

## 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 its 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	X	NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PLUG WELL	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEEPEN WELL			

Wink, Texas

Place

February 13, 1938

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

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

The Texas Company Eula L. Alexander Well No. 1 in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -SW $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Company or Operator Lease  
 of Sec. 7, T. 21 S., R. 37 E., N. M. P. M., Hardy Area Field,  
Lea County.

## FULL DETAILS OF PROPOSED PLAN OF WORK

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS IN THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

Due to the excessively high gas-oil ratio of this well we propose plugging this well back from the total depth of 3835' to 3820' with rock and lead wool in an endeavour to exclude the water; and to shoot with nitroglycerin from 3770' to 3820' in an effort if possible to increase the oil and thus reduce the gas-oil ratio. If this fails to successfully reduce the gas-oil ratio, we will attempt to set a packer in the formation above the shot hole if necessary.

Approved FEB 17 1938, 19  
 except as follows:

DUPLICATE

The Texas Company  
 Company or Operator  
 By [Signature]  
 Position District Superintendent.  
 Send communications regarding well to

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

By [Signature]  
 Title Oil & Gas Inspector

Name The Texas Company  
 Address Drawer K  
Wink, Texas.

## 8.2. THE FLOW OF INFORMATION

The flow of information is a key concept in the study of systems. It refers to the way in which information is processed and communicated within a system. This section will explore the various ways in which information flows through a system, from input to output, and the role of feedback loops.

Information flow can be visualized as a series of steps or stages. It begins with the input of data, which is then processed by the system. The output of the system is then fed back into the input, creating a continuous loop. This process is often represented by a flowchart or a diagram.

One of the most common types of information flow is the linear flow. In this type of flow, information moves from one stage to the next in a straight line. This is often used to represent the flow of data in a computer system or the flow of information in a business process.

Another type of information flow is the feedback loop. In this type of flow, information moves from the output back to the input. This is often used to represent the flow of information in a control system or the flow of information in a social system.

Information flow can also be represented by a network. In this type of flow, information moves from one node to another in a complex, interconnected manner. This is often used to represent the flow of information in a social network or the flow of information in a computer network.

The flow of information is a complex and dynamic process. It is influenced by many factors, including the nature of the system, the quality of the data, and the way in which the system is designed. Understanding the flow of information is essential for the study of systems and for the design of effective systems.

In the next section, we will explore the role of feedback loops in the flow of information. We will see how feedback loops can be used to improve the performance of a system and to ensure that it is able to adapt to changing conditions.

Feedback loops are a key feature of many systems. They allow a system to monitor its own performance and to make adjustments as needed. This is often used to represent the flow of information in a control system or the flow of information in a social system.

Feedback loops can be used to improve the performance of a system in many ways. For example, they can be used to reduce the error in a control system or to improve the efficiency of a business process.

Feedback loops can also be used to ensure that a system is able to adapt to changing conditions. For example, they can be used to adjust the output of a system in response to changes in the input or to adjust the behavior of a system in response to changes in the environment.

Feedback loops are a powerful tool for the study of systems and for the design of effective systems. They allow us to understand the way in which information flows through a system and to use this knowledge to improve the system's performance.

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