

DUPLICATE

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Santa Fe, New Mexico

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1943
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HOBBBS OFFICE

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONNECT WITH PIPE LINE

THIS REQUEST SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN TRIPLICATE. See instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Midland, Texas

July 11th, 1940

Place

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Permission is requested to connect Humble Oil & Refining Company W. D. Grimes
Company or Operator Lease
Wells No. 1 in NE/4 of Sec. 29, T. 18-S, R. 38-E, N. M. P. M.,
Hobbs Field, Lea County, with the pipe line of the
Humble Pipe Line Company Houston, Texas
Pipe Line Co. Address
Status of land (State, Government or privately owned) Privately Owned
Location of tank battery 660' from North Line and 660' from East Line of Sec. 29
Description of tanks 2 - low 500 bbl. steel tanks

Logs of the above wells were filed with the Oil Conservation Commission On completion of wells 19

All other requirements of the Commission have ~~been~~ been complied with. (Cross out incorrect words.)

Additional information:

This request being made account of changing pipe line connection from Humble Oil & Refining Company to Humble Pipe Line Company, effective May 1st, 1940. Necessary firewalls constructed and all brush and trash cleaned out around well. Tank Battery located more than 150' from any producing well.

Yours truly,

Permission is hereby granted to make pipe line connections requested above.

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

By Roy Garbrough
Title A. ANDREAS
State Geologist
Date Member of Conservation Commission

Humble Oil & Refining Company

Owner or Operator

By [Signature]
Position Division Superintendent
Address Box 1600 - Midland, Texas

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt.$$

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $f(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt.$$

It is shown that the function $g(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $g(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $g(x)$ is also shown to be continuous on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation

$$h(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt.$$

It is shown that the function $h(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $h(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $h(x)$ is also shown to be continuous on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation

$$k(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt.$$

It is shown that the function $k(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $k(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $k(x)$ is also shown to be continuous on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $l(x)$ defined by the equation

It is shown that the function $l(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $l(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $l(x)$ is also shown to be continuous on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

6.

7.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $m(x)$ defined by the equation

$$m(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt.$$

It is shown that the function $m(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $m(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $m(x)$ is also shown to be continuous on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $n(x)$ defined by the equation

$$n(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt.$$

It is shown that the function $n(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $n(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. The function $n(x)$ is also shown to be continuous on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.