



A new technique for perforating steel bore casing to protect aquifers

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Project background

- Large groundwater resource in Victorian (1,000 GL/year)
- Large Tertiary age sedimentary basin aquifers
- Extensive network of State owned groundwater observation bores (State Observation Bore Network) plus numerous active and abandoned private bores
- Large number of bores are deep (>1,000m), some artesian
- Large number of bores are old
- Bores typically constructed with mild steel, poor annular seal

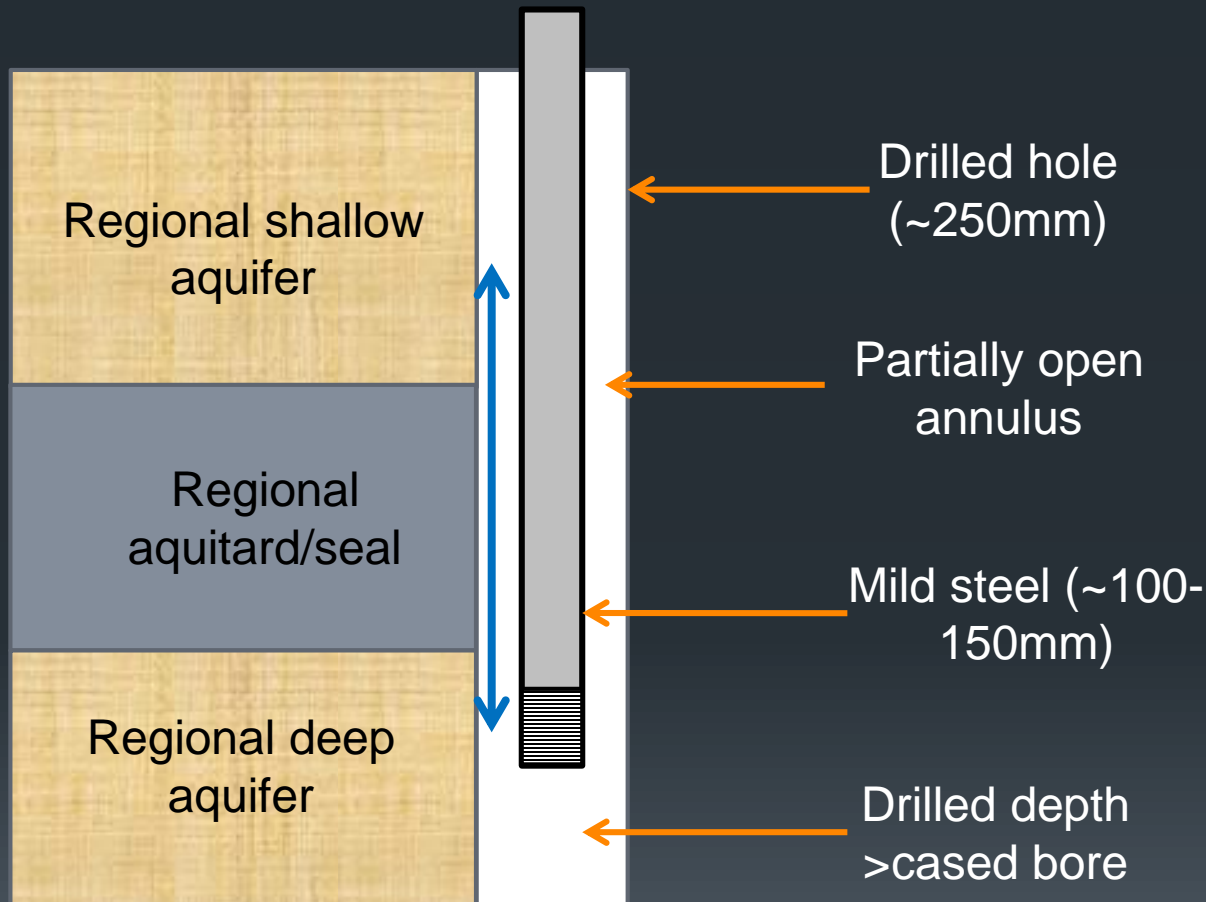


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Project background

- Typical State Observation Bore (old)



Project background

- This leads to a number of problems:
 - Unrepresentative data
 - Inter-aquifer leakage
 - Artesian break out (surface leaks)
 - Limited life span and expensive maintenance and repair
- Decommissioning or refurbishment requires perforation of casing to ensure good annular seals.
- Typical perforation methods mechanical or explosives can be
 - Expensive
 - Dangerous
 - Limited performance



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Hydraulic perforation tool

- Rubberised hydraulic inflatable packer
- Initially proposed to swage steel casing out to seal against drilled hole to create seal.



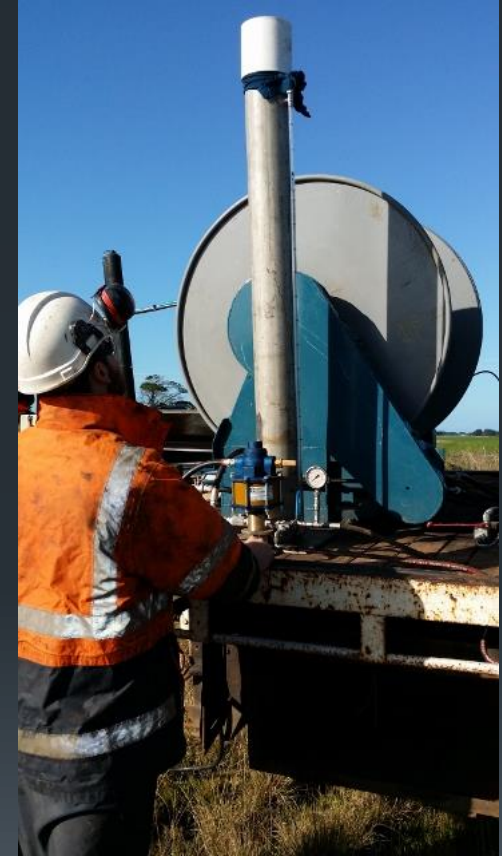
Field Trials

- Used to perforate casing on 20 bores in southeast Victoria (10 decommissioned, 10 refurbished)
- Bores up to 1,000 m deep

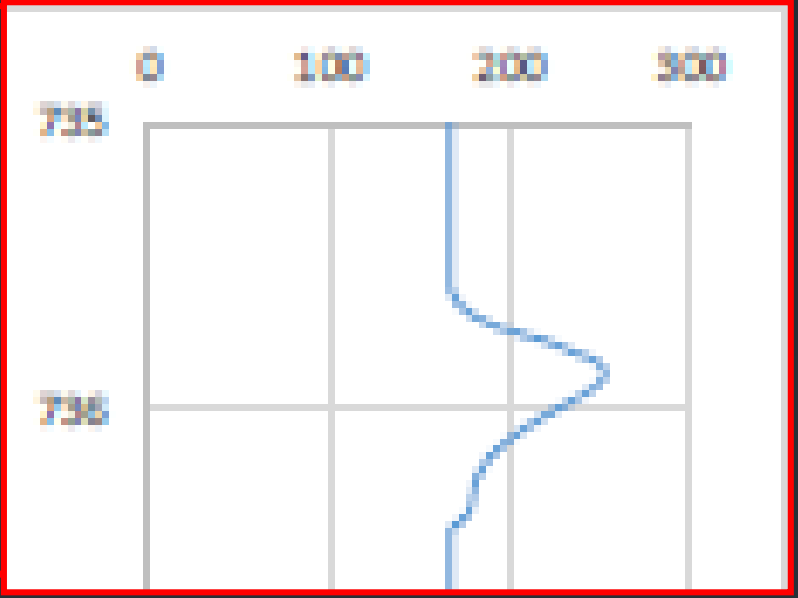
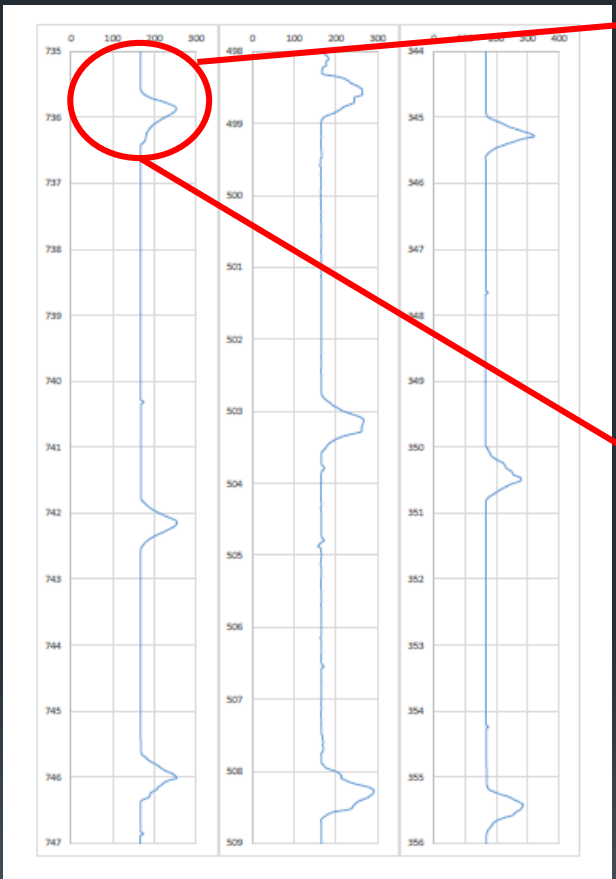


Hydraulic perforation tool

- Rubberised hydraulic inflatable packer.



Verification – calliper log



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Verification

- Pressure yield of packer and injected volume.

Depth (m)	Original Bore Diameter (mm)	Packer Diameter (mm)	Maximum Pressure (psi)	Pumped volume (L)	Estimated Inflated Diameter (mm)	Yield description	Post-Inflation Diameter (mm)
345.0 - 345.6	160	140	4000	8	195	Sudden Pressure Decrease	320
350.0 - 350.8	160	140	4000	8	195	Sudden Pressure Decrease	280
355.2 - 355.9	160	140	3000	8	195	Sudden Pressure Decrease	285

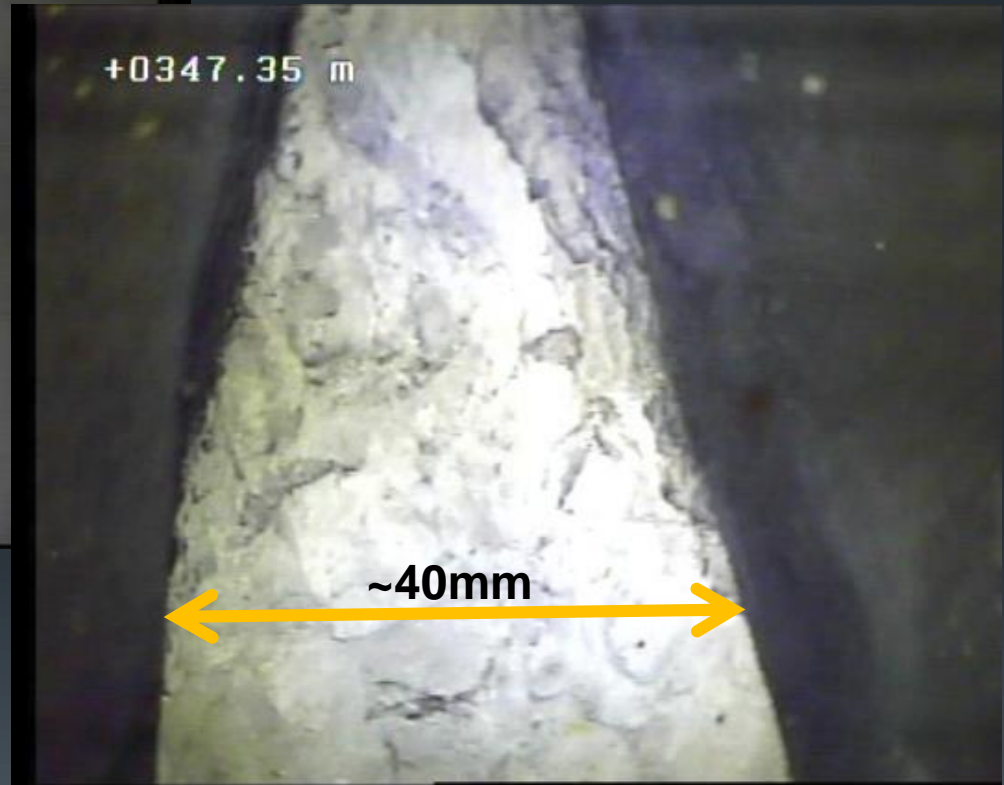
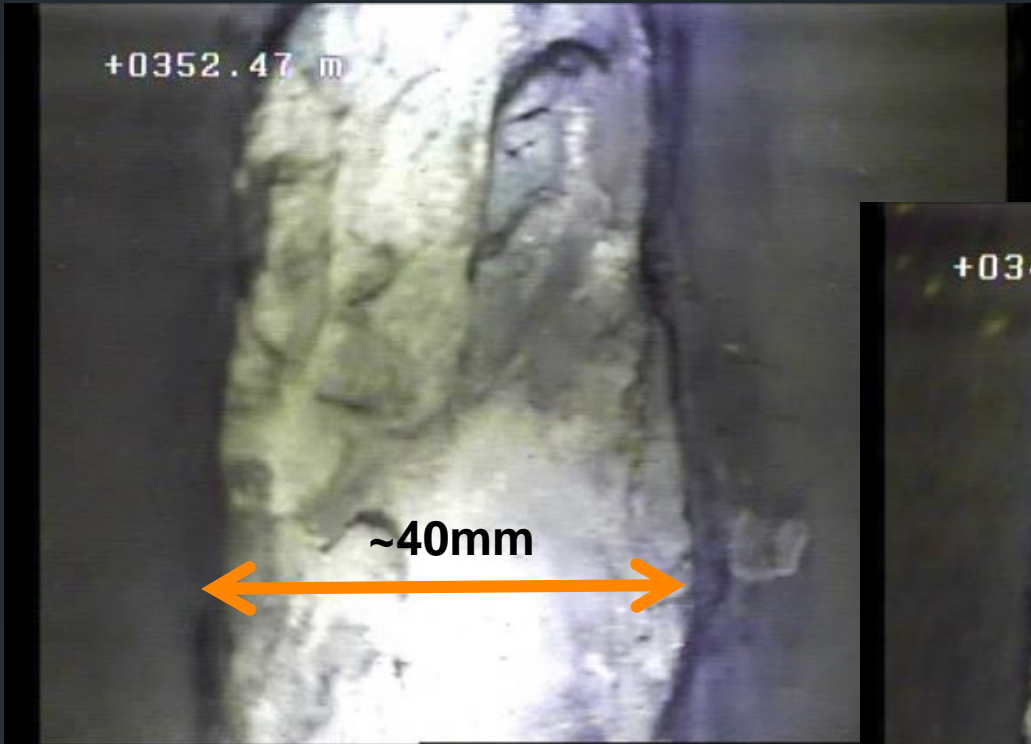
Verification

- Downhole camera on selected bores



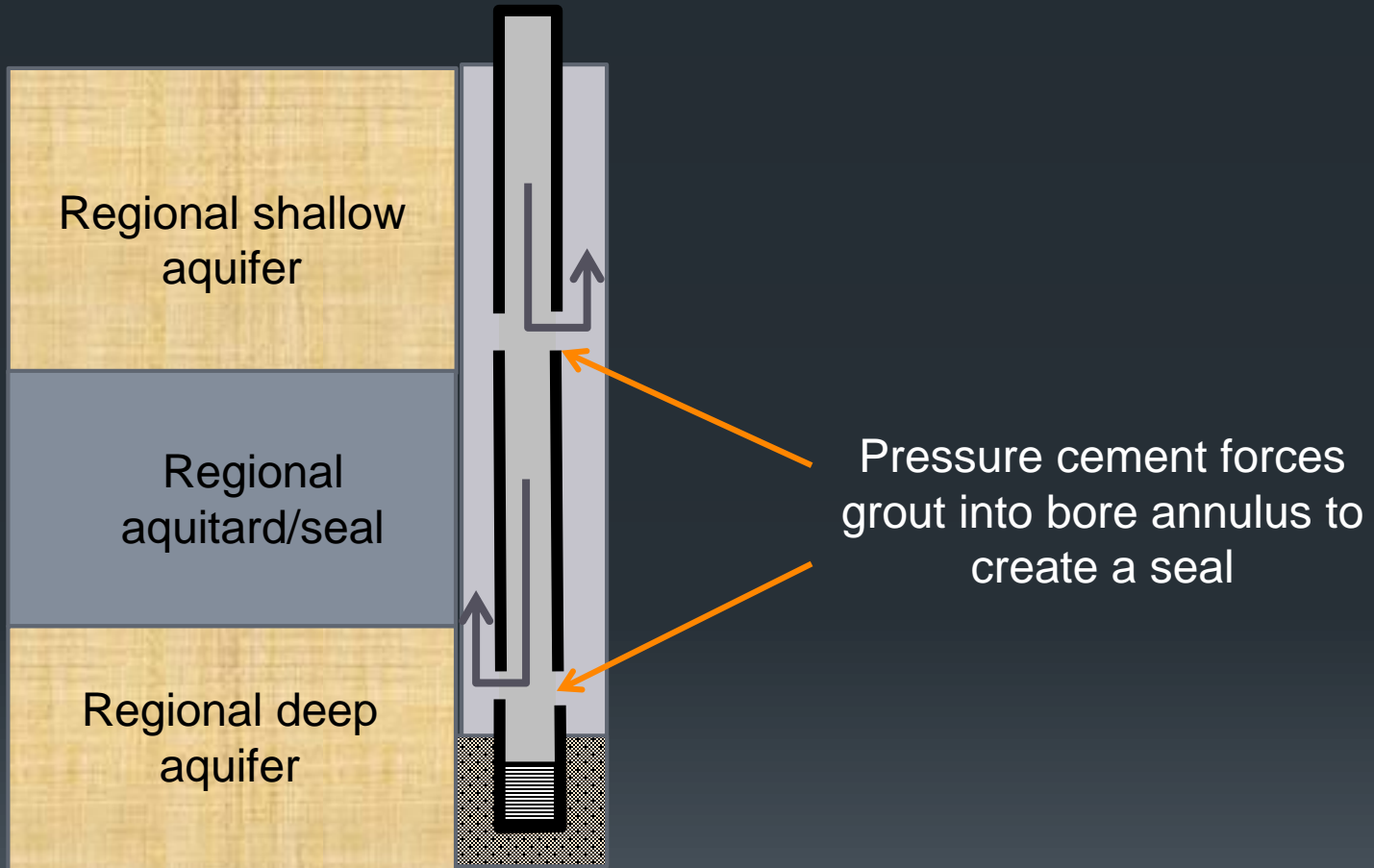
Verification

- Downhole camera on selected bores



Successful perforation

- Good cement penetration = aquifer protection or new bore life



Lessons learned....

- Hydraulic packer system provides an effective, safe and repeatable method for perforating steel casing.
- However.....
- Packers can become wedged in bores (start with shallowest)
- Packers can burst (stay within inflation pressure limits)
- Design more flexible/expandable packer (provides greater clearance in bore)

