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COURSE BROCHURE

Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation Training Course

4 – 8 October 2027
Casablanca

Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation Training Course

Ref: 2975_112757 **Date:** 4 – 8 October 2027 **Location:** Casablanca **Fees:** 4900 GBP

Failed barrier well repair and workover prioritisation is a 1-week training course for well integrity, intervention and production engineers who must decide which compromised wells to repair, with which service and in what order, ending in a well intervention priority list. Ageing well stocks now hold more wells with leaking valves, tubing or cement than intervention crews can reach at once. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this failed barrier well repair and workover prioritisation course.

Why Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation Matters Now

Three pressures meet on every compromised well. Asset owners want production restored from shut-in wells, while integrity engineers must keep each leaking well within its safe operating limits. Intervention units, from slickline to coiled tubing and workover rigs, are limited and must be scheduled across many wells. Regulators and insurers also expect a documented basis for any well left flowing with a degraded barrier. Choosing the right well and the right repair returns production and lowers leak risk; choosing poorly ties up rigs on low-value wells while dangerous ones wait.

Who Gains Most from Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation

- Engineers who keep barrier status records and well integrity categories current
- Engineers who monitor annulus pressures and set allowable limits
- Engineers who plan slickline, coiled tubing and pumping services
- Engineers who scope workover jobs and estimate rig time
- Production engineers who rank wells by lost output and restart potential

Field operations groups gain most when their integrity, intervention and production engineers attend together.

Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation Capabilities

Participants move from a failed barrier to a costed repair choice and a place in the intervention queue.

- Assess barrier envelopes from test records and schematics — well integrity category
- Calculate allowable annulus pressure and bleed-down response — operating envelope
- Specify slickline or coiled tubing repairs for downhole faults — intervention planner
- Design a workover scope for tubing, packer or casing failures — rig allocation
- Weigh risk reduction against restored production — asset manager
- Build a ranked repair queue — field operations leadership

Key Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation Terms

- Barrier envelope — the set of tested elements, such as valves, tubing and cement, that together contain well pressure.
- Sustained casing pressure — annulus pressure that rebuilds after bleed-down, pointing to a leak path through a barrier.
- Maximum allowable annulus pressure — the highest pressure an annulus may hold without risking the weakest exposed component.
- Rigless intervention — downhole repair or diagnosis by slickline, coiled tubing or pumping without a workover rig.
- Workover — re-entry of a well with a rig to pull and replace tubing, packers or other completion parts.
- Integrity category — a risk class given to a well by its barrier condition, setting monitoring and repair urgency.

Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation Day by Day

Day 1: Barrier Status and Well Risk

- Well Barrier Schematics — Identifying Primary and Secondary Envelopes
- Valve and Seal Leak Test Records — Confirming Barrier Condition
- Integrity Category Matrix — Assigning Risk Class to Each Well
- Shut-In Well Inventory — Lost Production and Exposure Picture
- Failure Mode Library for Completions — Tubing, Packer and Valve Faults

Day 2: Annulus Pressure Management

- Annulus Pressure Trend Plots — Thermal Effect or True Leak
- Bleed-Down and Build-Up Tests — Leak Rate and Source Diagnosis
- Allowable Annulus Pressure Calculation — Weakest Component Limits
- Annulus Fluid Sampling — Tracing Gas or Liquid Origin
- Operating With a Degraded Barrier — Dispensation Conditions and Monitoring

Day 3: Slickline and Coiled Tubing Repairs

- Slickline Diagnostic Runs — Gauges, Calipers and Leak Detection Tools
- Safety Valve Insert and Plug Setting — Restoring a Downhole Barrier
- Tubing Patch and Straddle Options — Isolating Holes Without a Rig
- Coiled Tubing Cleanouts and Sealant Placement — Scale, Fill and Micro-Annulus Repair
- Rigless Job Risk Review — Pressure Control and Fallback Plan

Day 4: Workover Planning for Failed Wells

- Workover Scope Definition — Tubing Replacement, Packer Change or Casing Repair
- Well Kill and Barrier Plan — Fluids, Plugs and Pressure Control Sequence
- Casing Leak Remediation — Squeeze Cementing and Expandable Patches
- Rig Time and Cost Estimate — Duration, Equipment and Contingency
- Post-Workover Barrier Verification — Pressure Tests and Return-to-Service Criteria

Day 5: Practising the Well Intervention Priority List

- Risk and Production Scoring Sheet — Applying Category, Leak and Output Data
- Rigless Versus Rig Decision Tree — Matching Faults to Repair Methods
- Intervention Unit Schedule — Sequencing Wells Across Slickline, Coiled Tubing and Rigs
- Management Briefing on Deferred Wells — Accepted Risk and Monitoring Commitments
- Well Intervention Priority List — Finalising the Ranked Repair Queue

Applying Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation After the Course

- Lead a scoring session on current shut-in and leaking wells using the risk and production sheet.
- Run an annulus pressure review of high-category wells, separating thermal effects from true leaks.

Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation Questions FAQ

What is failed barrier well repair and workover prioritisation and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of diagnosing wells with failed barriers, choosing a repair method and ranking the work. It matters now because ageing well stocks hold more leaking wells than intervention units can treat at once.

Which roles gain most from failed barrier well repair and workover prioritisation?

Well integrity, intervention and production engineers gain most. You benefit if you track barrier status, watch annulus pressures, plan rigless jobs or scope workovers.

How does failed barrier well repair and workover prioritisation differ from a well integrity management course?

It starts where a barrier has already failed. A well integrity management course sets up the system of policies and monitoring; this one diagnoses specific failures, chooses rigless or rig repairs and ranks the wells for treatment.

What do you bring back from failed barrier well repair and workover prioritisation?

You bring back a ranked list of compromised wells, each with its fault diagnosis, chosen repair method and the risk accepted while it waits.

Failed Barrier Well Repair and Workover Prioritisation: The Way Forward

The well intervention priority list first informs which wells receive slickline, coiled tubing or rig time in the next campaign. Integrity engineers, intervention planners and production leads all work from it. After the first campaign, compare each repair's result with its score, and adjust how heavily leak risk and restored output are weighted.