

GULF OIL CORPORATION
FORT WORTH PRODUCTION DIVISION
P. O. Box 2167
Hobbs, New Mexico

June 17, 1955

New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission
P. O. Box 871
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Re: Application to Dually Complete and
For Exception to Rule 2 of Special
Rules and Regulations For the Jalmat
Gas Pool, Order No. R-520, Gulf Oil
Corporation No. 1 Manda (NCT-C),
Langlie-Mattix Oil Pool and Jalmat
Gas Pool, Lea County, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

By this letter of application, Gulf Oil Corporation wishes to state the following:

(a) That Gulf Oil Corporation No. 1 Manda (NCT-C), located 680' FNL and 1980' FEL of Section 35-23S-36E, will be projected to total depth 3650'. The attached Exhibit "A" shows the location of this well on the Gulf Oil Corporation Manda (NCT-C) Lease together with the location of all offset wells.

(b) That subject well will have 7" casing set at approximately 3520' and cemented with enough cement to bring it above the salt section, the amount to be determined from caliper logs. The well is to be an oil well producing from the open hole interval 3520 - 3650' in the Langlie-Mattix Pool.

(c) That the applicant proposes to dually complete the well in the following manner:

1. Perforate the 7" casing within the approximate interval of 2950 - 3150' in the Jalmat Gas Pool.
2. Set production type packer below these perforations at approximately 3480' to separate the two pay zones.
3. Produce the Langlie-Mattix Pool oil through the tubing and the Jalmat gas through the tubing-casing annulus.

(d) That the granting of this application for permission to produce the well as a dual completion with gas from the Jalmat and oil from the Langlie-Mattix is in the interest of conservation and the protection of correlative rights.

(e) That the applicant will comply with all rules and regulations of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission to maintain separation of production from the two pay zones.

1. 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 of a substance with oxygen. The methods are classified into two groups: (a) direct methods, and (b) indirect methods. The direct methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured directly, while the indirect methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured indirectly, by measuring the change in some property of the system.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various factors which influence the rate of reaction of a substance with oxygen. The factors are classified into two groups: (a) physical factors, and (b) chemical factors. The physical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the physical properties of the system, while the chemical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the chemical properties of the system.

3. The third 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 of a substance with oxygen. The methods are classified into two groups: (a) direct methods, and (b) indirect methods. The direct methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured directly, while the indirect methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured indirectly, by measuring the change in some property of the system.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various factors which influence the rate of reaction of a substance with oxygen. The factors are classified into two groups: (a) physical factors, and (b) chemical factors. The physical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the physical properties of the system, while the chemical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the chemical properties of the system.

5. The fifth 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 of a substance with oxygen. The methods are classified into two groups: (a) direct methods, and (b) indirect methods. The direct methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured directly, while the indirect methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured indirectly, by measuring the change in some property of the system.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various factors which influence the rate of reaction of a substance with oxygen. The factors are classified into two groups: (a) physical factors, and (b) chemical factors. The physical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the physical properties of the system, while the chemical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the chemical properties of the system.

7. The seventh 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 of a substance with oxygen. The methods are classified into two groups: (a) direct methods, and (b) indirect methods. The direct methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured directly, while the indirect methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured indirectly, by measuring the change in some property of the system.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various factors which influence the rate of reaction of a substance with oxygen. The factors are classified into two groups: (a) physical factors, and (b) chemical factors. The physical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the physical properties of the system, while the chemical factors are those which influence the rate of reaction by affecting the chemical properties of the system.

9. The ninth 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 of a substance with oxygen. The methods are classified into two groups: (a) direct methods, and (b) indirect methods. The direct methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured directly, while the indirect methods are those in which the rate of reaction is measured indirectly, by measuring the change in some property of the system.