



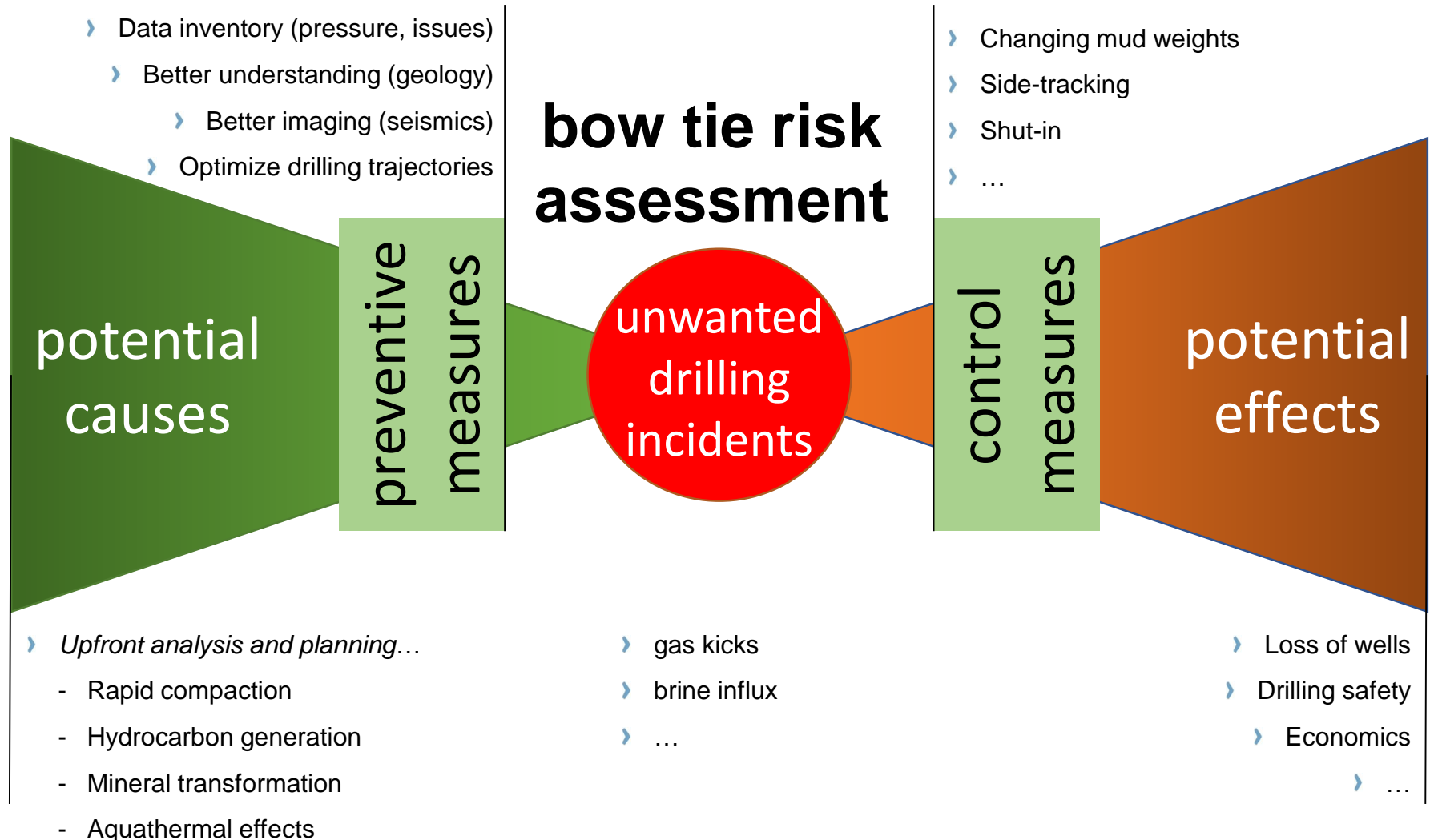
# **HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH DRILLING THROUGH “STRINGERS” IN SALT FORMATIONS**

Jan ter Heege, Renaud Bouroullec, Mart Zijp, Maarten Huijgen, Bogdan Orlic, Martin Wilpshaar

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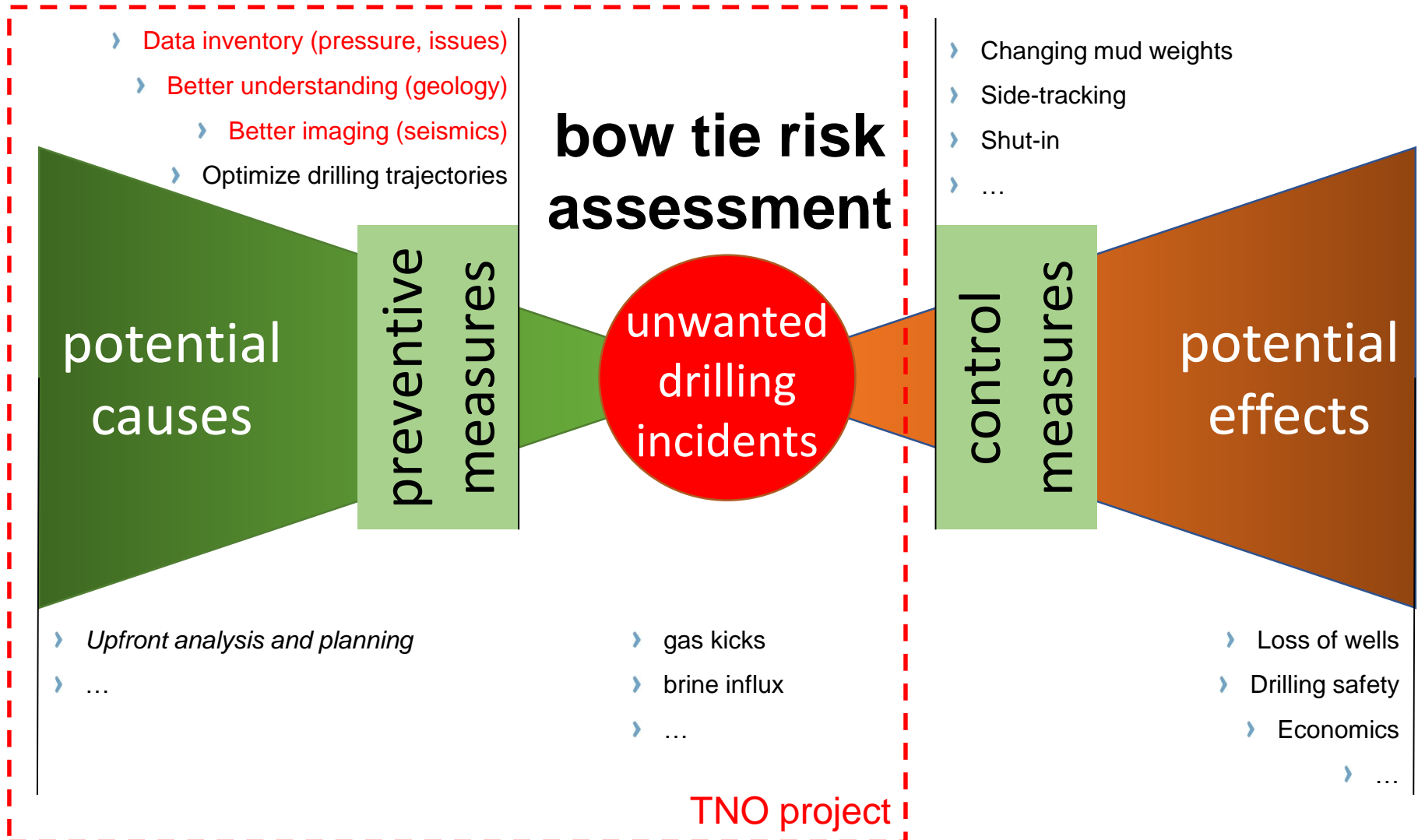


# HANDLING DRILLING HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH STRINGERS IN SALT





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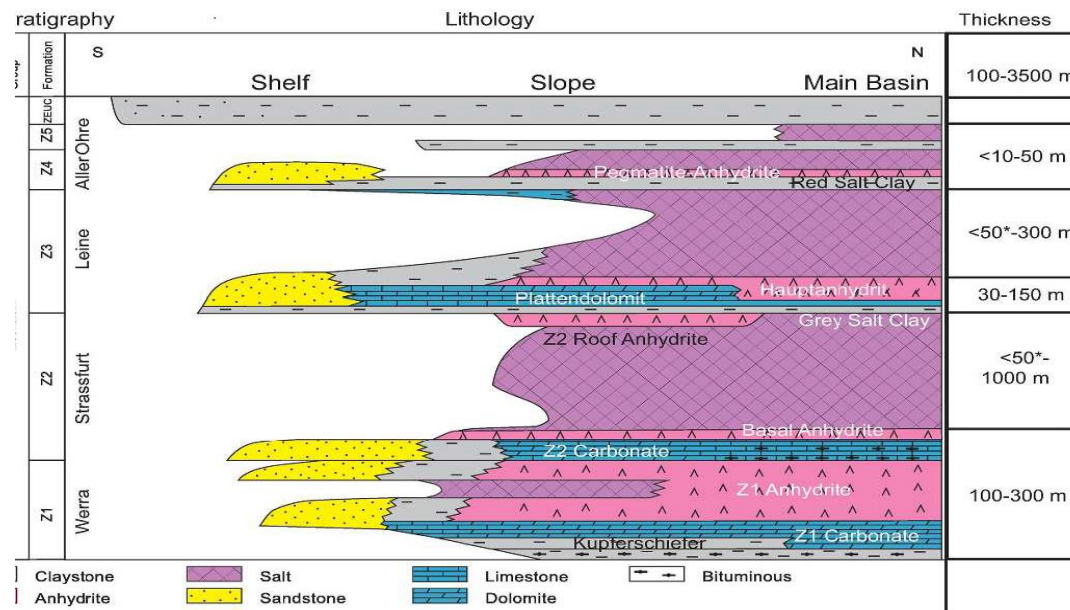




# GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION SHOWS MANY ANHYDRITE-CARBONATE (Z3AC) STRINGERS

## Lithology Zechstein stringers

- 15–130 m thick **Hauptanhydrite (Z3A)** at the top
- 0.5–20 m thick **Platy Dolomite Member (Z3C)** in the middle
- 5-10 m thick **Gray Salt Clay** at the bottom
- Additional lithologies encountered:
  - Platform setting: grey microcrystalline dolomites and algal boundstones
  - Slope setting: carbonate mudstones, silty dolomites, oolitic and bioclastic grainstones
  - Basin setting: dark-coloured limestone



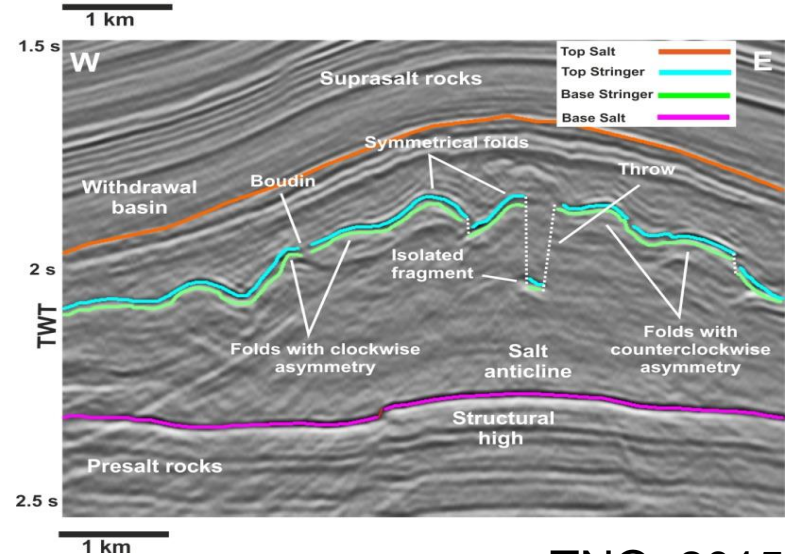
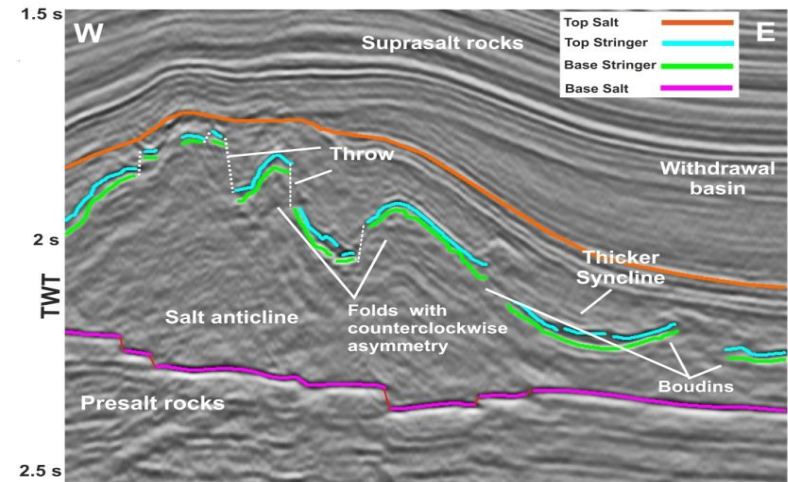


# BETTER LOCATE AND CLASSIFY STRINGERS USING GEOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION

## Z3 Anhydrite-Carbonate stringers (Z3AC)

### Geometry and distribution (“Geological typing”)

- Mainly located in the center to upper third of the salt section but some of the Z3AC fragments are grounded or close to base salt.
- Average thickness is 30–50 m with some spatially limited, blocky thickness anomalies of up to 150 m.
- Commonly broken into mappable fragments of varying size but are most likely still arranged along the deformed boundary between the Z2 and Z3 salt.
- Trend generally follows the shape of top Zechstein
- In some areas the salt and the imbedded Z3AC are almost undeformed (e.g., the Friesland Platform) while in other areas it is very fragmented (e.g., the Waddenzee).



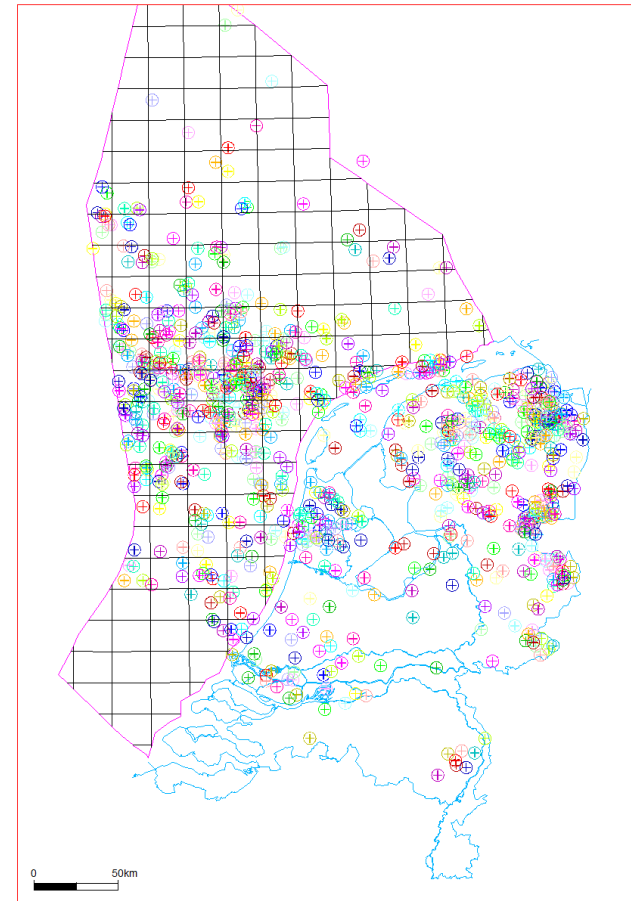


# DATA INVENTORY OF STRINGER ISSUES & OCCURRENCES FOR DRILLING ZECHSTEIN

## Drilling the Zechstein in the Netherlands

- Inventory of total amount of wells in Zechstein stratigraphy
- Inventory of wells with pressure kicks in the Zechstein
- Investigation of origin of kick, stratigraphy, end of well reports, identify possible occurred problems
- Selection a number of case studies, these are to be investigated in depth
- Based on:
  - Kortekaas et al. (2013) *'Drilling Hazards Information System for the Netherlands – pilot project'*
  - Verweij & Hegen (2015) *'Integrated pressure information system for the onshore and offshore Netherlands- Final report'*
  - Hoetz et al. (2017) *'EBN Drilling Database'*
  - TNO (2018) *'Stringers in salt expert meeting'*

**2575** wells drilled through Zechstein



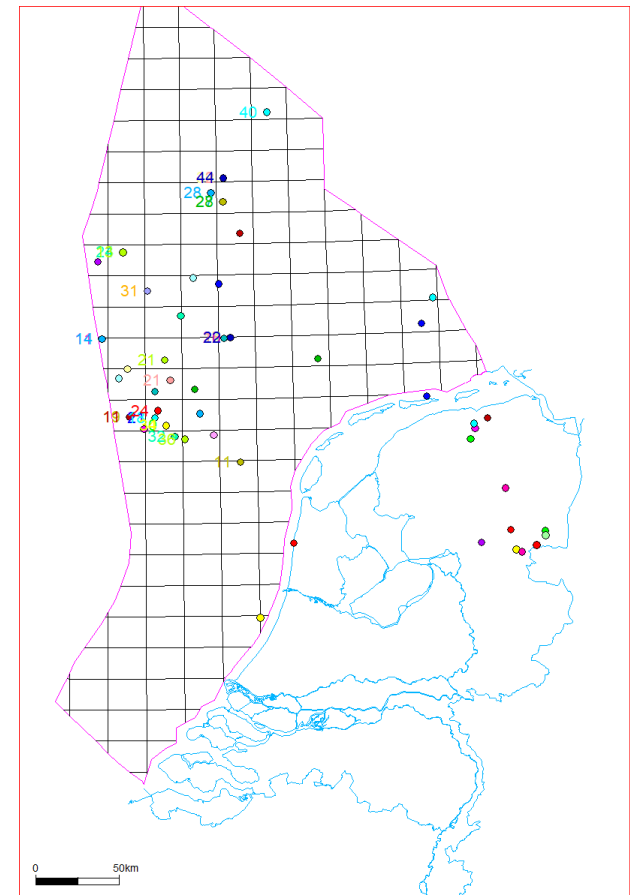


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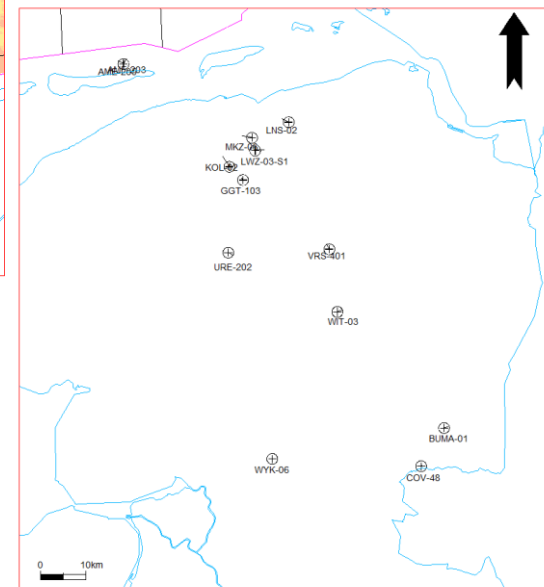
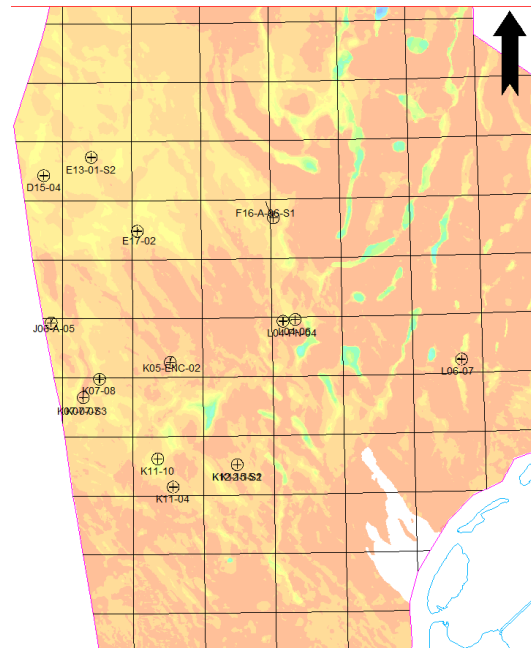
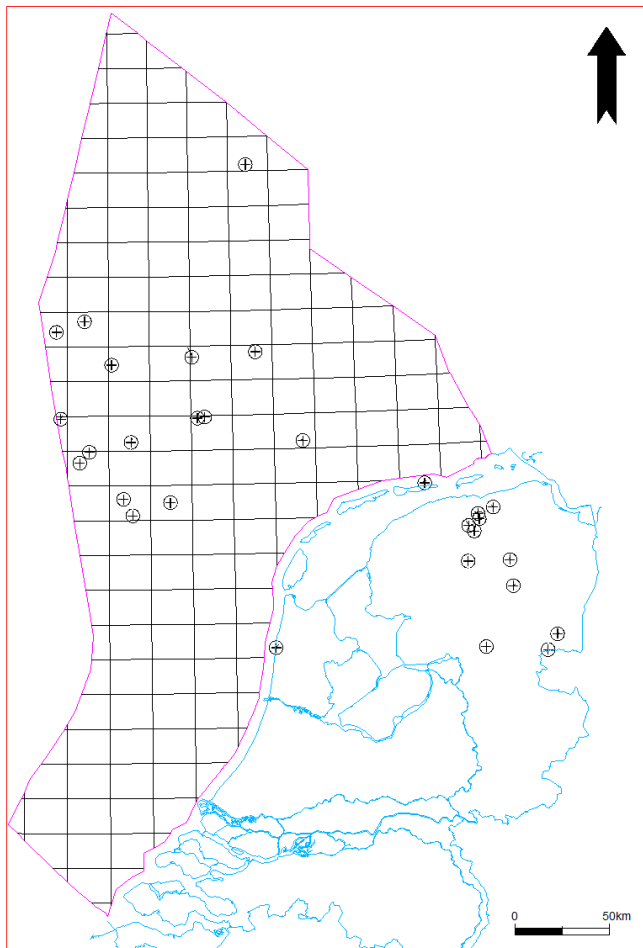
Pressure kicks or anomalous pressures in **62** out of **2575** wells





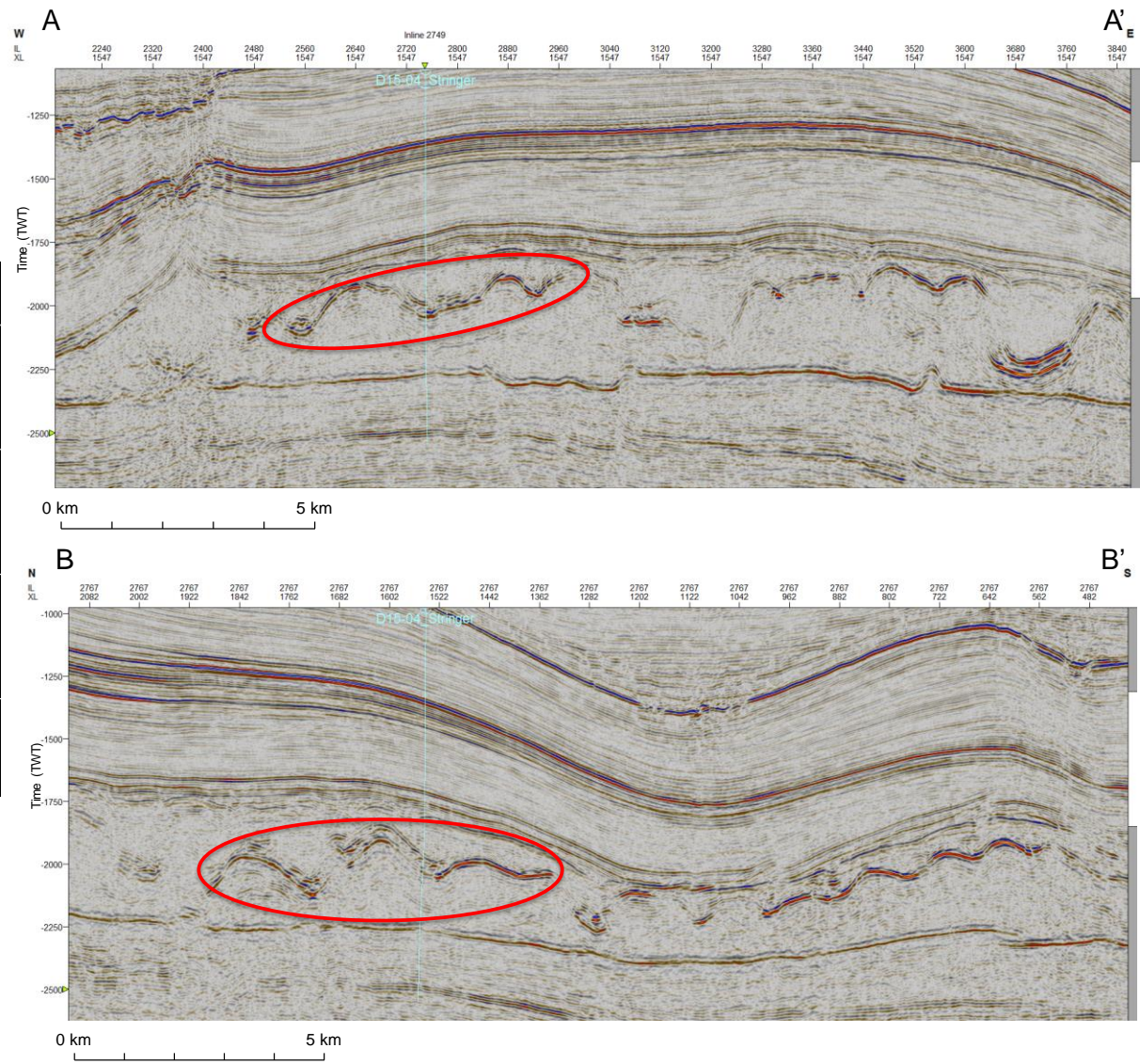
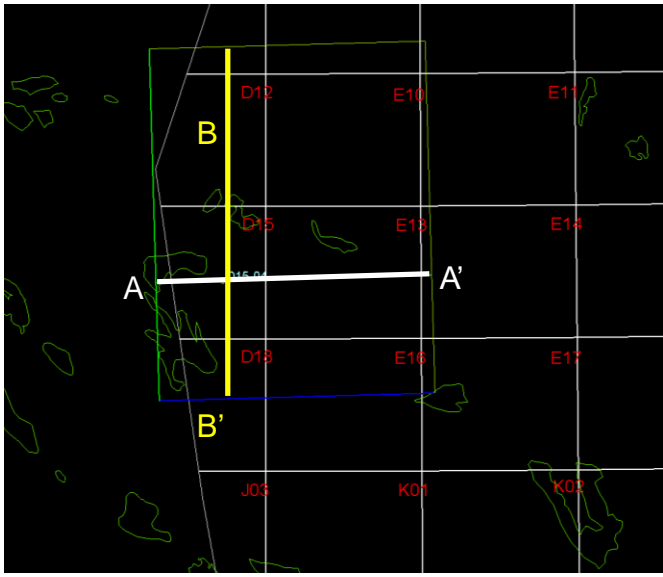
# DATA INVENTORY OF STRINGER ISSUES & OCCURRENCES FOR DRILLING ZECHSTEIN

- All **62** wells with kicks were investigated using 3D seismics
- **45** stringers could be identified for wells with kicks



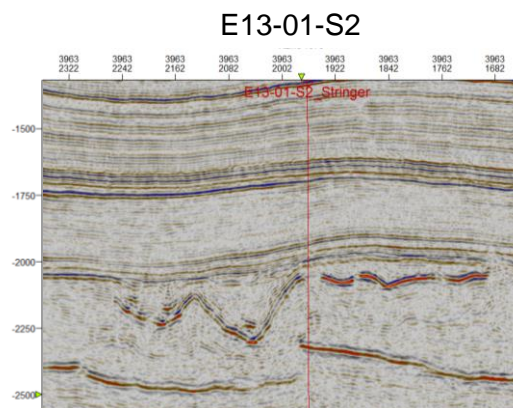
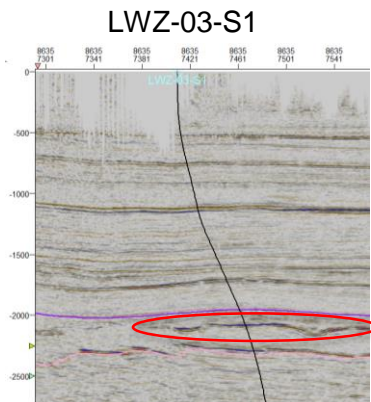
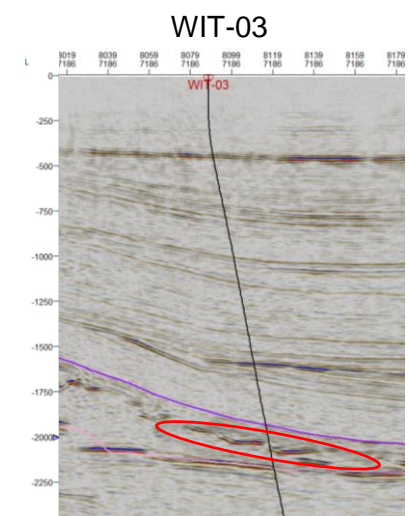
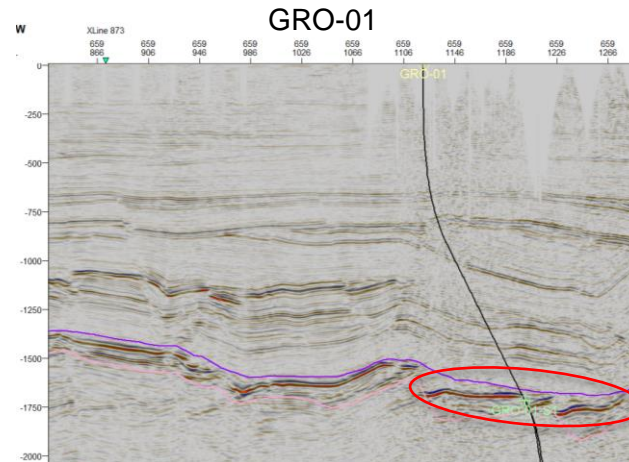
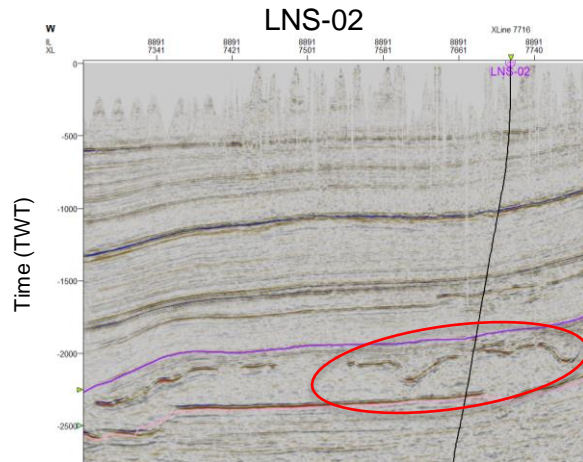


# EXAMPLE OF STRINGER DRILLED BY WELL D15-04





# OTHER EXAMPLES OF DRILLED STRINGERS VISIBLE ON SEISMIC SECTIONS



***“Geological typing”***



# BETTER IMAGING OF STRINGERS TO BETTER RECONSTRUCT HISTORY AND PROPERTIES

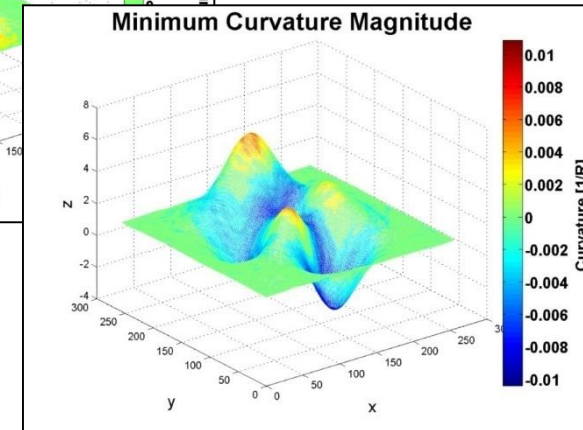
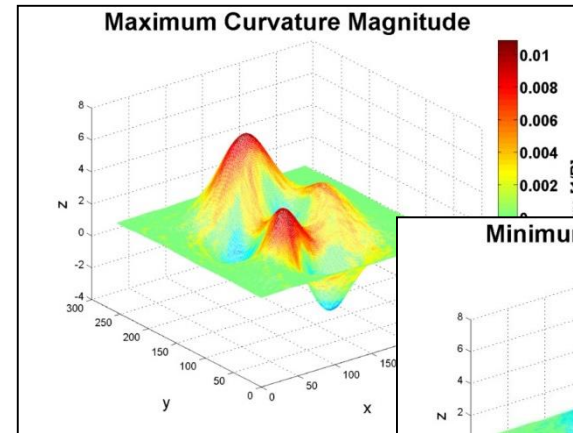
## Z3 Anhydrite-Carbonate stringers (Z3AC)

### Imaging

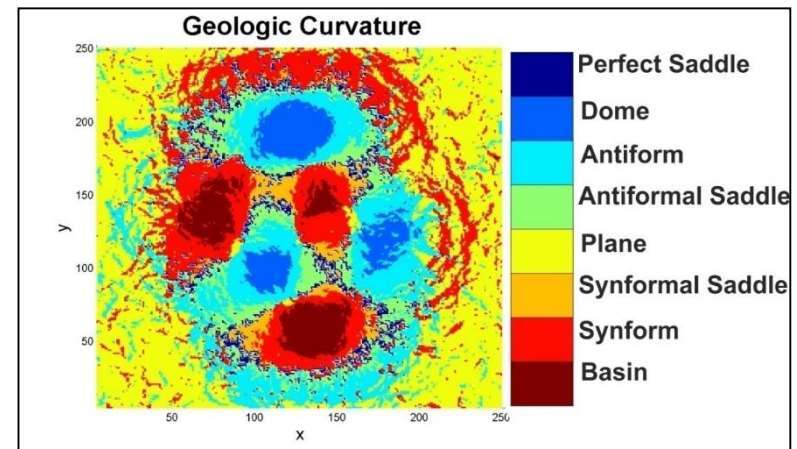
- Large acoustic impedance contrast between the Z3AC and the surrounding rock salt produces high-amplitude reflections.
- The high reflectivity allows continuous 3D tracking across very large areas.

### Kinematics

- Z3AC was dragged along with the salt successive halokinetic movements.
- The Z3AC fragments that are physically isolated in the salt have been used as gauges of the rheology of the Zechstein salt (Li et al. 2017).
- Salt flows caused rupture and folding of the Z3AC on a wide range of scales.
- As the fragments travel through the salt during halokinetic movements, they fractured.



TNO, 2015

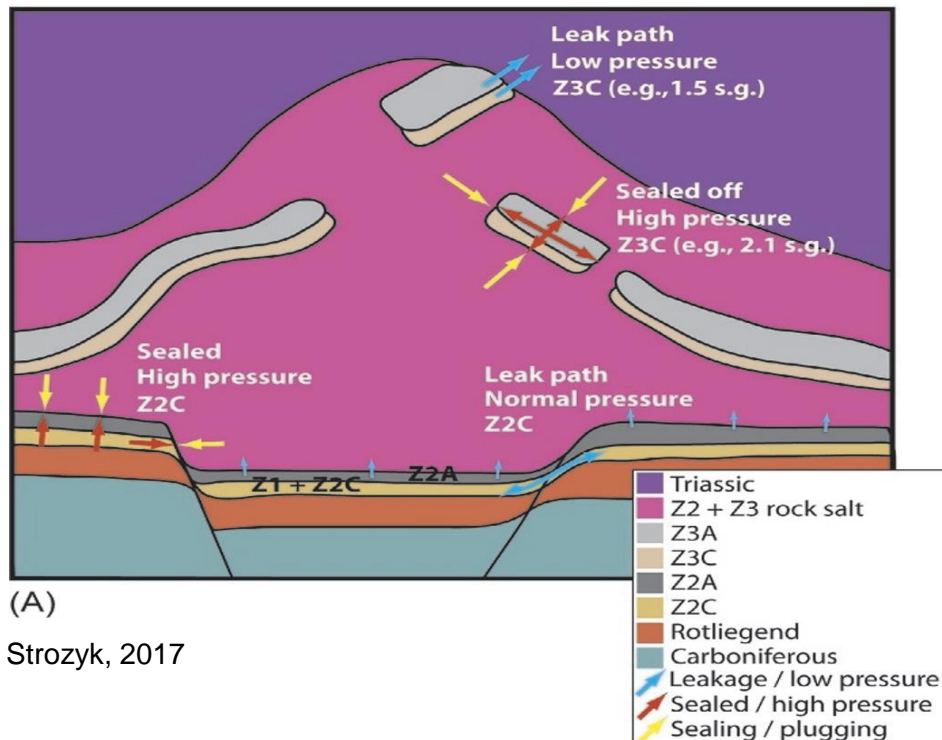




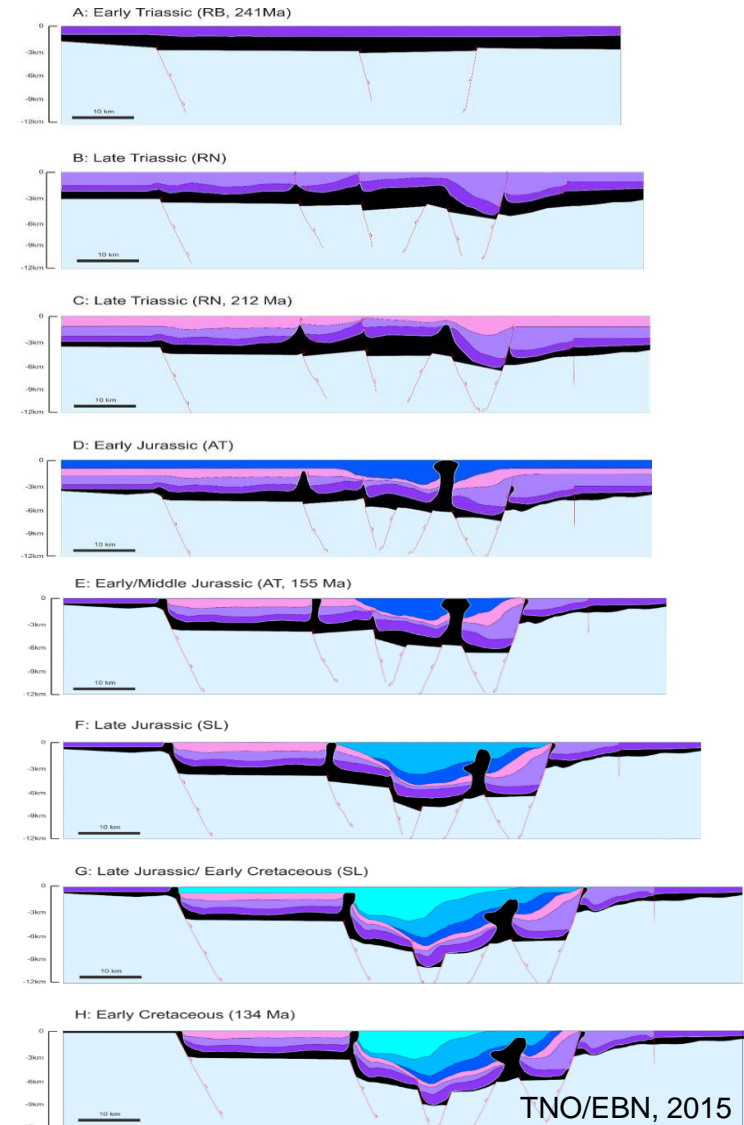
# BETTER GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION TO CONSTRAIN PRESSURES IN STRINGERS

## Attuned geological characterization

- New imaging techniques (e.g. stratal slicing, attribute mapping, ...)
- New detail mapping of ZE and Z3AC
- 2D/3D structural restoration
- 3D petroleum system modeling for better evaluation of burial, erosional and paleostress history.

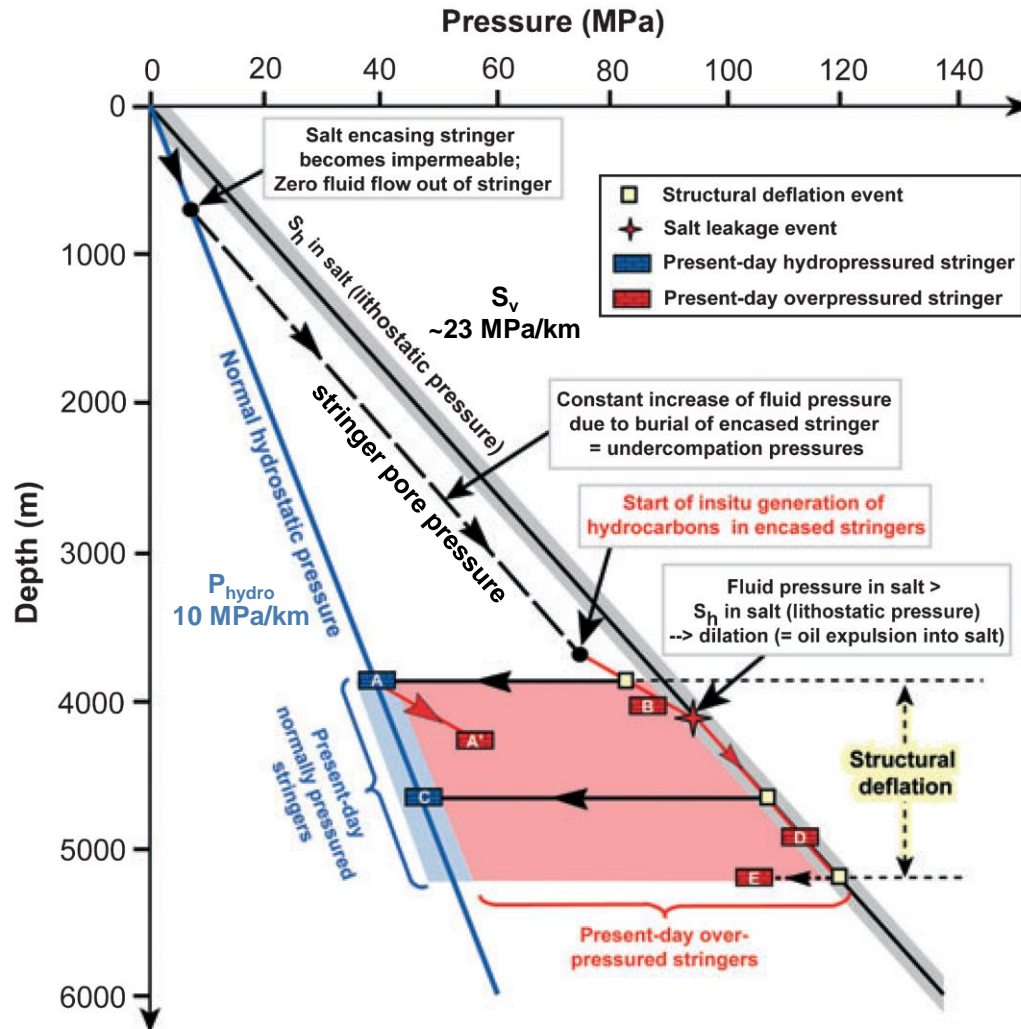


Strozyk, 2017



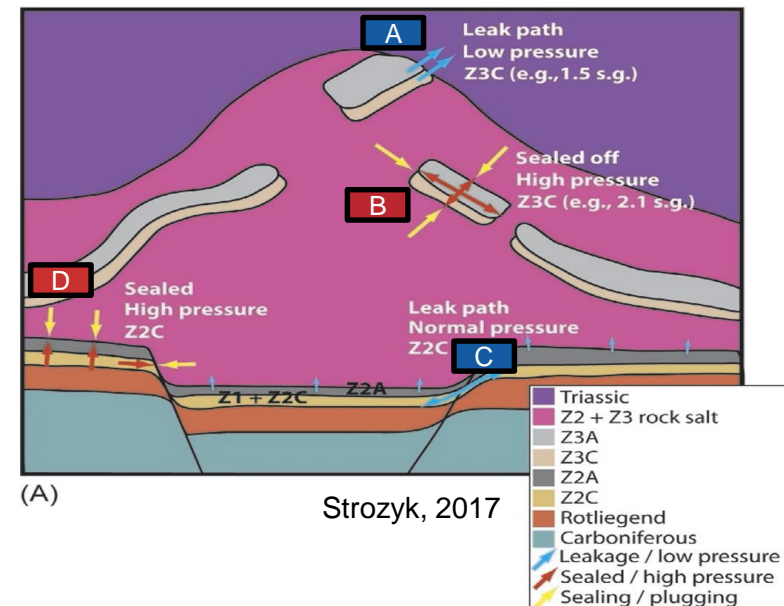


# CONSTRAINTS ON MAXIMUM EXPECTED PORE PRESSURE IN STRINGERS



Analogue example for South Oman Salt Basin (Kukla et al. 2011)

- Location-specific stresses in NL can be calculated based on density and sonic logs
- Constraints in salt:  
log-based  $S_v$ ;  $S_v \approx S_h$ ;  $P_p < S_h$



(A)

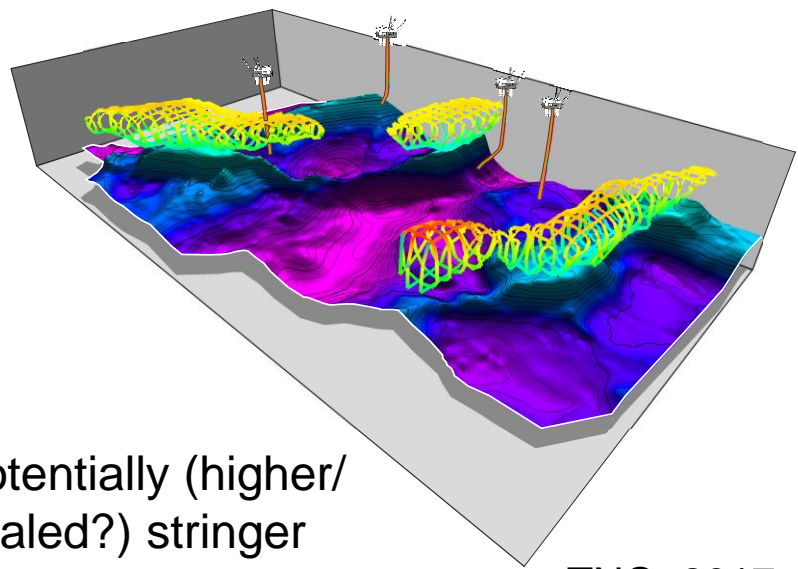
Strozyk, 2017

Z3 Anhydrite-Carbonate stringers (Z3AC)



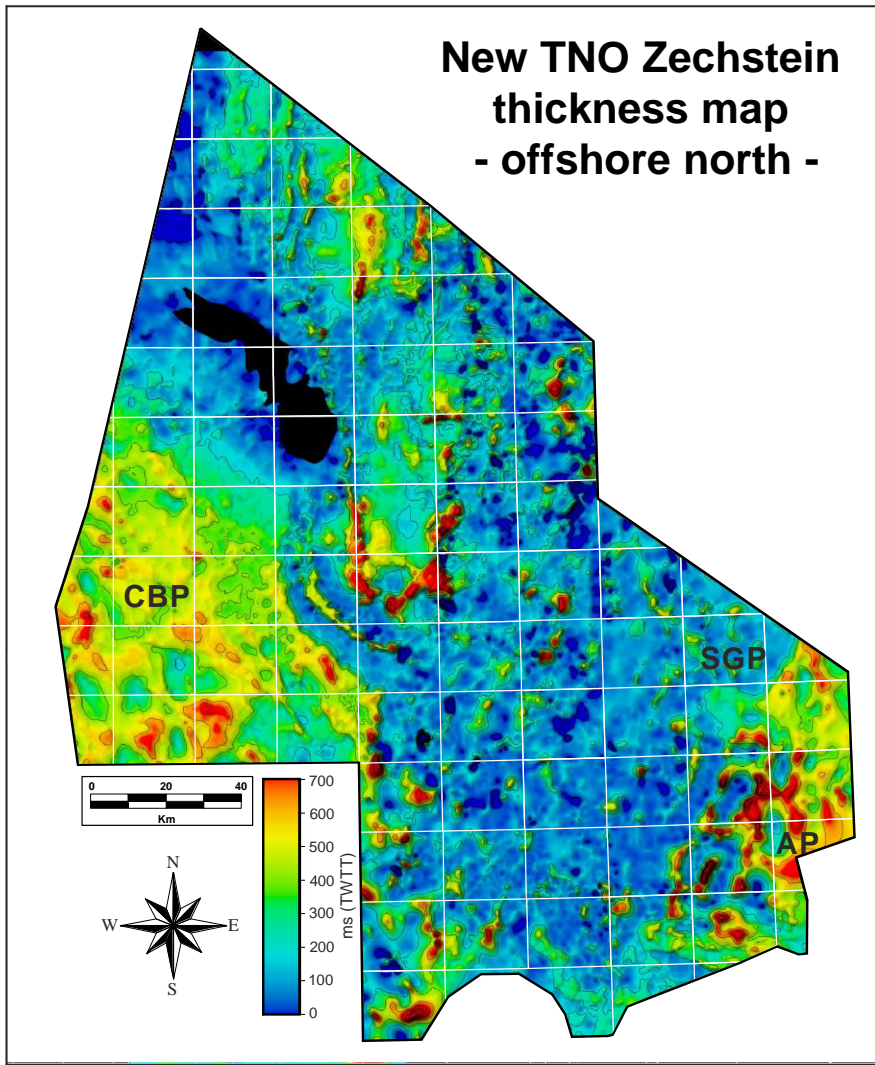
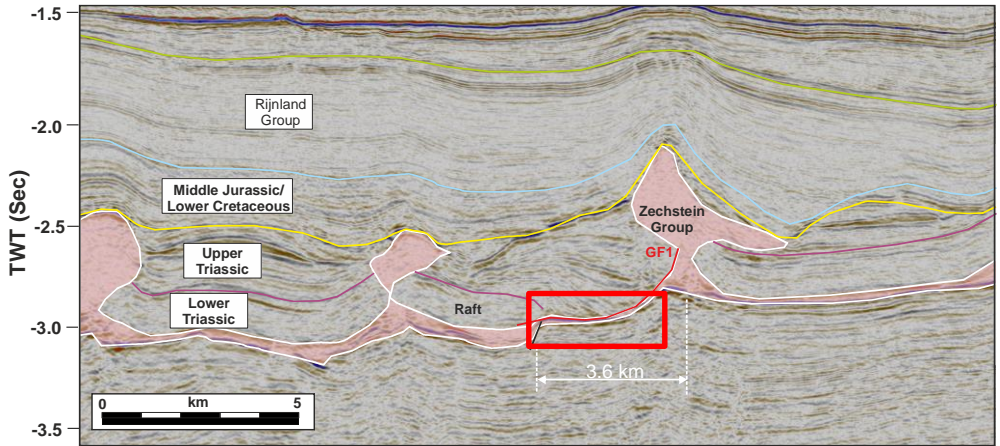
# BETTER IMAGING TO LOCATE AREAS WITH POTENTIALLY ELEVATED DRILLING RISKS

What is the relationship between salt welds and stringers?



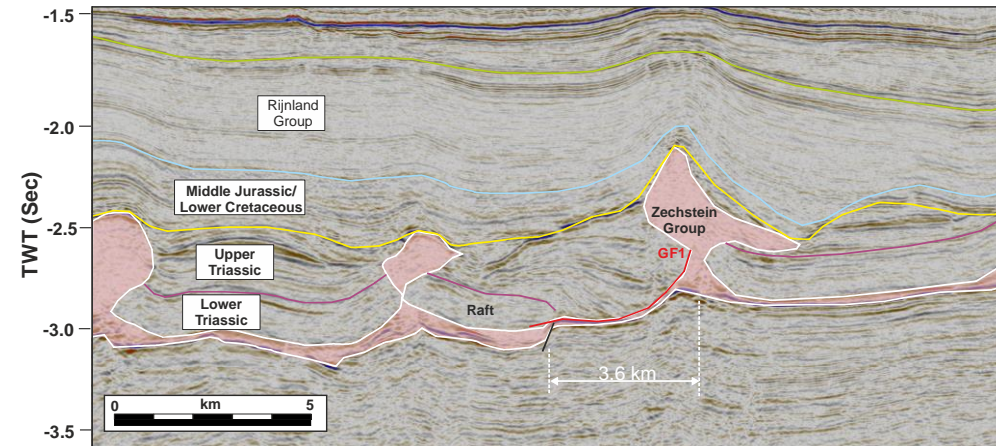
Potentially (higher/  
sealed?) stringer  
density due to salt flow

TNO, 2017

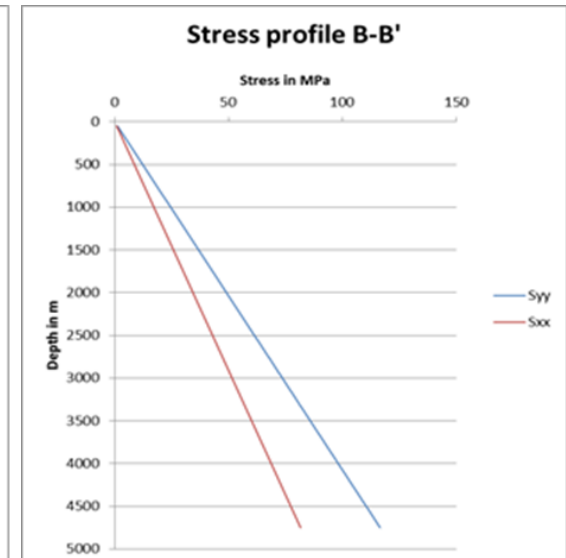
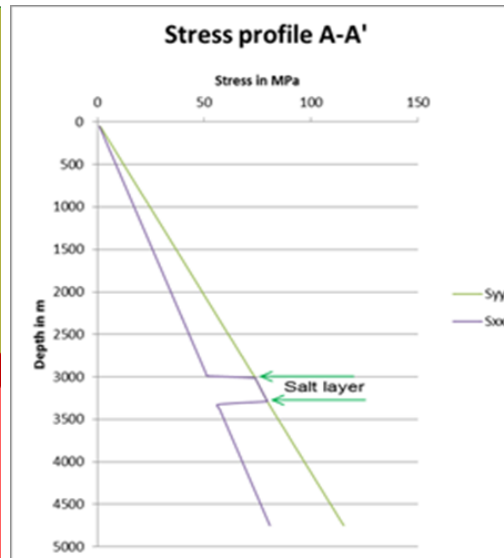
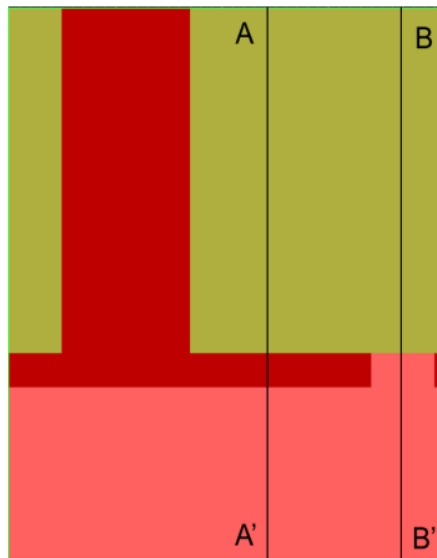




# CONSTRAINTS ON STRESSES AND PORE PRESSURE IN STRINGERS AROUND WELDS



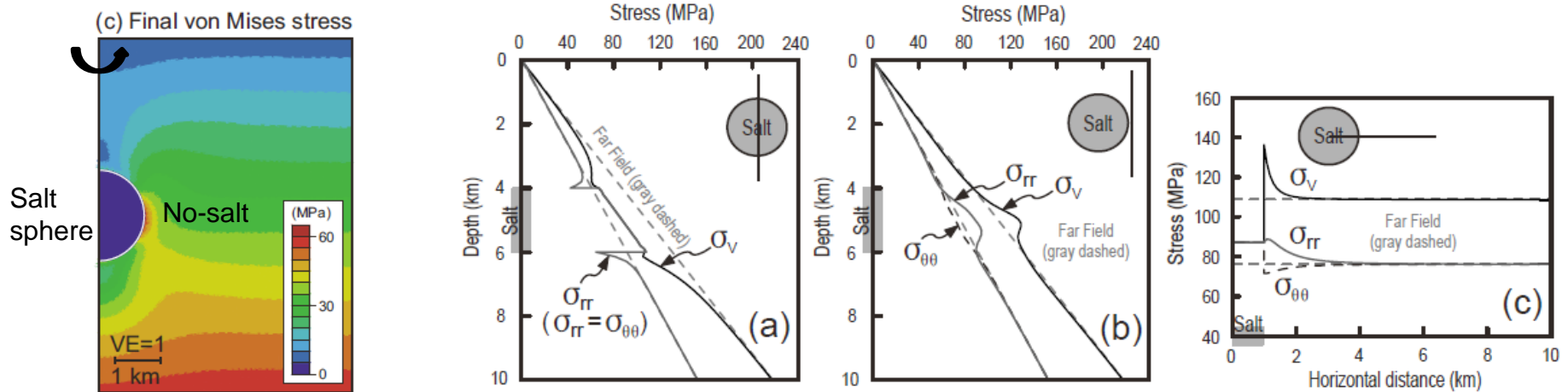
- Location-specific stresses in NL can be calculated based on density and sonic logs
- Constraints in salt:  
 $\log\text{-based } S_v; S_v \approx S_h; P_p < S_h$





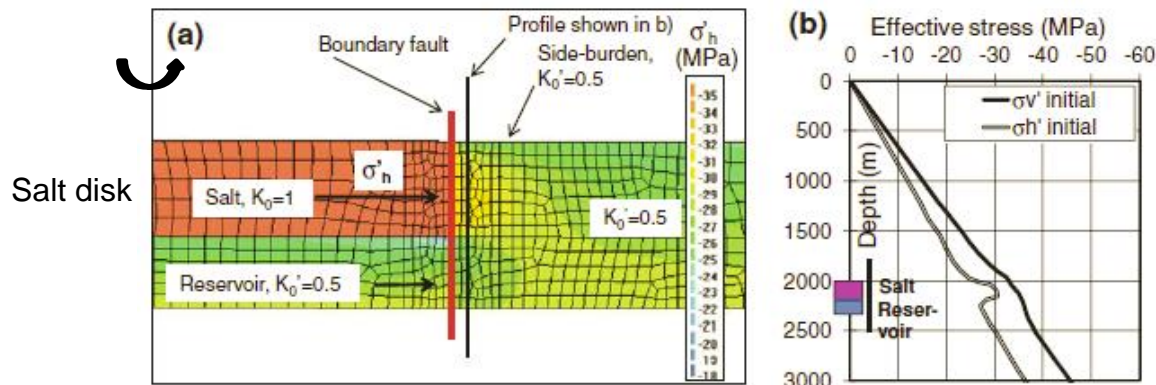
# CONSTRAINTS ON STRESSES AND PORE PRESSURE AROUND SALT BODIES

- Stress in salt and stress perturbation in formations adjacent to salt bodies



(Luo et al. 2011)

- Stress perturbation in formations adjacent to salt bodies

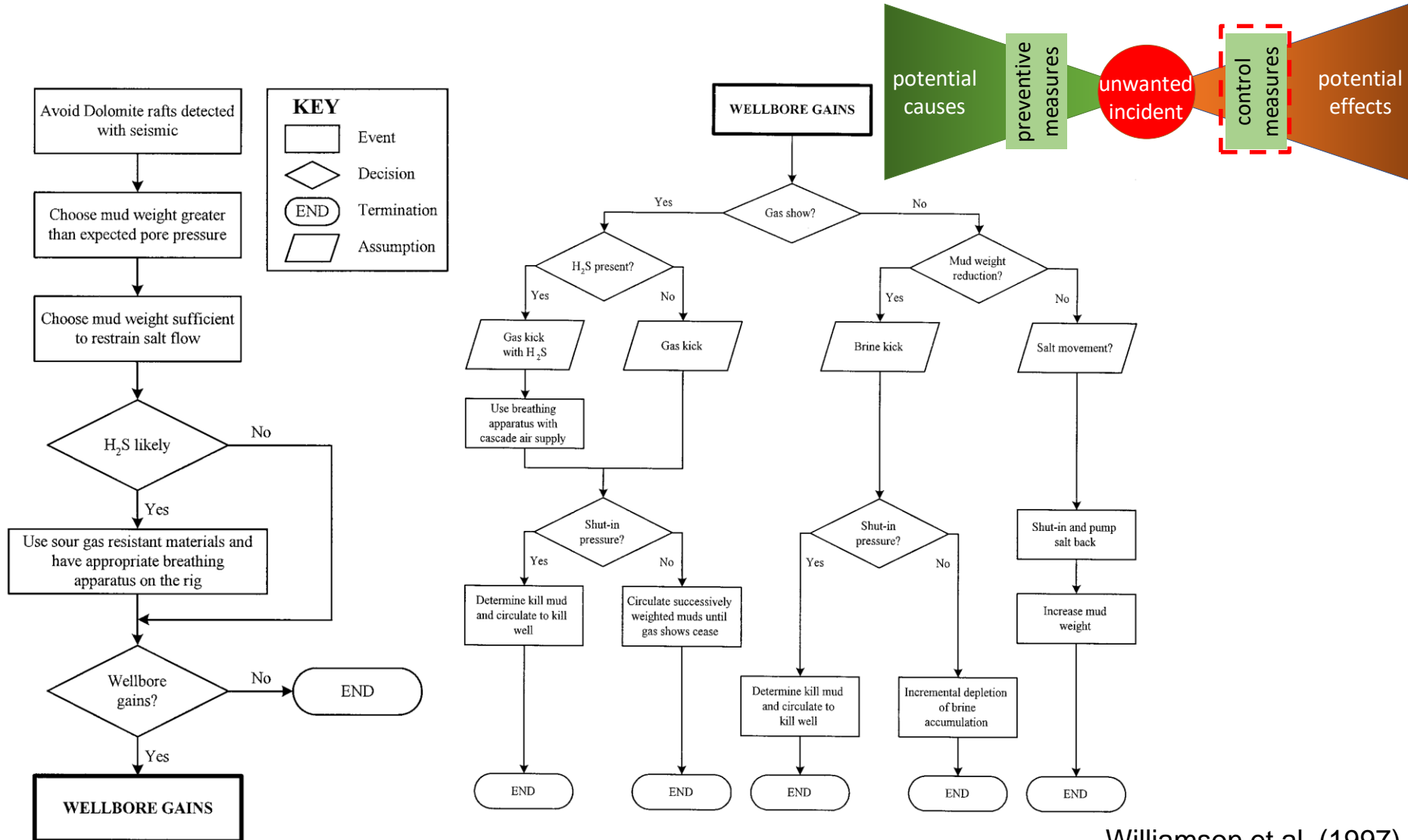


(Orlic & Wassing, 2012)



# CONTROL MEASURES TO MITIGATE GAS & BRINE KICKS WHEN DRILLING STRINGERS

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Williamson et al. (1997)



# DISCUSSION: WHERE IS THE MAIN ADDED VALUE FOR REDUCING RISKS?

## *Mitigation measures for hazards when drilling salt formations:*

### › Preventive measures

- Geological typing: Finding proxies/correlations between overpressures and geological parameters → *enough cases for statistics or correlations?* **(BREAKOUT SESSION 1)**
- Constraints stringer pore pressures: Predictive models for burial history (P-T paths), compaction and fluid generation → *sufficient accuracy for practical use in preventing drilling hazards?* **(BREAKOUT SESSION 2)**
- Imaging stringers: Improving seismic processing to detect stringers → *sufficient seismic resolution (new processing methods)?* **(BREAKOUT SESSION 3)**

### › Control measures while drilling **(BREAKOUT SESSION 4)**

- Incident handling: Standardized action protocols for handling stringers?
- Drillers' recipes: Changing mud weights, conditions for shut-in?

### › Or some combination of the above...