

INFORMATION

OIL AID-FL-10

OIL FLUID LOSS ADDITIVE

DESCRIPTION

OIL AID-FL-10 consists of a combination of petroleum derivatives and inerts, part oil-soluble. OIL AID-FL-10 causes very little formation damage, often no more than the damage occurring from the reservoir oil alone. The fracture extension provided by OIL AID-FL-10 can increase production and help prevent the decline curve from falling off rapidly. Some of its advantages are:

- Helps reduce spurt loss.
- Larger fractures increase oil or gas production.
- Fewer sandouts; helps prevent fluid loss to the formation and avoid excessive buildup of sand in the fracture near the wellbore.
- Designed for complete fluid loss control, without the need for any other types of fluid loss control additives.
- Lower cost since special fracturing oil is not needed when using lease crude. Compatible with lease crudes or other frac oils.
- Acceptable to pipeline companies; fracturing oils containing lease crudes and OIL AID-FL-10 are suitable.

APPLICATION

OIL AID-FL-10 is an exceptional fluid loss additive designed for use in lease crudes, kerosene, diesel oil, residual refined oils, and acid/oil emulsions. Pressure and temperature do not affect its activity, and the gravity of the oil has very little effect. It performs in crudes containing up to approximately 20% water. OIL AID-FL-10 is not compatible with some gelled oils.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

OIL AID-FL-10 can be used in both the spearhead and in the body of the frac.

In the spearhead, OIL AID-FL-10 should be used at a rate of 25-50 pounds per 1,000 gallons of fluid and can be added directly to the frac tank or on the fly.

In the body of the frac, OIL AID-FL-10 should be used at a rate of 25-50 pounds per 1,000 gallons of fluid and can be added directly to the frac tank or on the fly.

FLUID EFFICIENCY

The curves in Figure 1 were derived from a currently used method of determining fluid efficiencies. They depict two hypothetical, but common, fluids of varying efficiency.

Curve "A" has a good efficiency factor of .0005, not uncommon for a fluid treated with OIL AID-FL-10.

Curve "B" has poor efficiency factor of .002, which represents a relatively untreated fluid, or a fluid with little fluid loss control.

The two curves show the injection rate and fluid volume needed to create a specified amount of fracture area, in this case, a fracture of 175-foot radius (96,200 sq ft). A fracture width of 0.25" is assumed. At an injection rate of 20 BPM, the inefficient fluid Curve "B" would require a fluid volume of approximately 46,000 gallons. However, a fluid possessing the efficiency characteristics of Curve "A" would require only about 20,000 gallons, or less than half as much, at the same injection rate.

The contrast between the two fluid efficiencies shows up clearly, whether the injection rate or the fluid volume is held constant. If, for instance, the fluid volume must be held to 20,000 gallons, the injection rate needed with the Curve "A" would amount to 20 BPM, while the Curve "B" fluid would require an injection rate of about 25 BPM provides little advantage under these conditions.

HANDLING

As with all powdered materials, contact with OIL AID-FL-10 should be avoided. Do not take internally or breathe any dust generated in handling.

PACKAGING

OIL AID-FL-10 is available in 50 pound polyethylene-lined fiber boxes.

OIL AID-FL-10 is a Messina trademark