

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

BOX 2045

HOBBS, NEW MEXICO

Date Feb. 28, 1957

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
BOX 871
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Re:
Proposed NSP 359
Proposed NSL _____

Gentlemen:

I have examined the application dated 2/25/57

for the Ohio Oil Co. Butler "B" #1 13-22-37

Operator Lease and Well No. S-T-R

and my recommendations are as follows:

O.K.---E.J.F.

O.K.---J.W.R.

Yours very truly,

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Engineer

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the system is not working properly.

2. The next step is to gather information about the problem. This includes checking the logs, talking to the users, and looking at the system architecture.

3. Once you have gathered information, you can start to diagnose the problem. This involves looking for patterns in the data and testing different hypotheses.

4. After you have diagnosed the problem, you can start to fix it. This may involve changing the code, updating the hardware, or reconfiguring the system.

5. Finally, you should test the system to make sure the problem is fixed. This involves running the system through a series of tests and checking the results.

6. Once you are satisfied that the problem is fixed, you can close the ticket and move on to the next one.

7. It is important to keep track of all the problems you encounter and the solutions you find. This will help you to identify trends and prevent future problems.

8. Finally, you should communicate the results of your work to the users. This will help them to understand the problem and the solution.

9. The last step is to document the solution. This will help you to find the solution more quickly in the future.

10. Finally, you should review the entire process to see if there are any areas for improvement.

11. The next step is to identify the root cause of the problem. This involves looking at the system architecture and the data to see if there are any patterns.

12. Once you have identified the root cause, you can start to fix the problem. This may involve changing the code, updating the hardware, or reconfiguring the system.

13. After you have fixed the problem, you should test the system to make sure the problem is fixed. This involves running the system through a series of tests and checking the results.

14. Once you are satisfied that the problem is fixed, you can close the ticket and move on to the next one.

15. It is important to keep track of all the problems you encounter and the solutions you find. This will help you to identify trends and prevent future problems.

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18. Finally, you should review the entire process to see if there are any areas for improvement.

19. The next step is to identify the root cause of the problem. This involves looking at the system architecture and the data to see if there are any patterns.

20. Once you have identified the root cause, you can start to fix the problem. This may involve changing the code, updating the hardware, or reconfiguring the system.

21. After you have fixed the problem, you should test the system to make sure the problem is fixed. This involves running the system through a series of tests and checking the results.

22. Once you are satisfied that the problem is fixed, you can close the ticket and move on to the next one.

23. It is important to keep track of all the problems you encounter and the solutions you find. This will help you to identify trends and prevent future problems.

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29. After you have fixed the problem, you should test the system to make sure the problem is fixed. This involves running the system through a series of tests and checking the results.

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31. It is important to keep track of all the problems you encounter and the solutions you find. This will help you to identify trends and prevent future problems.

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33. The last step is to document the solution. This will help you to find the solution more quickly in the future.

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