

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1004-0137
Expires: January 31, 2018

SUNDRY NOTICES AND REPORTS ON WELLS
Do not use this form for proposals to drill or to re-enter an abandoned well. Use form 3160-3 (APD) for such proposals.

5. Lease Serial No.
NMNM13647

6. If Indian, Allottee or Tribe Name

7. If Unit or CA/Agreement, Name and/or No.

SUBMIT IN TRIPLICATE - Other instructions on page 2

8. Well Name and No.
CHARLIE MURPHY 6 TB FC 14H

9. API Well No.
30-025-46484-00-X1

10. Field and Pool or Exploratory Area
WC-025 G08 S2535340

11. County or Parish, State
LEA COUNTY, NM

1. Type of Well
 Oil Well Gas Well Other

2. Name of Operator
MARATHON OIL PERMIAN LLC
Contact: ADRIAN COVARRUBIAS
E-Mail: jvancuren@marathonoil.com

3a. Address
5555 SAN FELIPE STREET
HOUSTON, TX 77056

3b. Phone No. (include area code)
Ph: 713-296-3368

4. Location of Well (Footage, Sec., T., R., M., or Survey Description)
Sec 6 T26S R35E NENE 272FNL 1171FEL
32.078880 N Lat, 103.401825 W Lon

12. CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX(ES) TO INDICATE NATURE OF NOTICE, REPORT, OR OTHER DATA

| TYPE OF SUBMISSION | TYPE OF ACTION | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Intent | <input type="checkbox"/> Acidize | <input type="checkbox"/> Deepen | <input type="checkbox"/> Production (Start/Resume) | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Shut-Off |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsequent Report | <input type="checkbox"/> Alter Casing | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic Fracturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation | <input type="checkbox"/> Well Integrity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Final Abandonment Notice | <input type="checkbox"/> Casing Repair | <input type="checkbox"/> New Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Recomplete | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Change Plans | <input type="checkbox"/> Plug and Abandon | <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily Abandon | Change to Original A PD |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Convert to Injection | <input type="checkbox"/> Plug Back | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Disposal | |

13. Describe Proposed or Completed Operation: Clearly state all pertinent details, including estimated starting date of any proposed work and approximate duration thereof. If the proposal is to deepen directionally or recomple horizontally, give subsurface locations and measured and true vertical depths of all pertinent markers and zones. Attach the Bond under which the work will be performed or provide the Bond No. on file with BLM/BIA. Required subsequent reports must be filed within 30 days following completion of the involved operations. If the operation results in a multiple completion or recomple in a new interval, a Form 3160-4 must be filed once testing has been completed. Final Abandonment Notices must be filed only after all requirements, including reclamation, have been completed and the operator has determined that the site is ready for final inspection.

Marathon Oil Permian LLC request to make changes to the Casing and Cementing plan for this well. Please see attachment for details.

HOBBS OCD
JAN 21 2020
RECEIVED

14. I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct.
Electronic Submission #499185 verified by the BLM Well Information System
For MARATHON OIL PERMIAN LLC, sent to the Hobbs
Committed to AFSS for processing by PRISCILLA PEREZ on 01/15/2020 (20PP0977SE)

Name (Printed/Typed) ADRIAN COVARRUBIAS Title CTR - TECHNICIAN HES

Signature (Electronic Submission) Date 01/14/2020

THIS SPACE FOR FEDERAL OR STATE OFFICE USE

Approved By DYLAN ROSSMANGO Title PETROLEUM ENGINEER Date 01/15/2020

Conditions of approval, if any, are attached. Approval of this notice does not warrant or certify that the applicant holds legal or equitable title to those rights in the subject lease which would entitle the applicant to conduct operations thereon.

Office Hobbs

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 and Title 43 U.S.C. Section 1212, make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

**MARATHON OIL PERMIAN
CHARLIE MURPHY 6 TB FC 14H**

API#: 30-025-46484

SUNDRY: CASING & CEMENT CHANGE – 3 String

| String Type | Hole Size | Casing Size | Top Set MD | Bottom Set MD | Top Set TVD | Bottom Set TVD | Weight (lbs/ft) | Grade | Conn. | SF Collapse | SF Burst | SF Tension |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|------------|
| Surface | 17 1/2 | 13 3/8 | 0 | 1040 | 0 | 1040 | 54.5 | J55 | STC | 3.37 | 1.71 | 2.93 |
| Intermediate | 9 7/8 | 7 5/8 | 0 | 11800 | 0 | 11800 | 29.7 | P110 | | 2.21 | 1.18 | 1.9 |
| Production | 6 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 0 | 22826 | 0 | 12767 | 23 | P110 | Wedge | 1.73 | 1.2 | 2.09 |

| String Type | Lead/Tail | Stage Tool Depth | Top MD | Bottom MD | Quantity (sx) | Yield (ft3/sx) | Density (ppg) | Slurry Volume (ft3) | Excess (%) | Cement Type | Additives |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Surface | Lead | N/A | 0 | 832 | 835 | 1.73 | 13.5 | 1445 | 150 | Class C | LCM |
| Surface | Tail | N/A | 832 | 1040 | 217 | 1.33 | 14.8 | 289 | 100 | Class C | Accelerator |
| Intermediate | Lead | N/A | 0 | 10800 | 1863 | 2.49 | 11 | 4639 | 100 | Class C | Extender, Accelerator, 50/50 Poz C |
| Intermediate | Tail | N/A | 10800 | 11800 | 218 | 1.28 | 13.8 | 279 | 30 | Class H | Retarder, 35/65 Poz H |
| Production | Lead | N/A | 9300 | 9800 | 47 | 1.29 | 14.5 | 60 | 30 | Class H | Viscosifier, Retarder |
| Production | Tail | N/A | 9800 | 22826 | 1319 | 1.09 | 14.5 | 1438 | 30 | Class H | Extender, Fluid Loss, Dispersant |

TV Tool Intermediate String Cementing Program

| String Type | Lead/Tail | Stage Tool Depth | Top MD | Bottom MD | Quantity (sx) | Yield (ft ³ /sx) | Density (ppg) | Slurry Volume (ft ³) | Excess (%) | Cement Type | Additives |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Intermediate | Stage 2 Lead | 5165 | 0 | 4665 | 400 | 5.54 | 10.2 | 2216 | 70 | Class C | Extender, Suspension Agent |
| Intermediate | Stage 2 Tail | 5165 | 4665 | 5165 | 120 | 1.32 | 14.8 | 158.4 | 30 | Class C | Neat |
| Intermediate | Stage 1 Lead | 5165 | 5165 | 11000 | 460 | 5.54 | 10.2 | 2548.4 | 100 | Class C | Extender, Suspension Agent |
| Intermediate | Stage 1 Tail | 5165 | 12000 | 12000 | 215 | 1.38 | 13.8 | 296.7 | 30 | Class C | Extender, Retarder |

Marathon Oil

RIG: PD 601

Charlie Murphy 6 TB Fed Com #14H

API#: 30-025-46484

Sec: 6-T26S-R35E

Lea County, New Mexico

Proposal #18060002

Service point Hobbs, New Mexico

1/14/2020

Prepared for:

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Spinnaker - Primary Cementing Best Practices

Primary cement job failures are predominately due to a breakdown in the "displacement process." This results in poor zonal isolation manifested by channeling or non-uniform displacement of the annular fluid(s) by the cementing fluid(s). These guidelines will enhance the displacement process and improve the probability of successful primary cementing.

1) Flow Rate: Regardless of the flow regime, high-energy displacement rates are most effective for ensuring good displacement. Turbulent flow conditions are usually more desirable, but frequently cannot be achieved or are not always required. When turbulent flow is not a viable option for a situation, use the highest pump rate that is feasible for the wellbore conditions. The best results are obtained when (1) the spacer and/or cement is pumped in such a way as to deliver maximum energy to the annulus, (2) the spacer or flush is appropriately designed to remove the drilling fluid, (3) and a competent cement is used.

2) Conditioning the Drilling Fluid: The condition of the drilling fluid is one of the most important variables in achieving good displacement during a cement job. A fluid that has excellent properties for drilling may be inappropriate for cementing purposes. Regaining and maintaining good mobility is the key. An easily displaced drilling fluid will have low, non-progressive gel strengths and low fluid loss. Pockets of gelled fluid, which commonly exist following the drilling of a wellbore, make displacement difficult. These volumes of gelled fluid must be broken up and mobilized.

Industry experience has indicated that it may be necessary to circulate up to ten complete hole volumes prior to the cement job in order to ensure that the hole is well conditioned and clean. A minimum of two bottoms-up is recommended in all scenarios prior to pumping.

3) Spacers and Flushes: Spacers and flushes are effective displacement aids because they separate unlike fluids such as cement and drilling fluid, and enhance the removal of gelled mud allowing a better cement bond. Spacers can be designed to serve various needs. For example, weighted spacers can help with well control, and reactive spacers can provide increased mud-removal benefits. Flushes are used for thinning and dispersing drilling fluid particles. Typically, 8 to 10 minutes contact time or 1000 feet of annular space with spacers or flushes, whichever is greater, are adequate.

4. Pipe Centralization: Centralizing the casing with mechanical centralizers across the intervals to be isolated helps optimize drilling fluid displacement. Good pipe standoff insures a uniform flow pattern around the casing and helps equalize the force that the flowing cement exerts around the casing, increasing drilling fluid removal. In a deviated wellbore, standoff is even more critical to prevent a solids bed from accumulating on the low-side of the annulus. Generally, the industry strives for about 70% standoff.

5) Pipe Movement: Pipe movement is one of the most effective methods of transferring energy downhole. Pipe rotation or reciprocation before and during cementing helps break up gelled, stationary pockets of drilling fluid and loosens cuttings trapped in the gelled drilling fluid. If the pipe is poorly centralized, pipe movement can compensate by changing the flow path through the annulus and allowing the slurry to circulate completely around the casing. The industry does not specify a minimum requirement for pipe movement, however it is acknowledged the even a small amount of pipe movement will enhance the displacement process.

6) Hole Size: Best mud displacement under optimum rates is achieved when annular tolerances are approximately 1.5 to 2 inches. Centralization of very small annuli is very difficult, and pipe movement and displacement rates may be severely restricted. Very large annuli may require extreme displacement rates to generate enough flow energy to remove the drilling fluid and cuttings.

7) Wiper Plugs: Top & bottom wiper plugs are recommended on every primary cementing job unless prohibited by mechanical or other special restrictions. The bottom plug serves to minimize contamination of the cement as it is pumped, in some cases it may be prudent to use multiple bottom plugs to separate mud/spacer and spacer/cement interfaces. The top plug is used to prevent any contamination of the cement slurry by the displacement fluid and minimize the chances of leaving a cement sheath inside the casing. Top plug also gives a positive indication that the cement has been displaced.

8) Rat Hole: When applicable, a weighted, viscous pill in the rat hole prevents cement from swapping with lighter weight mud during the cement job or when displacement stops.

9) Shoe Joint: A shoe joint is recommended on all primary casing/liner jobs. The length of the shoe joint will vary. The absolute minimum length is one joint of pipe. If conditions exist, such as not running a bottom plug, two joints of pipe is a minimum requirement.

Marathon Oil
Charlie Murphy 6 TB Fed Com #14H
Lea County, New Mexico

SPIN KER
OILFIELD SERVICES

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| | <u>Job Data</u> |
| JOB TYPE | Intermediate |
| CASING SIZE | 7.625 in., 29.7 lbs, P-110 BTC |
| HOLE SIZE | 9.875 in. |
| TVD | 12000 ft |
| MD | 12000 ft |
| MUD | 8.9 ppg OBM |
| EXCESS | Stage I- 30% Tail/100% Lead; Stage II- 30% Tail/70% Lead |
| DV TOOL DEPTH | 5165 ft |
| BHST | 180 Degrees |
| BHCT | 145 Degrees |
| | <u>1st STAGE</u> |
| SPACER I | 20 bbls Mud Flush w/Dye |
| SPACER II | 40 bbls of Fresh Water |
| LEAD I CEMENT SLURRY | 460 Sacks 65/35 Class C Premium Plus Cement/Poz, 10% Gypsum, 10% GEL, 18% SFA, 0.5% SADIA-4, 0.5 lbs Poly Flake, 0.2 lbs Fine Super Fiber |
| WEIGHT | 10.2 ppg |
| YIELD | 5.54 cu.ft./sk |
| WATER | 36.13 gals/sk |
| TOC | 5165 ft (DV Tool Depth) |
| BBLs OF SLURRY | 453.88 bbls |
| TAIL I CEMENT SLURRY | 215 Sacks 50/50 Class C Premium Plus Cement/Poz, 2% Gypsum, 2% GEL, 0.5% SFL-2, 0.1% SR-4 |
| WEIGHT | 13.8 ppg |
| YIELD | 1.38 cu.ft./sk |
| WATER | 6.5 gals/sk |
| TOC | 11000 ft |
| BBLs OF SLURRY | 52.85 bbls |
| DISPLACEMENT | 548.93 bbls Fresh Water |
| | <u>2nd STAGE</u> |
| SPACER I | 20 bbls Mud Flush w/Dye |
| SPACER II | 40 bbls of Fresh Water |
| LEAD II CEMENT SLURRY | 400 Sacks 65/35 Class C Premium Plus Cement/Poz, 10% Gypsum, 10% GEL, 18% SFA, 0.5% SADIA-4, 0.35 lbs Poly Flake, 0.2 lbs Fine Super Fiber |
| WEIGHT | 10.2 ppg |
| YIELD | 5.54 cu.ft./sk |
| WATER | 36.13 gals/sk |
| TOC | Surface |
| BBLs OF SLURRY | 393.96 bbls |
| TAIL II CEMENT SLURRY | 120 Sacks Class C Premium Plus Cement |
| WEIGHT | 14.8 ppg |
| YIELD | 1.32 cu.ft./sk |
| WATER | 6.32 gals/sk |
| TOC | 4665 ft (500' of fill) |
| BBLs OF SLURRY | 28.22 bbls |
| DISPLACEMENT | 237.15 bbls Fresh Water |

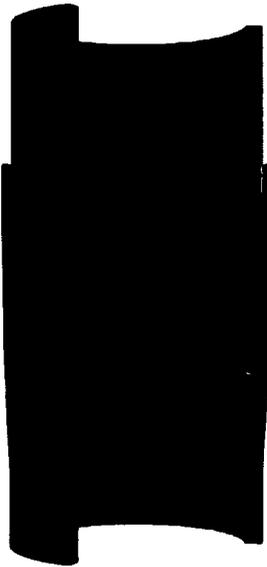
1/14/2020

Thank You For Your Business!!!

Marathon Oil
 Charlie Murphy 6 TB Fed Com #14H
 Lea County, New Mexico

SPIN KER
 OILFIELD SERVICES

| Ref. # | Description | Quantity | Unit Price | Sub Total | Total |
|--|---|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| ***** Cementing Service ***** | | | | | |
| MLPU2 | Pickup Mileage 2 units (roundtrip miles) | 100 | \$7.88 | \$788.00 | \$236.40 |
| MLHE14 | Heavy Vehicle Mileage 14 units (roundtrip miles) | 100 | \$94.92 | \$9,492.00 | \$2,847.60 |
| MLTN | Bulk Cement Delivery/Return (per Ton-Mile) | 3,361 | \$2.73 | \$9,175.53 | \$2,752.66 |
| MXBK | Bulk Material Mixing Service Charge (Per cu.ft.) | 1,195 | \$3.03 | \$3,620.85 | \$1,086.26 |
| CMTHD | Cement Head with manifold (per Job) | 1 | \$1,895.00 | \$1,895.00 | \$568.50 |
| CMTBIN | Portable Field Storage Bin (per unit, per 3 days) | 2 | \$2,175.00 | \$4,350.00 | \$1,305.00 |
| MSCMT | Multiple Stage Cementing | 1 | \$2,994.75 | \$2,994.75 | \$898.43 |
| PC12K | Pump Charge 11,001-12,000' (Per 7 hrs) | 1 | \$12,223.00 | \$12,223.00 | \$3,666.90 |
| PC6K | Pump Charge 5001-6000' (Per 5 hrs) | 1 | \$4,325.75 | \$4,325.75 | \$1,297.73 |
| DAQ | Data Acquisition System | 2 | \$1,331.00 | \$2,662.00 | \$798.60 |
| FLSCG | Fuel Surcharge (per unit/per job) | 14 | \$605.00 | \$8,470.00 | \$0.00 |
| ENVFEE | Environmental Fee | 1 | \$211.75 | \$211.75 | \$0.00 |
| DAMSS | Data Monitoring System/Supervisor | 2 | \$800.00 | \$1,600.00 | \$480.00 |
| CIRON | Circulation Equipment (40' of equipment per job) | 2 | \$1,512.50 | \$3,025.00 | \$907.50 |
| ***** Cementing Materials ***** | | | | | |
| CPRMP | Class C Cement (per sack) | 787 | \$37.35 | \$29,394.45 | \$8,818.34 |
| CPOZF | POZ (per sack) | 409 | \$27.96 | \$11,435.64 | \$3,430.69 |
| CEXTGEL | GEL (per lb) | 7,900 | \$0.78 | \$6,162.00 | \$1,848.60 |
| CEXTGYF | Gypsum (per lb) | 7,844 | \$0.87 | \$6,824.28 | \$2,047.28 |
| CEXTSFA | SFA (per lb) | 13,468 | \$1.45 | \$19,528.60 | \$5,858.58 |
| CASADIA | SADIA-4 (per lb) | 379 | \$37.60 | \$14,250.40 | \$4,275.12 |
| CFL6 | SFL-2 (per lb) | 91 | \$15.19 | \$1,382.29 | \$414.69 |
| CRETDIA | SR-4 (per lb) | 18 | \$4.10 | \$73.80 | \$22.14 |
| CLCMPF | Poly Flake (per lb) | 430 | \$3.86 | \$1,659.80 | \$497.94 |
| CLCMFBR | Fine Super Fiber (per lb) | 172 | \$26.03 | \$4,477.16 | \$1,343.15 |
| CMUDF | Mudflush (per bbl) | 40 | \$60.25 | \$2,410.00 | \$723.00 |
| Additional Items if used | | | | | |
| RESTK | Product Restocking Fee (per truck) | 0 | \$1,250.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| STBYPU | Standby Pump Unit | 0 | \$4,025.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| PCADD | Pump/Standby Charge Additional Hours | 0 | \$381.15 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| DERKC | Derrick Charge (Cement Head Stabbing Above 8 ft) | 0 | \$726.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| CSPDYE | Spinnaker Spacer/Cement Dye (per pint) | 0 | \$75.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| CDFDIAL | ATF Cement Defoamer (per gal) | 0 | \$28.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| FTRP758 | 7 5/8" Top Rubber Plug | 0 | \$120.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| CSUGAR | Sugar (per lb) | 0 | \$1.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| | Book Price | | | \$162,432.05 | |
| | Estimated Job Cost | | | | \$46,125.09 |
| DISCR | Multi-Rig Discount | 0% | | | \$0.00 |
| | Estimated Job Cost after Multi-Rig Discount | | | | \$46,125.09 |
| DISCA | Multi-Asset Discount | 3% | | | -\$1,383.75 |
| | Estimated Job Cost after All Discounts (Exclusive of Sales Tax) | | | | \$44,741.34 |



TEC-LOCK WEDGE

5.500" 23 LB/FT (.415"Wall)
BENTELER P110 CY

Pipe Body Data

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------|
| Nominal OD: | 5.500 | in |
| Nominal Wall: | .415 | in |
| Nominal Weight: | 23.00 | lb/ft |
| Plain End Weight: | 22.56 | lb/ft |
| Material Grade: | P110 CY | |
| Mill/Specification: | BENTELER | |
| Yield Strength: | 125,000 | psi |
| Tensile Strength: | 130,000 | psi |
| Nominal ID: | 4.670 | in |
| API Drift Diameter: | 4.545 | in |
| Special Drift Diameter: | None | in |
| RBW: | 87.5 % | |
| Body Yield: | 829,000 | lbf |
| Burst: | 16,510 | psi |
| Collapse: | 16,910 | psi |

Connection Data

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Standard OD: | 5.950 | in |
| Pin Bored ID: | 4.670 | in |
| Critical Section Area: | 6.457 | in ² |
| Tensile Efficiency: | 97.4 % | |
| Compressive Efficiency: | 100 % | |
| Longitudinal Yield Strength: | 807,000 | lbf |
| Compressive Limit: | 829,000 | lbf |
| Internal Pressure Rating: | 16,510 | psi |
| External Pressure Rating: | 16,910 | psi |
| Maximum Bend: | 101.5 | °/100ft |

Operational Data

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Minimum Makeup Torque: | 16,400 | ft*lbf |
| Optimum Makeup Torque: | 20,500 | ft*lbf |
| Maximum Makeup Torque: | 44,300 | ft*lbf |
| Minimum Yield: | 49,200 | ft*lbf |
| Makeup Loss: | 5.97 | in |

Notes Operational Torque is equivalent to the Maximum Make-Up Torque



Pipe Body Geometry

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Outside Diameter | 7.625 | in |
| Wall Thickness | 0.375 | in |
| Nominal Linear Mass (T&C) | 29.70 | lb/ft |
| Plain End | 29.06 | lb/ft |
| Inside Diameter | 6.875 | in |
| Drift Diameter | 6.750 | in |
| Alternate Drift Diameter | N/A | in |

Pipe Body Performance

| | | |
|--|---------|-----------|
| Grade | HC-P110 | |
| Yield Strength Minimum | 110,000 | psi |
| Tensile Strength Minimum | 125,000 | psi |
| Plain End Pipe Body Yield | 940 | 1,000 lbf |
| Collapse Resistance ^[1] | 7,000* | psi |
| Internal Yield ^[2] | 9,470 | psi |
| Ductile Rupture (Burst) ^[3] | 10,840 | psi |

Connection Geometry

| | LC | BC |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Coupling Outside Diameter | 8.500 in | 8.500 in |
| Coupling Minimum Length | 9.250 in | 10.375 in |
| Connection ID Type | Non-flush | Non-flush |
| Make-up Loss | 4.125 in | 4.688 in |
| API Compatible | Yes | Yes |

Connection Performance

| | LC | BC | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Threaded and Coupled Joint Strength | 769 1,000 lbf | 960 1,000 lbf | |
| Efficiency | 72 % | 90 % | |
| Internal Pressure | 9,470 psi | 9,470 psi | |
| Make-up Torque ^{[4][5]} | optimum | 7,690 lb·ft | 12350 lb·ft |
| | minimum | 5,770 lb·ft | 8750 lb·ft |
| | maximum | 9,610 lb·ft | 15950 lb·ft |

Notes

[1]*Based on 8 x OD collapse testing in accordance with API 5C3 Annex I.

[2]The internal yield is calculated using API 5C3 Equation (10).

[3]This is an absolute limit and not safe work limit. Calculated based on API 5C3 Equation (14).

[4]For LC or SC, The values of optimum make-up torque was calculated as 1 % of the calculated joint pull-out strength as determined from API 5C3 Equation (55).

[5]For BC, data is taken from API 5TP, based on utilizing API Modified Thread Compounds assuming phosphate couplings. If other thread compounds are utilized, the torque correction factor noted by the compound manufacturer shall be considered. Torque must be verified by triangle position.