STATE OF NEW MEXICO
ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT
OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

9 January 1986

EXAMINER HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

Application of Enersource, Inc., for an oil treating plant permit, Lea County, New Mexico.	CASE 8797

BEFORE: David Catanach, Examiner

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

A P P E A R A N C E S

For the Division:	Jeff Taylor Attorney at Law Legal Counsel to the Division State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
For the Applicant:	E. Warren Goss Attorney at Law GOSS & HALE P. O. Box 11355 Lubbock, Texas 79408
For Petroleum Producers and Oil Producers:	Peter N. Ives Attorney at Law CAMPBELL & BLACK P. A. P. O. Box 2208 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

I N D E X

E X H I B I T S

MR. CATANACH: We'll call next Case 8797.

MR. TAYLOR: The application of Enersource, Incorporated, for an oil treating plant permit, Lea County, New Mexico.

MR. GOSS: May it please the Commission, I'm Warren Goss. I represent Enersource.

I'm associated with Mr. Bob Love out of Hobbs.

We would ask that the Commission consider the application as evidence in this cause and that the application with attendant exhibits be accepted as an exhibit and we have with us today two witnesses that would ask to be sworn, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Payne.

MR. CATANACH: Are there any other appearances in this matter?

MR. IVES: Peter Ives, with Campbell and Black, appearing on behalf of Petroleum Processing, Incorporated, and Oil Processing, Incorporated.

I have no witnesses but I have a few questions for the witnesses for Enersource.

MR. GOSS: If we may be allowed an opening statement.

MR. TAYLOR: Will all witnesses

please stand and be sworn at this time?

(Witnesses sworn.)

MR. GOSS: Enersource caused this application to be filed pursuant to the Commission rules with the attendant explanation of operations that will be performed.

The location of the proposed treating plant is about two miles southwest of Monument, New Mexico. We have a specific legal description in our application.

The operation of the plant was heretofore performed under the name of Famariss Refinery, which for a number of years operated at the same specific location.

That location was then purchased by Southern Union and was operated by Southern Union for a number of years.

It was thereafter abandoned and posed what Enersource saw as a tremendous resource and was purchased by Enersource to be reactivated as a treating facility.

The total area is approximately ten acres with roughly 50,000 barrels of storage.

The raw storage facility encompasses approximately 40,000 barrels and the sales storage area is approximately 10,000 barrels.

These are separated by the heat treatment facility, which lies in the middle of the two areas, by at least 100 yards on each side.

The area has been designated exclusively to refining use in the past. The El Paso Natural Gas refining facility is approximately a quarter mile away and is the nearest activity.

We will operate the facility on a 24-hour day schedule, if approved by the Commission. It will be manned 24 hours a day. There will be all appropriate safety precautions taken to protect the environment and to protect the individuals that will be employed.

There will be no free release of any type of gas into the environment. There will be -- all solids will be disposed of at appropriately classified facilities. The water that is produced is -- we have an agreement with Rice Engineering to enter a pipeline which is immediately adjacent to the facility.

The facility will incorporate probably a dozen new jobs for the local economy. We have already secured contracts that will guarantee a minimum of 10,000 barrels per month and any economic consideration that

can be manifest would have to be in the favor of Enersource.

I'll close with that and refer any engineering questions to Mr. Pearson, who is our Chief Engineer; any operation questions to Mr. Payne, who's our General Manager.

MR. CATANACH: Mr. Ives, do you have any statements at this time?

MR. IVES: No, I don't have an opening.

MR. CATANACH: You may proceed, Mr. Goss.

MR. GOSS: We would ask for approval, then, based on our application.

I would ask Mr. Pearson to simply recite what safety requirements, as far as dikes, he feels are needed at the facility. We have firewalls in place and I don't feel like that there's virtually anything else that needs to be done as far as safety is concerned.

We do own all the adjacent land for ten acres and intend to place dikes that will contain any spill.

MR. CATANACH: Mr. Goss, can you have your witness go over the general construction of the plant and the general operation?

MR. GOSS: Sure. Mr. Pearson?

MR. PEARSON: I'm Mike Pearson.

MR. GOSS: Do you have copies of the application we mailed in to the Oil Commission? If you don't, I have them.

MR. CATANACH: We do have one. Do you not have other copies?

MR. GOSS: I have more.

MR. PEARSON: Let me describe how the system will work, first, with this diagram.

MR. GOSS: And we'd ask that all of these need to be marked as exhibits. I think they come in under our application request but let's go ahead and mark them and include them as exhibits.

MR. CATANACH: Yes.

MR. PEARSON: Does Mr. Ives need a copy of this, too?

MR. IVES: Yes.

MR.PEARSON: Okay. Now this is not a to scale diagram. It's just a diagram to explain how the system works.

We will be taking oil from, skim oil from disposals and from surrounding pits in the neighborhood and also in Texas and our contracts that we have now are coming from pits and disposal systems, so it's

a waste oil.

It's not a pipeline quality oil and our intentions are to make it pipeline quality oil by removing water and, you know, the BS and W content.

The oil will first come into -- it will be trucked in to this first tank on the left and it will have internal lines and it will mix chemicals in the tank, roll the oil, and then it will be pumped from there into the oil storage.

The large capacities that Warren Goss mentioned earlier are the storage tanks for us to store all the oil, and we will put -- each tank is -- will be designated for a certain BS & W content.

For instance, like your best BS -- your best oil will zero to 10 percent BS & W content.

Your next tanks will be 11 to 25 percent BS & W.

Next 26 to 40.

Next 41 to 55; 55 to 70; and then 70 percent and over; and then we have mud oil, which is the solids (not clearly understood.)

And what we intend to do is to pump the incoming oil into this first tank and then designate it to which tank it's categorized to according to BS & W.

It will have time to settle out there from the chemicals that we've added.

Then we'll move each tank, the oil in each tank from the top of the tank to the next tank so you're improving the BS & W content as it's moving, until it ends up in the zero to 10 percent tank, and then from that point we'll pump it to a flashing tower, which here is represented as a cracking tower. It's actually a flashing tower. It will be kept at 300 degrees Fahrenheit with a 9-million BTU heater, and it will boil off your high incident of water, and this flashing tower, or cracking -- yeah, flashing tower will be at a constant level all the time. We have appropriate safety precautions on it, popoff valves, et cetera. It will be operating at 25 psi maximum, and at the bottom of this tower we'll pull off the BS & W content and pump it to the mud oil tanks. We'll sell it to drilling rigs for drilling mud and mud when they get stuck in the hole.

The good oil will be pulled off the upper of this tank and then into a condenser to cool the oil and then into an oil sales tank.

Now all this is self-contained. There is nothing is open to the atmosphere. It's complete, pressurized, self-contained system.

The condensate and water that boils off

through your flashing tower, it will be pumped through a condenser which in turn is condensed down into a liquid state, and then pumped through a gunbarrel which will separate your oil from your high ends, I mean your water from your high ends, and your high ends will go to the sales tank to be mixed in with -- or to a storage tank and then be mixed with the oil that we already processed, which will raise the gravity of the oil and then we'll sell that.

The water will be going to a water storage tank and then a pipeline to Rice Engineering, which is adjacent to our property.

I've got some more diagrams here, too. Any questions on that so far?

MR. CATANACH: No.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Ives?

MR. IVES: No.

MR. PEARSON: Okay, I'd like to submit Exhibit B in Case 8797, which is a location plat of the properties, and it is to scale.

Okay. This property was originally purchased from -- or we purchased it from Southern Union Refinery. Just adjacent to our property due north is Warren Petroleum Refinery.

Adjacent to our property to the east is El Paso Natural Gas.

Now, I also want to submit Exhibit C, Case 8797, which is a working diagram of existing tanks that are still out there now.

Okay, when Southern Union Refinery operated this refinery, they made diesel oil and kerosene and all your different by-products. That's not our intention. All our intentions are is to take oil with a high BS & W content, mostly from skim oil tanks, oil spills, and things like that, which are harmful to the environment, reclaim these into pipeline quality oil, and sell that into the oil companiees, and then sell your by-products, which are your solids, to the drilling companies.

In this to-scale drawing in Exhibit C, these tanks already exist out here. There is, on the east side of the diagram it shows a wall, concrete wall, going around -- it's a concrete block wall that goes around the tanks on the oil storage side.

The heater itself will be located right in the center, which is approximately 500 feet from your incoming storage tanks and approximately 300 feet from your oil sales tanks, so that we're keeping heat away from any of the oil storage for safety purposes. This diagram illustrates the flow characteristics of the Enersource, that Enersource intends to put to -- to utilize to make the system operate.

It using the existing tanks that were already there when Southern Union Refinery was in operation, and that's it.

MR. CATANACH: Mr. Ives, do you have questions?

MR. IVES: Just a couple of questions.

You testified that Southern Union made diesel oil and I forget what else at this facility previously.

Do you know what that was, the other product?

MR. PEARSON: I think they made diesel, naphtha, kerosene, flight fuel, and to my knowledge, that's all. There may be more.

MR. IVES: Have you made any safety design changes to any of the equipment on the site in connectin with your use of the facility that would be required by the products which you are producing as opposed to those Southern Union was producing?

MR. PEARSON: Well, the products that we're producing are less flammable than they produced.

See, what Union oil -- I mean what Union Refinery produced was highly flammable material,

such as, oh, your gasoline, flight fuels. We won't be producing that. Our intention is to refine the oil, to break it down into different components, is strictly to take an oil that has a large contaminant amount in it and change it to an oil with less impurities, but it's not actually breaking it down to the point to where you have your different by-products.

MR. IVES: And this design of the plant safety features there now are, in our estimation, adequate for doing that.

MR. PEARSON: Yes. They're adequate to doing that purpose. I feel like the safety features are equal to what Southern Union Refinery had and they in turn went a step further to refine by-products, which we won't, which were more flammable.

MR. IVES: So you haven't made any actual changes to the various items of equipment on site in connection with processing for a different purpose.

MR. PEARSON: The only -- we haven't done any actual changing from that standpoint. We have moved some tanks, the tanks that are 1000 barrels or less, we have moved, but, of course, tanks that are larger, your 10,000 or 5,000 barrel tanks, you can't move those. They're too big. It's impossible to move them without tearing them up.

MR. IVES: Those are all the questions I have.

MR. CATANACH: Mr. Pearson, the capacity of your system is what?

MR. PEARSON: The maximum capacity would be limited by your heat involved. Our heater is built for 9-million BTUs, which in turn should be able to produce 5000 barrels a day.

Our intentions are to operate it at 1000 barrels a day. As far as, back to the safety thing, again, when we get in operation we'll probably be running 24 hours a day, which means you'll have somebody there all the time and in my opinion that makes a safer place when you do have someone -- a manned system all the time.

But maximum capacity is 5000 barrels a day of net crude, pipeline quality crude, and we're shooting for an average of 1000 to start up.

MR. CATANACH: 1000 barrels a day.

MR. PEARSON: Yes, sir. And we -- we have contracts, most of them coming out of Texas, which bring in oil from Texas to New Mexico to be processed.

MR. CATANACH: I understand there will not be any pits on the location.

MR. PEARSON: No, sir, there won't be.

MR. CATANACH: So all your storage and sales facility will be in tanks.

MR. PEARSON: Yes, sir.

MR. CATANACH: The water that you produce will be disposed of thorough Rice Engineering?

MR. PEARSON: Through Rice Engineering Pipeline. We have a letter stating that they will take our, you know, our water.

MR. CATANACH: Does Rice Engineering have a disposal well?

MR. PEARSON: Yes, Rice Engineering, that's all Rice Engineering does do. They have pipelines to go to oil wells and facilities like what we're intending to put in to disposal wells.

The original plant that was here, Southern Refinery, they also disposed with Rice Engineering.

MR. CATANACH: And does he have -- does Rice Engineering have the capacity to dispose of sufficient waters?

MR. PEARSON: Yes, sir.

MR. CATANACH: The solids and the sludge and solids that you produce will be disposed of

how?

MR. PEARSON: Okay. The bulk of the solids and sludge, which are high BS & W content and paraffin, we will be selling to drilling companies for a drilling mud whenever they're stuck in the holes or they want to set casing, and you can circulate this, which to us is, actually, our trash when we're through, but we can sell it to them at a pretty low price and they can circulate it in the hole and then they can set casing without danger of getting their casing stuck, and we intend to do that.

If there's an excess of the solids or if the solid content is too high, we will haul it to Parabo Disposal in Eunice, New Mexico, which is authorized to accept this type of material.

MR. CATANACH: Approximately how much oil do you think you can recover? Do you have any idea?

MR. PEARSON: You mean like -- I don't understand what you're saying.

MR. CATANACH: Through the system, I mean, how much -- what percentage of oil do you think you can recover?

MR. PEARSON: 5000 barrels a day.

MR. CATANACH: 5000 barrels of

oil?

MR. GOSS: Well now, the percentage of recovery as opposed to what we get in?

MR. CATANACH: Yes, what is that?

MR. GOSS: Okay, probably it's going to vary, depending on how much we get, but Mike, you understand, if you could answer that as to the percentage or the shakeout.

MR. PEARSON: Like I said, I would say our average oil would be coming in, I'll also have to direct this to John, you think the average oil coming in would be 40 to 50 percent?

MR. PAYNE: Our average oil that will be coming in approximately about 40 or 50 percent. You take 100 barrels of maybe 50 percent stuff, you're looking for -- you may have 50 barrels of oil.

No one can reclaim 100 percent net of that 50 barrels; you're looking for, you can reclaim approximately 40 to 43 barrels at the most recovery. No one with no system can recover 100 percent.

MR. CATANACH: One more -- one more question.

In the area where you have the tanks, did you say you have a firewall within --

MR. PEARSON: Yes, sir. There, in your high ends condensate storage, which is your more flammable material, we will mix that with your crude oil that we're going to sell. Now this is -- it's not enclosed, like it doesn't have a roof on it or anything, but there is a concrete block wall approximately 4-foot high that goes around, but what I'm talking about is a dike that would hold fluids in case any of the tanks would leak.

MR. PEARSON: I assume that Southern Union Refinery, when they operated it, we haven't changed the, you know, this part of the system at all, as far as moving any of these tanks. This is where they kept all their fluids that are apt to be giving you trouble because of such a high gravity leak (not clearly understood) tank if you're going to have it (not clearly understood.)

They built this wall, I'd say, for this purpose and it's already there and we'll use it in the future for that purpose, too.

MR. PAYNE: Is your question, excuse me, oriented toward a dike around the entire facility or just the outgoing --

MR. CATANACH: Around the two main sites for all the tanks.

MR. PAYNE: We do not have a dike at this point around the incoming facility, raw goods

coming in.

It is our intention to put a dike around there sufficient to hold at least one tank's leakage.

MR. CATANACH: Okay. I have no further questions of the witness.

MR. GOSS: If there are no other questions of this witness, or Mr. Payne, we would rest and close and ask for approval.

MR. CATANACH: Are there any other questions of the witness? Mr. Ives?

MR. IVES: Yeah, I do have a couple of more questions.

Just so I'm clear on the point you were just speaking about, where the dike will be going, in Exhibit C is that to go around the tank storage on the righthand side of the --

MR. PAYNE: That's correct.

MR. IVES: -- diagram there?

MR. PEARSON: And also around the lefthand side, too.

MR. PAYNE: That's -- we have that already. We have the fence around on the lefthand side.

MR. PEARSON: The righthand

side is where the fence is. The fence, see, this is a concrete block --

MR. PAYNE: Yeah, right here, and we're putting one --

MR. PEARSON: Yeah, we're putting a dike around the other side.

MR. IVES: So both sides would be protected.

MR. PEARSON: (Not clearly understood.)

Are we allowed to ask any questions?

MR. CATANACH: No.

MR. PEARSON: All right.

MR. IVES: I've got a couple of more. You indicated that most of your contracts were out of Texas. Do you have some proportional count of how much is coming out of Texas as opposed to within state?

MR. PAYNE: No, we don't.

MR. IVES: But just most of them, at this point in time, are from Texas?

MR. PAYNE: At this point everything that we have, it will take care of our capacity, it appears.

MR. IVES: So you anticipate

getting some 5000 barrels out of Texas per day?

MR. PAYNE: No, we're talking about 1000 to start up and we believe that we will be able to fulfill that capacity. At this point we have been assured, but we don't have it in writing, that that capacity will be filled out of Texas.

MR. IVES: Just a general question with regards to any other permitting procedures or certification processes, do you have any other permits or certifications that you are required to seek before you begin operation of the plant?

MR. PEARSON: Well, the first permit we have to get, of course, is from the Oil Commission before we can start operations. That's our first step, you know.

After that you have to be bonded before you can get the second step and we plan on acquiring what permits are necessary to operate legally in New Mexico.

The first step is what we already have.

MR. IVES: Just curious to know if you were anticipating seeking permits or certificates in connection with operations from either the State Engineer or the Environmental Improvement Division or the State Corpora-

tion Commission.

MR. PAYNE: In what respect, now?

MR. IVES: In respect to the operation of the plant.

MR. PAYNE: If you could be specific as to what you're talking about, that you're asking if we're seeking.

MR. IVES: Well, I'm not sure, given what you've described of your operation, whether or not you need something from the State Corporation Commission. I assume -- well, let me just ask.

Will you be operating your own trucks?

MR. PAYNE: Yes, we possibly will be, but we have to get the Division's approval and they in turn will issue a necessary permit, is my understanding, after we secure approval.

Then we have to go through a number of different highway divisions to seek approvel, but this is the first step.

MR. IVES: That was my question generally, what are -- what are those steps that you'll be going through before you begin operations?

MR. PAYNE: I don't know all of

them at this point.

MR. IVES: Which ones are you aware of?

MR. PAYNE: I'm aware of the one I just mentioned.

MR. IVES: All right, highway department?

MR. PAYNE: Yes, that's right.

MR. IVES: Within the State of New Mexico?

MR. PAYNE: Yes, and Texas.

MR. IVES: And Texas, as well. Are you going to own your own trucks?

MR. PAYNE: Yes, we are.

MR. IVES: So will you be seeking any sort of authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission for --

MR. PAYNE: We'd have to have that (not clearly understood).

MR. IVES: How about with the Environment Improvement Division?

MR. PAYNE: We will secure whatever permits are necessary for our legal operation.

MR. IVES: In connection with Parabo at Eunice, New Mexico, I believe Mr. Pearson indi-

cated that if you can't sell your waste materials --

MR. PAYNE: Uh-huh.

MR. IVES: -- to the drilling companies, you'll take it to their plant.

MR. PAYNE: Uh-huh.

MR. IVES: Is there plant -- does their plant have sufficient capacity to take any waste that you might have and I assume you have those contracts in place at this point in time, or is that something --

MR. PAYNE: Well, they are an open ended offer, as far as Parabo is concerned. You know, they're going to take what we bring.

MR. PEARSON: That's their business, is taking that kind of stuff.

MR. IVES: I assume their capacity is not unlimited and that they're probably taking waste from other operators and that at some point in time they may be precluded from taking from everybody.

MR. GOSS: I think that hypothetical is a possibility.

MR. PEARSON: Within time I think we'll probably have our own processing plant to process the waste into by-products is our intention for the future, other than the drilling mud.

But our first step is to get

this plant running. After it's running, then we'll build some more plants to break down these other products, the paraffin, asphalt, et cetera, et cetera.

MR. IVES: Would the processing plant which you're speaking of subsequently building be located on this same site, or --

MR. PEARSON: No, and that is in the future. We're not making application for that at this time.

MR. IVES: You indicated in your opening statement that you had the capacity to handle some 40,000 barrels of raw materials and sales of 10,000.

MR. GOSS: Correct.

MR. IVES: How quickly do you anticipate getting into that scale of operation?

MR. GOSS: I would hope very quickly. Generally, I would say it's going to take us six months to achieve that level.

MR. IVES: And would, again, most of the raw materials be coming out of Texas?

MR. GOSS: At the end -- at maximum capacity?

MR. IVES: Yes.

MR. GOSS: I don't know.

MR. IVES: Are you aware gener-

ally of the capacity at which other plants, treating plants in the area of Monument, New Mexico, are operating at the present time?

MR. GOSS: Yeah, we are aware. In fact, we own facilities in Texas and we sell to these other plants. That's one reason we've had to do this, is because I believe one of your clients owes us $20,000 and we can't get it out of them, and it's very difficult to do business that way.

MR. IVES: I'm not sure who --

MR. GOSS: Oil Processing.

MR. IVES: -- who you are when you say one of my clients owes you money.

MR. GOSS: Okay, I also represent Pureflow, Incorporated, out of Andrews.

MR. IVES: They aren't present here today, so they aren't --

MR. GOSS: Sir, they are present constructively, I promise you.

MR. IVES: Well, they've made no appearances here and they aren't concerned --

MR. GOSS: Your question was did I know the capacity.

MR. IVES: Yeah.

MR. PAYNE: I would assume they

are at capacity at this time or that they have stopped producing because I know that they have not paid a client of mine.

MR. IVES: Okay. Let me just ask a general question. I suppose it would be most correctly directed to Mr. Payne.

Were you previously employed by Oil Processing?

MR. PAYNE: Yes, sir.

MR. GOSS: And you might ask them when they're going to pay that, I'd appreciate it.

MR. IVES: Mr. Examiner, I'd like to ask that these remarks, which are collateral be --

MR. GOSS: I withdraw that, please.

MR. IVES: What is your understanding as to the amount of water which you will be transporting to Rice and its capacity to handle that water?

MR. PEARSON: What do you mean, what is my understanding? What the purity of the water is?

MR. IVES: More just in terms of quantity. I think you indicated generally that they had the ability to handle any water which you produced. Do you know what the limits on their capacity are?

MR. PEARSON: I don't know what

their limits are. I do know that they take possibly, to my knowledge, probably 20-million barrels of water a month, to my knowledge, and I would say probably it would be more than that, but I do know of wells that they have connected to the pipeline, and that we don't plan on sending 20-million barrels by any means. If we're going to only do 5000 barrels a day of water -- I mean of oil, there's no way we're going to do that.

MR. GOSS: And that's going to be a variable, too, based on the percentage of water content and the percentage of BS & W content or impurities.

MR. IVES: I think that's all I have, Mr. Examiner.

MR. CATANACH: Are there any other questions of the witnesses?

MR. GOSS: Can we answer any questions for the Examiner or the Commission past what we've already presented?

MR. CATANACH: I have none.

MR. IVES: Could I ask one -- one final question in regards to the application?

What's the present status of construction at the plant?

MR. PEARSON: Our present status, I have visited with the Commission in Hobbs, and Mr.

Sexton has given me approval to go up and just clean up. We're out there cleaning up, chopping weeds.

We have not started any actual construction except like sweeping out tanks, washing tanks, with all OSHA approved safety equipment on hand at the time we're doing it, with a safety engineer from Walters Construction.

The people I have that are working out there at this time all carry the OSHA approved cards.

MR. CATANACH: Is there anything further of the witness?

If not, he may be excused.

Is there anything further in Case 8797?

If not, it will be taken under advisement.

(Hearing concluded.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY CERTIFY that 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.

Sally W. Boyd CSR

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a complete record of the proceedings in the Examiner hearing of Case No. 8771, heard by me on Jan 9 1986.

David R. Catanach, Examiner
Oil Conservation Division

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

EXAMINER HEARING

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Hearing Date JANUARY 9, 1986 Time: 8:15 A.M.

NAME	REPRESENTING	LOCATION
William F. Carr	Campbell and Black, P.A.	Santa Fe
Paul Kautz	OCD	HOBBS
Peter N. [illegible]	Campbell & Black	Santa Fe
John R. Stark	Southland Royalty Co.	Midland
Dale W. Christie	El Paso Natural Gas Co.	El Paso
[illegible]	" " " " "	" "
[illegible]	OCD SF	SF
Jim Bruce	Hinkle Law Firm	S.F.
W. T. Kellahin	Kellahin & Kellahin	Santa Fe
[illegible]	[illegible]	Albuq.
[illegible]	Nearburg Producing	Dallas
[illegible]	D & E, Inc.	Carlsbad
[illegible]	[illegible]	Midland
E. [illegible] Doss	Eversource	Hobbs
John [illegible]	Eversource	Hobbs
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

EXAMINER HEARING

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Hearing Date JANUARY 9, 1986 Time: 8:15 A.M.

NAME	REPRESENTING	LOCATION
Robert C. Leibrock	Amerind Oil Co.	Midland, TX
W Perry Pearce	Montgomery & Andrews	Santa Fe
Chad Dickerson	Dickerson, Fisk & Vandiver	Artesia
Ken Kirby	Crown Central Petro	Midland, Tx.
Dean Salsbery	Peterolum Exploration Co.	Roswell, NM
[illegible]	TXO	Midland, TX
[illegible] Sprinkle	Myself	Denver, CO
[illegible]	State Land Office O&G Div	Santa Fe.
[illegible] Wood	TXO	Midland
Randall Cate	TXO	Midland Tx
Sterling [illegible]	Penroc Oil Corp	Midland, Tx.
Louis Mazzullo	Newbourne Producing Co	Midland
Karen Aubrey	Kellahin + Kellahin	Santa Fe
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