

Reel Reporter

Vol. 9 Issue 2

Newsletter of the International Coiled Tubing Association

5/ 2004

ICoTA-Canada

5th Annual Golf Tournament

Tuesday, June 15

Country Hills Golf Club

Deadline for entries: June 11, 2004

Registration Time: Tuesday, 15 June
2004, 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM

Tee Time Start: 1:30 SHOTGUN
START

Registration Fee: \$155.00 for ICoTA
Members - \$170.00 Non-Members

Food/Beverages: Industry Sponsored
Lunch at NOON before game Banquet
Dinner after game

Prizes: Distributed during/after Banquet
Registration forms can be
downloaded from the ICoTA Web
site

www.icota-canada.com

SPE/ICoTA CT Roundtable

October 14th

Calgary, AB, Canada

See Call for Papers, Page 12

European Chapter

June Working Lunch

Tuesday 15 June, 1145 for 12 noon, The
Marcliffe at Pitfodels Hotel, Aberdeen,
Scotland

**Presentation: Using Coiled Tubing
in H2S Environments - Even Low
Levels Impact Pipe Integrity**

Presenter: Alex Crabtree, Corporate
Coiled Tubing Research, Engineering and
Development Centre, BJ Services and
SPE Distinguished Lecturer

Cost: ICoTA Members £19 Non-
members £24 including lunch

Advance booking essential: online with
credit card at www.hulse-rodger.com or
telephone 01224 495051 or email
icota@hulse-rodger.com

SPE/ICoTAWELL INTERVENTION ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, November 16th and
Wednesday, November 17th
2004

Aberdeen, Scotland

If you are interested in being involved
with the steering committee for this
event please contact Jane Rodger: E-
mail icota@hulse-rodger.com
or telephone +44 (0)1224 495051

ICoTA European Chapter Annual Golf Tournament

Friday 27th August 2004, Swailend
Course, Newmachar Golf Club,
Aberdeen Scotland

Teams of four are invited to compete.
Great prizes and a great day out for
colleagues and clients.

Cost: £305.00 inc VAT per team.
Includes soup and sandwiches on arrival,
complimentary drink and meal after golf.
E-mail icota@hulse-rodger.com
or telephone +44 (0)1224 495051

ICoTA European Chapter Office- Bearers 2004

Chairman Ian Smith, Talisman Energy
Co-chair Martin Geddes, Baker Oil Tools
Treasurer Alan Turner, Halliburton

SPE Applied Technology Workshop - CT

Phuket, Thailand, July 18th-21st.

Theme: "Right Solution for the Right
Problem"

Gulf Coast Chapter

May 20th Lunch and Learn

Topic:

Vent Screens

What is a vent screen? - Vent Screen
Theory - Preventing Fluidization -
Vent Screen Applications

Presenter:

Kevin Smith - Halliburton

Fax reservations to 832 201 9977

Gulf Coast Chapter

3rd Annual Golf Tourney

September 24th



**The International Coiled Tubing
Association (ICoTA)** is a not-for-profit,
member-funded organisation with the
primary objective of improving
communication and promotion of technical
awareness within the coiled tubing
industry.

Membership comprises individuals from all
sectors of the coiled tubing industry
including service users, service providers,
tubing and equipment manufacturers.

Mission Statement

The ICoTA mission is to enhance
communication, gather technical expertise
and promote safety, training, competencies
and industry accepted practices.

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To insure that you receive further issues of this newsletter and the full benefits of ICoTA membership
Please contact the ICoTA office: Telephone 979 229 1753 or Fax: 832 201 9977

True Hybrid Operations Combining Coiled Tubing Drilling and Conventional Rig Workover Techniques and Practices

Udo Cassee/Nordic-Calista Services; Devin Rock/Schlumberger; Dan Kara/BP Exploration Alaska; SeanMcLaughlin/Schlumberger

Abstract

This paper documents the results of a new stage of development in the application of coiled tubing drilling. Combining coiled tubing drilling technology with a conventional jointed pipe workover capability represents the next step change in providing low-cost reserves access solutions through selection of the most efficient tool for the application.

Drilling sidetracks through the existing completion using coiled tubing is an established practice in Alaska's North Slope oil fields. During these operations the use of jointed pipe, except for running liners, with the coiled tubing drilling rig was avoided. A conventional workover rig was the preferred approach to prepare the coiled-tubing-candidate well when it required a change out of production tubing or other workover activity.

In 2001 a North Slope operator evaluated the opportunity to utilize one rig to perform both operations. In 2002 a workover rig was modified to fit the need.

Although it appears very obvious and straightforward to combine two established technologies, there are many challenges to overcome. Specialized equipment, multidisciplinary personnel, and control of overall well cost are just a few of the many parts of the operation that had to be planned. This paper details the results, problems encountered, solutions, and a quantification of the real benefits achieved combining coiled tubing drilling with a jointed pipe workover.

Introduction

CTD began in Alaska's North Slope oilfields back in the mid 1990s. More than 400 wells have been sidetracked using this technology over the decade of operation. Drilling equipment selection has evolved significantly during this time frame. The first wells were sidetracked with a conventional, arctic style coiled tubing unit (CTU) rigged up over a tree, with external tanks, pits, pumps and support equipment scattered around location. This was sufficient for proof of concept but extremely difficult in the harsh arctic environment and posed significant health, safety and environmental (HSE) exposure. A small work-over rig was added to the operation to enclose all the fluids handling equipment and provide a proper Arctic enclosed rig floor for which to make up drilling assemblies and running liners. There still were multiple components, adding to a lengthy rig up in harsh conditions. The makeup of the CTD 'rigs' continued to evolve as through tubing sidetracks proved to be an economical success.

The concept

A review of the type of candidates requiring CTD sidetracks in the future suggested that many wells, given their age, would require a rig workover (RWO) prior to being sidetracked. Historically a dedicated workover (WO) rig would perform this task and the CTD unit would follow up behind for the sidetrack. This sequence worked but required two separate rig moves/rig ups and the CTD sidetrack was dependent on the WO rig's schedule. With the maturity of the field, the dedicated WO rigs maintained a full schedule. The operators needed to have capability to replace bad production tubing and CTD sidetrack the well, with one rig.

The concept of the hybrid CTD/RWO unit was developed to meet this demand. The required capabilities were defined as follows:

- ◆ ·All thru-tubing CTD capabilities, as defined by North Slope coiled tubing drilling
- ◆ ·Safe and efficient change out of coiled tubing spools without the use of mobile cranes, a change to existing operations
- ◆ ·Arctic Blow Out Preventer (BOP) enclosure small enough to fit on 10' well spacing but large enough to handle 7-1/16" through 13-5/8" BOP
- ◆ ·300,000 lbs free standing mast to allow rig up in high winds. Ability to move with the mast standing whenever possible to reduce rig up and down time
- ◆ ·Single module, self propelled, year round mobility
- ◆ ·Sufficient fluid storage and related fluid processing equipment on the rig for CTD and RWO operations
- ◆ ·Rotary table for jointed pipe operations.
- ◆ ·Capable of performing simple tubing change outs
- ◆ ·Economically competitive with existing CTD and RWO operations

Generally speaking the demand for straight CTD sidetrack operations would decrease over time from the current two full time rigs; new candidates are harder to find. Demand could be kept to 2 full time rigs by creating the capability of performing jointed pipe operations in addition to CTD. In addition, it was perceived that in the future, as the fields continue to decline, it may be difficult to employ multiple, task specific rigs in the field versus fewer, multi-tasked rigs.

Development of a hybrid rig

A fully enclosed single modular coiled tubing drilling unit was first introduced to Prudhoe Bay in 1996^{1,3}. This unit has been very successful in drilling sidetracks and continues to push the technology benchmark. (Fig. 1) In 2001 the operator requested drilling contractors to propose a next generation package that would allow both CTD and RWO operations to be combined.

The second single modular unit also is a workover rig converted to coiled tubing drilling unit. With the lessons learned throughout the years operating the first unit many improvements were implemented to increase equipment efficiencies.

A coiled tubing shipping spool is utilized as a work reel to eliminate the need for spooling coiled tubing. The first integrated CTD rig (Rig#1) requires a mobile crane on location to change out a spool of coiled tubing. This makes the operation extremely weather dependent. To reduce flat time and be able to change out reels efficiently a reel change out system without the need for a mobile crane had to be developed. (Fig. 2) Weight & balance of the complete module and the interface between the integrated crane and the shipping spool and the spooler unit had to be carefully evaluated. The time required to change a reel with the new system was reduced by more than half compared to utilizing a mobile crane. An innovative cable stabbing system was introduced to optimize the stabbing and unstabbing of the coiled tubing to the injectorhead on the rig floor.

CTD e-line technology has made great strides over the years but cementing through a string of coiled tubing with e-line is yet to become a proven technology. The efficient reel change out system on the unit was therefore used to change between e-line and non e-line coiled tubing for the completion of a well.

Due to weight and balance issues and the requirement of clearance below the reel house the control cab had to be placed in front of the reel (Fig. 4). Although this had been done elsewhere there was a concern that this would impede the efficiency of running in and out of the hole with coiled tubing and limit the view of the coiled tubing by the operator to observe irregularities of the pipe while being spooled. 3D modeling was used to establish view patterns from the control cab. An elaborate camera system was designed to ensure a clear view to spool properly and efficiently and to observe the condition of the pipe while being spooled. A 24" plasma 4-way split screen in front of the operator provides a clear view of the operation. During the drilling operation this screen is used to display the different remote camera's installed at safety and operational critical positions on the rig.

The monitoring system for the drilling fluids circulating system, pump and BOP controls, power generation and emergency shut downs are duplicated both in the coiled tubing control cab and at the drilling console on the rig floor.

Health, Safety and Environment

No project is a success when either a person or the environment is harmed. Both Contractors and Operator main objectives are to proactively identify the risks and hazards and mitigate them. The core crew was involved in the actual rig modification to:

- ◆ Identify improvements on the engineering design before start up.
- ◆ Become familiar with new equipment and procedures
- ◆ Start "gelling" the combined CTD/RWO team
- ◆ Create a combined training matrix mandatory for the crew to operate the variety of equipment on the unit

The Dupont STOP program used on other CTD units as the behavioral based safety system was instigated at the start of the modification. The STOP cards were used to identify hazards and unsafe work acts but also as a pre job safety checklist. The Operator was involved in an extensive rig acceptance program where all safety and operational systems, procedures and management programs, were tested and/or verified.

Scope

The initial scope of work for the hybrid coiled tubing drilling / work over unit was envisioned to be limited to

- Production tubing swaps
- 3-1/2" and 4-1/2" tubing, possibly 5-1/2"
- No casing leaks, no scab liner
- No wellhead repairs
- No 7" pipe handling
- No complex tubing swaps i.e. significant fishing and/or junk or severely corroded tubing – multiple trips.

These 'simple' tubing change outs would then be followed by a thru-tubing CTD sidetrack.

It quickly became apparent that a number of candidates required a more complex workover. Workover objectives expanded to include:

- ESP pump retrieval and installation
- Running up to 5 1/2" chrome completion
- Packer milling
- Drilling of cement plugs
- Wellhead repair
- 7" scab liner installation
- Extensive jointed pipe fishing operation

The ability to conduct both CTD and RWO operations also opened up possibilities for applications beyond the central North Slope. Island operations that require a costly ice road for access used to be out of reach for CTD from a cost perspective. Having the ability to perform both CTD and RWO makes it cost effective.

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Challenges

Hybrid operations. Typically it is difficult to combine two technologies and expect each to remain independently competitive. While introducing the hybrid CTD/RWO unit, it has been particularly challenging to remain efficient and cost effective as a standalone RWO unit. Currently, as expected, premiums are charged for rig workovers because of the additional CTD equipment. Combining the two technologies was not intended to provide competition to standalone workover rigs, but rather to add versatility to the CTD program. Opportunities for further development of this concept are addressed in this paper.

Technical. The required flow rates for jointed pipe work over applications differ significantly from those needed for coiled tubing drilling applications. Depending on coiled tubing size and length the average rate/pressures seen during coiled tubing drilling are 3 bbl/min at 3,500 psi. Depending on casing size flow rates required for jointed pipe application can be in the 14 bbl/min range.

The 800 horsepower mud pumps on the rig were dressed with 4" liners for the high pressure/low flow rate application. 5 1/2" or 6" liners are used when higher flow rates are required.

For coiled tubing drilling typically a 7 1/16" BOP stack is installed on top of the production tree. Work over applications require larger BOP equipment, i.e. 11" or 13 5/8" to facilitate the pulling of tubing hangers and associated equipment. Changing BOP equipment is an involved process adding to flat time. (Fig.3)

A study was undertaken to evaluate if a larger stack could be converted so it could be used for both workover and CTD operations. This possibility has proven problematic since coiled tubing specific rams are not available for the larger BOP. However, progress has been made for outfitting an 11" BOP stack.

In addition to blind and pipe rams used in jointed pipe applications, coiled tubing applications require a shear and slip/seal ram suitable for the size of coiled tubing being run. There are blind/shear and 2 3/8" pipe rams currently available for 11" BOP rams. There has been some difficulty finding 2 3/8" slip rams for the 11" stack. The supplier of BOP equipment is currently designing a slip insert for a 2 3/8" ram block. The resulting hybrid BOP will be a 3-ram configuration plus annular, and will include blind/shear, slip, and pipe rams. When transitioning between workover and CTD operations a plug must be set so the pipe rams can be swapped to the correct size and tested. Swapping rams should be performed simultaneously with stabbing pipe while rigging up the injector, and should therefore add little time to the overall transition.

Estimates show that 40% of future operations will utilize an 11" BOP and 2 3/8" coiled tubing during CTD drilling. In addition to increasing rig efficiency and safety the implementation of a hybrid BOP stack may provide an opportunity for the utilization coiled tubing for portions of the workovers when an 11" BOP is being used.

Running coiled tubing in a large BOP stack is a serious risk to be carefully considered because the coiled tubing compressive/buckling limits are approached under these conditions. Compressive load restrictions could ultimately impact the ability to generate weight on bit. Calculated coiled tubing working envelope and tubing forces modeling software predicts that lockup will occur downhole in the production tubing prior to buckling at surface; therefore weight transfer should not be will not be impacted. It should be noted that a system is in place to stop the injector before the coiled tubing limitations are exceeded to prevent catastrophic buckling of the coiled tubing close to surface.

People. Different technical disciplines had to be combined to operate the rig with a qualified competent crew and yet keep the total headcount to a minimum. This in combination with the fact that the coiled tubing provider and work over provider are two separate entities compounded the challenge. Both companies had their respective training requirements and programs but cross training was needed for the crew to operate safely and efficient. A training/competency matrix was developed to stipulate and track training requirements for the different positions.

Due to the very specific training requirements and experience the crew has both a driller and a coiled tubing service supervisor. Responsibility for the operation is passed between these two positions depending if coiled tubing or jointed pipe is used for the task.

Crew size is kept to a minimum to remain cost competitive with other options. Development of the fully integrated rig monitoring system and the placement of remote cameras ensure the rig is operated safely and any irregularities are spotted immediately.

Organizational. The key to Quality Health Safety and Environmental performance is a single point of contact and accountability on the Rig. This was accomplished with the "Team Leader" position, which was developed on the first integrated coiled tubing drilling unit. The Team Leader is charged with overall responsibility for the contractors on location. He reports to the client Company Representative and the CTD Operations Manager for the Service Company.

Delegation of responsibility is a necessity of the Team Leader position. Many rig-specific issues are delegated to the Rig Toolpusher. The Team Leader works very closely with

the Toolpusher and Client Company Representative in order to run a safe and efficient operation.

The Hybrid operation has two very distinct operations: One is entirely related to rig and jointed pipe activities. The second is mainly a coiled tubing drilling application with some jointed pipe completions and hoisting activities.

Switching from jointed pipe operations to coiled tubing operations requires a handover of supervision in second-level management. The coiled tubing service supervisor is in charge of operations when coiled tubing is in operation. The Driller and his subordinates report to the coiled tubing service supervisor.

When rig floor activities take place, either jointed pipe operations or hoisting activities, the Driller is in charge of operations. The coiled tubing service supervisor and his subordinate report to him. Although this was conceptually difficult to comprehend, it functions well and is thoroughly understood on the rig. (Fig. 7 & 8)

Rig and coiled tubing crews are multi-functional in order to reduce manpower duplication. CTD hybrid operations have a total of 6 personnel on tour vs. 9 on a normal workover rig in the same field.

Learning curve

Usually with the start up of a new rig, the learning curve is quite steep. The first well drilled with the hybrid CTD/RWO rig (Rig#2) showed the performance as comparable to Rig#1. The approved cost estimate for the first well assumed the same times and rates that Rig#1 was experiencing (after 6 years of operation). Further complicating the start-up was the continuous electric line bottomhole assembly set-up which commenced just a few months after rig acceptance. Switching from non electric line pulse tools to electric line normally results in a major set-back in efficiency and hence, daily rate of penetration (ROP). This was not the case on Rig#2. The average for the first few months compared to the performance of Rig#1 of three years prior. Within a year, Rig#2 had surpassed Rig#1 in current drilling performance. (Fig.1)

Jointed pipe operations were not new to the rig team. Rig#1 ran jointed pipe liner completions into open hole post-CTD and occasionally pulled liner. Tubing change outs were not in the scope of Rig#1.

The required scope of work on Rig#2 involved more typical workover applications: pulling and re-running tubing, milling production packers etc. This operation was new to the CTD operation as these are more typical of a work over operation.

The six workovers to date have varied widely in scope. Each workover program has been very different. These differences have been good exposure for the crew; however the changes in scope have limited the use of the Lessons Learned.

Continuous improvement

Developing new hybrid technologies generates many lessons learned and opportunities to improve. The Technical Limit process already existing in the CTD operations was fully utilized to track, monitor and improve hybrid operations. The rig maintains a lessons learned database where all personnel can input suggestions. The suggestions are assigned, completed, and archived or rejected. To date the rig team has generated over 400 lessons learned than have been instrumental in improving rig efficiency. Three notable areas of improvement have dramatically impacted rig efficiency, BOP change out, pipe handling and stabbing coiled tubing operations.

As described earlier, the handling and swapping of the BOP during transitions between workover and CTD is currently necessary for hybrid operations. When hybrid operations were first introduced the transition time was quickly identified as having great timesaving potential. Many suggestions were submitted with ideas for improving the process when swapping BOP equipment. The small enclosed rig cellar and limited spacing between wells adds to the difficulty of the operation. The 13 5/8" BOP stack must be broken into three sections for installation and removal. The safety risks and reduced efficiency of making up or breaking out additional flanged connections during hybrid operations made it necessary to add a hydraulic wrench to the equipment inventory. Over the course of the first six hybrid operations, time needed to transition between workover BOP and CTD BOP was reduced by 44%.

The Technical Limit process revealed a second opportunity for potential improvement regarding pipe-handling requirements. Typical North Slope CTD operations require the rig to run short intervals (approximately 2,500') of jointed 2 7/8" liner. To accomplish this, pipe must be manually rolled on the catwalk and lifted with a winch. Initially this method was considered acceptable for the anticipated workover scope, which was simple tubing swaps with 3.5" or 4.5" tubing. It has to be noted that all strapping, cleaning and racking of tubulars has to be done in an enclosed pipeshed to protect the crew and equipment against the Arctic environment. There is a limit to the amount of space available to store jointed pipe in a pipeshed.

After initial workovers were completed the scope expanded to include running 7" casing and picking up drill pipe. It became clear the addition of a hydraulic pipe skate was necessary to improve efficiency and reduce the inherent risk of pipe handling. A pipe skate has been designed, built, and installed on the rig. At the time this paper was written the pipe skate was not yet used extensively. Exact numbers on time savings are therefore not available.

-Continued on page 6-

It is estimated that 10% can be saved on each trip in or out of the hole. In addition to faster tripping time the unit is now capable of handling multiple strings at the same time. For example drillpipe can be brought into or out of the pipe shed over tubing that had been previously loaded.

Transition time between workover and CTD must be efficient. The 3rd improvement opportunity resulting from Technical Limit lessons learned concerns stabbing pipe. Because the coil must be removed from the injector during workover operations, and because space is restricted on the rig floor, it was necessary to implement a system for unstabbing and stabbing pipe in the injector. With the use of an internal grapple, cable, and air hoist the time taken to unstab and stab pipe has been reduced by 67 %. The new system also made it unnecessary for personnel to work at heights near the pipe during the operation.

Future Development

True hybrid operations are expected to expand in scope and become increasingly efficient. Integration of the coiled tubing capabilities into 'conventional' workover applications will be key in reducing costs for overall intervention.

The unrealized advantage that coiled tubing presents over jointed pipe is tripping speed. This advantage will have to be investigated to optimize the efficiency of the operation. Typically it takes 12 hours to round trip to 10,000' with jointed pipe versus 5 hours or less with coiled tubing. Performing 2 runs, and perhaps more, with coiled tubing out of 8 total required trips with jointed pipe will result in substantial cost savings. Coiled tubing operations enhance operational safety by reducing the exposure to handling jointed pipe connections.

In order to facilitate the use of coil in RWO applications, some changes in surface equipment and handling will be required:

- ◆ Coiled tubing to remain stabbed in the injector during jointed pipe operations
- ◆ Larger OD coiled tubing for higher torque and flow rate capabilities
- ◆ Large BOP stack that can be dressed for coiled tubing sizes through tubulars (2-3/8 through 7")

Conclusion

Planning, training and the focus on continuous improvement ensure a safe operation and increased efficiency over time.

In a large mature remote oilfield there is a need for a true hybrid CTD/RWO unit. Utilizing one rig that can do both can make operating at remote fields more economical where normally two rigs would be required.

The hybrid CTD/RWO unit is not providing competition to a workover rig, but adds more versatility to the CTD program.

Because of the limited number and variety in scope of hybrid unit workovers performed to date, overall efficiency increase compared to the conventional approach is difficult to quantify at this early stage.

Equipment modifications so one BOP can be used for both CTD and RWO are needed to reduce a significant amount of flat time. When coiled tubing can be used for part of the RWO the benefits of the CTD/RWO unit will be more apparent.

Acknowledgements

The success of CTD in Alaska is the combination of numerous companies and their devoted employees. Operators and Contractors work closely together to continuously advance the technology.

The authors wish to thank the management of BP Exploration Alaska Inc, Schlumberger Oilfield Services and Nordic-Calista Services for their support and permission to submit this paper.

References

1. Gardner, G, Snisarenko, P., : "Mobility and Speed in a Workover/Completion Rig for the Arctic". Paper SPE/IADC 18624
2. McCarty, T., Stanley, M., Gantt, L., : "Coiled Tubing Drilling: Continued Performance Improvement in Alaska". Paper SPE/IADC 67824 presented at the SPE/IADC conference held in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 27 February – 1 March 2001
3. Larson, E., Huffman, S., Parker, C., Snisarenko, P., Williams, B., : "Update on Hybrid Rig Development for Coiled Tubing Drilling," Presented at the World Oil 5th International Coiled Tubing Drilling and Well Intervention Technology Conference and Exhibition, February 1997

This paper was prepared for a poster session presentation at the SPE/ICoTA Coiled Tubing Conference and Exhibition held in Houston, Texas, U.S.A., 23–24 March 2004.

Figures follow

Rig Performance

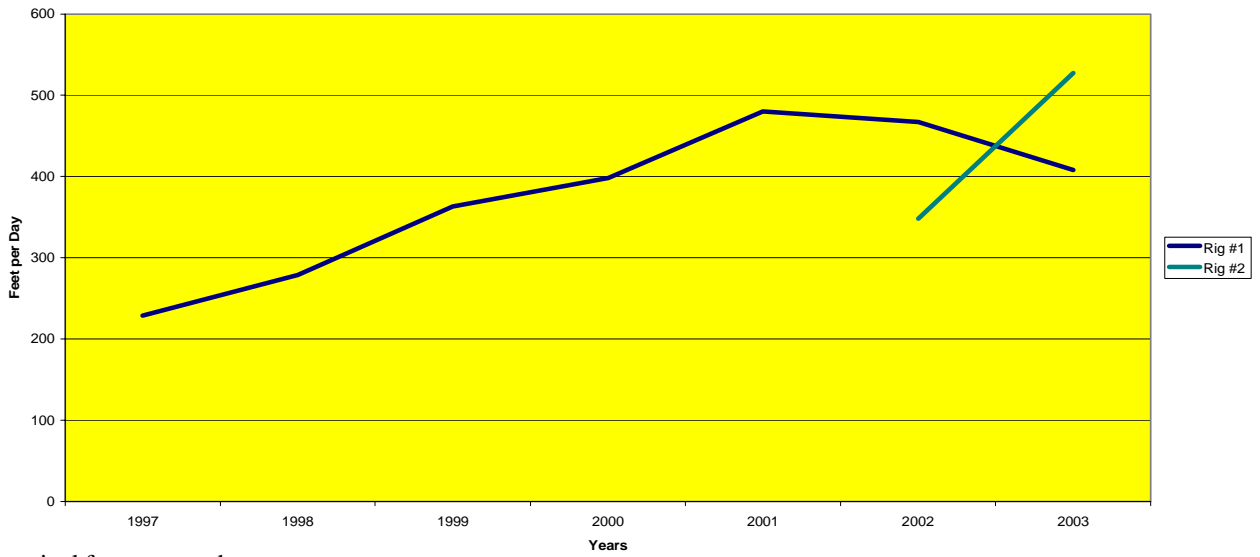


Fig.1 Historical footage per day curve



Fig. 2 Reel change out system



Fig. 3 Handling of 13 5/8" BOP

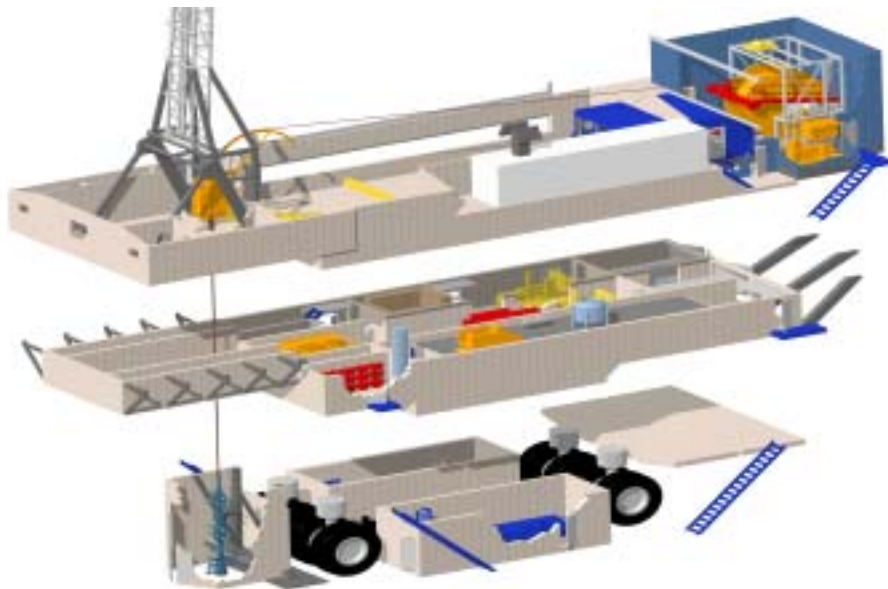


Fig.4 Hybrid CTD/RWO unit layout



Fig.5 Picture Hybrid CTD/RWO unit

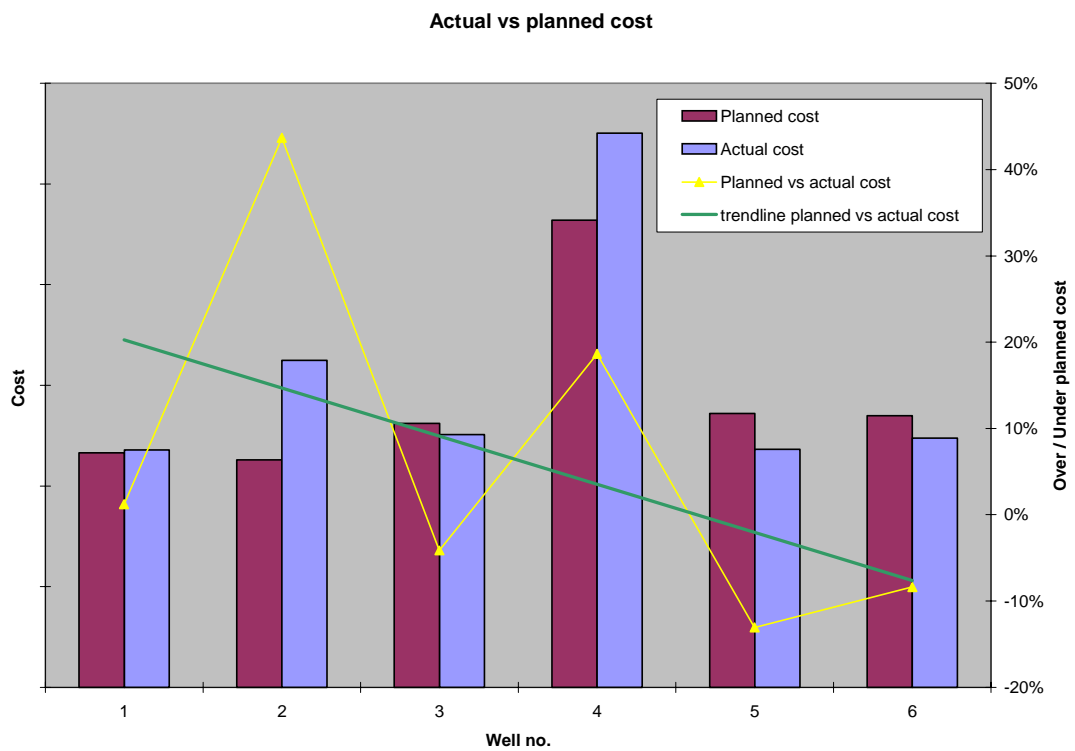


Fig.6 Graph Planned vs actual well cost

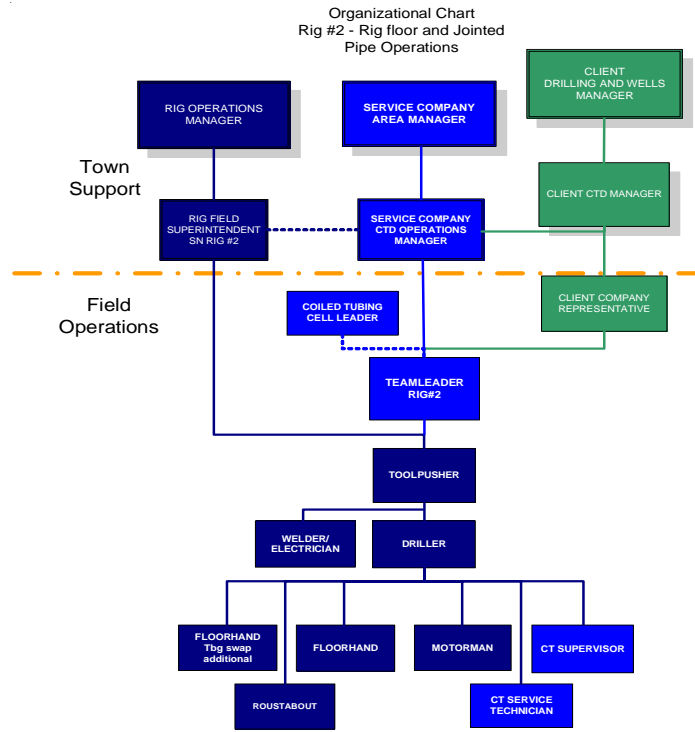


Fig. 7 Organigram for RWO operations

D.Rock 7-6-03

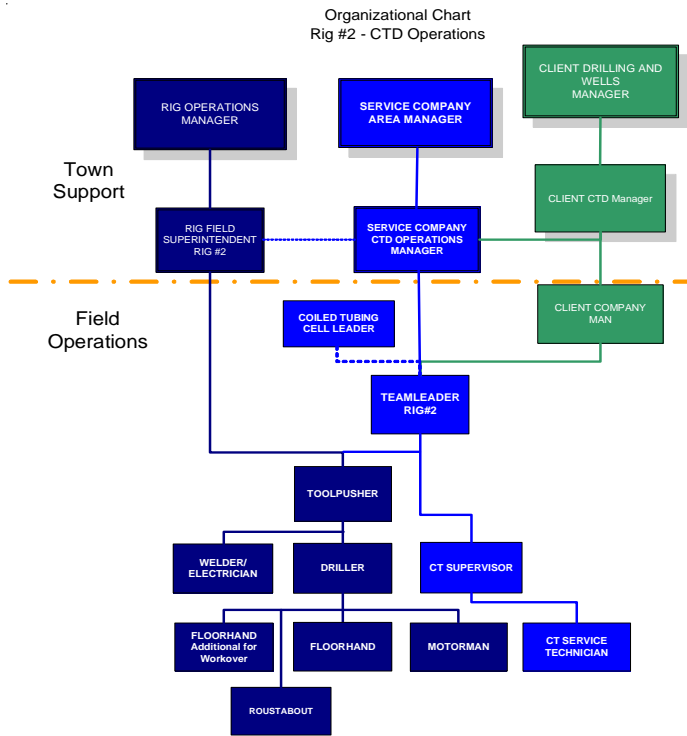


Fig. 8 Organigram for CTD operations

D.Rock 7-6-03

Board Meeting Highlights from the March 24th meeting:

The number attending the Conference was the largest to date for this event, at 827.

The Houston Conference continues to grow. Exhibitor Space sold for this year was 6300 square feet compared with 6600 square feet in 2003. Marketing has begun for the 2005 event, which will be held April 12th and 13th.

Outgoing Co-Chairman Ron Clarke opened discussion of an Executive Committee meeting held in February with representatives of SPE. Present at that meeting were: Sally Goldesberry, SPE Senior Manager, Meetings & Exhibits, Deena Walters, SPE Exhibits and Meetings Manager, Ron Clarke, FID Group, Scott Quigley, ExxonMobil and Jim Holmes, ICoTA Secretary. According to Clarke, "The purpose of the meeting was to handle a number of challenges occurring in the past year as a result of miscommunication. Tremendous progress was made at that meeting in determining how we are going to avoid these types of situations in the future".

Darren Thatcher (Sanjel) reported that the Canadian Chapter would be involved in the formulation of recommended practices (non regulatory) objectives and recommendations on procedures to be shared with the industry. These are non-regulatory meetings although regulatory people will be sitting in.

Andrew Patterson- BP reported that Ian Smith was elected the new European Chapter Co-Chair at the Annual Chapter dinner, which was attended by 120.

Jim Holmes reported that the lunch and learns have been very successful. The program committee has already scheduled events for April and May. Our last lunch and learn was attended by 76.

The annual Gulf Coast Chapter Golf Tournament is scheduled for September 24th. Applications for the tournament will be open at the May 20th Lunch and Learn. The financial situation is tied to the International body.

Revised ICoTA bylaws were presented and scheduled for a vote by email.

Program Committee members for the 2005 Conference:

Alex Crabtree	BJ Services Company – Canada
Hampton Fowler	Halliburton
Gordon Mackenzie	Baker Oil Tools
Andrew Patterson	BP
Ken Newman	CTES
Bryan Suprenant	Precision Tube Technology
Curtis Blount	ConocoPhillips
Thor Salensminde	Hydro
Warren Zemlak	Schlumberger
Jim Behrens	El Paso
Robert Lestz	ChevronTexaco

ICoTA Officers for 2004-2005:

Co-Chair: Scott Quigley - ExxonMobil

Co-Chair: Ian Retalic - Leading Edge Advantage, Ltd.

Treasurer: Ken Newman - CTES

Secretary: Jim Holmes - ICoTA

The following individuals were acknowledged by the ICoTA Board of Directors for extraordinary voluntary service:

Ron Clarke – FID Group, For two years outstanding service as ICoTA Board Co-Chair; **Eric Walker- BP**, For outstanding service as Conference Program Committee Co-Chair; **Gordon Mackenzie – Baker Oil Tools**, For outstanding service as Conference Program Committee Co-Chair; **Alex Crabtree- BJ Services Canada**, For outstanding service as Conference Program Committee Co-Chair

Post-Conference Meeting of SPE and ICoTA

Following a very successful Conference in Houston, representatives of ICoTA and SPE met at Reliance Center April 29th to discuss matters of mutual concern and to formulate plans to enable continued growth and success of the next conference. Among decisions to arise from that meeting were an earlier date for call for papers, preparation of an updated contract and lines of communication between SPE and ICoTA. There was general consensus that the Woodlands Waterway Marriott venue has contributed greatly to the overall success of the conference. Those attending this meeting were quick to voice agreement that the Waterway location as well as the Hotel's response to ICoTA's Conference needs were a distinct positive in the scheme of things. A strong commitment was made at this meeting to increasing operator participation in the 2005 Conference and ensuring high quality presentations.

The ICoTA WEB Site

The ICoTA WEB Library continues to grow with the constant addition of past and current papers. There are currently 128 Coiled Tubing-specific papers available online and others are being added continuously. ICoTA actively solicits input to the library.

Major Categories in the Index of holdings are:

[General, Market & Statistics](#) | [Coiled Tubing & Pipe Workover Applications](#) | [Open Hole Drilling](#) | [Permanent Installations, Completions, Pipelines](#)
[CT Downhole Tools](#) | [Well Control, Safety & Environment](#)
[Modeling Software](#) | [Surface Equipment](#)
[Rig-up on Floaters](#) | [New Technology & Techniques](#)

Categories that are under-represented are: CT Downhole Tools, Modeling Software and New Technology & Techniques.

Please visit the ICoTA Web Site at www.icota.com and click on [\[COILED TUBING ARTICLES & PAPERS\]](#) or go directly to the CT Library at <http://www.icota.com/ctlibrary.html>



John Misselbrook



LEADING Edge Advantage

Ian Retalic



Warren Zemplak



Gordon MacKenzie



Gary Stratulate



John Haukvik



Andrew Patterson



Brian Suprenant



Jamie Stewart



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WE ARE REQUESTING YOUR INPUT! - CALL FOR PAPERS/TOPICS!

The 5th Annual Coiled Tubing Roundtable is slated for Thursday October 14th, 2004.

The previous four CT Roundtables were deemed a success by all attendees. We are looking forward to continuing this tradition of promoting the Coiled Tubing Industry. Our success has been due to the large participation of the ICoTA membership and by their contributions and suggestions.

We are looking for Speakers, Presenters, Presentations and any other Articles of Interest relating to our Coiled Tubing Industry. Presentations on New Advances in Operations, Tools, Technology, Industry "Firsts", History, etc. Due to the nature of our organization we must request that presentations be made as non-commercial as possible. The presentations should be 20 minutes in length with 5 minutes for questions. A projector will be made available for PowerPoint presentations. Accompanying paper is optional but if included will be made part of material distributed to attendees.

If you or your company wishes to participate, please complete the form below by August 20th and forward to:

**Doug Pipchuk, ICOTA Canada
C/O Schlumberger
525-3rd Avenue S.W.
Calgary, AB, T2P 0G4**

Tel: 403-237-1513 (Direct)

Fax: 403-509-4120

Email: pipchuk2@slb.com

Topic:

Brief Description:

Submitted by:

Name:

Company:

Tel / Fax / Email:

The successful selection of topics and presenters for this event will add to the general interest and success of the CT Roundtable. NOTE: Contributors need not be from Canada.

Please take a moment to assist. No one knows our industry better than you! A list of topics and presenters will be circulated to ICOTA members by September 9th.

Final Presentations are Required by Oct 1, 2004.