MCC

Accelerating Customer's Success through Leadership in High Technology and Service

Our ***Mission*** is to provide quality products and services to our customers that add value to their businesses.

Our ***Vision*** is to be the leading global provider of chemical solutions for the oil and gas industry.

Brief History

- MCC Chemicals, headquartered in Houston, Texas-USA, with worldwide global operations, was founded with the aim of developing a superior line of chemicals for the Oil & Gas applications
- MCC started as a production company treating oils wells in the Illinois basin and in 1998, MCC expanded to Eastern Hemisphere countries including Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) where it swiftly entered the new markets using its superior chemical technologies.
- In 2007, there was a major takeover by a reputable oilfield service company and the Product Lines expanded into Fracking and Stimulation where the company has been reinvented into a one-stop-shop chemical solutions provider.
- In 2012, MCC has spanned out of the merger, and since then had continuously become successful on its' own and acquired strong credibility over the years, thus becoming one of the main suppliers of major oil and gas companies, engineering/contracting companies, well services companies, chemical services companies and more.

LOCATIONS

CORPORATE HQ:

MCC Chemicals, Inc.
1980 Post Oak Blvd.,
Suite 100, Houston
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Tel: +1 713 360 4885
Fax: +1 713 360 4701

EASTERN HEMISPHERE HQ:

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Fax: +971 4 313 2433

WESTERN HEMISPHERE HQ:

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EASTERN HEMISPHERE MANUFACTURING FACILITY:

MCC Chemicals (Middle East) FZE
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Sharjah – United Arab Emirates

WEBSITE: www.mccchemicals.com

EMAIL: info@mccchemicals.com

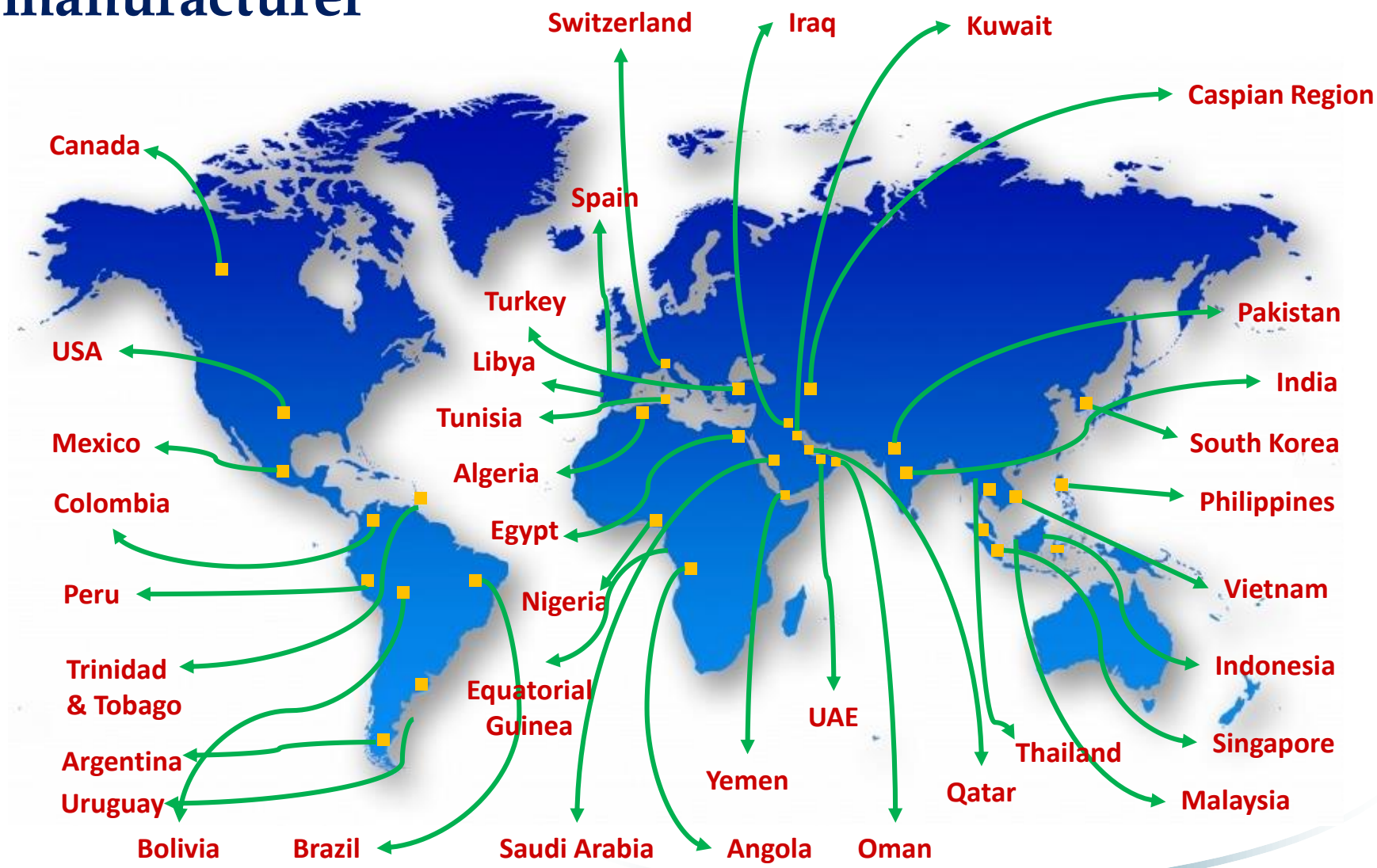
WESTERN HEMISPHERE MANUFACTURING FACILITY:

MCC Performance Chemicals, Inc.
752 FM 2021
Lufkin, TX 75901 U.S.A

ISO:9001:2015

We are a company committed to management quality and excellence.

We are a globally active Oilfield Chemicals manufacturer



CLIENTS:

OIL & GAS PRODUCERS AND EPC CONTRACTORS

LINE OF PRODUCTS

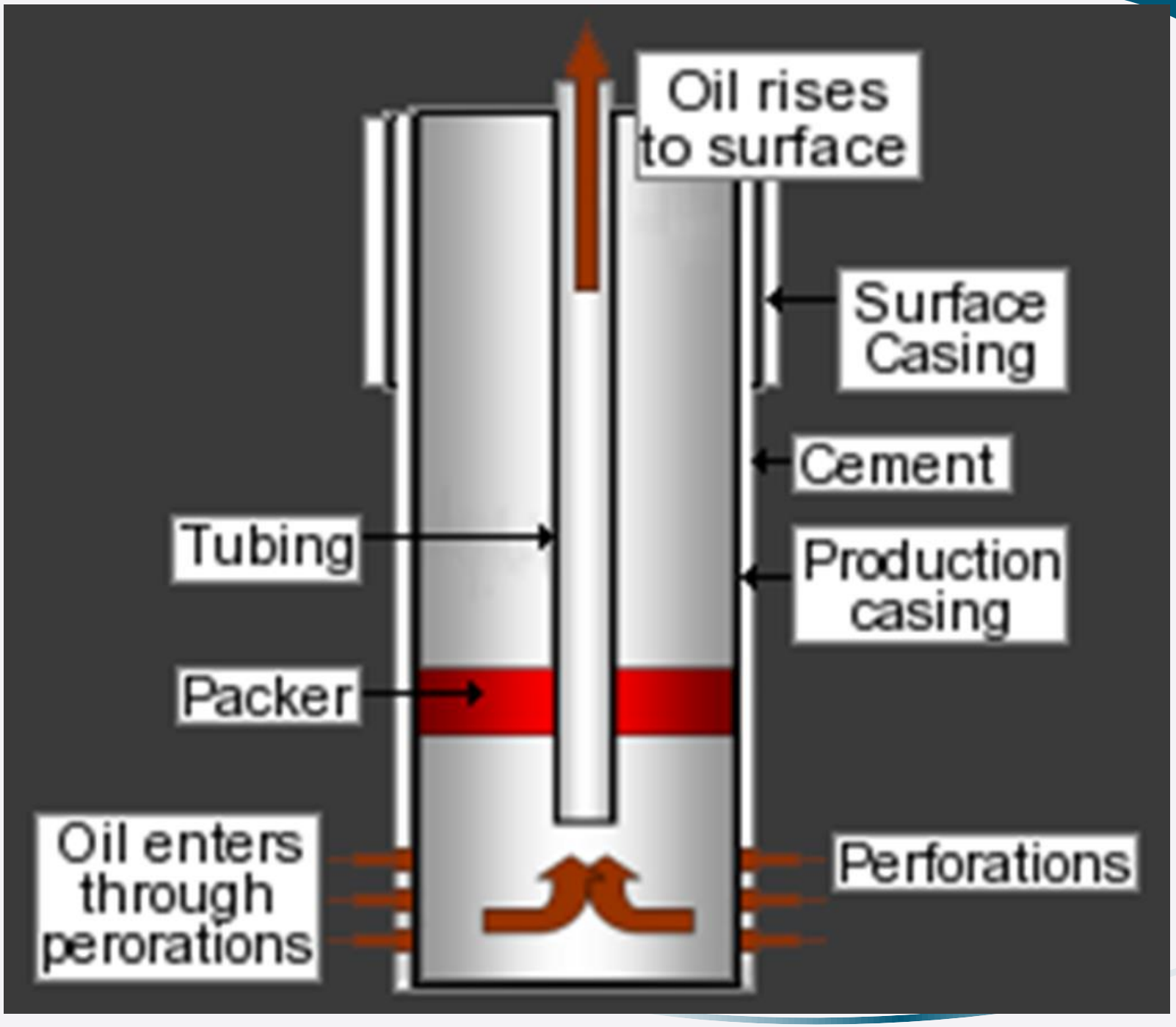
- Hydraulic Fracturing Specialty Chemicals
- Acid & Stimulation Chemicals
- Work Over & Completion Chemicals
- Drilling & Mud Additives
- Cementing Specialty Chemicals
- Production Chemicals

LINE OF PRODUCTS

- Refinery Chemicals
- Hydro Testing Chemicals
- Water Treatment Chemicals
- Waste Oil Treatment Chemicals
- Raw Materials & Concentrates

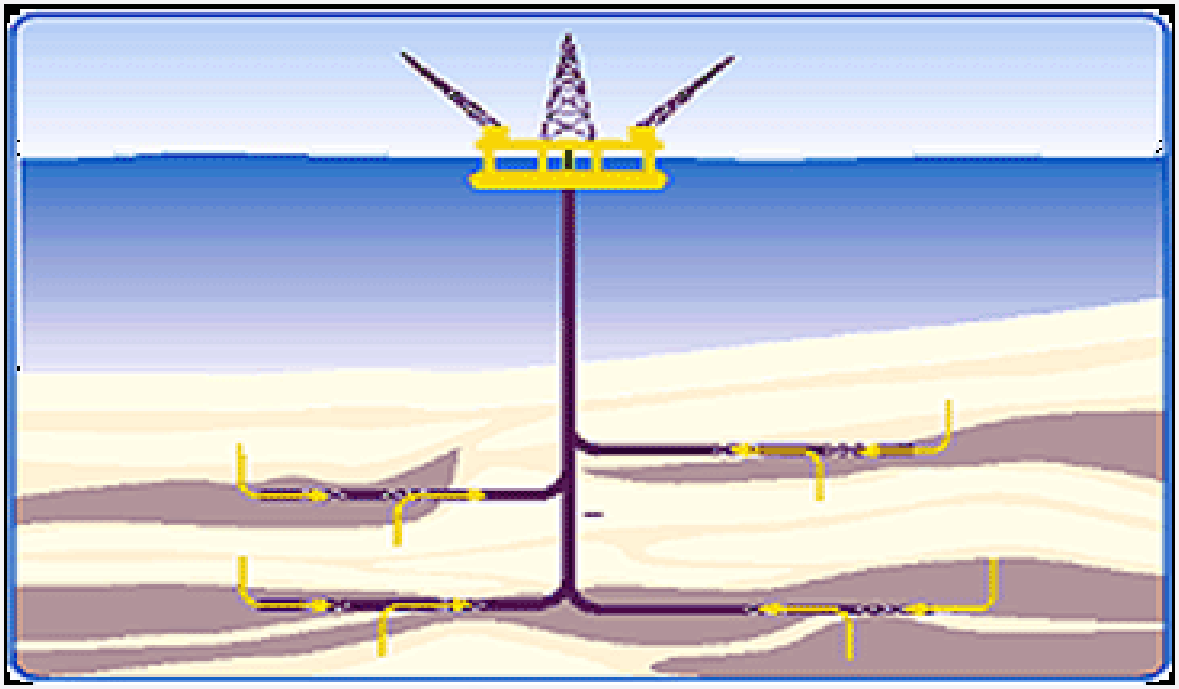
WORK OVER & COMPLETION CHEMICALS

- Brine Corrosion Inhibitors
- Defoamers
- Oxygen Scavengers
- Foamers
- Sweep Pills (Polymeric Viscosifiers)
- Asphaltene Deposit Treatment Chemicals
- Packer Fluids (Mothballing Fluids)
- Anti-Foaming Additives
- Fluid Diverters
- Fluid Loss Pills
- Spacer Polymeric Materials
- Paraffin Deposit Treatment Chemicals


Oil rises to surface
Surface Casing
Cement
Tubing
Production casing
Packer
Oil enters through perorations
Perforations

Multilateral Completion

- In these completions, multiple branches are drilled from a single hole.
- It is used to improve productivity from closely spaced target zones.



Stimulation and **Completion** are both crucial stages within the oil recovery process that allow oil and gas to flow freely into the well and to the surface.

What is crude oil completion?

Completion involves altering the **physical characteristics** of the oil well, with the aim of bringing the drilled well into production and enhancing its production capabilities. Alterations include scale treatment, cleanout of any waxes present, acid stimulation, fracture stimulation, gravel packing, recompletion, and re-perforations.

Completion or Workover Fluids are those that are placed against the producing formation while well killing or during remedial work on a well which has been producing for some time.

- Completion fluids can help to protect the well formation from damage if the downhole equipment fails.
- They are used to enable cementing processes, whereby a pipe is placed down the hole and cement is pumped around the outside of the pipe. This is to prevent the transfer of fluids or gases within wellbore zones as well as preventing collapse of the wellbore casing.

• Due to the depth of the well and other geologic factors, completion chemicals must be used to enhance setting times and make adjustments for porosity and other characteristics of the cement, which may not be compatible with the surrounding geology.

These fluids differ from drilling muds in that they are clean, solids-free or degradable and tailored to be non-damaging to the producing formation. These fluids should be removed after the job

Completion Fluids are used for downhole applications such as

- ✓ Perforating
- ✓ Wellbore cleanout
- ✓ Displacement of treating chemicals (surfactants, acids and solvents)
- ✓ Under reaming, gravel packing and fracturing
- ✓ Cement and sand consolidation
- ✓ Packer Fluids

Workover Fluids are the general purpose fluids such as

- ✓ Kill Fluids to control the well while it is open
- ✓ Milling and Fishing downhole equipment or sidetracking
- ✓ Displacement of Cement zone isolation or plugging old perforations
- ✓ Suspending wells

Completion fluids may be water based muds, nitrogen, invert emulsions, solids-free brines, or an acid soluble system.

BRINE CORROSION INHIBITOR

is a water and brine soluble type for use in solids-free brines.

Provides corrosion protection against H_2S, or CO_2. Forms and oil-wet film on the metal surface.

OXYGEN SCAVENGER

It used in some brines and completion fluids to reduce corrosion due to its Oxygen Removal Capabilities.

H_2S SCAVENGER

It is used to remove H_2S from liquid and gas phases of completion, packer and workover fluids.

BIOCIDE

It is used for inhibiting the growth of bacteria in in fresh water, sea water or brines.

DEFOAMER

It is used to reduce and control the foaming in solids free work over and completion fluids.

EMULSIFIER, SURFACTANT

Used to prepare stable low-solids brine or salt water oil-in-water emulsion.

SPACER

When using HCl acid during workover operations, the acid may break down the emulsion. a spacer should be used. The sole function is to separate two incompatible fluids.

CHEMICAL WASHES

Surfactants, Mutual Solvents will remove organic and inorganic residue when circulated downhole followed by high viscosity sweeping pill.

PACKER FLUID

Are used in the annulus between the production tubing and casing. They must provide the required pressure and not allow solids to settle out of suspension over long periods of time.

TREATING CHEMICALS

Paraffin and Asphaltene Deposit Treatment Chemicals and Scale Dispersant

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING SPECIALTY CHEMICALS

- Friction Reducers (Anionic, Cationic, Winterized)
- Bactericides
- Surfactants (Hydrate Enhancers)
- pH Buffers / Controllers
- Scale Inhibitors
- Clay (Shale) Stabilizers
- Solid Delayed Breakers

ACID & STIMULATION CHEMICALS

- Acid Corrosion Inhibitors up to 400 F
- Emulsion Breakers for Downhole
- Hydrogen Sulfide Scavengers
- Asphaltene Dispersants/Inhibitors
- Paraffin (Wax) Inhibitors/Dispersants
- Acid Gelling Agents (Acid Viscosifiers)
- Iron Control Agents
- Non-Emulsifiers
- Friction Reducers
- Gelling Agents
- Mutual Solvents
- Corrosion Inhibitors
- Surfactants
- Anti-Sludge
- Defoamers
- Acid Foamers
- Acid Emulsifiers
- Acid Diverters

What is crude oil stimulation?

Stimulation interventions may be performed to increase wellbore Production and to improve the flow of hydrocarbons for recovery. These processes include **hydraulic fracturing** and **acid stimulation**.

Hydraulic Fracturing

Hydraulic fracturing is a mechanical treatment applied in low to moderate permeability reservoirs, whereby the productivity is improved through effectively increasing the effective wellbore radius.

A clean fluid is pumped at high pressure to initiate the fracture and to establish propagation, thus increasing the effective wellbore radius. As a result the production rate of the well will increase.

ACID STIMULATION

Acidizing aims at the removal of impairing material near the wellbore by injection of acid – at pressures below fracturing pressure – into the porous matrix of the reservoir.

Compared to matrix acidizing, hydraulic fracturing is an expensive technique, is quite complicated to design and execute. The treatment will have a higher impact on its direct surroundings.

Chemicals used within stimulation processes play an important role in maximizing the productivity of existing wells and maturing fields.

ACID CORROSION INHIBITORS

Inhibit corrosion in all HCl and hydrochloric –hydrofluoric acid concentrations at different Temperatures

NTENSIFIERS- Enhance performance of the Corrosion Inhibitors at higher temperatures

SURFACTANTS

used within fracturing fluids to enhance both acidizing and fracturing operations, improving overall efficiency and reducing costs.

NON-EMULSIFIERS

eliminate and prevent emulsions occurring

IRON SSEQUESTERING AGENTS/IRON CONTROL AGENTS

Prevent Iron from migrating and precipitating in the Formation

HYDROGEN SCAVENGER

Used as a sulfide scavenger. Also provides odor control due to unique mercaptan scavenging capability.

ANTI SLUDGE AGENT

prevents asphalt sludge and emulsions when treating with HCL acid,

certain crude oils form insoluble deposits when contacted with acid

It promotes rapid return of the treating fluid to the wellbore after acidizing

ACID GELLING AGENT

It is primarily used as a highly efficient Fluid Loss Reducer, Viscosifier, Friction Reducer and Shale Stabilizer in solid free drilling fluid. It maintains borehole stability by preventing shale swelling and erosion. It provides inhibition, lubricity, reduces friction in fresh water. It can also be used to seal zones in work over operations and to seal lost circulation zones.

MULTI FUNCTION AGENT/SURFACTANT

It is a blend of concentrated nonionic surfactants to remove or control down-hole emulsion formation when stimulation fluids come into

contact with hydrocarbons present in the formation during well stimulation operations.

MUTUAL SOLVENT

is used for matrix-acidizing operations in sandstone formations. It can also be used as a pre flush or after flush for HF acid treatments. It is effective at all bottom hole temperatures

DIVERTING AGENT

is a temporary plugging agent which is soluble in liquid hydrocarbons and in water-base fluids. It is a very active diverting agent for bottom hole temperatures up to 250°F. It is recommended for use in wells where the type of production fluid is unknown. It will dissolve in either oil or water.

DEMULSIFIERS ensure optimum emulsion separation

SUSPENDING AGENT

is a blend of surfactant used primarily to increase the ability of acid to suspend fine, insoluble particles which are released during acidizing operation.

ACID EMULSIFIER-Used to prepare high acid internal phase emulsions with xylene, diesel and mineral oil to retard the rate of reaction for deeper penetration of live acid into the formation.

FOAMING AGENT

Provides stable foams in water and acid at elevated temperatures. Does not plate out on the pipe or formation which assists in flowback and reduces well cleanup time.

ACID DISPERSANT

Provides stability for acid packages and aids in dispersing mineral oils and acid.

FRICTION REDUCER

Highly efficient friction reducers when used in acid based fracturing fluids and are capable of reducing pressure losses due to friction by amounts in excess of 70%

MCC

THE RIGHT CHOICE!