The subsurface temperature of 6344 feet was interpolated to be 136°F. At 136°F., the bubble point pressure of subsurface sample no. 1 was measured to be 2956 psig. The static reservoir pressure at 6344 feet was measured to be 2861 psig just prior to sampling. Comparison of this bubble point pressure to the static reservoir pressure indicates subsurface sample no. 1 probably contains a small amount of excess gas in solution. The results of the pressure-volume relations performed on subsurface sample no. 1 are presented on pages nine and ten of the report.

During differential pressure depletion at 136°F., the fluid evolved 1348 cubic feet of gas at 15.025 psia and 60°F. per barrel of residual oil at 60°F. The associated relative oil volume was 1.709 barrels of saturated fluid per barrel of residual oil. The results of this test are presented in both tabular and graphical form on pages eleven, twelve, and thirteen of the report.

The viscosity of the liquid phase was measured at 136°F. from pressures exceeding reservoir pressure to atmospheric pressure. The viscosity of the liquid phase varied from a minimum of 0.299 centipoise at the saturation pressure to a maximum of 1.579 centipoises at atmospheric pressure. The results of these tests are presented on pages fourteen and fifteen of the report.

Single-stage flash separation tests were performed at laboratory temperature and primary separator pressures operating at 50, 100, 150 and 300 psig. The gases evolved from each primary stage separation were collected and analyzed and the results of these tests are shown on pages sixteen and seventeen of the report.

It has been our pleasure to perform this study for Delta Drilling Company. Should you have any questions regarding the data or if we may assist you further in any matter, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

Core Laboratories, Inc.

P. L. Moses, Manager
Reservoir Fluid Analysis

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