

"Eocene Carbonate Success Case Study in the Gulf of Suez: Saqqara Field"

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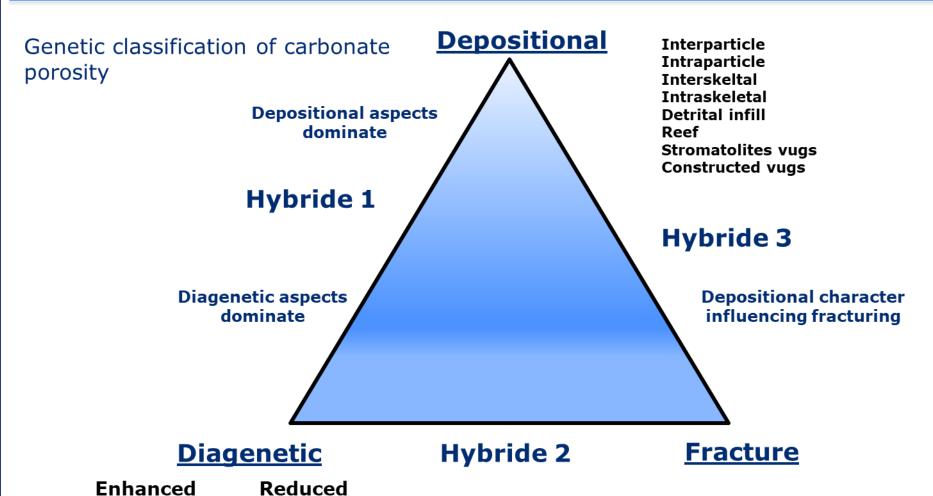
Agenda



- Theory Behind Carbonate Evaluation
- Data Availability
- Saq-A4 Successful Results
- Eocene Sequence in The Gulf of Suez
- Saqqara Field
- Stratigraphic correlation
- Petrophysical Parameters
- Eocene Reservoir Engineering

Theory Behind Carbonate Evaluation





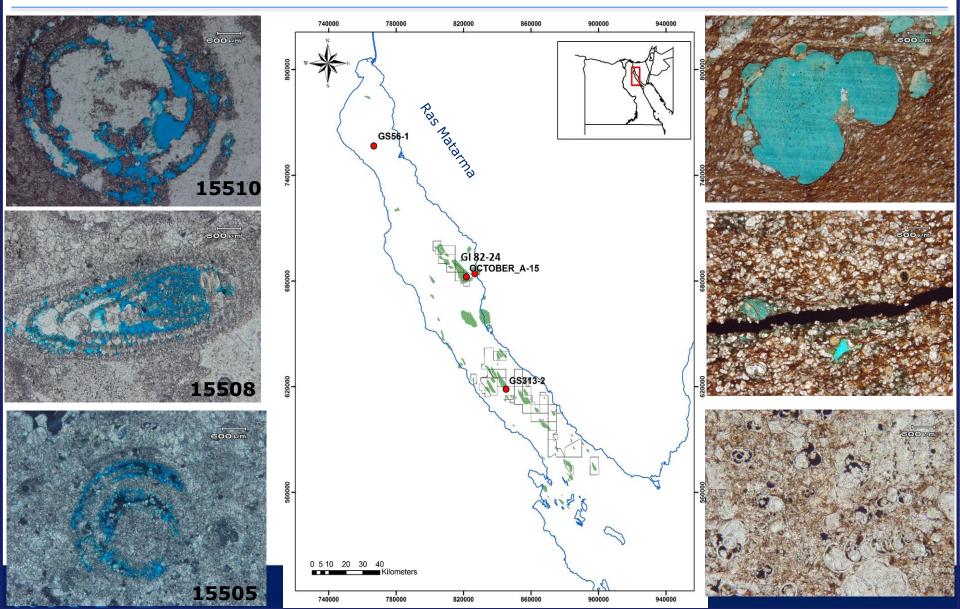
Dissolution Replacement Recrystallization Compaction Cementation Replacement

<u>Wayne Ahr, 2008</u>

GUPCO Carbonate Evaluation

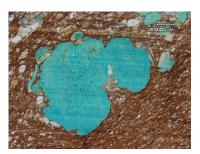
(Data Availability)



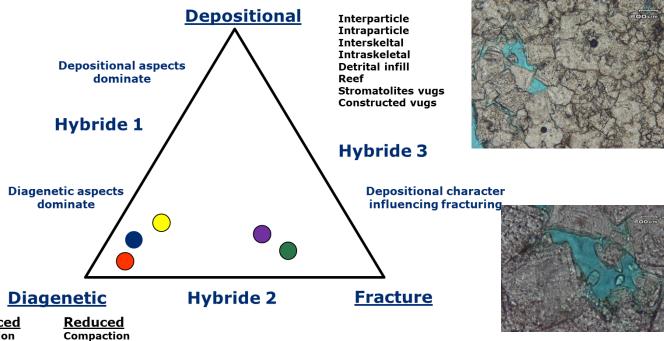


Theory Behind Carbonate Evaluation











Cementation Replacement

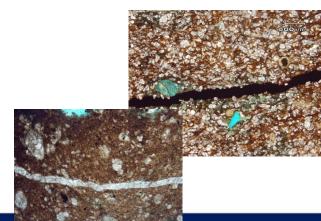


Foraminiferal packstone - diagenetic aspect control

Mud-Wackstone- diagenetic aspect control

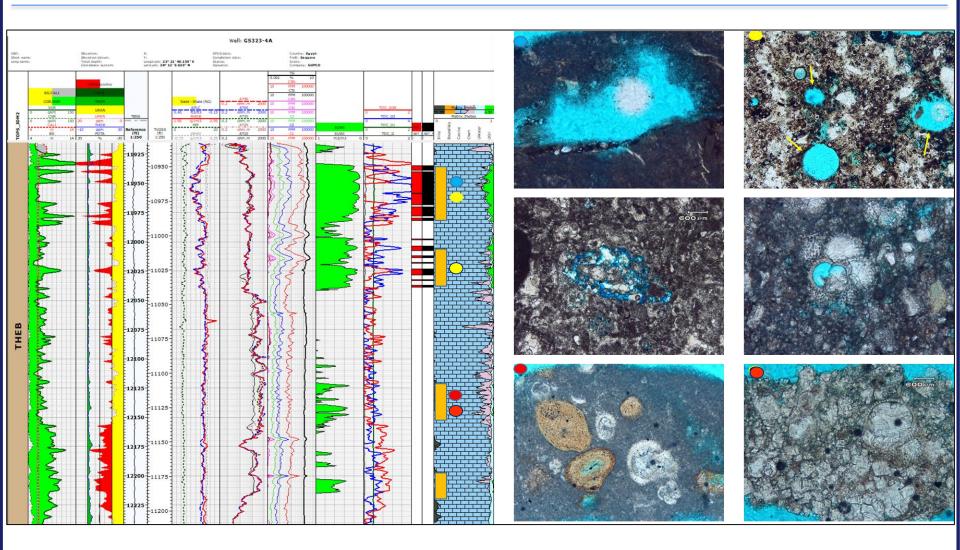
Formainiferal wackstone- diagenetic aspect control

Formainiferal wack-packstone-diagenetic aspect control



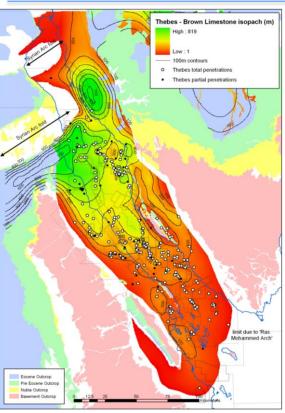
Saq-4A.....Pore-Type Results

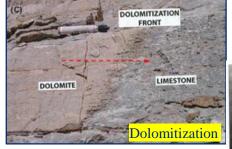




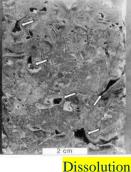
Eocene Sequence in the Gulf of Suez





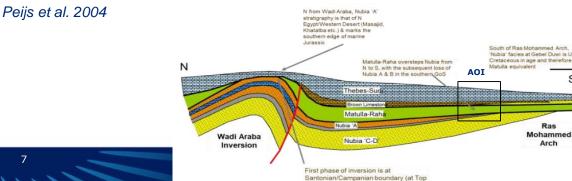




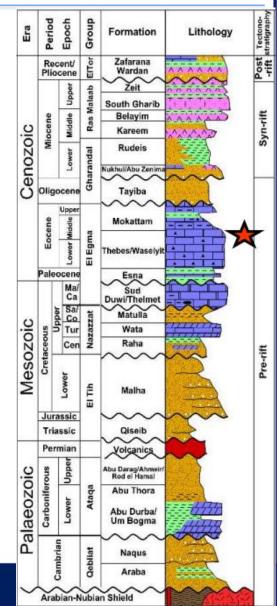


Dravis et al., 2014

GUPCO started to produce from two pore systems, the fracture and dissolution carbonates from Saqqara and Edfu fields.



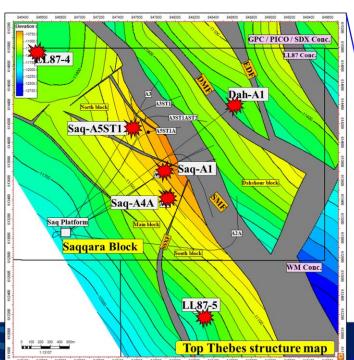
Matulla), the second during the Eocene

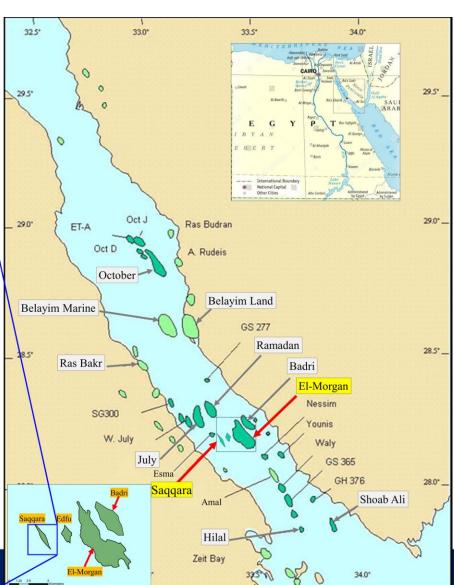


Saqqara field Story



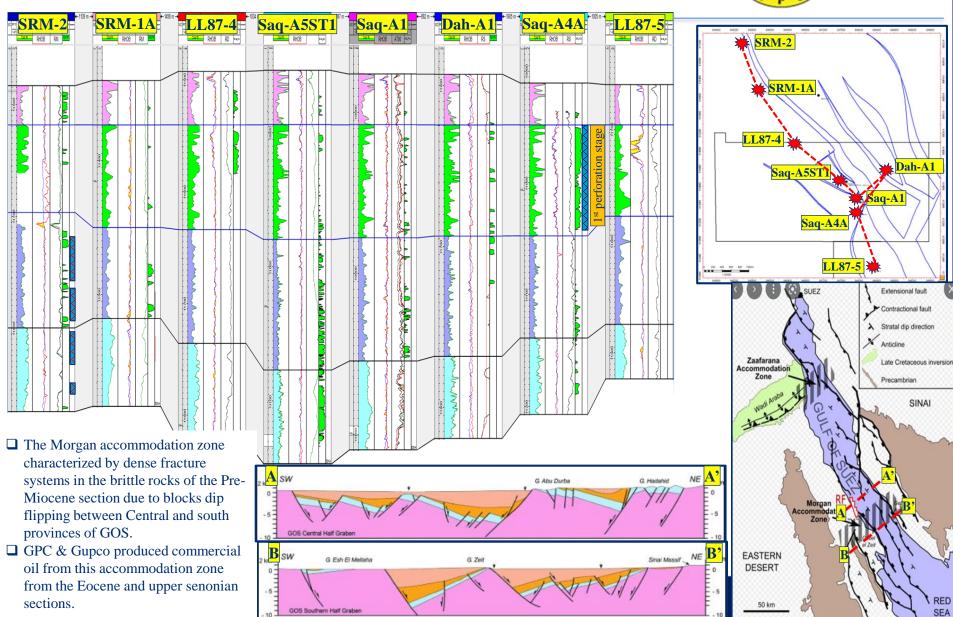
- Saqqara field discovered in 2003 by GS323-1 where encountered oil bearing in both of Nubia and Nezzazat Group.
- The field started production from Nubia S.st. the high quality reservoir of the Pre-Miocene section since 2008, followed by Nezzazat Group on 2012.
- ☐ GUPCO recently started to produce an oil from Thebes formation from Saq-A4A for 8 months ago with initial rate ~500 bopd and Traces WC, with cumulative production ~ 120,000 barrel oil.





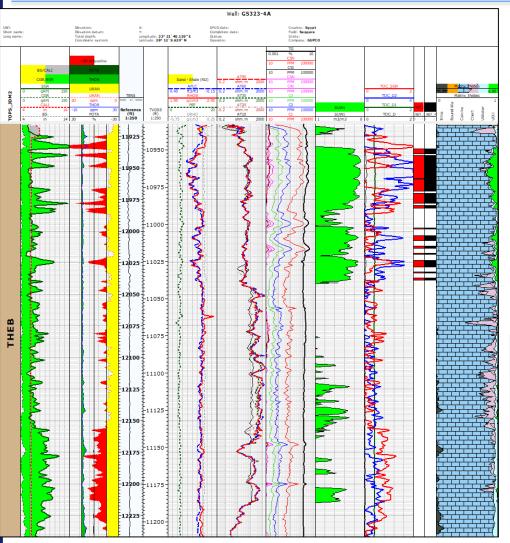
Thebes Stratigraphic Correlation





Petrophysical Parameters



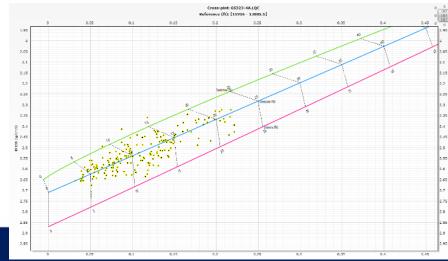


RW	0.022
m	2.2
n	2.5

average chloride (CL-) 70000 ppm

Rw = 0.02 ohm-m @ 260 F

Well	Flag Name	Gross	Net	Av_Porosity	Av_Water Saturation
GS323-4A	RES	1969.5	58	0.13	0.15
GS323-4A	PAY	1969.5	58	0.13	0.15



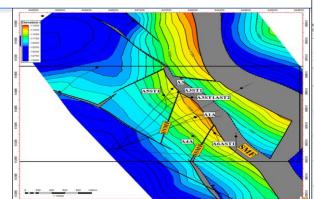
Saq-A4 Thebes Success Story

(Reservoir Engineering)

Dragon Oil

Discussion

- The subject well was completed in Dec. 2012 as a Nezzazat producer.
- On Jun., 2019, The well was workedover to change the scaled tubing string
- Due to operational problems during the work-over the well P.I had significantly dropped in Nezzazat with difficult possibility to restore it.



Justifications for Thebes

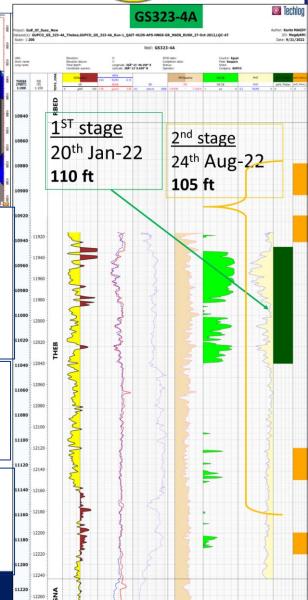
- While drilling Thebes, mud gases increase and noticed while logging, increasing in porosity up to 14% corresponding to increase in resistivity reading up to 100 Ohm.m with decreasing in uranium concentration which reflect presence of reservoir fluid (Not source rock).
- The petro physical evaluation for Thebes reservoir showing +/- 110 ft net pay with average porosity 14% and water saturation 21%.

Recommendations

- Bottom intervals were isolated by setting inflatable plug at 12,600' ORKB capped with 200 ft of cement as per DOS using CTU.
- Perforate the 1st stage higher quality Thebes (110') then make Acid
- Perforate the 2nd stage lower quality Thebes (105') then make Acid

Results

- In the first stage ,Thebes started with 300 BOPD Gain then acidized a month after with oil rate increase to 500 BOPD.
- The oil rate dropped to 300 BOPD then after 2nd stage perforation and acidizing Oil rate increased to 500 BOPD



Well Saq-A4 Acid Story

Dragon Oil

Brief history

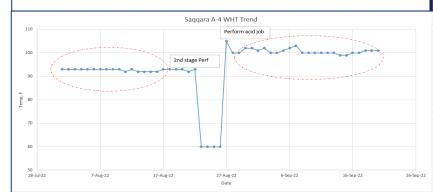
- The subject well was completed in Dec. 2012 as a Nezzazat producer however due to bad cement job the well had produced form Nubia and Nezzazat.
- Due to hard scale deposition that results from commingle production of two different water compositions (are not compatible)
- Isolation using inflatable plug had Benn done using CTU to isolate Nezzazat and recomplete the well as Thebes

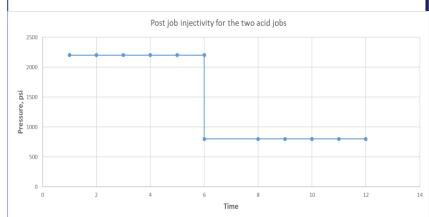
Sequence of events

- The well has been initially perforated in Thebes then leave the well to produce without acid (+/- 250 BFPD and traces water cut)
- Proceed with acid job but some operational problem has been raised leading that the job was not completely efficient, however the liquid rate for the well has increased to +/- 350 BFPD with traces water cut.
- The well rate dropped to 300 BOPD thus Additional 105 ft had been added followed directly with acid stimulation but with modifications in the job design the well rate increased to 550 BFPD with traces water cut.

Lesson learned

- There is no need for any organic solvents in case of using organic acids especially at high temperature as these solvents will alter wettability leading to less permeability (became very tight).
- Optimize volumes of acid break-stages in order to create worm holes and provide continuous pumping for main acid treatment.
- Using TFA pulsonix for better acid diversion

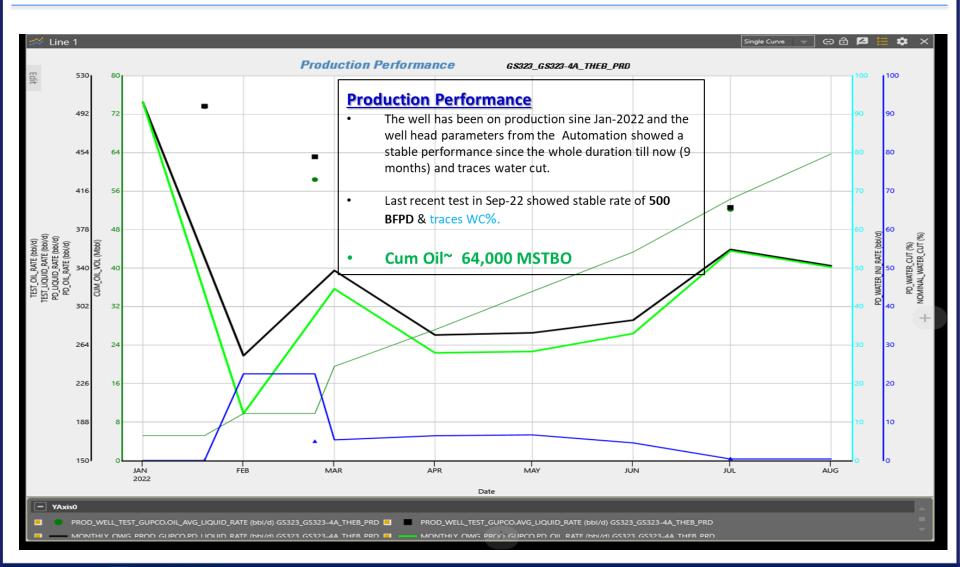






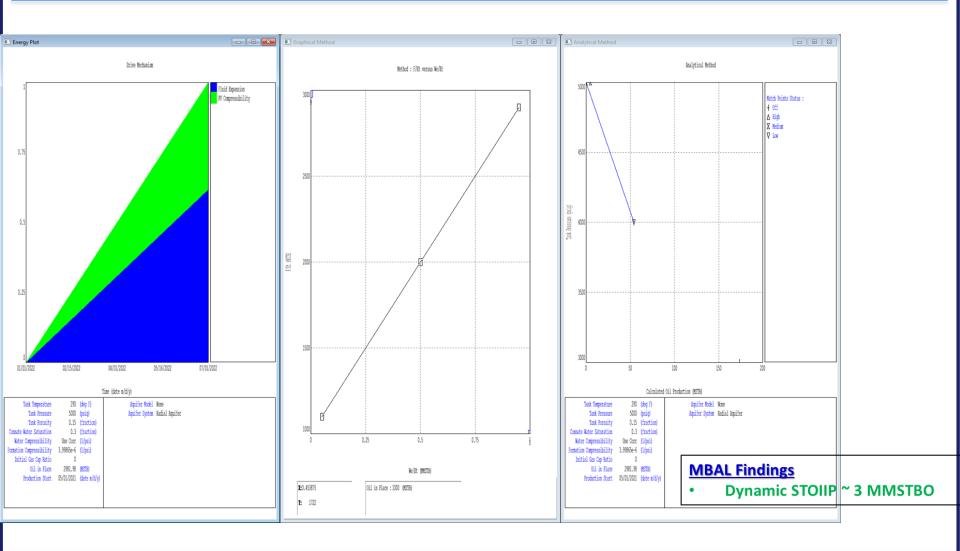
Well Saq-A4 Thebes Success Story





Well Saq-A4 Thebes MBAL







Thank You