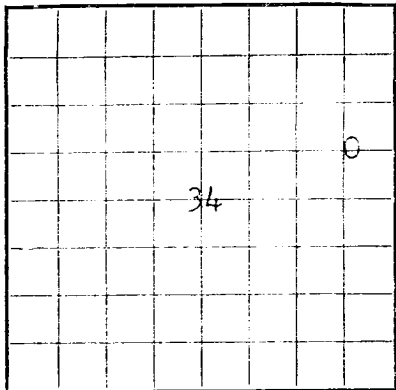


U. S. LAND OFFICE Las Cruces,
SERIAL NUMBER 032618
LEASE OR PERMIT TO PROSPECT Permit



LOCATE WELL CORRECTLY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LOG OF OIL OR GAS WELL

Company The Texas Company Address Fort Worth, Texas
Lessor or Tract I. B. Cgg "B" Field Cooper State New Mexico
Well No. 2 Sec. 34T24S. R36E. Meridian N.M.P.M. County Lea
Location 1980 ft. ^{XX} of N. Line and 660 ft. ^K of E. Line of Sec. 34 Elevation 3282
(Derrick floor relative to sea level)

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 _____

Date May 15, 1935 Title Division Superintendent

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

Commenced drilling March 30, 1935 Finished drilling May 3, 1935

OIL OR GAS SANDS OR ZONES

(Denote gas by G)

No. 1, from 3471 to 3485 G No. 4, from _____ to _____
No. 2, from 3496 to 3500 No. 5, from _____ to _____
No. 3, from _____ to _____ No. 6, from _____ to _____

IMPORTANT WATER SANDS

No. 1, from 530 to 670 No. 3, from _____ to _____
No. 2, from _____ to _____ No. 4, from _____ to _____

CASING RECORD

Size casing	Weight per foot	Threads per inch	Make	Amount	Kind of shoe	Cut and pulled from	Perforated		Purpose
							From—	To—	
<u>12 1/2"</u>	<u>50#</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Lapw.</u>	<u>161'</u>	<u>Tex. Pat.</u>				
<u>9 5/8"</u>	<u>40#</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Smless</u>	<u>1346'</u>	<u>Halliburton Guide Shoe</u>				
<u>7"</u>	<u>OD</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Smless</u>	<u>3354'</u>	<u>Halliburton Texas Pat. Guide Shoe</u>				
HISTORY OF OIL OR GAS AND									

MUDDING AND CEMENTING RECORD

Size casing	Where set	Number sacks of cement	Method used	Mud gravity	Amount of mud used
<u>12 1/2"</u>	<u>161'</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>Halliburton</u>		
<u>9 5/8"</u>	<u>1346'</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>Halliburton</u>		
<u>7" OD</u>	<u>3354'</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>Halliburton</u>		

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

TOOLS USED

Rotary tools were used from Surface feet to 3501 feet, and from _____ feet to _____ feet
Cable tools were used from _____ feet to _____ feet, and from _____ feet to _____ feet

DATES

_____, 19 _____ Put to producing _____, 19 _____
at rate of 34 bbls. per hour
The production for the first 24 hours was _____ barrels of fluid of which _____% was oil; 2/10%
emulsion; _____% water; and _____% sediment. Gravity, °Bé. 29.2

If gas well, cu. ft. per 24 hours _____ Gallons gasoline per 1,000 cu. ft. of gas _____
Rock pressure, lbs. per sq. in. _____

EMPLOYEES

G. H. Vaughn Drlg. Co. _____
Dallas, Texas _____, Driller Tom Craven _____, Driller
CONTRACTOR _____
Roy Rodgers _____, Driller Roy Bodkins _____, Driller

FORMATION RECORD

FROM—	TO—	TOTAL FEET	FORMATION
<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Caliche.</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>530</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>Red sandy shale.</u>
<u>530</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>Gray sandy shale & conglomerate. Santa Rosa water sand 530' to 670'.</u>
<u>670</u>	<u>1190</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>Red sandy and limey shale.</u>
<u>1190</u>	<u>1230</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Green limey shale 50%, red shale 50% trace gyp. Top rustler anhydrite 1230'.</u>
<u>1230</u>	<u>1265</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>W. anhydrite 50%, red shale 50%.</u>
<u>1265</u>	<u>1290</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Red salty shale.</u>
<u>1290</u>	<u>1400</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>G. & W. anhydrite 60%, Br. dolomite 20%, Red Shale 20%. Top main salt section 1400'. Some salt was showing in pits at 1340'.</u>
<u>1400</u>	<u>1500</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>W. salt 40%, red shale & polyhalite 60%.</u>
<u>1500</u>	<u>1520</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Br. dolomite 80%, red shale & polyhalite 20%.</u>
<u>1520</u>	<u>2100</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>P. salt 40%, W. anhydrite 40%, red shale and polyhalite 20%.</u>
<u>2100</u>	<u>2900</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>P. & W. salt 70%, R. polyhalite 10%, white anhydrite 20%.</u>
<u>2900</u>	<u>2930</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>G. anhydrite & dolo. 80%; W salt 20%.</u>
<u>2930</u>	<u>3055</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>White salt.</u>
<u>3055</u>	<u>3100</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>W. salt 90%, Br. shale 10%. Base main salt 3100'.</u>

FROM

TO

TOTAL FEET

(OVER)

FORMATION

16-43094-2

ELEVATION RECORD—CONTINUED

FROM-	TO-	TOTAL FEET	FORMATION	THICKNESS
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FROM-	TO-	TOTAL FEET	FORMATION
3100	3125	25	W. anhydrite.
3125	3155	30	G. pink and white anhydrite.
3155	3165	10	G. anhydrite, trace brown dolomite.
3165	3195	30	Top brown dolomite 3165'. Br. & G. dolomite 70%, W. anhydrite 30%.
3195	3250	55	G. dolomite, trace anhydrite. G & Br. dolomite 90%, W. anhydrite 10%.
3250	3285	35	and G. shale 10%. Top sandy section 3285'.
3285	3305	20	Light G. dolomite 70%, G. sand and sandy dolomite 30%.
3305	3325	20	G. shale sand 60%, G. dolomite 40%.
3325	3335	10	G. sand and clay sand. Frosted quartz at 3325'.
3335	3379	44	G-G. shale and sand 50%; W. dolomite 50%. Grains at 3325'.
3379	3385	6	W. anhydrite 30%. Top white dolomite 3349' by core.
3385	3390	5	Hard white dolomite.
3390	3410	20	Buff sand 50%, G. dol. 50%.
3410	3425	15	G & W. dolomite.
3425	3470	45	G & buff sandy dolomite. Slight indigestion, and odor of gas at 3455'.
3470	3477	7	at 3415'. W. dol. 60%, buff dolomite 10%, buff sandy dolomite 30%.
3477	3496	19	Bluish crystalline, porous dolomite 8 feet.
3496	3500	4	Light bluish-crystalline dolomite.
3500	3501	1	Bluish and gray porous dolomite.
3501	3501	0	White (main oil pay). Hard bluish and W. dolomite.
3501	3501	0	TESTED 3,145,000 lbs at 3477'. White porous crystalline dolomite 20 feet.
3501	3501	0	TOTAL 3501

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 "stepped" 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 plungers or bridges were put in to test for water, state kind of material used, position, and results of pumping or balling.

The top of the known dolomite was encountered at 3165 ft. or plus 117 ft. This well stratigraphically is a low well. It was decided, therefore, to set the casing on top of the white sand and drill the white lime section by the pressure control method, and as circulating fluid.

et. This gas cleaned the hole and it was decided to test the well at this point. At the end of this test (and the gas was perfectly dry) it caused 2,500,000 cubic feet.

Drilling was discontinued at 3501'. The wellhead tested 32 barrels per hour with 3,568,000 cubic feet gas per day. A packer was set on tubing at 3490' to exclude the gas encountered from 3471' to 3485' and thereby reduced the gas oil ratio. A spiral separator was used and successfully packed off this upper gas, reducing separator flow from 7,650 cubic feet per barrel to 886 cubic feet per barrel.

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.

NEW RAB 00 00 00 00 00

[illegible]