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US Patent 10,761,237 B1

## HYDROCARBON SURVEYS WATERFLOOD STUDY APPLICATIONS

Copeland Remote Sensing, LLC's Hydrocarbon Surveys (HS) technology is a passive receiver of a naturally occurring signal which is enhanced when it travels up through the skin of the earth through zones with hydrocarbons. It is decreased if it passes through faults. The HS system was granted a US Patent, #US 10,761,237 B1 in 2020.

HS technology is ideal for identifying the shape and location of the permeability-porosity lenses in which have forced the hydrocarbons out of. This is real time and pin pointed directly below the points of HS measurement.

We have chosen three examples of actual field case studies to illustrate different aspects of our HS technology in action. The later two are not water floods but they present significant aspects of HS surveys which would be used in a water flood.

## A. The N Texas – Water Flood Lease Study

In this HS road survey, the petroleum engineer picked an area in which a very old lease had been re-entered with high resolution through the casing logs run. Any new zone which showed promise on the logs were perforated and produced. After the production went down, five of the wells were converted into injector wells. By his reckoning, this lease has been well drained, and the HS system should see low readings on it. As you can see on the HS study presentation, it was.

## B. The N Texas HS Water Flood Grid Study

A 300ft grid survey was conducted on this lease, with surprising results. An odd shaped slightly negative area showed up in the SE corner. After studying the map, the client noted that they had been injecting water in the main producing zone for a couple years. HS technology identified the permeability-porosity lenses where the oil had been forced out of. This provided the client with critical information on where to drill new wells and which old wells to start injecting water into.

## C. The Carter RW HS Contours Map with Faults & Diagram

This HS survey was chosen because it involves a strong water drive formation and the HS technology indicated where the remaining oil was located. It also pointed out faults, including a previously unknown cross fault. Using the HS survey, verified by logs from four vertical wells to the north, the planned horizontal lateral was redirected to the south. This produced a significant oil producer which began an active development program.





