

JICARILLA "C" NO. 5
Supplement to Form 9-331C

1. The Geologic name of the surface formation is, "Wasatch".
2. The estimated tops of important Geologic markers are:
 - A. Base of Ojo Alamo 3500 ft.
 - B. Fruitland 3622 ft.
 - C. Pictured Cliffs 3790 ft.
3. The estimated depths at which anticipated water, oil, gas or other mineral bearing formations are expected to be encountered are:
 - A. Base of Ojo Alamo 3500 ft. - Water
 - B. Fruitland 3622 ft. - Water
 - C. Pictured Cliffs 3790 ft. - Gas
4. The casing program is shown on Form 9-331C and all casing is new.
5. The lessee's pressure control equipment schematics are attached along with minimum specifications, testing procedures and frequencies.
6. The type, estimated volumes and characteristics of the circulating mediums are as follows:
 - A. From 0 feet to 250 feet - Natural Mud
 - B. From 250 feet to 3900 feet - Permaloid non dispersed mud containing 167 sks of gel, 67 sks of Permaloid & 10 sks of C.M.C.
7. The auxiliary equipment to be used will be floats at the bit and a sub on the floor with a full opening valve to be stabbed into the drill pipe when the Kelly is not in the string.
8. This well is in an area which is almost completely developed, therefore we will not have a testing and coring program. The logging program will be as follows:
 - A. E. S. Induction
 - B. Gamma Ray Density
 - C. Gamma Ray Correlation
 - D. Cement Bond or Temperature log
9. There are no abnormal pressures, temperatures, or hydrogen sulfide problems expected in this highly developed area.
10. The anticipated starting date of this well is January 25, 1978.

1. The first step in the process of determining the nature of the
relationship between the two variables is to collect data on both
variables. This can be done through various methods such as
surveys, experiments, or observational studies. Once the data
is collected, it can be analyzed using statistical techniques to
determine if there is a significant relationship between the two
variables.

2. The second step is to identify the type of relationship between
the two variables. This can be done by examining the scatter plot
of the data points. If the points show a positive linear trend,
then a positive correlation exists. If the points show a negative
linear trend, then a negative correlation exists. If the points are
scattered randomly around the horizontal axis, then no correlation
exists.

3. The third step is to calculate the correlation coefficient. The
correlation coefficient is a numerical value that ranges from -1 to 1.
A value of 1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, while a value
of -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation. A value of 0
indicates no correlation. The formula for calculating the correlation
coefficient is:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2][n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

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