CASE 6822: MESA PETROLEUM CO. FOR A GAS WELL CLASSIFICATION AND UNORTHODOX LOCA-/TION, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

CONTINUE TO OCTOBER 29

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6822

Application

Transcripts.

3man Exhibits



Other

STATE OF NEW MEXICO **ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT**

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 2088 STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501 15051 827-2434

April 14, 1981

Mr. William F. Carr Campbell, Byrd & Black Attorneys at Law Post Office Box 2208 Santa Fe, New Mexico	Re:	CASE NO. 6822 ORDER NO. R-6293-B-1 Applicant:
		OCD (Hosa Petroloum Compan y)
Dear Sir:		
Enclosed herewith are two condition order recently entered for the state of the sta		
TDD /61		
JDR/fd		
Copy of order also sent to:		
Hobbs OCD x Artesia OCD x Aztec OCD		

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EVERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT ULL CONSERVATION DIVISION

CASE NO. 6822 Order No. R-6293-B-1

APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM COMPANY FOR A DAS WELL CLASSI-FICATION AND UNDRITHODOX LOCATION, LEA COUNTY. NEW MEXICO.

NUNC PRO TUNC ORDER

BY THE DIVISION:

It appearing to the Division that Order No. R-6293-B deted April 7, 1981, does not correctly state the intended order of the Division,

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

- (1) That Order No. 1 of Division Order No. R-6293-B is hereby corrected to read in its entirety as follows:
 - "(1) That effective April 1, 1981, Rule 4 of the Special Rules and Regulations for the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool, as promulgated by Division Order No. R-6293, is hereby smended to read in its entirety as follows:
 - 'RULE 4. A gas well on a standard unit in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be permitted to produce no more than 500 MCF of gas per day at standard surface conditions. This shall be known as the daily allowable.'"
- (2) That this order shall be effective $\underline{\text{nunc}}$ $\underline{\text{pro}}$ tunc as of April 7, 1981.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on this 13th day of

STATE OF NEW MEXICO OLVISION

JOE D. RAMEY

Director



Other

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 2088 STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO 87501 (505) 827-2434

April 9, 1981

dr. William F. Carr Campbell, Byrd & Black	Re:	CASE NO. 6322 ORDER NO. R-6293-B
Attorneys at Law Post Office Box 2208 Santa Fe, New Mexico		Applicant:
Dear Sir:		OCO (Mesa Petroleum Company)
Enclosed herewith are two continuous order recently ent		
Yours very truly, JOE D. RAMEY Director		
JDR/fd		
Copy of order also sent to:		
Hobbs OCD X Artesia OCD X		

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION FOR THE PURPUSE OF CONSIDERING:

CASE NO. 6822 Order No. R-6293-B

APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM COMPANY FOR A GAS WELL CLASSIFICATION AND UNORTHODOX LOCATION, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

ORDER OF THE DIVISION

BY THE DIVISION:

This cause came on for hearing at 9 a.m. on October 29, 1980, at Santa Fc, New Hexico, before Examiner Daniel S. Nutter.

NOW, on this 7th day of April, 1981, the Division Director, having considered the testimony, the record, and the recommendations of the Examiner, and being fully advised in the premises.

FINDS:

- (1) That due public notice having been given as required by law, the Division has jurisdiction of this cause and the subject matter thereof.
- (2) That on application of Mesa Petroleum Company, Case No. 6822 originally came on for hearing on February 27, 1980, whereupon Orders Nos. R-6293 and R-6293-A were entered, creating the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool and promulgating temporary special rules therefor, including a limitation on production and prescribing that the case be reopened after the well(s) in the pool had been connected to a pipeline and additional information regarding the reservoir characteristics became available.
- (3) That pursuant to said orders, the case was reopened and additional data presented by the original applicant, Mesa Petroleum Company.
- (4) That the data presently available appears to confirm the original belief that the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool is in fact producing from a retrograde gas condensate reservoir.

-2-Case No. 6822 Order No. R-6293-B

- (5) That analysis of a recombined fluid sample from the reservoir indicates a retrograde dew point pressure of 4540 psig.
- (6) That to achieve maximum production from the reservoir, production levels should continue to be restricted, but the removal of the previously imposed wellhead flowing pressure will not impair ultimate recovery.
- (7) That production from each well in the pool should be limited to a reasonable amount, and 500 MCF per day per well is such a reasonable amount.
- (8) That Rule 4 of the Special Rules and Regulations for the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool should be amended to read in its entirety as follows:
 - "Rule 4. A gas well on a standard unit in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be permitted to produce no more than 500 MCF of gas per day at standard surface conditions. This shall be known as the daily allowable."
- (9) That an order embodying the above findings will not impair correlative rights and will not cause but will prevent waste and should be approved.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

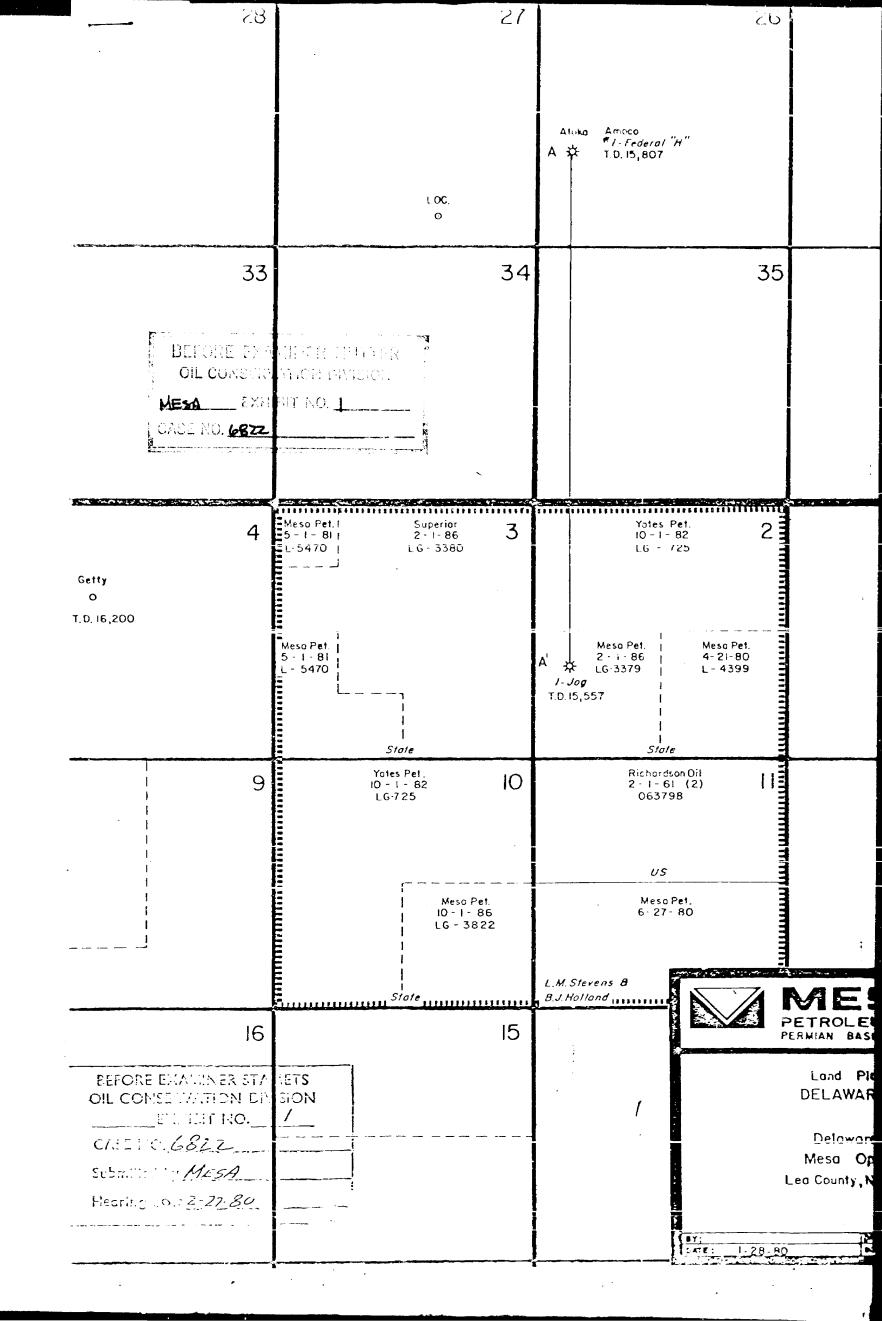
- (1) That Rule 4 of the Special Rules and Regulations for the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gar Pool, as promulgated by Division Order No. R-6293, in hereby amended to read in its entirety as callows:
 - "Rule 4. A gas well on a standard unit in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be permitted to produce no more than 500 MCF of gas per day at standard surface conditions. This shall be known as the daily allowable."
- (2) That subject to the above amendment, the Rules and Regulations for the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool, as promulgated by Order No. R-6293, shall remain in full force and effect until further order of the Division.
- (3) That jurisdiction of this cause is retained for the entry of such further orders as the Division may deem necessary.

-3-Case No. 6822 Order No. R-6293-B

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the day and year herein-above designated.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO DIVISION

JOE D. RAMEY Director



Reservoir Fluid Study
for
MESA PETROLEUM COMPANY

Jog State Com. No. 1 Well Undesignated Field Lea County, New Mexico

CORE LABORATORIES, INC.

September 29, 1980



P. L. Moses Manager

Mesa Petroleum Company Suite 1000, Vaughn Bldg. 400 W. Texas Ave. Midland, TX 79701

Attention: Mr. Michael T. Houston

Subject: Reservoir Fluid Study

Jog State Com. No. 1 Well Undesignated Field Lea County, New Mexico Our File Number: RFL 80663

Gentlemen:

Separator gas and liquid samples were collected from the subject well on September 5, 1980 and were delivered to our laboratory in Dallas for analysis. The producing gas-liquid ratio was reasonably stable from September 4 through September 6 at 3477 standard cubic feet of gas per barrel of stock tank liquid. The flowing bottom hole pressure was reported to be 7174 psig, and the average tubing pressure was 3678 psig during the test. The original reservoir pressure and temperature at the mid-point of the perforations were reported to be 10608 psig and 201°F., respectively.

In the laboratory, the separator gas to separator liquid ratio was determined to be 2540 standard cubic feet per barrel at 100°F. The separator gas and liquid compositions were measured, and the well stream composition was calculated on the basis of the producing gas-liquid ratio. These compositions are shown on page two.

Separator gas and liquid were physically recombined in the producing ratio, and the resulting mixture was examined in a visual cell at the reservoir temperature of 201°F. The fluid system was found to be a very rich gas condensate, having a retrograde dew point pressure of 4540 psig. The pressure-volume relations of the fluid including deviation factor data above the dew point are shown on pages three and five. Due to pressure limitations of the visual cell, the values above 7500 psig were obtained by extrapolation.

Retrograde liquid build-up immediately below the dew point was extremely rapid, which indicates that the reservoir fluid system is near critical. A constant-volume depletion test was performed, during which the maximum retrograde liquid observed was 44 percent of the hydrocarbon pore volume. The retrograde liquid data are presented on pages four and six.

As you requested, the laboratory study has been temporarily discontinued. It is recommended that a complete constant-volume depletion test should be performed due to the very rich nature of the reservoir fluid. Please do not hesitate to call on us if you have any questions or comments concerning the study to date, or if you wish to continue the analysis.

Very truly yours,

CORE LABORATORIES, INC.

James R. Forther Assistant Manager

Reservoir Fluid Analysis

JRF:JB:bt

7 cc: Addressee

			Page_	11	of		6
			File_	RFL	8066	3	
Company_	Mesa Petroleum Company	_ Date Sampled_	Septem	ter 5,	1980	 .	
We11	Jog State Com. No. 1	County	Lea				
Field	Undesignated	State	New Me	xico			
	FORMATION	CHARACTERISTICS					
n							
Formatio			Wolfcam				
	st Well Completed	_	Novembe				979
	Reservoir Pressure		10608	PSIG	@ <u>1</u>	3356	Ft.
_	Produced Gas-Liquid Ratio		3854				SCF/Bb1
	luction_Rate	_	218				Bbls/Day
-	rator Pressure and Temperature	_	425	PSIG	6	0	°F.
-	iid Gravity at 60°F.	_	54.7				API
Datum			9729			-Ft.	Subsea
		ARACTERISTICS					
Elevatio		_	3651 KB				Ft.
Total De	•	_	14985 (Ft.
	ng Interval	, ·	13348-1	3364			Ft.
_	Size and Depth		2-3/8	_In. t	o <u> </u>	3300	Ft.
	ow Potential		1.148				1SCF/Day
Last Res	servoir Pressure	_	10608	PSIG	@ <u>1</u>	3356	Ft.
Date	2	-	Februar			,	1980
Rese	ervoir Temperature*	_	199	°F. @	1	3200	Ft.
Stat	us of Well		Shut in				
Pres	ssure Gauge	_	Amerada				
	CAMBI THE	C CONDITIONS -					
Flowing	Tubing Pressure		3678				PSIG
Flowing	Bottom Hole Pressure	_	7174				PSIC
Primary	Separator Pressure	_	760				PSIG
Primary	Separator Temperature	-	100				°F.
Secondar	ry Separator Pressure	_					PSIG
Secondar	ry Separator Temperature	-					°F.
Field St	tock Tank Liquid Gravity	-	50.2			°API	@ 60°F.
	Separator Gas Production Rate	-	167.3			ľ	ISCF/Day
		.025 PSIA					•
Temp	perature Base 60	°F.					
Comp	pressibility Factor (F _{DV})	072					
		693					
		9305					
Stock Ta			48.12			3	Bbls/Day
	Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid		3477				SCF/Bbl
•		r	287.6			Bb:	Is/MMSCF
Sampled		-	Tettell	er, In	c.		
-		-					

REMARKS:

1

These analyses, opinions or interpretations are based on observations and material supplied by the client to whom, and for whose exclusive and confidential use, this report is made. The interpretations or opinions expressed represent the best judgement of Core Laboratories, Inc. (all errors and omissions excepted); but Core Laboratories, Inc. and its officers and employees, assume no responsibility and make no warranty or representations as to the productivity, proper operation, or profitableness of any oil, gas or other mineral well or sand in connection with which such report is used or relied upon.

^{*}Temperature at 13356 Ft. = 201°F.

Page	2	_of	6
File	RFL 80663		
Well	Jog State	Com.	No. 1

HYDROCARBON ANALYSES OF SEPARATOR PRODUCTS AND CALCULATED WELL STREAM

	Separator Liquid	Separator	Cae	Well Str	e a m
Component	Nol Percent	Mol Percent	GPM	Mol Percent	GPM
Component	HOT LETCEUT	nor recent	GFN	nor rercent	GFH
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Carbon Dioxide	0.06	0.11		0.10	
Nitrogen	0.06	1.10		0.83	
Methane	16.90	80 .89		64.21	
Ethane	10.06	11.44	3.119	11.08	3.021
Propane	9.91	4.21	1.182	5.70	1.600
iso-Butane	2.55	0.55	0.183	1.07	0.357
n-Butane	6.53	1.04	0.334	2.47	0.794
iso-Pentane	2.23	0.22	0.082	0.74	0.276
n-Pentane	3.72	0.23	0.085	1.14	0-421
Hexanes	4.58	0.12	0.050	1.28	0.537
Heptanes plus	43.40	0.09	0.045	11.38	7.952
•	100.00	100.00	5.080	100.00	14.958
Properties of Heptanes pl	us				
API gravity @ 60°F. Specific gravity @ 60/6 Molecular weight	45.1	100		0.800 173	
Calculated separator gas Calculated gross heating per cubic foot of dry gas	value for separator		_BTU		
Primary separator gas c Primary separator liquid			100 °F		
Primary separator gas/sep Primary separator liquid/ Primary separator gas/wel	stock tank liquid ra l stream ratio	739.23	Bb1	/Bb1 @ 100°F. s @ 100°F./Bb1 F/101SCF	
Stock tank liquid/well st	ream ratio	212.6	Bbl:	s/MISCF	

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File_	RFL	80663		·	
Well_	Jog	State	Com.	No.	1

PRESSURE-VOLUME RELATIONS AT 201 °F.

Pressure PSIG	Relative Volume(1)	Deviation Factor Z
1316	vordine(1)	4
11000	0.8372	2.092
10608	0.8416	2.028
10000	0.8487	1.928
9000	0.8635	1.764
8000	0.8809	1.600
7500	0.3914	1.518
7000	0.9034	1.436
6500	0.9171	1.354
6000	0.9322	1.271
5500	0.9502	1.188
5000	0.9723	1.105
4700	0.9889	1.057
4540 Dew Point Pressure	1.0000	1.032
4500	1.0031	
4450	1.0073	
4350	1.0162	
4200	1.0314	
4000	1.0534	
3700	1.0948	
3200	1.1913	
2700	1.3463	
2200	1.6019	
1800	1.9319	
1500	2.3284	
1200	2.9232	
1000	3.5206	
900	3. 9682	

(1) Relative Volume: V/Vsat is barrels at indicated pressure per barrel at saturation pressure.

Data above 7500 psig is extrapolated.

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File	RFL	80663				-
Well	Jog	State	Com.	No.	1	

RETROGRADE LIQUID AT 201 °F.

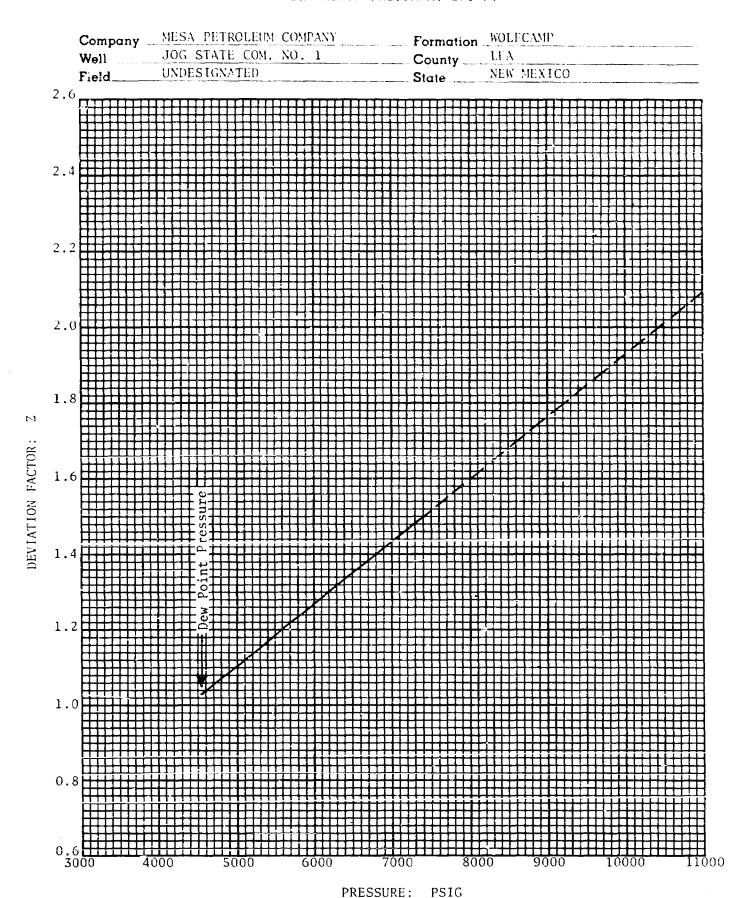
Pressure, PSIG	Retrograde Liquid Percent of Hydrocarbon Pore Volume
4540 Dew Point Pressure	0.0
4500	38.0
4450	40.1
4350	41.2
4200	42.2
4000	43.5
3900 First Depletion Level	44.0
3200	43.8
2500	42.0
1800	39.1
1200	36.1
700	33.2
0	26.9

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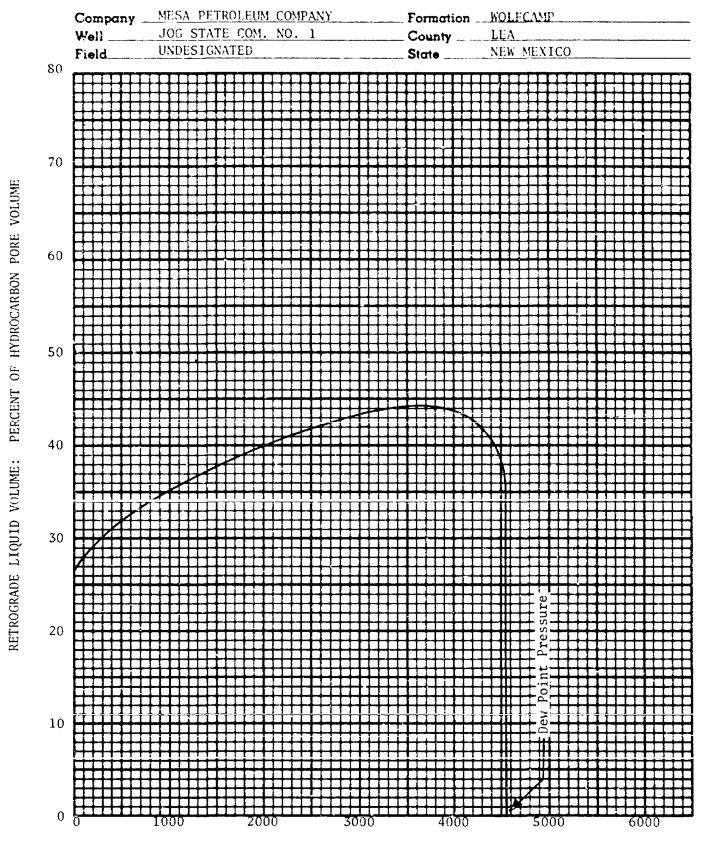
 Page
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 of 6

 File
 RFL 80663

DEVIATION FACTOR AT 201°F.



RETROGRADE LIQUID VOLUME AT 201°F.



PRESSURE: PSIG

MESA PETROLEUM CO.

JOG STATE NO. 1 WOLFCAMP FORMATION SECTION 2, T24S, R33E LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

I. PRESSURE DATA

DATE 2-24-80 9-29-80
SITP 7,265 PSIG 5550 PSIG
BHP 10,563 PSIG 8960 PSIG

II. PRODUCTION DATA

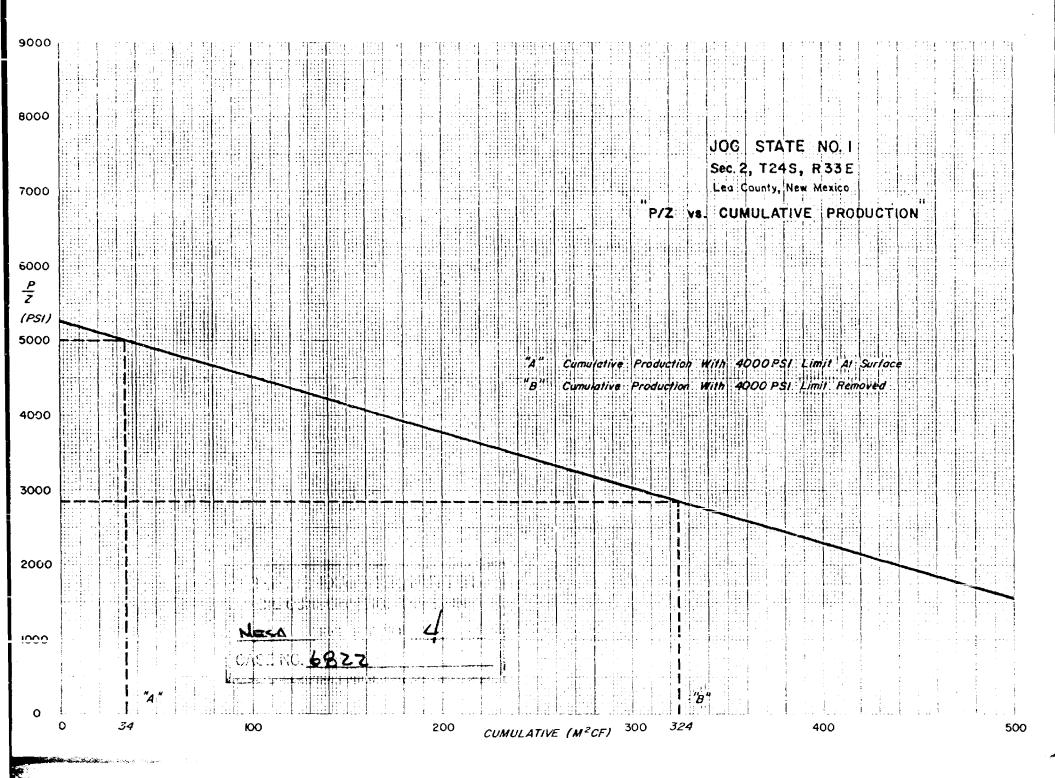
CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION (OCTOBER 1, 1980): 18.5 M^2 CF + 4,823 BC

III. RECOVERABLE RESERVES

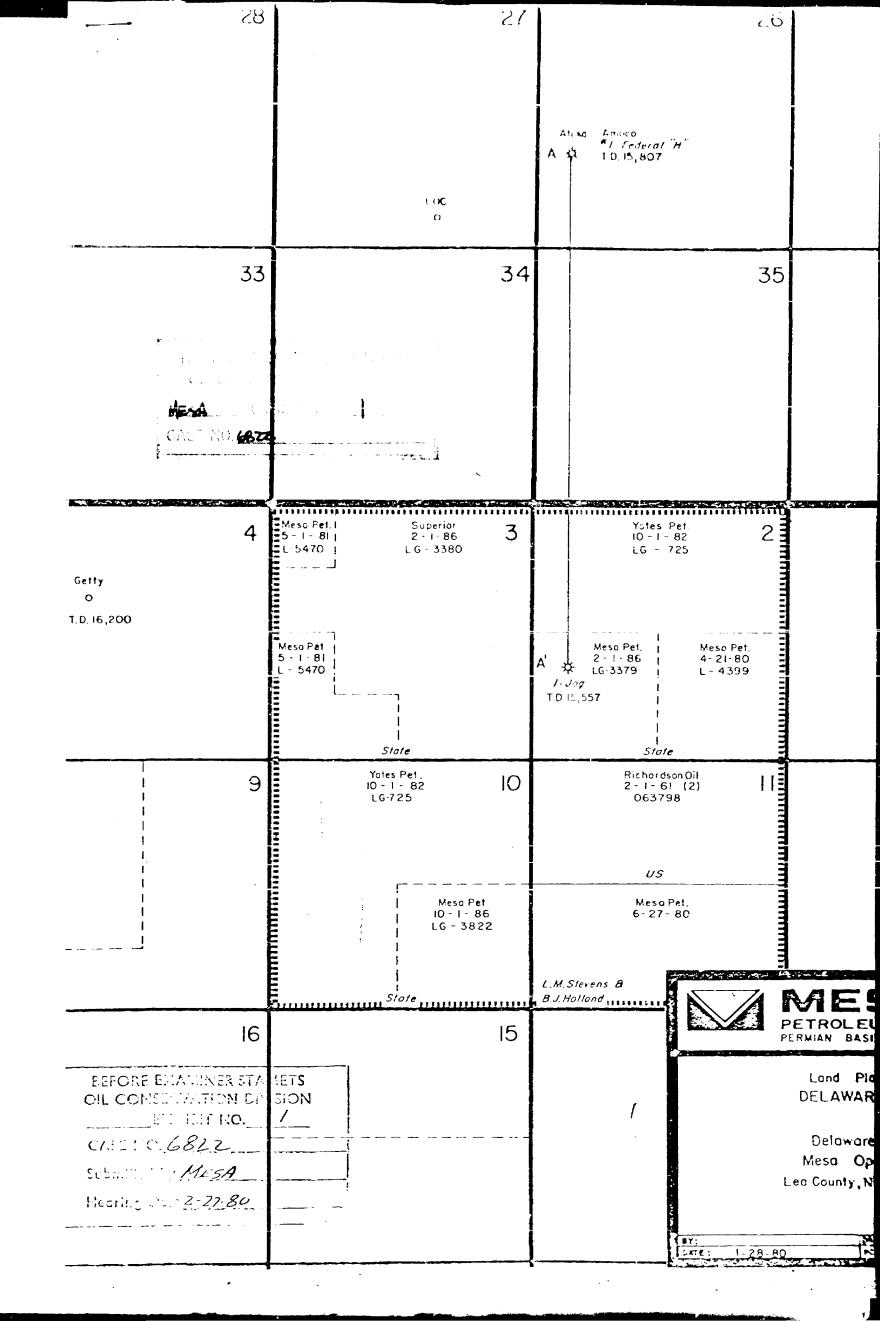
A. 4000 PSI SURFACE PRESSURE LIMITATION: 34 M²CF + 8,900 BC B. NO SURFACE PRESSURE LIMITATION: 324 M²CF + 20,000 BC C. DIFFERENCE DUE TO NO PRESSURE LIMITATION: 290 M²CF + 11,100 BC

72650 8960 8960

BEFORE EMALENTE INTER
OIL CONCLAWATION DIVISION
LOUBIT NO. 3
CASE NO. 6822



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Reservoir Fluid Study
for
MESA PETROLEUM COMPANY

Jog State Com. No. 1 Well Undesignated Field Lea County, New Mexico

CORE LABORATORIES, INC.

September 29, 1980



P. L. Moses

Mesa Petroleum Company Suite 1000, Vaughn Bldg. 400 W. Texas Ave. Midland, TX 79701

Attention: Mr. Michael T. Houston

Subject: Reservoir Fluid Study

Jog State Com. No. 1 Well Undesignated Field Lea County, New Mexico Our File Number: RFL 80663

Gentlemen:

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In the laboratory, the separator gas to separator liquid ratio was determined to be 2540 standard cubic feet per barrel at 100°F. The separator gas and liquid compositions were measured, and the well stream composition was calculated on the basis of the producing gas-liquid ratio. These compositions are shown on page two.

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As you requested, the laboratory study has been temporarily discontinued. It is recommended that a complete constant-volume depletion test should be performed due to the very rich nature of the reservoir fluid. Please do not hesitate to call on us if you have any questions or comments concerning the study to date, or if you wish to continue the analysis.

Very truly yours,

CORE LABORATORIES, INC.

James R. Fortner Assistant Manager

Reservoir Fluid Analysis

JRF: JB:bt

7 cc: Addressee

File RFL 80663 Repeated Repated Repeated Repeated Repeated Repeated Repeated Re			Page i	ot <u>6</u>
			File RFL 80	0663
Field Undesignated State New Mexico FORMATION CHARACTERISTICS	Company Mesa Petroleum Company	Date Sampled_	September 5, 19	960
FORMATION CHARACTERISTICS	Well Jog State Com. No. 1	County	Lea	
Date First Well Completed	Field Undesignated	State	New Mexico	
Date First Well Completed Original Reservoir Pressure 10608 PSIG 13356 Ft.	FORMATION	N CHARACTERISTICS		
Original Reservoir Pressure 10608 PSIG © 13356 Ft. Original Produced Cas-Liquid Ratio 384 SCF/Bb1 Production Rate 218 Bb1s/Day Separator Pressure and Temperature 425 PSIG 60 °F. Liquid Gravity at 60°F. 54.7 °SAPT Datum WELL CHARACTERISTICS Elevation 14985 (PB) Ft. Total Depth 2-378 In. to 13300 Ft. Producing Interval 13348-13364 Ft. Tubing Size and Depth 2-378 In. to 13300 Ft. Open Flow Potential 1.148 MSCF/Day Last Reservoir Pressure 10608 PSIG © 13356 Ft. Date February 24 Ft. Reservoir Temperature* 199 °F. © 13200 Ft. Status of Well Shut in Pressure Gauge 199 °F. © 13200 Ft. Flowing Tubing Pressure 7174 PSIG Flowing Tubing Pressure 7174 PSIG Primary Separator Temperature 100 PSIG Primary Separator Temperature 100 PSIG Secondary Separator Temperature 50.2 °APT © 60°F. Feecondary Separator Temperature 50.2 °APT © 60°F.	Formation Name		Wolfcamp	
Separator Pressure and Temperature 1885	Date First Well Completed	₩ and	November 30	, 1979
Separator Pressure Status of Well		-	10608 PSIG @	13356 Ft.
Separator Pressure and Temperature 1425 PSIC 60 °F.	Original Produced Gas-Liquid Ratio	-	3854	
Liquid Gravity at 60°F.	Production Rate		218	Bbls/Day
Datum WELL CHARACTERISTICS Selection	Separator Pressure and Temperature			
NELL CHARACTERISTICS 14985 (PB) Ft. Total Depth	Liquid Gravity at 60°F.	_		°API
Status of Well Status of Well Pressure Pressure Status of Well Pressure Pressure Status of Well Pressure	Datum	_	9729	Ft. Subsea
Total Depth		CHARACTERISTICS		
Producing Interval 13348-13364 Ft. Tubing Size and Depth 2-3/8 In. to 13300 Ft. Open Flow Potential 1.148 MMSCF/Day Last Reservoir Pressure 10608 PSIC (* 13356 Ft.) Date		*		
Tubing Size and Depth 1.148 1.3300 Ft.		-		
Open Flow Potential 1.148 MMSCF/Day Last Reservoir Pressure 10608 PSIG © 13356 Ft Date February 24 , 1980 Reservoir Temperature* 199 F. © 13200 Ft Status of Well Amerada Shut in Amerada PSIG Pressure Gauge Amerada PSIG PSIG Flowing Tubing Pressure 7174 PSIG PSIG Primary Separator Pressure 7174 PSIG PSIG Primary Separator Temperature 100 °F. PSIG Secondary Separator Temperature 50.2 °API © 60°F. PSIG Primary Separator Gas Production Rate 167.3 MSCF/Day Pressure Base 15.025 PSIA PSIG Temperature Base 60 °F. Compressibility Factor (Fpv) Co.693 SCF/BbI Cas Gravity (Laboratory) 0.693 BOSA BBIs/Day Cas Gravity Factor (Fg) 0.9305 BBIs/Day Primary Separator Cas/Stock Tank Liquid Archiol Rate © 83°F. 48.12		_		
Last Reservoir Pressure Date Reservoir Temperature* 199 °F 0 13200 Ft. 1980		_		
Date Reservoir Temperature* Reservoir Temperature* Reservoir Temperature* Reservoir Temperature* Reservoir Temperature* Reservoir Temperature Reservoir Temper	•			
Reservoir Temperature* Status of Well Shut in Amerada Amerada SAMPLING CONDITIONS Shut in Amerada SAMPLING CONDITIONS Shut in Amerada SAMPLING CONDITIONS SAMPLING CONDITION		-		
Status of Well Pressure Gauge				
Pressure Gauge		_		13200 Ft.
SAMPLING CONDITIONS 3678		_		
Flowing Tubing Pressure 3678		TNO CONDICTIONS	Amerada	
Flowing Bottom Hole Pressure Primary Separator Pressure Primary Separator Temperature Secondary Separator Temperature Secondary Separator Temperature Field Stock Tank Liquid Gravity Primary Separator Gas Production Rate Pressure Base Temperature Base Compressibility Factor (F _{pv}) Gas Gravity (Laboratory) Cas Gravity Factor (F _g) Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate PSIG 760 PSIG Solution PSIG Solution Formary Separator Temperature 100 Solution Solution Solution Formary Separator Gas Production Rate 15.025 PSIA Temperature Base 60 Fr. Compressibility Factor (F _{pv}) Gas Gravity (Laboratory) Cas Gravity Factor (F _g) Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate 83°F. 48.12 Bbls/Day Primary Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio or 287.6 Bbls/MMSCF		THO CONDITIONS	3678	DCIC
Primary Separator Pressure 760 PSIG Primary Separator Temperature 100 °F. Secondary Separator Pressure PSIG Secondary Separator Temperature °F. Field Stock Tank Liquid Gravity 50.2 °API @ 60°F. Primary Separator Gas Production Rate 167.3 MSCF/Day Pressure Base 15.025 PSIA Temperature Base 60 °F. Compressibility Factor (Fpv) 1.072 Gas Gravity (Laboratory) 0.693 Cas Gravity Factor (Fg) 0.9305 Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate @ 83°F. 48.12 Bbls/Day Primary Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio 3477 SCF/Bbl or 287.6 Bbls/MMSCF		_		
Primary Separator Temperature Secondary Separator Pressure Secondary Separator Temperature Field Stock Tank Liquid Gravity Primary Separator Gas Production Rate Pressure Base Temperature Base Compressibility Factor (Fpv) Gas Gravity (Laboratory) Cas Gravity factor (Fg) Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate © 83°F. Primary Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio or 100 SF. 100 SF. 1072 10		~		
Secondary Separator Pressure Secondary Separator Temperature Field Stock Tank Liquid Gravity Primary Separator Gas Production Rate Pressure Base Temperature Base Compressibility Factor (Fpv) Gas Gravity (Laboratory) Gas Gravity Factor (Fg) Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate (83°F) Primary Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio Or (287.6) PSIG Stock Tank Separator Factor (Fg) Stock Tank Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio Or (287.6) PSIG Stock Tank Separator Factor (Fg) Stock Tank Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio Or (287.6) PSIG API (960°F) API		_		
Secondary Separator Temperature $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	100	
Field Stock Tank Liquid Gravity Primary Separator Gas Production Rate Pressure Base Temperature Base Compressibility Factor (Fpv) Gas Gravity (Laboratory) Gas Gravity Factor (Fg) Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate 0 83°F. PSIA 60 °F. Compressibility Factor (Fpv) 0.693 Gas Gravity Factor (Fg) Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate 0 83°F. Primary Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio or 287.6 SOPI 0 60°F. 167.3 MSCF/Day 850°F. 48.12 Bbls/Day 850°F/Bbl	· •	_		
Primary Separator Gas Production Rate 167.3 MSCF/Day Pressure Base 15.025 PSIA Temperature Base 60 °F. Compressibility Factor (Fpv) 0.693 Gas Gravity (Laboratory) 0.693 Gas Gravity Factor (Fg) 0.9305 Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate 0.9305 Bbls/Day Primary Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio 0.9305 Gravity Factor Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio 0.9305 Gravity Separator Gas/St		•	50.2	
Pressure Base		_		
Temperature Base 60 °F. Compressibility Factor (Fpv) 1.072 Gas Gravity (Laboratory) 0.693 Gas Gravity Factor (Fg) 0.9305 Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate 0.9305 Primary Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid Ratio 0.9305 or 0.9305 Bbls/MMSCF	The state of the s	15.025 PSIA		······································
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	_			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1.072		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0.693		
Stock TankLiquid Production Rate @ 83°F.48.12Bbls/DayPrimary Separator Gas/Stock TankLiquid Ratio3477SCF/Bblor287.6Bbls/MMSCF		0.9305		
or 287.6 Bbls/MMSCF	Stock Tank Liquid Production Rate @	83°F.		
	Primary Separator Gas/Stock Tank Liquid	d Ratio		
Sampled by Tefteller, Inc.		or		Bbls/MMSCF
	Sampled by	-	Tefteller, Inc.	

REMARKS:

These analyses, opinions or interpretations are based on observations and material supplied by the client to whom, and for whose exclusive and confidential use, this report is made. The interpretations or opinions expressed represent the best judgement of Core Laboratories, Inc. (all errors and omissions excepted); but Core Laboratories, Inc. and its officers and employees, assume no responsibility and make no warranty or representations as to the productivity, proper operation, or profitableness of any oil, gas or other mineral well or sand in connection with which such report is used or relied upon.

^{*}Temperature at 13356 Ft. = 201°F.

Page	2		_of	6	
File	RFL	80663			
Well	Jog	State	Com.	No.	1

HYDROCARBON ANALYSES OF SEPARATOR PRODUCTS AND CALCULATED WELL STREAM

	Separator Liquid	Separator	Cas	Well Str	O am
Component	ilol Percent	Mol Percent	GPM	Mol Percent	GPM
Composition	HOL Telecite	nor rerectie		HOT TELECITE	
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Carbon Dioxide	0.06	0.11		0.10	
Nitrogen	0.06	1.10		0.83	
Methane	16.90	80 -89		64.21	
Ethane	10.06	11.44	3.119	11.08	3.021
Propane	9.91	4.21	1.182	5 . 7 0	1.600
iso-Butane	2.55	0• 55	0.183	1.07	0.357
n-Burane	6.53	1.04	0.334	2.47	0.794
iso-Pentane	2.23	0.22	0.082	0.74	0.276
n-Pentane	3.72	0.23	0.085	1.14	0.421
Hexanes	4• 58	0.12	0.050	1.28	0.537
Heptanes plus	43.40	0.09	0.045	11.38	7.952
	100.00	100.00	5.080	100.00	14.958
Properties of Heptanes plu API gravity 0 60°F. Specific gravity 0 60/60 Molecular weight	45.1	100		0.800 173	
Calculated separator gas gas Calculated gross heating was per cubic foot of dry gas Primary separator gas con Primary separator liquid of Primary separator gas/separator gas/separator separator liquid/separator liquid/separator liquid/separator liquid/separator liquid/separator separator liquid/separator gas/separator liquid/separator liquid/separator liquid/separator separator liquid/separator separator separat	value for separator @ 15.025 psia and 6 ollected @ 760 collected @ 760 erator liquid ratio	psig and psig and 2540			
Primary separator gas/well Stock tank liquid/well str	stream ratio	739.23 212.6		F/MMSCF s/MMSCF	

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File_	RFL	80663			
We11_	Jog	State	Com.	No.	1

PRESSURE-VOLUME RELATIONS AT 201 °F.

Pressure PSIG	Relative Volume(1)	Deviation Factor
11000	0.8372	2.092
10608	0.8416	2.028
10000	0.8487	1.928
9000	0.8635	1.764
8000	0.8809	1.600
7500	0.8914	1.518
7000	0.9034	1.436
6500	0.9171	1.354
6000	0.9322	1.271
5500	0.9502	1.188
5000	0.9723	1.105
4700	0. 9889	1.057
4540 Dew Point Pressure	1.0000	1.032
4500	1.0031	
4450	1.0073	
4350	1.0162	
4200	1.0314	
4000	1.0534	
3700	1.0948	
3200	1.1913	
2700	1.3463	
2200	1.6019	
1800	1.9319	
1 500	2.3284	
1200	2.9232	
1000	3.5206	
900	3.9682	

(1) Relative Volume: V/Vsat is barrels at indicated pressure per barrel at saturation pressure.

Data above 7500 psig is extrapolated.

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CORE LABORATORIES, INC.

Petroleum R	eservoir L	nginer	ring
DALLAS,	TEXAS	752	47

Page	4	of_		6	
File	RFL	80663			
Well	Jos	State	Com.	No.	1

RETROGRADE LIQUID AT 201 °F.

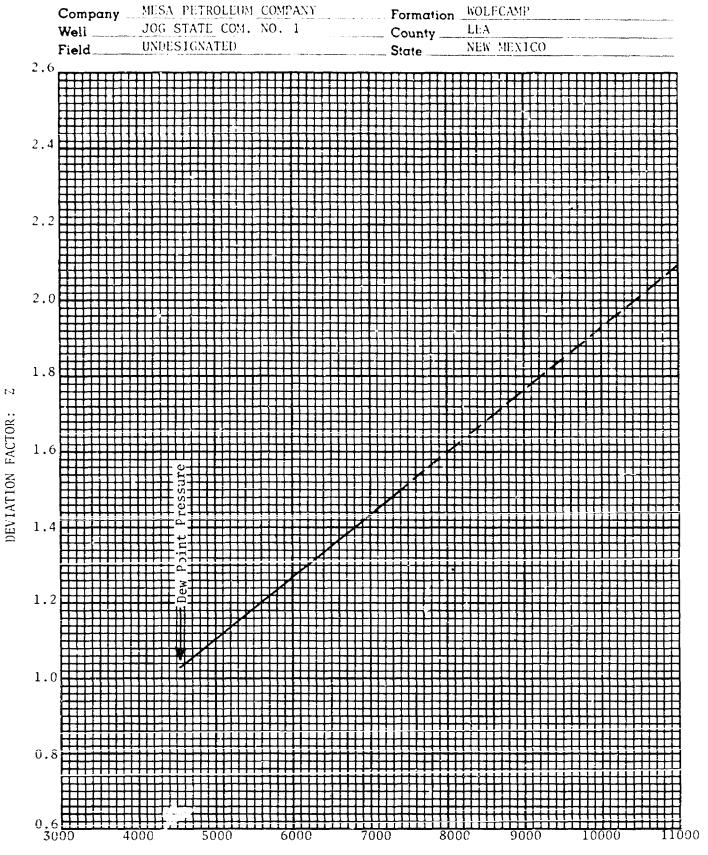
Pressure, PSIG	Retrograde Liquid Percent of Hydrocarbon Pore Volume
4540 Dew Point Pressure	0.0
4500	38.0
4450	40.1
4350	41.2
4200	42.2
4000	43.5
3900 First Depletion Level	44.0
3200	43.8
2500	42.0
1800	39.1
1200	36.1
700	33.2
0	26.9

These analyses, opinions or interpretations are based on observations and material supplied by the client to whom, and for whose exclusive and confidential use, this report is made. The interpretations or opinions expressed represent the best judgement of Core Laboratories, Inc. (all errors and omissions excepted); but Core Laboratories, Inc. and its officers and employees, assume no responsibility and make no warranty or representations as to the productivity, proper operation, or profitableness of Any oil, gas or other mineral well or sand in connection with which such report is used or relied upon.

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DEVIATION FACTOR AT 201°F.

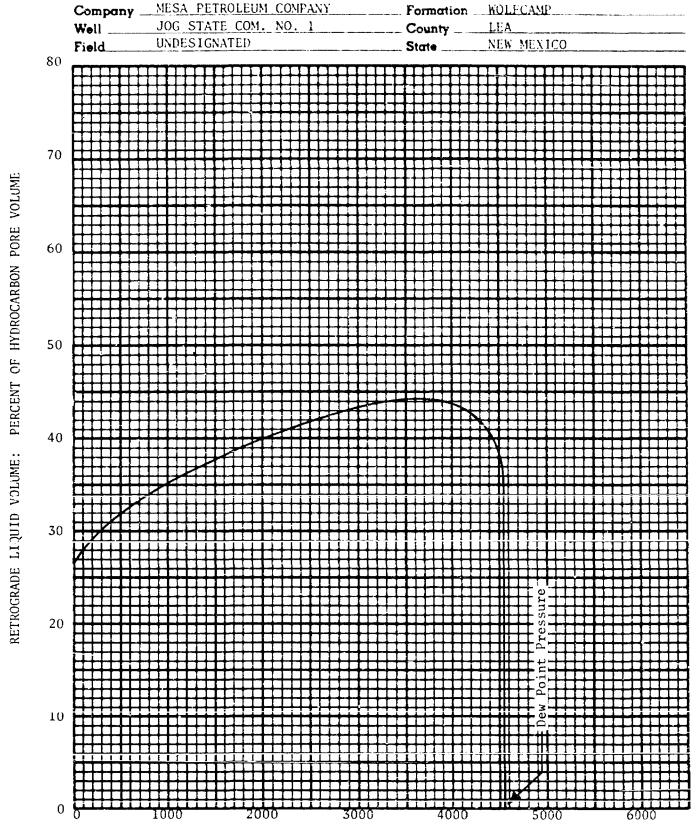


PRESSURE: PSIG

 Page
 6
 of
 6

 File
 RFL
 80663

RETROGRADE LIQUID VOLUME AT 201°F.



PRESSURF: PSIG

0 pune 26/80

MESA PETROLEUM CO.

JOG STATE NO. 1 WOLFCAMP FORMATION SECTION 2, T24S, R33E LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

I. PRESSURE DATA

DATE 2-24-80 9-29-80 SITP 7,265 PSIG 5550 PSIG BHP 10,563 PSIG 8960 PSIG

II. PRODUCTION DATA

CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION (OCTOBER 1, 1980): $18.5 \text{ M}^2\text{CF} + 4,823 \text{ BC}$

III. RECOVERABLE RESERVES

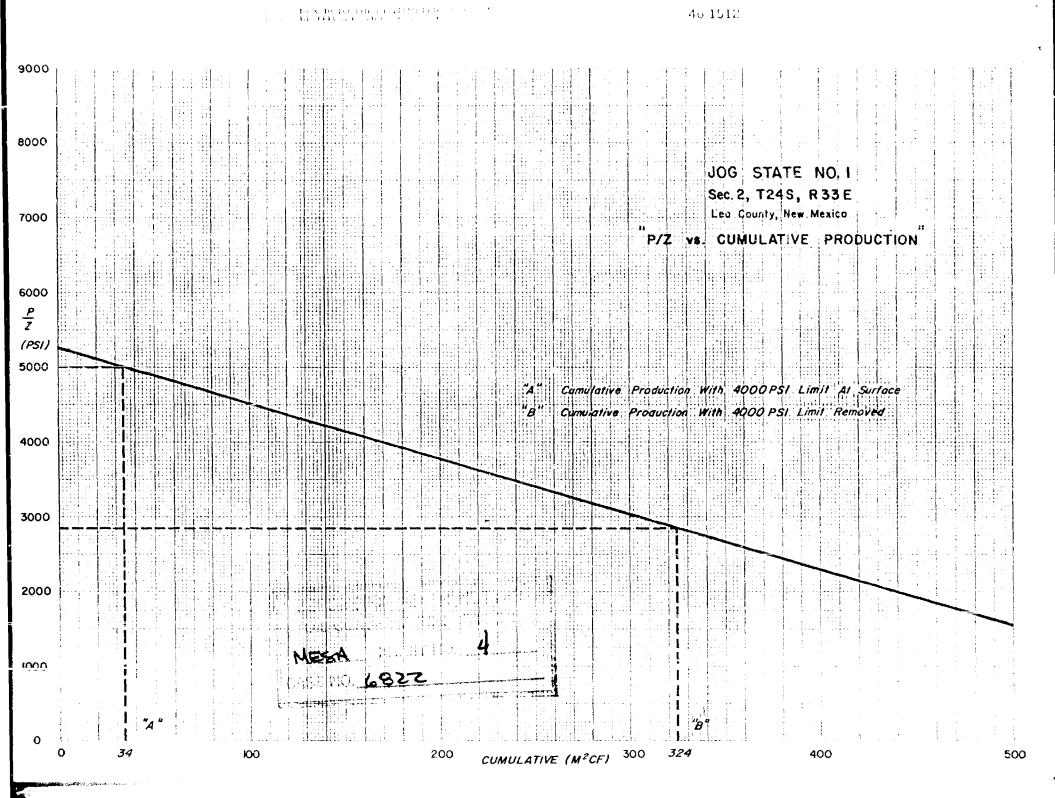
A. 4000 PSI SURFACE PRESSURE LIMITATION: 34 M²CF + 8,900 BC B. NO SURFACE PRESSURE LIMITATION: 324 M²CF + 20,000 BC C. DIFFERENCE DUE TO NO PRESSURE LIMITATION: 290 M²CF + 11,100 BC

DYFORE CAN DESKE MENTER

CH. CO. BUTTER DEVELORS

MESA EXCHEST 110. 3

CASE NO. 6827-



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4	KENNERS SMEAN	
5	Dagect Examination by Mr. Cour	3
6	Cross examination by Fr. Hutter	9
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12		
13	EXHIBITS	
14		
15 16	Mesa Exhibit One, Plat	5
17	Mesa Dxhibit Two, Analysis	6
18	Mesa Exhibit Three, Data	7
19	Mesa Exhibit Four, Graph	7
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1 3 2 FR. NUTTER: Call Case Number 6822. 3 MP. PHARCE: In the matter of Case 6822 4 being reopened pursuant to provisions of Order R-6293. 5 MR. CARR: May it please the Examiner, 1 6 am William F. Carr, Campbell and Black, P. A., Santa Fe, ap-7 pearing on behalf of the applicant. 8 I have one witness. 9 10 11 (Witness sworn.) 12 13 KENNETH SMITE 14 being called as a witness and having been duly sworn upon his 15 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 16 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION ÌB BY MR. CARR: 19 20 Would you state your full name and 21 place of residence? 22 Ž. My name is Kenneth Smith and I live in 23 Midland, Texas. 24 By whom are you employed and in what 25 capacity? 26 I'm a reservoir engineer for Mesa Petro-27 28 leum.

1		4
2	Ą	For Mosa Motroloum the applicant in
3	Casa 6822?	
4	•	You, it was,
5	<u>u</u>	Have you previously testified before
7	this Commission, had	your oredentials accepted and made a
8	matter of record?	
9	Δ.	No, sir.
10	Ç.	Will you briefly summarize your educa-
11	tional background and	d your work experience?
12	Σ_{n}	I graduated from Texas Tech University
13	in 176 with a BS in s	petroleum engineering.
14		I worked four years for ARCO Oil and
15	Gas as reservoir eng	ineer and 2-1/2 months for Mesa.
16	Ω	Are you familiar with the application
17		
18	in this case and the	subject area?
19	Ē.	Yes. sir.
20		MR. CARE: Are the witness' qualification
21	acceptable as a rese:	rvoir engineer?
22		MR. NUTTER: Yes, I didn't get the name,
23	though.	
24	<u>A</u>	Kenneth Smith.
25		
26		MR. NUTTER: Thank you.
27	Ğ.	Mr. Smith, will you summarize briefly
28	the events which led	up to this hearing?

Ï

the Morrow and it proved non-roductive in the Morrow. They recompleted up-hole in the lollcamp.

g This is the Jog State No. 1 Well?

5. Jog State No. 1.

When they recompleted in the Wolfcamp they needed a hearing to get -- try to get it classified as a gas well, and 320-acre spacing.

Okay, during this hearing they determined that they needed three months production before they could answer all the questions, and with that, they needed to answer whether it was a gas or oil reservoir, and two, what the optimum production rate was.

And so the order that was entered in the prior came directed Mesa to come back and present data on both of those points.

A. Yes, sir.

Mill you please refer to what has been marked for identification as Applicant's Exhibit Number One?

showing the Jog State No. J inside the Delaware Unit in Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 33 East, Lea County.

Now is this the same exhibit which was offered in the original case?

í

gave them, that we obtained in September of 1980.

To promote this analysis they took the sample and repressured it up to reservoir conditions and then wreducily lowers; the pressure. And as shown on page three of sir, they found that there was a develoint at 4540.

On the pressure limitation imposed by the prior order?

A The prior order had a limitation of 4000 psi surface pressure on this well.

Q. In your opinion does the data from CORE Lab indicate that you are in fact dealing with a retrograde gas condensate reservoir?

A. Yes, sir.

Mill you now refer to what has been marked for identification as Mesa Exhibits Three and Four and review the information contained therein?

A Exhibit Three and Four is the pressure and the recoverable reserve data from this well.

Exhibit Three is just tabulation of Exhibit Four, which is a graph.

And what do these show?

A. Category 1 on Exhibit Three shows pressure data taken when the well was initially completed in February, and when the -- back in September after three months production. From this you can see about 1600 pounds drawdown.

Do you have anything further to add to

No, sir.

Were Applicant's -- your exhibits One

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MR. MUTTER: Unhibits One through Four will be admitted in evidence.

MR. CARR: I have nothing further of this witness on direct.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. NUTTER:

Mell, Mr. Smith, your CORE Lab data here and your summary sheet three and four, indicate that it's desireable to remove the 4000 pound minimum pressure limits on the well, but is any of this directed to show what the proper rate of withdrawal should be from the reservoir?

Well, just the -- under Category 1 there the 1600 pound drawdown that we've had there, it shows is very limited; that -- well, 400 Mcf per day is probably a reasonable

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2	rate.
3	(3)00 1500 Mec a day?
4	To the North, they had the limitation from
5	the prior harring was 4000 pet.
6	Oh, 400 Maf.
7 8	7. 400 Moff a day.
9	0 What's the well capable of making?
10	A Well, absolute open flow was a little
11	over a million when it was initially completed.
12	0 And you think it's desireable to continu
13	to produce it at about 400 Mof a day, thon?
14	A. Yes, sir.
15	Ω But you would withdraw the or rescind
16	
17	the 4000 pounds limit?
18	A Yes, sir.
19	MR. NUTTER: Are there any further ques-
20	tions of Mr. Smith? He may be excused.
21	Do you have anything further, Mr. Carr?
22	MR. CARR: Nothing further, Mr. Nutter.
23	MR. NUTTER: Does anyone have anything
24	they wish to offer in Case Number 6822?
25 26	We'll take the case under advisement.
26	
28	(Hearing concluded.)

CERTIFICATE

•

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREPY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

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SALI.Y W. BOYD, C.

Rt. 1 Box 193-B Satta Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409

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CASE

6822

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 29 October 1980 EXAMINER HEARING IN THE MATTER OF: Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to) the provisions of Order No. R-6293.) 11 12 BEFORE: Daniel S. Nutter 13 14 TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING 15 16 APPEARANCES 17 18 19 For the Oil Conservation W. Perry Pearce, Esq. Division: Legal Counsel to the Division 20 State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico87501 21 22 23 For the Applicant: William F. Carr, Esq. CAMPBELL & BLACK P. A. 24 Jefferson Place Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 25

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4	KENNETH SMITH	
5	Direct Examination by Mr. Carr	3
6	Cross examination by Mr. Nutter	9
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16 17	Mesa Exhibit Two, Analysis	6
18	Mesa Exhibit Three, Data	7
19	Mesa Exhibit Four, Graph	7
20		
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1	3	
2	MR. NUTTER: Call Case Number 6822.	
3	MR. PEARCE: In the matter of Case 6822	
4	being reopened pursuant to provisions of Order R-6293.	
5	MR. CARR: May it please the Examiner, I	
6 7	am William F. Carr, Campbell and Black, P. A., Santa Fe, ap-	
8	pearing on behalf of the applicant.	
9	I have one witness.	
10		
11	(Witness sworn.)	
12		
13	TANAMAN ON THE	
14	KENNETH SMITH	
15	being called as a witness and having been duly sworn upon his	
16	oath, testified as follows, to-wit:	
17		
18	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
19	BY MR. CARR:	
20	Q. Would you state your full name and	
21	place of residence?	
22	A. My name is Kenneth Smith and I live in	
23		
24	Midland, Texas.	
25	Q. By whom are you employed and in what	
26	capacity?	
27	A. I'm a reservoir engineer for Mesa Petro	
28	leum.	

1		4	
2	Q.	Was Mesa Petroleum the applicant in	
3	Case 6822?		
4	۸.	Yes, it was.	
5	Q.	Have you previously testified before	
6	this Commission, had	your credentials accepted and made a	
8	matter of record?		
9	А.	No, sir.	
10	Q.	Will you briefly summarize your educa-	1
11	tional background and	your work experience?	
12	Λ.	I graduated from Texas Tech University	
13	in '76 with a BS in p	etroleum engineering.	i I
14	-	I worked four years for ARCO Oil and	
15	Gas as reservoir engi	neer and 2-1/2 months for Mesa.	
16	ρ.	Are you familiar with the application	
17 18	in this case and the		
19	A.	Yes, sir.	
20	11.	MR. CARR: Are the witness' qualification	
21	acceptable as a reser		
22	acceptable as a feser		
23	t la granda	MR. NUTTER: Yes, I didn't get the name,	
24	though.		
25 -	Α.	Kenneth Smith.	
26	_	MR. NUTTER: Thank you.	
27	Ω.	Mr. Smith, will you summarize briefly	
28	the events which led	up to this hearing?	

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offered in the original case?

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To prepare this analysis they took the sample and repressured it up to reservoir conditions and then gradually lowered the pressure. And as shown on page three of six, they found that there was a dewpoint at 4540.

Q. Now how does that dewpoint compare to the pressure limitation imposed by the prior order?

A. The prior order had a limitation of 4000 psi surface pressure on this well.

Q. In your opinion does the data from CORE Lab indicate that you are in fact dealing with a retrograde gas condensate reservoir?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you now refer to what has been marked for identification as Mesa Exhibits Three and Four and review the information contained therein?

A. Exhibit Three and Four is the pressure and the recoverable reserve data from this well.

Exhibit Three is just tabulation of Exhibit Four, which is a graph.

Q. And what do these show?

A. Category 1 on Exhibit Three shows pressure data taken when the well was initially completed in February, and when the -- back in September after three months production. From this you can see about 1600 pounds drawdown.

No, sir.

Were Applicant's -- your exhibits One

28

through Four prepared by you or under your direction and supervision? Yes, sir. In your opinion will granting this application be in the interest of conservation, the prevention of waste, and the protection of correlative rights? Yes, sir. A. MR. CARR: At this time, Mr. Examiner, we would offer Mesa Exhibits One through Four. MR. NUTTER: Exhibits One through Four will be admitted in evidence. MR. CARR: I have nothing further of this witness on direct. CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. NUTTER: Well, Mr. Smith, your CORE Lab data here and your summary sheet three and four, indicate that it's desireable to remove the 4000 pound minimum pressure limits on the well, but is any of this directed to show what the proper rate of withdrawal should be from the reservoir? Well, just the - under Category 1 there λ the 1600 pound drawdown that we've had there, it shows is very

limited; that -- well, 400 Mcf per day is probably a reasonable

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1		10
2	rate.	
3	Q.	The 1500 Mcf a day?
4	А.	Well, they had the limitation from
5	the prior hearing was	4000 psi.
6 7	D.	Oh, 400 Mcf.
8	А.	400 Mcf a day.
9	Ū.	What's the well capable of making?
10	А.	Well, absolute open flow was a little
11	over a million when it	was initially completed.
12	Q.	And you think it's desireable to continue
13	to produce it at about	400 Mcf a day, then?
14		Yes, sir.
15		But you would withdraw the or rescind
16	the 4000 pounds limit?	
17 18	Ī	Yes, sir.
19		MR. NUTTER: Are there any further ques-
20	tions of Mr. Smith? H	•
21		Do you have anything further, Mr. Carr?
22		
23		MR. CARR: Nothing further, Mr. Nutter.
24		MR. NUTTER: Does anyone have anything
25	they wish to offer in	
26		We'll take the case under advisement.
27		
28		(Hearing concluded.)

CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HERE?Y CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Salay W. Bayd C.S.R.

10/29 6823 10/29 83

SALLY W. BOYCE
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CTARE INTO OFFICE

THE GOVERNMENT TO BE

TRANSPER MEANING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Application of Mesa Petroleum Co. for) CASE game with a the shifter the real constitue. don location, Lea County, New Moxico.)

BEFORE: Richard L. Stamets

TRANSCRIPT OF HEADING

APPEARANCES

For the Oil Conservation

Division:

Ernest L. Padilla, Esq. Ingal Comment to the Division State Land Office Bldg.

Han a May New Marrico 37501

For the Applicant:

William F. Carr, Esq. CAMPBELL & ELACK P. A.

P. O. Box 2208

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

D. Dale Gillette, Esq. MESA PETROLEUM COMPANY P. O. Eox 2009

Amarillo, Texas 79189

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Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Phone (505) 455-7409

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Derect Laborination by Mr. Billette

Cross Examination by Mr. Stamets

L. H. CAPHES

Direct Examination by Mr. Gillette

Cross Examination by Mr. Stamets

BKHIBITS

Applicant Exhibit One, Hay Applicant Exhibit Two, Cross Section Applicant Exhibit Three, Document applicant Exhibit Four, Graph Applicant Exhibit Five, 24-bour Flow Test

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MR. PARILLA: Application of Mesa Petreleum Company for gas well classification and unorthodox location, Lea County, New Member.

MP. CASE: Yr. Examiner, I'm William F. Carr, Campbell and Black, S. A., representing Mosa Potroleum Company.

I am associated today with Mr. D. Dale Gillette, attorney for Mesa Petroleum Company, who will present this case.

MR. GILLETTE: Thank you, Mr. Carr.

Mr. Examiner, we have two witnesses today, Mr. Joe Jeffers of Midland, and Mr. Les Carnes of Amarillo.

I've left two copies of our exhibits.
We have five exhibits; I've provided you with copies of each of those up there.

MR. STAMETS: I'd like to have both of those witnesses stand and be sworn at this time.

(Witnesses sworn.)

MR. GILLETTE: Mr. Examiner, if I may, I'd like to make just a brief opening statement.

The application today is the result of

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Mesa Petroleum Company chilling the No. 1 dog State Well. When we drilled this well it was originally projected for the Morrow Sand at about 15,000 feet. There was no production encountered and we backed up the hole about 13,000 feet, 13,400, and completed in the Holfeamp.

Originally filed with the Commission was the dedication of the west half of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 33 East, dedicated to the well, when we projected to the Morrow.

As a result of this completion in the Wolfcamp, and as a result of seme unusual characteristics of the well, we are here today wanting to present data to you to show what we believe to be a retrograde condensation well, and likewise dedicating the south half of that section to the well.

JOSEPH JEFFERS

being called as a witness and having been duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GILLETTE:

Would you state your name and address for the Examiner?

Joseph W. Jeffers, Midland, Texas.

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 199-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 2

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Geologist with ness regreets.

Okay, sir. And Mr. Jeffers, have you proviously testified before the Oil Conservation Division of New Mexico as a geologist?

N I have.

Were your qualifications at that time made a matter of record and were you accepted as an expert by the Oil Conservation Division at that time?

A. I was.

MR. GULLFTTD: Mr. Examiner, is this witness qualified?

MR. STAMETS: The witness is considered qualified.

MR. GILLETTU: Thank you, sir.

0 Mr. Jeffers, are you familiar with the application of Mesa Petroleum Company being heard today?

A. I am.

Q. Are you familiar with the Delaware working interest Unit and the No. 1 Jog State Well, the well in question in this hearing?

A. I am.

Okay. I refer to what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number One. Would you explain to the Examiner what this exhibit represents?

A. Exhibit Number One is a map on a scale

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of I anch equal 2001 Sees of a portion of ten County, New Mexico, orlhamily devening a portion of Township 24 South, France Billionst,

had believed a thirt in question is represended by the area outlined in the stippling, covering Ractions 2, 3, 10, and 11 of Township 2', Runge 33 Past

Your is the designated operator for this working interest unit. The unorthodox location for which we seek approval is represented by the gas symbol and well name, located 1980 from the south and 660 from the east of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 33 East.

The two Mesa leases in the south half of the section representing 320 acres, is the proration unit requested to be dedicated to the Mesa No. 1 Jog State. There are no offset operators other than the working interest parties to the well in question. The other working interest parties in the unit concur with our action in this case.

All right, Mr. Jeffers, let me refer you to What has been marked as Hesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number Two. Would you describe what this exhibit represents to the Examiner, please?

Exhibit Two is a structural cross section designated A-A', and the line of the section is shown on the map, Exhibit Number One.

This cross section shows the thin

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Wolfzerm may zone in the No. 1 Jog State. I think if you look most closely you'll be able to see the little red perforations. And the correlative zone in the Amoco No. 1 Federal N., two miles to the north.

The cross section indicated that the Wolfcomp pay may have considerable areal extent on the flank of the Bell Lake structure, which is a field just to the east of us, and could become a primary objective zone for the development on the Delaware Unit.

Please refer to Exhibit One again. The wells on this map penetrated deep enough to test the Wolf-camp pay. The wells to the east do not have a stratigraphic equivalent zone because of non-deposition on the Bell Lake structure.

The Getty Well to the west in Section 4 is basinward and does not have a similar carbonate development.

And, Mr. Jeffers, just for our clarification, Amoco well that you're referring to, that's in Section 26 up above on Township 23 South, Range 33 East, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q And the Getty Well you made reference to is over here in Section 4, is that correct?

A That is correct, sir.

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Metico 87301 All right, sir. Mr. Jeffers, what is the purpose of requesting the south half dedication to the No. 1
Jos State at this hearing?

A The purpose of the subject request is to allow Mesa, et al, to hold the expiring lease in the southeast quarter of Section 3, and have time to evaluate by several months of production the results of the completion in the thin Wolfcamp pay in the No. 1 Jog State.

The additional purpose is to determine if additional development for the Wolfcamp pay is justified in the Delaware Unit.

As will be further shown by Mr. Carnes' testimony, it will be necessary to further evaluate this production data of the No. 1 Jog State, due to the characteristics the well is displaying.

As a result of this delay, Mesa desires to hold the lease covering the southeast quarter of Section 2 pending this evaluation. The lease expires April, 1980.

The original drill site and stand-up 320-acre unit was determined based on a Morrow objective for the well; however, when the Morrow proved unproductive, and the well was completed in the Wolfcamp, geologic factors not present in the Wolfcamp dictates further development of the Wolfcamp be in a north/south direction.

Therefor we request a south half 320-acre

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Codication for this well.

Tr. Jeffers, the location of the No. 1
Joe State, that is an orthodor location for a stand-up unit,
is it not?

A That is correct.

All right, sir, so by -- as a result of us seeking to turn this on its side and roke it a lay-down unit, we have what has been created them, an unorthodox location.

A That is correct.

Where it is presently located. All right, sir.

Mr. Jeffers, did you propare or did you have prepared under your supervision, what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number One and Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number Two?

a, r did.

Q All right, sir.

MR. CILLETTE: Mr. Examiner, I'd ask that Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number One and Exhibit Number Two be admitted in the record of this hearing.

MR. STAMETS: These exhibits will be

admitted.

MR. GILLETTE: No have nothing further

of this witness.

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BY MR. STAMPTS:

Mr. Jeffers, did you say or indicate that another well was currently projected or being considered for the north half of Section 2?

OPODO ENAMINATION

In the event that the situation, or the economics of it justify it, we would.

Now, you indicated that geological conditions made development in the north half of Section 2 the most logical second stage. What type of conditions are you referring to?

We do not have the Wolfcamp zone present in the wells in section on the east side of the man, and it is also not present in the well to the west; however, it is projected north/south along the west side of the sell Lake structure, pased or our jeologic evidence.

So that would be the most logical way to develop, but based on what you've seen so far?

Yes, sir.

What's the thickness of the pay section there?

We're looking at about 12 feet, I believe. A. In two thin zones.

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MR. STAMPTS: Any other questions of this witness? He may be excused.

MP. CILLETTE: Mr. Carnes.

L. M. CARNES

being called as a witness and having been duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

DIRECT PXAMINATION

BY MR. GILLETTE:

Okay, sir, Mr. Carnes, would you state your name and your residence, and by whom you're employed?

I. M. Carnes. I'm employed by Mesa Petroleum Co., in Amarillo, Texas.

And, Mr. Carnes, in what capacity are you employed by Mesa Petroleum Company?

I'm Manager of Reservoir Engineering.

All right, sir. Mr. Carnes, have you previously given testimony before the Oil Conservation Division of New Mexico?

> λ. Yes, I have.

And at that time were your qualifications as a petroleum reservoir engineer acceptable?

Yes, they were.

MR. GILLETTE: Mr. Examiner, we tender

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the witness as an expert petrolour engineer.

MR. STAMETS: He is considered qualified.
MR. CILLETTE: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Carnes, are you familiar with Mesa's application in this case, Number 6822, and have you prepared testimony and supporting exhibits for this hearing?

A Yes, six.

All right, sir. I'd refer you to what has been marked as Mese Petroleum Company Exhibit Number Three. Would you explain the data that's represented on this particular exhibit, please, sir?

A Exhibit Three is a two-page exhibit summarizing the completion information, fluid and flow behavior, and pressure data on Mesa's Jog State No. 1, together with a comparison of these key data with another Wolfcamp gas well in the area.

First of all, the completion information at the top of the page shows that we have completed Jog State No. 1 in the Wolfcamp formation with perforations 13,348 to 13,364 feet.

After treatment of 3000 gallons of 15 percent acid the well flowed on initial potential 1121 Mcf per day at 1100 psig flowing tubing pressure.

The calculated absolute open flow was 1148 Mcf per day.

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409 such that the condensate had a 34.7 degree API gravity at 60 degrees Pahrenheit. It was straw color; had separator gas gravity of .678; and based on our flow rates of gas, that I'll get into in just a minute, the condensate yield was 249 barrels per million cubic feet, and this is based on a recent 24-hour test taker on February 25, 1980, in which the average flow rate was 219 Mof per day and during which we recovered 54.6 barrels of condensate.

weeks shut-in, we measured and observed on the surface, a pressure of 7265 psig. At the same time the observed bottom hole pressure was 10,563 psig at 13,356 feet.

Based on these pressures, we determined a static gas gradient of .247 psi per foot.

and fluid characteristics to Fairview Mills Fed No. 1, which was a well drilled by Exmon in 1975, and it's located in Section 14, 25 South, 34 East, Lea County, New Mexico.

It was completed in the Wolfcamp at a depth of 13,797 to 805 feet, and during a 3-hour test recovered condensate at a yield of 240 barrels per million. And the characteristics of this liquid recovery, very similar to Mesa's Jog State 1, in that the gravity, API gravity, was 52.1 degrees. Shown on this second page of my exhibit it's indicated to be 50.1,

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. I Box 193-B

so that roads to be corrected. That was taken from a scout theket and checking your files in the Commission offices this remning, I found this Th. A degrees.

The shull-in tubing pressures were very similar to Mesa's Jog State, around 7200 psiq.

So that comparison indicates that the two wells are very similar in producing characteristics and were completed in the same geologic horizon, the Wolfcamp, at very similar depths.

10 Mow, Mr. Carnes, I direct your attention to what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit

Number Four. That is a graph representing or showing -
setting forth a curve. Would you explain to the Examiner

the -- what this graph represents?

A. It represents our static gradient survey, taken on the Jog State No. 1 Well on the 24th of February of this year.

It's a plot of pressure at a certain depth, and it simply represents the gradient of the well, the slope of that line, in which you plot depth versus pressure, represents a gradient in the tubing after the well had been shut-in for two weeks. It's a straight line. There's no change in slope, and from this we conclude there is no gas/liquid contact in the well.

Mr. Carnes, if you had experienced liquid

Rt. 1 Box 193-B nta Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409 In the - in the tubing as you can thin tent, what might you - what wight you expect to see the curve of this graph reflects

Obay, the curve would deviate to the right if you encounter liquid, which is heavier than the cas, and would indicate a greater pressure for the same depth. So it would obtablish another straight line that would deviate to the right at a different slope.

All right, sir. Now, directing your attention to what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number Five, which is labeled a 24-hour flow test of February 25th, 1980, would you describe to the Examiner what this exhibit purports to show?

This exhibit shows the 2-hour time and rate for 12 different intervals on a 2-hour basis, of the gas rate, condensate production, and flowing tubing pressure.

The significance of this chart, or this table, are as follows:

First, there was a liquid dump in the separator five minutes after flow was initiated in the well, and then the first two hours we recovered 5.5 barrels of condensate, while the gas rate was 223 Mof por day.

The key thing is that five minutes after flow started, we had a dump of liquid in our separator.

The average producing rate during the

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.

Idelians postind was 110 Orf you dan and we recovered 54.5 large is of conduction.

Clowing approximately 170 Med per day at a 5750 psig flowing tubing pressure. The average yield during the 24-hour period was 340 barrels per all ion.

How, we had similar experience as to what fluids are recovered at the surface in retrograde gas condensate reservoirs as compared to an oil or solution gas drive oil reservoir, and they are as follows:

We have wells that have been shut-in that were oil nature producing at around 12,000 feet in southwast New Mexico, and establish a complete gas gradient in a well under shut-in conditions. Those wells are opened up to flow and you get gas for a period of four to six hours before the oil surfaces.

gas drive oil reservoirs producing below the bubble point versus this retrograde gas condensate reservoir, we conclude that we have condensate because it's in the gas itself and once the pressure drops between the wellhead and the separator, we experienced a liquid dropout in five minutes.

So your conclusion would be that this liquid is not in fact being produced from the formation?

A. Right.

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Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409 Only, of the of these will blis and this data, what conclusions to your about the No. 1 deportable Well?

I believe that it's producing from a rich retrograde gas condensate reservoir, the Wolfcamp, at 13,500 feet, and that it — based on the comparison with a similar well, which was classified as a gas well, that we do in fact have a retrograde gas condensate reservoir.

Q In your opinion, Mr. Carnes, would this well drain 320 acres?

A This my opinion that it will drain 320 acres, and we want to get test fata from it to confirm this.

In line with that, is it also your opinion that it's going to be necessary to evaluate this well to some further extent before we can adequately determine whether another well can be drilled on this acreage, or whether in fact 320 acres is even a proper spacing?

A. That's correct.

Mr. Carnes, will the classification of the No. 1 Jog State Well as a gas well and development on 320 acres as a spacing unit, prevent waste and protect correlative rights?

A Yes, it will.

Q In your opinion will this maximize recovery of hydrocarbons from this well?

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.

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Mr. CHILDRED: Mr. Framiner, excuse me --Mr. Carnes, vers these exhibits Numbers -Moda Potroloum Company Exhibits Numbers Three, Four, and Pive prepared by you or under your supervision?

Yos, they wore.

MR. CIMPTTE: Mr. Praminor, wo'd ask that Exhibits Three, Pour, and Five be admitted into the record.

MR. STAMETS: These exhibits will be admitted,

MR. CIMETTE: We have no further questions of Mr. Carnes.

CROSS CHAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Mr. Carnes, have you made any tests or had tests made to determine the oritical pressure in this we11?

Are you referring to the dewpoint?

Yes.

No, we have not as yet. We will probably take samples and have this run to see what the dewpoint pressure is. In the meantime, we would prefer to flow the well at fairly high tubing pressures, in order to minimize

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.

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the condensation in the reservoir around the wellbore. we'll try to minimize a prossure drop around the wellbord, and the pressure drop would be limited to the surface equipment, such that we recover the maximum amount of condensate.

What bind of a pressure are you talking about at this point?

I would recommend a flow rate of approximately 400 Mcf per day, which I think we can achieve at a flowing tubing pressure in the neighborhood of 4000 pounds, somewhere between 4000 and 4500 raid.

When will you have the information on the dewpoint of this well?

I would just have to speculate that we would have to recover a surface sample and have it recombined. It would probably be between two and three months. It's possible that we could get it sooner, but it would be the labs are awful busy these days, and you can get the sample to them, but they can't run it.

Okay. Would the laboratory also be looking at this to determine the most efficient flow rate and flow conditions?

No, sir, they would not. We'd establish Ã. that from tests after the well goes onstream to the pipeline.

> σ Okay, and how long do you estimate it

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would be before you have the disformation out together?

" is some 4000 feat away from, I believe. a Transpostern pipeline in the area. Meins Called to them. Our gas contracts dependent, takes care of the purchase agreements with the gas parebose company. They're in communication with Transvolumn. It looks like that we would probably have to lay our own line, so we could probably expedite hookup and initial production by doing that, and we would probably proceed along that line, and I would estimate it could be two to three months again on it, on the first hookup.

No all of this is panding pipeline conrection, which is another two or three months down the line.

I would guess that it would be.

I'm trying to estimate what sort of a time period to put in any order which might be coming out from this case for requiring re-opening the case.

Well, --

MR. GILLETTD: What -- what could you recommend possibly in terms of giving -- giving Mesa a satisfactory time load to run the testing needed and to get what we've done for re-opening this case?

Well, you mean -- are we looking at 320acre spacing? I'd say -- I'd like to have at least 18 months to --

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14. Oh.

Pri. Transpr. Towns thisting about half

I see . It's incorrecting to note that in that Pairview Mills Welf may first Pool, temporary appeals field rules were granted by Welf Consission in April of '75 for 640-acre species for a limite worth period, and I really feel that, since we've proposing 300 scree, on a temporary, possibly temporary, I den's busy, we might propose this on a permanent basis, smally, the 300-acre spacing. I'm sure we have a gas resourch.

The I would -- I'd say twelve to eighteen months I would like to sec.

% SPICTATOR: Weid sure like to see twelve months.

MR. STUFFRE: After it goes on production.

MR. STANTES: Twelve to eighteen months after it goes on production?

Well, we'll give that every consideration

MR. COMMINE: Are there any other questions of this witness? He may be excused.

MR. CILLETTE: We have nothing further.

MR. STAMEN'S: The case will be taken

under advisement.

(hearing concluded.)

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we take the area than a company of the many of the contract of the coregoding transcript of hearing to one the Cli Conservation Division was asperted by re; the calle said transcript to a full, that, are confidenced record to the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

> 1 do hously so they that the foregoing is a ce and le paperé al die proceedings in

__, Examiner Oil Conservation Division



STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 2088 STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501 (505) 827-2434

April 24, 1980

Mr. D. Dale Gillette	Re:	CASE NO.	6322
Attorney		ORDER NO.	R-6293-A
Mesa Petroleum Company		-	
P. O. Box 2009			
Amarillo, Texas 79189		Applicant:	

Mesa Petroleum Company

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the above-referenced Division order recently entered in the subject case.

Pours very truly, JOE D. RAMEY Director

JDR/fd

Copy of order also sent to:

Hobbs OCD Artesia OCD Aztec OCD

Other William F. Carr

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

CASE NO. 6822 Order No. R-6293-A

APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM CO. FOR A GAS WELL CLASSIFICATION AND UNORTHODOX LOCATION, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

NUNC PRO TUNC ORDER

BY THE DIVISION:

It appearing to the Division that Order No. R-6293, dated March 19, 1980, does not correctly state the intended order of the Division,

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

- (1) That Finding No. (3) should be changed to read in its entirety as follows:
 - *(3) That the applicant further seeks approval for the unorthodox location of said Jog State Well No. 1 in the center of Unit L of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 33 East, the S/2 of said Section 2 to be dedicated to the well.*
- (2) That the description of the horizontal limits in Finding No. (4) should be changed to read as follows:

"TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 33 EAST, NMPM Section 2: 5/2"

(3) That the description of the horizontal limits in Order No. (1) should be changed to read as follows:

TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 33 EAST, NMPM Section 2: S/2*

- (4) That Paragraph No. (4) under "IT IS FURTHER ORDERED" on page 6 should be changed to read in its entirety as follows:
 - "(4) That the unorthodox gas well location of applicant's Jog State Well No. 1 in the center of Unit L of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 33 East, West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool, is hereby approved."

-2-Case No. 6822 Order No. R-6293-A

(5) That Paragraph No. (4) on Page 6 should be designated as and the number changed to (5).

That this order shall be effective nunc pro tunc as of March 19, 1980.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on this $24 \pm h$ day of April, 1980.

SEAL

STATE OF NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

JOE D. RAMEY Director

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING:

CASE NO. 6822 Order No. R-6293

APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM CO. FOR A GAS WELL CLASSIFICATION AND UNORTHODOX LOCATION, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

ORDER OF THE DIVISION

BY THE DIVISION:

This cause came on for hearing at 9 a.m. on February 27, 1980, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, before Examiner Richard L. Stamets.

NOW, on this 19th day of March, 1980, the Division Director, having considered the testimony, the record, and the recommendations of the Examiner, and being fully advised in the premises,

FINDS:

- (1) That due public notice having been given as required by law, the Division has jurisdiction of this cause and the subject matter thereof.
- (2) That the applicant, Mesa Petroleum Co., seeks the classification of its Jog State Well No. 1 as a retrograde gas condensate well with 320-acre spacing.
- (3) That the applicant further seeks approval for the unorthodox location of said Jog State Well No. 1 in the center of Unit L of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, the S/2 of said Section 2 to be dedicated to the well.
- (4) That the evidence presently available indicates that applicant's Jog State Well No. 1 has discovered a separate common source of supply which should be designated the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool; that the vertical limits of the pool should be the Wolfcamp formation, and that the horizontal

-2-Case No. 6822 Order No. R-6293

limits of said pool should be as follows:

TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, NMPM Section 32: S/2

- (5) That while the evidence presented supported the applicant's claim that said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool is a retrograde condensate reservoir, such evidence was insufficient for both a permanent determination and establishment of proper rates of withdrawal from the pool.
- (6) That a hearing should be scheduled within three months after the date of connection of said Jog State Well No. 1 or any other well in said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool connected prior thereto to permit the operator(s) therein to appear and present evidence demonstrating both the nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.
- (7) That the first operator in said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool to obtain a gas connection should notify the Director of the Division of the date of such connection.
- (8) That pending any future order in this case, withdrawals from wells completed in the subject reservoir should be limited to some reasonable amount to avert waste and prevent reservoir damage.
- (9) That pending such order, a reasonable maximum rate of withdrawal from each well in the West Double X-Wolfdamp Gas Pool is 400 MCF of gas per day at the surface so long as the wellhead flowing pressure is 4000 psig or greater.
- (10) That any well in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool with a wellhead flowing pressure of less than 4000 psig should be shut in pending further order of the Division.
- (11) That an order based on the above findings is in the interest of conservation, will prevent waste, will not impair but will protect correlative rights, and should be approved.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

(1) That effective March 1, 1980, a new pool in Lea County, New Mexico, classified as a gas pool for Wolfcamp production, is hereby created and designated the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool, with vertical limits comprising the Wolfcamp formation and

-3-Case No. 6822 Order No. R-6293

horizontal limits comprising the following-described area:

TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, NMPM Section 32: S/2

(2) That temporary Special Rules and Regulations for the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, are hereby promulgated as follows:

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE WEST DOUBLE X-WOLFCAMP GAS POOL

- RULE 1. Each well completed or recompleted in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool or in the Wolfcamp formation within one mile of the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool, and not nearer to nor within the limits of another designated Wolfcamp pool, shall be spaced, drilled, operated, and prorated in accordance with the Special Rules and Regulations hereinafter set forth.
- RULE 2. Each well completed or recompleted in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be located on a standard unit containing 320 acres, more or less, comprising any two contiguous quarter sections of a single governmental section, being a legal subdivision of the United States Public Land Surveys. Exceptions to this rule are subject to the provisions of Rule 104 D II of the Division Rules and Regulations.
- RULE 3. Each well shall be located no nearer than 660 feet to the nearest side boundary of the tract nor nearer than 1980 feet to the nearest end boundary of the tract. Exceptions to this rule are subject to the provisions of Rule 104 F of the Division Rules and Regulations.
- RULE 4. A gas well on a standard unit in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be permitted to produce no more than 400 MCF of gas per day at standard surface conditions and at a flowing wellhead pressure of not less than 4000 psig during the effective period of these pool rules. This shall be known as the daily allowable. Any well in said pool with a flowing wellhead pressure of less than 4000 psig shall be shut in and shall remain shut in pending further order of the Division.
- RULE 5. The operator of each newly completed well shall cause a gas-liquid ratio test to be taken on the well upon recovery of all load oil from the well. Any well which is shut in shall be exempted from the gas-liquid ratio test requirement so long as it remains shut in. The initial gas-liquid ratio test shall be taken in the manner prescribed by Rule 6.

RULE 6. Gas-liquid ratio tests shall be taken on all wells during the months of April and October of each year. The initial gas-liquid ratio test shall suffice as the first semi-annual test. Tests shall be 24-hour tests, being the final 24 hours of a 72-hour period during which the well shall be produced at a constant normal rate of production. Results of such tests shall be filed on Division Form C-116 on or before the 10th day of the following month. At least 72 hours prior to commencement of any such gas-liquid ratio tests, each operator shall file with the appropriate district office of the Division a test schedule for its wells specifying the time each of its wells is to be tested. Copies of the test schedule shall also be furnished to all offset operators.

Special tests shall also be taken at the request of the Division Director and may also be taken at the option of the operator. Such special tests shall be taken in accordance with the procedures outlined hereinabove, including notification to the Division and offset operators.

- RULE 7. An initial shut-in pressure test shall be taken on each gas well and shall be reported to the Division on Form C-125.
- RULE 8. Any well completed after the effective date of these rules shall receive an allowable only upon receipt by the appropriate Division district office of Division Forms C-104 and C-116, properly executed. The District Supervisor of the Division's district office is hereby authorized to assign a temporary gas allowable to wells connected to a gas transportation facility during the recovery of load oil, which allowable shall not exceed the amounts set forth in Rule 4 of these rules.
- RULE 9. The West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool gas proration period shall be the proration month which shall begin at 7 a.m. on the first day of the month and shall end at 7 a.m. on the first day of the next succeeding month.
- RULE 10. (a) Any gas well which has an underproduced status at the end of any gas proration period, shall carry such underproduction into subsequent periods.
- (b) Underproduction in excess of three times the current monthly allowable shall not be carried forward but shall be cancelled. For the purpose of these rules, the monthly allowable shall be the daily allowable times the number of days in the month.

- (c) Overproduction during any month shall be applied to a well's cumulative underproduction, if any, calculated in accordance with Paragraphs (a) and (b) above.
- RULE 11. Any gas well which has an overproduced status at the end of any gas proration period shall carry such overproduction into subsequent periods. If at any time a well is overproduced an amount exceeding three times its current monthly allowable, it shall be shut in during that month and each succeeding month until the well is overproduced less than three times its current monthly allowable.
- RULE 12. The allowable assigned to a well during any one month in excess of the production for the same month shall be applied against the overproduction carried into such period in determining the amount of overproduction, if any, which has not been compensated for.
- RULE 13. The Division may allow overproduction to be compensated for at a lesser rate than would be the case if the well were completely shut in upon a showing after notice and hearing that complete shut in of the well would result in material damage to the well or reservoir.
- RULE 14. The monthly gas production from each gas well shall be metered separately and the gas production therefrom shall be reported to the Division on Form C-115 so as to reach the Division on or before the 24th day of the month next succeeding the month in which the gas was produced. The operator shall show on such report what disposition has been made of the produced gas.
- RULE 15. Each purchaser or taker of gas shall submit a report to the Division so as to reach the Division on or before the 15th day of the month next succeeding the month in which the gas was purchased or taken. Such report shall be filed on Form C-111 with the wells being listed in the same order as they are listed on the appropriate proration schedule.
- RULE 16. Failure to comply with any provision of these rules shall result in the immediate cancellation of allowable assigned to the affected well. No further allowable shall be assigned until all rules and regulations have been complied with. The Division Director shall notify the operator of the well and purchaser in writing of the date of allowable cancellation and the reason therefor.

-6-Case No. 5822 Order No. R-6293

RULE 17. All transporters or users of gas shall file gas well connection notices with the Division as soon as possible after the date of connection.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:

- (1) That the first operator in said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool to obtain a gas connection shall notify the Director of the Division of the date of such connection.
- (2) That the Division shall schedule a hearing within three months after the date of connection of said Jog State Well No. 1 or any other well in said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool connected prior thereto to permit the operator(s) therein to appear and present evidence demonstrating both the nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.
- (3) That, pursuant to Paragraph A. of Section 70-2-18, NMSA 1978, existing wells in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall have dedicated thereto 320 acres, in accordance with the foregoing pool rules or, pursuant to Paragraph C. of said Section 70-2-18, existing wells may have non-standard spacing or proration units established by the Division and dedicated thereto.

Failure to file new Forms C-102 with the Division dedicating 320 acres to a well or to obtain a non-standard unit approved by the Division within 60 days from the date of this order shall subject the well to cancellation of allowable.

(4) That jurisdiction of this cause is retained for the entry of such further orders as the Division may deem necessary.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the day and year hereinabove designated.

> STATE OF NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

JOE D. RAMEY

Director

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 1 October 1980

EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293.

CASE 6822

BEFORE: Daniel S. Nutter

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

APPEARANCES

For the Oil Conservation Division:

Ernest L. Padilla, Esq. Legal Counsel to the Division State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

For the Applicant:

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.
Rt. 1 Box 193-B
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Phone (505) 455-7409

MD DADILLA. In the watter of

MR. NUTTER: Call next Case Number 6822.

MR. PADILLA: In the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293, which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein.

MR. NUTTER: At request of applicant Case
Number 6822 will be continued to the Examiner Hearing scheduled
to be held at this same place at 9:00 o'clock a. m. October
29th, 1980.

(Hearing concluded.)

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CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREPY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Sarry W. Boyd C.S.R.

Remainer, Examiner

6 7 8 9 SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.
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STATE OF NEW MEXICO
ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT
OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
1 October 1980

EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293.

CASE - 6822

BEFORE: Daniel S. Nutter

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

APPEARANCES

For the Oil Conservation Division:

Ernest L. Padilla, Esq. Legal Counsel to the Division State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

For the Applicant:

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At request of applicant Case

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(Hearing conclude).)

CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREPY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

CASE 7074: Application of Enserch Exploration, Inc. for pool creation, an unorthodox gas well location, and non-standard proration unit, Chaves County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the creation of a new Fusselman gas pool for its J. G. O'Brien Well No. 2 located at an unorthodox location 660 feet from the South and West lines of Section 30, Township 7 South, Range 29 East, to be dedicated to a 308.95-acre non-standard unit comprising the W/2 of said Section 30.

CASE 6822: (Continued from October 1, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

In the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisons of Order No. R-6293 which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein. Operator(s) may appear and present evidence to establish the true nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.

CASE 6648: (Continued from October 1, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

In the matter of Case 6648 being recpened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6124 which order promulgated temporary special rules and regulations for the North Caprock-Mississippian Pool in Lea County, New Mexico, including a provision for 160-acre spacing and a 4000 to one gas-oil ratio limitation. Operators in said pool may appear and show cause why the pool should not be developed on 40-acre spacing with a 2000 to one GOR.

CASE 7045: (Continued from October 15, 1989, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Temas Oil & Gas Corp. for downhole commingling, Eddy County, New Mexico.

Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for the downhole commingling of Atoka and Upper Morrow production in the wellbore of its Superior Federal Com. Well No. 1 located in Unit G of Section 8, Township 20 South, Range 29 East.

CASE 7024: (Continued from October 15, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Southland Royalty Company for compulsory pooling, Eddy County, New Mexico.

Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the Pennsylvanian formation underlying the E/2 of Section 35, Township 18 South, Range 29 East, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision, designation of applicant as operator of the well, and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

CASE 7038: (Continued from October 15, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Natura Energy Corporation for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the San Andres formation underlying the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 6, Township 19 South, Range 39 East, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision, designation of applicant as operator of the well, and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

Docket No. 35-80

DOCKET: COMMISSION HEARING - FRIDAY - OCTOBER 31, 1980

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION - 9 A.M. - ROOM 205 STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

CASE 7075: Application of Benson-Montin-Greer Drilling Corporation for the amendment of pool rules, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the amendment of the Special Rules and Regulations for the West Puerto Chiquito-Mancos Oil Pool as promulgated by Order No. R-2565-B and arriby Order No. R-6469, to require that the locations of wells in said pool be at least 1650 feet from the outer boundary of the spacing and proration unit, and that the drilling of wells be controlled so as to allow no more than a 330 foot horizontal deviation from the surface location. Further, that the location of wells on certain specified non-standard proration units approved by Order No. R-6469 should be no closer than 660 feet to the outer boundary of the non-standard unit nor closer than 330 feet to a quarter section line. Said specified non-standard units are the two 640-acre units in Township 24 North, Range 1 West; the two 480-acre units in Township 24 North, Range 1 East; the four 640-acre units in Township 26 North, Range 1 West; the 640-acre unit in Township 26 North, Range 1 East; and the two 640-acre units, the three 600-acre units, and the 400-acre unit, all in Township 27 North, Range 1 West. Applicant further seeks an administrative procedure whereby unorthodox locations could be approved upon receipt of written waivers from all offsetting operators being "crowded" by the unorthodox location.





September 26, 1980

Mr. Joe D. Ramey, Director Oil Conservation Division New Mexico Department of Energy and Minerals P. O. Box 2088 Santa Fe NM 87501

Dear Mr. Ramey:

Subject: Case No. 6822 in the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293 which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limi-

tations therein

This will confirm my telephone conversation with Mr. Richard L. Stamets on September 26, 1980 in which Mr. Stamets, pursuant to my request, granted a continuance of the captioned hearing which is now to be held on October 29, 1980.

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Romas N. N. Mukins
Thomas H. Hawkins

kjs

c.c. Mr. William F. Carr
 Campbell and Black, P.A.
 P. O. Box 2208
 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO
UNDROY AND MINERALS DETARTMENT
OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
17 September 1980

EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293, which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool . . .

CASE 6822

BEFORE: Richard L. Stamets

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

APPEARANCES

For the Oil Conservation Division:

Ernest L. Padilla, Esq. Legal Counsel to the Division State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

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MR. STAMETS: We'll call next Case 6822.

MR. PADILLA: In the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293, which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production

MR. STAMETS: At the request of the applicant this case will be continued to the October 1st Examiner Hearing.

(Hearing concluded.)

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.
Rt. 1 Box 193-B
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Phore (505) 455-7409

limitations therein.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREPY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Solly W. Boyd C.S.R.

CASE

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.

Rt. 1 Box 193-B

Santa Fc, New Mexico 87:501

Phone (505) 455::7409

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IN THE MATTER OF:

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x-6293, which order created the

West Double N-Wolfcamp Gas Pool
as a retrograde gas condensate

pool . . .

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DEFORE: Richard L. Stanets

TIMISCRIPT OF HUARING

APPDARNHOES

For the Oil Conservation Division:

Ernest L. Padilla, Esq.
Legal Counsel to the Division
State Land Office Bldg.
Santa Fe, New Myrico 87501

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409

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TUR. STANTING TO'LL coll next Case 6822.

37%. PARTUGA: In the matter of Case 6902

being reopened nursuant to the provictions of Order No. R-6293, which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrogrado que condensate pool and set special production limitations therein.

MP. SMANUMS: It the request of the applicant rais case will be continued to the October 1st Examiner Hearing.

(Hearing concluded.)

CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREPY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 8753 Phone (505) 455-7409 CASE 6996: (Continued from September 3, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of John E. Schalk for compulsory pooling, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the Blanco Mesaverde Pool underlying the NE/4 of Section 8, Township 25 North, Range 3 West, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision, designation of applicant as operator of the well, and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

- CASE 7034: Application of Merrion & Bayless for downhole commingling, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

 Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for the downhole commingling of South Blanco-Pictured Cliffs and Otero-Chacra production in the wellbore of its Atlantic Well No. 1 located in Unit O of Section 32, Township 26 North, Range 6 West.
- CASE 7035: Application of Merrion & Bayless for downhole commingling, San Juan County, New Mexico.

 Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for the downhole commingling of Gallegos-Gallup and Basin-Dakota production in the wellbore of its Delhi Taylor Well No. 1 located in Unit M of Section 4, Township 26 Morth, Range 11 West.
- CASE 7036: Application of J. Gregory Merrion for compulsory pooling, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

 Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the Pictured Cliffs formation underlying the SE/4 of Section 34, Township 25 North, Range 6 West, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision, designation of applicant as operator of the well, and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.
- CASE 7037: Application of Mesa Petroleum Co. for downhole commingling, San Juan County, New Mexico.

 Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for the downhole commingling of Chacra and Mesaverde production in the wellbore of its State Com AF Well No. 28 located in Unit I of Section 36,

 Township 29 North, Range 10 West.
- CASE 7020: (Continued from September 3, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Mesa Petroleum Co. for pool creation, special pool rules and an oil discovery allowable, Rio Arriba and San Juan Counties, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the creation of a new Gallup oil pool for its South Blanco Federal Well No. 1-6 located in Unit A of Section 6, Township 23 North, Range 7 West, and special rules therefor, including a provision for 80-acre spacing units. Applicant further seeks a discovery allowable for the aforesaid well.

CASE 6822: (Continued from September 17, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

In the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293 which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein. Operator(s) may appear and present evidence to establish the true nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.

- CASE 7038: Application of Natura Energy Corporation for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico.

 Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the San Andres formation underlying the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 6, Township 19 South, Range 39 East, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision, designation of applicant as operator of the well, and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.
- CASE 7039: Application of Red Mountain & Associates for a waterflood project, McKinley County, New Mexico.

 Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks authority to institute a waterflood project in the Chaco Wash-Mesaverde Oil Pool by the injection of water into the Chaco Wash Sand formation through eight wells at various orthodox and unorthodox locations in Section 28 of Township 20 North, Range 9 West.
- Application of Belco Petroleum Corporation for reclassification or a new gas pool and a non-standard proration unit, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the reclassification of the Wilson Strawn Pool as a gas pool or, in the alternative, the creation of a new gas pool for its State 12 Well No. 1 located in Unit G of Section 12, Township 21 South, Range 34 East; applicant further seeks approval of a standard gas proration unit for said well comprising the E/2 of said Section 12, or in the alternative, a non-standard unit comprising the NE/4, N/2 SE/4 and SE/4 SE/4 of said Section 12.

CAMPBELL AND BLACK, P.A.

LAWYERS

JACK M. CAMPBELL CHAEL B. CAMPBELL

POST OFFICE BOX 2208 JEFFERSON PLACE

SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO 87501

TECEPHONE (505) 988(442)

OIL CONS RVATION DIVISION SANTA FE

September 11, 1980

Mr. Joe D. Ramey, Director Oil Conservation Division New Mexico Department of Energy and Minerals Post Office Box 2088 Santa Fe, NM 87501

Re: Case 6822: In the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293 which Order created the West XX Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein.

Dear Mr. Ramey:

Mesa Petroleum Company, applicant in Case 6822, requests that the above-referenced hearing scheduled for September 17, 1980, be continued to the examiner hearing to be held on October 1, 1980.

Your attention to this request is appreciated.

William F. Carr

WFC:dls

cc: D.Dale Gillette

Application of Mesa Petroleum Co. for pool creation, special pool rules and an oil discovery allowable, Rio Arriba and San Juan Counties, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the creation of a new Gallup oil pool for its South Blanco Federal Well No. 1-6 located in Unit A our Section o, rownship 23 North, Kange / West, and special rules theretor, including a provision for 80-acre spacing units. Applicant further seeks a discovery allowable for the aforesaid well.

CASE 6822: (Reopened and Readvertised)

In the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293 which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein. Operator(s) may appear and present evidence to establish the true nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.

CASE 6996: (Continued from August 20, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of John E. Schalk for compulsory pooling, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the Blanco Mesaverde Pool underlying the NE/4 of Section 8, Township 25 North, Range 3 West, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision, designation of applicant as operator of the well, and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

Docket No. 28-80

DOCKET: COMMISSION HEARING - THURSDAY - SEPTEMBER 4, 1980

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION - 9 A.M. - ROOM 205 STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

CASE 6889: (DE NOVO)

Application of Belco Petroleum Corporation for directional drilling, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks authority to directionally drill a well, the surface location of which is 1980 feet from the North line and 920 feet from the West line of Section 36, Township 22 South, Range 30 East, in such a manner as to bottom it at an unorthodox location within 100 feet of a point 1320 feet from the North line and 2640 feet from the West line of said Section 36 in the Morrow formation, the N/2 of said Section 36 to be dedicated to the well.

Upon application of Duval Corporation this case will be heard De Novo pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1220.

Evidence and testimony or arguments in this hearing shall be limited to the issue of whether Duval Corporation has standing to object to the application of Belco Petroleum Corporation.

Joseph Resa and for its a formy know, Dick

CASE 7011: (Continued from August 20, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Amoco Production Company for downhole commingling, San Juan County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-tryind rause, scale approved for the downhole comminging of fruitland and Blanco-Pictured Cliffs production in the wellbores of the following six wells: Elliott "C" No. 1, SE/4 of Section 9, Township 30 North, Range 9 West; Elliott "B" No. 8, NE/4 of Section 10; "A" Nos. 3 and 2, NE/4 and NW/4, Section 11; "D" No. 7, SW/4 of Section 11; and "E" No. 1, NW/4 of Section 14, all in Township 29 North, Range 9 West.

CASE 7019: (Continued from September 3, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Amoco Production Company for compulsory pooling, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the Pennsylvanian formation underlying the W/2 of Section 30, Township 23 South, Range 25 East, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision, designation of applicant as operator of the well, and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

CASE 6991: (Continued from September 3, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Amoco Production Company for salt water disposal, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks authority to dispose of produced salt water into the San Andres formation in a 100 foot perforated interval between 4400 feet and 4800 feet in its South Hobbs Unit Well No. 103 in Unit B of Section 15, Township 19 South, Range 38 East, Hobbs Grayburg-San Andres Pool.

Application of Southland Royalty Company for compulsory pooling, Eddy County, New Mexico.

Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the Pennsylvanian formation underlying the E/2 of Section 35, Township 18 South, Range 29 East, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision, designation of applicant as operator of the well, and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

CASE 7025: Application of Southland Royalty Company for compulsory pooling, Eddy County, New Mexico.

Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the Pennsylvanian formation underlying the W/2 of Section 35, Township 18 South, Range 29 East, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision, designation of applicant as operator of the well, and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

CASE 7005: (Continued from August 20, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Sol West III for an NGPA determination, Eddy County, New Mexico.
Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks a new onshore reservoir determination in the Morrow formation for his Turkey Track-Morrow Sand Well No. 1 in Unit I of Section 26, Township 18 South, Range 28 East.

CASE 6822: (Continued from September 3, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T

In the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293 which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein. Operator(s) may appear and present evidence to establish the true nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.

Application of Bass Enterprises Production Company for pool creation, Eddy County, New Mexico.

Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the creation of a new Bone Spring oil pool for its
Big Eddy Unit Well No. 60 located in Unit J of Section 20, Township 21 South, Range 28 East, and
the promulgation of special rules therefor including a gas-oil ratio limitation of 10,000 to one.

CASE 7027: Application of W. A. Moncrief, Jr. for an NGPA determination, Eddy County, New Mexico.

Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks a new onshore reservoir determination in the Morrow formation for his Marathon State Com. Well No. 1 in Unit J of Section 11, Tournship 24 South, Range 24 East.

CASE

6822

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

3 September 1980

EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to

the provisions of Order Number R-6293,)

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Ri. 1 Box 193-B
Santa Fe. New Mexico 87:01
Phone (505) 455-7409

BEFORE: Daniel S. Nutter

TRANSCRIPT OF HEIRING

which order created the West Double X-)

Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas

condensate pool and set special pro-

duction limitations therein.

APPEARANCES

For the Oil Conservation Division:

Ernest L. Padilla, Esq. Legal Counsel to the Division State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

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MR. NUTTER: Call next Case Number 6822.

MR. PADILLA: In the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order Number R-6293, which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein. Operator(s) may appear and present evidence to establish the true nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.

MR. NUTTER: Applicant has requested continuance.

Case Number 6822 will be continued to the Examiner Hearing scheduled to be held at this same place at 9:00 o'clock a.m. September 17th, 1980.

(Hearing concluded.)

CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREPY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Sally W. Boyd C.S.R.

that the forecoing is

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ENERGY AND MINICIALS DUPARTIENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG. SAMPA FE, MEN MENTOO

3 September 1980

EXAMINUR HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Case 6522 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order Number R-6293,) which order created the West Double X-) Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein.

CASE 6822

BEFORD: Daniel S. Nutter

TRANSCRIPT OF HUARING

APPEARANCES

For the Oil Conservation Division:

Ernest L. Padilla, Esq. Legal Counsel to the Division State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

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Un. Memmer: Call new Case Number 6822.

MR. PADILIA: In the ratter of Case 6822

being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order Number R-6393, which order created the Post Bouble Y-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein. Operator(s) may appear and present evidence to ostablish the true nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.

IM. HUTCER: Applicant has requested continuance.

Case Number 6822 will be continued to the Examiner Hearing scheduled to be held at this same place at 9:00 o'clock a. m. September 17th, 1980.

(Hearing concluded.)

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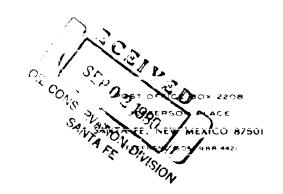
CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREPY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

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CAMPBELL AND BLACK, P.A.

LACK M. CAMPBELL BRUCE D. BLAUK MICHAEL B. CAMPBELL WILLIAM F. CAFR



August 28, 1980

Mr. Joe D. Ramey, Director Oil Conservation Division New Mexico Department of Energy and Minerals Post Office Box 2088 Santa Fe, NM 87501

Re: Case 6822: In the matter of Case 6822 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-6293 which order created the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool as a retrograde gas condensate pool and set special production limitations therein.

Dear Mr. Ramey:

Mesa Petroleum Company, applicant in Case 6822, requests that the above-referenced hearing scheduled for September 3, 1980, be continued to the examiner hearing to be held on September 17, 1980.

Your attention to this request is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

William F. Carr

WFC:arf

cc Mr. D. Dale Gillette



Hobbs OCD Artesia OCD Aztec OCD

Other William F. Carr

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 2088
STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING
SANTA FE, NEW MCE 2020
SANTA FE, NEW MCE 2020

April 17, 1980

1980	(505) 827-2434

	Re:	
Mr. D. Dale Gillette		ORDER NO. R-6293-A
Attorney Mesa Petroleum Company P. O. Box 2009 Amarillo, Texas 79189		Applicant:
		Mesa Petroleum Company
Dear Sir:		
Enclosed herewith are two co Division order recently ente		
JOE D. RAMEY Director		
JDR/fd		*
Copy of order also sent to:		



STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

MUST UFFICE BOX 2088 STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO 87501 ISOS) 827-2434

March 24, 1980

Re:	CASE NO. 6822
Mr. D. Dale Gillette Attorney	ORDER NO. R-6293
Mesa Petroleum Company P. O. Box 2009 Amarillo, Texas 79189	Applicant:
	Mesa Petroleum Company
Dear Sir:	
Enclosed herewith are two copies Division order recently entered	
Yours very truly, JOE D. RAMEY Director	
JDR/fd	
Copy of order also sent to:	
Hobbs OCD x Artesia OCD x Aztec OCD	

Other William F. Carr

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG. SAHTA FE, NEW MEXICO 27 February 1980

EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF: Application of Mesa Petroleum Co. for) a gas well classification and unortho-) 6822 dox location, Lea County, New Mexico.)

BEFORE: Richard L. Stamets

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

APPEARANCES

For the Oil Conservation Division:

Ernest L. Padilla, Esq. Legal Counsel to the Division State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

For the Applicant:

William F. Carr, Esq. CAMPBELL & BLACK P. A. P. O. Box 2208 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

D. Daie Gillette, Esq. MESA PETROLEUM COMPANY P. O. Box 2009 Amarillo, Texas 79189

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JOSEPH JEFFERS

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L. M. CARNES

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Applicant Exhibit Three, Document 12

Applicant Exhibit Four, Graph 14

Applicant Exhibit Five, 24-hour Flow Test 15

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MR. STAMETS: Call next Case 6822.

MR. PADILLA: Application of Mesa Petroleum Company for gas well classification and unorthodox location, Lea County, New Mexico.

MR. CARR: Mr. Examiner, I'm William F. Carr, Campbell and Black, P. A., representing Mesa Petro-leum Company.

I am associated today with Mr. D. Dale Gillette, attorney for Mesa Petroleum Company, who will present this case.

MR. GILLETTE: Thank you, Mr. Carr.

Mr. Examiner, we have two witnesses today, Mr. Joe Jeffers of Midland, and Mr. Les Carnes of Amarillo.

I've left two copies of our exhibits.

We have five exhibits; I've provided you with copies of each of those up there.

MR. STAMETS: I'd like to have both of those witnesses stand and be sworn at this time.

(Witnesses sworn.)

MR. GILLETTE: Mr. Examiner, if I may,
I'd like to make just a brief opening statement.

The application today is the result of

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Mesa Petroleum Company drilling the No. 1 Jog State Well.

When we drilled this well it was originally projected for the Morrow Sand at about 15,000 feet. There was no production encountered and we backed up the hole about 13,000 feet.

13,400, and completed in the Wolfcamp.

Originally filed with the Commission was the dedication of the west half of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 33 East, dedicated to the well, when we projected to the Morrow.

As a result of this completion in the Wolfcamp, and as a result of some unusual characteristics of the well, we are here today wanting to present data to you to show what we believe to be a retrograde condensation well, and likewise dedicating the south half of that section to the well.

JOSEPH JEFFERS

being called as a witness and having been duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GILLETTE:

Q. Would you state your name and address for the Examiner?

A. Joseph W. Jeffers, Midland, Texas.

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Geologist with Mesa Petroleum.

Q. Okay, sir. And Mr. Jeffers, have you previously testified before the Oil Conservation Division of New Mexico as a geologist?

A I have.

Q. Were your qualifications at that time made a matter of record and were you accepted as an expert by the Oil Conservation Division at that time?

A. I was.

MR. GILLETTE: Mr. Examiner, is this witness qualified?

MR. STAMETS: The witness is considered qualified.

MR. GILLETTE: Thank you, sir.

Q. Mr. Jeffers, are you familiar with the application of Mesa Petroleum Company being heard today?

A. I am.

Q. Are you familiar with the Delaware working interest Unit and the No. 1 Jog State Well, the well in question in this hearing?

A. I am.

Okay. I refer to what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number One. Would you explain to the Examiner what this exhibit represents?

A Exhibit Number One is a map on a scale

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of 1 inch equal 2000 feet of a portion of Lea County, New Mexico, primarily covering a portion of Township 24 South, Range 33 East.

The Delaware Unit in question is represented by the area outlined in the stippling, covering
Sections 2, 3, 10, and 11 of Township 24, Range 33 East.

Mesa is the designated operator for this working interest unit. The unorthodox location for which we seek approval is represented by the gas symbol and well name, located 1980 from the south and 660 from the east of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 33 East.

The two Mesa leases in the south half of the section representing 320 acres, is the proration unit requested to be dedicated to the Mesa No. 1 Jog State.

There are no offset operators other than the working interest parties to the well in question. The other working interest parties in the unit concur with our action in this case.

All right, Mr. Jeffers, let me refer you to what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit

Number Two. Would you describe what this exhibit represents to the Examiner, please?

A. Exhibit Two is a structural cross section designated A-A', and the line of the section is shown on the map, Exhibit Number One.

This cross section shows the thin

SALLT W. BOTD, C.S Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409

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Wolfcamp pay zone in the No. 1 Jog State. I think if you look real closely you'll be able to see the little red perforations. And the correlative zone in the Amoco No. 1 Federal H, two miles to the north.

The cross section indicated that the Wolfcamp pay may have considerable areal extent on the flank of the Bell Lake structure, which is a field just to the east of us, and could become a primary objective zone for the development on the Delaware Unit.

Please refer to Exhibit One again. The wells on this map penetrated deep enough to test the Wolf-camp pay. The wells to the east do not have a stratigraphic equivalent zone because of non-deposition on the Bell Lake structure.

The Getty well to the west in Section 4 is basinward and does not have a similar carbonate development.

And, Mr. Jeffers, just for our clarification, Amoco well that you're referring to, that's in Section 26 up above on Township 23 South, Range 33 East, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. And the Getty Well you made reference to is over here in Section 4, is that correct?

A That is correct, sir.

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87301 Phone (503) 455-7409 Q. All right, sir. Mr. Jeffers, what is the purpose of requesting the south half dedication to the No. 1 Jog State at this hearing?

A. The purpose of the subject request is to allow Mesa, et al, to hold the expiring lease in the southeast quarter of Section 2, and have time to evaluate by several months of production the results of the completion in the thin Wolfcamp pay in the No. 1 Jog State.

The additional purpose is to determine if additional development for the Wolfcamp pay is justified in the Delaware Unit.

As will be further shown by Mr. Carnes' testimony, it will be necessary to further evaluate this production data of the No. 1 Jog State, due to the characteristics the well is displaying.

As a result of this delay, Mesa desires to hold the lease covering the southeast quarter of Section 2 pending this evaluation. The lease expression = 1980.

The original drill site and stand-up 320-acre unit was determined based on a Morrow objective for the well; however, when the Morrow proved unproductive, and the well was completed in the Wolfcamp, geologic factors not present in the Wolfcamp dictates further development of the Wolfcamp be in a north/south direction.

Therefor we request a south half 320-acre

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dedication for this well.

Q. Mr. Jeffers, the location of the No. 1

Jog State, that is an orthodox location for a stand-up unit,
is it not?

A That is correct.

All right, sir, so by -- as a result of us seeking to turn this on its side and make it a lay-down unit, we have what has been created then, an unorthodox location.

A. That is correct.

Q. Where it is presently located. All right, sir.

Mr. Jeffers, did you prepare or did you have prepared under your supervision, what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number One and Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number Two?

A. I did.

Q All right, sir.

MR. GILLETTE: Mr. Examiner, I'd ask that Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number One and Exhibit Number Two be admitted in the record of this hearing.

MR. STAMETS: These exhibits will be admitted.

MR. GILLETTE: We have nothing further

of this witness.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Mr. Jeffers, did you say or indicate that another well was currently projected or being considered for the north half of Section 2?

A In the event that the situation, or the economics of it justify it, we would.

Now, you indicated that geological conditions made development in the north half of Section 2 the most logical second stage. What type of conditions are you referring to?

Me do not have the Wolfcamp zone present in the wells in section on the east side of the map, and it is also not present in the well to the west; however, it is projected north/south along the west side of the Bell Lake structure, based on our geologic evidence.

So that would be the most logical way to develop, but based on what you've seen so far?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What's the thickness of the pay section there?

A. We're looking at about 12 feet, I believe.

In two thin zones.

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MR. STAMBID. Any other questions of this witness? He may be excused.

MR. GILLETTE: Mr. Carnes.

L. M. CARNES

being called as a witness and having been duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GILLETTE:

Q Okay, sir, Mr. Carnes, would you state your name and your residence, and by whom you're employed?

A. L. M. Carnes. I'm employed by Mesa Petroleum Co., in Amarillo, Texas.

Q. And, Mr. Carnes, in what capacity are you employed by Mesa Petroleum Company?

A. I'm Manager of Reservoir Engineering.

Q. All right, sir. Mr. Carnes, have you previously given testimony before the Oil Conservation Division of New Mexico?

A. Yes, I have.

And at that time were your qualifications as a petroleum reservoir engineer acceptable?

A. Yes, they were.

MR. GILLETTE: Mr. Examiner, we tender

the witness as an expert petroleum engineer.

MR. STAMETS: He is considered qualified.

MR. GILLETTE: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Carnes, are you familiar with Mesa's application in this case, Number 6822, and have you prepared testimony and supporting exhibits for this hearing?

A. Yes, sir.

All right, sir. I'd refer you to what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number Three. Would you explain the data that's represented on this particular exhibit, please, sir?

A Exhibit Three is a two-page exhibit summarizing the completion information, fluid and flow behavior, and pressure data on Mesa's Jog State No. 1, together with a comparison of these key data with another Wolfcamp gas well in the area.

First of all, the completion information at the top of the page shows that we have completed Jog State No. 1 in the Wolfcamp formation with perforations 13,348 to 13,364 feet.

After treatment of 3000 gallons of 15 percent acid the well flowed on initial potential 1121 Mcf per day at 1100 psig flowing tubing pressure.

The calculated absolute open flow was 1148 Mcf per day.

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such that the condensate had a 54.7 degree API gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. It was straw color; had separator gas gravity of .678; and based on our flow rates of gas, that I'll get into in just a minute, the condensate yield was 249 barrels per million cubic feet, and this is based on a recent 24-hour test taken on February 25, 1980, in which the average flow rate was 219 Mcf per day and during which we recovered 54.6 barrels of condensate.

The pressure data is such that after 2-weeks shut-in, we measured and observed on the surface, a pressure of 7265 psig. At the same time the observed bottom hole pressure was 10,563 psig at 13,356 feet.

Based on these pressures, we determined a static gas gradient of .247 psi per foot.

and fluid characteristics to Fairview Mills Fed No. 1, which was a well drilled by Exxon in 1975, and it's located in Section 14, 25 South, 34 East, Lea County, New Mexico. It was completed in the Wolfcamp at a depth of 13,797 to 805 feet, and during a 3-hour test recovered condensate at a yield of 240 barrels per million. And the characteristics of this liquid recovery, very similar to Mesa's Jog State 1, in that the gravity, API gravity, was 52.1 degrees. Shown on this second page of my exhibit it's indicated to be 50.1,

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ticket and checking your files in the Commission offices this morning, I found this 52.1 degrees.

The shut in tubing pressures were very similar to Mesa's Jog State, around 7200 psig.

So that comparison indicates that the two wells are very similar in producing characteristics and were completed in the same geologic horizon, the Wolfcamp, at very similar depths.

Now, Mr. Carnes, I direct your attention to what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit

Number Four. That is a graph representing or showing -setting forth a curve. Would you explain to the Examiner
the -- what this graph represents?

A. It represents our static gradient survey, taken on the Jog State No. 1 Well on the 24th of February of this year.

It's a plot of pressure at a certain depth, and it simply represents the gradient of the well, the slope of that line, in which you plot depth versus pressure, represents a gradient in the tubing after the well had been shut-in for two weeks. It's a straight line. There's no change in slope, and from this we conclude there is no gas/liquid contact in the well.

Mr. Carnes, if you had experienced liquid

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R Rt. 1 Box 193-B in the -- in the tubing as you ran this test, what might you -- what might you expect to see the curve of this graph reflect?

A. Okay, the curve would deviate to the right if you encounter liquid, which is heavier than the gas, and would indicate a greater pressure for the same depth. So it would establish another straight line that would deviate to the right at a different slope.

Q. All right, sir. Now, directing your attention to what has been marked as Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibit Number Five, which is labeled a 24-hour flow test of February 25th, 1980, would you describe to the Examiner what this exhibit purports to show?

A. This exhibit shows the 2-hour time and rate for 12 different intervals on a 2-hour basis, of the gas rate, condensate production, and flowing tubing pressure The significance of this chart, or this table, are as follows:

First, there was a liquid dump in the separator five minutes after flow was initiated in the well, and then the first two hours we recovered 5.5 barrels of condensate, while the gas rate was 223 Mcf per day.

The key thing is that five minutes after flow started, we had a dump of liquid in our separator.

The average producing rate during the

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24-hour period was 219 Mof per day and we recovered 54.6 barrels of condensate.

At the end of the 24-hour period we were flowing approximately 170 Mcf per day at a 5750 psig flowing tubing pressure. The average yield during the 24-hour period was 249 barrels per million.

Now, we had similar experience as to what fluids are recovered at the surface in retrograde gas condensate reservoirs as compared to an oil or solution gas drive oil reservoir, and they are as follows:

We have wells that have been shut-in that were oil nature producing at around 12,000 feet in southeast New Mexico, and establish a complete gas gradient in a well under shut-in conditions. Those wells are opened up to flow and you get gas for a period of four to six hours before the oil surfaces.

So based on this comparison of solution gas drive oil reservoirs producing below the bubble point versus this retrograde gas condensate reservoir, we conclude that we have condensate because it's in the gas itself and once the pressure drops between the wellhead and the separator, we experienced a liquid dropout in five minutes.

Q. So your conclusion would be that this liquid is not in fact being produced from the formation?

A. Right.

Okay, sir. Mr. CArnes, as a result of your study of these exhibits and this data, what conclusions do you draw about the No. 1 Jog State Well?

I believe that it's producing from a rich retrograde gas condensate reservoir, the Wolfcamp, at 13,500 feet, and that it -- based on the comparison with a similar well, which was classified as a gas well, that we do in fact have a retrograde gas condensate reservoir.

In your opinion, Mr. Carnes, would this well drain 320 acres?

It's my opinion that it will drain 320 acres, and we want to get test data from it to confirm this.

In line with that, is it also your opinion that it's going to be necessary to evaluate this well to some further extent before we can adequately determine whether another well can be drilled on this acreage, or whether in fact 320 acres is even a proper spacing?

That's correct.

Mr. Carnes, will the classification of the No. 1 Jog State Well as a gas well and development on 320 acres as a spacing unit, prevent waste and protect correlative rights?

Yes, it will.

In your opinion will this maximize recovery of hydrocarbons from this well?

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MR. GILLETTE: Mr. Examiner, excuse me --

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A. Yes.

Q Mr. Carnes, were these exhibits Numbers Mesa Petroleum Company Exhibits Numbers Three, Four, and
Five prepared by you or under your supervision?

A. Yes, they were.

MR. GILLETTE: Mr. Examiner, we'd ask that Exhibits Three, Four, and Five be admitted into the record.

MR. STAMETS: These exhibits will be admitted.

MR. GILLETTE: We have no further questions of Mr. Carnes.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q. Mr. Carnes, have you made any tests or had tests made to determine the critical pressure in this well?

A. Are you referring to the dewpoint?

Q. Yes.

A. No, we have not as yet. We will probably take samples and have this run to see what the dewpoint pressure is. In the meantime, we would prefer to flow the well at fairly high tubing pressures, in order to minimize

Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 453-7409 the condensation in the reservoir around the wellbore. We'll try to minimize a pressure drop around the wellbore, and the pressure drop would be limited to the surface equipment, such that we recover the maximum amount of condensate.

Q. What kind of a pressure are you talking about at this point?

I would recommend a flow rate of approximately 400 Mcf per day, which I think we can achieve at a flowing tubing pressure in the neighborhood of 4000 pounds, somewhere between 4000 and 4500 psig.

Q. When will you have the information on the dewpoint of this well?

A. I would just have to speculate that we would have to recover a surface sample and have it recombined. It would probably be between two and three months.

It's possible that we could get it sooner, but it would be --the labs are awful busy these days, and you can get the sample to them, but they can't run it.

Q. Okay. Would the laboratory also be looking at this to determine the most efficient flow rate and flow conditions?

A. No, sir, they would not. We'd establish that from tests after the well goes onstream to the pipeline.

Q. Okay, and how long do you estimate it.

would be before you have that information put together?

We are some 4000 feet away from, I believe, a Transwestern pipeline in the area. We've talked to them. Our gas contracts department takes care of the purchase agreements with the gas purchase company. They're in communication with Transwestern. It looks like that we would probably have to lay our own line, so we could probably expedite hookup and initial production by doing that, and we would probably proceed along that line, and I would estimate it could be two to three months again on it, on the first hookup.

So all of this is pending pipeline connection, which is another two or three months down the line.

I would guess that it would be.

I'm trying to estimate what sort of a time period to put in any order which might be coming out from this case for requiring re-opening the case.

Well, --

MR. GILLETTE: What -- what could you recommend possibly in terms of giving -- giving Mesa a satisfactory time lead to run the testing needed and to get what we've done for re-opening this case?

Well, you mean -- are we looking at 320acre spacing? I'd say -- I'd like to have at least 18 months to --

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MR. STAMETS: I was thinking about half of that much.

A I see. It's interesting to note that in that Fairview Mills Wolfcamp Cas Pool, temporary special field rules were granted by the Commission in April of '75 for 640-acre spacing for a twelve month period, and I really feel that, since we're proposing 320 acres, on a temporary, possibly temporary, I don't know, we might propose this on a permanent basis, really, the 320-acre spacing. I'm sure we have a gas reservoir.

But I would -- I'd say twelve to eighteen months I would like to see.

A SPECTATOR: We d sure like to see twelve months.

MR. JEFFERS: After it goes on production.

MR. STAMETS: Twelve to eighteen months

after it goes on production?

Well, we'll give that every consideration.

MR. STAMETS: Are there any other questions of this witness? He may be excused.

MR. GILLETTE: We have nothing further.

MR. STAMETS: The case will be taken

under advisement.

(hearing concluded.)

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared

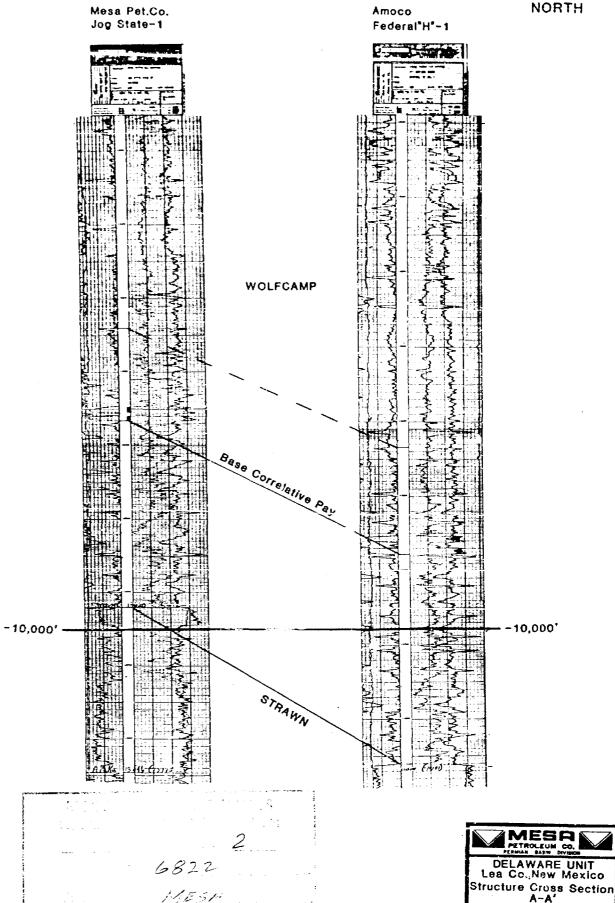
by me to the best of my ability.

Jacry W Boyd C.S.P.

I do hereby costily that the foregoing is a complain named of the percendings in the intensiner hearing of Case . o. 6823

Oil Conservation Division

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.
Rt. 1 Box 193-B
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87301
Phone (505) 455-7409



Structure Cross Section
A-A'
Showing Wolfcamp
Pay Zone

EXHIBIT	NO	-
CYUTDII	NO.	

MESA PETROLEUM CO.

JOG STATE NO. 1 WOLFCAMP FORMATION SECTION 2-T24S-R33E LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

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Hearing a s	207.50
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COMPLETION INFORMATION

Initial Potential Date:

February 1, 1980

Formation:

Wolfcamp

Perforated Interval:

13,348'-13,354' and 13,360°-13,364'

Treatment:

Acidized with 3000 gal. 15% DS-30 and 600 to 1000 SCF/STB mitrogen

in 7 stages

Potential Test:

SITP 7405 psig, 1121 MCFPD at 1100 psig FTP. CAOF 1,148 MCFPD

II. FLUID AND FLOW CHARACTERISTICS

Condensate Gravity:

 54.7° API @ 60° F.

Condensate Description:

Straw color

Separator Gas Gravity:

0.678

Condensate Yield:

249 Bbls./MMSCF

Flow 219 MCFPD, 54.6 BCPD, @ 5800 psig FTP with condensate yield of 249 Bbls./MMCF on 2-25-80.

111. PRESSURE DATA AND RESERVOIR DESCRIPTION

Date:

2-24-80

Observed BHP:

10,563 psig @ 13,356'

Observed SITP:

7,265 psig

Static Gradient:

.247 psi/ft.

Porosity:

3%

Permeability:

Unknown

Net Pay:

8 feet

IV. ANALOGY WITH ANOTHER WOLFCAMP GAS WELL

	Jog State No. 1	Fairview Mills Fed. No. 1
Field	Undesignated Wolfcamp	Fairview Mills Wolfcamp
Location	2-24S-33E	14-25S-34E
Date Compl.	2-80	4-75
Perforations (ft.)	13,348-364	13,797-805
Flow Data Gas (MCF/D) Cond. (B/D) Yield (Bbls./MMCF) FTP (psig)	219 55 249 5,953	3,600* 864* 240 2,420
SITP (psig)	7,265	7,177
Gas Gravity	.678	.702
Condensate Gravity (^O API)	54.6	- 50.T 52.1

^{*}Daily rates during a three-hour test.

LMC/kdm 2-26-80

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MESA PETROLEUM CO. JOG STATE NO. 1 WOLFCAMP ZONE 24-HOUR FLOW TEST OF 2-25-80

;	ELAPSED TIME (Hrs.)	GAS RATE (MCFPD)	COND. PROD. (Bbls.)	FTP (psig)	REMARKS	
	2	223	5.5	6200	First separator	
	4	253	3.4	6167	5 minutes after	initial flow,
	6	254	3.2	6136		
	8	246	4.0	5950		
	10	246	5.5	5920		
	12	239	5.2	5875		
	14	210	5.0	5810		
	16	220	5.3	5775		
	18	219	5.0	5730		
	20	184	4.3	5767		
	22	167	4.2	5757		
	24	166	4.0	<u>5750</u>	Average yield 2	49 Bbls./MMCF
TOTALS	24	219*	54.6	5953*		

*Average for 24-hour period.

APW:td 2-26-80

BEFORE EXAMINER STAMETS
OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
EXHIBIT NO. 5

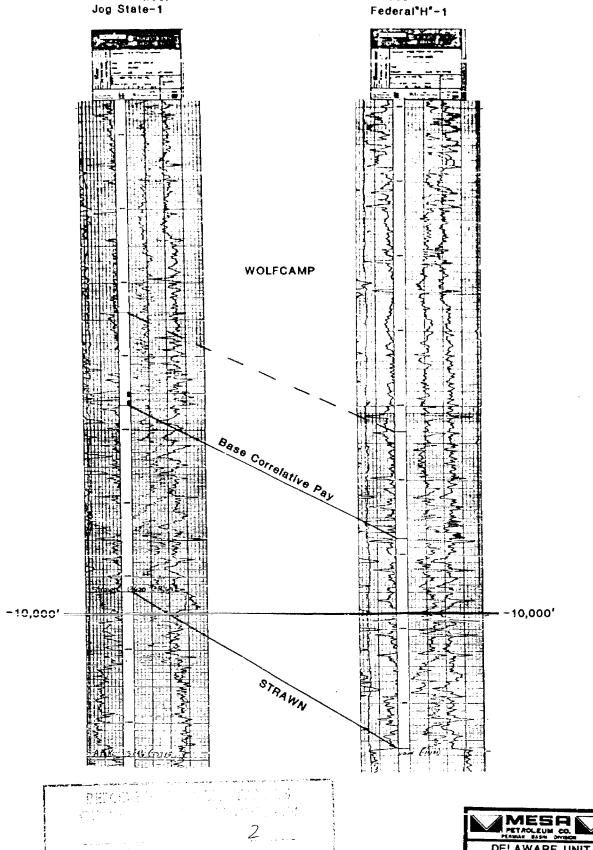
CASE NO. 6822

Submitte to MESA

Hearing 200 2-27-80

Mesa Pet.Co.

Amoco



2 6822 MESA 2-27-30

DELAWARE UNIT
Lea Co., New Mexico
Structure Cross Section
A-A'
Showing Wolfcamp
Pay Zone

MESA PETROLEIM CO.

JOG STATE NO. 1 WOLFCAMP FORMATION SECTION 2-T24S-R33E LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

PETODE	A MERIN CHAMETS
CIL	
_	3
	6822
Sci.	HRSA
Examp	2-17-80

COMPLETION INFORMATION

Initial Potential Date:

February 1, 1980

Formation:

Wolfcamp

Perforated Interval:

13,348'-13,354' and 13,360'-13,364'

Treatment:

Acidized with 3000 gal. 15% DS-30 and 600 to 1000 SCF/STB mitrogen

in 7 stages

Potential Test:

SITP 7405 psig, 1121 MCFPD at 1100

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II. FLUID AND FLOW CHARACTERISTICS

Condensate Gravity:

54.7° API @ 60° F.

Condensate Description:

Straw color

Separator Gas Gravity:

0.678

Condensate Yield:

249 Bbls./MMSCF

Flow 219 MCFPD, 54.6 BCPD, @ 5800 psig FTP with condensate yield of 249 Bbls./MMCF on 2-25-80.

III. PRESSURE DATA AND RESERVOIR DESCRIPTION

Date:

2-24-80

Observed BHP:

10,563 psig @ 13,356'

Observed SITP:

7,265 psig

Static Gradient:

.247 psi/ft.

Porosity:

3%

Unknown

Permeability:

Net Pay:

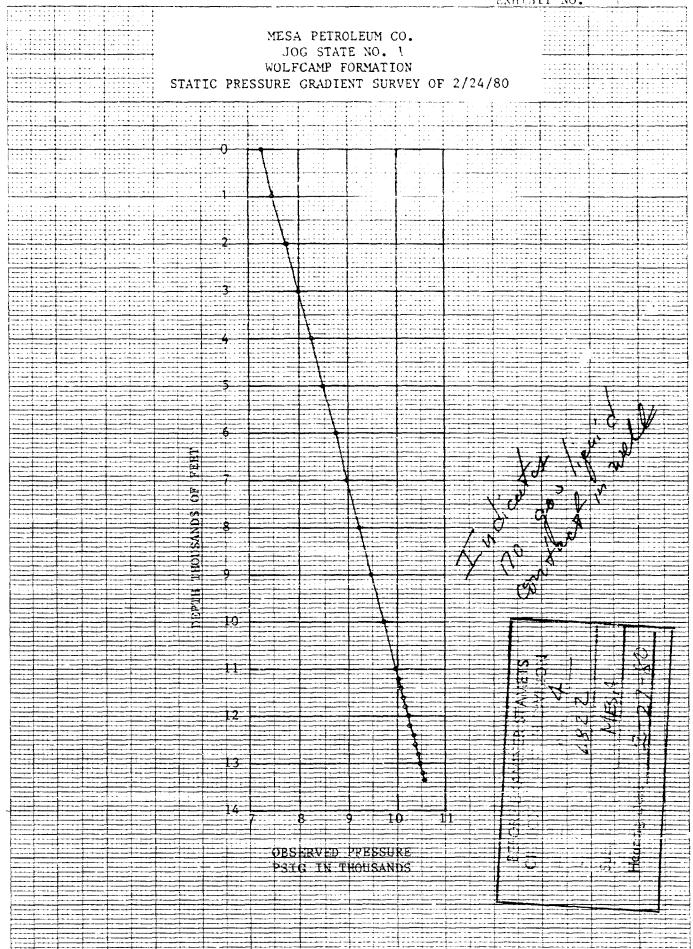
8 feet

IV. ANALOGY WITH ANOTHER WOLFCAMP CAS WELL

	Jog State	Fairview Mills Fed. No. 1
Field	Undesignated Wolfcamp	Fairview Mills Wolfcamp
Location	2-24S-33E	14-25S-34E
Date Compl:	2-80	4-75
Perforations (ft.)	13,348-364	13,797-805
Flow Data Gas (MCF/D) Cond. (B/D) Yield (Bbls./MMCF) FTP (psig)	219 55 249 5,953	3,600* 864* 240 2,420
SITP (psig)	7,265	7,177
Gas Gravity	.678	.702
Condensate Gravity (OAPI)	54.6	50.1 51.1

^{*}Daily rates during a three-hour test.

LMC/kdm 2-26-80



MESA PETROLEUM CO. JOG STATE NO. 1 WOLFCAMP ZONE 24-HOUR FLOW TEST OF 2-25-80

1	ELAPSED TIME (Hrs.)	GAS RATE (MCFPD)	COND. PROD. (Bbls.)	FTP (psig)	REMARKS
	2	223	5.5	6200	First separator liquid dump in
	4	253	3.4	6167	5 minutes after initial flow,
	6	254	3.2	6136	
	8	246	4.0	5950	
	10	246	5.5	5920	
	12	239	5.2	5875	
	14	210	5.0	5810	
	16	220	5.3	5775	
	18	219	5.0	5730	
	20	184	4.3	5767	
	22	167	4.2	5757	
	24	166	4.0	5750	Average yield 249 Bbls./MMCF
TOTALS	24	219*	54.6	5953*	

*Average for 24-hour period.

APW:td 2-26-80

BEFORE EXAMINER STAMETS OIL CONCENTATION DIVISION

CALE 140. 6822

Submitted by MESA

Hearing 2 = 2-27-80

- CASE 6819: Application of V-F Petrolcum, Inc. for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico.

 Applicate, in the above styled cause, sees an order pooling all mineral interests in the McKee or Devonian formations, or both, underlying four 40-acre units, being the SE/4 SE/4, NF/4 SE/4, NW/4 SE/4, and SW/4 SE/4 of Section 21, Township 23 South, Range 37 hast, North Teagur Field, each to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said wells and the allocation of the cost thereof as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision. Also to be considered will be the designation of applicant as operator of the wells and a charge for risk involved in drilling said wells.
- CASE 6273: (Reopened and Readvertised) (Continued from January 30, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

 In the matter of Case 6373 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-5875 which order created the East High Hope-Abo Gas Pool with temporary special rules therefor providing for

In the matter of Case 6373 being reopened pursuant to the provisions of Order No. R-5875 which order created the East High Hope-Abo Gas Pool with temporary special rules therefor providing for 320-acre spacing. All interested parties may appear and show cause why the East High Hope-Abo Gas Pool should not be developed on 160-acre spacing units.

- CASE 6820: Application of Boyd Operating Co. for a dual completion and unorthodox well location, Chaves County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for the dual completion (conventional) of its Blakemore Federal Well No. 1 at an unorthodox Wolfcamp location in the center of Unit A of Section 20, Township 9 South, Range 26 East, to produce gas from the Wolfcamp and Abo formations.
- CASE 6821: Application of Shell Oil Company for downhole commingling, Lea County, New Mexico.

 Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for the downhole commingling of Blinebry and Drinkard production in the wellbore of its Andrews Nell No. 1 located in Unit F of Section 14, Township 21 South, Range 37 East.
- CASE 6822: Application of Mesa Petroleum Co. for a gas well classification and unorthodox location, Lea County,
 New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the classification of its Jog State Well No.

 1 as a retrograde gas condensate well with 320-acre spacing; applicant further seeks approval for
 the unorthodox location of said well in the center of Unit L of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range
 32 East, the S/2 of said Section 2 to be dedicated to the well.
- CASE 6767: (Continued from February 13, 1980, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Alpha Twenty-One Production Company for two non-standard gas proration units, unorthodox well location, and approval of infill drilling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval of a 40-acre non-standard proration unit comprising the NW/4 NW/4 of Section 27, Township 25 South, Range 37 East, Jalmat Gas Pool, to be dedicated to El Paso Natural Gas Company's Harrison Well No. 2, and also a 200-acre unit comprising the S/2 N/2 and NE/4 NW/4 of said Section 27 to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an unorthodox location 1980 feet from the North line and 560 feet from the West line of Section 27. Applicant further seeks a finding that the drilling of the latter well is necessary to effectively and efficiently drain that portion of an existing proration unit which cannot be so drained by the existing well.

CAMPBELL AND BLACK, P.A.

LAWYERS

JACK M. CAMPBELL BRUCE D. BLACK MICHAEL B. CAMPBELL WILLIAM F. CARR PAUL R. CALOWELL

POST OFFICE BOX 2208

JEFFERSON PLACE

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501

IGLEPHONE BOBI 988 4421

February 6, 1980

Mr. Joe D. Ramey
Division Director
Oil Conservation Division
New Mexico Department of Energy &
Minerals
Post Office Box 2088
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

CHE GO TO CLEAT THE SEAR SANTA FE

Re: Application of Mesa Petroleum Company for classification of the No. 1 Jog State Well as a gas well and for an unorthodox location, Lea County, New Mexico Cas 6822

Dear Mr. Ramey:

Enclosed in triplicate is the application of Mesa Petroleum Co. in the above-referenced matter. The applicant requests that this case be included on the docket for the examiner hearing scheduled to be held on February 27, 1980.

Very truly yours,

William F. Carr

WFC:1r

Enclosures

cc: D. D. Dent

D. Dale Gillette

BEFORE THE

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND MINERALS

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM CO. FOR CLASSI-FICATION OF THE NO. 1 JOG STATE WELL AS A GAS WELL AND FOR AN UNORTHODOX LOCATION, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

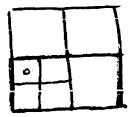
No. 6822

114.300

APPLICATION

Comes now, MESA PETROLEUM CO. (hereinafter referred to as Applicant), by and through its attorneys, and hereby makes application for an order classifying Applicant's No. 1 Jog State Well as a gas well, dedicating the S/2 of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, Lea County, New Mexico to said well, and authorizing an unorthodox drilling location, and in support thereof would show the following:

- 1. Applicant owns oil and gas leases covering the S/2 of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East in Lea County, New Mexico. All of Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, and the leases covering same, are dedicated to the Delaware Unit Operating Agreement dated March 16, 1979 between Applicant, as Operator, and various other working interest owners.
- 2. Heretofore, Applicant received from the Oil Conservation Division of the New Mexico Energy and Minerals Department (hereinafter referred to as the Division) a permit to drill a well at an orthodox location in the NW/4 of the SW/4, Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East.



The well was projected as a gas well to the Morrow sands at a depth of 16,000 feet. At the projected depth no production was encountered and the well was recompleted at 13,400 feet in the Wolfcamp zone.

- 3. Applicant believes that the reservoir into which the No. 1 Jog State has been completed is a gas reservoir subject to retrograde condensation phenomenon. At the time this Application was being prepared Applicant had available results of surface testing only. The liquid condensate being produced from the well is of an amber color with a greenish tint and has tested at 54.7 API gravity. Applicant has run a pressure test in its surface separator and has concluded that the liquid phase is occurring in the separator and not being produced from the reservoir. In a gas reservoir, retrograde condensation can cause the loss of petroleum due to liquids adhering to rock particles and pooling of liquids in low pressure areas in the reservoir. Applicant believes that maximum recovery can be achieved by producing the reservoir as a gas reservoir with gas well spacing units rather than an oil reservoir, thereby allowing reservoir pressure to be more evenly controlled and sweep patterns better maintained.
- 4. Rule 104 of the Division's established well spacing rules provides for 320-acre spacing units for gas wells projected to the Wolfcamp formation. Applicant originally dedicated the W/2 of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East in Lea County to the No. 1 Jog State Well. The well is located 1980 feet from the South line and 660 feet

from the West line, that being an orthodox location for a "stand up" unit. Applicant intends to rededicate the S/2 of Section 2 to the well, thereby creating a "lay down" unit. As a result the well will then be located at an unorthodox location. Rededication of the S/2 of Section 2 to the No. 1 Jog State Well will allow Applicant to better develop the unit acreage. Section 3 of Township 24 South, Range 32 East will offset the unorthodox drilling location, and, as stated above, Section 3 is covered by and a part of the Delaware Unit Operating Agreement between Applicant and other working interest owners.

5. The granting of this Application will protect correlative rights and provide for the maximum recovery of hydrocamons, thereby preventing waste.

WHEREFORE, premises considered, Applicant requests that the No. 1 Jog State Well be established as a gas well, the reservoir into which the No. 1 Jog State is completed be declared a gas reservoir, the S/2 of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, Lea County, New Mexico be dedicated to the No. 1 Jog State, and an unorthodox drilling location granted, and such other and further relief to which Applicant is entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

CAMPRELL AND BLACK, P.A.

William F. Carr Post Office Box 2208

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Telephone: (505) 988-4421

-and-

D. D. DENT
D. DALE GILLETTE
Post Office Box 2009
Amarillo, Texas 79189

Attorneys for Applicant Mesa Petroleum Co.

BEFORE THE

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND MINERALS

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM CO. FOR CLASSIFICATION OF THE NO. 1 JOG STATE WELL AS A GAS WELL AND FOR AN UNORTHODOX LOCATION, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

No. 6822

APPLICATION

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- 1. Applicant owns oil and gas leases covering the S/2 of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East in Lea County, New Mexico. All of Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, and the leases covering same, are dedicated to the Delaware Unit Operating Agreement dated March 16, 1979 between Applicant, as Operator, and various other working interest owners.
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The well was projected as a gas well to the Morrow sands at a depth of 16,000 feet. At the projected depth no production was encountered and the well was recompleted at 13,400 feet in the Wolfcamp zone.

- 3. Applicant believes that the reservoir into which the No. 1 Jog State has been completed is a gas reservoir subject to retrograde condensation phenomenon. At the time this Application was being prepared Applicant had available results of surface testing only. The liquid condensate being produced from the well is of an amber color with a greenish tint and has tested at 54.7 API gravity. Applicant has run a pressure test in its surface separator and has concluded that the liquid phase is occurring in the separator and not being produced from the reservoir. In a gas reservoir, retrograde condensation can cause the loss of petroleum due to liquids adhering to rock particles and pooling of liquids in low pressure areas in the reservoir. Applicant believes that maximum recovery can be achieved by producing the reservoir as a gas reservoir with gas well spacing units rather than an oil reservoir, thereby allowing reservoir pressure to be more evenly controlled and sweep patterns better maintained.
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from the West line, that being an orthodox location for a "stand up" unit. Applicant intends to rededicate the S/2 of Section 2 to the well, thereby creating a "lay down" unit. As a result the well will then be located at an unorthodox location. Rededication of the S/2 of Section 2 to the No. 1 Jog State Well will allow Applicant to better develop the unit acreage. Section 3 of Township 24 South, Range 32 East will offset the unorthodox drilling location, and, as stated above, Section 3 is covered by and a part of the Delaware Unit Operating Agreement between Applicant and other working interest owners.

5. The granting of this Application will protect correlative rights and provide for the maximum recovery of hydrocarbons, thereby preventing waste.

WHEREFORE, premises considered, Applicant requests that the No. 1 Jog State Well be established as a gas well, the reservoir into which the No. 1 Jog State is completed be declared a gas reservoir, the S/2 of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, Lea County, New Mexico be dedicated to the No. 1 Jog State, and an unorthodox drilling location granted, and such other and further relief to which Applicant is entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

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Post Office Box 2208

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Telephone: (505) 988-4421

-and-

D. D. DENT D. DALE GILLETTE Post Office Box 2009 Amarillo, Texas 79189

Attorneys for Applicant Mesa Petroleum Co.

BEFORE THE

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION AND A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND MINERALS

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM CO. FOR CLASSI-FICATION OF THE NO. 1 JOG STATE WELL AS A GAS WELL AND FOR AN UNORTHODOX LOCATION, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

No. 6822

SALLARY

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APPLICATION

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5. The granting of this Application will protect correlative rights and provide for the maximum recovery of hydrocarbons, thereby preventing waste.

WHEREFORE, premises considered. Applicant requests that the No. 1 Jog State Well be established as a gas well, the reservoir into which the No. 1 Jog State is completed be declared a gas reservoir, the S/2 of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, Lea County, New Mexico be dedicated to the No. 1 Jog State, and an unorthodox drilling location granted, and such other and further relief to which Applicant is entitled.

Respectfully submitted, CAMPBELL AND BLACK, P.A.

/ William F. Carr

Post Office Box 2208

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Telephone: (505) 988-4421

-and-

D. D. DENT
D. DALE GILLETTE
Post Office Box 2009
Amarillo, Texas 79189

Attorneys for Applicant Mesa Petroleum Co.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OTI, CONSERVATION DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING:

Applicatica of Mesa Petroleum Co. for a gas well classification and unorthodox location, Lea County,

ORDER OF THE DIVISION

BY	THE	DIVISION:	

This cause came on for hearing at 9 a.m. on February 27 1980, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, before Examiner RLSNOW, on this _____ day of _____, 19 ___, the Division Director, having considered the testimony, the record, and the recommendations of the Examiner, and being fully advised in the premises,

FINDS:

(1) That due public notice having been given as required by law, the Division has jurisdiction of this cause and the subject matter thereof.

(2) That the applicant, Mesa Petroleum (Co.,

a, seeks the classification of its Jog State Well Ro. l as a retrograde gas condensate well with 320-acre spacing;

(3) that the

3) That The

State Well No!

applicant turther seeks approval for

the unorthodox location of said good in the center of Unit L of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, the S/2 of said Section 2 to be dedicated to the well.

applicant's for State Well No!

has discovered a separate common source of supply which should be designated the West and X Wolfcamp Peol; that the vertical limits of the pool should be the Wolfcamp formation, and that the horizontal limits of said pool should be as follows:

TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, NMPM Section 36: NW/4
Section 32' S/2

(5) That while the evidence presented supported the opplicants claim that soid West Double X Wolfcamp Gos Pool is far retro grade condensate reservoir, such evidence was interpleted insufficient for both a permanent determination and establishment of proper rates of with drawl trom the pool.

(c) That a hearing should be scheduled within three months after the date of connection of said fog State Well Noyl or any other well in a said Doublet Wolf camptiloop connected prior thereto to permit the operator(s) therein to appear and present evidence demonstrations both the ruture of the reservoir and proper rutes of with drawl there from.

(7) that the first operator in said west Double X Wolframp Gos Pool to obtain a gas connection shall notify the Director of the Division of the date of such connection.

(8) That pending an order issuing from the aforesaid May hearing on this matter, withdrawals from wells completed in the subject reservoir should be limited to some reasonable amount to avert waste and prevent reservoir damage.

(9) Hat mending such order, a reasonable maximum rate of withdrawal from each well in the Grama Ridge Wolfcamp Gas Pool is 1900 MCF of gas per day at the surface so long as welllowed for present is the present in the interest of conservation, will prevent waste, will not impair but will protect correlative rights, and should be approved.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

(1) That effective 777anh / 1980 a new pool in Lea County, New Mexico, classified as an gas pool for Wolfcamp production, is hereby created and designated the West Double X Wolfcamp Pool, with vertical limits comprising the Wolfcamp formation and horizontal limits comprising the following-described area:

TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, NMPM Section 32: 5/2

(2) That temporary Special Rules and Regulations for the west Double X Tolfcamp Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, are hereby promulgated as follows:

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE WASTDOUBLEX WOLFCAMP POOL

RULE 1. Each well completed or recompleted in the Pauls Pringe-Wolfcamp Gas Pool or in the Wolfcamp formation within one mile of the Grama Ridge Wolfcamp Gas Pool, and not nearer to nor within the limits of another designated Wolfcamp pool, shall be spaced, drilled, operated, and prorated in accordance with the Special Rules and Regulations hereinafter set forth.

Double X

Double X

- RULE 2. Each well completed or recompleted in the Grama West Ridge Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be located on a standard unit containing 320 acres, more or less, comprising any two contiguous quarter sections of a single governmental section, being a legal subdivision of the United States Public Land Surveys. Exceptions to this rule are subject to the provisions of Rule 104 D II of the Division Rules and Regulations.
- RULE 3. Each well shall be located no nearer than 660 feet to the nearest side boundary of the tract nor nearer than 1980 feet to the nearest end boundary of the tract. Exceptions to this rule are subject to the provisions of Rule 104 F of the Division Rules and Regulations.

RULE 4. A gas well on a standard unit in the Grama Ridge-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be permitted to produce no more than 1,500 MCF of gas per day at standard surface conditions during the effective period of these pool rules. This shall be known as the daily allowable. Any well in said pool with a flowing wellhead pressure of less than uso psig shall be shut in and shall remain that in jending further order of the Division.

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RULE 5. The operator of each newly completed well shall cause a gas-liquid ratio test to be taken on the well upon recovery of all load oil from the well. Any well which is shut in shall be exempted from the gas-liquid ratio test requirement so long as it remains shut in. The initial gas-liquid ratio test shall be taken in the manner prescribed by Rule 6.

RULE 6. Gas-liquid ratio tests shall be taken on all wells during the months of April and October of each year. The initial gas-liquid ratio test shall suffice as the first semi-annual test. Tests shall be 24-hour tests, being the final 24 hours of a 72-hour period during which the well shall be produced at a constant normal rate of production. Results of such tests shall be filed on Division Form C-116 on or before the 10th day of the following month. At least 72 hours prior to commencement of any such gas-liquid ratio tests, each operator shall file with the appropriate district office of the Division a test schedule for its wells specifying the time each of its wells is to be tested. Copies of the test schedule shall also be furnished to all offset operators.

Special tests shall also be taken at the request of the Division Director and may also be taken at the option of the operator. Such special tests shall be taken in accordance with the procedures outlined hereinabove, including notification to the Division and offset operators.

RULE 7. An initial shut-in pressure test shall be taken on each gas well and shall be reported to the Division on Form C-125.

RULE 8. Any well completed after the effective date of these rules shall receive an allowable only upon receipt by the appropriate Division district office of Division Forms C-104 and C-116, properly executed. The District Supervisor of the Division's district office is hereby authorized to assign a temporary gas allowable to wells connected to a gas transportation facility during the recovery of load oil, which allowable shall not exceed the amounts set forth in Rule 4 of these rules.

RULE 9. The Grama Ridge Wolfcamp Gas Pool gas proration period shall be the proration month which shall begin at 7 a.m. on the first day of the month and shall end at 7 a.m. on the first day of the next succeeding month.

- RULE 10. (a) Any gas well which has an underproduced status at the end of any gas proration period, shall carry such underproduction into subsequent periods.
- (b) Underproduction in excess of three times the current monthly allowable shall not be carried forward but shall be cancelled. For the purpose of these rules, the monthly allowable shall be the daily allowable times the number of days in the month.
- (c) Overproduction during any month shall be applied to a well's cumulative underproduction, if any, calculated in accordance with Paragraphs (a) and (b) above.
- RULE 11. Any gas well which has an overproduced status at the end of any gas proration period shall carry such overproduction into subsequent periods. If at any time a well is overproduced an amount exceeding three times its current monthly allowable, it shall be shut in during that month and each succeeding month until the well is overproduced less than three times its current monthly allowable.
- RULE 12. The allowable assigned to a well during any one month in excess of the production for the same month shall be applied against the overproduction carried into such period in determining the amount of overproduction, if any, which has not been compensated for.
- RULE 13. The Division may allow overproduction to be compensated for at a lesser rate than would be the case if the well were completely shut in upon a showing after notice and hearing that complete shut in of the well would result in material damage to the well or reservoir.
- RULE 14. The monthly gas production from each gas well shall be metered separately and the gas production therefrom shall be reported to the Division on Form C-115 so as to reach the Division on or before the 24th day of the month next succeeding the month in which the gas was produced. The operator shall show on such report what disposition has been made of the produced gas.
- RULE 15. Each purchaser or taker of gas shall submit a report to the Division so as to reach the Division on or before the 15th day of the month next succeeding the month in which the gas was purchased or taken. Such report shall be filed on Form C-111 with the wells being listed in the same order as they are listed on the appropriate proration schedule.

RULE 16. Failure to comply with any provision of these rules shall result in the immediate cancellation of allowable assigned to the affected well. No further allowable shall be assigned until all rules and regulations have been complied with. The Division Director shall notify the operator of the well and purchaser in writing of the date of allowable cancellation and the reason therefor.

RULE 17. All transporters or users of gas shall file gas well connection notices with the Division as soon as possible after the date of connection.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:

(1) (1) that the first operator in soid

west Double X Wolframp Good Pool to
obtain a gas connection state shall

the Director of the Division of the

date of such connection.

(2) That I Division shall should appearing

within three months after the date of connection

of suid fog State Well Notes or

any other well in a said Double X

Wolframp Pool connected prior thereto

to permit the operator(s) therein to appear

and present evidence demonstrations

both the recture of the reservoir and

proper rates of with drawl there from.

(3) That, pursuant to Paragraph A, of Section 70-2-18, NMSA 1978, existing wells in the Grama Ridge Wolfcamp 600 Pool shall have dedicated thereto 320 acres, in accordance with the foregoing pool rules or, pursuant to Paragraph C. of said Section 70-2-18, existing wells may have non-standard spacing or proration units established by the Division and dedicated thereto.

Failure to file new Forms C-102 with the Division dedicating 320 acres to a well or to obtain a non-standard unit approved by the Division within 60 days from the date of this order shall subject the well to cancellation of allowable.

(4) That this cause shall be reopened at an examiner hearing during way, 1980, to permit the operators in said pools to appear and present evidence to establish the proper rates of production for wells in the subject pool.

(4) (5) That jurisdiction of this cause is retained for the entry of such further orders as the Division may deem necessary.

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

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CASE	NO.	6822

Order No. R- 6293-A

APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM CO. FOR A

GAS WELL CLASSIFICATION AND UNORTHODOX LOCATION,

LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

NUNC PRO TUNC ORDER

BY THE DIVISION:

It appearing to the Division that Order No. R-6293

dated March 19, 19, 80, does not correctly state the intended order of the Division,

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

- (1) That Finding No. (3) should be changed to read in its entirety as follows:
 - "(3) That the applicant further seeks approval for the unorthodox location of said Jog State Well No. 1 in the center of
 Unit L of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 33 East, the S/2
 of said Section 2 to be dedicated to the well."
- (2) That the description of the horizontal limits in Finding No. (4) should be changed to read as follows:
 - "TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 33 EAST, NMPM Section 32: S/2"
 - (3) That the description of the horizontal limits in Order No.
- (1) should be changed to read as follows:

"TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 33 EAST, NMPM Section 32: S/2"

- (4) That Paragraph No. (4) under "IT IS FURTHER ORDERED" on Page 6 should be changed to read in its entirety as follows:
 - "(4) That the unorthodox gas well location of applicants Jog State Well No. 1 in the center of Unit L of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 33 East, West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool is hereby approved."
- (5) That Paragraph No. (4) on Page 6 should be designated as and the number changed to (5).

That this order shall be effective <u>nunc pro tunc</u> as of March 19, 1980.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING:

CASE NO. 6822 Order No. R-6293

APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM CO. FOR A GAS WELL CLASSIFICATION AND UNORTHODOX LOCATION, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

ORDER OF THE DIVISION

BY THE DIVISION:

This cause came on for hearing at 9 a.m. on February 27, 1980, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, before Examiner Richard L. Stamets.

NOW, on this 19th day of March, 1980, the Division Director, having considered the testimony, the record, and the recommendations of the Examiner, and being fully advised in the premises,

FINDS:

- (1) That due public notice having been given as required by law, the Division has jurisdiction of this cause and the subject matter thereof.
- (2) That the applicant, Mesa Petroleum Co., seeks the classification of its Jog State Well No. 1 as a retrograde gas condensate well with 320-acre spacing.
- (3) That the applicant further seeks approval for the unorthodox location of said Jog State Well No. 1 in the center of Unit L of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, the S/2 of said Section 2 to be dedicated to the well.
- (4) That the evidence presently available indicates that applicant's Jog State Well No. 1 has discovered a separate common source of supply which should be designated the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool; that the vertical limits of the pool should be the Wolfcamp formation, and that the horizontal

limits of said pool should be as follows:

TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, NMPM Section 32: S/2

- (5) That while the evidence presented supported the applicant's claim that said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool is a retrograde condensate reservoir, such evidence was insufficient for both a permanent determination and establishment of proper rates of withdrawal from the pool.
- (6) That a hearing should be scheduled within three months after the date of connection of said Jog State Well No. 1 or any other well in said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool connected prior thereto to permit the operator(s) therein to appear and present evidence demonstrating both the nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.
- (7) That the first operator in said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool to obtain a gas connection should notify the Director of the Division of the date of such connection.
- (8) That pending any future order in this case, withdrawals from wells completed in the subject reservoir should be limited to some reasonable amount to avert waste and prevent reservoir damage.
- (9) That pending such order, a reasonable maximum rate of withdrawal from each well in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool is 400 MCF of gas per day at the surface so long as the wellhead flowing pressure is 4000 psig or greater.
- (10) That any well in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool with a wellhead flowing pressure of less than 4000 psig should be shut in pending further order of the Division.
- (11) That an order based on the above findings is in the interest of conservation, will prevent waste, will not impair but will protect correlative rights, and should be approved.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

(1) That effective March 1, 1980, a new pool in Lea County, New Mexico, classified as a gas pool for Wolfcamp production, is hereby created and designated the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool, with vertical limits comprising the Wolfcamp formation and

-3-Case No. 5822 Order No. R-6293

horizontal limits comprising the following-described area:

TOWNSHIP 24 SOUTH, RANGE 32 EAST, NMPM Section 32: S/2

(?) That temporary Special Rules and Regulations for the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, are hereby promulgated as follows:

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE WEST DOUBLE X-WOLFCAMP GAS POOL

- RULE 1. Each well completed or recompleted in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool or in the Wolfcamp formation within one mile of the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool, and not nearer to nor within the limits of another designated Wolfcamp pool, shall be spaced, drilled, operated, and prorated in accordance with the Special Rules and Regulations hereinafter set forth.
- RULE 2. Each well completed or recompleted in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be located on a standard unit containing 320 acres, more or less, comprising any two contiguous quarter sections of a single governmental section, being a legal subdivision of the United States Public Land Surveys. Exceptions to this rule are subject to the provisions of Rule 104 D II of the Division Rules and Regulations.
- RULE 3. Each well shall be located no nearer than 660 feet to the nearest side boundary of the tract nor nearer than 1980 feet to the nearest end boundary of the tract. Exceptions to this rule are subject to the provisions of Rule 104 F of the Division Rules and Regulations.
- RULE 4. A gas well on a standard unit in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be permitted to produce no more than 400 MCF of gas per day at standard surface conditions and at a flowing wellhead pressure of not less than 4000 psig during the effective period of these pool rules. This shall be known as the daily allowable. Any well in said pool with a flowing wellhead pressure of less than 4000 psig shall be shut in and shall remain shut in pending further order of the Division.
- RULE 5. The operator of each newly completed well shall cause a gas-liquid ratio test to be taken on the well upon recovery of all load oil from the well. Any well which is shut in shall be exempted from the gas-liquid ratio test requirement so long as it remains shut in. The initial gas-liquid ratio test shall be taken in the manner prescribed by Rule 6.

RULE 6. Gas-liquid ratio tests shall be taken on all wells during the months of April and October of each year. The initial gas-liquid ratio test snall suffice as the first semi-annual test. Tests shall be 24-hour tests, being the final 24 hours of a 72-hour period during which the well shall be produced at a constant normal rate of production. Results of such tests shall be filed on Division Form C-116 on or before the 10th day of the following month. At least 72 hours prior to commencement of any such gas-liquid ratio tests, each operator shall file with the appropriate district office of the Division a test schedule for its wells specifying the time each of its wells is to be tested. Copies of the test schedule shall also be furnished to all offset operators.

Special tests shall also be taken at the request of the Division Director and may also be taken at the option of the operator. Such special tests shall be taken in accordance with the procedures outlined hereinabove, including notification to the Division and offset operators.

- RULE 7. An initial shut-in pressure test shall be taken on each gas well and shall be reported to the Division on Form C-125.
- RULE 8. Any well completed after the effective date of these rules shall receive an allowable only upon receipt by the appropriate Division district office of Division Forms C-104 and C-116, properly executed. The District Supervisor of the Division's district office is hereby authorized to assign a temporary gas allowable to wells connected to a gas transportation facility during the recovery of load oil, which allowable shall not exceed the amounts set forth in Rule 4 of these rules.
- RULE 9. The West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool gas proration period shall be the proration month which shall begin at 7 a.m. on the first day of the month and shall end at 7 a.m. on the first day of the next succeeding month.
- RULE 10: (a) Any gas well which has an underproduced status at the end of any gas proration period, shall carry such underproduction into subsequent periods.
- (b) Underproduction in excess of three times the current monthly allowable shall not be carried forward but shall be cancelled. For the purpose of these rules, the monthly allowable shall be the daily allowable times the number of days in the month.

- (c) Overproduction during any month shall be applied to a well's cumulative underproduction, if any, calculated in accordance with Paragraphs (a) and (b) above.
- RULE 11. Any gas well which has an overproduced status at the end of any gas proration period shall carry such overproduction into subsequent periods. If at any time a well is overproduced an amount exceeding three times its current monthly allowable, it shall be shut in during that month and each succeeding month until the well is overproduced less than three times its current monthly allowable.
- RULE 12. The allowable assigned to a well during any one month in excess of the production for the same month shall be applied against the overproduction carried into such period in determining the amount of overproduction, if any, which has not been compensated for.
- RULE 13. The Division may allow overproduction to be compensated for at a lesser rate than would be the case if the well were completely shut in upon a showing after notice and hearing that complete shut in of the well would result in material damage to the well or reservoir.
- RULE 14. The monthly gas production from each gas well shall be metered separately and the gas production therefrom shall be reported to the Division on Form C-115 so as to reach the Division on or before the 24th day of the month next succeeding the month in which the gas was produced. The operator shall show on such report what disposition has been made of the produced gas.
- RULE 15. Each purchaser or taker of gas shall submit a report to the Division so as to reach the Division on or before the 15th day of the month next succeeding the month in which the gas was purchased or taken. Such report shall be filed on Form C-111 with the wells being listed in the same order as they are listed on the appropriate proration schedule.
- RULE 16. Failure to comply with any provision of these rules shall result in the immediate cancellation of allowable assigned to the affected well. No further allowable shall be assigned until all rules and regulations have been complied with. The Division Director shall notify the operator of the well and purchaser in writing of the date of allowable cancellation and the reason therefor.

RULE 17. All transporters or users of gas shall file gas well connection notices with the Division as soon as possible after the date of connection.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:

- (1) That the first operator in said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool to obtain a gas connection shall notify the Director of the Division of the date of such connection.
- (2) That the Division shall schedule a hearing within three months after the date of connection of said Jog State Well No. 1 or any other well in said West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool connected prior thereto to permit the operator(s) therein to appear and present evidence demonstrating both the nature of the reservoir and proper rates of withdrawal therefrom.
- (3) That, pursuant to Paragraph A. of Section 70-2-18, NMSA 1978, existing wells in the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall have dedicated thereto 320 acres, in accordance with the foregoing pool rules or, pursuant to Paragraph C. of said Section 70-2-18, existing wells may have non-standard spacing or proration units established by the Division and dedicated thereto.

Failure to file new Forms C-102 with the Division dedicating 320 acres to a well or to obtain a non-standard unit approved by the Division within 60 days from the date of this order shall subject the well to cancellation of allowable.

(4) That jurisdiction of this cause is retained for the entry of such further orders as the Division may deem necessary.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the day and year hereinabove designated.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

JOE D. RAMEY

/Director

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING:

MR

CASE NO. <u>6822</u> Respensed

Order No. <u>R-6293-B</u>

Application of Mesa Petroleum Company for a gas were Classification and unorthedox location, Lea County, New Hexico

ORDER OF THE DIVISION

BY THE DIVISION:

FINDS:

- (1) That due public notice having been given as required by law, the Division has jurisdiction of this cause and the subject matter thereof.
- (2) That on application of Mesa Petroleum Company, Case No. 6822 was one or iginally come on for hearing on February 27, 1980, whereupon Orders Nos. R-6293 and R-6293-A were entered, creating the Danblex-wolfcamp Gas Pool and promulgating time povary special rules therefor, including a limitation on production and prescribing that the case be reopened after the well(s) in the pool had been connected to a pipeline and additional information regarding the reservoir characteristics because available

(3) That pursuant to raid orders, the case was responed and additional data presented by the original applicant, Mesa Petroleum Company.

(4) That the data presently available appears to confirm the original belief that the Donolexwalfcamp Tes Pool is in fact peroducing from a retrograbe gas condensate reservair.

5) That analysis of a recombined fluid sample from the hererooir indicates a retrograde dew faint pressure of 4540 psig.

(6) That to active maximum production from the reservoir, production levels should continue to tricted, but the removal of the previously imposed wellhead flowing pressure will not impair ultimate many recovery.

(7) That production, should be limited to a reasonable amount, and 500 MCF form per day per well is such a reasonable amount,

(8) That Ruce 4 of the Speciar Ruces and Regulations for the W25t Donace X-Walfang Jas Pool should be amended to read in its entirety as Johnson:

"Ruce 4. a ges where in the a standard numb in the west Danace x-walfcomp has Pool shall be permitted to produce no more than 500 MCF of gas per day at standard surface conditions. This shall be known as the daily allowable." 19) That an order subodying the stone findings with not impair carrelative rights and will not cause lent will prevent waste and will should be approved.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

4) That Rule 4 of the Special fecas and legulations for the WEST Donoce X- Wolfcamp Gas Pool, as proundanted by Division Order no R-6293, is hereby amended to read in its entirety as Jollows:

"Ruce 4. A ges where on the a standard much in the west Dance x-harfcomp has Pool phase be permitted to produce no more than 500 MCF of gas per day at standard surface conditions. This shall be known as the daily allowable."

(2) Juisdiction

That subject to the above amendment, the Ruer and Regulations for the West Donau K-walfeamp gas Poal, as promisoned by Order No. 12 K-6293, shall remain in thee force and effect until ferther arker of the Division.

(3) Jurisdiction

DONE at

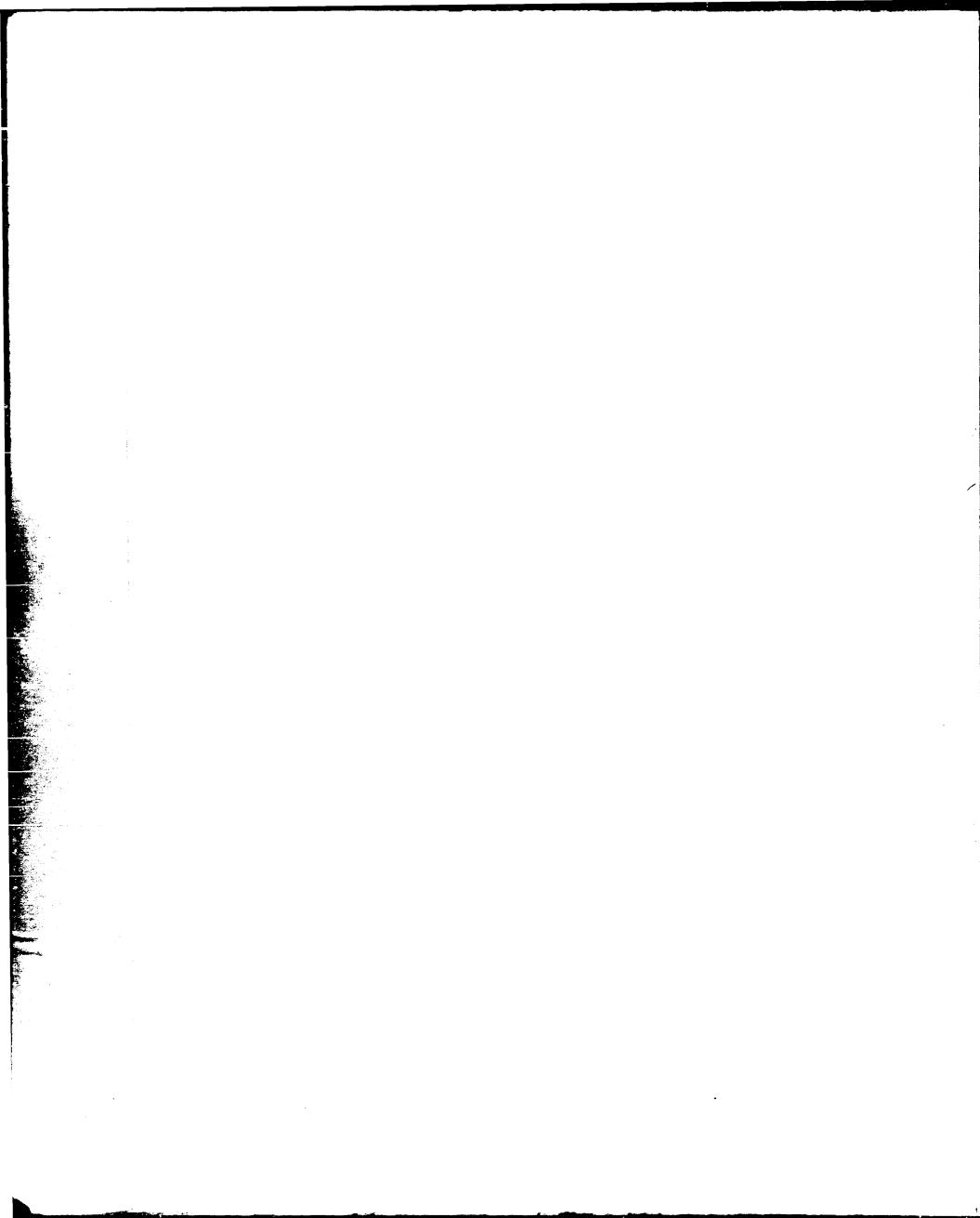
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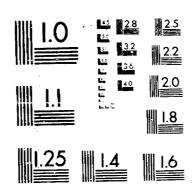
STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

CASE NO. 6822
Order No. R-6293-B-1
APPLICATION OF MESA PETROLEUM COMPANY FOR
A GAS WELL CLASSIFICATION AND UNORTHODOX LOCATION,
LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.
NUNC PRO TUNC ORDER
BY THE DIVISION:
It appearing to the Division that Order No. R- $\frac{6293-B}{}$
dated $\frac{April 7}{}$, 19 $\frac{81}{}$, does not correctly state the
intended order of the Division,
IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:
(1) That Order No. 1 of Division Order No. R-6293-B is hereby
corrected to read in its entirety as follows:
"(1) That effective April 1, 1981, Rule 4 of the Special
Rules and Regulations for the West Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool
as promulgated by Division Order No. R-6293, is hereby amended
to read in its entirety as follows:
'RULE 4. A gas well on a standard unit in the West
Double X-Wolfcamp Gas Pool shall be permitted to produce no
more than 500 MCF of gas per day at standard surface con-
ditions. This shall be known as the daily allowable.'"
(2) That this order shall be effective <u>nunc pro tunc</u> as
of April 7, 1981.
DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on thisday of April,
1981.

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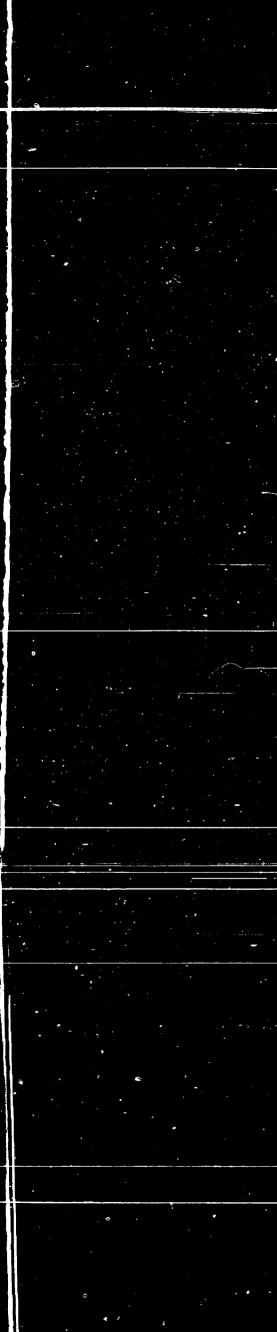
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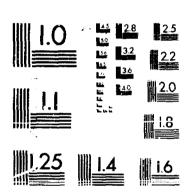
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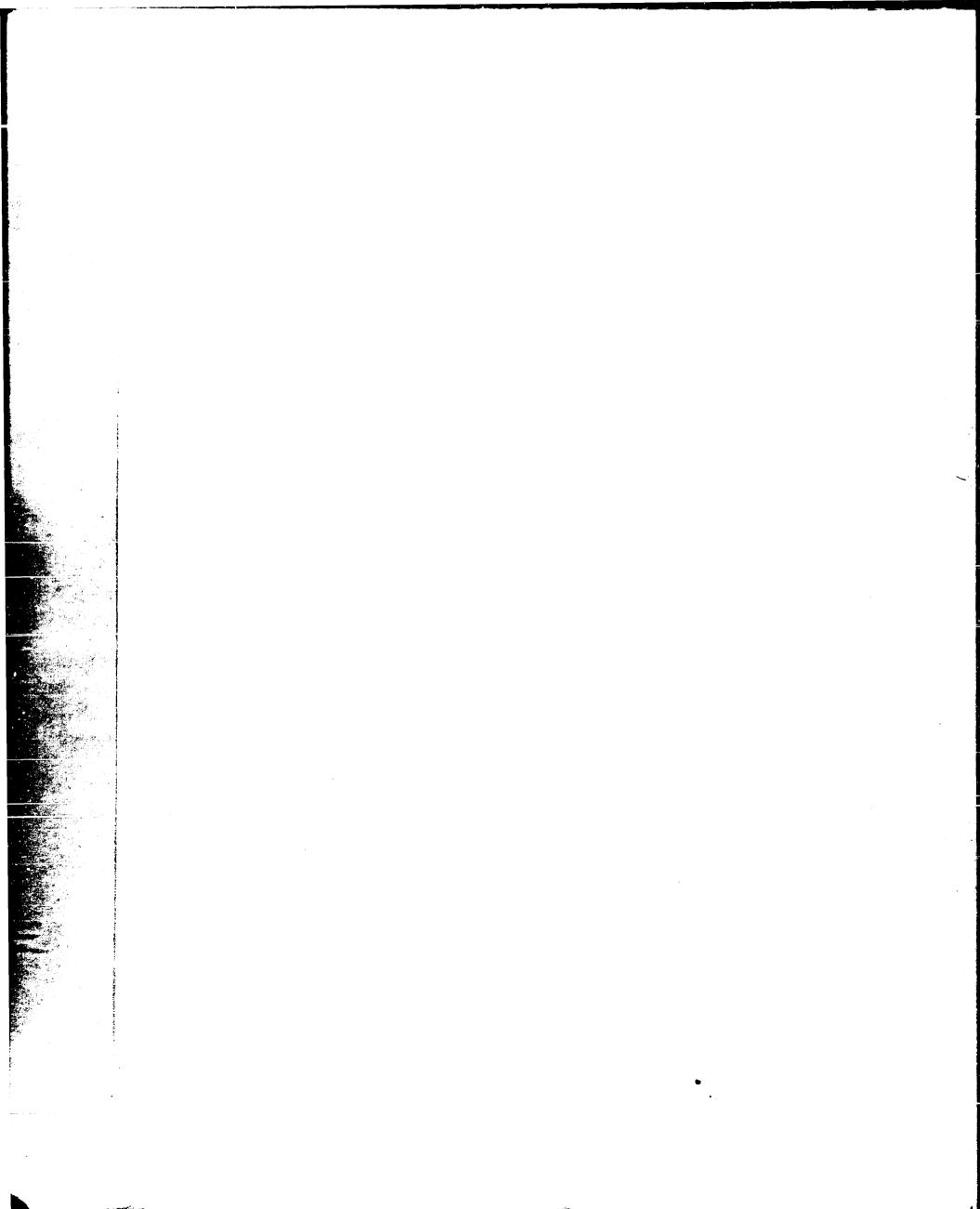
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CAMERA OPERATOR



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010a (ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



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CASE 6823: AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY FOR 640-ACRE CARBON DIOXIDE GAS WELL SPACING, HARDING, QUAY, AND UNION COUNTIES, N.M.

Case 110.

Application
Transcripts

Small Exhibits

ETC

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING:

CASE NO. 6823 Order No. R-6325

APPLICATION OF AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY FOR 640-ACRE CARBON DIOXIDE GAS WELL SPACING, HARDING, QUAY, AND UNION COUNTIES, NEW MEXICO.

ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

BY THE COMMISSION:

This cause came on for hearing at 9 a.m. on March 11, 1980, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, before the Oil Conservation Commission of New Mexico, hereinafter referred to as the "Commission."

NOW, on this 30th day of April, 1980, the Commission, having considered the testimony, exhibits, and the record, and being fully advised in the premises,

FINDS:

- (1) That due public notice having been given as required by law, the Commission has jurisdiction of this cause and the subject matter thereof.
- (2) That the applicant, Amoco Production Company, seeks approval of 640-acre carbon dioxide gas well spacing for the Tubb and older formations in Harding, Quay, and Union Counties, New Mexico.
- (3) That the Commission has authority to authorize spacing and proration units being an area that can be efficiently and economically drained by one well.
- (4) That the applicant did establish that communication existed between certain wells 660 feet apart.
- (5) That assuming radial drainage, wells drilled on 640-acre spacing would require a radius of drainage of 2979 feet.

-2-Case No. 6823 Order No. R-6325

- (6) That the applicant presented no substantial evidence establishing that carbon dioxide gas wells in the Tubb or older formations in Harding, Quay, and Union Counties are capable of a radius of drainage of 2979 feet, or that such wells are capable of efficiently and economically draining 640-acro spacing and proration units.
- (7) That the applicant presented no substantial evidence establishing any economic necessity for the 640-acre spacing and provation units requested in this case.
- (8) That the development of the subject area on 640-acre spacing would probably result in the drilling of too few wells to efficiently and economically drain the area thereby causing reduced recovery and resulting in the waste of carbon dioxide qas.
 - (9) That the application should be denied.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

- (1) That the application of Amoro Production Company for 640-acre carbon dioxide gas well spacing in Harding, Quay, and Union Counties, New Mexico, is denied.
- (2) That jurisdiction of this cause is retained for the entry of such further orders as the Commission may deem necessary.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the day and year hereinabove designated.

SEAL

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

ALEY J. ADMIJO Member

EMERY O. ARNOLD, Member

JOE D. KAMEY, Member & Secretary

LAW OFFICES

LEM'S C COKJUP
PAUL W EATON, UH
CONRAD E COFFIELD
HAROLD L HENDLEY, JO
STUART D SHANGE
C D MARTIN
PAUL J KELLY, JR
JAMES H BOZARTH
DOUGLAS L LUNSFORD

FONEST R FINNEY, JR
J COUGLAS FOSTER
K DOUGLAS FERRIN
C RAY ALLEN B
JACQUELINE W ALLEN
T, CALDER E77ELL, JR
WILLIAM B BURFORD
JOHN'S NELSON
R CHAPO E, OLSON

HINKLE, COX, EATON, COFFIELD & HENSLEY

GOO HINKLE QUILDING TENSLEY

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ROBERT A STONES

WE BONDURANT, JR 1914-1973

MIDLAND, TEXAS OFFICE
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO: OBSOI

FINDO FIRST NATIONAL BANK TOWER

1001-022-0310

MATCH 5, 1980 TICLE DIVISION

MATCH 5, 1980 TICLE DIVISION

Mr. Joe D. Ramey, Chairman Oil Conservation Commission P. O. Box 2088 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Re: Case No. 6823

Oil Conservation Commission
Application of Amoco Production
Company for 640 Acre Carbon Dioxide
Gas Well Spacing, Harding, Quay and
Union Counties, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Ramey:

This firm represents UGI Corporation, one of the lessees and working interest owners in the Bravo Dome Carbon Dioxide Gas Unit in Harding, Quay and Union Counties. Mr. Conrad Coffield of our Midland, Texas office will be making an appearance on behalf of UGI Corporation in connection with the above case. However, Mr. Coffield is out of the office this week and I am writing this letter on his behalf.

The above case has been scheduled for Commission Hearing on March 11, 1980. On behalf of UCI Corporation we are requesting that the hearing be postponed and that the Commission reset the hearing for a subsequent date. In the alternative, if the hearing is not postponed, then we request that the hearing be continued after receipt of such evidence as the Commission deems expedient on March 11 to a subsequent date with permission granted to UGI Corporation to present its evidence relevant to Amoco's Application for 640-acre spacing at a later hearing.

The reason for this request is to allow this firm and UGI Corporation adequate time to properly prepare exhibits and other evidentiary material to be presented. The delay in preparation was occasioned by the fact that the attorney who previously represented UGI Corporation felt obligated to withdraw from representation of UGI Corporation because of a conflict between UGI and one of its lessors whom that attorney also represented. After receiving notice of the withdrawal of that attorney, UGI retained this firm to represent them, but due to the shortness of time after having been so retained we have been unable to properly prepare the case.

A continuance for proper presentation of relevant evidence is also necessary in view of the fact that although the case was originally scheduled as an Examiner Hearing, it has now been scheduled as a Commission Hearing, thus imposing upon UGI Corporation the necessity of presenting a full and complete evidentiary case to the Commission.

For these reasons, we are filing this request for a postponement of the hearing, or in the alternative a continuance of the hearing to allow proper preparation and presentation of relevant evidentiary material by UGI Corporation.

By xerox copy of this letter, I am serving of our request upon the following:

William F. Carr
P. O. Box 2208
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(Attorney for Amoco Production Company)

Richard L. C. Virtue
Box 2187
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(Attorney for Bobby and JoAnn Adee)

Respectfully submitted,

HINKLE, COX, EATON, COFFIELD & HENSLEY

Actorneys for UGI Corporation

LCC:er

xc: Mr. William F. Carr Mr. Richard L. C. Virtue

> Mr. Alex Armijo Commissioner of Public Lands P. O. Box 1148 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Mr. Emory Arnold Director of Mining and Minerals Energy and Minerals Department State of New Mexico Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501



Amoco Production Company

Cass 6823

Houston Region 500 Jetlerson Building Post Office Box 3092 Houston, Texas 77001

J. R. Barnett Regional Engineers

January 30, 1980

File: JCA-986.51NM-252

Re: Request for Hearing

Amendment of Statewide Rules 104 B and 104 C for CO₂ Development

Union, Quay, and Harding Counties

New Mexico

Oil Conservation Division (3) Energy and Minerals Department P. O. Box 2088 Santa Fe, NM 87501 Attention: Mr. Joe D. Ramey

Dear Mr. Ramey:

Amoco Production Company respectfully requests a hearing to amend Statewide Rules No. 104 B and 104 C for CO₂ Development from the Tubb or older formations in Union, Quay, and Harding Counties, New Mexico. Amoco requests the following amendments to the above captioned rules:

Rule 104 B III

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 B III Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

In Union, Harding, and Quay Counties, a Wildcat well which is projected as a CO₂ well to the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in the form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U. S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

Re-designate current Rule 104 B III as $\underline{\text{Rule 104 B IV}}$ and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

Mr. Joe D. Ramey Page Two January 30, 1980

Rule 104 C II (c)

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 C II (c) Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules, each development CO well for a defined pool in the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in a form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U. S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

Re-designate current Rule 104 C II (c) as $\underline{\text{Rule 104 C II (d)}}$ and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

Please place this item on the Examiner's Hearing Docket of February 27, 1980, or the next hearing docket thereafter. Any question concerning this request should be directed to Mr. Jim Allen (713/652-5497).

Yours very truly,

J. R. Barnettan



Amoco Production Company

Heastern Region. 500 Jefferson Building Post Office Box 3092 Houston, Texas 77001

J. R. Barnett Regional Engineering Manager

January 30, 1980

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(GAZ (323

File: JCA-986.51NM-252

Re: Request for Hearing

Amendment of Statewide Rules

104 B and 104 C for CO₂ Development Union, Quay, and Harding Counties

New Mexico

Oil Conservation Division (3) Energy and Minerals Department P. O. Box 2088 Santa Fe, NM 87501 Attention: Mr. Joe D. Ramey

Dear Mr. Ramey:

Amoco Production Company respectfully requests a hearing to amend Statewide Rules No. 104 B and 104 C for CO₂ Development from the Tubb or older formations in Union, Quay, and Harding Counties, New Mexico. Amoco requests the following amendments to the above captioned rules:

Rule 104 B III

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 B III Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

In Union, Harding, and Quay Counties, a Wildcat well which is projected as a CO₂ well to the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in the form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U. S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

Re-designate current Rule 104 B III as <u>Rule 104 B IV</u> and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

Mr. Joe D. Ramey Page Two January 30, 1980

Rule 104 C II (c)

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 C II (c) nion, Harding, and Quay Counties

Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules, each development CO₂ well for a defined pool in the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in a form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U. S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter – quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

Re-designate current Rule 104 C II (c) as $\underline{\text{Rule } 104 \text{ C II } \text{ (d)}}$ and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

Please place this item on the Examiner's Hearing Docket of February 27, 1980, or the next hearing docket thereafter. Any question concerning this request should be directed to Mr. Jim Allen (713/652-5497).

Yours very truly,

J. R. Barnetta

1



Amese Production Company

Houston Region 500 Jefferson Building Post Office Box 3092 Houston, Texas 77001

J. R. Barnett Regional Engineering Manager

January 30, 1980

Cair 6823

File: JCA-986.51NM-252

Re: Request for Hearing

Amendment of Statewide Rules

104 B and 104 C for CO₂ Development Union, Quay, and Harding Counties

New Mexico

Oil Conservation Division (3) Energy and Minerals Department P. O. Box 2088 Santa Fe, NM 87501 Attention: Mr. Joe D. Ramey

Dear Mr. Ramey:

Amoco Production Company respectfully requests a hearing to amend Statewide Rules No. 104 B and 104 C for CO₂ Development from the Tubb or older formations in Union, Quay, and Harding Counties, New Mexico. Amoco requests the following amendments to the above captioned rules:

Rule 104 B III

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 B III Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

In Union, Harding, and Quay Counties, a Wildcat well which is projected as a CO₂ well to the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in the form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U. S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

Re-designate current Rule 104 B III as Rule 104 B IV and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

Mr. Joe D. Ramey Page Two January 30, 1980

Rule 104 C II (c)

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 C II (c) Union, Harding, and Ouay Counties

Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules, each development CO₂ well for a defined pool in the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in a form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U. S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

Re-designate current Rule 104 C II (c) as <u>Rule 104 C II (d)</u> and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

Please place this item on the Examiner's Hearing Docket of February 27, 1980, or the next hearing docket thereafter. Any question concerning this request should be directed to Mr. Jim Allen (713/652-5497).

Yours very truly,

J. R. Barnetty

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Dockets Nos. 8-80 and 9-80 are tentatively set for Narch 26 and April 9, 1980. Applications for hearing must be filed at least 22 days in advance of hearing date.

DOCKEL: COMMISSION HEARING - TUESDAY - MARCH 11, 1980

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION - 9 A.M. - ROOM 205 STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

CASE 6609: (DE NOVO) (Continued and Rendvertised)

Application of Napeco Inc. for pool creation and special pool rules, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the creation of a new Strawn oil pool for its Benson Deep Unit Well No. 1 located in Unit O of Section 33, Township 18 South, Range 30 East, and special rules therefor, including 160-scre spacing and standard well locations.

Upon application of Yates Petroleum Corporation and Napeco Inc., this case will be heard De Novo pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1220. Applicants allege this is not an "oil" pool but is a "volatile" oil pool.

CASE 6823:

Application of Amoco Production Company for 640-acre carbon dioxide gas well spacing, Harding, Quay, and Union Counties, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the amendment of Rule 104 of the Division Rules and Regulations to require that wildcat and development corbon dioxide gas wells projected to the Tubb or older formations in Harding, Quay, and Union Counties must be located on 640-acre spacing and proration units, and must be located no nearer than 1650 feet to the outer boundary of the tract and not nearer than 330 feet to any interior quarter-quarter section line.

Docket No. 7-80

DOCKET: EXAMINER HEARING - WEDNESDAY - MARCH 12, 1980

9 A.M. - OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION CONFERENCE ROOM, STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

The following cases will be heard before Daniel S. Notter, Exeminer, or Richard L. Stamels, Alternate Examiner:

- ALLOWABLE: (1) Consideration of the allowable production of gas for April, 1980, from fifteen prorated pools in Lea, Eddy, and Chaves County, New Mexico.
 - (2) Consideration of the allowable production of gas for April, 1980, from four prorated pools in San Juan, Rio Arriba, and Sandoval Counties, New Mexico.
- CASE 6813: (Continued from Fobruary 27, 1980, Examiner Hearing) (This case will be dismissed.)

Application of Petroleum Development Corporation to amend Order No. R-6196, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks to amend Order No. R-6196 which authorized re-entry of a well at an unorthodox location in the Lusk-Morrow Gas Pool to be dedicated to the N/2 of Section 13, Township 19 South, Range 31 East. Applicant now seeks approval for a new revised location 750 feet from the North line and 660 feet from the West line of said Section 13.

CASE 6834: Application of Conoco Inc. for a dual completion and unorthodox well location, Lea County, New Mexico. (This case will be continued to March 26 and resdvertised.)

Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for the dual completion (conventional) of its SEMU Burger Well No. 107 at an unorthodox location 2615 feet from the South and East lines of Section 24, Township 20 South, Range 38 East, to produce oil from the Blinebry Oil and Gas and Drinkard Pools.

CASE 6824: Application of American Trading and Production Corporation for a unit agreement, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above—styled cause, seeks approval for the Talko Unit Area, comprising 4,800 acres, more or less, of State and Federal lands in Township 26 South, Range 35 East.

LAW OFFICES OF

SUTIN, THAYER & BROWNE A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

PAUL G. BARDACKE
GRAHAM BROWNE
STEPHEN CHARNAS
JAMES C. COMPTON, JR.
HICHAHD M. DALY
GERALD T. E. GONZÁLEZ
W. PATRICK HARMAN
JAY D. HERTZ
ROBERT G. HEYMAN
ALLAN J. HISEY
DONALD L. JONES
FRANKLIN JONES
MARY E. MEDONALD
IRWIN S. MOISE
STEVEN K. MOISE
KESTER L. OMAN
LAFEL E. OMAN

ROBERT PAMPELL
CHARLES P. PRICE III
KEVIN V. REILLY
HENRY M. RIVERA
DONALD M. SALAZAH
PHILIP R. SCHICHTEL
RAYMOND W. SCHOWERS
ACISON A. SCHOLER
RONALD SEGEL
JONATHAN B. SUTIN
MICHAEL G. SUTIN
NORMAN S. THAYER
RICHARD L.C. VIRTUE
ROBERT J. WERNER
MARIANNE WOODARD
JOHN W. ZAVITZ

SANTA FE OFFICE 215 WASHINGTON AVENUE POST OFFICE BOX 2187 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501 505-988-5521

ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE FIRST PLAZA POST OFFICE BOX 1945 ALBUQUEROUE, NEW MEXICO 87103 505-842-8200

February 22, 1980

Legal Office Oil Conservation Division Energy and Minerals Department State Land Office 310 Old Santa Fe Trail Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

(ase 823

Amoco - CO2 Lease Unitization Hearing

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Please send written notice of the date, time and location of the hearing on the Amoco ${\rm CO_2}$ lease unitization application to:

Bobby and Johnann Adee 315 Monroe Clayton, New Mexico 88415

Please also send the same notice to our firm's Santa Fe Office to the attention of Richard L. C. Virtue.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

SUTIN, THAYER & BROWNE A Professional Corporation

Mailed 2/29/80

Yaura Mason Laura Mason Legal Assistant

LM:je

cc: Mr. and Mrs. Bobby Adee

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING!

31

CASE NO. 6823 ORDER NO. R-6325

APPLICATION OF AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY FOR 640-ACRE CARBON DIOXIDE GAS WELL SPACING, IHARDING, QUAY, AND UNION COUNTIES, NEW MEXICO.

ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

BY THE COMMISSION:

This cause came on for hearing at 9 a.m. on March 11,1980, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, before the Oil Conservation Commission of New Mexico.

NOW, on this ___ day of April, 1980, the Commission, having considered the testimony, exhibits, and the record and being fully advised in the premises,

FINDS

(1) That the public notice having been

given as required by low, the Commission has jurisdiction of this course and the subject metter thereof.

(2) That the applicant, Amore Production Company, secks approval of 640-acre carbon dioxide gas well apacing in Harding, Quay, and Union Countries, New Mexico,

(3) That the Commission has anthonity to anthonize spacing with that can be efficiently and economically distinctly and economically distinctly

(4) That the applicant did establish that communication existed between wells 660 feet apart.

(5) hat assuming radial drainage, voice drilled on 640-acre spacing would require a radius of drainage of 2974 feet.

(6) That the applicant presented no substantial evidence atablishing that Carbon
lioxide gas wells in the Tubb or older
formations in Herding, Quay, and Union
Camities are espable of a radius of drainage
of 2979 feet, or that such wells are espable
of efficiently and economically draining 640-sore
spacing and proration units.

(7) That the applicant presented no substantial didence establishing any economic

necessily for the 640-acre spacing and provation units requested in this case.

(8) That the levelopment of the subject area on 640-aere specing would probably result in the drilling of too few wrets to efficiently and economically drain the area thereby coming reduced recovery and resulting in the waste of earlies diagride gas.

(9) That the application should be denied.

IT 15 THEREFORE ORDERED!

(1) That the application is denied.

(2) Turisdiction

of Amoco Production Company for 640 - acre carbon dioxiele gas well spainy in Harding, Quay, and Union Countries, New Mexico

1974 and 1979 Theoretical Calculation of Bravo Dome Area Interference Test Results (Based on a homogeneous and infinite system)

Basic Equation

$$\Delta P_{\text{obs well}} = \frac{70.6Q\mu B}{Kh} - E_{i} \left(-\frac{Mh\mu c r^{2}}{.0252 Kh} t \right)$$

where Q = flow rate, mcfpd

μ = viscosity, cp
B = ReservoirVolume Factor, Bbl/mcf

Kh = permeability, md-ft. Øh = porosity feet, fraction
c = Compressibility, nsi

r = distance to observation well, ft.

t = time, days

State FI Test

Values used for theoretical curve

 $\mu = .0161$

B = 6.3

Kh = 3089 - 1974 test = 3862 - 1979 test

 $\emptyset h = 25$

 $c = 201 \times 10^{-5}$ r = 660

<u>Iheoretical</u> calculation results

Producing	Calculated Pressure Change, psi						
Time-Days	<u> 1974 Test</u>	<u>1979 Test</u>					
3 7 14 21 45	36 -1.47 -2.94 -3.97	32 -1.12 -2.91 -3.99 -6.22					

LJS/cw 449/H3

SUFC	RE THE
OIL CORD BAY	ATION CONTINUES ON
Since P	, Morr Mexico
Caso N 6823	Jama Ma. <u>6</u>
Submitted by	Ansoco
Hearing Date	3-11-80
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<u>Heimann Test</u>

 $\label{thm:local_values} \mbox{Values used for theoretical curve same as State FI except}$

Kh = 2,226 for both 1974 and 1979 test

Theoretical calculation results

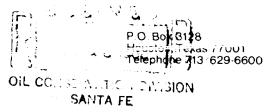
Producing	Calculated Pressure Change, psi					
<u>Time-Days</u>	1974 Test	<u>1979 Test</u>				
3	19	11				
7	-1.27	75				
14	-2.95	-1.55				
28	-5.33	-3.19				
63	-3,68	-5.26				
111	-10.47					
15 3		-6.06				

LJS/cw 449/H4

DINORS THE CIL CONSCRIVATION OR Seeds for staying a	- ' -
Caralla 6823 18 11 18	. 6A
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Robert J. Pickens Attorney Houston Division Production, U.S. & Canada





February 11, 1980

Oil Conservation Division Energy and Minerals Department State of New Mexico P.O. Box 2088 Sante Fe, NM 87501

Attention: Mr. Dan S. Nutter, Chief Engineer

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this date, Marathon Oil Company, Applicant in Case No. 6823 set for Examiner's Hearing on February 27, 1980, hereby withdraws its request for the hearing of said unorthodox well location matter on that date.

The preferred location at 660 feet from the North and East Lines of Section 30 is within a "scenic corridor" under the BLM Visual Resources Management guidelines, and therefore, an alternate location will have to be staked.

At the time the coordinates of the new location in Section 30 are determined, a new Unorthodox Well Location Hearing Application will be filed.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT J. PICKENS

RJP/kjs

Change in Bottom Hole Pressure, ps:	
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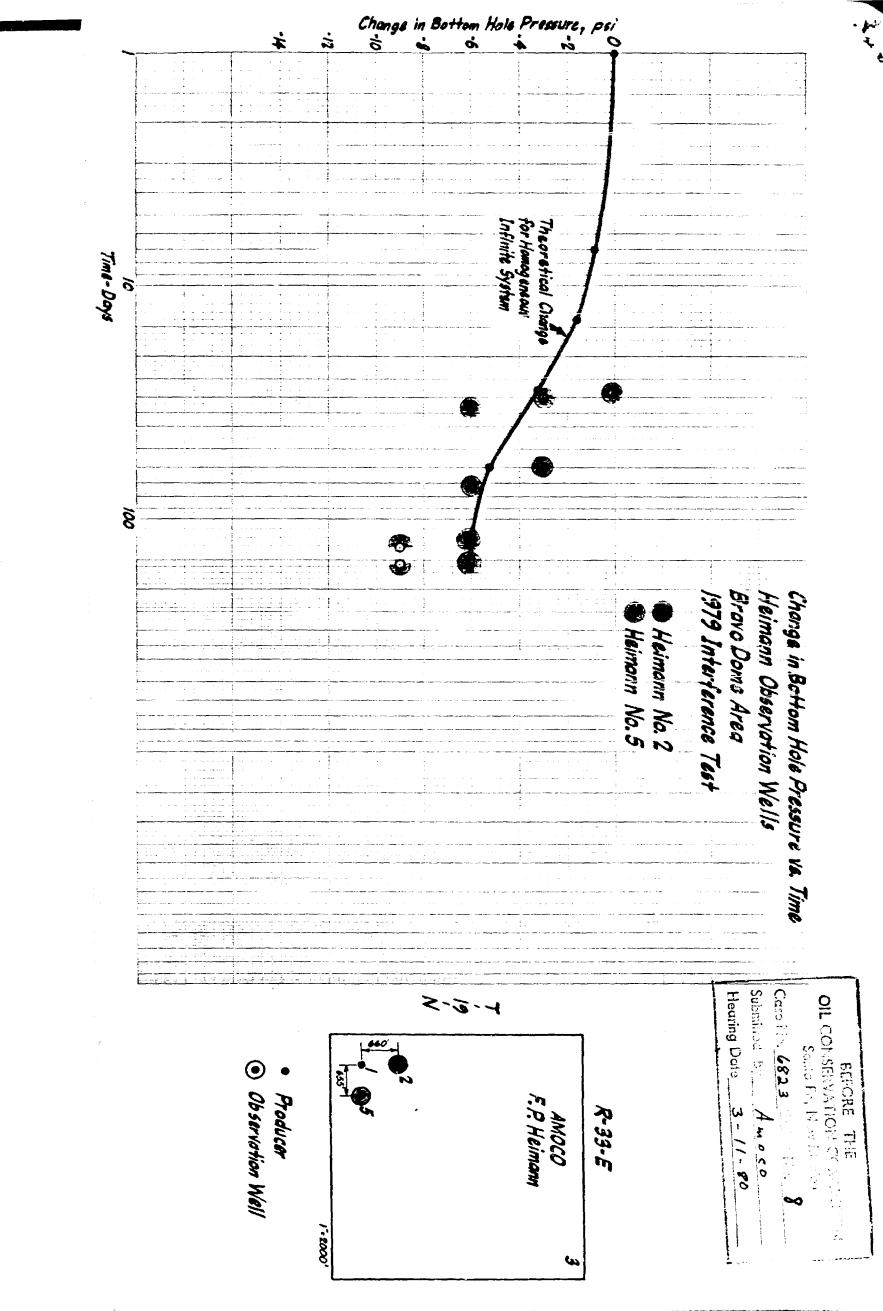
State FD 1974 Interference Test Data Bravo Dome Area

		Pressure Observation						
Produc	ction	No. of Days	Change in Bottom Hole					
	Avg. Rate	Since Start	Pressure, psi					
Days Prod.	<u>mcfpd</u>	<u>of Test</u>	State FD. No. 2					
0-7	1,450	0	0					
7-14	965							
14-21	904							
21-28	1,139							
28-35	1,413							
35-42								
42-49	833							
49-56	850							
56-63	821							
63-70								
70-77	698	72	-1.5					
77-84	711	79	-1.6					
28-35 35-42 42-49 49-56 56-63 63-70 70-77	1,413 1,034 833 850 821 645 698							

 $[\]star$ Rates are questionable due to scale build-up on well tester orifice plate.

LJS/cw 449/H3

ETMORE THE	•
OIL CONSERVATION COLUMNSSION Come Fo, Now Marks	
Care No. 6823 R. 10 Ho. 5A	
Substitute to Amoco	
Hearing Dan 3-11-80	



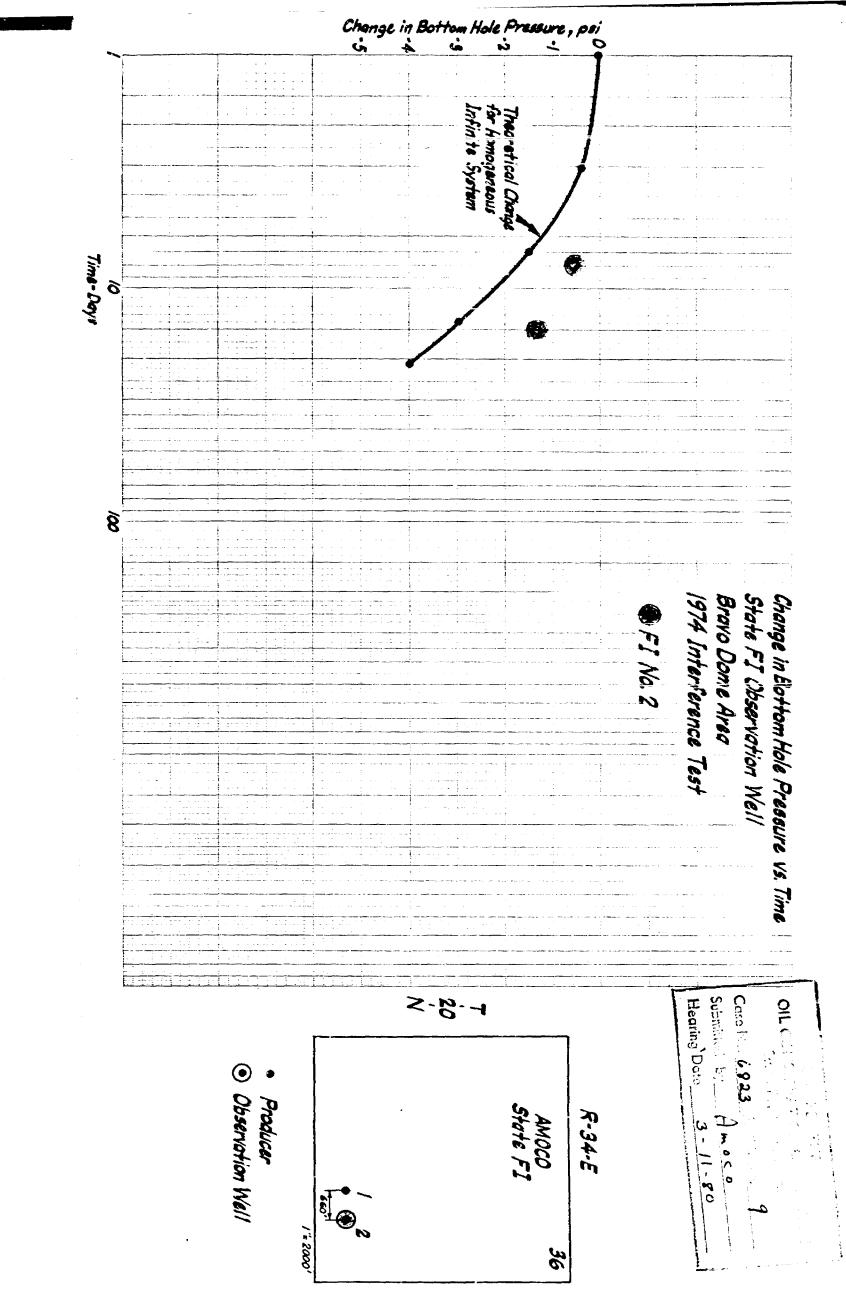
Heimann 1979 Interference Test Data Bravo Dome Area

Heart Bar 3-11-80

Succession Anoce

126-133 637 133-140 679								49-56 871			28-35	21-28 1,028	7-14 657	0-7 896	Jays Prod. mcfpd	Avg. Rate	Production	
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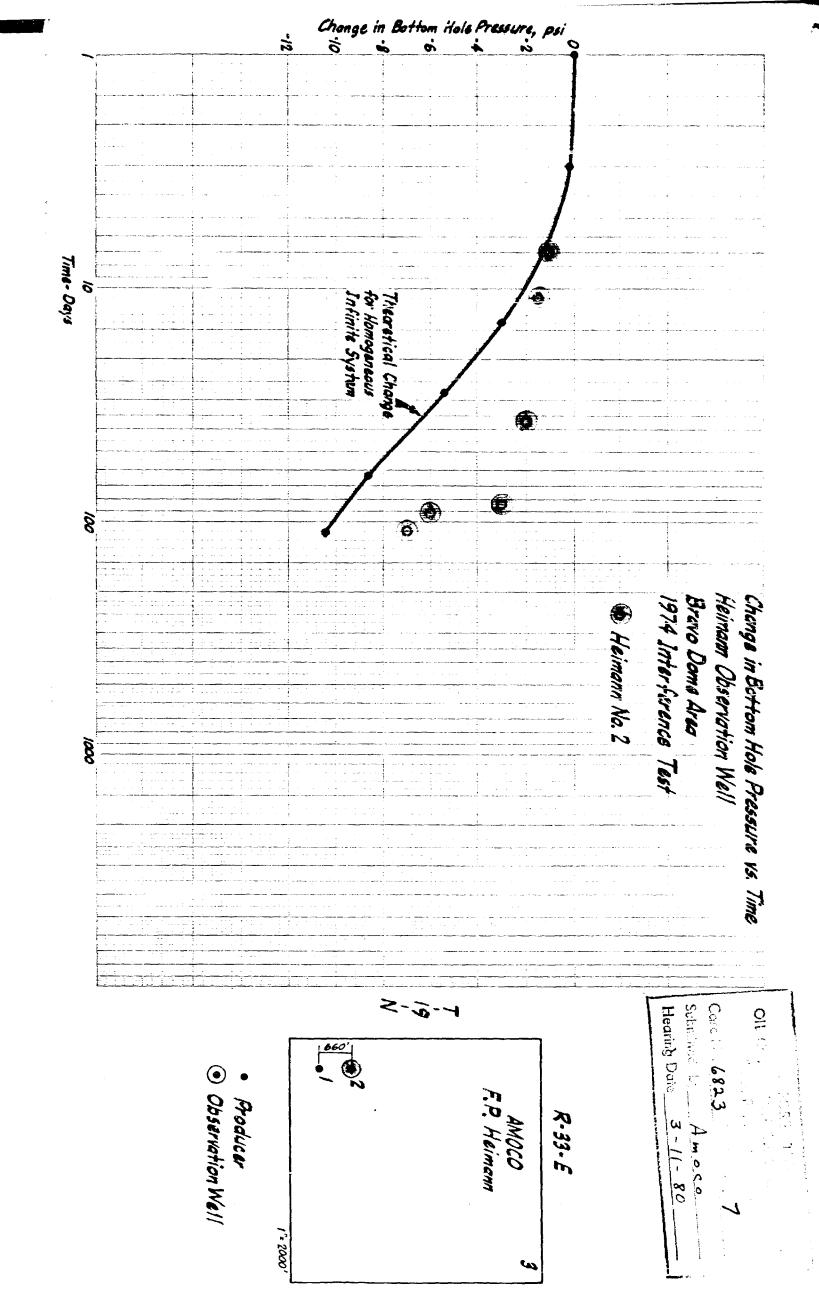
State FI 1974 Interference Test Data Bravo Dome Area

		Pressure Observation						
ProductionAvg. Rate		No. of Days Since Start	Change in Bottom Hole Pressure, psi					
Days Prod.	mcfpd	of Test	State FI. No. 2					
0-7	1,559	0	U					
7-14	1,453	8	5					
14-21	1,488	15	-1.3					

LJS/cw 449/H

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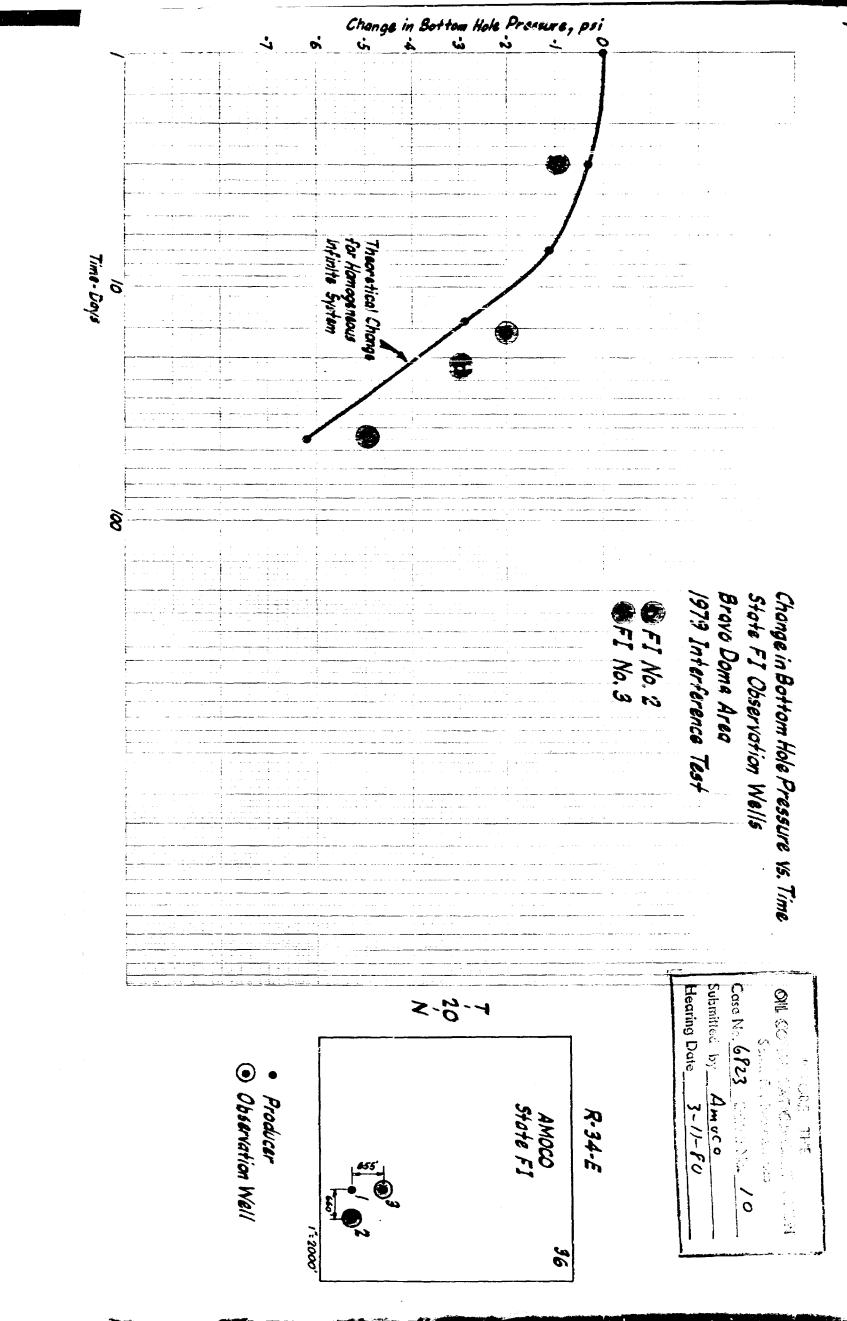


Heimann 1974 Interference Test Data Bravo Dome Area

		Pressure Observation					
Production		No. of Days	Change in Bottom Hole				
	Avg. Rate	Since Start	Pressure, psi				
Days Prod.	<u>nicfpd</u>	<u>of Test</u>	Heimann No. 2				
0-7	1,494	0 7	0				
		7	-1.0				
7-14	1,519	11	-1.5				
14-21	1,519						
21-28	1,504						
28-35	1,472						
35-42	1,410	37	-2.0				
42-49	1,460						
49-56	1,519						
56-63	1,448						
63-70	1,451						
70-77	1,399						
77-84	1,395						
84-91	1,453	85	-3.0				
91-98	1,410	94	-6.1				
98-105	1,333	-	•				
105-111	1,279	111	-7.0				

LJS/cw 447/H4

6823 7A Amoco 3-11-80



State FI 1979 Interference Test Data Bravo Dome Area

		Pressure Observation							
Produ	ction Avg. Rate	No. of Days Since Start	Change in Bottom Hole Pressure, psi						
Days Prod.	mc fpd	of lest	State FI. No. 2	State Fi No. 3					
0-7	1,449	0	O	0					
7-14	1,699	3	-1.0	-1.0					
14-45	1,688	16	-2.0	-1.0					
		22	-2.0	-3,0					
		23	-3.0	-3.0					
		40	-5.0	-5.0					
		45	-5.Û	-5.0					

LJS/cw 449/H2

OIL COLORS VAT THE COLORS OF COLORS Submitte a by Amuca Hearing Date 3-11-80

104 B & 104 C

RULE 104 B III

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 B III Union, Harding and Quay Counties

(a) Wildcat CO₂ Gas Wells

In Union, Harding, and Quay Counties, a Wildcat well which is projected as a CO₂ well to the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in the form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

(b) Wildcat Wells Other Than CO2 Gas Wells

In Union, Harding and Quay Counties any Wildcat well, other than a $\rm CO_2$ gas well shall be located on a tract consisting of approximately 40 surface contiguous acres substantially in the form of a square which is a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys, or on a governmental quarter - quarter section or lot and shall be located not closer than 330 feet to any boundary of such tract.

Re-designate current Rule 104 B III as $\underline{\text{Rule } 104 \text{ B IV}}$ and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

RULE 104 C II (c)

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 C II (c) Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules, each development CO₂ well for a defined pool in the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in a form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

RULE 104 C II (d)

New Rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 C II (d) Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

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Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules, each development well for a defined gas pool, other than a CO₂ gas pool, shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 160 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in the form of a square which is a quarter section, being a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys, and shall be located not closer than 660 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary nor closer than 1320 feet to the nearest well drilling to or capable of producing from the same pool.

Re-designate current Rule 104 C II (c) as Rule 104 C II (e) and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

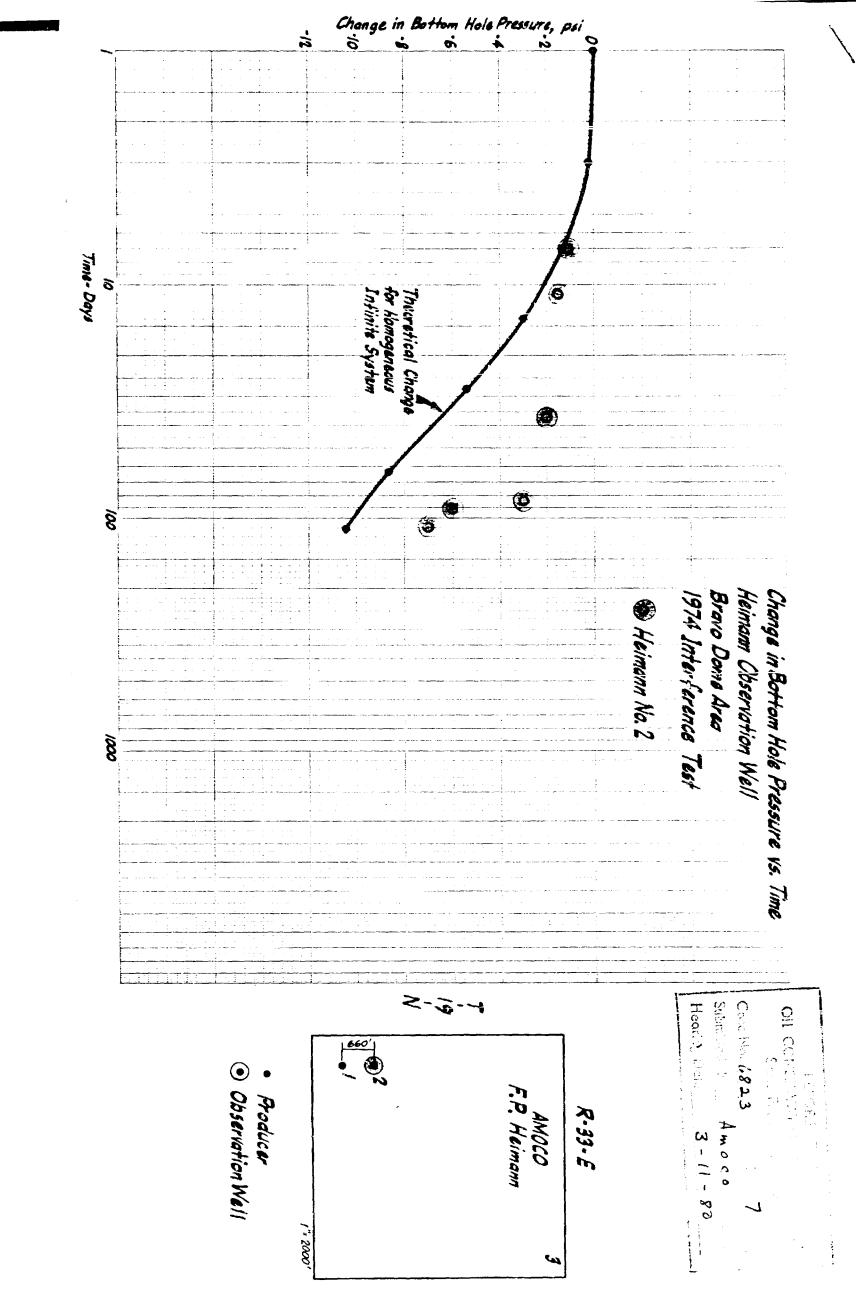
State FD 1974 Interference Test Data Brayo Dome Area

Production		Pressure Observation		
Days Prod.	Avg. Rate mcfpd	No. of Days Since Start of Test	Change in Bottom Hole Pressure, psi State FD. No. 2	
0-7 7-14 14-21 21-28 28-35 35-42 42-49 49-56 56-63 63-70	1,450 965 904 1,139 1,413 1,034 833 850 821	O	U	
70-77 77-84	645 698 711	72 79	-1.5 -1.6	

^{*} Rates are questionable due to scale build-up on well tester orifice plate.

LJS/cw 449/H3

Case No. 4813 Rest of the 5A
Submitted by Ameso
Hearing Data 3-1/-80



Heimann 1974 Interference Test Data Bravo Dome Area

Production		Pressure Ubservation No. of Days Change in Bottom Hole	
	Avg. Rate	Since Start	Pressure, psi
Days Prod.	<u>nicfpd</u>	<u>of Test</u>	Heimann No. 2
0-7	1,494	0 7	0 -1.0
7-14	1,519	11	-1.5
14-21	1,519		
21-28	1,504		
28-35	1,472		
35-42	1,410	37	-2.0
42-49	1,460		
49-56	1,519		
56-63	1,448		
63-70	1,451		
70-77	1,399		
77-84	1,395		
84-91	1,453	85	-3.0
91-98	1,410	94	-6.1
98-105	1,333		
105-111	1,279	111	-7.0

LJS/cw 447/H4

Circles The Circles Amoco



STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 2008 STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING BANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501 15051 827-2434

May 2, 1980

Re: Mr. Guy Buell, Attorney Mmoco Production Company	CASE NO. 6323 ORDER NO. R-6325
P. O. Box 3092 Rouston, Texas 77001	Applicant:
	Amoco Production Company

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the above-referenced Commission order recently entered in the subject case.

Yours very truly,
JOE D. RAMEY
Director

JDR/fd
Copy of order also sent to:
Hobbs OCC x
Artesia OCC x
Aztec OCC

Other William F. Carr, Conrad Coffield, Owen Lopez, Walter Healy

104 B & 104 C

RULE 104 B III

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 B III Union, Harding and Quay Counties

(a) Wildcat CO₂ Gas Wells

In Union, Harding, and Quay Counties, a Wildcat well which is projected as a CO₂ well to the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in the form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

(b) Wildcat Wells Other Than CO₂ Gas Wells

In Union, Harding and Quay Counties any Wildcat well, other than a CO₂ gas well shall be located on a tract consisting of approximately 40 surface contiguous acres substantially in the form of a square which is a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys, or on a governmental quarter - quarter section or lot and shall be located not closer than 330 feet to any boundary of such tract.

Re-designate current Rule 104 B III as $\underline{\text{Rule } 104 \text{ B IV}}$ and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

RULE 104 C II (c)

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 C II (c) Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules, each development CO₂ well for a defined pool in the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in a form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

RULE 104 C II (d)

New Rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 C II (d) Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

6823 1 AMOCO 3-11-80 Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules, each development well for a defined gas pool, other than a CO₂ gas pool, shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 160 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in the form of a square which is a quarter section, being a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys, and shall be located not closer than 660 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary nor closer than 1320 feet to the nearest well drilling to or capable of producing from the same pool.

Re-designate current Rule 104 C II (c) as <u>Rule 104 C II (e)</u> and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STATEWIDE RULES

104 B & 104 C

RULE 104 B III

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
SANTA FE

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 B III Union, Harding and Quay Counties

(a) Wildcat CO2 Gas Wells

In Union, Harding, and Quay Counties, a Wildcat well which is projected as a CO₂ well to the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in the form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

(b) Wildcat Wells Other Than CO2 Gas Wells

In Union, Harding and Quay Counties any Wildcat well, other than a CO₂ gas well shall be located on a tract consisting of approximately 40 surface contiguous acres substantially in the form of a square which is a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys, or on a governmental quarter - quarter section or lot and shall be located not closer than 330 feet to any boundary of such tract.

Re-designate current Rule 104 B III as Rule 104 B IV and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

RULE 104 C II (c)

Amend current rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 C II (c) Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules, each development CO₂ well for a defined pool in the Tubb formation or older shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 640 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in a form of a square, being a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys being a governmental section, and shall be located not closer than 1650 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary.

RULE 104 C II (d)

New Rule to read as follows:

Rule 104 C II (d) Union, Harding, and Quay Counties

6823

A MOCO 3-11-80 Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules, each development well for a defined gas pool, other than a CO₂ gas pool, shall be located on a designated drilling tract consisting of 160 surface contiguous acres, more or less, substantially in the form of a square which is a quarter section, being a legal subdivision of the U.S. Public Land Surveys, and shall be located not closer than 660 feet to any outer boundary of such tract nor closer than 330 feet to any quarter - quarter section or subdivision inner boundary nor closer than 1320 feet to the nearest well drilling to or capable of producing from the same pool.

Re-designate current Rule 104 C II (c) as Rule 104 C II (e) and add Union, Harding, and Quay Counties to the excepted counties. No other changes to this rule.

CASE

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 11 March 1980

COMMISSION HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Application of Amoco Production Company for 640-acre carbon dioxide gas well spacing, Harding, Quay, and Union Counties, New Mexico.

BEFORE: Commissioner Ramey

Commissioner Arnold

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

APPEARANCES

For the Oil Conservation

Division:

Ernest I. Padilla, Esq. Legal Counsel to the Commission State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 27501

For Amoco Production

William F. Carr. Esq. CAMPBELL & BLACK P. A. Post Office Box 2208 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 and GUY BUELL, ESQ. AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY Houston, Texas

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APPEARAUCES

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For UGI Corporation and Americas, Inc.:

Conrad Coffield, Esq.

HURKE, COX, EATON, COFFIELD &

HEMSLEY

P. O. Box 3580

Midland, Texas 79701

And

Walter F. M. Healy, Deq. Vice President - Logal

UGI Corporation and Americas, Inc.

P. O. Box 858

Valley Forge, Ponnsylvania 19482

For HNG Possil Fuels Co.:

Owen M. Lopez, Esq.

MONTGOMERY, ANDREWS & HANNAHS

Paseo de Peralta

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.
Rt. 1 Box 193-B
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Phone (305) 455-7409 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Cross Examination by Mr. Ramey

JAMES C. ALLEN

Direct Examination by Mr. Buell Questions by Mr. Stamets

BRUCE I. MAY

Direct Examination by Mr. Buell Cross Examination by Mr. Healy Cross Examination by Mr. Ramey Questions by Mr. Nutter Questions by Mr. holland Questions by Mr. Ulvog Questions by Mr. Stamets Recross Examination by Mr. Ramey Questions by Mr. Ulvog Cross Examination by Mr. Lopez Questions by Mr. Holland

L. J. SANDERS, JR.

Questions by Mr. Nutter

Direct Examination by MR, Buell

Cross Examination by Mr Ramey

Cross Examination by Mr. Healy

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EXHIBITS

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.
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time.

have, Mr. Buell?

three.

MR. PAICH: Call newt Case (623.

MR. PADILLA: Application of Amoco Production Company for 640-acre carbon dioxide gas well spacing, Harding, Quay, and Union Counties, New Mexico.

MR. RAMEY: Ask for appearances at this

MR. CARR: May it please the Commission, I'm William P. Carr, Campbell and Black, P. A., Santa Pe, appearing on behalf of the applicant.

I'm associated today with Guy Buell, Attorney for Amoco Production Company, who will present Amoco's case, and we are prepared to go forward with our case at this time.

MR. RAMEY: Now many witnesses do you

MR. BUELL: I have three, Mr. Ramey,

MR. COFFIELD: Conrad Coffield with the Hinkle Law Firm of Midland, Texas, appearing on behalf of Protestant AmeriGas, Inc., and its subsidiary, Swartz Carbonic Company, both of which are subsidiaries of UGI Corporation, and I have to present to the Commission Mr. Walter Healy, Vice President - Legal, of UGI and Amerigas. He will make statements and present the case on behalf of those companies.

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MR. RAMEY: Okay, Mr. Coffield, thank you. MP. HEALY: Just for the record, I'm Mr. Healy. MR. RAMEY: Okay, fine, thank you. MR. LOPES: May it please the Commission, my name is Owen Lopez with the Montgomery Law Firm in Santa Fe, New Mexico, appearing on behalf of Houston Pipeline Company and Mr. John C. Thrash, Junior, Vice President of the company is here to make a statement on behalf of the company. MR. THRASH: ANG Fossil Fuels Company. WR. LOPEZ: HNG Possil Fuels Company. Please correct the record. MR. RAMEY: Any other appearances? Mr. Carr and Mr. Buell, you may proceed. MR. BUELL: Are there any preliminary matters, Mr. Commissioner? MR. HEALY: Yes, I'd like to make a 20 motion before Applicant Amoco presents its case. 21 My name is Walter Healy and I'm Vice 22 President - Legal of UGI Corporation and AmeriGas. 23

AmeriGas, Swartz Carbonics and its predecessors have been producing carbon dioxide from a number of acres on leased lands since about 1940. During this

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. I Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Merico 87301 period we've drilled about twenty five wells. This acreage is located in the southwest corner of Harding County.

Our Attorney, Mr. Coffield, and I have reviewed the geological and engineering data that we've collected during this period with our own engineering emperts. Based on our review, we believe that 640-acre spacing would not effectively and efficiently, and economically, drain our acreage.

Also, we believe that the present 160-acre spacing now applicable to our tracts is necessary in the interest of conservation, prevention of waste, and protection of correlative rights.

Therefor, I'd like to move that the proposed amendment to the spacing rule be changed to exclude the twelve townships in Harding County in which most of our tracts are located. These townships are Townships 17, 18, 19, and 20 North, and Ranges 29, 30, and 31 East.

If the motion is granted, this would effect an amendment to Amoco's application. I've discussed this matter with Amoco's attorney, Mr. Guy Buell, and I believe he wished to make a statement at this point.

Thank you.

MR. BUELL: If it please the Commission, first I'd like to have one of my witnesses show on what will be our Exhibit Number Two, the area that the motion was

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directed at.

Exhibit Two, we're getting a little ahead of ourselves, but that is a map that covers the three counties which were the original subject matter of the hearing, Union on the north, Harding in the middle, and Quay on the south. Thank you, Mr. May.

May it please the Commission, the area that has just been identified on our Exhibit Two with a black line includes all of the older CO₂ producing areas, and I believe in all three of the counties. All of this acreage that they have moved to delete is in Harding County.

In view of the fact that there has been production in this area since the early '40s, I have no objection to deleting that area from the scope of our hearing.

MR. RAMEY: If -- Mr. Healy, maybe you could answer this. If the Commission saw fit to grant 640-acre spacing with provisions for 160-acre non-standard units wouldn't that serve the same purpose? The same as deleting this area from --

MR. HEALY: I don't understand the nonstandard units. How would that work?

MR. RAMEY: Your wells, I assume, are now developed on 160-acre spacing.

MR. HEALY: True, yes.

that wouldn't

MR. PAMFY. If the Cormication granted

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.

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completely solve our problem because we have a number of tracts that we have not developed that we would like to deve-

MR. MTALY: Vell, I -

160-acre units to existing wells --

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MR. RAMEY: And also would have provisions for 160-acre non-standard units within the area, would this not serve the same purpose?

MR. HEALY: Well, I think it would if it had the effect of allowing us to drill on each 160-acre tract that we now lease. Our problem is that we have about fifteen potential drilling sites on 160-acre spacing, and really only three if it goes to 640, because we don't have complete 640 tracts, except in those three cases.

MR. RAMEY: You don't have complete 640acre tracts?

MR. HEALY: No. We have several where there are small parcels and we have -- we could force pool them, but we have problems with our leases because if we do that, then we violate the provisions of our leases.

So we're in a box, and we frankly feel that the 640 spacing on our tracts is not proper. We're prepared to present testimony if that's necessary, and I think we can eliminate the need to go over all that material

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by excluding those tracts from the proposed scope of the rule change.

We - we have really no interest, and we don't have any data on drilling in other parts of the - of the state, so that we really can't address any acreage other than our own, and obviously those are the ones that we're concerned about.

MR. RAMEY: Do you have a plat of your acreage?

MR. HEALY: Yes.

MR. COFFIELD: Mr. Chairman, while they are getting that plat available, point of information and explanation on the non-standard 160-acre suggestion that you made a few minutes ago.

Are you saying that the -- UGI then would come in on a well-by-well basis to obtain authority to drill, or would the order be such that they could drill without obtaining individual authority for each of their new wells?

MR. RAMEY: Well, I think it's always been handled by the Division on a well-by-well basis.

MR. COFFIELD: Requiring a hearing?

MR. RAMEY: Not necessarily requiring a hearing unless you have objection from offset operators.

MR. COFFILLD: So it would --- could be done administratively?

IR. RAFTY. Yes. It could be administrative procedure, I assume, without you know whereby you would have to notify offset operators and then if they objected, why then it would so to hearing.

MR. COFFIRED Mr. Chairman, would there be any production penalty involved in such an exception?

By virtue of it being 160 scres as opposed to 640, if that order is entered?

MR. RAMEY: I assume there would be, yes.

MR. COFFIFED: That would be a significant
detriment to my client.

MR. EUELL: May it please the Commission, you've been addressing yourself to the fact if you do not grant the motion, if the Commission does not grant the motion.

As I understand the motion, and if you grant it, this area that we've just described would be excluded from the purview of our proposed 640-acre drilling spacing unit if the Commission should adopt that, and am I correct?

MR. RAMEY: Yes.

MR. BUELL: Thank you, sir.

MR. PAMEY: Should be grant this, why I would assume it would operate as it has been since 1940.

MR. BUELL: Yes, sir. That is onereason

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we didn't object to the motion. It is an old production area.

MR. HEADY: These blue-colored tracts are the acreage that we lease from one entity, and this cross hatched acreage is acreage we lease from another entity.

MR. PAMEN: And what about the remaining acreace in there?

MR. HEALY: Well, this is owned, I guess, leased by a number of other parties. The white acreage is leased by a number of other parties who would be participants in the proposed Eravo Dome Unit.

MR.STAMETS: Mr. Healy --

MR. HEALY: The townships that we would be excluding -- we'll start here and work down -- there's a total of twelve. We would use the 160 spacing on these tracts here.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Healy, will the acreage that you've colored in blue and cross-hatched on this map be committed to the Bravo Dome Unit when it would get formed?

MR. HTALY: We haven't decided yet whether to join the unit. We have a number of other problems that we need to work out with Amoco to determine whether or not it's an economically feasible project. Our principal concern is transportation of the CO₂ to the Permian Basin, which is the field where most of this CO₂ is proposed to be used.

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MR. STAMETS: If this acreage were committed to the unit, would it resolve your problems with spacing?

MR. HEALY: Well ---

MR. STAMETS: As far as acreage is con-

cerned?

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MR. HEALY: -- it would, yes. Yes.

It would resolve the main problem that we have. I think we'd still have an interest in whether or not 640 spacing is appropriate and sufficient to drain the entire field. Every participant would have an interest in getting the most CO₂ out of that unit, and I think that to the extent that 640 spacing doesn't do that, then participants theoretically would be damaged.

Now, again, I don't have data on the rest of the unit. All we have is data based on the well drilling that we've had since 1940. So I don't want to expand the scope of what I'm saying beyond our tracts.

But we do feel very strongly, especially since we're not in the unit, that we need to protect our current spacing so that we have enough wellsites so that we can drain our tracts.

MR. NUTTER: Mr. Chairman.

MR. RAMEY: Yes, Mr. Nutter.

MR. NUTTER: It would seem to me that

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.

we're getting involved here in a dilemma that contradicts the basic premise that any spacing order has got to be based on.

case on drainage and this is a common reservoir, then why do we have 160-acre spacing in a portion of it and 640-acre spacing in the other portion? If this area here takes 160 acres to drain and is a common reservoir, then why doesn't Amoco's area take 160 acres to drain?

It looks as though it's contradictory to me. Now, can you show me --

MR. HEALY: I'm not sure it is, you know.

There is a good possibility that the drainage in our tracts

would not be as good as in the other part. This thing is,

I guess, one corner of the proposed unit.

thirty years experience here with determining the effects of drainage and how adequate it is in this area, and Amoco has had two or three years of temporary testing of wells on 30-day flows to determine what their drainage is, plus a let of laboratory studies. I presume, but it looks like we're -- you're getting into a basic conflict there of a common reservoir being spaced on two patterns, and this has created problems. For instance, the bumper zone, where the two spacing areas meet, what kind of spacing is that going

SALLY W. BOYD

Rt. 1 Box 193-1

Santa Fe, New Mexic

to be, 3207 4897

MR. HTALY: Well, I assume

HR. NUMBER: Or 239.67

Th. W A.S. Well, I assume that this would

be 640 spacing, as would the tracts over here.

MR. HUTTER: Well, what about - what about you have four wells right here in this section and they have one well here? Isn't there a drainage problem then and a potential violation of correlative rights where you have the two spacing patterns meeting?

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, it might be helpful if I'd make a very brief opening statement pointing out to Mr. Nutter the scope and breadth of our application and the testimony we will present.

We are by no means prepared to show the Commission that each and every ${\rm CO}_2$ well drilled in this 3-county area will drain 640 acres.

We are not prepared to tell you that all Co) that is found in this 3-county area will be in a common pool.

We're all aware of the intense interest of CO2 in this 3-county area. We all know that in the immediate future, if all predictions are right, there is going to be a tramendous development program of these CO2 reserves

Our application and our recommendation to

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R Rt. 1 Box 193-13 ê

you here today is simply to provide for the initial stage of development a uniform and orderly pattern that will also, at the same time, with your 640-acre spacing drilling unit, prove up the largest amount of reserves with the fewest wells.

I imagine that a lot of areas within this 3-county area, we're going to need more than one well for 640 acres, but the evidence that we'll present to you today will show, one, that the Tubb and older formations, where we find the majority of the CO₂ in this area, is continuous, generally speaking, throughout the 3-county area.

The interference data that we have run, while it does not conclusively prove that one well will drain 640, it shows the opportunity for one well to drain 640 acres.

But the rule that we're proposing, Mr.

Nutter, is simply like the rule 104 you have for southeast,

for Wolfcamp and older. That rule doesn't contemplate that

every Wolfcamp well will drain 320.

MR. HUTTER: The finding says that it will.

MR. BUELL: If you encounter one. I can show you more Wolfcamp wells that won't drain 320 than you can show me that can.

MR. MUTTER: Well, then maybe the finding is wrong.

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409 Morrow.

MR. EUDDL: And the same thing for the

MR. NUTTER: Well, maybe the finding is wrong, but we would have to some up with a finding here that one well will drain 640 acres in order to write an order supporting 640 acres.

MR. BULLL: You can certainly find, based on the evidence that we're going to present, that one well in this 3-county area, one CO₂ well has the opportunity to drain 640.

MR. NUTTER: Well, I've got the opportunity to rob a bank, too. but I'm not going to do it.

MR. BUELL: That's against the law, Mr. Nutter, and you're a law-abiding citizen.

MR. NUTTER: Well, 640-acre spacing in the absence of a finding that it will drain 640 acres, would be contrary to statutes, too, Mr. Buell.

MR. BUELL: Not in my opinion, Mr. Nutter.

MR. NUTTER: It says the Commission must

find the area that can be adequately and efficiently drained
by one well.

MR. BUELL: And the rule that we're proposing is like a rule that you have in the southeast for Wolfcamp and deeper --

MR. MUTTER: I'm talking about the statute.

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I'm referring to the statute

MF. RUELD: I'm referring to the statute. I know you follow the statute when you - I think that rule was your proposal, and it provides for special pool rules where data gathered in the area show that 640 is the appropriate spacing.

MR. NUTTER: Well, now we're faced with the dilemma with the FERC also, of infill findings, because we've got the Eumont and the Jelmat where we theoretically said one well will drain 640 acre spacing. Now we have applicants coming in for infill drilling on 80-acre units, with our saying one well won't drain 80 acres.

We had a finding in 1960 that one well would drain 320 acres in the Dakota formation in northwest New Mexico and Amoco supported that theory, and Amoco came along in 1979 and supported the theory that one well would not drain 320 acres in the Dakota.

MR. BUELL: Mr. Nutter, we're like you, we do not turn our back on newly acquired data, and I'll admit we're not perfect, and when we find new data that proves an earlier conclusion was wrong, or maybe just partly wrong, we're not embarrassed to tell you so.

MR. NUTTER: Well --

MR. BUELL: But if you're contending that we're going to have to prove to you today that any CO2well

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drilled in Union, Harding, and Quay Counties will drain 640, we're unable to do that.

MR. HUTTEP: You're going to show us some select examples of some of your test wells that will indicate interference between wells half a mile apart, or something like that, is that it?

MR. BUELL: No, no-no, no. Our interference test data are not that conclusive for the simple reason that, one, we had to went the gas, the CO2, as you're aware, so most of them are on a short time frame, as well as not a high production rate.

We have obtained interference. The interference data that we have indicates that a well, a CO, well, has the opportunity to drain 640.

MR. NUTTER: Now what do you mean by opportunity, Mr. Buell?

MR. BUELL: At the conclusion of the test we have not hit a reservoir limit. In other words, we were still obtaining pressure interference.

Now, you understand that a pressure interference test, when you hit the limit of drainage area, your pressure just nosedives.

MR. NUTTER: Do you think the Commission can enter an order saying that there's an opportunity that one well will drain 640, therefore we ought to adopt 640

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 for three counties?

MR. BULLL: Yes, sir.

MR. NUTTER: Well, I'd like for you to point it out in the statute where it says that an opportunity is all that's necessary.

MR.BUELL: I think under your broad rulemaking powers you have the authority to adopt a rule of
general, or in this case, countywide application, where the
opportunity is there.

MR. NUTTER: Well, how would you address yourself to the problem that I mentioned, that the zone where the 640-acre spacing butts up against the 160-acre spacing, if this area were to be eliminated from your hearing today?

MR. BUELL: Mr. Nutter, we'd handle this in the same way that we've handled the similar problem in the southeast, where we have 160 and 320 for Wolfcamp and deeper wells abutting up against each other.

I've had a lot of experience in that area, and I've yet to see correlative rights being violated.

MR. NUTTER: Well, I hope you're right.

MR. BUELL: That didn't --

MR. ARWOLD: Mr. Buell, could I interrupt

you?

MR. BUELL: Yes, sir.

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MR. AFRIOLD: You're not proposing that you limit the number of wells to one well for 640 acres? MR. BUML: No. sir, under our proposal, and the spacing of wells that we propose, you can drill four wells.

MR. NUTTER: But he is proposing a system whereby you would have to get the permission, so to speak, of the offset operator before you could do that, and if the offset operator does not give the permission, then you'd have to go to hearing. So -- and also, he's not covering the situation where you have the drainage from four wells on one section butting against the drainage from one well on the adjoining section.

MR. ARMOLD: Well, of course, the operator on the adjoining section would have the opportunity to drill three other wells if he wanted to, to protect himself.

MR. NUTTER: What about the royalty owner? The royalty owner has no opportunity to drill a well.

MR. BUELL: The royalty owner has no opportunity to drill a well anywhere, Mr. Nutter.

MR. NUTTER: That's correct.

MR. BUELL: In southeast New Mexico, --

MR. NUTTER: That's correct.

MR. BUELL: -- where we have 320 abutting

against 160.

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MR. MUTTER: And one of the facets of the protection of correlative rights, it must be the consideration of the correlative rights of the royalty owners, too.

MR. BUELL: I'm a firm believer in considering the correlative rights of all owners on interest, as you well know.

MR. NUTTER: Yes, sir.

MR. EUELL: And I think under the rule that we're proposing, even with this exclusion, that it will be able to protect the correlative rights of all interest owners, just as we've done in the southeast.

MR. LOPEZ: Mr. Chairman, if I may add to the confusion on behalf of HNG Fossil Puels Company, I haven't had the opportunity to consult with Mr. Buell prior to this hearing as to the exclusion of the acreage in which our client has an interest, but it is our position that we own substantial acreage in Union, Harding, and Colfax Counties -- Colfax not being part of this hearing -- that's in the early stages of exploration and development.

It is our position today that we would like our area of interest excluded from the application in Union and Harding Counties, and would be prepared to indicate a similar area on the map, because our position is that there just simply isn't sufficient data at this time to show whether

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or not a 640-acre proration unit is indicated for the areas in which we have an interest.

MR. BUTLL: May it please the Commission, I would oppose the motion of hr. Lopez. I could agree with the motion of Mr. Pealy for the simple reason that this is an older producing area.

The area that Mr. Lovez has just described is similar to all the other areas in Union, Harding, and Quay.

MR. RAMEY: I think perhaps we should proceed with the -- with the case and hear all the evidence, and then perhaps the Commission can rule on these motions.

MR. BUELL: Whatever is the pleasure of the Commission.

> MR. ATHOLD I would agree.

MR. RAMEY: That's our pleasure.

MR. BUELL: I want to assure the Commission again, if the burden of proof in your eyes is the same as Mr. Nutter has placed on me, that I've got to show in every nook and cranny of this 3-county area that a CO2 well will drain 640, I cannot do it. I don't believe Merlin the magician could, and we contemplate that in some areas 640's will not be appropriate. But again, you've heard this old cliche many times, and so has Mr. Nutter, you can always drill a necessary well but you can't undrill an unnecessary

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well, and that's all we're trying to provide.

I think in the public interest in this 3-county area, when development commences, I think it is in the utmost public interest that we have an initial uniform and orderly development pattern.

And that's what we're proposing to you here today.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell, all I can say is we'll listen to your testimony and in our infinite wisdom we will put out the kind of order that we believe is indicated.

MR. BUELL: Mr. Ramey, I could not ask for a higher degree of procedure.

MR. HEALY: May I just ask a question about the procedure. Should we be prepared to put on a witness on our own behalf?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, sir.

MR. HEALY: Okay. Mr. Phillip Beeler is here today and he'll testify for us.

I'd like to make a suggestion on the procedure. This is an unusual format in that we haven't had a chance to look at Amoco's testimony or their documentary data, and they really haven't had a chance to look at ours. I think it's -- when we finish the testimony today, I'd like to request a continuance of the hearing to give us time to

analyze Amoco's data and give them the same right to look at any evidence that we produce today, and have a later continuance of the hearing to allow us time to cross examine their witnesses and present our view of their data, and them to do the same with our witness and our data.

MR. BUDDL: May it please the Commission, I'm violently opposed to any type of continuance, and I don't feel that I'm the least bit handicapped in that I have not seen the data that they propose to present today.

I'm violently opposed to continuance. I think we ought to start and I think we ought to finish, and I'm prepared to do that.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Healy, we will -- we'll proceed with the hearing and at the end of the testimony you can again make your motion and the Commission will rule on it at that time.

MR. HEALY: All right.

MR. RAMEY: It is not unusual in cases before the Division or the Commission that people have not seen the evidence.

MR. HEALY: Oh, sure, I understand that. It is a complex matter, though, and we'll be seeing material today for the first time and I'd like to have an opportunity to study it and go over it with our experts, so that we have a, you know, as complete a review as possible.

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Allen.

I understand the proceedings, I think, in simpler cases, but trying to proceed with the testimony of all parties and then make a decision, well, we can see what evidence develops and how complex it is, and try to define the issues and see where we are at the end of the hearing.

MR. RAMEY: Okay, that would be my suggestion.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission,

I hope that not everyone, like Mr Healy, is anticipating
a complex and complicated case and presentation.

Our presentation is very simple. It's easily understandable. We're going to show you all a geological opportunity and a reservoir engineering opportunity for a CO₂ well to drain a large area.

It's extremely simple. The only thing complex about it is that it does cover a large area.

MR. RAMEY: I would request that all witnesses stand at this time and be sworn.

(Witnesses sworn.)

MR. BUELL: I'd like to call first Mr.

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JAMMS C. ALLEN

being called as a witness and having been duly sworm upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

Mr. Allen, would you state your name, by
whom you're employed, in what capacity, and at what location,
please?

A My name is James C. Allen. I'm a Senior Petroleum Engineering Supervisor for Amoco Production Company, in Houston, Texas.

Mr. Allen, have you testified before this Commission before and are your qualifications as a petroleum engineer a matter of public record?

A Yes, sir, they are.

MR. BUELL: Are there any questions, Mr. Ramey, with regard to Mr. Allen?

MR. RAMEY: No, we're familiar with Mr. Allen and consider him qualified.

MR. BUELL: Mr. Ramey, our Exhibit Number
One is our proposed rule in its complete form. Of course
it has not anticipated the deletion of the area that we have
discussed so far this morning. It would be a very simple

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exclude that acreade, to amend our Exhibit Number One to take care of that.

O Ex. Allen, would you briefly comment on

matter in the event the Commission does grant the motion to

One, Allen, would you briefly comment on our Exhibit Number One, and very generally and broadly state what we are proposing to do with the amendments we're recommending to Rule 3.04?

A Yes, sir. Exhibit Number One is Amoco's proposed amendment to statewide Rules 104-2 and C.

Our intent is to change only that rule as it applies to carbon diomide in the three areas of Union, Harding, and Quay Counties.

g In the Tubb or older formations?

A In Tubb or older formations. There is no intent to change the rules in any other way.

On this? Does our rule contemplate that in some localized areas or our 3-county application, that we will encounter a CO2 reservoir where a 640-acre unit will not be appropriate?

A Yes, sir, it does, and it provides for that under Rule 104-C-2 (c), reading, "Unless otherwise provided in special pool rules . . ."

Again, we'd use the same format that is used in the general rules in the State of New Mexico for special pool rules to override --

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No overries the general rules

Assuming for the purpose of this question that most predictions are right and that we do in the immediste future see a tremendous development program in our CO, area, in your opinion will the rule that we are proposing provide for uniform and orderly development?

Yes, sir, not only uniform and orderly development, but I believe that it would add enhancement to more widespread development and drilling in the area.

Do you think it would prove up a greater amount of CO2 reserves with fewer wells than would a more dense spacing pattern?

> Yes, sir, I believe it will. P.

I believe I commented on this in our opening discussion, let me ask you this: Under the rule as proposed and reflected by Exhibit One, would it limit an operator to drilling only one well to a 640-acre drilling and spacing unit?

> A. No, sir, it will not.

What would be the maximum number of wells that an operator could drill within the rule on a 640-acre unit?

Four wells could be drilled.

In your opinion would that normally -- I

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realize you can't contemplate every future possibility -but in your opinion would that provide a mechanism for the
protection of correlative rights where we have 160 acre
development pattern abutting up against the 640-acre
drilling and spacing unit pattern?

A It would, it would serve that purpose, yes.

- 0 Four into 640 is 160, isn't it?
- A. Yes.
- On you have any other questions and comments -- not any questions -- any comments you would like to make at this time?
 - No, sir, I don't believe so.
- You do agree with me that in the event the Commission grants the motion to exclude the acreage in Harding County we've discussed, that it would be very easy to make an amendment to our Exhibit Number One to take care of that?
- A Yes, six, it would be amended quite easily.

MR. BUELL: That's all I have of Mr. Allen by way of direct.

MP. PAMEY: Any questions of Mr. Allen?
Mr. Stamets.

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OUTSTIONS BY MP. STANTING

Rt. 1 Box 193-B anta Fe, ivew Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409 ments to the general rules and regulations of the Oil Conservation Division and Commission. Is there -- would there be any problem with establishing these as special rules and regulations, perhaps, in the same manner that we've done in I think it's the Southeast Chaves Queen Gas Area, providing for a specific area in which these would apply unless there are other special pool rules?

A. Mr. Stamets, I don't --- I don't see that there would be any problem in hardling that way. The only reason, I guess, that we chose it this way, was it appeared to kind of fit the general rules as they are now and still provide for development in an orderly fashion for CO_2 , and we also built into it the special pool rules.

It would appear to me, though, that parhaps the rules and regulations are established the way they are based on a long history of development, whereas what we're looking at here is a -- is an experimental ruler, perhaps, providing for initial development, not final development in the area.

A That's true.

MR. STAMETS: That's all.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of Mr.

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Allen? Mr. Lopez?

MR. LOPFE: I'd like to address my question to Mr. Buell. I don't know is Mr. Allen is the witness who is going to describe the area of interest where Amoco's developed the CO, reserves. I would like to address to some witness just what area Amoco has proven up reserves and what areas have not been so proved.

MR. BUELL: Mr. Lopez, our next witness, who is a geologist, will cover the extent of the Tubb and older formations in our 3-county area, and if I understood your concern, it would seem to me that he would be the witness to whom you should address your question.

MR. RANTY: any other questions?

MR. LOPUZ: Ho.

MR. RAMEX: Mr. Healy, did you have a

question?

MR. HEALY: Well, I think Mr. Lopez has asked essentially the same question I wanted to ask, but I was going to request the right to wait until Amoco finishes their case and then question the witnesses at that time, because I don't know what the entire case is -- consists of.

MR. RAMEY: Okay. We can recall Mr. Allen if you so desire, Mr. Healy.

MR. HEALY: All right, thank you.

MR. RAFEY: Any other questions of the

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witness? Mr. Stameta.

asked Mr. Allen earlier, to you view this area as notentially one pool or a few large pools, rather than many individual small pools?

Mr. Stamota, from what I've seen of the geology, it's difficult for me to say that in the eastern part will be the same reservoir, as we speak of it, as maybe the western part. I think our witness will show that the Tubb or older horizons are present, but we all know that there could be faulting in this area. There also could be other things.

MR. STAMETS: Do you look at the rules that you're proposing here as being equivalent to temporary special pool rules that permit development of the pool and the gathering of information for determination of proper permanent pool rules?

A Yes, sir, I do. I don't know, you know, what the timing would be, say, to establish, like we nor-mally do, a field rule, a temporary field rule for a period of a year or two.

Now I'd feel the scope here is it does

provide a mechanism whereby additional drilling or proving

up of reserves can occur in a uniform manner without drilling

unnecessary wells but still provide a tool under the special

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pool rules provision for closer spacing, if it is necessary and if the data does indicate it is.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you.

MR. RAMMY: But you're not requesting temporary field rules?

Mot under this proposal, no, sir.

MR. BUELL. May it please the Commission and Mr. Stamets, I do not look upon our application as temperary special pool rules. I look on it as being completely analogous to the general rules for Wolfcamp or deeper, or older, in southeast New Mexico.

It's not temporary. It's permanent, but it is subject to change when data show a different pattern is necessary for a localized area, just the same with Wolfcamp and older in the southeast.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Buell, let me ask you, would Amoco prefer temporary rules as opposed to a denial? MR. BUELL: That's -- that's a -- I love anyway I answer it.

MR. NUTTER: No, you get your foot in the door one way.

MR. BUELL: Very seldom I'm without words MR. STAMETS: Well, I think, Mr. Buell, that it is important in this case, especially since you've already indicated that you may have a little bit of a problem

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after.

absolutely proving that every square foot of this acreage can be drained on 640-acre spacing, and if you limit the Commission in what it can so by your statements here, then your result may not be mean what you want

MR. BURLL: Why do you insist in putting a greater burden on me than you but on the Commission staff when you adopted the southeast rule for Wolfcamp or deeper? There was no way you could prove that every Wolfcamp or Morrow well would drain 320, just like I can't prove that every CO, well will drain 640?

MR. STAMETS: Well, that particular order is not in question here, and the question still goes back to the one I originally asked you. Would you accept temporary rules or, if that's the only other choice, a denial? MR. HUTTER: Also, Mr. Buell, those orders, first it was Pennsylvanian and then the Wolfcamp was

MR. BUTIS: Yes, sir.

MR, NUTTUR: But those orders were adopted and those rule changes made after the formations had been on another spacing pattern for many, many years, and there was just a continuous flood of applications for change of the spacing pattern to the wider spacing, and evidence that this formation ought to be able to drain 320. It kept coming in; every month we'd have another spacing case for a

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Pernsylvanish rool. So finally, in order to eliminate having all those hearings, we adouted it on an areawise basis.

we had a good in the merth, a post in the middle, and a pool in the south, and they came in any said, well, this pool will drain 640 and this will drain 640 and that will drain 640, then there's more evidence to show that it ought to be areawide.

So that wasn't adopted frivolously or without a whole let of background information and a lot of background cases. This one would be adopted without previous background cases. As a matter of fact, the only case we've got to date is for 160 acre spacing.

NP. RUPLE: Yes, sir, I realize that, Hr.

Nutter, but what I'm attempting to do, what Amoco is attempting to do, and I think it's in the public interest in New Maxico,

I think it's in the interest of conservation, is head off these many problems you encountered in southeast New Mexico, that by having too small a pattern to begin with and then having to enlarge it and change it. I'm trying to anticipate that for the benefit of the working interest cwners in this area, the royalty owners, the State of New Mexico, as well as the Conservation Division staff.

We're trying to anticipate a problem and provide for initial uniform and orderly development.

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This is the first area in New Merico in all my years of experience where we've had that opportunity. In southeast, it was like Topsy, it just growed, Pennsylvanian and deeper, on 160, and then we realized 320 was better, and we had to go through a lot of agony and a lot of change and finally you had to adopt a rule of countywide application.

THE WHITE: Well, we also went through the same agony in the opposite direction in the Mesaverde and Daltota, didn't we?

MR. BUDLL: Yes, sir.

STATEMENTS: If — if I might, this all started out with a question that I asked some time back, and I wish that Mr. Evell would answer it or decline to answer it, one way on the other.

MR. FAMEN: Defore he answers, let me ask a question.

Wouldn't temporary 640-acre pool rules in this area allow you orderly development?

MR. BUELL: For that temporary period of time, yes, sir.

MR. RAMERY: And give you a chance to then come in with some good concrete evidence that --

MR. BUZLL: Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: -- one well would drain 640

acres?

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 $\label{eq:constraints} \mbox{TW. DWTW:} \ \ \mbox{Winj, you may answer in.}$ Stamuts' question.

MRV METERS. You just made me answer it for him.

in. Starets, while I would urge the Commission to adopt permanent rules, as you did in southeast, I would certainly say that temperary, for a decent interval of time, would be better than, to put it in your words, a denial.

IM. STYTHUS . Thank you, Mr. Buell.

GROSS DEMINACION

BY MR. RAMMY:

permanent 640-acre rules and you found areas that would not be drained by one wall on 640 acres, would then Amoco develop this acrease on something less?

I would think that we would develop it on the acreage which we thought was appropriate, or data that was appropriate, either 320's or 160's, whatever it may be, yes, sir.

Q But how could this Commission be assured

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that you would do this?

Well. I think, with the 640 acre spacing, East, you know, to protection of corplative rights and also if we know we can't drain the (49) we needed to drait another well. We could drill up to four before it is necessary to adopt special pool rules, which we would ask for.

And then to --

And present the data.

For this Commission to be assured of that why we would -- we would then have to make studies of the Co, area.

I'm not totally sure, sir, I understand your question. I would --

a It's more of a statement than a question, I'm afraid.

What I am thinking, if we -- if we gave you temporary rules, then you would at some stage of development or after development on 640 acres, you would have to come back to the Commission and show that one well would adequately drain 640-acre spacing, while if --

Yes, sir.

-- while if we gave you permanent rules, we could never be absolutely assured, unless your testimony is better than Mr. Buell has indicated, that one well will drain 640 acres.

7. BOYD, C.S.R.

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A Yes, sir, I see what you're actting at. That is true.

I'v only only real magervation with a temporary rule provision is that, as we all know, it may be some time before the market is developed for this. I don't know what the timing is, but there will be drilling going on, and I don't know what would be an adequate on a satisfactory period of time for temporary nules in this situation.

Q Well, it may be some period like one year after production commences.

a It could be, yes, sir. We would definitely need production before we could adequately say we can or cannot drain 640 acres, in my opinion.

finger on one area where we've been seriously handicapped. The Oil Conservation Commission has been very progressive and farsighted in letting us vent CO₂ to conduct the small interference tests that we have conducted, and we sincerely approiate that, but as Mr. Allen pointed out, in the absence of steady production it is hard to get conclusive data. So if we could have them temporary for a period of time after production commences, then I'm sure we could come in with hard data one way or the other.

And you're right, there is no way that you

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could be assured that Amoco would drill a well, or you could be assured positively. I would say, that if you would look at our past track record in New Mexico, you'll see that we're not the least bit reluctant to drill a necessary well when the data show us it's necessary.

part is Fowler-Ellenburger, where we infill drilled where it was necessary. That was the only pool in the United States that was spaced geometrically perfect on 80-acre units, and we've infilled almost every unit with a second well, because it turned out it wasn't a water-drive reservoir as we anticipated initially. It was a volumetric machanism.

MR. ARNOLD: You mean you're glad you did or you're glad you didn't drill?

MR. BUELL: I'm sorry we had to do it, but I'm glad we did it, because we -- we recovered many, many, many more barrels of Ellenburger oil than we would have with one well to the 80, Mr. Arnold.

that that would be a very active water-drive. It's a volumetric reservoir.

MR. RAMEY: Well, I do want to speak to you about your track record in this area, Mr. Buell, but not at this hearing.

MR. BULLL: That has an ominous ring to

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it but I'll be there, Mr. Romey

MR. PAMEX: All right, thank you.

Any other cuestions of Mr. Allen? He may

be excusad.

MR. BUBLL: May it please the Commission, I'd like at this time to call Mr. May, M-A-Y.

BRUCE I. MAY

being called as a witness and having been duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

Mr. May, will you state your complete name, by whom you're employed, in what capacity, and at what location, please?

A. My name is Bruce I. May. I'm employed by Amoco Production Company in Houston, Texas, and I'm a petroleum geologist.

Mr. May, you have never appeared before this body here in New Mexico before, so would you very briefly give us your educational background in the field of geology?

A. I have a Bachlor of Science degree in geology from Bowling Green State University, and I have a

Master of Science degree in declogy from Southern Illinois University.

O And what have you done since graduation?

Has your employment as a geologist been with Amoco?

A Yes, it has.

In your recent experience with Amoco, what area have you been assigned to and have been making studies?

A The northeastern New Mexico area.

Q. With particular reference to Union.

Barding and Quay Counties?

A That's correct.

MR. BUELL: Are there any questions as to Mr. May's qualifications as a geologist with particular reference to Union, Harding, and Quay Counties?

MR. RAMEY: No, we consider Mr. May qualified.

Mr. May, let me direct your attention first to what has been identified as our Exhibit Two. I think it would probably be better if you get over here by the map.

A Okay.

Q What is Exhibit Number Two, Mr. May?

A. Exhibit Number Two is a map showing the approximate extent of the Tubb interval, which I've defined

2 All right, sir, let me ask you this: How have you highlighted the boundaries of the three counties which are the subject matter of this hearing?

A I've outlined them in yellow.

All right, sir, I notice there are several colored dots on that map. What is the significance of the various colors, and I notice some of them have a legend inside of the colored dot? Would you run through that? It's on the map but so the record will show it.

A Okay. The --- every well that I examined is either circled or has a triangle around it, and if that well was productive from the Tubb interval, then I colored it red and put a gas well symbol in that circle.

If that Tubb interval was not tested and the Tubb never was present, I just colored that circle in red.

If the Tubb interval was tested and was nonproductive, it was colored in blue and a dry hole symbol was placed in the circle.

Mr. May, in making your study of this area, did you look at all data available to you from all wells drilled in this area that had penetrated the Tubb or gone deeper?

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2	Q.	Po you have any idea of approximately how
3	many wells dat	a from which you examined?
4	À.	I examined approximately 130 wells.
5	ú	Now, you do not have each one of those
6	wells that you	've looked at shown by a colored symbol, do
7	Aons	
8	A.	No, I don't.
9	Ď.	What did you do in some areas? Did you
10	instead of put	ting a mass of them so it would look like
11	measles, you p	icked a well that you thought was representa-
12	tive of a part	icular area?

Yes, I did.

Yes, I did. In some cases there were several wells adjacent to each other and I just picked one and put that as representative of that area.

Now Amoco has drilled several wells very recently, as Mr. Nutter pointed out. Do you have each one of those wells identified on this exhibit?

Yes, I do.

Would you point out generally where those wells are located?

In general, they are located up in this area.

Now, "this area" won't get in the transcript.

1	Ã.	Okay.
2	ŭ	Refer to the area of the exhibit.
3	λ.	All right, along the border of Harding
4	and Union Counties	, the central portion of Union County, and
5	also into a portio	on of Harding County.
6	Ç.	Mr. May, I notice up in the northwest
7	corner of Exhibit	Two there is a wavy line that's identified
8	as the approximate	e extent of the Tubb interval. Is my eye-
9	sight okay?	
10	A	Yes, sir.
11	Q	And what does that indicate?
12	A.	Beyond, to the northwest of this line
13	the Tubb inteval	is gone; towards the southeast the Tubb in-
14	terval, as I find	it, is present.
15	Ď	Do you have well control northwest of
16	your Tubb limit li	ine where the Tubb was missing?
17	A.	Yes, I do.
18	õ	What do you what is it, a pinchout or
19	whatever you geold	ogists call it?
20	A.	Yes, it's a pinchout of the Tubb.
21	Q.	All right, sir, let me ask you this:
22	Speaking generally	y now of the remainder of the 3-county area
23	shown on Exhibit	Two, by remainder I mean that southeast of
24	your pinchout line	e, did you generally find the Tubb and older

formations present?

A Yes, I dis.

Let me ask you this. In looking at all of the well data, test data, and log data, did you run across any well that had a commercial show of hydrocarbon in the Tubb or older formation?

No, I did not.

Based on your study of this 3-county area, from a geological standpoint, do you think the opportunity exists for a CO2 well to drain a large area?

A Yes.

In that connection we can probably show that better with your next exhibit. Do you have any other comments on Exhibit Two before we move on to Three?

A. The only comment I'd like to make is that the triangles indicate where the Tubb is not present. The dry hole symbol was used and was colored in blue.

Now you don't mean by your testimony that although the Tubb is present throughout this 3-county area, that every place you drill a well is going to be productive of CO₂.

A Not everywhere you drill is going to be productive of CO2, correct.

All right, sir. Let's go now to your Exhibit Three. That's a cross section. Is the trace of this cross section shown on Exhibit Two?

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A Yes. The trace of the cross section is from northeast to southwest and it covers Union, Harding, and Quay Counties.

All right, approximately how many surface miles does this cross section A-A', our Exhibit Number Three, traverse?

A Approximately 170 miles.

All right, sir. Let's move now to that Exhibit Three, and just for orientation purposes and the record, why don't you name the well that is the northernmost well on that section and then the southernmost well?

A The northernmost well is the Gulf Jolla Land and Cattle Company "L", located here on the map.

By "here" you mean way up in the northern

portion --

A Way up in the northern portion, northeastern portion.

The southernmost well is the Amoco No. 1 Blackburn Farms.

And it's located down in Quay County?

A Correct.

All right, sir, looking at this exhibit

I notice there about the middle of the logs, there is a solid
blue line that goes completely across the breadth of the

cross section. What is the significance of that blue line?

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A.			What	line	13	fpe	Cimarro	on an'	anhydrite,			
which	is	a	good	stratig	raphic	max)	ccr	thre	oughout	this	3-count	ty
area												

0 Is it a good correlative marker to use when you're mapping or preparing a cross section through this area?

A Correct.

All right, now you said this section covered 170 miles, approximately. Is it horizontally to scale?

A Yes, it is.

All right, sir. Now another line I notice that traverses the entire section is shaded in a dark brown. What is the significance of that line?

That is the top of the basement, within this 3-county area.

Q. When you geologists speak of a basement rock, what do you mean by that, anything below that would be nonproductive?

A Yes, it would be.

All right. Why don't you start on the north and let's work our way south, and very briefly state for the record what you find in the logs of these wells, geologically, as we move to the southwest?

A Well, we have some sandstones and granite

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wash in the upper portion of the Gulf Jolla Land and Cattle Company "L".

We also encountered the top of a carbonate, the Mississipian carbonate here. We've correlated that into two wells, the Skelly Van Pelt Well, and the third one, we do not have a sample log on the Western Anson No. 1 Federal, and so we've dashed that correlation.

Q. You couldn't pick the Mississippian up in your third well on the section, the Western and Anson No. 1 Federal?

A Right.

All right, and then you started running into your basement rock as you move on to the south, don't you?

A. Correct. As you go south, the section becomes thinner as you're coming onto an area commonly known as the Eravo Dome.

All right, now do we find the Tubb and older formation, starting with the Gulf well on the north and running all the way 170 miles to the south?

A. Yes.

Q Are any of the wells that are completed in the Tubb and older shown on this exhibit?

A. Yes. The Amoco State "EM", the Amoco No. 2 Heimann.

How have you shown or identified the completion intervals in all those wells that are currently completed in the Tubb or older?

A I've indicated them with circles and colored the circles in red indicating where they were perforated.

And this exhibit shows that over this 170-mile area, and admittedly, there's a lot of distance between some of these wells, but you did find the Tubb and older formation continuously from the north to the south?

A Yes.

Do you have any other comments you'd like to make on Exhibit Three?

A No, I don't.

All right, let's move over to Exhibit

Four. That is cross section B-B', and you also have the

trace of that on Exhibit Two, do you not?

A Yes. The cross section goes from the northwest to southeast, and in the northwest we have the Amoco State "FA", and to the southeast we have the CO2-In-Action No. 1 Cocts.

And on this section, as you did on Exhibit
Three, you show the Cimarron anhydrite as a blue line across
the cross section, and your basement rock in a dark brown?

A. That's correct.

b			All	right	t.	What	ão	МĞ	notice	in	the
first well	to	the	north	west	on	this	sec	ctio	n?		

The first well to the northwest the Tubb interval is completely gone.

As we move toward the southeast we finally pick up the Tubb interval and it increases in thickness.

The well, the log of which you use as your first well to the north, it is north and west of your pinchout line on Exhibit Two.

Correct.

Generally do we find the same thing here, as you come across your pinchout line you start picking up Tubb and older formations?

That's correct.

"re any of the wells, the logs of which are on this section, completed now in the Tubb or older?

Yes. I've indicated those again by the red circles colored in, and those are the perforation intervals of those wells, the Amoco State No. 1 "FD"; the No. 2 Heimann; and the Wikkel; and also the CO2-In-Action No. 1 Coots.

So looking at all three of your exhibits, Mr. May, is it a fair summary of your testimony that you found, generally speaking, the Tubb and older formation is

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continuous throughout this 3-county area?

λ Yes.

A In all of your research, did you find where the Tubb and clder in this 3-county area were productive of anything other than CO2 gas?

 λ . None of them were productive of anything other than CO_2 commercially.

And no commercial hydrocarbon shows could you find anywhere in this 3-county area, Tubb and older?

A Correct, I couldn't find any.

Do you have anything you care to add at this time, Mr. May, with regard to your testimony?

No, I don't.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, that concludes our direct of Mr. May, and I tender him for cross examination.

MR. RAMEY: Any quastions of Mr. May?

MR. HEALY: Yes. One question I'd like
to raise now and reserve the possibility of other questions.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Healy.

MR. HEALY: He's demonstrated by these exhibits that there is production in a number of wells in the Union, Harding, and Quay Counties, and I think the issue here today is whether it's more appropriate to establish 160-acre spacing and drilling than 640, and I don't think

he's addressed that issue.

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BY MR. HEALY:

Can you describe for us why you -- do you conclude that it's more appropriate to establish 640-acre spacing and drilling than 160, and if so, why?

CROSS EXAMINATION

Okay. Looking at the rocks within the 3-county area that I have seen, most of them within Union and Harding Counties, the rocks appear to have very good quality. They are very well sorted. They have a good porosity and good permeability.

Just to get into it in a little more detail. Can you tell me how many miles apart these -- these various wells are?

They're to scale. I'd have to use a ruler to tell you exactly, but the spacing on the wells is to scale. It's 1 inch equals -- a half inch equals a mile.

And did you establish that there was any communication between those wells that are shown on this exhibit?

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, Mr. May is a geologist and I limited his direct to geology. The complete thrust of his testimony, which he summarized, is that all he was showing was, one, the presence

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of Tubb and older throughout this area; and two, the geological opportunity for a well to drain a large area.

The FEALY: Well, I'd like to address that question of geological opportunity. I don't understand what that phrase means and I still say that I don't believe that that's been established by the direct testimony on these exhibits, and I'd like Mr. May to amplify his testimony and demonstrate why he believes that there's an opportunity to drain 640 acres based on the well test data that he's presented here today.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, he didn't testify that a well drained 640. All he testified to, and I'm willing for him to answer this again on cross, is that geologically there is an opportunity for a well to drain a large area. He did not ever mention the words 640.

MR. HEALY: Well, again, let me correct that.

MR. PAMEY: I don't know that he testified to that, Mr. Buell, that, you know, geologically there was an opportunity to drain a large area. I don't believe he --
MR. BUELL: I asked him that and he said yes.

MR. HEALY: Well, I'd like him to explain why he thinks that. I understand that he did say that, but that's a conclusion and I'd like to know, based on his anal-

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ysis of the geological data, how he reached that conclusion. I don't understand it. And again, I'm a simple easterner. I'm not an expert in oil and gas and I'm just trying to understand what the -- what the testimony and the drill data shows, and I must confess that I am not persuaded that I could even establish 160 is the proper spacing, based on the direct testimony so far.

Fell, let me ask that question.

MR. RAMEY: Would you like to -- why don't we give Mr. May an opportunity to answer your question?

Would you like to expound a little more,

Mr. May?

A The data that I have seen geologically, again, is the rocks are very, very good. They have good permeability and a good perceity, and that's the main reason that leads me to believe that it could drain a large area.

How do you determine that they have good
porosity?

A We've done ---

Q What sort of testing?

A We've made measurements on over 5000 feet of core and our data indicates we have an average porosity of around 20 percent, and a permeability of about 42 millidercies.

Now, let me ask you, on the Union, Harding,

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and Quay tracts, have you established that that porosity would effectively drain any particular number of acres?

A He, I have not.

On any other tracts where similar porosity is found, have you established through production or other means what the drainage, the affective drainage would be?

No, I have not.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission

MR. HEALY: Well, again I ---

MR. BUELL: Our next witness is going to our interference test where he will discuss in detail the quality of the rock from the standpoint of permeability and perosity, and those questions.

MR. HFALY: Well, maybe I jumped the gun.
MR. BUELL: I'm merely suggesting it --

those questions might be better directed to him.

MR. RAMEY: Does that suit you, Mr. Healy?

MR. HEALY: Yes, I -- well again, I was going to reserve until I heard all the testimony, but I didn't understand the significance of picking these wells, and I would like to pursue another line of questioning, and that is the statement that they drilled a number of wells and picked certain ones. Some wells were adjacent to wells that they picked, and I think it's very significant what

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would have been found by way of any communication or interference or whatever the right wording would be on the drainage
between those adjacent wells.

I think the -- in my mind, and I'd like to study it further, I think the exclusion of adjacent wells from the testimony today really goes to the heart of the whole issue, and I think that's where we ought to develop some more testimony on exactly what was found or could have been found from --

MR. BUELL: This sounds more like a closing statement than a question, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. HEALY: No, I'm leading up to a question. Let me ask Mr. May.

Q. Why did you exclude certain wells from the presentation today?

A Okay. Certain wells there was very poor data. The logs were not in my judgment of sufficient quality. Also in some wells we only had sample logs; in others we only had electric logs, and what I tried to do, I tried to get the most data from one well and use that well on that map.

Well, let me ask you a couple of general questions. Is it possible you picked the well data that was most favorable to Amoco?

A. No, I did not.

Q Is it possible that if the Commission had

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the data, although it was incomplete or imporfect, on other wells that it might have a bearing on their decision?

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MB. HTMAN: Ohay, I have no further questions.

MT. BITTL: May it please the Commission, if it would make Mr. Healy feel better, and the Commission would like to have the data on the many, many wells that are in this area, we'd be happy to furnish it to the Commission. All he did was pick a representative well.

MP. PAMEY: In other words, he picked a well where he had sample data, perhaps core data, good log data.

A. Uh-huh.

MR. PUPILL: A lot of these wells were drilled a long, long time ago. As we all know, the quality of the data were rather poor.

But no way did he use selective data to show anything by this map that would benefit our application, because all this map shows is the presence of Tubb or older where it was tested, if it was productive. We also show the dry holes, some of which are interspaced in this area, wells that tested dry.

We're not trying to hide anything from the Commission, and we admitted from the outset that not every

CROSS FXAMINATION

BY MR. RAMEY:

I notice, Mr. Hay, between your fourth and fifth wells on your cross section there are two other wells which are immediately adjacent to your cross section line. Do you have any reason for leaving those two out?

well you would drill in this area will be a CO2 producer.

A The reason for leaving these two out?

Q Yes.

In the cross section, but I felt that -- that these two wells represented the section that was present in the "GD" and the "GD".

Q Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Nutter.

QUESTIONS BY MR. NUTTER:

Mr. May, looking at your Exhibit Three there, the big brown hump there is Bravo Dome, right?

A Correct.

And on that exhibit, which covers 170 miles of cross section, you've got two wells on the Bravo Dome that are productive of CO₂, and looking back at Exhibit Two, it appears those two wells are one at the north end of

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the township, one at the south end of the township, so they are six miles apart, approximately.

- A Yes, sir.
- Now, is the Tubb formation and older productive of CO₂ off of the Dravo Dome in any well in your cross section there?
- A Productive, there have been shows of CO2 in wells off the Dome; the Shelly Van Pelt Well showed 9 Mcf of CO2 from the Mississippian and it's off the Dome.
- 0 Now is the Mississippian present on the Dome?
 - A No, it is not.
- So as far as the Tubb formation is concerned, it's the only formation that's on the Dome that's productive, is that right?
 - A That's correct.
- And on 170-mile cross section you've got

 6 miles production shown there, and you're asking for spacing

 for more than 170 miles, is that correct?
 - A Correct.
 - Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Holland, you had a questid

MR. HOLLAND: Yes, sir.

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QUISTIONS BY MR. HOLLAND:

Is the Cimarron anhydrite, you've used that as your datum, is it continuous throughout the area pretty well and is it variable in thickness or is it --

Yes, it does vary in thickness towards the south, but it is a fairly good stratigraphic marker.

There seems to be some confusion among operators as to your interval, your production interval. Some call it Tubb; some call it Abo. Why do you call it the Tubb?

I called it the Tubb interval here to include everything that was from the Cimarron anhydrite to the basement. Some people do pick the first occurrence of granite wash and red shales as the Abo.

I have -- didn't think it was necessary to note that on the cross section, since this hearing was from the top of the Tubb to the basement.

HR. HOLLAND: I'd like to make a small request to the Commission, that we get all the information that is available on these wells in the area, get as much information as we can see.

MR. RAMEY: Are you prepared to furnish that information, Mr Buell?

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, we're prepared to furnish the Commission anything it desires

that we have in our possession, and I'm sure if we acquired all this old data it's available to anybody if we can find it, but we're certainly happy to furnish it to the Commission.

MR. PAMEY: Mr. Holland is making a study of the area and I think it would be "MR. EUTIL: I'm not aware who Mr. Holland is.

MR. PAMEY: Mr. Holland is a staff geologist with the Oil Conservation Division.

MR. BUELL: Would you like to see it, Mr. Holland?

MR. HOLLAND: Oh, sure.

MR. BUTLL: You've got it.

MR. HOLLAND: Okay, thank you.

MR. BUELL: I didn't know who he was.

I didn't know whether he was friend or foe.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Ulvog.

QUESTIONS BY MR. ULVOG:

Q I'm also a geologist with the Oil Conservation Division.

MR. BUELL: I know you, Mr. Ulvog.

We've been discussing the geology of this area, and I'd like to ask one simple question. You have looked at a great number of the wells in this area and you've

studied the Tubb.

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the Ents.

Are you brepared to esseribe emerally the lithologic characteristics of what you term the bubb?

Yes. In general it's a very fine to fine grain, red, arcosic sandatone. Yowands the base of that interval we do encounter what we have called a granite wash sequence, very poorly sorted, with large feldspars and coarse grains, that sort of lithology.

Would you say that this applies to the entire area that is copresented on your map and by your cross sections?

P. It is a generalization of that. I don't think I'm prepared to say that it would apply to every single area within that 3-county area. In other words, there may be changes. There are probably changes taking place laterally away from the Bravo Dome area toward the north and toward the south, and that again would require quite a bit more study.

How would you explain the fact that you have this formation that you call the Tubb formation existing essentially the same type of topography over this area but yet you have no carbon dioxide production well at some distance back from your approximate extent of the Tubb interval?

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At some point there you have a tran. What is it?

A The trap for the COL within the Subb?

o Tant's correct.

Cimarron anhydrite, the general dip of the Tubb interval itself. It's dimping towards the southcast. The pinchout of the Tubb towards the northwest, and also there is some structural control present.

O Is it related to the arcosic content, in other words, the granite wash within the section?

A I'm not sure I understand.

Is the termination of production related to a facies change where you have a decrease in the granite wash constituency, arcose in the sands, or is it a shaling out proposition?

No. I have not -- not seen those kinds of changes limit the production, other than the pinchout. We have encountered ${\rm CO}_2$ shows within the granite wash section.

going to have numerous facies changes within this which is going to result in a number of patches of production but not being continuous through the area? This is what I'm trying to determine. Have you decided that?

A No, I'm not prepared to make a statement

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Pro correspond If I may, "r. Ramey.

Mr. hammy: Mr. Starote.

QUESTIONS BY ME. STANSES.

Mr. May, referring to your large cross section, "believe that's Undibit Humber Three, do you see any continuity of production intervals across this exhibit?

I don't see any discontinuity and I don't see any maybe you better define the word "continuity" the way may are going to use it.

Wall, can you point out a number of wells that are producing carbon dioxide gas from the same interval from wall to well to well?

The nature of the rocks within this Tubb interval are such that you could not correlate one specific sand between two different wells.

I would take it then, the answer to my question is no?

A No.

Nou agree that the answer is no?

A Yes, I agree the answer is no.

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ņ	low. Inching again at this same orbibit.		
as we move	from either end howard the center, the section		
gets a let	thinner as in oregina frame home, and you men-		
tioned the	Mississiphian at the left and of the additit, and		
I believe you indicated that when you get up on the Dome,			
the Mississippian is no longer there.			

Correct.

Does the Mississippian pinchout against the side of the Dome?

It - we haven't studied the Mississippian enough, but there it's probably structurally controlled. It's not an erosional pinchout of the Mississippian. There is a lot of structure happening within the Dome, and it may be down-faulted, and the Mississippian, if it was present on the Bravo Dome, it had been eroded.

So it's not a pinchout onto the Dome, as such.

Is there any continuity -- well, you've said there is no continuity from one side to the other on the Dome in the Mississippian. Is that correct?

That is correct.

May the same thing be said of other formations that occur in the lower sections on the left side and right side of your Exhibit Number Three?

Yes, that could be said for some of them.

Holl, where exactly does it become pro-

ductive, in your opinion, on that cross section, just on the

very top where you have the two wells or ---

although I have

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1	^	Oraș, ave these are various ages?
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3	٥	Down July Will that of information,
4	them, does to miss	l ti ma to bulliage that there is an
5	opportunity for 1)	Sites Teningers in the area?
6	•	Were in the possibility, although I have
7	not seen ovidence	ynt to indicate that.
8	ç	Could you say that opportunity is as good
9	as the opportunity	for wide drainege?
10	۸.	전 2 후 .
11		TO, CONTROL No further questions.
12		
13		TUOPOSS INAMIGETION
14	BY HR. PAMEY	
15	3	Hr. Hay, is the Tubb productive on the
16	extreme north end	and the entreme south end of your cross
17	section?	
18	8.	Mo. it is
19	c.	Exhibit Number Three?
20	A.	We, it is not. I might point out that
21	in originally dril	ling some of those wells, they were not
22	looking for CO2, a	nd as a result, may have ignored any gas.
23		

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"The MEDITAL Dr. Ramey, I believe he misunderstood your question. I believe he translated your
word "productive" is to the well was completed, and that was
not his question, shown a well being completed. In wants
to know in your ordinar of I the Tubb be exaductive of CO₂
from the north and to the south and.

A Pill it be? I can't answer that, whether it's going to be productive all the way through.

north end and the south and that are present on the top of the Grave Done, where you have your two walls completed?

l. Yea.

NA. OFFINE IN. Clvog?

QUESTIONS BY MR. ULVOC:

If this is correct, that this Tubb zone that is present where it has been proven productive, if that zone is present to the south, could it be productive in the vicinity of the two Amoco wells shown at the extreme south end of your cross section?

A It could be. Yes, it could be.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Lopez?

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הטלשלות בהאיתהואהבט

BY MR. LOPEZ:

Tr. You. it's not wour testiment hore today that your Traibite Own, Three, the Tome patient one common, continuous, contiguous reservoir or pool, is it?

"ould you venture to guess how many separate or distinct pools or reservoirs there might be within this 3-county area?

I would not venture that guess.

Pould you agree with me that it is not only conceivable but probable that the distinct and separate pools or reservoire do exist within this 3-county area probably have different producing characteristics and sands and permeability and perosity?

Yos, there are some differences which I've seen.

How would this affect your proposal that the 3-county area be placed on 640-acre spacing?

From what I have seen, from rock data that I've examined, I have not seen anything that would indicate to me that you would have very poor rock qualities all through the area. It may be spotty, but I have not seen that.

MR. RAMEY: You've saying you have good

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 rock quality throughout?

Yes. From the date I have seen, the only kind of rock data that I'me seen has been fairly well good quality rock.

A That is denoted purpose in expanding the provation unit outside its error of interest, which I understand to be in the Fraye Done area?

MT. FUTLE: May it please the Commission, that is not a propos question to address to Mr. May. If he wants to address it to envoye, he ought to address it to me. It has nothing to do with geology.

I'd be happy to answer it.

im. PRIMY Would you like to address that to Mr. Buell, Mr. Lopez?

VR. LOPEZ: Well, I found Mr. Buell's comment rather self-serving, but surely, if Mr. Buell would like to respond, I'd be glad to have him answer it.

Dome area. I think everyone in this room knows that we, and other operators are actually trying to form a unit. CO₂ development in northeast New Mexico is not going to be limited to the Bravo Dome Unit area. We're going to have CO₂ development in all three counties and in all portions of all three counties, and our recommendation here today,

and our proposal here today, is to provide for uniform and orderly development throughout the entire CO2 area.

This mothing to do with the Dravo Dome Unit.

AMAZE me as an expert. I dispit know we were going to have production in all partions of all three counties.

be as frank and as simple and as plain as anyone can be.

The Tubb and older formation is found throughout this entire

3-county area, except for the northwest quadrant of the

northernmost county. Us'll not telling you it will be productive everywhere you drill a wall. We're saying, though,

that's it's going to be productive in most areas in these

three counties where you drill a well, and we want to provide

for a uniform and enderly initial development. It's in the

public interest.

the topography in Mat Brave Dome vicinity rather flat or level?

A Towards the eastern portion of the area it is fairly flat and there's not much topographic variation, but there is some topographic variation towards the west.

Q In the farther northern end of your ex-

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hibit or the southern ond, is the topography much more ragged or given to a greater differential?

have the mattern portion of the area within gasy County is said; That.

Q us in the northern pertion?

A I have not been in the northern portion.

nore unlevel, do you think that this would affect an operator on 640-acre spacing with regard to the limitations for development?

A I do not know.

MM. MOPHE: No further questions.

MT. RAMEY: Mr. Holland?

QUESTIONS BY MR. HOLLAND:

Q Are there other formations in the area that are productive of carbon dioxide?

A. Hould you please repeat?

Are there other formations in this area productive of carbon dioxide?

A. Productive?

O Yes.

A No, but there have been shows in formations below, in the Mississippian, and also there have been shows of CO₂ above the top of the Tubb.

Constituting in the Samin Pose?

The Conta Dose and the Clericta.

MR. DAMEY: Any other questions of Mr.

May? He may be excused.

To'll have a twenty minute recess.

(Thereupen a recess was takes.)

MR. PAMEY: The hearing will come to order. Mr. Buell, you may call your next witness.

MR. DUPLL: May it please the Commission,
I'd like to call now Mr. Banders, Seteneber-Res; no U.

I. J. SANDERS, JR.

being called as a witness and having been duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

DIRECT PXAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

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Sandars, would you state your complete name, by whom you're erminued location, please?

Mr mamo is L. J. Sanders, Junior. employed by Amogo Preduction Commany in Touston. My title is Staff Petroloum Undinser and Resociate .

I don't believe you've testified out here before the Oil Conservation Division, have you, Mr. Sanders?

I have not.

Warry briofly, relate your educational background in the field of engineering.

I have a BF decree from Texas Tech in petroleum engineering given in 1951.

What have you done since graduation?

I've worked for Amoco since that time, about 28 years. The last 15 years or so I've been devoted mainly to special reservoir engineering studies.

All right, sir, among the special reservoir engineering studies that have been assigned to you, has the CO, area in the three counties in question been one of your assignments?

Yes, it has.

Mr. Sanders, you heard the discussions and the testimony up to now, where in this entire area we have, generally speaking, two real older producing areas,

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and the rest of the Chy correct, or area, in more or less virgin from the stand sink of evolution, in that correct?

A The state of the

up with an initial uniform Jovelooment patternting to come

you -- what should be look ab?

any kind of performance, you've got to take the geology that you know; you've got to got some idea about whether the zone is continuous; you've not to have nome idea about what the top of the gross pay interval is and what the bottom is.

Then from that you can take log data and production data and you can define the gross section down to some kind of a net pay, and then with logs and core data you can get a porosity foot value and you can get gas in place, and that's important to you, as to how much gas is is place, and the deliverability, the millidarcy foot capacity of the rock needs to be known to know what the deliverability is going to be.

And so the deliverability, the gas in place, continuity, all work together to plan on development.

In other words, it is necessary to determine gas in place to properly and scientifically evaluate a pressure interference test?

A Yes, it is.

All right, sir, has Amoco conducted some

interforeign trate is our orn lings this here today?

The Common Special Figure of Special Figure to Special Special

believe with one mospeton, to had begin submority from the Conservation District to work the Conservation Di

must in correct,

ment and things of that return, we reinjected the produced gas back into the Subb and older formation.

2. That is correct

Mi right, sir. Of necessity, when you're wenting CO_N , and of necessity when you're going to the expense of injecting or neturning gas, normally a test of that nature would be a very short duration.

That is right, and the wells that you'll use will be close spaced.

May would you have the wells particularly close spaced?

nun, we'll have a producing well that will cause a pressure disturbance, and then we'll have an observation well away from that that will monitor any pressure decline, and the

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The model well, of courses controls here was at this pay or of our for alls one of the

I we have your built it speaked to be cither of start (i a modificate a lumbratiscing rate for your producing as by the sense the strength on well fairly close to your professing wall.

als a true.

Whalight, sir, let me ask you this befors we go into our lider lumber test, in there any hind of a theoretical calculation you engineers can make where you take data available he gon from an orea and grind it into a formula and then come up with some kind of a theoretical curve?

des. Per years the theory available to us, that we can get at easily, is for a homogeneous and infinite system, and for Buell reminds me that I probably haven't seen any of Usess, but we found that those equations are good to get a feel for what's going on, to establish a base line, and before tweet tests were run, particularly the '79 tests, we made calculations ahead of time as to what kind of pressure response that we were going to see. And we told the Commission, at least on one of those sites, that we were only looking at about five pounds, and one thing

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (503) 455-7499 that I should mention, you have about the interference tests to but them in the proper personative, in that he fore you get production you have all these described what he speed of the audition is what the performance is, and here it looks the chart we're looking a good liftle while before we have performance in the part that Amoco's concerned with, and so these interference tests, then, are minimperformance tests, to get a feel ahead of time, and by necessity they're low - there are going to be slight pressure charges, but it's just a fact of life that we've got to live with.

6. So as the old saying goes, the proof of the pudding will be, eventually when the CO₂ market of size is developed, and we have actual field performance.

4, That is right.

All right, sir, let's co now into the interference tests that Amoco has conducted. I believe you said the first series was in 1974 and the latter ones in 1979.

A That is correct:

tests that we conducted was on our State "FD" lease. Would you just take a pointer and point to Exhibit Two, you don't have to describe for the record unless you want to, where it is.

Page

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in the northern, somethir combined to the following decimety

Area, and it's located and definable to contend and more broater.

that 174 took. Let me diseast your missention with what has been identified as Impac's Tabible Pive and Pive-A, it is a 2-part exhibit, I give them both a number and them a letter in case they get securated, they'll still be identified, and all through our interference that a measuration it will be in that manner. My first exhibit will be a graphical presentation of the data, with an insert man on the righthand side so you can looked the producing and observation well, and attached to the had as the A part of each exhibit, will be the statistical data, the production rate for the lime interval, and the observed pressure decline.

We'll use the same format throughout.

fied now as our Exhibit Five and Five-1, and state for the record what those two exhibits show?

Pressure Versus Time for the State "FD" Observation Well in the Brave Dorse area in the 1974 interference test.

And as Mr. Buell indicated, there's an inset of a section showing the producing well and the ob-

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Formation will location of the stubble of which of the emanh.

The first birth of all dead born you used on
the inset cap to six the same the abservation
wall?

a dot end :

? Constitutional well symbol?

The conventional vall symbol, and the observation well is a for with a circle around it and we've colored in a colored for a in any the inset, and you can see in this particular test, the observation well was 660 feet south of the producing well.

Of the year able to make any kind of a scientific conclusion from the test, '74 test, on our State *FD" lease?

Exhibit Tiva-1, which I did not identify, which as you stated, was the projection and the pressure information, you can see that this test was run for a total of 94 days, and after 72 days we showed a 1.5 pound decline in the observation well.

And then in 79 days we had a 1.6 psi change.

To quantatize this test you have to have a producing rate, and unfortunately in this case the rates

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currally comformance here, and so The 310 whom pres-

and wains simply presenting this, in view of the fact that the Commission did give us normission to went the cas and to run it, and we wanted to show you the over though in our opinion there are results of that test not too many.

You didn't calculate on this '74 test on the State aPD' lease your theoretical pressure/performance curve of a homogeneous and infinite reservoir, did you?

- To, I did not.
- Have you done that on the subsequent --
- Tes.
- -- interference data that we'll be referring to?
 - Yes, I have for all of those.
- In that connection, look at Exhibit Six and Exhibit Six-A and state for the record what this exhibit reflects.
- This is the 1974 and 1979 Theoretical Calculation of Brave Dome Area Interference Test Results,

and it's based on a homogeneous and infinite system.

I've shown the basic equation there, which is, if you're in this line of business or familiar with that equation. --

Q. Mr. Sanders, most anyone that would ever understand it that are in this room now, understand it now, so don't try to explain it so I'll understand it.

Just, why don't you hit what you think are two of the ost important -- what do you call something that goes with that equation, a factor?

A Okay.

Q Is that what you call them, a factor?

A. Yes, a factor. You can see here that the pressure change is proportional to the producing rate.

It's inversely proportional to the permeability feet, which is of course of major significance.

You can see here that the pressure change is proportional to the producing rate. It's inversely proportional to the Kh. And then inside this EI function you see porosity foot, which is gas in place, and the R squared is distance to the observation well.

Q All right, sir, what is in the next segment of your Exhibit Six?

A. Okay. Continuing on, the State "FI" test, there are the values used for the theoretical curve.

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And one thing that I should highlight on here is that for the State "FI" the Kh values used for the 174 test was 3089 and for the 1070 test it was 3862, and this equates to a 25 to 32 millidarry pay, and I think that's good quality rock. In fact the core lab man that analyzed these cores in Midland has been looking at old, tight West Texas rock, and he said it was a real pleasure to analyze some Bravo Dome rock.

The Ph, which is the porosity foot value used here is 25 and that's equivalent on this State "FI", it would be 120 feet of pay of 20.8 percent porosity.

All right, what's the next segment?

Okay, the next one then shows the values that was used for the Heimann test, and there we used Kh of 2226 for both the '74 and '79 tests, and that's equivalent to an 18 millidarcy, and the porosity foot value of 25 is equivalent to 123 feet of 20.3 percent porosity.

So obviously, then, our State "FI" lease and our Heimann lease, H-E-I-M-A-N-N, were the two other locations for our interference tests, both in 1974 and '79.

That is correct.

All right, let's take the Heimann first. since it's the last one on Exhibit Six-A, and let me direct your attention to what has been identified as our Exhibit Seven and Seven-A. Is that the interference test data on

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the 1974 test on the Weimann lease?

≱. Yes, it is

And again, Seven A is the statistical data, most of which is plotted on the curve.

That's correct.

All right, why don't you look at the inset map and state for the record the distance between the producing well and the observation well?

Again, the distance there is 660 feet away, and I might point out the location of this, if you'd like, on our big map.

Again, it's in the north central part but a little bit more towards the center of the north area, and this location here is behind the test site. It's in Section 3, T 19 North, R 33 East.

All right, sir, now looking over at the graphical portion of Exhibit Seven, I notice you have a solid black curve. What is that solid black curve?

That is the theoretical change that would be expected for homogeneous and infinite system.

That is the result of the calculation, the equation of which you just went through?

Yes, that is correct.

And again you have shown the -- on the inset map, the producing well with a conventional well

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.H.

symbol and the observation wall with a symbol and outer blue colored.

A That is correct.

on your graph, the same symbol as your observation well, what does that signify?

A. You can see that after seven days production, we saw I psi decline in the observation well, which was right on the theoretical at that point. But then as time went on, we saw less and less pressure decline at the observation well than what we would have predicted, and at the end, at the end of the test at 111 days, we'd seen a 7 pound decrease and we had predicted something like about 10.4.

So this test was doing better than we expected.

Well, what did -- did this tell you anything when the pressures on the observation well were above what you would have predicted for your homogeneous and infinite reservoir? Did that indicate anything to you?

A Yes, it indicated three areas of possible incorrect data. One would be that the gas in place value that we had used was too low, that there was really more gas in place here. Another one would have been that the de-

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liverability should have been higher, and another thing, then, that we worried about later is that sometimes we have directional permeability, and if you had directional permeability with this well being north of the producer, if that happened to be slow lag of the directional parmeability, then maybe -- maybe that would be the reason for the pressure not coming on down.

So we had some concern here of whether or not we really had enough observation wells.

What do you mean by directional permeability? Do you mean we found in some reservoirs that permeability is oriented in such a manner that it will go in one compass point direction and, in other words, be better in higher permeability than another compass point direction?

Well, it seems at times, just due to the deposition in the various cases, that there will tend to be one axis that will tend to have better permeability than an axis, say, ninety degrees to that. And what you normally read when you go out and just read the deliverability or conductant for a well, then you read the average of those two, and you don't really see that contrast in just one well test.

All right, sir, let's move on to the 1979 test on our Heimann lease. That's been identified as our Exhibit Eight and Eight-A, and looking at the inset map

I notice we've added another well to No. 1 and ? that?

Yes. We've added a second observation well, Well No. 5, that was located 655 foot code of the producing well.

Why did you do that?

This was done so that we could monitor whether or not we had directional permeability.

All right, you're still coloring the observation Well No. 2 with a large blue dot; new observation Well No. 5 with a large red dot.

That's correct.

New your solid black curve over on your graphic side, again is that your theoretical calculation?

Yes, sir, theoretical change for an infinite system.

And let me make sure, I misunderstood this one time, but let me make sure I understand it now. This curve is calculated using the reservoir data available on this area after the test is conducted and you know your producing rate.

Yes, that's right, and what you normally do, you ask for people to conduct a test at a constant rate so it simplifies the equations, but as you'll see in these,

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it was not done and has to be correction made for that.

People conducted the test and, as we hnow, not all people are perfect.

A That's right.

All right, sir. Now let's look at what we observed on our two observation wells. You can take either two or five, the blue or the red, first, whichever you'd like to, Mr. Sanders.

I'd like to take the blue, but I'd like to state, because it will help to explain what we have here, is that for the two observation wells we used a Lyons bottom hole pressure gauge that had surface recording, and this bomb did not have the sensitivity that we would have liked. It required a 3 psi pressure change before it would register a change. And as you'll see from the data, it looked like it would wait until it got to 3 pound change and then it seemed like it — the bomb tended to overreact some.

So keep in mind when we look at the data here that we've got this 3 psi lag that happens and then there seems to be -- there tends to be a little bit of over-travel, it seems like.

But let me get to Heimann No. 2.

Q That's the blue dot.

A That's the blue dot. You can see here

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 decline was noted and then we saw a 3-pound drop, and then

I believe it was in 72 days, then we saw another 3-pound

drop, and then at the end of the test we continue with that

3-pound drop, so that that well, the Heimann 2, then, was

in line with this other test.

Q It varied from beginning but at the end

it was on the theoretical curve.

that -- sec we produced about 60 days before any pressure

A That's right.

All right, let's go now to No. 5, the red dot.

A. And No. 5, we went 29 days before we saw pressure change. Then in the 30th day we saw a 3 psi change, and then in 33 days we saw another 3-pound change.

So we saw a total of 6 pounds there in about 3 days and then there was ---

Now, before you go any further, I'm going to put my hand on the exhibit which you're looking at and cover everything to the right of those 3 red dots that they are one right almost under the other.

If you were just looking at that, would you think that you had reached a reservoir limit or the limit of drainage of your producing well?

A Yes, you would.

no further theore

off of that to the right of those two dots, and what do you see then with respect to the observation on Well No. 5?

Then you see that as the test continues from 33 days to about 121 or 122 days here, then there was no further change in pressure and we came back on the -- on the theoretical curve.

And then on the 134th day, then we saw another psi change, and that's what we saw at the end of the test. The test was run for 158 days. On the 156th day we had -- we had a total of -- another 3-pound change for a total of 9.

Q So it looked like that the No. 5 Well towards the end of the test was getting ready to go through the same maneuver it went through earlier, where the one, two, three pressure points, one right under the other?

A That's right.

And again, on Exhibit Eight-A, is that simply the statistical data giving you the days, the average producing rate for the days, at catera, and the observed pressures?

A Yes, it is.

All right, sir, now let's move to the 1974 test on our State "FI" lease. Do you want to point that out on Exhibit Two?

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Yes: I will. That's coming on, but still again it's in the northern part of our 3-county area, and it's coming on over to the eastern portion, just about eight miles east of the Meimann location in Section 36, T 20 North, R 34 Dast.

All right, sir, looking at the inset map on Exhibit Nine, point out the producing well and the observation well.

Okay, the conventional well symbol, the dot, shows Well No. 1 as being the producer, and then 660 feet to the east is Well No. 2, which is a dot and a circle around it, and that's the observation well.

A large blue dot.

A large blue dot.

All right, moving over to the graphical portion of Exhibit Nine, I see again you, after the conclusion of the test you calculated a theoretical pressure curve for a homogeneous and infinite reservoir.

Yes, that's correct.

All right, let's discuss the pressure observations on "FI" No. 2, our observation well.

Well, let me tell you first that this test was only run for 21 days and shut down due to operational problems, and after 8 days we saw a half a pound of change, and then at the end of 15 days we had seen a 1.3 psi change.

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How ware you measuring the pressures on the State "FI" No. 2 observation well?

Okay. These tests were - we used a dead weight tester at the surface.

Is it accurate in reflecting and ascertaining in a very small pressure change?

Yes, it is, and we actually only used a 1-pound change, but it's possible to get closer than a pound. And we did check these wells to make sure there was no water in the hole so that we didn't get fooled by reading a surface pressure and finding out that we had something going on in the bottom.

Oh, to use a dead weight gauge tester at the surface?

> Yes, sir. A

All right, sir, and again on Exhibit Nine A, the statistical data reflected in this test?

That is true.

All right, now let's move to the 1979 test on this same State "FI" lease, and looking at the inset map on Exhibit Ten, I notice again we've added another observation well. Would you comment on that?

Yes. I probably should go ahead and say that the '74 test, you'll note again that the pressure decline

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was less than what had been predicted, and here again the soul-searching was, was it too much gas in place: is it not enough -- is it too much deliverability; or is it just directional permeability again.

And so this Well No. 3 then was drilled 655 foot north of the regular producer and at 90 degrees to Well No. 2, just to get a check on the directional permeability.

All right, let's move over to the graphical portion new, remembering that the No. 2 Well was blue, the No. 3 observation well is in red, and what do we find from — and again let me ask you this, what — how did we measure the pressure on the two observation wells?

These are dead weight testers, tests at the surface.

Q All right, would you comment on the pressure observation of our two observation wells?

Mell, these wells looked very good with the theoretical. As you can see, we -- after about three days here, we had a 1-pound decrease, which was a little bit below, and then later on we tended to get a little bit above the theoretical curve, but you can see that we're on trend pretty well, and we felt like that this test here was in line -- gave some credence to our log picks here and our deliverability picks, and you'll notice here that the response

time on each well was about the same, so it looks like we don't have the directional permeability here.

All right, sir, and again Exhibit Ten-A is the statistical data from which the graphical portion was prepared?

That is true.

All right, now that's all the interference data we have, isn't it?

Yes, it is.

Now, based on these data, are you in any position to testify as a reservoir engineer that these data show conclusively that a well will drain 640 acres?

Mo, I cannot.

Do these data indicate to you, though, as a reservoir engineer, that we have the reservoir opportunity for one CO2 well to drain a large area?

Yes, I believe we do.

Are these observations reflected on our Exhibits Five, Seven, Eight, Nine, and Ten, to you are they indicative of the quality of the reservoir rock at least in the area of these interference tests?

Yes, they are.

In your opinion as a reservoir engineer that has looked at all kinds of reservoir rock, are you as

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excited about them as the core lab man in Midland?

A Yes, I am, having worked West Texas most of my career.

To you feel that a CO₂ well in this

3-county area could have the opportunity to drain a large

area, as large as up to 640?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Do you have anything else you'd care to add at this time, Mr. Sanders?

A No, I do not.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, that's all I have by way of direct of Mr. Sanders. I would like to formally offer our Exhibits One through Ten, inclusive, and tender Mr. Sanders for cross examination.

MR. RAMEY: Exhibits One through Ten will be admitted.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RAMEY:

Mr. Sanders, can you just very briefly explain why you think, based on the tests you've conducted, why you think that one well will have an opportunity to drain 640 acres?

A I sure can, Mr. Ramey. First, in conducting these tests, I looked at cross sections --- at an SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R.
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east/west cross section through the "FD", the Heimann, and the "FI", and I see the same Tubb zone. I looked at a cross section that picked up these wells right through here, and I see the same Tubb interval starting on the west side and going to the east. I can't pick out every -- every little zone, but I see that the gross interval is productive from the west to the east. So I see a gross pay continuity.

I know that this, you know, with 10 to 30 millicarcies rock, 20 percent porosity, I know that this is a good quality reservoir, and it has the opportunity from just the deliverability standpoint to drain a large area.

Let's see, what -- I guess it's mainly
I can see the zone, I know that the rock is -- in these
areas, anyway, are good quality, and those two things, then,
ought to let us drain a large area.

2 Have you got some indication from your tests as to ---

Made is that with interference tests run, then we did not see anything on those that took away from — from that possibility. Admittedly, they didn't run as long as we'd like to, and I believe that, you know, we'd gone out a good little ways, but the pressure change here is so slight it's hard to be positive about just how much it would drain, but

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fc, New Mexico 87501 at least we know that we saw pretty much a continuation of an infinite system throughout these tests.

So they don't take away from what we would have thought before we can them, these tests.

If you had wells a mile apart, how long would it take before you would detect interference, assuming you would?

A. It would take -- it would take a good while, Mr. Ramey. I would just guess offhand, you know, that it might take -- it could take -- it might take a year I believe, before you could be positive, see enough of a change to know that you had it.

Because, as you know, as the radius increases, you know, then it takes longer and longer to get a sample --

MP. FAMEY: Any other questions of the witness? Mr. Nutter?

QUESTIONS BY MR. NUTTER:

Mr. Sanders, in effect what we've got here are some pressure intereference tests that are taken on wellz that are located on 10-acre spacing and conducted on periods of time upwards of a hundred days and measured with bombs of somewhat questionable accuracy or sensitivity, is that correct?

Moil, I think more sensitivity on the

bombs is a better description. I don't doubt that the pres-

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Rt. 1 Box Santa Fc, New N Phone (505) sure decline that we saw is true. It's just too had that we didn't have it recorded in a little bit smaller increments than 3 and 6 pounds.

Nell, you do in some cases. For instance, the test which was run on the "FD", you're measuring that after almost 100 days you had 1.5 pound pressure drop and and a 1.6 pound pressure drop.

A That's a dead weight tester, Mr. Nutter.

O That's a dead weight tester, Mr. Nutter
Other tester, measuring

the column of gas that's in the wellbors, and you said you cleared the well from fluid but you don't know whether there had been a slight buildup of fluid in the well while the test was being run, do you?

Mell, I can't recall exactly the timing, but I wouldn't expect there to be any fluid. I know we checked it, but I don't recall just exactly when we checked or how many times we checked.

Now, you didn't mention the bomb that was used for running the test in 1979 on the "FI". Was that --

A That was a dead weight tester on the "FI".

Q Well how come all your numbers come out

so even then? You don't have any fractional pressure drops there?

A. Well, that's just the way it was recorded in change of lepound.

And yet on some other wells you were able to measure to a tenth of a pound.

In 1974 they took, I guess, that same dead weight test and reported right to a tenth of a pound, which I guess there's nothing wrong with that. I understand you can get little weights to read that close, but --

Well, in other words, this shows a variation in the sensitivity even then of the dead weight tester.

A. Well, no, no, I think this is a case of how close they read it in the field.

So, as Mr. Buell mentioned awhile ago, some people aren't perfect all the time and there may have been a discrepancy in the accuracy of the readings by the field people on these tests.

A Well, Dan, discrepancy may be a little bit hard on them. It's, you know, the sensitivity wasn't there but I don't have any reason to think that the pressure changes that we saw aren't real. And as fax as the dead weight tester, as I understand the way a dead weight tester works, is you go out and put it on the wellhead and you've

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got some little weights that you put or and balance this thing, and you can measure down to a tenth of a pound if you want to pay the price. Now, I did not, and it's probably my fault that I did not specify the 1/10th pound readings that we did in '74. I was silent on that, but the District people just elected to read that to within the nearest pound. So as far as I know, was they -- they just read to the nearest pound. So it's not a case of discrepancy. It's just a case of, again, it's just a case of sensitivity.

Mell, again, I guess it's not too important because we're not talking about drainage here, we're just talking about opportunity for drainage, is that correct?

Nell, Dan, see, as you know, the data is not perfect, and we've got swings in the data like you noticed on the Heimann tests, that in '74 we measured with a pressure buildup test 3089. We reran that in '79 and we got 3862 in those very same perforations. It's just -- so that when you lock at this data you can't just worry about every little pound. You've got to kind of look at it.

And did you notice on the Heimann 2 that we ran the first time was away up above the curve, but yet when we ran it in '79, you know, it looked about like the theoretical curve, and there's no rhyme or reason, you know, why it should do that. It's just part of the oil -- part of the problem in the oil business of being able to get

everything right down like you'd like.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. HEALY:

May I comment on that Heimann 2 test? It looks to me as though the theoretical curve has been adjusted between Exhibit Seven and Exhibit Eight.

If you'll look at the curve on Exhibit Seven --

All right, Mr Healy, before you get all upset, the rates -- the rates change the shape of that curve, and the reason those curves are different is because the rates are different.

- No, I wanted to ask you about that.
- Okay. I mean don't --
- It looked to me like the curve was not the same as it had been the first time around. So that would account --
- Well, it's in the rate. The rates, see, each test reflects its own rate.
- Okay. Well, I'm not sure it's accurate to say that the second test showed that it was closer to the theoretical curve than the first one.
- Well, you know, here was our first test, you know, it locked like to me that all of them were running

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Sants Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409 you know, look like they were a whole lot closer to the theoretical curve, and so that was the reason

1. Look at the second theoretical curve and it's a lot flatter than the first one.

Yesh, and the reason that is, Mr. Healy, if you'll notice from the raw data, you see that rate tailing off at the end? We started out here at about 900 Mcf a day and then it got a little bit lower and a little bit lower and down to 6 or 700 there at the end, and that flattened at the end is a reflection of that reduction in rate.

Okay, my point would be then on Exhibit

Seven. I think that is meaningless then because the theoretical curve is based on data you later adjusted, based on
production, so I don't think the comparison between Seven
and Eight is really appropriate.

I think we can look at Fight on the basis that that represented your more complete testing data, but a comparison between those two I don't think is appropriate.

I think that's probably Mr. Nutter's question.

AMBORIONS BY MR. WYTTER.

Q Well, also, Mr. Sanders, the Exhibit

Number Eight is the exhibit where your pressure declines are

Rt. 1 Box 193-B anta Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (305) 455-7409 Lyons bottom hole bomb where you had the lag behind the pressure drop and then a sudden surge and probably a drop in pressure below the actual pressure, correct?

A That's the way it looked.

dropping down below the theoretical curve and then maybe going back up above it and dropping back down below it again.

So this -- that detracts from the accuracy of making any comparison of Exhibit Eight with any other exhibit here, I think.

A Mell, maybe I'm not --

Because it's not an accurate exhibit because of that bomb lag.

Well, I — you know, to me in my opinion when I looked at Heimann 2, I saw it was above. We worried about this when we did it in '74, why was it above, why was it above. As Mr. Healy said, if I'd go back and adjust for the Kh here, the Kh increase, so that would tend to move the theoretical curve up towards it all right, and then when we ran the test in '79, then the Heimann 2 was more in line with the theoretical.

The only point I was trying to make is that there's going to be swing in this data.

	Ç		Well	now	the	74	test	on	the	Reimann.
was	it made	with	the ···	with	the	sui	face	}		

A Yes, it was.

The dead weight bomb?

A. Yes, sir.

Or dead weight tester?

A. Uh-huh.

MR. NUTTER: I believe that's all, Mr.

Ramey. Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions?

MR. DEALY: I have a few.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. HEALY:

On Exhibit Five, that looked to be a test that was run in the -- one of the twelve townships that we're concerned about, where we have leased acreage. And again, this may be my lack of knowledge, but it looked to me as though the testing that was done there wasn't much of a pressure drop, and that would seem to indicate that even with the close spacing of 660 feet between the observation well and the testing well, that there wasn't much communication between those two, and that therefor, the 640 spacing wouldn't be appropriate.

A That's an incorrect observation. That

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pressure change is dependent on the rate. It's dependent on the permeability of the --- feet of that well. It's dependent on the Ph of that well, and I don't recall right offhand what those values are, but on the west side I believe it tends to maybe gets a little bit tighter towards the west and maybe a little less Ph, so that would tend to make things take longer. And then neither one of us knows for sure what kind of rates we're talking about here.

so you know, really you can't --- you can't quantitize anything about this test other than the pressure change.

Well, I guess my question should be then, is this a significant test in terms of whether or not we should go to 640 spacing, or should we disregard this one?

I don't think it ought to be disregarded. It shows interference. I don't know ---

Well. I think the pressure drop ---MR. Let him finish, Mr. Healy. We'll have a more orderly record.

MR. HEALY: Uh-huh.

All I wanted to say, it just shows a pressure -- it shows a pressure response at the well 660 feet away, so there's some -- there's communication some 660 feet away. That's really about all it shows, but quantitatively we can't say anything about it.

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Let me just follow up on that. The pressure sure drop in Exhibit Five, when you compare it to the pressure drops in the other exhibits, is a lot lower and it takes a much longer period of time before it occurs. And can you explain that, you know, what accounted for that?

A Well, I thought I did.

Q Well, maybe I didn't ---

A See, performance is dependent on the rate and the deliverability, the conductance of the rock, and the gas in place, and you know, it's those factors that --

What -- what-- what rate was it produced at?

A Well, I've got it here but I tell you, I don't believe the rates, I don't make sense. Supposedly this thing started out making about a million a day and after 84 days it was making 711, but I just can't believe those rates.

MR. NUTTER: Do you think they're high or low?

A Well, Dan, I tried to take the data I had to see if I could make sense, if I could back into the rates, and I've forgotten now which direction, but there was just nothing I could do, you know, made sense. I could go one direction and it still didn't make sense. I could go in another, so I just --- when I got through I just threw up

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Exhibit Five?

my hands as far as quantitatively.

MR. NUTTEP: Actually there's a greater change in the reported rate of production on that test than there was on any of the others, wasn't there?

Well, that '79 Heimann test, Dan, was -the rate dropped off pretty bad towards the end there on it. And I think that --

MR. NUTTER: Right at the very end.

Yeah, there are some columns there with the pressure, I think, going down.

MR. NUTTER: Percentagewise it hasn't dropped off much from the first day to the 147th day, but that last day, or that last four days it's dropped off considerably.

Yes, you know, it started there around oh, 896, 900, and it just kind of had a gradual decline like, and then the latter part of the test we were down around 650, or so.

Well, now, just to wrap up the discussion on Exhibit Five, I take it you have a number of questions that you can't really pin down about the validity of the data that you derived from that test.

MR. BUELL: Where are you now? Still on

MR. HEALY: Exhibit Pive, yes.

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Let's see. I don't have any reason to doubt the pressure change. I doubt the rate; therefore, I cannot quantitize.

Q Whehuh.

A. I nean --

Q. Okay, well, I think that's all we need, then, to spend on that.

The other thing I wanted to explore is the 660 foot spacing between an observation well and a production well.

Why was that chosen?

A. I did not choose it, but someone made some calculations as to what would be a reasonable time, or what spacing would you need for some kind of a reasonable time period to flow a well, vent the gas, and they picked 660 feet.

Q. Okay, how does 660 feet relate to a 640-acre tract?

A On a circle that's 31 acres, so it's a small part but this pressure response that we saw, of course went on past that 31 acres, but it did not get to the 640 acres, did not test that far.

requirement?

I answered Mr. Bamey that, you know, before we ran the tests, the reservoir characteristics indicated wide drainage. These tests were run. I did not see anything to change that. I could not say how much we can drain.
We may can drain 1290 acres, but I didn't see anything here
that changed my ideas about the overall reservoir drainage
for this area.

Q Okay. Well, you did do directional drilling of observation wells in order to establish whether or not you were really getting uniform data on drainage from the first observation well, or whether it was an aberration and you in fact had directional draining.

Now what was the radius of the -- if you had two observation wells there and they were 660, roughly, feet from the producing well, what kind of an acreage radius would you -- the circle you were talking about, on those?

A Now, if you draw a circle of the same radius that goes through Well No. 2 goes through Well No. 5, so if you made a complete circle, you'd have 31 acres, so --

Q Still talking about 31 acres.

A -- we're still talking about 31 acres.

Q Did you -- did you ever drill wells beyond the 31-acre radius? In other words, did you try any wells 1200 feet from the --

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Q And what --

A I believe we have a well that may be, oh, approximately a mile or further away from the Heimann site, but it was — it was the injection well that was used to handle this gas that was produced here and it was not used for monitoring any pressures.

So you couldn't really tell from that
well what --

A No.

vhat drilling requirements were to be
established?

A I didn't understand you there.

Well, what I'm trying to grope for is how you established that, when you have basically a 31-acre radius, or circle, that you're testing in, how you extrapolate that to reach a 640-acre spacing. I can see going to 80 acres or 160 acres, 320, but you know, can you go through the logical ---

MR. BUELL: He's answere it three times, but answer it one more time.

num, in this area is -- I see good permeable rock, high porosity. I see good quality rock. And I see the continued

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gross interval over the area. So that that gives the possibility for wide drainage.

tedly they don't go as far as we'd like for them to go, but I did not see anything with these tests that would say that, hey, you cannot hope to get to 640's. These things have already bombad out on you way earlier. But none of these tests —

Q Well, what does that mean? What's bombed out?

A That the test hit a boundary and pressure was depleted real fast. We could have hit a boundary at 31 acres and we would have seen a large pressure decline.

g Sure.

open. They don't say what the spacing is. It says that with the concept that we've got of the reservoir, that these things -- these tests say that the possibility is there for wide range.

of I don't understand the possibility. Don't you think it would be appropriate when you're making an application for 640-acre spacing to drill a well that would prove that that was in fact possible? I mean you're talking about possibilities and opportunities, but what I think we, and the Commission, want to see is some kind of proof, and

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It doesn't have to be perfect. I think the testing you've done is, you know, very adequate, but in my own mind, and I don't know, maybe the minds of others, I just don't see the extrapolation of a loak from # 31-acra circle to 640-agre tracts.

Mov, that's laying it right on the table. I don't understand it, and I think it would have been appropriate for you to Brill additional wells to get us a lot closer to the --

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, I'm sure Mr. Healy doesn't mean to, but is testifying, not cross examining, and --

MR. HEALY: Well, but I --

MR. BUYLL I didn't interrupt you. Now don't you interrupt me.

We've stated many times why these tests were run in the manner they were run with the observation wells located so near the producing well, and that was simply because, one, we had to vent the CO, gas and waste it, or at great expense return it to the producing formation and that's the reason they were run on the pattern and for the time duration that they were run.

And given production, we can conduct interference tests over a much larger area, when you are putting the ${\rm CO}_{2}$ to a beneficial use and receiving income from

it.

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THE POINT IF YOU have the proof you should make the application, in my conclusion.

someone to lock the barn door after the horse is gone. We're trying to prevent that. We're trying to get a uniform and and orderly development pattern now at the outset and before the big development surge that all of us are anticipating is going to occur in this 3-county area in the immediate future.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Lopez.

MR. MOPEZ: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, I'll try and not testify either like Mr. Healy or Mr. Buell.

MR. RANEY: We'll appreciate that.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. LOPES:

o Mr. Sanders, even assuming that I could go along with this extrapolation of a 31-acre test site to a 640-acre, it seems to me that the exhibits you've tendered the Commission are within your lease area, or in about a 30 to 40 mile range, and all within the Bravo Doma Unit, as I understand it.

I'd like you to explain to me how you can

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 455-7409 extrapolate from this fairly small area to areas 80 or 100 miles away involving millions of acres in that 3-county area.

A I wouldn't even start to do that. Mr. Lopez. My testimony was strictly with the wells here. In other words, if there is more rock like this in the 3-county area, the opportunity is there for some wide drainage.

I think it's been said that doesn't all have to be high quality rock and maybe there's going to be different spacing. There's going to be different fields.

How, I do not testify to anything other than the wells that we ran the interference tests on.

But I -- if I'm to understand your application here today, you're requesting the Commission to establish 640-acre proration units that would cover the entire 3-county area.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission,
I think that's a more appropriate question for me to answer.

Mr. Sanders has recited about three times what his testimony
was limited to, and that was the data that he had to evaluate,
which we have presented to you in great detail.

And our application is for the 3-county area, Mr. Lopez.

MR. LOPSZ: Well, Mr. Chairman, based on the evidence I've heard here today, I would suggest that the application must be limited to the area in which Mr. Sanders

has testified to because of failure of proof for the rest of the area.

MR. RUTLL: More you making a motion or a suggestion? I thought you said suggestion.

MR. LOPDS: Well, perhaps it's synonomous with motion, Mr. Buell.

MR. EUTLL: If his suggestion was a motion, I violently oppose it. If he's simply making a suggestion, and observation, well, then Mr. Lopen is very well qualified for that.

MR. PAMMEY: I didn't take it as a motion.

MR. DUELL: I thought he said suggestion.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions to the

witness? Mr. Stamets.

concludes our direct presentation.

MR. STAMETS: However, this isn't to the witness; this is to Mr. Buell.

Is this going to conclude your testimony, Mr. Buell?

MR. BURLL: Mr. Stamets, yes, sir, that

MR. STAMETS: Okay. Let me -- let me ask you a question about that, then.

A large measure of the need for these special rules, as you have stated from time to time relates

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Y W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B a Fc, New Mexico 87301 all know is coming, and yet there is no testimony presented to this point as to that "evolution and what affects, if any, that might have on the area and how that would relate to the proposal that you've put forth here today.

there is a person in the country, in Amoco, or any of the other operators in this entire area, including those that are here in this room, could answer that with any degree of finality.

rapid development, a big development program. Now when it will come and what form it will be, will it be in the northern counties first, in the Bravo Dome area first, down in Quay County, I cannot tell you that.

problem before it's created. After the problem is created by dense spacing the wells, we all know that there's nothing you can do about it. So we're trying to anticipate a problem before it develops and in the interest of everyone involved, the State, the operators, the royalty owners, provide a method for a uniform and orderly development, yet that is flexible enough that it will let us meet the conditions in each highly localized area within those three counties.

MR. STAMETS: I don't believe we have any

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thing in the record. Mr. Buell, that there is going to be any significant development and reasons why there would be development, and what affect this development will have on all of those people that you've talked shout

iff. bulls: Well, Mr. Stamets, admittedly we haven't outlined Amodo's development program to you here today. We don't knew what our program is going to be because we don't know whether we're going under the old, antiquated 160-acre spacing that now exists, or a progressive 640-acre spacing to provide for uniform and orderly development and a rapid determination of the largest number of CO2 reserves.

Now, you grant our application, and then we can plan a development program, Mr. Stamets.

MR. STAMETS: I was only pointing out a thing that I can see as a deficiency at this point, Mr. Buell for your edification and that concludes what I had to say or to question Mr. Buell on at this point.

MR. SUBLE: Mr. Stamets, I appreciate it, and you're exactly right and I've just stated why we couldn't come forward with a plan of development, and I certainly agree with you, yes, sir.

> MR. RAMEY: Mr. Nutter.

MR. MUTTER: Well, Mr. Buell, what percontage of the total area that we're talking about here, 3

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Counties, would be feelinged in your proposed Pravo Pere Unit?

Do you have any idea?

little, if anything, to do with that unit. Two been around the periphery of it, so to smeak. By that I don't mean the boundary. But I could probably find out the number of acres.

MR. NUTTER- Well, isn't the -- isn't the unit something like a 1,300,000 acres?

MR. RUFLL: The size of the unit is the largest that I have ever heard of, Mr. Mutter, and I could not agree with your in excess of a million acres.

MR. NUTTER: But if it were a 1,300,000, that would be approximately 55 townships, and I have no idea how many townships are in -- on that Exhibit Number Two there, but there's far more than 55.

MR. BUELL: Yes, sir, I believe you were pointing out during the recess the area that you thought was in our unitized interest area.

MR. NUTTER: Well I can see Bravo Dome on Exhibit Number Three, and it's not very long north and south, certainly.

MR. DUMAL: And the area that you and I were estimating was the approximate area of our unit area, covered a small portion, a very small portion, of the 3-county area. We have acreage outside our proposed unit area. A lot

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of operators do, and velve interested in the uniform and orderly development in the entire 3 county area.

THOTOE: That's what I was doing to ask you, if Amoco had considerable accease outside the boundaries of this proposed unit area that they're interested in here in these three counties?

MR. BUELL: Yos, sir, we do. Fow I can't give you the total number of acres. I can get that for you.

MR. NUMBER: The majority of your acreage is included in the proposed unit, however, isn't it?

MR. BUELL: Mr. Nutter, I would guess that it is, and that's where we concentrated our efforts to form a CO, unit, but we do hold acreage outside the unit area as do a lot of the working interest owners and operators within the unit area.

MR. NUTTER: You'll be able to control the development and the drilling of wells in the unit area, presuming that you do get approval for that unit and it is formed, won't you?

MR. BUELL: Yes, sir, I understand in New Mexico normally you -- with all of the units -- all of the interest owners unitized and put together, you're not too concerned about the spacing. You try to operate that unit in the most and best method for conservation. You're not concerned about correlative rights, as such, because if

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you have 100 percent interest owner committed unit, you're not concerned about correlative rights, because everyone is being protected.

above to the north and say below to the south of the Bravo Dome Unit area.

here today that's been entered as an exhibit that shows

Aroco's acreage and the acreage that they're concerned with,

as far as spacing inside the unit or outside the unit?

our units show the outline of our proposed unit area, because I look at this application completely separate and apart from our effort to form a unit, and when I say our effort, there is a lot of people expending an effort, not just Amoco.

MR. MUTTER: I see. Okay, thank you.
MR. PAPEY: Mr. Padilla.

CROSS ENAMINATION

BY MR. PADILLA:

I have one question for Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Canders, how many of your three

test sites are within the area of Mr. Realy's proposed exclusion?

A. Let's see.

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fill the twelve coverships?

I. As I toderstand Mr. Healy's area is outlined in rod hors, rights to black toul mount that only the
"ro! site is issis his supp.

f And there are the other two sites?

The state other two sites, now here is the Heimann, and the "FI", State "FI" on to the east.

A Lut they're all within very close proximity of that area there.

A Well, see, these are townships, Ernest, so that's like six miles - well, no, six - there's about ten miles to the Heirann, and what would that be, maybe, is that eighteen riles to the "FI"?

Well, in proportion to the whole map, I
suppose it would be --

A Yes, that's right.

ME. MUTTER: All of the test sites are within, say, six to eight miles, or maybe nine miles, of the intersection between cross sections A-A' and B-B', are they not? And one is right on the cross section.

Yes, sir, one is on. One would be -
MR. HUTTER: I mean the crossroads.

A It's - looks like one is maybe eight miles to the east, and then this other one, maybe ten or eleven miles to the west.

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TO RUTH: Any other questions?

This recens the bearing for lunch, and come back about 1:30.

(Thereupen the noon recess
use taken.)

PM. PANEY: In. Healy, did you want to recall any of Amoco's witnesses:

MR. WEALY: Oh, no, I don't believe so.

I think we're ready to put on one witness.

MR. PAMEY: All right, if you will pro-

MR. COFFIEL Mr. Chairman, I'll proceed with this part of the testimony

MP. RAMEY: Ohay.

MR. COFFIELD Mr. Chairman, if it please the Commission, before we start, just as a matter of keeping the record as simple as possible, you will recall that when Mr. Healy and I indicated our entry of appearance for a number of companies, rather than refer to all those companies every

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PETILITY F. BITTER

being called as a witness and having been sworn previously upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. COFFIELD:

Mr. Beeler, would you please state your Ç. name and address?

Phillip F. Beeler, B-E-E-L-E-R, Norman, Oklahoma.

And what is your occupation, Mr. Beeler?

I'm a petroleum engineer.

And with whom are you employed?

I am self-employed.

What is your relationship to the Protestant,

UGI?

I am a consultant on natural gas production activities.

Mr. Peeler, have you previously testified before this commission or the Oil Conservation Division in New Mexico as an engineer?

A.	V	7	,	7	٠.,	 r	٠ :	

2 Were your qualifications made a matter of record ...

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ρ - and accepted by the Commission?

A Year they ware.

Are you familiar with the area which is the subject matter of this application and also familiar with Amoco's application in this particular case?

A Yos I am.

Okay, Mr. Seeler, in connection with this matter and your analysis of the matters to be considered, have you had an opportunity to prepare exhibits to submit to the Commission for their study?

As to the specific items that may be of most importance here, we have not had the time to put the type of exhibit together that we think would be appropriate; however, over the course of the last eighteen years I have studied this area, made reports, and I have a lot of previous production and engineering information along with me that would be pertinent to this case.

MP. COFFIELD: Mr. Chairman, do you have any other questions of this witness as far as qualifications are concerned?

MR. RAMEY: No. He is qualified.

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All right, then. Mr. Beeler, with respect and with reference to your experience and materials that you've had an opportunity to study over the last fifteen years, would you please review for the Commission the history and experience of UGI and its companies, and your recommendations to the Commission?

A. Yea, sir.

The company that I was first employed by eighteen years ago was Carbonic Chemicals Corporation, which developed the first commercial CO₂ production in this area. I was an employee of Carbonic Chemicals until it was merged into SEC Corporation. Since that time SEC Corporation has been merged into UGI Corporation.

years, I was an employee of Carbonic Chemicals and SEC Corporation as petroleum and natural gas engineer with the specific duties of observing, recommending, just generally overseeing engineering aspects of production from the Mitchell Field, Co, field.

Later on Swartz Carbonic was a part of
the SEC operation, and Swartz Carbonic operates what is
known as the Libby Field; therefor, I have had an opportunity
to see all the records of both of the operating companies
and to observe production and to make recommendations and
just generally see all information available on these two

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CO, fields that have been in lengthy production

If you would like, I could give you some general comments as to what I have obscrived as to production from an extended period of time in these areas that encompasses both of the productive fields.

Shall I go ahead and give the Commission, you know, a brief rundown as to production and engineering behind production?

MR. RAMEY: I think that might be worthwhile, Mr. Beeler.

O In 1939 Carbonic Chemicals was formed to drill CO₂ gas wells and to build a dry ice plant, and this was done, and first production started in 1940. It started off with two wells being produced.

Now, since that time a total of twenty wells have been drilled in what we call the Nitchell CO₂

Field, and production has been continuous from 1940 through this date. A tremendous amount of carbon dioxide has been produced from this particular field.

In a nutshell, we feel that this field is adequately draining about 3000 acres. As I say, over twenty wells have been drilled in and around this field.

Not all of them were completed as producers, and from time to time, some wells have been abandoned and replaced. The principal reason for replacement has been a major problem

of corresion.

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R. Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fc, New Mexico 87301 Phone (505) 435-7409 As you may know, carbon dioxide and water creates carbonic acid, and it results in a fluid that is corrosive. We have found other things that have influenced the production from this field. Some of those things are:

Active water movement from not necessarily down-dip to up-dip, but from one side of the field towards the middle of the field. We have found that there are several distinct members of what we have termed the Tubb sand, and we have found that the permeability variation is considerable from one end of the field to the other. We have found that over the course of drilling these twenty wells there have been at least four of them that did not encounter enough permeability to be considered commercial producers.

So we have found that possibly one well can effectively drain 320 acres in this field, from our practical experience and forty years of production.

This is not a simple reservoir. We have found a lot of complexities in permeability development particularly, as well as down-dip water and water -- extraneous water movement from side to side.

I believe that is quick synopsis of our basic experience with this particular field.

Now I'd like to give you another rundown on a separate and distinct field, which is called the

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Bueyeros CO, Field.

Now, we have found that pressures are distinctly different in the two fields: however, within each field by itself there may be pressure gradients but you can tell that it's all one reservoir. In the Bueyeros Field the pressure is much lower than that found in the Mitchell Field at this time; however, a great deal of CO₂ gas was lost from this field in the 1940's when a well was left blowing to the atmosphere for year after year, and probably more gas has been lost through that blowout and venting action than has been produced commercially.

At this time we have a very low pressure there, yet today we heard testimony about two wells 660 feat apart located less than two miles away from this field at what would be considered an initial pressure that would be expected in this area.

So those two wells are definitely in another CO₂ field. So we feel that in our experience, that there are going to be a great number of CO₂ fields at least in the general vicinity that we're acquainted with.

Now as far as other areas outside of these twelve townships that we have recommended to be excluded, we aren't that expert; however we've been provided with some information from Amoco that gives us a little bit to put some clues together as to the whole area. But we

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don't pretend to be experts on rore than the general area surrounding the two pools that we operate.

Another ispect of the testimony this morning was information concerning what kind of a pay zone.

Amoco has encountered; from their information they show wells that have a productive capacity in millidarcy feet in a range of 4, 5, 6,000 millidarcies per well.

We have experienced in our two pools this type of situation: Generally, the 40 or 50 feet of sand will be tight. Here and there you will find a foot or two of medium permeability, say 39 or 40 millidarcies in a particular foot.

So our wells have encountered less than 500 millidarcy per well, and we've found some that are probably in the range of 5 to 10 millidarcy feet of pay per well. Therefor, with that kind of permeability, we find that it would take an inordinately long period of time to try to produce a well spaced on anything but 150 acres.

that these permeabilities that are encountered probably occur in streaks or river bed type situations. It may run, you know, for a mile or two or longer and maybe a width of half a mile, and you know, a few feet thick.

So our experience has been guite a bit different with respect to a situation that you would call

uniform.

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I believe that, in a nutshell, is basically our experience in production from this area.

I understand. Mr. Seeler, you were present this morning, I believe, and heard it suggested as a possible alternative to Amoco's application the way it now stands, that possibly a special pool rule or temporary rule approach be made. Relative to UGI's position would that sort of an approach be acceptable?

Well, we've been in operation here over forty years and we don't think that this is a temporary situation.

All right, Mr. Beeler, you also indicated in your testimony just a few minutes ago, that in the first field of which you spoke, that it was possible to drain 320 acres. In that particular field do you figure that is the maximum or the average or what? Would you clarify that a little bit?

Okay. I feel that that probably is a good average, maybe, approaching possibly a maximum, because we have found parts of the area where drainage would be less than 160 acres.

Nonetheless, is it your opinion that 160 acres would continue to be an appropriate spacing area for that first field area?

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A I feel that it would be: however, there could be consideration made to varying size units.

Okay, Mr. Beeler, in your expert opinion could the granting of Amoco's application result in waste and the violation of correlative rights?

A Well, let's take an example.

The Libby Field, we have four wells in that field. There is a definite decline curve established indicating a reservoir size of 600 acres in comparison to the 3000 acres we have in the Mitchell Field.

We're going to find, I think, fields of varying sizes. Therefor, we're going to have to have, I think, a flexible spacing arrangement here.

Do you have anything else further to add in this matter on this direct presentation, Mr. Beeler?

A I don't think I do have.

MR. COFFIELD: I have no more questions of Mr. Beeler, on direct examination.

 $\label{eq:mr. paner: Any questions of Mr. Beeler?} $$\operatorname{Mr. Ulvog.}$$

QUESTIONS BY MR. ULVOG:

I have one question. You refer to the Tubb sand that's producing here in these fields.

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A That is correct, sir.

Would you say that that Tubb sand is equivalent to or correlative with the Abo, as discussed by Amoco people?

When we first became -- or when I first became involved here, the only reference to the gas-bearing area below the Cimarron anhydrite was the terminology Abo, with some reference to the granite wash being below the Abo.

When Amoco came into this area they gave a different designation. So to clarify and keep it from being -- not being confusing, I'll rafer to what we always called the Abo and what is referred to today as the Tubb.

So then it is equivalent or correlative with the Tubb?

> A. Yes, sir.

> > MR. ULVOG: Thank you.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RAMEY:

a Mr. Beeler, now you have -- you have approximately twenty wells in the Mitchell Field.

You, sir, that's been drilled. About À. ten of them or twelve of them are producing at this time.

> And this is draining 3000 acres? Q.

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	A,	Yes, sir.		
	Ċ.	And you have four wells in the Libby.		
	A.	Those are the wells that are producing,		
yes, sir.	Other wel	.ls have been drilled and abandoned in that		
area.				
	Q	And this, you feel like you have about		
a 600 acre				
	A.	That is correct.		
	Ŏ.	pool there?		
		Now do you have a do you have a nice		
decline on the Mitchell Pool?				
	A.	Yes, sir. Both fields have a decline		

Now you say the Bueyeros Field, that there was a well that blew wild for some time.

Yes, sir.

established decline.

And so when this pool was developed, why the pressures were --

Initially, from the time they were able to put the plant on production, the pressure was subnormal, so to speak, to what you normally, you know, a virgin well would find.

And this is for all wells that were Ç drilled in that particular area?

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Yes, sir, they all had about the same starting pressure, which was much below what Amoco has testified to this morning of those two wells 660 feet apart approximately two miles north of this field.

Now, what's the extent of the Jusyeros?

A That's the 600 field.

Q That's the Libby?

A Libby. Libby Ranch Plant, we call it, for the Bueyeros. It's a little town of Bueyeros just north of it.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness? Mr. Nutter?

QUESTIONS BY MR. NUTTER:

O Mr. Beeler, you mentioned the corrosive character of these wells with the carbonic acid. Have you had any wells which have had corrosive problems that you had to take off of production prior to the time of depletion?

A. Yes, sir.

And how many years had they been producing?

Me still have some wells that have been on production since 1940. We have had other wells that had severe corrosion problems within two years.

Q Is that right? What seems to be the

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determining factor as to whather a well will last two years or thirty years?

We first thought that an electrolysis that could be controlled was the problem, you know, by impinging electric current on the casing; however, we've not been successful in that direction.

Q Do all of the wells make water?

A. Most of them, yes.

And you would have to have water to add to the CO2 to make carbonic acid, wouldn't you?

A Yes, sir.

would take longer for wells on wide spacing to deplete the reserves attributed to them than it would be for wells on closer spacing to deplete the reserves attributed to them. With this corrosive problem that seems to exist in some of the wells, which would be more favorable for drainage of a reservoir?

Another aspect of this that I would like to mention is we feel that this is somewhat rate sensitive, too, the harder you pull the well, the more corrosiveness we've observed.

A I suppose this would be a factor of

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bringing water in, or what?

A Well, possibly the gas is, you know, naturally the gas is saturated with water, and probably saturated with the fresh water, which makes the most corrosive material, and the faster the stream or rate of flow, against the steel that's exposed, the greater the corrosion.

So in other words, if you had a given market demand that you had to meet and fewer wells to do it, you'd have to pull those wells harder then, wouldn't you?

Now there may be some other fiberglass material or corrosion prevention methods that would solve this problem.

But it has been a problem to us in the respect that we were trying to flow the thing more or less like a conventional gas well.

Where does this corrosion occur, in the casing in the well?

A Ceaing and tubing, yes, sir.

Nave you tried using any other casing than steel casing in the well?

A. No, sir.

Q Have you used tubing other than steel tubing?

A Yes, sir.

Q Glass tubing?

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A.	Yes,	Glr.

And it worked satisfactorily so far as

So far, yes, sir.

Thank you.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RAMEY:

Tas your corrosion been internal or external? Or both?

Both, both, sir.

Foth. So if any water somes with CO2 were exposed in the annulus, why they would be corrosive to the external part of the casing, I would assume.

The whole depth and width of the problem hasn't been solved, as far as I'm concerned, but it is a major problem in this area.

Q. Do you circulate cement on your production string of casing?

Yes, sir, for the last at least seven or eight wells that I know of, we circulated cement, but we also had failures in that type of well, cement behind the pipe, yet a casing failure.

MR. NUTTER: Does this carbonic acid tend to work on well cement?

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A Well, that's a good question. You know, we've never trice to die down, so to speak, and see.

MP. MUTTR: You really haven't gone into the chamistry or had any analyses made of these corrosive problems?

A Not in reference to concrete.

MR. RANGY: Any other guestions of the witness?

MR. BUELL: Mr. Ramey, I have some questions. I have two problems in asking them. One, Mr. Beeler has limited his testimony to an area. A motion to exclude that area, which I've supported, so I have a problem in that area.

My second problem is that his testimony has been extremely general and if I examine him in detail, I'm afraid it would take the rest of the afternoon and probably part of tomorrow in bringing out the details behind his general observation.

go if you would permit me, I'll try with just some general questions to cover the area in which I'm interested, without going into the specifics behind his generalizations that he's presented to you here today.

MD. RAMEY: Yes, sir, Mr. Buell.

CROSS ENAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

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On the outset, Tw. Beeler, what was the original reservoir pressure in the Duayeros Pool area?

I sometimes call that the Libby area.

A. Yes. The first pressure reading that I was able to obtain was in 1968 at the time that we, SEC, acquired both Carbonic Chemical and Swartz Carbonic. The record keeping prior to that time, I found very lacking.

We had a surface shut-in pressure in the field of 405 pounds at that date.

© Do you know anything about what was in the casing, what was in the hole at the time the pressure, surface pressure, was read?

A Yes, sir, that was a well that made no water and it was verified — we had four wells, like I say, one of them made a lot of water but the other three were relatively dry, and it was verified by the information, I think.

Q So you would suspect then that that 405 pound surface pressure in 1968 was fairly accurate for that period of time.

A Yes, sir.

And you have no idea whatsoever what the

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original or virgin pressure was in the Libby or Bueyeros area?

A. I found no records to indicate what the original pressure was.

Mitchell area?

A We had good records from 1939. The shutin pressure, surface pressure, in two different wells was
9 -- pardon me, 595 psi.

G Have you calculated that down to the completion depth?

A Yes, sir.

0. What would that be?

A. Pardon me, I don't immediately have that at hand what that is, but approximately 55 pounds of static column, which would give you about a 660 pound bettom hole pressure.

you testified that of necessity the general observations you've made, based on your years of experience in this area, were limited to the particular area that has been moved for exclusion from this application.

A That is correct.

a And I believe your testimony was that in certain areas, certain localities of this area, you had ob-

served, or in your opinion, a well had -- could drain or had drained as much as 320 acres.

A That is correct.

on your observation of the rock quality, the pay quality, such as permeability and porosity, in your area -- I'll call it that, Mr. Beeler ---

A. Yee, sir.

of permeability and porosity as you had observed on data that Amoco had gathered outside of your area.

A That is correct.

A so none of the general observations you have made here today extend any further into the large CO₂ area in Union, Harding, and Quay than your particular area, the area that has been moved for exclusion.

A. That is correct.

So you have no opinion or feeling whatsoever as to a drainage area of a well outside your area of
experience.

Mell, the observation can be made, if we have, let's say, roughly an average of 500 millidarcy feet, and yet you're finding 600 or 6000 millidarcy feet somewhere else, certainly your drainage is going to be greater, your

Not notive observed a numbers in that

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area of 320 acres. ٥, Yes sir. In your area.

Yos.

served in these wells that I'm familiar with.

MR. PUBLE: May it please the Commission,

I think that's all. Let me consult with my colleagues for just a minute.

ability to drain is going to be greater than has been ob

Mr. Boeler, one general question that I overlooked that one of my colleagues didn't.

That was the reference you made to a well in the Libby area, or Busyeros area, I don't remember what you said, it blew out over a period of years, or inadvertently somebody just left a CO2 zone open and it produced CO2 to the air for several years.

Yes, sir, that occurred.

And then later on you all came in with your development program in that area and found an extremely low pressure.

This was Swartz Carbonic came into this area and did complete and develop the area so that a plant could be put into operation.

Would that indicate to you that this

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blowout well that -- or the well that was producing to the atmosphere for several years was draining a larger area, probably in sucess of 300 acres?

A Coll, sir, that is the area that we defined the pool size as approximately 600 acres from pressure decline.

o and every well that you subsequently drilled after this well produced to the atmosphere, had a much lower pressure than you would have predicted for virgin.

A Yes, sir. It pretty well fall on the decline curve.

50 wouldn't that data show to you that this well that was producing to the atmosphere was draining the entire 600-acre reservoir?

A Yes.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, I believe that's all. Thank you, Mr. Beeler.

BR. FAMEY: Mr. Lopez.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. LOPEZ:

Ar. Beeler, I believe you've testified or described why you found two different pressures in the two different reservoirs, the Libby and the Mitchell Fields, but I don't know whether or not you commented on whether or

not the two different reservoirs have Sifferent reservoir characteristics with regard to permeability and so on.

In general they are fairly similar. The thickness below the Cirarron anhydrity to the basement is similar. The number of stringers is similar. I don't think I could say for sure that I could correlate the stringers from one area to another.

Q. But I helieve you've also testified that these two fields, even though they may be similar, are quite dissimilar from the reservoir that Amoco has described in the Bravo Dome.

A. That is correct.

Q. Do you have any opinion as to whether or not there are multiple different reservoirs in the 3-county area with different reservoir characteristics?

A I can state my own knowledge of this particular small area here. There are definitely separate reservoirs.

MR. LOPEZ: No further questions.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness? He may be excused.

Anything further, Mr. Coffield?

MR. COFFIELD: No, Mr. Chairman, I do

not.

MR. RAMEY: Any statements at this time?

Or notions, rather?

MR. BUBLL: Mr. Ramey, I'd like to reserve the right to make the last closing statement. I think I've made about ton today, but I -- since I've had an unusual burden of proof put on me, I would like to have the last opportunity.

MR. PAGEY: Yes, sir, I will reserve that for you, Mr. Buell.

MR. LOPEZ: If I may, before I make my closing statement, Mr. Chmirman, I'd like to have Mr. Buell describe this unusual burden of proof that's been laid on him.

MR. BUELL: If you were here, and awake, during the early part of the hearing, Mr. Lopez, I think you heard the unusual burden that was placed on me; that we had the duty and the obligation to prove conclusively to this Commission that any CO₂ well drilled anywhere in this area would drain 640 acres.

Rercules couldn't carry that burden.

MR. DOPES: Well, I'll reserve comment,

May it please the Commission, maybe initially I should not reserve comment and just go right to the heart of the matter. I did hear Mr. — I was awake long enough to hear Mr. Mutter's explanation as to how he per-

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heartedly agree. I do believe "r. Finil does have the burden of proving to whatever cutout he in his derculean task could as to whether or not wells in this Decounty area would be capable of producing on a 640-acre provation basis.

It is the position of ING Fossil Fuels
Company that Amoco today has failed completely in its burden
of proof.

We initially requested that our area of interest, and I might briefly define that area of interest, IRIG Fossil Fuel Company has under lease or controls approximately 450,000 acres in Quay, Union, and Colfax Counties.

It is our position that the granting of this application today is premature because we are only in the very early stages of exploration and development. We have no opinion as to how many reservoirs we may encounter in our area of interest. We have no information to provide the Commission as to what the various producing characteristics might be in the various reservoirs and pools we hope to encounter.

It is our further position that there should be no amendment to the statewide rules at this time because we believe that the statewide rules as they presently exist will at least provide us an opportunity to produce at reasonable rates. We feel that by extending the proration

units to 540 acres it may well inhibit the production rate of carbon dioxide in this 3-county area

At is our position tout and we antithat whon, one we believe that in the near future, cipata the market for CO, will certainly increase that it is in the best interests of the State and our company that we be allowed to produce this at current -- at whatever rates can be established under present provation rules.

I think Mr Nutter's comment this morning that the royalty owners certainly are afforded no protection by going to 640-acre spacing is indeed correct, and bears consideration.

It is our further -- another reason we oppose the application today is that in our area of interest particularly we believe that 640-acre spacing requirements will inhibit the number of locations, well locations, that we will be able to locate with respect to the development of that acreage. I believe that it's been conclusively shown that Amoco, through its own witnesses, believes that there may indeed exist many different pools and reservoirs within the 3-county area, and that they at this time do not have any information with respect to what those producing characteristics are. Consequently, I do feel that Amoco has failed in its burden of proof and would urge the Commission to retain the present spacing requirements.

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BR. Parker Whank you, Mr. Bones.

Mr. Realy?

Commission to decide whether or not brock has sustained its burden of proof. I think I agree that the key question is whether the 640-acre spacing will efficiently, economically, and effectively drain the carbon dioxide that's in the 3-county area.

I would like to renew my motion that if Amoco's petition for the 640-acre spacing is granted, that the twelve townships where our tracts are located be excluded on the basis of the testimony from Mr. Beeler.

That's all I have. Thank you.

MR. FAMILY: Are you asking us to rule on

the motion?

PR. HEALY: Well, I'd like to have you rule on it now, or you could take it under advisement.

MR. PAMEY: I think we'd prefer to take it under advisement, and if we decide to do that, we can incorporate it into our --

MP. HEALY: Pine.

PR. BUELL: With that, may it please the Commission, I renew my lack of objection, or support, if you will, for the exclusion of the twelve township area that we've discussed so much here today, and the reason for my

SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R Rt. 1 Box 193-B lack of objection, or for ry support, is due to the fact that this is an older producing area. It is novel and it is unique in that respect.

say in support of our case is that the majority of the reasons that Mr. Lopez gave for his client objecting to it, are the reasons that I think it's so vitally needed, so that we can have uniform and orderly development away from the older, much older, producing areas.

I sincerely believe that the majority of our problem that we've encountered here today is the lack of general understanding of the source and the reason for your statewide rule 104.

books since man can remember, and everyone in this room knows that there was no data put on to support 160-acre gas units in southeast New Mexico above the Wolfcamp to prove that every gas well that would produce in southeast New Mexico would effectively and efficiently drain 160 acres. We all now know that for years we've had in southeast under Rule 104 for Wolfcamp and older, a 320-acre drilling and spacing unit. And everyone in this room who's had any experience with Wolfcamp and Morrow, particularly, knows that not every Morrow well drilled in southeast New Mexico is going to drain 320 acres. The majority of them don't even

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have a reservoir under their unit of 320 acros.

that, one, the Tubh and older formation is generally productive of CO₂, mover productive of connected hydrocarbons, and this 3-county area is extensively found -- we've given you date on the rock quality where we've had it. In some of the newer wells we've amassed a lot of core data, which we've presented to you. We've shown that we have continuity. You may not be able to correlate every mone in the Tubb or older formation from one extremity to the other over 170 miles. We've never contended that you could. From the outset we've admitted in our opening statements, that we're not saying that this 3-county area is one common source of supply. We know it isn't going to be; but we do sincerely feel that we need a spacing pattern that will provide for uniform and orderly development

as we propose it would permit the drilling of four wells on the 640-acre drilling and spacing unit, if in the opinion of the operator that was necessary to efficiently and effectively necessary to drain it. That could be done without a hearing, without administrative application, or anything.

We've heard of hig's extensive holdings.

I think it was 4 to 5000 acres. If they want to drill to the

160-acre density on their large acreage holdings, they can

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SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.I Rt. 1 Box 193-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (1904) 4545-7400 of a 640-sero drilling and specing unit until they acquire data to see if they really word to go to 160, they can do that.

To have flexibility under our rule, so I strongly urgo the Cormission to adopt our recommendation so that we can have uniform and orderly development.

put it on a temporary basis, certainly give us enough time after a major CO₂ market has been developed and production start, so that we'll have the opportunity to bring you definitive data. I feel sure that we can show you in some acreage 640 is the proper unit. In others we might have to go to 320 or 160, but under our rule, you can do that.

So I urge you to approve our application.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you, Mr. Buell.

Any other statements? Does anyone have anything clse to add to this hearing?

If not, the Commission will take the case under advisement.

(Hearing concluded.)

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY CERTIFY that
the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation
Commission was reported by me; that the said transcript
is a full, true, and correct record of the hearing, prepared
by me to the best of my ability.

Samy W. Boya C.S.R.

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