

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Santa Fe, New Mexico

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

Submit this notice in triplicate to the Oil Conservation Commission or its proper agent before the work specified is to begin. A copy will be returned to the sender on which will be given the approval, with any modifications considered advisable, or the rejection by the Commission or agent, of the plan submitted. The plan as approved should be followed, and work should not begin until approval is obtained. See additional instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Indicate nature of notice by checking below:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TEST CASING SHUT-OFF		NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SHOOT OR CHEMICALLY TREAT WELL	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CHANGE PLANS		NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PULL OR OTHERWISE ALTER CASING	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REPAIR WELL		NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PLUG WELL	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEEPEN WELL		Notice of intention to centralize tank battery	

Hobbs, New Mexico

3/6/38

Place

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Following is a notice of intention to do certain work as described below at the

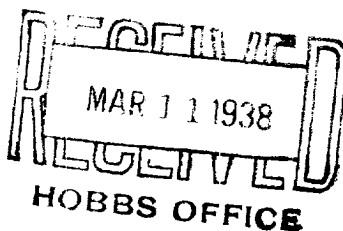
Tide Water Associated Oil Company. **J.H. Day** Well No. **1-2** in **NW**
Company or Operator Lease
 of Sec. **6**, T. **22**, R. **36**, N. M. P. M., **South Eunice** Field,
Lea County.

FULL DETAILS OF PROPOSED PLAN OF WORK

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS IN THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

It is our intention to centralize tank battery on this lease, as these wells are expected to start producing water in the near future.

TRIPPLICATE



Approved MAR 11 1938, 19____
 except as follows:

Tide Water Associated Oil Company
Company or Operator

By Elmer Lamb - P. E.

Position **Prod. Sup't.**
 Send communications regarding well to

Name **Elmer Lamb**Address **Drawer KK, Hobbs, New Mexico.**

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
 By Guy Shepard
 Oil & Gas Inspector
 Title _____

CATIONIC POLYMERIZATION

The cationic polymerization of monomers such as isobutylene, styrene, and vinyl acetate is initiated by a strong acid or a Lewis acid complexed with a proton donor. The mechanism involves the formation of a carbocationic active species, which then propagates by adding monomer units to the growing chain. The reaction is highly sensitive to the nature of the initiator and the monomer, and it often proceeds through a series of resonance-stabilized cationic intermediates. The resulting polymers are typically branched and have a broad molecular weight distribution.

In the case of isobutylene, the initiator forms a tert-butyl cation, which then adds to the double bond of the monomer to form a secondary carbocation. This process repeats, leading to the growth of the polymer chain. The reaction is exothermic and can be controlled by the concentration of the initiator and the monomer. The resulting polyisobutylene is a thermoplastic material with a high glass transition temperature and excellent mechanical properties.

Styrene cationic polymerization is initiated by a strong acid, forming a sigma complex intermediate. The reaction is highly sensitive to the nature of the initiator and the monomer, and it often proceeds through a series of resonance-stabilized cationic intermediates. The resulting polystyrene is a thermoplastic material with a high glass transition temperature and excellent mechanical properties.

Vinyl acetate cationic polymerization is initiated by a strong acid, forming a carbocationic active species. The reaction is highly sensitive to the nature of the initiator and the monomer, and it often proceeds through a series of resonance-stabilized cationic intermediates. The resulting polyvinyl acetate is a thermoplastic material with a high glass transition temperature and excellent mechanical properties.