

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Santa Fe, New Mexico

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON WELLS

Submit this report in TRIPLICATE to the District Office, Oil Conservation Commission, within 10 days after the work specified is completed. It should be signed and filed as a report on Beginning Drilling Operations, Results of test of casing shut-off, result of plugging of well, result of well repair, and other important operations, even though the work was witnessed by an agent of the Commission. 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 RESULT OF TEST OF CASING SHUT-OFF	X	REPORT ON REPAIRING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF PLUGGING WELL		REPORT ON RECOMPLETION OPERATION		REPORT ON (Other)	

April 30, 1955

(Date)

Hobbs, New Mexico

(Place)

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

Mapenza Oil Company

(Company or Operator)

Gill

(Lease)

Makin Drilling Company

(Contractor)

Well No. 1 in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 of Sec. 31

T. 21S, R. 37E., NMPM., Undesignated Pool, Lea County.

The Dates of this work were as follows: April 30, 1955

Notice of intention to do the work (was) (~~was not~~) submitted on Form C-102 on April 7, 1955,

(Cross out incorrect words)

and approval of the proposed plan (was) (~~was not~~) obtained.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

T.D. 3400'. Set 105 joints, 3383' 5 1/2" 14# seamless J-55 casing at 3390'. Cemented with 150 sacks through shoe and 150 sacks through two-stage tool at 1155'. WOC 48 hrs. Drilled tool and test BOP w/1000#. Drilled plugs and test for water shut off w/1000#. No loss in pressure. Water shut off okay. Coring ahead.

Witnessed by M. R. Keeler (Name) Makin Drilling Company (Company) Comptroller (Title)

Approved: OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

L. J. Stanley
(Name)

(Title)

(Date)

I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Name *M. R. Keeler*

Position Agent

Representing Mapenza Oil Company

Address Box 1628, Hobbs, New Mexico

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of
 the rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule. The
 most common of these is the method of initial rates, in which
 the initial concentration of the radical is varied and the
 initial rate of reaction is measured. This method is simple
 and direct, but it is subject to a number of errors, and it
 is often difficult to obtain accurate results. Other methods
 have been proposed, such as the method of half-lives, and
 the method of integrated rate laws. These methods are more
 complicated, but they are often more accurate. The method
 of half-lives is particularly useful for the determination of
 the rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule, because
 it is not subject to the same errors as the method of initial
 rates. The method of integrated rate laws is also useful, but
 it is often difficult to obtain accurate results. The method
 of half-lives is the most accurate of the methods which have
 been proposed for the determination of the rate of reaction
 between a radical and a molecule.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various factors which influence the rate of reaction between a
 radical and a molecule. The most important of these factors are
 the concentration of the radical, the concentration of the
 molecule, and the temperature. The rate of reaction increases
 with increasing concentration of the radical, and with
 increasing concentration of the molecule. The rate of reaction
 also increases with increasing temperature. The rate of reaction
 is also influenced by the nature of the radical and the nature
 of the molecule. The rate of reaction is highest for radicals
 which are highly reactive, and for molecules which are highly
 reactive. The rate of reaction is lowest for radicals which
 are less reactive, and for molecules which are less reactive.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various factors which influence the rate of reaction between a
 radical and a molecule. The most important of these factors are
 the concentration of the radical, the concentration of the
 molecule, and the temperature. The rate of reaction increases
 with increasing concentration of the radical, and with
 increasing concentration of the molecule. The rate of reaction
 also increases with increasing temperature. The rate of reaction
 is also influenced by the nature of the radical and the nature
 of the molecule. The rate of reaction is highest for radicals
 which are highly reactive, and for molecules which are highly
 reactive. The rate of reaction is lowest for radicals which
 are less reactive, and for molecules which are less reactive.

13