

# Pumping Well Failure Analysis Using Electronic Data Processing Techniques

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This paper has been prepared in recognition of a growing interest in the subject techniques. However, discussion of these techniques, of necessity, must be prefaced by defining the real and final objective, how is it to be accomplished, when and where are necessary programs to be initiated, and who is responsible for the successful implementation and execution of these programs.

The ultimate goal is effective equipment failure control to reduce costs or, in other words, effective cost control. Initially, equipment failures must be isolated, defined and their economic impact established in such a manner that an appropriate proposal for control can be prepared for management approval. Experience has shown, as should be the case in line authority, that successful failure control programs must be initiated and continued with the full support of management. Recognizing and defining equipment failures and their costs is a matter of simple uniform reporting procedures. Analysis of this data provides timely recognition of problem conditions and where either initial or revised control measures are needed. The latter must be a continuing procedure if an optimum failure control program is to be maintained. Local supervisory personnel thus have the necessary information to develop and direct required programs and to evaluate the results. With initial responsibility designated to management and supervisory personnel, the day-to-day execution of specified procedures is the responsibility of operating personnel. Obviously, operating personnel must be properly trained if they are to effectively discharge this responsibility. Both inter-company and industry-sponsored work shops and short courses are achieving this objective.

In 1960 the production manager in Getty Oil Company's North American Exploration and Production Division (then the Southern Division of Tidewater Oil Co.) charged the division

engineering staff with the responsibility of developing and directing a division-wide corrosion-equipment failure control program. This decision was based largely on the recognized success of several smaller programs which had been conducted on a local basis. The final objective and considerations necessary to the accomplishment of that objective, as described above, were in view at that time. The development of an initial plan was a relatively simple matter compared to the several years of concentrated effort in field operations required to achieve a successful program.

The key to success is commitment—on both the part of management and the people who recognize and define equipment failures, record these observations, evaluate the problem and proceed to implement the necessary control method(s). As results were realized, interest and support of the program grew and continue to grow today. Obviously, cost control is vitally important to management, and operating personnel who are directly responsible for such cost control are always receptive to an effective means of accomplishing that objective. Today, effective equipment failure control programs are a working, integral phase of Getty Oil Company's field operations. In this sense they are analogous to safety programs—effective prevention requires continuous surveillance and effort.

The plan of field implementation must remain flexible so that alternate procedures may be executed and evaluated. Trial-and-error methods in field operations can become unreasonably expensive and therefore must be tempered with good judgment. In selecting control methods, economics are considered; i.e., the cost of a given equipment failure occurrence may be less than the cost of an adequate control method and is thus better left alone, unless control is required for reasons of safety or for continuity of operations. It has

been necessary to recognize other conditions which contribute to equipment failure, other than metal loss resulting from corrosion. Wear and other adverse mechanical conditions which produce excessive loads on equipment must be corrected. Design and material selection are in themselves important factors in reducing equipment failures.

A paper titled "Production Cost Control—A People Problem" was presented during the April 1970 Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Petroleum Short Course by Mr. C. F. Dwyer. Mr. Dwyer prefaced his discussion of cost control procedures with a short discussion of the philosophy of cost control which he concluded by stating, "Normally, good people—once they know the problem—and believe a solution possible—will not sit still until it is corrected. Everyone wants to achieve; the system merely shows the way and people provide the action". Successful equipment failure programs are dependent on motivating people to act. This begins with working with the people involved to establish that a problem exists and to define those characteristics which will make it possible to recognize that problem should it reoccur. This system continues to establish the importance of failure data and cost records and their analysis as well as to establish confidence in control methods. Ultimately a sustained program of recognition, definition, control and evaluation is established.

The initial plan for a division-wide corrosion-equipment failure control program, developed in 1960, included a provision for obtaining the necessary data on the occurrences, causes and costs of equipment failures. Manual methods used in earlier local programs were inadequate. A system was needed which employed a fast, simple and inexpensive method for recording data in the field. Furthermore the system must provide a means of data storage and retrieval to permit analyzing and reproducing this data in a permanent form for use by operating personnel. It was found that electronic data processing techniques could be used to routinely process and analyze massive amounts of data quickly and at a nominal cost. Figures 1 through 10 illustrate input forms and various types of machine printouts to depict the evolution from the original formats and procedures to those being used today.

Figure 1 is the original data input form—

'Equipment Failure Report'. The form consists of four major parts: (1) location and date, (2) failure data and depth of subsurface failures, (3) cost information and (4) remarks. The form was designed to fully utilize the eighty character spaces on a data punch card. Numbers in parentheses identify the space on the punch card in which each piece of information goes. The electronic data processing machine is programmed to 'read' the punched cards, analyze the data and print out a permanent record. Location is defined by the use of the appropriate numeric characters to provide Division, District, Area codes, Lease Title No., Well No. and Date. Failure data is shown by circling the appropriate number in each data column and the depth of failure is numerically recorded. Cost data is recorded, as shown, to the nearest dollar. 'Remarks' shown in the designated spaces are permanently recorded; 'Other Remarks' are not. The form provided a fast, simple means of recording required failure data on the job. Its use was originated on January 1, 1961, and was discontinued on December 31, 1969, in favor of a revised form which is to be discussed later.

Figure 2 is an example of the original print-out format. Printouts were issued monthly and distributed to operating personnel. Cumulative data printouts were issued and distributed at the close of each quarter concluding with an annual summary of that year's reported data. Under this original format, data was not carried forward into the following year's summaries. The Failure Report Summary in Fig. 2 shows cumulative data for the first quarter. Note first the arrow locating the printout of input data shown in Fig. 1. Data was first sorted by sub-area, as shown in the upper left-hand corner, to group together the leases supervised by each foreman. Data for each lease was grouped together by well number. Individual well data was grouped together by failing equipment in chronological order. The printout was quickly scanned to locate repeat or high frequency failures which were optimum situations for implementing measures to improve failure control. A total cost was shown for each lease and the total sub-area cost was shown and summarized to reflect the distribution of failures and failure costs for specific types of equipment. Total costs were similarly shown and summarized for each Area, District, and the Division. This printout format was

initiated in January 1961 and was discontinued with completion of the 1969 Annual Summary in favor of a revised format which is to be discussed later.

Figure 3 is typical of Special Summary printouts which were compiled for different types of failure analysis. One page of printout is used to illustrate the analysis of three years of pump failure data on a group of 150 wells which was retrieved from the data files, sorted and printed out to show the distribution of these costs with respect to the failing pump part. Note that all barrel failures are grouped together as are plunger failures and valve ball and seat failures. This particular analysis revealed the following distribution of costs: PLN—54.1 per cent, BRL—32.1 per cent, VBS—10.6 per cent and OTH—3.2 per cent.

Figure 4 is a graphical presentation of the data analysis obtained in another Special Summary. The distribution of total subsurface failure costs reported in the Division for a three-year period is shown. This analysis revealed that subsurface failure costs represented 76.5 per cent of the total reported failure costs. The remaining 23.5 per cent, surface failures, was also analyzed for cost distribution.

Figure 5 illustrates a summary printout of three years of pumping oil well failures. This summary included all wells in the Division. A typical well summary is shown designating repeat type failures and showing total costs per year. Summary of lease totals for this three-year period shows a distribution of those costs by failing equipment as well as repeat failures in each of those categories. Annual totals are augmented by showing the actual number of wells which failed each year and the cost per failed well per year. A similar analysis of total costs was made for each Area, District and the Division.

Figure 6 illustrates the Sub-Surface Equipment Failure Report which has been in use since January 1, 1970. A similar form is used to report surface equipment failures. Information shown to locate and date the failure is basically the same as before. Present techniques do not require Division, District and Area coding and this available space on the form is now used to designate the producing reservoir to permit this subgrouping of failures when desired. Certain failure and cost data, previously recorded, was found to be of

no appreciable value. The primary advantage in this new form is the space available to record and identify those maintenance costs which occurred incidental to the failure cost. Previously these costs were either not shown or were included in the total cost, but not identified. With the present form, for example, rod and/or pump maintenance performed in conjunction with repairing a tubing failure can be reported and the costs so identified. Current techniques permit the use of a second punch card which allows expanding the number of 'Remarks' spaces available.

Figure 7 is typical of the current Sub-Surface Equipment Failure Summary. Note first the arrow locating the printout of the input data illustrated in Figure 6. Rod maintenance costs are shown as reported and will be included in the analysis of total rod costs. Reported incidents of maintenance are not included in counting the total number of failures. The format of the printout is basically the same as before except now monthly and cumulative lease totals are recorded. Repeat failures occurring on the same equipment are identified in the 'Control' column by designating the number of days since the last failure. This type of designation is emphatic and quickly draws attention to a problem condition. Furthermore each monthly printout now shows cumulative failure and maintenance data reported for the past twelve months. For example, when the January 1971 summary was printed, data for that month was added and data for the month of January 1970 was deleted. This readily available twelve-month performance history is of great value to operating personnel for on-the-job evaluation of control methods and for making timely decisions with respect to equipment inspection and/or replacement. This summary printout format was adopted in January 1970.

Figure 8 illustrates the first monthly and quarterly data analysis developed in conjunction with the revised summary printout discussed previously. The number of failures, failure cost and maintenance costs are shown for each type of equipment. The number and cost of repeat failures and total costs are also shown. The analyses shown are for a Sector (previously Sub-Area). Similar analyses are printed out for each Area, District and the Division.

Figures 9 and 10 show revised formats of

subsurface equipment failure analyses recently adopted to replace those shown in Fig. 8. The data presented is the same, only the format has been changed. Note that both monthly and quarterly analyses are presented to provide a continuous record of performance which can be quickly reviewed. This enhances the value of data analyses to supervisors whose primary interest is in overall status and the total individual performance of the operating segments under his supervision. Furthermore the revised format reduced the number of summary printout pages by a factor of eight.

Figures 11 and 12 show graphically the failure history and other pertinent information on a group of wells in West Texas and a group of wells in Illinois.

The data on the West Texas wells shown in Figure 11 illustrates an effective, stabilized control program on 140 wells with an average failure cost of \$145/well/yr through the year 1966. In 1967 the original operation was expanded to include an additional 450 wells and failure costs increased to an average of \$320/well/yr. Obviously, equipment failure control on these wells was not effective. The plot of data for ensuing years shows that improved control has been established, and continues to improve. This has been accomplished over a period of time when per well production of water and oil has steadily increased, giving further credit to the effectiveness of control measures which have reduced failure costs to an average of \$175/well/yr. The increase in treating costs under these conditions is typical; however, with control established, these costs are being reduced by optimizing treating methods.

The plot of failure data on a group of wells in Illinois, shown in Figure 12, presents much the same record of improved equipment failure control as above. Failure costs on approximately 350 pumping wells in Illinois had risen to an average of \$365/well/yr. Improved control methods reduced these costs to \$220/well/yr. The increase in costs shown in 1970 is primarily attributed to a group of approximately 50 wells which experienced rapid, large increases in production as a result of water-flood operations.

Further, it is interesting to note the increases (26.5 per cent cumulative) in material

prices and labor costs which have occurred over the ten-year period for which failure data is shown in the last two figures. The dollar impact of these increases on \$/well/yr costs gives further credit to the results of failure control programs.

An equally successful companion program is being used to record, analyze and print out failure data on surface equipment. Cost performance studies on specific types of surface equipment, e.g., compressors, are significant as end uses of this program.

Current EDP input and printout formats, as illustrated in Figures 6 through 10, have been well received and are recognized by operating personnel as being significant improvements in data reporting and analysis. The twelve months failure history shown on the printout provides operating personnel with sufficient data to readily evaluate control methods and to make necessary changes without delay. Monthly and Quarterly Summaries give additional, more detailed information to facilitate evaluation of the total program.

Annual Equipment Failure reports have been discontinued in favor of quarterly reviews conducted by local supervisors. These are not for general review, but rather to examine specific problems, establish revisions in control methods as required and to evaluate the current status of failure control. These reviews are addressed to the objective—reduction of excessive equipment failure costs where they exist.

Continued reduction in repeat or other high failure costs is being achieved and further reductions are to be realized. The outlook is good because management and operating personnel alike are committed to maintaining established performance and, furthermore, improving that performance as it may become possible to do so.

In the final analysis, the specific endeavors of companies, as well as people, are aimed at achieving one ultimate goal—money; and “that is the name of the game”. If it is not already, it will ultimately be evident that the winning strategy must include an effective equipment failure control program—it’s “a matter of dollars and sense”.

NOTE: Circle appropriate number in each column.

## EQUIPMENT FAILURE REPORT

B. Cox

DIV. 3 DIST. 2 AREA 1			TITLE NO. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7							WELL NO. 7	DATE 2 1 1 6 4						
Failing Equipment (21-22)			Service (28-29)			Type of Failure (30-31)			Location of Failure (32-33)			Cause of Failure (34-35)			Method of Repair (36-37)		
SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE	01 VAL Valve	01 FO Flowing Oil	01 HOL Hole	01 BDY Body	01 WER Wear	01 ACD Acidize											
	02 FLN Flowline	02 FG Flowing Gas	02 BRK Break	02 PIN Pin	02 ABR Abrasion	02 RPL Replaced											
	03 TRD Treater Dehydrator	03 GL Gas Lift	03 STK Stuck	03 CLP Coupling	03 INT Internal Corrosion	03 RPA Repaired											
	04 TNK Tank	04 RPB Rod Pump (Beam)	04 SPT Split	04 THD Thread	04 EXT External Corrosion	04 ROC Reamed or Cut											
	05 BMR Boiler or Heater	05 RPH Rod Pump (Hydr.)	05 PLG Plugged	05 UPS Upset	05 SND Sand	05 SOM Steamed or Heated											
	06 MET Meter	06 HP Hydraulic Pump (Kobel)	06 UNS Unscrewed	06 PLN Plunger	06 SCL Scale	06 CTD Coated											
	07 ROD Sucker Rod	07 WI Water Injection	07 LEK Leak	07 BRL Barrel	07 PAR Paraffin	07 BOW Bailed or Washed											
	08 TBG Tubing	08 GI Gas Injection	08 CRK Crack	08 VBS Valve, Ball or Seat	08 ILL Improper or Lack of Lubrication	08 OTR Other											
	09 PMP Pump, Subsurface	09 WS Water Source	09 DEF Deformed	09 IMP Impeller	09 MUD Mud												
	10 CSG Casing	10 PLT Plant Service	10 OTR Other	10 WTR Water Section	10 IPA Improper Application												
	11 GLE Gas Lift Equipment	11 OTR Other		11 OIL Oil Section	11 OTR Other												
	12 PKR Packer	22 DZP Dual Zone Rod Pump		12 GAS Gas Section													
	13 ANC Anchor			13 OTR Other													
	14 RPM Reda Pump			27 PKO Packoff													
	15 OTR Other			28 VLC Valve Cage													
POWER	16 EGG Engine, Gas	12 PUD Pumping Unit Drive	11 BRK Break	14 HSY Hydraulic System	12 ILV Improper or Lack of Lubrication	09 MIR Minor Repair											
	17 EGL Engine, Gasoline	13 COD Compressor Drive	12 STK Stuck	15 BRG Bearing	13 COR Corrosion	10 MRE Major Overhaul											
	18 EGD Engine, Diesel	14 GED Generator Drive	13 PLG Plugged	16 GBX Gear Box	14 HAT Excessive Heat	11 RPE Replaced											
	19 EMO Electric Motor	15 SPD Surface Pump Drive	14 LEK Leak	17 CLH Clutch	15 WER Wear	12 OTM Other											
	20 PUB Pumping Unit - Beam	16 BOD Boat Drive	15 CRK Crack	18 RDT Radiator	16 ABR Abrasion												
	21 PUM Pumping Unit - Hydr.	17 NGS Natural Gas Compr.	16 UNS Unscrewed	19 CYL Cylinders	17 IPA Improper Application												
	22 CMP Compressor	18 WAT Water Pumping	17 OTM Other	20 VLS Valves	18 ROM Routine Maintenance												
	23 SPM Pump - Surface	19 OIL Oil Pumping		21 RGS Rings	19 OTM Other												
	24 OTM Other	20 OWM Oil-Water Mix		22 BLT Belts													
		21 OTM Other		23 STM Starter Motor													
			24 ESY Electrical System														
			25 MGO Magneto														
			26 OTM Other														

DEPTH OF FAILURE (23-27) 2 1 5 0

COST OF FAILURE

CO. LABOR & EQUIPMENT (38-42)	2 5
MATERIAL (43-47)	1 2 5
OUTSIDE SERVICE (48-52)	2 5 0
TOTAL (53-58)	4 0 0

REMARKS (59-78) PULL TBG RPL BARREL

OTHER REMARKS Pulled Rods - found cups cut  
Pulled tubing and found Barrel corroded  
Replaced Barrel and repaired pump.

SIGNED

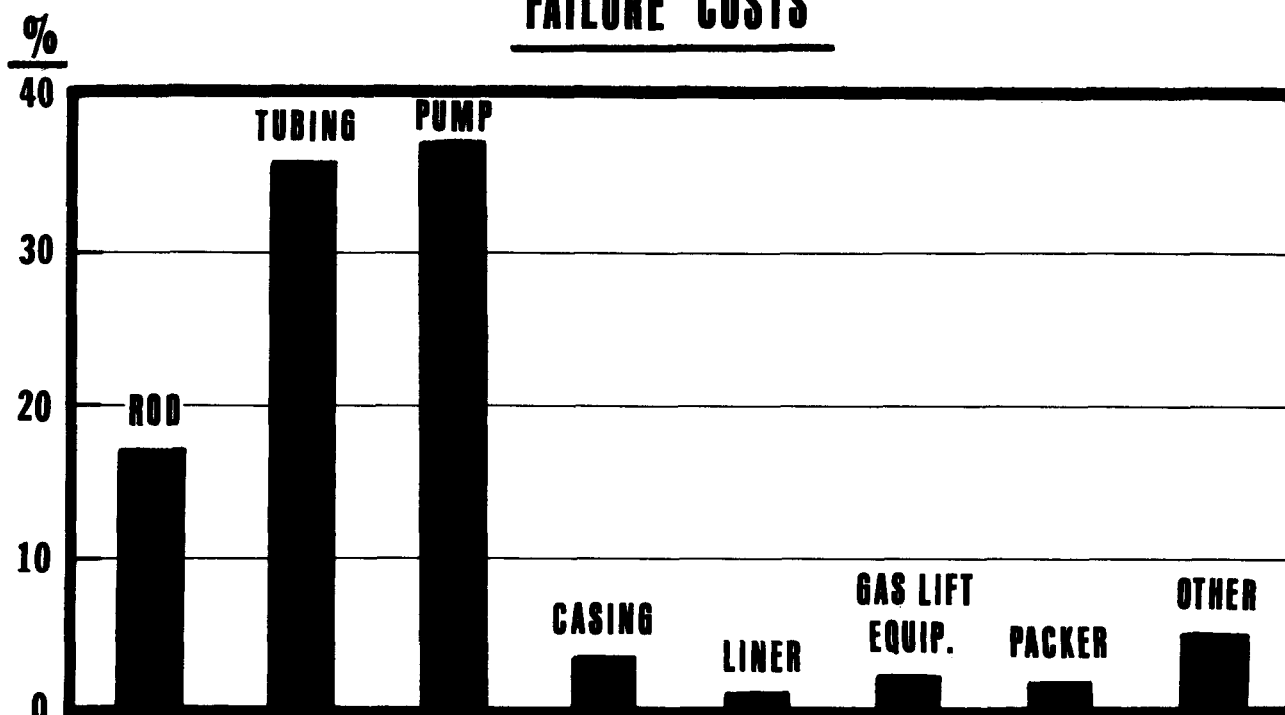
FIGURE 1

PAGE 1			FAILURE REPORT SUMMARY										FIRST QUARTER				DATE 1964						
FORM TFB-27-2			LEASE DESCRIPTION		WELL NO.	DATE			FAIL. EQUIP.	DEPTH OF FAILURE	PROD. CODE	TYPE FAIL.	LOC. OF FAIL.	CAUSE OF FAIL.	METH. OF RPT.	COST OF FAILURE				REMARKS			
WELL NO.		DATE	DAY	MO	YR											COMP. LABOR	MAT'L	OUTSIDE SERVICE	TOTAL				
SUB AREA 1																							
3	1	1	COX, B.																				
3	1	1				7	21	01	64	PMP	2150	RPB	LEK	BRL	INT	RPL	25	125	250	400	PULL TBG RPL BARREL		
																				400			
3	1	1	WRIGHT, L.																				
3	1	1					21	01	64	SPM			OWM	LEK	BDY	INT	RPL	75	275		350		
3	1	1						3	02	64	TRD		PLT	LEK	GAS	INT	RPA	225	375	75	675	INST CATHODIC PROT	
3	1	1					3	15	02	64	TBG	900	GL	HOL	BDY	INT	RPA		60	225	285	REPLACED 4 JTS	
3	1	1					3	23	03	64	FLN		RPB	LEK	CLP	EXT	RPA	3			3		
3	1	1					5	12	02	63	ROD	1725	RPB	BRK	CLP	EXT	RPA		24	145	169	RPL 2 RODS	
3	1	1					5	10	01	64	ROD	1625	RPB	BRK	BDY	EXT	RPA		12	120	132		
3	1	1					5	21	01	64	ROD	975	RPB	BRK	BDY	EXT	RPA		12	125	137		
3	1	1					5	5	03	64	ROD	1100	RPB	BRK	BDY	EXT	RPL	25	504	325	854	SURVEYED RODS RPL 42	
3	1	1					5	15	03	64	EGG		PUD	OTM	OTM	OTM	MIR	25	45		70	ROUTINE-CHG PLUGS	
3	1	1					10	21	02	64	ROD	725	RPB	BRK	BDY	EXT	RPA		12	95	107		
3	1	1					12	1	03	64	FLN		GL	HOL	BDY	EXT	RPA	3			3		
3	1	1					15	29	01	64	FLN		RPB	HOL	BDY	EXT	RPA		100	50	150		
3	1	1					15	11	02	64	TBG	500	RPB	HOL	BDY	WER	RPA		50	225	275	2 JTS TBG	
3	1	1					15	19	03	64	ROD	250	RPB	BRK	CLP	EXT	RPA		12	75	87		
																					3297		
3	1	1	SIMPSON, P.				20	2	01	64	FLN		GL	HOL	BDY	EXT	RPA	3				3	
3	1	1					20	5	01	64	FLN		GL	HOL	BDY	EXT	RPA	3				3	
3	1	1					20	10	01	64	FLN		GL	HOL	BDY	INT	RPA	3				3	
3	1	1					20	12	01	64	FLN		GL	HOL	BDY	EXT	RPL		125	75	200	RPL 200 FT - RAISED	
																					209		
NO. ROD		COST		NO. TUBING		COST		NO. PUMP		COST		NO. FLOWLINES		COST		TOTAL							
6		1486		2		560		1		400		7		365		3906							

FIGURE 2

ROD		TUBING		PUMP		FLOWLINES		TOTAL
NO	COST	NO	COST	NO	COST	NO	COST	
1	100	1	200	1	500	1	100	900
2	200	2	400	2	1000	2	200	1800
3	300	3	600	3	1500	3	300	2700
4	400	4	800	4	2000	4	400	3600
5	500	5	1000	5	2500	5	500	4500
6	600	6	1200	6	3000	6	600	5400
7	700	7	1400	7	3500	7	700	6300
8	800	8	1600	8	4000	8	800	7200
9	900	9	1800	9	4500	9	900	8100
10	1000	10	2000	10	5000	10	1000	9000
11	1100	11	2200	11	5500	11	1100	9900
12	1200	12	2400	12	6000	12	1200	10800
13	1300	13	2600	13	6500	13	1300	11700
14	1400	14	2800	14	7000	14	1400	12600
15	1500	15	3000	15	7500	15	1500	13500
16	1600	16	3200	16	8000	16	1600	14400
17	1700	17	3400	17	8500	17	1700	15300
18	1800	18	3600	18	9000	18	1800	16200
19	1900	19	3800	19	9500	19	1900	17100
20	2000	20	4000	20	10000	20	2000	18000
21	2100	21	4200	21	10500	21	2100	18900
22	2200	22	4400	22	11000	22	2200	19800
23	2300	23	4600	23	11500	23	2300	20700
24	2400	24	4800	24	12000	24	2400	21600
25	2500	25	5000	25	12500	25	2500	22500
26	2600	26	5200	26	13000	26	2600	23400
27	2700	27	5400	27	13500	27	2700	24300
28	2800	28	5600	28	14000	28	2800	25200
29	2900	29	5800	29	14500	29	2900	26100
30	3000	30	6000	30	15000	30	3000	27000
31	3100	31	6200	31	15500	31	3100	27900
32	3200	32	6400	32	16000	32	3200	28800
33	3300	33	6600	33	16500	33	3300	29700
34	3400	34	6800	34	17000	34	3400	30600
35	3500	35	7000	35	17500	35	3500	31500
36	3600	36	7200	36	18000	36	3600	32400
37	3700	37	7400	37	18500	37	3700	33300
38	3800	38	7600	38	19000	38	3800	34200
39	3900	39	7800	39	19500	39	3900	35100
40	4000	40	8000	40	20000	40	4000	36000
41	4100	41	8200	41	20500	41	4100	36900
42	4200	42	8400	42	21000	42	4200	37800
43	4300	43	8600	43	21500	43	4300	38700
44	4400	44	8800	44	22000	44	4400	39600
45	4500	45	9000	45	22500	45	4500	40500

## DISTRIBUTION OF SUB-SURFACE EQUIPMENT FAILURE COSTS



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	WELL	DATE	FCP	-----FAILURE DATA-----	COST-----	REMARKS
1 3 4	BROWN, LIZZIE 12C AC					
1 3 4		CC21	3C	C7 69 RCD 01450 RPE ERK ECV EXT RPA	1C 74	84
1 3 4	RPT ROD	CC21	01	08 69 RCD 02250 RPE ERK BGY EXT RPA	1C 147	157
1 3 4	RPT ROD	CC21	30	11 69 RCD 00150 RPE ERK ECV EXT RPA	1C 135	115
1 3 4	RPT ROD	CC21	16	12 69 RCD 02475 RPB UNS PIN WER RPA	35 116	151
1 3 4		CC21	C3	C8 69 TBC 02200 RPB SPT ECV WER RPA	35 211	246
1 3 4	RPT TBG	CC21	19	11 69 TBC C1240 RPE LEK TFO CTR CTR	16 321	337
1 3 4		CC21	03	11 69 PPP Q2600 RPB STK YES SAC CTR	13 168	161
					1967	
					156E	
					156E	
					1271	
				3 YR WELL TOT	1271	8 424/YR+BLK

1 3 4 BROWN, LIZZIE 120 AC		LEASE TOTAL					
NO	ROD COST	NO	TUBING COST	AC	FLPP COST	NC	TOTAL COST
<b>TOTAL FAILURES</b>							
26	3737	8	1848	22	6976	56	12561 1967
15	2611	3	1315	13	3553	31	9479 1968
12	1686	3	995	1	181	16	2862 1965
53	8034	14	4158	36	12710	103	24902 3 YEAR TOTAL
<b>REPEAT FAILURES</b>							
21	2973	4	906	14	3749	39	7624 1967
9	1050	1	237	6	2067	16	3374 1968
7	1214	1	331			8	1551 1965
37	5237	6	1500	20	5812	63	12549 3 YEAR TOTAL
							5 BELLS
							8 BELLS
							5 BELLS
							11 BELLS
							5 BELLS
							3 BELLS
							9 BELLS

### FIGURE 5

[illegible]

### FIGURE 6

DATE RUN 01/31/71										SUB-SURFACE EQUIPMENT FAILURE SUMMARY										REPORT NO. 946010									
DIST AREA SECT			DISTRICT NAME			AREA NAME			SECTOR NAME			DATE			PAGE														
1	2	29										4TH DEC 1970			50														
WELL NO.	DATE	EQP	SAV	LOC	CSE	DEPTH	EQP TYP	LB	GEOP	PAT'L	COST TOTAL	C.CNTRL	*****	REMARKS	*****														
FROM: LIZITE #120 ACRE#										360 00			RES. CODE																
10	1 25 70	ROD	PO	PIN	THU	125		84	18	102																			
10	5 11 70	ROD	PO	PIN	UNS	1000		82	10	92			106 DYS	RPL 1 IN. ROD															
										194																			
12	2 17 70	SPH	PO	OTH	WER	2630		490	600	1090																			
										1090																			
17	11 10 70	SPH	PO	OTH	OTH	2600		440	800	1240				REDA PUMP MOTOR BURNED OUT RPL PHP MOTOR AND PROTECTOR															
										1240																			
18	4 11 70	SPH	PO	OTH	SCL	2675		335	1339	1674																			
18	5 12 70	SPH	PO	OTH	SCL	2550		319	1200	1519			32 DYS	BARIUM SULFATE															
18	12 7 70	SPH	PO	OTH	INT	2600		319	1300	1619			208 DYS																
										4812																			
20	2 24 70	SPH	PO	OTH	INT	2650		296	650	946				PHP STUCK															
20	5 13 70	SPH	PO	OTH	SCL	2650		264	949	1233			78 DYS	BARIUM SULFATE															
20	5 23 70	SPH	PO	OTH	SCL	2650		264	949	1233			10 DYS	BARIUM SULFATE STUCK PHP															
20	7 14 70	SPH	PO	OTH	OTH	2650		516	852	1368			52 DYS	MOTOR BURNED OUT - REPLACED															
										5085																			
21	1 26 70	ROD	PO	PIN	UNS	2650		126	20	146				RPL 10 1-IN RODS															
							ROD VIN			178																			
21	6 15 70	ROD	PO	PIN	UNS	1950		82	10	92			140 DYS																
21	8 5 70	TGC	PO	BOY	CP	3		281	40	321				DAMAGED JOINT. TUBING. SLIP.															
										717																			
LEASE TOTALS - COMPLETE																													
MONTHLY										JAN-70	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC								
YEAR TO NO.										426	2038		1674	4382	92	1368	321			1240	1619								
										426	2462	2462	4134	6510	8610	9978	10299	10299	10299	11599	13150								

FIGURE 7

DATE RUN 01/31/71										SUB-SURFACE EQUIPMENT FAILURE SUMMARY										REPORT NO. 946010																		
										SECTOR ANALYSIS																												
										***** PERMANENT RECORD *****																												
DIST AREA SECT			DISTRICT NAME			AREA NAME			SECTOR NAME			DATE			PAGE																							
1	2	29												DEC 1970	70																							
FAILURES			RND MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			TRG PAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			PMP MAINT			TOTAL			TOTAL - ROD, TBC, PMP			FAILURES			PAINT			TOTAL		
NO	9									NC	1	400							NO	1	400					NO	1	400										
9		944																	10		1344											1344						
RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL											
NO	7									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
7		792																	7		792																	
FAILURES			GLV MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			HPP MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			SPH MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			PKR PAINT			TOTAL					
NO	8									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL											
NO	8									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
																			1		1619																	
FAILURES			ANC MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			CSG MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			OTH MAINT			TOTAL			TOTAL - ALL CAUSES			FAILURES			MAINT			TOTAL		
NO	8									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
																			11		2963					11		2963					2963					
RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL											
NO	8									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
																			8		2411																	

DIST AREA SECT			DISTRICT NAME			AREA NAME			SECTOR NAME			DATE			PAGE																							
1	2	29												4TH QTR 1970	71																							
FAILURES			RND MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			TRG PAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			PMP MAINT			TOTAL			TOTAL - ROD, TBC, PMP			FAILURES			MAINT			TOTAL		
NO	67									NO	12	4066							NO	94	11477				12319													
67		9300																	115		29743					1104		26847										
RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL											
NO	41									NO	5	2526							NO	12	9560					NO	8											
41		6461																	58		14947																	
FAILURES			GV MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			HPP MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			SPH MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			PKR MAINT			TOTAL					
NO	8									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL											
NO	8									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
																			10		30531					30531												
FAILURES			ANC MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			CSG MAINT			TOTAL			FAILURES			OTH MAINT			TOTAL			TOTAL - ALL CAUSES			FAILURES			MAINT			TOTAL		
NO	8									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL											
NO	8									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
																			131		56274					1104		57178										
RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL									RPT FAIL											
NO	8									NO	8								NO	8						NO	8											
																			64		24234																	



## SUB-SURFACE EQUIPMENT FAILURE SUMMARY MONTHLY SECTOR ANALYSIS

REPORT NO. 960010

DIST	AREA	SECT	DISTRICT NAME	AREA NAME	SECTOR NAME	DATE	PAGE								
1	2	29				DEC 1970	NO								
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BOD-PO			MONTH	NO	2	3	6	7	12	6	1	3	7	1	10
				\$	426	309	879	828	1880	552	112	478	2166	76	944
			YR TO DATE	NO	2	5	11	18	30	36	37	40	47	48	67
				\$	426	735	1614	2442	4322	4874	4986	5464	7630	7706	9668
TBG-PO			MONTH	NO	0	2	3	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	1
				\$	0	549	1607	405	275	0	962	768	0	0	400
			YR TO DATE	NO	0	2	5	6	7	7	9	11	11	11	12
				\$	0	549	2156	2561	2836	2836	3798	4566	4566	4566	4966
FWP,SPN-PO			MONTH	NO	0	8	3	5	8	6	11	3	4	0	1
				\$	0	6797	1028	3130	8758	3327	7332	4133	1439	0	1619
			YR TO DATE	NO	0	8	11	16	24	30	41	44	48	48	50
				\$	0	6797	7825	10955	19713	23040	30372	34505	35944	35944	39339
TOTAL R,T,P-PO			MONTH	NO	2	13	12	13	21	12	14	8	11	1	11
				\$	426	7655	3514	4363	10913	3879	8406	5379	3605	76	2794
			WELLS		2	12	10	11	15	10	11	8	9	1	10
			YR TO DATE	NO	2	15	27	40	61	73	87	95	106	107	129
				\$	426	8081	11595	15958	26871	30750	39156	44535	48140	48216	53873
			WELLS		2	14	21	27	32	37	42	45	46	46	50
--REPEAT-- R,T,P-PO			MONTH	NO	0	1	4	5	14	6	6	3	9	1	8
				\$	0	285	1068	573	6191	1034	4388	829	3	76	2411
			WELLS		0	1	3	5	10	6	5	3	4	1	5
			YR TO DATE	NO	0	1	5	10	24	30	36	39	48	49	63
				\$	0	285	2153	2726	8917	9951	14339	15168	18630	18706	21824
			WELLS		0	1	3	7	16	21	23	23	24	24	27
ALL OTHER			MONTH	NO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
				\$	0	0	0	975	0	0	0	2430	0	0	0
			YR TO DATE	NO	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
				\$	0	0	0	975	975	975	975	3405	3405	3405	3405
TOTAL ALL FAIL			MONTH	NO	2	13	12	14	21	12	14	9	11	1	11
				\$	426	7655	3514	5338	10913	3879	8406	7809	3605	76	2794
			YR TO DATE	NO	2	15	27	41	62	74	88	97	108	109	131
				\$	426	8081	11595	16933	27846	31725	40131	47940	51545	51621	57375

### FIGURE 9

## SUB-SURFACE EQUIPMENT FAILURE SUMMARY QUARTERLY SECTOR ANALYSIS

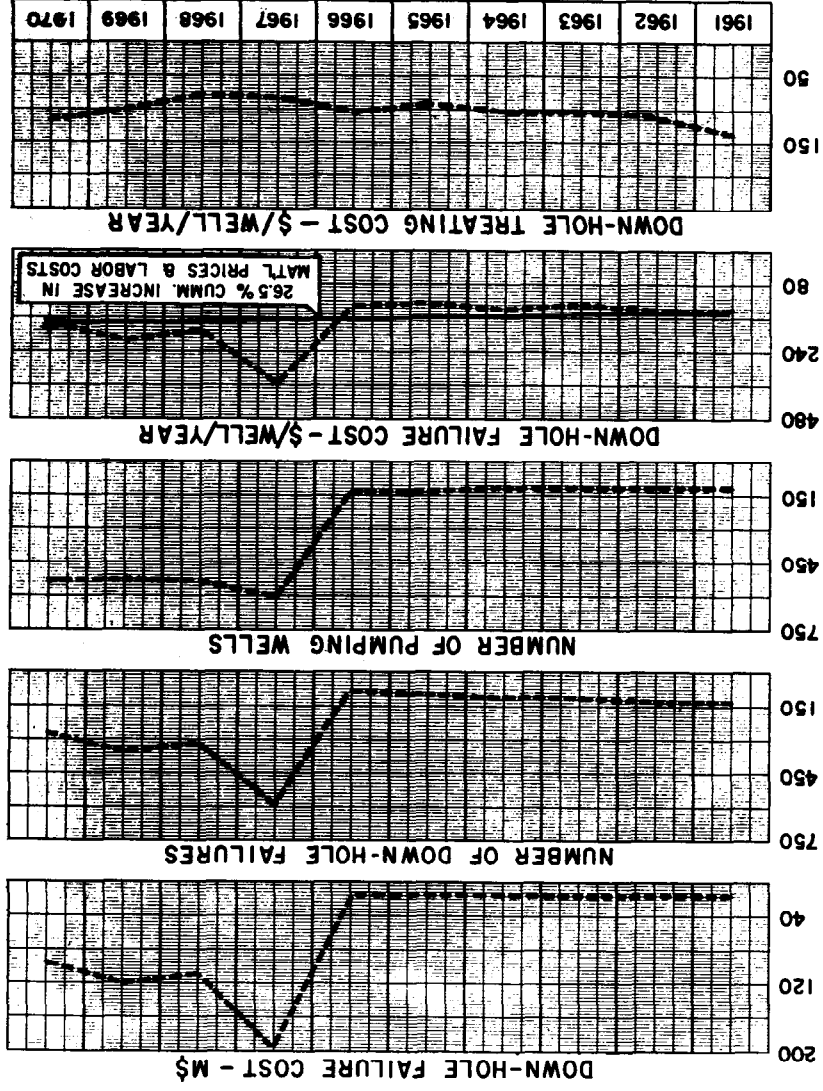
REPORT NO. 960010

DIST AREA SECT		DISTRICT NAME		AREA NAME		SECTOR NAME		DATE		PAGE				
1	2	29							DEC 1970		71			
			1ST QR	2ND QR	3RD QR	4TH QR	YR	TO DATE						
<u>PO WELLS</u>									1ST QR	2ND QR	3RD QR	4TH QR	YR	TO DATE
ROD	NO		11	25	11	20		67						
	FAIL \$		1436	3070	2756	2038		9300						
	MAIN \$		178	190	0	0		368						
	TOT \$		1614	3260	2756	2038		9668						
-RPT	NO		1	18	8	14		41						
	\$		94	2275	2517	1575		6461						
TBG	NO		5	2	4	1		12						
	FAIL \$		2156	680	1730	400		4966						
	MAIN \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	TOT \$		2156	680	1730	400		4966						
-RPT	NO		3	0	2	0		5						
	\$		1519	0	1007	0		2526						
PMP & SPM	NO		11	19	18	2		50						
	FAIL \$		7825	15015	12904	2859		38603						
	MAIN \$		0	200	0	536		736						
	TOT \$		7825	15215	12904	3395		39339						
-RPT	NO		1	7	8	1		17						
	\$		540	5523	5155	1619		12837						
TOTAL PO - NO			27	46	33	23		129						
	FAIL \$		11417	18765	17390	5297		52869						
	MAIN \$		178	390	0	536		1104						
	TOT \$		11595	19155	17390	5833		53973						
-RPT	NO		5	25	18	15		63						
	\$		2153	7798	8679	3194		21824						
<u>ALL WELLS</u>														
ROD	NO		11	25	11	20		67						
	FAIL \$		1436	3070	2756	2038		9300						
	MAIN \$		178	190	0	0		368						
	TOT \$		1614	3260	2756	2038		9668						
TBG	NO		5	2	4	1		12						
	FAIL \$		2156	680	1730	400		4966						
	MAIN \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	TOT \$		2156	680	1730	400		4966						
<u>ALL WELLS - COM'T</u>														
PMP	NO		8	12	14	0		34						
	FAIL \$		2199	3444	5834	0		11477						
	MAIN \$		0	200	0	536		736						
	TOT \$		2199	3644	5834	536		12213						
SPM	NO		3	8	5	2		18						
	FAIL \$		5626	12546	9500	2859		30531						
	MAIN \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	TOT \$		5626	12546	9500	2859		30531						
HPM	NO		0	0	0	0		0						
	FAIL \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	MAIN \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	TOT \$		0	0	0	0		0						
GLV	NO		0	0	0	0		0						
	FAIL \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	MAIN \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	TOT \$		0	0	0	0		0						
PKR	NO		0	0	0	0		0						
	FAIL \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	MAIN \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	TOT \$		0	0	0	0		0						
CSG	NO		0	0	0	0		0						
	FAIL \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	MAIN \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	TOT \$		0	0	0	0		0						
OTH	NO		0	0	0	0		0						
	FAIL \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	MAIN \$		0	0	0	0		0						
	TOT \$		0	0	0	0		0						
TOTAL ALL	NO		27	47	34	23		131						
	FAIL \$		11417	19740	19820	5297		56274						
	MAIN \$		178	390	0	536		1104						
	TOT \$		11595	20130	19820	5833		57378						

### FIGURE 10

# PUMPING WELL FAILURE CONTROL — WEST TEXAS

FIGURE 11



# PUMPING WELL FAILURE CONTROL — ILLINOIS

FIGURE 12

