

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Santa Fe, New Mexico

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

Submit this notice in triplicate to the Oil Conservation Commission or its proper agent before the work specified is to begin. A copy will be returned to the sender on which will be given the approval, with any modifications considered advisable, or the rejection by the Commission or its agent, of the plan submitted. The plan as approved should be followed, and work should not begin until approval is obtained. See additional instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Indicate nature of notice by checking below:

|                                             |                                     |                                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--|
| NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TEST CASING SHUT-OFF | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SHOOT OR CHEMICALLY TREAT WELL |  |
| NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CHANGE PLANS         |                                     | NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PULL OR OTHERWISE ALTER CASING |  |
| NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REPAIR WELL          |                                     | NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PLUG WELL                      |  |
| NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEEPEN WELL          |                                     |                                                       |  |

Monument, New Mexico

Place

April 15, 1936

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Following is a notice of intention to do certain work as described below at the

Amerada Petroleum Corporation State "O" Well No. 2 in SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
Company or Operator Lease  
of Sec. 30, T. 19, R. 37, N. M. P. M., Monument Field,  
Lea County.

FULL DETAILS OF PROPOSED PLAN OF WORK

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS IN THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

**12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" 40# New Casing was set in this well at 184' and cemented by the Halliburton Method with 150 sacks of cement.**

**Cement plug will be drilled out of casing and hole will be bailed to bottom and allowed to stand undisturbed for one hour. Bailer will again be run to bottom to determine if any water has accumulated.**

TRIPPLICATE

Approved \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_  
except as follows:

Amerada Petroleum Corporation  
Company or Operator

By J. A. Starkey

Position Farm Boss

Send communications regarding well to

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

By [Signature]

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Name J. A. Starkey

Address Monument, New Mexico

1.1 Solving Linear Equations

The first step in solving a linear equation is to isolate the variable. This is done by performing the same operation on both sides of the equation. For example, if we have the equation  $2x + 5 = 11$ , we can subtract 5 from both sides to get  $2x = 6$ . Then, we can divide both sides by 2 to get  $x = 3$ .

1.2 Graphing Linear Equations

A linear equation can be graphed on a coordinate plane. The graph of a linear equation is a straight line. The slope of the line is a measure of its steepness, and the y-intercept is the point where the line crosses the y-axis.

The slope of a line is calculated as the change in y divided by the change in x. For example, if a line passes through the points  $(1, 2)$  and  $(3, 4)$ , the slope is  $\frac{4 - 2}{3 - 1} = 1$ .

The y-intercept of a line is the value of y when x is 0. For example, if a line has a y-intercept of 5, it passes through the point  $(0, 5)$ .

Two lines are parallel if they have the same slope. Two lines are perpendicular if their slopes are negative reciprocals.

1.3 Systems of Linear Equations

A system of linear equations consists of two or more linear equations. The solution to a system of linear equations is the point where the lines intersect. There are three possible outcomes: one solution, no solution, or infinitely many solutions.

1.4 Word Problems

Word problems are problems that are presented in a narrative form. They often involve real-world situations and require the student to translate the problem into a mathematical equation or system of equations. For example, a word problem might ask for the number of apples and oranges bought given the total cost and the number of items.

1.5 Inequalities

An inequality is a mathematical statement that compares two values. Inequalities are solved in a similar way to equations, but the direction of the inequality sign must be reversed when multiplying or dividing both sides by a negative number. For example, if we have the inequality  $2x + 5 < 11$ , we can subtract 5 from both sides to get  $2x < 6$ . Then, we can divide both sides by 2 to get  $x < 3$ .

1.6 Functions

A function is a relationship between two sets of objects. In a function, each element in the first set is paired with exactly one element in the second set. Functions can be represented by graphs, tables, or equations. For example, the equation  $y = 2x + 5$  represents a function where the input x is mapped to the output y.

1.7 Factoring

Factoring is the process of breaking down a polynomial into its factors. Factoring is useful for solving equations and simplifying expressions. For example, the quadratic equation  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$  can be factored as  $(x - 2)(x - 3) = 0$ , which gives the solutions  $x = 2$  and  $x = 3$ .

1.8 Quadratic Equations

A quadratic equation is an equation of the form  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , where a, b, and c are constants and a is not equal to zero. Quadratic equations can be solved by factoring, completing the square, or using the quadratic formula. The quadratic formula is  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ .

1.9 Rational Equations

A rational equation is an equation that contains one or more rational expressions. Rational equations are solved by finding a common denominator and then multiplying both sides of the equation by that denominator. For example, the equation  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{2}{x+2}$  can be solved by multiplying both sides by  $x(x+1)(x+2)$ .

1.10 Review