

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Santa Fe, New Mexico

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON WELL

Submit this report in triplicate to the Oil Conservation Commission or its proper agent within ten days after the work specified is completed. It should be signed and sworn to before a notary public for reports on beginning drilling operations, results of shooting well, results of test of casing shut-offs, result of plugging of well, and other important operations, even though the work was witnessed by an agent of the commission. Reports on minor operations need not be signed and sworn to before a notary public. See additional instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Indicate nature of report by checking below:

REPORT ON BEGINNING DRILLING OPERATIONS		REPORT ON REPAIRING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF SHOOTING OR CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF WELL	X	REPORT ON PULLING OR OTHERWISE ALTERING CASING	
REPORT ON RESULT OF TEST OF CASING SHUT-OFF		REPORT ON DEEPENING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF PLUGGING OF WELL			

Hobbs, New Mexico

Place

October 25, 1941

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
 Santa Fe, New Mexico

Gentlemen:

Following is a report on the work done and the results obtained under the heading noted above at the _____

J. W. BROWN, INC. State _____ Well No. 1 in the _____
Company or Operator Lease
C-Lot 11 of Sec. 4 T. 16 R. 35, N. M. P. M.,
Wildcat Field, Lea County

The dates of this work were as follows: September 16 to October 1, 1941

Notice of intention to do the work was (was not) submitted on Form C-102 on _____ 19____
 and approval of the proposed plan was (was not) obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

Acidized well with 1000 gallons of acid, then swabbed and tested.
 Acidized well with 3000 gallons of acid, then swabbed and tested.
 Acidized well with 2000 gallons of acid, then swabbed and tested.
 Acidized well with 3000 gallons of acid, then swabbed and tested.
 Result, no production.

Witnessed by _____
Name Company Title

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____

27 day of October, 19 41

Norma Bille
Notary Public

My Commission expires Nov. 20, 1943

I hereby swear or affirm that the information given above is true and correct.

Name J. W. Brown

Position President

Representing J. W. BROWN, INC.
Company or Operator

Address Box 811, Roswell, N.M.

Remarks:

Roy Yarrhrough
Name
OIL & GAS INSPECTOR

Title

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on an observation or a problem that you want to solve. For example, you might observe that a plant is growing slowly and ask the question, "What factors affect the growth of a plant?"

2. The second step is to do background research. This involves finding out what is already known about the topic. You can do this by reading books, articles, or looking up information on the internet. This research will help you to understand the problem better and to develop a hypothesis.

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that you can test. It should be based on your background research and your question. For example, you might hypothesize that "A plant will grow faster if it gets more water."

4. The fourth step is to test the hypothesis. This involves designing an experiment to test your hypothesis. You should make sure that your experiment is fair and that you are only testing one variable at a time. You should also make sure that you have enough data to draw a conclusion. After you have collected your data, you should analyze it and see if it supports your hypothesis.

5. The fifth step is to draw a conclusion. This is where you decide if your hypothesis was supported or not. If it was supported, you can say that your hypothesis is correct. If it was not supported, you can say that your hypothesis is incorrect. You should also think about what you have learned from the experiment and what you might do next.

6. The sixth step is to communicate your results. This means sharing what you have found with others. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your results in a journal. This will help others to learn from your experiment and to build on your work.

7. The seventh step is to repeat the experiment. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable. If you repeat the experiment and get the same results, you can be more confident that your hypothesis is correct. If you get different results, you might need to revise your hypothesis and try again.

8. The eighth step is to apply your knowledge. This means using what you have learned to solve real-world problems. For example, if you have learned that plants grow faster with more water, you might use this knowledge to help a farmer grow more food.

9. The ninth step is to evaluate the process. This means thinking about how well you did and what you can do better next time. You should think about what you did well at and what you did poorly at. This will help you to improve your skills and to become a better scientist.