

Form 3160-5
(June 2019)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED
OMB No. 1004-0137
Expires: October 31, 2021

SUNDRY NOTICES AND REPORTS ON WELLS
Do not use this form for proposals to drill or to re-enter an abandoned well. Use Form 3160-3 (APD) for such proposals.

5. Lease Serial No. **NMNM032860**

6. If Indian, Allottee or Tribe Name

SUBMIT IN TRIPLICATE - Other instructions on page 2

1. Type of Well
 Oil Well Gas Well Other

2. Name of Operator **EARTHSTONE OPERATING LLC**

3a. Address **1400 WOODLOCH FOREST DRIVE SUITE 300,** 3b. Phone No. (include area code)
(281) 298-4240

4. Location of Well (Footage, Sec., T.,R.,M., or Survey Description)
SEC 2/T19S/R33E/NMP

7. If Unit of CA/Agreement, Name and/or No.

8. Well Name and No. **RAM 2-11 FED COM/7H**

9. API Well No. **3002549678**

10. Field and Pool or Exploratory Area

11. Country or Parish, State
LEA/NM

12. CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX(ES) TO INDICATE NATURE OF NOTICE, REPORT OR OTHER DATA

TYPE OF SUBMISSION	TYPE OF ACTION				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Intent	<input type="checkbox"/> Acidize	<input type="checkbox"/> Deepen	<input type="checkbox"/> Production (Start/Resume)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Shut-Off	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsequent Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Alter Casing	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic Fracturing	<input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation	<input type="checkbox"/> Well Integrity	
<input type="checkbox"/> Final Abandonment Notice	<input type="checkbox"/> Casing Repair	<input type="checkbox"/> New Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Recomplete	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change Plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Plug and Abandon	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily Abandon		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convert to Injection	<input type="checkbox"/> Plug Back	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Disposal		

13. Describe Proposed or Completed Operation: Clearly state all pertinent details, including estimated starting date of any proposed work and approximate duration thereof. If the proposal is to deepen directionally or recomplate horizontally, give subsurface locations and measured and true vertical depths of all pertinent markers and zones. Attach the Bond under which the work will be performed or provide the Bond No. on file with BLM/BIA. Required subsequent reports must be filed within 30 days following completion of the involved operations. If the operation results in a multiple completion or recompletion in a new interval, a Form 3160-4 must be filed once testing has been completed. Final Abandonment Notices must be filed only after all requirements, including reclamation, have been completed and the operator has detennined that the site is ready for final inspection.)

Change Surface Casing from L-80 to J-55
 -Permitted HCL80 for the 10-3/4 45.5# BTC surface casing.
 Service Company will not be able to provide that grade
 -We will be using Standard API 10-3/4 45.5# J55 BTC

14. I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Name (Printed/Typed)
JENNIFER ELROD / Ph: (817) 953-3728

Title **Senior Regulatory Technician**

Signature _____ Date **06/16/2023**

THE SPACE FOR FEDERAL OR STATE OFFICE USE

Approved by _____ Title _____ Date _____

Conditions of approval, if any, are attached. Approval of this notice does not warrant or certify that the applicant holds legal or equitable title to those rights in the subject lease which would entitle the applicant to conduct operations thereon.

Office _____

Title 18 U.S.C Section 1001 and Title 43 U.S.C Section 1212, make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(Instructions on page 2)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This form is designed for submitting proposals to perform certain well operations and reports of such operations when completed as indicated on Federal and Indian lands pursuant to applicable Federal law and regulations. Any necessary special instructions concerning the use of this form and the number of copies to be submitted, particularly with regard to local area or regional procedures and practices, are either shown below, will be issued by or may be obtained from the local Federal office.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Item 4 - Locations on Federal or Indian land should be described in accordance with Federal requirements. Consult the local Federal office for specific instructions.

Item 13: Proposals to abandon a well and subsequent reports of abandonment should include such special information as is required by the local Federal office. In addition, such proposals and reports should include reasons for the abandonment; data on any former or present productive zones or other zones with present significant fluid contents not sealed off by cement or otherwise; depths (top and bottom) and method of placement of cement plugs; mud or other material placed below, between and above plugs; amount, size, method of parting of any casing, liner or tubing pulled and the depth to the top of any tubing left in the hole; method of closing top of well and date well site conditioned for final inspection looking for approval of the abandonment. If the proposal will involve **hydraulic fracturing operations**, you must comply with 43 CFR 3162.3-3, including providing information about the protection of usable water. Operators should provide the best available information about all formations containing water and their depths. This information could include data and interpretation of resistivity logs run on nearby wells. Information may also be obtained from state or tribal regulatory agencies and from local BLM offices.

NOTICES

The privacy Act of 1974 and the regulation in 43 CFR 2.48(d) provide that you be furnished the following information in connection with information required by this application.

AUTHORITY: 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq., 351 et seq., 25 U.S.C. 396; 43 CFR 3160.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The information is used to: (1) Evaluate, when appropriate, approve applications, and report completion of subsequent well operations, on a Federal or Indian lease; and (2) document for administrative use, information for the management, disposal and use of National Resource lands and resources, such as: (a) evaluating the equipment and procedures to be used during a proposed subsequent well operation and reviewing the completed well operations for compliance with the approved plan; (b) requesting and granting approval to perform those actions covered by 43 CFR 3162.3-2, 3162.3-3, and 3162.3-4; (c) reporting the beginning or resumption of production, as required by 43 CFR 3162.4-1(c) and (d) analyzing future applications to drill or modify operations in light of data obtained and methods used.

ROUTINE USES: Information from the record and/or the record will be transferred to appropriate Federal, State, local or foreign agencies, when relevant to civil, criminal or regulatory investigations or prosecutions in connection with congressional inquiries or to consumer reporting agencies to facilitate collection of debts owed the Government.

EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING THE INFORMATION: Filing of this notice and report and disclosure of the information is mandatory for those subsequent well operations specified in 43 CFR 3162.3-2, 3162.3-3, 3162.3-4.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 requires us to inform you that:

The BLM collects this information to evaluate proposed and/or completed subsequent well operations on Federal or Indian oil and gas leases.

Response to this request is mandatory.

The BLM would like you to know that you do not have to respond to this or any other Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

BURDEN HOURS STATEMENT: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 8 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (1004-0137), Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer (WO-630), 1849 C St., N.W., Mail Stop 401 LS, Washington, D.C. 20240

Additional Information

Location of Well

0. SHL: NWNW / 225 FNL / 1085 FWL / TWSP: 19S / RANGE: 33E / SECTION: 2 / LAT: 32.6962271 / LONG: -103.6388447 (TVD: 0 feet, MD: 0 feet)

PPP: NWNW / 100 FNL / 1645 FWL / TWSP: 19S / RANGE: 33E / SECTION: 2 / LAT: 32.696564 / LONG: -103.640972 (TVD: 9494 feet, MD: 9878 feet)

BHL: SWSW / 50 FSL / 1645 FWL / TWSP: 19S / RANGE: 33E / SECTION: 11 / LAT: 32.6677513 / LONG: -103.6410057 (TVD: 9686 feet, MD: 19842 feet)

U.S. Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Well Name: RAM 2-11 FED COM	Well Location: T19S / R33E / SEC 2 / NWNW /	County or Parish/State: /
Well Number: 7H	Type of Well: OIL WELL	Allottee or Tribe Name:
Lease Number: NMNM032860	Unit or CA Name:	Unit or CA Number:
US Well Number: 3002549678	Well Status: Drilling Well	Operator: EARTHSTONE OPERATING LLC

Notice of Intent

Sundry ID: 2736215

Type of Submission: Notice of Intent

Type of Action: APD Change

Date Sundry Submitted: 06/16/2023

Time Sundry Submitted: 09:40

Date proposed operation will begin: 06/06/2023

Procedure Description: Change Surface Casing from L-80 to J-55 -Permitted HCL80 for the 10-3/4" 45.5# BTC surface casing. Service Company will not be able to provide that grade -We will be using Standard API 10-3/4" 45.5# J55 BTC

NOI Attachments

Procedure Description

Ram_Casing_Design_Change_20230616093936.pdf

Well Name: RAM 2-11 FED COM

Well Location: T19S / R33E / SEC 2 / NWNW /

County or Parish/State: /

Well Number: 7H

Type of Well: OIL WELL

Allottee or Tribe Name:

Lease Number: NMNM032860

Unit or CA Name:

Unit or CA Number:

US Well Number: 3002549678

Well Status: Drilling Well

Operator: EARTHSTONE OPERATING LLC

Operator

I certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 and Title 43 U.S.C. Section 1212, make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction. Electronic submission of Sundry Notices through this system satisfies regulations requiring a

Operator Electronic Signature: JENNIFER ELROD

Signed on: JUN 16, 2023 09:39 AM

Name: EARTHSTONE OPERATING LLC

Title: Senior Regulatory Technician

Street Address: 1400 WOODLOCH FOREST DR STE 300

City: THE WOODLANDS State: TX

Phone: (817) 953-3728

Email address: JELROD@EARTHSTONEENERGY.COM

Field

Representative Name:

Street Address:

City: State: Zip:

Phone:

Email address:

BLM Point of Contact

BLM POC Name: ZOTA M STEVENS

BLM POC Title: Petroleum Engineer

BLM POC Phone: 5752345998

BLM POC Email Address: ZSTEVENS@BLM.GOV

Disposition: Engineer Complete

Disposition Date: 08/04/2023

Signature: Chris Walls

2. Casing Program

Hole Size (in)	Casing		Csg. Size (in)	Weight (lbs)	Grade	Conn.	SF Collapse	SF Burst	SF Tension
	From	To							
14.5	0	1600	10.75	45.5	J55	BTC	2.85	2.08	10.93



GB Connection Performance Properties Sheet

Rev. 0 (06/02/2014)

ENGINEERING THE RIGHT CONNECTIONS™

Casing: 10.75 OD, 45.5 ppf
Casing Grade: J-55

Connection: GB CD Butt 11.750
Coupling Grade: API K-55



PIPE BODY GEOMETRY					
Nominal OD (in.)	10 3/4	Wall Thickness (in.)	0.400	Drift Diameter (in.)	9.794
Nominal Weight (ppf)	45.50	Nominal ID (in.)	9.950	API Alternate Drift Dia. (in.)	9.875
Plain End Weight (ppf)	44.26	Plain End Area (in. ²)	13.006		

PIPE BODY PERFORMANCE					
Material Specification	J-55	Min. Yield Str. (psi)	55,000	Min. Ultimate Str. (psi)	75,000
Collapse		Tension		Pressure	
API (psi)	2,090	Pl. End Yield Str. (kips)	715	Min. Int. Yield Press. (psi)	3,580
High Collapse (psi)	N/A	Torque		Bending	
		Yield Torque (ft-lbs)	171,740	Build Rate to Yield (°/100 ft)	23.5

GB CD Butt 11.750 COUPLING GEOMETRY			
Coupling OD (in.)	11.750	Makeup Loss (in.)	5.0000
Coupling Length (in.)	10.000	Critical Cross-Sect. (in. ²)	20.574

GB CD Butt 11.750 CONNECTION PERFORMANCE RATINGS/EFFICIENCIES					
Material Specification	API K-55	Min. Yield Str. (psi)	55,000	Min. Ultimate Str. (psi)	95,000
Tension		Efficiency		Bending	
Thread Str. (kips)	796	Internal Pressure (%)	100%	Build Rate to Yield (°/100 ft)	21.5
Min. Tension Yield (kips)	1,075	External Pressure (%)	100%	Yield Torque	
Min. Tension Ult. (kips)	1,857	Tension (%)	100%	Yield Torque (ft-lbs)	47,930
Joint Str. (kips)	796	Compression (%)	100%		
		Ratio of Areas (Cplg/Pipe)	1.58		

MAKEUP TORQUE					
Min. MU Tq. (ft-lbs)	10,000	Max. MU Tq. (ft-lbs)	20,000	Running Tq. (ft-lbs)	See GBT RP
				Max. Operating Tq. (ft-lbs)*	45,530

Units: US Customary (lbm, in., °F, lbf)

1 kip = 1,000 lbs

* See Running Procedure for description and limitations.

See attached: Notes for GB Connection Performance Properties.

GBT Running Procedure (GBT RP): www.gbconnections.com/pdf/RP-GB-DWC-Connections.pdf

Blanking Dimensions: www.gbconnections.com/pdf/GB-DWC-Blanking-Dimensions.pdf



Notes for GB Connections Performance Properties

Rev. 1 (May, 2018)

ENGINEERING THE RIGHT CONNECTIONS™

1. All dimensions shown are nominal. Plain end weight is calculated in accordance with API TR 5C3. Performance properties are empirical, based on nominal dimensions, minimum material yield and ultimate strengths, and calculated in general accordance with industry standard formula(s) assuming uniaxial loading. All properties are calculated on the basis of materials at room temperature. NOTE: Material properties change with temperature.
2. Joint strength is the lesser of pipe thread strength and minimum coupling tension as calculated in accordance with API TR 5C3. Tensile efficiency is calculated using coupling strength based on ultimate material strength per API TR 5C3 divided by plain end yield strength of the casing. Minimum Coupling Tension based on material *yield* strength is provided *for information only*. Performance values presented for tension do not account for failure by pull-out (which can occur with heavy wall casing), effects of internal and external pressure, thermally induced axial loads, casing curvature (bending), and/or other static and dynamic loads that may occur singularly or in combination during downhole deployment and with subsequent well operations.
3. Drift diameters are based on Standard and Alternate drift sizes per API 5CT. Drift diameters are not specified for API 5L pipe. Drift diameters shown on GB Connection Performance Property Sheets represent the diameter of the drift mandrel used for end-drifting after coupling buck on. When shown, the alternate drift diameter is used for end drifting. Drift testing is performed in accordance with currently applicable API Specifications.
4. Minimum Internal Yield Pressure Performance values for Casing (API 5CT), Line Pipe (API 5L), and mill casing proprietary grades are based on API TR 5C3 formulas and assume 87.5% minimum wall thicknesses. Minimum Internal Yield Pressure efficiency for GB Connections is the lesser of the Minimum Internal Yield Pressure of the coupling and Leak Resistance divided by pipe body Minimum Internal Yield Pressure (all based on API TR 5C3 formulas). GB Connections typically demonstrate pressure resistance exceeding the mating pipe body unless otherwise noted with a pressure efficiency < 100%. Pressure efficiency can only be achieved when connections are properly assembled in strict accordance with GB Connections' Running Procedures (www.gbconnections.com/pdf/RP-GB-DWC-Connections.pdf).
5. Compression efficiency of the Casing/Connection combinations does not consider the axial load that causes pipe body buckling. The compressive load that causes buckling is usually less than the pipe body compressive yield strength and is dependent on a number of factors including, but not limited to, string length (or slenderness ratio; L/D), thermally induced axial loads, and annular clearance that may (or may not) lend side support to the casing string.
6. Bending values assume a constant radius of curvature where the casing is in uniformly intimate contact with the wall of the wellbore (i.e. when the upset at the coupling OD is small compared with wellbore wall irregularities). When the radius of curvature is not constant due to large wellbore wall irregularities, varying trajectory, micro doglegs, wash-outs, rock ledges, and other downhole conditions, unpredictable excessive bending stresses can occur that may be detrimental to casing and connection performance.
7. Fatigue failures are a function of material properties, stress range, and number of stress reversal cycles. API 5CT, API 5L, and mill proprietary casing/coupling materials have a finite fatigue life. Higher stress ranges yield lower fatigue life. So as a general rule of thumb, casing should never be rotated at higher RPMs than needed for task accomplishment. For the same stress range, casing rotated at 25 RPMs will generally last 4 times longer (more rotating hours) than casing rotated at 100 RPMs. However with fatigue, there are opportunities for unexpected higher stress reversal levels associated with vibration, thermally induced axial loads, and bending (see above) in addition to all other stress reversals imparted during running, rotating, reciprocating, pressure testing, pumping, etc. The extent and quality of the cement job is also a factor. Under aggressive, high-volume, multi-stage hydraulic fracturing operations, the casing string (including the connections) is severely taxed such that local stress range(s) and actual number of applied cycles cannot be precisely determined without full string instrumentation.
8. External pressure efficiency (expressed in percent) is the ratio of the lesser of Minimum Internal Yield Pressure and Leak Resistance for coupling (calculated per API TR 5C3) divided by the API collapse rating of the casing. External pressure efficiency has not been verified by testing and does not consider other applied loads. External pressure efficiency does not account for any high collapse rating that may be shown on GB Connection Performance Property Sheets.
9. Maximum Makeup Torque is provided for guidance only. This value is not the same as the Connection Yield Torque shown. Connection Yield Torque is the lesser of yield torque rating for the critical cross-section of pipe body, connector body, and pin nose and the threadform load flank bearing area. Connection Yield Torque does not consider radial buckling of the pipe or connection due to excessive jaw pressure during torque application. Torque in connections can increase or decrease over that applied at makeup (connection tightening/loosening) with rotating and stimulation operations due to slip-stick, shock loads, bending, tight spots, vibration(s), temperature, and other downhole factors that may occur individually or in combination. Due to circumstances beyond the control of GB Connections, User accepts all risks associated with casing and connection related issues that occur during and after rotating operations.
10. **Every** GB Connection requires the proper amount and distribution of thread compound to all pin and coupling threads and careful field make up in strict accordance with GB Connections' Running Procedures to provide expected levels of performance in service.
11. Reactions among water, drilling muds and other fluids, and chemicals introduced by User with downhole formation fluids may result in an environment detrimental to casing and connection performance. User should carefully consider all aspects of the string design including material compatibility with respect to possible corrosion, sour conditions, and other factors that may result in unexpected casing and/or connection failure at or below published ratings.
12. Performance Properties are subject to change without notice. User is advised to obtain the current GB Connection Performance Property Sheet for each application. Please visit www.gbconnections.com to download.

Limitations

Data presented in GB Performance Property Sheets and Running Procedures ("GB Information") is provided for informational purposes only and intended to be supplemented by the professional judgment of qualified personnel during design, field handling, deployment, and all subsequent well operations. The use of GB Information is at the User's sole risk.

GB Connections, LLC's Terms and Conditions of Sale, including, but not limited to, Paragraph 10 ("Warranty; Disclaimer"), Paragraph 11 ("Limitation of Remedies"), and Paragraph 18 ("Subsequent Buyers") thereof, are incorporated into the GB Information for all purposes. By using GB Information, the User represents and warrants to GB Connections, LLC. that the User has read and understands GB Connections, LLC's Terms and Conditions of Sale and agrees to be bound thereby. GB Connections, LLC's Terms and Conditions of Sale are posted on its website and available for viewing and downloading at the following link: www.gbconnections.com/pdf/Terms-and-Conditions.pdf.

All sales made by GB Connections, LLC are subject to its Terms and Conditions of Sale, reference to which is hereby made for all purposes. GB Connections, LLC's Terms and Conditions of Sale are posted on its website and available for viewing and downloading at the following link: www.gbconnections.com/pdf/Terms-and-Conditions.pdf. Purchasers and users of any product(s) from GB Connections, LLC. automatically agree to be bound by GB Connections, LLC's Terms and Conditions of Sale.

	Running Procedure for Casing with GB Drilling with Casing Connections	October 29, 2007
		Rev. 14 (04/09/2020)

OVERVIEW

This field running procedure applies to makeup of **GB Drilling with Casing** (GB DwC) Connections which include GB CD, GB CDE, GB RDB, GB EHTQ, and GB RDB WS Connections with GB Butt (Buttress), GB 4P, and GB 3P thread forms. All GBC Connections are suitable for **Running** (standard casing applications), **Rotating** (to aid string advancement), **Drilling** (Drilling with Casing/Drilling with Liners) and **Driving**. This procedure also applies to the legacy GB Connections known as GB Butt and GB 3P.

Numerous factors impact the makeup torque of Buttress (GB Butt) and Modified Buttress Threads (such as GB 4P and GB 3P). Some of these factors include but are not limited to: allowable threading tolerances, joint characteristics (OD, straightness, hooked ends, and weight), vertical alignment (derrick, top drive, and elevator alignment relative to rotary table), thread compound (type, amount, and distribution), snub line (location and orientation), distance between tongs and backups, temperature/weather, equipment type, efficiencies (electrical, hydraulic and mechanical), grips/dies (type, condition, orientation, location, contact area, and grip distribution), measurement equipment, gauge calibration, personnel, etc. The nature of these types of connections makes it impossible to provide makeup torque values that will yield proper power tight makeup on every rig under all circumstances with the wide variety of existing connection makeup equipment.

This procedure has been designed to determine the **Running Torque** required for proper power tight makeup of GB Connections under the circumstances and with the actual equipment, set up conditions, weather, etc. that exist at the time of running. With proper execution of this procedure, GB Connections will be properly and consistently assembled.

LIMITATIONS

This GBC Running Procedure provides the basic recommended practices and is intended to be supplemented by the professional judgment of qualified personnel based on observation of actual makeups throughout the casing run. GB DwC Connections require the proper amount and distribution of thread compound to **all pin and coupling threads** and careful field makeup in strict accordance with GB Connections' Running Procedures to provide expected levels of performance in service.

GB Connections, LLC.'s Terms and Conditions of Sale, including, but not limited to, Paragraph 10 ("Warranty; Disclaimer"), Paragraph 11 ("Limitation of Remedies"), and Paragraph 18 ("Subsequent Buyers") thereof, are incorporated into this document for all purposes. With purchase and use of GB Connections products, the recipient represents and warrants to GB Connections, LLC. that the recipient has read and understands GB Connections, LLC.'s Terms and Conditions of Sale and agrees to be bound thereby. GB Connections, LLC.'s Terms and Conditions of Sale are posted on its website and available for viewing and downloading at the following link: www.gbconnections.com/pdf/Terms-and-Conditions.pdf.

DEFINITIONS

1. **Minimum Makeup (MU) Torque:** Connections must have at least this amount of torque applied and clearly exhibit shoulder engagement.
2. **Shoulder Torque:** MU torque required to achieve shoulder engagement.
3. **Running Torque:** Developed at start of casing run per GBC Running Procedure and once established, used for the rest of the joints in the string, using data established with progression of the casing run. The **Running Torque** may be adjusted during the casing run as needed to stay within parameters defined here. The **Running Torque** will likely vary with each job due to the factors listed in the Overview section.
4. **Delta Torque:** Difference between **Shoulder Torque** and final makeup (or dump) torque.

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5. Maximum Makeup (MU) Torque: Final assembly torque including shoulder engagement shall not exceed the **Maximum MU Torque** shown on size, weight, and grade-specific GB Performance Property Sheets at the beginning of a casing run when establishing the **Running Torque**. In the unlikely event that **Running Torque** determined by the procedure meets or exceeds the **Maximum MU Torque**, call GB Connections for assistance.
6. Yield Torque: Torque that causes yielding in the connection (usually yielding of the pin nose). **Yield Torque** rating does **NOT** consider the torque that may radially buckle the pipe body at the grip points. **Yield Torque** values for the pipe body and connection are based on nominal dimensions and minimum material yield strength.
7. Maximum Operating Torque: The **Maximum Operating Torque** shown on the GB Connections Performance Property Sheets includes a 5% safety factor on **Yield Torque**. As such, it represents the **limiting torque spike** that can be applied to the connection during rotating operations. The **Maximum Operating Torque** is **NOT** the **Maximum MU Torque** and is **NOT** a sustainable rotating torque. Operating at the **Maximum Operating Torque** for any length of time may damage connections due to likely random, unexpected torque spikes that occur during rotating operations. USER should carefully consider this value to determine if a higher Safety Factor on **Yield Torque** is more suitable for the project-specific application.

As a general rule of thumb, rotating RPMs and Torque should be "walked up" to determine the minimum needed for task accomplishment. Additional information on best practices for rotating casing can be found at <http://www.gbconnections.com/pdf/White-Paper-Rotating-Casing.pdf>.

KEY INFORMATION

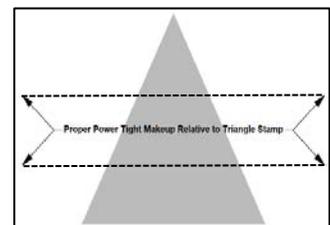
Thread Compound: Best-O-Life 2000, Best-O-Life 2000 Arctic Grade (AG), API Modified, API Modified Hi-Pressure, or any industry recognized equivalent to these products. Thread compound may also be referred to as "dope". User should avoid products that include Metal Free (MF) in the product name. Tool joint compounds are **expressly forbidden** for makeup of any GBC Connections. Thread compound shall be applied to all pin and box threads as described here.

Torque Values: **Minimum and Maximum MU Torque** values are provided on individual GB Connections Performance Property Sheets available at the following link: http://www.gbconnections.com/connection_selector.php.

Continuous Makeup: Makeup of GB Connections **SHALL START AND CONTINUE WITHOUT STOPPING** until full power tight makeup is achieved.

Makeup Speed: Use of high gear at no more than 20 RPMs is permissible once proper starting thread engagement has occurred. **THE FINAL TWO (2) TURNS, AT A MINIMUM, SHALL BE COMPLETED IN LOW GEAR AT LESS THAN 6 RPMs.**

Pin Nose Engagement: Pin nose engagement is indicated by a spike on an analog torque gauge or a sharp vertical spike on a torque vs. turn plot. As a secondary check, proper power tight makeup is achieved when the coupling covers approximately the **middle third of the API Triangle Stamp** on the pin (see graphic). The triangle will be stamped on the pin member as indicated by a white locator stripe.



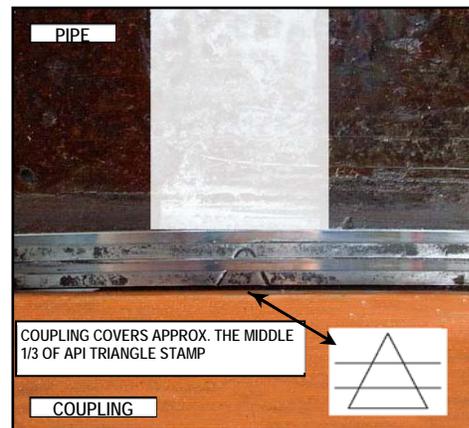
Acceptance Criteria: All GB Connections must exhibit shoulder engagement (achieve pin-to-pin or pin-to-shoulder engagement) with a: (1) **Delta Torque** ranging between 10% and 50% of majority of the

	Running Procedure for Casing with GB Drilling with Casing Connections	October 29, 2007
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Shoulder Torque and (2) final torque not exceeding the **Running Torque** as established in this procedure. Outlier joints that require additional attention would be an exception to **Maximum MU Torque** limit as discussed under Comments, Troubleshooting.

It is imperative that the following procedure be executed carefully at the beginning of every casing run to determine the **Running Torque** (torque to be used for the rest of the string). Torque values established on an individual casing run are never transferrable to other runs.

The **Running Torque** is determined while running the first 10 joints after joints assembled with threadlocking compounds are made up. Sometimes more than the first 10 joints will be needed to establish the **Running Torque** due to erratic results and/or other run-specific conditions. The **Running Torque** may have to be re-established or adjusted during the casing run under certain conditions¹ and observations. Use the size-specific GBC Connections Performance Property Sheets (http://www.gbconnections.com/connection_selector.php) for physical properties for the **Minimum** and **Maximum MU Torque** values.



Connections shall be made up until shoulder engagement with **Delta Torque** between 10% and 50% of the **Shoulder Torque** (not to exceed the **Maximum MU Torque**, see procedure below) using the **Running Torque** value established in this procedure. The **Maximum MU Torque** at the beginning of the casing run for establishing the **Running Torque** shall be limited to the value shown on the applicable GBC Connections Performance Property Sheet. The **Running Torque** shall be used thereafter and throughout the run as the limiting makeup torque value. The **Maximum MU Torque** on the GBC Performance Property Sheet value is given as a practical limit for avoidance of thread galling, connection damage, and possible tube damage due to excessive jaw pressure that can occur with application of extreme makeup torque. Contact GB Connections if more than the **Maximum MU Torque** value is required for shoulder engagement and/or final makeup, or if torque exceeding the **Maximum Operating Torque** value is required for the intended service.

PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING RUNNING TORQUE

1. Remove coupling thread protectors only after casing is set in V-Door.
2. **Always apply fresh thread compound to coupling threads and internal shoulder (where applicable).** See Comment No. 1 (below) for discussion on proper amount of thread compound.
3. Remove pin thread protectors only after joint is raised in the derrick. Visually inspect pin threads for sufficient thread compound as described in Comment No. 1; **add fresh compound to pin threads and pin nose.**
4. Fresh thread compound should **NEVER** be added on top of dope contaminated with dust, dirt, and/or debris. Threads observed to have contaminated thread compound shall be thoroughly cleaned and dried before applying fresh thread compound.
5. Stab the pin carefully into the coupling of the joint hanging in the rotary table. A stabbing guide is recommended to protect the pin nose and leading thread from physical damage that may contribute to thread galling. Make up each connection until shoulder engagement plus **Delta Torque**. Record the **Shoulder Torque** observed for the first 10 joints (excluding threadlocked accessory joints). The **Running Torque** is (a) the **Minimum MU Torque** shown on the GB Connections Performance Property Sheets **or** (b) the **Maximum Shoulder Torque** recorded from the first 10 makeups + 10%, **whichever is higher** (rounded to the next highest 500 ft-lbs.) **Delta Torque** should be between 10% and 50% of the **Shoulder Torque**. **Running Torque** shall not exceed the **Maximum**

¹ Examples include but are not limited to more than an occasional low or high **Delta Torque**, string of mixed mills, equipment change, large temperature change, and wobbling or noticeable vibration when joint is turning.

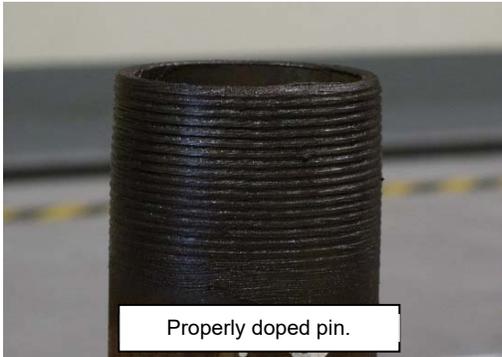
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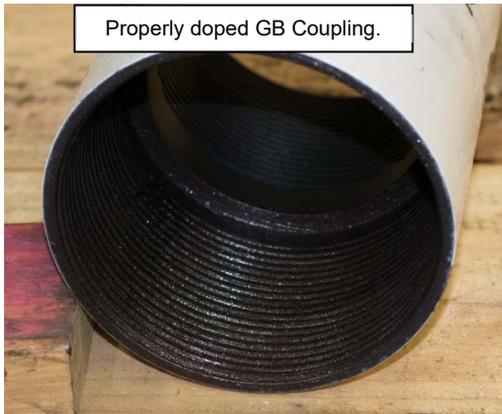
MU Torque. When making up the initial joints for establishing the **Running Torque** carefully watch the torque gauge for the **Shoulder Torque** and try to manually shut down the tongs before reaching **Maximum MU Torque** shown on the GB Connections Performance Property Sheets. Alternately, the dump valve should be set to 80% of the **Maximum MU Torque** during this initial process.

6. After the first 10 makeups (more if necessary due to conditions at the time of the run), use the **"Running Torque"** established in Step 5 for the remainder of the string. A dump valve is strongly recommended to stop makeup once the established **Running Torque** is achieved.
7. All connections made up with the established **Running Torque** should achieve shoulder engagement with the small amount of **Delta Torque**. Carefully watch for the spike on the torque gauge during each make up to verify shoulder engagement. As a **secondary** verification, randomly check the makeup position relative to the API Triangle Stamp during the run. Proper power tight makeup position is achieved when the coupling covers the middle 1/3 of the API Triangle Stamp on the pin (see accompanying photo).
8. All connections should achieve shoulder engagement with at least 10% **Delta Torque** before the **Maximum MU Torque** is achieved.

COMMENTS, TROUBLESHOOTING

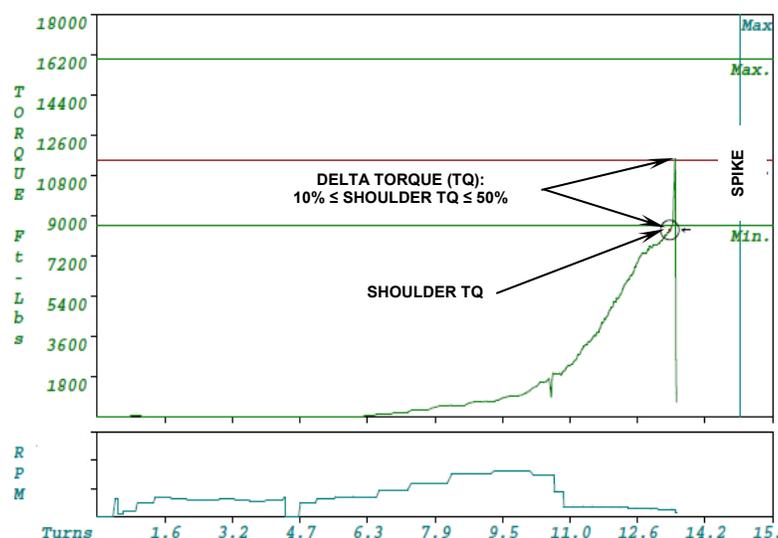
1. GB Connections are thread compound friendly. Thread compounds shall be handled, mixed, and applied in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. **THREAD COMPOUND SHALL BE APPLIED TO BOTH PIN AND COUPLING THREADS AND OPPOSING PIN NOSE OR SHOULDER AREA OF EVERY CONNECTION.** Thread compound "transfer" between pin and coupling will not provide proper sealing mechanism for the connection to function properly. Sufficient thread compound has been applied when all threads (pin and coupling), pin nose, and coupling ID surfaces are completely covered **WITH NO GAPS OR BARE SPOTS.** The thread form should be discernible beneath the compound, i.e. when the thread valleys appear half full. Be generous with the thread compound; but avoid over-doping to the point where **excessive** amounts are squeezed out during assembly. Use of a mustache brush is the preferred method for applying and distributing thread compounds to GB Connections.


2. If threads are cleaned on racks, new dope shall be applied in a light, even coat to both pin and coupling threads. See Comment No. 1 above for description of sufficient thread compound. **Clean thread protectors** shall be re-applied to freshly doped pin and coupling threads unless the casing run is imminent (no more than a few hours) to avoid contaminating exposed thread compound.


3. All connections should achieve shoulder engagement before reaching the **"Running Torque"** value determined by this procedure. Any connection that does not achieve shoulder engagement at the established **"Running Torque"** value shall be visually inspected for position relative to the API Triangle Stamp.
 - a) If the coupling is shy of the API Triangle Stamp Base, the connection shall be broken out, cleaned and inspected visually for thread damage, re-doped, and made-up again (or laid down if threads are damaged). Connections that have not achieved shoulder engagement **SHALL NEVER** be backed up a couple of turns and remade. They shall be completely broken out, cleaned and inspected as described above.

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- b) If the coupling covers the API Triangle base but does not land in approximately the middle third of the API Triangle Stamp, add additional torque to achieve shouldering and finish the makeup. Except to initiate additional turning, it is common to see high torque (possibly exceeding the **Maximum MU Torque**) to initiate connection turning. This is acceptable as long as the torque drops off once movement starts and then spikes with shoulder engagement. If acceptable makeup doesn't occur with one additional torque application, the connection shall be broken out (as described in 3a above).
- c) Any connection not properly assembled (i.e. not meeting the acceptance criteria) in two (2) attempts (provided threads pass a visual inspection each time) is reject and shall be laid down.
4. At the established **Running Torque**, the connections will generally shoulder with **Delta Torque** between 10% and 50%. High interference connections will tend to have a higher **Shoulder Torque** and less **Delta Torque** (at least 10% of the **Shoulder Torque** is required). Low interference connections will tend to have lower **Shoulder Torque** and more **Delta Torque**. In general, GB Connections makeup consistently but will vary due to any of the factors enumerated in the second paragraph of the Overview section of this procedure. However, wide variability on more than a few joints should be investigated for a root cause and, if necessary, a new **Running Torque** should be adjusted as described below.



If a connection appears to have shouldered but doesn't have at least 10% **Delta Torque**, the position relative to the API Triangle Stamp should be checked. In just about every instance, the position will have covered the triangle base, so additional torque can be added to complete the makeup as discussed in 3.b) above. Expect an instantaneous spike with showing more than 50% **Delta Torque** with application of additional torque. Under this condition, this makeup is acceptable.

Similarly, random connections here and there with more than 50% **Delta Torque** is generally not cause for concern. However, if overshooting the 50% maximum **Delta Torque** target occurs frequently, then the established **Running Torque** value should be walked down in 500 ft-lbs. to 1,000 ft-lbs. increments until connection makeup routinely falls in line with the stated acceptance criteria.

5. **Torque vs. Turn monitoring systems are recommended for field makeup of GB Connections.** While Torque vs. Turn plots provide good information about makeup, they **SHALL NOT BE SUBSTITUTED FOR DIRECT VISUAL OBSERVATION OF THE CONNECTION DURING ASSEMBLY**. There is no second chance to watch field assembly of a connection. Torque vs. Turn plots can always be viewed for verification purposes once a makeup is finished. When available, torque vs. turn plots shall finish with a clearly defined spike as shown in the graphic to the right. The general character of torque vs. turn plots for good makeups will become evident after the first ten (10) makeups (again, more may be necessary due to rig and/or equipment-specific conditions). Any makeup that results in a plot that is "out-of-character"² when compared with most plots from previous good makeups should be checked carefully.

² An "out-of-character" plot may initiate with a high torque, show significantly steeper slope from the start of makeup, wide torque undulations as makeup progresses, no clearly defined spike, insufficient/inconsistent turns, etc.

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When using Torque vs. Turn monitoring equipment, GB recommends setting a reference torque value of 500 ft-lbs. or 10% of the minimum makeup torque (whichever is lower) to help normalize the turns-to-power-tight variability in the Tq-Tn graphs. Setting a reference torque reduces field stab variability resulting in more consistency in the Tq-Tn data. Plot scales should be set so data spans at least 2/3 of the turns scale on each plot (15 turns will usually be sufficient at the start and can be reduced based on data from the first few joints).

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE SHOULD MAKEUP BE STARTED UNTIL THE MONITORING SYSTEM IS READY TO RECORD DATA.

6. Occasionally the mill side of a GB Connection may turn during field makeup. When observed, the makeup should continue without stopping per this procedure. It may be helpful to scribe a vertical line across the coupling-pipe interface to aid estimation of mill side turning if it is observed with some frequency. The amount of mill side turn should be carefully observed and estimated. If the mill side turns less than ½ turn and all other aspects of the makeup are good, the connection is acceptable. If the mill side turns more than ½ turn, trouble-shooting should be initiated. Pay particular attention to amount and distribution of thread compound, vertical alignment, weight of joint, hooked end on pipe, and other possible factors that may contribute to possible high torque during field makeup. Counting turns can help to estimate if coupling will need to be stopped to avoid over rotation. It should be noted that mill side turning during field makeup occurs occasionally and should not be concerning. Frequent or persistent mill side turning is a symptom that needs troubleshooting and appropriate corrective action.
7. A double wrap of the pick-up sling should be used when raising casing into the derrick when lifting subs, single joint, side-door, or slip elevators are not being used.
8. Higher torque may be required to achieve shoulder engagement when threadlock compounds are applied. User is advised to carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions with respect to mixing, application, temperature, and time. Torque ranges with threadlock compounds cannot be estimated due to many variables including but not limited to temperature, time, connection tolerances, and surface finish. In these cases, carefully monitor makeup to be sure shouldering occurs. The only exception to the shouldering requirement is with float equipment (float shoe and float collar) that will be assembled with a threadlocking compound. In this case, makeup to a position that covers the base of API Triangle Stamp is considered satisfactory.
9. Manual and automated dump valves can overshoot the established **Running Torque** due to several factors. Slightly overshooting the **Running Torque** is not cause for concern as long as the final "dump" torque is not excessive, and the equipment used is generally consistent joint-to-joint. Overshooting the **Running Torque** with a final makeup speed greater than 10 RPMs is risky and potentially harmful to the connection as discussed below.
10. Attached is a "Worksheet for determining GB Connections **Running Torque** at the beginning of a Casing Run" for use at the start of any casing run using GB Connections. GB recommends that this worksheet be filled out and maintained with the casing run records.

MAKEUP SPEED

To reiterate: Use of high gear at no more than 20 RPMs is permissible once proper starting thread engagement has occurred. **THE FINAL TWO (2) FULL TURNS, AT A MINIMUM, SHALL BE COMPLETED IN LOW GEAR AT LESS THAN 6 RPMs.** Be sure that the final 2 turns occur after the tong speed has slowed completely to less than 6 RPMs.

Making up connections at RPM exceeding those listed above may result in unsatisfactory connection performance downhole. Risks associated with excessive makeup RPMs are common for any connection with internal pin nose engagement. High speed makeup can:

1. Impart an unnecessary impulse load at nose contact. Certain materials are more susceptible to cracking under sudden or instantaneously applied loads.
2. Inhibit efficient movement of and trap thread compound under high pressure causing additional and unquantifiable high hoop stresses in the connection.

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3. Result in significant overshoot of established dump torque value due to equipment latency between signal and equipment shut down resulting in higher but unknown actual final torque value. Excessive overshoot can result in pin nose yielding.

PROCEDURE SUMMARY

1. Remove coupling protectors after casing is set in V-Door and apply fresh thread compound to coupling threads.
2. Raise joint in derrick, remove pin protectors, and apply fresh thread compound to pin threads and pin nose.
3. Carefully stab pin into coupling and makeup to pin nose engagement. Try to stop makeup without exceeding the **Maximum MU Torque** (shown on GB Connections Performance Property Sheets). Carefully watch for and note the **Shoulder Torque**.
4. Record **Shoulder Torque** and Final Torque values, and position relative to API Triangle Stamp for first ten (10) connections, more if necessary due to run/rig-specific conditions.
5. The **Running Torque** is (a) the **Minimum MU Torque** shown on the GB Connections Performance Property Sheet or (b) the maximum torque required for shoulder engagement + 10% **Delta Torque** determined from the first 10 makeups, **whichever is higher**. Use the attached Worksheet to record this data and determine the **Running Torque**.
6. Make up the rest of the string at the **Running Torque** determined in the previous step verifying each connection has shouldered with between 10% and 50% **Delta Torque**. Small incremental adjustments to the established Running Torque (500 to 1,000 ft-lbs) are advised if delta torques routinely fall short of the 10% requirement or routinely exceed the 50% requirement.

NOTES:

- This summary is provided for quick reference and is not a substitute for the comprehensive procedure provided above.
- Does not apply to threadlock connections.

DO's and DONT's

1. **DO** check vertical alignment.
2. **DO** apply thread compound to all pin and coupling threads, pin nose and coupling shoulder area.
3. **DO** establish the **Running Torque** in accordance with GB Procedures.
4. **DO** make adjustments to **Running Torque** if indicated by inconsistent makeups during the casing run.
5. **DO** check every makeup for a clear indication of shouldering with a minimum **Delta Torque** \geq 10% of the **Shoulder Torque**.
6. **DO** reject any coupling that is not properly made up after two (2) attempts.
7. **DO** carefully stab pins into coupling (use a stabbing guide for casing smaller than 9 5/8" OD).
8. **DO** finish the makeup with at least two (2) full turns in low gear at 6 RPMs or less.
9. **DO** make up every connection continuously to pin nose engagement without stopping.

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10. **DO** make note of anything that occurs with any connection makeup such as backup grips slipped, connection inspected and remade, etc.
11. **Do** check out every connection that appears out of character relative to the population. An example would be a connection that is completed with significantly fewer turns than most others. Check the triangle stamp and record position and take corrective action if needed.
12. **DO** add torque to any connection that appears to achieve pin nose engagement but not 10% delta torque.
13. **DO** adjust the **Running Torque** up or down in increments to achieve consistent **Delta Torque** between 10% and 50%.
14. **Do** make note of any anomaly during any connection makeup, such as backups slipped, mill side turned, etc.
15. **DO** minimize the weight on the connection, i.e. weight neutral, during break out as much as possible to minimize thread galling.
16. **DO NOT** over dope.
17. **DO NOT** exceed the **Maximum MU Torque** as shown on the GB Connections Performance Property Sheets during assembly.
18. **DO NOT** make up any misaligned connection.
19. **DO NOT** exceed 20 RPMs in high gear and 6 RPMs in low gear for the final two (2) full turns.
20. **DO NOT** remove pin thread protectors until pipe is hanging in the derrick.
21. **DO NOT** ever back a connection up a couple of turns and remake. Any connection requiring this type of attention **SHALL** be broken out completely, cleaned, visually inspected, and if OK, re-doped and remade.
22. **DO NOT** hesitate to contact GB Connections with questions before and during any casing run.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

- Stabbing Guide
- Mustache Brush
- Torque vs. Turn Monitoring Equipment or Dump Valve

Worksheet for determining GB Connection Running Torque at the beginning of a Casing Run

Ignore joints that are assembled with threadlock compounds. See "Addendum Procedure for GB Connections Assembled with Threadlocking Compounds" available at www.gbconnections.com.

Pertinent Excerpt from GB Running Procedure

5. Stab the pin carefully into the coupling of the joint hanging in the rotary table. A stabbing guide is recommended to protect the pin nose and leading thread from physical damage that may contribute to thread galling. Make up each connection until shoulder engagement plus Delta Torque. Record the Shoulder Torque observed for the first 10 joints (excluding threadlocked accessory joints). The Running Torque is (a) the Minimum MU Torque shown on the GB Connections Performance Property Sheets or (b) the Maximum Shoulder Torque recorded from the first 10 makeups + 10%, whichever is higher (rounded to the next highest 500 ft-lbs.) Delta Torque should be between 10% and 50% of the Shoulder Torque. Running Torque shall not exceed the Maximum MU Torque. When making up the initial joints for establishing the Running Torque carefully watch the torque gauge for the Shoulder Torque and try to manually shut down the tongs before reaching Maximum MU Torque shown on the GB Connections Performance Property Sheets. Alternately, the dump valve should be set to **80% of the Maximum MU Torque** during this initial process.

6. After the first 10 makeups (more if necessary due to conditions at the time of the run), use the "Running Torque" established in Step 5 for the remainder of the string. A dump valve is strongly recommended to stop makeup once the established Running Torque is achieved.

Casing Data		Comment
OD (in)		See GBC Performance Property Sheet
Weight (ppf)		See GBC Performance Property Sheet
Grade		See GBC Performance Property Sheet
Min MU Torque (ft-lbs)		See GBC Performance Property Sheet
Max MU Torque (ft-lbs)		See GBC Performance Property Sheet
Max Operating Torque (ft-lbs)		The Maximum Operating Torque is NOT the Maximum Makeup Torque and is NOT a sustainable rotating torque. Operating at the Maximum Operating Torque for any length of time will likely damage the connection.

Notes	Joint No.	Shoulder Torque (ft-lbs)	Final Torque (ft-lbs)	Triangle Stamp Position Sketch (△)
Required	1			
Required	2			
Required	3			
Required	4			
Required	5			
Required	6			
Required	7			
Required	8			
Required	9			
Required	10			
Optional	11			
Optional	12			
Optional	13			
Optional	14			
Optional	15			
Max. Shoulder Torque				
A Max. Shoulder Torque + 10%				
B Min. Makeup Torque (from GB Conn. Data Sheet)				
Running Torque (ft-lbs)		-	A or B, whichever is greater.	

Optional joints should be added if there is wide variability in shoulder torques recorded during the initial 10 joints. Judgement should be used to determine if more than 10 joints are needed for the purpose of establishing the Running Torque and, if so, how many more should be added.

Wide variations in Shoulder Torque during the first ten (10) joints suggest other issues requiring attention such as poor alignment, improper amount and distribution of thread compound, etc. Refer to 2nd paragraph of GB Running Procedure for possible contributing factors to aid troubleshooting.

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CONDITIONS

Action 267454

CONDITIONS

Operator: Earthstone Operating, LLC 1400 Woodloch Forest; Ste 300 The Woodlands, TX 77380	OGRID: 331165
	Action Number: 267454
	Action Type: [C-103] NOI Change of Plans (C-103A)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
pkautz	ALL PREVIOUS COA'S APPLY	10/2/2023
pkautz	IF ON ANY STRING CEMENT DOES NOT CIRCULATE, A RCBL MUST BE RUN ON THAT STRING OF CASING.	10/2/2023