Sour FOR CONSTITUTION UNITED SUPPLY CO., FOR CONSTILLABORY POOLING, LEA COMMEY, THEN HEXTCO

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.

### Case Number

6035

Application

Transcripts.

Small Exhibits

### **OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

STATE OF NEW MEXICO P.O. BOX 2088 - SANTA FE 27501

DIRECTOR JOE D. RAMEY

Mr. Byron Cator

Other Donald G. Stevens

STATE GEOLOGIST **EMERY C. ARNOLD** 

6017, (6035.)

LAND COMMISSIONER PHIL R. LUCERO January 4, 1978

ORDER NO. R-5579-A Tansey, Rosebrough, Roberts & Gerding Attorneys at Law Applicant: P. O. Box 1020 Farmington, New Mexico 87401 Southern Union Supply Company, E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr. 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 Artesia OCC Aztec OCC

Re: CASE NO.



### **OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

STAT OF NEW MEXICO P. C. BCX 2008 - SANTA FE

87501

JOE D. RAMEY

PHIL R. LUCERO
November 29, 1977



STATE GEOLOGIST EMERY C. ARNOLD

Re:
Mr. Byron Caton
Tamsey, Rosebrough, Roberts
& Gerding
Attorneys at Law
P. O. Box 1020
Farmington, New Mexico 87401

CASE NO. 6017, 6035, 6036 ORDER NO. R-5579

Applicant:

Southern Union Supply Company, E. L. Latham, Jr. and Poy G. Barton, Jr.

Dear Sir:

**Yours** very truly,

OE D. RAMEY

Director

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

JDR/fd

Copy of order also sent to:

Hobbs OCC x
Artesia OCC x
Aztec OCC

Other Donald G. Stevens

Topying or der mothers 6017

### BEFORE THE NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION Santa Fe, New Mexico September 14, 1977

### EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Application of Southern Union Supply
Co., for compulsory pooling, Lea County,)
New Mexico; and Application of E. L.
Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr.,
for compulsory pooling, Lea County,
New Mexico; and Application of E. L.
Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr.,
for compulsory pooling or in the
alternative 40-acre spacing, Lea County,)
New Mexico.

CASES
6035
6017, and
6036
CONSOLIDATE

BEFORE: Richard L. Stamets, Examiner.

### TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

### APPEARANCES

For the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission:

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Legal Counsel for the Commission
State Land Office Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico

For Southern Union Supply Company:

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TANSEY, ROSEBROUGH, ROBERTS &
GERDING, P.A.
Attorneys at Law
621 West Arrington
Farmington, New Mexico

For E. L. Latham, Jr., and

Roy G. Barton, Jr.:

Donald G. Stevens, Esq. Attorney at Law 214 Old Santa Fe Trail Santa Fe, New Mexico

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MR. STAMETS: Call next case, Case 6035.

MS. TESCHENDORF: Case 6035, application of Southern Union Supply Company for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico.

MR. STAMETS: Call for appearances in this case? MR. CATON: Byron Caton, Tansey, Rosebrough, Roberts & Gerding, Farmington, for Southern Union Supply Company.

MR. STEVENS: Don Stevens, attorney in Santa Fe. representing Latham and Barton.

Mr. Examiner, Latham and Barton have the two next cases which are in direct opposition to the case at hand. We would suggest or ask that perhaps that the Commission might 13 wish to consolidate these cases for the purpose of the hearing, 14 only, or in the alternative if you don't wish to so consolidate them we might propose that our direct evidence in our two cases be considered in opposition to the case at hand.

MR. STAMETS: Is there any objection to consolidating these three cases?

MR. CATON: We have no objection -- we suggested it. MR. STAMETS: Okay. Let's call Case 6017 and 6036, 21 |nlease.

MS. TESCHENDORF: Case 6017, application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling, Loa County, New Mexico.

Case 6036, application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and

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Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling of a standard or a non-standard oil proration unit and an unorthodox location, or in the alternative, forty acre spacing, Lea County, New Mexico.

MR. STAMETS: These cases will be consolidated and separate orders may be issued or perhaps one order will suffice. That, I am sure, will make itself known.

nR. CATON: I have two witnesses I would like to have sworn.

MR. STAMETS: Will all of those who will be witnesses in this case please stand and be sworn at this time?

MR. CATON: Mr. Examiner, we will be introducing testimony regarding Case Number 6035 and in accordance with counsel's suggestion we would ask that this testimony be considered in opposition as to the other cases which have been consolidated.

(THEREUPON, the witnesses were sworn.)

### ROY SHIROCK

was called as a witness by the applicant, and having been first duly sworn, testified upon his oath as follows:

### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

Q. Would you state your name, please?

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A.	Roy Shire	ock and	I am	Chief	Geologist	for	Southern	
Union Gas	Company,	Dallas	, Tex	as.				

- Q. Mr. Shirock, have you testified before the Oil and Gas Commission previously?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- Q Is your job involved, now, with Southern Union Supply Company, directly involved with the application that has been filed in this matter?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Are you generally familiar with the field in which this application is made?
- A. I am familiar area, the periphery of the area, of this forced pooling application that we are asking for on the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

MR. CATON: I would ask that Mr. Shirock's qualifications be accepted.

MR. STAMETS: They are.

- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Mr. Shirock, can you tell the Examiner what it is that Southern Union Supply Company wants in this case?
- A. Southern Union Supply Company is seeking compulsory pooling in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 Mast, Lea County, New Mexico, and to ask for a standard location on this particular eighty-

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acre drilling unit at the location of six hundred feet from the north line and eighteen hundred and fifty feet from the east line.

Also, as are asking for to be considered on the cost of drilling and the completing of this well and also we are asking for a risk factor of two hundred percent and also we are asking for one thousand dollars per month overhead expense for drilling a well and we are asking for one hundred dollars per month for administrative overhead to take care of this well.

Q. All right, thank you. Now, counsel, would you agree that mutual attempts to pool have been made in these cases?

MR. STEVENS: That is so stipulated.

- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Mr. Shirock, would you refer to Exhibit One through Four -- are all of these exhibits prepared under your supervision and direction or by you?
  - A They are.
- Q. Do these exhibits directly relate to your opinion as to the proper location of this particular well site?
  - A. They do.
- Q. Would you refer to Exhibit One and tell the hearing officer what that is?
- A. Exhibit One is a structure map contoured on top of the Pl zone or the Slaughter porosity. This map was

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contoured on an interval of ten feet and the scale of this map is one inch equals one thousand feet.

- Now, would you identify for the hearing officer the
  area for which we seek pooling, please?
- A. We seek pooling -- it is designated on this map by the hashered area of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30. It is so labeled as a pooling unit.
- Now, would you identify the location of the well site within that pooling unit, please?
- A The location is six hundred feet from the north line and eighteen hundred and fifty feet from the east line.

All right. Is that a standard location?

- A Yes, sir, that is a standard location according to the field rules of the Flying M Field which so designates the northeast -- excuse me -- the northwest or the southeast quarter-quarter section as a drilling unit on eighty acre spacing.
  - Q All right. The standard acreage is eighty acres?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q In that field?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. Now, Mr. Shirock, would you describe Exhibit One and tell the Examiner what you find significant in that particular exhibit?

A As I mentioned before Exhibit One is contoured on top of the Slaughter porosity zone. It is contoured on ten foot intervals.

This particular map shows an east-west trending nose through the pooling unit with some closure. This east-west nosing has a structure anomaly on it and the dip rate in this particular field in the area that we mapped here has r dip to the east of about one hundred and twenty feet r r mile.

- Now, what is the significance of that structure?
- A. It is my opinion that the significance of this structure shows that the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 30 has similar geological characteristics and for this reason I believe that the north half should be pooled together for a well at a standard location.
- Q All right. Stepping down on the same exhibit, Mr. Shirock, would you state your opinion as to whether the structure in the south half would be structurally similar?
- A. Yes, I do. The south half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 would have similar geological characteristics.
- Q Now, Mr. Shirock, would you tell the Hearing Examiner what other wells Southern Union Supply has in this immediate area?
- A. Southern Union Supply Company owns Section 19. It's a state lease. We drilled a number -- Southern Union Supply

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Company No. 1, Susco State of 7/7, this year, and it was completed as a San Andres producer.

Last week we completed -- we set pipe on the

Susco No. 2, which is located nineteen eighty from the south an

nineteen eighty from the east line of Section 19. Both

of these wells are drilled on a standard location.

We plan a conservative approach in developing our acreage out in the area by development in eighty acre spacing on standard locations and our next location that we have determined would be the re-entry of the BTA Oil Production No. 2, FMS, which is located approximately nineteen eighty from the west line and six hundred and sixty feet from the south line of Section 19.

- Q And your re-entry, what do you plan to do in terms of completion, at what level?
- A The San Andres, we plan to re-enter that well and also log it and if the logs show that a completion attempt is necessary at that time we will try to complete that well in the San Andres zone -- the San Andres-Slaughter zone.
- Q All right. Does Southern Union Supply Company have any interest in the land to the south of your proposed pooling unit, Mr. Shirock?
  - A. You are talking about the north half?
  - Q. Yes.
  - A. Yes, we have approximately fifty percent of the

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southwest of the northeast quarter.

- All right. Now, can you describe from the structure map the other wells that are in the immediate vicinity of Susco's proposed well?
  - A. Would you --
- Q Would you describe the other wells that are in the immediate vicinity that are not Susco's wells?
- A. The other wells that are drilled in the immediate vicinity in Section 29, are the No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, McGuffin of Coastal States. Also, the No. 1, Nancy Trow and the No. 1. Flying M, and the No. 2, Nancy Trow, those wells are drilled in Section 29.

In Section 30, the Saxon Oil Company has the No. 1, Gregg Dodd, which is located in the northwest of the southeast quarter section of Section 30. Also, Section 30, Shell drilled a No. 1, Richardson and the No. 2, Richardson, which the number one did produce from the San Andres for a short time and it is now plugged and abandoned.

The No. 2, Richardson was a dry hole to the Bo Sea.

The Union Texas No. 1, McGuffin was drilled to the Bo Sea -- completed in the Bo Sea.

Q Mr. Shirock can you state as to whether the wells that you have described are all drilled -- original wells, have all been drilled on standard locations?

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A. Yes, they have been.

Q Are there any exceptions to that?

A. Yes, sir, the No. 2, McGuffin was drilled on an unorthodox location and approved by the New Mexico Oil Commission.

MR. STAMETS: That's the well drilled in the southwest quarter of Section 29?

A That's correct.

0 (Mr. Caton continuing.) There is an order of the Commission?

MR. STAMETS: Well, as long as we are right there,
I am kind of confused on this. It is supposed to be eighty
acre spacing and yet in Section 29 I see a well on every
forty with the exception of the southwest of the southwest?

A Well, after reading many locations in the area the standard location was drilled first and they were all approved and at that time you can drill the other locations after the standard location is drilled and the allowable is counted on one eighty acre spacing.

MR. STAMETS: So, what we have is infill wells drilled in Section 29 in the southeast and the south half of the southwest of Section 20?

MR. CATON: With the exception of the one unorthodox location.

A. They were all drilled at standard locations, first.

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MR. STAMETS: Okay.

A. Even in Section 20 the Arco was drilled first at a standard location.

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Mr. Shirock, would you tell the Examiner what your conclusions -- what conclusions you would draw from Exhibit One as Susco's location of its well?

A My conclusion is that pooling of the north half of the northwest quarter would be applicable because it has similar structural conditions and also it would protect the correlative rights of the people in that particular eighty acre tract.

- Q Would, in your opinion, would that well location drain that entire eighty acres?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q Now, can you tell me, go ahead --

A. It's our opinion that in this particular area that these wells on eighty acre spacing will produce somewhere in the neighborhood of eighty thousand barrels. On forty acre spacing it appears to us that the recovery would be somewhere in the neighborhood of forty-five thousand barrels.

With this difference in the magnitude and the drilling cost out there it seems only plausible that these wells should be developed on forty acre spacing to prevent excess wells being drilled and --

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Q.	You	said	forty	acre	spacing,	do	you	mean	that?

- A. Should be developed on eighty acre spacing, I am sorry.
- Q And what would the result be of development on forty acre spacing, Mr. Shirock?
- A Well, it is my opinion on forty acre spacing these wells would be excessive wells drilled in the immediate vicinity.
- All right. Now, let's refer to Exhibit Two, please.

  Mr. Shirock, can you tell the Hearing Examiner the interests

  that are involved in the proposed pooling?
- A The interest in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 is Southern Union Supply Company, approximately seventy-four point five percent of the working interest.

Roy Barton and his group approximatley twenty-three point five percent of the working interest.

- Q Would you tell the Examiner what Exhibit Two is, please?
- A. Exhibit Two is an isopachous map or a thickness map of greater than seven percent porosity of the Slaughter zone above the oil-water contact. This is shown in footage.

It has been contoured with the other wells to indicate that we have an anomalous situation similar to our structural situation on Exhibit One.

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It is my thinking that drilling our Susco No. 1, Shell, et al, in the location as recommended would encounter about thirty-two feet of San Andres pay in the Slaughter zone having greater than seven percent porosity.

It is our opinion that this one well would effectively drain this eighty acres.

- Q. All right. Are the structure lines or the contour lines that you have drawn seem to me to be strongly similar to the structural map. Do you attach any significance to that similarity, Mr. Shirock?
- A. Well, I think in this particular field that probably structure and porosity are playing an important part in developing the field and we think that where you have an anomalous situation that you are going to have more porosity.
- Now, looking at the eighty acre acreage directly below the forced pooling area would you tell us what the conditions are in that particular area relating to porosity?
- A Well, it seems to me that the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 30 do have similar geological characteristics of structure and porosity.

It seems to me that a well in that area and at a standard location in the south would be much less attractive than a well in our present location.

Q Would you refer to Exhibit Three, please? Would you explain to the Examiner what Exhibit Three is, please?

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Exhibit Three is an average daily production for June 1977 of wells around the periphery of the requested pooling unit.

However, our No. 1, Susco State, went on production on July 8th and the average production is from July the 8th through July the 31st for that particular well.

This well was contoured on twenty barrels of oil per day, producing. This shows -- indicates with this particular map -- shows that the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, the requested pooling unit has similar characteristics and that a well drilled at our requested location on eighty acre spacing should produce somewhere in the neighborhood of approximately eighty-two barrels of oil a day.

MR. STAMETS: Where was that well that was producing twenty barrels of oil a day, the location of it?

Which well?

MR. CATON: Well, where is the well that was brought in that was --

MR. STAMETS: The original well?

Oh, the well that we just completed, the Susco No. 2? MR. STAMETS: In the northwest southeast of Section

We just set pipe on that. The well, according to 25 the electric log analysis and core analysis there the well

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appears similar to our No. 1. It is -- can I go back to Exhibit One?

From the effectric log on top of the Slaughter zone the datum is plus sixty-one which increases this nose effect to the north.

- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) What you are saying, Mr. Shirock, is that if that datum was incorporated into Exhibit Three and Exhibit One the nosing effect that you see up in Section 19 would be expanded?
- A. That's correct. And possibly that even the structure high anomaly would probably be expanded to go on up into Section 19, too.
- Now, is there a difference between the production that exhibit was used in this particular well and what you have actually produced on it?
  - A I don't understand your question.
- Q Well, you said that this exhibit that the Susco Well No. 2, was drawn in at twenty barrels, is that correct, or am I wrong?
- A Yes, drawn in at about sixty-three barrels of oil per day. What I am saying is that the electric log and the core analysis looks similar to our No. 1 Susco so we anticipate that it will make similar production as the No. 1.
  - Q. And what does the No. 1 make?
  - A. Eighty-four barrels a day.

All right. Now, what are the conclusions you draw as to our proposed well location from Exhibit Three, please?

A. Well, by Southern Union Supply Company taking a conservative approach in developing our acreage in Section 19 and the acreage in Section 30 on eighty acre spacing we think that the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 have similar characteristics on this particular map. Ar. a well drilled at our location would produce somewhere in the neighborhood of eighty plus barrels per day.

- Q Would you take a look at Exhibit Four, please?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Tell the examiner what that is?
- A. Exhibit Four is a cross section labeled AA prime and it runs from the Shell Oil Company No. 1, Richardson on the east through the Union Texas No. 1, McGuffin and continues eastward through our proposed location of Southern Union Supply Company's Shell et al, No. 1, and on the east to Coastal States Gas Production Company McGuffin No. 4.
- Q Is the location of those wells by section as shown down in the lower left corner and would you describe to the Examiner the significance of that particular exhibit, please?
- A. We think that this particular exhibit is showing a thinning of the Pl Slaughter zone over to the east and also it is showing that the Pl Salughter zone is becoming structurally

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higher.

Also, it shows that the perforations in the Coastal States well and the perforations over in the Shell Oil Company No. 1, Richardson are much higher.

With this information, data, it appears to me to prove that our structure map and porosity map are validated.

- Q This supports the previous conclusion that you have drawn?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Now, Mr. Shirock, in your opinion what would be the result of the joinder of the south half of this area of the field with wells in either of the north quarters?
  - A Would you rephrase the question?
- All right. What would be the result of the drilling in the south half of the area below the proposed pooling area?

  Do you think that would be a good well?
- A. My personal opinion is that I think that the south half of that quarter section has similar geological characteristic and I think a well drilled at the standard location would be a marginal economical well.
- Q What would be the result, then, of turning the proposed pooling acreages up on end and joining the north half with the south half for two proposed wells?
- A. It appears to me when you try to run the unit where the one unit would be the east half and the other one would be

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the west half that you are trying to average out the good with the poor and average out different geological similarities whereby they will average out.

When you do that you are not protecting the correlative rights of the people that have the structural high areas.

- Q Now, Mr. Shirock, in your opinion would the correlative rights of Southern Union Supply Company be protected by spacing which would, setting the eighty acre spacing units on end, be protected in this case?
- A No, I don't think so. I think it should be run east and west in this particular instance.
- Q Do you have an opinion as to whether a well in the north half of the Susco proposed well would drain the acreage, the eighty acres?
- A. It is my opinion that that one well would drain that eighty acres.
- Q Now, Southern Union is asking for a risk factor to be established in this case. I don't think we are in disagreement on that, are we, Mr. Stevens? Are we both asking for the same risk?

MR. STEVENS: Not by any means.

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Okay. I thought I read two hundred percent. Would you tell us your opinion as to what risk factor should be established in this case?

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	A.	I	think	а	risk	factor	of	two	hundred	percent	should
be	establi	sì	ned.								

- Q And on what do you base that, Mr. Shirock?
- A Well, I base that particular thing on that that is the maximum amount the Commission will let us obtain on our investment and also that we do have risk anytime we do drill a well.
- Q All right. Mr. Shirock, you are asking that Southern Union Supply be appointed operator of this particular field?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Do you have a recommendation as to the cost of that?
- A. Yes. sir. My recommendation for the cost of drilling the Shell and others is two hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars.
- Q Now, that's your estimate of the cost of the well, is it not?
- A That's correct. That's the cost of the completed well.
- Now, is that estimate supported by recent data in the completion of the wells that just have been done out there?
- A Yes, sir. I have an exhibit here which indicates or shows that drilling our Susco No. 1, State which is located six hundred sixty feet from the south line and six sixty from

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the west line of Section 19, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, we estimate the cost at one hundred seventy-four thousand seven hundred and five dollars and the actual cost of drilling this particular well was one hundred and ninety-eight thousand and thirty-six dollars.

Also I might mention that our cost in drilling the Shell well on a footage rate will be nine dollars and twenty-five cents. That's the same price that they charged us in drilling the Susco No. 2.

I think that is the difference to where the two hundred and seventeen thousand from the one hundred and ninety-eight thousand in drilling the first well.

Q Now, do you have a recommendation as to a monthly cost for during the drilling time, Mr. Shirock.

A Yes, sir. It is my recommendation that our administrative overhead fee be based on one thousand dollars per month for drilling and completing the well or any workover.

Q And as for operation, what is your recommendation?

A. My recommendation is for administrative overhead and is one hundred dollars per month with pumping to be billed directly to the individual companies at whatever rate that would be.

MR. CATON: We will offer Exhibits One through Five.

MR. STAMETS: Any objection? They will be
admitted.

MR. CATON: That completes our direction examination, Mr. Stamets.

MR. STAMETS: Are there any questions of the witness?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, Mr. Examiner.

### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

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I believe that you testified that you consider that there are similar geological conditions in the north half of the northeast quarter.

Could you state why Southern Union Supply Company staked this location eighteen hundred fifty feet from the east as opposed to nineteen hundred and eighty feet which would be in the center of the northwest-northeast?

A. At the time we staked the location we owned that particular lease that this location was staked on.

Q Now, you are proposing to force pool it. With these new conditions in mind would you object to it being staked nineteen eighty from the east as opposed to the eighteen fifty?

MR. STAMETS: I missed your answer to the first

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question and I wish that you would repeat it. I don't remember the question --

MR. STEVENS: Why it was staked eighteen hundred and fifty feet from the line.

A Yes, because we owned that particular lease at that time and we owned all of the leases now but at that particular time when we staked that particular location we didn't know for sure if we was going to get the lease that would have the center point of nineteen eighty and six sixty.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Do you consider it a superior location, the eighteen fifty from the east, as opposed to nineteen hundred eighty from the east, geologically?

A. Well, I think geologically we staked the location in the best point available that we think is a legal, standard, location.

Q If you had the opportunity disregarding the field rules and any other Southern Union wells in the area would you, concerned solely with geology and not with correlative rights --

A. May we shut the door, Mr. Examiner, I can barely understand him --

Would you repeat your guestion?

Q Sure, if you had the opportunity to stake that

location again solely based upon geological and reservoir

conditions as opposed to the correlative rights of any other

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wells Southern Union might have in the area would you stake it further east? This is a hypothetical question, of course, of an expert witness.

A. Well, probably if we didn't have to worry about landowners or the New Mexico Commission, I would probably overlay both the porosity map and the structure map and at those points T would probably stake my location that-a-way.

But as this shows or indicates that these maps are made solely on the information that is available to us at that time.

- Q If you did overlay those two where would you stake your location, at the present location or further to the east or furth . to the west?
  - A. I can't move it.
  - Q If you could, hypothetically, I am asking?
- A. Well, that's a hypothetical question and you asked me a 'ypothetical question, and I would probably might probably want to drill it in the center of the eighty acres.
- Q You don't consider the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter to be a superior location geologically and reservoir-wise to the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter?

MR. CATON: Are you disregarding correlative rights, again?

MR. STEVENS: I am speaking strictly of geology.

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A. I think that that particular location will make a good well. I think that our Southern Union Supply Company's location is going 'a make a good well. I think that one well up in that area will drain the whole eighty acres.

Q Do you consider the wells drilled in 29 should not have been drilled off of the standard locations?

These wells are drilled mainly on forty acre spacing as opposed to eighty acre spacing.

A Well, I can't -- the thing about it is that each one of these wells in Section 29, I am talking now about the wells that I have -- where I have datum points on it and I know about those wells.

These wells were drilled, the first well in each location was drilled on a standard location.

Q Do you consider the alternate wells that were not drilled on standard locations to be unnecessary wells to be drilled?

- A I can't say for other companies.
- Q Can you say from your own geological opinion?
- A. Our own geological thing, what our company is doing is to take a conservative approach in developing our acreage out there which is in Section 19 and the acreage that we have in Section 30, or the northwest quarter of Section 30.
- 24 Q. You will not state any opinion as to the geological 25 merits of alternate locations in Section 29, is that correct?

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Well, I think that your alternate locations, and I just mentioned, that without your well in the northeast of the northeast, I said, I thought that it would make a good oil well. But I also mentioned, I think, that our well over there, the Susco's Shell and others, would make a good well and drain the whole eighty acres.

- Mr. Shirock, I am not trying to badger you --Q. MR. CATON: Will you let him finish the answer? MR. STEVENS: Sure, excuse me.
- What I am trying to do is develop this area on a logical manner in which the New Mexico Oil Commission in its wisdom suggested eighty acre spacing out there and our company, you know, Southern Union goes by the conservative approach on anything.
- Do you consider that Section 29 was developed illogically?
- I can't come back and say what other people done. I didn't have any control over that.
- Do you consider that a well that would be drilled in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter would better recover the oil under solely the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter better than a well to be drilled in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter? Being concerned 24 solely with correlative rights of the owners under the north-25 | east quarter of the northeast quarter?

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I think that a well in that -- are vou talking about Α. this forty acres, is that correct?

O. Yes, sir.

I think that a well in that particular location would make a good well. The thing about it is that we don't have forty acre spacing out there to begin with.

So, what the next best thing to do or the best thing to do is drill a well which is our Susco well and try to drain that whole eighty acres on a conservative approach.

If this Commission approved forty acre spacing in this field or granted an unorthodox location in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter do you think that that well drilled in the northeast quarter under the approval of this Commission would better protect the correlative rights of the owners of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter than a well drilled in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter?

Are you talking about a well in this forty acre spacing as compared to a well over here in this forty acre spacing, is that correct?

Yes, sir, and I am being concerned solely with correlative rights of the owners under the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter.

What I am trying to do is protect the correlative rights on the whole eighty acre spacing because we don't have

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forty acre spacing.

the Commission granted either forty acre spacing in this field or granted an unorthodox location whereby a well could be drilled in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter do you consider a well drilled in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter would better protect the rights of the parties underlying the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter than a well drill in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter?

A Well, the smaller the spacing the better protection correlative rights and the landowners will have or the people will have but sometimes it becomes illogical to do that.

0 Mr. Shirock, you show an isopach map greater than seven percent porosity in Exhibit Number Two. Do you consider that the porosity is the determinate as to the amount of oil recoverable under any particular well site?

A. Well, that and permeability. The thing about it I can't map permeability.

Q It is impossible to map permeability?

A. Well, I can't. Maybe other people can.

northeast of 19 for the Shell stake -- that well is a dry
hole -- does that tend to suggest that the porosity is not a
very good determinate of the ultimate productivity of any well?

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No. I think that that particular well had the porosity and the porosity is there and the thing about it is that my thinking of that particular well is that it might have been -- excuse me, I think I am talking about the wrong well. Fould you tell me --

The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 19, the Shell No. 1, State well --

Excuse me. I was looking at a different well. I have that particular area mapped up there at twenty-three feet of porosity in that particular area. I think that at that time when that well was drilled is that possibly they 12 might not have had a good completion job or something of that sort.

I cannot tell you what the situation is. The only 15 thing I can tell you is what we are planning to do if the Susco No. 2 comes in similar as to the Susco No. 1 and that I will recommend to management that we drill the southwest --I mean the southeast of the northeast quarter at a standard location.

How about the well in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30, that well shows twenty-four teet of porosity and a plugged producer and do you know why it was plugged?

Which? Δ,

The well in the southwest quarter of the northeast

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quarter of Section 30, the BTA well?

The BTA well did produce in the Bo Sea and it is my understanding that they did come up and completed that well in the San Andres-Slaughter zone. They completed it for a small producer.

It is now plugged and I couldn't tell you why. I am sure that it was uneconomical.

This twenty-four feet poresity that you show, then, apparently doesn't affect that well in a positive sense, is that a fair statement?

MR. CATON: To clarify it, isn't that well at a 12 different depth?

This well is here but they did come back and try to 14 complete in the Sar Andres, is my understanding, is that not 15 |right?

(Mr. Stevens continuing.) That's my understanding, yes, sir.

Yes, sir.

Phrased another way, is porosity very determinative or is it permeability that is determinative in this field?

It is my understanding that the San Andres in this particular field, area, Section 19 where we drilled our well, that the porosity factor is one factor for completion in the area and that some people man perosity less than six percent. We happen to think it is seven reveent that you have got. We

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think that in this particular area we have got from fifteen to twenty feet greater than seven percent porosity and we have other porosities in there of six and five and that these other porosities will contribute to the production of seven percent.

It is our contention that you have to have seven percent porosity to produce in the area.

Coring the Susco No. 2 and, again, getting the core description over the telephone my understanding is that the core is fractured, vertically fractured, for additional permeability.

I know in our core analysis that some feet had quite a bit more permeability than other footage in the area and I attribute this to fracturing in the area.

A\_e you familiar with the well in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 29, the No. 1, McGuffin which shows twenty feet of porosity?

MR. CATON: The No. 1, McGuffin?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

Yes, sir, I am familiar with the well as far as looking at the logs.

(Mr. Stevens continuing.) Do you know what it has produced?

I don't know the cumulative production, sure don't. I can give you the daily production.

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9 You contoured your Exhibit Three according to your legend as to average daily production after June of 1977.

I note in the southeast quarter of Section 19 you have one well which shows eighty-four barrels a day production and yet north of that well, between there and the dry hole you have a contour line showing one hundred twenty barrels of oil per day. What is the basis for that?

A. The basis for that particular contour if you will notice to the north it is dotted there and the basis of putting that contour in is the same thing -- you have the basis for the one hundred and twenty contour down at the bottom. We could have left that --

Q Just above the Susco No. 1 the lines aren't dotted and yet they go up to one hundred and twenty barrels a day and between there and the Shell dry hole to the north could you give me the basis for drawing in that one hundred and twenty?

A. I disagree with you there, sir. They are dotted from the barrels of oil per day all of the way over to the No. 3, Arco.

Q I am speaking of one inch north of your Susco State
No. 1, north on the map and that line is not dotted and I am
wondering what is the basis for the one hundred and twenty
barrels a day that you have there?

A. It was my determinate at that time that that particular area could have a well that would make one hundred and twenty

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barrels. Can you say that it doesn't?

O No, sir, I can't say it. But I can't see why you did it and I am asking you if you can give me a reason why you did it because nothing on this map apparently shows a reason.

A. Well, the thing about it is that this particular well come in, our Susco No. 1, and we potentialed that well for one hundred and sixty barrels a day, of oil per day, and thirty-three barrels of water per day.

0. And you consider that you are going to make more to the north of that location although you have no evidence to justify that?

A. The only evidence that I have at this time is the Susco No. 2. I am certainly optomistic about it.

0. Are the electric logs very definitive of what you are going to make out of a well in this field?

A. Well, from the electric logs we do, in this particular area, we were on a stand of logs where we could get a movable oil plot. The movable oil plot was similar to the movable oil plot in the Susco No. 1. And using similarities we think that well will be similar to our Susco No. 1.

6 So, basically you are basing it on those two wells, alone, is that correct?

A. That's correct. Arco now is Trilling their No. 3.

I am sure that the rig that drilled can No 2 moved over to drill

their No. 3, Flying M. I am sure as soon as that is down we will have additional information up there.

- The well in the southeast of the southeast of 19 shows eighty-four barrels a day. The well in the southwestnortheast of Section 30 is a plugged producer and do you know how such it produced before it was plugged?
  - Which, the BTA well? A.
  - Yes, sir.
  - I have no idea.
- Between those two wells you show contour lines from eighty-four up to one hundred and one twenty. You pull those contour lines over into the northeast guarter of the northwest quarter of Section 30.

1 see nothing over there to justify that. Could you explair why it was done?

Well, if you continue contouring on the basis that for these wells are producing, the No. 4, McGuffin, is producing ninety-five barrels a day and the Arco No. 2 is producing ninety-one harrels a day and our well is producing eighty-four barrels a day and you continue with the same contour interval in contouring this thing why you come out with a hundred up to one hundred and twenty barrels.

Would you have to draw that contour line between the well in the southeast-southeast of 19 and the well in the northwest-northwest of 29 to properly do contouring? I can't

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imagine why you draw it to the west?

- A. You went too fast for me, mister. You are either going to have to backtrack or come over here and show me.
- 0 I'll be glad to backtrack. The well in the southeast southeast of 19 is your well?
  - A. Okay.

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n The well in the northwest-northwest of 29 is a well making ninety-five barrels a day.

No well to the west or south of those two locations makes more than twenty-six point seven barrels a day. Can you explain how you justify putting one hundred to one hundred twenty or eighty or sixty or forty barrels a day west of the line drawn between your Susco No. 1 and the No. 4, McGuffin?

- A. Would you please come and show me. I lost you, sir?
- O Surely, I'll be happy to. This well shows eightyfour barrels a day and this well shows ninety-five barrels
  of oil a day. No wells west of there show any production.

  No wells south of there show any production except in the
  southwest-northwest of 29 and the northwest of the southwest
  of 29 which have seven point four and twenty-six point two
  barrels a day and the well in the northwest-southeast of 30
  shows four point four barrels a day. How can you justify a
  line greater than perhaps twenty-six point two barrels a day
  between the location of the southeast-southeast of 19 and
  the northwest-northwest of 29?

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	A.	Well,	the	way I	am	sugge	esting	is	that	this	is	the
way	I c	ontoured	it.	You	can	have	other	ped	ople	conto	ur i	it
any	ay,	they want	tc	•								

- 0 It's just your opinion, though?
- A. It's my opinion.
- You have no basis for your opinion that you are
  showing on this map?
- A My basis is that the contour interval is twenty barrels of oil per day and we used the same contour interval and the same equal distant spacing and equal distant contouring is the same thing.
- A I want to come back to this again and I am sorry to have to keep reiterating this but how did you go upward from eighty-four barrels a day in a southeast direction from your Susco No. 1 to one hundred and one hundred twenty barrels a day?
  - A. I am optimistic.
- 0. I believe you are. What is the basis of your statement regarding Exhibit Four that you have pay thinning to the east?
- A. The basis is the Slaughter porosity zone is thinning to the east according to the electric log analysis -- I am sorry thinning to the west.
  - $\hat{y}$  The Slaughter zone is thinning to the west?
  - A. To the west.

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	O To the west, okay, sir. Therefore, would it be
	a fair presumption to state that the further west you go
:	the poorer wells you might get from east to west on your
	cross section?

A. Well, that's an assumption between the Coastal States

No. 4 and the Shell because the Coastal is still producing

and the Shell didn't produce very long.

So, my contention is that with this particular thing with the thinning of the Slaughter zone I think we are going to get greater area of porosity.

0 Is that evidenced in those wells to the west on your cross section?

A. Well, it seems like the Shell Richardson going back to the porosity map, Exhibit Two, and the Shell well was completed there and it shows that they had nine feet of --

MP. STAMETS: Which Shell well? When I start reading this transcript --

M. The Shell No. 1, Richardson --

MR. STEVENS: Northwest-northwest of 30.

MR. STAMETS: Northwest-northwest of 30, okay.

A. Are you located?

MR. STAMEES: I am located.

A. Okay. You are having the same problem that I am.

The Shell Oil Company's No. 1, Fichardson over there the way

I see the electric log and the way I into met the electric log

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had nine feet of porosity, greater than seven percent. The Union Texas well up there which never was tested and I don't have any idea. There was no drill stem test. There was one drill stem test made from forty-three hundred to forty-four thirty-eight and they recovered thirty feet of slightly oil cut mud plus five hundred and ten feet of water cut mud.

I think that this particular well had twenty-one feet of porosity over here. I think that possibly that the permeability can come into play over here.

- Q How, then, can you support your statement that you think that porosity will improve to the west?
  - A. West of what?
- Q To the west of your north half northeast of Section
  30 based on your cross section, Exhibit Number Four?
- A. Well, again, when you come into contouring the thing with our Susco well up there, the Number Two Exhibit, and I have got that contoured at thirty feet. The electric log shows in that exhibit twenty-six feet of pay greater than seven percent porosity.

So, when you take similar characteristics where you have got one similarity here and this was my interpretation of the field and that is the way I interpreted it here.

- Q. Yet, that well didn't recover an in on the drill stem tests?
  - A. We didn't take a drill stem test on the No. 2.

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Q.	I	am	sorry,	1	was	<b>speakin</b> g	of	the	well	in	the
northeast-	-nc	orti	west.								

- A. The Union Texas No. 1, McGuffin?
- Q Yes, sir.
- A My understanding on a drill stem test from fortythree hundred to forty-four thirty-eight which covered the
  whole Slaughter zone they recovered thirty feet of slightly
  cut oil-cut mud plus five hundred and ten feet of sulfa water
  cut mud.

It is my understanding from this type of a drill stem test that certainly didn't show very much permeability.

- Q So, really, the determinative factor may be permeability to the west as opposed to porosity?
- A. Well, it could be from the Union Texas well, it could be.
  - Q What traps this oil?
- A. In this field, it is my understanding what traps this oil is up-dip determination of porosity and permeability.
- Q Which way is up-dip from the common corner of 19, 20, 29, and 30?
  - A. I would say up-dip would be to the west.
- Q. On that basis, then, you would say you would tend to have a greater chance of drilling a dry hole the farther west you went from that common corner?
  - A. I think probably the risk would probably be higher

and I think you have got to remember that my recommendation to management that we re-enter the BTA No. 2, FMS which is in the southeast of the southwest of Section 19.

- Q If the risk would be higher going west the risk, conversely, would be less going east from your location in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of 30, the subject of this hearing --
  - A What about the subject?
- Q. The subject well is your Susco staked location in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter would it be riskier going east from that location or would it be riskier going west from the common corner of 19, 20, 29, and 30?
- A. I think you would have an analogous situation there but that is that is the way T have interpreted the geology there.
- Q Did I understand your statement that it would be less risky going east?
- A. No, I didn't say that. I said that this is the way that I interpreted it -- interpreted the geology in this particular area and I think the Susco well that we propose I think it will be a good well.

I think that the well that you suggested over there in the northeast of the northeast, I think, is going to be a good well, too, but I think that the Southern Union's well is going to be a good well.

What I am trying to do is put this thing on an eighty acre spacing and get a unit where we could drill one well that has similar geological characteristics whereby that one well will recover all of the oil on the eighty acre spacing.

Do you thing that that well in the northwest of the northeast will recover more oil out from the northeast-northeast than the wells in the southeast-southeast 19, southwest-southwest 20, northwest-northwest 29, the three wells?

A. You went too fast for me. Are you talking about this well, the No. 2, Flying M and the Susco No. 1, and the No. 4, McGuffin, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Now, you say that these wells will recover more oil than these wells over here?

Q No, sir, I asked you if it would recover more of the oil out from under the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30 than a well drilled in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30?

A. Well, I think if you drilled one on eighty acre spacing I think that you are going to recover more oil than if you drilled one on forty acre spacing.

0. Will you answer the question that I asked you, though will a well drilled on the northeast quarter of the northeast

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quarter recover more oil out from under the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter than a well drilled in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter?

- A. I would probably have to grant that to you.
- Q All right. Mr. Shirock, you asked for two hundred percent risk factor on this and would you call this a field well?
  - A I would call it a field development well, yes, sir.
- Q How much of a risk factor would you give to a wildca well drilled, let's say, perhaps DeBaca County, New Mexico?
  - A I would probably ask for quite a bit.
- The Commission has empowered only two hundred percent and would you consider that the two hundred percent should be the same for a well drilled in this location as a well drilled in DeBaca County?
- A. I don't think the question is similar. I don't think the two things are comparable.
  - Q You won't attempt to answer it then?
- A. No, sir, because I don't think it is comparable about drilling this well and one in DeBaca. The only thing is that you can put your money into banking and earn a one hundred percent with no risk on it, and don't have any risk at all, and you know if you are going to drill a well that you are going to have risk.
  - Q. What is the chance of this well making oil in your

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opinion?

- A. At our proposed location?
- Q. Yes, sir.
- A I think it will be a well.
- On If you had to evaluate this and I understand as an expert geologist you have to evaluate the risk factor in drilling wells all of the time, what would you say the risk factor would be on a one to ten basis that this well will hit, on a percentage basis, or any other formula that you normally use in your operation in evaluating a risk of completing a well in a field or completing a commercial producer, or whatever you use --

MR. CATON: Mr. Hearing Officer, I object to the question. I don't think that is really relevant to establish a risk percentage in this particular case.

MR. STAMETS: I think the question is a valid question and the Examiner would have to weigh the impact of the question on risk factors and whether or not that is something which should be considered and I will allow the question to be answered.

A. Can I make a statement concerning this before I answer the question?

MR. CATON: Well, why don't you answer the question, first, and I will give you a chance to --

A. Well, my statement was that I think -- well, I think

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it has probably a fifty-fifty chance of making a well.

- Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) When you say making a well is that making any oil?
  - A I am talking about a commercial producer.
  - Q Fifty-fifty chance of commercial production?
  - A Yes, sir.
- On that basis, then, two hundred percent if the well costs two hundred thousand dollars you will recover six hundred thousand dollars? That is what your two hundred percent will allow you to recover.

Shouldn't you recover only four hundred thousand dollars presuming my figures are correct for purposes here?

- A Apparently, I don't understand the risk factor. My understanding was that we returned two times the -- at two hundred percent you would return four hundred if the cost was two hundred thousand.
- Q I think it would be -- I think it would be two times the cost -- it would be two hundred in addition to the cost.

MR. STAMETS: That is a correct interpretation --

- Q. (Mr. Stevens continuing.) On that basis then --
- A. Well, I misinterpreted the risk factor, then. My understanding of the risk factor is that at two hundred percent you would return two times your drilling cost on the thing which would be -- plus your operating cost and everything like

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that which would be if it was two hundred thousand dollars it would be four hundred thousand dollars. I am mistaken there.

- Q With that in mind you would ask for a risk factor of one hundred percent based on your present understanding of the risk factor?
  - A Would that give us two times our cost?
  - Q I think so and I'll look around here --
  - A Yes.

MR. STEVENS: All right, sir, and we have no further questions on cross examination.

MR. CATON: We have a couple of questions --

MR. STAMETS: I have some, too.

MR. CATON: Why don't you go ahead, first --

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. STAMETS:

On Exhibit Three, the highest daily rate of production I see is ninety-five barrels and I know Mr. Stevens covered this a little bit but with ninety-five barrels being the highest figure that you have shown what justification do you have for putting on rates up to one hundred and twenty barrels?

A. Well, first, the justification is that these wells

1 peak are greater than that they are producing now. For

example, our No. 1, Susco I peaked for one hundred and sixty

barrels plus thirty-three barrels of water in the No. 4.

9. Well, I understand that from your earlier answers.
Let me get to the point. What basis, then, are you trying to show with this map, what the initial potential is going to be or what the sustained rate of production might be?

A. This particular map was developed to show three maps that have similar characteristics to show that the north eighty acres is the one, the north half, is the unit that should be put together.

MR. CATON: Roy, I don't think you understood his question.

If I may, Mr. Examiner, he wanted to know if the lines that you have contoured on production relate to an initial production or production overall --

A He asked me why did I go up to one hundred and twenty barrels. I was trying to explain to him that the main reason I went up to one hundred and twenty barrels of oil -- I peak these wells for more than one hundred and twenty barrels from what I contoured there. It continues to keep an equal distant amount of contouring. I could have stopped the thing at eighty and then you would have asked me why didn't I fill in all of this space.

MR. CATON: All right. What you have done is that you have looked at the initial production of these wells and

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1 you concluded from your study of the history of the production
2 of the wells -- you have made certain conclusions and you
3 have drawn them into that Exhibit Three, am I right?

A That's correct.

MR. CATON: And that exhibit would demonstrate the production of these wells over an extended period of time, is that correct?

A Right.

MR. CATON: Does that answer your question, Mr. Examiner?

MR. STAMETS: The total answer, I think, did that.

0 (Mr. Stamets continuing.) On Exhibit Number One, the well that you indicated that you were going to re-enter is the Shell well in the northeast quarter of Section 19?

A No, sir, the one that we -- the BTA Well, No. 2

FMS which is in the southeast of the southwest of Section 19.

Q Okay. I got that right. I got confused later in the testimony, then, what was going to be re-entered.

A. This is a recommendation that I put together to management.

Q Okay. How deep is the San Andres formation in that area?

A. We drill these wells to a total depth of about forty-five hundred feet. The rate of dip in this area is about one hundred and twenty feet per mile to the east.

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Q		Does	this	particular	pool	in	your	opinion	lend	
itself	to	secor	ndarv	recovery?						

- A. I think these particular wells are -- the reservoir drive for these particular wells are solution gas and water drive.
- Well, then, getting back to my question, in your
  opinion does this field lend itself to secondary recovery?
  - A Yes, sir.
- A In your opinion will a second well have to be drilled on all of these eighties to install an effective secondary recovery operation in this pool?
- A I think that is getting out of my field a little bit because I am sure that from my idea of water flooding this particular area and some petroleum engineer's idea of water floording the area would be different.
  - Q That's outside your area of expertise?
- A. Well, I can give you an opinion but I don't know whether it would mean much or not.
- Q If that's the way you fell, then, I don't want to get it into the record.
  - A. Okay.

MR. STAMETS: That's all I have. Mr. Caton, do you have a little on redirect?

MR. CATON: Yes, I do.

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#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

Mr. Shirock, you were asked if drilling in the northeast-northeast would better drain that or protect the correlative rights of the people in that section.

What would be the effect of correlative rights of those persons in the northeast of the northeast if an upright spacing unit is drilled on an unorthodox location as proposed by the Barton group?

- A Well, their correlative rights would not be protected either, on the northeast of the northeast is the way I see it.
- Q Would the total effect of drilling in the unorthodox location in the northeast on an upright spacing damage
  Susco's correlative rights in the northeast of the northeast, in your opinion?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q What would be the ultimate result of such a well in terms of production as it relates to Susco's interest?
- A. My thinking on there is if you come back through with the question --
- Q. What would be the ultimate result in terms of recovery based on Susco's interest in the northeast of the northeast if that well as proposed by the Barton interest is drilled, what would be the ultimate result in the amount of

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oil that would be recovered and attributable to Susco's interest?

- A. Well, my thinking of the well is that nature of forty acre spacing would recover somewhere in the neighborhood of forty to forty-five thousand barrels and Southern Union Supply Company would own about fifty percent of it.
- Q Would the ultimate result be that Southern Union Supply Company's interest in that area would be averaged out with the lower forty?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q What affect would that have on Southern Union's interest, Mr. Shirock?
- A It lowers our interest in the amount of oil we would recover.
- All right. Now, can you tell the hearing officer what you feel the significance structurally similar areas that you have found in both the north half and the south half of the proposed pooling unit, Susco's proposed pooling unit, and a unit that would be made up of the half that is directly south of the proposed pooling unit?
- A. It is my opinion that the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 has the same geological characteristics of structure, of porosity, and also probably barrels of oil production -- average barrels of oil production made in this particular north half, has similar characteristics, and this

unit should be putting together for drilling the proposed Susco well.

Now, the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 would be another unit that does have similar geological characteristics on this thing. I think if a well was drilled in a standard location would be much less attractive than our proposed well.

- Now, Mr. Shirock, as a matter of fact does it make much difference to Southern Union Supply whether this well is drilled at a central location as expressed by counsel or in the unorthodox location or in the standard location so long as the pooling unit is laid down? Does it make any difference?
- A Well, we would certainly object to the Commission about if the unit is running north and south of drilling an unorthodox location.
- Q But if the unit is laid over as we have proposed do you have any objection or do you have any particular desires other than compliance and a conservative development of this field with any location of the well other than the standard location?
- A. We are just trying to develop the field on a conservative approach and want to stay with a standard location.

MR. CATON: I have nothing further.

MR. STAMETS: Any other questions of the witness.

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If there are no other questions we will take about a fifteen minute recess.

(THEREUPON, the hearing was in rccess and the witness excused.)

MR. STAMETS: The hearing will please come to order.

Mr. Stevens are you ready?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, Mr. Examiner, and with your leaved I would like to make a very short introductory statement.

MR. STAMETS: Go ahead.

MR. STEVENS: Basically, Mr. Examiner, the applicans herein have two cases applied for. One, is a froced pooling of an eighty acre tract northeast of the northeast of Section 30 and a well to be drilled in a location in the southeast of the northeast and that is 6017 and that includes the usual charges for supervision and risk and so forth.

They also have case 6036 which has some alternatives.

One, is forced pooling of the east half of the northeast

quarter of Section 30 with an unorthodox location to be

drilled within two hundred feet of the center of the northeast
northeast of Section 30 and a well, again, to be located within

two hundred feet of the center of the northeast-northeast.

Further, another option we ask the Commission to respace the pool on forty acre spacing as opposed to the eighty acre spacing as much of the pool already is.

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The applicants, however, assert Case 6017, the forced pooling of the east half of the northeast as well as the southeast of the northeast only as opposed to Southern Union Supply's request for the north half of the northeast and a well drilled in the northwest of the northeast.

The applicants herein prefer a second application

There are many options and alternatives here.

With that, I will begin.

for reasons which will be brought out.

#### JACK ALLEN

was called as a witness by the applicants, and having been first duly sworn, testified upon his oath as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

- Q State your name, residence, your occupation, and your relationship to the applicants herein?
- A. My name is Jack Allen and I am a consulting geologist in Roswell, New Mexico.

The applicants have sought my aid as a consulting geologist to investigate the facts of the case and present testimony at this hearing.

Q. Have you previously testified before this Commission and had your qualifications as a geologist accepted by the

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Commission?

A. Yes, I have.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Examiner, are the witness' qualifications acceptable?

MR. STAMETS: They are.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) We have stated, Mr. Allen, what we are seeking here. Do you know of any change in a particular location that the applicants might make, subject to the Commission's approval, and a location of a well in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?

A Yes, the applicant would change the location of their well in the northeast of the northeast of Section 30 to the center of that proration unit.

It is presently located two hundred feet north of the center of that proration unit, that forty acre tract, Unit A in Section 30.

The application calls for it to be drilled two hundred feet north of the center of Unit A. We would concede that perhaps drilling it in the center of Unit A would be a better location or would be just as good.

Q I might state that the application says within two hundred feet but it has been previously staked at that two hundred feet north location --

MR. STAMETS: That relates to 6036?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, Mr. Examiner.

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(Mr. Stevens continuing.) Referring to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Five would you explain it, Mr. Allen?

- Number Five?
- Pardon me, Number One, I am sorry.
- Exhibit Number One is a copy of a land map in the area of the Flying M Pool, Lea County, New Mexico. I submit this copy of the land map in that area to, one, to show the location of the contested acreage in the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

Secondly, I also introduce this Exhibit to show those wells colored in red which are, in fact, drilled on a forty acre spacing.

- The other wells in the field that are San Andres producers are in accordance with the eighty acre spacing pattern?
- Yes. The other wells that you see here are eighty acre spaced wells except those in the northwest quarter of 30 and the southwest of 19, those for the most part are Bo Sea wells.

Let me point out that Section 29, as the Examiner has previously noted, is immediately offsetting the tract in question to the east is already effectively drilled on forty acre spacing as well as most of the south half of Section 20.

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drilled	on for	rty ac	re spa	aci	ng?					

- A. That is correct.
- Q. Referring, then, to what has been marked as Exhibit
  Number Two would you explain it, please?

A This is a Xerox copy of Costal States Gas Producing Company No. 4, McFuggin which is located in the northwest of the northwest of Section 29, Township 0 South, Range 33 East.

It is a direct east offset to our proposed primary location. It is presented, one, to illustrate the pay zone which is located slightly below forty-three hundred feet in this particular well.

Approximately seventy feet of section was perforated in this well. It also illustrates the structure marker horizon which I used in preparing my structure map which in this particular well is located at a depth of forty-three hundred and eight feet.

It also illustrates the depth and the datum to the pay zone.

Q Is this log and are other logs in this deal in your opinion definitive as to quality of wells that may be expected by looking at a log or logs?

A. No, sir. This particular well log is not very definitive. As a log analyst and working for many years as a log analyst there are some companies that have high quality

logs and some intermediate quality logs and some low quality logs. Therefore, during the course of drilling up a field there are some of each of these types of logs that are run on the various wells through the field making it extremely difficult to prepare the high quality maps necessary to determine various things such as net pay and so on and so forth. For the most part it has to be an educated guess, especially the particular company that ran this log.

- Q Referring, then, to what has been marked as Exhibit

  Number Three would you explain it, please?
- A. This is my structure contour map on the top of the porosity zone that is producing in the Flying M Pool and I have restricted my map to the four sections in question which have a common corner in Sections 29, 20, 29, and 30, of Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

On this particular well I show generally east dipping structure at the San Andres horizon all through Eddy; Chaves and Lea Counties. There is a very gentle dip with very few anomalous situations which you get reverse dip -- that would be a dip to the north or a dip to the northwest or a dip to the west.

I show on this map predominantly a dip to the east.

This particular map shows a slight nosing through the common corner of the four sections. The rate of dip increases slightly

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on the east side of Sections 20 and 29

This also shows wells that are completed in the

San Andres as well as those wells that are dry holes that have

penetrated that horizon.

It also shows some of the injection wells that are utilized in Section 20 and in Section 29. You will note on the west side of the map in Section 19 and 30 four dry holes to at least the San Andres formation and some of these wells were specifically drilled as San Andres tests and have failed as such.

You will also note two abardoned San Andres producers, notably in Section 30, the northwest of the northwest, and in Section 30 the southwest of the northeast. Both of those are abandoned non-commercial San Andres producers. It would appear from this map that the further you go west the more likely you are to get a dry hole and the greater the risks of drilling a commercially productive well.

- Q What is the trapping mechanism of this field?
- A. This particular field is quite similar to all of the rest of the San Andres producing fields in the area in that the oil and gas is trapped by a permeability and porosity barrier as stated by the previous witness.
- Q. In this case would you say that the trapping mechanism is more so permeability than porosity or vice versa?
  - A. In some instances they are directly related to

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each other and in others they are completely unrelated.

So, they independently determine the productive capacity as well as rate of production.

- Q. In Sections 19 and 20 is it your opinion that permeability or porosity is the greater trapping mechanism, in your opinion, in the pinch out?
- A. In some places the permeability and porosity goes away and that is why there is no oil there. I presume that the operators of these wells were prudent operators at the time that this operation took place.

I also note that the well that is the dry hole in the northeast quarter of 19 was drilled after some of the producers were drilled in Section 20.

Therefore, they knew that the San Andres was production in the area and yet they decided it was non-commercial at the time they drilled it.

- Q Is this porosity or permeability pinch out easily determinable or is it creatic?
- A. It is extremely erratic but only a well drilled at a location can determine whether you have a well or not.
- Q As a prognostication as to the quality of a well nearer or closer or farther away from this pinch out means in your opinion a lot or very little?
- A. It is a factor to be quite seriously considered in staking a location.

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### Would you discuss the current operations of wells being drilled in the area right now?

- A. Yes, currently, the No. 3 well located in the southwest quarter of Section 20 is being drilled. Recent attempts at completion are presently being attemped right now in the northwest of the southeast of 19.
- What do your knowledge is the best well in this foursection area?
- A In Section 29, the well located in the southeast of the northwest is the best well in the area. It has produced in excess of three hundred thousand barrels of oil.
  - Q. Mr. Allen, I'll ask you to --
- A. I have an exhibit later on that will show cumulative production.
- Q I will ask you to refer to the Exhibit Number One of the applicant in Case 6035, structure map, and would you discuss aspects of this map that you think are pertinent to your map and our case at hand?
  - A. May I ask the previous witness a question; first?

    MR. STAMETS: Sure.

THE WITNESS: I note in the legend, Exhibit One, Structure Map top T/PI or P- One --

MR. SHIROCK: P-One zone -- top of the porcsity.

A. Okay. There was some confusion in my mind whether it was pi or P-One and there is a difference.

MR. SHIROCK: I would have changed that but I didn't have enough room.

A. When you were giving testimony before you said in Section 19 the brand new No. 2 well the top of pi was at a datum of plus sixty-one feet --

MR. SHIROCK: That is incorrect. That is the top of the Slaughter zone, porosity zone.

MR. SHIROCK: Sorry about that.

- A Thank you.
- Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Referring to this map have you some comments as to the regional dip as shown in this map in Sections 24 and 19?
- A. Of course, this map covers just a little more area than mine does and it is a different scale. I think one of the primary differences between the two maps is the scale.
  - Q In what respect?
- A. Well, when you have a map that is blown up tremendous large you can do all sorts of gyrations with the contours with quite a few "streamulations" and so forth and when you close the scale of your map down you have to draw straighter and straighter lines.

I think that is the primary difference between these two maps. The datums as you can see are quite similar. There are just very few variations in the order of differences in

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elevations or whether they log from the derrick bar or the Kelly bushing or from the ground level.

Sometimes different operators will log from different places and it is not noted on the log so you come up with plus or minus ten feet and that's a reasonable difference.

There are a couple of primary differences between the two maps though in that the previous Exhibit Number One shows counter regional dip that I don't agree with. I don't don't think that it is there.

- What is your basis for that?
- Well, my basis is general knowledge of Chaves and Lea Counties as there are just very few places in this country where you have a counter regional dip. The San Andres is a ver uniformly eastward dipping formation.
- In the southeast quarter of Section 24 you have regional dip to the north as shown by the applicant in the other case as a northwest dip. Do you see any evidence to justing his dipping that regionally to the northwest on his map?
- There are no datums posted next to those wells. It's an interpretation. Most of us geologists make interpretations of the data at hand and when you don't have the data there you either do not contour it or you just end your contours.
- Do you see any justification for the regional dip to the northwest of the south half of Section 19?
  - Well, when you put the datum, plus sixty-one datum,

on the Susco No. 2 well rather than the way it is contoured it would tend to flatten that dip out. It would not be nearly as a direct? north contour.

If you look at the map that I prepared without knowledge of that particular datum my map is contoured and the sixty-one datum comes right in on the contours that I drew on that location.

On the well in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of 19 whereas the previous applicant's Exhibit One has a datum of plus sixty-three.

Would that materially change the north dip in the contouring of the purported structure in the north half of the northeast of Section 30?

A. My datum is seventy-nine and his datum is sixtythree and that is a difference of sixteen feet. Sometimes
it is very difficult to pick the top of the porosity as a
clean break especially if you are looking at a log that goes
to the Bo Sea and not a detailed log through the zone that
you have your datum.

It is quite simple on an electric log scale of one inch to a hundred feet and your pencil line is five feet thick.

So, I would say that he is probably a little bit too deep on that datum. My interpretation says it is sixteen

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fuet deep.

Q Based on your study of this area and looking at the applicant's exhibits do you believe that the closed structure shown in the north half of the northeast of Section 30 is there?

- A I do not think it is there.
- O Do you think the proposed location of Susco in the northwest of the northeast is a superior location to a location in the northeast of the northeast or the southeast of the northeast?
- A I do not. The risk in drilling a hole there is considerably greater than drilling one in the northeast of the northeast of Section 30.
- Q Is that because you are getting closer to the pinch out?
  - A That's correct.
  - Q And the further west?
- A The further west you go the closer you ge to the pinch cut and the greater the possibility for a non-commercial producer.

Also, there is a significantly greater advantage in drilling in the northeast of the northeast because it directly offsets three producing wells.

- Q. This is based on geology or empirical oil finding?
- A. This is an empirical relationship.

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Q Is it --

A. If you are directly offset to a producer there is a lot better chance of jumping out on an extra location.

- Q Regardless of geology?
- A Regardless of geology or anything else.
- Q Thank you. Do you have any further comments regarding your Exhibit Three or the previous applicant's Exhibit One?
- A Well, there are some gyrations here -- geologists have different ways of expressing their opinions. Some people are extremely optimistic and some people are extremely conservative and I consider myself optimistic.

But I think the structure anomaly that we see in the southeast quarter of Section 30 is extremely optimistic based on the no data whatsoever. The ditch that thumbs through there may or may not be present.

- Q Does the --
- A. It doesn't do anything for me.
- Q Does the structure as shown in the southeast of 30 give you a rementy and therefore a low in the south half of the northeast of Section 30?
- A. Well, when you draw a structural anomaly in the southeast quarter such as is drawn here then your only alternative is to draw a deep re-entrance or syncline on your map immediately opposing it and therefore possibly manufacturing a low that is, indeed, not there and making that acreage look

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less attractive.

- Q. Referring to what has been marked as Applicant's Exhibit Number Four would you explain it?
  - A My Exhibit Four?
  - Q Your Exhibit Four?
- A. My Exhibit Number Four is a map showing a completion date of each of the wells drilled in the four sections.

You will note that the dry hole in the northeast of 19 was drilled subsequent to the discovery of this pool and it was drilled or completed in November of '64, while producing wells were drilled in Section 20, in the extreme southeast of Section 20 in June of '64 and in July of '64, the No. 2 well in the southeast of 20 and in June of '64, the No. 3 well in the southeast of the northeast of 20, also, the No. 5 well in the southeast of the northwest of 20, so, people were fully cognizant of the fact that this pool was in a state of development and they were looking for a producing well at that location and it was not overlooked; the pay zone was apparently not overlooked, and it would be a high risk venture, re-entering the hole and I make the presumption that the operators were prudent and this illustrates a valid dry hole to the west of permeability pinch out.

Q. Do many of these same considerations apply to the well in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of

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A. Okay, that well was completed as a San Andres producer. However, it is a plugged San Andres producer because of being a non-commercial producer. Therefore, somewhere in this vicinity should be the porosity pinch out, the limit of commercial production.

This well that was drilled in the southeast of 30 that is a producer is a very marginal well. Currently, it is only producing three barrels of oil a day.

The well drilled specifically as a San Andres producer in the southeast of the southeast of 30 was plugged.

- On the basis of these would you consider that the pinch out, at least the effective pinch out of this field, is somewhere in the second location west of the east line of 19 and 30?
  - A Say that again?
- Q Let me rephrase that -- well, let's just forget that question.

Is that pinch out line possibly being indicated by the dry hole you mentioned in the southeast-northeast of 19 and the southwest-northeast of 30?

A. It is highly possible that a well located in Unit B of Section 30 would be a dry hole. I would say that there is a fifty percent possibility just as the previous witness has said that that would be a dry hole.

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		you	expla	ain	it	in	cor	njunc	tion	with	E	xhibit	Numbe	r
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A. Exhibit Number Five is a map indicating the total cumulative production of all wells in these four sections to the date of 1/1/77, in other words approximately nine months ago. This is a cumulative production of all wells in this area and generally you can correlate data of completion with cumulative production, total cumulative production, with a few outstanding exceptions such as the No. 1, McGuffin which is located in the southeast of the northwest of Section 29.

It is the exceptional well in the area and it has produced three hundred and eleven thousand barrels of oil -- the dream of every geologist to have one of those wells.

Q This Section 29 surrounding that well is it drilled on, in effect, forty acre spacing?

A. Section 29 is effectively drilled on forty acre units.

Q And the amount of oil produced by that No. 1 has not prevented the completion of the extra wells in those alternate forties has it?

A. It has not.

Q Referring, then, to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Six would you explain that please?

A. Exhibit Number Six shows production in the pool as

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of the month of July 1977 -- not in the pool but of those selected wells in the immediate vicinity of the contested acreage.

It shows that the highest, the most highly, productive wells are at the common border of Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30.

Referring to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Seven would you explain it?

A Exhibit Number Seven is an interpretation of Exhibit Number Six. It is the average daily production of wells in the immediate vicinity and you will note that the Southern Union Well No. 1 in the southeast of 19 produced two thousand sixteen barrels of oil during the month of July. The completion date was the 7th of July and therefore I would assume that that was twenty-two days of production which gave an average production through the month of July of ninety-two barrels of oil.

In the previous testimony it was stated that the average production was eighty-four and I will concede that.

You will note also that the No. 2 well drilled by Arco in Section 20 in the extreme southwest of the southwest of 20 produced an average of eighty-one barrels through the month of July.

The McGuffin No. 4 in the extreme northwest corner of Section 29 produced ninety barrels of oil.

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So, oil is rapidly being produced from the common corner by those three wells and in all probability is presently draining the acreage in question.

- Do you consider that your contouring which you did based on production, is there any evidence that a location in the northwest of the northeast quarter would produce more oil than the three wells around that common corner that you just talked of?
  - A I presume -- do you mean Unit B, Section 30?
  - Q Yes, sir.
- A. From the data at hand, the basic data that we get from the official records of the Oil Conservation Commission, the best location for the highest production would be in Unit A -- probably the center of Unit A of Section 30.
- Q Do you have any other comments concerning these two exhibits?
  - A. No.
- Based upon your study, Mr. Allen, first let me
   ask you, based on your empirical observations do you think
   the operators in Sections 20 and 29 consider that one well will
   drain eighty acres?
- A. No, sir, I sure don't. I think that they have demonstrated that it will not adequately drain eighty acres.
- 0. Do you consider that one well will drain eighty acres in the north half of the northeast or the east half

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northeast?

- A. No.
- Q. In your opinion what is the best location to drill in the northeast quarter of Section 30?
  - A Unit A.
  - To get a good well?
- A Unit A, in fact, I know of no other field in this development in the San Andres that has ever been developed on an eighty acre spacing. All other fields that I can think of in southeastern New Mexico, San Andres fields, are developed on forty acre spacing and on occasion they are not adequately drained.

As a matter of fact, in the Lavaland-Slaughter field and the Watson field they are drilling infill wells right now and are finding that bottom hole pressures are quite near virgin and they are on twenty and ten acre spacing.

So, in my estimation eighty acre spacing is not adequate to drain the San Andres reservoir anywhere.

- - A. It might.
- Q Based on your study of this and considering only the proximity to the pinch out which would be the superior of the three locations, Unit A, B, or H in Section 30?
  - A. I think the superior location is Unit A of Section

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0. What, in your opinion, would be the secondary location?

- A The second best would be Unit H.
- Q Based upon your consideration of proximity to the wells from an empirical approach which would be the superior location to be drilled in the northeast quarter of Section 30?
  - A. Unit A.
  - Q And your second best location?
  - A Unit H.
- Q In your opinion would a well in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter drain the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?
- A. Part of it. Well, just as the well in Unit P of 19 and the well in Unit M of Section 20 and C of Section 29, in that same sense. Each of them are draining acreage in Unit A of Section 30.
- Q Will a well in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter drain the northeast quarter -- pardon me -- the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter drain the northeast quarter?
  - A. Of what section?
  - Q. 30, sorry.
  - Section 30, the southeast of the northeast, would

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## it drain it?

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- Q. Yes, sir?
- A Partially.
- Q In the same manner --
- A In the same manner that one in the northwest of the northeast or Unit P of 19 and so forth.
- Mr. Allen, in your opinion should this pool be spaced on forty acre spacing as opposed to eighty acre spacing?
  - A. My personal opinion is yes.
- Q Is this because in your opinion everything -- one well might always drain forty acres or is the production so variable that there might be a better way to develop it?
- A. I think the recent activity in the area demonstrates that quite a bit of oil has been overlooked in the past.

You will note on Exhibit Four there is generally periods of development of this pool. The initial period from '64 through '67 in which the original eighty acre spacing was initiated and, then, from '74 through to the present in which this unique area of extremely high productivity or at least initial productivity is being developed.

This is not an area that would not have been discovered in reality if the eighty acre spacing had been maintained.

Q. If the entire pool would be developed on forty acre

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spacing would more oil be produced in your opinion?

A. I think so but I am fighting a whole lot of engineers who have said otherwise and probably a great deal of the industry.

This particular reservoir, though, in my opinion does require forty acre spacing, at least.

- Do you consider this field to be subject to
  secondary recovery successfully?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q What would be more beneficial eighty acre spacing or forty acre spacing?
  - A Forty.
- Q If it were subject to secondary recovery would it be necessary to infill drilling in your opinion?
- A At least to forty acres density in some areas. It may be necessary depending on engineering studies to drill even more densely than that.
- Q Could you give us your estimate as to a risk factor on Unit A of Section 30?
- A. I would say there is an eighty-five percent probability of completing a well at that location successfully at commercial production.
- Q How about in the south in Unit H, the southeast of the northeast of Section 30?
  - A I would estimate a probability of production there

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of commercial production of about seventy percent.

- Q. And Unit B in the same section?
- A. About fifty percent.
- Q Based on your study and your previous observations do you believe the granting of the application in Case 6036 providing for an unorthodox location or in the alternative forty acre spacing so that a well could be drilled in the northeast-northeast and forced pooling only in the northeast-northeast would promote conservation and protect correlative rights and prevent waste?
  - A Yes, I do.
- Q Were Exhibits One through Seven prepared by you or under your direction?
  - A Yes, they were.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Examiner, we would like to introduce Applicant's Exhibits One through Seven at this time.

MR. STAMETS: These exhibits will be admitted.

MR. STEVENS: We have no further questions on

20 direct.

MR. STAMETS: I would like to clarify a couple of

22 things at this point.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q If I understand this correctly, Mr. Stevens, you have tentatively abandoned your position in Case 6017?

MR. STEVENS: We haven't abandoned it. If the Commission denies Case 6036 or the alternative therein we have have not abandoned it.

If the Commission grants any portion of 6036, yes, we have abandoned it.

Q Let's put all of these things into order. What you would like to have, first, what would you like to have, the eighty acres in Unit letter A?

MR. STEVENS: May I state this, we have one more witness and he will expand upon this, if you don't mind or I'll tell you right now.

Q It would, perhaps, help the interrogation if we knew for sure what it is.

MR. STEVENS: Definitely, the applicants, Latham and Barton, would prefer the best possible for all parties, not just themselves, and it would be either an unorthodox location in the northeast-northeast of Section 30 and as a basis therefore the unorthodox location or a forty acre spacing in the field whichever mechanically the Commission feels is the better way to get there.

Further, they would desire to force pool only the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter for purposes of drilling that well.

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Now, they might selfishly desire to have the east half of the northeast forced pooled but we will point out later that that just isn't equitable. So, you have defined what we particularly want, first.

I thought I had but now I am not sure.

MR. STEVENS: Well, we have another witness who will go into that, if you don't mind. Mr. Latham will go into that.

MR. CATON: I would like to reserve my questions until after Mr. Latham has testified and it might shorten the proceedings.

MR. STAMETS: The Southern Union witness testified as to the north half of the northeast of Section 30. Will somebody tell me if that is the interest in the entire northeast of Section 30.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Latham can.

(Mr. Stamets continuing.) As to your application for the changing of the pool rules from eighty acre spacing to forty acre spacing might that not have some harmful effects on the rights of interest owners in the proration units already completed?

MR. STEVENS: In our opinion we certainly do and we asked for some disinclination there however we felt the Commission should have every opportunity and every mechanical 25 method by which they are authorized to allow a well to be

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drilled in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter.

And it could be argued that the unorthodox location for forced pooling only in the northeast-northeast might not be permissible. I don't think it could be argued successfully but it might be.

Q Okay.

MR. CATON: I am not certain that you are sworn, Mr. Stevens.

MR. STEVENS: I'll be happy to be sworn.

MR. CATON: We will take your statement for what it is worth.

MR STAMETS: Do you have some questions, Mr. Caton?

MR. CATON: I have some questions but it will probably be more profitable to hear Mr. Latham, first.

MR. STAMETS: That sounds just fine and I'll be happy for Mr. Stevens to proceed.

## E. L. LATHAM, JUNIOR

was called as a witness by the applicants, and having been first duly sworn, testified upon his oath as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

Q. Would you state your name, residence and occupation

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and your relationship to the applicants herein?

- A. My name is E. L. Latham, Junior, and I live in Hobbs, New Mexico, and Mr. Barton and I are independent operators.
- Are you and Mr. Barton and other independent parties partners in the ownership of certain of the lands in question here?
  - A Yes, we are.
- 9 Subject to the alternatives which may be available

  10 here do you desire to operate the well or wells to be drilled

  11 that the Commission might allow?
  - A. Yes, we do.
  - Q I don't propose to have Mr. Latham as an expert witness however I would like to have him give his background in the oil business.

Would you briefly state your educational background and your oil experience?

18 A. I have been associated with the oil business all of my life. I graduated from T.C.U. in 1949, with a B.S. Degree in Business Management.

I went to South America with Gulf Oil Corporation for four years and I worked in oil handling there.

Then, from there I went to San Francisco and worked for Shell Oil Company in the purchasing department and I was an assistant to one of the buyers.

In the last twenty-five years I have been in southeastern New Mexico, first, working as a logging incorporating engineer, a salesman, and then as an oilfield equipment salesman.

In the last nineteen years I have been self-employed and I have my own oil equipment business and in the last ten or eleven years I have been an independent oil operator dealing primarily with state, federal and fee oil and gas leases, minerals, overrides and working interests.

MR. STEVENS: Are his qualifications satisfactory, Mr. Examiner, as an operator?

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Latham, how many wells are you the operator of or part operator of?

A. At the present time Mr. Barton and I operate one well.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Latham is certainly recognized as an operator and the Commission has always considered the testimony of operators and of people familiar with oil well operating. From the practical standpoint, as well as those educated in universities.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Thank you, Mr. Examiner.

Referring to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Eight,

Mr. Latham, and would you explain the first portion thereof

and I am going to ask some questions under each of the

subdivisions that we have here.

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A. I beg your pardon	A.	I	beg	vour	pardor	1?
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- Q Would you explain the first portion of Exhibit
  Number Eight, the ownership?
- A Okay. The east half of the northeast quarter,

  Latham and Barton, we have a seventy-three percent working

  interest. Our net revenue interest is sixty-seven percent.
- The difference between those two figures is the amount of royalty, is that correct?
  - A That's correct.
- On that basis, then, the twenty-seven percent, plus or minus, would be owned by Southern Union, is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q That would also give them only twenty-seven percent of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.

MR. STAMETS: Let me get that clear. What you are saying is that that set of figures applies both to the east half of the northeast and the northeast?

- A. The eighty acres.
- 0 (Mr. Stevens continuing.) If it were forced pooled
  on --
  - A. On eighty acres.

MR. STAMETS: Okay, I understand. You also are saying that the same thing is true as to the forty acres being

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the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?

MR. STEVENS: I should have explained that. That would be the case only if it were forced pooled as a pooled unit.

In other words they have twenty-seven percent of the southeast-northeast and twenty-seven percent of the northeast-northeast if that were forced pooled.

MR. STAMETS: Okay.

- Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) The next, Mr. Latham?
- A. On the north half of the northeast Southern Union has seventy-six percent, plus, that's working interest.

They have a net revenue interest of sixty-one, plus, percent.

- Q. And the difference between seventy-six and sixty-one is the amount of royalty, is that correct?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Therefore, while Southern Union has a higher working interest percentage than you do in the north half of the northeast, in working interest, you have a higher net of revenue interest in the east half of the northeast than they do in revenue interest, is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Then, in this north half of the northeast you have, Latham and Barton, have some twenty-four percent?
  - A. Twenty-three and a half.

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Ω.	If this	s were	forced	pooled	would	you	have	twen	ty-
three and	a half	percer	nt in t	he north	hwest-r	north	east	and	in
the northe	east of	the no	rtheas	it?					

- A Run that by again, Don?
- Ω Sure. If the north half of the northeast were forced pooled would you have twenty-three and half percent in the northwest-northeast and in the northeast-northeast?
  - A Yes.
- Q All right. The next is the northeast-northeast and would you explain it, please?
- A Southern Union has fifty-three percent working interest and thirty-nine, plus, net revenue interest.

Latham and Barton have forty-six, plus, percent working interest and forty-one percent net revenue interest.

- A Thus they have a higher working interest in the north east-northeast however you have a higher net revenue interest, is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. What is the reason for that?
- A. It is the amount of royalty that was given to some of their leases.
  - Q. All right. In the west half of the northeast?
- A. Well, according to the testimony here they have fifty percent of the southwest quarter, only. I really don't know the figures.

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O.	But	you	own	none?

- A. We own none, right.
- 0. Mr. Latham, if you were granted, and asserted to be granted, your original application in 6017 would you drill a well in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and then would you drill a well in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?
  - A. That's what we intended. We staked two wells.
  - Q Is that what most others in the area have done?
  - A. Yes.
- And in your opinion would that greater protect the correlative rights of the owners of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Well, if Southern Union managed to force pool you in the north half of the northeast would you be in effect giving up half of your ownership in the northeast-northeast to Southern Union?
  - A. That's correct.
- 20 In other words if the northeast-northeast was drilled
  21 as a forty care unit by yourself you would have a forty-one
  22 percent net revenue interest.

What would you have in the northeast-northeast if Southern Union forced pooled you in the north half of the northeast?

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A. working	We	would	have	twenty-three	point	five	percent
working	inter	rest.					

- Q. And do you agree with your geologist that the northeast-northeast is by far the superior location to drill?
  - A. I do.
- Q Would, then, their forced pooling be considerably to your detriment and affect your correlative rights?
  - A It would, yes.
- A Referring, then, to what has been marked as Exhibit
  Number Nine, would you explain that, please?
- A. This is our A.F.E. for the drilling of a well to be located seventeen hundred and eighty feet out of the north and six sixty out of the east which would be the position K in Section 30, 9 South, 33 East.
  - Q Now, this would refer to the first case, Number 6017?
  - A. Right.
  - Q Would these figures apply also to the Case 6036?
  - A. No, it would be a little cheaper.
  - Q All right. Go ahead --
- A. The only difference would be the dirt work. We wouldn't have as much road to build.
- 0. What is the total amount that you would anticipate that this well would cost?
  - A. In which location?
  - Q In your Exhibit Number Nine?

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	A. I	would anticipate one hundred sixty-eight thousand
one	hundred	fifty-three dollars and eighty cents.

- Q How did you arrive at these figures, Mr. Latham?
- A I contacted each of the suppliers that operate in this area and also the service companies that operate in the immediate area and got prices from them.
- Q Did you allow additional possible overruns and miscellaneous expenses in addition thereto?
- A. I did like miscellaneous two thousand dollars and in various places here and possibly we could trim it just a little bit.
- Q In other words you can not only have overruns you can have underruns, is that correct?
  - A Absolutely.
- Q Have you received an A.F.E. from Southern Union but
  I guess you heard the witness for the previous applicant
  state, and do you consider that price is a reasonable price
  that they estimated?
  - A. No, I don't.
- Q Do you believe that you can complete the well for considerably less than that?
  - I do.
- Q. Do you feel that by completing the well at this lesser figure that you can do a workmanlike job or at least as good a job as Southern Union might do?

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A. Yes, I do.

Mr. Latham, how do you plan to have this well drilled and completed?

A Well, we engaged our geologist, Mr. Allen, to be the geologist on any well we might drill and also we have engaged Mr. Jack Noss and he is retired from Gulf with thirty years of experience and for the last ten years he has been a consulting drilling and completion foreman and he is presently engaged with Continental Oil Company.

Q. Do you consider that your consultants plus your experience in the field will give you the necessary qualification to complete a well and operate the proposed well should the Commission grant it as well or better than Southern Union Supply Company?

A As well, yes.

Q You have heard Mr. Allen's testimony as to the risk factor here. Do you agree that the charge for risk should be along the same lines as the risk factor that he came up with?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q Do you know -- would that figure be fifteen percent or would you add something in there for interest or something like that for the application for the well in the northeast of the northeast?

A. Well, it depends on -- if you have to spend money

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to force pool somebody and spend money in their behalf, I would like to know whether interest on the money that you possibly borrow in their behalf, is that included in the cost? If it is not, I think it would not be just at fifteen percent.

Q It would be higher?

A It would be higher. It would depend -- it would be higher if the cost of interest is not in for the money you borrow to drill on their behalf. If it is, if the cost of interest is in that then the fifteen percent would be equivable.

MR. STAMETS: Let's go off the record for a minute.

(THEREUPON, there was a short discussion off
the record.)

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Would you agree, then, that fifteen percent wouldn't be sufficient as a charge for risk since you have to borrow the money to carry the monthly expenses?

A. No.

A. Well, in the northeast of the northeast, in this case, it would be twenty-five percent.

And in the scutheast of the northeast?

A. It would be forty-five percent.

Mr. Latham, you originally asserted the east half of

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the northeast and in your opinion if you got the east half of the northeast wouldn't that dilute the interest of Southern Union in the northeast of the northeast where you propose to drill a second well?

- A. It would.
- Q To their detriment?
- A. Uh-huh.
- Q It would not protect their correlative rights?
- A. That's correct.
- Q Conversely, they receiving approval of the north half of the northeast would have the same effect upon you?
  - A It would.
- Q Do you consider, then, an unorthodox location approve
  by the Commission or, conversely, forty acre spacing in the
  field whereby a well could be drilled in the northeastnortheast and you could drill you's southeast-northeast and
  they could drill their northwest-northeast would that, in your
  mind, be the most equitable manner of taking care of this
  situation?
  - A. It would.
- Q Were Exhibits Eight and Nine prepared by you or made under your direction?
  - A. They were.
  - MR. STEVENS: I have no further questions on direct,
- 25 Mr. Examiner. I would move that these two exhibits be

introduced into evidence.

MR. STAMETS: Exhibits Eight and Nine will be admitted.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

## BY MR. STAMETS: C

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Let me clarify a couple of things before you get Q started.

Mr. Latham, you have no interest whatsoever in the southeast of the northeast?

- We do, the southeast of the northeast?
- The southeast of the northeast?
- We have one hundred percent working interest.

MR. CATON: Conversely, Southern Union has no interes 15 | whatsoever.

- (Mr. Stamets continuing.) Okay. I am going to add that to my copy of Exhibit Number Eight here -- the southeast of the northeast will be one hundred percent working interest for Latham and Barton.
  - That's correct.
  - Okay. Q.

21 MR. STEVENS: I might mention, Mr. Examiner, that 22 the northwest of the northeast is one hundred percent Southern 23 24 Union.

(Mr. Stamets continuing.) Again, I am going to try

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to put what I now perceive as Latham and Barton's desires.

First off, they would like to have a forty acre non-standard unit with a well to be drilled in the northeast quarter?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

0 Or forty acre pool spa -- either one of those
two would be satisfactory?

MR. STEVENS: With a forced pool provision.

- Q And you will have to have forced pooling in the northeast-northeast.
  - A. Yes, sir.
- A Then, second, if you don't get that, second, of what you would like to have would be an eighty acre forced pooling in the east half of the northeast with a non-standard northeast-northeast location?

MR. STEVENS: Very good, yes.

Q Third, then, or fourth, depending on how you count one, whether it is one or two, you would like to have the east half of the northeast pooled and a well drilled in the southeast-northeast?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: Okay, I think I am clear on that, finally.

MR. STEVENS: It took a long time to get here,

25 Mr. Examiner.

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MR. STAMETS: You may go ahead and cross examine,

Mr. Caton.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

5 BY MR. CATON:

- Q It is true, Mr. Latham, that Southern Union does not own any interest in the southeast of the northeast?
  - A That's correct.
- A You own one hundred percent of that and you agree that drilling in the northeast of the northeast on an upright eighty acre spacing would damage Southern Union's correlative rights?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q Now, what is your opinion on what the rights of those parties that are directly adjacent to the northeast of the northeast, the three wells that border this corner? What is your opinion of the affect on their correlative rights by drilling in the northeast of the northeast? Do you think those rights will be damaged?
- A. I think that would be a question for a geologist.

  I don't know.
- Q I respect that opinion. Now, if I understand you correctly you basically abandoned the position that you would like to have the drilling unit, whether it is eighty or forty, in the east half if it included the southeast of the --

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Now, Mr. Latham, in looking at your expenditures on this matter, looking at your equipment expenditures and comparing with Southern Union's actual expenses of a well just completed we found total equipment expenditures of approximately ninety thousand dollars and you round sixty-four thousand six hundred and forty as your estimate.

Are you proposing to use anything other than new equipment?

- A. Well, where you circulate your eighteen hundred feet of eight and five and it is going to be circulated, I would sav use good used pipe would be sufficient there.
- So, you are proposing -- can you tell the hearing
   officer what equipment you propose would be used in the
   well besides the casing?
- A. Really just the casing on the eight and five eighths and a pumping -- probably a pumping unit.
- Q Can you tell me where you got the esimate of cost of the pumping unit?
- A. Well, just past experience. That's just a ball park figure.
  - Q. So, you didn't call anyone and find out?
- A. No, it takes time to shop and find a used pump jack. So, I haven't called.
  - Q How long has it been since you were the supervisor

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or handling the drilling of a well, Mr. Latham?

- A. Five months.
- Q. All right. And was this a well in this similar San Andres formation?
  - A No, it was the Grayburg.
- Now, can you tell me in item six your electrical logging and can you tell me what your footage rate is on that?
- A I got that figure from our geologist who suggested what logs to run and what the extension would be.
- Q All right, I'll ask him about that. Now, the same thing on your number seven your drilling you gave me?
- A. That is the figure from the same contractor that you used.
- Q All right. Now, do you agree that there is a risk in the drilling of any of these wells either of the two you propose and the one proposed by Southern Union Supply?
  - A. Any of them.
- All right. Do you disagree with the amount of risk involved in these matters -- do you feel, Mr. Latham, that you have a fifty-fifty chance of getting a well in the northeast of the northeast or do you feel that you have a better chance?
  - A. A lot better chance than that.
  - Q. What about your well in the southeast, what do you

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think about that?

- A. I think it is like our geologist says about a seventy percent chance of a commercial producer.
- Do you have any objection to drilling of a well
  in the center of the northern pooling, eighty acre pooling,
  unit, Mr. Latham?
  - A You would have to explain where that would be.
- Q Well, in the center of the eighty acre tract, the north half of the northeast?
  - A. In the center location, B?
  - Q Yes, sir.
  - A I don't know --
- Q Well, I don't know what your location B would be but the location for the pooling acre as requested by Southern Union Supply, the pooling unit, do you have an objection to a well at the center of that location?
- A. It would depend on what the interest would be.

  It wouldn't be my choice by any means.
  - Q Why wouldn't it be your choice, Mr. Latham?
- A. Well, for the same reason as my geologist, I don't want to go west. We picked up all of that acreage and did not.
- Q. It is your preference, geologically, it's not a preference from the amount of interest that you have in it?
  - A. Geologically and the interest, also.

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MR. CATON: That's all I have. If I may undertake 2 cross of Mr. Allen?

MR. STAMETS: Okay.

MR. STEVENS: If I may ask him one question?

(Mr. Stevens continuing.) Mr. Latham, is it common f practice by good legitimate operators and major large independents in this business to use an eight and five eighths production intermediate string?

- Yes, it is.
- Is it also a fairly common practice to use a used pumping unit?
  - Absolutely.
- Is your pumping unit cost similar to or close to that proposed by Southern Union?
  - It is.

MR. STEVENS: No further questions.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stevens, for clarification, again, if I understand this correctly of what ou have asked for is a twenty-five percent risk factor if you get the forty acres 20 in Unit A?

'R. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: And you have asked for forty-five percent risk factor if you get the eighty acres -- no, still twenty-five percent of you get the eighty acres but the nonstandard location in A?

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MR. STEVENS: Well, it would be a standard location in H.

MR. STAMETS: I am sorry, standard location.

MR. STAMETS: Forty-five percent in the eighty

MR. STEVENS: Just forced pooled.

MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

acres with a non-standard location in H?

MR. STAMETS: All right. I don't believe that we have had any testimony from either of the witnesses as to supervisory costs while drilling or producing.

MR. STEVENS: That is an error on my part. I had it in my notes and I forgot and I will now and thank you for reminding me.

(Mr. Stevens continuing.) Could you give us what costs you might seek if the Commission approved your request for administrative overhead on a monthly basis while the well is drilling?

One thousand dollars.

What monthly costs would you seek after the well is completed?

One hundred and twenty-five dollars plus any pumping expenses. I mean by that the contract pumper.

Is that less or greater than most people get for wells of that depth in this area?

That's less.

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MR. STEVENS: Thank you, Mr. Examiner.

MR. CATON: I have no further questions.

MR. STAMETS: Anything further from this witness? He may be excused and Mr. Allen will you return, please, to the stand?

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

- Mr. Allen, there is no question in your mind from the geological data that you have prepared that drilling the standard location in the east half of the northeast would damage Southern Union --
  - East half of the northeast?
- East half of the northeast, the standard location, which would be your location H, there is no question that that would damage Southern Union Supply's correlative rights?
- Yes, sir, just as Southern Union's drilling in Unit E would damage our correlative rights.
- Where would your correlative rights -- in what 20 respect would they be damaged?
  - To the extent that the questionable acreage resides in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and each part owns somewhat near fifty percent of the property, the right to drill, have a lease.

Okay. If Southern Union drills at their location

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they get seventy-five percent of the revenue.

If my client drills at their location they get 3 approximately seventy-five percent of the revenue. Whoever, 4 drills get seventy-five percent of the revenue.

The only area where we have a fight is in the 6 northeast of the northeast in not getting our fair share of the northeast of the northeast.

The proper solution would be for all parties to agree to a well in the center of the northeast of the northeast 10 and at their own discretion drill their own well at the other two proposed locations. That, to me, would be the most equitable solution to the problem if the O.C.C. will allow this.

- Q. That gets us to the crux of the problem.
- I do not think that there is an impairment of the 16 offset operators to the north, northeast, or east --
  - Well, I didn't ask that question, yet. If Mr. Stamets will let me get to that and it may be that Joe will want me to back up and let you say that, I don't want to.

But I want to ask you how many wells are you going to have to drill if you drill the center of the north half of the northeast, Mr. Allen?

How many wells, ultimately, to produce the proper amount of oil from this quarter section?

From this quarter section and there is already one

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well drilled?

O, Yes.

Three wells will be drilled to properly drain this.

Q All right. Now, it is not true is it under the regulations that we operate by that simple drainage of the reservoirs accomplishes our work without waste is it? There is such a thing as economic waste? You will agree with that, Mr. Allen?

Yes.

And you agree that elonomic wate arises when producer are required to drill more wells than are absolutely necessary 12 to drain and specific structure, isn't that correct?

Well, you used the word "absolutely" and that is a modification.

Well, do you agree or do you not agree?

In areas where the reservoirs are homogeneous and by homogeneous I mean porosity and permeability are uniform both vertically and horizontally that perhaps it would be proper to have an eighty acre spacing in the Sun Andres. But the San Andres is far from a homogeneous reservoir.

There are idiosyncrasies both vertically and horizontally in the San Adres reservoirs that require to drill it at the proper density.

I think that the experience in southeastern New Mexico indicates that forty acres is the proper spacing for the

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San Andres producing fields.

- Q. Well, I don't think you answered my question. My question was that waste, economic waste, will occur if more wells are drilled than necessary to properly drain the area that we are talking about?
  - A I don't think that one well will properly drain --
- Q That is not my question. My question is that is economic waste, is it not, Mr. Allen?
- A That could be defined as economic waste if you drill more wells than you need to.
- And your whole theory of this particular matter
  depends on your opinion that forty acre spacing is the proper
  way in which to drain this particular pool?
  - A. Yes.
- And you are in disagreement with Mr. Shirock on that are you not?
  - A Yes, that's correct.
- Q In that general situation would you not feel that the proper manner of developing the field would be as has been done in 20 and 29 and in 19 which you have very little data on, to drill first in the standard location and then to infill, isn't that the way we designed this thing, Mr. Allen?
- A. That's the way you have designed it. I have no rights to design your drilling program.
  - Q. Okay. Now, as a matter of fact referring to your

Exhibit One, Mr. Allen, you have not indicated in Section 19 the pattern of spacing that has been used in this rather new area which I think by the hearing officer's own motion or the Commission's motion, will be included in the Flying M, you haven't indicated that have you?

- A. No, sir. My marking here is what apparently is the case from the location of wells that have already been ==
- Q If you are familiar with it, then, you would agree that the development of that new area of the field has been on eighty acre spacing has it not?
  - A. Yes.
- Q Okay. To change from an eighty acre spacing at this point in the midst of the progress of the development of the field would possibly create economic waste would it not, Mr. Allen?
- A I disagree, principally because the offset operators in Section 20 have drilled on a non-standard location in the scuthwest of the southwest of 20 and this is the most recent development for Arco, a reputable firm drilling oil and gas wells in the State of New Mexico.
- Q Arco drilled first in a standard location did they not?
- A. Yes, but they drilled a non-standard location before they drilled their next standard location.
  - Q. Now, Mr. Allen, as a practical matter you believe

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that	twent	acre	spacing	would	be	proper	in	this	field?
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- It has not yet been demonstrated that that would be improper.
- Q Mr. Allen, have you reviewed the testimony that was presented to the Commission relating to the establishment of the eighty acre spacing in the field?
  - No, sir.
- All right. You are not familiar with that testimony at all?
  - A. No.
- Then, you could not testify here today as to any substantial change that has occurred due to production information from the testimony that was given at that time?
- Since I am not familiar with that testimony obviously that is correct.
- Mr. Allen, in any of the exhibits which you have prepared here have you drawn for the benefit of the hearing officer the pinching that you indicated exists in the four sections that you have talked about?
  - I have not drawn the pinch out, no, sir.
  - Can you do that? Q.
- Just as anybody else could utilizing the dry holes as the guide.
  - Which exhibit would you prefer to do that on? Q.
  - How about my structure map?

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Okav.

MR. STAMETS: Exhibit Three?

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Exhibit Three, and would you do that for me from the information available at the present time and assuming that everyone is a prudent operator until proven otherwise --

MR. STAMETS: Would you please do it on two of them, Jack, so that I will have a copy?

- A. I can only assume that you are going to make a producer out of your No. 2 well --
- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) I just want you to draw the line, the pinch line, if you can, and it will show what it will show.
- A. That is true. Now, you are privy to information that I do not have available on both of your wells and your No. 1 well or No. 2 well logs have not yet been released and are not available for the public, so, on that basis I will drawn the line.

I will draw my pinch out line through your No. 2
well. I fully expect that it will not be as good a well as
your No. 1 well.

- Q. If you would do that on two of them, please, Mr. Allen?
  - A. All right. Let me do it on my own --
  - Q Did you get it done on yours?

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A.	Yes,	sir

- Q. All right. Now, you have drawn that pinching line to the west of our proposed well site?
  - A Yes, sir.

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- Q All right.
- A. I would say that you have a fifty percent probability of succeeding and completing a commercial producer at that location.
- Q Now, looking at the two wells in the extreme southwest of Section 19 did I understand you to say that those wells had been field tested at the San Andres?
  - A No, you didn't.
- Q Okay. You are aware that they are not field tested?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q So, those well don't enter into your data at all as far as the San Andres is concerned?
- A. You will note that the well in the extreme northeast of Section 30 was a San Andres producer and has been plugged.

  That well produced -- the northwest of the northwest, that's the Shell No. 1, Richardson and it has been plugged after producing six hundred and twenty-four barrels out of the San Andres. I consider that a non-commercial San Andres well.
- 9 So, really all of the figures that you have in Section 19, since you don't have available the information that we

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had from our two wells would be drawn from that well and the interpretation that you made, the gyrations that you have made?

- A. The fact that there is a non-commercial well in the northeast quarter of 19?
  - Q. Yes.
- A. As well as a non-commercial well in the northwest quarter of 19.
- Now, my question a minute ago was the two wells in the extreme corner of Section 19, the southwest corner, neither of those wells figure into the contours as you have drawn them do they?
  - A Other than the fact of your and stem test of that well in the extreme southwest corner which did have a water test.
    - Q In addition, then, --
  - A. That could be subject to error as we both know since the interval covered by that drill stem test was extremely long.
  - Q. All right. In addition the exhibit which you have drawn does not include information of the Susco No. 2 and the Susco No. 1?
  - A. That is correct because that information was not available to me anywhere.
    - I did guess pretty well at the structure marker,

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Now, referring to your Exhibit Number Two, Mr.

Allen, you have indicated the perforations or it shows
indications of perforations in the bottom half of that exhibit
does it not?

- A Yes, sir.
- And those perforations are made -- do they just happen to be opposite the maximum porosity or were they drawn there intentionally to take advantage of the porosity?
  - A The holes?
  - Q Yes.
- A. A prudent operator perforates what he thinks is the most porous part of the well above the oil-water contact.
- Q Well, my point is that the porosity -- the exhibit that was produced here by Southern Union that shows porosity and the pay area at porosity is significant isn't it?
- A. Porosity in the San Andres is a significant factor whether you get a well or not.

My remarks concerning log quality had to do with the qualitative analysis of electric logs and especially through casing. This well was logged through casing. The quality of your interpretation is significantly reduced when there are materials interfering between the logging instrument and the rock, itself.

The more material between the two things the worse

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your interpretation and my remarks were meant to indicate that determining the difference between seven percent porosity and six percent is less accurate under these adverse conditions.

But I concur that you also perforate the porosity.

- And this is what this log shows has been done?
- Yes, sir. Are we in disagreement about something?

MR. CATON: I think that's all I have of this witness Mr. Stamets, I did not introduce any testimony into direct as to the amendment of the field rules and I have what I hope would be some short testimony on this that I would ask to put on.

MR. STEVENS: I have a question or two of this witness.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

You were asked would it not be more equitable to drill the standard location first and then infill drill. Would that be more equitable?

- Not under these very peculiar conditions where there is that dual ownership in the northeast-northeast.
  - In what respect?
- 3 ecause whoever drills the well and gets the 25 proration unit beats the other person out of half of their

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- On There was testimony about a change since the original testimony set this field up in eighty acre spacing and has the price of oil changed since then to your knowledge?
  - A Significantly.
- Q Is it more economic and do you tend not to have economic waste when the price is higher and you drill more wells?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q Is that why at that time or is it true at that time that eighty acre spacing might have resulted -- I mean forty acre spacing might have resulted in economic waste whereas now it will not?
  - A. That's a true statement, yes.
- Q Is another factor that since that original hearing has the practice of operators in this field changed in how they drill their wells whether they are on forty or eighty?
- A The practice has, in fact, changed specifically in Section 29 because they are, indeed, on forty and filled in.
- Q. So, price and spacing since this original eighty acre spacing hearing some years ago are two changes since then, is that correct?
  - A. Yes, sir.

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Čʻ	You drew this pinch out line on your Exhibit Numbe	r
Three and	you testified previously that the pinch out line	
is variab	le and erratic and do you consider that this line	
is absolut	te that you drew or that it might be elsewhere?	

- A. There are no absolutes in geology. You never say never or always -- you never say always.
- Q. Then your line might change based on different information but at this time this is where you think it should be drawn?
- A. That's correct. If Southern Union would re-enter that well in the northeast of Section 19 and make a commercial producer I might have to change this line.

MR. STEVENS: No more questions.

# CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q Mr. Allen, do you have any specific evidence of or in the opposite of communication between the wells in this reservoir?

A. I don't have any direct evidence but I have an intimation -- if you will note on my Exhibit Number Five -- and the type of communication I am talking about is extra production that a particular well has because it is near an especially permeable zone, part of the field, and I am referring to the McGuffin No. 1 in the southeast of the

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sid morrish reporting service General Court Reporting Service (Calle Mejia, No. 122, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87: Phone (505) 982-9212 northwest of Section 29.

I think that exceptional production is directly related, at least, indirectly related to the good wells that we are seeing now in that part of the field that was not adequately drained by the rest of the wells in the field.

Is that the type of communication that you had in mind, vertical communication with water?

- Q I was -- any evidence of pressures or interference between drainage and non-drainage and this type of thing?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q If it finally gets down to a choice in this situation between Southern Union's application for a eighty acre unit or Latham's application for an eighty acre unit what do you feel the controlling factors are in any decision should be?
  - A. Equitability to all parties concerned.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. Such as prevention or interference with correlative rights to the greatest extent.
- Q. Now, I think that could be a very important point in this case and I want to make sure that you understood my question and that I understood your answer.

That in the final analysis it gets down to simply a decision between which eighty acre unit to approve, not considering where the wells are going to be, whether a stand up

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eighty or a lay down eighty, and I understood your answer to be that you feel that whichever eighty treats the rights, correlative rights of the owners involved in this case most equitably, that should be the eighty that is approved?

- A I don't think you can achieve equity with eighty acre units.
  - Q. I realize that that is a part of your testimony.
  - A I refuse to answer that question on that basis.
- Q Wel', of course, perhaps this denies you an opportunity, then, to properly present your -- to represent your client should the decision get to that point and of course you have that right.
- A. That is true -- but here is where I am too impartial to give you an unbiased opinion, as Mr. Shirock would be.

MR. STAMETS: You have not answered that question and it remains unanswered.

MR. STEVENS: May I?

MR. STAMETS: Yes, Mr. Stevens, you certainly may.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

21 BY MR. STEVENS:

- Q Mr. Allan, geologically you have testified that the southeast-northeast has a superior location to the north-west-northeast, is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.

- Q This between just those two locations, geologically, you would prefer the east half of the northeast?
  - A. Say that again?
- As between a well to be drilled in the east half of the northeast or the northwest of the north half of the northeast you would prefer the east half, northeast, geological to based on the two location that I have just given you?
- A Yes, I think you would have a better probability of success with the two eastern locations than with the two northern locations.
- Q All right. As to the parties and the amount of their estimate as to the cost of each well, would in your opinion Latham and Barton be more entitled to drill a well in the southeast of the northeast or Southern Union Supply drill a well in the northwest of the northeast as based on the estimate of cost of the well?
- A. You would probably get more oil for less money by drilling a well in the southeast of the northeast.
- Q You have heard testimony of Mr. Shirock that he considers that there is a fifty percent probability in the northwest of the northeast and that equates with your same probability?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- the northeast you gave a thirty percent probability or

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	seventy percent probability of success. On that basis
	probability of success which location would you say is
	the superior location, the southeast-northeast; northwest-
	northeast?
	A. Southeast to the northeast.
;	MR. STEVENS: No further questions.
,	MR. CATON: I have a couple of questions.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Caton.

# RECROSS EXAMINATION

11 BY MR. CATON:

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Mr. Allen -- well, I am going to pass -MR. STAMETS: Any other questions of this witness?
He may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Caton to you have something on

direct?

MR. CATON: Yes, I would recall Mr. Shirock.

ROY SHIROCK

was called as a witness by the applicant, and having been previously duly sworn, testified upon his oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

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$\mathfrak Q$ Mr. Shirock, have you examined the testimony that
was introduced at the hearing in which the eighty acre
spacing was established and the temporary spacing and the
testimony that was presented at the final determination of
that matter?

- A. Yes, I have.
- Q Is there any information that comes to your attention from the actual development of this field that you are aware of that would require a change in the spacing rules as established by the Commission?
  - A No.
- Q Is there any substantial difference in the estimations of -- was it Arco's testimony at that time --
  - A. Coastal States.
- Q Costal States' testimony is there any actual substantial difference between their estimate of future production and what has actually occurred?
  - A. I don't believe so.
- Q And Southern Union Supply's plans the development of 13 based on the information which you have in Susco's No. 1 and No. 2, does request and plan on standard spacing is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q And you have established Susco No. 1 and 2 in standard lay down positions, is that correct?

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A,	No.	the	Susco	No.	1	and	No.	2	are	on	a	north-south.

- Q. Okay. And you have proposed to enter into an old well which is in a standard location, is that correct?
  - That's correct. A.
- All right. Now, based on the information that you have from Susco's 1 and 2, can you comment on the pinch line that Mr. Allen drew?

Well, it is my thinking that the pinch line is further west than what Mr. Allen drew there simply because the BTA Well No. 1 and 2, FMS wells are located in the southwest quarter of Section 19 and they were never tested in the San Andres. There was no drill stem tests run from the 13 information that I have available to me and they weren't perforated.

- What would be the standard location for drilling of a well on an upright eighty acre spacing in the northeast in the east half of the northeast?
  - I didn't understand that.
- What is the standard location -- what would it be for an upright eighty acre spacing?
  - That would be the standard location, the re-entry.
- Now, referring to Barton proposed location, H, is that a standard location for an upright spacing on an eighty acre pattern?
  - Which location?

O The H location?

A. Yes.

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Q. All right. Do you, in your opinion, believe that can be a productive well?

A. I think that that well is less attractive than our location.

In the protection of correlative rights is it important for 'he hearing officer to keep in mind that you have identified similar structures in the north half and the south half of both of these areas?

A That's correct.

Q Would you specifically tell him what you feel is the significance of drilling wells in similar structures?

A. I would like to go back to my Exhibit One, structure map, and I don't have it -- here I got it here -- as I mentioned to the Examiner this map is a structure map on top of the porosity zone and what I wanted to bring out to the Examiner is this map does not reflect the San Andres structure. This map reflects porosity structure. And porosity structure is erratic in the San Andres carbonate and in one well you might have an area that has a couple hundred feet of productive interval and in another well you might have some that only has ten feet of productive interval.

This is why this particular map shows structure,

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more structure, more anomalies than a San Andres particular map and this is what we use for a field type development.

Also, this particular map is detailed in showing the San Andres structure and San Andres porosity and when you do have structure in the San Andres porosity the porosity map snows similar structures as the structure map simply because you have structure in the Slaughter zone porosity and you usually get this porosity in the upper part and it shows structure.

Now, what happens here in this particular field and why we want the north half of the northwest quarter is simply because that shows a structure that is similar in characteristics and also similar with porosity.

Now, the south half has similar structure and also it has similar porosity.

- Q Now, do you feel that a well which is meant, intended to serve similar structure and porosity better preserves correlative rights?
  - A. I sure do, I firmly believes that is true.
- Q And there would not be any averaging between the south and the north half if that were the manner in which we proceeded, is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- 0. Do you agree with Mr. Allen's statement that the final resting place should be the protection of the correlative

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rights?

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- A. That's correct.
- 0 Do you believe that the north half development and the south half development on a lay down basis better protects the correlative rights of all of the parties involved based on the geological structures that you have found?
- A. I believe these two units, the one to the north and the one to the south would protect all of the correlative rights of all of the mineral owners and royalty owners in the whole northeast quarter of Section 30.

MR. CATON: That's all I have.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stevens?

### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

Q. Mr. Shirock, your attorney asked Mr. Allen wouldn't it be more equitable to first drill a standard location and later infill drill as opposed to an unorthodox location.

Do you agree with that?

MR. CATON: I don't agree that I asked that question.

- Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Presuming that he did would you answer it, please?
  - A. Would you run through it, again, please?
- Q. Yes, sir. Do you consider that it would be better to drill a standard location first and then infill drill as

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opposed to a unorthodox location, first?

Well, the history of the field has been that they have drilled, except one location which is the No. 2 McGuffin, they drilled a standard location and we commenced developing Section 19 on standard locations and with our conservative approach we would like to stay with standard eighty acre location.

- You have not had any ambition or desire to ever drill in the northeast-northeast?
  - I wouldn't say that.
  - Right now you don't -- you may change in the future?
- For example, we come over here and drill the present location and at a later date we have additional information 13 that might require a well to drill in the northeast of the northeast and I am sure that I would recommend to management that we drill that location.
  - You own the full interest in the southeast-southeast of 19 don't you?
    - Yes, sir.
  - Under any formula that we get here you are going to own less than that in the northeast-northeast of Section 30, aren't you?
  - Well, if we are going to the northeast of the northeast we are going to own approximately fifty percent, something of that sort.

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	0.	Well, that may not be true, but regardless you
will	own	less than a hundred percent, is that correct?
	A.	Of the pooling unit that we are requesting?
	^	Man atu

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q Your well in the southeast-southeast is a direct offset to the northeast offset -- of the south offset and will that southeast-southeast probably drain some oil out from under the northeast-northeast?
  - A Possibly could.
- Q Therefore, you don't have any real economic interest in having a well drilled in the northeast-northeast do you?
- A. Well, our economic interest would be to drill our suggested location where both could be drained at the same rate.
- Q But your economic interest would not be the same as the owners under the northeast-northeast are they?
- Well, we have one hundred percent on Section 19, working interest. Here, we would have on the north half we would have approximately seventy-five percent -- seventy-six point four, I believe is correct.
- Q You testified that one well would drain eighty acres, right?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. And that eighty acres would include part of the

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## northeast-northeast?

A. Yes, sir, I think this well here would drain the whole eighty acres.

Q. Would the correlative rights of those owners under the northeast-northeast be protected if no well were drilled in the northeast-northeast?

If that well in the southeast-southeast is going to drain part of it?

- A Southeast, are you talking about --
- Q Your southeast-southeast --
- A. Would drain part of this?
- Q Yes, sir.
- A. Well, I think if we keep the field on eighty acre spacing I think we will have the same drainage.
- Q Is the field going to be effectively drained on eighty acre spacing?
  - A. That's is the way it was commenced.
  - Q Is it presently drilled on eighty acre spacing?
  - A. They have infill drilling.
  - Q On forty acre spacing?
- A. Yes, sir. But I must say that the allowable on both wells is for only one eighty acres.
  - Q. What is the allowable?
  - A. One hundred and sixty barrels.
  - Q. How many wells make that allowable?

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- A. Well, ours started out but it didn't make it very long.
- Q. You say that changes since the Costal States hearing -- you don't consider that the substantial increase in the oil prices is worth drilling on forties instead of eighties?
- A Well, you have a similar increase in the cost of drilling.
  - Q Is it similar? Can you give a percentage?
- A I don't know if it is similar. I can't remember the testimony correctly but I think that they were getting two dollars and thirty-eight cents a barrel when this particular thing -- I can't remember the testimony correct -- but it was two thirty-eight or something like that. But you were drilling one of these wells for forty thousand dollars -- drilling and completing it for forty-thousand dollars.

Now, we are getting about, say, in the neighborhood of eleven dollars a barrel out there for that oil and the cost is two hundred thousand dollars.

Q Real quick you have got an equivalent ratio od one in four but how about dollars recovered? You are going to have eighty thousand barrels at, let's say, eleven dollars a barrel and let's say that is eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars as opposed to your cost of two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars and this is over six hundred thousand dollars

per well. Wouldn't it be better to go ahead and drill that on forty and get that money, now?

A. Okay, you say you recover on forty acres in the neighborhood of forty to forty-five thousand barrels per forty acre spacing. It cost you two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars to drill it and if you got, say, ten dollars a barrel for the oil that would give you four hundred to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that particular well. You are making just as much money on the other way and you are making more for your money if you take in the economic consideration of time interval on your money that you have.

I don't know, I didn't work out the economic analysis of it.

Q Would that protect your royalty owners therein?

A. Well, it is depending on what you want to say is the worth of money today and the worth of it in the future.

0. Well. I am thinking of the royalty owners and the other owners. Are they protected by the fact that you want your money on the longer term basis and lesser of it and they don't have to pay any costs?

Well, I would think that over a period of time that they had an investment that they would rather have "X" number of dollars over a period of time providing that inflation wasn'

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such as it is now.

Now, if you go into the economic justification of whether you wanted something now or over a period of time.

I would have to get on the computer to find out what that rate of return would be.

- Q Something that is going to be produced ten years from now is going to be worth considerably less in five years?
  - A True, I agree with you there.

MR. STEVENS: No further questions.

MR. STAMETS: Any other questions of the witness?

MR. CATON: No.

MR. STAMETS: He may be excused. Is there anything further in this case?

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. STEVENS: A very brief statement.

MR. STAMETS: I believe that since the original application in this case was filed by Latham that I will let Mr. Caton go first.

MR. CATON: Mr. Stamets, it is not unusual, I imagine to have geological data which is directly contradictory but that basically is our case except for the problems and the lack of data that I think I have pointed out to you in the production of the Barton exhibits.

I think that probably this case can be simplified

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from what it started out to be. From the testimony that I have heard today it becomes very clear that from either geologist's testimony that the north half of the area is probably the best half in which to begin development of the normal field development.

I think it is significant and the Commission should take into consideration the fact that Section 19 is just now being recognized as a part of the Flying M Pool and I assume that it will be, although that was only taken under advisement.

I think in terms of waste, both economic and underground, that the Commission must consider that the development of the other areas including Susco No. 1 has been on eighty acre spacing, whether laid down or stand up.

The general progress of the field has been on eighty acre spacing. I would have to agree with both geologists that the protection of correlative rights will occur -- should control, and the matter, I don't envy the position that you are in trying to resolve the geological data to accomplish that.

However, I would suggest to the Commission that the geological data that has been produced here by Susce with the information of the later two wells is probably the most recent information that is available.

There is really not that much difference in what

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but that is creative thinking and his guess was on what that
well would do and it was a good one, even though he did
not have the information.

We believe that waste to the immediate -- to the

Mr. Allen produced -- as a matter of fact he said he guessed

we believe that economic waste will occur from the duplication of wells -- that additional wells will necessarily have to be drilled to properly drain the reservoir and to

adjacent wells will occur if the standard location and spacing

We believe that that in, itself, will also drain reservoir energy and create other problems.

The cost involved in this type of development is certainly expensive. The restimony has been somewhat in conflict on that. The cost of the development of the well, I believe, can best be attributed to Southern Union's policy of using new equipment.

Who is to say whether in the long run in the operation of a well over a long period of time whether new equipment is not preferable. It is Southern Union's belief that it is.

In every case that we see presented here today that there is no justification for an upright eighty acre spacing. The damage to correlative rights is apparent and obvious and that should be dismissed from the Commission's mind as one

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protect correlative rights.

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of the alternatives to this matter.

As to the amendment of the field rules, the law would require that there be substantial evidence to support a change in eighty acre spacing. This law is based on the quite proper approach that the development, once begun, must be continued in a manner to protect those people who have gone before.

The fact that infill drilling has occurred does not change that -- infill drilling takes its position after the development and is usually involved in secondary recovery.

It isn't a proper consideration for the Commission that there is infill drilling. If the Commission gets into that kind of thing then it certainly must counter the infill crilling in Section 29 by the fact that in Section 19 there is none.

In this case, Sowinern Union's specific testimony is that the standard location in the north half will drain the entire eighty acres.

Basically, the testimony that I heard today seems to boil down to choosing one or the other in that regard.

Mr. Shirock's opinion is that it will and our location is based primarily on that particular matter.

I would submit to the hearing officer an Oklahoma case, Continental Oil vs. Corporation Commission, which directly relates to the burden of proof and requirements of

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proof in changing of federal rules in the spacing.

T have a copy for you someplace and those are my comments. Thank you very much -- I am sorry that we drug on.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stevens?

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Examiner, Mr. Caton believes

his client's geologist and I believe in my client's geologist.

In this case it doesn't really matter whose geology is correct. I could make a big case that Mr. Allen knows what he is doing as opposed to the other parties but the question is should the Commission grant the north half of the northeast to be forced pooled to Iatham and Barton, Latham and Barton have lost half of their interest under the northeast of the northeast.

Conversely, if Latham and Barton forced pooled

Southern Union in the east half of the northeast, Southern

Union will have lost their half interest in the northeastnortheast.

I don't care whose geology you use, the northeastnortheast is the place to drill. It is surrounded by three
good wells on forty acre spacing. They are draining that
tract right now and the correlative rights of the owners
under that rorty acres cannot be protected by the field rules
set up herein.

There must be either an uncrthodox location in that

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location or the pool rules changed to forty acre spacing and a well drilled there and soon because there is vast, vast, liability of the owners of that northeast-northeast to their royalty owners from drainage.

The South in Union Supply has a well in the southeast-southeast and they have testified that every well in the field will drain eighty acres and that means that they are draining oil out from underneath the northeast-northeast. The well to the northeast diagonal is the east offset and the southeast diagonal is draining oil out from underneath that.

I submit that Southern Union doesn't want to coill a well there because they want the oil out from under that.

I think that the Commission should grant the first choice as we previously set out of Latham and Barton.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you. Is there anything further in this case?

MR. STEVENS: Nothing.

MR. CATON: Nothing.

MR. STAMETS: Oh, yes, we have a telegram --

MS. TESCHENDORF: From Atlantic-Richfield -- stating that they are the operators of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, and being the diagonal offset to the acreage in question of Case 6036 they are opposed to the application of

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E. L. Latham and Roy G. Barton to amend the San Andres
Pool rules from eighty acre proration units to forty
acre proration units.

MR. STEVENS: May I speak to that, Mr. Examiner?

MR. STAMETS: Yes.

MR. STEVENS: The location they speak of is a non-standard unit.

MR. STAMETS: If there is nothing further in this case the case will be taken under advisement and the hearing is adjourned.

(THEREUPON, the hearing was concluded.)

# REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, SIDNEY F. MORRISH, a Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing and attached Transcript of Hearing before the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission was reported by me, and the same is a true and correct record of the said proceedings to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

Sidney F. Morrish, C.S.R.

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to hereby certify that the foregoing in complete record of the proceeding in the Exeminer hearing of Case in the beautiful to the complete of the complete of

New Mexico Cil Conservation Commission

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# NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Conference Room - State Land Office Bldg.

Santa Fe, NEW MEXICO

Hearing Date December 27, 1977

TIME: 1:00 P.M.

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# BEFORE THE

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION Santa Fe, New Mexico December 27, 1977

## COMMISSION HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF: Application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. ) CASE Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling, Lea 6017 County, New Mexico. (De Novo) Application of Southern Union Supply Co., CASE 6035 for compulsory pooling, Lea County, 10 New Mexico. (De Novo) 11 Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G.) CASE 6036 Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling of a 12 standard or a non-standard oil proration (De Novo) unit and an unorthodox location, or in the ) 13 alternative, 40-acre spacing, Lea County, New Mexico. 14 Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G.) CASE 15 Barton, Jr., for an order requiring Latham ) 6112 and Barton or Southern Union Supply Company ) 16 to commence the drilling of a Flying M-San Andres well in Unit A of Section 30, 17 Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County,) New Mexico. 18 19 BEFORE: Joe D. Ramey, Secretary-Director

Emery C. Arnold, Commissioner

Richard L. Stamets, Oil Conservation Commission

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

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# APPEARANCES

For the New Mexico Oll Conservation Commission:

Ernest L. Padilla, Esq. Assistant Attorney General State Land Office Building Santa Fe, New Mexico

For Southern Union Supply Company:

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Attorney at Law
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For Latham and Barton:

Donald G. Stevens, Esq. Attorney at Law
214 Old Santa Fe Trail
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7	Cross Examination by Mr. Stamets
8	ROY G. BARTON
9	Direct Examination by Mr. Stevens
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15	Recross Examination by Mr. Caton
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# EXHIBIT INDEX

	Offered	Admitted
SUSCO Exhibit One, Map	16	129
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SUSCO Exhibit Three, Ave. Daily Prod.	22	129
SUSCO Exhibit Four, Cross Section	25	129
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Latham & Barton Exhibit One, Comm.Desig.	69	129
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MR. RAMEY: The hearing will come to order.

We have four cases on the docket today, Mr. Stevens,
I assume that you want all of these consolidated for purposes
of testimony?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. CATON: That is correct, Mr. Commissioner. I would point out for the record that 6017, 6:35. and 6036 had been previously consolidated. The application 6112 is a new filing but we have no objection to that being consolidated. We think it should properly be heard.

MR. RAMEY: We will call the cases at this time.

Case 6017, application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G.

Barton, Jr. for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico.

Case 6035, application of Southern Union Supply Company for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico.

Case 6036, application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr. for compulsory pooling of a standard and non-standard oil proration unit and an unorthodox location, or in the alternative, forty-acre spacing, Lea County, New Mexico.

And Case 6112, application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr. for an order requiring Latham and Barton or Southern Union Supply to commence the drilling of a Flying M-San Andres Well in Unit A of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, on or before January 31

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I will ask for appearances at this time.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Commissioner, I'm Don Stevens, an attorney in Santa Fe, representing Latham and Barton in all of these cases and we will have three witnesses to be sworn.

MR. CATON: Byron Caton, Farmington, representing Southern Union Supply Company and I'll have one witness to be sworn.

MR. RAMEY: Any other appearances? I will ask that all of the witnesses stand at this time and be sworn.

(THEREUPON, the witnesses were duly sworn.)

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Commissioner, would you like for us to present our case first? We presumed they were.

MR. RAMEY: All right, Mr. Caton, do you want to proceed?

MR. CATON: I have no objection to proceeding if it please the Commission.

I would like to make a brief opening statement if I might.

MR. RAMEY: All right.

MR. CATON: Since I wasn't familiar with the Commission's position of the displaying of the exhibits that haven't been put into evidence, I'll use these to describe this case.

I don't know how much detail to go into in this

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matter because you, the commission, have heard all of our testimony in this case, as I recall, or a substantial portion of it and it's possible that we can shorten some of the testimony from the lengthy hearing that we had. I would keep my case to your desires in that respect.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Caton, we have read the transcript and been advised by the Examiner with his recommendations.

MR. CATON: Then we will proceed with that in mind and try to limit the testimony to those things that would be helpful, knowing that you have read the transcript.

Our basic position and our application, the Southern Union Supply Company application, seeks to pool the north half of the northeast, right in this position. There are several peculiarities that have developed both geologically and from the general development of this particular area that makes this what I consider to be quite a tough case in terms of how the various rights or proportions but basically Southern Union Supply Company takes the conservative position that this field should be developed in accordance with the established field rules on eighty-acre spacing and in accordance with the standard locations for drilling. There are several reasons for doing this and we will explain it but probably the most significant feature that we have as we believe our testimony will show is that the north half of the northeast amounts to a structurally similar type of area.

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Our testimony in this case and in the previous case was not that different geologically from Barton and Latham's. The primary difference, according to Mr. Ahlen, was the scale on which the various exhibits were drawn. It has been our position and is our position that the best method of developing this area in here would be the conservative approach with a well drilled on a standard eighty-acre spacing at an orthodox location which would be where our application puts it.

Now the features that are significant generally in this case are the facts that in Section 19, a State lease section, there has been development done on a stand-up eightyacre spacing basis on an orthodox development basis. In Section 20 and in Section 29 the development has been, with one exception, a pattern of drilling in the orthodox locations but with infield drilling accomplished at a later date. puts us in a position where we have three wells cornering this particular location and this is where the Hearing Officer in an attempt to correctly, we think, to protect the correlative rights in the northeast of the northeast, that's Site A according to the Commission's standard terminology, has offset these three wells and our testimony will vary in some manner slightly--our geologist's testimony will vary in some manner from the last testimony due to the development of SUSCO No. 2 at this location and the reentry of SUSCO No. 3 here. That

Shi morrish reporting service General Court Reporting Service (25 Calle Mejla, No. 122, Santa Fe, New Mexico B Phone (305) 982-9212 has been postulated a permeability barrier along this particular line that runs along the west side of the proposed eighty-acre pooling tract, cutting off effectively development to the west of that permeability barrier.

In the previous testimony the Commissioners will recall that this barrier was designated by Mr. Ahlen as a pinchout line and he drew it in in somewhat this manner.

Now our basic position in this case is that the rights of all parties can be best protected by development of the standard location at the present time. We would make no quarrel that the best site for drilling in the pool's north half would be Mr. Sharrock's testimony previously. I think you would recall that he would overlay the structural map and the perosity map and he would drill someplace in the center of this area.

Our position contrary to the Hearing Officer's findings is, we are willing to drill in either Site A or Site B or in both sites, Site A or Site B, but our position has to be that this pooling unit is the only pooling unit that can be equitably established and still protect the rights of the interest holders in the northwest of the northeast.

That is our position, Commissioners, and now I would proceed with my witness.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Commissioner?

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MR. RAMEY: Yes.

MR. STEVENS: I would like to make a brief state-

ment.

MR. RAMEY: Yes, Mr. Stevens.

MR. STEVENS: Basically I'm not going to testify as to what the geology is. We think the evidence will show that two wells could have been drilled in the east half of the northeast and been on production by October first of this year had Southern Union joined in the drilling here or had they not subsequently opposed the forced pooling subsequently appealed that by March first which would be the earliest two wells could be completed after this hearing and an order issued, that two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars of oil could have been produced from the east half of the northeast but this amount of oil and money was not produced because of the action of Southern Union Supply Company. Every day of delay in this hearing and in the right to drill and requirement to drill in the northeast of the northeast results in more oil being lost out from under the east half of the northeast, more oil being drained by Southern Union Supply Company out from under their one hundred percent owned well in Unit P of Section 19, a direct north offset to Unit A of Section 30, the proposed location at issue.

Another factor, and this I think should be considered all the way through all of this testimony, as should

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the other one, that is Southern Union Supply Company, as it will be shown, has no interest in the east half of the northeast quarter, and yet they are proposing to force pool the northwest of the northwest quarter. Unit B with Unit A, northeast northeast quarter and in effect average out the one hundred percent or the hundred percent acreage owned by Latham and Barton in the east half of the northeast with the hundred percent owned by Southern Union in the west half northeast. I say one hundred percent because Shell does have some interest and there may be some others but regardless, Southern Union Supply Company has no interest in the east half of the northeast and Latham and Barton has no interest in the west half of the northeast. These two units should not be pooled on an east-west basis and fracture the interests in the separate undivided ownerships.

"conservative approach in spacing" seems to have been used all ready in this hearing and considerable in the last hearing and it seems to be equated with something good and wonderful and possibly it is a play on words of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission. I don't know whether liberal or conservative is a good word in this circumstance but I do not consider the eighty-acre spacing as necessarily good because it is characterized as conservative. I also do not consider forty-acre spacing that was done effectively in Section 29 as

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bad if it can be characterized as liberal as opposed to conservative.

With that I will turn the floor over to opposing counsel.

MR. CATON: Mr. Commissioner, we might, not in response, but in clarification of Southern Union Supply Compan's position. As far as Case 6112 is concerned, we do not disagree with Barton and Latham's application. That application would ask that a well be drilled within the shortest possible time and we agree with that. The only point on which we would disagree is that we want to drill that well but we don't disagree that that well should be drilled as soon as possible or if it is not, we would agree with the alternative that until the natural order of due process can be follwed then perhaps some curtailment should be established but probably the best procedure in that regard would be to go ahead and proceed to drill the well and hold the funds in some type of escrow until such time as the rights in the pool are established. We would anticipate that this case should come on for decision quickly. We would point out that not only Barton and Latham and Shell and other persons have suffered from the delay in this particular case but Southern Union Supply Company's lease with Shell Oil which gave thom an interest in the northeast of the northeast terminated November 31st, prior to the time this particular decision

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could be rendered. We had no opportunity to drill and save the lease so we have been damaged too and in that regard I would ask the Commission if they might direct the court reporter to give priority to the reproduction of this particular transcript, Mr. Commissioner. I think it is quite important that we do this.

MR. RAMEY: Since the Commission is hearing this we won't need a transcript to render a decision but we hope we can get a timely decision for all parties.

MR. CATON: Thank you. Mr. Sharrock.

### ROY SHARROCK

called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

Would you state your name, please? Q

I'm Roy Sharrock, Chief Geologist for Southern Union Gas Company, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Sharrock, would you state briefly your qualification tions? Have you testified before the Oil and Gas Commission?

Yes, I have. Do you want my qualifications? Α

MR. CATON: Would you accept his qualifications on that basis?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, we will accept him as a qualified

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witness.

You are familiar with the subject matter in this case?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) And you did testify previously?
  - A Yes, sir, I sure did.
- Q Mr. Sharrock, would you state briefly what Southern Union Supply Company's application seeks in this particular case?

A Southern Union seeks compulsory pooling of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, principally to drill a well in the orthodox location or to drill a well in the unorthodox location, which will be Unit letter B for the orthodox location or Unit letter. A for the unorthodox location.

Q Mr. Sharrock, the Commissioners have stated that they have read the transcript in this particular matter. One of the changes in position, you have stated that you would agree to drill in A of the north half, is that correct?

- A That is correct.
- Q And that is a change from your previous position?
- A Yes, that is right.

MR. RAMEY: May I interject something here?

MR. CATON: Yes.

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MR. RAMEY: Now in your Case 6035 you just asked for a standard location?

MR. CATON: That is correct, Mr. Commissioner, and that is a change of departure from our position, a willingness to drill in Site A at this time.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Stevens, do you have any objections?

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Examiner, this really isn't into the call of the notice, however, to object to it and require them to get notice would take another three weeks at the minimum and another hearing. We have no objection if the Commission sees fit to grant them that northeast forced pool unit if they drill in the northeast of the northeast. The idea is to get this well drilled to protect the correlative rights of the owners in the northeast of the northeast. We certainly don't agree, obviously, with the northeast as a proration unit but they could hitchhike upon our subsequent application and we did ask the Commission to direct Latham and Barton or Southern Union Supply to drill a well so that is amenable with us.

MR. CATON: I don't think, Mr. Commissioner, that
the decision, the order entered by the Commission, really
gives anybody precisely what they asked for at this time. The
stance of the case is that all of us have been denied some
portion of our request, either in the alternative or directly.
The primary reason for putting this in this stance is that

Mr. Sharrock was asked on several occasions whether we were willing to drill that particular well and he had no upper-level decision at the time the testimony was taken previously as to our willingness to proceed on that basis.

- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Mr. Sharrock, have you prepared certain exhibits in this case, either yourself or through your direction?
  - A They were prepared under my direction.
- Q All right. Would you step up to the board and would you go through what has been marked for identification as Southern Union Supply No. 1 and would you point out to the Commission what you consider—well, tell the Commission what that is. Identify the map and then point out to them the significant features that you think are there?

A Exhibit One is a map prepared by Southern Union

Supply Company for this compulsory pooling application de nova

hearing set for December 27, 1977. This is a structure map

on top of the Slaughter zone porosity. This map was prepared

under my direction through the geological staff, our geological

staff in Dallas. the map was mapped on top of this datum on

top of the Slaughter zone porosity. This particular zone is

about two hundred to three hundred feet below the top of the

San Andres formation.

The main reason for preparing this map on top of the Slaughter porosity is to exhibit to the Commission a

configuration of the porosity in this particular field and to show that the north half of the northeast quarter has similar geology to this configuration. The scale of the map is one inch equals five hundred feet. The contour interval is ten feet.

The primary structural feature on this map shows an east dip at the rate of about sixty to seventy feet a mile.

The main structure feature is an east trending nosing that is plunging to the east and on top of this structure is where we propose a pooling unit.

In our first hearing we asked to drill an orthodox location and due to the outcome of that ruling, in thinking that the northeast of the northeast must be drilled, we have changed our position and will drill either at the eighty-acre location or at an unorthodox location or both locations.

When we were here at the previous hearing we had set pipe on this particular well here.

MR. RAMEY: Would you give the locations, please, for the record?

A It is nineteen eighty from the south line and nineteen eighty from the east line of Section 19, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico.

We had just set pipe on this well and we had not completed it. Subsequent to that time we have completed this well and it has made a producer and it is averaging about

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thirty-five barrels of oil per day at this time.

From that time we proceeded down to this well which is a well that is located six hundred and sixty feet from the south line and nineteen hundred and eighty feet from the west line, which is a reentry. We have labeled this Southern Union Supply Company SUSCO State No. 3. It is a reentry of a BTA Well No. 2 FMS designation. We reentered this well and logged the San Andres zone porosity. The Slaughter zone showed similar porosity to our No. 1 and our No. 2 Wells. After we perforated this well we acidized the well with something like ten thousand gallons and fraced it with forty thousand gallons and forty thousand pounds of sand and swabbed six and a half barrels of water per hour and that's after we recovered all of our frac water, with a trace of oil.

Somewhere between this well and this well we have had an updip termination of the permeability and I have postulated that this permeability barrier is down in this syncline portion of the structure map and when I get over to the porosity I will show you additional reasons why I drew the permeability barrier at that point.

Also I come down with a permeability barrier to the south, coming straight south and coming across the nosing that is the narrowest point and then coming down to the BTA oil producer which they did. It was a Bough C producing well and it was completed in the Claughter zone of the San Andres

and it produced a hundred or two hundred barrels of oil, something in that neighborhood and they plugged it.

And so my thinking is that this well here is at the western edge of the zone since this well did produce a little bit of oil and this well did not produce any oil.

Going south from there the permeability is still postulated. It is going straight south, it is going over the narrow part of the nose structure, nose to the southeast.

This is about the significance of this particular map, however, you can see on the electric log which has a gamma ray and a neutron log and a porosity log and it shows here that the zone of producing interval, it shows porosity and it shows a zone of oil and water transition and then it shows the water zone.

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) All right. Would you go to Exhibit Two and tell what that is and describe that to the Commission?

A Exhibit Two is an isopachous map greater than seven percent porosity. It is our thinking that one needs seven percent porosity in this particular zone to produce oil and that other zones of lower than seven percent will contribute but you have to have seven percent porosity for production.

This map is contoured on this interval from the top of the Slaughter zone to the oil and water transition zone, contouring porosity that is greater than seven perce ...

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We added up the porosity in this and put the different figures on the different wells and then contoured this with a five foot interval. What we have here is essentially some north-south alignment of porosity pods showing the thickness of the thicker porosities. This particular porosity seems to correlate with this nosing down here and this particular porosity seems to correlate with this nosing here.

Since this well tested the San Andres over here and we got water it seems like this particular pod or porosity interval, thick porosity interval, that this area over here is updip but it is wet so I postulated this permeability barrier where I had the least porosity coming down through here. I used both of these maps which were overlaid to help draw this particular permeability barrier.

Q Now you have part of that postulated permeability barrier, part of that barrier is in a straight line and part is in a dotted line, what is the significance of that,

Mr. Sharrock?

A Well, the part that is up here that I think is the true permeability barrier, where I think the barrier is, is related to my experience and also too that we have the least porosity shown here, and also that we have the syncline showing here off the nosing.

I don't know for sure that's where the permeability barrier is, but I'm using my best judgment, it's a judgment

call.

Q Now what would be your opinion based on your best call as to where the permeability barrier exists as to getting a producing well in the San Andres in either area, C, D, F, or E?

A This doesn't exist, I just don't think there is any production over in this area. Mr. -- I can't recall his name right now but he is with Cleary Production Company -- they have tried to recomplete this well which is a Bough C Well in the San Andres and my understanding is that they are just pumping a hundred percent water in this as you can tell from conversations with them.

Q All right. In your opinion then, Mr. Sharrock, the permeability barrier runs north and south directly to the west of the area that SUSCO is seeking to pool, is that right?

A That's my opinion. I think for a fact that this well is west of the permeability barrier, these two wells here are east of the permeability barrier, I believe. This well never has been -- it was tested with a drill stem test and it recovered a lot of water and some oil and I think that's east of the permeability barrier or this well by recovering a little bit of oil might be similar to this well. I mean it could be over here but what I'm doing is postulating that the permeability barrier comes in the area of least

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porosity.

Q And as far as pooling the northeast of the northeast, which would be the forty acres designated as B by Commission terminology, it would be detrimental to the interest owners in B to pool with anything to the west?

A I think so, yes, sir.

Q Now similarly your postulation on the barrier and your empirical knowledge about the well drilled in Section G, according to the terminology, what would be the effect of pooling on the north-south basis with the northwest of the northeast? The pooling of B and G?

A It is my thinking in pooling B and G that you are averaging out one type of area with another area and that they are not similar structurally or with porosity, with the same porosity, and what you are doing is averaging one with the other.

Q All right, Mr. Sharrock, would you tell the Commissioners what your Exhibit Three is and describe it?

A Exhibit Three is the average drily production for this immediate area for October 1977 and for this particular well, our SUSCO No. 3 for October of 1977.

The main reason I didn't use the other October production, it wasn't out the day I made this particular map.

This shows the average daily production for the wells in October of 1977. It shows that the No. 4 McGuffin

Såd Haterriah neget 'ing særvic General Court Reportes Briter 225 Calls Mejla, No. 122, Bank Pr. Her Hender Phone (505) 903-5112 is producing ninety-two point one barrels of oil a day. The Arco No. 2 Flying-M State, eight five point six barrels a day. The SUSCO No. 1 State, seventy-nine point four barrels a day and the SUSCO No. 2 State, thirty-five point eight barrels a day and the SUSCO No. 3 will be at a later date converted to a water injection well. It shows the Southern Production Coastal States No. 2 McGuffin made thirteen point three barrels. The Saxon Oil Company No. 1 Gregg died at four point four barrels.

I'm taking this particular production in the surrounding wells in the immediate vicinity of the north half of the northeast quarter and contoured this thing with contour intervals of twenty feet and contoured it from the SUSCO No. 1 around to the Flying-M No. 2 Well to the No. 4 McGuffin and around is similar production and coming to the south using equal distant contouring, coming on around and postulating that this thing would close up in this vicinity.

I have done this on the rest of the contour lines contouring production. It is my thinking by showing this map particularly that the regular field rules, eighty-acre spacing, on the north half of the northeast quarter produced somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty barrels per day and that the unorthodox location would produce greater than eighty barrels a day.

MR. RAMEY: Excuse me, you said the standard location

would produce about sixty barrels a day?

A About sixty barrels a day, yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: And better than eighty on the unorthodox location?

A Better than eighty, yes, sir. And it shows further,

I might state, with contouring this by using the methods that

I contoured with and truly it can be contoured different ways,

that the regular location down in H there, would be somewhere

about forty to fifty barrels a day wherever it comes on

through.

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Mr. Sharrock, that particular contour has been changed slightly from the exhibit that shows similar -- what was the reason for the change?

A Yes, sir, the main reason was because the Arco Well here is producing an average of nine barrels a day and when I had it contoured before I had that well up there producing as much as these wells down here and it was my thinking at that time that that thing would extend up to the northwest but the Arco No. 3 Flying-M terminates the production up in that area. Also I might say that one reason why this thing might have been terminated up here is that it is only making nine barrels a day and due to this No. 5 Skelly State is an injection well and that oil has been migrated from this particular location.

Q Referring now to what has been marked as SUSCO Exhibit No. 5, that's Exhibit Four.

A Exhibit Four is a cross section AA prime. It's a cross section running from east to west and it's running from the Shell Oil Company No. 1 Richardson that's located six sixty from the north line and six sixty from the west line in Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County. It runs through the Union of Texas No. 1 McGuffin which is located six hundred and sixty feet from the north line and nineteen eighty from the west line in Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

O Would you show the Commissioners where that is up

Q Would you show the Commissioners where that is up on your Exhibit Three there?

A This is the Shell well and the Union of Texas well and this is the proposed eighty-acre field rule drill site, the unorthodox location, and our Coastal States No. 4 McGuffin which is located six sixty from the north and six sixty from the west line in Section 29, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County.

Q Would you tell the Commissioners or describe what you feel is significant about that cross section?

A This particular cross section shows the Slaughter zone of proposity going from the No. 4 McGuffin west to the proposed unorthodox site and the proposed eighty-acre field rule drill site into the Union of Texas, it shows that this interval is about the same thickness and then proceeding on to the Shell Oil Company which perforated the San Andres Slaughter

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zone with an IP of twenty barrels of oil plus seventy-one barrels of water a day. This produced for a short time and was later plugged.

This particular cross section was revised from the other cross section after we reentered this particular well and run new electric logs in the thing and then we come down and was able to re-correlate the old gamma ray sonic logs in this particular well.

On the first cross section I showed, I showed some thinning to the west. By re-correlating the log, which was just north of this particular well, it shows that there is not much thinning there and that we have about the same thickness of Slaughter porosity as we do over here in the No. 4 Well in the Slaughter zone.

Q Anything else of significance?

MR. ARNOLD: Where is the trace of this cross section, do you have it on a map?

A Yes, sir, right here. The scale is one inch equals four thousand feet.

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Would you go through again for the Commissioner where it shows on the Exhibit?

A The cross section AA prime runs through --

Q For the record, shown on Exhibit Three by the red line.

A I wanted to show that this cross section does show

the postulated permeability barrier here and I put this particular barrier at this particular point simply because that is where it come out on my horizontal map of structure and porosity map and this particular permeability barrier is at that point.

Q Would you tell the Commissioners what Exhibit Five is and describe it to them, its significance?

A Exhibit Five is a cross section BB prime which runs to the south of cross section AA prime. This particular cross section runs through the Shell Oil Company No. 2 Richardson Well which is located nineteen eighty from the north and six sixty from the west line and the BTA Shell No. 1 which is located nineteen hundred and fifty-five feet from the north line and nineteen hundred and fifty-five feet from the east line and through the Roy Barton and Latham Cash No. 1 proposed drill site. These are all in Section 30 of Township 9 South, Range 33 East. And on through the Coastal States No. 2 McGuffin Well, this is located nineteen eighty from the north line and six sixty from the west line in Section 29, Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

- Q Would you mark this in green up on Exhibit Three?

  (THEREUPON, the witness complies.)
- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Would you tell the Commission what you find significant in that, Mr. Sharrock?
  - A This cross section is simply the same cross section

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that was presented before, I don't think we changed a blamed thing. The cross section shows the top of the pi marker in the San Andres that has been mapped on many, many times. Also it shows the top of the Slaughter zone which is geologically called the P-l or porosity-one zone. This does show an oil-water contact down below it.

Our interpretation from this thing is that the Slaughter zone is thinning to the west in this particular area. The No. 4 McGuffin is perforated. It shows perforations in the No. 2 McGuffin and is producing at the rate of thirteen point three barcels a day now.

The BTA Well is perforated in the top part of the Slaughter zone and it had an IP of forty-two barrels of oil per day, plus one hundred and twenty-eight barrels of water per day. It was plugged and abandoned on 10-13-67. This well produced somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred to two hundred barrels before being plugged.

The zone over here in the Shell Well, it's getting nearly impossible to find on these particular gamma ray and sonic. I'm sure that probably if we had different logs through this interval that we could do more with the interpretation.

Q Do you draw any conclusions as to the advisability of drilling a well in site H from that particular cross section, Mr. Sharrock?

A It is my thinking in cross section A that the proposed drill site of the Cash No. 1 would make a well, however, I think it would make a well somewhere in the neighbornood of forty to fifty barrels a day.

Q Would you describe Exhibit Six and tell the Commission its significance?

A Exhibit Six is a cross section CC prime which is a cross section through the BTA Oil Producers' well No. 1 FMS.

It is located three thirty from the south and six sixty from the west of Section 19. It comes through the reentry which we call the Southern Union Supply Company SUSCO State No. 3 which is located six sixty from the south and nineteen eighty from the west line and the Southern Union Supply Company SUSCO State No. 1 which is located six sixty from the south and six sixty from the west lines. All of these are in Section 19, Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

Also it continues eastward through the Atlantic Richfield No. 2 Flying-M which is located five hundred feet from the south line and seven hundred and ten feet from the west line in Section 20, Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

This particular cross section was drawn on a new log that was run in the No. 2 Well and the Arco No. 2 Flying-M through the SUSCO No. 1 and the SUSCO No. 3 and into the Flying-M. It shows essentially that the Slaughter zone is about the same thickness. It shows that the porosity seems to

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be better in our No. 1 SUSCO State than in the No. 2 SUSCO State because Arco only perforated the top part of it, we perforated all of it and also it does show the oil-water contact as determined by the No. 1 SUSCO State log analysis which is this log here.

of interest to this particular cross section to the geologist is showing that this log in the No. 3 Well is the same log as the neutron porosity log which was run through here. It showed similar porosity in the No. 3 Well as the No. 1 Well. It shows similar porosities. We went out there and we perforated selected porosity intervals that showed similar porosities and we acidized the well with about ten thousand gallons and it was tight, very tight. Then we went out and fractured the area, sand fraced the well with forty thousand gallons and forty thousand pounds of sand and we opened up the reservoir and we produced in the neighborhood of six and a half barrels of water per hour. That was on a swab test with just a very trace of oil, I would say a scum of oil.

This shows to me that the updip termination of this reservoir is probably due to lack of permeability. It traps the oil and lets the water go through but it will trap the oil. This is the updip termination of the Flying-M Field, it's somewhere between this well and this well here. It is my thinking that this particular line is simply because the structure and porosity shows the line of permeability to be

at that point. It indicates to me that the permeability barrier should be at that point.

Q Mr. Sharrock, would you draw the cross section in blue for the record?

(THEREUPON, the witness complies.)

- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) All right, sir. Now, Mr. Sharrock, using your charts can you tell the Commission how Southern Union Supply Company, what they have done in trying to develop this particular Flying-M Field?
  - A I won't use the conservative.
  - Q Use the orthodox.
- A The history of Southern Union Development in this particular area, I may go back -- Arco came in here and they drilled the No. 1 Flying M, which is an orthodox location and it is on the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 20.
- Q Why don't you mark that in, Mr. Sharrock? For the record, it is marked in blue in Section 20.
- A Arco drilled this well here. That well came in making somewhere—well, at the present time it is making twenty—six barrels a day. They moved over sometime later and they drilled the No. 2 Flying—M which would be in here in an orthodox location and drilled. It would be an infield well. They drilled that well and currently this well is making eighty—five barrels a day. When we saw that this particular

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well was drilled and how good it was, we come over and we staked an orthodox location on an eighty acres that would run north and south which would be an orthodox location and drilled it. That well is currently making seventy-nine point four barrels a day. That is the average for October.

Then sometime later we moved up and drilled a No. 2
Well which was drilled on an orthodox location, on eighty-acre
spacing and that well is currently making thirty-five point
eight barrels a day.

Subsequently we moved down here and reentered an old BTA well which we called the No. 3 SUSCO State and reentered that well for possible production, however, that well is west of the permeability barrier, postulated permeability barrier, and it produced water at the rate of six and a half barrels an hour.

Our position in this thing was to take the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 and put this unit together and drill an orthodox location on it and that was the basis of our hearing due to it having similar geology and we didn't have any idea about the permeability barrier at that time and due to the porosity being similar, this is approximately similar and, of course, you know the result of that.

I think for putting this thing together, the north half, I think that there is similar geology as to structure, similar porosities as I have mapped here and my thinking is to continue

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to drill the thing on the eighty-acre locations, on the eighty-acre spacing.

What really to me, if this particular well hadn't been drilled, the No. 2 Flying-M, there was no question about that you would have to drill it on eighty-acre spacing is my thinking. Actually the result of our hearing about saying that correlative rights of people in the immediate area A was not being adequately cared for and we come with the position then that we would drill either an orthodox location or an unorthodox location.

- Q Now what is your opinion as to the best location for drilling in the north half; what is the best location?
- A My thinking on the best location is the same as I thought in the previous hearing or that you overlay both of these maps and probably in the center of that eighty acres. The thing about it is, we could drill up here in this corner and make a well but that location is unfeasible.
- Q Now, Mr. Sharrock, what is your objection to the north-south spacing, designating Unit A and H as a pool unit?
- A Well, my main objection to the thing is that this particular unit has dissimilar geology, it's got one type of geology in the north half of it, one type of geology in Unit A and Unit A has another type of geology from this here. I think that these two units, or if you put the east half together, A and H, it looks like you are trying to take one type

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of geology and average it out with another type of geology.

Mr. Sharrock, in the previous hearing you were asked a question about your opinion on whether this field should be developed on or if we would be justified in developing forty-acre spacing, what is your opinion on that at this time?

A Well, my opinion is that if it is going to continue with the primary type of production over here that the field be developed on eighty-acre spacing and if the field is going to continue to be into the secondary type operation then it would probably have to go to forty-acre spacing.

 $\bar{Q}$  Am I correct in interpreting your testimony that as far as development you feel that it should be on eighty-acre spacing?

A Yes, sir, primary development should be on eightyacre spacing.

Q Mr. Sharrock, what is the energy that produces the oil in this particular field?

A The energy in my opinion is the energy that pushes this type of oil is solution and water drive through injection of water over in these particular injection wells, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Q Now you indicated that Southern Union Supply intended to convert its No. 3 into an injection well; that's not for purposes of secondary recovery?

A No, sir, it is for purposes of disposing of produced

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water in the No. 1 and No. 2 Well. I do not think there is any injection of water into this particular well will enhance the reservoir pressure any simply because of this permeability barrier.

Q Mr. Sharrock, would you discuss with the Commission your opinion as to the economics of the development of various proposals that are before the Commission?

Α It is our opinion that to drill and equip one of these wells out here it costs two hundred thousand dollars. On the forty-acre spacing we think that we can recover, say, forty-five thousand barrels of oil. At the rate of ten dollars a barrel for the oil net to the operator, this would give him four hundred and fifty thousand dollars income for about a two hundred thousand dollar expenditure, not counting operating or overhead expense, that type of expense. Over the life of the field this gives a ratio of a little over two to one on your investment and if the thing is drilled on eighty-acre spacing, continued development on eighty-acre spacing, it is my thinking that the recovery would be somewhere in the neighborhood of eighty to eighty-five thousand barrels per well and you would still have the same two hundred thousand dollars for drilling costs. This increases the income to somewhere in the neighborhood of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This gives you a ratio of a little over four to one. This does not count the time interval that one

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requires to get this type of income, I don't know what it would be. I don't know whether it would be over a rive-year period or a ten-year period.

Now, Mr. Sharrock, do you have an opinion as to what is happening to the correlative rights of the interest holders in Unit A, that would be the northeast of the northeast?

A Well, at the present time I think these correlative rights are only being damaged by one well and that's this particular well here, everything else in particular has been drilled on the regular orthodox location.

Q When you say this well here which one do you mean?

A It would be the Arco No. 2 Flying-M State which is located in letter M in Section 20.

Q Now that I believe you stated was an infilled well?

A That is correct.

Q And the original well was drawn on a lay down eightyacre spacing with drilling in the orthodox side?

A Yes, sir, beginning in Section 20, Unit letter M and N.

Q Now, Mr. Sharrock, do you have an opinion as to the effect on the interest holders in Unit B of Section 30 if the Commission order which has been entered here is continued?

A Well, it's my thinking that this particular thing, if this unorthodox location is separated from this one, if Unit A is separated from Unit B then it becomes diluted, the

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royalty owners' interest in Unit B, also not only the royalty owners but the leasehold owners too.

Q Mr. Sharrock, if the Commission continued the order which is presently in effect what plan would you propose for continuing the development of Unit B of Section 30?

A Well, if the Commission continues the order here the only thing we have here is to continue with the eighty-acre spacing and come down and pool with Unit G for an eighty-acre location and drill a standard location.

Q What would be the effect of the interest owners of the northeast if they were required to pool with Unit G? If the interest owners of B are required to pool?

A If the well is located down there in G then they would have a limited amount of production. You are averaging out uncommercial with commercial or unattractive with attractive acreage.

Q Is it your opinion that Unit G will not produce as substantial amount of oil, Mr. Sharrock?

A That's my thinking at the present time.

Q And is that opinion based on recent information?

A It is based on the most recent information I have available, yes, sir.

Q All right, now, is there any possibility of combining Unit B with Unit C, Mr. Sharrock, what would be the effect of that?

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A Well, we would have the same thing because this unit would be coming over into another well that is already tested in the San Andres that tested oil and water and we have a postulated permeability barrier. It would be the same thing as putting attractive acreage with unattractive acreage.

- Q Well, it's even a little stronger than that, isn't it, Mr. Sharrock, in Unit C and G we don't have postulated non-producing acreage, we know that is non-producing acreage?
  - A That is correct.
- Q And to require the interest owners in Unit B to go in either of those directions for pooling purposes, what would be the effect on their interest?
  - A It would dilute their interest, in my opinion.
- Q Now, as far as combining Units H and G, that would be the standard location for pooling of the east half of A and H Units, would you give your opinion as to the effect there?

A Well, it was the same as I gave awhile ago. My thinking is that you are pooling similar geological acreage with unsimilar or a different type of acreage and you get an averaging out of one type of acreage to another.

Q All right. Now, Mr. Sharrock, you show a swing of the permeability barrier to the east after you cross the north unit, A and B Units, is that your postulation of where that barrier goes?

A The main reason I swung it down to the south from this point is due to the minimal amount of porosity that we have here and then swinging it back to the east to come through the BTA simply because I believe that is on the east side of the permeability barrier but it is really non-commercial or non-economic and I'm postulating that it comes south from there due to coming across the narrow point of that nosing.

Q All right. Now as far as the field rules, Mr. Sharrock, that are established, if development is done by following the field rules, do you have an opinion as to whether the correlative rights of the owners of interest would be protected?

- A The correlative rights of what unit?
- Q Wall, of any unit. I'm asking the question in a general fashion of all interest owners.

A It is my thinking that if this particular area had been developed on eighty-acre spacing then the correlative rights would be protected. The only thing I can see why the correlative rights are not protected is due to this well which is an infill well drilled on an orthodox location and if this well wasn't there all correlative rights would be protected.

- Q Even by drilling in Unit B of the north half of the northeast?
  - A That is correct. That would all be on eighty-acre

spacing.

Q Would you have an opinion as to how this particular problem as presented to the Commission should be resolved,
Mr. Sharrock?

A My thinking is that the problem could be resolved by having pooling in the north half of the northeast quarter and drilling either a field rule location or drilling at an unorthodox location. I think that would solve the problem fine.

Q Referring to SUSCO Exhibit Number Seven, the well costs estimate, would you tell the Commission how this particular exhibit varies from the previous estimate that was submitted?

A This particular exhibit was prepared by me, it is for either the orthodox or the unorthodox drill site. It's virtually the same except that on our last well we found that we didn't spend near the money that we thought we would on our production facilities hook-up. It is estimated that that cost would run somewhere around five thousand dollars instead of the twenty thousand we had previously. This would bring the expenditure down to two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and two dollars.

Do you want me to run through it all or does the Commission want me to run through it?

No, just the change is all, I think.

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Mr. Sharrock, looking down at the bottom of your exhibit it says, total estimated cost a hundred and ten five five one and then there is a two oh two, which is your total?

A Two oh two nine oh two. The first column, the ninety-two three fifty-one is--the eighty-six five twenty-three is the intangible cost. The total tangible expenses is at the top of the page under total tangible. Total intangible is down at the bottom, then you add both of these up to get your total cost, the two oh two nine on two.

- Q And that's the figure that is just below the line?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Now, Mr. Sharrock, does Southern Union Supply Company desire to be the operator of the wells that you have suggested?
  - A Yes, sir, we do.
  - Q And do you have an estimate of cost on operations?
- A Yes, sir, our overhead while drilling would be a thousand dollars per month for the days that we are working. The overhead after production is established would be at the rate of a hundred dollars per month for office overhead and then plus the expenses.
- Q All right. Now how many wells is Southern Union operating in this particular area at the present time?
  - A Two wells.
- Q Does this have an effect on the cost of operation, Mr. Sharrock?

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- Okay. Would the location of the other wells have any effect on the oil batteries that you constructed?
  - No, sir, we would have to construct new batteries.
- Now, Mr. Sharrock, do you have a request on risk that you would like to submit to the Commission?
- Yes, sir, I would like to submit that we could drill these wells on a risk basis of thirty-three and a third percent.
  - Now that is a change from your previous risk? Q
- Yes, sir. It is my understanding that the Commission's interpretation of risk as being one obtains his capital back and we are asking for an additional thirty-three and 1 third percent.
- MR. CATON: All right. Does the Commission have any questions of the witness?
- MR. RAMEY: One thousand dollars for drilling and a hundred and fifty for producing?
- MR. SHARROCK: One hundred dollars a day, I mean a hundred dollars a month.
- MR. RAMEY: Okay. Mr. Stevens, do you have any questions?
- MR. STEVENS: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, I surely do
- 25 have.

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#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

Q Mr. Sharrock, is it true that Southern Union has no interest in the northeast quarter or Unit A of Section 30?

- A At this time that is correct.
- Q It does have an interest in Unit B?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And it does have an interest in Unit G?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And it has no interest in Unit H?
- A That is correct.
- Q Yet Southern Union has requested that Unit B where it has an interest and Unit A where it has no interest be pooled?

A At this time when we made that request we did have an interest in Unit A.

- Q But you have none now?
- A That is correct.
- Q Southern Union is also requesting then for a force that Unit G and H be pooled, G in which Southern Union has an interest and H in which it has no interest, is that correct?
  - A I don't think we made that request.
- Q All right, would it logically fall then that if the south half of the northeas quarter were to be developed that it would have to be pooled on an east-west basis if your

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application is granted?

A Would you ask me the question again, please?

Q If Southern Union's application were granted for forced pooling in the north half of the northeast would the forced, the south half of the northeast have to be pooled in order to drill a well in the south half of the northeast?

A I wouldn't think so, sir.

Q How would it be drilled without an eighty-acre proration unit assigned to it?

A The same way, I guess, that our Unit B would have to be drilled without a proration unit.

Q I believe Unit B could be but we will leave that up to the Commission.

A Okay.

O State again, if you will please, the direction of your postulated permeability barrier in Section 19 and 30?

Just state it, if you will, you don't have to show it.

Generally? Its linear alignment in accordance with the cardinal rules of the compass.

A Okay. The postulated permeability barrier starts near the center of the section and then comes south along a line pretty well straight to the section line.

Let me get up and I'll tell you.

Q Surely, I didn't want to stop you from looking at it.

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The postulated permeability barrier commences near the center of Section 18. It comes south and then it curves back southwest through a syncline that I have drawnon the structure map to a point about mid-section on the north line of Section 30. It proceeds south to just east of the Unit Texas Petroleum No. 1 McGuffin and it turns across a structural nosing, coming south-southeast and then coming southeast to the BTA Oil Producers No. 1 Shell and it comes from there about south across another structural nose.

- Q Is that generally north-south in direction?
- It stays pretty well north-south.
- Do you anticipate increased possibilities of obtaining economic production as you go east of that line, your opinion as an expert witness?
  - Yes, sir.
- Would you anticipate obtaining superior production as you go east of that postulated permeability barrier, the farther you go east?
- I think that from this line the farther that you go east that you are going to obtain superior production until you get past the No. 2 Flying-M State which is in Section 20, which is in letter M in Section 20 and then the No. 4 McGuffin Well which is in letter D of Section 29, from that point on east I think the production is going to deteriorate.
  - Could you estimate the datum or the datums of the

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field rules eighty-acre location in your original application in Unit B in Section 30 and also estimate the possible datum of Unit A in Section 30 based upon your Exhibit One structure map?

- A Our datum on top of the Slaughter porosity zone?
- Q Yes.

A It is approximately ninety feet, plus. Our datum on the unorthodox location in Unit A would be approximately plus ninety.

- Q Is there any other wells produced in the Flying-M San Andres Field at that datum, that high?
  - A No, sir, not that I know of.
  - Q What is the highest datum that it does produce at?
  - A Plus sixty-six.
- Q You stated that the conditions are similar in the north half of the northeast, are they similarly good or similarly bad in the sense that you do not have a well producing at a datum that high?
  - A I think they are similarly good.
- Q Would you make a reneralization then that the higher you go on the datum in the Flying-M San Andres Field, the greater your chances are of obtaining good production?

A It really wasn't the datum on this particular configuration on the top of the Slaughter zone in this particular zone. When you have a higher datum it shows that you have

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more porosity in the zone, so, therefore, we have more porosity and it is assumed that you would have a better well.

- Q Look at your Exhibit One then and state to me the wells that have the higher datum than sixty-six that produce oil.
- A There is no higher datum than sixty-six that produces oil.
- Q Doesn't that contradict your past statement, your most recent statement?
  - A No, sir, because you are going updip to the west.
- Q That's obvious from your map but that's not my question. If you are going updip the wells that have high datums and no production, if you go updip in the north half of the northeast solely, according to your map, shouldn't you get the same dry wells that produce at those higher datums to the west?

A I don't think so, simply because I think that this permeability barrier is at this point here.

- Q Does that mean then that the structure is not determinative as to the commercial accumulation in this field?
- A No, sir, I think the structure has something to do about the accumulation in the field but I think the lack of permeability probably has the most effect due to accumulation.
- O Does that then contradict your statement, the similar geological conditions as regards to structure make it

better to drill in the north half of the northeast?

A I don't think it contradicts because I think the structure enhances the possibility of it having good wells in this particular field but I think the main reason that we don't have any wells west of this permeability barrier is due to that permeability barrier.

Q From that then can you affirm, based on your previous testimony and this exhibit, that the higher structural position you show on your map in the north half of the northeast is immaterial as to whether you get a good well or a bad well or whether correlative rights are being damaged or enhanced by your proposed locations and your forced pooling?

A I couldn't tell you that.

Q Well, that's what we are asking you, what are your chances of hitting? You have given us an estimate, now you say you can't tell us.

A Well, I can't tell you for sure, I can give you an estimate but I can't tell you for sure until I drill a well.

Q Plus your contradictory statements merely point out the unpredictability of finding oil in a particular location?

MR. RAMEY: I object to the question as being argumentive. Would you word it in another manner?

MR. STEVEN \_\_11 just drop the question, Mr. Commission r.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Mr. Sharrock, you stated

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that the SUSCO State No. 2 in Unit J of Section 19 averaged thirty-five barrels of oil per day in October, can you tell us the day in October it was completed?

A I think it was completed on September the 30th or September 29th, September 30th or something of that sort.

- Q What was the potential of that well?
- A Thirty-five barrels a day.
- Q Then your statement that it averaged thirty-five barrels a day of every day of October of 1977?
  - A Thirty-five point eight barrels, sir.
- Q Did anyone ever tell you that well made twenty barrels a day?
  - A I hadn't heard that.
- Q Did you talk to anybody who was actually on the field and measured the production in that well?
- A All I know is the figures that come into the office and divide them by thirty. I didn't actually divide them, I mean, some of the people under me divided them by thirty.
- Q Is it a coincidence that the average daily production happens to be the initial potential of the well?
  - A I don't know.
- Q If the well did in fact make only twenty barrels during the time that it was on production, during the month of October, would you tend to draw that postulated permeability barrier a little bit to the east?

A It could be.

Q Would you tend to draw your heart-shaped area of maximum possible production in your Exhibit Three farther east? Exhibit Three, Mr. Sharrock?

A This one?

Q Yes, your Exhibit Three.

A What are you talking about, the heart, are you talking about the A contour?

Q Yes, the closed contour line that you show in Exhibit Three.

A Well, if this was making twenty barrels or it might be ten barrels, this thing would be closed off down here at the end.

Q It would make no difference as to your contour lines then?

A It would be closed down to the south, that is correct.

Q All right. You show your permeability postulated barrier as going through Unit C of Section 30, you just barely avoid the west line of Unit B of Section 30, is that based upon your knowledge or understanding of the Union Texas Petroleum No. 1 McGuffin Well just west of your postulated barrier?

A It is based on the knowledge that I brought this thing down through this syncline and across the narrowest point

of this particular nosing, then through the other part of the syncline, then coming through the BTA Well. I think that BTA Well is on the east side of that permeability barrier.

Q Could you have drawn that reasonably, perhaps six hundred and sixty feet east of there, not quite at the narrowest part there, not quite at the narrowest part of your nosing; but possibly almost the narrowest part?

A By using the structure map as I mentioned before that I overlayed the porosity. To draw this permeability barrier I used this structure map and also the porosity map and come out with an area that I thought was the best. You are saying about yours, I could take this thing and come down through the syncline and come back over here through the narrowest part and come down here but I used the porosity map and tried to draw the thing by using both maps and drawing in a most significant place that I thought that the permeability barrier would be.

Q I refer you to a statement you made with regard to
Exhibit Six. You stated that the logs showed similar porosities in the SUSCO 3 yet they were treated tight and they
produced water. Do porosity evaluations mean anything in this
field based upon your experience with your SUSCO 2 and 3?

A Yes, sir, I think they mean the difference between making a well and not making a well.

Q Certainly it is interpretive, is it not?

A Yes, sir.

Q Therefore, your map of Exhibit Number Two is interpretive, is it not?

A It is my interpretation.

Q It could be interpreted differently and further east could it not?

A Yes, sir, it certainly could.

Q You show east of the Saxon Well in Unit J in Section 30, a closed structure, and though it might be contoured as a nose, did that closed structure or nose contribute to better production in that particular area?

A I really don't know, Mr. Stevens, because this

Saxon Well down here is just producing a minimum amount of

oil yet it had one of the higher amounts of porosity of some
thing like forty-four feet. I cannot tell you whether this is

just my interpretation, I interpreted that nose and closed the

thing out due to using equal distance contouring. The thing

about it, I tried to bring this thing around through this

nosing here, the continued permeability pinchout. The thing

about it, some of these wells that have made a considerable

amount of—a cumulative amount of oil—and I sure don't think

that permeability, that you could separate this zone from this

I think it comes across this nosing to go south. I don't have

any well data over here to confirm that.

You can't say then that structure contributes or does

not contribute to good or bad production in the southeast quarter of Section 30, is that a correct statement?

A Well, if you want to make it that way.

- Q Well, I don't want to make it one way or the other,
  I think it is just a question--
- A I think the thing that shows the most, I think structure helps one out in the area but certainly you have got to have permeability to produce, you've got to have that.
- Q On that basis then permeability would be the primary criterion for commercial production?

A Well, I think if you had to put it on a percentage basis I think you are going to have to have sixty percent of everything is going to have to be permeability, the other forty percent is going to have to be structure and porosity related.

- Q Would you say twenty percent to each, just for a figure, not to be exact?
  - A I don't know.
- Q On that basis, using this rap you show on Exhibit
  One, is no less than forty percent determinative and possibly
  twenty percent if you split porosity and structure, is that
  a fair statement?
- A No, sir, I don't think so, I think this is my interpretation of the thing. I gave you those figures before
  sirply because it is my opinion that the field, the reason the

field is there is due to the updip termination of effective permeability for hydrocarbon migration.

Q The reason I asked the question is because you keep coming back to similar geologic conditions as related to structure and porosity, this being the reason for force pooling the north half of the northeast and yet you keep reiterating the structure is only a very small part of it and it would seem that really this Exhibit One has very little meaning in the northeast.

MR. CATON: I object to the question. I don't think it is a question I think it is a statement and in addition it misstates the testimony of the witness. He has never stated that porosity or permeability or structure is a very small part of it and he has testified very consistently that he looked at all of them and it is his interpretation of all of them and I object to the question.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Examiner, I won't guarantee that I'm stating his statements exactly correctly, I'm probably generalizing it but I think this has been the total thrust of their testimony that, quote, similar geological conditions as regards to structure and porosity control whether this thing should be force pooled, the north half of the northeast and I am merely trying to show and trying to get this witness to give an opinion as to how much they mean in the commercial accumulation.

MR. CATON: Well, just a minute, let the Commissioner rule on my objection.

MR. RAMEY: I'm going to overrule your objection, Mr. Caton, and ask the witness to answer the question about permeability. Would you like the question restated, Mr. Sharrock?

MR. SHARROCK: Yes, sir.

- Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) How much, in your opinion does structure have to do with the accumulation percentage?
- A Let me tell you in my own words and then if I don't answer this question, ask me again.
  - Q Go right ahead.

A I think that this particular field is that permeability is a major cause of entrapment of the oil. I also think that structure helps enhance one to produce that oil that's trapped, also I think that you have to have that porosity to help the permeability produce its oil. The thing that a permeability—I just don't know how to map permeability. I think that there is a relationship between porosity and permeability and the relationship of this porosity and permeability is how goods move through reservoir rock and porosity being the amount of oil space in the rock and permeability being the capability of the fluid flowing through the rock and these two have a direct relationship in this particular field. I can't explain what the direct relationship

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does. I think that the entrapment is due to the closing of
the flow throats of the permeability so small until the water
can go through the permeability and it traps the oil. This is
called capillary action. That's my thinking on it and if I
knew how to map porosity, Mr. Stevens, I would certainly have
mapped it for you.

- Q Well, you certainly did in Exhibit Two.
- A I mean permeability, I'm sorry.
- Q Oh, sorry. Let's go then to your Exhibit Two and again you show a north-south alignment, do you not, of your permeability barrier that is postulated?
- A Yes, sir, they are similar on every map. All the maps were overlain with the permeability barrier similar.
- Q And yet you seek an east-west alignment of your north half of the northeast. You show some, I guess I will use your term, pods.

MR. CATON: Mr. Commissioner, I'm going to have to object to the statments made by counsel.

MR. RAMEY: I was just about to call his attention to that, Mr. Caton.

MR. STEVENS: I stand corrected.

MR. RAMEY: If you are asking questions go ahead and if you want to testify we will put you on the stand, Mr. Stevens.

0 (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Mr. Sharrock, in Exhibit

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Two, Unit H of 19 you show twenty-three feet of porosity in a pod of porosity and yet that well is a dry hole, how do you explain the fact that it is a dry hole?

A The only way I can explain that dry hole is due to lack of permeability, the same as our No. 3 Well.

- Q That's in Unit G of 19?
- A In Unit H.
- Q Unit H, I'm sorry, of Section 19.

A I can't explain it, on that particular well why it is not a well. We would have tried to reenter that well if Coastal hadn't gone back in there and left a packer in the thing. I can't explain it to you. I do think, if you want my opinion of it, I think that this well up here would be similar to the Arco No. 3, making about nine barrels a day.

Q The porosity in that case was not determinative as to whether you had a commercial well or not, is that true?

A It was drilled before we come onto the particular lease.

Q Well, is my question true or do you not know? That porosity is not determinative as to whether that well produces commercially or not?

A That is true.

Q In Section 30, Units P an J, one is a dry hole and one is a producer and yet they have quite a bit of porosity, is that porosity that determines whether you have a good or a

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bad well down there?

- A E and J?
- Q In Section 30, Unit P and J.

A I really can't tell you the reason why that Saxon Well didn't produce. The electric logs showed that it had thirty-four feet of porosity on the thing. The only thing I can think of is possibly that it didn't have the permeability to produce.

Q Do you know which well on this map, your Exhibit
Number Two, has produced the most oil?

A I believe it's in Section 29, it would be the No. 1 McGuffin.

Q How does its porosity compare with the other wells east of your postulated permeability barrier?

A It has twenty feet of porosity, from the Saxon Well it has about half that amount of porosity that it does and up to the north, our SUSCO No. 1 Well and our SUSCO No. 2 Well they have a little more, one has eight feet more, the other one has thirteen feet.

Q It has little porosity and the poor wells have a lot of porosity, is there any correlation between porosity and commercial producibility of any well?

A Well, as I mentioned to you before, I think that the permeability has a great deal to do with production.

Q In that sense then you postulated your permeability

barrier, as you said, with an overlay of your structure map and your pod of porosity in the north half of the northeast of Section 30 or your isopach map?

- A That is correct.
- O Therefore, would you logically say that the permeability barrier should be moved in some other direction as opposed to giving value to the pod of porosity you show in the north half of the northeast?

A Well, I think that the permeability barrier could be moved any direction you wanted to the east, all the way through these particular wells over here, I mean it could come all the way down through here. I'm just giving you the best indications of where I think its at.

- Q Do you consider that superior geological considerations in the north half of the northeast that you have discussed are partly caused by the forty feet of possible porosity that you have drawn in the north half of the northeast cn Exhibit Two?
  - A Yes, sir, I think so.
- Q And yet the best well in the field has half that amount of porosity?
  - A I think it has quite a bit of permeability.
- One of the worst wells in the field has more than that porosity and yet you still corsider this a valid determinate of quality of similar geologic conditions?

MR. CATON: I'll object to the question. I think it has been asked and answered. That same question has been asked and answered several times.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Commissioner, it has been asked in other respects but regarding other exhibits and other geological data. This is merely again trying to determine on what basis he can state that the north half of the northeast should be force pooled on the basis of what similar geological conditions and in which he shows no correlation between those similar conditions and the commercial ability of any well to be drilled. I think the question deserves answering.

MR. RAMEY: I overrule the objection and let the witness answer the question.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) The question was, and I will certainly be rephrasing it, is that on the basis of the fact that the best we'll in the field has lower porosity than some of the worst wells in the field that have higher porosity how can you state that similar geological conditions with higher porosity as you show in the north half of the northeast make it a better manner of forced pooling?

A Well, I think in consideration of you talking about that these particular wells over here, that this particular well has more accumulative oil production and only having twenty feet of pay in this particular well is, I think you have to think back and say that this particular well has been

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drilled every since 1966, also it has a water injection well which is up to the northeast of it and also it has another water injection well which is down to the southeast of it. I think that trying to compare this well with secondary recovery injection wells' accumulative production on the twenty feet of porosity in this particular well and due to the secondary nature of recovering oil out of this and the additional pressure put on the reservoir by these two injection wells have caused this well with twenty feet of porosity a better well, a much better well, than it would have been in primary production.

Q Referring then to your Exhibit Number Three, you show that well which incidentally is in Unit E of Section 29, that well is still making fifty-four barrels a day according to your map, doesn't that tend to show that the fact that it was drilled earlier is of no consequence, it's still a good well?

A It's still a good well. These wells up here that were drilled later, though, are making anywhere from ninety-two to eighty barrels a day and they were drilled later and you give those wells the same length of time and they are going to recover possibly the same amount of oil, we hope so anyway.

Q They have more porosity, do they not?

A Yes, sir.

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## O Therefore, is porosity really much of a determinate based on all of this evidence?

A I think that porosity is one of the better determinates that we have to map because I certainly can't map permeability.

- Q Yet you have mapped a limited permeability, have you not?
- A I have mapped the postulated permeability barrier due to knowledge that we gained here in the last month on the reentry of this particular well and due to the stimulation techniques we did to that particular well.
- Q Are you familiar with the cumulative production of the wells in the northwest quarter of 29, generally, not specifically?

A No, sir, I just happen to know that particular well has recovered, I believe it is a hundred and ten thousand barrels or something like that.

- Q If the well had produced over three hundred thousand barrels of oil could you be surprised?
  - A Which well?
- Q Unit letter E in Section 29, the No. 1 McGuffin.
  Pardon me, Unit letter F.
- A No, I wouldn't be surprised, simply because its got two water injection wells up there.
  - Q Is it on forty-acre spacing effectively?

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A Yes, sir, infield drilling has been drilled,

Q Your estimate of primary production on forty-acre spacing is forty-five thousand barrels, how does that equate with this well and other wells that have produced in the northwest quarter of Section 29, a direct offset to the unorthodox location?

A Well, the only way I can particularly answer that particular question is that probably water injection has enhanced the recovery of that well into secondary. I couldn't tell you what the primary was.

Q How about the other wells, were they enhanced by water injection?

A What others?

Q The other wells in the northwest quarter of Section 29, the ones I was previously speaking of?

A They probably were.

Q You don't know the accumulatives?

A No, sir, I didn't study the cumulative productions.

Q You made an estimate of forty-five thousand barrels on forty-acre spacing and eighty thousand barrels on eighty acres. I'm not trying to beat you to death with it but you estimated your economics on those figures and yet they are considerably below the wells in the northwest quarter of 29, how do you explain that?

A Well, if you go back to the previous testimony

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testified by Coastal States when they put this unit together years ago that you will find that their testimony on forty-acre spacing, I believe, is forty-six thousand barrels and on eighty-acre spacing is ninety-two thousand barrels.

- Q How far along was the field at the time of their estimate?
  - A It had twenty-three producing wells.
  - Q Ten years ago?
- A I don't know, I would have to get the testimony back out and read it.
- Q Well, in your opinion was it one year or seven years or forty years?
- A When the Commission ruled the field on eighty-acre spacing.
- Q Do you consider that really means much when you have the actual production now?
- A Well, I think one has to look on primary recovery as being the part of recovery due to the movement of oil through the solution gas and secondary recovery would be the movement of oil through secondary means. I think that the recovery factor that these particular people used was something like twelve.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Examiner, I have no further questions of this witness.

MR. RAMEY: Are there any other questions of the

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witness? Mr. Arnold?

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. ARNOLD:

You were speaking of porosity and permeability and you spoke earlier that there was no particular relationship, isn't there usually a relationship between the porosity and the permeability?

A I think I definitely spoke that there is some type of relationship between permeability and porosity, they do have a relationship.

Q In other words, where you show the higher porosity you would expect normally better permeability also?

A Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Stamets?

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q Aside from the considerations for compulsory pooling that are set out in the law, do you feel that the geological considerations should be the most important factor in the Commission's decision or should this be just one of the factors in the decision?

A I think that it should be one of the factors in the Commission's decision. I believe that the Commission should consider all of the aspects of this particular case.

MP. STAMETS: That's the only question I have.

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MR. ARNOLD: One other one. Is there an oil-water contact in this pool?

A I believe there are, yes, sir. I can't prove it because we haven't perforated any well down below the oil-water contact.

MR. ARNOLD: In other words, this is primarily a structural trap which is modified by porosity and permeability changes?

A No, sir, I would say it is more of a permeabilitytype trap modified by structural changes.

MR. ARNOLD: In other words, you think you would have production in the pool if there weren't structural differences?

A Well, I think that the structural differences is what probably enhanced the production in the field.

MR. ARNOLD: You would call it primarily a stratigraphic trap rather than structure?

A Yes, sir.

MR. ARNOLD: That's all.

MR. RAMEY: Are there any other questions of the witness? He may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. RAMEY: Let's recess for about fifteen minutes.

(THEREUPON, the hearing was in recess.)

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MR. RAMEY: The hearing will come to order, please.

Mr. Stevens, would you proceed at this point?

MR. CATON: Mr. Commissioner, I have a couple of

ends to tie up. I don't have any further testimony, however.

MR. RAMEY: Okay, go ahead.

MR. CATON: I ask the Commission for the record to

take Commission notice of the testimony that has been entered previously and the exhibits that were entered in that particular hearing and I would offer my Exhibits One through Seven.

MR. RAMEY: Any objection to that, Mr. Stevens?

MR. STEVENS: No objections, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. RAMEY: The Commission will take such notice.

(THEREUPON, Southern Union Supply Company

Exhibits One through Seven were offered

into evidence.)

#### ROY G. BARTON, JR.

called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. STEVENS:

- Q Would you state your name, your residence, your occupation and your relationship to the applicants herein?
- A My name is Roy G. Barton, Jr. I live at 309 West Gold in Hobbs, New Mexico. I'm an independent oil producer

and operator and I'm in joint venture with Mr. Latham in these applications.

- Q Very briefly would you state what the applicants seek herein and some of the alternatives therein?
- A The applicants herein in Case 6017, we applied for an order pooling the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County to be dedicated to a well drilled at a standard location.

Also in Case 6036 we filed for an order pooling a standard or non-standard oil proration unit and an unorthodox location or an alternative of forty-acre spacing in Section 30, 9 South, 33 East. Also in that same case we asked for a pooling of all of the interest in the east half of the northeast to be dedicated to a well drilled at an unorthodox location in Unit A or an order pooling only the northeast of the northeast of Section 30, also Unit A, forming a non-standard forty-acre unit and in the alternative we asked for an amendment of the Flying-M pool rules to forty-acre spacing and also in Case 6112 the applicants asked that the Commission order a well drilled in Unit A of Section 30 and that the working interest income there be put in escrow at the time of completion if there is any litigation.

Q In view of the change of position of the opponents
to your application and of the Commission's Order 5579, do
you now seek only to force pool the east half of the northeast

to get an unorthodox location in Unit A of Section 30?

A Yes.

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Q And an order asking the Commission to require the drilling?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the others you are not asserting inasmuch as they are not an issue, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Referring to what has been marked as Exhibit One would you very briefly explain it for the Commission?

A Exhibit One is a copy of the Commission's method of designating forty-acre units within section and we will be using the letters there for unit numbers.

Q Referring to Exhibit Number Two, would you explain it, please?

A Exhibit Number Two is a breakdown of the working interest ownership in the northeast quarter of Section 39, 33, and the top portion being what Mr. Latham and myself have proposed and that is designating the east half of the northeast quarter as a working interest unit and here we show that Latham and Barton on a seventy-three point forty-four percent working interest, Southern Union with no interest, Shell with twenty-six point fifty-six percent working interest.

Okay, in the west half of the northeast quarter, in the same picture, we show Latham and Barton with no interest,

Southern Union Supply Company with a seventy-eight point percent interest and we have a question mark there as we are not completely sure what their ownership is but we are assuming they own the balance and we also show Shell with a twenty-one point eight seven percent working interest.

- Q This ownership, if the Commission grants your application, will Southern Union have any correlative rights to be violated in the east half of the northeast?
- A I don't see where they have any correlative rights in the east half of the northeast or in the southeast-northeast.
- Q Okay, would you continue with the bottom part of that exhibit?
- A All right, in the bottom part is the unit as proposed by Southern Union and we show Latham and Barton with a twenty-three point four four percent working interest, Southern Union Supply Company with a forty point sixty-two percent working interest, Shell with a thirty-five point nine four working interest. That is the north half of the northeast.

In the south half of the southeast we show Latham and Barton with fifty percent working interest, Southern Union with a thirty-seven point five percent working interest and Shell with a twelve and a half percent working interest.

Q If the Southern Union Supply Company application were granted what would be the working interest percentage

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loss or the interest lost to the owners of the northeastnortheast?

A The owners there--well, the applicant, Latham and Barton, would lose a fifty percent working interest if their application was approved.

- Q They would gain that in Unit B?
- A Yes, they would.
- Q Okay, and how about in the south half of the north-east?

A The same is true for the south half of the northeast if the application were granted and we were drilling in this part we would lose a fifty percent working interest in the southeast of the northeast.

- Q Conversely Southern Union Supply Company would get an interest in east half of the northeast that they presently do not have, is that correct?
  - A That is correct.
- Q Did you have a chance to lease the acreage in the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 30?
- A Yes, we did, in fact we started leasing in there in May of 1976 and for reasons we felt the acreage in the west half of the northeast not attractive we did not attempt to buy any leases over there.
- Q Thus the forced pooling in compliance with Southern Union's request would in effect force you to own acreage you

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initially had refused to own?

A Yes, sir.

Q Referring to what has been marked as Exhibit Number
Three, would you explain that, please?

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Stevens, before we go on, are these letters part of Exhibit One?

MR. STEVENS: Those letters were originally Exhibit
One, Mr. Examiner. We changed it and I should have taken it
off of your set of exhibits. We felt it wasn't pertinent to
the issues as they have developed today and I will relieve
you of them if you desire.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you.

MR. STEVENS: We felt it might behoove us to substitute as an exhibit the Exhibit One as shown there for purposes of the record.

MR. CATON: We would ask the Commission to not consider any information that they might have inadvertently found in those letters.

MR. STEVENS: And I certainly will concur with opposing counsel's request.

MR. CATON: I would suggest to the Commission that if we get into that area or periphery the testimony would be extensive and not really relevant to the questions involved.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Mr. Barton, would you explain Exhibit Three, please?

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A Exhibit Three is what we have determined to be the possible income to the working interest owners in the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, 9 South, 33 East, for a period from October 1st, '77 through March 1st, '78. We used these figures as we felt that if we had not been contested we would have had the first well producing or both wells producing by October 1st and since we are tied up in litigations we doubt that one could be completed now until March 1st of next year.

Okay, we show estimated barrels of production for Wells 1 and 2 and those would be Units A and H. We took an average of four offsetting wells, one to the north, northeast, east and southeast and these are offsets of Units A and H. We took an average of those four wells times one and a half and came up with a hundred and eleven barrels of oil per day average that we could have been producing or for a total for the period of sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty barrels.

From a recent price quoted to us we used the figure of eleven dollars and fifteen cents per barrel, I think it may be a little bit higher right now. We come up with a current revenue loss for the east half of the northeast owners of a hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars.

Also we show an AFE cost for two wells, this is our AFE of August 24th, we show two wells completed, costing

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three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and seven dollars and our AFE of December 13th for two wells of three hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars, with an increase of thirty-four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

Adding that figure with the gross revenue loss we come up with a total figure of two hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars of possible income.

Q On the first line of the exhibit you say, average of four offset wells times one point five, what is the basis for this one point five?

A The one point five, we felt that the well drilled in Unit H would be about half as good as the well in Unit A.

Q On the basis of this possible loss in the past, would you say this is a reason for the Commission to grant your application in Case 6112 to require the drilling of the well in the northeast-northeast prior to January 31st?

A I think it should be taken under consideration, yes.

Q If such application is not granted is there a possibility that losses such as these will continue?

A It looks like they will, yes.

Q Is this income you point out here as to the current gross revenue and the increase in costs, is this income lost forever?

A No, I think you could say part of it would be lost forever. The increase in services and drilling has gone up approximately ten percent in this period. I think that figure of thirty-four thousand dollars would be lost. I also think that we would lose perhaps ten to twenty percent by drainage from offset wells for this period if it is not drilled and I've come up with a figure of approximately thirty-well, ten percent would be about eighteen thousand dollars and twenty percent somewhere around thirty-six thousand. So I would say out of the total, two hundred and nineteen thousand, we might lose seventy thousand dollars.

- Q Permanently lost?
- A Permanently lost.

MR. STEVENS: I have no further questions of this witness, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness?

MR. CATON: Yes, Mr. Commissioner.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

Q Mr. Barton, in your designation of working interests in your Exhibit Number Two would you think it's fair to state that the development of this area has been such that regardless of which unit the Commission chooses to pool, either the north-south unit or the north unit, that either the location in Unit B or the location in Unit H there will be damage to

the correlative rights of the interest holders?

A If what?

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Q No matter what they do?

A No, I can't see that because we plan to drill two wells, one in Unit A and one in Unit H acreage. If we are depriving these people in Unit H, if they suffered any damage, it would be because of offset drainage and for lack of drilling.

- Q How do you protect the rights of the interest holders in Unit B by drilling in Units A and H?
  - A Well, I'm not sure there is any oil in Unit B.
- Q Well, let's assume there is, how would you suggest their correlative rights be protected, Mr. Barton?
- A Well, I would think the well would be drilled in Unit B.
- Q You would suggest forty-acre spacing or what would you suggest?
- A I would go along with the field rules and require eighty-acre spacing.
- Q Then you would require spacing on eighty acres, would you require it on a stand up or a lay down basis, Mr. Barton?
  - A I would do it on a stand up basis.
- $\Omega$  So you would require the interest holders in Unit B to join in pooling on forty acres in which there is a non-

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producing well?

A Apparently that is the way it would work out.

Q Now as far as the losses that you have incurred as set out in your Exhibit Number Three, on what did you base your prediction of oil produced, Mr. Barton?

A On the figure of a hundred and eleven barrels.

Q Where did you get it?

A The total barrels. Well, we took an average of the offset production, thinking that we would have a well in Unit A of around seventy-five barrels and a well in Unit H that would probably make around thirty-seven barrels.

Q And you took an average?

A And we determined that from average offsetting production.

Q Now wouldn't it be true that any interest holders other than you would have been damaged in the same amount, Mr. Barton?

A If you are talking about the royalty owners, yes.

MR. CATON: That's all.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness?

Mr. Stamets?

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q Mr. Barton, which one of the two proposed proration units or compulsory pooling units in your opinion will best

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serve to protect the correlative rights of Latham and Barton?

I would say that a stand up proration unit covering Units A and H would best protect our rights.

- Would that totally protect the rights of Latham and Barton in the northeast quarter of the section?
  - Α Yes, sir.
- How about Southern Union, now you indicated that they have no interest whatsoever in that same tract?
  - That is correct, no interest.
- Q And their interest in the northeast quarter of this Section 19 is all in the west half of the northeast?
  - Α Yes, sir.
- And how could Southern Union Supply Company protect their correlative rights in that west half of the northeast quarter?
- They could protect their rights by drilling a well wherever they saw fit in the west half.

MR. STAMETS: Okay, that's all.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness? He may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. STEVENS: I'll call next Mr. Jack Ahlen.

#### JACK AHLEN

called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

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### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

Q Would you state your name, your address, your occupation and your relationship to the applicants here?

A My name is Jack Ahlen, I live in Roswell, New Mexico,
I'm a consulting geologist and as a consulting geologist I
have been hired by the contestants, Latham and Barton to
prepare exhibits and present testimony in this hearing.

Q You have testified in this case previously and other cases before this Commission?

A Yes, sir, I have.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Commissioner, are the witness' qualifications acceptable?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, we consider him a qualified geologist.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Mr. Ahlen, do you have any interest in the lands concerning this application in the northeast quarter of Section 30?

A No, sir.

Q Have you any previous association with Latham and Barton other than in relation to this hearing?

A No, sir.

Q Are you being reimbursed for your testimony herein?

A Yes, sir.

Q And your geological work herein?

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λ Yes, sir.

Does your reimbursement depend in any manner upon Q the testimony you give herein?

A Do you mean the quality of it or whether we win or lose?

Well, the--Q

In the last case they paid me before we won or lost. They were most prompt in rendering their check for my services

Is it your contention that your testimony will not be swayed by any monetary considerations herein?

No, sir. I consider my reputation much more valuable Α than any money I might earn here.

Referring then to what has been marked as Exhibit Q Number Four, would you explain it for the Commission, please?

Yes, sir. Exhibit Number Four is a xerox copy of Midland Map Company's area map in this portion of Lea County, New Maxico. It shows the acreage that has been dedicated to the Flying-M San Andres Pool. It is located in Township 9 South, Range 33 East, primarily.

I have marked the northeast quarter of Section 30 with a square showing the acreage under contention. We have subdivided that northeast quarter into north-south proration units of eighty acres each. I have also marked in red each of the wells in the Flying M San Andres Pool which are apparently ineffectively drilled on forty-acre spacing.

Approximately half of the wells have this type of a unit.

- Q Approximately half are on forty-acre spacing and approximately half are on eighty-acre spacing?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Referring then to what has been marked as Exhibit
  Number Five, would you explain it, please?

A Exhibit Number Five is an area map in the vicinity of the Flying-M Pool, Lea County, New Mexico. It is a xerox copy of a commercial structure map, that is available for anyone who cares to pay the purchase price, of the structure at the Yates horizon.

San Andres map if it were to be drawn in this particular area. I show it primarily to give a feel of the structural drain in this country. You will note that the structural drain generally shows dip to the east-southeast. The rate of dip changes slightly from area to area with slight nosings and increasing dip in terracing dip. It is primarily a monoclinal area in the Yates horizon which is also reflected at the San Andres horizon.

For easy reference I have marked a red square in the northeast quarter of Section 30 again to help orient the particular area of interest.

Q Are you offering this exhibit to show the geology of any particular localized area or is it to acquaint the

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Commission with the generalized geology of the area?

A Just the general geology of the area and that it is generally a monoclinal dip to the east with no significant structural anomalies.

Q Referring now to what has been marked as Exhibit
Number Six, would you explain that, please?

A Exhibit Number Six is a blown-up map of the specific area in question, showing six sections in Lea County, New Mexico. This area is in the vicinity of the Flying-M Pool and centers on Section 30 which is at contention here. I show portions of Township 9 South, Range 32 East and Township 9 South, 33 East, specifically Section 24 and 25 of 9, 32 and Sections 19, 20, 30 and 29 of 9, 33 and let me refer to them by section number only rather than becoming redundant.

It might serve a useful purpose also to explain the legend on the left side of the map since there are several maps all with the same legend. I have followed OCC convention in designating wells. Location is the open circle, a producing San Andres well is a solid circle and an injection well has an "I" to the lower right of the well. An unreported well has a "U" to the lower right of the well. The Wolfcamp pay zone or the Bough C is indicated by a triangle over the well. An abandoned well has a slash through it. The customary symbol for a gas well, you will note in Section 24 and Section 25, are Pennsylvanian gas wells and are not pertinent to this hearing.

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I also show a heavy blue arrow pointing to the location in question which Latham and Barton propose to drill, along with a dotted line showing the east half of the north-east quarter of Section 30.

On this particular exhibit I show the completion date of all of the wells in the immediate vicinity which have been completed or attempted completion in the San Indres horizon. You will note that there are two general periods of drilling for the San Andres pay zone in this area. The period of '64 through '67 when the field was initially developing and then the period through '74 to the present time when infield drilling was commenced and has proceeded to the present point.

Q Referring now to what has been marked as Exhibit
Number Seven, explain that, please?

A Exhibit Number Seven is an IP map. It shows the initial potential of each well in the area. You will note that there is a wide variation in IP's in the mapped area for the San Andres. You should also note that the IP does not necessarily reflect the total cumulative production or the quality of a well after it has been on production for awhile.

Q Could you compare Exhibit Eight with that and at the same time illustrate your statement?

A Yes, I could.

MR. STAMETS: On your Exhibit Seven where are the

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In a shown?

A To the lower right of each well. You will note that the first figure is the number of barrels of oil and the second figure is the barrels of water. In other words, in Unit B of Section 20 it shows eighty-one plus fifteen W. Okay, that is eighty-one barrels of oil, plus fifteen of water.

MR. STAMETS: Mine doesn't.

(THEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.)

- A Does everyone have the same exhibit now?

  MR. RAMEY: The figures are to the right or underneath to the right?
  - A To the right and/or underneath, right.

You will note when comparing with Exhibit Number

Eight, which is a cumulative production map through the date

1-1-78, specifically in Unit F of Section 29 the potential on

that well was eighty-seven barrels of oil plus one water. In

comparison with other wells in Section 29 that does not appear

to be unique. However, that is indeed a very unique well in

that that well has produced over three hundred and eleven

thousand barrels of oil. There are several other wells in

Section 29 and in Section 20 that IP'd initially for consider
ably more than that eighty-seven barrels of oil.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Do you tend to show any

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correlation between production as shown in Exhibit Eight and date of completion as shown in Exhibit Six?

A Okay, when comparing date of completion with cumulative production there is a very significant correlation. There is a ninety percent correlation. In almost all instances the date of completion, the wells that were completed first have had the most oil and this is a normal expected relationship.

That is true in every instance except in Section 29, Unit A.

That well has produced seventy-five thousand barrels, significantly more than the well in Unit B which was completed in the initial period of exploration in this area. That is the one exception to that general rule. There is a good correlation.

You will also note that some of the wells that completed quite well in Section 30 in Unit G, it completed for forty two barrels of oil and a hundred and twenty-eight barrels of water, yet its cumulative is a hundred and fifty-six barrels of oil, so IP is something to use sometimes to give you a relative value of your well but it is really not indicative, completely indicative.

Q Referring to Exhibit Nine would you explain that, please?

A Exhibit Number Nine is the average daily production of wells from the San Andres formation in the month of December, 1976 or the average production through the year 1976.

I used December '76 because some of the wells were completed

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in 1976 so it wouldn't be fair to divide by three hundred and sixty-five, but it gives you a relative productivity of wells and an idea of what the relative permeability in some of these areas are, especially in Section 29. It shows the best well to be located in Section 29, in Unit D.

- Q How does Exhibit Nine compare with Exhibit Ten?
- A Exhibit Number Ten is the average daily oil for the month of October 1977. That is the most recent n ath for which production data is available through the Hobbs OCC office.

  The numbers I have spotted on each of these wells reflect the total monthly production through the month of October of this last year.

numbers as Exhibit Number Three, was it not, of SUSCO, where they showed the monthly production for the month of October.

The only variation is in the two SUSCO wells. In the SUSCO

No. 2 Well there was no data published in the October periodical, therefore, I did not have an evaluation except that I have noted on this map the IF of the well.

Also there is a difference between the one hundred and seven barrels of oil which was reported and the seventy-nine which Exhibit Three shows.

Q Referring to Unit E of Section 29 in Exhibit Ten.

You show it averaging thirteen barrels a day. Can you comment
on that well that appears to be anomalous with the other wells?

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A In Unit E, it is located immediately adjacent to the best well in the pool which has been producing steadily since it was originally drilled very significant quantities of oil. It probably also is not nearly as good a well as that well located in F of Section 29, therefore, it shows less productivity in the monch of October.

- Q Could its lessened productivity be occasioned by that drainage from the east offset?
  - A It could have, yes, sir.
- Q Can you project productivity of offsetting or locations to be drilled, one location away or two locations away, on the basis of these Exhibits Nine and Ten?

A I think that one can take the data that is available and contour it in several manners. Projecting this type of data one location has a high probability of success. In other words, you have a relatively high degree of credence to it. When you project it two locations away it is more difficult to project with any accuracy and by the time you get three or four locations away you are wildcatting.

- Q Would you say there is a greater incidence of predictability in the east half of the northeast as opposed to the west half of the northeast?
  - A Oh, yes.
- Q And if you had to pre based on these two exhibit the producibility of a well located in Unit B of Section 30,

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would you feel very strongly as to the quality of your prediction?

A I would say the quality of my prediction is considerably lessened in Unit B, more so than it is in Unit A.

Q Do your lines in Exhibit Ten tend to predict what you might make in Units A and H of Section 30?

A Yes, my prediction for a well in Unit A at that particular location appears to be somewhat in excess of a hundred barrels initially, in Unit H probably forty barrels.

Q Referring to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Eleven, would you go through that, please?

A Exhibit Eleven is a structure map on top of the porosity, almost the same as Southern Union's Exhibit Number

One. It shows the top of the porosity on top of the Slaughter zone. You will note that the datums that I have used are almost identical to those used by Southern Union in their exhibit. I show a difference, however, in the interpretation of the basic data. There are a few spots where there is a slight difference that is really not explainable and they occur in the western part of Section 19 in Units M and N.

This structure map shows the same general configuration as the Yates map. In other words, gentle, eastward dipping beds, especially in the eastern half of the map. Over the western portion of the map there is nosing at the common section line between Section 24 and Section 25 and then the

nose diminishes in magnitude eastward through Section 19 and 30 and it is almost gone in Sections 20 and 29.

There could be a significant structural anomaly in the northeast corner of Section 25 if one were to diminish the contour interval to, say, a contour interval of ten feet, one could build a case for a structural anomaly in the northeast corner of Section 25.

Q Mr. Ahlen, using Unit A of Section 30 as your starting point, would you compare the structural similarities of
Unit A and Unit B, which are the two units Southern Union
proposes to force pool?

A Yes, sir. Okay, datum-wise in Unit A I would expect that the structural datum would be about sixty-five, a plus sixty-five or a plus sixty-seven, somewhere in there, just making an estimate of it from these contour lines.

In Unit B it would be approximately seventy-five, a datum of plus seventy-five.

Q I will ask you the same question I asked Mr. Sharrock, do you know of a well that produces commercial oil in this field at a datum as high as the proposed location in Unit B of Section 30?

A No, sir, I know of none commercial wells. The Shell 1 Richardson in Unit D of Section 30 was originally completed as a San Andres producer, however, it was non-commercial.

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- A location in Unit H should have a datum of approximately sixty, plus sixty, versus sixty-five and sixty-seven in Unit A.
- Would you say that Unit H has a greater similarity structurally geologically than Unit B does with Unit A?
- It is more similar to Unit A and more similar to Α Unit D in Section 29 and Unit P in Section 19.
- That is in direct contradiction with Mr. Sharrock's testimony, how do you explain that?
- Well, structurally they come very close to the Α same datum.
- Yet he contended the north half of the northeast was more similar than the east half of the northeast geolocical ly?
- Well, this is the difference in our geological interpretation of data which I spcke of earlier.
- Thus is this difference not only geological but is it also the fact that a higher well with a higher datum may have less chance to produce?
- The primary consideration in this San Andres Pool, as well as most other San Andres Pools in southeastern New

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Mexico is a consideration of permeability whether the permeability is present or not, that is the primary consideration in almost every case. Thus if the permeability is present you have a high probability of success.

- O So even though you would say the east half of the northeast is more permeable and the north half of the northeast is more similar and the north half of the northeast is less similar, that is not the determinate as to whether you will get commercial production?
  - A Not the primary determinate, no.
- Q Could you explain your dashed line on Exhibit Number Eleven, please, sir?

The dashed line on Exhibit Eleven is my estimate of the commercial limits of this pool in the San Andres formation. If you will refer back to my original testimony in September you will note that the outline that I show on this map is very close to the outline shown on that. I have drawn this line on the basis of proven production versus wells that are apparently non-commercial. Let me be a little bit more specific. All of the wells that have been drilled in Section 20 I have considered to be commercial wells. In Section 19 the well located in Unit H is a non-commercial well because it was specifically drilled to the San Andres formation. It was considered at that time by the operator who is familiar in the area to be a non-commercial well. They plugged it, the

didn't even attempt to make a well out of it. It was their opinion at that particular time that it was a non-commercial well so they plugged it. They were operators of wells immediately east in Section 20 so I considered that they were a prudent operator and they would not have plugged a well that was capable of producing.

The SUSCO No. 2 Well at the time of the last hearing was in the process of being completed and I believed SUSCO when they said it would make a well and the completion has been reported since that time and it is a commercial well.

Looking at the log on the SUSCO No. 3 Well, which was drilled originally to the Bough C, I made an estimate at that time, at the time of the previous hearing, that it would not be a commercial well based on the logs that were available at that time. I still maintain that opinion and SUSCO has substantiated that.

In Section 30, Unit G, that well was originally drilled as a Bough C test, it was unsuccessful, subsequently it was plugged back to the San Andres. The well was perforated in the San Andres, stimulated, and completed as a San Andres producer. However, it only produced a hundred and fifty-six barrels of oil, therefore, I determined that was a non-commercial well.

The well located in Unit J of Section 30 is the Saxon Well. It has been completed and has been producing

San Andres oil since '72. It has produced a total of ten thousand barrels of oil. That well may return the initial investment to the investors in this well, however, it is highly problematical that they will ever make money on it, so in my opinion it is a non-commercial well.

The well located in Unit P of Section 30 is a dry hole in the San Andres, therefore, a non-commercial well.

Okay, weighing all of the evidence, such as productivity and lack of completion efforts and so forth, I have drawn an average line on this map in the area where I think a commercial well might be completed to the east of this line, to the southeast and to the northeast of this line.

You will note that my permeability line is somewhat to the east of Southern Union's line.

What is the basis for your having it further east? Q

Well, in order to attract an investor in a well whether it is a large company or small one percent revenue owners of a well, you really need to show an investor that he will get his money back at least and I feel as though you need to take this into consideration when you spot a well.

Then your permeability pinch out is based upon commercial recovery of a well as opposed to "the actual pinch out"?

Just actually oil being there. I am certain oil is present to the west of this line and the State of New Mexico

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could probably derive some tax income from a well being drilled to the west of this line but one must also consider that an investor needs a return on his investment. There is no reason to stay in business if you don't.

- Q Drawing a line where you drew it then, would you say that the east half of the northeast and the west half of the northeast are within themselves geologically similar as regards to the permeability pinch out of commercial producibility of oil?
  - A Yes, sir, I would.
- Q In your opinion as to the north half of the northeast, considering that same pinch out line?

A Okay, combining the bad acreage in Unit B with the good acreage in Unit A, or the marginally good acreage in Unit B, with the outstanding acreage in Unit A would be a miscarriage of justice because you would include good acreage with mediocre acreage. Conversely, combining Unit A with Unit H, both Southern Union and Latham and Barton suggest that a good commercial well of forty barrels of oil would be established in Unit H. I'm not really that certain that forty barrels would be a good number for a well in Unit B.

- Q How about combining Unit B with Unit G.
- A I just wouldn't want--this is one of the problems that you run into in an eighty-acre spaced unit. Latham and Barton have no interest in Unit B or G and, therefore, the

owners of that particular part of the country can do what they see fit with their acreage.

Q Would you say that the west half of the northeast is geologically similar with regard to your pinch out line?

A Yes, it is geologically similar. The west half is similar north-south as the east half is similar geologically.

Q Would you say structurally, forgetting your permeability pinch out for the moment, you say structurally, Unit B and Unit G are structurally similar?

- A Somewhat, yes.
- O For what that's worth?

A Yes. Well, we already have a datum of plus sixtynine for a dry hole to the San Andres in Unit G. A location
in Unit B as I previously said would be about seventy-five,
plus seventy-five. Those two numbers are closer together
than the sixties I quoted in A and H.

Q Referring then to what has been marked as Exhibit
Number Twelve, would you explain it, please?

percent porosity in the Slaughter zone. You will note that on the east half of the map it's quite similar to the structure map that I have exhibited previously. On the west half of the map, however, there is considerable difference between the two maps due to the fact that the top of the San Andres porosity does not equal seven percent. This is explained

further by Exhibit Number Thirteen.

the SUSCO No. 2 Well in Section 19 and the Shell Richardson Well in Unit D of Section 30. It shows the two logs of those two wells. One is a well which has porosity in the very top of the Slaughter zone and the Shell Richardson is a well which has porosity quite far down in the Slaughter zone and the top of seven percent porosity might be even argumentative in the Shell Richardson. You will note that I have drawn the top of the porosity in the vicinity where Shell perforated the well. This particular sonic log shows one spike of porosity less than two feet thick at a depth of forty-two ninety-five.

Now someone with equal experience in picking the top of porosity might argue about that and say that the spike of porosity that really counts is at forty-two eighty-five where you see one little spike on the porosity log come in, so drawing a map on top of porosity itself is probably not a very good idea.

This also illustrates the permeability barrier which exists between the SUSCO No. 2 and the Shell Richardson which makes the SUSCO No. 2 a productive well and the Shell Richardson a non-commercial well.

I did not attempt to specifically locate the exact spot on this cross section, it is merely diagrammatic.

Q Mr. Ahlen, what is your experience as a log analyst?

I was designated as a log analyst for Gulf Oil during

Q Was much of that in southeast New Mexico?

A I would say ninety percent of it was in southeastern

New Mexico.

Q On the basis of your experience and in your opinion

does an isopach map of porosity in this area mean much as

eighteen of my twenty years with Gulf.

A Empirically the more porosity you have in any well the more oil should be in place, however, just because you have a large quantity of oil in place does not necessarily mean that you are going to get a large amount of oil out of the rock. There are many, many places in southeastern New Mexico where there are fantastic reserves of oil in the ground that will never be extracted because the permeability is infinitesimal.

regards to the commercial productivity of any particular well?

Q Would you agree then with Mr. Sharrock's statement that permeability, if I'm quoting correctly, is a much greater factor than porosity or structure in the accumulation of oil in this field?

A If he made that statement I would agree with him, yes.

Q Based on all of your evidence here, Mr. Ahlen. without trying to be repetitive, would you shortly summarize your opinion as to the effect of correlative rights on the

east half of the northeast pooled unit and the north half of the northeast pooled unit that the opposing parties desire?

A Well, as far as I can see Southern Union has no correlative rights in the east half of Section 30. They own portions of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 and they have correlative rights there. Latham and Barton have no rights in the west half of the northeast of 30 but they do have correlative rights in the east half of the northeast of 30 and, therefore, the most equitable way to unitize the area, in my estimation, would be to unitize the east half and the west half, both on the basis of present acreage ownership as well as geological and permeability considerations.

Q Okay, forgetting the ownership for a moment and being concerned only with geology, this may be repetitive, could you compare the east half of the northeast and the north half of the northeast as to the geological similarities and the producibility of the oil that might be found under each tract?

A The most geologically similar areas would be the east half versus the west half of the northeast quarter. They would be geologically most similar to each other.

Q Would the north half and the south half be geologically dissimilar?

A One would be combining dissimilar geological considerations if he went east-west. I would expect there are greater reserves recoverable under the east half of the north-

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east than there are under the west half of the northeast.

I will ask you your opinion as to the risk factor that should be assessed against the non-consenting parties therein, regardless of which way the Commission goes, on that basis in Unit A what would you say is the chance of a dry hole? Unit A of Section 30?

A Okay, in Unit A of Section 30 I think there is an eighty-five percent probability of success.

Q How about Unit H of Section 30?

A I think there is a seventy percent probability of success for a commercial well in Unit H.

Q And Unit B?

A There is a fifty percent probability of success for a commercial well in Unit B.

Q Suppose we crowded the location and pulled it two hundred feet northeast of the center of Unit G what would be the chances of success there in your opinion?

A That would be a pretty tough well to convince anyone to drill. There would be probably a twenty-five percent probability. I would just guess.

Q Would you recommend to the Commission that they give a risk factor to be based on these?

A Commensurate with these?

O Yes,

A I would suggest such a thing.

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	Q	In that sense I believe the risk factor would be a
2	hundred	percent minus those percentages you gave, would it
ן ו	not be?	There would be a fifteen percent penalty factor in
	Unit A,	a thirty percent penalty factor in Unit H and a fifty
	percent	penalty factor in Unit B and a seventy-five percent
3.	penalty	factor in Unit G, would it not?

A Okay, that's primarily a geological consideration in that it does not consider the cost of money or return on investment or the discounting of money or anything like that.

Q But that is the proper percentage based on your geological--

A Yes, sir.

MR. STEVENS: I have no further questions of the witness, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness, Mr. Caton?

### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

Q Mr. Ahlen, I'm not sure I understand your testimony.
You indicate that there are no producing wells above sixtynine porosity in this entire field, is that your testimony?

MR. STEVENS: Excuse me, would you state the exhibit to which you are referring?

MR. CATON: Well, not anything right now.

A On my structure map I show commercial production, the highest commercial production, to be at a datum of sixty-

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five to date.

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) And is it your testimony that the more porosity datum, the higher the porosity datum you have, the less likely you are to get a well, is that your testimony?

A No.

Q Then is it your testimony that the higher porosity datum you have the more likely you are to get a well?

A No.

Q Well, what is your testimony, Mr. Ahlen, what is the significance of your statement pointing out that Section B would be a datum of seventy-five, while the highest production datum you have is sixty-five, what is the significance of that, please?

A I was stating that in comparison to the testimony previously given that the higher a well is the higher the probability for success. It is not necessarily true.

Q I haven't heard any testimony like that but that is why you were stating that, is that right, Mr. Ahlen, and it doesn't have anything to do and your testimony is not that the more porosity datum, the higher the porosity datum, the less likely you are to get a well?

A No, sir.

Q And as a matter of fact, if you refer to SUSCO's
No. 1 you don't disagree with--or 2, you don't disagree with--

I'm sorry, SUSCO No. 2, you don't disagree with the porosity data that Mr. Sharrock has given here, do you?

- A I have not made a map that isopachs porosity.
- Q So will you come up here and look at this and tell me whether your disagree with it or not?

A I cannot dispute the specific numbers on this map because I have not prepared a map of this variety because there are so many wells in the pool that have been drilled over such a long period of time, the difference in quality of logs has significantly changed over the years and different people like to run different types of logs under different conditions. Some logs were run through casings and are very poor quality logs and so it is like trying to compare apples and oranges.

Q I understand your testimony, you cannot evaluate what Mr. Sharrock has done with SUSCO's Exhibit Number Two, is that correct?

A To the extent of the specific values at each location.

Q All right, please sit down. I'm sorry I got you up on your feet.

And your testimony is not that the more porosity, the higher the porosity, the less likely you are to get a well?

A No, sir.

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day?	
A	I did not say that.
Q	You did not say that?
A	No, sir. I said it might be a commercial well.
There is	a fifty percent probability that it would be a
commercia	l well.
Q	Did you testify to that previously, Mr. Ahlen?

Q Well, you did say that it would produce about forty barrels, did you not?

All right, now, you would agree that a well in

location B of Section 30 would produce about forty barrels a

A No, sir.

MR. RAMEY: I thought that was in Unit H.

MR. CATON: Well, I'm talking about previous testimony, Mr. Commissioner.

A You mean in September?

I thought so.

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Yes, sir.

A I don't remember whether I testified to that or not. I've slept since then.

Q So have we all. Well, I'll pass that for the moment.

Now, isn't it true, Mr. Ahlen, that development of a field, following the field rules established in that field, the purpose of those are designed to protect the correlative

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rights of the parties involved?

A I think that would be the primary basis on which the Commission issues orders.

- Q And you would agree that the Commission has established that eighty-acre spacing in this particular pool and it does adequately drain the areas involved?
  - A Obviously that is a matter of record.
- Q All right, you disagree totally with that, do you not? The foundation of your testimony here today is that you do not believe that eighty-acre spacing is sufficient to drain these areas?
  - A Yes, I think that is--
- Q As a matter of fact, your testimony is that perhaps twenty-acre spacing would more properly drain this area?
  - A I think I said that in September.
- Q So any testimony you have must be considered, keeping in mind the foundation that you do not agree with the Commission's eighty-acre spacing, is that true?
- A I think the evidence at hand indicates that it was not adequate either.
- Q Now, in addition to that, Mr. Ahlen, you have testified on direct that you have sought to protect the correlative rights of Barton and Latham. Barton and Latham as the operators and developers are not the only interest rights in any of this land, are they, there are other interest rights?

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- Q There are royalty owners and others?
- A That's right.
- Q Now, isn't it true that Southern Union Supply Company
  has correlative rights in whether a well is drilled in Unit A
  based on their locations both above, directly above across
  the section line, and to the west, isn't that correct?
  - A Would you please restate that? There were several questions there, one at a time, please.
- Q You testified, Mr. Ahlen, that Southern Union Supply Company had no correlative rights to be protected in Unit A, that's what you said?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q And none to be protected in Unit H?
  - A Right.
- Q All right, now, Mr. Ahlen, the rules of capture assume that cil migrates, is there anything that you have found in this particular structure that would indicate that the normal rules of migration of oil do not apply?
- A The wells produce as they produce, I mean-MR. STEVENS: Answer his question first and then he
  will let you explain.
  - A I don't know how to answer it wetly.
- Q (Mr. Caton continui g.) Is there anything that you have found that indicates that the normal rules of the migra-

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tion of oil, oil flowing from one place to another, do not apply in this particular field?

- A No, sir, oil will flow irrespective of what you and I do.
- Q That's right, irrespective of property lines above it?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q All right, does not Southern Union Gas Company have correlative rights dependent upon Unit A that flow from the migration of oil from Unit P above, in the section above, in Section 19?
- A Well, we have an Oil Conservation Commission, no, sir.
  - Q Well, answer my question.

A Okay, I say, no, to the extent that at the present moment Latham and Barton cannot protect their correlative rights and they are being infringed upon by those people who have already drilled on offset acreage and they have a requirement in their leases to protect the correlative rights of the individual owners in those tracts which are different from those in Section 19.

Q Mr. Ahlen, I understand that it is to your interest to protect the correlative rights of Latham and Barton. My question was: Does Southern Union Supply Company have correlative rights involved in the drilling of Unit A in Section

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30 that flow from their ownership of Section P in Section 19?

- A No, sir, I don't think they have any rights there.
- Q All right, do any other interest holders?
- A They own a lease on Section--
- Q All right, now, you know what I'm talking about.
- A In Unit A.
- Q I'm talking about this area right here. You don't feel that there are any correlative rights involved from the drilling of a location in Unit A, this is P?

A Okay, their rights extend downward in Unit P of Section 19. It is a circumstance that the porosity is connected across the section line. The oil reservoirs have no respect for fence lines at the surface, so just a consequence of the well being drilled there, oil is being drained three hundred and sixty degrees around that particular location and there is no way you could block it.

- Q Let's back up. You would agree that there are other interest owners besides Southern Union Supply Company in Section P?
  - A Certainly.
  - O In Unit P of Section 19?
- A Certainly, the individuals that the lease--primarily the State of New Mexico.
- Q This is a State lease so the State of New Mexico-does the State of New Mexico have any correlative rights that

are going to be affected by the drilling of an unorthodox location in Unit A, Mr. Ahlen?

A The State of New Mexico owns all of the oil immediatily under Section 19. If some moves across the section line during the pumping operation this also belongs to the State of New Mexico due to migration across the section lines.

- Q So you would agree finally that the drilling in an unorthodox location in Unit A would affect correlative rights of the State of New Mexico in Unit P of Section 19?
  - A No, I wouldn't agree.
- Q Okay, that's fine. Now, Mr. Ahlen, what, in your opinion, is the effect of drilling in Unit A on the correlative rights of the persons in Unit B?

A Okay, the people who presently own rights in Unit A own the oil that is immediately under Unit A. The longer Latham and Barton are delayed in drilling this particular hole, the more--

Q Mr. Ahlen, I'm going to stop you because that is not responsive to my question. The question was: What is the effect of the drilling in Unit A on the interest holders of Unit B, that's my question.

A Unit B, I thought you said P.

Q No, Unit B, I'm sorry, have you got it? Can you answer that question?

A It is the same relationship that exists between

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Unit P in Section 19 and Unit A in Section 30.

What is that?

A That is, the people who rightly own that oil can't get it out until a hole is drilled and until the hole is drilled it will migrate in the direction of lower pressures, which today is the three offset wells.

Q So you would answer that if a well is drilled in Unit A it would damage the rights of the interest holders in Unit B?

A Until they themselves drilled a hole there.

Q All right, now, do you have a suggestion for pooling
Unit B so that it would not involve fooling with non-productive
land, Mr. Ahlen?

A No, sir.

Q If you pool with Unit C, if you pool B and C, you are pooling across what you have drawn as your pinch out line, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you understand that this Commission cannot constitutionally or in any other manner pool non-productive with known productive lands, isn't that correct?

A I do not know that, but thank you for telling me.

 $\Omega$  There is not any question that a well drilled in Unit G is not going to be a productive well, is it?

A It is not going to be very commercial.

Q	And	I	be l	lieve	you	said	that	was	twenty-five	percent
possibili	ty, d	did	l	hear	you	right	:?			

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, it has already been drilled, isn't it a hundred percent that it is not going to be a good well, Mr. Ahlen?

A If one would crowd it as far as possible toward the producing wells it might be completed as a producer and with today's technology one might be able to achieve a commercial production of some sort.

Q All right.

A Since after ten years I think we know a little bit more about completing wells than we did then.

Q So in that regard do you believe that we have a choice between pooling Unit G with either B or H?

A Referring back to geological similarities, the similarities are much greater north-south than they are eastwest.

Q Well, you disagree with Mr. Sharrock, but do you believe that either pooling Unit H or G is equally a possibility. When you are pooling with G you are not pooling with nothing, is that what you are saying?

MR. STEVENS: I would like to take a moment, Mr. Commissioner, and correct a statement that I believe opposing counsel made. He stated that this Commission had a rule that

you could not pool non-productive acreage with productive acreage. I believe the testimony has shown that Mr. Ahlen has stated that the area west of there has oil but it was not commercial. I believe opposing counsel is confusing non-commercial with non-productive and that the Commission certainly has the power and does all the time pool acreage in which the commerciality of any part of it may be in question. The point being that there has to be hydrocarbons underlying the land as opposed to commercially productive hydrocarbons.

MR. CATON: Mr. Commissioner, I don't consent to be corrected in that regard. The law as I have read it and as cited in Cordelio versus Corporation Commission, Supreme Court of Oklahoma, case cited in 1976 at 551 Pacific 2nd., 1110, says that a corporation commission may not constitutionally include known non-productive area in the drilling of a spacing unit. That's the whole point of our argument here today.

mR. STEVENS: Let's go back then to the definition of "productive" versus "commercial" and that was my previous point. Mr. Ahlen has not testified that it was non-productive. He said it was non-commercial and I think the Oklahoma case has no moment for this Commission.

MR. CATON: Well, I'll argue this later on, Mr. Commissioner, for whatever it's worth.

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Mr. Ahlen, you don't disagree that the well that has been drilled in Unit G is both

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non-productive and non-commercial, do you?

- A No.
- Q It's both but it is non-productive in terms of today.
- A There is not a well there.
- All right, now, if you would examine your Exhibit

  Number Ten, please, Mr. Ahlen, I'm sorry, Number Eleven. Now,

  I'm not sure from your testimony but is that dotted line that

  runs across Section 19 and down into Section 30, is that the

  pinch out line that counsel was talking about?
  - A No, that is the limit of commercial wells.
- Q Okay, there will be wells drilled on the west side of that that probably have some oil as demonstrated by the Shell Richardson, as well as the Saxon well?
  - A All right, identify--
- Q The Shell Richardson in Unit D of Section 30, and that is a productive well, is it not?
  - A No longer, sir.
  - Q And it produced approximately--
  - A Six hundred and fifty barrels of oil.
- Q All right, and to the south of that is a well, Shell 2 Richardson, and that produced how much?
- A That was a dry hole in the Bough C. No attempt was made at completion in the San Andres.
- Now, what you have drawn then is not comparable to the line, the pinch out line, the permeability line, that you

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drew in the previous hearing, is that correct?

- A Yes, I think it is.
- Q It is comparable?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q All right. I wonder if you would take your Exhibit Eleven, please, and if you would transpose the pinch out line that you drew on your previous exhibit on that?
  - A Yes, sir.

(THEREUPON, the witness complies.)

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) All right, let me see both of them. For purposes of examination the pinch out line that you drew previously was to the west of the north half of the northeast, was it not?

MR. STEVENS: Excuse me, what section?

MR. CATON: Of section 30.

A I can't see it. Perhaps I could draw it on several maps.

(THEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.)

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Now when you drew that line previously you drew it to the west of Unit B, did you not?

A I drew it through Unit B but a little further to the west than I presently draw it.

Q All right. And comparing a well in Unit H, would you tell me the distance from a well in Unit H directly west

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to the pinch out line, how far is that when you drew it in the previous hearing?

In the previous hearing I just sort of estimate that I drilled it two hundred feet west of Unit H, in the current about fifty feet west.

- All right, and referring to the center of the north half of the northeast, how far is that from the pinchout line? Directly west?
- A That would be the center of the west line of Unit A?
- Yes. No Unit B. What I'm interested in is from Q the center, from the mid-point of Units A and B, how far is it to the pinch out line as you previously drew it, approximately?
- As I previously drew it, four hundred feet. Excuse me, as I previously drew it, about seven hundred feet, as I currently draw it, three hundred feet.
- You have no disagreement that probably the best well to drill if you were drilling in the north half of the northeast, Units A and B, would be in the center of that unit?
  - Of Unit A? Α
  - Yes. The center of Unit A?
  - Yes, sir.
  - You wouldn't put it in between Unit A and Unit B?
  - I see no reason to. The Commission rules say that

in this particular area it should be within two hundred feet of a standard or non-standard location.

- Q You have not asked for a standard location have you, Mr. Ahlen?
  - A A non-standard.
  - Q Yes, that's right.

MR. CATON: That's all I have.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness?

Mr. Stevens?

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#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

- Q Mr. Caton was concerned with productive acreage, you have testified as to commercially productive acreage, I'm speaking with reference to the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 30. Is all of the west half of the northeast of Section 30, in your opinion, probably productive of oil and gas?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Is all of the west half of the northeast of Section 30 probably commercially productive of gas?
- A No.
- Q Is any part of the west half of the northeast of Section 30 commercially productive of oil and gas?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q What part would you estimate?

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Α	Somewhere	in	Unit	B.
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Q If a well were drilled in Unit B under a pooled eighty-acre proration unit, would that well tend to protect the correlative rights of the owners in the west half of the northeast of the unit of Section 30?

- A Yes, it certainly would.
- Q All would share in the production from that well, would they not?
- A All of the owners of the west half of 30 would share in that production, other than the northeast quarter of 30.
- Q Right, this would be in compliance with present Commission Rules and Regulations so far as you know, would it not?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q No acreage would be excluded nor would the allowable be cut?
  - A No, sir.
  - Q To your knowledge?
  - A Not that I know of.
- Q If you were evaluating this as a geologist in assigning an allowable would you personally cut the allowable?
  - A No, sir.
- Q Does New Mexico have any such thing as a productive acreage hearing, to your knowledge, wherein allowables are cut because part of the acreage is non-productive?

Table 4

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A	1	qo	not	personally	know	of	any	such	thing
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- Q That's what I'm asking. Are you aware that allowables are sometimes cut when an unorthodox location is asked for?
- A Yes, sir, there is no indication of petroleum products under some portions.
  - Q But that is not our case here, is it?
- A No, sir, there is oil under all of Section 30 but it may not be commercial.
- Q At the time you drew your line in our previous hearing, Mr. Ahlen, this was at the request of opposing counsel, was it not?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you have all of the time you would have liked to have to draw that line?
- A No, sir. As a matter of fact, it was done quite hastily in the presence of the Examiner.
- Q You have since changed that line. Do you consider that your changes are major or minor?
- A Comparing the two lines which are present on this map I would say that it was quite a good guess, after going back and reviewing the data and having sufficient time to review my previous notes and look at the logs again and everything that I would normally do in order to determine such a line and after applying due consideration to all of the

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various circumstances.

Q Can you draw that line with any great precision in any case?

A No, this is just a matter of judgment anyhow.

Q So you wouldn't disqualify your previously drawn line, would you?

A No, sir.

MR. STEVENS: No further questions, Mr. Commissioner

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

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Q There isn't any question that there is a pinch out to the west running down pretty much in the middle of the Section 30, is there?

A Correct.

Q That is the primary cause for the problem that we have?

A True.

Q And there isn't any question that it is very unlikely that if you go further than the mid-line of Section 30 you are going to get much production in Section 30, isn't that right?

A It would certainly appear so from the evidence at hand.

MR. CATON: That's all I have.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness? He

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may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Commissioner, we would like to call one more witness, Mr. Lewis Latham.

#### LEWIS LATHAM

called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

Q Would you state your name, your residence, your occupation and your relationship to the applicants herein?

A My name is E. L. Latham, Jr. and I live at 715 East Llano in Hobbs, New Mexico and I'm an independent oil producer.

Q You are one of the owners under the east half of the mortheast quarter of the leases?

A That is correct.

Q And you would propose to be an operator of wells to be drilled in the east half of the northeast?

A Yes.

Q Do you and your partner desire to be the operators of any wells to be drilled in the east half of the northeast quarter?

A Yes.

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Referring then to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Fourteen, would you explain it for the Commission?

Exhibit Fourteen is just to show that this AFE is greater than the one that we prepared in August and the main reason is because the cost of services, materials, and the drilling is going up at a rapid rate and this delay that we are encountering here is a continuing thing and it will continue to go up.

Q How much was the increase in the period from your previous AFE and what was the date of your previous AFE?

Α The previous AFE was dated August 24, 1977 and this one was prepared on December 13, 1977. There is roughly a ten percent increase.

Mr. Latham, 1 think you gave previously your experience which I don't want to take the time of the Commission with. It is a matter of record and opposing counsel has incorporated into this hearing, I will only ask one other question in that respect. Do you plan to have consultants in the drilling and completion of this well?

Yes, we do. Α

What will be their experience roughly and generalized?

We plan to use Mr. Jack Noss as our drilling and Α production foreman and completion foreman and he has had thirt years or more of experience with Gulf Oil and he is presently employed by Continental Oil Company as a consultant.

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Q How about the drilling thereof of the well?

Α Yes, he will be our drilling foreman.

Q Do you consider his qualifications in this field are as good as or possibly superior to those of the personnel that Southern Union employs?

Α I do.

Q Do you have a proposal for administrative overhead to be allocated to the drilling of these wells as to drilling on a monthly basis and producing on a monthly basis?

I think that a thousand dollars a month while drilling will be adequate and overhead for a monthly charge of a hundred and twenty-five dollars a month.

Are these greater or lesser than those of the average of wells that are of comparable depth in the area?

I believe a hundred and twenty-five a month is probably less.

You heard Mr. Ahlen's testimony as to risk factors. he would assign to the drilling of these wells. Do you agree with those risk factors he assigned?

I do to a certain extent but if you consider the cost of the money that would be necessary for the nonconsenting owners that you have to advance in their behalf, I would say that you would have to raise a well in Unit A to twenty-five percent and a well in Unit H to forty-five.

What is the basis for that raise?

A The cost of the money that you would have to advance in their behalf.

As part of your Case 6112 and we have previously gone into that as to regards to drilling of the well and the money you have to pay out to be put in escrow. You had an alternative there concerning the shutting in of the wells as an alternative if the Commission did not require that this well be drilled. What is your idea there?

- A You mean as an alternative to shutting in the wells?
- Q No, as an alternative to the Commission requiring that the well in the northeast of the northeast be drilled in Unit A, Section 30. "ou asked for the possibility that the offsetting wells to Unit A be either shut in or their production curtailed, what is your idea there?

A Well, our purpose was to protect the correlative rights of our royalty owners and also the working interest owners which are being drained daily and really I have no quarrel with Coastal States, they are not causing this delay or with Arco but Southern Union to the north, I would recommend that their well be shut in unless we can drill our well.

- Q As an alternative then to having the Commission require the operator that the Commission designates in drilling a well in Unit A of Section 30, you would request then that Southern Union's well be curtailed or shut in?
  - A Curtailed or shut in, yes, sir.

H		·
2	A	To have the allowable
3	Q	The allowable or current production?
4	A	Current production.
5	Q	The allowable is what?
6	A	The allowable is a hundred and sixty barrels a day.
7	Q	And do you remember the amount of production SUSCO's
8	Exhibit N	umber
9		MR. CATON: It's eighty-four.
10	Q	(Mr. Stevens continuing.) I believe that is on
31	Mr. Ahlen	's exhibit, therefore, it would be something over
12	forty-two	barrels a day, roughly speaking?
13	A	Yes, sir.
14	Q	But that would not be your preference, would it?
15	A	No, it would not.
16	Q	Your preference would be
17	A	To drill.
18	Q	To drill.
19		MR. STEVENS: With that in mind, Mr. Commissioner,
20	the whole	idea here is to get these wells drilled. We have
21	no furthe	r questions.
22		MR. CATON: I have nothing for this witness.
23		MR. RAMEY: Mr. Stamets?
24		CROSS EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. ST	AMETS:

If curtailed what would be your idea?

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Ő	Mr. Latham, at the original hearing in this case th
ownership	in the east half of the northeast was somewhat
different	than it is now and I believe you or one of your
witnesses	testified that attempts had been made to gain
voluntary	communitization and you were not able to do that.
Now that t	the interests have changed in the east half of the
northeast	quarter have Latham and Barton attempted to obtain
voluntary	communitization?

- Α Yes, we have.
- And what has been the effect of that attempt?
- Shell Oil Company's acreage is in question and they will not take any part in any decision or make a decision until after the results of these hearings are known.
- So you have made the attempt and you have not been able to obtain voluntary communitization of the east half of the northeast quarter of this section?
  - Α That's right.

MR. STAMETS: That's all I have.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions? The witness may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. RAMEY: Any statements at this time?

MR. CATON: If it please the Commission, I have a statement I would like to make.

MR. RAMEY: Okay.

TO SECTION

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MR. CATON: Mr. Commissioners, the problems presented here, we believe, can be assolved by following the rules that have been established in this area. We do not believe, we do not by the argument that the drilling of wells in the standard pattern in the normal eighty-acre spacing in itself damages the correlative rights of any parts. We believe that the field rules are designed so that if the wells are drilled on a standard basis that the correlative rights of all interest holders, not just Barton and Latham or Southern Union, are protected.

We believe that there is only one well, an infield well, in Section 20, that in any way has any effect on the correlative rights of Barton and Latham or Shell or any of the interest holders in Unit A. That is an infield well that was properly drilled in accordance with secondary recovery in this particular area.

According to the general rules there is no necessarily injurious result to the Unit A from the drilling of a standard location by Southern Union in P of 19, nor is there damage by the drilling of the McGuffin Well in Unit D of Section 29.

These are standard locations and the drilling in Unit H as requested by Barton and Latham and in the standard location at Unit B would ultimately protect all of the correlative rights of any parties involved.

Now that is the basic position from which we start

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some posed on this are some difficulties which we must agree extat. We've got what we call a postulated permeability that runs to the west of our proposed pooling unit. There is no question, according to all of the testimony before the Commissions today, there is no question that development to the west of that is economic waste in no uncertain terms.

Now we would take great dispute with Mr. Ahlen's testimony as it relates to Unit G of Section 30. We do not believe that either H or B should be required to combine with a known loser. Unit G is not a producing well. There is oil but it is not a producing well.

The Commissioners will recall that in the last testimony before the hearing officer, perhaps at that time everyone was more generous but there was a general consensus that both geologically and every other way, combining Unit A with either B or H does some injury and dilutes the interests of either Barton and Latham or Southern Union Gas and there is no way for us to get around that, Mr. Commissioners. If you combine A and H you can make an orthodox pool and you damage the interest of the owners of B. If you combine it the other way you damage H, you dilute their interest.

The question then, in view of damage either way, what must this Commission do and we have one answer for that. You must follow the field rules and drill in the orthodox location, drill and pool the north half of Unit A and drill

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in Unit B and drill in Unit A, A and H. Either of these will ultimately protect the rights.

There are other solutions to this problem. It has been mentioned today but one of the solutions which was rejected by the Commission was forty-acre spacing. Everybody here drills a well in each unit, A, H and B and everybody is protected but in our opinion you have committed economic waste and contrary to the law you have drilled one more well than actually would be necessary.

There are some other alternatives that the Commission has in its power and I'll mention them for the purpose of showing what I believe the Commission has the power to do of pooling all of the units, A, H and B. It is a dilution but it is probably less of a dilution than any of the other arguments that we have.

Now imposed on us in this particular case is the problem of what we do in regard to protecting the correlative rights of the interest holders in Unit B and we don't believe the order that has been entered gives any consideration to that question. We believe that the interest holders in Unit B have been denied the right to produce the oil under that unit, denied by a decision that is presently before this Commission.

We point out to the Commission that they must choose the geological data on which they are going to base their

decision. There is a direct conflict in that data and what you decide about that in a large part will govern what the Commission does in this particular case.

We would call to the Commission's attention the case that I previously cited and the crux of our argument, the whole point of our argument, is that the Commission cannot legally, lawfu'lly, combine and pool non-productive with productive land. I don't think this Commission can legally pool Unit B with Unit G. I don't think this Commission can legally pool Unit B with Unit C.

Now where do we go from there; where do we go to get out of this kind of argument? We can validly take the other half of it. I don't think that this Commission can validly require the pooling of G and H. I think that that would be the same problem.

I would read just a short paragraph from the case that I cited you. (Reading.) This State's Oil and Gas Conservation statutes require that the evidence show the area for which drilling and spacing units are established must be underlain by the common source of supply. The Commission has no authority to include a non-productive area in a ten-acre drilling and spacing unit. (End of reading.)

That's the basic law as it exists in Oklahoma today, as o 1976, and I would argue that that is our law here today.

My answer to the dilemma that the Commission is faced

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with is following your rules, following the orthodox pattern of development of the fields and thus when you do that in the long run you protect the correlative rights of all of the parties involved.

Thank you very much for hearing our argument and during the holiday season we appreciate the time you have taken, it has been as long as it was before. I don't know how we do it.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Stevens?

Before we start, did either of the attorneys offer their exhibits?

MR. CATON: I offered mine. You did not rule on it, Commissioner.

MR. RAMEY: We will accept your exhibits.

(THEREUPON, Southern Union Exhibits One through Seven were admitted into evidence.)

MR. STEVENS: I did not so offer and I would offer these.

MR. CATON: No objection.

MR. RAMEY: His exhibits will be accepted also.

MR. STEVENS: Thank you.

(THEREUPON, Barton and Latham Exhibits One

through Fourteen were admitted into evidence.)

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Commissioners, we didn't go into the merits of forty-acre versus eighty-acre spacing much. I

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think it was probably stipulated by Southern Union and they agreed to drill an orthodox in Unit A and Unit B. Therefore, I'm not going to argue it, however, we have incorporated the evidence in that hearing in this hearing and I would refer you back to it to determine the merits of eighty-acre spacing versus forty-acre spacing in this area.

A point made by opposing counsel and his witness was, only one well is off pattern surrounding this acreage.

This is not true. The well you spoke of is in Unit M, Section 20, but also another well is off pattern and offsets this acreage, Unit E of Section 29. So any contention that we've effectively got eighty-acre spacing except for one well, one well is specious in that respect. In addition, most of the other two sections to the east are drilled on forty so we don't think that's much of an argument.

We had the situation where Scuthern Union Production
Company, as shown in Exhibit Number Two of Latham and Barton,
owns seventy-eight percent interest in the west half of the
northeast. Shell owns twenty-one percent. I think the evidence showed, I won't guarantee it, that Shell's interest is
in the northwest of the northeast of Unit B and a logical
ccrollary of that is Southern Union owns all of the leases on
all of the acres in Unit G. Perhaps that's not quite true
but from the evidence it certainly is substantially true. Yet
they don't want to pool it with anyone. They don't want to

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pool it with Unit B to the north, they even stated that it would be unfair to pool it with Unit H, Latham and Barton's to the east.

My only statement is: If there is commercial oil there and that's an unknown quantity, then that will never be recovered to the detriment of the correlative rights of the owners in that thirty-acre tract. Conversely, is Southern Union Supply Company's request is granted and as Mr. Caton said, he said that the Commission can't validly pool Units G and H, that is the Latham and Barton H and the Southern Union G. If you can't pool it, you can't drill it, if you can't drill it what happens to the correlative rights of the owners in Unit H? Mr. Caton didn't give us an answer to that.

So we are coming back to two aspects here really, one is the geology of this area. As pointed out it is conflicting. To point out, Mr. Caton believes his expert witness and I believe mine but it is up to the Commission to decide that, we have done all we can there. But one factor is different from before, Southern Union owns no interest in the east half of the northeast. They own all of the leased interests presumably, in the west half of the northeast. I think that is the other aspect the Commission should consider. To force Latham and Barton to share their lease rights in the northeast of the northeast, obviously the best location, with the rights owned by Southern Union in the northwest of the

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the northeast, Unit D, which certainly is controversial as
to how good it is, is a miscarriage of justice to Latham and
Barton and impossible for any other working interest owner
who doesn't have an interest in Unit B of that acreage.

With those two considerations in mind, obviously

I think the evidence shows that the unit should be run northsouth and Latham and Barton shouldn't be forced to pool with

Southern Union in the west half of the northeast.

Only one other factor here I think is worth talking about, again with the problem of non-productive versus productive reserves, particularly in Unit G. We have gone through this but basically Mr. Ahlen has stated the entire Section 30 is underlain by oil. That would be, in his opinion, any place you drill there it would be productive. There is a vast difference between what is commercially productive and what is productive. His line is drawn on commercial limits but not on productivity. This Commission has always granted pooling of acreage that may or may not be productive. Especially the rule of reason applies here. Nobody knows until a well is drilled, nobody knows about that BTA Well in Unit G to this day, will it be commercially productive today at eleven fifteen a barrel as opposed to two dollars and twenty cents a barrel as it was in the sixties somewhere? On that basis we feel the Commission should certainly rule in favor of the ownership of the tracts insid morrish reporting service

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volved and run these units north-south, granting the unorthodo:
location and, in particular and of primary importance, requiring
one of the other parties here to drill that well in the northeast of the northeast of Unit A of Section 30 to protect those
correlative rights and to stop the drainage coming out from
under that tract in the offsetting wells nearby.

Thank you for your time.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you.

I have a Mailgram from the mineral and royalty Owners of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico. (Reading.) In regards to Commission Order R-5579, please be advised that we fully support Latham and Barton in their plan to drill Cash Well No. 1 located in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section and to be dedicated to a proration unit comprising the east half of the northeast quarter. Until said well is drilled and producing my correlative rights from drainage from offset wells are not being fully protected. Latham and Barton are obligated under the terms of our lease agreement to prevent drainage by fully developing the property It seems to me that the appeal de novo of Order R-5579 is causing undue delay, waste, and drainage and I support the Commission in its efforts to reinstate Order R-5579. Very truly yours, Jack W. Cash. (End of reading.)

Further, I think Mr. Arnold and I can probably reach

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a decision on the first three cases, probably within twentyfour hours. It may take a little longer in Case 6112.

MR. GROEBLI: Mr. Commissioner, may I comment? I made a two thousand mile trip.

My name is John Croebli, G-r-o-e-b-l-i.

I'm concerned about what I heard here today and I was alerted to the information. I happen to own a fourth of the so-called Unit B and it seems like I'm hanging out in the breeze and my wife suggested rather strongly that I come back here and take time off and do so and see about the matter. From the datum I have, what I have gotten here today, I still feel the same way that if Unit B is not included in that pool in a horizontal basin, we've been had. We are not big at goat raising and we are not big in other endeavors in this area but we have had this property a long time and we believe it would be fair to go to the A-B combination rather than up and down, A-H. There were suggestions, I think perhaps directly or indirectly by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Ahlen, that those people in Unit B could go ahead and drill for fun and hope that they might find something, but the overall evidence seems to be that there is very little chance of getting anything out of there and I really think our rights will be damaged severely if that horizontal arrangement is allowed to come to pass.

I can certainly understand Mr. Barton's and Mr. Latham's position since the data that I have read indicates

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that they have a hundred percent control of the horizontal eighty acres. It would be very nice for them to do so.

MR. STEVENS: Excuse me, do you mean vertical?

MR. GROEBLI: Vertical, I'm sorry, yes. Yet if it

goes A-B it seems to me that everybody wins at that, including
the Swiss brokers, both Southern Union and Latham and Barton
have representation in that too.

I don't know how I can make a case, certainly I'm not qualified in law nor qualified in geology of the kind to influence you but I can hopefully speak or appeal to you as a person who has specific rights and I don't want to see them overrun or ignored or drained by going the vertical route. I can see no possibility of us joining in a B and a C basis or a B and a G basis. We will have been had, frankly, and that would be the end of our story.

I don't know that we want to contribute our mineral rights but I think if Barton and Latham were holding them we would be giving our oil to them whether we wanted to or not, without a compensation. As I understand, the oil flows and it will probably flow toward A and we will be making a gift to them and I'm sure they would appreciate it but we wouldn't.

There are other owners in that area, I'm sure they feel equally as strong as I do but perhaps they were unable to come today.

The second point relative to representing our own

interest and from what I have observed is that I assume that
the Commission takes into account the relative capability of the
companies that are trying to develop that area and frankly I
feel very comfortable with Southern Union from what I have
heard of their track record today and their capabilities,
nothing personal against Mr. Barton and Mr. Latham but I think
the other expertise is on a greater scale than Latham's
standpoint. So for whatever it is worth, I put my two cents
in, or ten acres, or whatever it is, and hope that it goes to
A and B.

I think that Exhibit Ten is probably one of the most interesting I have seen today. I have drawn a few lines before on maps and if you look at Exhibit Ten and extend the circles that Mr. Ahlen so graciously prepared there you can't help but loop in almost on a target-like basis Unit B with Unit A to get the highest production. He didn't draw his hundred-barrel line and seventy-five-barrel line much beyond the boundary of the Latham and Barton tract but if you extend it and go up into Section 19 it seems to me it would make a perfect circle and would produce more oil.

I like that one, Mr. Ahlen.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you, Mr. Groebli.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Groebli, did I understand that you weren't willing to take your chances on wells being drilled in Unit B?

MR. GROEBLI: Pardon me.

MR. STEVENS: As I understand it, earlier in your conversation you didn't want to take your chances on wells being drilled in Unit B?

MR. GROEBLI: Well, if it combined B and the one below it, or B and the one to the west of it, it seems to me that from the data that has been presented here today that the chances are pretty slim. Just a dry well in one case and a non-producing well on the west and south boundary of the Unit B, that's pretty hard evidence to a lay person. It says, well, why should I go there and join with those people?

MR. STEVENS: But do you consider that Unit B will make a good well or not from your understanding here?

MR. GROEBLI: From my understanding, yes, it seems to me that it would be desirable and I understand that is the kosher way to do it according to the ground rules in New Mexico.

MR. STEVENS: According to Southern Union's contention?

MR. GROEBLI: No, according to what I understood here today, you drill on the Unit B if you have the eighty-acre pool in a horizontal way.

MR. STEVENS: Do you have any interest in Unit G?

MR. GROEBLI: B.

MR. STEVENS: Do you have any interest in Unit G?

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MR. GROEBLI: G?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

MR. GROEBLI: None.

MR. STEVENS: Do you have any interest in Unit A?

MR. GROEBLI: None.

MR. STEVENS: No further questions.

MR. GROEBLI: You mean ownership interest?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

MR. GROEBLI: My oil will be into A if that were to take place.

MR. RAMEY: The Commission will take the case under advisement, or the cases under advisement, and the hearing is adjourned.

(THEREUPON, the hearing was adjourned.)

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#### REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, SIDNEY F. MORRISH, a Certified Shorthand Reporter,
do hereby certify that the foregoing and attached Transcript
of Hearing before the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission
was reported by me, and the same is a true and correct record
of the said proceedings to the best of my knowledge, skill and
ability.

Sidney F Morrish, C.S.R.

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Phone (505) 982-9212

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## BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION
OF SOUTHERN UNION SUPPLY COMPANY
FOR COMPULSORY POOLING OF ITS WELL
TO BE DRILLED IN Section 30,
Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M.
LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

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#### AMENDED APPLICATION

Comes now Souther: Union Supply Company, by its undersigned attorneys, as provided by Section 65-3-14, New Mexico Statutes, 1953, as amended, and hereby makes application to the Oil Conservation Commission of New Mexico for an order pooling all the mineral interest in and under the N/2NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M. Lea County, New Mexico, from the surface to the base of the San Andres formation, and in support thereof Applicatn would show:

- 1. Applicant is the owner of the right to drill an oil or gas well and develop part of the following described acreage: N/2NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M. Lea County, New Mexico and proposes to drill a well to the San Andres Formation at a standard location thereon being 600 feet from the North line and 1850 feet from the East line of said Section and seeks to dedicate the said N/2NE/4 of said Section 30 to the well. The location is a standard location within the variance permitted.
- 2. Applicant has requested the owner of an unleased mineral interest in a 2.5 acre tract in said N/2NE/4 of Section 30 to lease said interest to Applicant or to voluntarily agree to pool said interest and acreage and join with Applicant in the drilling of the above proposed well. Further, the Applicant has also requested the owner of the oil and gas leases covering six small tracts also in the N/2NE/4 of Section 30, and consitituting a total of 18.75 acres, to voluntarily agree to the pooling of said interest and acreage and join with Applicant in the drilling of said well proposed in Paragraph 1 above. The above mentioned 2.5 acre tract is presently unleased and neither the owner of that tract nor the owner of the oil and gas leasehold interest in the six other tracts, totaling 18.75 acres, has voluntarily agreed to pool or join in the drilling of the

well Proposed by Applicant.

- 3. Applicant requests that it be designated Operator of the pooled unit requested above.
- 4. For reasons stated in Paragaraph 2 above, Applicant has been unable to obtain agreement for the pooling of unpooled interest indicated in said Paragraph 2, and in order to avoid the drilling of unnecessary wells to protect correlative rights, and to prevent waste, the Commission should pool all interest in the spacing or proration unit as a unit.
- 5. The risk and expense of drilling and completing the proposed well is great and if any owners of any other possible interest in the N/2NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East do not choose to pay their share of the cost of drilling and completion, Applicant should be allowed a reasonable charge for the supervision and a charge for the risk involved in addition to recovery of the actual cost of drilling and completing the well.

Wherefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Commission set this matter for hearing before the Commission's duly appointed examiner on September 14, 1977, and that after notice and hearing as required by law the Commission enter its order pooling all interests from the surface to the base of the San Andres formation underlying the N/2NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M., Lea County, New Mexico, and designate Applicant Operator of pooled unit, together with provision for Applicant to recover its cost out of production, including a risk factor to be determined by the Commission, with provisions for the payment of operating costs and costs of supervision out of production to be allocated amoung the owners as their interest may be determined and for further orders as may be proper in the premises.

Respectfully submitted,

TANSEY, ROSEBROUGH, ROBERTS & GERDING, P.C.

P. O. Box 1020

Farmington, New Mexico 87401

Byron Caton, Attorney for Southern Union Supply Company

proof of Mr. Spradlin's agency for the defendant, and that his testimony aione was insufficient as such proof. The rule that the "declarations" of an agent are not admissible to prove his agency does not apply to his testimony. In addition to Benham v. Selected Investments Corp., Okl., 313 P.2d 489, 493 (cited by plaintiff) see Munn v. Mid-Continent Motor Securities Co., 126 Okl. 241, 259 P. 249, and 2 Am.Jur., "Agency", sees. 445, 446.

In accord with the foregoing, the trial court's judgment overruling defendant's motion for a new trial, appealed from herein, is reversed; and this cause is remanded to said court with instructions to sustain said motion.

WILLIAMS, C. J., and WELCH, DAVISON, HALLEY, JOHNSON, IRWIN and BERRY, JJ., concur.

JACKSON, J., concurs in result.



Application of CONTINENTAL OIL COM-PANY for an Order Amending Corporation Commission Order No. 38493 Establishing Drilling and Spacing Units for the Third Bromide Common Source of Supply— Southwest Sandy Creek Pool, Murray County, Oklahoma.

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY,
Plaintiff in Error,

The COHPORATION COMMISSION of the State of Oklahoma, Defendant in Error.

No. 39139.

Supreme Court of Oklahoma,
 May 29, 1962.
 As Corrected Oct. 22, 1962.
 Rehearing Denied Oct. 23, 1962.

Oil company's appeal from State Corporation Commission order denying its ap-

plication to amend or modify former order establishing spacing and drilling units. The Supreme Court, Irwin, J., held that evidence on oil company's application for change in drilling and spacing units so as to permit it to drill another well in order to prevent waste and secure greatest ultimate recovery of oil and gas and to protect the correlative rights of all owners of economic interests was such as to sustain its burden of proof.

Reversed.

#### 1. Mines and Minerals =92.32

Legislature intended that orders establishing well spacing and drilling units could and should be modified when modification is necessary to conserve oil or gas or bring about fair and equitable production. 52 O. S.1961 § 87.1(a).

#### 2. Mines and Minerals 592.40

Corporation Commission has wide discretion in performance of its statutory duties with respect to establishing and modifying well spacing and drilling units, and Supreme Court may not substitute its judgment on disputed questions of fact for that of Commission unless findings of Commission are not supported by law and substantial evidence.

#### 3. Mines and Minerals C=92.32

When application is made to vacate, amend, or modify spacing or well drilling unit established by former order of Corporation Commission which has become final, Commission is without authority to entertain or grant the application in absence of showing of substantial change of conditions in area since former order was made or other change, or factual situation specified in statute. 52 O.S.1961 § 87.1(a).

#### 4. Mines and Minerals =92.38

Evidence on oil company's application to change drilling and spacing units established by former final order so as to permit it to drill another well in order to prevent waste and secure greatest ultimate recovery of oil and gas and to protect correlative rights of all owners of economic inter-

Cite as, Okl., 376 P.2d 330

proof and denial of application was error. 52 O.S.1961 § 87.1(a).

Syllabus by the Court

An application to amend or modify a , former order of the State Corporation Commission establishing well spacing and drilling units should be granted where the evidence discloses a substantial change in the knowledge of the conditions existing in the area since the original order was entered and modification or amendment of the former order is necessary to prevent or to assist in preventing waste or to protect or assist in protecting the correlative rights of the interested parties.

Continental Oil Company appeals from an order of the State Corporation Commission which denied its application to amend or modify a former order establishing well spacing and drilling units. Order reversed.

John W. Wolfe, Richard R. Linn, Mainard Kennerly, John Wimbish, Oklahoma City, for plaintiff in error, Continental Oil

Robinson, Shipp, Robertson & Barnes, by T. Murray Robinson, J. Stanley Gill, Okłahoma City, for Van-Grisso Oil Co.

Ferrill H. Rogers, Conservation Atty., Oklahoma City, for defendant in error, Corporation Commission.

IRWIN, Justice.

On December 28, 1958, the Commission made and entered Order No. 38493, which established 20 acre drilling and spacing units for the devolopment of the Third Bromide common source of supply underlying certain lands in Murray County. Three wells had been completed before the order was entered. (1) Van-Grisso-Billesbach No. 1, located in the center of the SE14 NE14 SW14 of Sec. 34, and designated as the permitted well for the drilling and spacing unit for the E1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4 of Sec. 31; (2) Continental-Greer No. 1,

ests was such as to sustain its burden of located in the center of the SW14 SE14 of Sec. 34, and designated as the permitted well for the drilling and spacing unit for the E12 SW14 SE14 of Sec. 34; and (3) Continental Green No. 2, located in the center of the SE14 SW14 of Sec. 34, and designated as the permitted well for the E13 SE14 SW14 of Sec. 31. It is to be noted these three wells form a triangular pattern.

Thereafter, Continental filed its application to reassign the Continental Greer Well No. 2, as the permitted well for the W1/2 SE14 SW14 instead of the permitted well for the E12 SE14 SW14 as prescribed by Order No. 38493. If such application were granted, it would permit Continental to drill a well in the NE14 SE14 SW14, which would be the permitted well for the E1/2 SE14 SW14. The grounds for the application for an order amending Order No. 39493 are that such amended order would prevent waste and secure the greatest ultimate recovery of oil and gas and would protect the correlative rights of all owners of economic interests.

The application for an order amending Spacing Order No. 38493, was referred to a trial examiner for the purpose of taking testimony and reporting to the Commission. After hearing all the evidence, the trial examiner took the matter under advisement and thereafter filed his report with the Commission recommending that the application be granted.

Van-Grisso Oil Company filed its exceptions to the report of the trial examiner and the exceptions were argued to the Commission. The Commission, inter alia, found:

"4. That no sufficient change in the information available as to the structure has been developed since said Order No. 38493 was entered to justify amending said order.

"5. That taking into consideration all of the evidence, facts and circumstances in this cause, and in the interest of securing the greatest ultimate recovery of oil from the pool, the prevention of waste and the protection of

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correlative rights, this application should be denied."

Continental Oil Company perfected its appeal from the Commission's order denying its application for an order amending spacing Order No. 38493.

#### CONTENTIONS

Van-Grisso does not question the authority of the Commission to modify the prior unappealed Order No. 38493, but contends that Continental has failed to produce credible and substantial evidence showing a substantial change of condition in the area sufficient to authorize and require the Commission to modify or change the original order.

Continental contends that it is the duty of the Commission to amend a prior spacing order so as to prevent underground waste and so as to protect correlative rights from confiscation where the uncontroverted evidence of properly qualified sworn witnesses shows that the information gained in the drilling of wells subsequent to the entry of such order demonstrates changes in the geological conditions thought to exist when the spacing order was entered; that underground waste and the destruction of correlative rights can be prevented without interfering in any respect with the legitimate interests of any person if the application were approved.

#### **FACTS**

The report of the trial examiner, who recommended the application be granted, contained, inter alia, the following findings:

"\* \* that subsequent to Order No. 38493, the following wells have been drilled: Continental Oil Company's No. 1 Dalley, located in the SW/1 of the NE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34, Continental Oil Company's No. 3 Greer, located in the SW/4 of the NW/4 of the SE/4 of Section 34, Continental Oil Company's No. 4 Greer, located in the SW/4 of the SW/4 of the SE/4 of Section 34, the Pan American Petroleum Corporation's No. 1 West, located in the NE/4 of the NE/4

of the NW/4 of Section 3, Township 1 South, Range 2 East; that it is the testimony in this cause that by the drilling of these additional wells, additional geological information has been obtained which indicates a change in the knowledge of the conditions as compared to that thought to exist at the time Order No. 39493 was entered; that with the drilling of the additional wells, additional control has been gained and the top of the structure now appears to be located within the E/2 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34; that all wells in this area have a common water table and are producing from the Third Bromide Sand common source of supply except for the two dry holes which are Continental's No. 1 Dalley, located in the SW/4 of the NE/4 of the SW/4, and Continental's No. 3 Green located in the SW/4 of the NW/4 of the SE/4 of Section 34; that said No. 1 Dalley Well was structurally in position to produce, however the top part of the sand section was not developed and was not porous; that said Continental's No. 3 Greer was structurally low and near the water table, and had shaly conditions in the sand; that the productive area lying west of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34 has been sharply limited by the oilwater contact line; that the limits of the reservoir to the North have been established by the failure of the sand to develop and the existence of two

"5. That it is the testimony in this a cause that if Continental Oil Company is permitted to assign the well located in the approximate center of the SE/4 of the SW/4 as the permitted well for the unit consisting of the W/2 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 rather than the E/2 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 and then is permitted to drill a well within the permitted location, which would be within the approximate center of the Northia cast 10 acres of the 40-acre tract deta

scribed as the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34, then said well would encounter approximately 80 feet-plus of productive sand; that it is the testimony in this cause that if the applicant is not permitted to drill a well. within the approximate center of the NE/4 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34, an amount of recoverable oil underlying the E/2 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 would not be recovered by the existing wells drilled and completed in the Third Bromide Sand, as the high part of the Third Bromide Sand structure appears to be in the E/2 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34.

- "6. That there is a conflict in testimony as to the exact location of Continental's No. 2 Greer Well, but the evidence indicates that said well is in the approximate center of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34.
- "7. That due to the change in the knowledge of conditions and in the interest of securing the greatest ultimate recovery of oil from the pool, the prevention of waste and the protection of correlative rights, this application should be granted.
- "8. So, taking into consideration all of the evidence, facts and circumstances in this cause, this application should be granted and an order should be made permitting and authorizing Continental Oil Company to assign its Greer No. 2 Well, located in the center of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34, as the well for the unit described as the W/2 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34, and that it should be permitted and authorized to drill a well at the permitted location on the unit described as the E/2 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 34, and that Order No. 38493 should be amended to so show."

The above findings were based upon the testimony submitted in behalf of Continental. Neither Van-Grisso nor the Commission submitted evidence. Robert W. Allen, assistant Division Geologist for Continen-

tal, who testified at the original hearing, qualified as an expert and his testimony was to the effect that; at the time of the original hearing, the best information available at that time indicated the highest portion of the reservoir was to the north; since the original hearing, two direct offsets to Van-Grisso's Billesbach No. I have been drilled, Continental Dalley No. 1, to the West and Continental Greer No. 3, to the East; that both of these holes were dry. That Dalley No. 1 is structurally in position to produce, but the top of the sand is not developed and the sand is not porous; that Green No. 3 is structurally low; there are two faults extending east and west to the immediate north of Billesbach No. 1 as disclosed by the drilling of Dalley No. 1 and Greer No. 3; dipmeter tests on Greer No. 1 showed a slight dip to the southeast; dipmeter tests on Greer No. 2 showed a dip to the west; the Greer Fault which lies to the south and cast of all the wells drilled is shown on the structure map used at the first hearing; Billesbach No. 1 has 40 feet of net effective pay; Greer No. 1 has 64 feet of net effective pay and Greer No. 2, 44 feet of net effective pay. From this information, Allen concluded that the productive area under Billesbach No. 1 is limited to 61/2 acres; that the producing zone is limited to the southeast by the Greet Fault: to the North by the two faults extending east and west and to the northeast and southwest by oilwater contact; and that a well drilled in the center of the SW of the SE of the SW would have from twenty to twenty-five feet of productive sand.

Aften further testified that from the information gained from all seven of the wells, he prepared the structure-isopach map introduced in evidence; that the map was drawn in accordance with good geological practices on the basis of all available information; that the highest portion of the reservoir is in the E½ of the SE of the SW of Sec. 34, instead of to the north as originally interpreted; that by his interpretation and by projection, a new contour, showing 80 feet of effective pay sand cover-

ing most of the E½ of the SE of the SW is now shown; that there will be 80 feet of productive sand within the new contour; that such sand will be topped 30 feet higher than in the other wells; that in his opinion a well drilled in the NE½ of the SE¼ of the SW¼ would in no way affect Billesbach No. 1; that such well would recover oil not recoverable in any well then drilled because the top of the effective producing sand would be thirty feet higher than in the other wells.

Donald B. Pray, Production Engineer for Continental, qualified as an expert, testified that he heard the testimony of Allen and agreed with Allen's conclusions; that figuring Billesbach No. 1 and 61/2 acres of effective production under it, such well would have 86,750 barrels of recoverable oil and by using ten acres of effective production, there would be 133,500 barrels of recoverable oil; That without further development within the perimeter of the three wells, Billesbach No. 1 would recover 201,-500 barrels of oil; That if the exception is granted and the offset well is drilled, Billesbach No. 1 would recover 164,000 barrels of oil; that if the exception is not granted there would be 55,000 barrels of recoverable oil left in the reservoir.

Pray also testified the dipmeter test on Greer No. 2 shows a dip to the west and the map was contoured on the best evidence available; that a well drilled in the SW SE SW would be 15 feet lower structurally than Billesbach No. 1 and would not recover as much oil and would not protect the correlative rights of the owners in the NE SE SW but that it would make a commercial producer; that Continental owns 60 acres of the estimated 80 acres underlain with the Third Bromide productive sand.

#### CONCLUSIONS

It must be borne in mind that this is not a proceeding wherein Continental Oil Company seeks an original order establishing well spacing and drilling units, but, rather is one wherein Continental recks to modify a previous order which was made upon ap-

plication of, and evidence submitted by the Continental Oil Company.

Title 52 O.S.1961 § 87.1(a) empowers the Commission to establish well spacing and drilling units to prevent or to assist in preventing waste or to protect or assist in protecting the correlative rights of interested parties.

- [1] The Legislature intended and contemplated that orders establishing well spacing and drilling units could and should be modified when it is shown that modification is necessary in order to conserve oil or gas or bring about a fair and equitable production of the oil or gas. See Application of Bennett (Vierson v. Bennett) (Okl.), 353 P.2d 114.
- [2] The Commission has a wide discretion in the performance of its statutory duties and this court may not substitute its judgment on disputed questions of fact for that of the Commission, unless the findings of the Commission are not supported by the law and substantial evidence. See Shell Oil Company v. Davidor & Davidor, (Okl.), 315 P.2d 259.
- [3] When an application is made to vacate, amend or modify a spacing and well drilling unit established by a former order of the Commission, which has become final, the Commission is without authority to entertain or grant such application in the absence of a showing of a substantial change of condition in the area since the former order was made or other change of factual situations specified in the statute. See Wood Oil Company v. Corporation Commission, 205 Okl. 534, 239 P.2d 1021.

In the instant proceeding before the Commission, the burden was upon Continental, which filed the application to amend the original order, to show a substantial change in the knowledge of the conditions existing in the area since the former order was made or other change of factual situations specified in the statute.

[4] We will now review the evidence to determine if the order denying the application to amend should be sustained under the

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rules above set forth. As heretofore stated, the only evidence with reference to additional geological information and change of knowledge of the conditions existing was that of Continental. Although it was admitted that the opinions expressed in behalf of Continental were "projected interpretations". There is no evidence refuting or contradicting these "projected interpretations".

When we examine the evidence, we find at the time the original order was entered only three wells had been drilled. These wells formed a triangle with the Billesbach No. 1 well to the north, which had 40 feet of sand; Greer No. 1 to the southeast, which had 64 feet of sand; and Greer No. 2 to the southwest, which had 44 feet of sand. There was a known fault to the south and east of these wells. From this information, it was believed that the pool extended to the north and east and the highest point in the pool was to the northeast when the original order was entered. The original order was responsive to the then available information.

Subsequent to the order, a well offsetting the Billesbach No. 1 to the west and a well offsetting it to the east were drilled. Both were dry. The east offset encountered salt water and the west offset showed the sand to be undeveloped and not porous. Two faults were encountered which were shown to extend east and west and to the immediate north of the Billesbach No. 1.

Dipmeter tests showed a dip to the south and east from Greer No. 1 and a dip to the west from Greer No. 2.

In the opinion of the geologist and the engineer, the pool did not extend to the north as originally believed but was cut off by the faults and water contact, and the top of the structure has now been established as being in the SE1/4 SW1/4 of the section. The geologist was of the opinion that the Billesbach unit had only 61/2 acres of productive oil underlying said unit instead of 20 acres, as was believed when the original order was entered.

The opinion evidence with reference to the prevention of waste and the correlative

rights of the parties disclose that the Billesbach unit has 6½ acres of productive sand and is underlain with 86,750 barrels of recoverable oil; that if the unit has 10 acres of productive sand there would be 133,500 barrels of recoverable oil; that unless the application is granted, the well will recover 201,500 barrels of oil and there will be 55,000 barrels of recoverable oil left in the ground; that the Billesbach No. 1 will recover 164,000 barrels of oil if the application is granted. From the evidence submitted we can not conclude that these figures are not substantially correct.

In analyzing the evidence we find that the information obtained from drilling the additional wells subsequent to the entry of the original order, discloses that the geological structure of the pool is not as it was interpreted to be when the original order was made. There is substantial evidence from the additional information obtained that the common source of supply has been limited to the northwest by the dry hole drilled on the location west of the Billesbach unit and to the northeast by the dry hole drilled on the location east of the Billesbach unit, and on the west by the established oil-water contact line. There is also substantial evidence that the Billesbach unit is not underlain with as much productive Third Bromide Sand as it was mapped originally, and that the highest portion of the structure is located further south than originally mapped.

There is no evidence whatsoever that if the application is granted and Continental drills a well according to such application, that such well would interfere with the correlative rights of any interested owner. There is sufficient evidence, however, that if the application is not granted and the well is not drilled the correlative rights of all interested parties will not be protected and several thousand barrels of recoverable oil will be left in the ground.

We therefore hold that Continental sustained its burden of proof and the order denying the application to amend Order No. 38493 should be reversed.

We further conclude that Continental didmake a proper record for review and we can not sustain the proposition that the cause should be dismissed for this reason.

This opinion shall not be construed as depriving the Commission of jurisdiction on further hearing to protect the correlative rights of persons affected by Order No. 38,493, or an order amending said Order, by regulating the amount of oil or gas that may be purchased from wells drilled in the area embraced by said Order or amended

Order reversed.

WILLIAMS, C. J., BLACKBIRD, V. C. J., and HALLEY, JACKSON and BERRY, JJ., concur.

WELCH and JOHNSON, JJ., dissent.



SAFEWAY STORES, INC., and the Travelers Insurance Company, Petitioners,

Juanita M. EVANS and the State Industrial Court, Respondents.

No. 39932.

Supreme Court of Oklahoma. Nov. 13, 1962.

An original proceeding was brought by employer and its insurance carrier to review an award of the State Industrial Court for death benefits. The Supreme Court, Jackson, J., held that evidence sustained finding that death of grocery clerk from cerebral hemorrhage after moving heavy cartons resulted from accidental injury arising out of and in course of employment.

Award sustained.

Halley, J., dissented.

#### 1. Workmen's Compensation \$\infty\$568

Injury resulting from strain constitutes accidental injury and is compensable where it occurs while employee is doing work in usual and ordinary manner, though nothing unusual occurs or happens to cause strain.

#### 2. Workmen's Compensation C=1716

Question whether death of employee is result of accidental injury is question of fact in compensation proceeding. 85 O.S. 1961 § 22, subd. 7.

#### 3. Workmen's Compensation C=1939

Where there is competent medical evidence in compensation proceeding that death resulted from accidental injury, Supreme Court will not disturb award of State Industrial Commission. 85 O.S.1961 \$25, subd. 7.

#### 4. Workmen's Compensation = 1535

Evidence sustained finding that death of grocery clerk from cerebral hemorrhage after moving heavy cartons resulted from accidental injury arising out of and in course of employment. 85 O.S.1961 § 22, subd. 7.

Syllebus by the Court

Whether the death of an injured employee is the result of an accidental injury is a question of fact, and, where there is competent medical evidence that death resulted from the accidental injury, this court will not disturb an award made by the State Industrial Court based thereon.

Original proceeding brought by Safeway Stores, Inc., employer, and its insurance carrier, the Travelers Insurance Company, petitioners, to review an award of the State Industrial Court for death benefits made to Juanita M. Evans, claimant. Award sustained.

Sanders, McElroy & Whitten, Tulsa, for petitioners.

Bonds & Matthews, by Thomas R. Mason, A. Camp Bonds, Muskogee, Mac Q. Williamson, Atty. Gen., for respondents.

## SOUTHERN UNION SUPPLY COMPANY WELL COST ESTIMATE

ield			ection 30, T-9-S, R-33-E	State New Mexico			
		A J	County <u>Lea</u> Depth 4500		New Mexico Days	15	
(WC) (D) (S		Andres		_ retimated	Days	13	
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	!		Casing:				
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<del></del>	4450'		3/4" Sucker rods	<b></b>	4100		
			Other Equipment:				
			Well Head	<u> </u>			
			Casing Flange	1950			
	ļ		Tubing head & valves	<del> </del>	3500		
	ļl		Tank battery & separator		15000		
	<b> </b>		Bottom hole pump	<del> </del>	1050 15000		
	<del></del>	L	Pumping unit used	1	13000		
			TOTAL TANGIBLES	5828	50520		
				3020	7720		
		COST DESCRI	IPTION				
rilling Co	ntract:						
Footage Daywork,	450		ft. @ \$ 9.25 /ft.	41625			
Daywork,	w/D.P.	44	days @ \$ 2500 /day	10000	<u> </u>		
	w/o D.P. on Rig Costs	s 6	days @ \$ /day day day /day		5/00		
Other Ri		· —		<del></del>	5400		
Drill Pipe				<del> </del>	<del> </del>		
	uipment Ren	tals		500	2500		
Casing Crew	s, Tools and	d Tongs					
Fuel and Wa	ter			3000	700		
	reneads						
	d and Chemi			6500	1		
Primary Cas	ing Cementin	ng Services	and Materials	3300	13000		
oqueeze cem	enting servi	ices and Mai	terials	<del></del>	7000		
Onen Hole L	na eracturi Vasius	g		4500	7000		
Cased Hole	Logging and	Perforation	3	4300	3500		
Coring, Cor	e Analysis	and Paleo. `			1 3		
Mud Logger							
Drill Stem	Tests			ļ	1		
ıransportat	10n			1000	1000		
Location Co	sts			5500	1 2500		
Supervision				2500	2500		
Geologist Miscellaneo	us Services	9		2500 1200	1800		
	Facilities			1200	5000		
				4398	5231	<del></del>	
				1			
			TOTAL INTANGIBLES	86523	47631		
					110551	)	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	92351	110551		
			0. 1		2002	<del></del>	
3Y:		R. C.	Sharrock	20	02902		
	Chief Geolo	gist		Date S	oudded		
<del></del>		<del></del>		Date Completed			
Date December 22, 1977				Total Benth			

- CASE 6030: Application of Burleson & Huff for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the SE/4 SE/4 of Section 4, Township 25 South, Runge 37 East, Langlie-Entitix Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to its re-entered Smith Well No. 1 located in Unit P of said Section 4, or in the alternative, to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of re-entering and recompleting or of drilling and completing the unit well 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 well and a charge for risk involved in recompleting or drilling said well.
- CASE 6032: Application of Burleson & Huff for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the SW/4 SW/4 of Section 21, Township 25 South, Range 37 East, Langlie-Mattix Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to its re-entered Lanehart Well No. 1-Y located in Unit M of said Section 21, or, in the alternative, to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of re-entering and recompleting or of drilling and completing the unit well 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 well and a charge for risk involved in recompleting or drilling said well.
- CASE 6031: Application of Rex Alcorn for compulsory pooling and an unorthodox location, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the E/2 SW/4 of Section 35, Township 16 South, Range 37 East, West Knowles-Drinkard Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an unorthodox location 2310 feet from the South line and 1980 feet from the West line of said Section 35. 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. Also to be considered will be the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.
- CASE 6033: Application of Basin Fuels, Inc., for salt water disposal, McKinley County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks authority to dispose of produced salt water into the Mesaverde formation through the perforated interval from 1948 feet to 2755 feet in its Slick Well No. 1 located in Unit 0 of Section 7, Township 20 North, Range 5 West, Franciscan Lake-Mesaverde Pool, McKinley County, New Mexico.
- CASE 6034: Application of Flag-Redfern Oil 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 through the perforated interval from 4941 feet to 5022 feet in its Bilbrey "51" Well No. 1 located in Unit A of Section 23, Township 9 South, Range 37 East, Sawyer-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico.
  - Application of Southern Union Supply Co., 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 N/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, 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. Also to be considered will be the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.
- CASE 6017: (Continued from August 31, 1977 Examiner Hearing)

CASE 6035:

Application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, 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. Also to be considered will be the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

CASE 6036: Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling of a standard or a non-standard oil propation unit and an unorthodox location, or in the alternative, 40-acre spacing, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicants, in the above-styled cause, seek an order pooling all mineral interests in the Flying M-San Andres Pool underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an unorthodox location for said pool within 200 feet of the center of the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30, or an order pooling only the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 to form a non-standard 40-acre unit to be dedicated to the aforesaid well. In the alternative, applicants seek the amendment of the Flying M-San Andres Pool Rules to provide for 40-acre spacing, and seek an order pooling the aforesaid NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 as a standard unit for said pool to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling

# SOUTHERN UNION SUPPLY COMPANY WELL COST ESTIMATE

ocation	660' FSL &	660' FNL	Section 19, T-9-5, R-33-E			
ieid		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	County Lea Depth 4450	State Ne		
rimary Targ	et San A	ndres	Depth 4430	_Estimated :	Days 19	<u> </u>
(v) (se	Ŋ~ <del>(€₩93)</del>	•	•			
	THE STATE OF THE			T Ev	PERDITURE CO	~~
Estina	PMENT QUANT	TIX	TANCTRIE FOLITUMENT	Estin		St
	Producer	Actual	TANGIZLE EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION		Producer	- Actu
			Casing:	1	1.000000	
					<u>]</u>	
375' ·	•		8-5/8" OD,248,K 55, Ståc	2915		
	4500		4-1/2" OD, 9.5#, K-55, St&c		15070	2138
				Total	17985	
			Tubing:	1	<del> </del>	•_ , , , , ,
	4450	•	2-3/8" OD, 4.72, J-55, EUS	•	9200	935
					<u> </u>	2 (19) 2 (19) 4 (1)
	44501		3/4" Sucker rods		3510	405
•		•	Other Equipment:			
			Well Head		<u> </u>	-
• ;			Casing Flance	1950	<del>                                     </del>	
<del></del>	<u> </u>		Tubing head & valves		2500 11000	6000
			Tank battery & separator  Bottom hole purp	<del></del>	1050	6099
			Pumping unit used	1	8500	
•	• •					
•	• •		TOTAL TANGIBLES	4865	50930	9578
•				<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	Allany Francis on an	במכיי אדייכיי	COTTON		••, •	•
Drilling Co		COST DESCRI	KULLI	1	<del> </del>	
Footson	4475	•	ft. @\$ 7.75 /ft.	34680	-	4202
Daywork.	w/0_P	4	days @ \$ 2500 /day	10000	1	244
. Davuork	W/n D P		days 6 S /day	i		
Completi	on Rig Cost	s 5	days @ \$ 900 /day	1	4500	482
Other Ri	g Costs			1	1	
NYTHY FYNC:	venrar			500	1500	~~~
root and Ed	ulpment Ken	d Topge		7000	1 200 .	328
Fuel and Wa	ter			3500	700	39
Bits and Co	reheads					
Drilling Mu	d and Chemi	cals		4500		61
Primary Cas	ing Cementi	ng Services	and Materials	2700	8000	161
Squeeze Cem	enting Serv	ices and Ma	terials	<del></del>	70000	,
Acidizing a	nd Fracturi	iig		1500	19000	44 39
Cacey Huje Afen mote T	Logging and	Perforation	ξ	4500	3500	24
Coring. Cor	e Analysis	and Paleo.	<b>5</b>	1		
Drill Sten	Tests					
Transportat	ion			1000	1000	
Location Co	sts			4500		62
2nbetArator	1			2500	1500	60
Geologist Miscellaneo				2500	-	3
		Hook Ho		<del></del>		<u> </u>
				3800	4530	
CONCINGENC!	c at 1/0	<del></del>				
						1022
	· 1		TOTAL INTANGIBLES	74680	44230	1022
•	•		•	70515	95160	1
	•		TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	79545	1	!
	_				<del> </del>	<del></del>
BY: David J. Ahalt			1	74705	1980	
BY:		pavid J. A				•
Drilling Engineer			Date S	pudded		
Drilling Engineer				ompleted		
Date	March 22	, 1977		Total	Depth	

ROY G BARTON JR PO BOX 978 HOBBS NM 88240





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Q

4-092178E356 12/22/77 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP ABQA 2138762452 MGM TDRN LOS ANGELES CA 200 12-22 1005P LST

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG SANTA FE NM 87501

#### GENTLEMEN

I AM A MINERAL AND ROYALTY OWNER IN THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 30, TOWNSHIP 9 SOUTH, RANGE 33 EAST, LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO. IN REGARDS TO COMMISSION ORDER #R-5579, PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT I FULLY SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF LATHAM AND BARTON IN THEIR PLAN TO DRILL THE CASH WELL #1 LOCATED IN THE MORTHEAST QUARTER OF THE MORTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION TO BE DEDICATED TO A PRO RATION UNIT COMPRISING THE EAST HALF OF THE MORTHEAST QUARTER. UNTIL SAID WELL IS DRILLED AND PRODUCING, MY CORRELATIVE RIGHTS AS TO DRAINAGE BY OFFSET WELLS ARE NOT BEING FULLY PROTECTED. LATHAM AND BARTON ARE OBLIGATED UNDER THE TERMS OF OUR LEASE AGREEMENT TO PREVENT DRAINAGE BY FULLY DEVELOPING THE PROPERTY. IT WOULD SEEM TO ME THAT THE APPEAL DE NOVO OF ORDER #R-5579 IS CAUSING UNDUE DELAY, WASTE AND DRAINAGE. I WILL SUPPORT THE COMMISSION IN IT'S EFFORTS TO REINSTATE ORDER #R-5579. VERY TRULY YOURS

JACK W CASH

2216 EST

MGMC OMP MGM

Dockets Nos. 2-78 and 3-78 are tentatively set for hearing on January 18 and February 8, 1978. Applications for hearing must be filed at least 22 days in advance of hearing date.

#### DOCKET: COMMISSION HEARING - TUESDAY - DECEMBER 27, 1977

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

CASE 6017: (DE NOVO)

Application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the E/2 ME/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled a' a standard location thereon.

CASE 6035:

(DE NOVO)

Application of Southern Union Supply Co., 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 N/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon.

CASE 6036: (DE NOVO)

Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling of a standard or a non-standard oil proration unit and an unorthodox location, or in the alternative, 40-acre spacing, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicants, in the above-styled cause, seek an order pooling all mineral interests in the Flying M-San Andres Pool underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an unorthodox location for said pool within 200 feet of the center of the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30, or an order pooling only the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 to form a non-standard 40-acre unit to be dedicated to the aforesaid well. In the alternative, applicants seek the amendment of the Flying M-San Andres Pool Rules to provide for 40-acre spacing, and seek an order pooling the aforesaid NE/4 NE/4 of Section 36 as a standard unit for said pool to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon.

Also to be considered in each of the above cases, will be the cost of drilling and completing the proposed well 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 the applicant in each case as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

Upon application of Southern Union Supply Company, the above cases will be heard De Novo pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1220.

CASE 6112: Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for an order requiring Latham and Barton or Southern Union Supply Company to commence the drilling of a Flying M-San Andres well in Unit A of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, on or before January 31, 1978; further, to require that all working interest income after payout of the aforesaid well be placed in escrow pending any subsequent appeal, or in the alternative to require the curtailment or shutting in of all wells within one half mile radius of the aforesaid Unit A pending completion of said well.

#### LAW OFFICES

#### TANSEY, ROSEBROUGH, ROBERTS & GERDING, P.C.

621 WEST ARRINGTON
FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO 97401

CHARLES M. TANSEY
HASKELL D. ROSEBROUGH
AUSTIN E. ROBERTS
RICHARD L. GERDING
BYRON CATON
LARRY T. THROWER
TOMMY ROBERTS

August 23, 1977

Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1020

Phone: 325-1801 Area Code 505

Cil Conservation Commission State of New Mexico Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Attention: Richard Staments

Re: Application of Southern Union Supply Co. for Compulsory Pooling, Lea County, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Staments:

Enclosed is the Written Application for Compulsory Pooling filed August 23, 1977 by telephone with you as the Hearing Officer for the Oil Conservation Commission.

Please note that E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr. have filed an Application for Compulsory Pooling on the SE/4 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East in the same formation and field which conflicts with this Application. The hearing is set on the Latham and Barton Application on August 31, 1977, Case No. 6017. We note that Southern Union Supply Company's Application to drill was approved by the Commission on August 3, 1977 and the pooling attempt in Case No. 6017 is in direct conflict with that approval.

Be advised that we have requested counsel for Latham and Barton to continue the hearing on their Application so it might be held at the same time as the Southern Union Supply Company Application. If such consent is not forthcoming, then nevertheless, Commission action should not take place until a hearing on the Southern Union Supply Company matter has been held. Accordingly we will seek a consolidation of the two Applications and a joint hearing after proper notice has been given.

Sincerely,

Byron Caton

BC/sf

cc: William M. Parks

Southern Union Supply Company

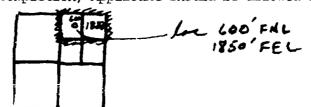
## BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION STATE OF NEW MEXICO

APPLICATION OF SOUTHERN UNION	)
SUPPLY COMPANY FOR COMPULSORY	)
POOLING, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO	)

#### APPLICATION

COMES NOW Southern Union Supply Company, as provided by Section 65-3-14, New Mexico Statutes, 1953, as amended, and applies to the Oil Conservation Commission of New Mexico for an order pooling all the mineral interests in and under the N/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M., Lea County, New Mexico, from the surface to the base of the San Andres formation, and in support thereof Applicant would show:

- 1. Applicant is thowner of the right to drill and develop part of the following described acreage: N/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M., Lea County, New Mexico and plans a well to the San Andres formation in the Flying M field at a standard location thereon. Said location may be more specifically described as 600' from the North line and 1850' from the East line of said Section 30. The location is a standard location within the variance permitted.
- 2. Applicant has obtained voluntary agreement for pooling from the surface to the base of the San Andres formation from some owners of mineral rights under the subject leasehold but 2.50 acres are presently unleased and the owner of that tract has not voluntarily agreed to pool, or to join in the drilling of the well proposed by Applicant.
- 3. Applicant requests that it be designated operator of the pooled unit requested above.
- 4. For reasons stated in Paragraph 2 above, Applicant has been unable to obtain agreement for the pooling of unpooled interests indicated in said Paragraph 2, and in order to avoid the drilling of unnecessary wells to protect correlative rights, and to prevent waste, the Commission should pool all interests in the spacing or proration unit as a unit.
- 5. The risk and expense of drilling and completing the well is great and if any owners of any other possible interests in the N/2 NE/4 Section 30 do not choose to pay their share of the cost of drilling and completion, Applicant should be allowed a reasonable charge for the supervision



and a charge for the risk involved in addition to recovery of the actual cost of drilling and completing the well.

WHEREFORE, Applicant respectfully requests that the Commission set this matter for hearing before the Commission's duly appointed examiner on September 28, 1977, and that after notice and hearing as required by law the Commission enter its order pooling all interests from the surface to the base of the San Andres formation underlying the N/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M., Lea County, New Mexico, and designating Applicant operator of the pooled unit, together with provision for Applicant to recover its costs out of production, including a risk factor to be determined by the Commission, and with provisions for the payment of operating costs and costs of supervision out of production to be allocated among the owners as their interests may be determined and for further orders as may be proper in the premises.

Respectfully submitted,

SOUTHERN UNION SUPPLY COMPANY

By: TANSEY, ROSEBROUGH, ROBERTS & GERDING, P.C.

P. O. Box 1020

Farmington, New Mexico 87401

Byron Caton, Attorney for Applicant

Phone in Application Application Southern Union Supply Co. for compulsong pooling of N/2 NE/4 30-95-33 E. San Andres Fin Flying M-San Huckes Pool Byron Cato RLS

E. L. Latham, Jr. + Roy S. Barton, Le Novo

D	C	В	A
E	F	G	H
L	.K	j	
M	<b>N</b>	0	2

601.7 6035,607,6112, Latherit Bold M

### Working Interest Ownership NE/4 Section 30, T-9-S, R-33-E, Lea Co., N. Mex.

### Latham and Barton Proposed Pooling

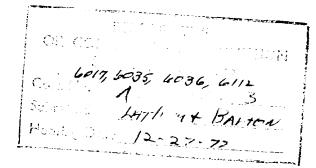
·	Percent		Percent
Latham & Barton	0	Latham & Barton	73.44
Southern Union Supply Company	78.13(2	Southern Union Supply ) Company	0
Shell	21.87	Shell	26.56
•	100.00		100.00
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#### Southern Union Supply Company Proposed Pooling

Southern Union Supply Company	Proposed Pooling
	Percent
Latham & Barton	23.44
Southern Union Supply Company	40.62
Shell	35.94
	100.00
	•
	Percent
Latham & Barton	50.00
Southern Union Supply Company	37.50 (?)
Shell.	12.50
CIL CAR THE REPORT OF TANK	100.00
1 2 2	
Summer Harhnay & BANTON	
Hearing Uses 12-27-77	

## Possible Income to E/2 NE/4 Sec. 30, T-9-S, R-33-E, Lea Co., N. Mex. Period October 1 thru March 1, 1978

Estimated barrels production for wells #1 and (average of 4 offset wells times 1.5)	
Total barrels producible for period	. 16,650
Price of Oil	. \$11.15
Current gross revenue loss to E/2 NE/4 owners	.\$185,647
AFE estimated cost - 2 wells 8-24-77	\$336,307
AFE estimated cost - 2 wells 12-13-77	370,422
Increase in cost:	\$ 34,115
Total possible income loss	\$219,762



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Inc. (C) | Feotherstone |
Notwell Energies | Dev Corp. |
Issue | People | Dev Corp. |
Issue | De Amoco So To To Mais C Cleary Pet 22 OS 3920 Francisco R C Honks Charly Marika Cleary Pet. Lower St. Page 00-3920 St. S. January Bandward Charles Page 00-3920 St. S. January St. Januar Read & Stevens 4 15 79 517 (Coastal States)

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State 115 v. 5. (Skelly) Phillips Sures Tr 22 Te 13 44 --Service of the service of the servic J C Zeaper, Est.erol 25 -2, ₱³ Ťr 25 Tr 27 Fee "More." U. S. M. I. Marg. McGuffin W. B. Richardson MI Marg. Mc Guttin Tr.30
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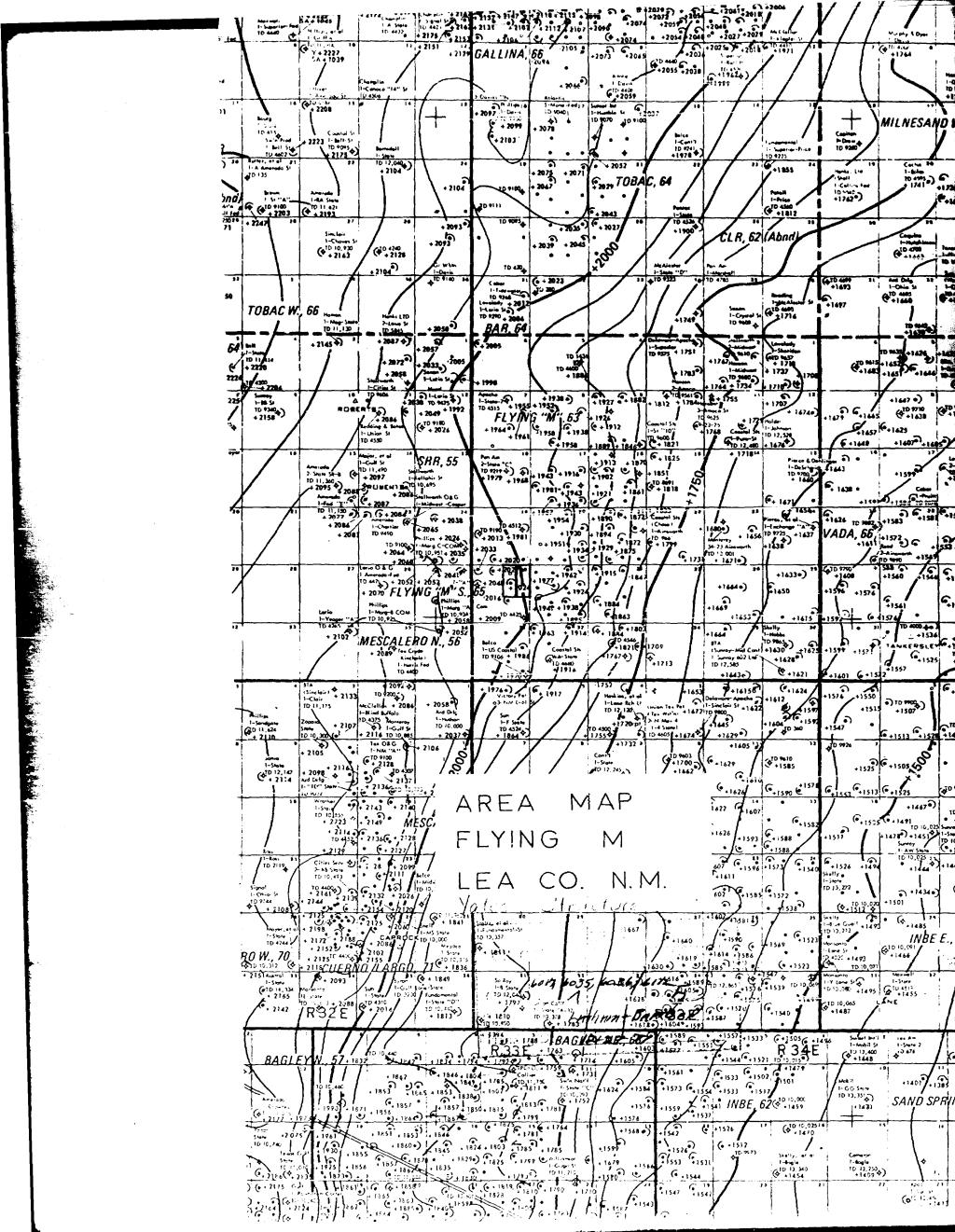
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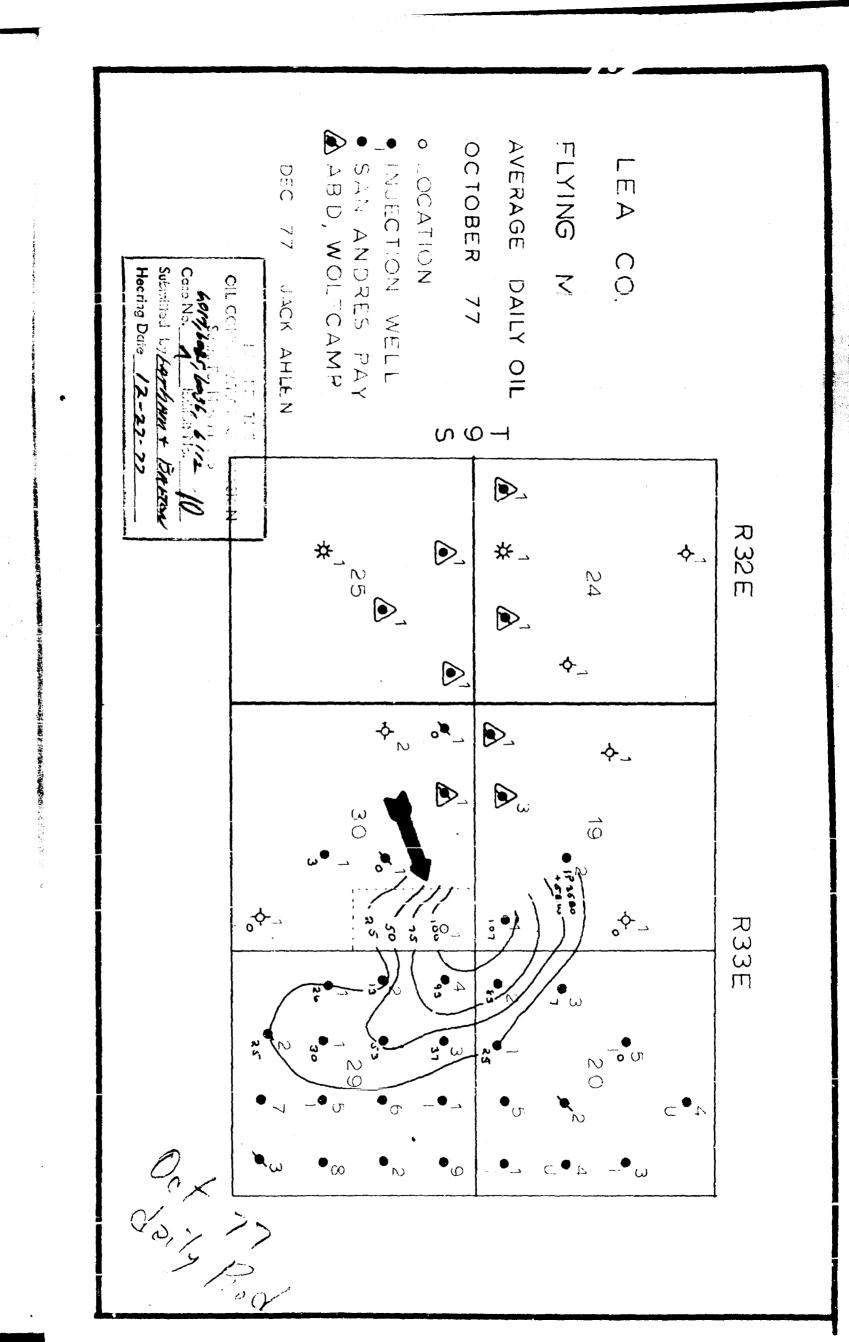
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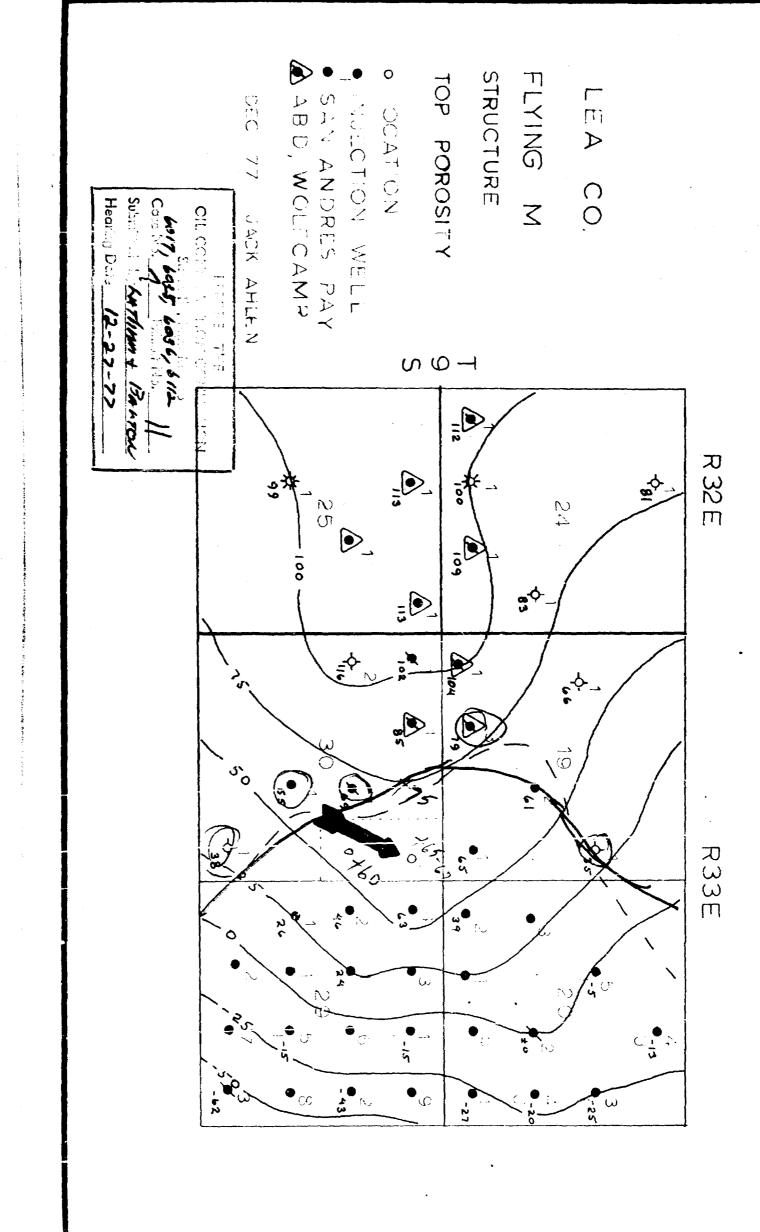
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## BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

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

> CASE NOS. 6017 6035 6036 Order No. R-5579

APPLICATION OF E. L. LATHAM, JR., AND ROY G. BARTON, JR., FOR COMPULSORY POOLING OR 40-ACRE SPACING, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO; AND, APPLICATION OF SOUTHERN UNION SUPPLY CO., FOR COMPULSORY POOLING, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

#### ORDER

THIS MATTER having come before the Oil Conservation

Commission of the State of New Mexico on the Motion of Southern

Union Supply Company, requesting the Oil Conservation Commission

of the State of New Mexico to issue its Order suspending

all activities authorized by Order No. R-5579, entered

by the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New

Mexico on November 22, 1977, including, but not limited

to, the drilling of a well in the Northeast Quarter of the

Northeast Quarter (NE%NE%) of Section Thirty (30), Township

Nine (9) South, Range Thirty-Three (33) East, N.M.P.M.,

pending a hearing de novo in the above styled cause before

the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico,

and the Commission being duly advised and informed in the

premises, finds:

- 1. On November 22, 1977, the Oil Conservation

  Commission of the State of New Mexico, after having considered the testimony presented by the parties and the recommendations of the examiner, entered its Order, No. R-5579, which Order has adversely affected the rights and interests of Southern Union Supply Company.
- 2. On or about December 7, 1977, Southern Union
  Supply Company filed a written Application with the Oil
  Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico requesting
  the above styled cause be heard de novo.
- 3. Pursuant to the laws of the State of New Mexico, the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico is empowered to stay or suspend the operation of its Order.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED as follows:

1. All activities authorized by Order No. R-5579, entered by the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico on November 22, 1977, including, but no limited to, the drilling of a well in the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE% NE%) of Section Thirty (30) Township Nine (9) South, Range Thirty-Three East, N.M.P.M, shall be suspended pending a hearing de novo in the above

styled cause by the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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## BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING: C - 9 1977
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CASE NOS. 6017 6035 6036 Order No. R-5579

APPLICATION OF E. L. LATHAM, JR., AND ROY G. BARTON, JR., FOR COMPULSORY POOLING OR 40-ACRE SPACING, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO; AND, APPLICATION OF SOUTHERN UNION SUPPLY CO., FOR COMPULSORY POOLING, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

#### APPLICATION FOR HEARING de Novo

COMES NOW Applicant, Southern Union Supply Company, by and through its attorney of record, and makes application to the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico for a hearing de Novo, in accordance with the provisions of N.M.S.A., §65-3-11.1 (1953 Comp.).

In support of this Application, Applicant states:

- 1. On September 14, 1977, the above-styled cause came on for hearing before Oil Conservation Commission Examiner, Richard L. Stamets.
- 2. On November 22, 1977, the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico entered its Order in the above-styled cause; said order being premised upon the testimony offered by the parties during the hearing of September 14, 1977

and upon the recommendation of Examiner, Richard L. Stamets.

3. Said Order has adversely affected the rights and interests of Applicant herein.

WHEREFORE, Applicant requests the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico to set aside a date on which the above-styled cause shall be heard de Novo.

> TANSEY, ROSEBROUGH, ROBERTS & GERDING, PC. P. O. Box 1020 Farmington, New Mexico 87401

I hereby certify that I have mailed delivered a copy of the foregoing pleading to opposing counsel of record, Donald G. Stevens.

## BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

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

CASE NOS. 6017 6035 6036 Order No. R-5579

APPLICATION OF E. L. LATHAM, JR., AND ROY G. BARTON, JR., FOR COMPULSORY POOLING OR 40-ACRE SPACING, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO; AND, APPLICATION OF SOUTHERN UNION SUPPLY CO., FOR COMPULSORY POOLING, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

#### MOTION

COMES NOW Southern Union Supply Company, by and through its attorneys of record, and move the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico as follows:

1. For an order suspending all activities authorized by Order No. R-5579 entered in Case Nos. 6017, 6035, and 6036, on November 22, 1977, including, but not limited to, the drilling of a well in the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE%NE%) of Section Thirty (30), Township Nine (9) South, Range Thirty-Three (33) East, N.M.P.M., pending a hearing on these cases de novo.

As grounds for said Motion, Southern Union Supply Company states:

1. On September 14, 1977, the above-styled cause came on for hearing before the Oil Conservation commission Examiner, Richard L. Stamets.

- 2. On November 22, 1977, the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico, after having considered the testimony presented by the parties and the recommendations of the Examiner, entered its Order, No. R-5579, which Order has adversely effected the rights and interests of Southern Union Supply Company.
- 3. On or about December 7, 1977, pursuant to New Mexico Statutes Annotated §65-3-11.1, 1953 Compilation, Southern Union Supply Company filed a written Application with the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico, requesting the above-styled cause be heard de Novo.
- 4. Should the drilling of a well in the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE%NE%) of Section Thirty (30), Township Nine (9) South, Range Thirty-Three (33) East, N.M.P.M., be permitted to commence prior to a hearing on this matter in a de Novo proceeding, Southern Union Supply Company would be denied the procedural remedies set forth in the laws of the State of New Mexico.
- 5. Such a denial of procedural remedies would constitute a violation of due process of law and would result in irreparable harm and injury to Southern Union Supply Company.

WHEREFORE, Southern Union Supply Company moves the Oil Conservation Commission to issue its Order suspending all activities authorized by Order No. R-5579, entered by the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico on November 22, 1977, including, but not limited to, the drilling of a well in the NE%NE%

of Section 30, T-9-S, R-33-E, N.M.P.M., pending a hearing de Novo on the above-styled cause by the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico.

> TANSEY, ROSEBROUGH, ROBERTS & GERDING, PC Post Office Box 1020 Farmington, New Mexico 87401

BY:

Attorney for Southern Union Supply Co.

I hereby certify that I have mailed delivered a copy of the foregoing pleading to opposing counsel of record, Donald G. Stevens.

Dated: December 9, 1977 Dommy Roberts

Dockets Nos. 2-78 and 3-78 are tentatively set for hearing on January 18 and February 8, 1978. Applications for hearing must be filed at least 22 days in advance of hearing date.

#### DOCKET: COLMISSION HEARING - TUESDAY - DECEMBER 27, 1977

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

CASE 6017: (DE NOVO)

Application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon.

CASE 6035:

(DE NOVO)

Application of Southern Union Supply Co., 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 N/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Figing M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon.

CASE 6036: (DE NOVO)

Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling of a standard or a non-standard oil proration unit and an unorthodox location, or in the alternative, 40-acre spacing, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicants, in the above-styled cause, seek an order pooling all mineral interests in the Flying M-San Andres Pool underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an unorthodox location for said pool within 200 feet of the center of the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30, or an order pooling only the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 to form a non-standard 4C-acre unit to be dedicated to the aforesaid well. In the alternative, applicants seek the amendment of the Flying M-San Andres Pool Rules to provide for 40-acre spacing, and seek an order pooling the aforesaid NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 as a standard unit for said pool to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon.

Also to be considered in each of the above cases, will be the cost of drilling and completing the proposed well 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 the applicant in each case as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

Upon application of Southern Union Supply Company, the above cases will be heard De Novo pursuant

CASE 6112: Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for an order requiring Latham and Barton or Southern Union Supply Company to commence the drilling of a Flying M-San Andres well in Unit A of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, on or before January 31, 1978; further, to require that all working interest income after payout of the aforesaid well be placed in escrow pending any subsequent appeal, or in the alternative to require the curtailment or shutting in of all wells within one half mile radius of the aforesaid Unit A pending completion of said well.

TIC Don Stevens 10 Cen't Rea m 21 n 22 D Klaung in mid Jan. 3) Revise application & chg 1-31-78 & 2-28-78. Juny 325-1801