



Production Logging Services

Unravelling the Complexity of a Producing Field

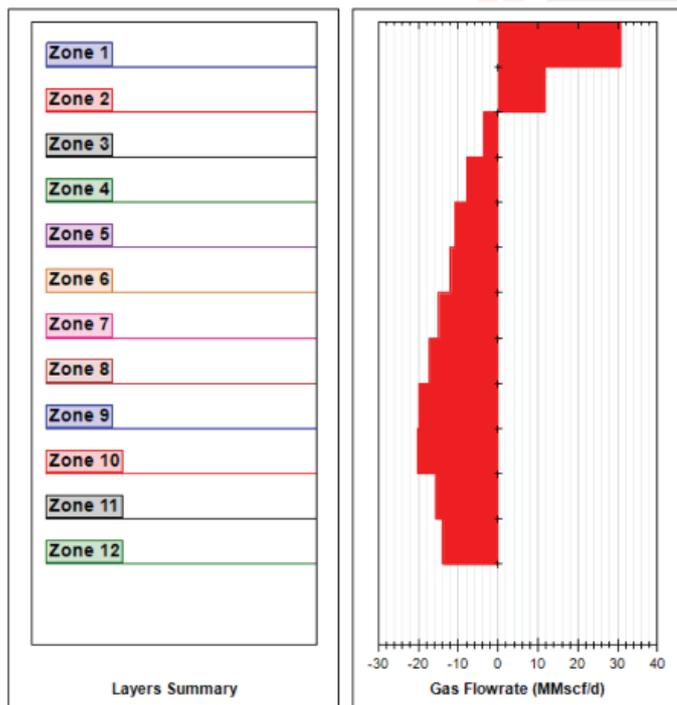
A large proportion of wells produce from – or inject into - layered or commingled reservoirs. Scratch the surface even of a “single zone” completion and you’ll often uncover a layered system of different facies with differing characteristics.

Deciphering the behaviour of a layered or commingled production system without production logs is like making a medical diagnosis with only a stethoscope; you might get lucky and make the right call, but your chances are slim. You need more, and more layer-specific, data.

With appropriate PL data, you get the chance to see what fluids are coming from where (or where your injected fluid is going), to see what’s connected to what, what’s not connected to very much at all, what looks smaller than you’d expect and what looks larger, what zones are underperforming and what zones are better than advertised, and what’s connected to water. That sort of information can tell you a lot about not only about the well you logged but also about the potential well that you should – or perhaps shouldn’t - be drilling ...

much; the skinny layer that unexpectedly dominates the well; the changing kh that isn’t changing kh at all, but changes in skin in different layers; the “well connected” layer that’s at different pressures in different wells; the damage from perforation debris; the differential depletion and the the crossflow; the water influx and the load-up ... The list goes on. Without a well designed and properly interpreted PL program, you’re whisting in the wind...

With decades of experience not only of interpreting the production logs, but also of designing the acquisition programs to ensure an understanding of where each well’s result fits in the overall field development, we can help you untangle your well’s – and your field’s - performance and potential...



We’ve encountered all kinds of complicated problems that could only be unravelled using PL data: the thick layer that doesn’t produce

