

1000 OF 011 710 90 243 JEW

Spotted 500 gallons and clean out agent. Perforated casing with two shots per foot 3000-310. Sand all fracked with 23,000 gallons oil and 40,000 pounds sand. Break-down pressure 1775-800 pounds. Treating pressure 1900-3400 pounds. Average injection rate 42 barrels per minute. Cleared out to 3297'. 2" tubing landed at 3152'. Ran rods and pump. Released pulling unit on February 17, 1959. The Mountain Tribal "B" No. 5. Moved in completion unit, pulled tubing and rods and re-fracked well with 24,000 gallons oil and 40,000 pounds sand. Formation broke at 1700 pounds. Hard-run treating pressure 2100 pounds, minimum treating pressure 1900 pounds, average injection rate 47 barrels per minute. Cleared hole to plug back depth of 3897', ran tubing and rods and put well on pump. Requested completion unit.

2-stage tool at 2731'. Cemented first stage with 75 sacks 6% gel cement with two pounds but Plug per sack. Opened tool and circulated 5 hours. Circulated out 25 sacks from first stage. Cemented second stage with 350 sacks 6% gel cement with two pounds but Plug per sack. Drilled out 2-stage tool. Cleaned out to 3297'. Released rig on February 9, 1959. Top cement on temperature survey 700'. Moved in completion unit. Tested casing with 3000 pounds pressure for fifteen minutes with held with no drop in pressure.

the Houston 1 "L" Well No. 5 was spudded on January 27, 1959, and on January 28, 1959, 8-5/8" casing was landed at 215' with 160 sacks of cement. After waiting on cement, casing and water shut off were tested with 600 pounds pressure for thirty minutes, which held with no drop in pressure. Reduced hole to 7-7/8" at 216' and resumed drilling operations.

It is of the greatest importance to have a complete history of the well. Please state in detail the dates of redrilling, together with the reasons for the work and its results. If there were any changes made in the casing, state fully, and if any casing was "staked" or left in the well, give its size and location. If the well has been dynamited, give date, size, position, and number of shots. If plings or bridges were put in to test for water, state kind of material used, position, and results of pumping or bailing.

HISTORY OF OIL OR GAS WELL

FROM-	TO-	TOTAL FEET	FORMATION
			1. 0-10' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation. 2. 10-20' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation. 3. 20-30' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation. 4. 30-40' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation. 5. 40-50' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation. 6. 50-60' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation. 7. 60-70' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation. 8. 70-80' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation. 9. 80-90' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation. 10. 90-100' Sandstone, blue to gray, medium to coarse grained, somewhat silty, contains small pebbles of quartz and feldspar, some of which are rounded. This is the base of the formation.