Schlumberger

L076

Acid-compatible scale inhibitor

APPLICATIONS

- Brown- or mature-field stimulation
- Matrix acidizing
- Squeeze treatments
- Continuous injection

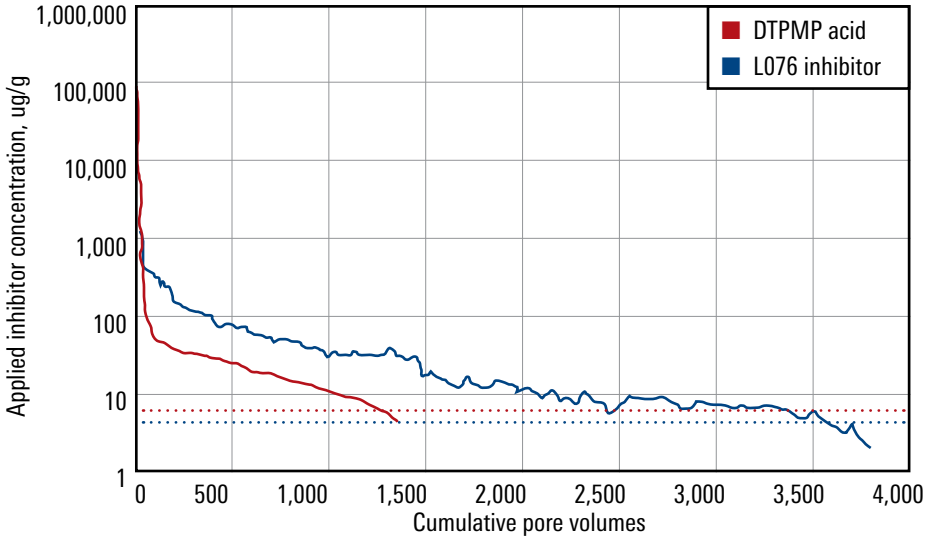
BENEFITS

- Increases oil production
- Minimizes incremental treatment cost through simultaneous well stimulation and scale squeeze
- Extends life of ESPs

FEATURES

- Compatible with acids
- Effective in inhibiting barium, strontium, calcium sulfate, and calcium carbonate scales
- Easily mixed into fluids
- Tolerant to seawater injection

L076 acid-compatible scale inhibitor is an adsorption-type scale inhibitor consisting of polymers of novel phosphonate monomers. Phosphorous-containing functional groups have been incorporated into a polymeric scale inhibitor. Additional phosphonate groups not only increase the scale control activity but also enhance adsorption of the scale inhibitor onto rocks and provide analytical means for determining scale inhibitor concentration.



L076 inhibitor offers longer protection from scale than conventional diethylenetriamine penta (methylene phosphonic acid) inhibitors.

The inhibitor chemistry used in the L076 inhibitor was developed to provide high levels of inhibition combined with excellent thermal stability. The polymer inhibitor can be used with water having a high concentration of divalent metal ions and has excellent adsorption/desorption characteristics for squeeze operations.

L076 inhibitor was specifically developed for use in matrix treatments when treating carbonate reservoirs. Pumping scale inhibitor during acidizing of carbonate reservoirs eliminates the need for a separate inhibitor squeeze treatment. L076 inhibitor remains stable when mixed into acid, permitting the delivery of scale inhibitor to all zones being stimulated.

L076 inhibitor can also be used for continuous injection and squeeze applications, depending on the composition of the produced water. For continuous injection, typical treating rates vary between 10 ug/g and 50 ug/g. In squeeze treatments, the inhibitor is mixed in a water-base fluid at concentrations between 5% and 30%.

L076 inhibitor is readily detectable by ICP, HPLC, or other wet chemistry techniques and—unlike many conventional inhibitors—L076 inhibitor is not susceptible to Mg poisoning, which can occur in reservoirs with seawater injection.

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