HALLIBURTON

Geomechanics & Wellbore Strengthening
Gulf of America Case Studies

Kjetil Eriksen Operations Lead Drilling Fluids

Agenda

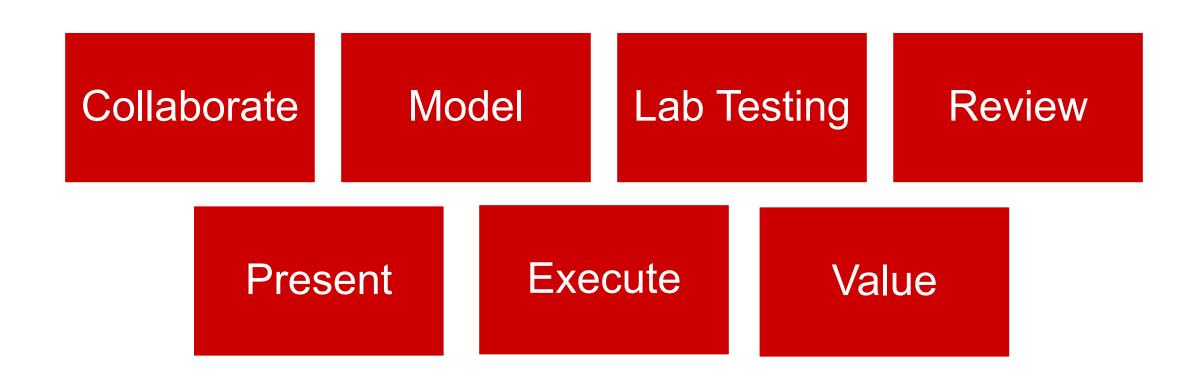
Date

Meeting details

- 1 Workflow & Methodology
- 2 Geomechanics Case Study
- Wellbore Strengthening Case Study
- 4 Summary



Workflow & Methodology



Geomechanics GoA Case Study

Sam Daugherty, Guyana (ex-GoA)



Geomechanics Model Saves Time & Money

DFG Geomechanics saves customer ~\$1.2M by reducing time, and minimized whole mud losses with an accurate prediction of the formation breakdown pressure



Challenge

- Challenged to reduce losses in highly depleted basin with geomechanics modelling
- Previous wells only the LCM solution was considered
- A new approach was to use the DFG GM modelling software to identify potential areas where we
 could improve LCM design and identify potentially tighter drilling margins than originally predicted

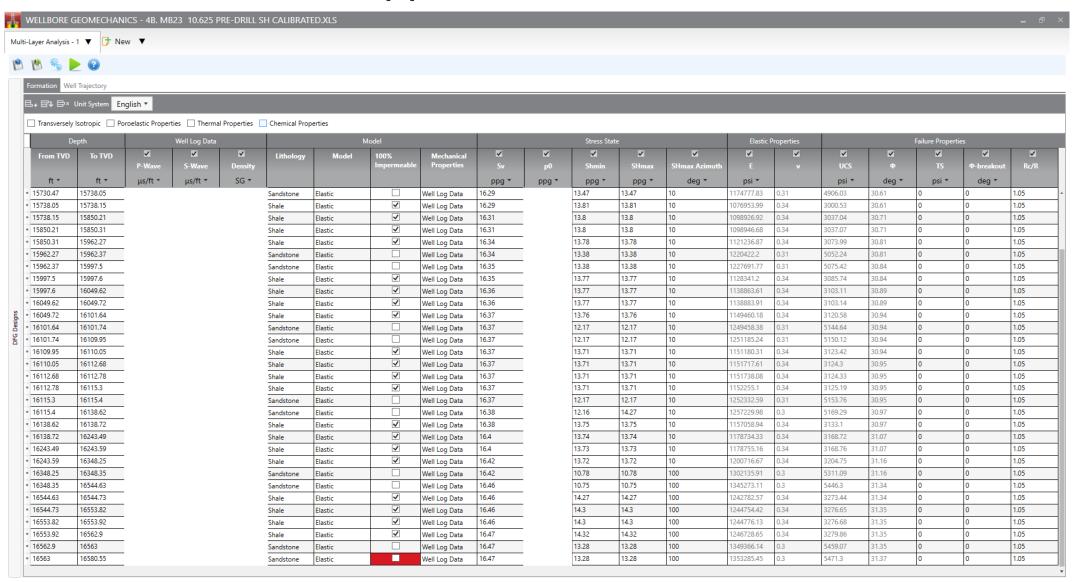
Solution

- Model the intervals with the most accurate approximation of geo pressures and present the lower limits of fracture pressure to the customer
- Provided the estimated FG to the customer, which gave them a better sense of the situation downhole
- Engage with the customer on solutions at a high level

Results

- Reduced losses, no NPT, and eliminated costs associated with a contingency liner run
- Which all equal less operational costs to the customer to the tune of \$1.2M
- A new level of trust with the customer was established as a Trusted Advisor

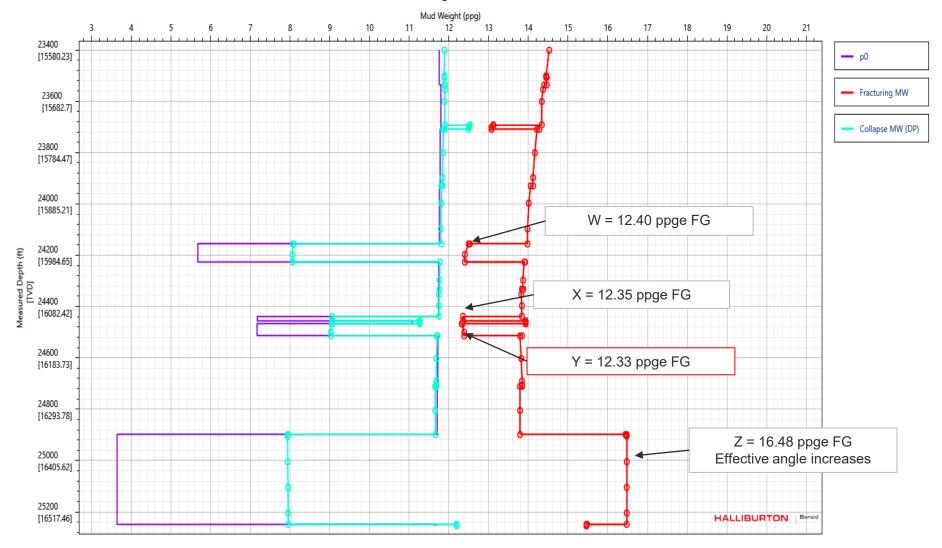
DFG Geomechanics App Interface



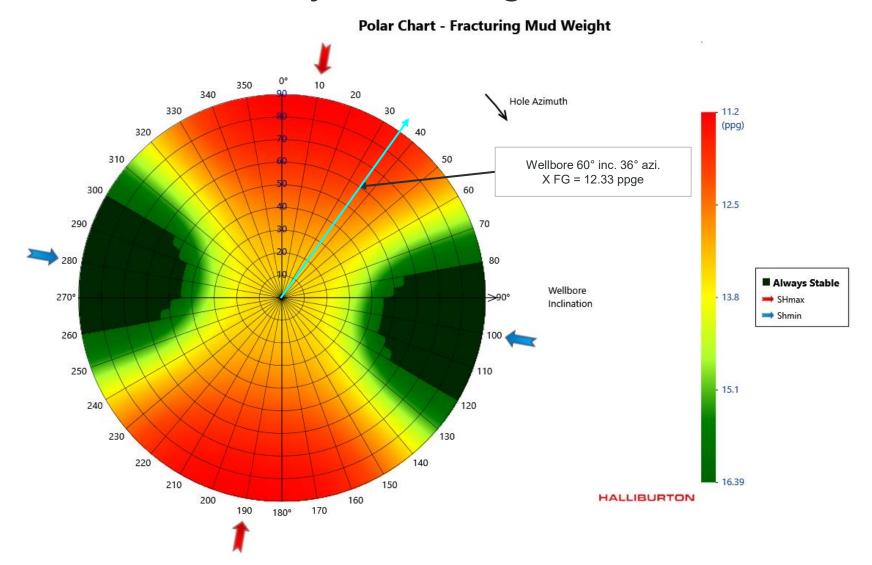


10 5/8" Drilling Window Modelling

Mud Weight Window



10-5/8" Wellbore Stability Modelling – X Actual



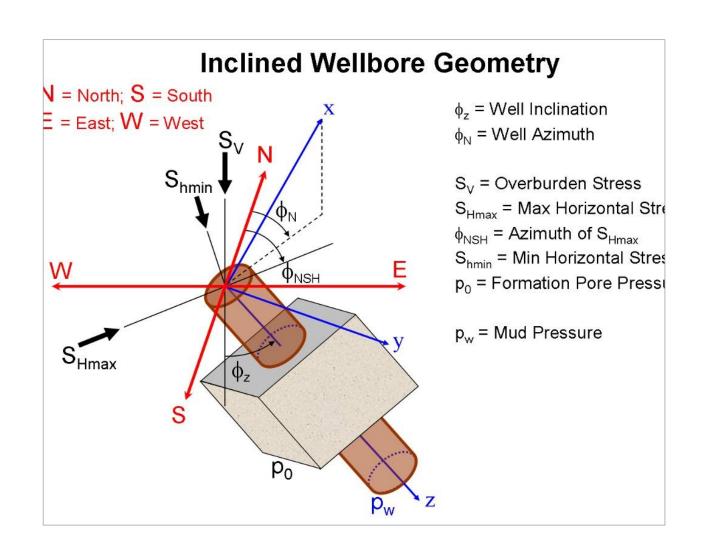
Pre-Drill vs. Actual

| Formation | Length | FG: Customer | FG: DFG (WG/WS) | FG: LOT |
|-----------|--------|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| W | 35' | 12.64 ppge | 12.75 ppge | 12.40 ppge |
| X | 8' | 14.04 ppge | 12.71 ppge | 12.35 ppge |
| Υ | 23' | 14.04 ppge | 12.69 ppge | 12.33 ppge |

- Total losses while drilling into the Y sand and immediately spot an LCM pill.
- Discussions around reducing the MW were had and ultimately stopped losses and allowed the rig to drill the well to section TD.

Wellbore Strengthening GoA Case Study

Sharath Savari, GTS Sam Daugherty, Guyana (ex-GoA) Jason Gibbs, GoA

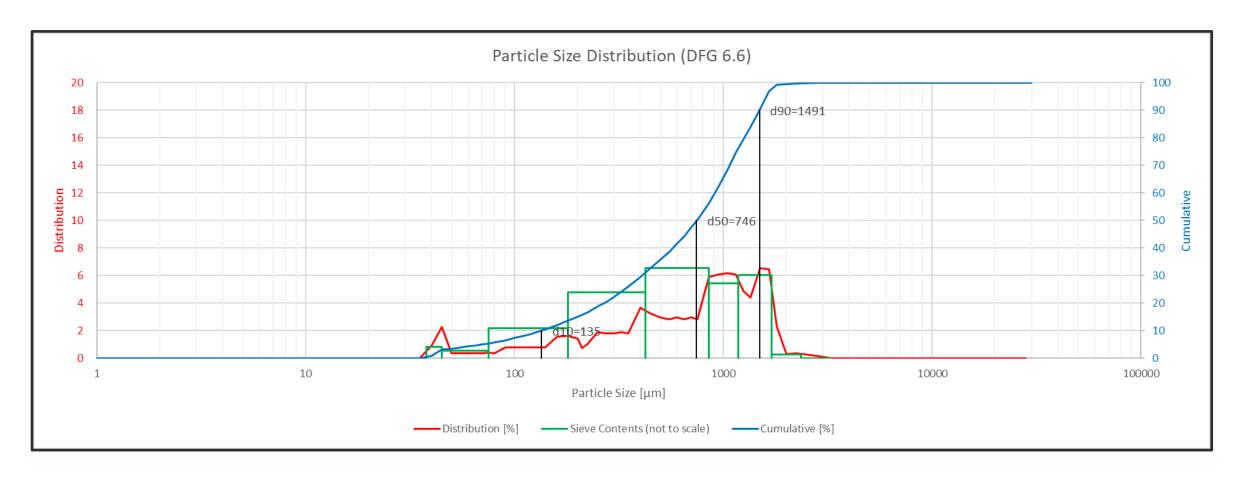


Input data – GoA wells

| Information | Well A | Well B | Well B | |
|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Drilling Fluid type | SBM | SBM | SBM | |
| Target Formation type | Sand | Sand 3 | Sand 2 | |
| Hole Diameter, inch | 121/4" | 121⁄4" | 121/4" | |
| Target TVD, ft | 17,397 | 25,435 | 24,992 | |
| Borehole Azimuth, deg | 309 | 52.7 | 52.7 | |
| Borehole Angle, deg | 56 | 22.4 | 22.4 | |
| Overburden Stress, ppg | 14.1 | 17.3 | 17.3 | |
| Minimum Horizontal Stress, ppg | | | | |
| Maximum Horizontal Stress, ppg - calculated | | | | |
| Pore Pressure, ppg | | | | |
| Max. Horizontal stress azimuth, deg - estimated | | | | |
| Pressure depletion, psi | | | | |
| Static Young's Modulus, Mpsi | Client provided / calculations / assumption | | | |
| Poisson's Ratio | | | | |
| ECD used (or Maximum ECD used) eventually to drill | | | | |
| the depleted zone, ppg | | | | |
| Fracture length, inch – assumption | | | | |
| Mud Weight (surface), ppg | | | | |
| Biot-Willis Coefficient, α – calculated/calibrated | 0.68 | 0.74 | 0.69 | |
| Mud filtercake efficiency, β – impermeable cake | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Tensile Strength of depleted formation, psi | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Critical Stress Intensity Factor, psi.in ^{0.5} – tables | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | |
| Background LCM applied | 52 ppb BaraShield-1065 | 52 ppb BaraShield-1065 | 52 ppb BaraShield-1065 | |



PSD of BaraShield-1065

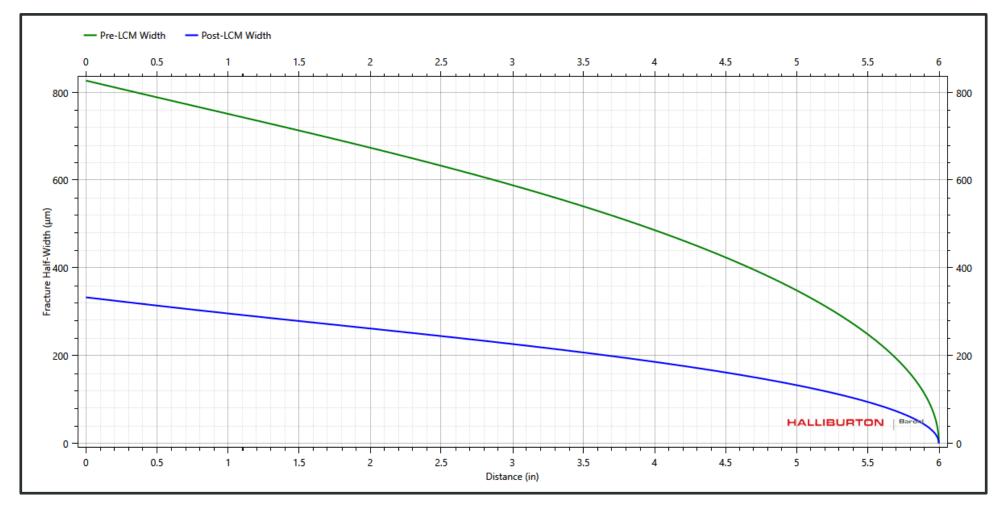


Designed to seal 1500-2000 microns

Well A: Est. Fracture width

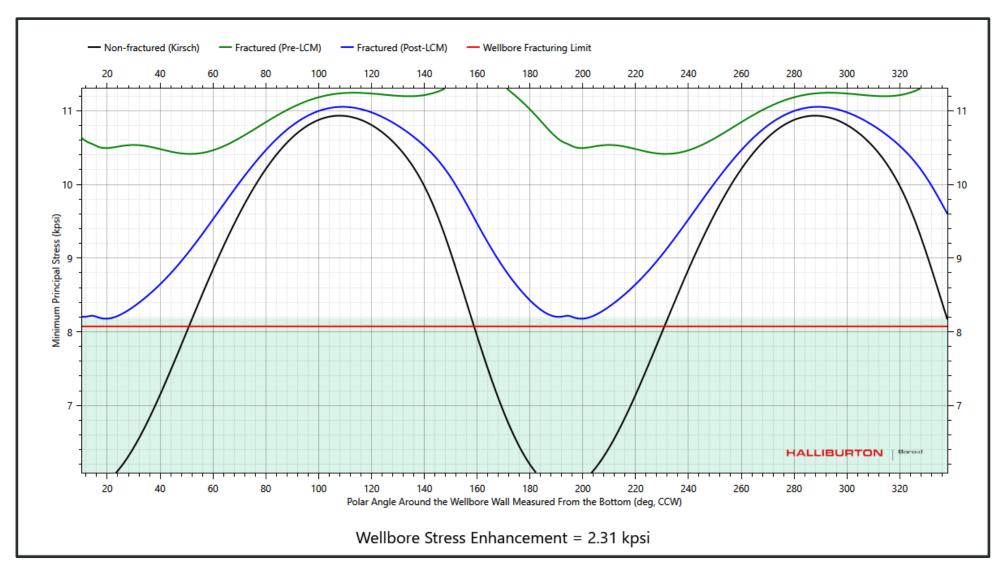
- WG-WBS Model
 - 1650microns
- Well drilled with no losses
- Stable fracture tip

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Well A: Wellbore stability

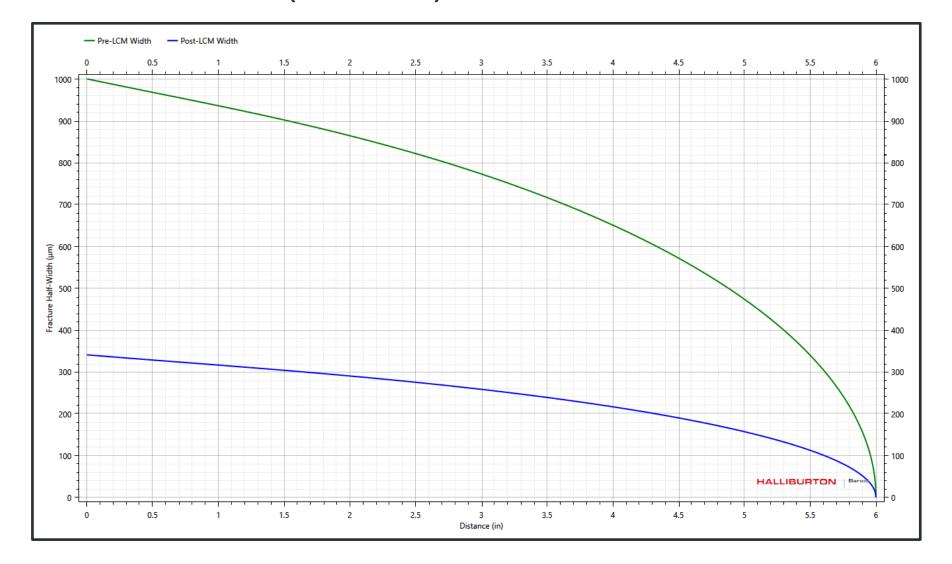
Est. StressEnhancement2310psi (2.55ppg)



Well B: Est. Fracture width (Sand 3)

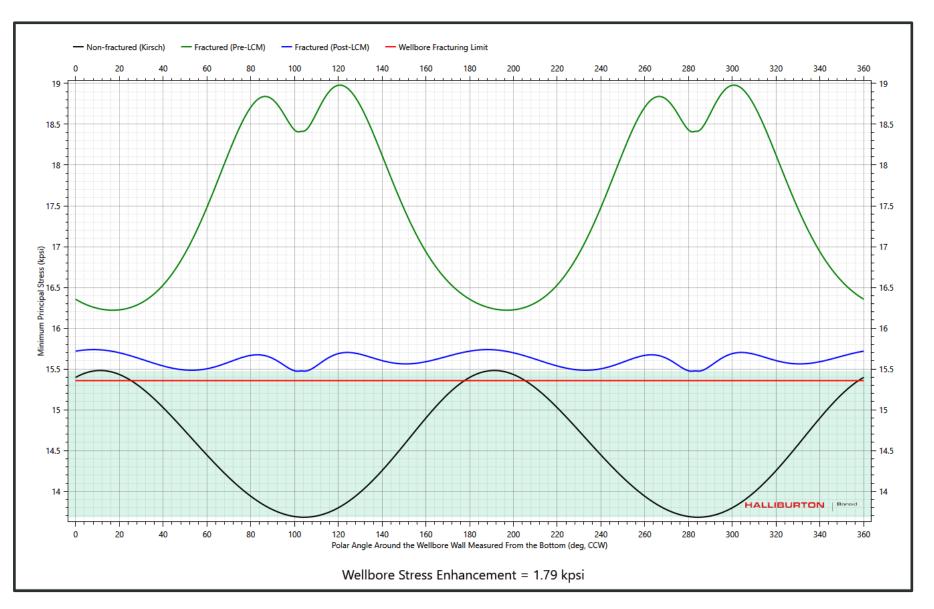
- WG-WBS Model
 - 2000microns
- Well drilled with no losses
- Stable fracture tip

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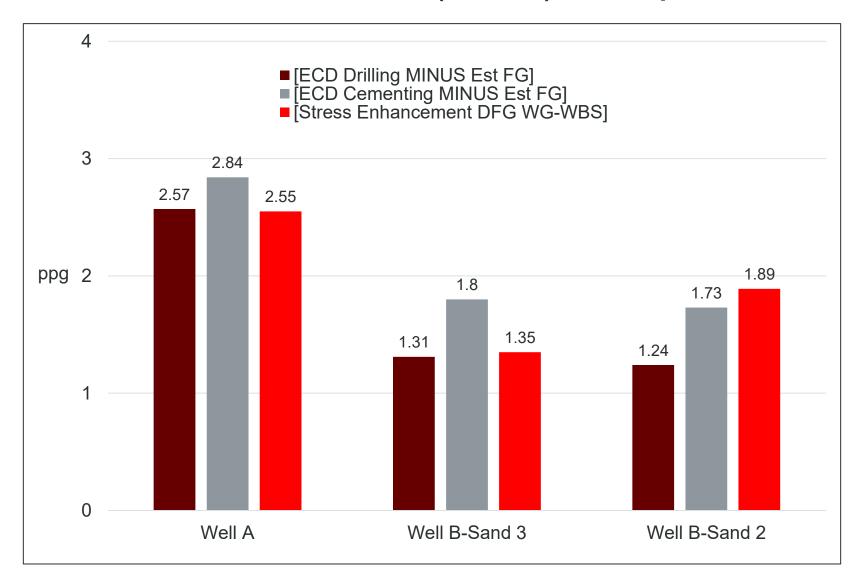


Well B: Wellbore stability (Sand 3)

Est. StressEnhancement1790psi (1.35ppg)



Stress Enhancement (WBS) Comparison



- Est FG Estimated Fracture Gradient
- ECD Drilling MINUS Est FG difference between Est FG and ECD achieved while drilling (Operator provided data)
- ECD Cementing MINUS Est FG difference between Est FG and ECD achieved while cementing (Operator provided data)
- Stress Enhancement-DFG WG.WBS

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WG WBS Analysis Summary – GoA

 Stress enhancement modeled via DFG WG-WBS in close Compliance with reported field data (ECD Drilling MINUS Est FG & ECD Cementing MINUS Est FG)



- Limitations
 - Data requirement
 - Fracture length is assumed
 - Not All LCM combinations ongoing project
 - PSD, LCM Conc. as inputs
 - Critical Stress Intensity factor (K_{IC}) assumption