

GLO1639

COMPLETION REPORT

GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATORY WELL S-89-2

Sulphurdale, Utah

PROPRIETARY & CONFIDENTIAL
MOTHER EARTH INDUSTRIES, INC.

For

Mother Earth Industries, Inc.
7350 E. Evans, Suite B
Scottsdale, Arizona 85260

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Prepared by
Geothermal Management Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 2980
Evergreen, Colorado 80439

November 1989

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COMPLETION REPORT FOR

S-89-2
Sulphurdale, Utah

I. ABSTRACT

A geothermal exploratory "slim hole" designated S-89-2 was drilled on Fee land controlled by Mother Earth Industries, Inc. between the dates of July 7 and July 21, 1989. The well is 3682 ft. south and 150 ft. west of the northwest corner of Section 7, T26S, R6W, SLB&M.

S-89-2 ws the first exploratory well to test the valley of Sulphur Creek rather than the higher terrain draining into the creek. The well penetrated 150 feet of fluvial and alluvial fill comprising fragments of leached Three Creeks tuff (Tbt), latite porphyry, pyrite/marcasite crystal clusters, and free quartz phenocrysts weathered out of Tbt. It then transected a 450' thick section of latite porphyry lavas and lapilli tuffs, 400' of Tbt in place, Wales Canyon tuffs 100' thick, the Coconino sandstone from 1100' to 1150'KB, and finally, recrystallized limestones and dolomites below 1150 feet KB.

The well was bottomed at 2338'KB, but no cuttings were collected below 1410'KB at which depth all drilling fluid/air returns were lost. No steam was encountered, the resource in this well being hot (~380F) water within the sandstone and limestone aquifers.

The prime contractor for the well was Grimshaw Drilling Inc.; surveys were done by Sunrise Engineering, Inc. of Fillmore, Utah; Safety Services were provided by Bell Safety of Evanston, Wyoming; wellsite geological supervision was by Geothermal Management Company, Inc. of Evergreen, Colorado; and petrographic examination of drill cuttings was done by Joseph Moore of Salt Lake City, Utah. All other activities were conducted by Mother Earth Industries, Inc.

II. LOCATION

This report pertains to MEI exploratory slim hole S-89-2 located near Sulphurdale, in Beaver County, Utah within the Cove Fort-Sulphurdale KGRA.

Specifically, the well is on MEI controlled fee land, (Lot 57-A, Washington Lode Mining and Mill Site Claim), approximately 3682 feet south and 150 feet west of the northwest corner of Section 7, T26S, R6W, SLB&M. It is about 2250 feet southwest of well 34-7A (Linda), about 1400 feet west-southwest of the nearest previously drilled production well P-88-2 (Lorretta), about 840 feet southwest of exploration well S-89-1, and 4000 feet west of well S-89-5.

Figure 1 depicts the location of the well relative to the section corner; Plate I (in the pocket) is a survey plat of the entire MEI production area.

1 6
12 7

~ 3682'

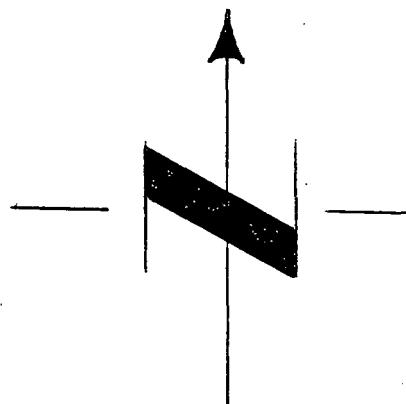
150'

WELL SITE

S-89-2

SECTION 7

T26S, R6W, S1B#N



REVISIONS			By: GWH	Ckd: GWH
No.	Date	By	Date: 11-3-89	Scale: 1" = 600'
1				Dwng. No: H-1892-1
2				
3				Figure 1
4				
5				

GEOTHERMAL MANAGEMENT Co.
P.O. Box 2980 Evergreen, CO. 80439-2980 (303) 670-3454

LOCATION MAP S-89-2

SULPHURDALE, UTAH

III. WELL DRILLING AND CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

In order to cost-effectively search for extensions of the dry steam geothermal resource discovered to date, exploratory well S-89-2 was drilled in a "slim hole" configuration as follows:

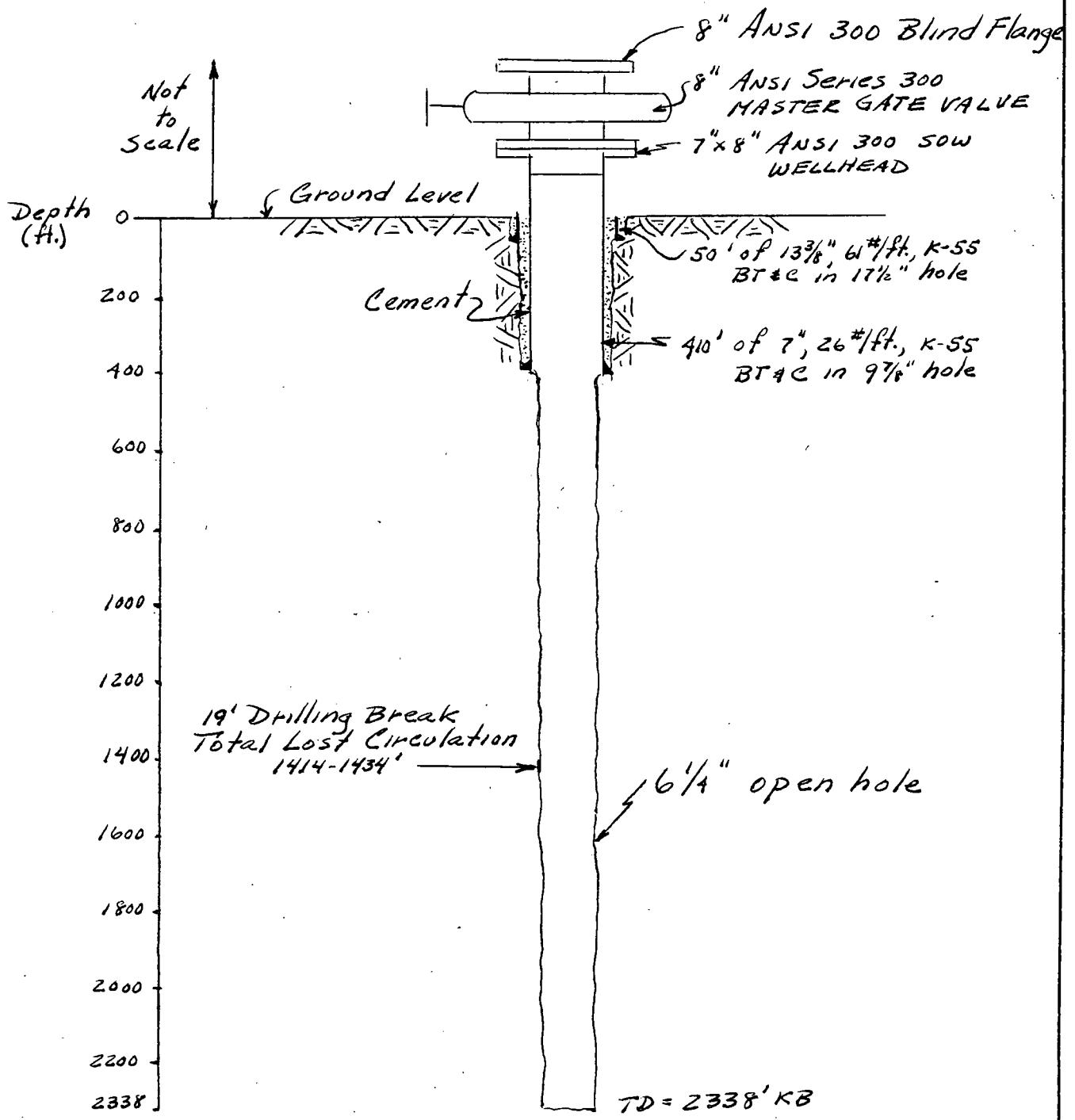
On July 7, 1989, Grimshaw Drilling Company Rig #2 was moved from the site of S-89-5 to the location for S-89-2. Three days were spent rigging up and improving the site after which, on July 10 at 0730 hours, a 17.5" hole was spudded and drilled to 50'KB by 1530 hours. The 13.375", 61#/ft., K-55, BT&C conductor casing was set and cemented using RediMix by 2000 hours.

On July 11, 9.875" hole was drilled to 410'KB by 2000 hours, however the next 49 hours were spent waiting for a Dowell cementing unit to become available. On July 14, 410 feet of 7", 26#/ft., K-55, BT&C casing was run and cemented in place by 0430. After waiting for the cement to set, the BOPE stack was nippled up and a successful pressure test was conducted, witnessed and approved by J. Solum, Utah State Engineer.

At 0900 hours on July 15, drilling resumed and by 1600 hours on July 16, after penetrating moderately fresh to clayey ash-flow tuffs, latites, and metasandstone, the well reached 1410'KB. At this depth, the bit virtually fell 19 feet and all drilling fluid/air/foam circulation was lost. The hole was drilled blind to 1438'KB and then operations were suspended pending arrival of a booster air compressor.

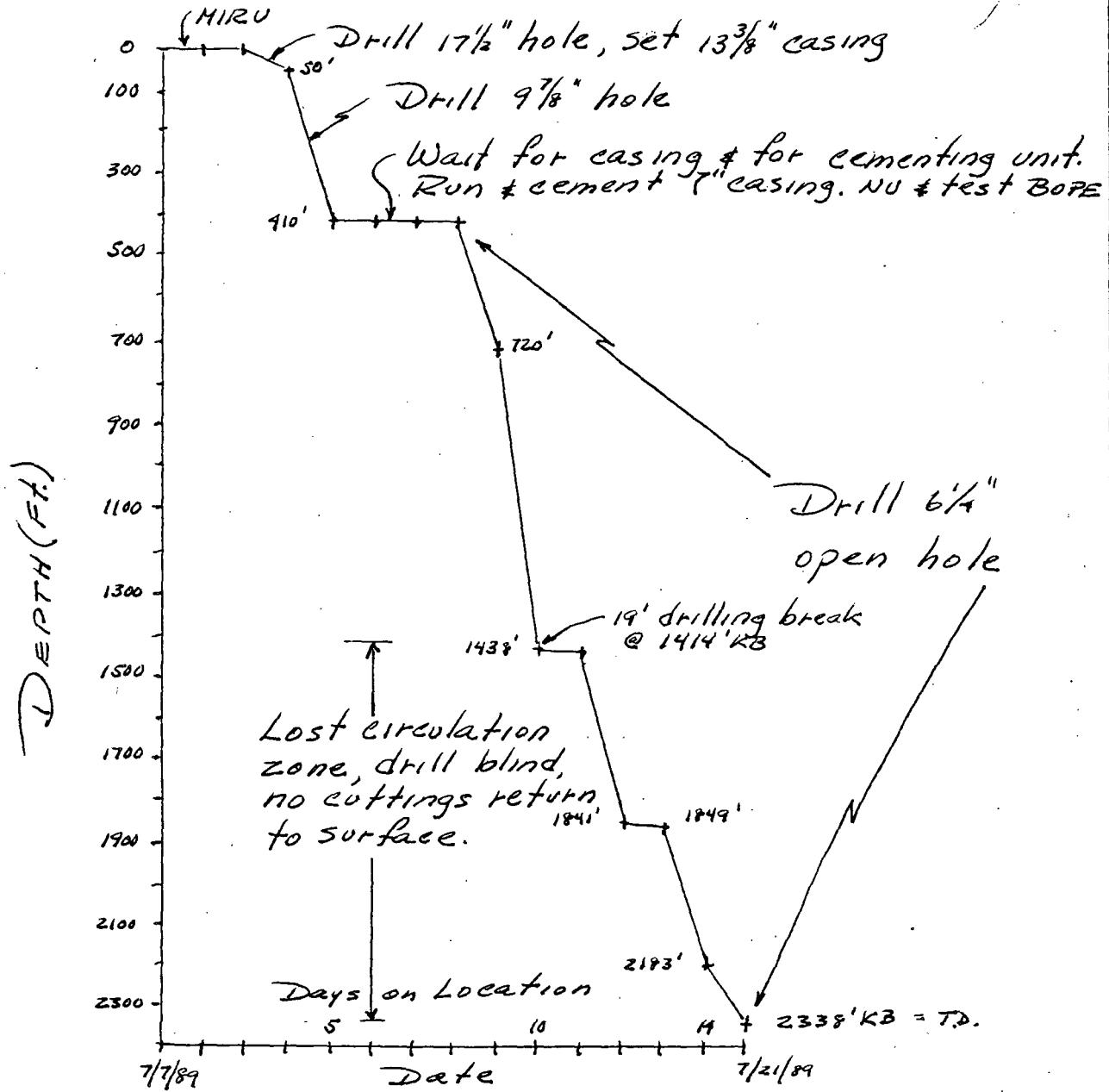
On July 18, at 0500 hours, the booster was installed and, although cuttings were never blown to the surface, the well was drilled, with brief interruptions to ream tight spots and to change bits, to its total depth of 2338'KB by 1515 hours on July 21, 1989. Though wisps of steam, evolved from hot (~360F) waters within the Coconino sandstone and the underlying limestones, were evident below 1100'KB, the dry steam resource found in the other wells was not encountered in S-89-2.

A drilling history, describing daily events between July 7 and July 21, 1989 and tour reports accompany this document as Appendix A. Figure 2 is a profile of the well as completed; Figure 3 is a drilling curve showing the rate of drilling progress, and Figure 4 shows the Blowout Preventer stack used on the 7" casing. Appendix B, attached, is MEI's basic drilling procedure developed for slim exploratory wells. Appendix F comprises the geograph charts that graphically document drilling progress.



REVISIONS			By: GWH Ckd: GWH
No.	Date	By	Date: 11-3-89
1			Scale: 1" = 400' Vert
2			Dwng. No: NE1892-2
3			Figure 2
4			
5			

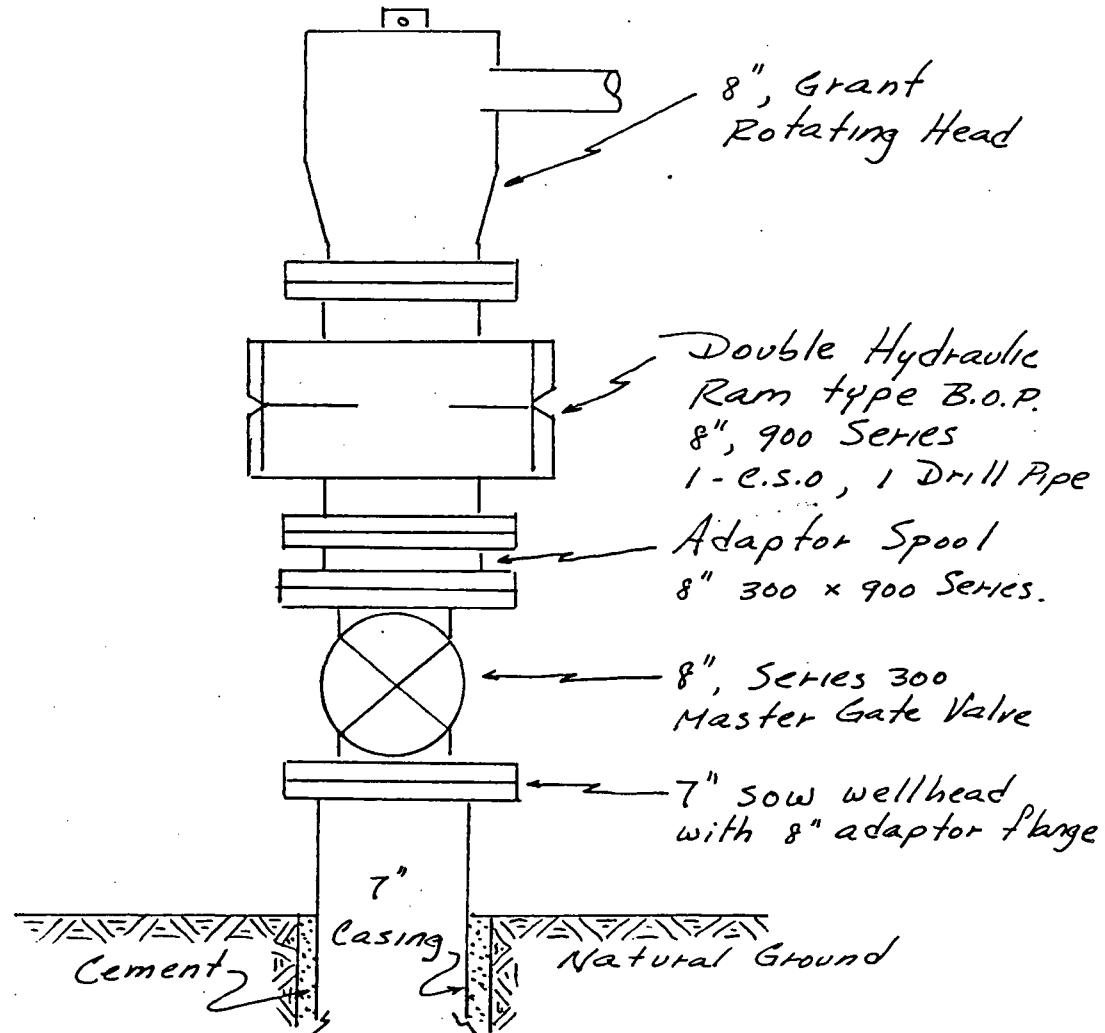
GEO THERMAL MANAGEMENT Co.
P.O. Box 2980 Evergreen, CO. 80439-2980 (303) 670-3454
WELL PROFILE S-89-2
SULPHURDALE, UTAH



NOTE: All depths are KB (KB - 10' = G.L.)

REVISIONS			By: GWH	Ckd: GWH
No.	Date	By	Date: 11-21-89	Scale: 1" = 400' Vert.
			Scale: 1" = 400' Vert.	Dwng. No: NE1892-3
1	11-3-89	H.		
2	11-21-89	H.		
3			GEOTHERMAL MANAGEMENT Co.	
4			P.O. Box 2980 Evergreen, CO. 80439-2980 (303) 670-3454	
5			DRILLING CURVE S-89-2	
			SULPHURDALE, UTAH	

Figure 3



REVISIONS			By: GWH	Ckd: GWH
No.	Date	By	Date: Nov. 3, 1989	Scale: None
1				Dwg. No: ME'892-4
2				Figure 4
3				
4				
5				

GEOTHERMAL MANAGEMENT Co.
 P.O. Box 2980 Evergreen, CO. 80439-2980 (303) 670-3454
 7" B.O.P.E. STACK 5-89-2
 SULPHURDALE, UTAH

IV. GEOLOGY

The Cove Fort-Sulphurdale region, in southwestern Utah, comprises folded and faulted sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks of Paleozoic to Mesozoic age that are overlain, sequentially, by Oligocene to Miocene age ash-flow and lapilli tuffs and Quaternary basalts. All of the rocks except the basalts have been intruded locally by Miocene quartz monzonite and/or latite porphyry stocks, sills, and dikes.

The bedrocks penetrated in S-89-2 include variably altered lavas and lapilli tuffs of latitic composition plus breccias and ash-flow tuffs, reworked and hydrothermally altered to varying extents, that have been designated as the Three Creeks Tuff (Tbt) member of the Bullion Canyon Volcanics (one of the oldest of the local volcanic units) and latite porphyry. The Three Creeks Tuff has three distinct zones: an upper and a lower zone of red to grey densely welded tuff and a middle zone of poorly welded white tuff. Only the lower zone of the Three Creeks Tuff has been mapped in the Cove Fort area of interest.

This lowermost zone of the Three Creeks Tuff has been further subdivided into two cooling units. The upper unit is characterized by euhedral plates of biotite up to several millimeters wide and euhedral (beta morphology) quartz crystals while the rocks of the lower cooling unit are mineralogically the same but much finer grained. The lower unit (tentatively correlated with the Wales Canyon Formation) is found in S-89-2 at a depth of about 1000'KB.

S-89-2 initially penetrated approximately 150'KB of fluvial and alluvial deposits comprising acid-leached, and variably pyritized fragments of Three Creeks Tuff (Tbt), rhyolitic ash-flow tuff and latite porphyry that are typical of the materials found in the main Sulphur Pit.

From 210-310'KB, the well penetrated coarse to medium grained, brown to pink latite porphyry flows variably altered to clay, magnetite and pyrite. Lapilli tuff, thought to have originated from a nearby vent, was found between 310 and 600'KB. The lapilli tuff fragments are typically rounded, cemented with clay and mixed with discrete quartz crystals weathered out of older formations.

Below the latite, from 600-1000'KB, the Tbt was drilled and from 1000-1100'KB, the fine grained tuffs of the Wales Canyon Fm were transected. The white, vitreous Coconino Sandstone was found, thinned by 50%, between 1100 and 1150'KB and from 1150-1420'KB, (end of samples), the well intersected intercalated, marbleized, limestones and dolomites resembling those found in Union Oil well 42-7 and in MEI well S-89-5. Also noted were veins containing spalerite, galena and fluorite. All of these are thought to have been deposited by hydrothermal fluids related to the quartz monzonite intrusive body rather than by processes connected with the present day geothermal system.

Both the Wales Canyon and the Coconino formations were found deeper and thinner than in MEI wells S-89-5, S-89-4, and S-89-1. There is not a lot of evidence suggesting faulting as the mechanism for this situation, therefore it must be due to significant erosion that occurred between the deposition of the Tbt and the Wales Canyon and between the Wales Canyon and the Coconino.

Though wisps of steam were detected when the well penetrated the Coconino formation, the horizon(s) that carried the dry steam in all of the other MEI wells is(are) apparently below the water table in S-89-2 so that hot water comprised the geothermal resource. The hot water aquifer includes the sandstone and limestone/dolomite units and it should therefore be quite extensive and prolific.

Attached, as Appendix C, is a petrographic description of drill cuttings from this well together with some interpretive comments.

V. PERMITS

Because well S-89-2 was drilled on privately owned land and not on Federal property, the permitting required was minimal. Attached as Appendix D is a copy of the relevant permit from the Utah Division of Water Resources (UDWR). Archeological clearance for the well was given as a result of studies encompassing the whole prospect area that were previously accomplished and documented. When the BOP stack on S-89-2 was pressure tested in accordance with State regulations, the test was witnessed and approved by UDWR representative John Solum.

APPENDIX A

S-89-2 DRILLING HISTORY

7-7-89
0800 - 1900 Move In Rig Up (MIRU) and work on location.

7-8-89
0800 - 2000 Continue rig up.

7-9-89
0800 - 2400 Finish rig up.

7-10-89
0800 - 0730 Pick up drill collars and make up 17.5" bit and subs preparatory to drilling.
0730 - 0800 Drill ahead (DA) 13' to 29' Kelly Bushing (KB).
0800 - 1530 DA: 29' to 50' KB.
1530 - 1600 Pull Out Of Hole (POOH).
1600 - 1800 Run 13.375", 61#/ft., K-55, BT&C conductor casing to 50' KB.
1800 - 2000 Cement conductor with Redi-mix.
2000 - 2400 Wait On Cement (WOC).

7-11-89
0000 - 0500 Cut off 13.375" casing, weld on flowline, fix fork lift.
0500 - 0700 DA: 50' to 106' KB, ream tight spots.
0700 - 0800 Hole bridged, bit plugged, POOH.
0800 - 2000 Run In Hole (RIH); DA: 106' to 410' KB. Hole sloughing. Several reaming trips required.
2000 - 2400 Circulate and condition hole for casing; Survey #1: .25 degree deviation at 378' KB.

7-12-89
0000 - 0800 Circulate, wait for casing.
0800 - 2400 Circulate, unload casing, wait for Dowell cementing unit to become available.

7-13-89
0000 - 0800 Wait for Dowell, circulate.
0800 - 2000 Wait for Dowell, POOH, RIH, circulate.
2000 - 2400 Wait for Dowell, Lay down drill collars.

7-14-89

0000 - 0100 Wait for Dowell.
0100 - 0430 Run and cement 410 feet of 7", 26#/ft., K-55, BT&C. Cement In Place (CIP) at 0430.
0430 - 0500 Drain 13.375" casing, Nipple down (ND) flowline.
0500 - 1230 WOC.
1230 - 2000 Cut off casings, install wellhead, Nipple Up (NU) BOPE, hook upflowline.
2000 - 2400 Make Up (MU) airline, Pick Up (PU) hammer drill, pressure test casing.

7-15-89

0000 - 0430 Prepare to test BOPE, test witnessed and approved by J. Solum, Utah State Engineer.
0430 - 0700 Drill cement.
0700 - 0900 P00H, change to hammer drill, RIH, DA: 410 to 412'KB.
0900 - 1400 DA: 412' to 540'KB.
1400 - 1740 DA: 540 to 546'KB.
1740 - 1900 P00H to check bit for plugging.
1900 - 2000 RIH with F-1 tricone bit.
2000 - 2400 DA: 546' to 720'KB, drilling rates up to 43'/hr., Temperature Out (To)=92F.

7-16-89

0000 - 0335 DA: 720 to 940'KB, To=102F.
0335 - 0435 DA: 940 to 1028'KB, 1005-1015' very soft (30' in 15 minutes).
0435 - 0500 DA: 1028 to 1058'KB - steam wisps.
0500 - 0600 DA: 1058 to 1103'KB, To=118F, Coconino Fm.
0600 - 0640 DA: 1103 to 1120'KB, 1' fracture @ 1116'KB.
0640 - 0730 DA: 1120 to 1142'KB, To=124F.
0730 - 0825 DA: 1142 to 1156'KB, To=144F.
0825 - 0900 DA: 1156 to 1175'KB, To=130F, drilling rate increased at 1165'KB.
0900 - 1035 DA: 1175 to 1216'KB, hole making water.
1035 - 1250 DA: 1216 to 1285'KB, To=170F, in Coconino.
1250 - 1350 DA: 1285 to 1314'KB, To=170F.
1350 - 1530 DA: 1314 to 1400'KB, To=174F, 60'/hr.
1530 - 1600 DA: 1400 to 1414'KB, 19 foot drilling break bit dropped in "cave" to 1433'KB. No more drilling without more air volume available.
1600 - 2400 Tried to drill blind from 1433 to 1438'KB, Pulled string up hole to wait for an air compressor booster.

7-17-89 0000 - 2400 Wait for booster compressor.

7-18-89 0000 - 0500 RIH.
 0500 - 0800 DA: 1438 to 1497'KB.
 0800 - 2400 DA: 1497 to 1841'KB.

7-19-89 0000 - 0215 DA: 1841 to 1849'KB; circulate with air
 and foam.
 0215 - 0630 POOH, change bits.
 0630 - 1500 RIH, Ream to bottom.
 1500 - 2400 POOH, Wait on new bit.

7-20-89 0000 - 0555 RIH with 5.625" bit, ream to bottom.
 0555 - 1630 DA: 1849 to 2183'KB, POOH, Blow well
 with air and foam.

7-21-89 0600 - 1230 RIH, ream to bottom.
 1230 - 1515 DA: 2183 to 2338'KB, Blow hole with air
 and foam.
 1515 - 1600 POOH to 1400'KB, Blow hole with air/foam.
 1600 - 1800 POOH, Lay down string, shut down rig.

OPERATOR		CONTRACTOR				RIG NO.													
SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE <i>[Signature]</i>		SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER 7/7/80																	
D.P. SIZE	WT./FT.	GRADE	TOOL JT Q.D.	TYPE THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH										
TIME DISTRIBUTION - HOURS																			
CODE NO. - OPERATION		HOUR		DAY		EVE.		NO. DRILLING ASSEMBLY (At end of tour)											
1. RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN								BIT RECORD											
2. DRILL ACTUAL								BIT	FT.	BIT NO.									
3. REAMING								SIZE											
4. CORING								IADC CODE											
5. CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE								MFG.											
6. TRIPS								TYPE											
7. LUBRICATE RIG								SER. NO.											
8. REPAIR RIG								JETS 1/32" /TFA in ²											
9. CUT PIPE DRILLING LINE								WL -CC's											
10. DEVIATION SURVEY								pH											
11. WIRE LINE LOGS								DEPTH OUT											
12. RUN CASING & CEMENT								DEPTH IN											
13. WAIT ON CEMENT								MUD & CHEMICALS ADDED											
14. MUDLINE UP								TYPE		AMT.	TYPE	AMT.							
15. B.G.P.								TOTAL FTO.											
16. DRILL STEM TEST								TOTAL HRS.											
17. PLUG BACK								KELLY DOWN											
18. SQUEEZE CEMENT								CUT. STRUC.		1	0	0							
19. FISHING								D.O.L		1	0	0							
20. DRILL WORK								S.G.R		0	6	0							
21.								GPM/PUMP-PSI											
22.																			
A. PERFOR'IN																			
B. TBC TRIPS																			
C. TREATING																			
D. SWABBING																			
E. TESTING																			
F. ADDIT/WL																			
G.																			
TOTALS																			
DAY WORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)																			
MRS. W/CONT. D.P.								BIT		FT.	BIT NO.								
MRS. W/G.P. B.P.								SIZE											
MRS. W/D.P.								IADC CODE											
MRS. STANDBY								MFG.											
								TYPE											
								SER. NO.											
								JETS 1/32" /TFA in ²											
								WL -CC's											
								pH											
								DEPTH OUT											
								DEPTH IN											
EVENING TOUR																			
FIELD OR DIST.		COUNTY				STATE				WIRE LINE RECORD		PEEL NO.							
LAST CASTING TUNING OR LINER										SIZE	WL LINES	PT. SLIPPED							
										FT. CUT OFF		PRESENT LENGTH							
										TON ML OR TRIPS SINCE LAST CUT									
										CUMULATIVE TON ML OR TRIPS									
MORNING TOUR																			
FOOTAGE		FROM	TO	DRILL CORE	CORE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN				
DEVIATION RECORD		DEPTH		DEV.		DIRECTION		DEPTH		DEV.		DIRECTION		DEPTH		DEV.	DIRECTION		
TIME LOG		FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN SEQUENCE AND REMARKS													
800 7:30										Rig 11 - work on new location									
DAY										DRILLER									
FOOTAGE		FROM	TO	DRILL CORE	CORE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN				
DEVIATION RECORD		DEPTH		DEV.		DIRECTION		DEPTH		DEV.		DIRECTION		DEPTH		DEV.	DIRECTION		
TIME LOG		FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN SEQUENCE AND REMARKS													
800 7:30										Rig 11 - work on new location									
EVENING										DRILLER									
FOOTAGE		FROM	TO	DRILL CORE	CORE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN				
DEVIATION RECORD		DEPTH		DEV.		DIRECTION		DEPTH		DEV.		DIRECTION		DEPTH		DEV.	DIRECTION		
TIME LOG		FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN SEQUENCE AND REMARKS													

SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE

7/10/89

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER

OP. SIZE	WT./FT.	GRADE	TOOL JT Q.D.	TYPE THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH

TIME DISTRIBUTION - HOURS

CODE NO. - OPERATION MORNING DAY EVENING

1. RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN

2. DRILL ACTUAL

3. REAMING

4. CORING

5. CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE

6. TRIPS

7. LUBRICATE RIG

8. REPAIR RIG

9. DRAFFING LINE

10. DEVIATION SURVEY

11. WIRE LINE LOGS

12. RUN CASING & CEMENT

13. WAIT ON CEMENT

14. HOPPER UP

15. TEST B.G.P.

16. DRILL STEM TEST

17. PLUG BACK

18. SQUEEZE CEMENT

19. FISHING

20. DIR. WORK

21.

22.

23.

A. PERFORATING

B. TBO TRIPS

C. TREATING

D. SWABBING

E. TESTING

F. ADDITIVE

G.

COMPLETION

TOTALS

DAY WORK TIME SUMMARY
(OFFICE USE ONLY)

M.R. W/CONT'L. B.P.

M.R. W/OPL. B.P.

M.R. W/OPL.

M.R. STANDBY

TOTAL DAY WORK

NO. OF DAYS
PROD. SPED.DRILLING ASSEMBLY
(As and of hour)

BIT

STB

RMR

D.C.

ID

STB

RMR

D.C.

SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE

D. J. D. 7/12/84

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOLPUSHER

BIT SIZE	WT./FT.	GRADE	TOOL JT Q.D.	TYPE THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
3 1/2	13.75		6976	2477					

TIME DISTRIBUTION - HOURS

CODE NO.	OPERATION	HOUR	DAY	EVE.
1. RIG UP DOWN				
2. DRILL ACTUAL				
3. REAMING				
4. CORING				
5. CIRCULATE & CIRCULATE	1 1/2			
6. TRIPS	1 1/2			
7. LUBRICATE RIG				
8. REPAIR RIG				
9. CUT OFF				
10. BREAKING LINE				
11. DEVIATION SURVEY	1 1/2			
12. WIRE LINE LOGS				
13. RUN CASING & CEMENT				
14. WAIT ON CEMENT				
15. DRILL UP G.C.P.				
16. TEST B.G.P.				
17. DRILL STEM TEST				
18. PLUG BACK				
19. SQUEEZE CEMENT				
20. FISHING				
21. DIR. WORK				
22. 1/4" Casing	2 1/2			
23. 1/2" Casing	1 1/2			
A. PERFORATION				
B. TWO TRIPS				
C. TREATING				
D. SWABBING				
E. TESTING				
F. ADDIT'WL				
G.				
TOTALS	12 1/2			
DAY WORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)				
MRS. WOODR. D.P.				
MRS. WOOD. D.P.				
MRS. WOOD. D.P.				
MRS. STANDBY				
TOTAL DAY WORK				
NO. OF DAYS FROM SPUD				

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOLPUSHER

NO.	DRILLING ASSEMBLY (At end of tour)	BIT RECORD	MUD RECORD
1	BIT 9 5/8 160 FT.	BIT NO. 2	TIME
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	SIZE 9 5/8	WEIGHT
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	IADC CODE	PRESSURE GRADIENT
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	MFG.	VISC-SEC
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	TYPE	PV/TP
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	SER. NO.	GELA
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	JETS 1 1/2" /FTA h ²	WL-CC'S
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	DEPTH OUT	pH
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	DEPTH IN	SOLID'S
8	STANDS DP	TOTAL FTG.	MUD & CHEMICALS ADDED
8	SINGLES DP	TOTAL HRS.	TYPE AMT. TYPE AMT.
8	KELLY DOWN		
8	TOTAL		
8	WT. OF STRING	LBS	GPM/PUMP-PSI

NO.	DRILLING ASSEMBLY (At end of tour)	BIT RECORD	MUD RECORD
1	BIT 9 5/8 160 FT.	BIT NO. 2	TIME
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	SIZE 9 5/8	WEIGHT
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	IADC CODE	PRESSURE GRADIENT
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	MFG.	VISC-SEC
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	TYPE	PV/TP
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	SER. NO.	GELA
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	JETS 1 1/2" /FTA h ²	WL-CC'S
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	DEPTH OUT	pH
1	STB RMR 00 FT.	DEPTH IN	SOLID'S
8	STANDS DP	TOTAL FTG.	MUD & CHEMICALS ADDED
8	SINGLES DP	TOTAL HRS.	TYPE AMT. TYPE AMT.
8	KELLY DOWN		
8	TOTAL		
8	WT. OF STRING	LBS	GPM/PUMP-PSI

LAST CASHING TUBING OR LINER	SIZE	MAKE	WT. & GR.	NO. JOINTS	FEET	GR. TO CSC NO.	SET AT	HEE %	NO. LINES	FT. SLIPPED
	1 3/4									
FT. CUT OFF PRESENT LENGTH										
TON/M. OR TRIPS SINCE LAST CUT										
CUMULATIVE TON/M. OR TRIPS										
FOOTAGE	DRILL R. M.	CORE NO.	FORMATION	ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN	
FROM IN	TO	CORE	(SHOW CORE RECOVERY)							
DEVIATION RECORD	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	
TIME LOG	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN SEQUENCE AND REMARKS						
2000	2030	42	5	Circ and wait Hole						
2030	2100	42	6	Trip out 2 STD'S 2 6 1/2" Drill collar						
2100	2200	1	6	Trip in 1 1/2" bit						
2200	2300	1	5	Circ and wait Hole						
2300	2400	1	10	Survey @ 378 1/4" Service mud pump						
2400	2800	8	23	Circ until on casing						
DRILLER Harry P.										
FOOTAGE	DRILL R. M.	CORE NO.	FORMATION	ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN	
FROM	TO	CORE	(SHOW CORE RECOVERY)							
DEVIATION RECORD	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	
TIME LOG	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN SEQUENCE AND REMARKS						
8:00	10:00	2		Circ. wait on Casing						
10:00	11:00	1		Untie Casing						
11:00	11:30	1/2		Wait on Drill						
11:30	8:00	8 1/2		Called down they had a pump, took they will pull back waiting on well Circ						
DRILLER Harry P.										
FOOTAGE	DRILL R. M.	CORE NO.	FORMATION	ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN	
FROM	TO	CORE	(SHOW CORE RECOVERY)							
DEVIATION RECORD	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	
TIME LOG	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN SEQUENCE AND REMARKS						

SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE

7/14/89

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER

OP. SIZE	WT./FT.	GRADE	TOOL JT Q.D.	TYPE THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
3 1/2"	15.75		4464	TYPE 1					

TIME DISTRIBUTION - HOURS		NO.	DRILLING ASSEMBLY (At end of tour)		BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD		MUD & CHEMICALS ADDED TYPE AMT. TYPE AMT.					
CODE	OPERATION		HOUR	DAY	EVE.	BIT	FT.	BIT NO.		SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE GRADIENT	VISC.-SEC.
1. RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN					STB RMR	00		IADC CODE						
2. DRILL ACTUAL					D.C. ID	00		MFG.						
3. REAMING					STB RMR	00		TYPE						
4. CORING					D.C. ID	00		SER. NO.						
5. CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE					STB RMR	00		JETS 1/32" /ITPA in ²						
6. TRIPS								pH						
7. LUBRICATE RIG								SOLIDS %						
8. REPAIR RIG								DEPTH OUT						
9. CUT OFF DRILLING LINE								DEPTH IN						
10. DEVIATION SURVEY								TOTAL FTO.						
11. WIRE LINE LOGS								TOTAL HRS.						
12. RUN CASING & CEMENT								CUT STRUC.	U	O	L			
13. WAIT ON CEMENT								B	G	O	R			
14. NIPPLE UP B.P.								GPM/PUMP-PSI						
15. TEST B.P.														
16. DRILL STEM TEST														
17. PLUG BACK														
18. SQUEEZE CEMENT														
19. FISHING														
20. DRILL JUNK														
21. CUT OFF														
22.														
COMPLETION														
A. PERFORATION														
B. TWO TRIPS														
C. TREATING														
D. SWABBING														
E. TESTING														
F. ADDITIONAL														
G.														
TOTALS														
DAY WORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)														
HRS. W/CONTR. B.P.														
HRS. W/O/CONTR. B.P.														
HRS. NO/D.P.														
HRS. STANDBY														
TOTAL DAY WORK														
NO. OF DAYS FROM SPUD														

WIRE LINE RECD.		LAST CUTTING TURNING OR LAYER	SIZE	MAKE	WT. & CR.	NO. JOINTS	FEET	INCHES TO CSC. HD.	SET AT	PIPE LINE RECD.														
FT. CUT OFF	PRESENT LENGTH									SIZE	NO. LINES	FT. SLIPPED												
13' 4"		2	50																					
		10	410																					
TON M. OR TRIPS SINCE LAST CUT																								
CUMULATIVE TON M. OR TRIPS																								
DEVIATION TOUR										DEV. RECORD	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION	DEPTH	DEV.	DIRECTION								
MORNING TOUR										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
410																								
DAY TOUR																								
EVENING TOUR																								
NIGHT TOUR																								
DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	DETAILS OF OPERATIONS IN SEQUENCE AND REMARKS									
410																								
DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
410																								
DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
410																								
DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
410																								
DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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410																								
DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
410																								
DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
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DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN
410																								
DEV. RECORD										TIME LOG	FROM	TO	ELAPSED TIME	CODE NO.	FORMATION (SHOW CORE RECOVERY)				ROTARY RPM	WT. ON BIT 1000#	PUMP PRESS	PUMP NO.	PUMP NO.	METHOD RUN

MET DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL # [] DATE [7-7-89]

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TIME, DEPTH NAME
REDRILLING ACTIVITY LOG
OPENSIS

DATE 17-9-89 1

TIME DEPARTMENT

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Clean up location, big mistakes and dig again pit

60

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL#:[] DATE:[7-9-89]

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #1

DATE: { 7-10-89 }

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL# []			DATE: (7-10-89)
TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
		GARY	
08:00			Drill Surface
9:35			make con. (43 feet) work pipe to bottom can not get to bottom. Change out Kelly sub.
12:00			Drill from 43 feet to 50 feet. Cir a condition hole. Help welder weld up 13 5/8 casing for conductor.
5:30			Trip out of hole to set con. pipe
4:00			Pick up casing & Run in hole
6:00			Cement
6:30	\$'00		wait on cement to setup

7-10-89

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [5886] DATE: [7-11-89]

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MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL # [5-886] DATE: [7-11-189]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
08:00	106 / 137	G Peterson	Drill from 106 to 137. work on Fork lift
9:00	137 / 167		Circulate. Beam to Bottom. Tite hole, work PIP Reaming to Bottom a few times to clean up hole. MADE CON. LAST D.C. from 137- to 167 hole did clean up ok.
10:00	167 / 197		Change sub on kelly to x over to D.P. Drill Drilling in to Frac 2 179Feet picked up @ 183' Repair fork lift. Dig Ditches to reserve pit build reserve pit
11:00			Drill 167 to 197 feet
12:30	1:30		CON. 197- 228.
1:30	2:00		Scm. Rig
2:00			Drill from 228 to 259 GARY Peterson 12
3:00			Drill from 259 to 290 Drew Larson 12
4:00			Drill from 290 to 321 Dave Peterson 12
5:00			Drill from 321 to 353 Mike Bancroft 12
6:00			Drill 321 to 384
7:00			Drill 384 to 400
8:00			TD for casing 410feet

7/11/89

DATE: (7/12/89)

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-X-Y-Z]

10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Drill collar s

45-1415 361 MALLORCA

ON RACKS

NET DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [5-89-2]

DATE:[7-12-89]

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S89-2] DATE: [7/12 189]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
8:00			Circ. wait on Casing. Clean up Rig & Location. Service Rig.
10:00	11:00		Unload Casing
11:00			wait on Dowell. Clean casing & strap casing. Dump shell pit & clean out shell pit. Dig out ditches to reserve pit. Clean Rig.
11:30			Called Dowell. They did not have a pumping truck. They called haliburton. But they did not have a pump. Dowell said they would call when they could find a pumping truck.
12:00	8:00		Waiting on Dowell
			Gary Peterson 12
			Drew Larson 12
			Dave Peterson 12
			Mike Beecroft 12

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-89-2] DATE: []

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
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1200	Kitchen	W.C. General maintenance Lunch room cleaned up, clean eating Cook parts laundry house
		Leave office to go around to the office building. Haul water down to the hook up pipe to Groundwater
		Service the ground water pump. Pump just to get water air in M&D pump. Water 8 Gal/min with in Ground Converter on M&D pump
		Service Light plant
0800		Wait on pump truck

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S 89-2] DATE: [7-13-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
8:00	410	G Peterson	wait on cement truck Service Rig - Put 3 gal motor oil in main motor. 5 gal Hyd oil in main torque converter. Pick up around Rig. Level Location.
			Clear air filters on mud pump fix all air leak's fix all diesel leak's add clutch. Make up lay down line for 6 1/2" D.C.
			work on water pump & lines. Fixed all leaks.
			wash all motors on Rig. Clean all Pitches
3:00			Short out of hole
3:30			Trip in hole
4:30			Circ condition hole. Clean rig floor, Gary Peterson 12
8:00			Hook up weight indicator Dave Peterson 12 Mike Bancroft 12

THE DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-89-2] DATE: [7-14-89]

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL # [5-89-2] DATE [7.14.89]

Gary Peterson 12

Dave Peterson 12

Drew Larsen

Mike Bancroft

NET DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: 15-89-2] DATE: [7-15-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
2000		KRichis	Hook up Air Line to Rotate Head oiler pick up tools Repair Geronimo cable Reversible Hammer Drill
2330			pressure test Casing @1250-1170psi 15 min (OK)
0030			Turn Rotate Head $\frac{1}{4}$ Turn nipple up floatline Change tong Dies grind Lip off tong
0230			p/w 4 1/2" Drill collars trip in Install Rotate Head
0430			Drill cement Tagged @ 369' Float at 388
0700			Trip out Drilled 1' Formation
0745			Pick up Divergent

8 AM - 8 PM

SARAH

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [589-2]		DATE: [7/15/89]	
TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
		G Petersen	
08:00			Trip in hole
9:00			Drill Kelly down
9:15			① make con from 410 to 444 feet. ⚡ Jump start Fork lift
10:40			make con from 444 feet to 475
10:45			Drill
12:30			make con from 475 to 505 Drilling into clay
12:35			Drill
1:30			make con from 505 to 536 (536 changing formation)
3:15			work Hammer Hammer not working like should.
3:20			Drill
3:50			make con from 536 to could not get to bottom w
3:55			work pip to bottom
4:30			Drill 336 to
5:45			Trip out of hole
5:30			work on Hammer 3:17
6:30			wait on orders
7:30			Trip in hole

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S 89-2] DATE: [7-15-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
8:00		Gary	Trip in hole.
① 9:00			Drill Kelly Down. made con 410 + 444 Drilling in clay penetration is slow. 5 min/foot Clean up rig. Dig ditches.
10:40			# make con 444 to 475. Drilling in clay picked up 6'12 DC moved off location on pipe racks.
10:45			Drill con 412 475 to
10:55			Pause
12:30			con.

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S 89-2] DATE: [7-16 89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
2000		KRichins	Drlg F/ 546 TO 564
2030			Conn @ 564
2045			Drlg F/ 564 TO 594
2115			Conn @ 594
2120			Drlg F/ 594 TO 625
2200			Conn @ 625
2205			Drlg F/ 625 TO 657
2240			Conn @ 657
2245			Drlg F/ 657 TO 688
2320			Conn @ 688
2325			Drlg F/ 688 TO 717'
2345			Conn @ 717'
2350			Drlg F/ 717 TO 748
0020			Conn @ 748'
0025			Drlg F/ 749 TO 779'
0055			Conn @ 779'
0100			Drlg F/ 779 TO 810
0115			Fracture @ 793'
			Conn @ 810

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL # [5-89-2] DATE [7-16-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
0130		Krichins	Drlg F/ 810 To 841
0155			Conn @ 841
0200			Drlg F/ 841 To 872
0220			Conn @ 872
0225			Drlg F 872 To 903
0240			Conn @ 903'
0245			Drlg F/ 903 To 934
0315			Conn @ 934
0320			Drlg F/ 934 To 966
0340			Conn @ 966
0345			Drlg F/ 966 To 997
0405			Conn @ 997
0410			Drlg F 997 To 1028
0430			Conn @ 1028
0435			Drlg F/ 1028 To 1060
0450			Conn @ 1060
0455			Drlg F/ 1060 To 1090
0500			Conn @ 1090

100
105
108
109

103 Jan 26, 1989 11:34 P.05

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #1S89-2 DATE: [7-16-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
0525		KRichins	Drig F/ 1090 TO 1120 Fracture @ 1116
0630			Conn @ 1120
0635			Drig F/ 1120 TO 1152
0805		GARY	CON @ 1152
0810			Drig From 1152 to 1183
09:15		GARY	CON @ 1183
09:05			Drig 1183 to 1214 Frac @ 1207 to 1214
09:10		GARY	Conn 1214
0920			Drig 1214 to 245 water @ 1216 temp up 5° out of water @ 1244
09:15		GARY	Conn @ 1245
09120			Drig 1245 to 1277
09215		GARY	CON 1277
09220			Drig 1277 to 1308
09220		GARY	Conn 1308 ADD Clock
09210			Drig 1308 to 1340
09215		GARY	CON 1340 Gary Pm 12
09220			Drig 1340 to 1371 Frac @ 1353
09245		GARY	CON 1371

NET DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S89-2] DATE: [7-16-89]

DATE: 7-16-89

Gary J. Hause 12

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-89-2] DATE: [7-17-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
2000		Krichins	Circ 5 Jt's off bttm
2130			Trip out
2230			Break bit & Bit sub pick up Veral type Bit Attempt to strip in Bit sub wont go through Rubber pick up and Break of sub screw on taper sub strip in pull Rotary Rubber screw on bit sub and set rotary Rubber
2400			trip inc
0100			Break circ 60' off bttm
0230			Conn circ 30' off bttm
0300			Conn Attempt to circ 5' off slim return Then quit
0330			Pull 5 Jt's
0400			Wat on Air comp, Lubo Rig is on Equip
0600			Clean up pull up in Casing

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL # [S-892]

DATE: [7-17] 89

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-89-2] DATE: [7-18-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
2000		KRichixs	wait on comp. Lube Rig fuel : Service
7/18	2300		Rig up AIR 2 comp & 1 Booster fuel to same
0200			trip in 16 STD's off Bttm Hit Bridge
0230			Ream & wash 30' Blow Hole clean
0300			trip in 14 STD'S
0330			wash 60' loss of Return @ 1430
0400			Attempt to Return with SOAP & AIR (no go)
0500			Drig Blind F/ 1438 TO 1497
0730			Short trip 6 STD's no fill
0800			Drig F/ 1497 (Blind)

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-892] DATE: [7-18-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
08:00		GARY	Dr/g
10:00			trip out of hole 42 stands
11:30			wait on orders
12:00			Trip in hole go back drilling
3:00			CIRC.
3:30			Dr/g
8:00			Dr/g
20:00			Drilled from 1497 feet to 1698

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL # (S-89-2) DATE (7-19-89)

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
2000		KRichins	Drlg F / 1698 TO 1715
2102			Conn @ 1715
2105			Drlg F / 1715 TO 1747
2155			Conn @ 1747
2205			Drlg F / 1747 TO 1778
2300			Conn @ 1778
2310			Drlg F / 1778 TO 1809
2345			Conn @ 1809
2355			Drlg F / 1809 TO 1841
0100			Conn @ 1841
0110			Refire Booster, service Rig
0200			Drlg F / 1841 TO 1849
0215			CIRC with AIRE soap
0300			trip out pipe very tight due to torque of worn bit
0630			Wait on orders, of what bit to Run in Hole
0645			unLoad Plastic Hose for MEI
0700			Pick up mill tooth trip in.
0900			Roam 16 5/8's off BTHM

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [5-89-2] DATE: [7-20-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
7/19	2000	Richins	wat on 5 5/8" bit
	0130		trip in collars 12 STD'S Hit Bridge
	0200		Rcam Hole
7/20	0230		trip in to 33 STD's off bttm Hit Bridge
	0300		Rcam Hole
	0330		trip in Hole
	0400		tight 4 It's From bttm
	0415		Lay Down 4 It's in J door
	0430		Rcam Hole
	0555		Drlg F / 1849 To 1872
	0645		Conn @ 1872
	0655		Drlg F 1872 To 1903
	0745		Conn @ 1903
	0755		Drlg F 1903 To 1934
	0845		Conn @ 1934
	0855		Drlg F 1934 To 1964
	0920		Conn @ 1964
	0930		Drlg F 1964 To 1996

NET DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-89-2] DATE: [7-20-89]

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
0955		KRichies	Conn @ 1996
1005			Drlg F 1996 TO 2027
1025			Conn @ 2027
1035			Drlg F 2027 TO 2029
1045			Ream tight hole work plug bit (unplug same)
1115			Drlg F 2029 TO 2059
1220			Conn @ 2059
1230			Drlg F 2059 TO 2089
1325			Conn @ 2089
1335			Drlg F 2089 TO 2120
1430			Conn @ 2120
1445			Drlg F 2120 TO 2152
1530			Conn @ 2152
1545			Drlg F 2152 TO 2183
1630			trip out Z9 J+5 Blow well with AIR & soap

1800 shot Down by
1730 Lay Down Sides
1630 Trip out soft Kill in Deck Up
1600 Blow Hole with Air & Soap
1530 - Trip out to 1400
1515 - Blow Hole w/ Air & Soap
1515 - Total Depth 2338
1500 - Drift 4/230 2338
1450 - Cannon 2307
1455 - Drift 4/2276 to 2307
1420 - Cannon 2276
1400 - Drift 4/2245 to 2276
1345 - Cannon 2245
1315 - Drift 4/2213 to 2245
300 - Cannon 2213
1230 - Drift 4/2183 to 2213
2900 - Cannon 270, to bottom
5800 - Trip in to 9 feet off bottom
7730 - Trip in to 36 feet off bottom wash 30'
0600 - Breaker +

MEI Drift Log

68-12-L

KRICKINS
2-685

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-89-2] DATE: [8-1-89]

DATE: [8-1-89]

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: (5-89-2) DATE: (8-2-89)

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
0700		KRichins	fire up Rig - Rig up logger
0800			Run in Log To 420' Hit Bridge, temp @ 170°
0830			Rig up Air comp & Booster
0900			Trip in Hole
1000			Broke Cat Head, Kelly Drive Chain, Repair same
1430			Trip in Hole
1630			Break Circ. @ 2158'
1700			Ream 30'
1730			Trip in Hole w/ 6 Jt's Drill Pipe fill string w/ 15 bbls water
1800			Log @ 2305' 327° temp
1900			Pull Log
1930			Trip out sideways Left 5 ft's DP; 6 Jt's OC's
2030			screw in TIW valve shut Down Rig plu tools

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-89-2]

DATE: (2-24-89)

TIME	DEPTH	NAME	COMMENTS
0700		K Richin	Lay Down S. J's DP 6 Collars Bitsub & Bit
0815			Rig up to Log w/ pruett
0830			RUN IN Hole w/ Temp Log To 800' @ 180°
1000			P/u bit RUN IN Two DC's & 32 J's in hole
1200			Ream bridge @ 1120' Sweep Hole
1230			Trip in to 1310
1300			Sweep Hole, good. Return
1330			trip in to 1470
1400			trip out for Log's
1445			Rig up Run Log To 2320' 211°
1715			temp @ 224° pull Log
1800			Shut down Rig

MEI DRILLING ACTIVITY LOG WELL #: [S-89-2]

DATE:[8-5-89]

"Slim Hole" Drilling Program

Objective: Drill/Complete exploratory hole to $\pm 1500'$ TD and evaluate formation. Conductor casing $13\frac{3}{8}''$ set at $\pm 40-120'$, surface casing set at $\pm 250'-400'$, $6\frac{1}{4}''$ open hole to $1500'$ or producing formation.

Prepared by: Jay C. Hauth, July 1988

Version 2: October, 1988

Version 3: April, 1989

Sequence of Operations

1. Construct location and sump per rig requirements.
2. MIRU rotary drilling rig.
3. Mix spud mud per attached drilling fluids program
3a Drill 26 1/4" hole for 20" Conductor Casing.
4. Spud well with 17 1/2" bit and drill to ±40-120'. Run and cement 13 3/8" conductor per attached cementing program. Optionally, run 12" OD X .375" wall ASTM A53 gr B, seamless or ERW pipe, w/butt weld ends. Optionally, install master valve and rotating head w/ 6" flowline per attached drawing, per supervision/geology direction. Note requirement for ±50' handwheel extension with optional master valve.
5. Visually inspect and note on Tour Sheet whether all drill pipe is white banded, specifying that it meets AAODC API Class II inspection as to the following:
 1. Electromagnetic inspection of tubes (Sconoscope or Scanalog)
 2. Wall thickness and cross-sectional area (Ultrasonic or gamma ray)
 3. Tool jt inspection (electronic or mag particle)Also check to see that all drill collar connections have been mag particle inspected and that all bottom hole assemblies have been magnafluxed prior to delivery. Note condition on Tour Sheet. Ensure that 7" casing is on location and in position to run. Ensure all casing accessories, wellhead equipment, and circulating head are on hand.
6. RIH with 9 7/8" bit and drill with mud to ±250'-400, depending on geology. Remove thread protectors, clean threads, drift and measure casing while drilling surface hole. Measure KB height and log on Tour Sheet. After casing point has been selected, drill any additional hole that might be required so that casing can be landed within 1' of bottom, and still space out correctly on surface. Maintain hole as straight as possible while drilling. Take drift shots every 100-200'. Run maximum reading thermometer on each survey. Maximum angle at TD 4 degrees or less. Maximum rate of change 1 degree per 100'. Monitor and record flow line temperatures every hour. Catch 2 sets of formation samples every 10'.
7. Upon reaching desired depth, circulate and condition mud until shaker screen is clean and viscosity is less than 45 sec/qt. Make wiper trip. Check for fill. If hole is in good condition, circulate bottoms up, POOH, and laydown 9 7/8" drilling assembly. If tight hole was encountered on wiper

trip, then make another wiper trip. It may also be necessary to further condition mud.

8. Rig up and run 7" casing to TD, per attached casing program. Run in hole slowly to avoid breaking down formation and losing circulation. Circulate past any bridges encountered. Use proper makeup torque on casing, and geothermal casing dope on threads.

9. Once casing has been run to TD, circulate hole clean, while reciprocating casing, with at least two full circulations. Circulate until hole is clean, mud is in good shape, and viscosity is less than 45 sec/qt. Check bottoms up time to be sure mud is not channeling.

10. When mud is in good shape, cement casing as per attached cement program. Monitor and record cement data to assure adherence to cmt. program. Catch cement samples. If possible, reciprocate casing while pumping cement. Land casing approximately 1' off bottom. Center casing in rotary table.

11. WOC 8 hrs. (check samples to determine if additional time is req'd) Monitor cement in annulus. If it falls back, bring it back to surface with 1" pipe.

12. Land and cut off 7" casing. Weld on 7" x 300 SR Starter flange. Test between welds. Check with level to be sure flange is on correctly. Callout surveyors to survey casing head location.

13. Make sure that BOP equipment has been inspected by the manufacturer or an authorized agent prior to arrival and that all equipment is proper and in good shape on delivery. Nipple up BOP equipment per attachment. Test 7" casing and BOP equipment to 500 psi with BLM representative present to witness. Log test data and request BLM witness to sign name and successful test completion on Tour Sheet.

14. Trip in hole with 6 1/4" mill tooth bit and tag cement. Log top of cement on Tour Sheet. Drill out baffle plate, cement and float shoe from 7" csg with spud mud. Drill 10' of formation and then trip to pick up button bit or hammer/hammer bit. If the decision is made to air drill, run float in bit sub and unload mud out of hole with air on the trip back in. If the decision is made to drill with mud, then displace the spud mud out of the hole with the gel/water/polymer system when you reach bottom with bit. See attached mud system details.

15. Drill 6 1/4" hole with air, foam, or mud to 1500', or until producing formation is encountered. Test formations per engineer's direction, log per permit and engineer/geologist requirements. Operate BOP on each trip out of hole and log on Tour Sheet. Ensure accumulator is holding pressure.
16. Upon reaching TD, circulate hole clean, laydown drill string, ND BOPs, clean location and release rig.
17. Submit all reports as required by regulatory agencies.

Drilling Fluids Program

17 1/2" and 9 7/8" surface hole, 0- ±250'-400'

Mud System: Gel, lime, water, LCM (Spud Mud)

Mix 15-20 Lb/Bbl bentonite in fresh water. Flocculate with lime.

Weight: As low as possible with mechanical solids control equipment

Viscosity: 45-55 sec/qt or as needed to clean hole

Water loss: No control

Total hardness: No control

pH: Mix lime through chemical barrel to maintain 9.5-10.5 pH

Comments: Lost circulation through this interval is possible. No formation pressures are anticipated. Keep plastic viscosity down and yield point up. Run solids control equipment continuously. Break circulation slowly and trip slowly. Use Desco to thin mud if necessary.

6 1/4" Hole, ±250'/400' - TD

Mud system: Polymer, gel, soda ash, Desco, high temp thinner. Drill out cement with Spud Mud and then dump Spud Mud. Build new system. Mud up in clean steel pits by mixing, with fresh water, 1/2 lb/bbl caustic soda and a ratio of 8 bentonite to 1 Drispac regular. Mix bentonite first and then slowly add (30 min/sk) Drispac. (Substitute a high molecular weight anionic liquid polymer such as Magcobar Rapid Mud for Drispac if so desired)

Weight: As low as practical with water and mechanical solids control equipment.

Viscosity: 38-45 sec/qt with bentonite and Drispac (8:1 ratio of bentonite:Drispac) Stay on this ratio to maintain viscosity after Mud-up.

Water Loss: No control

Total Hardness: Below 300 ppm with soda ash.

pH: 9.5-10.5

Rheology: Control flow properties at reasonable levels with Desco thinner. If downhole temperatures increase to where Desco is not effective, then use high temp thinner

Torque, Drag, Hole Stability, and high temp lubricant: Add 2 ppb Soltex additive as necessary.

Lost Circulation (surface to TD): Methods to be used as follows:

1. Lost circulation materials such as nut plug, cotton seed hulls, saw dust, medium Kwik-Seal, etc.
2. Gunk Squeezes
3. Cement
4. Lighter-than-water drilling fluids

Abnormal Pressure: Weight material (barite) should be on location at all times.

Corrosion: Add corrosion inhibitors such as oxygen scavengers or scaling amines to control corrosion.

Stable Foam Make-up:

Mix 1/2 - 2 ppb Drispac in water

1-2 ppb soda ash

5-10% foamer just before use (use alpha olefin sulfonate for high temp foamer)

Air-Mud ratio required = 100:1 to 300:1

Special considerations:

1. Drilling recorder to monitor rate of penetration
2. Catch drill cutting samples (2 sets) every 10', cleaned, sacked, and labeled in accordance with geologist direction. Collect samples every 5' on conductor.
3. All lost circulation zones encountered shall be recorded in Tour book, recording both the depth at which the loss occurred, as well as amount and rate of fluid lost.
4. In and Out temperatures, both mud and air, shall be recorded in Tour book every hour.
5. Temperatures should be taken with every directional survey by running a maximum registering thermometer in the survey instrument.

Casing Program

Conductor casing: ±40-120' 13 3/8" 61 ppf J-55 BT&C in 17 1/2" hole
Optional: ±40-120' 12" OD X .375" wall ASTM A53 gr B, seamless or ERW pipe, w/butt weld ends, in 17 1/2" hole.

Surface Casing: ±250'-400' x 7" J-55 20 ppf ST&C Range 2 Casing

Torque: 3200 ft-lbs

Drift ID: 6.331"

Strength ratings:

Yield - 2992 psi

Collapse - 1816 psi

Tension - 187,200 lb

Accessories:

Float equipment: flapper type conventional float shoe on bottom of string and baffle plate installed one jt up from bottom

Centralizers: 2 centralizers installed in the middle of the bottom 2 jts (7" x 9 7/8" bow type)

Wellhead equipment: 7" x 300 SR SOW starter flange for wellhead. 300 SR gate valve for master valve.

Notes:

- Tack weld shoe, also top and bottom of couplings on bottom three jts
- Lower casing in hole slowly to avoid formation breakdown and lost circ.
- Use geothermal grade thread dope on casing threads

Cementing program

±250'-400 x 9 7/8" hole x 7" casing surface job

Slurry description: API Class "G" or "H" cement mixed with 5.0 gal/sk water

Requires: .2301 sk/linear ft in 9 7/8" annulus

Slurry wt: 15.8 lbs/gal or 118 lbs/cu. ft.

Yield: 1.15 cu.ft./sk

Water requirement: 5.0 gal/sk or 0.67 cu.ft./sk

Pump time: 1-2 hrs

24 compressive strength: 2915 psi

7" J-55 20 ppf ST&C casing displacement= .0404 bbl/linear ft. or .2273 cu.ft./linear ft.

Note: calculate cement job with 100% excess in open hole; 50% in cased hole is OK.

H2S Safety

The H2S safety company will be called out to perform certification training, install and maintain properly operating H2S monitors, and provide on-location advice and expertise regarding safety related items. The monitors will be rigged up prior to spudding the hole, and the safety man will be available on location no later than drilling out the production casting.

In all matters of safety, the H2S safety man has the FINAL WORD on procedures. NO DRILLING OPERATIONS SHALL BE CONDUCTED CONTRARY TO THE H2S SAFETY MAN'S DIRECTION. NO EXCEPTIONS.

H2S monitors will be installed at the following locations:

1. Mud return line
2. Vicinity of floor
3. Vicinity of wellhead/BOP's
4. Additional locations per Safety Man direction, MEI/contractor recommendations.

Windsocks will be installed as to be visible from various areas of location. An H2S warning sign (with green/yellow/red warning flags) is to be installed on the access road, and the appropriate flag will be displayed, depending on current operations. Two different briefing areas will be established, to allow safe briefing in any wind condition. Emergency breathing equipment (5 min. and working-size Scott Air Packs; workline hose; high-pressure air bottles in safety trailer, etc.) will be available.

Prior to spud, all rig personnel shall successfully complete an H2S training/certification course presented by the safety man. This will include Air Pack use, operation and location of H2S monitors around the rig, location and use of briefing areas, and general information regarding safety. Throughout drilling operations, rig personnel will have procedural update briefings, safety meetings, etc., as needed.

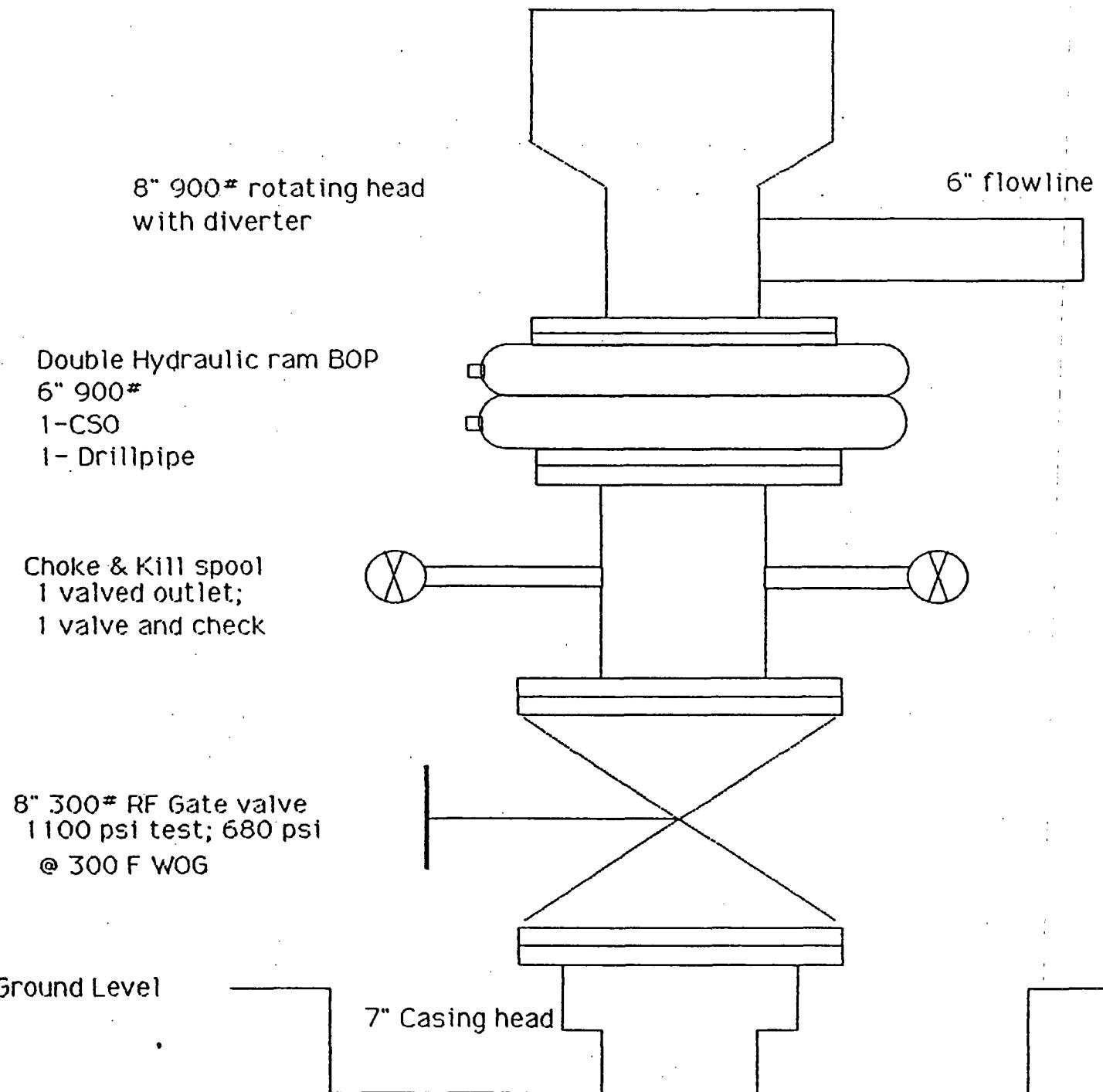
**H2S ALARM PROCEDURE
POST PROMINENTLY IN DOGHOUSE**

IN CASE OF H2S ALARM:

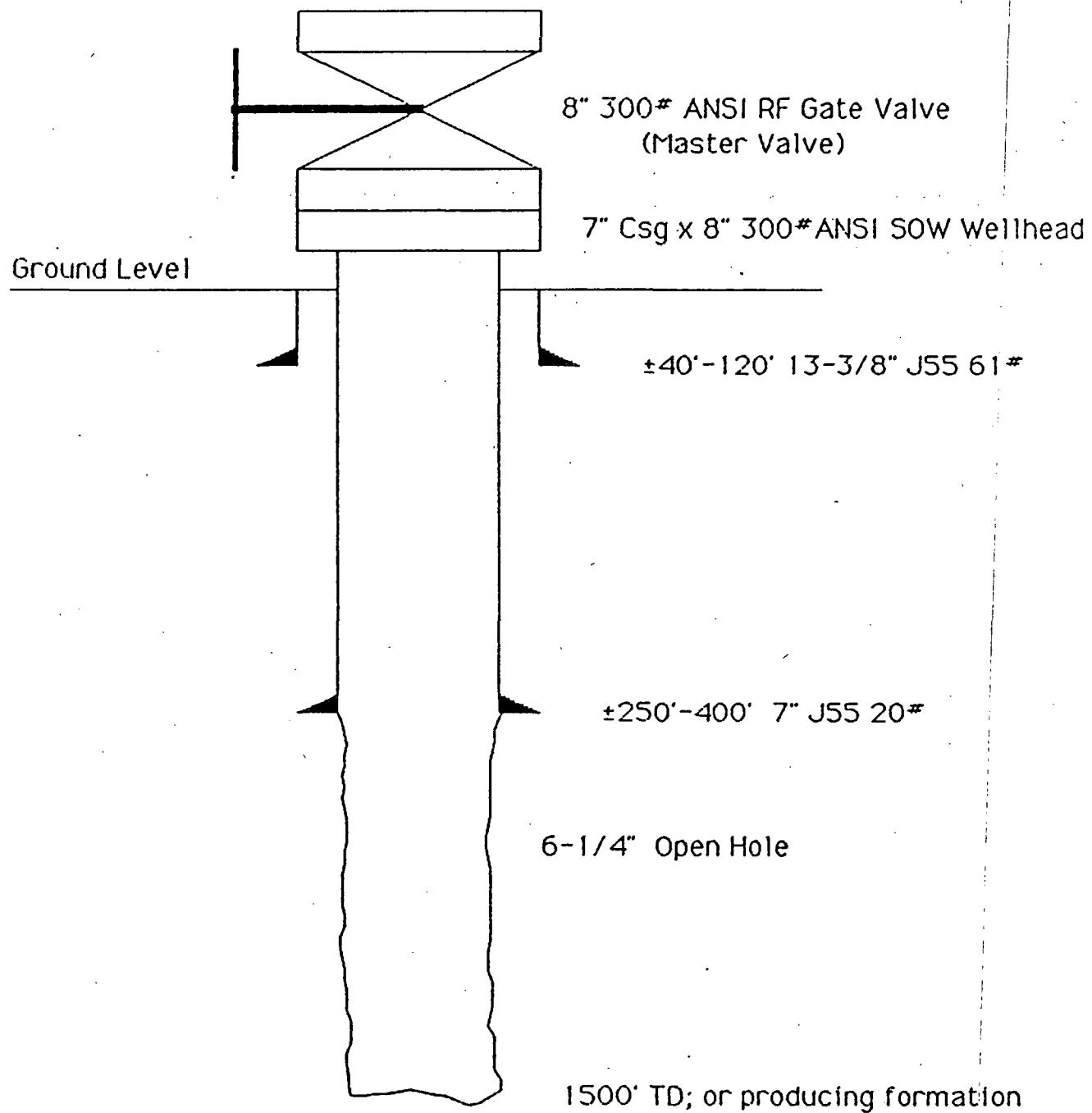
- 1. MASK UP WITH ESCAPE UNIT**
- 2. GO IMMEDIATELY TO THE UPWIND BRIEFING AREA**

**NO EXCEPTIONS UNLESS DIRECTED BY H2S
SAFETY MAN ON LOCATION**

Blowout Preventer Details; 7" casing

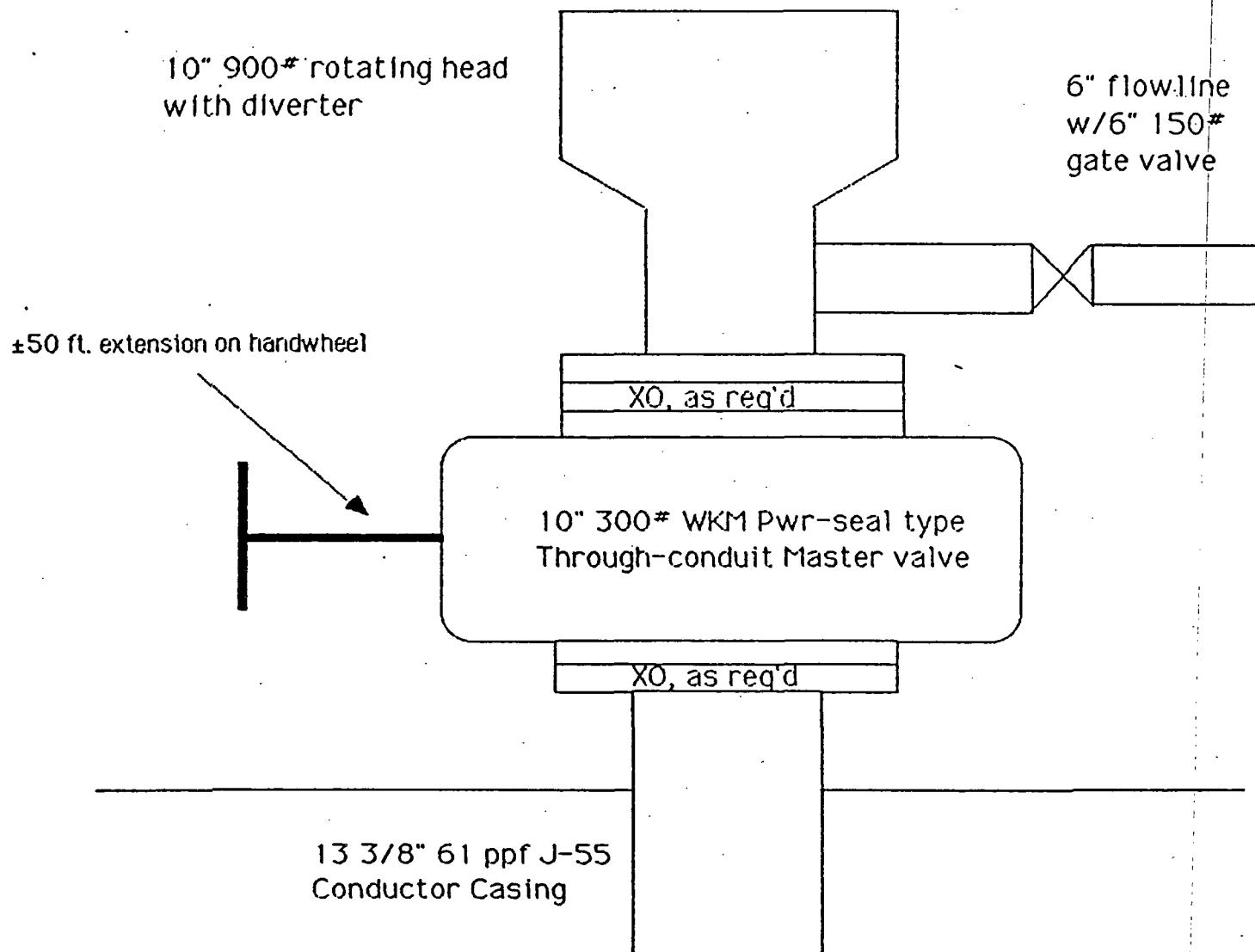


Slim Hole Completion Details



Not to Scale

Blowout Preventer Details; 13 3/8" casing (optional, as req'd on slim hole program)



Appendix C

LITHOLOGIC LOG OF MEI WELL S-89-2

Prepared for
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By
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November, 1989

MEI well S-89-2 was sampled to a depth of 1420 feet. This report describes the rock types and alteration encountered in the well. The report is based on a binocular logging of the chips supplemented by petrographic examination of thin sections from 14 selected intervals. The results of this work are summarized in the accompanying lithologic log.

Lithologic Relationships

Well S-89-2 encountered with increasing depth, alluvium, latite porphyry, Three Creeks Tuff, Wales Canyon Tuff, Coconino Sandstone, and an interbedded sequence of limestone and dolomite. Alluvial deposits were penetrated between the surface and a depth of 150 feet. The alluvial deposits contain abundant fragments of lava flows and ash-flow tuffs that are exposed at the surface around Sulphurdale. The fragments of ash-flow tuff typically display moderate to intense argillitic alteration. Iron oxides give the alluvial deposits in the upper 50 feet of the well a distinct yellow-brown color.

The chip samples collected between 150 and 600 feet consist of latite porphyry and coarse-grained crystals of quartz and plagioclase that appear to have been derived from the Three Creeks Tuff (see below). The latite in this interval is fine-grained and light to medium gray in color. Under the binocular microscope, small square phenocrysts of plagioclase can be seen.

Thin sections of representative intervals between 150 and 600 feet were prepared in order to better characterize the mineralogy and alteration of the latite porphyry (see Appendix 1). Two different lithologies were observed. Chips from depths above 310 feet appear to consist mainly of fine-grained latite porphyry lava flows that in places, display well developed flow banding of plagioclase microlites. These chips

contain phenocrysts of plagioclase, minor biotite that has been largely altered to clays, magnetite and pyrite. The opaque minerals appear to be mainly secondary in origin. Vesicles filled with quartz, clays, and calcite are present in a few of the samples.

The matrix of the flows consists of fine-grained potassium feldspar and traces of quartz. In some of the chips, the matrix spherulitic devitrification textures are preserved. Coarser grained granophyric textures characterize a few percent of the chips from 270-280 feet. The coarser grain size of the matrix in these samples suggests that they may have been derived from the interiors of the lava flows. In contrast to the chip samples from the upper portion of this unit, chips from depths below 340 feet consist mainly of variably rounded fragments of latite porphyry that are cemented by clay minerals. The fragments of latite porphyry in these chips are much finer-grained than in the overlying rocks and typically much more altered. These chips may represent lapilli tuffs that were deposited around the vent during the initial eruptions of the latite porphyry. Fragments of Three Creeks Tuff and crystals of coarse-grained quartz, potassium feldspar, and plagioclase are also present in amounts of up to several percent in the thin sections. These fragments may represent material that was blown out of the vent during the pyroclastic eruptions and deposited within the lapilli tuff. No fragments of ash-flow tuffs younger than the Three Creeks Tuff were observed. This observation is consistent with the relationships mapped by Moore and Samberg (1978) which suggested that the latite domes exposed near Sulphurdale were emplaced after the deposition of the Three Creeks Tuff at 27 my but prior to the Osiris Tuff 22 my ago.

The latite porphyry encountered in S-89-2 appears to be part of a dome complex that thins rapidly to the east. Mineralogically similar latite porphyry was encountered in

S-89-5, where it is approximately 450 feet thick, and in S-88-1, where it is only about 100 feet.

The latite porphyry is underlain by the crystal-rich Three Creeks Tuff which was encountered between depths of 600 and 1000 feet. The Three Creeks Tuff is medium to light gray in color and contains approximately 50% phenocrysts of plagioclase, biotite, potassium feldspar, hornblende and quartz in a matrix of densely welded ash and rare shards. Phenocrysts of resorbed quartz, which typically display a bipyramidal crystal form, and coarse phenocrysts of biotite up to several millimeters in diameter are characteristic of the unit.

The Wales Canyon Tuff was penetrated between depths of 1000 and 1100 feet. The Wales Canyon Tuff is distinguished from the overlying ash-flow tuffs by its finer grain size, a slightly lower phenocryst content (approximately 40%) and the common occurrence of lithic fragments of andesite lava flows and sandstone. The Wales Canyon Tuff in S-89-2 is light gray in color and strongly altered to mixtures of clays, quartz, and calcite. A thin section from 1080-1090 shows that the phenocrysts originally consisted of plagioclase, hornblende, and minor quartz in a densely welded matrix of shards and ash.

The volcanic rocks in S-89-2 are underlain by sandstones and limestones. Fragments of fine-grained sandstone, assigned to the Coconino Sandstone in adjacent wells, were encountered at a depth of 1100 feet. The Coconino Sandstone is a clean quartz sandstone that is cemented by quartz overgrowths and minor sericite. Between 1150 and 1420, the rocks consist of medium to fine-grained interbedded limestone and dolomite. Thin sections show that the carbonates have been recrystallized to fine-grained marbles and mineralized (see below). Similar features were observed in Unocal's well 42-7. Moore and Samberg (1978) concluded that recrystallization of the limestone occurred during emplacement of the quartz-monzonite intrusion that underlies Sulphurdale. The lithologic

relationships in S-89-2 suggests that these limestones and dolomites are correlative with the thick carbonate sequence encountered in the Union well 42-7 and MEI well S-89-5.

Hydrothermal Alteration

The rocks in S-89-2 range have been moderately to strongly altered. A thin section of altered alluvium from a depth of 80-90 feet in S-89-5 shows that the plagioclase phenocrysts in the volcanic fragments have been replaced by kaolin and that some of the mafic minerals in these fragments have been altered to a green clay. A few fragments that have been intensely altered to clays and quartz were observed in a thin section from a depth of 200-210 in S-89-2. These fragments probably represent material derived from shallower depths.

Additional secondary minerals within the alluvium include coarse radiating aggregates of pyrite and marcasite (100-110 and 130-140 feet) and gypsum. Gypsum is also found in vugs in the underlying latite porphyry to a depth of 390 feet. It typically occurs as small euhedral crystals which coat pyrite when both minerals are present.

The argillic alteration of the alluvium must have been produced by acidic fluids such as those that are forming in the pit at Sulphurdale. These fluids form where hydrogen sulfide, which is being released from a boiling water table below Sulphurdale, reacts with oxygenated water to produce sulfuric acid. The fluids that produced the alteration in S-89-2 could have migrated laterally through permeable horizons. As the acid solution reacts with the surrounding rocks, the pH of the fluid is rapidly buffered leading to the formation of neutral sulfate-rich groundwaters. These sulfate waters could have produced the gypsum present in the upper portion of the well. The pyrite in the alluvium could have been produced by reactions between the rising hydrogen sulfide and iron-bearing

minerals present in the rocks. In contrast, the pyrite in the underlying rocks is associated with quartz and calcite veins indicating that the deeper pyrite was deposited by upwelling thermal fluids.

Thin sections of the latite porphyry and the ash-flow tuffs indicate that they have been variably altered to mixtures of clays, quartz, calcite and pyrite. Mixed layer illite-smectite (sericite) and quartz are found as secondary phases in the matrix of the volcanic rocks as a replacement of the phenocrysts. Textural relationships suggest that in the latite porphyry, the clays and quartz occur as an alteration product of the glassy matrix as well as a replacement of potassium feldspar formed by devitrification of the glass. Similarly, thin sections of the ash-flow tuffs indicate that these secondary minerals represent a replacement of the potassium feldspar that formed by devitrification of the shards and ash. Pyrite occurs both as disseminated grains in the matrix of the volcanic rocks and in veins.

Calcite occurs primarily as an alteration product of the plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts. In addition, calcite replaces the matrix of the ash-flow tuffs where the rocks have been cut by calcite veins.

Veins consisting primarily of calcite, quartz (and/or chalcedony in the latite porphyry) and minor pyrite and sericite are common within the volcanic section and were observed in each of the thin sections that were prepared. Chalcedony, quartz, calcite and clay minerals are also present as vesicle fillings in the latite porphyry. According to Fournier (1985), the formation of chalcedony is indicative of temperatures below about 200°C.

In addition to veins containing variable amounts of quartz, calcite, and pyrite, some of the veins observed in thin sections from depths of 1150-1160 and 1280-1290 also contain sphalerite, galena, and sericite. In the sample from

1150-1160, the base metal veins are in turn crosscut by calcite veins. Fluorite is associated with quartz in veins from the deepest sample (1410-1420 feet). These veins cut chips of pyritized limestone. In addition, coarse grained crystals of anhydrite are present in this sample.

Similar base metal sulfide veins were observed in the cuttings from Unocal wells 42-7 and 31-33. Although the age of this mineralization cannot be determined from the observed relationships, the widespread occurrence of these sulfide minerals, the presence of a mineralized intrusive beneath Sulphurdale (Ross and Moore, 1985) and the low salinity of the geothermal fluids encountered in 42-7, suggest that this mineralization is more likely related to the hydrothermal activity that accompanied emplacement of the intrusion than to the present thermal system.

Structural Relationships

A comparison of the lithologic logs for S-89-2 and S-89-5 shows that all of the major rock types were encountered at greater depths in S-89-2 than in S-89-5. S-89-2 encountered the Wales Canyon Tuff at a depth of 1000 feet, the Coconino Sandstone 1100 feet, and the top of the carbonate sequence at 1150 feet. In contrast these units were penetrated at depths of 730, 930, and 1120 feet respectively in S-89-5.

The differences in the depths to these contacts may be due mainly to the effects of erosion rather than to the presence of any significant faulting between the two wells. This possibility is suggested by the thicknesses of the Wales Canyon Tuff and Coconino Sandstone in the two wells and by the fact that the top of the carbonate sequence differs in elevation by only 30 feet between the two wells. In S-89-5, both the Wales Canyon Tuff and the Coconino Sandstone are slightly more than twice as thick as they in S-89-2. Thus, the Wales Canyon Tuff

encountered in S-89-2 may have been deposited in a topographic low developed on the top of the Coconino Sandstone. The absence of a non-welded zone at the top of the Wales Canyon Tuff implies that at least some erosion occurred prior to deposition of the overlying Three Creeks Tuff.

References

- Fournier, R. O., 1985, The behavior of silica in hydrothermal systems: Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 2, p. 45-61.
- Moore, J. N., and Samberg, S., 1979, Geology of the Cove Fort-Sulphurdale KGRA, University of Utah Research Institute Report.
- Ross, H. R., and Moore, J. N., 1985, Geophysical investigations of the Cove Fort-Sulphurdale geothermal system, Utah: Geophysics, v. 50, p. 1732-1745.

APPENDIX 1

200-210 feet: Latite Porphyry

Weak to moderately altered latite porphyry lava flows containing phenocrysts of plagioclase and pseudomorphs of biotite. The plagioclase has been weakly altered to clays and calcite. The biotite has been strongly altered to clays, pyrite, and magnetite. The originally glassy matrix of the rock has been devitrified to mixtures of potassium feldspar and quartz. Moderate hydrothermal alteration of the devitrified matrix has occurred, producing a fine-grained mixture of clays and quartz. Pyrite is disseminated throughout the matrix of the chips. The latite is cut by veins of calcite and pyrite. In one chip a calcite vein cuts the pyritized latite indicating that the calcite in part, postdates pyrite deposition. Approximately 5% of the chips are intensely altered to clays (kaolin?) and quartz. These chips may be derived from the alluvial deposits.

270-280: Latite Porphyry

Moderately to strongly altered latite porphyry as above. A few percent of the fragments have a coarse-grained matrix suggesting that these fragments are from the interiors of the lava flows. Veins of calcite and chalcedony are present. Alteration of the feldspar phenocrysts is more intense than above.

300-310: Latite Porphyry

Moderately to strongly altered latite porphyry as above. Amygdules are present in some of the samples and are filled with calcite and mixed layer illite-smectite. Traces of a green clay (chlorite-smectite) are present. The latite is cut by veins of quartz, calcite, and calcite + chalcedony.

330-340: Lapilli Tuff

Strongly altered lapilli tuff. The chips consist of fragments of latite in a matrix of mixed layer illite-smectite. Individual fragments within the lapilli tuff include fine-grained latite, latite porphyry and coarse crystals of plagioclase, potassium feldspar, biotite, and quartz that appear to have been derived from the underlying Three Cryeeks Tuff. Pyrite is disseminated throughout the lapilli tuff. Veins of calcite ± pyrite (partially altered to hematite) ± chlorite-smectite cut the lapilli tuff.

370-380: Lapilli Tuff

Strongly altered lapilli tuff as above. Veins of calcite with selvedges of pyrite + iron oxides cut the lapilli tuff.

440-450: Lapilli Tuff

Strongly altered lapilli tuff as above. Veins of calcite, calcite + pyrite cut argillically altered lapilli tuff. Traces of intensely silicified rock containing minor sericite and leucoxene are present.

550-560: Lapilli Tuff

Strongly altered lapilli tuff as above. The tuff is cut by veins of calcite + pyrite.

930-940: Three Creeks Tuff

Strongly altered Three Creeks Tuff. Feldspar phenocrysts have been replaced by calcite and sericite. Hornblende has been completely altered to clays (chlorite-smectite?) and calcite. Biotite phenocrysts have been partially replaced by calcite, pyrite, quartz and clay minerals. The matrix of the ash-flow tuff has been moderately to strongly altered to a fine-grained mixture of sericite, quartz, and calcite. Pyrite is disseminated throughout the chips. The ash-flow tuff is cut

by veins of calcite.

970-980: Three Creeks Tuff

Strongly altered Three Creeks Tuff as above. Biotite phenocrysts have been strongly altered to clays, calcite. Veins of calcite + pyrite are present.

1080-1090: Wales Canyon Tuff

Strongly altered Wales Canyon Tuff. Both the phenocrysts and the matrix of the ash-flow tuff have been replaced by fine-grained mixtures of clays, quartz, and calcite. Traces of quartzite fragments which may represent lithic fragments originally present in the ash-flow tuff are present. Disseminated pyrite is common. Veins of quartz + calcite and pyrite cut the chips.

1150-1160: Limestone

The chips consist of pyritized limestone, quartzite breccia and Coconino sandstone. Veins of quartz + calcite + pyrite + sericite, quartz (open space fillings), and quartz + sphalerite + galena + pyrite + calcite cut by calcite veins are present.

1280-1290: Fine-grained marble

The chips consist of fine- to medium grained limestone. The grain size of the limestone and the presence of rhombic grains suggests that it has undergone recrystallization. Pyrite occurs as disseminated veins in the carbonate rocks. Veins of quartz + sphalerite + galena + pyrite + calcite + sericite are present.

1340-1350: Fine-grained marble

Fine grained marble as above. Approximately 20% of the chips are of volcanic rocks and Coconino Sandstone. The

limestone is cut by veins of quartz + pyrite and calcite + quartz + pyrite.

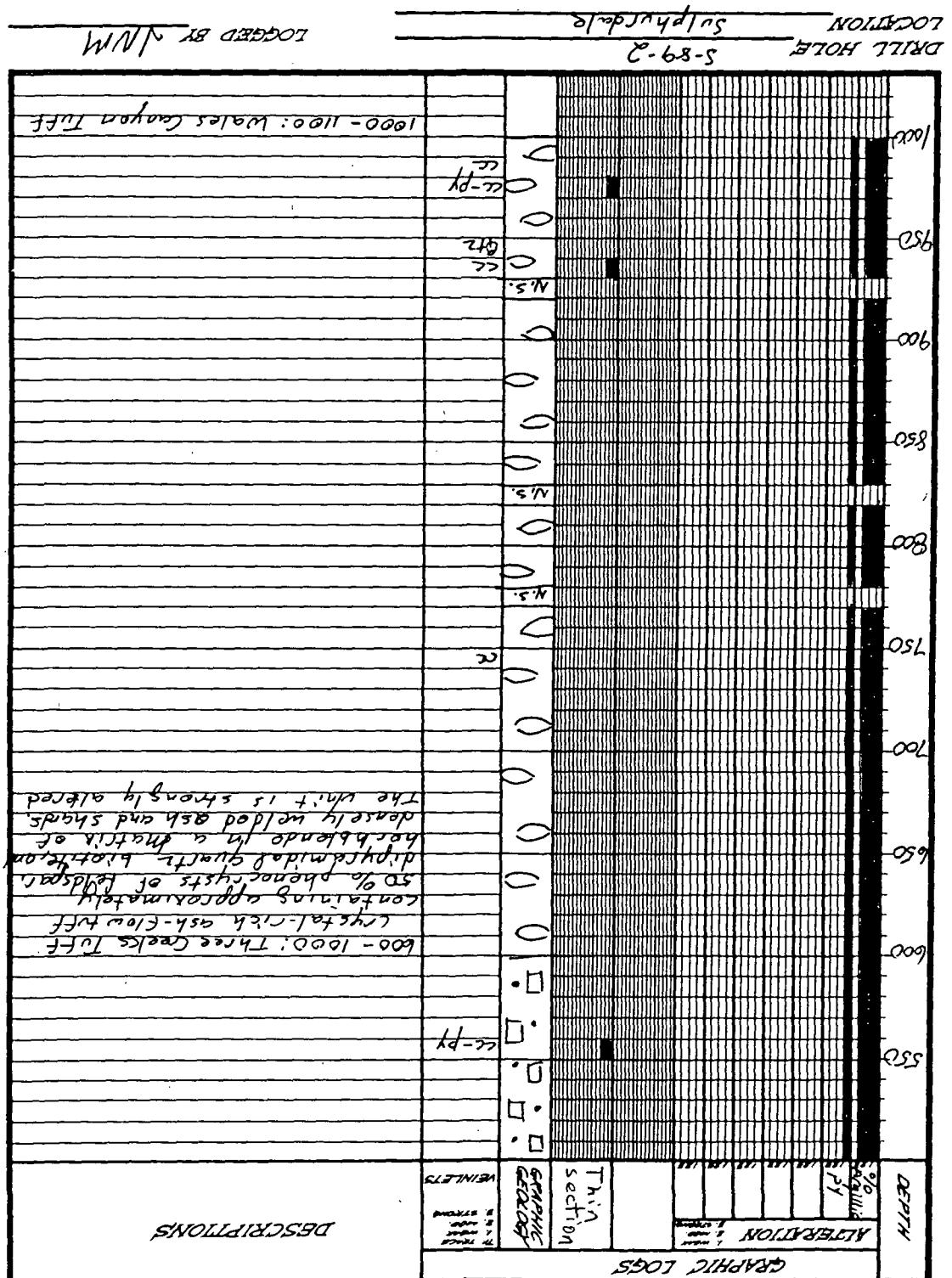
1410-1420: Fine-grained marble

Fine grained marble as above. Marble containing disseminated pyrite is cut by veins of quartz + fluorite. Coarse crystals of anhydrite are present in the chips. Traces of veins of coarse plumose quartz overgrown by chalcedony and cut by calcite veins are present.

DEPTH	GRAPHIC LOGS						Thin section	GRAPHIC GEOLOGY	VEINLETS	DESCRIPTIONS
	ALTERATION	cc-py	cc-py	cc-py	cc-py	cc-py				
0							O		O O	0-150: Alluvium
50							O			0-50: Iron-stained alluvium. Moderately to intensely altered to fine-grained clays. The chips are stained yellow-brown with iron oxides
100							O		O	50-150: Argillically altered alluvium as above but lacking coatings of iron-oxides
150							O			150-600: Latite Porphyry
200							O			150-320: Fine-grained latite porphyry lava flows. Small phenocrysts of square to rectangular plagioclase and an altered mafic mineral (biotite) are present in some chips
250							O			320-600: Lapilli tuff consisting of fragments of cc, chal latite, latite porphyry and Three Creeks Tuff
300							O			gr, chal, cc
350							O			cc-py
400							O			cc-py
450							O			cc, cc-py
500							O			py

DRILL HOLE S-89-2
 LOCATION Sulphurdale

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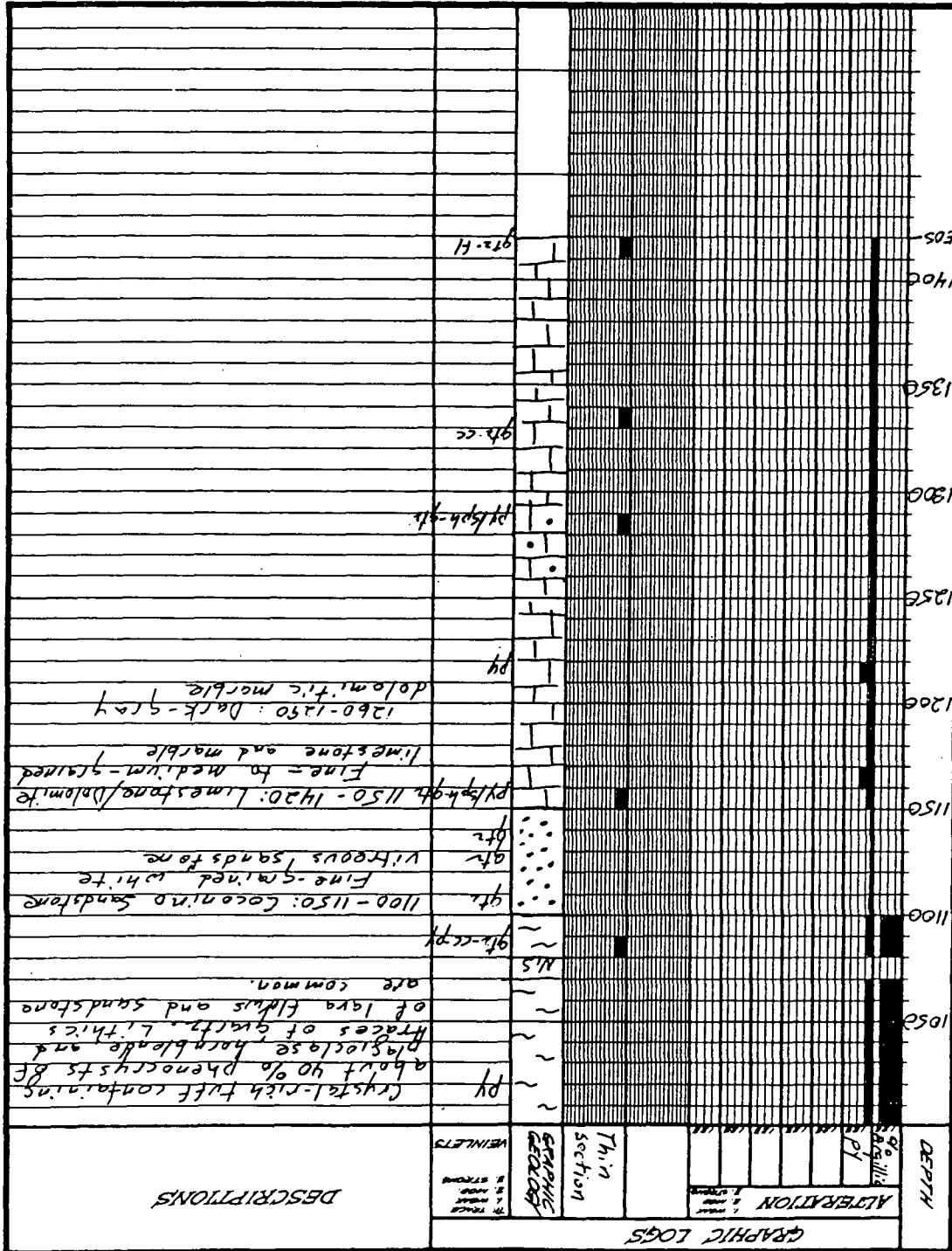


LOGGED BY JWM

LOCATION Sulfuride

S-89-2

DRILL HOLE





DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS

Norman H. Bangerter

Governor

Dee C. Hansen

Executive Director

Robert L. Morgan

State Engineer

1636 West North Temple, Suite 220

Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-3156

801-538-7240

April 14, 1989

Mr. Jay C. Hauth, Operations Manager
Mother Earth Industries, Inc.
3761 South 700 East, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84106

RE: Request to Drill Slim Holes S89-1 through S89-7
Expiration Date: October 14, 1989

Dear Mr. Hauth:

Reference is made to your request of April 5, 1989, to drill seven "slim hole" geothermal wells as part of MEI's continued field development program at the Cove Fort/Sulfurdale KGRA. The location of the wells is to be:

S89-1 South 3211 feet and East 609 feet from the NW Corner of Section 7, T26S, R6W, SLB&M;

S89-2 South 2853 feet and East 578 feet from the NW Corner of Section 7, T26S, R6W, SLB&M;

S89-3 South 3597 feet and East 1108 feet from the NW Corner of Section 7, T26S, R6W, SLB&M;

S89-4 South 3456 feet and East 354 feet from the NW Corner of Section 7, T26S, R6W, SLB&M;

S89-5 South 3684 feet and West 225 feet from the NE Corner of Section 12, T26S, R7W, SLB&M;

S89-6 South 3369 feet and West 465 feet from the NE Corner of Section 12, T26S, R7W, SLB&M;

S89-7 South 3129 feet and West 915 feet from the NE Corner of Section 12, T26S, R7W, SLB&M.

By this letter you are hereby granted permission to drill, subject to the following conditions:

1. Your request is approved as a test well application only. If, at a later date, it is desired to bring the well to production, it will be necessary to obtain the State Engineer's approval on the appropriate water right application(s) at or previous to that time.

2. The driller must be bonded and have a current well driller's permit from the Division of Water Rights. A federal bond covering the well will satisfy the bonding requirement.
3. These wells may be drilled to a maximum of 1500 feet. The applicant must obtain written permission from the State Engineer prior to drilling to a depth significantly beyond 1500 feet, i.e., to a depth requiring changes or additions to the Plan of Operations submitted to the State Engineer, or posing a threat to the safety of personnel rig equipment and/or the structural integrity of the well.
4. The applicant must notify the Division of Water Rights at least 24 hours prior to 1) the commencement of drilling, and 2) testing the BOP equipment and the surface casing, so that a representative may be on site for the inspections. The applicant must also notify the Division prior to testing the well for flow or resource characteristics so that a representative of the Division may observe the test.
5. The casing shall be installed according to the schedule in the plan of operations in the request to drill, summarized as follows:
 - A. The conductor casing (13-3/8 inch) shall be installed to a depth of 40-120 feet and the annular space shall be cemented back solid to the surface.
 - B. The surface casing (7 inch) shall be set to a depth of 250-400 feet and cemented back to the surface. Blow-out prevention equipment shall be installed and tested before drilling further.
 - C. The well may be drilled open-hole below the surface casing.

Any variances from the Plan of Operations must be approved by the State Engineer prior to their implementation.

6. The BOP Equipment and the surface casing shall be pressure tested in accordance with federal regulations as contained in Federal GRO Order No. 2. The applicant shall notify the Division prior to the test so that a representative of the Division may witness the test.

7. Mud return temperatures shall be monitored and recorded at least with the addition of each new drill pipe, or 30 feet, whichever is less. If the return temperatures reach 125 degrees Fahrenheit before the surface casing has been set, drilling shall cease immediately until casing has been set and/or BOP equipment has been installed and successfully tested.
8. The driller shall take all necessary precautions to prevent fires, blow-outs, or others hazards and to conduct all activities in a safe and workmanlike manner. The driller shall be prepared with proper equipment and drilling techniques to handle either artesian or thermal pressure, or both, particularly in the bedrock layers which apparently form the reservoir matrix. The driller shall utilize such equipment as is necessary to contain the well at any stage, whether above or within the bedrock layer. Appropriate H2S warning devices shall be utilized during all drilling and testing operations, and personnel shall be instructed in proper emergency procedures and the use of emergency equipment.
9. The applicant shall provide for proper and safe disposal of any geothermal fluids produced during the drilling or testing of the well. Plans for disposal pits or other facilities must be approved by the State Engineer prior to the commencement of testing. No more water may be diverted from any of the wells than is necessary to conduct the tests associated with drilling. Any extended flow test to determine the production capabilities of the well must be approved in writing by the State Engineer prior to the commencement of testing.
10. In case of any emergency, the applicant shall immediately notify the Division at one of the numbers listed below:

	Work	Home
Gerald Stoker	(801) 586-4231	
John Solum	(801) 538-7406	(801) 546-1979
Kent Jones	(801) 538-7405	(801) 561-9901

It is the responsibility of the applicant to notify the Division.

11. The applicant shall submit to the Division all drilling reports and logs at the completion of drilling, and geologic data, chemical analyses, and test results at the completion of testing or earlier if the State Engineer determines that the information is necessary for immediate decisions regarding the management of the resource. This information will, at the request of the applicant, be held confidential until it is released by the applicant.

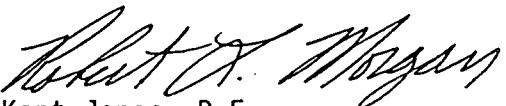
12. This approval is conditioned upon the proper easements and trespass agreements being obtained from Provo City, the fee hold of the land where the proposed well S89-3 will reside. A copy of such agreements shall be provided the Division of Water Rights before the approval of S89-3 is considered final.

This is permission for the licensed driller to begin drilling the geothermal test well. Note that the expiration date of this letter is October 14, 1989.

Please notify Gerald Stoker, the Area Engineer, at 586-4231 or John Solum, at 538-7406 prior to the commencement of drilling operations.

This is not permission for you to develop a final test well to be used for production purposes, but is only intended to develop sufficient information to determine if a likely geothermal resource is available in the area. It is the responsibility of the applicant to obtain proper water rights and other necessary permits.

Yours very truly,


For Kent Jones, P.E.
 Directing Appropriations Engineer

KLJ:JS:rc

cc: Gerald W. Stoker
Jerry Bronicel
Delano Development Company

Eastman Christensen

A STAR CORDING

★ 12 HOUR CHART

COMPANY W.M.

WELL S 52 2

TOTAL DEPTH ON 29

TIME ON

DATE

WELL NUMBER

TOTAL DEPTH OFF 50

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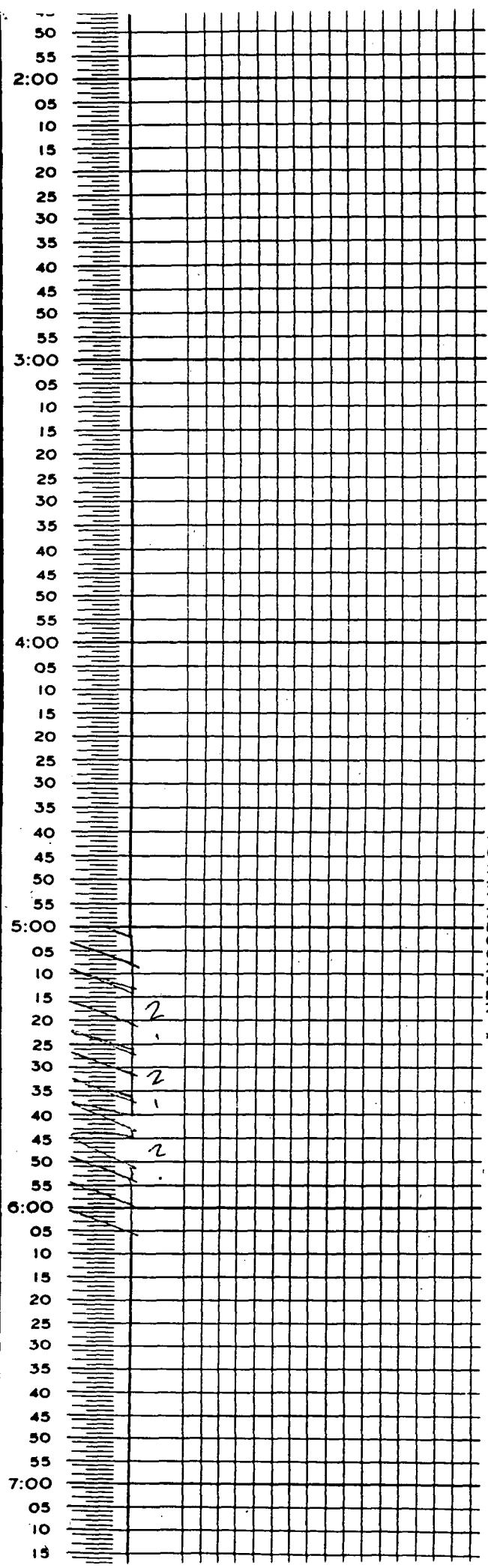
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* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *

* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *



Eastman Christensen

★ A STAR CORDING ★

12 HOUR CHART

COMPANY YETT

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TOTAL DEPTH ON

REMARKS 50

TIME ON 8:00 A.M.

DATE 7-17-66

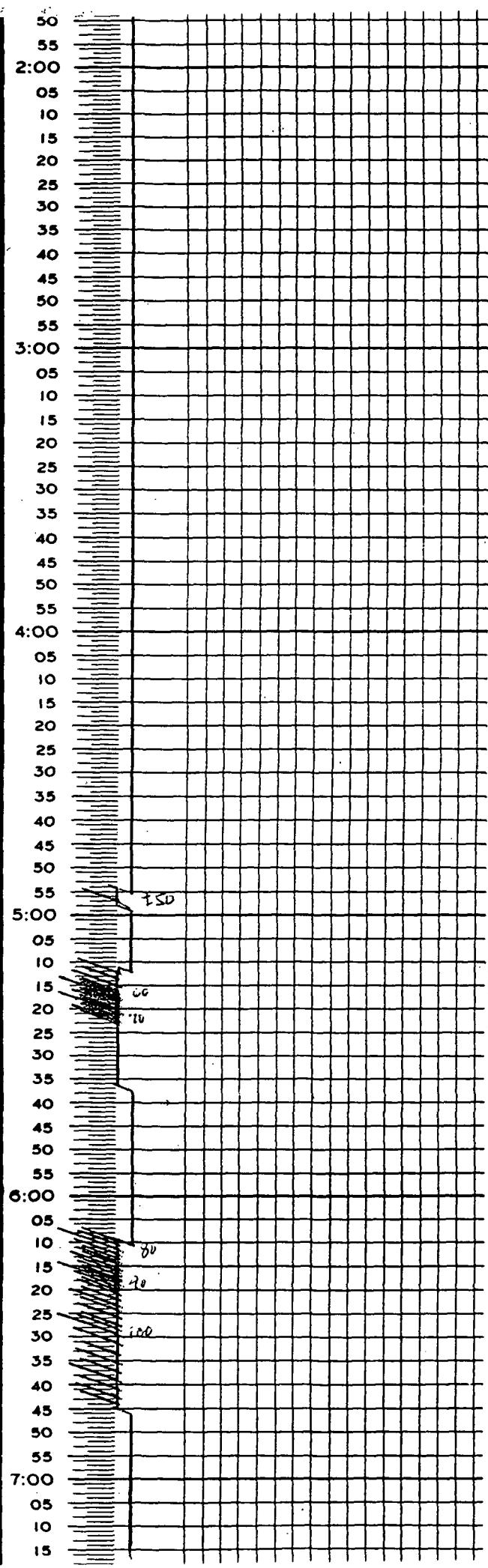
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★ A STAR RECORDING ★

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COMPANY M.F.I.

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DATE 7-11-89

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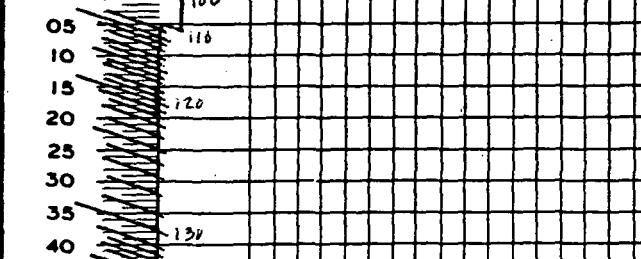
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TOTAL DEPTH OFF 106

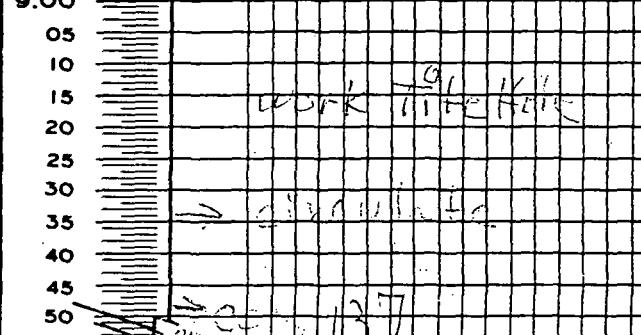
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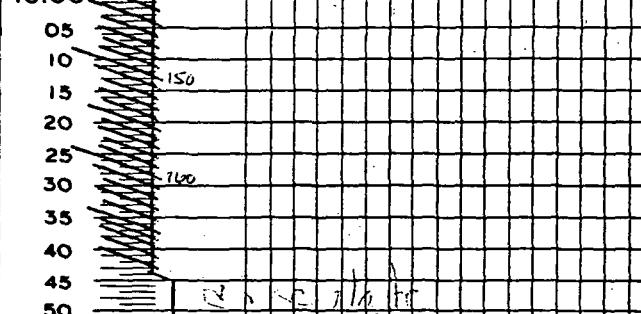
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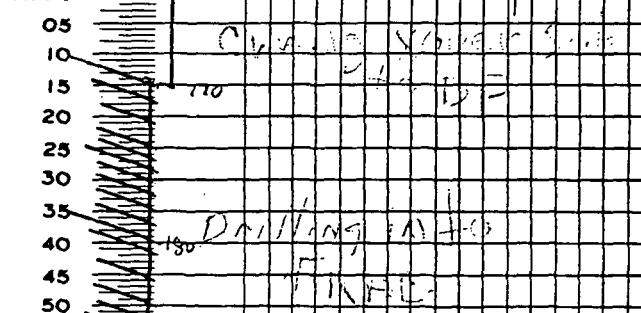
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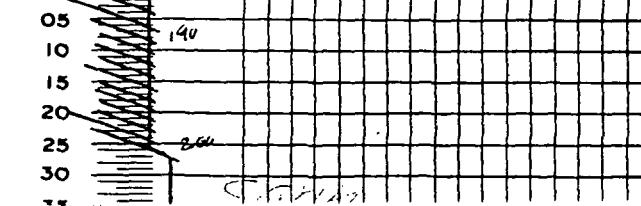
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★ A STAR RECORDING ★

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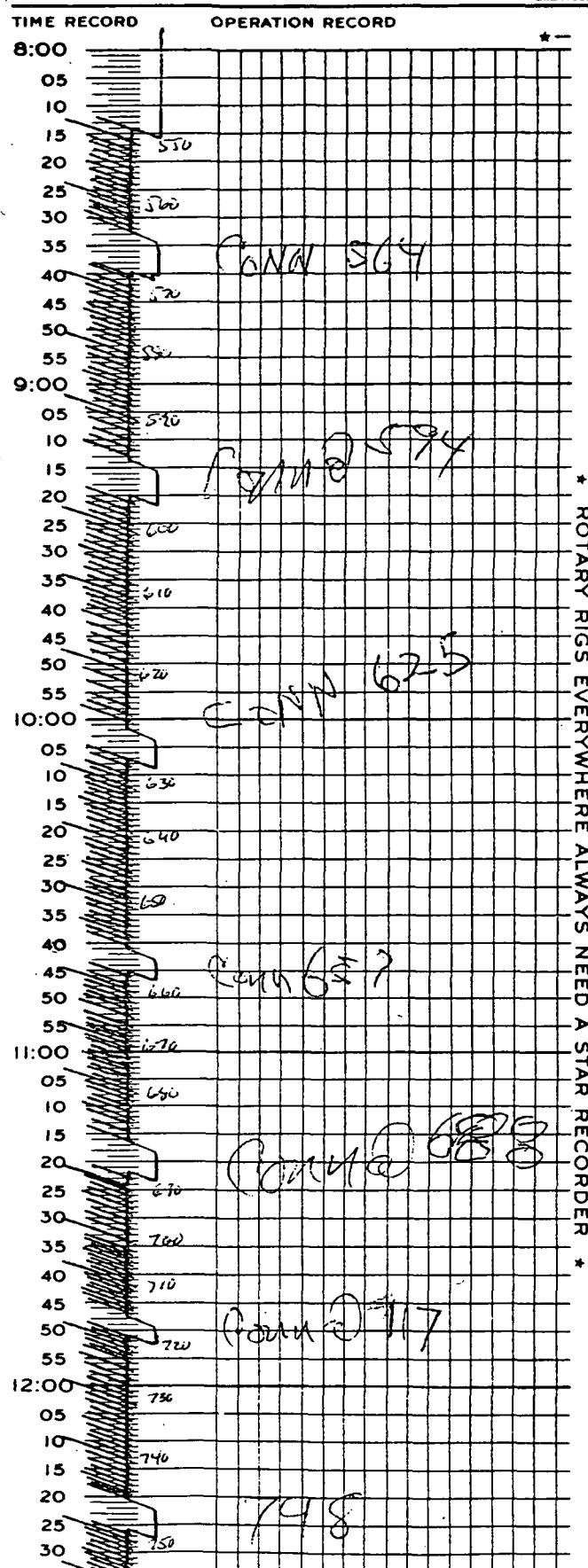
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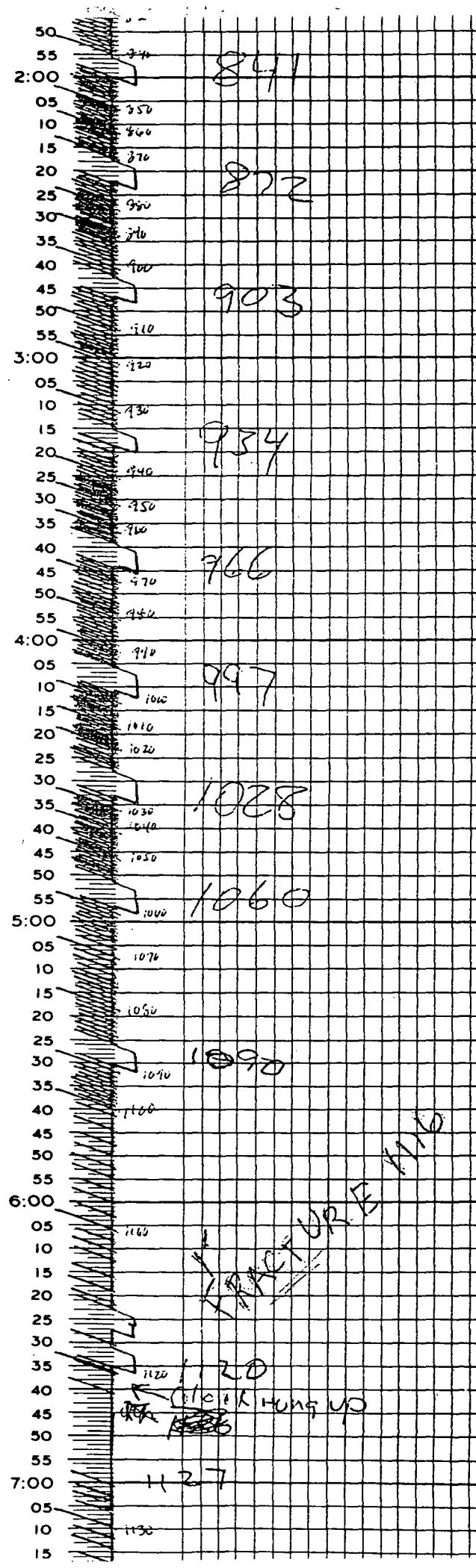
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REMARKS



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★ A STAR RECORDING ★

12 HOUR CHART

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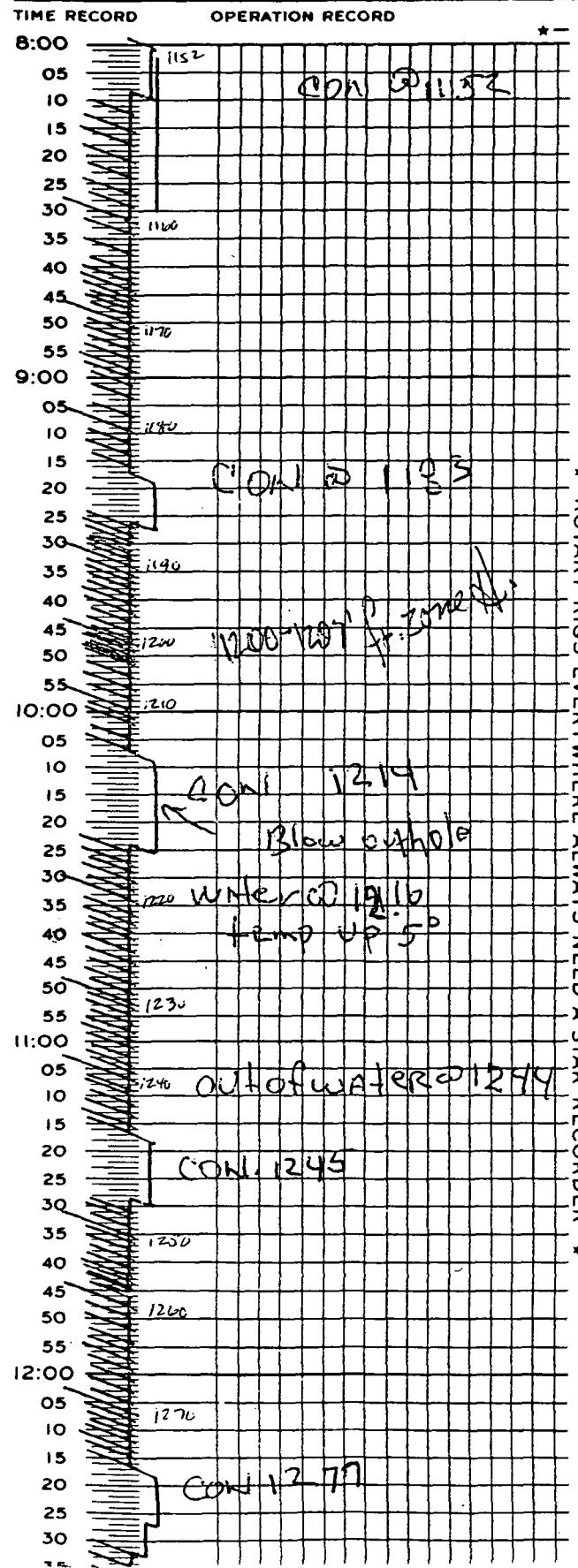
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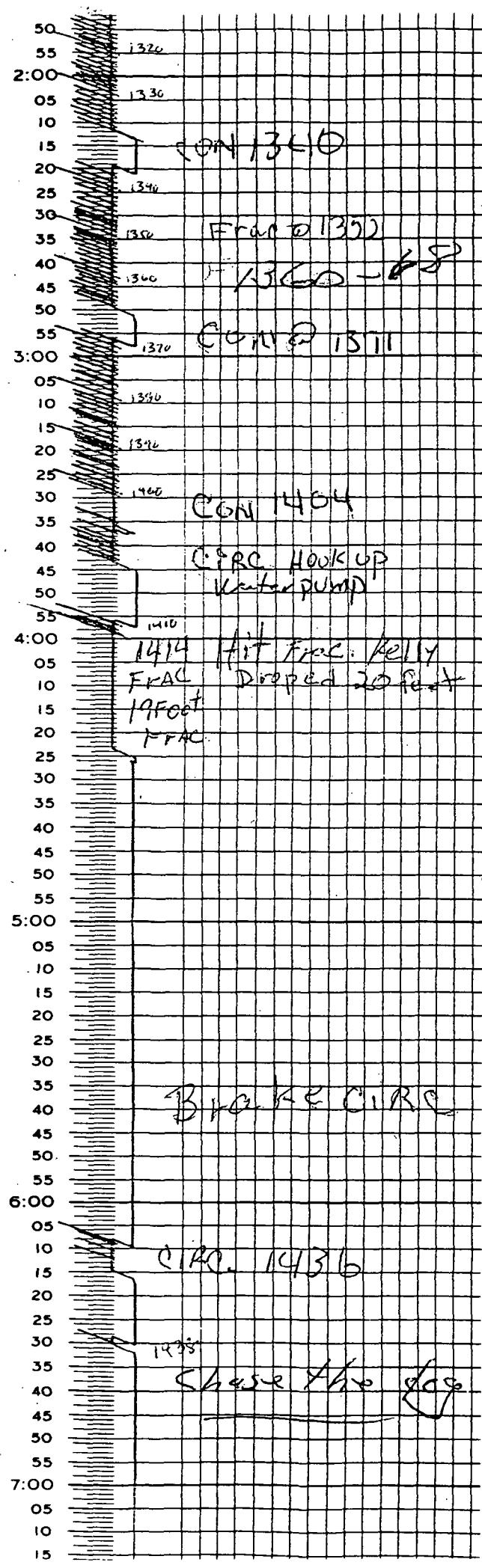
WELL NUMBER

TOTAL DEPTH OFF 1438

REMARKS



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Eastman Christensen

★ A STAR RECORDING ★

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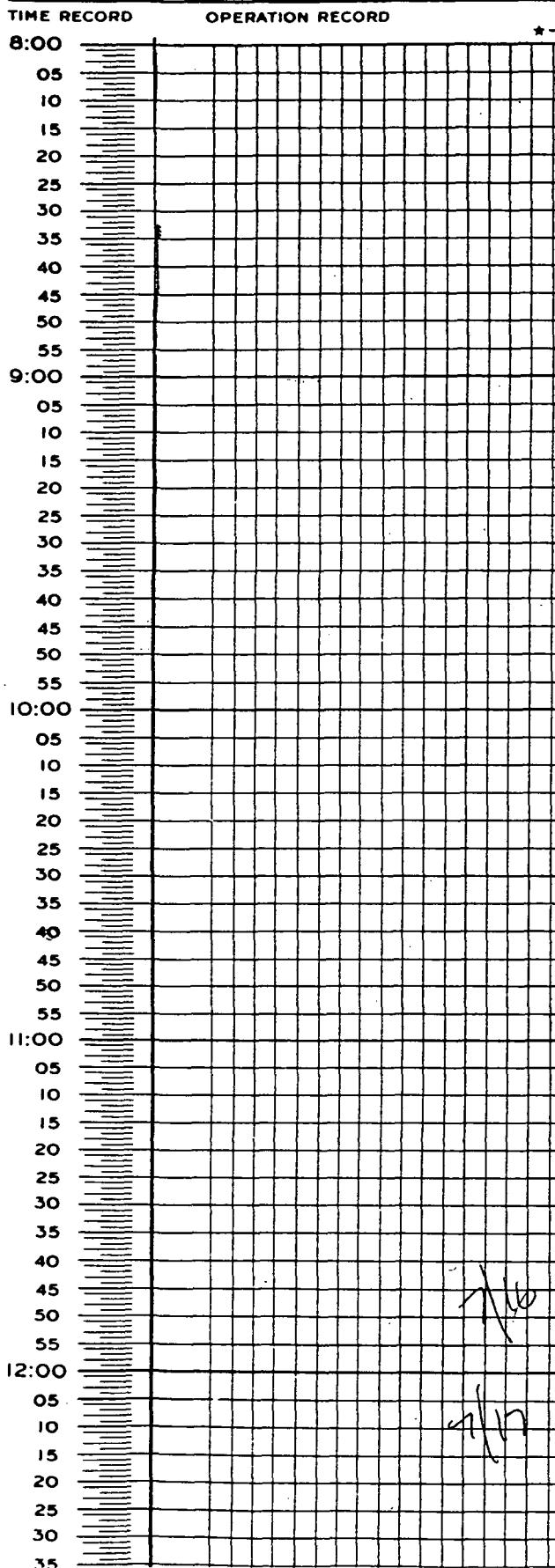
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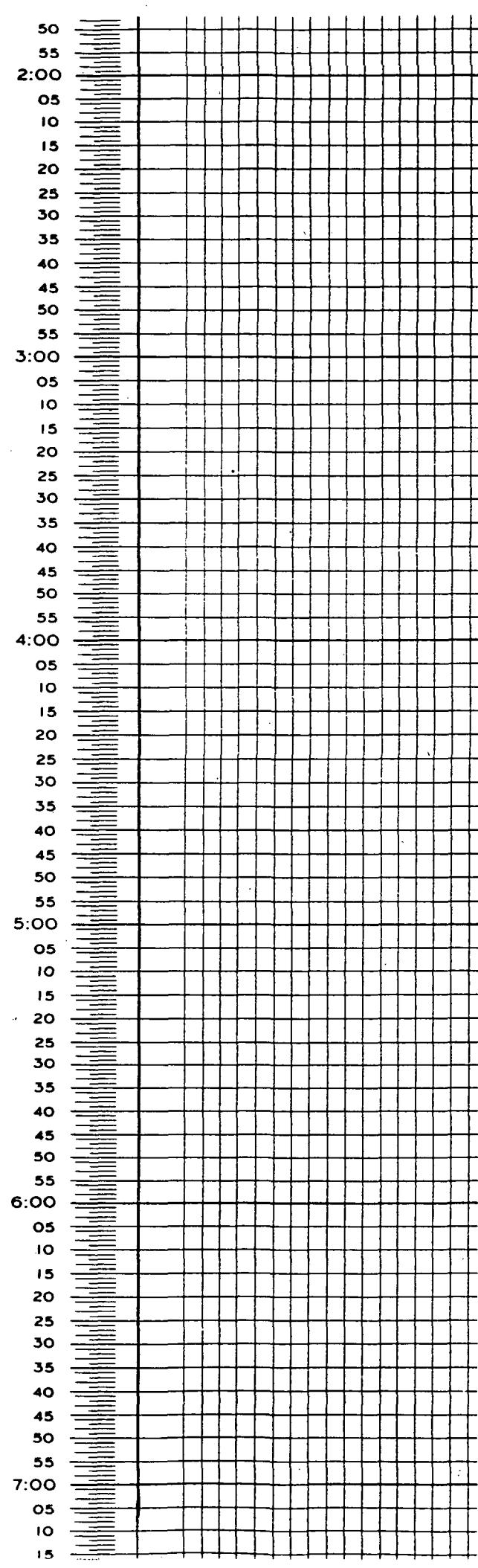
REMARKS

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★ A STAR RECORDING ★

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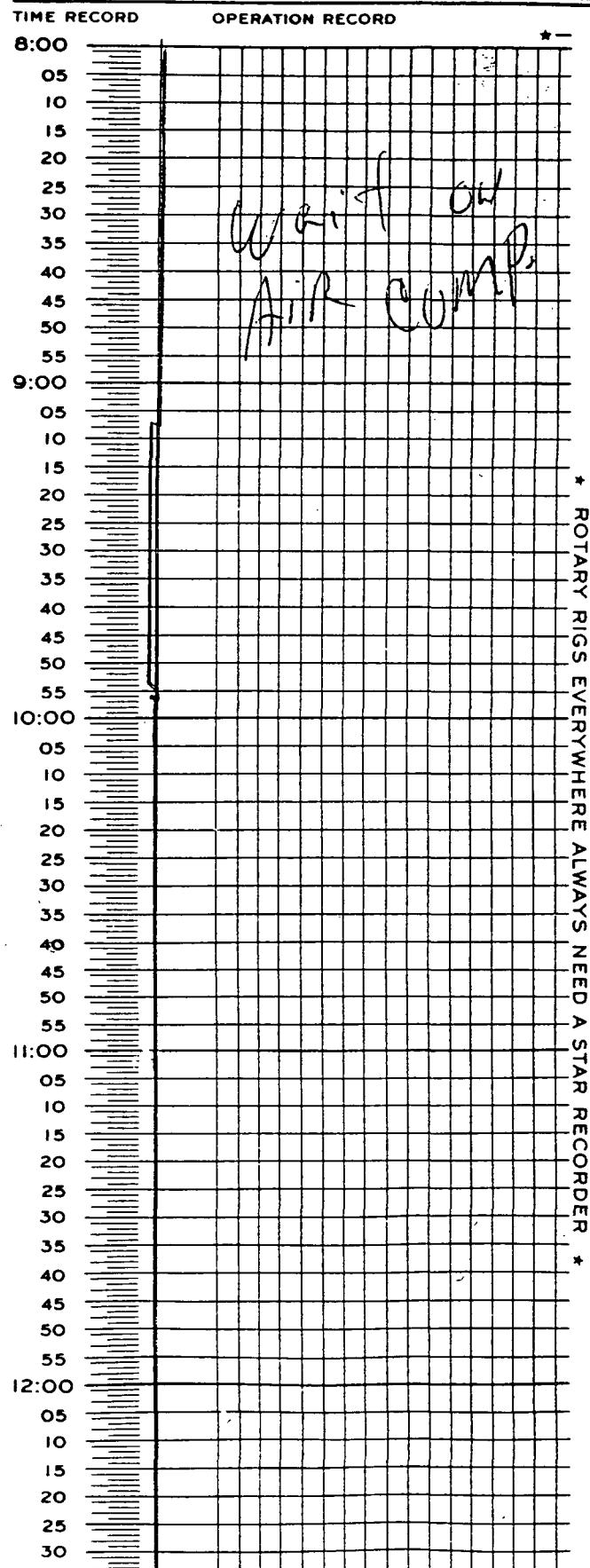
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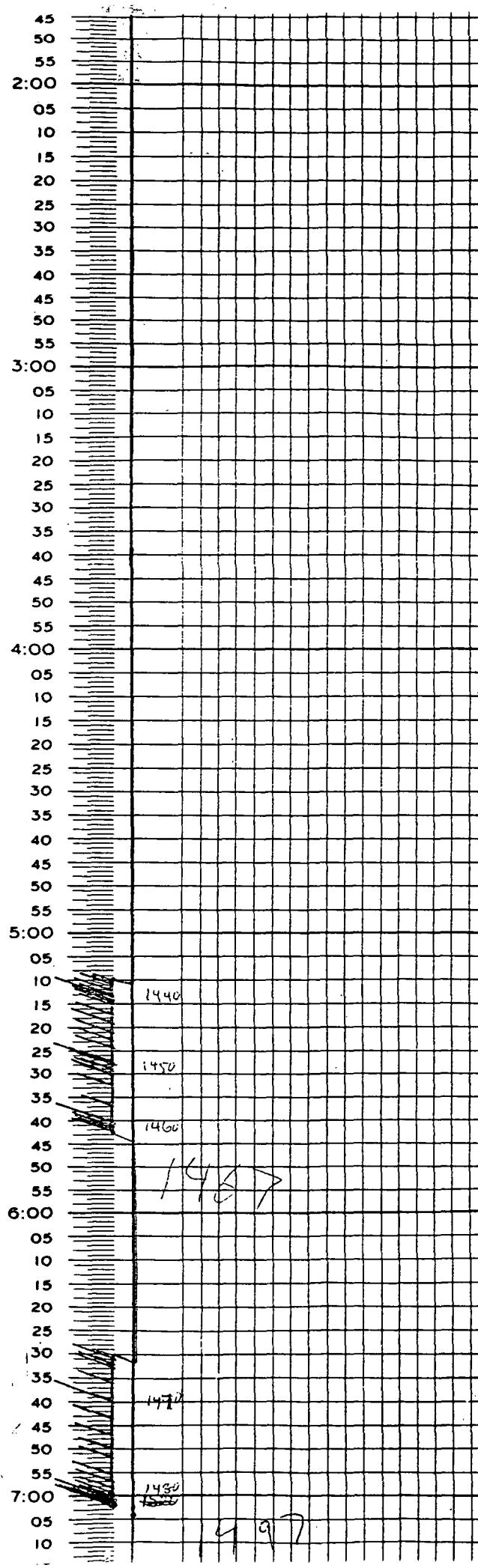
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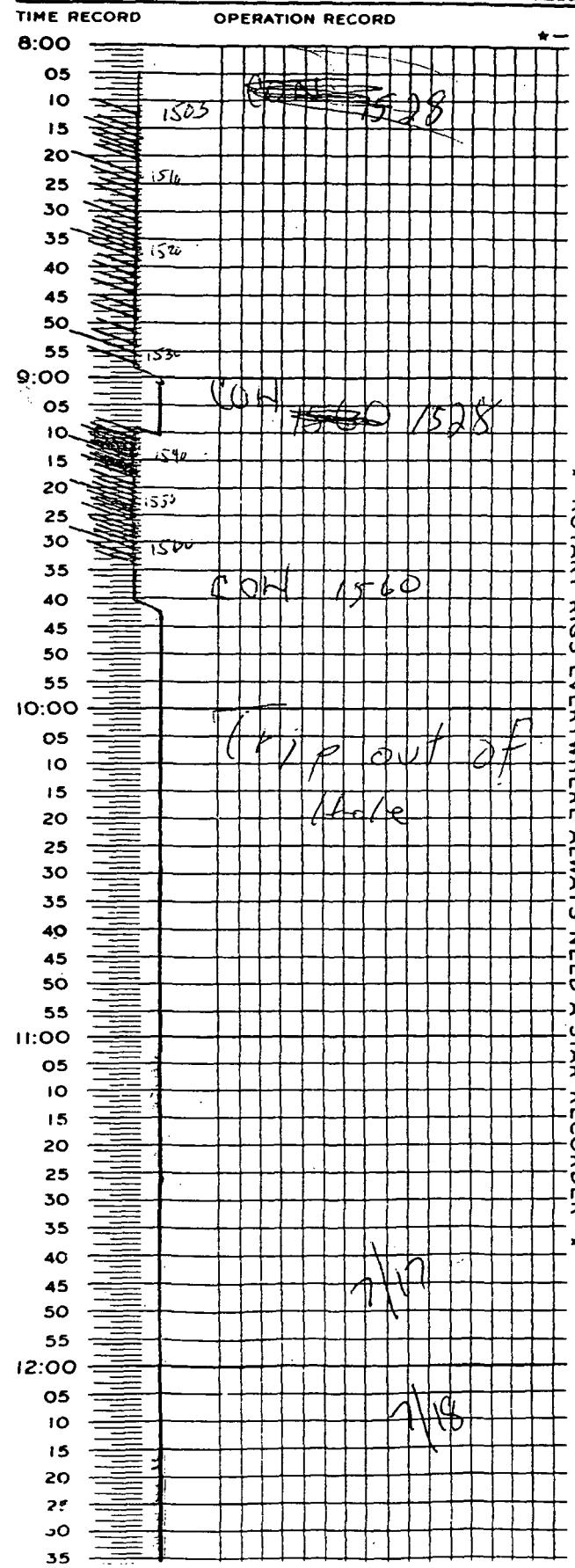


Eastman Christensen

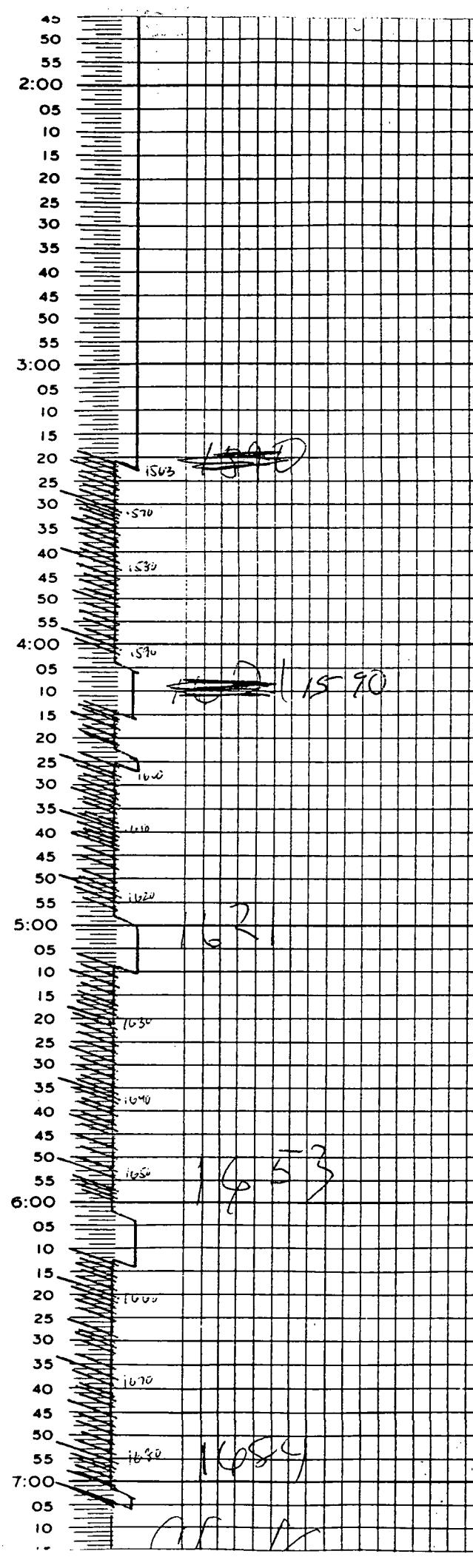
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* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *



Christensen

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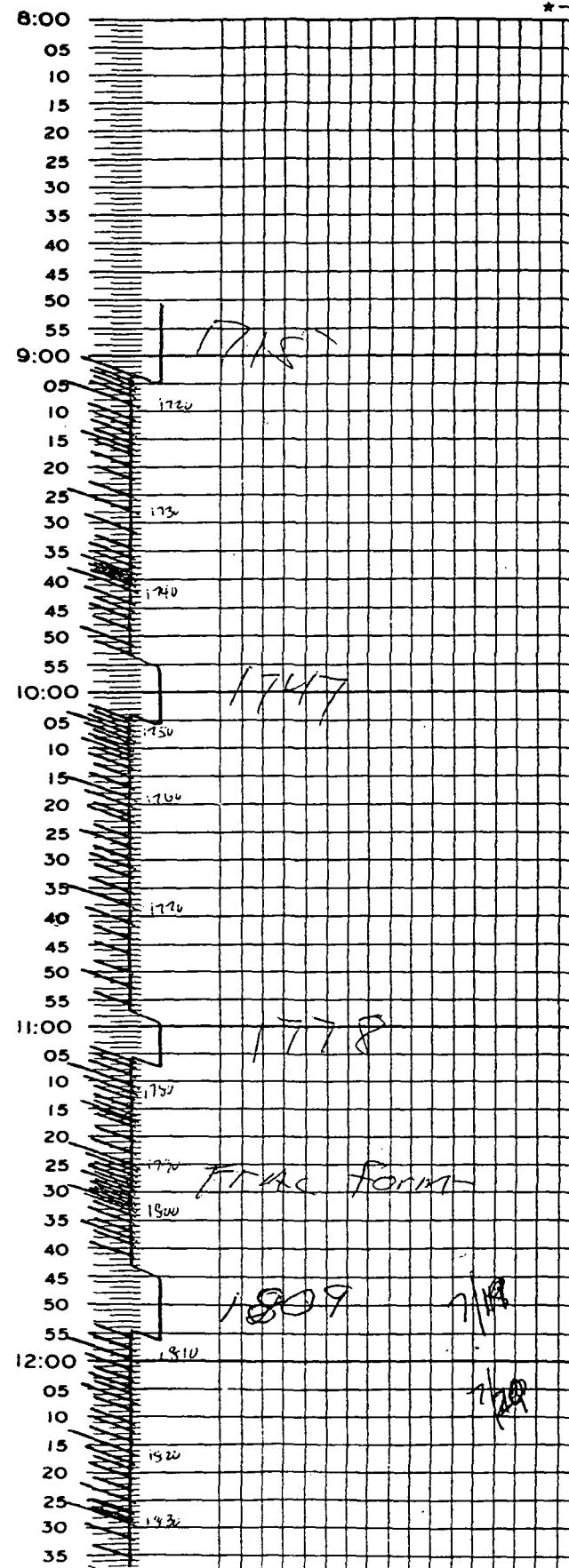
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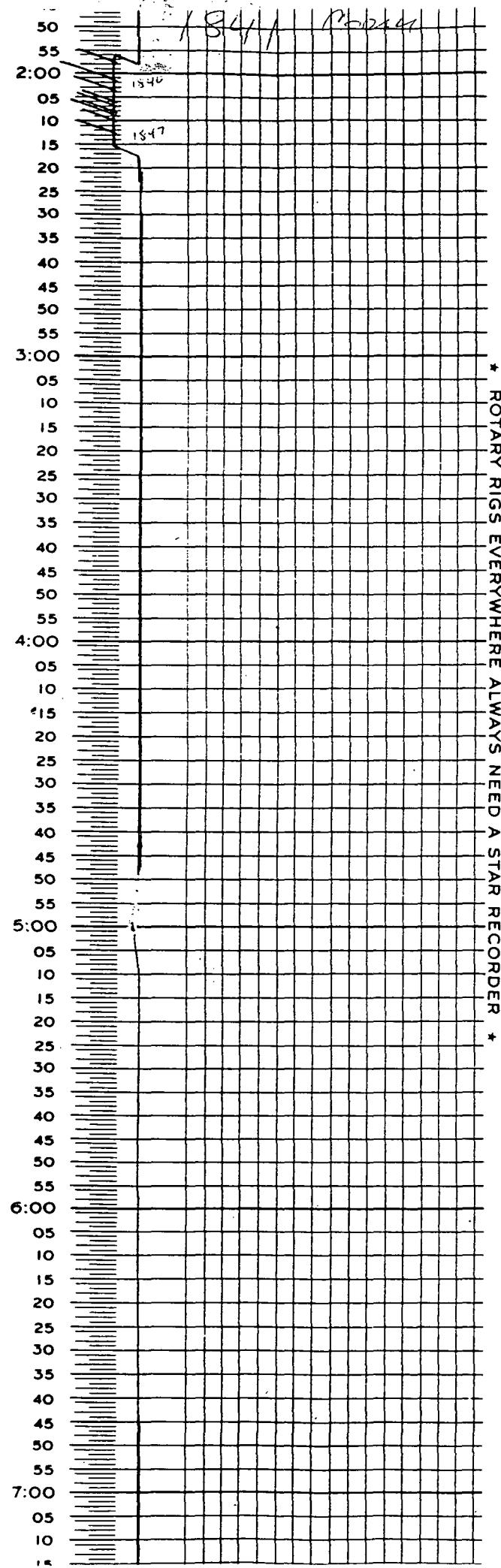
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* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *



Eastman Christensen
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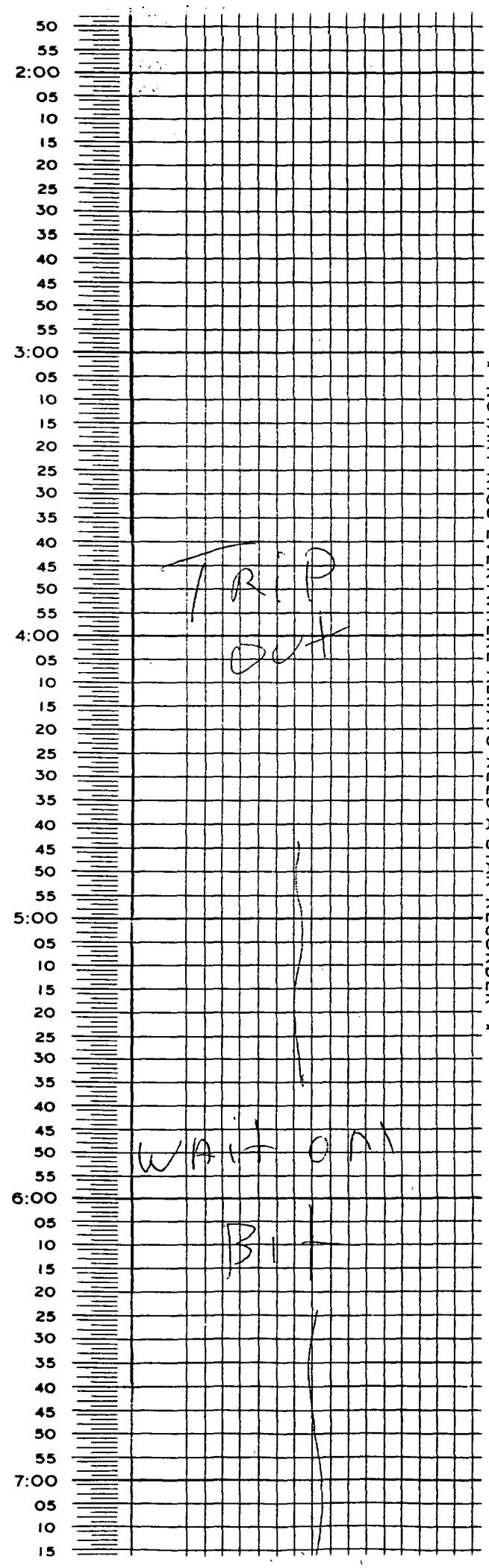
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* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *



* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *

Eastman Christensen

A STAR RECORDING

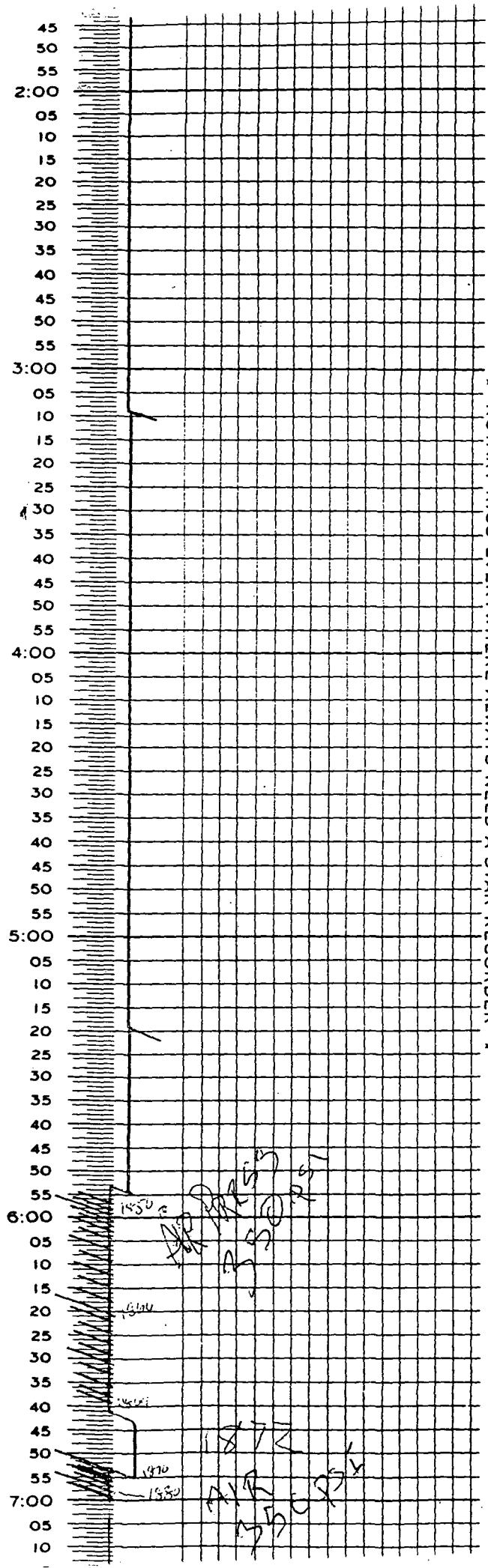
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Eastman Christensen

★ A STAR CORDING ★

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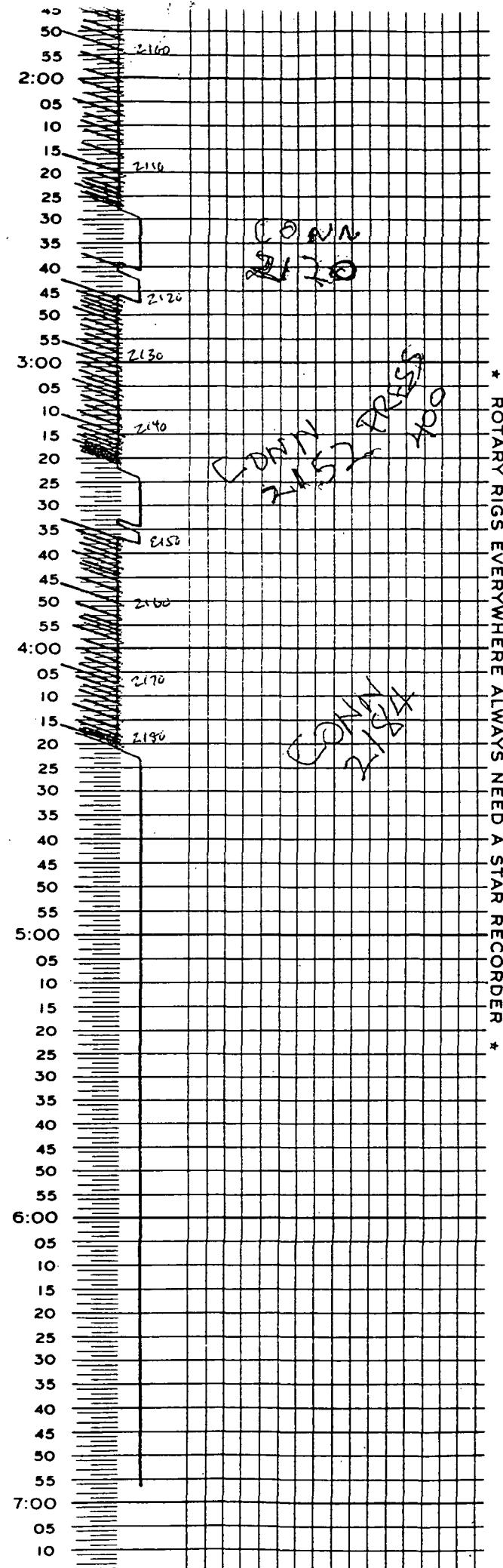
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* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *

Eastman Christensen
 ★ A STAR CORDING ★

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TIME ON 0600

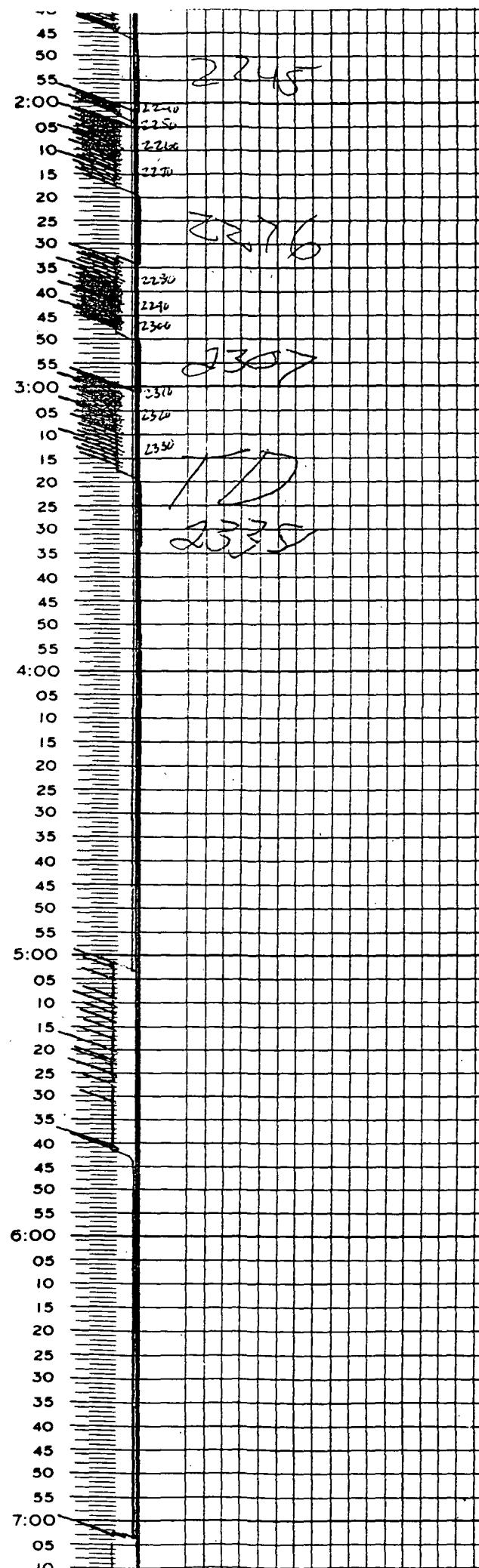
DATE 7-21-89

WELL NUMBER

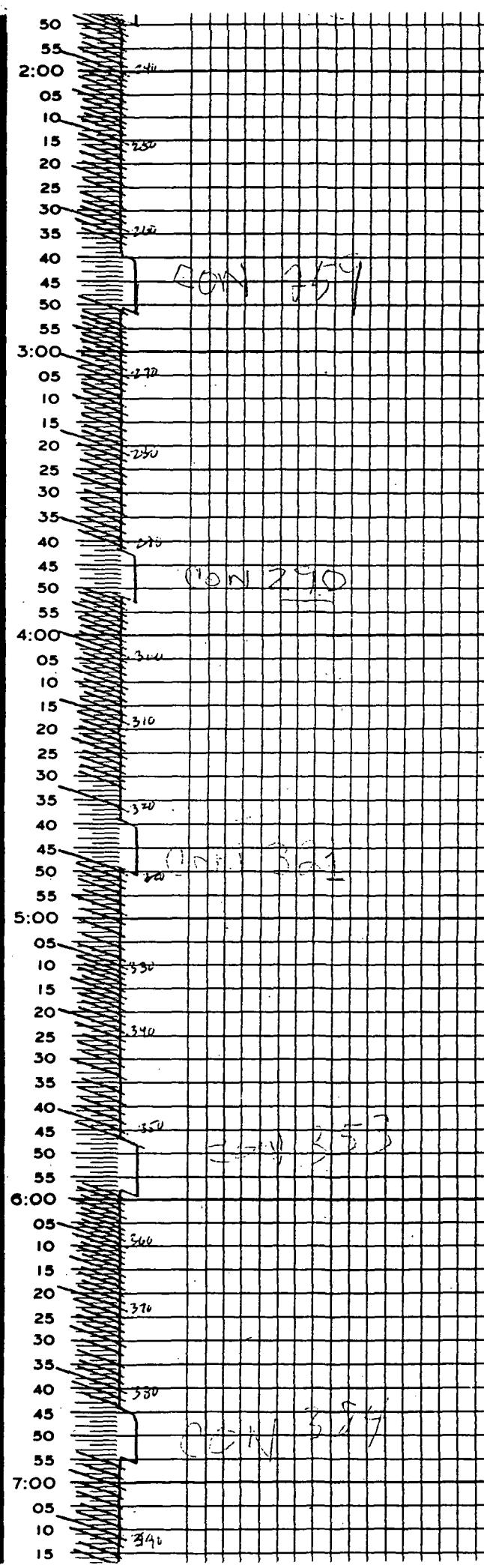
TOTAL DEPTH OFF 2333'

* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *

* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *



* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *



Eastman Christensen

★ A STAR RECORDING ★

12 HOUR CHART

COMPANY MIEI

WELL S-89-2

TOTAL DEPTH ON 417

TIME ON 8:00 AM

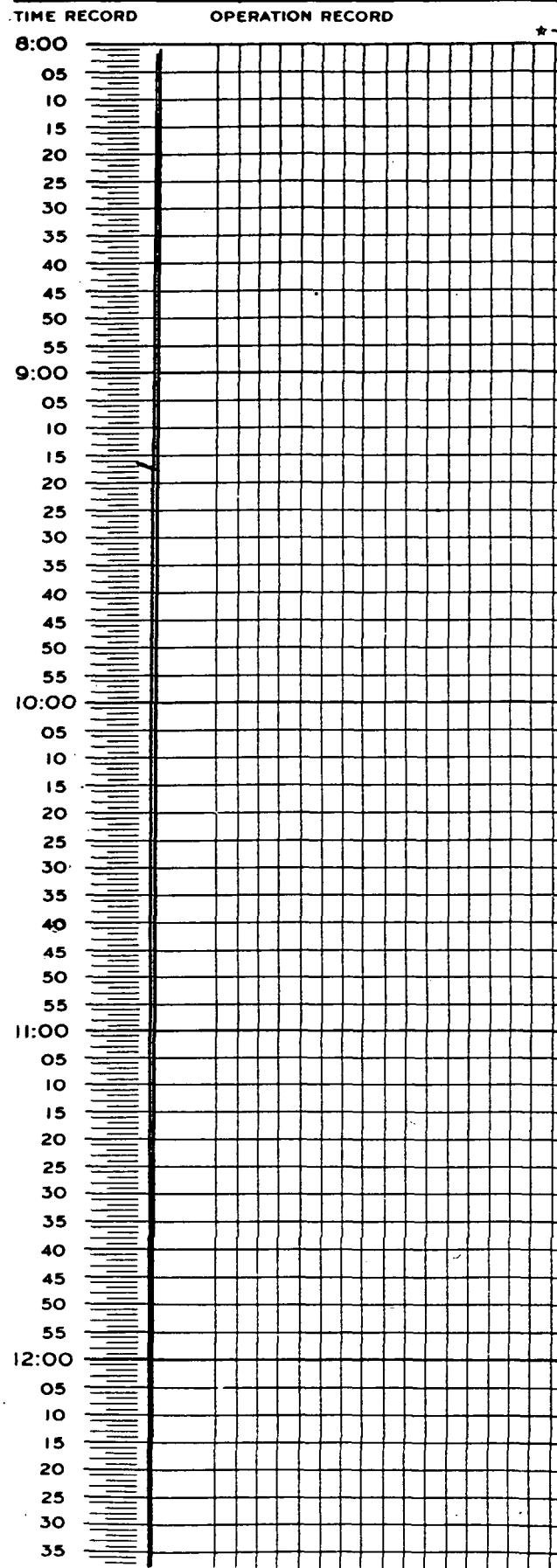
DATE 7-17-87

WELL NUMBER _____

TOTAL DEPTH OFF _____

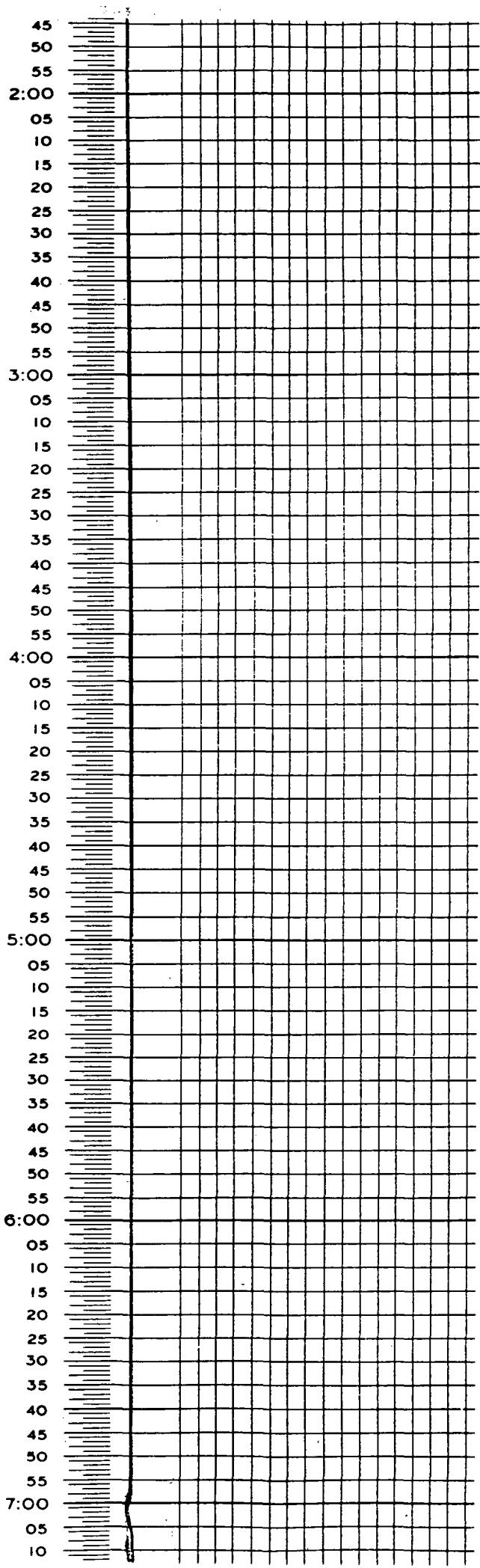
REMARKS

OFF 8 PM



* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *

* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *



Eastman Christensen

★ A STAR RECORDING ★

12 HOUR CHART

COMPANY MCI

WELL S-89-2

TOTAL DEPTH ON 410

TIME ON 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM

DATE 9-12-89

WELL NUMBER S-892

TOTAL DEPTH OFF 410

REMARKS

no cement

TIME RECORD

OPERATION RECORD Truck **

8:00

05

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

9:00

05

10

15

20

25

30

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10:00

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12:00

05

10

15

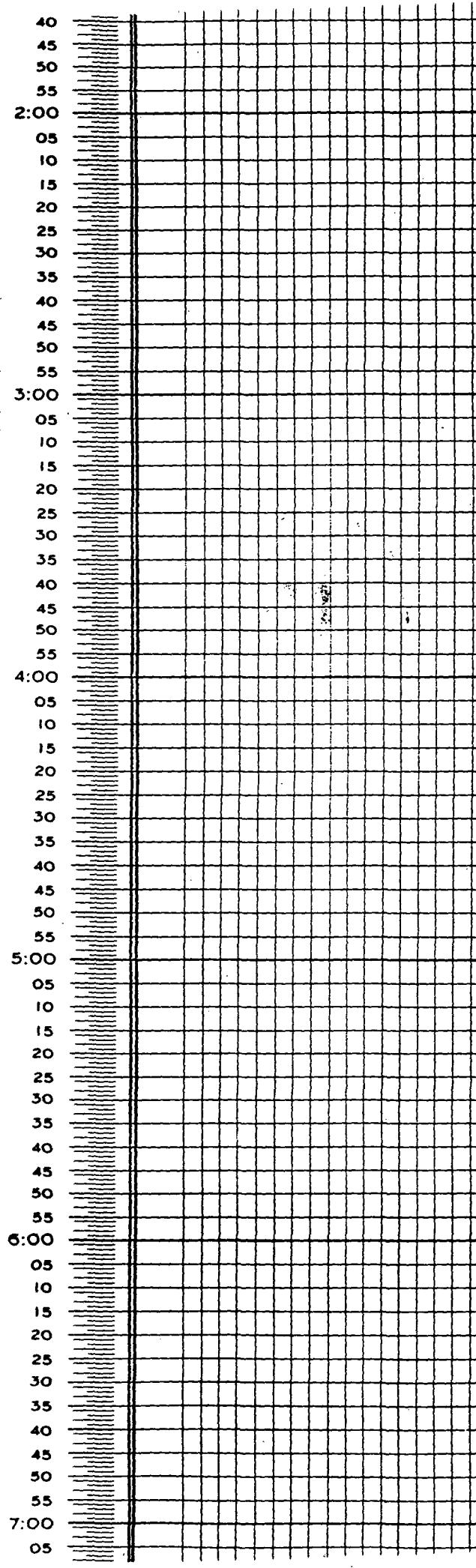
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25

30

* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *

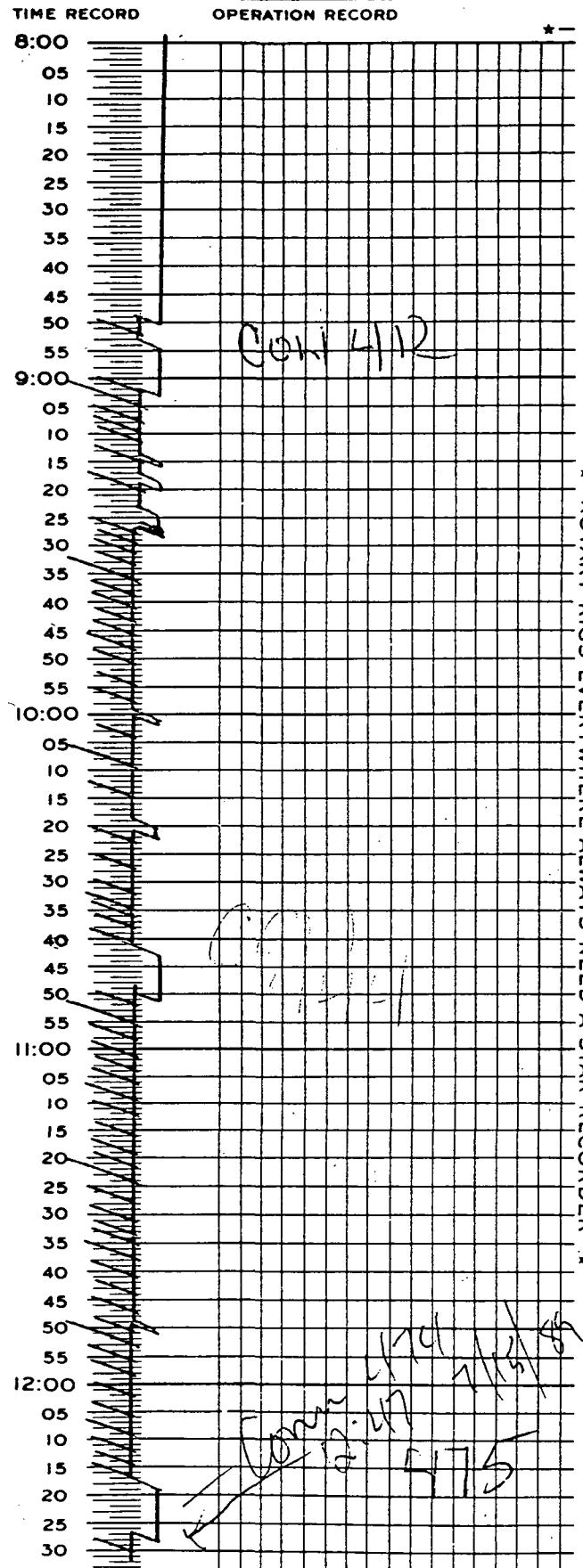
* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *



Eastman Christensen
A STAR RECORDING

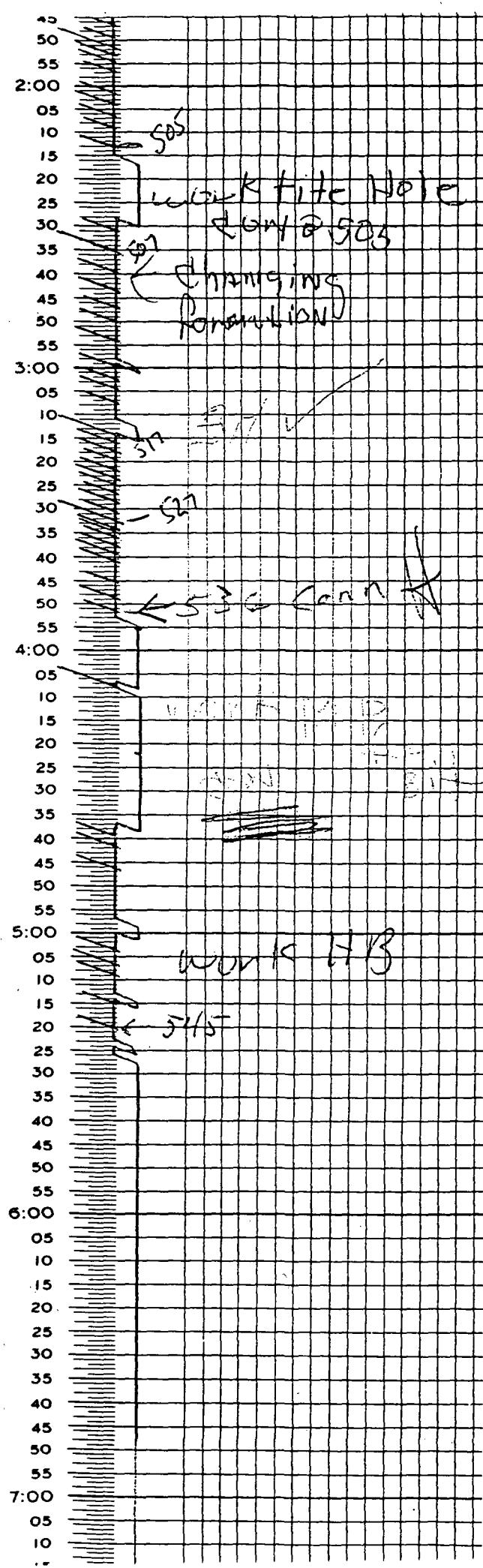
12 HOUR CHART
 COMPANY MET
 WELL S 57-2
 TOTAL DEPTH ON 610
 REMARKS

TIME ON 5 AM
 DATE 7-15
 WELL NUMBER 545
 TOTAL DEPTH OFF 545



* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *

* ROTARY RIGS EVERYWHERE ALWAYS NEED A STAR RECORDER *



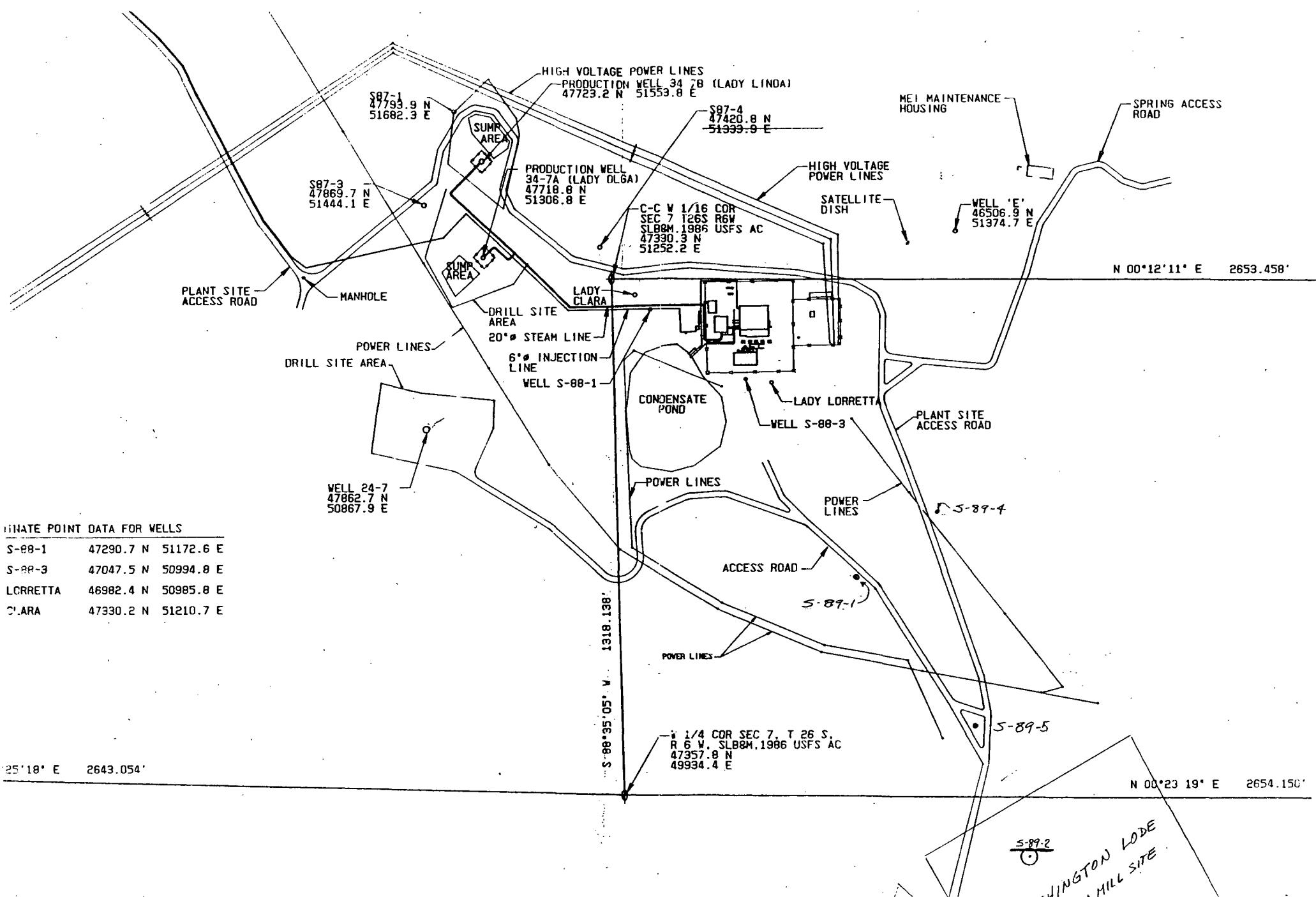


Plate 1