

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

**PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
ENGINEERING**
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FALL 99

PETROLEUM PROPERTY EVALUATION

PROJECT #2

DESIGN PROJECT

“PROPERTY EVALUATION”

SUBMITTED BY:
CHRIS SIPLIN
D.J. TOMLEY
ANDY FERBER

SUBMITTED TO: DR. SHAHAB MOHAGHEGH

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Executive Summary

Based on the data available our research team recommends that Bling Bling Inc. should invest in the Texas well. The Texas well is nearly 95 times more profitable at 15.5% interest rate, making the Texas well the investment choice.

Problem Statement

"Bling Bling Inc." has the opportunity to invest in two wells located in Lousianna and Texas. The current resources limit its management team to invest in one of the two wells. Given production data for the first four months of the two wells, the research team has been advised that the time value of money over the next three years is approximately 15.5%. The research team is to counsel management on what well is more profitable.

Background

This project represents an example of a property evaluation an engineer will execute in the field of Petroleum and Natural Gas Engineering. The process used to determine whether the Texas well or Louisiana well is most profitable is, type curve matching using Fetkovich type curve analysis. Fetkovich type curves are hyperbolic decline curves. This process uses a graphical technique that is mathematically based for predicting the future behavior of a well. Physical laws such as the flow of oil/gas through a reservoir are not essential. These Decline curves are very convenient to an engineer and are recommended for projects of this sort.

The hyperbolic decline was used for choosing between the Texas and Louisiana wells. The hyperbolic decline equation:

$$q = q_i(1 + bD_i t)^{-1/b}$$

where:

q = production rate @ time t , (volume/time)

q_i = production rate @ time $t=0$, (volume/time)

D_i = Initial Nominal decline rate @ $t=0$, (1/time)

b = hyperbolic exponent

t = time

*Note:

- Any set of units may be used as long as $(D_i t)$ is unitless.
- (b) ranges between 0 and 1.
- When $(b)=0$ the hyperbolic decline equation turns to exponential decline equation.
- When $(b)=1$ the hyperbolic decline equation turns to harmonic decline equation.
- Hyperbolic decline rate changes with time.
- (D_i) is the initial decline rate in hyperbolic decline.

To determine q_i , D_i , and b , one will need the following:

- Hyperbolic Decline Curve Analysis
- Trial and Error
- Find D_i from a tangent
- Special tracing paper

(Refer to the Methodology section of this report for details of type curve matching using Fetkovich type curves)

Data

The research team has received four months of production data, and has been asked to use this data to provide a decline curve analysis and generate a monthly cash flow for the next three years for each well. Below is the data received:

Data for the well in Texas

Time Day	Rate (BOPD)
1	92800
2	81390
4	69980
6	58800
8	50100
10	41800
20	25000
30	15000
40	10500
50	8000
70	4800
100	2600
120	2000

Data for the well in Louisiana

Time (Day)	Rate (BOPD)
1	93000
2	81500
4	70000
6	53000
8	43000
10	38500
20	18000
30	9000
40	5000
50	2900
70	1100
100	370
120	200

Investment costs for the Texas well, and Louisiana well are \$1,000,000 and \$100,000 respectively.

Methodology

Using the four months of production data provided for each well, plotting this data on log-log tracing paper, and comparing it with an empirical type curve, the wells were determined to both be hyperbolic. The initial flowrate and the decline were also acquired. Below are the steps to use type curve matching.

Price of oil (\$/bbl)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Texas	17	17.85	18.75
Louisiana	18.95	19.9	20.9

Operation Costs (\$/bbl)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Texas	5.51	5.51	5.51
Louisiana	4.93	4.93	4.93

1. Place a sheet of tracing paper over the type curve.
2. Mark the axis and major lines.
3. Label the axis scale according to the data that is available to you.
4. Plot the data on the tracing paper as dots. (Do not connect the dots)
5. Place the tracing paper on the matching type curve log-log paper and make sure the axis lines of the tracing paper and the type curve paper are parallel. Move the tracing paper until the best matching type curve is obtained. The paper may only be

moved in the horizontal and vertical directions, absolutely no rotational movement.

If necessary more weight should be given to the later data points.

6. Once a good match has been obtained, pick a match point. It can be anywhere on the paper, it does not have to be on the curve. (Usually an intersection of the major gridlines on the tracing paper is used)
7. Record the values from the tracing paper, (q, t) and the corresponding values lying beneath the point on the type curve grid (q_{Dd}, t_{Td}) . Depending on where the data points match it falls in empirical region, or the analytical region. The empirical region is where the information is most desirable for this project.

Analyzing the Curve Found

The hyperbolic constant (b) can be read directly off the type curve in this region. The initial flowrate (q_i) is found by taking the match point production (q) and dividing by the match point dimensionless production (q_{Dd}). The initial decline rate (D_i) is found by taking the match point dimensionless time (t_{Dd}) and dividing by the match point time (t).

Evaluating the Data

Using the initial flowrate, initial decline rate, and hyperbolic decline constant the flowrate for any time can now be calculated using the equation below.

$$q = q_i(1+D_i*t)^{-(1/b)}$$

Using the initial flowrate, initial decline rate, hyperbolic decline constant and the flowrate for any time the cumulative production can be found by using the equation below.

$$Np = (q_i^b / (D_i(1-b))) * [q_i^{1-b} - q^{1-b}] * f$$

*f = factor to cancel time units

Analyzing Data

An excel spread sheet has been created showing the expected production for both projects on a monthly basis. First the flowrate is found for the given month. The cumulative production can then be found. The cumulative production of any given month is then

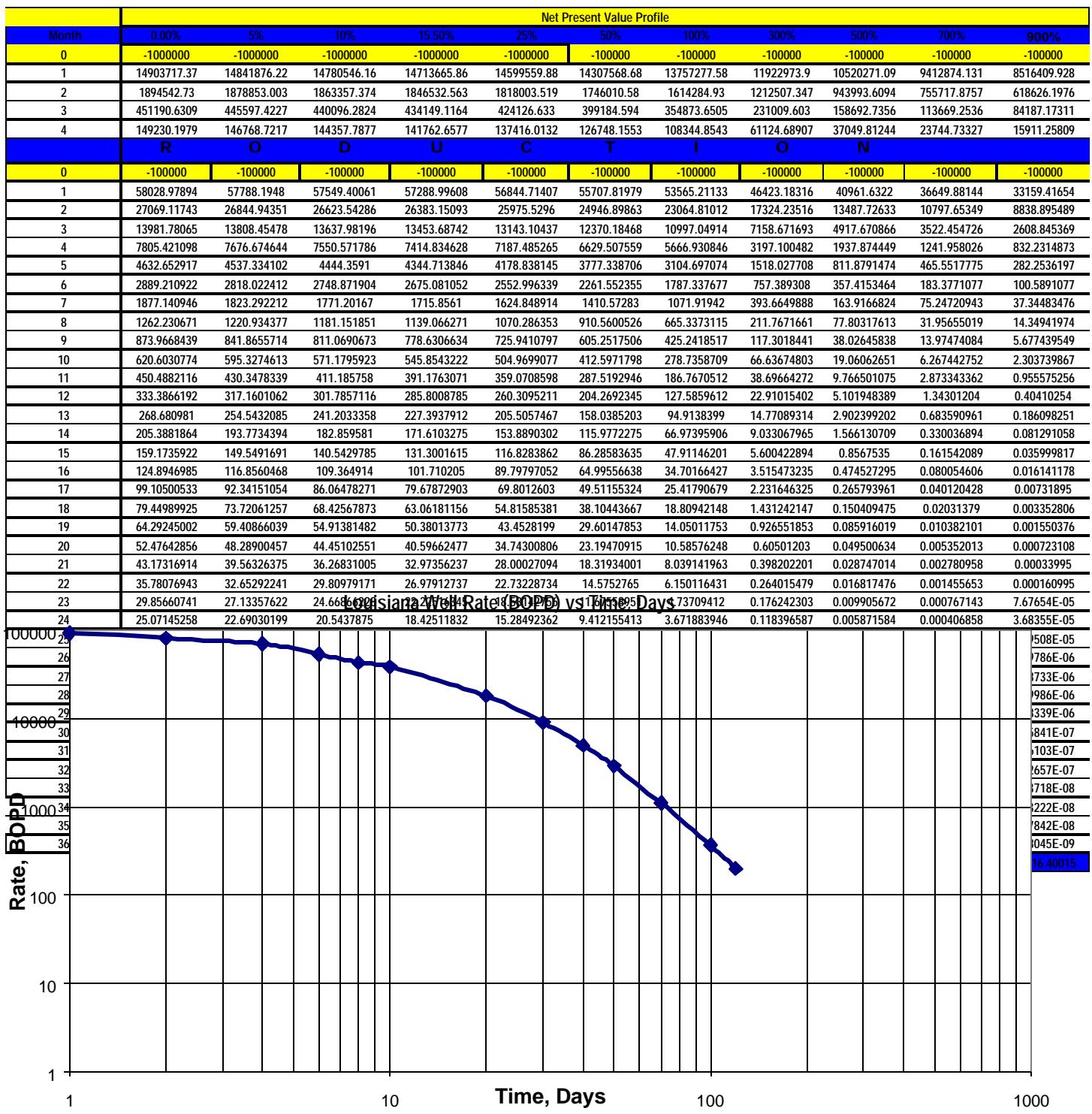
subtracted from that of the previous month to obtain the barrels of oil produced that month. The income can then be found by multiplying the amount of barrels produced by the expected price of oil. The expected operation costs of producing the oil is then subtracted to leave produce a net cash flow. The net cash flow is then subjected to a net present value profile.

Results

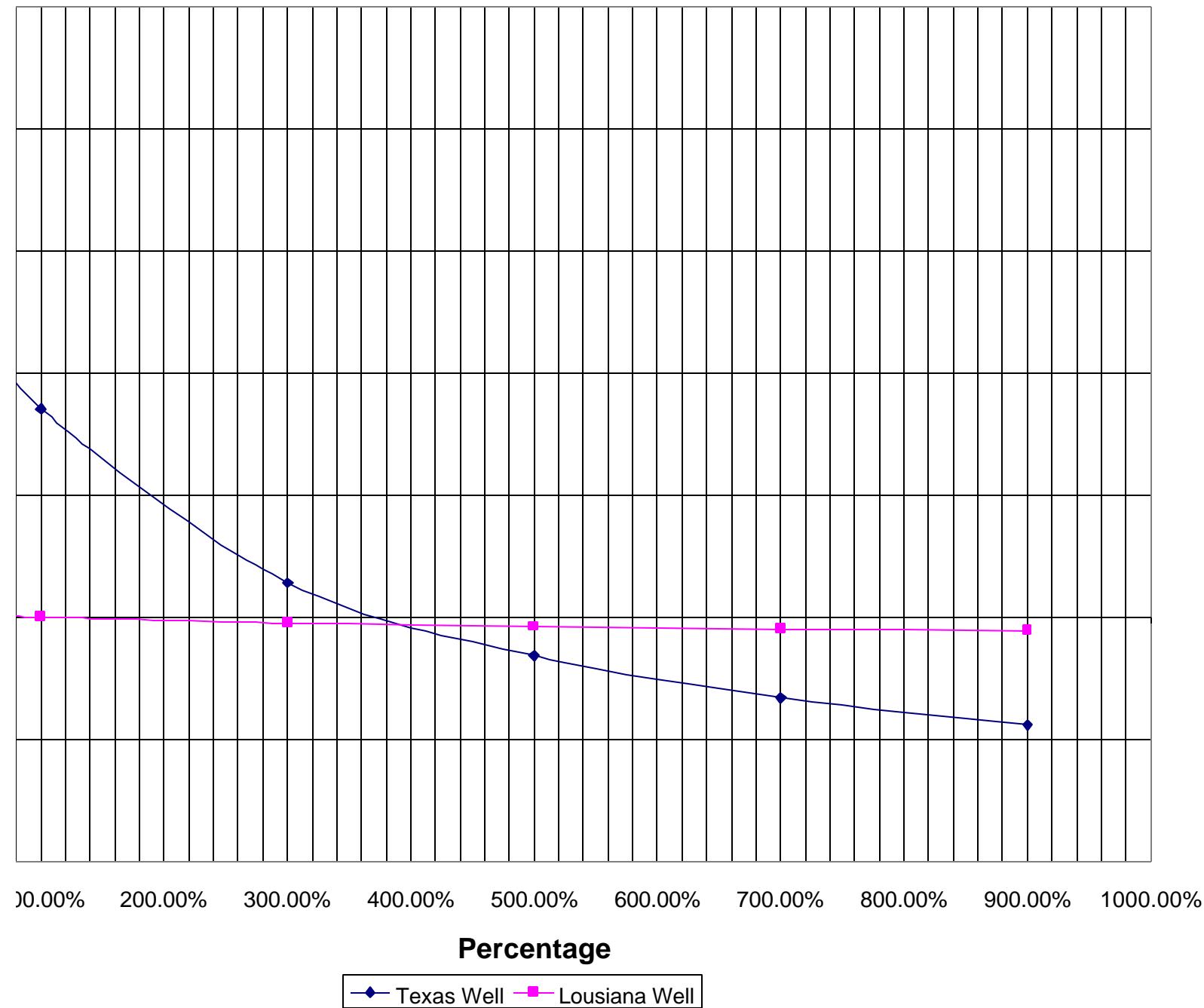
Texas Well:

Louisiana Well:

Louisiana Well							
Time (Day)	Rate (BOPD)						
1	93000						
2	81500	Match Point					
4	70,000	qtd q Ttd T					
6	53000	0.1 10000 100 1000					
8	43000						
10	38500	qi Di b					
20	18000	100,000 0.1 0.2					
30	9000						
40	5000						
50	2900						
70	1100						
100	370						
120	200						
Monthly							
Month	q	D	Np	delta Np	Income	Operation Cost	Net Cash Flow
0	100000	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
1	9301.859554	0.1	1063032.623	1063032.623	20144468.21	5240750.831	14903717.37
2	1871.333618	0.1	1198164.059	135131.4358	2560740.709	666197.9785	1894542.73
3	556.7709123	0.1	1230345.987	32181.92802	609847.536	158656.9052	451190.6309
4	210.0214266	0.1	1240990.081	10644.094	201705.5814	52475.38344	149230.1979
O	U	R	P				
0							
1	92.91657106	0.1	1245307.713	4317.632362	81819.13326	23790.15431	58028.97894
2	46.09665406	0.1	1247321.784	2014.071238	38166.64995	11097.53252	27069.11743
3	24.93005389	0.1	1248362.095	1040.31106	19713.89459	5732.113942	13981.78065
4	14.4221561	0.1	1248942.856	580.7604984	11005.41144	3199.990346	7805.421098
5	8.806583495	0.1	1249287.547	344.6914373	6531.902736	1899.249819	4632.652917
6	5.621260497	0.1	1249502.518	214.9710508	4073.701412	1184.49049	2889.210922
7	3.723343692	0.1	1249642.187	139.6682251	2646.712866	769.5719204	1877.140946
8	2.544815393	0.1	1249736.103	93.91597257	1779.70768	517.4770088	1262.230671
9	1.786793004	0.1	1249801.13	65.02729493	1232.267239	358.3003951	873.9668439
10	1.28422403	0.1	1249847.306	46.17582421	875.0318688	254.4287914	620.6030774
11	0.942100941	0.1	1249880.824	33.51846813	635.174971	184.6867594	450.4882116
12	0.703730179	0.1	1249905.63	24.80555202	470.0652108	136.6785916	333.3866192
13	0.534196224	0.1	1249924.304	18.67461206	371.5780934	102.8971124	268.680981
14	0.411387438	0.1	1249938.58	14.27546039	284.0459731	78.65778675	205.3881864
15	0.320948498	0.1	1249949.643	11.06332526	220.1325144	60.95892218	159.1735922
16	0.253349793	0.1	1249958.324	8.68077835	172.7257872	47.83108871	124.8946985
17	0.202136952	0.1	1249965.212	6.888271439	137.059381	37.95437563	99.10500533
18	0.162858218	0.1	1249970.734	5.522147645	109.8769328	30.42703353	79.44989925
19	0.132391828	0.1	1249975.203	4.468632495	88.91461507	24.62216505	64.29245002
20	0.108515274	0.1	1249978.85	3.647362541	72.57339617	20.0969676	52.47642856
21	0.089624125	0.1	1249981.851	3.000741557	59.70725512	16.53408598	43.17316914
22	0.07454522	0.1	1249984.338	2.486934452	49.48377826	13.70300883	35.78076943
23	0.062410537	0.1	1249986.413	2.075176884	41.29083204	11.43422463	29.85660741
24	0.052570742	0.1	1249988.156	1.742585757	34.6731001	9.601647521	25.07145258
25	0.04453512	0.1	1249989.628	1.471958821	30.68298162	8.110493102	22.57248852
26	0.037929285	0.1	1249990.878	1.250236182	26.06117321	6.888801362	19.17237185
27	0.032465063	0.1	1249991.945	1.067411145	22.25018533	5.881435411	16.36874992
28	0.027918779	0.1	1249992.861	0.915750158	19.08881204	5.045783369	14.04302867
29	0.024115472	0.1	1249993.65	0.789228035	16.45145839	4.348646474	12.10281192
30	0.020917272	0.1	1249994.334	0.683114887	14.23952983	3.76396303	10.4755668
31	0.018214786	0.1	1249994.927	0.593671099	12.37507406	3.271127756	9.103946304
32	0.015920649	0.1	1249995.445	0.517920067	10.7960438	2.853739571	7.942304232
33	0.013964659	0.1	1249995.899	0.453477445	9.452737337	2.498660721	6.954076616
34	0.012290071	0.1	1249996.297	0.398421803	8.305102484	2.195304135	6.109798349
35	0.010850769	0.1	1249996.648	0.351195932	7.3206792	1.935089585	5.385589616
36	0.009609073	0.1	1249996.959	0.310530979	6.473018251	1.711025693	4.761992559



Texas vs. Louisiana



Conclusion

Based on the initial performance of the two wells the research team has determined that Bling Bling Inc. should invest in the Texas well. At 15.5% interest rate the Texas well will generate \$ 1,670,000 while the Louisiana well will generate \$17,500. Unless the interest rates were to skyrocket to nearly 400%, the Texas well is the clear choice for investment.

References

- Oil Property Evaluation, Robert S. Thompson and John D. Wright
- Petroleum and Natural Gas Engineering 241 Oil Property Evaluation Notes, West Virginia University, 1999

Appendix A

Appendix B