CASE 5153: MOTION OF OCC TO CONSIDER AMENDMENT OF COMMISSION FORM C-113, REFINER'S MO. REPORT.

CASE No.

5153

Application,

Transcripts,

Small Exhibits

ETC.

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BEFORE THE
NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
State of New Mexico
January 30, 1974

EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Hearing called by the Oil Conservation Commission on its own motion to consider the amendment of Commission Form C-113, Refiner's Monthly Report.

Case No. 5153

BEFORE: Daniel S. Nutter, Examiner.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

A P P E A R A N C E S

For the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission: William Carr, Esq.
Legal Counsel for the Commission
State Land Office Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico

THE NYE REPORTING SERVICE
STATE-WIDE DEPOSITION NOTARIES
225 JOHNSON STREET
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
TEL. (505) 982-0386

I N D E X

E X H I B I T S

	Marked	Admitted
Commission's Exhibits Nos 1 thru 6	--	10

THE NYE REPORTING SERVICE
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225 JOHNSON STREET
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
TEL. (505) 982-0386

MR. NUTTER: The meeting is now convened at the Board Room of the Oil Conservation Commission and adjourned at 9:02 and we'll move to Morgan Hall.

(Recess taken.)

MR. NUTTER: It's 9:05 and the Hearing is reconvened at Morgan Hall.

The Hearing will come to order, please. The first case this morning will be Case No. 5153.

MR. DERRYBERRY: Case No. 5153. In the matter of the Hearing called by the Oil Conservation Commission on its own motion to consider the amendment of Commission Form C-113, Refiner's Monthly Report.

MR. NUTTER: Call for appearances in this case.

MR. CARR: Mr. Examiner, I'm William F. Carr. I will appear for the Commission.

MR. NUTTER: Any other appearances that wish to appear?

MR. FAMARISS: Walter Famariss. Famariss Oil Company, Hobbs, New Mexico.

MR. NUTTER: Any other appearances? You may proceed, Mr. Carr.

MR. CARR: I have one witness, Mr. Nutter, to be sworn.

RICHARD L. STAMETS

called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. CARR:

Q Would you state your name and position for the record, please?

A My name is Richard L. Stamets. I'm technical support chief for the Oil Conservation Commission.

Q Mr. Stamets, how long have you been with the Oil Conservation Commission?

A Just a little over 16 years.

Q Have you previously testified in an Examiner Hearing?

A I have.

MR. CARR: Are Mr. Stamets' credentials acceptable?

MR. NUTTER: Yes, they are. Please proceed.

BY MR. CARR:

Q In your job do you deal with Oil Conservation Commission forms?

A Yes, I do.

Q In this respect, do you cause them to be filled out, to review, interpret them and make recommendations as to

changes in the form?

A Yes, sir, I do and have.

Q Is this the function of Technical Support Chief?

A This is certainly a portion of it.

Q What is asked by the Application in this case?

A What we are asking is the adoption of the revised Form C-113, which is our Exhibit No. 1 in this case and also we're asking or recommending the establishment of a specific set of instructions and product and feed stock definition. We are asking though that any Order would address itself only to the form and not to the definition and instructions.

Q Mr. Stamets, would you explain the Commission's purpose in making this recommended change?

A What we are trying to do here is establish the uniformity in reporting and product and feed stock definitions as well as the method of reporting.

For a number of years there's been very little interest in the refiner's report and the Commission has had no formal instructions or definitions for the completion of this report.

The method of reporting have essentially varied with the number of refineries who have reported to the

Commission with the energy crisis current and the interest in State royalty oil, it became quite apparent to adopt a more useful form of use to both the industry and the State.

Q Could you explain what study was made by the Commission in arriving at the proposed form?

A Yes, I contacted the U. S. Bureau of Mines, their Petroleum Institute, and got copies of their monthly reports, instruction booklets and also discussed the situation with people I know in the refining business.

Q What was the result of all of this investigation?

A The result is what you will see here as Exhibit No. 1 and Exhibit No. 2, being the forms and instructions we're recommending here to day, which is very close to the U. S. Bureau of Mines report.

Q Mr. Stamets, would you please discuss the new form and indicate how it differs from the one used by the Bureau of Mines?

A Bureau of Mines. Okay, in that case we'll need to refer to Exhibit No. 5 in this package, which is the Bureau of Mines report and you will notice, of course, that at the very beginning, the headings differ. One being for the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the other for the Oil Conservation Commission. Once we get down to the section entitled, "Refinery Stock

Receipts', et cetera, the forms are much more close. You will note that the Commission form requires reporting in whole barrels rather than thousands of barrels as the Federal form is. We have the column headings changed somewhat. We have eliminated the product code. We added a column for runs to stills, re-runs and blends. We have separated the deliveries from losses and fuel use to make this a little more useful to the State.

This was on side one of the form. If you'll reverse the Federal form and the State form, you'll see that they are entirely different and most of what is on the back side of the Federal form would be inappropriate to the State of New Mexico.

Q Now, Mr. Stamets, would you go back and explain how the proposed form differs from the one now in use by the Oil Conservation Commission?

A Yes, the current Oil Conservation Commission form is shown by Exhibit No. 3 and Exhibit No. 4. Of course, it's readily apparent that we are proposing the single sheet of paper instead of two separate sheets as we have had before.

On our new form we have 42 feed stock and product listings as opposed to 10 on the old form. We have provided a space for reporting foreign crude oil. On side two of the

new form under Section "H", the column headings are revised somewhat to more closely reflect the New Mexico refinery feed stock.

Under Section "I" we have merely rearranged the headings that were formerly there to indicate our desire to have deliveries listed by products.

In the last column, under destination it says, "State". It should say "Or country". This is simply misspelling on the form to be corrected in the final report. It may well be that we would not need to show the word country on there and I don't know if it's likely that we'll ever be sending any product outside the United States from a New Mexico refinery. We can certainly get by without this or leave it on, either way.

I would like to point out, too, that the letter headings under each one of these columns has on Page 1 we have "A" through "G". Page 2, we have "H" and "I", correspond to specific instructions or parts of the instructions.

Q Mr. Stamets, you referred several times to a recommended set of instructions to be, to explain how the new form should be filled out. Could you refer to these and explain them, please?

A Yes, these instructions and the definitions are

shown on Exhibit No. 2 in this case. The heading, down to where it says "Side 1, Form-C-113" merely restates Commission Rule 1113. It sets out the distribution and reporting parameters.

Starting there at Side 1 we have "A", which corresponds to "A" on the form and I might just read a couple of these. It might be apparent as to just what we are looking for. Stocks beginning of one, "To reflect closing stock for the previous month. Please attach any explanation of any difference from closing stock reported from the previous month."

"B" Receipts. "Report receipts accrued, products or feed stocks." Two, "Foreign crude oil to be reported separately from crude originating in the United States," and so on. (End of Reading.)

I should be happy to discuss any of these, in particular that might be a question. Otherwise, we'll just leave them as they are written there.

Then this is the front and back of the first sheet. Starting at the top of what would be the third page of this, we have the definitions of feed stock and products. These were taken directly from the U. S. Bureau of Mines, feed stock and product definitions.

Q Mr. Stamets, is it correct that you are recommending that these instructions not be made a portion of the Order?

A That is correct.

Q That Order should only include the revised form C-113?

A That's correct.

Q In your opinion, will revision of this form as proposed help the Oil Conservation Commission carry out this statutory responsibility?

A Yes, I do. I think this will allow us to carry out our responsibility to have reports and statistics and records in our office of the various gas and oil operations in the State of New Mexico.

MR. CARR: Mr. Examiner, I offer Oil Conservation Commission's Exhibits 1 through 6.

MR. NUTTER: Exhibits 1 through 6 will be admitted in evidence.

(Whereupon, Commission's Exhibits 1 through 6 were admitted in evidence.)

THE WITNESS: Excuse me, Mr. Examiner. Your copy does have the Exhibit No. 6 which we didn't discuss and that

is a copy of the U. S. Bureau of Mines instructions and product and feed stock definitions. I'm sorry that I only had one copy of that.

MR. NUTTER: You are offering that to show the comparison of the instructions with your proposed instructions?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

MR. CARR: I have nothing further of this witness.

MR. NUTTER: Are there any questions of the witness?

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. NUTTER:

Q Mr. Stamets, you mentioned, for instance, in showing the origin of crude, it would be distinguished whether it originated in the United States or otherwise. How would a distinction like that be indicated on the form? Is that covered in the instructions?

A That is covered in the instructions to a degree, but if you will look under the items described on side one of the form, you will see No. 1, "Crude oil including lease condensate."

Q There are two lines?

A There are two lines, domestic and foreign. Also,

this would be covered on the back side of the form, the detailed statement of refinery receipts by State or country of origin, as you will see in the second column.

Q There is no provision for refineries that have received any receipts from leases, presumably that would be covered by C-112 or the transporter's report that brings it to the refinery?

A That's right. They would have to file a C-112, even if they were acting as their own purchaser.

Q They have a pipeline or trucks or something, file a C-112 on that?

A That's correct.

Q Now, do the refineries in the State of New Mexico make all of these products that are indicated on here to your knowledge?

A No, they don't. I don't believe, for instance, that we have any refineries right now making wax or possibly road oil. I'm not certain about that. Some of the butadienes and ethylenes and what not, but it's certainly could be -- I've discussed recently with some independent oil men who are thinking this sort of thing, you know, petro chemicals could be a possibility in the future.

Q You are making provision for those in the event.

Otherwise, the refinery just leaves the square blank?

A Yes.

Q The form really wouldn't be much more complicated than the form that you're presently using insofar as products manufactured are concerned?

A Certainly it would be a lot more uniform than the one we are using now. For instance, on Exhibit No. 3, you will see at the top of the form -- we've talked about stocks of crude oil on hand and receipts, whereas at the bottom of the form, it talks about receipts of petroleum and this is certainly not uniform.

Q There has been some confusion in trying to analyze the refinery reports?

A There certainly has been. For instance, Navajo Refinery Company reports their asphalt along with their fuel oil. Here, obviously, we'd have places for fuel oil and asphalt separately to be reported.

Q I see.

MR. NUTTER: Are there further questions of the witness? You may be excused.

(Witness excused.)

MR. NUTTER: Do you have anything further, Mr. Carr?

MR. CARR: No, sir, I do not.

MR. NUTTER: Does anyone have anything further they wish to offer in Case 5153? Mr. Famaries?

MR. FAMARIES: Is there any qualifications from your attorney?

MR. NUTTER: Mr. Famaries will be recognized as being the owner-operator of Famaries Refining Company. I presume you are just making a statement of position on this?

MR. FAMARIES: We wish to make some comments on the composition on this.

MR. NUTTER: Please proceed.

MR. FAMARIES: The only comment we have, we want to commend the Commission for the revising of this report, because it's been a real stickler from the standpoint that the old C-113 which we have had for many years does not sufficiently or with clarity reflect in many instances the position of the refinery crude stops or the operations of the refinery or the results of what was left over after it was completed. We found some gross discrepancies being reported to the State and the purpose of our comments today is because in the new Federal allocation program published in the Federal Register on January 15th, 1973, the matter of crude charges to stills or fractionating tires is of the utmost importance in a great deal of the regulations of the

industry will come basically from what is charged to the stills. It is my opinion that perhaps some suggestions here under side one of this proposed form and I'm happy to see it conform to the manner with the Bureau of Mines which we have been familiar with many years.

Under Column "C" has been the difficulty, not only experienced in the State of New Mexico, but experienced by the Bureau of Mines. Under Crude Oil in Column "C", No. 1, the breakdown of domestic and foreign, of course, is fine. Where the difficulty has come is there has been no explicit information nor examination as far as we can determine by the Commission of what would be included as crude oil and in parenthesis(includes lease condensates). I found instances, for instance, where crude oil coming into a refinery and some gasoline plant up the crude oil stream there have been plain natural gasoline which would come to the refinery as crude oil, but is knocked out in the very first time it hits 150 degrees. We have also found discrepancies and perhaps misunderstandings under what you might call re-runs. In other words, our refinery remnants, we operate two distillation columns, one fractionating columns operates to manufacture military jet fuel. From the bottom of that comes practically everything but what we call gas overheads and military jet

fuel and it contains a conglomerate diesel fuel down through a number five burner. This, then, is returned to the crude oil storage and comes back through the main fractionating tower. Now, there has been, not only in the State reporting, but there has been on the Bureau of Mines reporting the inclusion as crude runs to stills, both the entrain natural gasline and the re-runs that are returned to the crude storage. We think that the crude oil should be defined sufficiently to where it should exclude any natural gasoline that has come into the plant in any form, whether it comes in as natural gasoline by pipeline or by truck or by any other means. It should be completely separated apparently in this schedule, I think it would be very handily separated under Item 2 of "F", Item 2, Natural Gasoline isopentane and there, too, could be a confusion in the thing because natural gasoline and isopentane many times, if they are not entrained in the oil coming into the plant, are brought into the plant directly as a finished product and directly blended into finished products and never do hit the processing. When it was profitable to report large runs to stills, these were often included as crude oil runs to stills which gave them a larger allotment of foreign crude oil. The Federal government had a heck of a time bringing this thing out. So to

put still runs, re-runs and blends under the same column, without a distinctive differentiation as to whether they are crude runs per se or whether they are entrained natural gasoline, whether they go directly to blends or whether they are re-runs from some other column in the refinery, I think it is extremely important. Now, for instance, we are currently running under a -- beginning February 1st, all the refineries in the United States are under this recent Order will run up 76.31 percent of their capacity. Well, when you start throwing in your blends, which actually went directly to gasoline never did hit anything or your re-runs, which you are reporting twice by virtue of these circumstances I explained, then you have upped your capacity through-put, then you could run more barrels in than your competitor could run. So, I think if we are going to, which I think we should revise C-113, that there should be an additional revision which would distinctly set out re-runs from other units in the plant, natural gasoline, or isopentane is one of many, many, many natural gasoline fractions, because that could be blended into feed stock for petro-chemical plants, could be blended into military jet fuel, could be blended to gasoline. I think there should be a distinction made there where it could never be construed as having gone through a still and

the only thing in Column 'C', Line 1 should be the raw crude oil minus the entrained natural gas, excluding all natural gasoline or other products brought in and blended directly with finished products. That should be under the "F" -- I doubt if they could -- it is my opinion that they could not be clearly defined under 'F' and still be differentiated from raw crude oil.

Now, you have unfinished products, unfinished oil Line 4. Well, the bottoms that I explained outcoming in No. 1, going over into Column No. 2, could be construed as unfinished oil and could still be reported up there in No. 1 in Oil to Stills, which would be a distortion of fact.

Now, we have had this in the State of New Mexico. We've had this on a national level. On a national level, I think they're a little bit more careful because we are scrubbed down pretty well on how it was reported.

MR. NUTTER: Now, Mr. Famaries, if Column 3 were filled out properly and Items 1, 2, 3, and 4 properly designated, there wouldn't be this error, however, would there?

MR. FAMARIES: If it could be explained in your definitions.

MR. NUTTER: It must, of necessity be a rerun, is that correct?

MR. FAMARIES: They can be included; they have been included in one.

MR. NUTTER: That's what I mean. If Line 1 were limited to crude oil, raw crude oil, which has never been through the plant?

MR. FAMARIES: Right.

MR. NUTTER: Because unfinished oil must have of necessity or be a rerun, that can't be an original run.

MR. FAMARIES: That is correct. When you go back to crude storage, you can see where there could be a distortion of the fact there.

MR NUTTER: Yes, I see that.

MR. FAMARIES: See, they go directly back to the crude tanks or to --

MR. NUTTER: Line 1 for crude oil should never exceed receipts into the plant as shown on a transporter's 112, should it?

Of course, I realize this is putting the unfinished oil back in the crude oil receiving tanks and then running it again, it would -- the runs to the stills would exceed the transporter's report showing the amount of crude that's brought into the plant.

MR. FAMARIES: Mr. Examiner, the method of doing

this, a subterfuge method of doing it, might make full disclosure of how it's done. To return those bottoms of unfinished products back to a crude oil company or run it through paper into crude oil and bring it back in as crude oil.

MR. NUTTER: Bring it back in as crude oil again?

MR. FAMARIES: Yes, sir.

MR. NUTTER: This 112 is supposed to show the origin of the oil being on the lease.

MR. FAMARIES: They would come in under some other crude seller's name.

MR. NUTTER: As far as the crude oil, you mentioned that natural gasoline should be omitted from the crude oil. Does the refiner also know how much natural gasoline may be blended into that crude oil spot?

MR. FAMARIES: He does by -- he definitely knows by his yield. In fact, he's probably made arrangements to do this because you just don't dump natural gasoline into a crude stream without the purchaser or destination knowing that it has been dumped in and will get to the facility.

MR. NUTTER: Now, you are talking about natural gasoline which is the affluent of gas processing?

MR. FAMARIES: Gas processing.

MR. NUTTER: You're not talking about lease condensates?

MR. FAMARIES: No.

MR. NUTTER: You talking about gas separated in the field?

MR. FAMARIES: That's correct.

MR. NUTTER: That's all right if we include that in crude oil?

MR. FAMARIES: Lease condensates, yes, I think it's known it is only light crude oil is all it is.

MR. NUTTER: I see.

MR. FAMARIES: Lease condensates is probably the product of good conservation practice.

MR. NUTTER: The portion down here from Line 5 on down, Reporting of Products, that conforms identically with the Federal form. You have no comments on that portion?

MR. FAMARIES: No, we have no comment on that. The area we have commented upon is the trouble area and I think you should recognize the fact that, in our opinion, the revision has not properly handled the problem.

MR. NUTTER: The form is all right. It should be covered in the instructions possibly, is that correct?

MR. FAMARIES: You said the instructions should not

become a part of your Order.

MR. NUTTER: But the form makes provisions for --

MR. FAMARIES: (Interrupting) Then a fellow would only make a mistake of his interpretation of this. This is my point. If you put it in the instructions --

MR. NUTTER: (Interrupting) So, if the form were left as it is, there is a place for properly reporting unfinished oils and reruns and blends and if the form were left as it is and the instructions made more explicit on how these things should be handled, you probably get a correct number put into these lines and columns, don't you believe?

MR. FAMARIES: The reason I asked you to go ahead because actually you were explaining what I was -- the following remark that I would care to make on that. If the instructions become a part of the Order, then you come under a penalty for false reporting. If they do not become part of the Order and are merely an attachment for elicitation, then, I think we are leaving a door open.

MR. NUTTER: If the instructions could somehow be adopted by the Commission as being an official required method of filling out the form, that would suffice, would it not?

MR. FAMARIES: Yes, I believe so. It would carry the penalty of falsely reporting.

MR. NUTTER: Okay. Are there any further questions of Mr. Fasanies? Mr. Fasanies, thank you.

MR. FASANIES: Thank you.

MR. NUTTER: Anyone else have any comments to make in Case 5153? If not, we'll take the case under advisement.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
)ss.
COUNTY OF SANTA FE)

I, RICHARD L. NYE, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing and attached Transcript of Hearing before the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission was reported by me, and the same is a true and correct record of the said proceedings, to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

RICHARD L. NYE, Court Reporter

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a complete record of the proceedings in the Examiner hearing of Case No. 6153, heard by me on 1/30, 1974.

, Examiner
New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission

THE NYE REPORTING SERVICE
STATE-WIDE DEPOSITION NOTARIES
225 JOHNSON STREET
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
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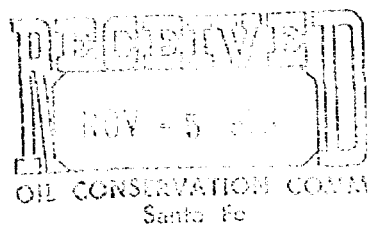
Caribou | FOUR

Case 5153

CORNERS | INC.

HOME OFFICE - PHONE (307) 886-3124 - P. O. BOX 457 - AFTON, WYOMING 83110
PHONE (801) 295-5557 - 1431 SO. 1800 W. - WOODS CROSS, UTAH 84087

November 1, 1973



Oil Conservation Commission
State of New Mexico
P. O. Box 2088
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Re: Form C-113
Refiner's Monthly Report

Attn: R. L. Stamets
Technical Support Chief

Dear Sir:

In reference to the proposed revised form C-113, I feel the report is self-explanatory and we should have no trouble complying with reporting the required information. I do feel it would be better if the filing date could be changed from the 15th to the 25th of the next succeeding month due to the distance involved and the time required to compile the information. It would be pushing us to get the report by the 15th.

Also, our receiving records from the refinery will vary a little in barrels received from actual barrels billed from our supplier. This later date would allow us to make the necessary adjustments and make the report more accurate.

Your consideration in changing the due date of the report from the 15th to the 25th of each succeeding month will be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

CARIBOU FOUR CORNERS, INC.

Alvin L. Robinson

Alvin L. Robinson
Accountant

knh

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
P. O. BOX 2088 - SANTA FE
87501

March 8, 1974

I. R. TRUJILLO
CHAIRMAN
LAND COMMISSIONER
ALEX J. ARMIJO
MEMBER
STATE GEOLOGIST
A. L. PORTER, JR.
SECRETARY - DIRECTOR

Mr. Walter Famariss
Famariss Oil and Refining Co.
Post Office Box 980
Hobbs, New Mexico 88240

Re: CASE NO. 5153
ORDER NO. R-4738
Applicant:
OCC

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the above-referenced Commission order recently entered in the subject case.

Very truly yours,

A. L. Porter, Jr.

A. L. PORTER, Jr.
Secretary-Director

ALP/ir

Copy of order also sent to:

Hobbs OCC x
Artesia OCC x
Aztec OCC x

Other All other refiners

BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION ON ITS OWN MOTION TO CONSIDER THE AMENDMENT OF COMMISSION FORM C-113, REFINER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

CASE NO. 5153
Order No. R-4738

ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

BY THE COMMISSION:

This cause came on for hearing at 9 a.m. on January 30, 1974, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, before Examiner Daniel S. Nutter.

NOW, on this 8th day of March, 1974, the Commission, a quorum being present, having considered the testimony, the record, and the recommendations of the Examiner, and being fully advised in the premises,

FINDS:

(1) That due public notice having been given as required by law, the Commission has jurisdiction of this cause and the subject matter thereof.

(2) That Rule 1001 of the Commission Rules and Regulations requires refiners in the State to report their activities monthly on Commission Form C-113, Refiner's Monthly Report.

(3) That amendment of said Form C-113, as proposed, will accomplish the following:

A. Permit greater conformity with other governmental reports required of refiners.

B. Provide more adequate differentiation of feedstock and product types.

C. Help to eliminate the possibility for inconsistencies between totals for the same items on different pages of the report, inconsistencies between products manufactured and products sold, and reporting in non-uniform units of measurement.

(4) That in order to enable the Commission more efficiently and effectively to administer the laws of the State of New Mexico, and the Commission's Rules and Regulations concerning the keeping of records, the making of reports, and the verification of reports filed, Commission Form C-113 should be amended to conform to Exhibit A attached to this order.

(5) That commencing with the March, 1974, report, all refiners should be required to report their activities monthly on Commission Form C-113, as amended by this order, completed in accordance with the "Instructions for Completing Form C-113" then current.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

(1) That Commission Form C-113, Refiner's Monthly Report, is hereby amended to conform to Exhibit A attached hereto.

(2) That commencing with the report for March, 1974, all refiners in the State shall be required to report their activities on Commission Form C-113, as amended by this order, completed in accordance with the "Instructions for Completing Form C-113" then current.

(3) That jurisdiction of this cause is retained for the entry of such further orders as the Commission may deem necessary.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the day and year hereinabove designated.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

I. R. TRUJILLO, Chairman

ALEX J. ARMIJO, Member

A. L. PORTER, Jr., Member & Secretary

S E A L

dr/

Form C-115
Revised 2-1-74
Side 1

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

REFINER'S MONTHLY REPORT

Month of

Report of | Address

I. Refinery stocks, receipts, inputs, production and shipments (Report in barrels of 42 gallons, 60° API)

Item Description	Stocks beginning of month A	Receipts during month B	Still runs, re-runs & blends C	Production during month D	Deliveries during month E	Loss and fuel use for month [Specify] [L. or U.] F	Stocks end of month G
1. Crude oil (incl. lease condensate)							
(a) Domestic							
(b) Foreign							
2. Products of natural gas processing plants:							
(a) Propane							
(b) Isobutane							
(c) Normal butane							
(d) Other butanes							
(e) Butane-propane mixtures							
(f) Natural gasoline and isopentane							
(g) Plant condensate							
3. Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen consumed as raw materials							
4. Unfinished oils							
5. Gasoline							
(a) Motor							
(b) Aviation							
6. Special naphthas (solvents)							
7. Jet fuel							
(a) Naphtha-type							
(b) Kerosine-type							
8. Kerosine (including range oil)							
9. Distillate fuel oil							
10. Residual fuel oil							
11. Lubricating oils							
(a) Bright stock							
(b) Neutral							
(c) Other							
12. Asphalt							
13. Wax							
(a) Microcrystalline							
(b) Crystalline-fully refined							
(c) Crystalline-other							
14. Petroleum coke							
(a) Marketable							
(b) Catalyst							
15. Road oil							
16. Still gas							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
17. Ethane and/or ethylene— Petrochemical feedstock use							
18. Propane and/or propylene							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
19. Butane and/or butylene							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
20. Butane-propane mixtures							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
21. Isobutane (IC_4)— petrochemical feedstock use							
22. Naphtha-less than 400° end point— petrochemical feedstock use							
23. Other oils-over 400° end point— petrochemical feedstock use							
24. Other finished products							
25. Overage (column G or shortage (column D)							
26. Total							

DISTRIBUTION - - Original to Santa Fe, one copy to appropriate district office.

SHELL OIL COMPANY
WINGATE STAR ROUTE
GALLUP, NEW MEXICO 87301

CINIZA REFINERY

February 5, 1974

Subject: Form C-113, Refiner's Monthly Report

Case 5153

Oil Conservation Commission
State of New Mexico
P. O. Box 2088
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Attention Mr. R. L. Stamets

Dear Mr. Stamets,

In response to your letter of October 29, 1973, we at the Shell Oil Company Ciniza Refinery have reviewed the proposed Form C-113 and the proposed instructions for the completion of the form.

This letter will confirm the telephone conversation of Monday, November 13, 1973, between you and our D. A. Crockard in which you agreed that Instructions B1 and E1 could be revised to read net, rather than gross, receipts and deliveries. You also agreed that in following Instruction I3 we would summarize our customers by in-state and out-of-state, but that we could not know for sure where the material is to be used.

We foresee no problems in providing the information required on Side 2 of the proposed report.

We appreciate the opportunity of having had a chance to comment on the proposed form. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on Mr. D. A. Crockard, Treasury Supervisor, ext. 27.

Very truly yours,

J. D. Ratje
Refinery Superintendent

DAC:lmp

Page 5153

Q. Name, title, etc.
A. Richard L. Stamets, Technical Support Chief

Q. In job do you deal with OCC forms, cause to be filed, review, interpret, recommend changes and new forms?
A. Yes

Qualify

Q. What is asked by this application?
A. We are requesting the adoption of a Revised Form C-113 as represented by OCC Exhibit 1. Further we will recommend the establishment of a set of instructions for filing of the revised form and product and feedstock definitions. We ask, however, that only the form be adopted by order.

Q. Why is this being recommended?
A. To establish uniformity in reporting, product and feedstock definitions, and method of reporting.

For many years there was very little interest in the Refiners Report, the Commission had no formal instructions or definitions, and the methods of reporting varied in direct proportion to the number of refiners. With energy crisis and interest in State royalty oil, it became apparent that a uniform method of reporting must be adopted to make the report useful to industry and the state.

Q. What was done to study the situation to arrive at the proposed form?
A. Copies of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and API Refiner's Monthly Reports were secured and studied and several discussions with people in refining were held.

Q. What was the result of this work?
A. We have proposed the new form, Exhibit 1, which is quite similar to the U.S. Bureau of Mines Report form and Product and Feedstock definitions.

Q. Would you please discuss the new form and how it differs from the one now in use and the Bureau of Mines form.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CURRENT C-113 AND REVISED

1. One sheet back to back instead of 2.

ON SIDE I

2. Forty-two feedstock and product listings as opposed to ten on the old form.
3. Distribution noted on form
4. Space provided for reporting foreign crude

ON SIDE II

5. Section II - Column headings revised to reflect the more common NM Refinery feedstocks.
6. Section I - Primarily rearranged to indicate the desire to have deliveries listed by products.
7. Destination should read state or country for sales outside of the United States.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN US BUREAU OF MINES [illegible] AND PROPOSED FORM

SIDE I

1. Headings differ down to the double line under the "Report of" blank.

2. OCC Report in full barrels rather than full thousands of barrels.

3. Column headins changed
   (a) Product code eliminated
   (b) Columns added for runs.
   (c) Separate columns set up for deliveries vs loss and refinery fuel

SIDE II

1. Entirely different - no similarities whatsoever

Q. Have you prepared a recommended set of instructions for the filing of the revised form?

A. Yes

Q. Would you please explain these

Form C-113
Revised 2-1-74
Side 1

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

REFINER'S MONTHLY REPORT

Month of

Report of | Address

1. Refinery stocks, receipts, inputs, production and shipments (Report in barrels of 42 gallons, 60° API)

Item Description	Stocks beginning of month A	Receipts during month B	Still runs to refining & blends C	Production during month D	Deliveries during month E	Loss and fuel use for month [Specify L. or U.] F	Stocks end of month G
1. Crude oil (incl. lease condensate)							
(a) Domestic							
(b) Foreign							
2. Products of natural gas processing plants:							
(a) Propane							
(b) Isobutane							
(c) Normal butane							
(d) Other butanes							
(e) Butane-propane mixtures							
(f) Natural gasoline and isopentane							
(g) Plant condensate							
3. Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen consumed as raw materials							
4. Unfinished oils							
5. Gasoline							
(a) Motor							
(b) Aviation							
6. Special naphthas (solvents)							
7. Jet fuel							
(a) Naphtha-type							
(b) Kerosine-type							
8. Kerosine (including range oil)							
9. Distillate fuel oil							
10. Residual fuel oil							
11. Lubricating oils							
(a) Bright stock							
(b) Neutral							
(c) Other							
12. Asphalt							
13. Wax							
(a) Microcrystalline							
(b) Crystalline-fully refined							
(c) Crystalline-other							
14. Petroleum coke							
(a) Marketable							
(b) Catalyst							
15. Road oil							
16. Still gas							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
17. Ethane and/or ethylene — Petrochemical feedstock use							
18. Propane and/or propylene							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
19. Butane and/or butylene							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
20. Butane-propane mixtures							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
21. Isobutane (IC_4) — petrochemical feedstock use							
22. Naphtha-less than 400° end point — petrochemical feedstock use							
23. Other oils-over 400° end point — petrochemical feedstock use							
24. Other finished products							
25. Overage (column C) or shortage (column D)							
26. Total							

H. DETAIL STATEMENT OF REFINERY RECEIPTS IN BARRELS OF 42 GALLONS *(Attach additional sheets if necessary)*

TRANSPORTER FROM WHOM RECEIVED	STATE OR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	CRUDE OIL & CONDENSATE	LPG ALL CLASSES	NATURAL GASOLINE	UNFINISHED OILS	OTHER	
						BARRELS	KIND
TOTAL							

GRAND TOTAL ALL RECEIPTS BARRE

I. DETAIL STATEMENT OF REFINERY DELIVERIES IN BARRELS OF 42 GALLONS
(List in same order as on Side 1 of this report.)

PRODUCT	BARRELS	TRANSPORTER	HOW TRANSPORTED	DESTINATION (State or Country)

I hereby certify that this report is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief

(Date) (Signature)

5153

<Jan 15, 1975 [illegible]>
<[illegible]>

Side I -

Crude oil should be amended to,
exclude nat. gas liquids from
any source

Z(f) — this has often been reported
as crude

divide column #3

definitions — exclude unfinished oil (#4)
from Crude line #1

instructions on [illegible]
([illegible]
[illegible] reporting)

DOCKET: EXAMINER HEARING - WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 30, 1974

9 A.M. - OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION CONFERENCE ROOM,
STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING - SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

The following cases will be heard before Daniel S. Nutter, Examiner, or Richard L. Stamets, Alternate Examiner:

CASE 5153: In the matter of the hearing called by the Oil Conservation Commission on its own motion to consider the amendment of Commission Form C-113, Refiner's Monthly Report.

CASE 5154: In the matter of the hearing called by the Oil Conservation Commission on its own motion, at the recommendation of the Commission's "Pictured Cliffs Gas Proration Committee," to consider the amendment of Commission Order No. R-1670 for the purpose of elimination of gas prorationing in the Aztec-Pictured Cliffs, Ballard-Pictured Cliffs, Fulcher Kutz-Pictured Cliffs, and West Kutz-Pictured Cliffs Gas Pools in San Juan, Rio Arriba, and Sandoval Counties, New Mexico.

CASE 5128: (Continued from the January 3, 1974, Examiner Hearing)

Application of Gulf Oil Corporation for a non-standard gas proration unit and simultaneous dedication, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for a 160-acre non-standard gas proration unit comprising the NE/4 SW/4 and W/2 SE/4 of Section 28 and the NW/4 NE/4 of Section 33, both in Township 21 South, Range 37 East, Blinebry Gas Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, to be simultaneously dedicated to its J. N. Carson Wells Nos. 4 and 9 located in Units O and K, respectively, of Section 28.

CASE 5132: (Continued from the January 3, 1974, Examiner Hearing)

Application of American Quasar Petroleum Company of New Mexico for a unit agreement, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval of the White City Unit Area comprising 5,120 acres, more or less, of Federal, State and fee lands in Township 25 South, Ranges 25 and 26 East, Eddy County, New Mexico.

CASE 5155: Application of Harding Oil Company for directional drilling, Lea County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks to re-enter an existing well, the surface location of which is 2310 feet from the South line and 1650 feet from the West line of Section 34, Township 13 South, Range 32 East, adjacent to the old Gross-Devonian Pool, Lea County, New Mexico, and to directionally drill said well in such a manner as to bottom the well in the Devonian formation within 100 feet of a point 430 feet South 60 degrees West of the surface location.

CASE 5156: Application of Franklin, Aston & Fair for pool creation and special pool rules, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks the creation of a new gas pool for Morrow production for its McIntyre Well No. 6-A located in Unit O of Section 20, Township 17 South, Range 30 East, Eddy County, New Mexico, and for the promulgation of special pool rules therefor including a provision for 640-acre spacing.

CASE 5159: Application of Petroleum Reserve Corporation for a unit agreement, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for the Wood Canyon Unit Area comprising 2,560 acres, more or less, of Federal and fee lands in Township 24 South, Range 25 East, Eddy County, New Mexico.

CASE 5160: Application of Randolph M. Richardson for a unit agreement, Eddy and Chaves Counties, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for the West Hope Unit Area comprising 13,448 acres, more or less, of Federal, State and Fee lands in Townships 17 and 18 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East, Eddy and Chaves Counties, New Mexico.

CASE 5161: Application of Depco, Inc. for a unit agreement, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks approval for its Northwest Artesia Unit Area comprising 640 acres, more or less of State lands in Sections 31 and 32, Township 17 South, Range 28 East, and Section 6, Township 18 South, Range 28 East, Eddy County, New Mexico.

CASE 5144: (Continued and Readvertised)

Application of Depco, Inc. for a waterflood project, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks authority to institute a waterflood project by the injection of water into the Grayburg-San Andres formation through six wells located in its Northwest Artesia Unit Area, Artesia Pool, Eddy County, New Mexico.

CASE 5162: Application of Western Oil Producers, Inc. for an unorthodox gas well location, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks authority to drill an undesignated Morrow gas well at an unorthodox location 1980 feet from the South line and 660 feet from the East line of Section 34, Township 17 South, Range 26 East, Eddy County, New Mexico, the S/2 of said Section 34 to be dedicated to the well.

CASE 5163: Application of Western Oil Producers, Inc. for an unorthodox gas well location, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks authority to drill an undesignated Morrow gas well at an unorthodox location 660 feet from the South and East lines of Section 27, Township 17 South, Range 26 East, Eddy County, New Mexico, the S/2 of said Section 27 to be dedicated to the well. As an alternative, applicant seeks approval for a location 1980 feet from the South line and 660 feet from the East line of said Section 27.

CASE 5158: Application of Cities Service Oil Company for compulsory pooling, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the Pennsylvanian formation underlying the E/2 of Section 29, Township 21 South, Range 27 East, Eddy County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to its Simpson Well No. 1 to be drilled at an orthodox location for said unit. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of such costs, as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision. Also to be considered is the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

CASE 5157: Application of Cities Service Oil Company for compulsory pooling, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order pooling all mineral interests in the Pennsylvanian formation underlying the S/2 of Section 9, Township 21 South, Range 27 East, Burton Flats Field, Eddy County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to its State C-P Well No. 1 to be drilled at an orthodox location for said unit. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of such costs, as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision. Also to be considered is the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

CASE 5164: Application of Jake L. Hamon for compulsory pooling and for an unorthodox location, Eddy County, New Mexico. Applicant, in the above-styled cause, seeks an order force pooling all mineral interests in the Strawn and Morrow formations underlying the E/2 of Section 9, Township 21 South, Range 27 East, Burton Flats Field, Eddy County, New Mexico, to be dedicated to a well to be drilled at an unorthodox location 1650 feet from the North line and 660 feet from the East line of said Section 9. Also to be considered will be the cost of drilling and completing said well and the allocation of such costs, as well as actual operating costs and charges for supervision. Also to be considered is the designation of applicant as operator of the well and a charge for risk involved in drilling said well.

Form C-113
Revised 2-1-74
Side 1

BEFORE EXAMINER [illegible]
OIL CONSERVATION [illegible]
[illegible] EXHIBIT NO. I
CASE NO. 5[illegible]

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

REFINER'S MONTHLY REPORT

Report of	Month of
	Address

I. Refinery stocks, receipts, inputs, production and shipments (Report in barrels of 42 gallons, 60° API)

Item Description	Stocks beginning of month A	Receipts during month B	Still runs, re-runs & blends C	Production during month D	Deliveries during month E	Loss and fuel use for month [Specify L. or U.] F	Stocks end of month G
1. Crude oil (incl. lease condensate)							
(a) Domestic							
(b) Foreign							
2. Products of natural gas processing plants:							
(a) Propane							
(b) Isobutane							
(c) Normal butane							
(d) Other butanes							
(e) Butane-propane mixtures							
(f) Natural gasoline and isopentane							
(g) Plant condensate							
3. Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen consumed as raw materials							
4. Unfinished oils							
5. Gasoline							
(a) Motor							
(b) Aviation							
6. Special naphthas (solvents)							
7. Jet fuel							
(a) Naphtha-type							
(b) Kerosine-type							
8. Kerosine (including range oil)							
9. Distillate fuel oil							
10. Residual fuel oil							
11. Lubricating oils							
(a) Bright stock							
(b) Neutral							
(c) Other							
12. Asphalt							
13. Wax							
(a) Microcrystalline							
(b) Crystalline-fully refined							
(c) Crystalline-other							
14. Petroleum coke							
(a) Marketable							
(b) Catalyst							
15. Road oil							
16. Still gas							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
17. Ethane and/or ethylene—Petrochemical feedstock use							
18. Propane and/or propylene							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
19. Butane and/or butylene							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
20. Butane-propane mixtures							
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use							
(b) Other use							
21. Isobutane (IC_4)—petrochemical feedstock use							
22. Naphtha-less than 400° end point—petrochemical feedstock use							
23. Other oils-over 400° end point—petrochemical feedstock use							
24. Other finished products							
25. Overage (column C) or shortage (column D)							
26. Total							

DISTRIBUTION [illegible]

REFINER'S MONTHLY REPORT

II. DETAIL STATEMENT OF REFINERY RECEIPTS IN BARRELS OF 42 GALLONS *(Attach additional sheets if necessary)*

TRANSPORTER FROM WHOM RECEIVED	STATE OR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	CRUDE OIL & CONDENSATE	LPG ALL CLASSES	NATURAL GASOLINE	UNFINISHED OILS	OTHER	
						BARRELS	KIND
TOTAL							

GRAND TOTAL ALL RECEIPTS _____ BARRELS

I. DETAIL STATEMENT OF REFINERY DELIVERIES IN BARRELS OF 42 GALLONS
(List in same order as on Side 1 of this report.)

PRODUCT	BARRELS	TRANSPORTER	HOW TRANSPORTED	DESTINATION (State or County)

I hereby certify that this report is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief

_____ (Date)

_____ (Signature)

_____ (Title)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMPLETION
OF COMMISSION FORM C-113,
REFINER'S MONTHLY REPORT

Every refiner of crude petroleum oil within the State of New Mexico shall furnish for each calendar month a Refiner's Monthly Report, Form C-113, containing the information and data indicated by such form respecting crude petroleum oil and products involved in such refiner's operation during each month. Such report shall be filed with the Commission district office in which district the refinery is located and in Santa Fe. The report shall be postmarked on or before the 15th day of the next succeeding month.

All reporting shall be in barrels of 42 gallons at 60° API.

All crude, feed stocks, and products required to be reported on this form are clearly described in the "Definitions" section of these instructions.

Attach additional sheets where necessary.

SIDE I FORM C-113

A. Stocks Beginning of Month

I. To reflect closing stocks for the previous month. Please attach any explanation of any difference from closing stocks reported for previous month.

B. Receipts

I. Report receipts of crude, product, or feed stocks.
II. Foreign crude oil is to be reported separately from crude originating in the United States.

C. Runs to Stills Re-Runs and Blended

I. Report runs of crude and feed stocks for refining, runs to blending units and re-runs of product stock for further refining.

D. Production

I. Report net production for the month for each defined product or feed stock.

E. Deliveries

I. Report deliveries for the month for each defined product or feed stock.

F. Losses and Refinery Fuel Used

I. Report loss or use by product or feed stock. Loss figures should be preceded by a letter (L) and use figures by a letter (U).

G. Stocks End of Month

I. To reflect closing stocks of product and feed stocks on hand owned by the refiner. This figure must be equal to opening stocks, plus receipts less re-runs and blended, deliveries, losses, and refinery fuel use.

SIDE II FORM C-113

H. Detail Statement of Refinery Receipts

I. Net volumes of crude oil and condensate, feed stocks, or products are to be reported by transporter from whom they were received and by state or country of origin.

II. Columns are provided for receipts of crude oil and condensate, liquified petroleum gases, natural gasoline, and unfinished oils. All other receipts are to be reported under the "OTHER" column and shall be identified in accordance with "Descriptions" at the end of this instruction book.

I. Detail Statement of Refinery Deliveries

I. Tabulate and list deliveries by feed stock or product in the same order as on Side I of the report, by transporter, showing how transported and destination by state.

II. Totalize feed stock or product deliveries and make certain that the totals reported equal the volume reported under "Deliveries" on Side I of the form.

III. Under each product or commodity heading, summarize the number of barrels destined for in-state use and out-of-town use.

(a) State of destination will be determined, so far as may be reasonable and practicable, by the refiner-seller. In continuing instances where the ultimate destination cannot be determined, the refiner-seller will advise the Commission in writing of the reasons that such determination may not be made.

DEFINITIONS
FEEDSTOCKS AND PRODUCTS

CRUDE OIL - DOMESTIC: A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Also, lease condensate moving to a refinery is included. Lease condensate is defined as a natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or field facilities. Drips are also included but topped crude oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Natural gas liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

CRUDE OIL - FOREIGN: The definition of crude oil given above applies with the exception that the material is of foreign origin.

NATURAL GAS PROCESSING PLANT PRODUCTS: Includes all products received directly, or through jobbers, from natural gas processing plants for processing or blending at a refinery. These products include propane, butane (isobutane, normal butane, and other butane), butane-propane mixtures, natural gasoline and isopentane, and plant condensate. The definitions of these products follow:

PROPANE: A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C_3H_8); includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM specifications for Special Duty Propane, D2154.

BUTANE: Normally gaseous paraffinic compounds ($C_4 H_{10}$); includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for commercial butane.

(1) Isobutane: A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon which contains 80% or more isobutane.

(2) Normal Butane: A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon which contains 80% or more normal butane.

(3) Other Butane: All butanes not included as isobutane or normal butane.

BUTANE-PROPANE MIXTURES: Includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for butane-propane mixtures.

NATURAL GASOLINE: A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, which meet vapor pressure, end point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the NGPA.

ISOPENTANE: (Include with NATURAL GASOLINE, above). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon (CH_3 CH CH_3 CH_2 CH_3) obtained by fractionation of gasoline fraction or isomerization of normal pentane.

PLANT CONDENSATE: One of the natural gas plant products, mostly pentanes and heavier, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants or field facilities. Plant condensate is not suitable for blending with natural gasoline or refinery gasoline.

Definitions

OTHER HYDROCARBONS AND HYDROGEN: Other materials, received by a refinery, combined as raw materials. Includes coal tar derivatives, hydrogen, gilsonite, oil sands synthetic crude oil, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as refinery fuel is excluded.

UNFINISHED OILS: Includes all oils requiring further processing, i.e., any operation except mechanical blending.

MOTOR GASOLINE: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, which have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark ignition engines. Includes all refinery products within the gasoline range (ASTM Specification D 439; Federal Specification VV-G-766) that are to be marketed as motor gasoline without further processing, i.e., any refinery operation except mechanical blending. Also includes finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished gasoline.

AVIATION GASOLINE: All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D 910. Includes all refinery products within the gasoline range that are to be marketed straight or in blends as aviation gasoline without further processing, i.e., any refinery operation except mechanical blending. Also includes finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into aviation gasoline.

SPECIAL NAPHTHAS: All finished products within the gasoline range, specially refined to specified flash point and boiling range, for use as paint thinner, cleaners, solvents, etc. but not to be marketed as motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, or used as petrochemical feedstocks.

JET FUEL - NAPHTHA-TYPE: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 10% to 90% distillation temperatures of 210° F. to 420° F. and meeting Military Specifications MIL-F-5624 and MIL-T-5624G. Used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Includes JP-4. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels which should be reported with "Other Finished Products."

JET FUEL - KEROSINE-TYPE: A quality kerosine produce with an average gravity of 40.7° API and 10% to 90% distillation temperatures of 390° F. to 470° F. covered by ASTM D 1655 specifications. Used primarily as fuel for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. A relatively low freezing point distillate of the kerosine type. Includes military JP-5 (MIL-T-5624G Amend. 1).

KEROSINE: A petroleum distillate in the 300° F. to 550° F. boiling range and generally having a flash point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, a gravity ranging from 40° to 46° API, and a burning point in the range of 150° F. to 175° F. It is a clean burning product suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Kerosine is often used as Range Oil.

DISTILLATE FUEL OIL: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions which, when produced in conventional distillation operations, has a boiling range from 10 percent at 300° F. to 90 percent point at 675° F. Included are products known as Nos. 1 and 2 heating oils and

diesel fuels. No. 4 fuel oil is also included with distillate fuel oil. No. 4 fuel oil is defined as an oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. Extensively used in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. Tentative ASTM D 396 specifications for this grade specify kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 cs at 100° F.

RESIDUAL FUEL OIL: Topped crude oil obtained in refinery operations, includes ASTM Grades No. 5 and No. 6, heavy diesel, Navy Special, and Bunker C oils used for generation of heat and/or power. Also includes acid sludge and pitch used for refinery fuels.

LUBRICATING OILS: Includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in grease. The three categories for reporting follow:

BRIGHT STOCK: Refined, high-viscosity lubricating oil base stock usually made from a residium by suitable treatment, such as deasphalting, a combination of acid treatment, or solvent extraction, with dewaxing or clay finishing.

NEUTRAL: A distillate lubricating oil base stock with viscosity usually not above 550 SSU at 100° F., prepared by suitable treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction with dewaxing, usually clay finished.

OTHER: A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and grease including black, coastal, and red oils.

ASPHALT: The definition includes crude asphalt as well as finished products such as: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 5.5 barrels of 42 gallons each per short ton.

WAX: Included are all marketable wax whether crude scale or refined, in three grades as follows:

Conversion factor: 220 pounds per barrel of 42 gallons.

MICROCRYSTALLINE: Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues and having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax, and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)-60 maximum
Viscosity at 210° F. S.U.S. (D-88)-60 minimum. (10.22 CS)/150 maximum (31.8 CS)

Oil content (D-721)-5% maximum

CRYSTALLINE, FULLY REFINED: A paraffin wax having the following physical characteristics:

Viscosity at 210° F. S.U.S. (D-88)-59.9 maximum (10.18 CS)
Oil Content (D-721)-0.5% maximum

Other--+20 Color, Saybolt Min.

CRYSTALLINE, OTHER: A paraffin wax having the following physical characteristics:

Viscosity at 210° F. S.U.S. (D-88)-59.9 maximum (10.18 CS)
Oil Content (D-721)-0.51% minimum/15% maximum

PETROLEUM COKE: A solid residue; the final product of the condensation process in cracking. It consists probably of highly polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons very poor in hydrogen. Calcination of petroleum coke can yield almost pure carbon or artificial graphite suitable for production of carbon or graphite electrodes, structural graphite, motor brushes, dry cells, etc. This product is statistically reported in the following categories:

Conversion factor: 5 barrels (42 gallons each) per short ton

MARKETABLE: Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fuel cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be further purified by calcining or may be sold in the "green" state.

CATALYST: In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, using it as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form. For statistical purposes, the amount of catalyst coke may be estimated by using an average weight percent (1.5%-8.5%) of charging stock.

ROAD OIL: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

STILL GAS (REFINERY GAS): Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by cracking, reforming and other processes, the principal constituents of which are methane, ethane, ethylene, butanes, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Statistically, still gas is reported in two categories as follows:

PETROCHEMICAL FEEDSTOCK USE: Includes all refinery streams which are sold to or directed to chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, LESS the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery.

Excludes finished petrochemical products. For example, marketable benzene, toluene, cumene, etc. are considered petrochemical products and only their feedstock equivalents should be reported. Omit coke.

OTHER USE: All other still gas.

Definitions

To convert cu. ft. of refinery gas to barrels, a factor of 6,250,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oil should be used.

LIQUIFIED REFINERY GAS (LRG): Includes liquified refinery gases that were fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state and represent final products. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquified gases ready for blending to gasoline which are reported as gasoline.

Liquified refinery gases are reported statistically in the following categories for use as petrochemical feedstock, other uses, or both:

PETROCHEMICAL FEEDSTOCK USE:

ETHANE AND/OR ETHYLENE: Ethane is a normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C_2H_6). Ethylene is an olefinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_4) recovered from refinery processes.

PROPANE AND/OR PROPYLENE: Propane is a normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C_3H_8): includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specifications for Special Duty Propane, D2154. Propylene is an olefinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) recovered from refinery processes.

BUTANE AND/OR BUTYLENE: Butane is a normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C_4H_{10}); includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for commercial butane. Butylene is an olefinic compound (C_4H_8) recovered from refinery processes.

BUTANE-PROPANE MIXTURES: Includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for butane-propane mixtures.

ISOBUTANE: A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon which contains 80% or more isobutane.

OTHER USE:

PROPANE AND/OR PROPYLENE: Same description as above.

BUTANE AND/OR BUTYLENE: Same description as above.

BUTANE-PROPANE MIXTURES: Same description as above.

NAPHTHA-LESS THAN 400° F. END-POINT: A naphtha with an end-point of less than 400° F. and statistically reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

OTHER OILS - OVER 400° F. END-POINT: Oils with an end-point over 400° F. and statistically reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS: Includes all finished products such as petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, and other finished products shipped to other than petroleum refineries. Excludes finished petrochemicals.

Form C-113
Revised 1-1-65
Sheet No. 1

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

REFINER'S MONTHLY REPORT

OIL ... CASE NO. 515

Month of

Report of	Address

Kind	Stock On Hand Beginning Of Month	Receipts (DETAIL BELOW)	Runs To Stills Re-Runs &/ Blended	Products Manufactured	Deliveries (DETAIL ON SHEET NO. 2)	Plant Use And Losses	Stock On Hand End Of Month
Crude Oil							
Casinghead Gasoline							
Gasoline							
Kerosene							
Gas Oil							
Fuel Oil							
Lubricating Oil							
Refinery Distillates							
Cracking Stock							
Other Products							
Processing Losses							

DETAIL STATEMENT OF REFINERY RECEIPTS OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN BARRELS OF 42 U.S. GALLONS

(Attach additional sheets if necessary)

TRANSPORTER FROM WHOM RECEIVED	STATE OR COUNTY OF ORIGIN	PETROLEUM	CASINGHEAD GASOLINE	KEROSENE	STOCK FOR CRACKING	OTHER	
						BARRELS	KIND
TOTAL							

GRAND TOTAL ALL RECEIPTS BARRELS

I hereby certify that this report is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief

(Date)

(Signature)

(Title)

Form C-113
Sheet No. 2
Revised 1-1-65

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

REFINER'S MONTHLY REPORT

BEFORE EXAMINER
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
OCC
CASE NO. 5153

Month of 4/

Report of	Address

Detail Statement of Refinery Deliveries of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
(Barrels of 42 U.S. Gallons)

TRANSPORTER	HOW TRANSPORTED	DESTINATION (State or County)	COMMODITY	BARRELS

Form 6-1300-M
August 1971

B01

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

REFINERY REPORT

O M B No. 42-R0033.
Approval expires January 1973.

INDIVIDUAL COMPANY DATA—CONFIDENTIAL

The data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to defense agencies.

Please separate forms at perforations

An extra copy is provided for your files

(Please correct if name or address has changed.)

Please return one copy of the completed form in the enclosed envelope by the 15th of the month, if possible.
See Note on reverse.

I. Refinery stocks, receipts, inputs, production and shipments ***(Report in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons.)***

Item Description	Product code	Stocks beginning of month	Receipts during month	Inputs during month	Production during month	Shipments losses and used for refinery fuel during month	Stocks end of month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
1. Crude oil (incl. lease condensate)							
(a) Domestic	1312-010						
(b) Foreign	1312-020						
2. Products of natural gas processing plants:							
(a) Propane	1321-231						
(b) Isobutane	1321-233						
(c) Normal butane	1321-235						
(d) Other butanes	1321-236						
(e) Butane-propane mixtures	1321-234						
(f) Natural gasoline and isopentane	1321-220						
(g) Plant condensate	1321-210						
3. Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen consumed as raw materials	1312-090						
4. Unfinished oils	2911-812						
5. Gasoline							
(a) Motor	2911-131						
(b) Aviation	2911-111						
6. Special naphthas (solvents)	2911-051						
7. Jet fuel							
(a) Naphtha-type	2911-211						
(b) Kerosine-type	2911-213						
8. Kerosine (including range oil)	2911-311						
9. Distillate fuel oil	2911-411						
10. Residual fuel oil	2911-511						
11. Lubricating oils							
(a) Bright stock	2911-853						
(b) Neutral	2911-855						
(c) Other	2911-859						
12. Asphalt	2911-900						
13. Wax							
(a) Microcrystalline	2911-061						
(b) Crystalline-fully refined	2911-071						
(c) Crystalline-other	2911-081						
14. Petroleum coke							
(a) Marketable	2911-021						
(b) Catalyst	2911-022						
15. Road oil	2911-031						
16. Still gas							
[illegible]	2911-042						

II. Stocks of liquefied gas in underground storage end of the month *(Include stocks in Section I, Column 10)* ***(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)***

Product	Code	LPG	Code	LRG
1. Ethane-ethylene			2911-612	
2. Propane-propylene	1321-231		2911-653	
3. Isobutane	1321-233		2911-615	
4. Butane-butylene (including n-butane)	1321-236		2911-654	
5. Butane-propane mixtures	1321-234		2911-656	
Total	1321-230		2911-650	

III. Refinery receipts of crude and unfinished oils during month by state or country of production ***(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)***

A. Receipts of crude oil

Do not use	Domestic *(Report only interstate receipts)* State	Quantity Code 1312-010	Do not use	Foreign Country	Quantity Code 1312-020
1	2	3	1	4	5
048	Texas		122	Canada	
022	Louisiana		307	Venezuela	
040	Oklahoma			Other countries (specify):	
035	New Mexico				
056	Wyoming				
	Other States (specify):				
	Total			**Total**	

B. Receipts of foreign unfinished oils

Do not use	Country	Quantity Code 2911-812	Do not use	Country	Quantity Code 2911-812
1	4	7	1	4	7
201	Mexico			Other countries (specify):	
277	Netherlands Antilles				
307	Venezuela				
911	Virgin Islands			**Total**	

(OVER)

26. Total	2911-999					
25. Overage (column 5) or shortage (column 6)	2911-911					
24. Other finished products	2911-098					
23. Other oils-over 400° end point— petrochemical feedstock use	2911-824					
22. Naphtha-less than 400° end point— petrochemical feedstock use	2911-822					
21. Isobutane (iC4)— petrochemical feedstock use	2911-615					
(b) Other use	2911-656					
20. Butane-propane mixtures (a) Petrochemical feedstock use	2911-616					
(b) Other use	2911-654					
19. Butane and/or butylene (a) Petrochemical feedstock use	2911-614					
(b) Other use	2911-653					
18. Propane and/or propylene (a) Petrochemical feedstock use	2911-613					
17. Ethane and/or ethylene— Petrochemical feedstock use	2911-612					
(b) Other use	2911-044					
(a) Petrochemical feedstock use	2911-042					

II. Stocks of liquefied gas in underground storage end of the month ***(Include stocks in Section I, Column 10) (Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)***

Product	Code	LPG	Code	LRG
1. Ethane-ethylene			2911-612	
2. Propane-propylene	1321-231		2911-653	
3. Isobutane	1321-233		2911-615	
4. Butane-butylene (including n-butane)	1321-236		2911-654	
5. Butane-propane mixtures	1321-234		2911-656	
Total	1321-230		2911-650	

III. Refinery receipts of crude and unfinished oils during month by state or country of production ***(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)***

A. Receipts of crude oil

Do not use	Domestic (Report only interstate receipts) State	Quantity Code 1312-010	Do not use	Foreign Country	Quantity Code 1312-020
1	2	3	1	4	5
048	Texas		122	Canada	
022	Louisiana		307	Venezuela	
040	Oklahoma			Other countries (specify):	
035	New Mexico				
056	Wyoming				
	Other States (specify):				
	Total			Total	

B. Receipts of foreign unfinished oils

Do not use	Country	Quantity Code 2911-812	Do not use	Country	Quantity Code 2911-812
1	4	7	1	4	7
201	Mexico			Other countries (specify):	
277	Netherlands Antilles				
307	Venezuela				
911	Virgin Islands			Total	

IV. Refinery receipts of crude oil during month by method of transportation ***(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)***

Method	Domestic		Foreign
	Intrastate	Interstate	
1. Pipeline			
2. Tankers			
3. Barges			
4. Tank cars			
5. Trucks			
Total			

V. Refinery production during the month and end-of-month stocks of no. 4 and residual fuel oils grouped by percent of sulfur content ***(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)***

Item	Code	0.5% and under	0.6% to 1.0% Incl.	1.1% to 2.0% Incl.	Over 2.0%	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
No. 4 fuel oil 1/:						
Production	41					
Stocks	42					

Form 6–1300–M
August 1971

B01

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

REFINERY REPORT

O.M.B. No. 42-R0033.
Approval expires January 1973.

INDIVIDUAL COMPANY DATA—CONFIDENTIAL

The data furnished in this report will be treated in confidence by the Department of the Interior, except that they may be disclosed to defense agencies.

Please separate forms at perforations

An extra copy is provided for your files

(Please correct if name or address has changed.)

Please return one copy of the completed form in the enclosed envelope by the 15th of the month, if possible.
See Note on reverse.

1. Refinery stocks, receipts, inputs, production and shipments ***(Report in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons.)***

Item Description	Product code	Stocks beginning of month	Receipts during month	Inputs during month	Production during month	Shipments losses and used for refinery fuel during month	Stocks end of month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
1. Crude oil (incl. lease condensate)							
(a) Domestic	1312-010						
(b) Foreign	1312-020						
2. Products of natural gas processing plants:							
(a) Propane	1321-231						
(b) Isobutane	1321-233						
(c) Normal butane	1321-235						
(d) Other butanes	1321-236						
(e) Butane-propane mixtures	1321-234						
(f) Natural gasoline and isopentone	1321-220						
(g) Plant condensate	1321-210						
3. Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen consumed as raw materials	1312-090						
4. Unfinished oils	2911-812						

Residual fuel oil:
Production 51 2
Stocks 52 3

1. Included in distillate fuel oil figures on Item 9, Cols. 6 and 10 of Section I.
2. Same as Item 10, Col. 6, Section I.
3. Same as Item 10, Col. 10, Section I.

NOTE: For Section I, the following arithmetic check is suggested for each line entry:
For items 1-24, the sum of columns 3, 4, and 6 should equal the sum of columns 5, 7, and 10.
For item 26, the sum of column 5 should equal the sum of column 6.
Shaded columns are to be considered as "zero" entries.

Signature	Position	Date

GPO 836-394

INSTRUCTIONS

AND

PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

FOR COMPLETING

REFINERY REPORT

(Form 6-1300-M)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING BUREAU OF MINES REFINERY REPORT

The monthly "Refinery Report" (Form 6-1300-M) is used to collect data on petroleum refinery operations in the United States. The data collected on this report provides current information on imports of crude oil and unfinished oils; refinery input of crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas processing plant products, and hydrogen and other hydrocarbons; refinery output of petroleum refinery products; stocks of crude oil and petroleum products; interstate movements of crude oil; and sulfur content of No. 4 and residual fuel oils produced and in stocks. These data are compiled into monthly and annual statistical reports which are very useful to the Federal Government in matters of national defense and to petroleum companies in providing them with current information on various phases of their industry. The refinery operations covered by this report are exclusive of chemical operations but include data on the supply and disposition of petrochemical feedstocks.

1. REPORTING UNITS OF QUANTITY

Report all figures in the nearest whole number of thousands of barrels of 42 gallons. Do not report decimal fractions. (Examples: 15,462 barrels should be reported as "15"; 2,843 barrels should be reported as "3"; 42,000 gallons should be reported as "1"). Conversion factors for converting asphalt, wax, coke, and still gas to barrels are given in the product descriptions for these commodities.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORT

The "Refinery Report" is designed to provide for a balance between refinery input of crude and unfinished materials and refinery output of petroleum products. It is also designed to provide for a balance between the supply (beginning stocks, receipts and output) and disposition (input, shipments and ending stocks) of listed items. All figures should represent actual physical inventories, input or output, and movements of crude petroleum and products during the month. This report should be prepared on a custody basis,

regardless of ownership of the oils. Negative figures should not be reported in any column. Instructions for handling negative numbers are given in 3a-3e below.

3. WHAT TO REPORT

Section I - Refinery Stocks, Receipts, Inputs, Production and Shipments

a) Stocks (Columns 3 and 10) - Report stocks corrected to 60° F less basic sediment and water (BS&W). Include all stocks of domestic origin held at refineries and in transit thereto, except those in transit by pipeline. Include foreign stocks held at refineries only after entry for consumption. Exclude stocks of foreign origin held in bond. Report all stocks in custody of the refinery, regardless of ownership. Include stocks of liquefied gases in underground storage in stock totals. Refinery stocks reported in Section A on Bureau of Mines Form 6-1311-M (Crude Oil Stocks), should be equal to those shown on the Refinery report. Stocks reported in Column 3 should always be equal to the stocks reported in Column 10 of the report for the preceding month. Instructions for reporting stocks of products reclassified during the month are given in 3h below.

b) Receipts (Column 4) - Include all receipts at the refinery and crude oil in transit as covered in 3a above. Report liquefied gas receipts on an as received basis and not on a calculated standard grade plus excess butane basis. Receipts of domestic crude oil reported on line 1(a) of Section I should equal the total domestic receipts reported in Section IV. Receipts of foreign crude oil reported on line 1(b) of Section I should equal the total foreign receipts reported in Section IIIA and Section IV. Total receipts of domestic crude oil in Section IIIA should equal total interstate receipts of domestic crude oil reported in Section IV. Receipts of foreign unfinished oils reported in Section IIIB should be included in receipts reported on line 4 of Section I. Negative numbers should not be entered in this column but should be reported as positive numbers in Column 7 (Shipments).

c) Inputs (Column 5) - For items 1, 2, & 3 (Crude oil, Natural Gas Processing Plant Products & Other Hydrocarbons) include all refinery inputs which have had no processing in another refinery and exclude any inputs to be used in the manufacture of petrochemicals within the refinery. Negative numbers are not to be entered in this column for these items but should be reported as a reduction to receipts (Column 4). For Item 4 (unfinished oils), if input exceeds production the difference between input and production should be reported as a positive number in Column 5 and if production exceeds input the difference should be reported as a positive number in Column 6.

d) Production (Column 6) - Refers to production or output of petroleum refinery products. Negative numbers are not to be entered in this column but should be reported as positive numbers in Column 7 (Shipments).

e) Shipments, losses, and used for refinery fuel (Column 7) - Include shipments to petrochemical units within your own refinery. Exclude shipments of crude oil to other refineries. These shipments of crude oil to other refineries also should be excluded from receipts reported in Column 4 in order to balance this item across the report. If crude oil is removed from stock and shipped to another refinery during a month in which these shipments cannot be offset by a reduction in receipts, the shipment may be shown in Column 7 with a footnote giving the identity of the receiving refinery and the State of origin of domestic oil or Country of origin of foreign oil shipped. Negative numbers are not to be entered in this column but should be reported as positive numbers in Column 4 (Receipts). Crude oil refinery losses are to be reported in this column. Crude oil refinery gains are to be reported in Column 4 (Receipts).

f) Gasoline blending agents - Components for gasoline blending produced within the refinery should be reported as gasoline production and not as production of individual components such as butane, isobutane, and alkylates.

g) Blended fuel oil - Do not report blending of light and heavy fuel oils on this form. This blending is considered a terminal operation and not a refining operation. Report only the production of the component distillate and residual fuel oils.

h) Reclassification of products - Reclassification of products (such as kerosine reclassified as kerosine-type jet fuel) should be reflected on the report as a shipment of the amount of the product as originally classified and a receipt of the same amount in the new classification.

i) Shortage or Overage (Line 25) - Include all items comprising refinery losses or gains in processing. Report a shortage (a loss in production) in the Production column (6) and an overage (a processing gain) in the Input column (5). These entries are to be <u>positive</u> numbers and should be used to balance the total Input and total Production columns on line 26.

j) Inventory adjustments - Inventory adjustments are to be shown in shipments and receipts figures rather than in stocks. Adjustments to correct for an overstatement of the end of the month stocks for the previous month should be made by adding the amount of the overstatement to Column 7 (Shipments). Adjustments to correct for an understatement of the end of the month stocks for the previous month should be made by adding the amount of the understatement to Column 4 (Receipts). <u>In either case, the beginning stocks reported should be the same as the end of the month stocks reported for the previous month</u>.

k) Petrochemical Feedstocks - Report petrochemical feedstocks. Do not report finished petrochemicals. Deliveries to petrochemical units within your own refinery are to be treated as deliveries to separate chemical plants. Include all petrochemical feedstock streams which are sold to or directed to chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery.

l) As an aid in the balancing of Section I of the Refinery report, the following suggestions will serve as arithmetic checks:

(1) Each item should balance across the report. That is, Beginning Stocks plus Receipts, minus Inputs, plus Production, minus Shipments should equal Ending Stocks.

(2) For items 1-24, the sum of Columns 3, 4, and 6 should equal the sum of Columns 5, 7, and 10.

(3) For item 26, the sum of Column 5 (Input) should equal the sum of Column 6 (Production).

REVERSE SIDE OF FORM:

SECTION II

Stocks of Liquified Gas in Underground Storage End of Month:

Refiners who report stocks of liquified petroleum gas or liquefied refinery gas or both in underground storage in stock totals in Section I should complete this Section. Stocks reported in Section I should be equal to or greater than stocks reported in Section II.

SECTION III

Refinery Receipts of Crude and Unfinished Oils During the Month by State or Country of Production:

(A) Receipts of Crude Oil: Domestic and/or Foreign Receipts at refineries reported in Section I are to be reported in this Section. Domestic receipts should show only receipts from interstate sources. Intrastate receipts should

be shown in Section IV. Foreign receipts should be only those receipts at the refinery for consumption. Exclude those receipts which go into bonded storage. Do not use Column 1 in Section III. Enter only the names of the States in Column 2, names of countries in Column 4, and the quantities in Columns 3 and 5.

(B) Receipts of Foreign unfinished oils:

Receipts of foreign unfinished oils should be entered in this Section. Receipts should be equal to or less than the receipts shown for item 4 in Section I. Enter names of Countries of origin in Column 4 and quantities in Column 7.

SECTION IV

Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by Method of Transportation:

Method of transportation should show the last significant method of transportation to the refinery tanks. Foreign crude oil which was delivered to an East Coast port by tanker and then moved the remaining distance to an East Coast refinery by pipeline should be reported as a receipt by tanker. Foreign crude oil delivered to the Gulf Coast port by tanker and then moved by pipeline to the midcontinent area should be reported as a receipt by pipeline. Receipts of crude oil on line 1(a) of Section I should equal total domestic receipts in Section IV. Total receipts of domestic interstate crude oil should equal domestic interstate receipts shown in Section III A. Total receipts of foreign crude oil shown in Section IV should equal total receipts of foreign crude oil shown in Section III A and line 1(b) of Section I.

SECTION V

Refinery Production During the Month and End-of-month Stocks of No. 4 and Residual Fuel Oils Grouped by Percent of Sulfur Content:

Report the quantities of No. 4 and residual fuel oils produced and in end-of-month stocks in the appropriate spaces under the four sulfur content headings. The total production and total stocks of residual fuel oil reported

in Column 6 should equal the production and end-of-month stocks reported in Columns 6 and 10 of Item 10 of Section I. The production and end-of-month stocks of No. 4 fuel oil reported in this section should be included in Columns 6 and 10 of Item 9 of Section I.

After you have completed this report, please return the signed original in the preaddressed postage-paid envelope provided. An extra copy of the form is provided for your files.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

1312-010 CRUDE OIL - DOMESTIC: A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Also, lease condensate moving to a refinery is included. Lease condensate is defined as a natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or field facilities. Drips are also included but topped crude oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Natural gas liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

1312-020 CRUDE OIL - FOREIGN: The definition of crude oil given above applies with the exception that the material is of foreign origin.

1321-230 NATURAL GAS PROCESSING PLANT PRODUCTS: Includes all products received directly, or through jobbers, from natural gas processing plants for processing or blending at a refinery. These products include propane, butane (isobutane, normal butane, and other butane), butane-propane mixtures, natural gasoline and isopentane, and plant condensate. The definitions of these products follow:

1321-231 PROPANE: A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C_3H_8); includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM specifications for Special Duty Propane, D2154.

1321-232 BUTANE: Normally gaseous paraffinic compounds (C_4H_{10}); includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for commercial butane.

1321-233 (1) Isobutane: A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon which contains 90% or more isobutane.

1321-235 (2) Normal Butane: A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon which contains 80% or more normal butane.

1321-236 (3) Other Butane: All butanes not included as isobutane or normal butane.

1321-234 BUTANE-PROPANE MIXTURES: Includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for butane-propane mixtures.

1321-220 NATURAL GASOLINE: A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, which meet vapor pressure, end point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the NGPA.

1321-240 ISOPENTANE: (Include with 1321-220, NATURAL GASOLINE, above). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon ($CH_3CH\ CH_3\ CH_2\ CH_3$) obtained by fractionation of gasoline fraction or isomerization of normal pentane.

1321-210 PLANT CONDENSATE: One of the natural gas plant products, mostly pentanes and heavier, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants or field facilities. Plant condensate is not suitable for blending with natural gasoline or refinery gasoline.

1312-090 OTHER HYDROCARBONS AND HYDROGEN: Other materials, received by a refinery, consumed as raw materials. Includes coal tar derivatives, hydrogen, gilsonite, oil sands synthetic crude oil, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as refinery fuel is excluded.

2911-812 UNFINISHED OILS: Includes all oils requiring further processing, i.e., any operation except mechanical blending.

2911-131 MOTOR GASOLINE: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, which have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark ignition engines. Includes all refinery products within the gasoline range (ASTM Specification D 439; Federal Specification VV-G-766) that are to be marketed as motor gasoline without further processing, i.e., any refinery operation except mechanical blending. Also includes finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished gasoline.

2911-111 AVIATION GASOLINE: All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D 910. Includes all refinery products within the gasoline range that are to be marketed straight or in blends as aviation gasoline without further processing, i.e., any refinery operation except mechanical blending. Also includes finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into aviation gasoline.

2911-051 SPECIAL NAPHTHAS: All finished products within the gasoline range, specially refined to specified flash point and boiling range, for use as paint thinners, cleaners, solvents, etc. but not to be marketed as motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, or used as petrochemical feedstocks.

2911-211 JET FUEL - NAPHTHA-TYPE: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 10% to 90% distillation temperatures of 210° F. to 420° F. and meeting Military Specifications MIL-F-5624 and MIL-T-5624G. Used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Includes JP-4. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels which should be reported with "Other Finished Products".

2911-213 JET FUEL - KEROSINE-TYPE: A quality kerosine product with an average gravity of 40.7° API and 10% to 90% distillation temperatures of 390° F. to 470° F. covered by ASTM D 1655 specifications. Used primarily as fuel for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. A relatively low freezing point distillate of the kerosine type. Includes military JP-5 (MIL-T-5624G Amend. 1).

2911-311 KEROSINE: A petroleum distillate in the 300° F. to 550° F. boiling range and generally having a flash point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, a gravity ranging from 40° to 46° API, and a burning point in the range of 150° F. to 175° F. It is a clean burning product suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Kerosine is often used as Range Oil.

2911-411 DISTILLATE FUEL OIL: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions which, when produced in conventional distillation operations, has a boiling range from 10 percent point at 300° F. to 90 percent point at 675° F. Included are products known as Nos. 1 and 2 heating oils and diesel fuels. No. 4 fuel oil is also included with distillate fuel oil. No. 4 fuel oil is defined as an oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. Extensively used in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. Tentative ASTM D 396 specifications for this grade specify kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 cs at 100° F.

2911-511 RESIDUAL FUEL OIL: Topped crude oil obtained in refinery operations, includes ASTM Grades No. 5 and No. 6, heavy diesel, Navy Special, and Bunker C oils used for generation of heat and/or power. Also includes acid sludge and pitch used for refinery fuels.

2911-850 LUBRICATING OILS: Includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in grease. The three categories for reporting follow:

2911-853 BRIGHT STOCK: Refined, high-viscosity lubricating oil base stock usually made from a residium by suitable treatment, such as deasphalting, a combination of acid treatment, or solvent extraction, with dewaxing or clay finishing.

2911-855 NEUTRAL: A distillate lubricating oil base stock with viscosity usually not above 550 SSU at 100° F., prepared by suitable treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction with dewaxing, usually clay finished.

2911-859 OTHER: A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and grease including black, coastal, and red oils.

2911-900 ASPHALT: The definition includes crude asphalt as well as finished products such as: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 5.5 barrels of 42 gallons each per short ton.

2911-050 WAX: Included are all marketable wax whether crude scale or refined, in three grades as follows:

Conversion factor: 280 pounds per barrel of 42 gallons.

2911-061 MICROCRYSTALLINE: Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues and having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax, and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)-60 maximum

Viscosity at 210° F. S.U.S. (D-88)-60 minimum. (10.22 CS)/150 maximum (31.8 CS)

Oil content (D-721)-5% maximum

2911-071 CRYSTALLINE, FULLY REFINED: A paraffin wax having the following physical characteristics:

Viscosity at 210° F. S.U.S. (D-88)-59.9 maximum (10.18 CS)

Oil content (D-721)-0.5% maximum

Other-+20 Color, Saybolt Min.

2911-081 CRYSTALLINE, OTHER: A paraffin wax having the following physical characteristics:

Viscosity at 210° F. S.U.S. (D-88)-59.9 maximum (10.18 CS)

Oil content (D-721)-0.51% minimum/15% maximum

2911-020 PETROLEUM COKE: A solid residue; the final product of the condensation process in cracking. It consists probably of highly polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons very poor in hydrogen. Calcination of petroleum coke can yield almost pure carbon or artificial graphite suitable for production of carbon or graphite electrodes, structural graphite, motor brushes, dry cells, etc. This product is statistically reported in the following categories:

Conversion factor: 5 barrels (42 gallons each) per short ton

2911-021 MARKETABLE: Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be further purified by calcining or may be sold in the "green" state.

2911-022 CATALYST: In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, using it as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form. For statistical purposes, the amount of catalyst coke may be estimated by using an average weight percent (1.5%-8.5%) of charging stock.

2911-031 ROAD OIL: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

2911-040 STILL GAS (REFINERY GAS): Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by cracking, reforming and other processes, the principal constituents of which are methane, ethane, ethylene, butanes, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Statistically, still gas is reported in two categories as follows:

2911-042 PETROCHEMICAL FEEDSTOCK USE: Includes all refinery streams which are sold to or directed to chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, LESS the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery.

Excludes finished petrochemical products. For example, marketable benzene, toluene, cumene, etc. are considered petrochemical products and only their feedstock equivalents should be reported. Omit coke.

2911-044 OTHER USE: All other still gas.

To convert cu. ft. of refinery gas to barrels, a factor of 6,250,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oil should be used.

2911-630 LIQUEFIED REFINERY GAS(LRG): Includes liquefied refinery gases that were fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state and represent final products. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending to gasoline which are reported as gasoline.

Liquefied refinery gases are reported statistically in the following categories for use as petrochemical feedstock, other uses, or both:

PETROCHEMICAL FEEDSTOCK USE:

2911-612 ETHANE AND/OR ETHYLENE: Ethane is a normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C_2H_6). Ethylene is an olefinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_4) recovered from refinery processes.

2911-613 PROPANE AND/OR PROPYLENE: Propane is a normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C_3H_8): includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specifications for Special Duty Propane, D2154. Propylene is an olefinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) recovered from refinery processes.

2911-614 BUTANE AND/OR BUTYLENE: Butane is a normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C_4H_{10}); includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for commercial butane. Butylene is an olefinic compound (C_4H_8) recovered from refinery processes.

2911-616 BUTANE-PROPANE MIXTURES: Includes all products covered by NGPA specifications for butane-propane mixtures.

2911-615 ISOBUTANE: A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon which contains 80% or more isobutane.

OTHER USE:

2911-653 PROPANE AND/OR PROPYLENE: Same description as above.

2911-654 BUTANE AND/OR BUTYLENE: Same description as above.

2911-656 BUTANE-PROPANE MIXTURES: Same description as above.

2911-822 NAPHTHA - LESS THAN 400° F. END-POINT: A naphtha with an end-point of less than 400° F. and statistically reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

2911-824 OTHER OILS - OVER 400° F. END-POINT: Oils with an end-point over 400° F. and statistically reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

2911-098 OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS: Includes all finished products such as petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, and other finished products shipped to other than petroleum refineries. Excludes finished petrochemicals.

DRAFT

Hold for plates from CPNB

dr/

BEFORE THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING
CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION
COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO FOR
THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING:

CASE NO. 5153

Order No. R-4738

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING
CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION
COMMISSION ON ITS OWN MOTION
TO CONSIDER THE AMENDMENT OF
COMMISSION FORM C-113, REFINER'S
MONTHLY REPORT.

ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

BY THE COMMISSION:

This cause came on for hearing at 9 a.m. on January 30, 1974, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, before Examiner Daniel S. Nutter.

NOW, on this _____ day of March, 1974, the Commission, a quorum being present, having considered the testimony, the record, and the recommendations of the Examiner, and being fully advised in the premises,

FINDS:

(1) That due public notice having been given as required by law, the Commission has jurisdiction of this cause and the subject matter thereof.

(2) That Rule 1001 of the Commission Rules and Regulations requires refiners in the State to report their activities monthly on Commission Form C-113, Refiner's Monthly Report.

(3) That amendment of said Form C-113, as proposed, will accomplish the following:

A. Permit greater conformity with other governmental reports required of refiners.

B. Provide more adequate differentiation of feedstock and product types.

C. Help to eliminate the possibility for inconsistencies between totals for the same items on different pages of the report, inconsistencies between products manufactured and products sold, and reporting in non-uniform units of measurement.

(4) That in order to enable the Commission more efficiently and effectively to administer the laws of the State of New Mexico, and the Commission's Rules and Regulations concerning the keeping of records, the making of reports, and the ~~verification~~ verification of reports filed, Commission Form C-113 should be amended to conform to Exhibit A attached to this order.

(5) That commencing with the March, 1974, report, all refiners should be required to report their activities monthly on Commission Form C-113, as amended by this order, completed in accordance with the "Instructions for Completing Form C-113" then current.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

(1) That Commission Form C-113, Refiners Monthly Report, is hereby amended to conform to Exhibit A attached hereto.

(2) That commencing with the report for March, 1974, all refiners in the State shall be required to report their activities on Commission Form C-113, as amended by this order, completed in accordance with the "Instructions for Completing Form C-113" then current.

(3) That jurisdiction of this cause is retained for the entry of such further orders as the Commission may deem necessary.

DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the day and year hereinabove designated.