



Use of Riserless Mud Recovery (RMR[™]) to improve drilling efficiency in Block 9 shallow reservoirs

Scott Bremner EDUK / James Gillan EnQuest

RISERLESS MUD RECOVERY SYSTEM





RMR_® is an innovative way to return mud and cuttings to the rig before the marine riser is run, without discharge to the seabed, there is no "Pump & Dump"

RMR_☉ is a risk reduction system that allows you to drill a better, more stable top hole safely, quickly and with less environmental impact



RMR Benefits – Drilling Top Holes with Weighted Mud

Mitigates Geo-hazard Occurrences Shallow Water / Gas Flow Early kick detection Formation Instability Alternative to pilot hole

Allows Well Design / Construction Optimization Reduced number of casing strings Drill deeper open hole sections Set the 20" deeper to get a best possible shoe or Skip the 20" and go for a 171/2" and 13 3/8" casing directly Improved well bore quality / structural integrity

Reduces environmental impact Saves mud & reduces logistics costs



- 'Sub-sea' technology
- ROV friendly
- Minimal rig time
- Off line deployment & retrieval
- Real time monitoring / communication
- Well head, template, self spudding options
- Proven! Over 300 wells to date



Kraken overview



- 24-well development in Block 9/02b
 - Iocal offsets include Harding, Gryphon, Mariner
- FDP four drill centres (DCs), each with 4-slot production and injection templates, either template within rig skidding pattern
- 370-410ft water depth across field
- Top Heimdal III reservoir 3,850 3,950ft TVDSS
- Slim-hole well design (originally fullhole)



Typical Kraken well plans (pre-drill stage)







Use of engineered mud system

- Conductor shoe set at ±700ft
- Section TD ±2,400ft
- Conventional riserless sections with seawater & sweeps
 - $_{\circ}$ Kraken 9/02b- 6 appraisal 14° achieved
 - Kraken 9/02b- 7 appraisal 18° achieved
 - field test of small batch of engineered mud
 - \circ Other Block 9 6.5° by 1,900ft
 - Other Block 9 5.5° by 2,000ft
- Engineered mud systems
 - Gryphon and Harding achieve well in excess of 20° through
 - use of LP riser (platform)
 - Subsea wells with pre-packed wellhead and BOP in place
- Conclusion that engineered mud system with means of transporting returns to surface is critical

- Use of Riserless Mud Recovery System (RMR[™])
 - Enables use of engineered mud system with returns to surface
 - Kraken template system requirement to remove cuttings and cement on riserless systems from template anyway (CTS[™] so RMR[™] was a simple next step)
 - Use the same pump unit for both systems for simplicity
 - Return line to shaker required (hardline installed)
 - Attaches to the Concrete & Cuttings Disposal System (CCDS) on the template or directly on to the Subsea Module (SMO).

Enhanced Drilling RMR[™] system on Transocean Leader







Surpassed expectations

- 24 off 26" x 42" sections with CTS (batched)
- 24 off 17¹/₂" sections with RMR (batched)
- DC1 maximum of 25° achieved
 - Held back following initial doglegs
 >3°
- DC2 pushed boundary to a final survey of 41°
 - Casing run to bottom on Overdrive without issue
- 50° considered to be a technical limit
- No issues with equipment or personnel

- Pushed boundaries of pump life
 - >300 circulating hours on one subsea pump module (SPM)
- Optimised such that the SPM was left in one position & the use of two hoses meant all the slots on each template could be reached without moving the SPM.
- Aker CCDS interface used for tophole drilling and both cementing operations
- SMO used for 17¹/₂"

DC2 - 9/02b-D1 - 17¹/₂" section 40.6° actual vs 14.6° plan





DC1 - 9/02b-B2, first completion (injector)



			Tie-In 0 MD 0 TVD							Comments	MD (ft)	Incl (°)	Azim Grid (°)	DLS (°/100ft)
			0.00 ° incl 15	56.91 ° az						Tie-In	0.00	0.00	156.91	N/A
			0 vsec							Seabed	485.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
											529.14	0.32	263.71	0.72
			20x36in Con	ductor Shoo							587.94	0.22	300.76	0.33
		4,6	684 MD 684	TVD							614.55	0.09	61.50	1.04
			0.45 ° Incl 17 0 vsec	'9.99 * az						20x36in Conductor Shoe	684.00	0.45	179.99	0.72
											707.54	0.62	182.47	0.72
											793.92	0.36	150.39	0.43
											896.83	0.46	166.88	0.15
											991.14	0.58	167.89	0.13
											1085.68	1.32	166.71	0.78
											1180.09	1.96	167.17	0.68
											1273.52	3.27	154.54	1.52
											1369.63	4.88	143.24	1.86
											1454.09	5.77	147.78	1.17
											1547.41	6.09	151.28	0.52
				10.010: 0							1667.79	8.19	154.84	1.78
				13 3/8in C 2427 MD	asing Shoe						1742.90	8.90	158.74	1.22
				22.93 ° in	cl 162.72 ° az						1834.95	9.93	160.22	1.15
				208 vsec							1950.67	11.43	103.47	1.39
		48486									2040.14	13.52	104.04	2.22
1: 2 16.9											2130.70	20.70	102.70	1 10
	13 3/8" Casing Shoe 2400 MD 2389 TVD										2352.12	20.70	163.10	0.80
	16.97 ° incl 151.54 ° az 127 vsec									13 3/8in Casing Shoe	2427.00	22.93	162.72	1.87
						9 5/8" (5335 M	Casing Shoe 1D 3962 TVD	9 5/8 5507 85 11	n Casing S MD 3984 ⁻ ° incl 120	Shoe TVD 79 ° az	TD 7974 MD 4038 TVD		TD 7980 MD 4041	TVD
						2324 vs	sec	2557	vsec	10 42	89.61 ° incl 119.42 ° az 4924 vsec		89.35 ° incl 120 4992 vsec	.14 ° az
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									к	raken SOU-I05 Rev	E.0 040215 COZ	ç)/2b-B2 Sou-105 De	finitive Surve
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DC2 – pre-drill vs actual



Pre-drill plan

Actual



DC2 - longest injector (12¹/₄" to drill Q4 2016) 775ft reduction



