FRANKLIN WELL SERVICES INC
Vincennes, IN
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TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

FRANKLIN LATEX FLUID LOSS

Fluid loss in cement occurs across permeable formations under pressure. The aqueous phase of the cement slurry decreases, which causes the slurry density to increase and change slurry rheologies. If sufficient fluid loss occurs, the slurry can become unpumpable.

Franklin Latex Fluid Loss Additive (FLF) is a stable, medium molecular weight, latex polymer power that will prevent fluid in the cement slurries from being dehydrated by permeable formations as well as preventing the influx of gas of water flow from entering the wellbore. FLF improves the cement to formation and cement to casing bond by keeping the slurry consistent.

FLF helps to maintain an adequate pressure differential between the annulus and the formation. This pressure differential resists water and gas flow from entering the setting cement.

FLF causes a slight viscosity increase in the cement slurry. A cement dispersant is normally ran in the slurry to compensate for the viscosity increase. FLF does not retard or accelerate the cement slurry and is compatible with most of Franklin's other cementing additives with the exception of Franklin's Thix-O Cement blends.

FLF is normally added at concentrations of 1% to 2% (bwoc). It is effective in controlling water loss in slurries at temperatures up to 210° Fahrenheit BHST.

Examples:

Class "A" Neat + 1% FLF	80 cc / 30 minutes at 95° F
Class "A" CMT + 8% Bentonite + 0.75% FLF	38 cc / 30 minutes at 95° F
Class "A" CMT + 3% KCL + 2 lbs/sk Cal-Seal + 0.5% FLF	182 cc / 30 minutes at 95° F
Franklin Salt System 10-10 + 1 % FLF	80 cc / 30 minutes at 95° F