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COURSE BROCHURE

Rigless Intervention Method Selection Training Course

28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027
Geneva

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Rigless Intervention Method Selection Training Course

Ref: 2916_111039 **Date:** 28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 7500 GBP

Rigless Intervention Method Selection is a 1-week training course for well intervention and production engineers who decide how a well job is conveyed without a rig, and it ends with a rigless intervention job selection sheet. Mature fields need more interventions per well while rig time stays costly, so the conveyance choice decides cost, risk and deferred barrels. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on rigless intervention method selection.

Why Rigless Intervention Method Selection Matters Now

Three pressures shape rigless intervention method selection today. Ageing completions raise demand for scale removal, zonal isolation and logging runs in wells with restricted access. Operators expect intervention budgets to be justified by recovered production, not by habit. Crews with experience across several conveyance types are fewer, so choices drift towards whichever unit is nearest. An organisation that matches the job to the method restores output with fewer runs and less exposure; one that chooses poorly repeats trips, strands tools downhole or loses well control margins.

Who Gains Most from Rigless Intervention Method Selection

- Engineers who propose well jobs and write intervention proposals for approval
- Production engineers who rank candidate wells for remedial work
- Supervisors who check pressure control equipment before rig-up
- Planners who schedule conveyance units across a field
- Integrity specialists who judge whether a well can take the planned loads

A field intervention group gains most when its production, intervention and integrity engineers attend together and share one selection logic.

Rigless Intervention Method Selection Capabilities

The outcomes follow the path from a well problem to a chosen conveyance, a checked pressure control stack and an agreed risk position.

- Assess a well problem and translate it into a conveyance requirement — the job proposal
- Weigh slickline, electric line, coiled tubing and snubbing against each other — the field planner
- Calculate tool reach, pulling capacity and pump needs for a candidate run — the intervention supervisor
- Specify the pressure control stack for a given wellhead pressure — the wellsite crew
- Test the job against intervention risk and contingency options — the approving engineer
- Communicate the chosen method and its trade-offs in one sheet — asset leadership

Key Rigless Intervention Method Selection Terms

- Rigless intervention — work inside a live or killed well carried out by a conveyance unit without a drilling or workover rig.
- Slickline — a solid single-strand wire used to run, set and retrieve mechanical tools with no electrical signal.
- Electric line — a braided cable carrying power and signals for logging, perforating and powered downhole tools.
- Coiled tubing — continuous steel pipe on a reel that allows pumping fluids while running tools into the well.
- Snubbing — running jointed pipe into a well under pressure using hydraulic jacks to push against wellbore force.
- Pressure control stack — the lubricator, blowout preventers and stuffing box or stripper that contain well pressure during a run.

Rigless Intervention Method Selection Day by Day

Day 1: From Well Problem to Job Objective

- Well Problem Diagnosis — Scale, Sand, Water or Mechanical Failure
- Completion Schematic Reading — Restrictions, Nipples and Access Limits
- Candidate Well Ranking — Which Wells Justify Intervention Spend
- Job Objective Statement — Measurable Result Expected From the Run
- Rig Versus Rigless Screening — When a Rig Remains Necessary

Day 2: Comparing the Conveyance Methods

- Slickline Capability Envelope — Mechanical Jobs, Depth and Deviation Limits
- Electric Line Applications — Logging, Perforating and Powered Tools
- Coiled Tubing Capability — Pumping, Milling and Horizontal Reach
- Snubbing and Hydraulic Workover Units — Heavy Loads Under Pressure
- Tractors and Hybrid Conveyance — Extending Wire Into Deviated Wells

Day 3: Pressure Control and Load Checks

- Lubricator and Blowout Preventer Selection — Matching Wellhead Pressure
- Stuffing Box, Grease Head and Stripper Choice — Sealing Moving Strings
- Tool Reach and Pulling Force Estimates — Can the Run Reach Target
- Pump Rate and Fluid Planning — Cleanouts and Treatments Through Tubing
- Pressure Test Sequence — Proving Barriers Before Opening the Well

Day 4: Intervention Risk and Contingency

- Intervention Risk Register — Stuck Tools, Leaks and Dropped Objects
- Fishing Contingency Planning — Recovery Options Before the Job Starts
- Simultaneous Operations Checks — Production and Intervention Sharing a Site
- Cost and Deferred Production Comparison — Ranking Methods on Value
- Post-Job Evaluation Record — Learning From Each Completed Run

Day 5: Practising the Job Selection Sheet

- Case Well Diagnosis — Applying Problem Framing to a Live Example
- Method Shortlist — Applying the Conveyance Comparison to the Case
- Stack and Load Check — Applying Pressure Control and Reach Estimates
- Risk and Contingency Entry — Applying the Risk Register to the Job
- Rigless Intervention Job Selection Sheet — Completed and Peer Challenged

Applying Rigless Intervention Method Selection After the Course

- Run the next three proposed well jobs through a conveyance comparison and record why each method was chosen or rejected.
- Walk a pressure control stack check with the wellsite crew against the expected shut-in pressure before the next rig-up.

Rigless Intervention Method Selection Questions FAQ

What is rigless intervention method selection and why does it matter now?

It is the choice of slickline, electric line, coiled tubing or snubbing to carry out a well job without a rig. It matters because mature wells need more interventions, and a wrong choice repeats runs and adds risk.

Which roles gain most from rigless intervention method selection?

Well intervention and production engineers who propose and approve jobs gain most. Supervisors, planners and integrity specialists also benefit.

How does rigless intervention method selection differ from a course on one conveyance type?

It compares the methods side by side instead of teaching one in depth. Courses on a single method cover its tools and operating steps; this one teaches when each method is the right choice for a given well.

What do you bring back from rigless intervention method selection?

You bring back a completed selection sheet for a case well, holding the problem, the chosen method, the stack check and the risk entries.

Rigless Intervention Method Selection: The Way Forward

The rigless intervention job selection sheet turns each well problem into a recorded method choice. Its first use is the next job proposal, where it shows why one conveyance beat the others. Intervention engineers, supervisors and planners all draw on it. After a few jobs, compare actual run outcomes against the sheet and adjust the capability envelopes it relies on.