

## OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Santa Fe, New Mexico

## MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON WELLS

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 off, 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		REPORT ON DEEPENING WELL	
REPORT ON RESULT OF PLUGGING OF WELL		Report on change in casing program & tests of upper formations.	

November 9, 1948

Date

Hobbs, New Mexico

Place

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Gulf Oil Corporation

W. H. Elson

Well No. 1 in the \_\_\_\_\_

Company or Operator

NE SW

of Sec. 21

T. \_\_\_\_\_

Lease

23S

R. 37E

N. M. P. M.,

Teague

Field,

Lea

County.

The dates of this work were as follows: Started October 29, 1948, Completed Nov. 8, 1948.

Notice of intention to do the work was ~~(submitted)~~ submitted on Form C-102 on November 1, 1948 and approval of the proposed plan was ~~(submitted)~~ obtained. (Cross out incorrect words.)

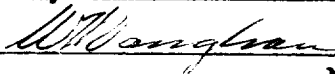
## DETAILED ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE AND RESULTS OBTAINED

The Grayburg section from 3675' to 3765' was perforated and tested and found unproductive. A 7" Baker Type B cast iron cement retainer was set @ 3625', and cemented by Halliburton with 50 sacks of neat sack cement leaving 5 sacks on top of plug. After waiting for cement to set, the plug was tested with 1200# pressure applied for 1/2 hour - tested OK. The 7" casing was then perforated @ 3375' to 3550' and @ 3300' to 3365' with four 1/2" HPF by McCullough. There was no show of oil and well will be completed as a gas well.

Witnessed by J. E. Sneed Gulf Oil Corporation Drilling Foreman  
Name Company Title

Subscribed and sworn before me this \_\_\_\_\_

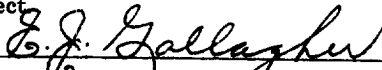
9th day of November 1948



Notary Public

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

Name



Position

District Sup't.

Representing

Gulf Oil Corporation


Company or Operator

My commission expires 10-24-49

Address Box 1667, Hobbs, New Mexico

Remarks:

APPROVED



Name

Title

# THEORY OF THE EARTH

## CHAPTER I

### OF THE EARTH

The Earth is a sphere, and its surface is divided into two parts, the land and the water. The land is divided into continents and islands, and the water is divided into oceans and seas. The continents are the large masses of land, and the islands are the small pieces of land. The oceans are the large bodies of water, and the seas are the smaller bodies of water. The Earth is covered with a thin layer of soil, and this soil is the source of all the food that we eat. The soil is made of small particles of rock, and these particles are broken up by the action of the sun and the wind. The sun heats the soil, and the wind blows over it, and this causes the soil to break up into small particles. These small particles are then carried by the wind and the water, and they are deposited in new places. This process is called erosion, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.

The Earth is also covered with a thin layer of water, and this water is the source of all the life that we know. The water is made of small molecules of hydrogen and oxygen, and these molecules are joined together by the action of the sun. The sun heats the water, and the water evaporates, and this causes the water to rise into the air. The water in the air is then carried by the wind, and it is deposited in new places. This process is called precipitation, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.

The Earth is also covered with a thin layer of air, and this air is the source of all the life that we know. The air is made of small molecules of nitrogen and oxygen, and these molecules are joined together by the action of the sun. The sun heats the air, and the air expands, and this causes the air to rise into the sky. The air in the sky is then carried by the wind, and it is deposited in new places. This process is called convection, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.

The Earth is also covered with a thin layer of fire, and this fire is the source of all the life that we know. The fire is made of small particles of carbon and hydrogen, and these particles are joined together by the action of the sun. The sun heats the fire, and the fire expands, and this causes the fire to rise into the sky. The fire in the sky is then carried by the wind, and it is deposited in new places. This process is called combustion, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.

The Earth is also covered with a thin layer of ice, and this ice is the source of all the life that we know. The ice is made of small molecules of hydrogen and oxygen, and these molecules are joined together by the action of the sun. The sun heats the ice, and the ice melts, and this causes the ice to rise into the sky. The ice in the sky is then carried by the wind, and it is deposited in new places. This process is called melting, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.

The Earth is also covered with a thin layer of rock, and this rock is the source of all the life that we know. The rock is made of small particles of silicon and oxygen, and these particles are joined together by the action of the sun. The sun heats the rock, and the rock expands, and this causes the rock to rise into the sky. The rock in the sky is then carried by the wind, and it is deposited in new places. This process is called crystallization, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.

The Earth is also covered with a thin layer of metal, and this metal is the source of all the life that we know. The metal is made of small particles of iron and carbon, and these particles are joined together by the action of the sun. The sun heats the metal, and the metal expands, and this causes the metal to rise into the sky. The metal in the sky is then carried by the wind, and it is deposited in new places. This process is called smelting, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.

The Earth is also covered with a thin layer of glass, and this glass is the source of all the life that we know. The glass is made of small particles of silicon and oxygen, and these particles are joined together by the action of the sun. The sun heats the glass, and the glass expands, and this causes the glass to rise into the sky. The glass in the sky is then carried by the wind, and it is deposited in new places. This process is called vitrification, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.

The Earth is also covered with a thin layer of plastic, and this plastic is the source of all the life that we know. The plastic is made of small particles of carbon and hydrogen, and these particles are joined together by the action of the sun. The sun heats the plastic, and the plastic expands, and this causes the plastic to rise into the sky. The plastic in the sky is then carried by the wind, and it is deposited in new places. This process is called polymerization, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.

The Earth is also covered with a thin layer of paper, and this paper is the source of all the life that we know. The paper is made of small particles of cellulose and lignin, and these particles are joined together by the action of the sun. The sun heats the paper, and the paper expands, and this causes the paper to rise into the sky. The paper in the sky is then carried by the wind, and it is deposited in new places. This process is called pulping, and it is the way in which the Earth is constantly changing.