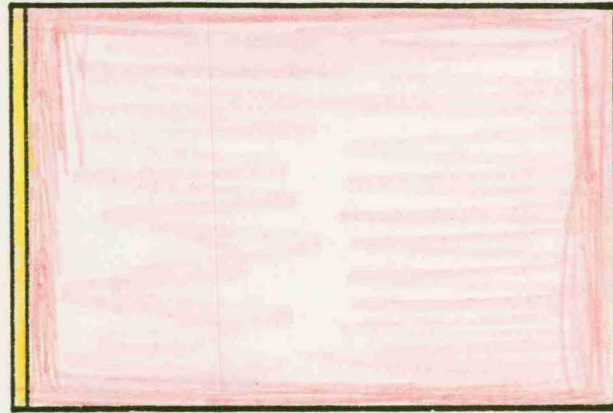
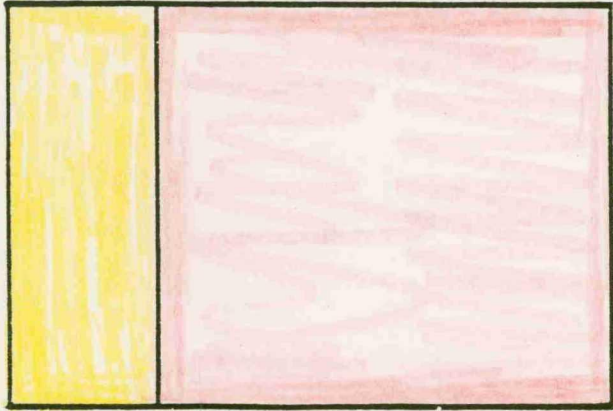


RESERVOIR OIL NORMALLY HAS
A
SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF GAS DISSOLVED IN IT

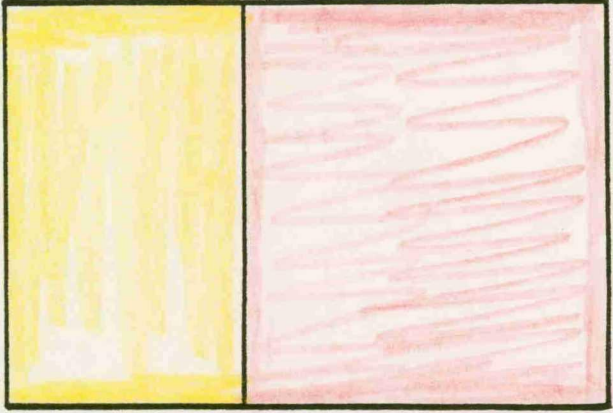
Shallow



5,000 Feet



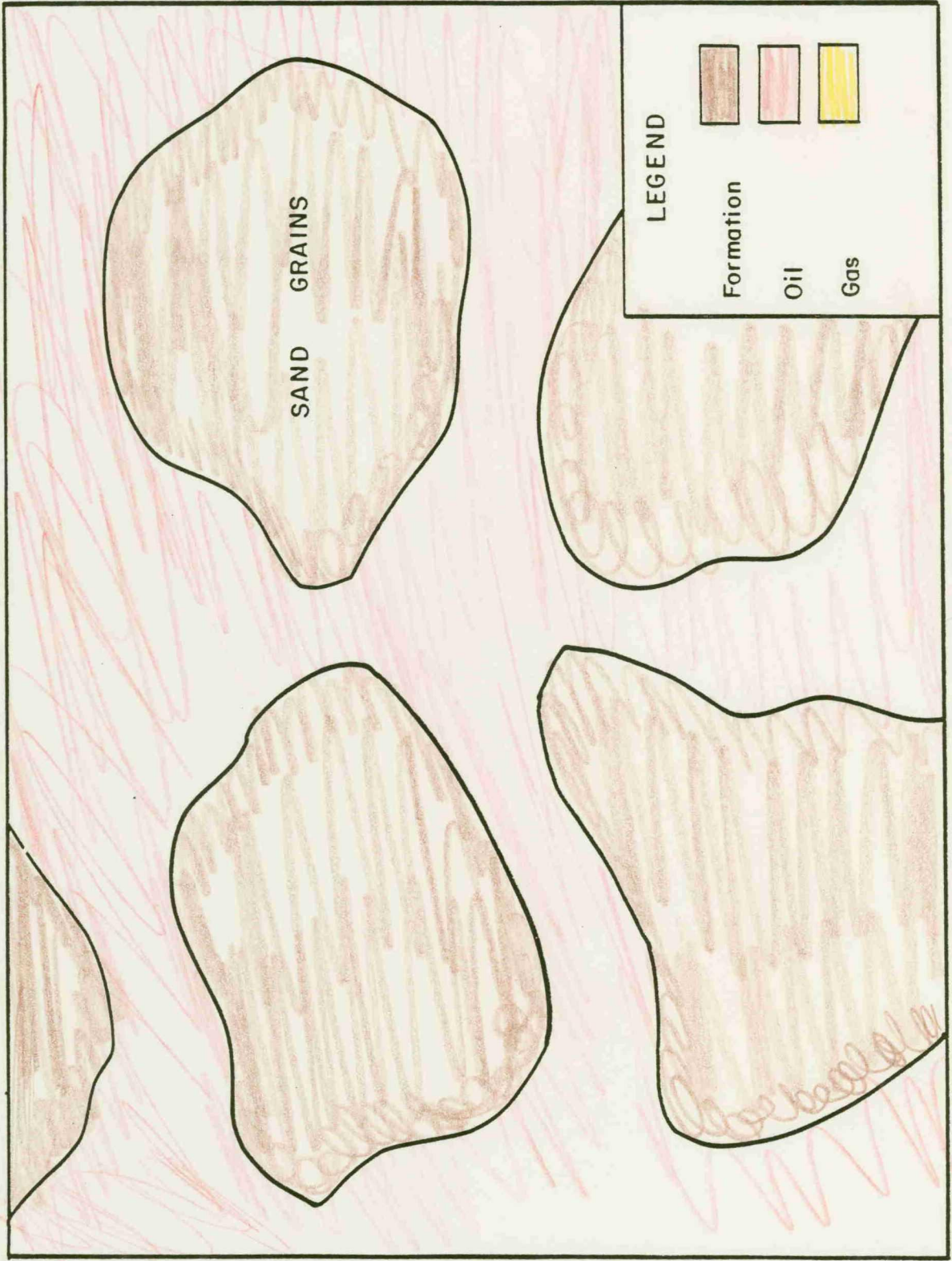
15,000 Feet



BEFORE THE
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Case No. 8950 Exhibit No. 2
Submitted by BESSON-MONTY-GREER
Hearing Date August 21, 1986

RELATIVE PERMEABILITY EXAMPLE — SANDSTONE RESERVOIR

(Not To Scale) PHASE ONE

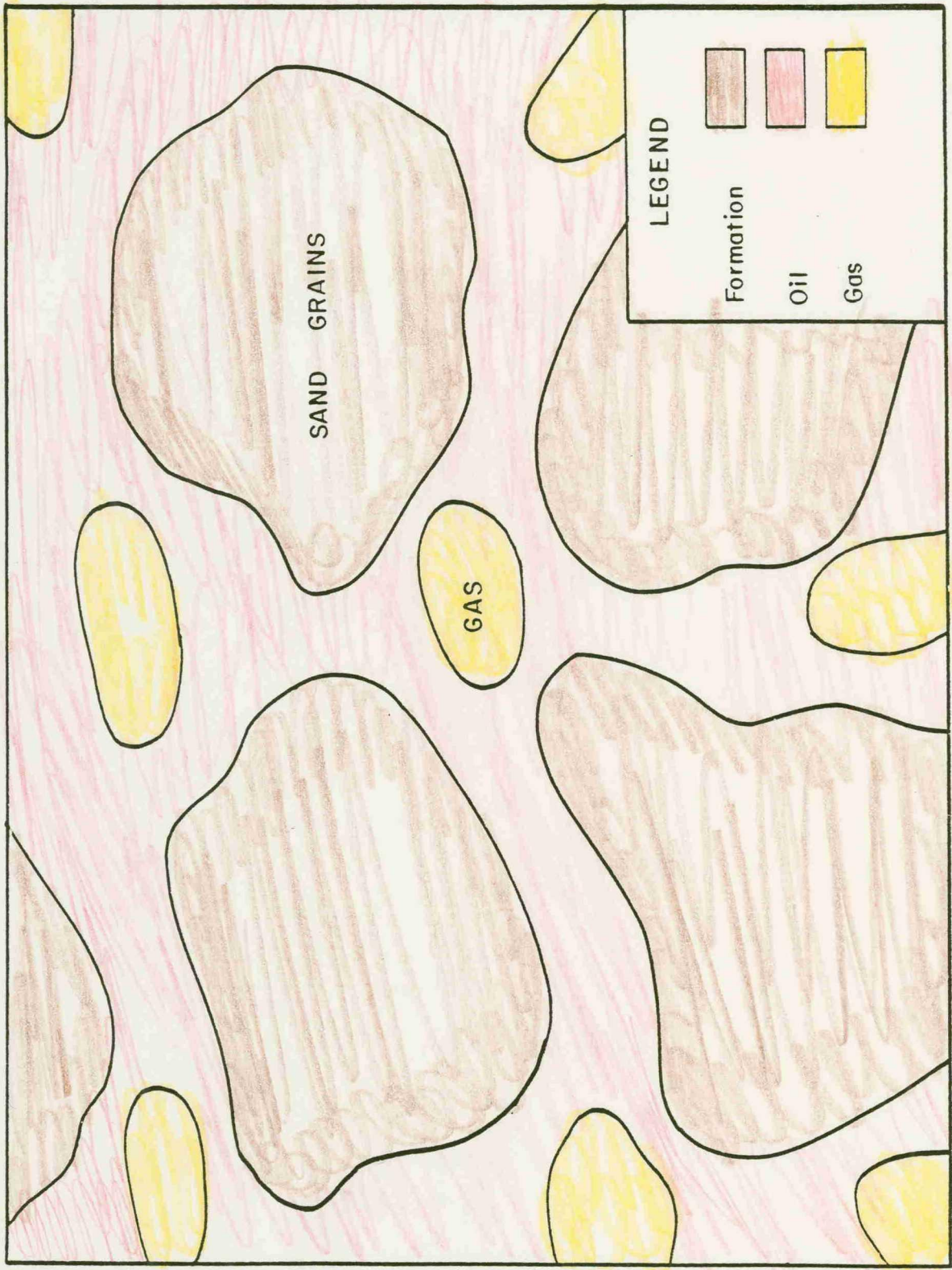


RELATIVE PERMEABILITY EXAMPLE — SANDSTONE RESERVOIR

(Not To Scale)

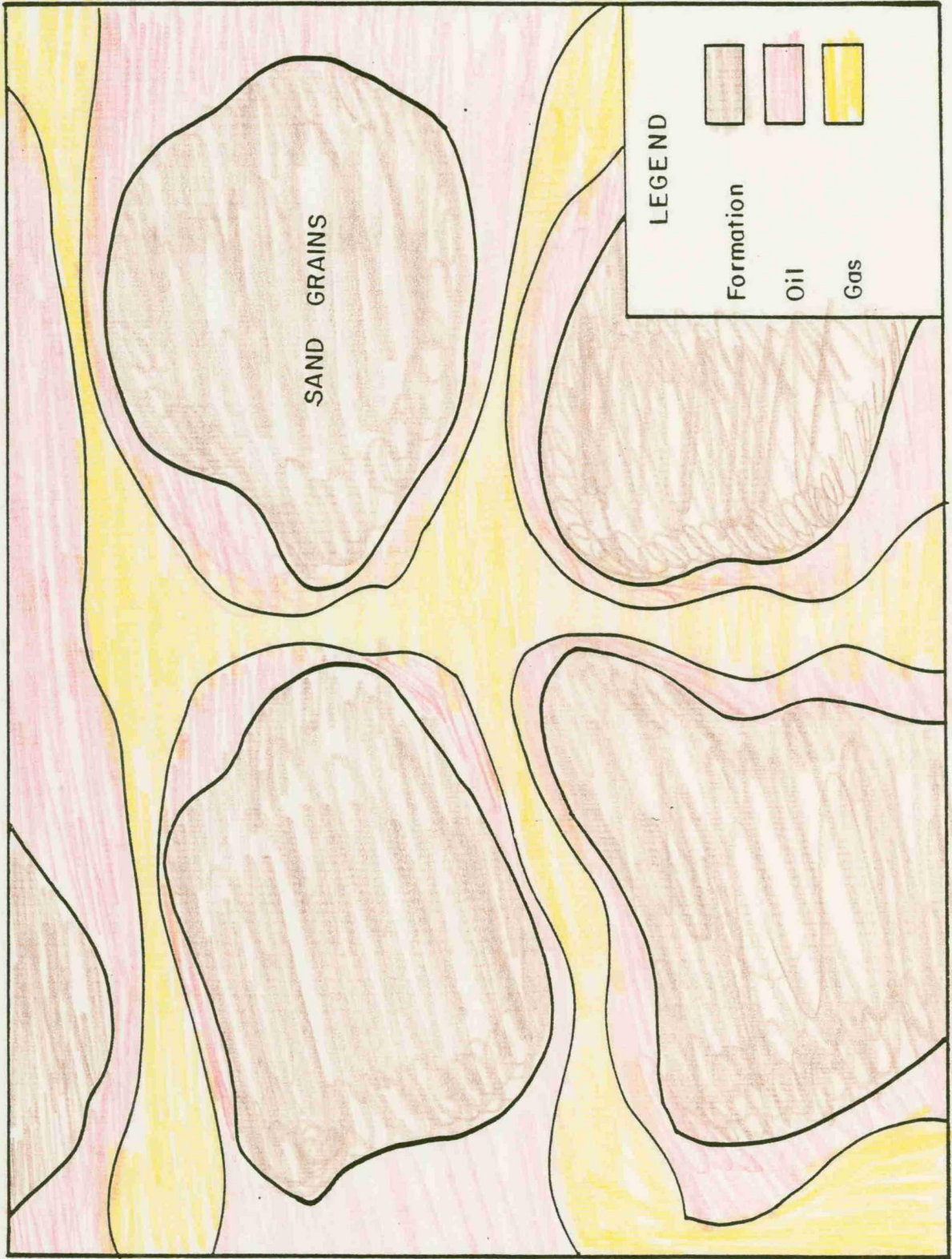
PHASE

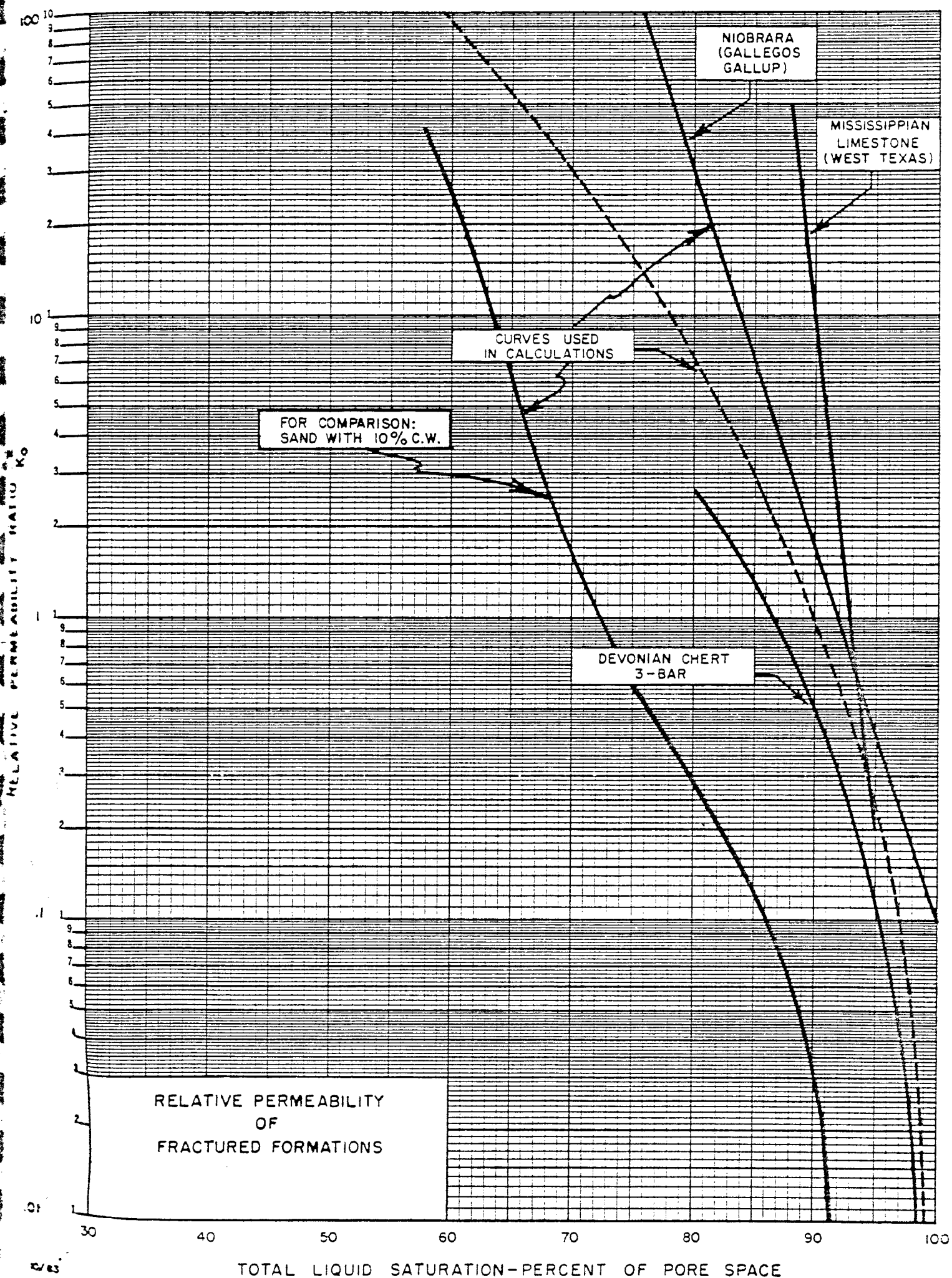
TWO



RELATIVE PERMEABILITY EXAMPLE — SANDSTONE RESERVOIR

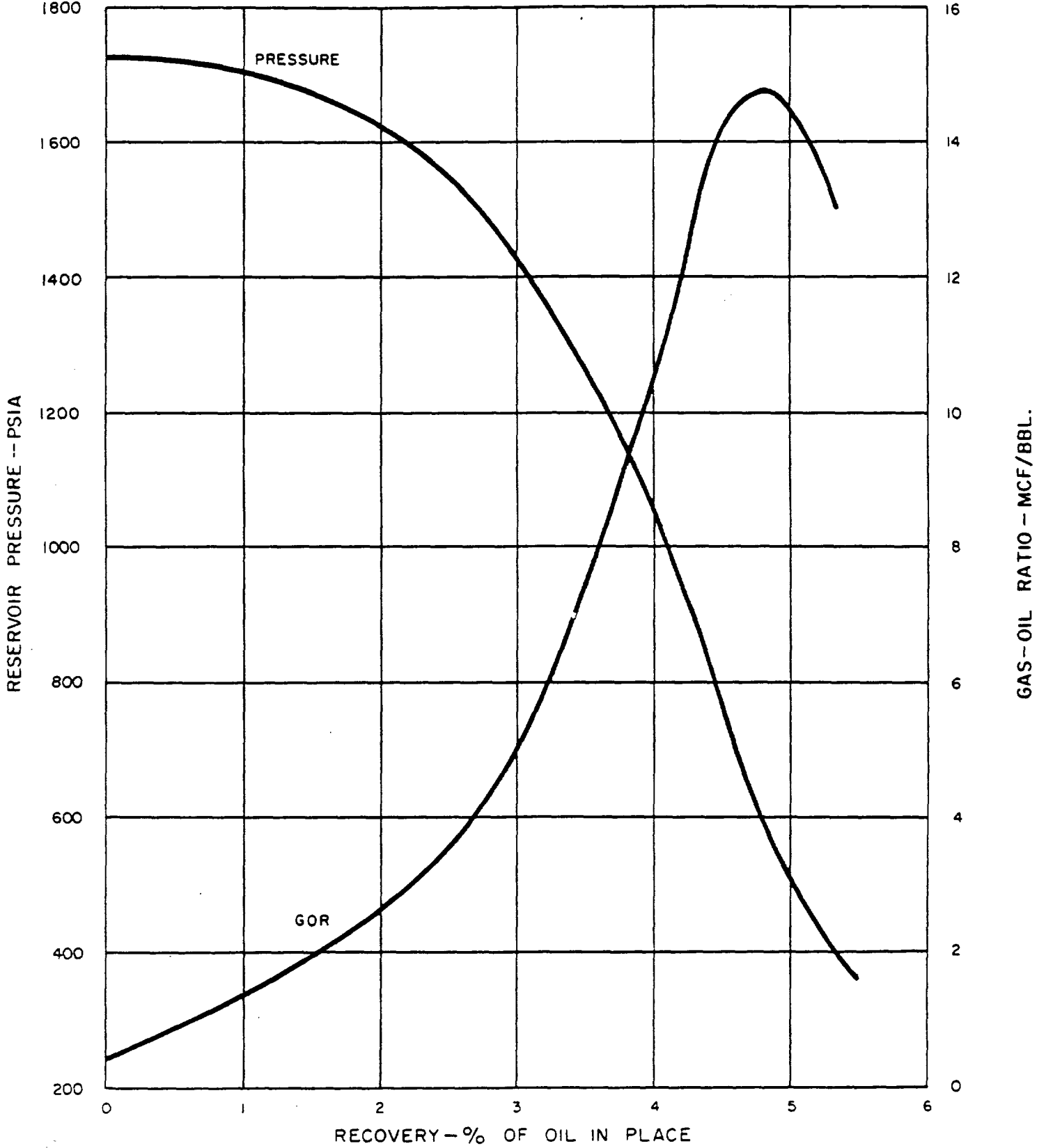
(Not To Scale) PHASE THREE





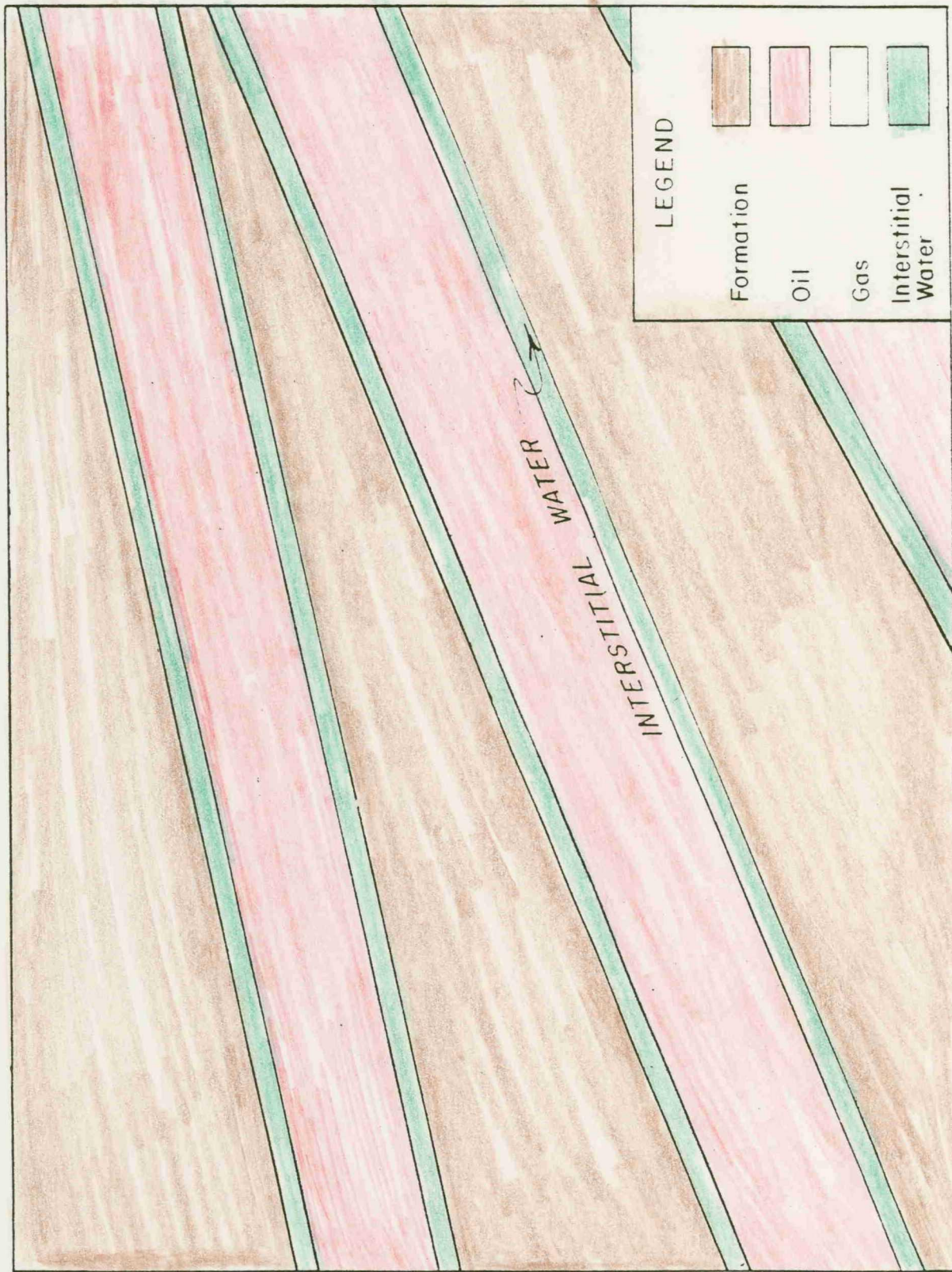
SOLUTION GAS DRIVE
PRODUCTION HISTORY

FOR A FRACTURED RESERVOIR
WITH PVT DATA
SIMILAR TO GAVILAN



RELATIVE PERMEABILITY EXAMPLE
FRACTURED RESERVOIR — NO MATRIX POROSITY

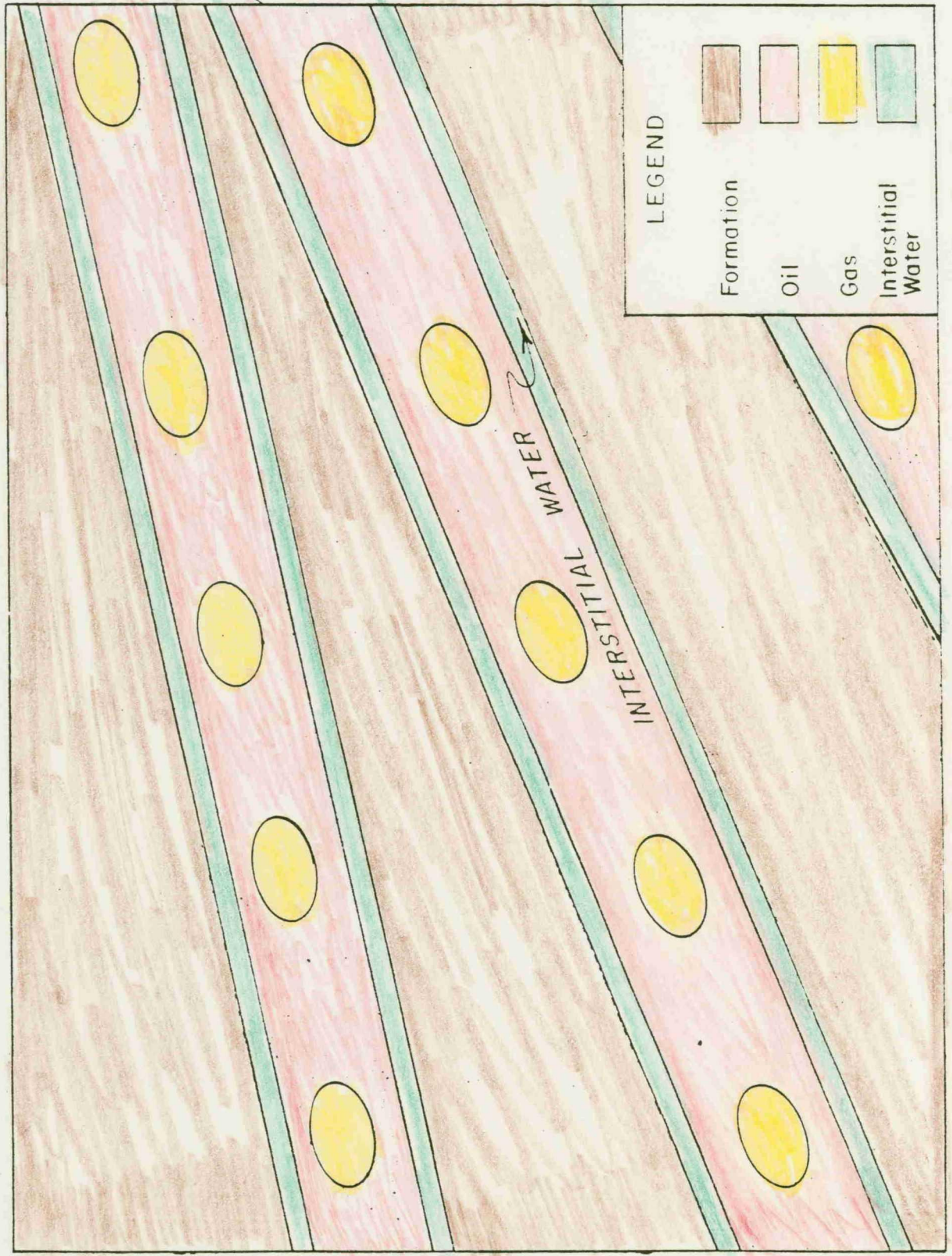
PHASE ONE



(Not To Scale)

RELATIVE PERMEABILITY EXAMPLE
FRACTURED RESERVOIR — NO MATRIX POROSITY

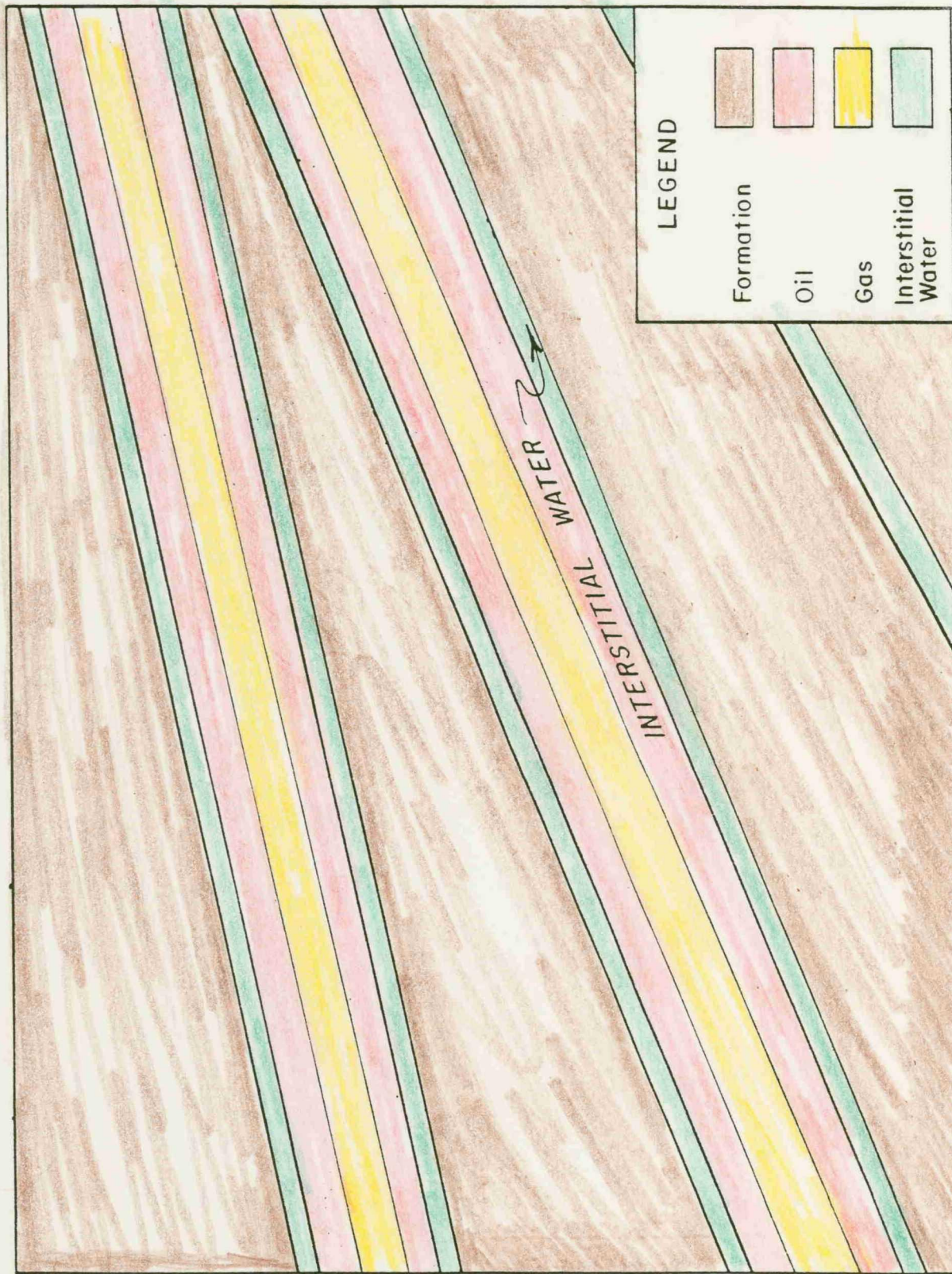
PHASE TWO



(Not To Scale)

RELATIVE PERMEABILITY EXAMPLE
FRACTURED RESERVOIR — NO MATRIX POROSITY

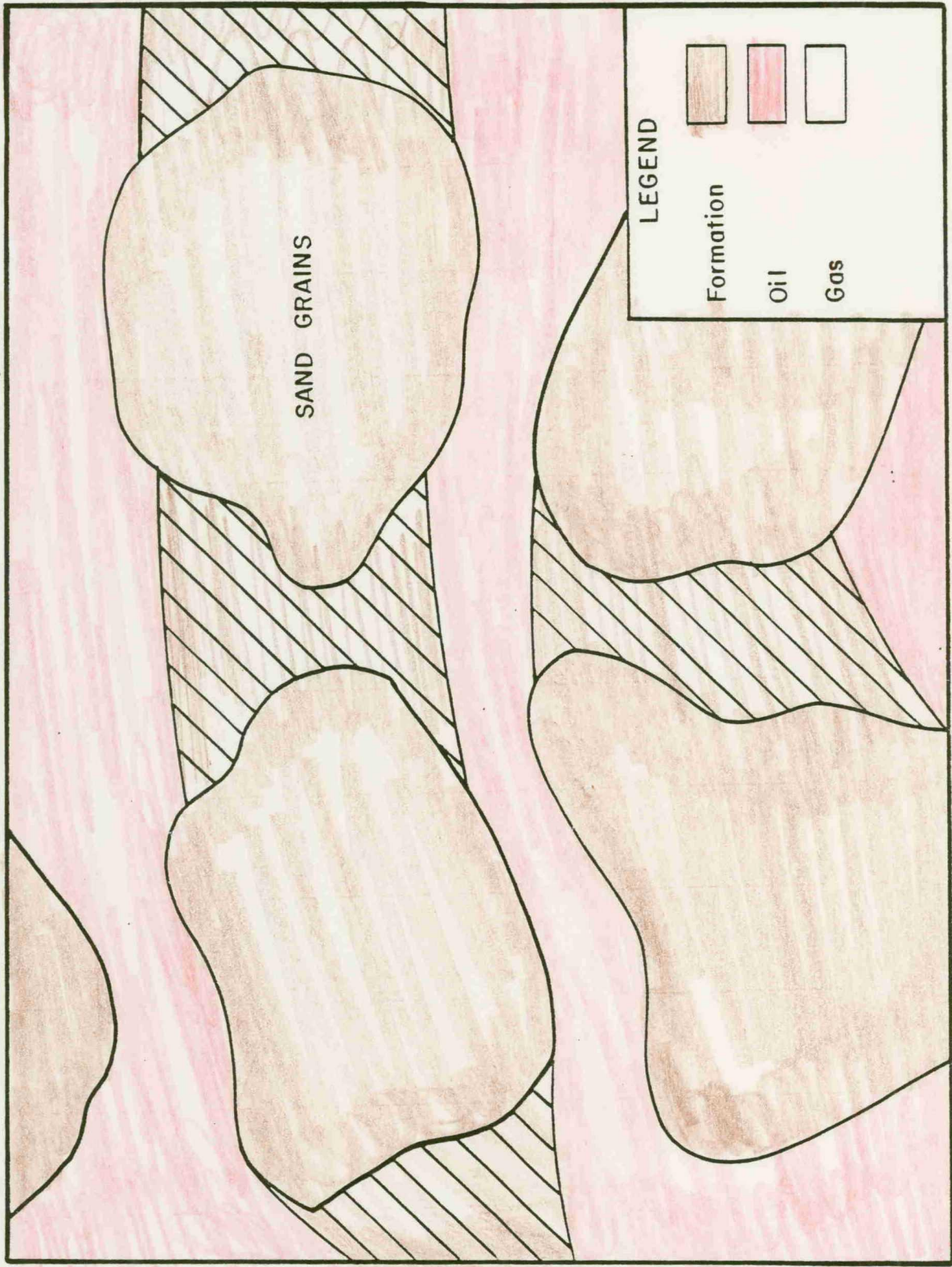
PHASE THREE



(Not To Scale)

RELATIVE PERMEABILITY EXAMPLE — SANDSTONE RESERVOIR

"CEMENTING" OF SAND GRAINS CAN AFFECT K_g / K_o



(Not To Scale)

