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NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

COMMISSION	HEARING
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SANTA FE , NEW MEXICO

OCTOBER 23, 1986 Time: 9:00 A.M. Hearing Date_

NAME	REPRESENTING	LOCATION
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Time: 9:00 A.M Hearing Date

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Charles Gray
Allen Tubb
Louis JONES
Harry Huffy
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DIVE BONEAU. RICK LYHE
JIM COLLIER
David Blandford
BRUCE WILL AM
DENNICK BRUNG
William Clark
James Bruce
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Stephanie Johnson
Stephanie Johnson Sarah D. Smill Charle T. Blackwood
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REPRESENTING CONOGO Sun Exploration & Prod Dallas TENNECO Oil Co

YATES PETROLEUM Pryram AMOCO PRODUCTION Amocio Production

Mesa Grande Resources AMOCO PRODUCTION NURTHARIN NATURAL GAS Blackwood: Wichols Brikle Law Firm

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Dennis Mousen	Southern Union Explusion Southern Union Exp	DellerTy
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Michael L. Klair	Self	Smilland Jegos
VICTOR T. LYON	OCD	Santa Fe
Alan Wood Mark McClellan Hobut H. Strand	Amoco MECIOIION OIL CORP Atwood Malone Confirm	ROSWEII.
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·	SANTA FE , NEW MEXICO	• .
Hearing Date	OCTOBER 24, 1986	Time: 9:00 A.M.
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STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT 1 OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG. 2 Santa Fe, New Mexico 3 23 October 1986 COMMISSION HEARING 5 6 7 IN THE MATTER OF: 8 Cases 9009, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, CASES (9009)-9010 and 9014, all of which are concerning proposed rule changes. 9011-9012 9013-9014 10 11 12 13 BEFORE: Richard L. Stamets, Chairman Ed Kelley, Commissioner 14 15 TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING 16 17 APPEARANCES 18 For the Division: Jeff Taylor Legal Counsel to the Division 19 Oil Conservation Division State Land Office Bldg. 20 Santa Fe, New Mexico 21 22 23 24 25

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11 12 13 14	For Independent Petroleum Assn. of New Mexico, Doyle Hartman, and Alpha Twenty-One Prod.: For Amoco Production Co., Blackwood & Nichols,	Robert H. Strand Attorney at Law ATWOOD, MALONE, MANN & TURNER Roswell, New Mexico 88201 J. Scott Hall Attorney at Law
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PERSONS OTHER THAN ATTORNEYS ASKING QUESTIONS AND OFFERING COMMENTS: Mr. Frank Chavez Mr. R. L. Hocker Mr. Dennis Wehmeyer Mr. Dan Nutter Mr. Al Kendrick Mr. Dave Boneau Mr. Jerry Sexton Mr. Les Clements Mr. LeRoy Trood Mr. E. R. Manning

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I N D E X

Division Exhibit One, Page 3 77 Division Exhibit Two,

Advertisement 78

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come to order.

MR. STAMETS: The hearing will

Before we begin today, I'd like

to make a few comments.

We have first on the docket to-

day ten cases related to rule changes.

The first six of these involve issues which are not related to gas production or proration problems.

Several of these were first mentioned in a memorandum which I sent out on May 8th, 1986. A number of those have been previously adopted and the remainder are being considered here today.

In addition, the H2S proposal first mentioned at a Bureau of Land Management Industry meeting on May 22nd, 1986; also at the IPAA meeting in September of this year, and the NOVA meeting in October of this year.

These issues have finally been called to hearing.

The remaining four cases are those which relate to gas production, gas purchasing, and gas prorationing. The roots of these cases go back to the (unclear) in gas production and marketing resulting from the

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collapse in demand and prices beginning early in 1985.

The Division held a public meeting in October, 1985, to inquire about whether or not any rule changes needed to be made because of these problems. At that time we approinted a Gas Advisory Committee, chaired by Bill Carr. We had several small groups that met on various issues and a number of those were incorporated in our rule changes which were accomplished in February of 1986.

At that time there was no desire for any major changes in the way the Division operated gas prorationing.

In April of 1986 the Governor's Task Force asked that the Division take another look at the situation to see if there was interest in any possible changes in light of the further deterioration of the gas market situation.

We sent a memorandum to the general mailing list did determine that there was interest. There was a meeting in Santa Fe on June 12th, 1986. This meeting was attended by majors, independents, interstate purchasers, intrastate purchasers.

At that time three areas of concern were identified. One of these related to the problems associated with split sales; another with the neces-

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sity for the apparent desire to put the priority production schedule into the rules; another concerning impediments to spot market sales of gas.

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At that time we appointed three subcommittees, again containing a cross section of producers and purchasers. The proposals we have here today by and large are either their recommendations or where there were no recommendations, the issues that they considered.

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Today we'll be taking testimony in all of these cases. If we are urged to, and if there is

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a need to, we would continue the cases, any one or all, although I don't anticipate that all of them will need to be

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continued, we will continue those until our November 20th

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hearing to give everybody an opportunity to digest what's

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said today and present any additional testimony which might

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be needed at that time.

today from those would be in support of any of the particular proposals as well as to hear from those who would be against the proposals in order that all of us will be better

However, we would want to hear

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able to assess the various positions here so that the time

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of any continuance might be effectively used by all of those

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We also might want to consider

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appointing some new committees or asking the existing com-

who wish to have something further to say.

mittees to take another look at these rules, if that seems
like the appropriate thing to do.

What we are hopeful of doing today and will attempt to do, is to dispose of the first six cases, those which are not related to gas production and prorationing, this morning and then have the afternoon for the remaining four cases.

I think that that is almost going to require that some be continued until next month, but we'll see how that works out.

Does anyone else have anything they wish to say at this point?

Good. We'll move on then and we'll consolidate the first cases, first six cases, simply for purposes of testimony. We'll be writing orders on each one of these independently and reaching decisions independently. So one of the cases or a combination of cases may be continued and others may have action on them.

First, all these are in the matter of the hearing by the Oil Conservation Division on its own motion.

In Case 9009 that will be to consider amending the Rule 0.1 to define fresh water in a manner consistent with the designation of the State Engineer.

Case 9010 will be the adoption of a new Rule 118 to provide for regulation of hydrogen sulfide gas in a manner as to avoid endangering human life.

Case 9011, consider amendment of Rule 402 to clarify the filing of Form C-125.

Case 9012, to amend Rule 701.D to eliminate the requirement for a hearing when a disposal well is to be located within two miles of oil or gas production in the same formation.

Case 9013, to amend Rule 704 to provide for the conducting of step rate tests, requests for injection pressure limit increases, and notice to the Division.

And Case 9014, which would be consideration of adoption of a new Rule 1207 (a) 1. (ii) for the purpose of providing a simi-adminstrative procedure when compulsory pooling applications are to be uncontested, unopposed before the Division.

 $\label{eq:Ask for -- call for appearances} % \begin{center} \begin{center} a below (a) & below (a) &$

MR. TAYLOR: May it please the Commission, I'm Jeff Taylor, Counsel for the Division and I'll appear on all these cases and we should have five witnesses.

MR. STAMETS: Other appear-

Mr.

Mr.

Chairman.

Examiner,

1 ances? 2 May it please the MR. CARR: 3 Commission, William F. Carr on behalf of Yates Petroleum Corporation. 5 MR. KELLAHIN: 6 I'm Tom Kellahin of Santa Fe, New Mexico, appearing on 7 behalf of Phillips Petroleum Company and Mr. Lewis Burleson. 8 MR. STOVALL: Robert G. Stovall 9 of Farmington, New Mexico, appearing on behalf of Dugan 10 Production. 11 MR. STRAND: 12 Strand of Roswell, New Mexico, appearing on Robert H. 13 behalf of the Independent Petroleum Association of New 14 Mexico, Doyle Hartman of Midland, Texas, and Alpha Twenty-15 One Production Company of Midland, Texas. 16 MR. WEHMEYER: Mr. Commission, 17 Dennis Wehmeyer representing Texaco from Hobbs, New Mexico. 18 MR. NUTTER: Dan Nutter, Bass 19 Enterprises. 20 21

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MR. HALL: Mr. Commissioner, my Scott Hall appearing on behalf of Blackwood and Nichols. Exxon Company USA, Unocal Corporation, Union Texas Petroleum Corporation, also on behalf of Yates Petroleum Corporation and Amoco Production Company.

> MR. GRAY: Mr. Examiner, I'm

1 Charles Gray representing Sun Exploration and Production 2 Company in Dallas, Texas. 3 MR. **HOCKER:** R. Hocker. L. Cities Service Oil and Gas Corporation. 5 MR. COOTER: Paul Cooter with the Rodey Law Firm appearing on behalf of Southern Union. 7 MR. STAMETS: Southern Union 8 Exploration? MR. COOTER: Yes. 10 MR. STAMETS: Are there other 11 appearances? 12 I'd like to have all of those 13 who are going to be witnesses in these first six cases 14 stand and be sworn at this time, please. 15 16 (Witnesses sworn.) 17 18 MR. TAYLOR: I'll call first 19 Ms. Jami Bailey. 20 MR. STAMETS: Ι believe even 21 though we've consolidated all of these cases we'll be taking 22 them one at a time and attempting to conclude each one as we 23 go through. 24 MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir. I might 25 state that some of this will be fairly brief, especially for

1 minor rule changes. We'll just explain the reason why the 2 rule change is being made unless there's other testimony ad-3 versely. Our first case will be Case 5 9009, which is in the matter of the hearing called by the Division for amendment of Rule 0.1 to define fresh water. 7 8 CASE 9009 9 10 JAMIE BAILEY, 11 being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon her 12 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 13 14 DIRECT EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. TAYLOR: 16 Ms. Bailey, would you please state your 17 name, your place of employment and your position for the re-18 cord? 19 am Jami Bailey, work for the OCD Α I 20 Santa Fe. 21 Q Ms. Bailey, have you previously testified 22 before the Commission or its examiners and had your creden-23 tials accepted? 24 Yes, I have. Α 25 Are you familiar with the matters in Case Q

16 1 9009? 2 Yes, I am. Α 3 MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I tender the witness as an expert. 5 MR. STAMETS: The witness is 6 considered qualified. 7 Bailey, why does the definition of 0 Ms. 8 fresh water to be protected under the rules of the Division need to be amended? 10 The OCD definition of fresh water needs 11 to be amended so that it is consistent with that definition 12 by the State Engineer. 13 I have a copy of a letter from the State 14 Engineer in response to a request from Mr. Stamets for 15 determination by that office of the definition of fresh 16 supplies under the provisions of Section 70-2-12 B 17 (15) NMSA 1978, and I offere that letter as Exhibit One. 18 And would you just state what the con-19 tents of the letter is, please? 20 The letter states the definition by the Α 21 engineer and it is summarized in the proposed new definition 22 by the OCD.

differ from the existing definition? 25 Α

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The proposed definition now includes

How does the proposed amended definition

1	lakes and playas as designated waters. It specifies that it
2	is the surface waters of all streams regardless of their
3	quality that shall be protected, and adds the language "The
4	waters in lakes and playas shall be protected from contami-
5	nation even though it may contain more than 10,000 milli-
6	grams per liter of TDS unless it can be shown that hydrolo-
7	gically connected fresh ground water will not be adversely
8	affected."
9	Q Was Exhibit One a document received in
10	the normal course of business of the Division?
11	A Yes, it was.
12	Q I'd move the admission of Exhibit One.
13	MR. STAMETS: Exhibit One will
14	be admitted.
15	Are there any questions of the
16	witness?
17	She may be excused.
18	Does anybody have anything fur-
19	ther in Case 9009?
20	The Commission will be entering
21	an order approving the application in this case.
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18 1 CASE 9010 2 3 MR. STAMETS: We'll move ahead, then to Case 9010. 5 MR. TAYLOR: I'll call Mr. Vic Lyon. 7 VICTOR T. LYON, 10 being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his 11 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 12 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. TAYLOR: 15 Q Would you please state your name, place 16 of employment, and position for the record? 17 I am Victor T. Lyon, Chief Engineer for 18 the Oil Conservation Division in Santa Fe. 19 Lyon, have you previously testified Q Mr. 20 before the Commission or its examiners and had your creden-21 tials accepted? 22 Α Yes, I have. 23 And are you familiar with the matters 24 Case 9010, being an amendment of Rule 118? 25 Α Well, it's proposing the adoption of

Rule 118.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I

3 tender the witness as an expert.

MR. STAMETS: The witness is

5 | considered qualified.

Q Mr. Lyon, what has been your involvement with the proposed -- the amendment of Rule 118 -- or the proposal of Rule 118?

A Shortly after I came to work for the Division on the 3rd of March Mr. Stamets, the Director, asked that I draft a rule covering hydrogen sulfide operations just in the event that it may be desirable to enter such a rule.

Q And what materials did you review in preparing the proposal?

A Well, I'd like to review with you a little bit my background and involvement in H2S in general.

I guess my first involvement other than working in an area that had sour gas was the effort by the Environmental Improvement Agency to establish air quality standards in New Mexico, and I served on the Environmental Affairs Committee of the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association, working with that agency in that program.

I also worked with the -- the Committee in regard to the drilling and workover practices involving

EID's OSHA Division in which hydrogen sulfide was discussed.

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I worked with the Oklahoma Oil and Gas --Oklahoma-Kansas MidContinent Oil and Gas Association developing the Oklahoma Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Guidelines for Petroleum Emergency Field Situations, where we had a great deal discussion on H2S.

And I also worked with Texas MidContinent Oil Gas Association's Texas Railroad Commission and Regulatory Practices Committee, when Rule 36 of the Railroad Commission was amended.

My -- the materials that I have reviewed in preparing these proposed rules was Rule 36 of the Railroad Commission, the Oklahoma Corporation Commission's Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, and that's my primary sources.

Would you now then explain the rule, its purpose, and how it will operate?

Well, the purpose of the rule provide for the safety of the general public in regard H2S operations and the occurrence of H2S in the gas produced in -- primarily in southeast New Mexico.

And how will it -- would you explain 0 it would operate?

> Well, in Paragraph A of proposed Rule 118 Α

it provides that any well drilled in known H2S producing areas or where there's a substantial probability of encountering H2S, would be drilled with due consideration and guidance from API's RP-49 and I ought to give you the full title of that publication, which is Recommended Practices for Safe Drilling of Wells Containing Hydrogen Sulfide.

Now Paragraph B provides that within ninety days after promulgation of this rule, or within ninety days after completion of the first well on a lease, each operator in Chaves, Eddy, Lea, and Roosevelt Counties would submit to the Division's District Office having jurisdiction for each lease and each pool in production at that time, a gas analysis of a representative sample of the gas stream showing the hydrogen sulfide concentration.

The analysis is to be performed by an industry recognized method and procedure.

And if they are unable to get such an analysis of the gas stream, then they may submit a measurement of the hydrogen sulfide in the tank vapors performed by an industry recognized method and procedure.

Paragraph C -- I might add that I'm not sure that all the operators in the state, particularly in the southeast part of the state, are aware of the exposure, possible exposure of hydrogen sulfide and if they are not aware, I think they should be aware.

_ _

Also, we in the Division do not have data which gives us a good handle on what the exposure to recovery is in those areas, and so the Paragraph B is to provide that information both to the operator and to the Division.

Paragraph C provides that any lease producing or processing plant handling gas with H2S concentration of 500 parts per million or more, shall have a plainly visible warning sign at the tank battery or plant entrance stating Danger, Poisonous Gas, in black and yellow colors, legible from at least 50 feet.

Now, I understand that there are some rules being proposed by the BLM in regard to H2S on Federal lands and there may be other rules which are involved where the sign may be a different color, different colors, and I do not want to place an undue burden on anybody. The color scheme in this rule was taken from Texas Rule 36 and if it appears that a different color scheme is advisable in New Mexico, we would like to know what that color scheme should be.

That was Paragraph 1 of -- or -- yeah,
Paragraph 1 of Section C.

Section 2, or Paragraph 2 says, there is an extraneous word in here. It should read "any lease producing gas", the "or" in there is superfluous. It should read "any lease producing gas with H2S concentration of 1000

parts per million or more shall have in addition to the sign required in Subparagraph 1, a second sign at the foot of the battery stairway stating 'fresh air breathing equipment required beyond this point.'"

I've had some calls about this and somebody asked me if we are requiring their people to wear fresh air breathing equipment, and that is not necessarily the purpose of this rule.

The purpose of this rule is to prevent the public from going up on the stairway and walkway of a tank battery where there is possibly dangerous concentrations of H2S. I think that each operator has the discretion to instruct his employees as he desires but I think that every operator does, and certainly should, use those safety procedures which he feels are necessary in the operations of his property.

Oh, there's another provision of Paragraph -- Subparagraph 2.

Also, a sign as describe in Subparagraph I shall be posted at each road entrance to the lease. Now I've had some calls about this provision, too, and my objective in writing this this way is that I do not want -- I do not want any member of the general public to be able to enter on a road into a producing area where H2S is present without encountering one of those signs, and if there are

signs that he would encounter before he gets on your specific property, I don't think it's that important to have it at your specific entrance, but there should be a sign at any entrance that goes into that producing area.

Subparagraph 3 says that any lease producing or processing plants handling gas with H2S concentration of 10,000 parts per million, or more -- that's one percent -- and producing or handling as much as 10 MCF per day of H2S, and I don't mean gas containing H2S, I mean H2S, so if you've got gas at 10 percent H2S, then you need to -- that amount of gas would be 100 MCF, and which is located within one-fourth mile of a dwelling or public place or highway, shall install an automatic detection and warning device to warn the endangered people of dangerous concentration of H2S.

In addition the operator shall prepare a contingency plan to be carried out should a substantial portion of the gas stream be released, or conditions exist which threaten control of the stream. The plan shall provide for notification of endangered parties, as well as law enforcement personnel, and for evacuation of threatened parties and institution of measures for closing in the flow of gas.

In Section D, or Paragraph D, the operator of a lease producing or gas processing plant handling

hydrogen sulfide in dangerous concentrations shall take appropriate measures to protect persons having occasion to be in or near the property. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, training in the characteristics and dangers of H2S, warning signs, fencing the more dangerous areas, provisions of and requiring use of fresh air breathing equipment, monitoring and warning devices, wind direction indicators, and maintaining tanks, thief hatches and gaskets, valves, and piping in condition so as to prevent avoidable loss of vapor.

Where release of hydrogen sulfide is unavoidable, the operator, when feasible, shall burn the gas stream or vent from an elevated stack in such a manner as to avoid endangering human life.

And that is the rule.

Q Is it your opinion that this rule and in particular Part C is appropriate and adequate to protect the public from H2S?

A Yes, I think it is. When -- when Mr. Stamets assigned me this task I told him that I did not want a Rule 36 in New Mexico. I have attempted to -- to pull out the meat of Rule 36 and I've got to admit that Rule 36 has become the standard for H2S production, not only in the United States but all over the world, and I think it is an onerous rule, a complicated rule, so complicated, in fact,

that they have to have seminars to explain to people what it
means and how to operate under it.

I have tried to summarize Rule 36 and put

I have tried to summarize Rule 36 and put it into a rule which will give guidance to the operator on what he should do after he determines what his H2S exposure is.

Q Would you recommend adoption of this rule?

A I really do not have a recommendation as to whether or not this rule should be adopted but if we adopt a rule involving hydrogen sulfide, I would like to see this rule or one very similar to it adopted.

Q Do you have anything else to add to your testimony?

A I believe not.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MR.}}$$ TAYLOR: That's all we have in this matter, Mr. Chairman.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Mr. Lyon, in Paragraph C-1, if the phrase "or other color acceptable to the Director" were added after black and yellow, would that then allow for other colors in case some other governmental agency had -- said it had to be puce and chartreuse?

the

27 1 Α I think that would serve the purpose, 2 yes, sir. 3 Okay. And in writing this rule you were 4 not attempting to duplicate OSHA rules or to take over 5 responsibility, is that correct? 6 Α No, the -- the language in there refer-7 ring to training, I had in mind that in the event somebody 8 from the general public became overcome with H2S on a property, that the personnel operating that property ought to 10 be trained in what to do for the individual, and that's what 11 I had in mind. 12 I do not intend to prescribe any training 13 for people because that comes under, you know, 14 employees; that comes under OSHA. That's not our respons-15 ibility. 16 But I think that it would be very helpful 17 if the people who operate that property could at least ren-18 der assistance to the general public in case they got in 19 trouble. 20 MR. STAMETS: 21

Are there ques-

tions of Mr. Lyon?

Mr. Chavez.

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QUESTIONS BY MR. CHAVEZ:

25 Mr. Lyon, in Paragraph D-2 are you intenin the city limits and you might approach a well from a street. Sometimes it might be very difficult to identify where a road entrance to a lease is and I'm wondering how we might be able to work that in such a way that it accomplished what the intent is yet clarify for the benefit of the operator just where those signs should be posted.

A Well, I don't see any difficulty in identifying a road into a lease, whether it's a city street or any other type of road.

MR. STAMETS: Other questions?

Mr. Kellahin.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. KELLAHIN:

Q Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lyon, it is not clear to me what the basis upon which you are recommending the hydrogen sulfide rule be included in the Oil Conservation Rules and Regulations. What is the basis for having such a rule within this agency?

A Well, I think that there have been some assertions from time to time that the -- our agency, since we're responsible for oil and gas operations, should take some measures to protect the general public from H2S and that's the sole intent of the rule.

ding to exclude public throughways, such as state highways and county roads if they go through a lease from having the signs posted along those roads?

A Well, Mr. Chavez, I'm not sure which operator would be responsible for putting that if it was on a public highway.

I think that could probably be at the District Supervisor's discretion but I have not covered that point in the rule. Perhaps it should be covered. If you've got some proposed language I'd be glad to have it.

Mr. STAMETS: Mr. Ingram. We have to remember now Mr. Ingram is not practicing law back here. He's just -- just being a concerned citizen, I'm certain.

MR. INGRAM: I'm Hugh Ingram representing Conoco.

I just have one -- I have no quarrel with the intent of the proposal, nor most of its contents.

I do have one question concerning back to the last line in C-2, concerning the signs posted at the -- each road entrance.

I think I would recommend that we give some attention to the wording in that sentence to address locations such as where you might have a lease with-

do not include or encompass the type of purpose you intend to accomplish with this rule?

A I'm not sure what you mean. Could you be a little more specific?

Q Are there air quality rules and regulations over at the Environmental Improvement Division that are sufficient, in your opinion, to cover the same type of information that you're requiring in this rule?

A I don't think that the two are -- make a complete package, and the reason for that is that the -- you realize, of course, that there's not a Federal standard for H2S. There is a New Mexico standard for H2S, and the Air Quality Control Districts have those standards in effect, but those standards apply at the property line and there could be dangerous concentrations of H2S within the property that the general public could be come exposed to, and that's the reason that I don't think that the two make a complete package.

Q Under Section A of the proposed rule it says "wells drilled in known H2S producing areas". Have you identified what areas in New Mexico would be known H2s producing areas?

A We have a pretty good idea as to the

areas where H2S is found. We don't have that good a handle on specific concentrations in the specific area.

Q If you don't have ag ood handle on what the dangerous concentrations are of H2S in these zone areas, how will then an operator know that he is in fact operating within one of those ares?

A I think if he would check with the District Office in Hobbs or Artesia, that they could tell him.

Q What is the definition then for dangerous concentrations as used in Section A?

A Well, I think that can -- can -- can vary, but you could review Paragraph C and its subparagraphs to get an idea of what dangerous concentrations might be considered to be.

Q And in the --

I think it varies on, for instance, the location of the well with respect to other dwellings, the public highways, cities, and so forth. I think you could have a high concentration of H2S in the boonies but that recommended practice, RP-49, goes to more or less the protection of the personnel and so you have more than the public itself to be concerned with and the operator of a well that's being drilled should take those protective measures.

Q I have no quarrel with that, Mr. Lyon, but my question is the operator needs guidance from the Div-

ision in how the rule is implemented and I'm inquiring as to whether he goes to the District (unclear) some guidance in knowing, first of all, if he's in a known H2S producing area and what the dangerous concentrations are for which he then must make a sampling and recording all the rest.

A I think that he can get that kind of guidance from the District Office. They could give him their -- the benefit of their experience and knowledge of the wells that have been drilled and have encountered H2S.

Q Is that available from the Division here in Santa Fe in any kind of report or study?

A Not to my knowledge, it is not.

Q When we look at Section B, you have recommended a night and day requirement period for the submitting of the analysis in completion or after completion of the well. What is the basis for the night and day period as opposed to something larger, for example, maybe 180 days?

A I think it's just a reasonable amount of time. If -- if that is unreasonable we'd be glad to extend the time.

Q Do you see any significant difference if that reporting period is extended to in fact to be a period as long as 180 days?

A Well, I have -- I've had some calls about that question, too, as to whether this had to be a test

which was -- or an analysis which was taken after the adoption of the rule, and it is not my interpretation, not my intent to require a new analysis.

Many operators have gas analyses in their files which contain this informatin and if it's reasonably current, and I'd say within three years, we would be glad to accept that.

Q Do you have any proposed standard form for utilization in submitting the information from the analysis? How do you propose to have that information submitted?

A Well, we can devise a form. I hate to go through the same process they use in Texas, where they adopt a form for each and every thing, but I think that it specifies what is required on it and I think the form is not that important.

Q Where do you obtain guidance to determing where the industry recognized method of testing is or what it is?

A Well, that's a real touchy point.

Q That's why I asked you the question.

A Yeah, and I've had some counseling about that, too.

And it certainly is a well known fact, or it should be a well known fact, that hydrogen sulfide has a

1 very strong tendency to react with metal in a -- in a sample 2 so a sample that has been in a bomb for an extended 3 period of time probably is going to give you an unrepresentatively low reading of H2S, and I'm not about to specify 5 how they're going to do that. There are procedures that the industry 7 has -- has used and I want them to use those procedures, and I'm not going to tell them how to do it. When we look at Subsection C No. 10 there a phrase omitted when we look at any lease producing, 11 did you intend to exclude the phrase "processing plant hand-12 ling"? 13 Α Yes, I did because this refers to a 14 lease. 15 Q So it was not intended for C-2 to include 16 "processing plant handling." 17 Α Right. Most processing plants don't have 18 tank batteries. 19 Do you have any objection, Mr. Lyon, hav-0 20 ing worked on this subject matter to having this particular 21 case continued to the November hearing? 22 Α Oh, I think it ought to be continued to 23 November hearing, and I've like to have comments

Q Up to now have you circulated other than

anybody and everybody who has comments to make them.

1 the notice for the hearing today, circulated this proposed 2 rule among the industry? Well, as Mr. Stamets said, it was circulated at -- at the industry conference with the BLM in May, 5 I believe it was, and perhaps at other places, also, but I 6 don't think it has gone out to the general mailing list be-7 fore this mailing. 8 0 You mentioned that the Bureau of Land Management was in the process of adopting hydrogen sulfide 10 rules. What is your understanding of the point at which 11 that might be accomplished? 12 Α I am informed that there is a draft copy that has been submitted. It has ot been approved in Wash-13 14 ington and is not generally available to the industry. 15 Those who have been working with the BLM 16 on this do have copies of it, and I have not had a copy of 17 that, so I'm not privy to that. 18 Is it reasonable to expect that we might 19 have that additional information by the November hearing? 20 I don't know, because the way that agency Α 21 operates, it may be two years from now. 22 I thought perhaps they had made some com-0 23 mitment to you to share that information so that the --

No, --

-- State Commission might have what they

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2 Dick Wilson told me that he hoped Α 3 they might have it out for publication by the end of the year, I believe is what he told me, but that was back

> Thank you, Mr. Lyon. Q

> > MR. KELLAHIN: Thank you, Mr.

8 Chairman.

May.

MR. STAMETS: Are there other

questions of this witness?

Mr. Stovall.

CROSS EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. STOVALL:

> I'd like to ask you a couple of different 0 things on this.

> Number one, on the, let me see, Paragraph 2, C-2, required a sign that says "Air breathing equipment required beyond this point", and I believe you testified that air breathing equipment is not required beyond this point under any rules that you're aware of at this time, is that correct?

> > Α That -- that is correct.

Okay. Q

Α The --

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Q Would you have any objection, let me speed this up a little bit, to perhaps put -- substitute the word "recommended" for "required" to avoid some ambiguity between a sign and existing State regulations?

A Well, I'm not sure that that will give as storng a message to some hunter who is wanting to go up that battery to reconnoiter, and I want a strong message to him that, stay off of this tank battery.

Q How about sign that says "you may die if you climb up here."

A That would be fine. That would be fine.

Q I have a little concern with having a sign that says something's required when in fact that something is not required --

A Right.

Q -- and the problems it might create for operators.

A In all honesty I got that idea from the way that we in Conoco, who I worked for before I came here, had their tank battery set up. They had a chain with that sign on it across the -- now I'm speaking of the Midland Division -- they had a sign across that stairway with that a chain that -- the sign was hung on a chain, and they had to take that chain off in order to go on up the stairway. And I thought it was a good idea that a hunter or somebody roam-

ing around out there might hesitate to go past that point.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ Well, I wouldn't disagree with that, and think Conoco did that on their own rather than in a requirement.

A That's right.

Q But I would object to having a sign on a -- on any facility saying something is required when in fact there's no legal requirement for that.

A Right.

Q And that sign being mandated by the -- by the State.

How do you envision enforcement of this regulation? What tools do you have to require one subject to the regulation to comply with it?

A Well, first we need to get the information about the H2S concentrations in the gas that's being produced and as in most of our operations, the District personnel in making their inspections and so forth will -- will have to do the enforcement.

Q Do you envision a penalty scheme or the general penalty scheme of the -- of the Commission rules --

A Not unless there's some -- unless there's some flagrant violation. Our agency has not in the past used penalties that way except for people that just won't listen.

1 0 Well, I agree with that. And the reason 2 I'm asking that question is that Paragraphs C-1, 2, and 3 3 say any lease producing, but it doesn't identify who is actually responsibible for placing the sign, just that 5 various signs will be required. Well, there doesn't seem to be any ques-Α 7 tion in my mind. The operator is responsible for everything 8 on that lease. So what if I have a lease which is commun-10 tized or pooled with an H2S well and I'm not the operator? 11 Am I then perhaps exposed to liability? 12 Α If you're not the operator you're not re-13 sponsible. 14 0 I would again raise the question as 15 whether that -- whether the rule is clear as to that. Ι 16 would be -- and I'm not just (unclear) the liability to the 17 Commission, I'm concerned perhaps with some civil liability 18 that might accrue as a result of violation of these rules. 19 Α Well, I don't have an opinion that's 20 worth anything as to -- as to liability on that, but --21 Q I wont enter that as a comment, perhaps 22 as much as a question to the witness. 23 Yeah. I understand. Α 24 If the Commission would accept that,

likewise, with respect to the posting a sign on the road en-

trance to a lease, we have numerous leases which 1 noncontinuous tracts scattered throughout an area. I think 2 perhaps, again the wording of this language might defeat or 3 not accomplish the purpose you want, that is to warn public that there may be dangerous gases in the area, and perhaps I would suggest that more specific wording as to a distance, relative distance, from the facility producing that gas rather than, say, at the entrance to a lease, which could be anywhere from a few hundred feet to more than a mile away from the actual source of the gas. 10 I'd be glad to consider your suggested 11

A I'd be glad to consider your suggested language, if you'll write it down for me.

Q I will attempt to get something to you.

I just want to get it in the record that I don't know if

I'll be back for the next hearing if this is continued.

I think that's all I have.

MR. STAMETS: Other questions of the witness? Mr. Hocker.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ HOCKER: I also want to specify that I'm not trying to practice law.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you.

MR. HOCKER: I want to ask a question or two right here, if I may.

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QUESTIONS BY MR. HOCKER:

Q With regard to C-3, there are a lot of "ands" and "ors" in there but I want to make sure that I understood that rule to mean that there are three -- it meets all three conditions before you have to install automatic detection and warning devices; that is, you have to have a concentration greater than one percent; that you have to have equipment volume of ten MCF per day and 100 percent hydrogen sulfide; you also have to be within one-quarter mile. It takes all three of those conditions, is --

A That is --

Q -- that right?

A That is correct.

regards to C-3 and D, the words "automatic detection and

possible, what you mean by the difference in the words?

warning devices" is used in C-3 but in D it's "monitoring

and warning devices" and I didn't know whether there was an

intentional change in that rule or would you tell me, if

A Well, I'll have to review that and see --

All right, sir. One other question with

Q Or was there any intended difference?

Perhaps that's a better question. Automatic seems to mean

something maybe more than monitoring, and I'm just trying to

1 get a little guidance.

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Well, I think there probably was an intended difference in there. I think there is a little bit different situation.

> 0 Will you explain it to me?

Α Well, in Subparagraph C I see that there is an apparent dangerous situation there that the operator should take care of, and in Paragraph D, if there isn't a dwelling or anything within a quarter of a mile, I think that the operator in his own discretion should install whatever measures that he thinks are appropriate under those conditions.

Ι just want him to be aware of the fact that he's got a possible problem and let him evaluate it himself and do whatever's appropriate like a reasonably prudent operator would do.

I wondered whether you might want to treat that particular words different between the lease producing and the gas processing plant, maybe there might be a difference there.

Normally lease producing doesn't have personnel in attendance daily or hourly, as you might in a gas processing plant.

> Α Right.

Q I just throw that out for whatever you

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can do with it.

A That's right. That's -- that's part of the individual situation that the operator needs to review.

MR. HOCKER: That's all the

questions I have.

MR STAMETS: Mr. Wehmeyer.

QUESTIONS BY MR. WEHMEYER:

Q I wanted to ask Mr. Lyon or reiterate that on Part B, that I think (not clearly understood). I was wondering if he could comment or add to that rule, (not clearly understood.)

And under Part D I have a question there as to the wording. On the third line, second sentence, there was something to the effect that he added "such (not understood) to include or not limited to training (unclear) operators (not clearly understood.)

A Well, when I -- when I wrote this rule I tried to make it as unlike Rule 36 as I possibly can. The Rule 36, I think, is excessively long and detailed and this is clear to me.

It may not be clear to all the lawyers, but by the time they get it clear we'll have a Rule 36, and so, you know, I like it the way it is.

MR. STAMETS: I have to applaud

Mr. Lyon's attempts to brevity. I also agree that, nevertheless, that you have to remember that these are the views of the Chief Engineer and not necessarily those of the Commission.

Are there other questions of

Mr. Lyon?

I have two telegrams here, one from Marbob Energy Corporation; another from Ralph Nix, both of Artesia, asking for an extension of time in this -- in this case, and it seems to me that there are some issues here that have been uncovered this morning that might -- might bear some improvement with an opportunity for review and submittal of proposed language.

So we will continue this case until the November 20th hearing and, Mr. Nutter, you had something?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ NUTTER: No, I want to make a statement with regard to this.

MR. STAMETS: Well, let me -let me go ahead then and urge that everyone with an interest
in this case either submit proposed language to Mr. Lyon and
the Commission or to come in and sit down with Mr. Lyon and
across the desk discuss how you'd like to see the language
changed.

Mr. Nutter:

MR. NUTTER: Yes. On behalf of Bass Enterprises Production Company I'd like to make some comments regarding the proposed rule.

In the first place, Section A of the rule is for wells drilled in known H2S producing areas or where there's a substantial probability of gas of dangerous -- H2S in dangerous quantities or concentrations.

I think there's two words in that statement right there, that are vague and not compatible with the previous attempts of the Commission to come up with concise, precise rules.

I don't know how much is a substantial probability and I don't know what a dangerous concentration is. I see at least four concentrations of H2S mentioned in this rule. There's dangerous concentrations. There's concentrations of 500 parts per million; 1000 parts per million, and 10,000 parts per million, and presumably, also, somewhere in here there's a non-dangerous concentration of H2S.

So if that's the case, we have five concentrations to be concerned with.

It also in A says that these wells shall be drilled in accordance with the API standards or recommended procedure. It doesn't say they'll be drilled in accordance with this rule, so I would like to see B and

subsequent sections of the rule require that they -- that these rules would be applicable to the wells that would known to be in dangerous areas or where there -- in known dangerous areas or where there's a substantial or reasonable or probable expectation of encountering H2S in dangerous quantities.

In C-1 we have the requirement that the warning sign would be at the tank battery or plant entrance and I'm thinking of particularly Hobbs, New Mexico, where you have leases right in the center of town. The tank batteries in many cases are located on the outskirts of the city. I think those wells pose a danger. I think there should be signs around the wells. There's no requirement in here for a sign around the well.

Where we say that there should be a sign posted at each road entrance to the lease, you can think of a 160-acre lease in Hobbs and the nearest well may -- and the entrance to the lease is on Turner Street and Broadway Street and Marlin, and a whole bunch of other streets in town. You're entering the lease but there's no requirement then that you'd have any sign after you crossed Turner Street and come onto the lease, there's no requirement that you'd have a sign until you got to the other side of the lease and you may go down two or three blocks away from the well, and you had a sign warning you but you didn't

have any sign near the well itself.

other point that I had in mind, that oftentimes operators have tested and had an analysis made on the gas but it may not be of real recent origin, and I don't think the H2S concentration is going to go down. If you knew you had a dangerous concentration of gas in a test that was taken six months or a year ago, is probably still dangerous and I think that submitting previously taken tests should be adequate in this case.

I certainly don't think that if we read the rule without tying it back, if we read Rule B without tying it back to A, and as I mentioned, this doesn't -- this says that the wells be drilled in accordance with the recommended procedures, RP-49. It doesn't say that they're going to be drilled in accordance with these rules, so presumably Rule B stands on its own and not necessarily applicable to wells that are known in known H2S producing areas, or where there's substantial probability.

So if I read it that way, I would find that B requires this test to be made on the first well and on every lease anywhere in those counties, whether it's in a known concentration -- in a known area or not. Without tying it back and clarifying that B would be applicable to wells drilled in known H2S producing areass or

where there is a probability of encountering gas.

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2 I would also like to make men-3 tion that if the BLM is writing rules it might be advisable to wait until their rules come out and hope that they're not 5 Rule 36 type rules, and adapt the State rules to those rules, to the BLM rules, because again, when you have two 7 sets of rules for operators in the state, as many Federal leases as there are in this state, it's inconvenient to try to conform with two different types of rules when you 10 from a State lease or a fee lease onto a Federal lease. 11 You've got a different set of regulations and it's not com-12 mon that the BLM is willing to amend their rules to conform 13 to State rules. Usually it's the other way around and 14 might be advisable to wait and see what they've qot, at 15

know that Rule 36 is onerous and was an over-reaction to Denver City, probably, and don't think it was all that necessary to adopt everything they did in Rule 36. So I think Mr. Lyon is to be commended for trying to make reasonably concise rules here without a lot of detail, and don't let the lawyers get hold of it, because you'll come up with 36, and you may not want to conform to the BLM rules, either, because they're probably going to be a carbon copy of 36 plus some.

I believe with those observa-

tions I'd suggest that you continue this hearing or maybe even dismiss it.

MR. CARR: Just one question.

Is Mr. Nutter appearing as an attorney engineer?

MR. NUTTER: You know, I didn't get up when all those "law-gineers" were asking those questions. I waited and made my legitimate statement by an engineer.

MR STAMETS: Thank you, Mr. Nutter, we will -- Mr. Hall, did you have something?

MR. HALL: Yes, I have some brief comments on behalf of Union Texas Petroleum and I'd like the Commission to know I'm a lawyer and don't want to be accused of practicing engineering.

That's why I'm going to read this statement.

With respect to Subparagraph A, the term "dangerous concentrations" is vague and should be defined. API RP-49 states, "These guidelines should be administered where there is a reasonable expectation that H2S gas bearing zones will be encountered that could potentially result in atmospheric concentration of 20 parts per million or more of H2S."

With respect to Subparagraph C, a sign stating Danger, Poisonous Gas, should be in accor-

dance with ANSI 235.1, Specification of Accident Prevention Sign, and ANSI 253.1, Safety Color Codes for Marking Physical Hazards.

Thank you.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Lyon, did you

get that information?

we'd appreciate it.

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MR. LYON: No, would you --

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Hall, if you'd give a copy of that information to Mr. Lyon later,

MR. HALL: Okay.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Currens is both a lawyer and an engineer.

MR. CURRENS: Dan Currens, Amoco Production Company and attorney from Houston, Texas, in
this instance.

 $\label{eq:continuous} I\,{}^{\mbox{\tiny M}}\,\mbox{ appearing in association}$ with members of the Campbell & Black firm.

Certainly Amoco supports your continuance of this matter because it's complex, it's important, and we do support very much the efforts towards to hydrogen sulfide rule. We think it is appropriate and we commend Mr. Lyon for his efforts in it.

I wonder if perhaps you alluded to two things, Mr. Chairman, early on in your meeting.

outstanding idea.

One of them was that some of these matters be continued and, two, that some of these matters might be referred to an existing or to be formed committee, and I suggest that this might be an instance where a small, knowledgeable committee made up of industry members, lead by a Commission staff member, might be able to take the many suggestions that you've heard and the puce and chartreuse and all those other things and perhaps bring forth something that would be quite good.

I suggest that you might want to consider that.

MR. STAMETS: I think that's an

What I would propose is that when we have a break this morning that all of those individuals or companies who might be interested in working with Mr. Lyon on such a committee meet with him and at least give him their namess so that he might know who those people are. There's not a lot of time between now and November 20th and I'm not sure that there's anything magical about November the 20th, except the Commission doesn't intend at this point to have a December hearing, and we, if we're going to do something we might need to do it before January 1.

So with that in mind, please feel free to contact Mr. Lyon during the break today.

Mr. Taylor.

MR. TAYLOR: I might just point out that we have had some discussions about the liability problem that Mr. Stovall brought up, and unfortunately I don't practice law enough so I don't know what the rule is about full liability, but oftentimes in the law if there's a state rule, regulation, or statute and someone violates that, that can be proved in court as negligence in the matter and I think we ought to -- I think people ought to look at this and address comments to Mr. Lyon, because we certainly don't want to make the rule too onerous. In that respect, although we do recognize the need for some warning. I think we might look at both of those together and come up with one to rewrite the rule.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you, Mr. Taylor. We will then continue Case 9010 to November 20th and move ahead with consideration of the issues in Case 9011.

53 1 CASE 9011 2 3 DAVID R. CATANACH, being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his 5 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. TAYLOR: Would you please state your name, your 10 place of employment, and position for the record? 11 My name is David Catanach and I'm a pet-12 roleum engineer with the Division here in Santa Fe. 13 0 Mr. Catanach, have you previously testified before the Commission or its examiners and had your 14 15 credentials accepted? 16 Yes, I have. 17 Are you familiar with Case 9011 and 18 amendments proposed to Rule 402? 19 Α Yes, sir, I am. 20 MR. TAYLOR: Chairman, I Mr. 21 tender the witness as an expert. 22 MR. STAMETS: The witness is 23 considered qualified. 24 Mr. Catanach, would you please explain Q 25 what is proposed by Division in Case 9011?

1 Α The Division is proposing simply to amend 2 402 to eliminate the need for filing Form C-125, Annual Gas Well Pressure Report, with the Division District Offices. 5 The procedure currently used by the Divi-6 sion involves sending computerized forms to the operators 7 and directing them to return these forms to the Santa Fe Of-8 fice of the Division, where they are processed. Since this is all done now out of Santa 10 Fe, there's no longer a need to file these forms with the 11 District Offices. 12 Q Do you recommend adoption of amended Rule 13 402? 14 Yes, I do. Α 15 Do you have anything further to add 16 your testimony? 17 Α No, sir, I don't. 18 That's all we have MR. TAYLOR: 19 in this case, Mr. Examiner. 20 MR. STAMETS: there Are any 21 questions of the witness? 22 He may be -- Mr. Kendrick. 23 MR. AL KENDRICK: I'd like to 24 try being a lawyer for a little bit.

QUESTIONS BY MR. KENDRICK:

Q Now your proposed rule says that pressure be taken and reported. It doesn't say where or when or how.

A Mr. Kendrick, in the forms that we send out to the operators it directs them on the procedures to be used in taking the test and where to send the test.

and (b) be deleted and Paragraph (c) says the Director might request test and procedures and times to suffice for the entire rule and let the reporting procedure be part of the procedural description of the request for tests?

A Yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: Or perhaps, Mr. Kendrick, in that sentence, tests shall be reported as prescribed by the Division on Form C-125.

MR. KENDRICK: Something; just so they'll be reported, but you just said they'll be reported. You might report them to a pipeline company or a neighbor, somebody.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you, Mr. Kendrick, I think that -- that was useful.

Any other questions of the wit-

24 ness?

He may be excused.

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1 Does anyone have anything they 2 wish to add in this case? 3 With the substitution of the words as prescribed by the Division for those which have 5 been crossed off in this rule, we will then issue an order which carries out this proposed change. 7 And we will move on then to 8 Case 9012. 10 CASE 9012 11 12 MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Catanach is also our witness for this case and the record, I'm sure, 13 14 will show that he's been previously sworn and qualified. 15 16 DAVID R. CATANACH, 17 being still under oath and qualified, testified as follows, 18 to-wit: 19 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. TAYLOR: 22 Q Mr. Catanach, are you familiar with Divi-23 sion Case Number 9012? 24 Α Yes, sir, I am. 25 Q Would you explain what is proposed by the

Division in that case?

A The Division is proposing to amend Rule 701-D, sub part 1, to eliminate the requirement for a hearing when a disposal well is to be located within two miles or oil or gas production in the same formation.

This amendment is being proposed because the Division feels that quite a few applications for salt water disposal are unnecessarily set to hearing because of this requirement and because of the following reasons:

At a hearing the applicant is not required to furnish any additional information than he would normally be -- than he would normally submit for administrative approval, and the majority of these applications that are set for hearing are uncontested.

Q So essentially what you're doing here is you will not have a full blown hearing for uncontested applications unless there's some other reason.

A That's right.

Q Would this rule change affect only those applications that are unopposed?

A Yes, sir, it would.

Q And what would happen to the application -- to applications that are contested?

A Well, any application which is opposed by an offset operator, or an operator in the pool, would still

1 set for hearing, and also the Division Director would 2 still have the option of setting any application to hearing 3 if he feels that it would have a detrimental affect on the formation. 5 And the way this is -- would work, 6 is -- my familiarity with the rule, is that we do re-7 quire that notice be given so many days -- or when you send 8 in an application you also have to send in -- send notices to offset operators. 10 Yes. Α 11 How will the Division know if there's 12 going to be objection? Is there a requirement that that ob-13 jection be noted? Will it require that? 14 Α Any objection to an administrative appli-15 cation has to be filed by letter with the Division within 16 fifteen days. 17 So after the passing of those fifteen 18 days with no objection, we would then be allowed to approve 19 that without a formal hearing? 20 A Yes, sir. 21 Q Okay, that's all the questions I have at 22 this time. 23 MR. STAMETS: Are there ques-

Another non-lawyer.

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tions of the witness?

MR. BONEAU: My lawyer's asleep.

QUESTIONS BY MR. BONEAU

Q Mr. Catanach, I'm concerned about a clarification of what notice requirements remain after this change is made.

A Well, the notice requirements will remain the same, Mr. Boneau. You would be required to notify any operator within a half mile of the proposed disposal well and also the surface owner.

So the notice requirements would remain the same for administrative approval.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Catanach, is there not a requirement that the applicant put a notice in the newspaper?

A Yes, sir, there is also a requirement that the notice be placed in the newspapers in the county in which the well is to be located.

I suggest that that -- Mr. Stamets realizes that I've been on both sides of very many of these things. I'd suggest that that is not really sufficient. What happens, a half a mile is a very near radius and a lot of problems are in the half mile to a mile area, and fifteen days is a very short time, but even you -- even if you hear about -- that the well is going to be asked to be changed to

salt water disposal, you'd have no information. You call 2 the people about the C-108. They, you know, give you some 3 song and dance -- by the time I give them some song and dance -- the fifteen days goes by very fast, and as a prac-5 tical matter, our response has got to be that we oppose it. You know, that we send off a form letter to you saying we 7 oppose it in an effort to get this information.

I think it -- I'm saying that the And combination of the half mile, which is very small and gets almost nobody, and the fifteen days, you kind of let these things go by without a proper review is my fear, and thought that perhaps there was some notice that I was missing, but that doesn't seem to be there.

MR. TAYLOR: I know after the fifteen days we may get an objection, like a day or two days later, and it might be appropriate that we allow twenty or thirty days before actually approving such applications.

I think we probably ought to look at that because I know we have had several situations where immediately after the fifteen days have run, we've had people calling in and wondering about it or objecting, it might be that that is a short period of time for people to get back to us.

> MR. STAMETS: Mr. Kellahin. Thank you, Mr. MR. KELLAHIN:

Chairman.

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CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. KELLAHIN: Q Mr. Catanach, can ye

Q Mr. Catanach, can you tell us in terms of numbers how many applications would have been affected in the recent past if this rule had been in place? What kind of burden has placed upon the Division with the current rule?

A I can't give you exact numbers, Mr. Kellahin, but I have set probably a dozen or so in the past year to hearing that have been uncontested.

Q And how many cases does the Division set normally in the last -- or the current year we're in?

A How many salt water disposal cases?

Q Yes, sir.

A I don't know. I don't have a figure.

Q We're talking about a difference of maybe twelve cases a year?

A Probably.

Q And if this rule is adopted, then the applicant would still have to file a Form C-108 and go through that process for the salt water disposal approval?

A Yes, sir.

Q And under that administrative process the notice requirement, then, is to offset operators within a half mile radius?

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Yes, sir.

MR. KELLAHIN: I have nothing

3 further.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Sexton?

QUESTIONS BY MR. SEXTON:

Q Under this, David, do you -- is there any stipulation that a commercial disposal well could come in under this operation (not clearly understood), I can see this would be relevant only to district, but if you're on the operators (not clearly understood) probably would not bother most operators, you know, net in, net out, but to put in large injections with a half mile clearance, I'm not sure if that (not clearly understood.)

A We didn't address that, Mr. Sexton, and we may want to do that. We may want to talk about that some more.

MR. STAMETS: It sounds as though this might be one that could use a little more work, perhaps to clarify the difference between commercial, non-commercial, maybe give some further consideration to whether the fifteen days is sufficient time, whether the area ought to be expanded.

We will continue Case 9012 and again urge all of you who have an interest in this case to

1 contact Mr. Catanach when we have a break today and see what 2 is the best way that you might proceed with concerns. 3 Mr. Catanach, thank you, you may be excused. 5 We'll move on, then, to Case 6 7004. I'm sorry, 9013, it's Rule 704. 7 8 9 10 CASE 9013 11 12 Call Mr. MR. TAYLOR: Jerry 13 Sexton. 14 15 JERRY SEXTON, 16 being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his 17 oath, testified as follwos, to-wit: 18 19 DIRECT EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. TAYLOR: 21 Q Will you please state your name and place 22 of employment for the Commission? 23 Jerry Sexton, and I'm employed by the OCD 24 at Hobbs as a District Supervisor. 25 Q Mr. Sexton, have you previously testified before the Commission or its examiners and had your credentials accepted?

A Yes.

Q Are you familiar with Case 9013, which is proposed rule change, Rule 704?

A Yes.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MR.}}$$ TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I tender the witness as an expert.

MR. STAMETS: The witness is considered qualified.

Q Mr. Sexton, would you please explain what is proposed by the Division in this case?

A Yes. What the Division is intending to do is we're -- take the UIC, administer it, and it has some requirements that make it mandatory that we have mechanical tests on each well in the five year period, and we have also done some studies that I think point out that this probably should be done.

jection wells and disposal tests on 300-some wells. In southeast New Mexico we had approximately 15 percent of the injection wells showed leaks in the casing and 25 percent of the disposal wells on vacuum showed that we had problems downhole. And in '84 we went ahead and tested for a year as many of the wells as we could test and in District One we

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showed a 19 percent failure rate of almost 1000 wells and in District Two, out of 1000 wells they had a 25 percent failure rate, and in District Three they had a 35 percent rate.

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And what this rule is trying to do is to not only conform to UIC standards that would be EPA set, but also to assure the State that the wells are brought up into good mechanical conditions.

And Part A of this is, we feel like, will. eliminate a lot of the five year testing. When a well pulled most of the time the operators have a truck on location to put the packer prevention fluid or corrosion inhibitor in the annulus and they'll have a truck on location anyhow, and at this time you can test it with probably the least economic loss to the operator and this will do for a five-year test, plus, also, it was apparent from our leakage test done on well failures that this hadn't been done in the and we feel like this will take care of most of the five-year testing, but at least every -- the rest of this, at least once every five years every injection well and disposal well will have mechanical tests, and this outlines what testing is acceptable and what the Division will cept.

It also points out that other surveys can be required. I think the Division's always operated with

the -- under the opinion that we could require other tests and we have in the past where we had problems, and this just further states it to put it down in a little bit more black and white that the Division does have policy where they're having trouble to do additional testing.

And in the monitoring, I think most orders have had this written in, and I think all of the operators have been aware that this has been required for some time and is really nothing new to the operators of the injection wells or disposal wells in the area, and shouldn't really add any hardship at all, so just clarifies it in our rules instead of in the actual hearings.

And I think we've had some slight problems with storage wells and this clears up the point that the good operator, you can't really operate a storage facility where you inject or withdraw fluids without this data, so I think this just clears it up to make it on record.

had some districts that the Districts have to put comments into the Division on whether to accept the step rate tests where they change pressures, and this just gives the Districts the opportunity to be on location and really make some consideration. If you're not on location the Districts really won't have that much input on the actual authority -- or authenticity of the tests, anyhow. So I don't feel like

1 anything in the rule 704 proposed rule will change too much 2 of our operations; it just more or less puts it down in a 3 rule the way we have been doing it, anyhow. That's all I have. 5 Okay, did you -- maybe for my clarifica-Q tion more than anything, would you state once more what the 7 difference is between this rule and the old rule? Α Well, I think this, and I didn't look that close, I testified for why this rule was brought about, 10 but I don't think we had -- we didn't require testing and 11 this came about through our acceptance of the UIC programs. 12 It's come about through orders, stuff in 0 13 orders that haven't necessarily been in the rule previously? 14 Α Right. 15 That may have been required in (unclear) 0 16 rules. 17 Okay. Is that all you have? 18 Yes. Α 19 MR. TAYLOR: That's all we have 20 in this matter, Mr. Chairman. 21 22 CROSS EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. STAMETS: 24 Mr. Sexton, have you seen instances where Q 25 step rate tests have had to be re-done based upon an application that was submitted to Santa Fe and when you got the information it wasn't acceptable?

A Some and I think part of it, even with field person on location, our big problem is on high rate wells that your surface pressure is masked until you get the bottom hole pressure up; you may not have the proper points above and below the fracture pressure to make this judgment.

I'm not sure that this -- I'm not saying this rule of having someone on location will eliminate this. It may help but there's some cases where on location, until you look at the bottom hole and calculate, you can't make a good decision.

Q It has the potential to avoid having to redo some of these tests and should improve your ability to respond to worries about whether or not pressure limits should be increased?

A Yes, it does give us an idea of what the facture pressures are in areas and if we're not on location, really you look at the data, and so the Districts could be bypassed as far as if you're not on location, then the Division can make the same recommendations we do.

Q In the first portion of this Paragraph A, the changes there, that should serve to better assure mechanical integrity of injection wells?

A Yes. I think from the surveys we've got

that this is something we needed and it also brings us up into compliance, but certainly we in the industry weren't doing a good job.

MR. STAMETS: Are there other

QUESTIONS BY MR. CLEMENTS:

questions of the witness? Mr. Clements.

Q Yes. On Paragraph A there, have you given any consideration to maybe having them notify the Division prior to running these MIT tests and including that in this rule change?

A I'm not sure but what in District I they have been. I think if it -- this is something that probably should be in there. They have to notify you when you pull a packer or when they have problems and we've used this as notification. If the companies do this, then we feel like it's our option to be out there and carry on.

But if you would like to have it changed,

I don't -- I don't think any operator would really have a

problem, but they are supposed to notify the Districts when
they have problems with an injection well.

MR. CLEMENTS: That's all

23 | have.

MR. STAMETS: Other questions?

25 | Comments?

1 Would you come on up front? 2 Our reporter can't hear you this morning, and identify your-3 self for the record. 4 5 QUESTIONS BY MR. TROOD: 6 Q Trood, with ARCO Oil and Gas. 7 Under C here that you have to notify the 8 Commission before you can run your step rate test, you have to notify the Commission and how long a notice do 10 you have to give them? Could the notice be by telephone 11 when you get ready to do it, or what would be the (unclear)? 12 Α I think it would be the same as cement-13 ing, 24 hours. We realize you can't do it by letter and we 14 15 Q We can give you just as much notice as we 16 always have. 17 Right, you know, we'll run it just like 18 cementing, but probably 24 hours should be in there with the 19 realization that, you know how the District operates. Ιf 20 you call before 7:00, why that's almost like 24 hours. 21 0 I take it telephone would be --22 Telephone would be fine. Α 23 MR. STAMETS: Other questions? 24 MR. HOCKER: R. L. Hocker. 25

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Hocker.

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QUESTIONS BY MR. HOCKER:

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Mr. Sexton, I'm a stranger and I have a question about some of the old parts of the rule.

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Α

Okay. I don't even have it.

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And if I understand (unclear) -- I assume

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that under (a), little (a), which talks about -- oh, here,

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you don't have it?

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Α No.

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Maybe we can both look at it here. 0

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Α Okay.

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Where it talks about the measurement 0 the annular pressures, I assume that that's on the form how

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often that has to be measured, is that correct?

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Α Well, you can submit it -- I mean I'm not

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sure it is.

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I'm not -- I mean I really don't know.

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I'm just trying to find out.

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to be submitted. We test each well once a year but I think

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what it has to be -- what it is there for is in case one of

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our inspectors comes by, but I don't -- I don't recall

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having to be submitted to us, but it's one of those --

STAMETS: As I recall, Mr.

The annular pressure I don't believe has

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Hocker, the reason these are in there is because of the ne-

MR.

1 cessity for filing this rule with the EPA saying what 2 would accept as demonstrations of mechanical integrity. 3 Well, perhaps before we proceed any further let me ask you one other question. 5 Α Okay. 6 As between (a), (b), and (c) under big A Q 7 8 Okay. Α 9 -- could that properly say, after little 10 (a) "or" and after little (b) instead of "and", In 11 other words, these are alternatives? 12 Yes, I think this would be --Α 13 I was wondering whether that might be an Q 14 improvement. It was a little confusing to me. 15 Okay. Α Well, it's -- it's just a matter 16 of which way is least confusing. I think you're right, when 17 you can put "or" in there, it's just a matter of which way 18 is the less confusing. 19 I didn't interpret this to mean that un-Q 20 der bib A little (a) that five years applies to the measure-21 ment of annular pressure that's up there just before that, 22 but I just wanted to fully understood -- understand it, 23 cuse me. 24 Well, I think it does --Α 25 Q took that away from you; that isn't

1 quite right. 2 Α No, I think it -- no, I think it does. 3 It is an alternative and it is a good test and that's what we're after and I think --5 That was that I thought this was Q but 6 wanted to make sure, affirm that with you. 7 Α Right, and I do think you have to have a, 8 you know, a series of measurements of positive -- and some people with oil blankets go in with (unclear) where you keep 10 a positive pressure and keep this, and --11 I know you don't do it like you do in 12 Texas and Oklahoma. We measure it once a month and report 13 it annually, as an alternative. I'm not suggesting that's 14 the best way but that's one way. 15 A Right. 16 0 But I didn't know what we were supposed 17 to be doing in New Mexico. I'm sure somebody does with my 18 company but I didn't. 19 A Okay, well, I'm glad you asked. Yes. 20 All right, thank you. 0 21 MR. STAMETS: Thank you, Mr. 22 Hocker, I was wondering why you didn't speak up back in 1981 23 when you were --24 MR. HOCKER: I probably did but

I don't remember what I did in 1981.

1 MR. STAMETS: Are there any 2 other questions or comments? 3 Charlie Grey with MR. GREY: Sun Exploration. 5 6 QUESTIONS BY MR. GREY: 7 Q I have a question concerning the -- the 8 recording of the time. The way I understand this rule, if we test the well for mechanical problems, say, six months 10 from now, then the period of time runs for five more years, 11 is that correct? 12 Α Yes. When your last test, if you pulled 13 it, why then you've got five years to when it's tested. 14 Who would record that time? Q 15 Α We're --16 Who keeps track of it, I guess is what 17 I'm asking here. 18 We are in the Districts. It doesn't do 19 any good to test it if you don't send a chart in and I think 20 your field people are aware that when they test it, if we're 21 on location, we'll take it in; if not, they send a chart in 22 and we put it with your well file and that goes on record as 23 being your last date of test and you'll be five yers from 24 that date. 25 Would you notify the operator then the

1 next time it needs testing? 2 Α Yes. 3 That's all I have, thank you. MR. STAMETS: Any other ques-5 tions and comments? The witness may be excused. 7 TAYLOR: And for the last MR. 8 case -- oh, excuse me. MR. STAMETS: Let's decide what 10 we're going to do here. 11 The Commission will take this 12 case under advisement and probably will be entering an order 13 at the November 20th hearing. 14 And then we'll take up last for 15 this morning Case 9014. 16 MR. Mr. Mike Stogner TAYLOR: 17 will be the witness in this case. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 CASE 9014 2 3 MICHAEL E. STOGNER, being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his 5 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. TAYLOR: Would you please state your name, place 0 of employment, and position for the record? 10 11 Michael E. Stogner. I'm an engineer here 12 in Santa Fe with the Oil Conservation Division. 13 Q Mr. Stogner, have you previously testified before the Commission or its examiners and had your 14 15 credentials accepted? 16 I have. Α 17 Are you familiar with the matters in Case 18 9014, which is the amendment or the proposed rule 1207? 19 Α Yes, I am. 20 MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, are 21 the witness' credentials acceptable? 22 MR. STAMETS: He is considered 23 qualified. 24 Would you please explain the purpose 25 the proposed rule in this case?

1 Α The proposed new rules, 1207(a)1.(ii) 2 provide the industry an alternate method of force 3 pooling without coming to hearing and accruing all the additional expenses. This would only be applicable to unopposed 5 compulsory pooling applications, such as those where maybe an interest owner has been gone since 1950 or where an unop-6 7 posed party doesn't wish to sign the paper but yet he's not going to come and oppose a forced pooling, either.

This would just give an alternative to a hearing.

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Q Would you please identify Exhibit One in this case and explain it for the Commission?

A My Exhibit Number One is identical to page three of Mr. Stamets' memo of October 1st and which is attached to the docket here today.

If I can go over it just a little bit, under the heading, actual notice shall be given as required in (i) above. The present Rule 1207(a)1, would become 1207(a)1(i), with the (ii) being added to the bottom.

This gives an overview of what would be required when an application is submitted to the Division and those are pretty muchly self-explanatory.

Once an application does come in, it would be treated such as an advertisement and would be assigned a case number and advertised at the next hearing.

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Q All right, sir. Would you refer next to Exhibit Two and explain that for the Commission?

A My Exhibit Two, is just a fictitious advertisement showing what a method of an advertisement which would appear in the regular scheduled docket. It would start out being something like application under General Rule 1207 (a)l(ii) of the applicant for compulsory pooling, Any County, New Mexico.

It would essentially have the same wording as what's in a compulsory pooling case now; however, there would be a little bit of difference in the second paragraph, or the second portion of those ads, which would read something like, further, the applicant seeks to be named the operator of the subject well and unit; the assessment of a certain percent risk penalty for the drilling of the subject well; and also what would be printed in there would be the overhead charges in which the applicant would request; and it would also continue that it would -- the consideration of actual operating costs for the well and the actual cost of those would be considered.

Also, the last paragraph would read, in the absence of objection this case will be approved pursuant ot the Division General Rule 1207(a)1(ii).

Q Is it my understanding, then, or is it correct that this would be approved at the time of hearing?

It would actually come up and be called on the docket and if
there was no objection then there wouldn't actually have to
be testimony but the evidence would be submitted in documentary form?

A That's right. An actual case would then be submitted after that particular hearing if there was no objection.

I see that there probably wouldn't be any difference between a regular order under compulsory pooling and our order here. The requirements aren't any different between what we're proposing here and what would be -- come in at a regular scheduled hearing. The same type of information would have to be provided for us to make those determinations.

Q And that would be done rather than through testimony, documents -- documentary evidence would all be submitted, AFE's and other notice things would all be submitted, and that would just be filed with an affidavit as to authenticities?

A That's right, yes.

Q Okay. Will a notice to the interest owners be any different than a case of compulsory pooling that was heard today?

A No, it would not, because the application under 1207(a)1(i), which is the old (a)1, for the notifica-

1 tion would still apply. Certified copies of return receipts 2 would still need to be submitted with the application. 3 Q Were Exhibits One and Two prepared by you? 5 Α They were. 6 MR. TAYLOR: Ι move the 7 admission of Exhibits One and Two. 8 MR. STAMETS: The exhibits will 9 be admitted. 10 Do you have anything further to add - Q 11 your testimony? 12 Α I have not. 13 MR. TAYLOR: That concludes 14 this matter, Mr. Chairman. 15 MR. STAMETS: Thank you. 16 17 CROSS EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. STAMETS: 19 Q Stogner, if Mr. I understand 20 correctly, the way the system would work is there would 21 still be a hearing and there would still be a record in the 22 but the record would consist of the sworn material 23 which was submitted with the application, is that correct? 24 That's right, Mr. Commissioner. A 25 Q And if there was any objection filed prior

to hearing or at the hearing, then oral testimony would be required.

A Yes, sir, at that time oral testimony would need to be submitted at that time, yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: Are there other questions of the witness?

Mr. Stovall.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STOVALL:

As an out-of-town attorney, I would ask you in this procedure that you outlined, if I submitted what I thought was an unopposed application and it came down and was set for hearing, would it be possible that I might not attend and then if somebody showed up and opposed it, then it would be continued, and I guess that's an inconvenience to one of the other parties?

A That would --

Q One of the advantages would be that I don't have to come in from Farmington to conduct my -- to present my case when there's really no case to present.

A If, in the likelihood -- or unlikelihood that that would happen, I would see that the policy would be to continue that case to the next Examiner's Hearing so oral arguments could then be presented by both parties.

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sir.

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BY MR. KELLAHIN:

Chairman.

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MR. Would it STAMETS: be possible to include that information in the docket so all parties would be aware of that?

> I see no reason why it couldn't be, Α yes,

> > MR. STAMETS: Mr. Kellahin.

MR. KELLAHIN: Thank you, Mr.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Mr. Stogner, if Mr. Stovall's client Q files that type of application in anticipation that it's unopposed, and I happen to have a client on the other side, will I have access to all the information he has filed his application so that I will know at the time of the hearing exactly what it is that he's based his application on, or will that be held in confidence at the Division?

A There has not been any procedure to this in confidence. It would be treated -- that information to come in would be treated just like an application of any case file and would be part of the public record, yes.

Would I be under any obligation on behalf of my client to notify Mr. Stovall of my opposition at time prior to a hearing or can I simply come to the hearing,

enter my objection, and then have the case continued to the following docket?

A We would certainly hope that communications between all parties would -- would prevail, but there has not been any stipulation in the proposed rules for that procedure, no.

Q In terms of the Division's review of the application under this process, when will that review take place? Will that take place at the hearing or will the Examiner do it prior to the hearing?

A Like I said, when these come in as an application I was -- I would see that these would be treated as an advertisement and would need the immediate attention at that time so they could get docketed in at the earliest possible time. There has not been a time limitation set.

If, for instance, an application would come in with, say, something amiss, a letter would then -- or communications between the Division and the party, I would foresee take place before an advertisement to set this to a hearing could be proceeded.

Q Let's take the situation where the applicant has got a complete application and the question is the risk factor penalty. The applicant has asked for a 200 percent risk factor penalty based upon an infill well that's 150 feet from a hotshot producing well, and the Examiner has

some doubts in his mind about whether he will accept that penalty factor, if the Division itself in analyzing even an unopposed case disagrees with the applicant on such an issue, how is that resolved and handled?

A There's a stipulation down here that the Division Director can call any of them to hearing. I believe is that situation did come up and the Division had any opposition or any question such as that, and if it could not be handled between communications, then oral argument would have to be presented at the hearing and I believe the Division would notify the applicant at that time, that this is coming up and they would need to appear at the hearing.

Q The process, as you envision it, is one that includes the absence of both the applicant and his witnesses and his attorney at the hearing?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell me what the basis was for suggesting the alternative procedure? Was there a company or an individual that suggested this or is this something the staff had suggested?

A In our discussions here in the Division and just by past record, I'd say about -- about ten to fifteen percent of our compulsory pooling applications, that can be given or taken a few percentages either way, in a given year has there parameters, where an unopposed party

that can't be found, or somebody is just stubborn enough to not sign anything. It is to provide the industry an alternative solution to these problems.

Q Would you have any objection to the order itself, in entering an order for this type of application, that it include some reference to this procedure so that anyone examining title, or examining the record outside of a hearing and looking at the order itself, will know which process the applicant has selected in obtaining this type of order?

MR. STAMETS: That could be done with a couple of findings, couldn't it, Mr. Stogner, and --

A I believe so and I'm -- I imagine it's covered under here. I don't see why it wouldn't. But those type of notifications to the interest owners of what kind of case is set up, whether it be toward a hearing or without testimony, should be done at that time, but I don't see any provisions in here of that kind, but I don't see why it couldn't be, no.

Q My suggestion would be that the order itself reflect that this is a case that was processed using this administrative procedure.

A Oh, yeah, a finding.

Q So a third party would know that he's

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    looking at the ordinary forced pooling order or he's got one
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    under this alternative procedure.
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                        I believe a finding could -- like that
    could be put in.
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                       Thank you.
                                 MR. KELLAHIN:
                                                Nothing further,
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    Mr. Chairman.
                                 MR. STAMETS:
                                                Mr.
                                                     Manning.
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    QUESTIONS BY MR. MANNING:
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                       Mr. Stogner, if you have -- are you look-
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    ing at Mr.Stamets' memorandum dated October 1st, 1986, enti-
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    tle Proposed Changes In Division Rules? Is that the latest
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    one?
15
                       October 1st?
             Α
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                       Yes, sir.
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                                      STAMETS: Yes, to my know-
                                 MR.
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    ledge that's the latest one.
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             Q
                       Would you look at (7) there, Mr. Stogner?
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    I'm appearing here as an English teacher, I think.
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                                 MR.
                                      STAMETS:
                                                  Where are you,
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   Mr. Manning, where --
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                                 MR.
                                      MANNING:
                                                  Page 3, Number
24
    (7), Rule 1207. The third from the last word in Number (7).
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             Α
                       Those should be charges.
                                                  Boy,
                                                         that's a
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tough question, Mr. Manning. I'm glad you handled it. You
(unclear).

MR. STAMETS: Thank you, Mr.

Manning. That was presented with tact.

Are there other questions or

harassments?

Mr. Currens.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CURRENS:

Q These -- these are simply some questions to clarify some things but they are not intended in any way as harassment.

I want to see if I understand the procedure to begin with here.

If a person sends in an application for pooling in this form with the verified application, verified statements, and so forth, the Division will first then decide whether or not to put it on the potential unopposed docket or whether it docket it regularly. Is that the first kind of point on the decision --

A When it comes in with the required information, yes, that determination would be made at that time.

Q Okay, by the Division or the Division staff.

1 A By the Division and staff, yes. 2 Okay, and then in the event that it was 0 3 put on the docket in that manner and the applicant did not show up because he knows of no opposition, what form of op-5 position is required by an opponent to this? Need he write a letter, simply call in , must he appear, or what? 7 Α I believe he must appear. 8 0 Okay. So there's nothing then to prevent someone from being on this docket as applicant and appearing 10 in the event that there is to be -- in the event that there 11 may be an appearance that he doesn't know about at all prior 12 to the time of the call of the case. 13 Yes, sir. Α 14 Q And in that case you'd go on with hearing 15 and hold it in that manner. 16 It would be --17 In the regular manner. 18 A. Yes, it would be continued in the regular 19 manner, yes. 20 And by continued you mean heard at that 0 21 time, both parties being there. 22 Well, if both parties are there, 23 but if the applicant isn't there it can't very well be heard 24 and be then continued in the regular format.

89 1 But the protestant does have to appear to Q 2 protest. 3 I believe so, yes. Α Thank you. 0 5 MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stogner, would it be possible to have a procedure where the person 7 could either appear at or file a written notice with the Division prior to the time of the hearing? I believe the proposed rule changes can Α 10 be amended to include that to make the -- make it clear. 11 MR. CURRENS: May I suggest 12 something further there, though, Mr. Chairman. In that 13 event a person could file a written protest and automatical-14 ly cause a continuance of this even though applicant would 15 certainly be willing to be there and be -- and go forward. 16 Now that might put you in a terrible situation on some occa-17 sion because of lease expiration dates and things of that 18 nature. Now perhaps the rule says that the applicant 19 shouldn't make this kind of application in those circum-20 stances, but it's a complex situation. 21 That was a comment, Mr. Stog-22 ner. 23 MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stovall.

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RECROSS EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. STOVALL:

You asked my question about the -- making a procedure for filing a written objection to it, so I think that would be important and if written objection is filed, then it certainly would be possible to go to hearing at the originally scheduled hearing date, is that not correct? Would you agree that that would be -- in other words, I file such an application, you and I get notice that somebody opposes that application, we would then show up the -- at the docketed date and have our hearing.

A Yes, and then you wouldn't necessarily be held to these parameters at that time, either.

Q Correct, yeah, now it would be a new case, new conditions, put on new evidence, whatever.

A I believe --

Q Not a new case, I'm sorry, that's a wrong statement.

A I believe it's general enough, or we can have an advertisement general enough, that we can handle it both ways, yes.

Q Okay. So the situation, I think, that we're both envisioning here, and I think Mr. Stamets envisions, is how do we know when the hearing is going to be?

hearing.

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Because it will be docketed at the next A

Well, the real hearing, if there's going to be opposition, and whether we'd need to devise a mechanism in a time frame which says if you file a notice of opposition a hearing will be held on the docketed date and so forth. I can see -- I can see the problems that are coming out for this, due to this thing. When are we actually going to get the hearing? Is it really unopposed? How am I going to find out when and if so, when do I get that -- get case heard?

I just offer that as a concern.

Α It would be continued to the next scheduled hearing, if that happens, and I'm not -- if I stress here at this time, this type of application should not be made if there is any kind of doubt that you're not going to get opposed.

Well, you know what I mean. This is just to offer an alternative to those times that you're 99 percent sure that you're not going to have opposition to a case.

If you have a case like that, where somebody could come in, then you ought to come in the other way. MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stogner, have you seen cases where it's the same party hearing after hearing who's being pooled and they couldn't find him two years
ago and they weren't able to find him six months ago, and
they're still not able to find him?

A I seem to remember some operators like that. There's some operators that I've run into that just won't sign. I can't remember who that is, though.

MR. STAMETS: So this, what we're talking about here is an alternative for those where the operator is absolutely, positively sure --

A Unequivocally.

MR. STAMETS: -- Federal Express sure, that he's not going to get opposition.

A That's right, and I would envision that if an operator comes in and asks for these type of cases and each time they get opposed, I'm sure about the fifth or sixth time the Division Director may, at the request of the Examiner, set this to a regular scheduled hearing.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Chavez.

QUESTIONS BY MR. CHAVEZ:

Q Mr. Stogner, would it be wise, then, for an operator who has an expiring lease or problems like that, to have to go through regular procedure should there be any chance of opposition?

A I would strongly suggest that, yes.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Stovall.

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MR. STOVALL: As the attorney who has raised the question regarding the procedural issue, let me say that I do not oppose this -- this procedure. think it probably is valid and I guess it's incumbent me to recognize the situations and when it's appropriate for me to use it.

> MR. STAMETS: Mr. Nutter.

MR. NUTTER: I think that part the problem could probably be resolved if the sentence starting off with the words "actual notice shall be given as (i) above" would go on and say the application for hearing shall state that no opposition for hearing is expected, and the reasoning behind such expectation is given. I think that if they could make a good case as to why they don't expect opposition, that the only party who hasn't voluntarily signed has said that he was -- he's not objecting to them going for hearing, and he doesn't object to being force pooled, or something like that.

Also, I want to clarify one I think that the Rule 1, or (a) 1 above, or (a) I point. above, requires that the applicantion for compulsory pooling be sent to all parties that are being pooled, is that correct?

> MR. STAMETS: I could tell you

if I had my rule book with me.

MR. NUTTER: I think all poolees have to be notified by certified mail.

A That's covered under (a) 1, right?

MR. NUTTER: Under (a) 1, yes,

I think so.

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MR. STAMETS: It says that actual notice shall be given to each individual owning an uncommitted leasehold interest, an unleased and uncommitted mineral interest, or royalty interest not subject to a pooling unitization clause in the lands affected by such application, which interest must be committed and has not been voluntarily committed to the area proposed to be pooled or unitized. Such individual notice in compulsory pooling or unitized — that's interesting, I think we must have —

MR. NUTTER: Okay, so we go on and we find out that the application for -- for the pooling here in this case is required as in (i) above, so you'd be sending a copy of the application to everybody, and it says here the application shall include the following. So you would be sending all of these parameters to any poolee at any rate, and he would be fully aware of the conditions that are being imposed on him. He would know why you don't expect him to show up and he's in a better position then to judge for himself whether he wants to file an objection or

not.

18:4

But I think it's going to impose a rather onerous burden on Mr. Stogner to make this analysis as to whether he's going to set this for this type of an administrative approval hearing or the other type if the application comes in just a day or so before he has to run his ads, though. He's got to make the commitment when he writes his advertisement. He's going to make a little (inaudible).

I think if the applicant can give his reasoning behind the expectation that there would be no opposition, it would help in preparing the advertisement.

MR. STOVALL: Any opponent to the pooling is always going to have the right to appear and oppose it and I think the applicant, it's going to be incumbent upon the applicant to evaluate the danger and the risk of that, and whether he would like to try this procedure and see if it works, with recognition that he may be continued and may have to come down and present a case.

MR. NUTTER: What are you opposed to, making a statement as to why you don't expect opposition?

MR. STOVALL: I don't think

it's -- I don't think it's a necessary part of the applica-

I tion for this type of procedure. 2 MR. NUTTER: Well, it's not 3 forbidden to put it in an application. MR. STOVALL: Oh, not forbid-5 den, no. I don't think it should be required. MR. STAMETS: Mr. Strand. CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. STRAND: 10 Stogner, can I assume that the Divi-0 Mr. 11 sion would accept written waivers as conclusive evidence of 12 non-opposition? 13 Α We'd take that into account, yes. 14 MR. Other questions STAMETS: 15 or comments? 16 Mr. Hall. 17 MR. HALL: Mr. Chairman, Union 18 Texas Petroleum urges that the requirement for the AFE, Sub-19 paragraph 9, not be incorporated into the process in cases 20 of unopposed applications. 21 MR. STAMETS: Why not? 22 HALL: MR. I don't know much 23 more than that. I think it's thought that if the process is 24 indeed unopposed, there's no need to go into that much de-25 tail and the AFE materials that have been introduced into

the docket in the past, some companies have wished to treat some of the information in AFE's as confidential.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Kellahin.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, a

couple of comments.

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not aware of anything in the current procedure that requires an applicant in a forced pooling case to send the application, simply a notice of the area and what's involved, and it would not appear under the current procedure that the applicant must share all this information with the other parties to be pooled, and I guess those parties could get that information by simply coming to the Division and looking at the application, but there currently does not appear to be any requirement that this alternative application must include these exhibits and that they be sent to the parties to be pooled. You'll have to decide which way you might want that. I would recommend that you shared that information with those people, but I don't think the rule as it's suggested here accomplishes that.

MR. STAMETS: I think you're correct, Mr. Kellahin, and again it seems that we're only dealing with those cases where the operator's absolutely certain that he's not going to get any opposition, in which case this does not -- it doesn't seem like it makes that

1 much difference. 2 MR. The only other KELLAHIN: 3 comment I have is in response to Mr. Hall. One of the fundamental findings 5 in the forced pooling order is a finding that the estimated 6 charges for the costs of the well are reasonable and docu-7 mented, and unless the applicant submits that as part of his 8 application you have a lack of evidentiary proof to justify that finding. 10 So I would suggest that No. (9) 11 remain in the suggested procedure. 12 MR. STAMETS: Thank you, Mr. 13 Kellahin. 14 Mr. Hall? 15 MR. HALL: I wonder if it might 16 be possible that an order could be based upon a summary 17 of drilling and completion costs and confirmed with an AFE 18 if opposed with all of the details in the AFE confirmed. 19 MR. STAMETS: If there's no-20 thing further -- Mr. Hocker. 21 MR. HOCKER:

MR. HOCKER: I just wanted to commend the Commission for this action. I think it's a step forward to try and save time and money and Lord only knows, at this time, why, we want to do that.

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Thank you very much.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you, Mr.

2 Hocker.

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Mr. Stogner may be excused.

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What the Commission desires to

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do in this case is to take it under advisement but to pro-

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vide two weeks for any interested party to submit any pro-

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posed language changes based upon the record we've gotten in

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this case today, and also to submit any procedural recommen-

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dations that they might like to present on how we would do

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this, when people would have to register their objections,

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how they would have to register them, and so on.

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There were a number of people

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that I told we would not be taking up the gas cases until

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this afternoon, but what I would like to do here is to call

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these cases, get the appearances, swear the witnessess this morning, and then we'll recess until 1:00 o'clock, allow you

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to get a head start on the lunch crowd and be set and ready

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to go this afternoon.

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REPORTER'S NOTE: At this time the transcript of hearings in

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Case 9009, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, and 9014 were concluded.

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CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY
CERTIFY the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil
Conservation Division (Commission) was reported by me; that
the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of
the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Soury W. Boyd Core