TO DEC 12 DE MINESTE DESCRIPTION

LACQUES

- Contact Federal or State agency prior to starting repair work.
- Catch gas and/or water sample off of bradenhead and casing, and have analyzed.
- 3. Install and/or test anchors on location.
- 4. MIRUSU. Check and record tubing, casing and bradenhead pressures.
- 5. Blow down well and kill well, if necessary, with 2% KCL water.
- 6. ND wellhead. NU and pressure test BOP's.
- 7. TIH and tag PBTD, check for fill. Trip and tally out of hole with tubing, checking condition of tubing.
- 8. TIH with bit and scraper to top of perforations. A seating nipple and standing valve may be run in order to pressure test tubing. TOH.
- 9. TIH with RBP and packer. Set RBP 50-100 ft. above perforations. TOH one joint and set packer. Pressure test RBP to 1500 psi.
- 10. Pressure test casing above packer. Isolate leak, if any, by moving packer up the hole and repeating pressure test. NOTE: If this can not be accomplished, contact Brent Miller in Denver at (303)830-4049. If no leak is found, it may be necessary to perforate the casing below surface casing depth or above the top of cement in order to circulate cement to surface.
- 11. Establish injection rate into leak, if found, and attempt to circulate to surface.
- 12. Release packer, spot sand on RBP and TOH with packer.
- 13. Run, if necessary, a CBL and CCL to determine cement top.
- 14. Perforate casing above cement top, if necessary, with 4 JSPF and circulate dye to determine cement volume.
- 15. Depending on depth of hole and circulating pressure, a packer or cement retainer may be needed.