

Record of Drill Stem Tests

HOBBS OFFICE

- 6-5-48 5165' TD Ran Drill Stem Test with Packer set at 5155'.
Perforations: 5156'-5162', Tool open at 12:30AM
with fair blow air that decreased to very light
blow at end of 4 hour test. Tool closed 4:30AM
for 15 min. build up press. Recovered 210' very
slightly mud cut oil, gas and with strong salt
odor, No free water. Hydro. press.- 2425#, Flow
pressure 0#, 15 min. build up pressure -600#.
- 6-16-48 6422' TD Ran Drill Stem Test with Packer set at 6382',
Perforations: 6383' - 6384', 6416' - 6422'. Tool
opened @ 6:00AM, Gas to top in 4 mins. Oil to
top in 20 mins. 1st hr. 5.52bbls, 2nd hr. 15.18
bbls, 3rd. hr. 11.04bbls, Gty.-37.4 @ 60°. Tool
open three hours, closed at 9:10AM. 15 min. build
up press.-2200#, Recovered 5922' dry pipe, 480'
oil, 20' drilling mud. Flow press. 1000# to 750#,
15 min. build up pressure -2000#.
- 6-17-48 6422' TD Ran Drill Stem Test with Packer set at 6410'.
Perforations: 6411'-6422', 5/8" bottom and 1" top
chokes. Tool open @ 4:41PM. Gas to top in 4 mins.
Oil to top in 13 mins. Turned to tanks at 4:41PM
1st hr. 9.66bbls, 2nd hr. 11.04bbls, 3rd. hr. 11.04
bbls. Total of 42.78bbls oil, Gty.- 37.4 @ 60°, no
BS or water. Tool closed at 8:41PM for 15 min.
build up. Gas Vol.-835,880 per day. GOR-3240'.
Recovered 5702' dry pipe, 630' free oil, 90' drill-
ing mud. Hydro.press. in -3175#, out -3175#, Flow
pressure 1100# to 700#. 15 min. build up 2100#.
- 6-18-48 6455' TD Ran Drill Stem Test with Packer set at 6422'.
Perforations: 6422'-6455', 5/8" bottom choke and
1" top choke. Tool opened at 6:00PM, Gas to
surface in 5 mins. Gas throughout test. No
oil to surface, Tool opened 4 hrs, Tool closed at
10:00PM for 15 min. Build up. Gas Vol.-168,700
per day, Recovered 5640' dry pipe, 810' oil &
gas cut drilling mud. Amerada Chart: Hydro. press.-
in-3055#, out 3055#, Flow press. 50#, Final 155#,
15 min. build up pressure 2570#.
Halliburton Chart: Initial flow press.-125#, Final
200#, Hydro. press. in-3100#, out 3075#, 15 min
build up pressure 2500#.

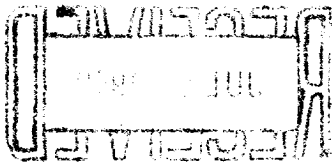


Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* and *Agaricus bisporus* spores. The concentration of the spores was 10⁶ spores/ml (A), 10⁷ spores/ml (B), 10⁸ spores/ml (C), 10⁹ spores/ml (D), 10¹⁰ spores/ml (E), 10¹¹ spores/ml (F), 10¹² spores/ml (G), 10¹³ spores/ml (H), 10¹⁴ spores/ml (I), 10¹⁵ spores/ml (J), 10¹⁶ spores/ml (K), 10¹⁷ spores/ml (L), 10¹⁸ spores/ml (M), 10¹⁹ spores/ml (N), 10²⁰ spores/ml (O), 10²¹ spores/ml (P), 10²² spores/ml (Q), 10²³ spores/ml (R), 10²⁴ spores/ml (S), 10²⁵ spores/ml (T), 10²⁶ spores/ml (U), 10²⁷ spores/ml (V), 10²⁸ spores/ml (W), 10²⁹ spores/ml (X), 10³⁰ spores/ml (Y), 10³¹ spores/ml (Z).

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem that is being investigated. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem that is being investigated.

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. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define the problem more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem, the resources available, and the constraints that may be affecting the problem.

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 done using tools such as fishbone diagrams or flowcharts.

4. The fourth step is to develop a solution. This involves brainstorming ideas and evaluating them against the criteria of feasibility, effectiveness, and cost. The best solution is then selected and implemented.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the solution. This involves monitoring the performance of the system over time and comparing it to the desired state. If the problem has been solved, the process ends. If not, the process starts over.

[illegible]