# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 10426-2

First edition 2003-10-15

AMENDMENT 1 2005-09-01

### Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing —

Part 2: Testing of well cements

## iTeh STANENDMENT 1. Water-wetting capability (stresting ds.iteh.ai)

ISO 10426-2:2003/Amd 1:2005

https://standards.iteh/ndustrie/stadu/pétrole/et/du/gaz/hature/9/28Ciments et matériaux pour la a49c49acimentation/des/puits-and-1-2005

Partie 2: Essais de ciment pour puits

AMENDEMENT 1: Essai de mouillabilité à l'eau



#### PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>ISO 10426-2:2003/Amd 1:2005</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ab9f20fd-4fd2-4fd6-9f28a49c49aa08a7/iso-10426-2-2003-amd-1-2005

© ISO 2005

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org Published in Switzerland

### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to ISO 10426-2:2003 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment* and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries, Subcommittee SC 3, Drilling and completion fluids and well cements NDARD PREVIEW

## (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>ISO 10426-2:2003/Amd 1:2005</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ab9f20fd-4fd2-4fd6-9f28a49c49aa08a7/iso-10426-2-2003-amd-1-2005

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>ISO 10426-2:2003/Amd 1:2005</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ab9f20fd-4fd2-4fd6-9f28a49c49aa08a7/iso-10426-2-2003-amd-1-2005

### Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing —

### Part 2: Testing of well cements

### AMENDMENT 1: Water-wetting capability testing

Page 6, 3.1, add the following term/definition:

#### 3.1.52

#### water-wetting capability

capability of a fluid to alter the quality or state of being water-wetted

NOTE A fully water-wet state is considered most desirable to provide cement bonding.

Page 96, add the following new 16.8, including the addition of a new Equation (113), thereby changing the numeration of subsequent equations [e.g the existing Equation (113) becomes Equation (114) and so forth]: standards.iteh.ail

#### 16.8 Water-wetting capability test (WWCT)

#### ISO 10426-2:2003/Amd 1:2005

Introduction, https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ab9f20fd-4fd2-4fd6-9f28-16.8.1

a49c49aa08a7/iso-10426-2-2003-amd-1-2005 The water-wetting capability test (WWCT) is intended for use in determining the degree of compatibility of wellbore fluids in cementing operations. By the use of this procedure, the selection of proper preflushes and/or spacers, and/or surfactant components may be made when required. User discretion should be exercised in the selection of the portion(s) of the procedure needed.

The WWCT is specific to evaluation of water-wetting capability of spacers and/or preflushes designed to water-wet the surfaces after these surfaces have been exposed to non-aqueous fluids, specifically oil- and synthetic-based drilling fluids. The apparent water-wetting capability of various mud/spacer interface volumes and the apparent wettability of spacer systems against oil-wetted surfaces may be evaluated using this method. This procedure does not address bulk displacement issues, nor does it directly address spacer/mud compatibility issues.

The test is applicable to aqueous spacer systems only. This procedure is not suitable for evaluating nonaqueous or non-conductive systems or mixtures of surfactants in base oils.

#### 16.8.2 Method and apparatus

The apparatus provides a continuous measurement of the electrical conductivity between electrode surfaces. From the conductivity measurements, the emulsion state and apparent wettability of the fluid can be inferred if the titrating spacer fluid is conductive and the titrated drilling fluid is not. Normally, oil-external fluids are not electrically conductive. Water-based or water-external emulsion spacers are electrically conductive with the actual conductivity dependent on the solution chemistry.

#### 16.8.3 Safety procedures

Observe all usual laboratory safety requirements pertaining to working with oil, synthetic, and solvent-based fluids. Note the flash points of all fluids before testing and ensure proper ventilation in the work area. All safe-handling procedures for the fluids being tested shall be observed.

#### 16.8.4 Sample preparation

- a) Prepare a mud sample according to instructions from the supplier. Laboratory-prepared mud samples may require additional preparation, such as static aging or hot-rolling to more fully simulate field mud properties.
- b) Mix the spacers and/or preflush fluids to be evaluated according to manufacturer's procedures. A 500-ml volume is normally sufficient to run a single test.
- c) Condition all spacer fluids at anticipated Bottom Hole Circulating Temperature (BHCT) to ensure that fluids are stable and all chemicals have been conditioned and are in solution. If desired, the fluids may be conditioned for an additional 30 min ± 0,5 min at BHCT. Condition fluids under pressure using high-temperature, high-pressure (HTHP) equipment if conditioning at temperatures above 90 °C (194 °F). Fluids should be cooled below 90 ° (194 °F) before releasing pressure. Observe all safe-handling procedures for fluids being tested. This is a test conducted at atmospheric pressure. The test shall not be performed at temperatures exceeding 90 °C (194 °F).

#### 16.8.5 Equipment set-up

- a) Prepare equipment according to instructions from supplier **D**
- b) Clean and dry test equipment before starting ndards.iteh.ai)
- c) Add the mud sample to the container. <u>ISO 10426-2:2003/Amd 1:2005</u>
- d) Heat the container to testing conditions to maintain the temperature of the test fluids. Use a stirring rate sufficient to quickly homogenise added fluids and prevent static areas. Avoid excessive shear, as it will cause air-entrainment that may affect readings and surfactant performance.

#### 16.8.6 Test procedure and reporting

- a) Evaluate the interaction of the spacer with the drilling fluid according to manufacturer's instructions. Observe safety precautions with respect to fluid temperatures and operator safety.
- b) Record the starting volume of mud, volume of titrant (surfactant, flush, spacer), fluid conditioning procedure (time, temperature, etc.) and titration temperature. Slowly titrate into the mud while stirring the fluid in the test apparatus. Continue titrating until a stable conductivity measurement is reached. This indicates a water-continuous phase has been formed which is characteristic of a water-wetting state.
- c) Report test results as the volume percentage, *V*, of spacer in the mud-spacer mixture that exhibits conductivity measurements indicative of complete water wetting according to the formula:

$$V = V_{\rm s}/(V_{\rm s} + V_{\rm m}) \times 100$$

where:

- $V_{\rm s}$  is the volume of spacer required to change from oil to water continuous phase;
- $V_{\rm m}$  is the volume of mud initially in the test cell.

EXAMPLE For example, if 150 ml of spacer must be added to a starting mud volume of 200 ml in order to obtain a full-span reading, the result should be reported as 43 % (150 ml divided by 350 ml).

(113)

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>ISO 10426-2:2003/Amd 1:2005</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ab9f20fd-4fd2-4fd6-9f28a49c49aa08a7/iso-10426-2-2003-amd-1-2005

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>ISO 10426-2:2003/Amd 1:2005</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ab9f20fd-4fd2-4fd6-9f28a49c49aa08a7/iso-10426-2-2003-amd-1-2005

**ICS 75.020; 91.100.10** Price based on 2 pages