



The Impact of Modified Nanoparticles on Oil Recovery Osama Ahmed, EGPC

Tailored Nanoparticles-based Fluid for Production Enhancement (NanoClear®) Abdelrahman El-Diasty, TenEx Technologies

Long-term prevention of deposition materials and a long-lasting wetting resistance to heavy hydrocarbon (Case Study in Ras Budran Field; SUCO-GOS) Hatem Eldawy, SUCO





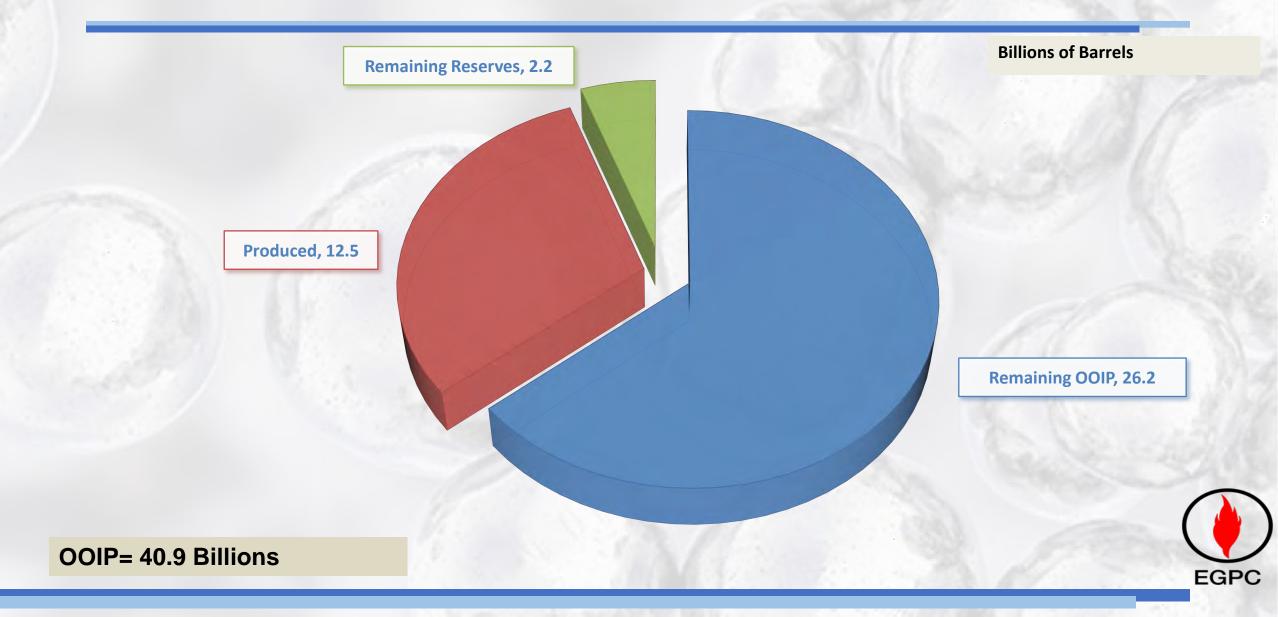


The Impact of Modified Nanoparticles on Oil Recovery

Osama Ahmed, EGPC

Egypt Oil Reserves Balance





Can we add more recoverable reserves?



- Increase Exploration Activities to add more resources.
- Increase Recovery Factor.
- Produce the hard oils.



An evaluation of modified silica nanoparticles efficiency in enhancing oil recovery of light and intermediate oil reservoirs:

 Results showed that the interfacial tension reduces dramatically in the presence of nanoparticles for both light and intermediate oil.

Silica Nano fluid flooding for enhanced oil recovery in reservoir rocks:

- The ultimate recovery of OOIP increased by 13.28% when using tertiary flooding of silica Nano fluid compared to the recovery achieved by water flooding alone.
- Silica Nano fluid flooding is a potential tertiary enhanced oil recovery method after water flooding has ceased.

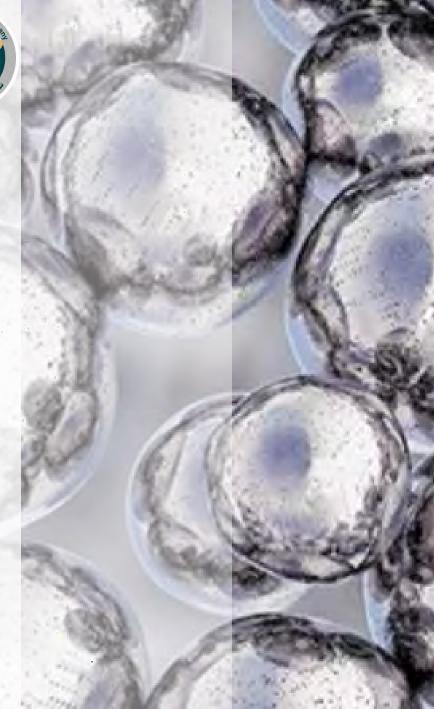






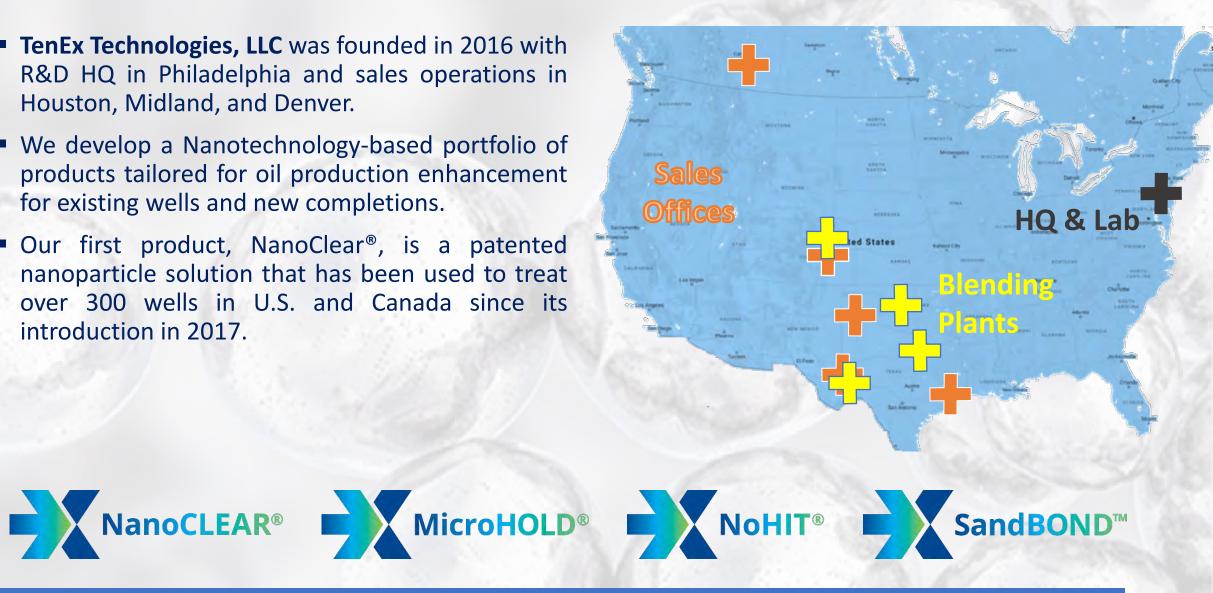
Tailored Nanoparticles-based Fluid for Production Enhancement (NanoClear®)

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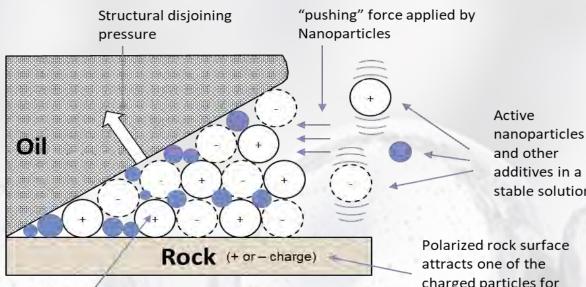


About TenEx

- TenEx Technologies, LLC was founded in 2016 with R&D HQ in Philadelphia and sales operations in Houston, Midland, and Denver.
- We develop a Nanotechnology-based portfolio of products tailored for oil production enhancement for existing wells and new completions.
- Our first product, NanoClear[®], is a patented nanoparticle solution that has been used to treat over 300 wells in U.S. and Canada since its introduction in 2017.



What is NanoClear[®]? - How Does NanoClear[®] Work?



Nanoparticles in close-packed solid-like wedge structure formed by charge and size effects

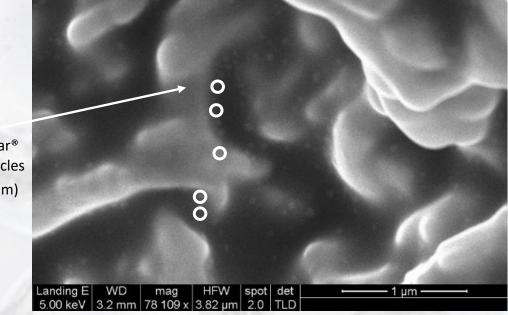
stable solution

charged particles for longer-term impact

> NanoClear[®] nanoparticles (10-30nm)

NanoClear[®] particles shown in the small spaces of the core, "coating" the rock surface to alter wettability from oil wet to water wet

NanoClear[®] takes effect through the use of disjoining force created from Brownian Motion and electrostatic repulsion between the nanoparticles



NanoClear® injected through core in core flood equipment & then core magnified under Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)



NanoClear® FD: Formation Damage Treatment (Brown Fields)



Removal of formation damage materials

• Natural materials: Paraffin, Asphaltene

Long-term prevention of deposition materials

Alters wettability (oil wet to water wet)
Improves permeability over baseline performance by providing a long-lasting wetting resistance to heavy hydrocarbon

Enhances Oil Recovery

- Enhances oil recovery via wettability alteration
- Reduces water production

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NanoClear® FD: Field Operations

1. Inject NanoClear[®] into the pay zone(s) at any pump rate

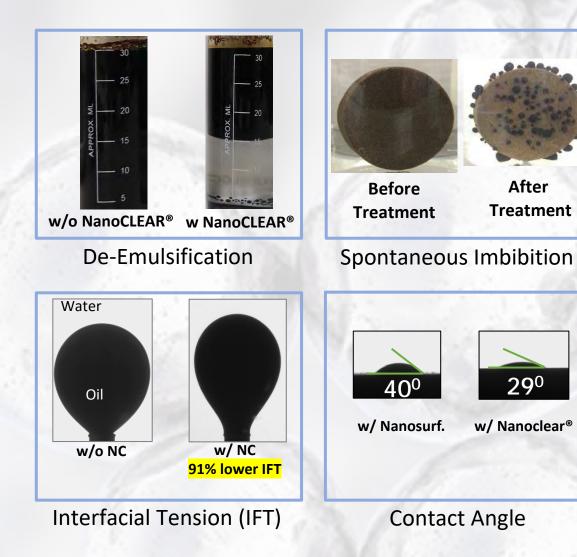
- Simultaneously inject NanoClear[®] FD with water
- No need to remove pumps or equipment can pump into tubing or casing
- 2. Shut-in the well for a few hours to allow NanoClear[®] FD to:
 - Remove formation damage (asphaltene, paraffin, etc.)
 - Reduce surface energy (inhibits build up of asphaltene, paraffin, etc.)
 - Alter wettability to water wet
- 3. Resume normal well production



*Fresh water preferred but can discuss using produced water



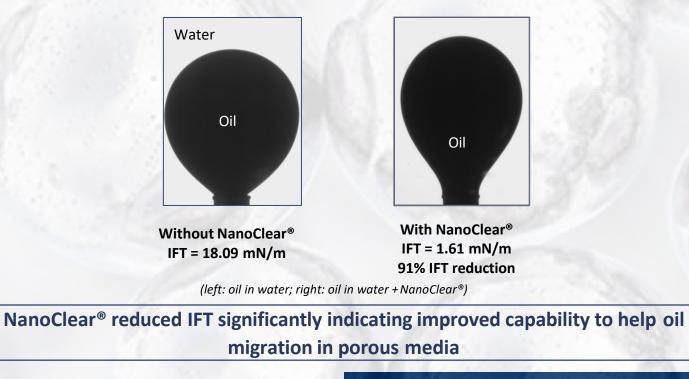
NanoCLEAR® Outperforms in Key Lab Testing



Wettability Alteration: Interfacial Testing (IFT)

- IFT plays a critical role in multi-phase flow in porous media, particularly for water-oil systems.
- The lower the IFT, the more efficient the two-phase fluid flow.
- NanoClear[®] significantly reduces IFT:

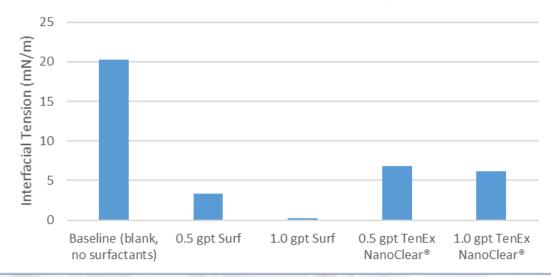
The interfacial tension between oil droplet (black) and surrounding water (white) decreases when the aqueous phase contains NanoClear[®]





- NanoClear[®] delivered a 70% reduction in IFT compared to a base fluid.
- While it does not provide as strong an impact as a premium surfactant, NanoClear[®] substantially reduces IFT.
- And because NanoClear[®] persists in the well longer than a surfactant, it provides IFT reduction for a much longer period of time.

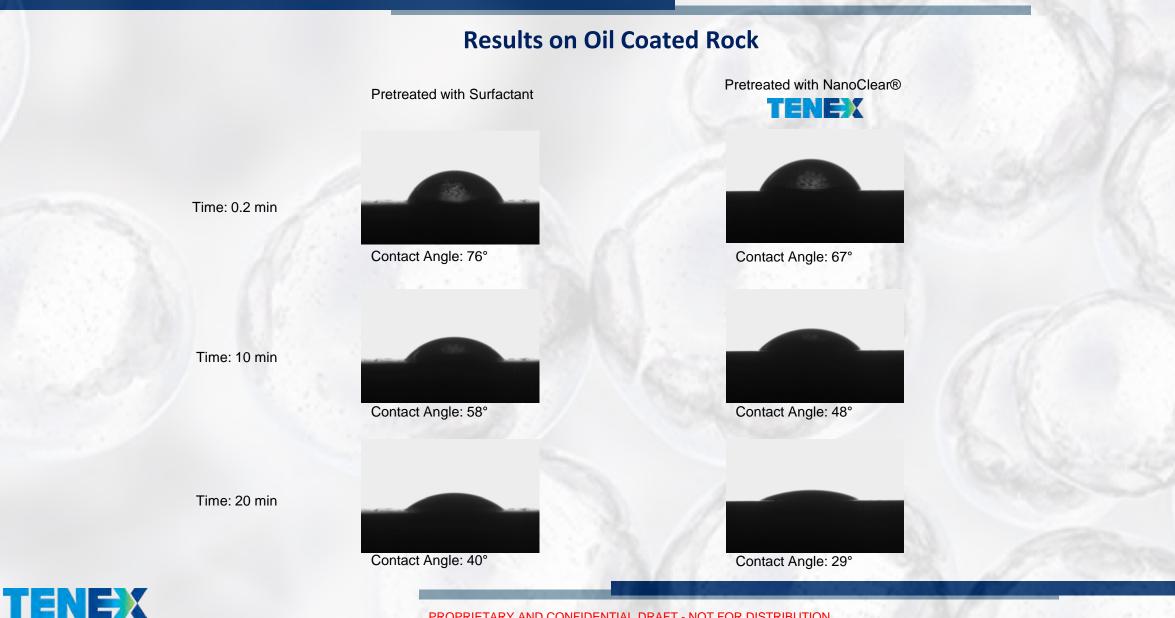
Effect of Surfactant on The Interfacial Tension of 80/20 FW/PW with Wolfcamp B Oil



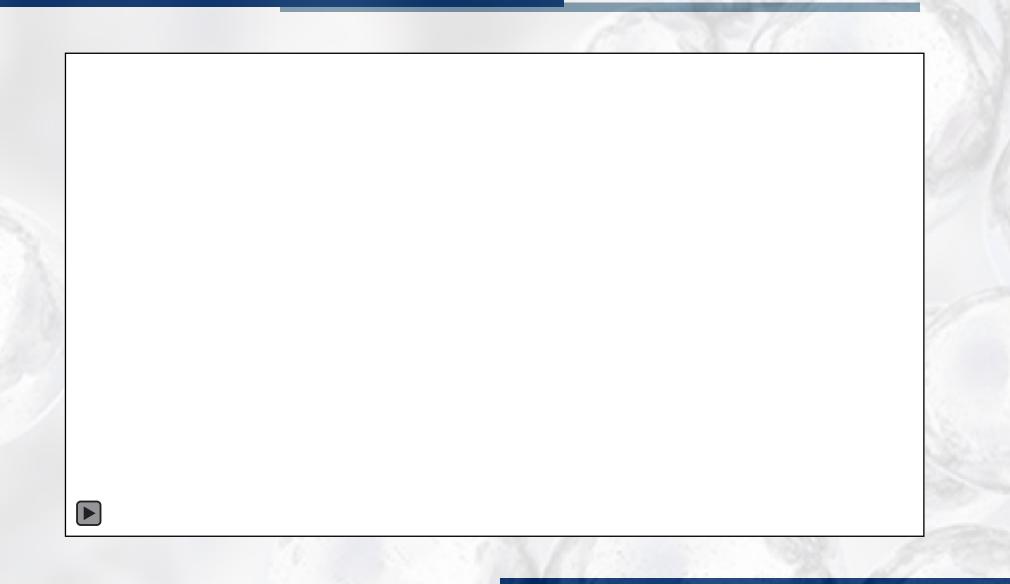


TenEx customer retained Premier Oilfield Group to perform selected tests of NanoClear®





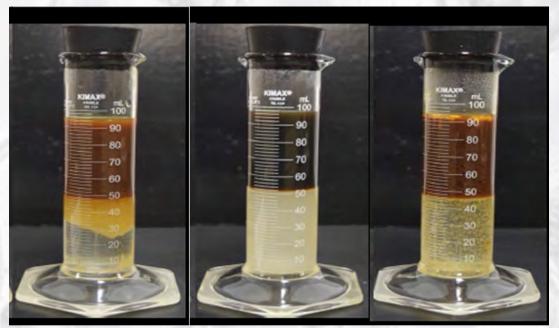
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De-Emulsification Testing

- The de-emulsification characteristics of NanoClear[®] and a premium surfactant were compared using the following test parameters:
 - Water: 80% fresh, 20% produced
 - Water/Oil ratio: 50/50
 - Timeframe: 60 min.
- As can be visibly seen, NanoClear[®] provided substantial deemulsification effects compared to an untreated sample, and visibly comparable effects to that of a surfactant.



Untreated

Surfactant @ 1 gpt

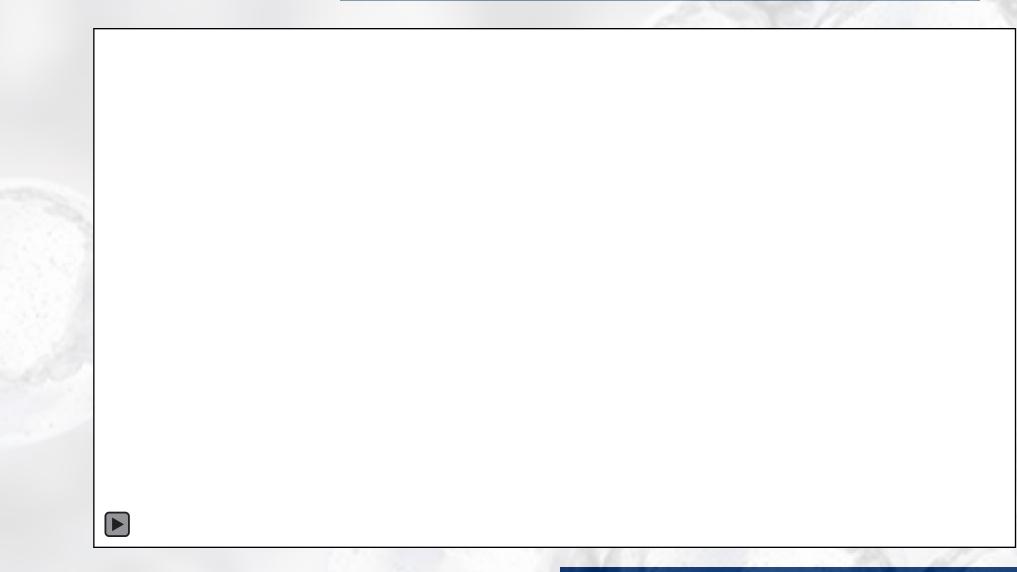
NanoClear[®] @ 1 gpt



TenEx customer retained Premier Oilfield Group to perform selected tests of NanoClear®



Static Bottle Test; Heavy Oil - 12 API, Viscosity is > 1000 cp





NanoClear®: Spontaneous Imbibition with Amott Cell

Static Imbibition Testing: An oil-saturated core sample is placed in water. The expelled oil volume is monitored and oil recovery determined.

- Berea Sandstone
- Texas Crude
- Room conditions
- 7 Days

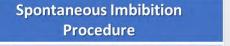


NanoClear[®] has improved imbibition performance by expelling more oil from the core



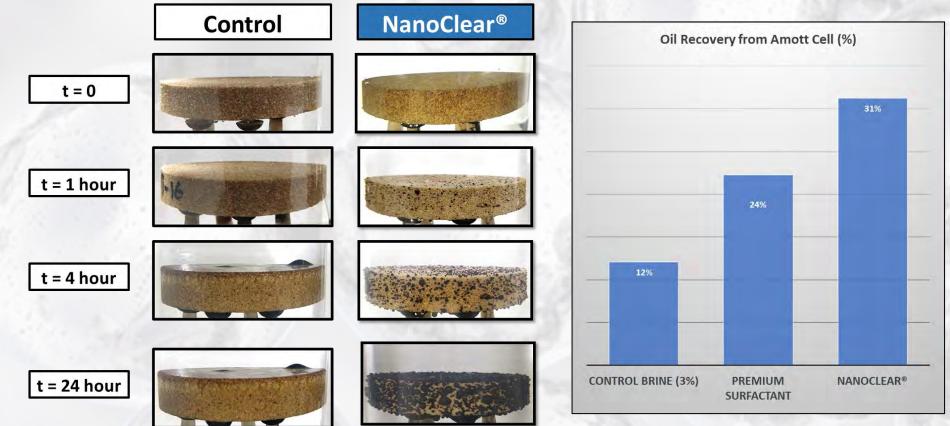
Lab Results – Amott Cell Test



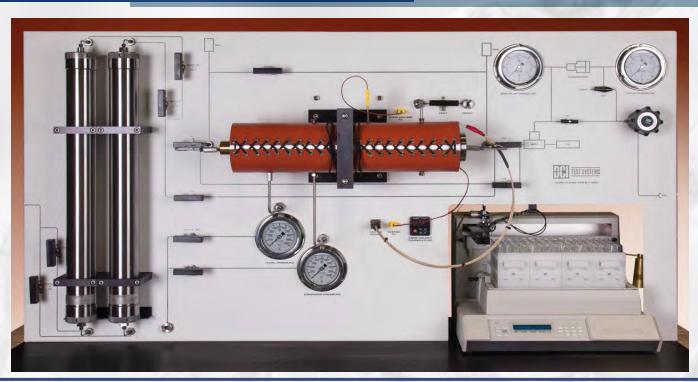


- 1. Saturate core with crude oil using vacuum pump for 24 hours.
- 2. Place core in Amott cell and soak with control/NanoClear[®].
- 3. Observe oil production as a function of time.

Test Conditions						
Pressure	14.7 psi (1 bar)					
Temperature	70°F (21°C)					
Core	Berea Sandstone					
Crude Oil	West Texas Oil					
Control	3% KCl					
NanoClear [®] Dosage	1 gpt					



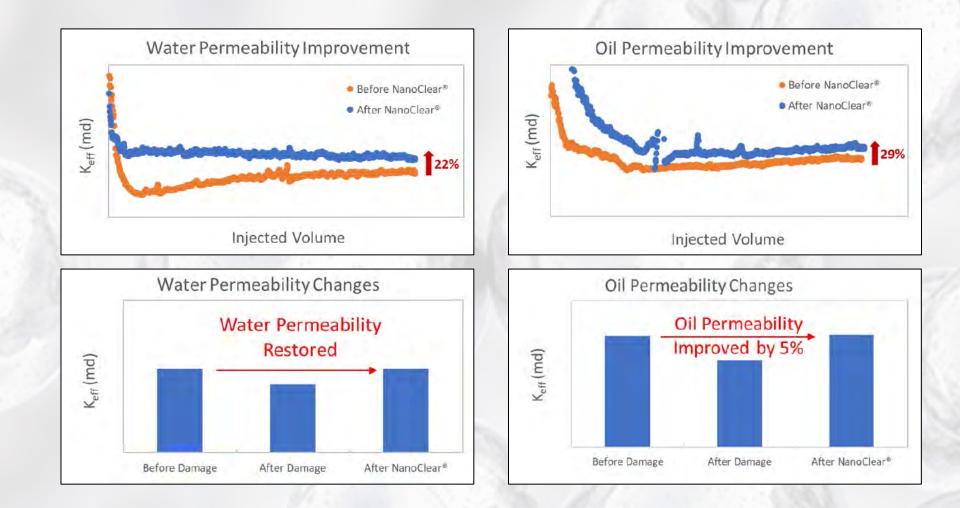
Core Flood Testing – Asphaltene Deposition



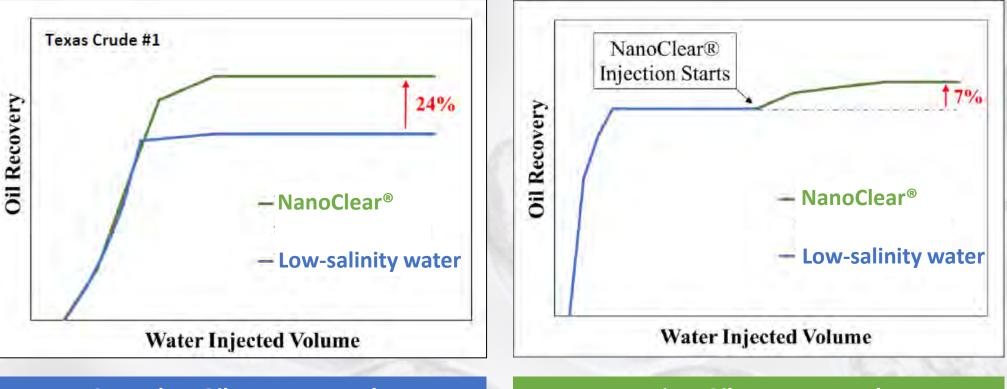
- Core Flooding test simulated reservoir oil/brine saturation and induced asphaltene damage in order to evaluate the effectiveness of NanoClear[®] treatment in removing formation damage
- Initial conditions were selected based on a medium-depth, mid-life flowing well with pressure of 1000 psi and temperature of 80 °C.
- Continuous measurements collected on the change in permeability and pressure.
 - Stage 1: Saturate core with Texas Crude Oil (with >2% asphaltene content)
 - Stage 2: Induce damage (asphaltene deposition)
 - Stage 3: NanoClear[®] treatment applied



Lab Results – Coreflood Test (Organic Damage Removal)



Lab Results – Coreflood Test (EOR)



Secondary Oil Recovery Mode

Tertiary Oil Recovery Mode

NanoClear® FD: Benefits

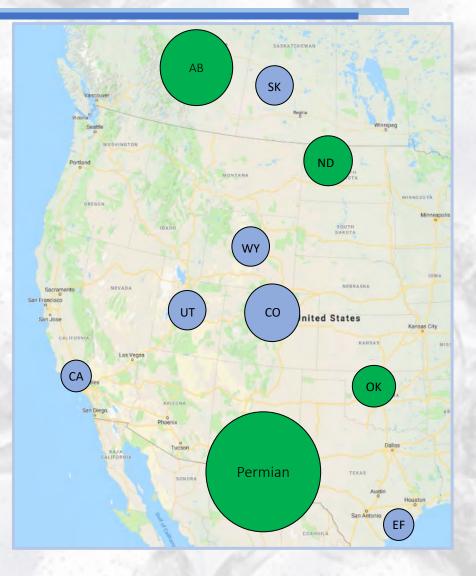
- Cost effective treatment which reduces frequency of treatment vs. other high-performance oil field chemicals
- Proven treatment in field across various formations
- No capital investment
- Simple & quick operations
- Low labor intensity
- Environmentally-friendly materials and fluids
- Seamlessly fit into standard oilfield processes: doesn't require special onsite operations
- Tested in the lab under a physical reservoir simulator to reduce operational uncertainties



NanoCLEAR® Field History



- First well treated in Nov. 2017
- Hundreds of wells treated to date
- Multiple E&P's are continuously pumping NanoCLEAR[®]
 - Additive to common hydraulic fracturing fluids
 - Stimulation applications (a stand-alone stimulation treatment or as an additive to acids)



Applications for **NanoCLEAR®**

Near-wellbore restimulation

Additive during hydraulic fracturing

Additive during re-fracturing

Additive during waterfloods

Gas well deliquification

Paraffin remediation

Additive during gas injection



Summary of NanoClear® FD Wells Treated to Date

- Treated ~300 wells to date in the WCSB, Williston & Deep basins in Canada and the Permian, DJ, Delaware & Midcon in the US with APIs of 19-45 in various formations
- Trial results show increase in total fluids production (removal of formation damage), increase in oil production & reduction in water cut demonstrating wettability alteration
- 99% successful with water cuts between 10-90%; 97% success rate overall
- Average daily oil production increase is ~20-50% lasting 180 days+
- All case study clients have either ordered additional FD wells, ordered NanoClear[®] CEC for new fracs, or have confirmed plans for additional trials
- Treated successfully both vertical and horizontal wells

See case studies for more information

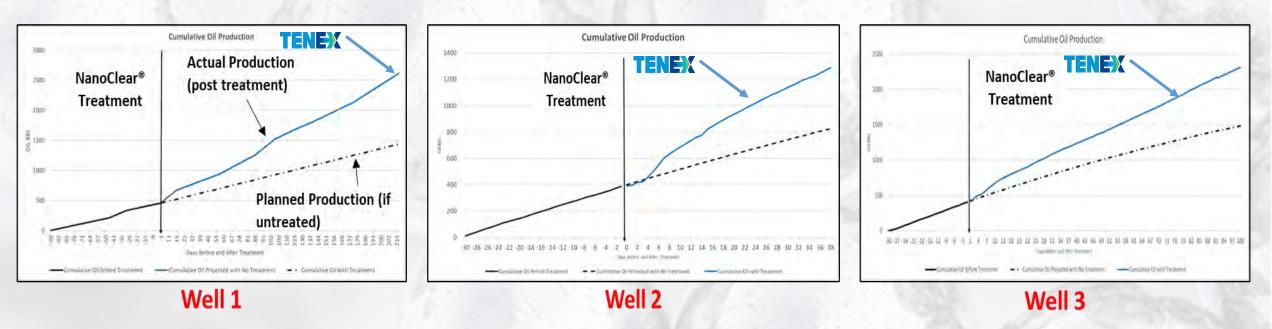


Multi-Basin Restim: Case Studies

	APPARENT CRO	SS-BASIN APPLICABILITY	
	Well 1	Well 2	Well 3
Basin	Permian, TX	Uinta, UT	Deep Basin, AB
Formation	Spraberry/Wolfcamp	Multiple	Glauconite
Rock Type	Shale + Sand/Limestone	Sandstone & Carbonate	Sandstone
Well Type	Vertical	Vertical	Horizontal
Porosity	10%	10%	10%
Oil API	40°	32°	26°
TVD/MD	10,750 ft	6,020 ft	6,312 ft / 11,237 ft
NanoClear [®] Qty	1,380 gals	1,110 gals	1,380 gals

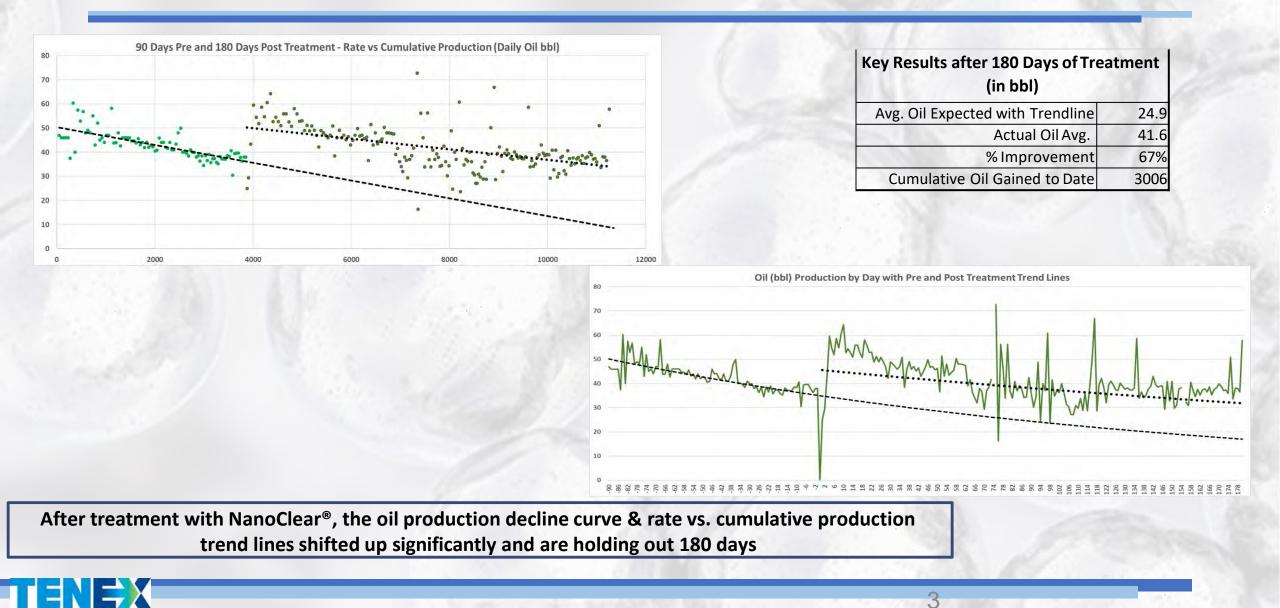
10			VI RESULIS				
	Well 1		We	ell 2	Well 3		
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	
Measurement Period	107 days	237 days	30 days	38 days	30 days	100 days	
Avg Oil Production	14 bbl/day	19 bbl/day	13 bbl/day	24 bbl/day	14 bbl/day	19 bbl/day	
% Avg Oil Increase		36%		85%		36%	
Water Cut	71%	56%	37%	40%	26%	29%	
Days to ROI		71 days		27 days		38 days	
Days to ROI		71 days		27 days		38 day	

TREATMENT RESULT



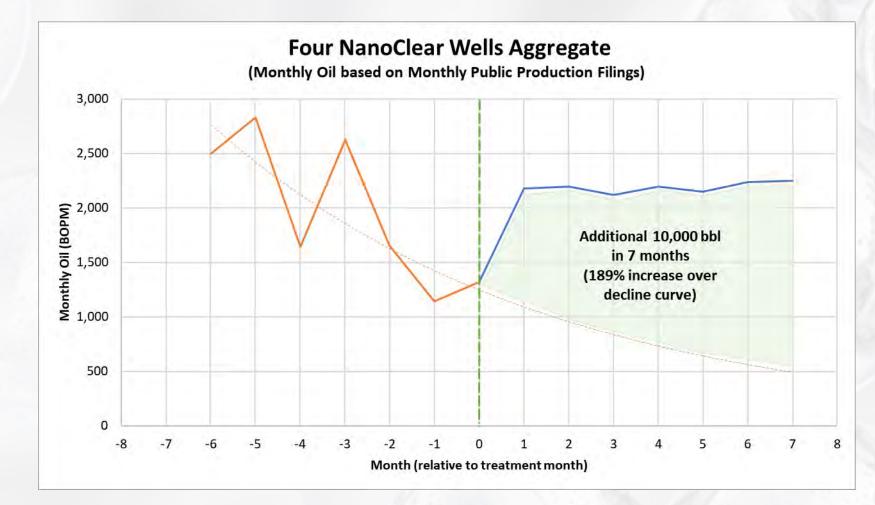
NanoClear® FD Treatment Results: Texas / Permian / Vertical Well





4 Re-Stim Wells – San Joaquin Basin

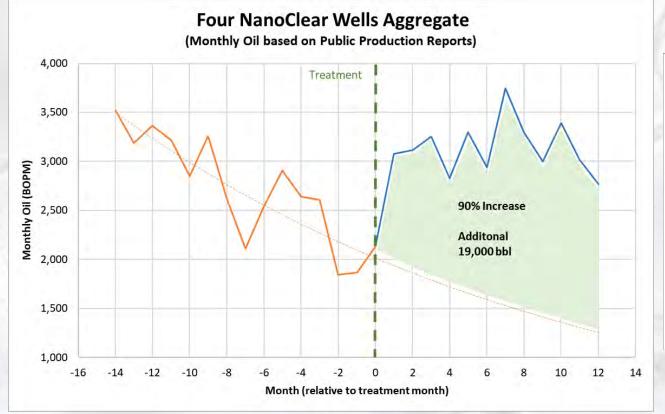


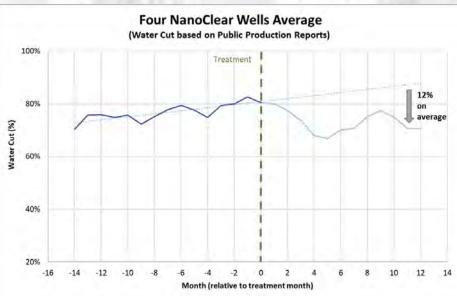


- 4 vertical wells
 - 1 well was spot-treated atdifferent intervals and had thebest response

- Lithology: Sandstone and Shale
- Depth: 6,600-11,800 ft
- API: 28-30
- Viscosity: 3-44 cP at 70 F
- Artificial Lift: ESP, Sucker Rod, Jet Pump

4 Re-Stim wells – Avalon/Delaware





- Lithology: Carbonate
- Depth: 3,500-5,000 ft
- API: 35
- Artificial Lift: Sucker Rod







www.PumpMoreOil.com

aeldiasty@tenextechnologies.com



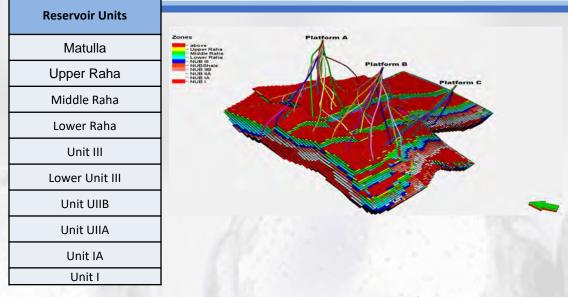


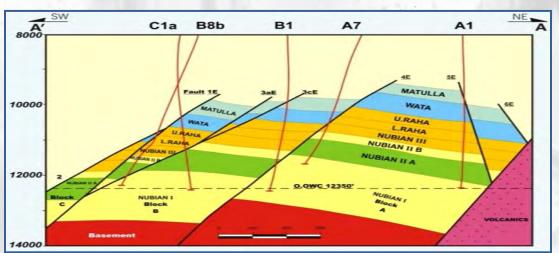
Long-term prevention of deposition materials and a long-lasting wetting resistance to heavy hydrocarbon Case Study in Ras Budran Field; SUCO-GOS

Hatem Eldawy, SUCO

Ras Budran Subsurface Overview







General Information Location: North Belayim offshore Area Discovery: **1978** 1st production: February 1983 Offshore Facilities: 3 Offshore Platforms (A, B, C) STOIIP: 830 MMstb Cum. Production: 294 MMstb Recovery Factor: ~35%

Reservoir Data

Reservoir Formation: Nubia, Raha, Matulla. Formation Type: Sandstone, &Carbonate. Formation depth: ~9500 ft Reservoir thickness: ~ 2100 ft Permeability: 40 - 340mD Porosity: 9 - 15% Oil Gravity (API):19 – 26



Historical Background of Unit I producers



	Well Name	Completion Type		Last Production				Cum. Oil	
		Cased Hole	Open Hole	Gross BPD	WC (%)	Oil Rate BOPD	Isolation Date	MMSTB	-
Block "A"	A4	Х		1300	50	650	Jun-94	3.63	
slock	A5	Х		250	15	213	Feb-90	0.96	
	A7		Х	1800	70	540	Jun-89	2.38	
	B3	Х		400	0.6	398	May-85	0.27	
	B7		Х	1000	80	200	Jan-90	1.94	
	B9		Х	1400	85	210	Sep-95	8.9	
Total Cum Oil Production									

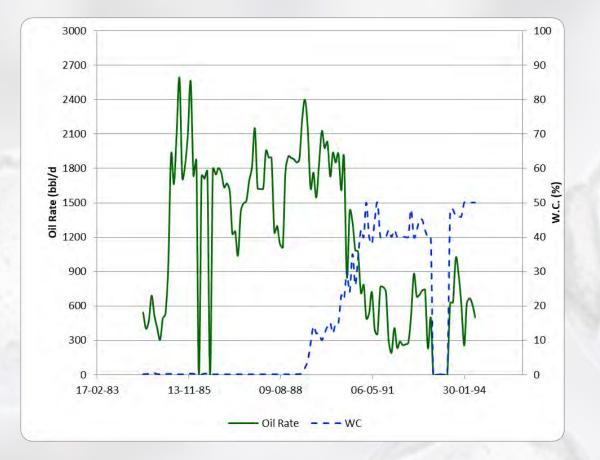
Total Cum Oil Production

B	Well Name	Completion Type		Last Production				Cum. Oil
		Cased Hole	Open Hole	Gross BPD	WC (%)	Oil Rate BOPD	Isolation Date	MMSTB
Block	B4		Х	3000	10	2700	Mar-84	
	C1		Х	1800	50	900	Sep-87	1.34
	C1a		Х	750	98	15	Jun-94	
Total Cum Oil								1.34



UI Best Producer – RB-A4





Total Field production from unit I from 1984 to 1995 was only 19 MMstb

The recovery factor for this unit less than 8%

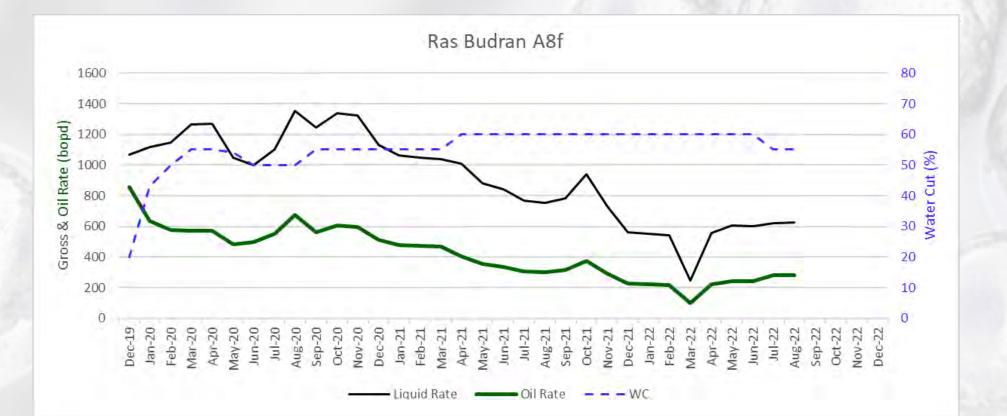
Its reduced permeability values (i.e. K ranges from 20-120 MD)

There was no production from this unit during the period from 1995 to 2018



RB-A8f– First Commercial Producer in UI



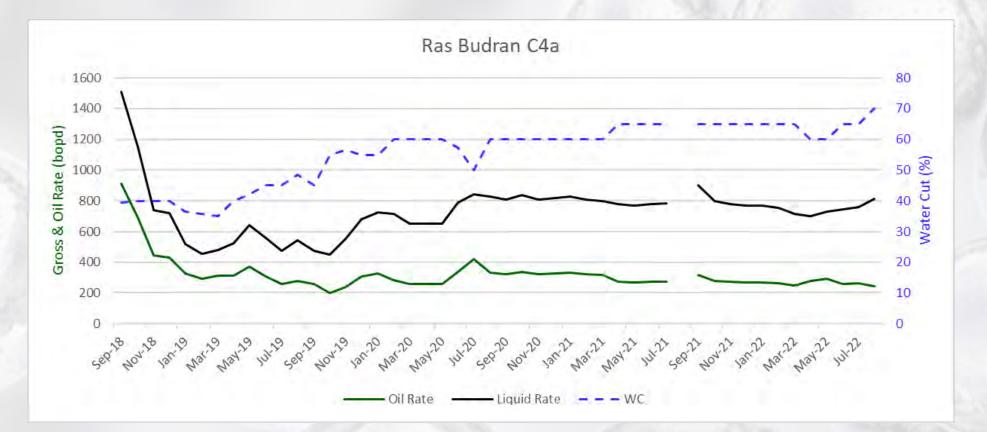


Cumulative Oil Production 0.4 MMSTB



RB-C4a- First Commercial Producer in IIA





Cumulative Oil Production 0.45 MMSTB

