

a D. A. & S. double drum unit was moved in and rigged up. The tubing was pulled, the packer removed, and the tubing rerun with a Brown straddle packer arrangement set across the perforations from 7890 to 7920 feet. After finding that the fluid level dropped slowly when the tubing was loaded with water the packers were released and then could not be reset. Small fragments of cast iron apparently from the bridge plug previously set were found in the straddle packers when removed. Another bridge plug was set at 7920 feet to assure complete shut off of the lower zone. A Brown SOS packer was run on the tubing and set at 7880 feet. The perforated interval from 7890 to 7920 feet was treated with 4000 gallons of Loco-Frac containing 4000 pounds of sand at a maximum injection pressure of 6500 psi and a rate of 3.2 barrels per minute. The casing pressure indicated communication between the two perforated intervals with the possibility that sand may have accumulated above the packer in the casing annulus. After pulling the swab line in two an attempt was made to pull the tubing and packer. The packer stuck after being raised 35 feet. Approximately 5 days were spent in recovering part of the 3500 feet of swab line before the double drum unit was moved out and a Darrell W. Smith jack-knife workover rig was moved in. Seven additional days were required to recover the remaining wire line, swab, tubing, and packer by a series of fishing, washing, and drilling operations. A Brown B-4 packer was run on the tubing and set at 7828 feet. When swabbing was resumed the swab was stuck again and 3000 feet of line left in the tubing. An attempt to remove the packer failed. Approximately 16 days were required to fish, mill, and drill out the swab line and packer using a varied assortment of tools and techniques. The tubing was run and set at 7904 feet, without a packer, and the well was swabbed dry with no shows of oil or gas. The perforations were washed with 1000 gallons of western regular acid at an injection pressure of 2600 psi and a rate of 1.1 barrels per minute. The well was swabbed at a low recovery rate and poor showing of oil. A Baker bridge plug was set at 7885 feet with 10 feet of cement spotted on top. A Sweet hookwall packer and Wilson holddown were run on 2-1/2-inch tubing and set at 7818 feet. The interval from 7845 to 7870 feet was washed with 500 gallons of Cardinal mud acid and then treated with 6000 gallons of refined oil and 9000 pounds of sand with a maximum pressure of 5000 psi at an injection rate of 6.7 barrels per minute. The 2-1/2-inch tubing and packer were removed and 2-inch tubing run and set at 7845 feet. Swabbing tests indicated very poor recovery rates and the tubing was pulled. A 4-3/4-inch bit was run and the plugs at 7875 to 7885 feet, 7920 feet and the production packer at 7925 feet were drilled and the hole cleaned to 8042 feet. The 2-inch tubing was run and set at 8016 feet with a tubing anchor at 6775 feet. The workover rig was released and moved off location. Company unit 8316 was moved in to run the rods and place the well back on pump.

The well pumped at a rate of 14 barrels of oil per day plus fifty per cent water from July 29, 1954 until September 22, 1954 before the load oil was fully recovered.

On production test after the load oil was recovered, the well pumped 18.63 barrels of oil and 24.14 barrels of water with a gas-oil ratio of 1027.

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