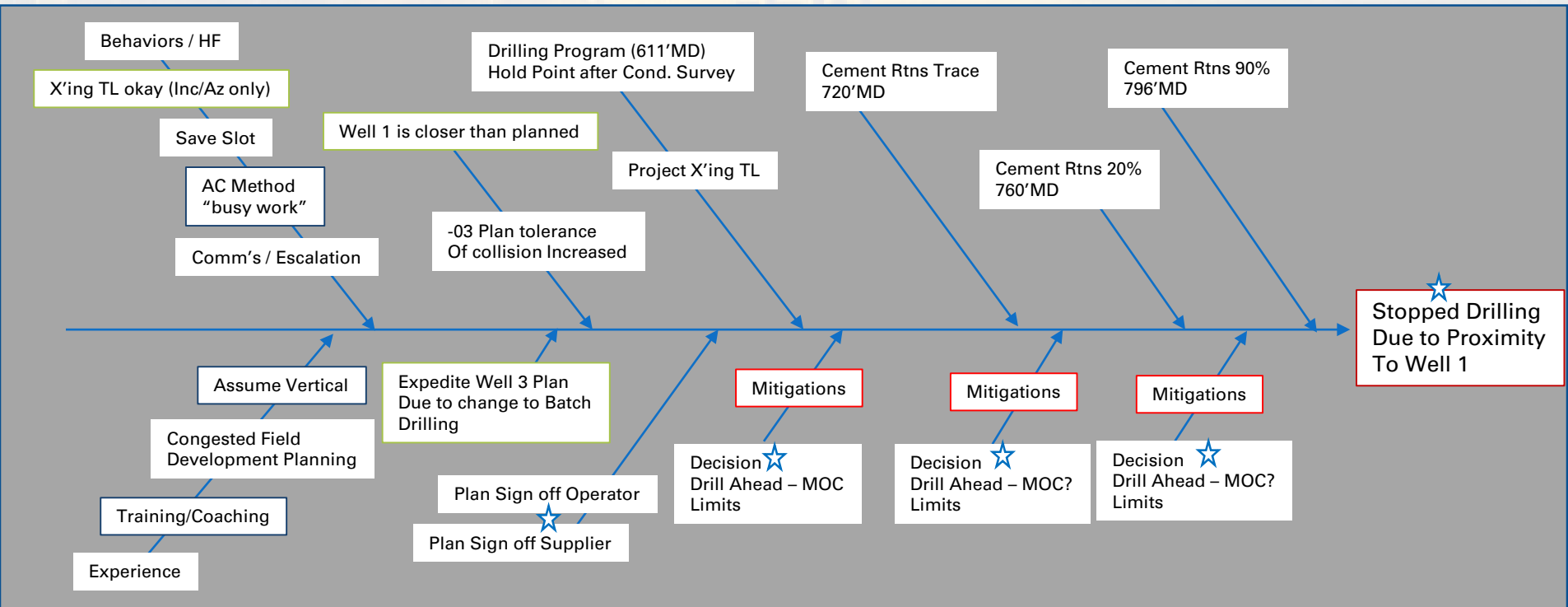
Plan Sign off Supplier

Experience

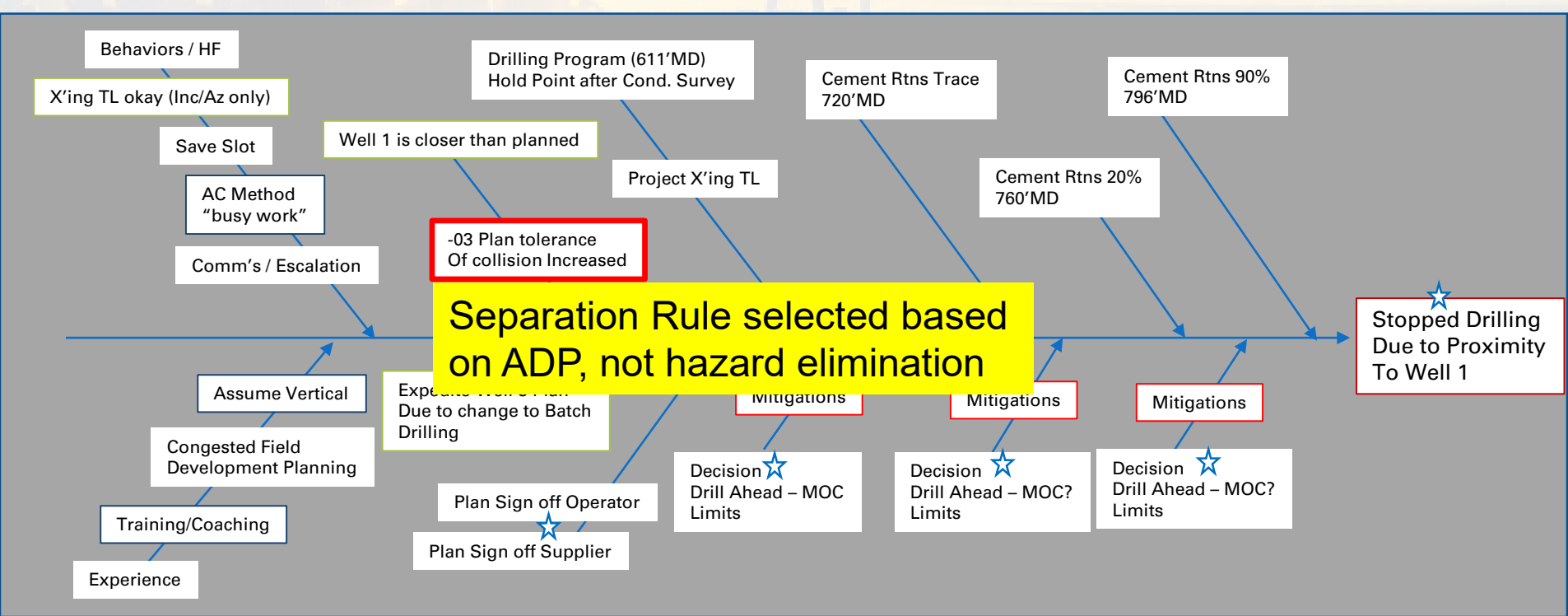


Well 2 poorly
Positioned

Well 3



Well 3



Well 3

ISCWSA, November 2011

Recommendation against MASD dispensation for HSE risk wells

SUMMARY

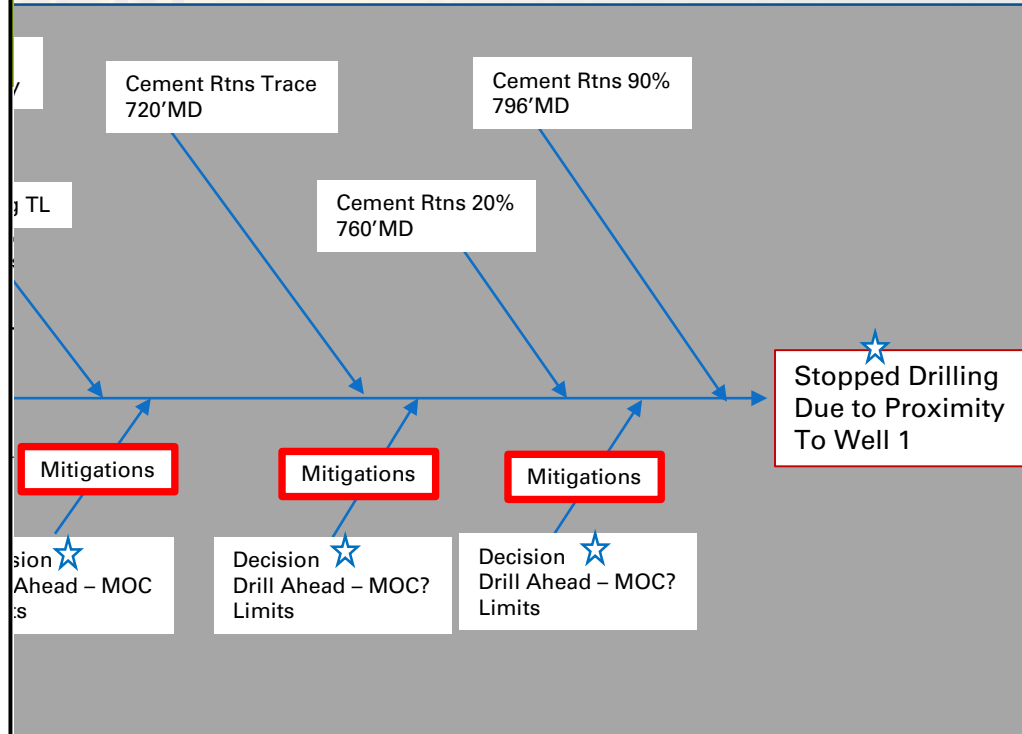
The Collision Avoidance Work Group recommends that HSE risk offset wells should always be subject to a suitably conservative Minimum Allowed Separation Distance (MASD), and that dispensation from such rules should not be allowed. In particular, the probability of the drilling assembly failing to penetrate the offset well in the event of a collision cannot be reliably quantified and therefore does not justify dispensation against a HSE risk MASD.

P2, the probability of penetration once contact is made is not quantified in any formal or objective way. The following are examples of actions/circumstances (sometimes referred to as mitigating actions) that are commonly assumed to reduce the probability of penetration:

- Rotary drilling instead of motor drilling
- Drilling with a mill-tooth bit instead of a PDC bit
- Drilling with a dull or "shirt tail" bit
- Drilling with low ROP
- Monitoring the shakers for cement/steel
- Monitoring offset wellhead vibration
- Monitoring offset casing annular pressure
- Jetting instead of drilling
- Low angle of incidence between wells
- Soft formation
- Multiple casing strings protecting the tubing

The Collision Avoidance Work Group has considered the effectiveness of such actions and circumstances, with the objective of providing guidance to the Industry.

The consensus of the Group is that such actions may be sensible practices in close pass situations, but their effectiveness is not predictable and they cannot reliably ensure that penetration will not occur. Therefore, we do not recommend their use as justification for dispensation against the MASD criterion that would otherwise be applied to a HSE risk offset well. Their use in allowing a reduced MASD should be restricted to offset wells that do not represent a HSE risk.



Summary of Findings

There are many findings, for today, lets discuss the Controls

- Vast Majority are Admin controls
 - Reliance on people, and their imperfections regarding;
 - focus, awareness, training, prioritization, bias, pressure(s)
- Competency can be hard to create, measure, it takes time, unlikely without effective leadership and courage
- Easy to blame team experience, capability and a lack of procedural discipline. However
 - Team was trained and certified in tools and methods & procedures. Surprisingly – few requirement tasks (controls) not performed, but outcome of control failed to initiate expected outcomes e.g. stop job.
 - Once the team transitioned to their own “requirements” the team was still unable to “stop the job” until after a series of undesired results.
- Is the answer to terminate employment with the team? Have them teach others what happened? Or something possibly better – better controls?

In Conclusion yes, we can do more...

- Software that reduces admin controls, or reliance of, with underlying continuous job monitoring
 - Plan that delivers Objectives based on Historical performance & Requirements (plus?)
 - Monitor actual performance vs. expected to achieve objectives/requirements/performance
 - Automatic escalation if failing to deliver or simply outside of limits
- Better integration of requirements into the system to limit, or prevent, poor human choices/performance, such as
 - Poor Survey programs - magnetic surveys planned inside cased hole
 - Poor Survey interval - Flagging survey invalid intervals e.g. MWD survey tied to WRP followed by 200' of conductor
 - Prevent mis-match of reporting/plotting/trajectory (AC report with GWD, TC plot w/o)
- Automated monitoring, data vetting, auto escalation
 - As bit/sensor depth exceeded survey interval – invalidating AC results – escalate
 - As survey QA/QC failed, invalidating AC results - escalate
 - If BHA can not satisfy Survey Program, - notify, escalate
 - Warning, be wary of creating alarms for everything and then ignoring them...

Questions?



Wellbore Survey
Wellbore Positioning

