
**Petroleum and natural gas industries —
Drilling fluids — Laboratory testing**

*Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Fluides de forage — Essais en
laboratoire*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10416 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum and natural gas industries*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Drilling and completion fluids, and well cements*.

Introduction

This International Standard, which establishes testing methodologies for drilling fluid materials, is based on API RP 13I, fifth edition, June 1, 1995 [1]. This International Standard was developed in response to demand for more exacting testing methodologies. The tests contained herein were developed over several years by a group of industry experts and were identified as being those which would yield reproducible and accurate results. The tests are anticipated to be performed in a laboratory setting, but could be applicable in a field situation with more rigorous apparatus and conditions than normally found in a drilling fluid field-test kit.

These tests are designed to assist in the evaluation of certain parameters for drilling fluids, with these properties not necessarily used for the maintenance of a drilling fluid in field use. The tests provide either more precision or different properties than those given in the field-testing standards ISO 10414-1 and ISO 10414-2.

Users of this International Standard should be aware that further or differing requirements may be needed for individual applications. This International Standard is not intended to inhibit a vendor from offering, or the purchaser from accepting alternative equipment or engineering solutions for the individual application. This may be particularly appropriate where there is innovative or developing technology. Where an alternative is offered, the vendor should identify any variations from this International Standard and provide details.

As with any laboratory procedure requiring the use of potentially hazardous chemicals, the user is expected to have received proper knowledge and training in the use and disposal of these chemicals. The user is responsible for compliance with all applicable local, regional, and national regulations for worker and local health, safety and environmental liability.

This International Standard contains footnotes giving examples of apparatus and reagents, and sometimes the supplier(s) of those materials which are available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the products named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling fluids — Laboratory testing

1 Scope

This International Standard provides procedures for the laboratory testing of both drilling fluid materials and drilling fluid physical, chemical and performance properties. It is applicable to both water-based and oil-based drilling fluids, as well as the base or “make-up” fluid.

It is not intended as a detailed manual on drilling fluid control procedures. Recommendations regarding agitation and testing temperature are presented because the agitation history and temperature have a profound effect on drilling fluid properties.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2719, *Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method*

ISO 2977, *Petroleum products and hydrocarbon solvents — Determination of aniline point and mixed aniline point*

ISO 3007, *Petroleum products and crude petroleum — Determination of vapour pressure — Reid method*

ISO 3016, *Petroleum products — Determination of pour point*

ISO 3104, *Petroleum products — Transparent and opaque liquids — Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity*

ISO 3405:2000, *Petroleum products — Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure*

ISO 3675, *Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Laboratory determination of density — Hydrometer method*

ISO 3839, *Petroleum products — Determination of bromine number of distillates and aliphatic olefins — Electrometric method*

ISO 10414-1:2001, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field testing of drilling fluids — Part 1: Water-based fluids*

ISO 10414-2:2002, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field testing of drilling fluids — Part 2: Oil-based fluids*

ISO 13500:1998, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling fluid materials — Specifications and tests*

ASTM D422, *Standard Test Method for Particle-Size Analysis of Soils*

ASTM D1141, *Standard Practice for Substitute Ocean Water*

ASTM D4052, *Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter*

ASTM D5186, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Aromatic Content and Polynuclear Aromatic Content of Diesel Fuels and Aviation Turbine Fuels by Supercritical Fluid Chromatography*

ASTM E100, *Standard Specification for ASTM Hydrometers*

IP 391, *Test Method for Determination of Aromatic Content and Polynuclear Aromatic Content of Diesel Fuels and Aviation Turbine Fuels by Supercritical Fluid Chromatography*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms, definitions and abbreviated terms apply.

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

ACS reagent grade

chemical which meets purity standards as specified by the American Chemical Society (ACS)

3.1.2

flash side

side containing residue ("flash") from stamping and with concave indentations

3.1.3

darcy

k

permeability of a porous medium, where one darcy is the flow of a single-phase fluid of 1 cP viscosity that completely fills the voids of the porous medium, flowing through the medium under conditions of viscous flow at a rate of $1 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ cross-sectional area, and under a pressure or equivalent hydraulic gradient of $1 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$

NOTE 1 cP = 1 mPa·s.

3.1.4

quarter, verb

mix and divide into four specimens to assure homogeneity of specimens

3.1.5

spurt loss

volume of fluid that passes through the filtration medium before a filter cake is formed

3.1.6

tube sampling

sampling method comprising withdrawal of powdered sample from bag or bulk via a cylindrical device pushed into the sample, locked shut and withdrawn

3.2 Symbols and abbreviated terms

d inner diameter

D outer diameter

AA atomic absorption spectroscopy

ACS American Chemical Society

API American Petroleum Institute