

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		REPORT ON PULLING OR OTHERWISE ALTERING CASING	
REPORT ON RESULT OF TEST OF CASING SHUT-OFF	X	REPORT ON DEEPENING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF PLUGGING OF WELL			

Fort Worth, Texas

February 22, 1938

Place

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
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., State of New Mexico "A" Ac. 2 Well No. 9 in the

Company or Operator NE₁ of Sec. 7, T. 22-S, R. 36-E, N. M. P. M.,
So. Eunice Field, Lea County

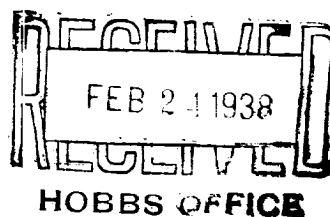
The dates of this work were as follows: February 14, 1938

Notice of intention to do the work was (~~was not~~) submitted on Form C-102 on February 17, 1938
and approval of the proposed plan was (~~was not~~) obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

Drilled plug February 17, 1938, at 4:30 A. M. Tested with 1000 pounds of pressure.-
9-5/8" pipe.

DUPLICATE



Witnessed by C. S. Hosteller Gulf Oil Company
Name Company Title

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
22 day of February, 1938

Kachuma Siler
Notary Public

My Commission expires June 1, 1939

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

Name [Signature]
Position _____

Representing Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.

Company or Operator
Address P.O. Box 2110, Fort Worth, Texas

Remarks:

Guy Shepard
Name

Oil & Gas Inspector

FEB 24 1938

Title

THE EFFECTS OF THE 2008 FINANCIAL CRISIS ON THE UK ECONOMY

By [Name]

1. Introduction

The 2008 financial crisis, also known as the subprime mortgage crisis, was a major global economic event that began in the United States and spread to other parts of the world. It was caused by a combination of factors, including the collapse of the subprime mortgage market, the failure of Lehman Brothers, and the subsequent loss of confidence in the financial system. The crisis had a profound impact on the UK economy, leading to a sharp decline in GDP, a rise in unemployment, and a loss of confidence in the financial system.

2. The Impact of the Crisis on the UK Economy

The 2008 financial crisis had a significant impact on the UK economy. The UK experienced a sharp decline in GDP, with a fall of 4.9% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in GDP since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a rise in unemployment, with the unemployment rate rising from 5.5% in 2007 to 7.5% in 2009.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK financial system. The UK experienced a loss of confidence in the financial system, leading to a sharp decline in the value of the pound sterling. The UK also experienced a significant increase in the cost of borrowing, with interest rates rising from 5.5% in 2007 to 6.5% in 2009.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK housing market. The UK experienced a sharp decline in house prices, with a fall of 15.5% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in house prices since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a significant increase in the number of people who were unable to pay their mortgage, leading to a rise in the number of homes in repossession.

3. The Role of the Government

The UK government played a significant role in responding to the 2008 financial crisis. The government introduced a series of measures to support the economy, including a £200 billion bank rescue package and a £200 billion infrastructure fund. The government also introduced a series of measures to support the housing market, including a £20 billion mortgage guarantee scheme and a £10 billion housing repair fund.

The government also played a significant role in stabilizing the financial system. The government introduced a series of measures to support the banking system, including a £200 billion bank rescue package and a £200 billion infrastructure fund. The government also introduced a series of measures to support the housing market, including a £20 billion mortgage guarantee scheme and a £10 billion housing repair fund.

The government also played a significant role in supporting the economy. The government introduced a series of measures to support the economy, including a £200 billion bank rescue package and a £200 billion infrastructure fund. The government also introduced a series of measures to support the housing market, including a £20 billion mortgage guarantee scheme and a £10 billion housing repair fund.

4. The Impact of the Crisis on the UK Financial System

The 2008 financial crisis had a significant impact on the UK financial system. The UK experienced a sharp decline in the value of the pound sterling, with a fall of 15.5% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in the value of the pound since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a significant increase in the cost of borrowing, with interest rates rising from 5.5% in 2007 to 6.5% in 2009.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK banking system. The UK experienced a sharp decline in the value of the pound sterling, with a fall of 15.5% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in the value of the pound since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a significant increase in the cost of borrowing, with interest rates rising from 5.5% in 2007 to 6.5% in 2009.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK housing market. The UK experienced a sharp decline in house prices, with a fall of 15.5% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in house prices since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a significant increase in the number of people who were unable to pay their mortgage, leading to a rise in the number of homes in repossession.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK economy. The UK experienced a sharp decline in GDP, with a fall of 4.9% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in GDP since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a rise in unemployment, with the unemployment rate rising from 5.5% in 2007 to 7.5% in 2009.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK financial system. The UK experienced a sharp decline in the value of the pound sterling, with a fall of 15.5% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in the value of the pound since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a significant increase in the cost of borrowing, with interest rates rising from 5.5% in 2007 to 6.5% in 2009.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK banking system. The UK experienced a sharp decline in the value of the pound sterling, with a fall of 15.5% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in the value of the pound since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a significant increase in the cost of borrowing, with interest rates rising from 5.5% in 2007 to 6.5% in 2009.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK housing market. The UK experienced a sharp decline in house prices, with a fall of 15.5% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in house prices since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a significant increase in the number of people who were unable to pay their mortgage, leading to a rise in the number of homes in repossession.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK economy. The UK experienced a sharp decline in GDP, with a fall of 4.9% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in GDP since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a rise in unemployment, with the unemployment rate rising from 5.5% in 2007 to 7.5% in 2009.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the UK financial system. The UK experienced a sharp decline in the value of the pound sterling, with a fall of 15.5% in 2009. This was the largest annual fall in the value of the pound since the end of the Second World War. The crisis also led to a significant increase in the cost of borrowing, with interest rates rising from 5.5% in 2007 to 6.5% in 2009.