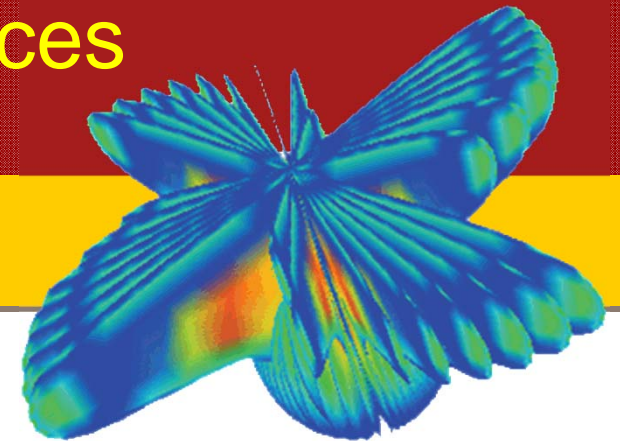


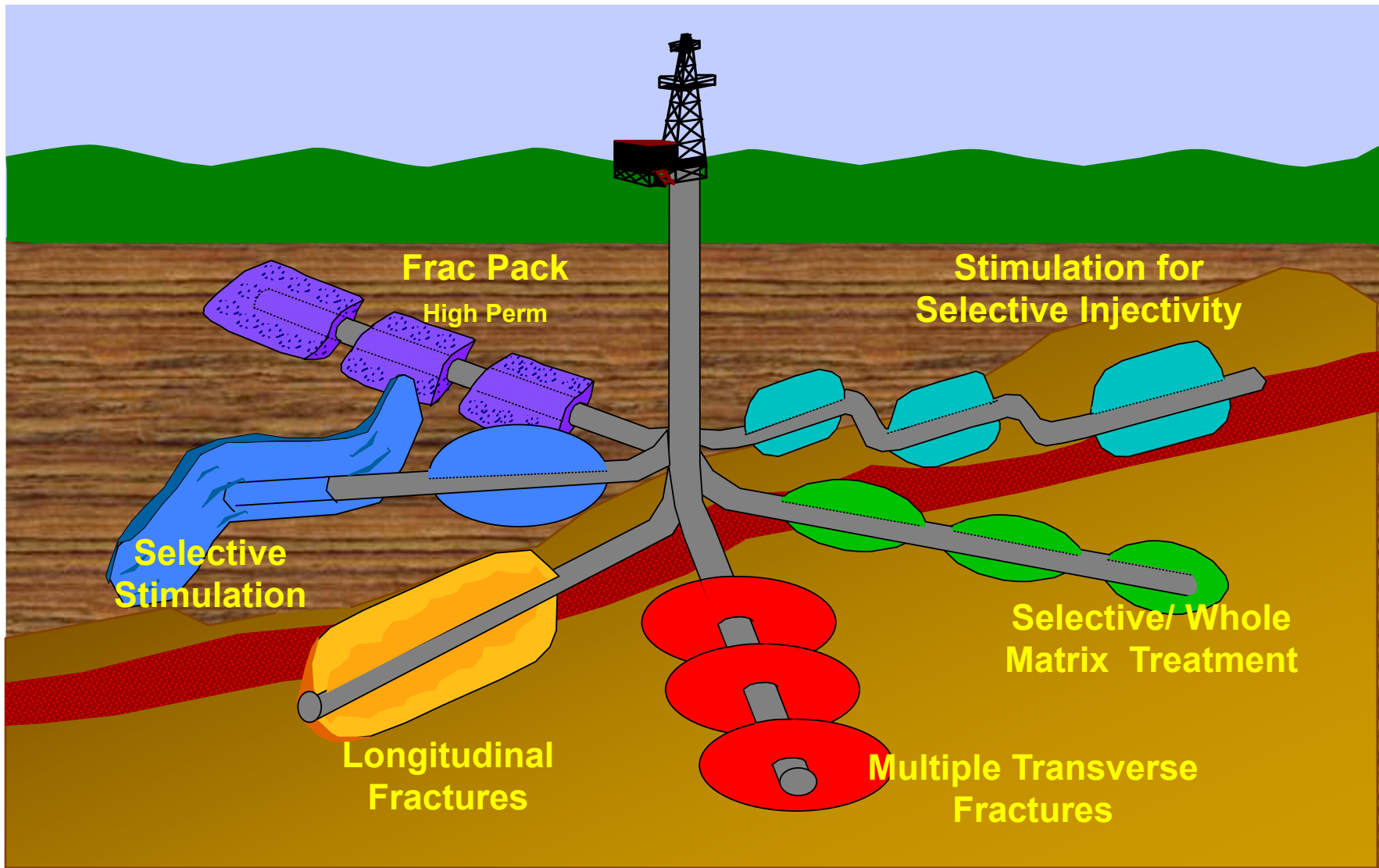
Sustainable Fracturing Rationale  
to  
Reach Well Objectives –  
The Impact of Uncertainties and complexities  
on  
Compliance Assurances



**OVERVIEW**

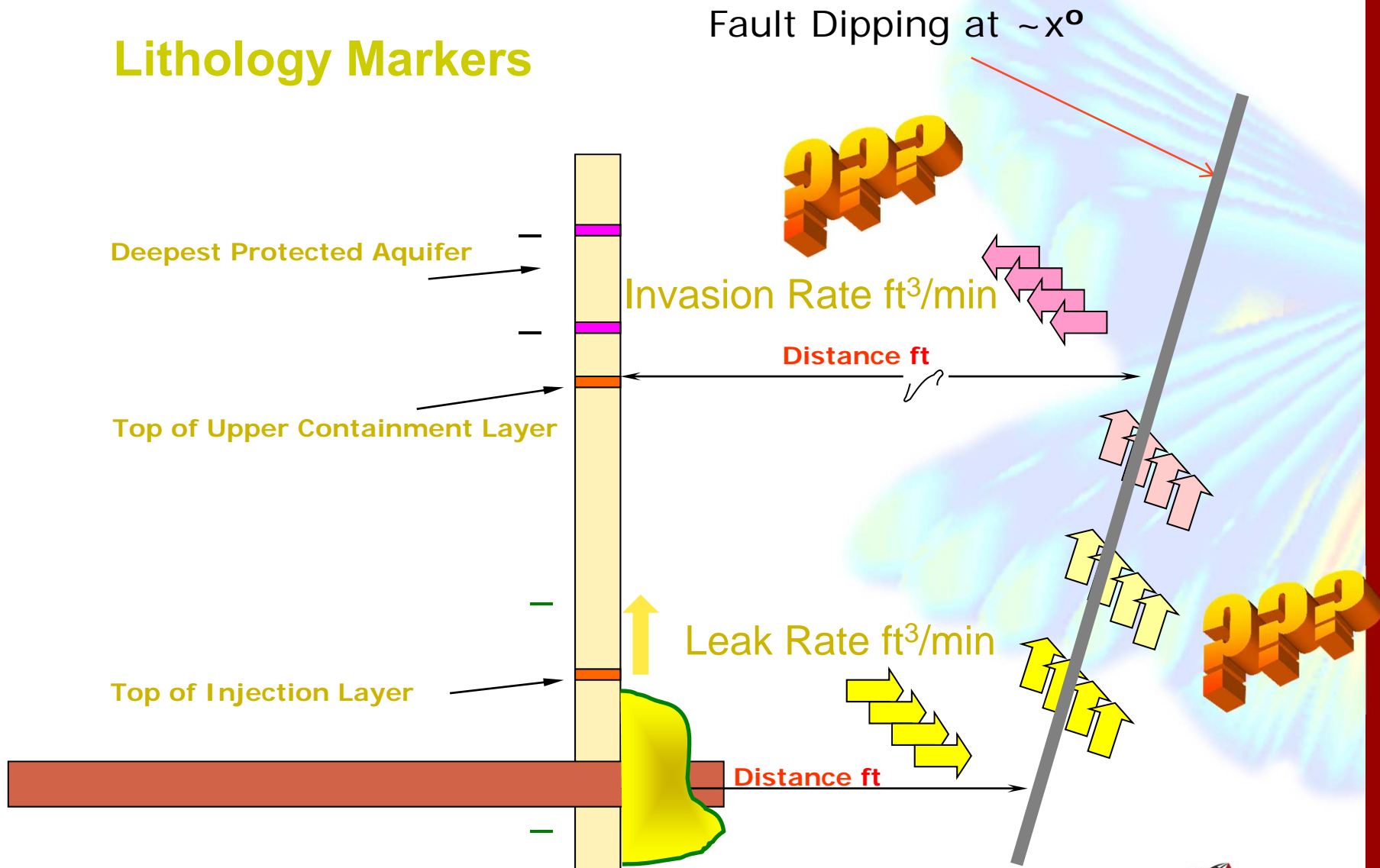
Ahmed Abou-Sayed  
Advantek International

## Variety of Fracturing Configurations

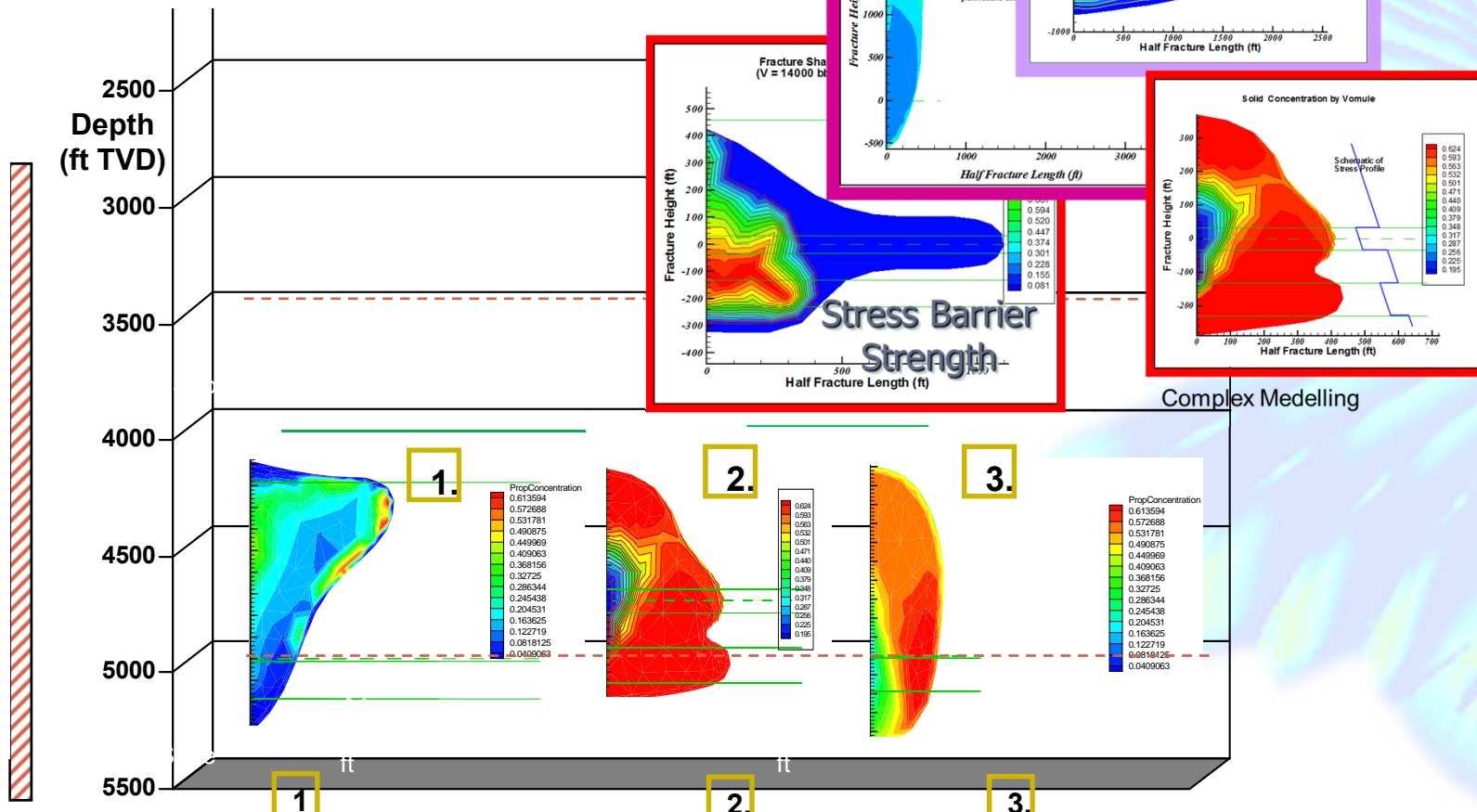


# MIGRATION, BREACHING & FAULT/SEAL INTEGRITY

## Lithology Markers



# Fracture Shape & Proppant Concentration Diagram For Different Injection Scenarios and Complex Models



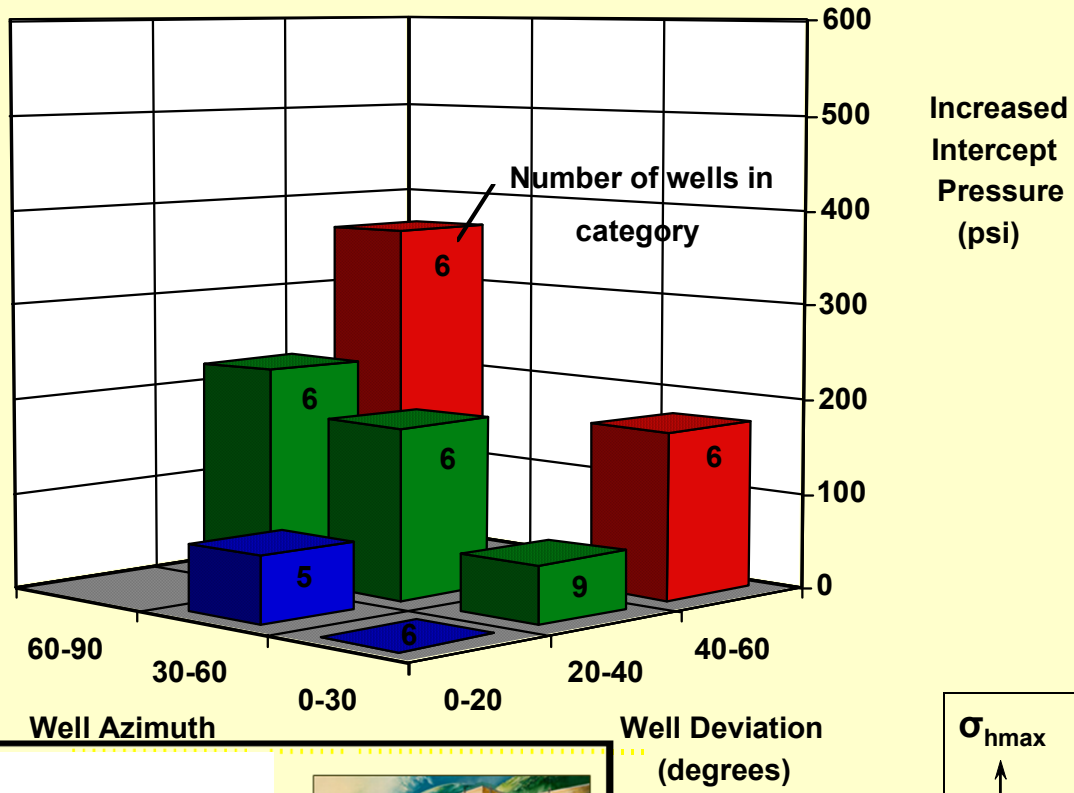
4752 ft Injection Point  
 Mid Sand Layers Modeled  
 5390 bbls Injected  
 0.81 psi/ft Shale Stress Gradient

3280 ft Injection Point  
 Mid Sand Layers Modeled  
 14000 bbls Injected  
 0.85 psi/ft Stress Gradient

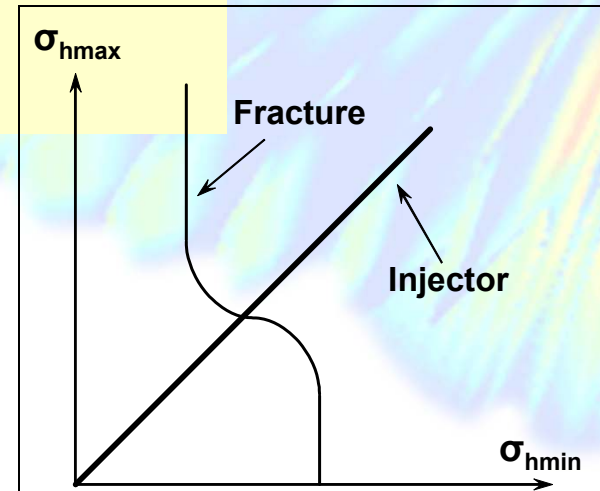
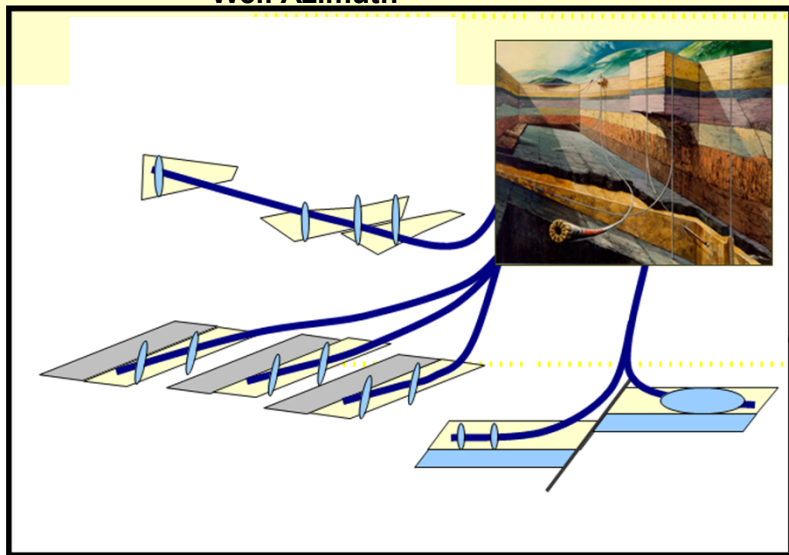
4752 ft Injection Point  
 Mid Sand Layers Not Modeled  
 13400 bbls Injected  
 0.81 psi/ft Stress Gradient



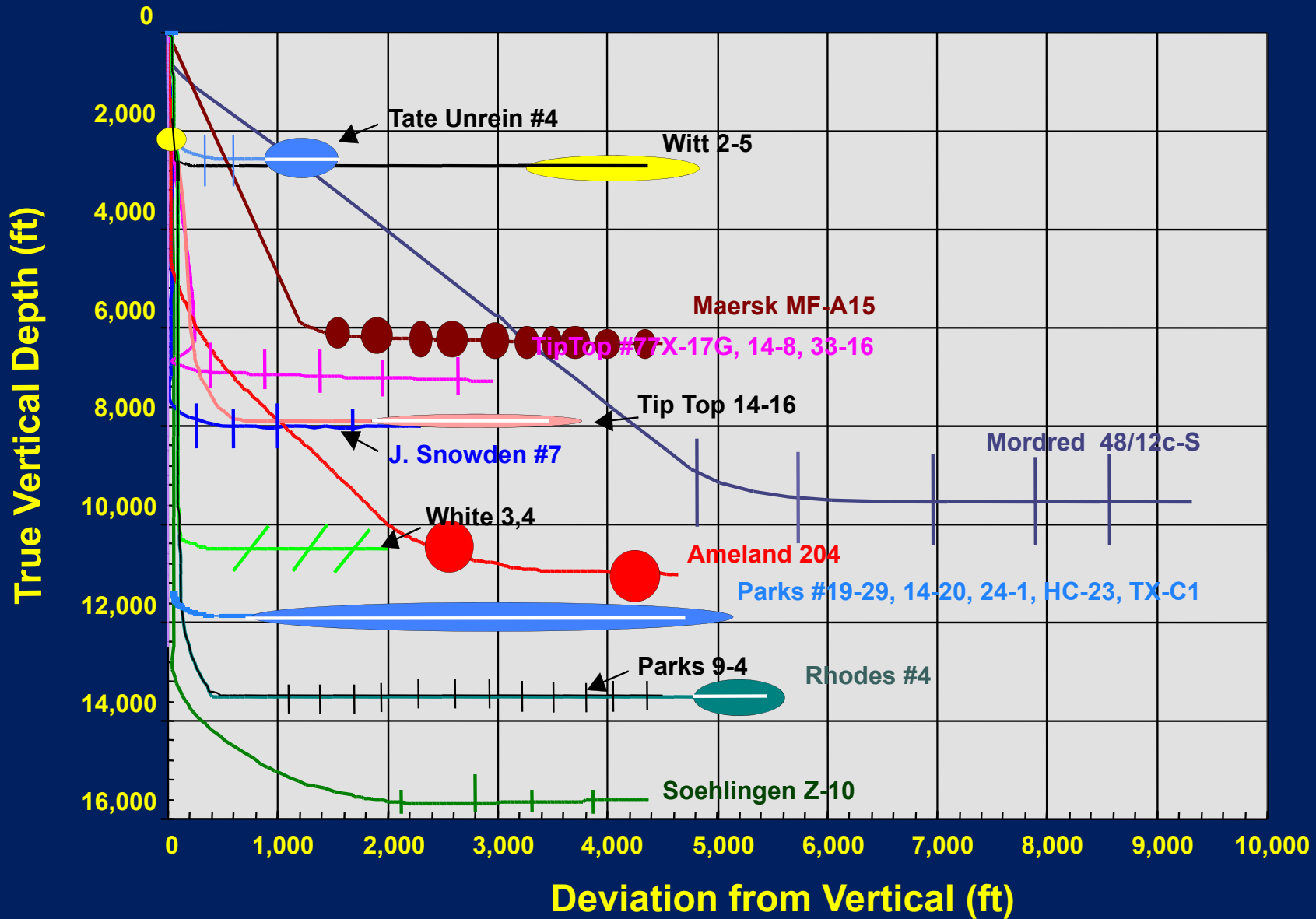
# STRESS ANISOTROPY EFFECT



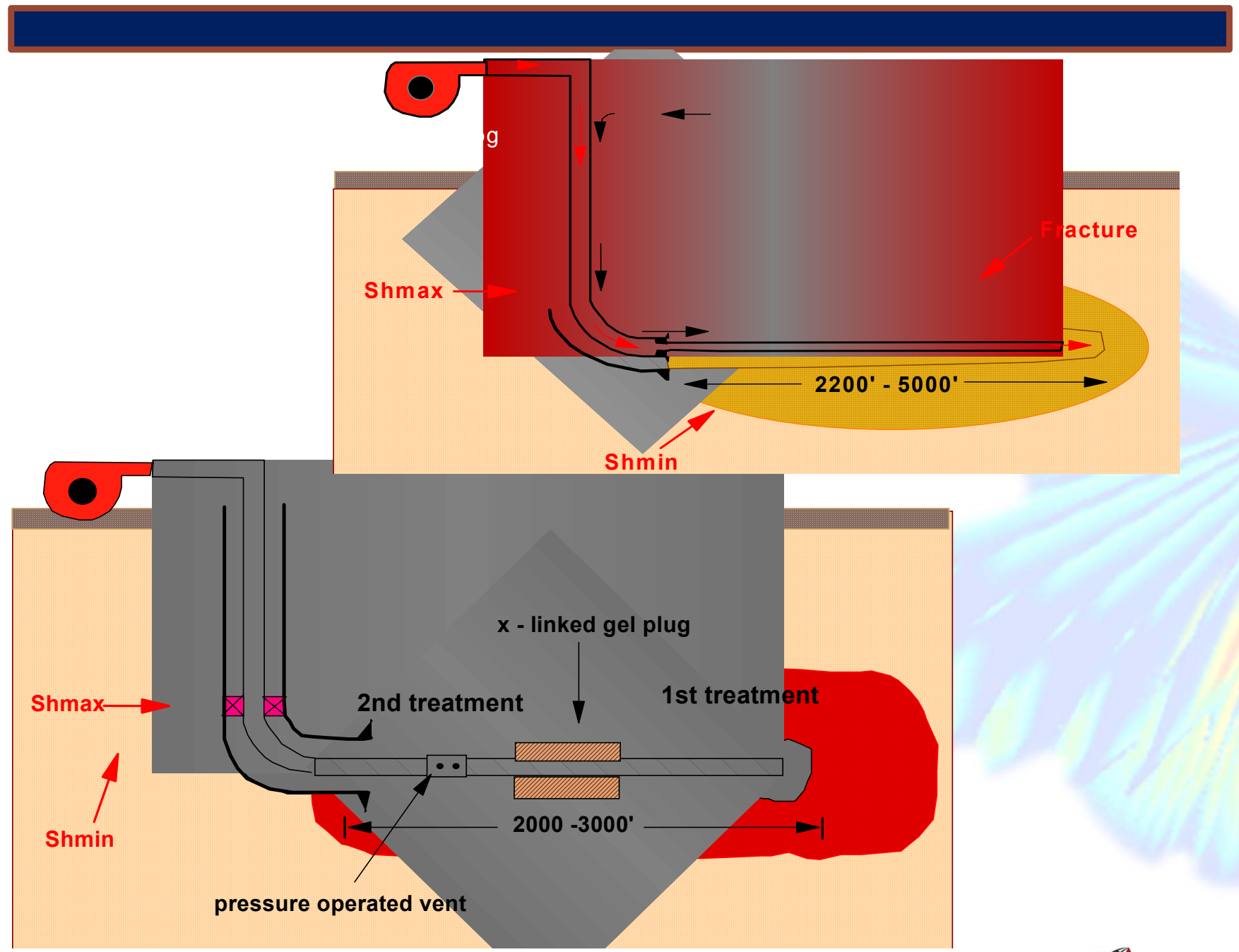
Increased Intercept Pressure (psi)



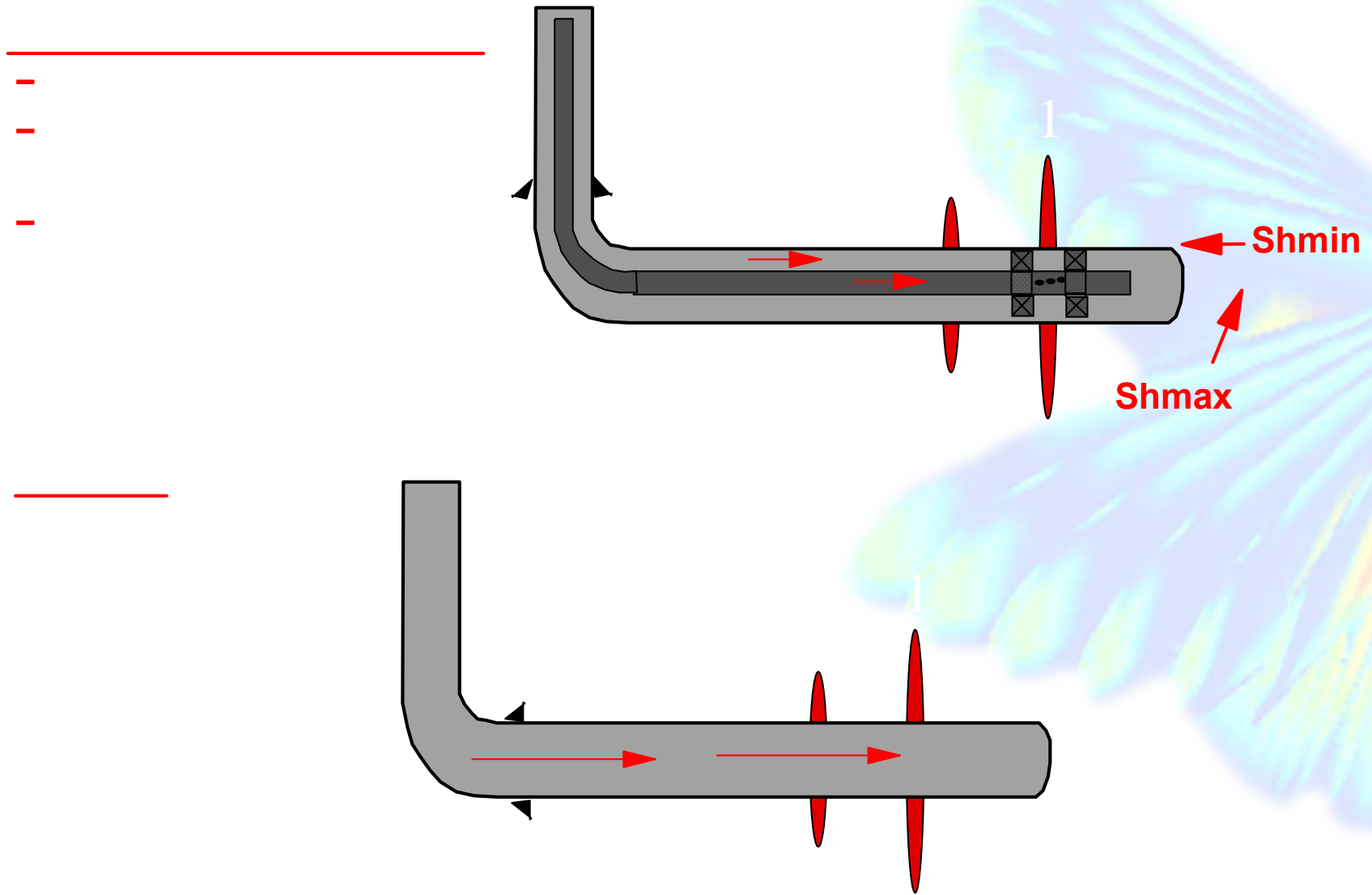
# Fractured Horizontal Wells



# EPA FRACTURING DESIGN and ASSURANCE



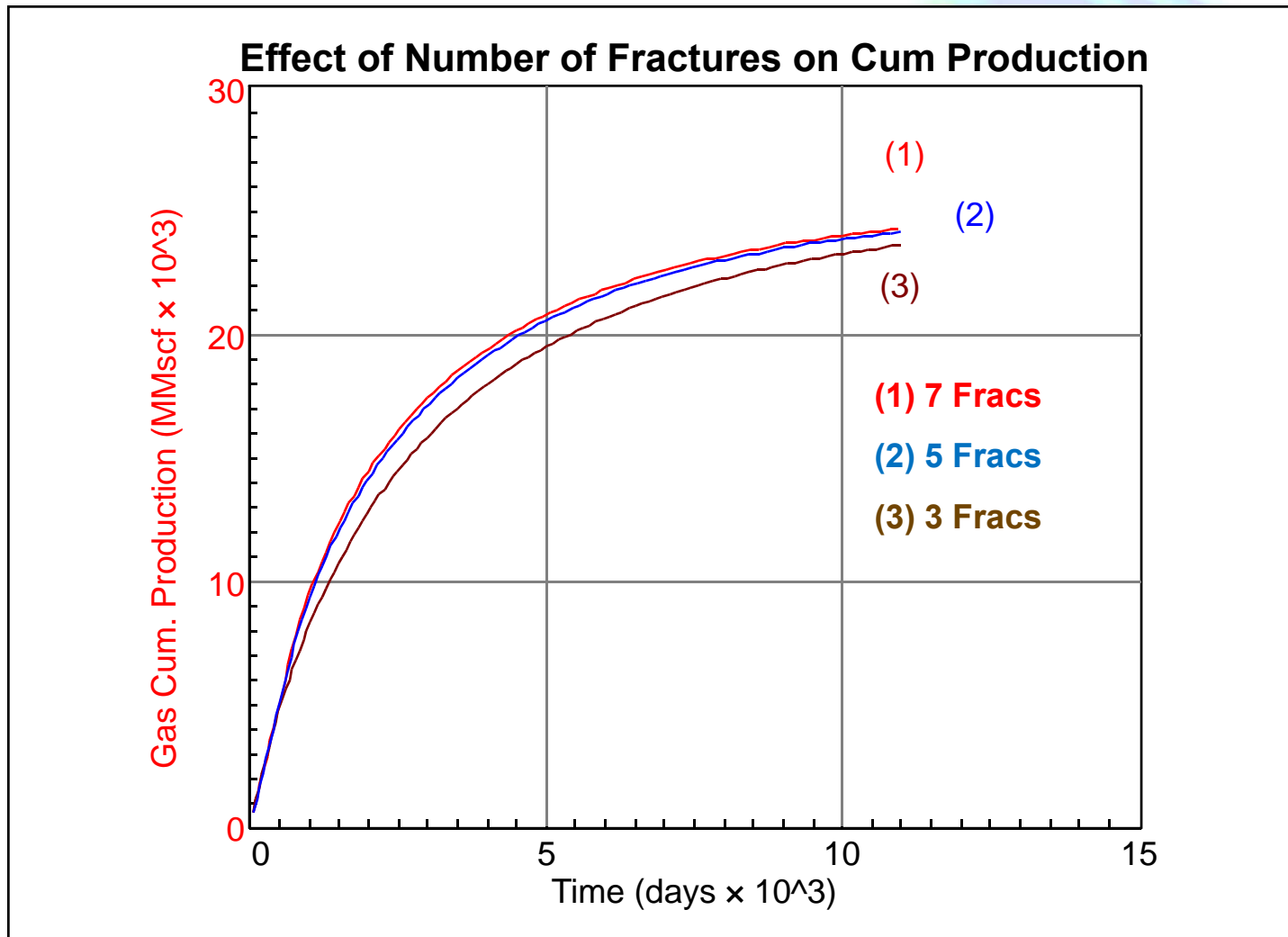
# Horizontal Well Technology (Completions/Stimulation)



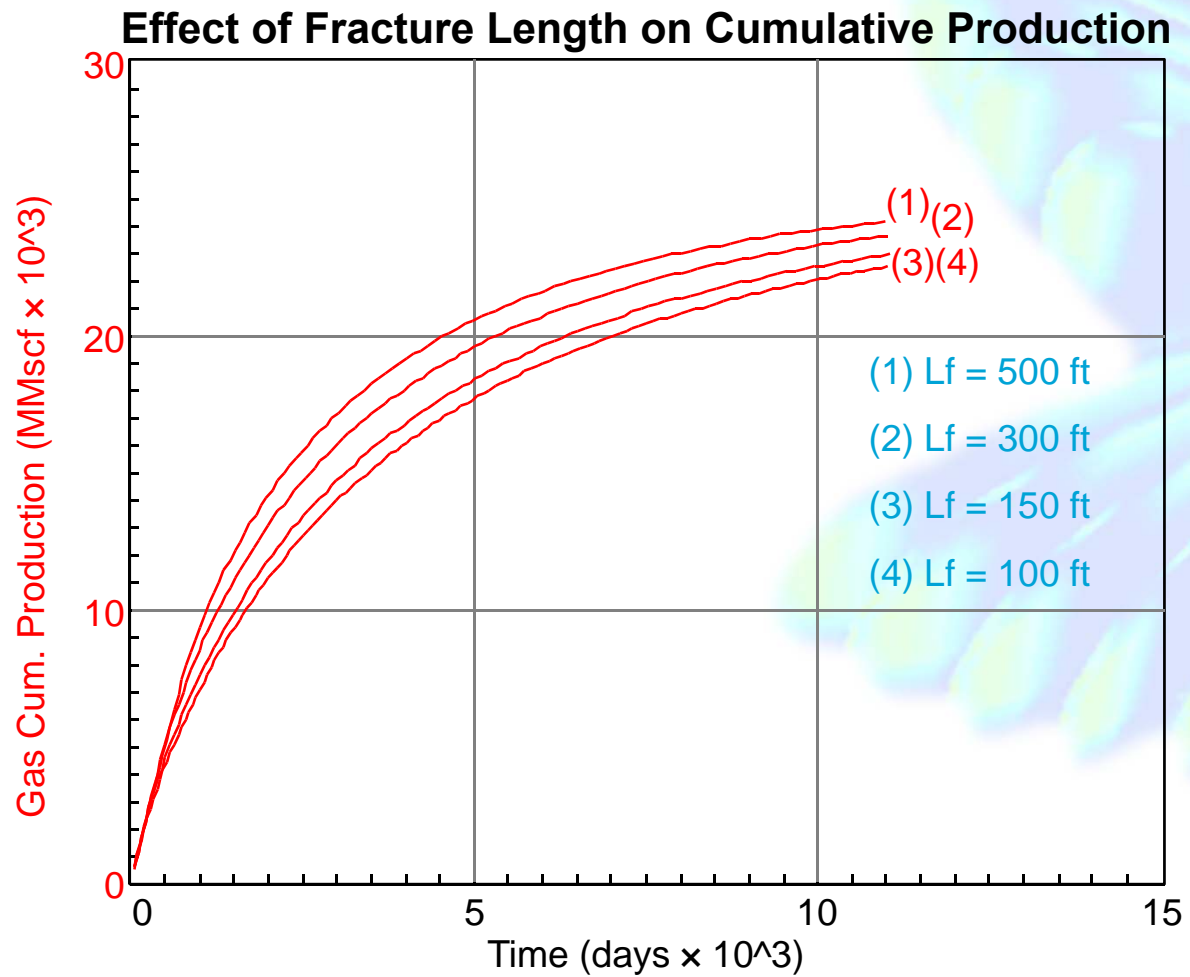
EPA FRACTURING DESIGN and ASSURANCE



# Gas Potential

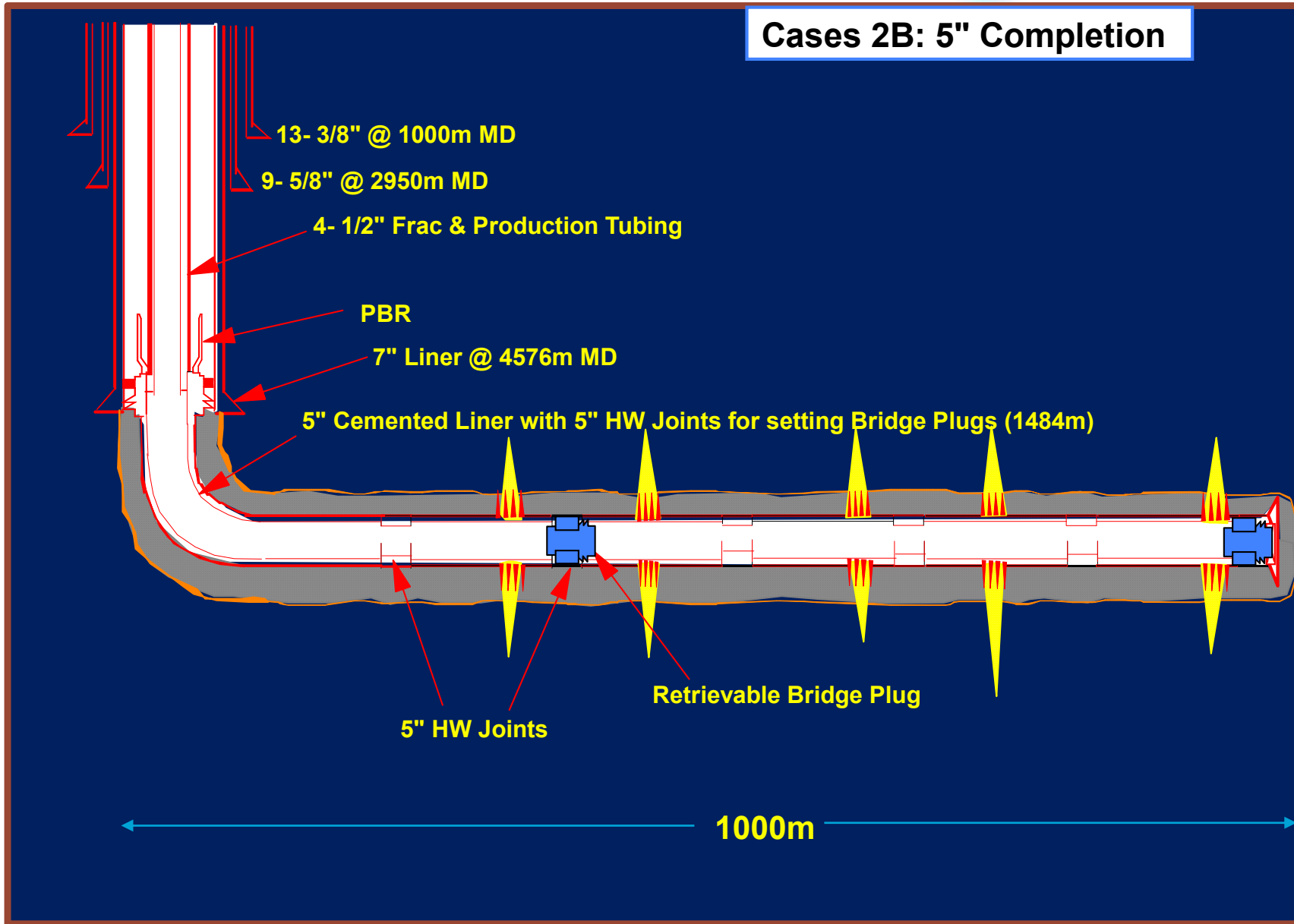


# Gas Potential



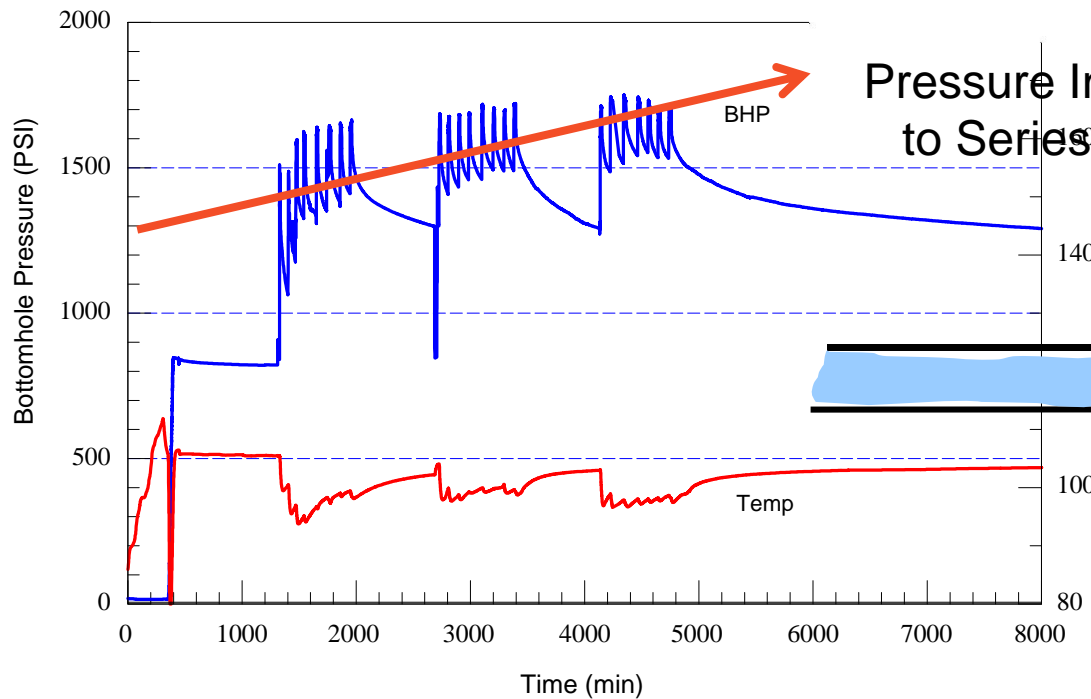
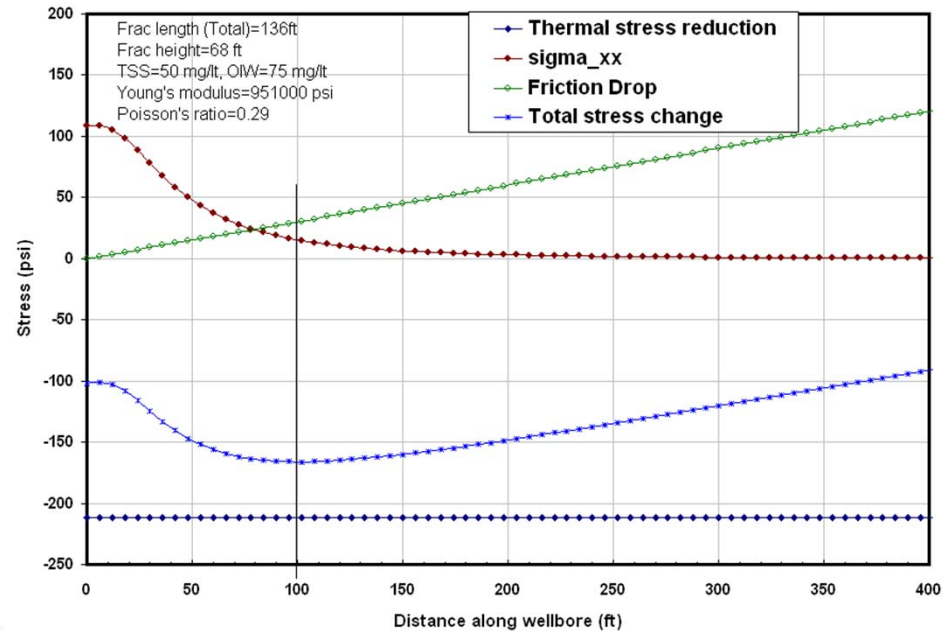
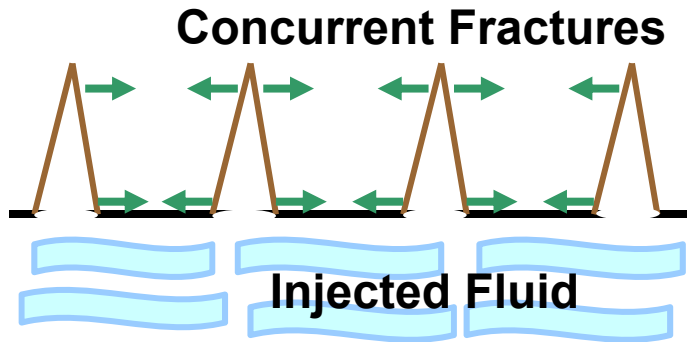
# Multi-Frac Horizontal Well

Cases 2B: 5" Completion

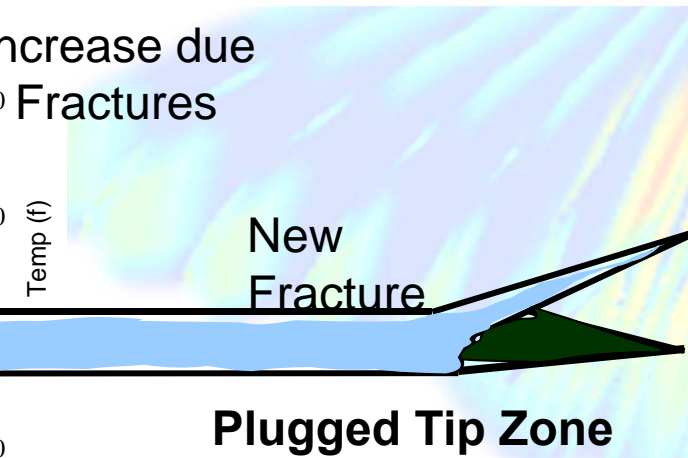


# PRESSURE DURING SEQUENTIAL PUMPING

Stress along Well due to Concurrent Parallel Fractures

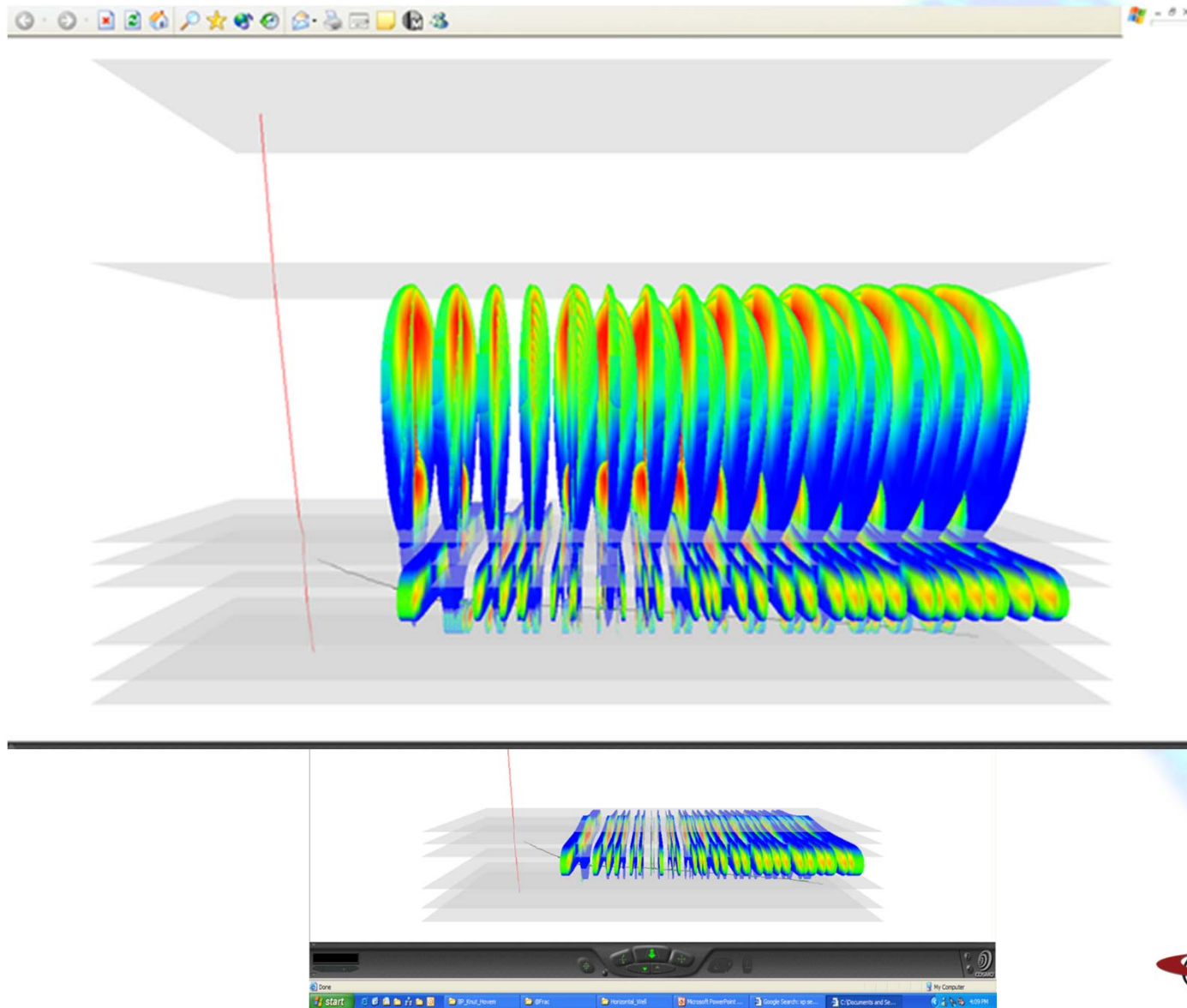


Pressure Increase due to Series Fractures

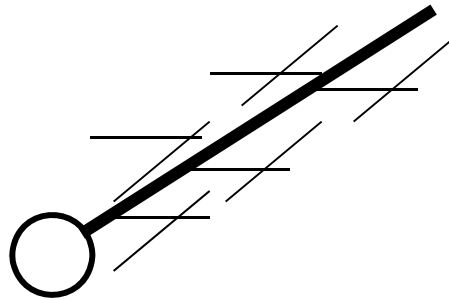


## MULTIPLE FRACTURING OF LONG HORIZONTAL WELLS – ANISOTROPIC STRESS

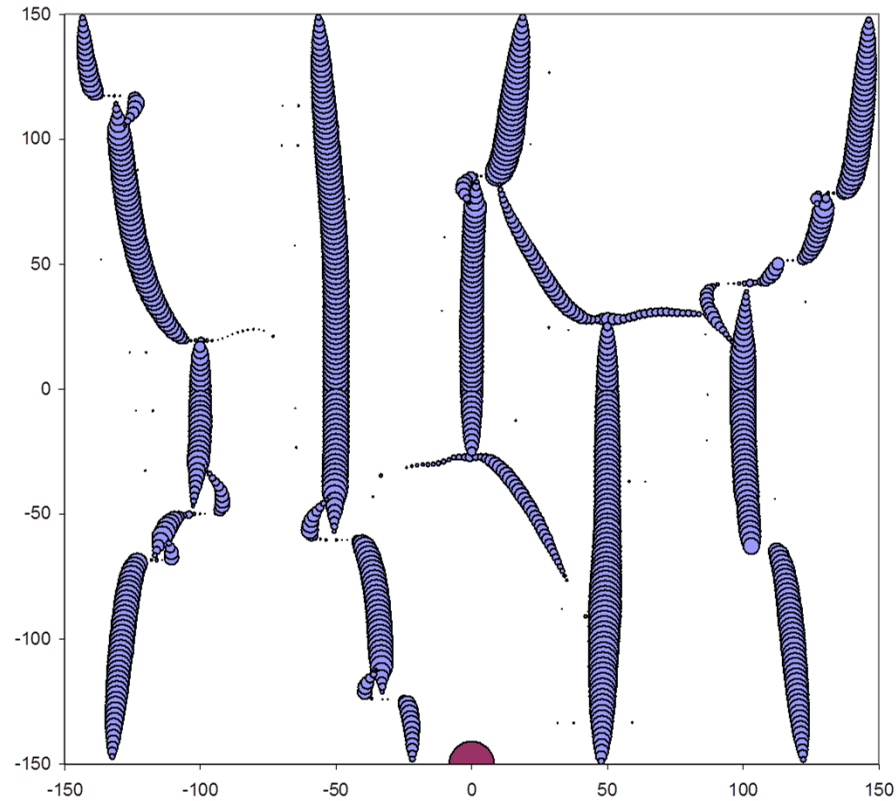
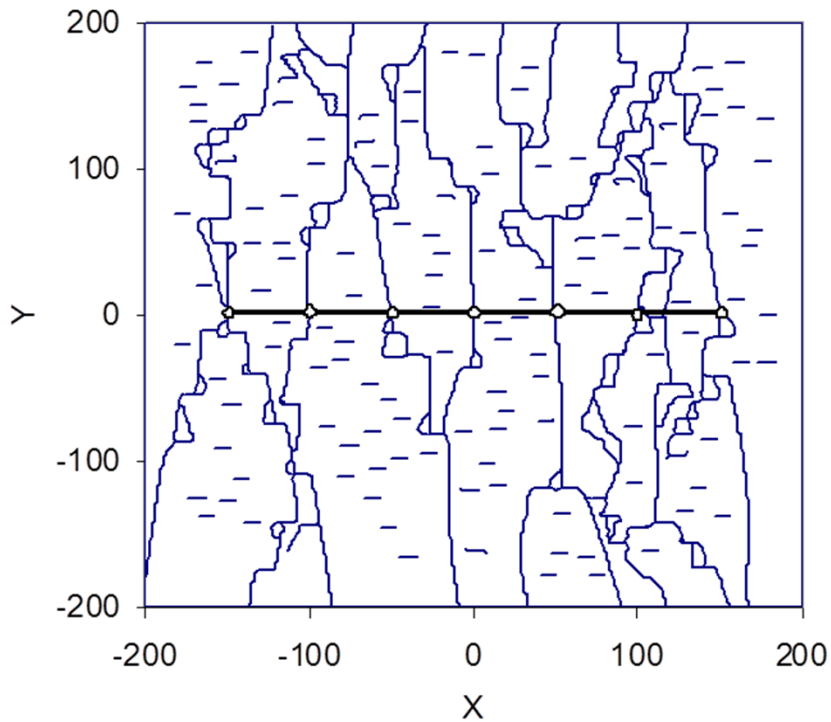
- Strongly anisotropic, layered stress field



# FRACTURE NETWORK IN A WEAKLY ANISOTROPIC STRESS FIELD



Conjugate Fractures

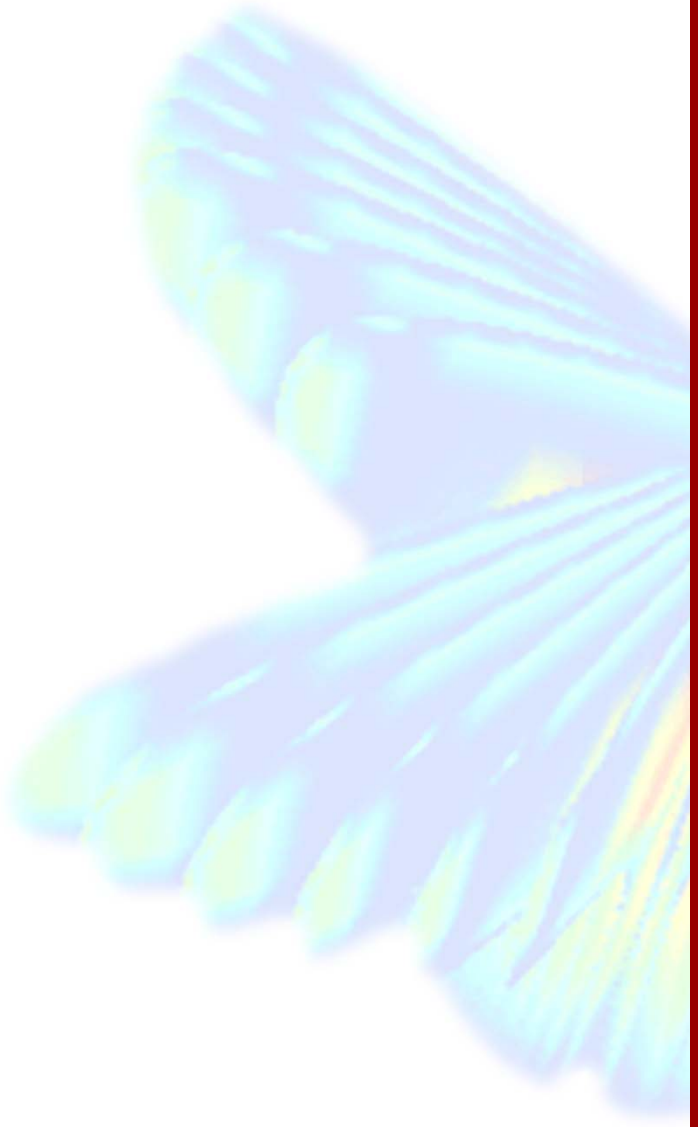


After Olson, ARMA 2008



# CONCLUDING REMARKS

# EPA FRACTURING DESIGN and ASSURANCE

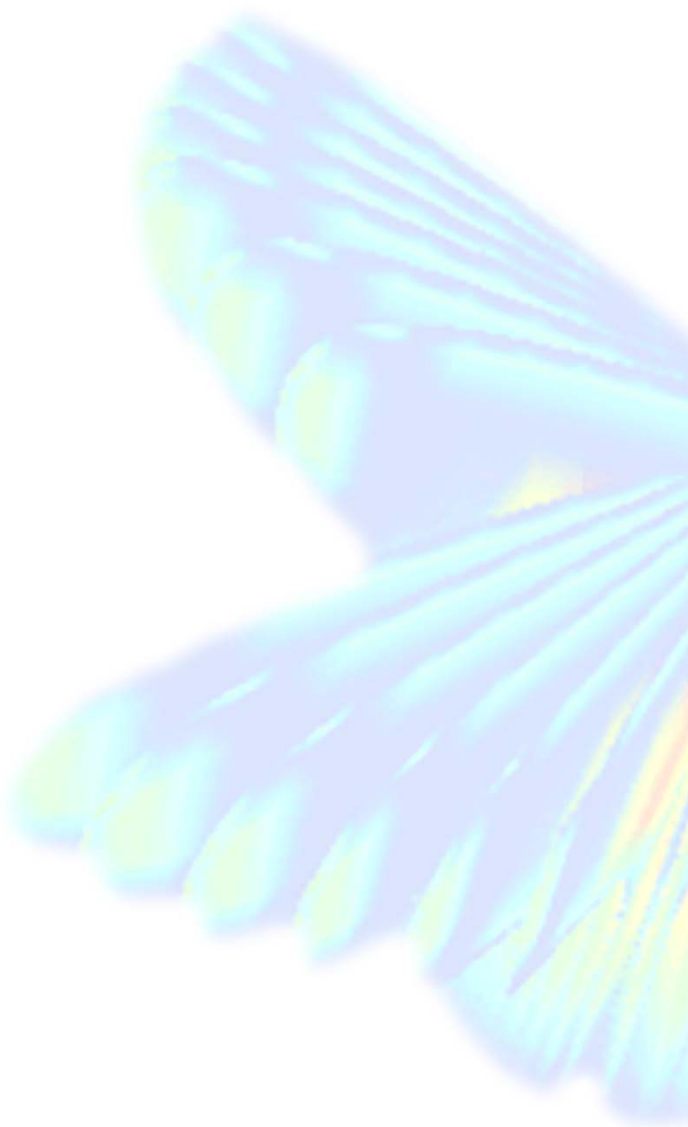


## CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Hydraulic fracturing has been a reliable contributor to US O&G supply for half a century. They must be thoroughly designed
- Fracture design requires site/well specific input, routine recipe solutions are not appropriate for assurance.
- Well trajectories vis a vis stress field azimuth play a major role in establishing treatment pressures and well connectivity.
- Breaching, loss of containment and frac fluid migration need always be significant factors in job design and implementation.
- Assurance must be a primary factor in stimulation via complete data collection, sophisticated modeling and live monitoring.
- Pressure transient tests have advanced and are currently sufficient and necessary for better identification of fractures.
- Multiple fractures in single wells must be designed with sufficient certainty and complexities and need close monitoring



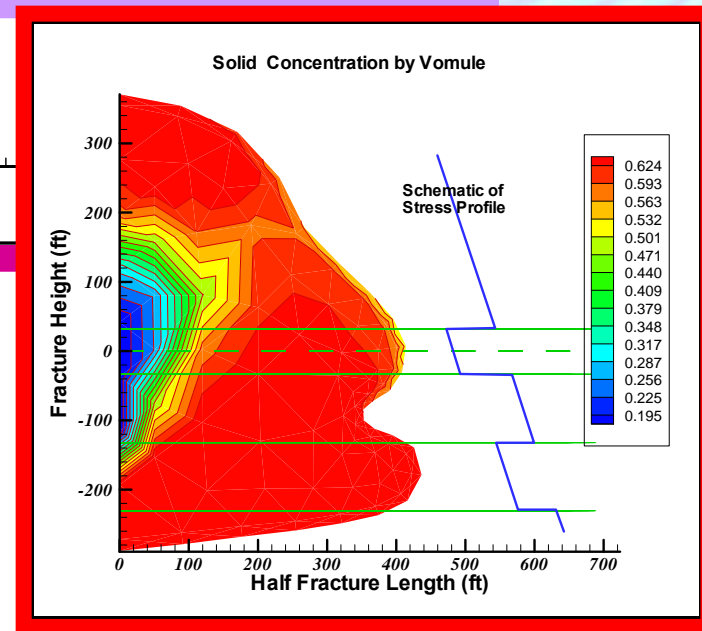
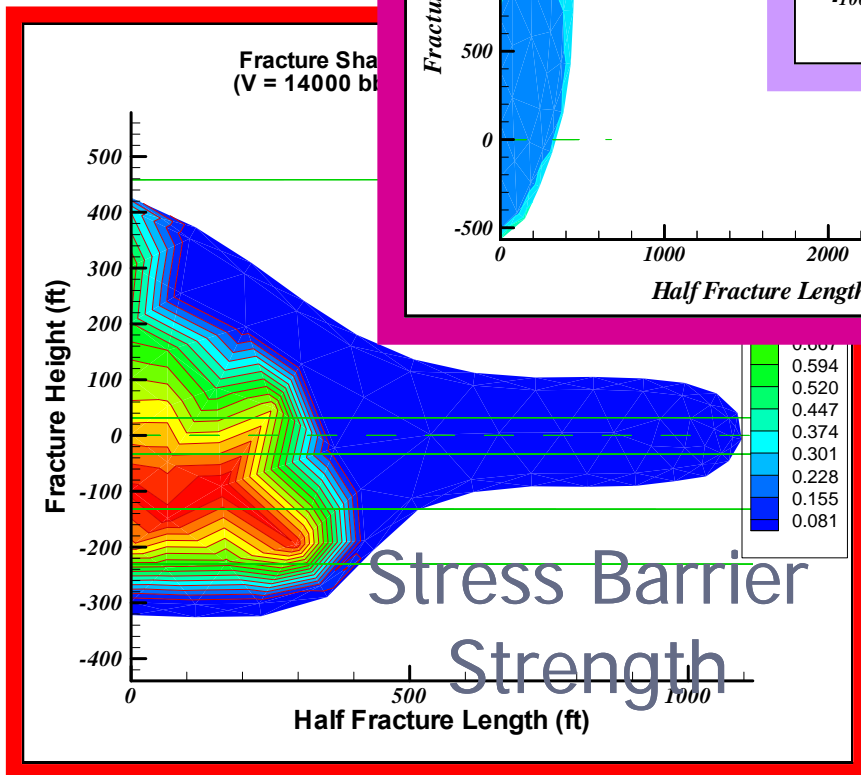
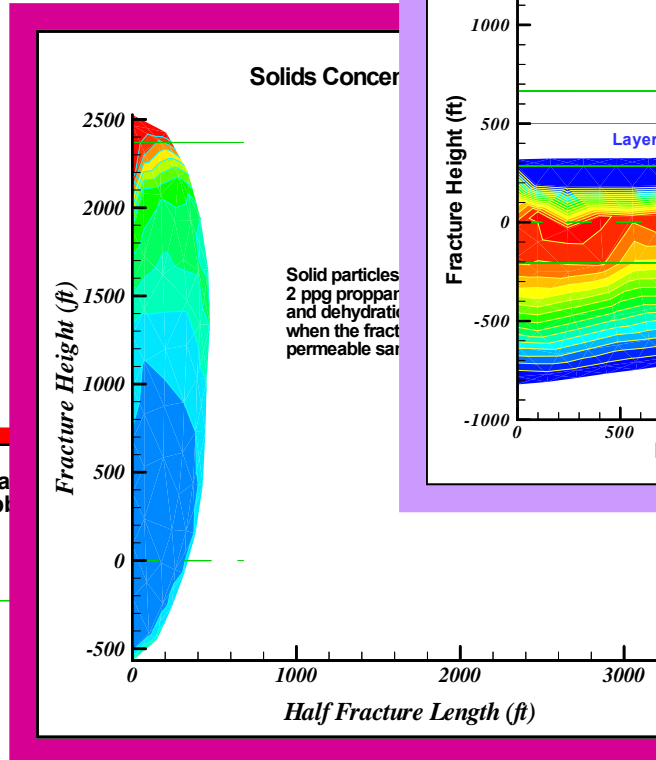
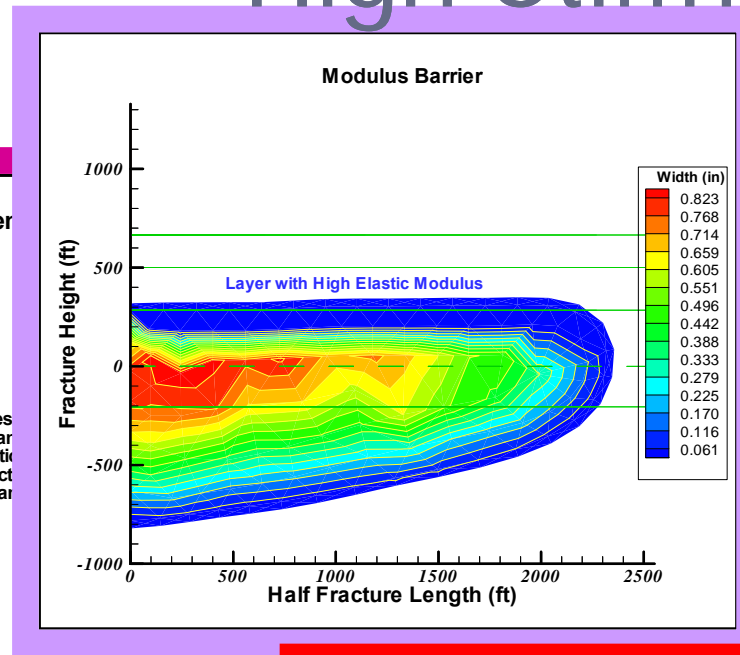
# EPA FRACTURING DESIGN and ASSURANCE



# High Stiffness

# High Leakoff

EPA FRACTURING DESIGN and ASSURANCE



Complex Modelling



# **Sustainable Fracturing Rationale to Reach Well Objectives – The Impact of Uncertainties and Complexities on Compliance Assurances**

Ahmed Abou-Sayed  
Advantek International

*The statements made during the workshop do not represent the views or opinions of EPA. The claims made by participants have not been verified or endorsed by EPA.*

The presentation will discuss lessons learned; extract best practices and guidelines applied to injection of fluids and slurries during fracturing and exploration and production (E&P) associated streams disposal (wastes, produced water, drill cuttings, and solids/proppant flow-back). Fracture generation, propagation and multiplication during multiple injections in same well, batch injections and re-fracturing is covered. Design requirements, monitoring and assurance of containment for environmentally safe injections are covered. Results from major worldwide injection projects are viewed from operator's and regulator's perspectives.