

8,933', 8,919'-8,926', 8,912'-8,915' and 8,942'-8,947'. The Abo was treated with 1,000 gallons of 20% NEFE acid, followed by 10,000 gallons of gelled 20% NEFE acid. The well was swabbed and started flowing for an initial potential of 321 BOPD, 200 MCFG. The well declined dramatically in the next 5 months to a point where a rod pumping system was installed. A 290 hour BHP buildup taken in April 1990, after the severe decline had started, indicated the reservoir has low permeability with no skin damage. The extrapolated BHP (P*) from the Horner analysis was 1772 psia. The Abo now appears to have stabilized at an annual decline rate of 10%, currently producing 12 BOPD, 120 MCFG, and no water. The Bough "C" will produce 4 BOPD, 5 MCFG, and 13 BWPD.

f) The bottom hole pressure is 1772 psia (meas) in the Abo and 800 psia (est) in the Bough "C".

g) The oil from the Bough "C" is sweet, and the gravity is 46° API. The oil from the Abo is sweet, and the gravity is 39° API. There is no produced water from the Abo, therefore, there will be no commingling of brines. There should not be a fluid compatibility problem.

h) Commingled production:

	BOPD	MCFGD	BWPD
Bough "C"	4	5	13
Abo	12	120	0
Total	16	125	13

i) Since both zones are depleted oil reservoirs, oil can be considered the major phase. Based upon this assumption, allocation will be done based on a before commingling oil producing rate, versus the total commingled oil rate.

Allocation for Bough "C" = $(4/16) \times 100 = 25\%$.

Allocation for Abo = $(12/16) \times 100 = 75\%$.