

(4) The N/2 of said Section 33 is currently included in the "Potash Area" as described within Division Order No. R-111-P, and is therefore subject to the casing and cementing requirements contained within Parts D(3)(a) through (i) which states in part:

" (3) Salt Protection String:

(a) A salt protection string of new or used oil field casing in good condition shall be set not less than 100 feet nor more than 600 feet below the base of the salt section; provided that such string shall not be set below the top of the highest known oil or gas zone."

"(b) The salt protection string shall be cemented as follows:

For wells drilled to the shallow zone, the string may be cemented with a nominal volume of cement for testing purposes only. If the exploratory test well is completed as a productive well, the string shall be re-cemented with sufficient cement to fill the annular space back of the pipe from the top of the first cementing to the surface or to the bottom of the cellar, or may be cut and pulled if the production string is cemented to the surface as provided in sub-section D (5)(a)(i) below."

(5) The salt protection casing string is required within the "Potash Area" in order to protect commercial potash deposits from oil and gas activities where such activities would have the effect to reduce the total quantity of potash which may reasonably be recovered, and, in order to prevent the migration of methane gas from oil and gas bearing strata into potash mine workings.

(6) The N/2 N/2 of said Section 33 was initially included in the "Potash Area" by Division Order No. R-111-A, dated October 13, 1955.

(7) Said N/2 of said Section 33 is also within the Known Potash Leasing Area ("KPLA"), established by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). The S/2 of said Section 33 is outside of the "Potash Area" and wells drilled within this half section would not be subject to R-111-P.

(8) Part C(4) of the decretory portion of said Order No. R-111-P, states:

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