SUSTAINABLE CHEMISTRY MICROBIAL ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY

Unlock Reservoir Value with Beneficial In-Situ Microbes

Uplift production decline curve, increase proven development reserves, and ultimately achieve maximum return on investment by incorporating its proprietary microbial technologies to the integrated subsurface analysis systems and field development

Select Chemistry's MOER is novel biological enhanced oil recovery technology for liquid-rich unconventional and conventional reservoirs that provides a quick response and lasting impact that improves production over the life of the well.

STEPS TO SUBSURFACE SUCCESS

Customized nutrients are injected into the reservoir to activate the native subsurface beneficial microbes.

Microbial activity blocks the "Thief Zones" (highpermeable zones) and improves oil mobility.

Increased production and Proved Developed Reserves (PDP) while reducing water cut.

Success in both sandstone and carbonate reservoirs that are candidates for waterflooding.

Proven results at a minimum cost compared with chemical, thermal, and Gas EOR approaches.



Microbial EOR was implemented to a mature water flooding field in southwestern Kansas. The field was a sandstone reservoir with high heterogeneity. Oil production was increased to a much higher level with slow decline after 6 months of continuous MEOR operation.



BENEFITS OF MEOR

- Sustainably redirect more produced water from SWD's for use in enhanced recovery
- 9-12% Incremental Reservoir Recovery
- Lower Water Lifting Cost
- Lower Oil Water Separation Cost
- Quick Production Increase Response
- Reduce the Number of Infill Drilling Wells
- Minimize Surface Facility Investment

CUTTING EDGE RESEARCH



Select Chemistry's understanding of downhole fluid chemistry is unparalleled. Our labs develop and deploy more custom FR and completion chemistry than any other industry supplier.

Select Chemistry's MEOR technology has established grant partnerships with US DOE and NSF as well research advancements with the University of Texas-Austin, University of Houston, and University of Calgary.

A CONVENTIONAL CASE