

New Environmentally Friendly Fracturing Technique Yields Significant Fluid, Chemical, and Cost Savings and Increased Operational Efficiencies

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CSUR – March 7, 2012



Agenda

- Evolution of Frac Techniques – SE Sask & Mb
- Coiled Tubing Frac'ing Techniques
- What is the NCS Half-Straddle™ ?
- How Does it Work ?
- Why would I Want it ?
- Treatment Examples
- Savings / Benefits

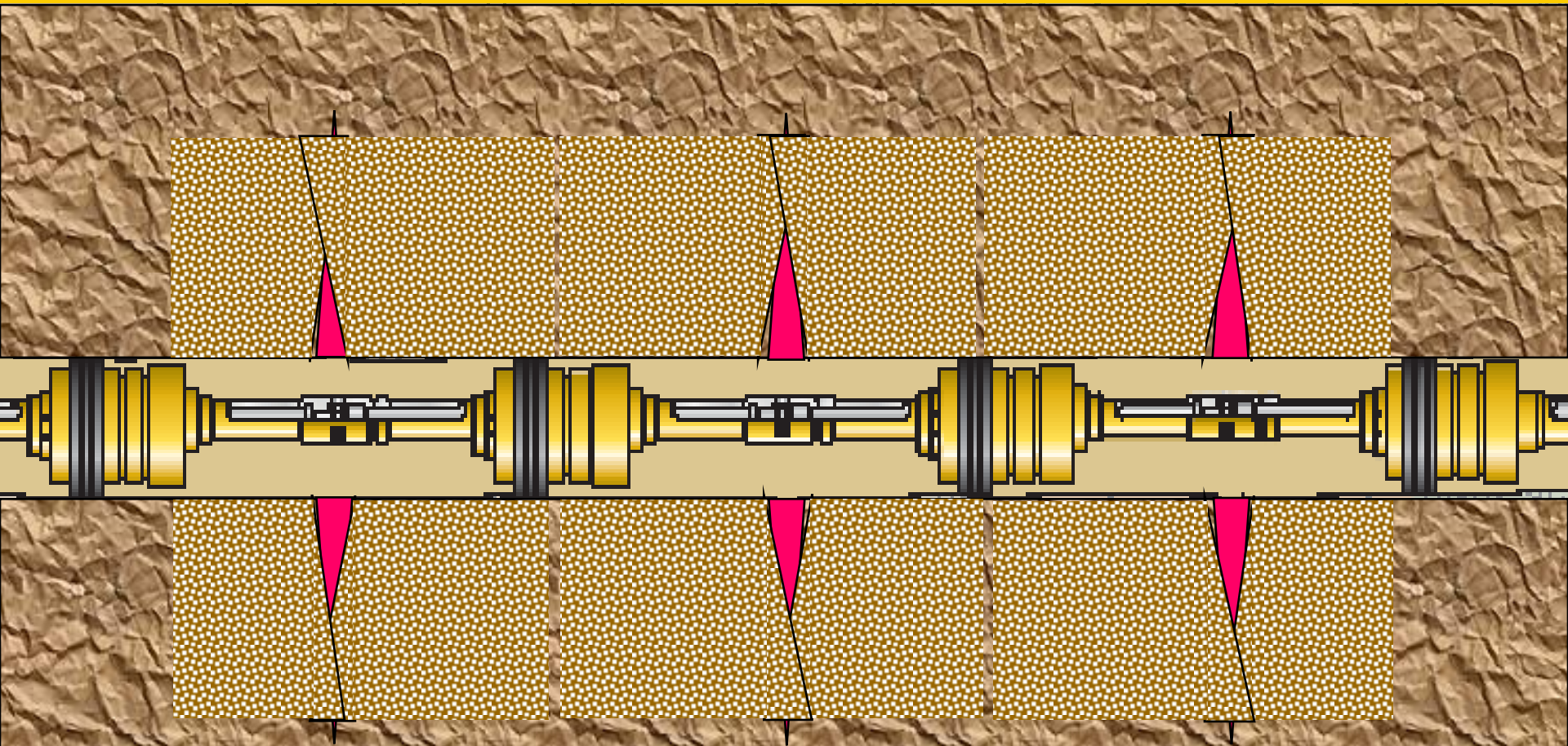
Evolution of Frac Techniques in the SE Sask Bakken

2006 - Ball Drop Systems Begin

- Started by Packers Plus & BJ Services
- 8 Stage Open Hole completion with packers
- “Industry Stampede” to this system
- Steep learning curve
- Increased to 12 stages within a year
- Increased to 18+ stages within 2 years
- Efficient use of limited frac crews

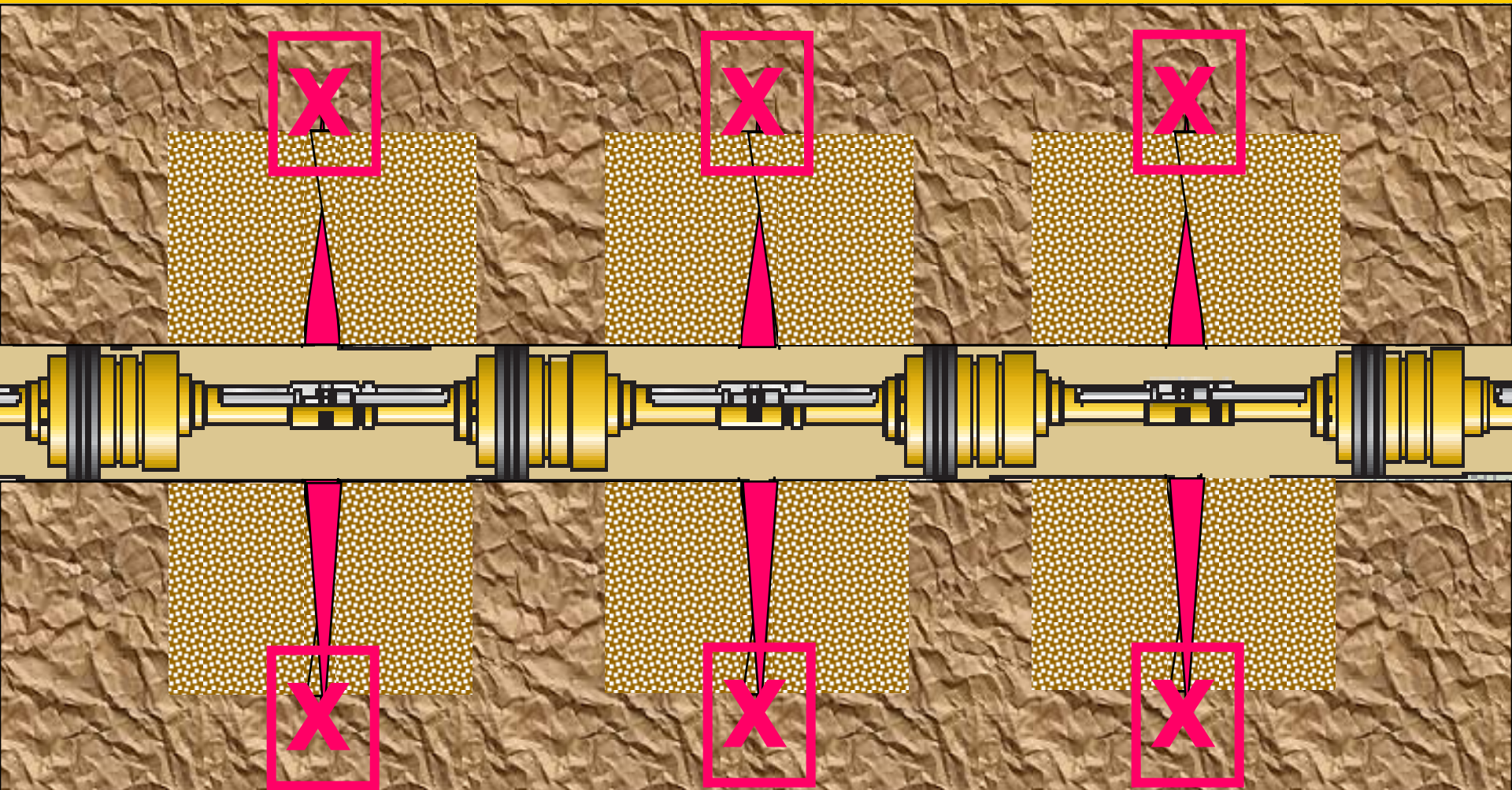
Fracture Spacing – 125m

“The Plan” - Optimum Drainage



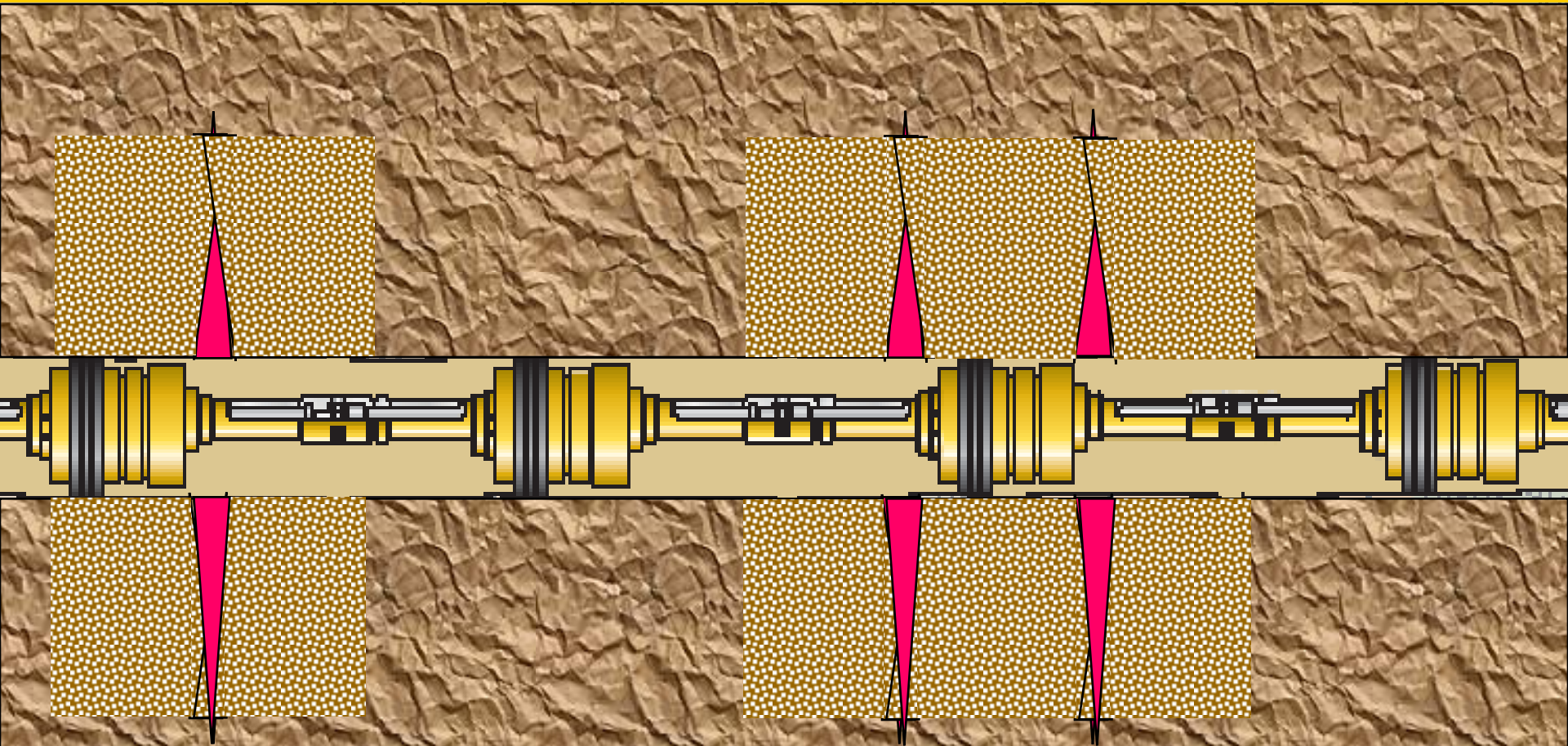
Fracture Spacing – 125m

Why Initiate Evenly ?



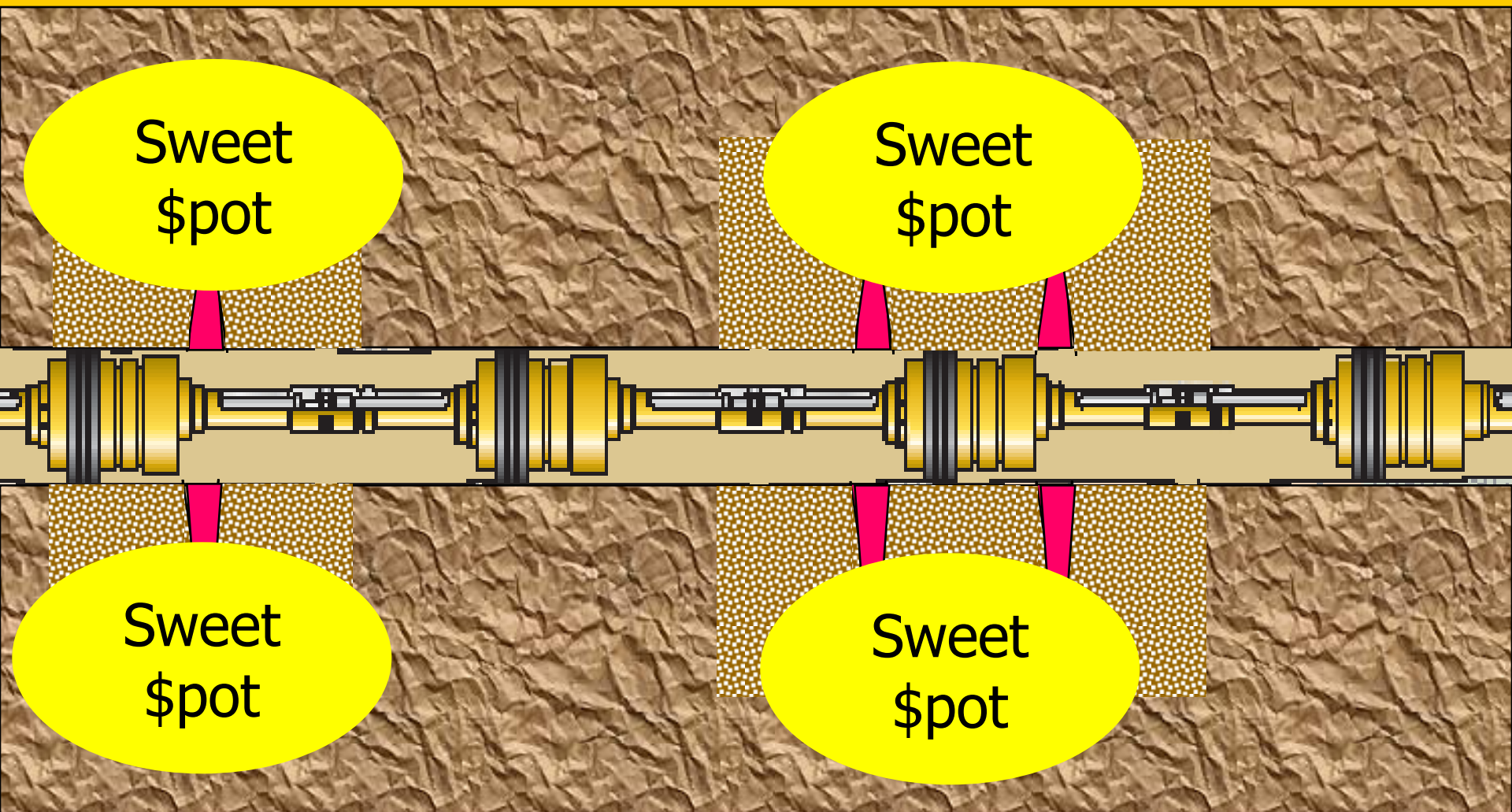
Fracture Spacing – 125m

Why not This ?



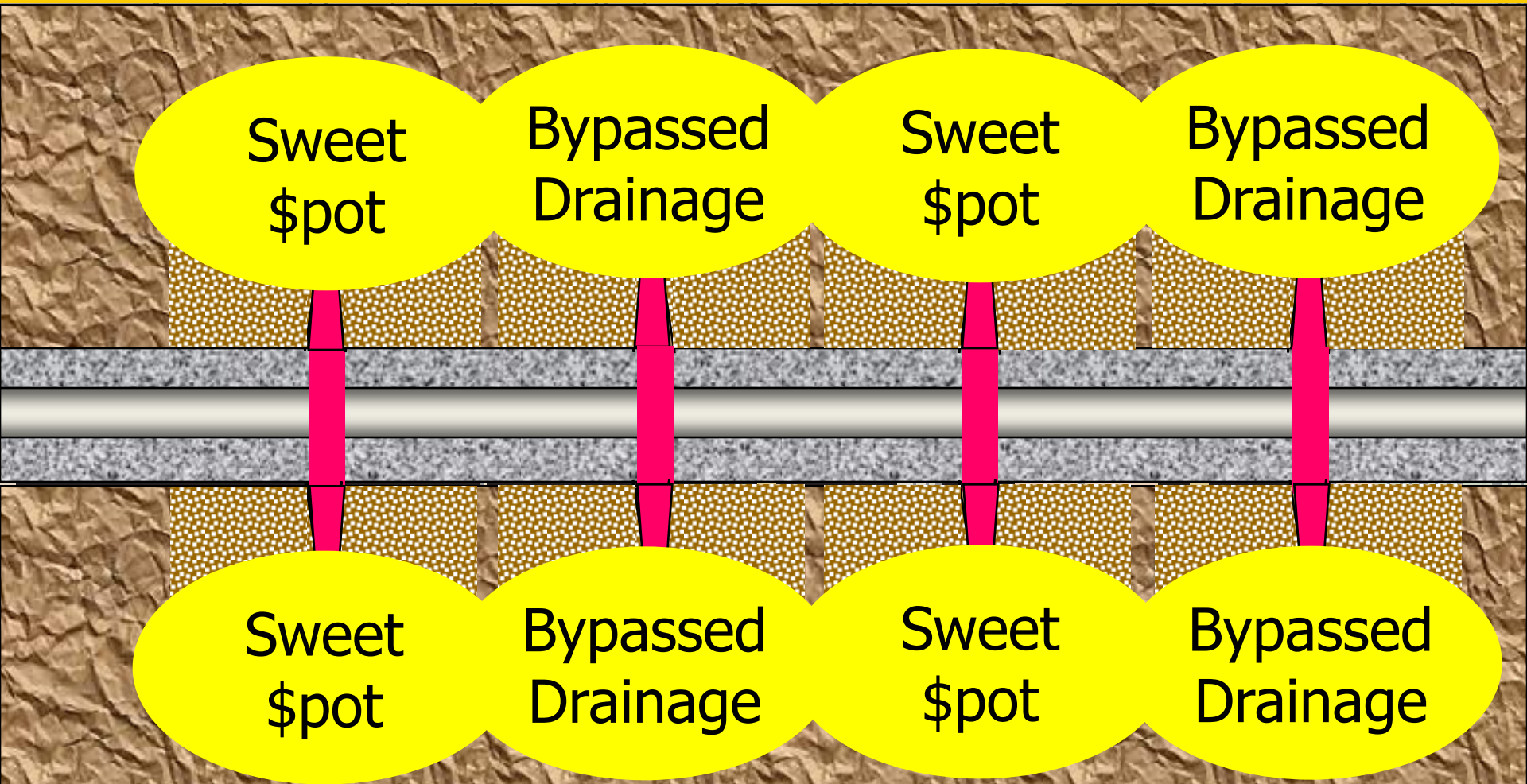
Fracture Spacing – 125m

Fracture(s) Initiates at the Sweet Spot



Cemented Liners

Closer Spacing = Better Production



Evolution of Frac Techniques 2008 - 2010

- Moves to Spearfish in Manitoba
- Moves to Lower Amaranth in Manitoba
- Moves to Torquay in SE Sask

- “Everybody” came up with a Ball Drop System and they are working across the WCSB

Evolution of Frac Techniques

2010 – Ball Drop Systems

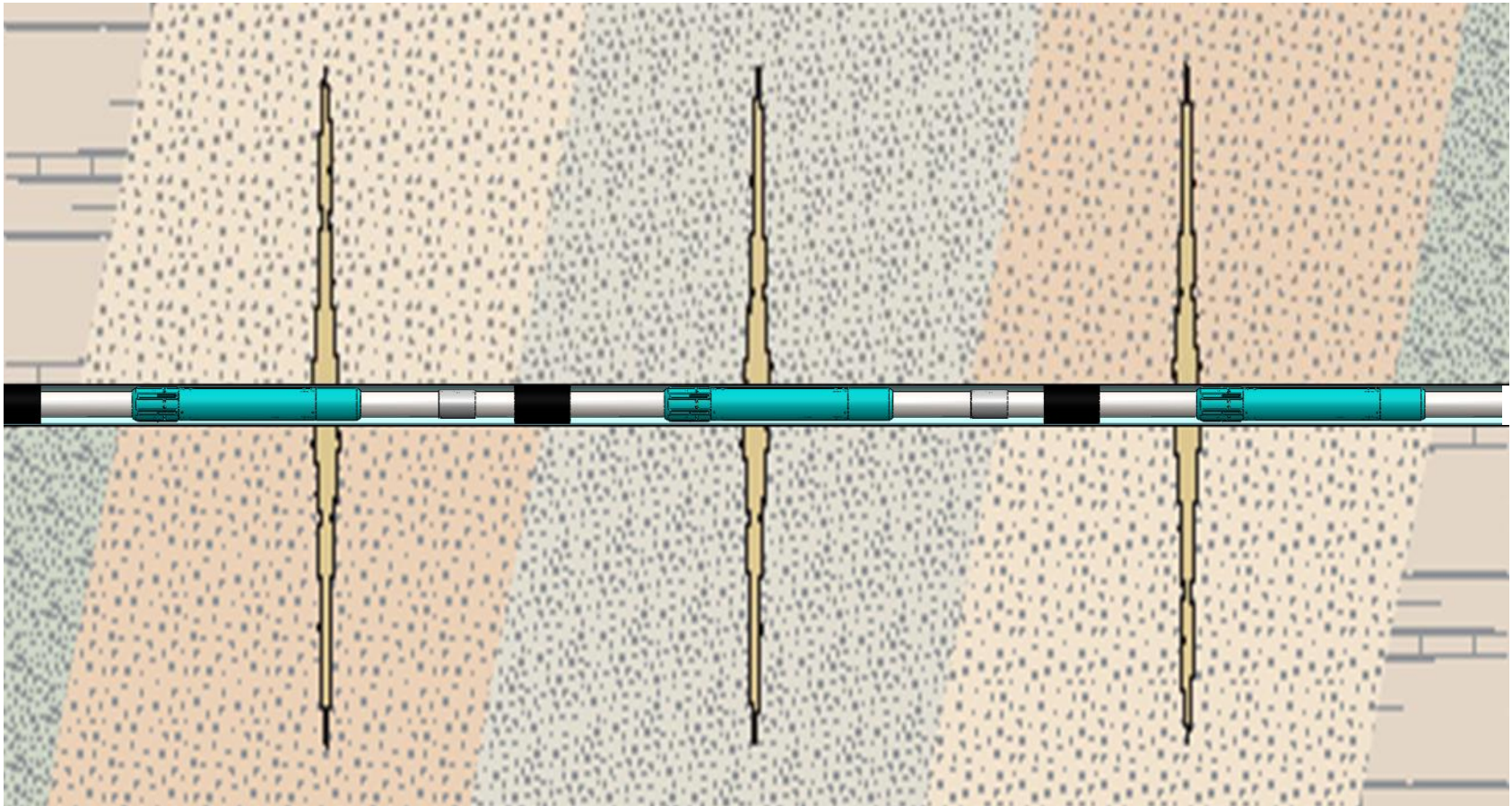
- High Jewellery Costs
- Expensive Mill-outs
- 2010 – Industry moving to CT Frac's in this area
- 2011 – Ball Drop Systems in limited use due to economics of 25-30 stage fracs

Evolution of Frac Techniques

2010 – Coiled Tubing Frac Systems Begin

- Typically 16 stages
- Cemented liners most common
- Industry split between CT Annular Frac'ing & Frac down CT
- Steep learning curve
- Increased to 25+ stages within a year
- Limited by Coiled Tubing availability
- 2011 – Ball Drop Systems in limited use

All CT Frac Techniques Work With Cemented Liners or Open Hole Packers



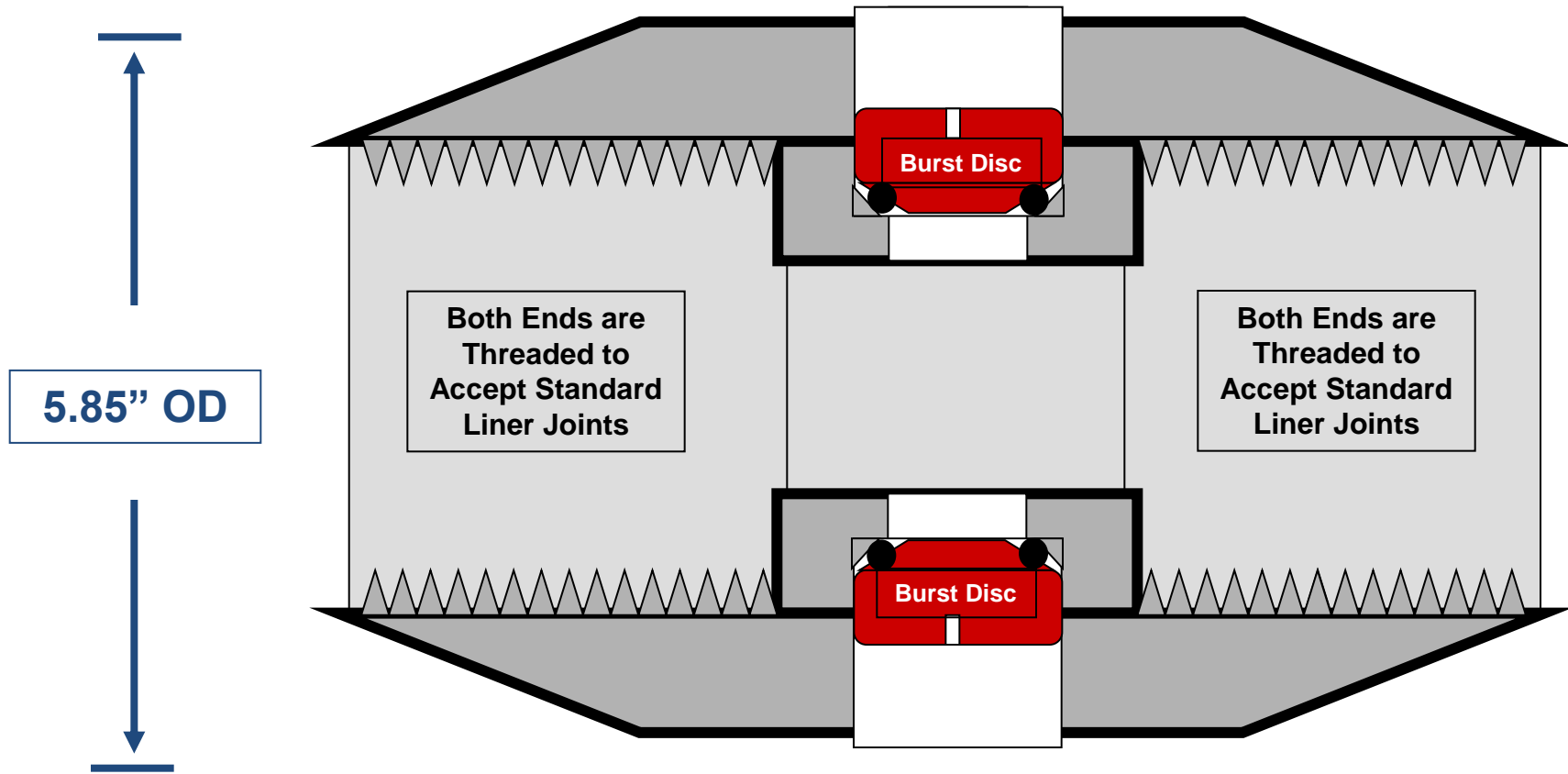
Frac Through Coil - 2010



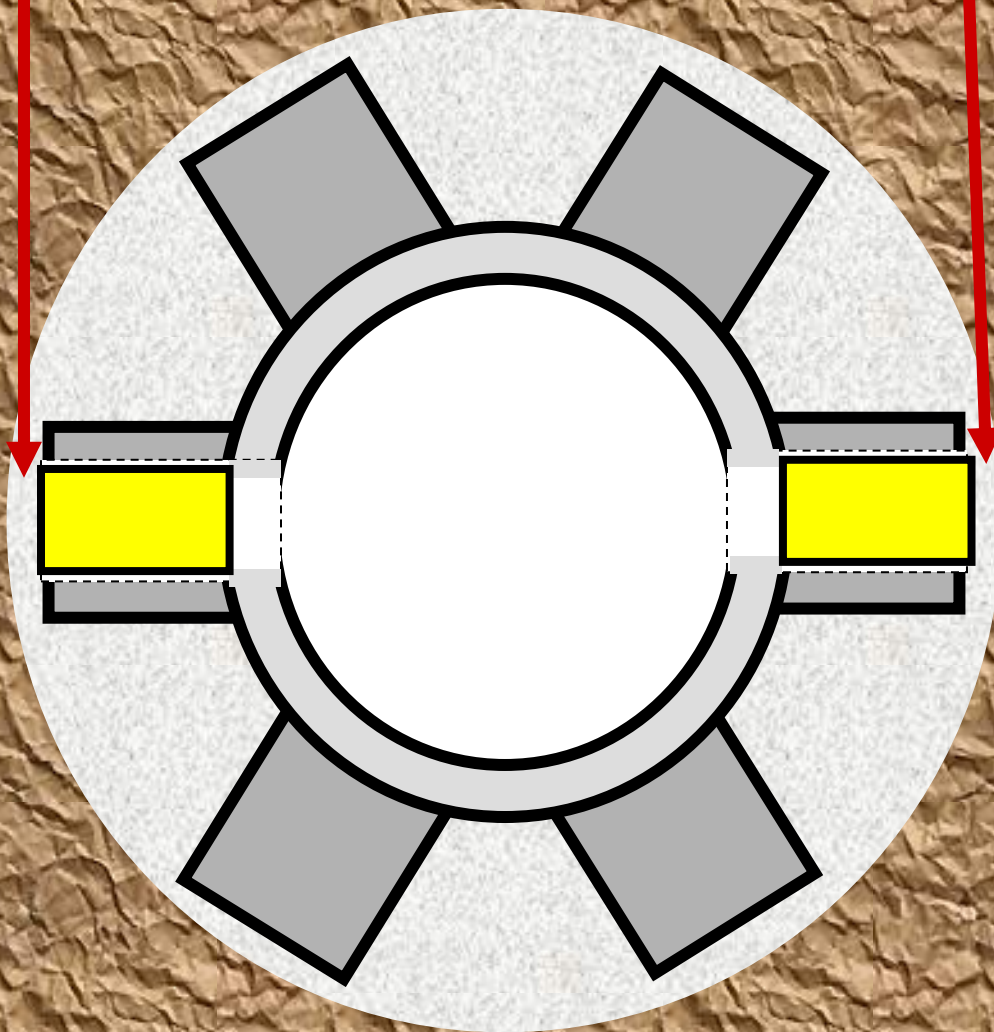
2010 – Coiled Tubing Straddle Frac Systems

- Cemented Liner most common
- Liner is Pre-perforated after cementing
- Frac through the Coiled Tubing

Cutaway - Burst Type Straddle System

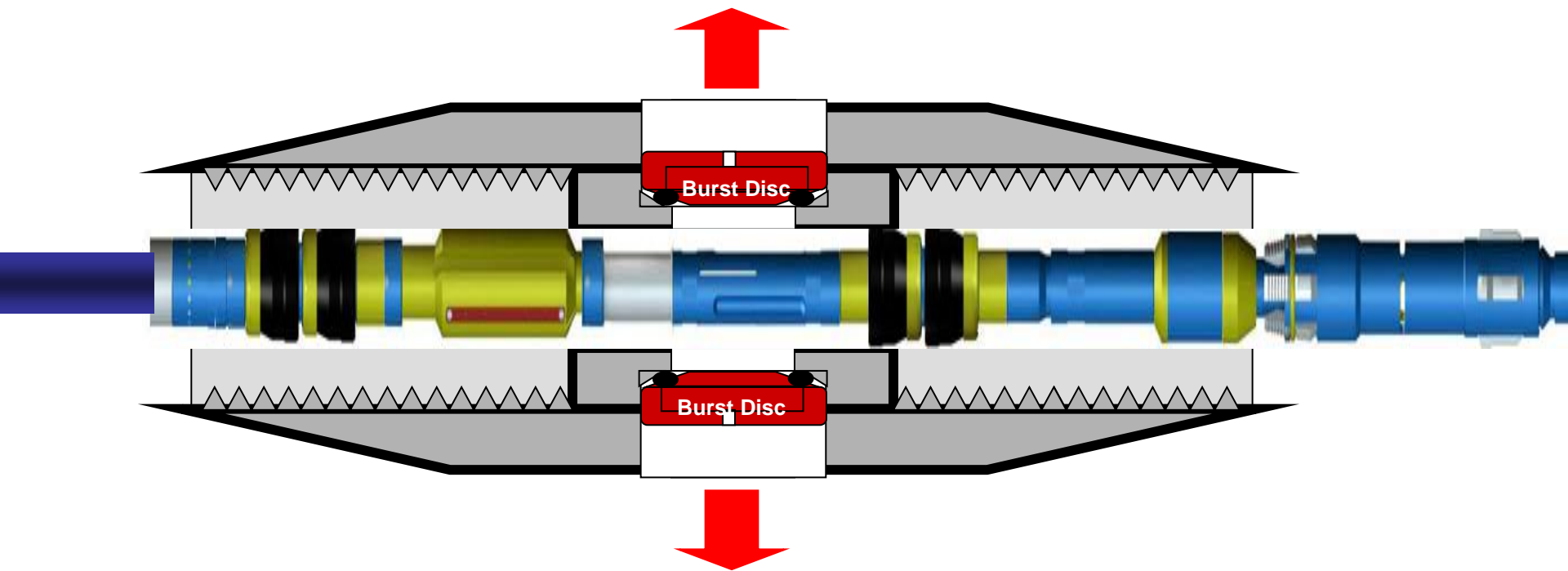


Only a Thin Cement layer to break through before initiating a Fracture Stimulation treatment

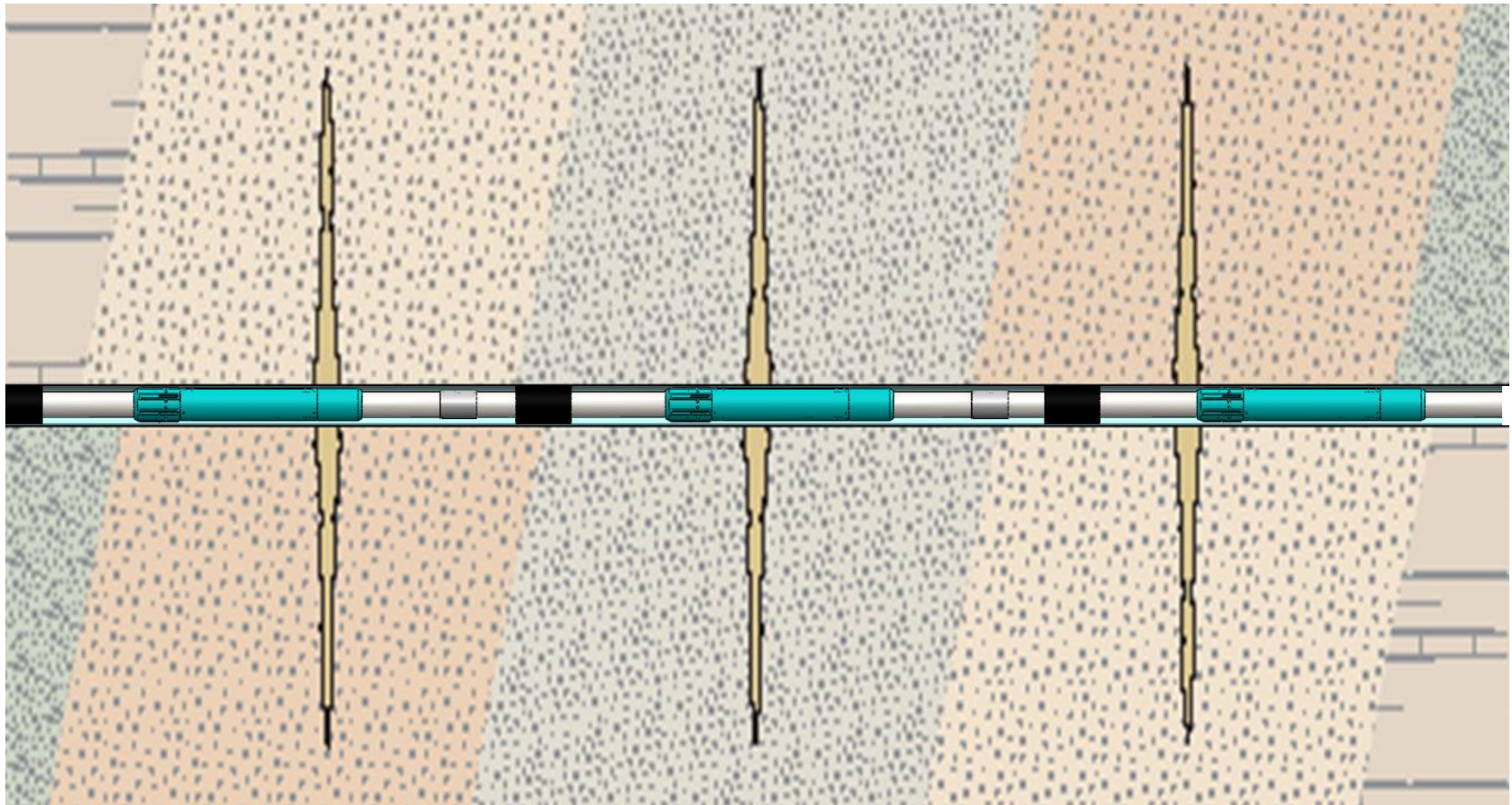


Reservoir

Cutaway - Burst Type Straddle System



Burst Type Straddle Systems are Ran by the Drilling Rig – Pick your intervals Quickly



Coiled Tubing Annular Frac - 2010



2010 – Coiled Tubing Annular Frac Systems

- Cemented Liner most common
- Abrasive Perforate through the Coiled Tubing during each frac stage
- Frac down the CT/Casing Annulus

Coiled Tubing Annular Frac - 2011



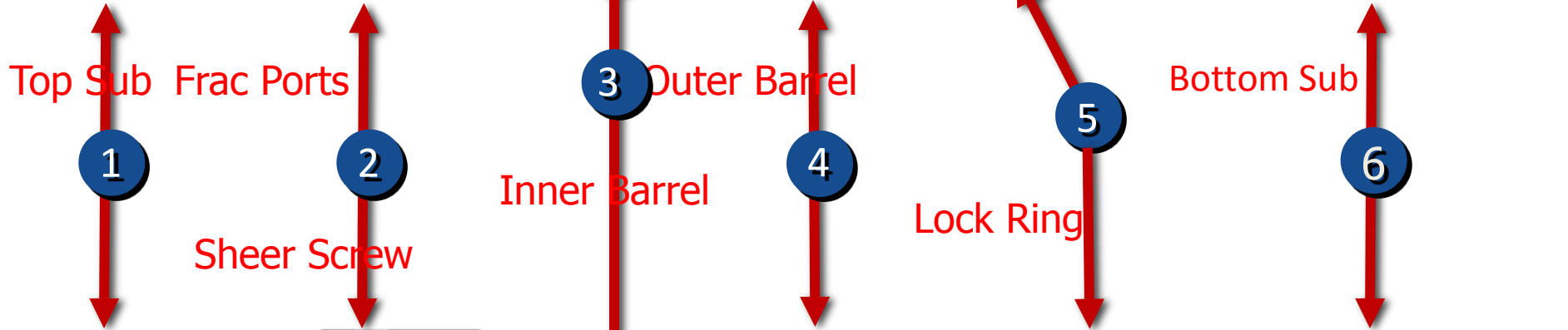
2011 – Coiled Tubing Annular Frac Systems

- Time and Fluid Issues with Abrasive Perforating moved most Operators to CT Frac Sleeves
- Frac down the CT/Casing Annulus

NCS Unlimited™ CT Frac Sleeve



Closed Position (Red Barrel)



Open Position (Red Barrel)



NCS Unlimited™ Frac Sleeve

Open CT Sleeve with NCS Mongoose Frac® BHA

Fluted
Centralizer

Packer

Slips

Equalizing Valve



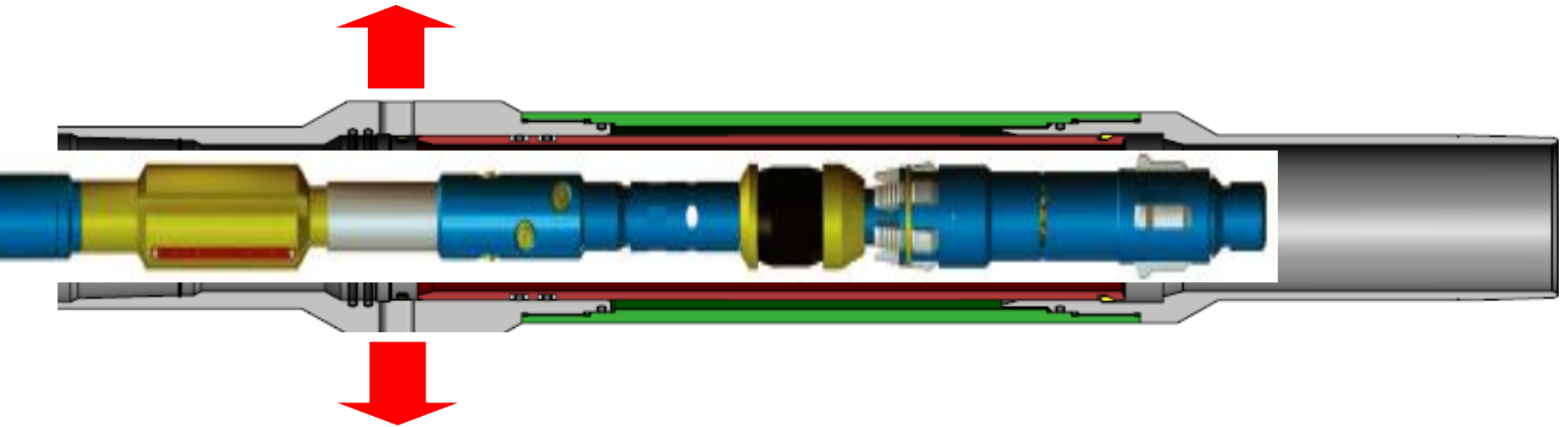
Sand Jet perforator
is contingency

Mechanical CCL locates in
custom length liner collar

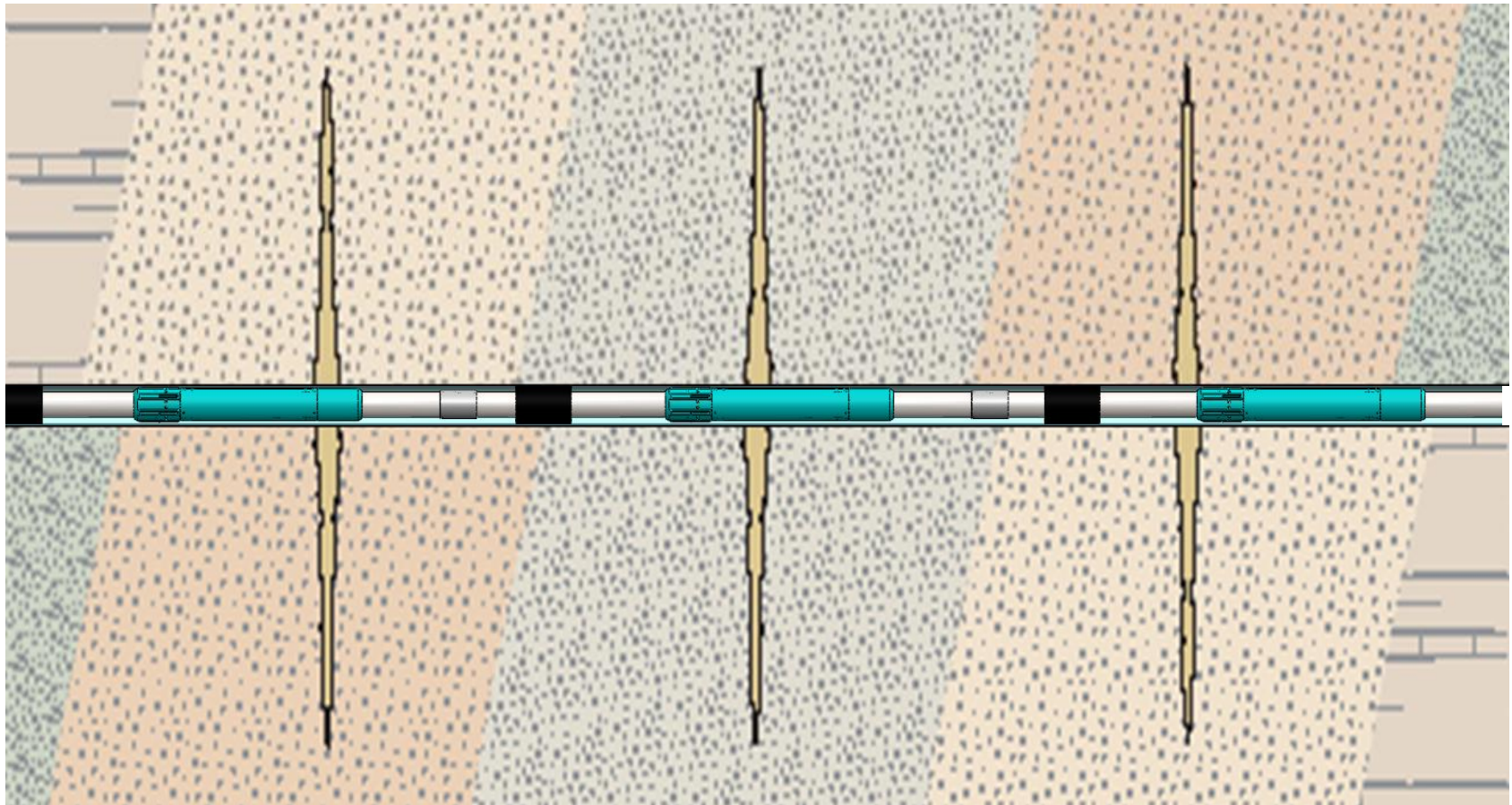
NCS Unlimited™ Frac Sleeve Shifted Open w/Mongoose BHA

Top
Sub

Bottom
Sub



Annular Frac Systems are Ran by the Drilling Rig – Standardized intervals



Evolution of Frac Techniques

2011 – Coiled Tubing Frac Systems

- Typically 25 - 30 stages
- CT Annular Frac'ing moves to CT Frac Sleeves
- Frac down CT moves to Burst Type Ports
- Coiled Tubing Frac'ing dominates SE Sask & Mb. Approx. – 850 Wells in 2011
- 2011 – Ball Drop Systems in limited use in SE Sask & Mb. Approx. – 100 Wells in 2011

Frac Techniques - 2012

2012 – Coiled Tubing Frac Systems

- NCS Half Straddle CT Frac System “marries” CT Annular Frac’ing and Frac Through CT Techniques
- Combines the best of both systems

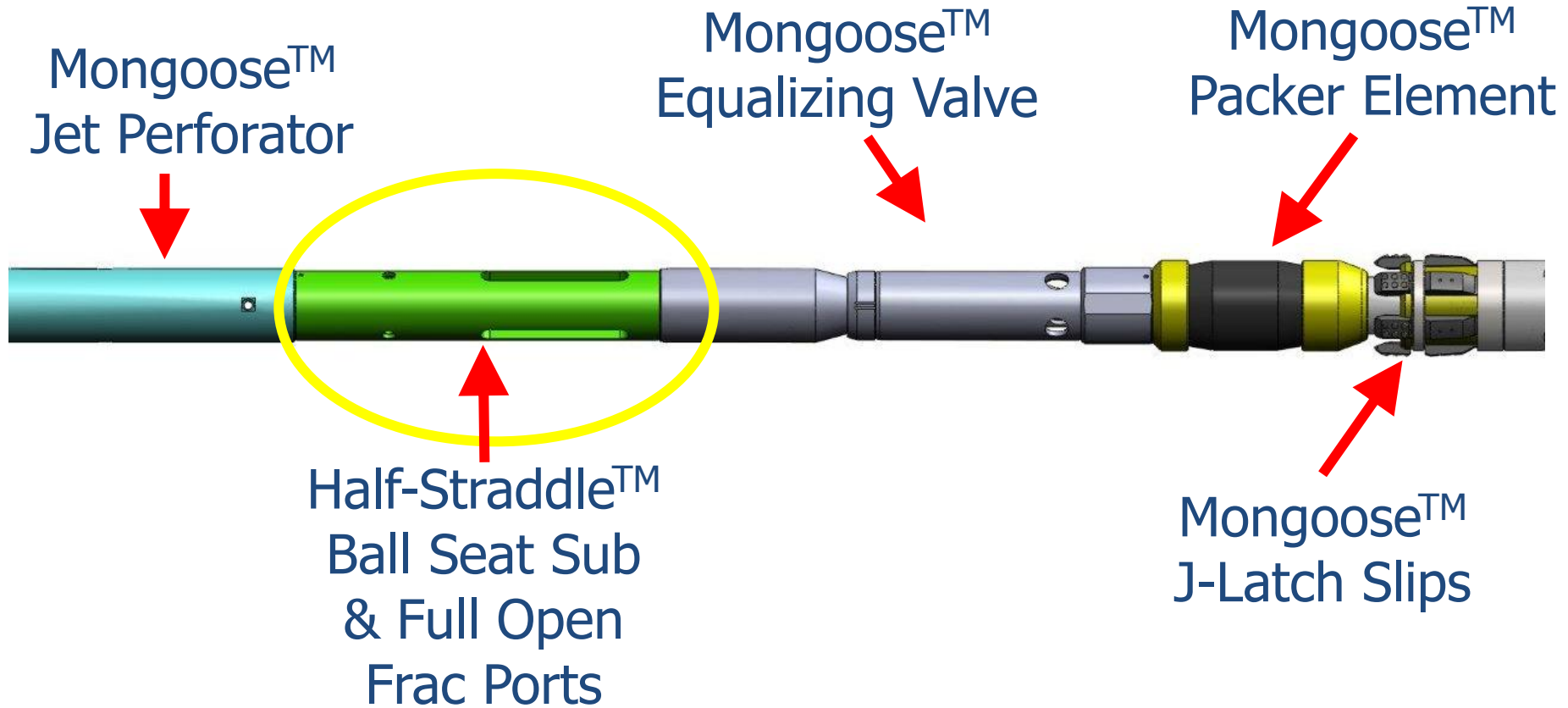
- Fluid/Chemical Usage drops dramatically
- Well Completion Costs drop dramatically

Why “Marry” These Systems ?

To Get Less.....

- Less Cost Operations
- Less Fluid Used
- Less Chemicals Used
- Less Frac Height Growth (Reduce WaterCut)
- Less Time on Location
- Less Equipment on Location
- Less Carbon Footprint

NCS Half-Straddle™ Frac BHA



**Same Mongoose Frac® BHA
With One Additional Item**

Contingency – Abrasive Cutter

1. Contingency
Land Ball Thru
the Perforator



2. Ball Lands in
Half-Straddle™ Seat

3. Cut With
Jet Sub

4. Ball Shifted Through
Half-Straddle™ Seat,
Pump Frac Down CT

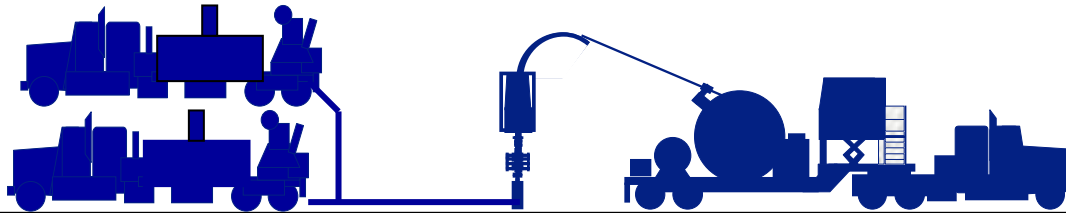
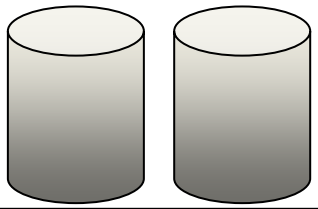
5. Continue
Uphole Shifting
Frac Sleeves

Why Frac Down the Coiled Tubing ?

- Shorter Route - Usually Less Volume
- Quicker Operation – Less Time to Pump a Frac Stage
- Ability to Circulate Sand to Bottom – Save Pad Fluid
- Less Fluid Required Less Chemicals Required
- Less Equipment & Iron Needed on Location

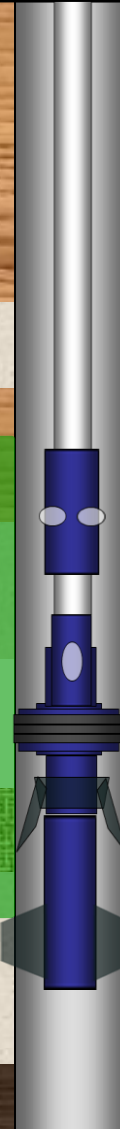
Why Not Previously ?

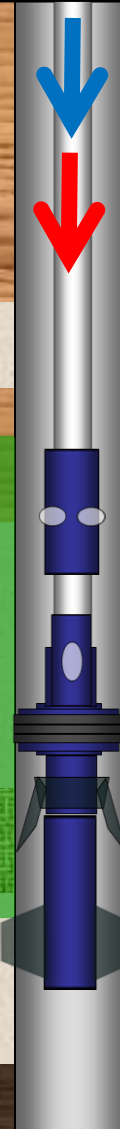
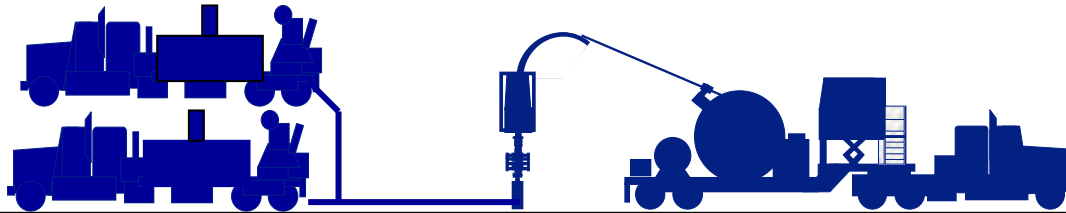
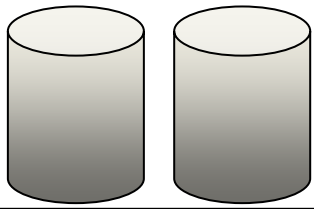
- Abrasive Cutter was the impediment
- Cup Cup Straddles can be problematic
- Can't circulate sand to perfs



**CT Volume
8.5 m³**

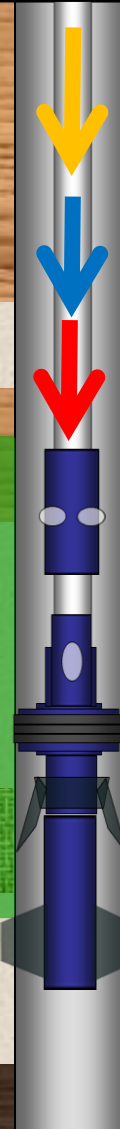
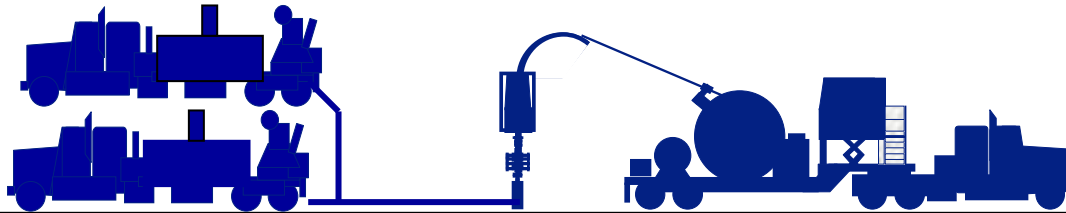
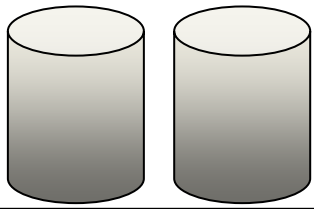
**Pull up, Locate,
Set BHA**





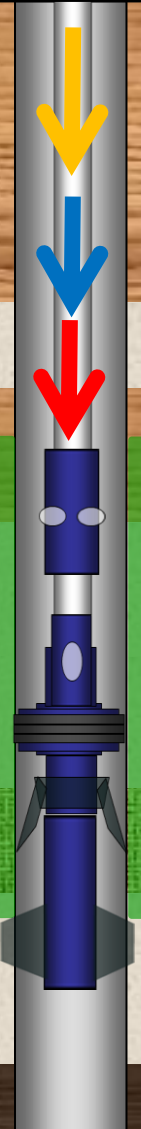
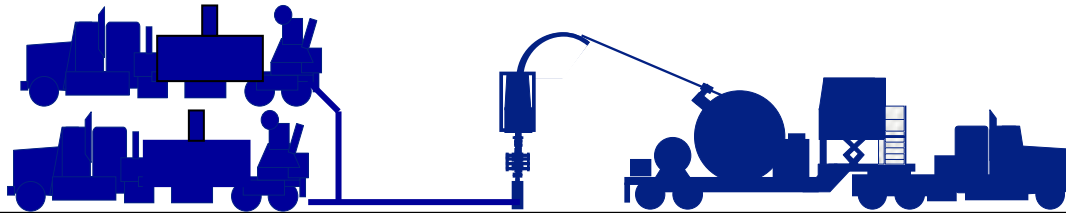
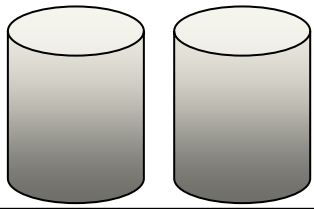
Open Annulus to
flush tank

Inject **200L HCL**
in to frac pump
suction & start
2m³ pad
Down CT



Annulus still open to flush tank

Start **Main Sand** Down CT



Acid at end of CT

**Close Annulus
(new deadleg)**

Keep pumping down CT

**Well pressures up, CT
Frac Sleeve opens**

Finish sand, flush sand

Shut down pumps

Move BHA uphole

Example Well - Bakken

Well Parameters:

- TVD: +/- 1050m
- MD: +/- 2400m
- Frac rate < 0.9m³/min
- 139.7mm 23.07 kg/m monobore
- 73mm CT 0-2700m CT Vol. = 8.5m³
- 5tonne frags / stage
- 29 stage job

Flush - Save 190m³ Fluid + 3,5 hrs

Perforations / Openhole

	DSC	Formation	Top (m TVD)	Bottom (m TVD)	Top (m TMD)	Bottom (m TMD)	Comments
1	Jetted Holes	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,363.8	2,370.0	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 19.50 m ³
2	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,326.44	2,327.71	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 19.15 m ³
3	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,288.97	2,290.24	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 18.89 m ³
4	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,251.27	2,252.54	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 18.53 m ³
5	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,214.08	2,215.35	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 18.23 m ³
6	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,176.3	2,177.57	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 17.92 m ³
7	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,139.0	2,140.27	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 17.61 m ³
8	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,101.46	2,102.73	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 17.30 m ³
9	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,064.08	2,065.35	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 16.99 m ³
10	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	2,026.5	2,027.77	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 16.68 m ³
11	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,988.64	1,989.91	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 16.37 m ³
12	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,950.74	1,952.01	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 16.06 m ³
13	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,913.28	1,914.55	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 15.75 m ³
14	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,875.69	1,876.96	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 15.44 m ³
15	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,837.99	1,839.26	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 15.13 m ³
16	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,800.48	1,801.75	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 14.82 m ³
17	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,763.12	1,764.39	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 14.52 m ³
18	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,725.49	1,726.76	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 14.21 m ³
19	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,687.73	1,689.00	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 13.90 m ³
20	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,650.06	1,651.33	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 13.59 m ³
21	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,600.8	1,602.07	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 13.18 m ³
22	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,551.58	1,552.85	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 12.78 m ³
23	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,502.17	1,503.44	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 12.37 m ³
24	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,453.11	1,454.38	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 12.57 m ³
25	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,404.24	1,405.51	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 11.95 m ³
26	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,355.57	1,356.84	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 11.55 m ³
27	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,306.36	1,307.63	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 11.15 m ³
28	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,257.3	1,258.57	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 10.75 m ³
29	Frao Port	Torquay	1,036.3	1,036.3	1,208.19	1,209.46	4 T Annular Hole vol. = 10.35 m ³

29 Stages of Flush Down the Annulus = **437m³**

29 Stages of Flush Down the CT = **247m³**

Save \$16,900 of Chemicals

Fluid System 3

System Name	Temp (°C)	SG	Program Volume (m ³)	Total Volume Required (m ³)	Comments			
Linear Gelled Water	20.0	1.00	498.88	498.88	Flush			
Fluids (System 3)								
Fluid Name	Percent of Fluid Blend (%)	SG	Program Volume (m ³)	Total Volume Required (m ³)	Tank Group Assignment	Comments		
Water	100.0%	1.00	498.88	498.88	1			
Additives (System 3)								
Additive Name	Concentration	Units	Program Amount	Liters Saved	Money Saved	Total Amount Required	Addition Type	Comments
Gellant	2.00	L / m ³	997.75	400	\$4,500	997.8	On-The-Fly (Suction)	Add 200L for third party truck
PH Buffer	2.00	L / m ³	997.75	400	\$1,800	997.8	On-The-Fly (Suction)	
Clay Stabilizer	3.00	L / m ³	1,496.54	600	\$6,750	1,498.8	On-The-Fly (Discharge)	
Breaker	1.00	L / m ³	498.88	300	\$1,160	498.8	On-The-Fly (Discharge)	Confirm with Lab prior to treatment
Demulsifier	1.00	L / m ³	498.88	300	\$2,700	498.8	On-The-Fly (Discharge)	

Table B Above - \$16,900 saved in chemical reduction of 190m³ less fluid

Save 3.5 hrs Pump Time

- Flush Pump Rate = $0.9\text{m}^3/\text{min}$
- Time saved by Flushing 190m^3 less fluid
- 210 minutes or 3.5 hrs

Plus

- Reduce Frac height growth – less fluid ahead of the frac helps stay away from water in thin formations
- Reduction in water cuts – why push 19m^3 of water ahead of each frac stage ?
- Less frac fluid to recover

Circulate Fracs to Bottom

Reduce pads to +/- 2m³

- Volume 2m³ Pad save $6.5\text{m}^3/\text{stage} \times 29 \text{ stages} = 189\text{m}^3$ of fluid
- “No Pad” fracturing works !

Save Another \$16,000 of Chemicals

Fluid System 3

System Name	Temp (°C)	SG	Program Volume (m ³)	Total Volume Required (m ³)	Comments			
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Clay Stabilizer	3.00	L / m ³	1,496.64	600	\$6,750	1,496.64	On-The-Fly (Discharge)	
Breaker	1.00	L / m ³	498.88	300	\$1,160	498.88	On-The-Fly (Discharge)	Confirm with Lab prior to treatment
Demulsifier	1.00	L / m ³	498.88	300	\$2,700	498.88	On-The-Fly (Discharge)	

Table C Above - \$16,000 saved in chemical reduction of 189m³ less fluid

Circulate Fracs to Bottom

Benefits

- Reduce Frac height growth – stay away from water in thin formations
- Less frac fluid to recover Reduction in water cuts – why push 6.5m³ of water ahead of each frac stage ?
- Check back in 6 months for water cut numbers !

Sand Schedule/stage

Event	Stage Volume m3	Density Start kg/m3	Density End kg/m3	Stage tonne
Pad	2.0	-	-	-
Proppant stage #1	3.7	100	330	0.8
Proppant stage #2	3.7	330	570	1.67
Proppant stage #3	3.7	570	800	2.53
Flush (average)	-	-	-	-
Total / stage	13.1 m3	-	-	5.0t

Fluid Summary - 29 Stage Frac

Technique	Stage Volume m3	Fluid x 29 Stages m3	Sand x 29 Stages tonnes
CT Annular Frac	28.1 (average)	815.0	159.5
CT Annular Frac w/ Frac Sleeves	21.6	626.0	145
Straddle System	19.1	554.0	145
Circulate Sand to Sleeves (NCS Half Straddle System)	13.1	380.0	145

In less than 2 years we've reduced water usage by 53%



NCS Half Straddle™ - Benefits

- Reduce Frac height growth – Stay Away from Water
- Ability to “Turn On/Off” Abrasive Cutter contingency
- Less frac fluid to recover
- Easiest recovery from a screen-out
- Controlled process – every stage is identical steps & volumes

Savings/Game Changers After +/- 60 Half Straddle wells

- Frac Ticket reduced by 36%
- Water in Formation reduced by 34%
- Frac Chemicals reduced by 35%
- Frac Time reduced by 30%
- Total Frac & Complete AFE reduced by 25%
- Excess Frac Height growth reduced by ?
- Check back in 6 months for revised water cuts !

Frac Costs – 20 Well Comparison

NCS Mongoose w/Sleeves					
Stages /Well	Tonnage /Stage	Frac Ticket /Well	Frac Ticket /Tonne	Frac Ticket /Stage	Fluid Used M3/Well
24	4.25	251,000	2,461	10,458	656
23	4	217,000	2,296	9,435	623
25	4	278,000	2,808	11,120	774
24	3.75	211,000	2,322	8,805	850
22	3.5	197,500	2,531	8,975	719
24	4.5	270,000	2,548	11,253	686
	Average: 4	Average: \$237,500	Average: \$2,494	Average: \$10,007	Average: 718m3
Burst Type 6 wells	4	\$207,500	\$2,210	\$8,704	634m3
NCS Mongoose w/Sleeves – Half Straddle System					
22	3.75	158,500	1,887	7,205	445
25	4.25	175,000	1,667	7,000	595
19	4.25	161,000	1,988	8,474	462
24	4.25	170,000	1,700	7,083	470
22	4	165,000	1,875	7,500	361
13	4	100,870	1,940	7,759	315
23	3.6	143,000	1,723	6,217	467
24	4.9	164,642	1,395	6,860	682
22	3.8	126,276	1,503	5,740	505
	Average: 4	Average: \$151,600	Average: \$1,742	Average: \$7,093	Average: 478m3
Actual Savings - Half Straddle Compared to Mongoose w/CT Frac Sleeves					
Savings	-	\$85,900/well	\$752/tonne	\$2,914/stage	240m3/well

NCS Half Straddle – 500 wells/year

Frac Ticket Cost Reduction

- 500 wells x \$85k/well = \$42,500,000 year

Water Cut Reduction

- 500 wells x 5bbls/day Oil increase
- 500wells x 5bbl/day/well x \$85/bbl = \$77,562,500 year

Fluid Savings

- 500 wells x 240m³/well = 120,000m³
- Enough water for 251 wells
- 4,000 Less Tractor Trailer Trips Hauling Water

Frac Techniques Going Forward

Coiled Tubing Frac Systems

- Half Straddle CT Frac System should become the “Standard” for most of the SE Sask & Mb plays

Frac Spacing

- Expect to see closer frac spacing – Already some operators are at 30m. Watch for 20m

Sand Tonnage per Stage

- Expect to see this drop as low as 2tonne per stage

Thanks to the Following

- Canadian Society for Unconventional Resources
- Curtis Swain - Crescent Point Energy Corp.
- Craig Lane - Tundra Oil and Gas
- Sean Meehan – PennWest Energy
- Ralph Claussner - Questerre Energy Corp.
- NCS Oilfield Services



Questions ?