

## ANNOTATION

**Volume and structure of the thesis:** The work consists of introduction, literature review, the experimental part, the analysis of the study results, conclusions and bibliography. Material of research work is set 90 pages, contains 16 tables and 25 figures, 2 back matters and includes 68 sources of information.

**Keywords:** Drilling, humic acids, chisel, water and clay slurry, fluid loss, clay viskozometr, sodium polyphosphates, modification.

**Research object:** Types of drilling fluids, clay deposits and Boraldai Tonkeris, humic acid reagent with brown coal deposits.

**The relevance of the research:** The oil industry, the leading branches of the fuel energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The drilling process is one of the causes of release oil to the surface of the Earth. Success and cost-effectiveness of the drilling process is directly related to drilling fluids. To improve the quality of drilling fluids and use of domestic raw materials as the reactant is an issue of the day.

**The aim of the study:** Investigating drilling fluids, the study of physical and chemical properties and compare them. In order to improve the viscosity and fluid loss of clay muds in implementing a solution of sodium polyphosphate.

**The scientific novelty of research:** For the first time formulated drilling fluids using humic acid reagent, clay deposits and Boraldai and Tonkeris. In order to reduce the viscosity and fluid loss of drilling fluids modification was made: sodium polyphosphate.

**Scientific and practical significance of the work:** On the basis of domestic raw materials: humic acid and clay deposits and Boraldai and Tonkeris were obtained cheap, high-quality and environmentally safe drilling fluids using sodium polyphosphate.

**Testing and publication of work:** Dissertation materials published in the chemical journal "Bulletin of the KazNU" and reported and discussed the international scientific conference of students and young scientists «Farabi Alemi».