

Dineh bi Keyah chalks up 10th oil well;

Arizona's first major field heads for whopper class. So far it's apparently

defined in one only direction. Trend appears to be northwest to southeast.

ARIZONA'S newest and biggest oil field is still growing—and with no end in sight.

Ten oil producers have been completed in Dineh bi Keyah with initial pumping potentials totaling 18,000 b/d.

Four wells are drilling or testing, and locations have been spotted for three more. In addition, five holes have either been temporarily abandoned or suspended. Only two are known dry. One test has been completed as a helium well, and at least some of the suspended or temporarily abandoned wells are suspected helium producers.

The field is still undefined. An apparent limit has been established in only one direction-to the north-

east. Final outcome to suspended or temporarily abandoned wells will determine whether it also has been defined on the southwest.

How the field fares. Dinch bi Keyah (Navajo for People's Field) is the first big dividend from years of exploration in Arizona. The Apache County field, in the northeastern part of the state, was opened by Kerr-McGee Corp. at 1 Navajo on the western edge of the San Juan basin, about 7 miles from the New Mexico border (OGJ, Apr. 3, p. 123).

Discovery was completed in February for an initial pumping potential of 650 b/d of 42°-gravity crude from perforations at 2,860-85 ft in a unique igneous sill in the lower Miocene, which intruded into limestone and shales of Pennsylvanian age. It's the only such volcanic pay in the United States.

In July, Kerr-McGee made additional perforations down hole in the discovery well from 2,885-2,942 ft, and last week announced a repotential of 1,851 bo/d.

So far, Kerr-McGee and Humble Oil & Refining Co. are the field's only operators. Six months after the discovery, here's Dineh bi Keyah's impressive record:

• Nine oil producers by Kerr-McGee with an initial potential of around 17,000 b/d. All of the wells are pumpers except 14 Navajo which was completed flowing from

potential hits 18,000 bo/d

open hole. Humble has acknowledged producer pumping 1,000 b/d of 43°-gravity crude.

• Production is running about 14,500 b/d, with Kerr-McGee output averaging 13,500 b/d. (Last year Arizona produced an average of only 400 b/d—its best year.)

• Cumulative field production passed the 1 million-bbl mark late in July.

• Biggest producer so far was completed by Kerr-McGee last month. The 4 Navajo, about threequarters of a mile northeast of the discovery, came in for an initial pumping potential of 3,147 b/d. Earlier, the 3X Navajo was completed for an initial potential of 3,040 b/d. Three other Kermac wells potentialed over 2,500 b/d each (see table). All wells are on 160-acre spacing.

Dineh bi Keyah crude is moved by Kerr-McGee's 33-mile 8-in. pipe-

line to a connection with Four Corners pipeline southwest of Shiprock, N.M. Humble's production also enters this line.

Line capacity is 20,000 b/d via gravity-flow. The field is located in the Chuska Mountains, on the large Lukachukai anticline. By adding pumps, the line could take 40,000 b/d.

Crude is going to several refiners in the Los Angeles area.

The field. Section 32 is the field's hot spot. It contains the discovery well, the 2 Navajo potentialed for 2,856 b/d, and the 3X and 4 Navajos, each in for over 3,000 b/d. Immediately to the north and west, well 7 in Section 29 and 9 in Section 30 came in for 2,860 b/d and 2,622 b/d, respectively.

In the field's western sector, three producers have been completedbut they are small by Dineh bi

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Keyah standards—with potentials ranging from 150 to 230 b/d.

The two dry holes lie to the northeast. The 8 Navajo is just a half mile north of prolific 4 Navajo and a half mile east of big 7 Navajo. The other dry hole, the E-1, is a mile north of No. 8.

So far, Kerr-McGee has been unable to extend oil production south of Section 32. B-2 Navajo, just a half mile from 3X, was completed as a shut-in helium well. No oil shows were encountered. Two other wells have been temporarily abandoned in this area-one a half mile south and the other a half mile west of the discovery.

Kerr-McGee is attempting to step out to the east and southeast with C-2 Navajo drilling and location spotted for C-1. In Section 30, Kermac is also drilling a stepout test to the north and has plans for a second.

Humble's effort. Humble's lone producer—1 Navajo-138—is about three-quarters of a mile southwest of Kermac's discovery.

Humble has temporarily abandoned three wells, one just a half mile south of its producer. The company is drilling two more wells-one a west offset to Kerr-McGee's 15 Navajo, the other over a mile southeast of Kermac's helium well.

Humble says helium has been found in possibly commercial amounts in wells flanking Dineh bi Keyah. It has not disclosed which wells.

What's ahead. An interesting late summer and early fall are in store for Dineh bi Keyah as Kerr-McGee and Humble push their stepout attempts.

Wells to watch are those on offsetting acreage west and northwest of present Kermac producers, the two tests due east of Section 32, and Humble's long extension attempt 11/4 miles south-southeast of Kermac's 3X.

Kerr-McGee says additional drilling is also planned for helium. The temporarily-abandoned 5 Navajo may later be completed as a helium well. Company owns a helium plant south of the field at Navajo, Ariz., which produces 99.995% pure gaseous helium.