

FORMATION RECORD

FROM	TO	THICKNESS IN FEET	FORMATION
Surface	350	350	Caliche and surface clay, sand & gravel
350	2144	1794	Red shale and sand
2144	3070	926	Anhydrite, red shale, and sand
3070	4680	1610	Red shale, sand, and salt
4680	6312	1632	Dolomite
6312	7384	1072	Dolomite w/streaks of sand
7384	8068	684	Dolomite w/streaks of sand
8068	9151	1083	Dolomite & shale
9151	9389	238	Dolomite & streaks of lime
	9389		Total Depth (Schlumberger).
	9390		Total Depth (Driller).

SCHLUMBERGER TOPS

<u>FORMATION</u>	<u>TOP</u>	<u>SUB SEA</u>
Anhydrite	2144	• 1673
Yates	3070	• 747
San Andres	4680	- 863
Glorietta	6312	- 2495
Tubbs	7384	- 3567
Abe	8068	- 4251
Wolfcamp	9151	- 5334

DRILL STEM TEST DATA

McAlester Fuel Company's State A-2
 SE/4, NE/4
 Section 2-T15S-R37E
 Lea County, New Mexico.

DATE	INTERVAL TESTED	RESULTS OF TEST
5/14/52	9239'-9261'	5/8" x 1" chokes - Gas to surface in 8 min. - Oil in 36 min. - Flowed 1 hr. on 1" choke, w/30# tubing pressure, produced 50 bbls. of 42° gravity oil - GOR 381/1 - Flowed 1 hr. on 1/4" choke w/500# surface pressure, 20 bbls. oil, GOR 312/1 - Reversed out, recovered no water - Maximum B.H.F.P. on 1" surface choke, 3000# - Maximum B.H.F.P. on 1/4" surface choke, 3330# - 35 min. B.H.S.I.P. 3560#.
5/16/52	9322'-9390'	5/8" x 1" choke - No water cushion - Tool open 1 hr. - Steady blow throughout test - Recovered 60' of clean oil & gas and 1050' of oil & gas cut mud - Max. B.H.F.P. 460# - 15 min. B.H.S.I.P. 3470#.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the rate of reaction of a substance with oxygen. The methods are classified into two groups: (a) direct methods, and (b) indirect methods. The direct methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured directly, while the indirect methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured indirectly, by measuring the change in some property of the system.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various factors which influence the rate of reaction of a substance with oxygen. These factors are classified into three groups: (a) physical factors, (b) chemical factors, and (c) biological factors. The physical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the physical state of the system, such as temperature, pressure, and concentration. The chemical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the chemical state of the system, such as the nature of the reactants and the presence of catalysts. The biological factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the biological state of the system, such as the presence of enzymes and the state of the organism.