

1. Rig up workover unit.
2. Pull rods, pump and tubing from well.
3. Go in hole with tubing and cement retainer. Set cement retainer at 10,500'<sup>+</sup>.
4. Squeeze present perforations with 70 sacks of class "H" cement (casing capacity plus 100% excess) containing 0.8 of 1% Halad 22A (fluid loss agent).
5. Pull out of retainer, reverse out excess cement, and pull tubing from well.
6. Spot 500 gallons of 7 1/2% HCL across intervals to be perforated. (9432-9658').
7. Go in well with select-fire casing gun to perforate the Bone Spring formation with one JSPF at 9432', 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 9584', 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 9600', 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58' (30 holes).
8. Go in hole with RBP, tubing and packer.
9. Set RBP at 9750'<sup>+</sup> and packer at 9514'<sup>+</sup>.
10. Treat perforations (9584-9658') at 5-7 BPM in two stages as follows:
  - a. Pump 4000 gals of Versagel 1400 (Halliburton product) pad.
  - b. Pump 4000 gals of 15% NE acid
  - c. Pump 4000 gals of 2% KCL water over flush
  - d. Drop 15 ball sealers
  - e. Pump 4000 gals of Versagel 1400 pad
  - f. Pump 4000 gals of 15% NE acid
  - g. Pump 6000 gals of flush and overflush
  - h. Shut-in well for 2 to 3 hours.
11. Pull RBP and packer up hole. Set RBP at 9514'<sup>+</sup> and packer at 9330'<sup>+</sup>.
12. Treat perforations (9432-42') at 5-7 BPM as follows:
  - a. Pump 5000 gals of Versagel 1400 pad
  - b. Pump 5000 gals of 15% NE acid
  - c. Pump 6000 gals of flush and overflush
  - d. Shut-in well for 2 to 3 hours
13. Swab well to test.