



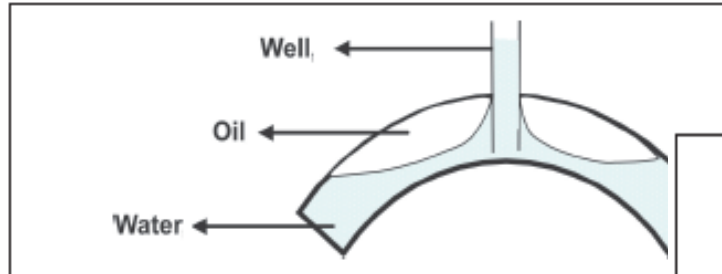
**Samen Industrial Group  
(SIG)**

***Water Shut-off Technology  
Using Chemical Injection***

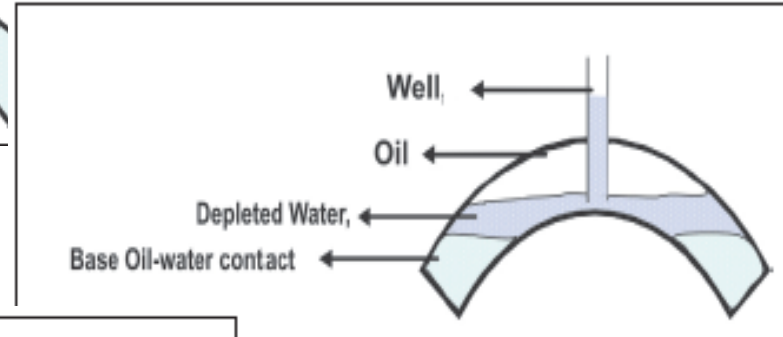
**Nov. 2018**



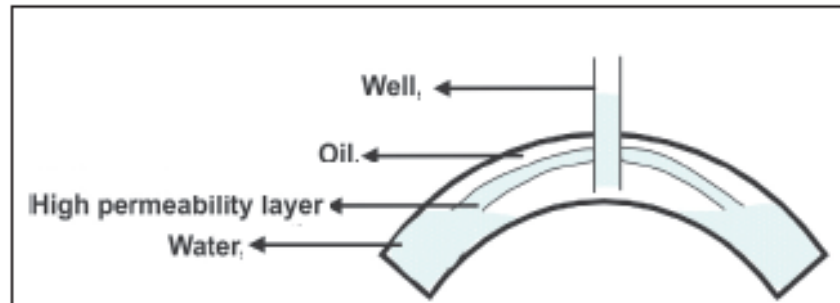
- **Water coning**



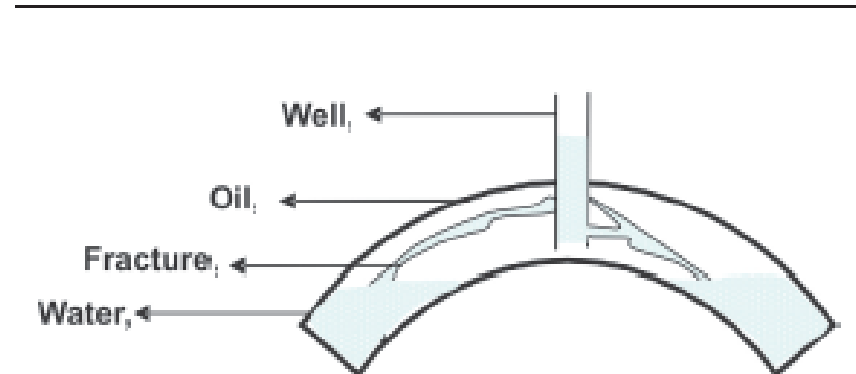
- **Global increase of the water and oil contact**



- **Water arrives through a high permeability layer**

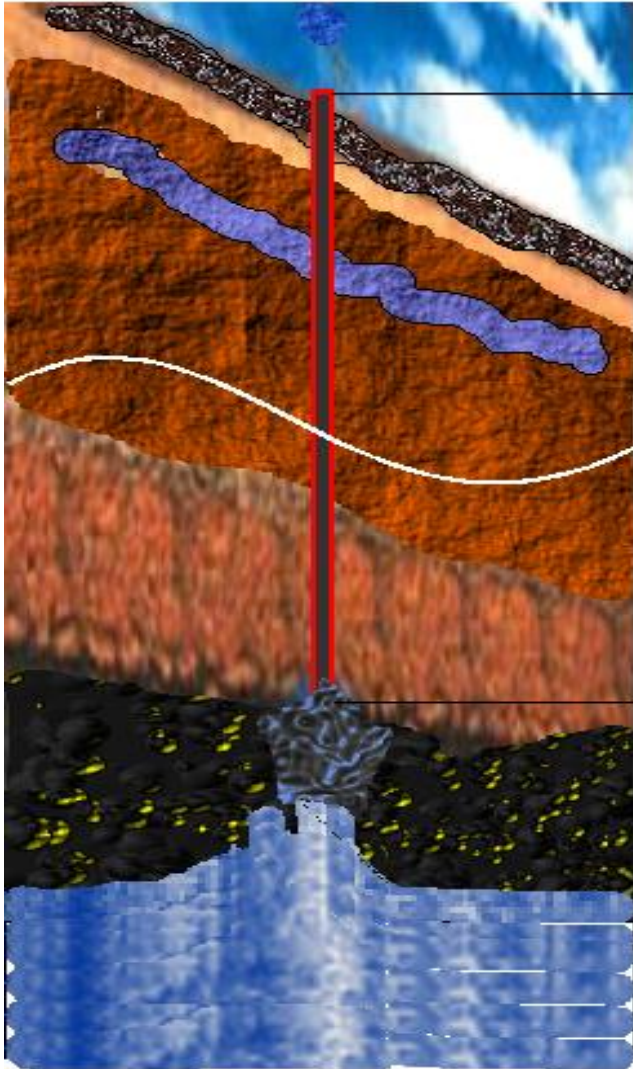


#### **IV. Water arrives through one or more fractures that connect the aquifer to the well**





# ***Application Experience***



1000-6000 meters

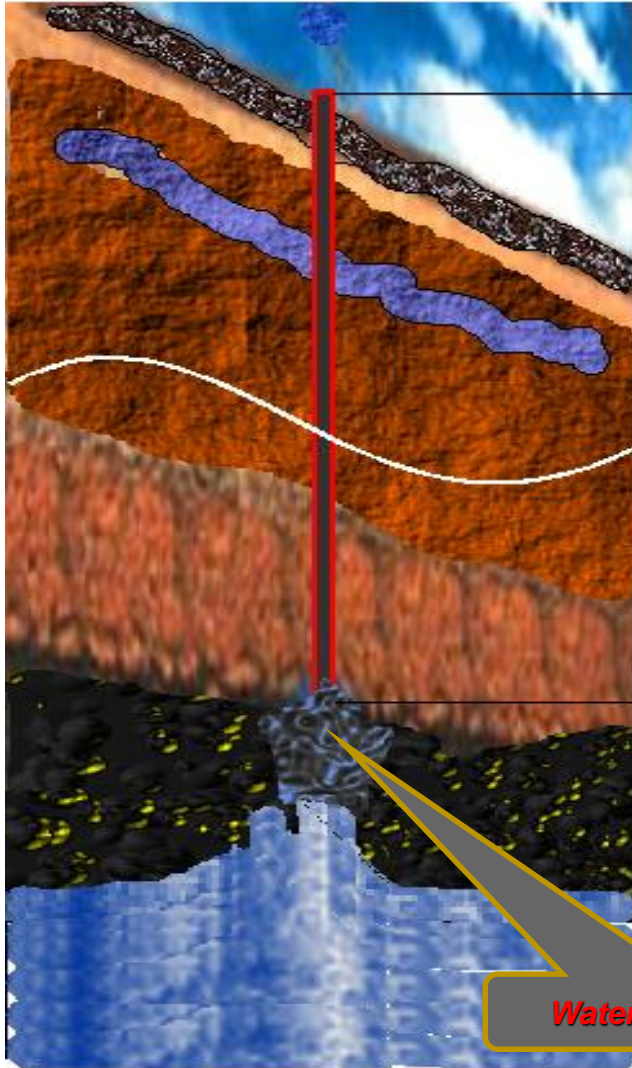
***Well Depth range:  
from 1000m to 6000 m***

***Well Bottom Temperature range:  
from +60°C to +190°C***

***Well Bottom Pressure range:  
from 175psi to 18000psi***



# Technology Matter and Duty Cycle



1000-6000 meters

- Analysis of well characteristics data and materials
- Preparing well characteristics depended polymer composite
- Pumping-in of polymer composite to well
- Holding well under the pressure.
- Polymer composite is transforming to complex molecular **Water Stop Membrane**

**Water Stop Membrane**



# ***Water Shut-off Technology***

- *Water Shut-off Technology is defined as operation that hinders water to reach and enter the production wells*
- *is protected by patents*
- *Technology is the injection operation of the polymer composite into the oil or gas well, based on its geographical properties*
- *Technology allows to insulate and liquidate the water flow of the oil and gas wells*
- *Technology helps increase **up to 35%** of oil and gas productivity on the wells, where **55%-75%** from the original geological reserves in the bowels of the earth is not extracted with existing methods of the exploitation*

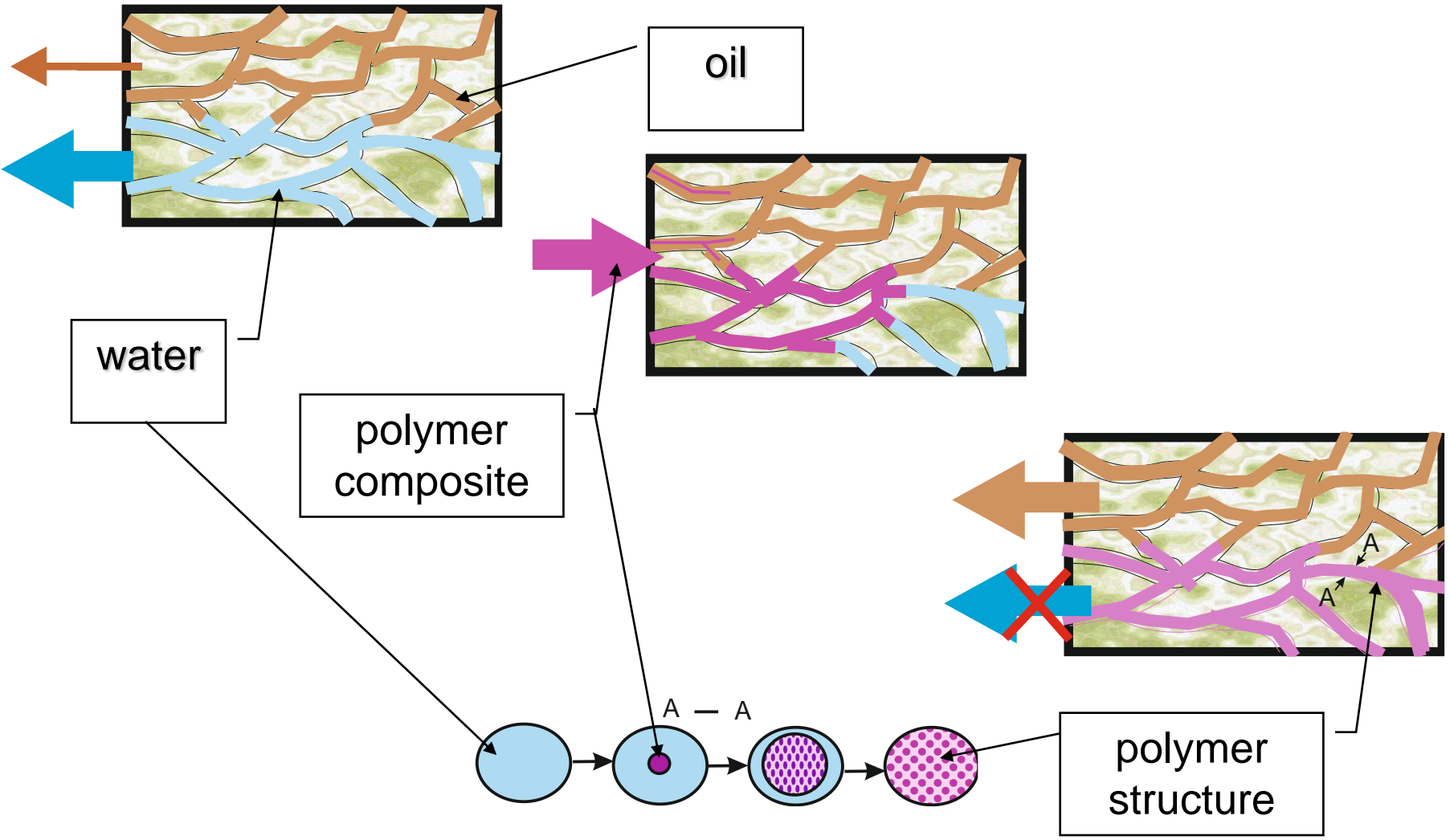


## ***Effectiveness***

*18 years successfully implementations on the  
Russia, Ukraine and other countries.*



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## ***TEHNOLOGY OF ENHANCEMENT OF HYDROCARBON PRODUCTION WITH BLOCKING THE WATER INFLOWS***

- Provides the selective isolation of layer's water of productive stratum with amine complexes that create with water the insoluble inorganic compounds, not reducing the efficiency of productive stratum.*
- Technology is widely applied and recognized as one of the best in gas-condensate fields in Ukraine. During the use of technology more than 350 million cubic meters of gas and 358000 Barrels of liquid hydrocarbons have been produced.*





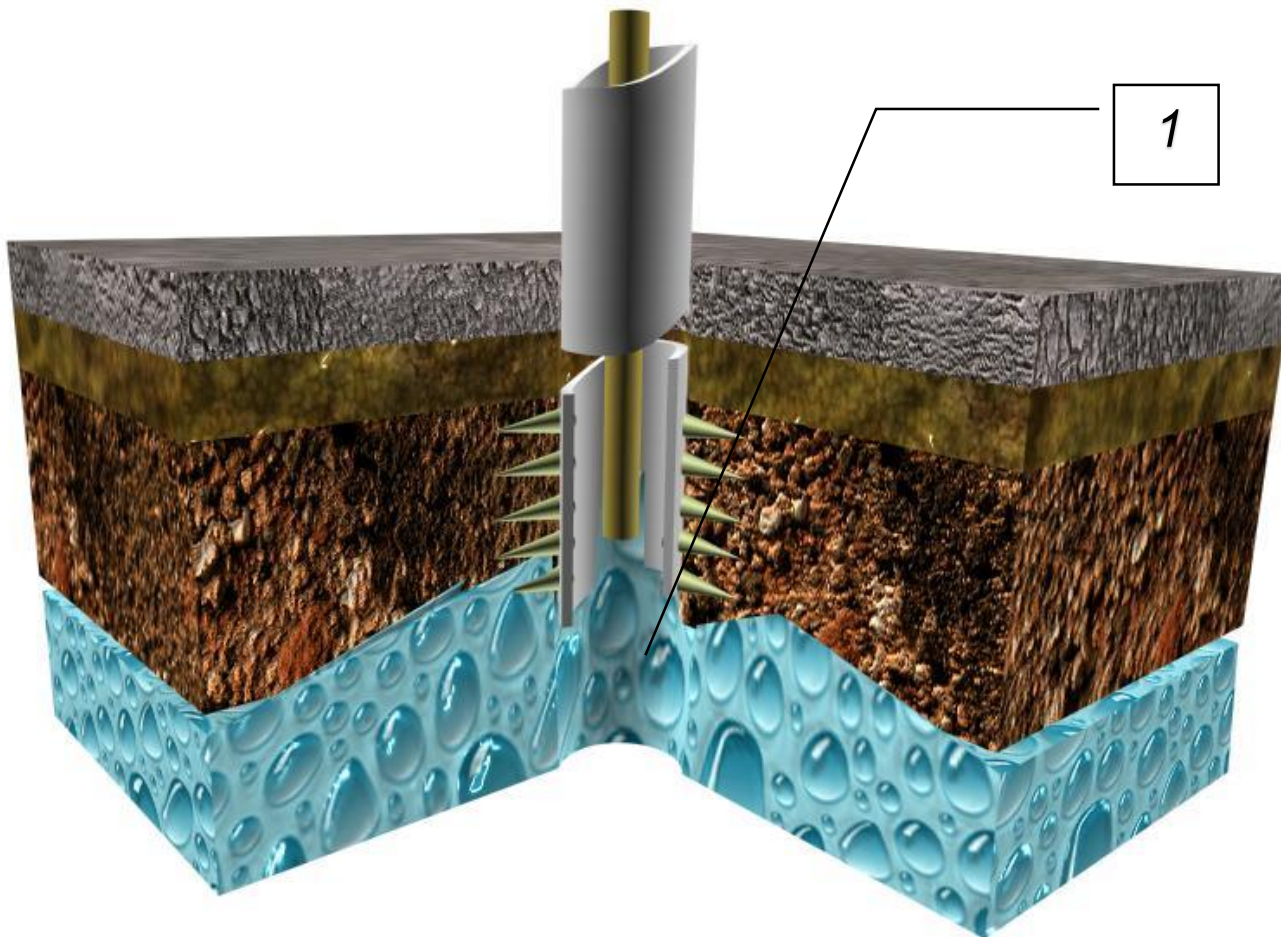
*Water insulation processing* **ADVANTAGES**

***Technology allows to:***

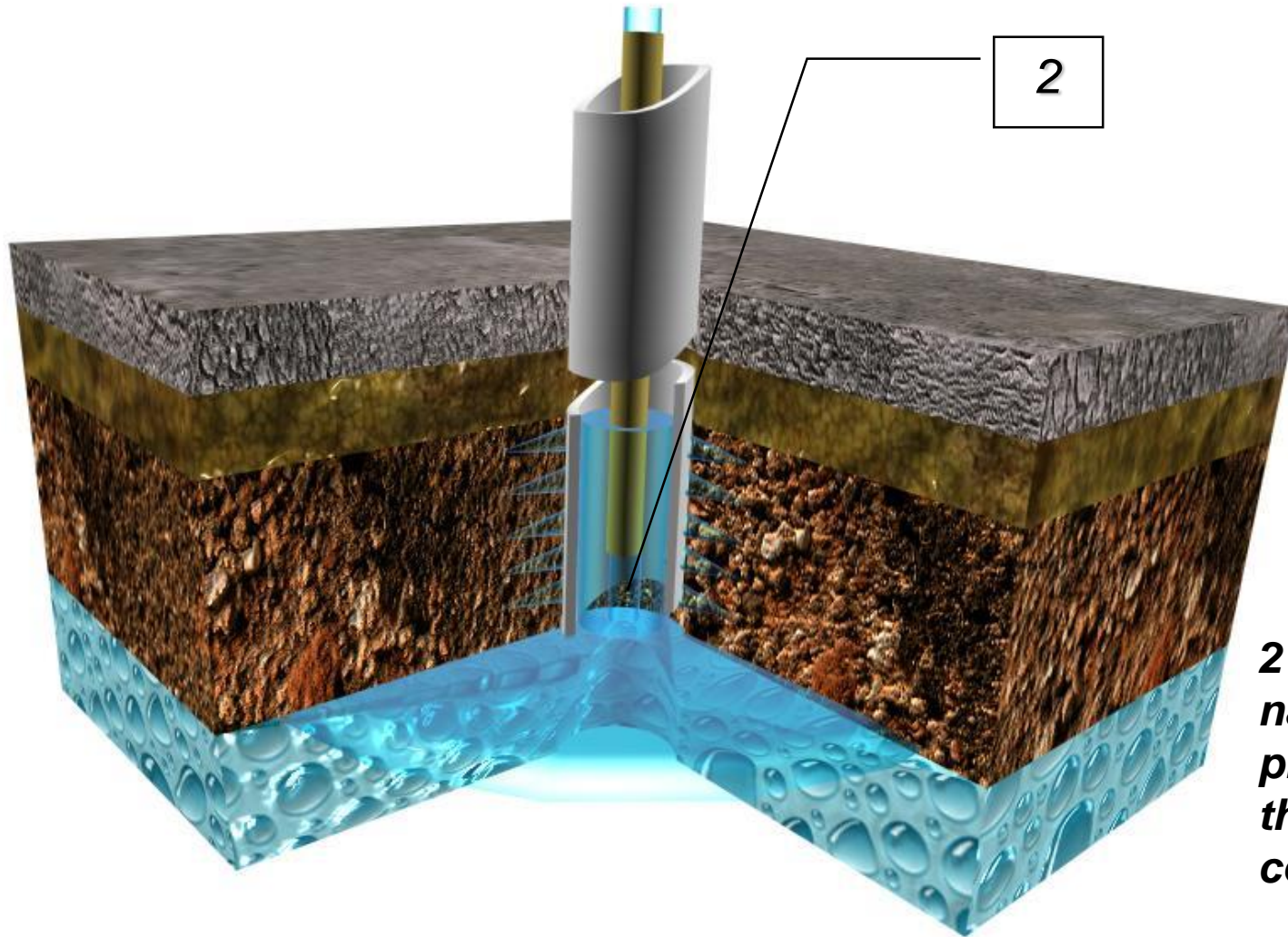
- ❖ create the indestructible barrier with help of crystal-forming mixtures;***
- ❖ increase output of hydrocarbons by changing the surfactant properties of rocks;***
- ❖ used reagents are corrosion and environmentally safe.***



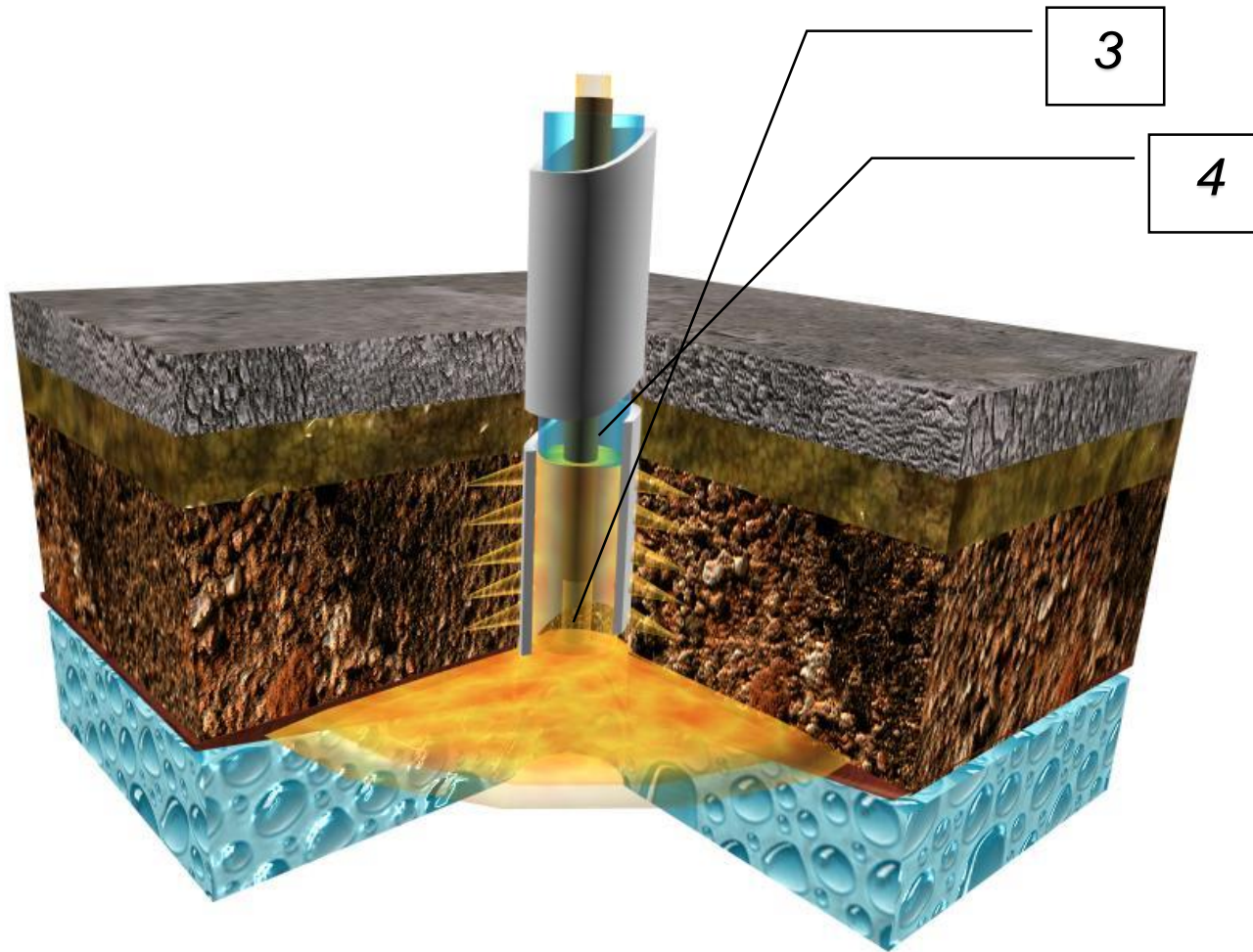
*Stages of technological process of isolation of water flow in productive stratum*



**1-lifting of the  
cone of water in  
zone of perforation  
interval**

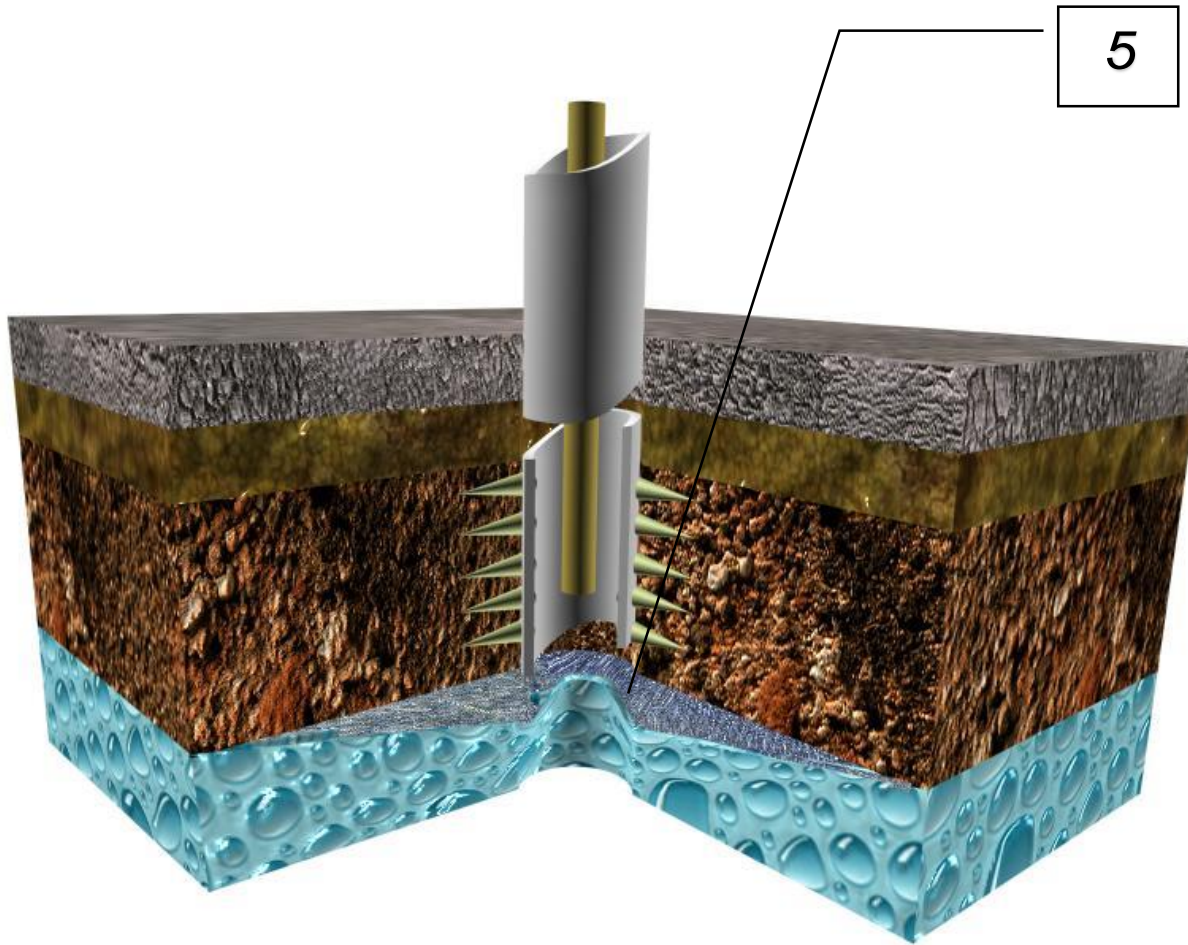


**2 – flooding of natural gas for pressing back the flooding cone**



***3-downloading  
of blocking  
solution;***

***4-pumping of  
blocking solution  
with a high pressure  
gas.***



***5-insulation barrier  
of the marble-like  
structure***



- *Results of application a new technology in the fields of Ukraine*

## THE TEST RESULTS ON FORMATION OF MULTILAYER WATER ISOLATION BARRIER

| Field         | Well | Q_Oil (STB/D)    |                 |            | Water cut %      |                 |            |
|---------------|------|------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
|               |      | Before treatment | After treatment | Change (%) | Before treatment | After treatment | Change (%) |
| Bugrevatovsry | 8    | 365              | 580             | +59        | 87.5             | 51.2            | -41        |
|               | 87   | 400              | 695             | +74        | 98.2             | 85.0            | -13        |



## Results of technology's use in the oil and gas fields

| Field                       | No Wells | Q_Oil (STB/Day)<br>Q_Gas (M3/Day) |                 |            | Water cut %      |                 |            |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
|                             |          | Before treatment                  | After treatment | Change (%) | Before treatment | After treatment | Change (%) |
| Yabl<br>(Oil)               | 17       | 458                               | 549             | +20        | 59.42            | 41.0            | -31        |
|                             | 35       | 944                               | 1057            | +12        | 58.34            | 32.4            | -44        |
|                             | 84       | 822                               | 972             | +18        | 57.41            | 39.6            | -31        |
| Var'egan<br>(Oil)           | 715      | 837                               | 929             | +11        | 70.86            | 52.5            | -26        |
|                             | 293      | 1487                              | 1592            | +7         | 62.14            | 42.9            | -31        |
|                             | 619      | 1509                              | 1780            | +18        | 67.45            | 43.5            | -36        |
| Dodlini-<br>Dubnik<br>(Oil) | 34       | 50                                | 65              | +30        | 99.0             | 79.2            | -20        |
|                             | 69       | 86                                | 107             | +24        | 47.12            | 29.5            | -37        |
| Jaroslav<br>(Gas)           | 14       | 312000                            | 327600          | +5         | 25.4             | 14.1            | -44        |



## Results of technology's use in the oil and gas fields

| Field                   | No Wells | Q_Oil (STB/Day)<br>Q_Gas (M3/Day) |                 |            | Water cut %      |                 |            |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
|                         |          | Before treatment                  | After treatment | Change (%) | Before treatment | After treatment | Change (%) |
| Lelyaki<br>(Oil)        | 152      | 858                               | 1044            | +22        | 57.41            | 23.12           | -60        |
| Var'egan<br>(Oil)       | 942      | 1523                              | 2052            | +35        | 70.86            | 32.3            | -54        |
|                         | 1159     | 2503                              | 2746            | +10        | 62.14            | 7.8             | -87        |
|                         | 1240     | 1759                              | 2009            | +14        | 67.45            | 21.3            | -68        |
| Dodlini-Dubnik<br>(Oil) | 3A       | 501                               | 551             | +10        | 47.12            | 31.2            | -34        |
| Jaroslav<br>(Gas)       | 12       | 387000                            | 394000          | +5         | 25.4             | 2.4             | -91        |





## Results of technology's use in China

| Well     | Oil Flow Rate, STB/day |                 |            | Water cut, %     |                 |            |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
|          | Before Treatment       | After Treatment | Change (%) | Before Treatment | After Treatment | Change (%) |
| Xy 12-50 | 13                     | 30              | 133        | 93               | 86              | -8         |
| Xy 2-8   | 9                      | 23              | 146        | 96.8             | 95.4            | -1         |
| Xy 7-33  | 10                     | 36              | 264        | 98.3             | 94.2            | -4         |
| Min 1-23 | 4                      | 31              | 617        | 98.4             | 93.5            | -5         |



***Treatment of the Well-bottom Area with hydrofobizators (HV) is made in oil and gas well in the next cases:***

- Abruptly decreasing of well productivity in the initial period of exploitation ;*
- Increasing of water flows under constant field pressure;*
- Water cut is more than 30%*
- Reservoirs with non-uniform permeability and heterogeneous reserves of hydrocarbons.*



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| Well, deposit                   | Well production rate before treatment  |                           |   | Well production rate after treatment   |                           |   | Time effect |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|-------------|
|                                 | $Q_{\text{gaz}}$<br>Km <sup>3</sup> /d | $Q_{\text{oil}}$<br>Ton/d | water<br>coefficient<br>lit/ton.km <sup>3</sup> | $Q_{\text{gaz}}$<br>Km <sup>3</sup> /d | $Q_{\text{oil}}$<br>Ton/d | water<br>coefficient<br>lit/ton.km <sup>3</sup> | months      |
| 65 Timofeevka polymer composite | 130                                    | 28                        | 550   | 168                                    | 34                        | 5.4   | 5           |
| 65 Timofeevka hydrofobizator    | 130                                    | 29.9                      | 565   | 180                                    | 36.6                      | 3.8   | 6           |
| 72 Timofeevka polymer composite | 80                                     | 18                        | 570   | 120                                    | 28.2                      | 5.1   | 6           |
| 72 Timofeevka hydrofobizator    | 75                                     | 17.1                      | 450   | 95                                     | 25.7                      | 4.5   | 7           |
| 79 Timofeevka polymer composite | 68                                     | 15.3                      | 700   | 112                                    | 38                        | 2.4   | 4           |
| 79 Timofeevka hydrofobizator    | 65                                     | 14.9                      | 720   | 90                                     | 26.9                      | 0.5   | 7           |
| 76 Timofeevka polymer composite | 160                                    | 39.2                      | 55  | 190                                    | 41.9                      | 11  | 6           |
| 76 Timofeevka hydrofobizator    | 175                                    | 52.9                      | 100   | 210                                    | 68                        | 3   | 7           |
| 85 Yablynovka polymer composite | 28                                     | 1.2                       | 97  | 93                                     | 3.1                       | 6.3   | 4           |
| 85 Yablynovka hydrofobizator    | 25                                     | 0.9                       | 99  | 50                                     | 2.7                       | 6.5   | 6           |



## **WATER Shut-off TECHNOLOGY**

OIL WELLS

START WATERING  
(to 30%)

HYDROPHOBIZATION

MINERAL BLOCKS

POLYMER FLOODING

PROGRESSIVE WATERING  
more than 30%

POLYMER  
FLOODING

POLYMER  
FLOODING +  
MINERAL

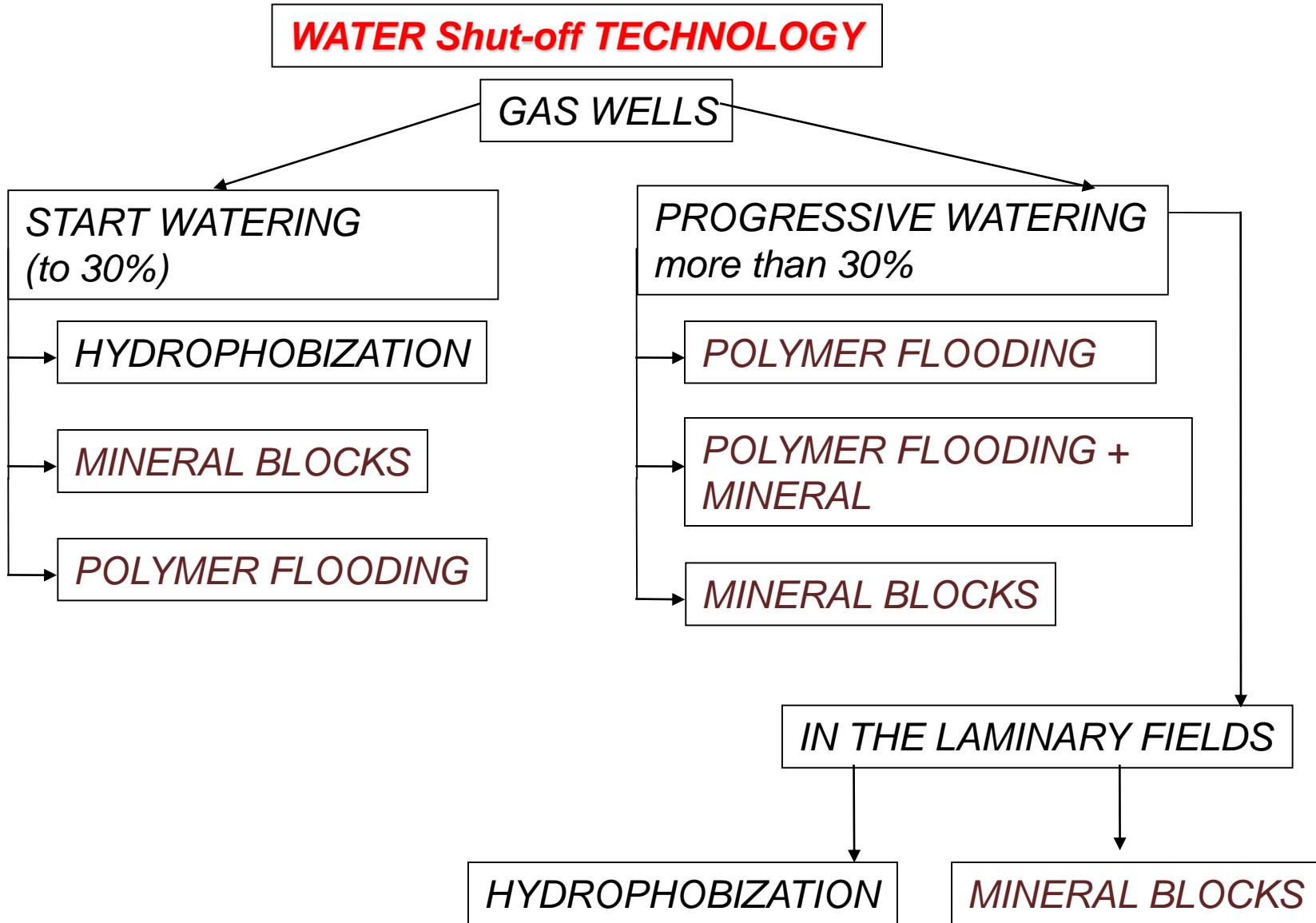
IN THE LAMINARY FIELDS

HYDROPHOBIZATION

MINERAL BLOCKS

POLYMER

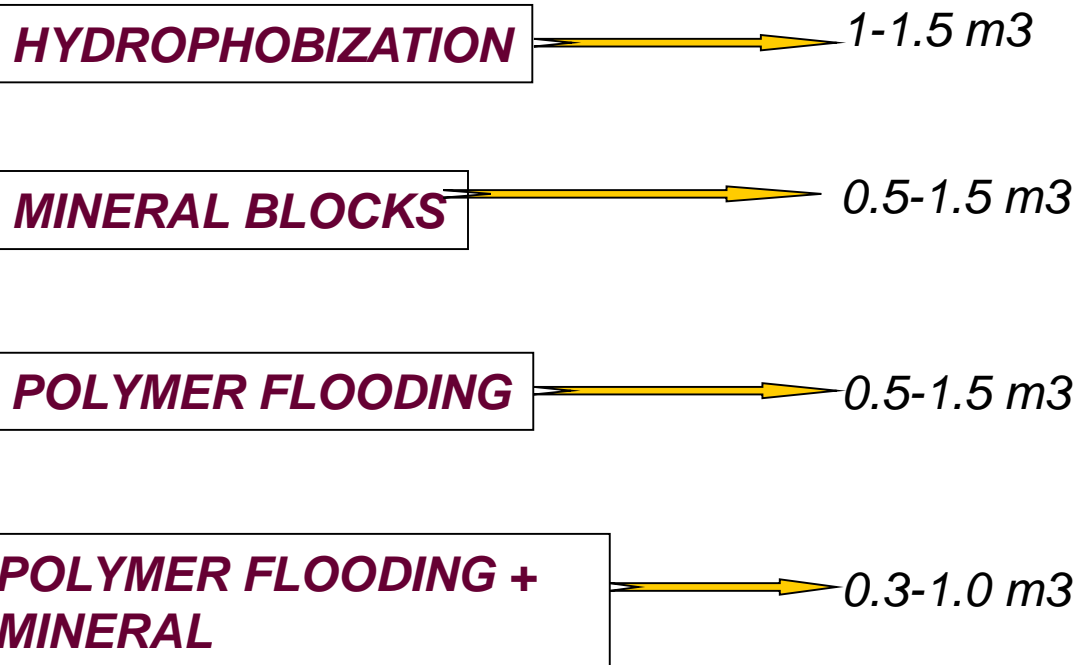
POLYMER  
+  
MINERAL





## **WATER Shut-off TECHNOLOGY**

VOLUME INJECTING FOR 1 M PERFORATION





## *EFFECTIVE METHODS*

| <i>METHODS</i>                      | <i>Water Cut, %</i>    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b><i>BASIS (OIL-CEMENT)</i></b>    | <b><i>1 – 25</i></b>   |
| <b><i>HYDROPHOBIZATION</i></b>      | <b><i>25-50</i></b>    |
| <b><i>MINERAL BLOCKS</i></b>        | <b><i>30 – 50</i></b>  |
| <b><i>POLYMER</i></b>               | <b><i>50 – 70</i></b>  |
| <b><i>POLYMER +<br/>MINERAL</i></b> | <b><i>70 – 100</i></b> |



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*Thank You!*