

N MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

RECEIVED  
APR 1 1937

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON WELLS

Submit this report in triplicate to the Oil Conservation Commission or its proper agent within ten days after the work specified is completed. It should be signed and sworn to before a notary public for reports on beginning drilling operations, results of shooting well, results of test of casing shut-off, result of plugging of well, and other important operations, even though the work was witnessed by an agent of the Commission. Reports on minor operations need not be signed and sworn to before a notary public. See additional instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Indicate nature of report by checking below:

REPORT ON BEGINNING DRILLING OPERATIONS		REPORT ON REPAIRING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF SHOOTING OR CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF WELL		REPORT ON PULLING OR OTHERWISE ALTERING CASING	
REPORT ON RESULT OF TEST OF CASING SHUT-OFF	<b>X</b>	REPORT ON DEEPENING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF PLUGGING OF WELL			

Monument, New Mexico

April 9, 1937

Place

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Gentlemen:

Following is a report on the work done and the results obtained under the heading noted above at the Amerada Petroleum Corporation Byrd "A" Well No. 2 in the SE 1/4 SW 1/4 of Sec. 12, T. 20, R. 36, N. M. P. M., Monument Field, Lea County.

The dates of this work were as follows: \_\_\_\_\_  
Notice of intention to do the work was ~~was not~~ submitted on Form C-102 on April 7, 1937 19\_\_\_\_ and approval of the proposed plan was [was not] obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

**DUPLICATE**

**1 1/2" 40# 8-Thd. New Lapweld casing was set in this well at 192' and cemented by the Halliburton Method with 200 sacks.**

**Cement was drilled out of the casing and the hole was then bailed dry and allowed to stand undisturbed for one hour. The bailer was then run to bottom again to determine if any water had accumulated. No water had accumulated so the drilling was then resumed.**

Witnessed by Pat Ballew Oil Well Drilling Co. Tool-pusher  
Name Company Title

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_\_

10th day of April, 1937

Ward E. Quinn  
Notary Public

My commission expires Dec 21 - 1940

I hereby swear or affirm that the information given above is true and correct.

Name J. A. Sturkey

Position Sup't.

Representing Amerada Petroleum Corporation  
Company or Operator

Address Monument, New Mexico

APPROVED

BY Thomas  
Name

Title

Remarks:

*ick.*

APR 13 1937

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

1. The first part of the experiment involves the synthesis of a compound from a starting material. The reaction is carried out in a round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer and a reflux condenser. The starting material is weighed and placed in the flask, followed by the addition of a solvent and a catalyst. The mixture is stirred and heated to reflux for a specified period of time.

2. The second part of the experiment involves the purification of the product. The reaction mixture is cooled and filtered to remove any solid impurities. The filtrate is then concentrated under reduced pressure using a rotary evaporator. The resulting solid is further purified by recrystallization from a suitable solvent.

3. The third part of the experiment involves the characterization of the product. The melting point is determined using a Thiele tube. The infrared spectrum is recorded using a KBr pellet. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum is recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> using TMS as the reference compound.

4. The fourth part of the experiment involves the calculation of the yield of the product. The theoretical yield is calculated based on the stoichiometry of the reaction. The actual yield is determined by weighing the purified product. The percentage yield is calculated as the ratio of the actual yield to the theoretical yield, multiplied by 100.

5. The fifth part of the experiment involves the discussion of the results. The experimental conditions are compared with those reported in the literature. The purity of the product is discussed based on the melting point and NMR data. The reasons for any deviations from the expected results are discussed.

6. The sixth part of the experiment involves the conclusion. The overall results of the experiment are summarized. The objectives of the experiment are stated, and the conclusions drawn from the results are presented. The limitations of the experiment are also discussed.

7. The seventh part of the experiment involves the references. The literature sources used in the experiment are listed. The references are formatted according to the guidelines of the American Chemical Society.

8. The eighth part of the experiment involves the appendix. The experimental procedures for the synthesis and purification of the product are detailed. The NMR spectra and other data are also included in the appendix.

9. The ninth part of the experiment involves the appendix. The experimental procedures for the synthesis and purification of the product are detailed. The NMR spectra and other data are also included in the appendix.

10. The tenth part of the experiment involves the appendix. The experimental procedures for the synthesis and purification of the product are detailed. The NMR spectra and other data are also included in the appendix.

11. The eleventh part of the experiment involves the appendix. The experimental procedures for the synthesis and purification of the product are detailed. The NMR spectra and other data are also included in the appendix.

APPENDIX A

1. The first part of the appendix involves the synthesis of the starting material. The reaction is carried out in a round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer and a reflux condenser. The starting material is weighed and placed in the flask, followed by the addition of a solvent and a catalyst. The mixture is stirred and heated to reflux for a specified period of time.

2. The second part of the appendix involves the purification of the starting material. The reaction mixture is cooled and filtered to remove any solid impurities. The filtrate is then concentrated under reduced pressure using a rotary evaporator. The resulting solid is further purified by recrystallization from a suitable solvent.

3. The third part of the appendix involves the characterization of the starting material. The melting point is determined using a Thiele tube. The infrared spectrum is recorded using a KBr pellet. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum is recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> using TMS as the reference compound.

4. The fourth part of the appendix involves the calculation of the yield of the starting material. The theoretical yield is calculated based on the stoichiometry of the reaction. The actual yield is determined by weighing the purified starting material. The percentage yield is calculated as the ratio of the actual yield to the theoretical yield, multiplied by 100.

5. The fifth part of the appendix involves the discussion of the results. The experimental conditions are compared with those reported in the literature. The purity of the starting material is discussed based on the melting point and NMR data. The reasons for any deviations from the expected results are discussed.

6. The sixth part of the appendix involves the conclusion. The overall results of the experiment are summarized. The objectives of the experiment are stated, and the conclusions drawn from the results are presented. The limitations of the experiment are also discussed.

7. The seventh part of the appendix involves the references. The literature sources used in the experiment are listed. The references are formatted according to the guidelines of the American Chemical Society.