

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
SOUTHEAST NEW MEXICO PACKER LEAKAGE TEST

Operator <u>TEXACO INC.</u>			Lease <u>New Mexico Q STATE</u>			Well No. <u>4</u>	
Location of Well		Unit <u>P</u>	Sec <u>25</u>	Twp <u>17</u>	Rge <u>34</u>	County <u>LEA</u>	
	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	<u>Valuum Wolfcamp 3 downhole example</u>		<u>oil</u>	<u>Red Pump</u>	<u>Csg</u>	<u>-</u>	
Lower Compl	<u>Valuum Upper Penn</u>		<u>oil</u>	<u>Flow</u>	<u>Csg</u>	<u>64/64</u>	

FLOW TEST NO. 1

Both zones shut-in at (hour, date): 7:45 A.M. 9-29-74

Well opened at (hour, date): 7:45 A.M.

	Upper Completion	Lower Completion
Indicate by (X) the zone producing.....		<u>X</u>
Pressure at beginning of test.....	<u>320</u>	<u>600</u>
Stabilized? (Yes or No).....	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
Maximum pressure during test.....	<u>320</u>	<u>600</u>
Minimum pressure during test.....	<u>310</u>	<u>40</u>
Pressure at conclusion of test.....	<u>315</u>	<u>75</u>
Pressure change during test (Maximum minus Minimum).....	<u>00</u>	<u>560</u>
Was pressure change an increase or a decrease?.....	<u>No change decrease</u>	
Well closed at (hour, date): <u>2:00 p.m. 9-29-74</u>	Total Time On Production <u>5 hrs 15 min</u>	
Oil Production During Test: <u>6</u> bbls; Grav. <u>38.2°</u>	Gas Production During Test <u>24.6</u> MCF; GOR <u>4103</u>	
Remarks _____		

FLOW TEST NO. 2

Well opened at (hour, date): 7:45 A.M. 9-29-74

	Upper Completion	Lower Completion
Indicate by (X) the zone producing.....	<u>X</u>	
Pressure at beginning of test.....	<u>320</u>	<u>670</u>
Stabilized? (Yes or No).....	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
Maximum pressure during test.....	<u>320</u>	<u>670</u>
Minimum pressure during test.....	<u>40</u>	<u>670</u>
Pressure at conclusion of test.....	<u>40</u>	<u>670</u>
Pressure change during test (Maximum minus Minimum).....	<u>280</u>	<u>0</u>
Was pressure change an increase or a decrease?.....	<u>decrease No Change</u>	
Well closed at (hour, date): <u>1:15 A.M. 9-29-74</u>	Total time on Production <u>4 hrs 15 min</u>	
Oil Production During Test: <u>3</u> bbls; Grav. <u>38.2°</u>	Gas Production During Test <u>12.0</u> MCF; GOR <u>4109</u>	
Remarks _____		

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 _____

By _____

By _____

Title _____

Title _____

Date _____

[illegible]

2. A least 1 hour prior to the administration of the operation, the patient may be given 100 mg of morphine to be administered intravenously 15 minutes prior to the

3. The smoke leakage at the door was not
appreciable at 8:30 AM and since the fire
started in the kitchen, the smoke spread
the way we can see in the photo. I provide
this in more detail below.

4. For the purpose of the above, the following shall be deemed to be the "State":

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

2. The second step is to define the problem more precisely. This involves identifying the specific aspects of the problem that are causing concern and determining the scope of the problem. This step is crucial for developing an effective solution.

3. The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves identifying the causes of the problem and determining the relationships between different factors. This step is often the most challenging, as it requires a deep understanding of the system and the ability to identify hidden causes.

4. The fourth step is to develop a solution. This involves identifying the different options available and evaluating their potential benefits and costs. This step is often the most creative, as it requires the ability to think outside the box and develop innovative solutions.

5. The fifth step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the solution into practice and monitoring its progress. This step is often the most difficult, as it requires the ability to overcome resistance and ensure that the solution is adopted by all relevant parties.

6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the solution and determining whether it has achieved the desired results. This step is often the most overlooked, as it requires the ability to look back and assess the impact of the solution.

7. The seventh step is to communicate the results. This involves sharing the results of the solution with all relevant parties and ensuring that they understand the benefits and costs. This step is often the most important, as it ensures that the solution is accepted and that the problem is solved.

8. The eighth step is to review the process. This involves reflecting on the entire process and identifying areas for improvement. This step is often the most valuable, as it ensures that the process is continuous and that the organization is always learning and improving.