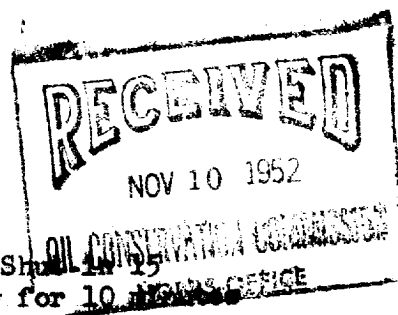


RECORD OF DRILL-STEM TESTS



- DST #1 - Zone 4100' to 4206'. Open 1-1/2 hours. Shut in 15 minutes for pressure build up. Weak blow for 10 minutes and increase to strong blow throughout. Recovered 90' heavily oil cut mud. BHFP, 0 lbs. BHSIP, 0 lbs.
- DST #2 - Zone 4200' to 4230'. Tool open 1 hour. Shut in 15 minutes for pressure build up. Recovered 90' heavily oil and gas cut mud. BHFP, 0 lbs. BHSIP, 0 lbs.
- DST #3 - Zone 4230' to 4257'. (Basal Grayburg) to open 1 hour. Shut in 15 minutes for pressure build up. Fair blow throughout. Recovered 90' of drilling mud cut with brackish water. BHFP, 0 lbs. BHSIP, 0 lbs.
- DST #4 - Zone 4257' to 4271'. Open 1-1/2 hours. Strong blow throughout. Shut in 15 minutes for pressure build up. Blow decreasing toward last of test. Gas to surface in 4 minutes with good flow of gas throughout test. Recovered 2000' of fluid containing oil, gas, emulsified mud and black sulphur water. BHFP, 200 lbs. up to 350 lbs. BHSIP, 350 lbs.

1970

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. The second step is to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, consultation with experts, or by analyzing existing data sets.

3. The third step is to develop a hypothesis or a proposed solution. This should be based on the information gathered in the previous step and should be testable.

4. The fourth step is to conduct experiments or tests to validate the hypothesis. This involves designing a controlled experiment and collecting data to support or refute the hypothesis.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the results of the experiments. This involves comparing the observed results with the expected results and identifying any discrepancies or patterns.

6. The sixth step is to draw conclusions and make recommendations. This should be based on the analysis of the results and should take into account the limitations of the study.

7. The seventh step is to communicate the findings of the study. This can be done through a report, a presentation, or a publication in a journal or conference proceedings.

8. The eighth step is to reflect on the process and the results. This involves considering what was learned from the study and how it can be applied to future work.

9. The ninth step is to seek feedback and make improvements. This involves asking for input from others and using it to refine the study and its findings.

10. The tenth step is to disseminate the findings and make them available to the wider community. This can be done through various channels, including social media, open access journals, and public forums.