

MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Santa Fe, New Mexico

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DRILL

Notice must be given to the Oil Conservation Commission or its proper agent and approval obtained before drilling begins. If changes in the proposed plan are considered advisable a copy of this notice showing such changes will be returned to the sender. Submit this notice in triplicate. One copy will be returned following approval. See additional instruction in Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

HOBBES OFFICE

Tulsa, Oklahoma

February 20, 1940

Date

Place

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that it is our intention to commence the drilling of a well to be known as

Gulf Oil Corporation **A.L. Christmas C** Well No. **4** in **NW SW NW**

Company or Operator

of Sec. **16**, T. **22S**, R. **37E**, N. M. P. M., **Pontose** Field, **Lea** County

The well is **990** feet (N.) **XXX** of the **South** line and **330** feet

(E.) **XX** of the **West** line of **NW/4**

(Give location from section or other legal subdivision lines. Cross out wrong directions)

If state land the oil and gas lease is No. **_____**, Assignment No. **_____**

If patented land the owner is **_____**

Address **_____**

If government land the permittee is **_____**

Address **_____**

The lessee is **Gulf Oil Corporation**

Address **Tulsa, Oklahoma**

We propose to drill well with drilling equipment as follows:

Rotary tools - Gulf Oil Corporation, drilling contractor.

The status of a bond for this well in conformance with Rule 39 of the General Rules and Regulations of the Commission

is as follows:

We propose to use the following strings of casing and to land or cement them as indicated:

Size of Hole	Size of Casing	Weight Per Foot	New or Second Hand	Depth	Landed or Cemented	Sacks Cement
14-3/4"	9-5/8"	25.7#	New	300'	Cemented	200
6-3/4"	5-1/2"	14#	New	3650'	Cemented	300

If changes in the above plan become advisable we will notify you before cementing or landing casing. We estimate that the first productive oil and gas sand should occur at a depth of about **3650** feet.

Additional information:

Approved

FEB 32 1940

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Sincerely yours,

Gulf Oil Corporation

Company or Operator

By

Position **General Superintendent**

Send communications regarding well to

Name **S. G. Sanderson**Address **Tulsa, Oklahoma**

Title

OIL & GAS INSPECTOR

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

By **Reg. Sanderson**

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on observation and should be specific and measurable. For example, "Does the amount of sunlight affect the growth of a plant?"

2. The second step is to form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that can be tested. It should be based on the question and should be a prediction of the outcome. For example, "If a plant receives more sunlight, then it will grow taller." This hypothesis is testable because it can be measured and compared.

3. The third step is to design an experiment. The experiment should be designed to test the hypothesis. It should include a control group and an experimental group. The control group is the group that does not receive the treatment, and the experimental group is the group that does receive the treatment. In this case, the control group would be a plant that receives a normal amount of sunlight, and the experimental group would be a plant that receives more sunlight.

4. The fourth step is to collect data. This is done by observing and measuring the results of the experiment. In this case, the data would be the height of the plants in the control and experimental groups.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the data. This is done by comparing the results of the control group to the results of the experimental group. In this case, the data would be analyzed to see if the plant that received more sunlight grew taller than the plant that received a normal amount of sunlight.

6. The sixth step is to draw a conclusion. This is done by stating whether the hypothesis was supported or not. In this case, the conclusion would be that the hypothesis was supported, meaning that the amount of sunlight does affect the growth of a plant.

7. The seventh step is to communicate the results. This is done by writing a report or giving a presentation about the experiment. The report should include the question, hypothesis, experiment, data, and conclusion.

8. The eighth step is to repeat the experiment. This is done to make sure the results are consistent. If the results are consistent, then the hypothesis is supported. If the results are not consistent, then the hypothesis is not supported.

9. The ninth step is to apply the results. This is done by using the results to answer the question. In this case, the results would be used to answer the question, "Does the amount of sunlight affect the growth of a plant?"

10. The tenth step is to evaluate the experiment. This is done by thinking about the strengths and weaknesses of the experiment. For example, one strength of the experiment is that it was simple and easy to do. One weakness of the experiment is that it only tested one type of plant. This means that the results may not apply to all plants.

11. The eleventh step is to think about the next steps. This is done by thinking about what questions still need to be answered. For example, the next step would be to test the hypothesis with a different type of plant.

12. The twelfth step is to write a conclusion. This is done by stating the results of the experiment and whether the hypothesis was supported or not. In this case, the conclusion would be that the hypothesis was supported, meaning that the amount of sunlight does affect the growth of a plant.

13. The thirteenth step is to think about the implications of the results. This is done by thinking about what the results mean for the world. In this case, the results would mean that the amount of sunlight is an important factor in the growth of a plant.

14. The fourteenth step is to think about the future of the experiment. This is done by thinking about what questions still need to be answered. For example, the next step would be to test the hypothesis with a different type of plant.

15. The fifteenth step is to think about the importance of the experiment. This is done by thinking about why the experiment is important. In this case, the experiment is important because it helps us understand how the amount of sunlight affects the growth of a plant.

16. The sixteenth step is to think about the results of the experiment. This is done by thinking about what the results mean for the world. In this case, the results would mean that the amount of sunlight is an important factor in the growth of a plant.

17. The seventeenth step is to think about the future of the experiment. This is done by thinking about what questions still need to be answered. For example, the next step would be to test the hypothesis with a different type of plant.

18. The eighteenth step is to think about the importance of the experiment. This is done by thinking about why the experiment is important. In this case, the experiment is important because it helps us understand how the amount of sunlight affects the growth of a plant.

19. The nineteenth step is to think about the results of the experiment. This is done by thinking about what the results mean for the world. In this case, the results would mean that the amount of sunlight is an important factor in the growth of a plant.

20. The twentieth step is to think about the future of the experiment. This is done by thinking about what questions still need to be answered. For example, the next step would be to test the hypothesis with a different type of plant.

21. The twenty-first step is to think about the importance of the experiment. This is done by thinking about why the experiment is important. In this case, the experiment is important because it helps us understand how the amount of sunlight affects the growth of a plant.

22. The twenty-second step is to think about the results of the experiment. This is done by thinking about what the results mean for the world. In this case, the results would mean that the amount of sunlight is an important factor in the growth of a plant.

23. The twenty-third step is to think about the future of the experiment. This is done by thinking about what questions still need to be answered. For example, the next step would be to test the hypothesis with a different type of plant.

24. The twenty-fourth step is to think about the importance of the experiment. This is done by thinking about why the experiment is important. In this case, the experiment is important because it helps us understand how the amount of sunlight affects the growth of a plant.

25. The twenty-fifth step is to think about the results of the experiment. This is done by thinking about what the results mean for the world. In this case, the results would mean that the amount of sunlight is an important factor in the growth of a plant.

26. The twenty-sixth step is to think about the future of the experiment. This is done by thinking about what questions still need to be answered. For example, the next step would be to test the hypothesis with a different type of plant.