

**Subsequent Report of Operations**  
**Southland Royalty Company**  
**Gulf Federal Oil Co.**  
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, T-25-S, R-35-E,  
Lea County, New Mexico  
Oil and Gas Lease NM 0450818

Drilled 6-1/2" hole 17,916'-20,066'. Set Baker Cast Iron Bridge Plug at 16,400' in 7-5/8" liner. Set Halliburton Cast Iron Cement Retainer at 16,380'. Spotted 35 sacks cement 16,200'-16,380'. Found leak in 10-3/4" casing at DV cementing tool at 9,008', squeezed with 640 sacks.

Perforated 15,910'-15,942' (Morrow), treated with 1000 gallons mud acid, 200 gallons isopropyl alcohol and 10,000 gallons brine water. No oil or water flow, gas volume too small to measure. Set Halliburton Cement Retainer at 15,110', spotted 40 sacks cement 14,910'-15,110'.

Perforated 14,710'-14,760' (Atoka), treated with 1500 gallons mud acid and 5000 gallons 15% acid, no oil, gas or water recovery. Set Halliburton Cement Retainer at 14,609', squeezed 59 sacks cement into formation, 22 sacks cement in casing 14,609'-14,760', and 19 sacks cement in casing 14,500'-14,609'.

Perforated Lower Wolfcamp 14,233'-14,379', treated with 500 gallons Formic Acid and 10,000 gallons 15% acid. Flowed gas at rate of 977 MCFPD. Set bridge plug at 14,200'.

Perforated Middle Wolfcamp 13,752'-14,138', treated with 17,000 gallons 15% acid. Flowed gas at rate of 1165 MCFPD. Set bridge plug at 13,715'.

Perforated Upper Wolfcamp 13,466'-13,524', treated with 7500 gallons 15% acid, 2500 gallons 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % acid and 6000 gallons Formic Acid. Flowed 250 MCFGPD, 100 BOPD and 2 BWPD.

Drilled out bridge plugs at 13,715' and 14,200'.

Set Otis type "WA" 7-5/8" x 3-1/2" packer at 13,407'. Ran 2-7/8" tubing to 13,428', set into packer at 13,407'.

Treated all Wolfcamp perforations 13,466'-14,379' with 20,000 gallons 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % acid, 60,000 gallons Formic Acid and 40,000 gallons 3% acid on 3-26-1968. Bulk of acid water load recovered 3-28-1968.

Initial potential on 3-31-1968. Flowed 213 barrels 49° API oil, 82 barrels acid water and 1374 MCF gas in 24 hours on 1/4" choke.

[illegible]

1990-1991

03' MA NO 11 S 106

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined using the method of Arar and Collins (1987). The concentration of Chl *a* and Chl *b* was expressed as  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of the sample.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that have been identified in the plan and putting them into practice. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any areas for improvement.

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

1. The Commission has received information from the Government of the United Kingdom that the Government of the United Kingdom has decided to withdraw its troops from the Falkland Islands and to transfer the Islands to the Government of Argentina.

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.