

DRILL STEM TESTS - S.E. CAIN WELL NO. 1

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 1 - 3720-3840'

Tool open 1 hour and 40 minutes with few bubbles of air and died. Pulled 4½" OD drill pipe and recovered 15' drilling mud. No show of oil, gas, or water. H.P. in 1950#, out 1920#, IFP & FFP 80#, 20 min. buildup 80#.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 2 - 4322-4375'

5/8" BHC, no top choke. Tool open 1 hour with very slight blow of air for 5 mins. and died. Pulled 3½" drill pipe and recovered 25' drilling mud. No show of oil, gas, or water. H.P. in 2360#, out 2345#, IFP & FFP 55#, 20 min. buildup 55#.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 3 - 4382-4407'

5/8" BHC, no top choke. Tool open 2 hours and 50 mins. with strong blow of air. Fair blow of gas to surface in 40 minutes which declined to very slight blow at end of test. Pulled 3½" drill pipe and recovered 270' O&GCM est. 5% oil and 640' of black sulphur water. H.P. in and out 2345#, IFP 95#, FFP 390#, 25 minute buildup 1185#.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 4 - 5725-5770'

5/8" BHC, no top choke. Tool open 1½ hours with good blow of air that declined to very slight blow at end of test. Pulled 4½" drill pipe and recovered 670' of black sulphur water. No show of oil or gas. H.P. in 3095# out 3055#, IFP 55# FFP 350#, 20 min. buildup 1895#.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 5 - 6194-6315'

Tool open 1 hour and 45 minutes with very light blow of air for 54 minutes and died. Pulled 4½" drill pipe and recovered 120' of drilling mud, no show of oil, gas, or water. H.P. in 3350#, out 3255#, IFP 90#, FFP 115#, failed on buildup.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 6 - 7064-7170'

Tool open 1 hour with very slight blow of air for 10 minutes and died. Pulled 4½" drill pipe and recovered 30' of drilling mud and 3' of very slightly oil-cut mud. H.P. in & out 3755#, IFP & FFP 95#, 30 minute buildup 185#.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 7 - 7171-7270'

Tool open 1 hour and 15 minutes with fair blow of air that gradually declined and died after 45 minutes. Pulled 4½" drill pipe and recovered 170' of thin salty-drilling fluid, no show of oil or gas. H.P. in 3830#, out 3830#, IFP 90#, FFP 150#, 30 minute buildup ~~1990~~ 1990#.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 8 - 7476-7600'

5/8" BHC, no top choke. Tool open 3 hours with fair blow of air throughout test. No gas or fluid to surface. Pulled 4½" drill pipe and recovered 100' drilling mud and 35' of gas-cut and ~~XXX~~ slightly oil-cut mud. H.P. in 4230# out 4210#, IFP 130#, FFP 150#, 30 minute buildup 450#.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 9 - 7606-7714'

5/8" BHC, no top choke. Tool open 1½ hours with light blow of air that gradually diminished and died after 55 minutes. No gas or oil to surface. Pulled 4½" drill pipe and recovered 60' drilling mud and 50' of very slightly oil and gas-cut mud. H.P. in 4260#, out 4245#, IFP 110#, FFP 150#, failed on buildup.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 10 - 7719-7803'

No test. Packer failed.

DRILL STEM TEST NO. 11 - 7728-7836'

Tool open 3-1/2 hours with very light blow of air throughout test. Pulled 4½" drill pipe and recovered 180' drilling mud, 340' muddy-salty water and 450' of salt water. H.P. in 4230#, out 4220#, IFP 135#, FFP 510#, 30 minute buildup 2275#.

CORES - S.E. CAIN WELL NO. 1

CORE NO. 1 - 3437-3489'

(52') Recovered 51' of anhydrite, dolomite, sand, and salt. No show.

CORE NO. 2 - 3489-3542'

(53') Recovered 53' of anhydrite, shale, salt, and sand. No show.

1. A fraction is a part of a whole. It is written as a numerator over a denominator. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ represents one part out of two equal parts.

2. To add or subtract fractions, they must have the same denominator. If the denominators are different, you need to find a common denominator.

3. Multiplication of fractions is done by multiplying the numerators together and the denominators together. For example, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{6}$.

4. Division of fractions is done by multiplying the first fraction by the reciprocal of the second fraction. For example, $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$.

5. Fractions can be converted to decimals by dividing the numerator by the denominator. For example, $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$.

6. Decimals can be converted to fractions by writing the decimal as a fraction with a denominator of 10, 100, or 1000, depending on the number of decimal places.

7. Fractions and decimals are used in many real-life situations, such as measuring length, weight, and time.

8. Understanding fractions and decimals is essential for solving more complex mathematical problems.

9. Practice is key to mastering fractions and decimals. Work on various problems to build your skills.

10. Remember, fractions and decimals are just different ways of representing the same value.

11. Always check your work to ensure accuracy.

12. Good luck with your studies!

13. This document is for educational purposes only.