



MAGCOBAR DIVISION, DRESSER INDUSTRIES, INC. 2250 E. WARDLOW ROAD, P. O. BOX 7684, LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90807 (213) 426-6127

22 February 1980

Mapco Geothermal
P. O. Box 646
El Centro, CA 92243
Attn: Curley Grimlie

Subject: CURRIER #2: Surface Hole: 17½" bit to 3406'

To spud the well, mud was used from storage from Currier #1. The mud weight was 9.0#/gal. so this mud was watered back to reduce weight to 8.7 and also to help condition for drilling out cement in conductor pipe which was set to 95'. Because of the water-back, it was necessary to add Gel to keep the viscosity above 45 sec/qt after drilling out cement. After about 700', the well was directionally drilled. The large size of this portion of the well contributed to a slight solids buildup (up to 6-7% total solids) which brought the weight up to 9.5#/gal. The only way available to lower the weight to Mapco's specifications (below 8.9 ppg) was to discharge some mud, either to the sump or store in Baker Tanks, and add water.

The result of this was a full sump, full Baker Tanks and a 9.0 lb. mud in the system. The formation drilled in the first 3000' contained good mud-making clay with some Lignite stringers which made a fine mud, although a little heavy. I feel that in this portion of the well it is not necessarily important to keep weight and solids down to an extremely low level. This portion is cased off and cemented anyway.

A 45 ± viscosity was maintained with inverted flow properties for good hole cleaning. There was no fill or other hole problems on this portion of the well.

Intermediate Hole: 12½" bit to 10,067' (13-3/8" csg to 3406')

Even with the slow drilling, it was difficult just keeping the mud weight at 9.0, much less below it. Water was constantly added at the flowline and through the centrifuge, necessary in hot wells to prevent dehydration and solids buildup. Mud weight was controlled by shipping and watering back. After a rock bit was put back on at about 5500', it was still necessary to control excess weight by shipping and watering back. This resulted in a need for large additions of Gel and Salt Gel to keep viscosity up. During this period the centrifuge was discharging very wet solids which, when dried, appeared to be (Salt Gel) *not salt gel.*

Analysis of the solids, a copy of which is included at the end of this report, showed no Attapulgate (Salt Gel) to be discharging from the solids equipment. Coulter Counter particle size distribution results though, showed a high concentration of 0.9-2.0 micron-sized particles (fines) in the mud (see Sample "D"), thus the higher than desired mud weight. We had a fines buildup on Currier #1 also. Sample "C", Centrifuge Effluent Kept in the System, shows that 90% of the solids in the effluent were below 3.5 microns - this was being kept in the active system, except when discharged to the sump.

Problems encountered in this part of the hole were pulling tight on connections and sticking upon pulling out of the hole. This was due to the directional nature of the well, which had a few dog-legs. Wash-outs in drill pipe and drill collars occurred frequently due to various factors- possibly from the drilling procedure plus the added shock of watering the mud back so many times and drastically cooling off the inside of the drill string.

For the stuck pipe, Diesel and Pipe Lax were spotted and every time the pipe immediately pulled free. This happened three times and was a contributing factor to getting the weight down to specifications. Keeping it down, however, was not totally due to the diesel, as after a few days, it disappeared from the system. Slow drilling rate in the final portion of the well allowed the solids equipment to keep up with the drilled solids enough to keep the weight down to 8.8 ppg.

The original Mud Program recommended the use of Resinex in the final 4000' of the well. Resinex is a mud stabilizer and reduces the temperature gelation. Good mud properties and lack of mud-related hole problems kept me from recommending its use until casing point was reached. The mud would not be circulated for some time and I felt the Resinex would aid in helping logs and casing going all the way to bottom, which they did with no problems. A minimum 2#/bbl Resinex was added while circulating for logs.

Bottom Hole: 8½" bit to 10,460' (9-5/8" csg to 10,067')

Mapco decided at this point to drill a little deeper. After drilling out of the casing, they drilled until the bit wore out. Other than pulling tight in casing, no problems occurred in the final drilling and mud weight was kept at 8.8-8.9 ppg without need of shipping and watering back.

I recommend some changes in the future on upcoming Mapco wells; that the same type of mud should be used and that a shearing device or a side-winder hopper be added to aid in shearing Salt Gel for helping viscosity. The sidewinder hopper would be preferable as the existing hopper clogs too easily and does not allow fast, efficient additions of most materials. Also, design of the pits does not permit effective placement of a shearing device. A convenient method of shipping mud back from storage should also be utilized.

For better solids and weight control I believe a mud cleaner (a desilter with fine-mesh vibrating screens for drying solids to be discharged to sump) should be used instead of the existing desilter. At present, the only piece of equipment discharging solids is the centrifuge which processes only 130 gpm at peak efficiency. We were circulating over 400 gpm for most of the well.

Coulter Counter results showed that the centrifuge just could not keep up. A mud cleaner would help by getting rid of a large amount of solids and allow the centrifuge to take out what it is designed to take out. An added benefit of a mud cleaner is that fines will tend to adhere to the larger solids discharged over the vibrating fine-mesh screen. When fines are found to be built up, they can be discharged to the sump through the centrifuge effluent underflow. This will add to the efficiency of the solids equipment and probably keep the sump from having to be pumped out almost every day. It could not be run as a closed system very often.

I appreciate the opportunity to have worked with Mapco, Geosource and Republic personnel, and look forward to our meeting with Mapco and Geosource to discuss possible changes in the circulating system. Thank you and I look forward to future work with everyone involved.

John Teasley
Engineer



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P R O D U C T U S E B R E A K D O W N

Cypan	25 %
Salt Gel	20 %
Tannathin	12 %
Resinex	9 %
Caustic Soda	7 %
Pipe Lax	4.2 %
Bit Lube II	3.8 %
Sodaphos	3.7 %
Magcogel	3.0 %
D-D	2.7 %
LCM	1.5 %
Aluminum Sterate	0.5 %
Pallets	0.5 %
Trucking	1.6 %
State Sales Tax	5.5 %
	<hr/>
	100 %

LABORATORY DATA

research & engineering department
technical services laboratory



to: Bill Miller
date: January 31, 1980
from: Tech Service Laboratory
MAPCO
subject: CURRIER #2
IMPERIAL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Copy to: Jack Heller
John Teasley
Harold Krause
Jim Sampey
Jim Bruton

Please find attached Coulter Counter and Quality Control Laboratory Data on above captioned well. Jim Bruton hand carried a copy to John Teasley. Also find attached an X-Ray report on Sample B which is the discharge sample that indicates there is no attapulgite clay present.

Regards,

HM

Harry Monk

Mel

Mel Hunter

HM/at
Attachments



DRILLING FLUID SERVICES
 OILFIELD PRODUCTS DIVISION
 Dresser Industries, Inc.

COULTER COUNTER® PARTICLE SIZE

SIZE

RECEIVING NO. 5969 A thru D

DATE 1-24-80

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Mud Wts.
Mapco	
Carrier # 2	A 9.0 #/gal
Imperial, California	B 9.2 #/gal <i>Solids from Core</i>
RECEIVED FROM	
Mel Hunter	C 9.2 #/gal SOLIDS
	D 9.2 #/gal

± I A			ELECTROLYTE	Phosphate
CALIB. A			CPS	
APERTURE DIA.	70	200	CI.	

Volume Mean μ^3	Base Line Diameter μ	Channel (W)	Mean Dia. μ	Vol %	Cum %		Vol %	Cum %
.00575	.198		.224	<i>Surface</i>				
.0115	.250		.283	<i>5969</i>	- A		5969	- B
.0231	.315		.356					
.0462	.397		.450				Discharge	
.0925	.500		.561					
.1851	.630		.707					
.3702	.794	1	.891	6.6	0.9			
.7405	1.00	2	1.12	7.9	5.5			
1.481	1.26	3	1.42	9.3	13.3			
2.962	1.59	4	1.78	8.8	22.4			
5.924	2.00	5	2.24	9.0	31.1			
11.85	2.52	6	2.83	9.4	40.0	2.6	0.9	
23.70	3.17	7	3.56	8.8	49.2	4.9	1.6	
47.39	4.00	8	4.50	8.3	58.0	6.7	6.4	
94.78	5.04	9	5.67	8.0	66.2	7.1	12.9	
189.6	6.35	10	7.14	8.1	74.3	7.9	20.0	
379.1	8.00	11	9.00	6.9	82.3	8.8	27.9	
758.3	10.08	12	11.3	5.6	89.2	8.6	36.6	
1516.	12.7	13	14.3	2.6	94.8	8.4	45.2	
3033.	16.0	14	18.0	1.9	97.5	7.3	53.5	
6066.	20.2	15	22.7	0.5	99.5	7.1	60.9	
12.13 x 10 ³	25.4	16	28.5	0	100.0	7.0	67.9	
24.27 x 10 ³	32.0		36.0			7.5	75.0	
48.54 x 10 ³	40.3		45.4			6.2	82.5	
97.18 x 10 ³	50.8		57.2			4.8	89.2	
194.4 x 10 ³	64.0		72.0			4.2	93.6	
388.7 x 10 ³	80.6		90.5			2.1	97.9	
777.4 x 10 ³	101.6		114.0					
1.55 x 10 ⁶	128.0		143.6					
3.11 x 10 ⁶	161.0		180.8					

REMARKS:
 XC: Mel Hunter
 Finis Turner
 Bob Lockhart

BY
 Morris Cordova

APPROVED



COULTER COUNTER® PARTICLE SIZE

RECEIVING NO. 5969 A thru D

DATE 1-24-80

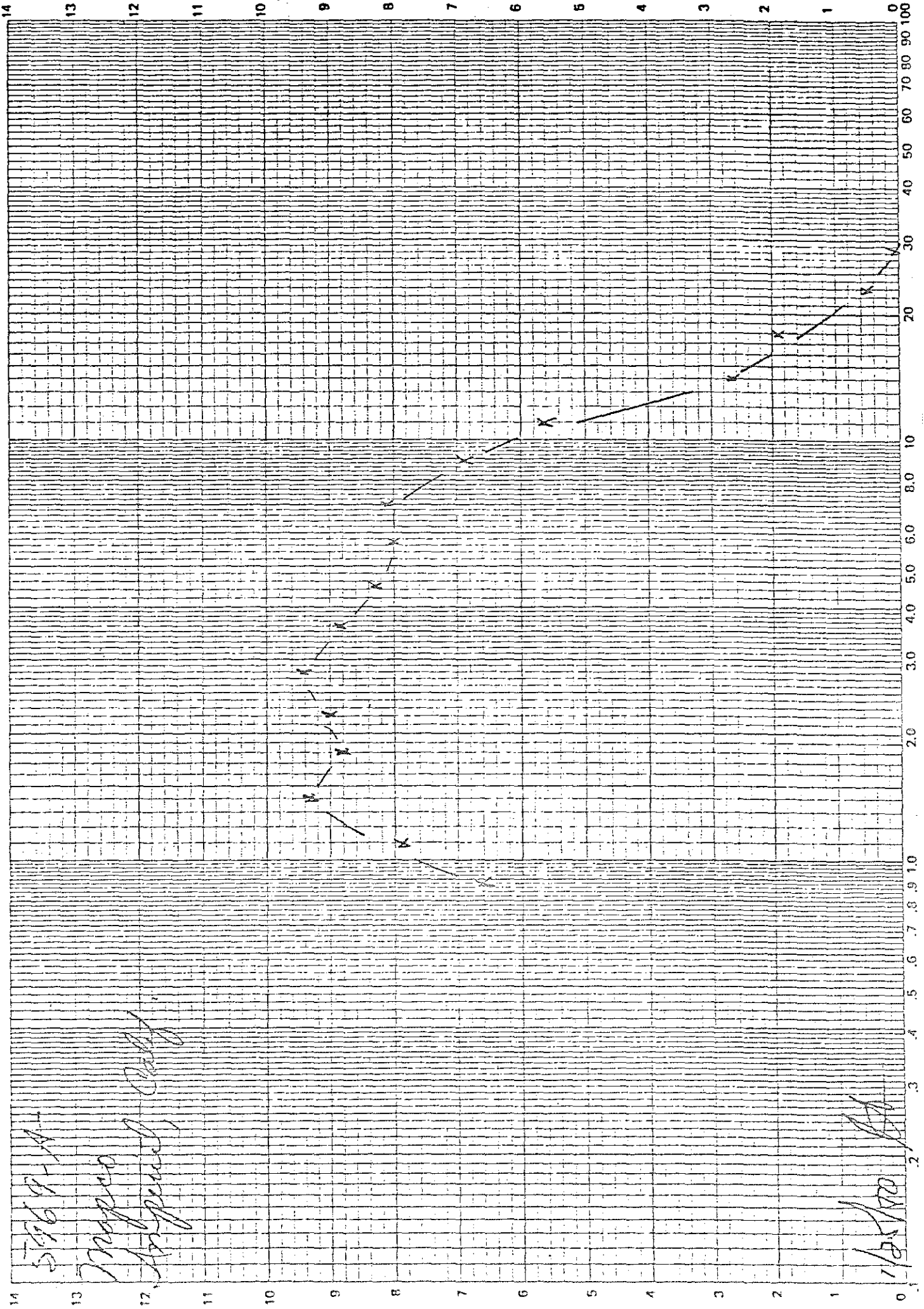
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Mapco
	Currier # 2
	Imperial, California
RECEIVED FROM	Mel Hunter

± I A		ELECTROLYTE	phosphate
CALIB. A		CPS	
APERTURE DIA.	70	CI	

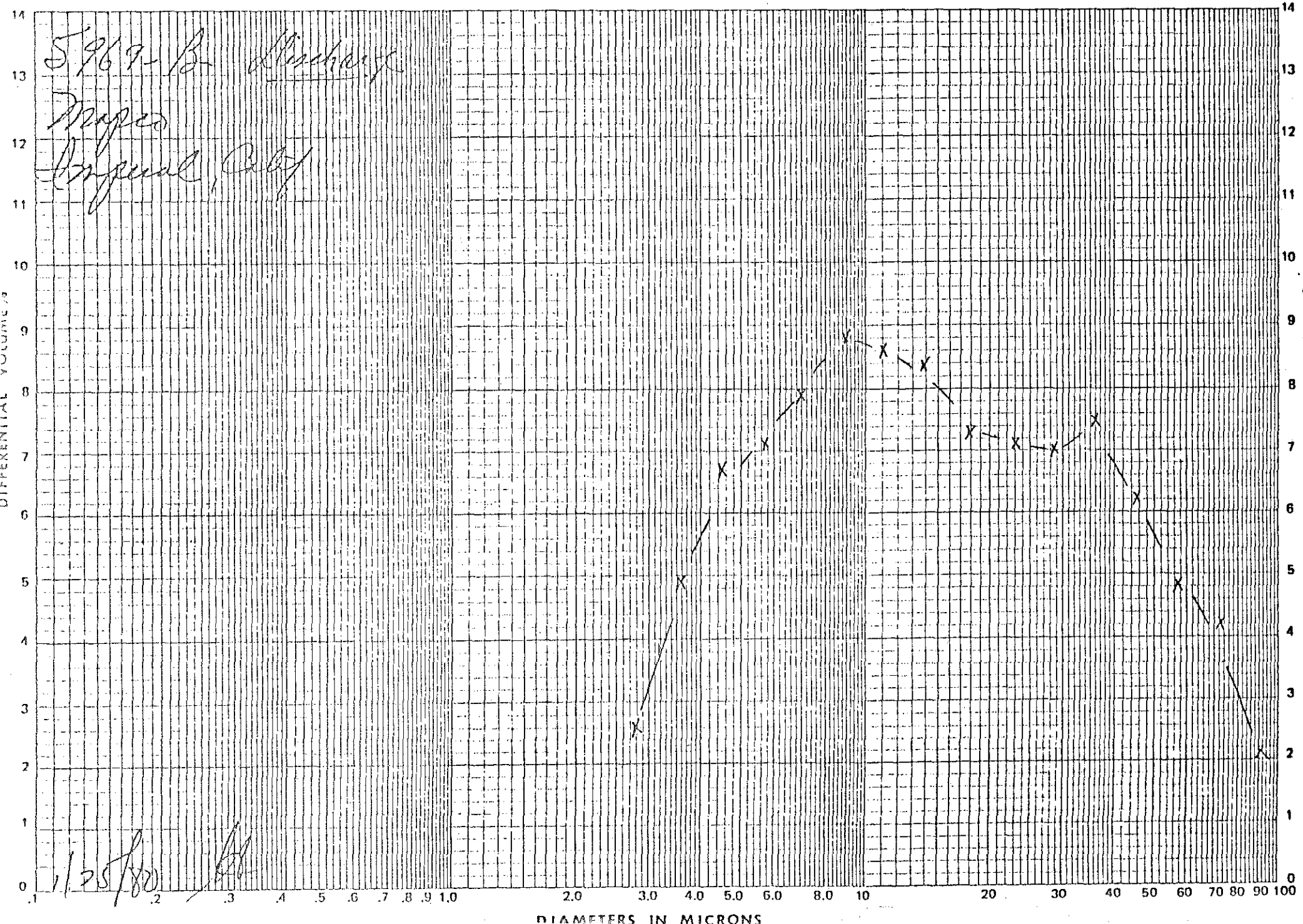
Volume Mean μ^3	Base Line Diameter μ	Channel (W)	Mean Dia. μ	Vol %	Cum %		Vol %	Cum %
.00575	.198		.224					
.0115	.250		.283	5969 - C			5969 - D	
.0231	.315		.356				<i>Suction Pit</i>	
.0462	.397		.450	Underflow				
.0925	.500		.561					
.1851	.630		.707					
.3702	.794	1	.891	15.6	0.9		8.6	0.9
.7405	1.00	2	1.12	19.7	14.2		9.6	7.5
1.481	1.26	3	1.42	23.2	33.3		11.2	16.8
2.962	1.59	4	1.76	18.7	55.9		10.2	27.8
5.924	2.00	5	2.24	11.9	74.3		9.5	37.8
11.85	2.52	6	2.83	4.5	86.0		8.7	47.3
23.70	3.17	7	3.56	1.8	90.5		7.1	55.8
47.39	4.00	8	4.50	1.1	92.2		5.6	62.8
94.78	5.04	9	5.67	0.9	93.3		5.0	68.4
189.6	6.35	10	7.14	0.8	94.1		5.0	73.4
379.1	8.00	11	9.00	0.7	94.9		4.8	78.4
758.3	10.06	12	11.3	0.8	95.6		4.8	83.1
1516.	12.7	13	14.3	1.1	96.3		3.6	88.0
3033.	16.0	14	18.0	0.4	97.4		3.7	91.7
6066.	20.2	15	22.7	0.5	97.7		2.5	95.4
12.13×10^3	25.4	16	28.5	1.9	98.2		2.0	98.0
24.27×10^3	32.0		36.0					
48.54×10^3	40.3		45.4					
97.18×10^3	50.8		57.2					
194.4×10^3	64.0		72.0					
388.7×10^3	80.6		90.5					
777.4×10^3	101.6		114.0					
1.55×10^6	128.0		143.6					
3.11×10^6	161.0		180.8					

REMARKS:	XC: Mel Hunter	
	Finis Turner	
	Bob Lockhard	BY Morris Cordova
		APPROVED

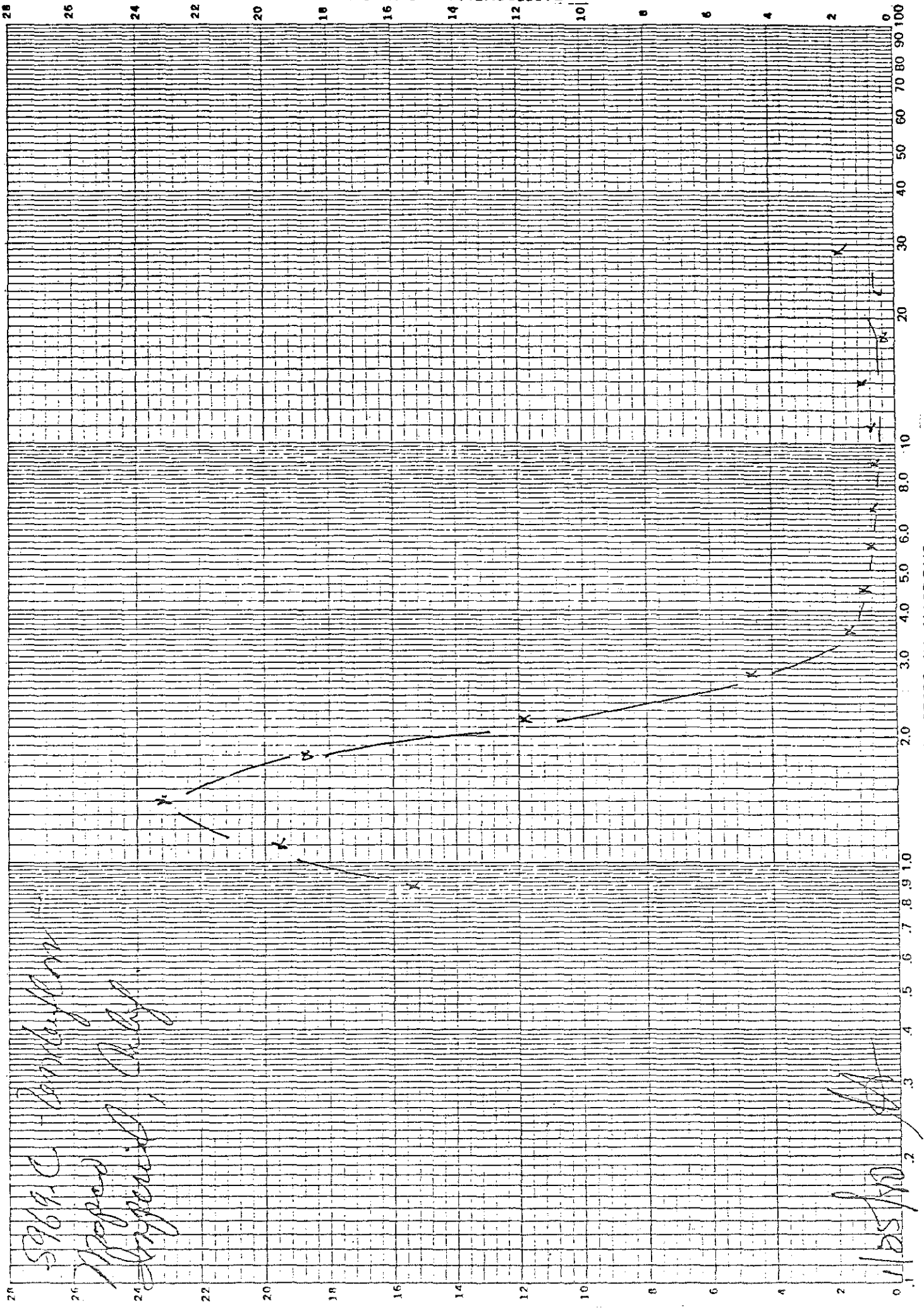
PARTICLE SIZE



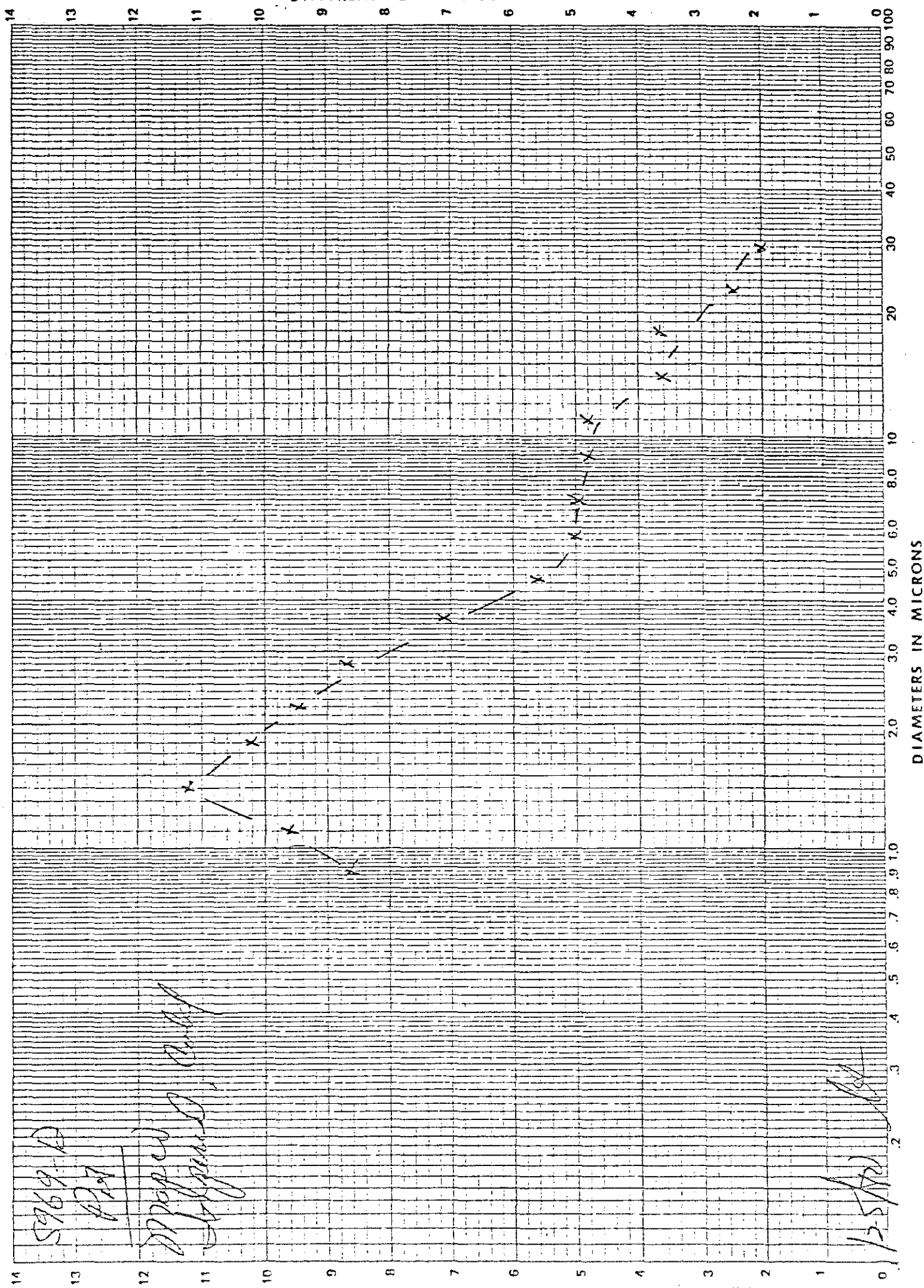
PARTICLE SIZE



PARTICLE SIZE



PARTICLE SIZE



S969-A

727

Proposed
 Laboratory

125/12



LABORATORY REPORT

RECEIVING NO. _____ DATE REC'D _____ 19 _____

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
Centrifuge solids discharge from Mapco Well

Currier # 2, Sample B 1/21/80

RECEIVED FROM
Harry Monk

OBJECT OF TEST
X-ray diffraction (Mineralogy)

Analysis by x-ray diffraction identified the following components:

<u>Substance</u>	<u>%</u>
Alpha quartz	60-65
Calcite	10-15
Chlorite	2-5
Dolomite	1-2
Feldspars	2-5
Mica	2-5
Montmorillonite	2-5
Siderite	Trace

XC: Finis Turner
Bob Lockhart
Keith Wagner
Harry Monk ✓

REMARKS:

BY Brenda Reder-James APPROVED BY ROL

Bill Miller
 MAPCO CARRIER #2
FOLDER

OILWELL RESEARCH, INC.
HORNKOHL LABORATORIES DIVISION

CHEMICAL AND TESTING ENGINEERS
 714 TRUXTON AVENUE
 BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA 93301
 February 8, 1980

Laboratory No : 2A-1088-1 & 2

Marked: As Identified Below.

Sample Corrosion Rings

Received February 7, 1980

Submitted by Magcobar
 4800 Stockdale Highway, Suite 308
 Bakersfield, CA 93309

* * * * *

CORROSION ANALYSES

<u>Test Performed</u>	<u>Corrosion Rings</u>	
	<u># 2440</u>	<u># 2388</u>
Location	Kelly Sub	Top of 1st Joint Above Monel
Depth In, feet	4288	6516
Depth Out, feet	6582	8470
Well	Not Given	Not Given
Visual Corrosion		
Scale	Heavy	Heavy
Pitting	Heavy	Heavy
Corrosion Type		
Sulfates	Negative	Negative
Carbonates	Negative	Negative
Initial Weight, gms	134.1888	249.580
Final Weight, gms	131.1002	246.180
Weight Loss, gms	3.0886	3.400
K Factor	196	134
Total Hours	168	208
Corrosion Rate lb/ft ² /yr	3.603	2.19

***Continued on Page 2 -

OILWELL RESEARCH, INC.
HORNKOHL LABORATORIES DIVISION

CHEMICAL AND TESTING ENGINEERS

714 TRUXTON AVENUE

BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA 93301

***Page 2

February 8, 1980

Laboratory No : 2A-1088-3 & 4

Marked: As Identified Below.

Sample : Corrosion Rings

Received : February 7, 1980

Submitted by : Magcobar
 4800 Stockdale Highway, Suite 308
 Bakersfield, CA 93309

* * * * *

CORROSION ANALYSES

<u>Test Performed</u>	Corrosion Rings	
	<u># 2387</u>	<u># 2439</u>
Location	- Kelly Sub	Top of Monel
Depth In, feet	- Not Given	640
Depth Out, feet	- Not Given	3415
Well	- Not Given	Not Given
Visual Corrosion		
Scale	- Light	Moderate
Pitting	- None Detected	Light
Corrosion Type		
Sulfates	- Negative	Negative
Carbonates	- Negative	Negative
Initial Weight, gms	- 133.6367	250.640
Final Weight, gms	- 133.1740	250.210
Weight Loss, gms	- 0.4627	0.430
K Factor	- 196	134
Total Hours	- 102	100
Corrosion Rate, lb/ft ² /yr	- 0.3126	0.576

Respectfully submitted,

J. Mark Lander

Jeanne D. Miller, Chief Chemist

