## **BULLETIN** Corpus Christi Geological Society



and

### Coastal Bend Geophysical Society



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# Visit the geological web site at www.ccgeo.org

### **CCGS/CBGS JOINT MEETING SCHEDULE 2017-2018**

		Sep	temb	er					Oct	ober						Nov	emb	er		
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Monday, Oct. 2, 2017 6:00 pm BBQ Kickoff at Hoegemeyers & Presentation by Carl Tape, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Geophysics, Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska Fairbanks "Seismology in Alaska: Earthquakes, Bears, & High-Performance Computing." Oct., 18, 2017 11:30am-1:00pm Speaker: David Mittlefehldt, PhD., Planetary scientists, Astromaterials Research & Exploration Science (ARES), Johnson Space Center, National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) "Mars Exploration Rover Opportunity: Exploring the Rim of Endeavour Crater on Mars, Day-4,841+of a 90-Day Mission." 11:30 am – 1:00 pm Speaker: Eugene L. Ames, Jr. "The History of Discovery: The Largest Oil Field in the World & Other Musing by a Geologist & Wildcatter."

	December								January					February							
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	31																				

Combined November/December for the Holidays. 11:30 am – 1:00 pm Speaker: Lindsay Roe, Core Laboratories "South Texas Reservoir Geology Presentation," to be Determined 11:30 am – 1:00 pm Speaker: Peter Wang, Geophysical Technical Advisor, Paradigm "A New Technique of Lithology and Fluid Content Prediction from Prestack Data: An Application to a Carbonate Reservoir"

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25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

### CCGS/CBGS Joint Meeting Schedule 2017-2018

11:30 am – 1:00 pm Speaker: Collegiate Presentations, To be determined 11:30 am – 1:00 pm Speaker: Phillipe Tissot, Ph.D., Department of Physical & Environmental Sciences, TAMUCC "Coastal Processes Presentation," to be determined 11:30 am-1:00 pm Speaker: To be determined

### **Calendar of Meetings and Events**

### **Calendar of Area Monthly Meetings**

Corpus Christi Geological/Geophysical Society	. Third Wed.—11:30a.m.
SIPES Corpus Christi Luncheons	. Last Tues.—11:30a.m.
South Texas Geological Society Luncheons	Second Wed—noon San Antonio
San Antonio Geophysical Society Meetings	Fourth Tuesday
Austin Geological Society	First Monday
Austin Chapter of SIPES	First Thursday
Houston Geological Society Luncheons	Last Wednesday
Central Texas Section of Society of Mining, Metalllurgy & Exp	2 <sup>nd</sup> Tues every other month in
	San Antonio

### New Ft. Trinidad 3D Survey Houston and Trinity Counties, TX





CGG continues to expand its East Texas footprint with high-quality 3D projects while illuminating the stacked pay formations.

Data is already available from our Bedias Creek Merge and Rock Ridge East projects. Orthorhombic PSTM from our newest project Ft. Trinidad is also now available.

### The right data, in the right place, at the right time

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### CCGS & CBGS Membership Report

Each year, our Society undertakes an effort to renew the membership rolls using a big August mailout. We tend to try to reach between 400-500 current and former members to solicit renewal. *Why former members?* We go back a few years to past members because we understand how things can easily lapse or be missed. Our mailout allows members to renew in the CCGS and/or the CBGS. It also facilitates contributions to several funds to support geoscience education.

**How are we doing?** To be honest, the CCGS and CBGS face the same issues as almost every other professional and social organization in the US, a long-term trending decline in membership. It is well established in social research that post-WWII generations, including the Baby Boomers, were "joiners." Rotarians, Elks, Moose, Knights of Columbus, SIPES, SPWLA, AAPG, CCGS, on and on benefitted.

In the 50's through the 90's, societal membership was the mainstay of a professional, religious, and social life. Communication meant talking with and meeting with people of the same field, faith, and societal aspiration. Today, communication connotes something different. No longer <u>must</u> people **actually** meet to exchange ideas – they can **virtually** meet. The younger generations have grown to work in a different professional, religious, and social system. They pick the time and place and limits for interaction. Meeting is not required (or not desired). It's not right or wrong, but it's certainly different.

The other reality is the decline in the geoscience profession in our region. Corpus Christi is a great place to live – but it can be a difficult place to sustain work in geoscience. As a place to work in geology, we've seen job migrations to San Antonio, Austin, Midland, and Houston. There are few entry-level positions here for professional geoscientists and some internships. These are quickly filled by young people.

So, fewer local jobs and less social incentives are the general drivers for declining membership. Add to that, "natural" attrition and we decline in our baseline members about 8-10% per year.

As of December 21, here are our renewal numbers for the **2017-18 Society Year**.

- The CCGS has 176 paid members, 4 honorary members, and 3 complimentary members on roll.
- The CBGS has 57 paid members and 1 honorary member (some have not sent in renewals) on roll.
- There are 45 student members on roll; each is claimed by both Societies as a student member.
- We have collected almost \$6000 in dues for both Societies.
- \$1350 has been donated for the CCGS Scholarships, \$100 for CBGS Scholarship.
- Other Society Funds have received about \$1000.

Despite the challenges of declining membership, both of our Societies are <u>very</u> healthy in terms of leadership, fiscal responsibility, and function. Please continue to support our Societies. I hope this is a reminder if you have not yet renewed to do so.

### Best of luck and prosperity in the New Year!

Respectfully submitted - Randy Bissell (Thanks to Dorothy Jordan and Erin Matthys for their help)



The Desk & Derrick Club of Corpus Christi is a dynamic organization that promotes the education of the petroleum, energy and allied industries and advances the professional

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- · Learn from energy industry experts.
- Network with energy industry leaders and colleagues.
- Attend regional and national meetings.
- Receive critical updates and information about the energy industry.
- Enhance communication and leadership skills.
- Make friends for life!

For more information about the Desk & Derrick Club of Corpus Christi and to learn about member eligibility, go to www.addc.org or contact Jena Nelson at 361-844-6726 or email at jena@amshore.com

The Desk & Derrick Club of Corpus Christi is a proud affiliate of the Association of Desk And Derrick Clubs, www.addc.org



### **<u>CBGS President's Letter</u>**

### **CBGS Scholarships**

The board awarded two scholarships of \$2,000 each to undergraduate geophysics majors from Texas A&M University-College Station, and University of Houston. Another scholarship of similar value will be given to geophysics major from Texas A&M University-Kingsville in Spring 2018.

The following criteria is followed in awarding the scholarships.

- 1. Must be a citizen of the USA
- 2. Must have declared Major Geophysics at the main campus of the receiving university
- 3. Must have GPA 3.0
- 4. Must be in good standing with the school
- 5. Must make effort to attend a Coastal Bend Geophysical Society Meeting in Corpus Christi Texas after being awarded a scholarship to be recognized by the society.

Dr. Subbarao Yelisetti- President Lonnie Blake- Vice President Matt Hammer- Secretary/ Treasurer Dr. Robert Schneider- Continuing Education Lonnie Blake- Golf Chair Ed Egger- Scholarship Chair

### News

- At the time of writing this report, U.S. crude futures have averaged over \$50 a barrel in 2017, as opposed to an average of \$43.47 a barrel in 2016. This is expected to rise to \$56 and \$54 a barrel in 2018 and 2019, respectively as reported by Scott DiSavino on reuters.com.
- According to Baker Hughes, the average number of rigs in service so far in 2017 was 874 in contrast to 509 in 2016 and 978 in 2015.

• According to a federal energy projection in December, U.S. production is expected to rise to 9.2 million bpd in 2017 as against 8.9 million bpd in 2016. This is expected to increase to an all-time high of 10.0 million bpd in 2018.

### **CBGS Business**

CBGS currently has 56 members.

CBGS offered Basic Seismic Attributes course on 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 in EOG conference center in Corpus Christi and is looking forward to offer many such courses or workshops. Topic/speaker suggestions are welcome. Email your suggestions to <u>Subbarao.Yelisetti@tamuk.edu</u> or <u>Lonnie\_Blake@eogresources.com</u>

### **Golf Tournament**

CBGS organized its annual **Golf Tournament** to fund its scholarship program on October 6, 2017 at Northshore Country Club.

20 Players, 10 sponsors, 7 contributing cash, 3 contributing golf balls, coolers, etc.....

Raised \$1951 for the scholarship fund.

If you are interested in the Golf Tournament, please contact Lonnie Blake at 361-887-2665 or Lonnie\_Blake@eogresources.com

### **New Degree Tracks**

BS degree in Geophysics, Minor in Geophysics and Certification in Geophysics offered at Texas A&M University-Kingsville from Fall 2017. Please contact Dr. Subbarao Yelisetti (Subbarao Yelisetti@tamuk.edu) or

Dr. Robert Schneider (Robert.Schneider@tamuk.edu) for additional information.

### Seismology class

TAMUK will offer GEOL 4375/PHYS 5385-Seismology grad/undergrad stacked class on Tuesday and Thursday from 3:30-4:15 pm in Spring 2018. This is available for the professional community as well as our students. You can sign up as a "transient" student in order to take classes without actually enrolling in the school. If anyone in the professional community wishes to sign up for this, please contact the instructor, Dr. Subbarao Yelisetti Subbarao.Yelisetti@tamuk.edu

### **SEG Distinguished Lecture**

CBGS and TAMUK SEG student chapter will be organizing 2018 SEG Distinguished Lecture in January, 2018. **Topic**: Advanced imaging for practitioners **Speaker:** William W. Symes, Rice University, Houston, TX USA **Venues:** Department of Physics and Geosciences, **Texas A&M University-Kingsville**, on 24<sup>th</sup> January, Wednesday, 3:00-4:00 pm **EOG Resources**, Corpus Christi on 25<sup>th</sup> January, Thursday, at noon.

Contact: Subbarao.Yelisetti@tamuk.edu or Lonnie\_Blake@eogresources.com

See <u>https://seg.org/Education/Lectures/Distinguished-Lectures/2018-DL-Symes</u> for additional details.

### **Education/Events**

### -<u>SEG</u>

See <u>https://seg.org/Education/Lectures/Distinguished-Lectures/2018-DL-Symes</u> for information about upcoming SEG distinguished lecture in Houston and other locations.

See <u>http://seg.org/Education/Lectures/Honorary-Lectures/2017-HL-van-der-Baan</u> for SEG honorary lecture locations in Texas. Topic is human-induced seismicity.

### -<u>AGU</u>

AGU fall meeting in New Orleans, December 11th-15th.

See <u>https://agu.confex.com/agu/fm17/preliminaryview.cgi/programs.html</u> for sessions and program information.

### -GSH

Below is a weblink for registration for the January 23-26, 2018 four half-day webinars presented by Mike Graul and Fred Hilterman "Seismic Amplitude 20/20: An Update and Forecast" sponsored by the Geophysical Society of Houston and the SEG. Note that CBGS gets 10% of fees that come through CBGS.

https://www.gshtx.org/SharedContent/Events/Event\_Display.aspx?EventKey=8906b6ec-a66b-4483-9f16-9eff670aa317

Webinar Pricing	Per Person
Individual Registration	\$390
Company/Group 2-10	\$325
Company/Group 11+	\$295
Individual Student	\$100
Student Group	\$60

### **Monthly Saying**

"Omnia bona quoad perfora" - loosely translated as "All prospects look good until drilled" - motto used by Anadarko in 1994 following their sub-salt drilling in the Gulf of Mexico.

### **Monthly Summary**

Texas Oil and Gas Info	Current Month	Last Month	Difference	
Texas Production	MMBO/BCF	MMBO/BCF	MMBO/BCF	
Oil	87.2	93.9	-6.7	August
Condensate	8.6	10.0	-1.4	August
Gas	616.0	633.4	-17.4	August
	<b>Current Month</b>	Yr to date - 2017	Yr to date - 2016	
Texas Drilling Permits	1187	11715	7104	November
Oil wells	358	3008	1985	November
Gas wells	66	655	372	November
Oil and Gas wells	682	7301	4307	November
Other	24	179	111	November
Total Completions	492	6291	9923	November
Oil Completions	388	4880	7383	November
Gas Completions	74	942	2036	November
New Field Discoveries	1	27	20	November
Other	1	19	50	November

Subbarao Yelisetti President, CBGS

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### www.stalkerenergy.com





CORPUS CHRISTI GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY COASTAL BEND GEOPHYSICAL SOCIETY

## LUNCHEON MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT



### JANUARY 17, 2018

Location:	Congressman Solomon P. Ortiz International Center, 402 Harbor Drive, Corpus Christi, TX 78401 <u>ortizcenter.com</u>							
Student Sponsor:	Imagine Resources, Nye Exploration, Viper Exploration, Ltd.							
Bar Sponsor:	SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE!!!							
Time:	1:30 am Bar, Lunch follows at 11:45 am, Speaker at 12:00 pm							
Cost:	\$25.00 (additional \$10.00 surcharge without reservation; <u>No-shows</u> <u>may be billed</u> and non-RSVP attendees cannot be guaranteed a lunch); <i>FREE</i> for students with reservation (discounted by our generous sponsors)!							
Reservations:	Please <b>RSVP</b> by 4PM on the FRIDAY before the meeting! E-Mail: <u>arrangements@ccgeo.org</u>							

Please note that luncheon RSVPs are a commitment to the Ortiz Center and must be paid even if you can't attend the luncheon.

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arrangements@ccgeo.org

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### South Texas Reservoir Geology

Presented by:

Lindsay Roe

**Core Laboratories** 



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related jobs primarily in the oil and gas industry. With over 30 years of industry experience, we specialize in determining surface and subsurface ownership and negotiating and acquiring contracts, rights of way agreements, and easements to provide our clients with the legal right to explore and develop oil and gas resources. We provide a full service land company capable of managing any project no matter how large or small.	Thunder is currently seeking non-operated working interest participation in projects and prospects. Contact Walter S. Light Jr. President/Geologist 713.823.8288 EMAIL: wthunderx@aol.com



### OUR ABUNDANT ENERGY SUPPLY FROM CONCEPT TO CONSUMPTION

### Video Report by Ray Govett

The object of this project by the Corpus Christi Geological Society is to produce a video showing how oil and gas gets from the field to the consumer. Cooperation of explorers, drillers, pipelines, midstream producers, refiners, and marketers is needed to complete the project. The Corpus Christi Geological Society will interview workers in all stages of the process. The interviews will be recorded and a video telling the story made from the videos. In order to accomplish the objective all phases of the industry will need to cooperate with the Society. Most members of the Society are involved in part of the exploration.

This video will be on public television and in schools around the United States. The video will be shown in several parts.

The Corpus Christi Geological Society worked with Quadrant Productions to produce the History video, which has been shown at several public television stations, a Change in Shoreline video, which the local Public Television Station has and is waiting to show,

Almost all oil and gas found is the result of somebody's idea. A few promoters found oil and gas by promoting drilling of wells based on the fact they owned the acreage and convinced those with money to invest with them. Early Texas oil and gas wells resulted from wells drilled in search of water, which at the time was more valuable than oil and gas. However, most current exploration for oil and gas is a result of someone's idea about where hydrocarbons may be found based on studying a great deal of data.

The geologist uses publications, surface geology, well logs, sample logs, well cores, aerial photographs, satellite photography, topographic maps, gravity maps, geomagnetic maps and about everything available to come up with an idea about where hydrocarbons may be in the subsurface. Depending on circumstances and available finances the geologist will then work with a geophysicist to further refine the prospect, and a land man to purchase acreage on the prospect.

If the area is one with little or no previous exploration, the least expensive way to start is a study of all available pertinent publications on the area followed by an examination of outcropping rock formations. If these rocks look favorable, then airborne or ground gravity and magnetic surveys of the basin may be done. These surveys will tell the geologist and geophysicist the depth of sedimentary rock in the basin and give an indication of possible structures. Assuming things look favorable after these surveys, 2D seismic lines may be run over structures indicated from the gravity and magnetic surveys. 3D seismic lines then might be run to select an optimum drill sight.

### info@geosteering.com GeoSteering LLC 281-573-0500 www.GeoSteering.com Geosteering in the USA and Internationally since 2002 Steering with GR **Steering with Images Steering with Resistivity** Eagle Ford Shale Tak Dis Di Trive Dis D Trive Dis D GeoSteering LLC Eagle Ford Gamma Ray Image Example **Experience in Texas** Austin Chalk, Barnett, Buda, Caddo, Devonian, Eaglebine / Woodbine, Eagle Ford, Georgetown, Granite Wash, Permian (Delaware, Midland), Smithwick

All sedimentary basins in the United States have been pretty well tested and those producing hydrocarbons have a great deal of data available, which a geologist may work in search of a new discovery for hydrocarbons. A typical geologist will spend hours studying well logs, scout cards and drawing geologic maps looking for new places to drill for hydrocarbons. The new prospect may be a new geographic area or a deeper formation.

Drillers kept track of formations by sample logs before the invention of electric logs. The first drilling rigs were cable tool rigs that brought samples back to the surface every few feet, and a rig crew member would examine the samples to see what formation had been drilled and if it had any show of oil. When rotary rigs began to be used, the process was continued but varied a little. The drilling fluid returned over a shaker that allowed some of the formation fragments to be collected and examined much the same way the cable tool driller had examined his samples.

Invention of the electric log did not eliminate the need for collecting drilling samples. The electric log became another valuable tool in analyzing what is in the subsurface. Mud logging, where the drilling mud is analyzed for gas content and a sample log constructed from analysis of well cuttings are still valuable exploration and well evaluation tools.

After the geologist has selected what he believes to be the best drill sight, a geophysicist may be consulted to analyze the area in more detail. Seismic surveys are done by generating shock waves at or near the surface of the ground. These shock waves travel into the subsurface and are reflected back to the surface by rock formations more dense than other formations. The reflected shock waves are picked up by geophones and transmitted to a recording truck. By measuring the time these shock waves travel to the rock formations and back to the surface, it is possible to map rock formations at depths from which the shock waves are reflected. Subsurface faults and other anomalies will also reflect the shock waves, and by studying these reflections the geophysicist can map the subsurface in greater detail.

Dynamite was used as an energy source to create shock waves in early seismic work and is still used. A method known as a, "Thumper," where a heavy weight is lifted up and dropped is used as an energy source to create the shock wave in some seismic work. The predominant method now in use is probably the, "Vibroseis," where a big vibrator is mounted under a large truck and the vibrator creates the shock wave. A sonic source may be used to create the shock wave in off shore seismic exploration.

2D geophones are laid out predominantly in two directions. 3D geophones are laid out in four directions. The geophones are closely spaced in the 3D seismic surveys, and as a result more subsurface detail is collected at the surface.

A land man may be asked to purchase leases on the prospect prior or after the seismic work. Land man is a generic term and both men and women do the job. A typical procedure is for a land man to purchase a, "Shooting option," on all of the acreage in which the company may **SPONSORS** 



### Michael L. Jones President/Geologist

### **Onshore Gulf Coast Prospect Generation and Consulting**

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## That old gas kick could be your next discovery!

Characterization of Unconventional Reservoirs

Traditional methods of core analysis cannot yield acceptable results when applied to unconventional reservoirs such as gas shales, tight gas sands, coals and thin bed formations.

Production controls on these reservoirs are not limited to hydrocarbons in place, permeability and porosity. Pay Identification requires an understanding of complex lithologies and exotic mineralogies.

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think it will do seismic. With the, "Shooting option," the company will agree to pay so much to do the seismic work and for any acreage it wishes to lease after doing the seismic work.

If there is no shooting option under which the acreage is acquired, a land man will need to contact all land owners and mineral interest owners to try to acquire an oil and gas lease. The entity owning the surface of the land does not always own the mineral interest under the land. When ownership of the mineral interest has been separated from ownership of the surface interest, it often makes leasing of the mineral interest more difficult and operations more difficult when production is established. These are just some of the problems land men find when trying to secure oil and gas leases.

Once the oil and gas leases have been obtained, petroleum engineers begin the process of developing a drilling program to test the prospect. Nearby well logs and scout tickets from those wells are examined to determine surface casing requirements, possible over pressured zones that might be encountered while drilling, and other information that might be obtained from examining well records of nearby wells. Information from nearby wells will be used to develop a drilling program for the prospect well. The Railroad Commission has the ultimate say on surface casing requirements in Texas, but the operator is required to make a request for the depth at which surface casing is to be set to protect fresh water in the area.

If the prospect is an ordinary straight hole, the Railroad Commission will tell the operator to set the surface casing to a certain depth. Under some circumstances the Railroad Commission may allow the operator to set a given amount of surface casing and cement the production casing all the way back to the surface. Some wells may require intermediate casing, where formation pressures are such that total depth of the well cannot be reached without drilling mud weights that would cause mud to be lost in shallower formations. There are a great many factors that need to be considered prior to beginning to drill a well.

Directional wells such as so called, "horizontal wells," drilled for shale development require additional requirements. Development of the polycrystalline diamond compact drill bits helped make drilling for shale production possible. The old rotary style drill bits could not be left in the hole long enough, and the uneven wear on the down side of the roller bit did not work very well in a horizontal hole. Logging while drilling and measurement while drilling are other new tools used in horizontal drilling. These two tools let the driller know within a few feet of where the bit is in the subsurface, and in what formation the bit is drilling. All of these new features are expensive and without a high price for oil and gas; horizontal drilling for shale production would not be economical. One advantage that slightly reduces the cost of shale development is the fact that more than one well can be drilled from one surface location.

Early wells were completed in the open hole. The well was drilled to the producing formation and casing set above the producing formation. It was determined most wells performed better when casing was run through the producing formation, cemented in the well and perforated to



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allow the hydrocarbons to flow into the well bore. Slotted casing was probably used before perforating guns were used. A welder would cut slits in the casing and hope the slits line up with the producing formation when it was run into the well. The first perforating guns used simple bullets, which left debris in the formation. After World War II, shape charges were used to perforate the casing, which left little debris in the well bore or the formation.

A form of fracing was used in some of the open hole completion wells when a process called, "Shooting," was used. A charge of nitro glycerin was lowered into the well and when it was opposite what was thought to be the producing formation, a triggering mechanism was dropped, causing the nitro glycerin to explode and breaking up the face of the rock formation near the well bore. Halliburton developed a process of cementing casing in the well and the casing could be permanently set at an exact depth by cementing it.

Concerns have been expressed about fracing shale and other wells. Electric logs are now run in almost all wells. Casing is run in the well prior to fracing. The casing is cemented in the well and a cement bond log is run to make sure the cement adequately covers the zone to be fraced and zones above and below the zone to be fraced. If something happened and cement did not go as planned, the well may be perforated and cement squeezed above or below to ensure frac fluid stays in the intended formations. Tracers are frequently used in the frac fluid to check where it goes. The fracing process is monitored closely and if anything abnormal develops it is immediately stopped. Hydraulic fracturing is simply forcing liquid into the subsurface formation under high pressure to create fractures in the producing formation and placing sand in the created fractures to hold them open so the hydrocarbons may more easily flow into the well bore. The process has been in use for many years in the oil industry.

Produced products have to be moved to a market once production is established. Oil production requires building lease storage tanks and gas production requires gas pipelines that end up at a market. If an oil pipeline is nearby, a better price can normally be had for the oil if it is marketed through the pipeline avoiding trucking charges. Oil lease storage facilities need to be built regardless. The oil storage tanks may be bolted steel tanks or welded steel tanks. Smaller tanks may be assembled off location and trucked to the location, but larger tanks are assembled at the location whether they are bolted or welded. If the oil is trucked, probably more storage will be required than if marketed by pipeline. The storage requires the tanks to be built within a retaining wall that will contain more than the capacity of the storage tank, or tanks, within the retaining wall. The retaining wall will need drainage valves to allow for removal of rain water accumulation.

Gas pipelines may need to be built some distance to a market and it may take several gas wells to make the pipeline economical. For this reason, most leases have shut in royalty clauses where the royalty owner is paid so much although the well is not being produced. Oil wells often produce gas with the oil and regulations generally require that gas also be moved to a market.

### **SPONSORS**





There are two types of pipelines, common carrier pipelines and more or less private pipelines. Common carrier pipelines carry products of multiple producers and are regulated by the government. Private pipelines are regulated but in a different manner. When a lease is negotiated, it normally provides for construction of a pipeline to move the products within the lease by pipeline. If it is necessary to move those products off the lease by pipeline, separate right of way will be required for that pipeline. All transcontinental pipelines are common carriers, as are many local ones. Common carrier pipelines carry products of multiple producers and may carry those products to a market or to another common carrier pipeline. If the pipeline off the lease is a common carrier, the owner will try to negotiate a right of way with the land owner for the pipeline. If the common carrier pipeline owner is not successful in negotiating a right of way, the pipeline owner may go to court and exercise what is called imminent domain to require the landowner to grant the pipeline a right of way for a fee commensurate with that paid by nearby landowners. A private pipeline may not use imminent domain to obtain pipeline right of way but must deal with each landowner individually.

Gas pipelines cover the United States providing natural gas to almost all homes and markets. Cities and private companies purchase natural gas from the pipelines and distribute it through their own systems to homes, factories and industries. The pipeline companies frequently do not own the gas; they simply transport it for a fee. Natural gas may be compressed and moved by trucks, boats or other surface methods, but the only practical way to move large quantities of gas is through pipelines.

Oil may be trucked, moved on rail cars or by pipelines, but the least expensive and safest way to move oil is by pipelines. Gas pipelines need periodic compressor stations to move the gas long distances and oil pipelines need pump stations. These facilities are normally placed away from populated areas.

With the exception of a few very short lease pipelines, pipelines require heavy equipment while they are being constructed. Trucks or rail cars haul the pipe to a location and then trucks distribute the pipe along the pipeline right of way which has been determined by a surveyor. A ditching machine digs a ditch in which to bury the pipeline that is sufficiently deep to avoid contact with plows or other surface uses of the land. Welders then weld each joint of pipe together. The welds and pipe are inspected by X-Ray to make sure there are no leaks. After inspection of the welds and pipe, it is coated and wrapped to try to prevent rust and deterioration prior to burying. The pipeline is lifted into the trench with special handling equipment that does not damage the coating. Where pipelines cross under roads they are placed inside another pipeline so if a leak should develop, whatever is leaking will be noticeable beyond the highway and the leaking pipe can be removed and repaired not to cause damage to the highway. Boring machines are now used to drill a hole under highways, so the road surface is not disturbed.

Plants to extract natural gas liquid, butane and propane, are normally built along gas pipelines. They may be part of a compressor station or free standing. If a sufficient quantity of gas is





available on a lease, a plant may be built on the lease to extract butane and propane before the gas enters the pipeline on the way to a market. Butane and propane are used as a replacement for natural gas in areas where natural gas is not readily available. Butane, Propane and compressed natural gas may also be used as fuel in trucks, tractors and other motor vehicles

Numerous products are made from oil and natural gas. Plastics, fertilizer, cosmetics, fabrics, tires, butane and propane are just a few. An object of this project is to show the audience all of the valuable products produced from oil and natural gas

Oil pipelines either terminate at refineries, oil storage areas, or at oil tanker loading facilities at some port. Very little U. S. oil is exported, but large amounts are imported from around the world. Mexico and Canada are the largest foreign suppliers of oil to the United States. Incidence, such as threats to shut down the Suez Canal do not affect the supply of oil to the U. S., but they do affect the price because prices in the U. S. are largely determined by world prices. Oil refineries also consume large quantities of natural gas in processing the oil.

Oil refining is a complicated operation. Crude oil is stored at the refinery so the process may operate continuously over an extended period of time without interruption. The crude oil first enters the distillation tower where heat is applied to begin the process of producing a variety of end products. Heavier products like petroleum coke and asphalt base will be bled off of the distillation column, and remaining hydrocarbon products will enter a cracking unit or a coker to be further refined. Heavier products coming out of the coker may be lubricating oil, industrial fuel, jet fuel and diesel fuel. Lighter components coming from the cracking unit are motor gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas. Diesel fuel, jet fuel, gasoline, and liquefied petroleum gas may also be produced as lighter products in the distillation tower. The gasoline may be further processed in a reformer. Naptha may also be produced as a very light product in the reformer or the distillation tower. Nothing is wasted in the refining process. All of the components of crude oil are used some place. Gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel are just the primary products produced from a barrel of oil.

A high percentage of these three products reenter pipelines when they leave the refineries for distribution. Some is trucked to local markets and some is shipped by tankers to distant markets, but the majority is moved to markets by pipelines. Some refined products are imported, but the majority of refined products are produced in the United States. Gasoline is shipped to tank farms where it is stored until picked up and trucked to stations by wholesalers known as, "Jobbers." Jet fuel is shipped to airports where it is stored and trucked directly to airplanes by suppliers at the airport. Refined oil may be packaged at the refinery or delivered to a plant where it is packaged for distribution.

Gasoline is sold through company owned and independently owned stations. The gasoline may bear the name of the refiner or the marketer. When buying gasoline, it is difficult to know where or who refined the gasoline or where the oil was produced. There are independent refiners as

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well as major company refineries and when buying gasoline at a service station or convenience store, it is difficult to know where it was refined or where the oil was produced.

When oil goes through the refinery, it is all mixed together and when gasoline goes to the retailer, it is frequently from more than one refiner. The jobber buys his gasoline where he gets the best price at the time he buys it and mixes it with what is on hand. When it is delivered, it is delivered from storage.

This is a brief outline of the object of the video being made by the Corpus Christi Geological Society.



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### **BEE COUNTY**

Caesar Mosca Nomanna Orangedale(2) Ray-Wilcox San Domingo

#### Tulsita Wilcox Strauch Wilcox

### **BROOKS COUNTY**

Ann Mag Boedecker Cage Ranch Encintas FRF Gvp Hill

### **Gyp Hill West**

Loma Blanca Mariposa Mills Bennett Pita Tio Ayola Tres Encinos

### **CALHOUN COUNTY**

Appling Coloma Creek, North Heysei Lavaca Bay Long Mott Magnolia Beach Mosquito Point Olivia Panther Reef Powderhorn Seadrift, N.W. Steamboat Pass Webb Point S.E. Zoller **CAMERON COUNTY** Holly Beach

Luttes San Martin (2) Three Islands, East

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#### Anna Barre Cook

#### \*\*\*\*\*Nordheim

Smith Creek Warmsley Yorktown, South **DUVAL COUNTY** 

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Four Seasons Good Friday Hagist Ranch Herbst Loma Novia Petrox Seven Sisters Seventy Six, South Starr Bright, West **GOLIAD COUNTY** Berclair

### North Blanconia

Bombs Boyce Cabeza Creek, South Goliad, West

#### St Armo

#### Terrell Point **HIDALGO COUNTY**

Alamo/Donna Donna Edinburg, West Flores-Jeffress Foy Hidalgo LA Blanca

McAllen& Pharr McAllen Ranch Mercedes Monte Christo, North Penitas San Fordyce San Carlos San Salvador S. Santallana Shary Tabasco Weslaco, North Weslaco, South **JACKSON COUNTY** 

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Rita

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Burnell Coy City Person Runge **KENEDY COUNTY** Candelaria Julian

Julian, North Laguna Madre Stillman **KLEBERG COUNTY** 

Alazan Alazan, North Big Caesar Borregos Chevron (offshore) Laguna Larga Seeligson Sprint (offshore) LA SALLE COUNTY

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Plymouth Portilla (2) Taft Taft, East White Point, East **STARR COUNTY** El Tanque Garcia Hinde La Reforma, S.W. Lyda Ricaby Rincon Rincon, North Ross San Roman Sun Yturria VICTORIA COUNTY Helen Gohike, S.W. Keeran, North Marcado Creek McFaddin Meyersville Placedo WEBB COUNTY Aquilares/Glen Martin **Big Cowboy** Bruni, S.E. Cabezon Carr Lobo Davis Hirsch Juanita Las Tiendas Nicholson O'Hem Olmitos Tom Walsh WHARTON COUNTY Black Owl WILLACY COUNTY **Chile Vieja** La Sal Vieja Paso Real Tenerias

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