

## Iron Reducing Agent KMA003

### 1. Introduction

Ferric and ferrous ions remain in acid solutions during acidizing operations due to the very low pH of acids. When acid travels from surface to formation, it will dissolve iron from equipment, tubulars, scales and iron minerals in the formation. During spending of the acid, the pH of the acid will go up, and can result in the precipitation of iron. Trivalent Iron (Ferric) precipitate at about pH 3, while the divalent Iron (Ferrous) will not precipitate until the acid spent to a pH of 8. To minimize the precipitation of iron, it is better to keep the iron in the ferrous state. It is therefore required to add an iron stabilizer (reducer) in acid systems. KMA003 is a high performance iron reducing agent used in acids to convert the Ferric iron into ferrous iron so that it will prevent Ferric hydroxide precipitation.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA003	White powder	1.62-1.82	Soluble	Eyes, skin	Dust	5.0-8.0 (5%)

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

KMA003 is an iron reducing agent used in both fresh and spent acids to keep iron in solution instead of precipitating. It can be used for most applicable stimulation fluid systems at various well conditions. Ferrous iron will not form iron hydroxides until pH of 8. As we know, pH of most spent acids will not be more than pH of 6. Therefore, if the Ferric iron is converted into Ferrous iron, the chance of forming ferric hydroxide precipitation will be dramatically reduced. KMA003 is a high-performance iron reducing agent, which will react with ferric iron in acids and convert it in ferrous iron. KMA003 is compatible with most additives in stimulation fluid systems.

### 4. Treatment

15 lbs/Mgal KMA003 is typically enough for control each 1000 ppm of ferric iron.

### 5. Packaging

KMA003 is supplied in plastic-lining bags with net weight of 25 kg/bag. It should be stored in shaded areas with good ventilation. Keep it away from high temperature, humidity and direct sunlight.

## Iron Stabilizer KMA003B

### 1. Introduction

Ferric and ferrous ions remain in acid solutions during acidizing operations. When acid travels from surface to formation, it will dissolve iron from equipment, tubulars, scales and iron minerals in the formation. It is, therefore, required to add iron stabilizer in acid systems. KMA003B is a high-performance iron stabilizing agent used in acids to prevent iron hydroxide precipitations.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA003B	White powder	1.57-1.77	Soluble	Eyes, skin	Dust	10.0-11.0 (1%)

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

KMA003B is a chelating agent used in both fresh and spent acids to keep iron in solution instead of precipitation. It can be used for most applicable stimulation fluid systems at various well conditions. Ferrous iron will not form iron hydroxides until pH of 8.5. As we know, pH of most spent acids will not be more than pH of 6. Therefore, Ferric iron is generally required to be stabilized in solution because it will precipitate to ferric hydroxide at pH above 3, which is an insoluble gelatinous mass. KMA003B is a high-performance chelating agent, which will react with ferric irons in acids and keep it in solution. KMA003B is compatible with most additives in stimulation fluid systems.

### 4. Treatment

20-150 lbs/Mgal KMA003B is typically enough for most cleanup and acidizing jobs. 50 lbs/Mgal is considered optimum concentration in most fluid design.

### 5. Packaging

KMA003B is supplied in plastic-lined bags with net weight of 25 kg/bag. It should be stored in shaded areas with good ventilation. Keep it away from high temperature, humidity and direct sunlight.

## Viscoelastic Surfactant KMA007

### 1. Introduction

Fluid and petro-physical heterogeneities are encountered in most sandstone and carbonate formations. Chemical diverter technology is one of the methodologies to be used in stimulation treatment to divert treatment fluids from high water cut layers to low water cut layers, and/or from high permeability zones to low permeability zones. KMA007 is a non-damaging chemical diverter used in stimulation fluid systems to improve treatment fluid distributions across formation matrix to increase stimulation efficiency.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA007	Light brownish liquid	0.95-1.05	Soluble	Eyes, skin	Fire	6.0-7.0 (1% Alcohol solution)

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

KMA007 is a surfactant based chemical diverter which is very effective in distributing treatment fluid homogeneously across treatment zones in stimulation treatment at various well conditions.

KMA007 forms viscous micelle structure when its concentration reaches certain level in water or brines. The viscosity breaks dramatically when it contacts with hydrocarbon or crude oils. The in-situ viscous behavior of KMA007 in aqueous solution will divert treatment fluids from high water-cut to low water-cut, from high permeability to low permeability zones of the rock matrix. The matrix is therefore stimulated homogeneously.

KMA007 is compatible with most additives in stimulation fluid systems. Some additives such as corrosion inhibitor or solvent may have adverse effect on KMA007 rheological properties. Compatibility testing is generally required when KMA007 is used in stimulation treatment.

### 4. Treatment

5-10% Volume is typically enough for most stimulation jobs. 7.5% Volume is considered the optimum concentration in most fluid design.

### 5. Packaging

KMA007 is supplied in 55 gallons high density polyethylene (HDPE) drums or 265 gallons HDPE totes. Keep it away from extreme conditions such as places near flames or direct sunlight.

## Ultra-high Temperature Viscoelastic Surfactant KMA007A

### 1. Introduction

Fluid and petro-physical heterogeneities are encountered in most sandstone and carbonate formations. Chemical diverter technology is one of the methodologies to be used in stimulation treatment to divert treatment fluids from high permeability zones to low permeability zones. KMA007A is a non-damaging chemical diverter used in stimulation fluid systems to improve treatment fluid distributions across formation matrix to increase stimulation efficiency. It is suitable to be used in wells that are below 350°F.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA007A	Amber-yellow liquid	1.00-1.05	Miscible	Eyes, skin	Fire	7.0-8.0 (1% Alcohol solution)

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

KMA007A is a surfactant based chemical diverter which is very effective in distributing treatment fluid homogeneously across treatment zones in stimulation treatment at various well conditions.

KMA007A forms viscous micelle structure when its concentration reaches certain level in water or brines. The viscosity breaks dramatically when it contacts with hydrocarbon or crude oils. The in-situ viscous behavior of KMA007A in aqueous solution will divert treatment fluids from high water-cut to low water-cut, from high permeability to low permeability zones of the rock matrix. The matrix is therefore stimulated homogeneously.

KMA007A is compatible with most additives in stimulation fluid systems. Some additives such as corrosion inhibitor or solvent may have adverse effect on KMA007A rheological properties. Compatibility testing is generally required when KMA007A is used in stimulation treatment.

### 4. Treatment

5-10% volume is typically enough for most stimulation jobs. 6% volume is considered the optimum concentration in most fluid design.

### 5. Packaging

KMA007A is supplied in 55 gallons high density polyethylene (HDPE) drums or 265 gallons HDPE totes. Keep it away from extreme conditions such as places near flames, direct sunlight and moisture.

## High Temperature Viscoelastic Surfactant KMA007B

### 1. Introduction

Fluid and petro-physical heterogeneities are encountered in most sandstone and carbonate formations. Chemical diverter technology is one of the methodologies to be used in stimulation treatment to divert treatment fluids from high permeability zones to low permeability zones. KMA007B is a non-damaging chemical diverter used in stimulation fluid systems to improve treatment fluid distributions across formation matrix to increase stimulation efficiency. It is suitable to be used in wells that are below 350°F.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA007B	Amber-yellow liquid	1.00-1.05	Miscible	Eyes, skin	Fire	7.0-8.0 (1% Alcohol solution)

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

KMA007B is a surfactant based chemical diverter which is very effective in distributing treatment fluid homogeneously across treatment zones in stimulation treatment at various well conditions.

KMA007B forms viscous micelle structure when its concentration reaches certain level in water or brines. The viscosity breaks dramatically when it contacts with hydrocarbon or crude oils. The in-situ viscous behavior of KMA007B in aqueous solution will divert treatment fluids from high water-cut to low water-cut, from high permeability to low permeability zones of the rock matrix. The matrix is therefore stimulated homogeneously.

KMA007B is compatible with most additives in stimulation fluid systems. Some additives such as corrosion inhibitor or solvent may have adverse effect on KMA007B rheological properties. Compatibility testing is generally required when KMA007B is used in stimulation treatment.

### 4. Treatment

5-10% volume is typically enough for most stimulation jobs. 7.5% volume is considered the optimum concentration in most fluid design.

### 5. Packaging

KMA007B is supplied in 55 gallons high density polyethylene (HDPE) drums or 265 gallons HDPE totes. Keep it away from extreme conditions such as places near flames or direct sunlight.

## H<sub>2</sub>S Scavenger KMA009

### 1. Introduction

Major problems are generally encountered when acidizing sour oil or gas wells. Sulfide scales or minerals presented in the formation or production tubular will react with acids to release H<sub>2</sub>S, which is corrosive and hazardous. H<sub>2</sub>S scavenger is generally required while acidizing sour gas or oil wells to inhibit corrosion and resolve safety concerns.

H<sub>2</sub>S scavenger KMA009 is used in acid fluids to control corrosion effect of H<sub>2</sub>S that may present due to acid reaction with sulfide scales or formation minerals. KMA009 will remove H<sub>2</sub>S in acids by reaction to form non-corrosive or non-hazardous compounds.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA009	Colorless to light yellow liquid	1.05-1.15	Dispersible	Eyes, skin	Fire	N/A

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

Sulfide minerals present in the formation or sulfide scales deposited at tubulars will react with acids while acidizing sour gas or oil wells. KMA009 is a mixture of organic compound that can be easily dispersed in acids, brines, or solvents. The active ingredients in KMA009 will react with H<sub>2</sub>S to form stable and non-corrosive compounds.

KMA009 is effective in most acid systems such as HCl and mud acids. It can be used at temperature up to 350°F and for protection time up to 24 hours.

The loading of KMA009 depends on formation mineralogical property and scaling conditions of wellbore. The acidizing design must also include procedures to flush away produced gas from tubing or casing before acid comes in contact with formation or scales.

KCM009 is compatible with most additives in acids. It is also readily biodegradable and presents lower toxicity to organisms than other H<sub>2</sub>S scavengers.

### 4. Treatment

Typical concentrations range from 2 to 10 Gal/1,000 Gal (2 to 10 L/m<sup>3</sup>) of acid. Laboratory testing is required to determine the optimum concentration that will provide enough protection time at well conditions.

### 5. Packaging

KMA009 is supplied in 55 gallons high density polyethylene (HDPE) drums or 265 gallons HDPE totes. Keep it away from extreme conditions such as places near flames or direct sunlight.

## H<sub>2</sub>S Scavenger Aid KMA009B

### 1. Introduction

One of the major problems that is generally encountered when acidizing sour oil or gas well is the production of H<sub>2</sub>S. Sulfide scales or minerals presented in the formation or production tubular will react with acids to release H<sub>2</sub>S, which is corrosive and hazardous. H<sub>2</sub>S Scavenger and Scavenger Aid are generally required while acidizing sour gas or oil wells to inhibit corrosion and resolve safety concerns.

H<sub>2</sub>S Scavenger Aid KMA009B is used in acid fluids in combination with H<sub>2</sub>S Scavenger to control corrosion effect of H<sub>2</sub>S that may be present due to acid reaction with sulfide scales or formation minerals. KMA009B will remove H<sub>2</sub>S in acids by reaction to form non-corrosive or non-hazardous compounds.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA009B	Colorless to yellowish liquid	1.06-1.11	Miscible	Eyes	Fire	8.5-9.5 (1%)

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

Sulfide minerals present in the formation or sulfide scales deposited at tubulars will react with acids while acidizing sour gas or oil wells. KMA009B is a mixture of organic amino compounds that can be easily dispersed into acids, brines, or solvents.

KMA009B is effective in most acid systems such as HCl and mud acids. It can be used at temperatures up to 350°F and for protection time up to 24 hours.

The loading of KMA009B depends on the formation of mineralogical property and scaling conditions of wellbore. The acidizing design must also include procedures to flush away produced gas from tubing or casing before acid comes in contact with formation or scales. KCM009B is compatible with most additives in acids.

### 4. Treatment

Typical concentrations range from 2 to 10 Gal/1,000 Gal (2 to 10 L/m<sup>3</sup>) of acid. Laboratory testing is required to determine the optimum concentration that will provide enough protection time at well conditions.

### 5. Packaging

KMA009B supplied 55 gallons high density polyethylene (HDPE) drums. Keep it away from extreme conditions such as places near flames or direct sunlight.

## Inhibitor Aid KMA030

### 1. Introduction

Destructive reactions between metals and acids cause serious corrosion problems in acidizing operations. Corrosion inhibitors are generally required in acids to minimize these destructive reactions without introducing adverse effect on reactions between acids and formations. For high temperature or chemically aggressive environment, inhibitor aid is also required to prevent tubulars and downhole tools from strong acid corrosion and pitting. KMA030 is an effective inhibitor aid used in hydrochloride and mud acid systems to prevent tubular or equipment from serious acid corrosion.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA030	Colorless liquid	1.20-1.25	Soluble	Eyes, skin, inhalation	Fire	2.0-3.0 (1%)

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

KMA030 is an organic acid which can be used for most strong acid systems to prevent tubular and tool materials from acid corrosion.

KMA030 is soluble in acids. The decomposition products from KMA030 at well conditions create a barrier between acids and metal surfaces and therefore corrosion chemical reactions are stopped. KMA030 is effective for most metals including carbon steel and chrome steel. It can also be used in most acids such as hydrochloride and hydro fluoride. Minimal corrosion and pitting problems are observed on tubulars and tools using acids containing KMA030.

KMA030 is compatible with most additives and acid systems. Attention is required for KMA030 design if it is used for sour gas (H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub>) wells or protection of special tubular or tool materials.

### 4. Treatment

1-10% Volume is typically enough for most cleanup and acidizing jobs. 3-5% Volume is considered the optimum concentration in most fluid design.

### 5. Packaging

KMA030 is supplied with 55 gallons high density polyethylene (HDPE) drums or 265 gallons HDPE totes. Keep it away from extreme conditions such as places near flames or direct sunlight.



## High Temperature Inhibitor Aid KMA031

### 1. Introduction

Destructive reactions between metals and acids cause serious corrosion problems in acidizing operations especially at high temperatures. Corrosion inhibitors are generally required in acids to minimize these destructive reactions without introducing adverse effect on reactions between acids and formations. For high temperature or chemically aggressive environment, inhibitor aid is also required to prevent tubulars and downhole tools from strong acid corrosion. KMA031 is an effective inhibitor aid used in hydrochloride and mud acid systems to prevent tubular or equipment from serious acid corrosion at very high temperatures.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA031	Colorless to white crystals	2.55-2.75	Soluble	Eyes, skin, inhalation	Fire	7.0-8.0 (1%)

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

KMA031 is an inorganic salt which can be used in most strong acid systems to prevent tubular and tool materials from acid corrosion at very high temperatures.

KMA031 is soluble in acids. KMA031 is effective for most metals including carbon steel and chrome steel. It can also be used in most acid systems made using hydrochloride. Very low corrosion and pitting problems are observed on tubulars and tools using acids containing KMA031.

KMA031 is compatible with most additives and acid systems. Attention is required for KMA031 design if it is used for sour gas (H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub>) wells or protection of special tubular or tool materials.

### 4. Treatment

100 to 150 lbs/1000 gal is the typical concentration of the Corrosion Inhibitor Aid used in most acidizing jobs. A lab test at the BHST is highly recommended before any acid treatment using this additive.

### 5. Packaging

KMA031 is supplied in 25 kg plastic lined paper bags. Keep it away from extreme conditions such as places near flames, direct sunlight and moisture.

## Iron Stabilizer KMA033

### 1. Introduction

Ferric and ferrous ions remain in acid solutions during acidizing operations. When acid travels from surface to formation, it will dissolve iron from equipment, tubulars, scales and iron minerals in the formation. It is therefore required to add iron agent in acid systems. KMA033 is an effective iron control agent used in acids to prevent iron hydroxide precipitations.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA033	Colorless liquid	1.12-1.17	Soluble	Eyes	N/A	7.0-8.0

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

KMA033 is used in both fresh and spent acids as a chelating agent to form a complex with iron ions, which helps to prevent the precipitation of iron hydroxide in acid solutions. It is typically used for low to medium temperature depend on the iron concentration presented at well conditions.

Ferrous iron will not form iron hydroxides until pH of 8. As we know that pH of most spent acids will not be more than pH of 6 and therefore Ferric irons are generally required to be stabilized in solution because it will precipitate to ferric hydroxide at pH of 2-3. KMA033 is often used to react with ferric irons in acids especially organic acids and keep it in solution.

KMA033 is compatible with most additives in stimulation fluid systems except for high concentration of calcium presented.

### 4. Treatment

15-50 Gal /1,000 Gal KMA033 is typically enough for most cleanup and acidizing jobs. 50 Gal/1,000 Gal KMA033 is typically enough for control each 3000 ppm of ferric iron.

### 5. Packaging

KMA033 is supplied in 265 gallons high density polyethylene (HDPE) totes. Keep it away from extreme conditions such as places near flames or direct sunlight.

## Corrosion Inhibitor KMA034A

### 1. Introduction

KMA034A is a synergistic blend of an ammonium quaternary compound, aldehyde and other solvents, and a highly effective dispersion package that enables it to inhibit corrosion in all hydrochloric (HCl), HCl-hydrofluoric (HCl-HF) and VES acid concentrations up to 350°F (177°C). This corrosion inhibitor can be used for mild steel to very exotic tubulars.

### 2. Physical Properties and Hazards

Additives	Form	S.G.	Water Solubility	Health Hazard	Physical Hazard	pH
KMA034A	Dark brown liquid	1.15-1.20	Miscible	Eyes, skin	Moderate-Fire	2.0-3.0 (1%)

### 3. Chemical Properties and Application

KMA034A contains no propargyl alcohol and has a high flash point, which makes the product nonhazardous for U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and shipping purposes. This product disperses well in acid solutions, resulting in good inhibitor distribution and pipe protection. It can provide acid-corrosion protection for as long as 24 hours. KMA034A provides corrosion protection in all HCl, HCl-HF and VES blends up to 350°F (177°C). It can increase the upper temperature limit by use of acid corrosion inhibitor intensifiers, and is compatible with intensifiers such as organic acids, metal halides, and antimony compounds for higher temperature.

### 4. Treatment

The recommended concentration range is 4 to 20 Gal/1,000 Gal (1 to 20 L/m<sup>3</sup>) of the total acid blend. Concentration is dependent on acid type, strength, bottom hole temperature, contact time, and additional additives. By adding KMA034A with the water during the loading operation, the product can be better dispersed in the resultant acid solution.

### 5. Packaging

KMA034A is packed in 265 gallons high density polyethylene (HDPE) totes. Keep it away from extreme conditions such as places near flames or direct sunlight.