

CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing claims for which payment was due.

- Only part of the claims have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those claims for which no payment was due and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claim(s):
- No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those claims for which no payment was due.

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

see sheet B

- All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present (supplementary) European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the Search Division did not invite payment of any additional fee.
- Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present (supplementary) European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
- None of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present (supplementary) European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the first mentioned in the claims, namely claims:

1-12

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. claims: 1-12

A composition for injecting into a wellbore, comprising: an aqueous carrier fluid; and an emulsion or a microemulsion, wherein the emulsion or the microemulsion is present in an amount between about 0.1 wt% and about 2 wt% versus the total composition, and wherein the emulsion or the microemulsion comprises: an aqueous phase; a surfactant; a freezing point depression agent; and a solvent comprising an alpha-olefin.

2. claim: 13

A method of selecting a composition for treating an oil or gas well having a wellbore, comprising: determining whether displacement of residual aqueous treatment fluid by formation crude oil or displacement of residual aqueous treatment fluid by formation gas is preferentially stimulated for the oil or gas well having a wellbore; and selecting an emulsion or a microemulsion for injection into the wellbore to increase formation crude oil or formation gas production by the well, wherein the emulsion or the microemulsion comprises water, at least a first type of solvent, and a surfactant, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted cyclic or acyclic, branched or unbranched alkanes having 6-12 carbon atoms, unsubstituted acyclic branched or unbranched alkenes having one or two double bonds and 6-12 carbon atoms, cyclic or acyclic, branched or unbranched alkanes having 9-12 carbon atoms and substituted with only an -OH group, branched or unbranched dialkylether compounds having the formula $C_nH_{2n+10}C_mH_{2m+1}$, wherein $n + m$ is between 6 and 16, and aromatic solvents having a boiling point between about 300-400 °F, when displacement of residual aqueous treatment fluid by formation crude oil is preferentially stimulated; or wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of cyclic or acyclic, branched or unbranched alkanes having 8 carbon atoms and substituted with only an -OH group and aromatic solvents having a boiling point between about 175-300 °F, when displacement of residual aqueous treatment fluid by formation gas is preferentially stimulated.

3. claim: 14

A method of treating an oil or gas well having a wellbore comprising: injecting an emulsion or a microemulsion into the wellbore of the oil or gas well to stimulate displacement of residual aqueous treatment fluid by formation crude oil and increase production of formation

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crude oil by the well, wherein the emulsion or the microemulsion comprises water, at least a first type of solvent, and a surfactant; and wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted cyclic or acyclic, branched or unbranched alkanes having 6-12 carbon atoms, unsubstituted acyclic branched or unbranched alkenes having one or two double bonds and 6-12 carbon atoms, cyclic or acyclic, branched or unbranched alkanes having 9-12 carbon atoms and substituted with only an -OH group, branched or unbranched dialkylether compounds having the formula $C_nH_{2n+10}C_mH_{2m+1}$, wherein $n + m$ is between 6 and 16, and aromatic solvents having a boiling point between about 300-400 °F.

4. claim: 15

A method of treating an oil or gas well having a wellbore comprising: injecting an emulsion or a microemulsion into the wellbore of the oil or gas well to stimulate displacement of residual aqueous treatment fluid by formation gas and increase production of formation gas by the well, wherein the emulsion or the microemulsion comprises water, at least a first type of solvent, and a surfactant; and wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of cyclic or acyclic, branched or unbranched alkanes having 8 carbon atoms and substituted with only an -OH group and aromatic solvents having a boiling point between about 175-300 °F.

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 14 81 1591

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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05-12-2016

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