CASE 5571: ROBERT G. COX FOR AMENDMENT OF ORDER NO. R-4561, EDDY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

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# CASE NO.

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APPlication,
Transcripts,
Small Exhibits,

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# Surveying And Steering While Drilling With A Mud Motor by Gailen D. Marshall, Senior Staff Engineer, Sperry-San Well Sarceying **©** 159.0 Co., Sugarland, Tex. WIRELINE TO SURFACE READOUT WIRE LINE DRUM NON-MAGNETIC EXTENSION BAR MULESHOE ADJUSTER MULESHOE KEY FULL-FLOW MULESHOE SLEEVE BENT SUB 10.3 Fig. Components of a survey steering

Mud motors now available to the drilling industry have two basic designs - the positive displacement and turbine powered. Both have their distinct characteristics and applications. In domestic service, the positive displacement mud motors seem to have a wider acceptance by the drilling industry.

ROTATING BIT SUB

Directional drilling has become standard practice in helping keep a borehole on a desired course in drilling through faults, highly dipped formations, etc. The first use of a deviated borehole was a relief well drilled to kill

a blowout in the 1930's. The mud motors became a natural for deviating a borehole in that the directive force, a kick sub, causing the course of the hole to change along a desired plane was directly above the

tool operation.

Mud motors with a deflecting device came into common usage in medium depth boreholes and were quite successful. The use of a mud motor and a deflecting device required some method of orienting the tools and keeping them oriented along the desired course that

the borehole was to be drilled.

Mud motors, while quite successful, introduced variables of their own which were not measurable and were quite unpredictable in practice. All mud motors have a common characteristic known as reactive torque, a resultant force due to the mud motor turning to the right and supplying power to turn the drill bit. The reactive torque is difficult, if not impossible, to accurately predict.

The instrument industry has kept pace with drilling technology. One development, for example, was the magnetic method of orientation, which introduces some new terms such as orientation, the angular relationship netween the toolface and some fixed reference, magnetic north, high side of borehole, and true north or grid north. Toolface was originally the plane of the physical angle built into a whipstock and has, by common usage, come to mean the deflection reference of the down-hole tools, which is to say that the borehole will be deviated along a new vertical axis established by the deflecting device.

Torque lag is the condition when torque is applied to the drilling string at the surface of the borehole to achieve a turn of the tool race down hole at the deflection device on top of the mud motor. There have been many observations where the drill pipe was turned 180 deg at the surface and the drill pipe had to be worked up and down as many as 15 to 20 times before the mud motor turned the complete 180 deg in order to start drilling along the desired course. The deeper the borehole, the greater the torque lag. The smaller diameter drilling strings that are becoming more and more common due to the high tensile loading of the rigs compound the torque lag problem. The worst case is when a hole is being drilled with small diameter drill pipe and the kick of point is very deep. The torque applied to the drilling string at the surface is very difficult to work down to the relatively short section of drill pipe in the deviated borehole. The kick off point acts as a fulcrum which does not allow the torque, introduced at the surface, to be evenly distributed throughout the total drilling string. The mud motor is virtually impossible to control by conventional drilling practices when these borehole conditions exist.

Torque balance is directly related to the reactive torque introduced into any drilling string by a mud motor while drilling.

The reactive torque from the mud motor causes the complete down-hole drilling assembly to turn to the left as mud circulation is started. As drilling weight is applied to the drill bit, the tendency to turn left is even more severe.

There is another torque balance condition that has been observed many times in practice. The reactive torque developed by the mud motor is balanced by the drilling string and rig surface equipment while drilling a hard formation with the desired toolface setting. The mud motor has been drilling satisfactorily for many hours with no tendency to change when it slowly starts walking to the right; or, it may take a sudden turn with no change in drilling weight. By analyzing available hole conditions, including logging information from similar boreholes, it was determined that a drilling break caused the mud motor to unload the torque balanced between the hard formation and a soft sand section. If torque balance is not maintained at all times while drilling with a mud motor, it is next to impossible to keep the mud motor drilling along the desired course.

The course of a borehole may be determined by two measurements — the azimuth position of the borehole referenced to magnetic north and the drift of the borehole referenced to the gravity vertical. Before the development of the survey steering system, the course of a borehole was determined by making a series of inclination and directional records using a magnetic single shot type surveying instrument after the portion of the hole was drilled. This method required drilling to be interrupted while the survey was made. The very nature of this type drilling required that the portion of the hole being drilled had to be drilled blind. If the mud motor turned off course while this portion was being drilled, the fact was not known until it was too late. Many hours of expensive rig time were required to get the borchole back on the desired course. The frequency of losing the portion of hole being drilled blind and having to plug back and re-drill became higher and higher as deeper drilling with smaller drilling strings came into common usage.

The survey steering system is the latest in a series of developments that have been going on for several years. It is particularly applicable to surveying and deviating a borehole while it is being drilled. The course of a borehole that is being drilled must be determined for many reasons. Some of the more important ones are physical considerations such as drill pipe fatigue as well as the casing, tubing rods, etc., being unduly stressed after the well is completed because of severe course changes. Geological considerations include faulting of the earth's formations. Many regulatory bodies require that the course of a borehole be determined before the well is allowed to produce.

The survey steering system uses magnetic sensors for both surveying and steering. The magnetic sensors indicate the azimuth position in degrees of the downhole probe relative to magnetic north. The drift sensor indicates the inclination of the downhole probe, in degrees, from the gravity vertical. The downhole probe is related to the toolface by a mechanical connection. The probe contains power supplies and associated electronics to gather the surveying and steering parameters along with signal conditioning to transmit the required intelligence over a single conductor wireline to the surface electronics package. The surface package

contains the necessary power supplies for the associated signal conditioning electronics including a computer section. The survey and steering information is displayed on a display module contained in the surface package. There is a surface readout unit positioned at the driller's station on the rig floor so that the directional driller may observe the action of the toolface as the mud motor is steered along a desired course. The readout unit indicates, instantaneously, any turn of the toolface which obviously is related to mud motor torquing as drilling is in progress. The directional driller, by observing the toolface position on the readout, has positive control of the down-hole mud motor at all times. The surface readout unit also contains a numerical display of both drift and azimuth.

The drilling operation using the system is basically the same as any mud motor drilling operation in that the bottom hole assembly consists of a mud motor, kick sub, mulesing crienting sub, and a nonmagnetic drill collar. The drilling assembly is run to bottom and then the probe is lowered into the orienting sub by a single conductor wireline and seated on the muleshoe key. The kelly is not used when drilling with the survey steering system. A circulating head is used to allow the drill pipe to be turned for orienting the mud motor and for drilling fluid circulation. A hydraulic packoff is used to seal off the wireline on the top of the circulating head. Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of a survey steering tool operation.

When controlled directional drilling is required, the desired course of the hole is predetermined by the directional engineering company working with the operating company's geological, engineering and drilling departments. The steering capability of the system makes it relatively simple to change the existing course of a borehole to a required new course. The surveying capability allows the directional engineer to maintain the new course until the new section of borehole being drilled is on the required course to intersect the desired

The surveying and steering system has been helpful in drilling many holes from offshore platforms, and for deep redrills. A West Texas oil well, for example, was to be completed as a gas producer in another zone, but the desired course of the well to the new zone was parallel to the fault and somewhat perpendicular to the dip of formations being drilled. Before the steering tool was brought into play, approximately 30 days were used in drilling a small amount of hole, during which time the mud motor had flopped over and drilled up a whipstock.

The first run of the steering tool required only 34 ft and 10 hours of drilling to turn the hole. The hole continued to drift up the dip toward the fault, however, and the steering tool was used to turn the hole back on course four more times before total depth of 15,429 ft was reached. In all, the steering tool took a total of 50

hours to drill 306 ft of the 3459 ft involved in the deep redrill.

One of the more ambitious undertakings using the steering system was done in the following manner. The well had a liner set below 18,000 ft, but did not have commercial production. The bottom hole location needed to be moved for geological considerations. The operator had two choices - plug back and redrill or turn the hole with the steering system and a mud motor. The plug back would have wiped out several months of drilling as well as the liner. The operator chose to turn the hole, drilling out from under the liner. There were many tool runs on this hole, but the hole was turned in excess of 150 deg in approximately 2000 ft of drilling. The hele was not completed due to other mechanical problems, but comparative cost figures showed that the choice of using the steering system and mud motors was a sound and economical one in that less money was spent than would have been lost on the plug back alone.

The survey and steering system is coming into quite common usage in townsite-type drilling where the cost of developing and maintaining only one surface location to drill eight or ten wells is much less than having to develop and maintain individual locations for each well.

It has also become the accepted method of aiding the directional engineer when drilling relief holes to control the few blowouts that do occur.

Acknowledgement. The author wishes to thank Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Co. for permission to publish this paper. He is particularly grateful to M. K. Russell and A. W. Russell of Russell Attitude Systems for their technical assistance and encouragement.

# About the Author



Gailen Marshall is a senior staff engineer, Technical Services, serving on the advisory staff of the vice president of marketing, U.S.A. for Sperry-Sun. A member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME, he attended the University of Houston and has 30 years experience in oil

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BEFORE: Joe D. Ramey, Director Phil Lucero, Member Emery Arnold, Member	
Daniel S. Nutter Richard L. Stamets	
TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING	
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MR. RAMEY: The hearing will come to order.

This is a continuance of Case 5571 which was heard on January 21.

I want the record to reflect that Commissioner Arnold has read the transcript of the previous day and is familiar with the case and will actively participate this day.

Mr. Day?

MR. DAY: Yes, sir. May it please the Commission, we have an associate with us, Mr. George Hunker of Roswell, New Mexico, a licensed attorney practicing before the New Mexico Bar.

MR. RAMEY: All right.

Okay, are Mr. Howard, Mr. Currens and Mr. Ricks here, I assume? All right, would these three, plus any other witnesses please stand and be sworn at this time.

(THEREUPON, the witnesses were duly sworn.)

MR. RAMEY: You may proceed, Mr. Day.

MR. DAY: Thank you, Mr. Ramey. At the last hearing in January of 1976, we took up the matter of the circumstances surrounding the drilling of the well and the matter was continued as to the reservoir part of the hearing. At this hearing we would now go into the characteristics of the Empire-Abo Reef field and the relationship or the subject wells to the adjoining well or wells.

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MR. RAMEY: All right.

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, I would like to call as the first witness, Mr. Hugh Christianson. I believe the Commission recognizes and we so call him as an adverse witness.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Christianson.

# HUGH CHRISTIANSON

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

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. DAY:

- Q Would you state your name for the record, please?
- A Hugh Christianson.
- And where do you reside, Mr. Christianson?
- A Midland, Texas.
  - Q How long have you resided there?
  - A About five-and-a-half years.
- Q Okay. Mr. Christianson, you have testified before the Oil Conservation Commission of the State of New Mexico before, have you not?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q Several times?
- A Yes, sir.

Q	I kno	ow th	nat yo	our qual	ificat:	ions	have	been	prov	'eı
several	times,	but	<b>Aezā</b>	briefly	would	you	state	for	the	
record y	your edi	ucati	lonal	backgro	und?					

A. Tes, sir. I have a degree of Bachelor of Science in petroleum engineering, with a major in reservoir engineering from the University of Nouston in 1954. I received a degree of Bachelor of Arts in geology from the University of Houston in 1953. Since that time I have, of course, worked with Atlantic Richfield, first here in the Permian Basin from 1954 to '58, then up to Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Amarillo, where I was working primarily with midcontinent, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and the Texas Panhandle production.

- Q Was this also in the employment of Atlantic Richfield?
- A Yes, all of this was with Atlantic Richfield.

  During my period at (blakoma City I took some advanced courses at the University of Oklahoma in reservoir engineering and moving on from Oklahoma City in 1965 to Denver where I worked for a period of two years, primarily with Colorado and the Texas Panhandle, still located in Denver. In 1967, about March, I was transferred down to Roswell, New Mexico, which is where Arco then had its District Office, handling New Mexico production for the specific purpose of beginning work on a study which was hoped would lead to the eventual unitization of the Empire-Abo Pool.
  - Q Excuse me, that was when, sir?

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- Then since you secured your degree from the University of Houston you have had one employer and that is Atlantic Richfield?
  - That is correct.

MR. DAY: May I submit to the Commission the qualifications of the witness?

MR. PAMEY: Yes, the witness is qualified.

- (Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Christianson, you have testified before and I have asked you questions before on this Empire-Abo Field?
  - Yes, sir.
- And the relation hip of the subject well of Cox, The Federal EA Well, to the other wells adjoining it, do you recall that testimony, sir?
  - I hope to the best of my ability.
- I'm not going to ask you questions about what you may or may not have testified, I'm just familiarizing yourself or reminding you of our previous claimship.

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You made certain comparisons of the Cox Well to the surrounding wells?

- Yes, sir.
- And as I recall you used a gas-oil ratio and gravity in those comparisons?
  - Yes, sir.
- If you would please, give us the indications on those matters, why you feel that the Cox Well is in communication with the surrounding wells?
  - As far as --
- Sorry, sir, feel free to use any exhibits you might have brought, such as your log studies.
- I'm not sure about procedure on that, could I talk to my counsel on this?

MR. HINKLE: If the Commission please, Mr. Christianson, of course, will be our principal witness on the reservoir and one of our exhibits will be along the line that Mr. Day is questioning about now. If he wants to refer to that exhibit there, it will be all right. It will be a little out of order, but that's fine with us.

- (Mr. Day continuing.) You had an east-west log study, I believe?
- Does this mean that I'm to put this up on the board, or just talk about it?
  - That would be fine with me, so that you can expand

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on your studies of this matter.

A. Well, now, again I would like to talk to counsel.

This is a little out of order with anything I have run into before.

MR. RAMEY: Are you asking a real general question of Mr. Christianson?

MR. DAY: No, I'm going to get into specifics and even though it is out of order I would be willing to submit the exhibits to the record.

THE WITNESS: Well, of course, the exhibits will all be presented later and he will have an opportunity to cross examine. I don't understand it.

MR. BUELL: If it please the Commission, that is the comment I'm going to make. Everything that Mr. Day has mentioned so far, I think that Mr. Christianson intends to go into in his direct presentation. It looks like it would be more appropriate and we would have a much clearer record if Mr. Day would handle matters that Mr. Christianson is going to testify to on direct on cross rather than his posture now as an adverse witness.

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, we called this witness ourselves and I feel that we are entitled to examine him as to matters that he feels have a bearing on the communication of this well to the field.

MR. RAMEY: What are you trying to prove, Mr. Day,

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at this time?

MR. DAY: I wish for the witness to state, sir, the wells in which he feels the gas-oil ratio comparisons to the Cox Well, the gravity comparisons that he said were indicative of showing that the Cox Well is in communication with the other wells and from that point to go into the relationship of the logs and the corresponding zones of production from this witness.

MR. LUCERO: Could you bring this out in cross examination if the other side calls him?

MR. DAY: The reason I called him was to make an orderly presentation before the Commission. We are getting into the facts of the relationship of the field and the characteristics of the field and I wish to show this now to the Commission as a basis from which we can then develop the rest of the testimony or the finer points.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, I must respectfully point out to this Commission that what Mr. Day is trying to do is to shift the burden of proof and the burden of proceeding. He represents the Applicant in this case and in his opening statement at the January 21 portion of this, he said they were ready to come forward with proof that the Cox deviated well is in truth and effect completed in a separate and distinct reservoir, completely separate from any other production in the Empire-Abo Pool. Now, by this

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maneuver what he is trying to do is switch the burden of proof and the burden of proceeding on Atlantic Richfield by having Mr. Christianson prove his case that they are not separate and I submit to this Commission that you should not let him get by with this. He has the burden of proof and the burden of proceeding.

MR. LUCERO: Mr. Day, what do you have to show to this Commission that this man is an adverse witness at this point to your case?

MR. DAY: Mr. Lucero, that will be developed. He has already testified that he has been in the employment of Atlantic Richfield for all of these years and Atlantic Richfield is the unit operator of the unit.

May I correct, and I believe the record will so support me, I did not state at the prior hearing that I was coming here to show that this was a separate reservoir, nor do I intend to shift the burden. I well know whose burden it is but I believe, and you may refer to the record, that I stated that we were coming here to show that there was poor communications in this field. If this is producing from the Abo Reef as the rest of the wells in the field are, I'm coming here to show that there is a poor communication between the wells, not that we came to prove that this is a separate reservoir. I believe that matter came up at a much earlier hearing sometime back.

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, Mr. Day, would you be willing to stipulate with the other side that they call this gentleman now as their witness on direct and you can cross examine him. Other than the fact that he is employed by Atlantic Richfield, you haven't shown that he is an adverse witness.

MR. DAY: Sir, as I understand the evidentiary rules, you have to announce that it is an adverse witness before you start examination. The testimony would develop him as an adverse witness. The only reason really to identify him as an adverse witness is so that we can ask leading questions of the witness.

MR. LUCERO: You can do that on cross examination.

As I understand you want to call him now in the interest of order.

MR. DAY: In my presentation of the case.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, until we see Mr. Day's direct case on separation or as Mr. Day pleases, poor communication, if his case is poor communication it could be that both Atlantic Richfield and Amoco will not take an adverse position to that. I think we should see Mr. Day's direct case, it is entirely possible that if his witness is just going to talk about poor communication we may be in complete agreement.

MR. DAY: Well, sir, then we can ask the witness to

so testify.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle?

MR. HINKLE: I think this is entirely out of order and he should elicit this information on cross examination rather than trying to put it on as part of his direct. As Guy has said, we need to know what their position is. They have stated what their position was before and now it seems to be a little different, so I think they ought to make it clear to the Commission what they are contending and then we will put on our evidence accordingly.

MR. RAMEY: I think you are right, Mr. Hinkle.

Mr. Day, I think if you can ask this witness some general

questions, I think that is fine, but to expect him to go into

his exhibits and such at this time when we don't know what his

exhibits are, I think that is out of order.

MR. DAY: All right, sir, thank you.

Q (Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Christianson, you have made a study of this field, would you describe to the Commission the origins or beginnings or formations of this reef? You may feel free to go back to the limit of time or whatever time is appropriate.

A. Well, let me make it plain that I'm not a practicing geologist although I have a geology degree, so you won't get the kind of detailed testimony that you might out of a geologist who has been practicing at that profession.

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Nevertheless, it is my understanding that the reef was a coralin-type barrier reef. It has certain similar characteristics with the reefs, as I understand it, that are possibly being deposited in the Bahamas, although, of course, there are lots of differences but it was deposited under that sort of conditions, as I understand it, that is deposited in a shallow sea, coralin material, primarily limestones at that time, of course. I mean it developed into limestone as geologic time went on and, of course, these are really animals that build this reef and it is their shells that form the framework of the reef. And with the geologic time there was a subsidence. Of course, prior to subsidence you had wave action from the sea, the south side of the reef faced the open sea apparently, the back or the north side of the reef was a lagoonal area and again, this is probably somewhat similar to some of the reefs that are developing, perhaps in the Bahamas and perhaps the Great Barrier Reef of Australia at the present time, but a shallow, reasonably shallow warm sea but with wave action working on the front side of the reef, wearing away some of the rock which naturally drifted down the slope of the reef and was being reworked frequently. At any rate, after this period of time, there was a time of subsidence and burial by younger sediments Apparently then you began to have sluing and fracturing throughout the reef core, and as it was buried deeper, of course,

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there would be more fracturing taking place and then a little later on in the --

Q. What would that be due to?

A Due to probably local movement. There was subsidence going on, earth movements which could cause fracturing.

MR. BUELL: Excuse me, Mr. Christianson. May it please the Commission, this is all very interesting, Mr. Christianson's opinion of the origin of the Empire-Abo Pool but based on the record that is before this Commission in this de novo case, there is no way in the world this can be adverse in any position that Mr. Cox, the Applicant, has taken because he hasn't taken a position on it.

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, Mr. Day, may I ask you some questions.

MR. DAY: Yes, sir.

MR. LUCERO: Have you talked to this witness before?

MR. DAY: Yes, sir.

MR. LUCERO: And have you seen any of his exhibits?

MR. DAY: Yes, sir.

MR. LUCERO: Well, what do you intend to prove by showing that he is an adverse witness?

MR. DAY: Well, now that I can't go into specifics, sir, he is just a witness, I suppose.

MR. HINKLE: If the Commission please, I think it is entirely out of order

sir.

MR. LUCERO: You made him your witness by calling him,

MR. DAY: It is important for the Commission, I believe, to know how the reef was formed and I'll tie it --

MR. BUELL: And again I tell the Commission, that is not our burden. I think Mr. Day should proceed with his witnesses. In all probability Mr. Christianson will agree completely with you on the origin and birth of the Empire-Abo Pool and will not be adverse in this position. We are looking at this completely reversed.

MR. DAY: It's my witness, sir.

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, sir, do you feel in your mind, after having talked to him, if you have seen any of his exhibits or if you haven't, that you can bring all of what you need to bring out an far as your case is concerned through cross examination. You have free latitude.

MR. DAY: Mr. Lucero, I feel that I'm on direct now and all I'm doing is going into the origin of the field, how it was formed, and then 111 tie it into matters farther down.

MR. LUCERO: Yes, sir, but up to this point you haven't shown that he is an adverse witness to your case, other than the fact that he is employed by one of the other parties.

MR. DAY: Well, sir, I'm calling him my witness. He has been subpoened, or was at one time.

MR. HINKLE: I don't remember who they subpoened and

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who they didn't but I remember that we discussed who would appear here at the last hearing. As far as I know I don't believe any of them have been subpoened for this hearing.

MR. BUELL: All of the witnesses have been subpoened that have been subpoened for the de novo Cara 5171 and this is a continuation of that, so they are still under your subpoena. According to my records Mr. Christianson has never been subpoened.

MR. DAY: As requested just a moment ago, I will stay with the general questions of the witness.

MR. LUCERO: Mr. Day, you are stating that you are not calling him as an adverse witness but you are calling him as a witness involving your case?

MR. DAY: For general questions, yes, sir.

MR. LUCERO: You don't have the opportunity to cross examine him there. In other words, you withdraw your statement that he is an adverse witness?

MR. DAY: Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: You may proceed.

MR. DAY: Thank you, sir.

- - A That is correct.
- And you referred to the lagoon area in the front reef. Would this be then a lagoon area or, do you call it the

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back reef, would that he proper? And then your main reef section and then where the ocean has hit, the wave action hit the front of the reef, that would be the front of the reef?

- A. That is correct.
- Q Mr. Christianson, would this all be on a straight horizontal plane or would it vary?
- A. Well, the reef's building organisms began, I'm sure, on a base that was sloping toward a sea bottom, in a shallow sea situation, sloping from the land to the north into the basin to the south.
  - Q Which would be the fore of your reef?
- A. Right, from the back reef to the fore reef and then the reef organisms built up from a base that was undoubtedly gently sloping from north to south, a typical sea bottom.
- Q So that it would come like this, a peak here and then slope down into the basin?
- A. Yes, you are speaking of the top of the reef, I'm ture.
  - Q The top of the reef and then coming down to --
- A. The general characteristics are a flatter dip on the top of the reef from the crest to the north and a more steep dip from the crest to the south or southerly direction.
  - Q And then that is where it toes out?
  - A. That's right.
  - Q Now, on what part of that formation is the Cox Well?

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	A.	Well	, he's	on	the	down	dip	fore	reef	or	the	sout
edge	of	the rec	ef dev	<b>el</b> o;	pmen	t.						•

- Q I see. The unit was formed, you said, in October 1, 1973?
  - A. Right.
- Q And what kind of a unit maintenance is being done on this field?
  - A Excuse me?
- Q Okay, your unit maintenance or your recoverment today, sir?

A Well, we are attempting to take as much advantage as possible of the natural gravity drainage which is in effect in the reservoir and that is by injecting some, well all of the available produced gas, after having been moved through the gas plants, which averages roughly sixty-five percent of the produced gases, reinjected into the secondary gas cap, which has developed at the top of the reef that you were describing a moment ago and it is moving downward with the oil moving ahead of the expanding secondary gas cap, taking advantage of the excellent vertical and horizontal and lateral communication that has been evidenced from all types of field production history.

Mr. Christianson, do you know of the ownership of the field, do you know how much Amoco and Arco own of this field?

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- Q What percentage is that?
- A Oh, at the present time Arco has got thirty-four point one four percent and Amoco, I believe, is about thirty-four point oh, seven percent of the total unit participation.
  - Q That is a little over sixty-eight percent?
  - A Correct.
  - Q Are you familiar with the drilling companies?
  - A. Yes, sir, I am.

MR. DAY: No other questions.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle?

MR. HINKLE: No, I think we will bring all of this out again in our direct examination.

MR. RAMEY: The witness may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. DAY: If it please the Commission, we will call Mr. Glenn Noell, that is N-o-e-1-1.

### W. GLENN NOELL

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

### DIRECT EXAMINATION

24 BY MR. DAY:

Q Would you state for the record your name, please, sir?

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****	4	A. Dallas, Texas.
.f	5	How long have you lived there?
		A Approximately twenty years.
	6 7	a All right, sir, would you please tell the Commission
		your educational background and your business background?
	8	A I have a Bachelor of Science from the University of
eral Court Reporting Service 87501 No. 122, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Phone (505) 982-921?	10	Oklahoma in geological engineering, graduating in 1950.
ew Mexic 2	11	Q From what school, sir?
7.9.21 12-921	12	A The University of Oklahoma.
rr Repo 2, Santa (505) 98	13	Q What is your business and professional occupation?
al Co. 12. Phone:	14	A. I spent about six years working for a natural gas
General Calle Mejia, No. Ph	15	company and in 1957 I moved to Dallas, Texas, still working
s Calle		for the same company and I joined H. J. Gruy and Associates
825	16 17	in 1961 and have been self-employed with them ever since.
	18	a Sir, in what capacity?
	19	A. I am a vice president in charge of reservoir and
	20	evaluation studies.
	2	MR. DAY: May the qualifications of the witness
	2	be accepted by the Commission?
•	2	MR. RAMEY: Yes.

My name is, the initial W., Glenn, G-1-e-n-n,

And where do you live, Mr. Noell?

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(Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Noell, where does the

Gruy company have offices and what is their primary function,

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business and occupation?

A. We have offices in Dallas, Texas, Houston. Gruy
Management, which manages oil and gas producing properties, has
offices in Corpus Christi and we have an office of sorts in
New York City and one in Washington, D.C.

- Q And does your company do any work outside of the State of Texas?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q Would you tell the Commission what areas?

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, you all accepted this witness's qualifications as a petroleum engineer. Now the work that the other people in the Gruy firm do in Texas or New Mexico or Arabia I don't think has any bearing on his qualifications which have been accepted, so I move that we get on with it.

MR. DAY: Thank you, I'll withdraw the question.

- Q (Mr. Day continuing.) I will ask you if the Gruy Company has had any opportunies to do any studies on the Empire-Abo Field in Eddy County, New Mexico.
- A. We represented Yates Petroleum Corporation during the unitization procedures, mainly on an advisory capacity.
- And have those records and studies of your company been available to you?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q And have you studied them?

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A	Yes,	sir
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- Q And have you made other studies of the Empire-Abo Field?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q All right, sir, have you made any studies as to the oil-water contact levels points in the field?
- A We have pretty well accepted what the Unitization Committee has come up with as established the cil-water contact.
  - Q. Do you have any exhibits on this with you?
  - A No, sir.
- Q You don't have any plats in which you have made any water studies?
  - A We have some as far as water production.
  - Q I stand corrected, you said water production.
  - A. Yes.
  - Q May we see those exhibits?

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, may I inquire if he has a couple of these exhibits that he posted on the board for us so that we won't have to go over there and get between him and his witness to be looking at them?

MR. DAY: I appreciate that, Mr. Buell. Apparently what they have done is taken an Amoco prior exhibit and blown it up and made their own contours on it. You don't have any extras?

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THE WITNESS: I don't have any extras.

MR. DAY: I apologize. Maybe during the recess I can get them reproduced at one of the blue print companies.

(THEREUPON, a discussion was held off

the record.)

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hunker, how did you mark those exhibits?

MR. HUNKER: I marked them DN-Four and DN-Five of Mr. Cox's.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you.

- Q (Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Noell, would you look at what has been marked as Mr. Cox's DN-Four and is that a set of your studies of the water production in September of 1973?
- A. That is correct, on water production as well as oil rates.
- Q All right, sir, and the next exhibit which has been marked as Cox's DN-Five, is that a similar study but as of October 1975?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q All right, sir, would you show to the Commission the water production level or points on the first exhibit and what has occurred in the ensuing two years?
  - A. Two things have occurred.
  - Q Excuse me, Mr. Noell, feel free to point.

A. Two things have occurred, obviously, from September of '73 to October of '75, the oil rate on the unit, on a per well basis, has increased by three times on a per well basis. It has had the effect of bringing more water in due to the high rate, plus a partial water drive, I assume, and so that in essence what is happening is that it is true that the gas cap is coming down but by the same token, the water production on the lower wells is increasing and moving northward.

- All right, sir, and what do you find in your comparison between 1973 with the amount of water produced in 1975, the amount of water produced?
- A Well, on certain wells it was not too significant, depending on how high structurally you were. The way we have contoured it, the over all zero water producing -- in other words, one that is producing water free has increased from here to here, represented by this blue.
  - All right, sir, you have heard the testimony of the recycling of gas, approximately sixty-five percent of the gas taken out and from your own studies of the field, would you please state to the Commission, in your opinion, what will happen to the production in the Cox well?
    - Mell, the gas injection is only partially effective because they are only injecting sixty-four or sixty-five percent of the gas, so this is going to allow, in the two years that demonstrated this, that the water production on the

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Cox well will continue to increase until finally it will become uneconomical to produce it.

- Q All right, sir, will any oil be left behind in the Cox lease if the water comes through?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q All right, sir, then you have gas here and water here but you state, in your opinion, the water will overtake the Cox well?
  - A That is correct.

MR. DAY: We pass the witness at this time, may it please the Commission.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of this witness? Mr. Buell?

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, could

I inquire, Mr. Day passed the witness, may I inquire, does he intend to have more direct from this witness.

MR. DAY: I may have some rebuttal.

MR. BUELL: But as far as your direct is concerned you are through with him, except for rebuttal? The reason I asked, Mr. Day, I was going to recommend that you go ahead and finish all of your direct with this witness and then we could cross examine him in one big swoop.

MR. DAY: I think at this time that is all of the questions I have, Mr. Buell.

### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

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Mr. Noell, my name is Guy Buell, I represent Amoco Production Company and I'm a lawyer, not an engineer or a geologist, I hope you will be patient with me as I stumble and fall along.

I understand you to say that your company had represented Yates during the unit negotiations?

- Yes, that is correct.
- Then I understand you to say that you had looked at the record, the file that your company had built up during the representation of Mr. Yates?
  - That is correct.
- I would take it by that then that you were not the Gruy Company employee that was assigned to represent Mr. Yates during that unitization endeavor?
- We operate mainly as a team and so in saying that only one person was involved is a misnomer. I have looked at the Empire-Abo at the current time that Mr. Garb was represent ing him. I did not take an active part in it at that time.
- You were not a member of the Gruy Company team that represented Mr. Yates?
  - That's right.
- All right, sir, you said that you had made other studies, would you mind detailing them for the record so that

the Commission will have a complete overview of your qualifications in this particular area?

A We have looked at, and when I say "we" I'm talking about Gruy and Associates.

I would rather hear what you have done, Mr. Noell, if you don't mind, I think that is what the Commissioners will be interested in. What have you done by way of reservoir engineering studies in the Empire-Abo Pool.

- A. We have looked at it in respect to Mr. Cox's request
- Q In other words, this is you, your, you as a person, your first exposure to the Empire-Abo Pool?
  - A The Empire-Abo, yes.
- Q All right, sir, based on your testimony with regard to Exhibits Number Four and Five, you didn't say, but I would have to infer from what you imply that you feel that the Cox deviated well is completed in the Empire-Abo Pool.
  - A. I think it's in the reef, yes, sir.
- Q You realize that in a prior Examiner Hearing Mr. Cox has testified that it was separate and apart and not in communication with the Empire-Abo Pool reservoir, are you aware of that?
- A. I'm aware that is what he testified. Our contention is that it is in a different stringer but still within the reef complex.
  - Q Well, does your cursury study of the Empire-Abo Pool

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reveal to you that the Empire-Abo reservoir itself originally is composed of different stringers?

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, we do object to the adjective "cursory". I don't know that it has been established that they made a cursury examination of the records

MR. BUELL: Mr. Day is right. I'm in error there and I would like to retract the word "cursory" and I'm going to ask Mr. Noell to detail the depth of his engineering analysis and study of the Empire-Abo reservoir.

We established from the available logs around Mr. Cox's well that correlation between porosity zones is almost impossible.

- (Mr. Buell continuing.) You limited your study to the area of Mr. Cox's lease?
- In general to that area that your map here indicates, yes.
- Now, this is only a small portion of the Empire-Abo Q. reservoir?
  - I realize that. A
  - You have not made a study of the Empire-Abo reservoir?
- Only going through the records that the unit was A. formed on.
- You wouldn't call that a study, would you, Mr. Noell, a detailed engineering study, reviewing the records that some other man prepared?

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- You feel that your review of material that was accumulated by someone else with your firm, your review of that material was an engineering study in depth performed by you?
  - Under the time that I was given to do it, yes, sir.

Well, in our work you have to sometimes. I just

got through coming back from Great Britain where I evaluated

a billion barrel reservoir on somebody else's work, so I

- When did you start?
- Oh, two and-a-half weeks ago.
- When, I'm sorry.
- About two-and-a-half weeks ago.
- So, you think that within the time frame that you had to work in that you have made a detailed engineering study?
- I have done a two-and-a-half week detailed study, yes, sir.
- Let me ask you this: What is the significance of your Exhibit Four and Five with respect to the subject matter of this hearing?

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<b>. A.</b>	It shows me but based on, I have read the testimony
presented	by other people here and it shows me that it was
inferred t	that the gas cap was going to drive oil down onto
Mr. Cox's	lease and I'm attempting to demonstrate that that
is not goi	ing to occur, that actually water production is going
to flood h	nis well out before that gas has any material effect
on oil rec	covery.

- Q Let me ask you this: Have you made a detailed study in the area of the Empire-Abo Pool reservoir in which the Cox lease is located as to the extent of the aquifer in that area?
- A. I'm going on record as saying it is probably pretty limited.
- Q Let me ask you this: Your study revealed to you that it is very limited, is that correct?
- A That is correct. This is based on some of the other Abo reefs mainly that I have studied.
- Q. So, even though, based on your own study and determination and your comparison of the Empire-Abo reef with other reefs with which you are familiar, that this aquifer is of a very limited extent, you feel that Mr. Cox's completion is going to be watered out?
  - A Yes, sir.
- And in view of that, now you are aware where he is completed, aren't you, with respect to the geographical confines of his lease?

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- Q Roughly, I may be off a little, Mr. Noell, but roughly sixty feet from the north line and nine feet from his west line?
  - A Yes, sir, I'm aware of that;
- Q And when do you think that well is going to be watered out?
- A Well, it hasn't been allowed to produce long enough to say for sure but as of October '75 it was making eleven hundred and ninety-five barrels of oil and thirty-two hundred and forty-four barrels of water in a short time. In other words, that well is going to have a short life, let's put it that way, if it is allowed to produce.
- Q Mr. Noell, I'm very poor at math, what percent water cut is that?
  - A Approximately twenty percent.
- Q Thirty-two hundred and forty-four barrels of water and not quite twelve hundred barrels of oil is ten or twenty percent water cut?
- A. No, about eighty percent, I'm sorry, I did this backwards.
- Q Would that not reveal to you, Mr. Noell, as a very experienced reservoir engineer, that the Cox zone or reservoir.

  I'll call it, the zone in which Mr. Cox has completed, is of an extremely limited areal extent in the northwest portion of

his lease?

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The unit assigned fourteen acres to the lease.

a But I'm interested in your opinion, Mr. Noell, you are the expert.

It is completed low structurally for one thing and so this is going to enhance the water production.

I realize that, in fact, he has only apparently four feet of effective porosity, is that correct?

I would give it a little more than that.

Roughly four or maybe a little more in your view? He has completed as high as he can complete it in that stringer

He attempted to complete in the same zone as the west offset and was not able to make a well in those particular correlative zones, obviously it is showing that there was not communication between the M-16 and his well.

Mr. Noell, again we are looking at a well that is sixty feet from the north line, nine feet from the west line, tucked right up there in the northwest corner of the lease, making eighty percent water, I'm going to ask you again, in your opinion, does that not indicate to you, as a reservoir engineer, that this four-foot zone that Mr. Cox has completed in, is of extremely limited areal extent under the Cox lease?

That is correct.

And has your study been detailed enough that you can tell me how many acres you think are productive in this

 Cox zone, under the Cox lease, has your study been that detailed?

- A. We have taken what the Commission has said as being productive of fourteen acres.
- Q That is not the Commission, you are going back to the Unit Committee. Let's forget about that, I'm asking you.
- A. I would suggest that there is at least that much, although we really don't have a control to establish that.
- Q You've got a well completed in a four-foot zone of porosity, give or take a little, cutting eighty percent water after a very short period of production and you say you as a reservoir engineer do not have enough data to determine the areal extent of that reservoir?
  - A. That's right.
  - Q Under the Cox lease?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Was your study detailed enough that you could estimate in your opinion, based on your observance of the performance of this well, knowing that it is tucked into the northwest corner, just about as close as it can get, cutting eighty percent salt water, couldn't you estimate that it has productive acres of maybe two-and-a-half or three?
- A. Well, we are lacking the information on the dry hole to the south.
  - I was coming to that. I'm glad you brought it up.

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What information are you lacking on the Amoco Diamond Federal Well?

A. All we have was a log. We did not have any well tests if there were any performed. We do see remnants of the reef down there.

Mr. Noell, you are aware, are you not, that at the time Amoco drilled this Diamond Federal Well that Mr. Cox owned the Empire-Abo rights under that well?

- A. That's right.
- Q So I'll guarantee you that we didn't touch the Abo.

  But you think you see a remnant in the Amoco Diamond Federal

  No. 1 of the four foot of porosity in the Cox well?
  - A I can't say it's the same porosity zone, no.
- Q You are also aware of the fact, are you not, that we furnished Mr. Cox, under subpoena the samples on the Diamond Federal through the Empire-Abo reef, are you aware of that?
  - A. We didn't see it.
- All right, sir, do you feel your data is a little lacking on the Amoco Diamond Federal well, let's go back up here to your client's lease. Were you titled on any data on the randomly drilled No. 1 and the randomly drilled Well No. 2?
  - A. We had access to that information.
  - Q Based on your study of these data, did you find

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that the Cox four-foot porosity stringer was present either in the old No. 1 or the No. 2?

A. I don't remember right now that test, I don't recall it. I don't think it went deep enough to catch that other stringer.

- Q. Would you like to check with him now or is your other colleague going to be a witness, am I invading your field here?
  - A. You are getting in his field.

MR. BUELL: So I can avoid that, Mr. Day, could you kind of tell me what he might cover so I won't --

MR. DAY: Probably he will go into that and you can cross examine him on those portions or those questions that you just submitted to this witness.

MR. BUELL: Well, I'm trying not to take Mr. Noell out of his direct and he talked about the fact that oil withdrawals are increasing you all's water production and it will water your well out, so I think I can go into that, I think that is a fair cross examination and what I'm trying to arrive at is the extent of this reservoir in the Cox zone, in the deviated completion, that after just a few months of production is cutting eighty percent salt water.

- A That's correct.
- Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) Now, did you look, since you made this study, this is your evidence, this is your

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testimony, did you look at the data furnished you on the ramdomly drilled Well No. 1 and randomly drilled Well No. 2 to try to determine whether or not the Cox zone extended that far? If you didn't, just say, "No, I didn't even look at those wells."

A. I'm trying to recall. To my knowledge, neither one of those wells went deep enough to test the zone that he is completed in in the deviated hole.

Q So, if I tell you that both of these wells went deep enough to go through the vertical interval in which the Cox deviated well is completed, would that indicate to you that your study has been somewhat less than complete?

A. That would indicate to me that that reservoir extends that far down to the Cox No. 1 and 2 undeviated wells.

- Q But you have not made a study of those two wells?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q. You have made a study?
- A. Yes

Q But you don't know if the wells are drilled deeply enough to cover it. I'm trying not to be argumentive but I will have to admit --

THE WITNESS: Off the record and just ask him. Did those two wells go deep enough to test that zone. To my knowledge it didn't.

MR. LUCERO: You are having a slight conversation

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over here. If you want to call any witnesses, call them, swear them in.

A. I'm going to say it right now and I stand corrected, if when he gets on the stand, to my knowledge the Cox 1 and 2 undeviated wells did not go deep enough to see the zone he is completed in in the deviated hole.

And if his testimony is that they do, or other testimony is that they do, and that is proven up, then your study was somewhat incomplete with respect to those wells?

MR. DAY: May it please the Commission, that is a hypothetical question at this point. He is testifying of his own knowledge. There has been nothing in the record at this point to show, other than Mr. Buell's statement that the other wells went deep enough to test those same correlative zones.

MR. RAMEY: That is correct, Mr. Buell.

MR. BUELL: All right, sir.

(Mr. Buell continuing.) Assume for the purpose of this question that not only your witness but other witnesses will testify, that randomly drilled No. 1 and No. 2 did go deep enough to penetrate the correlative interval in which the Cox deviated well is completed and that, as you are aware, both of these wells have been plugged and abandoned, or are you aware of that?

A. Yes, sir.

All right, sir, assuming for the purpose of this question, that they do go deep enough to encounter that correlative interval, would that not indicate to you that the entire Cox reservoir under the Cox lease has to be found between the bottom-hole location of randomly drilled No. 2 and the deviated Cox Well?

MR. DAY: I submit to the Commission that is the same question, he is just rephrasing it in different language.

MR. BUELL: I had asked him to assume.

- A Okay, I'm going to assume one thing, it could go at least that far. The reservoir can extend at least to the Cox 1 and 2.
- Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) Let me ask you this,
  Mr. Noell, in your detailed study of the Empire-Abo Pool and
  the area that is shown on your Exhibit Four and Five, have you
  gone back and investigated and found where edge wells would
  have a rather large percentage water cut and then with
  production that water cut would decrease?
  - A In a few instances, yes.
- Q But that doesn't affect your judgment in saying that the Cox well is going to water out?
- A. Not with only four to six feet perforated. The reason that the water production would drop on an edge well is that it would be perforated in more than one stringer and possibly if it is completed, the water that was in one stringer

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that was making the water.

I think I asked you earlier, I don't recall the answer, let me ask you again. Based on your study which is reflected by Exhibits Four and Five, how long a life do you give the deviated Cox well?

I can't answer that because I don't know what the allowable will be.

Assuming that the current conditions continue, the conditions under which this well has produced since it was completed, because that is the amount of production your data is based on.

- Is that assuming a fifty barrel a day allowable?
- My memory tells me that the Cox well has been producing thirty-five since completion. I could be wrong. You don't know what it has been producing?

It was thirty-five and then they raised it to fifty, was my understanding.

I'm not intimately familiar with the producing rate of the Cox well and I assume you are.

- It is too short really.
- Q. You can't make a prediction?
- That's right.

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, that's all I have. Thank you, Mr. Noell.

# CROSS EXAM. HATION

BY MR. RAMEY:

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Q Mr. Noell, do you have any production history on this well?

A. Yes, sir. It's just a few months is all it is.

Would you mind giving that to the Commission, please?

I believe the well started producing in August?

MR. COX: September 7th, sir.

Q (Mr. Ramey continuing.) It started producing September 7th? This exhibit indicates that the well has been producing roughly forty barrels a day since. Has the water production increased appreciably during that time except for a shut-in period here? Do you wish to refer to the exhibit, Mr. Noell?

A. Yes, please.

0 It appears to me that when the well is shut down the water production increases?

A. That is correct. This is the production that has been produced on the deviated well. The cum. production on the No. 1 undeviated well was approximately, I'm going to say five thousand barrels before they plugged and abandoned it

Q But there is no indication from this chart that you have here that the well is watering out, so to speak.
It looks like the operator has been able to maintain a fairly level production rate of oil.

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Q.	Until	you sh	ut it	in and	then	the w	ater	incre	8868
and hope	afully,	we don'	t have	enoug	h data	, it	will	come 1	bacl
down to	this or	iginal	curve,	at le	ast we	hope	for	awhil:	<b>e</b>
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MR. RAMEY: Thank you. Would you mark that as Exhibit Number DN-Six and submit it, please.

Mr. Hinkle, do you have a question?

MR. HINKLE: Yes, I have two or three.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

# BY MR. HINKLE:

- Mr. Noell, are you familiar with the water production from the well which offset the Cox lease and are within the Empire-Abo Unit?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q And you analyzed these in connection with your study?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you find that the water production in those wells was formerly more than it is at the present time?
- A. It is more, comparing it to September of '73 than it is to October of '75.
- Q Are you saying that it was more then than it is now?
  - A. No, it is more now in October of '75 than it was

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in September of '73.

- Are you sure of that fact?
- A On basically all wells, yes, sir.
- Q Isn't it a fact that the water rate in the past has been higher in these wells than it is at the present time?

MR. DAY: "By these wells," could you be a little more specific, Mr. Hinkle, "these wells" being which wells?

MR. HINKLE: The offset wells of the Cox lease which are within the Empire-Abo Unit.

MR. DAY: Do you wish to go into specific wells?

MR. HINKLE: No, all of the offset wells.

- A. Well, water production from the M-16 as of September '73 was approximately eight hundred and ninety-six barrels.

  As of Occober 1975 it was twenty-one, ninety-eight barrels of water.
- Q (Mr. Hinkle continuing.) What about before 1973?

  Is it a fact that some of those wells were making more water before '73 than they are at the present time?

MR. DAY: That would be before the unit, Mr. Hinkle?
MR. HINKLE: Yes, it would.

- A I can't answer that.
- Q (Mr. Hinkle continuing.) Now, your testimony, I believe, was to the effect that Mr. Cox's well is going to be watered out eventually from the migration of water up structure from the reef to his well, is that right?

A That is corre	A.	That	is	correct	
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Q Well, now, are you saying in effect that the oil which Mr. Cox is now producing is also coming along from the upper part of the reef and the unit to his wells?

A Would you repeat that?

Are you saying in effect that the oil which is being produced from Mr. Cox's well is also coming from the Empire-Aboreef which is within the Empire-Abo unit? You said the water is coming from there, now, is the oil coming from there?

A At least the stringer that he perforated in, yes, sir.

Q. So you admit that there is migration of oil from the Empire-Abo Unit area to Mr. Cox's well?

A No, sir, I didn't say that. I said the water was coming from the south, moving to the north. As I say, it is kind of hard to tell for sure but I would assume that most of the oil that Mr. Cox is producing in the short time he has produced it is coming from his lease and if the water continues to move northward, definitely he will not get any of the oil that is under the Empire-Abo Unit.

Q How much area of Mr. Cox's lease are you talking about that it could come from?

A. We are back to Mr. Buell's question. I don't think we have enough control to really say.

Q Two-and-a-half or three acres?

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A.	Well,	all	I can	say,	the	Unit	agreed	it	WAS
ourteen.		:	2						

- Q Well, if it were fourteen, has the oil in place already been produced on Mr. Cox's lease?
  - A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q In your opinion, would Mr. Cox's well, which is eight feet from the Unit line, drain any oil from the Empire-Abo Unit area?
- A Wa will have cross sections that have been prepared that is going to show that there is poor communication from well to well. You cannot correlate from well to well and it's on testimony already, so it is our opinion that the Cox well is not perforated in the same porosity streak as the M-16, say is.
- Q In your study have you found that there is good vertical and horizontal communications throughout the reef area?
  - A In some places, yes, sir.
  - Q I'm talking about --
- A. I don't think you can make a statement that it is a homogeneous reef and it is all inter-connected. I think we have several things we are going to demonstrate which will prove that they aren't.
- Q Generally speaking there is good communication horizontally and vertically throughout the reef area, is that

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right? Wasn't that found to be a fact by the Engineering

Committee who made a study preparatory to unitization. You

said you represented the Yates in connection with that.

A Well, it is strictly my opinion, I do not think there is that good of communication?

MR. HINKLE: That's all.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions? Mr. Stamets?

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

- Q Mr. Noell, is the Cox well in communication with the Empire-Abo Unit reservoir?
  - A. I'm unable to answer that for sure.
- Well, now, to an earlier question you indicated that the production from the Empire-Abo Pool Unit would cause water to influx into the area of the Cox well and if the Cox well is not in communication with the Empire-Abo Unit, why would production from the Empire-Abo Unit affect the Cox well?
- A There again, like I say, there are places where there is good communication and there are places where there aren't.
- Q I would like for you to answer the question. In your opinion, is the Cox well connected with the Empire-Abo Unit or is it not?
  - A I'm going to go on record as saying it is not.

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- It is not?
- Right.
- What about your earlier response that production from the unit would affect the Cox well, was that in error?
  - No. sir.
- No. sir? Well, then can you explain the two diametrically opposed pieces of testimony?
- It may be connected in a well three mile away so that you are getting the effect by the higher rate of oil production coming out of the Unit is affecting the water production coming from the base of the reef.
- Well, if it is in communication three miles away, then it is in communication?
  - That's correct.
- Ω So your testimony now is that the Cox well is in communication with the Empire-Abo Unit reservoir?
- I would probably have to admit that in some places it is, yes.
  - Thank you.
- I do not think it is around the wells that are offsetting him, so consequently without --
  - That's all I needed. Thank you very much.

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RAMEY:

Q.

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	Page49
	Q Mr. Noell, let's go back to the Cox well. Are you
	familiar with how this well is producing?
	A It's on a pump.
.	Q It's on a pump? Is it pumping at capacity?
5	A No, sir.
6	Q Could a larger pump be put in and perhaps more oil
7	and more water be produced?
8	A. It is my understanding, yas.
9	Q Do you have any idea what the capacity of this
10	well would be with a larger pump?
11	A. We haven't made well tests on it but as I understand
12	it, it has the capacity to produce approximately a hundred
13	and thirty barrels of oil a day.
14	MR. RAMEY: Thank You.
15	MR. DAY: I have a few questions.
16	MR. RAMEY: Mr. Day.
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18	II SOUTDEAN KXAMINNITAN
19	
2	Q Ar. Noell, you have made other Abo reef studies?
2	
2	Q Is the Gruy Company on the mailing list of the
2	Unit, the Empire-Abo Field Unit?
;	A I believe so.

All right, and in your study you have also referred

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- A. Yes, sir.
- Q All right, sir, did you state earlier that in your opinion some of the reef is in the Amoco Diamond Federal well?
  - A. It is our opinion that there is a remnant there, yes,
  - Q All right.

MR. DAY: Before I forget it, may I submit these two exhibits and the one that the Commission asked to be introduced? We submit those exhibits to the record.

MR. RAMEY: Yes, they will be admitted.

(THEREUPON, Applicants Exhibits DN-Four,
DN-Five and DN-Six were admitted into
evidence.)

- Q (Mr. Day continuing.) You were talking about allowables with the Commission in response to some questions asked by Mr. Buell, do you have any suggestions of what would be a fair allowable to be granted to this well?
- A Yes, sir, I performed several parameters which may or may not have validity to them, but I think they do. It is obvious that the participation factor if he went into the unit would make the well non-commercial.
  - What are your suggested allowables?
- A. We have come up with two cases, one based strictly on acreage and taking into account what the offset wells are

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producing.

All right, sir, what acreage have you taken into
 account?

- A. We have given the L-16 forty acres, L-17 forty acres, the M-16 twenty-four acres.
- Q Excuse me, the M-16 is the west offset, the L-16 is the northwest offset and the L-17 is the north offset?
- A I believe that is correct. And then they have assigned fourteen acres to the Cox tract.
  - Q Where did you secure these figures of acres?
  - A These have come from the Empire-Abo unit agreement.
  - Q From the unit itself. Continue please.
- A. If you do it strictly on acreage then, if you go back to the October '75 monthly production which is the latest month I had, the production from the total of the three offset wells is thirty thousand, four hundred and forty-two barrels.
  - Q All right, sir.
- A So just by mathematical calculations, fourteen divided by a hundred and eighteen, which is the total acreage under the four tracts in question, times the thirty thousand, four hundred and forty-two barrels, you come up with an allowable of thirty-six hundred and twelve barrels per month which equates to a hundred and seventeen barrels per day.
- Q All right, then, in brief you are taking the Cox tract of fourteen acres, which was what the unit assigned to it

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the unit assignment of other acreage to the adjacent wells, the production of the adjacent wells, are you taking the fourteen acres from the total of a hundred and eighteen acres, times the daily production, monthly production and you come up with your fourteen, one hundred and eighteen times that to come up with your one hundred and seventeen barrels a day of oil?

- A. That's correct.
- Q Do you have any other approaches?
- A. Another way to do it would be to do it on gross acre feet.
  - Q Are these again from the Unit?
- A. These are again taken from the Unit. The L-16 has reported ten thousand six hundred and sixty-five gross acre feet of oil column. The L-17, fifteen thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine. The M-16 has two thousand, nine hundred and eleven. The Cox tract, according to the Unit has two thousand, six hundred and eighty-five gross acre feet of oil column. If you ratio that in the same manner as we did on the first case, you get about --
- Q That would be the number of acres in the Cox tract, the total?
- A The number of acre feet in the Cox, gross acre feet in the Cox tract compared to the total of the three offset.

  You get approximately eight percent of gross pay oil column

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in the Cox tract.

- Q And times production, what would that be?
- A Times current production would give a monthly rate of two thousand, five hundred and sixty-six, or approximately eighty-three barrels a day.
- That would be only eighty-three barrels of oil
   a day?
  - A That's right.

MR. DAY: Thank you. No other questions.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Noell, let me ask you one question.

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RAMEY:

- Q To go back, you stated earlier that approximately sixty-five percent of the gas that is withdrawn from the reservoir is re-injected?
  - A That is correct.
- Q What would be the effect if more gas were added, say enough gas to realize a zero decline in reservoir pressure what would be the effect of the water movement?
- A I think it would tend to hinder it, I don't know that it would necessarily stop it. You would have to probably at this stage of the game over-inject much more than the hundred percent of the produced gas in order to affect any stopping of the water flowing to the north.

Mr. Buell?

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MR. RAMEY: Thank you.

## RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

- Mr. Noell, I followed your testimony very closely and I believe that the two recommended allowables that you made for the Cox well were based on the data you took from the unitization studies, is that correct?
  - That's correct.
- I believe we established earlier in my cross examination of you that you had not made a detailed study of the Cox lease at this time with respect to the completion interval that the deviated hole is open in right now? I'm speaking of productive acreage and acre feet. You told me that you hadn't determined the productive acres.
  - That is correct.
- And if you don't know the productive acreage you certainly can't determine the agre feet, is that not correct?
- I'm relying on your expert engineers on this A. particular point.
- Well, of necessity, since you haven't studied it, you had to use the unitization study?
  - That is correct.
- And you are completely familiar with it, you reviewed it, remember?

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- Q And you are to some extent completely familiar with Mr. Cox's activities on his EA lease?
  - A That is correct.
- Q Let me ask you this, I hope we don't have to go into detail but let me ask you this: At the time that the unitization study came up with the fourteen productive acres and whatever gross acre feet you gave, the Aztec No. 1 Well on this Federal EA lease had been plugged and abandoned?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And subsequent to that unitization study, Mr. Cox, has he not, has come in and reentered the Aztec randomly drilled No. 1 and attempted to make a completion?
  - A I question what you call randomly.
- Q I'm saying randomly, it deviated but it wasn't intentionally deviated. You have seen the directional surveys on No. 1 and No. 2, haven't you?
  - A. Yeah.
- Q They are certainly not straight holes but no tools were used to direct them in a predetermined arrangement so I call that randomly drilled, it deviated but it was random, not intentionally.
  - A All right.
- Q All right, are we agreed that Mr. Cox reentered the Aztec No. 1 and attempted to make an Abo completion?

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- A No.
- Q He then moved over and drilled his EA No. 2, didn't he?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q He couldn't make a completion there?
  - A That is correct.
- Q Then he reentered old randomly drilled No. 1 and intentionally directionally deviated to a spot that we have discussed before, sixty feet from the north line and nine feet from the west line?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q Where he was able to make a completion in four, give or take a little, feet of porosity?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q I'm going to ask you this question: Has not all of the data that has been obtained on this lease, subsequent to the unitization study, proven to you as a reservoir engineer that that unitization committee was extremely liberal in productive acreage they assigned to the Cox tract and grossly liberal on the acre feet they assigned to the Cox tract?
- A. By virtue of the fact that the Aztec well did make something in the neighborhood of five thousand barrels of oil, I think it is logical to assume that at least up dip,

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there is probably still oil under this lease. Down dip we can't tell how far down it is, obviously it doesn't go very far.

- Q You have confidence in Mr. Cox's competency as a geologist, do you not?
  - A I have known him for fifteen years.
- Q Based on your study of all of the data of his efforts on randomly drilled No. 1 and randomly drilled No. 2, his well, he did everything that any competent geologist would do to attempt to make an Abo completion, didn't he?
  - A. I assume that is so.
  - And he couldn't, could he?
  - A. That is correct.
- And when he directionally deviated this well up in the northwesterly-most corner, all he could find was four feet of porosity, is not that correct?
- A That is as deep as he drilled, I don't know if there would be anymore below that or not.
- Q Well, based on all of the data ob sined from the directionally drilled well, all he could find was four effective feet of porosity?
  - A. Yas, sir.
- Q I'll ask you once more, has not all subsequently acquired data on the Federal EA lease since the unitization study showed that they were extremely liberal in their

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productive acre assignment and their acre feet assignment?

A It is a matter of opinion.

Q Well, what is yours?

A. Well, when it equates out and he goes into the unit, he goes in at five barrels of oil per month.

of Mr. Noell, I'm not asking you about that. That is something out of your sphere and expertise as a reservoir engineer. I'm asking you and I will ask you once more, has not all subsequently acquired data that you have seen gathered from Mr. Cox's Federal EA lease shown that the unitization committee was extremely liberal in the number of productive acres they assigned to that tract and the acre feet they assigned to that tract?

A I do not agree with that, no.

What data have you seen on the work that Mr. Cox did in the randomly drilled Aztec No. 1 that has confirmed the productive acres assignment or the acre feet assignment that the unitization committee gave to this tract, what data from Mr. Cox's activities on that well?

- A. That fact that he does now have a well.
- Q. He has a well up in the northwest corner. I'm talking about his reentry of the randomly drilled old Aztec No. 1. What data did he obtain to show you as a reservoir engineer that the unitization committee was right in their assignment?

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	A.	Well,	I	thin	k we	will	have	e later	testimony	or
this	that	is go	ing	; to	bring	g out	a s	imilar	situation.	

Q I'm asking you, your opinion, you are on the stand now, Mr. Noell, as an expert on the Empire-Abc pool, what data was revealed to you in Mr. Cox's attempt to make a completion on randomly drilled No. 1 that backed up the assignment of the unitization committee to that tract?

- A Except that that Aztec No. 1 produced five thousand barrels of oil, so there is oil, or has been oil under that particular lease.
  - Q And it was abandoned?
  - A That is correct.
- And none of Mr. Cox's activity in attempting to recomplete that well showed you anything except zero, is that not correct?
  - A. Well, that is a matter of opinion.
  - Q Could he make the well, that's the test?
- A Well, bear in mind that he was reentering an old well. The odds of him making a well even if --
- A All right, let's go to the new well. You know that he drilled No. 2 from the surface to total depth?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q What results from the drilling, the testing, the attempting to complete that well backs up your opinion that

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the unitization committee was right in their assignment of fourteen productive acres and whatever acre feet they assigned to that tract?

- A. The No. 2 did not prove anything.
- Q It certainly didn't prove anything to back up the work of the unitization committee, it did just the opposite, didn't it?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q What data was revealed to you from your study of the directionally deviated well up in the northwest corner, eight feet from one line that lends credence to the productive acreage the unitization committee assigned and the acre feet they assigned?
- A Well, just like I repeated, it proved to me that there is oil in some stringer from the Cox 1 and 2 up to the deviated well.
- Q. What was the highest amount of acre feet that the unitization committee contoured on the Cox Federal EA lease, do you know? Was it sixty feet?
- A. Well, the gross acre feet is two thousand, six hundred and eighty-five.
- Q And I think the largest contour, the thickest contour was sixty feet, is that not correct?
  - A I cannot recall.
  - Q Will you tell me how in this ever-loving blue-eyed

world this directionally drilled well that can only find four effective feet of porosity to complete in, confirms that liberal assignment of productive acreage that the unitization committee made?

MR. DAY: If it please the Commission, I don't know that it has been determined. There have been several asking questions but now he assumes it.

MR. BUELL: Mr. Reporter, will you strike the word "liberal", I'm sorry.

Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) With the word "liberal" stricken cut of that, will you explain to this Commission how the fact that all Mr. Cox could find was four effective feet of porosity confirms the acre feet assignment the unitization committee made to this tract?

A Wall, the four, whatever feet, is simply the well is completely bottomed at TD and that doesn't imply that there might be some productive stringers below that.

Q What data did the unitization committee have before them at that time to show that on the Cox lease there was deeper acre feet than you had encountered in the deviated well?

A. None.

Q None? In fact, according to your testimony and your memory and belief, the Cox well is vertically deeper than either the randomly drilled No. 1 and No. 2?

Q All right, I'll ask you once more now that we've got that out of the way. How could the directionally drilled hole, tucked up in the northwest corner, showing only four feet of effective porosity confirm the acre-foot assignment the unitization committee made to that tract?

A I will answer you again, I don't think it probably did and leave it at that. I don't know how many acres there is there as evidence.

Q All right, sir, I would like to have this clear to the record, I think you testified to it, but recalling that the bottom hole is some nine feet from the west line of the Cox lease, do you feel that the four-foot stringer that that deviated well is completed in extends on up into the unit area?

A These zones are not correlative so I cannot answer yes or no.

A Well, a moment ago you answered in a question of Mr. Stamets that you felt that it was in communication and that is the reason that the oil producting rate from the Empire-Abo Unit was adversely affecting your client's water production rate?

- A. In some fashion or other, I'm sure that it is.
- Q Well, this well is nine feet from the west line of the tract that the Unit M-16 well is located cn. Do you

feel that this four-foot stringer goes on to the west under the forty-acre unit that the M-16 well is located on? We do not have the data to say one way or the other.

All right, sir, I directed your attention to the west and you said you don't know, I'll direct your attention to the norhtwest, on your Exhibit Five is labeled the Gulf B tract, do you feel that that four-foot interval extends onto the forty acre unit designated Gulf B on your exhibit?

MR. DAY: That's the L-16, Mr. Buell, the unit designation?

MR. BUELL: I couldn't make it out. It could be L-16, it is kind of blurred there. That is why I identified it as the Gulf B tract on this exhibit.

- I don't have the information to answer your question I don't know.
- (Mr. Buell continuing.) Would your answer be the same if I asked you to the north?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Then how can you testify that the oil producing rate is adversely affecting the producing characteristics of Mr. Cox's well?
- By the encroachment of water, for one reason, which we hadn't seen before.
- Mr. Noell, I'm trying not to get confused but I'm getting confused. You testified a moment ago that you don't

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know that the Cox zone extends off the Cox lease?

A. That is correct.

- Q If it doesn't extend off the Cox lease there is no way in the world that production from any of the unit wells can affect its producing characteristics one iota, is there?
  - A If there is total non-communication that is true.
- Q Well, now, as an expert I'm going to insist that you take and stand fast on an opinion one way or the other.

  Is it your opinion that the Cox zone extends outside of the Cox lease into the Empire-Abo Unit or is it your opinion that it does not?
- A. I think there is a good possibility it does but I do not see that any of the Empire-Abo wells are in that same zone at this particular time.
- Q Well, now, I'm not asking you whether or not in your opinion the M-16 is completed in the same zone of porosity as the Cox well, that is not my question. My question to you was, whether or not in your opinion, the Cox completion stringer extends under the M-16's forty-acre proration unit?

  Now, put that way can you answer it?
  - A I would assume that it probably does.
- Do you think it extends under the forty-acre proration unit assigned to the L-16 or identified on this exhibit as the Gulf B forty-acre tract?
  - A I assume that it does.

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- Q And I will ask you the same question with respect to the offsetting tracts to the north?
  - A. I assume it.
- and with the mechanics of drainage, radius, things of that nature with which you are so intimately familiar with.

  Looking at this well only nine feet from the west line and sixty feet from the north line, is it your opinion, as I believe I heard you express a little earlier, that none of the oil that is being produced from the Cox well is coming from the Empire-Abo Unit.
- A. Obviously part of it is coming from the Cox lease itself. Now, how much more would be coming from the Unit, at this time it is impossible to tell.
- A Have you made a study to try to determine that,
  Mr. Noell?
  - A. No, sir, I haven't.
- Q Would not just your common sense and extensive experience as a reservoir engineer, with your intimate knowledge with the mechanics of drainage, tell you that a well completed only nine feet from a line that some of its production must of necessity come from the tract that is across that west line?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. And if I ask you the same thing with regard to the

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same?

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MR. BUELL: That's all I have, thank you.

you, Mr. Noell.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle?

MR. HINKLE: One question.

That is correct.

# RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. HINKLE:

Mr. Noell, referring to your testimony in response to Mr. Day's question in regard to the production and the allowable from the Cox well and the offset wells, did you take into consideration or ignore the unit replacement of voidage; did you take into consideration or did you ignore the relative voidage; did you take into consideration the oil-in-place volume in arriving at your production figures?

A Only to a certain extent as far as just common knowledge. I have given the parameters that I have set out here.

Q What do you mean by "a certain extent as far as common knowledge"?

A Well, as a for instance, the M-16 lease according to the Unit parameters has been giving on its percentage basis over six times the original oil in place. The Cox well

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in the Unit parameter was giving something like fourteen percent.

- Q But you didn't actually take into consideration those elements that I have referred to?
  - A No, sir.

MR. HINKLE: Okay, that's all.

### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAY:

- Mr. Noell, the Aztec Well and the Cox No. 2 Well, EA No. 2, they watered out, did they not?
  - A That is my understanding, yes.
- And the figures on any of the assigned allowables to this well were based on Unit parameters from the Unit study, is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q You didn't do a restudy of the Unit you took the Unit figures as the paramenters?
  - A Yes, sir.
- And as to the life of this well I believe you stated there was not enough history of production, how long it would be but it would be a short life before it watered out?
  - A I believe so.
  - Q And as far as oil, there is oil under the Cox lease?
  - A. Yes, sir.

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				Page		8
Q. Is:	it possil	le to	determine	how muc	h oil	is coming
from adjoining	g leases	or the	Cox leas	e?ॣ		
A. No,	sir.					
MR.	DAY: No	other	question	s.		
MR.	RAMEY:	Any ot	her quest	ions of	the wi	tness? He
may be excused	<b>d.</b>					
(TH	EREUPON,	the wi	tne <b>ss</b> was	excused	•	:
MR.	RAMEY:	We wil	l take a	fifteen	minute	recess.
(TH	EREUPON,	the he	aring was	in rece	ss.)	
MR.	RAMEY:	The he	aring wil	l come t	o orde	r.
Mr.	Day, wil	ll you	proceed w	ith your	next	witness,
please?						
MR.	DAY: Ye	es, tha	nk you, M	r. Ramey	. We	would call
Dr. Rehkemper	. That's	R-e-h	-k-e-m-p-	e-r.		
		L. JAME	S REHKEMP	ER		
called as a w	itness, 1	naving	been firs	t duly s	worn,	was
examined and	testifie	d as fo	llows:		\$2	
	ļ	DIRECT	EXAMINATI	OM		
BY MR. DAY:						

Would you state for the record your name, please?

Where do you live, Dr. Rehkemper?

L. James Rehkemper, R-e-h-k-e-m-p-e-r, all one word.

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- I live in Dallas, Texas.
- How long have you lived there?
- I have lived there the past eight years. born there but I moved from there for about twenty years and returned in 1968.
- Would you give the Commission your educational background, please, sir?
- I received a Bachelor of Science degree in geology from the University of Texas in 1955, a Master of Arts degree at the University of Texas in 1956, and a Ph.D from Rice University in 1969.
  - That was in geology?
  - All in geology.
  - All right, sir, and what is your business background?
- From 1956 to 1963 I was employed with Mobil Oil I worked North Texas, the Anadarko Basin and my Company. last year-and-a-half with Mobil was in North Africa where I worked for them in Tripoli. I left Mobil and returned to school for my doctorate degree. Upon graduation I was employed at the Sun Production Research Laboratory in Richardson, Texas I was involved in clastic petrology research for approximately three years, after which time I was sent to the Division Office 22 where I was on the Division Geologist staff. 23

Following that experience, I was still with Sun, I was put into a new technology group where I was involved in

seismic interpretation of bright spots on land.

Q. All right.

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In October, that would have been October '74, I started working for H. J. Gruy and Associates and I'm currently senior geologist with H. J. Gruy and Associates in Dallas.

- Are you a member of any associations or societies? Q.
- I am a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society of Economic Paleontologists ard Mineralogists, a member of Sigma Chi and the Dallas Geological Society.

MR. DAY: We submit the qualifications of the witness 34 MR. RAMEY: I think he is a qualified geologist, Mr. Day.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

(Mr. Day continuing.) Dr. Rehkemper, I will direct your attention to the Empire-Abo reef field and I will ask you some general questions and then follow with more specific questions.

Have you had an opportunity to make some studies of this field?

- Yes, sir, I have.
- You heard earlier testimony of the formation of this reef by Mr. Christianson?
  - Yes, sir.

Q.	Do	you	agree	in	general
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A I think he has it, yes. This reef is a little different from many reefs in that it is a transgressive reef. Most taefs by the nature of their development are regressive, they tend to build out over the shelf but Hugh describes this particular reef as transgressive and it built landward. I agree with his interpretation that it is a reef that could be comparable to the Great Barrier Reef.

Q All right, sir, and basically the reef is in three portions, the back reef, the main reef and the fore reef?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q Generally speaking is the fore reef tighter or as porous or as permeable as the rest of the main reef?
- A. Your fore reef facies would most likely be tighter.

  It is deposited in deeper water where you have less wave agitation, therefore, you would have less porosity development unless it is secondary porosity.
- So a well in the fore reef would be in a tighter formation generally speaking, than the wells in the back reef or main reef?
  - A. Very definitely.
- All right, sir, have you made any studies as to the local communication. I'm not talking generally through the Abo reef field of communication in general terms, I'm talking about local communication?

A.,	Yes,	I	hav	e.

- Q Have you made any studies of local communications in connection with the Cox Federal EA Well?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- All right, siz, will you please tell the Commission if you have made any log studies of the adjacent wells to the subject Cox well?
  - A By log you mean log analysis?
  - Q Yes, sir.
- A. I have not performed any log analysis as far as coming up with the particular water saturations and porosities no. I have looked at it in a qualitative sense.
  - And have you made any correlations with these logs?
  - A Yes, I have attempted a correlation.
  - Q Can you correlate by porosity?
- A No. Porosity is quite varied within any particular correlative zone. A zone can be correlative but you will not necessarily have porosity developed within that zone in all wells.
- Q All right. I ask you if you made a correlative zone study of the logs between the Cox well and the M-16 well?
  - A Yes, I have.
- Q And what did you find and do you have an exhibit on that?
  - A. Yes, sir, I do.

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Q Which one is it?

A. The exhibit that I have is actually taken from an earlier exhibit made by Arco and I believe it was an exhibit in the November 1975 hearing.

Q That is what you are pointing at now?

This is a portion of their east-west cross section. It is a structural cross section hung on a sea level datum. Here is their top of the reef as they picked it. Also indicated on the original exhibit were the perforations of these three wells, the M-16, the Cox and the L-17. Now, I have added to this cross section, the additional perforations by Cox, one of which was apparently above the main reef, the other was in the upper part of the main reef. Now, this cross section illustrates that the correlative zone which is producing in the M-16 Well, was tested in the Cox well. Below the Cox well is a report of the test which was performed in that zone, which was from sixty-one, sixty-two to sixty-one, seventy. It was perforated with twenty shots, it was acidized with five hundred gallons, swabbed dry, acidized with seven hundred and fifty gallons, swabbed dry, with a slight show of oil and gas. Acidized with ten thousand gallons of fifteen percent, swabbed dry, no fluid entering and they left three hundred and thirteen barrels of load on recovery.

Now, this indicates to me that the porosity developed in this zone in the Amoco Well.

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### Q Is that the M-16?

A The M-16. It was not present in the Cox Well. In other words, you did not have porosity and permeability continuity between these two wells. Had you had porosity and permeability continuity, this well would have been productive in this zone. Instead, this well has produced in a lower zone which was not perforated in the M-16 Well.

Now, if we go to the north, we have --

- Q Your conclusions from that is that the producing zone of the Cox Well is related or communicative with the M-16 or not?
  - A It is not.
  - Q It is below that zone of the M-16?
  - A The M-16 is producing from up here.
- Q All right, sir. Do you find that the Cox zone is present in the well to the north?
- A. Yes, I would say by my correlations the zone which is perforated and producing in the Cox Well is present and productive in the L-17. Now, I cannot say that there is communication, that there is porosity and permeability continuity within this zone between these two wells.
- Q All right, sir, have you found any evidence in the immediate area of local lack of communication?
- A. Yes, and I refer to my Exhibit Number Two which is a short west to east cross section, labeled AA Prime, which

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runs between the Exxon No. 5, which is a producer, to the No. 3, which is a dry hole, to the L-20, which is the No. 4.

MR. BUELL: Pardon me, Mr. Day, he called that Exhibit Number Two, it couldn't be. Could we go off the record and correct that?

(THEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.)

A Okay, my discussion of the second exhibit which I have to show, which is DN-Seven, the line of cross section for DN-Seven is illustrated on Exhibit DN-Eight and is labeled AA Prime.

This is not a structural cross section, it is a stratigraphic cross section. It is hung on a shale datum within the Bone Springs.

The Humble No. 3 Empire Federal was the first hole drilled. It was a dry hole, they ran three drill stem tests, the upper one they recovered three feet of gas cut mud, the second test overlapped a portion of the first, they recovered thirty feet of salt water cut mud. The third test recovered eleven hundred and seventy feet of salt water.

The top of the reef, which I indicate on this cross section, was agreed upon by the unitization committee. I had no sample control so I had to take them at their word that this is the top of the reef.

In the Humble No. 5 Well, the zone which is producing

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was tested in the No. 3 Well and it was found to be tight. These two wells are approximately two hundred and twenty feet apart.

Sixteen hundred and fifty feet further to the east is the Humble No. 4 or the unitization designation, L-20. Here again it shows that the upper zone, which is producing in the No. 5 Well and was tight in the No. 3 Well, is again productive here, indicating that you do have permeability barriers within this reef through the same correlative zone.

- All right, sir. In these studies that you have made to show that there is communication, local communication can vary and in some instances is very poor, such as there is no communication between the M-16 and the subject Cox well?
  - A. Right.
- Q How did you find the porosity within the reef reservoir, is it distributed regularly or irregularly?
- A It would be very irregular, yes, sir.

  MR. DAY: We pass the witness at this point, Mr.

  Ramey.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness? Mr. Buell MR. BUELL: Thank you, Mr. Ramey.

### CROSS EXAMINATION

# 24 BY MR. BUELL:

Q Doctor, you are aware of the purpose of this hearing

here today, are you not?

- A Right.
- Q. From the standpoint of the purpose in our being here today, what is the significance of your exhibits and testimony in that regard?
- A My purpose here is to show that the zone which is productive in the Cox well is not productive in the M-16 Well, and, therefore, you cannot assume permeability and porosity continuity between any two wells.
- Now, in your direct, Doctor, with regard to the M-16, I understood you to testify that the Cox zor was present in the M-16 but it wasn't tested nor a con letion attempt made?
- A. Right, right. Now, you have to differentiate between zone and pay zone. A correlative zone is a zone which is correlative time-wise. In other words, this was deposited at the same time this was deposited so they are correlative zones. What I'm saying is, that although this zone is present here, it was not productive.
- Q In view of the fact that it wasn't tested, how do you make your determination that it was not productive?
- A Okay, well, the only evidence we have is -- well, if it was productive it should have been perforated I would suspect. The only log suite I had on this was a gamma ray neutron which is a poor log at best. I say it could have been

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present here but I cannot say whether it is productive or not.

Q Well, a moment ago you said that it wasn't productive and I wanted to clear the record.

A Okay. Well, all I can say is that this particular zone is present but I cannot say it was productive or not productive. I believe I was spending most of my time on this upper zone here which I think we know was not productive here or not productive there.

MR. DAY: Dr. Rehkemper, you are pointing to Exhibit Number Nine?

#### A. Yes.

MR. BUELL: And incidentally, that was never identified for the record on his direct and the first cross section that the Doctor testified to as he referred to as an Arco exhibit in the previous hearing has now been identified as Cox's DN Exhibit Number Nine.

- Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) All right, sir, I did understand correctly when you testified that you had not made a quantitative analysis of any of these logs?
  - A That is correct, sir.
- Q So, that is the reason that you cannot form a judgment as to whether or not the Cox zone is productive or not productive in the M-16?
  - A Right.

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,	Q.	All	rigi	nt, i	sir,	while	e we	ar	on th	at, y	ou l	hear	£
the	discu	ssion	of	the	loc	ation	of	the	bottom	hole	of	the	Сох
Wel:	1?							*			4		

- A. Right.
- And it is only nine feet from the west line and the M-16 is to the west. As a geologist, would you be tremendously surprised if the Cox zone didn't extend as a productive zone of porosity over into the forty-acre proration unit assigned to the M-16?
  - A That is a possibility.
- Q. If I ask you that same question with regard to the Cox zone in the other directions, sixty feet from the northwest and sixty feet to the north, would your answer be the same?
- A. You say sixty feet from the Cox well it would be productive?
- Q The Cox Well is sixty feet from the north line, would you not be surprised if the Cox zone didn't extend past the north line of his lease in a northwesterly direction, as well as in a north?
- A. I would say it is possible. Based on a lack of continuity in this zone, the shallow zone, it may or may not be, you may or may not have porosity or permeability continuity. We know it doesn't happen here. We cannot say with any certainty that the zone carries into the Amoco M-16.
  - Q Now, you have already said with certainty that it

does, now let's try to keep the record straight.

- A Well, Yow, okay.
- Q For your sake as well as ours.
- A. Okay, the zone carries but I don't know if it is productive or not.
- Q I'll accept that. That is consistent with your prior testimony.
  - A Okay.
- Q Have you formed an opinion or a judgment, Doctor, as to whether or not the four feet of porosity that the Cox deviated well is completed in is completely under the Cox Federal EA lease?
- A Completely under the lease? I cannot say that because in the two wells, the Aztec Well and the No. 2, that particular zone was not penetrated in those two wells. Now, we go south to the Amoco Well, the Amoco Well, I have not seen the samples. I have not seen a sample description of the Abo reef. I was told that it was described as a biomicrudite. This is a classification of carbonate rocks used by Dr. Morrell Fulker, of the University of Texas. It indicates that you have fossil fragments, it indicates that they are coarse grained, coarse grained fossil fragments in this well. Now, this is character istic of reef facies. So based on that, like I say I have not seen it, I have been told that this is how it was described. There is reason to believe that the reef facies extends as far

down as the Amoco Well.

Now, I have not performed log analysis on the

Amoco Well. I have an analysis which was performed on that

well by Walter Eichmeyer who was former manager --

- Q Excuse me, is he in the room today?
- A He is not in the room, I have a report of his.
- Q Well, if he is not here for cross examination, I'm going to ask the Commission to instruct you not to go into that if we can't test his accuracy in the judgment that he made. I'm asking you for your opinion. You are the expert on the stand and my question was: Have you formed a judgment that the stringer reservoir in which the Cox deviated well is completed, that four feet of porosity, is confined entirely to the Cox lease?
  - A I cannot testify definitely that it is.
- Q And a moment ago you couldn't testify definitely as to whether or not it extended past his lease line?
  - A That is correct.
- Q So we are kind of at a hiatus as far as your expert testimony is concerned?
- A. That is correct. Well, we will go through it again.

  I feel like that zone carries to the north but I cannot testify
  that you have porosity and permeability continuity.
- Q A moment ago you said that you couldn't testify that we had porosity and permeability continuity to the west,

the northwest or the north, is that correct?

In the north offset but I cannot say that they are connected because in Exhibit DN-Seven we find that the same zone is productive and it contains porosity and permeability in the No. 5 Humble Well and the No. 4 Humble Well. We can make an assumption that if you have porosity and permeability continuity in between these two wells, you are wrong, because they have a well between the two that disproves that. This is the same situation as we have here. We have the productive zone, I'm referring to Exhibit Nine. We have a productive zone in the EA Cox No. 1, I feel that that same zone is productive in the No, L-17, but I cannot say that you have porosity and permeability continuity between those two wells and I show this as evidence that you can have permeability barriers within the reef.

Q Doctor, you see my confusion as earlier Mr. Cox contended, based on his geological investigation, that this was a separate stringer that had never been produced by any other well in the area, it was a separate and complete accumulation of oil of what is known as a common source of supply and I was wondering what you in your expert judgment could tell this Commission that would help them in deciding whether or not the deviated Cox well is in a separate and distinct accumulation of oil not heretofore produced by any

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other well, or whether it is simply another zone of porosity that is productive and in communication with the Empire-Abo field?

A. I cannot say that it is. You have porosity and permeability continuity. I will say this zone is productive elsewhere in the field but I cannot say that the two zones are connected.

All right, sir, so if we have no connection between the Cox zone and the Empire-Abo Pool, there is nothing from the standpoint of production from the Empire-Abo Unit wells that could adversely affect the producing characteristics of the Cox Well, is that correct?

A If you assume no porosity or permeability communications I would say, yes.

All right, sir, have you made a study to try to determine the extent of the Cox zone porosity under the Cox lease, areal extent I'm speaking of?

A. Areal extent, well, like I say, the only control we have is the Amoco Diamond Federal to the south and based on sample descriptions it looks like you are in a reef facies. Here again we have reef facies in a producing zone in the Cox well. You have reef facies in the Amoco Diamond Federal, whether you have permeability and porosity continuity, I cannot say. I would say that there is a possibility that you do.

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- A. By structure what do you mean?
- Q By structure, as a lawyer that's all I've ever heard you guys talk about, the structural contour.
  - A. The configuration?
  - Q Yes.
- A. By structure you can also mean internal structure of the reef.
- Q. Yes, you know, you draw all of there little wavy lines of equal height.
  - A Okay. Yes, I'm familiar with it.
- Q Generally speaking, and I'll direct your attention to your DN Exhibit Eight. In the area of the Cox Federal EA lease, how do we find the structure, are we going down structure across this lease or are we going up structure or just what?
- A You are going -- you go down and then you go up again, I believe. Well, it is indicated right here on Exhibit Nine. This is a structural cross section, this is the top of the reef. Okay, now, one thing that should be brought out is that this is a deviated hole, as you well know, and there is a vertical correction of thirty feet.

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	Q.	I	know	there	is	a	vertical	corre	ction	to	get	the
true	verti	C	al der	oth, I	do	nti	t know wh	at it	is.			

A Okay, well, there is a thirty-foot correction. In order to make this Exhibit Nine correct, this log would be shifted thirty degrees.

- Q Downward?
- A. Upward.
- Q Are you sure that this log of the Cox deviated well is not hung on true vertical?
  - A Well, let me check here just to make sure.
  - Q What does TVD mean?
  - A. That means true vertical depth.
  - Q So we don't have to do any shifting, do we?
- A Well, I don't know whether this log has been shifted, let me check. It's hung on a twenty-five hundred foot datum at this point. Okay, twenty-five hundred plus thirty-six twenty is sixty-one, twenty and, no, this has not be adjusted because it is at sixty-one, ten, twenty, forty, fifty. Okay, I'll take it back, it has been adjusted. I'm sorry. This has been adjusted for deviation.
- All right, sir, so we are coming down structurally even on the deviated well which is in the upper northwest corner of the Cox lease?
  - A Yes, moving down dip.
  - Q Coming down dip. Do you know whether or not the

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structure would continue downward into Amoco's Diamond Federal No. 1?

- A Yes, it does.
- Q I don't want to get you out of your sphere of expertise, but would you not expect that when you have an upstructure completion, producing according to Mr. Noell's testimony, eighty percent water, that if the reef, in fact, was present in the further down structure Amoco Diamond Federal Well, it would be completely watered?
- A Well, I may open up a barrel of worms here, but if we are in a transition zone here, I don't know if we are or not. There has been testimony in the past to the effect that we are. I don't know how thick this transition zone could be.
  - Q I'm asking your opinion, Doctor.
- A Yeah. Okay, I would say, I cannot tell you with any degree of certainty that this well would be wet in the Amoco Diamond Federal even though it is down dip.
  - Q Do you think it would be hydrocarbon bearing?
  - A I would say there is a possibility.
- Then in this common zone of porosity which you have alluded to, we would have oil, going down structure we would have water and then going further down structure we would have oil, is that a physical possibility, Doctor?
  - A Well, not if you have porosity permeability

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continuity, no.

Q Well, a moment ago you said that there was a good chance that you do have?

- A. I would say it is a possibility.
- Q That you saw this remnant over a vertical distance of -- how many feet is it from the bottom-hole location of the Cox deviated well to the Diamond Federal Well?
  - A The distance?
  - Q Just roughly.
  - A. I would say two thousand feet.
  - Q How far?
  - A Two thousand feet.
- Q Okay, you see the possibility of porosity and permeability communication over fifteen hundred feet, based on the fact that somebody told you that they saw in a sample log that there might be a little reef there but yet between the deviated Cox well and the M-16, although that is a much shorter distance, wouldn't you say that it is about five hundred feet?
  - A. That's probably six, sixty.
- Q Six, sixty, I'll give you a thousand if you want it, a much shorter distance, although you see the zone on the log you yourself can examine, you say that you doubt that we have continuous porosity and permeability communication, aren't you being a little inconsistent?
  - A No, I think you have a wide variability. I'm sure

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you can probably point to a cross section where you have a well. Now, referring to Exhibit Seven where you have wells more widely separated as would show communication, but I think in a reef it is highly variable.

- (a Is it kind of like beauty, it is just in the eyes
   of the beholder, and I'm not being facetious?
- A. Well, I think you are trying to, but just because you don't have continuity between these two, you don't have it between these two.
- No, that's not what I'm saying. I'm wondering how you as an expert, Doctor, and I'll admit for the record that you are an expert, how you can look at two completions over fifteen hundred feet apart and on the down structure one, someone told you that they looked at a sample log and there might be a reef there and you can form a judgment that you have porosity and permeability connection based on these data when over a distance of only six hundred feet where you can look at the data yourself you say, I'm convinced there isn't?
- A In that particular zone, sure, I think this is just logical.
  - That's all I can expect of you is your opinion.
- A. Now, you don't want me to bring this up, the log analysis indicates that they have a show.
  - Q Have you looked at the logs that we furnished Mr. Cox

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on the Diamond Federal No. 1?

No, I haven't.

Well, then where do you get your opinion that the logs said that you had a show?

I have a lot of respect for the professional ability of Walter Eichmeyer.

- Well, we are back to this?
- Right, this is the man.
- The guy who is not here?
- The one that is not here, right.

MR. BUELL: Mr. Cox, do you have with you a log of the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1?

MR. COX: No, I do not.

- (Mr. Buell continuing.) Then you never looked at it?
- I've looked at the gamma ray neutron, in fact, it was probably on one of Arco's sections, we can see.

Here's Amoco. I'm referring to an exhibit by Arco which I presume was presented in evidence in the November 19th hearing, whereby they show, indeed, that the reef in the Cox well is also present in the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1. Now, this log is a compensated neutron, compensated formation density. Okay. They do not show their porosity scale. These curves are displayed as porosity. The top of the reef indicates porosity on the formation, compensated formation density log.

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On the gamma ray which accompanies this log you have a fairly
clean gamma ray, so I think there is evidence that you may
well have continuity between these two. Structurally you are
still above the original oil-water contact of twenty-six,
sixty-five, so there is a possibility, and I would state that
there is a possibility that you have pay in the Amoco Diamond
Federal No. 1.

Q In your opinion is the original oil-water contact at minus twenty-six, sixty-five currently still there today?

A I have no idea.

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, Mr. Buell, is that exhibit that he keeps pointing to here and there and this well and that well, has it been identified for the record? Because we could have people who are not here today reading this record some day.

MR. BUELL: They are going to be confused.

MR. LUCERO: I'm talking about the one he is just referring to. Now, what is the number of that exhibit?

MR. BUELL: I can't find it anywhere.

MR. DAY: That has not been stamped.

MR. LUCERO: Well, didn't you say that that had been used at the prior hearing.

THE WITNESS: It was used at the November 19th, 1975 hearing.

MR. LUCERO: Well, let's identify it for the record,

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so far it is just a printed piece of paper there.

THE WITNESS: In pencil it is marked as Exhibit

Number Four. Is there someone here with Arco that could

identify it?

MR. RAMEY: Why don't you label that as Cox's Ten.

MR. EUELL: Would it be Ten?

MR. RAMEY: D-N Ten.

(THEREUPON, Cox's Exhibit Number DN-Ten was marked for identification.)

Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) All right, sir, since you have now looked at Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1 log on Cox's Exhibit DN-Ten, do you feel that the Cox zone is any better developed in this well from a log standpoint than it is in the M-16, which is reflected on your Exhibit Number Nine?

A Well, I am comparing a gamma ray neutron log, the compensated formation density neutron log. The compensated formation density neutron is a much better quantitative tool than the gamma ray neutron, so in the absence of a comparable log in the J-1, I cannot say how the two zones compare.

Q All right, sir.

MR. DAY: Mr. Buell, excuse me, for the record could the witness identify which log is on which exhibit, I don't believe he did.

MR. BUELL: It couldn't hurt the record, I'll assure you of that. Why don't you, Doctor, starting with the M-16

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on your Exhbit DN-Nine?

A. Okay. On Exhibit DN-Nine, the three wells, M-16, the Cox Well and the L-17.

Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) Actually that's going to create confusion because that is a much larger cross section, you have only exposed three wells but in the record each and everyone of those logs are going in, so couldn't we identify that as a multi-well log?

- A. Okay, it is a multi-well log cross section.
- Q Three logs of which you have concentrated your testimony on?
  - A. Right.
  - Q And they are?
  - A. They are the M-16, the Cox Well and the L-17.
- Q Let me direct your attention now to Cox's Exhibit DN-Ten, is that the exhibit upon which we find the log on the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1 which you have been discussing?
  - A. Right.
  - Q And again it is a multi-well cross section?
  - A. This is correct.
  - Q And your testimony was limited to an evaluation?
- A. An evaluation of the Cox Well and the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1.

MR. BUELL: I think that should help the record a lot, Mr. Commissioners.

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MR. RAMEY: Thank you, Mr. Buell.

Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) Doctor, have you made a study of the randomly drilled No. 1 Well on the Cox lease and the randomly drilled No. 2 Well on the Cox lease from a standpoint of determining whether or not the Cox zone extends to those wells?

A I do not believe that Cox zone was encountered in these two wells. I believe it was not penetrated in these two wells.

- Q How did you form your judgment?
- A. By correlation of the logs. I had no samples, so I could not identify the facies, but strictly on electric log correlation.
- Q Doctor, let me ask you this: Couldn't that mean that they just weren't present in those two wells, although the correlative vertical interval was penetrated?
- A No, I said that the correlative vertical interval was not penetrated.
  - Q Was not penetrated?
- A. Right. And that zone would have occurred below the total depth of those two wells.
  - Q And how did you arrive at that judgment?
- A By electric log correlation, which is comparing the geometry of the gamma ray neutron curves on one log to the geometry of the gamma ray neutron curves on the other log.

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This is what is known as electric log correlation.

Q Well, a moment ago you testified that it was extremely difficult to correlate zones of porosity from one well to the other?

A Zones of porosity, yes, but I think if you study a log very carefully, you will see very subtle characteristics which can be carried over fairly great distances and you are saying that this is a correlative zone, but you are not saying that the porosity within these two zones is continuous. I think you can carry a zone within a reef for fairly great distances.

Q All right, let me ask you this: According to your Exhibit DN-Nine, and I'm referring to the log of the Cox Well on that exhibit, you have only a very short interval that was logged from the top of the reef to the bottom of the log, is that not correct?

- A That is correct.
- Q Now, which characteristics on this short interval of log in the deviated well, did you compare with the randomly drilled No. 1 and deepened No. 1 and the randomly drilled No. 2 to satisfy yourself that the Cox zone was below the total depth of those two wells?
  - A. Like I said before, based on the --
  - Q Which characteristics that we are looking at?
  - Well, both. You have to look at this in detail, you

have to slip and slide your logs. It's not something that you look at and say, "Well, this is it, there it is." It is very tedious slipping and sliding and you come up with an interpretation. Now, I will come up with an interpretation and I say, "I feel to the best of my knowledge that this zone was not penetrated."

- Q. Do you have a log of the randomly drilled No. 2
  Well and the randomly drilled No. 1 that you could show this
  Commission this tedious procedure that you went through?
  - A Well --
- And while you are looking for your papers, could
  I ask you a question without disturbing your search? Do you
  ever use a tool like this to a layman while scientifically it
  it may not be a valid tool, but particularly in an area such
  as the Empire-Abo where all the witnesses testify that
  correlation from well to well is extremely difficult, do you
  ever use as a yardstick, or a tool, the vertical depth from
  the top of the reef to the zone that you are interested in?
  - A. Depending upon the distance between the wells. The top of the reef is time transgressive. The top of the reef, in one well it may not be, it may not represent the same time of development as the time of the reef in another.
  - Q Even over distances as short as we are discussing here, between the No. 1 and the No. 2?
    - A. I believe it may even be on this cross section here.

Q.	And	the	cross	section	here	you	are	referring	to	is
DN-Nine?	,							•		

DN-Nine.

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- Why don't you just go ahead there. I'm sorry I interrupted your search.
- No, what I'm saying is, this top of the reef can vary widely between wells.
- Well, in your opinion did it vary widely between the randomly drilled No. 1 and randomly drilled No. 2 and the directionally drilled well?
  - No.
- So that is not critical to us here? If the top of the reef didn't vary widely among these three wells, why would not A to B to see how far from the top of the reef your zone of interest is and then compare it and if your other wells went that deep through the reef?
  - You can try that.
- Would you do me a favor, would you go ahead and try Q. to find your --
- I will attempt to do that, yes. I'm not sure that I have them on the same scale.

MR. RAMEY: Are you at a breaking point, Mr. Buell? MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, since he does need to look for his logs and see if he has them on the same scale, I suggest that maybe we should recess for lunch.

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MR. RAMEY: Yes, I think that would be proper to suggest that and I'll take your suggestion.

The hearing will be recessed until one-thirty.

(THEREUPON, the hearing was in recess.)

## AFTERNOON SESSION

MR. RAMEY: We will call the hearing to order, please.

Mr. Day, if you would like to offer your exhibits

at this time.

MR. DAY: Yes, DN-Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten of Cox, we tender those exhibits into evidence.

MR. RAMEY: Without objection they will be admitted.

(THEREUPON, Cox's Exhibits DN-Seven, DN-Eight,

DN-Nine and IN-Ten were zamitted into evidence.)

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell, you may proceed.

MR. BUELL: Thank you, Mr. Ramey.

Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) Do you have the logs,

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q I think it might be well if we move over here where the Commissioners themselves could see the procedure you are using.
  - A. All right.
- And would you state for the record the logs that you are getting ready to compare at my request?

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MR. RAMEY: Yes, I think that would be proper to suggest that and I'll make your suggestion.

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MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell, you may proceed.

MR. BUELL: Thank you, Mr. Ramey.

Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) Do you have the logs, Doctor?

A. Yes, I do.

Q I think it might be well if we move over here where
the Commissioners themselves could see the procedure you are
using.

A All right.

And would you state for the record the logs that
 you are getting ready to compare at my request?

A I have a log on the Aztec Well. Actually this is a gamma ray neutron run by Cox on this well. The second log is a sidewall neutron gamma ray on the Robert G. Cox Federal No. 2; the third log is a gamma ray neutron on the deviated hole of the Robert G. Cox Federal No. 1.

MR. LUCERO: If he is going to testify from them why don't we mark them, at least for identification, so we know what is taking place with respect to these logs.

MR. BUELL: All right, for the record, let's identify the log on the Robert G. Cox Federal EA No. 1 and according to Dr. Rehkemper, this is a log that Mr. Cox ran on the randomly drilled Federal EA No. 1. We'll identify that as Amoco's Exhibit DN-Five. Then we will identify the log referred to by Dr. Rehkemper as the log on the Robert G. Cox randomly drilled Federal EA No. 2, as Amoco's Exhibit DN-Six. Then the log that Dr. Rehkemper identified as a log on the Federal EA 1, directionally deviated well, we'll identify that as Amoco's Exhibit DN-Seven.

Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) Now, Doctor, would you describe for the record the correlation methods you have used in determining to your own satisfaction that neither the randomly drilled No. 1, nor the randomly drilled No. 2 penetrated the vertical section that includes the Cox zone?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q First I think it would help if you would give us

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your pick of the top of the Abo reef for each of the three logs.

Okay. On Exhibit DN-Five the top of the Abo reef is picked at fifty-one, thirty-two, subsea minus twenty-five, twelve.

On Amoco Exhibit DN-Six, the top of the Abo reef is picked at sixty-one, fifty-six, subsea minus twenty-five, thirty-six.

On Exhibit DN-Seven, the top of the Abo Reef is at sixty-one, twenty. This is measured depth, this is log depth which would give a measured depth subsea which I really should convert to vertical depth of minus twenty-five hundred.

- Does that correspond with the pick of the top of the reef in the directionally deviated well shown on Cox's DN-Nine?
  - Yes, sir.
  - All right, sir.
- Okay. Initially to see how much relief the reef surface may have between these three wells, I look at the Bone Springs formation which overlies the reef and I attempt to pick correlative points.
- Excuse me, Doctor, you are now out of the Abo reef, you are up above it?
- That is correct, I'm in the Bone Springs but I think this is necessary in order to see if this reef is building up,

transgressing time, building up, between these three wells.

If it is, you will find the Bone Springs markers will disappear into re-facies.

On the Amoco DN-Five exhibit I have picked two such markers, the upper one at six thousand, thirty-four, plus or minus, the lower one at six thousand, seventy, plus or minus.

In Exhibit DN-Six the upper marker is at six thousand, fifty-eight, plus or minus and at six thousand, ninety-three, plus or minus.

On DN-Seven exhibit the upper marker is picked at six thousand, twenty-six, plus or minus, this is a measured depth, six thousand, seventy-two, plus or minus.

Now, I feel that these markers in the Bone Springs are correlative and they indicated that they have, except for possibly in the deviated well, which is DN-Seven, which due to deviation you may be getting a little longer log section, but you have little relief from the log surface at this time. Therefore, as we heard in earlier testimony, if you have little relief from the log surface, you can assume that by measuring a thickness on the top of the reef to a lower correlative point within the reef, that these points are correlative.

I have picked three, what I consider correlative points within the reef. It may be a little hard to describe but I will give you the approximate depths and you can check on them.

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 In DN-Five the uppermost correlative point within the reef is at sixty-one, forty-four to forty-nine. It is a kind of a zone, a shaley zone.

On DN-Six it is picked at sixty-one, sixty-four to seventy.

On DN-Seven it is picked at sixty-one, twenty-eight to thirty-three.

Now, let's look at the neutron which we have on the DN-Five and the DN-Seven and the sidewall neutron on the DN-Six. I find what I consider a correlative marker there. On the DN-Five it is located from sixty-one, eighty to ninety, approximately. On the DN-Six, sixty-one, ninety-six to sixty-two, oh, eight. In DN-Seven it is located from sixty-one, sixty-four to seventy-two.

Okay, in establishing these I mentioned that there were three. The other is on the gamma ray neutron and coincides with the neutron correlation point that I picked earlier, so I'll not go over that. From this correlation I find that in Amoco DN-Five exhibit, the zone which is perforated in the Robert G. Cox No. 1 would have been encountered at a depth of approximately sixty-two, thirty. The bottom hole of that log is at sixty-two, nineteen. So it is my interpretation that the DN-Five did not penetrate the producing zone as encountered in the Robert G. Cox No. 1.

Q Would it bother your testimony now if I asked you a

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question now about Amoco's Exhibit DN-Five?

A No, sir.

Q You were very careful to talk about the bottom of the log then. As a matter of fact, did Mr. Cox deepen this well and did not log the deepened portion?

A Not to my knowledge, not in the Cox, not in the Cox No. 1.

Q That is the randomly drilled No. 1 Well and it is your testimony that you don't know what the total depth on the well is?

A I know what is reported as the total depth. The total depth, driller was sixty-two, thirty, logger was sixty-two, twenty-one. This is from the heading on DN-Five.

Q Doctor, I don't believe you are aware of the fact, obviously, that Mr. Cox deepened this well and did not log the deepened portion, are you or are you not aware of that?

A I am not aware of that, no.

Q And you said that the Cox zone in the randomly drilled No. 1 Well as reflected on our Exhibit DN-Five would have to be, what did you say, sixty-two, thirty?

A Sixty-two, thirty, yes, sir, approximately.

Q So, if this well is in truth and in fact deepened to sixty-two, fifty, it would include the Cox zone, would it not?

A. Yes, sir.

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	Q.	Are	you	aware		ther		not	Mr.	Cox	made	स्टिंग	
tests	ove	r the	int	erva	ls tì	at, a	CC01	ding	j to	your	inte	erpret	ation
would	inc	lude	the	Cox	zone	in t	his	devi	lated	l wel	.1?		

- A No, he did not test it, to my knowledge.
- Q. How would you know whether or not he tested it if you didn't even know he deepened it?
- A. Well, I say I do not know. The only test in that, to my knowledge, he made was in the DN-Five from sixty-one, sixty to seventy sixty-one, eighty to eighty-four.
- Q All right, sir, I believe you stated earlier that you had confidence in Mr. Cox's competence as a geologist?
  - A. I never made that statement.
  - Q Then I'll ask you.
- A. Yes, well, I think he is a competent geologist and this is an opinion but I feel he is.
- Q Everything you have testified to is an opinion, you haven't testified to a fact yet, except your name and your various degrees.
  - A That is correct.
- Q All right, sir, let me ask you this: If that zone was in the well, in the deepened interval, it was certainly not productive, was it?
  - A I cannot say that. I do not know.
- Q Well, you know this well after Mr. Cox reentered it and deepened it, it was abandoned as a dry hole, are you

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aware of that?

A. Yes, sir.

All right, sir, now I believe you finished your dissertation on our Exhibit DN-Five. Would you go now to DN-Six and if you have any other comments on it?

A No, I have no more comments on DN-Five. On DN-Six, based on my correlations, the zone which is producing in the Robert G. Cox No. 1 EA would be encountered at approximately sixty-two, sixty or thereabouts. I do not have a log depth scale below the depth of the log, which means that this well did not penetrate the correlative zone producing in the Robert G. Cox No. 1 FA.

Q Doctor, would the fact that both the randomly drilled No. 1 Well, our Exhibit Number Five and the No. 2 Well randomly drilled, both had some deviation, would that have any effect on the correlation that you have just gone through?

A. No, sir.

All right, sir, does that conclude your comments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Dr. Rehkemper, and I don't want to argue with you, I realize you have given your opinion and your sincere opinion, but would you agree with me with regard to the characteristics that you have picked down in the Abo and have correlated from Exhibit Five, randomly drilled No. 1, Exhibit Six, randomly drilled No. 2, to the intentionly deviated well

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 that reasonable minds could differ with the interval that you have picked as the continuing correlative interval that you have been discussing?

- A. I would say it's possible, I'm not about to say that I can control another geologist's log picks.
- Q Well, Doctor, the reason I asked that broad general question, I can look at some of the characteristics that you picked on DN-Five, random drilled No. 1, and it is obvious that you wanted to start from there and as I go from your pick on that to the next two exhibits, I know there is quite a distinct difference in the characteristic that you picked in the next two wells.
  - A. Well, log picking is an art.
  - Q Not a science?
- A No, it is an art. You are a lawyer, I can pick someone off the street and it takes experience and repetitious log correlating to become a good correlator. It is not something that you, as a lawyer, can come in and say, "This is the way it is," unless you have log experience and geologic maps. I think it takes an experienced geologist to correctly correlate logs.
- Q All right, sir, would you be patient enough to run through with me a tool, as I as a lawyer off the street can understand, and that is the vertical distance between the top of the reef and the vertical interval that includes

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the Cox zone, would you make that comparison just although you don't feel that it has any scientific validity?

A. You want to compare the depth or the distance between the top of the reef and the top of the pay?

- Q The top of the Cox zone, yes, sir.
- A. I could do that if I had my directional survey to correct the two depths here because this is expanded somewhat.
- Q By this you are referring to the deviated hole that is our Exhibit DN-Seven?
  - A Right.
- Q And without that, of course, it will give you a mis-reading?
- A. Right. However, I feel that my correlations of the geometry of the logs supports my stated effects.
- Q Do you have any other comments you would like to make on the correlations that we have just been discussing?
  - A No, sir.

MR. BUELL: That's all I have of Dr. Rehkemper. Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle?

MR. HINKLE: I have a few questions here.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. HINKLE:

	Q.	Doct	or, e	um I co	orrect	in ana	lyzir	ig you	r tes	stimony	¥
this	morn	ing t	hat y	ou wo	id lik	e for	the (	Commis	sion	to	
concl	lude (	that	there	is no	o commu	micati	on be	etween	the	wells	in
the A	Abo r	eef,	unles	s the	porost	iy zor	es ca	n be	analy	zed	
toget	her,	and	perfo	rated	togeth	er, is	that	righ	t?		

A I believe even at that time, even though you have a porosity in two wells which is correlative, I think we have shown that there is still a doubt that there is communication between these zones in the two wells.

- Q Have you made a study of all of the wells in the reef?
  - A No, not all of the wells in the reef.
- A Have you tried to correlate the wells in the reef for porosity zones?
- A I have correlated zones, that would be both eastwest and north-south, and I have marked on there perforations
  but I have not done a log analysis on each log to see whether
  a particular zone looks tight or porous, no, sir.
- Q But isn't it a fact that it is impossible to correlate all of the porosity zones that are perforated in the reef?
- A Yeah, I would say that it is impossible to correlate all of them, yes.
  - Q Possible or impossible?
  - A It would be impossible to correlate every one.

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Q	Now, aren't	there other	er ways to d	letermine wh	ether
there is	communication	on? Would	you say that	; if the pre	ssure
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same patt	tern and they	y have drop	ped the same	scale and	so forth
as produc	ction has cor	ntinued, do	esn't that s	show that th	ere is
communica	ation between	them?		r	
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- A I feel that this is an engineering problem and this is out of my expertise to say whether this can exist or not, sir.
- Q You know, as a matter of fact, though, that that is the best evidence?
- A Well, if this is the best evidence, when you may be right.
- Q Referring to your DN Number Seven, you have shown the No. 3 Humble Well to be between the 4 and 5, is that correct?
  - A Would you repeat that? I have found the Humble.
- Q On the DN-Seven, you show the No. 3 to be between the 4 and 5?
  - A Yes, sir, that is correct.
  - Q Now, the No. 3 is a dry hole, is it not?
- 22 A. Right.
  - Q And that is off of the Abo reef?
  - A It is not off the reef, no, sir.
  - Q Well, it's in an area where you wouldn't expect

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BY MR. DAY:

Dr. Rehkemper?

Yes, sir.

The problem or difficulty here is that we are not able to establish communications in the local areas, in this Abo reef field, this Empire-Abo reef field?

didn't develop. I mean, it's within the reef. This just

porosity, is that right?

But actually this well is not between these two wells, it's off to one side, is it not?

shows that the reef is not porous in all places.

Oh, possibly by fifty feet, if that much.

Now, isn't it a fact that Humble, after completing this dry hole, went some three hundred and fifty feet northwest and got a good well in the reef?

Are you speaking of the Humble No. 5?

I guess it is.

No, that would be south. It would be southwest, rather than northeast. I think it would be southwest of it.

MR. HINKLE: I believe that's all I have.

MR. RAMEY: Any further questions of the witness? Mr. Day?

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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A.	That	18	correct	

- And you testified that in your opinion the M-16 is producing from a zone that is different from the zone the Cox well is producing from?
  - A That is correct.
- Q And based upon that, is it your opinion that there would be an economic waste of oil if the Cox well is not allowed to produce some oil?
  - A Yes, I would think there would be.
- Q Does it make any difference in the study of the correlation of logs, of the depth, can you correlate the zones without referring to the depth, or do you do that?
- A. You do not use the depth necessarily. You are working with stratigraphic equivalent units. Due to subsequent tilting of the reef, your structural position means little as far as the correlations go.
- Q As they tilt then, they could be different depths, but you really studied the characteristics?
- A Right. I work stratigraphically, rather than structurally within the reef.

MR. DAY: No other questions.

MR. BUELL: I may have one more question, Mr. Ramey, please.

MR. STAMETS: While we are waiting I would like to ask a couple.

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#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q Dr. Rehkemper, what is the nature of the interconnections in this reservoir, is it inter-crystalline porosity is it vuguler porosity, or is it a fracture?

have seen some sample descriptions whereby, I guess, they described the porosity as vuguler, which is, as you know, just a micro-cavern, you might say. It is formed in the same way as Carlsbad Caverns is formed only on a micro scale. You have percolating waters which tend to dissolve part of the matrix, part of the limestone.

- Q Would these avenues of inter-communication run directly horizontal between wells or might they be horizontal and vertical and at an angle and inter-connect zones at different levels in the horizon?
  - A. If you are speaking of within a correlative zone.
- I'm speaking of the reef structure as a whole, that in one well you might, say at a depth of one hundred feet into the reef, you might encounter vuguler porosity, might that be inter-connected with the reservoir say two hundred feet into the reef?
- A. I doubt that you would get this kind of continuity, vertical continuity, within a reef. I would not expect it.

  Now, you could attain this by vertical fracturing. I have

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never seen -- vertical fracturing is very difficult to identify. There is no log that I know of that identifies it. They have what they call a micro-seismogram, which some claim will pick up fractures. I have worked with these frequently and I have little faith. So, the only way you can prove vertical fracturing, possibly cores might show this to you, provided you can tell the difference between fractures caused by the coring operation and those which were there at the time the rock was cored.

Q. Would drive mechanism in the reef reservoir of gravity segregation be an indication of the vertical communication within a reef?

A. Yes, it might if you have actual vertical segregation. Now, in a local area, I mean it may not apply, but maybe over the entire reef, I mean who is to say how these fractures or porous zones are going to run, this is hard to say.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Do you have a question, Mr. Buell?

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

21 BY MR. BUELL:

Q Dr. Rehkemper, I'm going to give you an example of a lawyer being a non-expert in geological matters. When I looked at your Exhibit DN-Seven and with particular reference to the Humble Well No. 3 and the Humble Well No. 5, I just

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let my eye follow what you have indicated is the top of the Abo reef and assume that Well No. 5, the log on the extreme left end of the exhibit was lower structurally than the Humble No. 3 Well, the next well to the right?

- A No, this is not a structural cross section, sir.
- Q Would you look at this, please, and I believe you can, if you don't already know, make a quick calculation and determine that in truth and in fact, the No. 5 Well is higher structurally than the No. 3 Well?
  - A It could well be, I don't know.
- Q Would you do that for me? I believe you can do it with data you've got right on this exhibit.
- A. Okay, the subsea top, again I'm referring to the DN-Seven Exhibit, the subsea top of the No. 5 would be, the measured depth is sixty-two, ch, two, the kelly bushing is thirty-six, thirty-seven. I believe in the No. 5 that figures out to be a minus twenty-five, sixty-nine subsea.
- Q Let the record reflect that in a red felt pen, he put the subsea data by the top of the Abo reef in the Humble Well No. 5 on Cox's Exhibit DN-Seven.
- A. Okay, in the No. 3, Humble No. 3, the subsea is a minus twenty-six, thirteen.
- Q Let the record reflect that he is writing the datum of minus twenty-six, thirteen opposite the top of the pay in Humble No. 3 on Cox's Exhibit DN-Seven.

A.	Okay
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- Q All right, sir, Doctor, I direct your attention now to the Humble Well No. 3 on your Exhibit DN-Seven. The operator, you and everybody agrees that is a dry hole?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q I believe everyone is in agreement and the proof itself shows that the Humble Well No. 5 on your Exhibit DN-Seven is a commercial producer?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q How far spart are those two wells?
- A Approximately two hundred and twenty feet. This was measured from the maps that were supplied.
- And the Humble Well No. 5, the productive well, is higher structurally than the Humble Well No. 3?
  - A. That is correct.
- And this shows that over a very small horizontal distance, you can move up structure from a dry hole and make a commercial well?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q. In fact, what Mr. Cox did with his intentionally deviated Cox well that he went up structure several hundred feet and made a productive well, where his No. 2 and No. 1 had both been dry holes?
- A. Mr. Cox deviated the hole but it was not due to water. He didn't have a water problem there which he apparently

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and DN-Seven.

admitted.

MR. RAMEY:

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1	has here. Okay, I would say this is what he did.
2	Q He directionally deviated up structure away from
3	two dry holes and made a well?
4	A. From a tight hole and made a well.
5	Q Just as we see here on your DN-Seven Exhibit?
6	A Except that okay, yes, I'll agree to that.
7	MR. BUELL: Thank you, Doctor. That's all I have
8	if it may please the Commission.
9	MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness? He
10	may be excused.
11	(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)
12	MR. DAY: May it please the Commission, we rest
13	our direct.
14	MR. HINKLE: May the Commission please, we have
15	one witness and we have some big exhibits to put on the wall
16	there, if we could take about a five-minute recess and get
17	them up there and get them marked.
18	(THEREUPON, a short recess was taken.)
19	MR. RAMEY: The hearing will come to order.
20	Mr. Buell?
21	MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, I would

like at this time to offer Amoco's Exhibits DN-Five, DN-Six

Without objection these will be

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(THEREUPON, Amoco's Exhibits DN-Five,

DN-Six and DN-Seven were admitted

into evidence.)

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle?

## HUGH CHRISTIANSON

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

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HINKLE:

- Q State your name, address and by whom you are employed?
- A Hugh Christianson. That's C-h-r-i-s-t-i-a-n-s-o-n.

  I'm employed by Atlantic Richfield Company and my address is

  Midland, Texas.
  - Q What is your position with Atlantic Richfield?
  - A Senior Area Engineer for the Empire-Abo area.
- Q I believe you qualified this morning as an adverse witness. I don't want any repetition but I would like for you to review with the Commission your connection with the Empire-Abo Unit and the work that you have performed in connection with it and with the engineering and geological committee that existed prior to the formation of the unit and since that time?

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A I first began my acquaintance with the Empire-Aboreservoir in March of 1967 and began studying the reservoir with, as I mentioned this morning, the viewpoint of eventually hopefully being able to unitize in order to increase recovery. This was, as I say, March 1967. This study continued and then in about, I believe October of '67, Amoco which was then the major interest holder, this was prior to Arco's merger with Sinclair. Amoco had the major interest in the pool. They called a working interest owners meeting and the working interest owners set up an engineering committee and charged it with coming up with parameters that would be the basis for unitization and a recommendation as to whether unitization was feasible or not.

right away, I believe in November of '67 and met quite continuously with both work sessions and other types of sessions. All of the participants, potential participants, in the entire Empire-Abo Pool were invited by letter to participate in the engineering committee study. We had a good representation of both majors and independents throughout the entire study and we completed this study in about -- I believe it was a report called the phase-one report was put out in about August of '68. So we were continously studying the Abo reservoir from the perced of early November to the time just before the report came out in August of '68. This

report did set up parameters as a basis for unitization and recommended that the working interest owners proceed with unitization.

eight or nine months, consisted of a review of both -- there were geologists and engineers on the committee so it included both a geological and engineering study of all of the well logs, sample logs, drilling time, any kind of data we could lay our hands on, production data, of course, with the main purpose being to determine the extent of the Empire-Abo reservoir and to agree on the acreage that should be included in the Empire-Abo Unit and as being in the same reservoir.

- A Have you been the principal witness at all of the hearings that involved the Empire-Abo Unit, including the formation of the Unit, the amendments to it and hearings with respect to allowables and so forth?
- A. I think this is true with the exception of the recent improved pressure maintenance hearing which Mr. Ed Sommers who works in my groups was the principal witness there. This is where they were proposing to inject additional non-Abo gas into the secondary gas cap.

MR. HINKLE: Are the qualifications of the witness acceptable?

MR. RAMEY: Yes.

Q. (Mr. Hinkle continuing.) Have you prepared or has

there been prepared under your supervison, certain exhibits for introduction in this case?

A That is correct, exhibits which I have marked three of them in pencil as Arco DN Number One. Number Two will be a table of production data. This is Exhibit Number Three, this cross section, and Arco DN Exhibit Number Four over here on the wall is another cross section.

Q Now, refer to Exhibit One and explain what this is and what it shows?

A. Well, Exhibit One is a map of the entire Empire-Abo
Pool with the dashed lines showing the outline of the original
proposed unit area which was approved by the USGS and the
NMOCC for attempted unitization.

A few tracts now comprising approximately less
than two-and-a-half percent, in other words, at the present
time we have about ninety-seven and a half percent of the total
pool unitized. At any rate, a few tracts shown by the
dashed lines elected voluntarily to stay out of the unit.
They are, as I say, indicated by dashed lines.

As far as this hearing is concerned, one of the primary purposes of this exhibit is to show the relationship of Mr. Cox's Federal EA No. 1 Well, which is located at this point up in the northwest-northwest of Eaction 12, 18 South, 27 East. It shows its relationship on down 312 flank of the reef to show where our Arco DN No. 3, which is the NW-SE,

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or northwest-southeast cross section to show where it is located relative to the overall reef, being a dip, slash, cross section, to show where our Arco DN Exhibit Number Four, which is again a cross section along the strike, basically a strike cross section, along the down dip flank of the reservoir in a west to east direction with the actual location. Both of these cross sections, of course, going through Mr. Cox's well and on.

Also shown on here which I might point out are the gas injection wells. They are the wells indicated by triangles. Approximately nine of these with the solid triangle outline, scattered across the up dip side of the reservoir. Nine of these are injected gas at the present time we have a number more shown by the dashed lines at the various locations which are in the process of being converted to injection at the present time, so we will be able to inject more gas into the secondary gas cap.

Repeating that this is up dip, we are injecting gas into the up dip into the secondary cap. Oil is draining down dip, basically to the southeast in the direction of the NW-SE cross section.

Due to this extremely good vertical permeability and lateral permeability which field production, also field data indicates is going on.

Q Did the engineering committee include Mr. Cox's

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acreage as being within the Empire-Abo Pool?

A. Yes, it did. As you can see on Exhibit Arco DN Number One, eighty acres of Mr. Cox's lease were taken in as having some portion of the productive reef.

- Was it for that reason that his lease is included in the boundaries of the agreement?
  - A. Yes, that's right.
- Q Was Mr. Cox invited to submit his acreage to the unit agreement?

MR. DAY: May the record reflect, were you the owner of that lease, Mr. Cox? I don't know who the owner was of the lease at that time. He said Mr. Cox was invited, I don't know if --

- A. Presumably Aztec Federal was the owner there originally.
- Q (Mr. Hinkle continuing.) Whoever the owners were, were invited at that time?

A Yes, they were sent copies of invitations to all of the engineering committee meetings and I'm sure got copies of all of the basic data that was developed, such as the phase-one report that I mentioned a moment ago, the unit parameters and were invited to various working interest owners meetings to vote. The effert always is to attempt to get everybody in on the engineering committee work if possible so they can get in their two cents worth, get their

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viewpoint before the committee.

Q The acreage which is now known as the Cox lease and is not committed to the unit?

A. At the time of unitization Mr. Cox and his other participants chose not to participate in the Empire-Abo Unit.

Q Do you have any further comments with respect to Exhibit Number One?

A No, I believe we have pretty well covered it.

Q All right, refer to Exhibit Number Two and explain what this is and what it shows?

A. All right, Exhibit Number Two, I presume the Commission has a copy of this. This would be Arco Exhibit DN Number Two. This is a table which presents comparisons of various producing characteristics of both Mr. Cox's Well and the immediate offsetting wells in the Empire-Abo Unit which I feel are important in determining whether or not the interval which Mr. Cox is producing from in his Federal EA No. 1 deviated well is, in fact, connected to the main Abo reef production or not.

And I might just identify on Exhibit One where the unit wells on which we have production data are located in relationship to Mr. Cox's deviated Federal EA No. 1 Well.

Here is the location of Cox's Federal EA No. 1 Well.

Q. You are referring to Exhibit Number One?

A. Exhibit Number One. Now, what we have plotted on

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here is the surface location three, thirty out of the corner, realizing that the bottom hole location is actually approximately fifty-eight feet from the north line of his lease and about eight or nine feet from the west line which would put it on this map way up in the corner about the width of a pencil dot south of the north line of that lease. At any rate, there it is. Now, the wells we will be looking at in the unit, as far as their production is concerned, follow along with me in Unit L. Here is the L row over here and the sixteen vertical column. Unit Well L-16, following the Unit from this point in 16 up, we have the Unit L-16 Well which is the northwest offset to Mr. Cox.

We have the L-17 Unit Well, which is the north offset to Mr. Cox and the L-18 Unit Well which is the north-east offset to Mr. Cox's Federal EA No. 1.

We also have the M-16 which is the west of set to the Cox Federal EA No. 1.

Okay, so we are oriented as to where these wells are and then if we look at the, under Roman one, gas-oil ratio comparisons and these gas-oil ratios are in MCF per barrel of oil, as you can see by the legend at the top and we find, for example, that Well L-16 has a GOR of various values and these are from New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission records, I might say. You can see that from July through December we have a month by month gas-oil ratio

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in MCF per harrel of oil produced plotted for the L-16 Well and you can see it has been as high as thirteen, twenty-three and as low as eleven, oh, six cubic feet per barrel and currently the latest data we have the L-16 is producing at a ratio of eleven hundred and thirteen cubic feet per barrel or one point, one, one, three MCF per barrel of oil produced.

The L-17 the same sort of information with the December GOR on that well point eight, two, one MCF per barrel of oil.

The L-18 with a December GOR of point eight, four, six MCF per barrel of oil produced and M-16 with a December '75 GOR of one point oh, seven, one MCF per barrel.

oil ratio for that group of four wells which are direct offsets to the Cox Federal EA No. 1 Well. We see that that average is varying from as much as eleven, fifty-one cubic feet per barrel in August of '75, summertime results in high gas volumes generally due to the temperature, and we see lower volumes coming along until December of 1975, the average GOR is point nine, four, three MCF per barrel for this group of offset wells.

And dropping down to the next line which on the left column is identified as R. G. Cox EA Federal No. 1 Well, we pick up his first gas-oil ratio in September of 1975, point eight, five, seven MCF per barrel with the GOR staying in

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that same general range of point eight, six, one MCF per barrel, being the gas-oil ratio of December of '75 and I'm asking you to compare the average gas-oil ratio of the four offsets directly offsetting Mr. Cox, point nine, four, three MCF per barrel to the Cox EA Federal No. 1 gas-oil ratio of point eight, six, one, and I'm simply saying that in my opinion a ratio that is this close indicates that these wells are communicative. The original solution gas-oil ratio was in the neighborhood of twelve hundred and fifty cubic feet per barrel in this reservoir. The fact that both of the offsetting wells to Mr. Cox and Mr. Cox's Well itself are now producing at these ratios much lower than the initial solution gas-oil ratio, is very supportive of good vertical communication, good horizontal communication, allowing the gas to move up structure rather than be produced at the wellbore because, as you know, as the pressure drops in a reservoir the amount, the ability of the oil to hold gas in solution drops, and so, in a reservoir of this type this is one of the most significant evidences of good vertical communication, good well-to-well communication, the fact that your down-dip wells have a gas-oil ratio very close now to what the laboratory solution gas-oil ratio is at the current pressure in the reservoir, which is lower than the initial conditions. In fact, although at the present time about roughly one third of the original oil in place has been produced from the

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Abo reservoir, these current gas-oil ratios on down dip wills, as you can see, average considerably less at point nine four, three and point eight, six, one MCF per barrel. They average considerably less than the original solution gas-oil ratio of around twelve, fifty cubic feet per barrel.

It is my opinion that if the Cox Federal EA No. 1 deviated well were in a separate reservoir the probabilities would be that this gas-oil ratio should have been in the neighborhood of twelve, fifty cubic feet per barrel. Instead we find it here at around eight, sixty cubic feet per barrel.

Okay, the next column with the double asterisk is average daily oil rate for Mr. Cox. In fact, all of the data below the label, R. G. Cox EA federal No. 1 on the left has to do with data that we compiled on Mr. Cox's well and the double asterisk number is identified with the legend down at the bottom as a double asterisk, that's the total monthly production, oil production, divided by the number of days in the month, and we can see that it started out in September with twenty-three point three, thirty-eight point five barrels a day in October, thirty-four point seven barrels in November and thirty-four point six on a calendar day basis in December.

Then dropping down to the three asterisked line which says, average daily oil rate per actual producing day and this is explained down at the bottom on the three asterisked

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line at the base by saying this is the total monthly production divided by the number of actual producing days. This is the oil actually produced, on days produced, as best as we can determine. And we've got in the last column the number of actual producing days and the purpose of showing th's is to at least indicate that Mr. Cox's well is improving it appears in a general way when you move from September through December, it is improving in the barrels of oil it is capable of producing per day produced. For example, he went thirty-seven point one barrels a day per day produced in November of 1975 to forty-one point three barrels per day produced in December of 1975. Even though he did, as indicated by the twenty-eight producing days in November, he had his well shut in for two days in November and in December he had his well shut in five days as indicated by the twenty-six producing day total here in the very last column down at the bottom on the right of Exhibit Number Two.

So, it doesn't appear that shutting in the well a couple times has hurt the oil production.

Okay, that takes care of page one, which was

Roman one of Arco Exhibit DN Number Two. If we move to

page two, which is Roman two, we are comparing here API oil

gravities and I feel this is another indication of whether or

not there is communication between Mr. Cox's Federal EA

Number One Well at its deviated location and the offsetting

Empire-Abo Unit.

Roman two, item A, says, "Empire-Abo Unit nearest batteries to Cox EA Federal No. 1." This production comes in from roughly ten or fifteen wells to each of these two batteries. The battery M-14 is on the M-14 location on this map and it is right at this point relative to Mr. Cox's well at this point, bringing in production from some of the offsetting wells of Mr. Cox, plus some other wells in this area. The other battery, which is battery K-18 is on the K-18 spot as you might suppose, in this general area approximately a half mile northeast of the Cox Federal EA and taking the other offsetting wells to the Cox Federal EA No. 1, plus some other wells in the general area and you can see that battery M-14 had an oil gravity in September of 1975 of forty-three point five degrees API.

And under Roman two, item B, the Cox Federal EA No.

l reported a gravity of forty-three degrees API on the USGS

well completion or re-completion report and log submitted by

Mr. Cox with the test date shown on that report as nine,

fifteen '75, so, we were comparing September API oil gravity

from the Unit nearby to September reported API oil gravity

by Mr. Cox. Of course, the correlation is excellent, indicating

again that the Cox Federal EA No. 1 Well is in communication

with the main Abo reef that is contributing production to

the wells offsetting.

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Q Now, refer to Exhibit Three and explain that, that's the one on the wall.

A All right, Exhibit Number Three, Arco's DN Number Three, let me orient you again to where that is located and the identifying keys are on the NW northwest which is the updip side and that is located at this point, in other words, at the H-12 location on the Unit grid.

Moving down in a slice dip cross section to the southeast to the far end which is labeled southeast, moving down through the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1 Well, which we heard a little bit about earlier today and this is a dip cross section relative to the fact that this would be the main stike of the reef, along the long axis, something like twelve-and-ahalf miles long. This is the back reef to fore reef. other words, this area back here would have been the lagoonal type deposition the we were talking about this morning and the area on the fore reef side would have been facing the open sea on the south side with wave action, erosion, the re-deposition and re-working taking place on the fore reef side, a much quieter environment back here, so in general you would get a little bit more in the way of muds which turn into shales later on the back reef side than the fore reef side.

Anyway this is now showing the development of the reef, the top to the bases as picked and not solely by me but

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by the engineers and geologists who comprised the Empire-Abo engineering committee during the seven to eight months period when the study, pre-unitization study, was going on. One of the early conclusions of this group, based not only on log correlations but on producing characteristics already in evidence was that reservoir communication was excellent, both vertically and laterally. I'm talking about into and out of this area, as well as down the dip. Of course, this was based on a great deal of information beyond simply geological correlations which, of course, were used, but the conclusion was that there was excellent communication, but it simply was not possible to correlate particular porous intervals from well to well. But this didn't really bother the geologists that were involved because they said, as has been said this morning, that the characteristic of the type of vuguler porosity this primarly secondary developed through a combination of fractures and layer percolation of water which reached out at various intervals and then perhaps a little anhydrite coming along behind to infill various of the fracs as well as in some places resulted in a situation where you simply could not correlate a particular porous zone and get through this extremely well developed fracture and vug system. The correlation was obviously there and this was evidenced by such things as the fact that we could already see a secondary gas cap developing. We had excellent drill stem test

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information which gave us the position of the original gasoil contact located in a very localized area in the general area right in here.

Are you referring to Exhibit One?

Yes, I'm referring back to Exhibit One and just giving you a feel for about where the relatively small initial gas cap which amounted to probably about seven tenths of a percent of the total hydrocarbon pour volume. It was located in the up structure west end of the reservoir pretty much. We started getting evidence through the fact that wells completed relatively high in the reef and this well doesn't happen to have been completed there but there are wells which were completed early in the reservoir life, relatively high at low oil-gas ratios, twelve hundred cubic feet per barrel, in that range, and later on after considerable production began an increase in the gas-oil ratio, they were recompleted lower in the reef and went right back to low GOr's, solution gas-oil ratios from ratios five and ten thousand cubic feet per barrel up in this area to ratios right at within a few percent of whatever solution gas-oil ratio was in the pressure in the reservoir at that particular time.

This is the type of information, plus pressure data that the committee analyzed. Of course, pressure data well-to-well indicated there was very little difference in pressure and all of these things, as well as the basic

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correlations, the top and the base of the reef which is pretty evident in the log. You can pick the top of the base pretty well, it led the committee to believe excellent vertical communication, in fact, had a classic gravity drainage reservoir here with a secondary gas cap developing and expanding down structure.

I want to point out one more thing on this cross section. Moving on down the stairs to the area of Mr. Cox's well, and this is located where his well is sub-surface wise up in the northwest corner of Section 12 and I want to point out that when you look at the dip on the top of the reef and the fact that there has been a problem with production a little bit down the dip from this location, that it would be to an operator's advantage if there were no particular rules governing the situation to complete the well as far up dip because not only would you be moving up dip and getting towards the better wells as you can see by the production data on the offsetting wells, but moving back over here to Arco DN Number One, you can see by the outline of the Unit boundary the general strike of the zero net pay in the Abo reef is in the northeast-southwest direction as I'm outlining here with my pencil. Sc, in effect, by moving back directly, pretty much directly up this cross section you see, you are, in fact, improving your chances of getting into an area that is on strike with, for instance, this six

hundred foot west offset in the Unit M-16 which had seventy or eighty feet or so of net Abo reef.

MR. NUTTER: Mr. Christianson, would you make a pencil line there where you outlined the position of the zero porosity with your pencil?

A Yeah, zero porosity right in this general -- through that dry hole which is on one of the other exhibits.

I really shouldn't say zero porosity, I should say dipping into water and I'll apologize. Zero oil column is a better way to put it because this is what's happening. You know, you can see by looking on the cross section. Tou are not losing porosity completely. Moving down this way you are dipping below the original oil-water contact and evidence has indicated that there is probably some type of oil-water transition zone up above the original contact because the oil wells completed above it made water from the beginning and we will see that on Arco DN Number Four Exhibit when you move over there.

So, anyway let me correct and say not zero porosity but zero hydrocarbon pour volume or zero productive hydrocarbon pour volume as limited by the reef dipping into water. That is the line I am drawing over here. Not a zero net pay but a zero -- a point where the reef dips below the cil-water contact and this is something like that in the area of the Cox lease, Cox Federal EA No. 1.

5.

Q (Mr. Hinkle continuing.) Mr. Christianson, referring to Arco's DN Three Exhibit, have all of the wells shown on that exhibit been corrected for true vertical depth?

A Yes, that's right. All of these wells are corrected to true vertical depth and if you look at the heading on the top of each well, it identifies the well, gives the well's elevation of the rotary kelly bushing and gives the TD of fifty-six, ninety-five, that is measured TD in the hole itself and then using the Totco survey correcting for the calculated deviation, you find that the true vertical depth is indicated by the letters TVD, true vertical depth. The true vertical depth in this particular well, which is the number I-13 is fifty-six, ninety-one compared to a measured depth of fifty-six, ninety-five. The logs were adjusted subsea wise upward four feet to take care of the adjustments, so you can see that in this well that there was an ajustment of all of these required upward adjustments.

There was an adjustment from a log measured TD at fifty-six, thirty-eight to fifty-six, thirty-three, that's five feet, An adjustment from fifty-six, ninety-five to fifty-six, ninety-one, that's four feet, an adjustment to true vertical, two feet in this well. These are all Unit wells, of course. An adjustment of nine feet at this point, this is the maximum adjustment required.

Here is an adjustment of four feet and moving to

the direct northwest offset to the Cox EA deviated well, an adjustment of six feet to get the true vertical depth and then at the Cox Federal EA No. I deviated well, it has the maximum adjustment from sixty-two, twenty to sixty-one, eighty-nine, or about thirty-one feet, to get the true vertical depth from log measured depth, that is because the well, in effect, curved in this fashion.

Then on the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1 a correction of approximately two feet from log measured depth to true vertical depth.

Q Now, refer to Exhibit Number DN-Four and explain that?

A Okay. Exhibit Number Arco DN Number Four. This is a west-east cross section from W to E along the down dip, what I called the toe of the reef and this is sort of a strike cross section, it goes back to Arco Exhibit DN Number One. We are shown where W and E are and all of the wells inbetween and they are located from west to east, about as far west and again about as far east of the Cox Federal EA No. 1 Well, and generally in a long strike with the zero oil pay line or the point where the reef dips into the water table. It is not exactly parallel but it generally gives you the picture.

When you look I want to point out that the top of the reef correlates again as shown in the heavy black line

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labeled "top of the reef" and all of these wells, just as Arco DN Number Three, have been corrected to true vertical depth with the corrections shown at the top. They are all similar to what the corrections were on the wells over on Exhibit DN Number Three.

And so we are hung on a true vertical depth and on a subsea on an interval subsea depth of about twenty-five hundred feet as shown by the heavy dashed lines. So both this Arco Exhibit DN Number Four and DN Number Three give you the true subsea relationship of where the top of the reef is and where the perforated intervals are. The perforated intervals are the red colored intervals with the black circles and the purpose really of Exhibit DN Number Four is to illustrate the correlation well-to-well along strike in the down dip area of the reservoir, and then also to show just by the production data in regard to each well, its initial production 16 data, the recent production data occurs below the log of a 17 particular well, to show by production data that, in my opinion, we are in what appears to be an oil-water transition 18 19 zone, in that we find wells producing some water even on 20 initial completion. And, in fact, going to volumes of water 21 that are higher and then decreasing again. And this was a 22 point that I wanted to point out in regard to an earlier exhibit. Let me take for example the M-16 Well which happens 23 24 to be the west offset to the Cox Federal EA No. 1 and here is Sid morrish reporting service

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the Cox Federal EA No. 1, the familiar log that we saw over here on this Exhibit DN Number Three and the familiar top of the reef and the perforated intervals some fifty or sixty feet in the reef.

And here is the M-16 and this is the Unit M-16, if we move down we find that this production data which happens to be for November 1975 shows that the well is producing a hundred and fifty barrels of oil per day and seventy-one barrels of water per day. At one time, a year or two or three past, the well produced as much as a hundred and sixtythree barrels a day. It actually started out at, I think we got the initial water rate on the well of about twenty-three barrels of water a day, it built up as high as a hundred and sixty-three barrels of water a day, now it is back down to about seventy-one barrels of water a day. So, the well has been producing water for a long time and this is not the only one. The west offset to it has a similar history, not as dramatic a difference but the water rate at one time was fifty-six barrels of water per day. It started out at seven barrels of water a day and went up as high as fifty-six barrels of water a day and now it is down to forty-two barrels a day in November of '75.

This type of performance, as far as I'm concerned, indicates that you are in a type of transition zone, that the water is probably not moving in quite as severely as Mr. Noell

would have us believe this morning, because while some of the wells may be making more water now than they were a year or two ago, they are making less rater than they were making several years ago and they are thing pulled at higher total rates than they were several years ago, so you would expect some increase in water just simply because you are producing greater volumes of total fluid from the well.

I might just go to the L-19 which is the Exxon

Federal No. 5, which is on the cross section that we looked at this morning and this is located, as I'm pointing it out with my pencil on Arco DN Number Four, and we see that the original water production was twenty-six barrels of water a day and it has been as high as forty-two barrels a day. We are showing in November of '75, water production twelve barrels a day on that well. And, of course, Mr. Cox's well is producing about thirty-five oil and in the neighborhood of a hundred and ten water per day from his subsea location at this point. And so you can see that there is some water production and it is not absolutely related to subsea positions.

- Mr. Christianson, are you through with that?
- A. Yeah, let me just check. Well, I just want to point out the fact that the Cox Federal EA No. 1 deviated well is producing oil and substantial water at a subsea depth which we can eyeball as similar to some of the others, in fact

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it is slightly lower by twenty or thirty feet than most of these wells and about equal to these two wells. The fact that it is producing oil and water certainly is no indication of reservoir separation, but it is part of this transition zone that I believe exists in this down dip toe of the Abo reef, which is what our cross section here, Arco DN Number Four is running through.

I might just point out, there are some GOR's for comparison on the cross section that were not in the data that I submitted with Exhibit Number Two.

Keeping in mind that Mr. Cox's well has a GOR of point -- we are showing an August of '75 GOR for him of point eight, eight, two. The data I gave you awhile ago was December, around point eight, six, two MCF per barrel of oil.

Moving to the immediate east offset, it currently has a -- well, I read that wrong, his November GOR is point eight, six, three MCF per barrel of oil on the Cox Federal EA No. 1. The immediate offset has a November GOR of point eight, one, four MCF per barrel of oil. Another location east of the well has a GCR of point eight, three, nine MCF per barrel of oil. And these are Unit wells, L-17 and L-18.

Another location east of the Unit L-19, the gasoil ratio is point eight, seven, seven MCF per barrel of oil.
One more location east to the L-20, Unit Well, the gas-oil
ratio in November of '75 was point eight, seven, nine MCF.

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Again comparing all of those less than nine hundred to Mr. Cox's Federal EA No. 1 gas-oil ratio in November of point eight, six, three MCF per barrel of oil.

Again supporting with some different wells what was brought out in Exhibit Two that the gas-oil ratio would compare very well between Mr. Cox's Federal EA No. 1 and the wells in the unit, Abo Unit, that are located in the general immediate area and this, in my mind, is further evidence that there is connection between the Cox Federal EA No. 1 Well and the Abo reef in the Empire-Abo Unit.

- Q Mr. Christianson, the Empire-Abo Unit was approved as a pressure-maintenance project, was it not?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q What method is being used to maintain the pressure?
- A Well, we are going at it in at least two different directions. We are attempting to minimize the producing gas-oil ratio by shutting in high gas-oil ratio wells and what this does, of course, is allow the free gas to migrate up rather than being produced out of the reservoir itself.

  Lets say a well here, this well has a low GOR but if it happened to have a high one --
  - Q What exhibit are you referring to?
- A. I'm referring to Arco DN Number Three. And this is a pretty good illustration of what we are doing and if the well did begin to increase in gas-oil ratio because we are

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unitized and can shift our oil production around the reservoir to the most efficient well, if this well did increase in gas-oil ratio that would be an indication that it was producing probably coming free gas up in the secondary gas cap. We would like to keep this secondary gas cap as whole as we can and so we would either cut that well back in oil production or shut it in entirely and shift its allowable to another low oil-gas ratio well. This means that the free gas that would have been produced out will instead be allowed to migrate both vertically and horizontally, but it has got to move both ways up into the secondary cap where it will act to expand that cap. This helps to maintain the pressure in the reservoir, which in itself helps to increase recovery. In addition there is some effect of the gas injection in moving the oil down structure. I don't think this is as important as the fact that you need to allow the oil to migrate down. In other words, let nature take its course and the oil, because of the difference in gravity between the oil and the gas and because of the excellent communication, the oil will move down, will move not only down vertically but will move down the structure in the direction of the low structure wells, such as the Cox Federal EA No. 1 deviated well there.

Q. What was the reason for the location of the injection well as shown on DN-One?

A. Well, we wanted to be sure that we put the gas in
the secondary cap, so we located the well, as you can see,
generally speaking, along the back reef, not all the way back
in the back reef, moving again to the NW-SE cross section,
Arco Exhibit DN Number Three, instead of putting it here we
put it here generally. It's in the cap because the cap the
gas-oil contact is minus two thousand or even a little below
that. But it is not all the way back in the back reef. So,
in essence, we are using one row in for the most part,
depending on the ability to take gas in the individual well,
but in effect we don't have an injection well on this cross
section. There is one immediately, one location southwest
of it, but it would be comparable to a location here and we
are putting gas in a part of the reservoir up here in the
top part and augmenting that gas in the secondary gas cap.

- Q Approximately how long has the pressure-maintenance project been in effect now?
- A. Well, it started the day we unitized in October 1st of '73. We immediately shut in a whole bunch of up dip high gas-oil ratio wells. Now, we did not have our gas injection facilities going until about the middle of '74 but we were, in effect, reducing voidage from the reservoir by shutting in many of these wells on the back up dip side that were already high GOR's.
  - Q Has there been a uniform drop in pressure throughout

the whole Unit?

A Well, relatively, yes. I mean these things are always relative when you are talking about a reservoir engineering situation.

Q. Does that pressure indicate anything with regard to communication between the wells?

A Oh, yes. Yes, the fact that there is not a whole lot of variation well-to-well laterally in pressure. Now, I'm talking about for the most part. There will be some wells on the back reef side which are of low permeability and don't build up because of their lower permeability within the limited amount of shut in time, perhaps, that would show somewhat lower pressures.

Q But the overall operation of the maintenance project indicates that all of the wells are in communication?

A That's right. All of the wells that we defined as Abo reef wells, yes.

Now, in connection with your engineering committee study and all of the experience that you have had, is there any indication of any barriers or peculiarities in the reef which might indicate the formation of a separate pool within the Empire-Abo Unit area?

A. Well, certainly not within the Unit. I din't get into the fact that we are -- back when we were discussing what we were using as far as methods to help production, we

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are injecting in the neighborhood of sixty-five percent of the produced gas back into that secondary cap. I don't think I mentioned the percentage.

Mr. Cox's well is bottomed within fifty-eight feet of the north line and eight feet of the west line of acreage committed to the Empire-Abo Unit. Have you formed any opinion of whether or not production in Mr. Cox's well is violating correlative rights as far as the acreage that has been committed to the Unit is concerned?

A. Yes, I have. I believe that at this location, far up in the northwest corner of his lease and only some eight to nine feet from our Unit boundary that is on the west and fifty-eight feet south of the north line or fifty-eight feet from the Unit boundary in that direction, everything I know about the way fluids drain into a well which is usually in all cases I have been concerned with, in a radial manner that there is no question that it would be impossible for him only to pull a distance of eight feet. When he withdraws fluid he withdraws equally — the pressure drop relative to that fluid withdrawal will be in a radial fashion around the wellbore and it would definitely extend both north into the Unit property and west into the Unit property.

Q. Have you formed any opinion as to the productive acreage around Mr. Cox's well, the number of acres involved,

# productive?

I haven't really gone into that study, however, I will say that the engineering committee's original study, I believe assigned fourteen acres and thirty-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety barrels of original oil in place to the lease and I feel that -- of course, the committee at that time did not have all of the information, for instance the present Cox Federal RA No. 1 deviated well was not completed at that time and indicating as it does, as little as four feet of net pay up in the bottom hole location point, fifty-eight feet from the north and eight feet from the west line, the committee, as a matter of fact, not having that data, assigned -- when you look at their contour maps you can see they assigned approximately sixty feet of net reef to that spot, fifty-eight feet from the north line and eight feet from the west line and we are beginning to see evidence developing now that perhaps there is only four feet of net reef there. So, my feeling, although I have not made a detailed study, my feeling would be that the result of one would probably be a reduction in that -- and a sizeable reduction in that original oil in place as calculated by the engineering committee.

Q Do you have any idea what that reduction should be?

A. I wouldn't really want to say, but it would certain!

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be fractional relative to that number of thirty-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety. And let me point out that there is even a certain chance that the well is bottomed on our property. You know there is an error, there could be a certain radius of error in that bottom-hole location -- when you are eight feet from the line you don't really know within eight feet that that is where the bottom of your hole really is.

- Do you have any recommendation to make to the Commission with respect to the dispostion of Mr. Cox's well?
- Yes, before I make that, I would like to emphasize that Arco does not object to an allowable for the Cox Federal EA No. 1 Well, if it is bottomed at a location in compliance with Commission Order R-4561, that is within a hundred feet of the surface location. That is what Order R-4561 specified. The present location violates correlative rights and could even force economic waste through drilling of unnecessary wells to prevent drainage and having made that statement then I will go ahead and say that, representing Arco, I feel that the Applicant should be required to comply with Commission Order R-4561. In other words, bottom his well in the Abo within a hundred feet of the surface location and that no allowable be assigned to this well at this location, fifty-22 eight feet from the north and nine feet from the west line 23 24 of the lease.

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When you say "representing Arco" you mean Arco as the unit operator of the Empire-Abo Unit?

That's right, Unit operator.

MR. HINKLE: I would like to offer into evidence Exhibits One through Four.

> MR. RAMEY: Without objection they will be admitted. (TYTREUPON, Arco Exhibits DN-One, DN-Two, DN-Three and DN-Four were admitted into evidence.)

MR. HINKLE: That's all I have.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness? Mr. Day? Mr. Day, let's take about a ten minute break right here. (THEREUPON, the hearing was in recess.)

MR. RAMEY: The hearing will come to order. Mr. Day I believe you have the floor.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAY:

Mr. Christianson, the statements that you have made on your opinion are based on your information and studies of the field, is that correct?

That is correct.

Taking the gas-oil ratios and gravity of the oil

alone, without any other supporting data, is it your opinion that you conclude there is communication in those zones?

- A Yeah, but I don't ever operate that way.
- Q Yes, sir. Now, have you correlated these logs yourself?
  - A You mean on these cross sections?
  - Q Yes.
- A. Oh, yeah, of course now as I say these are engineering committee picks in every instance except the new wells, the Cox Federal EA No. 1 deviated Well and the Amoco Diamond Federal. I'm in agreement with those picks and I was a participant in those picks and then the other two are my picks that is the Cox EA No. 1 and the Amoco Diamond Federal.
- Q. Incidentally, you have got marked on there, original oil-water contact, what do you mean by "original"?
- A Well, that is the subsea level, minus twenty-six, sixty-five, which was determined by the engineering committee for the Empire-Abo Unit in pre-unitization work as being the level below which you would get a hundred percent water production.
  - Q Is that changed?
- A There have been some localized upward movements of water, yes, I would say that.
- Q Do you find any upward movement of water in these wells here?

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MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, would you indicate what wells you are talking about for the record again? MR. DAY: On Arco Three, DN-Three.

- No, I don't see any there at all.
- (Mr. Day continuing.) Well, then --
- Let me check one well here. No evidence there, no.
- Well, then, sir, again referring to the same exhibit, is there a good possibility that oil would be found in the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1 Well, since the reef comes into that well and it is above the oil-water contact?
- It is above the original contact but I think if you recall some of my testimony just completed, the amounts of water production on the wells over here on Arco Number DN-Four indicate that there is probably an oil-water transition zone which is above the minus twenty-six, sixty-five level and in this zone you run the risk of producing water and certainly this well if it had any porosity would and if it is. in fact, connected, which I'm basing this only on the log correlations, at any rate it would be a very risky test.
- All right, the reef is in the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1 Well as shown on Arco's DN-Three?
- Yes, in my opinion this is the top and base of the reef but there is little if any pcrosity.
- And as you have shown it, part of that reef is above the oil-water contact?

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	<b>A.</b> -	That's	right,	the	original.
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- Q Going to, is that Arco DN-Four there?
- A. DN-Four, yeah.
- Q Going to Arco DN-Four, look at the correlative zones that you have shown there and then look at M-16 and the Cox Well and tell us whether you agree or disagree with Dr. Rehkemper's statement that the zones are not correlative?
  - A That what zone is not correlative?
  - Q The production zones of those two wells.
- A. As far as the log, if you relate it merely to distance below the top of the reef, then I would say that it is obvious that the well, the Cox Federal Well here, is perforated roughly fifty feet below the top of the reef, where this well, the M-16, is perforated right at the top of the reef
  - Q Mr. Christianson --
  - A. This doesn't disturb me any.
- Q. You heard Dr. Rehkemper's testimony about the non-correlative zones between the -- the production zone between the M-16 and the Cox Well did you not?
  - A Yes, as best I could follow it.
- Q My question was: Do you agree or disagree with his opinion?
- A. Well, I disagree if his opinion is, and I think it was, that simply because this well is perforated in the zone fifty feet below the top of the reef, which this one,

the M-16, is perforated in the zone at the top and the Doctor can't correlate this zone with some zone over here.

That does not mean in my opinion that there is disconnection within the Abo reef.

- Q I believe you heard the Doctor's testimony that he went on characteristics of the log in comparison?
  - A Right.
- Q Based on his testimony of characteristics, which you heard, and I'm not referring to the top of the reef, bottom of the reef, but the characteristics, are you agreeing or disagreeing with him?
- A I disagree in the sense I don't feel that based on my attempts, the engineering committee and geological members of that committee's attempts to correlate porous zones, I don't think you can correlate a particular porous zone in the Abo reef.
- Q And I believe you said you didn't correlate porous zones?
- A. And you are in even worse shape here because you've got a cased hole which is really just a perforating correlation hole is all this thing is on the Cox Federal EA No. 1, run in a cased hole and you are trying to compare that in great detail with open hole gamma ray neutron logs on either side of it and you see from the kick here at the bottom on the gamma ray side that the operator was searching for a

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reasonable point to calibrate and set his log and there is a big swing here and a big swing back and then he got settled down and up he went and, you know, it is just a pretty shakey reed to have to lean on to try to say that one of these zones doesn't correlate with some zone over here. They are both in both the M-16 and the Cox Federal RA No. 1 and in my opinion they are in the Abc reef and they show similar producing characteristics, so they are connected, in my opinion.

Are you saying the correlated zones of production in each of those two wells correlate one to the other and are not communicating?

A Oh, no, I'm not saying that. All I'm saying is that the Abo formation in those two wells is connected in my opinion. I don't think it is necessarily connected right up here to this particular interval or right to some interval in here but there is connection.

- Q So, are you saying there is or is not communication?
- A Oh, there definitely is in my opinion, communication between the Empire-Abo Unit M-16 and the Cox Federal EA No. 1 deviated well.
  - Q As to the production zones?
- A. Right, as to the Abo reef and they are both producing from the Abo reef.
  - Q I'm not giving the generalization of the Abo reef,

which is maybe several feet thick i	n that area, I don't know,
which is maybe several leet on	the top
tops and bottoms you car see on Arc	co DN-Three here, the
tone and bottoms you can see our	there
of the reef is way up here and the	bottom is way down there
was is way up here and the	
of the rear 25 mg	to the whole reef.
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of the reef is way up here and dand you don't produce all up and d	the that
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. between the	e production zones of
Now, I'm asking you, are for there is communication between the	· ·
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two wells?	in my opinio
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- A. Yeah, obviously, since they are both, in my opinion, producing from the Abo reef, they are communicating.
- Anything in the Abo reef communicates, is that what you base your statement on?
- A. If it has got the same gas-oil ratio and the same oil gravity and the same producing characteristics as the offsetting wells it is communicating, if it is within the Abo reef as my cross sections definitely show.
  - Q Are there any other characteristics upon which you may base your statement, on those general statements?
  - Mell, one further piece of data that a reservoir engineer would like to have is the shut-in bottom hole pressure.
  - I'm asking what information you have, sir, upon which you base your statement that they are in communication? You made the general statement that anything in the Abo reef is in communication, I'm simply asking you if you have any other information upon which you base that statement?

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- A. Well, logs, gravity, oil and water production, and what else?
  - Q Well, let's go to --
- A. GOR, those four things all indicate to me that it is connected and, therefore, I don't know --
- All right, would you show us on the log itself, since you mentioned logs? Would you show us the characteristics on the logs upon which you base your opinion that the two zones are in communication?
  - A. Characteristics?
  - Q Yes, you said you based it on the logs.
- A. Well, because the producing zone is below what I consider to be the top of the Abo reef. The first decent drilling break occurred right about at this spot, which he tested and wasn't able to make a well in.

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, Mr. Day, can you have him refer to which exhibit?

- A. This is Arco Exhibit DN Number Four and I'm looking at the R. G. Cox Federal EA No. 1 log and I'm saying that the perforated interval is within the Abo reef, below the top of the Abo reef and, therefore, taking into consideration the production characteristics which I have gone through in my testimony, the two wells are connected in the Abo reef.
- Q Then we again come back to your statement, that anything in the reef is in communication?

, <b>A</b> .	Anything	ın	tue	reer	18	1R	communication?

- A If it has got permeability and if you can correlate it within the reef and if its producing characteristics are similar. You can't take one item and hang your hat on it, you look at everything you can lay your hands on.
- A If we may for the moment, set aside gas-oil ratio and look strictly at the logs there on Arco's DN-Four, and would you tell me from those logs alone any evidence that you find of communication between the Cox producing zone and the M-16 producing zone?
- A Only as I mentioned before that the top of the reef is here and the base of the reef is somewhere below the log interval here, therefore, and the perforations are in the reef as I correlate the log. Limiting me to the log, that is the reason.
  - Q Now, that's it?
  - A. Right.
- Q The fact that it is completed in what you consider the reef, based on your log studies, that would show you that was in communication?
- A. I would tend to feel that until I had other data pointing in a different direction.
- Q All right, then let's go over to the Humble dry hole you heard the testimony on it from Dr. Rehkemper?

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- Q Would you like to see that exhibit because I will refer to it?
  - A. Yeah, okay, why don't we put it on the wall.
- Q Now, you heard Dr. Rehkemper's testimony on, referring now to Cox's DN-Seven Exhibit, of correlation between the Humble dry hole, which is the log in the middle of that exhibit, and the Humble No. 5 which is now the L-19, which is the last one on the left?
  - A. Yes.
- Now, then, how do you explain that this was a dry hole in the same -- do you correlate this zone with this zone between the two wells, between the dry hole and the producing hole?
- A. Yes, just looking at it I'm sure they are both on that cross section up there.
  - Q What exhibit are you referring to?
- they are. Here is the Exxon Federal No. 5, the producing well. Here is the Exxon Federal No. 3, the dry hole and, yeah it looks like these tops that I've got here are exactly the same and these are engineering committee tops and I think this shows the structural relationship a lot better than that cross section.
  - Q All right, going back to Cox DN-Seven, how do you

explain if the zone is the same that you have a dry hole in the Humble 3 Well and oil production in the Humble 5?

A The No. 3 dry hole is down dip out of the productive area of the reef. You always drill a few dry holes when you are trying to find out where to delineate a reservoir and this happens to be one of them.

- Q You correlated the zone, did you not, sir?
- A Yes, right.
- Q They are the same zones that were found in both wells?
- A Absolutely. The well is actually, see, this is a completely misleading cross section. It should have been laid out like this because this is what the thing really looks like.
  - Q The way it looks here it only communicates --
- A This is actually higher, it is dipping down, it is in dipping and strike, a non-striking dip direction away from the main reef.
- Q I want to know what the communication is between those two wells, as you state are the same correlative zone?
- A. Well, one of them, I'm not sure exactly what the tests were, eleven hundred and seventy feet of water, indicating that it did have some permeability, it made water.
  - Q What is the communication between those two zones?

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Q.

	Page158
•	I think there is probably some communication in the
<b>).</b>	
Abo here.	
Q.	Upon what do you base that?
A.	Because the correlation appears to be there.
Q.	How do you get the correlation?
A.	The top of the reef correlates reasonably well and
then the	re was some permeability that the well made water
and so E	exxon proceeded to move up dip, right up this cross
section	, in fact, this is just one location over and made a
good we	11.
Q	You are going back again to the fact that it must
h = 270 CO	mmunication because it is in the reef, is that correct?
nave oo	Well
Q	Is that what you said?
A.	Generally speaking, I would say if there is some
poresi	ty there it is probably communicating.
7 0.	Sir, are you aware that the Humble 5 Well drifted
8 two hu	ndred feet to the north according to the OCC files
11	. Nutter's calculations?
20   a	
21	The Humble No. 5.
22	That is probably in the ball park if Mr. Nutter
23 dia i	<b>t.</b>

Are you also aware that there was no penalty on

that allowable since that well was drilled before the Unit

# was formed?

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No, I'm not specifically aware of that, although I know it was drilled while --

- In 1971?
- Right, the Unit was being formed at that time.
- Are you aware that the Pan American well, a direct offset of that was drilled a considerable length of time before that, also deviated. Are you aware that the OCC files --
  - Do you mean randomly drifted?
- Yes, sir. Are you aware that the deviation survey on it found the deviation and there is no penalty on that according to the OCC records here, Mr. Porter's, I believe, signature is on that.
  - Which one is that?
  - The Pan American Well which offsets the Humble No. 5 to the northwest.
  - Okay, I'm going up here to Arco Exhibit DN Number One, if it, of course, did drift to the northwest, that was in a large base lease which was the Amoco-Malco Federal F and it would not have been infringing on anybody's boundary problems. Now, which well of Exxon's did you say drifted ... the northwest?
    - Humble 5. Q.
      - The only violation, if you want to call it that,

would be to Exxon itself because the immediate offset north of that locations is part of the same lease, the Empire-Abo rederal lease and under primary operation that is all one lease, a hundred and sixty acres.

- Q. What lease is on the west of the Humble lease?
- A. That is, again, a part of the Amoco-Malco Federal lease.
- Q And how far is this surface location from that line?
- A The No. 5 surface location I'm reasonably sure it shows here as being six, sixty from the Amoco-Malco Federal F lease line, six, sixty east of it, so if it drifted two hundred feet even due west it would still be four hundred and sixty-six away from the Amoco-Malco Federal lease.
- Q Coming back to the dry holes here, your correlation, your statement on the communication is that it is in the reef and, therefore, communicates?
- A. Well, but it is a lousy communication, let me make that clear, because after all, it was such a poor quality reef that they couldn't do anything with it, that's the evidence on the drill stem test.
- Q So you state that there is poor communication, at best, between those two wells?
- A Between that dry hole, yes, most dry holes are poorly communicated to the nearby reservoir.

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**	All right, sin	would you	state	where the	Cox
Q	located in gene	ral direction	with	reference	to the
		·			
Empire-	Abo field?	·	. •		

- Well, it's on --
- It's on the south side of the field?
- Yeah, right.
- And to the west?
- It's on the south edge of the reef.
- And to the west of the field, the western part of Q
- West? Slightly west of central, yes, about a milethe field? and-a-half or so west of central.
- Now, when you quoted the quality of communication, when you referred to your Exhibits Three and Four, you quoted the Unit, those are the Unit statements and not your own?
  - Would you repeat that, please, sir?
  - You referred to the quality of the communication in the reaf?
    - Within the reef?
  - And you kept referring to Unit studies, are those Unit studies and not your studies?
  - No, they are mine and Unit studies, at least the conclusions, and I participated in the studies, of course. The conclusions I agree with a hundred percent as to excellent

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communication within the reservoir.

Well, you are quoting the Unit only to support your position, is that what you are doing, the Unit study?

Well, yes, I'm simply saying that I wasn't by myself in arriving at this conclusion there was a wide variety of experienced engineers and geologists involved in the study who reached essentially the same conclusion that I did.

- That you did?
- As to vertical and horizontal communication.
- You are saying that in support of your study?
- Beg pardon?
- I'm just trying to get clear, you keep quoting the Unit study, but you are doing that in support of what you say?
  - Oh, yes.
- Now, on the gas cap that you referred to up there, how did that affect the overall production in the reef?
  - How does the gas cap affect --
  - Yes.
- Well, the fact that we are attempting to exercise good stewardship over it is going to increase the recovery.
  - You mean in time?
  - Yes, it is having that effect right now.
  - Over the entire reef?
  - Yes, I would say so.

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in each and every well?

	Page163
<b>Q</b>	What effect is it having on the wells that are in
the sout	hwestern part of the field?
A.	Southwestern? Well, probably just in other parts
of the f	ield, the oil is moving down structure.
Q.	Is it affecting those wells now?
<b>A</b>	Beg pardon?
<b>Q</b>	Is it affecting those wells now?
A.	How far southwest do you want me to go to talk
about it	?
Ď.	To the edge of the field.
A.	Yes.
Q	And is it your statement you are pointing to
Arco Num	ber One?
A.	Beg pardon?
<b>Ç</b>	You are referring to Arco Number One?
A.	I'm referring to Arco DN Number One, right.
Q	Is is your statement that the recycling of the gas
is affec	ting the production of each and every well in that
field at	the present time?
A.	Yes. Oh, yes, it is helping to hold up the reservo
pressure	which is helping the productivity of all of the well
Q	To what degree?
A.	To what degree?

Yes, sir. To what extent is it helping production

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A.	Well,	any ti	me you	ı act	to ma	aintai	n resea	rvoir	
pressure	you ena	ble a	well t	to pro	duce	at a	better	rate	than
if the pr	ressure	was de	clini	ng.					

- Q Mr. Christianson, you are making a general statement can you make a specific statement that the gas recycling which is only sixty-five percent, I believe, by your own testimony, how specifically is it affecting a well that is on the southwestern edge of the field?
- A You are referring to this as a recycling project, this really isn't, we are beefing up the secondary gas cap. Our gas is being produced out of wells down structure, it's solution oil-gas ratio and then we are taking sixty-five percent of that gas which was in solution in the oil in the reservoir and we are putting that back up in the gas cap. We are not recycling gas in the gas cap, that is something that goes on a lot of places but we are not doing that.
- Q All right. How does that specifically affect the production in the southwestern-most wells of that field?
- A. It helps to hold the pressure up in this area and helps the migration of oil down dip and it should maintain a lower GOR for a longer period of time on the wells in the southwestern portion of the field.
- Again we are going to general statements, are we not, you don't have any specific data to show that, say that southwestern-most well is being helped by your efforts in the

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gas cap?

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A. Well, only, of course, we ran numeric model studies where we modeled every well in the reservoir.

- Q Do you have anything specific, Mr. Christianson?
- A. For the most part these wells were helped by the gas-injection project.
  - Q But you don't have anything specific?
- A I don't see what point it would serve. I don't happen to have all of that kind of data along with me, no.
- Q Incidentally, can you refer to, or do you know of your own recollection, what is the difference in distance between the Cox Well and the L-17?
  - A. Distance?
  - Q Yes, sir.
- A. L-17, I'm back on Exhibit Arco DN Number One. L-17, I would say that that is roughly nine hundred and fifty to a thousand feet horizontally.
- Q Would this Amoco DN-One Exhibit introduced on

  January 21st help you to give me those estimates of distance?
- A. Are you talking about the distance from the location in the bottom hole in the Abo reef of the deviated well and the L-17, are you talking about surface locations, or what?
- Q Well, on Amoco DN-One, I'm asking you the difference between the bottom of No. 1, if you know its bottom, with No. 3 or the best estimate.

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A. The bottoms of the two wells. Well, I would say
it's in the neighborhood, and this is an estimate, probably
the L-17 bottom-hole location is
probably a thousand feet north-northeast of the bottom-hole
location of the Cox Federal EA No. 1.

- And the M-16?
- The what?
- The M-16.
- The M-16 bottom-hole location would probably be less than six hundred feet. In other words, to the two bottomhole locations.
  - All right, thank you. Q. Was the M-16 plugged back?
  - Plugged back?
  - Yes, sir.
    - When?
  - At any time.
  - My data that I have doesn't indicate that it was.
    - All right.
      - However, it may have been.
        - Do you have any knowledge that it was? Q.
        - I don't really have any knowledge that it was, no.
    - On the cross sections that you have shown on the Arco's Exhibit DN-Three and Four, do you know whether any of those wells were plugged back?

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	A.	1	can't	tell	you	11	they	were	or	11	they	weren't
												4.5
0,	sir.											

- All right, sir, you don't have any independent knowledge of that?
- No, I haven't brought that kind of data along with me, I'm sorry.
- All right. Going to the water production, have some of the wells that did not produce water before are now producing them, producing water, that is?
- You mean in the area of the Cox Federal EA Number One?
- No, sir, just in any of the sections surrounding the Cox Well, or any of the wells that were not producing water before are now producing water?
- Yes, I know of at least one that is producing some water now that did not produce it in the past.
- Are some of the wells that have produced water in the past, and again I'm referring to the same section, now have increased their water production?
- Some of them have increased as I think the data on an earlier exhibit by Mr. Noell showed, have increased their water rates over what they were immediately prior to the formation of the Unit.
  - Is the water then being coned in by the production? Q.
  - There is certainly some possibility that there may

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be	some	coning	or	there-may	þe	some	upward	movement	of	th
wa	ter-o:	il conta	act	also.						

Q I believe I have asked you this before in times
past but I don't recall if we have it in the present record.

Is there oil underneath the Cox lease?

- A. Well, if you take the location of the Cox Federal --
- Q Would you answer yes, or no?
- A. Yes, I would say there is.
- All right, now, refer to Arco DN-Three, please, sir.
- A Arco DN-Three, okay.
- Q And from looking at those logs, the cross sections, would you say that there are shaley and tight zones present?
  - A. You mean within the Abo reef?
  - Q Yes, sir.
- A. I would say that you can't really tell from the logs.
  - Q You cannot tell?
  - A. That's right, you have to have more information.
- All right, if it is determined or if there is, let's say this is hypothetical, you made the statement that you don't find it but if there are shaley and tight zones present in those logs of the wells, would they affect the horizontal and vertical permeability?
- A If they were present, and I'm taking your postulation and I'm not agreeing to it.

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Q Yes, sir, I understand that	۹t,
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A of they were present and if they could be correlated over wide areas of the reservoir, they might certainly have some effect.

- Mr. Christianson, are the wells in the field which have produced water structurally higher than the oil?
- A. Wells in the field, yes, I think there are probably some wells that have produced minor volumes of water.
- Q Would that indicate to you a permeable barrier or poor communication?
  - A Possibly in that localized area.
- Q So, you are saying that in some local areas there is poor communication?
  - A That's right.
- Q Mr. Christianson, going back to Arco DN-Three, referring to the oil-water contact of a minus twenty-six, sixty-five, is that correct?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q How much oil could you have from the bottom, between that and the bottom of the Cox Well?
- A. Well, the engineering committee said thirty-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety barrels.
  - Q Well, what do you say?
  - A. I would say based on the data they had before them

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at	that	time	that	was	a	reasonable	estimate.
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- Q And this is below, this is the amount of oil that is below the Cox Well?
  - A. Below it, no.
  - Q That was my question.
- A I don't know, some percentage of that. It would be, say, two-thirds.
- Q So, you are saying that there is oil below the Cox Well, where it is bottomed now?
- A No, I'm saying, well, if you go with the original engineering committee estimate, there is a reasonable possibility that there is some oil down there, yes.
- Q That L-151 on Arco DN-Three, that is a new well is it not?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q And is the Unit drilling several wells inside the field?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. As a matter of fact, I think there were fifteen drilled this year?
  - A. Fifteen, actually seventeen completed in 1975.
  - Q. Seventeen?
  - A In-field wells.
- Q And that is to help recover more oil, is that right?

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A. That is correct.

MR. DAY: All right, we'll pass the witness. Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Stamets?

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q. Mr. Christianson, if I understand your testimony to this point, what you have said is that the Cox Well through the reservoir porosity, vuguler porosity, intercrystalline porosity, fractures both vertical and horizontal, the Cox well is essentially in communication with every other well?

- A. That is correct, that is what I have tried to say.
- A Thank you. Now, at the first day's testimony in the current case, in response to some questions I asked Mr. Currens, he indicated that it was his opinion that if the Commission permitted wells to be drilled at locations such as the bottom-hole location of the Cox Well, that an offsetting operator, in order to protect himself from drainage, that he would have to drill a well on his lease that close to his lease line, that this would not result in an appreachably greater recovery from the reservoir and would result in economic waste. Now, do you concur with his testimony in response to my question?

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Yes, I do.

A.

in response to the second part of this question, I asked Mr. Currens if wells were drilled, many wells were drilled, under this type of spacing pattern and produced at rates commensurable with what is being produced in the Empire-Abo Pool, would waste occur because of inefficient production from these wells and I believe his answer was, yes. Do you concur with that response?

Yes, I think that qualifying only that the non-unit well, of course, not returning any of the produced gas, that would be Mr. Cox's Well, would be, of course, involved in the greater portion of the waste.

I believe the record would show that we were speaking of a hypothetical situation and we were not referring to a unit operation.

### Okay.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you.

MR. HINKLE: I have one more on redirect.

MR. RAMEY: Okay, Mr. Hinkle.

MR. BUELL: I have one or two on cross, would you prefer that I get mine out of the way?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, Mr. Buell.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

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Q.

that was used?

tank barrels.

	A.	Yes, sir, it is.
year	Q.	And I believe you just testified that during the
	ar 1975	seventeen in-field wells were drilled?
	A.	Correct.
	Q	Let me ask you whether or not in your monitoring
מי:	rogram o	of the unitized pressure maintenance program in the
d.	rilling	of these seventeen in-field wells, did you encounter
a	ny evide	ence or data whatsoever, impediments to communication
W	ithin th	ne Empire-Abo reef?
	A.	No.
,	<b>Q</b>	All right, sir, do you happen to recall the average
I	porosity	that was used in the unitization study?
	A.	Six point four percent, I believe, was the weighted
	average.	
	Q.	Do you happen to recall the average water saturation
	used?	
	A	Nine percent.
	Q.	What?

And do you recall the reservoir volume factor

One point six, oh, six reservoir barrels per stock

the unitized pressure maintenance program?

Nine percent.

Mr. Christianson, is Arco as unit operator, monitoring

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All right, thank you, Mr. Christianson. Let me ask you this: I believe when you were testifying with relation to Arco's Exhibit DN-Two, you mentioned that the Cox deviated well was producing below a solution gas-oil ratio?

No, it is essentially at solution GOR at the A. current reservoir pressure.

- And it was about eight, sixty-three, as I recall? Q.
- That's right.
- The original solution gas-oil ratio was twelve, Q. fifty?
  - Correct.
- And I believe you further testified that the reason that it was producing at such a low gas-oil ratio is that the gas that was coming out of solution was migrating up structure and joining forces with the secondary gas cap?
- This is the process that is going on in the A reservoir, yes.
  - All right, sir, I'm not going to refer you to an exhibit but picture in your mind's eye, if you will, the Cox deviated well eight or nine feet from the west line and fifty-eight or sixty feet from the north line of their lease, in the bottom-hole location of that well, let me ask you this: Is it generally speaking up structure to the northwest?
    - Yes, that is correct.

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Q	so,	let's	say tha	at this	gas woul	d only	have to
migrate	ten,	twelve,	fiftee	en feet	to get o	ff the	Cox lease
and work	its	way on	up to	join the	seconda	ry gas	cap?

- A. That's right.
- Q In your opinion, if the Cox zone reservoir was limited to the Cox lease and did not extend across his lease line into the Empire-Abo Unit, would the Cox Well be producing today with a gas-oil ratio of eight hundred and sixty-three to one?
  - A I doubt it very seriously.
- Q If that reservoir was limited to the boundaries of his lease, it could only migrate about ten or twelve feet away from the wellbore at the most?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q So, if it was limited to his lease, we would see a higher gas-oil ratio on the Cox Well?
  - A It would be, in my opinion, yes.

MR. BUELL: That's all I have. Thank you, Mr. Christianson.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle?

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. HINKLE:

Q Mr. Christianson, on cross examination of Mr. Day there, you referred to Cox's Exhibit DN-Seven and said that

it was misleading and it was not correct. For the purpose of the record, I wish you would point out just why it is misleading and why it is not correct?

Well, the first obvious point which Mr. Buell brought out in cross examination of Dr. Rehkemper was that the cross section is not hung on a true subsea depth so you don't see the true subsea relationship and this well appears to be lower, that is by this well I mean the Humble EA Federal No. 5 appears to be lower on top of the Abo reef subsea-wise than the offsetting well which is the Humble EA Federal No. 3 dry hole, when in actuality as the well is calculated, the EA Federal No. 5 is actually higher subsea. This is the vertical problem that you have in looking at the thing and then the horizontal problem is that it appears in looking at this that the Humble EA Federal No. 3 lies on a line in between the Humble EA Federal No. 5 and the Humble EA Federal No. 4, when in fact it doesn't. As a matter of fact, you can look on the Arco DN Number One and you will have to look at the one right in front of you but you can see from the location there that the Humble or Exxon Empire-Abo Federal No. 3 Well is almost exactly due south of the Mumble Empire-Abo Federal No. 5, and then you turn at a ninety-degree angle and go east to the Humble Empire-Abo Federal No. 4. So, really these two wells are a part of the dip cross section, whereas this well and this well are part of the strike cross rection.

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Now, you are referring to cross sections? Q.

Okay, the Humble EA Federal No. 5 and the Humble EA Federal No. 3 are the part of a dip cross section to the cross section shown on Arco Exhibit DN Number Three and whereas we admittedly shift in going from the Humble EA Federal No. 3 to the EA Federal No. 4 into a long strike cross section, so we are going this way and then we are going this way, which is not really shown in the way this thing is set up. So, in effect, what you've got really in these two wells are the tag end of a cross section that would be very similar to this one right here, which is the Arco DN Number Three, 10 and the dry hole would compare very closely to a location 11 somewhere slightly to the right here of the Cox EA Federal 12 No. 1, down dip from it, and then this one, the EA Federal 13 No. 3 and then the Humble EA Federal No. 5 would correspond 14 more to a location similar to the Cox Federal EA No. 1 15 deviated well. You would have those two wells of a dip 16 17 cross section here. 18

MR. RAMEY: Are these depicted on your other cross section, Mr. Christianson? Aren't these wells on your other cross section?

- Yeah, they happen to be part of this strike cross section.
- (Mr. Hinkel continuing.) You are referring to 24 what cross section? 25

A. I'm raferring to cross section Arco DN Number Four Exhibit and those two wells happen to be the Exxon Federal No. 5, Unit L-19, and the Humble L-19 dry hole which is the old Humble Federal No. 3. And so these two wells show the same relationship that is shown going from this well to this well. This well to this well, except this is along a strike cross section and these are on a dip cross section.

MR. LUCERO: Mr. Christianson, could you refer, when you say, this well and this well?

A. Well, I did all of this before so it is in the record, do I have to do it again?

MR. LUCERO: I don't know, maybe we are just repeating outselves.

A. Well, I went through it and identified them the first time through and I'm really saying it over an what I said before.

MR. LUCERO: That's what I figured. Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness?

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, may I make a statement in deference to Dr. Rehkemper? Dr. Rehkemper used a copy of our orientation map, Amoco's Exhibit DN-One, and on that map, unfortunately, we had the surface location of the Humble Well No. 3, the center well on the cross section offered as Cox's Exhibit DN-Seven. We got our data from Humble and Humble themselves had it misplotted on their maps,

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and we have learned since we furnished this exhibit to the Commission that that surface location had been resurveyed and the surface location is as shown on Arco's Exhibit DN Number One, but in support of Dr. Rehkemper, he was simply using the surface location as shown on our Exhibit DN-One and we did have it misplotted. Actually as far as our purposes were concerned, now that Mr. Christianson has corrected the surface location of the relationship between the No. 3 Well, the Humble No. 3 Well on Cox's DN-Seven and the well on the extreme right I don't think it is too critical to Dr. Rehkemper's 9 10 position that he was taking or to the position that Mr. 11 Christianson was taking. 12

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness? MR. PAY: Yes, if Mr. Hinkle is through. MR. RAMEY: Mr. Day?

# RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAY: 18

- Mr. Christianson, do you know the difference between correlating a log structurally and stratigraphically?
  - Correlating a log structurally?
- Oh, yeah, I hope I do a little bit anyway. 23
- Well, which is better? 24
  - Which is better?

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Q.	Ye	s
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A. I would say that it depends on the case that you've got that you are trying to correlate and what you know about the reservoir as a whole.

Q Let's go directly to Cox's DN-Seven, are you correlating those structurally or stratigraphically?

A. Well, Dr. Rehkemper, I presume, is correlating them stratigraphically.

And you?

A Well, I prefer to correlate them the way they are actually sitting there in the reservoir.

Q So you are saying structurally?

A Structurally, right.

Q So there is a difference between you and Dr. Rehkemper then on that approach?

A. Only in the sense that I will correlate stratigraphically, if you want to call it that, by laying two logs side by side and comparing kicks and I guess that's stratigraphic correlation.

MR. DAY: That's all.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness? He may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

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MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, we have one witness for a very short direct testimony.

MR. RAMEY: All right.

MR. BUELL: We would like to call Mr. Currens and we will need from the Commission files, your copy of Amoco's Exhibit DN-Two that was presented January 21, 1976.

(THEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.)

### DAN CURRENS

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

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BUELL:

Q Mr. Currens, Exhibit Number Two has been explained in the record of the January 21 portion of this hearing, but would you briefly, in order to orient all of us to this exhibit, briefly state what it shows?

A. Amoco Exhibit DN-Two is a depiction of the fortyacre drilling unit on which the Cox EA Federal Deviated Hole
No. 1 was drilled and according to the directional survey,
completed. It shows the surface location of the EA Federal
No. 1. It is shown by a line to the, a blue line coming out
generaly to the west and then forking. On the south fork of

the line it showed the bottom-hole location of the original EA No. 1 that was drilled by Aztec.

- Q That would be the randomly drilled No. 1?
- A. Yes, the old hole, the randomly drilled one and by the north fork of the blue line the bottom-hole location of the Deviated Cox Federal EA No. 1, based on the Eastman survey that is in the record of this hearing.
- Q I think the record is replate with testimony and exhibits and, in fact, just to your left and to our right, on Arco's Exhibit DN Number Three, the log of the Deviated Cox Well shows that it is completed in the approximately four feet of porosity in that well, is that correct?
  - A Yes, sir, the lower porosity shown on that log.
- All right, sir, in view of that have you made a study to determine what the reservoir limits of what I'm going to call the Cox zone for simplicity purposes, the reservoir limits of the Cox zone on the Cox Federal EA lease?
- A. I've made a study and arrived at a maximum that it could be.
- All right, sir. let me ask you this: In making that study did you look at data obtained both by Aztec drilling the originally ramdomly deviated No. 1 and also their drilling it deeper, as well as Mr. Cox's activities in the wellbore of ramdomly drilled No. 1?
  - A. Yes, sir.

 Q What did that study reveal to you with whether or not in randomly drilled No. 1, the Cox zone was present or not?

A. In the randomly drilled No. 1, as has been discussed earlier today by Dr. Rehkemper, the logs that were run in the well did not go to the absolute total depth of the well.

Initially, you will recall, the well was completed by Aztec at a time that it had a total depth of sixty-two, ten, it was completed in perforations from sixty-one, twenty-eight to sixty-one fifty and that was in 1959. Subsequent to that time, in 1961, Aztec squeezed those perforations and deepened the well to a depth of sixty-two, fifty-three and they tested a hundred percent water with a small volume of gas, according to the reports, from that open-hole section.

- Q But the well was never logged, as far as you know, or as far as ar log you have seen, to a total depth of sixty-two, fifty-three?
  - A No, sir, not that I have seen.
- Q All right, sir, would you now discuss Mr. Cox's activities in the randomly drilled Federal EA No. 1?
- A As I understand, the work that he did, he reentered the well and made a completion attempt at an interval sixty-one, sixty-two to eighty and then made other completion attempts in the interval sixty-one, twenty-eight to fifty, sixty-one, sixty-two to eighty and subsequently drilled out to a total

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depth of sixty-two, fifty, just about the same, three feet short of what Aztec had drilled out to and that actually never made a well in any of this additional work in his reentry of No. 1.

- Q And to your knowledge, Mr. Cox never logged to the complete total depth of the well over sixty-two, fifty feet?
  - A Not that I know of, no, sir.
- Q What may give some people a problem, Mr. Currens,
  I believe on Amoco's Exhibit DN-Two, which you are referring
  to now, the last shot point of the directional survey on
  randomly drilled Federal EA Number 1 is shown as sixty, fifty,
  is that observation correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q So actually the directional survey run by Mr. Cox did not go all the way to the total depth of sixty-two, fifty or sixty-two, fifty-three?
- A. No, it didn't. The well had been plugged back by that time, I believe it was in a temporarily abandoned status and there was a plug in the well.
- Q Actually that point isn't too critical, is it, Mr. Currens?
  - A. No.
- Q I bring it up so that if someone looking at DN-Two saw the sixty, fifty as the last shot point on Mr. Cox's

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directional survey, they might get confused over the fact that the total depth of the well was really sixty-two, fifty-three.

A. That apparently was just as far as he could get with the directional survey and the plugs at the time.

Q Let me ask you this: Looking at that portion of the directional survey down to sixty, fifty, could you assume for the additional two hundred feet that it would generally have deviated in the same direction the past shot points in the exhibit is?

A Very likely it would have gone off in the same general direction as the last several shot points indicated.

Q All right, sir, you heard Dr. Rehkemper's testimony with regard to his correlations?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q. And where he anticipated the Cox zone will fall?
- A Yes, sir.
- And the randomly drilled Federal EA No. 1, let me ask you whether or not this well penetrated that zone as identified by Dr. Rehkemper?
  - A Yes, sir, it did.
- Q What did the test in the interval, in and around total depth or in and around the interval that Dr. Rehkemper revealed from the standpoint of productivity?
  - A. One hundred percent water was the report by Aztec in

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1961 when they deepened to include that interval that he would have correlated to.

- Q Was Mr. Cox able to make a completion at any interval?
  - A No, sir.
  - Q In the randomly deviated Federal EA No. 1?
  - A. No, not that I'm aware of.
- All right, sir, does that give you a clue as to the possible southern limits of the Cox zone under the Cox Federal EA lease?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Exhibit Two, but relying on your knowledge and the orientation of the well, is the bottom hole of the randomly deviated Federal EA No. 1 about on a line between the deviated bottom-hole location and the Amoco Diamond Federal Well that we have mentioned and is shown on Arco's DN-Three to your left?
  - yes, roughly.
- All right, sir, based on your study and maybe it will help us get in perspective, in the upper northwest corner of our Exhibit DN-Two, what amount of surface acreage are we looking at? I know within the red boundary we are looking at forty acres, but what are we looking at up there in that northwest corner?
  - A Well, in the northwest corner a square to the, with

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the surface location of the No. 1 as the corner of it, that
three hundred and thirty-one from the north line and three
hundred and thirty feet from the west line location, this
urea in the extreme northwest corner, that would be a square
of those dimensions would be approximately two-and-a-half acres.

All right, sir, let me ask you this: Based on your study of the completion attempts and the randomly deviated well over the interval that should contain the Cox zone, based on your evaluation of the performance and the production data from the deviated completion and that four feet of porosity, what, in your opinion, could be the maximum extent of the Cox zone under the Cox Federal EA lease?

A. I don't believe it could be more than two-and-a-half acres.

Q In your opinion, is a well that is producing with a water cut of eighty percent, would you normally expect that to be fairly close to the oil-water contact, the current oil-water contact?

- A Yes, sir, I would.
- And we know that the zone was not productive at the bottom-hole location of the random deviated Federal EA Well No. 1?
  - -A That is correct.
- And using these data you come up with your maximum reservoir extent under the Cox lease of the Cox zone of two-

and=a-half acres?

A. Yes, sir, I don't believe it could be any more than two-and-a-half acres.

A Have you made a study to determine the amount of hydrocarbons that would be contained originally, originally in place, in this two-and-a-half acre Cox zone reservoir?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Would you state for the record what that is, please, and how you made that calculation?

A. Okay. Utilizing four feet of pay, six point four percent porosity, nine percent water saturation, without respect to the reservoir volume factor at all.

Q What is the importance of the reservoir volume factor in a determination of original oil in place, for some of us laymen, would you tell us?

A. Well, the oil in a reservoir normaly contains dissolved gas and this does because, you know, it is producing with a ratio of eight or nine hundred cubic feet per barrel. Normally it contains the dissolved gas and as the well is produced, the oil is brought to the surface and put in a stock tank and the gas is separated from the oil and the stock tank oil, the amount of oil that gets in the stock tank is a smaller volume than the volume that it occupied in the reservoir under normal circumstances. You get fat oil in the reservoir and you get skinny oil on the surface.

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It would be	fair	then	tò	say	it shrinks?	

- It shrinks, yeah.
- All right, sir, and you completely eliminated that factor in making the determination of the original oil in place?
  - Yes, sir.

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- All right, sir, using the porosity figure that you used and if memory serves me correctly, that is the average porosity used in the unitization study?
  - Yes, sir.
- The water saturation, I believe, is identical to the average water saturation that was used?
  - Yes, sir.
  - What do you come up with?
- I come up with one thousand eight hundred and eight barrels per acre and on a two-and-a-half acre basis, that would be forty-five hundred and twenty some odd barrels.
- All right, sir, do you have any knowledge of the cumulative production that Mr. Cox has obtained from his Cox zone in the deviated well completion?
- I have the production figures supplied to the Commission to January 1st, 1976.
  - And what was his total cumulative production? Q.
  - Four thousand and eight barrels.
  - Compared with what originally in place, not including Q.

the reservoir volume factor?

A I didn't write it down, let me do it again.
Forty-five, twenty, all right.

All right. Now, we are almost through the month of February and Mr. Cox has been producing at an average rate of, say, thirty-five barrels or more a day, twenty-nine days in February, at the end of February he should have added another thousand to that cumulative, what would his cumulative be then?

- A Actually, two thousand is that cumulative because that cumulative was to January I, so there is January production plus February production.
  - Q I misunderstood you.
- A So it would be about twenty-one hundred barrels more and if he produced thirty-five barrels a day for those sixty days, the cumulative production at the end of February would be six thousand, one hundred and eight barrels.
- Q Far in excess of the original oil in place under the Cox zone reservoir, under the Cox Federal EA lease?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q If he has depleted all of the original oil in place, and no well ever recovers that much, under his lease, but let's assume that he has, where is the oil coming from that he is producing from this completion?
  - A. From other properties in the area, from the unit.

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- I r
- And, yes, I disagree with there being fourteen productive acres right now.
- And do you disagree with Arco's DN-Three, that the oil-water contact where it is, that the reef comes all of the way through the Amoco Well?
- The original water-oil contact is what is depicted on that exhibit. I have not made a study of the original water-oil contact.
  - You don't agree or disagree with Arco's DN-Three, Q. is that your answer?
    - That is correct.
  - Do you agree or disagree that the reef is present in the Amoco well? By that I'm talking about the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1 Well.
  - The Diamond Federal No. 1 Well appeared to have a reef section in it, yes, sir.
  - And the fact that it is -- it is a fact, isn't it, that the Aztec well produced five thousand barrels of oil?
    - That's my understanding, yes, sir.
    - From the Cox lease?
    - Yes.
      - MR. DAY: I pass the witness.
    - MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness? He

may be excused. 25

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle, did you offer your exhibits?

MR. HINKLE: Yes, I believe I did.

MR. RAMEY: Do you have any statements?

MR. BUELL: That's all we have, Mr. Examiner.

MR. DAY: If it please the Commission, if we may have a brief recess, I think I may have a brief rebuttal.

MR. RAMEY: We will take a five minute recess.

(THEREUPON, the hearing was in recess.)

MR. RAMEY: The hearing will come to order. Mr. Day MR. DAY: Sir, we call Glenn Noell back to the stand, please.

# DIRECT EXAMINATION OF GLENN NOELL

BY MR. DAY:

- Mr. Noell, will you tell the Commission, what
  significance does it have to compare gas-oil ratios and
  gravities to communication within a field?
- A It really has no significance whatsoever. It can or cannot be a factor in determining communication. I can show you any number of fields that are many miles away from the Empire-Abo that approximately have the same solution gas-oil ratio as this field does.
  - Q So does it alone confirm communication?

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A No, sir.

Does it have anything to do with it? You have heard testimony that there is extensive in-field drilling in this field, and you know that I think from your own studies what does this tell you about their development of the field?

A Well, it has, maybe I'm the wrong person to ask, but I assume they are doing this, one, to keep the unit allowable up and, number two is, and here again I'm surmising, they feel like if they would get additional oil recovery and they are saying that a forty-acre drainage per well is not necessarily the most optimum spacing.

MR. DAY: All right, sir. No other questions.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness? Mr. Buell?

# CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

Q Mr. Noell, the hour is late and we are all anxious to get through and I may put this question a little more bluntly than I intend to and I hope you will understand that it is entirely due to the lateness of the hour, but would you please state for the record your position on whether or not you think the Cox zone in the Cox deviated well is separate or in communication with the Empire-Abo Pool?

A. I don't believe I can conclusively say one way or the other.

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Q Did not your two exhibits that you introduced,
Cox's LN-Four and Five, I believe, were not those two exhibit,
was not the thrust of those two exhibits to the effect that
the Cox zone completion in the Cox deviated well was in
communication with the Empire-Abo Pool?

MR. DAY: Do you recall those exhibits?

- A I do not recall which exhibits you are --
- Q (Mr. Buell continuing.) They were the only two exhibits you had, Mr. Noell, surely you haven't forgotten them in a couple of hours.
  - A Oh, I thought you were referring to this one here.
- Q No, sir, I'm referring to your two water-oil ratio maps or whatever you want to call them. One was for the period September 1977, that was your Exhibit Four, the other was October of '75, your Exhibit Number Five.

Was not the thrust of those two exhibits, the only two you presented, to the effect that the Cox zone in the Cox deviated well was in communication with the Empire-Abo Pool?

- A To a certain extent, yes.
- Q To what extent were they not thrust in that direction?
- A I do not know. I do not think that information is available to really establish that. We can see the water moving up and you can infer that makes it in partial

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communication but by the same token you can demonstrate in certain localities that there is definitely not communication.

I'm going to summarize what I think your judgment is and I want to be fair and if you disagree you can certainly correct me but as I get your judgment and your opinion and that is that you are telling this Commission that based on the reservoir study that you have performed, you cannot reach 8 an opinion, you cannot make a judgment as to whether or not the Cox zone in the Cox deviated well is in communication with the Empire-Abo ol or is separate from the Empire-Abo 11 Pool?

Based on the available data, you are correct. MR. BUELL: That's all I have. Thank you, Mr. Noell, thank you, gentlemen.

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAY:

- Mr. Noell, the oil and water have different characteristics, do they not?
  - Yes, sir.
    - And they flow differently through formations?
- Yes, sir.
  - In a different way?

MR. DAY: No other questions.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness?

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may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. DAY: I would like to recall Dr. Rehkemper,

# DIRECT EXAMINATION OF L. JAMES REHKEMPER BY MR. DAY.

On Dr. Rehkemper, would you tell the Commission in your study of local communications, if the fact that the dry hole Humble well shown on Cox's DN-Seven is located to the south of the Humble 5 Well or to the east of it makes a difference in your log comparisons?

A No, it doesn't. This is a stratigraphic section, it is not a structural section as I mentioned in my earlier testimony. All this is showing is that the same zone, the correlative zone is tight between two producing wells. Therefore, I am saying that you cannot prove communication between the Humble No. 3 and the Humble No. 5 Well because they are separated by a well which is tight.

- Q Looking to Arco DN-Three, if those logs indicate any shaley or tight zones, would that affect the vertical communications?
  - A Yes, I would say that it would.
- Q Would you please approach that exhibit and inform us whether or not; there is any indication of shaley and tight

zones?

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and tight zones. Admittedly we are looking at a gamma ray neutron log which is affected, especially the neutron, by hole size, however, characteristically on the gamma ray neutron log, the gamma ray shows an increase in radiation and the neutron an increase in porosity. This is normally interpreted as being shale or shaley. There are numerous zones in J-14 up near the top where this condition exists. Now, in determining or calculating porosity from the neutron log, you take your tightest zone on the neutron curve and you assign a porosity to this of approximately one percent, you then find a shale zone, what you think is good shale and you assign a porosity of -- it may vary somewhere around forty percent. From these two end points you set up a porosity scale. the K-15, for example, at a depth from nine four hundred to ninety-four, fifty, roughly, your neutron is almost pegging to the right, indicating a very tight zone up at the top of the reef. Other zones can be pointed out in the J-14 at a depth of fifty-six, eighty to ninety you have a very tight zone. Near the base of the reef you have in the J-14 at a depth of fifty-eight, oh, four, you have another tight zone

which is obviously a very tight stringer, possibly anhydrite

this is qualitative since we are using gamma ray neutrons but

and I think you can go through these logs, and admittedly

I would say that there are indications of shaley

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you can see zones which are shaley, zones which are tight, so I cannot agree with earlier testimony that you cannot tell tight zones and shaley zones from electric log analysis.

Q Are you in accordance with Mr. Christianson's statement that any well producing in the reef is in communication with the whole reef?

A. From the information I have heard and seen, I cannot agree with this.

MR. DAY: All right, thank you, Dr. Rehkemper. No other questions.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell?

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

Q Doctor, I'll be just as brief as possible. I was diverted for just a moment but I was attempting to follow your testimony where you were pointing out on Arco's DN-Three some shale that you had found from the log that you have to work with there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q I believe you pointed out two shaley intervals, one was at the extreme top of the reef, the other was at the extreme bottom?

A. Well, those are just some that are obviously shale. There are some within the reef as well.

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Q	Find	us	one	in	the	middle	of	the	reef

- A Okay, right there. This is in the J-14 at fifty-five, seventy-four to seventy-six.
- All right, sir, do you think that shale interval that you just stated for the record, forms an effective barrier to communication in the Empire-Abo reservoir?
  - A I think in that particular local area, yes.
- Q You heard your colleague, Mr. Noell, testify this morning, based on his study of the reservoir that the gas cap was expanding?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q That water was encrouching?
  - A Right.
- Q Communication looked excellent, in fact, the high producing rates of the wells in the Empire-Abo Unit were causing a premature encrouchment of water into the Cox zone in the Cox deviated well? Did you hear that testimony?

MR. DAY: Just a minute, Dr. Rehkemper. Did you state that you are quoting Mr. Noell as saying that the communication was excellent?

MR. BUELL: Yes, sir, he testified as to the gas cap expanding as predicted, he testified as to the water encrouchment, he testified to the effect -- we can go back and find it if you want to.

MR. DAY: My recollection was that he just couldn't

tell you.

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MR. BUELL: I'm talking about this morning. He has changed his story. He testified that the high producing rates from the Empire-Abo Unit were causing premature encrouchment of water into the Cox zone in the Cox deviated well and that could not occur unless you have got good communication.

MR. DAY: Well, are you concluding that it is excellent or is he concluding that it is excellent?

MR. BUELL: We'll have to go back and --

MR. RAMEY: What is your question, Mr. Buell?

MR. BUELL: All right.

(Mr. Buell continuing.) You heard Mr. Noell testify one, that the gas cap was expanding as pradicted?

- Yes, I believe that is correct.
- You heard him testify, two, that water was encrouching around the edge?
  - I believe that is right.
- Three, did you hear him testify that the high producing withdrawal rates from the Empire-Abo producing wells were causing water to prematurely encrouch and water out the Cox zone in the Cox deviated well?
  - I can't say that I heard him say this.
- Well, the record will reflect it. In the interest of time, assume for the purpose of this question that my

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memory is correct, that he did say that, or words to that effect, in that are you differing from him when you say you find shale intervals within the body of the Empire-Abo reef that would be an impediment to the free flow of communication?

I think this is true, yes, that you can have local variations in porosity and permeability which could isolate zones within a reef.

Now, we are to local impediments of communication?

I think we are looking at a local area possibly in the subject well, Cox's deviated well.

On Arco's Exhibit DN-Three you found a shale streak in about the center of the reef, would you go locate that again and see if you can correlate it to the well on either side of that?

Well, of course, this is just -- I mean, there are others. I believe that I testified that in the J-14 --I'll back up.

Are you familiar enough with this reservoir, Doctor, to realize that the area which you have just located, your triangle on Arco's Exhibit DN-Three is where the secondary gas cap is formed and is expanding?

No, I'm not aware of that, but I say that there are shale zones.

All right, sir. Q

Now, I would have to get all of the log and see

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where these zones might correlate. I mean, you are looking at a northwest-scutheast section. Given time and doing some stratigraphic correlations, I may or may not be able to show that these are continuous but I can say that within the wells there are tight zones and there are shaley zones within the reef.

Q I realize, Doctor, that you just looked at this situation the last twenty or thirty minutes and you are working under handicaps and I'm certainly willing to state that for the record.

Let's go on, the hour is late. Mr. Christianson testified that in his opinion and in his engineering judgment, any well completed in the Empire-Abo reef formation that had similar or identical producing characteristics to the other wells then producing in the Empire-Abo reef Pool, in his opinion, were in communication with other Empire-Abo reef wells. You stated that you disagreed with that judgment?

- A. Right.
- Q Would you point to me one well, to your own knowledge, completed in and producing from the Abo reef formation that is separated from the other wells in the Empire-Abo reef Pool?
- A. Well, on Arco DN-Four I again compare M-16 to the Cox EA Federal No. 1 and I say that those two wells are not in communication. The pay zones are not in communication, this

 one and that.

Q So in effect you are saying that the only well you know of in the Empire-Abo reef formation that is separate and distinct is the Cox well?

- A Well, I say I can point to others.
- Q Well, would you?
- A I mean, I can illustrate where you do not have continuity in porosity and permeability.
- Q Doctor, everyone who has testified in this matter, including Mr. Christianson, has testified that you cannot correlate one little zone of porosity in one producing well even to the next well. Everyone has testified to that, is that all that you are saying?
- A. I'm saying that in some places you can but I'm saying that you can correlate the zones but you cannot prove or disprove continuity of porosity and permeability.

MR. BUELL: All right, sir. Doctor that is all I have. I told Dr. Rehkemper this personally, I will say it for the record. I did not intend my remarks in regard to Cox's DN-Seven to infer that Dr. Rehkemper was trying to mislead anyone. I thought my statement was that I mislead myself in looking at that cross section, thinking that it reflected structure but I think the record will reflect that he very clearly and distinctly stated that it was a stratigraphic section and not a structural cross section. Thank you

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Doctor, that's all I have.

BY MR. DAY:

Dr. Rehkemper, then your opinion about the Abo reef field is that it has in local areas poor communication?

Yes, sir.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

# RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUELL:

Doctor, let me ask you just one more guestion. I want to be sura what your professional opinion is, clearly and concisely on the record, as to whether or not in your geological opinion, the Cox zone in the Cox deviated well is producing from a separate and distinct accumulation of hydrocarbons never heretofore produced by any other well and not now in communication with any other well?

- No, I cannot state that.
- So you are like Mr. Noell, you can't tell this Commission one way or the other what your professional opinion or judgment is with regard to communication or separation?
- All I can say is that there are instances where you do not have porosity and permeability communication and I feel you can do this between the M-16 and the Cox Federal

deviated hole.

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MR. BUELL: Thank you, Doctor.

MR. LUCERO: I have a question.

# CROSS EXAMINATION

### BY MR. LUCERO:

You just used the words "local areas" in your answer? Q

Yes.

How do you define the words "local areas"?

I would say, of course, that's -- well, I would say within, oh, maybe within a thousand or two thousand feet, something like that. There might be areas, say between two wells that are, say, two thousand feet apart, you can have permeability barriers between those two wells.

Then your conclusion is that the words "local areas" can be a variable?

Well, by "local" I mean I don't think you can say that throughout the entire reef you have no -- that the entire reef is in communication. I think there are, in some areas, if you were to map it very detailed, you would find where your porosity, you do have porosity and permeability barriers existing.

But the two words "local areas" indicate that there is variability in your definition?

Right, right.

MR. RAMEY: Any further questions. The witness may

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be excused.

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(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle?

MR. HINKLE: I realize the hour is late but I would like to put Mr. Christianson back on in rebuttal, just some very short testimony.

MR. RAMEY: All right, will you take the stand Mr. Christianson?

# DIRECT EXAMINATION OF HUGH CHRISTIANSON

BY MR. HINKLE:

Mr. Christianson, you have heard the testimony of Dr. Rehkemper?

- Yes, sir.
- Do you agree with his testimony?
- No, sir, I don't.
- Explain in what way you do not agree with it?
- Well, I have the advantage on Dr. Rehkemper that I have looked at the cores on the wells on which the gamma ray neutron log looked just as shaley as this interval here in the Empire-Abo Unit No. J-14 on Arco Exhibit DN Number Three and I have seen that through a zone that looks very much like this as far as being highly radioactive, the permeability from the core analysis shows good communication. When you inspect the actual cores as they are brought out of the hole,

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because of oil stains in the vertical fractures, communication right across areas, you look and there is a hunk of shale with a fracture through it that is communicating and you know there is oil there because it's stained. I have looked at that sort of thing, so you really cannot go by what you see on the gamma ray neutron log. The shale or the radioactive material is probably there but because of this fracture-vug system we've got in the reservoir, there is communication vertically and horizontally through that very material. I've seen it and that is the visual part of it and then, of course, in this same area we have a great deal of evidence from field performance that there is good vertical communication because we've got this formation, this secondary gas cap, and you can't have that unless your free gas percolated up and is moving up into that cap and how do we know? By drill stem tests that have been taken on some of these in-field wells, for example, where we go in and test an interval, somewhere down in here which actually is lower subsea than intervals that did produce at low gas-oil ratios in the general area and we find that the gas cap is there when we had prior evidence at earlier times in the history of the reservoir that it was not even here, it was above this one.

So, this is really all I wanted to bring out, in addition to the fact that the engineering committee and the geological people connected with it, did have an opportunity

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over a period of months and months to attempt correlations of the type Dr. Rehkemper said he would like to do and concluded that you cannot correlate a particular porous zone on a gamma ray neutron log with another particular porous zone on these wells. So, that's all.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness?
MR. DAY: Very briefly.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

# BY MR. DAY:

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- Q Do you have those core analysis with you on these wells?
  - A No, you'll have to take my word for it.
  - Q Are there any tight zones in the Abo reef?
  - A Tight zones, yeah, there are tight zones.
- All right. Do you agree or disagree with this statement with respect to the Empire-Abo field: Porosity is distributed irregularly within the reef reservoir. Not even offset wells can be correlated in the reef because of this irregular porosity development, communication in local areas is very poor. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
- A. There may be local areas, yeah, where communication is poor, it's a relative --
  - Q I believe so, that's fine, Mr. Christianson. In

many areas low porosities and permeabilities can be attributed to excessive anhydrite depositions, this condition is prevalent in the western end of the Empire-Abo field. Do you agree or disagree with that statement?

- A I haven't wholly decided yet.
- Q Do you know William J. LeMay?
- A Yes, just as an acquaintance, a geologist.
- Q Who is he?
- A. He is a geologist who has done a great deal of work on the Abo and on this type of reef development in New Mexico.
- Q. Have you had an opportunity to read his article that is printed in World Oil, Abo reef in southeastern New Mexico?
  - A Yes, I've read that.

MR. DAY: No other questions.

MR. RAMEY: Did Mr. LeMay participate in any of the engineering studies?

THE WITNESS: No, he did not. However, we had that very article available to us among other internal Arco studies and Amoco studies by geologists, as well as this paper and other papers which we all read. I'm talking about the engineering committee when we were doing our work.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions? The witness may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. RAMEY: Anything further in this case?

MR. DAY: Just a brief summation, please, sir.

MR. RAMEY: If you will, Mr. Day.

MR. DAY: Thank you. We have testimony from the Arco people and I'm looking at Arco DN-Three, that the reef comes down and toes into the Amoco Diamond Federal No. 1 above the oil-water contact. There is a possiblity of oil in that lease to that extent that the Amoco Diamond Federal Well is far to the south of the Cox Well.

We cannot agree, of course, with the two-and-a-half acre limitation that Mr. Currens put on there, in view of looking at this reef studied here and in the log correlations. It has been agreed, I believe, between Mr. Christianson and demonstrated by Mr. Rehkemper that in local areas there is poor communication and there is evidence of poor communication in the subject lease, the Cox lease.

There is oil underneath the lease, that has been testified to several times. New Mexico has followed the ownership theory for a number of years of oil in place.

There is testimony that this well will flood out rather than receive additional gas. I think from what has been submitted to the Commission it will flood out. I think if you make a determination you will find that it will. And on this basis, the basis that there is oil underneath the

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lease and goes pretty far down into the lease, that if it is flooded out there will be a waste of oil, that has been testified. And we feel that the allowable, taking into account that there is poor communication at best, a penalty allowable would be in order.

As far as I know, this is a case of first impression in New Mexico but I will refer to the Sohio Petroleum Company Parker Case in the Oklahoma Supreme Court in 1957, in which Parker drilled a dry hole, backed up, deviated it and then went to the Corporation Commission for permission to produce. The Corporation Commission granted it, gave him an allowable and there was testimony in that case where Sohio witnessed, testified that the fault cut the unit and left only eight producing acres. Mr. Parker witnessed, testified that the entire lease had the oil creek sand. They gave him the full allowable in that case.

In the Stuart, et al Humble Oil Refining Company, set aside by the Texas Supreme Court in 1964, where an operator deviated, the court, the trial court closed the well in. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the operator and said that in overturning the lower court's decision, stated that the allowable be permitted even though the deviations were deliberate.

In the Anderson Pritchard Oil Corporation versus the Corporation Commission, an Oklahoma case in 1951, the

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court approved an allowable to the deviated well based on producing acres to unit acres where the well drilled was closer to the line than permitted.

We feel that an allowable such as discussed, presented today by Dr. Noell and based on unit studies, would seem to come in and out of this case as far as Arco and Amoco witnesses are concerned as to whether it furthered their case or not, that that would be a formula submitted to, suggested to this Commission in fairness of production to allow Mr. Cox to recover some of this oil that is in place and an adjustment of any injury that may be possible to other leases connected to it with poor coomunication, taking into account. Thank you sir.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell?

MR. BUELL: May it please the Commission, I will be just as brief as I possibly can.

At the cutset let me say this with reference to the outside of the State of New Mexico cases that Mr. Day cited, that one of the first concepts, one of the first precepts you learn in law is that each case must stand on its own bottom and that's all we ask this Commission to do is to let this case stand on its own bottom and we reviewed in prior closing statements the surroundings of the directionally drilling of this well. I don't intend to go into that, except as a reminder, that let's do let this case be judged

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on its own merits.

A lot of mention has been made today of the Amoco Diamoná Federal No. 1 Well, the extreme right well on the cross section, Arco's Exhibit DN-Three, and about all of the possibilities that it has to be hydrocarbon bearing in the Empire-Abo field. All of this was brought out by representatives of Mr. Cox and not a one of them thought to tell you gentlemen that Mr. Cox owns the Abo rights in that well and if he thinks that it is bearing of hydrocarbons in the Empire-Abo Pool, he can simply reenter it and make his completion.

I would point out to the Commission that in January, on the twenty-first, Mr. Commissioner, this case was continued to February the 24th in order that a definitive reservoir study could be made by a consulting expert that Mr. Cox intended to employ. We have seen that definitive reservoir study here today. The engineering consultant expert told this Commission frankly and honestly that he does not have an opinion, he cannot make a judgment as to whether the Cox completion in the Cox deviated well is in the Empire-Abo Pool, or whether it is separate.

Dr. Rehkemper, the geological consulting expert, told the Commission the same thing.

The testimony of Arco, I think, is clear, it is concise and it is unrefutable, that is that the Cox zone completion in the Cox deviated well is completed in the

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Empire-Abo Pool and is in communication with the Empire-Abo
Pool. I think one very definitive bit of evidence is the
fact that here it is producing right at solution oil-gas
ratio, after its commulative production, and the only way
it can be doing that since it is below saturation pressure
is for the gas to be migrating up structure and, gentlemen,
with the bottom-hole location of that Cox deviated well there
is no place up structure for it to go on the Cox lease,
it has got to be migrating up structure into the Empire-Abo
Pool. It has got to be in communication or we wouldn't see
that kind of gas-oil ratio performance.

Also I would call to your attention that neither the engineering expert, Mr. Noell, nor the geological expert, Dr. Rehkemper, had made a reservoir limit study of the Cox zone in the Cox deviated well. Mr. Currens had made such a study. He presented that study to this Commission and it is unrefuted and uncontradicted in this record that that reservoir had a maximum under the Cox lease of two-and-a-half acres. I think very definitive proof of the limitations, the smallness of that reservoir is the fact that it was not productive in the randomly drilled Federal EA No. 1, it was not productive in that and according to Dr. Rehkemper's own testimony, it would have been found within the vertical limits. It is not productive. The maximum reservoir that he can have in that Cox zone under his lease is two-and-a-half

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acres. The record is uncontroverted and unrefuted that with a reservoir that size, even with the most liberal estimate of original oil in place, he has produced all of his oil in place and the record stands unrefuted at this point that each barrel of oil that is being produced from that Cox deviated well is coming from the interest owners in the Empire-Abo Unit.

We urge this Commission to take action and ratify
the order that was issued as a result of the Examiner Hearing
and require Mr. Cox to do the right thing, comply with the
order, if he can make a completion he can have his well. Thank
you.

MR. HINKLE: If the Commission please, I can't add much to what Guy Buell has already said but I think the Commission understands the facts of this case just as well as we do. There is no question but what it is in violation of correlative rights and drainage. As Guy has said, the evidence is clear and uncontradicted, this is a limited reservoir here, they have already produced much more oil than was in it.

Now, I think this case has reached a point where,
while the Commission has this matter under consideration to
make its final decision, that the allowable ought to be cut
to a minimum during this period of time and in reaching the
decision, if you do, that you ought to follow the recommendations

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of Atlantic Richfield and order this well to be closed in, unless he wants to re-drill it in the area that was originally provided for in the order of the Commission.

MR. DAY: Of course, the Commission, I think, has knowledge of the fact that any cessation of production from this well would terminate the lease and we refer to the unit studies as far as production acreage goes underneath the Cox lease as far as any comments on Mr. Curren's testimony on it and we submit to the Commission that, one, that Mr. Cox did not willfully and intentionally violate the order of the Commission, we resolved that pretty well and that is in almost all of the earlier testimony that you have read. And, two, adjust correlative rights, if there are any there, to take into account the expertise of Dr. Rehkemper and the concurrence of Mr. Christianson that there is poor communication. We ask that an allowable be set for this well that will make it economical to produce it. Thank you.

MR. LUCERO: Mr. Day, you refer to two citations, or two cases, do you have the exact citation on them?

MR. DAY: I don't think I have. Let me see if I have them. I don't think I have the exact citation on these, no. On the first one it is the Oklahoma Supreme Court 1957 and the second one is the Texas Supreme Court 1964 and then the third one is -- well, there is a citation here, it's 1951 Oklahoma. It says 241 P2d 363. The appeal

was dismissed by the Supreme Court 342 U.S. 938 and then there follows another one, 252 P2d 450, which I presume is the same case in 1953.

MR. RAMEY: Anything further in this case? Bearing is adjourned.

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### REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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

Sidney F. Morrish, C.S.R.

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# BEFORE THE NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION Santa Fe, New Mexico January 21, 1976

#### COMMISSION HEARING

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#### IN THE MATTER OF:

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Application of Robert G. Cox for amendment of Order No. R-4561, Eddy County, New Mexico.

CASE 5571 (De Novo)

BEFORE: Joe D. Ramey, Director Phil Lucero, Member

> Daniel S. Nutter Richard L. Stamets

#### TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

#### APPEARANCES

For the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission:

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For the Applicant:

James E. Day, Jr. Esq. FREEDMAN, DAY & IVY Attorneys at Law Adolphus Tower Dallas, Texas 75202

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#### APPEARANCES CONTINUED

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Sumner Buell, Mag. MONTGOMERY, FEDERICI, ANDREWS, HANNAHS & BUELL Attorneys at Law 350 East Palace Avenue Santa Fe, New Mexico

For Atlantic Richfield Company:

Clarence Hinkle, Esq. HINKLE, BO. JURANT, COX & EATON Attorneys at Law Hinkle Building Roswell, New Mexico

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JAMES B. COATS, JUNIOR Direct Examination by Mr. G. Buell Cross Examination by Mr. Day EXHIBIT INDEX Applicant's Exhibit DN-One, Document re Fire Applicant's Exhibit DN-Two, Cost Estimate Applicant's Exhibit DN-Three Amoco's Exhibit DN-One, Orientation Plat Amoco's Exhibit DN-Two, Surface Location Plat Amoco's Exhibit DN-Three, Plat Amoco's Exhibit DN-Fcur, Working Plat 

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MR. RAMEY: We will take the next case on the docket.

MR. CARR: Case 5571, application of Robert G. Cox for amendment of Order No. R-4561, Eddy County, New Mexico.

MR. RAMEY: Ask for appearances in the case.

MR. S. BUELL: Mr. Commissioner, Sumner Buell of Montgomery, Federici, Andrews, Hannahs and Buell appearing on behalf of Mr. Cox. Also appearing is Mr. James Day, Junior of Dallas, Texas who will present the case.

MR. HINKLE: Clarence Hinkle of Hinkle, Bondurant, Cox and Eaton appearing on behalf of Atlantic Richfield.

MR. G. BUELL: For Amoco Production Company, my name is Guy Buell.

MR. RAMEY: I would ask at this time for all of the witnesses to stand and be sworn in this case.

(THEREUPON, the witnesses were sworn.)

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Day, you may proceed at this time.

MR. DAY: Thank you, Mr. Ramey. If I may, if it please the Commission, I would like to make an opening statement to show the Commission the nature of our case and how we look at it.

MR. RAMEY: All right.

MR. DAY: This case, I feel, can be divided into two parts, one concerning the non-compliance with a drilling permit issued earlier by this Commission and the other having

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to do with whether or not the production from the Cox lease communicates, or if it does, in what way it communicates with the Empire-Abo field.

Concerning the first part, in May of 1973 Mr. Cox appeared before this Commission, or the Examiner for the Commission, and obtained a drilling permit allowing him to deviate a well within one hundred feet of the surface location. The time was running out on that lease a few months later, it was a Federal lease but before its expiration Amoco drilled a test well on the Cox lease. He learned of this later, which had the effect of relieving him of having to develop that lease in order to extend it. The effect of that drilling by Amoco extended the lease to August 31st, 1975. The Amoco well was drilled without the knowledge of Mr. Cox when they commenced. He later asked for a log on the drilling well, on the well that was completed. Amoco felt that they could not release it. He contacted me, I contacted Amoco, they had the same feeling but later on they released the log to some of the shallow rights that belonged to Mr. Cox. The deep rights belonged to Amoco.

A few months after that, the first of '75, I believe it was, there was a fire in Mr. Cox's office. It destroyed most of his records and smoke damaged the balance of them.

He was attempting to restore these records to meet his obligations to drill other drilling wells and commitments, as well as

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this well that is the subject of this hearing today.

At the very time that it was close to the expiration of the subject lease he retained an engineer and a whipstock service company and trusted his memory as to the permit which had been destroyed and in a hurry got a drilling contractor at an expensive rate and completed the well.

The Commission will hear testimony today that the operator requested that the well be directed toward the north. We will hear conflicting testimony to some degree from the Eastman people who were the whipstock service people, that the target area was to the northwest.

Unfortunately, Mr. Ratts the engineer who Mr. Cox hired for this well is unavailable today, he was sitting on another well and could not appear.

The well was commenced, the drilling superintendent called Mr. Cox long distance to inform him that he was concerned about the direction of the well. Mr. Cox will testify that he looked into the matter and came out to the lease site, employed additional Dyna tool drills at an expense to him to try to turn the well back and time is running out and, of course, great expense was incurred and as a practical matter and the economics considered, the well was finally bottomed.

I do not think there will be any conflicting testimony that the well is bottomed on Mr. Cox's lease or that

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Mr. Cox has oil under his lease.

Mr. Cox immediately divulged and disclosed this deviation in directional and bottoming to the Commission and then applied for an application to permit this well to be completed at that location and to be allowed to be produced.

The other part of it has to do with the reservoir communication or what you might call the correlative rights. At the hearing in October when the application, which is the subject matter before this Commission now was first heard, Mr. Cox introduced into the record his geological opinion. Amoco and Arco moved for a continuance in order to study these opinions and give it time to prepare its case in light of such testimony. That hearing was continued until November. At that hearing I appeared with Mr. Buell and the matter was concluded adversely to Mr. Cox. The decision came out approximately a month later, just before the holidays. After a discussion with his attorneys, Mr. Cox felt and as his attorney I so advised that an in-depth study of the reservoir should be made and that he should employee an engineer, if possible, who was familiar with the field. He ultimately located and retained such an engineer but said engineer informed him that he was not able to even commence the studies that were necessary for this matter until February 4th, 1976.

We will ask the Commission for a continuance until such time as that part of the case can be heard, which we

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suggest as February 24th after consulting with dockets and the time the engineer needs, I believe the Commission meets on Tuesdays, in order that we might submit to the Commission what we feel is the necessary in-depth study of the field and its correlative rights. If the Commission pleases, we are ready to commence unless there are comments from other counsel.

MR. RAMEY: Are there other opening statements?
Mr. Buell?

MR. G. BUELL: Yes, Mr. Ramey, if I may. I will be very brief.

I would like to point out that as this case develops

I believe the Commission will see that there was no attempt
whatsoever on the part of Mr. Cox to either, one, comply with
the Commission order which authorized him to directionally
drill, or, two, to even begin to comply with his sworn testimony
presented in May of 1973, upon which the order was based.

As this record unfolds you will see that actually the Commission was more generous to him as a result of that May 1973 hearing than really what he asked for. Mr. Cox will testify or the record shows that he testified at that hearing he wanted to kick out of the old hole at about forty-three hundred feet and then drill a straight hole to the Abo reservoir. The kick-out point at forty-three hundred feet was well within a hundred feet of the surface location. The Commission rather than restricting him to just that area, gave

him authority to bottom the well anywhere within a hundred feet of the surface location of the well. So in truth, in fact, you gave him much more flexibility than he swore that he actually needed. This record will show that he made no effort to comply with either the order or to comply with his sworn testimony.

With regard to the test well that Amoco drilled on this lease, it is my understanding that Mr. Cox had the rights down to sixty-two hundred feet, which would include the Abo formation and we had the deeper rights. Our well was a test well to the Morrow. We released to Mr. Cox a log of our test well above sixty-two hundred feet, in that that was our understanding of his ownership in this lease, above sixty-two hundred feet. We didn't release it to anyone else, we thought that would e unjust to Mr. Cox in that he did have an expiring lease, so we didn't release the log to others but we did give Mr. Cox a copy down to sixty-two hundred feet.

I think the record of this case as it unfolds will show beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the bottom-hole target location that Mr. Cox wanted for his well was fifty feet from the north line of his lease and fifty feet from the west line. They did not hit that target precisely, as the evidence will reflect. The well ended up approximately nine feet from their west lease line, which is only nine feet from the east line of our offsetting lease.

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Now, with regard to the continuance, Mr. Day is absolutely correct. At the October 8th hearing Amoco did move for a continuance. We moved for a continuance because we were surprised by the evidence that Mr. Cox presented, that his bottom-hole location had, in fact, been completed in a virgin reservoir that had not heretofore been produced in the Empire-Abo field and actually he testified that there was no well in the Empire-Abo pool that was capable of producing from it. At that time Mr. Cox had not released the log of his directionally controlled well, so we had no geological data in that regard at all. So that's the reason we moved for a continuance, which was granted.

Amoco would certainly have no objection to a reasonable continuance at this time for Mr. Cox. We would be happy to accommodate him. We do believe a continuance to the last of February is not reasonable. Amoco is perfectly willing and will so stipulate that we will agree to a continuance for the other phase of this case to February 5th. That's over two weeks from today, it's the day after the next Examiner hearing.

Also, I don't know what engineer Mr. Cox has selected but I believe that engineer could finish that work in that amount of time. Mr. Cox has all of the data. Mr. Cox has already made his own intensive geological study of the formations under this lease and in effect Mr. Cox is prepared

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to hand to whatever engineer he selected, practically the entire case as far as collecting and gathering data and things of that nature.

So, Amoco has no objection to a continuance to February 5th; we would oppose a continuance to the last part of February.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle?

MR. HINKLE: I think Mr. Buell has covered very aptly the first part of the case. As far as the continuance is concerned, Atlantic Richfield would have no objection to the continuance to February 5th as suggested by Mr. Buell.

MR. DAY: May I rebut very briefly? I'm not trying to be argumentative.

MR. RAMEY: Yes, Mr. Day.

MR. DAY: As far as the statement of Mr. Buell about the testimony in the first hearing of May of 1973, there is in the record a question by Mr. Hinkle to the then engineer, Mr. Allspaugh of Mr. Cox's employment. Unfortunately, Mr. Allspaugh between that time and the time the well was commenced moved his residence to Kansas and was not available to serve on this well that was drilled, the one before the Commission. In that question he said, he asked how far is it off of there? 21 This is talking about kicking out on the first deviation. 2.7 answer of the engineer at that juncture was: Approximately 23 ninety-five feet west of the surface location, approximately

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eight feet south.

In summation Mr. Hinkle made the statement, "Are you willing to drill the well with the provision in the order that you will not crowd the lease line any closer than one hundred and sixty feet?"

So I do feel that the order that came out was fair and not any gratuity in favor of Mr. Cox. I think the Commission ruled fairly in its total consideration of the testimony in that hearing.

As far as the intentions of Mr. Cox, may I point out that the total lease expenditure by Mr. Cox and his investors to date is somewhere around six hundred thousand dollars. Q this single well alone they spent two hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars, a good deal of it in trying to control the direction of the well. It would be very fatuous for Mr. Cox to gamble two hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars on the chance that his well would be allowed to produce if he intentionally drilled to this area. Mr. Cox has been nothing more than absolutely frank, his candor has come out in that he has not attempted to hide or conceal anything. He has testified before, before the Examiner of this Commission, that he trusted his memory, that he went without the permit and bottomed where he did and disclosed all of the facts. There is no indication at all that he tried to be devious in this matter, in any matter, except to divulge

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the full facts to the Commission and to try to show the Commission that it was an unintentional directional, an un-

intentional violation of the Commission's drilling permit, that he bottomed where it did under the economic and practical

aspects at that time, that he is bottomed on his lease, that he has oil under his lease, which is admitted, that he be

allowed under some formula to produce.

As far as the time element goes, the Commission has heretofore seen the statement of the engineer witness of Mr. Cox. In that statement which was displayed to the Commission earlier by Mr. Buell's office, Sumner Buell, the witness stated that he could not possibly commence his study until February 4th. To give him reasonable time to finish it and with some consideration I'll admit, to my own trial docket, I do urge that February 24th be granted. I see no injury to the field or to the other parties. We are not calling back subpoened witnesses, we are volunteering appearing with our witnesses and urge the Commission to consider that date under such circumstances that may seem fair to all parties.

MR. RAMEY: We will make a decision on that later. Mr. Buell?

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, I have a feeling and my feeling has already been proven by no farther along than we are this morning, that we are going to be referring continuously back to the record of the May 1973

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hearing, we're going to be referring back continuously to the record in Mr. Cox's application before the Examiner for an amendment to an order that issued as a result of the May '73 case, I wonder if it would be more of a convenience to the Commission, as well as all of the parties, if we would incorporate into the record of this De Novo case, the record of Case Number 4970, the case that was held on May 23rd, 1973, as well as Case Number 5571, that was the case before the examiner that was held on October the 8th and November the 8 19th, 1975 and I so move, Mr. Ramey. 9 10

MR. RAMEY: Are there any objections?

MR. DAY: Mr. Ramey, we object to that because we feel that this is a De Novo hearing, those parts of the record that Mr. Buell would like to cross examine Mr. Cox on or any of our witnesses, he can feel free to use them as impeachment and that purpose only and we object to the introduction of the record in toto.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell, we are going to deny your motion. However, you can refer to the previous cases for any information you deem fit and proper and that would apply

MR. G. BUELL: All right, sir, I'll be happy to work to this case. in that manner, Mr. Ramey, but I hope you won't get impatient with me. It is going to make the hearing last longer and I do beg your indulgence on referring back to the prior cases

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but actually Case 4970 is the bedrock for this De Novo case that is before you today and if the applicant doesn't want that record in this case and you've sustained his objection, well, we'll sure operate in that way, Mr. Ramey.

MR. RAMEY: Okay, we have kind of changed our opinion.

We will allow the incorporation of Case 4970 into this record.

We will not allow the incorporation of Case 5571 in the record and you may again refer to it, any portions of Case 5571 that you deem necessary.

MR. G. BUELL: Thank you, Mr. Ramey. Could I make this further suggestion to the Commission? We'll also be referring to the exhibits that were introduced at the October 8th portion and the November 19th Examiner hearing. I think it would avoid confusion for the Commission, as well as confusion to we participants, Mr. Sumner Buell, if we could agree on a procedure by which we would start numbering the exhibits that will be presented at this De Novo hearing, consecutively after the exhibits in the Examiner hearing. For instance, the last exhibit that Mr. Cox introduced in the Examiner hearing was Exhibit Eleven and I suggest that we start out today numbering his exhibits twelve for De Novo so that it will be definitely ascertainable in the record, the exhibits that were introduced here, because we will be continuously referring to exhibits that were intoduced in these prior cases.

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MR. RAMEY: You will re-introduce the exhibits from Case 5571?

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, I don't quite understand Mr. Buell's statement. One, may I respectfully enter our objection into the record to the introduction of the testimony on Case 4970 in toto.

As far as the exhibits that we may present today, I would prefer in my control of the hearing and my presentation of the hearing that the Commission to have our witness introduce the exhibits as he arrives at that point in his testimony. As far as the engineering feature of the correlative rights which we feel apparently we will have some kind of continuance, we will reserve any exhibits that we have in that area until such time as that hearing comes before the Commission and at that time we would hopefully expedite and have them numbered in advance of that hearing.

MR. RAMEY: It has been suggested by Commissioner Lucero that perhaps the three of you should get together and work out a numbering system.

MR. G. BUELL: I don't quite understand you, Mr. Ramey.

MR. RAMEY: It has been suggested by Commissioner Lucero that we take a five minute recess and you all get together and work out a numbering system on your exhibits but we would request that a DN be put in after each exhibit

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number, so that we can --

MR. G. BUELL: My only purpose is to avoid confusion.

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, that's why I made that suggestion. Why don't we have the attorneys get together and work out your numbering system on your exhibits and use them from here on.

MR. DAY: Thank you, sir.

(THEREUPON, a short recess was taken.)

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Guy Buell?

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, while we haven't reached an agreement, we have reached an accord. The applicant would prefer to start out with his exhibits that he will present today with a number one and we have agreed that all of the exhibits that will be introduced today will be identified DN Number One, Number Two, Number Three, according to the presenter.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you, Mr. Buell.

MR. DAY: I so stipulate.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Day, you may proceed.

MR. DAY: Thank you, sir.

MR. G. BUELL: And if it please the Commission, if all of us in referring back to prior exhibits and comparing with the exhibits that will be introduced today, will be extremely careful to make that distinction in our questions

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and in our answers, perhaps we can avoid too much confusion in the record.

MR. RAMEY: I would suggest that.

MR. DAY: May it please the Commission, we will have just one witness. I understand that Amoco or Arco subpoened other witnesses which they may present and subject to my cross examination.

At this time we will call Mr. Robert G. Cox.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Day, before we proceed I would like to ask Mr. Cox a couple of questions, if I may?

MR. DAY: Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Cox, you are probably aware at this time that the Commission has had an inquiry from the USGS, from Senator Jackson's office and I wonder if you could enlighten us any on what might have transpired?

MR. COX: Yes, sir, one of my clients when I told them we could not get a continuation of the De Novo hearing, that I had not had an opportunity to get an expert witness and have my exhibits prepared that I wanted to render to the Commission at the De Novo hearing, he apparently contacted Senator Jackson or someone in Senator Jackson's office and the night before I came out here I got a request from someone in Senator Jackson's office to send them a telegram to that effect, that I had requested a continuation and it had been denied and I was not prepared to testify before the Commission

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based on the fact that my attorney that was slated to be,
one of my attorneys, was slated to be in court during the
time of the hearing and also the expert witness would not
be available to meet with me until after February 4th and I
had to go to Artesia to meet with him. And that is the
summation of what I know happened. They asked me to send them
a telegram to that effect and I did and I had no knowledge
that they had contacted the Commission.

MR. RAMEY: Senator Jackson's office asked you to send a telegram?

MR. CCX: Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: And they dictated the telegram to you in essence?

MR. COX: In essence.

MR. RAMEY: There is another name that has popped up. Do you know Mr. Lynn O'Connor?

MR. COX: Yes, I do.

MR. RAMEY: What is --

MR. COX: Lynn O'Connor is my brother-in-law. He is an investor with me in a number of ventures.

MR. RAMEY: Would this have been the investor that started this business?

MR. COX: It probably was. It was, yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you.

MR. COX: I'm not only speaking for Lynn O'Connor,

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other investors, you know, are concerned too and there might have been other inquiries besides his.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you. I just wanted to make sure that the integrity of this Commission was not being challenged

MR. COX: No, sir, it was not.

MR. RAMEY: You may proceed, Mr. Day.

MR. DAY: If it please, in an examination of this witness, I feel that perhaps a narrative testimony would be the best and the simplest and the briefest way to get at it.

I may intersperse some questions from time to time but if we may proceed by narrative testimony from him I feel that is best and I urge the Commission to allow that. May I examine the witness from the table?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, you certainly may.

#### ROBERT G. COX

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

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAY:

- Q. Mr. Cox, would you give the Commission your full name, please?
  - A Robert G. Cox.
  - Q And where do you live, Mr. Cox?

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Mr. Day.

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	A	I live at 4808 Ridgeside Drive, Dallas,	Texas.
	Q	And what kind of business are you in?	
	A	I'm a petroleum geologist.	
	Q	As such, what duties do you perform?	
	A.	I both operate wells, drill wells, watch	n wells,
set	up dr	illing programs and so forth.	
	Q.	Do you drill for yourself?	
	A.	Yes, sir.	
	Q.	How many employees do you have?	
	A,	One.	
*	Q.	How many employees maximum have you had	during
the	years	1973 to 1976, to date? At any one time	ř
	A.	At any one time, three, including mysel:	£.
	Q.	You have appeared before the Commission	on various
hea	rings :	before?	
	A.	The Texas Commission twice.	
1	Q	I mean the Oil Conservation Commission	for the
Sta	te of	New Mexico.	
	A.	In May of '73 and in October of '75 and	November
of	'75.		
		MR. DAY: May I submit the qualification	ns of the

witness as having heretofore testified before the Commission?

MR. DAY: Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Yes, we consider the witness qualified,

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A. I have testified five times, including the three times before this Commission.

Three times before this Commission. Would that be on this particular permit, this particular lease, the drilling of this particular deviated well?

A. Yes, sir.

Q.

- And the other two times were where?
- Before the Texas Railroad Commission.
- At any time before the Texas Railroad Commission, have you ever testified as to seeking permits for directional wells?
  - No, I have not. A.
  - So this is your first experience? Q.
  - This is my first experience.
- Would you please tell the Commission the circumstances from the time you secured the permit to directionally drill this well until you bottomed it?
- Recalling memory, sometime in March or April or May of '73 we requested a permit to deviate this well. At that particular time we had trouble acquiring a drilling contractor. I had contacted numerous ones and they said possibly they could get in by the August 1st deadline date.

Sometime in mid June, no, July, I believe, I got a

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call from someone in Artesia telling me that Amoco had moved a rig onto my location and was drilling a well. I contacted the USGS and Mr. Knauf acknowledged that and he said that it would perpetuate the lease for another two years so that I was not in any dire need of getting the well commenced and down in order to perpetuate, I mean, hold the lease. So, at that time I had two years to go and I couldn't find a drilling contractor, especially in 1974. It was a very difficult year to acquire a drilling contractor. Everyone seemed to be busy in New Mexico and we couldn't get it in our 1975 year-end program, so I defrayed it until the early part of '75. I mean the '74 program. I couldn't get it in until '75.

At that particular time I had eight wells scheduled to be drilled in Texas. I was working on them and on January 11th a fire broke out in our office complex destroying approximately eighty percent of it, heavy smoke and water damaging all of our equipment. That was equipment, type-writers, everything was taken to a restoration company, all of our records were boxed up. It took, oh, a month to two months to get it all back and during that time I was attempting to go ahead with my drilling program in Texas which comprised drilling about seven wells and workover of three others.

I wrote to the USGS sometime in May and told them that I was attempting to secure a drilling contractor for the

Number 1 EA Well, which is the one in question.

Excuse me, Mr. Cox, may I interrupt just briefly? Do you have any corroborative material pertaining to the fire?

Yes, I do.

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May I see it?

MR. DAY: Would you please mark that as DN-One? MR. S. BUELL: I'll do that.

(THEREUPON, applicant's Exhibit DN-One was marked for identification.)

If you may excuse me, maybe there is something on that that is not pertinent to --

(Mr. Day continuing.) Well, Mr. Cox, I will hand it to you and ask you to describe the material that is contained and what is now monked as Exhibit DN-One. If there is anything in there that is not material to this exhibit you may detach it.

The first page is a story in the Dallas Morning News dated January 12 entitled, "Destruction Heavy in a Five-Alarm Blaze." The other is an article on January 12th in the Dallas Times Herald describing, "Fire guts office complex, firemen hurt, damages high."

- If you will just state more briefly the contents.
- Okay, the other is bills from the various restoration companies on the materials that was lost, damaged and had to be replaced.

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	Q	Have	you	examined	ev	ery	document	attached	thereto	to
nake	sure	that	it p	pertains	to	the	fire?			

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q Then that exhibit contains newspaper articles describing the fire and the bills you incurred in trying to restore some of your records that could be restored.

(THEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.)

MR. G. BUELL: When was the fire, January 11th?

A Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: Of what year?

A 1975.

MR. DAY: Mr. Commissioner, we submit ON-One Exhibit for the record.

MR. RAMEY: Without objection it will be admitted.

MR. G. BUELL: We have no objection, Mr. Ramey, we never challenged the fact that there was a fire and fires are expensive and also inconvenient.

(THEREUPON, Applicant's Exhibit DN-One was admitted into evidence.)

MR. RAMEY: You may proceed, Mr. Day.

Q (Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Cox, I believe you were testifying after that that you were attempting to get a drilling contractor and you made comments about your other drilling programs, will you proceed, please?

A. We did not have the records for the drilling of some of the wells that were a part of our '74 program that was carried over into '75. We commenced our first well, I think, February 11th 1975 and finished our last well sometime in June of 1975.

## a Continue.

A. Shortly prior to the time of the finishing up of the last well, I sent a set of report forms to the USGS advising them that I was trying to secure a drilling contractor to reenter the EA Number I and they wrote back to acknowledge the sundry report forms and said the well had to be completed as a commercial producer by August I, 1975. I immediately panicked and I called the USGS and they made a double check and said that Amoco had not filed their termination of their communitization agreement or whatever they call it. I had until August 31st to make a commercial producer out of it or the lease expired. At that time I --

Q Excuse me, sir, you said August 31st, '75 to secure production?

- A Right.
- Q Or the lease would expire?
- A. Right.
- Q Excuse me. Go ahead.

MR. G. BUELL: If it please the Commission, I'm having extreme difficulty in following this narrative

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testimony. I'm trying my best but I hope you will be patient with me when I may have to go back. It's hard for me to follow the continuity and we jumped from January '75 to August of '75 and then we jumped back and I'm having difficulty, so I hope you will bear with me when I attempt to cross examine Mr. Cox.

MR. RAMEY: We'll bear with you, Mr. Buell.

- Q (Mr. Day continuing.) Will you please continue?
- A. I contacted Bob Ratts and asked him to check on some drilling --
  - Q Please identify Bob Ratts?
- A Bob Ratts is a petroleum engineer in Hurst, Texas, that had done some prior work on the Federal EA Number 1 Well, and for him to see if he could secure a drilling contractor and set up a deviation program or get a surveying company to handle the deviation of the well.
  - n Go ahead.
- Mr. Ratts called me sometime early in June, if my memory recalls, and he said that he would be in the office at nine o'clock in the morning with a representative of Eastman Whipstock and they came at nine o'clock, it was a very busy day, we talked intermittently, I had to leave the office numerous times. Mr. Coats the Eastman representative worked on a deviation program with Mr. Ratts and myself. Then I had to leave the office and Mr. Coats waited around out in the reception room and I came back, took him to lunch and I

had someone take him to the airport. I can't recall which and that's the only contact that I had with Mr. Coats.

I acquired a drilling contractor approximately two weeks later. Cactus said they had a rig in Hudspeth County that they were moving back up north and they could possibly get on the well sometime in the early part of July. On approximately July 3rd or 5th, I can't recall whether it was before or after, they brought me a drilling contract which we briefly discussed some of the day work rates and so forth on them and they took it back and changed it up and they said that due to the holidays they would probably have trouble getting a rig in there prior to July 10th or 11th.

Over the weekend I worked on this program. I set down and looked at the past history that I had, out of the files of my clients and at the advice of some other people I changed my location that had been suggested to due north, anticipating it to migrate to the northwest and we were going to encounter a southeast dip.

- Q Why did you feel that you would encounter a dip?
- A From the two previous surveys that had been run.
- Q Did one of those have to do with the old Aztec well that was drilled before you acquired the lease?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q And you did a survey on that well?
  - A Yes, sir.

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	Lional	drilling

- Was that well drilled with a conventional drilling Õ. company?
  - Yes, sir, to my knowledge.
- And what did the survey reveal at that well that A. Aztec had drilled?
- Somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred and seventy-one or a hundred and seventy-seven feet west and twenty-three feet south.
- Were you in any way connected with drilling that well, directly or indirectly?
  - No, sir. A.
  - Go ahead. You testified that you were anticipating
- I called Bob Ratts, he wasn't in. a dip? him a letter and a plat and mailed it out, I think it was on a Sunday night and the following day, which was Monday and Tuesday, I believe you and I were in Hamilton County working on ratifications on the pipeline system and I think I found out Wednesday night that they had moved the rig in on Tuesday and spudded and they couldn't get out of the old hole 19 and they had to plug back and make another attempt and they 20 were going to be waiting on cement thirty-six hours or something 21 like that. Mr. Ratts was running the show and reports --22 MR. RAMEY: Mr. Cox, may I interrupt? I'm a little 23

Now, Aztec drilled a well on this location? 24

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Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: You drilled a well?

I reentered the well.

MR. RAMEY: You reentered the Aztec well?

Right.

MR. RAMEY: Is the Aztec well the same well?

Yes, sir, and I deviated from it, yes, sir. MR. RAMEY: That's the subject of this case?

Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: And then you stated that you had set a target area to the north and west and you changed that to north, did you state that?

I had not set the target area. All I had asked for was a recommendation, you know, but as I said, talking to some other engineers, the dominant from our other survey, the dominant east dip or the migration of the drill to the west suggested that in my new hole it would do the same thing so it would because the migration would naturally drift me to the west.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you.

MR. LUCERO: Did you have data on the Aztec well available to you?

No, sir. Prior to the time that we entered it, we went to Hobbs to the office to see what we could find out on drilling time, samples and so forth and the log and they did

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not have any available, so we reentered the Aztec well. MR. RAMEY: What Hobbs office are your talking about?

> The Hobbs, New Mexico office. MR. RAMEY: The Oil Commission office?

No, sir, the Aztec office and asked them for their records. We were looking for drilling time, you know, drilling rigs and the samples and so forth. They did not have them. That was drilled back in 1959 or '60, I can't recall which and they didn't have a record of it and, where am I at now?

MR. LUCERO: We're still on the Aztec well.

We went into the Aztec well, they had cut off the casing at around forty-one, forty-two hundred. We went back in on the Aztec well, washed it down and bolted it onto the existing casing stub that was there at forty-two hundred, knocked out the plugs and washed it down and they had not gotten a log all the way to total depth. They had drilled it, I think, to sixty-two ten and their log was at a minus sixty-one, seventy, or something like that. So, we drilled the plug out and cleaned it on down to sixty-two, ten and immediately got a show of oil and gas, good pressure but it bled off quickly.

(Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Cox, may I interrupt you? What you are describing now is an earlier attempt to reenter the old Aztec well to complete it as it was and does not

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pertain to the directional drilling of the subject well?

A. No, sir, it does not.

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, that's why we wanted to clarify that.

(Mr. Day continuing.) Thank you. Would you go now to the time that you drilled into the well and took off in the present well?

According to our records they cut the casing off at about a minus four thousand, I mean, four thousand and ten, and they set a plug and their first attempt to back off, I mean to drill it, they drilled it to thirty-nine, oh, three to four thousand and twelve and couldn't get out of the old hole. They then put another hundred sacks of cement in it with some additives and plugged back to thirty-six, fifty-two. The Dyna-Drill records, according to Cactus, suggested that they got -- they drilled the second run thirty-nine, oh, three to -- I mean, the second run from thirty-seven, fiftyfive to thirty-seven, seventy-five, with one Dyna-Drill and thirty-seven, seventy-five to thirty-eight, oh, seven with another one and thirty-eight, oh, seven to thirty-eight, twenty-six. There might be some mistakes in here and that's why I really wanted to go over it, but anyway, they suggested that they made three attempts on a second attempt to kick off, to kick the well off.

They ran a Dyna-Drill at thirty-eight, twenty-six to

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RBW	four	feet	on	it.	They	came	out	and	ran	anot	her	one	from
thi	rty-e	ight.											

- Q Mr. Cox, you are talking about the attempt to kick off with the Dyna-Drill from the old casing?
  - A. Right.
  - Q They ultimately did kick off?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q All right, then what happened after that?

  MR. RAMEY: When you say "they", you in fact mean
  "you". This is your operation that you are talking about at
  this time, is it not?
- A. Yes, sir, I was talking about the engineer and the drilling contractor and Eastman.

MR. RAMEY: This is under your operation?

- A. That's right, yes, sir.
  - MR. RAMEY: It's not under the Aztec operation?
- A No, sir, this is under my operation, yes, sir.
- Q (Mr. Day continuing.) I think "they" in that context is the witness himself looking at it, his own organization.
  - A They finally kicked off --
- Q Wait, Mr. Cox, where were you during this time, were you on the drill site?
  - A No, sir, I was in Hamilton County most of that time,

as you know.

okay, we kicked off, I got a call from Bob Ratts that the direction was going north, forty-five degrees west and they were looking for a soft spot to turn the hole in and did we have any drilling-time records. Well, I didn't have any on the old Aztec well but I did have on our Number 2 well, so I read them, approximately three hundred feet of drilling time over the phone and immediately put a copy of the log, he didn't have a copy of the log with him, in the mail and some drilling-time reports and sent it to him and then I was contacted three or four days later, I think it was around forty-four hundred or somewhere. Now, Mr. Buell might -- I can't recall of these incidents, it has been seven months since all of this went on and I didn't keep notes but I was contacted by Ronnie Anderson of Aztec that --

- Q Ronnie Anderson of Aztec?
- A I mean of Cactus Drilling Company.
- Q. What was his position with Cactus?
- A I believe Ronnie is Assistant to the Vice President and contracts.
  - Q Drilling contractor?
- A Yes, and Ronnie came to my office and he said he received a call from the drilling superintendent in Hobbs and that he was quite concerned about the northwest migration and that if we didn't get it turned around that we would be

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off our lease prior to the time we ever got to our anticipated total depth.

So, I immediately, that night when I got home, contacted Ratts and told him to make all efforts to turn the thing back to the northeast, back away from the lease line and away from -- back towards our anticipated target area and I believe at that time they were looking for a soft spot in which to turn it and they made a run at forty-six hundred -- would you excuse me if I go down and get something out of my briefcase?

- Q May I hand it to you?
- A I don't know if you can find it.

They made an attempt to turn it at forty-six, eighty-seven. They drilled with a Dyna-Drill from forty-six, eighty seven to forty-seven, nineteen and it is my understanding that they had to wait thirty to sixy feet before they could run a single shot survey in there to see how much they had changed their angle of deviation and their slope.

And again they turned in a report and said they were having no luck, they couldn't find any soft spots and so forth to turn it and it was still migrating to the northwest. I instructed them to use any measure necessary to try to turn it back and they made a Dyna-Drill run at fifty-two, twenty-seven to fifty-two, forty-one when a Dyna-Drill wore out. They went back in with another Dyna-Drill and went from

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fifty-two, forty-one to fifty-two, eighty when that bit wore out. At about fifty-five, eighty-five is when I reached location and we made a Dyna-Drill trip at fifty-eight, twenty-three to fifty-eight, forty-seven when the Dyna-Drill wore out and the cones were almost off and they said that the recommendation was that I just try to get it down because they couldn't turn it, the rock was too hard and it was just burning up the bits.

- Q Then did you bottom the well at that time?
- A Yes, we bottomed it -- we thought we bottomed it at sixty-two, thirty-one.
  - Q And then you bottomed it at what?
- wouldn't go but to sixty-two hundred so I instructed them to strap the drill pipe out when they came out to make sure that there wasn't an error and at that particular time I was due back in Dallas and I had been there about a week or ten days the length of time and I left the location and they strapped the pipe back in and found that they had added in a joint of pipe on the talley board that was not in the string and they really weren't at sixty-two, thirty-one, they were just at sixty-two hundred, so I told them at the time that if they did find that condition to drill about thirty feet of rat hole and come on out and set pipe and I left and drove to Midland to catch a plane. They couldn't get in touch with me

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1 and they found the error and they drilled twenty more feet and encountered a drilling break at sixty-two, ten, if I recall, and bottomed it at sixty-two, twenty.

That was on a Saturday. Three days later Mr. Ratts 5 brought samples into my office and I looked at them. 6 had shows in them. I instructed him to immediately line up a well completion unit because we were fighting a deadline, 8 we had to have this thing on commercial production within a 9 month and he located a well servicing company. 10- in and I said start down below first and work your way up 11 and he perforated from sixty-two, oh, two, I mean, sixty-two, 12 oh, eight to sixty-two, twelve and he couldn't break it down 13 and they went in and perforated from sixty-two, twelve to 14 sixty-two, eighteen and it broke down and after we recovered about twenty to forty barrels over the load, they were getting some gas, oil and abundant water.

And they called into the -- it was Dowell's recommendation that we get the ocean and that we never could pump it down and to plug it back. I said, all right, so we plugged back and we attempted a completion at sixty-two, sixty-four to seventy and eighty to eighty-four, which was non-successful. We came back up the hole and attempted another completion at around sixty-two, twenty to thirty.

These might not be the right figures because I don't have anything in front of me, but it's close to them.

MR. NUTTER: Mr. Cox, you would mean sixty-one, eighty-one rather than sixty-two, eighty-one?

A Yes, sir, yes, excuse me.

About six days before the lease was to expire we couldn't get anything out of it and I told them to knock the plug out and go on down because the well servicing contractor when I was on the job said it looked like it had about five or ten percent oil cut to it, so we went back in and had to reperforate and we perforated sixty-two, twelve to sixteen and gave it a two thousand gallon acid job and we started swabbing and after we got our load back we started getting some gas and oil and we ran a -- I went and told the USGS and we ran a swab test on it and I think it swabbed at the rate of twenty-three barrels of oil and a hundred and some odd barrels of water a day and so they said to file that as your completion since it was prior to August 31st.

I left the location and told them to hang it on the pump, that was August 30th.

Q (Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Cox, going back to before the well commenced, did you secure any estimates of the cost of Dyna tools?

A Yes, that was one of the reasons that I wanted to talk to Eastman was that I wanted what it would cost me because that was all going to be on day work, what it would cost to run a Dyna-Drill in the hole and a cost estimate that

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Q	Do	you	have	t

I could use on the AFE.

- Q Do you have that estimate with you?
- A Yes, sir, I do.
- Q Would you get it for me, please, along with your total cost to Eastman?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Mr. Cox, I hand you what has now been marked as

  Exhibit DN-Two and ask you if this is the cost estimate of

  Eastman to you, in which they estimated what the cost would

  be to directionally drill the well?
  - A Yes, sir, this was submitted to me by letter. The reason for outlining in red the bits is that's what we paid for ourselves. I paid for myself.
    - Q Direct, without having to pay Eastman for them?
    - A Right.
  - Q How many Dyna tools does that cover, I mean the use of it or whatever you do with it?
  - A. Three W-7 type sealed bearing bits. Three, one was to get off the --
  - Q We've been through that. Three Dyna-Drills, is that right?
    - A. Right.
    - Q Now, the date of DN-Two is dated?
    - A June 12th, 1975.
    - Q Is this your final bill from Eastman?

A	This :	is one	of	the	final	bills	and	then I	[ got	: ar
additional	bill	from	then	n for	extra	a time	that	they	had	to
spend on t	he we	11.	,							

- Q What is the date of that final cost bill?
- A August 13, 1975.
- All right. On your estimate the cost was, without the sealed bearing bits that the operator paid for direct, was then ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-two dollars?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. And how much is your final bill?
- A. Eighteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety-two cents, plus --
- Q Well, that's all right. I think that estimate was five hundred dollars?
- A. Five hundred and fifty dollars for additional time they had to spend on the well.
  - Q All right, sir.

MR. DAY: Again I apologize to counsel, we don't have an extra copy but we will furnish them.

MR. G. BUELL: No problem. Again we have no objection. I fail to see what this has to do with regard to proving up whether or not he complied with the Commission's order.

MR. DAY: With counsel's non-objection specifically, we submit DN-Two and Three for the record.

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MR. RAMEY: Without objection they will be admitted.

(THEREUPON, Applicant's Exhibits DN-Two and DN-Three were admitted into evidence.)

- Q (Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Cox, you stated that the estimate shows the cost of what was anticipated to directionally drill a well with three Dyna tools. How many Dyna tools were actually used?
- A. From Cactus' record it looks like approximately seven or eight. There is a little discrepancy in there.
- So then, in fact, you used more than twice the
   number of Dyna-Drills in trying to directionally control the
   well?
  - A. That's right.
- Q May I have those drilling logs that you just referred to?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q This is the complete --
- A That is the complete day work sheet from Cactus Drilling Company.
  - Q Do you have another copy of this.
- A I have Cactus' back in the office. They brought it to me the other day and I reproduced one copy and I can reproduce more.
  - Q All right, thank you.

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	MR.	DAY	: May	i.t ]	oleas	e the	Comm	ission,	I tende	r
DN-Four	into	the	record	for	the	purpos	se of	showing	g the	
number o	of Dyr	na to	ools tha	at w	e use	d.				

MR. RAMEY: This is, I assume, just a daily drilling report from Cactus Drilling Company?

Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY. I assume somewhere in here it will state that a Dyna-Drill was run, or something?

MR. DAY: Mr. Ramey, may the witness approach you and show you on the log where it shows where they stopped for the Dyna-Drill?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, if he would, please. to be the point in submitting this is to show the Dyna-Drills? MR. DAY: Yes, sir. To show that they attempted to control the well.

MR. RAMEY: You say seven or eight Dyna-Drills were used?

Yes, sir. A.

MR. RAMEY: You don't know whether it is seven or eight?

Well, it was where they were trying to get off. A. (THEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.)

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, may I inquire if the sole purpose of this exhibit is to prove up

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the fact that on seven different occasions Dyna-Drills were run in the deviated well?

MR. DAY: We are intending to enter them into the record for that purpose, Mr. Commissioner, to show the efforts made by the operator to control the direction of the well as compared with the estimate made by Eastman at the beginning.

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, Amoco will stipulate that based on all the records we have examined, seven Dyna-Drills were run in the well.

MR. DAY: The confusion about the Dyna tools at the kick-off point, where it becomes seven or eight, Mr. Cox could not determine, but that was at the kick-off point, there were either two or three.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Guy Buell, with the stipulation do you think it is necessary to submit this?

MR. DAY: No, sir, we withdraw DN-Four.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you.

MR. G. BUELL: We will present brief testimony in that regard, Mr. Ramey.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you.

MR. DAY: Then I would not know what Mr. Buell's cross examination would be, but we reserve the right to re-tender DN-Four.

MR. RAMEY: Certainly.

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	Q (Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Cox, let's turn to the
	Q (Mr. Day continuing.)  t of surveys. Now, you know that the original drilling
poin	t of surveys. Now, you know to surveys did you discuss surveys hit was for multi-shot surveys, did you discuss surveys
perm	nit was for multi-shot such with Eastman?
for	the direction of this well with Eastman?  A Yes, they told me that on a single-shot survey they
	A Yes, they told me that of the Yes, they told me that of the their to make a survey at certain points to establish their
had	to make a survey at certain go
dri	ift and/or angle of deviation.
	Q And what did they recommend at that time?  A I can't recall them recommending anything at that
	A I can't recall them recommend
ti	Q. Did they at any time make an expression to you of
1	Q. Did they at any time make and how?
2 t	he type of survey that would be used and how?
13	A. NO.
14	Q Was this well surveyed?
15	A Yes, it was.
16	Q. How was it surveyed?
17	A. By a single-shot survey.
18	Q Why a single-shot?
19	Why a single shot, from my  Note that they had to run a single shot, from my  Note tool one way or the
20	Mell, they had to an intermediate way or the understanding, in order to orient the tool one way or the understanding, in order to orient they were going.
21	what direction one
22	ll Lhat time, with a
23	Q All right, at that the ware multi-shot surveys required

in the drilling permit?

Yes.

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Q You knew at that time that you had multi-shot requirements?

A. Not multi-shot. I felt pretty confident in the order in that I had permission to deviate in the matter of running surveys to show my bottom-hole location, such as I had submitted to them before on my first well.

- Q All right, so, you knew you had to make a survey?
- A Right.
- Q And that survey was made by single shots?
- A. Right.

A How frequently are the multi-shots required by the drilling permit, was it about one hundred foot intervals.

Would you state, if you know, the intervals of the single-shot surveys?

A Well, they varied, anywhere between thirty feet and ninety feet, but I think throughout the interval drilled it averaged to somewhere around seventy-one or seventy-two feet.

- Q. That these surveys were made?
- A Right.

MR. G. BUELL: Mr. Day, may I interrupt you to make a stipulation; it might save us some time? I know are all interested in being as brief as we can.

If it please the Commission, Amoco is willing to stipulate that we accept the accuracy of the single-shot survey as is currently in the file of the Commission. We are

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not insisting that that portion of the order that required a multi-shot survey be enforced by the Commission. We accept the accuracy of the single-shot survey. I think that is what he is trying to prove up now is the accuracy of the single-shot survey.

MR. DAY: So stipulated.

May I ask, I don't recall if the first stipulation

Mr. Buell proposed, which I accepted, was very kind and very

good, but I didn't recall Arco --

MR. HINKLE: We do not object to the stipulation.

MR. DAY: You do not stipulate, but you do not object to it.

MR. HINKLE: We so stipulate.

MR. DAY: You stipulate to the first one and this

MR. HINKLE: Yes, sir.

MR. DAY: Thank you. So stiplulated here.

Q (Mr. Day continuing.) Mr. Cox, just maybe one or two more question that I can think of at this point. Would you describe the diameter of the drill pipe on this subject well as being a small diameter or a large diameter?

A. I believe it's considered a small diameter, three-and-a-half inches.

Q Three-and-a-half inches?

A. Uh-huh.

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Now, Mr. Cox, you testified earlier that you had
gone into the old Aztec well and attempted to complete it; I
believe you drilled another well and attempted to complete it
did you secure any production of oil in those earlier attempts
A. Yes, we did.

- Q And would you describe or tell what happened to that production?
- A. Well, when we would shut it in the water would come at us and it would take a long time to reestablish production back into it.
- Were you able to reestablish production then after the water?
  - A No, not at an economic rate.
- Q Then after you discovered oil by the drilling of these other two wells -- by the way, where was that second well located?
- A. One hundred and twenty-five feet east of the Number 1 Well.
  - Q Of the Aztec well?
  - A. Of the Aztec well.
- Q When you say Number 1 Well, you reentered the Aztec Well?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q So you secured production, shut it in for completion purposes and when you got back there it was flooded out?

A. Right.

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MR. DAY: May it please the Commission, we will pass the witness.

MR. RAMEY: How about a fifteen minute recess.

(THEREUPON, a short recess was taken.)

MR. RAMEY: The hearing will come to order.

Mr. Cox, will you take the witness stand, please?

MR. COX: Yes, sir.

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, I have a few questions.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. G. BUELL:

Mr. Cox, I'm going to ask you a few questions about your qualifications and I want to state at the outset for your benefit and the benefit of the Commissioners, that I mean this, that I'm not in any way challenging the fact that you are qualified, in fact my questions are tended directly to enhance your qualifications. I realize that your qualifications are on record with this Commission in prior cases, but neither of these gentlemen were in attendance there and in fairness to them and in fairness to you. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cox, you have a Master's degree in geology, do you not?

A. That is correct.

obtained that?

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Q.	Then I believe the record will show that after
graduatio	n you went to work for some company and worked
them in t	he capacity of geologist for some six years?
·· A.	That is correct.
Q	Would you state for the record the name of the
company?	

Standard Oil Company of Texas.

All right, gir, and them I believe that would bring us up to about 1962, you went into business for yourself, both as a consulting geologist for other operators as well as an independent operator?

Would you name the school and the year in which you

I obtained it from the University of Iowa in 1956.

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and worked for

That is correct.

Is it possible for you to tell us which predominated your consulting phase or as an independent operator?

Through 1970, more of a consulting phase, as a consultant to other operators.

All right, sir, throughout the testimony here today and previous hearings you mentioned the number of wells you had drilling and the rigs you had running, could you state for the record approximately how many wells you yourself operate at this time?

A. Oh, approximately

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Q.	Just	roughly,	Mr.	Cox.
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- A Twenty some odd.
- Q. How many wells do you have drilling at this time?
- A. I have one commencing February 1st.
- Q All right, sir, so the Commissioners will better understand the complete background of your activies on your Federal EA lease, I believe at the time that you obtained a lease on that property, Aztec Oil and Gas had drilled their Number 1 well and produced it for awhile and then abandoned it, is that correct?
  - A That's correct.
- Q And your first activity on that lease was to reenter and attempt a recompletion in the old Number 1 hole?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- And that old hole had been randomly drilled, there had been no deliberate attempt to directionally control it or deviate it in any way, as far as you know?
  - A. As far as I know.
- All right, sir, I believe your testimony is that you reentered the Number 1 in October of '68, does that jibe with your memory?
  - A. That's right, approximately.
- Q And let me ask you this, I don't believe you testified to this, that it was temporarily abandoned in January of 1972, does that sound about right?

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- Approximately.
- All right, sir, now, with respect to the reentry and the attempted recompletion in the Number 1 Well, did you do all of the geological work yourself or did you hire a consultant?
- I did the geological work in the area immediately around the well.
- All right, sir, then after you failed at recompleting Number 1, you then drilled the Cox Fedederal EA Number 2, is that correct?
  - Yes, that's correct.
  - And I belive that well was spudded about November 29th, 1971, is that correct? Not about, it was spudded on November 29th, 1971, is that correct?
    - Approximately.
  - And according to records that you placed in the Commission's files, it was shut in in September of 1972, does that jibe with your membory?
    - Approximately. I said approximately, I can't recall the exact dates.
    - Has that well ever been abandoned or is it still in the shut-in stage?
      - It has been abandoned.
    - All right, sir, I think the record will also reflect and I believe you testified, that you yourself caused

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to	be	run	on	both	the	old	Aztec	hole,	Number	Ţ	and	the	well
you	ı dı	cille	ed,	Numbe	er 2	, di	rection	nal su	rveys?				

- That is correct.
- What is the purpose of what we have been referring to as a directional survey, Mr. Cox?
  - To determine what the bottom-hole location was.
- In other words, in this area or in any area we know that well's have a tendency to drift and quite often the bottom-hole location, more often than not the bottom-hole location is not precisely under the surface location?
  - That is my understanding.
- And if you as a geologist or a reservoir engineer, if he knows the precise bottom-hole location of a well, such as in your case the old Number 1 and your new Number 2, he can more critically engineer it or geologize it, is that not correct?
  - Yes, I believe so, yes.
- Let me ask you this: For what reason did you cause these directional surveys to be run on the old Number 1 and the Number 2, they cost money?
- The primary reason for the old Number 1 is that we thought we would be in the same horizon as the Number 1 and when we weren't, we were only a hundred and twenty-five feet 24 away and we did not have the same section and it was the 25 popinion that the well had naturally migrated north, as all

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wells were supposed to have done in the field according to the contractor. I couldn't understand the discrepancy in the logs, that's why I had the survey run.

- It would help you in your further geological studies if you knew precisely where the bottom-hole locations were?
  - Yes, sir. A.
- All right, sir, now, I don't believe I asked you this but with respect to the drilling of your new Number 2, did you do all of the geological work on that yourself?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Did you hire a consultant to help you with it?
  - Yes, sir.
  - Who was the consultant?
- It was -- I can't remember his name but he was a petroleum geologist out of Ertesia.
  - He was another geologist? Q.
  - Yes, sir. A.
- Well, did you and he generally agree on the geology Q. underneath that lease or did you have differences of opinion?
  - I had no differences of opinion with him. A.
- All right, sir, now according to records you filed with the Commission, the directional survey on your Number 2 was run in August of 1972, does that jibe with your memory?
  - Yes, sir. A.
  - Q. And the directional survey on Number 1 was run in

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February of 1973, does that check with your memory?

A Yes, sir.

Q Let me ask you this: Has anyone, to your knowledge, gone into either the old Number 1 or your new hole, Number 2, since you temporarily abandoned or plugged and abandoned?

A No, sir.

- And both of them were abandoned prior to 1973?
- A The Number 1 wasn't abandoned, it was --
- Q Your records show that the Number 1 was temporarily abandoned in January of 1972?

A. No, we set a plug against the horizon, the productive horizon, so that we would not communicate with it in the Number 2 well.

- Q Isn't that commonly what you call temporarily abandoning when you cement off your perforations?
- A. Right, but I mean we hain't abandoned all the way on up, we set the plug.
- Q So, between the time that these wells were temporarily abandoned or plugged and abandoned, all prior to 1973, no one else, to your knowledge, did any work on that lease in those wells?
  - A No, not following the survey, no.
- All right, sir, let me ask you this, and I'm going to get a transcript reference so that your counsel can follow me and I'm going to summarize or I'll just quote your testimony

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from the May 23rd, 1973 hearing. You recall that date, don't you?

- I don't recall the exact date but I recall there was a hearing.
- In May of '73. That's where you requested the Commission to give you authority to directionally drill and control a reentry into the Number 1 well, is that correct?
  - That is correct.
- All right, sir, on page four in response to a question from your counsel, who at that hearing was Mr. Kellahin, he asked you: Mr. Cox, will you please state briefly what is sought by this application? This is at the bottom of page four. Your answer: (Quote) We are petitioning the Commission to sidetrack our Number 1 hole in order to restore it as close to vertical as we possibly can to test the Abo section at six thousand, six hundred and sixteen feet to six thousand, six hundred and eighty feet in a virgin hole. (End of quote.)
  - Yes, sir.
- That was your sworn testimony at that hearing? MR. DAY: If you please, I can give you this to go by.
- (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) I thought you were following, Mr. Cox, I'm sorry.
  - No, I don't have a copy of it.

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Can you remember it sufficiently without me reading Q. it again?

MR. DAY: That's on page four?

MR. G. BUELL: That's on page four, at the bottom.

Okay. A.

(Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Do you want me to read Q. it again?

Yeah, I can read it, it says: We are petitioning A. the Commission to sidetrack our Number 1 hole in order to restore it as close to vertical as possible, to test the Abo section at sixty-one, sixteen to sixty-six, eighty in a virgin hole.

- All right, sir, and at that time you had in your possession, all of the data that was then available on the Federal EA lease and from the Number 1 Aztec Well and your Number 2 Well that had been drilled thereon?
  - Yes, sir. A.
- All right, sir, you also had a consulting petroleum engineer who represented you as a witness, is that correct?
  - That is correct.
- His name was D. I. Alspaw, A-1-s-p-a-w. Would you turn in that transcript that you have before you, to page fourteen and I'll read a portion of his answer, if you think I'm taking it out of context I'll ask you to please read the entire answer but in the interest of time I'm just going to

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read the last paragraph of his answer found at the bottom of page fourteen.

(Reading.) Our objective here was, of course, to kick the well off by controlling the weight on the bit return and returning it to the verticle and bottom the well out in a location within close proximity of the Number 20 that we see here on the deviation survey. I believe that is about four thousand to forty-two hundred feet. (End of reading.)

MR. LUCERO: Excuse me, Mr. Buell, before you answer it. I think you said "our objective" and the copy I've got here it says, "our objection."

MR. G. BUELL: Yes, sir, I was sure that was an error, your honor, and I just made that correstion myself. Our reporters try hard but sometimes they do get a word wrong and it is obvious here that objection wouldn't fit at all and I assure you that I'm not taking it out of context.

MR. LUCERO: No, I was just trying to point it out for the record.

- (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Would you agree with me, Mr. Cox, that objective more nearly fits than objection?
  - I believe you are right, Mr. Buell. A
- Do you see any part of his answer there that I didn't read that you think in fairness to you should be read?
  - Not without adding anything to it. A.
  - Q. Sir?

A Not without a	dding a	anything	to	it
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All right, sir, I believe that the testimony -MR. RAMEY: Just a minute, Mr. Buell, may I ask a
question? What is the Number 20 here, "in close proximity to
the Number 20"?

MR. G. BUELL: I was just getting ready to go into that, Mr. Ramey. Shot point Number 20 is on the directional survey that was in the record and in previous testimony I recall it was on November the 19th, we can reenter it today, if you like. It was togified that shot point Number 20 fell within the hundred foot radius of the surface location, conforming to the Commission's order.

MR. RAMEY: I was trying to relate that to a well but it's a shot point.

MR. G. BUELL: Directional survey shot point and it, as you will see in one of our later exhibits, it does fall within the hundred foot radius.

Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) All right, sir, let me ask you this, Mr. Cox: If you had done what you told the Commission you wanted to do and what your engineer told the Commission you wanted to do, you would have complied with the order that you are asking to amend today, would you not?

A I don't believe, Mr. Buell, that was his indication.

His idea was to get out, at least kick out at least one

hundred to a hundred and fifty feet away from the shot point

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it.

there and return it to as close to vertical as possible.

Q I certainly don't want to be unfair to you, Mr. Cox, so I will withdraw that question and I'll prove that through my own witness, Mr. Commissioners, and another exhibit, that that shot point would fall within a hundred-foot circle.

MR. DAY: We object to counsel testifying into the record that he can prove it up when he gets to it, if you please.

MR. G. BUELL: I'm sorry, I just announced my intention, I'll be more careful.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

Q. (Mr. Buell continuing.) All right, sir. Mr. Cox, as you recall there has been some question with regard to the supervision that existed on your directionally drilled and controlled hole. For one thing, Mr. Benscoter's statement that he made where he said that he saw a failure of communication between you and Mr. Ratts and between both of you and Eastman, do you recall his testimony or would you like for me to --

A. I don't recall because I haven't had a chance to read the transcript.

Q In all fairness to you, let me find it and read

I'm reading at the bottom of page two thirty-five in the transcript on the November 19 portion of Case 5571.

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Do you have that transcript before you?

No, I don't but I'll take your word for it.

MR. G. BUELL: Would counsel furnish it to Mr. Cox so he can see if I'm reading it correctly? I just have one copy and I couldn't give you one and read it.

Page two thirty-five, the last paragraph of Mr. Benscoter's statement.

Mr. Day, would I again be testifying if I at this time advised the two Commissioners that Mr. Benscoter is an investor in this well and made a statement at the November 19th hearing?

MR. DAY: That is correct, that is so. Thank you, Mr. Buell.

(Mr. G. Buell continuing.) I will now read it. you found it, Mr. Cox?

- On page two thirty-five?
- Yes, sir. The last paragraph of his statement. (Reading.) Now it appears to me from what I have heard today there has been a communication problem also from Mr. Cox to Mr. Ratts and to Eastman and from Eastman back to Mr. Cox. (End of reading.)

Did I read that correctly?

- That is what it says here in the record.
- All right, sir, let's go into a little more detail about the function of Mr. Ratts and I'm talking about Robert

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Ratts, R-a-t-t-s, that you have already mentioned here today.

As I understand your testimony, he was a consulting engineer that you hired to look after the directional drilling of your well because you were busy with other things?

- A That's correct.
- Q If I'm not mistaken, at that time, Mr. Cox, I believe you had at least four wells drilling and also you were supervising the installation of a gas pipeline, is my memory correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Mr. Ratts testified that he went out to the location on July 1, 1975, is that when you instructed him to go to the location?
- A He went out on July 1 to pull the casing from the Number 1 Well, cut it off in an attempt to back off, which he ended up cutting off and bringing it out.
- Q So, he went to the well, the location, on July 1, 1975 on your instructions?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q All right, sir, what were his instructions from you with regard to making reports to you on the progress of the directional drilling of that well?
  - A. Give me reports, daily reports.
  - Q Pardon?
  - A. Give me daily reports.
  - Q Now, how did you instruct him to do that, were these

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to be written or to you over the telephone orally, or just how?

- A Over the telephone, orally.
- Q In other words, he was instructed to call you every day?
- A. I can't recall if he was instructed to call me every lay or not, Mr. Buell.

All right, sir, in Mr. Ratts personal conversations with you in his daily reports and I certainly go along with you that he might have missed one one day or the other but in his almost daily reports to you, did he ever mention any concern about the direction the wall was going?

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, this seems to me to be two questions in one. He testified that he did not recall that Mr. Ratts was to make daily reports. There has been the assumption in the questions to Mr. Cox that he made almost daily reports. Mr. Buell can question further as to how frequent those reports were but we object to the form of the question.

MR. G. BUELL: Mr. Day, let me apologize to both you and to Mr. Cox and this Commission. I certainly was not trying to trap him in any way. I thought he said his instructions to Mr. Ratts were all me every day and he testified that, of course, some days he couldn't.

A. I don't recall giving him instructions to call me

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every day, to call in, I mean, to give us daily drilling reports and he did some days and some days he didn't. When there was no activity he didn't give us a report.

- Q All right, sir, do you recall how often his daily reports came in to you?
- A. No, sir, I couldn't answer that, exactly how many days out of the twenty-four they came in.
- Q I don't want to be unfair to you, Mr. Cox, but you do recall that he made several reports to you on the progress of the well over the telephone?
  - A. Yes, he did.
- All right, sir, in any of those calls, did he ever
   express any concern about the direction the controlled deviated
   hole was going?
  - A. Yes, he did.
- All right, I'm going to ask you, when did he first tell you that he had a concern, what date?
- A. I can't recall the date but it was sometime prior to forty-four hundred feet when they called in requesting the drilling time or some way to pick a soft spot so they could run a Dyna-Drill to sttempt to turn it back.
- Q Would you mind stating about what depth you were when he first expressed concern, I missed it?
  - A. Somewhere around forty-four hundred feet.
    - Q Forty-four hundred feet?

A.	Yes,	sir
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Q All right, sir, in that connection then, Mr. Cox,
I'm going to have to ask you and I'm going to be referring to
Mr. Benscoter's testimony again, statement, and you were
present when Mr. Benscoter made his statement?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q He was put on the stand by your counsel, was he not?
- A Very late at night.
- and I'm going to read from his statement on page two thirty-two of the transcript for November 19th and in this portion of his testimony or statement he was talking about various phone calls that he has had from you and in the interest of time I'm going to start six lines down from the top of page two thirty-two and again if you or counsel feel I'm taking anything out of context, please read any or all of his statement into the record that you so choose.

I'm going to start quoting him where he says, "A day after that --"

- A Could I just take time and go back and read what was said prior to that?
- Q Would you rather do that now or after I read this?

  Oh, you want time, go ahead and take it, Mr. Cox.
  - A. Yes, sir, okay, go ahead.
- All right, I am now starting six lines down from the top of page two thirty-two, starting with the words,

"A day after --"

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(Reading.) Quote. A day after that he called me and said -- and will you agree with me when he says "he" he is talking about you, Mr. Cox?

(Reading.) -- he called me and said he had received a call from Cactus, from the drilling people, saying that they didn't care what our engineer said or what the Eastman people might be saying, the well was out of control and it was going to the west, we were going over the lease line. (End of reading.)

Did I read that correctly, close quote.

- A. Right, as far as an unsophisticated investor's answer to a question would be.
- Now, later on on that page he pins down the date you called him and the reason he can pin it down was that he was in Hawaii on his vacation and his birthday was July 22nd and that was the reason he could remember when you called, which as I see it, from what he said it would be July 21st. Would you agree with that, after you have had a chance to read it?
  - A Yes, sir, it probably was July 21st.
- Q All right, sir, according to drilling reports that you had furnished the Commission, on July 21st the well was drilling at five thousand, forty-one feet, some six hundred feet deeper than the forty-four hundred feet you said when

Mr. Ratts first expressed concern.

- A. What's your question?
- Q Mr. Cox, let me apologize, I'm trying to make this as clear as possible. I'm going back now to Mr. Benscoter's statement where you told him that Cactus told you that they didn't care what our engineer was saying, did you have any engineer on that well other than Mr. Ratts?
  - A. No.

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- Q They didn't care what Mr. Ratts was saying or what the Eastman people might be saying, the well was out of control and according to your testimony, Mr. Ratts expressed concern to you six hundred feet up the hole at forty-four hundred feet?
- A Yes, sir, he asked me for drilling time, going back again and reiterating, he asked for drilling time to turn the well.
- Q And would you tell me again who it was from Cactus
  Drilling Company that called you, you stated, but I missed it.
- A. He did not call me, he came to my office, Ronnie Anderson.
- Q. Thank you for correcting me. What was his name, please?
  - A Ronnie Anderson.
- Q Was that the only purpose of his visit or did he come to see you on other business and just mentioned this

in passing?

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He came over I think particularly on that. I can't recall that we discussed other things.

All right, sir, Mr. Cox, I believe you can agree with me, will you not, whenever it is an operator's intention to intentionally use a tool and directionally deviate a well and control the progress of that deviated hole, that prior to initiating the deviation, a target bottom-hole location or a target area is selected? 9

I imagine so. This has been the first time I have ever been involved in a deviated hole and I imagine the target would be selected.

- All right, sir, I'm trying to go at this as brief as possible.
  - I know. A.
- The testimony that we have in the record of our previous hearings on this are rather confused as to who selected the target bottom-hole location and who selected the target area that encompassed that bottom-hole location on what were Amoco's Exhibits Two and Three at the November 19th 20 Do you recall that? hearing. 21
  - Yes, sir, partially, yes.
- Sometime in your testimony you told me that you had A. selected that target, at other times you told me that you had 23 agreed with that target and then at other times under

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questioning from Mr. Summer Buell you said you had nothing to do with the selection and that you hadn't agreed to it, is that a fair summary?

A. Yes, well, I don't want to answer that question because I had very little contact with the Eastman people prior to the drilling of the well.

All right, sir, let's try to clear up, at least my confusion about what the previous record shows. Let me ask you this: Who selected the target location for the bottom-hole of your deviated well to be fifty feet from the north line and fifty feet from the west line of your lease?

- A I believe Eastman selected it.
- Q Eastman selected that. All right, sir, I believe you testified that your only meeting with anyone from Eastman, until you went out on location yourself, the last few days of drilling, was a Mr. Coats?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q And I believe your testimony is that Mr. Ratts had Mr. Coats come to your office?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q All right, sir, let me ask you this: Did Mr. Coats select the bottom-hole location of the well?
- A. Without bending my memory, I would say, yes. If
  I could elaborate on it, I told Eastman I wanted to get
  somewhere approximately a hundred and fifty feet north of my

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take-off point to get away from the area of prior stimulation
which would be a hundred and fifty or a hundred and seventyfive feet, give or take.

Q Let me ask you this: What are Mr. Coat's qualifications as a geologist or a petroleum engineer?

Q I have no idea. All I know is that he is the Eastman representative and I imagine he has contacted numerous operators like myself and set up programs and made recommendations.

Q So if he is a geologist or an engineer you are not aware of it?

A. No.

Q And as I understand your testimony you gave him carte blanche authority to select the bottom-hole location for this well, your well, and the target area that would encompass that bottom-hole location?

A. I don't believe I gave him carte blanche authority to select the area. I asked him for a recommendation and a cost estimate that I could use on an AFE.

Q In your discussion with Mr. Coats I believe you have already testified that it continued from about breakfast time through lunchtime, into the afternoon, off and on?

A Periodically, yes.

Q. Did you ever give him any idea of what your geological judgment was on the best place reservoir-wise to

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bottom hole your deviated and directionally controlled well?

- Yes, to the north.
- What did you tell him, Mr. Cox?
- Well, I told him I wanted to go to the north to the fat part of the structure as I have indicated before.
  - You told him north, you didn't tell him northwest?
  - No.
- All right, sir, now, at that time when you entrusted the bottom-hole target location of your deviated and directionally controlled well, I think the testimony of the past records will reflect that your investors have something over three hundred thousand dollars invested in this property, do you recall that?
  - Yes, sir.
- And yet you as an experienced geologist with intimate knowledge of the subsurface conditions under your Federal EA lease, you turned over to a man that you didn't know any of his qualifications, you didn't know whether he was a geologist, you didn't know whether he was a petroleum engineer, to make this critical selection in what you knew would be an expensive venture, is that your testimony?
  - I didn't expect it to be an expensive venture.
- I'll agree with you that it cost more than you anticipated but you knew it was going to cost money when you started out to do it?

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Q But yet you with all your background and all of your knowledge, you turned over to, as far as you knew, someone that was completely unskilled and untrained, the right to select the target location for your bottom-hole?

A. I anticipated that he was skilled and trained in the operations of Dyna-Drills, Turn-a-Drills, whipstocks or whatever they use to deviate wells. When you hire an expert company such as Eastman or Cactus Drilling Company or such as that, you anticipate that they know what they are doing, wouldn't you agree with that?

Q You would expect them to know the geology of your lease even though they had never seen the logs or a structure map?

A No, we are not talking about the geology, we are talking about the expertise of the individual.

All right, sir, then as I understand the continuity of after that meeting toward the latter part of June, according to your testimony, you received a plat from Eastman, I believe almost identical to Amoco's Exhibits Two and Three at the November 19th hearing?

A. Uh-huh.

Q Which showed a target bottom-hole location for your well, fifty feet from the north line, fifty feet from the west line and a hundred foot square that enclosed that

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bottom-hole location?

A. Yes, sir.

Q And let me ask you this: At the October the 8th hearing, Mr. Cox, you testified that your instructions to Eastman were to control this well such as it bottomed within a hundred feet of the surface location, which would comply with the Commission's order?

- A. No, sir, I can't recall the testimony.
- Q All right, sir, would you get the transcript of October the 8th and I believe it is at the bottom of page thirty. Please take all of the time you would like, Mr. Cox, to go back. I'm referring to your answer at the bottom of page thirty.
- A. Well, there is a mistake in there, it wasn't the surface location, it was the take-off point.
- Q I'm going into the fact a little later, Mr. Cox, that at the November 19th hearing you requested permission to change your testimony. But wasn't that your answer on October the 8th at the bottom of page thirty, that your target area was within a hundred feet of the surface location of the Number 1 Well?
- A. Yes, according to what I have testified here, correct.

All right, sir, in fairness to you, I'm also going to ask you if you did not on November 19th, 1975, ask for

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A Yes, I did, yes.

And in all fairness to you, I believe your testimony in that regard is found on page seven of the November 19th,

permission from the Examiner to change that testimony?

A. Okav.

All right, sir, and the Examiner gave you permission to change it and on page seven is where you changed the testimony?

A. Uh-huh, that is correct.

1975 transcript, you have that before you?

Q In fairness to you, I believe you later testified that you got confused on cross examination and by me and that you really hadn't meant to say it but you said it and it was wrong, and you wanted to change it?

A. Yes, sir.

All right, sir, you introduced at that portion of the hearing, the October 8th, 1975 portion, as your Exhibit Five, a narrative that more or less summarizes the activities from start to finish on the deviation and directional control of your well, do you recall that exhibit?

A. There are so many exhibits in there.

Q May I borrow from the Commission's file on the October 8th hearing, Cox's Exhibit Number Five, so that he can look at it?

It's on legal sized paper, about four pages.

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I'm just going to refer to the first paragraph,
Mr. Cox, and I'll wait until Mr. Day has a chance to look at
it, and I'm going to read that first paragraph. Please follow
me to make sure I get it correct.

I'm reading the first paragraph of Cox's Exhibit

Five, entered into evidence at the hearing on October 8th,

1975. (Quote.) Our original intent was to take off in a

northerly direction, to bottom within one hundred, dash, one
hundred and fifty feet from our old hole, to get away from the

effects of the numerous stimulations (acid and fracs) treat—

ments the Abo zone had been subjected to in both Aztec's and

our attempts to effect a commercial completion in the old hole

(End of reading.)

Did I read that correctly?

- A You read it correctly but when I'm referring to the old hole, I'm referring to the take-off point.
  - Q. How are you defining the old hole, now?
  - A To our take-off point.
- All right, sir, is there anything in your use of the words "original intent", do I note from that that you may have changed your intent?
- A. I changed my intent sometime late in June and not to rehash it, I sent a letter which you have a copy of, to Mr. Ratts changing the location.
  - Q Mr. Cox, remember now, this was presented on

October 8th, 1975. It was an exhibit that you probably prepared in the quietness and confines of your office, not one single question was asked you while you were preparing it, you could have been confused by cross examination. Is this a correct statement of what your intent was?

A. If we change that from where we were taking off from our old hole, it is probably a correct statement but this here particular exhibit was taken from what records I had gotten in from Mr. Ratts, from Eastman's record that I turned into the USGS and from what notes that my secretary had taken in phone calls and reports in from Ratts.

Q. Mr. Cox, are you talking about data now that you received during the drilling of the well or after the well was completed, is that what you are referring to?

A. You asked me where this came from, about the confines of my office and so forth and so on. I'm saying this here was an explanation as to why our hole was bottomed where it was. I think the last paragraph says it.

Q What I'm afraid of and it is not fair to you, Mr. Cox, but unless I'm confused, the record now reflects that you conceived your original intent that you put in the first paragraph of Exhibit Five, that you conceived your original intent after the well was completed and that's not the case, is it?

A. I'm having trouble following you. I conceived our

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original intent after the well was completed. I'm not following you.

All right, I realize we are having problems and that is why I want to be sure this record is clear because I know this is extremely important to you and it is extremely important to us.

A. We had to have an intent prior to the time we drilled the well.

Q Let me ask you this: Were the thought processes
that resulted in the first paragraph of Exhibit Three, gone
through, arrived at and formulated in the latter part of
June, 1975 or immediately prior to your hearing on October 8th?

A. In the latter part of June.

Q. So this was your intent at the time the well was kicked out of the old hole and was being directionally drilled and controlled?

A Yes, sir.

Q. And by using the word "criginal" there, you are not inferring or implying that you later changed that intent?

A Yes, I changed the -- no, I didn't change the original intent. We're confusing two different things, one was Eastman's recommendations, one was my recommendation to Ratts, that my recommendation to Ratts was my original intent.

Q So the use of the word "original" was not meant to

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imply that you at any later date changed your mind about where you wanted that well to end up?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q All right, sir, that was your intent the latter part of June '75 and that was your intent on October 8th, 1975?

A Yes, sir.

All right, sir, I'm going to direct you -- you may still have it open before you -- to the transcript of November 19th, 1975, to page seven. We discussed that a moment ago in connection with where you changed your testimony.

And a little past the middle of that page I'm going to read to you, starting with the words, "We were intending" and I'll give you time now, if you would like, to go back and read your entire statement to make sure again that I'm not taking anything out of context. When you have read the earlier part, give me a signal and I'll read from the remainder of your statement.

A Well, would you like to have me read it? (Reading.)

We were intending to go north-northeast, taking off from our

point about eighty-five feet west of our surface location and

bottom the well somewhere between a hundred and fifty feet

north of our surface location and eighty to a hundred feet

west of our surface location. (End of reading.)

I was trying to pin it down then to the surface location because we were being confused by the take-off point

and the surface location all of the time.

All right, sir, would you carefully analyze your language that you used in the first paragraph of Exhibit Five with the statement that you just read from the transcript of the November 19th, 1975 hearing at page seven, and see if those two announced intentions are compatible or if they are in any way in conflict?

Well, maybe from a standpoint of footage, yes, but A. I would say we were intending to go off north-northeast, taking off from our point about eighty-five feet, where here I said I was taking off in a northerly direction,

Could you speak up just a little, Mr. Cox, I'm having trouble hearing you and I'm sure people further away from you are having trouble.

Mr. Cox, if you use your definition of the phrase, "old hole", is there any conflict between those two statements? I'm not trying to trap you.

There apparently is a conflict because I keep referring to my take-off point and, of course, the original order stated the surface location of the old hole and that is where I become confused many times myself.

All right, sir, would you take all the time you would like to reflect and then tell us which truly states your intention, the testimony you gave on November 19th, 1975 on page seven or the first paragraph of your Exhibit Five?

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A.	Ι	believe	page	seven
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All right, sir, I'm going to ask you some questions
now about your Exhibit Eleven presented November 19th, 1975.
In that connection could I borrow the Commission's records,
your copy of that exhibit so that Mr. Cox can have it before
him?

Exhibit Number Eleven is a two-part exhibit, one is a letter on the letterhead of Geo Tech and the other is a plat.

(THEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.)

MR. G. BUELL: Do we have another copy of the plat that was attached to that Exhibit Eleven?

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, we ask that any exhibits that be produced for the purpose of this hearing be from the Commission's own records.

MR. G. BUELL: Would you make that same request,

Mr. Day, even though Mr. Cox might have a copy of his Exhibit

Eleven with him today?

MR. DAY: Mr. Buell, you may make other efforts to prove up what you want to prove up without having to take records from non-existing records from the Commission.

MR. G. BUELL: I take it that your answer is, no?

MR. DAY: Mr. Buell, I'm saying you can prove it up as you want to prove it up but if you are referring to

1 exhibits that are not existing in the Commission's records, I object. MR. G. BUELL: I'm sorry, I didn't realize that Mr. Cox was denying that he introduced Exhibit Eleven. MR. DAY: Mr. Buell, I don't think we are at that

point.

MR. RAMEY: I would suggest that we recess for lunch at this time. We have to look up some exhibits.

MR. DAY: Until what time?

MR. RAMEY: Make it one thirty.

(THEREUPON, the hearing was in recess.)

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## AFTERNOON SESSION

The hearing will come to order. MR. RAMEY:

Mr. Cox, will you please resume the stand? Mr. Buell, you may proceed.

(Mr. G.Buell continuing.) Mr. Cox, I can't recall whether I asked you this or not but if I am repeating I hope you and everyone else will forgive me. But when Mr. Ratts was your man, your engineer in charge out at the well, does that mean that he was going to be at the well or check on the wall every day or would he just spend one day a week out there and then go back in four or five days, just what do you mean and what is a normal assignment and what was the assignment of Mr. Ratts with regard to supervising the drilling of the well?

- He was to be on the well twenty-four hours a day.
- In other words, when he went out there on July 1 he was to stay there until --
- No, he pulled the pipe, as I said before, on July 1, I think he got it pulled on July 5th and then the drilling contractor called him and said they were moving in on the location. I think it was July 8th, around in there, they contacted him and told him they were moving in on the location and he took off for the well.
- Well, where I was puzzled and we are getting now into your Exhibit Number Eleven at the November 19th, was the

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fact that	it was you	testimony that	you mailed the	letter
to him at	his home in	Hurst, that he	did not see th	e letter
until he	came back f	om the well on a	July 31st.	

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, before the witness answers, I don't know that Exhibit Eleven or whatever it is has been identified.

Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Are you confused about Exhibit Eleven, Mr. Cox?

A. Yes, I am.

MR. DAY: T don't believe Mr. Cox has seen Exhibit Eleven before or has properly identified it.

May I ask, is this exhibit from the records of the Commission?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, it is.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

A Yes, uh=huh.

Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) All right, sir, you now recognize your Exhibit Number Eleven?

A. Right.

Q It is a two-part exhibit, a transmittal letter addressed to Mr. Bob Ratts and attached to it is a plat.

A. Right.

Q Now, in your testimony you said that you sent that to him at his home in Hurst and the address on there is to a residence in Hurst?

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, is this testimony from a prior record or has the witness testified to that already today? I'm confused as to where the testimony comes in, Mr. Buell.

MR. G. BUELL: I'm referring to his previous testimony and I'm getting to that.

MR. DAY: All right, thank you.

- A I mailed it to him on July 6th.
- Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) All right, let me find the transcript reference where you testified, Mr. Cox, that he did not get it until July 31st. Would you turn to page two oh nine in your transcript for November 19th, 1975?
  - A Page what, Mr. Buell?
- Q Page two zero nine. The answer I'm asking you to refresh your memory about is about the middle of the page, it starts off "August the -- I mean July when he come back in from the well. He had been out on the well from July 7th to July 31st."
- A. Give me that page number again, apparently I can't pick up your --
- All right, about the middle of page two oh nine, where you start the answer "August the", then there are a couple of little dashes, you hesitated, then you say, "I mean July when he came back in from the well. He had been out on the well from July the 7th to July the 31st.

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- Q So on July 31st the well was at total depth?
- A That is correct.
- Q So Mr. Ratts did not see this communication represented by your Exhibit Eleven until after the well was all the way to total depth?
  - A. Right.
- Q All right, sir, let me ask you this: Did you ever mention the material covered in this letter to Mr. Ratts in your many telephone conversations with him?
- A Yes, in regards to getting back to the northeast when they were going gradually to the northwest but 1 don't think I specifically mentioned the letter but when I got out there I found out that he didn't have the letter and I didn't have a copy of the letter myself.
- Q Mr. Cox, was there any way that you could have sent a copy of this letter out to the area where the well location is?
  - A I'm sure that I could have.
  - Q But you didn't do that?
- A. No, because I did not realize that they were moving in on the well on July 7th or 8th, whenever they did, I thought it was later on in the week, they were to contact him, I was out of town.
  - And although you knew that he was going to be at

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the well continuously from July 7th until it reached total depth, which was July 31st, still on July 6th you mailed this to his home, is that correct?

A No, he was not going to be on the well continuously from July 1st. He was going out and pull the casing and lay it down and then go back out when the drilling rig was available.

- Q You misurderstood my question. According to the data that you furnished the Commission, Cactus had their rig over the hole on July 7th?
  - A. That's apparently correct.
- Q And in your testimony that we just read, you said that he was out on the well from July 7th to July the 31st?
- A. July 6th. Could I see Cactus' records from the file? I don't know if that is what date they did have.

MR. DAY: You are referring to the drilling log?

A. I think it was put in evidence.

MR. DAY: No, I think we took it back.

- A They moved on the 8th, moved in on the 8th.
- Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Mr. Cox, may we clear up something right here? Maybe I misunderstand but most drilling reports of the type that I think you are looking at, ones that I've had experience with, on the 8th they are reporting activity that occurred on the 7th, on the 9th they are reporting activity that occurred on the 8th. Hasn't that

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been	your	experience	with	drilling	reports,	so	when	you	are
looki	ing at	t July 8th			James Company		-		

A. I believe the report I would get would be a day late but I believe what they would document on their drilling report would be the date they did the work.

Q So you think that all of the information on that report that is carried by July the 8th, actually occurred on July the 8th and not on July 7th, is that your testimony?

A. The date, July 7, 8, rig up; July 9, drill cement; July 10, set whipstock; July 11, plugged back, wait on cement; July 12, wait on cement. I imagine that's the dates it was conducted.

- All right, sir, then why in your testimony that we just referred to and read into the record on page two oh nine of the transcript dated 11, 19, '75, did you say that Mr.

  Ratts was on the well from July 7th to July 31st?
- I. I imagine they contacted Mr. Ratts on the 7th and told him that they were moving in.
- Q Is your testimony that you really don't know where you pulled July 7th out of the air when you gave it on November 19th, Mr. Cox?
- A All I know is that they called him, I was out of town and they called him and said they were moving in and it was approximately a Tuesday or a Wednesday and I was out of town during the time they moved in. I might have pulled it

out of the air, the 7th or 8th, there might be a difference in the date, I don't know.

Q. How about the seven, thirty-first part of that answer

- did you pull that out of the air?
  - A Seven, thirty-one -- sixty-two, thirty-one depth.
- Q Mr. Cox, perhaps we are not being fair to the Commissioners in that I should have pointed out, I guess, through you, that actually this letter we are referring to, the first part of Exhibit Number Eleven, is a letter to Mr. Ratts which in effect you let him know that you had changed your mind about the target location on the Eastman plat and in the plat that accompanies this letter you are giving him a new target location for your directionally controlled well, is that correct?
  - A Yes, basically after much advice.
- And, of course, what I'm trying to establish is whether you had any hope at all in view of your testimony, that he was on the well July 7th, for you to mail him a letter no earlier than July 6th at his home in Hurst, Texas and expect him to get it before he went to the well?
- A. I already testified that we didn't know when they were moving in on the well, they didn't advise us. It was sometime probably the latter part of that week because we were having trouble getting trucks.
  - All right, sir, since Mr. Ratts hever got this

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letter until July 31st when the well was at total depth, he did not have this document to evidence your change in mind as to the target bottom-hole location or the target area?

- A. Not this letter in his possession, no, sir.
- Q. And would you suspect that that was the reason that he testified that when the well was kicked off out of the old hole, he instructed Eastman to kick it out to the northwest.

MR. DAY: We object to that question, if it please the Commission, it is a subjective question. He could not possibly know what the intentions or thoughts of Mr. Ratts were at that time.

MR. RAMEY: Objection sustained.

- Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Mr. Cox, would you turn to page fifty-three of the November 1975 transcript and take all the time you need to go back and see that this is where Mr. Ratts is under cross examination, page fifty-three?
  - A. Okay.
- And I'm interested in the question in the upper third of the page, what were these specific instructions that you gave to the Eastman representative the first time the Dyna-Drill was put in the hole?

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, were these questions directed to Mr. Ratts?

MR. G. BUELL: Yes, this is the cross examination of

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MR. DAY: We object to any testimony of Mr. Ratts being introduced into this record. Mr. Ratts is subject to subpoena by Amoco or Arco, he is not here for cross examination at this hearing, he is not available for cross examination, he is not a witness here today and we object to any testimony from the prior record as to Mr. Ratts. If they wanted him here they could have subpoened him.

MR. G. BUELL: If it please the Commission, as the Commission records will reflect, on November 19, 1975 Mr. Ratts insofar as the record is concerned, that I can see, voluntarily appeared as a witness for Mr. Cox. His testimony was propounded by Mr. Summer Buell and Mr. Day and I had no idea since this is a De Novo hearing and they considered Mr. Ratts' testimony so critical to their case on November the 19th that he wouldn't be here today.

MR. DAY: We appreciate Mr. Buell's comments on the testimony in the records, however, we do object to Mr. Buell cross examining Mr. Ratts in absentia.

MR. RAMEY: I think I will sustain the objection.

I don't believe we can ask this witness to testify on the testimony of others, Mr. Buell.

MR. G. BUELL: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) All right, sir, let's look at your letter dated only the 6th, Mr. Cox, and the first

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paragraph which says that you received a plat from Bo Coats from Eastman concerning the approximate target which was suggested when we briefly met a few weeks ago.

The approximate target which was suggested, could you amplify on that a little, please, for my benefit?

- A That is what you have on your plat. It is in the northwest quadrant, approximately fifty feet from the north line and fifty feet from the west line or in the northern portion of cur lease, of our forty acres.
- Q And this was the approximate target that was suggested by you?
- I don't believe it was suggested by me, I believe it was suggested by both Mr. Ratts and Mr. Coats. I had no experience in Dyna-drilling or the accuracy of how well they could put it on the spot.
- Q You further say in your letter, "When we briefly met a few weeks ago." Are you talking to the meeting between you and Mr. Ratts and Mr. Coats?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. A meeting that by your own testimony lasted from breakfast, through lunch and on into the afternoon?
- A. Probably Mr. Coats and Mr. Ratts and I had the opportunity to talk less than an hour all told, except at lunch.
  - All right, sir, let's go down to the next paragraph

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and remembering this letter is dated July the 6th, 1975, the next paragraph says, "After getting a copy of the deviation surveys run in the Number 1 and Number 2 wells, it appears that normal migration is dominant to the west from the surface down to the top of the Abo (approximately fifty—two hundred feet) -- ", and I'll read this since you gentlemen are letting him look at your copy -- "where it changes to NW --" I'm sure you mean northwest by that.
"Parenthesis, see attached plat."

Did I read that as accurately as I can?

- A. Yes.
- Q After getting a copy of the deviation surveys, Mr. Cox, you had those deviation surveys in your possession for how many years at the time you wrote this letter?
- A Those deviation surveys I don't believe were in my possession. I believe they were lost in the fire. I believe they came from Mr. Lipski's.
- Q Well, we know you had them on May 23rd, 1975 because you offered both of them as exhibits in your case?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q And any tendency they show --
- A May nineteen what? I had them in my possession when?
  - Q At the May 23rd, 1973 hearing.
  - A. Yes, sir.

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Q.	And ar	ny tex	rdency	they	sh.	owed	fo	rac	tmof	nant	
migration	west,	they	showed	it	in.	May	of	1973	as	they	did
in July o	f 1975	, did	they r	ot?	•						

- A Yes, sir.
- Q So you had all of these data at the time you made your recommendation to the Commission in May of 1973 as to what you would like to do if they approved it:
  - A. Yes, they were all submitted to the Commission.
- Q All right, sir, is there anything of significance in the third paragragraph that you would like to point out to the Commission since you are looking at their copy and I have no particular comments on this but I thought you might have and in all fairness to you, if you have any please make them?
- A. Well, reading through, an article that was given to me by an engineer, "Surveying and Steering while Drilling with a Mud Motor" which was in the July issue of Petroleum Engineer, which he brought over after he had discussed it with me. It says, "Mud motors, while quite successful, introduced variables of their own which were not measurable and were quite unpredictable in practice."
  - Q Excuse me, Mr. Cox, where are your reading now?
- A. I'm down to -- you are asking me to amplify on my third paragraph and why I made that change, isn't that what you asked me?
  - Q Yes, I mean, but aren't you reading from something

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This is from the Petroleum Engineer, Yes, I am. issue of July, 1975, written by Gailen D. Marshall, Senior Staff Engineer, Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Company, Sugarland, Texas.

- All right, sir, are you through reading now? Q.
- No, you haven't given me a chance. A.
- Well, I didn't mean to interrupt, go shead. MR. RAMEY: What was the date on that, Mr. Cox? Q.
- July 5th. I won't go through it all but --(Reading.) Torque lag is the condition when torque is applied to the drilling string at the surface of the borehole to achieve a turn of the toolface down hole at the deflection device on top of the mud motor.

Mud motors, while quite successful, introduced variables of their own which were not measurable and were quite unpredictable in practice. All mud motors have a common characteristic known as reactive torque, a resultant force due to the mud motor turning to the right and supplying power to the drill bit. The reactive torque is difficult, if not impossible, to accurately predict.

The reactive torque from the mud motor causes the complete down-hole drilling assembly to turn to the left as mud circulation is started. As drilling weight is applied to the drill bit, the tendency to turn left is even more severe.

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(End of reading.)

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There is a lot more but I think that is adequate.

Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) All right, thank you, Mr. Cox.

In the next paragraph you talk about the stimulatical treatment that the Number 1 randomly drilled hole was given and the Number 1 and the Number 2 Well that you drilled was given, is that not correct?

- A That's correct.
- Were not these stimulation treatments available to you at the time of your testimony at the May 23rd, 1973 hearing?
  - A. Yes, they were.
  - Q So that's no new data in July of 1975?
  - A No
- Q All right, sir, I have no questions on the next paragraph. In fairness to you, let me ask you again if you would like to comment on that for the benefit of the Commissioners?
  - A Which paragraph, sir, the next to the last paragraph?
  - Q Yes.
- A. (Reading.) Suggestions are that we should take off at a high enough angle to make sure we clear this stub and then drop back. On checking the production offsetting us, the J well was cutting considerable water and there are rumors

that its oil production is not as high as reported. We know that the F-3 and F-12 are producing four hundred to four hundred and fifty barrels a day water free so the north central quadrant of our lease looks more prospective. (End of reading.)

Q All right, sir, do you have any comments other than just reading? I have no questions.

A Well, just what I'm saying, that's why I didn't want to go northwest.

Q All right, sir, in the last paragraph you simply advised Mr. Ratts that you tried to reach him at the motel but he had checked out and then you gave him where you would be in Hamilton, at the Spotted Horse Motel?

A Right.

Q All right, sir, early in your testimony today you mentioned receiving a call while you were in Hamilton. Was that Mr. Ratts acting on this information that you gave him?

A. I can't recall me saying getting a call from Mr. Ratts.

Q No, you said you got a telephone call while you were in Hamilton. My question is: Was that call from Mr. Ratts?

A. Yes, I believe it was, that they couldn't get out of the old hole.

Q Yes, I believe your testimony was that the plug you had set. Let me ask you this right here for the benefit

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of the Commissioners. What is the purpose of this plug that you set?

- A. The plug was as a take-off point for the whipstock.
- Q In other words, you need a plug to set your Dyna-Drill on to kick out of the old well hole?
- A To my understanding you do. I'm no expert on Dyna-Drilling or --
- Q I believe our Commissioners will concede, Mr. Cox, that you and I probably know more about that than they do.
  - A Well, I'm sure they know more than I do.
  - Q Well, maybe not one of them.

    MR. LUCERO: Which one, Mr. Buell?
- Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Mr. Cox, and the thrust of this telephone call you got from Mr. Ratts while you were in Hamilton, is that Hamilton, Texas?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q Was that the cement plug you had set --
- A. I don't recall whether it was in Hamilton, Texas or back in Dallas, Texas or whether I was in Ballinger or where I was but I received a call that they couldn't get out of the old hole. All I said in this letter is where I would be in Hamilton, I would be in Hamilton, Texas at the Spotted Horse if they needed to get in touch with me.
- Q If I understood you correctly this morning, you testified that you received a call in Hamilton, would you

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like that testimony to be changed that you received a call in either Hamilton or Dallas?

- A. I can't recall whether it was Hamilton or Dallas.

  I travel around a lot, I can't really say.
- Q I realize that. I have the same problem, Mr. Cox.

  But you do remember getting a phone call from Mr. Ratts

  telling you that the cement plug had given away?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q And they weren't out of the old hole yet?
  - A. And they had to plug back.
- Q Let me ask you this: Since your letter of July the 6th had attempted to instruct him that you had changed your mind about going to the northwest, instead you wanted to go to the north, why didn't you tell him then to orient the Dyna-Drill to the north?
- A. I was under the assumption that he had the letter and on the other hand, he was the engineer in charge of the well and setting the orientation. I don't know anything about setting orientations of Dyna-Drills or how the mechanism works or anything like that. I'm not an expert in this field and I appreciate your trying to make me one but I'm not.
- A You will agree with me, will you not, Mr. Cox, at the time, before you were out of the old hole, that he could have instructed Eastman to orient the Dyna-Drill in any

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#### direction?

- A. He could have already told them to orient it to the south.
- Q Yes, or the north, as you say in this letter, or to the east?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q But instead the drill was oriented to the northwest?
- A. From my understanding and looking at the reports, yes
  It looks that way.
- Q All right, sir, unless you have some other comments you would like to make on the text of the transmittal letter, I'm ready now to discuss the plat that was attached to it.
- A That is about as much as I can go. I can't add anything to it anymore than I put in the letter.

MR. G. BUELL: Just a moment, Mr. Commissioner, let me see if we have another copy of his plat so you all can be looking at it. I know it is difficult for you to follow.

MR. RAMEY: I would suggest that, Mr. Buell, if you have one.

(THEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.)

MR. G. BUELL: The copy of the plat attached to
Exhibit Eleven that I have just handed to the Commissioner
has been identified by Mr. Cox, just by eyeball looking at
it, it appears to be an exact copy of that that he is looking at.

Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) All right, sir, explain please to the two Commissioners, what you proposed to show Mr. Ratts by that plat?

A. One was going off in a north direction, that the migration of the bit into the south and east, the south and east dip, was going to carry it normally back to the northwest anyway.

All right, sir, so the horizontal, heavy, straight lines that we see running in an almost true north direction, is a path that by this letter and by this plat you are instructing Mr. Ratts to kick out of the hole and go in that direction, is that correct?

they kicked out I don't know but from talking to other people, they brought this to my attention that the dip would catch us and we would probably end up thirty or forty feet from our target area. You are asking me technical questions that I'm really not qualified to answer. My intent was to go north, as I said in the letter. The plat shows where I feel like the bottom of the hole would probably end up.

Q Well, I'm not trying to get you in an area, Mr. Cox, in which you haven't previously testified because this was your exhibit, prepared by you and presented by you, so I'm not trying to get you into an area that you haven't testified about before and I understood your testimony in

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explaining this exhibit, that that line I directed you to was the line you felt if they had followed in orienting the Dyna-Drill and coming out of the hole, that they would have eventually ended up approximately where the line to the left of that goes?

A No, I den't know that much about it. You notice

I've got a prospective area in there in yellow, I didn't know
where it would end up.

Q So at that time, July 6th, 1975, you would have been happy if you had ended up anywhere in this area labeled, "prospective area"?

A. Right, that area or any place in that area labeled in yellow. I can't see too well how far the yellow goes over but I would have been satisfied with it.

Mr. Cox, where I'm having my difficulty, you have testified that this letter of July 6th, 1975 and this plat that was attached to it, was your instructions to Mr. Ratts that you no longer wanted to follow the deviation plan that appeared on the Eastman plat, is that correct up to there?

- A. That is correct up to there.
- Q But that you wanted him to follow this deviation plan that you showed on the plat attached to your letter?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q All right, sir, in the interest of time let me ask
  you this: I believe at the request of the Examiner on November

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the 19th, you realed off on this exhibit, your prospective area with respect to the surface location of the well, do you recall that?

- A. I don't believe I did, I believe the Examiner did.
- Well, would you do that, please, and tell the Commission whether or not even if these instructions had gotten in the hand of Mr. Ratts and he followed your instructions faithfully and the well had been bottomed in the area that you have labeled "prospective area", whether or not that would have been in, within the limits, granted by the Commission in your order?

A. No, sir, as I testified before, I wasn't aware of the conditions. I was confident of the terms of the order in that I had permission to deviate but had not -- I had to run surveys. I was not cognizant of the fact that I had and I testified to that. I think I testified to the Examiners, an informal meeting, to everyone, where the bottom of my well ended up and that I intentionally deviated it and so, I mean, this hammering away as to why this was here and this was here.

MR. DAY: Mr. Cox, would you reserve your comments about the type of questions.

- A. Okay.
- Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) So, Mr. Cox, regardless of intent, if the deviated and controlled well had followed

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No, sir.

your instructions to Mr. Ratts, it still wouldn't have

And it did follow the deviation plat shown on the Eastman plats, one of which was furnished you, and it also was outside of the purview and requirements of the Commission order?

Yes, sir. A.

All right, sir, I believe you testified that your Q. fire was January the 12th, 1975, is that correct?

January the 11th.

conformed to the Commission order?

January the 11th. Q.

MR. DAY: May it please the Commissioners, we have never denied that Mr. Cox trusted his memory as to the drilling permit and went in the direction, either a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet off, or whatever it was. If Mr. Buell is continuing questioning in this area, we have never denied it, if that is what you are trying to establish.

MR. G. BUELL: If it please the Commission, I believe I have established that and I thought it should be firmly established in this record for you gentlemen to consider in making your decision, regardless of what Mr. Cox's intention was. One thing is crystal clear, he had no intention of complying with the Commission's order.

MR. DAY: If you please, in the opening remarks made

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by myself and during the direct testimony of Mr. Cox he stated that he trusted his memory, he went to his memory on what he thought the drilling permit stated, later he found himself to be wrong in this thinking at the time of drilling and it is redundant that he has so testified on direct and on cross that he was and he now finds he was not in compliance with the drilling permit.

I'm not trying to say -- we are perfectly willing for you to cross examine but if we are going into the same area it is redundant and I don't think it is necessary.

MR. G. BUELL: I was through with that area. I did not intend to be redundant but I did want this record crystal clear, aside from comments from counsel, that Mr. Cox had no intent to comply with the Commission order and I think the record is crystal clear.

MR. DAY: The only comments I make is that he so testified on direct and again on your cross.

MR. G. BUELL: I had a hard time following him on direct. I distinctly understood him to say that Mr. Ratts called him in Hamilton, Texas, then he says on cross that it might have been in Dallas.

MR. DAY: Well, you are going again, what difference does it make? He said he went outside the limits of the drilling permit. I don't understand what difference it makes whether he was a hundred feet, a hundred and fifty feet in one

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direction and eighty-five or ninety in the northeast or west or when he got the calls or what.

MR. G. BUELL: If it please the Commission, if I have confused Mr. Day I apologize.

(Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Now, Mr. Cox, you said your fire was January 11th, 1975. This well commenced drilling early in July of 1975.

July 8th, I believe.

Did you make any attempt in that intervening sixmonths period to get a copy of the Commission order and refresh your memory?

No, I did not.

Mr. Cox, were you able to forget your sworn testimony at the May 23rd, 1973 hearing as easily as you forgot what was in the Commission order?

I really don't know what my sworn testimony was in the May 23, 1973 hearing because I didn't have a copy of the transcript.

You read it this morning. You mean you have already forgotten it again?

I got it from Sumner Buell but I did not have a copy of it.

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, that's all I have by way of call.

MR. HINKLE: We have no questions.

MR. RAMEY: Anything further?

MR. DeY: If I may, just a couple of questions.

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAY:

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Mr. Cox, the name of Don Benscoter has been brought up, is Mr. Benscoter an oil engineer, petroleum engineer, geologist or in any way skilled in the oil business, to your knowledge?

No, he isn't.

Mr. Cox, what was the original time estimated within which to drill this test well, subject well?

Somewhere between ten to twelve days.

And how much time did it actually take?

I believe from July 8th to July 31st would be roughly twenty-three or twenty-four days.

Mr. Cox, between the time of the fire, or after the time of the fire, did you in any way try to reestablish your records?

Reestablish them?

Q Yes.

What we could get back that wasn't completely fire damaged, you know, or illegibly smoke damaged, it is pretty hard to tell, you know, just what records you lost because you have got a file full of records. We wrote to the USGS

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and advised them on sometime in March or April that we had had the fire and had lost all our correspondence in regards to N.M. six eight five two and would they send us the sundry report forms.

- Q That was two months after the fire?
- A Yes, sir, two months after the fire.
- An earlier exhibit shows that you were attempting to salvage some of your records by having smoke damage, whatever they do to documents to remove the smoke and make them legible. What else were you doing between that time and the time that you commenced the well?
  - A We were drilling six wells.
- Q And operating, I believe you testified on the cross examination, some twenty wells?
  - A Right.
- Q And you had a maximum of three employees in the whole time?
  - A Yes, sir.

MR. DAY: Thank you, Mr. Cox.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness?

21 Mr. Buell?

#### FURTHER CROSS EXAMINATION

24 BY MR. C. BUELL:

Q Mr. Cox, you aren't testifying that you completely

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forgot that the Commission issued an order after your May 23rd, 1973 case?

- A. No, I knew I had permission to deviate and run a survey, I know I didn't have any idea it was a multi-shot.
- Q Your memory just failed as to what was in the order?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Certainly you realize with a telephone call to the Commission or your attorney here in Santa Fe you could have gotten a complete new copy of the order?
- A I imagine I could have, Mr. Buell, there are a lot of things that I imagine I could do.

MR. G. BUELL: Thank you, Mr. Cox.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness?

### CROSS EXAMINATION

### 17 BY MR. LUCERO:

- Mr. Cox, with respect to that plat attached to Exhibit Eleven where you have it, I believe, shaded in yellow, the prospective area.
  - A Yes, sir.
- 22 Q How were the outer limits of that prospective area 23 on the east and west sides determined?
  - A. I just drew them in. You know, I felt like it would fall somewhere in through there.

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Q	Did	you	use	any	geologic	data	available	to	you	to
etermin	e the	se o	uter	lim	its?					

A. Well, the only thing I was using from a geological standpoint was that to the north was the fatter part of the reef and that was the direction of which if I was going to encounter production that would be the more favorable area.

MR. LUCERO: I have no further questions.

MR. RAMEY: Any other questions?

MR. DAY: Mr. Cox, have you ever been in this position before, about going to any commission in violation of any drilling permit?

MR. COX: No.

MR. DAY: In all of your experience and history of drilling wells?

MR. COX: No.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

MR. MAMEY: Any other questions? The witness may be excused.

MR. COX: Thank you.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, on the premises under which I first commenced examination, this will end my direct examination and testimony proffered to the Commission concerning the circumstances of the drilling of the well under the drilling permit. We would reserve the right to

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recall our witness in Fabuttal.

MR. RAMEY: Do you anticipate putting any witnesses on other than those you have subpoened?

MR. DAY: I have not subpoened any, sir.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell, didn't you request it?

MR. S. BUELL: I think those witnesses, Mr. Ramey, go to the geology and engineering involved, which hopefully will be the subject matter of another session.

MR. NUTTER: Mr. Ramay, I wonder if I could have Mr. Cox back on the stand just a minute to clarify a couple of points in the well file?

Mr. Cox, I wonder if I can clarify a couple of points in the well file with you?

(THEREUPON, the witness was recalled.)

MR. S. BUELL: Take the witness stand.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. NUTTER:

Mr. Cox, on July 8th, 1975, you filed with the USGS a Form 9331, which was a notice of intention to repair a well and on that 9331 you stated, operations as described in sundry notices and report forms dated July 19, 1973 were commenced July 8th, 1975. Now, on July 19th, 1973 when you filed this 9331, you stated you were going to move in, pull the casing, plug back and set the whipstock and point five, directionally drill seven and seven-eighths-inch hole in

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accordance with Order Number R-4561 of the New Mexico Oil
Conservation Commission. Now, apparently on July 8th of '75
when you filed the 9331 and stated that the work that you
declared that you were going to do in 1973 would now be done
in July of '75. You apparently had reference to this same
form, did you have this form in your possession?

- A Yes, sir, the USGS sent it to me. They sent me the last sundry report forms.
  - Q They sent you a new copy of this?
  - A Yeah.
- Q Well, when you had this form in your hand it made reference to Order Number R-4561 and stated that the hole was going to be drilled in accordance with that Order. You realize that there must be some conditions or terms in the Order if you are going to drill it in accordance with it?
- A. Well, yes, as I said, my memory -- in my memory I had to run a survey to show my bottom-hole location and I had permission to deviate the well off to the north. That is to the best of my memory.
- Q It also in July of '73 in the form which you had received a copy of back from the USGS, said that you would run a multi-shot deviation survey, now you were aware of that, of course?
- A No, sir, I didn't know the difference between a multi-shot and a single shot. They instructed me that we had

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to run a single shot on the way down to control the deviation of the hole and make changes in our whipstock. I didn't know the technological difference between a single and a multishot survey. The survey was a bottom-hole survey, as far as I was concerned.

Well, now, when the USGS furnished us a copy of the forms that were attached, they furnished us a copy of the Order. They didn't furnish you with a copy of the Order, they furnished us with a copy of our own Order but when they sent you a form they didn't send you a copy of our Order?

No, sir, they did not.

MR. DAY: Mr. Nutter, what Order is that that was attached?

MR. NUTTER: A copy of the original Order that authorized the deviation, R-4561.

MR. DAY: 4561?

(Mr. Nutter continuing.) Now, November 1st of 1974 you filed with the GS Form 9331 and they received it in December 17th, 1974 and you stated at that time that you were unable to acquire a contractor to perform the planned whipstock attempt to straighten up the hole. As late as December of 1974 were you still planning to straighten the hole?

By straightening the hole our intent, I said, was to get off the stub and get out and get away from the area of

influence, the hundred	and	f	lfty fo	ot are	a wh	ich t	he	engineers
thought was influenced	and	I	guess	their	idea	was	to	straighte
up the hole.								

When you filed this and said you were going to straighten up the hole, that didn't mean that you were going to drill and bottom it within a hundred feet of the surface location?

A No.

Q I see.

MR. NUTTER: That's all. Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Any further questions of the witness?

MR. DAY: No, sir.

MR. RAMEY: He may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell?

MR. G. BUELL: Mr. Ramey, should I assume that we are proceeding under the fact that we will have all of the testimony relating to the deviation of the hole before we go into any other matters?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, sir.

MR. G. BUELL: In that case then I do have one witness, Mr. Currens. He has one big exhibit he needs to put on the wall, if you would like to take a short recess.

MR. RAMEY: Let's take a five minute recess. (THEREUPON, the hearing was in recess.)

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MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell, you may proceed.

#### DANIEL R. CURRENS

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

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. G. BUELL:

- Mr. Currens, would you state your complete name, by whom you are employed and in what capacity and in what location, please?
- A. Daniel R. Currens, Senior Staff Engineer, Amoco Production Company, Houston, Texas.
- Q Mr. Currens, I realize you have testified at previous Commission hearings and your qualifications as a petroleum engineer are a matter of public record in the Commission files but in order that the two Commissioners will be acquainted with your qualifications, particularly as it would affect the Empire-Abo pool, would you briefly give your educational background and your work experience since graduation, please?
- A. All right, sir, I was graduated from Texas A & M with a B.S. degree in chemical engineering in 1954. Upon graduation I was employed by what was then Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, subsequently Pan American Petroleum Corporation, now Amoco Production Company. I started with that company

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around Odessa, Texas. Subsequently I was in Hobbs, New Mexico, did a tour in the Army, returned from the Army to our District Office in Roswell, New Mexico where I was engaged primarily in reservoir engineering work. That would have been in 1957 and I was there until 1959 and that encompasses the time of discovery of the Empire-Abo pool and I did reservoir engineering work on the Empire-Abo pool at that time. Subsequently, I was in Lubbock, still following New Mexico and I was in the Fort Worth Division Office. I then had assignments there that had to do with operations, reservoir engineering, unitization, a variety of things. I was area engineer in Monahans, Texas, in Brownfield, Texas, with the engineering responsibility for all producing operations in those areas. Subsequently, I was in Fort Worth and now in Houston.

MR. G. BUELL: Thank you, Mr. Currens. Are there any questions with respect to Mr. Currens' qualifications as a petroleum engineer?

MR. RAMEY: No, the Commission considers him qualified.

MR. G. BUELL: Mr. Currens, I believe everyone has a set of your exhibits. Mr. Day, do you have a set?

MR. DAY: Yes, sir.

MR. G. BUELL: In that connection, Mr. Day, if I understood correctly this morning, the exhibits that Mr. Cox

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submitted, the DN exhibits, that you said you had a copy and would make a copy and furnish us, did I understand you correctly?

MR. DAY: Yes, sir.

MR. G. BUELL: Thank you.

Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Mr. Currens, turn first to what has been identified as Amoco's Number DN-One.

MR. DAY: Mr. Currens, before you answer, if I may suggest that maybe this stipulation would expedite the hearing greatly. We will stipulate that the Cox well is bottomed eight feet from the west line and fifty-eight feet from the north line of the Cox lease. Will that expedite matters?

MR. G. BUELL: I think that it should shorten matters some, Mr. Commissioners, and I appreciate the stipulation.

MR. DAY: May I further offer another stipulation.

I believe Arco ran a survey, a surface survey and the

location is three hundred and thirty feet from one line and
three hundred and thirty-one from the other and I so tender
that stipulation.

MR. G. BUELL: That is my recollection of the on-theground survey and Amoco would so stipulate to it.

MR. DAY: Arco?

MR. HINKLE: I stipulate except as to where the well is bottomed there. There could be an error as iar as

MR. G. BUELL: I want the record to clearly reflect that that is all I'm stipulating to in regard to the surface survey.

MR. DAY: Well, to the surface survey you stipulate and everybody so stipulates. As to the location of the well, as I understood Mr. Hinkle, he is stipulating that the well survey shows that it is bottomed there.

MR. HINKLE: That's right, but there may be an error in the survey and I think maybe Eastman's witnesses might testify that there could be some deviation, an error, a percentage of error where it could be bottomed over the lease line, as far as that goes.

MR. DAY: Does Amoco then stipulate that the survey shows the well bottomed where it is subject to the conditions of Arco, do you agree with Arco?

MR. G. BUELL: I'm going to have Mr. Currens so testify.

MR. DAY: So this is stipulated?

MR. G. BUELL: It's stronger than a stipulation, it will be through the sworn testimony of our witness.

MR. DAY: Well, I was hoping to abort some testimony which would not be necessary in that area when you get to the meat of it.

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MR. G. BUELL: I'm a firm believer in reducing all of the surplus time that we can but this is an important case, both to Mr. Cox, to Amoco, to Arco and to all of the interest owners in the Empire-Abo unit. For that reason encumbent upon, I would be derelict if I didn't make a full case before you two gentlemen and I intend to make a full case. I will save all the time I possibly can but unless you set me down that is my intention and I think you gentlemen deserve it.

MR. LUCERO: I think the question before us now is, do you stipulate or not. If you don't, proceed, if you do, why just stipulate, or are you going to go ahead with it?

MR. HINKLE: As to the surface location, we do, yes, sir.

MR. G. BUELL: Yes, sir, the surface location.

MR. RAMEY: But you do not stipulate that the well

is bottomed on the lease?

MR. HINKLE: My idea is that there could be a percentage of error, regardless of where the map or plat shows it to be bottomed. It could be bottomed otherwise and I think the testimony of Eastman will so show that.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Buell, you may proceed and take as much time as you need.

MR. G. BUELL: Actually in our testimony we go a little further than the testimony I am about to elicit from Mr. Currens. Unless he surprises me, his testimony will be

that with a well only nine feet from our lease line, from a reservoir engineering standpoint, it is completely immaterial insofar as violating correlative rights whether it is nine feet from our line or nine feet over onto your property.

MR. RAMEY: Please proceed.

- Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Mr. Currens, would you direct our attention, please, to what has been identified as Amoco's Exhibit DN Number One?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q What is that exhibit?
- A. Exhibit DN-One is a plat of the area of the EmpireAbo pool and other wells that were drilled in the area of the
  Cox Federal lease. It shows a portion of Eddy County, New
  Mexico, the Section 12 that is in the southeast corner of
  the exhibit is labeled, you will note at the top of it, Cox
  US EA. That simply shows the location of the original Aztec,
  surface location of the original Aztec EA 1, which was
  subsequent to the Cox EA 1 and the Cox EA 2, Empire-Abo wells,
  both producers and dry holes in the area and some other wells
  that were drilled in the area. It is an orientation plat,
  is what it is.
- Q In that connection, Mr. Currens, in that some of the offsetting properties to Mr. Cox's Federal EA lease are within the Empire-Abo unit and in the past hearings we have

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been referring to the wells by their old lease name a	and then
some referred to them by their unit designation. Doe	s not
this orientation map show the old lease designation a	as well as
the unit designation for the wells in and around Mr.	Cox's
lease?	

- A. Yes, it does.
- Q So with this map we can locate a well whether it is called by its old designation or the unit designation?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you have any other comments on that exhibit, Mr. Currens?
  - A No, sir, I don't believe so.

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, may I have the witness on voir dire on this exhibit?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, you may.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

Mr. Currens, referring to what has been marked as

Amoco DN-One, you have shown various wells in various sections,

are these all of the wells that are presently on these locations,

is it not true that some inside locations have been made?

MR. CURRENS: As far as I know these are all of the wells on these locations.

MR. DAY: You are not aware of any wells that have been drilled inside of these perimeters and completed.

MR. CURRENS: Taken from base map records we have

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in our office I don't have them spotted, no, sir.

MR. DAY: All right, thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Is that all, Mr. Day?

MR. CURRENS: Unless I inadvertently overlooked one, to the best of my knowledge that is correct.

MR. DAY: To the best of your knowledge?

MR. CURRENS: Yes, sir.

MR. DAY: But you could have overlooked some?
MR. CURRENS: That's possible.

MR. G. BUELL: In that connection, Mr. Commissioners we were as careful as possible in preparing this map but since it isn't a substantive map, it is more or less an orientation map to help you and others keep up with the progress of the hearing, it is conceivable that we've overlooked one but we don't think we did.

Are you through, Mr. Day?
MR. DAY: Yes, thank you.

Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Mr. Currens, if you have no other comments on Amoco's Exhibit DN Number One, would you turn your attention, please, to what has been identified as Amoco's Exhibit DN Number Two. I believe in addition to giving everyone of interest a smaller version of this exhibit, you have on the wall for ease in discussing it, a larger exhibit?

A Yes, sir. On the wall is a large copy of what

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has been marked as Amoco's Exhibit DN-Two, reduced copies of that, which are simply shot down copies of the base from which this was made, those that have been distributed.

This exhibit reflects the surface location.

- Q Pardon me, Mr. Currens, would you explain what the border of the exhibit reflects before we go into the surface location of the Number 1 Well?
- A All right, sir, this exhibit has a red border around it which is the depiction of the eighty-acre unit.
  - Q. Forty acre.
- A Forty-acre unit, pardon me. The forty-acre unit on which this well was drilled. Forty-acre state-wide rules, which are forty acre applied to the Empire-Abo and the drilling unit is forty acres and this is to scale, showing forty acres on the scale. It is noted down in the lower right-hand corner of the exhibit.
- All right, sir, so when we are looking at this exhibit, we are looking at the forty-acre unit upon which the well on Mr. Cox's Federal EA is located?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - All right, sir, would you go ahead, please?
- A. It shows in the northwest quarter of the exhibit, the surface location of the Cox EA Federal Number 1 as three hundred and thirty-one feet from the north and three hundred and thirty feet from the west line and then it shows, with a

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westerly trending, a blue line with a number of dots on it.

On out, taking the south fork of the blue line, the location
of the bottom-hole of the original Aztec EA Federal 1, with
tits bottom-hole location shown as being twenty-two point six,
five feet south and a hundred and seventy-one point eight,
seven feet west of the surface location, and its true vertical
depth, measured depth and the closure.

Now, our data that are taken from the Eastman survey, which was submitted in the May 1973 hearing on the drilling permit and the directional deviation order on this well --

- Q Before we get into that, let me ask you this: Is the surface location of the Number 1 Well three thirty and three thirty-one from the north and the west lines as close as a well could be located in that northwest quarter of the forty-acre unit without an exception from the Commission?
- A Yes, sir. Well, three thirty, three thirty would be the closest, yes, sir.
  - Q. Eliminating the one foot?
  - A Yes, sir.
- All right, sir, would that put that well, the surface location, in the center of the northwest ten acres of this forty-acre unit?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- All right, sir, now what else have you shown on this exhibit?

A. Shown as a circle, it's marked as a one-hundred-foot radius around the surface location of Number 1, it's a blue line, it's a blue circle that represents the one-hundred-foot radius that was granted as the tolerance in the order that was issued on directional drilling on this well.

Q That is the area that the Commission authorized Mr. Cox to directionally drill and control and bottom his well within that hundred-foot radius?

#### A Yes, sir.

Okay, again starting at the surface location and coming out to where the blue line that moves to the west forks and taking the northwest fork of that blue line, the one that moves up to the north, that's a trace of the data supplied at the October hearing from Eastman records and their computation of the directional survey that was run on the new deviated hole, the directionally drilled hole.

That bottom-hole location is shown as north two hundred and sixty-eight point five, six and west three hundred and twenty point five, nine feet, with respect to the surface location. It shows the measured depth, true vertical depth and the closure.

Q So really what we have here is a composite of the directional surveys run on the old Number 1 hole which is drilled, randomly drilled, that is the lower more directional survey and then the upper most is the one that runs to the

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northwest, is the directional survey on the directionally drilled and controlled deviated hole by Mr. Cox?

- Yes, sir.
- All right, sir, now we got into some testimony this morning with regard to the number of Dyna-Drill runs that were made. Do you, on this exhibit, reflect the occurrence of any Dyna-Drill runs?
  - Yes, sir, I do.
  - How have you done this?
- By red arrows I have marked five places where the Dyna-Drill was put in the hole initially at that spot, after the well was kicked off and got -- to kick off, actually to get the first kick off and the directional drilling. You will recall in this morning's testimony there was some difficulty in their initial attempt to sidetrack the old hole, the plug failed and so on. These are those Dyna-Drill runs after the new plug was set and kicked off, as I understand the drilling records. 18
  - Now, that is the confusion between the five and the seven. The two were run before they ever got out of the old hole. One time, I believe the records show because the plug failed, the other time they had a casing part?
  - Yes, sir, that's the way I read the drilling reports A. on the well.
    - So the way you studied the drilling reports, there Q.

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were seven Dyna-Drill runs in this well?

- That's the way I understand the drilling report. A.
- But only five that were meaningful from the standpoint of deviating it and directionally controlling it? Q.
  - Yes, sir. A.
  - Then you have shown those five there? Q.
  - Yes, sir.
  - Do you have any other comments about that? Q
  - No, sir, I don't believe so. A.
- All right, sir, let me ask you this while we are looking at this exhibit and I will ask you this based on your experience as a reservoir engineer. From the standpoint of the location of this well, nine feet east of our property line, from the standpoint of violating the correlative rights of the owners of interest west of Mr. Cox's line, our interests does it make any difference whether this well is nine feet 15 from our line, on Mr. Cox's lease or nine feet from our line, 16 17 on the inside of our lease? 18
  - For all practical property from the reservoir standpoint, no, it doesn't.
  - With a well completed at that location, in your opinion as a reservoir engineer, does it violate the correlative rights of the offset owners who are only nine feet away?
    - Yes, sir, it would. A.
      - All right, sir, do you have any other comments in Q.

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that regard?

A No, sir, I don't.

All right, will you turn now, please, to what has been identified as Amoco's Exhibit DN Number Three, what is that exhibit?

A Exhibit DN Number Three is taken from page two of the Cox Exhibit Eleven that was discussed earlier in this hearing today, the Exhibit Eleven from the November 19th, 1975 hearing.

Q And on that exhibit, at my request, have added some additional data?

A Yes, sir, that is correct.

One thing that I asked you to add and I asked you to add it in red, is the one-hundred-foot radius circle, the target area permitted Mr. Cox by this Commission's order, have you done that?

A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q Let me ask you this: Does that show that even if Mr. Cox's orders had gotten to the proper people and had been followed, would the well have been completed within the hundred-foot circle?

A. No, sir, it would not as I understand the orders that he gave, it would not.

Q All right, sir, did I not also ask you, based on Mr. Cox's testimony on page seven of the November 19th, 1975

hearing, and I'll read it once more so the record will be clear.

(Reading.) We were intending to go north-northeast, taking off from our point about eighty-five feet west of our surface location and bottom the well somewhere between a hundred and fifty feet north of our surface location and eighty to a hundred feet west of our surface location. (End of reading.)

At my direction have you scaled on this plat those footages that Mr. Cox testified on November 19th, 1975, was his actual, true intent with regard to deviating this well?

- A Yes, sir, I have.
- Q How have you shown that on this exhibit?
- A. It is shown by a short, brown line that is pointed to by a red arrow.
- Q All right, sir, now that scaled off does not even fall within his prospective area as reflected on this plat?
  - A No, sir, it does not.
- Q The testimony that I just read and the footages represented by that brown -- why is that such a long mark there?
- A. Well, it's representing twenty feet. The testimony was that he wanted to be a hundred and fifty feet north and eighty to a hundred feet west of the surface location.
  - Q I see, so it is a finite point on the hundred and

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fifty feet north?

A. Yes, sir.

Q But to cover the eighty to a hundred feet you had to have a line that is twenty feet long?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right, sir, now that does not fall within his prospective area that he presented on the same date, November 19th, 1975, does it?

A No, sir it doesn't.

All right, sir, now I'm going to direct your attention back to Amoco's Exhibit DN Number Two for a moment. I'm going to read, and counsel I'm reading from the transcript of May 23rd, 1973, the testimony of Mr. Cox right at the top of page nine.

(Reading.) We are petitioning the Commission to be allowed to retrieve the casing down to the depth of approximately forty-two hundred feet, set a plug, sidetrack the hole by means of a motor drill because the angle is so slight a whipstock would be impossible to attempt that with and try and restore the hole as near to vertical as mechanically possible and to test the Abo formation in a virgin hole. (End of reading.)

On our DN Number Two exhibit, can you find the depth of forty-two hundred feet on old hole Number 1?

A. Yes, sir.

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the Commission's Order?

Yes, sir.

All right, sir, now I'm going to read from the same transcript, the testimony of Mr. Alspaw, Mr. Cox's consulting engineer as to what he thought Mr. Cox wanted to do and I'm reading from the bottom of page fourteen, Mr. Day.

Now, if Mr. Cox had done what he swore to the

MR. DAY: Who is testifying?

MR. G. BUELL: Mr. Alspaw, Mr. Cox's consulting engineer who was presented as Mr. Cox's witness at the May '73 hearing.

(Mr. G. Buell continuing.) (Reading.) Our objective here was, of course, to kick the well off by controlling the weight on the bit return and returning it to the vertical and bottom the well out in a location within close proximity of the Number 20 that we see here on the deviation survey. I believe that is about four thousand to forty-two hundred feet. (End of reading.)

First, can you locate on the directional survey of the old hole the depth of four thousand to forty-two hundred feet?

On the directional survey in old hole 1, one of the

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points was four thousand feet, one of the points was fortytwo hundred feet of the place where the directional shots
were taken.

- Q That shot point 20, is that what you are referring to?
- A. No, actually four thousand feet is shot point 20, forty-two hundred is shot point 21. Shot point 20 is four thousand feet.
- Q Go to the Exhibit DN Number Two and see if you can locate on the survey depicted there, of the old hole, either four thousand or forty-two hundred feet?
  - A Well, they are both shown.
- Q Well, actually Mr. Cox said he wanted to kick out at forty-two hundred feet?
  - A. Zes, sir.
  - Q All right, let's look at four thousand.
- A All right, sir, that is the next point to the east of the forty-two hundred point.
- Q If the testimony of Mr. Alspaw had been followed and they kicked out there, drilled a straight hole, would that hole have been bottomed within the permissive limits of the Commission's hundred-foot radius target area?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you have anything else you care to add at this time, Mr. Currens?

## I think not.

MR. G. BUELL: If it please the Commission, that's 3 all we have by way of direct of Mr. Currens.

We would like to offer Amoco's Exhibits DN Number One through DN Number Three, inclusive.

MR. RAMEY: Without objection the exhibits will be accepted.

> (THEREUPON, Amoco's Exhibits Number DN-One through DN-Three, inclusive, were admitted into evidence.)

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness? MR. DAY: Mr. Hinkle?

MR. HINKE: No, sir.

# CROSS EXAMINATION

## 16 BY MR. DAY:

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Mr. Currens, I seem to recall from the earlier hearing that you had an exhibit similar to this but you didn't have all of this blank space on there and you have added this since?

- Yes, sir, that is correct.
- Have you testified before a conservation commission before?
  - Yes, sir.
    - Have you appeared with Mr. Buell before on these

hearings?

A. Yes, sir.

Q Would you venture to estimate how many times you have been a witness?

A It would be an estimate, certainly, perhaps in fifty matters.

Q Now, you testified that you took this from Eastman's records and when was that, has it been put into the record that you examined them?

A. Well, I have two directional surveys that are depicted here. One is on the old hole Number 1. It was dated February 27, 1973 and it was an exhibit at the May '73 hearing.

- Q Now, the other one which you overlayed and took from Eastman, when was that?
- A. That was the one dated July 8th, 1975. It was entered in the October 1975 hearing. You will recall, perhaps, there were two entered there. This is the one that uses the radius of curvature method of calculation which was the one I recall that Mr. Cox wanted.
- Q. I question whether you took the Eastman records and the Eastman records you got from the October '75 hearing?
  - A. The October '75 hearing and the May '73 hearing.
- Q No, sir, I'm talking about the Eastman records. Did
  Eastman introduce records in February of '73 too?

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- From the Exhibit of the Eastman survey, I recall this as being Cox's Exhibit Three.
  - I'm getting confused.
  - I'm sorry.
- No, it's my fault. Where you are now showing the well as being bottomed?
  - Yes, sir.
- That information you took from records that were submitted in the October '75 hearing?
  - Yes, sir.
  - All right, those were Eastman records?
  - As Cox's Exhibit Number Three and Eastman --
  - They were Eastman records?
- It says submitted by Eastman Whipstock, Inc. on the top of it.
- From your reviewing that data of Eastman's, do you find that the well bottomed on the Cox lease?
- Yes, sir, I have simply plotted the information they have and it shows that location.
- Incidentally, as I understand your testimony, you are stating that for the purposes of your case concerning correlative rights, it would make no difference whether the well is bottomed on the Cox lease or across the lease line?
  - I have stated sir, that --
  - I'm sorry, Mr. Currens, could you answer yes, or no?

MR. DAY: Would you read it back, please, Mr. Reporter?

(THEREUPON, the last question was read
back by the Reporter.)

Q (Mr. Day continuing.) Can you answer that yes or no, Mr. Currins?

A That was not my testimony.

Q What difference does it make to you in correlative rights where the well is bottomed, whether or not on the Cox lease where you have shown it or across the lease line onto another lease by the same amount of feet?

A. My testimony was that from a reservoir engineering standpoint, from the way that a reservoir would see this hole, if it were bottomed nine feet east of the lease line or nine feet west of the lease line, from a reservoir engineering standpoint it is not of particular significance.

Q And that does not go to correlative rights, or it does?

A. Yes, sir, it does from the standpoint that being only nine feet, there is certainly a violation of correlative rights.

MR. DAY: Mr. Reporter, would you go back to the question asked the witness by Mr. Guy Buell regarding the bottoming of the well as to what difference it makes to correlative rights. I may be confused in what the record says

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but I would like to have that testimony reviewed, please?

(THEREUPON, the hearing was in recess.)

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

Mr. Day, continue, please.

MR. DAY: Thank you. Mr. Reporter, will you now read back the question and answer and question and answer that you have now located?

MR. REPORTER: (Reading.) Question: All right, sir, let me ask you this while we are looking at this exhibit and I will ask you this based on your experience as a reservoir engineer. From the standpoint of the location of this well, nine feet east of our property line, from the standpoint of violating the correlative rights of the owners of interest west of Mr. Cox's line, our interests, does it make any difference whether this well is nine feet from our line, on Mr. Cox's lease or nine feet from our line, on the inside of our lease?

Answer: For all practical purposes, from the reservoir standpoint, no, it doesn't.

Question: With a well completed at that location, in your opinion as a reservoir engineer, does it violate the correlative rights of the offset owners who are only nine feet away?

Answer: Yes, sir, it would. (End of reading.)
MR. DAY: All right, thank you.

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Q	(Mr. 1	Day cont	inuing,)	Mr. Cu	rrens,	are	those	your
correct	answers	and are	those yo	our true	answer	s to	those	1
question	ns?	ĺ						v

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q You have shown on this exhibit, three Dyna-Drills, you are aware that it has been stipulated that a total of seven Dyna-tools were used?
- A I have shown on this exhibit five places that it was run.
- Q That's not my question, Mr. Currens. You are aware that there was a stipulation earlier with your client that there were seven that were used, but you first said that your exhibit showed three and it does show three and I'm asking you if you are aware of the stipulation that was made this morning?
  - A. Well, the exhibit shows five, sir.
- Q All right, two plus three, okay, thank you. You are aware that it has been stipulated that seven Dyna-Drills were used?
  - A Yes, sir. I discussed that in my testimony.

    MR. PAY: Thank you, that's all I have.
- MR. RAMEY: Any other questions of the witness?
  Mr. Stamets?

### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

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Q	Mr. Currens, assuming now that there were no
spacing re	quirements of the Oil Conservation Commission and
money was	not an object to protect the rights of the interest
owners und	er the forty acres offsetting Mr. Cox's acreage to
the west,	that's labeled M-16 on Exhibit DN Number One, would
you have t	o drill a well nine feet or an equal distance away
from the e	east line of that forty acre tract?

- A. That would afford an opportunity for compensating drainage and protection of correlative rights, yes, sir, it would.
- Q What about the former Gulf B lease, Number L-16 immediately to the north of the M-16, would the same thing be true there?
- A. Some additional well would be required there for compensation to that particular forty acres too, yes, sir.
  - Q And what about L-17 then to the east?
  - A. To the north?
  - Q To the east of L-16.
- A. Yes, there would need to be another similarly located well with respect to the Cox well to afford --
- Q What you would wind up with, under those conditions, would be four wells located within approximately one hundred feet of one another?
  - A. Yes, sir, essentially.
  - Q Now, in your opinion, knowing the Empire-Abo

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reservoir, do you feel that the addition of three more wells in this field at the approximate locations that we have talked about here, do you feel that would recover any significant amount of additional oil from the Empire-Abo pool, enough to, say, cover the cost of drilling three additional wells?

- A No, sir, I do not believe it would.
- Q Would that in your opinion constitute economic waste?
- A. Yes, sir, it would.
- Now, is all four of these, the real well we have here and the three hypothetical wells, were produced at that point within a hundred feet of one another, could reservoir damage occur or, say, water influx or gas-oil ratio problems occur that would actually result in reduced recovery in that area of the reservoir and possibly waste?
  - A It could, yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: No other questions.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Day?

### FURTHER CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAY:

- Mr. Currens, you are aware in your experience that in adjusting of correlative rights, infringing wells have been penalized of their production through their allowable?
  - A. Yes, sir.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

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MR. RAMEY: Any further questions of this witness? Mr. Buell?

MR. G. BUELL: I have one question on redirect.

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. G. BUELL:

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Mr. Currens, when you look at the bottom-hole location of that well only nine feet from our line, can you think of any effective penalty that the Commission could apply to that bottom-hole location nine feet from our line that would make the well an economic well without at the same time violating our correlative rights?

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, I would rather the witness would be asked what his opinion is and not that 14 that would be answering for the Commission. I ask that the question be rephrased as to whether or not a penalty would adjust the correlative rights or not, but not to what the Commission could do or not do. He is not answering for the Commission. I am objecting to the suggestion.

MR. G. BUELL: I apologize again. The way Mr. Day phrased it is certainly the way I intended to ask it.

(Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Mr. Currens, can you, as a reservoir engineer, see any effective penalty that this Commission could apply, that would allow this well, bottomed only nine feet from our lease line, produce at economic rates

without violating the correlative rights of the offset owners?

A No, sir.

MR. G. BUELL: That's all.

MR. DAY: No questions.

MR. LUCERO: I have one question.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Lucero.

# CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. LUCERO:

Q With respect to this map, DN-Two submitted by Amoco, north is not shown on this map, are the two directions, the two lines that are shown there oriented to a true north as they would be on the ground?

- A. Yes, sir, this is the north line of the lease. The direction north would be the direction of this line that is marked on the west line. North is to the top of this exhibit, west is to the left.
- Q. I realize that in general but I'm talking as to true north and the accuracy of scale with respect to degrees and minutes and the radius that you show.
- A Sir, it's relative. I believe it is with respect to magnetic north as opposed to true north. I believe it is magnetic since that is the nature of the surveys that are run, magnetic north as opposed to true. That is my impression

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of the way the surveys are run.

MR. DAY: Mr. Currens, I didn't understand your answer to the Commissioner's question. Is that lease line a true north and south line on the left or a true east and west line on the top? Do you know this from a ground survey?

MR. CURRENS: No, sir, I do not know this from a ground survey.

MR. DAY: Thank you. That's all.

MR. RAMEY: Any further questions of the witness? He may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, as you know we have proposed a continuance for the purpose of getting into the reservoir and the communications of the stratum and we would like to reserve further questions of Mr. Currens if he appears at a later hearing, should it he granted. Thank you.

MR. G. BUELL: Mr. Currens will be here.

I would like at this time to call Mr. Vickers who has been subpoened.

If it please the Commission, I'm going to move as rapidly as I can. I believe we have a good chance of finishing before five o'clock and I know that all of us would prefer that.

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R. B. VICKERS

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

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. G. BUELL:

Mr. Vickers, you have been subposned to appear today, have you not?

Yes.

Would you state your complete name, by whom employed in what capacity and what location?

R. B. Vickers, Directional Drilling Engineer or Supervisor, excuse me, with Eastman Whipstock in Midland, Texas.

All right, sir, this record reflects that Eastman Whipstock was the company that handled the directional drilling, deviating and control of Mr. Cox's Federal EA Number 1, you are aware of that?

Yes.

Were you the Eastman representative that handled the directional drilling and control on this particular job?

Yes.

You were the Eastman representative that oriented the Dyna-Drill and made the Dyna-Drill runs?

A. Yes.

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- And is a Dyna-Drill another tool, being able to make a well go in a certain direction?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q Mr. Vickers, I'm going to direct your attention, after I show this to counsel, this is Exhibit Three at the eleven, nineteen, seventy-five hearing. I will identify it as DN-Four for the purpose of this hearing.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

- Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Mr. Vickers, I am going to hand you an exhibit that you testifed from on November 19th, but before I hand it to you though, I'm going to show it to the two Commissioners. It is the only copy we have and I would like for them to have an idea of what it is. It is Amoco's Exhibit Three of November 19th. I've identified it today as Amoco's DN-Four and let me briefly, we have to handle it carefully, it is about to come to pieces. Are you familiar enough with our Exhibit DN-Four that you could briefly state what it is while the Commissioners are looking at it?
  - A I think so.
  - Q Would you try, please?
- a It is a plat of the proposed directional well that we drew up in our office that contains the direction that the well was to be deflected and the amount of angle required to reach that center point of our target.
  - Q All right, sir.

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	A.	I	used	it	àS	a	working	plat	while	drilling	the	well
to	plot	the	picti	ıre	s.							

- Q Is that the reason it is so soiled and tattered and torn, if I may use that expression?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Mr. Vickers, in directionally deviating and controlling the direction of a well, is it always necessary that you have a target area so that you will know what the objective is for the bottom-hole location?
  - A Yes, you must have one.
- Q This is the plat that was given to you for your use in directionally drilling and controlling the Cox well?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- And up in the upper left-hand corner, which would be the extreme northwest portion of this forty-acre tract shown on our Exhibit Two over there, it is labeled a target area and it is a hundred feet square?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q. And right in the middle of that target area is a little circle, what is the significance of the circle that is in the middle of the hundred foot square target area?
- A. Well, that is the proposed target point for the well from the surface location.
- Q Do you know of your own knowledge who picked the target bottom-hole location or the target area reflected on

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Exhibit	DN-Four?
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- A No, sir, I do not.
- Q All right, sir, you do know that this is what was given to you when you went out to the well to kick the well out of the old hole?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q All right, I think it is obvious by this wear and tear that this plat has seen considerable usage, did you have it with you at all times that you were out at the Cox well?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you have it unfolded and were using it on the floor and in and around the well location?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q All right, sir, now I noticed from the kick off point reflected on DN-Four, you have what appears to me to be the trace of a directional survey, it looks quite similar to that plotted on Exhibit DN-Two, just behind you there, and ending up approximately nine feet east of our lease line?

MR. DAY: May the Commission please, I'm without the benefit of following the exhibit, may I either join Mr. Guy Buell --

MR. G. BUELL: Please, Mr. Day, T realize this is grossly unfair to you but this is the only one we have.

MR. DAY: I appreciate that.

Mk. G. BUELL: I don't think it would stand

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Q (Mr. G. Buell continuing.) Do you remember the question I asked you?

- A You asked me what that trace was, I believe.
- Q Yes, sir, is that the trace of a directional survey that we see on --
- A. That is a plot of the survey pictures as they were taken as the well was drilled.
- Q All right, sir, now I understand that a single-shot survey was run, is that correct?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q Does that mean that a directional shot point was made at each place on Exhibit DN-Four, I see a little round mark, I think they are all identified by footages on our Exhibit DN-Two. Does that represent where a single-shot directional point was taken?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Let me ask you this: Did you run several of those single shot points at once and then get a reading on it, or did you get a reading every time you ran a single-shot point?
- A Well, we got a reading every time we ran it, yes, we got an additional shot point.
- Mr. Vickers, that was a very awkward question. Let me try again. I notice that these appear to be about every sixty-five feet, a directional shot point?

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Yes, sir.

My question was meant to be, did you drill, say, four or five hundred feet then run a shot point every sixty-five feet in that newly made hole, or did you, after you had drilled sixty-five feet, take a shot point?

After each period there, whatever it was, sixty or sixty-five feet or whatever.

Any time along the path of this survey, at any period of time that you ran this single shot, you knew and everybody on the rig floor knew or could have known, the bottom-hole direction that this well was taking?

Yes, sir.

All right, sir, I know you can't testify as to other people's knowledge, but did you in any way attempt to make a secret of this plat around the well?

A. No.

You used it, could a casual observer or a knowledgeable person tell that this was your work tool and the target area was your objective?

MR. DAY: I object to that question on that he is testifying as to what other people might know. We answer the questions only within the knowledge of the witness.

MR. G. BUELL: I will withdraw the question, Mr. Ramey.

(Mr. G. Buell continuing.) All right, sir, do you

recall any specific instructions given to you at the well site when you were orienting your Dyna-Drill tool to get out of the old hole?

- A. Well, to sidetrack the hole in a direction prescribed on this plat.
- Q. All right, sir, from looking at the survey there on that plat, your work plat before the Commission or Amoco's Exhibit DN-Two, it is obvious that you were successful in kicking the well off to the northwest?
  - A. Yes.
- I'm going to just as quickly as I can, now, we are out of the hole and we're headed to the northwest, did anyone connected with Mr. Cox, by that I mean Mr. Ratts or Mr. Cox or anyone, ever tell you, give you instructions, that the target area had been changed from what we see on your work plat, Amoco's Exhibit DN-Four?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q After you got out of the hole and were well on your way to the northwest, the Dyna-Drill was run again just below forty-six, seventy-three, almost at a depth of fifty-two twenty-seven and the last time at a depth of fifty-eight, twenty-three, is that correct?
- That is right.
  - Q Did you make a recommendation to the Cox representative

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on the well at that time as to the orientation of the Dyna-Drill?

Yes, sir.

MR. DAY: If it please the Commissioners, before the witness answers, I don't know all of the testimony Mr. Buel is going into concerning what other people who are not present at this hearing might have said to Mr. Vickers or not said to Mr. Vickers. I'm not objecting to the question or the answer, I'm only pointing out that we may, please, reserve the right to produce the witness in rebuttal if we get into an area which I feel that we need to produce the evidence or testimony showing conflict.

> MR. RAMEY: Yes, I think that would be in order. MR. DAY: Thank you.

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, I'm trying to do this as legally as I know how from the standpoint of proper evidence procedure, as well as as rapidly as I can. I hope I don't cut too many corners off, I'll try not to.

(Mr. G. Buell continuing.) All right, I believe I asked you that with respect to the Dyna-Drill run at forty-six seventy-three. I'll try to ask them in a little more legal and proper way in regard to the Dyna-Drill run at fifty-two, twenty-seven. Did you make a recommendation as to how the Dyna-Drill should be oriented on that Dyna-Drill run?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did anyone countermand your recommendations or give

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you any different instructions?

A. No, sir.

Q I'll ask you the same question with regard to the Dyna-Drill run at a depth of approximately fifty-eight, twenty-three?

A. The answer would be the same.

Q You made a recommendation and no one in the Cox organization countermanded it or instructed you differently?

A. No.

Q All right, sir, at all times that these three

Dyna-Drills were run, forty-six, seventy-three; fifty-two,

twenty-seven; and fifty-eight, twenty-three, was your sole

objective to more nearly hit the center of your target area,

as reflected on Amoco's Exhibit DN-Four?

A. Yes, sir, it was.

Q. And, of course, in more nearly hitting the center of your target area that would also have a visual benefit of keeping the well on the Cox lease?

A Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I believe you and I at the previous hearing, we took a straight edge and eyeballed some of these points, that if that direction continued, on the total depth the well could possibly be off the lease?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, that's

all I have by way of Mr. Vickers.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness?

MR. G. BUELL: I would like to formally offer Amoco's Exhibit DN-Four, which was Amoco's Exhibit Three at the November 19th, 1975 hearing.

> MR. RAMEY: Without objection it will be admitted. (THEREUPON, Amoco's Exhibit DN-Four was admitted into evidence.)

# CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAY:

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Mr. Vickers, how long have you been in the directional drilling field?

- About twenty-eight years.
- In this area are you familiar that there is a formation drift to the west?
  - Yes, sir. A.
- All right. Mr. Vickers, could you explain, if you 18 know, sir, the difference in the estimates of three Dyna-tools made to Mr. Cox, presumably with all of this information that perhaps that you have, and the fact that there were more Dyna-tools used actually in the drilling. The estimate was three and my question is why there were seven?
- In order to clarify that I would have to go along here a little bit and explain the terminology, for one thing,

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if I may.

Q All right.

A. In our business we consider a turbo-drill run from the time or the depth you begin that run until you run another drilling assembly, other than the Dyna-Drill in the hole. In other words, if it takes three bits to complete a run that still is classified as one Dyna-Drill run in our terminology. So with that in mind, we made five Dyna-Drill runs, two of them required two bits.

- Q. But you charged more?
- A Well, not necessarily.
- 0. But you did, isn't that correct or do you know?
- A. No, I don't believe we did. We did on one run but on the other, due to the nature of the charge, there is a minimum charge of eight hours actual drilling time on the tool and if you don't exceed that with two bits then there is no additional charge.
- Q. I'm sorry, Mr. Vickers, my question was a comparison between the estimate of the cost that Eastman made before the well commenced and then what was actually charged later. You said more Dyna-tools may be used to accomplish it?
  - A There were two more runs than we estimated.
  - And you charged for two more?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - O. How accurate was your drilling, in your opinion,

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disregarding the fact of the instructions as to the target area, as to what you actually did?

- A Well, we would consider it fairly good.
- Q And how far were you off?
- A. Somewhere between thirty-five and forty feet from the center of the target.
- Q All right. How good an art, or do you consider a Dyna-tool an art, deviating in drilling an art?
  - A. Well, it would be an art as opposed to a scienca.
- Q All right, sir, how accurate do you feel that the deviation drilling is that Eastman does?
  - A. Very good.
- Q. All right, sir, are you familiar with Gailen B.

  Marshall? He is a Senior Staff Engineer, Technical Services, serving on the advisory staff of the vice president of marketing, U.S.A. for Sperry-Sun.
  - A. No, sir, I'm not.
- Q What would be your comment concerning the experience you have had in this field, to these statements made by him?

(Reading.) Torque lag is the condition when torque is applied to the drilling string at the surface of the borehole to achieve a turn of the toolface down hole at the deflection device on top of the mud motor. There have been many observations where the drill pipe was turned one hundred and eighty degrees at the surface and the drill pipe had

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to be worked up and down as many as fifteen to twenty times before the mud motor turned the complete one hundred and eighty degrees in order to start drilling along the desired course. (End of reading.)

Now, do you have any comments on this?

MR. G. BUELL: Pardon me. Mr. Vickers, that was a rather long statement, can you recall all of it or would you like to read it for yourself?

MR. DAY: It's your option, sir.

- A Well, I would say that with limitations that is true. It depends on the depth of the well.
- Q (Mr. Day continuing.) All right, the deeper the bore hole, the greater the torque lag?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q (Reading.) The smaller diameter drilling strings that are becoming more and more common due to the high tensile loading of the rigs compound the torque lag problem. The worst case is when a hole is being drilled with small diameter drill pipe and the kick off point is very deep. The torque applied to the drilling string at the surface is very difficult to work down to the relatively short section of drill pipe in the deviated borehole. (End of reading.)
  - A That's true.
- Q (Reading.) The kick off point acts as a fulcrum which does not allow the torque, introduced at the surface,

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string. The mud motor is virtually impossible to control by conventional drilling practices when these borehole conditions exist. (End of reading.)

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, I have a copy of this I will leave with the Commission at the conclusion of the hearing for their review if they should be so inclined.

I have no other questions.

MR. HINKLE: If the Commission please, I have some questions, too.

### CROSS EXAMINATION

### BY MR. HINKLE:

- @ Mr. Vickers, did you witness all of the single-shot
  surveys, yourself?
  - A. Yes, sir, I did. I ran those personally.
- Q How reliable are single-shot surveys as compared to multi-shot surveys?
- A. Well, they are as accurate, the only thing that varies is the method with which they are photographed.
- Now, is there any radius of error in it, whether
   it is a single-shot or multi-shot survey?
  - A Well, I'm sure there is.
- Q Have you had any experience as to how much that radius of error might be?

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<b>a</b> .	No.	sir,	J.	Marc	

Well, could you say whether it might be ten, fifteen or twenty feet?

MR. DAY: If the Commission please, the witness has answered the question and he is now trying to force an answer from him.

- (Mr. Hinkle continuing.) You just don't know? Q.
- Yes, sir.
- As to what the madius of error might be, is that Q. correct?
  - That is correct. A.
- But you do know that there could be an error in the pinpoint of the bottom hole of the well?
  - A Yes, there could be.

MR. HINKLE: That's all.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Stamets?

# CROSS EXAMINATION

# MR. STAMETS:

- I would like to follow up on what Commissioner Lucero was asking awhile ago. The instrument that you ran in the hole, is that on true north or magnetic north on the setting of this hole?
  - It is a magnetic compass and each of these pictures is corrected back to due north.

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	T l m	still	confused	рÀ	your	answer.
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- In other words, you would get a magnetic reading whenever you develop the picture and whatever the declamation is in that area, would be subtracted or added to it to correct it back to a true north reading.
  - This is done later in the office so what has been drawn on the exhibit there would be true?
    - It is a true north representation, yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you. That's all of the questions A. MR. RAMEY: Mr. Vickers, I have heard a lot about the accuracy of directional drilling, is it true that you are able to maybe intercept a borehole of a well that is blowing

out by directional drilling? MR. VICKERS: It is possible. I, myself, have never heard of it being done but to answer your question, it is possible to get close enough to the borehole to establish communications and extinguish a wild well.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you. Any other questions of the witness? He may be excused.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, we would like at this time to call Mr. Coats who is also here under subpoena.

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# JAMES B. COATS, JUNIOR

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

# DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. G. BUELL:

- Mr. Coats, how do you spell your last name?
- C-o-a-t-s.
- No "e" in it?
- No, sir.
- I've seen it both ways.

Would you please, sir, state your full name, by whom you are employed and in what capacity and in what location, please?

- James B. Coats, Junior and I'm a salesman for Eastman Whipstock in Midland, Texas.
- All right, are you the Mr. Coats that has been referred to in prior testimony, that called on Mr. Cox in his office in Dallas early in June and you called on him as a salesman for Eastman Whipstock?
  - Yes, sir, I am. A.

MR. G. BUELL: Mr. Ramey, to save me a long walk, would you mind holding up the Exhibit DN-Four so that Mr. Coats can see it?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, sir.

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Q.	(Mr. C	Buell	continu	lng.)	Is	tha	t ex	tdids	it,	the	pla
portion o	f that	exhibit,	identi	cal t	o a p	plat	tha	at yo	ou l	nad	
prepared	in your	Midland	office					Cox	in	his	e.
Dallas of	fice?				• • • •						

MR. DAY: Does counsel mean with all the curvatures and lines, just what part of the plat, the graph on the left?

L If I may, I will use this portion, the solid, you know, the vertical section and horizontal plot without any of the points here.

MR. DAY: I'm sorry, Mr. Coats, would you do that again?

A This section here, the vertical section and the horizontal plot and the target area.

MR. DAY: What about this shaded area here, just the heavy lines you are talking about?

A Yes, sir.

MR. DAY: Thank you.

(Mr. G. Buell continuing.) All right, sir, this is critical from my standpoint. The plat that you did send to him, had the target area up in the northwest corner with the bottom-hole target location right in the center of that square target area?

23 A. Yes, sir.

Q And the target area was a hundred square feet?

25 A. Yes, sir.

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Q Which made the little hole, the little circle right in the center, fifty from the north line and fifty from the

west line?

A Yes, sir.

Mr. Coats, have you had any educational and experience background in the field of petroleum geology?

A No, sir, I don't.

Q Do you have an educational background or experience background in the field of petroleum engineering?

A No, sir, I don't.

Q Do you consider yourself technically expert to pick a bottom-hole location target, based on subsurface conditions?

A. No, sir, I don't.

Q Did you yourself, did you pick the bottom-hole target location which is shown on Amoco's Exhibit DN-Four?

A No, sir.

Q Are you aware of who did pick that bottom-hole target location?

A. I worked under the assumption that Mr. Cox told me he wanted -- I had the surface location and he wanted the target point at fifty from the north and fifty from the west, and I probably suggested the target area, you know, just because of cost estimates and this kind of thing.

Q In other words, it would be cheaper for you all to contract to hit a target area that was a hundred square feet,

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than it would to hit a precise bottom-hole target location which would be about eight inches in diameter?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q So you might have suggested the hundred foot target area that encompasses the bottom-hole target location fifty feet from the north line and fifty feet from the west line?
  - A Yes, sir.

MR. G. BUELL: If it please the Commission, that's all I have.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness? Mr. Day?

### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAY:

Q Mr. Coats, Mr. Guy Buell referred to the contract.
When you contract you don't contract on a flat fee, do you?

- A. No, sir.
- Q You drill on a cost basis or a charge basis for your work?
  - A. We have to base it on some figure for the customer.
  - Q Like an hour, is it by the hour?
  - A Oh, no.
  - Q Time and use of tools?
- A. We work on the assumption that there is a basis for it and that's the guidelines I follow and as far as any trouble on the well site, the directional man makes the decasion out

there that changes my proposal.

- Would it add to the proposal?
- Yes, sir.
- Mr. Coats, you have heard mentioned this morning, the estimate that Eastman made before the well commenced. Did you prepare that estimate or did someone else for Eastman prepare it?
  - I prepared it. A.
  - You prepared it? Q.
  - Yes, sir.

MR. DAY: Thank you. No other questions.

MR. RAMEY: Any questions of the witness?

Mr. Coats, in making estimates, do you sometimes overestimate?

MR. COATS: Yes, sir, it has been known to happen.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you.

(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, that is all of the direct evidence we have to present by way of what I have been calling phase one, the circumstances surround ing the bottoming of this well only nine feet from our lease line.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Hinkle, do you have anything? MR. HINKLE: We have one witness for Atlantic Richfield but it is directed as to whether or not this is a

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separate reservoir and if there is going to be a motion to continue the case and if it is continued, we would like to wait until after their testimony on the question has been presented before we present ours.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Day?

MR. DAY: May it please the Commissioners, we have no further testimony or rebuttal to offer in connection with this part on which we earlier made our premises. We do at this time and on the grounds heretofore stated, respectfully request the Commission to extend time until February 24th under such conditions that it may deem proper and fair to continue this hearing in order for us to produce testimony, expert testimony and so forth, on the communications of the reservoir from which Mr. Cox's well is producing in the Empire-Abo field.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Day, would it be necessary to have Mr. Vickers and Mr. Cox back?

MR. DAY: Well, sir, if you please, Mr. Commissioner I cannot at this present time think of any reason. If I do, I will at the most reasonable time immediately notice with the Commission and Mr. Buell and Mr. Hinkle and arrive at a satisfactory situation in that event. Presently I do not intend to do so.

MR. RAMEY: In other words, you want Mr. Howard, Mr. Currens, Mr. Ricks and Mr. Meglasson.

MR. DAY: May I confer with Mr. Buell?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, sir.

(THEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.)

MR. DAY: Ricks, Howard and Meglasson.

MR. RAMEY: Ricks, Currens, Howard, I think those are the three?

MR. DAY: Mr. Currens said he would, I believe Mr. Currens said he would appear anyway?

MR. G. BUELL: Yes, Mr. Currens will appear, absent the subpoena or with the subpoena.

MR. DAY: We have no requirement of Mr. Meglasson. He can be excused.

MR. DAY: Mr. Commissioner, we would like to continue the appearances of Mr. Ricks and Mr. Howard, subject to any objections counsel may have.

MR. RAMEY: How about Mr. Howard and Mr. Ricks?

MR. HINKLE: We have no objection to having them return.

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, could

I be heard on this one small matter? I do plead with the

Commission that we be excused from hauling those heavy

samples back out here again. We offer Mr. Cox the opportunity

at his convenience. He can examine them at his leisure in our

office in Houston. As you all can see, a hearing room is not

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the proper place for a geologist to evaluate samples.

MR. DAY: No, we have no requirement on the samples.

Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. G. BUELL: May I be heard briefly on the motion to continue?

MR. RAMEY: Yes, first, Mr. Buell -- as we understand it, Meglasson, Vickers and Coats will be excused unless you notify us otherwise?

MR. DAY: Yes, sir.

MR. RAMEY: All right, Mr. Buell.

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, I again state to the Commission, we would have no objection at all to postponing the separate reservoir phase of the hearing until February 5th. Again I would like to say, that is over two weeks, we think that is more than a reasonable amount of time with all the data and all the work that Mr.

Cox has already done. True, they might not be able to get the petroleum engineer of their choice, he may have other commitments. In regard to that I'm reminded of what happened to me out here one time before the Commission when I attempted to get a continuance on the basis that I would not be available. The remark of the Commission officer was pretty much to the point. He said that Guy Buell was not the only lawyer in the United States. He was as right as he could be and I would like to state that this engineer that they are thinking of, whoever

he might be, is not the only competent, capable consulting reservoir engineer in Southeast New Mexico and we do feel that two weeks, over two weeks, is a reasonable amount of time to get ready.

MR. DAY: May it please the Commission, may I reply to Mr. Buell's argument and also sum up the testimony that was heard today? I'm used to giving an opening statment and hearing the argument rebuttal by the other side and then rebuttal here, but however the Commission desires to proceed is fine. Am I allowed to comment on the evidence at this point?

MR. RAMEY: Let me ask Mr. Hinkle and get his recommendations on the continuance.

MR. HINKLE: We would prefer that it only be continued to the fifth of February. If it is continued beyond that we think the allowable ought to be cut to just enough to save the lease, maybe producing the well one day a month, that's all. This thing has gone on and on and it looks like it is going to go on and on as long as you continue the case and, of course, they are producing a good deal of oil. They have admitted that they have squarely violated the order which was issued. There is no question about that and the well is bottomed eight feet or nine feet from the Empire-Abo pool and there is a grave question as to whether it is just the same as if it were in the Empire-Abo pool, so it is

violating correlative rights every day that thing continues and I think that two weeks is long enough to get a petroleum engineer if they can't get the one that they have requested.

MR. RAMEY: All right, Mr. Day.

MR. DAY: May it please the Commission, it has been obvious from the outset that Mr. Cox never pretended that he was drilling within the permit. He is not experienced in this matter, he is not experienced with this, he was going to the best of his memory and his testimony but he never willfully violated the Commission's order, never willfully violated the Commission's permit.

Regarding the correlative rights, we challenge that any correlative rights are being violated whatsoever. We submit that the well can be found by the Commission to be located on the Cox lease. If there should be a Commission determination of any correlative rights then we submit that these can be adjusted as Mr. Hinkle suggested by a penalty on the production but I urge the Commission in so making this determination to keep in mind that the other two wells that produced on this lease that were shut in for a period of time flooded out. We would respectfully submit to the Commission that some determination be made where some production could be kept until the date of the continuance. If in its determination the Commission feels that it can make a proper adjustment, then I see no urgency or emergency in

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hearing this matter on February the 5th. The Commission has heretofore been submitted the statement from the expert witness that he cannot even commence the study until February 4th. It is a complex case. You have heard the operator testify that he has made diligent effort to attempt to locate an engineer who is familiar with this reservoir.

On those grounds we respectfully submit to the Commission in its determination that it take into consideration the fact that this engineer be allowed ample time to study this reservoir. Certainly he will come against witnesses of Amoco and Arco that have lived with this field for a number of years and in all fairness he should be given proper and adequate and reasonable time to prepare his study and so appear and testify and make himself available to cross examination and whatever. Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Cox, would you, if a continuance is granted to the 24th, would you be willing to shut your well in?

MR. COX: Yes, sir. I would rather not but if that is the order of the Commission I will shut the well in.

MR. RAMEY: Upon the order of the Commission?

MR. COX: Upon the order of the Commission.

MR. RAMEY: Did you want to say something, Mr. Buell?

MR. G. BUELL: Well, I didn't know whether it was the pleasure of the Commission to hear all closing arguments

on this basis of this phase of the case or wait and have us make our closing arguments on both phases when phase two is over. I was just asking for direction.

MR. RAMEY: I would suggest that if you want to make a closing argument on this phase now would be the time to do it.

MR. G. BUELL: Well, you know any time the Applicant makes a closing argument I feel that it is only proper that I should.

I would like to say this to the Commission. We have not in any way attempted to imply or infer that Mr. Cox tried to hide the true bottom-hole location of his well from the Commission or the injured. As a matter of fact, there is no way in the world that he could because this Commission requires in the case of an essentially deviated well such as this, that one of the conditions preceding and prior to getting an allowable is that you have to file a directional survey with the Commission, showing this Commission where the bottom hole is.

I do question in my mind Mr. Day's reference that his violation wasn't willful. I won't use the word willful but I will call to your attention that Mr. Cox had from January 12th to the 8th day of July to get a copy of the Commission order, to replace the copy that was burned in the fire. All in the world it would have taken was a simple phone

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call to this Commission or to his attorney here in Santa Fe.
He did not do that.

Also Mr. Cox knew his solemn sworn testimony to this Commission in May of 1973 was the direct apposite of what he actually did in directionally drilling and controlling this well. I might forgive a geologist for forgetting what is in a Commission order, I might forgive him for not picking up the phone and getting another copy of this, but it is hard for me as a lawyer who practices before this Commission to forgive a man who treats his sworn testimony so lightly.

This record clearly and conclusively shows that if Mr. Cox had done what he told this Commission he wanted to do and what your order permitted him to do, he would be four square within the confines of that order. I won't say it's a willful violation. I certainly will say it is a flagrant violation.

I will also point out to the Commission that around the periphery of the Empire-Abo field there are many opportunies where an operator, if he could locate a well, down dip, only eight feet from his property line, he can make a well and he will be there producing as long as that reservoir is in existence. We think that is grossly unfair and we don't think that should be permitted by this Commission.

We also feel that if Mr. Cox felt he needed assistance from a consulting engineer in establishing his

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July 31 when his well was completed to the hearing on October 8th on his own application to have obtained a consulting petroleum engineer and presented his case. Mr. Cox chose not to do that. He chose to present his case himself and apparently now he does feel that he needs back up and we are certainly willing to any reasonable continuance. The reason we ask for a reasonable continuance is that in our opinion and as our incontroverted testimony shows, each day that that well produces our correlative rights are being violated. If the well was not producing our correlative rights would not be violated so I would be hard pressed to object to any kind of a continuance this Commission would want to grant.

separate reservoir theory, that he had ample opportunity from

permit was obtained two years, two years and one month, if my dates are correct, from the time he secured the permit until the time he commenced the well. This is a long time, he had a fire, he doesn't have a staff of people working for him. His records were destroyed or smoke damaged and his best efforts, within his own confines and ability, being in Hamilton County, on leases that were expiring, on security title matters, he was in langer of losing one of the key leases in that little pool there, to try to comply with the terms of the lease with the USGS or BLM, whatever it is, on this lease. He was hurried and somewhat harasand and

MR. DAY: In closing, Mr. Commissioners, the drilling

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mistakenly trusted what he felt was the true memory of the permit. It was not meant to be a willful or flagrant violation

As to the reservoir, being able to snuggle up close to the reservoir, we will let the record speak for itself at the continuance hearing. As far as the continuance of the hearing, we respectfully urge the Commission to entertain the date of February 24th, against its determination now or the days, under what conditions they would make that setting.

At this time, If I may, I would like to leave with the Commission as far as review, the article on deviation drilling by Mr. Marshall referred to earlier from the Petroleum Engineer magazine of July 1975, and I will submit copies to other counsel as soon as I get them, which will be as soon as I get back. It is not an exhibit, sir.

MR. RAMEY: This is not an exhibit. Do you all have

MR. G. BUELL: I have no idea what it is, so I

MR. d. BUELL: I have no idea what it is, so I

certainly have no objection, sir. As I understand it, he

was formerly offering it as an exhibit and I don't know if I

have a right to object.

Mr. Hinkle and I both exhausted our expertise in exactly thirty seconds and we have no objection.

MR. RAMEY: Mr. Day, as I understand this February
24th is a day that you are free from, shall we say court duty?

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MR. DAY: I don't know what the exact problems are of the reservoir engineer. I do erstand that he will take a number of days to complete his study. Speaking for myself, I have had the honor to be appointed by the U.S. Magistrate in Dallas to represent a defendant on a criminal charge, which I think I have had three appointments in criminal cases in my entire life and know nothing about it. Nevertheless I have that honor and the schedule being employed, the court has set it on a prior date that would conflict with an earlier appearance. I'm talking about Tuesdays, now, sir. That is my understanding.

MR. RAMEY: We're not looking to Tuesdays.

MR. DAY: Well, this case then goes to trial on Monday, I would not conclude it by Tuesday.

MR. RAMEY: I'm thinking of an earlier date around the seventeenth.

MR. DAY: That is the very date that he has set the trial and I realize that this hearing on the reservoir may take as much as two days.

MR. LUCERO: On what date is the trial set?

MP. DAY: The seventeenth of February.

MR. LUCERO: What is the nature of the case, the charge?

MR. DAY: This employee is accused of having left the employment of a Schedule D oil company and falsified or secured a P. O. box address under false credentials,

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somebody else's driver's license and had printed up statements for completion costs of wells, payment to be made to that

P. O. box address and since the statements to customers of the Schedule D company are apparently in states in which they were joined by the FCC from listing.

MR. LUCERO: Is this a jury trial or before a committee magistrate, or what?

MR. DAY: No, sir, this is a full jury trial in the North District Court, North District of Texas. It's United States of America versus Solley.

MR. LUCERO: Do you have an estimate as to possible trial time?

MR. DAY: Two days.

MR. LUCERO: So that is the seventeen, eighteenth and nineteenth or seventeenth and eighteenth?

MR. DAY: Seventeenth and eighteenth, sir, on Thursday, speaking strictly for myself.

MR. LUCERO: Our initital conversation was with respect to the twenty-fourth.

MR. DAY: Yes, sir.

MR. LUCERO: Do you have a conflict then?

MR. DAY: No, sir, not on the twenty-fourth, or the twenty-third or the twenty-fifth. I can rearrange matters on the twenty-sixth, sir.

MR. RAMEY: The Commission will grant a recess to

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February 24th.

MR. G. BUELL: May it please the Commission, while you are looking at schedules, I have a matter set in Michigan on February 24th, if you are considering that day.

MR. DAY: Do you know how long that will take?

MR. G. BUELL: Getting up there and back will take
longer than the case and it usually is three days. It takes
a day to get up, a day for the case and a day to get back.

Lansing, Michigan is not easy to get to.

MR. DAY: Sir, I have matters on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh. I will rearrange them to fit Mr. Buell's schedule or whatever the Commission says.

MR. RAMEY: You are going to be out of pocket essentially the whole week of the --

MR. DAY: I think he said the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth.

MR. G. BUELL: Probably the twenty-third, twentyfourth and twenty-fifth, isn't it? I'm advised that we
may be able to move that up a week. The application has
already been filed and we have asked for that date, but if
we can give sufficient notice by moving it up a week from the
twenty-fourth.

MR. LUCERO: So then that would coincide with the scheduling that he has in Dallas on a criminal trial.

MR. G. BUELL: I'm sure I can advance it.

MR. RAMEY: We will take a five minute recess. (THEREUPON, the hearing was in recess.)

MR. RAMEY: The hearing will be recessed until February 24th at nine A.M., probably in this room. Either in this room or the Commission's conference room upstairs.

Mr. Howard, Mr. Currens and Mr. Ricks should consider themselves under subpoena to be here on the twenty-fourth.

The thirty-five barrel allowable for the well will remain in force during this period of adjournment.

#### REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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

Sidney F. Morrish,

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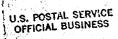
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AtlanticRichfieldCompany

North American Producing Division Permian District Post Office Box 1610 Midland, Texas 79701 Telephone 915 682 8631

Telephone 915 682 8631

February 3, 1976

Mr. Clarence Hinkle Hinkle, Bendurant, Cox & Eaton Attorneys-at-Law Hinkle Building Roswell, New Mexico

Re: Exchange of Information Cox et al./Federal EA Lease Section 12, T-18S, R-27E Eddy County, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Hizkle:

Attached to this letter is the information requested by Mr. Day for R. G. Cox. This information tabulates TOTCO surveys, at measured depth, on the following wells in the Empire Abo Unit, Eddy County, New Mexico:

M-16; L-16; L-17; L-18; L-19; L-19 (dry hole); L-20; Amoco Diamond Federal Well

This data was derived from the drillers log and should Mr. R. G. Cox or his representative wish to check the reliability or accuracy of this data, our Midland office is normally open between the hours of 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Atlantic Richfield Company would like Mr. Day's client, R. G. Cox, to furnish us a copy of the logs on the following wells on the above-mentioned lease:

- R. G. Cox Federal EA No. 1 (Re-entry)
  - 1) IES
  - 2) Compensated Density
  - 3) Gamma Ray Neutron
- R. G. Cox Federal EA No. 2
  - 1) Gamma Ray Neutron

A scale of 2-1/2" = 100' would be preferable on the above-mentioned logs.

We would appreciate a response to this prior to February 13, 1976.

Very truly yours,

J. L. Tweed

GES/agp

cc: Mr. Guy Buell, Amoco Production Company, Houston, Tx. Mr. Joe Ramey, N. M. O. C. C., Santa Fe, New Mexico

FFB - 5 1976 U

Santa Fe

Ju contint

DEPTH (FT)	DRIFT INDICATED BY
760	TOTCO (Degrees)
1010	1
1387	
1697	1/2
1935	1
2072	
2232	1-1/4
2504	1-3/4
2906	1-1/2
3205	1-1/2
3454	2
3820	2-1/2
3900	. 2
3930	2-3/4
3993	3
4040	. 2-3/4
4040 4083	3
	3-1/4
4118	3-1/4
4240 4270	3-1/4
	3
4343	3
4406	3
4460	3
4535	3
4576	3-3/4
4620	3-3/4
4665	3-3/4
4680	4
4712	4
4752	4
4770	3-3/4
4795	4
4847	3-3/4
4907	3-3/4
4989	3-1/4
5041	3-1/2
5066	4-1/4
5090	4-1/2
5210	4-1/2
5390	4-1/4
5610	4-1/2
5748	4
5770	3-1/2
6000	3
6080	2-1/4
	2-1/4

		DRIFT INDICATED BY
namma (1971)		TOTCO (Degrees)
DEPTH (FT)		
170	•••	1/2
400		1/2
610		1/2
1030		1-1/4
1260	,	1-1/2
1575		. <b>2</b>
1700		2
1790		1-3/4
1930		1-1/2
2080		1-3/4
2270		1-1/2
2640		1-3/4
2970		2
3220		2
3470		2-1/4
3790		2
4010	•	2-1/2
4070	₹ •	2-1/4
4180		2-1/4
4565	•	2-3/4
4665		2-3/4
4780		2-1/2 2-1/2
4894		2-1/2
5000		2
5100		2-3/4
5160		2-1/2
5325		2-1/2 2-1/4
5400		2-1/4
5560		2-1/ -
2		1-1/4
5630		1
5680		3/4
5880	•	1
6060		

the second and the second	DRIFT INDICATED BY
DEPTH (FT)	TOTCO (Degrees)
153	1/2
400	1/2
605	1/2
850	1-1/2
1150	1-1/4
1550	1
1650	1
1900	3/4
2020	1-1/4
2280	1-1/4
2530	1-1/4
2800	1-1/2
2995	. 1-1/4
3140	1
3405	1-1/2
3585	1.
3825	1
4115	1
4275	1
4400	1-1/2
4790	1-3/4
4840	2
4995	1-1/2
5100	1-1/4
<b>556</b> 5	2-1/2
5810	3
5944	3-1/2
6060	3-3/4

•	DRIFT INDICATED BY
DEPTH (FT)	TOTCO (Degrees)
e e	2.44
250	1/4
400	1/2
820	1/4
1535	3/4
1710	3/4
2054	1
2350	<b>1</b>
2700	1-1/4
° 3130 ↔	1-3/4
3400	2
3740	· 2-1/4
4105	2-1/4
4450	2-1/4
4726	2-1/2
5171	2-3/4
5410	4
5510	4-3/4
	5-1/2
5581	5-1/4
5707	
5925	5

### EMPIRE ABO UNIT L-19 (DH)

DEPTH (FT)	DRIFT INDICATED I
475	1
1150	<del>-</del>
1540	1/4
1920	1
2057	2
2232	2
2430	1-1/4
2575	2
2760	2-1/4
2933	2-1/4
	2
3182	2-1/2
3314	2-1/2
3485	3
3700	3
4012	3-1/4
4200	2-3/4
4306	3-1/4
4400	3
4822	3
5116	3-1/4
5235	2-3/4
5365	3-1/2
5500	3
5645	. 3-1/2
6003	2-1/2

DEPTH (FT)	DRIFT INDICATED BY	
22111 (11)	TOTCO (Degrees)	
535	1/8	
1316	3/4	
1500	3/4	
2000	1	
2500	3/4	
2999	1	
3440	1/2	
4500	1/9	
4817	1/4	
5142	1/4	
5592	2-3/4	
5805	4	
5963	4-3/4	
6000	3 3	
6224	6	
6250	6	
	0	

# EMPTRE ABO UNIT M-16

DEPTH (FT)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DRIFT INDICATED BY TOTCO (Degrees)
125		1
250		3/4
400		3/4
550		1
700		1
850		1
1000		1-1/4
1120		1/2
1250		3/4
1400		0
1630		1/2
1820		1/2
1950		1
2085		1
2205		<b>1</b>
2330	•	1
2470		<b>1</b>
2765		1/2
2920		1/2
3035	•	1/2
3270		3/4
3505		2
3715 4039		2
4115		2-1/2
4200	•	3/4
4470		1
4540		1/2
4620		0 1
4735		3/4
4830		1/2
4915		1/2
5000	•	1-1/4
5050		3/4
5135		3/4
5390		1-1/2
5672		1-3/4
5955		4

# AMOCO DIAMOND FEDERAL GAS COM NO. 1 TOTCO SURVEY

	•	*
Depth TOTCO Ran	Interval Between TOTCO'S	Drift Indicated By TOTCO
262'	262'	1/20
5501	288'	1/20
740'	190'	1/40
1120'	380'	1/40
1270'	150'	1 1/40
1437'	167'	1/20
1647'	210'	3/40
1870'	223'	0 0
1990'	120'	1/20
209	1021	3/40
2359'	267'	3/40
2810	451'	1/40
3310'	500'	1 0
3645'	335'	1/20
3975'	330'	. 3/4 <sup>0</sup>
4264'	2891	1/20
4610	346'	3/40
4810'	2001	1/20
4815'	51	1/20
5105	290'	1 0
5786	681'	1 0
6090'	304	2 3/40
6200'	110'	2 1/40
6395	195'	2 3/40
6737'	342'	3 1/40
		,



The Gruy Companies

The Gruy Companies are pleased to provide you this latest brochure of our personnel and services. While it is not possible to include every capability in a brochure such as this one, we have attempted to include enough information to demonstrate wide-ranging competence in the energy field. If you are having energy-related problems, let us discuss them with you.

THE GRUY COMPANIES

H. J. Gruy, Forrest A. Garb, H. C. Wilson

Forest A. Farb.

blewelson

Immediately following completion of this brochure, two distinguished energy authorities joined our organization. We are pleased to include their biographies here to supplement those of our distinguished staff to be found in the brochure.



Mohamed A. M. Selim

Director of Research & Development

H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.

Dallas

Dr. Selim received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from Cairo University in 1947, an M.S. Degree from The University of Texas in 1952, and a Ph.D. in Petroleum Engineering from the University of California at Berkeley in 1964.

On graduation in 1947, Dr. Selim joined Socony-Vacuum Oil Company in Cairo as a reservoir engineer, rising to acting production department head by 1950

Following completion of his master's degree in 1952, he taught mathematics for one year at Huston-Tillotson College; he joined Petroleum Research Corporation of Denver in 1954 as a research associate in the Reservoir Mechanics Division.

Concurrently with earning his Ph.D. degree, he served as assistant research engineer in the Institute of Engineering Research at the University of California at Berkeley. Since June of 1964, he has served as senior research engineer and research associate at the Union Research Center.

Dr. Selim joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as Director of Research & Development in 1975.

His works in geology, applied mathematics, fluid mechanics, and physics have been widely published.

Dr. Selim is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Mathematical Association of America, the Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics, the American Geophysical Union, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the Scientific Research Society of America and Sigma Xi. He is a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas.



Loy Charter
Senior Reservoir Engineer
H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.
Houston

Mr. Charter received a B.S. Degree in Mechanical Engineering and Business Administration from the University of California at Berkeley in 1938.

On graduation, Mr. Charter joined Shell Oil and Shell Development Companies as a development engineer. From 1941 to 1944, he was responsible for reactivation of development and production of the Coalinga, California field. From 1944 through 1955, he served as reservoir engineer in the Ventura and Los Angeles Basin Divisions of Shell as a secondary recovery engineer for Shell's California properties, and as chief petrophysical engineer for Shell's Pacific Coast Area.

During 1955 and 1956, Mr. Charter was technical liaison with Shell's top management in The Hague, New York, and Houston. In 1957, he returned to California as division petroleum engineer for the company's San Joaquin Division, later serving as chief petrophysical engineer and assistant to the production research director in Houston.

Mr. Charter joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1975 as senior reservoir engineer. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi honorary Engineering Society and the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME.

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Telex: 730-833
Answer back: Gruy — Dal
H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. (214) 742-1421 Gruy Management Service Co. (214) 747-9627

#### Houston

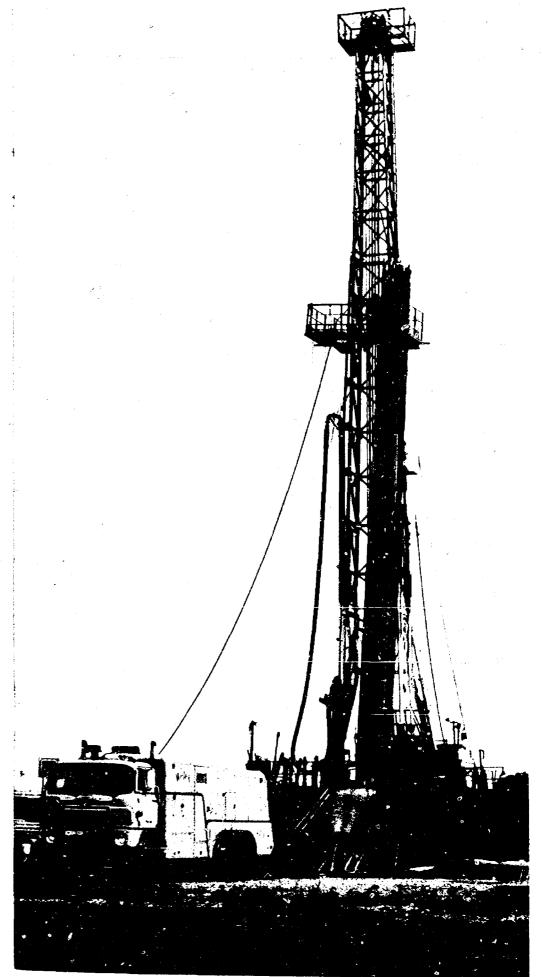
420 Southwest Tower
Houston, Texas 77002
H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.
(713) 222-0376 Gruy Management Service Co. (713) 222-7226

#### Corpus Christi

603 Wilson Building Corpus Christi, Texas 78401 Gruy Management Service Co. (512) 833-2561

#### New York

44 West 62nd Street New York, NY 10023 H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. (212) 757-7242



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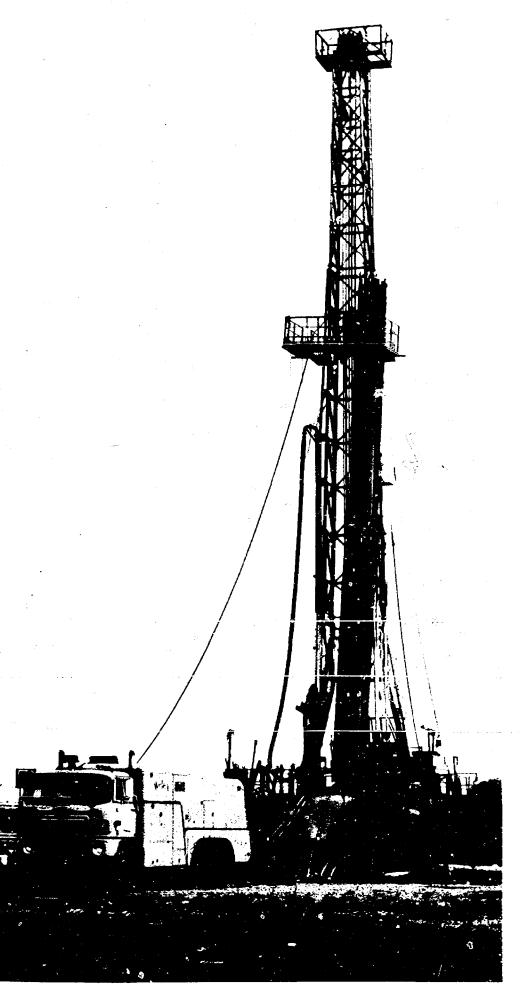
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# **Officers**

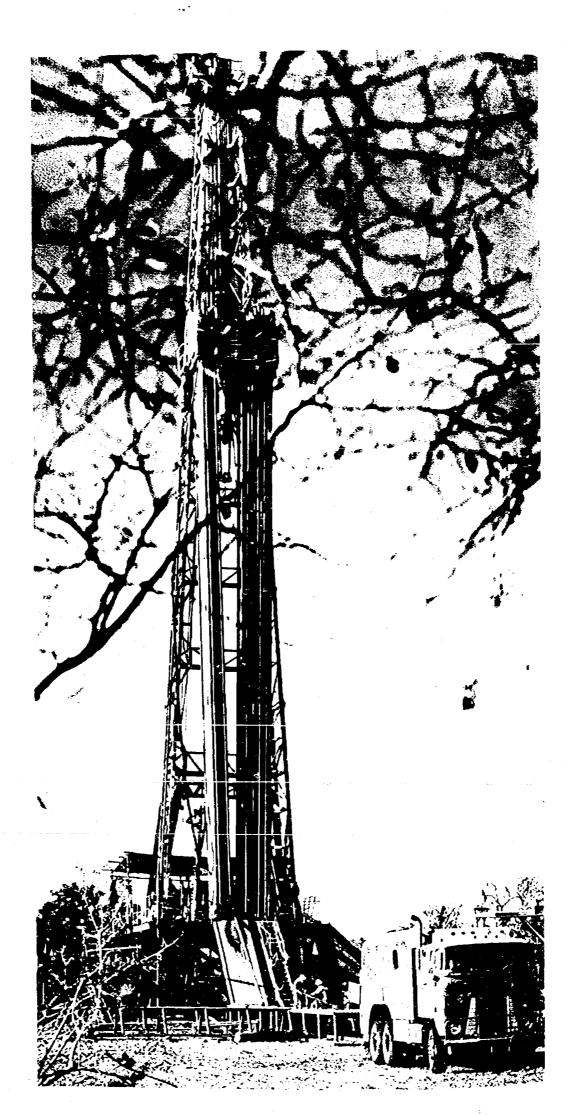
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer H. J. GRUY, Houston President and Chief Operating Officer F. A. GARB, Dallas Executive Vice-President J. W. WOOD, JR., Dallas Senior Vice-President

Vice-Presidents: G. L. COX, Dallas S. B. KURTA, New York W. G. NOELL, Dallas L. T. STANLEY, Dallas R. E. WATSON, Dallas L. C. WHITE, Houston

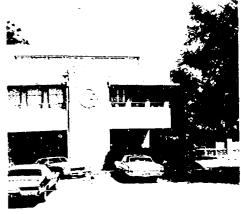
G. R. DONALDSON, Houston

# **Services:**

- Reservoir Engineering Studies
- Secondary and Tertiary Recovery Studies
- + Pressure Transient Analyses
- · Geologic Studies
- · Evaluation Reports
- · Market and Economic Analyses
- 1. Investment Analyses
- · Reservoir Simulation
- · Expert Witness and Representation
- · Technical Assistance and Training
- · Automation Studies
- Computer Programming and Application
- Industrial Waste Subsurface Storage Studies
- · Geothermal Energy Studies



H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.



Tu

Dallas







# H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.



#### **CAPABILITIES:**

H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc., is a consulting firm of professional petroleum engineers, geologists, and technical specialists with diversified backgrounds in all phases of the energy industry. Gruy professionals, with several hundred manyears of varied experience, have a working knowledge of all the world's important energy producing areas - the United States, Canada, South America, the Middle East, Turkey, Australia, Indonesia, North Africa, the North Sea, and the Arctic.

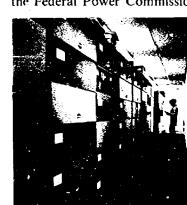
The firm offers a complete range of petroleum engineering and geological services, emphasizing oil and gas property appraisal, reserve estimates, reservoir and geological studies, secondary recovery estimates and unitization studies.

Professional services include a large list of activities ranging from evaluating drilling prospects or planning initial field development, to estimating reserves and forecasting future gas well deliverability and oil production rates, including estimating costs and results of various sec-

ondary recovery techniques.

Major financial institutions accept the authority of the organization's studies, particularly reserve estimates and appraisal reports. Gruy studies have been used as the bases for the purchase and sale of both producing and nonproducing properties and for merger negotiations, as well as for the settlement of estates and for submissions to government agencies, including the Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Energy Administration, the Departments of the Interior and Justice and the Bureau of Mines.

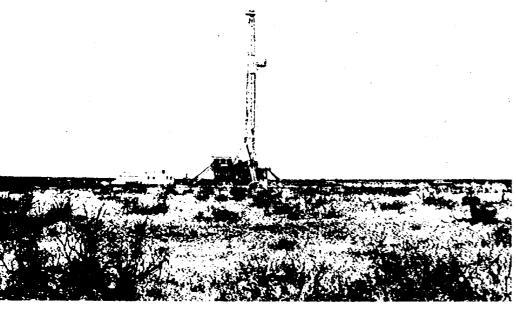
Major and independent oil and gas companies have used H. J. Gruy and Associates' estimates of production rates and gas deliverability in the evaluation and design of plants and oil and gas pipeline systems. Field and well performance studies and geological evaluations have been the bases for technical testimony before the Federal Power Commission, the Se-



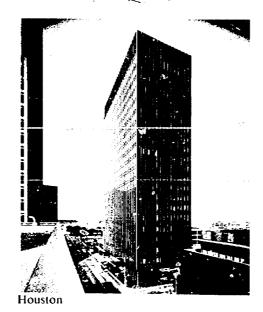












curities and Exchange Commission, state and governmental regulatory agencies, and courts.

H. J. Gruy and Associates has been a leader in applying high-speed digital computers to solving problems and expediting studies in the geological and petroleum engineering fields. To the greatest possible extent, Gruy professionals utilize in-house capabilities for data processing in their analytical solution of problems.

Because of the diversified experience and training of its staff, the Gruy organization frequently performs special studies and analyses for oil and gas producers confronted with unusual problems, or industrial clients concerned with subsurface waste storage, for example.

To keep pace with the dynamic evolution of the energy industry, the Gruy organization is continuing to expand its expertise so that it can meet the needs of clients having problems with other than hydro-carbon fuel production.

The following pages describe briefly some of the consulting services available to clients through the Gruy staff of professional engineers and geologists.



# SERVICES INCLUDE:

Reservoir Engineering Studies

Gruy professionals plan and conduct comprehensive studies of oil and gas reservoirs to estimate recoveries and predict future performance under various possible methods of operation; to estimate future oil well productivity and casinghead gas producing rates; to estimate future gas well deliverability and liquid yield; and to recommend optimum secondary recovery programs.

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Theoretical reservoir studies are based on the best available techniques including: numerical simulation; conventional material balance calculations; compositional material balance calculations: reservoir productivity and deliverability calculations; reservoir pressure build-up and drawdown test analyses; geological studies; and the various methods that have been developed for predicting the performance of secondary recovery projects. Capabilities include predictions of reservoir production, saturation, and pressure performance considering various producing mechanisms through application of three-dimensional time computer reservoir models.



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#### Gas Deliverability Projections

Gruy personnel study gas and gascondensate reservoirs to determine the future deliverability of gas wells. Calculatic is are based on reservoir rock and fluid data, reservoir pressure and production performance, pressure build-up and drawdown test analyses, well deliverability tests and geologic studies.

#### Secondary and Tertiary Recovery Studies

Secondary and tertiary recovery studies performed by Gruy personnel include assessing the effectiveness, costs, and achievable results of such supplemental pressure maintenance and recovery methods as waterflood, gas injection, thermal recovery, solvent flood, polymer flood,

and others. Gruy studies determine the optimum method and procedure and its personnel can design and supervise the instantation and operation of process facilities. The company can conduct continuing studies of the program's operation and results.

#### Pressure Transient Analyses

The Gruy organization uses computer reservoir simulation to design and analyze drill-stem tests, build-up tests, drawdown tests, and interference tests which are used for calculating several parameters. Included a.e. distance to reservoir limits; skin effect; effectiveness of productivity stimulation methods; average permeability; stabilized shut-in reservoir pressure; stabilized reservoir productivity; reservoir volume; and reservoir configuration.





#### **Pulse Testing**

In addition to studying the feasibility of the application of pulse testing, Gruy specialists design and analyze pulse tests to obtain average values of reservoir storage and transmissibility between well pairs. These values, determined for a number of well pairs in multi-well reservoirs, can be used to describe relative communication between wells and oriented fracture systems. These are important data in determing unit participation, optimum injection patterns, and in predicting reservoir performance by computer simulation.

#### Feasibility Studies

Employing the most advanced techniques available, Gruy professionals study the feasibility of various methods for exploiting oil and gas reservoirs to determine optimum economic recovery by primary or artifical methods.

#### Geologic Studies

H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. conducts geologic studies related to oil and gas exploration and development drilling considering regional structure and stratigraphy based on subsurface correlations, geophysical data and detailed well log analyses. Methods used in geologic studies are designed to facilitate engineering calculations.

#### Well Log Analyses

Gruy engineers and geologists perform qualitative and quantitative well log analyses to detect hydrocarbon reservoirs; to recommend zones of completion; to prepare hydrocarbon isopachous maps; to determine average reservoir properties; to establish vertical and areal distribution of various reservoir properties; and to calculate hydrocarbon volumes beneath tracts in order to determine equity distribution in unitized operations. Staff members have written and compiled a comprehensive, 700-page manual on well log analysis which is used in conjunction with computer programs to analyze well logs.

#### Reserve Studies

Gruy personnel are experts in the estimation of oil and natural gas reserves.

#### **Evaluation Reports**

Future revenues from oil and gas producing properties are projected and values of non-producing interests are estimated by Gruy specialists. At the client's request, fair market values are also estimated.



#### Unit Participation

Gruy professionals calculate the inplace and recoverable hydrocarbons beneath designated areas for unitized operations, and calculate other parameters that may be used to determine equity distribution and participation.

#### Market & Economic Analyses

Projections include consideration of future oil allowables in prorating states; future market demand for oil; future demand and prices for natural gas and hydrocarbon liquids in specific markets; future oil and gas reserves to be discovered in specific areas; and future demands for equipment and other oil field services.

#### **Investment Analyses**

In addition to economic studies, Gruy (personnel analyze investments and prospective investments in oil and gas properties by predicting rate of return and payout based on cash flow and earnings projections. Factors such as depletion, depreciation, income taxes under various treatments, and production loans are considered



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#### **Expert Witness & Representation**

Gruy personnel regularly appear on behalf of clients before regulatory agencies and courts as expert witnesses in the fields of petroleum engineering and geology. They also represent clients in unitization and other proceedings, arbitrate disagreements between parties, and perform engineering and geological studies as an objective and unbiased third party for gas sales contract negotiations, unitization, and equity determination.

#### **Drilling & Development Programs**

Among the drilling and development programs offered by H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. are evaluation of drilling prospects; design of programs for logging, coring, and fluid sampling; analysis of pressure-volume-temperature relationships; interpretation of results of formation tests; design of programs for well completions; and planning of overall field development. Good success in selecting step out locations has resulted from detailed analyses of pressure build-up or drawdown tests performed on existing wells. At the client's request, geologists, engineers, and log analysts can be furnished at the well site.



# Design, Operation, & Maintenance of Equipment

H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. will provide technical assistance or assume total responsibility for the design, installation, operation, and maintenance of oil and gas fields and associated equipment; supervise the purchase and application of equipment to ensure proper utilization; and advise the client when equipment needs servicing or replacement to achieve optimum economy through preventive maintenance.



#### **Automation Studies**

Specialists determine the feasibility for plant, lease, and field automation including well testing, scheduling and control of production and storage, and control of prime movers. Data organization, telemetering, and alarm system design by Gruy personnel ensure efficient remote operation and data application.

#### **Technical Assistance & Training**

To provide or supplement maining programs for client personnel, the Gruy organization offers technical assistance in exploration, drilling, production, and management, and will conduct seminars and training schools in fundamental well log analysis, computer technology, and reservoir engineering.

#### **Geothermal Exploration**

Gruy geologists and hydrologists have prepared for the energy shortage of the 1970's and beyond. Today, energy sources previously considered peripheral are being explored with greater interest. The Gruy staff is prepared to assist in geothermal exploration by evaluating potential regions, supervising data acquisition, selecting drill sites, and coordinating the overall exploration effort in cooperation with local and regional geologists.

#### **Geophysical Prospecting**

Working closely with local professional geophysicists, the Gruy staff conducts geophysical searches for anomalies which indicate prospects for oil or gas reservoirs.

#### **Geochemical Exploration**

Selected members of the Gruy staff are trained and experienced in the application of chemistry as an efficien and inexpensive tool in preliminary prospecting and evaluation in energy regions.

#### Uranium

The Gruy staff maintains a high level of expertise in uranium exploration techniques. Petrophysical properties, log analysis programs, and reserve calculations computed by Gruy's computer are the bases for economic forecasts and property evaluations.

#### Placer Deposits of Precious Metals

The personnel of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. are experts in the estimation of reserves of precious metals in placer deposits. The staff prepares economic projections, evaluates placer properties and acts as an investment advisor.

#### **Electrical Energy Studies**

Because certain of the world's energy needs can be best met through the use of electrical power, optimum methods and fuel sources for electrical generation are being sought continuously. The specialists at H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. have prepared long range area market and fuel source studies for the electrical power industry. The Gruy staff has studied the relative merits of fossil fuels versus nu-



clear, geothermal, or hydroelectric sources in power generation for specific applications. Detailed energy-use predictions for electrical service areas are required for studies of this nature and are frequently prepared by the Gruy starf,

The United States has a large share of known world coal reserves. This fact is increasing in significance in light of projected energy requirements. Gruy professionals study the geologic environment of deposition, postulate favorable areas for coal exploration and compute reserves.

#### Tar Sands and Oil Shale

Very large potential reserves of oil are in the tar and shale oil deposits located in Canada and in the U.S. Rocky Mountain region. The geologists and engineers on the Gruy staff maintain a current awareness of the accepted technology for determining reserve tar sand-oil shale volumes and for evaluating recovery techniques from these deposits.



Hydrology

Gruy scientists apply the expertise acquired from detailed work in three-phase the cap flow regimes developed for hydrocarbon reservoirs to the less complicated onephase flow regimes of hydrology. As the population moves to the more arid Rocky Mountain and Southwestern areas, studies to assure adequate supplies of water will be required. The Gruy organization is prepared with personnel and computer capability to meet the requirements for regional hydrology studies to help alleviate the water problem.



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#### Computer Services

H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. has the capability to solve and perform highly sophisticated scientific and management functions utilizing its computer facilities. Through an in-house high-speed terminal in the Dallas and Houston offices, the entire Gruy organization has access to a UNIVAC 1108 computer. This impressive capability — supported by a highly experienced group of computer programmers — augments the professional staff to the degree that the Gruy company can respond to the most exacting and unique requirements of its clients.

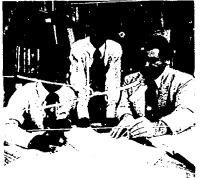
The Gruy staff has had many years of experience in developing numerous computer systems to solve a broad array of customer problems. At the heart of our ability to respond promptly and comprehensively to client needs is our computer library containing over 100 tested and

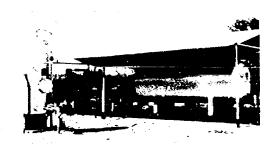
proven programs. For example, this library makes possible a complex analysis of reservoir performance using multi-dimensional and multi-phase computer models. Numerous special models have been developed in addition, including coning and gas storage models. Programs are also available which permit: conventional and compositional material balance calculations; gas deliverability calculations; reserve and economic projections; quantitative well log analyses; reservoir pressure test calculations; and investment opportunity evaluations.

In addition to programs responsive to engineering or geological requirements of The Gruy Companies' customers, our computer library also includes programs to assist in the management of oil and gas producing properties. This management system has the ability to perform accounting, joint ownership billing and income distribution and, ultimately, check writing disbursements.

The Gruy computer facilities are available to clients under a variety of arrangements including hourly or block time rental arrangements — with or without consulting personnel. Or, the Gruy programs may be licensed for use in the customer's computer. Brochures describing our computer programs will be provided upon request.







#### **Graphic Arts**

Professional drafting and offset mining services are performed in-shop and are available to outside users. In-shop handling provides security for confidential data.

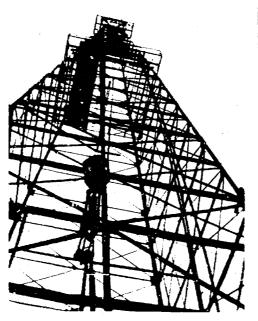
#### PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL:

The professional staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. is composed of engineers, geologists, and computer specialists who are dedicated to serving their client's needs.

The following pages outline the individual training and experience of staff members. As a group, the Gruy staff represents nearly 500 man-years of specialized experience.







# Personnel



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#### Personnel



#### H. J. Gruy

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Dallas and Houston

Mr. Gruy received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1937 and the Professional Degree of Petroleum Engineer by that institution in 1956.

From 1938 until 1942, he was employed by Shell Oil Company as exploitation engineer at various locations in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. In 1942, he became District Engineer for the East Texas District and was the Shell Oil representative for a number of field engineering and geological committees. From 1945 until 1950, he was a petroleum engineer and geologist with the consulting firm of DeGolyer and MacNaughton.

In 1950, Mr. Gruy organized his own firm and has been an independent petroleum contultant since that time.

In addition to drilling and production, his experience includes evaluation of oil and gas producing properties, drilling blocks and non-producing leases. He has been in charge of numerous reservoir and geologic studies throughout the United States, Argentina, Venezuela, Alaska, Australia, Turkey, Africa, the North Sea, and The Arabian Gulf.

His activities have included testifying before the Federal Power Commission on gas reserves and deliverability, before the Securities and Exchange Commission on oil and gas reserves and values, and before regulatory bodies of various states on proration problems; he has been an expert witness in both federal and state courts on behalf of various clients.

Mr. Gruy is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the American Petroleum Institute, the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME, the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers and the Texas Society of Professional Engineers. He was President of the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers for 1964 and the District Representative for the Dallas District of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists for 1964-66. He served as Treasurer of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME from February, 1965, to February, 1967. Mr. Gruy was installed as President of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME at the annual meeting in New York in 1968. He served a three-year term on the Board of Directors of AIME and SPE as President-Elect of SPE in 1967, President in 1968 and Past President in 1969. He served as Vice-President of AIME for the



year 1969. He was President of the Dallas Petroleum Engineers Club in 1950, President of the Fort Worth Petroleum Engineers Club in 1953 and Chairman of the Fort Worth Section of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers in 1953. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering society, a Fellow of the Texas Academy of Science, and a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas. In 1965 and 1966, he served as a Distinguished Lecturer for the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME.

On February 25, 1966, at the National Engineers Week Banquet in Dallas, Mr. Gruy received an award "In Recognition of Outstanding Achievements in the Field of Petroleum Engineering."

Mr. Grey was appointed a task force member — along with other experts in government, academia and industry — to conduct a comprehensive National Gas Reserves Study for the Federal Power Commission. This study, begun in 1971 by the Supply-Technical Advisory Task Force, was concluded in 1973.



Forrest A. Garb President and Chief Operating Officer H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.

Mr. Garb received a B.S. Degree and a Professional Degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1951 and 1963, respectively.

Upon graduation, Mr. Garb joined Socony Mobil Co. and was assigned to the Magnolia Petroleum Co. operations in Kansas, Texas, and Louisiana. After a two-year tour in the United States Air Force, where he researched foreign propellants and lubricants, he rejoined Socony Mobil Oil Co. in 1954 and was assigned to the offshore drilling program working with drilling fluid control and high-pressure completions.

From 1955 to 1957, he served as a field and reservoir engineer in Socony Mobil's Eastern and Western Venezuela Divisions. During this period, his responsibilities included formation and reservoir evaluation, development and exploration drilling, workover and completion programs, and assignment as company representative on several unitization engineering com-

mittees.

Since joining the staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1957, Mr. Garb has attended several computer programming schools and the advanced reservoir petroleum engineering course for petroleum in-dustry personnel offered by Texas A&M University. He was elected Vice-President in 1959, Executive Vice-President in 1963, and President in 1973.

Mr. Garb is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME and has served actively on its committees. He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers, the Association of Computing Machinery, the Petroleum Engineers Club of Dallas, the Dallas Geological Society and an associate member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He is a registered professional 14 engineer in the State of Texas.



J. W. Wood, Jr. Executive Vice-President, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.,

Mr. Wood received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum and Natural Gas Engineering from Texas A&I University in 1951 and an M.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1953. During 1960-1962 he completed two years of graduate work in economics at Southern Methodist University.

Upon graduation in 1953, Mr. Wood was employed by the Atlantic Refining Company as a reservoir engineer in the Dallas Eastern Region. In 1955, he joined J. Ray McDermott & Company, Inc. as a petroleum engineer and assistant to the Manager of Operations of the Oil Division. From 1960 to 1963, he was an independent petroleum consultant in Danas.

In 1963, he joined the Dallas staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as a reservoir engineer. He was elected Vice-President in 1965, Senior Vice-President in 1968, and Executive Vice-President in 1974.

Mr. Wood's experience includes evaluation of oil and gas producing properties and drilling deals, field development programs, oil well workover and production equipment design recommendations, testimony before federal and state regulatory bodies and in the federal court, supervision of field operating personnel, unitization and property acquisition negotia tions, and coordination of geological, land, and accounting functions. Much of his recent experience has been in the area of petroleum economics, including studies of crude oil, natural gas and plant products supply, demand and future prices.

Mr. Wood is a member of the Society Petroleum Engineers of AIME, the American Economic Association, the National Association of Business Economists and the Petroleum Engineers Club of Dallas. He is a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas and a member of the Texas Society of Professional Engi-



George R. Donaldson

Senior Vice-President and Houston Office Manager, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Houston

Mr. Donaldson received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Missouri in 1951.

From graduation in 1951 until 1963, Mr. Donaldson was employed as a petroleum engineer by The Atlantic Refining Company in the United States and Venezuela. During his tenure with Atlantic, he served in several petroleum engineering capacities and advanced to supervisor of the petroleum engineering section in Caracas. In this position, his responsibilities included supervision of the reservoir engineering section, production forecasts, and workover recommendations. From 1963 to 1966, he was self-employed, finding and promoting drilling ventures in the Illinois Basin.

In 1966, Mr. Donaldson joined the Houston staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as a petroleum engineer and was elected Vice-President in 1968 and Senior Vice-President in 1972.

Mr. Donaldson is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME and a registered professional engineer in the State of Illinois.



George L. Cox Vice-President, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.

Mr. Cox received a B.S. Degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Texas in 1940.

While first employed by Gulf Oil Corporation, Mr. Cox was assigned to the Permian Basin area where his efforts were directed toward well completions, workovers and solution of fluid production problems. As Chairman of the Permian Basin API Committee on Treating, he authored the text used by The University of Texas Extension Division in the course, "Treating Oil Field Emulsions." In 1951, he was transferred to Mene Grande Oil Company, a Gulf subsidiary in Venezueia, where he served as a reservoir engineer and as production superintendent. Mr. Cox also worked as field supervisor in offshore operations for Creole Petroleum Corporation in the Lake Maracaibo area.

He joined the staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1963 and was elected Vice-President in 1968.

Mr. Cox is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME and is a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas.

Stanley B. Vice-Pres H. J. Gru New York

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He joined the staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1963 and was elected Vice-President in 1968.

Mr. Cox is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME and is a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas.



Stanley B. Kurta
Vice-President,
H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.
New York

Mr. Kurta received his A.B. Degree from Brooklyn College in 1947. He attended The Johns Hopkins University from 1948 to 1950 where he completed residence requirements and general examinations for the Ph.D. Degree in Economics and Statistics. He was awarded a Social Science Research Council fellowship in 1950 for research in the behavioral dynamics of corporate systems.

Mr. Kurta joined the U.S. Plywood Corporation in 1951 and became its Manager of Marketing Research in 1953. In 1961 he took a position as managerial economist with The Weyerhauser Company. In 1966, he formed Justin Tyme, Inc., consultants in computer-based decision and control systems.

Mr. Kurta has designed and implemented computerized information systems for economic forecasting, inventory control, physical distribution management and transfer pricing. This family of programs rationally and vigorously improved management control of products marketing.

After joining H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1973, he was made the marketing representative for the New York area and a consultant in energy economics and forecasting. He was elected a Vice-President in 1974.



W. Glenn Noell Vice-President, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Dallas

Mr. Noell graduated from the University of Oklahoma, receiving a B.S. Degree in Geological Engineering, in 1950.

Upon graduation, Mr. Noell was employed by the Panoma Corporation and worked for five years in natural gasoline plant operations. In 1956, he joined the staff of Oil and Gas Property Management, Inc. as a valuation engineer with the principal responsibility of appraising oil and gas properties. He has attended electric log schools offered to industry personnel and is an expert in log analysis.

Mr. Noell joined H. J. Gruy and

Mr. Noell joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1960 as a geological engineer and was elected Vice-President in 1968

Mr. Noell is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He is a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas.



Lyn T. Stanley Vice-President, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Daila:

Mr. Stanley received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1950.

Upon graduation, Mr. Stanley worked for Tennessee Gas Transmission Company as a field engineer. From 1951 through 1959, he was a production and reservoir engineer for Arabian American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia and New York. During 1960 to 1965, he served as group supervisor of reservoir engineering research for The Pure Oil Company.

Mr. Stanley joined the Dallas staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1965 as a petroleum engineer. After serving as manager of computer engineering, he was elevated in 1973 to the position of Vice-President.

He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME, Society of Professional Well Log Analysts, Tau Beta Pi honorary engineering society and Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic society. He is a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas.



R. E. Watson
Vice-President,
H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.
Dallas

Mr. Watson received a B.E. Degree in Civil Engineering from Tulane University in 1927.

His early experience includes service with Cia Mexicana de Petroleo "El Aguila" in Mexico, with H. L. Hunt in Arkansas, with Gulf Oil Corporation and with Clint Murchison in Texas. In 1930, Mr. Watson joined the Humble Oil and Refining Company as a junior engineer and, until 1936, was a district petroleum engineer with responsibilities in New Mexico and Texas. From 1936 to 1941, he served as chief petroleum engineer for Lago Patroleum Corporation in Maracaibo, Venezuela. Upon returning to the United States, he joined the Carter Oil Company as division petroleum engineer for the Louisiana division. From 1944 to 1949, Mr. Watson was Vice-President and Director for the Drilling and Exploration Company in charge of drilling operations in Venezuela, Argentina, and Turkey, and assisted operations in Brazil, In 1949, he became President of Rexray Drilling Company with operations in West-Central Texas. In 1953, he became Manager for Three Brothers Oil Company and for Ray E. Hubbard, an independent oil operator.

Mr. Watson joined the staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1962 and was elected Vice-President in 1968.

Mr. Watson is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME and the Petroleum Engineers Club of Dallas.



Leland C. White Vice-President, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Houston

Mr. White received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1956.

Upon graduation, Mr. White was employed by Shell Oil Company. After a one-year training program and two years of military service, he was assigned to the West Texas area as an exploitation engineer. His work included reservoir engineering, log analysis, and field engineering in the Midland District office. In 1962, Mr. White joined The British-American Oil Producing Company in Dallas as a staff engineer in the Economics and Evaluation Department. His duties included reservoir and petro-physical engineering, estimation of reserves, and appraisals of producing properties.

He joined the staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1966, and was elected Vice-President in 1971.

Mr. White is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AlME and is a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas

Kent Bruce
Petroleum Engineer,
H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.
Houston

During the summers of 1966 through 1968, Mr. Bruce worked as an engineering assistant and roustabout for the Pan Am and Getty Oil Companies.

In 1972, he received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Wyoming.

Early in 1973, he joined the Houston staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as a Petroleum Engineer. Mr. Bruce is a junior member of the Society of Professional Engineers of AIME.



Terence J. Elliott Geophysicist H. J. Gruy and A Dallas

Mr. Elliou 1963 from the Queensland, Au B.S. Degree in Ge Upon grad

Elliott was emplo thon Petroleum from 1963 to 1964 ical assistant in tions in Austra Guinea. In 196 WELEX to do well tenance and opera Mr. Elliott was Continental Oil C New York and Lo physicist. He primarily with in mapping North Se From 1967 to 197 was a geophysicist DELTA Inc. in H ing in all phases processing and th of software packa joined H. J. Gruy Inc. in 1971 as a cist responsible client seismic dat company in 1972 McCord and Asso as a consulting ge was involved in terpretations for Iran and Austral ing and marketing Europe and the 1973 until 1975. with Texas Paci Dallas as Senior Geophysicist resp praising, planning vising the compan

Mr. Elliott re of H. J. Gruy as Inc. in 1975 as one icists.

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Leland C. White Vice-President, H. I. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Houston

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He joined the staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1966, and was elected

Vice-President in 1971.

Mr. White is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME and is a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas

**Kent Bruce** Petroleum Engineer, H. J. Gruv and Associates, Inc. Houston

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Early in 1973, he joined the Houston staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as a Petroleum Engineer. Mr. Bruce is a junior member of the Society of Professional Engineers of AIME.



Terence J. Elliott Geophysicist H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Dallas

Mr. Elliott graduated in 1963 from the University of Queensland, Australia with a B.S. Degree in Geology.

Upon graduation, Mr. Elliott was employed by Marathon Petroleum Australia, Ltd. from 1963 to 1964 as a geophysical assistant in seismic operations in Australia and New Guinea. In 1964 he joined WELEX to do well logging maintenance and operations. In 1965, Mr. Elliott was employed by Continental Oil Company out of New York and London as a geophysicist. He was involved primarily with interpreting and mapping North Sea seismic data. From 1967 to 1971, Mr. Elliott was a geophysicist for SEISCOM DELTA Inc. in Houston working in all phases of seismic data processing and the development of software packages. Mr. Elliott joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1971 as a staff geophysicist responsible for handling client seismic data. He left this company in 1972 to join D. R. McCord and Associates in Dallas as a consulting geophysicist. He was involved in geophysical interpretations for major fields in Iran and Australia and consulting and marketing assignments in Europe and the Far East. From 1973 until 1975, Mr. Elliott was with Texas Pacific Oil Co. in Dallas as Senior International Geophysicist responsible for appraising, planning and supervising the company's world-wide geophysical programs.

Mr. Elliott rejoined the staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1975 as one of its geophysicists.

He is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Dallas Geophysical Society and Dallas Geological Society.



Dan M. Jones Senior Reservoir Engineer, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.

Mr. Jones received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from The University of Texas in 1952.

He entered the U.S. Air Force upon graduation and gained experience in Electronics, Communications, and Synthetic Training until 1957. From 1957 to 1962, he was employed by Sinclair Oil and Gas Company as a field engineer in the Texas Panhandle and as a Reservoir Engineer in Tulsa. In 1962, he was assigned as a Reservoir Engineer in Sinclair's Mediterranean Petroleum Co. in Paris until his reassignment in 1964 to West Texas as a Senior Engineer. He was transferred in 1965 to Sinclair's Systems and Computing Department in Tulsa where he was responsible for development and application of technical programs; Mr. Jones did graduate work concurrently at The University of Tulsa in Reservoir Engineering. He joined D. R. Mc-Cord and Associates in Dallas in 1969 as an Associate Engineer concerned with development and application of technical programs and simulation studies. He left to become President of Firebird Casing Corporation in 1974.

Mr. Jones joined the Dallas staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1974 as a Senior Reservoir Engineer.

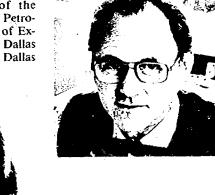
Mr. Jones is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of the AIME and the Texas Society of Professional Engineers. He is a registered professional engineer in the State of Dickey L. Keith Petroleum Engineer, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Houston

Mr. Keith received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from The University of Missouri in 1968.

Following graduation, he joined the Chevron Oil Company as a reservoir engineer at the Venice Production District in New Orleans. He gained experience in secondary recovery, pressure maintenance, reservoir evaluation, and computer modeling of offshore reservoirs while assigned in the Gulf Coast area.

Mr. Keith joined the Houston staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as a Petroleum Engineer in 1973.





Robert E. Lowry
Senior Geologist,
H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.
Houston

Mr. Lowry received a B S. Degree in Geology in 1949 from the University of Oklahoma where he also did graduate work in geology. In 1964, he received an LL.B. Degree from Jackson School of Law of Mississippi College and obtained a Juris Doctor Degree from Loyola University School of Law in 1970.

From 1949 to 1969, Mr. Lowry was employed by Humble Oil & Refining Company as a geologist. He performed general subsurface geological exploration, well site geological analyses, regional and field mapping, reservoir studies and evaluations and geological studies for workover operations. He also served on geological committees for field unitization and presented geological testimony before the Texas Railroad Commission. His principal areas of experience during this period were the Gulf Coast and the Permian Basins. From 1969 through 1974, Mr. Lowry was a Consulting Geologist and Attorney in Jackson, Mississippi. He prepared extensive oil, gas and mineral leases and practiced law in Mississippi and Louisiana.

In 1975, Mr. Lowry joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as a senior geologist in the Houston office.

He is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, American Institute of Professional Geologists, American Bar Association, and the Mississippi and Louisiana State Bars.



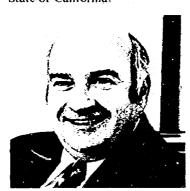
Walter C. Miller Chief Geologist, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Dallas

Mr. Miller received a B.S. Degree in Geology in 1949 from the University of Wyoming. He also has additional schooling in geology from the University of Wyoming and Tulane University; in computer application and time sharing from Central Wyoming College; and in the uranium industry from the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mt. Miller joined the Carter Oil Company in 1952 as a surface geologist in Wyoming and Colo-rado. From 1953 to 1962, he was a well site and subsurface geologist in Kansas, Missouri and Okla-homa. In 1962, he was trained as a log analyst by the Humble Research Laboratory in Houston and worked in that capacity in Oklahoma. Later, he was involved with the production geology and stratigraphic groups in the offshore Louisiana area. From 1966 to 1968, Mr. Miller was a consulting geologis and log analyst based in Wyoming. He worked in the Rocky Mountain area, California and Western Canada in both petroleum and mineral exploration. In 1968, he joined the General Nuclear Corporation in Wyoming and was involved in acquisition and evaluation of petroleum properties, uranium claims, prospect development, log analysis, log quality control and in corporate administration as Assistant Secretary. In 1971, Mr. Miller joined Western United Resources, Inc. as Vice-President. He supervised exploration for beryllium, copper, gold, lead-silver and participation in joint ventures of petroleum exploration in Kansas and Colombia.

He joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1973 as a Senier Geologist. He was appointed Chief Geologist in 1974.

Mr. Miller is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME, the Society of Mining Engineers of AIME, the Society of Professional Well Log Analysts, the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, the Wyoming Geological Association and the Dallas Geological Society. Mr. Miller is a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of California.



Robert F. Mitchell Well Log Analyst - Engineer, H. J. Gruy & Associates, Inc. Dallas

Mr. Mitchell obtained his B.S. Degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1951. From 1959 to 1961, he attended the University of Michigan in pursuit of an M.S. Degree in Aeronautical Engineering with specialization in guided missiles. He also attended Service-sponsored courses in personnel management, nuclear systems and computer programs during 1958, 1962 and 1965, respectively.

Mr. Mitchell joined the U.S. Air Force in 1951 where he spent 23 years, primarily in research and development work. His duties have included: performing aircraft structural analyses: testing nuclear weapon effects: developing conventional munitions: conducting studies on advanced space systems; supervising technology exchanges with foreign scientists, and managing longrange planning for the Air Force. He directed the conceptual development of several innovative weapon systems and authored technical papers treating the use of nuclear-powered aircraft in the future.

Mr. Mitchful joined the Dallas staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1975 as a well log analyst-engineer.



Yogi R. Patel Reservoir Engineer, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Dallas

Mr. Patel received a B.S. Degree in Chemistry from The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, India in 1967. He came to the United States to study chemical engineering at Oklahoma State University. Mr. Patel received an M.S. Degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Tulsa in 1971. He is now pursuing graduate study in applied mathematics at the University of Texas at Dalles.

In 1971, Mr. Patel was employed by the Sun Production and Research Center in Texas. His assignments included water analyses and the development of treatment programs for corrosive systems.

In 1973, Mr. Patel joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as a reservoir engineer with primary responsibilities in pressure transient analysis and reserve estimation.

Mr. Patel is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME.



Raj K. Prasad Senior Reservoir Engineer, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Dallas

Mr. Prasad received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from the Indian School of Mines in 1965.

Upon graduation, Mr. Prasad worked for the Oil & Natural Gas Commission in his home state in India from 1966 to 1968 as Senior Technical Assistant in the production section. He was engaged in various production activities including well testing, crude oil storage and transporation, workover operations and gathering systems.

and gathering systems.

In 1968, he came to the U.S. and joined the staff of the Tulsa University Drilling Research Project while working toward a M.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering. The Project was concerned with correlating parameters associated with rotary drilling techniques. His studies concentrated on mathematical modeling and the application of computing to reservoir studies. Mr. Prasad earned an M.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering in 1970 from the University of Tulsa.

He joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1970 as a reservoir engineer.

Mr. Prasad is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME.



L. James Rehkemper Senior Geologist, H. J. Gruy and Associ Dallas

Dr. Rehkemper B.S. Degree in Geol followed by an M.A Geology (with a mino um Engineering) in 19 University of Texas ( Ph.D. Degree in Ge Rice University was 1969.

Following his gra in 1956, he was emplo nolia Petroleum Com ploration and product in the Texas and Okl handle areas and N Most of this time w working on field deve forts, detailed field sti tization and seconds operations, and eva producing propertie chase. From 1963 to employed by Mobil C Ltd. in Tripoli where cipally involved in d mapping and stratigra During the 1965-68 p pursuing his doctors Rice, his efforts we with the <u>fields of mar</u> stratigraphy and clast In 1969, Dr. Rehke Sun Oil Company in tion Research Labo Project Leader in Cl ogy. He worked on the tion of sedimentary e from electric logs, geo dicators and sedim tures. He was also a ni Basin Evaluation G conducted special str explored and unexplo the world. From 1972 was assigned to the Re ogist's Staff of Sun's I gion where he worke projects in the Rocky and the Anadarko Ba and Oklahoma. Dur 1974, he was assigned Technology Group a volved in new approac terpretation of seismic

Dr. Rehkemper staff of H. J. Gruy and Inc. in 1974 as a Senio Dr. Rehkemper of the American As

of the American As Petroleum Geologists of Economic Miner Paleontologists, Sign Dallas Geological Soc





Yogi R. Patel Reservoir Engineer, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Dallas

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In 1971, Mr. Patel was employed by the Sun Production and Research Center in Texas. His assignments included water analyses and the development of treatment programs for corrosive systems.

In 1973, Mr. Patel joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as a reservoir engineer with primary responsibilities in pressure transient analysis and reserve estimation

Mr. Patel is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME.



Raj K. Prasad Senior Reservoir Engineer, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Dallas

Mr. Prasad received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from the Indian School of Mines in 1965.

Upon graduation, Mr. Prasad worked for the Oil & Natural Gas Commission in his home state in India from 1966 to 1968 as Senior Technical Assistant in the production section. He was engaged in various production activities including well testing, crude oil storage and transporation, workover operations and gathering systems.

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He joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1970 as a reservoir engineer.

Mr. Prasad is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME.



L. James Reiskemper
Senior Geotoptst,
H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.
Dallas

Dr. Rehkemper received his B.S. Degree in Geology in 1955 followed by an M.A. Degree in Geology (with a minor in Petroleum Engineering) in 1950 from The University of Texas at Austin; a Ph.D. Degree in Geology from Rice University was obtained in 1969.

Following his graduate work in 1956, he was employed by Magnolia Petroleum Company in ex-ploration and production activities in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandle areas and North Texas. Most of this time was spent in working on field development efforts, detailed field studies for unioperations, and evaluations of producing properties for purchase. From 1963 to 1965, he was employed by Mobil Oil of Libya, Ltd. in Tripoli where he was principally involved in described field. cipally involved in detailed field mapping and stratigraphic studies. During the 1965-68 period, while pursuing his doctoral studies at Rice, his efforts were involved with the fields of marine geology. stratigraphy and clastic petrology. In 1969, Dr. Rehkemper joined Sun Oil Company in its Produc-tion Research Laboratory as a Project Leader in Clastic Petrology. He worked on the identification of sedimentary environments from electric logs, geochemical in-dicators and sedimentary structures. He was also a member of the Basin Evaluation Group which conducted special studies of the explored and unexplored basins of the world. From 1972 to 1973, he was assigned to the Regional Geologist's Staff of Sun's Lower 48 Region where he worked on special projects in the Rocky Mountains and the Anadarko Basin of Texas and Oklahoma. During 1973 to 1974, he was assigned to the New Technology Group and was involved in new approaches to the interpretation of seismic data.

Dr. Rehkemper joined the staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1974 as a Senior Geologist.

Dr. Rehkemper is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, The Society of Economic Mineralogists and Paleontologists, Sigma Xi and the Dallas Geological Society.

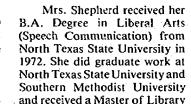


James G. Rogers Computer Operations Manager, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Dallas

Mr. Rogers received a B.S. Degree in Education during 1959 from North Texas State University followed by an M.S. Degree in Psychology in 1960 from that University.

From 1956 to 1957, Mr. Rogers was employed as an electronic technician for Geotech Corporation of Dallas; he taught in the Dallas Public Schools from 1960 to 1965.

In 1965, Mr. Rogers joined the Dallas staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as an engineering assistant. In 1968, he became manager of computer operations and presently supervises the Company's in-house computer installations.



H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.

Nancy Ann Shepherd

Librarian,

Dallas

Mrs. Shepherd joined H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1975 to become librarian in the Dallas staff.

Science Degree from NTSU in

Mrs. Shepherd is a member of American Library Association, Texas Library Association, Southwestern Library Association, and Special Libraries Association. She is also a member of Alpha Lambda Sigma, honorary library society, and Beta Phi Mu, international library science honor society.





C. H. Stewart Reservoir Engineer, H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. Houston

Mr. Stewart received a B.S. Degree in Mathematics and Petroleum Engineering from the University of Houston in 1957.

Mr. Stewart served four years in the U.S. Air Force from 1951 to 1955, gaining experience in nuclear weapon and radar technologies during this tour.

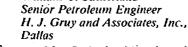
during this tour.

He joined Humble Oil and Refining Company in 1957 as a reservoir engineer. He was initially assigned to the computer facilities of Esso Production Research where he held responsibility for oil and gas production including gas engineering, development drilling, workovers, unitization and eco-nomic evaluations. He was pro-moted in 1961 to District Engineer of one of Humble's largest pro-duction districts. Mr. Stewart at-tended Humble's Reservoir Engineering and Management School and did graduate work concurrently in mathematics at Southern Methodist University. From 1963 to 1965, Mr. Stewart was a staff consultant for D. R. McCord and Associates, Inc. and developed mathematical reservoir simulation models for major oil companies. He joined Shell Development Company in 1965 as Senior Research Engineer in charge of research in mathematical techniques for simulating petroleum reservoirs. He also attended the Reservoir Engineering School and the Advanced Engineering Mathematics School given by the Shell Development Company. In 1967, Mr. Stewart entered the independent petroleum consulting field with a specialty for developing reservoir

simulation models.

Mr. Stewart joined the Houston staff of H. J. Gruy & Associates, Inc. in 1974 as a reservoir

He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME and a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering society.



William C. Sutherland

Mr. Sutherland graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1954 with a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering.

Following a six-year period of practical field experience as a pusher-driller, Mr. Sutherland was employed by Continental Oil Company in 1954 as Drilling Superintendent in the Texas-Oklahoma-New Mexico region. Subsequently, he served as advisor for drilling operations in the offshore Louisiana area. In 1957, he became a consulting engineer in Texas specializing in drilling problems and secondary recovery studies and operations for clients in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana and Turkey. During 1965 to 1969, Mr. Sutherland was employed by the Hunt Companies and affiliates as a consultant to management on matters of drilling, completions and unit operations. He gained both onshore and offshore experience in the U.S., Lybia, North Sea and Alaska. In 1969, Mr. Sútherland joined D. R. McCord and Associates as a consulting engineer specializing in drilling, completion and remedial work. His experience enabled him to treat drilling and production problems in adverse environments of the U.S., Iran, Algeria and Angola.

Mr. Sutherland joined the Dallas staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. in 1975 as Senior Petroleum Engineer. He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME, and the Petroleum Engineers Club of Dallas. He is also a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas.

James F. Vincelette
Senio: Geologist,
H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc.
Dollas

Mr. Vincelette received a B.S. Degree in Geological Engineering (with a petroleum option) from the Montana College of Mineral Sciences and Technology in 1966.

Mr. Vincelette was employed by the Sunray DX Oil Company upon graduation where he was involved in field studies, well site geology analyses, regional stratigraphic studies, structural mapping and exploration geology activities. His field experience was gained in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, the Delaware Basin, North Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. He has worked extensively on the Miocene Trend in South Louisiana and the Jurassic Trend in the Southeastern states

In 1974, Mr. Vincelette joined the Dallas staff of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. as a Senior Geologist.

He is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the Dallas Geological Society.













- A. Julio Castaner, Programmer
- B. Al Cowart, Treasurer and Comptroller
- C. Denise Delahoussaye, Techi Assistant
- D. Theresa Dunklin, Technical Assistant
- E. April Colbert, Receptionist
- F. Kathy Hodge, Executive Secretary
- G. Curtis Hughes, Graphic Illustrator
- H. Doris Jackson, Technical Assistant
- L. Kathy Langford, Keypunch Operator
- J. Milton LeSueur, Building Superintendent
- K. Susan LeSueur, Receptionist
- L. Jo Ann Lindsey, Executive Secretary
- M. Fred McGowan, Manager of Graphic Arts
- N. Nancy Plumlee, Keypunch Operator
- O. George Stucker, Printer
- P. Betsy Taylor, Technical Assistant
- Q. Irene Wright, Technical
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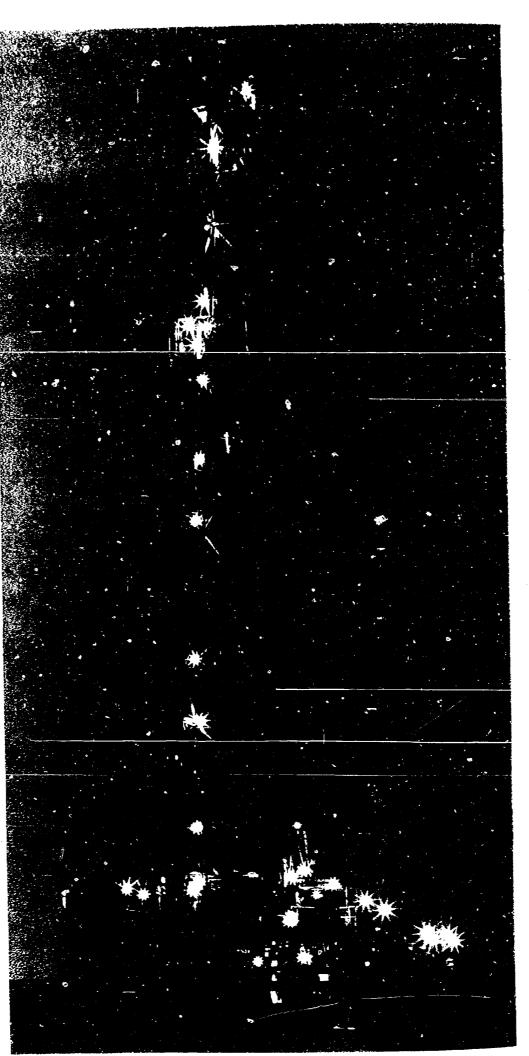




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### CAPARITH

The Gruy Management Service Company was organized primarily to manage oil and gas producing properties. Personnel devote full time to management of properties. Clients receive additional benefit from the capabilities and experience of the engineers and geologists of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. In-house computing equipment is available for use in preparing income distributions, routine accounts, and joint operating statements.



The GMSCO staff of professional petroleum engineers and accounting, drilling and production specialists provides a broad range of complete petroleum production services at economic and competitive rates. Experienced personnel are available to meet client needs ranging from property management on one hand to providing solutions to special drilling, completion and production problems on the other hand. These services may be secured simply by an operating agreement, agency agreement or letter of instruction. Highlights of these services follow.



# Gruy Management Service Co.

### CAPABILITIES:

The Gruy Management Service Company was organized primarily to manage oil and gas producing properties. Personnel devote full time to management of properties. Clients receive additional benefit from the capabilities and experience of the engineers and geologists of H. J. Gruy and Associates, Inc. In-house computing equipment is available for use in preparing income distributions, routine accounts, and joint operating statements.

### **SERVICES INCLUDE:**

### Property Management

Major area of GMSCO expertise ... Provides economic management of oil and gas producing operations ... Experience and cost consciousness applied ... Close supervision and attention to detail given ... Maximum profit for minimum effort on part of property owner is assured.

### **Drilling and Completion**

Design programs ... Issue AFE's ... Stake locations ... File forms ... Let drilling contracts ... Supervise drilling ... Prepare daily drilling reports ... Supervise completion ... Contract sales of production ... Accounting.

### Workovers

Make recommendations ... Design programs ... Let service company contracts ... Supervise workover operations ... Prepare reports ... Accounting.

### **Production Operations**

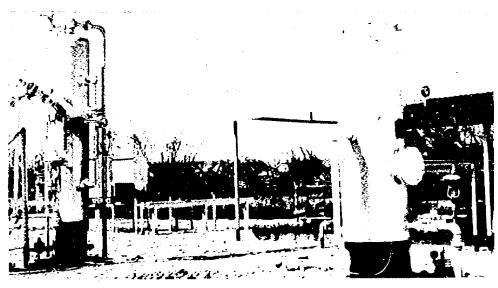
Oil and gas wells ... Pumping or flowing ... Gas-lift system design, installation and operation ... Other artificial lifting methods ... AFE's ... Gas compression ... Lease surface facilities ... Remedial operations ... Filing regulatory body forms ... Salt water disposal ... Lease and well records ... Automatic lease equipment.

### Secondary Recovery

Recommend, design, install and operate waterfloods... Gas injection...
Steam and fire floods.

### **Disposal Systems**

Design, install and operate storage systems for salt water, plant effluents and other undesirable matter.



The GMSCO staff of professional petroleum engineers and accounting, drilling and production specialists provides a broad range of complete petroleum production services at economic and competitive rates. Experienced personnel are available to meet client needs ranging from property management on one hand to providing solutions to special drilling, completion and production problems on the other hand. These services may be secured simply by an operating agreement, agency agreement or letter of instruction. Highlights of these services follow.





### Accounting

Routine accounting ... Monthly joint operating statements ... Monthly income distribution ... Ad valorem and property taxes ... Depreciation ... Depletion ... Division order ... Transfer of ownership ... In-house computing capability.

### **Gas Compression**

Lease compressors by agreement ... Design, install and operate gas-lift systems and compression systems for gas wells and gas injection operations.

### **Pipeline Systems**

Design, install, and maintain pipelines

#### Consultation

Operating problems ... Design of drilling and workover programs ... Design of lease surface facilities ... Design of secondary recovery programs ... Efficiency studies ... Sale of oil, gas, and plant products ... Auditing AFE's, joint operating statements, and income distribution for non-operator interest owners.

### Advantages of GMSCO's Service:

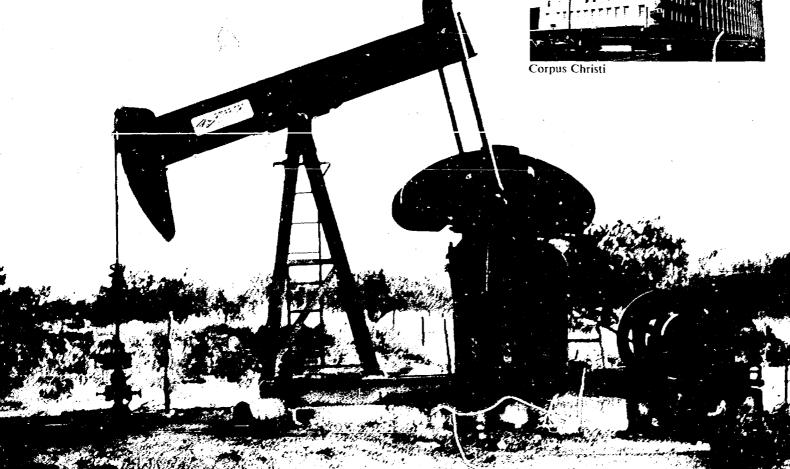
- Maximum profits
- · Professional management
- · Minimum required operating costs
- Frees owner from attention to continual problems and decisions
- Convenience of dealing with only one management firm for operations in several areas
- Knowledge and experience of drilling and production specialists at a fraction of the full cost

### PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL:

The staff, whose competence is largely responsible for the company's success, is pictured on the following pages.







### Personnel

H. J. Gruy
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer,
Gruy Management Service Co.
Dallas and Houston



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### **FESSIONAL PERSONNEL:**

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### Personnel

H. J. Gruy
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer,
Gruy Management Service Co.
Dallas and Houston





H. C. Wilson
President and Chief Operating Officer,
Gruy Management Service Co.
Dallos

Mr. Wilson received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1938.

Upon graduation, Mr. Wilson joined Standard Oil Company of Texas and was assigned to the West Texas-New Mexico Division. He worked in various engineering capacities, including those as District Engineer, Assistant Division Engineer, and District Superintendent until 1948.

From 1942 to 1945, he served as a pilot in the United States Air Force.

In 1948, Mr. Wilson joined Geochemical Surveys, a Dallas based independent oil company, as Production Manager. From 1948 to 1968, he was responsible for the planning, drilling and completion of wells in Texas, New Mexico, California, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and West Virginia. In addition, he designed, installed and operated several successful waterflood operations in West Texas. In 1968, he was transferred to Dallas as Vice-President of Geochemical Surveys, Inc. In this position, he remained in charge of drilling and production and supervised drilling in the mineral exploration depart-

Mr. Wilson joined Gruy Management Service Co. in 1972 as Executive Vice-President and General Manager. He was elected President and Chief Operating Officer in 1973.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME and the American Petroleum Institute. He is a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas.



Rainer A. Vanoni Vice-President and Houston Area Manager, Gruy Management Service Co. Houston

Mr. Vanorii attended Rice Institute School of Business for two years and received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Houston in 1956. He received an M.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from that University in 1959.

Mr. Vanoni was employed by Chevron Oil Company in 1958, where he was responsible for reservoir studies and recommendations for secondary recovery projects including miscible displacement. He has participated in formation of secondary recovery units. He has also supervised and been responsible for drilling, completion, and workover operations along the Gulf Coast, both on land and on offshore or inland barges. Mr. Vanoni has had production experience in most areas of the Gulf Coast including flush primary flowing wells, compressor and gas-lift installations, and waterflood operations.

Mr. Vanoni joined Gruy Management Service Co. in 1968 as the Houston area manager of production. He was elected Vice-President in 1972.



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David A. Cantwell
District Engineer
Gruy Management Service Co.
Houston

Mr. Cantwell received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from The University of Missouri in 1968.

Mr. Cantwell was employed by Gulf Oil Corporation from 1968 to 1974. During this period he was located in the Gulf Coast area of Louisiana where his duties included all phases of petroleum engineering related to offshore operations. His last assignment with Gulf was as Staff Engineer in its Morgan City area office.

Mr. Cantwell joined Gruy Management Service Co. in 1974 as the district engineer for the Company's Houston district.



Harry E. Doty, Jr.
Corpus Christi District Manager,
Gruy Management Service Co.
Corpus Christi

Mr. Doty received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Corpus Christi in 1960.

Mr. Doty has worked for Pan Geo Atlas Corp., Drilling Well Control, Inc., Belco Petroleum Corp. and Integral Petroleum Corp. in various engineering and supervisory capacities. He has had extensive experience in offshore operations, including drilling, completing, and construction of production facilities. He is experienced in the drilling and completing of deep, high pressure wells.

Mr. Doty joined Gruy Management Service Co. in 1974 as an engineer; he became the Corpus Christi District Manager in 1975.



Bob R. O'Dell

Dallas District Manager,

Gruy Management Service Co.,

Dallas

Mr. O'Dell received a B.S. Degree in Petroleum Engineering from The University of Texas in 1961.

After graduation, Mr. O'Dell worked as a field engineer for Dulaney Oil Company in South Texas. In 1963, he joined Tidewater Oil Co. and worked as a production engineer in the Ventura Avenue Field of California. He also helped initiate several thermal stimulation projects in California. During 1965, Mr. O'Dell joined Standard Oil Company of California and worked on reservoir studies, offshore development programs, and thermal stimulation projects in the Santa Barbara area. In 1970, he was transferred to New Orleans where he worked with Chevron Oil Co. as an offshore production engineer in the Main Pass and West Delta

Mr. O'Dell joined Gruy Management Service Co. in 1973 as the Dallas District Manager.

















- A. Donna DeCuir, Production Secretary
- B. Gail Garrett, Accountant
- C. Ruth Hans, Production Secretary
- D. Linda Fraley, Receptionist
- E. Pamelà Tyer, Production Typist
- F. James P. White, Comptroller
- G. Kathryn Zielski, Production Secretary

Bob R. O'Dell Dallas District Manager, Gruy Management Service Co., Dallas

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of Texas in 1961.

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Mr. O'Dell joined Gruy Management Service Co. in 1973 as the Dallas District

Manager.



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E. Pamela Tyer, Production Typist

F. James P. White, Comptroller

G. Kathryn Zielski, Production Secretary

A Synopsis of The Gruy Companies Publications and Clients

### **Publications:**

- "Wartime Regulations of the East Texas Field," The Petroleum Engineer, December, 1945, H. J. Gruy.
- "Critical Review of Methods Used in Estimation of Natural Gas Reserves," Petroleum Development and Technology AIME, Vol. 179, 1949, H. J. Gruy - Co-Author.
- "Plotting Pressure Drop Against Cumulative Production of Gas Fields on Log-Log Paper," *The Petroleum Engineer*, September, 1950, H. J. Gruy - Co-Author.
- "A Method of Predicting the Future Performance of a Gas Reservoir Using a Digital Computer," *IBM Petrocade Papers*, October, 1959, Forrest A. Garb.
- "Approximation of Gas-Drive Recovery and Front Movement in the Abgaiq Field, Saudi Arabia," Transactions AIME, 1960, L. T. Stanley.
- "Curve-Fitting Cuts Material Balance Calculations," Petroleum Engineer, August, 1961, L. T. Stanley.
- "A Digital Computer Program for Predicting Reservoir and Individual Well Performance of a Multi-Drive Reservoir," IBM Petroleum Reservoir Engineering Paper, March, 1962, Forrest A. Garb - Co-Author.
- "Thirty Years of Proration in the East Texas Field," Journal of Petroleum Technology, June, 1962, H. J. Gruy.
- "Just Hours to Field-Evaluate Paraffin Inhibitor," Petroleum Engineer, October, 1962, L. T. Stanley Co-Author.

- "Estimation and Classification of Petroleum Reverves," Seminar on the Economics of Oil and Gas by The Panhandle Association of Petroleum Landmen, Fall, 1964, H. J. Gruy.
- "Practical Application of Digital Computers to Economic Analysis of Producing Properties," Journal of Petroleum Technology, February, 1965, H. J. Gruy and Forrest A. Garb.
- "Significance of Oil Company Financial Statements," 1965 Symposium on Petroleum Economics and Evaluation, Dallas Section, March, 1965, H. J. Gruy - Co-Author.
- "Manual of Fundamental Well Log Analysis," Published for Private Distribution, September, 1964, Supplemented August, 1965, H.J. Gruy Co-Author.
- "A 1966 Critique on Pressure Transient Testing," SPE 1512, Presented 41st Annual Fail Meeting of Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME, Dallas, Texas, October 2-5, 1966, H. J. Gruy and Forrest A. Garb-Co-Authors.
- "A New Approach to the Two-Dimensional Multiphase Reservoir Simulator," Society of Petroleum Engineers Journal, Vol. 6, No. 2, June, 1966, C. H. Stewart.
- "Special Problems in Production Go to Consultant," Petroleum Management, February, 1967, H. J. Gruy.
- Survival of Shale Oil in Underground Retorting by Combustion," 1970 SPE Meeting, Raj Prasad Co-Author.
- "Effects of Drainage Shape and Well Location on Stabilized Gas Deliverability Calculations," SPL Paper No. 3836 (presented at the Rocky Mountain Regional Meeting of the SPE in Denver, Colorado, April 10-13, 1972) R. K. Prasad Co-Author.
- "Pressure Transient Analysis in the Presence of Two Intersecting Boundaries," (presented to the 1972 Annual Fall Meeting of the SPE held in San Antonio), R. K. Prasad.
- "Practical Statistics for Petroleum Engineers," The Petroleum Publishing Company, 1973, L. T. Stanley.
- 'All We Ever Wanted to Know About Fractured Reservoirs, But Were Afraid To Ask," Presented at Meeting of Southwest Legal Foundation, March 12-13, 1975, Forrest A. Garb - Co-Author.

# Clients Have Included:

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# Abo Reefing in Southeastern New Mexico

By William J. Le May

#### Introductions

The Abo is a transgressive barrier reef which separated lagoonal deposits on the northwest shelf from clastic deposits in the Delaware Basin during lower Leonard (Permian) time. The reef probably grew on a pre-existing platform or hingeline along the rim of the Delaware Basin. The reef grew northward, transgressing the shelf deposits, as well as vertically in the lower Leonard (Abo) section.

Three distinct lithologies, indicative of three different environments of deposition, were the result of the Abo reefing: 1. basin deposits (Bone Spring formation or fore-reef deposits); 2. reef, and 3. shelf deposits, Abo formation, or back-reef deposits.

### TREND DEVELOPMENT

The Abo reef was first found to be cil-productive when Skelly Oil Co. deepened a well beneath shallow San Andres production in Lovington field in December 1951. The Abo reef was topped at 8,117 feet and flowed oil on a drill stem test. During the early development of the Lovington Abo field, the rapid facies changes mentioned above were noted traversing the reef from south to north.

It was not until the discovery of Empire Abo field by Pan American Petroleum Corp. and Hondo Oil and Gas Co, in November 1957, and the early development of this field that the Abo reaf became a major exploration target. Pay thicknesses in excess of 600 feet were encountered at depths from 5,500 to 5,800 feet, Rapid development followed.

The reef trend was delineated rimming the Delaware Basin by a lithologic study of samples in the lower Leonard section. This caused accelerated acreage acquisition along the reef trend from the Texas line westward across Lea and Eddy counties to the "Huapache structure" in western Eddy County. The degree of well density in various areas governed the width of the reef trend. Strong wild-catting activity along the trend began, continuing at a very rapid pace to the present.

Since December 1959, there have been four Abo reef discoveries between the Empire and Lovington Abo reef fields; Corbin Abo, Toner Abo (or Cedar Lake Abo as it has recently been classified), Wooley Abo and Vac Edge Abo. The last two fields mentioned have not been officially named. The lease names of the discovery have been used to identify them here.

Empire and Lovington Abo fields have separate water tables. All fields are in their early stages of development.

### STRATIGRAPHY

Northward, behind the reef, evaporites and lagoonal sediments were being deposited in a restricted environment. These are back-reef shelf

deposits consisting of interbedded green shales and light gray to tan, fine crystalline, anhydritic dolomites. These sediments grade northward into red shales. This shelf deposit has been called "Abo formation." Sedimentation on the fore-reef side consists of black to dark brown, argillaceous and cherty dolomites and limestones interbedded with fine-grained sandstones. These sediments have been called "Bone Spring formation."

The Abc reef is a very clean, white to light tan or gray (commonly anhydritic) dolomite, varying from dense micro- and finely crystalline to coarsely crystalline in texture. The original reef framework probably consisted predominantly of hydro-coals, sponges and algae colonies. Occa-

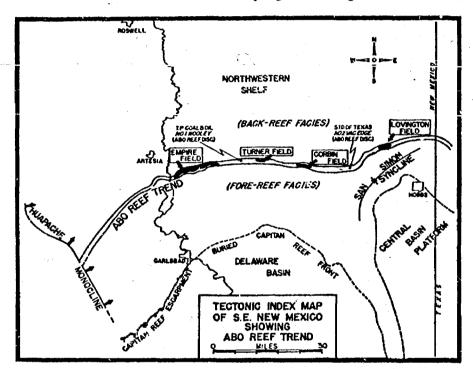


FIGURE 1—Abo reef trend has been established by oil production scattered over a length of at least 60 miles in Eddy and Lea counties, New Mexico from Empire through Levington fields. Recent discoveries by Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Co. between Empire and Turner Abo fields and by Standard Oil Co. of Texas between Corbin and Lovington provide closer regional control. Abo trend may extend eastward into Gaines and/or Yoakum counties, Texas, and as far west in New Mexico as the Huapache monocline. Although only water has been found in the Abo west of Empire field, Abo prospects may be more favorable toward the extreme west than indicated here.

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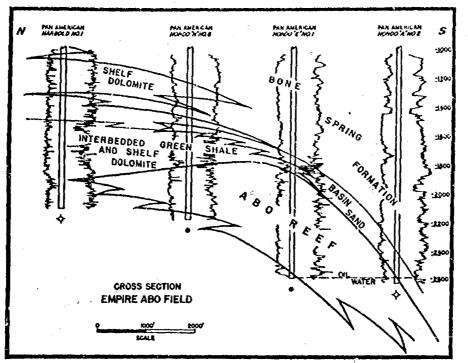


FIGURE 2 — Dip cross-section showing reef buildup in the Empire Abo field. Evident are (1) about 700 feet of gross reef pay thickness in best well shown; (2) difficulty in correlating logs via electrical log characteristics alone; (3) distinctive fore-reef and back-reef facies; and (4) steeper fore-reef than back-reef slope.

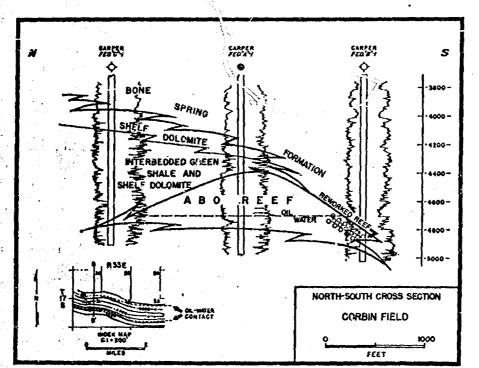


FIGURE 3—Dip cross-section across Curbin Abo reef field indicating: (1) greater transgression of Bone Spring formation northward; (2) size and shape of reef as compared with Empire reef in Figure 2. (Note horizontal scale differences in Figures 2 and 3.)

sional brachipods, gastropods, and pelecypods have been noted in cores.

The Abo reef is unique in the noticeable absence of fossil remains. Probably in the dolomitization and recrystallization process much of the original fossil assemblages were destroyed. Anhydrite is quite common as a secondary deposit. Anhydrite inclusions a few inches to a few feet in diameter occupy many of the reef fractures and vugs. These inclusions predominate near the base of the reef.

## REEF DEVELOPMENT AND DIAGENESIS

Certain conditions concerning reef growth and development can be postulated from observed subsurface stratigraphic relationships. Figures 2 and 3 show cross-sections through the reef in the Empire and Corbin creas. Certain observations are very significant:

In the Corbin area, basin sediments extend farther back-reef than at Empire

The reef at Empire is larger, both vertically and horizontally wan at Corbin (note difference in scales in Figures 2 and 3)

The back-reef slope of the Empire reef is more gentle than at Corbin

Both fore-reef slopes are steep.

The reef crest at Corbin is 2,600 feet deeper than at Empire field.

In visualizing the reef growth pattern, it is apparent that variations occur along strike. In such areas as Corbin, reef growth approaches a vertical profile. In other areas, e.g., Empire, growth approaches a horizontal plane. The direction and rate of reef growth were apparently controlled by the rate of subsidence. A stable or slowly rising sea level offers favorable conditions for horizontal reef growth. A more rapidly rising sea level (or subsiding land) results in vertical growth of the reef. There are all gradations of the growth profile between vertical and horizontal. Where the sea level rises too rapidly, reef growth is stopped (Figure 4).

The importance of these variations along strike can not be stressed too heavily. The size and shape of Abo reef fields are dependent upon the growth profile of the reef and its variations in transgression. It has been noted that basin sediments are more transgressive in the Corbin area than at Empire. A structure map will

reveal steeper dip on shallow formations in the Corbin area. These relationships reveal a condition of relatively localized subsidence in the Corbin area. This subsidence probably stopped further reef growth (Figure 4). It is reasonable to assume that this (accelerating) subsidence existed during the latter stages of reef building, producing the vertical type profile of reef growth.

### RESERVOIR CHARACTERISTICS

The Abo reef is a good reservoir because of well-developed secondary porosity. Vertical fractures were developed in the reef matrix, possibly due either to post-depositional titling of the reef in early Tertiary or to compaction of the original reef framework due to overburden.

These fractures acted as channel-ways for solution activity. The original limestone was dolomitized and recrystallized. Vugs were created, especially at the intersection of fractures. This fracture and vug porosity system offers the only effective means of communication within the reef.

Porosity is distributed irregularly within the reef reservoir. Not even offset wells can be correlated in the reef because of this irregular porosity development. Communication in local areas is very poor This is evidenced by gas trapped in some low structural areas in Empire field. In the west end of Empire there are pockets of abnormally high water. In many cases in which a well has been completed in an anomalously-high water zone, the water cut diminishes and oil production increases after the water has been drawn off. Most of these wells have to be pumped, again reflecting locally poor reservoir communication In many areas, low porosities and permeabilities can be attributed to excessive anhydrite deposition. This condition is prevalent in the western end of Empire Abo field.

The nature of the reservoir drive mechanism in all reef fields but Lovington is questionable. Water drive is active in Lovington Abo field. Production history bears this out.

### RESERVES

Empire Abo field is estimated to contain more than 65 million barrels of recoverable oil. It is likely that fields of equal magnitude may be discovered in this trend in the future.

Reserves figures calculated for the Empire Abo field vary from 300,000

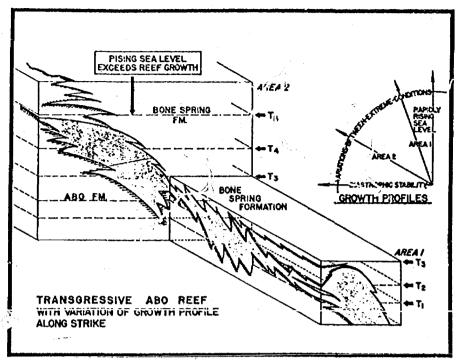


FIGURE 4—Stable or slowly rising sea level encourages horizontal growth of reef. A more rapidly rising sea level causes vertical growth, but if the rise is too fast, reef-building organisms are killed off and reef growth ceases.

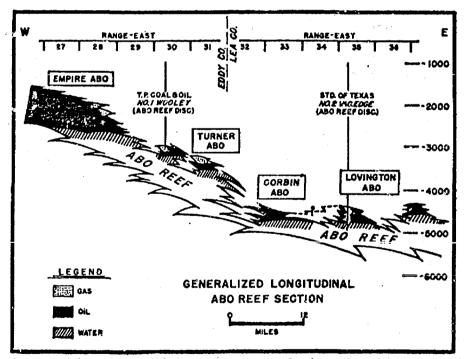


FIGURE 5—This schematic diagram shows general relationship of Abo oil fields to each other and to the main roef.

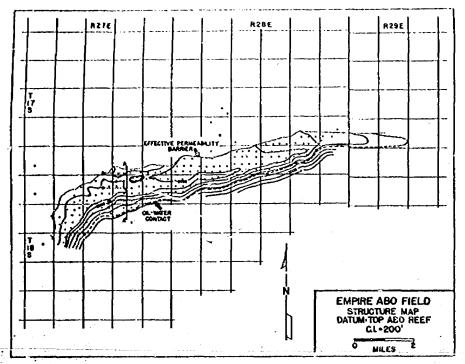


FIGURE 6 — Structure on top of Abo reef, Empire field. Steep fore-teef slope is again shown by close contours despite large (200-foot) contour interval.

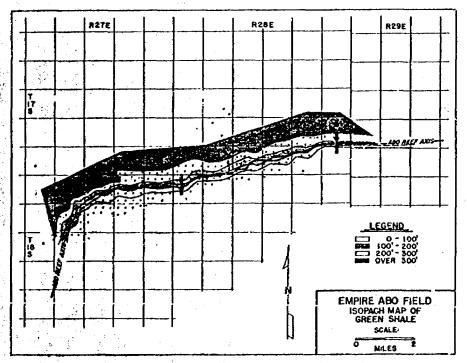


FIGURE 7 — Isopach values of green shale section overlying Abo reef in Empire area are almost parallel to the reef axis.

barrels to 1,000,000 barrels per location. A rough approximation for al reef fields might be 500,000 barrels per location. These figures vary with pay thickness, quality of reef pay, and the nature of reservoir drive.

The Abo reef presents a very attractive drilling prospect when one considers the high reserves which can be found at moderate depths. There are some wells in the Empire Abo field with over 600 feet of pay at a depth of 5,600 feet. The Empire Abo field averages approximately 300 feet of pay. Depth to the reef in the Corbin and Lovington areas vary between 8,000 and 8,500 feet. In western Eddy County, the Abo reef is topped between 4,000 feet and 4,500 feet.

### ABO REEF TREND EXPLORATION

Hydrocarbons have been trapped where porosity exists in relatively high structural areas along the reef. Figure 5 shows general relationships of Abo oil fields to each other and to the main reef. Three dimensions are needed to visualize the various fac-tors contributing to hydrocarbon entrapment. Fore-reef productive limits are defined by each field's water table. Oil production will be limited back-reef either by the reef reservoir dipping under the field water table (e.g., Corbin Abo field) or, the reef reservoir interfingering with dense shelf dolomites, forming an effective permeability barrier (Empire and Lovington fields). The latter condition usually occurs where the reef has transgressed northward and its slope is gentle back of the crest.

Larger reef fields are of this type because the width of the field has been increased by lateral reef growth. Figure 6 shows structure on top of the reef in the Empire area. The productive area is five to seven locations wide. In contrast, the width of production in the Corbin area (Figure 3) is from one to three locations wide.

In the only completely defined field (Lovington Abo) the east-west productive limits are defined by the reef reservoir dipping under the water level. This type of trap condition seems to be present in other fields along the Abo reef trend. A gentle eastward plunge appears to be carrying the reef under water in the eastern end of the Empire Abo field. Certain evidence points to a different condition in operation in the western extremity of the Empire field:

Reef lithology in the west end of Empire is slightly different than that farther eastward. The dolomite is less porous and permeable, and more finely crystalline. Its color is darker gray. Anhydrite has filled more of the fractures and vugs.

In contrast to other Abo reef fields, the oil column at Empire occupies approximately 70 percent by volume of the total reel reservoir. In other fields, this figure approaches 20 per-

Along the Abo reef trend west of the Empire field, the reef is encountered higher in the section. Thus far only water has been encountered in the reef. This evidence points to some type of permeability barrier near the western end of the Empire field devel-

The first step in any Abo reef exploration program is to delineate the transition zone between lower Leonard basin and shelf facies. This involves a lithologic study of well samples across the general reef trend. Wells which contain 100 percent shelf or 100 percent basin lower Leonard sections present no problem. It is only where interfingering of the two facies occurs that a more detailed study of the area is needed.

Since the Bone Spring formation transgresses the Abo reef in certain areas, it is important to estimate the approximate position of reefing in the section. It can be noted on Figures 2 and 3 that a section of interbedded green shale and shelf dolomite lies directly behind and slightly over the crest of the reef. The top of the green shale constitutes a lithologic top and can be correlated on sample and electric logs. Since the Abo reef acted as a barrier, the top of the green shale and shelf dolomite should be time-equivalent to the top of the reef. Structure maps on top of the green shale, isopach maps of the green shale section, and cross-sections are useful in exploring for and exploiting Abo reef fields.

Figure 7 is an isopach map of the green shale section overlying the Abo reel in the Empire area. Note that there is a thin section of green shale overlying the reef axis or crest. This is probably the result of Tertiary tilt.

In wildcatting for oil-productive Abo reef, one well is usually not sufficient to test an acreage block adequately. Where a well encounters Bone Spring formation immediately overlying water-bearing Abo reef, an excellent prospect lies to the north or back-reef of that well. Where only a shelf section is penetrated in the lower Leonard series, one would move south or fore-reef for the next location.

The reef is capped by a section of green shale 10 to 50 feet thick along its crest. Therefore, water-bearing reef capped by the above thickness of green shale would discourage further exploration except along the reef strike.

#### POSSIBLE NEW AREAS

Experience with Abo reefing along the Artesia-Lovington trend in southeastern New Mexico has led to speculation in other areas where similar back-reef --- fore-reef conditions exist. Abo reefing has been postulated along the western hingeline of the Central Basin Platform in New Mexico and the Platform's eastern hingeline in Texas. There are strong indications of Abo reefing along the "Huapache structure" in western Eddy County, New Mexico. Barrier reefs of other ages should be examined in light of the success encountered with the Abo reef.

### CONCLUSIONS

1. The Abo reef is a transgressive barrier reef which separated shelf deposits of the Abo formation from basin deposits of the Bone Spring formation.

- 2. Variations in the size and shape of the reef along its strike can be attributed to a growth profile which was controlled locally by subsidence.
- 3. Porosity development of the reef is secondary, resulting possibly from Tertiary tilting or compaction due to overhurden, fracturing, and solution activity. Subsequent anhydrite deposition has destroyed much of the secondary porosity development.
- 4. Hydrocarbons are trapped where secondary porosity development has created a reservoir in relatively high structural areas along the reef.
- 5. Exploration procedure involves a lithologic study of stratigraphic relationships in the lower Leonard section. The upper section of interbedded green shale and shelf dolomite is considered reef equivalent and should be mapped and isopached. A thin section of green shale overlies the crest of the reef, probably a result of Tertiary tilt.

This article is based on a paper presented at the third annual Southwestern Federation of Geological Societies meeting, Abilene, Texas, October 12-14, 1960.

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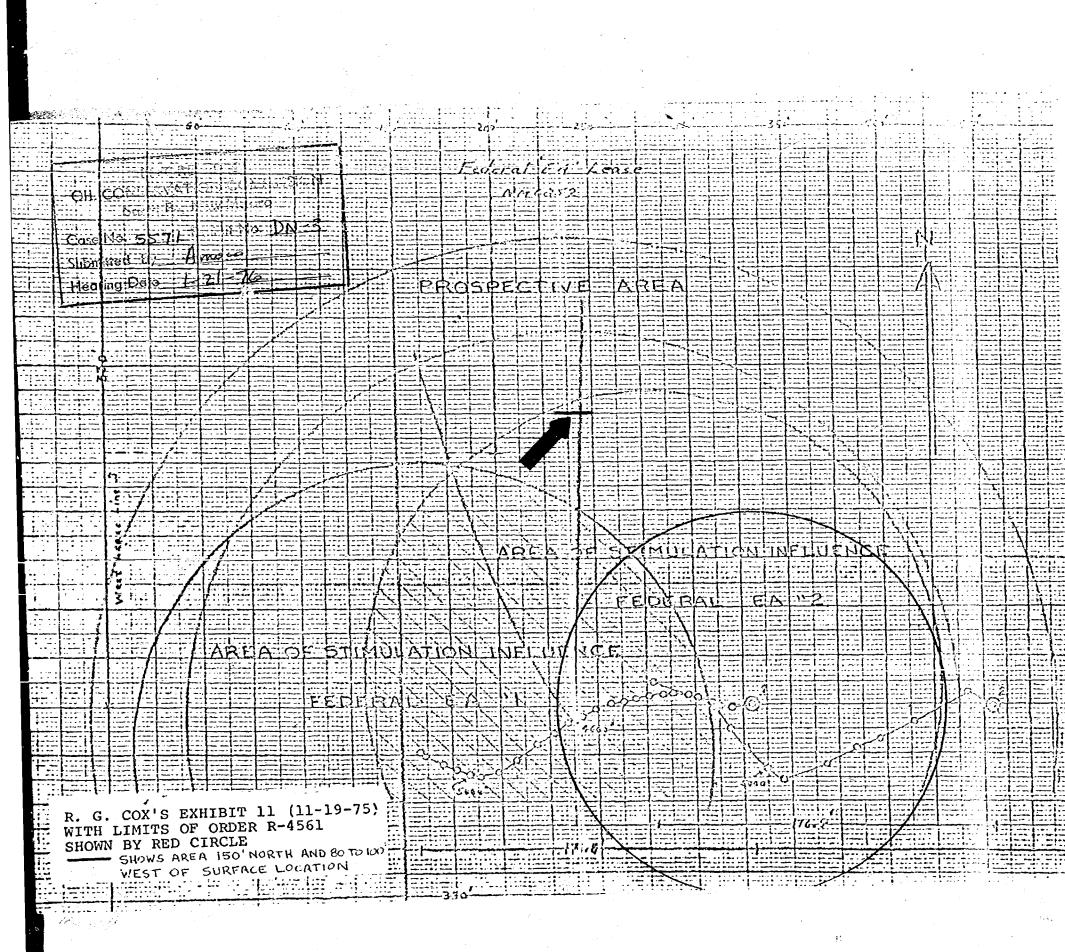
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## **Destruction Heavy** In 5-Alarm Blaze

By LAURA ALLEN

5-alarm fire caused
more than \$200,000 damage

and destroyed about 80 per cent of a 1-story office compiex at North Central Expressway and Northhaven Saturday evening.

Eighty-five firemen used 20 pieces of major equipment in battling the 2-hour blaze that began at 4:26 p.m. at Park Central Plaza, according to Pete Nunez, fire de-partment public information officer.

Fireman Bobby Galloway was taken to Presbyterian Hospital with a possible leg fracture and another fireman was slightly injured when pieces of sneetrock flew into his eyes. No other injuries were reported.

Fire Chief M. C. Hendrix said the cause of the fire was unknown but it was reported to have started in a snack bar area at the rear of the complex. Nunez said the alarm was called in by someone apparently alone in the building who smelled smoke.

He said a common attic above more than a dozen offices was responsible for the quick spread of the first 5-alarm fire in at least six months. Chemicals in a film

-Dallas News Staff Photo by Larry Reese

Firemen with hoses find the footing precarious atop a caved-in roof on the Park Central Plaza.

processing company's office backed up as far as LBJ also hampered firefighting efforts.

Hundreds of curious specclouds of black smoke over city. Police department offisaid traffic was

Freeway.

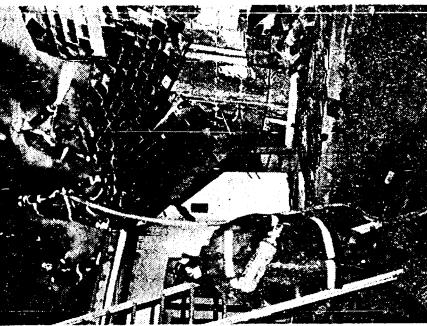
Officials were a first concerned that the fire would tators crowded around the spread to the nearby Park area, attracted by the thick Central Chouse apartments, Central Youse apartments, but the fire was brought under control and tapped out 6:27 p.m.

OIL CONSERVATION Case No. Hearing 1 Submitte



FIRE DESTRUCTION — One fireman was injured as a five alarm fire raged through an office complex on North Central Expressway late Saturday. A section of

The roof collapsed at the height of the blaze. Damage was estimated at more than \$200,000. (Story and more pictures, Page 1-B.)



Firemen with hoses find the footing precarious atop a caved-in roof on the Park Central Plaza.

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K Central House apartments, but the fire was brought under control and tapped out 6:27 p.m.

Hearing Date 96/21 Submitte Case No.

Sunday, January 12,

The Ballus Morning News

By LAURA ALLEN 5-alarm fire caused re than \$200,000 damage

and destroyed about 80 per cent of a 1-story office complex at North Central Expressway and Northhaven

20 pieces of major equipment to Pete Nunez, fire de-4:26 p.m. at partment public information Eighty-five firemen used Park Central Plaza, accord-Saturday evening.

Fireman Bobby Galloway as taken to Presbyterian Hospital with a possible leg into his eyes. No other was taken

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# Fire guts office complex

# Fireman hurt, damages high as blaze roars for 2 hours

By JAN HAMILL Staff Writer

A five-alarm fire gutted 80 per cent of the Park Central Plaza office building, 11411 N. Central Expressway Saturday, and caused damage in excess of \$200,000, fire department officials estimated.

Some 90 firemen battled the blaze in the one-story brick building two hours before tapping it out at 6:27 p.m. One fireman was injured fighting the blaze.

Fire Chief M. C. Hendrix said the fire was difficult to contain since there were no fire walls and the offices in the complex shared a common attic which allowed the flames to spread.

The collapse of the roof and an overhang on three sides of the building also hampered efforts to reach the flames, concentrated in a central area of the square building.

Fireman Bobby Gallaway suffered leg injuries when a section of the roof overhang collapsed. He was treated and released from Presbyterian Hospital.

In estigators still were attempting to determine the cause of the blaze late Saturday. Paul Forsythe, a security guard at the office complex, said the blaze apparently started in a snack area or a nearby storage room on the west side of the complex.

Salesman Larry Liebman was in his office about 4 p.m. when he smelled smoke and found the flames in the snack area. He went outside, then attempted to re-enter his office, but within five ininutes the smoke was too thick, he said.

Flames and pitch-black smoke rose several hundred feet above the building, but the flames did not spread to nearby apartments or a shopping area.

Liebman said worken recently had shellacked the floor in the western half of the building, owned by Tycher Properties. The area was blocked off Saturday, he said, but he was uncertain whether that contributed to the fire.

Businesses which were destroyed according to Forsythe, included Diversified Consultants Inc., ECI Air Flyte Corp., Electro Rent Corp., Jewish Welfare Pederation, Jewish Vocational Counseling Services, Bill R. Jones Insurance Co., Mulberry Square Production and Releasing Co., R. & S. Industries, Remtek, Survey Research Sciences Inc. and Vamp Hosiery.

Other offices suffered smoke or water damage.



\_Cinff Dhata by David Lyangan

INJURED FIREMAN—Bob Galloway, a fireman injured during a five alarm blaze which swept through a North Central Expressway office building when a section of the roof collapsed, receives oxygen and first aid from fire department ambulance attendants Saturday before being taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

A police dispatch supervisor, Sgt. Don Young said traffic backed up a total of nine miles along the expressway during the fire.

At its worst, the traffic snarl stretched from the intercetion of the LBJ Freeway—three miles north—to Mockingbird Lane on the south.



FIREMEN work on the roof of a building in the complex, which was destroyed by fire Saturday at \$200,000 in the two-hour blaze.

# office complex

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the office complex, said erently started in a snack urby storage room on the ne complex.

arry Liebman was in his 4 p.m. when he smelled ound the flames in the le went outside, then atenter his office, but withtes the smoke was too

d pitch-black smoke rose red feet above the buildnames did not spread to nents or a shopping area. ud workmen recently had floor in the western half g, owned by Tycher Propea was blocked off Saturbut he was uncertain contributed to the fire.

which were destroyed acrsythe, included Diversiits Inc., ECI Air Flyte Rent Corp., Jewish Wel-ion, Jewish Vocational rvices, Bill R. Jones In-Mulberry Square Producssing Co., R. & S. Indus-, Survey Research Sci-Vamp Hosiery.

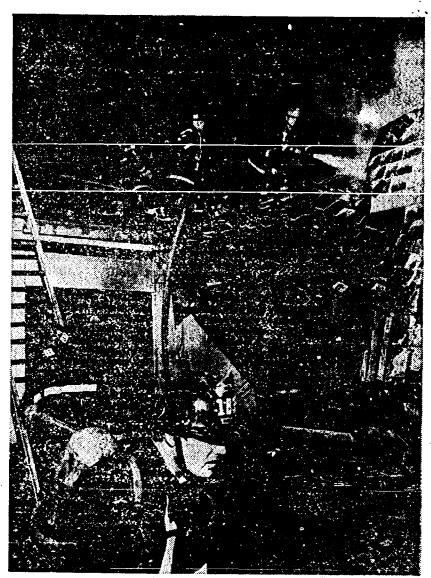
s suffered smoke or wa-



INJURED FIREMAN—Bob Galloway, a fireman injured during a five alarm blaze which swept through a North Central Expressway office building when a section of the roof collapsed, receives oxygen and first aid from fire department ambulance attendants Saturday before being taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

A police dispatch supervisor, Sgt. Don Young said traffic backed up a total of nine miles along the expressway during the fire.

At its worst, the traffic snarl stretched from the intercetion of the LBJ Freeway-three miles north-to Mockingbird Lane on the south.



FIREMEN work on the roof of a building in the Park Central Plaza office complex, which was destroyed by fire Saturday. Damage was estimated at \$200,000 in the two-hour blaze.

# Restonation Specialists

4030 BLACK GOLD DR. ■ DALLAS, TEXAS 75247 (214) 637-2200

(214) 637-2200
WORK ORDER DELIVERY PICK UP MOVE IN JOB # 14 LOT # DATE 1120175
WORK ORDER DELIVERY PICK UP MOVE IN JOB # PHONE NO. 363-5795
NAME /3 () A7 1 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
ADDRESS 4808 Ridgisiale
men barroll or
ASSIGNED BY Son
ASSIGNED TO
TO BE DONE:
DATE 1 1001
NOTE: O Clean on location  NOTE: 4 Now File Carbon to
5- 4 Now Pille Contract
2 - 3 Dow
+ other missellouse per - testall
1600 To 1511 11. Central
COMMENTS: NOTO Winds at affects Sinte \$1210
(Re alam Vinigl at office) Suite \$ 270
SIGNED BY
RECEIVED BY CUSTOMER Employee  YOU ARE RESTORATION SPECIALISTS
M 101

### SCHEDULE "A" - STATEMENT OF LOSS

SCHE	DULE "A" - S	TATEMENT	·,====================================		
ITEMS OF LOSS	• VALUE	INSURANCE	REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR COST	LESS DEDUCTIONS	NET CLAIM
Office Contents					
Furniture Other than property	<i></i>		655,00	A # 163,71	491,25
Other than property			6201.36		6201.36
	in in incident				
			**************************************		
					, and
	,				
			7:0:= C 0 A		
TOTALS			6856.36	163.75	6692.6

### \*VALUE

RC-REPLACEMENT COST ACV-ACTUAL CASH VALUE

### \*DEDUCTIONS

A-DEPRECIATION B-SALVAGE C-DEDUCTIBLE D-LIMITING CLAUSES

### SCHEDULE "B" - APPORTIONMENT

	N. Carlotte		ITEM		ITEM		ITEM	TOTAL	
POLICY NO.	NAME OF COMPANY	INSURES	CLAÌMED	INSURES	CLAIMED	INSURES	CLAIMED	CLAIMED	
-									

	Listur	ligard li	nsur	ance G	rou	p					
POLICY NUMBER		· ·		4,1		•		АМ	OUNT C	OF POLI	CY
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AGENT								ISSL	JED	EXPIRE	:s
Produce Front	By the Abeve	Numbered Po	olicy of	Insurance Y	ou Insi	ıred			į		
TIESTON FOCST	151		. 1			1			_19 _		.19
Geo-1	ech ket	roleun	Mu	Mayeme	<u> 1</u>	Corp	0'			-	
against loss or damage upon the pro all forms, endorsements, transfers a	nd assignments a	ttached there	to.	•		_				•	-
TIME AND ORIGIN: On the	1/H2 a	av of Ta	Mus	1711 n	975	ahou	it the ho	ur as U	1260	M. a lo	4
Sustained, which to the best of my b	(nowledge and be	lief was caus	ed as	follows:	51	oKe	and	Wat	er	dancez	re
trom fire in av	TOTACE IN N		NIV	SAMC	Mar	aing		<del></del>		<del></del> :	
OCCUPANCY: The building desc no other purpose whatever:			ity des	cribed, was	occup	ied at t	he time	of the lo	oss as fo	ollows,	and fo
TITLE AND INTEREST: At the	time of the loss o	r damage the	said	property was	locat	ed at _	1141	1 1	(en	trul	
Expuy, Vallas, Tex					<b>9</b>						
in the custody of		id belonged t				<del></del>					
And no other person or persons had	any interest there	in or encumb	fance	lhereon exc	ept —	NOWS					
The interest protected by this polic	v and for which -	nim is mad-	ie ab	of 10	JAP.				<del></del>		
the interest protected by this police	y una ter which ci	um 15 made	is indi	of <u>(/u</u> State wh	ether (	Dwner, A	gent, Bo	silee, Co	ommon C	arrier, S	hippe
HANGES, Communication in		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	<b>.</b> .			-	•			_	• •
CHANGES: Since the said policy ion, posseusion, location or exposu	re of the real or p NDNO	nas been no personal prop ?	erty de	escribed, or	of you	nange o	d's inte	rest the	rein, ex	cept:	*************
The Actual Cash Value or Replacem policy at the time of loss, and the Made, were as follows:											
	CASH VALUE	TOTAL L	.oss	TOTAL INSURAN			UNT NA			NT CLAI	
Item of Policy					<u> </u>				6,	692	61
Item of Policy			$\perp$		<u> </u>		· ·				<u> </u>
Item of Policy	<b> </b>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<b> </b>		-			<del> </del>
Other Items of Policy	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	لــــا		<u> </u>			1011		705	٠,
For Other Insurance, See Schedule						ER TH				1691	61
You are heraby requested and aut	horized to make p	payment to _	Sec	1-16(h	L6,	trolev	in M	u a e y Em	neut	-orp	
and in consideration of such payme damage, leaving	nt of this sum, I/we it further agree, upon every, and the Comp	sereby subroga demand, to ex any is heraby a	to the Co secute a uthorize	ompany, to the	e amou require	int of suc of me/ prosecuti	h paymer fus and to sany nec	nt, to all r coopera	ny/our rig eta with s tion or pro	ghts of reciate comp	covery eny in s in my
bove mentioned. The insured further agrees to notify the othe Company any such recovery which in the Said loss did not originate by any ir in the said Policy of Insured to violate the severe in the building damaged or deen in any manner concealed, and that in their information that may be required will it is further understood and agreed the corporated into this proof, and are herebit is hereby agreed that neither the funklen by said insurance Company to Inwiewing made as of date hereof, as above high are hereby are hereby as a bove high are hereby reaffirmed as conditions fithe conditions of said Policy otherwise ti	nay be made or relmi act, design or procui consequence of any e conditions of the P lestroyed, and belon to attempt to dacelvi il be furnished on cal nat all bills, invoices y duly sworn to and nishing of this blank estigate the amount stated, shall be claim pracedent to the pay han in writing, signed	burse the Comprehent on part fraud or evil p olicy, or to renging to and in the the self Comprehent of the considerer, schedules an made a part her and the filling of loss and days do to be any day ment of the lost buy a duly auti	oany to of Insultractice of the post of a port of stater reof, gout of image, naiver of se; and, horized.	the extent of ired, nor on the fone or suffer old; and that nesselon of sale to the extent ilon of these prents made but the same by or the accept the provisions further, that the gent of said!	the pay part of part of article of said roofs. by the lance of this characteristics of this characteristics of the article of this characteristics of the characteristics	ment for fanyone sald insures are me ad at the ideas or ot assured ar uster, or this state worn standers or be now ce Compa	such prophaving an ead; that attorned hitme of se herwise had attach any agen ement by attorned to the prophavior of the prophavior of the prophaving attorned to the prophaving attorn	perty whi ny interes nothing i nerein or i ild loss; thes in any ed to this t of said ( ) the said or of the c the provis	ich may b t in the pi has been in attache hat no pro- manner b s Proof o Company I insurance conditions of the	recovery from the control of the control of the control of the companies of said First segments of the companies of said First segments.	ed, nsured, or with les but red has a. Any a to ba action any on colley, aent or
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Restoration Specialists

ESPECIAL CHEST OF FRANCE RISE AND ACCOUNT

12 00

10-00 24-00

4030 BLACK GOLD DR. & DALLAS, TEXAS 75247 1214) 657-2200

Nakali Ng Genturi D Lear Mr. Mox.

naggae bakan and paggan

All items on this inventory are considered to be damaged by handling. fire, water, moving or other damage caused by the event for which Restoration Specialists has been engaged. Restoration Specialists are authorized to make any and all repairs deemed necessary by them considering the nature of the loss. The inventory will be cleaned, deodorized, repaired and restored, and charges will be made in accordance with the inventory sheet total.

Office : 1 % 1 desk
2 desk enair #3 ord table #4-5 book case 1 /6 uph chair Touch to be determine - of Richer Line Lobby S end table

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SALES INVUILE Mac Tavish Office Furniture, Inc. STOREN - O 4312 McEWEN ROAD DALLAS, TEXAS 75247 PHONE 233-4554 TERMS: NET CASH, ON OR BEFORE DELIVERY GRO-TECH PETROlEUM SUITE # BUILDING NAME STREET STATE ZIP DATE DELIVERY WANTED DATE DELIVERED 387-3855 TYPE SALE ITEM IDENTIFICATION DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANSISE UNIT PRICE TOTAL QTY. CODE CODE II Chain 55:00 2 27 50 55:00 2 OK 43088 2-REGULAR SALE GROSS SALES 10,00 SENRITE OFF THUOMA 4-PURCHASE OF TION CREDITS 6=OTHER NET SALES PROMINVOICE NO. 10,00 CHARGES TOTAL AMOUN P AYMENT AMOUNT UNP AID B AL ANCE

**CUSTOMER** 

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& Geo-Tec 11 Pala	Leur Co. HOME PHONE	BUS. PHONE	78 7 35	☐ ☐ ☐ MRS. ☐ MRS.
LESS 4230 LBT FRIST	APT. # 409 cn	IX DATE	_ STATE	ZIP 7:274
DITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS	AHN # MR. BUB CCV.	*		
SHIP TO DIRECTIONS ENTRY PROBLEMS FORMER ADDRESS KEY DELIVER WITH INVOICE #			LAY-BY UN	, STORE DATE , WHSE. TIME TIL
THIS IS A STOCK ORDER	TO BE CANCELLED OR RE - IF THIS B IED. ESTIMATED DELIVERY CHANDIS	IS'' MERCHANDISE OX ISCHECKED, THEMER - E PURCHASED ISNOT SUB- KETURN OR EXCHANGE.	MAIL DIREC DELIVERY C DELIVER W	M T W TH F S
OC QTY DEPT MFR. MODEL#	DESCRIPTION	COLOR FABRIC FINISH	MFR'S SUGGESTED	PRICE EA.   AMOUNT
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1011304 55-00	2 ARM CHR	BN-37 Ginse	165 -	67 87 -
Male Check	2 to Galberts 27 a 1975	)		
CREDIT ACCOUNT TERMS is purchase has been charged to your Gabberts Credit accound pay for the merchandise by making monthly minimum payme of the "new balance" of your account or \$10, whichever is larger nents include FINANCE CHARGES computed by applying periodic \$45 per month (185 ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE) to the first our "adjusted balance" (the "previous balance" less all paymen its during the month) and 1% per month (125 ANNUAL PERCENTAGE PROVIDED TO THE PROVIDED TO THE PORTION OF YOUR ADJUSTED BALANCE IN EXCESS OF \$500. A milk the portion of your adjusted balance in excess of \$500. A milk the provided provided the portion of your adjusted balance in excess of \$500. A milk the provided	ots of Such rates \$500 s and ITMAE RTG RETURN MOSE	REC'D BY MGR. AP	PROVED	SUB. TOT. 558 SALES TAX 27 80 TOTAL \$ 583.80
INCE CHARGE of 504 is applied to any adjusted balance totalin \$33- To avoid incurring a FINAINCE CHARGE, pay the full amo new balance shown on your monthly statement before the end th following the billing date of such statement.	ont of CREDIT	DATE		PAYMENT RECEIVED  C. R. NO.
Gabberto	THIS INVOICE HAS NOT BEEN AL THIS INVOICE AND THE SALES AI THE REVERSE SIDE HEREOF CON CHASER AND SELL'ER WHICH SH RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES	ND SECURITY AGREEMENT SE NSTITUTE AN AGREEMENT BE HALL BE BINDING UPON THEM SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS.	T FORTH ON TWEEN PUR- LAND THEIR	C.O.D. \$ 583 C. SOLD BY NO.
13342 MIDWAY ROAD, DALLAS, TEXAS 752	40 RECEIVED BY:	F PAID FEB 2	7 1975	SHR. /

P. O. BOX 2442 • GARLAND, TEXAS 75041 VIKON INC. (214) 271-2455 • TWX 910-860-5160 HUTCHINGS OFFICE PRODUCTS DIVISION (214) 278-1315 D-U-N-S-05-739-9016 METRO 265-6244

SOLD TO:

Geo Tech Petroleum 11311 N. Central Dallas, TX

No 8862

Invoice Date 1-30-75

Invoice Page

Customer No. 11817

Please refer to this invoice number on all remittances and inquiries.

TERMS: Net 10 days from invoice date unless otherwise stated below. PAST DUE charges are subject to 1% per month handling charges, non-waivable.

DATE SHIPPED		SHIPPED VIA	TERMS	SALESMAN	ORDER NO.	•		
1-21-75			Net 10 110Wright		t			
QUANTITY ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED		DESCRIPTION / PRODUC	`	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL		
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		Labor 2 hou	rs		18.50hr	$\frac{37.00}{47.00}$		
					* ·			
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	יייין איייי					47.50		
		Thank   R (RETAIN)	Vo.,		7 1975 Jet 78	PLEASE PAY		

P. O. BOX 2442 • GARLAND, TEXAS 75041
VIKON INC. (214) 271-2455 • TWX 910-360-5160
HUTCHINGS OFFICE PRODUCTS DIVISION (214) 278-1315
D-U-N-S-05-739-9016

METRO 265-6244

SOLD TO:

Geo-Tech Patroleum 11411 N. Central Expr., Suite 130 Dallas, Texas 75231

SHIP TO:

Invoice Nº 8607

invoice Date 1-17-75

Invaice Page

Customer No. 11817

Please refer to this invoice number on all remittances and inquiries.

TERMS: Net 10 days from involved data unless otherwise stated below. PAST DUE charges are subject to 1% per month handling charges, non-walvable.

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			many controllé	/N 64347 from	UNIT PRICE	10172
		Clean-up of 2160200 from	Litton RBC on smoke and wa	opier, s/N ster damage		50.00
						100.00
			SUB TOTAL			
		Thank You	100.00	SALES TAX F	REIGHT TOT	100.00
\$200 J. A. T. C.						PLEASELES

CUSTOMER SALES FILE CONT.

No. 2244

an Antaragan

Authorized By\_

### STATEMENT

# Restonation Specialists 4030 BLACK GOLD DR. B DALLAS, TEXAS 75247 (214) 637-2200

DATE

2-10-1975

Geo Tech Corporation 11311 N Central Expressway S/210 Dallas Texas 75200

Restoration of fire damaged goods

\$1,756.05

Thank you

PAID FEB 2 7 1975

Z 2953

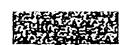
R R Coleman



LECTRONIC CALCULATORS, INC. 1383 STE.AMONS SUITE 212 DALLAS, TEXAS 75247 214/631-0387

INVOICE	
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JST. NO. C19166

GEO - TECH XN PERROLEM 11311 N. CNETRAL EXPRESSWAY SUITE 210 DALLAS, TEX 75231

DATE 01/29/75

UR ORDER N	UMBER	OUR ORDER NUMBER	SALESMAN					
		6771	AGENCY	AGENCY				
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ORIGINAL

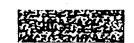
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ST. NO. 019166

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GEO - TEXH PETROLEUM 11311 N. CENTRAL SUITE 210 DALLAS, TEX SHIP TO

DATE [1/27/75

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FEB 271975

FURNITURE ACCESSORIES

# Adele Hunt's HOME FURNISHINGS - INTERIORS

GIFTS • RUGS CANDLES

7015 SNIDER PLAZA

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SELIVERY DATE:
Mazen 1
A.M. P.M.

# Adele Hunt's

HOME FURNISHINGS
7015 SNIDER PLAZA • 363-2528 DALLAS, TEXAS 75205

"Where Dallas Shops With Confidence"

INSPECTOR:	
LOADED BY:	
DELIVERED BY:	

	DELIVER TO:	ROBERT G. C	CX (	610-710H ( ) PHONE: 387-3385
	SOLD BY:	RUCTIONS: AFTEC	TIC	KET NO. 14807 TICKET DATE: 2072
СК	QUANTITY	ITEM NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
f.	/	11-	112	Sold - (Holmen Also Co)
	/	44-1301	1/2	Comment Kump Taiser.
	/	5-19-1233	1-12	FRONZE LAMP - Short on deleny
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77* 4		Fisher		DALLAS, TEYAS 75205
	1 1 1 mm			

Please Note: Acknowledgment of receipt of this expressly recognizes and implies that itle to ise remains with seller, Adele Hunt, Inc. until heen paid for in full.

WE HOPE YOU ENJOY YOUR NEW PURCHASE!

REC'D. BÝ:\_\_\_\_

# LLEN BUSINESS MACHINES

SALES - RENTALS - REPAIRS - SUPPLIES

MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 21174

DALLAS. TEXAS 75211

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# LOCAL MOVING - STORAGE ORDER



821-9936 363-9452

6850 TWIN HILLS

P. O. Box 31778 DALLAS, TEXAS 75231

On the Move—Day and Night

a	٠	Time:			M. DAY	2 - 23	- 2	5	19	
NAME:	estech;	Manages	ncent	6	M. DAT	TEL.: 363	57	95		
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# LOCAL MOVING-STORAGE ORDER

misc



821-9936

2825 GREENVILLE AVENUE

DALLAS, TEXAS 7520

On the Move—Day and Night			11	3 65°		
Time:	М.	DAY:				,24
NAME: Geo- Tech Perioles			TEL.	` \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	313-	<u> 579</u> 5
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Van No. Driver Helper H	lelper	Helper	Storted	Time Out	Finish	ed .
B-2 Emmett Steve			1.00		4:3	$\alpha$
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TERMS AND CONDITIONS			INVOIC	E was some		
The company specifically reserves the right to accept or refuse any eries for maying, packing, crating, storing, etc.		41/2	s. 18.0	A .	, 63	00
Termit All charges shall be paid in full in Cash, Money Order, Cashier's of Cartified Chack to the Yan Driver in charge, upon completion of the services ordered. Personal chacks are acceptable only	DRAYAGE					
when prior arrangement has been made with the company.  The company agrees to exercise all regrenable and existency care			HRS.			
in figuration and transporting the articles to be moved. No responsi- bility assumed by the company 1) for loss or dossage to articles	LABOR 3	omin C	Stiving			<b>0</b> 0
coused by firs, rest, deterioration, the elements, vehicle accidents, Acts of God or other couses beyond it's control, nor 2) for items packed in beaus, barrels, curtons, cheets, trunks, drawers, etc., by	PACKING SE	RVICES				
the owner, per 3) for the mechanical non-operation after moving of refrigerators, steves, radios, clocks, television sets, barometers, wash-	PACKING M	ATERIALS				
ing machines and/or other shallar articles, nor 4) for labor strikes, riots, interrections, acts of war, etc., nor 5) for the bondling and moving of plants, flowers, animals or birds in or out of cages, fish	/ BBLS.					
in booth or assertance and plantar items.  The responsibility of the company for articles lost or demograd in	CARTONS	@				
karely specifically limited to 30c per pound per enticle and not to except the total amount of \$20.00 for any one article, piece, package, etc., lacteding companies, regardless of weight. Additional protections						
tion by specific insurance coverage is evaliable to the customer through the community agent request.	CARTONS	<u>@</u>			1	$\overline{J}$
Any claim for damaged or fost criticies must be filed with the examples, is printing within 5 days ofter completion of this move. The	WARDROBES		@ /s	Tout	4/2	5/74
country pass have tell light and tree access to examine domaged brickly and 10 days after receipt of claim to occupt or deny respectfullity.	WAREHOUSE	HANDLING			and to	<b>)</b> —
The parries of the company do not lacked installing and/or con- secting gas, electric or other types of fixtures and appliances, the	STORAGE	LBS	. @(	Thehr		
taking down or putting up of antennas, air conditioners, etc., the taking up ar relaying of festened curpets or rugs, the rehanding of pictures, mirrors, etc.	INSURANCE				2089	
I cartify the services set forth berson, subject to the terms and conditions above, when duly present by me and have been fully and	TRANSIT	@	PER \$1,000	30-014		
properly rendered and that all articles received by the company have been delivered to one of deptination in good and acceptable condition, second of specifically anded in writing on the reverse side hereof.	STORAGE	<b>, @</b> !	PER \$1,000			
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Here Colice Lange	PLEASE	PAY DRIV	ER	125		
			and the state of		172	00
INVOICE Nº 2376	PAYMENT R	ECEIVED BY:	min	28-		

## HOWARD'S DRAFTING SERVICE 501 NOEL PAGE DALLAS, TEX. 75201

May 5, 1975

Geo-Tech Petroleum Management Suite 409 4230 LBJ Freeway Dallas, TX 75234

Attn: Mr. Robert Cox

Based on maps rendered for restoration and clean-up, I estimate the costs to be as follows:

1.	Replacement of damaged maps	\$240.00
2.	Reproduction and scaling of maps to original size	720.00
3.	Labor	2000.00
	Total	\$2960.00

Howard M. Wess Howard's Drafting Service

1 (1-A)	1EXAS 1
	2786
National Bank of Commerce National Bank of Commerce of Dailes, Dailes, Texas 75201	Date January 27 19 75
Pay to the Order of Business Machines	€ Texas \$187.50
One Hundred Eighty Sever One Hundred	160 Dollars
Repair on IBM pewriter	GEO-TECH PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
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I-B	
Motional Danis of O	2823
National Bank of Commerce National Bank of Commerce of Dalids, Dalids, Texas 75201	Date February 4 19 75
Pay to the Order of Business Machines	of Tekas \$ 172.50
One Hundrad Seventy Two NATIONSO	A OO OF COMMUNICATION DOLLARS
This check is in full settlement as shown here. Acceptance by andorsement constituted receipt in #1272  Friden repair (**)	Gec-Tech Petroleum Management Corporation
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INVOICE

Nº 5216

# NELLE'S OFFICE MACHINES

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Address 423		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Maga
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737/63	One Versalile 8.		
		a Machine	114.50
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		SALES TAX	2.10
		TOTAL	14/9.10
Purchase Order No		Signed by	

GEO-TECH PETROLEUM
MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
11411 NORTH CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY
PHONE 363-5795 DALLAS, TEXAS 75231

3) CCC Bames	2907
National Bank of Commerce National Bank of Commerce of Dailas, Dailas, Texas 75201	19 75
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INVOICE



No. 15041

OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY

DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

STATIONERY . OFFICE EQUIPMENT . A. B. DICK DUPLICATING PRODUCTS

GENERAL OFFICES 400 S. AUSTIN AT WOOD ST.
STATIONERY STORE. 1523 COMMERCE ST.
FURNITURE DISPLAY 401 S. LAMAR AT WOOD ST.
A.B. DICK DUPLICATING / COPYING PRODUCTS 1440 PRUDENTIAL DR.

PHONE 747.8581 PHONE 747.8581 PHONE 747.8581 PHONE 634.9310

SHIP TO

MRS PAIGE SUITE 409

GEO-TECH PETROLEUM 4230 LBJ FREEWAY DALLAS, TEXAS SOLD

C C 2182

INVOICE DATE . YOUR ORDER NO. .

SHIPPED VIA

SALESMAN

00-894-7541

0.W.N.S.

TERMS NET MONTHLY: ALL ACCOUNTS DUE ON THE TENTH OF MONTH FOLLOWING DATE OF PURCHASE. NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED. PAYABLE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

DESCRIPTION

PRICE UNIT

EXTENSION

1 EA #P-2 POSTAL SCALE C

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PAID FEB 271975

a 2955

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND REMITTANCES TO 400 S. AUSTIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS

Lewart SINCE

No. 92598

OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY

DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

STATIONERY · OFFICE EQUIPMENT · A. B. DICK DUPLICATING PRODUCTS

GENERAL OFFICES 400 S. AUSTIN AT WOOD ST.
STATIONERY STORE. 1523 COMMERCE ST.
FURNITURE DISPLAY 401 S. LAMAR AT WOOD ST.
A B. DICK DUPLICATING / COPYING PRODUCTS 1440 PRUDENTIAL DR.

PHONE 747-858 PHONE 747-858 PHONE 747-858

SHIP

(4-B)

GEO--TEAH. PETROLEUM
10 11311 NO. CENTRAL - SUITE 210
DALLAS, TEXAS

A T 832

INVOICE DATE . 1/23/75

YOUR ORDER NO. .

SHIPPED VIA

SALESMAN •9 STORE

TERMS NET MONTHLY: ALL ACCOUNTS DUE ON THE TENTH OF MONTH FOLLOWING DATE OF PURCHASE. NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED, PAYABLE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

12 EA 5068 LEGAL PADS

6.97

I EA 1017 PENCIL SHARPENER

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15.03

TAX .75

15.78

PAID FEB 27 1975 # 2893

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND REMITTANCES TO 400 S. AUSTIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS



# P. O. Box 5577/Midland, Texas 79701/(915) 563-0511 TWX 910-881-5066/Cable: EASTCO

June 12, 1975

GEO TECH PETROLEUM, INC. FEDERAL EA #1 EDDY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO	COST ESTIMATE	
1-1st Day		
11-Additional D	\$515.00	
11-Additional Days @ \$255.00 Per Day	2,805.00	
30-Hrs Down Hole Motor	3,600.00	
3-W-7 Type Sealed Brg. Bits 7 7/8"	2,100.00 pd by	
1-Single Shot "R" Instrument 12/days	465.00	
$1-5\frac{1}{2}$ "x30' Monel Drill Collar 12/days	792.00	
3-Roller Reamer Body		
6-Sets Cutters @ \$305.00 ea.	225.00	
	1,830,00	
Misc. Trucking, Cost of Living, Etc.	500.00	
	TOTAL \$12,832,00	

10,232 0

BEFORE THE
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Sania Fe, New Mexico
Case No. 557(Exhibit No. DN . Z

Submitted by Cox
Hearing Date (-2(-76)

Directional Drillers/Sub-Surface Surveyors/Instrument & Tool Rentals/Sales/Worldwide



MAIL PAYMENTS TO

## EASTMAN WHIPSTOCK, INC.

RECEIVED AUG 2 1 1975

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77021 U.S.A.

P.O. BOX 14609

WT 775 D55 LOCATION:

TICKET NO.

DATE

Federal EA #1

NO. c 9222

YOUR ORDER NO.

August 13, 1975

CHARGE

Geo Tech Petroleum Management Corporation 4230 LBJ Freeway #409 Dallas, TX 75234

TERMS: NET 10th PROX. SERVICE CHARGE WILL BE MADE ON ALL PAST DUE INVOICES, AS OUTLINED IN OUR GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

	VEHENDE	TETHIS AITS CONSTITE	
	5340 8-43 SERVICE RENDERED	AMOUNT	
	For services and rental of equipment to directionally drill your Federal EA #1 as follows:		
,	SERVICE CHARGES:		
1	First day of service - 7/9/75	515.00	
21	Additional days of service @ 255.00 per day $\sim 7/10/75$ , $7/12/75 - 7/31/75$	5,355.00	•
2	Standby days @ 165.00 per day - 7/8/75 & 7/11/75	330.00	
	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES:		
	EW car mileage: 360 miles @ .40 per mile Trucking as per Meyer Inv. #C7-276 (attached) Trucking as per Meyer Inv. #C7-275 (attached) Trucking as per Hall Inv. #H-201 (attached)	144.00 110.60 110.60 231.42	
	INSPECTION CHARGES:		
	For 8 tool joints @ 3.50 per joint	28.00	
•	RENTAL EQUIPMENT:		
1	EW 6 1/2" X 30' Non-Mag. Drill Collar, #817 - 24 days @ 63.00 per day	1,512.00	
1	5" Straight Directional Dyna-Drill, as per Dyna-Drill ticket #0478 (attached)	6,996.80	
2	7 7/8" Near Bit Roller Reamers, #18275, #17666, as per Grant Inv.	310.00	
	7 7/8" String Roller Reamer, #19455, as per Grant Inv.	155.00	
1	EW 2° Bent Sub, #EW 4981 ~ 4 days @ 15 day min.	90.00	
		-	

FORM D-1097

BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION Santa Fe, New Mexico Case No. 557/Exhibit No. DNU Submitted by Hearing Date



NO. C 9222

DATE

August 13, 1975

TICKET NO.

WT 775 D55

LOCATION:

MAIL PAYMENTS TO

EASTMAN WHIPSTOCK, INC. P.O. BOX 14609 HOUSTON, TEXAS 77021 U.S A.

CHARGE TO ●

• Geo Tech Petroleum Management Corporation (cont'd.)

Federal EA #1

TERMS: NET 10th PROX.

SERVICE CHARGE WILL BE MADE ON ALL PAST DUE INVOICES, AS OUTLINED IN OUR GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

	GENERAL	TERMS AND CONDITIO	NS.
	5340 8-43 SERVICE RENDERED	AMOUNT	
1	EW 4 1/2" Reg. Box X 4 1/2" Reg. Pin Sub, #6008 - 7 days @ 3.85 per day	26.95	افدا
1	EW 4 1/2" Reg. Box X 3 1/2" Reg. Pin Sub, #EW 5920 - 4 days @ 5 day min.	19.25	
1	EW Type "R" Single Shot Instrument complete with field equipment, as per RA #1121 (attached)	744.00	-
· 	SALES ITEMS:	·	
3	Sets of 3 Chert Cutters for Reamers, as per Grant Inv.	900.00	
2	7 7/8" Sealed Bearing Bits M44N, as per Dresser Inv. #67330-A (attached)	1,110.12	
.1	EW 4 1/2" Reg. Baffle Plate	13.25	
	Sub Total	\$ 18,701.99	
	4% New Mexico State Tax on 2,023.37	80.93	
	TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	\$ 18,782.92	
	New Mexico Vickers	<i>*</i>	•
	rlw		
3 - 1			

FORM D-1097

ENFORE THE 7
OH CONSERVATION COMPASSION
Came Fo, Now Mastro

EMPIRE ABO POOL

I. GAS-OIL RATIO COMPARISONS

Coso No. 55 11 Bender No DW-2
Submitted by ARCO

Housing Deto 2-24-76

			Gas-Oil Ratios	(MCF/BO)	eritativat karak kecambahan bahasan ba	LIANGER CONTRACTOR AND
WELL	JULY 1975	AUGUST 1975	SEPT. 1975	OCT. 1975	NOV. 1975	DEC. 1975
L-16	1.109	1.323	1.067	1,161	1.106	1.113 1
L-17	.818	1.031	.775	. 868	.814	.821
L-18	.842	1.056	800	.893	.839	.846
M-16	1.068	1.281	1.025	1,118	1.064	1.071
						<b>*</b> *
*Avg. o Above Wel	f ls .937	1,151	. 896	.991	. 936	.943
R.G.Cox EA Fed #1		60R-	.857	.862	.863	.861
,, =				••		**** .
**Avera	age Daily Oil	Rate (BOPD)	23.3	38.5	34.7	34.6
***Avg. Da	aily Oil Rate ucing Day (BO	per Actual PD)	35.0	38.5	37.1	41.3
Number	of actual pr	oducing days	20	31	28	26
Kumrer	OI accuma p			**		

\*Avg. = Total gas produced for the four wells divided by total oil produced.

\*\* = Total monthly production divided by the number of days in the month.

\*\*\* = Total monthly production divided by the number of actual producing days.

EXHIBIT NO. Page 1 of 2

# II. Oil API Gravity Comparison

A. Empire Abo Unit, nearest batteries to Cox E.A. Fed. No. 1:

Oil Gravity, OAPI

Battery M-14

43.5\*

Battery K-18

43.8\*

(\*Representative gravity for September 1975)

B. Cox E.A. Fed. No. 1

E.A. Fed. No. 1

43\*\*

(\*\*Data from USGS, "Well Completion or Recompletion Report and Log," Test date 9/15/75)

EXHIBIT NO. Page 2 of 2

# OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION P. O. BOX 2088 SANTA FE NEW MEXICO 87501

November 12, 1975

Summer G. Buell, Esq.
Attorney at Law
P. O. Box 2307
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Re: Application of Robert G. Cox Oil Conservation Commission Case 5571

Dear Sumner:

Enclosed are copies of the Subpoenas issued by the Oil Conservation Commission this date pursuant to your request of November 11, 1975. Both Atlantic Richfield Company and Amoco Production Company have agreed to accept service by mail and, therefore, we anticipate no problems in having the appearances and information you seek at the hearing on November 19, 1975.

I have also enclosed, for your files, copies of the Subpoenas previously issued at the request of Clarence Hinkle and Guy Euell.

It is the Commission's desire that all necessary data be present at the November 19 hearing so that we may resolve this controversy. Therefore, if we can be of further assistance, please advise.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. CARR General Counsel

WFC/dr Enc.

# OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION P. O. BOX 2088 SANTA FE NEW MEXICO 87501

November 12, 1975

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Guy Buell Amoco Production Company P. O. Box 3092 Houston, Texas 77001

Re: Case No. 5571, Application of Robert G. Cox to Amend Order

No. R-4561

Dear Guy:

Enclosed herewith you will find a Subpoena commanding the appearance of Dan Currens before the Commission on November 19, 1975.

It is my understanding that this should be directed to your attention and that Amoco Production Company will accept service by mail.

If you have any questions, please advise.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. CARR General Counsel

WFC/dr enc.

J. O. SETH (1863-1963)
A. K. MONTGOMERY
WM. FEDERICI
FRANK ANDREWS
FRED C. HANNAHS
SUMNER G. BUELL
SETH D. MONTGOMERY

JEFFREY R. BRANNEN JOHN BENNETT POUND GARY R. KILPATRIC

FRANK ANDREWS III

MONTGOMERY, FEDERICI, ANDREWS, HANNAHS & BUELL

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW 350 EAST PALACE AVENUE SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501

POST OFFICE BOX 2307 AREA CODE 505 TELEPHONE 982-9875

October 31, 1975

Guy Buell, Esq.
Amoco Production Company
Post Office Box 3092
Houston, Texas 77001

Re: Case No. 5571, Application of Robert G. Cox To Amend Order No. R-4561

CIL CONSCAVATORIO

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lase 55

Dear Guy:

I am returning to you copies of the two logs of Amoco's Diamond-Federal Gas Com. No. 1 Well to the base of the Abo. In light of the confused state of the present discovery in this case, and the subpoenas that have been issued, I cannot give you the assurance that I can deliver to Mr. Richard Stamets the entire Eastman file on the Cox Federal EA No. 1.

Neither my clients, nor any agent on their behalf, have examined the logs you have me, and when I am able to assure you that I can live up to our part of the agreement, or make some other arrangements, we may again request the logs and probably additional information.

Thank you for your courtesies in this matter, and if you have any questions, please contact me.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

s/SUMNER G. BUELL

SGB/vt #5086÷75-7

cc: Mr. Richard L. Stamets cc: Mr. William F. Carr C O P Y

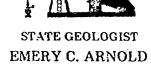
## OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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

87561

DIRECTOR
JOE D. RAMEY

LAND COMMISSIONER
PHIL R. LUCERO



October 31, 1975

Eastman Whipstock, Inc. P. O. Box 4609 Houston, Texas 77021

Attention: Mr. John Wilson

Dear Mr. Wilson:

On October 28, 1975, the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission issued subpoenas duce tecum to Mr. Edgar G. Meglasson and Mr. R. B. Vickers of Eastman Whipstock, Inc. ordering them to appear before the Commission on November 19, 1975. The subpoenas direct these individuals to bring with them and produce at the hearing all files and other data in their possession which relates to the directional drilling of the Robert G. Cox Federal "EA" Well No. 1 located in Section 12, Township 18 South, Range 27 East, Eddy County, New Mexico. Mr. Cox was also subpoenaed.

The Commission issued these subpoenas pursuant to requests by Atlantic Richfield Company and Amoco Production Company. I discussed the costs which Eastman would incur with Mr. Clarence Hinkle, attorney for Atlantic Richfield, and he asked that I have you discuss this matter with Mr. Hugh Christianson in Atlantic Richfield's Midland office.

If you have questions, feel free to call me at any time.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. CARR General Counsel

WFC/dr

# OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION P. O. BOX 2088 SANTA FE NEW MEXICO 87501

October 28, 1975

Clarence Hinkle, Esq. P. O. Box 10 Roswell, New Mexico 88201

Dear Mr. Hinkle:

Fursuant to your request for Atlantic Richfield Company and a similar request from Mr. Guy Buell for Amoco Production company, the Commission has issued subpoenas duce tecum to Edgar G. Meglasson and Mr. R. B. Vickers of Eastman Whip-wtock, Inc. and to Mr. Robert G. Cox ordering them to appear before the Commission on November 19, 1975. The subpoenas direct these individuals to bring with them and produce at the hearing files and other data in their possession which relates to the directional drilling of the Robert G. Cox Federal "EA" Well No. 1.

Eastman Whipstock, Inc., has raised certain questions concerning expenses they may incur in appearing at this hearing. I have referred them to Mr. Hugh Christianson with Atlantic Richfield in Midland.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. CARR General Counsel

WFC/ax

co: Mr. Guy Buell Mr. Sumner Buell October 28, 1975

Sheriff of Midland County Texas P. O. Box 2355 Midland, Texas 79701

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two subpoenss which the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission needs to have served on employees of Eastman Whipstock, Inc. at their office on West Highway 80 in Midland. Two copies of each are provided; one for service and one for return.

The charges for serving these subpoenss should be billed to the Commission and we will promptly remit.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM F. CARR Assistant Attorney General

WFC/dr enc.

#### NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

## FIELD TRIP REPORT

· *		DATE		
Name of Employee	W. A. Gressett			
Time of Departure_	9:00 A. M.	Time of Return	11:00 A. M.	
Miles Travelled				
	7	•		

In the space below please indicate purpose of trip and duties performed, listing wells or leases visited.

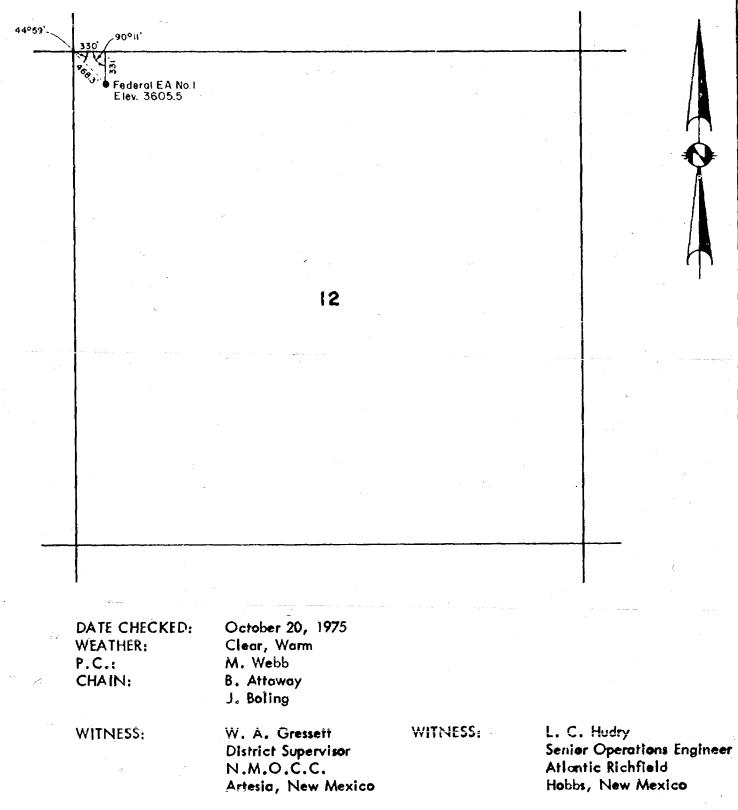
### FIELD TRIP:

Accompanied Mr. L. C. Hudry with Atlantic Richfield Company and Don Gordon with the U. S. G. S. to witness re-surveying the surface location on the Robert G. Cox Federal EA #1-D, 12-18-27.

Said well located 331/N & 330/W of 12-18-27.

Employer's Signature

District #II



WITNESS:

...

D. Gordon

Petroleum Engineering Technician

U.S.G.S.

Artesia, New Mexico

L.S. HO.676 NO. 1138 RECEIVED

OCT 2 1 1975

O. C. C.

HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT WAS MADE FROM NOTES TAKEN IN THE FIELD IN A BONA FIDE SURVEY WASE UNDER MY SUPERVISION, AND THE WHILE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST TO THE MOWLEDGE AND BELIEF

## ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY

Check made on Robert Cox, Federal EA Well No. 1 located 330 feet from the west line and 331 feet from the north line of Section 12, Township 18 South, Range 27 East, N.M.P.M., Eddy County, New Mex.

JOHN W WEST ENGINEERING COMPANY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS HOBBS, NEW MEXICO

Scale 1"=1000' Drawn by Beverly
Date October 20, 1975 Sheet 1 of 1 Sheets



500 Jefferson Building P.O. Box 3092 Houston, Texas 77001

**Amoco Production Company** 

COMM.

Guy Buell Attorney

October 14, 1975

Mr. Sumner Buell Attorney at Law 350 East Palace Street Santa Fe, NM 87501

Re: Case No. 5571, Application of Robert G. Cox to Amend Order No. R-4561

Dear Mr. Buell:

During the course of argument over the continuance of the above case, it was agreed that if Amoco would furnish your client with a copy of the log of Amoco's Diamond-Federal Gas Com. No. 1 well—to the base of the Abo--your client would authorize Eastman to release their file on the directional drilling of the Cox Federal 'EA' No. 1 to Mr. Richard Stamets of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission.

Pursuant to that agreement you will find enclosed a copy of the log requested by your client. (Actually copies of two logs, a dual lateral and a C&L-FDC) Would you please advise Eastman--with a copy of the letter to me--that they may furnish their file to Mr. Stamets.

Very truly yours,

Original signed by

Guy T. Buell

))TB:rh Enclosures

cc: Mr. Richard Stamets

MONTGOMERY, FEDERICI, ANDREWS, HANNAHS & BUELL

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

350 EAST PALACE AVENUE SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501

A. K. MONTGOMERY
WM. R. FEDERICI
FRANK ANDREWS
FRED C. HANNAHS
SUMNER G. BUELL
SETH D. MONTGOMERY
FRANK ANDREWS III
OWEN M. LOPEZ

J. O. SETH (1883-1963)

JEFFREY R. BRANNEN JOHN BENNETT POUND GARY R. KILPATRIC TELEPHONE 982-3875

October 10, 1975

Mr. Joe D. Ramey Executive Director New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission State Land Office Building Santa Fe, New Mexico OCT 1 O 1974

OIL CONSUMATION COMMISSION

POST OFFICE BOX 2307
AREA CODE 505

Re: Application No. 5571

Application of Robert G. Cox--directional drilling

Dear Mr. Ramey:

As you probably know, Applicant's testimony in this case was heard on October 8, 1975, before Mr. Stamets as the Examiner. At the close of Applicant's presentation, Aamco, represented by Mr. Guy Buell, asked that the matter be continued until the November 19th hearing. Because this is a well presently pumping for test purposes with a limited allowable, we opposed Mr. Guy Buell's request. After a short recess, Mr. Stamets announced that the matter would be continued and that he would recommend to the Commission that the No. 1 Federal EA Well be given a temporary allowable pending a decision of thirty-five (35) barrels per day.

Because this well is presently pumping for test purposes and additional testing is necessary to determine the capability of the well and hopefully additional reservoir characteristics, we respectfully request that the Commission grant us a temporary allowable of between 45 and 50 barrels per day. This additional allowable, over and above Mr. Stamets' recommendation, would give us a good deal of flexibility and hopefully, would provide additional information valuable to all persons concerned. If I can supply you with any additional information, please advise.

Very truly yours,

Succe-

SGB/vt #5086-75-6

cc: Mr. Richard L. Stamets

cc: Legal Division, New Mexico

Oil Conservation Commission

HAND DELIVERED

J. O. SETH (1883-1963)
A. K. MONTGOMERY
WM. FEDERICI
FRANK ANDREWS
FRED C. HANNAHS
SUMNER G. BUELL

JEFFREY R. BRANNEN JOHN BENNETT POUND GARY R. KILPATRIC

SETH D. MONTGOMERY

FRANK ANDREWS III OWEN M. LOPEZ MONTGOME FEDERICI, ANDREWS, HANNAHS & BUELL

A. ORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW 350 EAST PALACE AVENUE SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501

POST OFFICE BOX 2307 AREA CODE 505 TELEPHONE 982-3875

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ON CONSERVATION COMMISSION

October 10, 1975

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Application of Robert G. Cox--directional drilling

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Very truly yours,

Sum Buce

SGB/vt #5086-75-6

cc: Mr. Richard L. Stamets cc: Legal Sivision, New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission

HAND DELIVERED

O

P

J. O. SETH (1883-1963)

A. K. MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY, FEDERICI, ANDREWS, HANNAHS & BUELL

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
350 EAST PALACE AVENUE
SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO 87501

WM. FEDERICI FRANK ANDREWS FRED C. HANNAHS SUMNER G. BUELL SETH D. MONTGOMERY FRANK ANDREWS !!! OWEN M. LOPEZ

JEFFREY R. BRANNEN JOHN BENNETT POUND GARY R. KILPATRIC POST OFFICE BOX 2307 AREA CODE 505 TELEPHONE 982-3875

October 10, 1975

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OCTA 6 1974

TO THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

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Re: Application No. 5571

Application of Robert G. Cox--directional drilling

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SGB/vt #5086-75-6

c: Mr. Richard L. Stamets cc: Legal Division, New Mexico

011 Conservation Commission

Very truly yours,

O P

HAND DELIVERED

SEP 1 9 1975

OIL CONSERVATION COMM.
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BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

APPLICATION OF ROBERT G. COX FOR THE AMENDMENT OF ORDER NO. R-4561

Case No. <u>5571</u>

## APPLICATION

COMES NOW ROBERT G. COX, by and through his attorneys, and applies to the Commission for an Order amending Order No. R-4561, and in support of the Application, states:

- 1. Applicant is the authorized operator of the Federal "EA" Well No. 1, located 330 feet from the North Line and 330 feet from the West Line of Section 12, Township 18 South, Range 27 East, N.M.P.M., in the Empire-Abo field, in Eddy County, New Mexico.
- 2. On June 25, 1973, the Commission entered its Order No. R-4561 permitting the applicant to directionally drill its well and as a condition thereof the well was to be bottomed in the Empire-Abo pool at a point within 100 feet of the surface location of the well.
- 3. A further condition of the said Order was that a continuous multi-shot directional survey be made of the well from total depth to the whipstock point, with shots not more than 100 feet apart.
- 4. To require a continuous multi-shot directional survey at this time of the well is apt to endanger the producing capabilities of the well with a resulting loss of hydrocarbons.
- 5. That the well is presently bottomed within the exterior boundaries of the NW-1/4 of the NW-1/4 of Section 12, Township 18 South, Range 27 East, N.M.P.M. which is the acreage dedicated to this well.

WHEREFORE, Applicant asks that this matter be set before the Commission or one of its designated examiners, as the Commission may desire, and that Order R-4561 be amended to eliminate the requirement of a continuous multi-shot directional survey, and to permit the bottoming of the well at approximately 8 feet from the West Line and approximately 58 feet from the North Line of Section 12, Township 18 North, Range 27 East, N.M.P.M., Eddy County, New Mexico.

Respectfully submitted,

MONTGOMERY, FEDERICI, ANDREWS, HANNAHS

Attorneys for Appl Post Office Box

Santa Fe, New Mexico

87501

**DOCKET MAILED** 

Date 1/12/76

DOCKET MAILED

Detro 9/26/75

DOCKET MAILED

# ATWOOD, MALONE, MANN & COOTER

JEFF D. ATWOOD [1883-1960] ROSS L. MALONE [1910-1974]

OCT 3 - 1975

OIL CONSERVATION COMM.

Santa Fe

P. O. DRAWER 700 SECURITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201 [505] 622-6221

October 2, 1975

CHARLES F. MALONE
RUSSELL D. MANN
PAUL A. COOTER
BOB F. TURNER
ROBERT A. JOHNSON
JOHN W. BASSETT
ROBERT E. SABIN
RUFUS E. THOMPSON

RALPH D. SHAMAS

Mr. Joe Ramey Oil Conservation Commission State Land Office Building Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

RE: Examiner Hearing - October 8, 1975

Dear Mr. Ramey:

Please file the enclosed Entry of Appearance for Amoco Production Company in Case No. 5571.

Thank you and with regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

CFM:sgs Enclosure

Charles F. Malone

OCT 3 - 1975

BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Santa Fe STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION )
OF R. G. COX FOR AN AMENDMENT TO )
ORDER NO. R-4561, EMPIRE-ABO FOOL, )
EDDY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

Case No. 5571

## ENTRY OF APPEARANCE

The undersigned Atwood, Malone, Mann & Cooter of Roswell, New Mexico, hereby enter their appearance herein for the Applicant, Amoco Production Company, with Guy Buell, Esquire, of Houston, Texas.

ATWOOD, MALONE, MANN & COOTER

Attorneys for Amoco Production

Company

Post Office Drawer 700 Roswell, New Mexico 88201