

COMPARING DRILLER'S AND ENGINEER'S METHODS TO CONTROL KICK  
FOR BASEMENT RESERVOIRS

OSAMA SHARAFADDIN

A project report submitted in partial fulfilment of the  
requirements for the award of the degree of  
Master of Engineering (Petroleum)

Faculty of Chemical and Energy Engineering  
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

JUNE 2018

I would like to dedicate this research work to my darling wife Amerh and my lovely kids Hamza and Elyas

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Associate Professor Issham Ismail for his continuous encouragement, guidance, knowledge, and supervision throughout my postgraduate study. Besides the great effort and time he spent on this research work, I am thankful to him for all the opportunities he provided to improve my engineering and practical skills.

I also would like to express my gratitude to my family members that helped and gave me motivation in completing my thesis. No words could express my appreciation towards their supports throughout this period and for helping me to overcome all the difficulties I faced throughout this journey. Special thanks are dedicated to my father Abdulwahab, my brother Waleed, my wife Amerh, and to all my family members.

Last but not least my sincere appreciation is also extended to all my colleagues and others who have provided assistance at various occasions. Their views and tips are tremendously useful indeed, especially Mr. Nashwan Al-saqaf, Mr.Goo Jia Jun, Mr.Bassam Mahyoub, and Mr.Majed Obeid.

## ABSTRACT

There are various difficulties involved in drilling operations in the oil and gas industry. Well control is considered the most vital one. Well control systems are applied when a kick is detected entering the wellbore from the formation. Kicks occur when formation pressure is greater than wellbore pressure causing an influx of gas into the wellbore. Uncontrolled gas kicks have the potential to cause a blowout, resulting in financial loss, possibility of injury, loss of life, and pollution. Once a gas kick is detected, it has to be circulated out safely and efficiently to surface. While the influx of gas migrates in the wellbore toward the surface, it affects different parameters such as drill pipe pressure, annulus pressure, fracture pressure, bottomhole pressure, and casing shoe pressure. This work investigates and analyses these pressure changes that act on these parameters during well control. A Drillbench simulator was used to conduct a comprehensive comparison between the Driller's and Engineer's method to determine the most effective method to kill the well in basement reservoirs. A case study was conducted on a Masila basement reservoir, since fractured basement is becoming an important oil and gas contributor to the petroleum industry. Engineer's method showed better results and more advantages over Driller's method since it would require only one circulation to kill the well and no potential for further kicks. The sensitivity analysis proved that kick size and kick intensity have significant effect while circulating the kick. The bigger the size of kick the higher pressure profile was noticed. Similarly, an increase in kick intensity would result in increasing choke pressure, casing shoe pressure and pump pressure.

## ABSTRAK

Terdapat pelbagai kesukaran yang terlibat dalam operasi penggerudian dalam industri minyak dan gas. Kawalan telaga merupakan faktor yang paling penting. Sistem kawalan telaga digunakan apabila terjahan dikesan memasuki telaga dari formasi. Terjahan selalu berlaku apabila tekanan formasi lebih besar daripada tekanan telaga yang menyebabkan kemasukan gas ke dalam lubang telaga. Tendangan gas yang tidak terkawal berpotensi menyebabkan ledakan, menyebabkan kehilangan kewangan kemungkinan kecederaan, kehilangan nyawa dan pencemaran. Apabila tendangan gas dikesan, ia harus dialirkan keluar secara selamat dan secara cekap ke permukaan. Apabila gas di telaga berhijrah ke arah permukaan, ia mempengaruhi beberapa parameter yang berkaitan dengan kaedah penghapusan yang digunakan seperti tekanan annulus, tekanan pecahan, dan tekanan kasut casing. Penyelidikan ini menyelidik dan menganalisa perubahan tekanan ini yang bertindak ke atas parameter semasa kawalan telaga. Simulator gerudi digunakan untuk membandingkan antara kaedah gerudi dan kaedah jurutera untuk menentukan kaedah yang paling berkesan untuk mematikan telaga di takungan bawah tanah. Satu kajian kes dijalankan di sebuah takungan Masila, memandangkan ruang bawah tanah retak menjadi penyumbang yang penting kepada minyak dan gas dalam industri petroleum. Kaedah jurutera menunjukkan hasil yang lebih baik dan lebih banyak kebaikan berbanding kaedah gerudi kerana ia hanya memerlukan satu peredaran untuk mematikan telaga dan tidak berpotensi untuk tendangan selanjutnya. Analisa kepekaan membuktikan bahawa saiz tendangan dan keamatan tendangan mempunyai kesan yang signifikan semasa peredaran tendangan. Semakin besar saiz tendangan, lebih tinggi profil tekanan diperhatikan. Begitu juga, kenaikan intensiti tendangan akan menyebabkan peningkatan tekanan choke, tekanan kasut casing dan tekanan pam.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
	LIST OF TABLES	x
	LIST OF FIGURES	xi
	LIST OF EQUATIONS	xiv
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xv
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	4
	1.3 Objective	5
	1.4 Hypothesis	6
	1.5 Research Scope	6
	1.6 Significance of Study	7
	1.7 Chapter Summary	7
<b>2</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>8</b>
	2.1 Introduction	8
	2.2 Kick Theory	13
	2.3 Kick Detection and warning signs	18

2.4	Causes of Kicks	24
2.5	Kick Containment	30
2.6	Kick Tolerance	32
2.7	Pressure Concepts	33
2.8	Field History	36
2.9	Chapter Summary	41
<b>3</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>42</b>
3.1	Well control techniques Introduction	42
3.2	Applicable Methods	43
3.2.1	Driller's method	44
3.2.2	Engineer's method	51
3.2.3	Bull Heading	55
3.2.4	Reverse circulation	56
3.2.5	Volumetric method	58
3.2.6	Lubricate and bleed	59
3.3	About The Simulator	60
3.4	Work Flow Chart	62
3.5	Simulation Data Input	63
3.6	Chapter Summary	72
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS</b>	<b>73</b>
4.1	Introduction	73
4.2	Driller's Methods	73
4.2.1	Pit gain behaviour	75
4.2.2	Pump pressure behaviour behaviour	76
4.2.3	Choke pressure behaviour	77
4.2.4	Gas flow rate out behaviour	78
4.2.5	Choke opening behaviour	79
4.2.6	Pressure at casing shoe behaviour	79
4.3	Engineer's Method	82
4.3.1	Pit gain behaviour	84
4.3.2	Pump pressure behaviour behaviour	85

4.3.3	Choke pressure behaviour	86
4.3.4	Gas flow rate out behaviour	87
4.3.5	Choke opening behaviour	87
4.3.6	Pressure at casing shoe behaviour	90
4.4	Discussion on Simulation Results	91
4.5	Sensitivity Studies	92
4.6	Discussion on Sensitivity Analysis Results	109
4.7	Chapter Summary	111
<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>112</b>
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>114</b>



## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
2.1	Hard Shut-in field procedure	31
2.2	Soft Shut-in field procedure	32
2.3	Typical value of kick tolerance	33
3.1	Operational procedures for driller's method	45
3.2	Operational procedures for Engineer's method	51
3.3	Bull heading applications	54
3.4	Volumetric method applications	59
3.5	Lubricate and bleed procedures	61
3.6	Casing program	64
3.7	Open hole section	64
3.8	Well trajectory	66
3.9	Bottom hole assembly	68
4.1	Simulation parameters for driller's method	74
4.2	Simulation process for driller's method	74
4.3	Simulation parameters for Engineer's method	82
4.4	Simulation process	82
4.5	Driller's and Engineer's method summary results	91
4.6	Sensitivity study at various kick size vs .5 ppg kick intensity	109
4.7	Sensitivity study for 50 bbl pit gain vs various kick intensities	110

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>FIGURE NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
2.1	Wellplan simulator control panel	10
2.2	Wild well typical time history graphic output	11
2.3	Sysdrill well control software control panel	12
2.4	No gas expansion	16
2.5	Uncontrolled gas expansion	17
2.6	Controlled gas expansion	17
2.7	Continuous circulation through trip tank	25
2.8	Swabbing pressure	27
2.9	Pressure surge	28
2.10	Formation pressure	34
2.11	Main basins in Republic of Yemen	37
2.12	Illustration of naturally fractured basement rocks	39
2.13	Stratigraphic column of Pre-Cambrian- tertiary sequences	40
3.1	Driller method sequence	47
3.2	Typical pressure development for driller method for the first circulation	48
3.3	Typical pressure development for driller method for the second circulation	49
3.4	Engineer's method sequence procedure	52
3.5	Engineer's method typical pressure development	53

3.6	Recommended surface equipment for reverse circulation	57
3.7	Research work flow chart	62
3.8	Drill Bench dynamic well control module	63
3.9	Interactive simulation mode control panel parameters	64
3.10	Well bore geometry and schematic	65
3.11	Survey plot view	67
3.12	Data for choke line and pump parameter input	69
3.13	Mud rheology properties	70
3.14	Formation temperature (geothermal gradient)	71
3.15	Data for sensitivity study pit gain vs kick intensity	72
4.1	Pit gain profile using Driller's method	75
4.2	Pump pressure profile using Driller's method	76
4.3	Choke pressure profile using Driller's method	77
4.4	Gas flow rate out profile using Driller's method	78
4.5	Choke opening using Driller's method	80
4.6	Pressure at casing shoe using Driller's method	81
4.7	Pit gain using Engineer's method	84
4.8	Pump pressure using Engineer's method	85
4.9	Choke pressure using Engineer's method	86
4.10	Gas rate out using Engineer's method	88
4.11	Choke Opening using Engineer's method	89
4.12	Pressure at casing shoe using Engineer's method	90
4.13	10 bbls pit gain vs .5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis profile	93
4.14	Pump pressure profile at 10 bbls pit gain vs .5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis	94
4.15	Choke pressure at 10 bbls pit gain vs .5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis profile	95

4.16	Pressure at casing shoe at 10 bbls pit gain vs .5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis profile	96
4.17	80 bbls pit gain vs .5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis profile	97
4.18	Pump pressure at 80 bbls pit gain vs .5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis profile	98
4.19	Choke pressure at 80 bbls Pit gain vs .5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis profile	99
4.20	Casing shoe pressure at 80 bbls pit gain vs .5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis profile	100
4.21	Pit gain profile at 50 bbls Pit gain vs 1 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis	101
4.22	Pump pressure profile at 50 bbls pit gain vs 1 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis	102
4.23	Choke pressure profile at 50 bbls pit gain vs 1 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis	103
4.24	Casing shoe pressure profile at 50 bbls pit gain vs 1 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis	104
4.25	Pit gain profile at 50 bbls pit gain vs 1.5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis	105
4.26	Pump pressure profile at 50 bbls pit gain vs 1.5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis	106
4.27	Choke pressure profile at 50 bbls pit gain vs 1.5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis	107
4.28	Casing shoe pressure profile at 50 bbls pit gain vs 1.5 ppg kick intensity sensitivity analysis	108

**LIST OF EQUATIONS**

<b>EQUATION NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
2.1	Kick length from pit gain	14
2.2	Kick density	14
2.3	Gas migration rate	18
2.4	Hydrostatic pressure	33
2.5	Compressibility of bulk volume	33
2.6	Formation pressure	34
2.7	Static bottom hole pressure	35
2.8	Dynamic bottom hole pressure	35
2.9	Equivalent mud weight	35
2.10	Pressure gradient	36
3.1	Initial circulation pressure	42
3.2	Final circulation pressure	42
3.3	Kill mud weight	42
3.4	Maximum initial shut-in casing pressure	43
3.5	Maximum allowable initial tubing pressure	50
3.6	Maximum allowable final tubing pressure	50
3.7	Minimum initial tubing pressure	50
3.8	Mud increment for volumetric method	55
3.9	Lube increment	56

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BOP	Blow out preventer
BHP	Bottom hole Pressure
CB	Compressibility of bulk volume (psi-1)
dp	Difference in pressure (psi)
dv	Difference in volume
ECD	Equivalent circulating density
EMW	Equivalent mud weight
FCP	Final circulation pressure
ICP	Initial circulation pressure
KMW	Kill mud weight
LOT	Leak off test
MASP	Maximum allowable surface pressure
MD	Measured depth
MISICP	Maximum initial shut-in casing pressure
MPD	Managed pressure drilling
MW	Mud weight
OBM	Oil based mud
PPG	Pound per gallon
PSI	Pound squire inch
SCR	Slow circulating rate
SIDDP	Shut in drill pipe pressure
SITHP	Shut in tubing head pressure
TVD	True vertical depth
VB	Bulk volume

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

Well control is an expression for all measures that can be applied to prevent uncontrolled release of wellbore effluent to the external environment or uncontrolled underground flow. A blowout is defined as uncontrolled of formation fluid that passes all well barriers and flow to the surface. The consequences are:

- (1) Potential loss of lives or severe injury.
- (2) Stop operation and nonproductive time.
- (3) Pollution of the environmental.
- (4) Reservoir depletion and loss off hydrocarbon.
- (5) Water coning.
- (6) The cost to control the blowout.
- (7) Destruction of equipment and material assets.
- (8) Damaging of company reputation.

There are many classifications of blowout:

- (1) Surface wellhead blowout: when the uncontrolled flow of formation is flowing through the wellhead or wellbore annulus.
- (2) Underground blowout when the uncontrolled flow of formations is flowing into unconsolidated formation to the surface. They are more disastrous and hard to control. As the fluid moves from high pressure zones to shallower low pressure zones, underground blowouts can either occur during drilling or in rare cases in completed wells. The first case is normally related to improper handling of a kick while the second case may occur due to improper cementing of casing, causing fluid flow; failure in casing due to tectonic movements or bad choice of casing steel quality (Rich, 1987).
- (3) Under water blowout can happen on the seabed. The formation fluids will pass through the reservoir rock and mixed with sea water, because of the breakage of trap and seal caused by drilling.

A kick is defined as a sudden flow of formation fluids into a wellbore. Several types of fluid can enter a wellbore as a kick such as gas, hydrocarbons, formation water, or combinations of all these. Among these fluids, a gas kick is considered the most difficult to be handled due to its high compressibility and low density.

Kick may occur when the formation pressure is more than the wellbore pressure causing influx of gas from the formation into the wellbore. The main reason for gas kicks is insufficient mud weight that results in formation pressure exceeding the wellbore pressure. On the other hand too much over pressuring the wellbore using heavy mud-weight is not a viable solution as it can cause fractures into the formation which would lead to loss of circulation and formation damage.



Many blowouts happened in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. There were no proper methods in the early days to prevent blowouts. The average blowouts were 10 cases per year in 1950's and it gradually reduced to four per year in 1991. Some of the famous blowouts that occurred are:

- (1) Sedco 135F and the IXTOC-1 Well, Gulf of Mexico in 1979 caused by blowout preventer failure. If the blowout preventer was designed with the consideration of subsurface pressure, this disaster would have been avoided.
- (2) Ekofisk Bravo Platform, Norway in 1977 when performing workover operation blow out caused because of incorrectly installed down hole safety valve by inexperienced drilling personal. This blowout might have been avoided if an experienced drilling engineer was operating the system carefully.
- (3) West Vanguard, Norway in 1985 by the failure of circulation methods which failed to kill the well because of insufficient time. This blowout might have been avoided if the drilling personals reacted early.
- (4) Al Baz blowout, Nigeria in 1989 which was a shallow water blowout which the drilling system could not handle. It caused the collapse of drill string along with string, drill bit and blowout preventers. If proper modeling techniques were present at that time, they could identify the loose consolidated formation which collapsed during drilling (Khan, 2010).
- (5) Adriatic IV, Egypt in 2004 caused because of less density drilling fluids. If the drilling fluid density would have been maintained properly this disaster would not occur (Khan, 2010).

## 1.2 Problem Statement

There are many problems that may occur during drilling, workover, snubbing, and coil tubing. To this extent, occurrence of a kick is considered a serious problem because making a mistake in well control may lead to a catastrophe. Particularly when gas kicks are not properly controlled which eventually can escalate into blowout. Thus, a quick, appropriate, and an effective response to well control is vital.

In order not to end up with a surface or underground blowout it is crucial to circulate and remove gas kicks safely by choosing the optimum operating method to bring the well under control. Hence there are many methods available such as Driller's method, Engineer's method, bull heading method, reverse method, lubricate and bleed method. More over shut-in technique has to be implemented without any surface or subsurface complications.

This work covered unconventional reservoirs such as basement. A Drillbench simulator was used to conduct a comprehensive comparison between the Driller's and Engineer's method to determine the most effective method to kill the well in basement reservoirs. A case study was conducted on a Masila basement reservoir since fractured basement is becoming an important contributor to the petroleum industry. However, drilling into the granitic basement reservoir is challenging because of the severe shocks, vibrations, heterogeneity, extensive fracture network, high flow rate and unexpected over-pressurized network. Consequently this shall require proper reaction to kill flowing well meanwhile avoid impacting other wells within same network which might lead to different challenges in many wells at the same time.

The following parameters are studied for analysis and to examine their complication while applying well control:

- (1) Formation fracture pressure.
- (2) Bottom hole pressure.
- (3) Drill pipe pressure.
- (4) Casing shoe pressure.
- (5) Choke pressure.
- (6) Pit gain.

### **1.3 Objectives**

The objectives of this project were:

- (1) To choose the most appropriate operating technique to control a gas kick in basement reservoirs and circulate it out safely.
- (2) To investigate the effects of circulating a kick on different parameters such as pit gain, casing shoe pressure, choke pressure, and drill pipe pressure while killing the well, and also develop an understanding of the behaviour of gas kicks from the time the kick influx flows to the wellbore till the well is killed properly.

## 1.4 Hypothesis

- (1) Choosing the appropriate well control system to contain the kick and manage not to get other influx is essential in order to minimize the size of the kick. The smaller the size of the kick the safer and easier to be circulated out to the surface by using conventional method.
- (2) Determining the kick tolerance is the key that will be used either to kill the well by conventional methods or need to go with unconventional complicated methods. Hypothetically, using Engineer's method to circulate the influx in basement reservoirs proven to be the right decision to be taken since it requires less time, and no further influx will flow to the wellbore.

## 1.5 Scope

To accomplish the objectives of this study, a scope of this work is divided into three sections as follows:

- (1) A comprehensive review was done in the kill methods mentioned above to obtain a broader understanding in removing the influx from the horizontal, deviated and vertical wellbore. The study drew conclusions about the conceptual validity, applications, advantages, substantial shortcomings, and design problems for each method.
- (2) Drillbench simulator was used to compare between the Driller's method and Engineer's method to make the right and critical well control decisions. A thorough investigation was accomplished with clear vision in the subsequent affect on the related parameters in order to choose one of the methods to circulate the kick. And identify the technique to shut-in the well.
- (3) A sensitivity study was done for both, kick size and kick intensity since they are considered the main contributors that affect well control while killing a well.

## **1.6 Significance of Study**

Well control simulation makes it possible to examine otherwise unexpected kick behaviour. It fully simulates transient two-phase flow, and outputs are communicated in simple graphics for easy application in the field. It is a practical tool for well planning and drilling operations. From the study and results obtained; recommendations, guidelines and mitigations could be put in place to determine optimum well control, procedures and improve field practices that can be validated by Drillbench simulator, especially for Masila Basin since most of the producers are basement reservoirs.

## **1.7 Chapter Summary**

This chapter summarizes the well control issue and explained how important is to control the well. If we lost control of the well it would be a catastrophe. Detect the kick is a very important factor since if the kick was not detected early more influx will continue to flow to the wellbore as a result of that a blowout will occur. After that the conventional methods to kill the well will not be viable to kill it. Accordingly an early detection of a kick will allow to minimize the size of the kick. There are various methods available in order to circulate the kick out to the surface in an efficient and safe manner. This research focused on these methods and tried to choose the optimum operating method to be used in basement reservoirs. Drillbench simulator was used to simulate both the Driller's and the Engineer's methods. More over a sensitivity study was also conducted.

## REFERENCES

- Aadnoy, B. (2009). *Advance Drilling and Well Technology*. Richardson, Texas Society of Petroleum Engineers.
- Aberdeen Drilling Schools (2002). *Well Control for the Rig Site Drilling Team*. 50 Union Glen, Aberdeen, AB11 6ER Scotland UK
- Ahmed, H. (2006). *Reservoir Engineering Handbook*. Massachusetts: Gulf Professional Publishing
- Al-Kotbah, A. (1996). *Structural Geology of South Hadhramaut area Yemen Republic*. Phd thesis page 26, University of Glasgow
- American Petroleum Institute. (1987). *Recommended Practices for Well Control Operations API (RP 59)*, Washington DC.
- Choe, J. (1995). *Dynamic Well Control Simulation Model for water based muds and their computer application*. Texas A & M University
- David, W., and Brittenham, T. (2003). *Advanced Well Control*. Society of Petroleum Engineers, Richardson, Texas
- Dennis, H. (2000). *Well Control Policies and Procedures*. Transocean SedcoForex.
- Drillbench dynamic well control user guide* (2016).
- Grace, R. (1994). *Advanced Blowout and Well Control*. Gulf publishing Texas United State of America.

- Hakimi, M., and Abdullah, H. (2012). *Reservoir Rock Characteristics of Biyah Formation in the East Shabowah Oilfields Yemen*. Master Thesis, University of Malaya
- Hakimi, M., and Al-Sufi, S. (2017). *Organic Geochemistry Investigations of Crude Oils From Bayoot Oilfield in the Masila Basin, east Yemen and their Implication For Origin of Organic Matter and Source-related type*. Egyptian Journal of Petroleum
- LeBlanc, J.L. and Lewis, R.L. (1968). *A Mathematical Model of a Gas Kick*. JPT 888-898.
- Luthi, S.M. (2005). *Fractured Reservoir Analysis Using Modern Geophysical Well Techniques*. Geological Society, London, Special Publication, v. 240, p. 95-106.
- Neal, A., and Larry, K. (1994). *Kicks and Blowout Control*. PennWell Publishing Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma
- Nelson, R.A. (2001). *Geologic Analysis of Naturally Fractured Reservoirs*. Gulf Professional Publishing Co., Boston, 332
- Nickens, (1987). *A Dynamic Computer Model of a Kicking Well*. SPEDE 159-173
- Omosobi, A.O. (2012). *Annular Pressure Prediction during Well Control* SPE 163015-MS, Lagos, Nigeria
- Rabia, H. (2001). *Well Engineering And Construction*. Entrac Consulting.
- Rich, H. (1987). *All About Blowout*. Senter for Industriforskning Oslo, Norway
- Van Hung, S., and Farag, C. (2009). *Advances in Granitic Basement Reservoir Evaluation*. SPE-123455-MS

- Well Control School (2002). 2600 Moss Lane Harvey, 70058 Louisiana USA
- Whaley, J. (2017). *Hiding in the Basement*. Geoscience Geoexplor article Vol. 13, No.6
- Wild Well Control inc, (2003) *Reference Book of Formulas, Chart, and Tables*. Spring, Texas, USA
- William, L. (1995). *Gas Kick Behaviour During Bull Heading Operations in Vertical Wells*. *PhD thesis*, Louisiana State University
- WSC Well Control School Manual (1991). Oklahoma city, OK, US & International Traveling School