

U. S. LAND OFFICE Las Cruces
SERIAL NUMBER 032326 (b)
LEASE OR PERMIT TO PROSPECT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LOG OF OIL OR GAS WELL

LOCATE WELL CORRECTLY

Company Continental Oil Company Address Box CC - Hobbs, New Mexico
Lessor or Tract Jack B-27 Field Mattix State New Mexico
Well No. 8 Sec. 27 T. 24 R. 37 Meridian N.M.P.M. County Lea
Location 660 ft. (X) of N Line and 990 ft. (H) of E Line of Sec. 27 Elevation 3228 GM
(Describe from relative to sec. corner)

The information given herewith is a complete and correct record of the well and all work done thereon so far as can be determined from all available records.

Signed /s/ H. L. Johnston

Date February 21, 1940 Title Dist. Supt.

The summary on this page is for the condition of the well at above date.

Commenced drilling 1-2-40 19 Finished drilling 1-26-40 19

OIL OR GAS SANDS OR ZONES

(Denote gas by G)

No. 1, from 3370 to 3528 No. 4, from _____ to _____
No. 2, from _____ to _____ No. 5, from _____ to _____
No. 3, from _____ to _____ No. 6, from _____ to _____

IMPORTANT WATER SANDS

No. 1, from _____ to _____

No. 2, from _____ to _____

No. 3, from _____ to _____

No. 4, from _____ to _____

CASING RECORD

[illegible]

MUDDING AND CEMENTING RECORD

Size casing	Where set	Number sacks of cement	Method used	Mud gravity	Amount of mud used
10 3/4"	385	250	Halliburton		
7"	3182	900	Halliburton		

PLUGS AND ADAPTERS

Heaving plug—Material ----- Length ----- Depth set -----
Adapters—Material ----- Size -----

SHOOTING RECORD

Size	Shell used	Explosive used	Quantity	Date	Depth shot	Depth cleaned out
3 1/2"	Risonite	S.N.G.	400 qts.	1-28-40	2405-3528	

TOOLS USED

Rotary tools were used from 0 feet to 3528 feet, and from _____ feet to _____ feet.

Cable tools were used from _____ feet to _____ feet, and from _____ feet to _____ feet.

DATES

February 21, 1940 Put to producing February 1, 1940

The production for the first 24 hours was 648 barrels of fluid of which 100 % was oil; ----- % emulsion; ----- % water; and ----- % sediment. Gravity, °Bé. -----

If gas well, cu. ft. per 24 hours 744,000 Gallons gasoline per 1,000 cu. ft. of gas _____

Rock pressure, lbs. per sq. in. _____

EMPLOYEES

Reed McCausland	Driller	Seaton	Driller
	Driller		Driller

FORMATION RECORD

FROM—	TO—	TOTAL FEET	FORMATION

FROM—
TO—
TOTAL FEET (OVER)
FORMATION

16—43094-3

FORMATION RECORD—Continued

FROM-	TO-	TOTAL FEET	FORMATION
0	10	10	Surface
10	40	40	Sand
40	100	100	Sand and shells
100	195	195	Redbed and shells
195	260	260	Redbed
260	360	360	Redbed and sand
360	420	420	Redbed
420	587	587	Redbed, redbed, and sand
587	760	760	Redbed, redbed, and sand
760	865	865	Redbed, redbed, and sand
865	1015	1015	Redbed and redrock
1015	1110	1110	Redbed and redrock
1110	1120	1120	Anhydrite
1120	1170	1170	Sand
1170	1316	1316	Salt
1316	1418	1418	Broken anhydrite and salt
1418	1493	1493	Anhydrite and salt
1493	1793	1793	Anhydrite
1793	2160	2160	Anhydrite and salt
2160	2260	2260	Anhydrite, salt, and potash
2260	2378	2378	Anhydrite and salt
2378	2472	2472	Anhydrite
2472	2499	2499	Lime and anhydrite
2499	2539	2539	Lime
2539	2587	2587	Anhydrite and lime
2587	2600	2600	Anhydrite and lime
2600	2618	2618	Lime
2618	2709	2709	Anhydrite and lime
2709	2756	2756	Anhydrite and lime
2756	2847	2847	Anhydrite and lime
2847	3538	3538	Anhydrite and lime
0	10	10	Surface
10	40	40	Sand
40	100	100	Sand and shells
100	195	195	Redbed and shells
195	260	260	Redbed
260	360	360	Redbed and sand
360	420	420	Redbed
420	587	587	Redbed, redbed, and sand
587	760	760	Redbed, redbed, and sand
760	865	865	Redbed, redbed, and sand
865	1015	1015	Redbed and redrock
1015	1110	1110	Redbed and redrock
1110	1120	1120	Anhydrite
1120	1170	1170	Sand
1170	1316	1316	Salt
1316	1418	1418	Broken anhydrite and salt
1418	1493	1493	Anhydrite and salt
1493	1793	1793	Anhydrite
1793	2160	2160	Anhydrite and salt
2160	2260	2260	Anhydrite, salt, and potash
2260	2378	2378	Anhydrite and salt
2378	2472	2472	Anhydrite
2472	2499	2499	Lime and anhydrite
2499	2539	2539	Lime
2539	2587	2587	Anhydrite and lime
2587	2600	2600	Anhydrite and lime
2600	2618	2618	Lime
2618	2709	2709	Anhydrite and lime
2709	2756	2756	Anhydrite and lime
2756	2847	2847	Anhydrite and lime
2847	3538	3538	Anhydrite and lime

It is of the greatest importance to have a complete history of the well. Please state in detail the dates of redrilling, together with the reasons for the work and its results. If there were any changes made in the casing, state fully, and if any casing was "sidetracked" or left in the well, give its size and location. If the well has been dynamited, give date, size, position, and number of shots. If plugs or bridges were put in to test for water, state kind of material used, position, and results of pumping or bailing.

HISTORY OF OIL OR GAS WELL

10-43094-2 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, it is important to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, consultation with experts, or by analyzing existing data sets.

3. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to analyze it and identify the key factors that influence the outcome. This often involves using statistical methods or other analytical tools.

4. After analysis, the next step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This plan should be based on the findings of the analysis and should take into account the constraints and resources available.

5. The final step is to implement the plan and monitor the results. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking progress to ensure that the goals are being met.

6. Finally, it is important to evaluate the results and draw conclusions. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the expected results and identifying any areas for improvement.

7. The process of problem-solving is often iterative, meaning that it may be necessary to revisit previous steps as more information is gathered or as the situation evolves.

8. In addition to the technical steps, it is also important to consider the human factors involved in problem-solving. This includes communication, collaboration, and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances.

9. Finally, it is important to document the process and the results. This can help to ensure that the information is preserved and can be used to inform future decision-making.

10. The process of problem-solving is a complex one, but by following these steps, it is possible to effectively address a wide range of challenges.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637