## ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORPORATION

NORTHEAST LEA DELAWARE POOL

**DE NOVO HEARING** 

SPECIAL POOL RULES CASE # 10653 POOL EXTENSION AND ABOLISHMENT CASE # 10773

**ENGINEERING DATA** 

JANUARY 13, 1994

EXHIBIT NO.\_\_\_\_

PECOS PETROLEUM ENGINEERING, INC. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

## ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORPORATION NORTHEAST LEA DELAWARE FIELD HEARING FOR SPECIAL POOL RULES CASE # 10653 POOL EXTENSION AND ABOLISHMENT CASE # 10773

## **JANUARY 13, 1994**

The Delaware Mountain Group (Bell Canyon, Cherry Canyon and Brushy Canyon) has generally been classified as one common source of supply, subject to the standard 40 acre spacing pattern, standard depth bracket allowable (5000' to 5999'; 107 BOPD) and standard 2000 to 1 GOR limit. Development of the Northeast Lea Delaware Field and the Quail Ridge Delaware Field has shown these Delaware pools contain a multitude of separate reservoirs extending over both fields.

The Northeast Lea Delaware and Quail Ridge Delaware fields, as presented in Exhibit B, has twenty-four (24) producing wells and two (2) wells being completed. The list includes all Delaware Wells within a one mile radius of the Mobil Lea State wells and all other wells in the two fields.

The First Sand, as identified on the type log, Exhibit C, from the Mobil Lea State #2, from 5520' to 5706', is productive or potentially productive in all wells in both pools except the West Pearl State #1 and the Mescalaro Ridge Unit #3. The first sand is the main pay in the Quail Ridge Field with the Mark Federal #1, 2, 3, 5 & 6, the North Lea Federal # 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, and the Snow Oil & Gas Company wells producing from this interval. The Armstrong Mobil Lea State #1, 2, 3 and 4 and West Pearl State #2 have good shows and log response from this interval and should be productive from the First Sand. The Mid Continent Energy, Inc. Mobil State #1 has produced approximately 76,000 barrels of oil from the first sand interval in the Northeast Lea Delaware Field.

The First Sand has produced over 500,000 barrels of oil to date from the Quail Ridge and Northeast Lea Pools and the daily production is in excess of 700 BOPD. This sand indicates it may have a strong water drive as evidenced by constant GOR's and flat production curves. A definite oil-water contact has not been established in the first sand, but water saturations gradually increase to 60% at -2043 in the North Lea Federal #1-Y in the SE/4 of section 10. This sand can be seen on logs of wells located in Sections 11, 15 and 14, indicating a large water leg in relation to the oil column. No gas cap is present, indicating the reservoir is undersaturated and above bubble point.

The oil column of the first sand covers the SE/SE/4 of Section 4, NE/NE/4 Section 9, N/2 Section 10, N/2S/2 Section 10, S/2 Section 3, SE/4 Section 2, NW/NW/4 Section 11, NW/SE/4 section 2 and SW/NE/4 section 2. This area totals approximately 1200 acres. The productive

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area of the First Sand covers approximately three times the area of the Third Sand.

The Second Sand from 5745' to 5840', as identified on the type log, Exhibit C, from the Mobil Lea State #2 log, has good porosity and shows, but has been determined to be wet over this area by tests in the West Pearl State #2 and Mark Federal #5 and #8. This interval produces in the Pennzoil Mescalaro Ridge Unit #3, but is an equivalent limestone zone. The Mescalaro Ridge Unit #3 has produced 26,000 BO.

The Third Sand from 5870' to 6048' as indicated on the type log, Exhibit C, from the Mobil Lea State #2 log, is the main pay in the Northeast Lea Field and the North Lea Federal #6 and #10 and the Mark Federal #4 produce from this zone in the Quail Ridge Field. The North Lea Federal #5 and #8 produce from a limestone which is equivalent to the Third Sand. An oil-water contact, Exhibit G, has been established in the third sand, at -2269' water saturations start to increase and at -2275' the saturations are over 60% and the zone is considered wet. No gas cap is present, indicating the reservoir is undersaturated and above bubble point. The reservoir dips to the South or Southeast at approximately 2 to 2.5 degrees.

The Third Sand has produced over 234,000 barrels of oil to date from both pools and the daily production is in excess of 750 BOPD. This zone is believed to have a strong water drive as evidenced by constant GOR's, stable BHP, flat production rates and Material Balance Analysis. Evidence of this sand can be seen in logs in Section 11, SE/4 of Section 10 and NE/4 of Section 15, indicating an extensive water leg.

The Third Sand produces in N/2/NE/4 Section 10, E/2/NE/4 Section 10, SE/SE/4 Section 3, SW/4 Section 2, SW/NE/4 Section 2 and NE/NE/4 Section 2. This area totals approximately 400 acres. The Third Sand reservoir covers approximately one third the area the First Sand covers.

A Fourth Sand produces in two wells, the North Lea Federal #5 and the SCJ Federal #1. This zone has not been a significant producer in these fields.

Therefore, there are two main sources of supply in the Quail Ridge and Northeast Lea fields. The First and Third Sands are the main pay zones and they are separated by the Second Sand, which is wet. There are three other zones which make a minor contribution to production in these fields, the Second Sand lime equivalent, the Third Sand Lime equivalent and the Fourth Sand.

The First and Third Sands in the Northeast Lea and Quail Ridge Delaware fields are some what unique among Delaware Reservoirs. Most Delaware Sand reservoirs produce by solution gas drive with minor contributions from water influx. As can be seen in the production decline curves in Exhibit D, the typical well has a high initial production rate with a steep decline for the first year. This is flush production generated by the initial stimulation procedure with the primary energy coming from reservoir fluid and rock compressibility. After the flush production is expended and the decline rate moderates bubble point is reached and gas-oil ratios increase. A moderate decline rate is observed for approximately two years, which is related to linear flow around the induced fracture. After producing for a total of three years production stabilizes at

Δ-2

a low decline rate for the remaining life of the well, this period occurs when the zone is producing under radial flow conditions.

The good wells producing from the Quail Ridge and Northeast Lea Delaware fields do not exhibit a typical Delaware production decline. The edge wells, with lower permeability, less net pay and less influx of water do exhibit typical production curves. As can be seen in Exhibit E, the good wells exhibit constant producing rates, low GOR's (with little or no increase), high fluid levels and steady water production. Using the Material Balance Equation to account for compressibility, fluid removal, and gas expansion it becomes evident that a strong water drive is present, which causes constant producing rates, maintains the reservoir pressure above bubble point and consequently keeps gas in solution.

Because of the high quality of the pay in the First and Third sands, almost every well completed in either or both sands is capable of producing at top allowable for an extended period of time. The North Lea Federal #5, 6, 7, & 8, Mark Federal #1, 2, 4 & 6 and Mobil Lea State #1, 2 & 3 all produce at top allowable. The North Lea Federal #4 produced at top allowable until January 1993, when a casing leak was discovered and subsequently squeezed, resulting in a 30 BOPD drop in production. The Mobil Lea State wells, which are completed only in the Third Sand, are capable of producing in excess of 300 BOPD as indicated by production tests and reservoir calculations.

Water production in the Northeast Lea and Quail Ridge fields has been characterized by stable rates and in some wells a decrease in water cut. The Mobil Lea State #1 had a initial water cut of 15% and after a year of production the cut is 10%. The Mobil Lea State #2 had an initial cut of 10% water and presently has a 7% cut. During production tests as high as 300 BOPD no increases were seen in the water cuts. We attribute this to the laminated nature of the Delaware with thin shale beds dispersed throughout the sand body creating barriers to vertical permeability. Therefore, water influx will be from the edge and efficiently displace the oil. The reduction of water cut seen in some wells can be attributed to reduction of mobile water down to the irreducible water saturation.

Water production in the Quail Ridge Field has exhibited similar production traits. The North Lea Federal #4 had an initial water cut of 20% and now has a 3% cut. The mark Federal #1 & 2 have exhibited constant water cuts of 28% and 7 % respectfully. A few wells have shown increases in water cut, but most of this can be attributed to opening additional pay and stimulation treatments which went out of zone.

With the presence of a strong water drive the displacement of the oil by the water is important. The calculated mobility ratio, using Exhibits H and I, between the oil and water is 1.78. This indicates the oil has a tendency to move through the formation almost twice as easily as the water, at the present oil saturation of 45%. Therefore, the oil should be efficiently displaced by the water influx. The Mobility Ratio was derived by determining the mobility of the oil by dividing the percentage permeability to oil at 45% water saturation, 45%, divided by the viscosity of the oil, 1.4 cp. The same calculation was performed to determine the mobility of the water phase. The permeability to water at 45% water saturation is 18% and the viscosity of formation water is 1.004 cp. this results in .45/1.4 divided by .18/1.004, which results in the

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mobility ratio of 1.78.

The conclusion we arrived at is, water influx will be from the edge of the reservoir. A bottom water drive and the problems associated with coning should not be a major factor in producing these reservoirs because of the laminated nature of the Delaware and the resulting reduction of vertical permeability. Water rates should not increase until the water influx cusps into the producing wells.

The Gas-Oil Ratio exhibited by wells producing from the First and Third sand in the Northeast Lea and Quail Ridge Delaware Fields has been constant at approximately 400 cu. ft. /bbl. The Mobil Lea State #1 & 2 started producing with a GOR of 300 cu.ft./bbl. and in May 1993 the producing method was changed and the GOR increased to 400 cu.ft./bbl. Since May the GOR has been constant. The wells in the Quail Ridge Field have had constant GOR's of approximately 400 cu.ft./bbl., with slight increases to almost 500 cu.ft./bbl.

The constant GOR is indicative of high bottom hole pressure which keeps the reservoir pressure above the bubble point and does not allow any free gas to form in the reservoir. The wells which have indicated modest increases in GOR, for example the Mark Federal # 2 had an initial GOR of 280 and has increased to 400 and the North Lea Federal #4 had an initial GOR of 350 and has increased to 490. These increases may indicate the bottom hole pressure is at the bubble point close to the wellbores of these wells. There are now two rows of producers between these wells and the influx of water from the South, indicating a possible draw down of pressure in the Northwest quadrant of the First Sand Reservoir.

The initial bottom hole pressure in the First and Third Sands was estimated from Drill Stem Test Data, Exhibit L. The pressure gradient is calculated to be .43 psi/ft., which indicates a Bottom Hole Pressure of 2539 psi in the Mobil Lea State #1. Bottom hole producing pressures have been calculated from fluid levels measured during the past year, Exhibit M. Fluid levels indicate that the bottom hole producing pressures never reached the bubble point pressure of 1200 psi, even with rates as high as 300 BOPD. This is substantiated by the GOR data indicating constant GOR's. The subsequent reduction in producing rates since July 1993, has allowed the reservoir to repressure and now fluid levels are at the surface, this indicates the producing bottom hole pressure is now over 1800 psi at a producing rate of 126 BOPD. And if allowed to the Mobil Lea State #1 & 2 will flow at rates of 30 to 50 barrels per hour. This is another strong indication of water influx maintaining reservoir pressure.

The productivity index was calculated for the Mobil Lea State #1, This calculation can be examined in Exhibit N. The calculation indicates this well is capable of making of 1000 BOPD under a pumped off condition. Permeability of this reservoir is approximately 12 md. These calculations indicate theses wells are capable of high production rates and at a production rate of 300 BOPD the well is producing at approximately 30% of it's capacity. This is why the reservoir has remained above bubble point, because of it's ability to transmit fluids and the influx of water.

To make later calculations using the Material Balance Equation, a volume of oil-in-place was calculated using Volumetric Analysis, Exhibit U. The assumed area was 400 acres, the average

## A-4

net height was 40 feet, the average porosity is 20%, the average water saturation is 45% and the oil formation volume factor is 1.24. The resulting calculation indicates there is 11,011,000 barrels of oil in place in the third sand reservoir.

Using the Material Balance Equation for initially undersaturated oil reservoirs, with an active water drive, above bubble point, Exhibit V, we can estimate the volume of reserves recoverable from each drive mechanism. Exhibit W is a graph indicating oil recovery due to compressibility of the reservoir system as the bottom hole pressure is reduced to the bubble point. This calculation indicates approximately 240,000 BO would be recovered by the reduction of reservoir pressure to the bubble point. Exhibit X is an estimation of the present status of the reservoir, with approximately a 300 psi reduction in average reservoir pressure and at the present recovery of 234,000 BO an approximate water influx of 270,000 BW and recovery due to compressibility of 56,000 BO. Exhibit Y indicates the recoveries related to a draw down of pressure to the bubble point, oil recovered due to compressibility of the reservoir system would be approximately 240,000 BO and any additional oil recovered would be due to water influx.

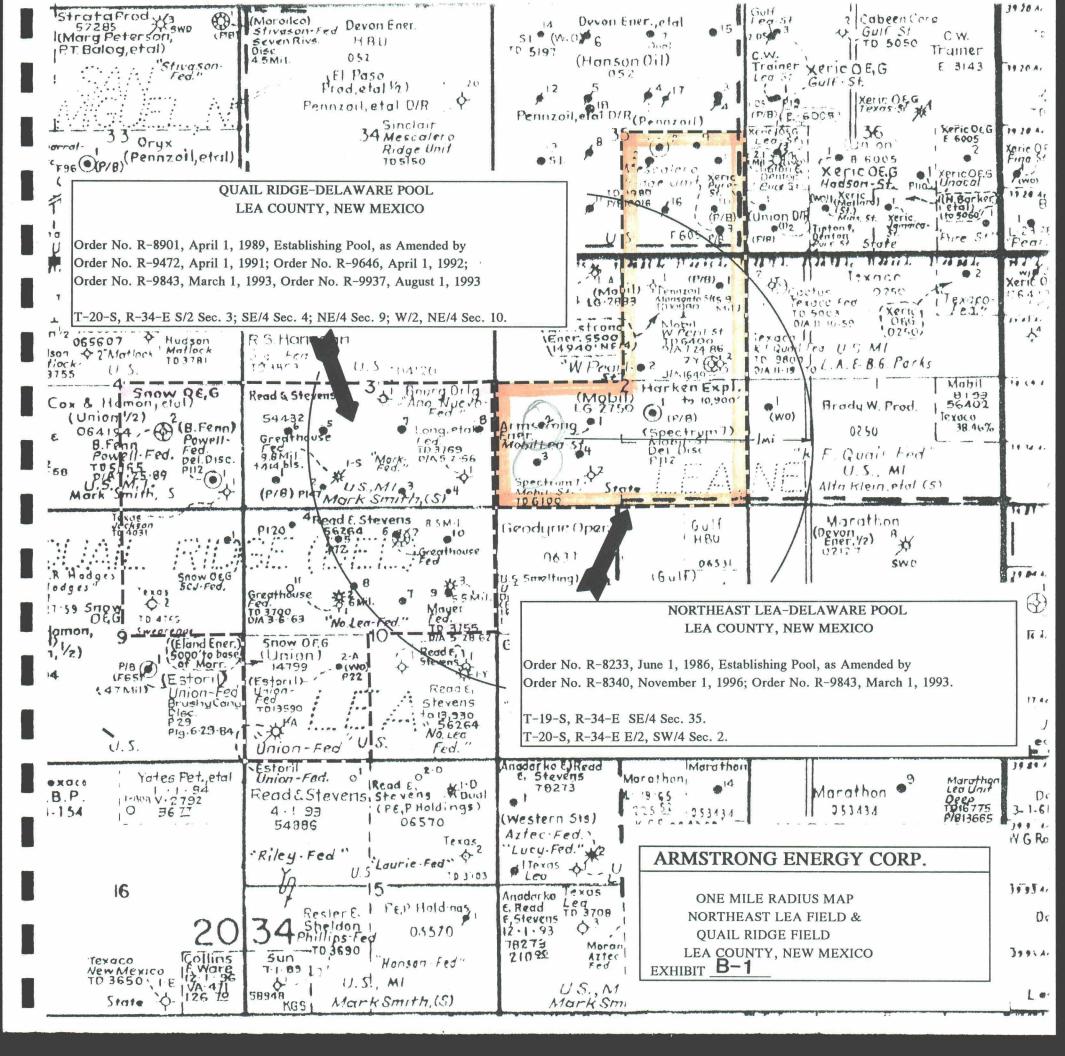
Because of the strong water drive and the resulting high bottom hole producing pressures, oil in the updip part of the reservoir on the opposite side of the wells from the water influx is essentially trapped and no mechanism is available to move these reserves from their present position to a producing well. This is attributable to the laminated nature of the reservoir and the reduction of vertical permeability eliminating a bottom water drive and the high bottom hole producing pressures limiting the expansion of the reservoir fluids due to compressibility. Of the 240,000 BO which could be recovered due to expansion of reservoir fluids over half, 120,000 BO, would come from the updip part of the reservoir opposite the water influx and from the area between wells where the water influx cusps toward the producers.

After the reservoir is brought to bubble point pressure any further reduction in pressure would liberate free gas from solution. This process would be advantageous to recovery of additional reserves in the updip part of the reservoir and areas between wells not swept by the water influx. A gas cap could be formed against the updip permeability pinchout which could efficiently displace reserves from the updip position. Further study will be needed to determine the effects of draw down below bubble point and the ultimate effects on recovery of oil reserves from this reservoir.

While data on the First Sand is not as complete as data on the Third Sand a qualitative assessment indicates that recoveries from the first sand reservoir could also be enhanced by reducing reservoir pressures and allowing expansion of reservoir fluids. Some early signs of the Northwest wells increasing the GOR indicate bottom hole pressures can be reduced now that there are three rows of wells between the North edge and the water influx to the South.

Correlative rights of all producers in these pools would be better served with a higher allowable. Because of the need for a combined effort to manage these reservoirs to maximize recovery, higher allowables would allow each operator to produce their wells at an optimum rate to optimize recovery. Under the present allowable system the operators can not manage their reservoirs to maximize recovery and in the case of Armstrong Energy the allowable is not sufficient to allow them to open all of the pay, the First Sand, which is being produced in offset wells on both sides of their property.

We therefore respectfully request the abolishment of the Quail Ridge Delaware Pool and the expansion of the Northeast Lea Delaware Pool to include the area covered by the Quail Ridge Delaware Pool. Also, to allow the operators of wells in these fields to maximize recoveries of oil and gas we request allowable be increased to 300 BOPD.

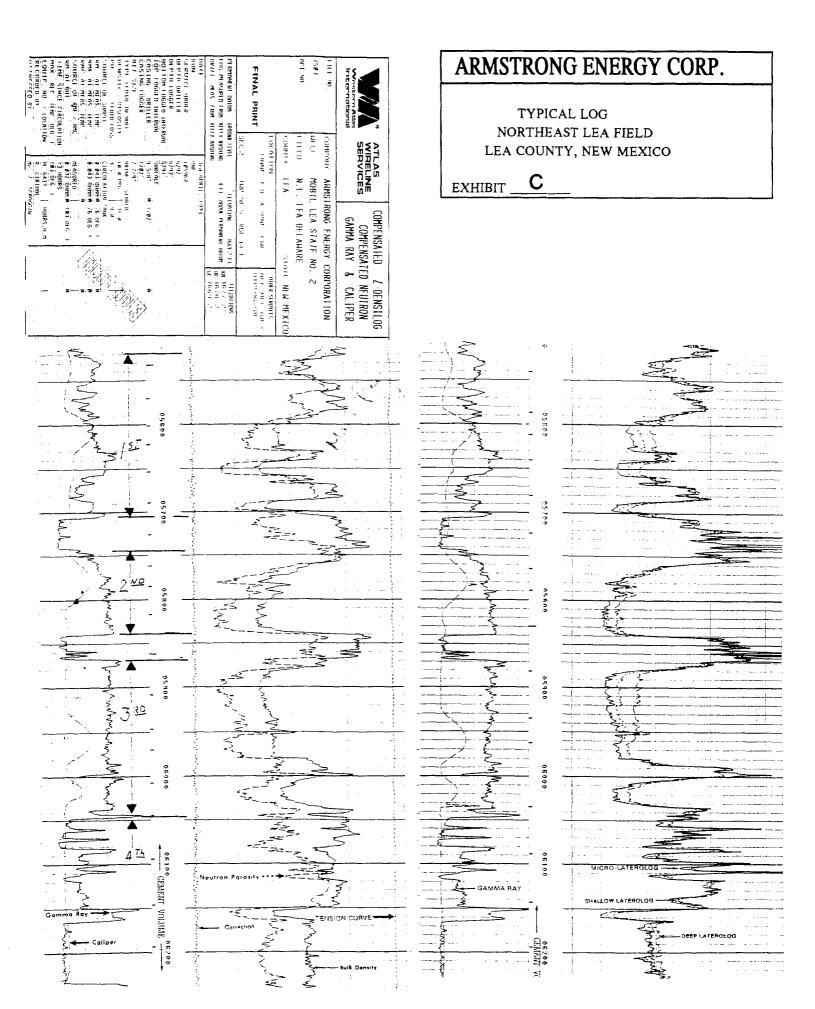


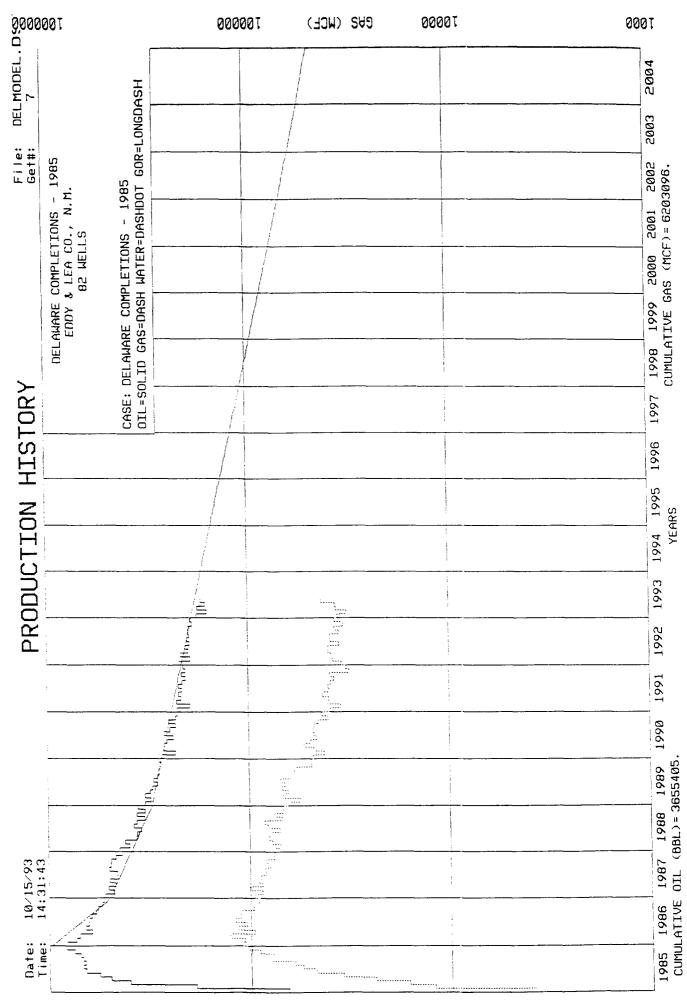
			PERFORATIONS	TIONS	
OPERATOR	WELL NAME	LOCATION	UPPER L	LOWER	
MSTRONG ENERGY CORP.	MOBIL LEA ST. #1	K-2-T20S-R34E	5890	5930 3rd 5	3rd SAND
MSTRONG ENERGY CORP.	MOBIL LEA ST. #2	L-2-T20S-R34E	5890	5930 3rd S	3rd SAND
MSTRONG ENERGY CORP.	MOBIL LEA ST. #3	M-2-T20S-R34E	5918	5946 3rd S	3rd SAND
MSTRONG ENERGY CORP.	MOBIL LEA ST. #4	N-2-T20S-R34E			
MSTRONG ENERGY CORP.	W.PEARL ST. #1	A-2-T20S-R34E	5890	5910 3rd 9	3rd SAND
MSTRONG ENERGY CORP.	W.PEARL ST. #2	G-2-T20S-R34E	5928	5948 3rd S	3rd SAND
			5744	5805 2nd	2nd SAND, WET
AD & STFVENS INC.	N. LEA FED. #4	D-10-T20S-R34E	5618	5651 1st S	1st SAND CASING LEAK 4059-4090
AD & CTEVENS INC	N LEA FED. #5	C-10-T20S-R34E	6058	6078 4th S	4th SAND
			5910	5925 3rd 9	3rd SAND LIME EQUIVELENT
			5636	5668 1st S	lst SAND CASING LEAKS, 4393-4248 & 3892-4029
AD & STEVENS INC.	N. LEA FED. #6	B-10-T20S-R34E	5900	5920 3rd 9	3rd SAND
			5602	5656 1st S	lst SAND
			5514	5548 1st S	1st SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.	N. LEA FED. #7	G-10-T20S-R34E	5942	5962 3rd 9	3rd SAND, WET
			5620	5674 1st S	lst SAND
			5556	5592 1st S	lst SAND
AD & CTEVENS INC	N. LEA FED. #8	F-10-T20S-R34E	6184	6220 4th S	4th SAND, WET
			5934	5960 3rd	3rd SAND LIME EQUIVELENT
			5636	5660 1st S	lst SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.	N. LEA FED. #0	H-10-T20S-R34E	5892	5904 LIM	LIME, WET
			5610	5676 1st S	lst SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.	N. LEA FED. #10	A-10-T20S-R34E	5910	5930 3rd	3rd SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.	MARK FED. #1	M-3-T20S-R34E	5644	5664 1st S	lst SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.	MARK FED. #2	N-3-T20S-R34E	5610	5640 1st S	lst SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.		0-3-T20S-R34E	5628	5680 1st S	lst SAND
			5534	5546 1st S	lst SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.	MARK FED. #4	P-3-T20S-R34E	5912		3rd SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.	MARK FED. #5	K-3-T20S-R34E	5650	5670 1st S	1st SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.	MARK FED. #6	L-3-T20S-R34E	5652	5674 1st S	lst SAND
AD & STEVENS INC.	MARK FED. #8	I-3-T20S-R34E	6030	6038 4th S	4th SAND, WET
			5910	5986 3rd	3rd SAND, WET
			5698	5727 2nd	2nd SAND, WET
			5548	5572 1st S	1st SAND, WET

JAWARE WELLS LOCATED IN THE NORTHEAST LEA FIELD AND QUAIL RIDGE FIELD

EXHIBIT B-2

ΟΡΕΡΑΤΟΡ	WELL NAME		PERFUKATIONS	LIDDED I OWED		
	MESCALERO RIDGE #3 P-35-T19S-R34E	P-35-T19S-R34E	5780	5805	2nd SAND	5805 2nd SAND LIME EQUIVELENT
MID-CONTINENT ENERGY	MOBIL ST #1	J-2-T20S-R34E	5625	5695	5695 1st SAND	
	MOBIL STATE #2	N-2-T20S-R34E	5698	5716	5716 1st SAND	P/A, -2081'
	FED. SCJ #1	A-9-T20S-R34E	5662	5682	5682 1st SAND	
			6075	6100	4th SAND	
	POWELL FED. #1	P-4-T20S-R34E	5658	5674	5674 1st SAND	
snow oil & gas inc.	UNION "A" FED. #2	K-10-T20S-R34E	5660	5690	5690 1st SAND	





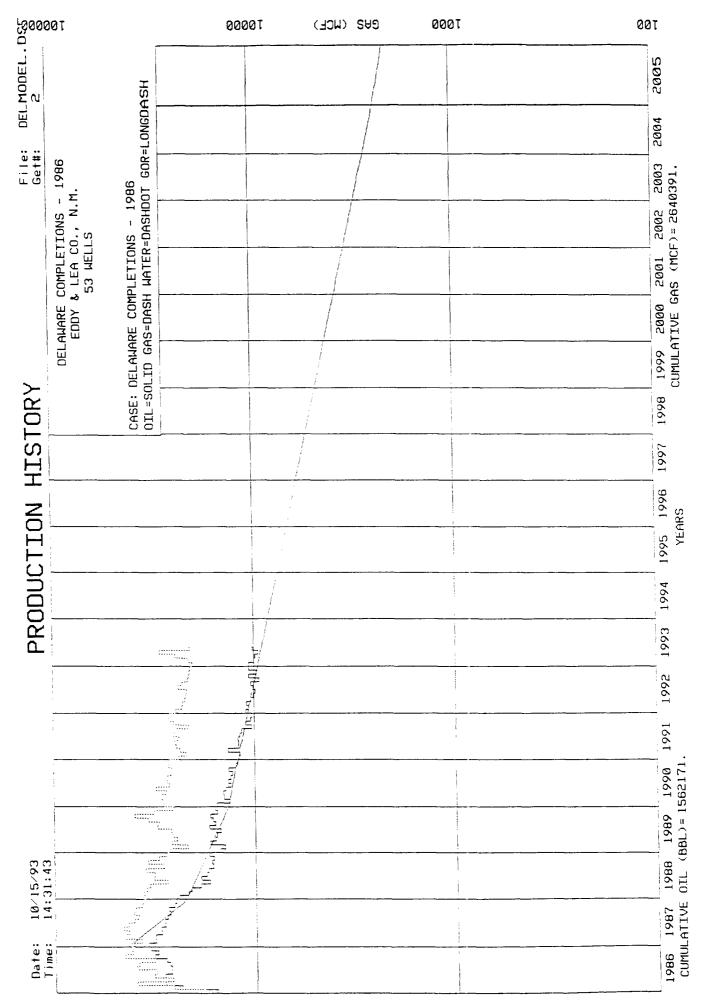
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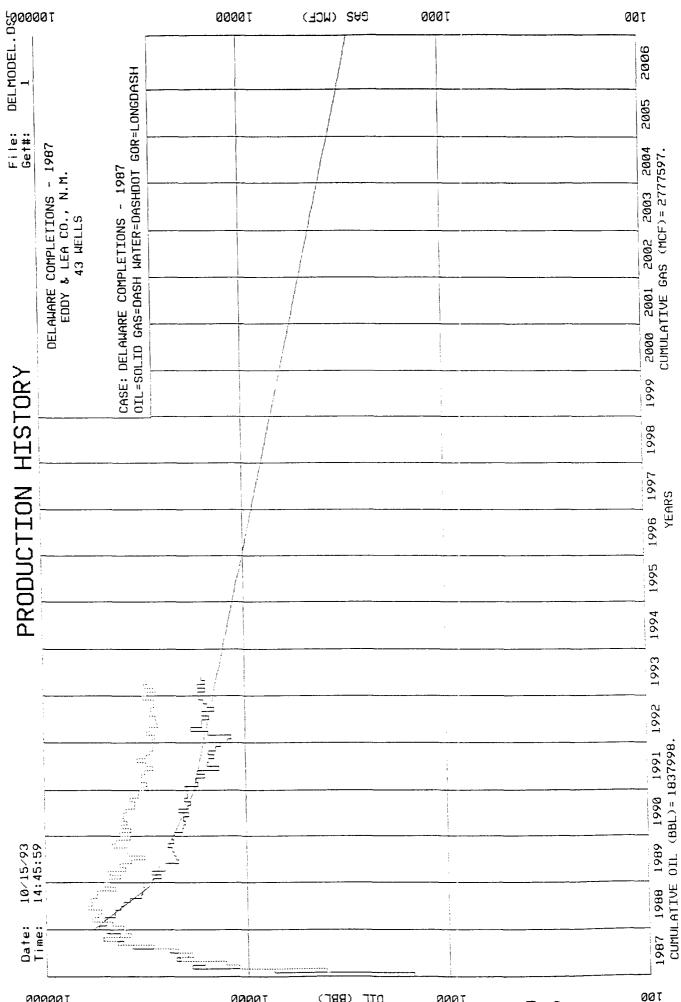
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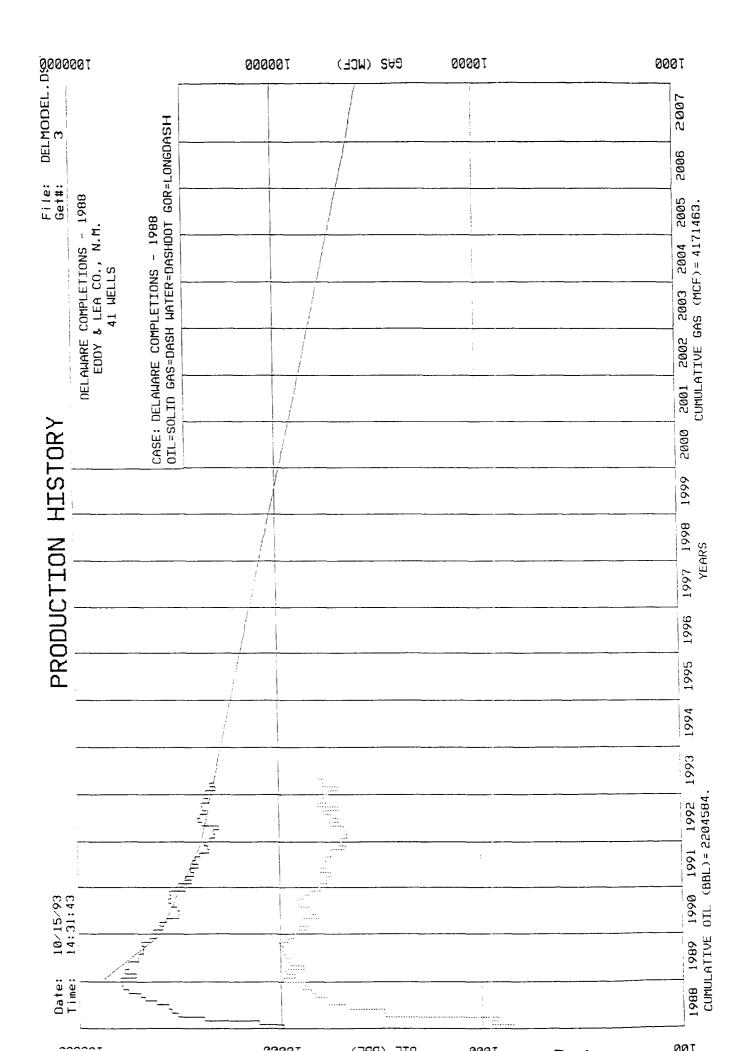


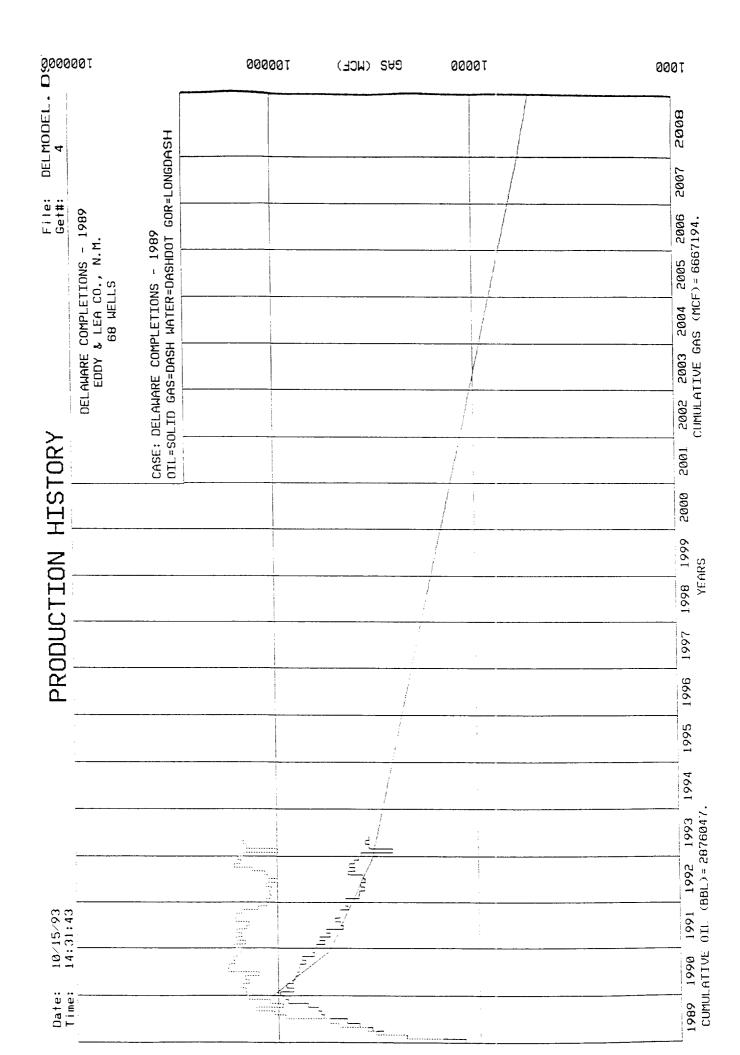
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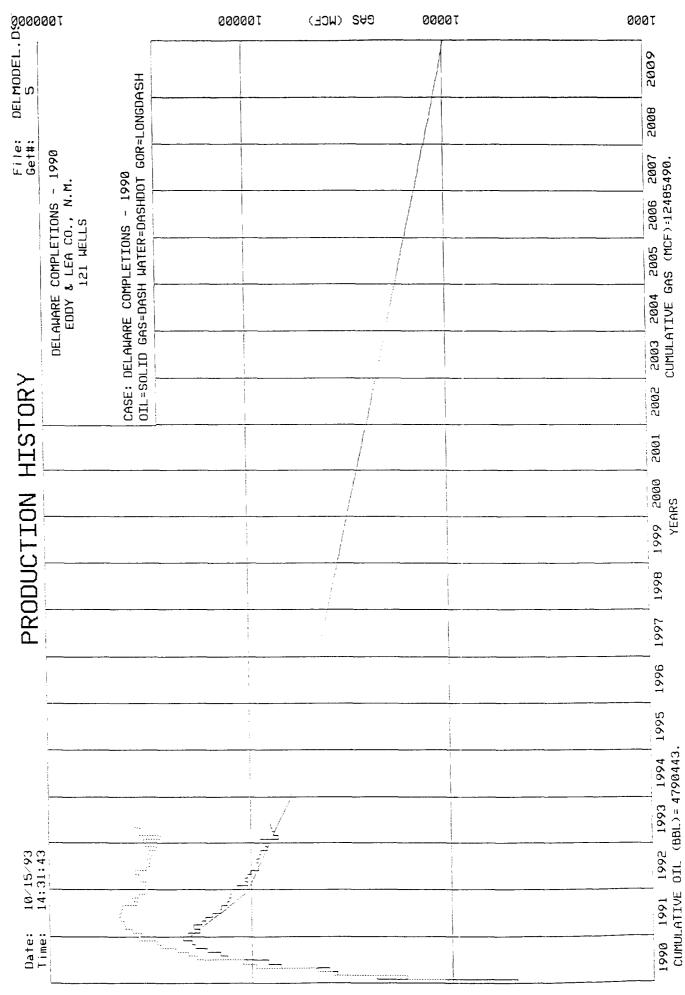
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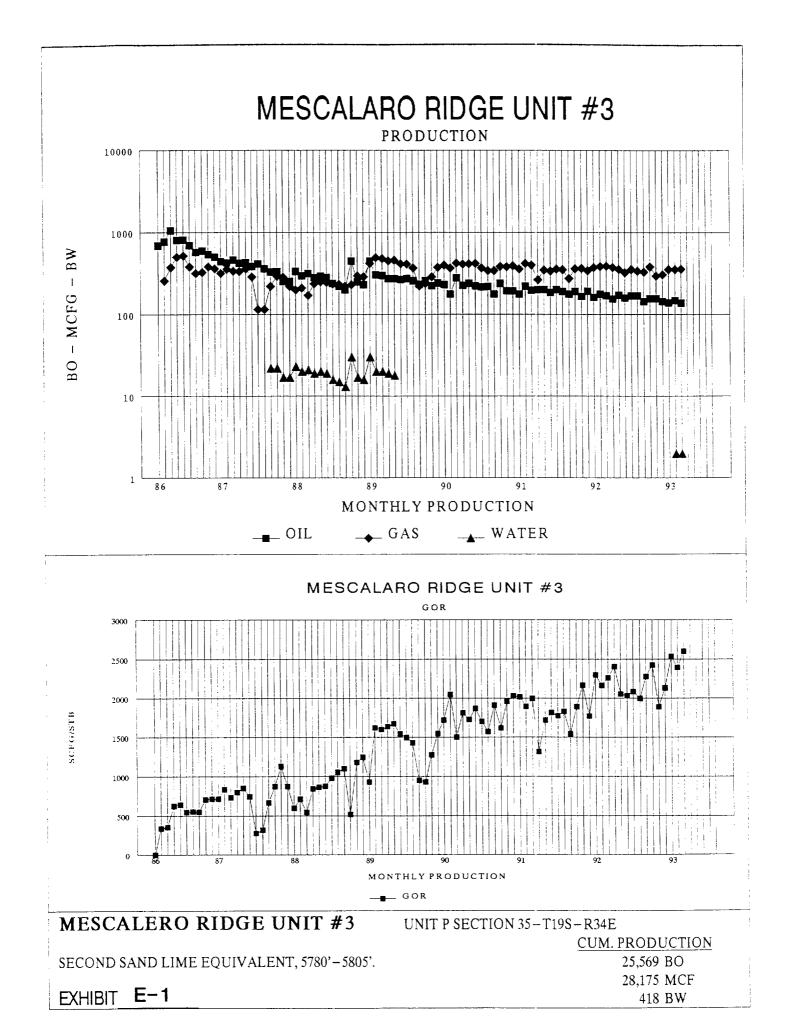
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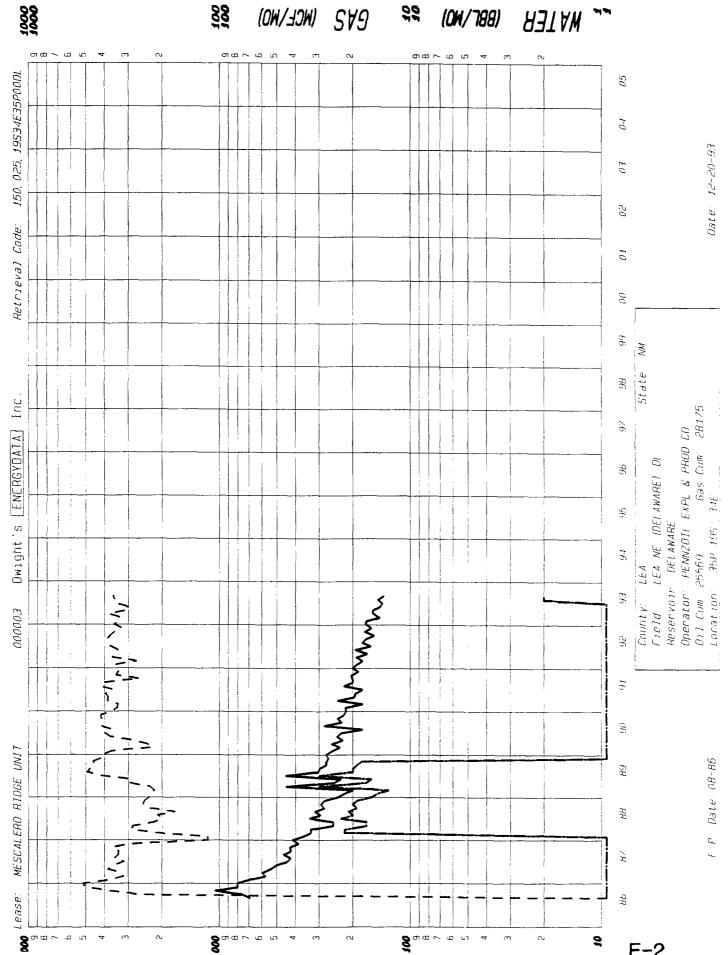






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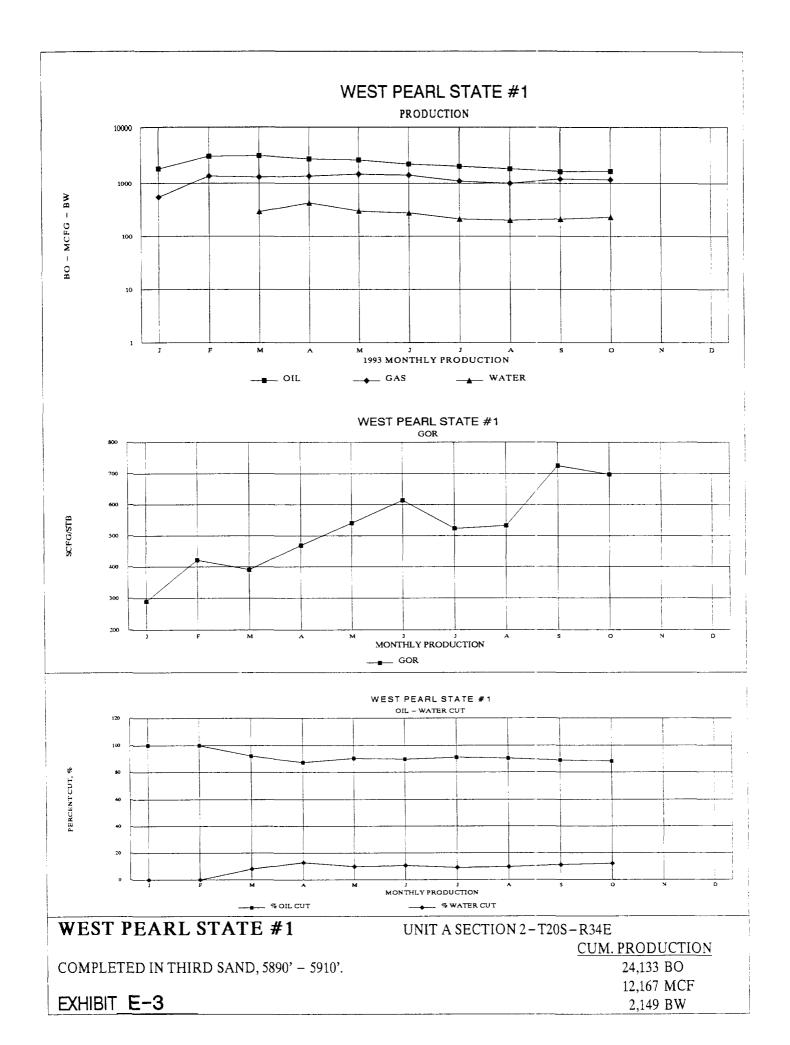


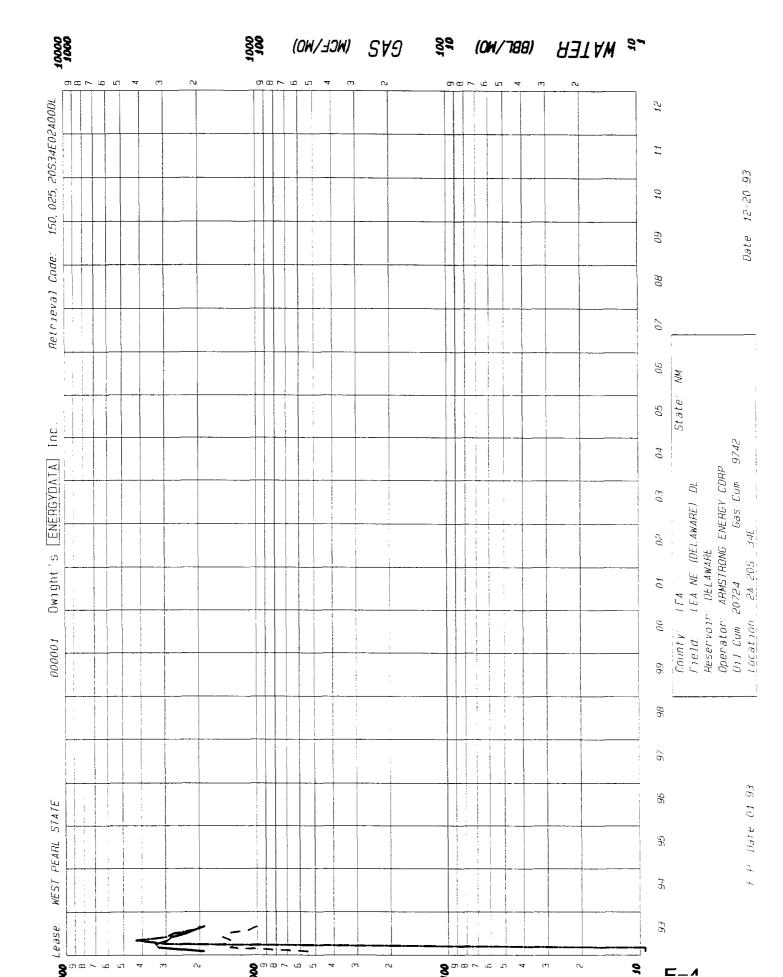


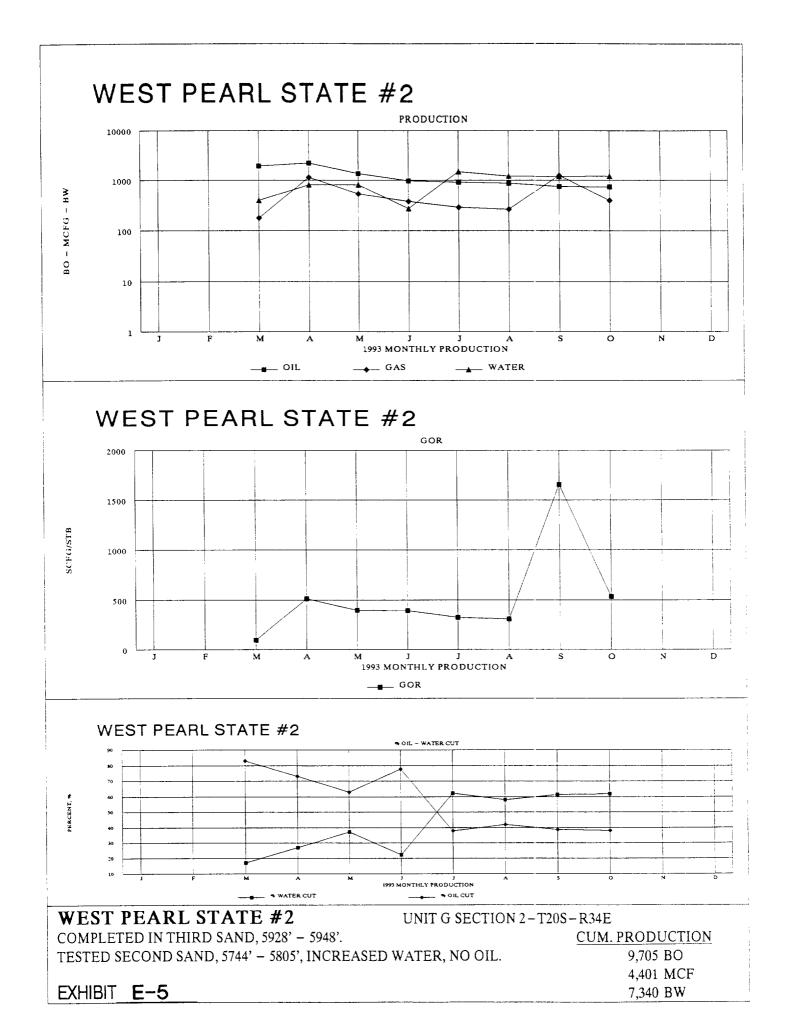
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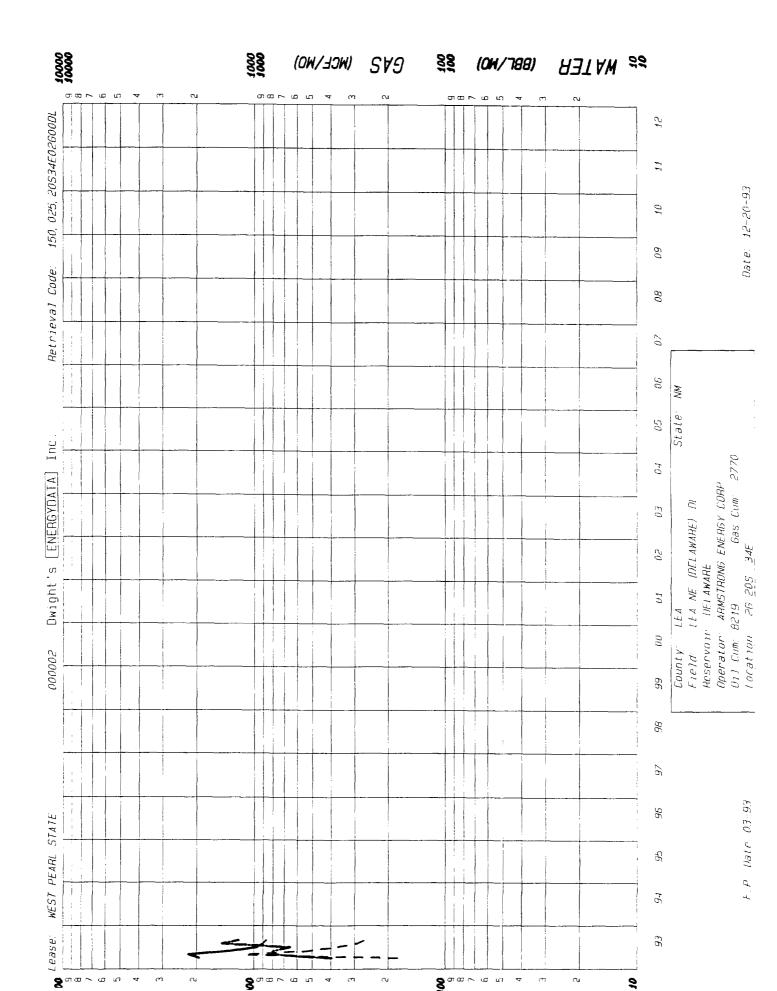
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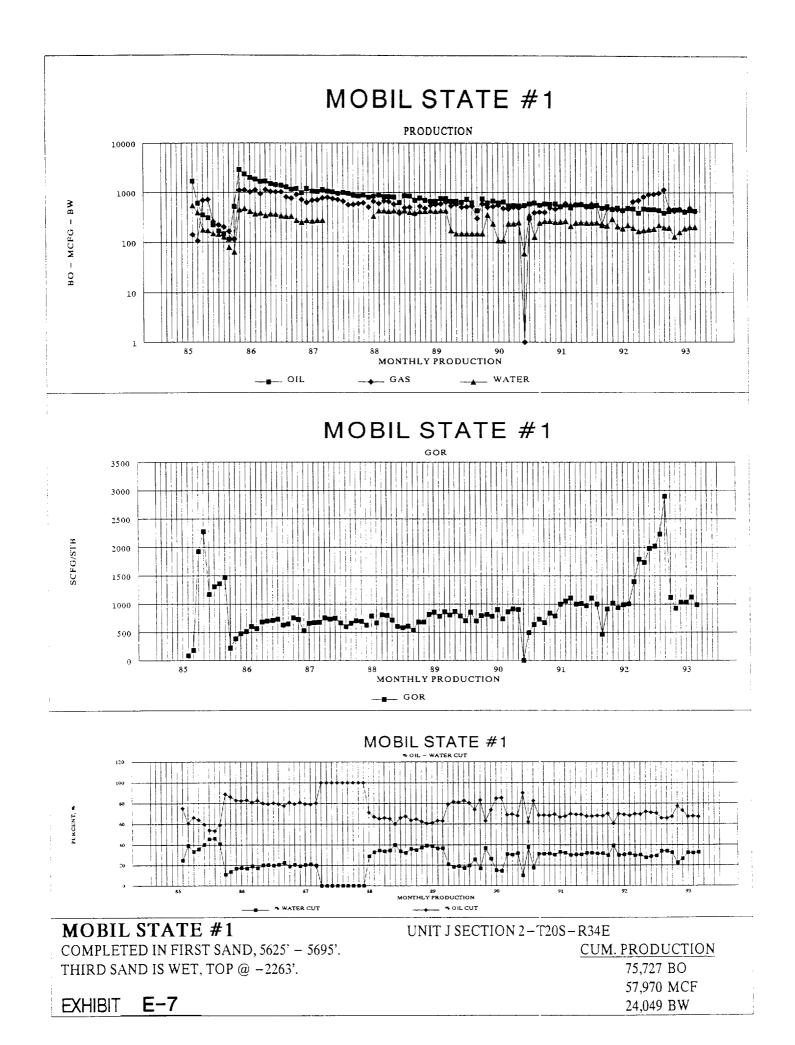
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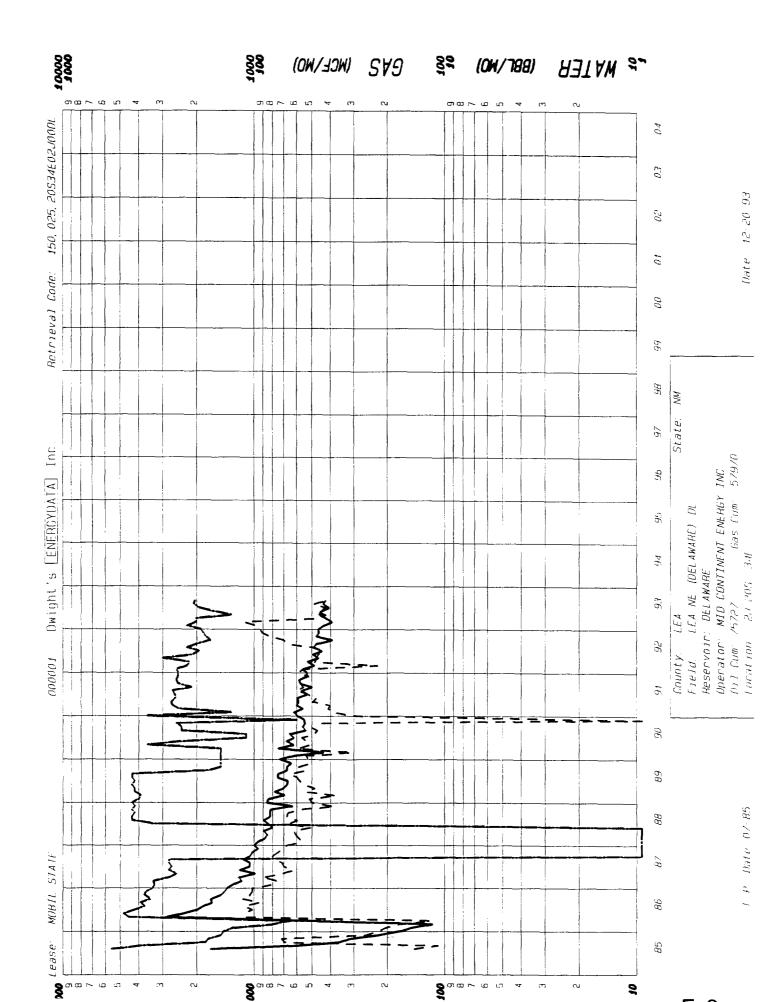


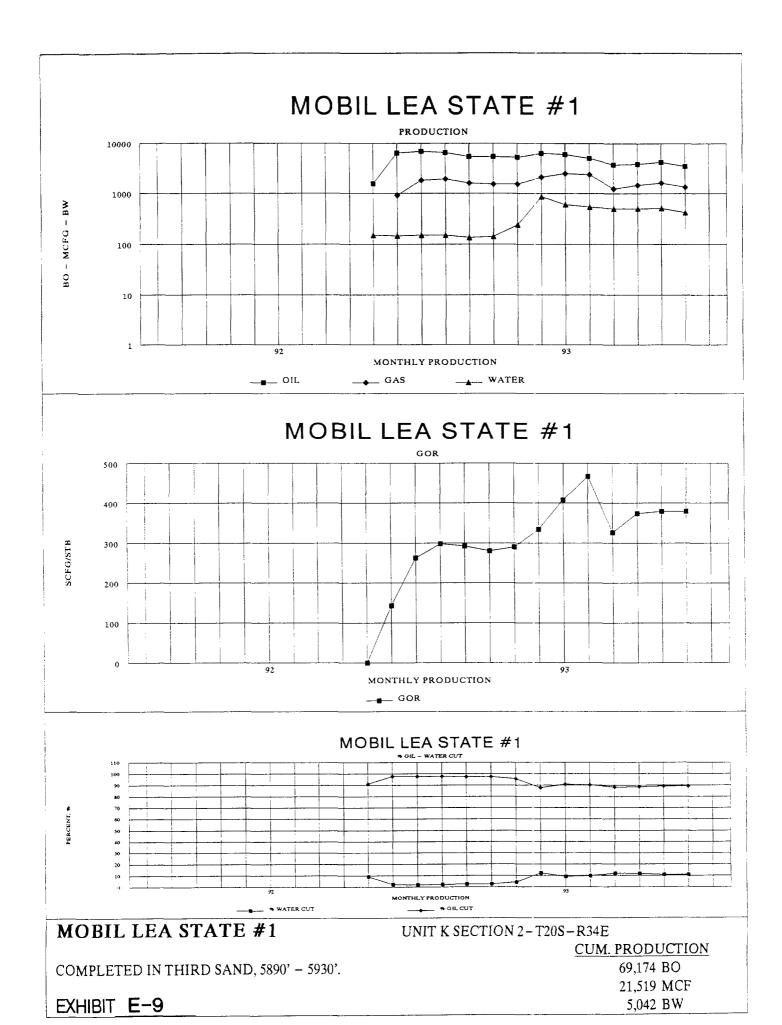


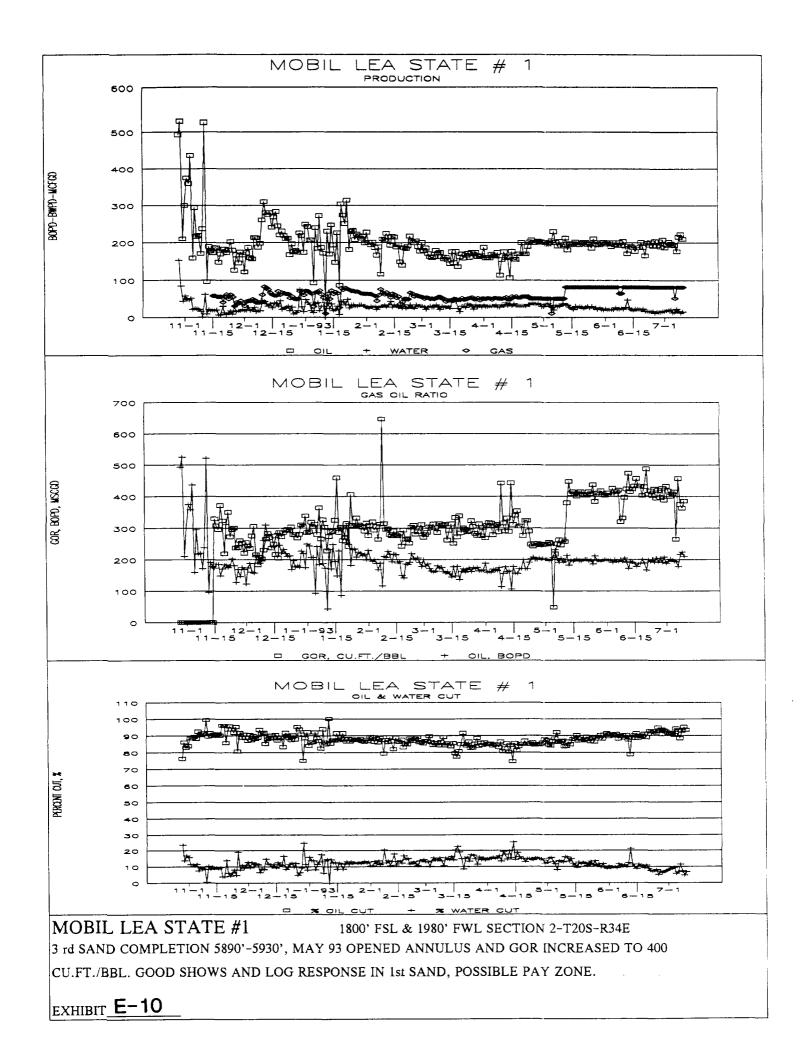


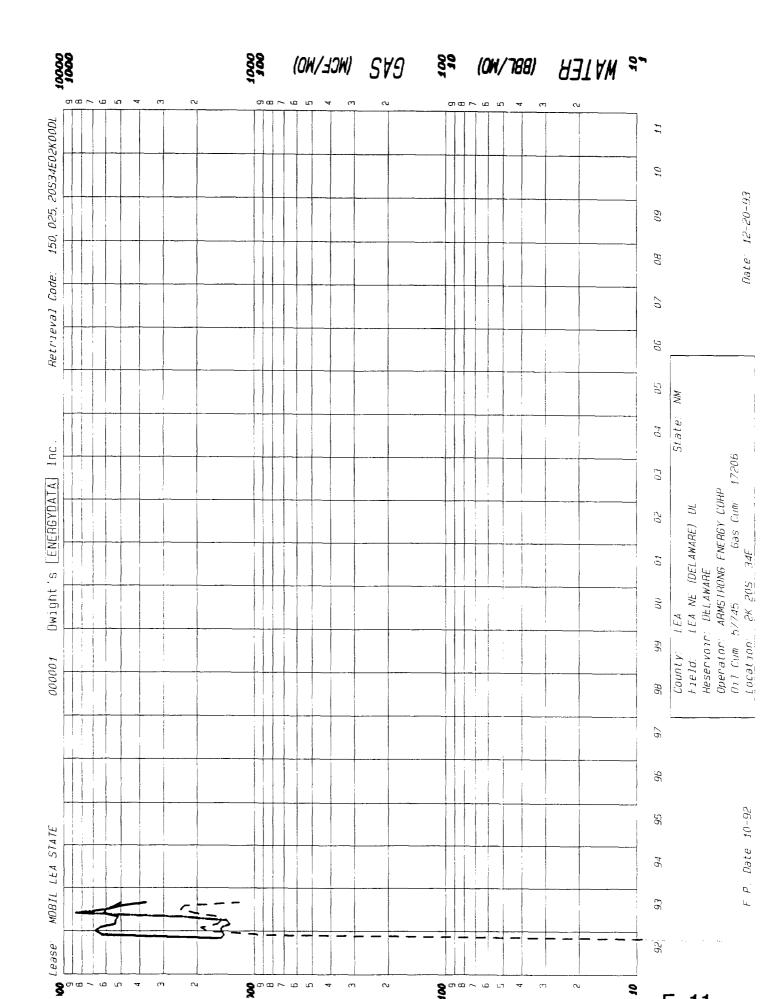


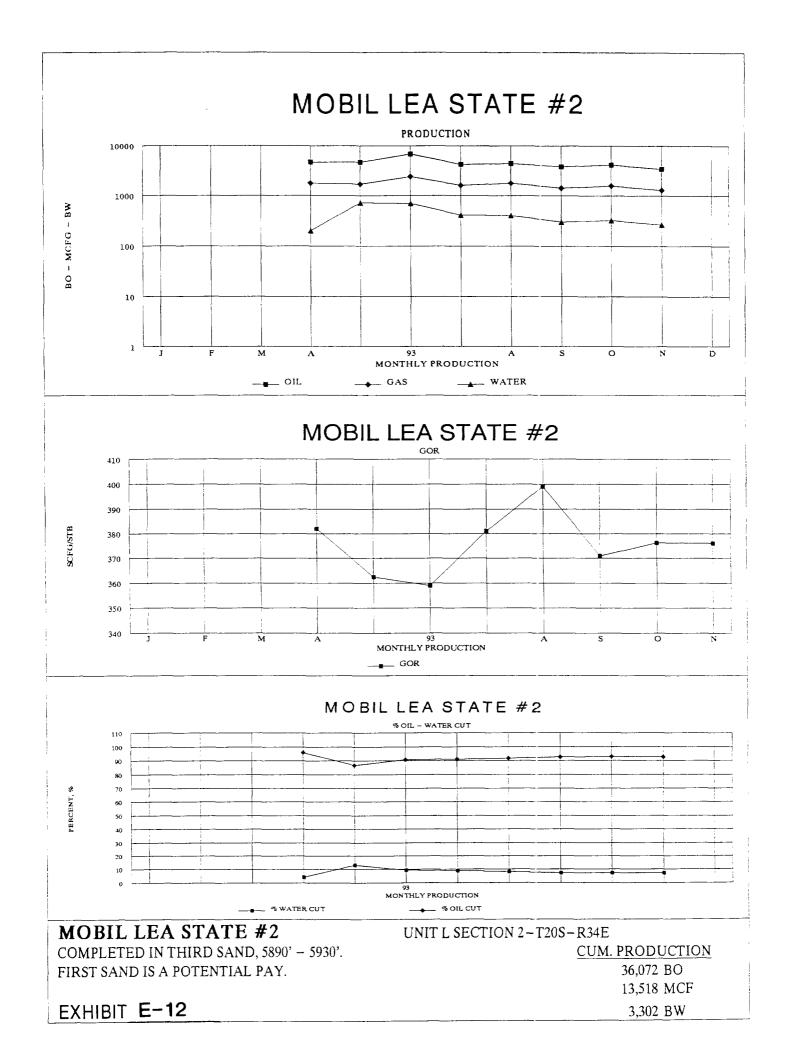


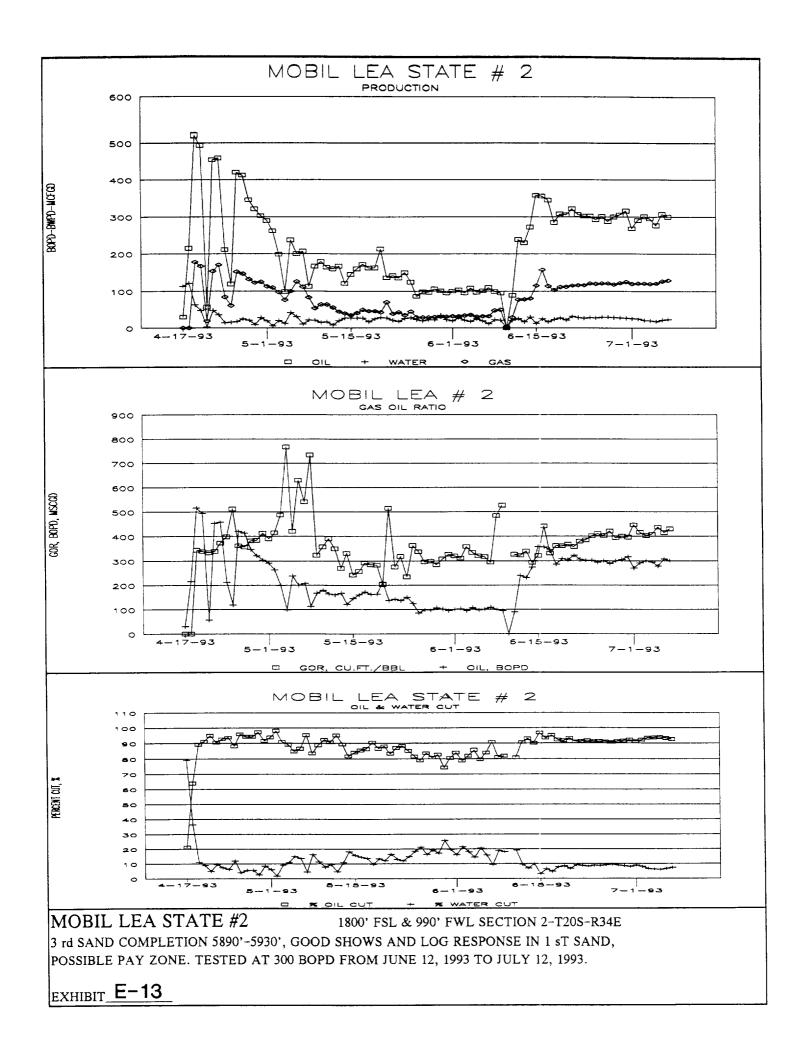


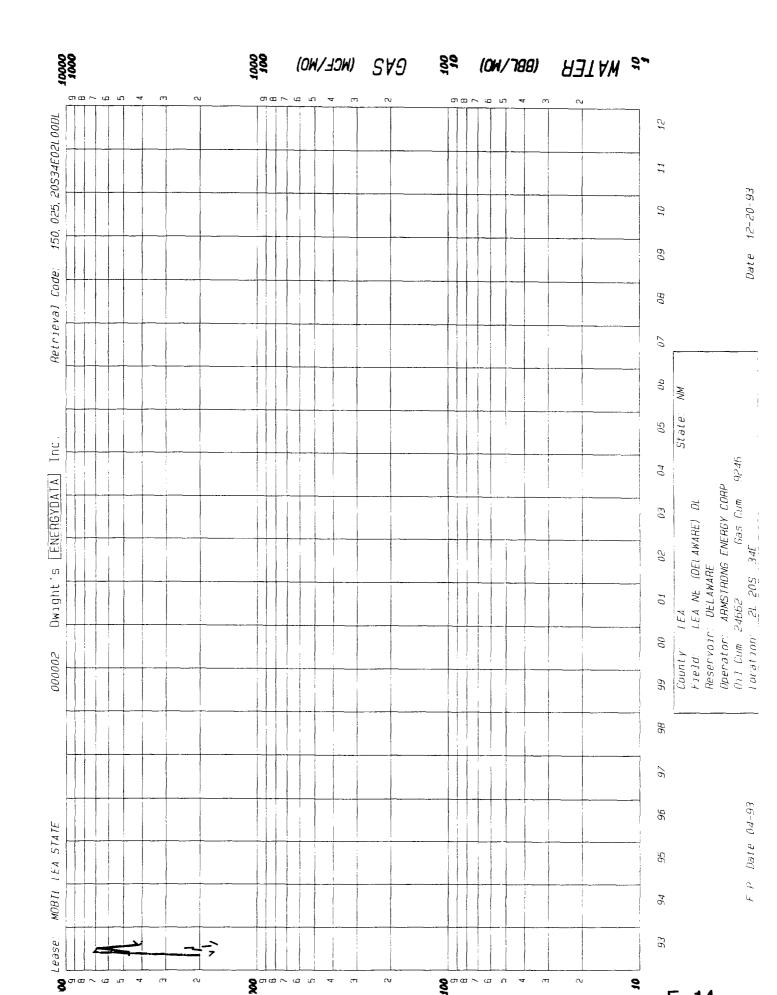


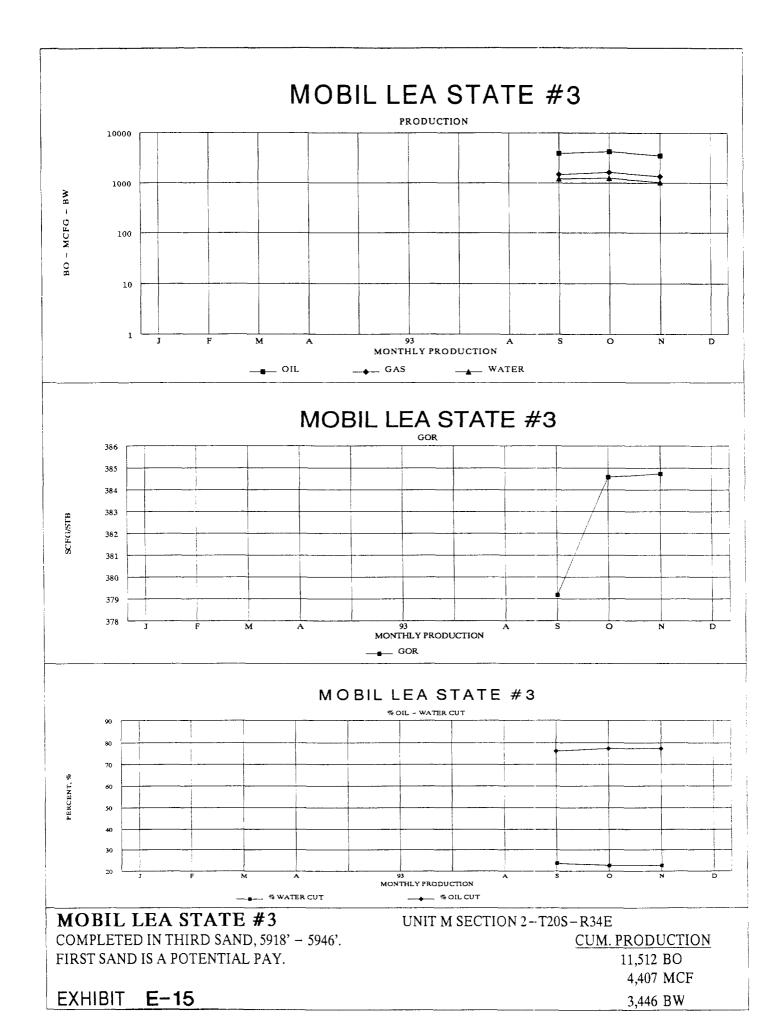


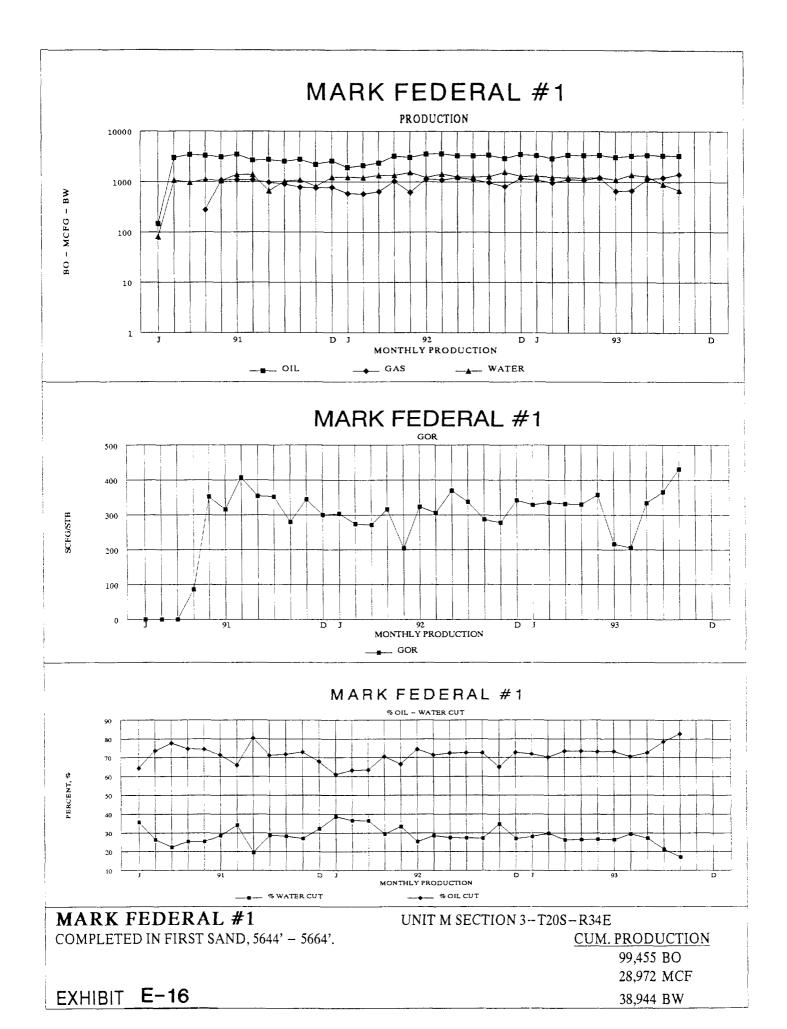


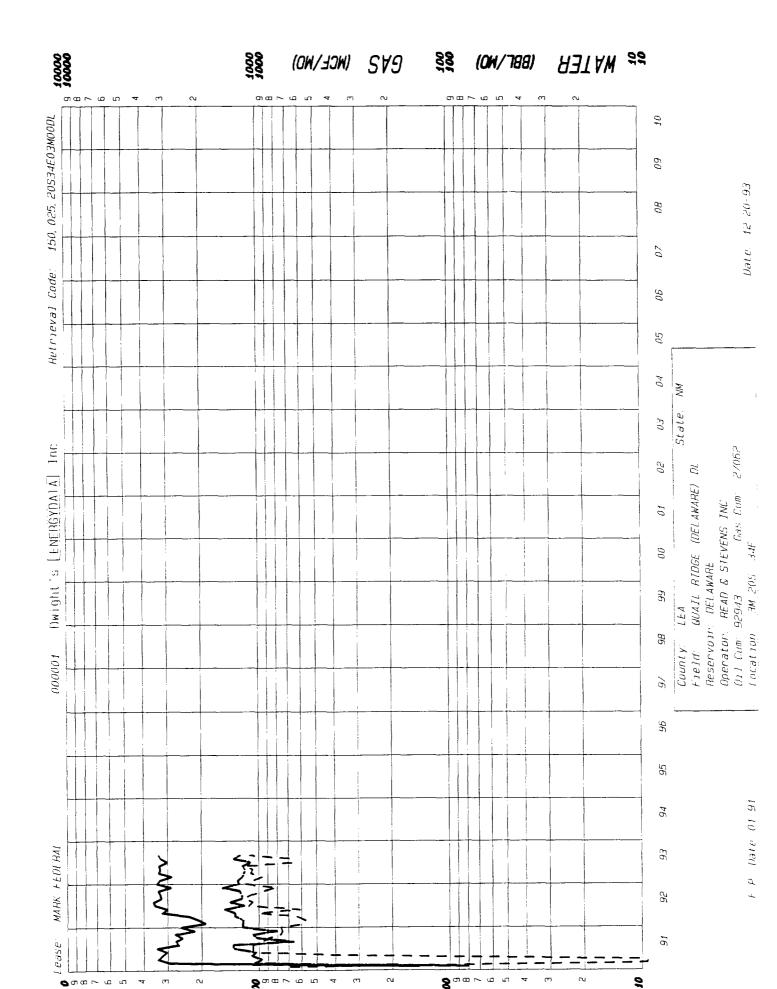


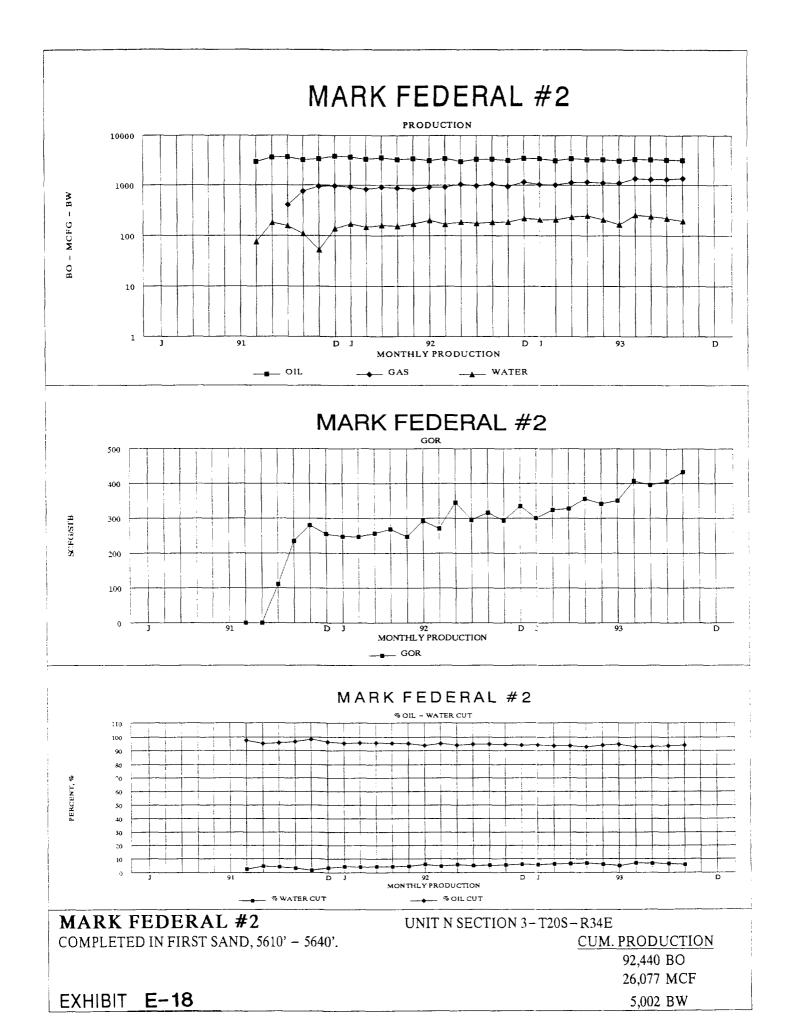


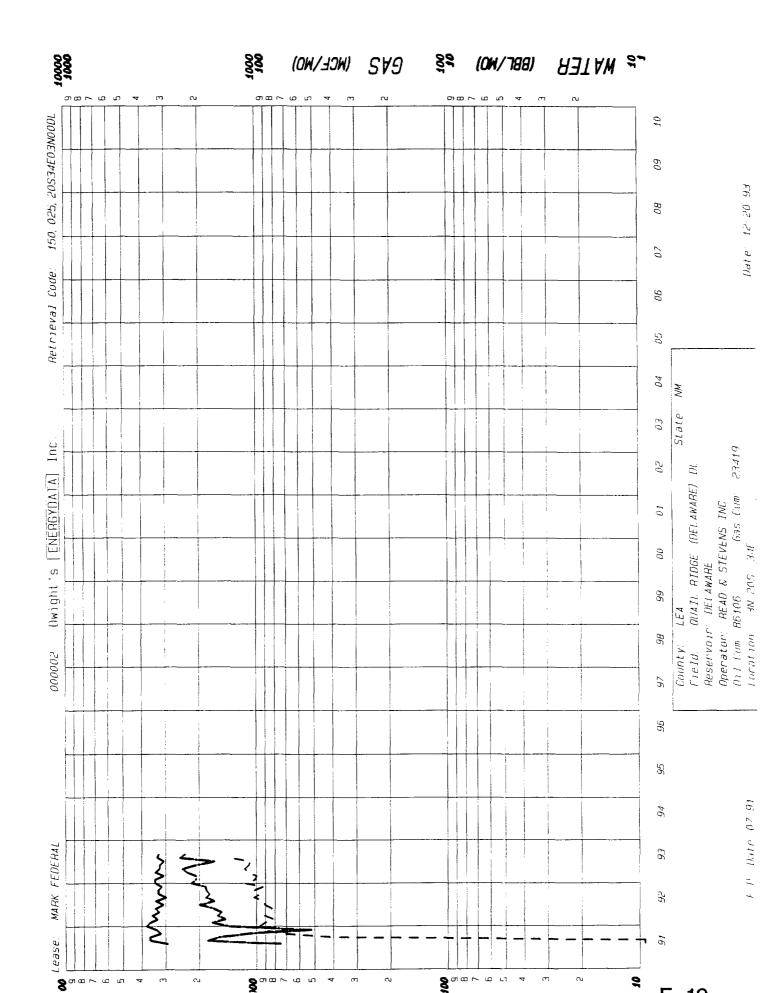


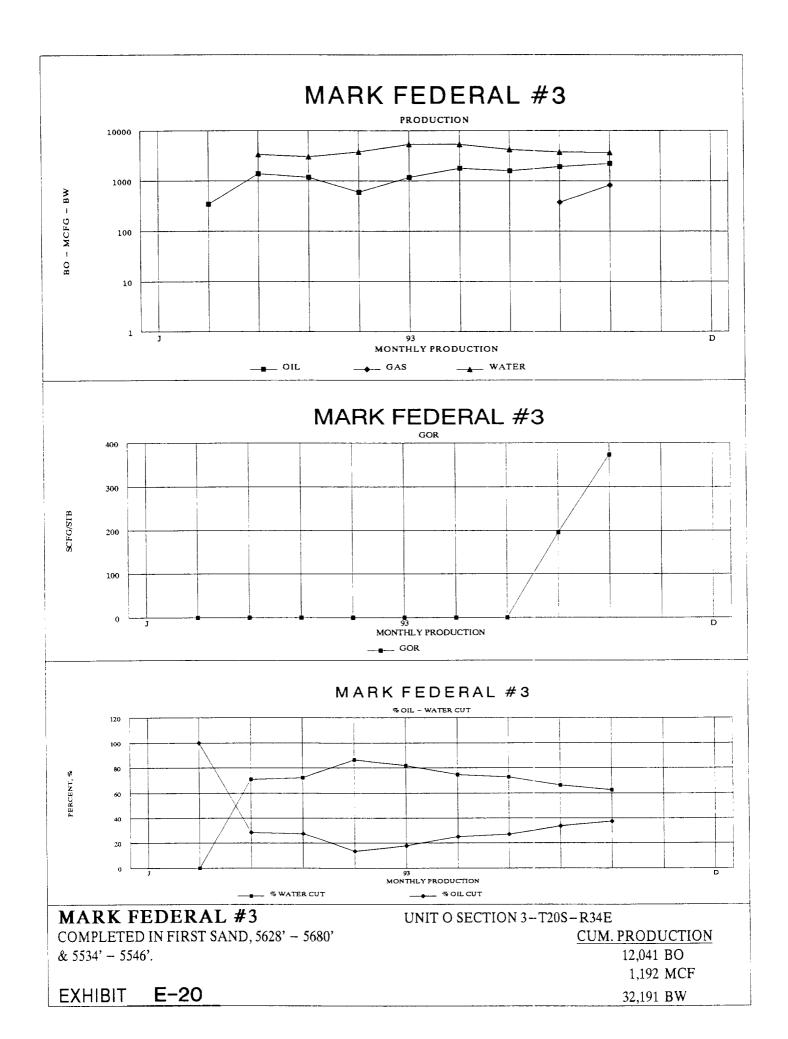


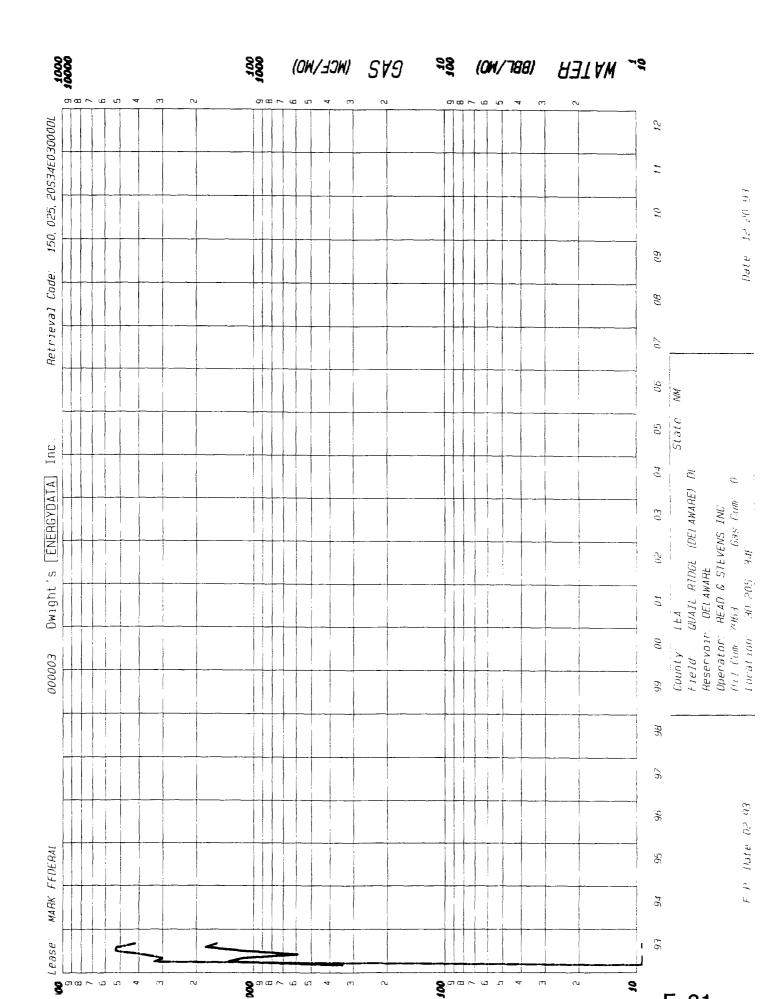












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# RIG RELEASED 10-8-93

THIRD SAND WAS "TITE". SECOND SAND, 5814' – 5836', TESTED WET, 100 BWPD, NO SHOW SECOND SAND, 5720' – 5724', SWAB TESTED WATER. FIRST SAND, 5650' – 5670', 11–26–93 31 BO, 0 MCF, 84 BLW, 74 BNW, 24 HRS

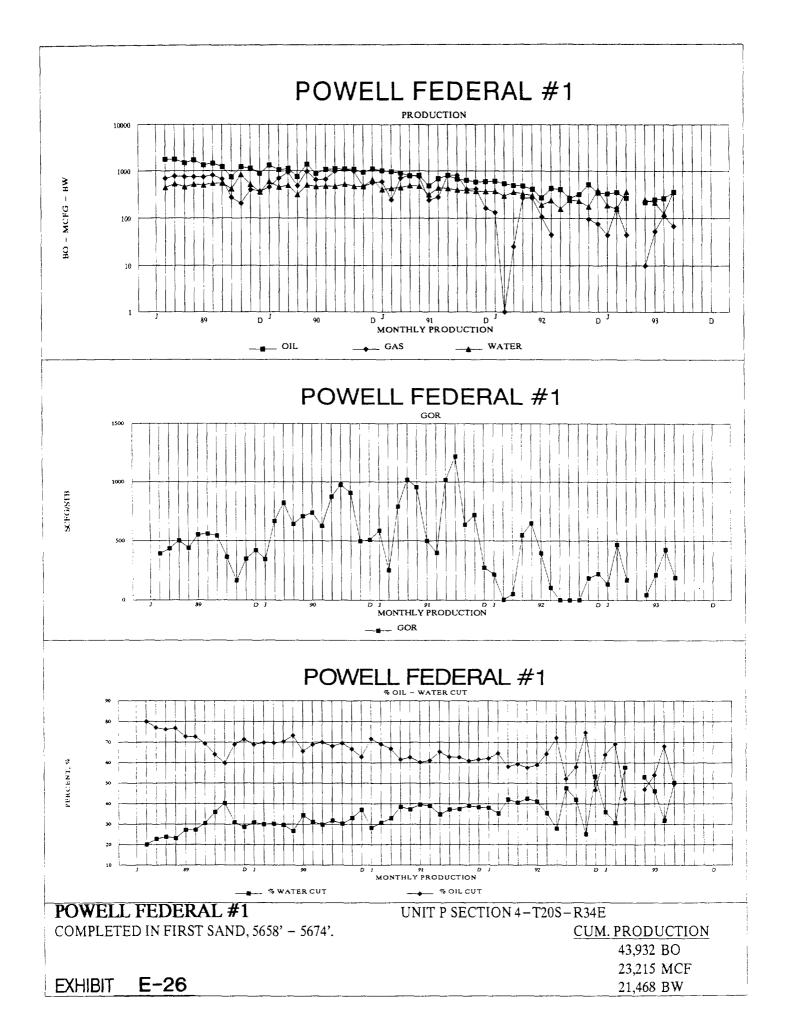
MARK FEDERAL #5	UNIT K SECTION 3-T20S-R34E
COMPLETED IN FIRST SAND, 5650' – 5670'	CUM. PRODUCTION
	0 BO
	0 MCF
EXHIBIT E-23	0 BW

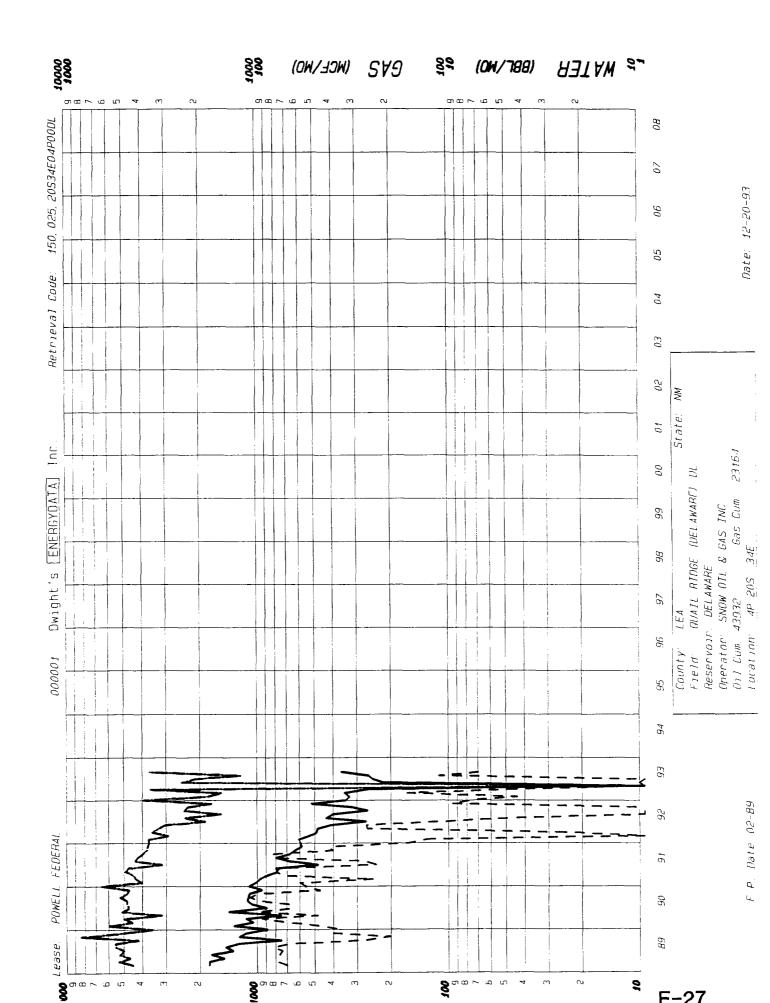
RIG	REL	EASE	) 10	-25	-93
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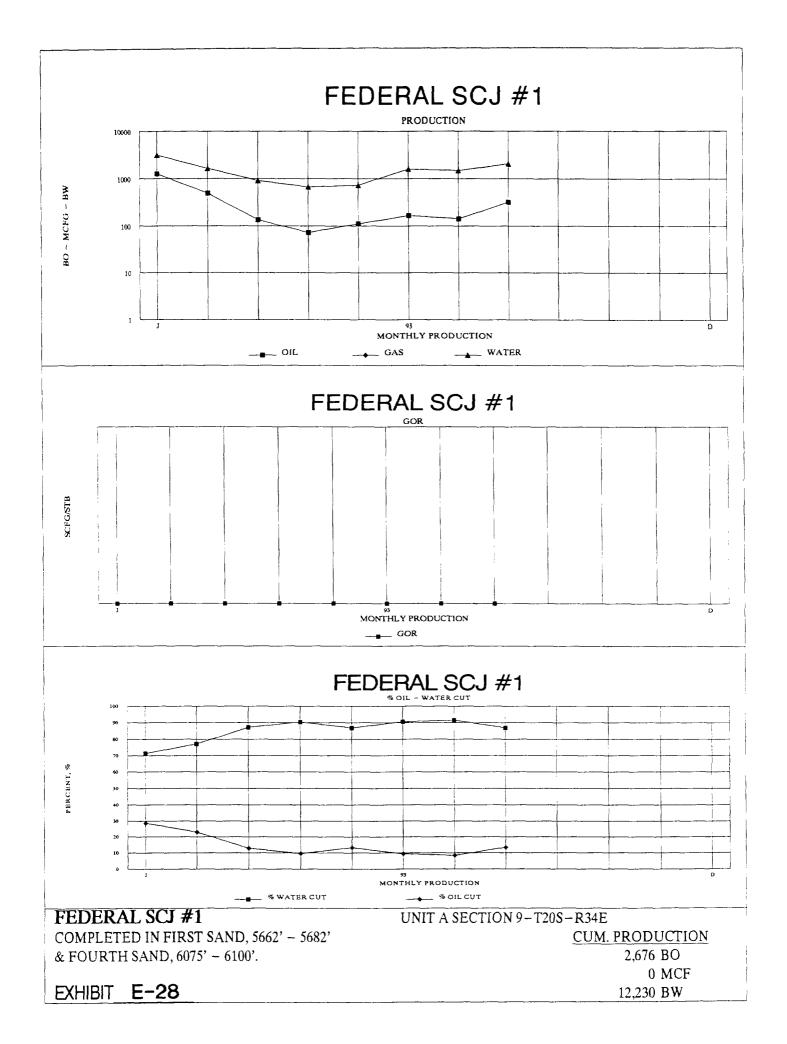
FIRST SAND, 5652' - 5674', 11-14-93 123 BO, 0 MCF, 66 BW, 24 HRS

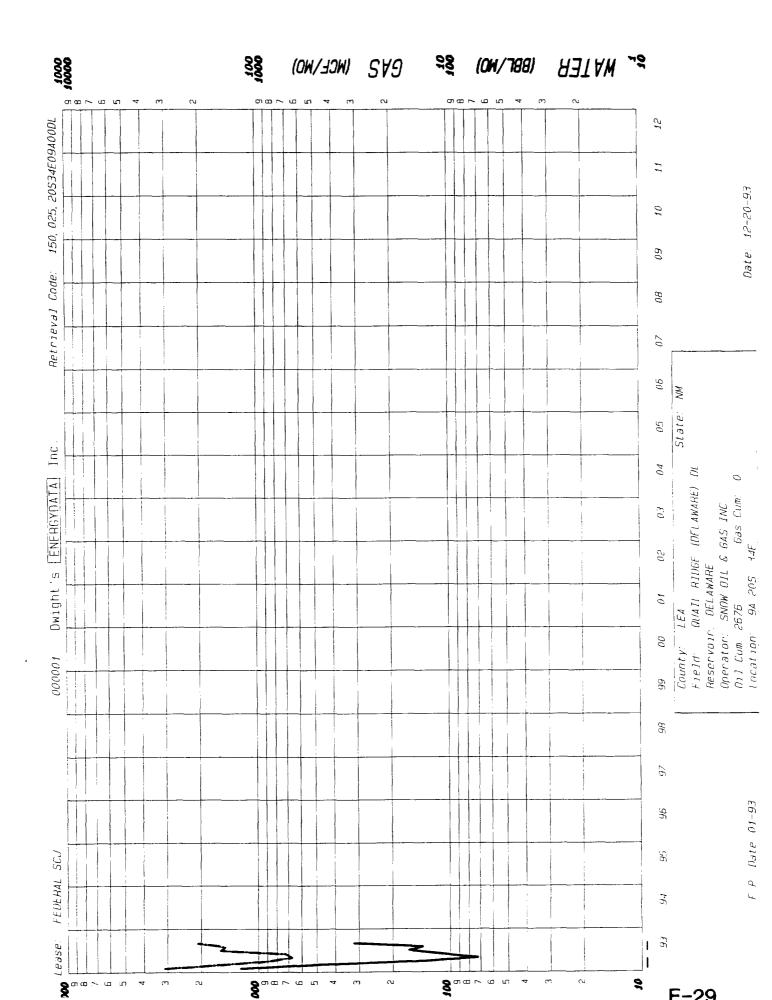
MARK FEDERAL #6	UNIT L SECTION 3-T20S-R34E
COMPLETED IN FIRST SAND, 5652' – 5674'	CUM. PRODUCTION
	0 BO
	0 MCF
EXHIBIT E-24	0 BW

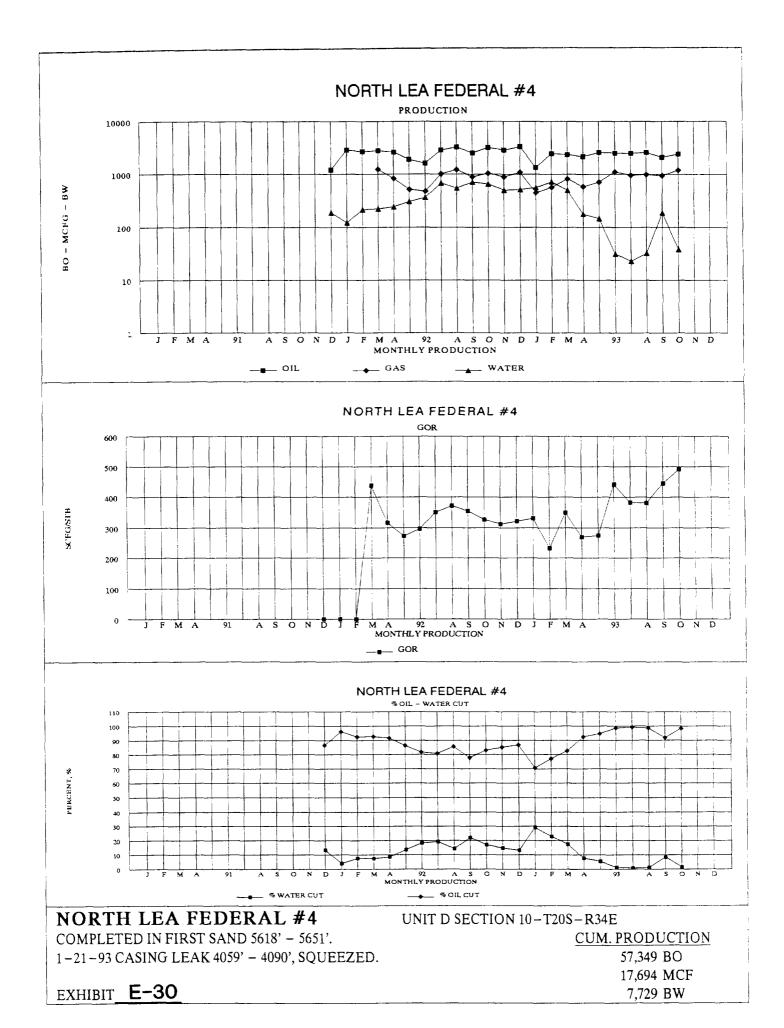
RIG RELEASED 9-19-93	
SECOND SAND, 5698' - 57	', 10-30-93, 8 BO, 0 MCFG, 240 BW, 24 HRS. 727', 12-1-93, 1 BO, 0 MCFG,
MARK FEDERAL #8 Festing first Sand, 5548' – 5572'	UNIT I SECTION 3-T20S-R34E <u>CUM. PRODUCTION</u>
	0 BO 0 MCF
EXHIBIT E-25	0 BW

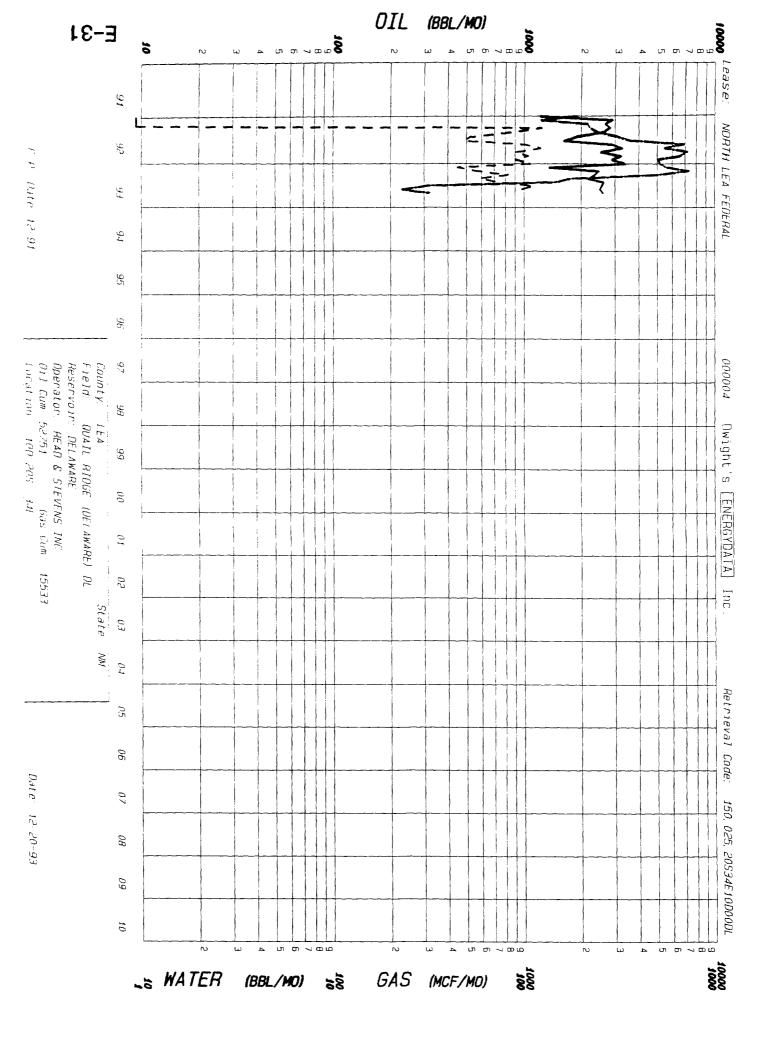


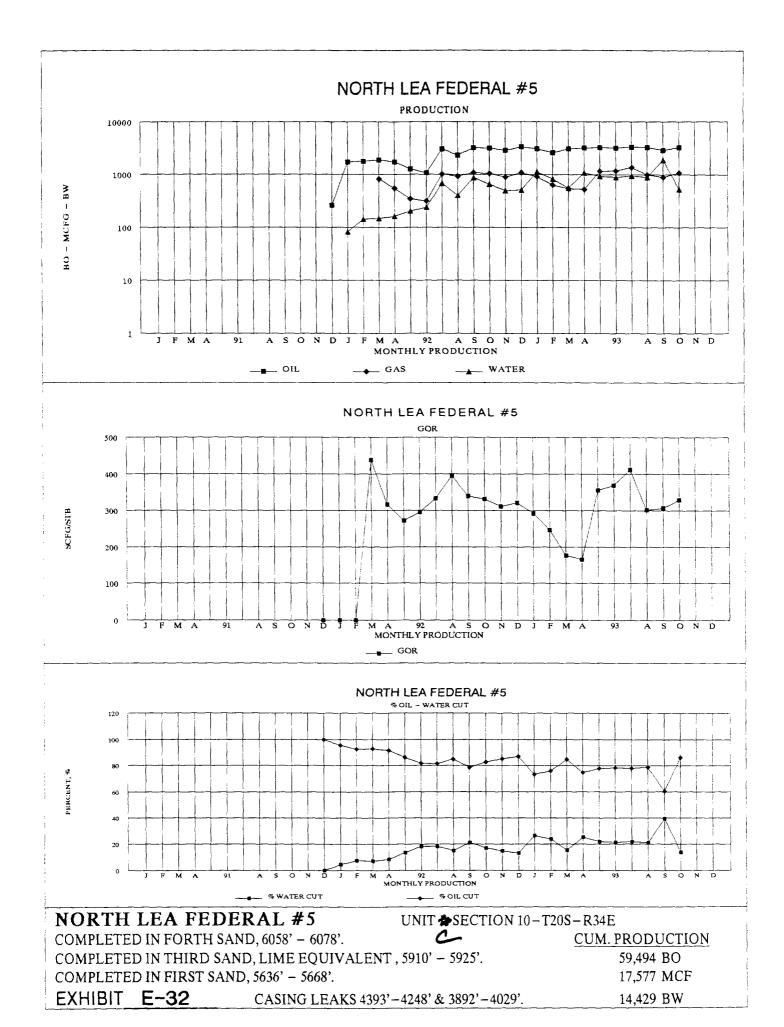




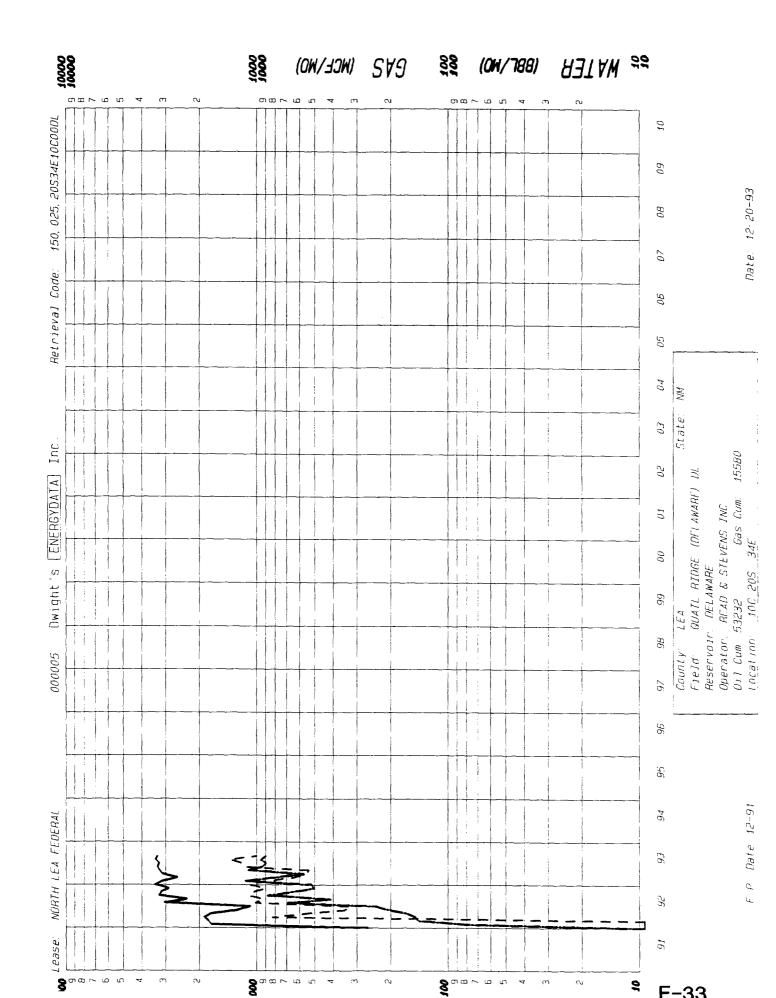


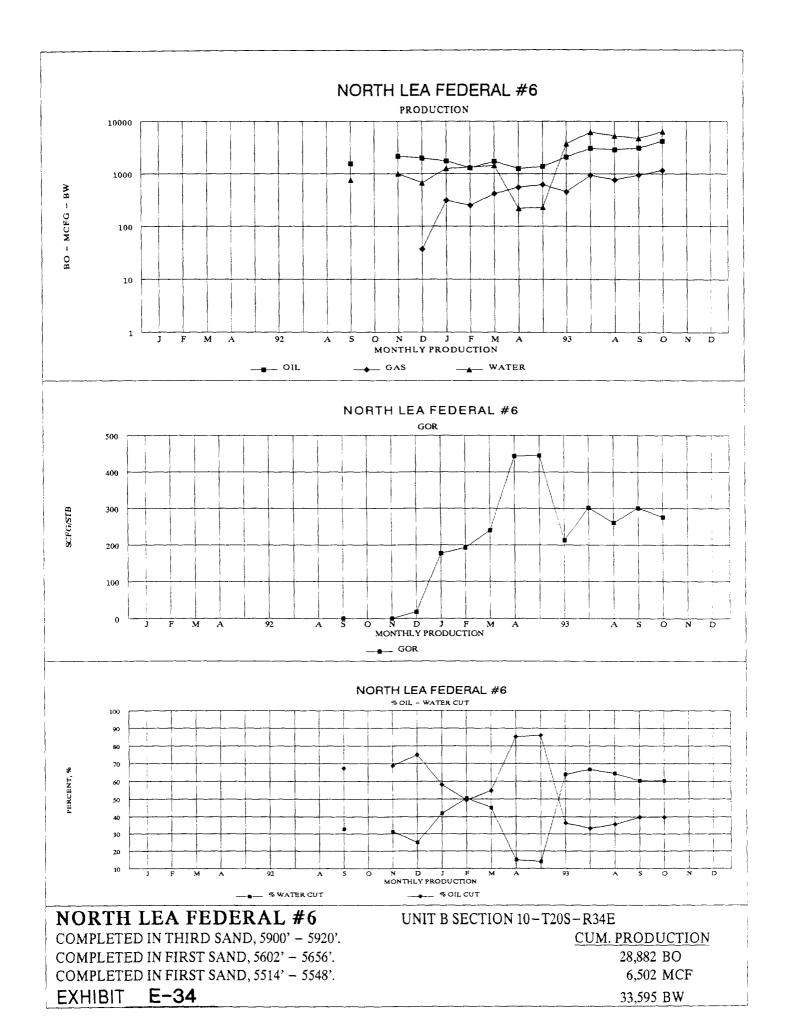


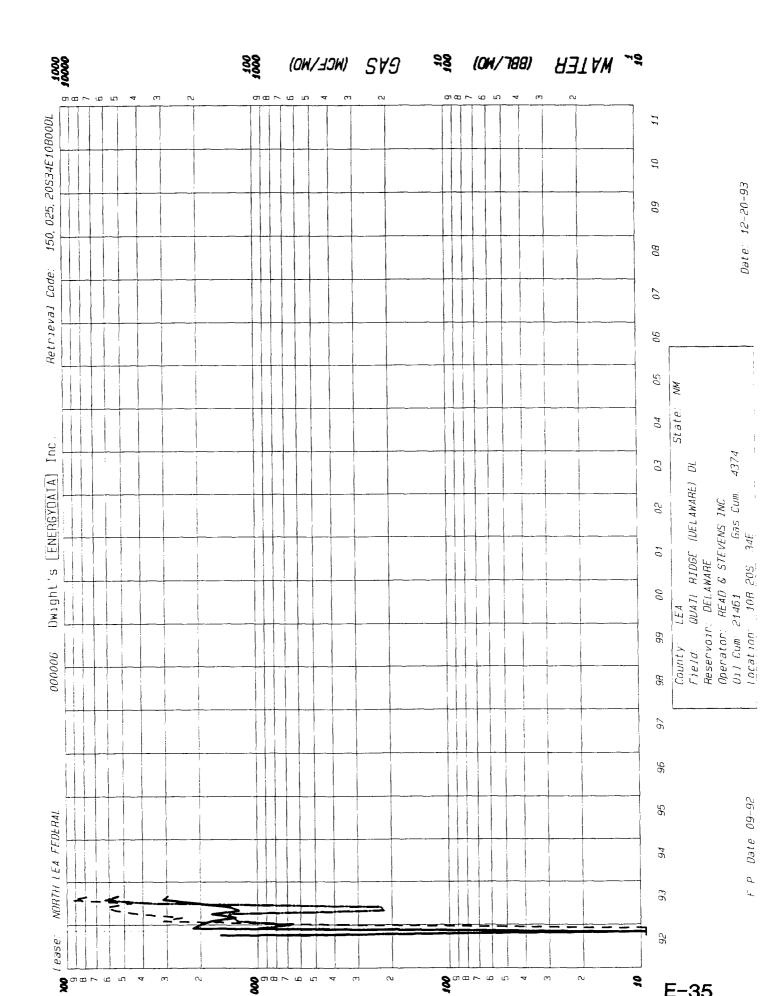


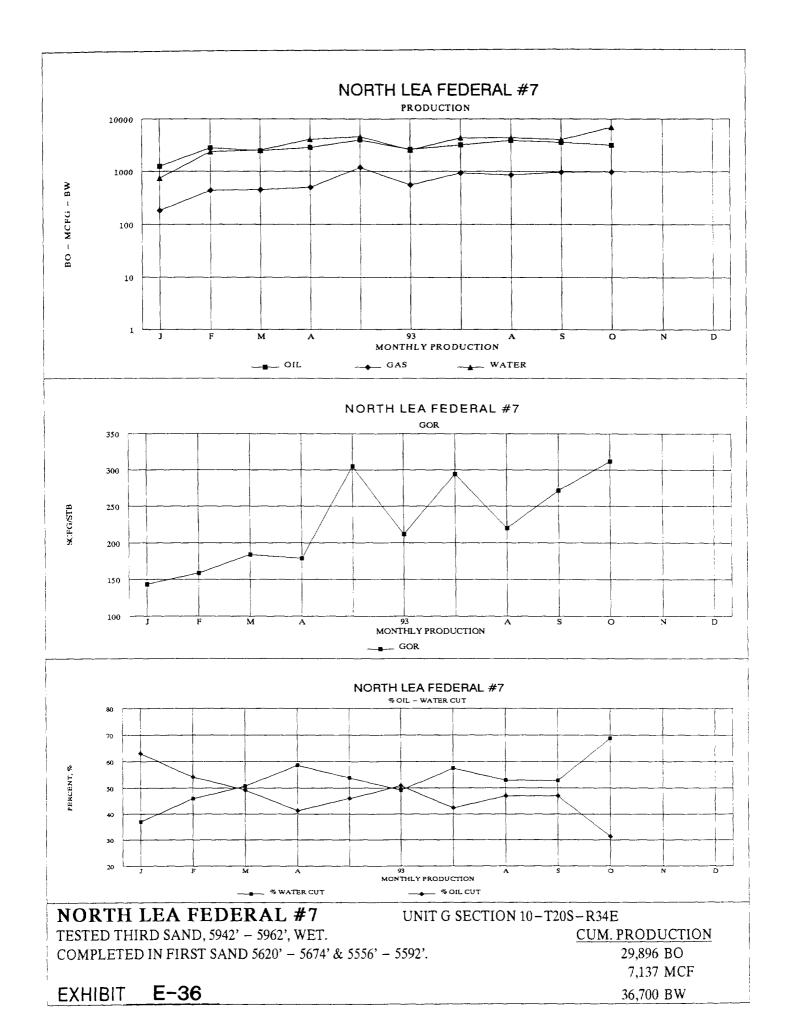


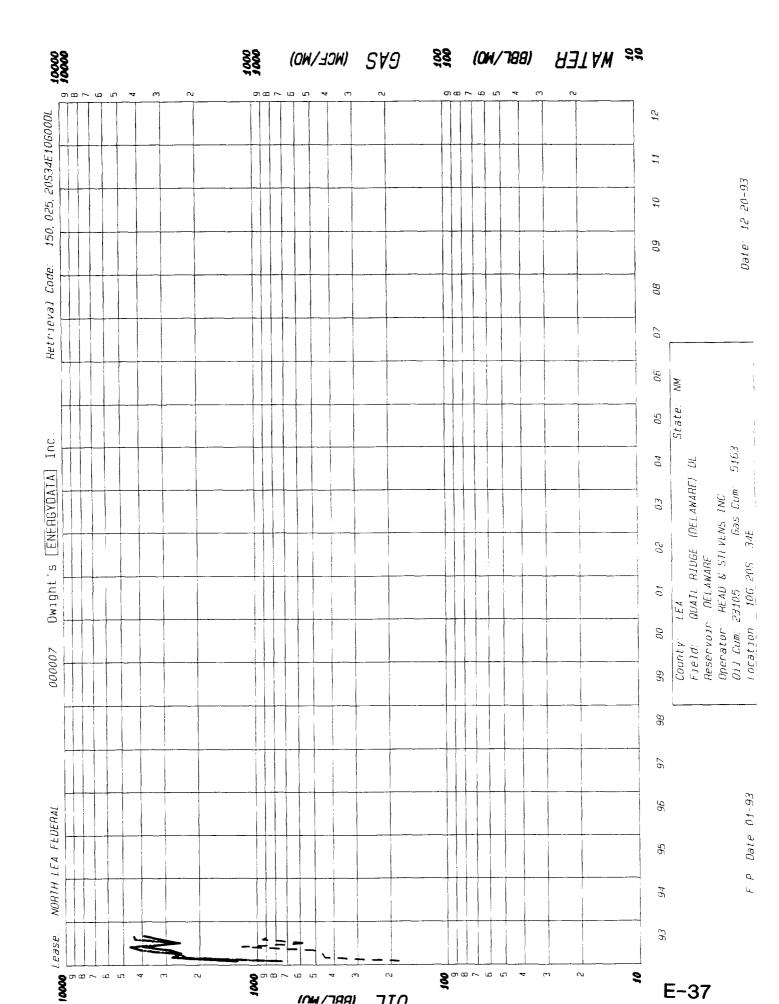
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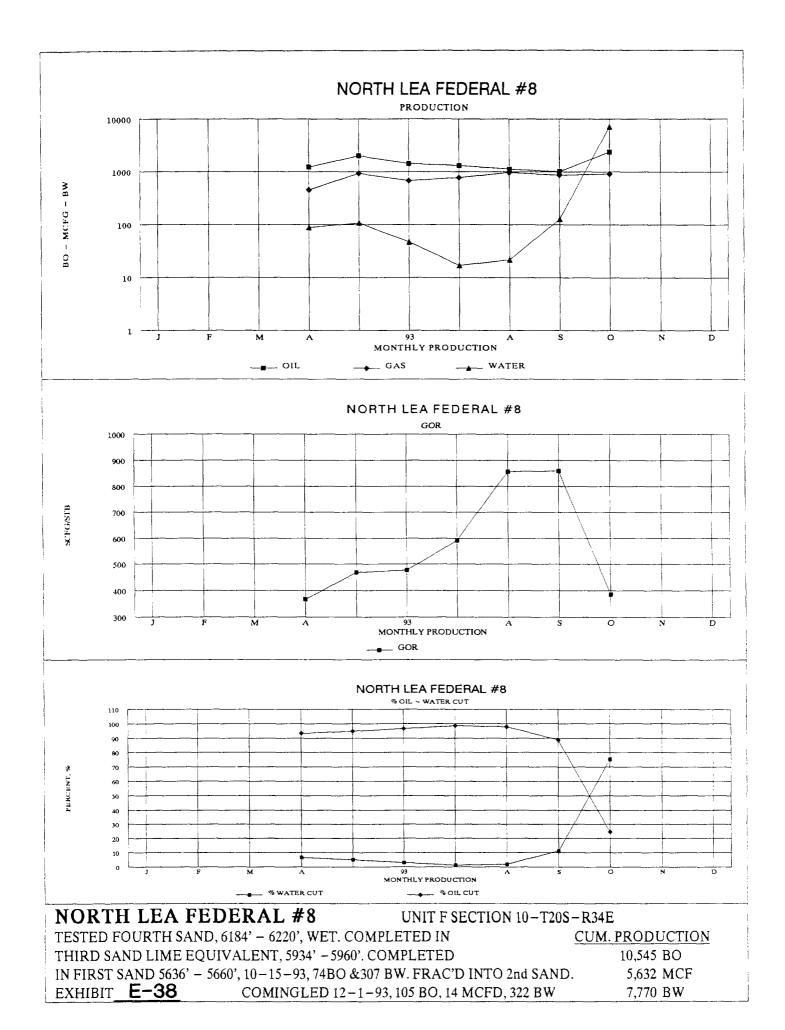




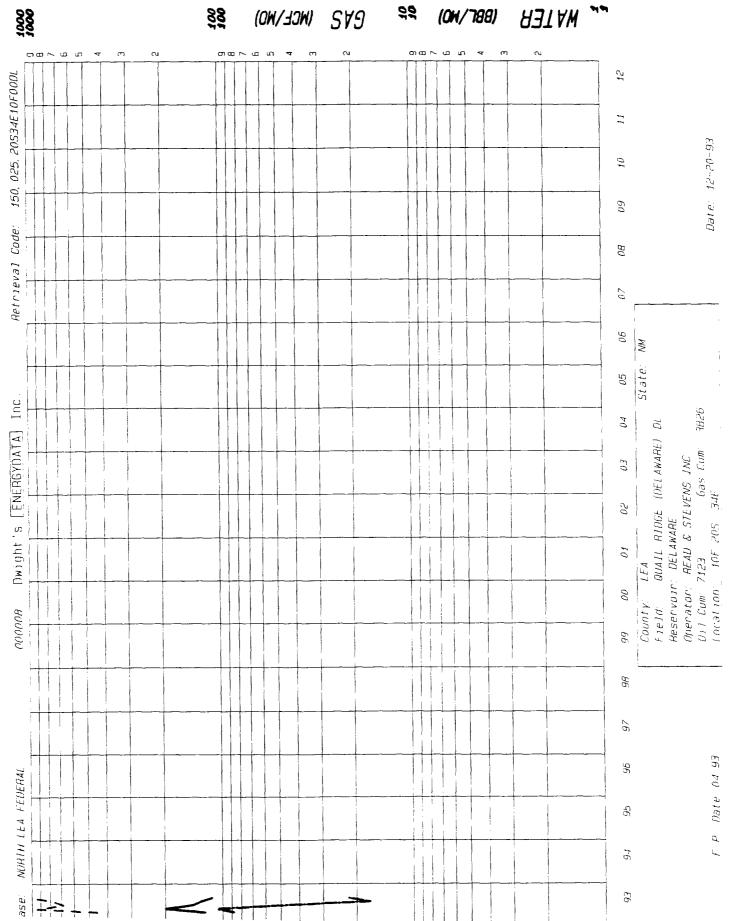




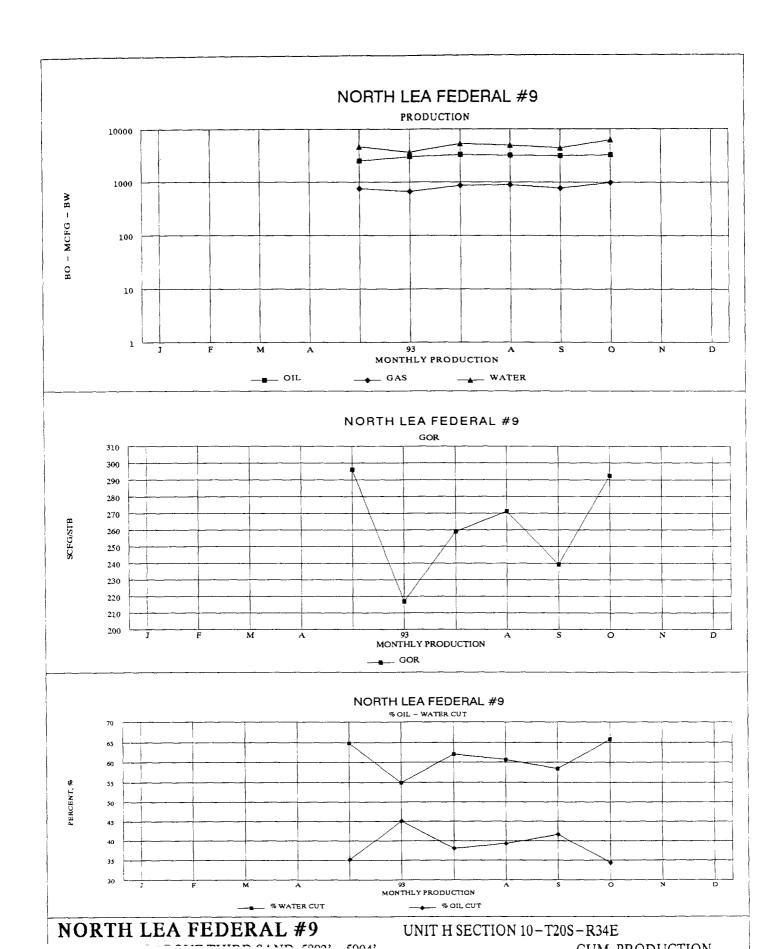


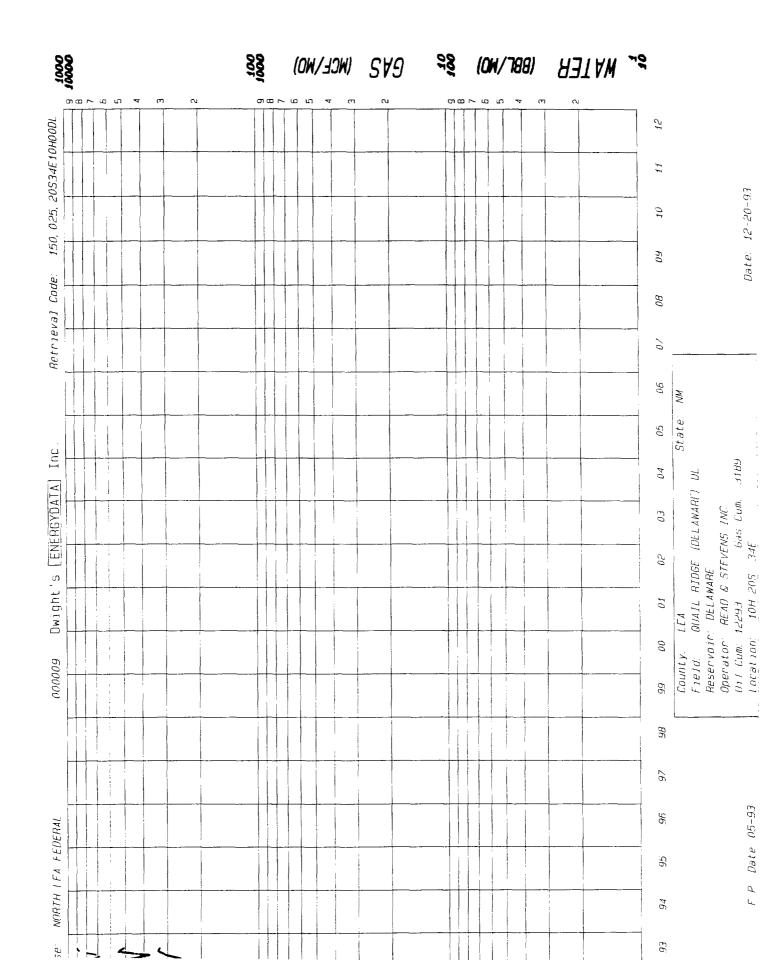


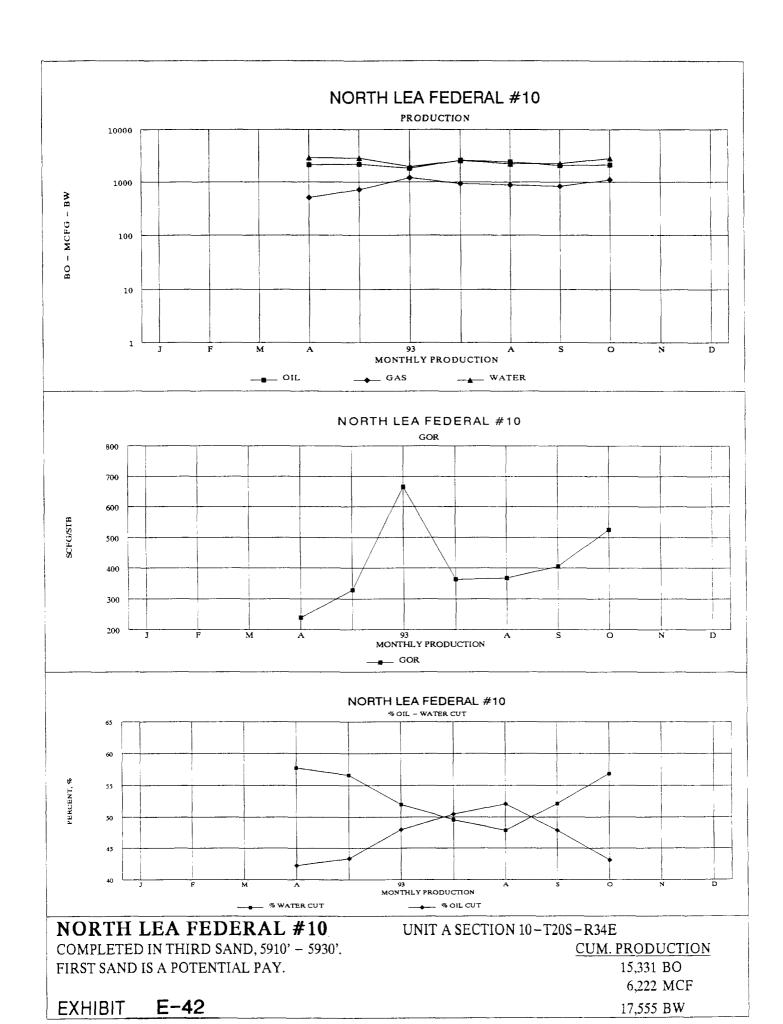
. 18

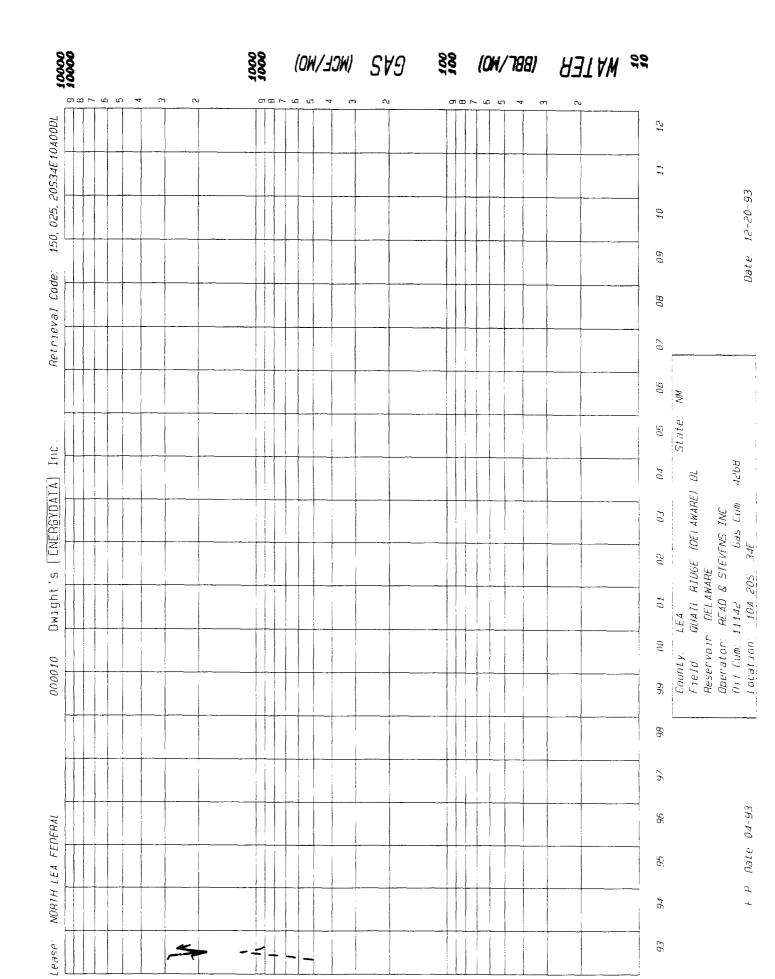


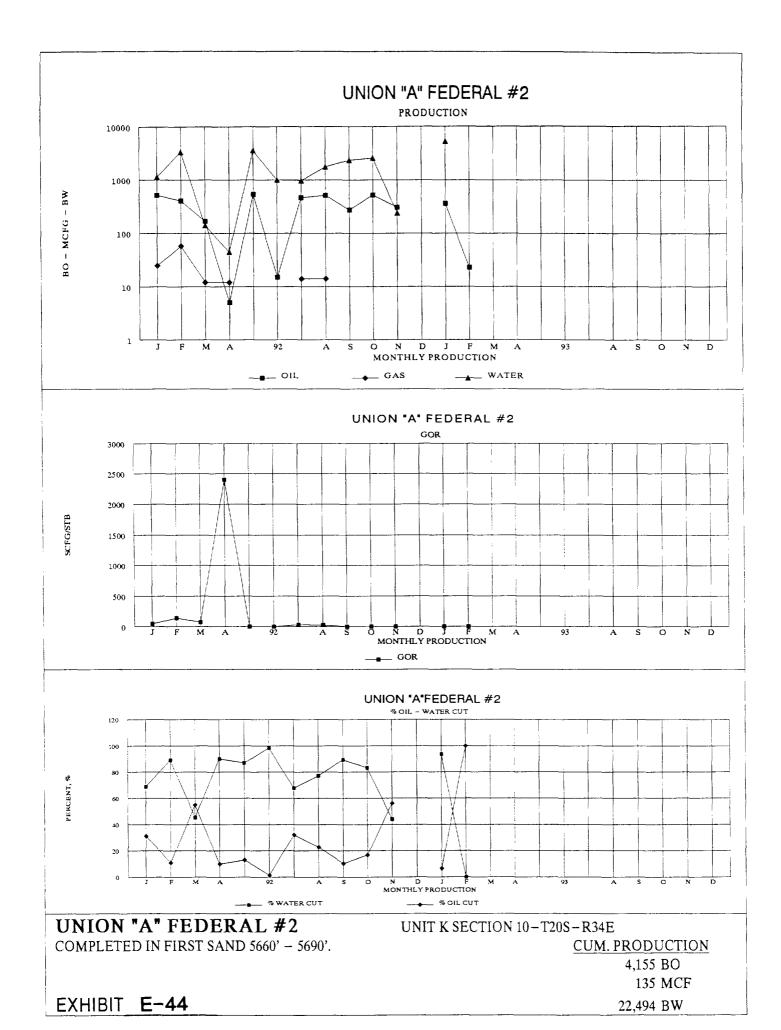
99 (OH/788)

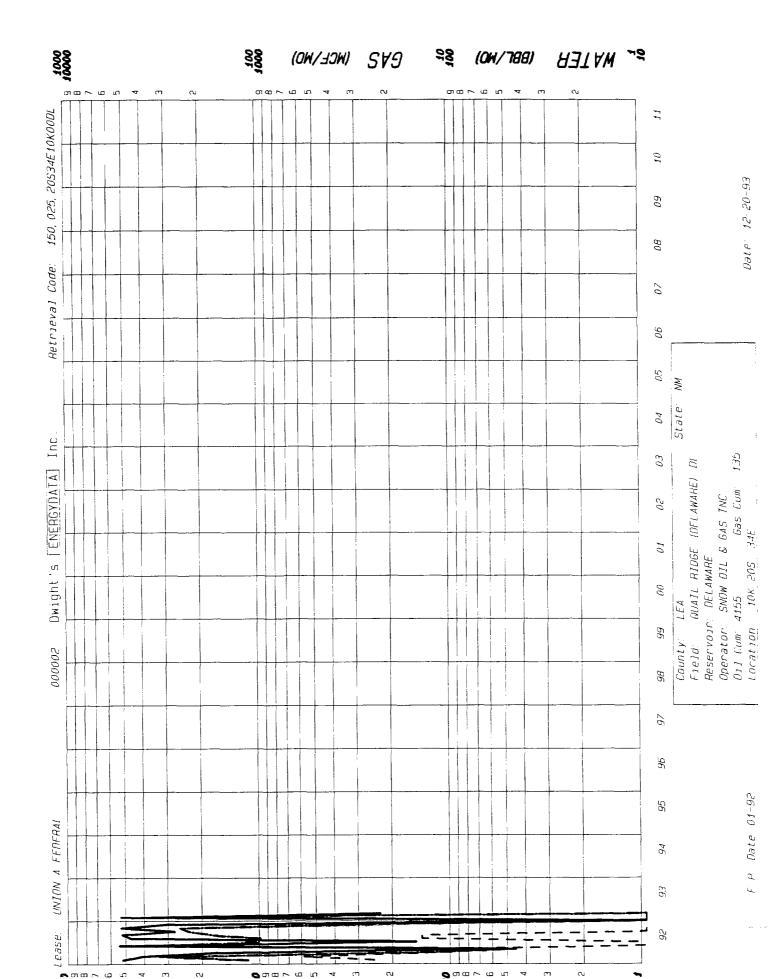












	Post-It" brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages >
A BAKER	Armstrong From Don Black Heck
	03. Co. Daker
PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS A Baker Hughes company	Fax # Fax #
Date of Analysis: DECEMBER 9, 1992 Company: ARMSTRONG ENERGY State: N/D Lease: MOBIL LEA ST. #1 Oil (bb1/day): N/D Type of Water: PRODUCED Sample Source: WELL HEAD Representative: DON BLACKSTOCK	Analysis #: 1322 Company Address: N/D Field: N/D Well #: # 1 Water (bbl/day): N/D Temp.,C: 16 Date of Sampling: DECEMBER 9, 1992 Analysis By: SUZANNE WILLIAMS
WATER ANAL	LYSIS PATTERN
(number beside ion symb	pol indicates me/l scale unit)
Na+ 1000.0	C1C1000.0
Ca++ 1000.0	HC03- 1.0
Mg++ 100.0	504 1.0

Ó

### DISSOLVED SOLIDS

12

CATIONS me/l mg/l Total Hardness Total Hardness : 1820.00 Calcium, (Ca++) : 1600.00 32076.98 Magnesium, (Mg++): 220.00 2673.31 Iron, (Fe+++) : 1.61 30.00 : N/D Barium, (Ba++) N/D Sodium, Na+(calc): 1939.31 44604.19 Manganese, (Mn++): 0.00 0.00

8

4

#### ANIONS

Fe+++

1.0

Chloride, C1-: 3746.48 132995.38 Sulfate, 804-- : 11.45 550.00 Carbonate, CO3-- : 0.00 0.00 Bigarbonate, HCO3-: 3.00 183.04 Hydroxy1,OH-: 0.00 0.00 0.00 Sulfide, S--0.00 TOTAL SOLIDS (quant. ): 213112.90

#### DISSOLVED GASES

ŧ

4

Hydrogen sulfide:0.00 mg/lCarbon dioxide:217.80 mg/lOxygen:N/D mg/l

12

<u>CO3-- 1.0</u>

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

 pH
 :
 6.65

 Spec Grav.
 :
 1.140

 TDS (calc.)
 :213115.89

8

### SCALE STABILITIES

Temp.,C	CaCO3	Caso4	Ba	804
16.0	1.73	513		2
26.0	N/D	570		1
36.0	N/D	657		2
Max entit	y, (calc.	) 833		0
RESIDUAL	Hydrocarb	ons:	N/D	

N/D = not determined

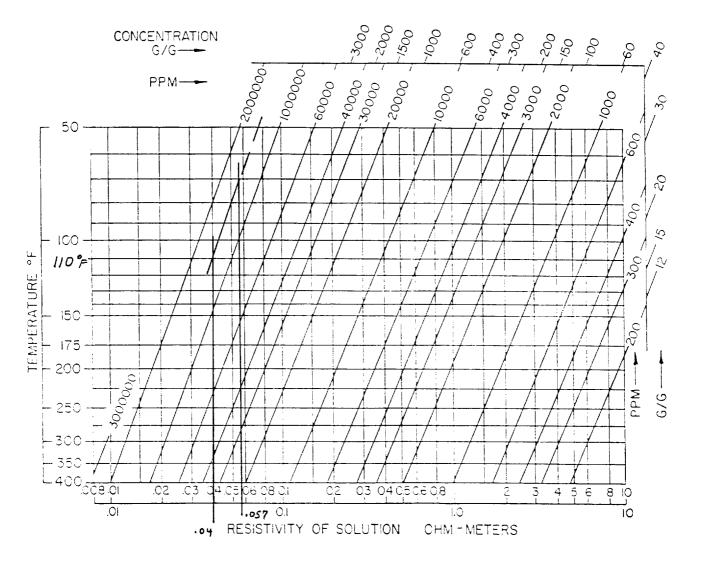
@16'C...CALCIUM SULFATE SCALING IS UNLIKELY . @16'C...SEVERE CARBONATE SCALING.

RESISTIVITY: 0.057 @ 70\*

## ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

WATER ANALYSIS NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

EXHIBIT F-1



Resistivity vs. concentration for NaCl solutions at various temperatures.

$$R_{\omega} = .04$$

## ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

FORMATION WATER RESISITIVITY NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

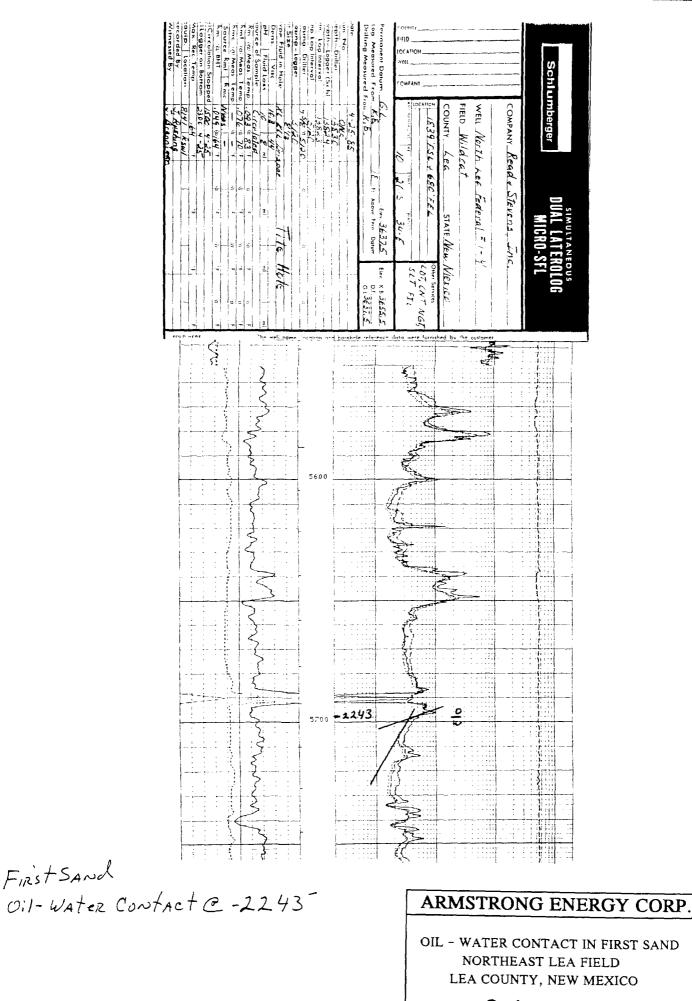
EXHIBIT F-2

WATER SATURATION Rw= 0.04

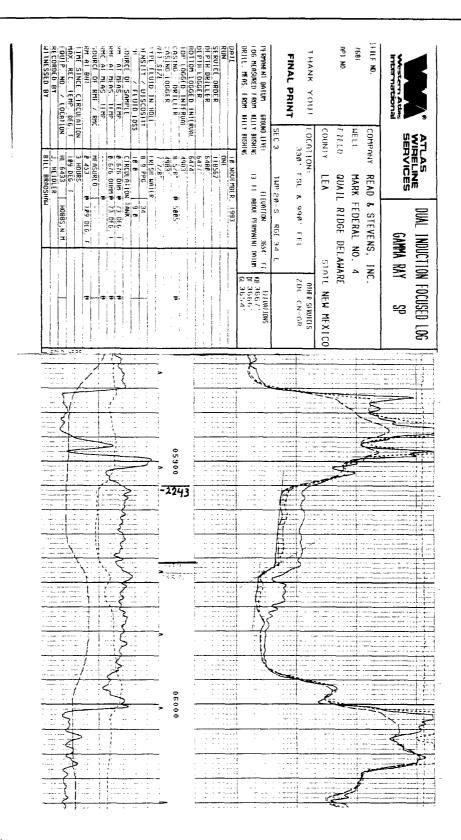
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021	1

INING				TOTTO IN THE WITH													
Ŗ	POROSITY		2000	10 500	2000		19 00 61	18 50%	200 D1	19 50%	20 M %	20 50%	21 00%	21.50%	22.00%	22.50%	23.00%
L L	10.00 M	11.25	31.64	80 0C-01	N 00.11	76.45	35.00	23.67	]	1	1	19.27	18.37	17.52	16.74	16.00	15.31
<b>-</b>	w.w.	11.00	200 CT	100 001	100 000	107 04 0		201 204				87 80%	85 71%	83 72%	81 82%	80.00%	78.26%
00.1	92.00.071	of C1.011	% DC 711	% 60° 601	av 00'cn1	00.00.00						80.15%	78 75 4	76.43%	74 69 <b>%</b>	24 0 3 %	71 44%
1.20	109.54%	100.01%	102./0%	%6C.66	90.00%	37.U2.62 02.02 0	24 57 62					2010 PL	70 44 %	70.76%	26 15 g	67.61%	66.14%
1.40	101.42%	96.13%	at 00.06	0/ N7.76	07.44.40 22.11	w cc.ua	2 7 7 . to	N 07.70			20000 in	2017.07	10 JL LJ	70 10 07	20 67 17	62 75 9	61 870
1.60	94.87%	91.81%	88.94%	86.24%	83.71%	81.32%	79.06%	76.92%		12.98%	%c1.1/	69.42%	ako/./0	00.19%	04.00%	A C7.C0	0/ /0· 10
1.80	89.44%	86.56%	83.85%	81.31%	78.92%	76.67%	74.54%	72.52%	70.61%		67.08%	65.45%	63.89%	62.40%	60.98%	59.63%	58.33%
2.00	84.85%	82.12%	79.55%	77.14%	74.87%	72.73%	70.71%	68.80%	%66.99	65.27%	63.64%	62.09%	60.61%	59.20%	57.85%	56.57%	55.34%
2.20	80.90%	78.29%	75.85%	73.55%	71.39%	69.35%	67.42%	65.60%	63.87%	62.23%	60.68%	59.20%	57.79%	56.44%	55.16%	53.94%	52.76%
2.40	77.46%	74.96%	72.62%	70.42%	68.35%	66.39%	64.55%	62.81%	61.15%	59.58%	58.09%	56.68%	55.33%	54.04%	52.81%	51.64%	50.52%
2.60	74.42%	72.02%	<i>%LL</i> .69	67.66%	65.67%	63.79%	62.02%	60.34%	58.75%	57.25%	55.82%	54.45%	53.16%	51.92%	50.74%	49.61%	48.54%
2.80	71.71%	69.40%	67.23%	65.19%	63.28%	61.47%	59.76%	58.15%	56.62%	55.16%	53.79%	52.47%	51.22%	50.03%	48.90%	47.81%	46.77%
3.00	69.28%	67.05%	64.95%	62.98%	61.13%	59.38%	57.74%	56.17%	54.70%	53.29%	51.96%	50.69%	49.49%	48.34%	47.24%	46.19%	45.18%
3.20	67.08%	64.92%	62.89%	60.98%	59.19%	57.50%	55.90%	54.39%	52.96%	51.60%	50.31%	49.08%	47.92%	46.80%	45.74%	44.72%	43.75%
3.40	65.08%	62.98%	61.01%	59.16%	57.42%	55.78%	54.23%	52.77%	51.38%	50.06%	48.81%	47.62%	46.49%	45.40%	44.37%	43.39%	42.44%
3.60	63.25%	61.21%	59.29%	57.50%	55.80%	54.21%	52.70%	51.28%	49.93%	48.65%	47.43%	46.28%	45.18%	44.12%	43.12%	42.16%	41.25%
3.80	61.56%	59.57%	57.71%	55.96%	54.32%	52.76%	51.30%	49.91%	48.60%	47.35%	46.17%	45.04%	43.97%	42.95%	41.97%	41.04%	40.15%
4.00	60.00%	58.06%	56.25%	54.55%	52.94%	51.43%	50.00%	48.65%	47.37%	46.15%	45.00%	43.90%	42.86%	41.86%	40.91%	40.00%	39.13%
4.20	58.55%	56.67%	54.89%	53.23%	51.67%	50.19%	48.80%	47.48%	46.23%	45.04%	43.92%	42.84%	41.82%	40.85%	39.92%	39.04%	38.19%
4.40	57.21%	55.36%	53.63%	52.01%	50.48%	49.04%	47.67%	46.38%	45.16%	44.01%	42.91%	41.86%	40.86%	39.91%	39.01%	38.14%	37.31%
4.60	55.95%	54.15%	52.45%	50.86%	49.37%	47.96%	46.63%	45.37%	44.17%	43.04%	41.96%	40.94%	39.96%	39.04%	38.15%	37.30%	36.49%
4.80	54.77%	53.01%	51.35%	49.79%	48.33%	46.95%	45.64%	44.41%	43.24%	42.13%	41.08%	40.08%	39.12%	38.21%	37.34%	36.51%	35.72%
5.00	53.67%	51.93%	50.31%	48.79%	47.35%	46.00%	44.72%	43.51%	42.37%	41.28%	40.25%	39.27%	38.33%	37.44%	36.59%	35.78%	35.00%
5.20	52.62%	50.93%	49.33%	47.84%	46.43%	45.11%	43.85%	42.67%	41.54%	40.48%	39.47%	38.50%	37.59%	36.71%	35.88%	35.08%	34.32%
5.40	51.64%	49.97%	48.41%	46.95%	45.56%	44.26%	43.03%	41.87%	40.77%	39.72%	38.73%	37.79%	36.89%	36.03%	35.21%	34.43%	33.68%
5.60	50.71%	49.07%	47.54%	46.10%	44.74%	43.47%	42.26%	41.12%	40.03%	39.01%	38.03%	37.10%	36.22%	35.38%	34.57%	33.81%	33.07%
5.80	49.83%	48.22%	46.71%	45.30%	43.97%	42.71%	41.52%	40.40%	39.34%	38.33%	37.37%	36.46%	35.59%	34.76%	33.97%	33.22%	32.50%
6.00	48.99%	47.41%	45.93%	44.54%	43.23%	41.99%	40.82%	39.72%	38.68%	37.68%	36.74%	35.85%	34.99%	34.18%	33.40%	32.66%	31.95%
6.20	48.19%	46.64%	45.18%	43.81%	42.52%	41.31%	40.16%	39.08%	38.05%	37.07%	36.14%	35.26%	34.42%	33.62%	32.86%	32.13%	31.43%
6.40	47.43%	45.90%	44.47%	43.12%	41.85%	40.66%	39.53%	38.46%	37.45%	36.49%	35.58%	34.71%	33.88%	33.09%	32.34%	31.62%	30.94%
6.60	46.71%	45.20%	43.79%	42.46%	41.21%	40.04%	38.92%	37.87%	36.88%	35.93%	35.03%	34.18%	33.36%	32.59%	31.85%	31.14%	30.46%
6.80	46.02%	44.53%	43.14%	41.83%	40.60%	39.44%	38.35%	37.31%	36.33%	35.40%	34.51%	33.67%	32.87%	32.11%	31.38%	30.68%	30.01%
7.00	45.36%	43.89%	42.52%	41.23%	40.02%	38.88%	37.80%	36.77%	35.81%	34.89%	34.02%	33.19%	32.40%	31.64%	30.92%	30.24%	29.58%
7.20	44.72%	43.28%	41.93%	40.66%	39.46%	38.33%	37.27%	36.26%	35.31%	34.40%	33.54%	32.72%	31.94%	31.20%	30.49%	29.81%	29.17%
7.40	44.11%	42.69%	41.36%	40.10%	38.92%	37.81%	36.76%	35.77%	34.83%	33.93%	33.08%	32.28%	31.51%	30.78%	30.08%	29.41%	28.77%
7.60	43.53%	42.12%	40.81%	39.57%	38.41%	37.31%	36.27%	35.29%	34.36%	33.48%	32.65%	31.85%	31.09%	30.37%	29.68%	29.02%	28.39%
7.80	42.97%	41.58%	40.28%	39.06%	37.91%	36.83%	35.81%	34.84%	33.92%	33.05%		31.44%	30.69%	29.98%	29.30%	28.64%	28.02%
8.00	42.43%	41.06%	39.77 <i>%</i>	38.57%	37.44%	36.37%	35.36%	34.40%	33.49%	32.64%	31.82%	31.04%	30.30%	29.60%	28.93%	28.28%	27.67%

\_<sup>\_</sup>F–3



----- G-1

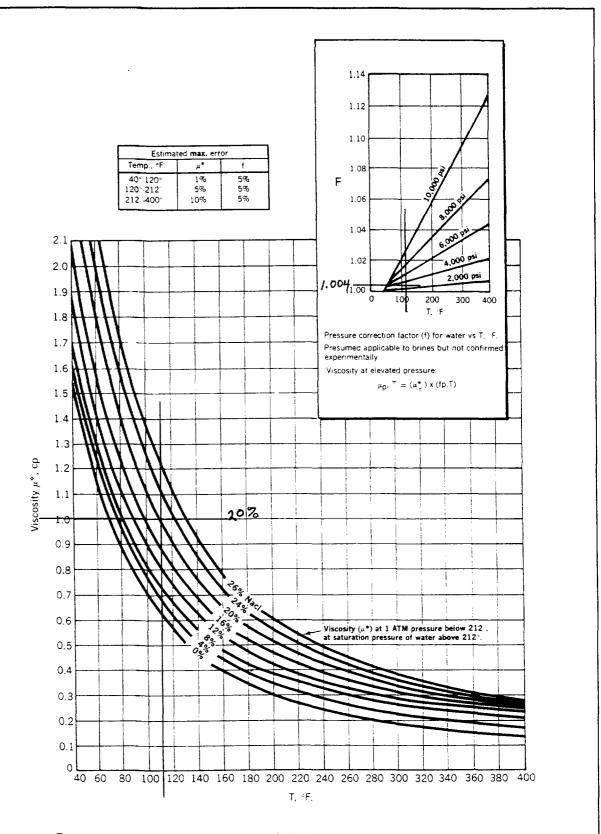


Third SAND YW CONTAct @ - 2275

## ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

OIL - WATER CONTACT IN THIRD SAND NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

EXHIBIT G-2

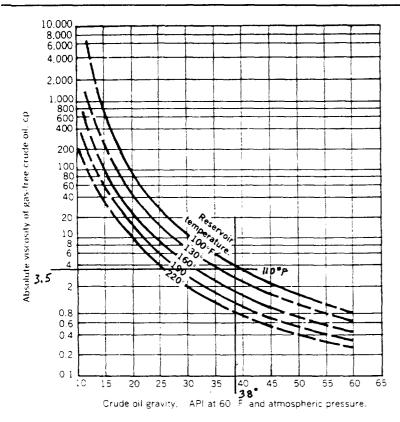


Reservoir water viscosities (From SPE Monograph No. 1, Chesnut, unpublished Shell Development Co. data, Courtesy SPE of AIME.)

Mu= 1.0 × 1.004 = 1.004 cp

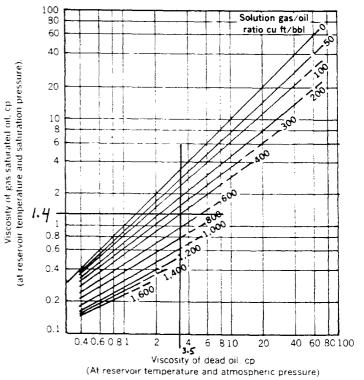
ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

WATER VISCOSITY AT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO EXHIBIT **H-1** 



Viscosity of gas-free crude oil at oil-field temperatures. From Beal, Trans., AIME (1946) 165,94.

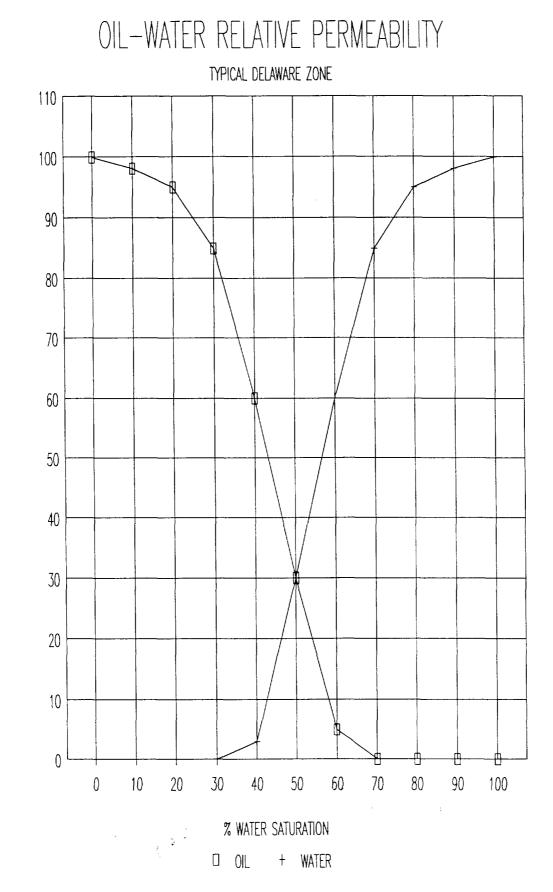
Mo= 1.4cp



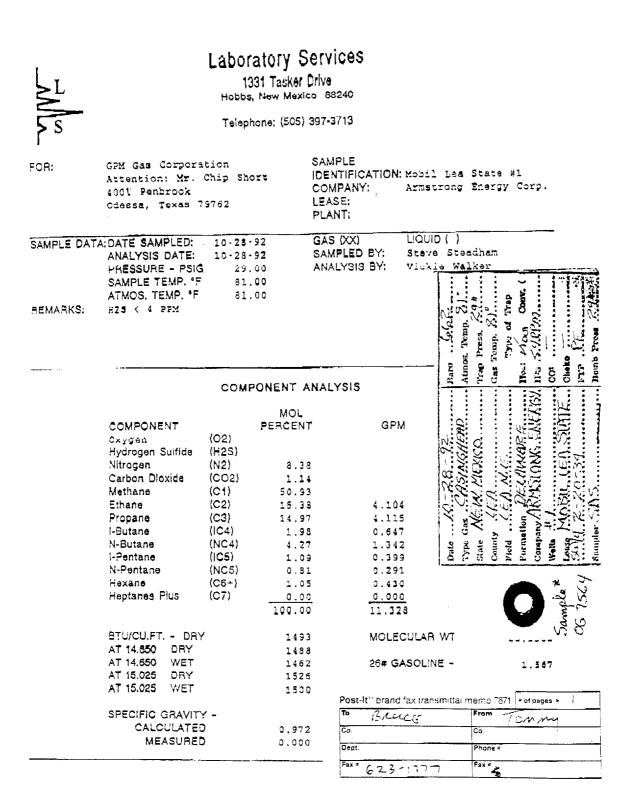
Viscosity of gas-saturated crude oils. From Chew and Connally, Trans., AIME (1959) 216,23,

# ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

OIL VISCOSITY AT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS NORTHEAST LEA FIELD



PERCENT RELATIVE PERMEABILITY, %

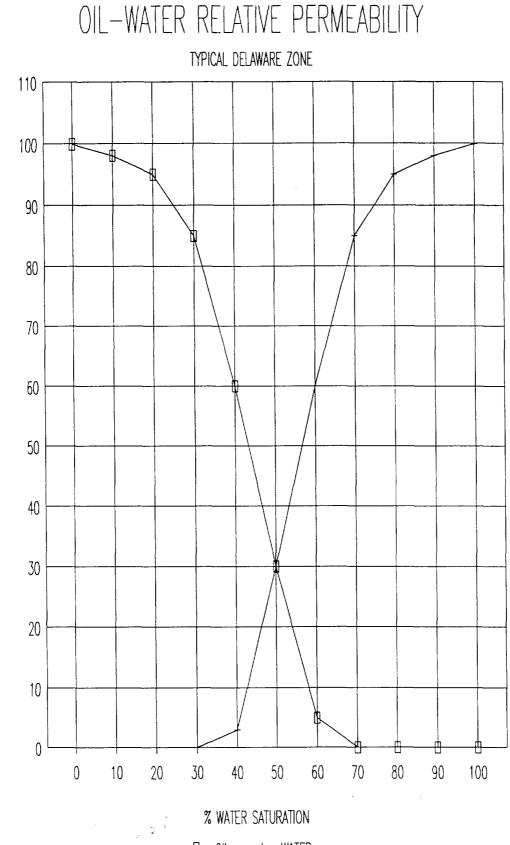


S.G. = .972

# ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

GAS ANALYSIS NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

EVIIDIT .





OIL + WATER

# OIL DENSITY DETERMINATION

NORTHEAST LEA DELAWARE

OIL DENSITY, =(350 x OIL SPECIFIC GRAVITY) + (.0764 x GAS SPECIFIC GRAVITY) x Rslbm/CU.FT.5.615 x Bo

Rs= SOLUTION GAS, SCF/STB

Bo= OIL FVF, bbl/SLB

350= DENSITY OF WATER AT STANDARD CONDITIONS, lbm/STB

.0764= DENSITY OF AIR AT STANDARD CONDITIONS, lbm/SCF

5.615= CONVERSION FACTOR, CU.FT./BBL.

.8348= SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF 38 GRAVITY OIL

.972= SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF PRODUCED GAS

OIL DENSITY=	44.7858 lbm/CU.FT.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY=	0.7188
GRADIENT=	0.3112 PSI/FT.

D:\123\ARMSTRNG\OILDENS.WK1

## ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

OIL DENSITY DETERMINATION NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

EXHIBIT K

# INITIAL BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE

NORTH LEA FEDERAL #3 DST 5891'-5937', THIRD SAND FSIP 2395 PSI, EXTRAPOLATED PRESSURE 2539 PSI, GRADIENT AT MID-ZONE, 5914', .429 PSI/FT.,

NORTH LEA FEDERAL #2 DST 5630'-5677', FIRST SAND FSIP 2347 PSI, GRADIENT .415 PSI/FT. (NOT EXTRAPOLATED)

MOBIL STATE #1 DST 5635'-5714', FIRST SAND FSIP 2328 PSI, GRADIENT .41 PSI/FT. (NOT EXTRAPOLATED)

APPROXIMATE PRESSURE GRADIENT FOR BOTH ZONES IS .43 PSI/FT.

### ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

INITIAL BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE DATA NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

FXHIBIT

### MOBIL LEA STATE # 1 PRODUCING BHP

PRODU	CING BHP		:	HYDROSTATIC	2	CALCULATED	
			FLUID LEVEL	W/ FULL		BOTTOM HOLE	
	CASING	FLUID	ABOVE	COLUM OF		PRODUCING	PROD.
	PRESSURE	LEVEL	PUMP	OIL @.3112	GAS	PRESSURE	RATE
DATE	<u>(PSI)</u>	<u>(JTS.)</u>	<u>(FT.)</u>	PSI/FT	HYDROSTATIC	(PSI)	BOPD
12-16-92	230	48	4417	1375	242	1847	250
12-31-92	235	48	4417	1375	247	1857	200
2-8-93	210	56	4169	1297	223	1730	200
3-23-93	220	61	4014	1249	235	1704	170
4-23-93	200	71	3704	1153	215	1568	175
5-10-93	590	127	1968	612	676	1878	180
5-12-93	25	68	3797	1182	26	1233	195
5-28-93	40	56	4169	1297	42	1379	195
6-7-93	40	55	4200	1307	42	1389	195
6-18-93	80	56	4169	1297	85	1462	195
6-28-93	45	47	4448	1384	47	1476	195
7-9-93	35	34	4851	1510	36	1581	200
11-1-93	30	SURF.	5905	1838	Û	1868	126
MOBIL	LEA STAT	E#2	•				
	CING BHP						
5-10-93	-	101					
5-21-93	430 575	101 116	2774	863	479	1772	170
5-21-93 6-11-93			2309	719	651	1945	150
6-11-93 6-18-93	255	81 63	3394	1056	278	1589	280
	45		3952	1230	48	1323	300
6-23-93	40	45	4510	1404	42	1486	300
7-5-93	40	45	4510	1404	42	1486	300
11-1-93	30	SURF.	5905	1838	0	1868	126
MOBIL	LEA STATI	E#3					
PRODU	CING BHP						
12-1-93	30	SURF.	5930	1838	0	1868	126

# ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

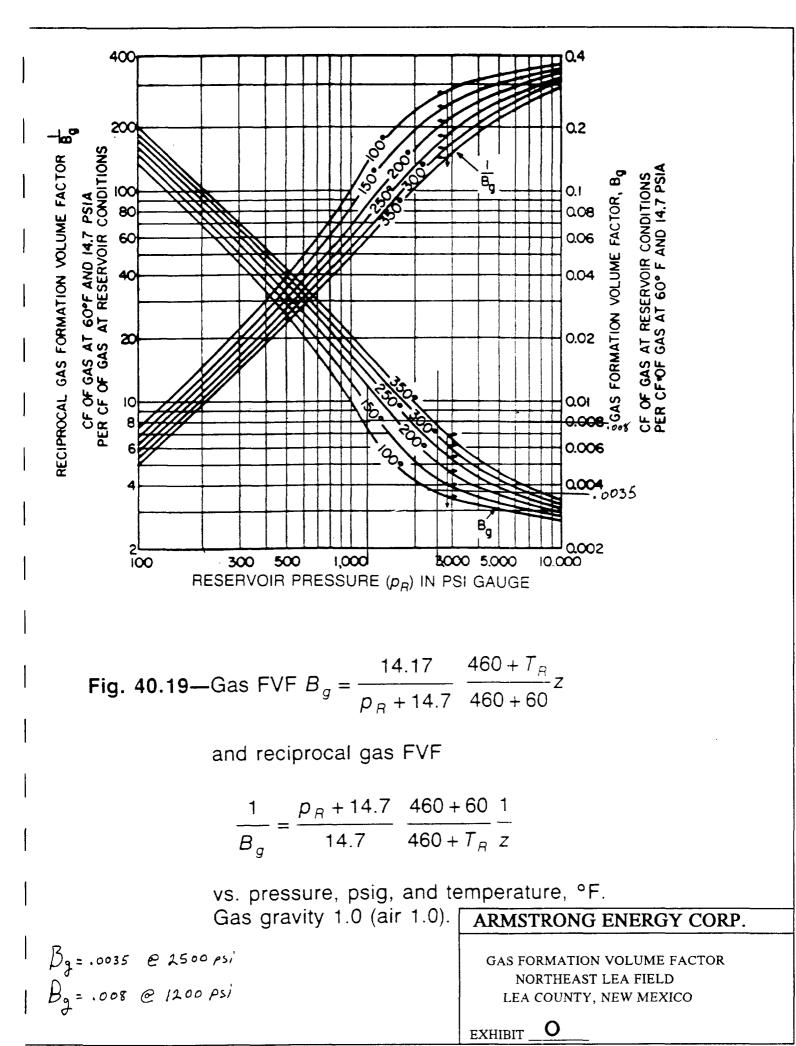
BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE DATA NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

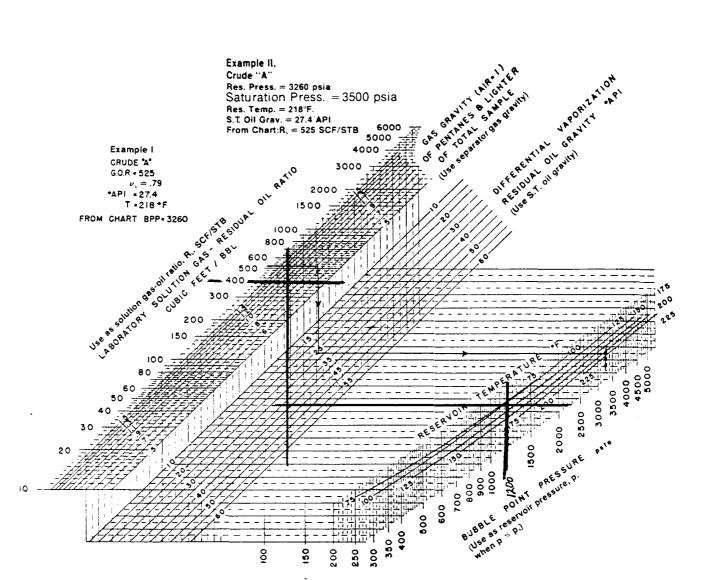
EXHIBIT M

# PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

# DECEMBER 17, 1992

OIL PRODUCTION283WATER PRODUCTION36FLUID LEVEL48CASING PRESSURE220	BW JTS.	1488 FT.	
<u>FLOWING BHP CALCULATION</u> 38 GAVITY OIL GRADIENT= MIDDLE OF ZONE		PSI/FT. FT.	
CASING PRESSURE GAS HYDROSTATIC HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE TOTAL	242 1375	PSI PSI _PSI PSI FLOWING	в внр
STATIC BHP CALCULATION			
BHP GRADIENT=0.43MID ZONE DEPTH=5905		(DST ON N. LEA FEI	<b>D.</b> #3)
STATIC BHP = DEPTH x GRADIENT	-	2539 PSI	
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CALCULATI	<u>ON</u>		
J= <u>Qstb</u> Pe-Pw		$\frac{283+36}{2539-1837} =$	0.4544 BBLS/PSI
MAXIMUM PRODUCTION - PUMPER	OOFF CON	DITION	
Q= .4544 BBLS	S/PSI x (2539	9 PSI-100 PSI) =	1108 BPD
-	6 x 1108 = 6 x 1108 =	983 BOPD 125 BWPD	
J= .4544 BBL/PSI =	7.08 x Ka Bo x uo x 1	····	7.08 x ko x 60 1.24 x 1.4 x ln(660/.66)
424.8 x ko 1.24 x 1.4 x 6.907755	_ =	$\frac{424.8 \text{ x ko}}{11.9918626} =$	35.75758 ko
ko= 0.01270779 ko= 12.7077951			exhibit N





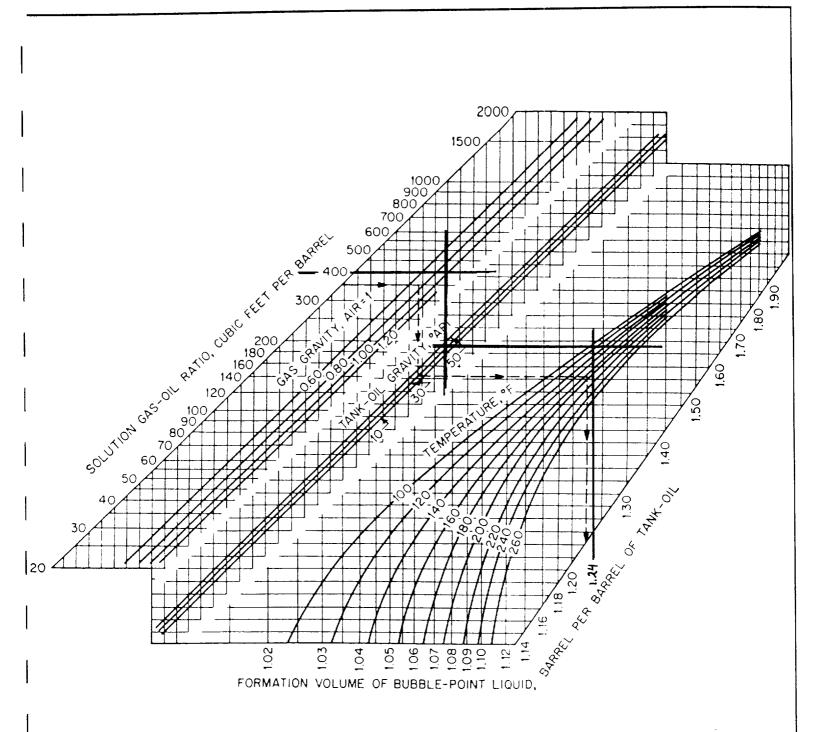
Gas in solution or bubble-point pressure (From Borden and Rzasa, "Correlation of Bottom Hole Sample Data," *Trans. AIME 192,* 19, 1951)

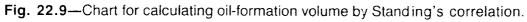
Bubble point Pressure 1200 psi

# ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

BUBBLE POINT PRESSURE NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

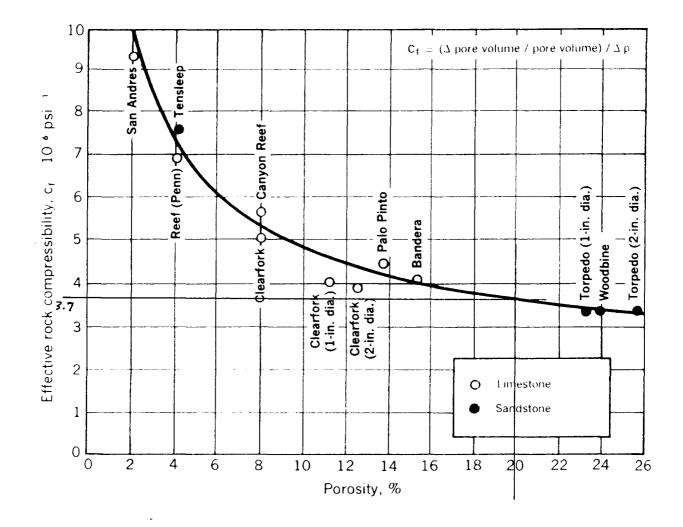
EXHIBIT P





$$B_{01} = 1.24$$

# ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP. OIL FORMATION VOLUME FACTOR NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO



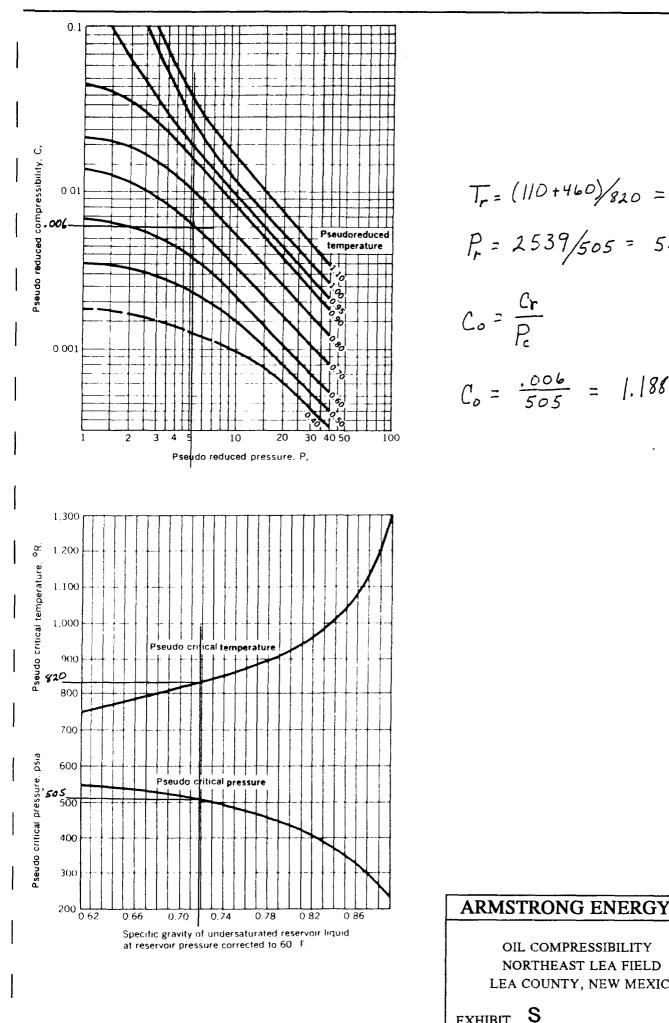
Formation compressibility (From Hall, "Compressibility of Reservoir Rocks," *Trans. AIME*, 1953)

 $C_{f} = 3.7 \times 10^{-6}$ 

# ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

FORMATION COMPRESSIBILITY NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

EXHIBIT R



$$T_{r} = (110 + 460)/820 = .695$$

$$P_{r} = 2539/505 = 5.028$$

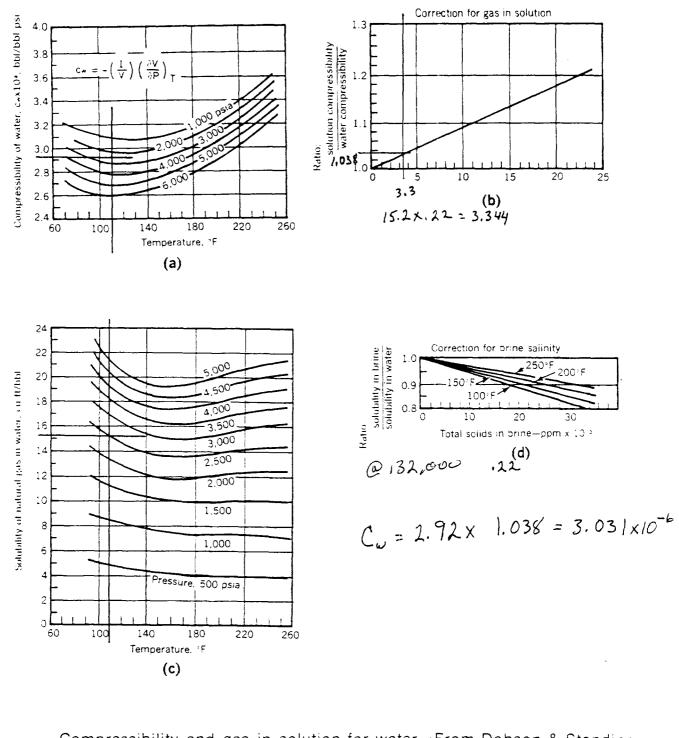
$$C_{0} = \frac{C_{r}}{P_{c}}$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{.006}{.55} = 1.188 \times 10^{-5}$$

ARMSTRONG ENERGY CORP.

OIL COMPRESSIBILITY NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

EXHIBIT



Compressibility and gas in solution for water. (From Dobson & Standing. "Pressure-volume-Temperature and Solubility Relations for Natural Gas-Water Mixtures." Drilling and Production Practices, API, 1944

ARMSTRONG ENERGY CO	RP.
WATER COMPRESSIBILITY	
NORTHEAST LEA FIELD	
LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO	

### VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS THIRD SAND

$$N = \frac{7,758 \text{ Vo } \emptyset (1-Sw)}{Bo}$$

ø	POROSITY	20 %
Vo	RESERVOIR VOLUME, ACRE-FT.	400 AC. X 40'
Sw	WATER SATURATION	45 %
Bo	OIL FORMATION VOLUME FACTOR	1.24

 $N = \frac{7758 \times 400 \times 40 \times .2 \times (1-.45)}{1.24}$ 

N= 11,011,355 STB

ARMSTRONG ENER	RGY CORP	•
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VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS - THIRD SAND NORTHEAST LEA FIELD LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

EXHIBIT U

# MATERIAL BALANCE EQUATION

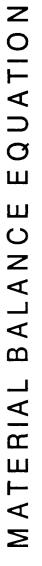
INITIALLY UNDERSATURATED OIL RESERVOIR; WITH AN ACTIVE WATER DRIVE; ABOVE BUBBLE POINT

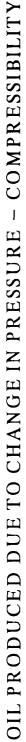
$$N = [Np(1 + \Delta pCo) - (We - Wp/Boi)](1 - Sw)$$
$$\Delta p[Co + Cf - Sw(Co - Cw)]$$

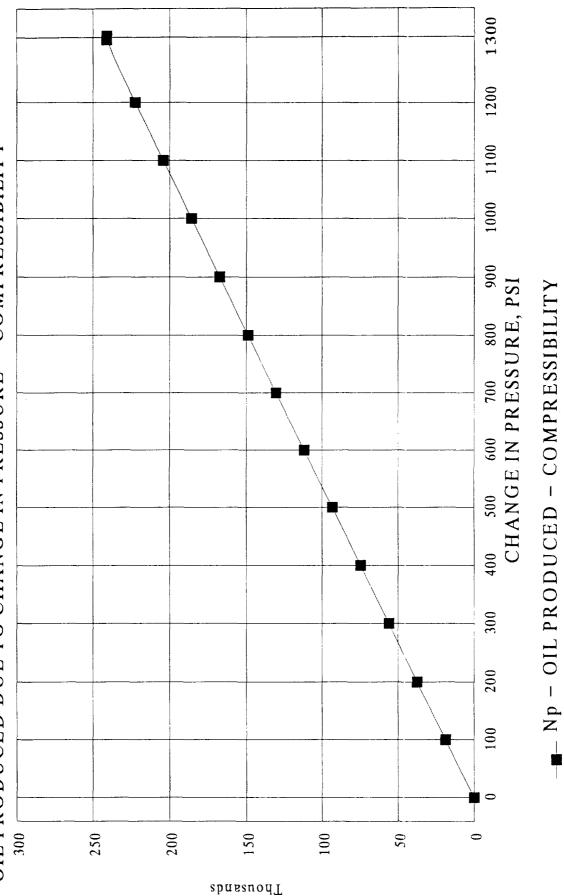
- CHANGE IN PRESSURE
- **OIL FORMATION VOLUME FACTOR AT Pi**
- FORMATION COMPRESSIBILITY
- **OIL COMPRESSIBILITY**
- WATER COMPRESSIBILITY
- TOTAL OIL IN PLACE IN RESERVOIR
- **OIL PRODUCED** We Sw N Co Cf Boi. We Sw N Co Cf So Co
- WATER SATURATION
- CUMULATIVE WATER INFLUX
- CUMULATIVE WATER PRODUCED

> EXHIBIT

Bradley, H.B.: "Petroleum Engineering Handbook", SPE, Richardson, Texas (1987),40 - 7.

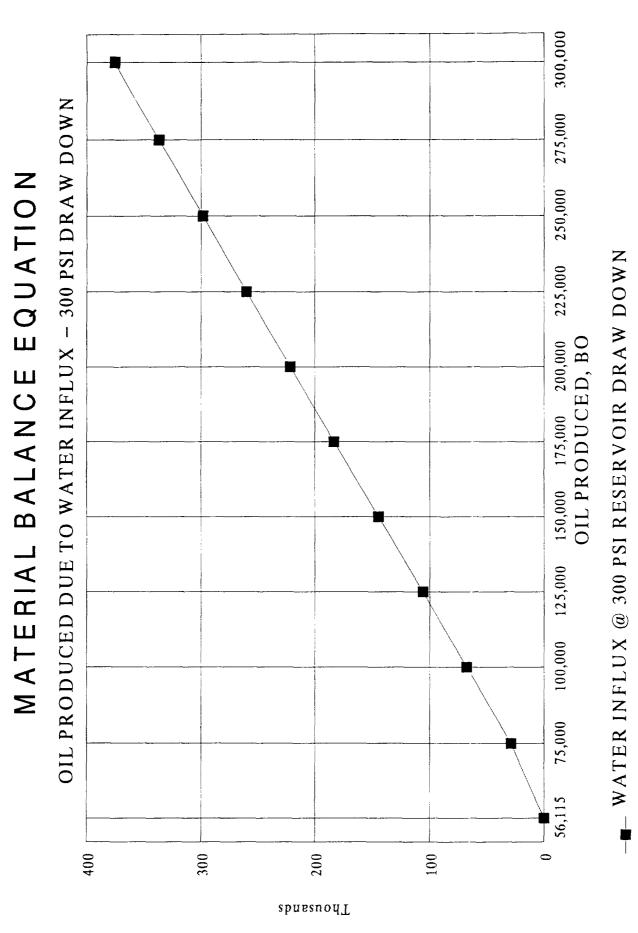






BYKKETS OF OIL, BO

	1300	1.24	700E 06	188E - 05	030E - 06	1,011,355	240,850	0.45	0	71,021
	1200	1.24	3.700E - 06	188E-05 1 188E-05	030E - 06 3.030E - 06	1,011,355 11,011,355 11,011,355 11,011,355 11,011,355 11,011,355 11,011,355 11,011,355 11,011,355 11,011,355	222,540	0.45	0	65,621
	1100	1.24	700E - 06 3.	188E-05 1.	030E-06 3.	1,011,355 11	204,180	0.45	0	60,208
	1000	1.24	.700E - 06 3.	.188E-05 1.	.030E - 06 3.	1,011,355 1	167,380 185,800 204,180	0.45	0	54,788
	006	1.24	3.700E - 06 3	1.188E - 05 1	0.030E - 06 3	11,011,355 1	167,380	0.45	0	49,356
	800	1.24	3.700E - 06 3	1.188E - 05 1	3.030E - 06 3	11,011,355 1	148,930	0.45	D	43,916
	700	1.24	3.700E - 06 3	1.188E - 05 1	3.030E - 06 3	11,011,355 1	111,910 130,430	0.45	0	38,461
	600	1.24	3.700E - 06 3	1.188E-05 *	3.030E - 06 3	11,011,355	111,910	0.45	0	32,999
	500	1.24	3.700E - 06	1.188E – 05	3.030E - 06	11,011,355	93,345	0.45	0	27,525
	400	1.24	3.700E - 06 ;	1.188E - 05	3.030E - 06 ;	11,011,355	74,750	0.45	0	22,042
	300	1.24	3.700E 06	1.188E – 05	3.030E – 06	11,011,355	56,115	0.45	D	16,547
	200	1.24	3.700E – 06	1.188E - 05	3.030E - 06	11,011,355	37,445	0.45	0	11,042
MPRESSIBILITY	100	1.24	3.700E – 06	1.188E - 05	3.030E - 06	11,011,355	18,740	0.45	0	5,526
DIL PRODUCTION DUE TO COMPRESSIBILITY	0	1.24	3.700E - 06	1.188E - 05	3.030E – 06	11,011,355	0	0.45	0	0
OIL PRODU	٩	Boi	ũ	°0	N N	z	Np	Sw	We	Wp

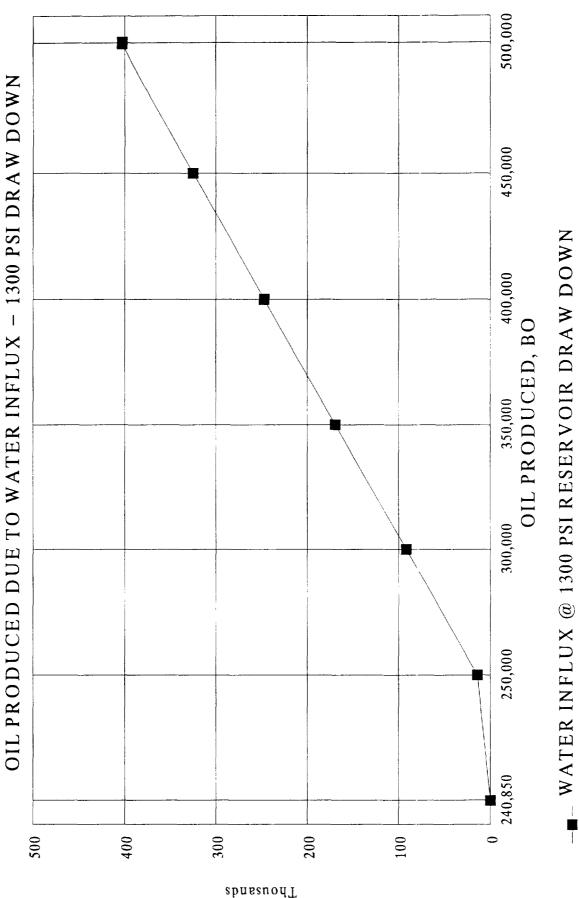


BARRELS OF WATER, BW

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000	3	1.24	90-	<u>05</u>	90	1,355	0000	0.45	5,410	8,463
ç	2	4	63.700	5 1.188	63.030	5 11,01	8	υ,	0 37	8
ç	3		3.700E-0	1.188E-0	3.030E-0	11,011,35	275,00	4.0	336,93	81,09
	B	1.24	3.700E-06	1.188E-05	3.030E-06 :	11,011,355	250,000	0.45	298,450	73,719
	<b>B</b>	1.24	3.700E-06	1.188E-05	3.030E-06 :	11,011,355	225,000	0.45	259,965	66,347
CCC C	R i	1.24	(,700E-06 3	.188E-051	.030E-06 3	1,011,355	200,000	0.45	221,480	58,975
	200	1.24	.700E-06 3	.188E-051	.030E06 3	1,011,355 1	175,000	0.45	183,000	51,603
	De l	1.24	3.700E06 3.	1.188E-05 1.	3.030E-06 3.	11,011,355 1	150,000	0.45	144,520	44,231 51,603 58,975 66,347 73,719 81,091 88,463
	200	1:24	3.700E-06	1.188E-05	3.030E-06	11,011,355	125,000	0.45	106,040	36,859
DO PSI DRAW DO	300 E	1.24	3.700E06	1.188E-05	3.030E-06	11,011,355	100,000	0.45	67,550	29,488
TER INFLUX @ 30	000	1.24	3.700E-06	1.188E-05	3.030E-06	11,011,355	75,000	0.45	29,075	22,116
DILPRODUCTION DUE TO WATER INFLUX @ 300 PSI DRAW DOW	2005	1.24	3.700E-06	1.188E - 05	3.030E-06	11,011,355	56,115	0.45	0	16,547
OILPRODUC	<u>с.</u>	BOI	ർ	රි	3	z	dN	₹ N	We	Wp

MATERIAL BALANCE EQUATION



BARRELS OF WATER, BW

	1300	1.24	(,700E-06	.188E-05	030E-06	1,011,355	500,000	0.45	0 402,730	147,438
	1300	1.24	.700E-06 3	.188E-05 1	.030E-06 3	1,011,355 1	450,000	0.45	325,030	132,694
	1300	1.24	3.700E-06 3	1.188E-05 1	3.030E-06 3	11,011,355 1	400,000	0.45	247,300 325,030	117,950
NM	1300	1.24	3.700E-06	1.188E-05	3.030E-06	11,011,355	350,000	0.45	169,600	103,206
<b>1300 PSI DRAW DC</b>	1300	1.24	3.700E-06	1.188E-05	3.030E-06	11,011,355	300,000	0.45	91,900	88,463
		1.24	3.700E-06	1.188E-05	3.030E-06	11,011,355	250,000	0.45	14,200	73,719
<b>OILPRODUCTIONDUE TO WATER INFLUX</b> @	1300	1.24	3.700E-06	1.188E-05	3.030E-06	11,011,355	240,850	0.45	0	71,021
OILPR(	م	BO:	റ്	රි	Ş	z	Np	Sw.	We	Мр

