CASE 6036: E.L.LATHAM, JR., &ROY G.BARTON JR., FOR CONFULSORY POOLING OF A STANDARD OR A NON-STANDARD OIL PRORATION UNIT & UNORTHODOX LOCATION OR 40-ACRE SPACING

Case Number

6036

Application

Transcripts.

Small Exhibits

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BEFORE THE NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION Santa Fe, New Mexico September 14, 1977

EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

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Application of Southern Union Supply
Co., for compulsory pooling, Lea County,)
New Mexico; and Application of E. L.
Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr.,
for compulsory pooling, Lea County,
New Mexico; and Application of E. L.
Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr.,
for compulsory pooling or in the
alternative 40-acre spacing, Lea County,)
New Mexico.

CASES
6035,
6017, and
6036
COMBOLIDATED

BEFORE: Richard L. Stamets, Examiner.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

APPEARANCES

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Santa Fe, New Mexico

For Southern Union Supply Company:

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Santa Fe, New Mexico

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Direct Examination by Mr. Caton

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MR. STAMETS: Call next case. Case 6035.

MS. TESCHENDORF: Case 6035, application of Southern Union Supply Company for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico.

MR. STAMETS: Call for appearances in this case?

MR. CATON: Byron Caton, Tansey, Rosebrough, Roberts

Gerding, Farmington, for Southern Union Supply Company.

MR. STEVENS: Don Stevens, attorney in Santa Fe, representing Latham and Barton.

Mr. Examiner, Latham and Barton have the two next cases which are in direct opposition to the case at hand.

We would suggest or ask that perhaps that the Commission might wish to consolidate these cases for the purpose of the hearing, only, or in the alternative if you don't wish to so consolidate them we might propose that our direct evidence in our two cases be considered in opposition to the case at hand.

MR. STAMETS: Is there any objection to consolidating these three cases?

MR. CATON: We have no objection -- we suggested it.

MR. STAMETS: Okay. Let's call Case 6017 and 6036,

please.

MS. TESCHENDORF: Case 6017, application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling. Lea County, New Mexico.

Case 6036, application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and

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Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling of a standard or a non-standard oil proration unit and an unorthodox location, or in the alternative, forty acre spacing, Lea County, New Mexico.

MR. STAMETS: These cases will be consolidated and separate orders may be issued or perhaps one order will suffice. That, I am sure, will make itself known.

MR. CATON: I have two witnesses I would like to have sworn.

(THEREUPON, the witnesses were sworn.)

MR. STAMETS: Will all of those who will be witnesses in this case please stand and be sworn at this time?

MR. CATON: Mr. Examiner, we will be introducing testimony regarding Case Number 6035 and in accordance with counsel's suggestion we would ask that this testimony be considered in opposition as to the other cases which have been consolidated.

ROY SHIROCK

was called as a witness by the applicant, and having been first duly sworn, testified upon his oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

Q. Would you state your name, please?

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A	r	Roy	Shire	ock	and	T	am	Chief	Geologist	for	Southern
Union	Gas	Comp	pany,	Dal	llas,	ī	'exa	15.			

- Mr. Shirock, have you testified before the Oil
 and Gas Commission previously?
 - A Yes, I have.
- Q Is your job involved, now, with Southern Union Supply Company, directly involved with the application that has been filed in this matter?
 - A. Yes.
- Q Are you generally familiar with the field in which this application is made?
- A. I am familiar area, the periphery of the area, of this forced pooling application that we are asking for on the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

MR. CATON: I would ask that Mr. Shirock's qualifications be accepted.

MR. STAMETS: They are.

- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Mr. Shirock, can you tell the Examiner what it is that Southern Union Supply Company wants in this case?
- A Southern Union Supply Company is seeking compulsory pool' ~ 'n the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, and to ask for a standard location on this particular eighty-

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acre drilling unit at the location of six hundred feet from the north line and eighteen hundred and fifty feet from the east line.

Also, as are asking for to be considered on the cost of drilling and the completing of this well and also we are asking for a risk factor of two hundred percent and also we are asking for one thousand dollars per month overhead expense for drilling a well and we are asking for one hundred dollars per month for administrative overhead to take care of this well.

Q All right, thank you. Now, counsel, would you agree that mutual attempts to pool have been made in these cases?

MR. STEVENS: That is so stipulated.

- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Mr. Shirock, would you refer to Exhibit One through Four -- are all of these exhibits prepared under your supervision and direction or by you?
 - A They are.
- Do these exhibits directly relate to your opinion
 as to the proper location of this particular well site?
- A They do.
- Q. Would you refer to Exhibit One and tell the hearing officer what that is?
- A. Exhibit One is a structure map contoured on top of the Pl zone or the Slaughter porosity. This map was

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contoured on an interval of ten feet and the scale of this map is one inch equals one thousand feet.

- Q Now, would you identify for the hearing officer the area for which we seek pooling, please?
- A. We seek pooling -- it is designated on this map by the hashered area of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30. It is so labeled as a pooling unit.
- Now, would you identify the location of the well
 site within that pooling unit, please?
- A. The location is six hundred feet from the north line and eighteen hundred and fifty feet from the east line.

All right. Is that a standard location?

- A. Yes, sir, that is a standard location according to the field rules of the Flying M Field which so designates the northeast -- excuse me -- the northwest or the southeast quarter-quarter section as a drilling unit on eighty acre spacing.
 - Q All right. The standard acreage is eighty acres?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q In that field?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q All right. Now, Mr. Shirock, would you describe Exhibit One and tell the Examiner what you find significant in that particular exhibit?

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A As I mentioned before Exhibit One is contoured on top of the Slaughter porosity zone. It is contoured on ten foot intervals.

This particular map shows an east-west trending nose through the pooling unit with some closure. This east-west nosing has a structure anomaly on it and the dip rate in this particular field in the area that we mapped here has a dip to the east of about one hundred and twenty feet per mile.

- Q Now, what is the significance of that structure?
- A. It is my opinion that the significance of this structure shows that the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 30 has similar geological characteristics and for this reason I believe that the north half should be pooled together for a well at a standard location.
- Q All right. Stepping down on the same exhibit, Mr. Shirock, would you state your opinion as to whether the structure in the south half would be structurally similar?
- A Yes, I do. The south half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 would have similar geological characteristics.
- Q Now, Mr. Shirock, would you tell the Hearing Examiner what other wells Southern Union Supply has in this immediate area?
- A. Southern Union Supply Company owns Section 19. It's a state lease. We drilled a number -- Southern Union Supply

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Company No. 1, Susco State of 7/7, this year, and it was completed as a San Andres produces.

Last week we completed -- we set pipe on the Susco No. 2, which is located nineteen eighty from the south an nineteen eighty from the east line of Section 19. Both of these wells are drilled on a standard location.

We plan a conservative approach in developing our acreage out in the area by development in eighty acre spacing on standard locations and our next location that we have determined would be the re-entry c? the BTA Oil Production No. 2, FMS, which is located approximately nineteen eighty from the west line and six hundred and sixty feet from the south line of Section 19.

- A. The San Andres, we plan to re-enter that well and also log it and if the logs show that a completion attempt is necessary at that time we will try to complete that well in the San Andres zone -- the San Andres-Slaughter zone.
- All right. Does Southern Union Supply Company have any interest in the land to the south of your proposed pooling unit, Mr. Shirock?
 - A You are talking about the north half?
 - Q Yes.
 - A Yes, we have approximately fifty percent of the

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southwest of the northeast quarter.

Q All right. Now, can you describe from the structure map the other wells that are in the immediate vicinity of Susco's proposed well?

- A. Would you --
- Q Would you describe the other wells that are in the immediate vicinity that are not Susco's wells?
- A. The other wells that are drilled in the immediate vicinity in Section 29, are the No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, McGuffin of Coastal States. Also, the No. 1, Nancy Trow and the No. 1, Flying M, and the No. 2, Nancy Trow, those wells are drilled in Section 29.

In Section 30, the Saxon Oil Company has the No. 1, Gregg Dodd, which is located in the northwest of the southeast quarter section of Section 30. Also, Section 30, Shell drilled a No. 1, Richardson and the No. 2, Richardson, which the number one did produce from the San Andres for a short time and it is now plugged and abandoned.

The No. 2, Richardson was a dry hole to the Bo Sea.

The Union Texas No. 1, McGuffin was drilled to the Bo Sea -- completed in the Bo Sea.

Q Mr. Shirock can you state as to whether the wells that you have described are all drilled -- original wells, have all been drilled on standard locations?

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- A. Yes, they have been.
- Are there any exceptions to that?
- A Yes, sir, the No. 2, McGuffin was drilled on an unorthodox location and approved by the New Mexico Oil Commission.

MR. STAMETS: That's the well drilled in the southwest quarter of Section 29?

- A That's correct.
- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) There is an order of the Commission?

MR. STAMETS: Well, as long as we are right there,
I am kind of confused on this. It is supposed to be eighty
acre spacing and yet in Section 29 I see a well on every
forty with the exception of the southwest of the southwest?

A Well, after reading many locations in the area the standard location was drilled first and they were all approved and at that time you can drill the other locations after the standard location is drilled and the allowable is counted on one eighty acre spacing.

MR. STAMETS: So, what we have is infill wells drilled in Section 29 in the southeast and the south half of the southwest of Section 20?

MR. CATON: With the exception of the one unorthodox location.

A They were all drilled at standard locations, first.

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MR. STAMETS: Okay.

A Even in Section 20 the Arco was drilled first at a standard location.

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Mr. Shirock, would you tell the Examiner what your conclusions -- what conclusions you would draw from Exhibit One as Susco's location of its well?

- A. My conclusion is that pooling of the north half of the northwest quarter would be applicable because it has similar structural conditions and also it would protect the correlative rights of the people in that particular eighty acre tract.
- Q Would, in your opinion, would that well location drain that entire eighty acres?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - A Now, can you tell me, go ahead --
- A It's our opinion that in this particular area that these wells on eighty acre spacing will produce somewhere in the neighborhood of eighty thousand barrels. On forty acre spacing it appears to us that the recovery would be somewhere in the neighborhood of forty-five thousand barrels.

With this difference in the magnitude and the drilling cost out there it seems only plausible that these wells should be developed on forty acre spacing to prevent excess wells being drilled and --

Q You said forty acre spacing, do you mean that?

A. Should be developed on eighty acre spacing, I am sorry.

- Q And what would the result be of development on forty acre spacing, Mr. Shirock?
- A Well, it is my opinion on forty acre spacing these wells would be excessive wells drilled in the immediate vicinity.
- Q All right. Now, let's refer to Exhibit Two, please.

 Mr. Shirock, can you tell the Hearing Examiner the interests
 that are involved in the proposed pooling?
- A The interest in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 is Southern Union Supply Company, approximately seventy-four point five percent of the working interest.

Roy Barton and his group approximatley twenty-three point five percent of the working interest.

- Would you tell the Examiner what Exhibit Two is,
 please?
- A Exhibit Two is an isopachous map or a thickness map of greater than seven percent porosity of the Slaughter zone above the oil-water contact. This is shown in footage.

It has been contoured with the other wells to indicate that we have an anomalous situation similar to our structural situation on Exhibit One.

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It is my thinking that drilling our Susco No. 1, Shell, et al, in the location as recommended would encounter about thirty-two feet of San Andres pay in the Slaughter zone having greater than seven percent porosity.

It is our opinion that this one well would effectively drain this eighty acres.

- Q All right. Are the structure lines or the contour lines that you have drawn seem to me to be strongly similar to the structural map. Do you attach any significance to that similarity, Mr. Shirock?
- A Well, I think in this particular field that probably structure and porosity are playing an important part in developing the field and we think that where you have an anomalous situation that you are going to have more porosity.
- Q Now, looking at the eighty acre acreage directly below the forced pooling area would you tell us what the conditions are in that particular area relating to porosity?
- A Well, it seems to me that the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 30 do have similar geological characteristics of structure and porosity.

It seems to me that a well in that area and at a standard location in the south would be much less attractive than a well in our present location.

Q. Would you refer to Exhibit Three, please? Would you explain to the Examiner what Exhibit Three is, please?

B

A Exhibit Three is an average daily production for June 1977 of wells around the periphery of the requested pooling unit.

However, our No. 1, Susco State, went on production on July 8th and the average production is from July the 8th through July the 31st for that particular well.

This well was contoured on twenty barrels of oil per day, producing. This shows -- indicates with this particular map -- shows that the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, the requested pooling unit has similar characteristics and that a well drilled at our requested location on eighty acre spacing should produce somewhere in the neighborhood of approximately eighty-two barrels of oil a day.

MR. STAMETS: Where was that well that was producing twenty barrels of oil a day, the location of it?

A Which well?

MR. CATON: Well, where is the well that was brought in that was --

MR. STAMETS: The original well?

A. Oh, the well that we just completed, the Susco No. 2?

MR. STAMETS: In the northwest southeast of Section

A. We just set pipe on that. The well, according to the electric log analysis and core analysis there the well

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1 appears similar to our No. 1. It is -- can I go back to
2 Exhibit One?

From the electric log on top of the Slaughter zone the datum is plus sixty-one which increases this nose effect to the north.

- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) What you are saying, Mr. Shirock, is that if that datum was incorporated into Exhibit Three and Exhibit One the nosing effect that you see up in Section 19 would be expanded?
- A. That's correct. And possibly that even the structural high anomaly would probably be expanded to go on up into Section 19, too.
- Q Now, is there a difference between the production that exhibit was used in this particular well and what you have actually produced on it?
 - A I don't understand your question.
- Q Well, you said that this exhibit that the Susco Well No. 2, was drawn in at twenty barrels, is that correct, or am I wrong?
- A. Yes, drawn in at about sixty-three barrels of oil per day. What I am saying is that the electric log and the core analysis looks similar to our No. 1 Susco so we anticipate that it will make similar production as the No. 1.
 - Q And what does the No. 1 make?
 - A Eighty-four barrels a day.

Q All right. Now, what are the conclusions you draw as to our proposed well location from Exhibit Three, please?

- A. Well, by Southern Union Supply Company taking a conservative approach in developing our acreage in Section 19 and the acreage in Section 30 on eighty acre spacing we think that the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 have similar characteristics on this particular map. And a well drilled at our location would produce somewhere in the neighborhood of eighty plus barrels per day.
 - Q Would you take a look at Exhibit Four, please?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Tell the examiner what that is?
- A Exhibit Four is a cross section labeled AA prime and it runs from the Shell Oil Company No. 1, Richardson on the east through the Union Texas No. 1, McGuffin and continues eastward through our proposed location of Southern Union Supply Company's Shell et al, No. 1, and on the east to Coastal States Gas Production Company McGuffin No. 4.
- Q Is the location of those wells by section as shown down in the lower left corner and would you describe to the Examiner the significance of that particular exhibit, please?
- A. We think that this particular exhibit is showing a thinning of the Pl Slaughter zone over to the east and also it is showing that the Pl Salughter zone is becoming structurally

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higher.

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Also, it shows that the perforations in the Coastal States well and the perforations over in the Shell Oil Company No. 1, Richardson are much higher.

With this information, data, it appears to me to prove that our structure map and porosity map are validated.

- This supports the previous conclusion that you have
 drawn?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Now, Mr. Shirock, in your opinion what would be the result of the joinder of the south half of this area of the field with wells in either of the north quarters?
 - A Would you rephrase the question?
- All right. What would be the result of the drilling in the south half of the area below the proposed pooling area?

 Do you think that would be a good well?
- A. My personal opinion is that I think that the south half of that quarter section has similar geological characteristics and I think a well drilled at the standard location would be a marginal economical well.
- What would be the result, then, of turning the
 proposed pooling acreages up on end and joining the north half
 with the south half for two proposed wells?
- A. It appears to me when you try to run the unit where the one unit would be the east half and the other one would be

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the west half that you are trying to average out the good with the poor and average out different geological similarities whereby they will average out.

When you do that you are not protecting the correlative rights of the people that have the structural high areas.

- Now, Mr. Shirock, in your opinion would the correlative rights of Southern Union Supply Company be protected by spacing which would, setting the eighty acre spacing units on end, be protected in this case?
- A. No, I don't think so. I think it should be run east and west in this particular instance.
- © Do you have an opinion as to whether a well in the north half of the Susco proposed well would drain the acreage, the eighty acres?
- A. It is my opinion that that one well would drain that eighty acres.
- Now, Southern Union is asking for a risk factor to be established in this case. I don't think we are in disagreement on that, are we, Mr. Stevens? Are we both asking for the same risk?

MR. STEVENS: Not by any means.

((Mr. Caton continuing.) Okay. I thought I read two hundred percent. Would you tell us your opinion as to what risk factor should be established in this case?

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	A.	I	think	A	risk	factor	of	two	hundred	percent	should
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- And on what do you base that, Mr. Shirock?
- Well, I base that particular thing on that that is the maximum amount the Commission will let us obtain on our investment and also that we do have risk anytime we do drill a well.
- All right. Mr. Shirock, you are asking that Southern Q Union Supply be appointed operator of this particular field?
 - That's correct.
- Do you have a recommendation as to the cost of that?
- Yes, sir. My recommendation for the cost of drilling the Shell and others is two hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars.
- Now, that's your estimate of the cost of the well, is it not?
- That's correct. That's the cost of the completed well.
- Now, is that estimate supported by recent data in the completion of the wells that just have been done out there?
- Yes, sir. I have an exhibit here which indicates or shows that drilling our Susco No. 1, State which is located six hundred sixty feet from the south line and six sixty from

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the west line of Section 19, Township 9 South, Range 33 Fast, we estimate the cost at one hundred seventy-four thousand seven hundred and five dollars and the actual cost of drilling this particular well was one hundred and ninety-eight thousand and thirty-six dollars.

Also I might mention that our cost in drilling the Shell well on a footage rate will be nine dollars and twentyfive cents. That's the same price that they charged us in drilling the Susco No. 2.

I think that is the difference to where the two hundred and seventeen thousand from the one hundred and ninety-eight thousand in drilling the first well.

Now, do you have a recommendation as to a monthly cost for during the drilling time, Mr. Shirock.

Yes, sir. It is my recommendation that our administrative overhead fee be based on one thousand dollars per month for drilling and completing the well or any workover.

And as for operation, what is your recommendation?

My recommendation is for administrative overhead and is one hundred dollars per month with pumping to be billed directly to the individual companies at whatever rate that would be.

MR. CATON: We will offer Exhibits One through Five. MR. STAMETS: Any objection? They will be admitted.

Page.

MR. CATON: That completes our direction chamination, Mr. Stamets.

MR. STAMETS: Are there any questions of the witness?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, Mr. Examiner.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

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0. Mr. Shirock, I believe that you testified and please correct me if I say that you testified to something that is erroneous --

I believe that you testified that you consider that there are similar geological conditions in the north half of the northeast quarter.

Could you state why Southern Union Supply Company staked this location eighteen hundred fifty feet from the east as opposed to nineteen hundred and eighty feet which would be in the center of the northwest-northeast?

- A At the time we staked the location we owned that particular lease that this location was staked on.
- Q Now, you are proposing to force pool it. With these new conditions in mind would you object to it being staked nineteen eighty from the east as opposed to the eighteen fifty?
 - A. I think we staked the location at a good point.

 MR. STAMETS: I missed your answer to the first

question and I wish that you would repeat it. I don't remember the question --

MR. STEVENS: Why it was staked eighteen hundred and fifty feet from the line.

- A Yes, because we owned that particular lease at that time and we owned all of the leases now but at that particular time when we staked that particular location we didn't know for sure if we was going to get the lease that would have the center point of nineteen eighty and six sixty.
- A Well, I think geologically we staked the location in the best point available that we think is a legal, standard, location.
- Q If you had the opportunity disregarding the field rules and any other Southern Union wells in the area would you, concerned solely with geology and not with correlative rights --
- A May we shut the door, Mr. Examiner, I can barely understand him --

Would you repeat your question?

Q Sure, if you had the opportunity to stake that location again solely based upon geological and reservoir conditions as opposed to the correlative rights of any other

wells Southern Union might have in the area would you stake it further east? This is a hypothetical question, of course, of an expert witness.

A Well, probably if we didn't have to worry about landowners or the New Mexico Commission, I would probably overlay both the porosity map and the structure map and at those points I would probably stake my location that-a-way.

But as this shows or indicates that these maps are made solely on the information that is available to us at that time.

- Q If you did overlay those two where would you stake your location, at the present location or further to the east or further to the west?
 - A I can't move it.
 - Q If you could, hypothetically, I am asking?
- A Well, that's a hypothetical question and you asked me a hypothetical question, and I would probably might probably want to drill it in the center of the eighty acres.
- Q You don't consider the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter to be a superior location geologically and reservoir-wise to the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter?

MR. CATON: Are you disregarding correlative rights, again?

MR. STEVENS: I am speaking strictly of geology.

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A T think that that particular location will make a good well. I think that our Southern Union Supply Company's location is going to make a good well. I think that one well up in that area will drain the whole eighty acres.

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Q Do you consider the wells drilled in 29 should not have been drilled off of the standard locations?

These wells are drilled mainly on forty acre spacing as opposed to eighty acre spacing.

A Well, I can't -- the thing about it is that each one of these wells in Section 29, I am talking now about the wells that I have -- where I have datum points on it and I know about those wells.

These wells were drilled, the first well in each location was drilled on a standard location.

Q Do you consider the alternate wells that were not drilled on standard locations to be unnecessary wells to be drilled?

- A I can't say for other companies.
- Ω Can you say from your own geological opinion?
- A. Our own geological thing, what our company is doing is to take a conservative approach in developing our acreage out there which is in Section 19 and the acreage that we have in Section 30, or the northwest quarter of Section 30.
- Ω You will not state any opinion as to the geological merits of alternate locations in Section 29, is that correct?

A Well, I think that your alternate locations, and I just mentioned, that without your well in the northeast of the northeast, I said, I thought that it would make a good oil well. But I also mentioned, I think, that our well over there, the Susco's Shell and others, would make a good well and drain the whole eighty acres.

- Mr. Shirock, I am not trying to badger you -MR. CATON: Will you let him finish the answer?
 MR. STEVENS: Sure, excuse me.
- A What I am trying to do is develop this area on a logical manner in which the New Mexico Oil Commission in its wisdom suggested eighty acre spacing out there and our company, you know, Southern Union goes by the conservative approach on anything.
- Q Do you consider that Section 29 was developed illogically?
- A I can't come back and say what other people done.

 I didn't have any control over that.
- O Do you consider that a well that would be drilled in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter would better recover the oil under solely the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter better than a well to be drilled in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter? Being concerned solely with correlative rights of the owners under the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?

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A I think that a well in that -- are you talking about this forty acres, is that correct?

Q Yes, sir.

A I think that a well in that particular location would make a good well. The thing about it is that we don't have forty acre spacing out there to begin with.

So, what the next best thing to do or the best thing to do is drill a well which is our Susco well and try to drain that whole eighty acres on a conservative approach.

Q If this Commission approved forty acre spacing in this field or granted an unorthodox location in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter do you think that that well drilled in the northeast quarter under the approval of this Commission would better protect the correlative rights of the owners of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter than a well drilled in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter?

A Are you talking about a well in this forty acre spacing as compared to a well over here in this forty acre spacing, is that correct?

Q Yes, sir, and I am being concerned solely with correlative rights of the owners under the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter.

A. What I am trying to do is protect the correlative rights on the whole eighty acre spacing because we don't have

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forty acre spacing.

O I know. I asked you a hypothetical question. If the Commission granted either forty acre spacing in this field or granted an unorthodox location whereby a well could be drilled in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter do you consider a well drilled in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter would better protect the rights of the parties underlying the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter than a well drill in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter?

- A Well, the smaller the spacing the better protection correlative rights and the landowners will have or the people will have but sometimes it becomes illogical to do that.
- Mr. Shirock, you show an isopach map greater than seven percent porosity in Exhibit Number Two. Do you consider that the porosity is the determinate as to the amount of oil recoverable under any particular well site?
- A Well, that and permeability. The thing about it I can't map permeability.
 - Q It is impossible to map permeability?
 - A Well, I can't. Maybe other people can.
- On This twenty-five feet in the southeast of the northeast of 19 for the Shell stake -- that well is a dry hole -- does that tend to suggest that the porosity is not a very good determinate of the ultimate productivity of any well?

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I think that that particular well had the porosity and the porosity is there and the thing about it is that my thinking of that particular well is that it might have been -- excuse me, I think I am talking about the wrong well. Would you tell me --

The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 19, the Shell No. 1, State well --

Excuse me. I was looking at a different well. I have that particular area mapped up there at twenty-three 10 feet of porosity in that particular area. I think that at 11 that time when that well was drilled is that possibly they might not have had a good completion job or something of that sort.

I cannot tell you what the situation is. The only thing I can tell you is what we are planning to do if the Susco No. 2 comes in similar as to the Susco No. 1 and that I will recommend to management that we drill the southwest -I mean the southeast of the northeast quarter at a standard location.

How about the well in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30, that well shows twenty-four feet of porosity and a plugged producer and do you know why it was plugged?

Which?

The well in the southwest quarter of the northeast

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quarter of Section 30, the BTA well?

A The BTA well did produce in the Bo Sea and it is my understanding that they did come up and completed that well in the San Andres-Slaughter zone. They completed it for a small producer.

It is now plugged and I couldn't tell you why. I am sure that it was uneconomical.

Q This twenty-four feet porosity that you show, then, apparently doesn't affect that well in a positive sense, is that a fair statement?

MR. CATON: To clarify it, isn't that well at a different depth?

A This well is here but they did come back and try to complete in the San Andres, is my understanding, is that not right?

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) That's my understanding, yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir.

O Phrased another way, is porosity very determinative or is it permeability that is determinative in this field?

A It is my understanding that the San Andres in this particular field, area, Section 19 where we drilled our well, that the porosity factor is one factor for completion in the area and that some people map porosity less than six percent. We happen to think it is seven percent that you have got. We

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think that in this particular area we have got from fifteen to twenty feet greater than seven percent porosity and we have other porosities in there of six and five and that these other porosities will contribute to the production of seven percent.

It is our contention that you have to have seven percent porosity to produce in the area.

Coring the Susco No. 2 and, again, getting the core description over the telephone my understanding is that the core is fractured, vertically fractured, for additional permeability.

I know in our core analysis that some feet had quite a bit more permeability than other footage in the area and I attribute this to fracturing in the area.

Are you familiar with the well in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 29, the No. 1, McGuffin which shows twenty feet of porosity?

MR. CATON: The No. 1, McGuffin?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

A Yes, sir, I am familiar with the well as far as looking at the logs.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Do you know what it has produced?

A. I don't know the cumulative production, sure don't.

I can give you the daily production.

A

You contoured your Exhibit Three according to your legend as to average daily production after June of 1977.

I note in the southeast quarter of Section 19 you have one well which shows eighty-four barrels a day production and yet north of that well, between there and the dry hole you have a contour line showing one hundred twenty barrels of oil per day. What is the basis for that?

A The basis for that particular contour if you will notice to the north it is dotted there and the basis of putting that contour in is the same thing -- you have the basis for the one hundred and twenty contour down at the bottom. We could have left that --

Q Just above the Susco No. 1 the lines aren't dotted and yet they go up to one hundred and twenty barrels a day and between there and the Shell dry hole to the north could you give me the basis for drawing in that one hundred and twenty?

A I disagree with you there, sir. They are dotted from the barrels of oil per day all of the way wer to the No. 3, Arco.

Q I am speaking of one inch north of your Susco State
No. 1, north on the map and that line is not dotted and I am
wondering what is the basis for the one hundred and twenty
barrels a day that you have there?

A. It was my determinate at that time that that particular area could have a well that would make one hundred and twenty

barrels. Can you say that it doesn't?

Q No, sir, I can't say it. But I can't see why you did it and I am asking you if you can give me a reason why you did it because nothing on this map apparently shows a reason.

A Well, the thing about it is that this particular well come in, our Susco No. 1, and we potentialed that well for one hundred and sixty barrels a day, of oil per day, and thirty-three barrels of water per day.

And you consider that you are going to make more to the north of that location although you have no evidence to justify that?

A The only evidence that I have at this time is the Susco No. 2. I am certainly optomistic about it.

Q Are the electric logs very definitive of what you are going to make out of a well in this field?

A. Well, from the electric logs we do, in this particular area, we were on a stand of logs where we could get a movable oil plot. The movable oil plot was similar to the movable oil plot in the Susco No. 1. And using similarities we think that well will be similar to our Susco No. 1.

So, basically you are basing it on those two wells, alone, is that correct?

A That's correct. Areo now is drilling their No. 3.

I am sure that the rig that drilled our No 2 moved over to dril

their No. 3, Flying M. I am sure as soon as that is down we will have additional information up there.

- Q. The well in the southeast of the southeast of 19 shows eighty-four barrels a day. The well in the southwest-northeast of Section 30 is a plugged producer and do you know how much it produced before it was plugged?
 - A. Which, the BTA well?
 - Q Yes, sir.
 - A I have no idea.
- Q Between those two wells you show contour lines from eighty-four up to one hundred and one twenty. You pull those contour lines over into the northeast guarter of the northwest quarter of Section 30.

I see nothing over there to justify that. Could you explain why it was done?

A Well, if you continue contouring on the basis that
for these wells are producing, the No. 4, McGuffin, is
producing ninety-five barrels a day and the Arco No. 2 is
producing ninety-one barrels a day and our well is producing
eighty-four barrels a day and you continue with the same contour
interval in contouring this thing why you come out with a
hundred up to one hundred and twenty barrels.

Q Would you have to draw that contour line between the well in the southeast-southeast of 19 and the well in the northwest-northwest of 29 to properly do contouring? I can't imagine why you draw it to the west?

A You went too fast for me, mister. You are either going to have to backtrack or come over here and show me.

- Q I'll be glad to backtrack. The well in the southeast southeast of 19 is your well?
 - A. Okay.

O The well in the northwest-northwest of 29 is a well making ninety-five barrels a day.

No well to the west or south of those two locations makes more than twenty-six point seven barrels a day. Can you explain how you justify putting one hundred to one hundred twenty or eighty or sixty or forty barrels a day west of the line drawn between your Susco No. 1 and the No. 4, McGuffin?

- A Would you please come and show me. I lost you, sir?
- Q Surely, I'll be happy to. This well shows eightyfour barrels a day and this well shows ninety-five barrels
 of oil a day. No wells west of there show any production.
 No wells south of there show any production except in the
 southwest-northwest of 29 and the northwest of the southwest
 of 29 which have seven point four and twenty-six point two
 barrels a day and the well in the northwest-southeast of 30
 shows four point four barrels a day. How can you justify a
 line greater than perhaps twenty-six point two barrels a day
 between the location of the southeast-southeast of 19 and
 the northwest-northwest of 29?

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A Well, the way I am suggesting is that this is the way I contoured it. You can have other people contour it anyway they want to.

- Q It's just your opinion, though?
- A It's my opinion.
- Q You have no basis for your opinion that you are showing on this map?
- A My basis is that the contour interval is twenty
 barrels of oil per day and we used the same contour interval
 and the same equal distant spacing and equal distant contouring
 is the same thing.
- 0. I want to come back to this again and I am sorry to have to keep reiterating this but how did you go upward from eighty-four barrels a day in a southeast direction from your Susco No. 1 to one hundred and one hundred twenty barrels a day?
 - A. I am optimistic.
- Q I believe you are. What is the basis of your statement regarding Exhibit Four that you have pay thinning to the east?
- A. The basis is the Slaughter porosity zone is thinning to the east according to the electric log analysis -- I am sorry thinning to the west.
 - The Slaughter zone is thinning to the west?
 - A. To the west.

	Q To the West, okay, sir. Therefore, would it b
	a fair presumption to state that the further west you go
,	the poorer wells you might get from east to west on your
	cross section?

A. Well, that's an assumption between the Coastal States

No. 4 and the Shell because the Coastal is still producing

and the Shell didn't produce very long.

So, my contention is that with this particular thing with the thinning of the Slaughter zone I think we are going to get greater area of porosity.

- Q Is that evidenced in those wells to the west on your cross section?
- A Well, it seems like the Shell Richardson going back to the porosity map, Exhibit Two, and the Shell well was completed there and it shows that they had nine feet of --

MR. STAMETS: Which Shell well? When I start reading this transcript --

A The Shell No. 1, Richardson -
MR. STEVENS: Northwest-northwest of 30.

MR. STAMETS: Northwest-northwest of 30, okay.

A Are you located?

MR. STAMETS: I am located.

A. Okay. You are having the same problem that I am.

The Shell Oil Company's No. 1, Richardson over there the way

I see the electric log and the way I interpret the electric log

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1 had nine feet of porosity, greater than seven percent. The Union Texas well up there which never was tested and I don't have any idea. There was no drill stem test. There was one drill stem test made from forty-three hundred to forty-four thirty-eight and they recovered thirty feet of slightly oil cut mud plus five hundred and ten feet of water cut mud.

I think that this particular well had twenty-one feet of porosity over here. I think that possibly that the permeability can come into play over here.

- How, then, can you support your statement that you think that porosity will improve to the west?
 - West of what?
- To the west of your north half northeast of Section 30 based on your cross section, Exhibit Number Four?
- Well, again, when you come into contouring the thing with our Susco well up there, the Number Two Exhibit, and I have got that contoured at thirty feet. The electric log shows in that exhibit twenty-six feet of pay greater than seven percent porosity.

So, when you take similar characteristics where you have got one similarity here and this was my interpretation of the field and that is the way I interpreted it here.

- Yet, that well didn't recover any oil on the drill stem tests?
 - We didn't take a drill stem test on the No. 2.

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northeast	- n(orti	west.								

- A The Union Texas No. 1, McGuffin?
- Q Yes, sir.

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A. My understanding on a drill stem test from fortythree hundred to forty-four thirty-eight which covered the
whole Slaughter zone they recovered thirty feet of slightly
cut oil-cut mud plus five hundred and ten feet of sulfa water
cut mud.

It is my understanding from this type of a drill stem test that certainly didn't show very much permeability.

- Q So, really, the determinative factor may be permeability to the west as opposed to porosity?
- A Well, it could be from the Union Texas well, it could be.
 - Q What traps this oil?
- A. In this field, it is my understanding what traps this oil is up-dip determination of porosity and permeability.
- Q Which way is up-dip from the common corner of 19, 20, 29, and 30?
 - A I would say up-dip would be to the west.
- Q On that basis, then, you would say you would tend to have a greater chance of drilling a dry hole the farther west you went from that common corner?
 - A. I think probably the risk would probably be higher

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and I think you have got to remember that my recommendation to management that we re-enter the BTA No. 2, FMS which is in the southeast of the southwest of Section 19.

- Q If the risk would be higher going west the risk, conversely, would be less going east from your location in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of 30, the subject of this hearing --
 - A What about the subject?
- A The subject well is your Susco staked location in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter would it be riskier going east from that location or would it be riskier going west from the common corner of 19, 20, 29, and 30?
- A I think you would have an analogous situation there but that is that is the way I have interpreted the geology there.
- Q Did I understand your statement that it would be less risky going east?
- A No, I didn't say that. I said that this is the way that I interpreted it -- interpreted the geology in this particular area and I think the Susco well that we propose I think it will be a good well.

I think that the well that you suggested over there in the northeast of the northeast, I think, is going to be a good well, too, but I think that the Southern Union's well is going to be a good well.

What I am trying to do is put this thing on an eighty acre spacing and get a unit where we could drill one well that has similar geological characteristics whereby that one well will recover all of the oil on the eighty acre spacing.

- O Do you thing that that well in the northwest of the northeast will recover more oil out from the northeast-northeast than the wells in the southeast-southeast 19, southwest-southwest 20, northwest-northwest 29, the three wells?
- A. You went too fast for me. Are you talking about this well, the No. 2, Flying M and the Susco No. 1, and the No. 4, McGuffin, is that correct?
 - A Yes, sir.

Now, you say that these wells will recover more oil than these wells over here?

- Q No, sir, I asked you if it would recover more of the oil out from under the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30 than a well drilled in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30?
- A Well, I think if you drilled one on eighty acre spacing I think that you are going to recover more oil than if you drilled one on forty acre spacing.
- Q. Will you answer the question that I asked you, though will a well drilled on the northeast

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quarter recover more oil out from under the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter than a well drilled in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter?

- A I would probably have to grant that to you.
- Q All right. Mr. Shirock, you asked for two hundred percent risk factor on this and would you call this a field well?
 - A I would call it a field development well, yes, sir.
- Q. How much of a risk factor would you give to a wildcat well drilled, let's say, perhaps DeBaca County, New Mexico?
 - A I would probably ask for quite a bit.
- Q The Commission has empowered only two hundred percent and would you consider that the two hundred percent should be the same for a well drilled in this location as a well drilled in DeBaca County?
- A. I don't think the question is similar. I don't think the two things are comparable.
 - Q You won't attempt to answer it then?
- A. No, sir, because I don't think it is comparable about drilling this well and one in DeBaca. The only thing is that you can put your money into banking and earn a one hundred percent with no risk on it, and don't have any risk at all, and you know if you are going to drill a well that you are going to have risk.
 - Q What is the chance of this well making oil in your

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opinion?

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- At our proposed location? A.
- Q. Yes, sir.
- I think it will be a well.
- If you had to evaluate this and I understand as an expert geologist you have to evaluate the risk factor in drilling wells all of the time, what would you say the risk factor would be on a one to ten basis that this well will hit, on a percentage basis, or any other formula that you normally use in your operation in evaluating a risk of completing a well in a field or completing a commercial producer, or whatever you use --12

MR. CATON: Mr. Hearing Officer, I object to the question. I don't think that is really relevant to establish a risk percentage in this particular case.

MR. STAMETS: I think the question is a valid question and the Examiner would have to weigh the impact of the question on risk factors and whether or not that is something which should be considered and I will allow the question to be answered.

Can I make a statement concerning this before I answer the question?

MR. CATON: Well, why don't you answer the question, first, and I will give you a chance to --

Well, my statement was that I think -- well, I think

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it has probably a fifty-fifty chance of making a well.

- Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) When you say making a well is that making any oil?
 - A. I am talking about a commercial producer.
 - Q Fifty-fifty chance of commercial production?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q On that basis, then, two hundred percent if the well costs two hundred thousand dollars you will recover six hundred thousand dollars? That is what your two hundred percent will allow you to recover.

Shouldn't you recover only four hundred thousand dollars presuming my figures are correct for purposes here?

- A Apparently, I don't understand the risk factor. My understanding was that we returned two times the -- at two hundred percent you would return four hundred if the cost was two hundred thousand.
- Q I think it would be -- I think it would be two times the cost -- it would be two hundred in addition to the cost.
 - MR. STAMETS: That is a correct interpretation --
 - Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) On that basis then --
- A. Well, I misinterpreted the risk factor, then. My understanding of the risk factor is that at two hundred percent you would return two times your drilling cost on the thing which would be -- plus your operating cost and everything like

that which would be if it was two hundred thousand dollars it would be four hundred thousand dollars. I am mistaken there.

- Q With that in mind you would ask for a risk factor of one hundred percent based on your present understanding of the risk factor?
 - A Would that give us two times our cost?
 - Q I think so and I'll look around here --
 - A. Yes.

MR. STEVENS: All right, sir, and we have no further questions on cross examination.

MR. CATON: We have a couple of questions --

MR. STAMETS: I have some, too.

MR. CATON: Why don't you go ahead, first --

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

On Exhibit Three, the highest daily rate of production

I see is ninety-five barrels and I know Mr. Stevens covered

this a little bit but with ninety-five barrels being the

highest figure that you have shown what justification do you

have for putting on rates up to one hundred and twenty barrels?

A Well, first, the justification is that these wells

I peak are greater than that they are producing now. For

example, our No. 1, Susco I peaked for one hundred and sixty

barrels plus thirty-thros barrels of water in the No. 4.

- Q Well, I understand that from your earlier answers. Let me get to the point. What basis, then, are you trying to show with this map, what the initial potential is going to be or what the sustained rate of production might be?
- A This particular map was developed to show three maps that have similar characteristics to show that the north eighty acres is the one, the north half, is the unit that should be put together.

MR. CATON: Roy, I don't think you understood his question.

If I may, Mr. Examiner, he wanted to know if the lines that you have contoured on production relate to an initial production or production overall --

A He asked me why did I go up to one hundred and twenty barrels. I was trying to explain to him that the main reason I went up to one hundred and twenty barrels of oil — I peak these wells for more than one hundred and twenty barrels from what I contoured there. It continues to keep an equal distant amount of contouring. I could have stopped the thing at eighty and then you would have asked me why didn't I fill in all of this space.

MR. CATON: All right. What you have done is that you have looked at the initial production of these wells and

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you concluded from your study of the history of the production of the wells -- you have made certain conclusions and you have drawn them into that Exhibit Three, am I right?

A That's correct.

MR. CATON: And that exhibit would demonstrate the production of these wells over an extended period of time, is that correct?

A Right.

MR. CATON: Does that answer your question, Mr. Examiner?

MR. STAMETS: The total answer, I think, did that.

- Q (Mr. Stamets continuing.) On Exhibit Number One, the well that you indicated that you were going to re-enter is the Shell well in the northeast quarter of Section 19?
- A No, sir, the one that we -- the BTA Well, No. 2

 FMS which is in the southeast of the southwest of Section 19.
- Q Okay. I got that right. I got confused later in the testimony, then, what was going to be re-entered.
- A This is a recommendation that I put together to management.
- Q Okay. How deep is the San Andres formation in that area?
- A. We drill these wells to a total depth of about forty-five hundred feet. The rate of dip in this area is about one hundred and twenty feet per mile to the east.

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Q Does this particular pool in your opinion lend itself to secondary recovery?

A. I think these particular wells are -- the reservoir drive for these particular wells are solution gas and water drive.

Q Well, then, getting back to my question, in your opinion does this field lend itself to secondary recovery?

A Yes, sir.

Q In your opinion will a second well have to be drilled on all of these eighties to install an effective secondary recovery operation in this pool?

A I think that is getting out of my field a little bit because I am sure that from my idea of water flooding this particular area and some petroleum engineer's idea of water floording the area would be different.

Q That's outside your area of expertise?

A. Well, I can give you an opinion but I don't know whether it would mean much or not.

Q If that's the way you fell, then, I don't want to get it into the record.

A. Okay.

MR. STAMETS: That's all I have. Mr. Caton, do you have a little on redirect?

MR. CATON: Yes, I do.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

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Mr. Shirock, you were asked if drilling in the
 northeast-northeast would better drain that or protect the
 correlative rights of the people in that section.

What would be the effect of correlative rights of those persons in the northeast of the northeast if an upright spacing unit is drilled on an unorthodox location as proposed by the Barton group?

- A. Well, their correlative rights would not be protected either, on the northeast of the northeast is the way I see it.
- Q Would the total effect of drilling in the unorthodox location in the northeast on an upright spacing damage Susco's correlative rights in the northeast of the northeast, in your opinion?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q What would be the ultimate result of such a well in terms of production as it relates to Susco's interest?
- A. My thinking on there is if you come back through with the question --
- Q What would be the ultimate result in terms of recovery based on Susco's interest in the northeast of the northeast if that well as proposed by the Barton interest is drilled, what would be the ultimate result in the amount of

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oil that would be recovered and attributable to Susco's interest?

- Well, my thinking of the well is that nature of forty acre spacing would recover somewhere in the neighborhood of forty to forty-five thousand barrels and Southern Union Supply Company would own about fifty percent of it.
- Would the ultimate result be that Southern Union Supply Company's interest in that area would be averaged out with the lower forty?
 - Yes, sir.
- What affect would that have on Southern Union's interest, Mr. Shirock?
- It lowers our interest in the amount of oil we would recover.
- All right. Now, can you tell the hearing officer what you feel the significance structurally similar areas that you have found in both the north half and the south half of the proposed pooling unit, Susco's proposed pooling unit, and a unit that would be made up of the half that is directly south of the proposed pooling unit?
- It is my opinion that the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 has the same geological characteristics of structure, of porosity, and also probably barrels of oil production -- average barrels of oil production made in this 25 particular north half, has similar characteristics, and this

unit should be putting together for drilling the proposed Susco well.

Now, the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 would be another unit that does have similar geological characteristics on this thing. I think if a well was drilled in a standard location would be much less attractive than our proposed well.

- Now, Mr. Shirock, as a matter of fact does it make much difference to Southern Union Supply whether this well is drilled at a central location as expressed by counsel or in the unorthodox location or in the standard location so long as the pooling unit is laid down? Does it make any difference?
- A. Well, we would certainly object to the Commission about if the unit is running north and south of drilling an unorthodox location.
- Q. But if the unit is laid over as we have proposed do you have any objection or do you have any particular desires other than compliance and a conservative development of this field with any location of the well other than the standard location?
- A. We are just trying to develop the field on a conservative approach and want to stay with a standard location.

MR. CATON: I have nothing further.

MR. STAMETS: Any other questions of the witness.

If there are no other questions we will take about a fifteen minute recess.

(THEREUPON, the hearing was in recess and the witness excused.)

MR. STAMETS: The hearing will please come to order.

Mr. Stevens are you ready?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, Mr. Examiner, and with your leave
I would like to make a very short introductory statement.

MR. STAMETS: Go ahead.

MR. STEVENS: Basically, Mr. Examiner, the applicans herein have two cases applied for. One, is a froced pooling of an eighty acre tract northeast of the northeast of Section 30 and a well to be drilled in a location in the southeast of the northeast and that is 6017 and that includes the usual charges for supervision and risk and so forth.

They also have case 6036 which has some alternatives.

One, is forced pooling of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30 with an unorthodox location to be drilled within two hundred feet of the center of the northeast-northeast of Section 30 and a well, again, to be located within two hundred feet of the northeast-northeast.

Further, another option we ask the Commission to respace the pool on forty acre spacing as opposed to the eighty acre spacing as much of the pool already is.

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There are many options and alternatives here.

The applicants, however, assert Case 6017, the forced pooling of the east half of the northeast as well as the southeast of the northeast only as opposed to Southern Union Supply's request for the north half of the northeast and a well drilled in the northwest of the northeast.

The applicants herein prefer a second application for reasons which will be brought out.

With that, I will begin.

JACK ALLEN

was called as a witness by the applicants, and having been first duly sworn, testified upon his oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

- Q State your name, residence, your occupation, and your relationship to the applicants herein?
- A. My name is Jack Allen and I am a consulting geologist in Roswell, New Mexico.

The applicants have sought my aid as a consulting geologist to investigate the facts of the case and present testimony at this hearing.

Q. Have you previously testified before this Commission and had your qualifications as a geologist accepted by the

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Commission?

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A. Yes, I have.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Examiner, are the witness' qualifications acceptable?

MR. STAMETS: They are.

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) We have stated, Mr. Allen, what we are seeking here. Do you know of any change in a particular location that the applicants might make, subject to the Commission's approval, and a location of a well in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?

A Yes, the applicant would change the location of their well in the northeast of the northeast of Section 30 to the center of that proration unit.

It is presently located two hundred feet north of the center of that proration unit, that forty acre tract, Unit A in Section 30.

The application calls for it to be drilled two hundred feet north of the center of Unit A. We would concede that perhaps drilling it in the center of Unit A would be a better location or would be just as good.

Q I might state that the application says within two hundred feet but it has been previously staked at that two hundred feet north location --

MR. STAMETS: That relates to 6036?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, Mr. Examiner.

0 (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Referring to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Five would you explain it, Mr. Allen?
A Number Five?

- Q Pardon me, Number One, I am sorry.
- A. Exhibit Number One is a copy of a land map in the area of the Flying M Pool, Lea County, New Mexico. I submit this copy of the land map in that area to, one, to show the location of the contested acreage in the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

Secondly, I also introduce this Exhibit to show those wells colored in red which are, in fact, drilled on a forty acre spacing.

- The other wells in the field that are San Andres producers are in accordance with the eighty acre spacing pattern?
- A Yes. The other wells that you see here are eighty acre spaced wells except those in the northwest quarter of 30 and the southwest of 19, those for the most part are Bo Sea wells.

Let me point out that Section 29, as the Examiner has previously noted, is immediately offsetting the tract in question to the east is already effectively drilled on forty acre spacing as well as most of the south half of Section 20.

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- A. That is correct.
- Q. Referring, then, to what has been marked as Exhibit
 Number Two would you explain it, please?
- A This is a Xerox copy of Costal States Gas Producing Company No. 4, McFuggin which is located in the northwest of the northwest of Section 29, Township 0 South, Range 33 East.

It is a direct east offset to our proposed primary location. It is presented, one, to illustrate the pay zone which is located slightly below forty-three hundred feet in this particular well.

Approximately seventy feet of section was perforated in this well. It also illustrates the structure marker horizon which I used in preparing my structure map which in this particular well is located at a depth of forty-three hundred and eight feet.

It also illustrates the depth and the datum to the pay zone.

Q Is this log and are other logs in this deal in your opinion definitive as to quality of wells that may be expected by looking at a log or logs?

A. No, sir. This particular well log is not very definitive. As a log analyst and working for many years as a log analyst there are some companies that have high quality

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logs and some intermediate quality logs and some low quality logs. Therefore, during the course of drilling up a field there are some of each of these types of logs that are run on the various wells through the field making it extremely difficult to prepare the high quality maps necessary to determine various things such as net pay and so on and so forth. For the most part it has to be an educated guess, especially the particular company that ran this log.

- Q Referring, then, to what has been marked as Exhibit
 Number Three would you explain it, please?
- A This is my structure contour map on the top of the porosity zone that is producing in the Flying M Pool and I have restricted my map to the four sections in question which have a common corner in Sections 29, 20, 29, and 30, of Township 9 South, Range 33 East.

On this particular well I show generally east dipping structure at the San Andres horizon all through Eddy. Chaves and Lea Counties. There is a very gentle dip with very few anomalous situations which you get reverse dip -- that would be a dip to the north or a dip to the northwest or a dip to the west.

I show on this map predominantly a dip to the east.

This particular map shows a slight nosing through the common corner of the four sections. The rate of dip increases slightly

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on the east side of Sections 20 and 20.

This also shows wells that are completed in the San Andres as well as those wells that are dry holes that have penetrated that horizon.

It also shows some of the injection wells that are utilized in Section 20 and in Section 29. You will note on the west side of the map in Section 19 and 30 four dry holes to at least the San Andres formation and some of these wells were specifically drilled as San Andres tests and have failed as such.

You will also note two abandoned San Andres producers 12 notably in Section 30, the northwest of the northwest, and 13 | in Section 30 the southwest of the northeast. Both of those are abandoned non-commercial San Andres producers. It would appear from this map that the further you go west the more likely you are to get a dry hole and the greater the risks of drilling a commercially productive well.

- What is the trapping mechanism of this field?
- This particular field is quite similar to all of the rest of the San Andres producing fields in the area in that the oil and gas is trapped by a permeability and porosity barrier as stated by the previous witness.
- In this case would you say that the trapping mechanism is more so permeability than porosity or vice versa?
 - In some instances they are directly related to

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each other and in others they are completely unrelated.

So, they independently determine the productive capacity as well as rate of production.

- Q In Sections 19 and 20 is it your opinion that permeability or porosity is the greater trapping mechanism, in your opinion, in the pinch out?
- A. In some places the permeability and porosity goes away and that is why there is no oil there. I presume that the operators of these wells were prudent operators at the time that this operation took place.

I also note that the well that is the dry hole in the northeast quarter of 19 was drilled after some of the producers were drilled in Section 20.

Therefore, they knew that the San Andres was productive in the area and yet they decided it was non-commercial at the time they drilled it.

- Q Is this porosity or permeability pinch out easily determinable or is it erratic?
- A It is extremely erratic but only a well drilled at a location can determine whether you have a well or not.
- Q As a prognostication as to the quality of a well nearer or closer or farther away from this pinch out means in your opinion a lot or very little?
- A. It is a factor to be quite seriously considered in staking a location.

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Q Would you discuss the current operations of wells being drilled in the area right now?

A. Yes, currently, the No. 3 well located in the southwest quarter of Section 20 is being drilled. Recent attempts at completion are presently being attemped right now in the northwest of the southeast of 19.

Q What do your knowledge is the best well in this foursection area?

A In Section 29, the well located in the southeast of the northwest is the best well in the area. It has produced in excess of three hundred thousand barrels of oil.

Q Mr. Allen, I'll ask you to --

A I have an exhibit later on that will show cumulative production.

Q I will ask you to refer to the Exhibit Number One of the applicant in Case 6035, structure map, and would you discuss aspects of this map that you think are pertinent to your map and our case at hand?

A. May I ask the previous witness a question, first?

MR. STAMETS: Sure.

THE WITNESS: I note in the legend, Exhibit One,
Structure Map top T/PI or P- One --

MR. SHIROCK: P-One zone -- top of the porosity.

A Okay. There was some confusion in my mind whether it was pi or P-One and there is a difference.

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MR. SHIROCK: I would have changed that but I didn't have enough room.

A When you were giving testimony before you said in Section 19 the brand new No. 2 well the top of pi was at a datum of plus sixty-one feet --

MR. SHIROCK: That is incorrect. That is the top of the Slaughter zone, porosity zone.

- A I was confused by that -
 MR. SHIROCK: Sorry about that.
- A. Thank you.
- Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Referring to this map have you some comments as to the regional dip as shown in this map in Sections 24 and 19?
- A Of course, this map covers just a little more area than mine does and it is a different scale. I think one of the primary differences between the two maps is the scale.
 - Q In what respect?
- A Well, when you have a map that is blown up tremendously large you can do all sorts of gyrations with the contours with quite a few "streamulations" and so forth and when you close the scale of your map down you have to draw straighter and straighter lines.

I think that is the primary difference between these two maps. The datums as you can see are quite similar. There are just very few variations in the order of differences in

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elevations or whether they log from the derrick bar or the Kelly bushing or from the ground level.

Sometimes different operators will log from different places and it is not noted on the log so you come up with plus or minus ten feet and that's a reasonable difference.

There are a couple of primary differences between the two maps though in that the previous Exhibit Number One shows counter regional dip that I don't agree with. I don't don't think that it is there.

- Q What is your basis for that?
- A. Well, my basis is general knowledge of Chaves and

 Lea Counties as there are just very few places in this country

 where you have a counter regional dip. The San Andres is a very

 uniformly eastward dipping formation.
- Q In the southeast quarter of Section 24 you have regional dip to the north as shown by the applicant in the other case as a northwest dip. Do you see any evidence to just if his dipping that regionally to the northwest on his map?
- A There are no datums posted next to those wells.

 It's an interpretation. Most of us geologists make interpretations of the data at hand and when you don't have the data there you either do not contour it or you just end your contours.
- Q. Po you see any justification for the regional dip to the northwest of the south half of Section 19?
 - A Well, when you put the datum, plus sixty-one datum,

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on the Susce No. 2 well rather than the way it is contoured it would tend to flatten that dip out. It would not be nearly as a directly north contour.

If you look at the map that I prepared without knowledge of that particular datum my map is contoured and the sixty-one datum comes right in on the contours that I drew on that location.

Q I note that you also have a datum of seventy-nine on the well in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of 19 whereas the previous applicant's Exhibit One has a datum of plus sixty-three.

Would that materially change the north dip in the contouring of the purported structure in the north half of the northeast of Section 30?

A. My datum is seventy-nine and his datum is sixtythree and that is a difference of sixteen feet. Sometimes
it is very difficult to pick the top of the porosity as a
clean break especially if you are looking at a log that goes
to the Bo Sea and not a detailed log through the zone that
you have your datum.

It is quite simple on an electric log scale of one inch to a hundred feet and your pencil line is five feet thick.

So, I would say that he is probably a little bit too deep on that datum. My interpretation says it is sixteen

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feet deep.

- Q Based on your study of this area and looking at the applicant's exhibits do you believe that the closed structure shown in the north half of the northeast of Section 30 is there?
 - A I do not think it is there.
- Q Do you think the proposed location of Susco in the northwest of the northeast is a superior location to a location in the northeast of the northeast or the southeast of the northeast?
- A I do not. The risk in drilling a hole there is considerably greater than drilling one in the northeast of the northeast of Section 30.
- Q Is that because you are getting closer to the pinch out?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q And the further west?
- A The further west you go the closer you get to the pinch out and the greater the possibility for a non-commercial producer.

Also, there is a significantly greater advantage in drilling in the northeast of the northeast because it directly offsets three producing wells.

- Q This is based on geology or empirical oil finding?
- A This is an empirical relationship.

Q Is it --

A If you are directly offset to a producer there is a lot better chance of jumping out on an extra location.

- Q Regardless of geology?
- A Regardless of geology or anything else.
- Q Thank you. Do you have any further comments regarding your Exhibit Three or the previous applicant's Exhibit One?
- A Well, there are some gyrations here -- geologists have different ways of expressing their opinions. Some people are extremely optimistic and some people are extremely conservative and I consider myself optimistic.

But I think the structure anomaly that we see in the southeast quarter of Section 30 is extremely optimistic based on no data whatsoever. The ditch that thumbs through there may or may not be present.

- Q Does the --
- A It doesn't do anything for me.
- Q Does the structure as shown in the southeast of 30 give you a re-enty and therefore a low in the south half of the northeast of Section 30?
- A Well, when you draw a structural anomaly in the southeast quarter such as is drawn here then your only alternative is to draw a deep re-entrance or syncline on your map immediately opposing it and therefore possibly manufacturing a low that is, indeed, not there and making that acreage look

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less attractive.

- Q Referring to what has been marked as Applicant's Exhibit Number Four would you explain it?
 - A My Exhibit Four?
 - Q Your Exhibit Four?
- A My Exhibit Number Four is a map showing a completion date of each of the wells drilled in the four sections.

You will note that the dry hole in the northeast of 19 was drilled subsequent to the discovery of this pool and it was drilled or completed in November of '64, while producing wells were drilled in Section 20, in the extreme southeast of Section 20 in June of '64 and in July of '64, the No. 2 well in the southeast of 20 and in June of '64, the No. 3 well in the southeast of the northeast of 20, also, the No. 5 well in the southeast of the northwest of 20, so, people were fully cognizant of the fact that this pool was in a state of development and they were looking for a producing well at that location and it was not overlooked, the pay zone was apparently not overlooked, and it would be a high risk venture, re-entering the hole and I make the presumption that the operators were prudent and this illustrates a valid dry hole to the west of permeability pinch out.

Q Do many of these same considerations apply to the well in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of

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A. Okay, that well was completed as a San Andres producer. However, it is a plugged San Andres producer because of being a non-commercial producer. Therefore, somewhere in this vicinity should be the porosity pinch out, the limit of commercial production.

This well that was drilled in the southeast of 30 that is a producer is a very marginal well. Currently, it is only producing three barrels of oil a day.

The well drilled specifically as a San Andres producer in the southeast of the southeast of 30 was plugged.

- On the basis of these would you consider that the pinch out, at least the effective pinch out of this field, is somewhere in the second location west of the east line of 19 and 30?
 - A Say that again?
- Q Let me rephrase that -- well, let's just forget that question.

Is that pinch out line possibly being indicated by the dry hole you mentioned in the southeast-northeast of 19 and the southwest-northeast of 30?

A. It is highly possible that a well located in Unit B of Section 30 would be a dry hole. I would say that there is a fifty percent possibility just as the previous witness has said that that would be a dry hole.

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- Exhibit Number Five is a map indicating the total cumulative production of all wells in these four sections 6 to the date of 1/1/77, in other words approximately nine months ago. This is a cumulative production of all wells in this area and generally you can correlate data of completion with cumulative production, total cumulative production, with $_{10}$ a few outstanding exceptions such as the No. 1, McGuffin which 11 lis located in the southeast of the northwest of Section 29. 12 ||It is the exceptional well in the area and it has produced 13 three hundred and eleven thousand barrels of oil -- the 14 dream of every geologist to have one of those wells.
 - This Section 29 surrounding that well is it drilled on, in effect, forty acre spacing?
 - Section 29 is effectively drilled on forty acre units.
 - And the amount of oil produced by that No. 1 has not prevented the completion of the extra wells in those alternate forties has it?
 - It has not.
- Referring, then, to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Six would you explain that please? 24
 - Exhibit Number Six shows production in the pool as

of the month of July 1977 -- not in the pool but of those selected wells in the immediate vicinity of the contested acreage.

It shows that the highest, the most highly, productive wells are at the common border of Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30.

- Q Referring to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Seven would you explain it?
- A Exhibit Number Seven is an interpretation of Exhibit Number Six. It is the average daily production of wells in the immediate vicinity and you will note that the Southern Union Well No. 1 in the southeast of 19 produced two thousand sixteen barrels of oil during the month of July. The completion date was the 7th of July and therefore I would assume that that was twenty-two days of production which gave an average production through the month of July of ninety-two barrels of oil.

In the previous testimony it was stated that the average production was eighty-four and I will concede that.

You will note also that the No. 2 well drilled by Arco in Section 20 in the extreme southwest of the southwest of 20 produced an average of eighty-one barrels through the month of July.

The McGuffin No. 4 in the extreme northwest corner of Section 29 produced ninety barrels of oil.

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So, oil is rapidly being produced from the common corner by those three wells and in all probability is presently draining the acreage in question.

- O Do you consider that your contouring which you did based on production, is there any evidence that a location in the northwest of the northeast quarter would produce more oil than the three wells around that common corner that you just talked of?
 - A I presume -- do you mean Unit B, Section 30?
 - Q Yes, sir.
- A From the data at hand, the basic data that we get from the official records of the Oil Conservation Commission, the best location for the highest production would be in Unit A -- probably the center of Unit A of Section 30.
- Q Do you have any other comments concerning these two exhibits?
 - A. No.
- Q Based upon your study, Mr. Allen, first let me ask you, based on your empirical observations do you think the operators in Sections 20 and 29 consider that one well will drain eighty acres?
- A No, sir, I sure don't. I think that they have demonstrated that it will not adequately drain eighty acres.
- Q Do you consider that one well will drain eighty acres in the north half of the northeast or the east half

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northeast?

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- A No.
- Q In your opinion what is the best location to drill in the northeast quarter of Section 30?
 - A Unit A.
 - Q To get a good well?
- A. Unit A, in fact, I know of no other field in this development in the San Andres that has ever been developed on an eighty acre spacing. All other fields that I can think of in southeastern New Mexico, San Andres fields, are developed on forty acre spacing and on occasion they are not adequately drained.

As a matter of fact, in the Lavaland-Slaughter field and the Watson field they are drilling infill wells right now and are finding that bottom hole pressures are quite near virgin and they are on twenty and ten acre spacing.

So, in my estimation eighty acre spacing is not adequate to drain the San Andres reservoir anywhere.

- Q In your opinion is it possible that this field might be better drained on twenty acre spacing?
 - A It might.
- Q. Based on your study of this and considering only the proximity to the pinch out which would be the superior of the three locations, Unit A, B, or H in Section 30?
 - A I think the superior location is Unit A of Section

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Q. What, in your opinion, would be the secondary location?

- A The second best would be Unit H.
- Q Based upon your consideration of proximity to the wells from an empirical approach which would be the superior location to be drilled in the northeast quarter of Section 30?
 - A Unit A.
 - Q And your second best location?
 - A. Unit H.
- Q In your opinion would a well in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter drain the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?
- A. Part of it. Well, just as the well in Unit P
 of 19 and the well in Unit M of Section 20 and C of Section
 29, in that same sense. Each of them are draining acreage
 in Unit A of Section 30.
- Q Will a well in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter drain the northeast quarter -- pardon me -- the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter drain the northeast quarter?
 - A Of what section?
 - Q 30, sorry.
 - A. Section 30, the southeast of the northeast, would

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it drain it?

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- Q Yes, sir?
- A Partially.
- Q In the same manner --
- A. In the same manner that one in the northwest of the northeast or Unit P of 19 and so forth.
- Mr. Allen, in your opinion should this pool be spaced on forty acre spacing as opposed to eighty acre spacing?
 - A. My personal opinion is yes.
- Q Is this because in your opinion everything -- one well might always drain forty acres or is the production so variable that there might be a better way to develop it?
- A. I think the recent activity in the area demonstrates that quite a bit of oil has been overlooked in the past.

You will note on Exhibit Four there is generally periods of development of this pool. The initial period from '64 through '67 in which the original eighty acre spacing was initiated and, then, from '74 through to the present in which this unique area of extremely high productivity or at least initial productivity is being developed.

discovered in reality if the eighty acre specing had been maintained.

Q If the entire pool would be developed on forty acre

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spacing would more oil be produced in your opinion?

A I think so but I am fighting a whole lot of engineers who have said otherwise and probably a great deal of the industry.

This particular reservoir, though, in my opinion does require forty acre spacing, at least.

- Q Do you consider this field to be subject to secondary recovery successfully?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q What would be more beneficial eighty acre spacing or forty acre spacing?
 - A Forty.
- Q If it were subject to secondary recovery would it be necessary to infill drilling in your opinion?
- A At least to forty acres density in some areas. It may be necessary depending on engineering studies to drill even more densely than that.
- Q Could you give us your estimate as to a risk factor on Unit A of Section 30?
- A I would say there is an eighty-five percent probability of completing a well at that location successfully at commercial production.
- Q How about in the south in Unit H, the southeast of the northeast of Section 30?
 - A. I would estimate a probability of production there

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of commercial production of about seventy percent.

- Q And Unit B in the same section?
- A About fifty percent.
- A Based on your study and your previous observations do you believe the granting of the application in Case 6036 providing for an unorthodox location or in the alternative forty acre spacing so that a well could be drilled in the northeast-northeast and forced pooling only in the northeast-northeast would promote conservation and protect correlative rights and prevent waste?
 - A Yes, I do.
- Q Were Exhibits One through Seven prepared by you or under your direction?
 - A. Yes, they were.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Examiner, we would like to introduce Applicant's Exhibits One through Seven at this time.

MR. STAMETS: These exhibits will be admitted.

MR. STEVENS: We have no further questions on

direct.

MR. STAMETS: I would like to clarify a couple of

 $2 \parallel$ things at this point.

CROSS EXAMINATION

25 BY MR. STAMETS:

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0 If I understand this correctly, Mr. Stevens, you have tentatively abandoned your position in Case 6017?

MR. STEVENS: We haven't abandoned it. If the Commission denies Case 6036 or the alternative therein we have have not abandoned it.

If the Commission grants any portion of 6036, yes, we have abandoned it.

Q Let's put all of these things into order. What you would like to have, first, what would you like to have, the eighty acres in Unit letter A?

MR. STEVENS: May I state this, we have one more witness and he will expand upon this, if you don't mind or I'll tell you right now.

Q It would, perhaps, help the interrogation if we knew for sure what it is.

MR. STEVENS: Definitely, the applicants, Latham and Barton, would prefer the best possible for all parties, not just themselves, and it would be either an unorthodox location in the northeast-northeast of Section 30 and as a basis therefore the unorthodox location or a forty acre spacing in the field whichever mechanically the Commission feels is the better way to get there.

Further, they would desire to force pool only the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter for purposes of drilling that well.

Now, they might selfishly desire to have the east half of the northeast forced pooled but we will point out later that that just isn't equitable. So, you have defined what we particularly want, first.

Q I thought I had but now I am not sure.

MR. STEVENS: Well, we have another witness who will go into that, if you don't mind. Mr. Latham will go into that.

MR. CATON: I would like to reserve my questions until after Mr. Latham has testified and it might shorten the proceedings.

MR. STAMETS: The Southern Union witness testified as to the north half of the northeast of Section 30. Will somebody tell me if that is the interest in the entire northeast of Section 30.

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Latham can.

Q (Mr. Stamets continuing.) As to your application for the changing of the pool rules from eighty acre spacing to forty acre spacing might that not have some harmful effects on the rights of interest owners in the proration units already completed?

MR. STEVENS: In our opinion we certainly do and we asked for some disinclination there however we felt the Commission should have every opportunity and every mechanical method by which they are authorized to allow a well to be

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drilled in the northeast quarter of the nor	theast quarter.
And it could be argued that the unorthodox	location for
forced pooling only in the northeast-northe	east might not
be permissible. I don't think it could be	argued successfully
but it might be.	* 9

Okay.

MR. CATON: I am not certain that you are morn, Mr. Stevens.

MR. STEVENS: I'll be happy to be sworn. MR. CATON: We will take your statement for what it is worth.

MR. STAMETS: Do you have some questions, Mr.

MR. CATON: I have some questions but it will 15 probably be more profitable to hear Mr. Latham, first.

MR. STAMETS: That sounds just fine and I'll be happy for Mr. Stevens to proceed.

B. L. LATHAM, JUNIOR

was called as a witness by the applicants, and having been first duly sworn, testified upon his oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

Would you state your name, residence and occupation

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and your relationship to the applicants herein?

- A. My name is E. L. Latham, Junior, and I live in Hobbs, New Mexico, and Mr. Barton and I are independent operators.
- Are you and Mr. Barton and other independent parties partners in the ownership of certain of the lands in question here?
 - A Yes, we are.
- Q Subject to the alternatives which may be available here do you desire to operate the well or wells to be drilled that the Commission might allow?
 - A Yes, we do.
- Q I don't propose to have Mr. Latham as an expert witness however I would like to have him give his background in the oil business.

Would you briefly state your educational background and your oil experience?

A I have been associated with the oil business all of my life. I graduated from T.C.U. in 1949, with a B.S. Degree in Business Management.

I went to South America with Gulf Oil Corporation for four years and I worked in oil handling there.

Then, from there I went to San Francisco and worked for Shell Oil Company in the purchasing department and I was an assistant to one of the buyers.

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In the last twenty-five years I have been in southeastern New Mexico, first, working as a logging 3 incorporating engineer, a salesman, and then as an oilfield equipment salesman.

In the last nineteen years I have been self-employed and I have my own oil equipment business and in the last ten or eleven years I have been an independent oil operator 8 dealing primarily with state, federal and fee oil and gas leases, minerals, overrides and working interests.

MR. STEVENS: Are his qualifications satisfactory, 11 Mr. Examiner, as an operator?

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Latham, how many wells are you 13 the operator of or part operator of?

At the present time Mr. Barton and I operate one well.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Latham is certainly recognized as an operator and the Commission has always considered the testimony of operators and of people familiar with oil well operating, from the practical standpoint, as well as those educated in universities.

(Mr. Stevens continuing.) Thank you, Mr. Examiner. Referring to what has been marked as Exhibit Number Eight, Mr. Latham, and would you explain the first portion thereof and I am going to ask some questions under each of the subdivisions that we have here.

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à. I k	beg your	pardon	7

- Q Would you explain the first portion of Exhibit Number Eight, the ownership?
- A Okay. The east half of the northeast quarter,

 Latham and Barton, we have a seventy-three percent working

 interest. Our net revenue interest is sixty-seven percent.
- Q The difference between those two figures is the amount of royalty, is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
- Q On that basis, then, the twenty-seven percent, plus or minus, would be owned by Southern Union, is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q That would also give them only twenty-seven percent of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, is that correct?
 - A That's correct.

MR. STAMETS: Let me get that clear. What you are saying is that that set of figures applies both to the east half of the northeast and the northeast?

- A The eighty acres.
- 21 Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) If it were forced pooled
 22 on --
 - A. On eighty acres.
 - MR. STAMETS: Okay, I understand. You also are saying that the same thing is true as to the forty acres being

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the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?

MR. STEVENS: I should have explained that. That would be the case only if it were forced pooled as a pooled unit.

In other words they have twenty-seven percent of the southeast-northeast and twenty-seven percent of the northeast-northeast if that were forced pooled.

MR. STAMETS: Okay.

- (Mr. Stevens continuing.) The next, Mr. Latham?
- On the north half of the northeast Southern Union has seventy-six percent, plus, that's working interest.

They have a net revenue interest of sixty-one, plus, percent. 13

- And the difference between seventy-six and sixty-one is the amount of royalty, is that correct?
 - That's correct.
- Therefore, while Southern Union has a higher working interest percentage than you do in the north half of the northeast, in working interest, you have a higher net of revenue interest in the east half of the northeast than they do in revenue interest, is that correct?
 - That's correct.
- Then, in this north half of the northeast you have, Latham and Barton, have some twenty-four percent?
 - Twenty-three and a half.

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three and	a half	percer	nt in t	he nort	hwest-	northea	st a	ınd	in
the north	east of	the no	rtheas	t?					

- A Run that by again, Don?
- Q Sure. If the north half of the northeast were forced pooled would you have twenty-three and half percent in the northwest-northeast and in the northeast-northeast?
 - A Yes.
- Q All right. The next is the northeast-northeast and would you explain it, please?
- A Southern Union has fifty-three percent working interest and thirty-nine, plus, net revenue interest.

Latham and Barton have forty-six, plus, percent working interest and forty-one percent net revenue interest.

- Q Thus they have a higher working interest in the north east-northeast however you have a higher net revenue interest, is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q What is the reason for that?
- A. It is the amount of royalty that was given to some of their leases.
 - Q All right. In the west half of the northeast?
- A. Well, according to the testimony here they have fifty percent of the southwest quarter, only. I really don't know the figures.

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Q.	But	you	own	none?
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- A. We own none, right.
- Q Mr. Latham, if you were granted, and asserted to be granted, your original application in 6017 would you drill a well in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and then would you drill a well in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?
 - A That's what we intended. We staked two wells.
 - Q Is that what most others in the area have done?
 - A. Yes.
- Q And in your opinion would that greater protect the correlative rights of the owners of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Well, if Southern Union managed to force pool you in the north half of the northeast would you be in effect giving up half of your ownership in the northeast-northeast to Southern Union?
 - A That's correct.
- Q In other words if the northeast-northeast was drilled as a forty acre unit by yourself you would have a forty-one percent net revenue interest.

What would you have in the northeast-northeast if Southern Union forced pooled you in the north half of the northeast?

A.	We v	would	have	twenty-three	point	five	percent
working	intere	est.					

- Q And do you agree with your geologist that the northeast-northeast is by far the superior location to drill?
 - A. I do.

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- Q Would, then, their forced pooling be considerably to your detriment and affect your correlative rights?
 - A It would, yes.
- Q Referring, then, to what has been marked as Exhibit
 Number Nine, would you explain that, please?
- A This is our A.F.E. for the drilling of a well to be located seventeen hundred and eighty feet out of the north and six sixty out of the east which would be the position H in Section 30, 9 South, 33 East.
 - Q Now, this would refer to the first case, Number 6017?
 - A Right.
 - Q Would these figures apply also to the Case 6036?
 - A No, it would be a little cheaper.
 - Q All right. Go ahead --
- A The only difference would be the dirt work. We wouldn't have as much road to build.
- Q. What is the total amount that you would anticipate that this well would cost?
 - A. In which location?
 - Q. In your Exhibit Number Nine?

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	A.	Ť	would	antic	<u>lpate</u>	one	hundred	sixty-eight	thousand
one	hundre	đ	fifty-	-three	dolla	ars :	and eight	ty cents.	

- Q How did you arrive at these figures, Mr. Latham?
- A. I contacted each of the suppliers that operate in this area and also the service companies that operate in the immediate area and got prices from them.
- Q Did you allow additional possible overruns and miscellaneous expenses in addition thereto?
- I did like miscellaneous two thousand dollars and in various places here and possibly we could trim it just a little bit.
- Q In other words you can not only have overruns you can have underruns, is that correct?
 - A Absolutely.
- A Have you received an A.F.E. from Southern Union but I guess you heard the witness for the previous applicant state, and do you consider that price is a reasonable price that they estimated?
 - A. No, I don't.
- Q Do you believe that you can complete the well for considerably less than that?
 - A I do.
- Q. Do you feel that by completing the well at this lesser figure that you can do a workmanlike job or at least as good a job as Southern Union might do?

Yes, I do.

Mr. Latham, how do you plan to have this well
drilled and completed?

- A Well, we engaged our geologist, Mr. Allen, to be the geologist on any well we might drill and also we have engaged Mr. Jack Noss and he is retired from Gulf with thirty years of experience and for the last ten years he has been a consulting drilling and completion foreman and he is presently engaged with Continental Oil Company.
- Q Do you consider that your consultants plus your experience in the field will give you the necessary qualification to complete a well and operate the proposed well should the Commission grant it as well or better than Southern Union Supply Company?
 - As well, yes.
- Q You have heard Mr. Allen's testimony as to the risk factor here. Do you agree that the charge for risk should be along the same lines as the risk factor that he came up with?
 - A. Yes, sir, I do.
- Q Do you know -- would that figure be fifteen percent or would you add something in there for interest or something like that for the application for the well in the northeast of the northeast?
 - A Well, it depends on -- if you have to spend money

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to force pool somebody and spend money in their behalf, I would like to know whether interest on the money that you possibly borrow in their behalf, is that included in the cost? If it is not, I think it would not be just at fifteen percent.

Q It would be higher?

ORIGINAL BANK TO .

A It would be higher. It would depend -- it would be higher if the cost of interest is not in for the money you borrow to drill on their behalf. If it is, if the cost of interest is in that then the fifteen percent would be equitable.

MR. STAMETS: Let's go off the record for a minute.

(THEREUPON, there was a short discussion off
the record.)

- Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Would you agree, then,
 that fifteen percent wouldn't be sufficient as a charge for
 risk since you have to borrow the money to carry the monthly
 expenses?
 - A No.
- Q What would you consider would be sufficient to charge for risk in this case?
- A Well, in the norhteast of the northeast, in this case, it would be twenty-five percent.
 - And in the southeast of the northeast?
 - A It would be forty-five parcent.
 - Q Mr. Latham, you originally asserted the east half of

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the northeast and in your opinion if you got the east half of the northeast wouldn't that dilute the interest of Southern Union in the northeast of the northeast where you propose to drill a second well?

- A It would.
- Q To their detriment?
- A. Uh-huh.
- Q It would not protect their correlative rights?
- A That's correct.
- Q Conversely, they receiving approval of the north half of the northeast would have the same effect upon you?
 - A It would.
- Do you consider, then, an unorthodox location approve
 by the Commission or, conversely, forty acre spacing in the
 field whereby a well could be drilled in the northeastnortheast and you could drill yours southeast-northeast and
 they could drill their northwest-northeast would that, in your
 mind, be the most equitable manner of taking care of this
 situation?
 - A It would.
- Were Exhibits Eight and Nine prepared by you or made
 under your direction?
 - A. They were.

MR. STEVENS: I have no further guestions on direct,

Mr. Examiner. I would move that these two exhibits be

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introduced into evidence.

MR. STAMETS: Exhibits Eight and Nine will be admitted.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q Let me clarify a couple of things before you get started.

Mr. Latham, you have no interest whatsoever in the southeast of the northeast?

- A We do, the southeast of the northeast?
- Q The southeast of the northeast?
- A. We have one hundred percent working interest.

MR. CATON: Conversely, Southern Union has no interes

- Q (Mr. Stamets continuing.) Okay. I am going to add that to my copy of Exhibit Number Eight here -- the southeast of the northeast will be one hundred percent working interest for Latham and Barton.
 - A That's correct.
 - Q Okay.

MR. STEVENS: I might mention, Mr. Examiner, that the northwest of the northeast is one hundred percent Southern Union.

Q (Mr. Stamets continuing.) Again, I am going to try

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finally.

Mr. Examiner.

southeast-northeast?

English and a

! to put what I now perceive as Latham and Barton's desires. First off, they would like to have a forty acre 2 3 non-standard unit with a well to be drilled in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter? MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir. Or forty acre pool spacing -- either one of those 6 two would be satisfactory? MR. STEVENS: With a forced pool provision. And you will have to have forced pooling in the northeast-northeast. 11 Yes, sir. Then, second, if you don't get that, second, of what 12 13 you would like to have would be an eighty acre forced pooling 14 | in the east half of the northeast with a non-standard northeast-northeast location? 15 MR. STEVENS: Very good, yes. 16 Third, then, or fourth, depending on how you count 17 one, whether it is one or two, you would like to have the 18

east half of the northeast pooled and a well drilled in the

MR. STAMETS: Okay, I think I am clear on that,

MR. STEVENS: It took a long time to get here,

MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

Mr. Caton.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

MR. STAMETS: You may go ahead and cross examine,

BY MR. CATON:

Q It is true, Mr. Latham, that Southern Union does not own any interest in the southeast of the northeast?

- A That's correct.
- Q You own one hundred percent of that and you agree that drilling in the northeast of the northeast on an upright eighty acre spacing would damage Southern Union's correlative rights?
 - A That's correct.
- Now, what is your opinion on what the rights of those parties that are directly adjacent to the northeast of the northeast, the three wells that border this corner? What is your opinion of the affect on their correlative rights by drilling in the northeast of the northeast? Do you think those rights will be damaged?
- A. I think that would be a question for a geologist.

 I don't know.
- Q I respect that opinion. Now, if I understand you correctly you basically abandoned the position that you would like to have the drilling unit, whether it is eighty or forty, in the east half if it included the southeast of the --

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Q Now, Mr. Latham, in looking at your expenditures
on this matter, looking at your equipment expenditures
and comparing with Southern Union's actual expenses of a
well just completed we found total equipment expenditures
of approximately ninety thousand dollars and you found
sixty-four thousand six hundred and forty as your estimate.

Are you proposing to use anything other than new equipment?

- A. Well, where you circulate your eighteen hundred feet of eight and five and it is going to be circulated, I would say use good used pipe would be sufficient there.
- Q So, you are proposing -- can you tell the hearing officer what equipment you propose would be used in the well besides the casing?
- A. Really just the casing on the eight and five eighths and a pumping --- probably a pumping unit.
- Q Can you tell me where you got the esimate of cost of the pumping unit?
- A. Well, just past experience. That's just a ball park figure.
 - Q So, you didn't call anyone and find out?
 - A. No, it takes time to shop and find a used pump jack. So, I haven't called.
 - Q How long has it been since you were the supervisor

or handling the drilling of a well, Mr. Latham?

A Five months.

- Q All right. And was this a well in this similar San Andres formation?
 - A. No, it was the Grayburg.
- Now, can you tell me in item six your electrical logging and can you tell me what your footage rate is on that?
- A I got that figure from our geologist who suggested what logs to run and what the extension would be.
- Q All right, I'll ask him about that. Now, the same thing on your number seven your drilling you gave me?
- A. That is the figure from the same contractor that you used.
- Q All right. Now, do you agree that there is a risk in the drilling of any of these wells either of the two you propose and the one proposed by Southern Union Supply?
 - A Any of them.
- All right. Do you disagree with the amount of risk involved in these matters -- do you feel, Mr. Latham, that you have a fifty-fifty chance of getting a well in the northeast of the northeast or do you feel that you have a better chance?
 - A A lot better chance than that.
 - Q What about your well in the southeast, what do you

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think about that?

A I think it is like our geologist says about a seventy percent chance of a commercial producer.

- Q Do you have any objection to drilling of a well in the center of the northern pooling, eighty acre pooling, unit, Mr. Latham?
 - A You would have to explain where that would be.
- Q Well, in the center of the eighty acre tract, the north half of the northeast?
 - A In the center location, B?
 - Q Yes, sir.
 - A I don't know --
- Q Well, I don't know what your location B would be but the location for the pooling acre as requested by Southern Union Supply, the pooling unit, do you have an objection to a well at the center of that location?
- A. It would depend on what the interest would be.

 It wouldn't be my choice by any means.
 - Q Why wouldn't it be your choice, Mr. Latham?
- A Well, for the same reason as my geologist, I don't want to go west. We picked up all of that acreage and did not.
- Q It is your preference, gaologically, it's not a preference from the amount of interest that you have in it?
 - A. Geologically and the interest, also.

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MR. CATON: That's all I have. If I may undertake cross of Mr. Allen?

MR. STAMETS: Okay.

MR. STEVENS: If I may ask him one question?

Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Mr. Latham, is it common practice by good legitimate operators and major large independents in this business to use an eight and five eighths production intermediate string?

- A Yes, it is.
- Q Is it also a fairly common practice to use a used pumping unit?
 - A. Absolutely.
- Q. Is your pumping unit cost similar to or close to that proposed by Southern Union?
 - A It is.

MR. STEVENS: No further questions.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stevens, for clarification, again, if I understand this correctly of what you have asked for is a twenty-five percent risk factor if you get the forty acres in Unit A?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: And you have asked for forty-five percent risk factor if you get the eighty acres -- no, still twenty-five percent of you get the eighty acres but the non-standard location in A?

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MR. STEVENS: Yos, sir. MR. STAMETS: Forty-five percent in the eighty acres with a non-standard location in H? MR. STEVENS: Well, it would be a standard location in H. I am sorry, standard location. MR. STAMETS: 6 MR. STEVENS: Just forced pooled. MR. STAMETS: All right. I don't believe that we 8 have had any testimony from either of the witnesses as to supervisory costs while drilling or producing. 10 MR. STEVENS: That is an error on my part. I had 11 it in my notes and I forgot and I will now and thank you for reminding me. 13 (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Could you give us what 14

A One thousand dollars.

well is drilling?

Q What monthly costs would you seek after the well is completed?

costs you might seek if the Commission approved your request

for administrative overhead on a monthly basis while the

A. One hundred and twenty-five dollars plus any pumping expenses. I mean by that the contract pumper.

Q Is that less or greater than most people get for wells of that depth in this area?

A. That's less.

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MR. STEVENS: Thank you, Mr. Examiner.

MR. CATON: I have no further questions.

MR. STAMETS: Anything further from this witness?

He may be excused and Mr. Allen will you return, please, to
the stand?

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CATON:

- Mr. Allen, there is no question in your mind from the geological data that you have prepared that drilling the standard location in the east half of the northeast would damage Southern Union --
 - A East half of the northeast?
- Q East half of the northeast, the standard location, which would be your location H, there is no question that that would damage Southern Union Supply's correlative rights?
- A. Yes, sir, just as Southern Union's drilling in Unit E would damage our correlative rights.
- Q. Where would your correlative rights -- in what respect would they be damaged?
- A. To the extent that the questionable acreage resides in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and each part owns somewhat near fifty percent of the property, the right to drill, have a lease.

Okay. If Southern Union drills at their location

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they get seventy-five percent of the revenue.

If my client drills at their location they get approximately seventy-five percent of the revenue. Whoever, drills get seventy-five percent of the revenue.

The only area where we have a fight is in the northeast of the northeast in not getting our fair share of the northeast of the northeast.

The proper solution would be for all parties to agree to a well in the center of the northeast of the northeast and at their own discretion drill their own well at the other two proposed locations. That, to me, would be the most equitable solution to the problem if the O.C.C. will allow this.

- Q That gets us to the crux of the problem.
- A I do not think that there is an impairment of the offset operators to the north, northeast, or east --
- Q Well, I didn't ask that question, yet. If Mr. Stamets will let me get to that and it may be that Joe will want me to back up and let you say that, I don't want to.

But I want to ask you how many wells are you going to have to drill if you drill the center of the north half of the northeast, Mr. Allen?

Now many wells, ultimately, to produce the proper amount of oil from this quarter section?

A From this quarter section and there is already one

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Page	101	

well drilled?

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- Q Yes.
- A. Three wells will be drilled to properly drain this.
- All right. Now, it is not true is it under the regulations that we operate by that simple drainage of the reservoirs accomplishes our work without waste is it? There is such a thing as economic waste? You will agree with that, Mr. Allen?
 - A Yes.
- And you agree that economic wate arises when producer are required to drill more wells than are absolutely necessary to drain and specific structure, isn't that correct?
- A. Well, you used the word "absolutely" and that is a modification.
 - Q Well, do you agree or do you not agree?
- A. In areas where the reservoirs are homogeneous and by homogeneous I mean porosity and permeability are uniform both vertically and horizontally that perhaps it would be proper to have an eighty acre spacing in the San Andres. But the San Andres is far from a homogeneous reservoir.

There are idiosyncrasies both vertically and horizontally in the San Adres reservoirs that require to drill it at the proper density.

I think that the experience in southeastern New

Mexico indicates that forty acres is the proper spacing for the

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San Andres producing fields.

- Well, I don't think you answered my question. My question was that waste, economic waste, will occur if more wells are drilled than necessary to properly drain the area that we are talking about?
 - I don't think that one well will properly drain --
- Q That is not my question. My question is that is economic waste, is it not, Mr. Allen?
- That could be defined as economic waste if you drill more wells than you need to.
- And your whole theory of this particular matter depends on your opinion that forty acre spacing is the proper way in which to drain this particular pool?
 - Yes.
- And you are in disagreement with Mr. Shirock 16 on that are you not?
 - Yes, that's correct.
 - In that general situation would you not feel that the proper manner of developing the field would be as has been done in 20 and 29 and in 19 which you have very little data on, to drill first in the standard location and then to infill, isn't that the way we designed this thing, Mr. Allen?
 - That's the way you have designed it. I have no rights to design your drilling program.
 - Okay. Now, as a matter of fact referring to your

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Exhibit One, Mr. Allen, you have not indicated in Section 19
the pattern of spacing that has been used in this rather new
area which I think by the hearing officer's own motion or
the Commission's motion, will be included in the Flying M, you
haven't indicated that have you?

- A No, sir. My marking here is what apparently is the case from the location of wells that have already been --
- Q If you are familiar with it, then, you would agree that the development of that new area of the field has been on eighty acre spacing has it not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q Okay. To change from an eighty acre spacing at this point in the midst of the progress of the development of the field would possibly create economic waste would it not, Mr. Allen?
- A I disagree, principally because the offset operators in Section 20 have drilled on a non-standard location in the southwest of the southwest of 20 and this is the most recent development for Arco, a reputable firm drilling oil and gas wells in the State of New Mexico.
- Q. Arco drilled first in a standard location did they not?
- A Yes, but they drilled a non-standard location before they drilled their next standard location.
 - Now, Mr. Allen, as a practical matter you believe

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that twenty acre spacing would be proper in this field?

- A It has not yet been demonstrated that that would be improper.
- Q Mr. Allen, have you reviewed the testimony that was presented to the Commission relating to the establishment of the eighty acre spacing in the field?
 - A No, sir.
- Q All right. You are not familiar with that testimony at all?
 - A No.
- Q Then, you could not testify here today as to any substantial change that has occurred due to production information from the testimony that was given at that time?
- A. Since I am not familiar with that testimony obviously that is correct.
- Q Mr. Allen, in any of the exhibits which you have prepared here have you drawn for the bendfit of the hearing officer the pinching that you indicated exists in the four sections that you have talked about?
 - A I have not drawn the pinch out, no, sir.
- Q Can you do that?
- A Just as anybody else could utilizing the dry holes as the guide.
 - Q Which exhibit would you prefer to do that on?
 - A. How about my structure map?

0 Okay.

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MR. STAMETS: Exhibit Three?

Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) Exhibit Three, and would you do that for me from the information available at the present time and assuming that everyone is a prudent operator until proven otherwise --

MR. STAMETS: Would you please do it on two of them, Jack, so that I will have a copy?

- A I can only assume that you are going to make a producer out of your No. 2 well --
- Q (Mr. Caton continuing.) I just want you to draw the line, the pinch line, if you can, and it will show what it will show.
- A That is true. Now, you are privy to information that I do not have available on both of your wells and your No. 1 well or No. 2 well logs have not yet been released and are not available for the public, so, on that basis I will drawn the line.

I will draw my pinch out line through your No. 2 well. I fully expect that it will not be as good a well as your No. 1 well.

- Q If you would do that on two of them, please, Mr. Allen?
 - A All right. Let me do it on my own --
 - Q Did you get it done on yours?

A.	Yes,	sir.

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- Q All right. Now, you have drawn that pinching line to the west of our proposed well site?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q All right.
- A I would say that you have a fifty percent probability of succeeding and completing a commercial producer at that location.
- Now, looking at the two wells in the extreme southwest of Section 19 did I understand you to say that those wells had been field tested at the San Andres?
 - A No, you didn't.
- Q Okay. You are aware that they are not field tested?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q So, those well don't enter into your data at all as far as the San Andres is concerned?
- A You will note that the well in the extreme northeast of Section 30 was a San Andres producer and has been plugged.

 That well produced -- the northwest of the northwest, that's the Shell No. 1, Richardson and it has been plugged after producing six hundred and twenty-four barrels out of the San Andres. I consider that a non-commercial San Andres well.
- Q So, really all of the figures that you have in Section 19, since you don't have available the information that we

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had from our two wells would be drawn from that well and the interpretation that you made, the gyrations that you have made?

- The fact that there is a non-commercial well in the northeast quarter of 19?
 - Q. Yes.
- As well as a non-commercial well in the northwest quarter of 19.
- Now, my question a minute ago was the two wells in Q the extreme corner of Section 19, the southwest corner, neither of those wells figure into the contours as you have 12 drawn them do they?
- Other than the fact of your drill stem test of that 14 well in the extreme southwest corner which did have a water test.
 - In addition, then, --
 - That could be subject to error as we both know since the interval covered by that drill stem test was extremely long.
 - All right. In addition the exhibit which you have drawn does not include information of the Susco No. 2 and the Susco No. 1?
 - That is correct because that information was not available to me anywhere.
 - I did guess pretty well at the structure marker,

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Allen, you have indicated the perforations or it shows indications of perforations in the bottom half of that exhibit does it not?

- l Yes, sir.
- Q And those perforations are made -- do they just happen to be opposite the maximum porosity or were they drawn there intentionally to take advantage of the porosity?
 - A The holes?
 - Q Yes.
- A A prudent operator perforates what he thinks is the most porous part of the well above the oil-water contact.
- Q Well, my point is that the porosity -- the exhibit that was produced here by Southern Union that shows porosity and the pay area at porosity is significant isn't it?
- A. Porosity in the San Andres is a significant factor whether you get a well or not.

My remarks concerning log quality had to do with the qualitative analysis of electric logs and especially through casing. This well was logged through casing. The quality of your interpretation is significantly reduced when there are materials interfering between the logging instrument and the rock, itself.

The more material between the two things the worse

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your interpretation and my remarks were meant to indicate that determining the difference between seven percent porosity and six percent is less accurate under these adverse conditions.

But I concur that you also perforate the porosity.

- And this is what this log shows has been done?
- A Yes, sir. Are we in disagreement about something?

MR. CATON: I think that's all I have of this witness
Mr. Stamets, I did not introduce any testimony into direct
as to the amendment of the field rules and I have what I
hope would be some short testimony on this that I would ask
to put on.

MR. STEVENS: I have a question or two of this witness.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

3 Y MR. STEVENS:

- Q You were asked would it not be more equitable to drill the standard location first and then infill drill. Would that be more equitable?
- A Not under these very peculiar conditions where there is that dual ownership in the northeast-northeast.
 - Q In what respect?
- A 3 ecause whoever drills the well and gets the proration unit beats the other person out of half of their

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interest.

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- There was testimony about a change since the original testimony set this field up in eighty acre spacing and has the price of oil changed since then to your knowledge?
 - Significantly.
- Is it more economic and do you tend not to have economic waste when the price is higher and you drill more wells?
 - That's correct.
- Is that why at that time or is it true at that time that eighty acre spacing might have resulted -- I mean 13 forty acre spacing might have resulted in economic waste whereas now it will not?
 - That's a true statement, yes.
 - Is another factor that since that original hearing has the practice of operators in this field changed in how they drill their wells whether they are on forty or eighty?
 - The practice has, in fact, changed specifically in Section 29 because they are, indeed, on forty and filled in.
 - So, price and spacing since this original eighty acre spacing hearing some years ago are two changes since then, is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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Q	You di	rew this	pinch d	out line	on your	Exhibit	Numbe
Three and	you te	estified	previou	usly that	the pir	ich out	line
is variab	le and	erratic	and do	you cons	ider the	t this	line
is absolu	te that	t you dre	w or th	nat it mi	ight be e	leewher	17

- A. There are no absolutes in geology. You never say never or always -- you never say always.
- Q Then your line might change based on different information but at this time this is where you think it should be drawn?
- A. That's correct. If Southern Union would re-enter that well in the northeast of Section 19 and make a commercial producer I might have to change this line.

MR. STEVENS: No more questions.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

- Mr. Allen, do you have any specific evidence of or in the opposite of communication between the wells in this reservoir?
- A I don't have any direct evidence but I have an intimation -- if you will note on my Exhibit Number Five -- and the type of communication I am talking about is extra production that a particular well has because it is near an especially permeable zone, part of the field, and I am referring to the McGuffin No. 1 in the southeast of the

northwest of Section 29.

I think that exceptional production is directly related, at least, indirectly related to the good wells that we are seeing now in that part of the field that was not adequately drained by the rest of the wells in the field.

Is that the type of communication that you had in mind, vertical communication with water?

- Q I was -- any evidence of pressures or interference between drainage and non-drainage and this type of thing?
 - A No, sir.
- Q If it finally gets down to a choice in this situation between Southern Union's application for a eighty acre unit or Latham's application for an eighty acre unit what do you feel the controlling factors are in any decision should be?
 - A. Equitability to all parties concerned.
 - Q Okay.
- A. Such as prevention or interference with correlative rights to the greatest extent.
- Now, I think that could be a very important point in this case and I want to make sure that you understood my question and that I understood your answer.

That in the final analysis it gets down to simply a decision between which eighty acre unit to approve, not considering where the wells are going to be, whether a stand up

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eighty or a	lay down eighty, and I understood your	answer to
be that you	feel that whichever eighty treats the	rights,
correlative	rights of the owners involved in this o	286
most equital	bly, that should be the eighty that is	approved?

- A I don't think you can achieve equity with eighty acre units.
 - Q I realize that that is a part of your testimony.
 - A I refuse to answer that question on that basis.
- Q Well, of course, perhaps this denies you an opportunity, then, to properly present your -- to represent your client should the decision get to that point and of course you have that right.
- A. That is true -- but here is where I am too impartial to give you an unbiased opinion, as Mr. Shirock would be.

MR. STAMETS: You have not answered that question and it remains unanswered.

MR. STEVENS: May I?

MR. STAMETS: Yes, Mr. Stevens, you certainly may.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

- Mr. Allen, geologically you have testified that the southeast-northeast has a superior location to the northwest-northeast, is that correct?
 - A That is correct.

- This between just those two locations, geologically,
 you would prefer the east half of the northeast?
 - A. Say that again?
- Q As between a well to be drilled in the east half
 of the northeast or the northwest of the north half of the
 northeast you would prefer the east half, northeast, geological y
 based on the two location that I have just given you?
- A. Yes, I think you would have a better probability of success with the two eastern locations than with the two northern locations.
- Q All right. As to the parties and the amount of their estimate as to the cost of each well, would in your opinion Latham and Barton be more entitled to drill a well in the southeast of the northeast or Southern Union Supply drill a well in the northwest of the northeast as based on the estimate of cost of the well?
- A You would probably get more oil for less money by drilling a well in the southeast of the northeast.
- Q You have heard testimony of Mr. Shirock that he considers that there is a fifty percent probability in the northwest of the northeast and that equates with your same probability?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Now have previously testified that the southeast of the northeast you gave a thirty percent probability or

On that basis

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2	probability of success which location would you say is
3	the superior location, the southeast-northeast; northwest-
4	northeast?
5	A. Southeast to the northeast.
6	MR. STEVENS: No further questions.
7	MR. CATON: I have a couple of questions.
8	MR. STAMETS: Mr. Caton.
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10	RECROSS EXAMINATION
11	BY MR. CATON:
12	Q Mr. Allen well, I am going to pass
13	MR. STAMETS: Any other questions of this witness?
14	He may be excused.
15	(THEREUPON, the witness was excused.)
16	MR. STAMETS: Mr. Caton to you have something on
17	direct?
18	MR. CATON: Yes, I would recall Mr. Shirock.
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20	ROY SHIROCK
21	was called as a witness by the applicant, and having been
22	previously duly sworn, testified upon his oath as follows:
23	DIRECT EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. CATON:
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seventy percent probability of success.

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û mr. Shirock, have you examined the testimony that
was introduced at the hearing in which the eighty acre
spacing was established and the temporary spacing and the
testimony that was presented at the final determination of
that matter?

- A. Yes, I have.
- Q Is there any information that comes to your attention from the actual development of this field that you are aware of that would require a change in the spacing rules as established by the Commission?
 - A. No.
- Q Is there any substantial difference in the estimations of -- was it Arco's testimony at that time --
 - A. Coastal States.
- Q Costal States' testimony is there any actual substantial difference between their estimate of future production and what has actually occurred?
 - A I don't believe so.
- And Southern Union Supply's plans the development of 19 based on the information which you have in Susco's No. 1 and No. 2, does request and plan on standard spacing is that correct?
 - A That is correct.
- Q And you have established Susco No. 1 and 2 in standard lay down positions, is that correct?

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A.	No.	the	Susco	No.	1	ئىنى <u>ة</u>	NO.	2	are	on	a	north-south
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- Q Okay. And you have proposed to enter into an old well which is in a standard location, is that correct?
 - A That's correct.
- All right. Now, based on the information that you have from Susco's 1 and 2, can you comment on the pinch line that Mr. Allen drew?
- A Well, it is my thinking that the pinch line is further west than what Mr. Allen drew there simply because the BTA Well No. 1 and 2, FMS wells are located in the southwest quarter of Section 19 and they were never tested in the San Andres. There was no drill stem tests run from the information that I have available to me and they weren't perforated.
- What would be the standard location for drilling
 of a well on an upright eighty acre spacing in the northeast in the east half of the northeast?
 - A I didn't understand that.
- Q. What is the standard location -- what would it be for an upright eighty acre spacing?
 - A That would be the standard location, the re-entry.
- Now, referring to Barton proposed location, H,

 is that a standard location for an upright spacing on an
 eighty acre pattern?
 - A Which location?

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Q The H location?

A. Yes.

Q All right. Do you, in your opinion, believe that can be a productive well?

A. I think that that well is less attractive than our location.

Q In the protection of correlative rights is it imports for the hearing officer to keep in mind that you have identifies similar structures in the north half and the south helf of both of these areas?

A That's correct.

Q Would you specifically tell him what you feel is the significance of drilling wells in similar structures?

Map, and I don't have it -- here I got it here -- as I mentioned to the Examiner this map is a structure map on top of the porosity zone and what I wanted to bring out to the Examiner is this map does not reflect the San Andres structure. This map reflects porosity structure. And porosity structure is erratic in the San Andres carbonate and in one well you might have an area that has a couple hundred feet of productive interval and in another well you might have some that only has ten feet of productive interval.

This is why this particular map shows structure,

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more structure, more anomalies than a San Andres particular map and this is what we use for a field type development.

Also, this particular map is detailed in showing the San Andres structure and San Andres porosity and when you do have structure in the San Andres porosity the porosity map shows similar structures as the structure map simply because you have structure in the Slaughter zone porosity and you usually get this porosity in the upper part and it shows structure.

Now, what happens here in this particular field and why we want the north half of the northwest quarter is simply because that shows a structure that is similar in characteristics and also similar with porosity.

Now, the south half has similar structure and also it has similar porosity.

- Now, do you feel that a well which is meant, intended
 to serve similar structure and porosity better preserves
 correlative rights?
 - A I sure do, I firmly believes that is true.
- Q And there would not be any averaging between the south and the north half if that were the manner in which we proceeded, is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q Do you agree with Mr. Allen's statement that the final resting place should be the protection of the correlative

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rights?

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- A That's correct.
- Q Do you believe that the north half development and the south half development on a lay down basis better protects the correlative rights of all of the parties involved based on the geological structures that you have found?
- A I believe these two units, the one to the north and the one to the south would protect all of the correlative rights of all of the mineral owners and royalty owners in the whole northeast quarter of Section 30.

MR. CATON: That's all I have.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stevens?

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STEVENS:

Mr. Shirock, your attorney asked Mr. Allen wouldn't it be more equitable to first drill a standard location and later infill drill as opposed to an unorthodox location.

Do you agree with that?

MR. CATON: I don't agree that I asked that question.

- Q (Mr. Stevens continuing.) Presuming that he did would you answer it, please?
 - A Would you run through it, again, please?
- Q Yes, sir. Do you consider that 't would be better to drill a standard location first and then infill drill as

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opposed to a unorthodox logation, first?

- A Well, the history of the field has been that they have drilled, except one location which is the No. 2

 McGuffin, they drilled a standard location and we commenced developing Section 19 on standard locations and with our conservative approach we would like to stay with standard eighty acre location.
- Q You have not had any ambition or desire to ever drill in the northeast-northeast?
 - A I wouldn't say that.
 - Q Right now you don't -- you may change in the future?
- A For example, we come over here and drill the present location and at a later date we have additional information that might require a well to drill in the northeast of the northeast and I am sure that I would recommend to management that we drill that location.
- Q You own the full interest in the southeast-southeast of 19 don't you?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Ender any formula that we get here you are going to own less than that in the northeast-northeast of Section 30, aren't you?
- A. Well, if we are going to the northeast of the northeast we are going to own approximately fifty percent, something of that sort.

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	<u>Q</u>	Well,	that	may	not	be	true,	but	rega	rdless	hon
will	own	less t	han a	hund	ired	per	rcent,	is	that	correct	t?

- A. Of the pooling unit that we are requesting?
- Q Yes, sir.
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q Your well in the southeast-southeast is a direct offset to the northeast offset -- of the south offset and will that southeast-southeast probably drain some oil out from under the northeast-northeast?
 - A Possibly could.
- Q Therefore, you don't have any real economic interest in having a well drilled in the northeast-northeast do you?
- A Well, our economic interest would be to drill our suggested location where both could be drained at the same rate.
- Q But your economic interest would not be the same as the owners under the northeast-northeast are they?
- A Well, we have one hundred percent on Section 19, working interest. Here, we would have on the north half we would have approximately seventy-five percent -- seventy-six point four, I believe is correct.
- Q You testified that one well would drain eighty acres, right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q And that eighty acres would include part of the

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northeast-northeast?

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A. Yes, sir, I think this well here would drain the whole eighty acres.

Q Would the correlative rights of those owners under the northeast-northeast be protected if no well were drilled in the northeast-northeast?

If that well in the southeast-southeast is going to drain part of it?

- A Southeast, are you talking about --
- Q Your southeast-southeast --
- A Would drain part of this?
- Q Yes, sir.
- A Well, I think if we keep the field on eighty acre spacing I think we will have the same drainage.
- Q Is the field going to be effectively drained on eighty acre spacing?
 - A That's is the way it was commenced.
 - Q Is it presently drilled on eighty acre spacing?
 - A They have infill drilling.
 - Q On forty acre spacing?
- A Yes, sir. But I must say that the allowable on both wells is for only one eighty acres.
 - Q What is the allowable?
 - h One hundred and sixty barrels.
 - Q How many wells make that allowable?

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Well, ours started out but it didn't make it very long.

- You say that changes since the Costal States hearing -- you don't consider that the substantial increase in the oil prices is worth drilling on forties instead of eighties?
- Well, you have a similar increase in the cost of drilling.
 - Is it similar? Can you give a percentage?
- I don't know if it is similar. I can't remember the testimony correctly but I think that they were getting two dollars and thirty-eight cents a barrel when this particular thing -- I can't remember the testimony correct -- but it 13 was two thirty-eight or something like that. But you were drilling one of these wells for forty thousand dollars -drilling and completing it for forty-thousand dollars.

Now, we are getting about, say, in the neighborhood of eleven dollars a barrel out there for that oil and the cost is two hundred thousand dollars.

Real quick you have got an equivalent ratio od one in four but how about dollars recovered? You are going to have eighty thousand barrels at, let's say, eleven dollars a barrel and let's say that is eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars as opposed to your cost of two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars and this is over six hundred thousand dollars

per well. Wouldn't it be better to go ahead and drill that on forty and get that money; now?

A Okay, you say you recover on forty acres in the neighborhood of forty to forty-five thousand barrels per forty acre spacing. It cost you two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars to drill it and if you got, say, ten dollars a barrel for the oil that would give you four hundred to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that particular well. You are making just as much money on the other way and you are making more for your money if you take in the economic consideration of time interval on your money that you have.

I don't know, I didn't work out the economic analysis of it.

- Q Would that protect your royalty owners therein?
- A. Well, it is depending on what you want to say is the worth of money today and the worth of it in the future.
- Q Well, I am thinking of the royalty owners and the other owners. Are they protected by the fact that you want your money on the longer term basis and lesser of it and they don't have to pay any costs?
- A Well, I would think that over a period of time that they had an investment that they would rather have "X" number of dollars over a period of time providing that inflation wasn'

such as it is now.

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Now, if you go into the economic justification of whether you wanted something now or over a period of time I would have to get on the computer to find out what that rate of return would be.

- Something that is going to be produced ten years
 from now is going to be worth considerably less in five
 years?
 - A True, I agree with you there.

MR. STEVENS: No further questions.

MR. STAMETS: Any other questions of the witness?

MR. CATON: No.

MR. STAMETS: He may be excused. Is there anything further in this case?

(THEREUFON, the witness was excused.)

MR. STEVENS: A very brief statement.

MR. STAMETS: I believe that since the original application in this case was filed by Latham that I will let Mr. Caton go first.

MR. CATON: Mr. Stamets, it is not unusual, I imagine to have geological data which is directly contradictory but that basically is our case except for the problems and the lack of data that I think I have pointed out to you in the production of the Barton exhibits.

I think that probably this case can be simplified

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from what it started out to be. From the testimony that I have heard today it becomes very clear that from either geologist's testimony that the north half of the area is probably the best half in which to begin development of the normal field development.

I think it is significant and the Commission should take into consideration the fact that Section 19 is just now being recognized as a part of the Flying M Pool and I assume that it will be, although that was only taken under advisement.

I think in terms of waste, both economic and underground, that the Commission must consider that the development of the other areas including Susco No. 1 has 14 been on eighty acre spacing, whether laid down or stand up.

The general progress of the field has been on eighty acre spacing. I would have to agree with both geologists that the protection of correlative rights will occur -- should control, and the matter, I don't envy the position that you are in trying to resolve the geological data to accomplish that.

However, I would suggest to the Commission that the geological data that has been produced here by Susco with the information of the later two wells is probably the most recent information that is available.

There is really not that much difference in what

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Mr. Allen produced -- as a matter of fact he said he guessed but that is creative thinking and his guess was on what that well would do and it was a good one, even though he did not have the information.

We believe that waste to the immediate -- to the adjacent wells will occur if the standard location and spacing are not used in this case.

We believe that economic waste will occur from the duplication of wells -- that additional wells will necessarily have to be drilled to properly drain the reservoir and to protect correlative rights.

We believe that that in, itself, will also drain reservoir energy and create other problems.

The cost involved in this type of development is certainly expensive. The testimony has been somewhat in conflict on that. The cost of the development of the well, I believe, can best be attributed to Southern Union's policy of using new equipment.

Who is to say whether in the long run in the operation of a well over a long period of time whether new equipment is not preferable. It is Southern Union's belief that it is.

In every case that we see presented here today that there is no justification for an upright eighty acre spacing.

The damage to correlative rights is apparent and obvious and that should be dismissed from the Commission's mind as one

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of the alternatives to this matter.

As to the amendment of the field rules, the law would require that there be substantial evidence to support a change in eighty acre spacing. This law is based on the quite proper approach that the development, once begun, must be continued in a manner to protect those people who have gone before.

The fact that infill drilling has occurred does not change that -- infill drilling takes its position after the development and is usually involved in secondary recovery.

It isn't a proper consideration for the Commission that there is infill drilling. If the Commission gets into that kind of thing then it certainly must counter the infill drilling in Section 29 by the fact that in Section 19 there is none.

In this case, Southern Union's specific testimony is that the standard location in the north half will drain the entire eighty acres.

Basically, the testimony that I heard today seems to boil down to choosing one or the other in that regard.

Mr. Shirock's opinion is that it will and our location is based primarily on that particular matter.

I would submit to the hearing officer an Oklahoma case, Continental Oil vs. Corporation Commission, which directly relates to the burden of proof and requirements of

sid morrish reporting service General Court Reporting Service ; Calle Mejia, No. 122, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87 Phone (505) 982-9212 proof in changing of faderal rules in the spacing.

I have a copy for you someplace and those are my comments. Thank you very much -- I am sorry that we drug on.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stevens?

MR. STEVENS: Mr. Examiner, Mr. Caton believes his client's geologist and I believe in my client's geologist.

In this case it doesn't really matter whose geology is correct. I could make a big case that Mr. Allen knows what he is doing as opposed to the other parties but the question is should the Commission grant the north half of the northeast to be forced pooled to Latham and Barton, Latham and Barton have lost half of their interest under the northeast of the northeast.

Conversely, if Latham and Barton forced pooled Southern Union in the east half of the northeast, Southern Union will have lost their half interest in the northeast-northeast.

I don't care whose geology you use, the northeastnortheast is the place to drill. It is surrounded by three
good wells on forty acre spacing. They are draining that
tract right now and the correlative rights of the owners
under that forty acres cannot be protected by the field rules
set up herein.

There must be either an unorthodox location in that

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location or the pool rules changed to forty acre spacing and a well drilled there and soon because there is vast, vast, liability of the owners of that northeast-northeast to their royalty owners from drainage.

The Southern Union Supply has a well in the southeast-southeast and they have testified that every well in the field will drain eighty acres and that means that they are draining oil out from underneath the northeast-northeast. The well to the northeast diagonal is the east offset and the southeast diagonal is draining oil out from underneath that.

I submit that Southern Union doesn't want to drill a well there because they want the oil out from under that.

I think that the Commission should grant the first choice as we previously set out of Latham and Barton.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you. Is there anything further in this case?

MR. STEVENS: Nothing.

MR. CATON: Nothing.

MR. STAMETS: Oh, yes, we have a telegram --

MS. TESCHENDORF: From Atlantic-Richfield -- stating that they are the operators of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, and being the diagonal offset to the acreage in question of Case 6036 they are opposed to the application of

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E. L. Latham and Roy G. Barton to amend the San Andres
Pool rules from eighty acre proration units to forty
acre proration units.

MR. STEVENS: May I speak to that, Mr. Examiner?

MR. STAMETS: Yes.

MR. STEVENS: The location they speak of is a non-standard unit.

MR. STAMETS: If there is nothing further in this case the case will be taken under advisement and the hearing is adjourned.

(THEREUPON, the hearing was concluded.)

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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.

Morrish, C.S.R.

do hereby certify that the foregoing to a complete record of the proceedings in the Examiner hearing of Case No. . Examiner

Ter Mexico Oil Conservation Commission



OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO P. O. BOX 2088 - SANTA FE

87501

DIRECTOR JOE D. RAMEY

LAND COMMISSIONER PHIL R. LUCERO January 4, 1978



STATE GEOLOGIST EMERY C. ARNOLD

Mr. Byron Caton Tansey, Rosebrough, Roberts & Gerding	Re:	CASE NO. 6017, 6035, 6036 ORDER NO. R-5579-A
Attorneys at Law P. O. Box 1020		Applicant:

Farmington, New Mexico 87401

Southern Union Supply Company,

E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr.

Dear Sir:

Hobbs OCC Artesia OCC Aztec OCC_

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the above-referenced Commission order recently entered in the subject case.

Yours very truly JOE D. RAMEY Director JDR/fd Copy of order also sent to:

Other Donald G. Stevens

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION P. O. BOX 2088 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501

January 13, 1978

Mr. Roy G. Barton, Jr. P. O. Box 978 Hobbs, New Mexico 88240

Re: Cases Nos. 6017, 6035, 6036, DE NOVO, Order No. R-5579-A

Dear Mr. Barton:

We have received your AFE and, since Latham and Barton are the only working interest owners in the pooled acreage, you have adequately complied with Paragraph (7) of the Order.

However, Paragraph (9) must also be complied with, since not only other working interest owners but also the Commission have the right to object to your schedule of actual well costs.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

LYNN TESCHENDORF General Counsel

LT/fd

SOO W. TAYLOR STREET P. O. BOX 978 HORRS, NEW MEXICO 88240

ROY G. BARTON, JR. OIL PRODUCER

January 10, 1978

New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission State Land Office Building Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Re: Commission Order No. R-5579-A

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 7, page 7 of the order, please find enclosed a copy of our AFE dated December 13, 1977, said AFE revised to that date and not in need of further revision.

Shell Oil Company, a mineral owner, unleased at the time of the hearing, has agreed to grout Latham & Barton an oil and gas lease on their interest. Latham & Barton are the only working interest owners in the pooled lands.

In light of this, please advise if it is still necessary to comply with the provisions of paragraph 9, page 8 of the order.

Very truly yours,

Roy G. Barton Jr.

Opérator E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton Jr.	<u>, </u>	
Location 660 FNL & 460 FEL Sec. 30, T-9-S, R-33-E	Field	Flying "M" SA
Lease Cash Well No. 1 Depti	4500' Cour	ty Lea
State N'M Spudded Date Potential To	est	No Contract
INTANGIBLE DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES:	Estimatesen	11 1978
Drilling Expenditures:	Estimatesch	ATIC.V COMAI
1. Survey of location and elevation	\$ 228.80	\$
2. Roads and Dirt Work	4,849.00	
3. Mud, Chemicals, Additives & Oil	3,500.00	
4. Hauling	4,500.00	
5. Cement and Cementing 4500' of 8 5/8" Circ.	7,150.00	·
6. Electrical Logging	7,500.00	
7. Drilling, including daywork	55,575.00	
8. Geological Services	1,000.00	
9. Tool Rental	4,100.00	
10 Surface & Intermediate Casing	10,980.00	
11 Miscellaneous	3,000.00	
Total Drilling Expenditures Completion Expenditures:	\$ 102,382,80	
1. Acidizing or Fracturing	6,150.00	
2. Perforating Expense	1,818.00	
3. Testing Expense	500.00	
4. Servicing Unit	4,200.00	- Company of the Comp
5. Miscellaneous	3,000.00	
Total Completion Expenditures	\$ 15,668.00	
TOTAL INTANGIBLE DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 118,050.80	
Equipment Expenditures:	32 000 00	
1. Oil String Casing	13,050.00	
2. Tubing		The second secon
3. Sucker Rods		
4. Pumping Equipment	14,750.00	
5. Lines		and the state of t
6. Taoks & Treater	14,900.00	
	1,125,00	
•	10,000.00	
Total Equipment Expenditures	\$ 67,160.50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR WELL	\$ 185,211.30	



OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO P. O. BOX 2088 - SANTA FE

87501

JOE D. RAMEY

PHIL R. LUCERO
November 29, 1977



STATE GEOLOGIST
EMERY C. ARNOLD

Mr. Byron Caton
Tansey, Rosebrough, Roberts
& Gerding
Attorneys at Law
P. 0. Box 1020
Farmington, New Mexico 87401

Yours very truly,

CASE NO. 6017, 6035, 6036 ORDER NO. R-5579

Applicant:

Southern Union Supply Company, E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr.

Dear Sir:

Director

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the above-referenced Commission order recently entered in the subject case.

JDR/fd

Copy of order also sent to:

Hobbs OCC x
Artesia OCC x
Aztec OCC

Other Donald G. Stevens

- CASE 6030: Application of Burleson & Huff for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in he above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the SE/4 SE/4 of Section 4, Township 25 South, Range 37 East, Langlie-Mattix Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to its re-entered Smith Well No. 1 located in Unit P of said Section 4, or in the alternative, to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of re-entering and recompleting or of drilling and completing the unit well and the allocation of the cost thereof, as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision.

 Also to be considered will be the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in recompleting or drilling said well.
- Application of Burleson & Huff for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the SW/4 SW/4 of Section 21, Township 25 South, Range 37 East, Langlie-Mattix Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to its re-entered Lanehart Well No. 1-Y located in Unit M of said Section 21, or, in the alternative, to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of re-entering and recompleting or of drilling and completing the unit well and the allocation of the cost thereof, as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision. Also to be considered will be the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in recompleting or drilling said well.
- CASE 6031: Application of Rex Alcorn for compulsory pooling and an unorthodox location, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the E/2 SW/4 of Section 35, Township 16 South, Range 37 East, West Knowles-Drinkard Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be defilled at an unorthodox location 2310 feet from the South line and 1980 feet from the West line of said Section 35. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof, as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision. Also to be considered will be the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.
- CASE 6033: Application of Basin Fuels, Inc., for sait water disposal, McKinley County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks authority to dispose of produced salt water into the Mesaverde formation through the perforated interval from 1948 feet to 2755 feet in its Slick Well No. 1 located in Unit O of Section 7, Township 20 North, Range 5 West, Franciscan Lake-Mesaverde Pool, McKinley County, New Mexico.
- CASE 6034: Application of Flag-Redfern Oil Company for salt water disposal, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks authority to dispose of produced salt water into the San Andres formation through the perforated interval from 4941 feet to 5022 feet in its Bilbrey "51" Well No. 1 located in Unit A of Section 23, Township 9 South, Range 37 East, Sawyer-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico.
- Application of Southern Union Supply Co., for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. CASE 6035: Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the San Andres formation underlying the N/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof, as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision. Also to be considered will be the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.
- CASE 6017: (Continued from August 31, 1977 Examiner Hearing)

Application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of the cost thereof, as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision. Also to be considered will be the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

CASE 6036: Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Rey G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling of a standard or a non-standard oil proration unit and an unorthodox location, or in the alternative, 40-acre spacing, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicants, in the above-styled cause, seek an order pooling all mineral interests in the Flying M-San Andres Pool underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an unorthodox location for said pool within 200 feet of the center of the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30, or an order pooling only the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 to form a non-standard 40-acre unit to be dedicated to the aforesaid well. In the alternative, applicants seek the amendment of the Flying M-San Andres Pool Rules to provide for 40-acre spacing, and seek an order pooling the aforesaid NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 as a standard unit for said pool to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling



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PMS RICHARD L STAMETS, EXAMINER NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION, ROM REPORT DELIVERY BY MAILGRAM, DLR

STATE CAPITOL

SANTA FE MM

ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY THE OPERATOR OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 20 TOWNSHIP 9 SOUTH RANGE 33 EAST LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO BEING A DIAGNOAL DEFSET TO THE ACREAGE IN QUESTION IN CASE 6036 IS OPPOSED TO THE APPLICATION OF E.L. LATHAM JR AND ROY G BARTON JR TO AMEND THE FLYING M SAN ANDRES POOL RULES FROM BO ACRE PRORATION UNITS TO 40 ACRE UNITS

J L TWEED, ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO (PO BOX 1610 MIDLAND TX 79702)

1918 EST

IPMFEKA SANA

Dockets Nos. 2-78 and 3-78 are tentatively set for hearing on January 18 and February 8, 1978. Applications for hearing must be filed at least 22 days in advance of hearing date.

DOCKET: COLMISSION HEARING - TUESDAY - DECEMBER 27, 1977

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION - 9 A.M. - CONFERENCE ROOM STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

CASE 6017: (DE NOVO)

Application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon.

CASE 6035: (DE NOVO)

Application of Southern Union Supply Co., for compulsory pooling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the San Andres formation underlying the N/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon.

CASE 6036: (DE NOVO)

Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for compulsory pooling of a standard or a non-standard oil proration unit and an unorthodox location, or in the alternative, 40-acre spacing, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicants, in the above-styled cause, seek an order pooling all mineral interests in the Flying M-San Andres Pool underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an unorthodox location for said pool within 200 feet of the center of the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30, or an order pooling only the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 to form a non-standard 40-acre unit to be dedicated to the aforesaid well. In the alternative, applicants seek the amendment of the Flying M-San Andres Pool Rules to provide for 40-acre spacing, and seek an order pooling the aforesaid NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 as a standard unit for said pool to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon.

Also to be considered in each of the above cases, will be the cost of drilling and completing the proposed well and the allocation of the cost thereof, as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision. Also to be considered will be the designation of the applicant in each case as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

Upon application of Southern Union Supply Company, the above cases will be heard De Novo pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1220.

Application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for an order requiring Latham and Barton or Southern Union Supply Company to commence the drilling of a Flying M-San Andres well in Unit A of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, on or before January 31, 1978; further, to require that all working interest income after payout of the aforesaid well be placed in escrow pending any subsecuent appeal, or in the alternative to require the curtailment or shutting in of all wells within one half mile radius of the aforesaid Unit A pending completion of said well.

ROY G. BARTON, JR. OIL PRODUCER

December 13, 1977

3 13 1977

Stamet

New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission State Land Office Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Re: Commission Order No. R-5579

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the order in paragraph 7 of the above captioned Commission Order, please find enclosed an itemized schedule of the estimated well costs pertaining to the Cash Well No. 1 located 660'FNL & 460'FEL of Section 30, T-9-S, R-33-E, Lea County, N.M.

We have this date furnished Shell Oil Company, the only other known working interest owner, an identical copy.

Very truly yours,

Roy G. Barton Jr.

Operator E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G. Barton Jr.		
Location 660 FNL & 460 FEL Sec. 30, T-9-S, R-33-E	Fiel	d Flying "M" SA
Lease Cash Well No. 1 Depth	4500' Cou	nty Lea
State N.M Spudded Date Potential Tes	st	10:
INTANGIBLE DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES:		
	Estimate	Actual
Drilling Expenditures:		•
1. Survey of location and elevation	\$ 228.80	\$
2. Roads and Dirt Work	4,649.00	
3. Mud, Chemicals, Additives & Oil	3,500.00	
4. Hauling 1800' of 8 5/8" Circ.	4,500.00	
5. Cement and Cementing 4500' of 4 1/2"	7,150.00	
6. Electrical Logging	7,500.00	
7. Drilling, including daywork	55,575.00	
8. Geological Services	1,000.00	
9. Tool Rental	4,100.00	
10 Surface & Intermediate Casing	10,980.00	
11 Miscellaneous	3,000.00	
Total Drilling Expenditures Completion Expenditures:	\$ 102,382,80	
1. Acidizing or Fracturing	6,150.00	
2. Perforating Expense	1,818.00	
3. Testing Expense	500.00	
4. Servicing Unit	4,200.00	والمعارف المرسود المرسود والمعارض المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع
5. Miscellancous	3,000.00	
Total Completion Expenditures	\$_15,668.00	
TOTAL INTANGIBLE DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES Equipment Expenditures:	\$ 118,050.80	
1. Oil String Casing	13,050.00	
2. Juhing	9,035.50	
3. Sucker Rods		
4. Pumping Equipment		
5. Lines		A contract and the contract of
6. Tanks & Treater	14,900.00	and a company of the
7. Commutars, Casinghead, Tubinghead		1
8. Miscellaneous Fitting & Valves		· ·
Total Equipment Expenditures	\$ 67,160.50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR WELL	\$ 185,211.30	
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application of E. C. Katham, Iv., and Ray I. Barton, Iv., for compulsary proling and and wheatholder location, a standard as a non-slandard ail provation mich, as in the alternative, 40-acre spacing, her Can. I., him Tricipies.

applicants, in the same styled cause, seek his order pooling all miner d'intererts in he Flying MAan andrew Pool underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, lange 33 East, her Camity, kentherico to be dedicated to a wree to be drived at an unortholog lastion for said good within 200 feet of the center of the WE/4 NE/PS said Selion 30. In the alteration. applicants went portents seek pooling of only the the NE |4 NE |4 of Section 30 to be dedicated to the aforesid will. In the Alter Hynny M-San Holes Poul fues to movile for 10-acre gracing, and reak an artice posting the aforesain NEXXXXII of Section 30 and shoulard with for said pool to be dedicated to a wrat to be drilled at a standard location thereon thereon Birto be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing the proposed well and the acception of the sook thereof, as will as astral aperating lasts and charges pr supervision. also to be Pourified will be designation of applicants as aperator of the wee and a slarge for risk involved in drelling sail wed!

Pec de 25 6036 Osn

BEFORE THE

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF
E. L. LATHAM, JR., AND ROY G. BARTON, JR.,
FOR COMPULSORY POOLING AND UNORTHODOX
LOCATION OF THEIR WELL TO BE DRILLED IN
FLYING M SAN ANDRES POOL, NE/4 NE/4,
SECTION 30, TOWNSHIP 9 SOUTH, RANGE 33 EAST,
LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, AND AS AN ALTERNATIVE
FOR AMENDMENT OF FIELD RULES TO PROVIDE FOR
40 ACRE SPACING IN A PORTION OF SAID POOL.

APPLICATION

COME NOW E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., as provided by Section 65-3-14, New Mexico Statutes, 1953, as amended, and apply to the Oil Conservation Commission of New Mexico for:

- (1) an order pooling all the mineral interests in and under the E/2 NE/4 or the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M., Flying M San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, from the surface to the base of the San Andres formation, and for
- (2) an order authorizing an unorthodox oil well location designated the Latham and Barton Number 2 Cash to be located within 200 feet of the center of NE/4 NE/4 of said above section, township, and range as an exception to the field rules of said pool, and
- (3) as an alternative to (2) above for an order amending the field rules of the Flying "M" San Andres Pool to provide for 40 acre spacing in the pool; and in support thereof Applicants would show:
- 1. Applicants are the owners of the right to drill and develop part of the following described acreage: E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M., Flying M San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, and plan a well or wells into the San Andres formation at a standard location thereon and in the NE/4 NE/4 thereof as an unorthodox location.

- 2. Southern Union Supply Company, an interest owner in the proposed proration unit, has not agreed to pool its interest with that of Applicants either in the E/2 NE/4 or NE/4 NE/4. Southern Union Supply Company owns operating rights to 26.5625% of the proposed E/2 NE/4 proration unit and 53.125% in the NE/4 NE/4 proposed unit while Applicants own 73.4375% of the proposed E/2 NE/4 proration unit and 46.875% in the NE/4 NE/4 proposed unit. The address of Southern Union Supply Company is: 1800 First International Building, Dallas, Texas, 75250.
- 3. Applicants request that they be designated operator of the pooled unit requested above.
- 4. In order to avoid the drilling of unnecessary wells, to protect correlative rights, and to prevent waste, Applicants request the Commission to pool all interests in the E/2 NE/4 or in the NE/4 NE/4 as a unit.
- 5. The risk and expense of drilling and completing the well is great and if Southern Union Supply Company does not choose to pay its share of the cost of drilling and completion, Applicants should be allowed a reasonable charge for the supervision and a charge for the risk involved in addition to recovery of the actual cost of drilling and completing the well.
- 6. Unless Applicants are granted Approval of an unorthodox oil well location as proposed herein, they will be denied their right to obtain their just and equitable share of the oil and gas underlying their lands.
- 7. That a well at said unorthodox location or the amendment of the field rules to provide for 40 acre spacing will afford the Applicants the opportunity to produce their just and equitable share of oil and gas in the subject pool, will tend to prevent the drilling of unnecessary wells, and will otherwise prevent waste and protect correlative rights.

WHEREFORE, Applicants respectfully request that the Commission set this matter for hearing before the Commission's duly appointed examiner on September 14, 1977, and that after notice and hearing as required by law, the Commission enter its order pooling all interests from the surface to the base of the San

Andres formation underlying the E/2 NE/4 or NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, N.M.P.M. Flying M San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, and designating Applicants operator of the pooled unit, together with provision for Applicants to recover their costs out of production including a risk factor to be determined by the Commission and with provisions for the payment of operating costs and costs of supervision out of production to be allocated among the owners as their interests may be determined and for further orders as may be proper in the premises and further that the Commission enter its order approving an unorthodox location in said NE/4 NE/4 or in the alternative amending the field rules of said pool to provide for 40 acre spacing.

Respectfully submitted,
E. L. LATHAM, JR., AND
ROY G. BARTON, JR.

DOMALD G. STEVENS

P.O. Box 1797

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANTS

BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING:

6017 6035 6036

CASE NO.

Order No. R-5579

APPLICATION OF E. L. LATHAM, JR. AND RCY G. BARTON, JR., FOR COMPULSORY POOLING, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO. or 40 acre Spacing, Lea County New Mexico; And,

APPLICATION OF SOUTHERN UNION SUPPLY CO., FOR COMPULSORY POOLING, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

BY	THE	COMMISSION:	

This cause came on for hearing at 9 a.m. on August at Santa Fe, New Mexico, before Examiner Daniel S. Nutt

NOW, on this day of <u>September</u>, 1977, the Commission, a quorum being present, having considered the testimony, the record, and the recommendations of the Examiner, and being fully advised in the premises,

FINDS:

(1) That due public notice having been given as required by law, the Commission has jurisdiction of this cause and the subject matter thereof.

(2) That the price of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr.

seeks an order pooling all mineral interests

underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30 , Township 9 South ____, Range 33 East NMPM, Flying M-San Andres Pool Lea County, New Mexico. and set the same For hearing as Case No. 6017, Dec fet Ma. TR. Thr on Hugust. 31, 1977. (3) That at the Fry ust 31, 1977 Said Ease No 6017

was continued to the September 14, 1977. Examiner Hearing.

-2-Cases Nos. 6017, 6035 and 6036 Order No. R-

- (4) That the Commission subsequently received the application of Southern Union Supply Co. for an order pooling all mineral interests in the San Andres formation underlying the N/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, NMPM, Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, and set the same for hearing as Case No. 6035, Docket No. 28-71, September 14, 1977.
- (5) That the Commission thereafter received the application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for an order pooling all mineral interests in the Flying M-San Andres Pool underlying the E/2 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Lea County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an unorthodox location for said pool within 200 feet of the center of the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30, or an order pooling only the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 to form a non-standard 40-acre unit to be dedicated to the aforesaid well, or in the alternative, the amendment of the Flying M-San Andres Pool Rules to provide for 40-acre spacing, and an order pooling the aforesaid NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 as a standard unit for said pool to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at a standard location thereon, and set the same for hearing as Case No. 6036, Docket No. 28-77. September 14, 1977.
- (6) That on September 14, 1977, Cases 6017, 6035, and 6036 were consolidated and testimony was heard by the Commission examiner in each case on each application.
- (7) That the evidence presented was not sufficient to prove expropriety

 Little necessity for ner pripring were and Regulations for said Flying M-San Andres Pool and that that part of the application in Case No. 6036 should be denied.
 - (8) That the evidence presented demonstrated that due to the existing patter of development khak the correlative rights of the interest owners under the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30 cannot be protected unless a well is drilled thereon, and Flying Markon Andrew Pool, and that parties of Care No. 6017 relating to a shaudard lacation for the Flying Markon Andrew Pool, in the SE/4 NE/4 of Section 30 thould be dismissed.

- (4) That the applicants, E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., were the only applicants seeking to drill a well within the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30.
- (10) That the evidence presented was new sufficient to prove where the necessity for new the propriety of the granting of a non-standard cil proration unit in said Flying M-San Andres Pool consisting of the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30 and that part of the application in Case No. 6036 should be denied.
 - the NE/4 of said Section 30, the opportunity to produce their just and equitable share of the oil in the subject pool, and to prevent waste, the application of E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G. Barton, Jr., for an order pooling all mineral interests underlying the E/2 NE/4 of said Section 30 in said Flying M-San Andres Pool and for an unorthodox oil well location within 200 feet of the center of the NE/4 NE/4 of said Section 30 should be approved.

will afford the various owners of interest under the NE 14 of said Section 30 the under the opportunity to produce their just and expense equitable share of the oil in the subject pool without unnecessary expense and will not result in wester.

(12) That soid application should be approved.

Case No. Order No. R-

have (3) That the applicant Abas the right to drill and proposes to drill a well at a standard location

That there are interest owners in the proposed proration unit who have not agreed to pool their interests.

That to avoid the drilling of unnecessary wells, to protect correlative rights, and to afford to the owner of each interest in said unit the opportunity to recover or receive without unnecessary expense his just and fair share of the gas in said pool, the subject application should be approved by pooling all mineral interests, whatever they may be; within said

E.L. Latham, Jr., and Ray & Berton, Jr., and of the subject well and unit.

That any non-consenting working interest owner should be afforded the opportunity to pay his share of estimated well costs to the operator in lieu of paying his share of reasonable well costs out of production.

(16) That any non-consenting working interest owner that does not pay his share of estimated well costs should have withheld from production his share of the reasonable well costs plus an additional 25 per thereof as a reasonable charge for the risk involved in the drilling of the well.

That any non-consenting interest owner should be afforded the opportunity to object to the actual well costs but that actual well costs should be adopted as the reasonable well costs in the absence of such objection.

(19 (10) That following determination of reasonable well costs, any non-consenting working interest owner that has paid his share of estimated costs should pay to the operator any amount that reasonable well costs exceed estimated well costs and should receive from the operator any amount that paid estimated well costs exceed reasonable well costs.

(17)

((18))

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Order No. R-

- able charges for supervision (combined fixed rates); that the operator should be authorized to withhold from production the proportionate share of such supervision charge, attributable to each non-consenting working interest, and in addition thereto, the operator should be authorized to withhold from production the proportionate share of actual expenditures required for operating the subject well, not in excess of what are reasonable, attributable to each non-consenting working interest.
- (20) (12) That all proceeds from production from the subject well which are not disbursed for any reason should be placed in escrow to be paid to the true owner thereof upon demand and proof of ownership.

(3) Part, the application of E. L. Looken, gr., and Ry B. Bouter, gr., for the South, gr., and Land Start m-Silverine.

Pool Continion in the SE /4 NE/4 & with Selver 30 in Learning.

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(22) That the application of Southern Union Supply Company in Case No. 6035 for an order pooling all mineral interests in the San Andres formation underlying the N/2 NE/4 of said Section 30 in said Flying M-San Andres Pool should be denied.

IT IS THERUFORE ORDERED:

- (1) That the application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G.
 Barton, Jr., in Case No. 6036 for an amendment of the Special
 Rules and Regulations for the Flying M-San Andres Pool, Lea County,
 New Mexico, to provide for a change from 80-acre spacing units to
 40-acre spacing units is hereby denied.
- (2) That the application of E. L. Latham, Jr. and Roy G.
 Barton, Jr., in Case No. 6036 for approval of a 40-acre nonstandard oil proration unit consisting of the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 33 East, Flying M-San Andres Pool,
 Lea County, New Mexico, is hereby denied.
- Case No. 6035 for an order pooling all mineral interests in the San Andres formation underlying the N/2 NE/4 of said Section 30 in to Medical to a may to be writted in the NN/4 E/4 & Said Section.

 Said Flying M-San Andres Pool is hereby denied.

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(\mathfrak{S}) (\mathcal{S}) That all mineral interests, whatever they may be,
of Section 30 , Township 9 South , Range 33 East ,
NMPM, Flying M-San Andres Pool , Lea County, New Mexico,
are hereby pooled to form a standard acre gas spacing
and proration unit to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an uno-thodox location within 200 feet of the center of the NEIGNEY at a standard location-thereon. of said Section 30.
PROVIDED HOWEVER, that the operator of said unit shall
commence the drilling of said well on or before the 3/st day of
danuam, 1978, and shall thereafter continue the drilling
of said well with due diligence to a depth sufficient to test the
Sun Andres formation;
PROVIDED FURTHER, that in the event said operator does not
commence the drilling of said well on or before the 3/5 day of

and void and of no effect whatsoever; unless said operator obtains

a time extension from the Commission for good cause shown.

____, 1978, Order (5) of this order shall be null

PROVIDED FURTHER, that should said well not be drilled to completion, or abandonment, within 120 days after commencement thereof, said operator shall appear before the Commission and show cause why Order (5) of this order should not be rescinded.

Barton, Jr., are

(6)(2) That E. L. Latham. Jr., and Roy G./xis hereby designated

That E. L. Latham, Jr., and Roy G./xis hereby designated the operators of the subject well and unit.

That after the effective date of this order and within 30 days prior to commencing said well, the operator shall furnish the Commission and each known working interest owner in the subject unit an itemized schedule of estimated well costs.

estimated well costs is furnished to him, any non-consenting working interest owner shall have the right to pay his share of estimated well costs to the operator in lieu of paying his share of reasonable well costs out of production, and that any such owner who pays his share of estimated well costs as provided above shall remain liable for operating costs but shall not be liable for risk charges.

known working interest owner an itemized schedule of actual well costs within 90 days following completion of the well; that if no objection to the actual well costs is received by the Commission and the Commission has not objected within 45 days following receipt of said schedule, the actual well costs shall be the reasonable well costs; provided however, that if there is an objection to actual well costs within said 45-day period the Commission will determine reasonable well costs after public notice and hearing.

(16) (6) That within 60 days following determination of reasonable well costs, any non-consenting working interest owner that has paid his share of estimated costs in advance as provided

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above shall pay to the operator his pro rata share of the amount that reasonable well costs exceed estimated well costs and shall receive from the operator his pro rata share of the amount that estimated well costs exceed reasonable well costs.

That the operator is hereby authorized to withhold the following costs and charges from production:

- (A) The pro rata share of reasonable well costs attributable to each non-consenting working interest owner who has not paid his share of estimated well costs within 30 days from the date the schedule of estimated well costs is furnished to him.
- (B) As a charge for the risk involved in the drilling of the well, 25 of the pro rata share of reasonable well costs attributable to each non-consenting working interest owner who has not paid his share of estimated well costs within 30 days from the date the schedule of estimated well costs is furnished to him.

charges withheld from production to the parties who advanced the well costs.

#1.000.** per men ** 20 1.14 drilling and drilling and drilling and drilling and drilling and drilling and per month is hereby fixed as a reasonable charges for supervision (combined fixed rates); that the operator is hereby authorized to withhold from production the proportionate share of such supervision charges attributable to each non-consenting working interest, and in addition thereto, the operator is hereby authorized to withhold from production the proportionate share of actual expenditures required for operating such well, not in excess of what are reasonable, attributable to each non-consenting working interest.

(12) (5) That the operator shall distribute said costs and

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(14)(16) That any unsevered mineral interest shall be considered a seven-eighths (7/8) working interest and a one-eighth (1/8) royalty interest for the purpose of allocating costs and charges under the terms of this order.

(15) (17) That any well costs or charges which are to be paid out of production shall be withheld only from the working interests share of production, and no costs or charges shall be withheld from production attributable to royalty interests.

(16)(12) That all proceeds from production from the subject well which are not disbursed for any reason shall be placed in escrow in Lea County, New Mexico, to be paid to the true owner thereof upon demand and proof of ownership; that the operator shall notify the Commission of the name and address of said escrow agent within 90 days from the date of this order.

(#)(13) That jurisdiction of this cause is retained for the entry of such further orders as the Commission may deem necessary.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the day and year hereinabove designated.