

sufficiently effective technology were used to increase the flow of oil. There are also wells which have already yielded as much as they can, given the current state of the art for extracting underground resources, but this technology is extremely imperfect throughout the world. In fact, only 30 to 40 percent of known oil reserves are extracted from deposits. The remainder stays in the ground. Oil workers are literally seating over the problem of how to increase the yield from productive deposits.

Canadian Fracmaster already has many years of highly specialized experience in a single area - hydraulic fracturing. The essence of this technology is that the wells are first examined in detail with the aid of accurate diagnostic devices. The place is found where it would be most advantageous to expand the cavity - it is precisely here that one expects the oil to flow into the well. Then, by forcing in a special solution under pressure, hydraulic fracturing takes place. The oil flows into the fissures that are formed. This method first began to be used in the Soviet Union a long time ago, but then it stopped in its initial phase: gusher wells were found and people rushed to exploit large deposits. The method was largely forgotten. The Canadians, however, saw in hydraulic fracturing a promising potential and began to develop the technique. The firm has become famous because of this.

"Prior to concluding the deal," said Muravlenko, "representatives of the Canadian firm paid several visits to Western Siberia. They studied the characteristics of local deposits and conducted five experimental hydraulic fracturing tests, all of which gave positive results."

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