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(71) Applicant: SAUDI ARABIAN OIL COMPANY
[SA/SA]; 1 Eastern Avenue, Dhahran, 31311 (SA).

(71) Applicant (for AG only): ARAMCO SERVICES COM-
PANY [US/US]; 909 West Loop South, Houston, Texas
77210-4535 (US).

(72) Inventors: AL-MUTAIRI, Saleh, H.; P.o. Box 09420,
Saudi Aramco, Dhahran, 31311 (SA). AL-DUAILEJ,
Yaser, K.; P.o. Box 5785, Saudi Aramco, Dhahran, 31311
(SA). AL-YAMI, Ibrahim, S.; 1 Eastern Avenue,
Dhahran, 31311 (SA). AL-HAJRI, Abdullah, M.; P.o.
Box 3142, Saudi Aramco, Dhahran, 31311 (SA). AL-BA-
DAIRY, Hameed, H.; P.o. Box 2254, Saudi Aramco,
Dhahran, 31311 (SA).

(74) Agents: CONSTANCE, Gall Rhebergen et al.; Bracewell
& Giuliani LLP, P.O. Box 61389, Houston, TX 77208-
1389 (US).

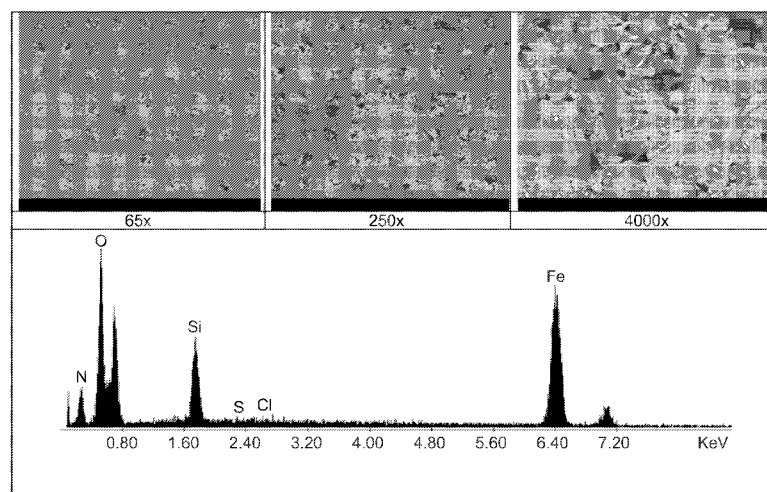
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(54) Title: DUAL-PHASE ACID-BASED FRACTURING COMPOSITION WITH CORROSION INHIBITORS AND METHOD
OF USE THEREOF



(57) Abstract: A dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition with corrosion inhibitors and method for use in acid-based matrix and fracturing operations in oil and gas wells is provided. The composition includes an acid, a hydrocarbon,, a hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor, an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor, and an acid-soluble inhibitor aid.

PCT PATENT APPLICATION**DUAL-PHASE ACID-BASED FRACTURING COMPOSITION WITH CORROSION INHIBITORS AND METHOD OF USE THEREOF****Field of the Invention**

[0001] This invention relates to a composition and method for inhibiting corrosion during acid stimulation treatments in oil and gas wells. More specifically, the invention relates to a fluid composition and method of using the fluid composition to coat the metal tubing and downhole equipment of the well during both the injection and the flowback phases.

Background of the Invention

[0003] During well operations, “matrix acidizing” and “acid fracturing” methods are employed to enhance the productivity of hydrocarbon wells. In general, acid or acid-based fluids are injected into the well tubing (the “injection phase”) and into the formation rock. These acids dissolve or partially dissolve the formation rock, creating alternative flow paths for hydrocarbons. After the acids are “spent” in the formation rock, they are returned to the surface through the same well tubing during the “flowback phase”.

[0004] One of the difficulties encountered when acid-based fracturing methods are employed is that most of the well tubing and downhole equipment is made of metal. In traditional acid-based fracturing methods utilized in oil wells, particularly as temperatures and pressures increase, the injected acids are corrosive to the metal tubing and in the downhole equipment. To help prevent this, corrosion inhibitors are typically added to the acids. The corrosion inhibitors act to coat the metal and minimize the corrosive effect of the acids. As temperatures and pressures increase, acid reactivity also increases and increased amounts of inhibitor are needed to compensate for the increased reactivity.

[0005] Another difficulty encountered in typical acid-based fracturing methods is that after the acid is “spent” – injected into the formation rock for acid fracturing purposes - the acid

still retains corrosive properties that will damage metal on its return to the surface during the “flowback phase”. Most prior art corrosion inhibitors work by coating the metal tubing during the “injection phase,” and the inhibitors typically are then consumed during this phase of the operation. After the acids have passed through the formation rock, little to no inhibition content is available to protect the well equipment during the “flowback phase” of the operation.

[0006] The cost of corrosion inhibitors in acid-based operations is a major contributor to the overall cost of the fracturing operation. Because of their corrosive properties, the most effective acids for fracturing require inhibitor dosages that lie outside economic feasibility. Additionally, the “spent acids” can damage the well equipment during the “flowback phase”. Therefore, it would be advantageous to use a composition capable of protecting the well equipment, including pipes, electric submersible pumps (ESPs), and other downhole tools, in both the injection and flowback phase.

Summary

[0007] The current invention provides a dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition with corrosion inhibitors and method for mixing and using the composition such that the metal parts of the well tubing and downhole equipment are protected from the corrosive effects of the acid, during both the injection and flowback phases. The composition consists of a dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion, with a separate corrosion inhibitor present in each of the different phases. When the composition is injected into the formation rock during the “injection phase”, the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor coats the interior of the metal tubing, forming a protective film. The acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor remains present in the acid fluids during the injection phase and stimulation of the formation, and is not spent until the flowback phase.

[0008] In one aspect, the dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition includes an acid, a liquid hydrocarbon, an emulsifier, a hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor, and an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor. The combination of the acid, a liquid hydrocarbon, an emulsifier, a hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor, and the acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor is operable to protect the metal tubing and equipment of an oil and gas well during both the injection and flowback phases of acid-based fracturing operations.

[0009] In certain embodiments, the acid can be selected from HCl (hydrochloric acid) in concentrations ranging up to 28 % by weight and present in the emulsion in concentrations

ranging from 50-80% by volume. In certain embodiments, the hydrocarbon can be a low-viscosity low-sulfur diesel, alternatively having a diesel mixture that includes hydrocarbons ranging between 10-15 carbon atoms. In alternative embodiments, the hydrocarbon-soluble inhibitor can be present in concentrations ranging from .01 to 3% by volume, relative to the amount of hydrocarbon present in the composition, and the acid-soluble inhibitor can be present in concentrations ranging from .01 to 3% by volume, relative to the acid present in the composition. In other embodiments, the acid can include at least one strong acid at any concentration, and the hydrocarbon can be any liquid hydrocarbon with more than 5 carbon atoms.

[0010] In one aspect, the present invention relates to a method of preparing a corrosion inhibiting fracturing composition. The corrosion inhibiting composition includes a dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion with two corrosion inhibitors, such that a hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor is present in the hydrocarbon phase, and an acid-soluble inhibitor is present in the acid phase. The method includes the steps of preparing the hydrocarbon phase and acid phase separately before mixing with an emulsifier. In one embodiment, the emulsifier can be an amine-based surfactant. In certain embodiments, the emulsifier is dissolved in an organic solvent.

[0011] In one embodiment, the hydrocarbon phase can be prepared by adding the emulsifier and the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor to the hydrocarbon in a mixing device. In other embodiments, the hydrocarbon phase can be prepared by any mixing technique. The acid phase can be prepared by adding an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor to the acid.

[0012] In one embodiment, an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor aid is added to the acid phase in concentrations ranging between 0.1 to 3% by volume, relative to the amount of acid present in the composition.

[0013] In one embodiment, the acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion is prepared by adding the acid phase to the emulsified hydrocarbon drop wise, at a constant speed, to ensure the emulsion is uniform. In other embodiments, the acid can be added to the hydrocarbon using any mixing technique.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] Figure 1 provides scanning electron microscope analysis of the surface of a metal coupon after being treated with the dual-phase corrosion inhibitor during the injection phase according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0015] Figure 2 provides scanning electron microscope analysis of the surface of a metal coupon after being treated with the “spent” acid, during the flowback phase according to embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] Although the following detailed description contains many specific details for purposes of illustration, it is understood that one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that many examples, variations and alterations to the following details are all within the scope and spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the exemplary embodiments of the invention described herein are set forth without any loss of generality, and without imposing limitations, relating to the claimed invention.

[0017] The present invention addresses problems associated with prior art methods and compositions used in acid-based fracturing operations to effectively fracture the formation rock while at the same time preventing acid corrosion in oil and gas wells.

[0018] As used herein, “formation” and “formation rock” refers to the rock around the borehole of an oil and gas well, including formations comprised of calcium carbonate rock.

[0019] The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition described herein generally includes an acid, a liquid hydrocarbon, an emulsifier, a hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor, and an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor. In addition to being used for fracturing the formation rock, the composition fluids form a protective film that coats metal tubing and downhole equipment during both the injection and flowback phases of acid fracturing operations. Therefore, in certain embodiments, the dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition fluids exist in an acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion, with a separate corrosion inhibitor present in each phase. In the injection phase, the dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition is injected into the formation rock. During injection, the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor present in the composition acts to coat the interior of the metal tubing and downhole equipment, protecting their surfaces from the corrosive effects of the injected acid. After injection, the composition enters the formation rock to part or open fractures in the formation

and to etch pathways in the formation rock. The acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor remains present in the acid fluids during injection and is not spent until the flowback phase.

[0020] In one aspect, the present invention is directed to a dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition that includes at least two corrosion inhibitors for use in fracturing the formation rock while also preventing the corrosion of metal tubing and downhole equipment in the wells. In certain embodiments, the composition exists as a dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion. Advantageously, the dual-phase composition includes at least two separate corrosion inhibitors, at least one present in the acid phase, and at least one present in the hydrocarbon phase.

[0021] As used herein, “acid” refers to any group of strong acids that ionize completely in an aqueous solution by losing one proton. Furthermore, “acid fracturing operations” refers to the process of using acid to part or open fractures in formation rock and to etch pathways along the fractures, for the purpose of increasing rock permeability near the wellbore. When the acid comes into contact with the metal tubing and equipment present in the well, corrosion of the metal occurs.

[0022] As used herein, “corrosion inhibitor” refers to a chemical additive used in acid-based treatments to protect metal components in the wellbore and treating equipment from the corrosive effects of the acid fluids. As used herein, corrosion inhibitors generally adsorb on the metal surface and form a protective film.

[0023] As used herein “spent acid” refers the composition fluids that remain after the composition has reacted with formation rock.

[0024] As used herein, “injection phase” refers to the first phase of acid fracturing operations, in which the acid-based composition fluids are first injected into the well tubing, before they reach the formation rock. Additionally “flowback phase” refers to the last phase of acid fracturing operations in which fluids that remain in the formation rock after acid fracturing return back up the metal tubing, towards the surface of the well.

[0025] In certain embodiments, the corrosion inhibitor present in the hydrocarbon phase is used during the injection phase to coat and protect the metal tubing and well equipment. The corrosion inhibitor present in the acid phase is not generally used or spent during the injection phase, and is available to form the protective coating on the metal tubing and equipment during the flowback phase.

[0026] In certain embodiments, the hydrocarbon can be selected from any class of liquid hydrocarbons having more than 5 carbon atoms, alternatively in a range of 10-15 carbon atoms, or 15-20 carbon atoms. Certain preferred hydrocarbons can include diesels and low-sulfur diesels. The hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor can be present in the hydrocarbon phase in an amount which ranges between .01% to 3% by volume, relative to the amount of hydrocarbon present. In certain embodiments, the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor can be obtained from a commercial supplier. In certain preferred embodiments, the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor can be Champion Nalco's COAT-B1400. In other embodiments, the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor can be selected from standard methanols.

[0027] In certain embodiments, the emulsifier selected can be an amine-based surfactant dissolved in an organic solvent. "Amine-based surfactant" refers to a group of cationic surfactants that have a positively charged head group. The emulsifier can be present in the composition by .05 to 1.5% by volume, relative to the volume of the hydrocarbon present. In certain preferred embodiments, the emulsifier can be Schlumberger's U108 emulsifier. In other embodiments, the emulsifier can be a cationic surfactant selected from a group of linear alkyl-amines and alkyl-ammoniums.

[0028] The acid can include one or more members selected from the group of strong acids. The acid component of the dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition will typically be present in high concentrations, such as 50-80% by volume of the composition. In certain embodiments, the acid can be highly concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl).

[0029] The acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor can be obtained from a commercial supplier and can be present in the acid phase in an amount which ranges between .01 to 3% by volume, relative to the amount of acid present. In certain preferred embodiments, the acid-soluble inhibitor is Schlumberger's corrosion inhibitor A262. In certain embodiments, the acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor does not have surfactant properties.

[0030] In certain embodiments, an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor aid can be added to the acid phase. The inhibitor aid can be selected from a commercial supplier and can be present in the acid phase in an amount which ranges between 0 and 3% by volume. In other embodiments, it can be selected from formic acid.

[0031] In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for making the dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition such that an acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion with two

corrosion inhibitors is prepared. In certain embodiments, the two phases are prepared separately and then mixed together. To prepare the acid phase according to the present invention, an acid is chosen and diluted with treatment water to a preferred concentration. An acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor is then selected and added to the acid and mixed thoroughly to produce the acid phase of the emulsion. In certain embodiments, an inhibitor aid can be added to the acid phase in order to increase the effectiveness of the acid-phase inhibitor during the flowback phase of acid based fracturing operations.

[0032] To prepare the hydrocarbon phase, an amine-based emulsifier is selected and then dissolved in an organic solvent such as acetone or methanol. A liquid hydrocarbon is selected to which the emulsifier is added until the two compounds are thoroughly mixed. A hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor is then selected and added to the liquid hydrocarbon to produce the emulsified hydrocarbon phase. The acid phase is then added to the emulsified hydrocarbon phase.

[0033] The acid phase and the emulsified hydrocarbon phase of the present invention are combined and mixed, preferably drop wise. Adding the acid phase to the hydrocarbon phase drop wise creates a more uniform acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion and produces the highest amount of inhibition activity in the composition of the present invention. In other embodiments, the acid phase and the hydrocarbon phase can be mixed together at once and shaken by hand.

[0034] The mixing of the acid phase and hydrocarbon phase produces a dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion with two corrosion inhibitors. In certain embodiments, the acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion is not a microemulsion.

[0035] In certain embodiments, the dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion can then be used in acid fracturing operations to fracture the formation rock while at the same time protecting the metal tubing and equipment in oil wells during both the injection and flowback phases.

[0036] In certain embodiments, the composition and methods described herein are effective for protecting tubulars, particularly Chrome 13 and superchrome tubing during acid fracturing operations employing highly corrosive strong acids.

[0037] In certain embodiments, the composition and methods described herein are effective for protection of metal tubing and downhole equipment during acid fracturing operations

employing concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl); such as HCl solutions greater than 20% concentration by weight, or alternatively greater than 25% concentration by weight.

[0038] In another embodiment, the dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition with two corrosion inhibitors can be injected into a formation. In certain embodiments, the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor forms a protective film on the metal tubing and downhole equipment of the oil and gas well. In certain embodiments, the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor film protects the metal tubing and downhole equipment from the corrosiveness of the acid in the composition during the injection phase. In certain embodiments, the acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor remains dissolved in the dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition.

[0039] In one embodiment, the dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition described herein is injected into the formation rock and the acid functions to dissolve, part or open fractures in the formation rock. In certain embodiments, once the acid has been “spent” in the formation rock, it can come back into contact with the metal tubing and downhole equipment in the oil and gas well. In one embodiment, the acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor can form a protective film on the metal tubing and downhole equipment. In certain embodiments, the acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor film protects the metal tubing and downhole equipment from the corrosiveness of the acid in the composition during the flowback phase.

Examples

[0040] The examples below used certain exemplary dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsions, as described herein.

[0041] Example 1. The corrosion inhibiting properties of two acid-in-hydrocarbon compositions were compared by immersing a metal coupon in each composition and measuring the amount of metal corrosion. Two dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsions were prepared - one with two corrosion inhibitors as described herein, and one with one corrosion inhibitor in the acid phase only. Two metal coupons were immersed in both emulsions at 130° Celsius and 700 psi, for approximately 6 hours. After immersion, the weight loss of both coupons was measure and calculated. The weight loss of the metal was reduced by at least 50% when two corrosion inhibitors were used as compared to one. Table 1 provides a comparison of the corrosion inhibition of an exemplary dual-phase acid-in-

hydrocarbon emulsion against a composition that includes only one corrosion inhibitor present in the acid phase.

Table 1

Temperature:	130°C	Pressure	700psi	Temperature:	130°C	Pressure	700psi
Corrosion inhibitor in acid only				Two corrosion inhibitors, in hydrocarbon and acid phases			
Weight before soaking, g		37.3826		Weight before soaking, g		38.0302	
Weight after soaking, g		37.2209		Weight after soaking, g		37.9478	
Weight loss, g		.1617		Weight loss, g		.0824	
Weight loss, %		.43%		Weight loss, %		.21%	

[0042] Example 2. Two metal coupons were immersed in freshly prepared dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsions. Figure 1 shows a scanning electron microscope analysis of the surface of the metal coupon after immersion. The analysis of the fluid composition left on the metal shows that only the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor was used.

[0043] Example 3. Two metal coupons were immersed, the first in freshly prepared dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion with two corrosion inhibition, and the second in spent dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion with two corrosion inhibition. The acid was spent by adding calcium carbonate to freshly prepared dual-phase acid-in-hydrocarbon emulsion with double corrosion inhibition. Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the scanning electron microscope analysis of both metal coupons. Availability of nitrogen in Figure 2 shows that the metal coupon was coated with an aqueous amine based corrosion inhibitor. Figure 1 does not show nitrogen in the analysis which shows that the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor was coating the metal coupon. These results show the role of each corrosion inhibitor in each phase.

[0044] Examples 1 and 2 show that in an acid fracturing operation, if the present invention is utilized as described herein, the hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor provides protection against the corrosion of the metal tubing and downhole equipment from the acid

during the injection phase. The acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor will remain in the injected fluids. After the acid is injected into the formation rock and becomes "spent", the acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor remains available to protect the metal tubing and downhole equipment during the flowback phase of acid-based fracturing operations.

[0045] Although the present invention has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions, and alterations can be made hereupon without departing from the principle and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of the present invention should be determined by the following claims and their appropriate legal equivalents.

[0046] The singular forms "a", "an" and "the" include plural referents, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

[0047] Optional or optionally means that the subsequently described event or circumstances may or may not occur. The description includes instances where the event or circumstance occurs and instances where it does not occur.

[0048] Ranges may be expressed herein as from one particular value, and/or to another particular value. When such a range is expressed, it is to be understood that another embodiment is from the one particular value and/or to the other particular value, along with all combinations within said range.

[0049] Throughout this application, where patents, other products, or publications are referenced, the disclosures of these references in their entireties are intended to be incorporated by reference into this application, in order to more fully describe the state of the art to which the invention pertains, except when these reference contradict the statements made herein.

CLAIMS

That which is claimed is:

1. A dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition with for use in matrix acidizing and acid-fracturing operations in oil and gas wells for the prevention of corrosion of well tubing and downhole equipment, the composition comprising:
 - an acid;
 - a liquid hydrocarbon;
 - an emulsifier;
 - a hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor; and
 - an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor,wherein the composition, when used in acid-based oil well operations, is operable to coat the metal tubing and well equipment during both the injection and flowback phases.
2. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition of claim 1 wherein the liquid hydrocarbon comprises 5 or more carbon atoms.
3. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition as defined in either of Claims 1 or 2, wherein the liquid hydrocarbon comprises between 10 to 15 carbon atoms.
4. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition as defined in any of Claims 1-3, wherein the emulsifier comprises an amine-based surfactant.
5. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition as defined in any of Claims 1-4, wherein the emulsifier is present in concentrations between .05 and 1.5% by volume, relative to the amount of hydrocarbon in the composition.
6. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition as defined in any of Claims 1-5, wherein the hydrocarbon-soluble inhibitor is present in concentrations between .01 to 3% by volume, relative to the amount of hydrocarbon in the composition.
7. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition as defined in any of Claims 1-6, wherein the acid comprises a strong acid.

8. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition as defined in any of Claims 1-7, wherein the acid is present in an amount between 50-80 % by volume, relative to the total volume of the composition.
9. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition as defined in any of Claims 1-8, wherein the acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor is present in the acid in concentrations between .01 to 3% by volume, relative to the amount of acid in the composition.
10. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition as defined in any of Claims 1-9, wherein an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor does not have surfactant properties.
11. The dual-phase acid-based fracturing composition as defined in any of Claims 1-10, wherein an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor is present in the acid in concentrations between .01 to 3% by volume, relative to the amount of acid in the composition.
12. A method for inhibiting acid corrosion in matrix acidizing and acid fracturing applications in oil and gas wells, the method comprising the steps of:
 - preparing an emulsion comprising a hydrocarbon, an acid, and a first and second corrosion inhibitor, such that the first and second corrosion inhibitors are in separate phases of the emulsion;
 - injecting the composition into an oil and gas well to cause fracturing and/or etching in the formation rock; and
 - wherein the corrosion inhibitor present in the hydrocarbon phase will be spent during the injection of stimulation fluids and the corrosion inhibitor present in the acid phase will be spent during the flowback.
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the hydrocarbon phase is prepared by the steps of:
 - adding an emulsifier to the hydrocarbon in concentrations between .05 and 1.5 % by volume; and
 - further adding a hydrocarbon-soluble corrosion inhibitor in concentrations between .01 to 3% by volume.
14. The method as defined in any of claims 12-13, wherein the acid phase is prepared by adding an acid-soluble corrosion inhibitor to the acid in concentrations between .01 to 3% by volume.

15. The method as defined in any of claims 12-14, wherein the emulsion is prepared by adding the acid phase to the hydrocarbon phase.
16. The method as defined in any of claims 12-15, wherein the emulsion has a concentration of between 50-80% by acid by volume.
17. The method as defined in any of claims 12-16, wherein the emulsion is not a microemulsion.

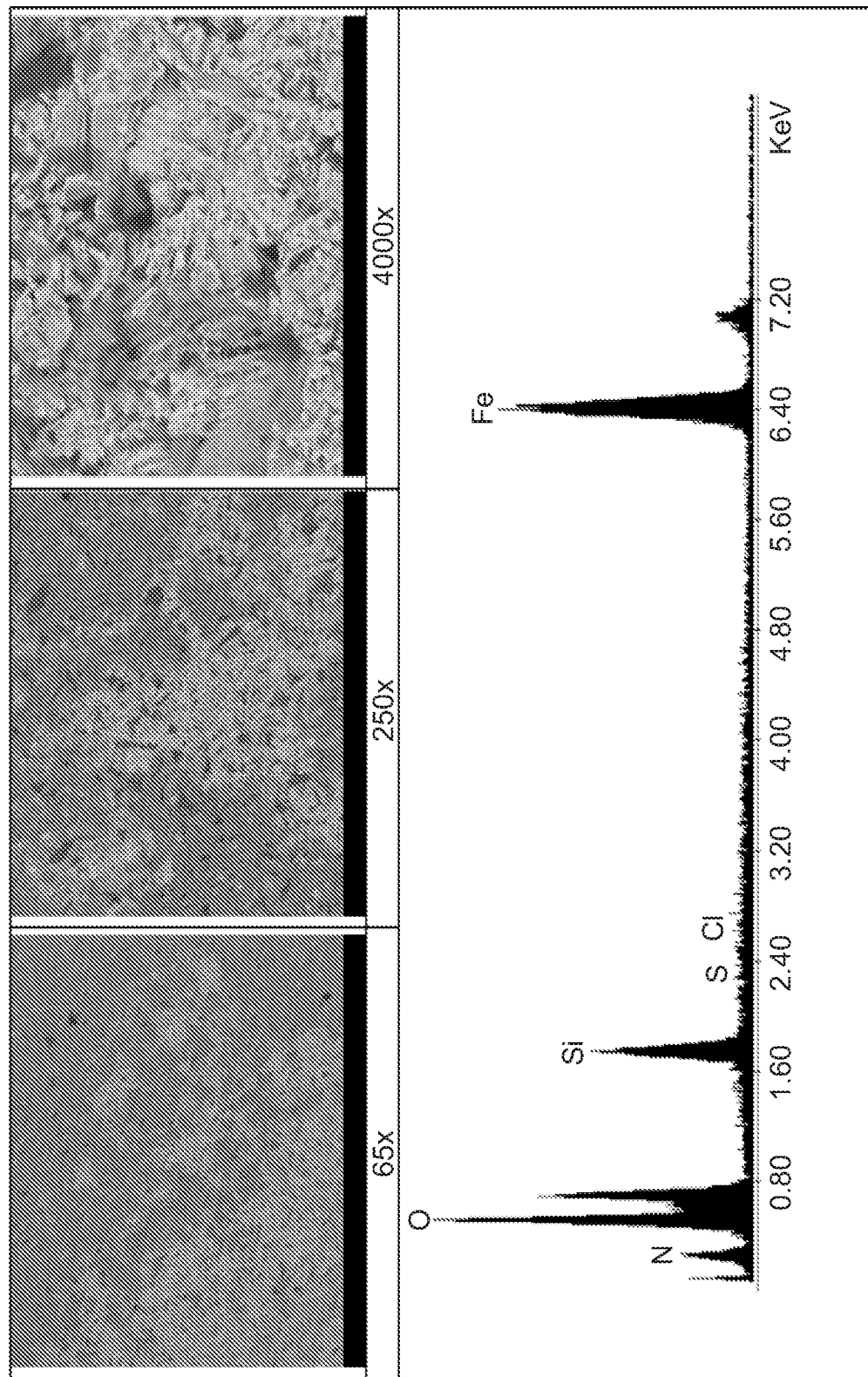


Fig. 1

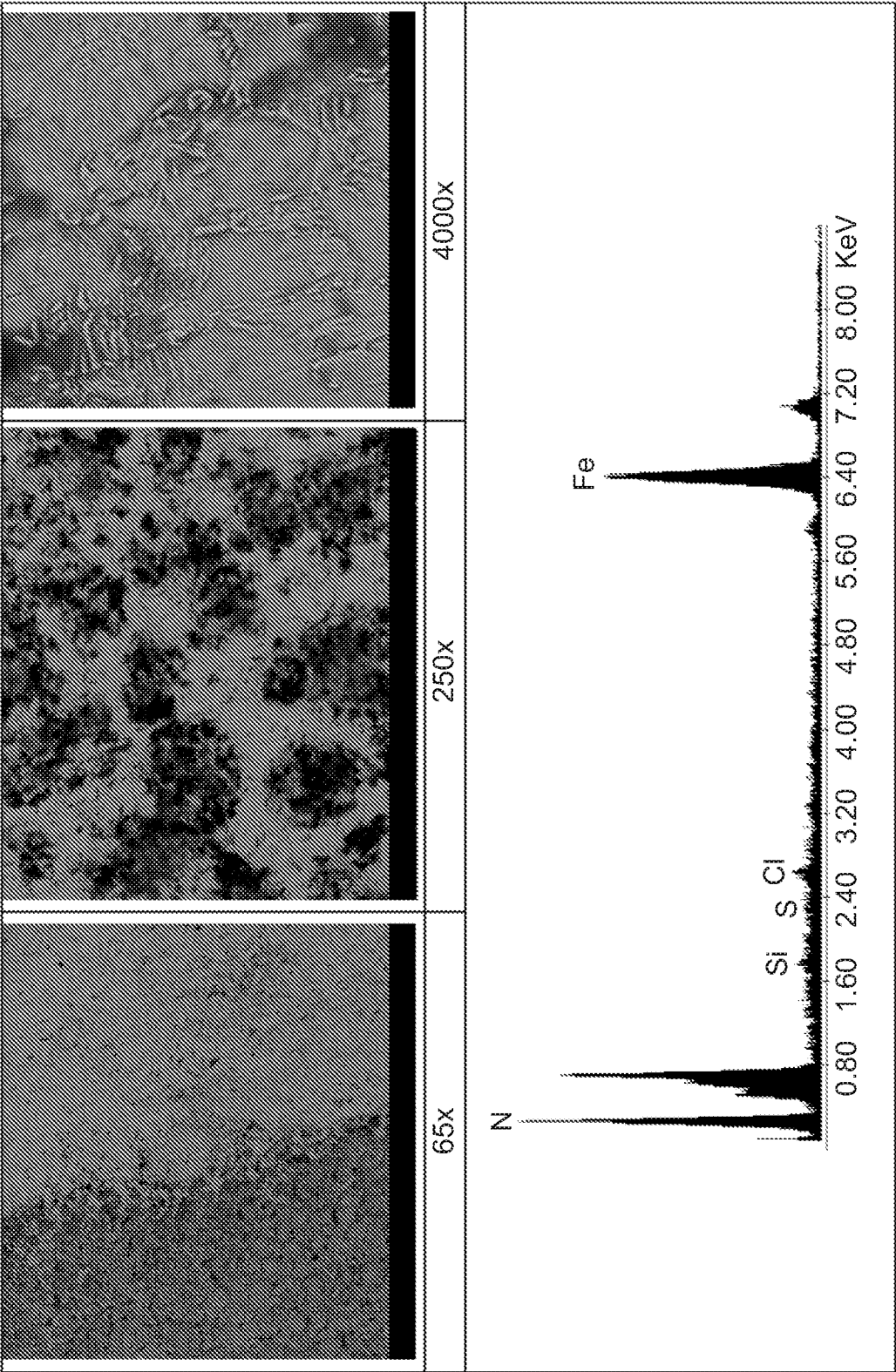


Fig. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

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ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C09K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EP0-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 027 901 A (FRENCH EDDIE C [US] ET AL) 2 July 1991 (1991-07-02)	1-4,10, 12-17
Y	column 3, lines 33, 54-58 column 4, lines 31-37; claims 1,3,4,7,10 the whole document	1-17
Y	----- US 8 039 422 B1 (AL-ZAHRANI ALI A [SA]) 18 October 2011 (2011-10-18) column 3 - lines 16-61; claims 1-3 the whole document	1-17
A	----- US 3 490 237 A (LISSANT KENNETH J) 20 January 1970 (1970-01-20) column 3, lines 65-70 the whole document	1-17
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

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21 February 2013

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/02/2013

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Straub, Thomas

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2012/065999

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2006/166835 A1 (YANG JIANG [US] ET AL) 27 July 2006 (2006-07-27)	1-3
Y	claim 1; examples 1, 2 the whole document -----	1-17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2012/065999

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