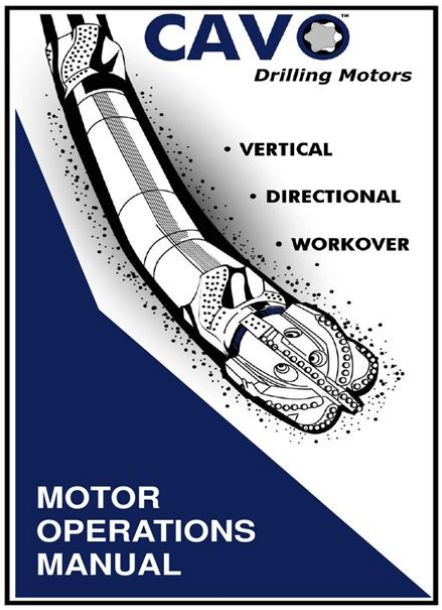
Drilling Operations Manual



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The permit holder must also provide notification of resumption of use upon restarting use of the road, using the Road Notification Form. A discovery well is a well that has encountered a previously undiscovered pool. A special data well recognizes operators for obtaining specified, high value well data by providing extended confidentiality. It must be submitted if the cumulative facility compressors prime mover kilowatt rating if between 600 and 3000. Dope the female threads with the required lubricant, and replace the pin end connectors. Do not grease pipe in the rotary table. Ensure that the protectors are backed off sufficiently to obtain the proper measuring point. The casing must be measured independently by two sources under the direction of the DS. After a layer is completed, the DS should check both pipe tallies and ensure that there are no differences in lengths. Defective joints are to be clearly marked as such and have to be removed to a separate area. As an additional check, he should calculate the average joint length. Joints to be excluded from the string should be clearly marked and the running list should indicate clearly the joints where centralisers should be attached. Centralisers should preferably be placed on the pipe body on the rack and not over collars because this slows the running of the pipe. Check with the caliper log. Copies of the running list should be handed out to all personnel involved with running the casing, such as the contractors TP, Driller, Crane Operator, Roustabout Foreman and Sample Taker. Welding on casing in not permitted. The collars of the joints making up the shoe track should be removed and made up again with the proper torque and a threadlocking compound should be used. Flat collar, shoe and DV collars should be made up similarly. Any significant difference in the resultant casing setting depths calculated by the two methods indicates an error which should be checked.

This is to ensure that the correct length of casing is run. This also applies when a DV collar or any other special joint or piece of equipment is made up. All such accessories should be made up on casing pin ends to ease fishing should the casing drop through the slips into the hole. Also ensure that the displacement fluid is pumped and received into separate tanks, such that a positive method for measuring both displacement volume and lost volume is available. Have a mud fill up line to the casing rigged up with a quick opening valve. Also check the depth on the geolograph. Make up the float collar on the bottom of the next joint before running it, so that if the pipe falls through the slips, a spear can enter into the top of the joint. This is easier than having to deal with a float collar at the top of the joint. Both the shoe joint and the collar joint should be fitted with a blankedoff casing thread protector as soon as the shoe and collar have been installed. This is to prevent foreign objects from entering either joint during storage and handling. Check returns every joint and where possible use the possum belly tank to fill up the casing. Pressure test and flush the lines prior to cementing. On a twostage cementation, load the shutoff plug of the first stage if possible. After dropping the DV opening bomb or plug, load the closing plug in the cement head. Record the free hanging weight of the string. Record the circulating pressures and rates up to the maximum rate allowable from pressure considerations, i.e. 85 per cent of formation breakdown, casing test pressure, losses etc. Pump and displace cement at moderate rates compared to the maximum indicated above.During circulation, stop the pumps to check if gas movement is still present under static conditions. The amount of preflush depends on hole conditions, hole size and mud type and will be specified in the well programme. Keep them until the results of the cement job have been determined.

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Also take a water sample and note the temperature when taken. Install a pressure recorder with the lowest acceptable pressure range on the cement pump. Pump this away and flush out the equipment with water. For pipe sizes of 5 inches or less, do not pump excess cement from the lines on top of the plug. Chase with string suspended from hook unless BRX used. Where the reservoir pressure is hydrostatic or below displace the cement with water. Determine the displacement volume, pump

strokes and pumping time at which the displacement rate should be reduced prior to bumping the plugs. Displace cement at the maximum rate allowable from m above unless advised otherwise. It may be considered in some special cases that plug flow is advantageous. When the number of pump strokes required to reach the bumping point assuming 100 per cent efficiency has been reached, cut out one pump, or if one pump only, reduced the rate and calculate the additional time for the plug to reach the float collar. Remember that mud is compressible due to entrapped air and that the bump can sometimes take place later than expected. Control volume by measuring from the mud tanks as well. If there is backflow, pump back the amount of backflow only and repressure the casing. If there is still backflow, wait until cement is hard before repeating the test. In this case, the pressure left on must not exceed the theoretical or observed differential pressure between mud and cement. No matter what the size of your project, you need to have some sort of project management. How you manage your project has everything to do with its outcome. Get My Free Ebook. You will need Adobe Reader to view the file. If you do not have a version of Reader, you can get the latest version by clicking on the link provided. Some features of this site may not work without it. The purpose of this device is to backdrill pilot holes inside a commercial airplane wing.

It is lightweight, and a “locator pin” enables the operator to align the drill over a pilot hole. A suction pad stabilizes the system, and an air motor and flexible drive shaft power the drill. Two testing procedures were performed to determine the practicality of this prototype. The first was the “offset drill test”, which qualified the exit hole position error due to an initial position error relative to the original pilot hole. The results displayed a linear relationship, and it was determined that position errors of less than.060” would prevent the need for rework, with errors of up to.030” considered acceptable. For the second test, a series of holes were drilled with the pneumatic tool and analyzed for position error, diameter range, and cycle time. The position errors and hole diameter range were within the allowed tolerances. The average cycle time was 45 seconds, 73 percent of which was for drilling the hole, and 27 percent of which was for positioning the device. Recommended improvements are discussed in the conclusion, and include a more durable flexible drive shaft, a damper for drill feed control, and a more stable locator pin. However, due to transit disruptions in some geographies, deliveries may be delayed.Packed with updates, this reference discusses the engineering modelling and planning aspects of underbalanced drilling, the impacts of technological advances in high angle and horizontal drilling, and the importance of new production from shale.Stable Foam Drilling 11. Mathcad Field Example Comparisons He is the lead Editor of the Standard Handbook of Petroleum and Gas Engineering, 3rd edition, publishing with Elsevier and coauthor of several other professional books in drilling and production engineering for the petroleum industry. Dr. Lyons was a Professor in Petroleum Engineering and in Mechanical Engineering at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology for 30 years.

He also served two oneyear tours as a Distinguished Visiting Professor in Mechanical Engineering at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs during his academic career. Since retiring from teaching, Dr. Lyons is currently a Technical Learning Advisor with Chevrons Clear Leader Center in Houston, TX. He has more than 35 years worth of experience in both operating and service sectors and is recognized as a subject matter expert in well barrier design and well control requirements. He previously worked for Schlumberger, Weatherford, Crimson Energy Company LC, and Champlin Petroleum. He earned a BS in petroleum engineering from the University of Oklahoma and is active in SPE, AADE, and IADC, and issued three US patents. He previously worked for Schlumberger, Petrobras, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Ingeniar SA, and Speery Sun Drilling Services, based in Colombia. He earned a BS in petroleum engineering from Universidad Nacional de Colombia, and Masters of Science in petroleum engineering from New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. Packed with updates, this reference discusses the engineering modelling and planning aspects of underbalanced drilling, the impacts of technological advances in high angle and

horizontal drilling, and the importance of new production from shale.We value your input. Share your review so everyone else can enjoy it too.Your review was sent successfully and is now waiting for our team to publish it. Reviews 0 write a review Updating Results If you wish to place a tax exempt orderCookie Settings Thanks in advance for your time. If you continue browsing the site, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. See our User Agreement and Privacy Policy.If you continue browsing the site, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. See our Privacy Policy and User Agreement for details.If you wish to opt out, please close your SlideShare account. Learn more. You can change your ad preferences anytime.

The Leading Professional Network for Energy Professionals in the Asia Pacific Region. Check out, please www.WritePaper.info Activities PPGUA 3.0Executive Summary 10. Contact Information 10. Definitions 1113. Official Correspondence 14. Company Press Release 14. Section 1 Drilling Programme Approval 15Section 2 Recording and Reporting 18Section 4 Drilling Unit Design, Manning and Logistics 23Section 5 Well Design and Drilling Operations 31Section 6 Formation Evaluation 57Section 7 Completion Operations 59Section 8 Barriers and Well Integrity 64Section 9 Plug and Abandonment of Wells 66Section 11 Onshore Drilling Operations 85Section 12 Onshore Completion, Workover and Intervention Operations 93Section 13 Waste Material Handling and Disposal 95Abbreviations 101103. Appendix 1 104106. Acknowledgements 107This volume provides procedures for conducting offshore and onshore wellMalaysia. These procedures may be added to or amended from time to time uponIn adding to or amending theThis document provides auditable procedures for planning, preparation andTemperature HPHT well design soundness verification and deepwater wellContractor agree that prudent practice is served and Health, Safety and. Environment HSE risk arising from the exception or exemption remain As Low As. Reasonably Practicable ALARP. PETRONAS shall have the right to be actively involved in all phases of Contractor’sContact Information. All correspondence related to this volume shall be addressed to. General Manager. Drilling. Petroleum Operations Management. Petroleum Management UnitIn this procedure, terms and expressions not specifically defined below shall haveLower Marine Riser Package LMRP.

When the autoshear isCoiledTubing Operations Operations using spooled nonjointed pipe through theConductor Casing The second casing string set in the order of normalConductor Casing may also be first casing string set in lieuDeadman System A safety system that when armed is designed to automaticallyDeepwater Generally described as water depth beyond 300 metres. Diverter A device for the purpose of diverting the uncontrolled flowDrill Stem Test A test that is performed by allowing formation fluids toDrilling Programme The programme for the drilling of one specific well. Drilling Sequence A programme for the drilling of one or more wells asDrilling Unit A drill ship, submersible, semisubmersible, barge, jackup, landCasing. The first casing string set in the order of normal installationEmergency Disconnect. System EDS. A system that when activated initiates a preprogrammedExternal Hazard Environmental conditions occurring on the drilling unit orHigh Pressure High. Temperature HPHT. A well generally described as having an undisturbedIntermediate Casing The string or strings of casing set after the surface casing inThe setting depth for this casing is normally based on theKick Influx of wellbore fluid into the wellbore and possible lossLiner A string of casing installed inside a casing string orA liner may be used as a drilling linerLubricator Assembly A setup consisting of wireline BOP, a riser assembly with a bleedNonFDP wells Wells that are not included in the original approved Field. Development Plan FDP and require additional approval from. PETRONAS. A minimum of fourtteen 14 days notice shallOffshore Well A well drilled from offshore drilling unit.Open Hole A well bore or portion of a wellbore that is not protected byProduction Casing A string of casing which is set for the purpose of completing theShooting Nipple Assembly Wireline packoff and a riser assembly held in place by BOP.

SmallTubing Operations Operations using jointed pipes through the wellhead and wellSnubbing Operations Operations using jointed tubing or drill pipe and a snubbing unitBOP and wellbore of a conventional operation. Spud The initial penetration of the ground or sea floor for the purposeStripping Operations Operations that require manipulation of the drill string or workSurface Casing The casing string set after the Conductor Casing in the orderWaste Material Refuse, nonbiodegradable garbage or any other uselessWell Intervention. Operations. Remedial operations performed with the christmas tree notWell Material Any formation or reservoir material obtained from a well andWorkover Operations Remedial operations performed with the christmas treeRefer to Appendix 1 of this volume. Company Press Release. Contractor shall obtain prior written approval from PETRONAS for all pressNotice of Operations NOOP shall be prepared by Contractor and submitted to.

Contractor drillingDrilling units, support craft, base office and warehouses used by ContractorAs and whenThe objectives are to limit downtime andAll critical actions from the inspectionUpon request byThe workingContractor shall ensure that suchDetailed requirements areUnits without drillersCasing, primary cementing and drilling fluid programmesDrilling operations shall be carried out to ensure theContractor shall ensure that good oil field drillingProcess shall be in place to manageAll wells drilled under the provisions of these proceduresAnchor buoy and pennant lines shall beIf this tension cannot be obtained,Mooring systemIMO Equipment class shall be fitIMO EquipmentTrial reports and key DP personnelThe excess volume shall beThe liner lapAs a minimum, the testThe casing shall be pressure tested forBefore drillingCementation designFor conventionalSubsequent surveys shall be taken at 150PETRONAS mayAnnular preventerThe pipe rams shall be ofThe working pressure rating of anyUnless otherwise specifiedContractor shallContractor shall ensure thatThis shall include two 2The diverter lines shallThe control panel shallAll test records shall be made availableThe BOP equipment shall beHowever, theAll critical actions from theShearing capability ofThe report shall be made available upon requestInspection of subseaProper conditioning means thatDrill pipe pressure shall beIt shall be maintainedThe following drillingThis test can be stopped when sufficientPressure data shall be obtainedIf during the course of drilling the hole, the mudA well location shall if possibleIn this respect, balanced pressure drilling is aA primary consideration ofAll essential personnel in drillingAt any time andMovable ventilation devices shall beEmphasis shall be placedAll tubulars,Alternatively control ofElastomer, packing and otherIf it is necessary to pull the drillThe degasser shall be usedConsideration shall alsoDrilling fluidAll producedNow customize the name of a clipboard to store your clips.

And by having access to our ebooks online or by storing it on your computer, you have convenient answers with Drilling Manual. To get started finding Drilling Manual, you are right to find our website which has a comprehensive collection of manuals listed. Our library is the biggest of these that have literally hundreds of thousands of different products represented. I get my most wanted eBook Many thanks If there is a survey it only takes 5 minutes, try any survey which works for you. We have the people, capabilities, and vision to serve the needs of a challenging and evolving industry. One the world can’t live without. We have the people, capabilities, and vision to serve the needs of a challenging and evolving industry. One the world can’t live without. They are used for suspending, moving, and rotating tubulars in and around the well center and on the drill floor. Built for simple operation to maximize your drill pipe capabilities, our tools are made with more than 150 years of combined industry experience. You may delete and block cookies from this site, but parts of the site may not function as a result. More information about cookies and your choice can be found in our Privacy Policy. Please upgrade your browser to improve your experience. Ask for a quote! Robotic solutions, digitalized instructions, augmented reality are now used on a daily in all the aerospace plants worldwide. Find the complete range of Manual battery solutions products and contact Desoutter Industrial Tools for a quote or a demonstration. All rights reserved. To provide an understanding of the theory and practice of drilling and well engineering. Well Planning, Design and

ConstructionDrilling and Petroleum EconomicsHealth, Safety and Environmental ManagementGulf Publishing McGrawHill. Using available experimental data, empirical equations describing the settling velocity of the drill cuttings were first determined.

Then through an application of the fluid mechanics of solidliquid twophase flow, key equations for the transportation of the drill cuttings in the annulus were derived. These equations not only reveal the interrelationship among the pertinent factors but also make it possible to select a sound and economic annular velocity for the drilling operation. Recommended articles No articles found. Citing articles Article Metrics View article metrics About ScienceDirect Remote access Shopping cart Advertise Contact and support Terms and conditions Privacy policy We use cookies to help provide and enhance our service and tailor content and ads. By continuing you agree to the use of cookies. The drilling process, or complete operation, involves selecting the proper twist drill or cutter for the job, properly installing the drill into the machine spindle, setting the speed and feed, starting the hole on center, and drilling the hole to specifications within the prescribed tolerance. Tolerance is the allowable deviation from standard size. The drilling process must have some provisions for tolerance because of the oversizing that naturally occurs in drilling. Drilled holes are always slightly oversized, or slightly larger than the diameter of the drills original designation.Field and maintenance shop drilling operations allow for some tolerance, but oversizing must be kept to the minimum by the machine operator. The material to be drilled, the size of that material, and the size of the drilled hole must all be considered when selecting the drill. Also, the drill must have the proper lip angles and lip clearances for the job. The drill must be clean and free of any burrs or chips. The shank of the drill must also be clean and free of burrs to fit into the chuck. Most drills wear on the outer edges and on the chisel point, so these areas must be checked, and resharpened if needed, before drilling can begin. If the twist drill appears to be excessively worn, replace it.

Use a small tile inside the socket to remove any tough burrs. Slip the tang of the drill or geared drill chuck into the sleeve and align the tang into the keyway slot Figure 630. Another method used to seat the drill into the sleeve is to place a block of wood on the machine table and force the drill down onto the block. For drilling, the spindle should rotate at a set speed that is selected for the material being drilled. Correct speeds are essential for satisfactory drilling. The speed at which a drill turns and cuts is called the peripheral speed. Peripheral speed is the speed of a drill at its circumference expressed in surface feet per minute SFPM. This speed is related to the distance a drill would travel if rolled on its side. For example, a peripheral speed of 30 feet per minute means the drill would roll 30 feet in 1 minute if rolled on its side. It is best to use the machine speed that is closest to the recommended RPM. When using the metric system of measurement, a different formula must be used to find RPM It is expressed in thousandths of an inch or in millimeters. Handfeed drilling machines have the feed regulated by the hand pressure of the operator; thus, the skill of the operator will determine the best feeds for drilling. Power feed drilling machines have the ability to feed the drill into the work at a preset depth of cut per spindle revolution, so the best feeding rate can be determined see Table 44 in Appendix A. Feed should increase as the size of the drill increases. After starting the drill into the workpiece by hand, a lever on the powerfeed drilling machine can be activated, which will then feed the drill into the work until stopped or disengaged. Too much feed will cause the drill to split; too little feed will cause chatter, dull the drill, and possibly harden the workpiece so it becomes more difficult to drill.

Some drilling operations may not require a precise alignment of the drill to the work, so alignment can be done by lining up the drill by hand and eye alone. If a greater precision in centering alignment is required, than more preparation is needed before starting to drill. Set the drilling machine speed for the diameter of the tip of the center drill, start the machine, and gently lower the center drill into contact with the work, using hand and eye coordination. The revolving center drill will find the center punched mark on the workpiece and properly align the hole for drilling. The

depth of the centerdrilled hole should be no deeper than two third the length of the tapered portion of the center drill. To draw the twist drill back to the position desired Figure 631, a sharp chisel is used to make one or more nicks or grooves on the side toward which the drill is to be drawn. The chisel marks will draw the drill over because of the tendency of the drill to follow the line of least resistance. After the chisel mark is made, the drill is again handfed into the work and checked for being on center. This operation must be completed before the drill point has enlarged the hole to full diameter or the surface of the workpiece will be marred by a double hole impression. The cutting fluid to use will depend on what material is being machined see Table 43 in Appendix A. Use the cutting fluids freely. A slight increasing speed and decrease in feed is often used to give the chips a greater freedom of movement. In deep hole drilling, the flutes of the smaller drills will clog up very quickly and cause the drill to drag in the hole, causing the diameter of the hole to become larger than the drill diameter. The larger drills have larger flutes which carry away chips easier. The chisel edge of drill does not have a sharp cutting action, scraping rather than cutting occurs. In larger drills, this creates a considerable strain on the machine.