Information about possible accidents in oil and gas well drilling

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ABSTRACT

In the mines indicates an indirect effect on the recovery efficiency of the target material associated with excavation and blast damage. Therefore, drill strings, detonators, and detonators in the mine will be more about the problem of the boundary of the blasting area and create conditions for less drilling. During blasting and drilling processes in mining enterprises the main problem in creating an accurate surface model is that the mass of the cover rock is usually relative to the mass of the blasted area will be widely spaced. Coarse samples are obtained by drilling blast holes. So interpolation sufficiently exceed local variations in the underlying geology. Created in a mine borehole measurement reliable determination of geological boundaries in the field in real time data, we posed a local model estimation problem in an adaptive sampling system. The selection strategy based on the proposed information will consist of two stages. First, blast holes in mines are selected in a way that is adapted to the geology of the drilling and to obtain the maximum benefit in terms of their location.

Keywords: Oil and gas fields, mining enterprises, drilling processes, wells, accidents, pressure, temperature, pipelines, equipment safety.

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Introduction

This article provides basic information about the causes of accidents that can occur during oil and gas drilling and accident recovery. Also, information was given on modern technical methods of emergency situations in wells that are being drilled to date and the impact of emergency situations on drilling efficiency. This article is from examples adapted to geological and geotechnological modeling in mining enterprises operating and drilling costs and the results of using several methods to increase productivity in some mining operations and drilling-blasting processes. The main goals and objectives of this article will be to reduce the number of drilling and blasting holes in mines and increase the blasting area. The cost of these objectives from an economic point of view is, firstly, directly proportional to the number of boreholes, and secondly, the associated increase in the extent of the blasting area. The use of the most common processing operations in drilling-blasting processes in mines is gaining importance. Some countries have drilling processes accounts for nearly 40% of all blasting and drilling operations. Nevertheless, drilling processes and blasting in mining enterprises process management capabilities are of great importance in the mine. In the mine which may have a positive effect on the performance of the drilling process differs in overall processing quality, productivity and price. An examination of the drilling shows that the drilling depth increases. Breakage of the tool during drilling processes in mines leads to production and processing costs. All these consequences are, of course, very undesirable from any production point of view. Mining drilling and blasting processes engineering components, various metal cutting operations such as milling and drilling are widely used. To carry out drilling and blasting processes in the mine to understand the behavior of the process, different answers are

needed measured and controlled. In mining enterprises, blasting refers to the drilling of technological wells by means of drilling equipment refers to rock and small pieces of rock formed by the impact of drilling bring up The efficiency of drilling wells depends on many factors, the main of which is is the drilling ability and fracture of the rocks rock drilling - the property of deformation under the influence of a tool. With the drilling ability of the rocks, the technological parameters of the drilling rigs are selected accordingly. In mining enterprises, drilling processes are complicated due to the fact that the lower part of the drilling ridge continues to the depth. For this reason, most mining companies have a number of tried and tested methods of dealing with drilling accidents. Unfortunately, in some cases, well drilling is stopped on the spot because the drilled wellhead is closed due to an emergency. Drilling this well consumes a lot of energy. This reduces the efficiency of drilling and damages the economic condition of the mine. Mine blasting processes will consist of a step-by-step improvement of the spatial model. The second stage drilling-blasting processes in the mine depend on the forecast conducts expert-guided drilling at predetermined distances from geology and geology and in order to optimize the explosion, it is necessary to reduce its limit in order to reduce its damage Also, new stages of extraction and processing of oil and gas fields are being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The following forces affect the compression of pipes during well drilling. An example of this is compression of the drill string against the well wall under the influence of the mechanical force of the pipes lowered into the drilled wells, a decrease in the pressure in the pipe, and the interaction of the pressure forces created in the pipe. yarn Test data obtained as a result of our research show that during the normal circulation of drilling fluids in mines, after a certain time, dynamic equilibrium processes occur between the process of crust formation and its washing. Mining is the process of preparing ore for extraction by changing the natural state of the rock includes a focused process to ensure its effectiveness. Hard rock in preparation for rock blasting, and rocks of moderate hardness are mechanically broken grinding by mechanical method for crushing by blast method is more useful due to its high productivity, low cost and practical safety are high. In mining enterprises, until recently, open pits were mainly filled with flat shafts. In blasting processes in such a structure, there is a large formation on top of the rock mass where the detonators are charged. Detonator stage during blasting with excessive crushing of mined rock near the charge problems were observed. In this case, when the charge explodes, there is a very large volume next to it fine crushed rocks are formed. Such unevenness of the open pit after the explosion, the rocks cause problems in working with them. According to these results, there is a consistency between the thickness of the casing drilled in the well and the water transfer system to the path of the drilling tool Detonators in the mine the density of the explosion pressure is significantly reduced, preventing the processes of extreme fragmentation of the rock around the charge and due to overcrushing rocks, the time of the explosion actively affecting the mine rock massif the charge of voltage waves created by the explosion of the expanded, lower and upper parts interference is observed. In this case, the air gap acts as the beginning of the explosion and a compensator that reduces the pressure generated during the charging chamber due to such a change the indicators of the explosion pulse are extremes of the surrounding rocks decreases, that is, the energy released in the explosion has the same effect on the ore mass of the mine.It is for this reason that an emergency situation occurs as a result of falling into permeable layers on the walls of a drilled well. In the upper part of the pipes, the technical end connector, which serves to connect it to the downpipe, is equipped with magnetic milling cutters, and the lower part is equipped with a conical guide spring body and hydraulic levers for aligning it with the mouth. from the remaining pipe. In mining wells, magnetic cutters are mainly used to remove metal residues (metal particles) with ferromagnetic properties from the well using magnetic cutters. These milling machines are

mainly of two types. In the oil production industry, the work related to the underground repair of the well is considered to be somewhat complicated and dangerous. Therefore, every worker here is required to know the rules of contact with mechanisms and observe the safety rules of the equipment designed to perform the work. Each worker of the underground repair crew must have completed a special course on equipment safety and be familiar with the instructions and rules for safe operation in the mine. The main production unit of the underground repair brigade is the lifting structures and mechanisms, that is, the tower, the riser and the oil and gas well drilling system. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the stability and reliability of the system. Before the lifting and lowering process, the tower, the tower and the tal system should be carefully inspected. The steel rope tensioner must be well fixed at the top of the tower and under the anchor. If the tensioner is loose, it must be fixed. All steps, platforms, legs and top of the tower should be checked. Nothing should be left on top of the tower, the fall of a small thing (bolt, nut) can cause serious complications. The work area above the service pipes shall be equipped with a board of sufficient size and strength to remove and secure the pipes. This place should be clean, not slippery and not slippery. Each well should be provided with water hoses to wash the drilling area, spilled oil and mud. Oil and gas well drilling workplace must be protected from rain and sun. Before work, it is required to lubricate the sound-emitting parts of the pipe lifting and lowering mechanisms, otherwise accidents will occur. When stratified well pumps are used, plates are used that are fixed to the flange of the ridge head with the help of studs. A two-stage guide and two clutches are installed on the turntable. Drilling specialists, while detecting accidents in drill pipes, raise them at maximum speed and study the part where the accident occurred. After lifting the broken end of the drill string during the investigation of the accident, the surfaces are cleaned, washed and the nature of the fracture (factors that caused the accident) is determined. After that, the number of candles is calculated, the rest of the pipes that caused the accident and the depth are determined. Then the emergency response procedures are determined. At the drilling site, emergency operations in the drilling well are mainly carried out by the lead engineer and driller. These processes are managed by the chief engineer in complex works. In mining enterprises, before lowering the holding devices into the well where the drilling processes are being carried out, a technical scheme is drawn up showing the main dimensions of the general equipment and parts of the holder. In the technical scheme of the drilling equipment, a washing (slip) grip, a crane or a bell is used to hold the wells. After the drill pipe assembly is gripped by the tools, it is slowly moved and the well begins to be flushed. With this tool kit, the drill pipe system can wash out the wells and slowly move the metal particles that remain inside the wells after they are captured. In conclusion, it can be said that in the implementation of drilling processes in mining enterprises, it is necessary to draw up a well formation scheme. Every drilling accident should be investigated. Thus, it is necessary to eliminate the accidents that occurred during the drilling process in time. When repairing and sealing the top of the well, it is necessary to inspect the top of the well and correct its malfunctions. Especially in gas wells, malfunctions are eliminated before repair work is carried out. Defects of the spine include its twists and fractures. Damaged areas are repaired with a pear-shaped or columnar milling machine. The cutter is lowered into the oil and gas wells in such a way that a free passage is formed for lowering the template of the nominal diameter. These are the results It also confirmed that the pre-separation acts as a filter and that we can trace the causes vibration is reduced. In the boundary area of the mine, explosion of wires, cables, etc it will be necessary to transmit a pre-separated detonation signal to open the holes. Pre-drilled holes gave better results than those working with detonating cord. A pre-separated bang will also give results confirmed the mouth of pre-separated holes. Mine rocks vary in length and blast distances depth. Mine explosions are

detonated by an electronic delay mass of rock detonators, as this helped forming geological fractures and achieving the desired detonation results during drilling and blasting. better control over the distance between the delay intervals and the burst period holes are formed. The mass of fractured rock near the fractures, the longer the cutting wire reinforced with bolts. This is how the fire of these high benches is planned minimal disposal of the blasted area is carried out.The suspended area should be sealed as much as possible so that extraneous water and exposed stones do not enter. Oil and gas wells are drilled using a drill press to drive a cement mixture under pressure through a ridge defect and insert metal patches. If it is not possible to adjust the diameter, a ridge or "helper pipe" is often installed. If it is not possible to lower the ridge into the well, it is returned to the horizon lying above or a second shaft is opened from the side. During the operation of oil and gas wells, defects of one kind or another appear in the wells themselves and in underground equipment. Each moving well can be stopped for planned, mandatory or current maintenance. Well shutdowns are also associated with outages related to underground work overs or surface equipment repairs, power transmission, compressed gas and air transmission.

Conclusion

Drilling and blasting are widely used in prospecting soldering, rarely explosive materials are used in mountainous terrain, in construction land transportation routes in drilling or underground mines for drilling operations minerals. it is also used in the construction of production sites. Make these things your main goal medium and above average strength rock uplift is bedrock erosion. Main The purpose of drilling and blasting is to extract and crush rocks from the massif. Drilling and blasting is the erosion and crushing of rocky rocks in the process of passing through mine shafts. set of interrelated technological processes carried out for the purpose. Consists of drilling and blasting. Several sequential processes: drilling wells, placing explosive charges, charging and Explosive charges, spurs and wells are designed for placing explosives.

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