Strategies to Optimize Reserves and Resources Development before Drilling: Case Study in the Llanos Basin, Colombia*

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Search and Discovery Article #10993 (2017)**
Posted September 11, 2017

Abstract

The development plan of a petroleum field must assure all relevant points are addressed systematically and accomplished before contract rigs, civil works for abdication in surface location and drilling operation. The main purpose of this presentation is to comment on all critical aspects required to verify and plan the strategies to optimize reserve and resource development along with a detailed geological and reservoir characterization before drilling. The decision drivers and variables could be incorporated as systematic project planning to have a complete vision and plan for both short and long term. In this presentation, I propose a workflow and identify a critical path to reach the optimum reserves development.

References Cited

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Guideline for Application of the Petroleum Resources Management System, 2011, Sponsored by SPE-AAPG-WPC-SPEE-SEG, 222 p. http://www.spe.org/industry/docs/PRMS_Guidelines_Nov2011.pdf. Website accessed September 2017.

^{*}Adapted from oral presentation given at AAPG Latin America Region, Optimizing Geoscience and Engineering to Explore and Produce in a Low-Price Environment, Bogota, Colombia, May 17-18, 2017

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Otis, R.M., and N. Schneidermann, 1997, A Process for Evaluating Exploration Prospect: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 81, p. 1087-1109.



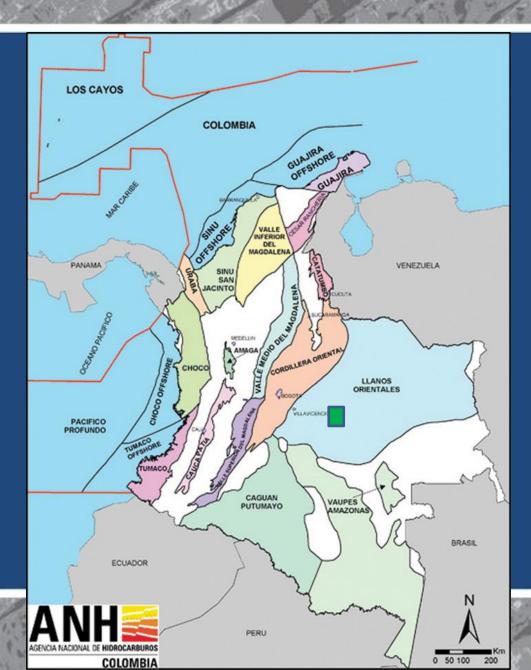
Strategy to optimize Reserves and Resources Development before Drilling: Case Study in the Llanos Basin. Colombia.

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Agenda

- Regional Location
- General Data of Study Area
- Reservoir and Trap Description
- Main Focus to detail
- Reservoir Management
- Workflow for Reserves statement

Regional Location

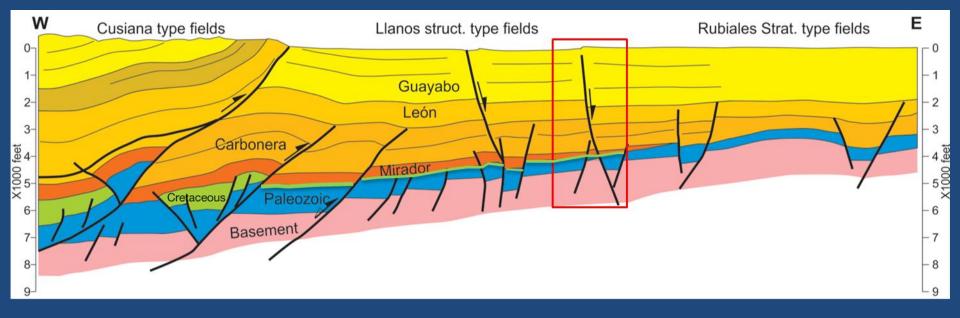


General Data of Area

PERIOR			THICK (FT)	LITOLOGY	GENERA TOR AND KEROGEN	RESERVOIR ROCK	SEAL ROCK	PRINCIPAL PRODUCING FIELDS						
	PILOCENE	TERNARY O 9 A A P O 9	10000					Reservoi	r Net Gross, ft	Net Pay, ft	Porosity, %	So , %	STOOIP, MM BBLs	RF final, %
X	MIDDLE A	9	15000	a, uno				Mirador	50-70	15-25	20-23	65-80	10-15	30
		LEON	250- 300				0	Gacheta	20-60	10-15	12-25	65-85	5-15	30-45%
				0000000000				Une	60-90	15-20	20-23	60-80	13-15	25%
CRETACY OUS TERTIARY		CS CS CS CT LOS CUERVOS LOS CUERVOS GUADALLPE GACHETA UNE	50 a 1300 100 a 350 130 a 350 200- 400 200 1000		11-111	* **	0 0 0 0 0	EL MIEDO RUBIALES LA GLORIA, LA GLORIA NORTE ENTRERRIOS APIAY, GUATIQUIA, CASTILLA NORTE						

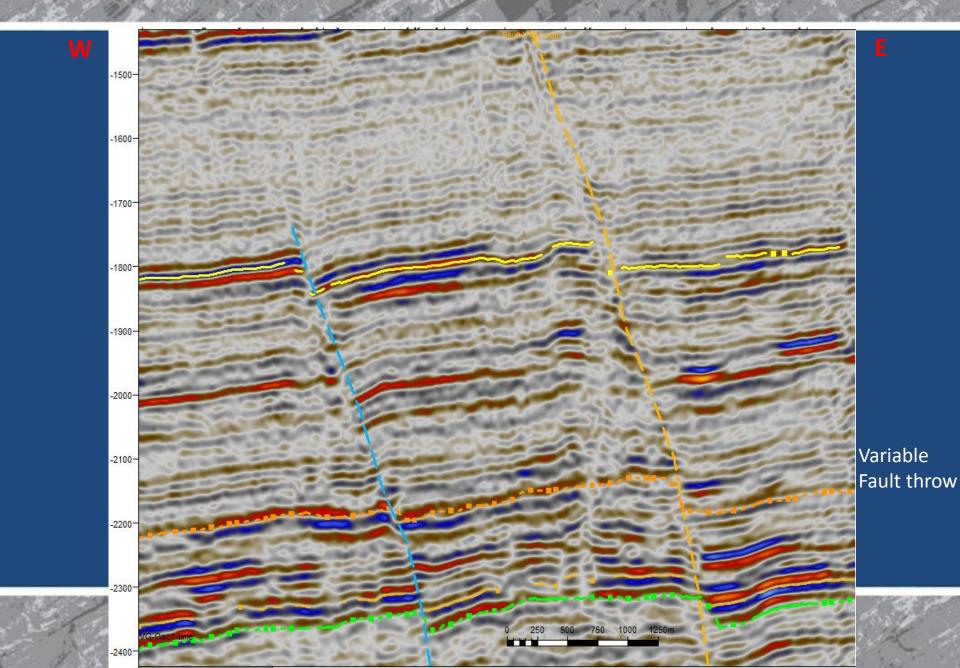
source. Ecopetroi, 1998

General Data of Area

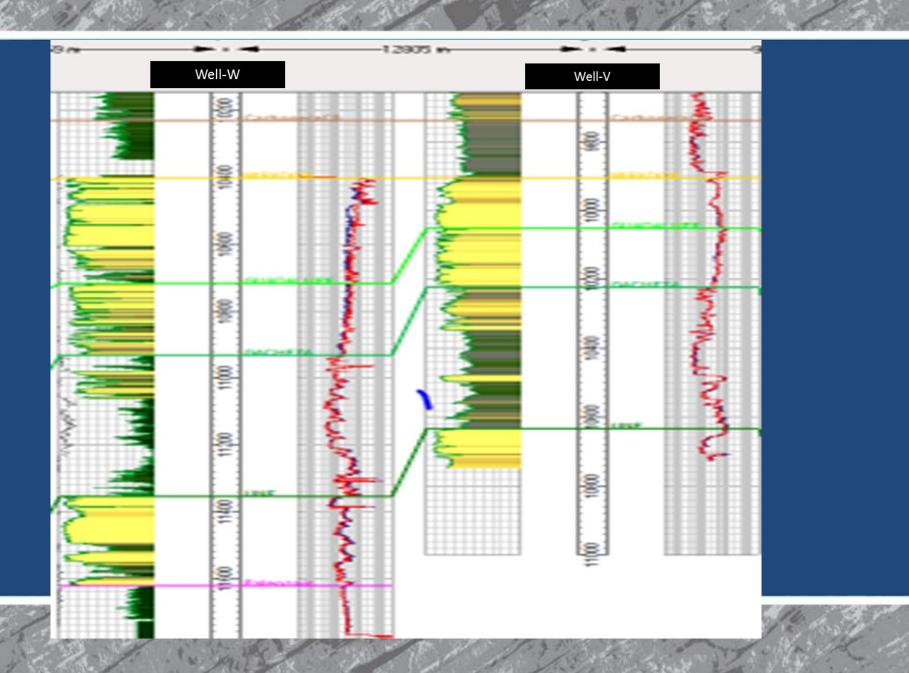


Structural section of Llanos Basin (modified after Gomez, et al., 2009)

General Data of Area



Reservoir

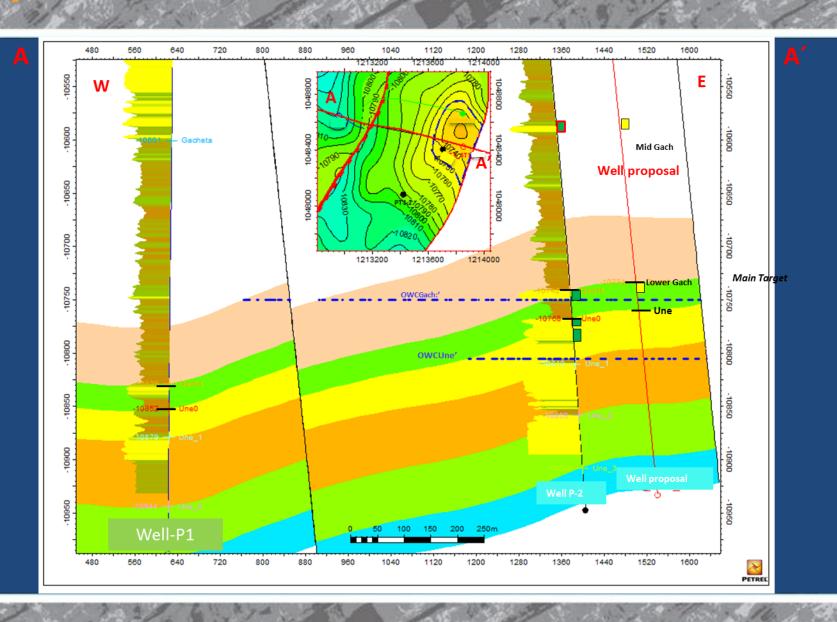


Main Focus

Do we have a Reservoir to store the hydrocarbons? What are its characteristics?

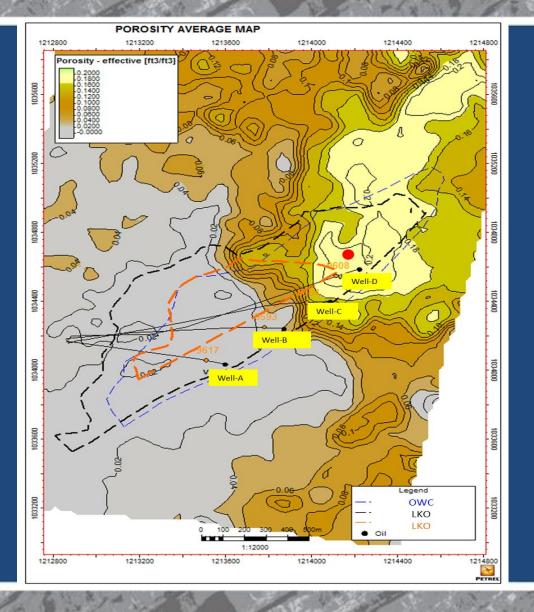
Is the Closure a trap to the hydrocarbons in the reservoir?
How big is it?

Is there a seal that will Contain the hydrocarbons to the present day?
How efficient is it?



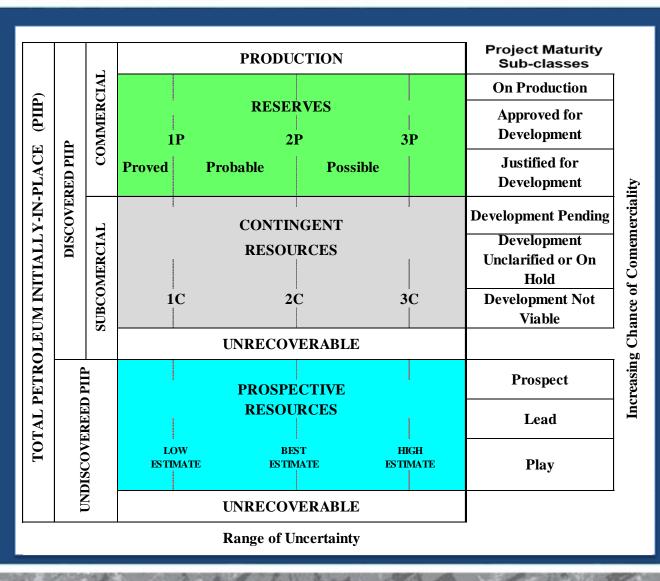
W Allen Diagram

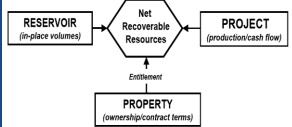
Reservoir Analysis



New interval was tested and taked PBU data



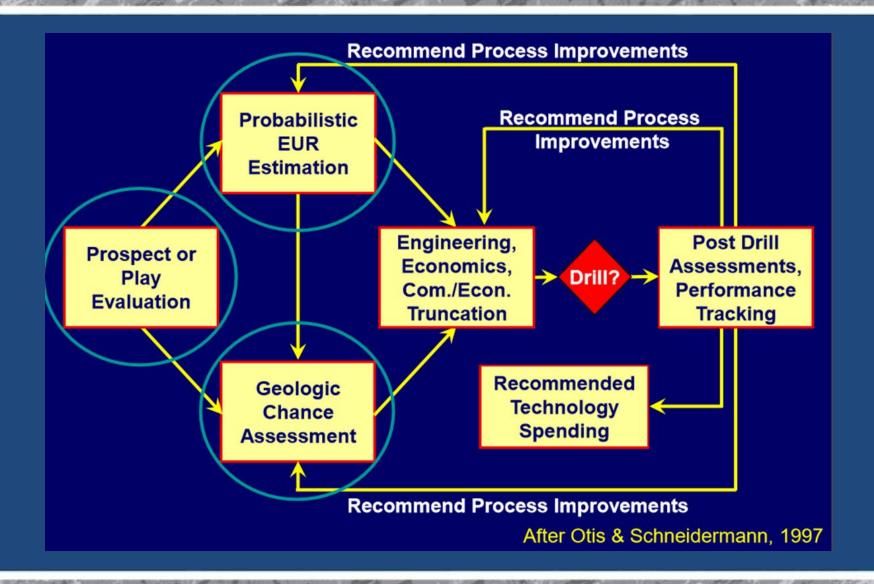




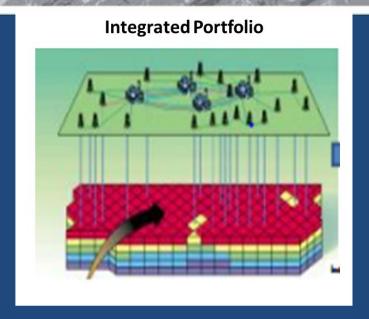
Guidelines for Application of the Petroleum Resources Management System

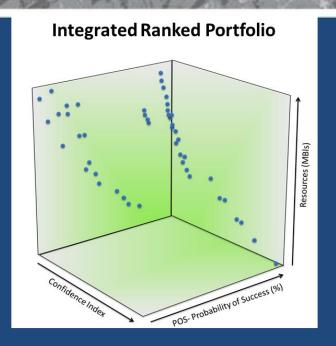
November 2011

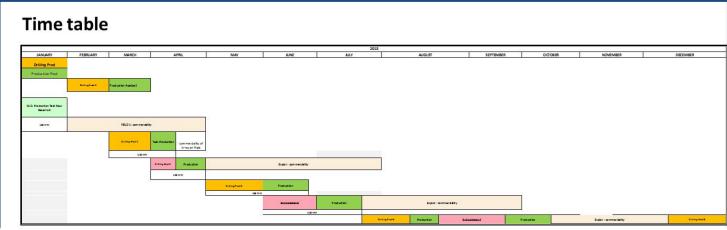
Prospect Evaluation Process

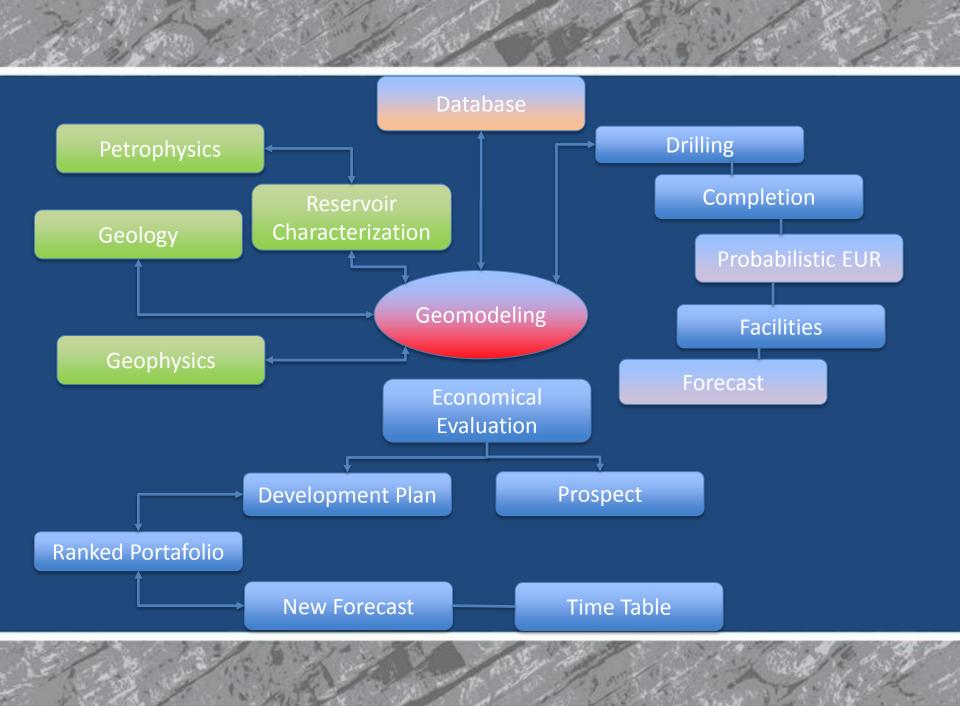


Integrated Portfolio and time table









Conclusions

- Foreland basin has a particular aspects such as multi-reservoir and multistage doing necessary a good reservoir management, drilling, completion and fluid management
- Testing new intervals in producer wells and Engineering data analysis (for example, PBU) are strategies of low cost that allowed to increase 20% the reserves and resources.
- Geomodeling is useful technique for 3D integration and evaluation of prospect and fields until simulation models that allow the development strategies and the evaluation of enhanced recovery feasibility, depending of the scale and detail used.
- Integrated and ranked portfolio allowed to add "value promise" at long terms combining risk of exploratory wells with development wells.