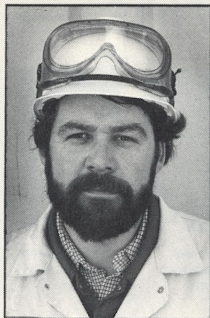


Bob Leeson



Gerry Scroggins

## Quick action prevents injury

Carpenter Bob Leeson had a close call on Jan. 16 when he choked on a piece of carrot but couldn't dislodge it by coughing.

Leeson was eating in the sulfur plant lunchroom in the zone shop when a small piece of his carrot lodged in his throat. He went to the nearby restroom to try to clear his throat.

"I realized I was in trouble," Leeson said. "So I headed back to the people in the lunchroom."

Laborer Gerry Scroggins came to Leeson's aid and successfully dislodged the carrot by using the Heimlich maneuver. Leeson sat for a few minutes to catch his breath, counted his blessings and went back to work.

# Working safely every day is Safety "I" Program's goal

The Safety "I" Program is really for you. The purpose of the first 1981 safety program is to make Wood River employees aware that they hold the main responsibility for their own safety. Working safely comes in part from planning ahead and making sure all action is safe.

The goal of the Safety "I" Program is two million work hours, a feat which was last achieved in 1952.

Publicity for the program has been widespread and is divided into three main parts.

First, recorded messages from individuals throughout the manufacturing complex are being put on Dial 2500.

Pipefitter Rich Mitchell and boilermaker Don Perdun have given safety messages on

Dial 2500. A recording by senior inspector Scott Monroe is currently on Dial 2500.

Second, safety stickers and buttons have been distributed to all employees. Each two-inch sticker has a red target with a bull's-eye of two million. The three-inch safety button features a blinking eye with the words "(I) make a difference."

Third, the Safety "I" Program is seen throughout the manufacturing complex on posters, mirror stickers and boards. A rainbow board has been placed at both Shell entrances to keep an updated total of safe hours and safe work days. Each safe day adds another 8,900 safe hours to the board.

The Safety "I" Program will work for everyone—if you work safely.



## Wood River Review



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Wood River Manufacturing Complex

February, 1981

# Shell has big stake in recovery production

By Vicky Garman

Shell Oil Co. has become the undisputed leader in the United States of oil recovery by steam injection.

According to a survey taken by the Oil and Gas Journal, oil recovery by steam injection accounts for about 288,000 barrels of oil per day in the U.S. Shell became the leader with 87,000 barrels per day, accounting for 30 percent of the total U.S. production.

Shell's largest investment to date in thermal recovery was the purchase of Belridge Oil Company (now Kernridge) in 1979 for \$3.65 billion.

According to Jack Little, general manager of Pacific Division of Eastern Exploration and Production, the purchase of Belridge was based on extensive technical evaluation by Shell engineers and geologists.

"Over 82 percent of the proved reserves should come from use of thermal recovery," Little said.

Since Shell began operating at Kernridge, production of oil by steam recovery has already increased there from 16,000 barrels per day in 1979 to 30,000 barrels per day. Little said Shell anticipates the thermal recovery at Kernridge will peak in the late 1980's with a rate of 77,000 barrels per day.

He said the production forecast can be accomplished only if three circumstances are met.

First, permits must be obtained in a timely manner over the next eight years for 78 new 50 million BTU/hour steam generators.

Second, environmental regulations must not become unreasonably restrictive or mandate conditions for which technology is not available.

Third, economic disincentives must not be imposed on the already expensive thermal recovery processes.

Little said Shell is committed to spending almost half a billion dollars over the next 10 years to achieve the production goal.

Shell also has successful steam recovery projects in California at Mount Poso (22,000 barrels per day) and Midway Sunset (18,000 barrels per day). These two fields, along with Kernridge, account for 80 percent of Shell's thermal production.

According to Little, Shell has always been a pacesetter in thermal recovery technology.

Shell first began research on thermal recovery in an exchange program with the Royal Dutch Shell Group. Royal Dutch began its research effort to

recover heavy oil in Venezuela and the Netherlands. Shell Oil began thinking about its heavy oil in California.

A pilot program in 1960 at California's Yorba Linda field was an outgrowth of the combined research.

"We were the first to demonstrate that the steam soak process could be used commercially on any of the reservoirs in the United States," Little said.

Since the initial program, Shell has expanded its thermal recovery projects and has contributed to technology advancements through continued research at the Bellaire Research Center.

Little said the dramatic effect of thermal recovery is illustrated very well by a project at California's Mount Poso.

"In 1969, Mount Poso produced 1,560 barrels per day," he said. "We pioneered a steam drive process in 1970-71 and now production is 22,000 barrels per day and increasing. Recovery efficiency went from 38 percent (primary) to an estimated 66 percent as a result of steam drive."

Shell has plans to initiate new projects or ex-

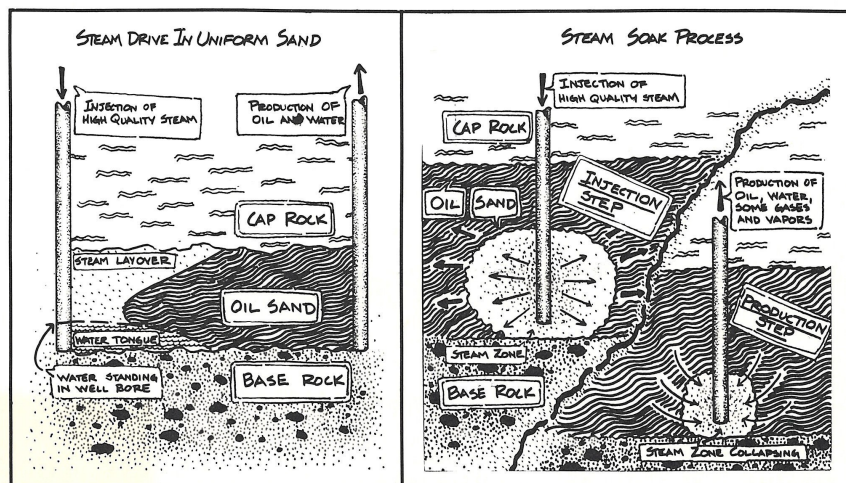
pand existing projects on other California properties. Overall thermal production is expected to increase from the present 87,000 barrels per day to 130,000 barrels per day in 1985.

Little said 150,000 barrels per day could be produced by 1990 if possible future projects are developed.

A number of environmental problem areas currently exist that must be resolved in order to develop future thermal recovery projects. Little has outlined problems to the U.S. Department of Energy and the California Energy Commission.

"We have been moving as fast as we can to implement new thermal recovery projects," he said. "The major constraints are time delays in securing steam generator permits, and technological limitations. In spite of these, the current status of thermal recovery in Shell can be characterized as healthy and strong."

(Vicky Garman is editor of *Pecten*, a Shell publication serving Western Exploration and Production, International E&P, and Mining.)



Two thermal recovery processes: In the steam drive process at left, steam is injected in one well and forces the oil to a second well. In the steam soak process at right, steam is injected in a well and allowed to soak for a specific period of time. Oil is later produced from the same well.



# Shell shorts

## Daughter of acetone operator gets book published

Asphalt operator Paul LaDame may be a good storyteller, but his 33-year-old daughter, Mrs. Cathy Baldwin, has him beat by one achievement.

Cathy has written a romantic novel entitled "Winter's Heart" and worked completely on her own to get the book published in January by Simon and Schuster of New York.

The book is about a woman who is trapped in a sudden Maine snowstorm on her way home from a New England vacation. A man living in a nearby cabin saves the woman from freezing to death, and during her recovery she falls in love with her rescuer.

Cathy spent nine months writing the 185-page book at her Gillespie, Ill., home. She kept the writing as a secret from her parents, hoping to surprise them when the book was accepted by a publisher.

Simon and Schuster has listed the book's author as Cathryn LaDame not Mrs. Cathy Baldwin. The publishers told Mrs. Baldwin that her married name was too "common" for a writer, so they used her maiden name because it was phonetically more appealing.

Another achievement for Mrs. Baldwin will come in March when Good Housekeeping magazine will feature a condensed version of the novel.

## Car pool forms should be returned by Feb. 9

Forms for the computerized car pool program at Wood River are available in the cafeteria to all Shell employees.

J.R. Houser, manufacturing complex coordinator for the carpool program, said the forms should be filled out and returned to Mrs. Ruth Holliday (Eng. Services), Main Office room 123, by Feb. 9.

"It is anticipated that match lists will be received during the second week of March," Houser said. "They will be made available for pick-up in the cafeteria."

Participating employees will receive a list of names of other individuals in their area who work similar hours and would like to car pool.

## Officers elected for Shell Recreation Association

Elections were held at the first 1981 board meeting of the Shell Recreation Association held Jan. 8.

Board members elected as officers were: Arlene Tutt (Administration), president; Randy Smith (Maintenance), vice president; Linda Grable (Purchasing), secretary; Lois Cooper (Purchasing), treasurer; Ludie Hoskins (Maintenance), athletic director; Rene LeBrun (Maintenance), social chairman; Brad Kane (Quality Control), publicity chairman; Weldon Tucker (Quality Control), elections chairman; Ann Robertson, membership chairwoman; Winston Wallace (Eng. Services), golf chairman; and Terry Abernathy (Utilities), fishing chairman.

In addition, two new committees were tentatively formed and chairmen were elected: Howard Green (Safety and IH), clubs and organizations chairman; and Stan Pohlman (Maintenance), banquets and special events chairman.

## Applications available for bowling tournaments

The annual Shell Recreation Association bowling tournament will be held Feb. 8 and 15 at the Wood River Bowl.

All SRA members are eligible to participate in the tournament which will have three categories: singles, doubles and three-man teams. Basic entry fee is 75 cents, plus a \$4.50 entry fee for each event entered.

Applications are available at both the main gate and the south gate, and can also be received from Ludie Hoskins (Maintenance), Field Office 1, phone extension 2621.

Applications are also available for the 1981 Shell Western Bowling Tournament to be held March 1. Entrants must submit their present bowling average (21-game minimum) to Hoskins by Feb. 18.

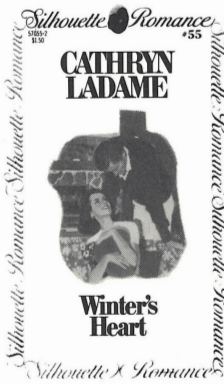
Entry fees will be charged to losing teams only (\$27 per team). Winners will receive prize money and a free meal.

## Wood River retiree starts new year right

Mrs. Ann Kingery reported to the *Wood River Review* that her husband Joe (P&PE ret-'80) began the new year under par.

In Joe's case that's good news, because he was golfing Jan. 2 at the Municipal Golf Course in Alton. Joe finished the 9-hole course in the unusually warm winter weather with a score of 32, three under par.

Mrs. Kingery sent the scorecard to the *Review* as proof. "I truly wish it was mine," Mrs. Kingery said with envy.



Front cover of new novel

# Anniversaries



Tom Jones  
LOP  
40 years



Lyn Clark  
Lubricants  
30 years



Ray Jones  
Maintenance  
30 years



Charles Moore  
Maintenance  
30 years



Romie Womack  
Maintenance  
30 years



Bob Boone  
Maintenance  
25 years



Dave Rook  
Employee Rel.  
25 years



Elston Williams  
Utilities  
25 years

# Retirements



Walt Rives  
Maintenance  
41 years



Perry Wood  
Maintenance  
34 years



Joe Zelenka  
Maintenance  
27 years



Bus Hyten  
Maintenance  
28 years

# In remembrance



L. F. Hall



D. L. James



F. P. Kalous



W. E. Lane



J. W. Large



E. E. Pruitt



V. H. Pyle



W. E. Romine



F. W. Schuette



W. J. Simmons

Lelia Frances Hall, 75, died Dec. 28. Mrs. Hall was a clerk in Treasury before retiring in 1961.

Darrell Lewis James, 64, died Jan. 2. Mr. James was a counterman 1st in Purchasing before retiring in 1970.

Frank Peter Kalous, 73, died Jan. 1. Mr. Kalous was a yardman in Eng. Field before retiring in 1968.

William E. Lane, 84, died Dec. 28. Mr. Lane was a pipefitter helper 1st in Eng. Field before retiring in 1953.

John William Large, 79, died Jan. 17. Mr. Large was a pipefitter 1st in Eng. Field before retiring in 1961.

Ellsworth Ernest Pruitt, 61,

died Jan. 8. Mr. Pruitt was a boilermaker 1 in Maintenance before retiring in 1980.

Victor Hugo Pyle, 68, died Jan. 5. Mr. Pyle was a boilermaker 1 in Eng. Field before retiring in 1973.

William E. Romine, 87, died Sept. 30. Mr. Romine was a pipefitter 1st in Eng. Field before retiring in 1955. (Wood River Manufacturing

# Classifieds

**1980 Ford truck.** 150 custom, 4-wheel drive, 4-speed V-6, power steering and brakes, camper shell, several other extras. 11,000 miles, \$5,950 or best offer, call David Ayres at 618-885-5407 or 618-377-5011.

**1975 Chevy pick-up.** 1/2-ton with 8-ft. bed, 3-speed V-8, power steering, radio, fold down seat, uses regular gas, good condition, 42,000 miles, \$1,700, call John Magnino at 217-835-4318.

**1980 Yamaha YZ465G.** Excellent condition, \$1,400 or best offer; 1972 Honda Trail 70, good condition, \$200, call Don Belliss at 618-259-1176.

**1973 Olds 98.** Cruise control and all options, includes extra tires, uses regular gas, excellent condition, \$895, call Tom Colgate at 618-656-2315.

**Dalmation puppies.** For sale, call Carroll Links at 618-594-3666; after 6 p.m. call 618-594-3937.

**Miscellaneous for sale.** Regulation size ping-pong table, foldable, \$25; Cool Air humidifier, 10-gallon tank, \$25; sliding glass shower doors, \$25; combination mirror/light/medicine cabinet, \$30, call Don Wiegmann at 618-377-8255.

**Piano wanted.** Console or spinet preferred, must be in good condition, call Joseph Hlavsa at 618-288-7519.

**Free.** Classified ads in this section are printed free of charge for all Shell employees and pensioners. To report an item you'd like to buy or sell, mail your ad to Charlie Skaer, Main Office room 313, or call extension 2168.

Keep in touch with the Safety "I" Program

# Dial 2500

# E.P.A.

## Wood River takes action to fulfill new requirements

The Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) issued strict rules early in 1980 to control the disposal of hazardous wastes.

According to Utilities manager Bill Carr, Wood River has developed several new practices and projects over the past year in order to comply with the new E.P.A. regulations and improve waste disposal overall.

"The new regulations were designed to control the disposal of hazardous wastes to prevent any short- or long-term injuries to people," said Carr. "The regulations required Wood River to develop a new permit system to identify different wastes so we know which are hazardous and which are not.

"We also decided to go one step further and improve control of wastes that may not be classified as hazardous but are contaminated. These are mostly sludges which are contaminated primarily with oil."

### New disposal sites opened, old sites closed

A major change has taken place on Wood River's east property where four disposal sites were closed as part of a consolidation plan.

Carr said that after reviewing disposal practices and identifying wastes generated at Wood River, it was decided to use east property primarily for uncontaminated wastes.

"Contaminated wastes for the most part will be hauled off-site," he said. "One exception is lime sludge which flows continuously to the solid waste disposal pond (on east property)."

East property now has five main disposal sites, each for a separate type of waste.

One site is a landfill for uncontaminated solids such as dirt or sand. A second site is for debris such as paper and small pieces of wood. A third site is for asphalt and the fourth site is for concrete.

The fifth site, for hazardous wastes, has not yet been used, Carr said. He said it is planned to have all

hazardous wastes removed by a licensed carrier and disposed at an off-site location.

A new loading ramp is being considered for the loading of wastes to be disposed off-site. Carr said the ramp could make off-site disposal easier.

### New disposal permits designed

Tighter control of wastes is now possible with an updated disposal permit system.

Before Shell drivers can dispose of wastes on Wood River property, they must first have a permit for each disposal. Permits are approved by the Utilities control center foreman after he receives a description of the wastes and determines the proper disposal site.

The permit contains information about the type of waste being hauled, the disposal site it is being taken to, the source of the waste, and special handling precautions, if any.

Burt Schneider, operations supervisor in Utilities, said foremen and all other individuals calling the Utilities control center for a waste disposal permit must give a complete description of the wastes for disposal.

"The foreman at the control center has to use his judgment as to where the wastes must go without actually having seen them," Schneider said. "It's imperative that he be given an exact description of all wastes."

He complimented truck drivers for their help in making the new permit system work.

"As far as I'm concerned, the truck drivers are the backbone of the new system," he said. "Their suggestions have made for the good operation of a new system."

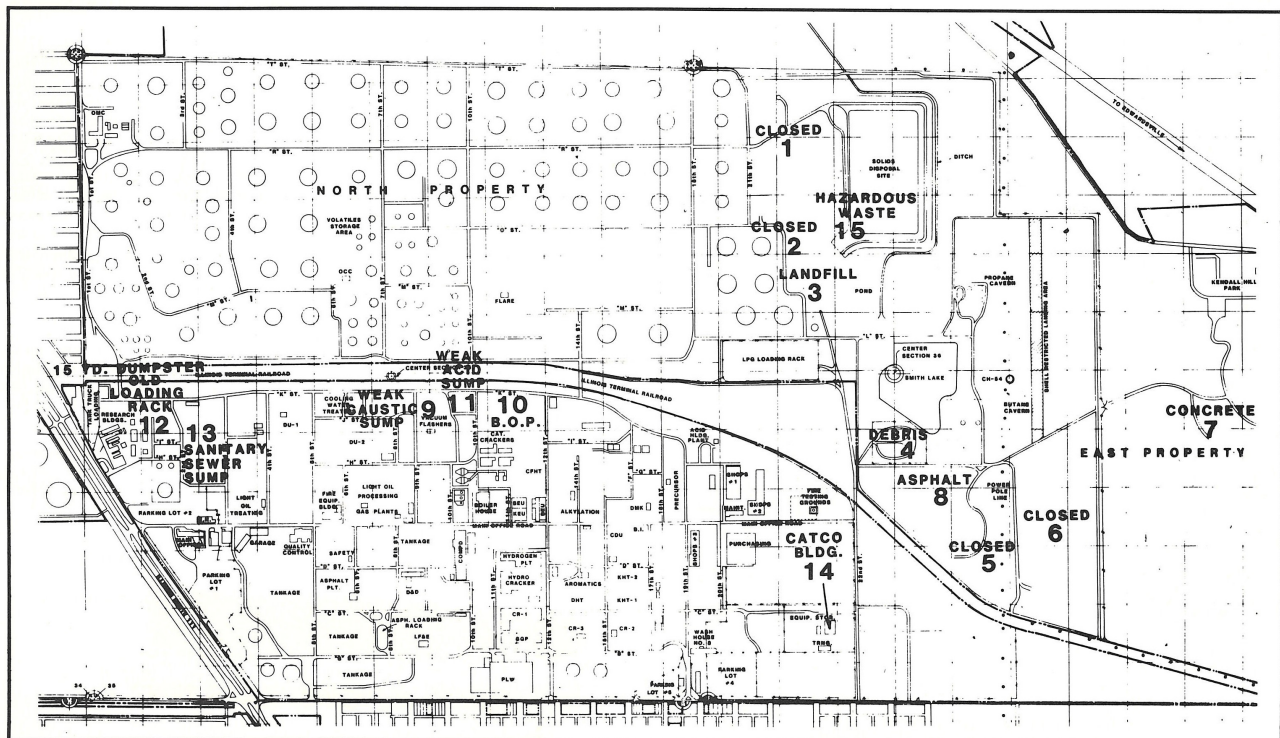
### Other improvements for waste disposal

One improvement appreciated by truck drivers is the new truck washing facility built at the corner of 10th Street and K Street. The old truck washing facility on east property was closed after the new facility was put into service on Nov. 14.

Operators in charge of the effluent and waste disposal systems will take part in a Utilities training program now being developed.

E.P.A. regulations require that all training programs be completed by May 19. The program at Wood River will review new E.P.A. regulations with operators who will then participate in field training.

Carr said, "There have been many activities to improve the disposal of wastes. The cooperative efforts between departments have helped us comply with our environmental responsibilities."



A map shows where disposal sites are located at Wood River Manufacturing Complex. Sites were closed on east property under a consolidation plan.

# People can give others 'a new lease on life.'

Machinist Odell Huffman is asking people for a special donation.

Last January, Huffman's 28-year-old son Mark, underwent a six-hour kidney transplant operation. Mark had failure of both kidneys about three months earlier, and had to be hooked up to a dialysis machine three times per week to rid his blood of impurities.

Huffman said his son is now leading a near-normal life, thanks to the kidney transplant. He must watch his diet and take medication daily, but he no longer depends on the dialysis machine. His new kidney is performing the filtering job perfectly.

And who was Mark's kidney donor? His father, Odell.

The Shell machinist was accepted as a donor after a week of qualifying tests. Had Huffman and all other members of the family been rejected, Mark would have been placed on a long waiting list for a kidney from an outside source — someone who died and had made provisions to become a donor.

"I never realized what there was to donating until my boy became involved," Huffman said. "I encourage people to get information about signing up and becoming a donor upon their death. What you're doing is giving others a new lease on life."

Huffman and other members of his family have signed up for various donation programs. In case of an emergency, Huffman has also signed the back of his Missouri driver's license to notify individuals of his intent to donate.

"People usually get turned off by the thought of signing up for a donor's program," said Huffman. "They don't like to think about the negative parts of life or anything that reminds them of death."

But Huffman said he hopes individuals will overcome the negative aspects and instead look at the positive side of donations.

"A lot of lives could be enriched because of donations. It's sort of like life insurance or wills — someone else is going to benefit."

Huffman said there are now between 2,000 and 3,000 people in the St. Louis metropolitan area who need kidney donations. Although his son did not have to be placed on the waiting list,

Huffman knew the possibility originally existed.

Time is a critical factor in making a kidney donation for purposes of transplantation. Kidneys must ordinarily be removed within an hour after death, a much shorter time than the 24-hour period for other organs.

People who have properly signed up for a donation cut out 24 hours of red tape otherwise needed in getting release forms filled out by family members after the individual's death, Huffman said.

"Computers have helped out a great deal," he said. "Within two hours of notification of a person's death, information can be sent out to every kidney program in the United States. It saves lives because of the speed."

To keep travelling distances to a minimum, each kidney is given to the closest kidney program which has a person whose bodily characteristics match those of the donated kidney. Persons needing a kidney will likely receive one sooner in an area which has a high amount of donors than in an area with few donors.

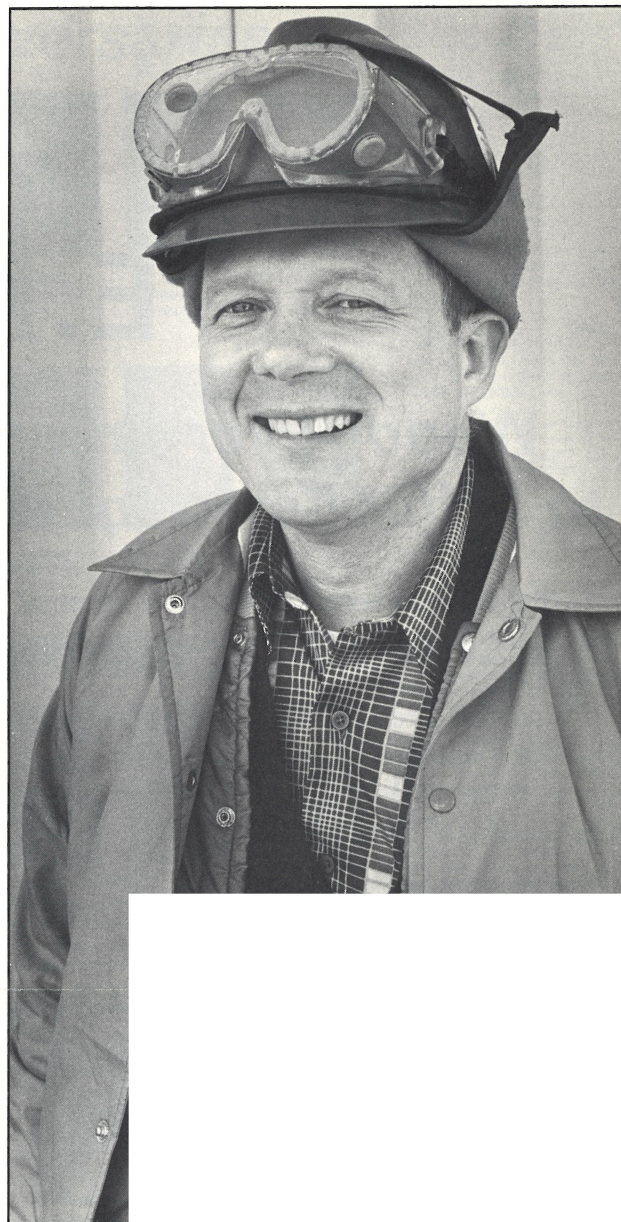
Huffman said his opportunity to donate a live kidney to his son last year was a learning experience. After his 20-year-old son Wayne was rejected as a donor, Huffman was next in line for testing. He was accepted because of the similarity to his son's cell structure and blood type.

All testing and the final operation were done at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. Washington University has a special section at the hospital which specializes in kidney treatment.

Within six to eight hours after the operation, Mark's body had accepted the new kidney which began filtering his blood. Doctors were confident the operation was a success since the normal acceptance time is 24 hours.

"The kidney team feels he's one of the more successful patients, probably because he is so young," Huffman said. "He also had a better chance because he had no other bodily problems."

The recovery rate was also quick for both Huffman and his son. Huffman was walking just three days after the operation and was checked out of the hospital within 10 days. His son was



permitted to leave after two-and-one-half weeks.

"With the new knowledge the doctors are gaining, Mark should be able to keep the kidney for about 10 to 12 years, or possibly even longer," Huffman said. "The average used to be five years, but the computers have helped increase useful information."

"People think that once you've had a transplant, you're home free. But you're still dependent on a hospital and your medication. There's no way of getting away from it."

Huffman said his son leads a normal life as long as he doesn't have a fever or virus. But if his temperature rises two degrees above normal, he must immediately check into a hospital for observation and medication.

Last year Mark had to check into the hospital only twice, each time staying for about one week. Doctors considered Mark's kidney acceptance and his ensuing health to be extremely positive.

If Mark needs another kidney transplant in the future, he once again faces the possibility of being placed on a waiting list. Individuals interested in obtaining information about signing up for a kidney donation program should write to the Kidney Foundation, 7 North Brentwood Boulevard, Suite 305, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.

Individuals interested in obtaining information about other donation programs should write to Lifeline, 10 South Brentwood Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., 63105.



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