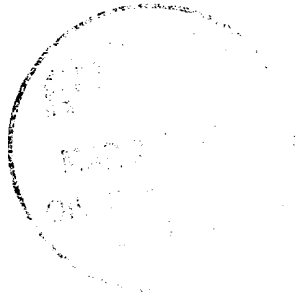
CORE ANALYSIS RESULTS

FAIRFAX EXPLORATION, INC.

BULLSEYE NO. 6

UNDESIGNATED FIELD

MC KINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO



CORE LABORATORIES, INC.
Petroleum Reservoir Engineering
DALLAS, TEXAS

CORE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Company FAIRFAX EXPLORATION, INC. Formation UPPER HOSPAH File RP-3-2752
Well BULLSEYE NO. 6 Core Type DIAMOND 2" Date Report 12-15-75
Field UNDESIGNATED Drilling Fluid WATER BASE MUD Analysts DG
County MC KINLEY State NEW MEX. Elev. 7235'GL Location 1600'FSL 1690'FWL SEC 18-T16N-R9W

Lithological Abbreviations

SAND-SD, SHALE-SH, LIME-LM, DOLOMITE-DOL, CHERT-CH, GYPSUM-GYP, ANHYDRITE-ANHY, CONGLOMERATE-CONG, FOSSILIFEROUS-FOSS, SANDY-SDY, SHALY-SHY, LIMY-LMY, FINE-FN, MEDIUM-MED, COARSE-CSE, CRYSTALLINE-XLN, GRAIN-GRN, GRANULAR-GRNL, BROWN-BRN, GRAY-GY, VUGGY-VGY, FRACTURED-FRAC, LAMINATION-LAM, STYLOLITIC-STY, SLIGHTLY-SL/, VERY-V/, WITH-W/

SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH FEET	PERMEABILITY MILLIDARCYS (K_A)	POROSITY PER CENT	RESIDUAL SATURATION PER CENT PORE OIL	RESIDUAL SATURATION PER CENT PORE TOTAL WATER	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS
9	859.0-59.8	635	21.8	22.5	60.5	Sd Wh Fn Grn Clay
1	59.8-60.6	827	24.8	59.3	27.8	Sd Wh Fn Grn
2	60.6-61.4	109	22.6	42.1	46.5	Sd Wh Fn Grn Shy
3	61.4-62.2	692	22.8	50.9	32.9	Sd Wh Fn Grn
4	62.2-63.0	26	23.6	42.4	43.3	Sd Wh Fn Grn Silty
5	63.0-63.8	545	23.7	49.8	35.0	Sd Wh Fn Grn
6	63.8-64.6	13.3	19.6	16.3	61.7	Sd Wh Fn Grn Shy Clay
7	64.6-65.4	340	20.3	57.1	26.6	Sd Wh Fn Grn
8	65.4-66.0	1.5	7.8	0.0	68.0	Sd Wh V/Fn Grn V/Calc

Service No. 1-A

CORE LABORATORIES, INC. *Petroleum Reservoir Engineering*

COMPANY FAIRFAX EXPLORATION, INC. FIELD UNDESIGNATED FILE 9103 RP-3-2752

WELL BULLSEYE NO. 6 COUNTY MC KINLEY DATE 12-15-75

LOCATION 1600'F.L 1690'F.L SEC 18 T10N-R9W STATE NEW MEXICO ELEV. 7253'GL

CORE-GAMMA CORRELATION

VERTICAL SCALE 5" = 100'

CORE-GAMMA SURFACE LOG
PATENT APPLIED FOR

GAMMA RAY
RADIATION INCREASE →

COREGRAPH

TOTAL WATER
PERCENT TOTAL WATER
80 60 40 20 0

PERMEABILITY
MILLIDARCYS
1000 500 100 50 10

POROSITY
PERCENT
30 10 0

OIL SATURATION
PERCENT PORE SPACE
0 20 40 60 80

5859
5866

CL 532

CORE SUMMARY AND CALCULATED RECOVERABLE OIL

FORMATION NAME AND DEPTH INTERVAL: Upper Hospah - 859.0-865.4 Feet

FEET OF CORE RECOVERED FROM ABOVE INTERVAL	6.4	AVERAGE TOTAL WATER SATURATION: PER CENT OF PORE SPACE	41.8
FEET OF CORE INCLUDED IN AVERAGES	6.4	AVERAGE CONNATE WATER SATURATION: PER CENT OF PORE SPACE	35 (e)
AVERAGE PERMEABILITY: MILLIDARCYS	398	OIL GRAVITY: °API	40+ (e)
PRODUCTVE CAPACITY: MILLIDARCY-FEET	2551	ORIGINAL SOLUTION GAS-OIL RATIO: CUBIC FEET PER BARREL	100-1 (e)
AVERAGE POROSITY: PER CENT	22.4	ORIGINAL FORMATION VOLUME FACTOR: BARRELS SATURATED OIL PER BARREL STOCK-TANK OIL	1.10 (e)
AVERAGE RESIDUAL OIL SATURATION: PER CENT OF PORE SPACE	42.5	CALCULATED ORIGINAL STOCK-TANK OIL IN PLACE: BARRELS PER ACRE-FOOT	1027

Calculated maximum solution gas drive recovery is barrels per acre-foot, assuming production could be continued until reservoir pressure declined to zero psig. Calculated maximum water drive recovery is barrels per acre-foot, assuming full maintenance of original reservoir pressure, 100% areal and vertical coverage, and continuation of production to 100% water cut. *(Please refer to footnotes for further discussion of recovery estimates.)*

(c) Calculated (e) Estimated (m) Measured (*) Refer to attached letter.

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

859.0-865.4 Feet - Interpreted as oil productive.

These recovery estimates represent theoretical maximum values for solution gas and water drive. They assume that production is started at original reservoir pressure; i.e., no account is taken of production to date or of prior drainage to other areas. The effects of factors tending to reduce actual ultimate recovery, such as economic limits on oil production rates, gas-oil ratios, or water-oil ratios, have not been taken into account. Neither have factors been considered which may result in actual recovery intermediate between solution gas and complete water drive recoveries, such as gas cap expansion, gravity drainage, or partial water drive. Detailed predictions of ultimate oil recovery to specific abandonment conditions may be made in an engineering study in which consideration is given to overall reservoir characteristics and economic factors.