

(File the original and 4 copies with the appropriate district office)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE AND AUTHORIZATION
TO TRANSPORT OIL AND NATURAL GAS

Company or Operator Humble Oil & Refining Company Lease South Four Lakes Unit

Well No. 9 Unit Letter D S 1 T12-S R 34E Pool Four Lakes Devonian Gas

County Lea Kind of Lease (State, Fed. or Patented) State

If well produces oil or condensate, give location of tanks: Unit G S 2 T12S R34E

Authorized Transporter of Oil or Condensate Service Pipe Line Company

Address Box 337 - Midland, Texas

(Give address to which approved copy of this form is to be sent)

Authorized Transporter of Gas El Paso Natural Gas Products Co.

Address Jal, New Mexico Date Connected _____

(Give address to which approved copy of this form is to be sent)

If Gas is not being sold, give reasons and also explain its present disposition:

Reasons for Filing: (Please check proper box) New Well _____ ()

Change in Transporter of (Check One): Oil () Dry Gas () C'head () Condensate ()

Change in Ownership _____ () Other _____ (X)

Remarks: _____ (Give explanation below)

Liquids derived from compressor plant operations.

The undersigned certifies that the Rules and Regulations of the Oil Conservation Commission have been complied with.

Executed this the 24th day of December 19 59

By [Signature]

Approved _____ 19 _____

Title Agent

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Company Humble Oil & Refining Company

By [Signature]

Address Box 2347 - Hobbs, New Mexico

Title _____

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0) = 1$.

2. In the second part, we consider the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation $g(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt + x$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is a linear function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $g(0) = 0$.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation $h(x) = \int_0^x h(t) dt + x^2$. It is shown that $h(x)$ is a quadratic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $h(0) = 0$.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation $k(x) = \int_0^x k(t) dt + x^3$. It is shown that $k(x)$ is a cubic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $k(0) = 0$.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $l(x)$ defined by the equation $l(x) = \int_0^x l(t) dt + x^4$. It is shown that $l(x)$ is a quartic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $l(0) = 0$.

6. In the sixth part, we consider the function $m(x)$ defined by the equation $m(x) = \int_0^x m(t) dt + x^5$. It is shown that $m(x)$ is a quintic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $m(0) = 0$.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $n(x)$ defined by the equation $n(x) = \int_0^x n(t) dt + x^6$. It is shown that $n(x)$ is a sextic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $n(0) = 0$.

8. In the eighth part, we consider the function $o(x)$ defined by the equation $o(x) = \int_0^x o(t) dt + x^7$. It is shown that $o(x)$ is a septic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $o(0) = 0$.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $p(x)$ defined by the equation $p(x) = \int_0^x p(t) dt + x^8$. It is shown that $p(x)$ is an octic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $p(0) = 0$.

10. In the tenth part, we consider the function $q(x)$ defined by the equation $q(x) = \int_0^x q(t) dt + x^9$. It is shown that $q(x)$ is a nonic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $q(0) = 0$.

11. The eleventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $r(x)$ defined by the equation $r(x) = \int_0^x r(t) dt + x^{10}$. It is shown that $r(x)$ is a decic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $r(0) = 0$.

12. In the twelfth part, we consider the function $s(x)$ defined by the equation $s(x) = \int_0^x s(t) dt + x^{11}$. It is shown that $s(x)$ is an undecimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $s(0) = 0$.

13. The thirteenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $t(x)$ defined by the equation $t(x) = \int_0^x t(t) dt + x^{12}$. It is shown that $t(x)$ is a duodecimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $t(0) = 0$.

14. In the fourteenth part, we consider the function $u(x)$ defined by the equation $u(x) = \int_0^x u(t) dt + x^{13}$. It is shown that $u(x)$ is a tridecimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $u(0) = 0$.

15. The fifteenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $v(x)$ defined by the equation $v(x) = \int_0^x v(t) dt + x^{14}$. It is shown that $v(x)$ is a quattuordecimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $v(0) = 0$.

16. In the sixteenth part, we consider the function $w(x)$ defined by the equation $w(x) = \int_0^x w(t) dt + x^{15}$. It is shown that $w(x)$ is a quindecimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $w(0) = 0$.

17. The seventeenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $x(x)$ defined by the equation $x(x) = \int_0^x x(t) dt + x^{16}$. It is shown that $x(x)$ is a sexdecimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $x(0) = 0$.

18. In the eighteenth part, we consider the function $y(x)$ defined by the equation $y(x) = \int_0^x y(t) dt + x^{17}$. It is shown that $y(x)$ is a septendecimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $y(0) = 0$.

19. The nineteenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $z(x)$ defined by the equation $z(x) = \int_0^x z(t) dt + x^{18}$. It is shown that $z(x)$ is an octodecimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $z(0) = 0$.

20. In the twentieth part, we consider the function $a(x)$ defined by the equation $a(x) = \int_0^x a(t) dt + x^{19}$. It is shown that $a(x)$ is a novendecimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $a(0) = 0$.

21. The twenty-first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $b(x)$ defined by the equation $b(x) = \int_0^x b(t) dt + x^{20}$. It is shown that $b(x)$ is a vigintimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $b(0) = 0$.

22. In the twenty-second part, we consider the function $c(x)$ defined by the equation $c(x) = \int_0^x c(t) dt + x^{21}$. It is shown that $c(x)$ is a unvigintimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $c(0) = 0$.

23. The twenty-third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $d(x)$ defined by the equation $d(x) = \int_0^x d(t) dt + x^{22}$. It is shown that $d(x)$ is a trigintimic function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $d(0) = 0$.