

RINGKASAN

Sumur AP-19 merupakan sumur yang ada di lapangan AP. Pada saat sedang dilakukan *workover*, yaitu pada saat sedang dilakukan *drill out cement* dengan kondisi ada 1 lapisan perforasi *existing* terbuka, terjadi *kick* yang kemudian dilakukan *shut-in* sumur. Untuk menangani *kick* yang terjadi dan supaya operasi *workover* dapat dilanjutkan kembali, dilakukan *kill well* dengan air formasi dan menggunakan metode *bullhead*, namun tidak berhasil. Langkah selanjutnya densitas fluida dinaikkan menjadi 9.5 ppg dan dilakukan *kill well* tetap dengan *bullhead*, tetapi tetap tidak berhasil juga. Hal ini membuat diambil keputusan untuk mengganti metode *kill well* dari *bullhead* menjadi *wait & weight*. Dengan menggunakan metode ini, *kick* dapat ditangani dan operasi *workover* dapat dilanjutkan dengan aman.

Pada penelitian ini akan dilakukan studi dengan mengumpulkan data-data, seperti data tekanan sumur, tekanan rekah sumur, rencana *workover*, *pump output*, panjang dan diameter *tubular*, ukuran *casing*, serta SIDPP & SICP yang tercatat saat sumur di-*shut-in*. Perlu juga dianalisa kronologis kejadian pada saat pekerjaan *workover* sedang berlangsung Tahap selanjutnya dilakukan analisa terhadap ketidakefektifan metode *bullhead* dalam menangani *kick* di sumur AP-19 sehingga perlu mengganti metode *kill well* dengan metode *wait & weight*.

Pada penelitian ini didapati bahwa ketidakefektifan *bullhead* dalam menangani *kick* disebabkan karena permeabilitas dari perforasi terbuka yang rendah. Hal ini diketahui ketika dipompaan *kill fluid* sebanyak 1.5 bbl dan tekanan pemompaan melonjak ke 1,300 psi dan tidak ada penurunan selama 20 menit pengamatan, yang artinya tidak ada *influx* yang terdorong kembali ke perforasi terbuka. Untuk menangani kondisi tersebut, metode *kill well* diganti dengan *wait & weight*, metode ini memerlukan satu kali sirkulasi dengan *kill fluid*. Volume yang diperlukan untuk menerapkan *wait & weight* adalah 126.3 bbl sedangkan *bullhead* memerlukan 96.5 bbl. Selama proses *kill well* dengan *wait & weight*, tekanan yang dihasilkan paling besar adalah 350 psi sedangkan *bullhead* sebesar 1,417 psi, sehingga *wait & weight* aman untuk formasi, *casing*, dan *tubular* yang digunakan

Abstract

The AP-19 well is a well in the AP field. During the workover of the well, specifically during the drill out cement with one open layer perforated, a kick occurred which subsequently led to the well was shut in. To deal with the kick that occurred and so that the workover operation could be resumed, a kill well with a water formation was carried out and using the bullhead method, but it was unsuccessful. The next step was increasing the fluid density to 9.5 ppg and tried to kill well using bullhead, but it still didn't work either. This led to the decision to change the kill well method from bullhead to wait & weight. Using this method, kick could be shut down and the workover operation could be resumed safely.

This research will be carried out starting by collecting data, such as well pressure data, well fracture pressure, workover plan, pump output, tubular length and diameter and casing size as well as the SIDPP & SICP recorded when the well is shut in. It is also necessary to analyze the chronology of events during the workover job. The next stage is to analyze the ineffectiveness of the bullhead method in handling kicks in the AP-19 well so that it is necessary to replace the kill well method with the wait & weight method.

From this research, it is found that the inability of bullhead method to handle the kick is due to low permeability in open perforated layer. This is known when the kill fluid was pumped as much as 1.5 bbl, pressure surge to 1,300 psi and holding after 20 minutes of observation, which it indicated that the kill fluid did not push the influx back to open perforated layer. To handle such condition, kill well method was changed to wait & weight, this method requires one circulation only using kill fluid. Wait & weight requires 126.3 bbl, while bullhead requires 96.5 bbl. During the kill well process using wait & weight, the highest pressure that generated using wait & weight was 350 psi, while bullhead generated 1,417 psi, thus, wait & weight safe for formation, casing, and tubular that being used.