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FEASIBILITY OF INCREASING OIL RECOVERY IN  
PITTS AND COCKRELL LEASES PANHANDLE FIELD  
(TEXAS)

by

Muhannad T. Shuker

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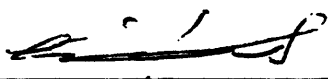
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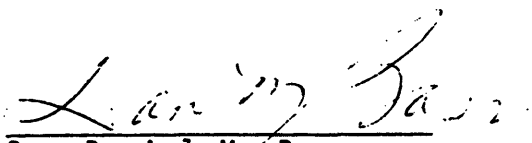
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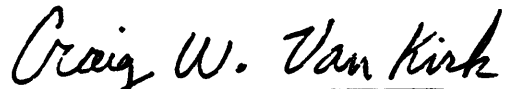
Date Jan, 25<sup>th</sup> 1984

Signed:   
Muhanned T. Shuker

Approved:   
Dr. Daniel M. Bass  
Thesis Advisor

Golden, Colorado

Date January 25, 1984

  
Dr. Craig W. Van Kirk  
Head of Petroleum Dept.

Dedicated to:

MY ADVISOR - DR. DANIEL BASS

MY PARENTS

## ABSTRACT

A reservoir engineering study was made to review the past or existing pressure maintenance, and secondary recovery projects in the Texas Panhandle oil field. This engineering study was extended to determine the feasibility of designing a successful project in the area of Pitts and Cockrell leases. The oil in place, in the two leases selected for possible secondary recovery operations was calculated volumetrically and was found to be 95.8 million stock tank barrels.

Primary performance in the area selected showed that 6.6 million stock tank barrels of oil had been recovered through December, 1980. Water injection was suggested to recover the remaining oil in the two leases.

Secondary recovery performance calculations were made to determine the additional oil that would be recovered. The calculations indicated that 13.25% of the total area in Pilot No. 1 and 21% of total area in Pilot No. 2 would be swept at the time of water break-through, or 37 barrels of oil/acre-feet in Pilot No. 1 and 59 barrels of oil/acre-feet in Pilot No. 2 would be displaced.

In conclusion, the water flood project will be feasible.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Panhandle field in Texas is a part of the Panhandle-Hugoton field, which is the largest gas field in the United States.

The oil leg of this field is over a hundred miles long and varying in width from a few miles to ten miles, covering more than two hundred thousand acres in six counties.

Most of the oil produced from the Panhandle oil field has been by solution gas expansion (J.D. Kenworth, 1966). Secondary oil recovery projects, which include gas-injection water flood, LPG, and thermal began where oil production had been declining for several years. For certain reasons some of the projects succeeded and some of them failed.

The primary purpose of this study is to evaluate the secondary recovery projects, find out the kinds of reservoir or fluid parameters involved and the kinds of techniques used to make the project successful.

The other purpose is to do an engineering study to determine the feasibility of designing a successful project to recover additional oil over the primary production.

Required data were obtained from well logs, fluid and special core analysis, and production history.

For evaluating the secondary recovery projects, decline curves of oil production with time for some of the projects were plotted, and the increase in the oil production per

acre-feet due to water or gas that has been injected was calculated.

Contouring maps of oil production, the gas-oil ratio produced, and the water-oil ratio produced were constructed to show the activity of the water or gas that has been injected. Based on the final results of the evaluation and the screening factors analysis of the enhanced oil recovery methods, water flood was found to have the best chance of being feasible.

Two water-flood pilots were suggested to be designed in the Pitts and Cockrell area, for two reasons:

- 1) This area does not have any secondary recovery projects except for gas injection which was for pressure maintenance purposes.

- 2) The only data available and adequate for such a study was in this area.

## FIELD GEOLOGY

The Panhandle field in Texas covers an area of two hundred thousand acres in six counties which are Moore, Hutchinson, Potter, Carson, Gray, and Wheeler (Figure 1).

In the Panhandle field the trap is mainly structural and most Panhandle pays are in the Wolfcampian stage of the Permian system.

Local nomenclature for the pay zone is, in descending stratigraphic order: Brown Dolomite, White Dolomite, Moore County Limestone, Arkosic Dolomite, Arkosic Lime and Granite Wash (Halbouty, 1969).

The angle of dip in Southern Hutchinson and North-western Gray Counties is low compared with the steep dip in Eastern Gray and Wheeler Counties. This is important, for the productive area of the field is much broader where the dip rate is low because the oil column is about the same thickness and is relatively flat. Normally, gas, oil, and water are consistent in relation to a specified reservoir. This is not true in the Panhandle field, where gas, oil and water cut across formational boundaries. Hence, in this field, the relations of the reservoirs to the gas, oil and water must be considered. The width of the field is determined by the angle of dip and the aggregate thickness of reservoir beds.

Figure 2, Section B-B' is a structural and stratigraphic



section along the axis of the Amarillo Mountains (Halbouty, 1969). The highest unit shown is the Leonardian Red Cave, which consists of red shale and fine-grained sandstone. The Wichita Formation, below, consists of anhydrite and dense anhydrite dolomite. The Brown Dolomite is a buff, cherty, saccharoidal dolomite. The White Dolomite is a white vuggy, coarsely, crystalline dolomite. The lower most, sedimentary rock is the Granite Wash, which ranges from loose, unconsolidated gravel to fine-grained arkosic red shale; it overlies precambrian granitic rocks. The highest structural point on the cross section (Figure 2) is at the west end in Potter County, the Wichita, Brown Dolomite and Granite Wash are thin in this area. As the strata thicken eastward across Carson County, the White Dolomite and Moore County limestone develop.

The Brown Dolomite thins eastward and pinches out against a granite peak in western Wheeler County, but is present again east of the peak. The peak was buried near the end of the time of Wichita deposition, Section E-E (Figure 3). The dip rate is low, and the aggregate thickness of reservoir beds is great. As a result, the width of the band of oil pay is great. Section F-F (Figure 3) extends from northeastern Potter County into northwestern Carson County, passing near the discovery oil well in the Panhandle Field, and terminates in central Hutchinson County. There

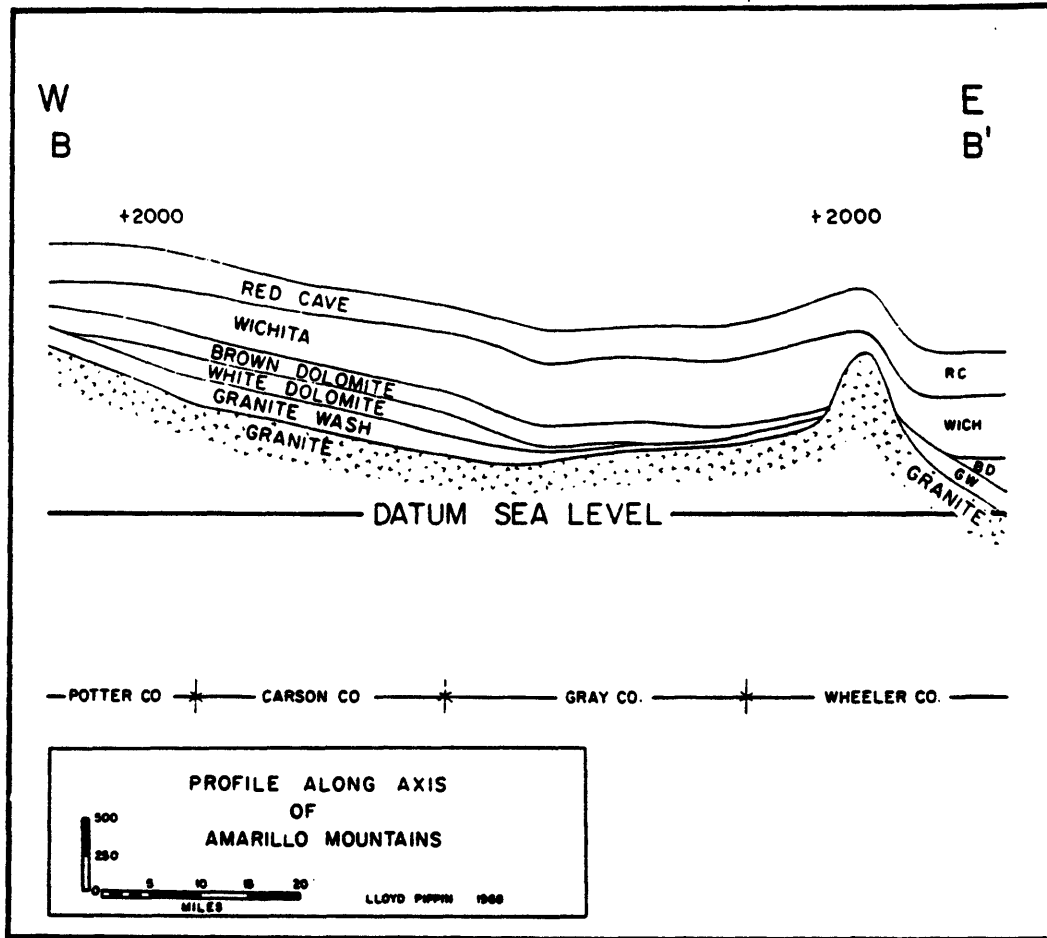


Figure 2: West-East Section Along Axis of Amarillo Mountains, Showing Structure and Stratigraphy (After Halbouty, 1970)

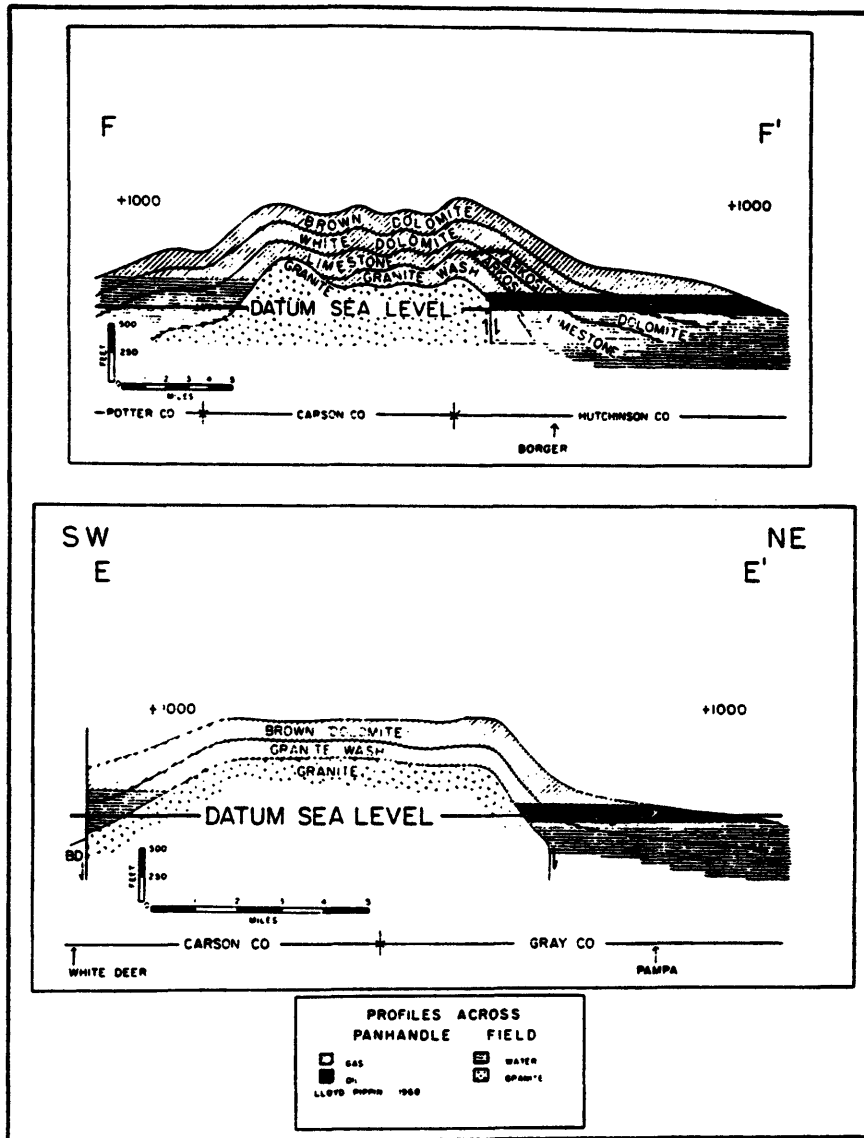


Figure 3: Section E-E' and F-F' Show Relations of Oil, Gas, and Water to Reservoirs in Panhandle Field. (After Halbouty, 1970)

are more reservoir beds present in this area than in any other part of the Panhandle field. They are from top to bottom, Brown Dolomite, White Dolomite, Arkosic dolomite, Arkosic limestone, and Granite Wash. The angle of dip is low in this area, so that the intersection of the oil column with all these reservoir beds produces a wide band of oil pay. Migration of oil was limited southward by intersection of the oil column with granite. If a profile were drawn across northwestern Hutchinson County, it would show the oil column intersecting Brown Dolomite, White Dolomite, and the Moore County Limestone from east to west. Migration of oil would have been halted by the dense Moore County limestone. A band of oil production is present in the Moore County Limestone along the edge of the field as a result of porosity development in the top of that unit. It is productive in very few places beyond this contact, except where intense fracturing has created a local reservoir. The dip is low in this area; hence, the band of oil production is relatively wide in northwestern Hutchinson County. Figure 4 (Halbouty, 1969) shows the oil productive areas for the reservoirs of the Panhandle oil field. Each symbol represents the intersection of a reservoir bed with the oil column. Progressively older reservoirs are found in an updip direction. The width of the productive band and the number of reservoirs are greatest where the angle of dip is

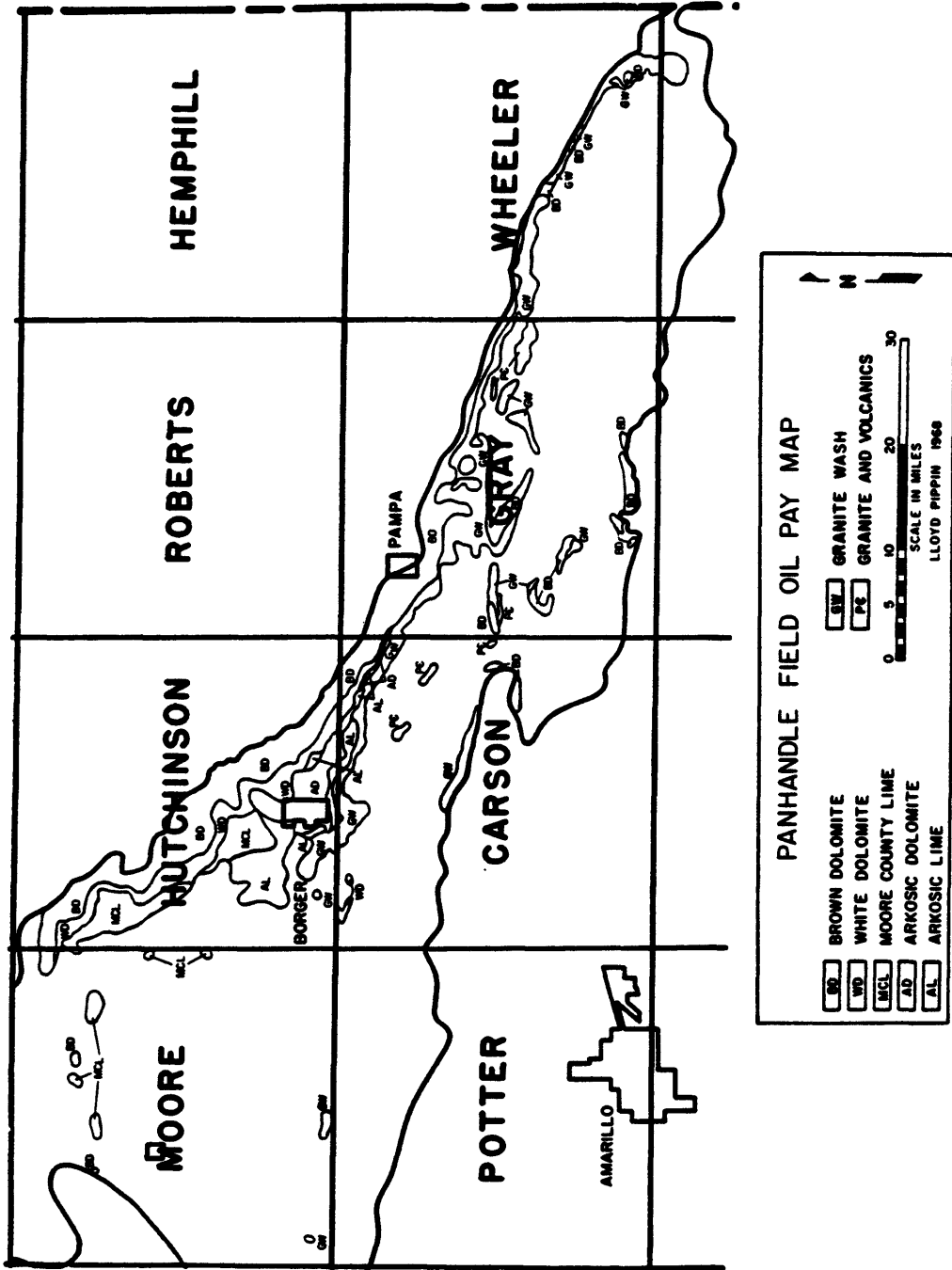


Figure 4: Oil pay map of Panhandle Field showing intersection of oil column with various reservoir beds. (After Halbouty, 1970)

least, as in southwestern Hutchinson County. Conversely, the productive bed is narrowest where the reservoirs are the fewest and the dip is steep, as in Wheeler County. The most productive reservoir is the oolitic zone in the Brown Dolomite.

## FIELD HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Panhandle oil field which was discovered in 1921 is the second largest oil field in the United States in terms of cumulative production, approximately 1.7 billion barrels. The oil field is actually an oil rim on the giant Hugoton-Panhandle gas field, with approximate cumulative production of thirty-five TCF (William Diffin, 1982).

This field is over a hundred miles long and varies in width from a few miles to over ten miles. It is continuous except at the southeastern end, where there are small skips and along the southwestern flank where there are scattered outpost pools. All oil reservoir underlie the Panhandle gas field (Bryan Denson, 1960). Oil is found in the series of dolomites, limestones, and granite washes at depths approximately a hundred feet below sea level to two hundred feet above. The well depths vary from two thousand one hundred feet to over three thousand four hundred feet.

Early major development began in 1925 and lasted until 1930. Development of the field extensions has been more or less continuous since then, the rate depending upon the economic conditions at the time. Most of the early wells were drilled with cable tool rigs. If stimulation was needed, nitroglycerin in either liquid or jellied form was used. Later, the practice of using rotary tools to set the production string of casing became popular. Most of the

wells are now being drilled by rotary methods all the way, cementing casing through the formation, perforating, and using hydraulic fracturing methods. The new developments in drilling and completion techniques have resulted in the development of areas with less and less pay section and oil reserves. Solution gas expansion has been the principle producing force with gravity drainage. Early attempts at increasing the recovery were made by putting an external force into the reservoir. The first attempt, 1944, was begun by injection of water by Magnolia Petroleum Company in Hutchinson County. Later, in 1946, gas was injected by West Pampa Association in the West Pampa area where oil production had been declining for several years. In 1946, a thermal flood was attempted south of Pampa, in Gray County but proved to be unsuccessful. Since then, many projects including gas injection, water flood, LPG, and thermal recovery were tested as a means to increase the recovery. (Performance of these projects varied between failure and success).

Reviewing and evaluating the performance of some of the projects will be discussed later.

REVIEW OF THE SECONDARY RECOVERY PROJECTS  
IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE OIL FIELD

Since 1944, many attempts have been made to increase the oil recovery from the Texas Panhandle oil field, which are in Hutchinson, Gray, Carson, and Wheeler Counties, as they are shown in Figure 1.

One thermal recovery, sixty-six water flood, seventeen gas injection, and four LPG injection projects were undertaken.

The field in general showed a wide range of responses to the different projects, which is probably due to one or more of the following reasons (Robert Gray, 1962):

- a) Wide range porosity and permeability;
- b) Wide range in the relative permeability to water, possibly due to different saturation conditions;
- c) Formation fractures inherent in the reservoir.

The only thermal project using in situ combustion was ignited in Gray County the first week of October 1965, and was suspended in September 1966 (Fred J. Neslage, 1966). The oil production data indicate that possible benefits were minor.

Four LPG projects were undertaken (Neslage, 1966): one in Moore County, two in Gray County, and one in Hutchinson County. These projects did not show any increase

in oil production. The one in Moore County was suspended in 1958, the two in Gray County were suspended in 1962, and the one in Hutchinson County was suspended in 1966. Of all the gas and water injection projects initiated in the area, 12 gas injection and 39 water injection projects were suspended because of no response in the oil production rate. These projects were distributed as follows:

- a) Three gas injection and five water injection projects in Gray County;
- b) Three gas injection and four water injection projects in Carson County; and
- c) Five gas injection and 30 water injection projects in Hutchinson County.

Characteristics of the gas injection projects are:

- 1) Few injection wells were used compared to the total producing wells, ratio of 1 to 10 through 1 to 28, and
- 2) Gas was injected for an average time of seven years with little or no appreciable benefits.

The characteristics of the water injection projects are:

- 1) Few injection wells were used in a small area;
- 2) Water was injected for a short time; and,
- 3) Quick response in the oil production was observed due to the injection of water, but this response lasted for a short time. Five gas injection and twenty-seven water injection projects were active in the Panhandle oil field

in Texas at the time of this study.

The twenty-seven active water flood projects were distributed as follows:

1) Two projects in Carson County (No. 13 and No. 21, Appendix A), consist of two leases and one operator having a total of two hundred and seventy-eight wells, drilled on ten acres spacing. In the first project (No. 13, Appendix A), water injection commenced in August 1961 at six water input wells, in two five-spot patterns with an injection rate averaging 500 - 600 BWPD/input well.

In the second project (Project No. 21, Appendix A), water injection commenced in July 1963 into a single five-spot pattern, using four wells for water input and one well as a producing well. Two years later response had not yet occurred even though 1.3 million barrels of water had been injected. Injectivity surveys indicated that the water was entering the producing formation at the well bore but what happened to it after that remained a mystery (Moring, 1967), (J.C. Henry and J.D. Moring, 1967). A test well was drilled halfway between one of the four injection wells and the center production well, to find out if the water was actually staying in the formation. The test well was put on pump and tested for 18 days. Then a bottom hole pressure reading was taken and the chloride content of the produced water was measured. From this data, the following three factors

emerged as proof that the flood front had passed the test well at the time it was drilled:

a) High reservoir pressure: Most of the wells in the vicinity of the test well had bottom hole pressures close to 100 pounds. When the test well was shut-in for 72 hours, a bottom hole pressure of 181 psi was measured. Two and a half months later the pressure was 228 psi, and eight months later it was 290 psi. This is one of the best indications that the flood front had passed the test well at the time it was drilled.

b) High water cut: The well was production tested for 18 days and it averaged 4 barrels of oil per day and 20 barrels of water per day (a water cut of 83 percent). This is significant because the offset wells had never produced any water.

c) Low chloride content in the produced water. The produced water was analyzed two different times, once on August 2, and again on August 27, 1965. On the first test, the chloride content was 24,000 ppm, and on the second test it was 29,000 ppm. Normally, the chloride content of the produced water from the production zone will be over a hundred thousand parts per million. This project was expanded twice, first in March 1966 with the addition of five more input wells, second at the end of 1966 with the addition of seven more input wells. The area affected by

the water flood project had been under gas injection since 1952.

2) Six projects in Hutchinson (No. 1, 5, 6, 9, 15, 18; Appendix A), consist of fourteen leases and six operators, having a total of three hundred and ten wells, most of them drilled on ten acres spacing.

Projects No. 1 and No. 6 are reviewed in Appendix B. In Project No. 5, water injection commenced in June 1965 with four input wells, and one well outside the flood area was used for salt water disposal. Initial injection rates were about 320 - 340 BWPD per input well, and as of August 1966, an average of 482 BWPD per input well was injected at zero surface pressure. In Project No. 9, water injection commenced in October 1960 with ten input wells. On April 1, 1966, three producing wells were converted to injection wells and one injection well was suspended, then the number of injection wells became twelve to 22 producing wells. Oil response was obtained in December 1960, two months after start of injection and reached its peak of 343 BOPD in March 1961, then began to decline. This decline continued to June 1966, when the lease was producing 124 BOPD.

In Project No. 15, water injection commenced in April 1964, at three input wells, and by September 1966 there were seven input wells and twenty-four producing wells. Water injection rate was 300 BWPD per input well; and later, the

rates were increased to 450 - 500 BWPD per input well.

Project No. 18, consists of seven leases, which are Gary, Houck, Kay, Lizzie, Staples, Supreme, and Thompson. The producing formation is the Brown Dolomite. The well pattern is irregular with approximately 16 to 20 acres per well. Water injection was commenced in July 1958, on the Supreme lease and accordingly, oil production on the Supreme lease was the first to show an increase.

On the Gray lease, water injection commenced in January 1961, using one input well and by February, three input wells were used.

The Houck lease has two producing wells, and no injection well, and is east and adjacent to the Phillips-Supreme lease. This lease showed oil response soon after injection commenced on the Supreme lease.

The Kay lease is west of the Supreme and Lizzie leases and has five active injection wells and one injection well that has been discontinued. First response appeared on the north end of the lease in 1960, soon after the start of water injection.

Water injection on the Staples lease commenced in September of 1961 in one input well, by May 1962 four injection wells were used. Results from the injection were rather disappointing except for Well No. 2 which responded in June 1961, and reached a peak of 69 barrels of oil per day in March 1962. By June 1963, the well was down to zero

barrels of oil per day.

The R.E. Thompson lease has four water injection wells and eight producing wells. Injection commenced during September 1961. No particular pattern of oil production response has occurred; however, slight oil and water increases were noted initially on the south end of the lease. At the time water injection started, the lease was producing 27 BOPD. During 1965, the lease has averaged 157 BOPD, which was its peak year. Currently, the lease is producing 58 BOPD.

3) Nineteen active water injection projects exist in Gray County (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; Appendix A), which consists of a hundred and twenty leases.

In Project No. 2, water injection was commenced in December 1963. Stage 1 area consists of 650 acres with 46 producing wells, 18 water injection wells. Two pilot operations have been started on the Stage 1 area. In the northeast sector a twenty-acre five-spot with fourteen water injection wells was developed and in the southwest sector, a line drive with four water injection wells was developed. Water injection was commenced in December 1963 in the eighteen water injection wells. Initially, the rate of injection was controlled at 300 BWPD per well, but in March 1964, this rate was increased to 500 BWPD per input well. Seven producing wells indicated some oil response. Stages

2, 3 and 4 include the remaining 1,431 acres in the unit with 99 producing wells, 18 gas injection wells and 7 idle wells. In Project No. 3, there were twelve wells drilled on a ten-acre pattern. The producing formation being flooded is the Brown Dolomite at a depth of approximately 3150 - 3250 feet. This lease is offset on the west, north, and east by the Kewanee-South Pampa water-flood (Project No. 8). Water injection commenced in September 1964 in three input wells. During 1966, the lease was producing 75 BOPD and 95 BWP, of which 50 BOPD is credited to the water injection program.

In Project No. 4, there are 14 leases, in which water injection commenced in July 1963. Most of the 31 input wells were placed in operation in July 1963, with the remaining input wells placed in operation within three months. The formation is the Brown Dolomite at 2900 feet with an effective thickness of 43 feet, average porosity 16.9% and average permeability 20.4 mds (Fred J. Neslage, 1966). Substantial oil response occurred on all leases.

In Project No. 7, there is one operator, Kewanee, with 13 different areas, distributed as follows:

a) Champan, which consists of nine wells. One of them was converted to salt water disposal during February 1963, and three more wells were converted to water injection during March 1966. No response in oil production rate has been reported, but response in water production at one well was

noted soon after injection commenced.

b) East Morse unit, which consists of seven leases with a total of 60 wells. Water injection commenced in September 1960 in 32 input wells. The area is developed on a regular ten acre spacing pattern. Oil production declined from 150 BOPD in July and August 1960, to 80 BOPD in December 1960. From December 1960, oil production was on a rising trend, but it peaked at 759 BOPD in October 1964. As of June 1966, the lease is producing at a daily rate of 521 BOPD.

c) Gething, which consists of three leases, has a total of 30 wells. Development is on a ten-acre pattern and the flood is developed as a line drive. The producing formation is Brown Dolomite. Water injection commenced in February 1963 at six wells, another three wells were converted to water injection in May 1963. One well was converted to an input well in December 1964, and another well was converted to an input well in February 1965. During June 1963, only four months after injection started, the first response was noted. Since then, response in oil production has been noted in all producing wells. It is estimated that approximately 90 percent of the current oil production is due to the water injection program.

d) The Johnson A Waterflood, which consists of a total of three wells. Water injection commenced in October 1962,

at one input well. There was no evidence of response in oil production from the water injection as of July 1966 (Fred Neslage, 1966).

e) KSAM Unit, which consists of four leases with a total of 26 wells developed on a ten-acre pattern. Twelve input wells were used to inject water, in the Brown Dolomite formation. Water injection commenced in March 1962 at ten input wells, followed by one input well in December 1963, and the other one in December 1965. During March 1962, the unit area was producing 20 BOPD. This rate gradually increased, reaching a peak of 601 BOPD in January 1965. During June 1966, the unit averaged 270 BOPD, all of which was credited to the water injection program (Fred Neslage, 1966).

f) Morse Area, which consists of nine leases, with a total of 28 wells. Water injection commenced in 1959, using ten input wells. Oil production from this area followed a normal decline trend through July 1962, at which time oil production was only 22 BOPD. From this time, oil production gradually increased and during 1963 averaged 50 BOPD. In 1964 it averaged 94 BOPD, in 1965 it averaged 105 BOPD and during the first six months of 1966 it averaged 112 BOPD.

g) Morse Flood, consisted of a total of 68 wells. Water injection commenced in July 1955 in two wells. From the pilot stage, injection wells were added until July 1962,

when there were 31 active injection wells. Since then, five additional wells have been added. The injection well pattern is irregular, ranging from a ten-acre line drive pattern in one area to a twenty acre five-spot in one area and a ten-acre five-spot in another. During June 1966, the Morse Flood produced 16,303 barrels of oil, all of which is credited to the water injection program.

h) Phillips, which consists of a total of four wells drilled on a ten-acre pattern. One input well was used for water injection. No evidence of response in oil production from water injection has occurred (Fred Neslage, 1966).

i) Short and Short A and B, which consists of a total of 14 wells drilled on a ten-acre spacing. The producing formation is the Brown Dolomite at 2,959 feet which is 89 feet thick with 18% porosity, 6md permeability and 30% connate water. Five wells were used for water injection. Major response in oil production rate has been noted in Short A where Well No. 1A increased from 1 BOPD to 100 BOPD and the No. 4A has increased from 1 BOPD to 12 BOPD. As of June 30, 1966, 82,845 barrels of waterflood oil had been produced.

j) Webb and Huselby ABC Waterflood, which consists of a total of 88 wells, drilled on a ten-acre pattern. In preparing for the flooding operation, an injection well was drilled in the center of each vacant ten-acres on the Kewanee-Webb lease. These wells were used for injection and

the flooding pattern is a ten-acre five-spot. Water injection commenced in March 1959 at 32 input wells. Injection wells were added until by May 1965 when there were fifty injection wells. Peak production of 2,403 barrels of oil per day was recorded in March 1963. Since then the lease has been on a gradual decline and during the first six months of 1966 averaged only 144 barrels of oil per month or 4.6 BOPD per producing well.

k) West Morse Group, which consists of a total of 35 wells. Water injection commenced in July and August 1959 at 19 input wells. Oil production began to increase soon after the injection commenced. Production gradually increased from a low of 69 BOPD in September 1959, to a peak of 273 BOPD in June 1961. From the peak reached in 1961, oil production decline through 1964 when it averaged 135 BOPD. During the last quarter of 1965 remedial work was performed such that the production during the first six months of 1966 averaged 180 BOPD.

1) West Webb contained a total of 24 wells. The producing formation is the Brown Dolomite and the property was developed on a ten-acre pattern. A line drive injection pattern was used when water injection commenced in October 1962 at eleven input wells. In October of 1962 the production was 53 BOPD. From this point, it began a gradual up-trend until it reached a peak of 512 BOPD in July 1964,

from which it has gradually declined, reaching 241 BOPD in June 1966.

Project No. 8, which consists of twelve leases and has a total of 88 wells drilled on a ten-acre pattern. Water injection commenced in July 1964 at 27 input wells developed with a five-spot pattern, including the 61 producing wells. Initially, it was planned to inject 500 BWPD per input well, but this goal has not been maintained due to high injection pressures encountered soon after injection started (Fred Neslage, 1966). Some response in oil and water production rate has been noted at 43 wells. Fractures and high permeability streaks in the producing formation have permitted water to migrate to offset wells which have resulted in high water oil ratios.

In Project No. 10, the area includes 1,740 acres with 160 wells drilled primarily on a ten-acre spacing. Formation data are: Brown Dolomite at 2,800 - 2,900 feet, thickness 30 - 70 feet, porosity 12% - 18%, permeability 10 - 20 mds, and connate water 35% - 42%. In this area there were six operators working on twelve leases, which contain a total of 136 wells. Water injection commenced August 1962 at 62 input wells, and by March 1963, the total of the injection wells was 65. Response in oil production rate began to appear about six months after water injection commenced and by the end of 1965, all leases in the project had shown response.

In Project No. 11, the water injection commenced in February 1965 at six wells of a total of 24 wells. The injection rate was 250 BWPD per input well to August 1965. Then 300 BWPD per input well was injected to January 1966, and about 350 - 450 BWPD per input well has been injected since. No significant response in oil production rate has been indicated.

In Project No. 12, a pilot project with six water input wells commenced in August 1961. There have been two expansions of water injection operations. The first expansion involved 36 wells converted to input wells, of which 29 were converted in June 1964 and seven were converted at intervals to September 1965. The second expansion took place March 1, 1966, and put on an additional 37 input wells. Substantial increases in oil production have been obtained over a period of approximately three years.

In Project No. 14, water injection commenced March 1966 in 12 of 21 wells on the lease. Formation data are: Brown Dolomite at 2821 feet, porosity 15%, permeability 37.1 mds, and connate water 35%. No affect of water injection operations was noted during the first five months of operations through July 1966.

In Project No. 16, water injection commenced December 1961 in seven input wells of a total of 27 wells. Formation data are: Brown Dolomite at 2950 feet, 60 feet thickness,

15% porosity 10 mds. permeability, and 30% connate water. During the six months prior to start of water injection, the lease averaged 63 BOPD. During the next 35 month period, little change was noted as the lease averaged only 59 BOPD (Fred Neslage, 1966). The first sustained increase occurred during December 1964, when the lease averaged 187 BOPD. During 1965, the lease averaged 233 BOPD, and during the first six months of 1966, the lease has averaged 359 BOPD.

In Project No. 17, there were nineteen leases which cover some 1,980 acres and contained a total of 181 wells. The pilot flood area covers 320 acres and included six water injection wells and 24 producing wells. The area being flooded is Brown Dolomite at approximately 3,220 - 3,290 feet. Water injection commenced in February 1965. Response in oil production rate has been marginal.

In Project No. 19, water injection commenced in September 1965, at eight input wells of a total of 23 wells. Formation data are: Dolomite formation at 3,000 feet, 25 feet thickness, 12% average porosity and 20 md. permeability. During 1965, prior to start of injection, the project area averaged 21.6 BOPD. During the first six months of 1966, the project area averaged only 19.3 BOPD.

In Project No. 20, water injection commenced in June 1964 in nine wells of the total of 113 wells developed on regular ten-acre spacing. The injection rate was 474 BOPD

per input well. The formation data are: Brown Dolomite at 3,150 feet, effective thickness 79 feet, porosity 18.7% and water saturation 38%. The oil decline rate has decreased and oil production has leveled out since water injection commenced.

In Project No. 22, there were three leases affected by waterflood operations. Water injection began March 1959 at seven wells and by January 1965, 13 water input wells were on operation and injection rate was 100 BHPD per input well. Substantial response in oil production has occurred.

In Project No. 23, water injection commenced in February 1963 at eight of the 13 wells; injection rate was 400 - 450 BHPD per input well. Formation data are: Brown Dolomite at 2,800 feet, effective thickness 20 feet, porosity 14%, and permeability 10 to 500 mds. All oil produced currently is believed to be attributed to water flooding operations.

In Project No. 24, water injection commenced in May 1965 in 13 wells, then operations were expanded in March 1966 with the addition of six more input wells. There were no significant, sustained increases in oil production.

In Project No. 25, water injection commenced in March 1966 at 12 wells of a total of 31 wells developed on a ten-acre spacing. The input pattern was a twenty-acre five-spot. The formation data are: Brown Dolomite at 2,800 feet, 66 feet pay, 14.5% porosity, 3 mds. permeability and 35% connate

water. No affect from water injection was reported.

In Project No. 26, water injection commenced in May 1966 in 26 wells of a total of 59 wells. The input pattern was a twenty-acre five-spot. The formation data are: Brown Dolomite at 2,900 feet, 62 feet pay, 14.5% porosity, 5 mds. permeability and 35% connate water. No affect from water injection operations was reported.

In Project No. 27, water injection began in April 1962 at one input well, more input wells were added and by January 1965 there were nine input wells in operation. Formation data are Brown Dolomite at 2,750 feet, 50 feet thickness, 14.9% porosity, 6.5 mds. permeability and 35% connate water. Between November 1962 and July 1963, oil production rate increased steadily to a peak of approximately 4,200 BOPM, from which it dropped to a level of about 3,400 BOPM during the first half of 1964. Most of the response to water injection has been in the original pilot area. The five active gas injection projects are distributed as follows:

- 1) Two projects in Carson County which are:
  - a) Cities Service - Empire Granite Wash Unit, which is a consolidation of five former leases and is composed of 24 producing wells and four gas injection wells on a thousand acres. Unit development has been generally on a twenty-acre spacing. Gas injection commenced in September

1960, at a rate of 250 MCF per day per input well. Since the start of gas injection, six new wells have been drilled. By September 1966, there was a projected increase in oil recovery of 806 barrels per acre. This increase in oil recovery could be due to the new wells or both the new wells and gas injection.

- b) Skelly-Schafer Ranch, which has 16 gas input wells of which sixteen were placed in operation in April and June 1952, and the last in October 1953. Injection rates averaged between 115 MCF per day per input well. The rapid decline in oil production experienced from 1949 through 1951 was retarded soon after injection commenced in 1952. Oil production declined at a 3.6% rate during the period 1952 - 1956 as compared to the prior decline rate of about 18% (Fred Neslage, 1966). It was estimated in August 1963 that increased oil recovery above the normal decline after allowance for new wells and remedial work amounted to 1,550,000 barrels oil; and, similarly that 4,700,000 MCF of additional gas had been produced. Water flood operations commenced on these leases in July 1963. Ten of the original 17 gas input wells were re-

moved from gas injection service. Two of these were reconverted, one to production and the other to water input, in connection with the waterflood pilot operations. The other eight gas injection wells were converted late in 1965 and early 1966 to producing wells in anticipation of expansion of the water flood operations.

- 2) Two projects in Gray County, which are:
  - a) Lefors area project, in which gas injection commenced in August 1955 in 12 wells, at an average rate of forty-three MCF per day per input well. Prior to the start of gas injection, oil production had leveled out at about 2,300 BOPD, decreasing to 2,000 BOPD when gas injection commenced. Then oil production increased to an average of about 2,500 BOPD the following year and remained near the 2500 - 2600 level for seven years, then a small decline occurred to about 2,200 - 2,300 BOPD which is comparable to the oil production level prior to the start of gas injection, eleven years earlier.
  - b) West Pampa Repressuring Association, which commenced gas injection operation into the Dolomite formation March 1946, and currently consists of fifteen operators with fifty-six

leases having 140 gas injection wells and 855 producing wells developed on ten-acre spacing. As of July 31, 1966, 138.3 billion cubic feet of gas had been injected into the Dolomite reservoir and cumulative benefits are estimated to total 25.1 million barrels of oil and 135.7 billion cubic feet gas (Neslage, 1966). Results of the gas injection at the different leases is shown in Appendix A.

3) One project in Hutchinson County, under Watkins operators committee which commenced gas injection October 1950 into the Dolomite formation. The project consists of 26 operators with 93 leases having 125 gas injection wells and 1,176 producing wells developed primarily on a ten-acre spacing. Through July 1966, 95.7 billion cubic feet of gas has been injected, and cumulative benefits are estimated to total 17.9 million barrels of oil and 92.9 billion cubic feet of gas (Neslage, 1966). The results of the gas injection at the different leases is shown in Appendix A.

EVALUATION OF THE SECONDARY RECOVERY  
PROJECTS IN THE PANHANDLE - OIL FIELD IN TEXAS

Information from the discussion of the secondary recovery projects in the previous chapter and production data of some of the projects were used to evaluate the success of the projects. The oil recovery allocated to waterflood from the published data or from the analysis of the decline curve, prepared for this study were used to determine the degree of project success. The amount of oil production allocated to waterflood was divided by the reservoir volume (acre-feet) to obtain the incremental secondary recovery oil expressed as barrel/acre-foot.

In this report, incremental secondary oil recovery equal to 12 barrels per acre-foot or more is defined as a successful result (Fred Wilson, 1981). In Figure 5 through Figure 15, oil production decline curves for ten waterflood projects and one alternating gas-water injection project in twelve different leases are shown. All the projects have shown an increase in oil production after the start of the water injection, the incremental increase is different from one project to another and from one area to another. All the results are presented in Appendix A. The results of the projects for which decline curve were prepared are discussed below.

Water was injected in southwest Pampa Dolomite unit in

December 1963 (Figure 5) when the area was producing an average of 145 BOPD. This rate increased and reached its peak of 271 BOPD in July 1966. The water injection rate was controlled at 300 BWPD per input wells for the time water was injected December 1963 through April 1964. Oil production rate decreased to 135 BOPD in January 1964, increased to 164 BOPD in February 1964, and decreased again to 159 BOPD in March 1964. Better rate stimulation was noticed after increasing the water injection rate to 500 BWPD per input well in March 1964. The increment of the secondary oil recovered per acre-foot was found by subtracting the total primary production (extrapolating the straight line from the time of starting water injection) from the total of production after the start of water injection. The increment of the secondary oil was found to be 5.3 barrels per acre-feet (partial success).

Water was injected in Meers C Lease (Gray County) in September 30, 1964 (Figure 6). Stimulation was noted on the lease after the start of water injection, the lease oil production was 328 bbls/mo. and increased to a peak of 3,642 bbls/mo. in March 1966 when one well was recompleted in the White and Brown Dolomite. Oil production decreased to 2,145 bbls/mo. in July 1966. The incremental recovery of the secondary oil was found to be 7.6 barrels per acre-feet (partial success).

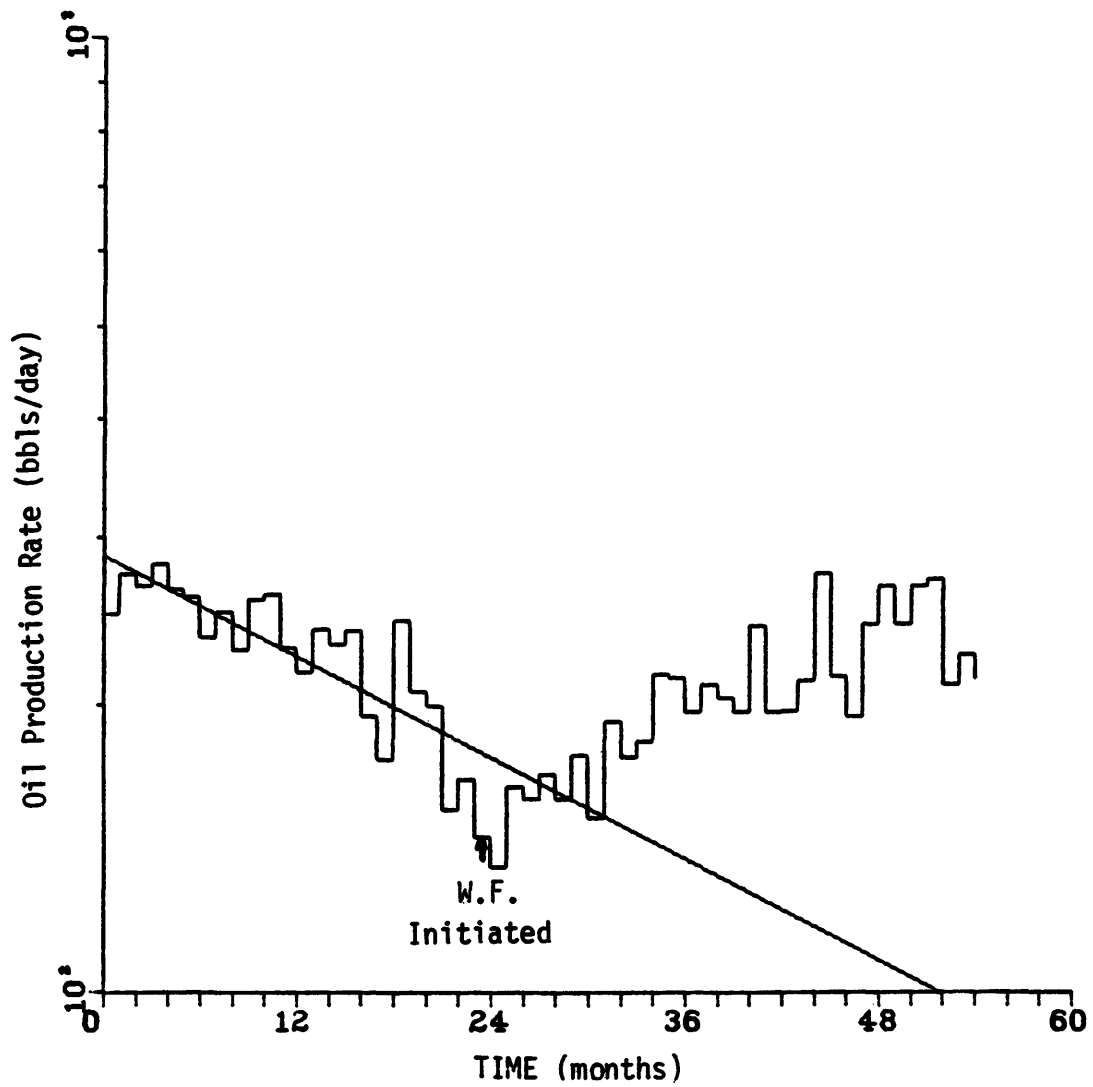


Figure 5: Water Flood Evaluation in Southwest Pampa Dolomite Unit (Gray County)

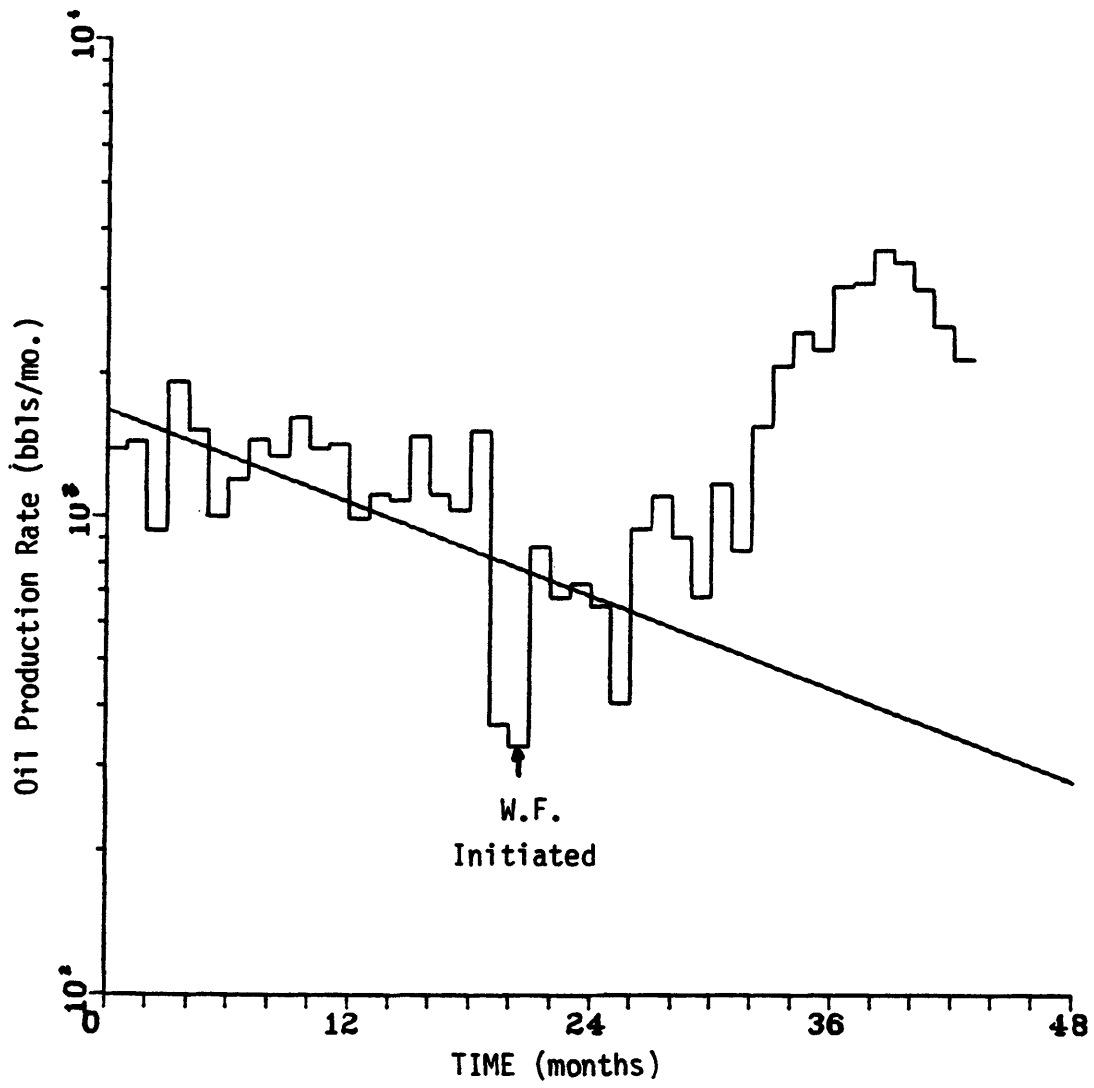


Figure 6: Water Flood Evaluation in Meers C Lease (Gray County)

In Kewanee East Morse Unit (Gray County), water was injected in November 1960 when the area was producing an average of 143 BOPD (Figure 7). Oil production increased until it peaked at an average of 737 BOPD through 1965, then decreased to an average of 552 BOPD through the first six months of 1966. The increment of the secondary oil was found to be 25 barrels per acre-foot (the project is successful).

Water was injected in Kewanee-KSAM Unit in March 1962, then two input wells were added, one in December 1963 and the other in December 1965 (Figure 8). At the time water injection began, the area was producing 23 BOPD and gradually increased to a peak of 409 BOPD in 1965. During the first six months of 1966, the area was producing an average of 289 BOPD. The oil production was very sensitive to the number of the input wells. The increment of the secondary oil was found to be 27 barrels per acre-foot (project is successful).

In the Little Seminole area (Gray County), water was injected in August 1962 (Figure 9). Response in the oil production rate began to appear in March 1963. The oil production rate continued to increase, reaching a peak of 95,550 in December 1965. Then production decreased to 80,060 bbls/mo. in June 1966. The increment of secondary

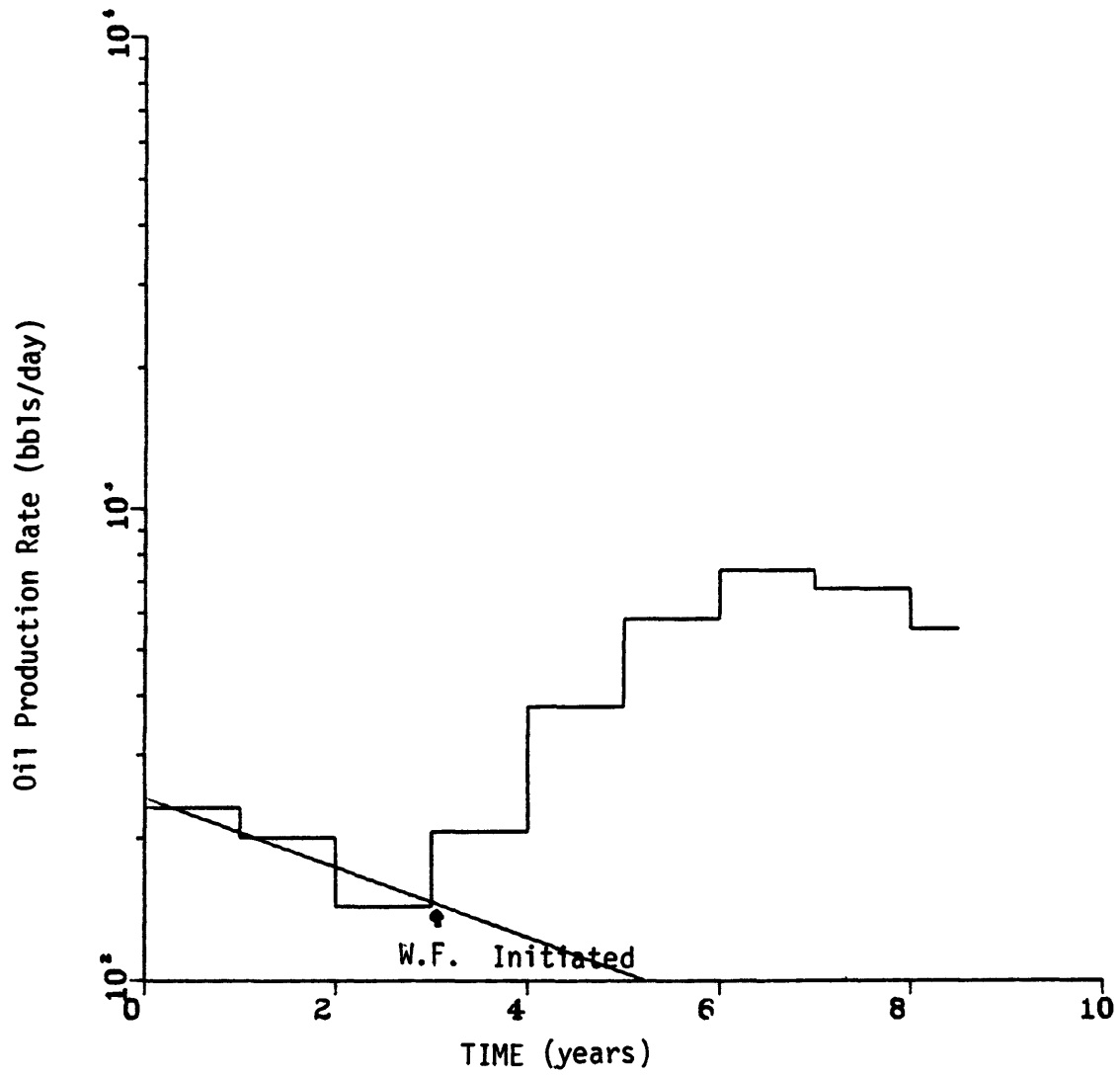


Figure 7: Water Flood Evaluation in Kewanee-East Morse (Gray County)

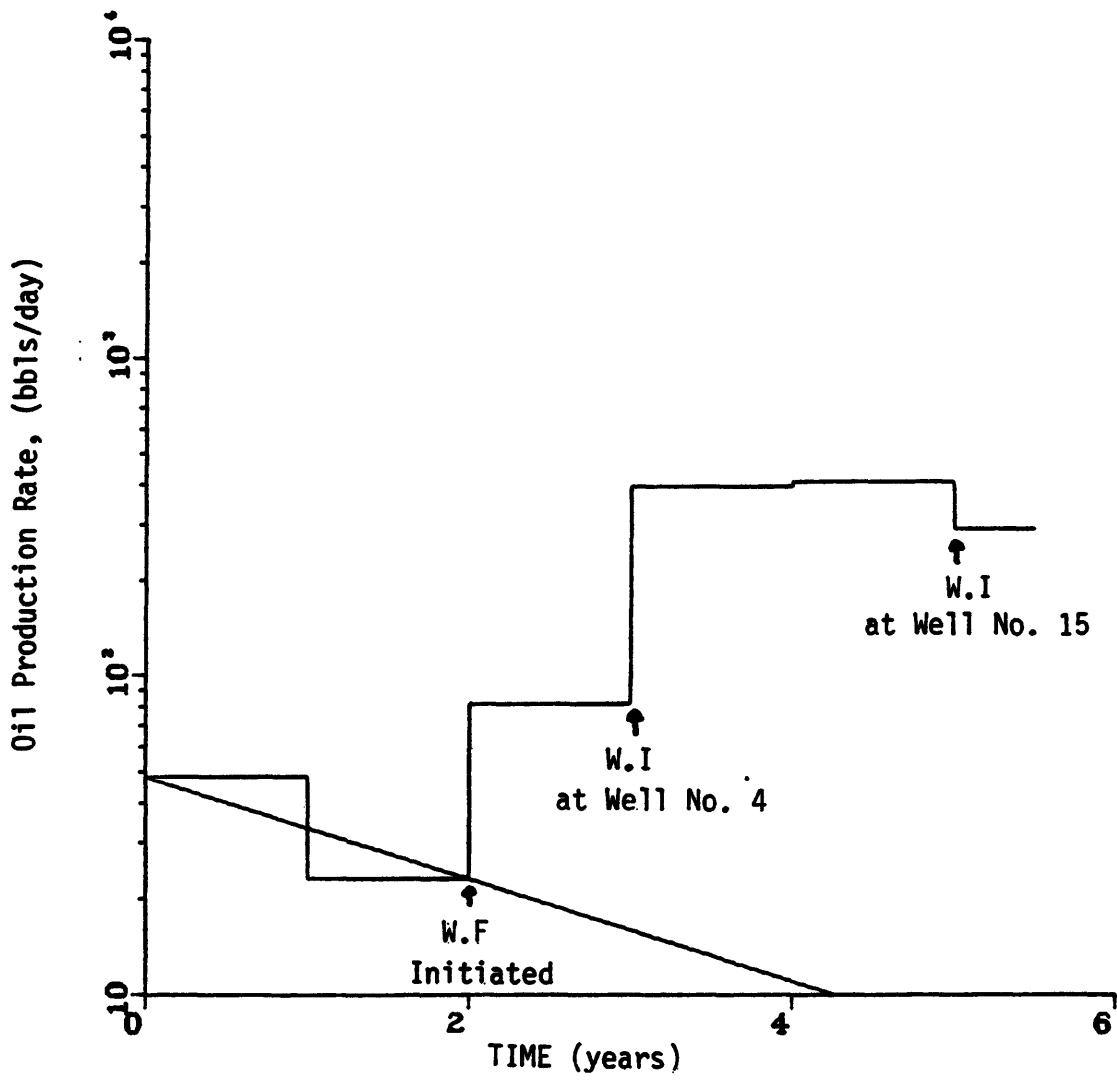


Figure 8: Water Flood Evaluation in Kewanee-KSAM (Wheeler County)

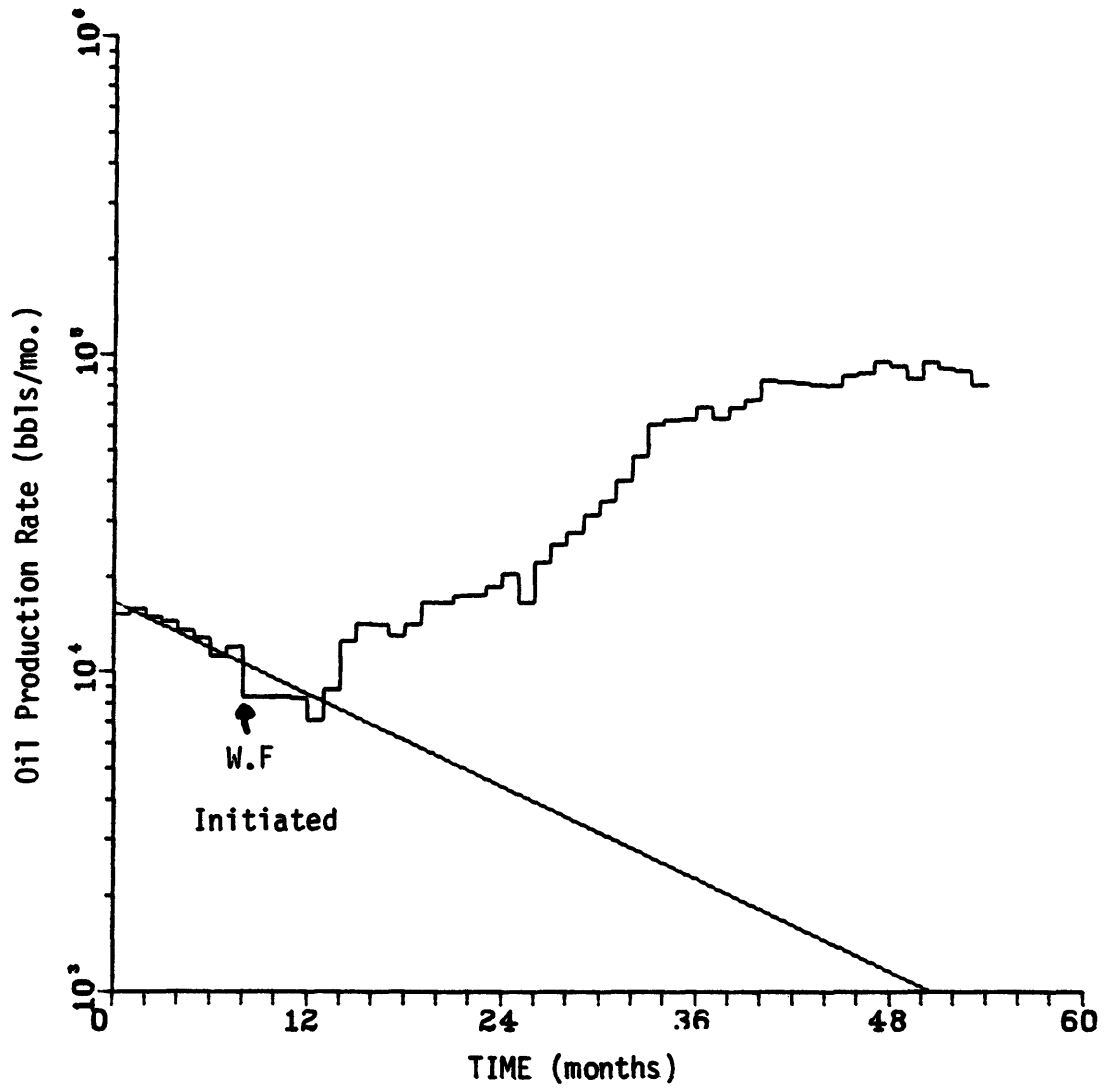


Figure 9: Water Flood Evaluation in Little Seminole Area (Gray County)

oil was found to be 27 barrels per acre foot (project is successful). In the finely Dolomite area (Gray County), water was injected in December 1961, when the area averaged 60 BOPD (Figure 10). The first increase in oil production occurred during December 1964 and by 1965 the area production averaged 233 BOPD. During the first six months of 1966, the production averaged 359 BOPD. The increment of secondary oil was found to be 12.5 barrels per acre-foot (project is successful).

Water was injected in Phillips Lizzie area (Hutchinson County) in November 30, 1960 when the area was producing 7,607 bbls/yr (Figure 11). Thereafter, the annual oil production increase reached a peak of 87,573 barrels of oil in 1962, then annual oil rate decreased to 19,814 barrels of oil in 1965. In the first six months of 1966, the oil production was 5,153 barrels. The increment of secondary oil was found to be 489,581 barrels. No information about the area or the pay thickness was available, but the Lizzie area was considered the area which has recovered the greatest amount of water flood oil (Fred Neslage, 1966).

Water injection started in September 1961 in the Phillips Thompson area (Hutchinson County) (Figure 12). The oil production at the start of the water injection was 14,751 barrels per year. This rate was increased and reached a maximum of 57,237 bbls/yr in 1965. This area was

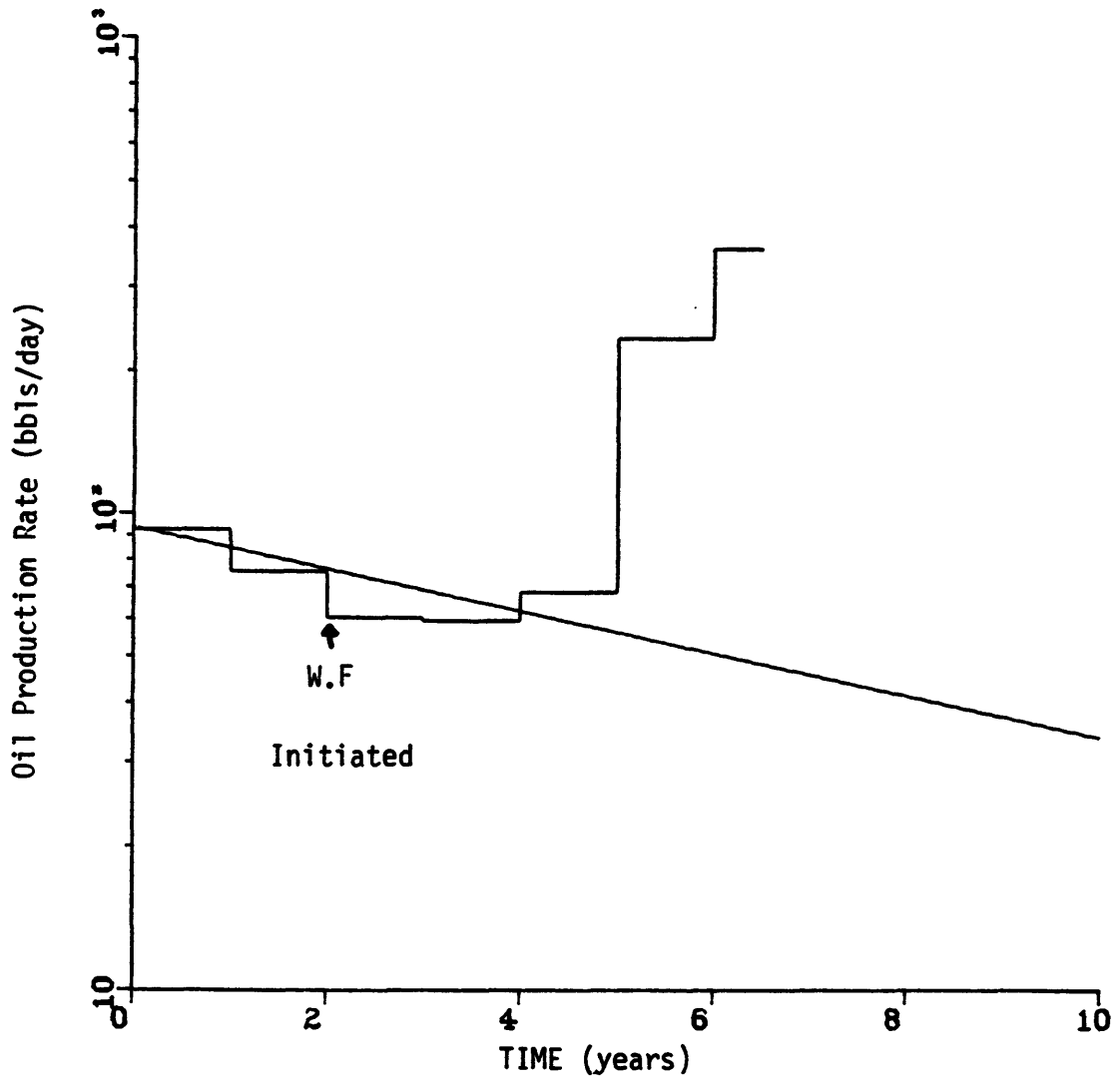


Figure 10: Water Flood Evaluation in Finely Dolomite (Gray County)

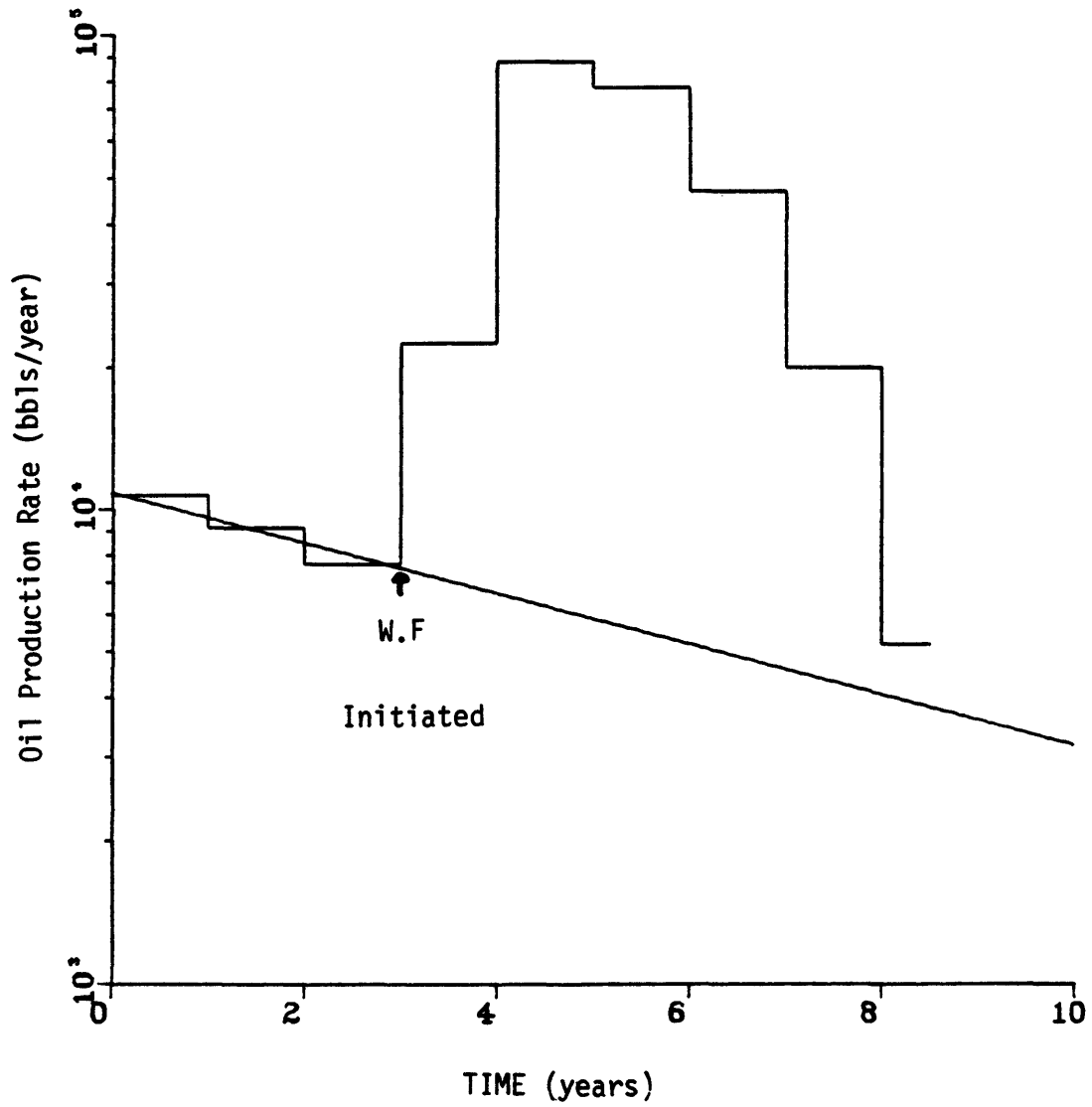


Figure 11: Water Flood Evaluation in Phillips Lizzie (Hutchinson County)

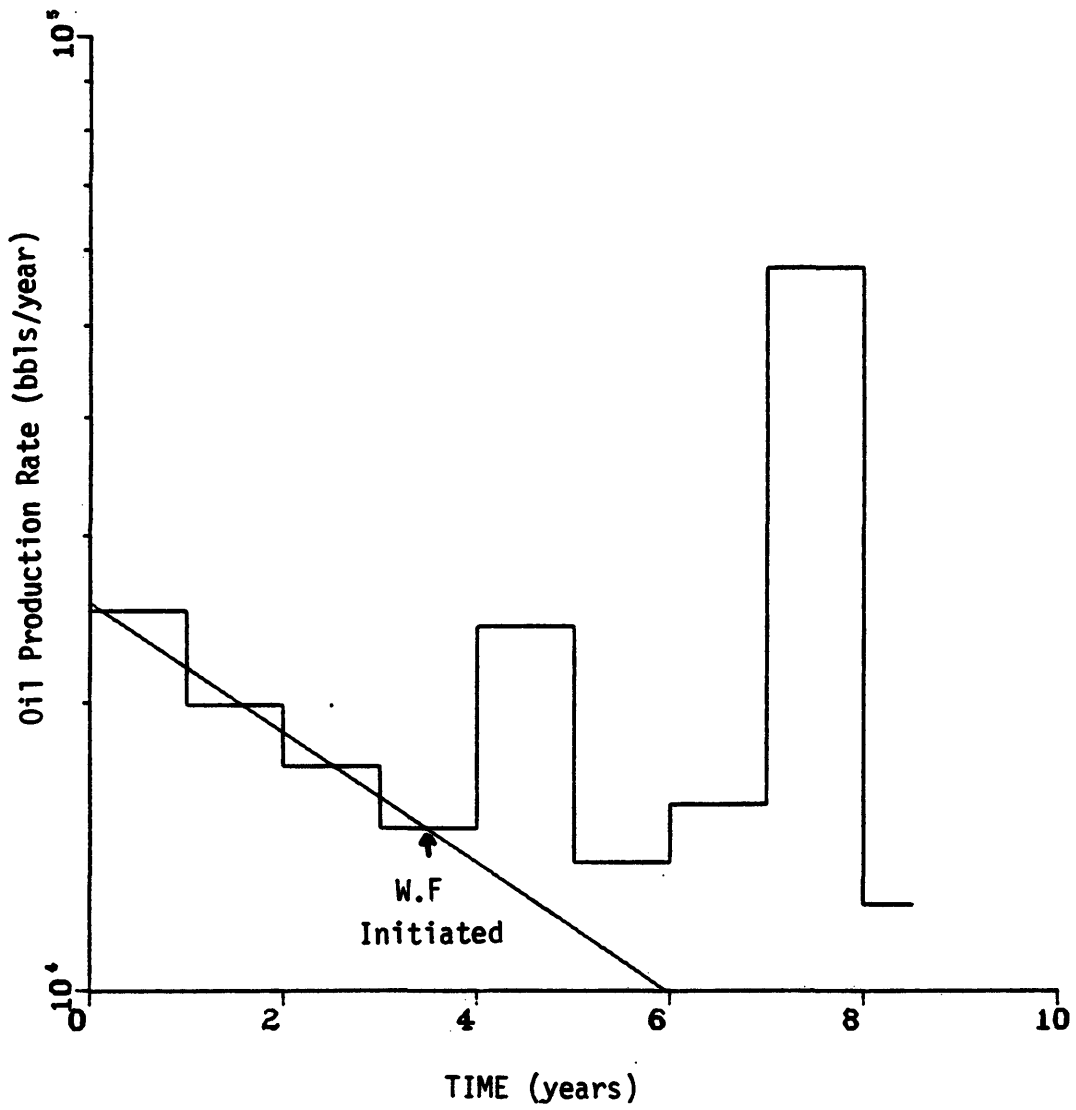


Figure 12: Water Flood Evaluation in Phillips Thompson (Hutchinson County)

also considered to be of a great amount of water flood oil (Fred Neslage, 1966).

Water injection commenced in August 1961 in the Mobil Fee 227 area (Gray County) when the area was averaging 850 barrels of oil per day, or a monthly production of 25,502 barrels of oil (Figure 13). The oil production rate fluctuated up and down from the time the water injection started to the time of the first expansion of water flood: thirty-six input wells were added in June 1964 and another seven were added at intervals through September 1965. After this expansion, an increase in oil production was noticed and the increment of oil recovered by water flooding was calculated to be 14 barrels per acre-foot. The second expansion took place in March 1966 which resulted in an additional thirty-seven input wells. There was not enough production data after the time of the second expansion to evaluate the results.

In Skelly Schafer area (Carson County) water was injected in July 1963 (Figure 14). Some of the production data on this lease was not available, but the project has shown an increase of oil production. The water flooded oil recovery was calculated to be 14 barrels per acre-foot (a successful project).

Figure 15 presents the water flood and the alternate gas-water injection projects in the Amoco Cobb area in Gray

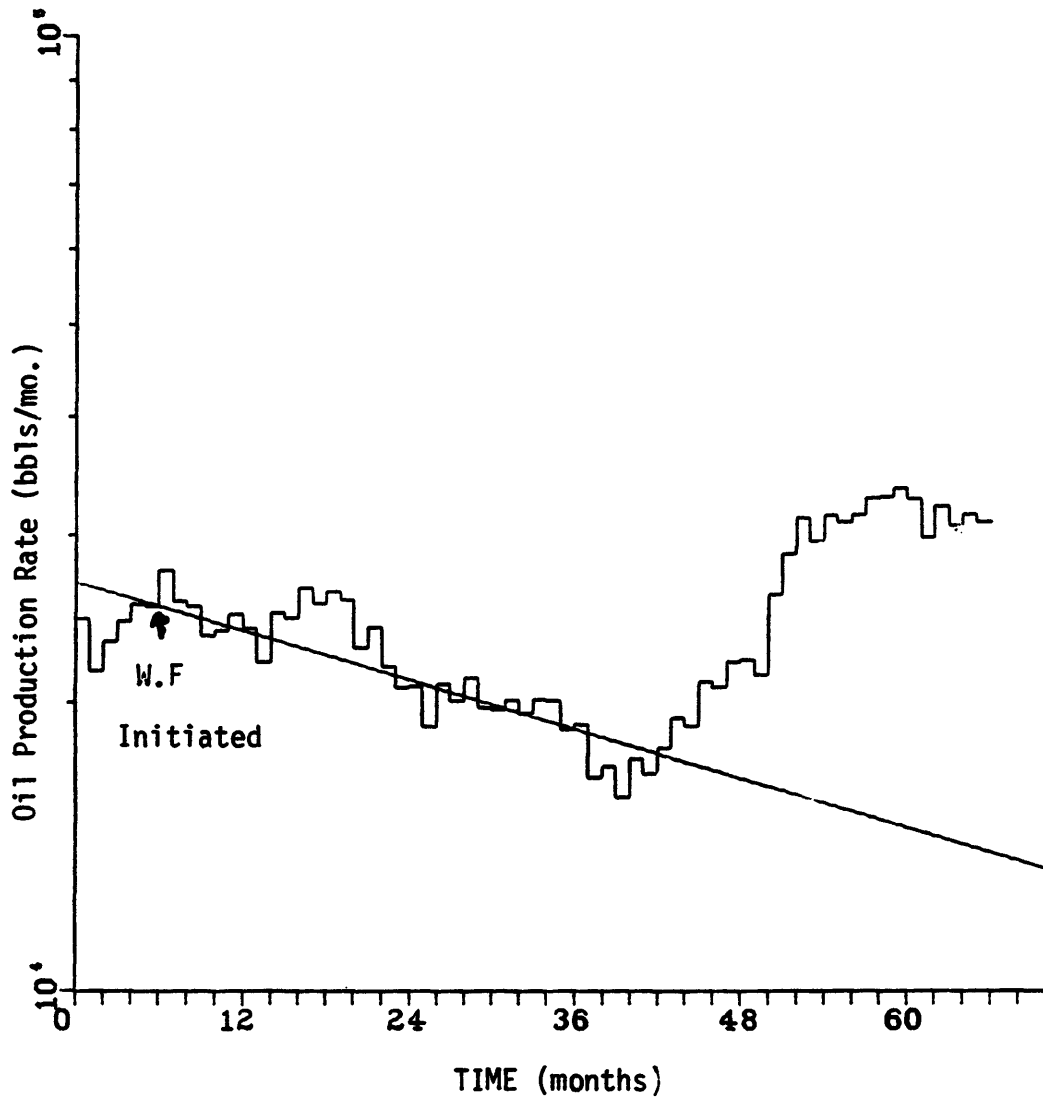


Figure 13: Water Flood Evaluation in Mobil Fee 227 (Gray County)

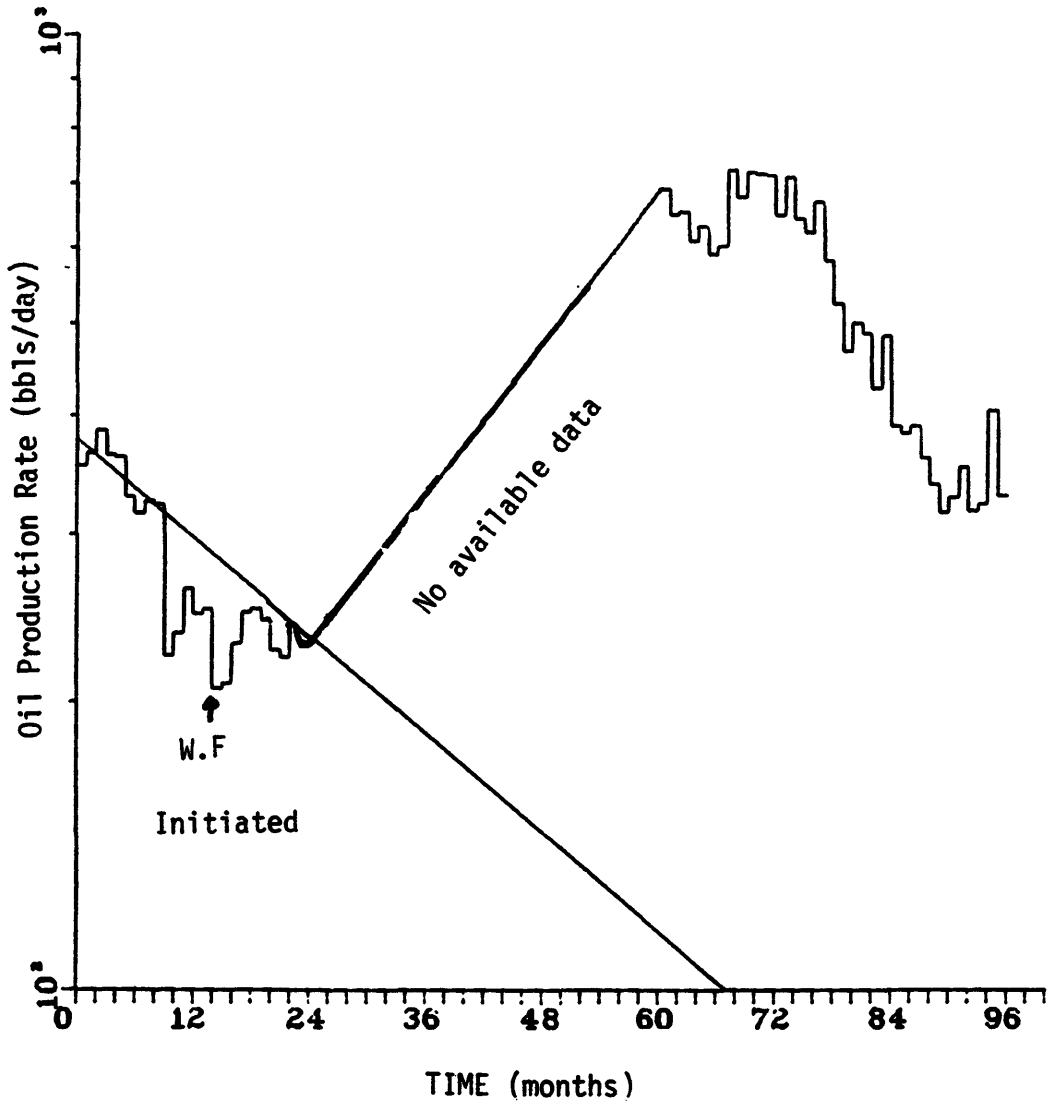


Figure 14: Water Flood Evaluation in Skelly-Schaefer (Gray County)

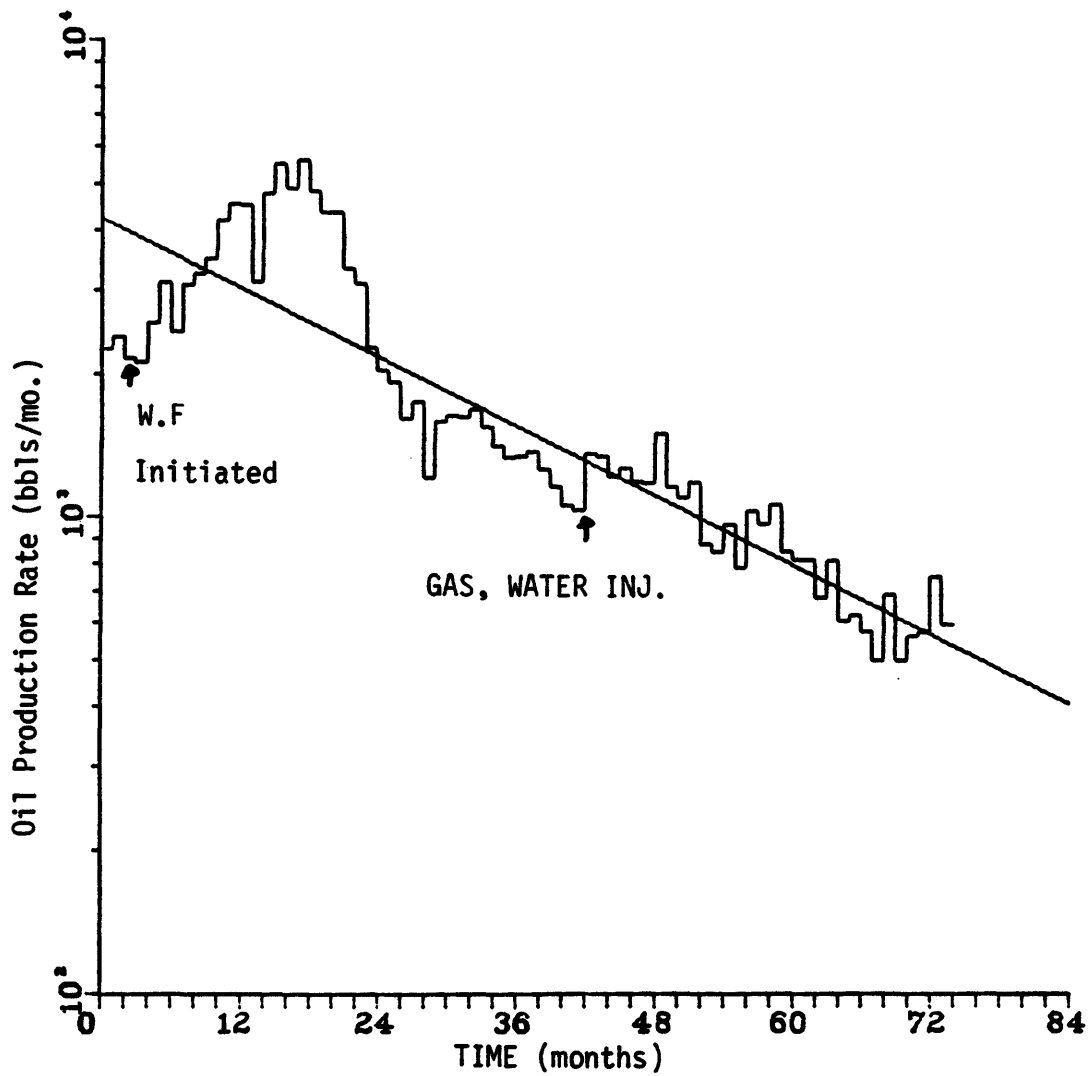


Figure 15: Amoco Cobb Alternate Gas-Water Injection Project  
(Gray County)

County. There was not enough data to evaluate the water flood projects. No oil production response was shown due to the alternate gas-water injection.

RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE SECONDARY -  
RECOVERY PROJECTS IN THE PANHANDLE OIL FIELD

- 1) Results of the water flood projects:
  - a) Carson County: 50% of the total projects were successful;
  - b) Hutchinson County: 17% of the total projects were successful, 33% were partially successful and 50% failed; and
  - c) Gray County: 58% of the total projects were successful, 14% were partially successful, and 28% failed.
- 2) Results of the gas injection projects:
  - a) Carson County: 100% of the gas injection projects have failed;
  - b) Hutchinson County: 10% of the projects were successful and 90% were partially successful; and
  - c) Gray County: 8% of the projects were successful and 92% were partially successful.

Note that the percentage of the degree of success of gas-injection projects was not very accurate because during the period of gas injection, new producing wells were added.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EVALUATION OF  
PREVIOUS AND EXISTING PROJECTS

1) Most of the water flood projects that failed had a low injection rate (between 300 to 350 barrels per day per input well).

2) Oil production rate was very sensitive to the injection rate, and it increased with the increases in the injection rate, such as in Project No. 2 (Figure 6), where the oil production rate indicated a large increase after increasing the water injection rate from 300 barrels per day per input wells to 500 barrels per day per input well.

3) The degree of success depends on the size of the pilot area, most of the pilots which were classified as a failure or a partial success were conducted in a small area.

4) The projects with lower permeability values indicated a better chance to succeed than the projects with higher permeability values, this may be because the higher permeability the greater the chance of rock heterogeneity and vice versa.

FEASIBILITY OF INCREASING OIL RECOVERY  
IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE OIL FIELD

In order to decide what method of enhanced oil recovery might have a chance to succeed, a review of the screening factors of different methods was performed.

1) Polymer Flooding: This method cannot be used because of the following restrictions;

- a) Low average permeability across the field except some leases of high permeability. In polymer flooding, a permeability of 20 md. and up is required (I.O.C.C., 1974); and
- b) Panhandle Pay Zone is generally a Dolomite with some Limestone. In polymer flooding, Sandstone reservoirs are preferred.

2) Micro Emulsion Flooding: There are two kinds of micro emulsion flooding which are:

- a) Caustic flooding; and
- b) Surfactant flooding. Neither flooding process can be used in the Panhandle oil field because of the foregoing restrictions. The surfactant needs to be injected as a slug driven by thickened water (polymer solution) which is in turn displaced by water or brine (I.O.C.C., 1974). This kind of flood needs high pressure

displacement and high reservoir permeability. The other restriction against caustic being used is the existence of the divalent ions such as  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{++}$  in the Panhandle field formations which could react with caustic to precipitate the insoluble hydroxides with resulting loss of alkalinity and plugging of the formation.

- 3) Miscible Flooding, such as:
  - a) High pressure gas injection
  - b) Enriched gas drive
  - c) LPG
  - d)  $\text{CO}_2$

The first three kinds of miscible flood require high reservoir pressure and low oil viscosity to achieve the miscibility between the displaced and displacing phases. A high reservoir pressure does not exist in the Panhandle oil field. LPG has already been tried and did not work, as was mentioned earlier in this report. Carbon dioxide has some advantages in the Panhandle area because it reduces the viscosity of the crude oil. Swelling of oil would increase the oil permeability by increasing the oil saturation.  $\text{CO}_2$  could also react with the limestone and change the wettability of the rock from oil wet to water wet (I.O.C.C., 1974). The only disadvantage is the requirement of 1000 - 1200 psi reservoir pressure for the achievement of miscibility with

oil. Water injection would be required prior to CO<sub>2</sub> injection to increase the reservoir pressure to carbon dioxide miscibility pressure. To determine the CO<sub>2</sub> miscibility pressure, the two pilots were designed, one with four injection wells (Figure 16), and the other with nine injection wells (Figure 17) in the area of the Cockrell lease.

Pressure distribution during water injection was calculated and equipotential lines were plotted (Figures 18 and 19).

The results of the calculations indicated that only small areas around each injection well would reach carbon dioxide miscibility pressure with oil. Therefore, carbon dioxide injection will not be an efficient or an economical project in the Panhandle oil field.

From the previous review of the methods of enhanced oil recovery, it is apparent that none of them can be feasibly applied in the Panhandle oil field. As the discussion of the secondary oil recovery projects in the Panhandle oil field points out, water flood appears to have the best chance of success.

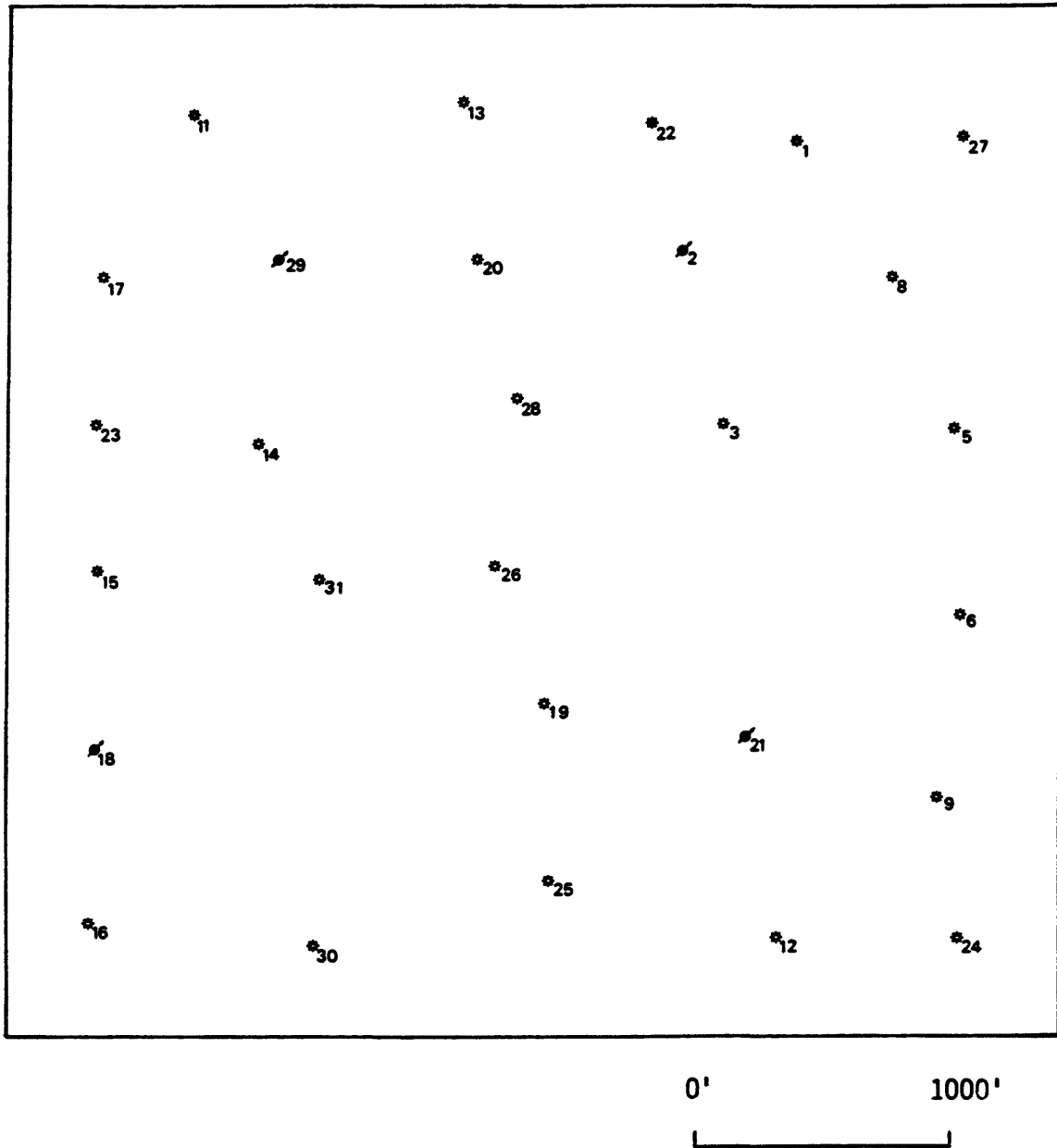


Figure 16: Pilot No. 1 (Four Injection Wells)

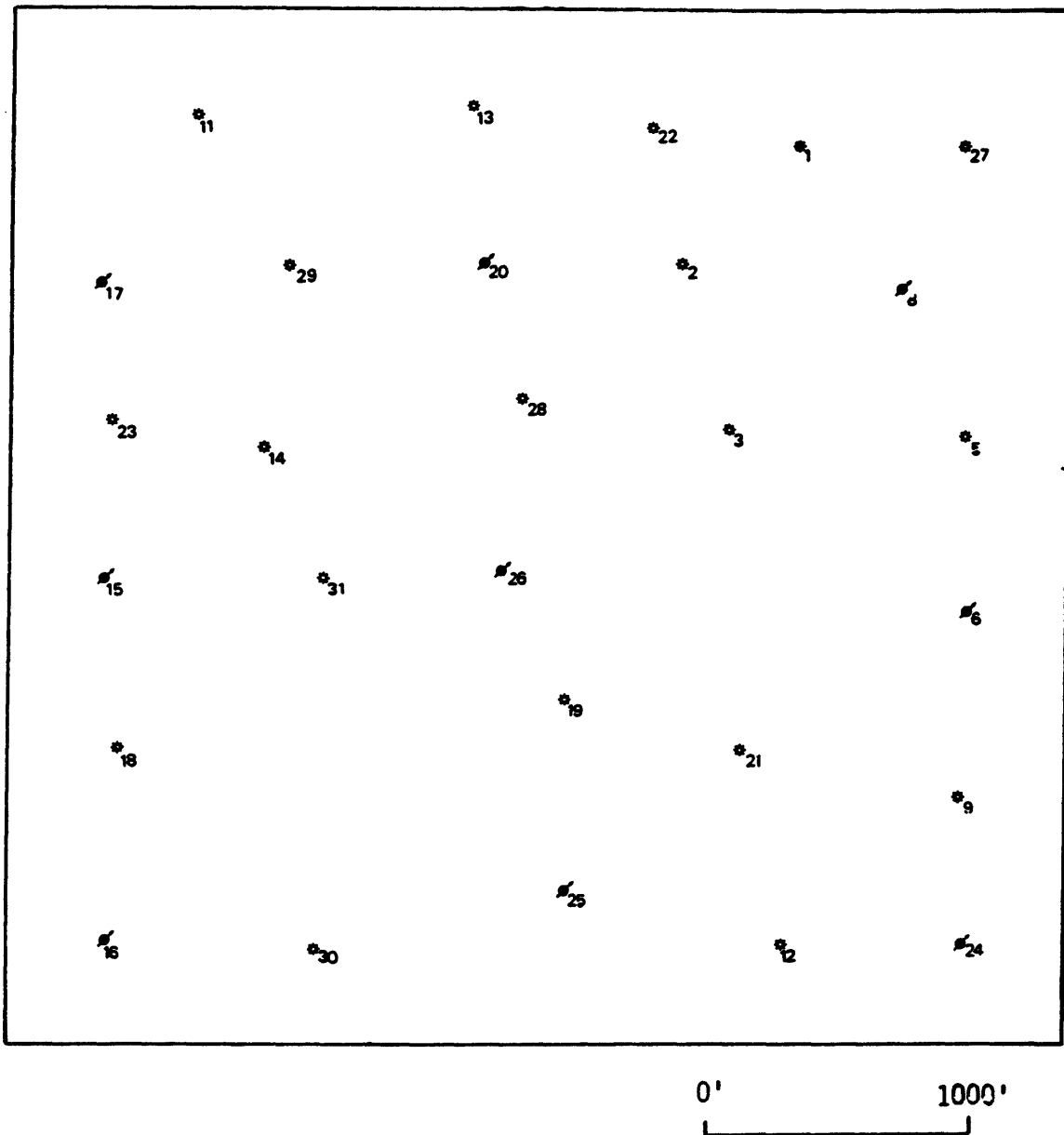
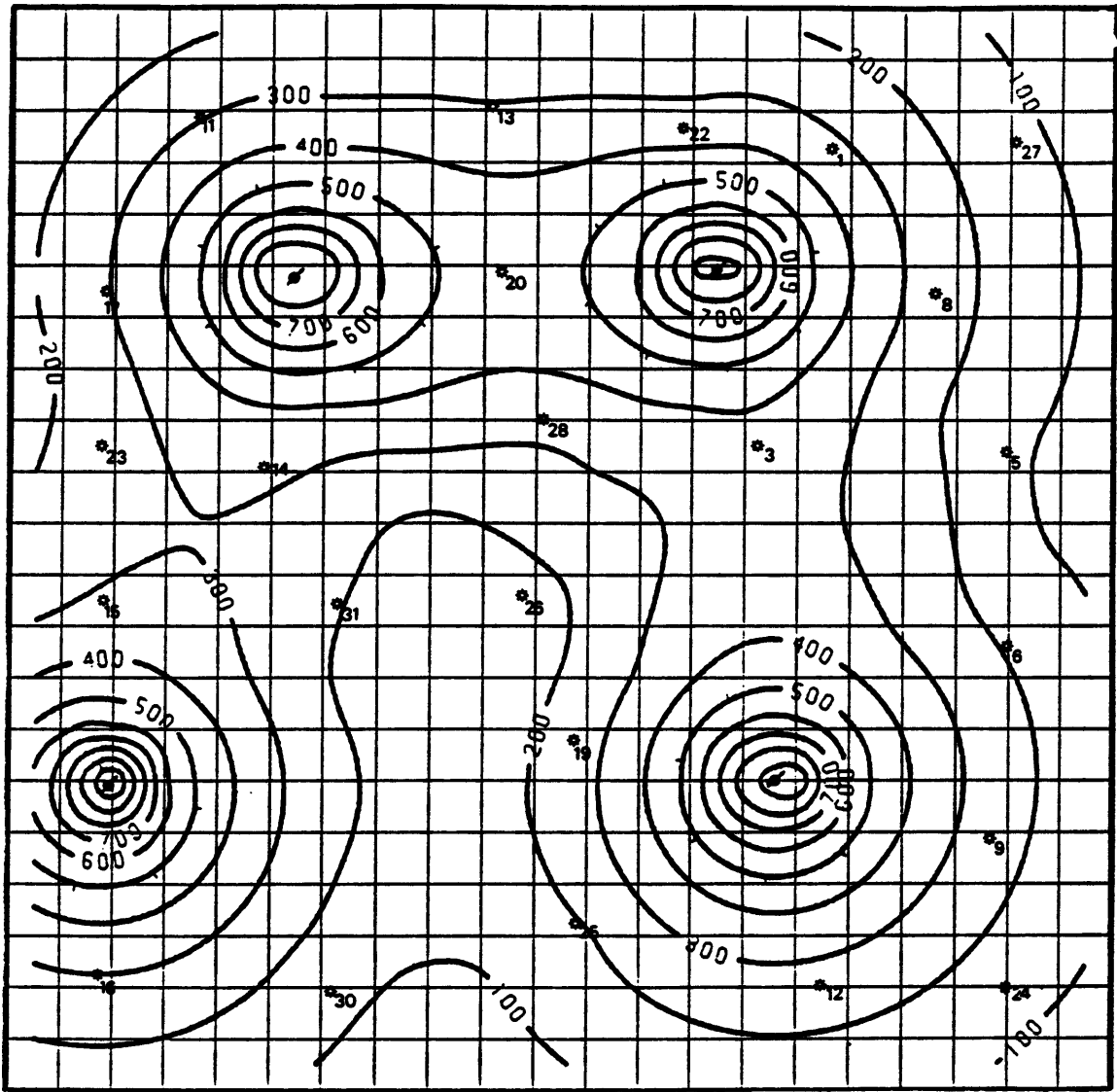


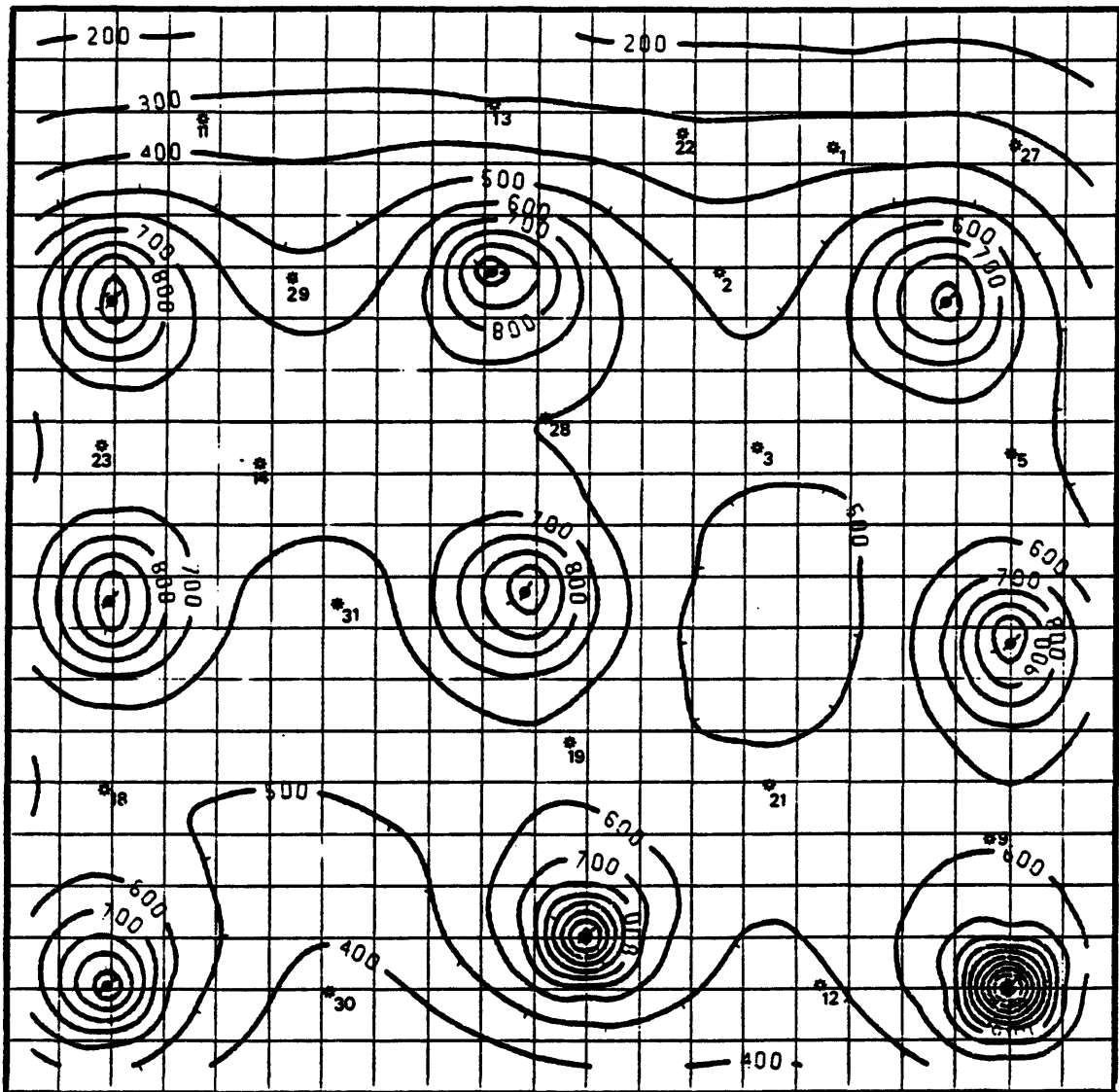
Figure 17: Pilot No. 2 (Nine Injection Wells)



0' 1000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 100

Figure 18: Pressure Distribution in Pilot No. 1



0' 1000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL:100

Figure 19: Pressure Distribution in Pilot No. 2

### AREA OF INTEREST

This area consists of two leases, Pitts and Cockrell. They are located in Section 7, 9, and 14 in the TC and RR survey in the south central portion of Hutchinson County, Texas. The main producing zone is the Brown Dolomite at 2,900 feet. These two leases are part of the Watkins Operator's Committee project area, formed in 1946 to inject natural gas into the Brown Dolomite to increase the crude oil recovery. Gas injection began on these two leases in 1950, in eight wells (Pitts No.'s 9, 12, 26, 33, 34, 63 and Cockrell No. 3) and Pitts No. 37 was used for a salt water disposal (Figure 20). Contour maps were plotted for oil production, producing gas-oil ratio and producing water-oil ratio, during June and December 1980 and during June and December 1981 (Figures 21 through 32). The dark lines around the injection wells represent the high gradient of gas-oil ratio, water-oil ratio due to the high volume which was given to the injection wells (2500 GOR and 10 WOR).

From matching every set of oil production, producing gas-oil ratio, and water-oil ratio during the different periods of time, the following observations were made:

- 1) No or slight growth in the oil production rate as the produced gas-oil ratio increased. This means that the injected gas was circulating from the injection wells to the producing wells;

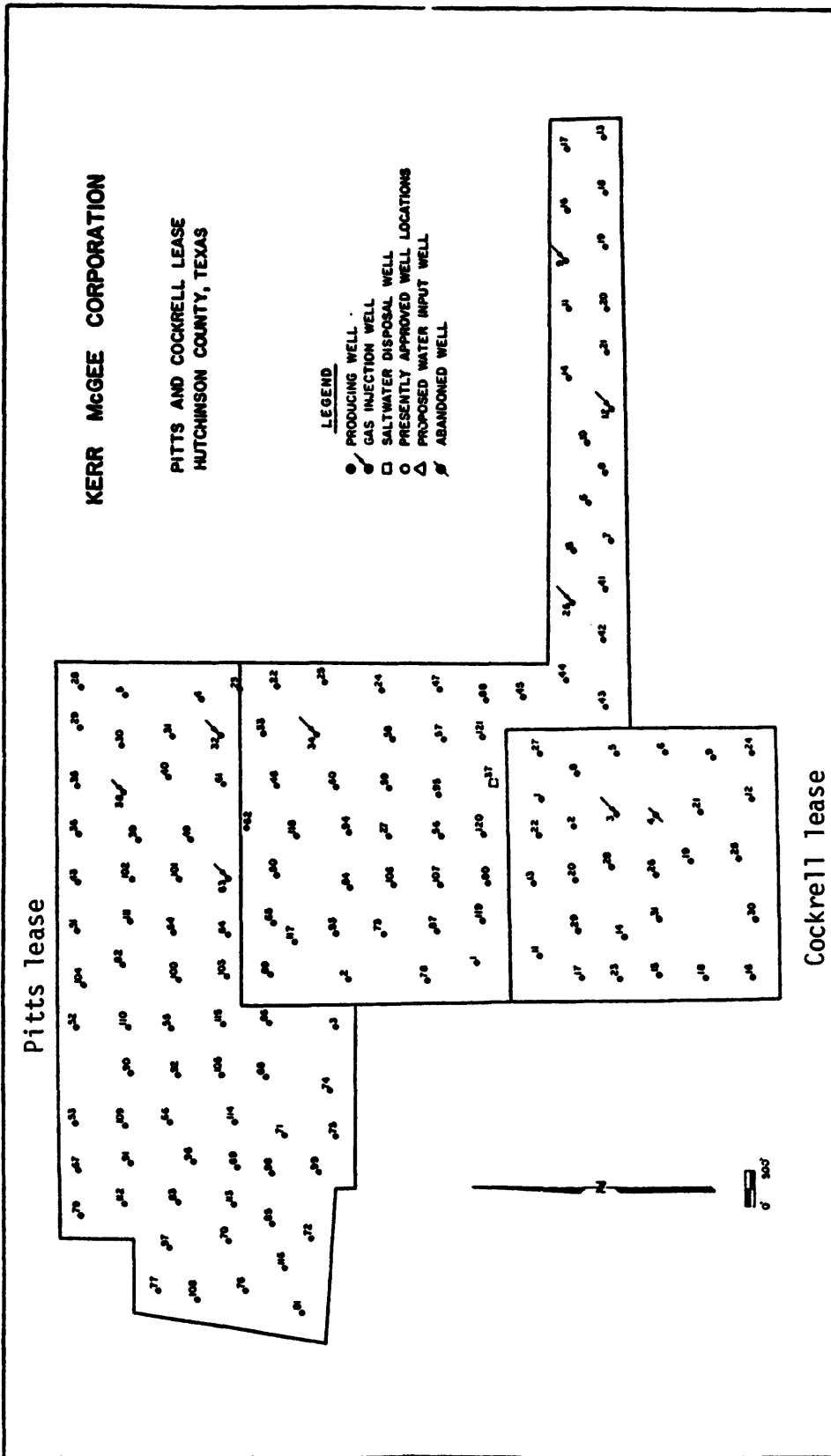


Figure 20: Pitts and Cockrell Leases

2) Slight growth in the oil production rate with increasing produced water-oil ratio in the area close to the salt water disposal well. This means that the water front was pushing some of the oil to the surrounding producing wells causing the increase in the oil production rate.

The area of the Pitts and Cockrell was selected for the study, for these reasons:

- 1) Adequate available data on the area;
- 2) The area did not have any secondary-recovery projects going on except the gas injection which was for pressure maintenance purposes as shown in Figures 21 through 32;
- 3) A slight response in oil production rate from the injection of salt water in Pitts Well No. 37; and
- 4) Good or fair increase in oil production rate from water injection in the area near the Pitts and Cockrell leases (review of two projects close to the area, in Appendix B).

The cumulative production from the Pitts lease through December 1980 has been 5.7 million barrels of oil, 12.3 billion cubic feet of gas, and 1.5 million barrels of water. The cumulative gas injection was 9.0 billion cubic feet and an estimated 2.2 million barrels of water has been injected through 1980.

The Cockrell lease began production in 1940. This

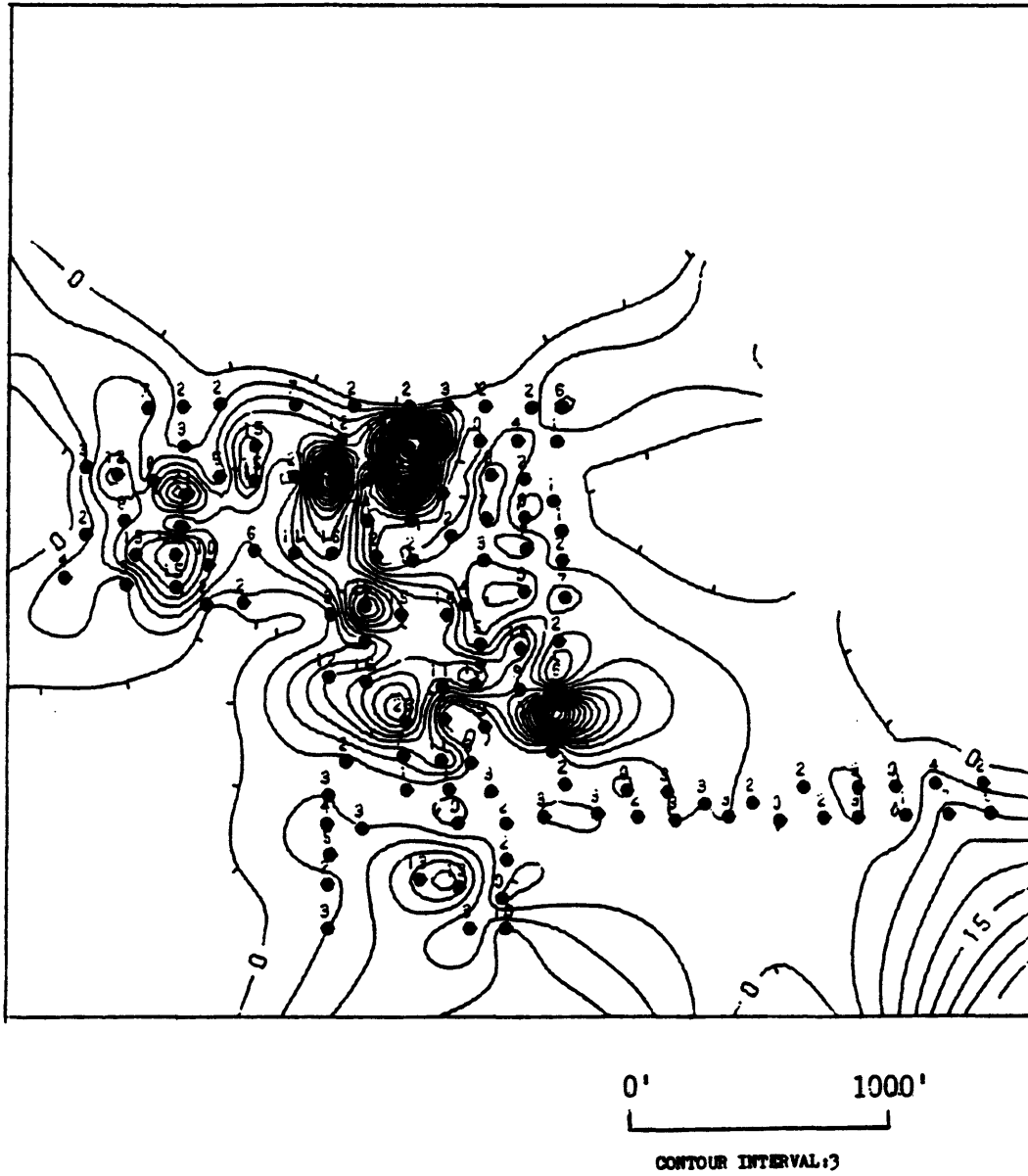


Figure 21: Oil Production Contours in June 1980 (Pitts and Cockrell Leases)



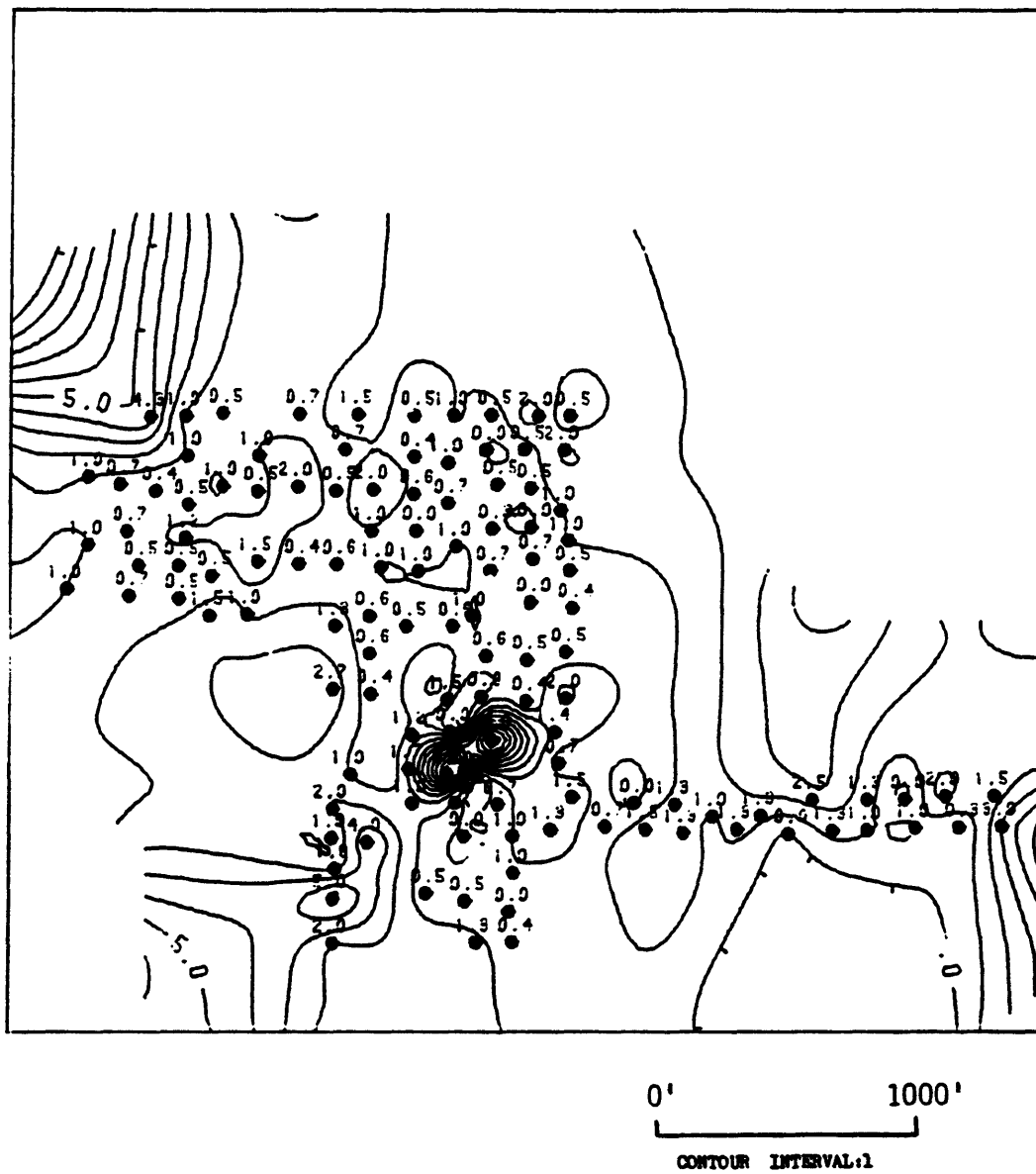


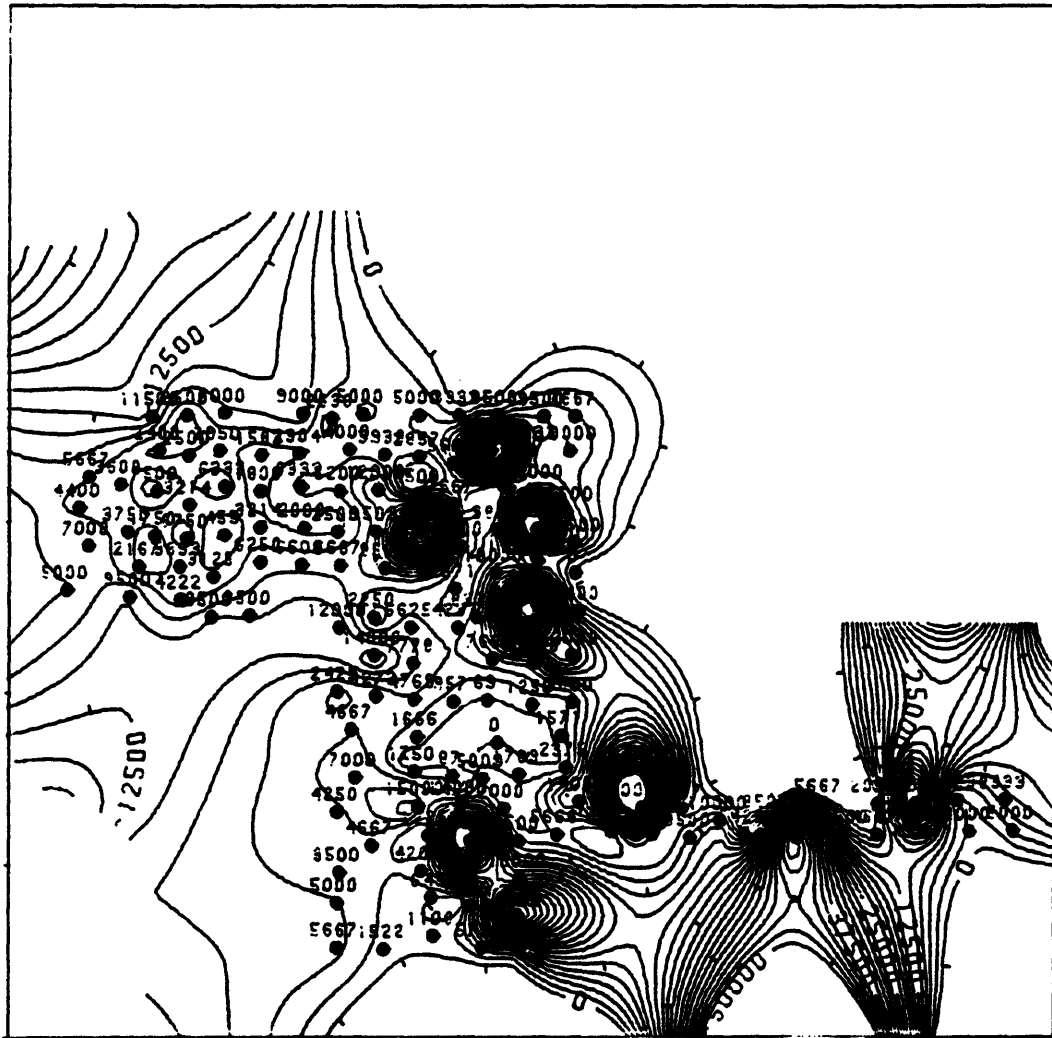
Figure 23: W.O.R. Production Contours in June 1980  
(Pitts and Cockrell Lease)



0' 1000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 3

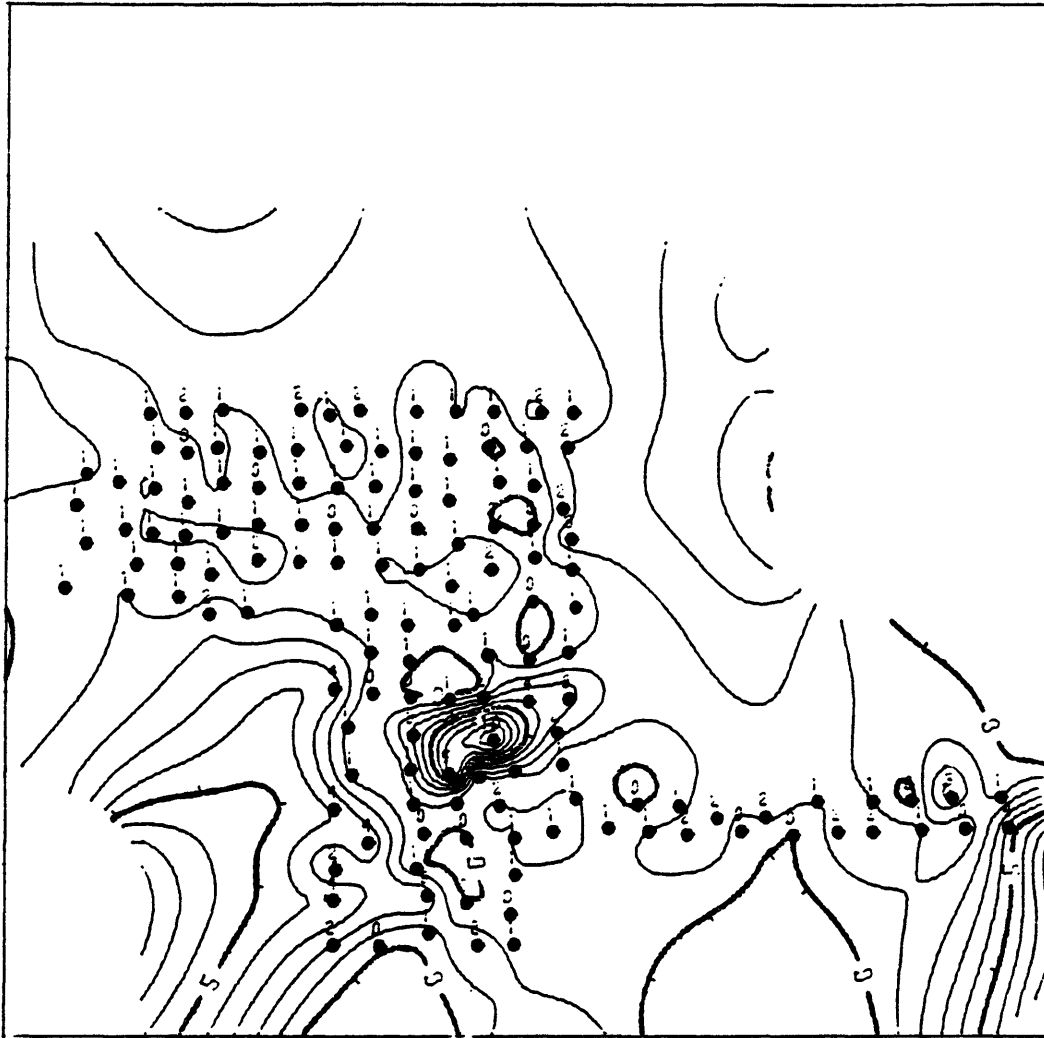
Figure 24: Oil Production Contours in December 1980  
(Pitts and Cockrell Lease)



0' 1000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2500

Figure 25: G.O.R. Production Contours in December 1980  
(Pitts and Cockrell Leases)



0' 1000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL:1

Figure 26: W.O.R. Production Contours in December 1980  
(Pitts and Cockrell Leases)

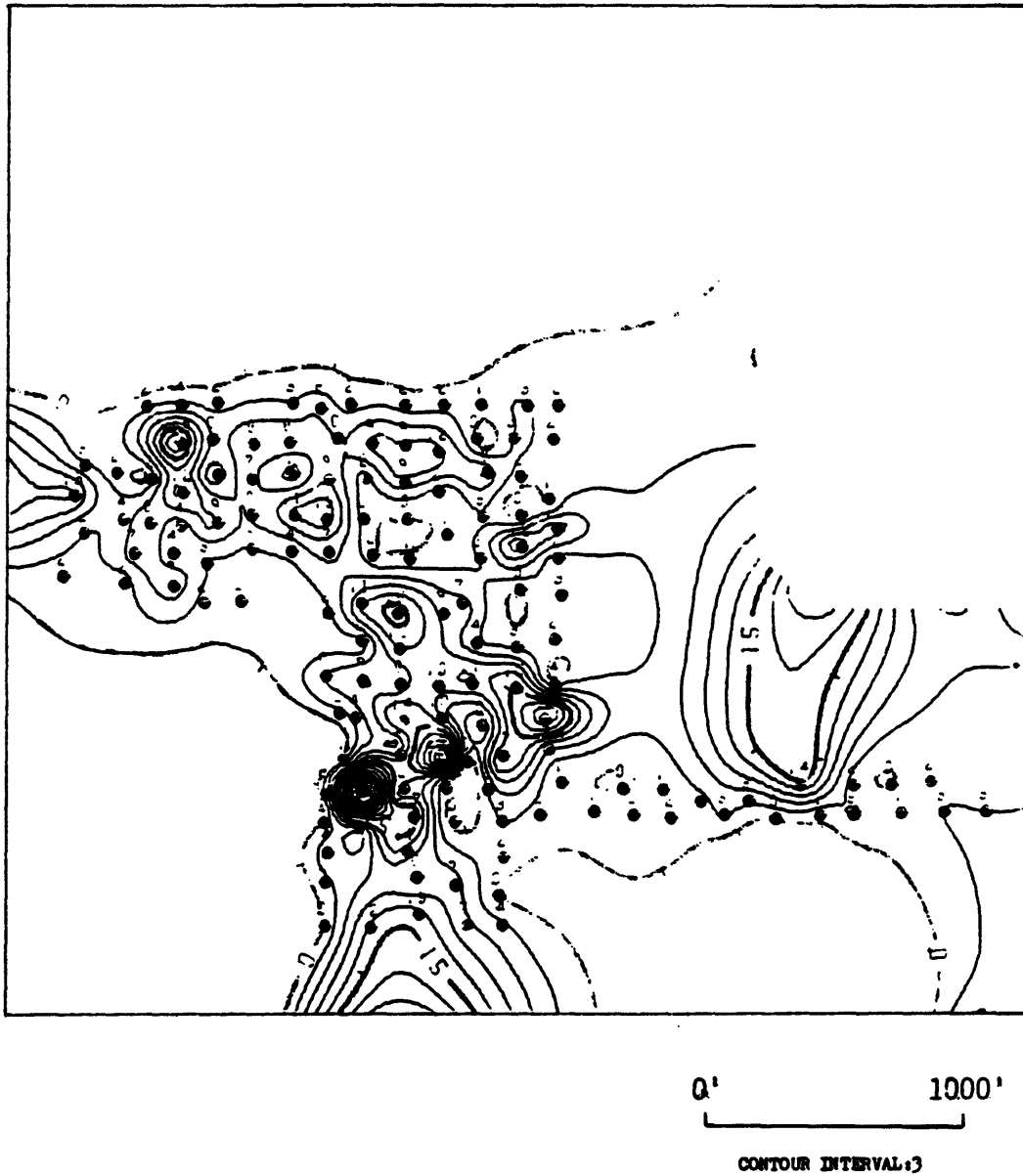
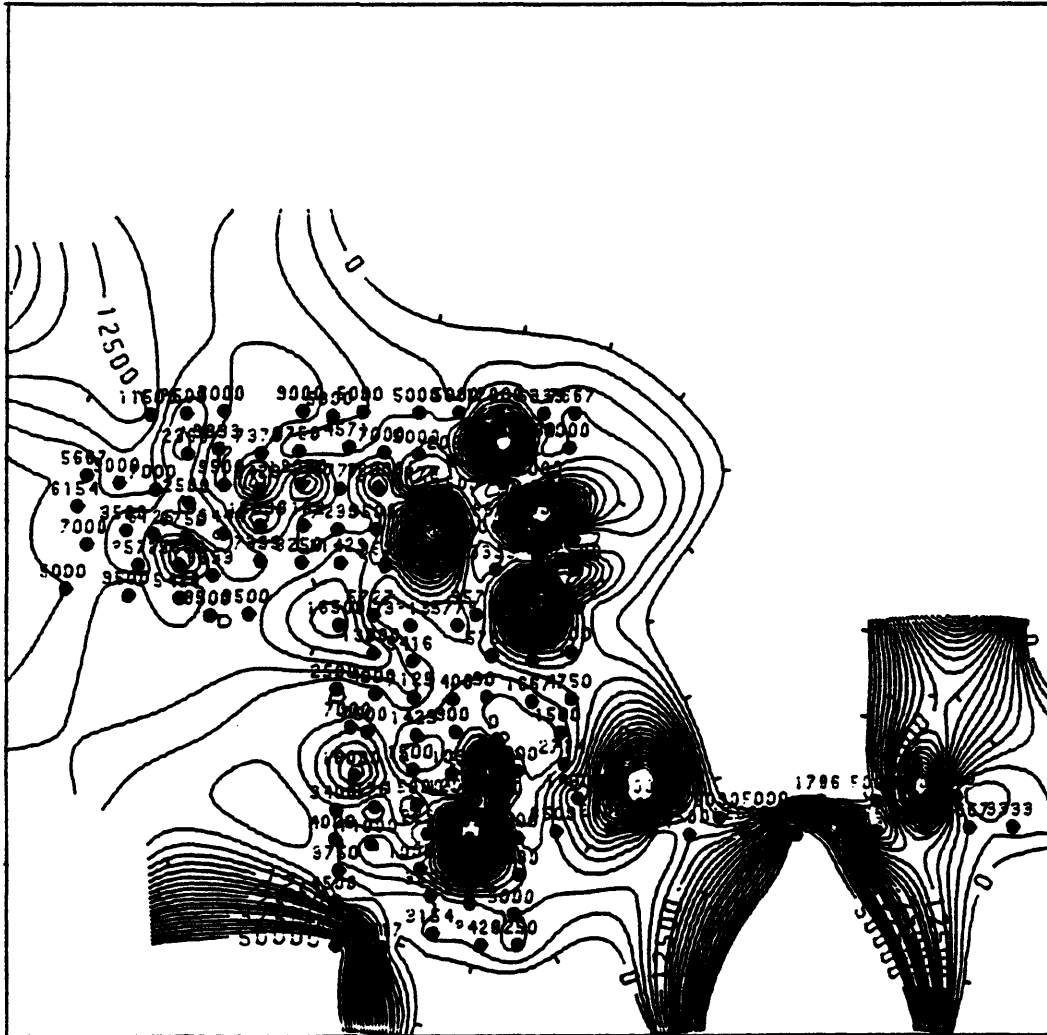


Figure 27: Oil Production Contours in June 1981  
(Pitts and Cockrell Leases)

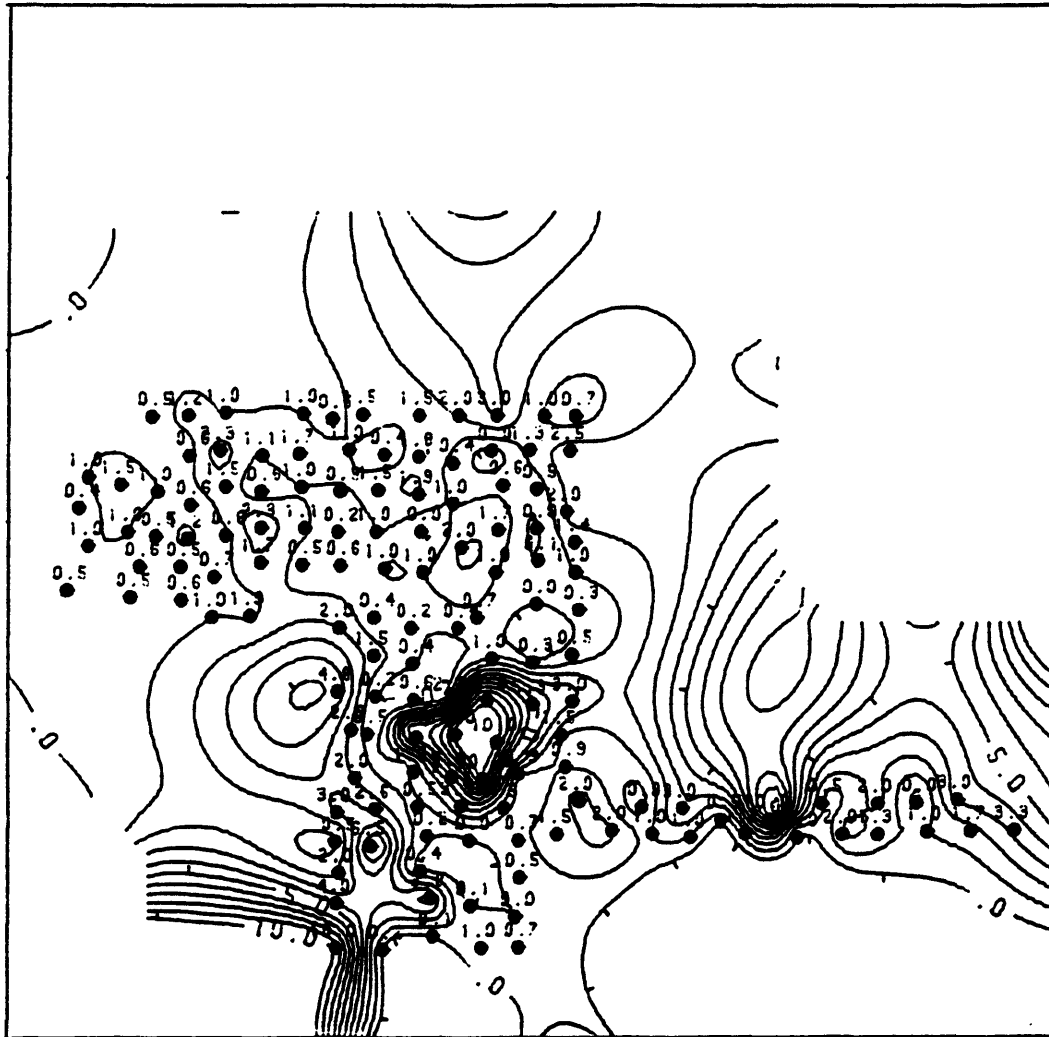


0' 1000'



CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2500

Figure 28: G.O.R. Production Contours in June 1981  
(Pitts and Cockrell Leases)



0' 1000'  
CONTOUR INTERVAL:1

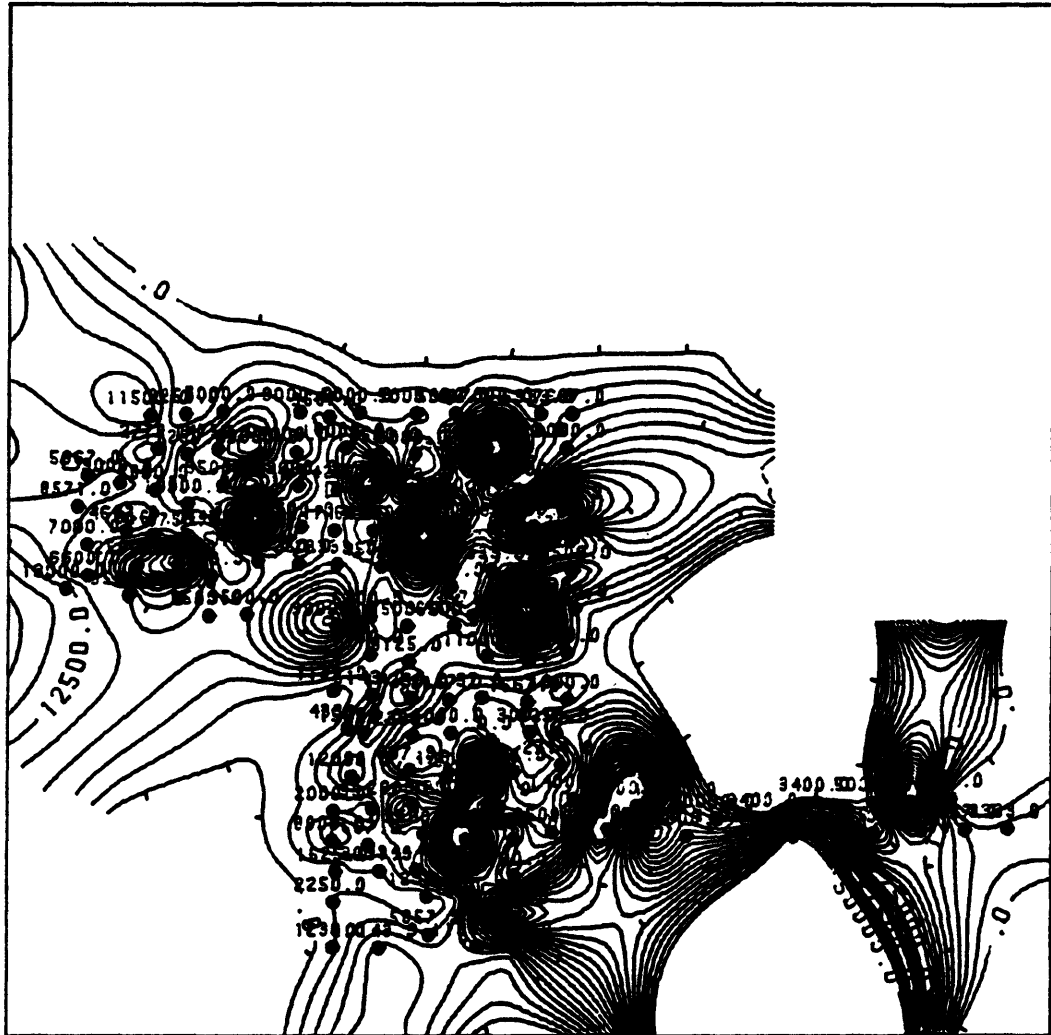
Figure 29: W.O.R. Production Contours in June 1981  
(Pitts and Cockrell Leases)



0' 1000'

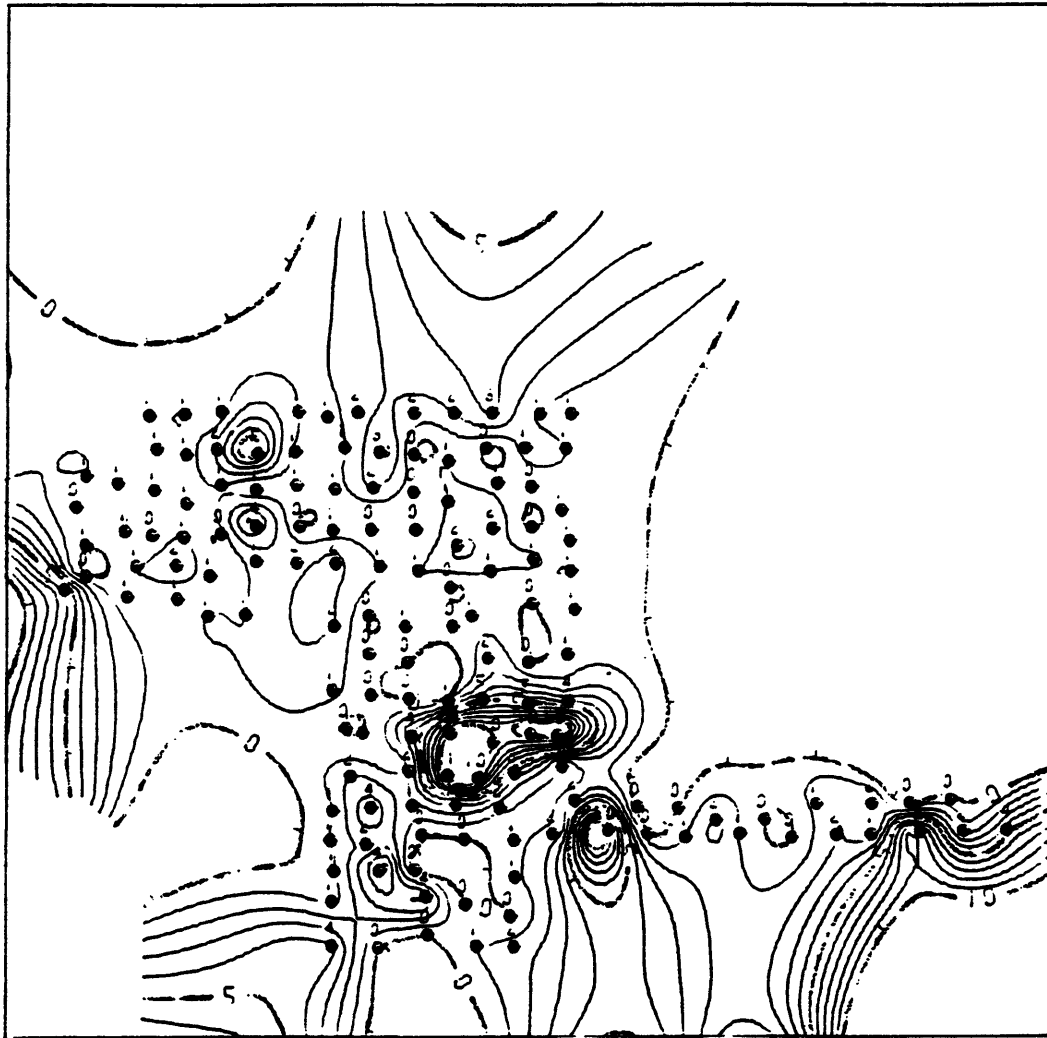
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 0.5

Figure 30: Oil Production Contours in December 1981  
(Pitts and Cockrell Leases)



0' 1000'  
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2500

Figure 31: G.O.R. Production Contours in December 1981  
(Pitts and Cockrell Leases)



0' 1000'

CONTOUR INTERVAL:1

Figure 32: W.O.R. Production Contours in December 1981  
(Pitts and Cockrell Leases)

lease has a cumulative production through December 1980 of 0.89 million barrels of oil, 3.8 billion cubic feet of gas, and 0.57 million barrels of water, with a cumulative gas injection of 1.2 billion cubic feet. As of December 1980, there were 29 wells in the Cockrell lease and 121 wells in the Pitts lease. The December 1980 combined producing rate for both leases was 790 BOPD, 1750 BWPD, and 1425 MCFPD. Production was increasing as a result of an ongoing drilling program.

## GEOLOGY OF THE AREA OF INTEREST

The Brown Dolomite is the main productive zone of the Panhandle field in the area of the Pitts and Cockrell leases. It is encountered at an average depth of 2600 feet below the surface and has a relatively uniform thickness of approximately 230 feet.

The zone is overlain by dense dolomite, chert, and anhydrite. Underlying the interval is a thin shale section separating the Brown from the White Dolomite. The White Dolomite is productive in some wells, but is not continuous across the field.

Hydrocarbons are trapped by truncation of the formation against the buried Amarillo Mountains. The gas zone is nearly nonexistent to the northeast and gradually increases to a considerable thickness on the southwestern margin of the area as porous zones rise with structure and get above the oil pay into the gas-bearing zone. There is no water encroachment in the area of interest; however, the water contact in the fifty-foot zone at the base of the oil-bearing zone represents the initial water saturation (R. Sugarek, 1980).

The best porosity occurs in the bottom 160 feet of the Brown Dolomite interval. This pay interval is further subdivided into two seventy-foot layers by an 18 foot radioactive Gamma Ray marker at an average depth of 2700 feet.

This interval is characterized by low permeability and is considered impermeable to vertical migration unless fractured. Although the interval is dolomite, it is evidenced by a Gamma Ray kick on the log and can be seen in every well on the two leases. Above the low permeability barrier lies a layer of dolomite with ten to twenty percent porosity. However, several logs indicate a gas effect in the upper layer of this interval. The best prospect for a water flood is the bottom seventy feet of the Brown Dolomite. This layer is very heterogenous dolomite, containing anhydrite, chert, and some shale.

## RESERVOIR ROCK AND FLUID PARAMETERS

Logs from three new wells (Pitts 82, 83, and Cockrell 19) and core analysis from four wells (Pitts 82, 83, 84 and Cockrell 19) were used to obtain the important reservoir and fluid parameters.

### Effective Pay Thickness

The logs from three wells (Pitts 82, 83 and Cockrell 19) were used to calculate the average net pay thickness. A value of 85 feet net pay thickness was found.

### Porosity

The average reservoir porosity was calculated to be 15% using the following equation:

$$\text{Average } \phi = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i h_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n h_i}$$

where:

$\phi_i$  = porosity for individual sample fraction

$h_i$  = pay thickness for individual sample feet

### Water Saturation

Average connate water was calculated to be 30% using the following equation:

$$\text{Average } S_{wi} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i h_i S_{wi}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i h_i}$$

where:

$S_{wi}$  = connate water saturation for individual wells,  
fraction

$\phi_i$  = reservoir porosity for individual wells, fraction

$h_i$  = net pay thickness for individual wells, feet

### Fluid Properties

The fluid properties were calculated based on averaging the fluid properties for four wells.

### Oil Viscosity

Oil viscosity was calculated to be 5.08 c.p. at 100°F. Initial oil formation volume factor was calculated to be 1.156 reservoir barrels per stock-tank barrels at 450 psia (Fred Wilson, 1981). Current oil formation volume factor is reported as 1.032 reservoir barrels per stock-tank barrels at 60 psia (Fred Wilson, 1981).

### Effective Permeabilities and Residual Oil Saturation

A core sample of 15% porosity, 46 md. permeability, 45.7% oil saturation, 40% water saturation, and 14.3% free gas saturation was used to obtain the following results for

displacing oil by water:

Effective permeability to oil = 30 m.d

Effective permeability to water = 4.4 m.d

Residual oil saturation = 34%

### CALCULATION OF THE OIL IN PLACE

The oil in place was obtained on the basis of the following equation:

$$N = 7758 A\phi h (1 - S_{wi})/B_{oi}$$

where:

N = initial oil in place, stock-tank barrel

A = surface area, acre

$\phi$  = average reservoir porosity, fraction

h = effective pay thickness, feet

$S_{wi}$  = average initial water saturation, fraction

$B_{oi}$  = oil formation volume factor at initial pressure  
reservoir barrel per stock-tank barrel

The initial oil in place was determined to be 95.8 million stock-tank barrel based on the reservoir volume of 135,898 acre-feet (A = 1598.8 acre, h = 85 feet).

Saturation values at the time the water flood start were calculated as shown in the following discussion.

#### Oil Saturation

The following equation was used to calculate the oil saturation, assuming the net transformation across the lease lines equal to zero. The oil saturation was calculated to be 58.2%.

$$S_o = \left(1 - \frac{N_p}{N}\right) \left(\frac{B_o}{B_{oi}}\right) (1 - S_{wi})$$

$S_o$  = oil saturation, fraction

$\frac{N_p}{N}$  = recovery, fraction

where:

$N_p$  was found to be 6.6 million stock-tank barrels (Figures 33 and 34) and  $N$  was calculated to be 95.8 million stock-tank barrels.

$B_o$  = current oil formation volume factor, reservoir barrel per stock-tank barrel

$B_{oi}$  = initial oil formation volume factor, reservoir barrel per stock-tank barrel

$S_{wi}$  = water saturation

### Gas Saturation

Gas saturation was found to be 11.8% from using the following equation:

$$S_g = 1 - S_o - S_{wi}$$

where:

$S_g$ ,  $S_o$ ,  $S_{wi}$  are the gas, oil and water saturations, respectively.

The Dardaganian correlation was used to find the residual gas saturation. A residual gas saturation value of 9.5% was obtained.

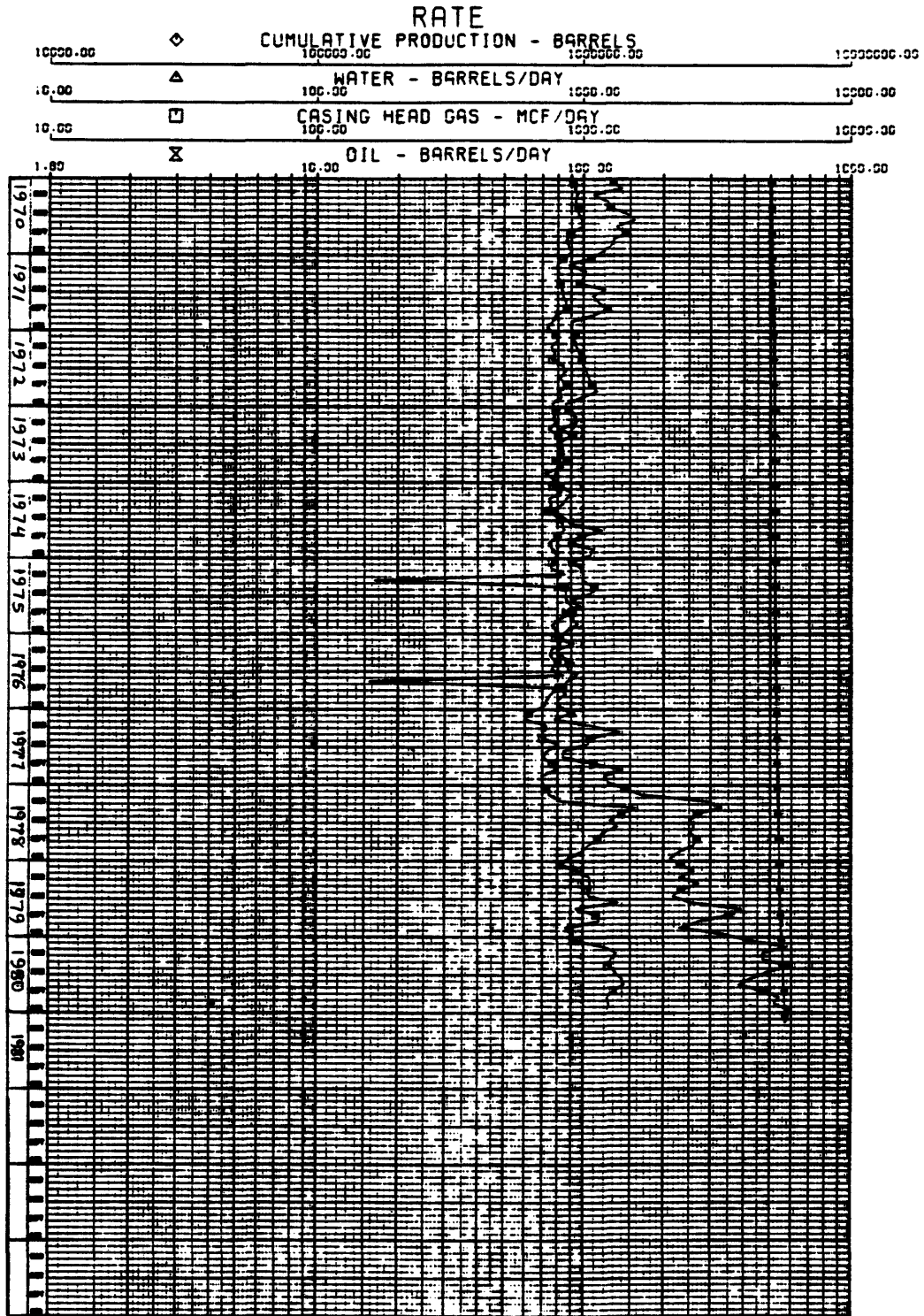


Figure 33: Production With Time (Cockrell Lease)

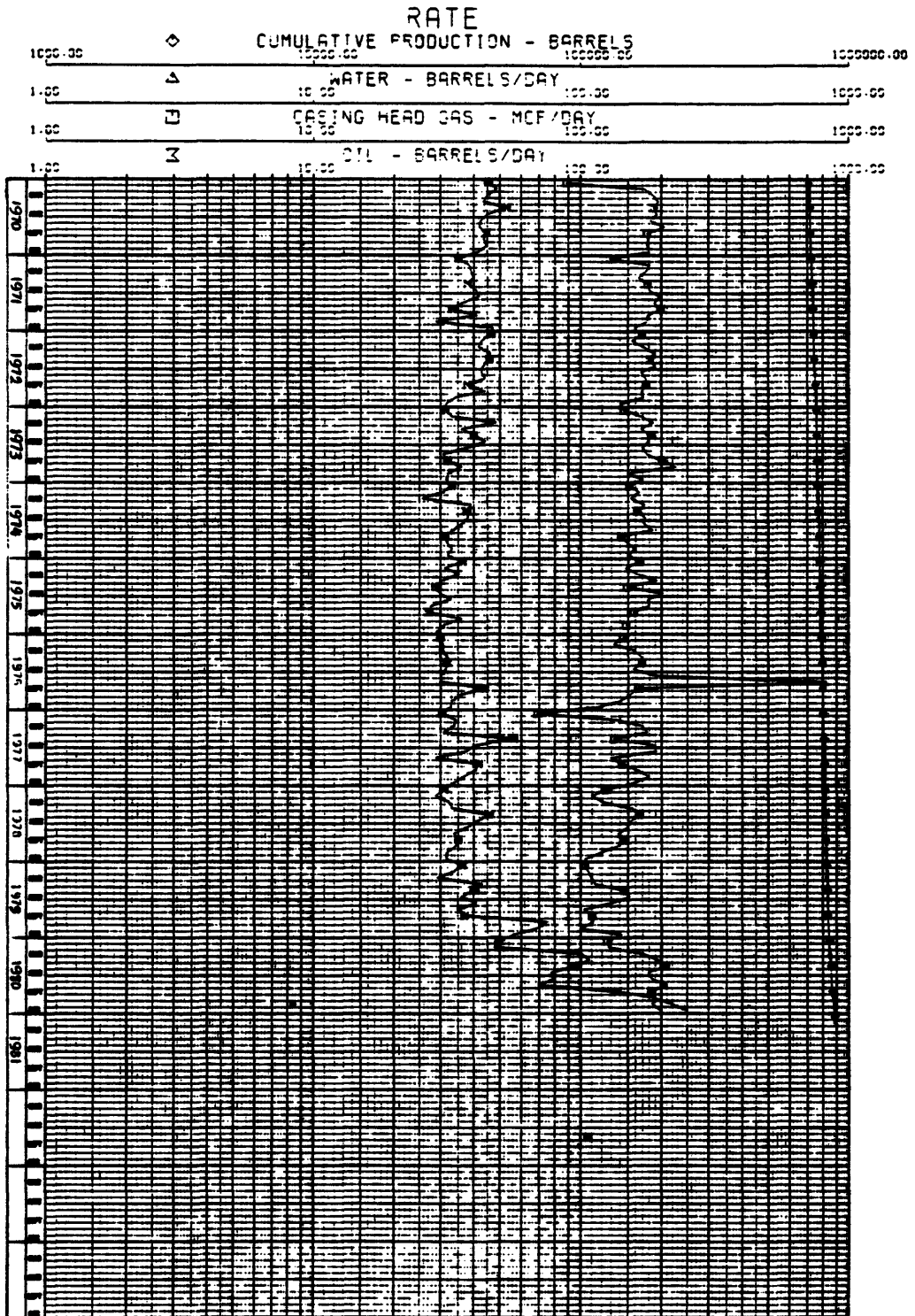


Figure 34: Production With Time (Pitts Lease)

### WATER FLOOD PILOTS

The Cockrell area was selected for a pilot test to be representative of the entire area, because it was affected by primary recovery only. Twenty-eight active wells and one abandoned well exist in 318.8 acre surface area.

Two pilots were designed to determine the response of the Cockrell lease to water flood recovery prior to the investment of large sums of capital required to develop the full-scale project. Well Nos. 18, 21, 29 and 2 were selected as injection wells in Pilot No. 1 (Figure 16) and Well Nos. 16, 25, 24, 15, 26, 6, 17, 20, and 8 were selected as injection wells in Pilot No. 2 (Figure 17).

Maximum injection pressure was designed to be 2500 psi. The injection rate was calculated to be 807 bbls/day per injection well, using the following equation:

$$Q_i = \frac{0.00708 K_{wi} h}{\mu_w \ln \frac{rd}{rw}} (P_i - \bar{P})$$

where:

$Q_i$  = water injection rate, bbls per day

$K_{wi}$  = the effective water permeability, m.d

$h$  = effective net pay thickness, feet

$P_i$  = formation injection pressure, psi

$\bar{P}$  = average reservoir pressure, psi

$\mu_w$  = water viscosity, c.p

$r_d = 4r_e$  where  $r_e$  is the effective well radius, feet

$r_{wf}$  = borehole radius, feet

The pilot floods are unconfined and most of the materials in the literature were designed for confined reservoirs, therefore no literature can be used to calculate the swept area. The equipotential and stream lines were established for each pilot (Figures 18, 19) and Figures 35, 36). Because of high gas saturation, an oil bank is formed ahead of the water invaded region. Because of the zone with a high gas saturation, the injection water well does not know that the producing wells exist until the oil bank reaches the producing well.

Another set of equipotential lines and stream lines were established for each pilot after oil break-through at the producing wells (Figures 37, 38, 39 and 40). Areas swept by water were measured until the time of oil break-through for each pilot (Figures 41, 42, 43, and 44). Radius of the water front at the time of oil break-through was obtained assuming the swept area as a uniform circle (Appendix D). Since  $r_{wf}$  is known, new oil production rates for those wells which have been contacted by the oil front have been obtained, and a new set of stream lines have been plotted (Appendices C and D).

Final swept area until water break-through was measured (Figures 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49). Time of oil break-through, water break-through and water injected for the two times were obtained using the following equations:

$$(Vi)_{BT} = (Vs)_{BT} \phi (1 - S_{wi} - S_{dr})$$

$$(T)_{BT} = \frac{(Vi)_{BT}}{q_i}$$

where:

$(Vi)_{BT}$  = total fluid injected at time of break-through, bbls

$(Vs)_{BT}$  = volume swept at the time of break-through, bbls

$\phi$  = average reservoir porosity, fraction

$S_{wi}$  = connate water saturation, fraction

$S_{dr}$  = final saturations in the displaced fluids, fraction

$T$  = time of break-through in days

$q_i$  = total injection rate bbls/day

Table 1A  
Daily Oil Production in the Cockrell Lease

<u>Well No.</u>	<u>Qo (bbls/day)</u>
19	15
21	8
22	20
23	2.5
26	15
30	20
24	5
12	4
25	19
9	4
16	5
31	12
18	2.5
5	2
3	2.5
28	17
14	3
15	5
17	5
29	27
20	1.5
2	1
8	2.5
27	15
1	2.5
13	9.5
11	2
6	2





Table 1 continued

X	Y	P
1872	909	226
2244	909	224
2244	909	227
2244	909	229
2244	909	233
2244	909	236
2244	909	238
2244	909	241
2244	909	244
2244	909	247
2244	909	250
2244	909	253
2244	909	256
2244	909	259
2244	909	262
2244	909	265
2244	909	268
2244	909	271
2244	909	274
2244	909	277
2244	909	280
2244	909	283
2244	909	286
2244	909	289
2244	909	292
2244	909	295
2244	909	298
2244	909	301
2244	909	304
2244	909	307
2244	909	310
2244	909	313
2244	909	316
2244	909	319
2244	909	322
2244	909	325
2244	909	328
2244	909	331
2244	909	334
2244	909	337
2244	909	340
2244	909	343
2244	909	346
2244	909	349
2244	909	352
2244	909	355
2244	909	358
2244	909	361
2244	909	364
2244	909	367
2244	909	370
2244	909	373
2244	909	376
2244	909	379
2244	909	382
2244	909	385
2244	909	388
2244	909	391
2244	909	394
2244	909	397
2244	909	400
2244	909	403
2244	909	406
2244	909	409
2244	909	412
2244	909	415
2244	909	418
2244	909	421
2244	909	424
2244	909	427
2244	909	430
2244	909	433
2244	909	436
2244	909	439
2244	909	442
2244	909	445
2244	909	448
2244	909	451
2244	909	454
2244	909	457
2244	909	460
2244	909	463
2244	909	466
2244	909	469
2244	909	472
2244	909	475
2244	909	478
2244	909	481
2244	909	484
2244	909	487
2244	909	490
2244	909	493
2244	909	496
2244	909	499
2244	909	502
2244	909	505
2244	909	508
2244	909	511
2244	909	514
2244	909	517
2244	909	520
2244	909	523
2244	909	526
2244	909	529
2244	909	532
2244	909	535
2244	909	538
2244	909	541
2244	909	544
2244	909	547
2244	909	550
2244	909	553
2244	909	556
2244	909	559
2244	909	562
2244	909	565
2244	909	568
2244	909	571
2244	909	574
2244	909	577
2244	909	580
2244	909	583
2244	909	586
2244	909	589
2244	909	592
2244	909	595
2244	909	598
2244	909	601
2244	909	604
2244	909	607
2244	909	610
2244	909	613
2244	909	616
2244	909	619
2244	909	622
2244	909	625
2244	909	628
2244	909	631
2244	909	634
2244	909	637
2244	909	640
2244	909	643
2244	909	646
2244	909	649
2244	909	652
2244	909	655
2244	909	658
2244	909	661
2244	909	664
2244	909	667
2244	909	670
2244	909	673
2244	909	676
2244	909	679
2244	909	682
2244	909	685
2244	909	688
2244	909	691
2244	909	694
2244	909	697
2244	909	700
2244	909	703
2244	909	706
2244	909	709
2244	909	712
2244	909	715
2244	909	718
2244	909	721
2244	909	724
2244	909	727
2244	909	730
2244	909	733
2244	909	736
2244	909	739
2244	909	742
2244	909	745
2244	909	748
2244	909	751
2244	909	754
2244	909	757
2244	909	760
2244	909	763
2244	909	766
2244	909	769
2244	909	772
2244	909	775
2244	909	778
2244	909	781
2244	909	784
2244	909	787
2244	909	790
2244	909	793
2244	909	796
2244	909	799
2244	909	802
2244	909	805
2244	909	808
2244	909	811
2244	909	814
2244	909	817
2244	909	820
2244	909	823
2244	909	826
2244	909	829
2244	909	832
2244	909	835
2244	909	838
2244	909	841
2244	909	844
2244	909	847
2244	909	850
2244	909	853
2244	909	856
2244	909	859
2244	909	862
2244	909	865
2244	909	868
2244	909	871
2244	909	874
2244	909	877
2244	909	880
2244	909	883
2244	909	886
2244	909	889
2244	909	892
2244	909	895
2244	909	898
2244	909	901
2244	909	904
2244	909	907
2244	909	910
2244	909	913
2244	909	916
2244	909	919
2244	909	922
2244	909	925
2244	909	928
2244	909	931
2244	909	934
2244	909	937
2244	909	940
2244	909	943
2244	909	946
2244	909	949
2244	909	952
2244	909	955
2244	909	958
2244	909	961
2244	909	964
2244	909	967
2244	909	970
2244	909	973
2244	909	976
2244	909	979
2244	909	982
2244	909	985
2244	909	988
2244	909	991
2244	909	994
2244	909	997
2244	909	1000



























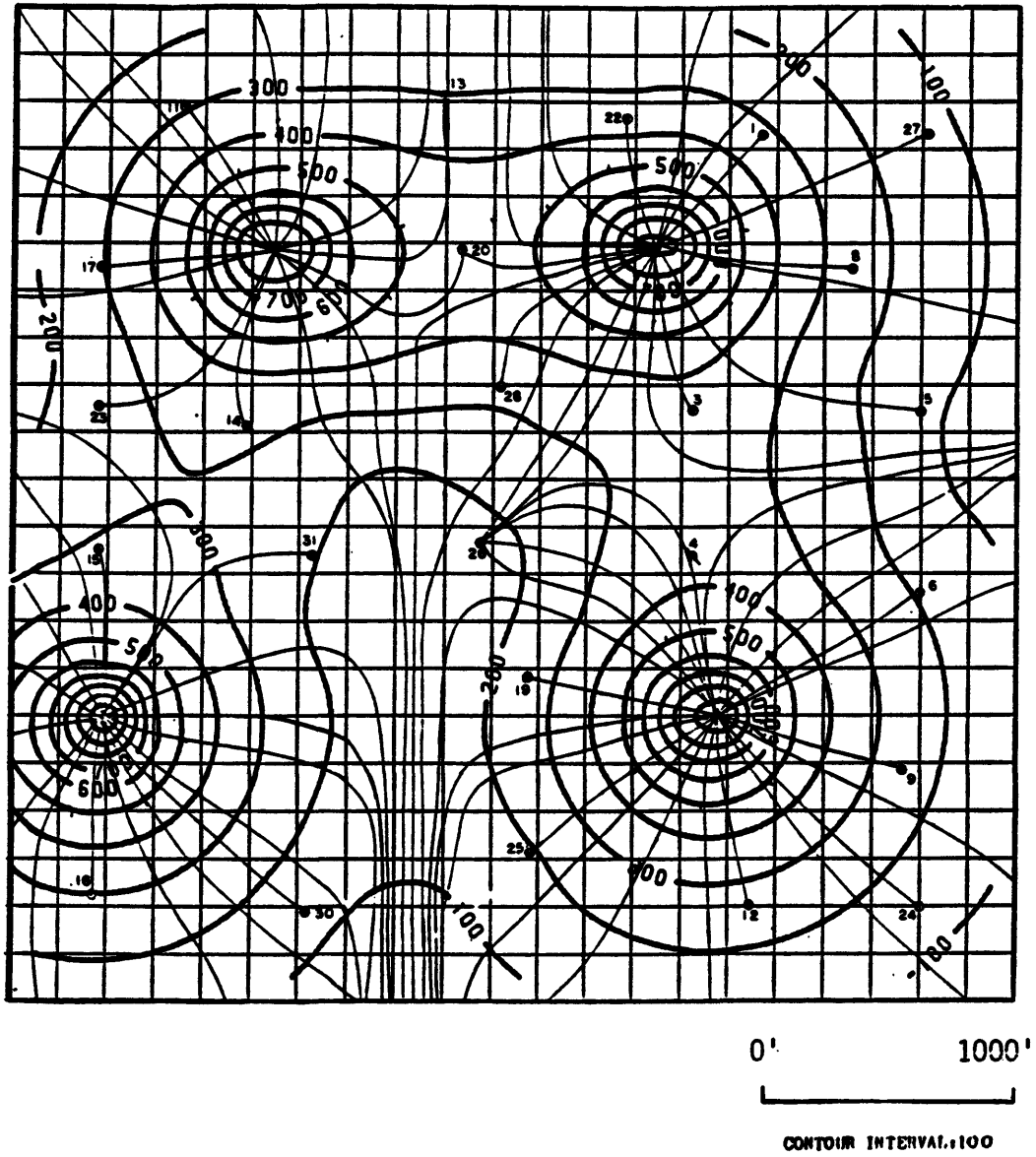


Figure 35: Pressure Distribution and Streamlines in Pilot No. 1

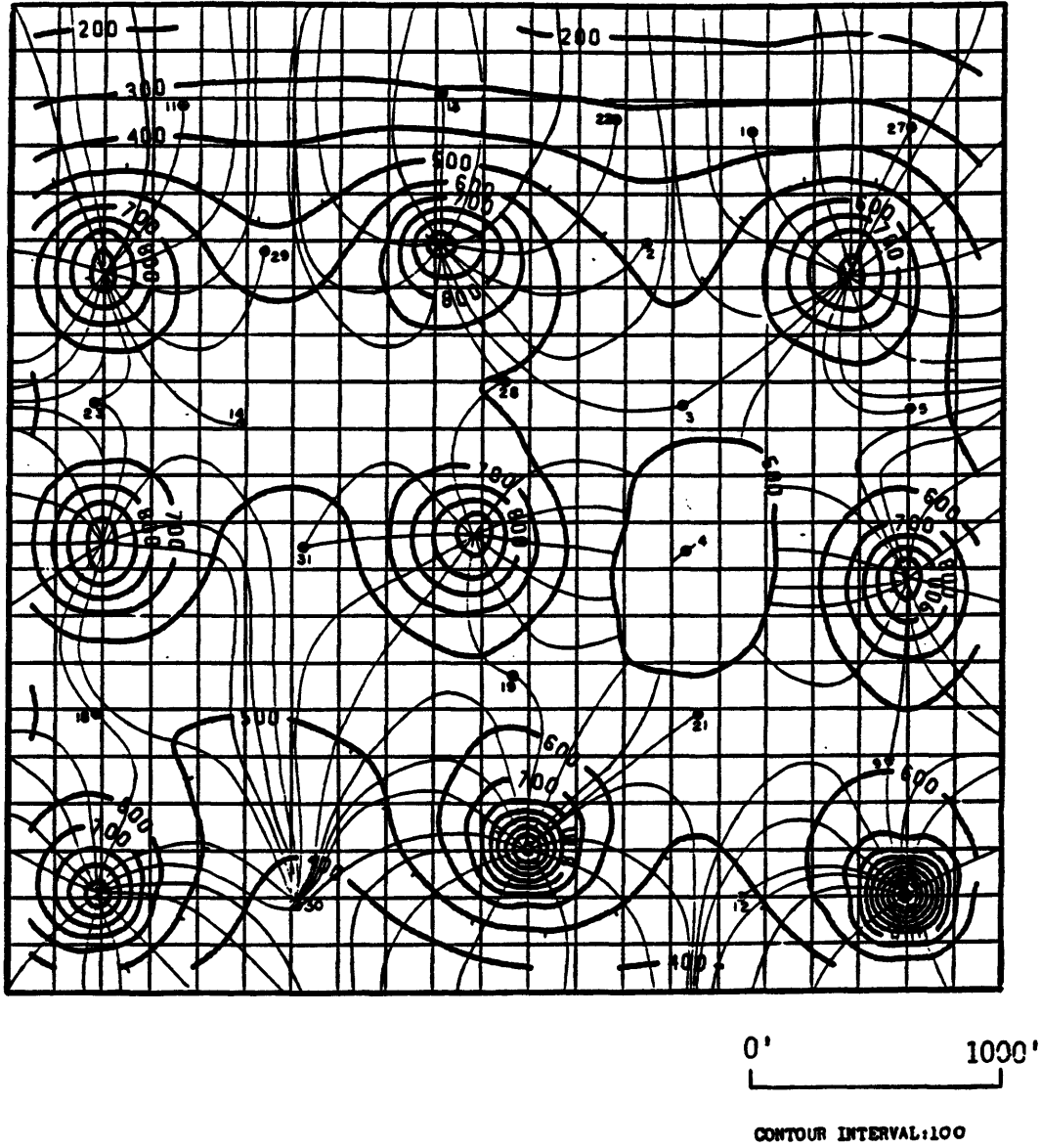


Figure 36: Pressure Distribution and Streamlines  
in Pilot No. 2





Table 3 continued

X	Y	P
1872.8	9909	2281
2244.4	9909	3677
2233.3	9909	4988
2222.2	9909	6411
2211.1	9909	6666
2200.0	9909	6666
2188.8	9909	6666
2177.7	9909	6666
2166.6	9909	6666
2155.5	9909	6666
2144.4	9909	6666
2133.3	9909	6666
2122.2	9909	6666
2111.1	9909	6666
2100.0	9909	6666
2088.8	9909	6666
2077.7	9909	6666
2066.6	9909	6666
2055.5	9909	6666
2044.4	9909	6666
2033.3	9909	6666
2022.2	9909	6666
2011.1	9909	6666
2000.0	9909	6666
1988.8	9909	6666
1977.7	9909	6666
1966.6	9909	6666
1955.5	9909	6666
1944.4	9909	6666
1933.3	9909	6666
1922.2	9909	6666
1911.1	9909	6666
1900.0	9909	6666
1888.8	9909	6666
1877.7	9909	6666
1866.6	9909	6666
1855.5	9909	6666
1844.4	9909	6666
1833.3	9909	6666
1822.2	9909	6666
1811.1	9909	6666
1800.0	9909	6666
1788.8	9909	6666
1777.7	9909	6666
1766.6	9909	6666
1755.5	9909	6666
1744.4	9909	6666
1733.3	9909	6666
1722.2	9909	6666
1711.1	9909	6666
1700.0	9909	6666
1688.8	9909	6666
1677.7	9909	6666
1666.6	9909	6666
1655.5	9909	6666
1644.4	9909	6666
1633.3	9909	6666
1622.2	9909	6666
1611.1	9909	6666
1600.0	9909	6666
1588.8	9909	6666
1577.7	9909	6666
1566.6	9909	6666
1555.5	9909	6666
1544.4	9909	6666
1533.3	9909	6666
1522.2	9909	6666
1511.1	9909	6666
1500.0	9909	6666
1488.8	9909	6666
1477.7	9909	6666
1466.6	9909	6666
1455.5	9909	6666
1444.4	9909	6666
1433.3	9909	6666
1422.2	9909	6666
1411.1	9909	6666
1400.0	9909	6666
1388.8	9909	6666
1377.7	9909	6666
1366.6	9909	6666
1355.5	9909	6666
1344.4	9909	6666
1333.3	9909	6666
1322.2	9909	6666
1311.1	9909	6666
1300.0	9909	6666
1288.8	9909	6666
1277.7	9909	6666
1266.6	9909	6666
1255.5	9909	6666
1244.4	9909	6666
1233.3	9909	6666
1222.2	9909	6666
1211.1	9909	6666
1200.0	9909	6666
1188.8	9909	6666
1177.7	9909	6666
1166.6	9909	6666
1155.5	9909	6666
1144.4	9909	6666
1133.3	9909	6666
1122.2	9909	6666
1111.1	9909	6666
1100.0	9909	6666
1088.8	9909	6666
1077.7	9909	6666
1066.6	9909	6666
1055.5	9909	6666
1044.4	9909	6666
1033.3	9909	6666
1022.2	9909	6666
1011.1	9909	6666
1000.0	9909	6666
988.8	9909	6666
977.7	9909	6666
966.6	9909	6666
955.5	9909	6666
944.4	9909	6666
933.3	9909	6666
922.2	9909	6666
911.1	9909	6666
900.0	9909	6666
888.8	9909	6666
877.7	9909	6666
866.6	9909	6666
855.5	9909	6666
844.4	9909	6666
833.3	9909	6666
822.2	9909	6666
811.1	9909	6666
800.0	9909	6666
788.8	9909	6666
777.7	9909	6666
766.6	9909	6666
755.5	9909	6666
744.4	9909	6666
733.3	9909	6666
722.2	9909	6666
711.1	9909	6666
700.0	9909	6666
688.8	9909	6666
677.7	9909	6666
666.6	9909	6666
655.5	9909	6666
644.4	9909	6666
633.3	9909	6666
622.2	9909	6666
611.1	9909	6666
600.0	9909	6666
588.8	9909	6666
577.7	9909	6666
566.6	9909	6666
555.5	9909	6666
544.4	9909	6666
533.3	9909	6666
522.2	9909	6666
511.1	9909	6666
500.0	9909	6666
488.8	9909	6666
477.7	9909	6666
466.6	9909	6666
455.5	9909	6666
444.4	9909	6666
433.3	9909	6666
422.2	9909	6666
411.1	9909	6666
400.0	9909	6666
388.8	9909	6666
377.7	9909	6666
366.6	9909	6666
355.5	9909	6666
344.4	9909	6666
333.3	9909	6666
322.2	9909	6666
311.1	9909	6666
300.0	9909	6666
288.8	9909	6666
277.7	9909	6666
266.6	9909	6666
255.5	9909	6666
244.4	9909	6666
233.3	9909	6666
222.2	9909	6666
211.1	9909	6666
200.0	9909	6666
188.8	9909	6666
177.7	9909	6666
166.6	9909	6666
155.5	9909	6666
144.4	9909	6666
133.3	9909	6666
122.2	9909	6666
111.1	9909	6666
100.0	9909	6666
88.8	9909	6666
77.7	9909	6666
66.6	9909	6666
55.5	9909	6666
44.4	9909	6666
33.3	9909	6666
22.2	9909	6666
11.1	9909	6666
0.0	9909	6666







Table 3 continued

	X	Y	P
1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1
3	1	3	1
4	1	4	1
5	1	5	1
6	1	6	1
7	1	7	1
8	1	8	1
9	1	9	1
10	1	10	1
11	1	11	1
12	1	12	1
13	1	13	1
14	1	14	1
15	1	15	1
16	1	16	1
17	1	17	1
18	1	18	1
19	1	19	1
20	1	20	1
21	1	21	1
22	1	22	1
23	1	23	1
24	1	24	1
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28	1	28	1
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91	1	91	1
92	1	92	1
93	1	93	1
94	1	94	1
95	1	95	1
96	1	96	1
97	1	97	1
98	1	98	1
99	1	99	1
100	1	100	1













Table 4 continued

X	Y	P
114		
115		
116		
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119		
120		
121		
122		
123		
124		
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127		
128		
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189		
190		
191		
192		
193		
194		
195		
196		
197		
198		
199		
200		

Table 4 continued

X	Y	P
16	1	1
17	1	7
18	1	7
19	1	7
20	1	7
21	1	7
22	1	7
23	1	7
24	1	7
25	1	7
26	1	7
27	1	7
28	1	7
29	1	7
30	1	7
31	1	7
32	1	7
33	1	7
34	1	7
35	1	7
36	1	7
37	1	7
38	1	7
39	1	7
40	1	7
41	1	7
42	1	7
43	1	7
44	1	7
45	1	7
46	1	7
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50	1	7
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55	1	7
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57	1	7
58	1	7
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63	1	7
64	1	7
65	1	7
66	1	7
67	1	7
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85	1	7
86	1	7
87	1	7
88	1	7
89	1	7
90	1	7
91	1	7
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93	1	7
94	1	7
95	1	7
96	1	7
97	1	7
98	1	7
99	1	7
100	1	7

Table 4 continued

	X	Y	P
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
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70	70	70	70
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73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
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78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
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82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
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91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
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97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

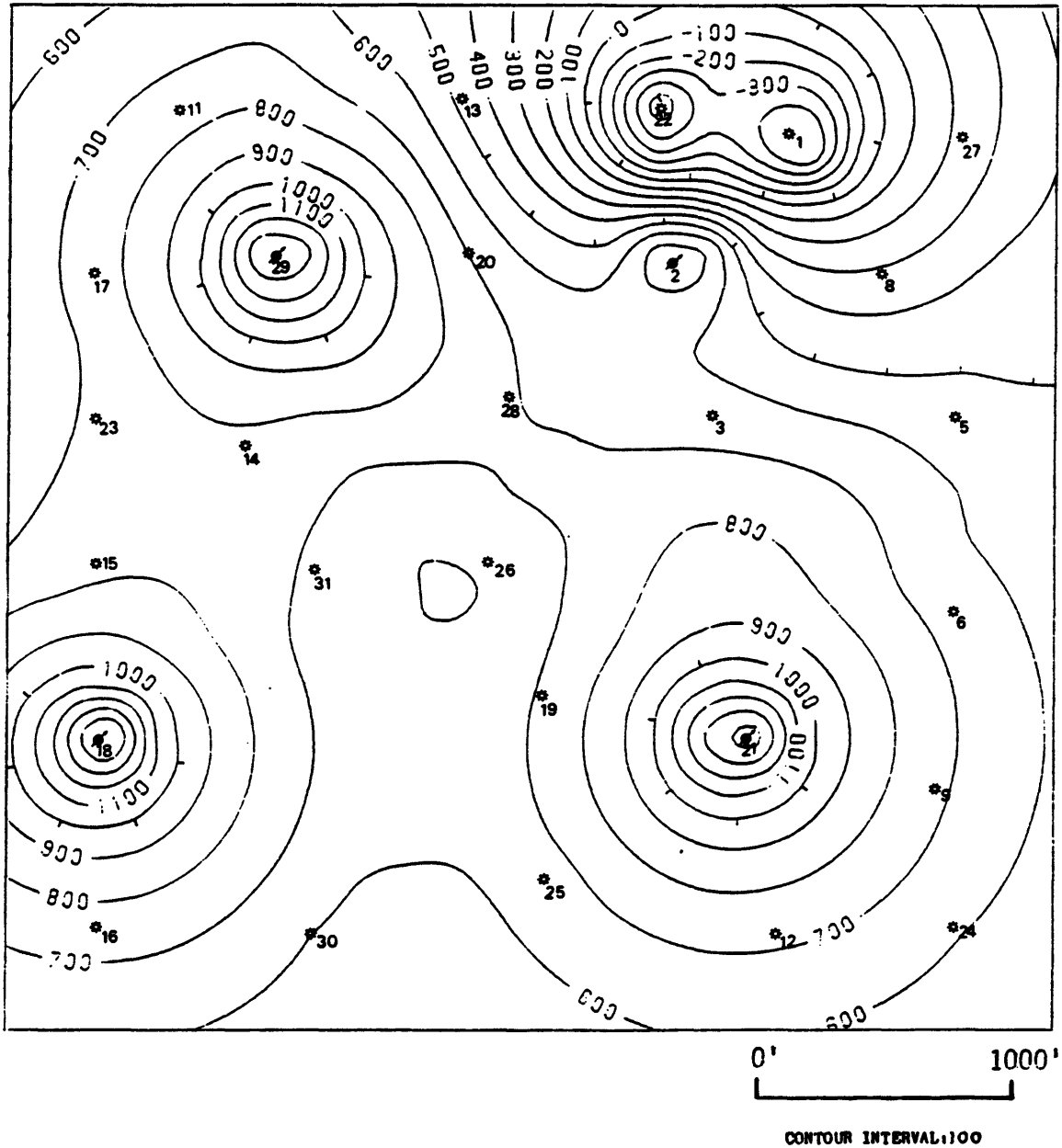


Figure 37: Pressure Distribution in Pilot No. 1 after Oil Breakthrough (Stage 2)

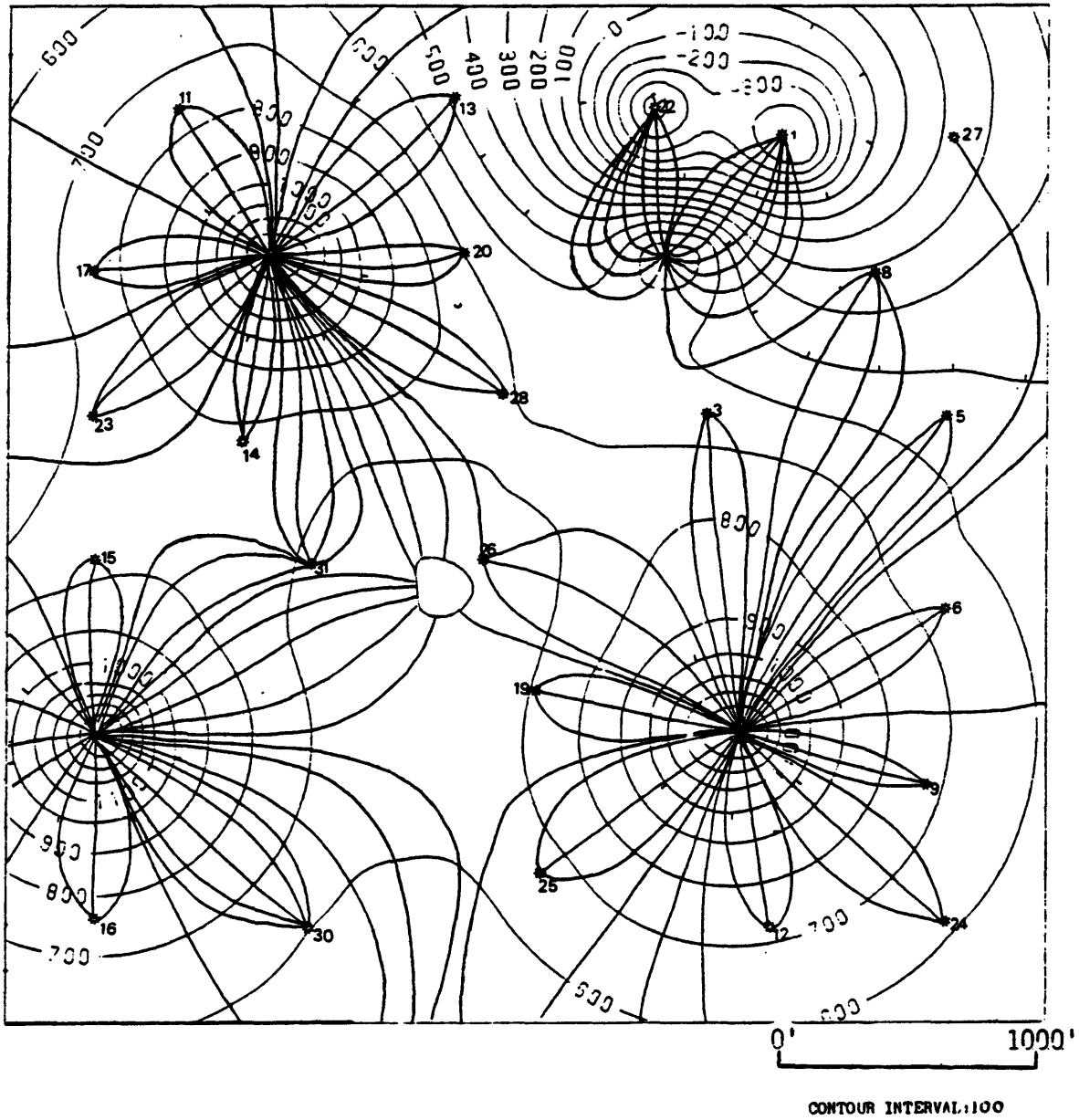


Figure 38: Pressure Distribution and Streamlines after Oil Breakthrough (Stage 2)

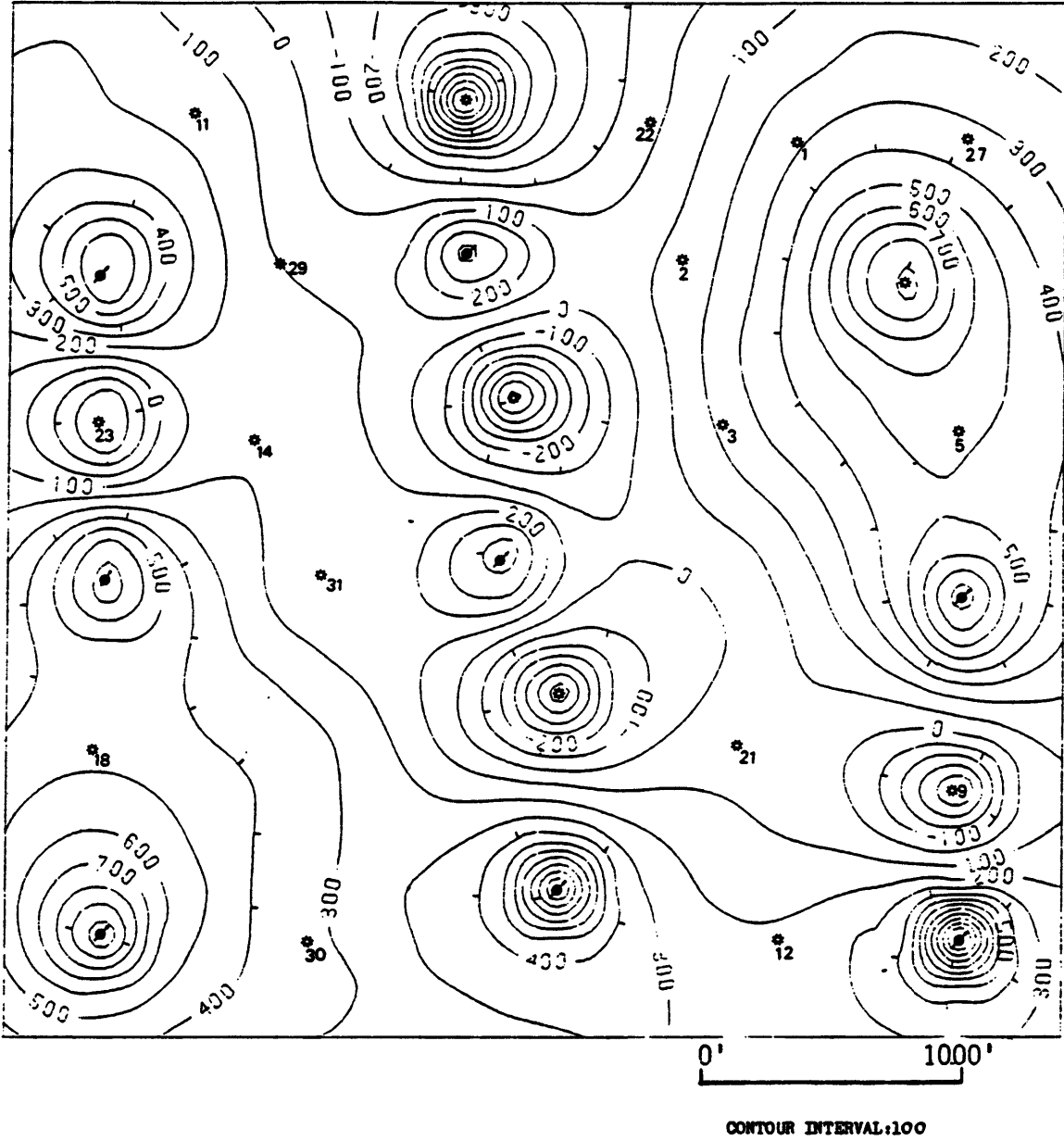


Figure 39: Pressure Distribution in Pilot No. 2 after Oil Breakthrough (Stage 2)

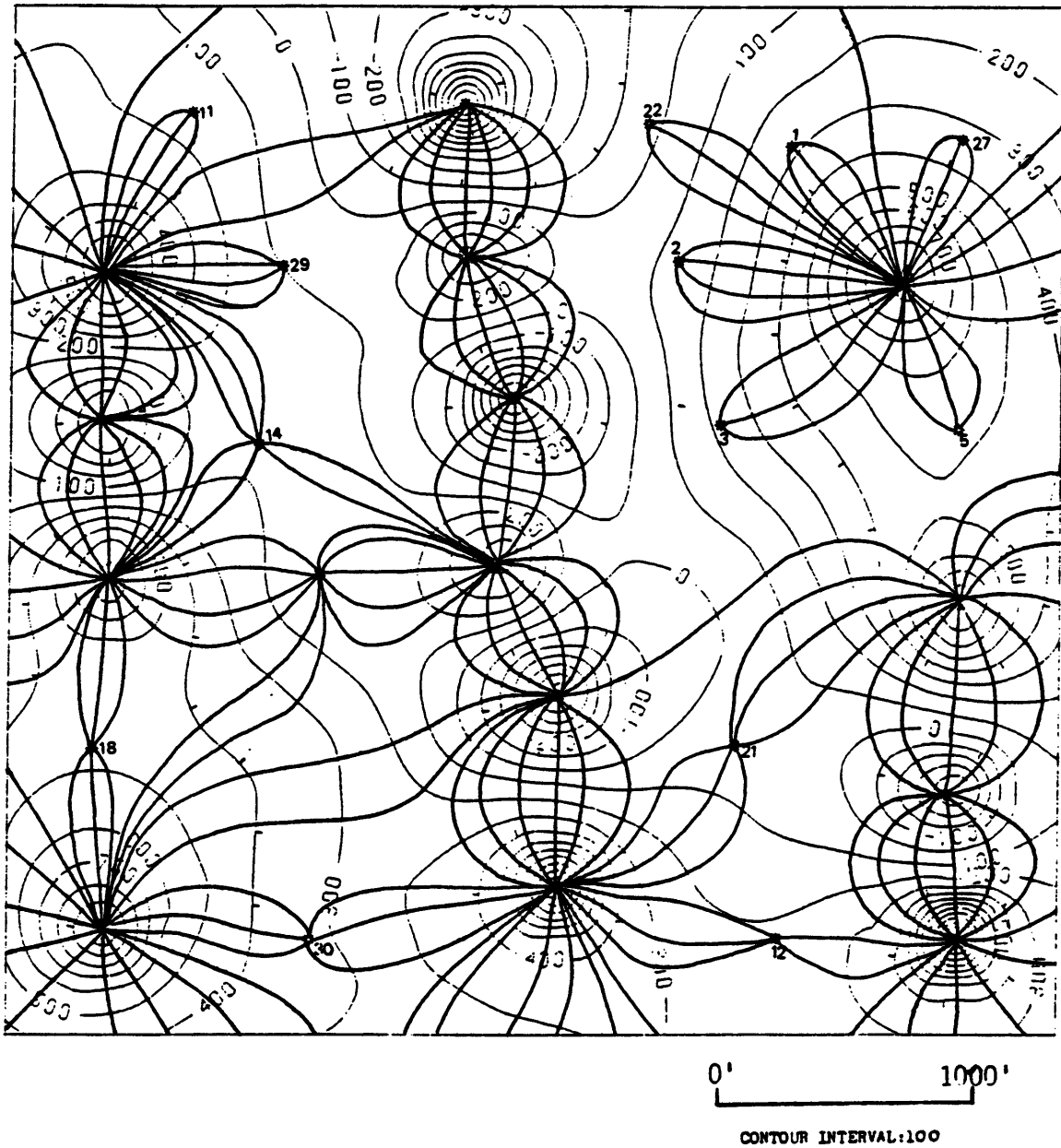


Figure 40: Pressure Distribution and Streamlines in Pilot No. 2 after Oil Breakthrough (Stage 2)

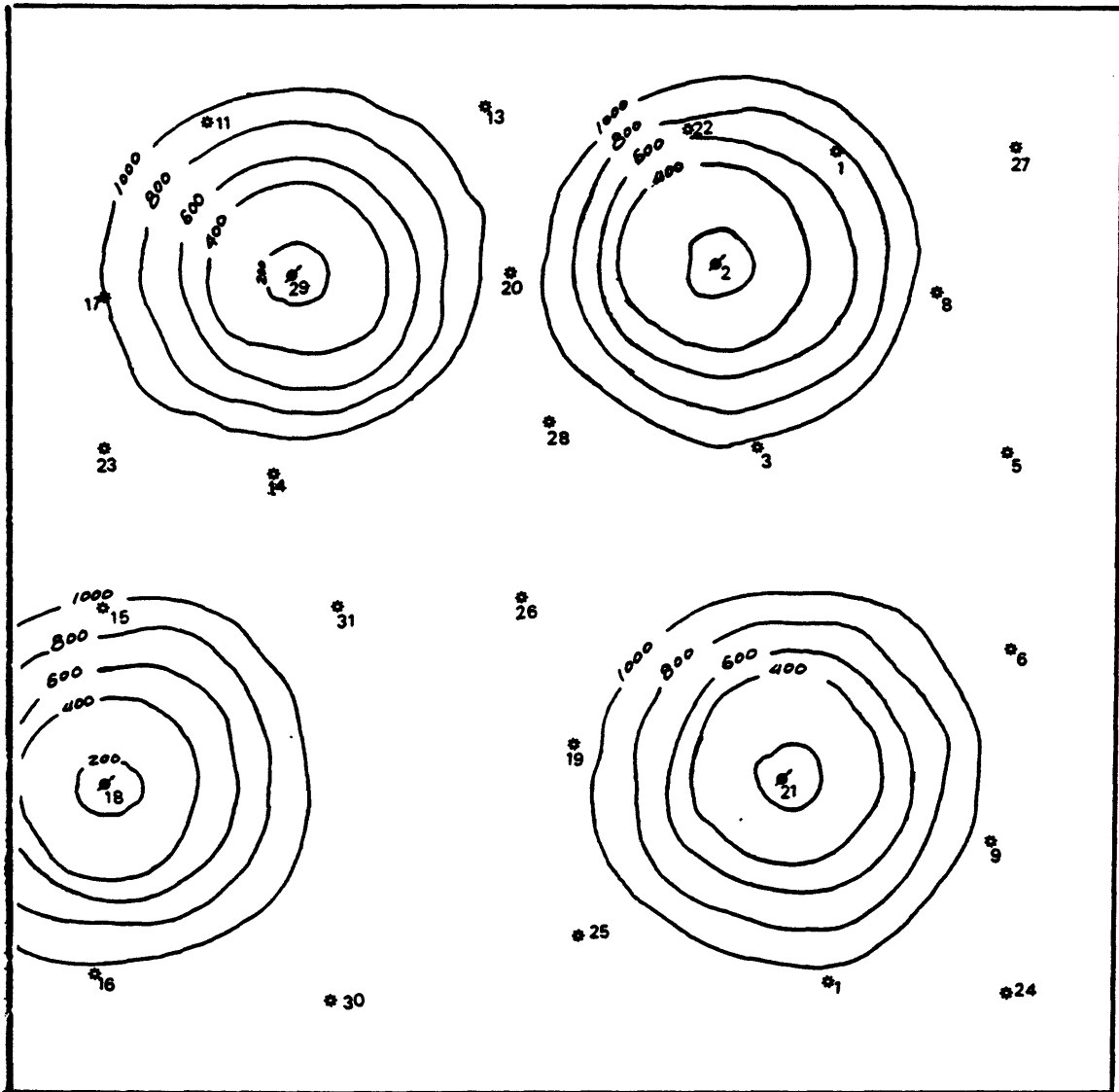


Figure 41: Water Front Positions in Pilot No. 1

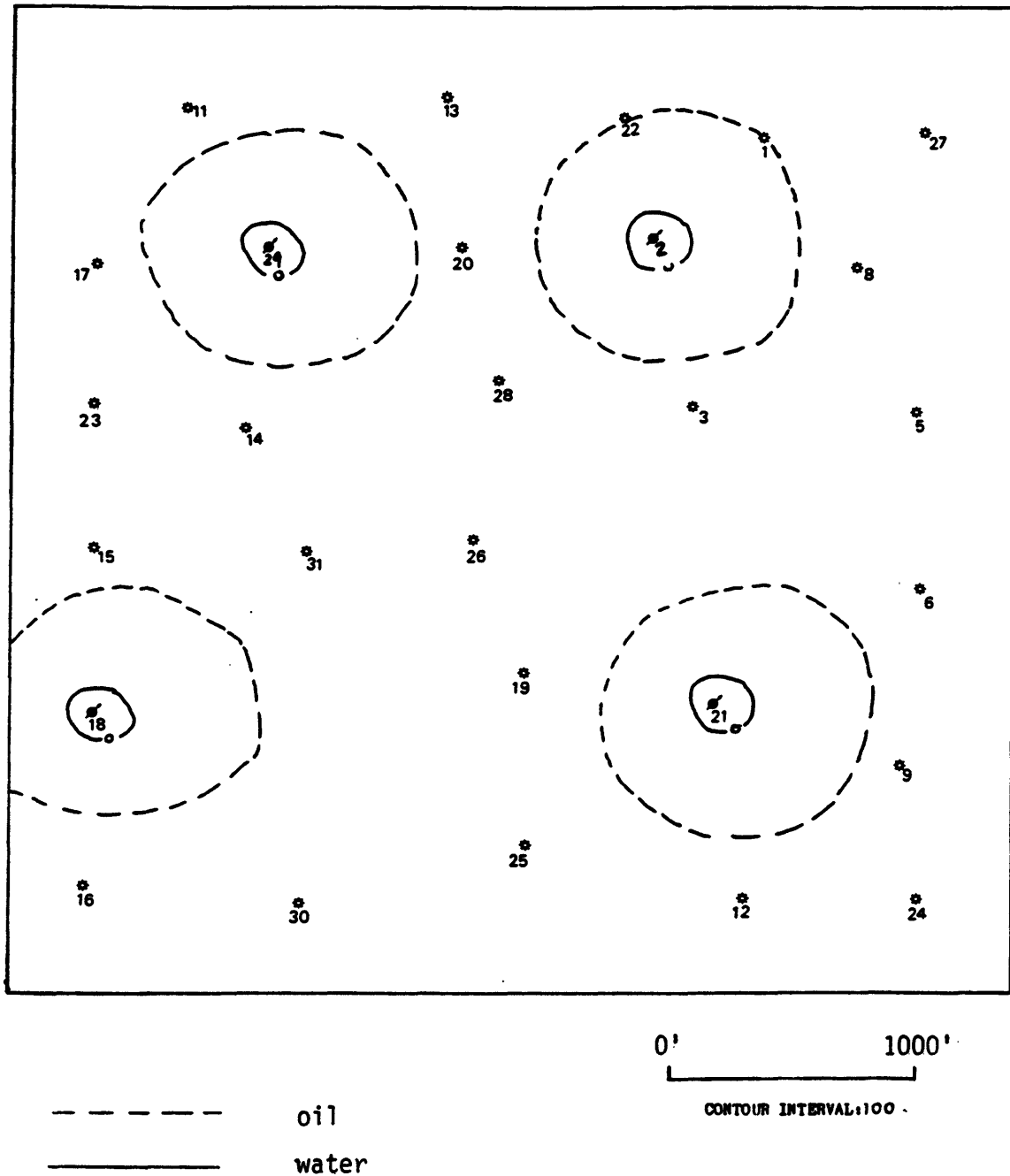


Figure 42: Oil Front Positions in Pilot No. 1

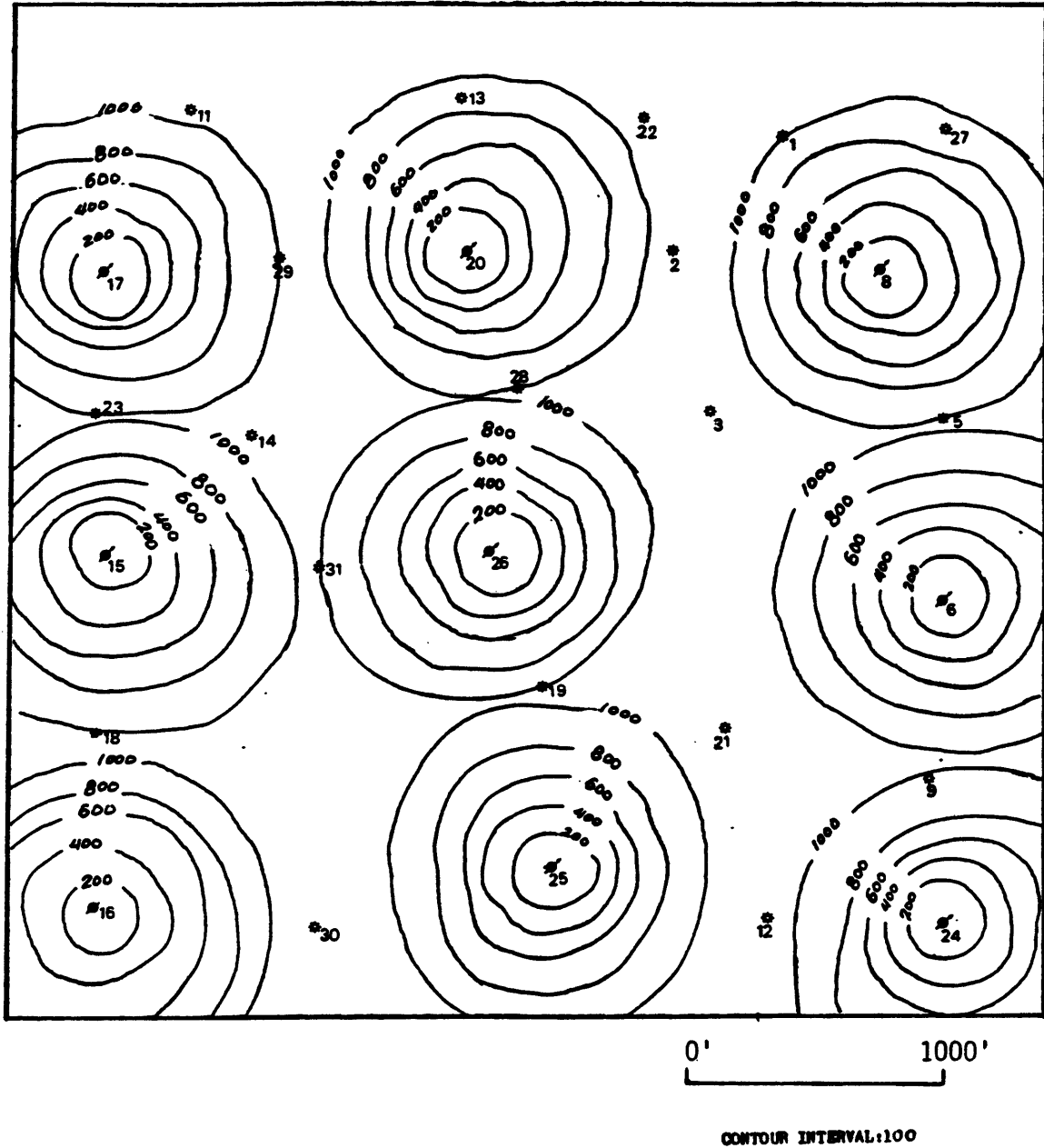


Figure 43: Water Front Positions in Pilot No. 2

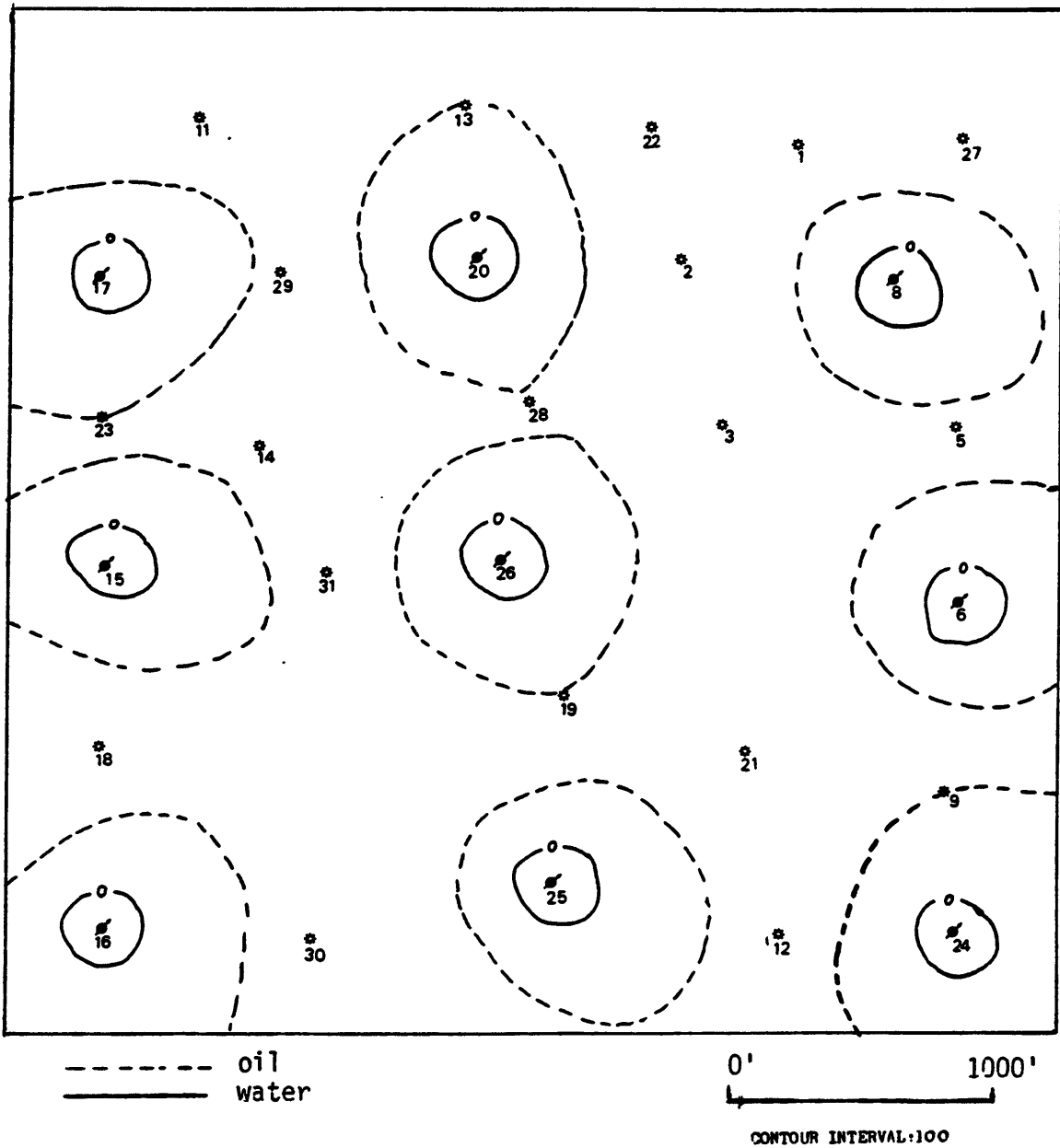


Figure 44: Oil Front Positions in Pilot No. 2

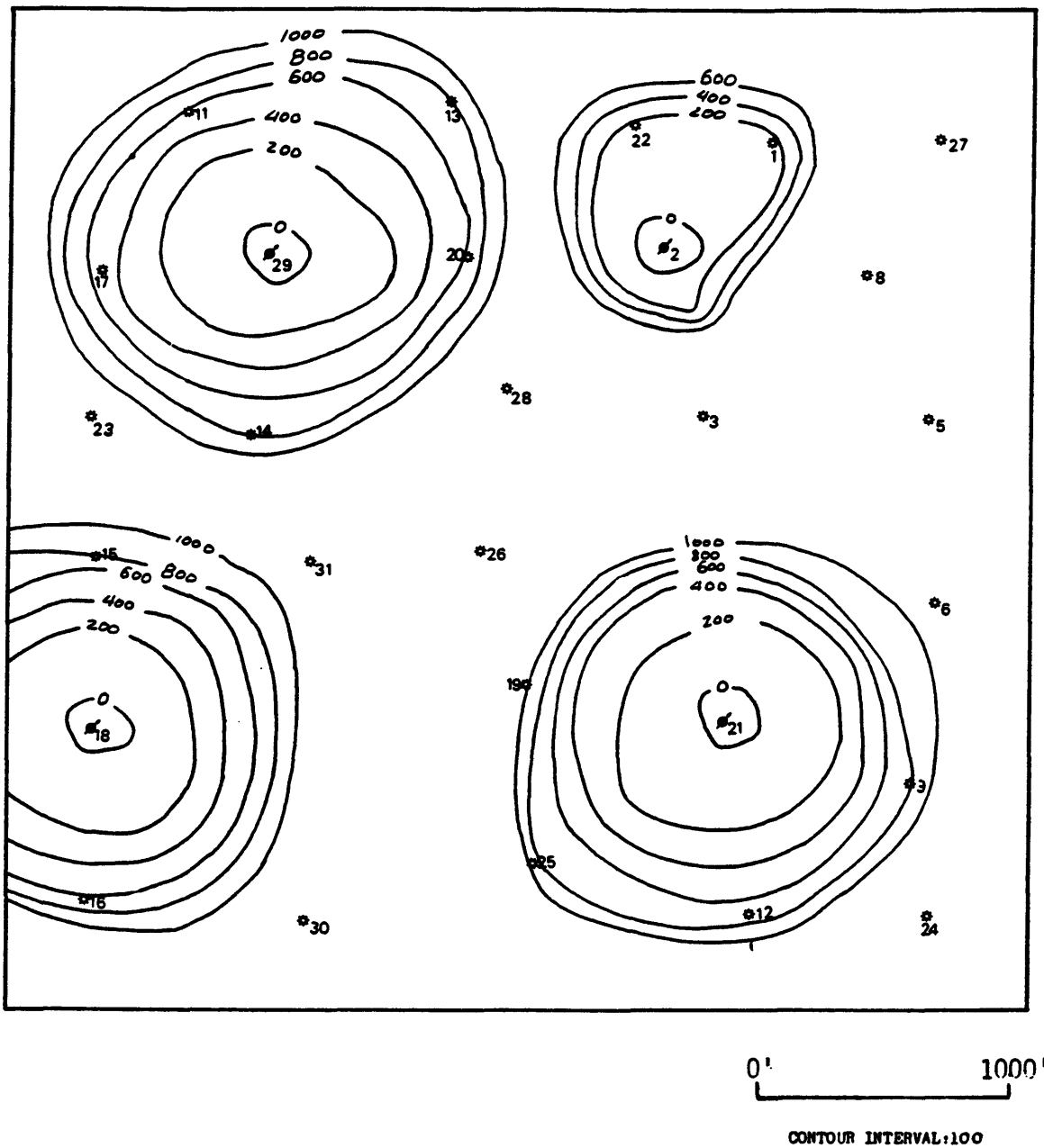
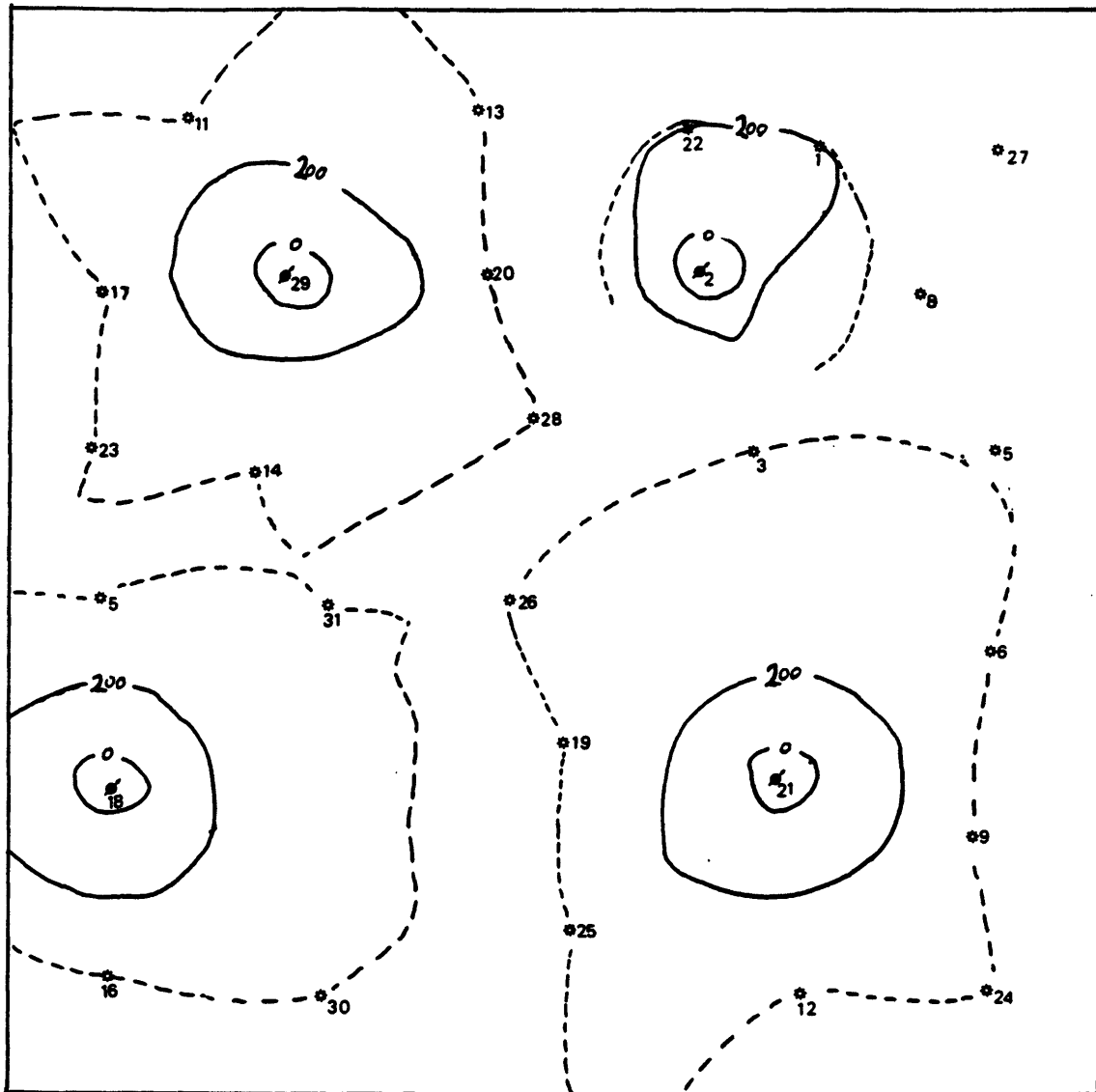


Figure 48: Water Front Position in Pilot 1 (Stage 2)

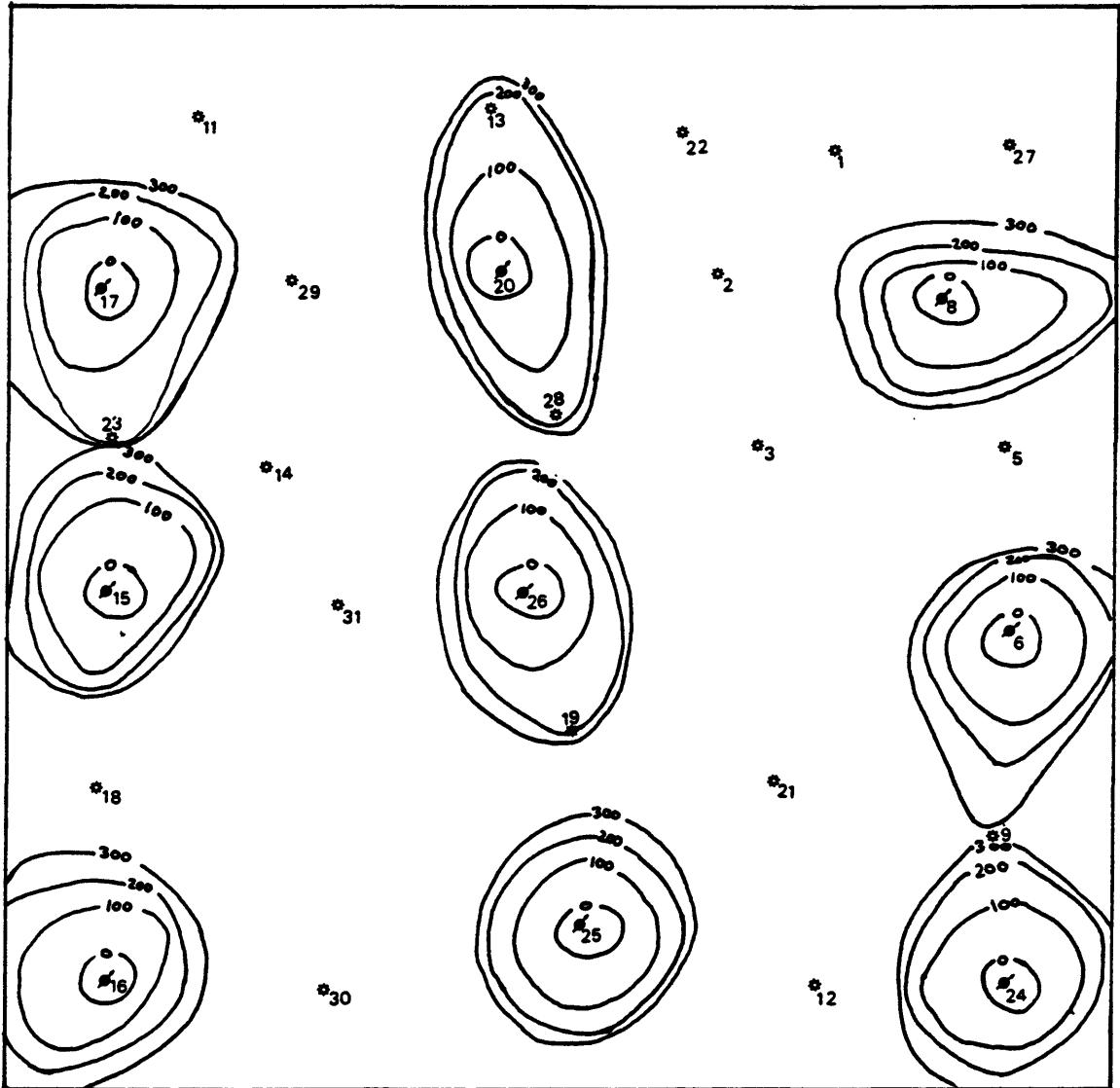


----- oil  
———— water

0'                      1000'

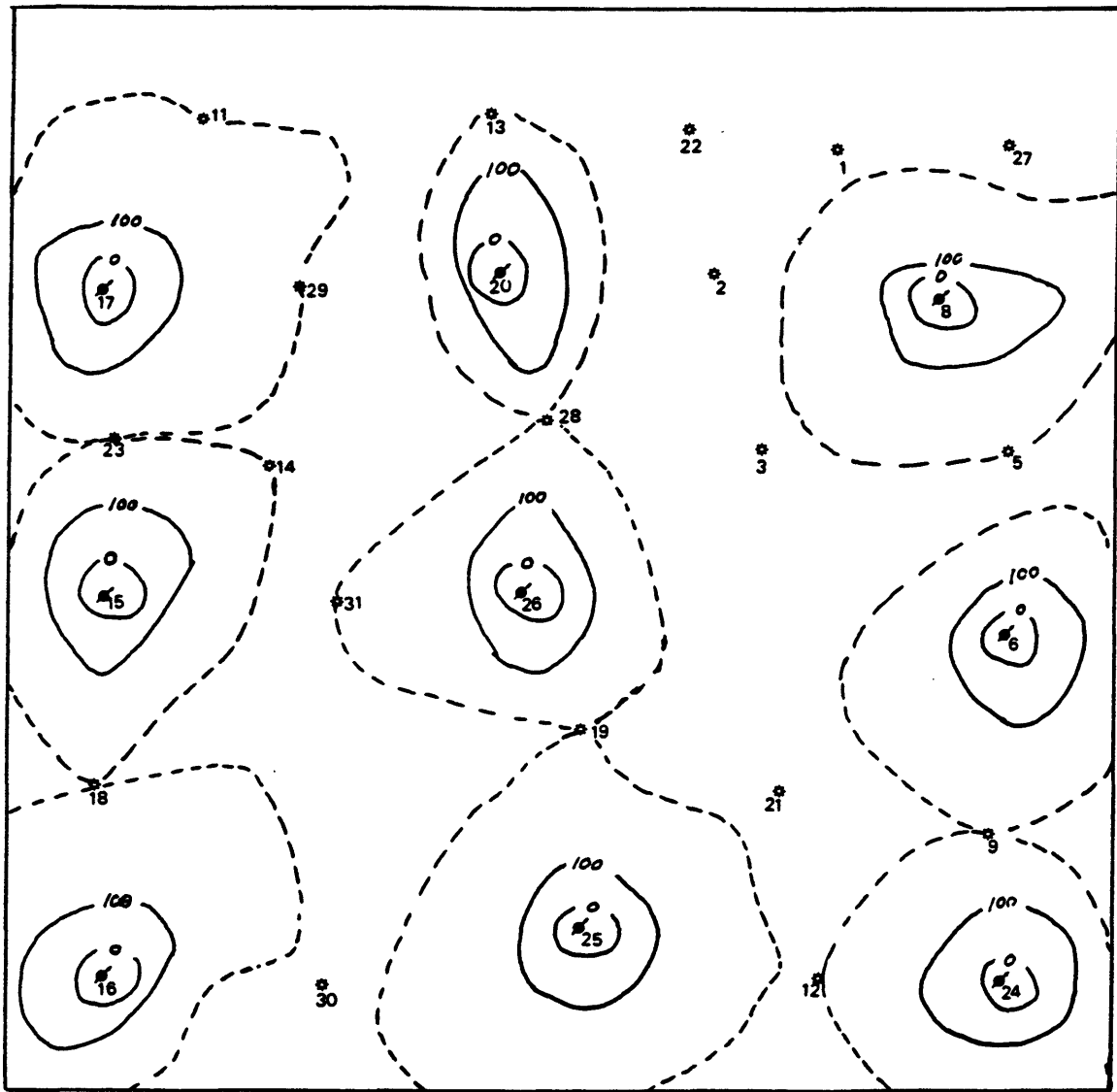
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 200

Figure 46: Oil Front Positions in Pilot 1 (Stage 2)



0' 1000'  
CONTOUR INTERVAL:100

Figure 47: Water Front Positions in Pilot No. 2 (Stage 2)



----- oil  
———— water

0' 1000'  
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 100

Figure 48: Oil Front Positions in Pilot No. 2 (Stage 2)

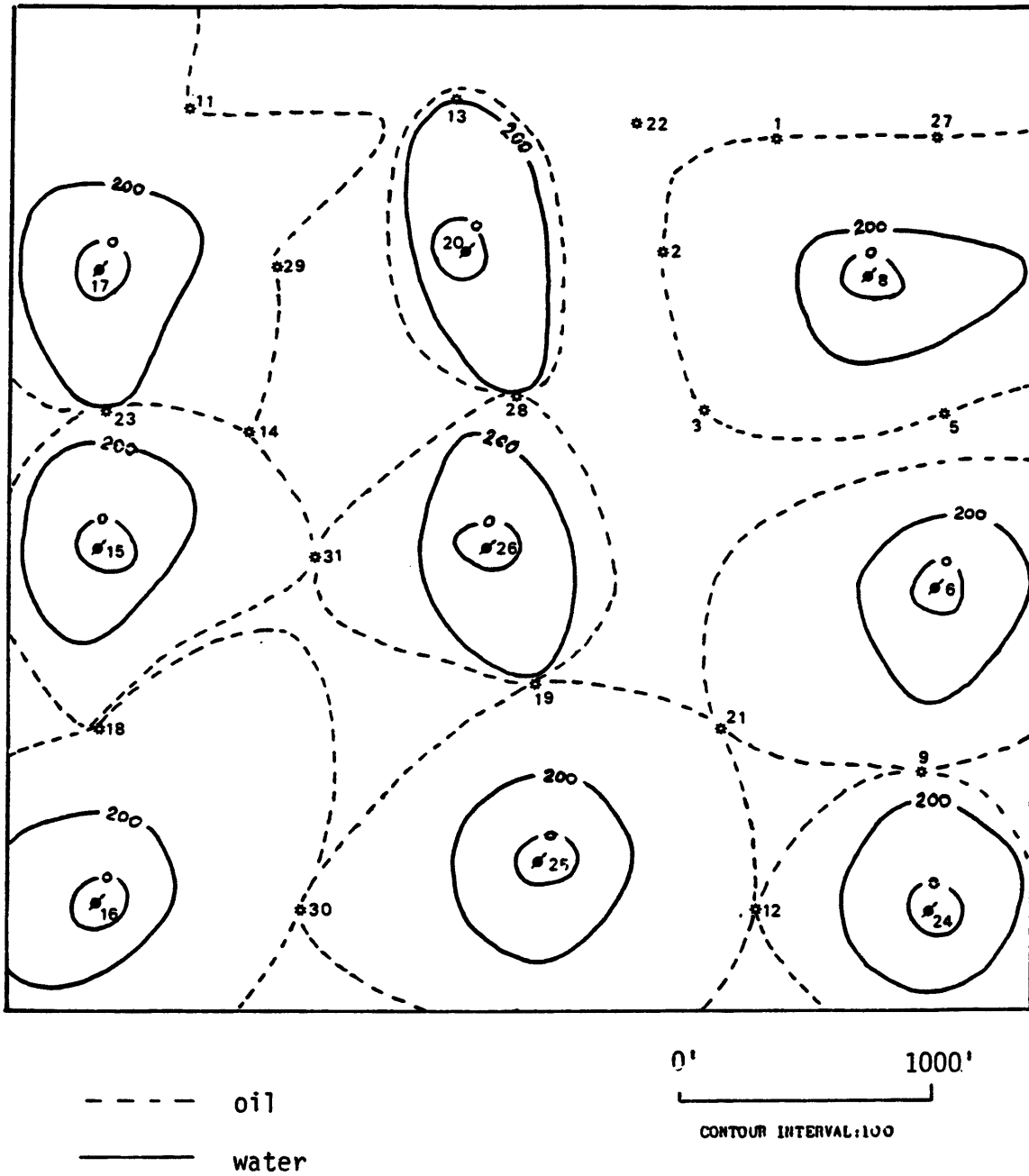


Figure 49: Oil Front Positions in Pilot No. 2 (Stage 2)  
Water Front at 200 Pseudo Time Level

## DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the water injection in the two pilots until the time of oil break-through are shown in Table 5 and 6. The area swept for each injection well in the two pilots and oil produced for each pilot until the time of water break-through are shown in Table 7 and 8.

These results show:

1) The first oil break-through in Pilot No. 1 (Figure 42) occurred in Well No. 1 and Well No. 22, when the water front was 123 feet away from the injection wells;

2) The first water break-through in Pilot No. 1 (Figure 45) occurred in Well No. 1 and Well No. 22. At this time, 1.04 years after the start of water injection. The oil bank had reached Wells No. 1, 22, 17, 11, 13- 20, 28, 14, 15, 31, 16, 3, 6, 9, 24, 12, 25, 19 and 26, respectively in this length of time (Figure 46).

The only wells which did not have any responses from the water injection were Wells No. 27, 8 and 5 (Figure 46).

3) At the time of water break-through, 1.84 million square feet or 13.25% of the total area was invaded by the 1.1 million barrels of injected water, and 1 million barrels of oil were displaced into the oil bank or had been produced.

4) The oil bank had moved beyond the area of the pilot, as shown in Figure 46.

Table No. 5

The Results of Water Injection in  
Pilot No. 1 (4 Injection Wells) Before  
Oil Break-Through

Time of oil break-through:	35 days
Water injected from the start of water injection until the time of oil break-through:	114,400 barrels
Radius of water front from the injection wells at the time of oil break-through:	123 feet
Radius of oil bank from the injection wells at the time of oil break-through:	459 feet
The wells which had been effected by the oil bank:	Well No. 1 and 22
New oil production rate	
Well No. 1 new oil production rate:	1190 bbls/day
Well No. 22 new oil production rate:	1209 bbls/day

Table No. 6

The Results of Water Injection in  
Pilot No. 2 (9 Injection Wells) Before  
Oil Break-Through

Time of oil break-through:	35 days
Water injected from the start of water injection until the time of oil break-through:	253,232 barrels
Radius of water front from the injection wells at the time of oil break-through:	122 feet
Radius of oil bank from the injection wells at the time of oil break-through:	456 feet
The wells which had been effected by the oil bank:	Wells No. 9, 23, 19, 28 and 13
New oil production rates:	
Well No. 9 new oil production rate:	1191 bbls/day
Well No. 23 new oil production rate:	1190 bbls/day
Well No. 19 new oil production rate:	1203 bbls/day
Well No. 28 new oil production rate:	1205 bbls/day
Well No. 13 new oil production rate:	1197 bbls/day

Table No. 7

Waterflood Results in Pilot No. 1  
At Initial Water Break-Through (Stage 2)

<u>Area Swept MM Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Total Water Injected MM Barrels</u>	<u>Total Oil Displaced MM Barrels</u>	<u>Time to Water Break- Through Years</u>	<u>Wells Which Had Water Break-Through</u>
1.84	1.1	1	1.04	1 and 22

Table No. 8  
 Waterflood Results in Pilot No. 2  
 At Initial Water Break-Through (Stage 2)

<u>Area Swept MM Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Total Water Injected MM Barrels</u>	<u>Total Oil Displaced MM Barrels</u>	<u>Time to Water Break- Through Years</u>	<u>Wells Which Had Water Break-Through</u>
2.91	1.75	1.6	0.77	23, 13, and 28

5) As the time of water injection goes on, more producing wells have water break-through, and the amount of oil displaced increases.

6) The first oil break-through in Pilot No. 2 (Figure 44) occurred in Wells No. 23, 13, 28, 19, and 9, when the water front was at 123 feet away from the injection wells;

7) The first water break-through in Pilot No. 2 (Figure 47) occurred in Wells No. 23, 13, and 28. At this time, 0.77 years after the start of water injection, the oil bank had reached Well Nos. 11, 29, 23, 13, 28, 5, 14, 18, 31, 19, 9, and 12. The wells which did not have any responses from the water injection were number 22, 2, 1, 27, 3, 21, and 30.

8) At the time of first water break-through, 2.91 million square feet or 21% of the total area was invaded by the 1.75 million barrels of injected water, and 1.6 million barrels of oil was displaced into the oil bank or had been produced.

9) The oil bank had moved beyond the area of the pilot as shown in Figure 48.

10) After the first oil break-through in the two pilots, new oil production rate was calculated for the producing wells which had the oil break-through. These oil production rate values were very high, because of the high ratio of the

effective permeability of oil to the effective permeability of water (30/4.4) which was reported in this report and was not compared to the saturation values used in this report.

### CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were made on the basis of the results reviewed in the discussion:

- 1) Fast oil break-through occurred in the two pilots (35 days after the start of water injection).
- 2) Early water break-through occurred in both pilots.
- 3) At the time of initial water break-through a greater volume of oil had been displaced in Pilot No. 2 because of the larger volume of water injected.
- 4) The evaluation of the Pilots indicate that water-flooding appears feasible in the bottom member of the oil producing zone in the area.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Field testing should be undertaken to determine the hydraulic continuity within the area and if any directional permeability exists.

2) Using available cores, additional displacement tests should be done to refine the residual saturations used in this report.

3) A study should be undertaken to determine the availability of a suitable source of water.

4) Based on the acquisition of the recommended additional data, a comprehensive study should be performed to determine the optimum design and operational procedure for a full scale waterflood.

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Appendix A

Summary of the Results of the  
Secondary Recovery Projects  
(Neslage, 1966)

## Summary of Waterflood Projects

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
1. Badger Cooperative	-	-	Failure
2. Southwest Pampa	32,500	5.3	Partial*
3. Meers C Lease	4,800	7.6	Partial
4. Davidson Area	31,400	-	Partial
5. Huber-Herring Burch	1,760	-	Failure
6. Huber-State A & B	30,800	-	Partial
7a. Kewanee-Chapman	17,700	-	Failure
b. East Morse Flood Unit	40,200	25	Success*
c. Gething	14,400	36	Success
d. Johnson A	-	-	Failure
e. KSAM Unit	13,000	27	Success*
f. Morse Area	36,600	77	Success*
g. Kewanee Morse	36,600	77	Success
h. Phillips	-	-	Failure
i. Short and Short A & B	8,400	29	Success
j. Webb and Husely ABC	19,000	26	Success
k. West Morse Group	17,400	45	Success
l. West Webb	19,000	26	Success

\* Results obtained from the decline curves

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
8. South Pampa Area	32,500	5	Partial
9. Stansberry	24,000	4	Partial
10. Little Seminole	87,000	27	Success*
11. R.E. Darsey	19,700	14	Success
12. Mobil Fee 227	135,400	14	Success
13. Mobil Fee 224	31,000	-	Failure
14. Mobil-Saunders "B"	18,500	13	Success
15. Mobil - SO & DC	16,000	-	Failure
16. Phillips-Finlly	14,400	12.5	Success*
17. Phillips-Pampa Unit	16,000	58	Success
18. Phillips-Supreme Lease	-	-	Success*
19. Phillips-West Stinnett Unit and Bret Q & R	11,800	-	Failure
20. Sinclair-East Pampa	14,400	16	Success
21. Skelly-Schafer Ranch	108,000	19	Success
22. Skelly-Webb Batteries #1, #3, and #5	19,000	26	Success
23. Sunray DX-Brown Dolomite Unit	6,400	47	Success

\* Results obtained from the decline curves

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
24. Combs Lease	14,850	-	Failure
25. Chapman	17,700	-	Failure
26. Saunders	35,650	-	Failure
27. J.C.Short	-	-	Failure

## WOC Gas Injection Projects

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
1. Alexander	5,600	12.4	Success
2. Cities Service Drillex	4,480	16	Success
3. Creslenn			
a. Moore A & B	3,360	10.7	Partial
b. Moore C	5,600	7.7	Partial
c. Moore D	3,360	5.8	Partial
4. Gulf			
a. Cockrell B	1,120	7.7	Partial
b. Cockrell C NCT.B	7,840	7.3	Partial
c. Pitcher	8,960	5.0	Partial
5. Kerr-McGee			
a. Cockrell	17,853	6	Partial
b. Pitts	71,680	5.4	Partial
6. Kewanee			
a. Haile	8,960	5	Partial
b. Haile A	6,720	6.6	Partial
c. Haile B	8,960	7.3	Partial
d. Haile C	4,480	7.3	Partial
e. Haile D	8,960	4.3	Partial
f. Haile F	6,720	7.3	Partial
g. Watkins B	8,960	6.6	Partial

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
7. Martex	7,840	6	Partial
8. Phillips			
a. Black	1,120	9.4	Partial
b. Cockrell Ranch	6,312	6.5	Partial
c. E-Cockrell	1,680	5.6	Partial
d. W.B. Haile	9,464	6.5	Partial
e. Harvey Unit	40,320	4.7	Partial
f. D. Jordan	16,240	5.0	Partial
g. Kent A	2,800	5.0	Partial
h. Kent B	19,152	4.3	Partial
i. Lone Star	1,680	9.4	Partial
j. Terr & Terr B	3,920	5.8	Partial
k. Timms	4,480	8	Partial
l. Turner-Whittenburg	3,920	3.8	Partial
m. Whittenburg Btg #1	10,752	12.4	Success
9. S & M	8,960	7.7	Partial
10. Skelly			
a. Watkins A	8,960	3.9	Partial
b. Watkins B	9,520	10	Partial
11. Dale Smith	2,800	17.6	Success
12. Spradling Longstar	1,680	16.3	Success

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
13. Texaco			
a. Garner A NCT-Y	8,960	3	Partial
b. Lewis NCT-4	29,736	3.2	Partial
c. EJ Moore NCT-1	8,960	8	Partial
d. EJ Moore NCT-2	8,960	5.5	Partial
e. J.W. Moore	8,960	4.3	Partial
f. Pond	34,720	6.4	Partial
14. Amoco			
a. Haile A	9,184	7	Partial
b. Haile B	15,120	2	Partial
c. EJ Moore	8,960	7	Partial
d. Pitcher A	8,960	5	Partial
e. Pitcher B	4,480	6.5	Partial
f. Terry	17,920	2	Partial
g. Ware A	8,960	6	Partial
h. Ware B	8,960	4.5	Partial
i. Ware C	8,960	3.5	Partial
j. Watkins AR/AA	8,960	7	Partial
k. Watkins AR/AB	8,960	4	Partial
l. Watkins B	11,200	5.5	Partial
15. Chase	4,480	4	Partial

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
16. Detra			
a. McCarty	7,280	3	Partial
b. Panl	2,240	5	Partial
17. Dunigen	4,480	6	Partial
18. Harman	6,720	22.5	Success
19. Hawks	8,960	3	Success
20. Panhandle Haile	9,184	5	Partial
21. Hanover			
a. Coleman	24,136	2.5	Partial
b. Watkins	9,520	5.5	Partial
22. Superior	4,480	4.6	Partial

## West Pampa Repressuring Associations

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
1. Amoco			
a. Cobb	24,920	3	Partial
b. Culler	4,480	9.85	Partial
c. Kinzer	8,960	6	Partial
d. Wagoner	8,960	8	Partial
2. Atlantic Richfield	6,160	5.4	Partial
3. Bruce (Jackson)	2,800	4	Partial
4. Chase	3,360	3	Partial
5. Chisam Phillips A	8,400	3.3	Partial
6. Cities Service			
a. Archer	8,960	6	Partial
b. Bender	8,960	2.7	Partial
c. Culler	12,320	5.5	Partial
d. Noel	8,960	2.7	Partial
e. Sailor Unit	8,960	4	Partial
f. Shields	12,208	5.3	Partial
g. Smith	8,960	4.8	Partial
7. Crabtree Haggard	8,960	6.6	Partial
8. Federer Skidmore	5,600	4.2	Partial
9. Gulf			
a. Hughey	4,480	3.6	Partial

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
9. b. Smith	4,480	3.6	Partial
c. Thompson	8,960	4.3	Partial
10. Kewanee			
a. Arnold	8,960	4.3	Partial
b. Cobb	2,800	3.2	Partial
c. Culler	4,480	9.2	Partial
d. Harrah	8,960	6.5	Partial
e. Morgan	8,960	12	Success
f. Rest	13,440	8.6	Partial
g. S. Pampa Unit	22,400	2.5	Partial
11. Mobil			
a. M. Sailor	1,680	5.4	Partial
12. Oil Well Operator			
a. Harrah	8,960	6	Partial
13. Petroleum Int.			
a. Arnold	4,480	13.5	Success
b. R.W. Harrah	2,240	7.6	Partial
c. W.W. Harrah	6,720	12.5	Success
d. Pope	8,960	4	Partial
e. Sackett	8,960	5.6	Partial
14. Phillips			
a. Castleberry B	4,480	7.7	Partial
b. Hughey	3,920	3.4	Partial

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Flooded Acre Ft.</u>	<u>Incremental Sec. Rec. bbls/Acre-Ft.</u>	<u>Note Success Status</u>
14. c. Leopold	4,480	4.6	Partial
d. Leopold	2,800	5.8	Partial
e. Pampa Unit Balance	109,592	7.8	Partial
f. Sin-Harrah	4,480	12.4	Success
g. Sin-Pope	4,480	4.5	Partial
15. Pringle			
a. Jackson	6,160	5	Partial
b. Vollmert	8,960	5.7	Partial
16. Texaco			
a. Barrett	6,720	1.4	Partial
b. Harrah	8,960	5.8	Partial
17. Wefco			
a. Baird	4,480	5.7	Partial
b. Noel	4,480	6.3	Partial
c. Vaughn	8,960	8.9	Partial

Appendix B  
Review of Two Waterflood  
Projects Nearby the Area of Interest  
(Wilson, 1982)

## Appendix B

### Review of Two Waterflood Projects Conducted Near to Pitts and Cockrell Leases

#### 1. Badger Cooperative Waterflood

The Badger Cooperative Waterflood project is located in the south portion of the Watkins Operator Committee approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the area of interest (Pitts and Cockrell Leases), and include a sum of 2,840 surface acres. The oil production data is plotted separately on the three attached performance curves as the Sunray-Lewis lease, the Kewanee Badger Lease, and the Texaco-Lewis NCT-1.

The only significant production kick was on the Sunray-Lewis in September 1963. This occurred shortly after the Stage II expansion, when 39 additional water injection wells were converted. This waterflood attempt was considered to be partially successful (Figure 50).

#### 2. The Huber State A & B Waterflood Project

This project is located approximately 3 miles north of the Pitts and Cockrell Leases, Hutchinson County. Water injection began February 1962 into four wells with a fifth well being converted in January 1963.

Approximately 5MM bbls of water was injected into these wells through 1966. During this time the oil production data indicated a leveling out shortly after the start of

injection (Figure 51) and a subsequent decline roughly parallel to the prior decline trend.

The incremental oil attributed to secondary recovery was estimated by the operator at 110,000 bbls. In February 1966, an expansion of the injection operation commenced with the conversion of 3 WIW. In July 1966, two of the original input wells were put on production and 10 additional wells were converted to input status. This project was considered to be a partial success at the time.

**KEWANEE -- BADGER**

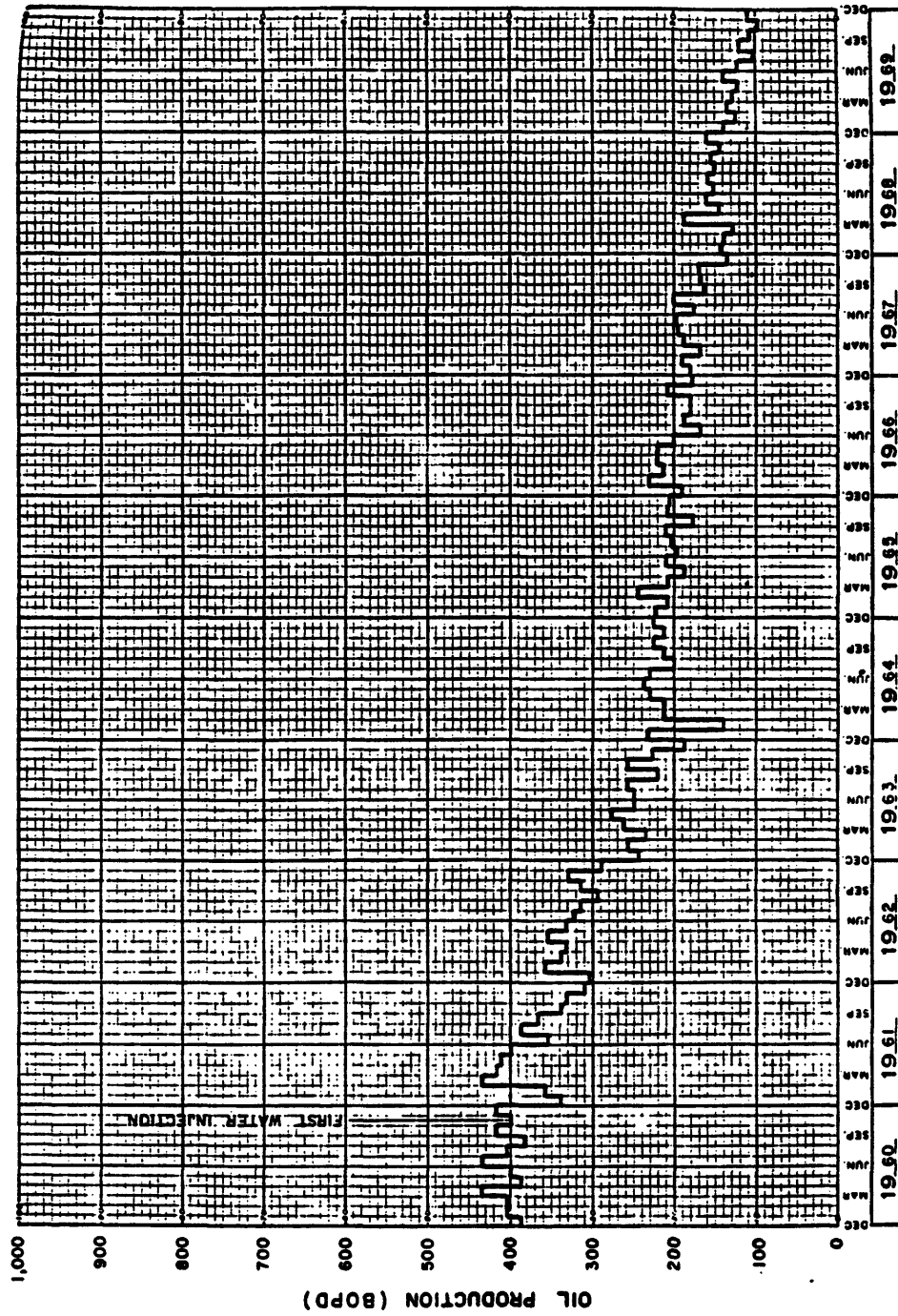
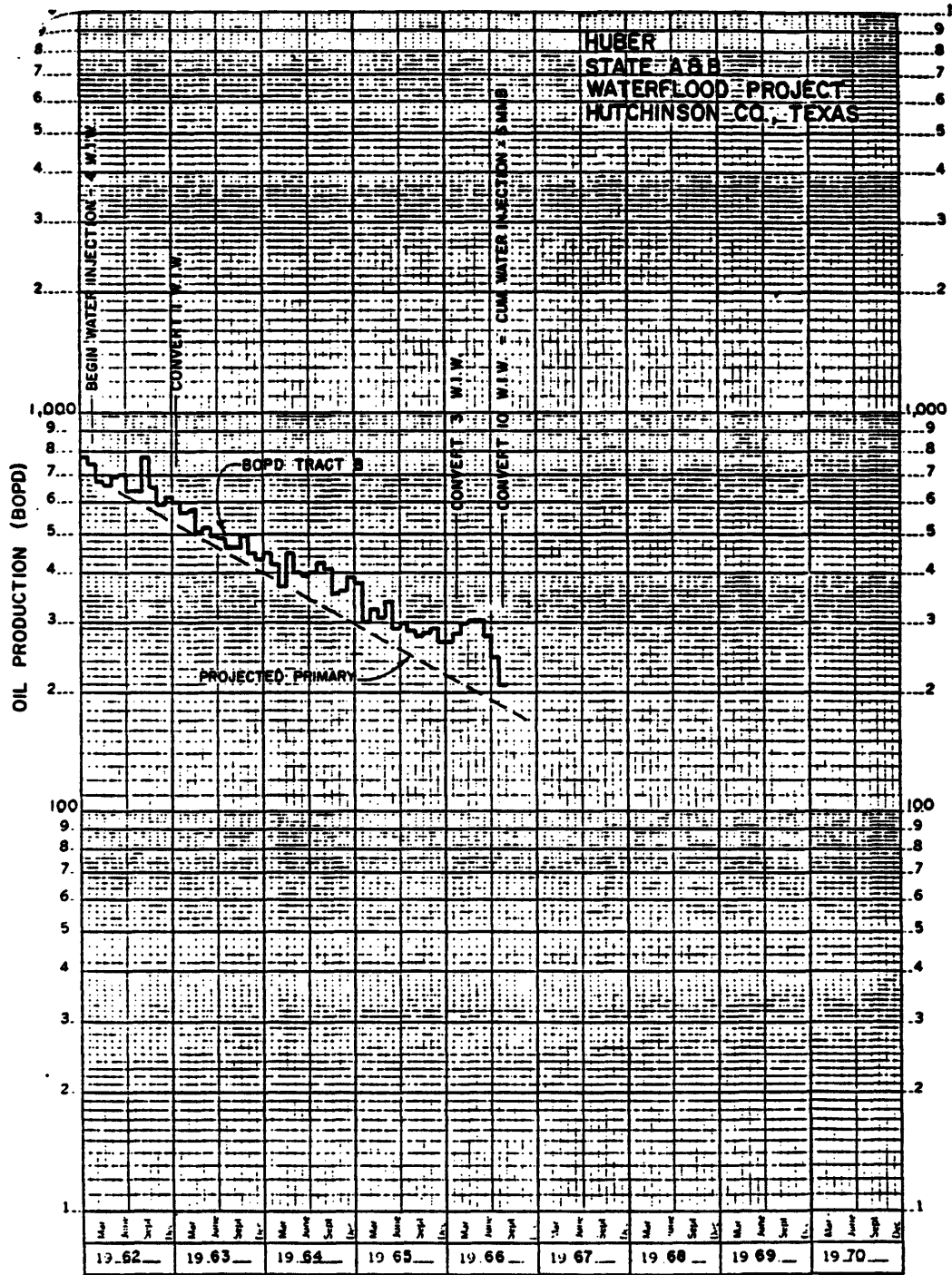


Figure 50: Water Flood Evaluation in Kewanee Badger (Gray County). (After Wilson, 1982)



1x

Figure 51 : Water Flood Evaluation in Huber State A&B (Hutchinson County). (After Wilson, 1982)

Appendix C  
Procedure of Evaluating the  
Waterflood Projects

## Appendix C

## Procedure of Evaluating the Two Waterflood Pilots

1. The pilot area had been divided into 484 grid points (22 x 22).
2. Reservoir pressures were calculated at each point by using these equations (Table 1):

$$P = \frac{Q_o \mu_o}{0.00708 k_o h} \ln \frac{r}{r_w} + P_o$$

and:

$$P = \frac{-Q_i \mu_i}{0.00708 k_{wi} h} \ln \frac{r}{r_w} + P_i$$

where:

$P$  = reservoir pressure at each grid point in psi

$Q_o$  = oil production rate in bbls per day

$\mu_o$  = oil viscosity in centipoises

$K_o$  = oil effective permeability in millidarcies

$h$  = effective pay thickness in feet

$r$  = distance from the grid point to the injection or producing well in feet

$r_{wf}$  = well bore radius in feet

$P_o$  = producing bottom hole pressure in psi

$Q_i$  = water injection rate in bbls per day

$\mu_i$  = water viscosity, centipoises

$K_{wi}$  = water effective permeability, millidarcy

$P_i$  = injection bottom hole pressure, psi

3. Equipotential lines for each pilot were plotted (Figures 18 and 19).
4. Stream lines for each pilot were drawn perpendicularly to the equipotential lines from the injection wells to the producing wells (Figures 35 and 36).
5. Water front positions for each pilot were determined (Figures 41 and 43). The method used to determine the positions of the waterfront is discussed in Appendix D.
6. The oil front positions were drawn (Figure 42 and 44). The method used to determine the positions of the oil front is explained in Appendix D.
7. New oil production rates were calculated for the producing wells which have the first oil break-through. The new oil production rate was calculated using the following equation:

$$Q_o = \frac{0.00708 K_o h}{\ln \frac{r_d}{r_w}} (P_i - P_o)$$

where:

$Q_o$  = the new oil production rate, bbl per day

$K_o$  = the oil effective permeability, millidarcy

$h$  = the effective pay thickness, feet

$P_i$  = the injection bottom hole pressure, psi

$P_o$  = the producing bottom hole pressure, psi

$r_d$  = equal to  $2r_e$  where  $r_e$  is the effective well radius,  
feet

$r_w$  = the well bore radius, feet

8. At the time of oil break-through in some wells, new pressure distributions were simulated for each Pilot (Table 3 and 4) and new stream lines were plotted for each Pilot following Step No. 4.
9. New water front positions and oil front positions were plotted (Figures 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49). The procedure followed is discussed in Appendix D.

Appendix D

Determination of Water Front and Oil Front

Appendix D  
 Procedure of Determination of  
 Water Front and Oil Front  
 (Bass, 1982)

All that needs to be noted is that the front is determined by a line of constant time. The fluids move along the stream lines, and the locus of the points giving the distance of advance on each stream line for a given time form a curve. This curve is a curve of a constant time. The family of all the constant time curves gives all possible positions of the fronts.

An expression for the constant time curves will now be derived. Let  $L$  represent the distance along any stream line.

The velocity of movement of the fluid along the stream lines is then given by:

$$q = - \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{dp}{dL} \quad (1)$$

and:

$$q = \frac{dL}{dt} \quad (2)$$

Thus:

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = - \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{dp}{dL} \quad (3)$$

or:

$$dt = - \frac{\mu}{k} \frac{dL}{dP/dL} \quad (4)$$

The time of travel along any stream line is then:

$$t = - \frac{\mu}{k} \int \frac{dL}{\left(\frac{dP}{dL}\right)} \quad (5)$$

The integral is the line integral along the stream line. To find (t) as a function of x and y is the next step.

Now the vectors given by  $\nabla p$  are perpendicular to the lines of constant P, hence:

$$\frac{dP}{dL} = |\nabla P| \quad (6)$$

and:

$$dL = \sqrt{\frac{2}{dx} + \frac{2}{dy}} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx \quad (7)$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$  being the slope of the stream line. However,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \left(\frac{\delta\phi}{\delta x} / \frac{\delta\phi}{\delta y}\right) \quad (8)$$

Thus:

$$t = - \frac{\mu}{k} \int \frac{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\phi_x}{\phi_y}\right)^2}}{|\nabla P|} dx \quad (9)$$

Analytically evaluating the integral would give the lines of constant t.

A simple numerical procedure can be used; however, to find the lines of constant (t), using Equation (4):

$$dt \propto \frac{(dL)^2}{dP}$$

or in terms of finite differences:

$$\Delta t \propto \frac{(\Delta L)^2}{\Delta P}$$

$\Delta L$  is the distance on any particular stream line between two successive equipressure lines.  $\Delta P$  is the pressure difference between the two successive equipressure lines, and  $\Delta t$  is the time consumed as the fluid moves along the stream line from the higher equipotential line to the lower one.

Thus, if the stream line and constant pressure lines are plotted, it is possible to calculate numerically  $(\Delta L)^2/\Delta P$ , which is proportional to t, and on each stream line to mark off numbers at the given distances representing  $\frac{(\Delta L)^2}{\Delta P}$ .

Actual times are not computed since these depend on K and  $\mu$ . The relative times given up by  $\frac{(\Delta L)^2}{\Delta P}$  determine the front, just as well as actual times.

These computations were carried out to determine the shapes of the water front in the first and the second stage as shown in Figures 41, 43, 45, 47.

For each time level, the area encountered by the water front was measured by planimeter and assumed to be like a

circule; then  $r_{wf}$ , which is the radius of the water front from the injection well was calculated by using this formula:

$$A = \pi r_{wf}^2$$

where:

A is the area in square feet

$r_{wf}$  is the radius in feet

The radius to the oil front then was calculated by using this equation:

$$r_{oB}^2 = r_{wf}^2 \left( \frac{(S_{oi} - S_{or} + S_{gi} - S_{gr})}{(S_{gi} - S_{gr})} \right)$$

where:

$r_{oB}$  is the radius to the oil front, feet

$S_{oi}$  is the initial oil saturation, fraction

$S_{or}$  is the residual oil saturation, fraction

$S_{gi}$  is the initial gas saturation, fraction

$S_{gr}$  is the residual gas saturation, fraction

The oil bank front was plotted ahead of the water front along the same stream lines. For the first oil break-through, the area countered by water front is taken as a zero level to start calculating the new water and oil fronts for the second stage.