F: n 3160 5 (June 1990)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED Budget Bureau No. 1004-0135 Expires: March 31, 1993

SUNDRY NOTICES AND Do not use this form for proposals to drill or Use "APPLICATION FOR PE	D REPORTS ON WELLS	Cir (C: C: Tindiag, Allottee or Tribe Name
Type of Well Oil Well Other Name of Operator	Attention:	8. Well Name and No. E. H. Pipkin #6
Amoco Production Company B. Address and Telephone No. P.O. Box 800, Denver, Colorado 80201	Pat Archuleta (303) 830-5217	9. API Well No. 3004513074 10. Field and Pool, or Exploratory Aree
I. Location of Well (Footage, Sec., T., R., M., or Survey Description) 790' FSL 990'FWL Se	ec. 36 T 28N R 11W Unit M	Basin Dakota 11. County or Perish, State San Juan New Mexic
2. CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX(s) TYPE OF SUBMISSION	TO INDICATE NATURE OF NOT	
Notice of Intent Subsequent Report Final Abandonment Notice	Abandonment Recompletion Plugging Back Casing Repair Altering Casing Other Repair	Change of Plans New Construction Non-Routine Fracturing Water Shut-Off Conversion to Injection Dispose Water (Note: Report results of multiple completion on Well Completion Report and Log form.)

Amoco Production Company requests permission to perform a bradenhead repair on this well per attached procedures.

Title	APPF Clerk	R O V E D 06-10-1996
	JUN	1 1 1996
Title	/- DISTRIC	T MÅNAGER
_		Title Clerk

E.H. Pipkin #6
Orig. Comp. 9/60
Elevations: GL = 5717', KB = 5728'
TD = 6274', PBTD = 6238'
Page 2 of 3

- 1. Contact Federal or State agency prior to starting repair work.
- 2. Catch gas and/or water sample off of bradenhead and casing, and have analyzed.
- 3. Install and/or test anchors on location.
- 4. MIRUSU. Check and record tubing, casing and bradenhead pressures.
- 5. Set composite plug in 2 7/8" casing. Blow down casing.
- 6. ND wellhead. NU and pressure test BOP's. Load casing with water. Pressure test casing to 500 psig.
- 7. RU HES. Perforate tubing at 380° just below surface casing shoe. Note: Initial completion report notes a cement top at 466° from a temperature survey. There is no copy of the temperature survey in the well file. Also note that the Ojo top is at 542° which should be well below the existing TOC.
- 8. Pump into perforations and attempt to establish circulation to surface. If circulation to surface is established then add dye to determine cement volume. Otherwise, base cement squeeze volume on typical block squeeze design.
- 9. Mix and pump sufficient cement (Class B or equivalent, with a setting time of 2 hours) to circulate to surface. Shut bradenhead valve and attempt to walk squeeze to obtain a 500 psi squeeze pressure. WOC.
- 10. PU and TIH w/ 1 1/4" drill string Drill out cement. Pressure test squeeze to 500 psig. DO composite plug.
- 11. RU Weatherford. TIII w/ jet shot and shoot off orange peeled mud anchor as deep as possible. Depth data will be available from B&R wireline tag conducted prior to repair. If unsuccessful in shooting off mud anchor, contact Denver to determine whether additional work should be attempted.
- 12. If successful in shooting off mud anchor, TIH w/ 1 1/4" drill string. Tag for and clean out fill across perforated interval. TOOH x LD 1 1/4" drill string.
- 13. Set retrievable plug in tubing. ND BOP. NU wellhead. RDMOSU.
- 14. MIRU coiled tubing unit. Run 1 1/4" coiled tubing production string. Land tubing at 6160-70'.
- 15. RDMO coiled tubing unit.
- 16. Flow well to clean-up. Turn well over to production.
- 17. Take final bradenhead pressures and log date/pressures in CRWS.

If problems are encountered, please contact:

Steve Webb

(W) (303) 830-4206 (H) (303) 488-9824 E.H. Pipkin #6
Orig. Comp. 9/60
Elevations: GL = 5717', KB = 5728'
TD = 6274', PBTD = 6238'
Page 3 of 3

Brief description of work: The EH Pipkin #6 was initially completed 10/60. In 1/66 2 7/8" tubing was cemented in the hole above a permanent packer. This was noted in the sundry as a preventative measure given the severity of easing leaks in the area. A bradenhead problem has been identified on this well making the bradenhead repair difficult and somewhat risky.

Due to the slimhole design of this well and two casing strings present across the majority of the wellbore we are unable to run a CBL to identify the cement top. In this case, however, we have no pressure between the 2 7/8" casing and the 5 1/2" casing indicating 2 7/8" casing integrity. We also have an old record, in the completion report, of a cement top outside the 5 1/2" casing of 466' based on a temperature survey. We do not have a copy of the temperature log in our files or archives. The 8 5/8" surface casing is set at 371' and the top of the Ojo is at 542'. Given this data, we plan to perforate through the 2 7/8" and 5 1/2" casing strings at approximately 380'. If successful in establishing circulation to surface, will create a seal between the Ojo and surface sands eliminating our bradenhead problem.

The real risk with this procedure involves the drilling out of the cement and composite plug after the cement squeeze. Our history has shown difficulties in cleaning out with the small diameter pipe. The risk is in twisting the pipe in two creating a very difficult fishing job.

In addition to conducting the bradenhead repair, this procedure is also designed to run a small diameter tubing string to help facilitate the removal of liquids from the wellbore. Analysis of the well's performance indicates that it is probably being suppressed by liquid loading. There's a steep drop in the well's performance starting around 1990 that's probably indicative the well's inability to continue removing fluids even through intermittent flow operations. It is felt that a small diameter velocity string will enable us to facilitate the liquid removal and improve production from the well.

This tubing installation will also be difficult and risky. A 1' perf sub and 5' orange peeled mud anchor was run immediately below the permanent packer. The mud anchor is probably filled with cement and sand. In fact, the 1' perf sub is may be partially plugged restricting the well's ability to produce. We plan to attempt removal of the orange peeled mud anchor by shooting it off as low as possible. If successful in shooting it off, we will tag for and clean out any fill and then run the 1 1/4" coiled tubing. It's important to note that we've been unable to tag for fill since the 2 7/8" tubing was cemented in place due to the downhole tubular configuration. If we are not successful in shooting the mud anchor off, our plan is to analyze our current spending and then evaluate whether we want to attempt to drill out the end of the mud anchor. This technique would also be risky as the potential for the mill to get "caught" and cause the drill string to be twisted in two is highly probable.

We've assessed the techniques that we are aware of to accomplish both the bradenhead repair and the tubing installation and feel that the best and lowest risk techniques are those outlined in the procedure.

	Amoco Production Company	File
	ENGINEERING CHART	Appn
SUBJECT EH PIPKINH 6	MO FOLY 990'T WL	Date 4/18/96
UDITM, Sec 36, TE	Constitue	By JLW
2AB - 575B'		SPUD alialio
GL-5717'		7980 MCFD
S 1	B518" 33.7. COM TOT COM TOT COM TOT COM TOT TEMPSURVEY - TO	# CSA 371' w/ 270 SFC 3065L
		100- CMID 27/8" +P3
		inside 513. CIRC 35
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	STIM: S'ORNOGE PEEL MUD 1/1
		NO 600 781206
		D' SEAL ASS. I' PERT SUB TOP SEAL ASS.
PETAS 6151-10, SOSTE D	SV POLE DAKE	TSA 6087'
FRAC HIMGALIBO.	5'5" 15.54 CON 6	
40M# 30140	CMT in a 275 cm	1606EL NEAL
	さい を	9712/
API 3004513074	19/a0	্ত বিদ্যালয় নি
LSE - SF OTFOIG	6/a2	561
PURCHASER - WFS	7/44	4102

WELLFLAC 924377 GMETER & 33579