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COURSE BROCHURE

Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques Training Course

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Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques is a 1-week training course for well intervention and wireline engineers who prepare a wireline intervention job plan for slickline and electric line runs. Operators now rely on rigless intervention to restore production and gather downhole evidence at lower cost, so every misrun, stuck toolstring or pressure control lapse is felt quickly in output and safety. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course for engineers who design and witness wireline work.

Why Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques Matters Now

Three groups shape wireline work today: asset teams who want production restored without a rig, reservoir engineers who need reliable cased hole logs and pressure surveys, and well integrity specialists who expect every intervention to protect the barrier envelope. A crew that designs runs carefully, rigs up pressure control correctly and plans contingencies for fishing returns wells to production quickly and safely. A crew that improvises toolstrings, skips pressure tests or ignores wire fatigue risks lost tools, extended shut-ins and well control events. The course rests on recognised industry practice for well barriers, pressure control equipment testing and lifting operations, described in general terms.

Who Gains Most from Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques

- Engineers who scope and programme slickline and electric line interventions
- Field supervisors who witness rig-up, pressure testing and toolstring runs
- Petrophysical and reservoir staff who specify logging and survey runs
- Well integrity engineers who approve barrier status before and after jobs
- Contract leads who assess wireline service crews and equipment

An asset intervention group that sends its planning engineers and wellsite supervisors together gains most, because misruns usually begin where the office programme meets the wellhead.

Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques Capabilities

Participants leave able to turn a well problem into a safe, sequenced run list with a clear fallback for every step.

- Select slickline, braided line or electric line conveyance for a given well objective — the intervention engineer's method choice
- Design toolstrings with weight bars, jars and knuckle joints for the well deviation — wellsite supervisor approval
- Specify lubricator, wireline valve and stuffing box ratings against well pressure — well integrity sign-off
- Calculate wire tension limits and weak point settings — the decision to pull or jar
- Build a fishing contingency for stuck tools and broken wire — asset team downtime planning

- Communicate logging run objectives and acceptance criteria — reservoir and petrophysics teams

Key Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques Terms

- Slickline — a single solid wire used to run mechanical tools such as plugs, gauges and gas lift valves.
- Electric line — a conductor cable that carries power and data for logging, perforating and real-time surveys.
- Lubricator — a pressure-rated tube on the wellhead that houses the toolstring while the well is under pressure.
- Wireline valve — rams that close around the wire to isolate well pressure during a rig-up or emergency.
- Jarring — using spring or mechanical jars to deliver impact that sets, pulls or frees downhole tools.
- Fishing — the planned recovery of tools, wire or debris left in the well after a failed run.

Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques Day by Day

Day 1: Wireline in the Well Intervention Landscape

- Rigless Intervention Options — Choosing Wireline Over Coiled Tubing or Workover
- Slickline, Braided Line and Electric Line — Matching Conveyance to Objective
- Well Completion Schematics — Locating Nipples, Restrictions and Hazards
- Well Barrier Envelope — Confirming Isolation Before Any Rig-Up
- Intervention Candidate Ranking — Prioritising Wells by Production Gain

Day 2: Toolstrings, Wire and Surface Equipment

- Toolstring Components and Jars — Building Strings for Deviated Wells
- Wire Selection and Fatigue Tracking — Deciding When to Cut and Retire Wire
- Tension and Weak Point Calculations — Setting Safe Pull Limits
- Lubricator and Stuffing Box Ratings — Specifying Pressure Control Equipment
- Pressure Control Equipment Testing — Accepting the Rig-Up for Operations

Day 3: Slickline Tasks and Electric Line Logging Runs

- Plug, Valve and Gauge Running — Sequencing Mechanical Slickline Tasks
- Gas Lift Valve Change-Out — Restoring Lift Without Rig Intervention
- Cased Hole Logging Suites — Specifying Runs for Production Questions
- Depth Correlation and Log Quality Checks — Accepting or Repeating Runs
- Perforating and Setting Tools on Electric Line — Controlling Explosive Risk

Day 4: Fishing, Contingency and Wireline Safety

- Stuck Tool Diagnosis — Choosing Between Jarring, Cutting and Fishing
- Fishing Toolkit and Impression Blocks — Recovering Wire and Debris
- Wire Break and Blowout Contingency Drills — Closing Valves Under Pressure
- Lifting, Dropped Object and Mast Safety — Protecting the Wellsite Crew
- Job Safety Analysis for Wireline Runs — Agreeing Stop-Work Triggers

Day 5: Practising the Wireline Intervention Job Plan

- Offshore Producer Case — Applying Conveyance and Toolstring Selection
- Onshore Gas Well Case — Applying Pressure Control Rig-Up Checks
- Logging Objective Brief — Agreeing Runs with Reservoir Engineers
- Fishing Decision Tree Exercise — Testing Contingency Choices on a Stuck String
- Wireline Intervention Job Plan — Completing Runs, Barriers and Fallbacks

Applying Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques After the Course

- Re-check the next three planned slickline jobs against the toolstring, tension and weak point methods and record any changes.
- Run a wire break contingency drill with the wellsite crew using the pressure control rig-up checklist.

Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques Questions FAQ

What are wireline operations and intervention techniques, and why do they matter now?

They are the methods used to run tools into a live well on slickline or electric line to repair, survey or log it. They matter now because operators restore production without rigs wherever possible, so each run must be safe and right first time.

Which roles gain most from wireline operations and intervention techniques?

Intervention engineers, wellsite supervisors, logging specialists and well integrity engineers gain most. You gain most when planners and field supervisors attend together, since many misruns start where the office run list meets the wellhead rig-up.

How do wireline operations and intervention techniques differ from a coiled tubing course?

Wireline work runs tools on wire or cable without circulation, while coiled tubing pumps fluids through continuous pipe. This course centres on slickline tasks, electric line logging, pressure control rig-up and fishing rather than pumping, milling or nitrogen lifting.

What do you bring back from wireline operations and intervention techniques?

You bring back an intervention job plan with conveyance choice, toolstring design, pressure control checks and a fishing fallback. You also return with tension calculation methods and a logging brief format you can use on your next well.

Wireline Operations and Intervention Techniques: The Way Forward

The wireline intervention job plan first informs whether a well candidate goes to slickline, electric line or another method. Intervention engineers, wellsite supervisors and well integrity staff use it to agree runs, rig-up checks and stop-work triggers. After its first use, revisit the plan from the reservoir view: did the runs answer the production question that justified the intervention?