formations between the dates September 20, 1950, and September 27, 1950. The well was killed with oil and a Baker Model "D" production packer was set at 6525'. The oil above the packer was then displaced with mud and the casing was perforated opposite the Tubb formation with four jet shots per foot from 6120' to 6190'. Tubing was run, the mud displaced with oil, and the formation treated through the perforations with 1,000 gallons of 15% acid. At that time it flowed an estimated 3,000 MCF per day and the pack off between the formations was completed by setting the tubing, equipped with a Baker Multi-U tubing seal nipple, down on the packer. The Drinkard formation was then swabbed in. This mechanical set-up is shown on the attached sketch.

3. A back-pressure test was then taken on the Tubb formation with the following results: (chart attached)

| | |
|---|---|
| Open flow potential (calculated) | 5370 MCF/day |
| Deliverability at 1,000 psi | 3100 MCF/day |
| Deliverability at 600 psi | 4500 MCF/day |
| Deliverability at 150 psi | 5300 MCF/day |
| Shut-in bottom-hole pressure | 2162 psi |

Tests on the Drinkard indicated no change in productivity and on January 4, 1950, a test showed a productivity of 30 barrels oil per day, 1.67 barrels water per day, and a gas-oil ratio of 3090 cubic feet per barrel. A bottom-hole pressure test of the Drinkard taken in November 1950, after the dual completion showed that the pressure had declined to 1050 psi. This decline in pressure and slight increase in gas-oil ratio is considered normal at this stage of depletion of a volumetrically controlled reservoir.

The data as presented above, and in particular the difference

formations between the dates September 20, 1950, and September 27, 1950.

The well was killed with oil and a Baker Model "D" production packer was set at 6525'. The oil above the packer was then displaced with mud and the casing was perforated opposite the Tubb formation with four jet shots per foot from 6520' to 6590'. Tubing was run, the mud displaced with oil, and the formation treated through the perforations with 1,000 gallons of 15% acid. At that time it flowed an estimated 3,000 MCF per day and the pack off between the formations was completed by setting the tubing, equipped with a Baker Multi-C tubing seal nipple, down on the packer. The Drinkard formation was then swabbed in. This mechanical set-up is shown on the attached sketch.

3. A back-pressure test was then taken on the Tubb formation with the following results: (sheet attached)

| | |
|---|---|
| Open flow potential (calculated) | 5970 MCF/day |
| Deliverability at 1,000 psi | 3100 MCF/day |
| Deliverability at 600 psi | 4500 MCF/day |
| Deliverability at 150 psi | 5300 MCF/day |
| Shut-in bottom-hole pressure | 2162 psi |

Tests on the Drinkard indicated no change in productivity and on January 4, 1950, a test showed a productivity of 20 barrels oil per day, 1.6% barrels water per day, and a gas-oil ratio of 2090 cubic feet per barrel. A bottom-hole pressure test of the Drinkard taken in November 1950, after the mud completion showed that the pressure had declined to 1030 psi. This decline in pressure and slight increase in gas-oil ratio is considered normal at this stage of depletion of a volumetrically controlled reservoir.

The data as presented above, and in particular the difference