STATE OF NEW MEXICO

ENERGY, MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

CASES 10,814, 10,815, 10,816

EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Application of Collins and Ware, Inc., for a high-angle/horizontal directional drilling pilot project and special operating rules therefore, Lea County, New Mexico

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BEFORE: DAVID R. CATANACH, EXAMINER

STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

September 9, 1993

A P P E A R A N C E S

FOR THE DIVISION:

ROBERT G. STOVALL
Attorney at Law
Legal Counsel to the Division
State Land Office Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

FOR THE APPLICANT:

CAMPBELL, CARR, BERGE & SHERIDAN, P.A.
Attorneys at Law
By: WILLIAM F. CARR
Suite 1 - 110 N. Guadalupe
P.O. Box 2208
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2208

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I N D E X

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E X H I B I T S

APPLICANT'S EXHIBITS:

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WHEREUPON, the following proceedings were had at 8:46 a.m.:

EXAMINER CATANACH: At this time we'll call Case 10,814.

MR. STOVALL: Application of Collins and Ware, Inc., for a high-angle/horizontal directional drilling pilot project and special operating rules therefore, Lea County, New Mexico.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Are there appearances in this case?

MR. CARR: May it please the Examiner, my name is William F. Carr with the Santa Fe law firm Campbell, Carr, Berge and Sheridan.

I represent Collins and Ware, Inc., in this case, and I have one witness.

I would also request at this time that this case be consolidated for purpose of hearing with Case 10,815 and 10,816. These all are Applications for horizontal drilling. They are wells which immediately offset one another. They are part of the same project, and the testimony in each case, other than just well locations and the actual interval where they intersect the formation, will be identical.

EXAMINER CATANACH: At this time we'll call Case 10,815 and 10,816.

MR. STOVALL: Each of these cases is the Application of Collins and Ware, Inc., for a high-angle/horizontal directional drilling pilot project and special operating rules therefore, Lea County, New Mexico.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Are there additional appearances in any of these cases?

Will the witness please stand to be sworn in?

RANDELL K. FORD,

the witness herein, after having been first duly sworn upon his oath, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CARR:

Q. Will you state your name and place of residence?

A. My name is Randell Ford, and I reside at Midland, Texas.

Q. Mr. Ford, by whom are you employed?

A. I'm employed by Collins and Ware as an independent drilling consultant.

Q. Have you previously testified before the Oil Conservation Division?

A. No, I have not.

Q. Initially, would you just tell the Examiner when you first started to work in the oil business?

A. I started in 1967. In 1967 to 1977 I worked in various jobs from roughnecking to drilling superintendent.

From 1977 to 1981 I worked as a tool pusher and assistant drilling superintendent for Megargel Drilling Company.

From 1981 to 1982 I worked as a drilling and completion consultant for Meyers and Moritz, Incorporated, out of Midland, Texas.

After that, I went to work for Santa Fe Energy from 1982 to 1989 as a senior drilling foreman, and I've done most of their deep drilling in New Mexico, supervised their field operations.

From 1989 to 1993 I worked for Grace Drilling Company -- which, at the time, was the largest drilling contractor in the United States -- as the district drilling engineering putting together well proposals and well plans for our drilling operations.

Q. Is Exhibit Number 1 a copy of your résumé?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Are you familiar with the Application filed in this case on behalf of Collins and Ware?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. Are you, in fact, the man who put together this drilling plan for Collins and Ware?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you be the individual who will be responsible and in charge of the actual drilling of the wells?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you familiar with the status of the lands involved in this case?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. Have you prepared certain exhibits and testimony to review for the Examiner that will explain the plans of Collins and Ware for the horizontal drilling of the wells that are the subject of each of these hearings?

A. Yes.

MR. CARR: Are the witness's qualifications acceptable?

EXAMINER CATANACH: They are.

Q. (By Mr. Carr) Mr. Ford, could you briefly state what Collins and Ware is seeking with each of these Applications?

A. We are seeking the authorization to drill three horizontal wells in the Devonian formation.

Q. Is Collins and Ware seeking an exception or exemption from the existing well-location requirements from the well?

A. No, we will stay back 330 feet from the outer boundaries, and if we exceed those boundaries we will come back to the Commission.

Q. At this point in time, you anticipate you'll stay on the 40-acre tract and back 330 feet?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you need an exception to the acreage dedication requirements?

A. No.

Q. What was the spacing unit for each of these wells when they were originally drilled?

A. Forty-acre spacing.

Q. And you're going to just horizontally drill on that previous 40-acre tract?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you seeking any special allowable for any of these wells?

A. No.

Q. Would you just briefly state what the reason is behind each of these Applications?

A. These wells haven't produced anything since the late Seventies, and they had produced close to a million barrels of oil apiece, and they had -- the water had coned out on them.

And we feel with this new short-radius

horizontal technology that we can do a lateral wellbore into the top part of this formation and recover substantial reserves.

Q. In fact, if the Applications are approved and the wells are drilled, what are the results you're hoping for?

A. Well, we're hoping to make top allowable producing wells, and if the first one is successful, then we will proceed with the second and third. And we think all three will be commercial wells.

Q. Let's go to what has been marked Collins and Ware Exhibit Number 2. Would you identify and review that for Mr. Catanach?

A. Okay, the first well, the Pope Number 14, is in the bottom half of Section 26.

And the second well, the Number 21 well, is in the east half of Section 35.

And the Number 6 well is in the west half of Section 36.

Q. And you've indicated the 40-acre tracts that will remain dedicated to each of those wells?

A. Yes.

Q. Does this plat actually show the ownership of the offsetting tracts?

A. Yes.

Q. Let's, by way of explanation on that, look at the status of Collins and Ware's interest in the acreage that is the south half of 26 and the east half of 35.

Who today is the owner of those properties?

A. The owners right now are S&J Operating, and we have a farm-in agreement from them right now.

Q. And when the well is drilled and production obtained, are they required by that farm-in agreement to assign that acreage to you?

A. Yes, sir, there will be an assignment when we establish production.

Q. What is the status of the west half of Section 36?

A. It is owned by Polaris production, and we have a farm-in agreement from them that when we establish production there will be an assignment.

Q. And is this state, federal or fee acreage we're talking about here?

A. Fee.

Q. What is the current status of each of these three wells?

A. They're reported as shut in by the OCD records.

Q. And they haven't produced, you said, since

the late 1970s?

A. That's correct.

Q. Could you describe the general characteristics of the Devonian formation in this area?

A. In this area, the Devonian is a fractured dolomite. And it's highly fractured, and this is the reason it's a good candidate for the short-radius horizontal.

Q. Would the fracturing also be a reason for, perhaps, the water problems that were experienced in the 1970s?

A. Yes, it was.

Q. All right. Let's go to Collins and Ware Exhibit Number 4. Would you just identify that, please?

A. That is a structure map showing --

Q. I'm sorry, I meant Exhibit Number 3.

A. Okay. That is a log of the Pope Number 14.

Q. And what does that show you?

A. It shows you that this Devonian producing zone is probably 500 foot thick.

Q. Now, what -- This is a log on which well?

A. On the Pope 14.

Q. And that's the first well you would propose to drill?

A. Yes.

Q. And that's your primary objective, or at least your initial objective in this project?

A. Yes.

Q. And this actually shows that there were 500 feet that were perforated in the well before?

A. Yes, it is. We feel that was part of the water problem, because they had perforated so much of it.

This short radius horizontal, we'll stay on the top part of it, and we're trying to stay away from the water. That's our idea.

Q. Approximately how much did this well produce before it experienced those water problems?

A. All three of these wells averaged approximately a million barrels of oil.

Q. In your experience, how does a 500 foot in the Devonian compare with other Devonian wells you've been involved with?

A. This is one of the thickest that I've ever worked with.

Q. Okay. Now let's go to Exhibit Number 4. Would you just identify that?

A. That is a structure map showing all three of these locations.

Q. Basically, what is the purpose of including this exhibit?

A. It's to show that -- where we're -- On the Number 14 well, we're going to drill southeast. That's going to be in the highest part of the structure; it will be updip. And that should be the best oil reserves there.

Q. Now, you're going to take the Number 14 southeast. That's upstructure?

A. Yes.

Q. What direction are you going to drill the Number 21 well?

A. It will be northwest.

Q. And the Number 6?

A. Southeast.

Q. What is the reason for taking the horizontal portion of these wells in that general direction?

A. Well, we're trying to stay in the best part of the reserves, and we think that we're staying on the high side of the structure.

Q. And by going those directions, are you in fact moving to areas which may not have been drained by existing wells?

A. That's what we believe.

Q. Let's move now to Exhibit Number 5. Would

you first go to the first page of that exhibit and explain to Mr. Catanach what this is and what it shows?

A. This is just a well diagram. This is a schematic of where the wellbore is sitting today.

It's got 13 3/8 casing set at 462 feet, and cement was circulated on it. And it's got 8 5/8 set at 4850, and cement was circulated on it. It has a 5 1/2 liner run to a total depth of 12,635, and it's setting 200 foot up inside the 8 5/8.

Q. This is what the wellbore looks like today?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. Let's go to the second page of this exhibit, and using this second page of Exhibit 5, would you review for Mr. Catanach exactly how you propose to go about the horizontal drilling portion of this project?

A. Our operation will start off by gyroing the casing to see where the wellbore is sitting, exactly.

Then we will mill 50 foot of this 5 1/2 up, remove it from the hole completely. Then we will set a cement plug in the open interval.

Then we will -- Our kickoff point on this particular well will be 12,082, and that's where we will kick off and start building this high angle. We will build to 90 degrees in 40 to 50 foot.

And then from there we will drill a lateral 300 to 500 feet.

Q. Now, you're showing this wellbore actually going updip; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And why is that?

A. We think the first well will be going upstructure, and so we want the ability to do that, and with this new technology you can actually drill five to ten degrees upward.

Q. Now, you're proceeding to drill a short-radius curve?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What does that mean, short-radius curve?

A. Well, short-radius curve means you're going to have it laid down 90 degrees in 50 foot or less, and sometimes you can do it as short as 38 to 42 feet.

Q. So actually the portion of the wellbore -- The curve is actually going to be confined within the Devonian formation?

A. Yes.

Q. And who is the drilling company that you're proposing to use with this project?

A. The company furnishing the drilling, this technology, is Baker Hughes INTEQ. They are on the

leading edge of this new technology to make this kind of curve and drill lateral.

Q. Let's go to Exhibit Number 6. Could you just briefly explain to Mr. Catanach what this shows?

A. This is the wellbore schematic of Number 6. It's showing a 13 3/8 casing set at 425, and cement was circulated. Then it has 8 5/8 set at 4821.

And they pumped 3000 sacks of cement, but they didn't circulate there. You can see the temperature survey at the top of the cement was 850.

And in this wellbore they run a 5 1/2 liner to TD of 12,635, and it's hung 200 foot back up inside the 8 5/8.

Q. The second page of this exhibit?

A. It's showing the same type of program on the first well. The only difference is just our depths from the top of the Devonian where we're doing our kickoff at.

Q. So in this well you're kicking off at 12,058, and in the other well you were at 12,052?

A. That's right.

Q. That's the only difference?

A. That's the only difference.

Q. Okay. Let's go to Exhibit Number 7. Could you identify and review that?

A. That is Well Number 6, and that will be the third well we do.

It has 13 3/8 set at 303, and it was circulated cement. Then they ran 9 5/8 to 4771 and they cemented with 2063 sacks, but the cement did not circulate. The top of the cement showed to be 1510 by temperature survey.

On this particular well they drilled not completely through the Devonian, but they stopped approximately 200 -- a little over 200 feet from the total depth and run 7-inch casing back to surface. And they cemented it with 600 sacks, and you can see by the temperature survey that the temperature of the cement come up to 8920.

Then they went in and did an open-hole completion and drilled the bottom 220-30 feet. So this well is what they call an open-hole completion.

Q. All right. Let's go to the second page of this exhibit.

A. This is showing the same procedure as on the first two, and the only difference will be depth of zone and kickoff point.

Q. What areas do you actually expect to be drained by each of these horizontal wells?

A. We expect it just to be the 40 acres that the

wells are sitting on now.

Q. Do you anticipate there would be excess drainage from any offsetting tracts?

A. No, we don't. But in each case the extensions are going toward acreage that is Collins and Ware's, so we don't anticipate that to be a problem.

Q. In each of the cases the direction you're taking the horizontal portion of the well moves toward the acreage with the same working and royalty interest ownership as the tract on which the well is being drilled; is that right?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. What do you anticipate to be the producing life of each of these wells?

A. We're expecting it to be approximately ten years.

Q. Now, at the end of the drilling effort, each of these wells will be surveyed; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And that survey will be provided to the Oil Conservation Division?

A. Yes, it will.

Q. Is Collins and Ware Exhibit Number 8 a copy of an affidavit confirming that notice of these applications and this hearing date has been provided to

S&J and Polaris?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. And that's because they're the current owner of the tracts on which the wells are being drilled?

A. Yes, that's correct.

Q. And are there any other offsetting owners who would be affected by this Application?

A. No.

Q. Could you identify the book that has been marked as Exhibit Number 9?

A. That is the well plan that Baker Hughes INTEQ has put together, and we worked on it together. That's our cost estimate.

Q. Does it provide a detailed summary of the exact work that's going to -- at least, you plan to perform on each of these wells?

A. Yes, yes, it does.

Q. It shows a proposed azimuth --

A. Yes.

Q. -- for the proposed horizontal portion of the hole?

A. Yes.

Q. And it also contains other examples of how this particular technology has worked; is that right?

A. Yes, it shows the case histories and our work.

Q. This is just for the Number 14 well; is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you received these similar proposals for the two additional wells?

A. No, I have not yet.

Q. Would the procedures that you anticipate using for these wells be virtually identical to the procedures set forth in this exhibit?

A. Yes, they will.

Q. Again, the only difference would probably be the entry point in the formation and the azimuth for the well?

A. That's correct.

Q. In your opinion, will approval of the Application be in the best interests of conservation, the prevention of waste and the protection of correlative rights?

A. Yes.

Q. Were Exhibits 1 through 9 either prepared by you or compiled under your direction from the files of Collins and Ware?

A. Yes, they were.

MR. CARR: At this time, Mr. Catanach, we would move the admission of Collins and Ware Exhibits 1

through 9.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Exhibits 1 through 9 will be admitted as evidence.

MR. CARR: And that concludes my direct examination of Randell Ford.

MR. STOVALL: I've got just a couple of questions on the ownership.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. STOVALL:

Q. Are you really familiar with the ownership situation? I mean, are you involved at all in the land issues?

A. Well, I know that S&J and Polaris own the acreage now, and Collins and Ware does have farm-in agreements from them.

Q. Do you know whether those -- I mean, as is shown on your Exhibit 2, Collins and Ware owns surrounding -- What does the farm-in acreage include, the S&J and the Polaris? Is it just the 40-acre tracts?

A. No, it's -- on Section 26 -- It's the bottom half of Section 26 and the east half of 35 from S&J. And from Polaris it's the west half of 36.

Q. Does Collins and Ware earn the whole half section by drilling each of these prospective wells?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. So it's not just earning the drilling tract; you actually earn the --

A. Yes.

Q. -- the 320?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. And Collins and Ware currently owns the west half of 25?

A. Yes.

Q. All right, that's all I've got.

Did you say this was fee acreage?

A. Yes.

EXAMINATION

BY EXAMINER CATANACH:

Q. Mr. Ford, on Exhibit Number 3, the log of that well --

A. Yes, sir.

Q. -- do you intend with your horizontal holes to stay within -- It looks like there's four producing intervals in that well. Do you propose to stay within the first -- the top two or the top three or --

A. We really expect to stay right in the top half of the first set of curves, or above it.

That's the reason for doing the high-angle short radius, is because we felt that this is a water

drive, and this thing coned out on everybody, and -- all these wells.

And by setting bridge plugs and just 5 1/2 -- it's squeezing these top set of perfs off -- we're going to stay in the top 50 to 100 foot of this interval. And that's where we feel that we'll be able to stay out of the water, hopefully.

And with this technology, even though it may take us -- we may be 100 foot into zone before we make the curve, but we can actually drill at depth. And the lateral extension we can bring updepth ten foot, twenty foot, possibly thirty or forty.

With this technology, we're building 16 degrees per hundred as we drill the lateral. And on those case histories you can see where the wellbore is tracking left to right. That's because it's got a built-in assembly in there to build 16 degrees per hundred.

Anytime we want to turn it up or down, all we have to do is stop the drilling operation, turn the face of the tool up or down, and we can drill up or down.

So if the formation moves on us or the geologist on location wants to go updepth five or ten foot updip, you can do it .

That's the reason on the case histories, you can see how the well tracks left or right, versus just a straight line.

Q. Okay. So you've got no plans at this point to test any of the other producing zones, other than the top producing zone?

A. That's correct.

Q. Okay. Is there a specific fracture orientation direction in the Devonian that you know of?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. The reason you're going in the directions you've chosen is to go upstructure?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you say these wells averaged a million barrels total cumulative production between the three of them?

A. Apiece.

Q. Apiece.

A. Each. This is a pretty good size field, and most of these wells have averaged about a million barrels.

I've looked at the cums on some of them. The low is 600 and 700. Some of them made as much as 1.3 million, 1.4 million.

Q. Okay, on the Number 6, I believe you stated

that the direction will be southeast?

A. Yes.

Q. Which appears to be going downstructure?

A. It is in that particular well, because you can see that it's actually setting 330 off the line, and to stay inside of the 440 proration we would need to go east, northeast or southeast.

And so we just picked out east versus northeast. Because if we went west or north we would intersect the limits on our 40-acre boundaries.

Q. Uh-huh.

A. We also believe that -- If you'll notice, that the -- the reason we picked these directions, too, is that we're taking -- we're hoping for the wellbore to end up between existing wells, and those areas there should be where the best reservoir is left.

And so that's one reason that we picked these positions.

Q. You don't think drilling downstructure will have any adverse effect on the producing capability?

A. We really don't think it will. But this is new technology, and we're all at the bottom of this learning curve.

Q. Uh-huh.

A. Every time we drill one of these, we learn

something we didn't expect.

Q. How many of these have you done?

A. I personally have not set on one, but while working for Grace Drilling Company we drilled most of them in the Permian Basin, and I worked with the existing operators on putting the well plans together and worked with them on a day-to-day basis.

Q. The short-radius technology, has that been tested and proven?

A. It has at shallower depths in New Mexico.

And then this same company, Baker Hughes INTEQ, they have done one in the Devonian, in the southwest of Odessa to the same depth for Penwell Energy. And they basically had a dry hole -- I mean, a nonproducer.

And they come out of the bottom of their casing and then come updepth 30 feet, then went horizontal 700 feet and made a 400-barrel-a-day well.

Q. On your -- On the second part of your Exhibit 5, we'll just look at this one, the cement plug that you're going to set on the bottom of the milled section of casing, how much cement is that, or how big a plug is that?

A. That will be somewhere between 200 to 300 foot of cement. And we're setting that because we --

after we mill this casing out -- and we need a 50-foot interval there to orient the tools to know what direction we're going.

But then to do our kickoff and start our curve, we need a good cement plug to kick off of --

Q. Okay.

A. -- because if -- You'll notice that we picked a kickoff point 30 foot below the stub of the casing, because they need approximately 25 to 30 feet of open hole to orient their tools. So we know what direction -- And you get the best orientation that way.

If you don't have that much open hole, then you can go back and gyro your drill string inside the casing, but then it's not quite as accurate.

So this is the base case to know exactly where we're going and have full control of it.

Q. How did they used to orient the tool? How do they orient the --

A. They used a nonmag drill collar. And we're going to use a steering tool, and the steering tool will be the survey of record.

Q. Okay. On all three of these, I noticed you had pictured, you had 500 to 700 feet of lateral distance, but you've testified that you're only going to go 200 to 300 feet?

A. Well, hopefully we can get 300 fairly easy, and with some luck we can go out to 500.

But 700 is probably a maximum length you could make at this depth, making this short of a curve. The shorter the radius, then usually the shorter the extension you can make.

Q. Okay. So maximum will probably be 500 feet?

A. Yes.

Q. But in all cases you're going to stay within the 330-foot setback?

A. Yes. Yes, sir.

Q. Are these -- How are these wells proposed to be completed? Are you going to set any kind of liner or casing in the wells?

A. For this short-radius curve, where the technology is bottlenecked is doing stimulations and completion techniques. And so you have to get in pretty good reservoir rock and do pretty well a natural completion.

So we will -- Hopefully we will just set a packer at the bottom of the casing and run 2 7/8 tubing and swab it, and hopefully we will bring a well in, natural.

That's also the idea with this horizontal, because you know exactly where your extension went,

versus the frac where you don't know for sure.

And so -- So we have no intention of running any kind of liner or anything in that curve.

Some people run slotted liners and perforated liners if they're concerned about the wellbore collapsing, but this rock is firm enough we think it's going to hold up.

But that would be the only reason to run it, if you thought the hole was going to cave in on you.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Okay.

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MR. STOVALL:

Q. I've got a question on that. You think there's some water in the lower part of the Devonian? Is that what --

A. Yes, it's water-driven, and we think that the water is at the bottom. And when they perforated this whole interval, they brought the water in on them. That's what we think.

Where we're standing the top 100 foot, we're hoping to stay away from it.

Q. Is there any benefit gained from the horizontal technology in that you don't have a -- sort of a single-point pressure sink? You're got -- Your fluids are flowing in over a length of pipe, and

therefore you can minimize any coning or drawing in of water? Does that help?

A. That's our idea --

Q. Okay.

A. -- is to stay as far away from the water as we can.

Q. Not only to stay away from, but also to kind of spread out that --

A. Yes, yes.

Q. -- drawdown; is that correct?

A. Yes, yes. Because where you're in one area in a vertical hole, your drawdown pressures increase in the likelihood of water coming in.

Q. You could even suck water up --

A. Yes, yes.

Q. -- into the nonwater zones that way, even if you perf'd up high, right?

A. Yes, that's the reason that we're going to set bridge plugs in this 5 1/2 and squeeze off the top set of plugs -- or -- I mean, top set of perfs, because we're -- Just in case we do draw the pressure down the wellbore again, hopefully water won't come up the wellbore. That's the reason we're doing that.

Q. And you also don't pump this type of water; is that right? Is there a lifting mechanism at all

that you can use?

A. Well, hopefully, they'll flow. But if they don't, then we will pump them from the top of the curve.

And like you said, hopefully when the wellbores bend, the lateral extension, that drawdown will be spread out over such a large area it won't pull the water up from the bottom, or it won't pull up as fast.

We anticipate making a little bit of water. I mean, it's -- because it's a water-driven zone, so we're probably going to make some.

Q. Hopefully that will be after you get most of the oil out, huh?

A. Yes.

EXAMINER CATANACH: Mr. Ford, would you anticipate having any problems plugging a well of this kind?

THE WITNESS: I wouldn't think so.

Q. (By Mr. Stovall) Would you plug the horizontal length, or just plug up the -- where you made the curve?

A. I think we could plug any part of it that the Commission wanted us to.

Because we're drilling the lateral extension

with tubing, so if we had to plug it, we could go back in the tubing. I feel very confident of that.

Q. Would there be any -- I mean, what would you, just based on what you know now, what would you recommend as far as plugging?

Would there be a reason to go back and plug the horizontal, or would you just want to plug where the channel -- or basically the wellbore itself?

A. I would think that you would just plug the curve right there at the top, like you would in a normal plugging operation.

EXAMINER CATANACH: I don't have anything further of the witness. He may be excused.

MR. CARR: We have nothing further in this case, Mr. Catanach.

EXAMINER CATANACH: There being nothing further, Case Numbers 10,814, 10,815 and 10,816 will be taken under advisement.

(Thereupon, these proceedings were concluded at 9:22 a.m.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF SANTA FE)

I, Steven T. Brenner, Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing transcript of proceedings before the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; that I transcribed my notes; and that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of this matter.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL September 16th, 1993.

STEVEN T. BRENNER
CCR No. 7

My commission expires: October 14, 1994

I do hereby certify the foregoing is a complete record of the proceedings in the Examiner hearing of Case No. 10814-10816 heard by me on September 9 1993.

David R. Catanach, Examiner
Oil Conservation Division