

**WATERFLOOD PROJECT
PROPOSED EK PENROSE SAND UNIT
EK YATES – SEVEN RIVERS – QUEEN FIELD
LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

Recommendation

It is proposed to form a unit consisting of parts of Sections 24 and 25 of T18S – R33E and parts of Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 of T18S – R34E for the purpose of water flooding the Penrose Sand. The proposed Penrose Sand interval to be unitized and waterflooded is shown on Exhibit “ 8 ”. The proposed unit area is shown on Exhibit “ 1 ”.

Location and Geology

The proposed EK Penrose Sand Unit (EKPSU) is located 25 miles West of Hobbs, New Mexico and is situated on the South end of the EK Queen Unit (EKQU) that was a successful main Queen Waterflood developed by Mobil Oil Corporation in the late 1960's. Seely Oil Company has acquired the EKQU and is continuing to develop the Main Queen within and surrounding the EKQU. During the original drilling of the Main Queen, several wells were drilled deep enough to test the Lower Queen (known locally as the Penrose Sand), which is the subject of this study.

The Penrose Sand is a member of the Guadalupian series of Permian Age. The productive sand is a grey, fine to medium grain, friable quartz sandstone. The thickness varies from a few feet to about ten feet, as shown on the Net Pay Isopach Penrose Sand map (Exhibit “ 9 ”). The thickness was determined from available log and core data and is shown in Table I. The sand appears to be a wedge or bar deposit isolated by hard dense anhydrite above the pay and a red silty sand with calcerous or anhydritic cementation below the porosity developments. The productive Penrose in this area develops porosity in the very top of the Penrose section as shown on the enclosed cross-section (Exhibit “ 10 ”).

As can be seen from the structure map (Exhibit “ 11 ”), the EK Penrose Sand Field shows minor structural relief with regional dip to the South-Southeast of 100-125 feet per mile. There appears to be a gas/oil contact in the Northwest part at an estimated – 708 subsea. Several wells located above this subsea depth were reported to produce gas, but were not tested for any substantial length of time after the original completion. The wells were all plugged back to the main Queen sand very shortly after testing gas from the Penrose. There is no evidence that indicates the gas cap to have been an effective part of the primary producing mechanism. The primary depletion recovery mechanism is solution gas drive with no evidence of any significant water encroachment in the field; however, the recently completed Seely Oil Company McElvain Federal #10

BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Case Nos. 12964/12983 Exhibit No. 7

Submitted by:

Seely Oil Company

Hearing Date: January 9, 2003

well produces 50% water suggesting that there could be an oil/water contact to the Southeast.

Primary Production History

The Ibex Co. McElvain Federal #1 well was the discovery Penrose well and was completed in August, 1955, for an initial potential of 284 BOPD. All initial potentials are shown on the Penrose Sand Initial Potential Map (Exhibit "12"). As of January 1958, an additional 12 wells were drilled and attempted in the Penrose; eight (8) were oil, three (3) tested gas and one (1) dry hole. The one dry hole was the Ibex Co. McElvain Federal #4, located in the NE/4 NW/4 of Section 25 – 18S – 33E, which established the western limit on the field. During 1974 Armer Oil Company (now Seely Oil Company) extended the field to the East by drilling two successful oil wells in the SW/4 of Section 20 – 18S 34E. The eastern limit of the field was determined in February, 1975, by the Union Texas State #1 well drilled by Armer Oil Company in the SW/4 SE/4 of Section 20 and was further confirmed recently by the Seely Oil Company McElvain Federal #12, located in the NW/4 NE/4 Section 29 – 18S – 34E that encountered no Penrose sand. The northeastern limit was determined in 1975 by the General Operating Co. Scharbauer Cattle Co. #2, located in the NW/4 SW/4 of Section 20, which was not commercial in the Penrose. In 1981, C. W. Stumhoffer drilled the CS Federal #1 which had an initial potential of 30 BOPD. The CS Federal #1 well is the most northerly well to produce oil from the Penrose. In 1987, BTA Oil Producers drilled two (2) wells on the proposed unit acreage, located in the SE/4 NE/4 of Section 25 – 18S – 33E, and the SW/4 NW/4 of Section 30 – 18S – 34E. The EK-A 8701 JVP well, located in Section 25 ran a DST on the Penrose sand that recovered 3' of drilling mud. In addition, neither well appears to be productive from log evaluations. In 1990, the Morexco McElvain Federal #6, located in the SW/4 NE/4 of Section 25 – 18S – 33E was completed with an initial potential of 1 BOPD.

Two recent Penrose completions, the Citation #1 well (NW/4 SW/4 Section 20 – 18S – 34E) and the McElvain Federal #10 (SE/4 NW/4 Section 29 – 18S – 34E) extended the productive Penrose to the Northeast and Southeast.

In an attempt to better define the reservoir, a First 12 Months Oil Production Map was prepared and is attached as Exhibit "13".

There are 16 wells that have produced Penrose Oil within the proposed unit area. Table II lists all wells that have tested the Penrose Sand or are to be included in the development of the proposed EKPSU. Only four (4) of the original wells have produced continuously and have produced more than 50% of the total Penrose oil produced. The total Penrose oil production from the field as of January 1, 2002 is 395,252 barrels. The production of the field is shown on the enclosed production Penrose Sand Cumulative Production (Exhibit "14") and the EK Penrose Sand Production History (Exhibit "15"). At this point the only significant Penrose production is the Citation #1 well and the McElvain Federal #10 well, which produce 6 – 7 BOPD and 15 – 16 BOPD respectively.

The ultimate recovery of each is estimated to be 25,000 BO for the McElvain Federal #10 and 30,000 for the Citation #1.

Unitization of the Proposed EKPSU

A formula consisting of 80 percent for cumulative primary oil production as of January 1, 2002 and 20% for acreage is recommended for the unitization formula. In addition each usable well will receive a 10,000 barrel credit. For unitization purposes the estimated ultimate recovery of 30,000 BO is used for the Citation #1 and 25,000 BO for the McElvain Federal #10. The Yates Oil Corporation Howe Federal Lease (E/2 SW/4 Section 30-18S-34E) has 2 Bone Spring oil producers active at this time. When the Howe #1 well was drilled through the Penrose Sand, a drilling break and show were reported. In addition, the electric logs indicate that the Penrose Sand should be oil productive from the Penrose Sand in both wellbores. The Howe #1 is scheduled to be converted to a Penrose Sand water injection well, as shown on the Plan of Development. For unitization purposes, an ultimate recovery of 55,000 BO was assigned to the 80 acre Howe Federal lease. Although we believe that the net sand isopachous map is reasonably accurate, it is believed the best representation of secondary potential is the cumulative primary production, modified to incorporate the estimated ultimate recovery mentioned above. Based upon the unitization formula as presented, the individual tract factors were determined and are shown on Table III.

Estimation of Secondary Reserves

Table IV is a summary of basic data and sets out the reservoir characteristics and reservoir volume. Table V sets out sample calculations used to determine original oil in place and secondary reserves. Based upon these calculations, the original oil in place is estimated to be 2,000,000 BO and the estimated secondary recovery is 460,000 BO.

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

Type Log Showing Unitized Formation

Unit Map – EK Penrose Sand Unit

Net Pay Isopach Penrose Sand

Structural Cross Section A -A

Structure Map – Top of Penrose

Penrose Sand Initial Potentials

First 12 Months Oil Production

Penrose Sand Cumulative Production (As of 1/1/02)

EK Penrose Sand Production History

Plan of Development

TABLE I
DETERMINATION OF AVERAGE POROSITY

Penrose Formation

E K QUEEN FIELD

Lea County, New Mexico

Core Data

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Lease and Well Number</u>	<u>Feet Analyzed</u>	<u>Average Porosity Per Cent</u>	<u>Average Permeability Millidarcys</u>	<u>Residual Oil Saturation, Per Cent</u>
Caper Drilling Company	Sively 9	11	12.4	1.4	10.3
Ibex	McElvain Federal 2	7	14.5	32.7	15.5
	McElvain Federal 5	5	11.9	0.9	13.3
Sivley	Federal 2	7	11.3	9.3	6.4
	Federal 3	4	11.5	1.5	13.6
	Federal 4	3	10.5	0.9	10.4

Log Data

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Lease and Well Number</u>	<u>Thickness</u>	<u>Average Porosity Per Cent</u>
Concho Oil & Gas	Citation #1	6	13.0
Seely Oil Co.	McElvain Federal "A" #1	3	12.7
Seely Oil Co.	McElvain Federal #8	3	13.3
Seely Oil Co.	McElvain Federal #10	3	13.3
Seely Oil Co.	Scharbauer #1	3	13.0
Seely Oil Co.	Scharbauer #2	4	13.0

Average Porosity=	150.4/12=	12.53
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TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF BASIC DATA
PENROSE SAND FORMATION
E K PENROSE SAND UNIT
E K-YATES-SR-QUEEN FIELD
Lea County, New Mexico

Oil Production for Proposed Project Area

Cumulative Oil Production in unit area 1/1/02	395,252
Estimated Remaining Primary as of 1/1/02	<u>39,273</u>
Total Estimated Primary Production	434,525

Fluid and Rock Characteristics

Average Porosity (From Core Data) – Percent	12.53
Average Permeability (From Core Data) – Millidarcys	8.7
Connate Water Saturation – Percent	30.0
Formation Volume Factor – Barrels Reservoir Space/ Stock Tank Barrel	1.27
Original Solution Gas Oil Ratio – Cubic Feet per Barrel	575.0
Reservoir Temperature - °F	103.0
Original Reservoir Pressure – psig @ 730'	1499 psi
Residual Oil Saturation – Sor – Percent	18.0

Reservoir Volume for Project Area

Total Reservoir Volume Including Gas Cap Acre – Feet	4819
Oil Productive Reservoir Volume In Project Area – Acre – Feet	3692
Total Oil Productive Area – Acres	919
Average Thickness of Oil Productive Reservoir – Feet	4'
Area of Effective Oil Reservoir (Floodable) Acres	786
Volume of Effective Oil Reservoir – Acre – Feet	3194
Volume of Effective Reservoir Above Gas Oil Contact – Acre – Feet	436

Stock Tank Oil in Place

Productive Reservoir Volume – Barrels/Acre – Foot	536
Barrels	2,000,000

Oil Recovery for Oil Productive Reservoir

Primary Oil Production	434,525
Barrels/Acre – Foot (Total Area of Productive Reservoir)	90
Barrels/Acre – Foot (Oil Reservoir Only)	117
Percent N- OOIP (Total Productive Reservoir)	21.9

Secondary Recovery Barrels

Barrels Per Floodable Acre – Foot	144
Percent N – OOIP	23.2

Ultimate Recovery – Primary & Secondary – Barrels

Barrels Per Oil Productive Acre – Foot	261
Percent N – OOIP	45.2

TABLE V

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS
EK PENROSE UNIT
EK-YATES-SR-QUEEN FIELD

Lea County, New Mexico

1. Estimated N (original oil in place)

$$N = \frac{7758(\emptyset)(1-SW)}{Bo_1}$$
$$= \frac{7758(.1253)(1-.3)}{1.27}$$
$$= 536 \text{ B/A-F}$$

Where:

\emptyset is weighted average porosity from core and log analysis in unit Area.

SW is average interstitial water saturation based on log calculations from Seely Oil Company's Scharbauer No.2 well.

Bo₁ is original formation volume factor based on initial solution GOR of 575/1 BHT of 103° F, gas gravity of .98, and oil gravity of 35.9° API.

2. Calculation of Secondary Reserves

$$Np \text{ Sec} = \frac{E}{Bo_2} \{ 7758(\phi)(1-SW)-Np(Bo_1) \} \frac{Bo_2}{Bo_1} - 7758(\phi)(Sor)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Np \text{ Sec} &= \frac{.57}{1.06} \{ 7758(.1252)(1-.3)-117(1.27) \} \frac{1.06}{1.27} - 7758(.1252)(.18) \\ &= .538 \{ 679.9 - 148.6 \} .8346 - 174.8 \\ &= .538 (443.4 - 174.8) \\ &= .538 (268.6) \\ &= 144 \text{ B/A-F} \end{aligned}$$

Where:

Np Sec = Estimated Secondary Recovery, B/A-F

E = Overall Flooding Efficiency, %

Horizontal 80%, Vertical .71% => .57

ϕ = Average Porosity, %

Sw = Average water saturation % pore space

Np = Primary Recovery, B/A-F

Bo₁ = Original Formation Volume Factor, reservoir bbl/stock tank bbl

Bo₂ = Present Formation Volume Factor, reservoir bbl/stock tank bbl