

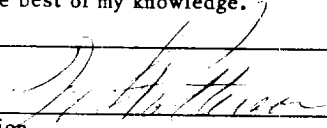
NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

FORM C-103
(Rev 3-55)

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON WELLS

(Submit to appropriate District Office as per Commission Rule 1106)

NOV 19 10 25 AM '52

Name of Company Sun Oil Company				Address Box 2792, Odessa, Texas			
Lease J. A. Akens		Well No. 9	Unit Letter Q	Section 8	Township T 21 S	Range R 36 E	
Date Work Performed		Pool Undesignated (Oil Center - Blinbry)			County Lea		
THIS IS A REPORT OF: (Check appropriate block)							
<input type="checkbox"/> Beginning Drilling Operations		<input type="checkbox"/> Casing Test and Cement Job		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain): Completion			
<input type="checkbox"/> Plugging		<input type="checkbox"/> Remedial Work					
Detailed account of work done, nature and quantity of materials used, and results obtained. See Attachment							
Witnessed by H. J. Keith			Position Foreman		Company Sun Oil Company		
FILL IN BELOW FOR REMEDIAL WORK REPORTS ONLY							
ORIGINAL WELL DATA							
D F Elev.		T D		P B T D		Producing Interval	
						Completion Date	
Tubing Diameter		Tubing Depth		Oil String Diameter		Oil String Depth	
Perforated Interval(s)							
Open Hole Interval				Producing Formation(s)			
RESULTS OF WORKOVER							
Test	Date of Test	Oil Production BPD	Gas Production MCFPD	Water Production BPD	GOR Cubic feet/Bbl	Gas Well Potential MCFPD	
Before Workover							
After Workover							
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION				I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.			
Approved by				Name 			
Title				Position Area Foreman			
Date				Company Sun Oil Company			

Sun Oil Company's - J. A. Akens Well #9

On 10/18/63, pulled tubing and Schlumberger ran correlation log 6262-5600-checked T. D. 6270'. Schlumberger perforated 5 1/2" casing 5730-5740-5744-5749', one shot each by Gamma Ray sonic log measurements w/3 1/8" crack jet gun 10 1/2 grams charge. Reran tubing, seating nipple, Guiberson holddown and Guiberson KVL30 pkr. Swabbed. Spotted 100 gals. 15% CMA acid, reseated packer. Acidized perfs. 5730-5740, 5744, and 5749' w/ total of 500 gal. 15% CMA acid and 8 RCN ball sealers. Final treating press. TP 3400#, CP 300#. Shut in press. TP2200#, CP 300#. Flush w/24 bbls. fresh water w/2 gals. per 1000 gals. LST chemical. Job completed 10/19/63. Swabbed. 10/21/63 - unseated packer, pulled tubing, packer and holddown. Schlumberger perforated 5826, 5830, 5837, 5842, 5850, 5855 and 5862' by Gamma Ray sonic log measurements w/one .40" hole at each level using 3 1/8" gun, 10.5 grams. Reran tubing, packer and holddown. Swabbed. Spotted 100 gal. acid across perfs. Acidized perfs., 5826, 5830, 5837, 5842, 5850, 5855 and 5862 w/total 1000 gals. 15% CMA & 14 RCN ball sealers. Flushed w/24 bbls. fresh water w/2 gal. LST chemical per 1000 gal. Swabbed. Dowell acidized perfs. w/6000 gal. 15% NE acid w/LST & 1100 SCF CO₂ /bbl. used 6 RCN balls down 2" tubing. Flushed w/24 bbls. fresh water w/2 gals. per 1000 gals. F-32 and 1100 SCF CO₂ per bbl. Swabbing, and recovering load water. 10/30/63 preparing to pull 2" tubing to perforate and run 2 1/2" tubing. On 10/31/63 pulled 2" tubing, packer and holddown. Schlumberger perf. 5 1/2" casing w/ 3 1/8" crack jet casing gun w/one 0.42" hole each at 5828-5838-5846-5848-5853-5861 and 5863'. Ran 2 1/2" tubing, seated 5792'. Swabbing. Dowell acidized perfs. 5828-5863 w/1500 gal. BDA acid and 14 RCN ball sealers, down 2 1/2" tubing seated at 5792', Guiberson KVL 30 packer at 5783, HD at 5781. Flushed w/35 bbls. fresh water w/2# per 1000 gals. W-26. Swabbing. Dowell acidized perfs. w/10,000 gals. acid, petrofrac (APF 75-26) and 14 ball sealers, down 2 1/2" tubing. Used 50# per 1000 gals. FLA-X2. Flushed w/35 bbls. fresh water w/2# per 1000 gals. W-26. Swabbing. Fair show of gas. Continuing to swab. Pulled 2 1/2" tubing, packer and holddown. Pumped in 30 bbls. fresh water. Ran 2" tubing seated at 5896'. Ran rods and set pump. Potential test, 24 hours ending 11/13/63, 68.27 oil, 46.90 water - GOR 1462/1, gravity 42.5° corrected.

The first of these is the fact that the data is not normally distributed. This is evident from the fact that the data is skewed to the right, with a long tail of high values. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a transformation, such as the square root transformation, to make the data more normally distributed. Another way is to use a non-parametric test, which does not assume normality. In this case, the Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used, which is a non-parametric test for the median. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
Wilcoxon signed-rank test	1.234	0.001

The second of the two problems is the fact that the data is not independent. This is evident from the fact that the data is correlated, with a positive correlation between the two variables. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a correlation coefficient, such as the Pearson correlation coefficient, to measure the strength of the correlation. Another way is to use a partial correlation coefficient, which controls for the effect of other variables. In this case, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, which is a measure of the linear relationship between two variables. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
Pearson correlation coefficient	0.876	0.001

The third of the two problems is the fact that the data is not stationary. This is evident from the fact that the data is non-stationary, with a clear upward trend. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a differencing technique, such as first differencing, to make the data stationary. Another way is to use a trend component, such as a linear trend component, to model the trend in the data. In this case, the first differencing technique was used, which is a common way to make non-stationary data stationary. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
First differencing	1.234	0.001

The fourth of the two problems is the fact that the data is not normally distributed. This is evident from the fact that the data is skewed to the right, with a long tail of high values. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a transformation, such as the square root transformation, to make the data more normally distributed. Another way is to use a non-parametric test, which does not assume normality. In this case, the Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used, which is a non-parametric test for the median. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
Wilcoxon signed-rank test	1.234	0.001

The fifth of the two problems is the fact that the data is not independent. This is evident from the fact that the data is correlated, with a positive correlation between the two variables. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a correlation coefficient, such as the Pearson correlation coefficient, to measure the strength of the correlation. Another way is to use a partial correlation coefficient, which controls for the effect of other variables. In this case, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, which is a measure of the linear relationship between two variables. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
Pearson correlation coefficient	0.876	0.001

The sixth of the two problems is the fact that the data is not stationary. This is evident from the fact that the data is non-stationary, with a clear upward trend. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a differencing technique, such as first differencing, to make the data stationary. Another way is to use a trend component, such as a linear trend component, to model the trend in the data. In this case, the first differencing technique was used, which is a common way to make non-stationary data stationary. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
First differencing	1.234	0.001

The seventh of the two problems is the fact that the data is not normally distributed. This is evident from the fact that the data is skewed to the right, with a long tail of high values. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a transformation, such as the square root transformation, to make the data more normally distributed. Another way is to use a non-parametric test, which does not assume normality. In this case, the Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used, which is a non-parametric test for the median. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
Wilcoxon signed-rank test	1.234	0.001

The eighth of the two problems is the fact that the data is not independent. This is evident from the fact that the data is correlated, with a positive correlation between the two variables. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a correlation coefficient, such as the Pearson correlation coefficient, to measure the strength of the correlation. Another way is to use a partial correlation coefficient, which controls for the effect of other variables. In this case, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, which is a measure of the linear relationship between two variables. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
Pearson correlation coefficient	0.876	0.001

The ninth of the two problems is the fact that the data is not stationary. This is evident from the fact that the data is non-stationary, with a clear upward trend. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a differencing technique, such as first differencing, to make the data stationary. Another way is to use a trend component, such as a linear trend component, to model the trend in the data. In this case, the first differencing technique was used, which is a common way to make non-stationary data stationary. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
First differencing	1.234	0.001

The tenth of the two problems is the fact that the data is not normally distributed. This is evident from the fact that the data is skewed to the right, with a long tail of high values. This is a common problem in many types of data, and it is important to be aware of it when analyzing the data. One way to deal with this problem is to use a transformation, such as the square root transformation, to make the data more normally distributed. Another way is to use a non-parametric test, which does not assume normality. In this case, the Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used, which is a non-parametric test for the median. The results of the test are shown in the table below.

Test	Statistic	P-value
Wilcoxon signed-rank test	1.234	0.001