

# Shellegraph

Houston Refinery

No. 14

Thursday, April 8, 1971

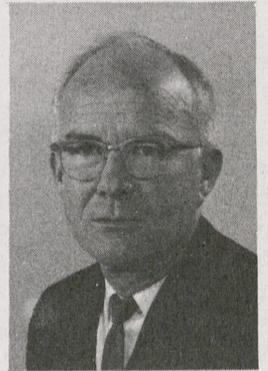


Workmen have removed the jacket of the gas turbine generator which supplies power to Chemical's chlorine plant and are in the process of modifying the transition pieces. (See story on Page 3.)

## R. W. LEWIS ACCEPTS POSITION AS SENIOR STAFF RESEARCH CHEMIST

R. W. Lewis, Acting Manager, Conversion Processes Department, Houston Research Laboratory, was named Senior Staff Research Chemist effective April 1. The move was announced by J. G. Pratt, Refinery Manager.

Bill joined the Wood River Research Laboratory in August 1943 as a senior research chemist, after completing his Ph. D. in chemistry at Indiana University. He was named Manager of the Wood River Refinery Experimental Laboratory in June 1955, and



was transferred to Houston Research Laboratory in February 1965 as Assistant Chief Research Chemist. For the past nine months he has been Acting Manager of the Conversion Processes Department at Houston Research, and in his new capacity will report directly to the Research Director and coordinate product research and development activities across the Research departments.

Lewis

## FOUR ENGINEERS TRANSFER TO SHELL PIPE LINE CORPORATION



Wissner

H. R. Wissner and R. N. Pitman, Engineers in Engineering Services, and R. N. Bland and M. J. Eichler, Engineers in Engineering Office, are being transferred to Shell Pipe Line Corporation. The move, which is effective April 16, was announced by J. G. Pratt, Refinery Manager.

Howard Wissner, who is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh with a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering, began working for Shell at the Refinery as an Engineer in Engineering Office in 1968. He has served in positions in Engineering Field and Engineering Services.

Richard N. Pitman holds a B.S. degree in



Pitman

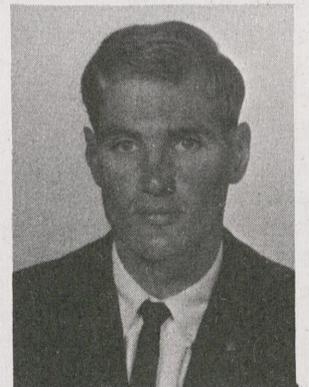


Bland

mechanical engineering from the University of Washington. He began working for Shell as an Engineer in the Engineering Services Department in 1968 and has also worked in Engineering Office.

Robert N. Bland joined Shell in 1967 as an Engineer in Engineering Services after graduating from the University of Houston with a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering. He moved to Engineering Office in March 1970.

Mel Eichler, a graduate of Lamar Tech with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering, joined Shell as an Engineer in Engineering Services, in 1967. He moved to Engineering Office in April 1968.



Eichler

## CIVIC WORKER ORGANIZES BLOOD BANKS IN NEW ORLEANS. HOUSTON



Mrs. Bernice Smith enlists the support of church women in New Orleans in soliciting donors for Project Heart to Heart, a new blood bank for Charity Hospital which she helped organize.

A pint of your blood may seem like a tiny raindrop when compared to the many units of blood needed daily by accident victims and other patients across the United States. About 13,000 units of blood are transfused in this country everyday.

What if there were no blood available? No substitute for blood has ever been developed. The only source is still the human body. What if the person who was brought to a hospital with heart failure caused by a blocked artery could not get the 20 units of blood he needed right away? What if the teenager whose spleen was ruptured in an auto accident could not get the 17 units of blood he needed right away?

Fortunately, because of the efforts of concerned citizens like Mrs. Bernice Smith, wife of Dave Smith, Economics & Scheduling, blood banks have been set up in communities to meet the unexpected needs of many people.

Mrs. Smith has recently returned from a stay of several months in New Orleans where she helped set up a blood bank for Charity Hospital. She and Dr. Bruce Jarvis, director of Charity's blood bank, collaborated in Houston on a similar program at the Ben Taub Hospital, that annually raises thousands of units of blood for the public hospital. Called Project Heart to Heart, the volunteer donor program covers many areas and groups in New Orleans in search of donors.

Before the program was set up at Charity Hospital, blood had to be diverted from other areas of the hospital to aid emergency patients. Patients scheduled for surgery often had to wait days until enough blood was on hand to schedule them again.

Why would people want to be volunteer blood donors for a public hospital?

"...who can say with assurance that they, a member of their family or a friend won't one day be brought to Charity Hospital needing blood?" said Mrs. Smith.

"Charity Hospital's emergency room (like so many public hospitals) handles some 100,000 cases a year, including virtually all the victims of automobile accidents along with victims of almost every other imaginable kind of mishap. Being a donor

is almost like taking out a personal insurance policy," she said.

When the New Orleans program began last October, Project Heart to Heart had mobilized its blood bank and started visiting churches to work with donors. Mrs. Smith was in charge of setting up dates as well as handling publicity and public relations. She even wrote letters and booklets which were distributed to groups and donors.

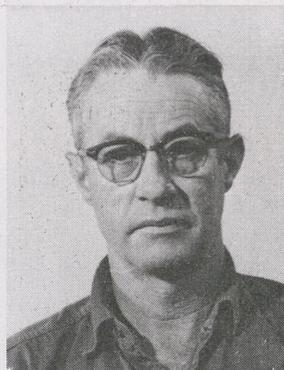
Later, the project was extended to colleges and other institutions.

Since her part of the project has been completed, Mrs. Smith has returned to Houston and is very involved in literacy work through the Laubach Foundation of which she is national vice president.

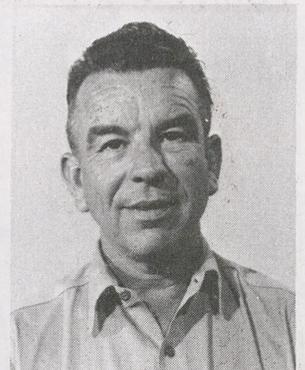
She is also active in Servas (Swiss for service), an exchange program that provides entertainment in various homes for foreign visitors. She still has a hand in blood drives, though, and as a member of St. Peter's Episcopal women's organization she is preparing for a blood donor drive after Easter.

"I was drafted into service in that first blood bank drive at Ben Taub six years ago," she said. "A group of clergymen thought that it would be better to do something to help the hospital than to criticize it. At first they thought the hospital would want women to make bandages or that sort of thing, and some of them were hesitant when they were told the hospital needed blood," she said. After some discussion, several of the clergymen decided Mrs. Smith could probably start a blood bank for the hospital. She did and later was offered a position as full time director of the bank, but turned it down.

## WILKS, BROSSETTE RETIRE APRIL 1



Wilks



Brossette

Fred T. Wilks, Cooling Water Pumper #1, Utilities, and LeRoy Brossette, Operator #1, Distilling, retired April 1.

Wilks, who had 26 years of service, first began working as a Dock Helper in 1943. He also served as a Pipefitter Helper #1 as well as in other positions before becoming a Cooling Water Pumper #1 in 1956. He and his wife, Violet, will make their retirement home at 1018 W. Jackson, Pasadena.

Brossette retired with 34 years of service. He first began working as a Laborer in Engineering Field in 1935. He also served as a Treater Helper #1 in the old Treating Department and became an Operator #1 in 1957. He and his wife, Francis, will live at 7334 Lamar, Houston.

## PROVED RECOVERABLE RESERVES OF CRUDE UP TO 39 BILLION BARRELS

Washington, D. C., March 30. The nation's proved recoverable reserves of crude oil as of December 31, 1970, were estimated to be 39.0 billion barrels according to the American Petroleum Institute Committee on Reserves and Productive Capacity.

The December 31, 1970 estimate represents an increase of 9.4 billion barrels from the previous year. This increase results from the inclusion of proved reserves of crude oil in the Prudhoe Bay Permo-Triassic reservoir on the North Slope of Alaska, discovered in 1968, but not previously reported by the API.

Excluding Alaska, reserves in the lower 48 states decreased 348 million barrels.

According to information developed jointly by the American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association, proved reserves of natural gas liquids were 7.7 billion barrels, reflecting a decrease of 440 million barrels from 1969.

The combined total recoverable reserves of liquid hydrocarbons (crude oil and natural gas liquids) at the end of 1970 was estimated to be 46.7 billion barrels, which represented an increase of 8.9 billion barrels or 24 per cent over 1969.

Proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas liquids are those which geologic and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. They do not include oil in unproved portions of partly developed fields, or in strata favorable to the accumulation of oil, but as yet untested.

As of December 31, 1970 the API Committee on Reserves and Productive Capacity developed additional information pertaining to crude oil reserves in the United States as follows:

1. There were 5.4 billion barrels of "indicated additional reserves" of crude oil in the United States. These reserves represent a potential increase of 14 per cent over estimated proved reserves of 39.0 billion barrels. Indicated additional reserves are those expected to be produced from known reservoirs in response to the future installation of known improved recovery techniques.

2. The ultimate recovery of crude oil from currently proved reservoirs, as well as depleted reservoirs, was estimated to be 132.3 billion barrels, of which 93.3 billion barrels had been produced, leaving remaining proved reserves of 39.0 billion barrels.

3. The original-oil-in-place in proved reservoirs and depleted fields was estimated at 425.3 billion barrels. The estimated ultimate recovery of 132.3 billion barrels represents an expected average recovery factor of 31 per cent.

The API also announced that the total estimated productive capacity of crude oil in the United States (which could be available within 90 days from December 31, 1970) was 11.2 million barrels per day, a decrease of 40,000 barrels per day from 1969. According to definitions used by the API Committee, Alaska had no significant spare productive

capacity because of the lack of production facilities on the North Slope.

Only 34 fields in the United States had spare productive capacity of 5,000 barrels or more per day; of these 16 were located in Louisiana, and 15 in Texas. Furthermore, based on a recent report of the National Petroleum Council as much as one third of the spare productive capacity credited to the lower forty-eight states is not deliverable to refineries because of the lack of pipeline facilities.

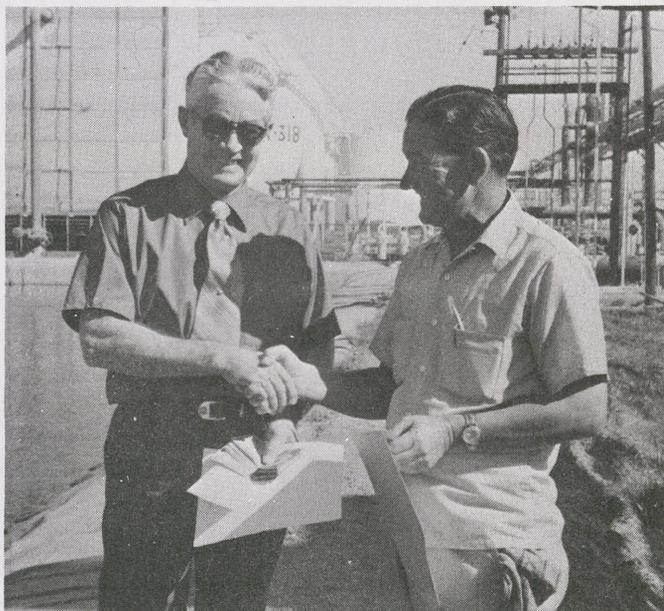
## GAS TURBINE GENERATOR SHUTDOWN FOR REVISIONS TO IMPROVE SERVICE

A two week modification shutdown began Monday on one of the two gas turbine generators which power Chemical's chlorine plant.

Operated by the Utilities Department, the 13,000 kilowatt generator's transition pieces which carry exhaust gases to drive the turbine wheels are being changed so that they will last longer. Checks are being made on all the equipment in the generator and gas turbine to ensure a speedy startup.

The other turbine generator will be shutdown for similar operations the latter part of this month. Both gas turbines have yearly hot gas path inspection and a general inspection every three years.

Among the crafts working on the shutdown are machinists, electricians, instrumentmen, boilermakers, pipefitters and painters.



At the river water reservoir, cooling water pumper F. T. Wilks receives farewell gift from G. D. Copeland upon his retirement April 1 after 26 years of service.

### SHELLEGRAPH

Published by Shell Oil Company for its Houston Refinery and Houston Research employees at Deer Park, Texas.

Mrs. Josie Ochoa-Editor

Reprints allowed by request. To submit news and photographs, call extension 541 or send material to Rm. 103, Main Office Annex.

Deadline for ads--Wednesday, 9 a.m.



Junior Achievers swamp W. P. Bryan, second from left, in their efforts to sell their notepads. Pictured are Debbie Herrington, Bryan, Robert Criddle, Dan McNeill and Vic Edwards (advisers), Cynthia Dees, Jacque Coleman and Larry Moody



Jean Wrider, receptionist, buys a notepad from Cynthia Dees, Suzanne Lakey, Janet Walker, Donna Douglas and Robert Criddle. The company sponsored JA group; held a sale at the Refinery early this week.

**CLASSIFIEDS**

FOR SALE

1962 Pontiac Catalina 4 dr. sedan, hydraulic, factory air, new license, inspection sticker, battery, runs good, priced right. Telephone: PA 3-0740

1965 Olds Dynamic 88, \$695. Telephone: 479-1295 after 5 p.m.

Mercury Mark 20 outboard motor, \$50 cash or trade for smaller motor. Telephone: PA 3-0740

1962 Chevy II, standard shift, good work car, \$150. Telephone: 473-2596

Surfboard, 7'2" Jerry Lopez model, good condition, \$85. Telephone: 473-1922

Large sorrel mare, 6 years old, fat, sound, & gentle, \$150. Also pet donkey, \$30. Telephone: 946-4759

2 lots cleared, Lake Livingston area, \$1595 for both, cash or terms. Telephone: 356-8091

'69 Plymouth Road Runner, excellent condition, \$1800. Telephone: 644-9473

2-8 ft. long columns, \$30. Wooden doors, from \$1 & up, hardwood floors, 3¢ linear



Winnie White opens gifts from fellow steno pool employees as she bid them farewell upon her transfer to the Chemical Plant. Lou Cusick looks on.

foot, staircase (hardwood), \$50, dining tables, \$5 & up. Telephone: 472-8445

Approximately 12 cu. ft. Frigidaire refrigerator, regular family type, practically give it away, good condition, \$35. Telephone: 487-0157 Monday-Friday after 4:30

'62 Chevy Impala, top condition. Telephone: 921-5810

'68 Camaro Rally Sport, 327 high performance engine, power disc brakes, console & gauges, spoiler, positraction, 4 speed, \$1500. Telephone: 472-0800

WANT TO BUY

Two 7.60 x 14 tires. Telephone: GR 2-5988

FOUND

In east parking lot, Ford ignition key. Claim in Shellegraph Office.

Ad Policy Changed

**WRITE-INS ONLY, NO PHONE CALLS FOR ADVERTISERS' PROTECTION**

To better serve our Shellegraph readers, classified ads will no longer be taken over the telephone.

We don't want to make a mistake on your ad, so we ask that you submit written ads only to the Shellegraph office. You may send the ads through company mail or bring them in person to Main Office Annex Room 103. Be sure to include the item, the price, and your home telephone number. As an added safeguard sign your name and where you may be reached at the plant. Be brief. Because of limited space, lengthy ads may have to be reduced in size by the editor.

If you desire, you may pick up ad forms in the Shellegraph boxes at the gates and in the Main Building lobby.

The ads were instituted to help employees sell trash, treasures and useful items. No advertisements for commercial purposes can be accepted.

Ads must be submitted to the Shellegraph by 9 a.m. on Wednesday mornings. Don't wait until the last minute.