

### Section 1. Filled-in Kill Sheet Exercises - Gauge Problem Actions.

Gauge Problem Exercises are constructed from a completed kill sheet 'filled-in' with all relevant volume and pressure calculations.

Each question is based on the strokes, pump rate, drill pipe and casing gauge readings at a specific point in time during a well kill operation. Any one or a combination of these readings could indicate the action required. Options are shown in the multiple-choice answers.

The casing and/or drill pipe pressures will only be relevant to the action if -

- The casing and/or drill pipe pressures given in the question are below the expected pressures, or
- The casing and/or drill pipe pressures given in the question are 500 kPa or more above the expected pressures.
- Section 2. <u>Calculation Formula.</u>

Abbreviations used in this document				
BHP	=	Bottom Hole Pressure		
BOP	=	Blowout Preventer		
kg/m³	=	Kilogram per cubic metre		
kPa	=	KiloPascal (pressure)		
kPa/m	=	KiloPascal per metre		
kPa/hr	=	KiloPascal per hour		
LOT	=	Leak-off Test		
m	=	Metre		
m/hr	=	Metre per hour		
m/min	=	Metre per minute		
m <sup>3</sup>	=	Cubic Metre		
m³/m	=	Cubic metres per metre		
m³/min	=	Cubic Metre per minute		
m <sup>3</sup> /stroke	=	Cubic Metre per stroke		
MAASP	=	Maximum Allowable annular Surface Pressure		
SICP	=	Shut in Casing Pressure		
SIDPP	=	Shut in Drill Pipe Pressure		
SPM	=	Strokes per minute		
TVD	=	True Vertical Depth		
0.00981	=	Constant factor		

#### 1. HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE (kPa)

Mud Density  $(kg/m^3) \times 0.00981 \times TVD (m)$ 

#### 2. PRESSURE GRADIENT (kPa/m)

Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) x 0.00981

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## 3. DRILLING MUD DENSITY (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Pressure (kPa) ÷ TVD (m) ÷ 0.00981

or

Pressure (kPa) TVD (m) x 0.00981

# 4. FORMATION PORE PRESSURE (kPa)

Hydrostatic Pressure in Drilling String (kPa) + SIDPP (kPa)

### 5. PUMP OUTPUT (m<sup>3</sup>/min)

Pump Displacement (m<sup>3</sup>/stroke) x Pump Rate (SPM)

# 6. ANNULAR VELOCITY (m/min)

Pump Output (m<sup>3</sup>/min) Annular Capacity (m<sup>3</sup>/m)

# 7. EQUIVALENT CIRCULATING DENSITY (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

[Annular Pressure Loss (kPa) ÷ TVD (m) ÷ 0.00981] + Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

or

 $\frac{\text{Annular Pressure Loss (kPa)}}{\text{TVD (m) x 0.00981}} + \text{Mud Density (kg/m^3)}$ 

# 8. MUD DENSITY WITH TRIP MARGIN INCLUDED (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

[Safety Margin (kPa) ÷ TVD (m) ÷ 0.00981] + Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

or

Safety Margin (kPa) TVD (m) x 0.00981 + Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

### 9. NEW PUMP PRESSURE (kPa) WITH NEW PUMP RATE approximate

Old Pump Pressure (kPa) x  $\left(\frac{\text{New Pump Rate (SPM)}}{\text{Old Pump Rate (SPM)}}\right)^2$ 

### 10. NEW PUMP PRESSURE (bar) WITH NEW MUD DENSITY approximate

Old Pump Pressure (kPa) x New Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) Old Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

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# 11. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FLUID DENSITY (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

[Surface LOT Pressure (kPa) ÷ Shoe TVD (m) ÷ 0.00981] + LOT Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

or

 $\frac{\text{Surface LOT Pressure (kPa)}}{\text{Shoe TVD (m) x 0.00981}} + \text{LOT Mud Density (kg/m^3)}$ 

#### 12. MAASP (kPa)

[Maximum Allowable Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) - Current Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)] x 0.00981 x Shoe TVD (m)

#### 13. KILL MUD DENSITY (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

[SIDPP (kPa) ÷ TVD (m) ÷ 0.00981) + Original Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

or

 $\frac{\text{SIDPP (kPa)}}{\text{TVD (m) x 0.00981}} + \text{Original Mud Density (kg/m^3)}$ 

#### 14. INITIAL CIRCULATING PRESSURE (kPa)

Kill Rate Circulating Pressure (kPa) + SIDPP (kPa)

#### 15. FINAL CIRCULATING PRESSURE (kPa)

 $\frac{\text{Kill Mud Density (kg/m^3)}}{\text{Original Mud Density (kg/m^3)}} \text{ x Kill Rate Circulating Pressure (kPa)}$ 

### 16. BARYTE REQUIRED TO INCREASE DRILLING MUD DENSITY (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

 $\frac{[\text{Kill Mud Density } (\text{kg}/m^3) - \text{Original Mud Density } (\text{kg}/m^3)] \times 4200}{4200 - \text{Kill Mud Density } (\text{kg}/m^3)}$ 

### 17. GAS MIGRATION RATE (m/hr)

Rate of Increase in Surface Pressure (kPa/hr) Drilling Mud Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) x 0.00981

### 18. GAS LAWS

$$P_1 \times V_1 = P_2 \times V_2$$
  $P_2 = \frac{P_1 \times V_1}{V_2}$   $V_2 = \frac{P_1 \times V_1}{P_2}$ 

### 19. PRESSURE DROP PER METRE TRIPPING DRY PIPE (kPa/m)

<u>Drilling Mud Density (kg/ $m^3$ ) x 0.00981 x Metal Displacement ( $m^3$ /m)</u> Riser or Casing Capacity ( $m^3$ /m) - Metal Displacement ( $m^3$ /m)

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# 20. PRESSURE DROP PER METRE TRIPPING WET PIPE (kPa/m)

 $\frac{\text{Drilling Mud Density (kg/m^3) x 0.00981 x Closed End Displacement (m^3/m)}{\text{Riser or Casing Capacity (m^3/m) - Closed End Displacement (m^3/m)}}$ 

# 21. LEVEL DROP PULLING REMAINING COLLARS OUT OF HOLE DRY (metre)

 $\frac{\text{Length of Collars } (m) \text{ x Metal Displacement } (m^3/\text{m})}{\text{Riser or Casing Capacity } (m^3/\text{m})}$ 

### 22. LEVEL DROP PULLING REMAINING COLLARS OUT OF HOLE WET (metre)

Length of Collars (m) x Closed End Displacement  $(m^3/m)$ Riser or Casing Capacity  $(m^3/m)$ 

### 23. LENGTH OF TUBULARS TO PULL DRY BEFORE OVERBALANCE IS LOST (metre)

Overbalance (kPa) x [Riser or Casing Capacity  $(m^3/m)$  - Metal Displacement  $(m^3/m)$ ] Drilling Mud Gradient (kPa/m) x Metal Displacement  $(m^3/m)$ 

#### 24. LENGTH OF TUBULARS TO PULL WET BEFORE OVERBALANCE IS LOST (metre)

Overbalance (kPa) x [Riser or Casing Capacity (m3/m) - Closed End Displacement (m3/m)] Drilling Mud Gradient (kPa/m) x Closed End Displacement (m3/m)

#### 25. VOLUME TO BLEED OFF TO RESTORE BHP TO FORMATION PRESSURE (m<sup>3</sup>)

Increase in Surface Pressure (kPa) x Influx Volume  $(m^3)$ Formation Pressure (kPa) - Increase in Surface Pressure (kPa)

### 26. SLUG VOLUME (m<sup>3</sup>) FOR A GIVEN LENGTH OF DRY PIPE

Length of Dry Pipe (m) x Pipe Capacity  $(m^3/m)$  x Drilling Mud Density  $(kg/m^3)$ Slug Density  $(kg/m^3)$  - Drilling Fluid Density  $(kg/m^3)$ 

### 27. PIT GAIN DUE TO SLUG U-TUBING (m<sup>3</sup>)

Slug Volume (m<sup>3</sup>) x  $\left(\frac{\text{Slug Density } (\text{kg}/m^3)}{\text{Drilling Fluid Density } (\text{kg}/m^3)} - 1\right)$ 

### 28. RISER MARGIN (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

 $\frac{[\text{Air Gap }(m) + \text{Water Depth }(m)] \times \text{Mud Density }(\text{kg}/m^3) - [\text{Water Depth }(m) \times \text{Sea Water Density }(\text{kg}/m^3)]}{\text{TVD }(m) - \text{Air Gap }(m) - \text{Water Depth }(m)}$ 

### 29. HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE LOSS IF CASING FLOAT FAILS (kPa)

 $\frac{\text{Mud Density (kg/m^3) x 0.00981 x Casing Capacity (m^3/m) x Unfilled Casing Height (m)}{\text{Casing Capacity (m^3/m) + Annular Capacity (m^3/m)}}$ 

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