8/29/51 - Checked pressures on casing at 7 a.m. and well still had 550#. Tried to bleed off and see if well would stabilize. Well would not stabilize so called Halliburton and mixed 102 sacks Baroid and 25 sacks Aquagel to get 14 pound mud. Pumped 110 barrels of this mud into hole through casing and well was dead at 3 p.m. Ran tubing through blow-out preventor and landed tubing above back-off joint at 6 p.m. Removed blow-out preventor and hooked well head up. Pumped 100 barrels of fresh water through tubing and circulated mud out of hole through casing. Well started to kick through casing at 9 p.m. Side door choke open to annulus and blank to Queens with tubing re-engaged in back-off joint.

8/30/51 - Gas kicked off through casing at 9:30 a.m. It was not necessary to swab well. Build up pressure 1550#. Fished side door choke out at 11:30 a.m. Replaced choke with blank to annulus and open to Queens. Ran swab to unload tubing open to Queen oil pay. Oil did not come, but found communication to Yates gas. Shut well in on both casing and tubing and found pressures to equalize within 100#. Decided something wrong with choke arrangement, or tubing not engaged with back-off joint. Bled well through casing for six hours and gas at that time was dry. Notified El Paso Natural Gas that well was ready for connection. Talked to pumper and gave him instructions regarding choke arrangement on tubing and method of producing Queen oil pay.

8/31/51 - Side door choke assembly was checked and found to be in good order. Baker Tool Company checked well to see if tubing was engaged with back-off joint. According to their finding, the tubing was engaged. Well still equalized on both casing and tubing at 1200#.

Conclusion: Either Baker packer is leaking through packer assembly around stinger, packer is set in portion of casing that might be split, or communication is established through bad cement job -- the latter being most unlikely.

(NOTE:

1 - If bad cement job is considered, communication should have been in evidence before any perforating of the Yates was done.

2 - Both tubing and casing were checked with pressure build-ups sufficient to discover any leakage through either check valve or packer. It is believed that failure occurred through packing assembly around stinger or else there is a casing failure immediately above the packer setting.)

3/29/51 - Checked pressures on casing at 7 a.m. and well still had 550#. Tried to bleed off and see if well would stabilize. Well would not stabilize so called Halliburton and mixed 102 sacks Baroid and 26 sacks Aquagel to get 15 pound mud. Pumped 110 barrels of this mud into hole through casing and well was dead at 3 p.m. Ran tubing through blow-out preventor and landed tubing above back-off joint at 6 p.m. Removed blow-out preventor and hooked well head up. Pumped 100 barrels of fresh water through tubing and circulated mud out of hole through casing. Well started to kick through casing at 9 p.m. Side door choke open to annulus and blank to Queens with tubing re-engaged in back-off joint.

3/30/51 - Gas kicked off through casing at 9:30 a.m. It was not necessary to swab well. Build up pressure 1350#. Fished side door choke out at 11:30 a.m. Replaced choke with blank to annulus and open to Queens. Ran swab to unload tubing open to Queen oil pay. Oil did not come, but found communication to Yates gas. Shut well in on both casing and tubing and found pressures to equalize within 100#. Decided something wrong with choke arrangement, or tubing not engaged with back-off joint. Bled well through casing for six hours and gas at that time was dry. Notified El Paso Natural Gas that well was ready for connection. Talked to pumper and gave him instructions regarding choke arrangement on tubing and method of producing Queen oil pay.

3/31/51 - Side door choke assembly was checked and found to be in good order. Baker Tool Company checked well to see if tubing was engaged with back-off joint. According to their finding, the tubing was engaged. Well still equalized on both casing and tubing at 1200#.

Conclusion: Either Baker packer is leaking through packer assembly around stinger, packer is set in portion of casing that might be split, or communication is established through bad cement job -- the latter being most unlikely.

(NOTE:

1 - If bad cement job is considered, communication should have been in evidence before any perforating of the Yates was done.

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