

Mr. Edward W. Hooper
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another drilling break was encountered from 8142' to 8146'. A trace to ten percent vuggy porosity was logged and maximum gas readings were C₁ 720, C₂ 400, C₃ 180, and C₄ 140 units. A third break occurred from 8175' to 8178' and a trace of vuggy porosity was noted with maximum gas readings of C₁ 880, C₂ 450, C₃ 200, and C₄ 150 units. After reaching total depth and running electric logs, a decision was made to run a conventional drill-stem test over these zones on a cement plug spotted and dressed off at 8160'.

DST No. 1, 7940' to 8160', open 105". 15" preflow - weak blow - gradually increasing to strong blow. Shut-in for 30". Re-opened tool with good blow - gas in 2". Flowed a maximum of 105,000 CFGPD thru a 1/4" choke at the end of the 90" flow period. 15" preflow: FP 350#, 90" flow: FP 516#, 30" ISIP 2434#, 90" FSIP 3229#, IHP 3811#, FHP 3877#

No other significant drilling breaks and/or gas readings were observed in the Canyon.

STRAWN

Due to the Wolfcamp and/or Canyon sections stretching out, no firm Strawn and Lower Strawn tops were picked until the electric logs were available for correlations. However, nothing of interest was noted while drilling this section and the lithology consisted mainly of brown to gray-brown, fine crystalline, mottled limestone; brown to dark brown translucent and opaque cherts; light gray to brown, fine, calcareous, tite sandstones; and black shale.

ATOKA

The first good correlative marker encountered below the 3rd Bone Spring sandstone was an Atoka top (Atoka') picked at 9290' by samples and drilling time and 9286' by electric log. This top confirmed the suspected low structural position of the well. The Atoka, as the Lower Strawn above, consisted mainly of dark brown to gray-brown, fine crystalline, mottled, shaly and/or siliceous limestones; traces of fine to medium, poorly sorted, calcareous sandstones; and dark brown opaque chert with shale content abundant from 9600' to 9660'.