



(SUBMIT IN TRIPLICATE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Land Office

Lease No. 03282 (A)

Unit A. J. Wells 1-L

RECEIVED

SUNDRY NOTICES AND REPORTS ON WELLS

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DRILL.....	SUBSEQUENT REPORT OF WATER SHUT-OFF.....	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CHANGE PLANS.....	SUBSEQUENT REPORT OF SHOOTING OR ACIDIZING.....	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TEST WATER SHUT-OFF.....	SUBSEQUENT REPORT OF ALTERING CASING.....	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RE-DRILL OR REPAIR WELL.....	SUBSEQUENT REPORT OF RE-DRILLING OR REPAIR.....	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SHOOT OR ACIDIZE.....	SUBSEQUENT REPORT OF ABANDONMENT.....	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PULL OR ALTER CASING.....	SUPPLEMENTARY WELL HISTORY.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ABANDON WELL.....		

(INDICATE ABOVE BY CHECK MARK NATURE OF REPORT, NOTICE, OR OTHER DATA)

July 27, 1954

Well No. 1-L is located 1,200 ft. from DN line and 660 ft. from W line of sec. 1

NE/4, SE/4, Sec. 1 (1/4 Sec. and Sec. No.) T-25-S (Twp.) R-36-E (Range) (Meridian)
Cooper-Jo (Field) La (County or Subdivision) New Mexico (State or Territory)

The elevation of the derrick floor above sea level is 3,200 ft.

DETAILS OF WORK

(State names of and expected depths to objective sands; show sizes, weights, and lengths of proposed casings; indicate mudding jobs, cementing points, and all other important proposed work)

Gun Perforated from 3003' to 3005' with 35 holes
" " " 2968' to 2970' " 14 "
" " " 2757' to 2760' " 1 hole

Ran 2970' 2" Sp. Taping. Set two low 250 bbl tanks and separator, approximately 200' South West of well. This may be temporary as it is not known at present if Pipe line will be layed to take the oil.

The Well tested 12 bbl. per hr. P.L.O. and 3,000 Cu. Ft. of Gas per hr. through 22/64 choke.

I understand that this plan of work must receive approval in writing by the Geological Survey before operations may be commenced.

Company Three States Natural Gas Company

Address Box 166

La, New Mexico

By [Signature]

Title Division Superintendent

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 between a radical and a molecule. The most common of these methods is the use of a stopped-flow apparatus, in which the reaction mixture is rapidly mixed and the reaction is followed by a suitable method, such as the measurement of the change in optical density of the solution.

THE RATE OF REACTION BETWEEN A RADICAL AND A MOLECULE

The rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule is a function of the concentration of the radical and the concentration of the molecule. The rate of reaction is also a function of the temperature and the nature of the radical and the molecule. The rate of reaction is usually measured by the use of a stopped-flow apparatus, in which the reaction mixture is rapidly mixed and the reaction is followed by a suitable method, such as the measurement of the change in optical density of the solution.

The rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule is a function of the concentration of the radical and the concentration of the molecule. The rate of reaction is also a function of the temperature and the nature of the radical and the molecule. The rate of reaction is usually measured by the use of a stopped-flow apparatus, in which the reaction mixture is rapidly mixed and the reaction is followed by a suitable method, such as the measurement of the change in optical density of the solution.

The rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule is a function of the concentration of the radical and the concentration of the molecule. The rate of reaction is also a function of the temperature and the nature of the radical and the molecule. The rate of reaction is usually measured by the use of a stopped-flow apparatus, in which the reaction mixture is rapidly mixed and the reaction is followed by a suitable method, such as the measurement of the change in optical density of the solution.

The rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule is a function of the concentration of the radical and the concentration of the molecule. The rate of reaction is also a function of the temperature and the nature of the radical and the molecule. The rate of reaction is usually measured by the use of a stopped-flow apparatus, in which the reaction mixture is rapidly mixed and the reaction is followed by a suitable method, such as the measurement of the change in optical density of the solution.

The rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule is a function of the concentration of the radical and the concentration of the molecule. The rate of reaction is also a function of the temperature and the nature of the radical and the molecule. The rate of reaction is usually measured by the use of a stopped-flow apparatus, in which the reaction mixture is rapidly mixed and the reaction is followed by a suitable method, such as the measurement of the change in optical density of the solution.