

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 871
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

November 5, 1964

C
Phillips Petroleum Company
P. O. Box 2130
Hobbs, New Mexico

O
Attention: Mr. W. C. Rodgers

Administrative Order CTB-133

Gentlemen:

P
Reference is made to your application dated October 20, 1964, for administrative approval of an exception to Rule 309-A of the Commission Rules and Regulations to permit the commingling of oil produced from the Vacuum Grayburg-San Andres Pool on the following leases, all in Township 17 South, Range 35 East, Lea County, New Mexico:

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B-960 NW/4 NW/4 Section 25
B-1497 NW/4 and SW/4 NE/4 Section 26
B-1608 NW/4 SW/4 and NE/4 SE/4 Section 26
B-1861 SE/4 NE/4 Section 26
B-2131 S/2 SW/4 Section 26
B-2360 NE/4 SW/4 Section 26
B-2519 NW/4 Section 35

It is our understanding that each of these leases has a common working interest and that the royalty interest is also common throughout, and that you therefore propose to allocate the production to each of the leases on the basis of periodic well tests.

Under the authority granted me pursuant to Rule 309-B, you are hereby authorized to commingle the above-described production as

NOTES ON THE THEORY OF
CONTINUOUS
FUNCTIONS

Let $f(x)$ be a function defined on the interval $[a, b]$. We say that $f(x)$ is continuous at the point x_0 if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that for all x in the interval $[a, b]$ satisfying $|x - x_0| < \delta$, we have $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$.

The function $f(x)$ is said to be continuous on the interval $[a, b]$ if it is continuous at every point x_0 in the interval. It is well known that a function continuous on a closed interval is bounded and attains its maximum and minimum values.

Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be functions continuous on the interval $[a, b]$. Then the functions $f(x) + g(x)$, $f(x) - g(x)$, and $cf(x)$ (where c is a constant) are also continuous on $[a, b]$. Furthermore, if $f(x) > 0$ and $g(x) > 0$ on $[a, b]$, then $f(x)g(x)$ is also continuous on $[a, b]$.

The function $f(x)$ is said to be uniformly continuous on the interval $[a, b]$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that for all x, y in the interval $[a, b]$ satisfying $|x - y| < \delta$, we have $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$.

It is well known that a function continuous on a closed interval is uniformly continuous. This property is not true for functions defined on open intervals.

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proposed, subject to the provisions of the Commission "Manual for
the Installation and Operation of Commingling Facilities."

Very truly yours,

A. L. PORTER, Jr.
Secretary-Director

ALP/DSN/esr

cc: Oil Conservation Commission (with enclosure) - Hobbs
Oil & Gas Engineering Committee - Hobbs
State Land Office - Santa Fe
Oil & Gas Accounting Commission - Santa Fe

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

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