

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
GAS WELL TEST DATA SHEET - - SAN JUAN BASIN

(TO BE USED FOR FRUITLAND, PICTURED CLIFFS, MESAVERDE, & ALL DAKOTA
EXCEPT BARKER DOME STORAGE AREA)

74-659-01

Pool Aztec Formation Pictured Cliffs County San Juan
Purchasing Pipeline El Paso Natural Gas Date Test Filed _____

Operator El Paso Natural Gas Lease Seymour State Well No. 1
Unit C Sec. 36 Twp. 30 Rge. 11 Pay Zone: From _____ To _____
Casing: OD 5-1/2 WT. 15.50 Set At 2405 Tubing: OD 1-1/4 WT. 2.4 T. Perf. 2231
Produced Through: Casing _____ Tubing X Gas Gravity: Measured .671 Estimated _____
Date of Flow Test: From 5/30/58 To 6/9/58 * Date S.I.P. Measured 4/18/58 (14 days)
Meter Run Size _____ Orifice Size _____ Type Chart _____ Type Taps _____

OBSERVED DATA

Flowing casing pressure (Dwt) _____ psig + 12 = _____ psia (a)
Flowing tubing pressure (Dwt) _____ psig + 12 = _____ psia (b)
Flowing meter pressure (Dwt) _____ psig + 12 = _____ psia (c)
Flowing meter pressure (meter reading when Dwt. measurement taken):
Normal chart reading _____ psig + 12 = _____ psia (d)
Square root chart reading (_____) ² x spring constant _____ = _____ psia (d)
Meter error (c) - (d) or (d) - (c) _____ ± _____ = _____ psi (e)
Friction loss, Flowing column to meter: _____ = _____ psi (f)
(b) - (c) Flow through tubing; (a) - (c) Flow through casing
Seven day average static meter pressure (from meter chart):
Normal chart average reading _____ psig + 12 = _____ psia (g)
Square root chart average reading (7.00) ² x sp. const. 5 = 245 ✓ psia (g)
Corrected seven day avge. meter press. (p_f) (g) + (e) = 245 ✓ psia (h)
P_t = (h) + (f) = 245 ✓ psia (i)
Wellhead casing shut-in pressure (Dwt) 660 psig + 12 = 672 ✓ psia (j)
Wellhead tubing shut-in pressure (Dwt) 660 psig + 12 = 672 ✓ psia (k)
P_c = (j) or (k) whichever well flowed through = 672 ✓ psia (l)
Flowing Temp. (Meter Run) 71 °F + 460 = 531 ✓ °Abs (m)
P_d = 1/2 P_c = 1/2 (l) = 336 ✓ psia (n)

FLOW RATE CALCULATION

$$Q = \text{(integrated)} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{V(c)}}{\sqrt{V(d)}} \right) = \frac{67}{1} \text{ MCF/da}$$

DELIVERABILITY CALCULATION

$$D = Q \frac{67}{\left[\frac{P_c^2 - P_d^2}{P_c^2 - P_w^2} \right]^n} = \frac{67}{\left[\frac{338688}{391559} \right]^{.85}} = 59 \text{ MCF/da.}$$

SUMMARY

P_c = 672 ✓ psia
Q = 67 ✓ Mcf/day
P_w = 245 ✓ psia
P_d = 336 ✓ psia
D = 59 ✓ Mcf/day

Company El Paso Natural Gas
By Harold R. Hendrich
Title _____
Witnessed by _____
Company _____

* This is date of completion test.
* Meter error correction factor

REMARKS OR FRICTION CALCULATIONS

GL	(1-e ^{-S})	(F _c Q) ²	(F _c Q) ² (1-e ^{-S}) R ²	P _t ² (Column i)	P _t ² + R ²	P _w
			Friction Negligible			

D at 250 = 66



MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
GENERAL STAFF

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information on the current status of the military forces of the Ministry of Defense.

2. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are organized into three main branches: the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. Each branch is further divided into several divisions and regiments. The Army is the largest branch and is responsible for land operations. The Navy is responsible for naval operations and the Air Force is responsible for aerial operations.

3. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are equipped with modern weapons and equipment. The Army has a large number of tanks, armored vehicles, and artillery. The Navy has a fleet of ships, including battleships, cruisers, and submarines. The Air Force has a fleet of fighter jets, bombers, and transport aircraft.

4. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are trained to fight in a variety of environments, including urban, mountain, and desert. They are also trained to fight in a variety of climates, including hot, cold, and temperate. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are also trained to fight in a variety of terrains, including mountains, rivers, and forests.

5. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are also trained to fight in a variety of situations, including peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and humanitarian aid. They are also trained to fight in a variety of roles, including infantry, armor, and artillery. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are also trained to fight in a variety of units, including divisions, regiments, and battalions.

6. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are also trained to fight in a variety of environments, including urban, mountain, and desert. They are also trained to fight in a variety of climates, including hot, cold, and temperate. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are also trained to fight in a variety of terrains, including mountains, rivers, and forests.

7. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are also trained to fight in a variety of situations, including peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and humanitarian aid. They are also trained to fight in a variety of roles, including infantry, armor, and artillery. The military forces of the Ministry of Defense are also trained to fight in a variety of units, including divisions, regiments, and battalions.

