

SOUTHEAST NEW MEXICO PACKER LEAKAGE TEST

Operator Phillips Petroleum Company				Lease Santa Fe		HOBBBS OFFICE 1962 APR 10		Well No. 18	
Location of Well		Unit B	Sec 34	Twp 17S	Rge 1962 APR 10	County AM 9:56a			
Name of Reservoir or Pool				Type of Prod (Oil or Gas)	Method of Prod Flow, Art Lift	Prod. Medium (Tbg or Csg)		Choke Size	
Upper Compl	Vacuum (Yates)			Oil	Art. Lift	Tubing		-	
Lower Compl	Vacuum (San Andres)			Oil	Flow	Tubing		16/64"	

FLOW TEST NO. 1

Both zones shut-in at (hour, date): 9:00 AM March 26, 1962

Well opened at (hour, date):	9:00 AM March 27, 1962	Upper Completion	Lower Completion
Indicate by (X) the zone producing.....		x	
Pressure at beginning of test.....	Tbg 40 Csg 272	2" 310 1" 519	
Stabilized? (Yes or No).....	No No	No No	
Maximum pressure during test.....	43 372	310 519	
Minimum pressure during test.....	40 272	105 420	
Pressure at conclusion of test.....	43 372	105 420	
Pressure change during test (Maximum minus Minimum).....	+ 3 +100	-205 -99	
Was pressure change an increase or a decrease?.....	Inc Inc	Dec Dec	
Well closed at (hour, date):	9:00 AM March 28, 1962	Total Time On Production	24 hours
Oil Production	Gas Production		
During Test: 55 bbls; Grav. 37.9	During Test 32.45	MCF; GOR	590
Remarks Well flowed			

FLOW TEST NO. 2

Well opened at (hour, date):	9:00 AM March 29, 1962	Upper Completion	Lower Completion
Indicate by (X) the zone producing.....		x	
Pressure at beginning of test.....	Tbg 43 Csg 433	2" 321 1" 505	
Stabilized? (Yes or No).....	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	
Maximum pressure during test.....	43 433	331 520	
Minimum pressure during test.....	22 25	321 505	
Pressure at conclusion of test.....	22 25	331 520	
Pressure change during test (Maximum minus Minimum).....	-21 -408	+10 +15	
Was pressure change an increase or a decrease?.....	Dec Dec	Inc Inc	
Well closed at (hour, date):	9:00 AM March 30, 1962	Total time on Production	24 hours
Oil Production	Gas Production		
During Test: 8 bbls; Grav. 36.0	During Test 18.0	MCF; GOR	2250
Remarks Well pumped			

I hereby certify that the information herein contained is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Approved _____ 19
New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission

Operator Phillips Petroleum Company

By G. A. Sheldon

Title District Field Tester

Date April 5, 1962

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to determine what consumers are looking for and what problems they are trying to solve. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that addresses that need. This often involves brainstorming and sketching out ideas. The third step is to create a prototype of the product. This can be done using various materials and techniques, depending on the nature of the product. The prototype is then used to test the product's functionality and to gather feedback from potential users. Finally, the product is refined based on the feedback and is then ready for production.

2. The second step in the process of creating a new product is to develop a concept for the product. This involves brainstorming and sketching out ideas. The third step is to create a prototype of the product. This can be done using various materials and techniques, depending on the nature of the product. The prototype is then used to test the product's functionality and to gather feedback from potential users. Finally, the product is refined based on the feedback and is then ready for production.

3. The third step in the process of creating a new product is to create a prototype of the product. This can be done using various materials and techniques, depending on the nature of the product. The prototype is then used to test the product's functionality and to gather feedback from potential users. Finally, the product is refined based on the feedback and is then ready for production.

4. The fourth step in the process of creating a new product is to test the product's functionality and to gather feedback from potential users. This is often done by creating a prototype and using it to test the product's functionality. Feedback from potential users is then used to refine the product and make it more user-friendly.

5. The fifth step in the process of creating a new product is to refine the product based on the feedback. This involves making changes to the product's design and functionality to address the feedback. Once the product is refined, it is then ready for production.

6. The sixth step in the process of creating a new product is to produce the product. This involves manufacturing the product in a factory or workshop. The product is then distributed to retailers or directly to consumers.

7. The seventh step in the process of creating a new product is to market the product. This involves creating a marketing plan and promoting the product through various channels, such as social media, television, and print. The goal is to attract potential customers and increase sales.

8. The eighth step in the process of creating a new product is to monitor the product's performance. This involves tracking sales, customer feedback, and other metrics to determine how well the product is performing in the market. If the product is not performing well, changes may be made to improve it.

9. The ninth step in the process of creating a new product is to evaluate the overall success of the product. This involves comparing the product's performance to the initial goals and objectives. If the product is successful, it may be used as a model for future products. If it is not successful, the reasons for failure may be identified and used to inform future product development.

10. The tenth step in the process of creating a new product is to continue to improve the product. This involves making ongoing changes to the product's design and functionality to keep it up-to-date and competitive in the market. This is an ongoing process that continues throughout the product's life cycle.