

NMOCC CASE NO. 2118 & 2459

OHIO EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 12-13-61

RECOVERABLE OIL RESERVES

LEA DEVONIAN POOL

Basic Data

Net Pay	=	65 feet
Porosity	=	5.49% (Core Analysis)
Water Saturation	=	43% (Capillary Pressure Tests)
Formation Volume Factor	=	1.185 (Fluid Analysis)
Recovery Factor	=	50% (Estimated)

Volumetric Calculation

$$\frac{7758 \text{ Bbl/acre-ft.} \times \text{Porosity} \times (1 - \text{Water Saturation}) \times \text{Net Pay} \times \text{Recovery Factor}}{\text{Formation Volume Factor}}$$

$$\frac{(7758)(0.0549)(0.57)(65)(0.50)}{1.185} = 6,658 \text{ bbls/acre}$$

NMOCC Case No. 2118 & 2454  
Ohio Exhibit No. 9  
Date 12-13-61

COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS  
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF  
LEA DEVONIAN POOL

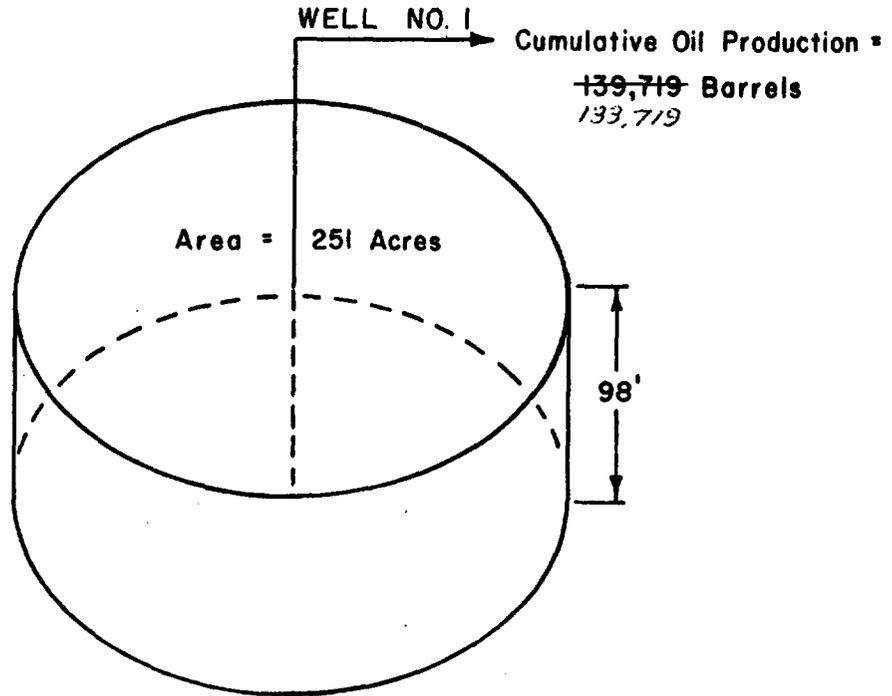
40-ACRE SPACING VS. 80-ACRE SPACING VS. 160-ACRE SPACING

Proposed Participating Area		2280 Acres
Wells Required with 40-Acre Spacing		57 Wells
Wells Required with 80-Acre Spacing		29 Wells
Wells Required with 160-Acre Spacing		15 Wells
<u>Investment @ \$510,000 per Well</u> — ? deal - no		
For 40-Acre Spacing (57 Wells)		\$29,070,000
For 80-Acre Spacing (29 Wells)		\$14,790,000
For 160-Acre Spacing (15 Wells)		\$ 7,650,000
<u>Ultimate Reserves</u>		
Oil		15,180,240 bbls.
Gas @ 300 cu. ft. per bbl.		4,554,072 MCF
<u>W.I. Net Operating Income Per Gross Bbl. of Oil</u>		
<u>Produced Including Income From Gas Produced With Oil</u>		
<u>Value</u>		
Bbl. of oil		\$2.81
300 cu. ft. of gas		.06
Total Gross Value		<u>\$2.87</u>
<u>Costs</u>		
Severance & Ad valorem Taxes	\$0.20	
Royalty	0.36	
Lifting Costs	<u>0.25</u>	
		<u>\$0.81</u>
Net Operating Income Per Gross Bbl.		\$2.06
<u>W.I. Total Net Operating Income</u>		
15,180,240 x \$2.06/bbl.		\$31,271,294
<u>Net Profit for 40-Acre Spacing</u>		\$ 2,201,294
<u>Net Profit per Well</u>	\$38,619	
Profit to Investment Ratio		0.08 to 1
<u>Net Profit for 80-Acre Spacing</u>		\$16,481,294
<u>Net Profit per Well</u>	\$568,320	
Profit to Investment Ratio		1.11 to 1
<u>Net Profit for 160-Acre Spacing</u>		\$23,621,294
<u>Net Profit per Well</u>	\$1,574,753	
Profit to Investment Ratio		3.09 to 1

NMOCC Case No. 2118 & 2959  
Ohio Exhibit No. 10  
Date 12-13-61

EV 10

PRESSURE DECLINE CALCULATED FOR LEA UNIT NO. 1 TO  
OCTOBER 1, 1961, BASED ON MAXIMUM RADIAL  
DRAINAGE OF 251 ACRES



$$\text{Pressure Decline} = \frac{N_p}{c_e N} \times \frac{B_o}{B_{oi}}$$

$$\text{Pressure Decline} = \frac{133,719}{(23.2 \times 10^{-6})(5.04 \times 10^6)} \times \frac{1.198}{1.185}$$

$$\text{Pressure Decline} = \frac{160,195}{139}$$

$$\text{Pressure Decline} = 1153 \text{ psi}$$

Measured Pressure Change to October 1, 1961 = 12 psi increase

NMOCC Case No. 21184 2459  
 Ohio Exhibit No. 11  
 Date 12-13-61

The Material Balance for an oil reservoir producing when the reservoir pressure is above the bubble point pressure of the reservoir fluid is given by the following equation:

$$NB_{oi} c_e \Delta p = N_p B_o - W_e + B_w W_p$$

where:

$N$  = original oil in place

$N_p$  = cumulative oil production

$B_o$  = oil formation volume factor

$W_e$  = cumulative water influx

$B_w$  = water formation volume factor

$W_p$  = cumulative water production

$\Delta p$  = reservoir pressure decline

$B_{oi}$  = initial oil formation volume factor

$c_e$  = effective fluid compressibility

$$c_e = \frac{S_o c_o + S_w c_w + c_f}{S_o}$$

$S_o$  = oil saturation

$c_o$  = oil compressibility

$S_w$  = water saturation

$c_w$  = water compressibility

$c_f$  = formation or rock compressibility

For a volumetric reservoir  $W_e = 0$  and  $W_p = 0$  and the above equation reduces to:

$$NB_{oi} c_e \Delta p = N_p B_o$$

The reservoir pressure decline at any time is thus given by the following expression:

$$\Delta p = \frac{N_p}{c_e N} \times \frac{B_o}{B_{oi}}$$

Basic Data for Lea Unit No. 1:

Porosity ( $\phi$ )	= 5.49%
Water Saturation ( $S_w$ )	= 43%
Net Pay (h)	= 98 feet
Area (A)	= 251 acres
Initial Formation Volume Factor ( $B_{oi}$ )	= 1.185
Oil Compressibility ( $c_o$ )	= $9.99 \times 10^{-6}$ vol/vol/psi
Water Compressibility ( $c_w$ )	= $3.00 \times 10^{-6}$ vol/vol/psi
Rock Compressibility ( $c_f$ )	= $6.25 \times 10^{-6}$ vol/vol/psi

Original Oil in Place in 251 Acres Surrounding Lea Unit No. 1

$$N = \frac{7758 Ah \phi (1 - S_w)}{B_{oi}}$$

$$N = \frac{(7758)(251)(98)(0.0549)(0.57)}{1.185}$$

N = 5,040,000 bbls. of stock tank oil

Effective Fluid Compressibility

$$c_e = \frac{S_o c_o + S_w c_w + c_f}{S_o}$$

$$c_e = \frac{[(0.57)(9.99) + (0.43)(3.0) + (6.25)] 10^{-6}}{(0.57)}$$

$$c_e = 23.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ vol/vol/psi}$$

RELATIONSHIP OF TOTAL DAILY WITHDRAWALS  
LEA DEVONIAN POOL

40-ACRE SPACING VS. 80-ACRE SPACING VS. 160-ACRE SPACING

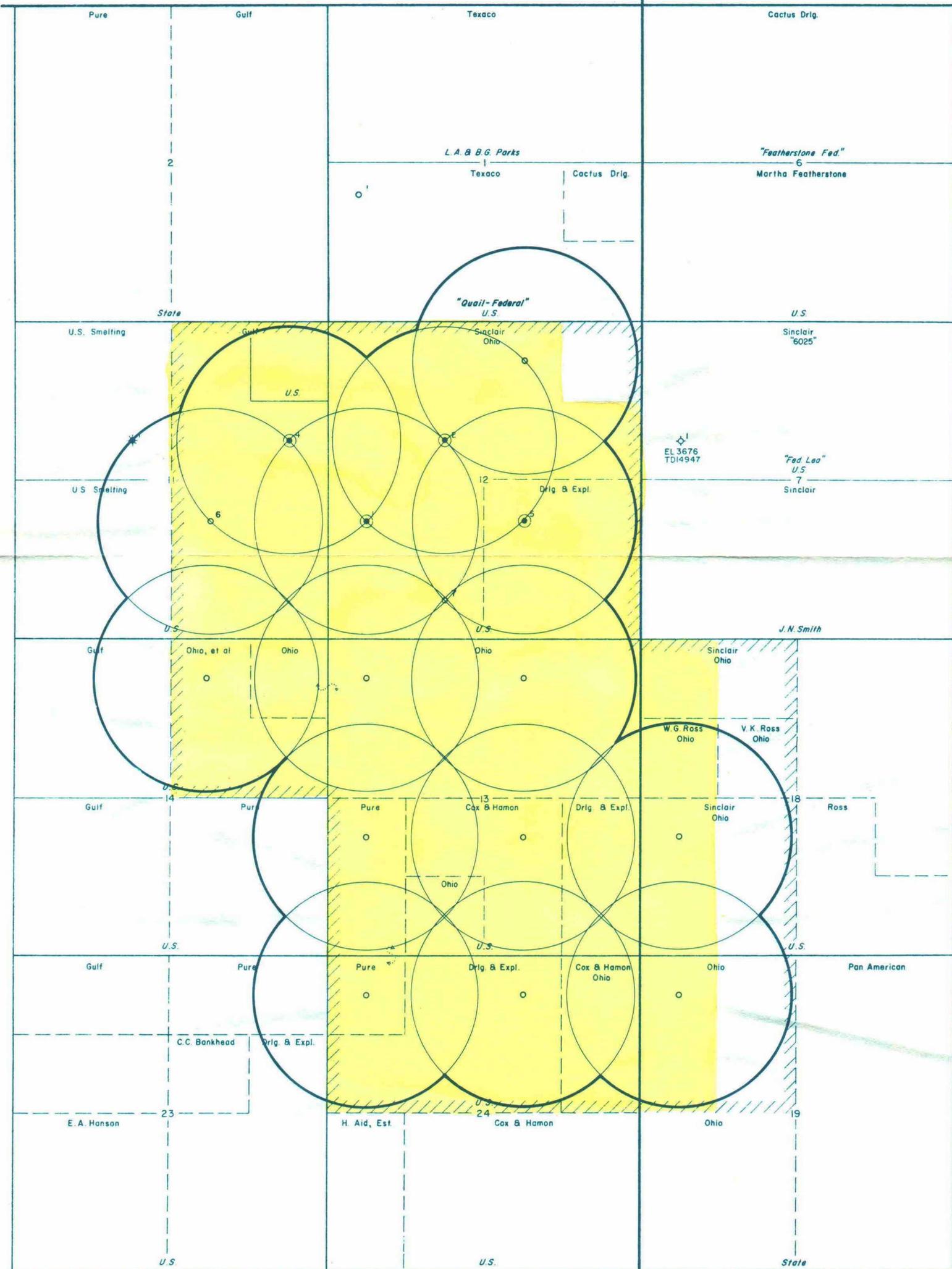
Normal Unit Allowable = 34 BOPD

Spacing	(Acres)	<u>40</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>160</u>
Allowable Factor 14-15,000'		9.33	10.33	15.50
Top Well Allowable (BOPD)		318	352	527
No. of Wells		57	29	15
Top Field Allowable (BOPD)		18,126	10,208	7,905

NMOCC Case No. 2118 & 2459  
Ohio Exhibit No. 13  
Date 12-13-61

R 34 E

R 35 E



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20  
S

LEGEND

-  BOUNDARY OF LEA UNIT
-  DUAL - BONE SPRINGS & DEVONIAN
-  DUAL - BONE SPRINGS & PENN. (GAS)
-  PROPOSED PARTICIPATING AREA



MINIMUM RADIAL DRAINAGE  
 LEA DEVONIAN POOL  
 LEA UNIT AREA  
 LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO



THE OHIO OIL COMPANY — HOUSTON, TEXAS  
 NMOCC CASE NO. 2118 & 2459  
 OHIO EXHIBIT NO. 12  
 DATE 12-13-61

LARGE FORMAT  
EXHIBIT HAS  
BEEN REMOVED  
AND IS LOCATED  
IN THE NEXT FILE

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