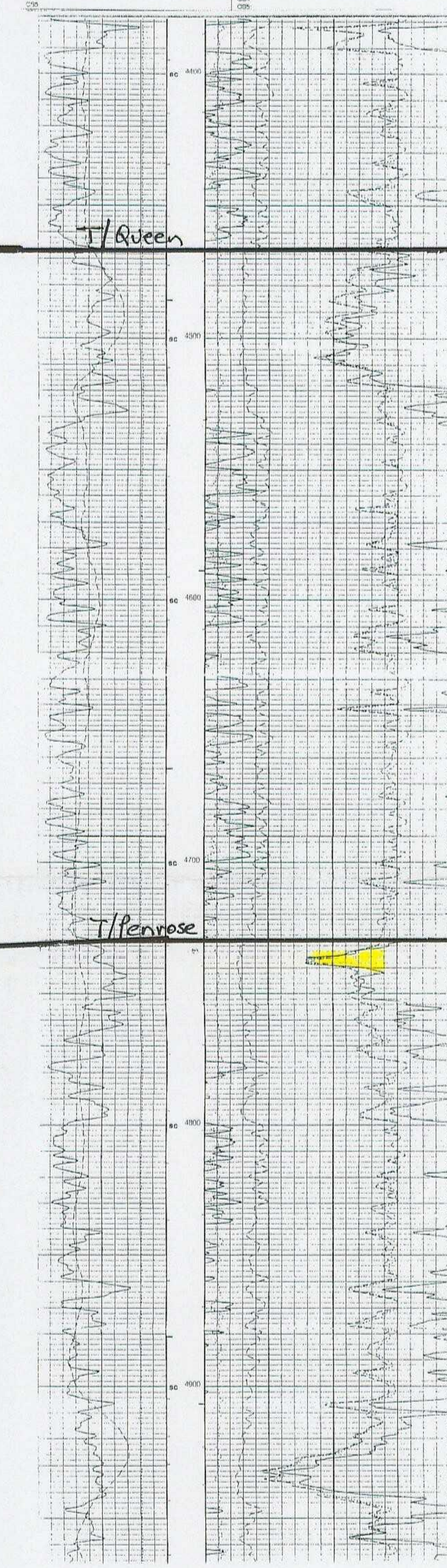
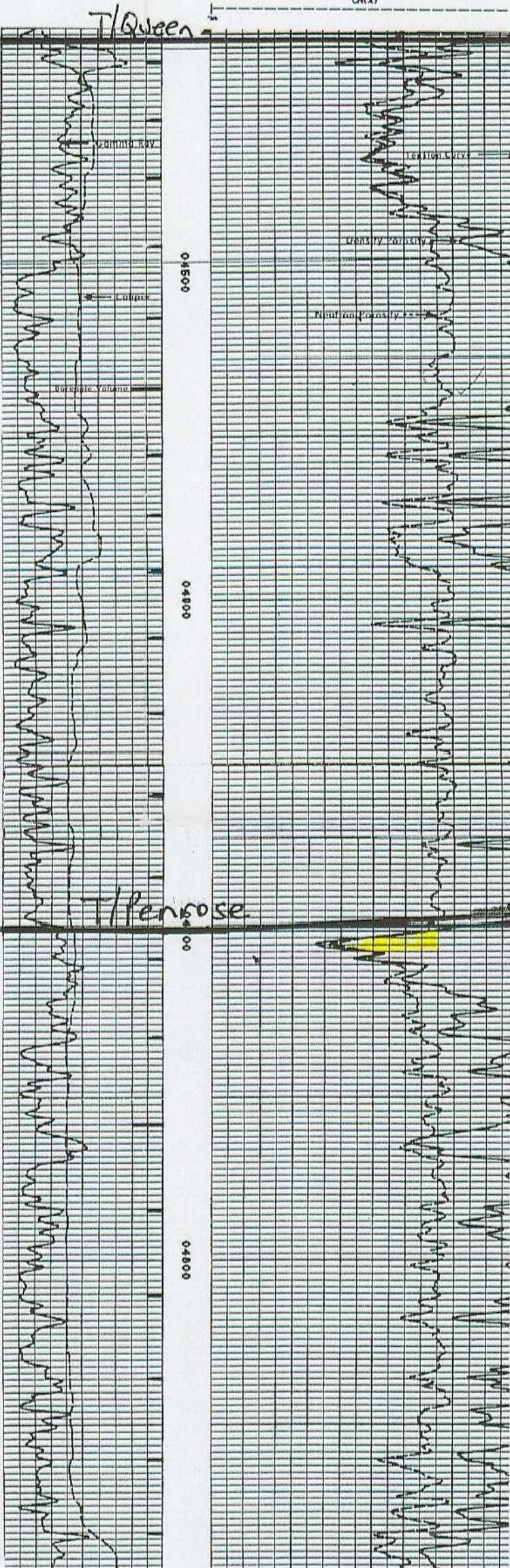
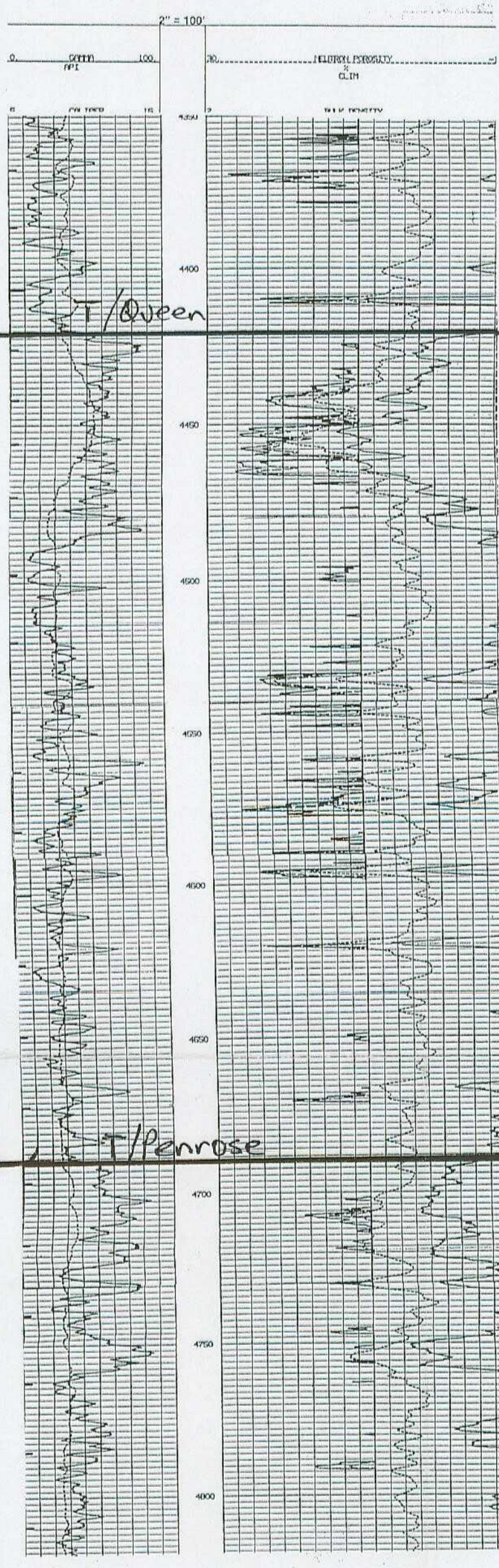
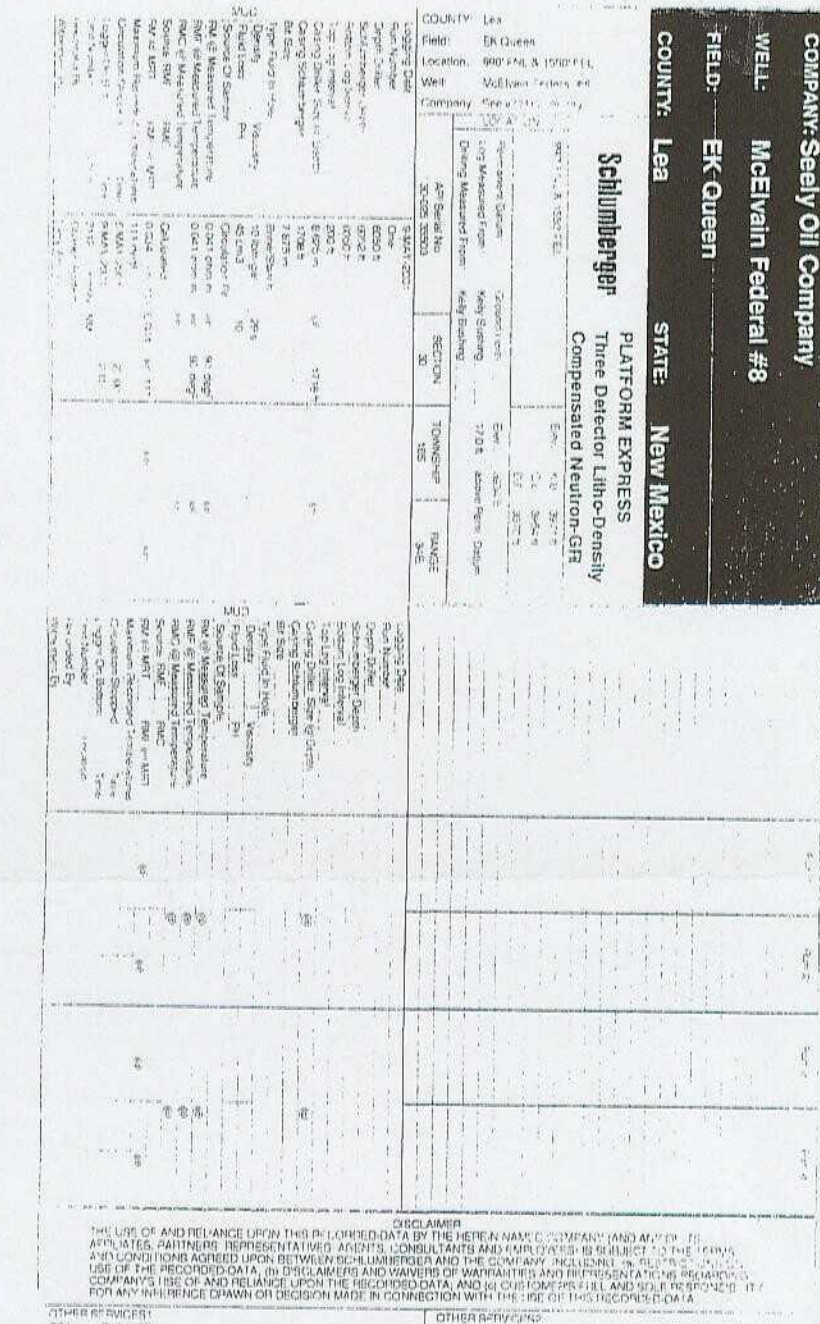
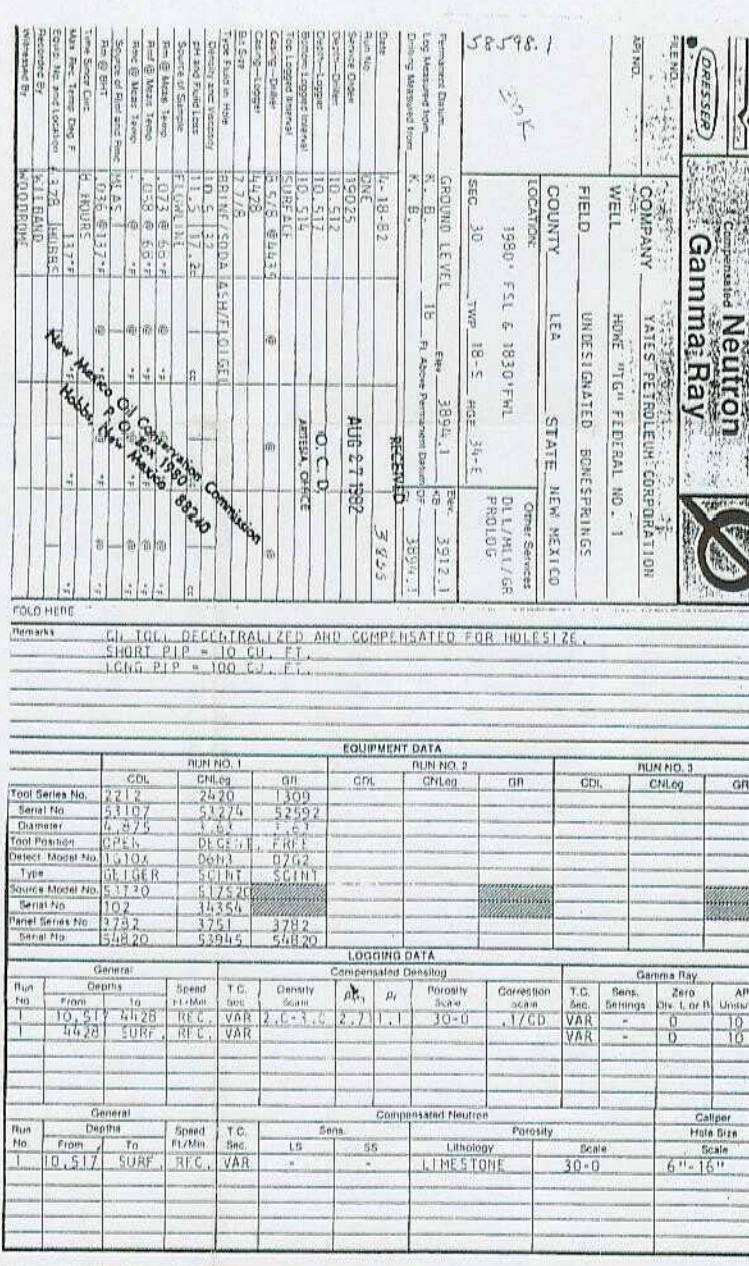
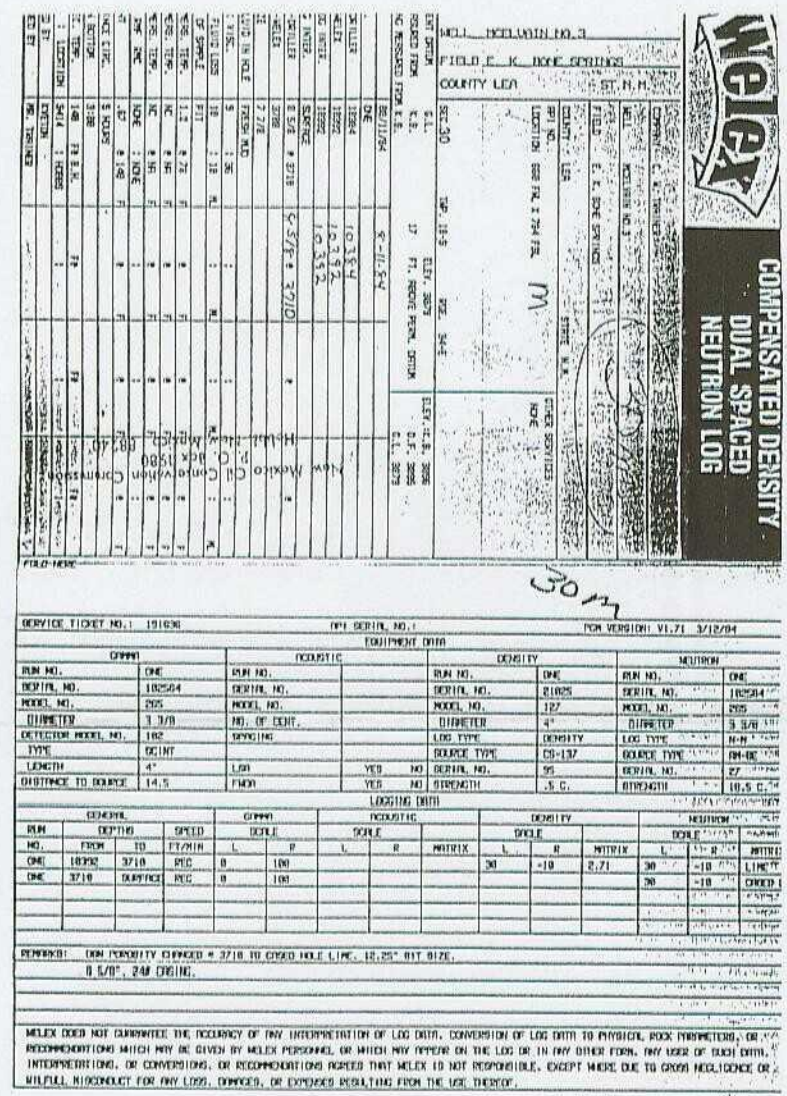


A



The image contains two hand-drawn graphs on millimeter paper, both titled "T/penrose".

The left graph plots temperature T in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) on the y-axis against time t in minutes (min) on the x-axis. The y-axis has major grid lines every 100 units, with labels at 400, 450, and 500. The x-axis has major grid lines every 100 units, with labels at 0, 100, 200, and 300. A single, highly oscillatory curve is drawn, starting at approximately 400 at $t=0$, peaking near 500 around $t=100$, and then fluctuating between 400 and 500 for the remainder of the time shown.

The right graph also plots temperature T in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) on the y-axis against time t in minutes (min) on the x-axis. The y-axis has major grid lines every 100 units, with labels at 400, 450, and 500. The x-axis has major grid lines every 100 units, with labels at 0, 100, 200, and 300. Two oscillatory curves are plotted: a solid line and a dashed line. Both curves start at approximately 400 at $t=0$ and show similar oscillatory behavior, with peaks reaching up to 500 and troughs falling to around 400.

Hand-drawn graph of current I (ampere) versus time t (s) for a 100W lamp. The graph shows a sharp peak at $t=0$ and a smooth decay curve. The peak current is approximately 0.009 A, and the current decays to about 0.001 A after 0.004 s.

[illegible]

BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Case No. 13406 Exhibit No. 4
Submitted by:
Seely Oil Company
Hearing Date: February 17, 2005