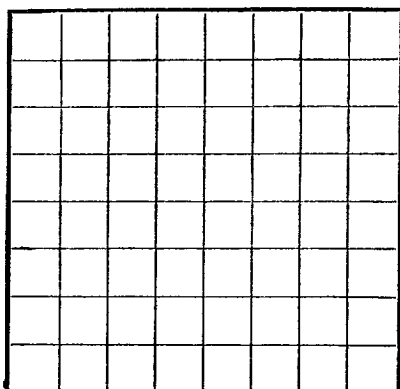




LOCATE WELL CORRECTLY

U. S. LAND OFFICE
SERIAL NUMBER 04068
LEASE OR PERMIT TO PROSPECTUNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LOG OF OIL OR GAS WELL

Company General American Oil Co. of Texas Address P. O. Box 416, Loco Hills, N. M.
Lessor or Tract Federal Sivley Field West Henshaw State New Mexico
Well No. 7 Sec. 17 T. 16S R. 30E Meridian N.M.P.M. County Eddy
Location 1650 ft. N of N Line and 2310 ft. W of E Line of Section 17 Elevation 3772'
(Derrick floor relative to sea level)

The information given herewith is a complete and correct record of the well and all work done thereon
so far as can be determined from all available records.

Signed R. J. HeardDate February 25, 1958Title R. J. Heard, District Supt.

The summary on this page is for the condition of the well at above date.

Commenced drilling January 12, 1958 Finished drilling February 17, 1958OIL OR GAS SANDS OR ZONES
(Denote gas by G)

No. 1, from 2305' to 2317' (G) No. 4, from _____ to _____
No. 2, from 2754' to 2771' No. 5, from _____ to _____
No. 3, from 2774' to 2790' No. 6, from _____ to _____

IMPORTANT WATER SANDS

No. 1, from 390' to 412' No. 3, from _____ to _____
No. 2, from 2038' to 2050' No. 4, from _____ to _____

CASING RECORD

Size casing	Weight per foot	Threads per inch	Make	Amount	Kind of shoe	Cut and pulled from	Perforated		Purpose
							From—	To—	
10 3/4	32.75	8rd		531'	Regular				Salt String
8 5/8	24 & 28	8rd		2305'	Texas Pull	Pulled off			Water String
7"	23	8rd		2745'	"	"			Production String.

MUDDING AND CEMENTING RECORD

Size casing	Where set	Number sacks of cement	Method used	Mud gravity	Amount of mud used
10 3/4	537'	50	Pump & Plug		None
8 5/8	2350'	None			Set & Pulled
7"	2750'	100	Pump & Plug	Hug	50 barrels

PLUGS AND ADAPTERS

Heaving plug—Material _____ Length _____ Depth set _____
Adapters—Material _____ Size _____

SHOOTING RECORD

Size	Shell used	Explosive used	Quantity	Date	Depth shot	Depth cleaned out
		Material			Treated	
		20% HCl	500 gals.	2-18-58	2750-2802	
		Crude Oil	33,054 gals.	"	"	"
		Ottawa Sand	52,000 lbs.	"	"	"

TOOLS USED

Rotary tools were used from _____ feet to _____ feet, and from _____ feet to _____ feet
Cable tools were used from _____ feet to _____ feet, and from _____ feet to _____ feet

DATES

Put to producing _____, 19____
The production for the first 24 hours was _____ barrels of fluid of which _____% was oil; _____%
emulsion; _____% water; and _____% sediment. 423 Gravity, °Bé. 100
If gas well, cu. ft. per 24 hours _____ Gallons gasoline per 1,000 cu. ft. of gas XX °API 40.00
Rock pressure, lbs. per sq. in. _____

EMPLOYEES

_____, Driller _____, Driller
D. C. Crooks _____, Driller E. J. Parrish _____, Driller
T. W. Clifton _____, Driller Pen Porter _____, Driller
H. O. New Man _____, Driller

FORMATION RECORD

FROM—	TO—	TOTAL FEET	FORMATION
0	5	5	Cellar.
5	27	22	Caliche
27	390	363	Red Shale.
390	412	22	Gyp.
412	499	87	Red Shale.
499	1092	593	Salt.
1092	1272	180	Anhy.
1272	1314	42	Red Shale.
1314	1842	528	Anhy.
1842	1850	8	Red Rock.
1850	2017	167	Anhy.
2017	1997	-20	SLM
1997	2038	41	Anhy.
2038	2056	18	Red Sand.
2056	2184	128	Anhy.
2184	2210	26	Anhy & Red Rock.
2210	2255	45	Anhy.
2255	2280	25	Sand.
2280	2305	25	Anhy.
2305	2317	12	Wand.
2317	2527	210	Anhy.
2527	2612	85	Lime.
2612	2625	13	Blue Shale.
2625	2645	20	Broken Lime.
2645	2686	41	Anhy.
2686	2709	23	Lime.
2709	2735	26	Lime. & Shale.

[illegible]

LOCATE LEFT COLUMN 11

REPLY WITH LISTING
THEREABOUTS OF THE
SCHOOL IS FOLLOWING

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. The investigator must also identify the objectives of the investigation and the methods to be used. The investigator must also identify the resources available for the investigation.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine the nature of the problem. This involves gathering information about the problem and its context. The next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves analyzing the information gathered in the first step to determine what factors are contributing to the problem. The third step is to develop a plan of action. This involves determining what steps need to be taken to address the problem. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action. The fifth step is to evaluate the results. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem. The sixth step is to make adjustments. This involves making changes to the plan if necessary. The seventh step is to monitor the results. This involves keeping track of the progress of the plan. The eighth step is to report on the results. This involves sharing the results of the plan with others. The ninth step is to reflect on the process. This involves thinking about what was learned from the process. The tenth step is to apply the lessons learned. This involves using the lessons learned to improve future problem-solving efforts.

It is of the greatest importance to have a complete history of the well. Please state in detail the dates of redrilling, together with the reasons for the work and its results. If there were any changes made in the casing, state fully, and if any casing was "sidetracked" or left in the well, give its size and location. If the well has been dynamited, give date, size, position, and number of shots. If dugs or bridges were put in to test for water, state kind of material used, position, and results of pumping or bailing.

HISTORY OF OIL OR GAS WELL

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FORMATION	THICKNESS FEET	TO	FROM
Lime & Shale.	96	2794	2808
Lime & Sand.	20	2755	2735
Sand.	13	2742	2753
Lime.	4	2732	2768
Red Shale.	8	2760	2772
Lime.	22	2802	2780
TOTAL	153		

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FORMATION RECORD—Continued