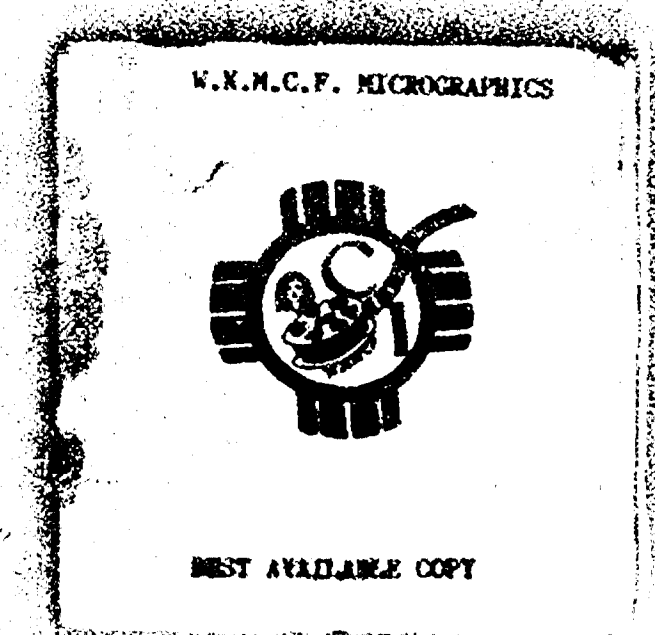
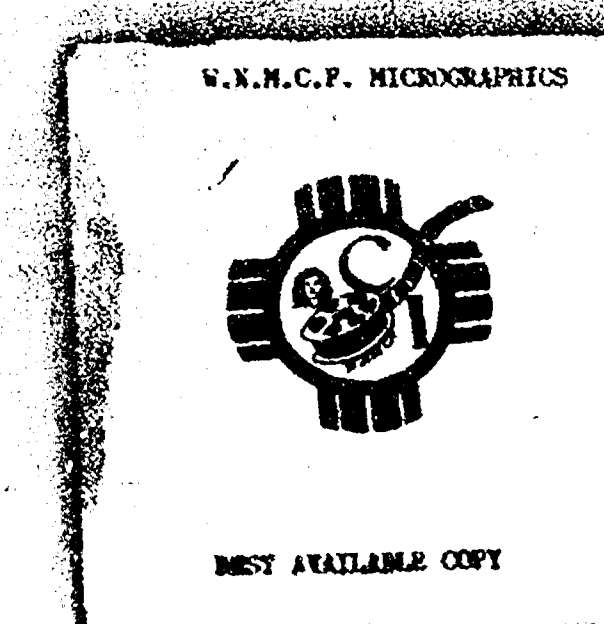
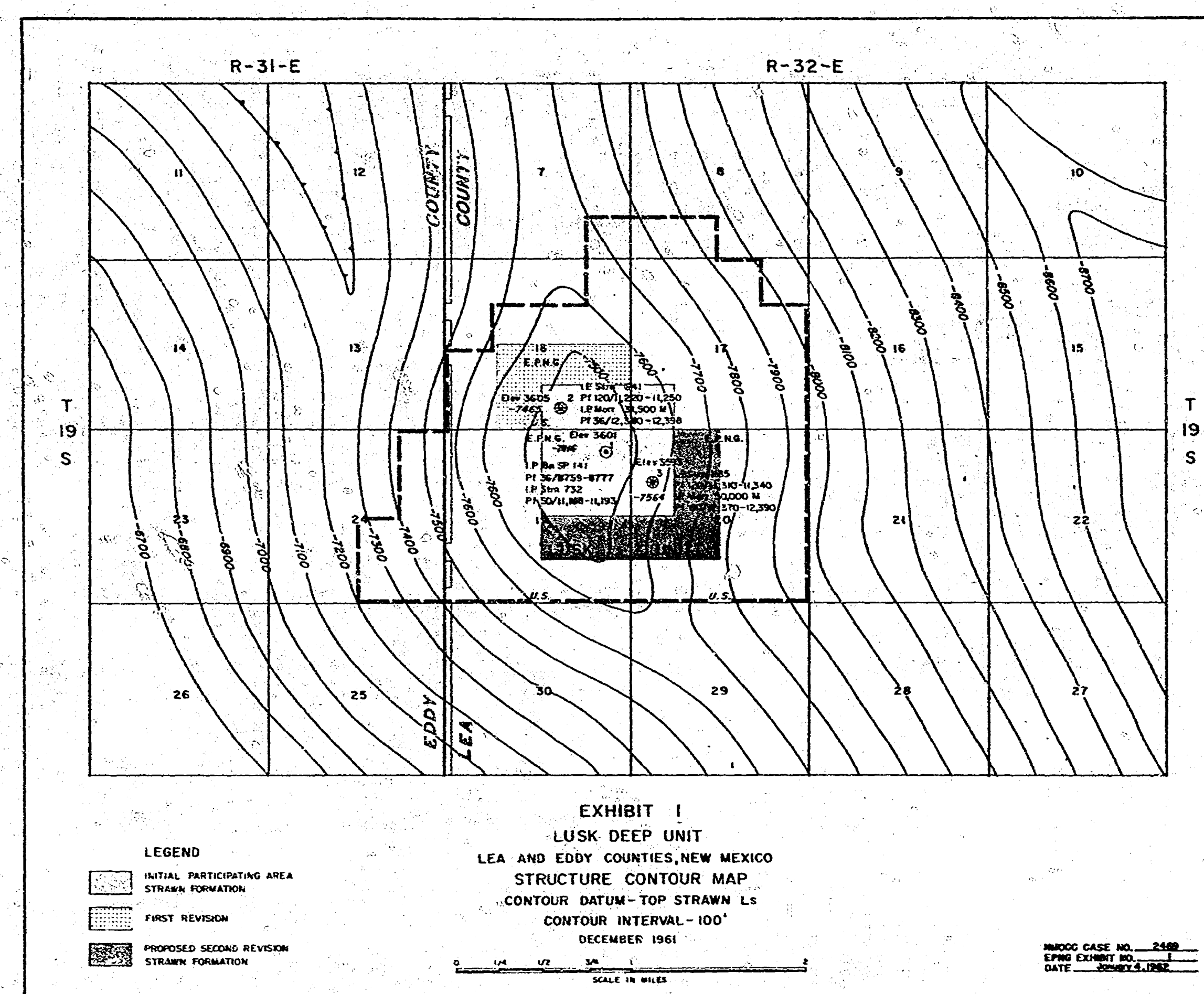
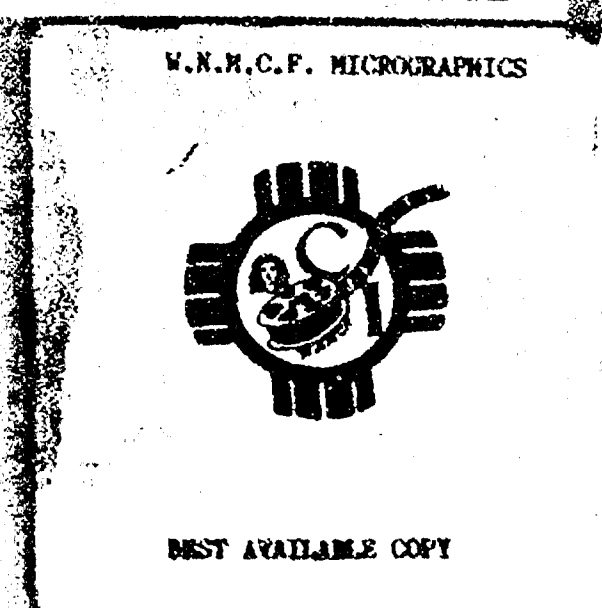
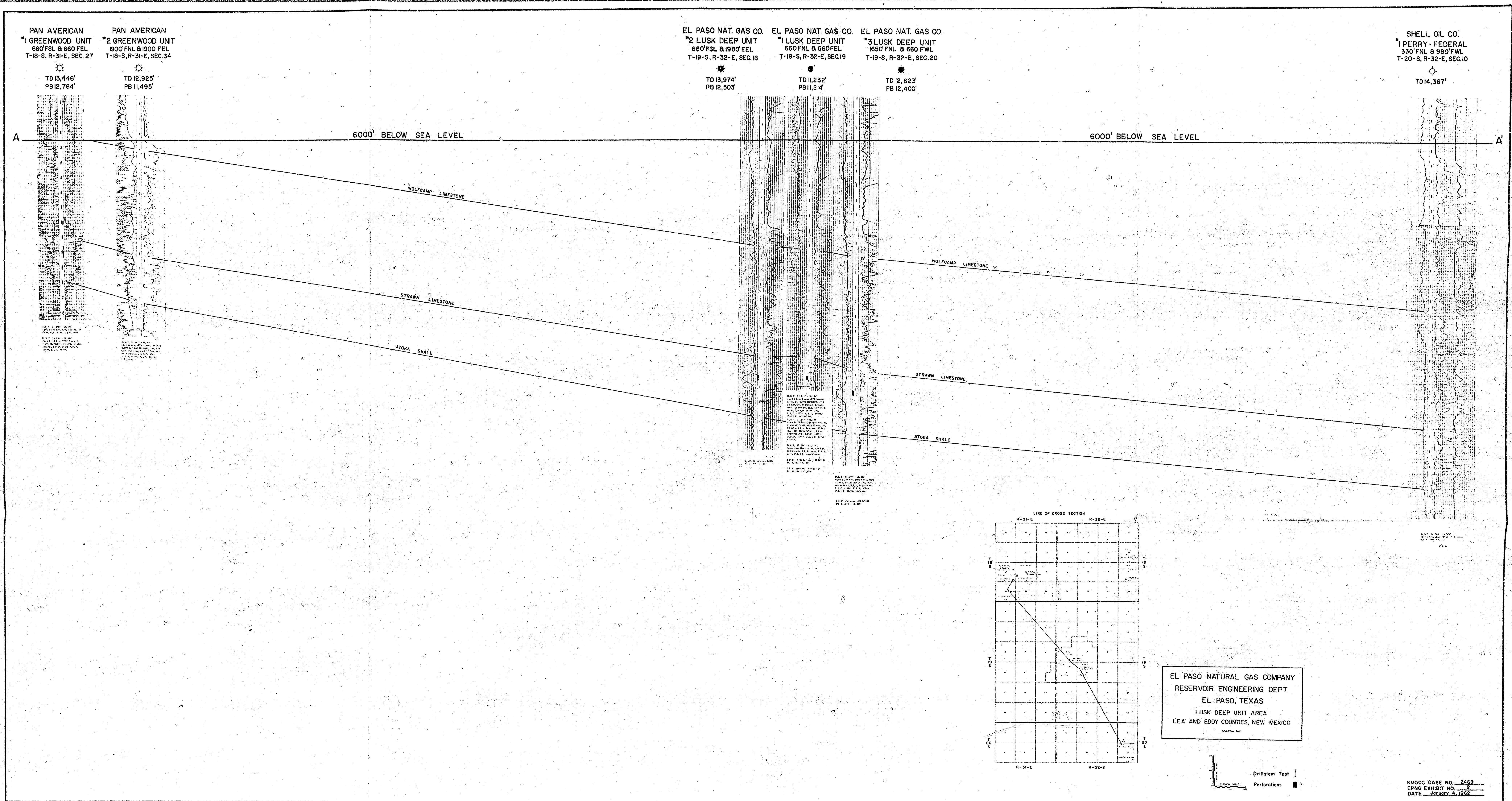
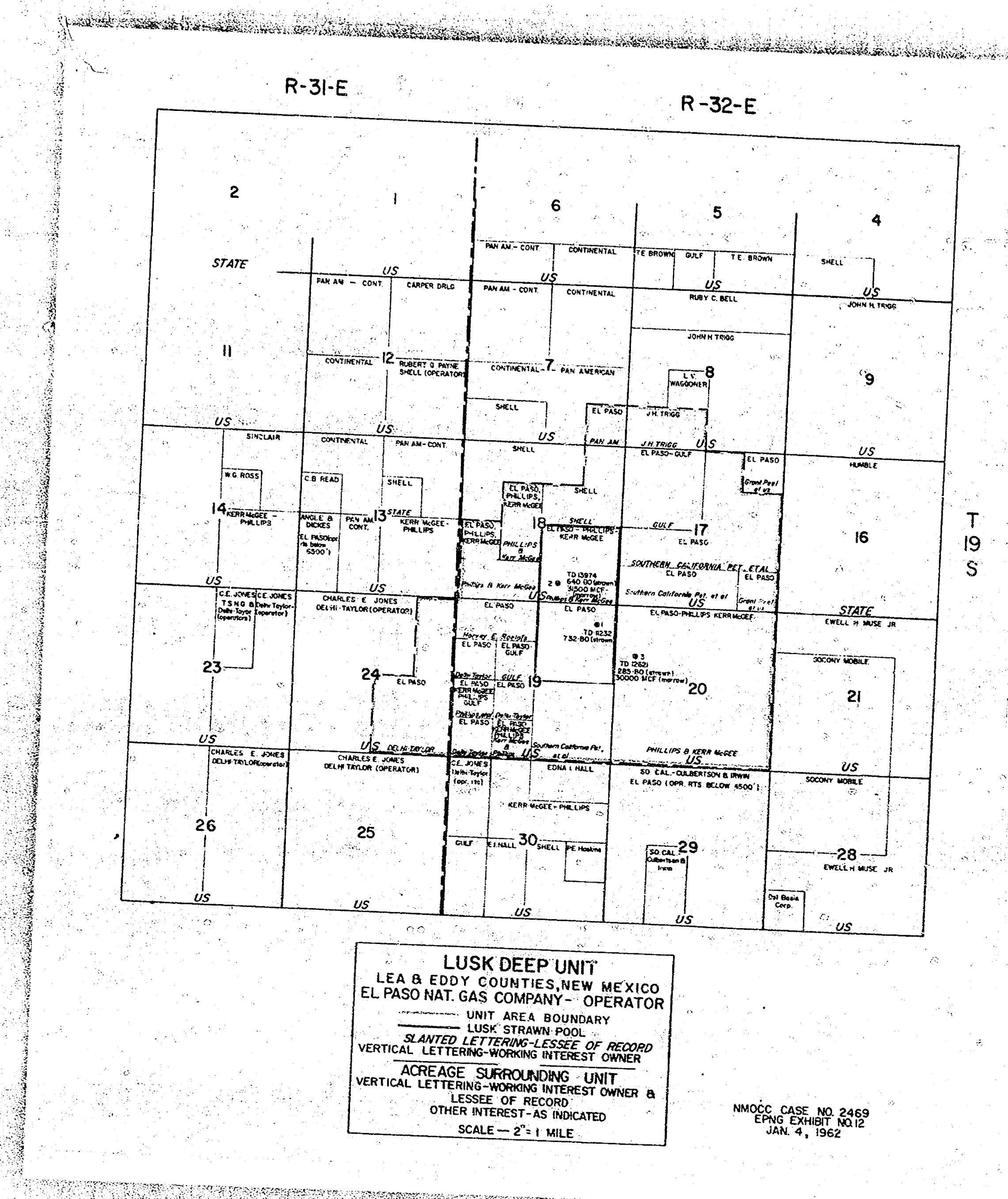


Case No.
2469
Large Exhibits









CORE LABORATORIES, INC.
Petroleum Research Engineering
DALLAS, TEXAS
April 3, 1961

REPORT
P. R. REP. 1007
MIDLAND, TEXAS

El Paso Natural Gas Company
19th Floor, Wilco Building
Midland, Texas

Attn: Mr. L. C. Zinc

Subject: Core Analysis
Lusk Deep Unit No. 2 Well
Lee County, New Mexico
Location: Sec. 18-T19S-R12E

Gentlemen:

Strawn formation analyzed between 11,221 and 11,276 feet is interpreted to be oil productive where permeable. A formation treatment may possibly be necessary to increase flow rates. Average core analysis values and calculated original stock-tank oil in place have been prepared for the permeable feet analyzed in the interval and are given on page one of the report.

Formation analyzed between 8762 and 8795 feet is interpreted to be essentially nonproductive due to very low permeability. Formation analyzed from 11,640 to 11,691 feet is virtually impermeable; however, any fluid produced from the zone is expected to be water due to the unfavorable residual fluid saturations.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service to you.

Very truly yours,

Core Laboratories, Inc.
R. S. Bynum, Jr.
R. S. Bynum, Jr.,
District Manager

RSB:LW:bd

Form F-118

CORE LABORATORIES, INC.
Petroleum Research Engineering
DALLAS, TEXAS

Page 1 of 1 P.R. WP-3-1593
Well: Lusk Deep Unit No. 2

CORE SUMMARY AND CALCULATED RECOVERABLE OIL

FORMATION NAME AND DEPTH INTERVAL: Strawn 11,221.0 - 11,276.0

FEET OF CORE RECOVERED FROM ABOVE INTERVAL	54.0	AVERAGE TOTAL WATER SATURATION: PER CENT OF PORE SPACE	36.7
FEET OF CORE ANALYZED	33.3	AVERAGE SUPPLEMENTARY WATER SATURATION: PER CENT OF PORE SPACE	(c) 36.7
AVERAGE PERMEABILITY MILLIDARREYS	12	OIL GRAVITY TAPI	(e) 48
PRODUCTIVE DEPTH FEET	Max. 900	DERIVATIONAL BRILLIANT OIL-RATIO: DURING PERCENT BARRELS	(e) 1130
AVERAGE POROSITY PER CENT	4.1	DERIVATIONAL FORMATION VOLUME FACTOR: BARRELS SATURATED OIL PER BARREL STOCK-TANK OIL	(u) 1.69
AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF PORE SPACE	5.8	CALCULATED ORIGINAL STOCK-TANK OIL IN PLACE: BARRELS PER ACRE-FOOT	119

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 footnote for further discussion of recovery estimates.)

FORMATION NAME AND DEPTH INTERVAL:

FEET OF CORE RECOVERED FROM ABOVE INTERVAL		AVERAGE TOTAL WATER SATURATION: PER CENT OF PORE SPACE	
FEET OF CORE ANALYZED		AVERAGE SUPPLEMENTARY WATER SATURATION: PER CENT OF PORE SPACE	
AVERAGE PERMEABILITY MILLIDARREYS		OIL GRAVITY TAPI	
PRODUCTIVE DEPTH FEET		DERIVATIONAL BRILLIANT OIL-RATIO: DURING PERCENT BARRELS	
AVERAGE POROSITY PER CENT		DERIVATIONAL FORMATION VOLUME FACTOR: BARRELS SATURATED OIL PER BARREL STOCK-TANK OIL	
AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF PORE SPACE		CALCULATED ORIGINAL STOCK-TANK OIL IN PLACE: BARRELS PER ACRE-FOOT	

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 footnote for further discussion of recovery estimates.)

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

These recovery estimates represent theoretical maximum values for solution gas and water drive. They assume that production is limited by original reservoir pressure (i.e., no account is taken of pressure decline in the well or of other factors in water drive. The effect of factors tending to reduce actual ultimate recovery, such as secondary limits on oil production rate, gas-oil ratio, or water-oil ratio, have not been taken into account. Neither have factors been considered which may result in actual recovery intermediate between these two extremes and complete water drive recovery, such as gas cap expansion, gravity drainage, or partial water drive. Detailed predictions of ultimate oil recovery to specific abandonment criteria can only be made in an engineering study in which consideration is given to overall reservoir characteristics and economic factors.

These values, resulting from measurements on cores and distribution and generally accepted by the industry, are used for the purpose of estimating the ultimate oil recovery from a reservoir. They are not intended to be used as a basis for determining the ultimate oil recovery from a reservoir. They are not intended to be used as a basis for determining the ultimate oil recovery from a reservoir. They are not intended to be used as a basis for determining the ultimate oil recovery from a reservoir.

