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# Journal of Petroleum and Gas Engineering

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*Full Length Research*

# Utilization of shredded waste car tyres as a fracture seal material (FSM) in oil and gas drilling operations

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The drilling operation cost represents 25% of the total oilfield exploitation cost. Drilling fluids represent 15 to 18% of the total cost of well petroleum drilling operations. The main drilling fluids problem is the loss into fractures and vugs. Mitigation of severe lost circulation is a main challenge while drilling in fractured formations where conventional lost circulation materials (LCM) will not cure these losses. Therefore, specialized fracture seal material (FSM) is required when drilling fractured formations. In this study, a promising FSM made from shredded waste car tyres was tested at laboratory for its ability to seal artificially fractured cores under High Temperature High Pressure (HT-HP) conditions similar to wellbore conditions. For this purpose, the conventional 500 ml HT-HP filtration cell was modified to accommodate a fractured core plug of length and diameter equal to 38.1 mm (1.5 inch) instead of the ceramic disc. Moreover, the cell outlet channel located below the fractured plug was increased from 1.0 mm diameter to 5.0 mm, easily allow the passage of the FSM in none effective fracture seal tests. Using the modified HT-HP filtration cell, shredded waste car tyres proved its ability to perfectly seal the artificially made fracture in the test core samples at overbalance pressures up to 900 psi and temperatures up to 80°C. The optimum mud composition was fresh water, 7% by weight bentonite, 7% shredded waste car tyres (a mixture ranging between 2.3 mm and less than 0.45 mm granule sizes) in weight bases. In addition to its great ability to seal fractured formation, the shredded waste car tyres material is cheap and locally available in commercially quantities. Additionally, the utilization of waste car tyres in drilling operations and other industrial applications can protect the environment from many hazards.

**Key words:** HT-HP filtration, Fracture seal, shredded waste car tyres, drilling fluid, fractured core plug.

## INTRODUCTION

Filtration or fluid loss is a relative measure of the liquid that could invade a permeable formation through deposited mud solids (Figure 1). This liquid is called

filtrate and the deposited solids are called filter cake or mud cake. There are two standard filtration tests that measure the volume of filtrate collected after a 30-min

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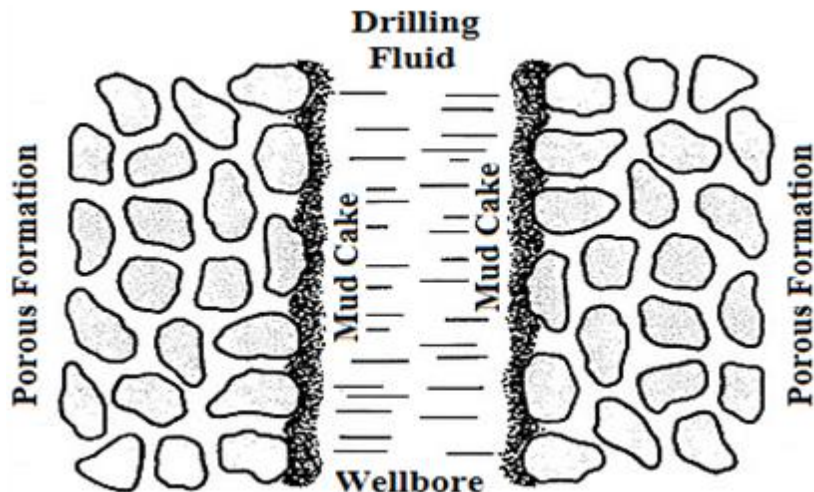


Figure 1. Drilling fluid filtration process.



Figure 2. HT-HP filter press (500 ml).

period of time using filter paper. These tests are low-temperature/low-pressure fluid loss test, often called the American Petroleum Institute (API) test, and the high-temperature high-pressure (HTHP) test. Routine drilling fluids filtration measurements are performed on a filter paper using either the API filter press (100 psi and 25°C) or HT-HP filter press (175 ml or 500 ml). Additionally, HT-HP filtration can be performed on a ceramic disc. Filter papers or ceramic discs are normally used to simulate mud filtration through rock matrix in non-fractured formations (Figure 2).

Loss circulation materials (LCM) are relatively fine or small grain size additives that can effectively control drilling fluid filtration into porous media with no open fractures or vugs. The most common LCM are bentonite, starch, calcium carbonates, polymers, etc. In case of the

complete inherently fractured, cavernous, Fissures, or high-permeability zones LCM is not effective. Therefore, materials of larger size are used such as sized calcium carbonates, crushed mica, cellulosic plant particles, graphite, dolomites, cotton seed hulls, fibers, palm date seeds, etc.

Several attempts have been performed to investigate the effect of various LCM and fracture seal material (FSM) on sealing fractured formations (zero to minimal filtration loss). Sanders et al. (2008) and Contreras et al. (2014) experimentally studied the mechanisms of LCM seal of induced fractures in thick-wall cylindrical cores. Arunesh and Savari (2011) developed a tapered slot to physically resembling a wedge shaped fracture for testing various types of LCM. Matthew et al. (2013) developed a low-volume, laboratory-scale apparatus with multiple





**Figure 3.** Discarded car tyres.

configurations to better model lost circulation conditions encountered by drilling through vugular and fractured zones. The apparatus has a high working pressure and high pressure differentials which can be used to test plugs formed by lost circulation materials.

Wang et al. (2007), used boundary element analysis (BES) to theoretically investigate the process of cracks sealing to strengthen the wellbore. They concluded that perfect sealing of cracks enhances wellbore stability. In a recent study, Chellappah et al. (2015), a real attempt was done to simulate fractured formation by replacing the ceramic disc in the HT-HP filter press by slotted stainless steel. Amanullah (2016) used crushed palm date seeds as a FSM for sealing fractured formations. In his study, he used 2.0 mm slotted stainless steel discs fitted into a standard 250 mm HT-HP filtration cell, to test the possibility of fracture seal by a drilling fluid containing the crushed palm date seeds. The result was a perfect fracture seal, indicating the possibility of utilizing this material in drilling oil and gas wells. One of the drawbacks of this study is that, the outlet valve was only designed to allow mud filtrate to pass rather than the FSM. Therefore, it cannot be distinguished between the fracture seal of the outlet valve plugging.

AlAwad and Fattah (2017) used crushed palm date seeds as a fracture seal material (FSM) for drilling fractured formations. In their study, they used fractured rock discs fitted into modified 500 mm HT-HP filtration cell, to test the possibility of fracture seal by a drilling fluid containing the crushed palm date seeds. The result was a perfect fracture seal indicating the possibility of utilizing this FSM when drilling oil and gas wells were located in fractured formations. The objectives of this study are of three folds as follows:

(1) Testing of shredded waste car tyres for utilization as a fracture seal material in oil and gas wells drilling operation. 70% of world rubber consumption goes into the tyres industry. The global consumption of car tires is 12.5 million tonnes per year. Tyres that are no longer suitable for use on vehicles due to wear or irreparable damage are considered as waste material (Figure 3). Traditionally, waste car tires have either been incinerated

or deposited on landfills (Eco-Innovation Observatory, 2015). Recently shredded and granulated waste car tyres are utilized in a wide range of applications, including carpet underlay, road building, all-weather training areas for horses, playgrounds, rubber matting, sports and recreational surfaces.

This study is aimed to find a promising fracture seal material for use in oil and gas wells drilling operations. There are numerous materials available in the market for fracture seal applications. However; the utilization of shredded waste car tyres has many advantages such as reducing environmental hazards. A large pile of discarded tyres can quickly turn into a dangerous fire that is difficult to extinguish, causing extraordinary air pollution.

(2) Modifying of the standard API HT-HP filtration apparatus (Figure 2) normally used the ceramic disk for fracture seal tests applications. This standard testing apparatus is designed to measure the filtration of drilling fluids through a manufactured ceramic disc. The outlet valve is designed to only allow mud filtrate and very fine particles (clay size) to flow. In this work, this apparatus was modified to accommodate an artificially fractured rock disc as shown in Figure 4.

Furthermore, the outlet of the cell was increased to allow flow of fluid with large particles in case of non-perfect seal of the fracture in the test rock disc, to avoid false results if the original valve is used. Figure 5, shows a schematic sketch of the modified core holder cap.

(3) Developing a new method for artificial fracture generation in rock cores (plugs), is to replace the stainless slotted disc where the filtration process was impossible. To simulate natural fractured rocks, core plugs of 38.1 mm diameter and 38.1 mm thickness were cored from an artificial sandstone blocks. The properties of this sandstone are shown in Table 1.

After coring and trimming to the required dimensions, a single fracture was performed in each core with an opening (top) size of 3.0 mm until half way of the core length, then, there was a tip (bottom) size of 1.0 mm along the remaining thickness up to the bottom of the core. The performed fracture extends from the core





Figure 4. The developed core holder and the testing cores.

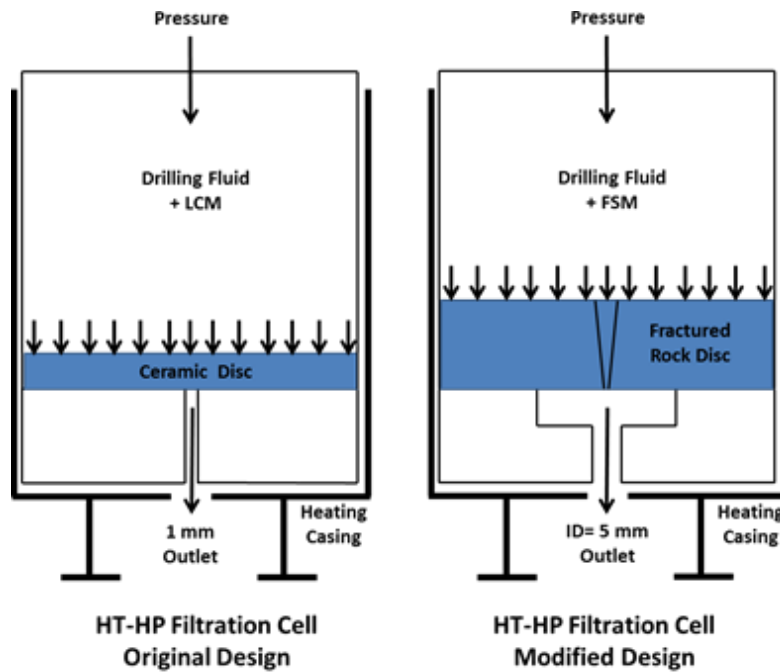


Figure 5. Schematic sketch showing the modification in the cell core holder cap.

circumference to the core center (that is fracture extension is equal to the core radius) as shown in Figure 6. The advantage of this artificially fractured core among the stainless steel slotted is that, both LCM (bentonite) in the base mud as well as FSM additive (shredded car tyres) contribute to the developed seal in the fractured and non-fractured parts of the core plug.

**Experimental Work**

**FSM preparation**

The preparation of FSM from the waste car tyres was performed by

applying the following steps:

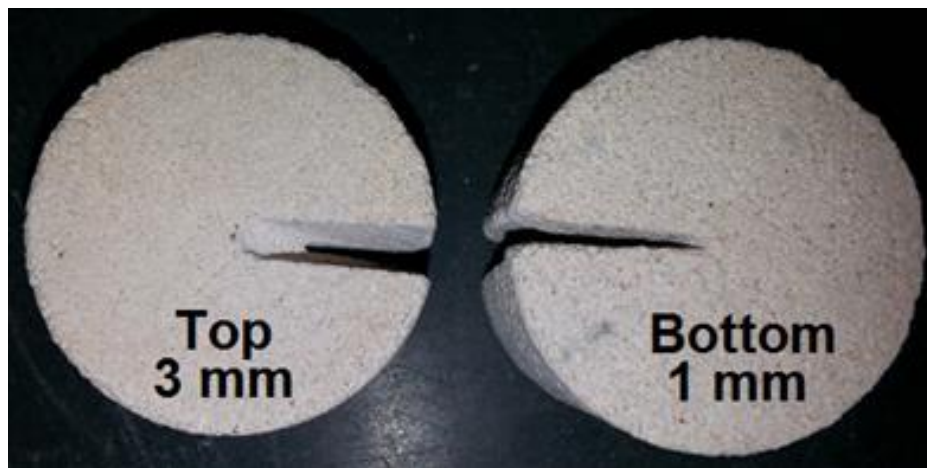
- (1) Waste care tyres are shredded into small cubes, suitable for use in the grinding machine (Figure 7).
- (2) The rubber cubes are placed in liquid nitrogen to freeze it and make it possible for crushing into granules using the crushing machine.
- (3) After crushing, steel wires are removed out using large bar magnet, and the result is pure rubber pieces (Figure 7).
- (4) Sieving analysis is performed to identify the required rubber granules suitable for the designed fracture size (Figure 8).

**Fracture seal tests**

As mentioned in section 2, there is no standard API for fracture seal

**Table 1.** Properties of the utilized sandstone plugs.

Properties	Measured values
Rock Type	Artificial White Sandstone
Porosity	30%
Permeability	266 md
Unconfined Compressive Strength	14 M Pa
Tensile Strength	2.7 MPa
Plug Diameter	38.1 mm (1.5 inch)
Plug Length	38.1 mm (1.5 inch)
Fracture Top	3.0 mm
Fracture Bottom	1.0 mm
Fracture Length (Depth)	38.1 mm (1.5 inch)
Fracture Extension	19.05 mm (0.75 inch)

**Figure 6.** Sandstone core plug with artificial fracture.**Figure 7.** Care Waste tyres pieces before and after crushing.

tests. The following testing procedure was precisely followed during testing the FSM, made from waste car tyres:

1) Prepare the required mud (500 ml) by mixing 7% of weight bentonite and the required FSM (a mixture ranging between

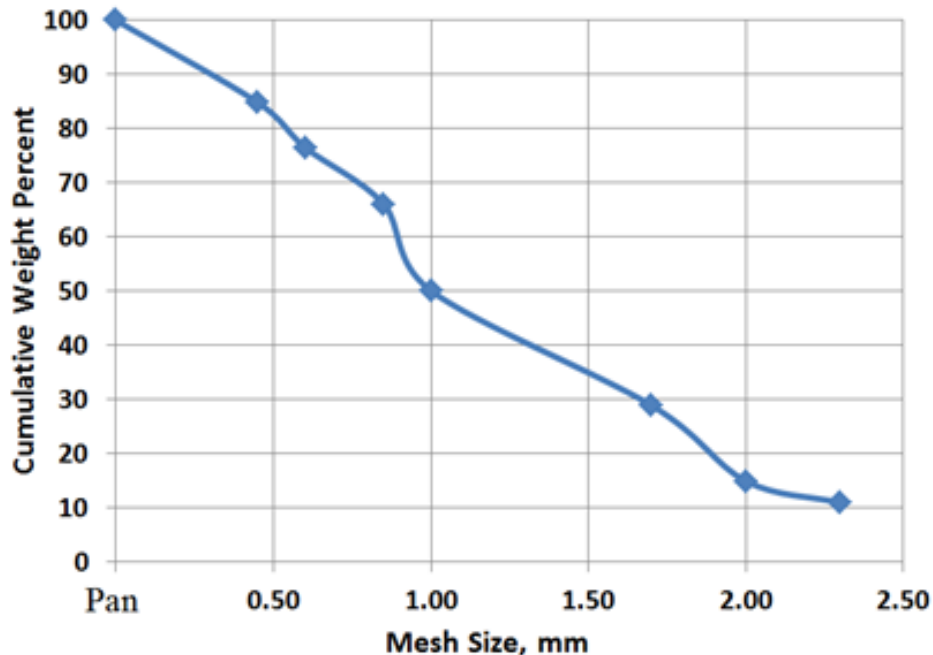


Figure 8. Granulometric analysis of the FSM.

Table 2. Properties of the utilized drilling fluids.

Properties	Measured values	
	Base fluid	Base fluid + 7% FSM
Density, ppg	8.7	8.7
pH	7.4	7.4
Plastic Viscosity, cp	5.0	35.8
Yield Point, lb/100ft <sup>2</sup>	7.8	61.2
10 sec Gel Strength, lb/100ft <sup>2</sup>	6.4	50.4
10 min Gel Strength, lb/100ft <sup>2</sup>	10.7	61.4

2.3 mm and less than 0.45 mm granule sizes) is placed in fresh water using mud mixer for 10 min (Rheological properties for base mud and base mud with FSM are shown in Table 2).

2) Perfectly fit the test core plug into the rubber sleeve using temperature resistant adhesive tape where the fracture opening is facing the drilling fluid side as shown in Figure 9.

3) Pour the mixed mud into the 500 ml capacity HT-HP filter, press cell and place the sleeve over the O-ring then fit the cell cover and firmly tight the six screws.

4) Place the cell up-side-down in the heating casing and wait until it reaches the required temperature (80°C).

5) Open the nitrogen cylinder valve to apply the required pressure difference on the top of the mud.

6) Open the bottom valve at atmospheric pressure ( $\Delta P=200$  psi) and record spurt volume as well as filtrate volume with time.

7) Increase the inlet pressure gradually up to 900 psi to examine the fracture seal integrity (resistance to pressures between 200 psi and 900 psi).

8) At the end of the test, leave the cell to cool to laboratory temperature, then release the cell pressure and extract the core plug for inspection.

The experimental design (mud composition and FSM type and concentration, temperature, pressure difference, and experiments replication) is used for the verification of the potential use of FSM to seal fractured formations while drilling.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the first experiment, a base drilling fluid (fresh water + 7% bentonite by weight) without LCM or FSM was tested for its potential ability for fracture sealing at pressure difference of 200 psi and 21°C (laboratory temperature). The result was a complete loss of the mud outside the cell through the fracture within 1 min. The inspection of the core plug after the test showed that a mud cake has formed and sealed only the core matrix while the fracture is remaining completely open as shown in Figure 10. This result indicated the need for FSM to seal (completely



**Figure 9.** The developed rubber sleeve with temperature resistant adhesive tap.



**Figure 10.** Top view of the fractured sandstone core plug at the end of the experiment no. 1.

close) the fracture in the test core sample.

In the second experiment, 7% FSM made from the shredded waste car tyres is added to the mud based drilling fluid. The result was a perfect seal (zero filtrate loss) after 5 min with a 20cc spurt and 5cc filtration loss under 200 psi pressure drops at 80°C (Figure 11). After the development of the complete seal at 200 psi, the pressure drop was gradually increased up to a maximum value of 900 psi to check the integrity (stability at high pressure) of the already developed seal. The result was a full success (zero filtrate loss).

It is worth to say that this FSM has an important property among other solid FSM which is elasticity. Due to rubber elasticity, the FSM is able to enter the fracture and move forward until the narrowest part of the fracture is driven by the mud pressure.

Therefore, the optimum mud (fresh water + 7% bentonite + 7% FSM made from shredded waste car tyres in weight bases) used in this study, proved its ability to seal the tested fracture perfectly up to 900 psi pressure

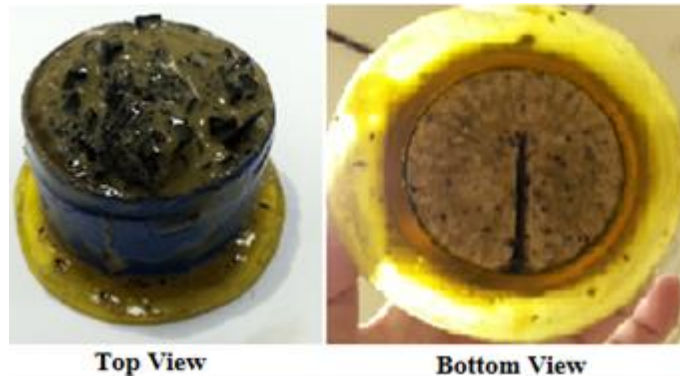
difference at 80°C.

## Conclusions

Based on the analysis performed in this study, the following conclusions can be made:

(1) The HT-HP 500 ml filter press has been modified to accommodate real core sample of 38.1 mm diameter and 38.1 mm length with an artificially made fracture. Furthermore, the cell outlet diameter was increased to allow the passage of the used FSM in case of none sealed fracture.

(2) An optimum mud (fresh water + 7% bentonite + 7% FSM made from a mixture of shredded waste car tyres in weight bases ranging between 2.3 mm and less than 0.45 mm granule sizes) perfectly sealed an artificial fracture of 3 and 1 mm top and bottom, respectively made in a sandstone core sample of 38.1 mm diameter and 38.1 length.



**Figure 11.** Top and bottom views of the fractured sandstone core plug at the end of the experiment no. 2.

(3) FSM made from shredded waste car tyres proved its great ability to seal the tested fractured core plugs at temperatures and pressures up to 80°C and 900 psi, respectively.

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have not declared any conflict of interest

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