DOMESTIC SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1206

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

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			Oil Conservation Commission	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

-11-51

CARL IDEN
715 1st NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

CASE 295 APPLICATION GRANTED BY COMMISSION AND ORDER WILL BE SO WRITTEN.

R. R. SPURRIER, Secretary-Director
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Case 295

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Case 295

August 30, 1951

COPY

Mr. E. C. Iden
Iden and Johnson
715 First National Bank Building
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Iden:

Attached are several copies of Oil Conservation Commission Order No. R-88 by which Continental Carbon Company's request for an increase in permissible use of natural gas in the manufacture of channel carbon black has been granted.

Very truly yours,

R. R. Spurrier
Secretary - Director

RRS:nr

Encl.

E. C. IDEN
BRYAN G. JOHNSON
JAMES T. FAULANTIS

IDEN & JOHNSON
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
715-16-17-18-19 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

August 28, 1951

Mr. R. R. Spurrier
Oil Conservation Commission
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Spurrier:

Can you now tell us when we may expect the order in Case No. 295, Continental Carbon Company, pursuant to your telegram of August 11?

Many thanks.

Very truly yours,

IDEN AND JOHNSON

BY E. C. Iden

ECI:MC

INTER-OFFICE TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO RRS —

FROM

( ) For Approval

( ) For Signature

(✓) Note and Advise

( ) Note and Return

( ) For Your Files

(For Your Handling

Remarks:

Shall signed order be sent ?

If you have an extra - but not necessarily signed -

Ex #1
Case 295
see pg 2

List of

BASIC MATERIALS AND ALTERNATES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Production Authority — **Salvage and Reclamation Division**

ISSUE NO. 1

The purpose of this list is to indicate the current relative availability of the more important materials as a guide for both procurement and substitution for the Armed Services, Government Agencies and Industry. Revisions will be issued periodically to reflect any changes in availability.

"List of Basic Materials and Alternates" reviews some 550 materials grouped according to three degrees of available supply at the present time—(1) very short, (2) tight, (3) in fair supply.

Materials classifications have been determined in collaboration with: Industrial Economics Division of Policy Coordination Bureau and the various Materials Divisions of National Production Authority; Office of Materials Resources of the Munitions Board.

In making this compilation it is assumed that the Mobilization program will be continued as currently planned.

Among the important factors determining the group location for each material, are the following:

Supply

Availability of materials.
Sources—domestic or foreign.
Transportation required.
Production capacity.
Manpower.

Demand

Military requirements.
Defense-supporting programs.
Stockpiles.
Domestic industries.
Civilian economy.

Group Supplies

The fulfillment of requirements for both defense and civilian needs already has put heavy strain on supplies of a number of key materials.

Certain alloy metals such as nickel, cobalt, and tungsten are in very short supply. All nonferrous metals are tightening rapidly.

Steel, in spite of capacity production and increased facilities is becoming critical. Only a few types and shapes are generally available.

Chemicals are spotty, with key items tending to tighten related groups, though many important categories are still in fair balance.

The range of adaptability among plastics as substitutes for metals already has resulted in such a tightening in their supply that cellulose acetate is the only important plastic still generally available.

Lumber is the one large materials group that as yet has not been affected seriously.

Released June 20, 1951.

Group I

Materials in Group I are in *very short supply*. Alternates should be selected for all these materials whenever possible.

Group II

Materials in Group II are *in tight supply*. Expanded use of these materials by industry should be avoided.

Group III

Materials in Group III are *in fair supply*. These materials should be used as alternates for those in Groups I and II whenever possible.

METALS

GROUP I-A—METALS
(In very short supply)

a—Nonferrous:
- Aluminum.
- Copper.
- Magnesium.
- Lead.
- Silenium.
- Tin.
- Zinc.

b—Rare:
- Iridium.
- Osmium.
- Platinum.
- Rhodium.
- Silver.

c—Ferrous alloys:
- Cobalt.
- Columbium.
- Molybdenum.
- Nickel.
- Tantalum.
- Titanium.
- Tungsten.

d—Ferrous:
- Bars, cold drawn.
- Bars, alloy, hot rolled.
- Bars and semifinished steel.
- Castings, high alloy:
  - Corrosive-resistant.
  - Heat-resistant.
- Die blocks.
- Forgings, heavy.

d—Ferrous—Continued:
- Plate, tin.
- Plates.
- Shapes, structural.
- Sheet, galvanized.
- Sheet:
  - Electrical.
  - Hot rolled.
- Strip:
  - Cold rolled.
  - High carbon.
  - Hot rolled.
- Stainless steel, nickel-bearing.
- Tubing, seamless:
  - Carbon mechanical.
  - Carbon pressure.
- Tubing, welded: Carbon mechanical.
- Wire.

GROUP II-A—METALS
(In tight supply)

a—Nonferrous:
- Antimony.
- Bismuth.
- Cadmium.
- Germanium.
- Tellurium.

b—Rare:
- None.

c—Ferrous alloys:
- Chromium.
- Manganese.
- Silicon.
- Vanadium.

d—Ferrous:
- Bars, hot rolled, carbon steel.
- Black sheet.
- Forgings, medium.
- Castings:
  - Iron alloy gray.
  - Iron malleable.
  - Steel, low alloy.
- Pipe, line.
- Pipe, butt weld.
- Stainless steel (other).
- Tubing, seamless:
  - Alloy mechanical.
  - Alloy pressure.
- Tubing, welded: Carbon mechanical.

GROUP III-A—METALS
(In fair supply)

a—Nonferrous:
- None.

b—Rare:
- Palladium.

c—Ferrous alloys:
- Boron.
- Calcium.
- Titanium (ferro).
- Zirconium.

d—Ferrous:
- Castings:
  - Carbon steel.
  - Gray iron.
- Forgings, small.
- Tool steel.

CHEMICALS

GROUP I—CHEMICALS
(In very short supply)

- Acetylene.
- Albumin, serum.
- Amino phenol.
- Ammonium persulfate.
- Amyl phenol.
- Aniline.
- Aniline dyes.
- Anthraquinone dyes.
- Argon.
- Aureomycin.
- Benzene dichloride.
- Bismuth compounds.
- Blood plasma.
- Boric acid.
- Butyl phenols.
- Calcium carbide.
- Carbon black.
- Carbon dioxide.
- Chlorophenal-para.
- Chrome green.
- Chrome molybdate orange.
- Citric acid.
- Cortisone.
- Copper sulfate.
- Crypton.
- Cupric aceto arsenite.
- Cyclohexylamine.
- Dichlorbenzene-para.
- Dicyclohexylamine.
- Diethylamine.
- Digitalis.
- Di-isooctyl sebacate.
- Dimethyl sulfate.
- Diphenylamine.
- Ethylene dichloride.
- Formaldehyde.
- Freon.
- Glycerine.
- Hexylresorcinol.
- Hydrides, metal.
- Hydrogen.
- Hydrogen peroxide.
- Hydroquinones.
- Lead chromate.
- Litharge.
- Lithium hydride.
- Lithopone.
- Methyl chloride.
- Methylene chloride.
- Napthanates.
- Nicotinic acid.
- Oleum.
- Oxygen
- Penicillin.
- Phenol.
- Phenolic dyes.
- Phthalic anhydride.
- Pine oils.
- Pine tar.
- Potassium hydride.
- Potassium perchlorate.
- Quinoline.
- Quinolinic acid.
- Resorcinol.
- Sebasic acid.
- Sodium chlorate.
- Sulfadiazine.
- Sulfathiazole.
- Sulfur.
- Sulfur components (except sulfur chloride).
- Sulfuric acid.
- Tetramethylthiuramdisulfide.
- Tetraethylthiuramidisulfide.
- Trichlorethane.
- Trichlorethylene.
- Trioctyl phosphate.
- Xenon.

GROUP II-B—CHEMICALS
(In tight supply)

- 1080.
- Acetaldehyde.
- Aldrin.
- Aluminum chemicals.
- Aminophyllin.
- Ammonia: Anhydrous, aqua.
- Ammonium chemicals (except ammonium persulphate).
- Antibiotics (except those in Group I).
- Antimony chloride.
- Antimony trichloride.
- Apatite.
- Azelaic acid.
- Barium chemicals.
- Benzene hexachloride (BHC).
- Benzene trichloride.
- Benzoic acid.
- Benzothiazoldisulphide.
- Bordeaux mixture.
- Borax.
- Butyl aldehyde.
- Butyl amine.
- Butyl carbitol.
- Butyl carbitol acetate.
- Butyl cellosolve.
- Cadmium sulfide.
- Calcium chemicals (except calcium carbide and calcium arsenate).
- Caustic potash.
- Cellosolve acetate.
- Chloral.
- Chloride of lime.
- Chlorine.
- Chlorophenol.
- Chrome alum.
- Chromic acid.
- Copper chemicals (except those in Groups I and III).
- D. D. T.
- Debris.
- Detergents, synthetic.
- Dethane.
- Dibutyl amine.
- Dichlorethylether.
- Dieldrin.
- Diethanolamine.
- Diethylethanolamine.
- Dimethylamine.
- Dimethyl phthalate.
- Dioctyl azelate.
- Dithane.
- Ethylamine.
- Ethyl chloride.
- Ethylene diamine.
- Ethylene glycol.
- Ethylene oxide.
- Ferric salts.
- Formic acid.
- Fumigants.
- Helium.
- Hexaethyl tetra phosphate.
- Hydrobromic acid.
- Hydrogen chloride (gas).
- Hydrochloric acid.
- Isopropyl acetate.
- Isopropyl alcohol.
- Lanthanum oxide.
- Lead chemicals (except lead arsenate).
- Lead pigments (except those in Group I).
- Lime sulfur solution.
- Lithium chemicals (except lithium hydride).
- Magnesium chemicals (except magnesium sulphate).

CHEMICALS—Continued

Maleic acid.
Manganese chemicals.
Mercury chemicals.
Metaphosphoric acid.
Methanol.
Methylamine.
Methyl carbitol.
Monochlorbenzene.
Monoethanolamine.
Methyl ethyl ketone.
Methyl isobutyl carbinol.
Methyl isobutyl ketone.
Neon.
Nicotin amide.
Nikethamine.
Nitric acid.
Nitro aniline-para.
Nitrochlor benzene-para.
Nitrogen gas.
Nitrous oxide.
Orthophosphoric acid.
Oxalic acid.
Para dichloro benzene.
Parathion.
Pentachlorophenol.
Pentaphen.
Phenolsulfonic acid.
Phosphorus.
Phosphorus chemicals.
Polyphosphoric acid.
Potassium chemicals (except those in Group I).
Pyrophosphoric acid.
Riboflavin.
Silicon tetrachloride.
Soda lime.
Sodium chemicals (except sodium chlorate).
Strontium chemicals.
Sulfonic acid.
Sulfur chloride.
Tetraphosphoric acid.
Thallium sulfate.
Theophylline.
Tin chemicals.
Titanium pigments.
Titanium tetrachloride.
Tricresyl phosphate.
Triethylamine.
Toxaphene.
Tributylxyethyl phosphate.
Tumaric acid.
Typhus vaccine.
Vitamin A.
Vitamin B–12.
Zinc chemicals (except zinc phosphide).
Zinc oxide.
Zirconyl nitrate.
Zirconium dioxide.

GROUP III–B—CHEMICALS
(In fair supply)

Acetic acid.
Acetyl toluidine.
Adipic acid.
Allyl alcohol.
Allyl chloride.
Amine benzoic acid.
Aminoethylethanolamine.
Amyl acetate.
Amyl alcohol.
Amyl alcohol, tertiary.
Amyl nitrate.
Anisidine.
Arsenic chemicals.
Arsenous acid.
Benzaldehyde.
Benzene sulphonamide.
Benzene sulfonic acid.
Benzoic acid.
Benzoquinone trichloride.
Benzoyl chloride.
Benzyl acetate.
Benzyl alcohol.
Benzyl benzoate.
Benzyl chloride.
Butyl acetate, secondary.
Butyl acetate, tertiary.
Butyl alcohol, tertiary.
Butyl ether.
Butyric acid.
Calcium arsenate.
Carbon tetrachloride.
Casein
Chlordan.
Chloroacetophenone.
Chloroform.
Copper aceto arsenate.
Copper aceto arsenite.
Crotonaldehyde.
Cyclohexanol.
Cyclohexanone.
Dibutoxyethyl adipate.
Diisooctyladipate.
Diisopropanolamine.
Diisopropylamine.
Dimethylethanolamine.
Dipentaerythrital.
Diphenyl urea.
Disinfectants.
Dithio carbamate fungicides.
Epichlorohydrin.
Epsom salts (magnesium sulfate).
Esters.
Ethers (except dichlorethyl ether).
Ethyl acetoacetate.
Ethyl alcohol.
Ethylhexanediol.
Ethyl hexyl alcohol.
Ethylene chlorhydrin.
Glycolic acid.
Glycols (except ethylene glycol).
Glyoxal.
Heptanol–3.
Heptanol special.
Hexanol-normal.
Hydriodic acid.
Hydrofluosilicic acid.
Hydrogen sulfide.
Hydroxy benzoic acid.
Hypophosphoric acid.
Insulin.
Iodine.
Iron sulfate.
Iso amyl alcohol.
Iso butyl acetate.
Iso butyl alcohol.
Iso octyl alcohol.
Iso phorone.
Ketones (except methyl ethyl).
Lead arsenate.
Magnesium salts.
Mesityl oxide.
Methyl bromide.
Methyl diethanolamine.
Monoethylamine.
Monoisopropanolamine.
Monoisopropylamine.
Monomethylamine.
Naphtha.
Naphthalene.
Nicotine.
Nicotine sulfate.
Nitro aniline.
Nitrochlorbenzene.
Nitro ethane.
Nitro methane.
Nitro propane—1.
Nitro propane–2.
Octanol-normal.
Paints.
Para amino benzoic.
Paraformaldehyde.
Paraldehyde.
Para nitro benzoic.
Paris green.
Pentaerythritol.
Perchlorethylene.
Phenolsulphonic acid.
Phthlallyl glycollates.
Propionaldehyde.
Propionic acid.
Propyl acetate—normal.
Propyl alcohol—normal.
Propylene chlorhydrin.
Propylene dichloride.
Propylene oxide.
Pyrethrum.
Pyrocatechol.
Quinacrine hydrochloride.
Ricinoleic acid esters.
Rodenticides.
Rotenone.
Sabadilla.
Salicylates.
Salicylic acid.
Santonin.
Secondary butyl alcohol.
Shellac.
Soaps.
Soil fumigants.
Starch derivatives.
Succinic acid.
Synthetic detergents.
Toluene derivatives.
Tributylamine.
Triethanolamine.
Triethylamine.
Triethylenetetramine.
Triisopropanolamine.
Trimethylamine.
Tripentaerythritol.
Turpentine.
Vitamins (other than Group II).
Weed killers (herbicides).
Wood preservatives.
Zinc chemicals (other than Group II).

LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS

GROUP I–C
(In very short supply)

Cedar: Port Orford.
Cypress.
Eucalyptus: Ironbark.
Plywood: Softwood, exterior.
Teak.

GROUP II–C
(In tight supply)

Hardwoods,* top grades:
- Alder.
- Ash.
- Basswood.
- Beech.
- Birch.
- Cherry.
- Chestnut.
- Cottonwood.
- Elm.
- Hickory.
- Lignum vitae.
- Magnolia.
- Mahogany.
- Maple.
- Oak.
- Red gum.
- Sycamore.
- Tupelo.
- Walnut.
- Yellow poplar.

*Refers to broadleaf varieties, largely deciduous, and not to the hardness of the wood.

GROUP II–C (In tight supply) (CON'T)

Plywood: Softwood, interior.
Softwoods (conifers) top grades:
- Cedar:
  - Alaska.
  - Incense.
  - Western red.
- Douglas fir.
- Fir:
  - Balsam.
  - White.
- Hemlock.
- Larch.
- Pine:
  - Lodgepole.
  - Ponderosa.
  - Southern.

LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS—Continued

Softwoods—Continued
- Pine—Continued
  - Sugar.
  - White.
- Redwood.
- Spruce:
  - Engelmann.
  - Sitka.

GROUP III–C (In fair supply)

Cork.
Hardwoods,* lower grades:
- Alder.
- Ash.
- Basswood.
- Beech.
- Birch.
- Cherry.
- Chestnut.
- Cottonwood.
- Elm.

Hardwoods—Continued
- Hickory.
- Lignum vitae.
- Magnolia.
- Mahogany.
- Maple.
- Oak.
- Red gum.
- Sycamore.
- Tupelo.
- Walnut.
- Yellow poplar.

Plywood: Hardwood.*
Rattan.
Softwoods (conifers) lower grades:
- Cedar:
  - Alaska.
  - Incense.
  - Western red.

Softwoods—Continued
- Douglas fir.
- Fir:
  - Balsam.
  - White.
- Hemlock.
- Larch.
- Pine:
  - Lodgepole.
  - Ponderosa.
  - Southern.
  - Sugar.
  - White.
- Redwood.
- Spruce:
  - Engelmann.
  - Sitka.

Wood Products, treated:
- Mine timbers.
- Piling.
- Poles.
- Posts.
- Railroad ties.

*Refers to broadleaf varieties, largely deciduous, and not to the hardness of the wood.

PLASTICS

GROUP I–D—PLASTICS

(In very short supply)

Ethyl cellulose.
Nylon plastic.
Polyvinyl alcohol.
Polyvinyl acetate.
Phenolic resins.
Polyethylene.
Poly tetrafluor ethylene.
Resorcinol resins.

GROUP II–D—PLASTICS

(In tight supply)

Alkyds.
Cellophane.
Cellulose butyrate.
Melamine.
Methacrylate.
Pliofilm.
Polyesters.
Polystyrene.
Polyvinyl butyral.
Polyvinylidene chloride.
Urea resins.

GROUP III–D—PLASTICS

(In fair supply)

Cellulose acetate.
Vinyl chloride.

TEXTILE, LEATHER AND BRISTLE

GROUP I–E—TEXTILE, LEATHER AND BRISTLE

(In very short supply)

Cotton:
- Duck.
- Webbing.

Cotton linters (chemical grade).
Feathers and down (waterfowl).
Hides and skins, domestic.
Hog bristles.
Insoles, military.
Silk: Noils and waste.
Vegetable tanning materials:
- Chestnut.
- Quebracho.
- Wattle.

GROUP II–E—TEXTILE, LEATHER AND BRISTLE

(In tight supply)

Abaca.
Acetate:
- Filament.
- Staple.

Cotton goods: Combed, wind-resistant.
Cotton:
- Tire cord.
- Yarn.
- Cord fabric.

Glass:
- Fiber.
- Yarn.

Henequen.
Nylon bristle.
Nylon:
- Filament.
- Staple.

Rayon, high tenacity:
- Cord.
- Yarn.
- Cord fabric.

Sisal.
Viscose:
- Filament yarn.
- Staple.

Wool:
- New.
- Reprocessed.

GROUP III–E—TEXTILE, LEATHER AND BRISTLE

(In fair supply)

Coir: Coir yarn.
Cotton goods (not listed elsewhere).
Flax.
Horse hair.
Istle.
Jute.
Silk (other than noils and waste).
Sunn.
Vegetable tanning materials (other than in Group I).
Wool: Reused.

MISCELLANEOUS

GROUP I–F—MISCELLANEOUS

(In very short supply)

Asbestos: Textile fibers.
Beryl ore.
Corundum.
Graphite:
- Crucible flake.
- Madagascar flake.

Diamonds: Industrial.
Kyanite.
Mica:
- Muscovite block and film (size 5½ inch and larger, better than stained).
- Bookform splittings.

Monazite sand.
Rare earths.
Rubber:
- Guayule.
- Latex.
- Natural.
- Synthetic.

Talc: Indian block.
Wood pulp.

GROUP II–F—MISCELLANEOUS

(In tight supply)

Asbestos: Short fiber.
Diatomite.
Fluorspar:
- Acid.
- Metallurgical.

Glues, animal.
Magnesite.
Mica, phlogopite, block:
- Muscovite block and film (stained and poorer).
- Muscovite splittings.

Paper.
Paperboard.
Quartz crystals (NBS Grades I and II).
Talc: Ground, including steatite.

GROUP III–F—MISCELLANEOUS

(In fair supply)

Fuller's earth.
Paper, waste.
Pyrophyllite.
Reclaimed rubber.
Rutile.
Zircon.

Additional Copies

Additional copies of "List of Basic Materials and Alternates" may be had from the nearest District or Regional Office of the Department of Commerce.

Case 295

E. C. IDEN
BRYAN G. JOHNSON

JAMES T. PAULANTIS

IDEN & JOHNSON
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
715-16-17-18-19 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

August 9, 1951

Mr. George Graham
New Mexico State Land Office
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear George:

As you suggested, I have drafted what seems to me might be a proper order for the Commission to enter in the case heard at Santa Fe on Tuesday, No. 295, Application of Continental Carbon Company for an increase in permissible use of gas in the manufacture of channel carbon black.

I may have the numbers of this case confused, but you can straighten them out.

I enclose three copies of the order. I am sure you appreciate the desirability of applicant, if the request is granted, to get quick action in the matter as they are very anxious to get under way with their construction.

Very truly yours,

IDEN AND JOHNSON

BY Earl Iden

ECI:NC
Encls.

INTER-OFFICE TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO Mr Spencer

FROM

( ) For Approval

( ) For Signature

( ) Note and Advise

( ) Note and Return

( ) For Your Files

(For Your Handling

Remarks:

This is ok for Sig
of the Commission
I wishes

OK RS

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Resume of cases scheduled for special hearing at 10 A. M. August 7, 1951, in the Council Chambers of the City Hall, Santa Fe, New Mexico:

CASE 287: (Continued from July 24 hearing) Roland Rich Woolley's application for order approving unorthodox location NE NE NW Sec. 31, Twp. 17S, Rge. 30E, NMPM, in Loco Hills Pool, Eddy County, New Mexico.

CASE 294: Similar application by Roland Rich Woolley, this case involving location SESE 22, Twp. 17S, Rge. 30 E, Eddy County, New Mexico.

CASE 295: Application of Continental Carbon Company for an order and permit to extend its present permit (granted after hearing of Case 169) and increase permissible use of gas in the manufacture of channel carbon black in Lea County, New Mexico.

CASE 296: In the matter of the application of the Oil Conservation Commission upon its own motion for an order creating a new pool for or extension of an existing pool for certain wells in southeastern New Mexico, as presented by (1) Aztec Oil and Gas Company; (2) Shell Oil Company; (3) Ohio Oil Company; and (4) Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

CASE 297: In the matterof the application of Aurora Gasoline Company for an order authorizing an unorthodox well location and approval of a water-flooding program for secondary recovery in the NE/4 of Section 34, Township 22 South, Range 37 East, NMPM (Penrose Skelly pool), Lea County, New Mexico.

CASE 291: (Continued from July 24 hearing). The application of the Oil Conservation Commission upon its own motion for taking testimony on and considering extension of boundaries or consolidation of Mesaverde gas pools in San Juan County, New Mexico.

CASE 279: This case has been successively continued from hearings of June 21 and July 24. It is concerned with the Commission's application upon its own motion for an order directed to S. T. Silverstein, T. H. Donnelly, Sarah D. Ulmer and the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company for plugging and abandonment of well in SE SE SW 11-12N-32E, NMPM, Quay County, New Mexico.

CASES 269 and 270: Rehearing and argument continued from July 24 to August 7, 1951. Phillips Petroleum Company is applicant. Case 269 relates to proration units and allowables for Siluro-Devonian common source of supply discovered in McAlester Fuel Company's J. M. Denton Well No. 1-A (SW SE 11-15S-37E); Case 270 relates to Phillips' application for 80-acre proration units and allowables for the Wolfcamp common source of supply discovered in Atlantic Refining Company's Bettie C. Dickinson Well No. 1-B (NWSW 12-15S-37E).