

NEW MEXICO STATE LAND OFFICE  
OFFICE OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

### MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON WELLS

Submit this report in duplicate to the State Geologist or proper Oil and Gas Inspector within ten days after the work specified is completed. It should be signed and sworn to before a notary public for reports on beginning drilling operations, results of shooting well, results of test of water shut-off, result of abandonment of well, and other important operations, even though the work was witnessed by the State Geologist or Oil and Gas Inspector. Reports on minor operations need not be signed and sworn to before a notary public, but such operations should be witnessed by an Oil and Gas Inspector if possible.

Indicate nature of report by checking below:

REPORT ON BEGINNING DRILLING OPERATIONS	REPORT ON DEEPENING WELL
REPORT ON RESULT OF SHOOTING WELL	REPORT ON PULLING OR OTHERWISE ALTERING CASING
REPORT ON RESULT OF TEST OF WATER SHUT-OFF	REPORT ON REPAIRING WELL
REPORT ON RESULT OF ABANDONMENT OF WELL	REPORT ON ACID TREATMENT <span style="float: right;">X</span>

Hobbs, New Mexico

April 12, 1934

PLACE

DATE

Mr. E. H. Wells State Geologist,

Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Following is a report on the work done and the results obtained under the heading noted above at the

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company

Terry

Well No. 13 in the

COMPANY OR OPERATOR

LEASE

SW 1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 19 S, R. 28 E, N. M. P. M.,

Hobbs Oil Field, Lea County.

The dates of this work were as follows: Acid treatment on March 29, 1934

Notice of intention to do the work was (~~submitted~~) submitted on Form SG 105 on March 3, 1934, and approval of the proposed plan was (~~submitted~~) obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

#### DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

Well was treated with 1,000 gallons 60% commercial Hydrochloric acid solution on March 29th. The well was shut in and left shut in for forty eight hours, until March 31st, when it was pumped in. The well was then allowed to flow at its production allowable until the official production test which was made on April 11th. The potential before acid treatment was 633 barrels of oil with 1,000,000 estimated cubic feet of gas. After acid treatment the potential is 1595 barrels of oil with 750,000 estimated cubic feet of gas, an increase of 152%. Open flow test through tubing on production test was 1595 barrels. The tubing test of this well was not placed on the tubing-casing curve.

## DUPLICATE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

12th day of April, 1934.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

My commission expires October 17th, 1934

I hereby swear or affirm that the information given above is true and correct.

Name J. P. Gibbons

Position Production Foreman

Representing Stanolind Oil & Gas Company

COMPANY OR OPERATOR.

Address Hobbs, New Mexico

Remarks:

APR 16 1934

APPROVED AS O. K.

NAME

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.

2. The second step in the process of the investigation is the design of the study. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.

3. The third step in the process of the investigation is the collection of data. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.

4. The fourth step in the process of the investigation is the analysis of the data. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.

5. The fifth step in the process of the investigation is the interpretation of the results. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.

6. The sixth step in the process of the investigation is the reporting of the results. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.

7. The seventh step in the process of the investigation is the evaluation of the results. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.

8. The eighth step in the process of the investigation is the dissemination of the results. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.

9. The ninth step in the process of the investigation is the evaluation of the results. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.

10. The tenth step in the process of the investigation is the dissemination of the results. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator must first identify the problem, then determine the scope of the problem, and then determine the objectives of the investigation.