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Rig up, lead hole with oil and pull tubing, packer and holddown. Rerun tubing and packer with 90' of tail pipe lead hole and spot 80 gallons of Jel-X-820 and pull tail pipe up 3850' and set packer. Start displacing jel and run gamma ray log @ 3900' not allowing any to pass behind the liner above this point as the radioactivity jel is being squeezed into the oil formation. Let jel set for 2 hours then tag bottom with logging tool to determine fill-up. Lower tubing to the top of the gel plug and spot a quantity of Jel-X-820 equal to the difference between fill-up and 80 gallons. Again, pull tubing up to 3850', set packer and begin squeeze while logging @ 3900'. If any radioactivity material starts up above this point stop injecting and allow gel to set up and tag gel. Continue the above operations until gel is within a few feet of completely covering the perforations. Then spot two barrels of radioactivity oil and determine whether it is still going down or coming up the hole by squeezing and logging. If all the oil is going down the hole, continue gel procedures, however, if the oil starts up the hole, log the flow so as to determine the zones behind the 5½" liner and 7" casing that is causing the trouble, then skip to step No. 8. If the perforations are completely plugged with Jel-X-820 and we have a squeeze pressure of 1000 psig after two hours, then perforate. Using four way gun w/8 jet shots @ 3900' inside 5½" liner and run tubing, and packer to breakdown perfs. Set Baker retainer @ 3800' and squeeze with 100 sks of slt-set cement reaching a maximum squeeze pressure of 2500 psi. Failure to pressure the above amount, displace, then repeat the above operations. WOC for 24 hours, drill plug and clean out to 3974½ using bits. Displace water with oil. Run 2½" tubing open ended with packer and holddown with short 2½" SN without Otis stop. Leave well shut-in until 10 days have elapsed then swab and test. If well does not flow, run rods and pump. If well flows, run Otis stop when convenient.

* Tubing pressures should determine gel breaking time.

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1. The first step was to determine the location of the hole. This was done by using a compass and a line of sight. The hole was found to be located in the center of the field.

2. The second step was to determine the depth of the hole. This was done by using a measuring tape and a line of sight. The hole was found to be approximately 10 feet deep.

3. The third step was to determine the size of the hole. This was done by using a measuring tape and a line of sight. The hole was found to be approximately 10 feet wide.

4. The fourth step was to determine the nature of the hole. This was done by using a measuring tape and a line of sight. The hole was found to be a simple hole, with no other features.

5. The fifth step was to determine the cause of the hole. This was done by using a measuring tape and a line of sight. The hole was found to be caused by a simple hole, with no other features.

6. The sixth step was to determine the effect of the hole. This was done by using a measuring tape and a line of sight. The hole was found to be a simple hole, with no other features.

7. The seventh step was to determine the remedy for the hole. This was done by using a measuring tape and a line of sight. The hole was found to be a simple hole, with no other features.

8. The eighth step was to determine the prevention of the hole. This was done by using a measuring tape and a line of sight. The hole was found to be a simple hole, with no other features.

9. The ninth step was to determine the conclusion of the hole. This was done by using a measuring tape and a line of sight. The hole was found to be a simple hole, with no other features.

10. The tenth step was to determine the final result of the hole. This was done by using a measuring tape and a line of sight. The hole was found to be a simple hole, with no other features.

...dit gelykde in onderstaande afgeleide uitdrukkingen: