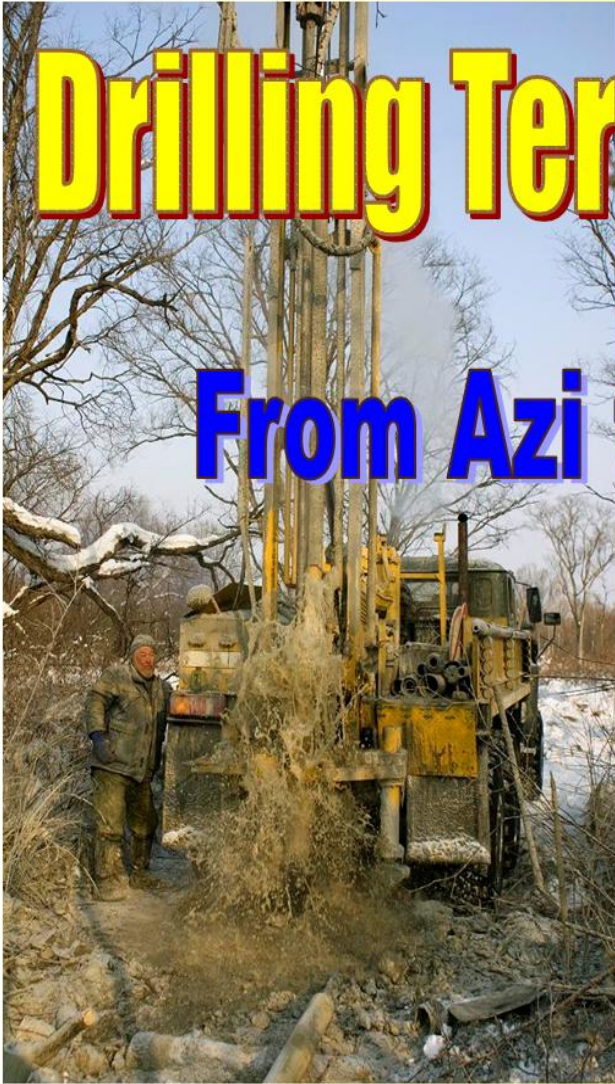


Drilling Terminology

From Azi to Zeogel



Drilling Terminology

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From

DEPS

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A

Abandon - To provisionally or permanently discontinue the drilling operations.

Abnormal pressure - Pressure which is beyond the normal scale.

Abrasion - Eradication of surface material by means of friction.

Acetic acid - An organic acid utilized in combination with hydrochloric acid and suited in high-temperature wells.

Acidize - To enhance production by means of acid treatment.

Acid Job - To enhance permeability by inserting hydrogen chloride (HCL) or hydrogen fluoride (HF) in an effort to take away cement.

ACOU - Acoustic

ACQU - Acquisition Log

ADROC - Advanced Rock Properties Report

Aeration - Injection of gas into a liquid.

AFE - Authorization for Expenditure, a process of submitting a business proposal to investors

AHBDF - Along Hole below Derrick Floor

Air drilling - Drilling method in which gases are utilized to hoist the wellbore cuttings and lower the temperature of the drill bit. This kind of technique is quicker than liquid drilling however the downside is the failure to regulate the influx of wellbore formation fluids.

Air sparging - Also called air stripping, this method is mixed with soil vapor extraction. It is applied by inserting air underneath the water table in order to remove hazardous pollutants from ground water.

AIRRE - Airgun Report

AMS - Auxiliary Measurement Service Log

ANACO - Analysis of Core Logs Report

ANARE - Analysis Report

Annulus - Empty space between any casing or piping and the piping placed inside it.

AOFP - Absolute Open Flow Potential

AOF - Absolute Open Flow

APD - Application for Permit to Drill

API - American Petroleum Institute

APPRE - Appraisal Report

APS - Active Pipe Support

ARACL - Array Acoustic Log

ARI - Azimuthal Resistivity Image

ARESV - Analysis of Reservoir

ARRC - Array Acoustic Report

Associated gas - Air or gas generated in conjunction with crude oil from similar chamber.

ASME - American Society of Mechanical Engineers

AS - Array Sonic Processing Log

ASP - Array Sonic Processing Report

ASV - Annular Safety Valve

AV - Annular Velocity or Apparent Viscosity

AVO - Amplitude Versus Offset (geophysics)

AWO - Approval for Well Operation

Azi - Intended well bore azimuth

Azimuth - Angular measurement of the well bore as estimated to a horizontal plane. Otherwise called as bearing.

B

Back-off - Unscrew or loosen.

Back pressure - Pressure caused by the oil or gas flow constraints.

Back reamer - Commonly applied in directional horizontal drilling, it has head connected on a central tube by struts wherein it is utilize to advance ream a hole.

Basket - An apparatus used to trap fragments and remains from drillable devices.

Batch - A significant volume of mud, oil, or liquid substances in a pipe.

Bentonite - Drilling additive combine with water to even out and lubricate drill cuttings

BHA - Bottom Hole Assembly (toolstring on coiled tubing or drill pipe)

BHC - BHC Gamma Ray Log

BHCA - BHC Acoustic Log

BHCS - BHC Sonic Log

BHCT - Bottomhole Circulating Temperature

BHL - Borehole Log

BHPRP - Borehole Pressure Report

BHP - Bottom Hole Pressure

BHSRE - Bottom Hole Sampling Report

BHSS - Borehole Seismic Survey

BHTV - Borehole Television Report

Bird-dog - To administer someone scrupulously or continuously.

Bit - Cutting tool in oil or gas drilling.

Bit program - A diagram or preparation for the projected classification and total quantity of bits that will be utilized in the well drilling.

Bit record - A document that gives information about the bit utilized in the drilling operations.

Bleed - Gradually, pump out or empty a liquid or gas through a device that controls the flow called a bleeder.

Bleed line - Cylindrical tube or pipe where the pressure is drained off.

Blowout - Unrestrained dispersion of gas or liquid substance into the air.

Blowout preventer (BOP) - Control device mounted at the wellhead. It is used to avert the possibility of the escape of pressure at the course of the finishing point of drilling operations.

BOP stack - Assembly of blowout preventers placed on a well.

BOREH - Borehole Seismic Analysis

BOTHL - Bottom Hole Locator Log

BOTTO - Bottom Hole Pressure/Temperature Report

Bottomhole - Section of the borehole which is considered the deepest.

Bottomhole Assembly (BHA) - A drill string part which is comprised of shock sub, drill collars, bumper subs, stabilizers and outer core barrel.

Box - Female part of a connection.

BPD - Barrels per day.

Bradenhead - Old term for a casinghead.

Break out - Undo or untie a tight joint.

Bridge - Borehole obstruction brought about by disturbance of a large fragment of rock or caving in of the well.

C

CA - Core Analysis Log

Cable Hanger - Fishing tool for the retrieval of wireline devices.

Casing - Cylinder tube inserted in a borehole to avert the collapse of the mine or wellbore walls.

Catch sample - Specimen acquired from the drilling mud coming out of the wellbore.

Cave-in - Falling down of a geologic formation or walls of the wellbore

CB - Core Barrel

CBIL - CBIL Log

CBL - Cement Bond Log (measurement of casing cement integrity)

CCLTP - Casing Collar Locator through Tubing Plug

CCLP - Casing Collar Locator Perforation

Cement plug - Cement part which is used as sealant to the wellbore.

Cementing time - Required time to finish a cementing process.

CHCNC - CHCNC Gamma Ray Casing Collar Locator

CHDTP - Caliper HDT Playback Log

CHECK - Checkshot and Acoustic Calibration Report

Choke - An orifice utilized to regulate the flow of the drilling fluids.

COMRE - Completion Record Log

COMPU - Computest Report

CONDR - Continuous Directional Log

CONDE - Condensate Analysis Report

CORLG - Correlation Log

COROR - Core Orientation Report

Coupon - Metal band placed near the mud stream to check the value of corrosion inhibitors.

COXY - Carbon/Oxygen Log

Crossover - Drill string component which permits the linking of various types of thread of drill pipes.

Crown block - A fixed assembly of pulleys, also called sheaves which are placed above the mast from which the drilling line is passed.

CSPG - Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists

CT - Coiled Tubing

CTCO - Coiled Tubing Clean Out

CTD - Coiled Tubing Drilling

Crude oil - Unrefined petroleum.

Cuttings - Rock fragments that have been disintegrated by the drill bits. These rock pieces are obtained by the mud engineer through the shale shaker and will undergo visual examination.

CYDIP - Cyberdip Log

CYDN - Cyberdon Log

D

DECT - Decay Time

DEFSU - Definitive Survey Report

Derrick - Platform or lifting tool that manages the drilling bit's weight and carry the 30 foot drill pipe. Its name was derived from English executioner, Thomas Derrick.

Derrickman - Rig crew worker who is second in position to the driller.

DF - Derrick Floor

DFR - Drilling Factual Report

DHPTT - Downhole Pressure/Temperature Transducer

DHSV - Downhole Safety Valve

Doghouse – Term used as driller's office or small storage room next to the rig floor.

Driller - Head of the rig crew who is directly responsible for hoisting and drilling operations as well as pipe measurements.

Drilling line - Wire rope used to lower or lift drill pipe.

Drilling mud - Popularly known as drilling fluid, it is widely applied as lubricant to the drill bit and stabilizer for regulating pressure and friction.

DRPG - Drilling Program Report

DRPRS - Drilling Pressure

DRLPR - Drilling Proposal/Prog. Report

DRLOG - Drilling Log

DRLCT - Drilling Chart

DRI - Drift Log

DS - Deviation Survey

DTPB - CNT True Vertical Depth Playback Log

DTT - Depth to Time

DWOP - Drilling Well on Paper

DWQL - Dual Water Quicklook Log

DWSS - Dig Well Seismic Surface Log



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E

Elevator links - Otherwise called elevator bails. Cylinder-shaped bars that connect the elevators to the hook.

Elevators - Clamps that are placed on the traveling block to make possible the hauling up and lowering of the drillstring parts into the wellbore.

ELT - Economic Limit Test

EM - EMOP Log

EMP - Electromagnetic Propagation Log

ENJ - Enerjet Log

ENG - Engineering Log

ENGF - Engineer Factual Report

ENGL - Engineering Porosity Data

Entrained - Moved and carried by the fluid flow.

Entrained gas - Blending of formation gas with the drilling fluid in the annulus.

Environmental - Pertaining to surroundings or external conditions.

EOW - End of Well Report

EOR - Enhanced Oil Recovery

EOFL - End of Field Life

EPIDORIS - Exploration and Production Integrated Drilling Operations and Reservoir Information System

Equivalent circulating density (ECD) - Rise in bottomhole pressure resulting from the pumping of the mud.

Erosion - Physical and chemical breakdown of rocks and soil and its transportation caused by wind and water.

ESP - Electric Submersible Pump

ESD - Emergency Shut-Down

ETAP - Eastern Trough Area Project

Ethane - Natural gas component.

ETTD - Electromagnetic Thickness Test

Evaporite - Hard mineral aggregate created by the formation of moisture by aqueous fluid.

EVARE - Evaluation Report

Evening tour - Also called afternoon tour. Afternoon period is the starting shift of the drilling rig operations and continues in the evening.

Event - Emergence of seismic data generated by the launch of seismic energy.

EWR - End of Well Report

Exploration - Examination of unfamiliar regions for the objective of unearthing resources such as oil and gas.

External cutter - Otherwise called outside cutter. A fishing device that is utilized to cut the stuck tubular in the wellbore.

F

Fault - A crack or rupture in the subsurface strata.

Female connection - Rod or pipe pairing characterized with interior threads.

Fish - Portion of scrap metal or drill cuttings that must be obtained prior to starting the work.

Fishing magnet - Magnet built to get back the metallic objects missing in a well.

Fishing tool - A device intended to retrieve the tool misplaced in the well.

Fishing-tool operator - One who is assigned in handling fishing operations.

Flare gas - Unnecessary gas or vapor that is discarded by means of burning.

Floor Crew - Drilling crew who are designated to operate on the rig floor.

Flow - Stream of gas or liquid.

G

Gaging nipple - A pipe portion in the apex of a tank wherein the tank may be suppressed.

Gall - Wreckage to the exterior part of the steel due to friction.

Gas - state of matter possessing the qualities of diffusion, viscosity and expansion in relation with temperature and pressure.

Geologist - Scientist who analyzes data relating to Earth's substances and processes.

Geology - Scientific study of the composition and processes happening in the Earth by examination of the rocks in the crust.

Get a bite - To prepare the devices in casings.

Gin-pole truck - A truck fully geared with hoisting tools and poles for raising heavy machineries.

Gravel - Sand in similar size

Gun the pits - To stir up the drilling fluid through the use of electric mixer or mud gun.

Guy line- Wireline connected to the derrick for steady holding.

Guy wire - Cable or rope utilized to support a pole.

H

Hand - An oil industry field worker.

Handy - A connection that can be detached without the use of tool just merely by hand.

Hard water - Calcium or magnesium-blended water.

Hatch - A tank entrance or opening.

Hoist - An assembly of pulleys for pulling heavy objects upward.

Hot oil - Oil production which is non-compliant to federal laws.

Hot tap - Patch-up or make restorations on pipeline or tank while continuing drilling operations.

Hydrolysis - Chemical reaction of mineral such as splitting due to as response to its mixture with water.

Hydrophilic - Possibility of water absorption.

Impermeable - Not allowing fluid passage.

Influx - Breaking in of fluids into the borehole.

Injection gas - Inserted high pressure gas to preserve reservoir pressure.

Insert - Popularly known as compact. It is a tungsten carbide, rounded object that is placed in the bit cones to create the cutting component of the bit.

Inside blowout preventer - Otherwise called as internal blowout preventer.

International Association of Drilling Contractors (IADC) - Established in 1940, it is an association of oil and gas drilling contractors who have main objectives of enhancing the safety, health and environmental practices by means of providing training seminars and extensive research.

J

J - Stands for joule.

Jac - Short for jacket. It is an intricate of fused steel pipe that is built to hold up the overlying production facilities on a stationary production flat raised structure.

Jack - Lift or hoist

Jack and circle - Huge holder fastened to the floor of a rig. It is also utilized to cut pipe linkages.

Jack board – It is also called stabbing jack or lazy board. A plank that comes with a handle employed to clasp the pipe end as tubing is fastened into it.

Jacket water - Flowing water around a container in an attempt to take off heat.

Jackey stick - A wooden pole that is linked to the wireline drilling clamps so as to avert the fasteners from rotating.

Jack house - Structure with rack-and-pinion assembly that is connected on the jackup rig's leg chord.

Jack knife - To bend

Jack line - Wire attaching the pumping unit to the central power eccentric.

Jack of the brake - Dispel the pressure on the bit.

Jack rabbit - An equipment that is operated through tubing in order to examine the inside diameter.

Jack-squib - A kind of underwater explosive mine utilized in explosive fracturing.

Jackup - Also called jackup rig or platform. This kind of rig is substantially a transporting freight with legs.

Jerk line - A cord utilized on a wire-tool rig used to manage the spudding devices.

Jet - High speed fluid surge from a projecting spout.

Jet compressor - Machine that compresses gas containing Venturi nozzle to enhance gas pressure.

Jet cutter - Fishing device that utilizes shaped explosive charge to cut through trapped drill pipes in a hole.

Jet lifting - Wellbore cleaning by application of liquid nitrogen to the jet bit.

Jet out - High speed liquid surge for container washing.

Jet perforating - The application of shaped explosive charges to gust holes in casing.

Jet perforating gun - Shaped explosive charge casing utilized in jet perforating.

Jet sub - Small pipe that guides the drilling mud against the underreamer cones.

Jetting - Application of jet nozzle to eradicate the solids and mud from the mud containers or tanks.

Joint - Tubing having a measurement of 9 meters that is linked together at both ends.

Junk basket - Otherwise called junk. Designed to catch the junk underneath the hole.

Junk mill - Mill designed to crush the junk in the hole.

K

K - Stands for Kelvin.

K' - Stands for fluid consistency index.

Ka- Thousands of years prior to current

Kansan - Pertaining to the Pleistocene glacial period in North America.

Kao - Short for Kaoline. Soft clay that is an important component in the production of porcelain. This kind of white clay is also an element in the manufacture of paint and paper.

KB - Kelly bushing

KBH - Kelly bushing height

Kcal - kilocalorie

KDB - Kelly drive bushing

KDBE - Kelly drive bushing elevation

Kelly - Heavy steel component dangling from the swivel through the rotary table and linked to the drill pipe's uppermost joint.

Kelly board - Flat raised structure in the mast of a drilling rig.

Kelly bushing - Sometimes called drive bushing.

Kelly bypass - Circulation of the fluid to the piping devoid of the function of the kelly.

Kelly cock - Component that can be mounted on underneath or on top of the kelly. This part is utilized to avert the flow of fluid from heading to the middle of the kelly.

Kelly hole - A drill floor opening which is inside the drilling rig.

Kelly-saver sub - Pipe component that operates under the kelly on a drill string. It is used to secure the threads located underneath the kelly.

Kelly scabbard - A casing used as protection of the kelly especially when the rig is being transferred.

Kelly stopcock - Also called kelly cock.

Kelvin - With the symbol (K), it is a unit of temperature devised by physicist William Thomson. It is mostly utilized in concurrence with Celsius.

KERO - Kerosene

Kick - Passage of the gas, water, oil or fluid at the course of drilling into the wellbore.

Kill - Hindrance of a kick by adjusting the volume of the drilling mud or using blowout preventers to the well.

Knockout - A specific tank employed to segregate water and oil.

KOP - Kick-Off Point

KRP - Kill rate pressure

L

Land rig - Type of drilling rig that is situated on dry land.

Latch on - To fasten elevators to a pipe component to draw it out.

Lay barge - A type of barge utilized in the assembly and positioning of submerged pipelines.

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) - Otherwise called bottle gas. It is chiefly comprised of butane and propane that is acquired from refinery gases.

Live oil - Oil holding gas.

Load binder - Rope to fasten heaps of equipment.

Location - Otherwise called well site. The specific area of the well drilling.

LOCDIP - Local dip

loc gr - Location graded

Log - Listing of the attributes of the rock typically recorded by the geologist.
Event documentation that transpired during the drilling operations particularly the time log of the drillers.

Logging engineer - An old term for mud logging geologist.

Logging head - A rope opening which is utilized to connect a logging device to a wireline.

Logging off - Liquid buildup in a gas well which averts the air or gas from surging outside.

Logging shack - A moveable lodging employed to store mud logging devices and the mud loggers.

Logging tool - A metal parcel of receivers and transmitters that are sent down the well to create a wireline log.

Log-O-Graph - A measuring device used to list the distance and penetration of the bits used.

LOIL – Load oil

LOM - Level of maturation

- Level of organic metamorphism

LONG - Longitude

Lost circulation material (LCM) - Additives to drilling fluid to avert the loss of formations Downhole. Examples of LCM are mica flakes, cedar bark, nut hulls, corncobs, mineral fiber and limestone.

Lost pipe - A disconnected drill collars or drill pipe that requires removal prior to the start of operations.

Lost time incident - An unfortunate workplace occurrence which results to the inability of the worker to join the operations due to injury or accident.

Lower Kelly valve - A valve mounted underneath the kelly.

Low-solids fluid - Also called low-solids mud.

Low-solids mud - A drilling fluid comprising of insignificant quantity of solid substances such as silt and sand. Rotary drilling is applied given that this kind of mud will result quicker drilling speed.

M

MA - Mud acid

Ma - Million years ago

mA - Milliamperere

Macaroni rig - Lightweight workover rig that can manage tubing of size 3/4 to 1 inch.

Mach - Short for machine.

Mag - Short for magnetometer or magnetite.

MAHA - Maximum acceptable hole angle

Maint - Maintenance

Maj - Major

Make through - To create hole through a formation.

Male connection - Pairing with threads on the exterior part.

Malodorant - Foul smelling odorizer which is typically mixed with methane for leak identification.

Make a hand - To turn out to be a satisfactory worker

Make and break - To link and detach a connection

Make footage - To create a borehole

Make hole - To create a borehole

Make location - To venture a wellsite

Make macaroni - To crack or rupture pipe by exerting extreme pressure

Make the rounds - To do assessment at diverse sites

Make up - To bolt a link of threaded tubular goods

Makeup torque - The force required to fasten firmly a link.

Making up the tool - To fasten the parts of a drillstem test tool

Man - Manifold

M&F - Male and female

Man op - Manually operated

MAO - Maximum allowable overpull

Manipulator – Mechanical arm

Marginal well - A well that is forecasted to generate sufficient gas profits to counter balance the well's completion charges.

Marine - The aquatic environment.

Market price - The purchase price for gas or oil.

Mineral right – The entitlement to explore and eradicate a resource from underneath the Earth's surface.

Mining - Removal or extraction of inorganic substances or minerals from the earth. It is considered to be a lucrative business especially by the government however it is being disputed by environmentalists due to its adverse impact on the physical and mental health of the affected persons as well as the cultural degradation. Popular mining sites are South America, United States, South Africa and several Southeast Asian countries.

MP - Maximum pressure

MPa - Megapascal

MPI - Magnetic Particle Inspection

MPL - Mechanical properties log

MPS - Mild plow steel

mps - meters per second

MR - Meter run

MSD - Mean squares dip

MSG - micro-Seismogram

MSL - Mean sea level

MT - Magnetite

M/T - Marine terminal

MTD - Measured total depth

- Mean temperature difference

mtd - Mounted

mtg - Mounting



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N

NB - New Bit

NC - No core

- No change

NCC - Natural Color Composite

NCM - Normal Cubic Meter

NCMTL or NCL - Nuclear Cement Log

NDE - Not deep enough

NDT - Nondestructive testing

NE - Northeast

NEA, NEAC - Nonemulsion or nonemulsifying acid

Neat cement - Cement having no additives

NEB - National Energy Board

NEL - Northeast line

NEP - Net effective pay

NEPA - National Environmental Protection Agency

O

OFP - Open flow potential

OGCM - Oil and gas-cut mud

OGCW - Oil and gas-cut water

OH - Open hole

- Overhead

O/H - Oil in hole

OH&P - Open hole and perforations

Offshore drilling - Gas or oil drilling situated in sea, ocean or outer continental shelf.

Oil operator - Another term for operator.

Oil payment - Payment to the lessor for the production of oil that is for rent.

Oil pits - Obsolete term for hand-dug petroleum wells.

Oil pool - Buildup of oil in the sedimentary rock pores

Old hand - Worker who has been working for many years in the oil field.

One-trip - A tool that has fallen downhole and cannot be recovered.

On the pump - Pumped well.

Open - Wellbore without casing.

P

P/ - Pumped or pumping

PAB - Per acre bonus

Packer test - Another name for cup test. Fluid pressure exam which is intended to assess whether the packer is seated or not.

PAD - Paragon acid dispersion

PAH - Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

PAL - Pipe analysis log

pal - Paleontology

P&A - Plugged and abandoned

P&F - Pump and flow

P&NG - Petroleum and natural gas

P&P - Porosity and permeability

Pap - Paper

PAR - Per acre rental

Party manager - Acting supervisor of a seismic crew who is the subordinate of the party chief/

Passive - System without energy or signal.

Pass production - To create borehole underneath a commercial zone.

Q

Quartile - Statistical value at 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%.

Quebracho - Natural source of tannin extract obtained from South American tree. It has been formerly utilized as thinning agent for drilling fluid.

Quick lime - Also called hot lime or calcium oxide under the formula of CaO utilize to neutralize the organic acid.

Quiescence - Static



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R

Ram - Sealing parts of the blowout preventer (BOP).

Rathole - Usually, between 30-35 feet deep, an opening in the rig floor utilized as storeroom for the kelly.

RCAD - Relative change in azimuthal deviation. It measures the manner azimuthal deviation is altering.

RCHD - Relative change in horizontal deviation. It measures the manner horizontal deviation is altering.

RCID - Relative change in inclinational deviation. It computes how inclinational deviation is altering.

RCVD - Relative change in vertical deviation. It calculates how vertical deviation is shifting.

Reamer - Device utilized for enlarging holes or enhancing the surface finish of an existing hole.

Reeve - Enter through an opening or hole.

Rig – These are small or large structures for creating holes in the Earth's surface.

Rig down - Take to pieces the drilling rig subsequent to the finishing point of the drilling operations.

Rig up - Set up and install the drilling rig.

Rod blowout preventer - A ram or sealing component which shuts the annular space in the sucker rod in a running well.

Rod elevators - Tool that operates sucker rods.

Rod hanger - A tool that functions as clasp of sucker rods in the derrick.

Rotary - Mechanical device that allows upright motion of the cylindrical tube and transmits rotational force to the drill stem.

Rotary drilling - Drilling technique wherein a rotating bit is used to create a hole using descending pressure.

Rotary Helper - Also called roughneck or floor man. An assistant to the driller assigned to work on the rig floor. A drilling crew may necessitate two or more floor men depending on the budget and project type.

Rotary hose - Otherwise called as kelly hose or mud hose. An adaptable container on a rotary drilling rig which carries the fluid starting from the standpipe heading towards the swivel.

Roughneck - Another term for rotary helper. One who is given the responsibility of aiding the driller and in-charge with taking care of the pipe and casings.

Round trip – The movement of drawing out and afterward placing a string of drill pipe into the hole.

Roustabout -Entry level position in the drilling operations who is assigned in maintaining the cleanliness of the rig and digging trenches. Also called floorhand, this job may also be delegated to connect air hoses and cables as well as help in getting drilling samples. A position in the drilling operations considered lower than the rotary helper. Excellent performing roustabouts may be appointed to take higher positions in the drilling rig.

Running tools - Specialized equipments applied to operate the devices in a well.

S

Show - Important incidence of gas or oil during well drilling.

Shut-in - The condition of a well which has been secured momentarily to be converted into locked pressure vessel.

SICP - Shut-in casing pressure

Sidetrack - Putting cement and deviation tool such as turbo-drill to the hole base in order to sidestep from a borehole obstruction.

SIDPP - Shut-in drill pipe pressure. This abbreviation is utilized frequently in drilling reports.

Single - Drill pipe's joint.

Single-pole rig - A drilling unit whose derrick comprised of only 65 feet single steel tube.

Skid - An almost ground level platform which is placed on the equipment base for the convenience of transferring and depositing.

Slips - Composed of steel wedges, this tool is used for holding the drillstring and other pipes for support.

Slug the Pipe - Prior to lifting the drill pipe, heavy mud is pumped into the drill pipe to make certain that crew members will be safe from accidents that may be caused by fluid contamination.

Slush pit - Also called mud pit.

Snake out - To draw out.

Soda Ash - Also known as sodium carbonate. It is used when dealing with calcium contamination.

Sonde - The electronic locating system's downhole section which is sometimes called transmitter.

Sour gas – An acid gas with a substantial quantity of hydrogen sulfide gas that is dangerous to the entire crew.

Spud - Originally means excavating with a spade. Beginning a new hole.

Squeeze - Shutting the blowout preventer (BOP) to put pressure to the wellbore.

SSV - It stands for Surface Safety Valve.

Stab - Direct the pipe's base part into pairing when creating a link.

Stabbing valve - Specialized valve of the drill stem that permits the passing of fluid during its open position and permitting this part to be guided.

Stabilizer - A container wherein the segregation of liquids and hydrocarbon vapors occurs.

Stack - Also known as preventer stack, it is a vertical set up of blowout prevention equipment.

Stack a rig - To put the rig in safekeeping subsequent to the completion of the drilling operations.

Staging - Enhancement of operating outcome by means of proper arrangement of pumps, compressors and treating systems in sequence with another component.

Stand - Linked pipe joints placed in the mast or derrick.

Starch - Carbohydrate substance comprised of chains of glucose units which helps in decreasing filtration loss by means of mixing with drilling mud.

Stuck point - Hole depth wherein the tubing is jammed or caught.

Sub-sea level (SS) - Reference for depth.

Sweet gas – A gas with the combination of little amount of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide.

T

TA - Stands for Temporarily Abandoned.

Tag - To tap or stroke an object downhole using a drill stem.

Tailing in - Directing a downhole device beginning from the wellbore going to the rig floor.

Tally - To determine and document the measurement of tubing pipe.

Tank battery - A set of production tanks which functions as crude oil storage.

Tank strapper - A worker assigned to quantify the volume of the tank if it exceeds the measurement of 1/4" intervals of height.

Taper tap - A tap which is utilized for the recovery of the drill collar.

Tapered string - Sucker rods or drill pipe possessing a bigger diameter in close proximity to the apex of the well than than the diameter underneath.

TCP - Stands for Tubing conveyed perforator.

TD - Total depth

Telecommunications - Referring to sending and receiving of signals to remote or far off areas such as television.

Temperature survey - A drilling operation which identifies temperatures at diverse depths as well as find out the measurement of the cement in terms of elevation at the rear of the casing.

Tie-down - An instrument in which a guy wire may be fastened.

Tighten up - To put in oil which results in to the running off and floating up of oil to the surface.

Titration - Mixture of a calculated amount of a unidentified solution with a measured amount of a second solution and remain until the completion of another reaction is obtained.

Tongs - Lifting device for dividing drill pipe or any kind of pipe.

Tool hand - Also known as tool man or the service company hand.

Toolhouse - An edifice for keeping equipments.

Top off - To load a wellbore up to the top level.

Top sub - A packer section wherein the piping or casing is linked.

Torque - The rotating force that is employed to a shaft to instigate its rotary motion.

Tour - A working schedule for oilfield employees which is typically 8 hours. Evening, graveyard and daylight are among the shift schedules for common tours while day and night tours are designed for offshore rig workers.

Transfer - Pull down the tubing against the downhole device and moving the hook load.

Tree - Also called the wellhead.

Tree saver tool - Tube-shaped device used as isolation equipment within the Christmas tree.

Trip in - Move or head to the hole.

Trip out - Come out of the hole.

Tripping - Hoisting operation of lifting and lowering the drill stem into the wellbore.

Truck-mounted rig - Workover rig that is situated on top of a truck chassis.

Tubing hanger - An assembly of packing rings utilized to dangle the tubing from a tubing head.

Tubing head - Holding up the tubing string and offers a link that holds up the Christmas tree.

Tubing job - The work of drawing out the piping and placing it back inside the well.

Tubular goods - Otherwise called as tubulars. It comprise of drill collars, casing, line pipe and tubing.

Tungsten carbide - Fine crystalline powder mixed with nickel and utilized as cutting device.

Turntable - Rotary table

U

Uncased hole - Open hole

Unconsolidated formation - Unlayered part of the rock.

Undergauge hole - Borehole section which has been operated with undergauge bit.

Unit operator - Oil company which is working in the oilfield production and gained participation from numerous companies.

Univalent - Monovalent.

Unloading a well - Eradicating fluid from the well tubing.

Unloading sub - Making ways to even out the annulus pressure and tubing.

Upper kelly cock - Valve

Urea - Compound employed in the production of plastics and resins.

V

Valve - Tool for regulating the flow rate

V-belt - A belt intended to operate in pulleys and contains a trapezoidal cross section.

V-door - Floor level entrance of the casing, drill pipe and other materials.

Velocity - pertains to speed

Viscometer - instrument for measuring the viscosity of an object.

Viscosity - Fluid property that shows the flow resistance

Volcano - Rupture or opening in the Earth's surface that permits the explosion of ash, magma and gas.

Vug - Rock cavity



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W

Wellbore – Hole penetrated or drilled by bit.

WH - Well History

WHIG - Whitehouse Gauge

WHP - Wellhead Pressure

WHM - Wellhead Maintenance

WHP - Wellhead Pressure

Wickers - Damaged steel wire strands that is composed of the exterior covering of wire rope.

Widow maker - Something that may be the reason for a workman's fatality or serious

Wildcat - Area of a drilled well without any production of gas or oil.

Wild well - Another term for gusher. Uncontrollable well where water, gas or oil is coming out with intense power.

Winch - Lifting device that works by encircling a cable around a reel.

WOC - Waiting-on-Cement

WOE - Waiting-on-Engineering

WOG - Water-Oil-Gas

Workover rig - Production rig.

Working pressure - Pressure that is being subjected on a specific tool under normal operations.

X

X-axis - Horizontal axis coming from Cartesian coordinate system

XMT - XMas Tree (Christmas Tree)

XO - Cross-Over

Y

Yield - Attribute of clay by defining the total quantity of centipoise slurry barrels that can be produced from the clay.

Yield point - Another term for yield value.

yl - Holdup Factor

YP - Yield Point

Z

Zero-zero gel - State in which there is no gels produced by the drilling fluid within the time of 10 minutes.

Zeta potential - Electric potential comprising of the sliding surface in colloidal systems.

Zone - Description of reservoirs in terms of its attributes particularly, saturation, lithology and many more.

If you would like more Information or help
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warmest regards

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