

Place Hobbs, N.M.
Date May 22, 1939

rec'd 6/2/39

Glenn Stacey
Proration Umpire
Hobbs, N.M.

32-24-37

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF: (Lease) N.M. State "1" (Well No.) 2
600' feet from East line; 1991 feet from North line S.T. & R
Sec. 22-Twp. 24S-R7E

DATE STARTED 5/4/39
DATE COMPLETED 5/25/39
ELEVATION 5300
TOTAL DEPTH S.L.M. 5300
CABLE TOOLS _____: ROTARY TOOLS Yes

CASING RECORD

SIZE <u>8 5/8</u>	DEPTH <u>485</u>	S&X CEMENT <u>255</u>
SIZE <u>7"</u>	DEPTH <u>5402</u>	S&X CEMENT <u>800</u>
SIZE _____	DEPTH _____	S&X CEMENT _____

TUBING RECORD

SIZE 8" DEPTH 3824' 6"

ACID RECORD
NO. GALS _____ % _____
NO. GALS _____ % _____
NO. GALS _____ % _____

SHOOTING RECORD
NO. QTS. 220
NO. QTS. _____
NO. QTS. _____

FORMATION TOPS

Anhydrite 1100
Top Salt 1400
Base Salt 2000
Red Sand _____
Brown Lime _____
White Lime 2011
Oil or Gas Pay 2450-2540
Water _____

ILLEGIBLE

INITIAL PRODUCTION TEST _____ Pumping _____ Flowing Yes
TEST AFTER SHOT OR ACID flowed 28 bbls. fluid, 98 5/10% oil, and 4/10
of 1% water.

INITIAL GAS VOLUME 65,000 cu. ft. gas per day

SCHEDULE NO. _____ DATE _____

PIPE LINE TAKING OIL Shell Pipe Line

REMARKS: _____ COMPANY HUMBLE OIL & REFINING CO.

BY: COPY ORIGINAL SIGNED: H. S. McGARRY
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

OR: MR. G. H. STACEY
CC: MR. J. W. HOUSE
CC: MR. J. H. SMITH

CC: OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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 something that can be tested.

2. The second step is to do background research. This involves looking up information about the topic to see what is already known and what questions still need to be answered.

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis. This is an educated guess about the answer to the question, based on the background research. It should be something that can be tested.

4. The fourth step is to design an experiment. This involves deciding what to do to test the hypothesis. It should include a control group and an experimental group, and it should be something that can be repeated.

5. The fifth step is to collect data. This involves recording the results of the experiment.

6. The sixth step is to analyze the data. This involves looking at the results and seeing if they support the hypothesis. It may also involve looking for patterns or trends in the data.

7. The seventh step is to draw a conclusion. This involves stating whether the hypothesis was supported or not, and what the results mean.

8. The eighth step is to communicate the results. This involves sharing the results with others, either through a presentation or a written report.

9. The ninth step is to reflect on the process. This involves thinking about what was learned and what could be done differently next time.

10. The tenth step is to apply the results. This involves using the results to answer the original question or to solve a problem.

11. The eleventh step is to evaluate the results. This involves looking at the results and seeing if they are what was expected.

12. The twelfth step is to discuss the results. This involves talking about the results with others and seeing if they agree or disagree.

13. The thirteenth step is to write a report. This involves putting all the information together in a written document.

14. The fourteenth step is to present the results. This involves showing the results to a group of people, either in a classroom or at a conference.

15. The fifteenth step is to receive feedback. This involves listening to what others have to say about the results and the process.

16. The sixteenth step is to revise the report. This involves making changes to the report based on the feedback.

17. The seventeenth step is to submit the report. This involves turning in the report to the teacher or the conference organizers.

18. The eighteenth step is to receive a grade. This involves getting a grade for the report from the teacher or the conference organizers.

19. The nineteenth step is to reflect on the experience. This involves thinking about what was learned from the experience and what could be done differently next time.

20. The twentieth step is to apply the results. This involves using the results to answer the original question or to solve a problem.