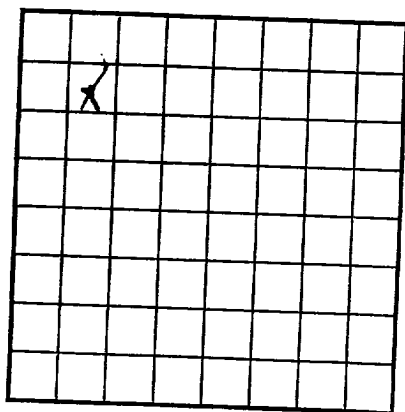
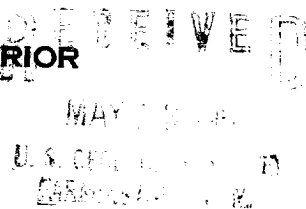




LOCATE WELL CORRECTLY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEYU. S. LAND OFFICE Santa Fe
SERIAL NUMBER 080797
LEASE OR PERMIT TO PROSPECT _____

LOG OF OIL OR GAS WELL

Company El Paso Natural Gas Company Address Box 997 Farmington, New Mexico
Lessor or Tract Gartner Field Blanco-La Plata State New Mexico
Well No. 8 Sec. 26 T. 30N R. 8W Meridian N.M.P.M. County San Juan
Location 990 ft. {S.} of N. Line and 990 ft. {E.} of W. Line of Section 26 Elevation 6092
(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 E. N. WoolerDate May 11, 1953Title Petroleum Engineer

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

Commenced drilling March 23, 1953 Finished drilling April 18, 1953

OIL OR GAS SANDS OR ZONES

(Denote gas by G)

No. 1, from 2933 to 3060 (G) No. 4, from _____ to _____
No. 2, from 4596 to 5229 (G) No. 5, from _____ to _____
No. 3, from _____ to _____ No. 6, from _____ to _____

IMPORTANT WATER SANDS

No. 1, from _____ to _____ No. 3, from _____ to _____
No. 2, from _____ to _____ 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—	
9 5/8	25.1	8. W.	AMCO	160'	AMCO				Surface
7"	23	8	AMCO	4550'	BAKER				Prod. Log.
2"	4.7	8	SEA-BELL	5307					

MUDDING AND CEMENTING RECORD

Size casing	Where set	Number sacks of cement	Method used	Mud gravity	Amount of mud used
9 5/8	172'	125	Circulated		
7"	4550'	300	Single Stage		

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
Quart	Regular	S.N.G.	1440	4/13/53	4606-5336	5322

TOOLS USED

Rotary tools were used from 0 feet to 4550 feet, and from 4550 feet to 5336 feet
Cable tools were used from _____ feet to _____ feet, and from _____ feet to _____ feet

DATES

April 26, 1953 Put to producing _____, 19____
The production for the first 24 hours was _____ barrels of fluid of which _____ % was oil; _____ % emulsion; _____ % water; and _____ % sediment. Gravity, °Bé. _____
If gas well, cu. ft. per 24 hours 5,210,000 Gallons gasoline per 1,000 cu. ft. of gas _____
Rock pressure, lbs. per sq. in. 1059

EMPLOYEES

Harber, Driller Hatch, Driller
Jones, Driller _____, Driller

FORMATION RECORD

FROM—	TO—	TOTAL FEET	FORMATION
0	570	570	Tan cr-grn ss w/thin sh breaks.
570	1645	1075	Variegated sh w/thin ss breaks.
1645	1895	250	Tan to gry cr-grn ss interbedded w/gry sh.
1895	1987	92	Ojo Alamo ss. Wh cr-grn s. Top Ojo Alamo 1895.
1987	2549	562	Kirtland formation. Gry sh interbedded w/tight gry fine-grn ss. Top Kirtland 1987.
2549	2933	384	Fruitland formation. Gry carb sh, scattered coals and gry, tight, fine-grn ss. Top Fruitland 2549.
2933	3060	127	Pictured Cliffs formation. Gry, fine-grn, tight, varicolored soft ss. Top Pictured Cliffs 2933.
3060	4596	1536	Lewis formation. Gry to wh dense sh w/silty to shaly ss breaks. Top Lewis 3060.
4596	4794	198	Cliff House ss. Gry, fine-grn, dense sil ss. Top Cliff House 4596.
4794	5122	328	Manefee formation. Gry, fine-grn s, carb sh and coal. Top Manefee 4794.
5122	5229	107	Point Lookout formation. Gry, very fine sil ss w/ frequent sh breaks. Top Point Lookout 5122.
5229	5334	105	Mancos formation. Gry carb sh. Top Mancos 5229.

A blank sheet of graph paper with a grid pattern. The grid consists of small squares formed by horizontal and vertical lines. There are approximately 20 columns and 15 rows visible. A small dark mark or smudge is present near the top right corner of the grid area.

1 NEW 340 30 10 10 30

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

2. The second step in the process of the investigation is the collection of data. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

3. The third step in the process of the investigation is the analysis of the data. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

4. The fourth step in the process of the investigation is the interpretation of the data. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

5. The fifth step in the process of the investigation is the presentation of the results. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

6. The sixth step in the process of the investigation is the evaluation of the results. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

7. The seventh step in the process of the investigation is the conclusion. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

8. The eighth step in the process of the investigation is the recommendation. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

9. The ninth step in the process of the investigation is the follow-up. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

10. The tenth step in the process of the investigation is the final report. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case.

REFUSE TO ENTER AND GO AWAY
(B) (7)(D)

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 plugs 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

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

[illegible]