

walvers of the above named lease owners respectively, to the formation of a non-standard gas unit comprising the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 2.

5. That the proposed non-standard gas proration unit consists of contiguous quarter-sections and lies wholly within a single governmental section. That the entire non-standard gas proration unit may reasonably be presumed to be productive of gas by reason of the gas wells which have been completed in said Section 2, as shown by the plat attached hereto as Exhibit A, and as will more particularly appear by the records of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission, and Applicant believes that the well located upon the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 2 will effectively and efficiently drain all of the lands in the proposed non-standard unit, said well having been completed for the production of dry gas and associated liquid hydrocarbons within the vertical limits of the Jalmat Gas Pool as defined by the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission.

That the length or width of the proposed non-standard gas proration unit does not exceed 5,280 feet.

Respectfully submitted,

Claud E. Arkman

HERVEY, DOW & HINKLE

By [Signature]

Roswell, New Mexico

Attorneys for Applicant

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. For example, "Does the amount of water affect the growth of plants?"

2. The second step is to do background research. This involves finding out what is already known about the topic. This can be done by reading books, articles, and websites. For example, if you are asking a question about plant growth, you might want to know what factors affect plant growth, such as light, water, and soil.

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that can be tested. It is usually written in the form of "If...then..." For example, "If I give a plant more water, then it will grow taller." The hypothesis should be based on the background research and should be something that can be tested.

4. The fourth step is to test the hypothesis. This involves setting up an experiment. In this experiment, you would have two groups of plants. One group would get a lot of water, and the other group would get a little water. You would then measure the height of the plants over time.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the data. This involves looking at the results of the experiment and seeing if they support the hypothesis. In this case, you would look at the height of the plants in each group and see if the plants that got more water grew taller.

6. The sixth step is to draw a conclusion. This is where you decide if your hypothesis was correct or not. If the plants that got more water grew taller, then your hypothesis was correct. If not, then your hypothesis was wrong.

7. The seventh step is to communicate the results. This means sharing your findings with others. You can do this by writing a paper, giving a presentation, or posting your results online.

8. The eighth step is to repeat the experiment. This is to make sure that the results are consistent. If you repeat the experiment and get the same results, then you can be more confident in your findings.

9. The ninth step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or answer a question.

10. The tenth step is to evaluate the experiment. This means thinking about what you did well at and what you could improve on next time.

11. The eleventh step is to share your results.

12. The twelfth step is to conclude.