

November 8, 1968

New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission
P. O. Box 2088
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Re: Application For SWD
TEXACO Inc.
B. E. Spencer "B" Federal Well No. 1
Little Lucky Lake Pool Area
Chaves County, Texas

Gentlemen:

Attached please find an "Application to Dispose of Salt Water By Injection Into A Porous Formation" for TEXACO'S B. E. Spencer "B" Federal Well No. 1. The subject well was drilled as a test of the Devonian formation and was plugged and abandoned as a dry hole on January 10, 1961. It is now proposed to reenter this well and commence salt water disposal into the Queen formation from 2450' to 2782'. Although TEXACO has no water analysis of the water in this zone, a wireline test at 2705' run by Schlumberger during the drilling of the well indicates that the water contains 7950 ppm chlorides.

This disposal well will serve TEXACO'S properties in the Little Lucky Lake Devonian Pool. Current water production is 650 barrels of water per day and it is anticipated that water production will reach a maximum of 2650 BWPD. Injection will be down 2-3/8" O.D. internally plastic coated tubing set on a packer at approximately 2400 feet.

TEXACO Inc. does not currently have an Oil and Gas Lease on the lands on which the subject well is located. Therefore, TEXACO has made application to the U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for right of way and a special use permit to enable TEXACO to use the well for SWD purposes. The Bureau of Land Management has advised that a copy of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission Order approving TEXACO'S proposed SWD operations is necessary before they will take further action on TEXACO'S applications.

THEORY

The theory of the present experiment is based on the fact that the rate of reaction between a substance and a gas is proportional to the surface area of the substance exposed to the gas. In the case of a solid substance, the surface area is proportional to the square of the radius of the sphere. In the case of a liquid substance, the surface area is proportional to the square of the radius of the sphere. In the case of a gas substance, the surface area is proportional to the square of the radius of the sphere.

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