COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PETROLEUM DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1950

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PETROLEUM

DEPARTMENT, 1950

HONOURABLE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the following Report on the Petroleum and Asphalt Industries of the Colony for the year 1950.

The Report is set out in the sections, tables, appendices and maps as detailed below.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

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THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

SUMMARY AND COMMENT

2. During 1950 the expenditure on deep drilling amounted to almost \$8,000,000 or more than double the average annual amount similarly spent in the preceding five (5) years.

3. While the necessity of establishing a satisfactory crude reserve has maintained exploration at a high level since the war, the incentive behind this greatly increased effort is the prospect of an increasing demand for several years. An increase in income due to a rise of 43 per cent. in the sterling value of oil sales consequent upon devaluation has partly financed this increased effort.

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4. This increase in income which has been absorbed by the exploratory effort, by inevitable increases in working expenses (as sterling prices move toward gold values), and by taxation, may be of a very temporary nature in view of possible future adjustment of the Sterling/Dollar rate of Exchange.

5. In spite of the incentive to find and produce more oil which has been provided by the prospect of greater demand at satisfactory prices, the Industry was only just able to maintain production at the level of the previous year, namely 20.6 million barrels.

6. The overall effect of maintaining production at the present level and of increasing exploration in face of the inflationary trend which has been in evidence since the war in both sterling and dollar areas has been to reduce the cash resources of the eight British-owned oil companies operating in Trinidad by about $6\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars in the past three (3) years, in spite of restriction of dividends and some additions to working capital.

7. The Oil Industry now contributes over 30 per cent. of the total revenue of the Colony. The Government of Trinidad, as sleeping partner in the oil business, takes over 60 per cent. of the Industry's profits by means of taxation. Revenue at the present level can only be maintained by the successful outcome of exploration. Diminishing cash resources, however, indicate that inflation and taxation have established a trend which places a short term limit on the present rate of expenditure on exploration.

SECTION I.-ACTIVITIES OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

Drilling

8. During the year twenty-five (25) drilling rigs were in continuous operation. Of these, fifteen (15) were steam rigs employed on exploitation mostly on infilling locations on producing fields. Three (3) other steam rigs were used for outstepping or semi-exploration, one by Apex Trinidad Oilfields Limited in their synclinal area and two by United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited at Penal, while seven (7) modern heavy diesel outfits were used for wildcatting at widely scattered locations.

9. One hundred and forty-nine (149) wells were commenced during the year. Six (6) of these being pure wild cat locations. One hundred and thirty-six (136) wells were completed. These figures compare with 146 wells commenced and 130 completed during the previous year, 1949.

10. During the year, eight (8) wells were abandoned while drilling on account either of technical difficulties or of non-commercial production. This compares favourably with the fourteen (14) abandoned last year for the same reasons.

11. Trinidad Leaseholds Limited continued to develop their oil base mud and all wells drilled on their Forest Reserve and Morne Diablo fields during the year were completed with this mud. Other companies did not make much use of oil base mud.

12. Two wells passed the previous year's depth record; Trinidad Leaseholds Limited drilling to 12,604 feet at their Morne Diablo 34 Location and Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Limited drilling to 13,471 feet at Coora 188.

13. The year's footage was 659,565 as compared to 630,209 in 1949. The graph in Appendix G shows the ratio of cumulative production to cumulative footage at the end of each year. A number of factors effect this ratio and it is hoped to publish a detailed historical breakdown of this graph in next year's Report. For the moment it is noted that the ratio has remained practically constant at 28.7 barrels/feet for the past four years. The annual increments in footage also being practically constant at an average of 643,000 feet.

14. Statistics relative to drilling will be found in Table I, Items 14-21 inclusive. The annual footage, Item 18, and the average depth per well, Item 21, being shown in graph form in Appendix C. A monthly analysis is given in Table II.

EXPLORATION

15. No geophysical parties were in the field during the year. Geological field work was carried out by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited, Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Limited and The United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited.

16. The exploratory drilling programme kept seven (7) rigs in continuous operation and no less than nineteen wells with objectives in excess of 8,000 feet were in process of drilling during the year.

17. Details of these wells are given in Table IX, the locations of each one is shown on the map at the back of this Report.

18. In the Report for 1949, Table IX listed 38 wells which had been commenced in the five-year period—Ist January, 1945 to 31st December, 1949—with objectives in excess of 8,000 feet. (Average depth of exploitation wells drilled in the past three years is 3,900 feet). Of these wells, eighteen (18) or nearly 50 per cent. have been abandoned as dry holes. Nine (9) encountered oil sands but will not produce enough oil to pay for the cost of drilling while only eleven (11) were completed as commercial producers.

19. Table IX of this Report lists 21 wells with objectives in excess of 8,000 feet which were worked on during the year. Excluding two on which drilling had not commenced at 31st December, 1950, and four others which were shown in last year's list of 38 wells, leaves 15 new deep wells commenced during 1950. Of these 15, already three (3) have been abandoned, eight (8) others at present unfinished have little expectation of commercial success while only four (4) have been completed as producers.

20. The great cost of deep drilling is most clearly demonstrated by the following figures taken from Companies' audited accounts :

EXPENDITURE ON DEEP WELLS

1. Expenditure on deep wells	For the period 1st January, 1945- 31st December, 1949 \$14,133,000	For the year 1950 \$7,978,000	Total at 31st December 1950 \$22,111,000
2. Investment in capital equipment	6,226,000	833,000	7,059,000
3. Orders placed but not delivered 31st December	at 438,000	247,000	247,000
4. Depreciation	815,000	931,000	1,746,000
5. Unamortised portion of the investment as at 31st December	ent 5,411,000	5,313,000	5,313,000
6. Total expenditure on deep drill during period	ing 19,544,000	7,880,000	27,424,000

21. The greater part of the seven million dollars spent on equipment represents modern heavy diesel rigs acquired during the past two years. This accounts for the large amount, \$931,000 shown for depreciation in 1950.

22. Details of the equipment used may be of interest for comparison with those in other oilfields and are given in Table X. It will be seen by reference to this Table that the equipment used in Trinidad includes the heaviest and most modern machinery capable of drilling to 20,000 feet if need be.

23. In spite of the large amount of geological and geophysical work done in past years and the use of the most modern machinery, exploration drilling has continued to give disappointing results.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL

24. The total production of crude oil for the year 1950 was 20,632,421 barrels, an average of 56,527 barrels per day. This represents an increase of 0.076 per cent. above last year's figure.

25. Statistics relative to crude oil production are shown under Items Nos. 0, I and 22–27 inclusive in Table I, Items I and 25 being reproduced in graph form in Appendix A. In Table III a detailed monthly breakdown of production methods is given, the annual production contributed by the principal producing methods being graphed as a percentage of the total production in Appendix B.

26. The average daily production per producing well (Table I, Item 25) again dropped, being 25.7 barrels per day in 1950 as compared to 27.0 barrels per day in 1949. This was partly due to a reduction in the ratio of the number of flowing wells to the number of pumping wells and partly to a drop in the daily average production per flowing well which fell from 51.9 barrels per day in 1949 to 50.2 barrels per day in 1950. During the year 52.8 per cent. of total production was produced by natural flow as compared to 56.6 per cent. in 1949.

27. The percentage of salt water in the total fluid produced increased slightly, being 15.1 per cent. as compared to 13.7 per cent. in 1949. This is shown in graph form in Appendix F.

Refining

28. Five (5) permits for the refining of oil were issued under the Oil Mining and Refining Ordinance, three of these being for small topping plants operated respectively by Apex Trinidad Oilfields Limited, Brighton Terminal Limited and Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Limited.

29. No additions were made during the year to the main refineries at Point Fortin and Pointe-a-Pierre, but at the latter work was started on clearing the site for the new catalytic cracking plant.

30. Brighton Terminal Limited commenced the erection of an extension to their topping plant at Brighton. This was nearly completed at the end of the year. 31. Refinery input (Item 13, Table I) again showed an increase over the previous year, being 29,813,245 barrels as compared to 29,617,000 barrels in 1949. Of this total 8,849,096 barrels were processed by United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited at Point Fortin and 20,958,096 by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited at Pointe-a-Pierre.

32. It is interesting to note that during the year Trinidad Leaseholds Limited imported ten (10) different types of crude. Eight of these imported crudes were processed in addition to three (3) types of local crude. Importation of these foreign crudes is essential in order to enable the refinery to produce the large range of products to precise specification which is now required. During the month of December the Trinidad Leaseholds Limited refinery input reached the record figure of 2,000,000 barrels while the loading jetty handled over half a million tons both in and out.

NATURAL GASOLINE RECOVERY PLANTS

33. Two plants for the recovery of natural gasoline were in operation during the year. The charcoal adsorption plant operated by Apex Trinidad Oilfields Limited processed 83.9 per cent. of the Company's total production of gas, the daily average throughput being 9.62 million cubic feet per day as compared to an average of 8.26 million cubic feet per day in 1949. This increase in throughput increased production by 16.4 per cent., the average yield being 1.06 gallons per thousand cubic feet treated, the same as the previous year. This yield includes compression gasoline the production of which amounted to almost exactly twenty-five per cent. of the total plant production.

34. The oil adsorption plant operated by the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Limited handled 62.0 per cent, of the Company's total production of gas processing an average of 8.28 million cubic feet per day for an average recovery of 0.706 gallons per thousand cubic feet treated. These figures compare with an average daily throughput of 7.3 million cubic feet in 1949 for a recovery of 0.93 gallons per thousand cubic feet.

35. A small amount of compression gasoline was made by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited on its Guayaguayare field and was returned to crude storage.

NATURAL GAS

36. Details of the production and utilization of natural gas in 1949 and 1950 are given in Table IV. It will be noted that the only important change in 1950 was the increase in gas replaced in formation.

37. Trinidad Leaseholds Limited increased the input of gas for repressuring at Forest Reserve from an average of 6.5 million cubic feet per day in 1949 to an average of 6.82 million cubic feet per day in 1950. The same Company started putting gas back into formation on their Guayaguayare field in October, 1950.

38. Apex Trinidad Oilfields Limited started repressuring at Fyzabad in February, 1950, and at the end of the year were returning an average of 300,000 cubic feet per day to formation.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

39. The main pipeline system was not extended during the year. All four of the deep water piers were in use.

40. There was a further increase in main storage capacity during the year, the total tankage available for crude oil and refined products amounting to 9,550,131 barrels at 31st December, 1950.

41. One 168,000 barrel tank, the largest single tank in the island, was completed by Brighton Terminal Limited for transhipment fuel oil storage. Trinidad Leaseholds Limited completed two 80,000 barrel tanks and two 25,000 barrel tanks at Pointe-a-Pierre and had further tankage building at the end of the year.

Imports and Exports of Petroleum and its Products

42. Foreign crude oil imported for refining in the Colony decreased by one per cent., being 11,214,025 barrels as compared to 11,333,209 barrels in 1949. A slight increase may be expected in 1951 since the topping plant now being erected by Brighton Terminal Limited should be completed early in 1951.

43. This Company has been given a permit to import free of Customs duties for twenty-five (25) years from 1st November, 1950, up to 300,000 barrels a month of foreign crude for refining and re-export of the refined products. Importation under this permit may average 100,000 barrels a month during 1951.

44. In addition to the import of crude oil for refining, a considerable trade has been built up in fuel oil imported duty free for transhipment. Brighton Terminal Limited received 2,524,360 barrels of Tucupita fuel oil on behalf of Texas Petroleum Company for bunkering or re-export to South American destinations, while Esso Standard Oil (Antilles) S.A. transhipped 217,936 barrels of Bunker "C" grade and 112,066 barrels of diesel oil in Port-of-Spain Harbour.

45. Exports of local crude amounted to 2,193,612 barrels of which 1,613,193 barrels were exported by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited to their refinery at Port Credit, while 580,419 barrels were sent by Antilles Petroleum Company (Trinidad) Limited to their parent Company, the McColl Frontenac Company of Montreal.

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46. Total exports of petroleum and its products (local crude plus refined products of both local and foreign crudes) decreased slightly, being 28,700,000 barrels as compared to 29,379,945 barrels in 1949.

47. A ten-year record of total imports and exports of petroleum is given in Table I, Items 6-12 while a detailed breakdown for 1950 is given in Table V.

SECTION II-THE OIL INDUSTRY IN RELATION TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY

LOCAL EXPENDITURE

48. In 1946 the Oil Industry paid out over 27 million dollars in the Colony. By 1950 the local outgoings of the Industry had increased to over 54 million dollars. This rapid growth since the end of the war in the importance of the Oil Industry in the local economy is clearly brought out by the figures given in Tables VI and VII which should be studied in connection with this section.

49. It will be noted from these tables that in 1950 nearly 17 million dollars was paid to Government in the form of Taxes while a further 37 million dollars was put into circulation in the form of wages, local purchases of materials, private rents and royalties, legal fees, compensation, &c.

TAXATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

50. Direct contribution to revenue in 1950 made by the Oil Industry amounted to \$16,875,640 or over 30 per cent. of the Colony's revenue, a decrease of \$2,439,592 on the comparable figure for 1949. The percentage change under each Head of Revenue in the figures for 1950 as compared to those for 1949 is shown in Table VI. The more important changes, which are discussed individually in the succeeding paragraphs are listed below :---

Source of Reve	nue			·Increase \$	Decrease \$
Excise on petroleum produ	cts paid b	y Oil Cor	npanies	78,727	-
Sundry Heads				99 ,929	
Customs Import duties		•••			264,308
Royalty on Oil and Gas	•••			2,233,991	
Income Tax	•••	•••	• • •		4,587,931
Net decrease in revenue (bala n ce)	•••	•••	2,412,647 2,439,592	4,852,239
				\$4,852,239	\$4,852,239

In comparing the Industry's contribution to revenue in 1950 with that made in the previous year, it must be remembered that while devaluation of sterling in September, 1949 increased all royalty assessments by about 43 per cent. after that date it had no appreciable effect on the amount of income tax collected during 1950 on the 1948/49 incomes.

51. Income Tax yielded only \$8,704,846 as compared to \$13,292,777 in the previous year, a drop of \$4,587,931 corresponding to a decrease in taxable income of $11\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars since the tax rate was the same, namely 40 per cent., for both years.

52. The rate of crude oil production having been almost constant for several years, this drop in taxable income is the result of an increase in operating expenses of $2\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars and a decrease in revenue of about $8\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars, the latter being due to the rapid fall in fuel prices during the first half of 1949 and to the low prices prevailing during the remainder of that year.

53. Royalties collected in 1950 in respect of assessments for the period 1st July, 1949 to 30th June, 1950, on crude oil produced, on gas sold, and for dead rent (minimum royalty on non-productive leases) amounted to \$5,904,450 as compared to \$3,670,468 collected in 1949.

54. Two main factors contributed to this increase :----

i. the new buy-back agreement for royalty crude was in operation for the whole of the period 1st July, 1949 to 30th June, 1950, as compared to only two months in the previous twelve-month period—1st July, 1948 to 30th June, 1949.

The fixed buy-back price under the old agreement (40 shillings per ton) yielded \$1.38 per barrel, the average price for the period 1st July, 1948 to 30th June, 1949, the last two months of which came under the new agreement, being \$1.46½ per barrel. The average buy-back price under the new agreement for the period 1st July, 1949 to 30th June, 1950 was \$2.86. Details will be found in paragraphs 77-82 of this Department's Report for 1949.

ii. the effect of devaluation of sterling which increased the sterling value of all oil sales and therefore of all royalty assessments after 19th September, 1949, by about 43 per cent.

55. Customs Import duties (Item 1 of Table VI) paid by the Oil Industry decreased by twentyone per cent. falling from \$1,238,426 in 1949 to \$974,118 in 1950. This fall is largely due to a drop of twenty-six per cent. in the imports of U.S. origin which were valued, c.i.f. at \$7,766,696 in 1949 but at only \$5,469,200 in 1950. The total c.i.f. value of oil industry imports fell by seven per cent. from \$23,456,411 to \$21,831,730. Details are given under Items Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of Table VII.

56. This drop in Customs Import duties is not due to any reduction in the Oil Industry's activities. It is accounted for by an unusually high expenditure on capital equipment (chiefly drilling rigs) of U.S. origin made during 1949.

57. Excise duty paid by the Oil Companies amounted to \$115,637 as compared to \$36,910 in 1949. This increase is due to the amount for 1949 being in respect of the period 29th October-31st December only. Prior to 29th October, 1949, petroleum products used in connection with the winning or refining of petroleum were free of duty. Details of the oil industry's contribution to the revenue of the Colony are given in Table VI, Items 1-13 referring to direct taxation.

LOCAL DISBURSEMENTS

58. The annual expenditure in the Colony by the Oil Industry other than direct contribution to revenue was 37,367,253, an increase of 4,380,154 or 13.3 per cent. over the figure for 1949. Details will be found in Table VII, Items 1-5. It will be noticed from the figures given that the amount paid out in Wages and Salaries increased by over 10 per cent.

- 59. This increase is due to three main causes :----
 - i. An increase of 2.10 per cent. in the average daily number of registered employees (13,689 as compared to 13,407 in 1949);

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- ii. The addition of ¹/₂c. per hour in the wages of all workmen was made when the cost of living index rose to the figure of 231 in July, 1950. (A cost of living bonus is given of ¹/₂c. per hour for every 5 complete points rise in the Government's official cost of living index number above the basic figure of 111 ascertained in January, 1938).
- iii. An adjustment on and from 4th March, 1950 of the standard wage rates of all hourly paid workmen of a minimum increase of three cents an hour on the rates of pay effective on 3rd March, 1950. (Weekly paid men receive a minimum increase of \$1.50 per week).

60. The amount paid to contractors rose by over 36 per cent. Contractors' labour received the same two adjustments to wage rates noted in paragraph 59 (ii) and (iii) above as in the case of Company employed labour. In addition the average daily number employed through contractors increased by 5 per cent. (2,736 as compared to 2,626 in 1949).

61. Item 4 of Table VII "Other Local Cash Expenditure" rose by 19 per cent. to \$8,456,079. Under this head are included such items as insurance, legal expenses; transport, staff passages, compensation, private rents and royalties, &c.

62. Overseas purchases of Stores and Materials dropped by 7 per cent. due to a substantial reduction in the imports of U.S. origin which were unusually high in 1949 due to the purchase of heavy drilling equipment.

63. The figure given as Item No. 9 of Table VII which is closely related to the total outgoings of the Industry, increased by only 0.4 per cent., the increase in local disbursement having been nearly offset by decreases in contributions to Government revenue and in overseas purchases.

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS

64. The amounts and values of petroleum and its products exported during 1949 and 1950 based on Customs and Excise Department figures are :---

1949—29,379,945 Petroleum	barrels valued at Bitumen			•••	•••	\$ 97,328,440 1,837,816
1 ou ou ou un					•••	
						\$ 99,166,256
	barrels valued at			•••		\$126,309,236
Petroleum	Bitumen	•••	• • •	•••	•••	2,873,982
-						\$129,183,218

65. Petroleum and Asphalt and their products continue to form the largest part, namely 78.7 per cent. of the Colony's export during 1950, an increase of 1.2 per cent. over the figure for 1949.

The value of the leading staple products exported from the Colony during 1950 is shown in the following table :---

			Value	Percentage of
				Total
Petroleum and its products			\$129,183,218	77.10
Lake Asphalt and its products			2,668,684	1.59
Sugar, Molasses and Rum			20,085,013	11.99
Cocoa	•••		8,360,678	4.99
Fruits and Fruit Juices			2,819,316	1.68
Coconuts, Copra and Coconut Oil	•••		334,562	0.20
Bitters	• • •		619,962	0.37
Coffee			860,226	0.51
Other exports not enumerated	•••	•••	2,630,838	1.57
			\$167,562,497	100.00

66. The value given above for petroleum products exported, namely \$129,183,218, includes the value of products obtained from imported crude which amounts to about 38 per cent. of the total. This figure is therefore not on a strictly comparable basis with the export values given for other products which are all wholly of local origin.

67. The value of each of the following, namely, petroleum and its products; Lake Asphalt and its products; Sugar; and other products exported annually is shown in Appendix E, graphed as a percentage of the total annual value of the Colony's exports.

68. Harbour Dues on petroleum cargoes (14 cents per ton) increased slightly from \$585,901 in 1949 to \$587,516 and will probably remain steady at about that figure in the future.

69. The accounts of the principal oil companies for the year 1949–1950 show an increase in income. This increase is due almost wholly to devaluation of sterling in September, 1949, and not to any increase in production, which in fact has remained almost constant for several years.

70. Since all local sales and purchases of oil are based on U.S. Gulf Coast values the immediate effect of devaluation was to increase the sterling value of oil sales by about 43 per cent. Any future re-valuation, other than a further devaluation, will have a reverse effect.

71. This increase in income may therefore be of a very temporary nature. On the other hand the deferred effects of devaluation coupled with a continuation of the inflationary trend have resulted in increased wages, and increased cost of materials and plant.

72. Inadequate wear and tear allowances for income tax purposes, which do not recognise the fact that when plant and equipment comes to be replaced it costs two or three times as much as originally, are maintaining a steady drain on capital.

73. Examination of the audited accounts of the eight principal oil companies for the past three years shows that the combined effect of the above-mentioned factors has been that in spite of some additions to issued capital, the cash resources of the eight companies have shrunk by about 6,500,000 in the period in question.

The figures relevant to the above are :	int		\$37,531,416
Financial position :			
(a) Amount put to reserve or add to carry forward	ed 	\$29,041,853	
(b) Additional capital raised Less Repayment of loan	\$5,862,566 3,861,979	2,000,587	31,04 2, 440
Net reduction in cash resources	••• ••• •••	···· ···	\$ 6,488,976

74. Devaluation has produced an apparent prospertity which serves to disguise the true state of affairs, namely, that, as a result of high taxation and inflation the Trinidad Oil Companies as a whole, are in fact poorer in cash resources today than they were three years ago.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

75. The past year was the third in succession during which no stoppages of work occurred on the oilfields. Excellent relations continued to exist between the Oilfield Workers Trade Union and the Employers.

76. In February, 1950, the Oilfield Workers Trade Union gave notice to the Oilfields Employers Association of Trinidad of its decision to amend the Agreement between them dated 15th March, 1948, relating to wages and conditions of employment.

77. The various amendments proposed by the Union were discussed and a number of them were incorporated in a new Agreement to be effective for a minimum period of two years and three months, from 25th May, 1950, with retroactive effect to 4th March, 1950.

The more important provisions of the new Agreement are :----

- 1. Six cents (6c.) per hour of the cost of living bonus was consolidated and added to the standard wage rates of all hourly, daily and weekly paid workmen.
- 2. A minimum increase of three cents (3c.) per hour in the wages of all hourly paid workers aged 18 years and over.
- 3. A minimum increase of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per week in the wages of all weekly paid workmen aged 18 years and over.
- 4. A minimum increase of one dollar and twelve cents (\$1.12) per week in the wages of all weekly paid workmen under 18 years of age.

78. Under the new Agreement, wage rates now vary from a minimum of 33 cents per hour in the unskilled class to a maximum of 54 cents per hour for some classes of skilled workers.

79. The trade schools maintained by United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited, and by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited as part of their apprentice training schemes continued to operate to capacity. A new trade school was being equipped by Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Limited and is expected to be in operation by the middle of 1951. Increased housing for employees was provided during the year by all the larger Companies. The construction of a new health centre was decided on by Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Limited.

SECTION III_ADMINISTRATION

ROYALTY ASSESSMENT

80. No changes were made during the year either to the method of evaluating crude oil taken as royalty in kind and sold back to the Lessees or to the method of royalty assessment described in the Land (Oil Mining) Regulations, 1949.

The production of Crown oil and the revenue obtained from royalty on it are as follows:-

81. Old Type Leases: Ten per cent. of the net crude oil produced on these leases is taken as royalty in kind and is sold back to the Lessees at a price determined by the sum of the values of its fuel oil, gas oil and gasoline components less a refining charge. Certain fuel used in drilling, producing and refining is allowed free of royalty (F.O.R.).

The following tables give a record of the total sales of royalty oil made in each half-yearly period since the new sales agreements started on 1st May, 1949.

	_		BARRELS AS 1	PER STATISTIC	AL RECORDS	Actual quantity	Average value	Revenue \$ B.W.I.
Perio	od.		Gross production	F.O.R.	Nett production	sold (1)* barrels	per Bbl. \$ B.W.I.	
1949								
May-June	•••		1,336,234	20,317	1,315,917	131,639	1.90.70	251,030.81
July-December	•••	•••	4,053,306	59,002	3,994,304	399,560	2.73.05	1,091,009,75
1950			1 003 101	70.044	001.010	102.010		
January-June	•••	• • •	4,092,464	73,344	4,019,120	402,046	3.22.99	1,298,598.08
July-December	***	•••	4,120,061	70,337	4,049,724	405,099	3.55.56	1,440,380.48 *(2)

82. 1934 Type Leases: Crude oil produced on these leases is valued at the price of West Texas Sour Crude of the same A.P.I. gravity plus 14.3 U.S. cents per barrel. Royalty is on a sliding scale from 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. according to the size of the well. All crude assessable for royalty during 1950 under these leases paid royalty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. There was no change in the price of West Texas Sour Crude during 1950, the price for 22.0-22.9 A.P.I. gravity crude being U.S. \$2.16 per barrel.

The free of royalty concession (F.O.R.) under these leases is restricted to certain oil used in drilling and production operations only:

		BARRELS AS P	ER STATISTIC	CAL RECORDS	Actual quantity	Average value	Revenue	
Period		Gross Production	F.O.R.	Nett Production	valued (1)* per Bbl. barrels \$		\$ B.W.I.	
1949 July-December	••••	4,183,632	15,795	4,167,837	4,168,379	3.43.66	1,432,506.36	
1950 January-June		3,960,141	15,061	3,945,080	3,945,478	3.96.71	1,565,191.49	
July-December	•••	4,016,615	15,788	4,000,827	4,001,350	3.96.91	1,588,158.18 *(2)	

83. Apart from the above royalties on crude oil, the following tables show the amounts collected on natural gas sold, casing head petroleum spirit recovered and minimum royalties paid on leases with small or no production.

				AS SOLD	C.H.P.S. RECOVERY			
Period	Period		Volume (M.C.Ft.)	Royalty \$	Volume (Imp. gals)	Royalty \$	Minimum Royalties \$	
Old Type Leases : 1949								
July-December			270,728	5,440.16	161,055	1,570.48	W arrantee	
1950 January-June			179,844	3,620.56	148,463	1,534.33		
July-December			114,192	2,302.04	158,185	1,689.15		
1934 <i>Type Leases</i> : 1949 July-December			1,282,411	36,567.24	1,363,764	20,729.57	169,031.68	
1950 January-June			1,342,428	37,240.50	1,475,290	26,352.75	166,894,58	
July-December			1,717,017	51,920.36	1,767,150	32,441.43	172,124.28	

FOOTNOTE: *(1) Royalty oil sold on old type leases or valued for royalty on the 1934 type leases is calculated at 34.9726 Imperial gallons per barrel.

Statistical volumes of gross production, F.O.R., &c., include some volumes reported at 34.973 Imperial gallons per barrel and some at 35 Imperial gallons per barrel. Standardization is proceeding slowly.

*(2) Revenue figures for the period July-December, 1950 are provisional only and are subject to slight adjustment.

84. The total royalty collected during the year 1950 in respect of the half-yearly royalty periods ended 31st December, 1949 and 30th June, 1950, in respect of the han-yearly royary periods head petroleum spirit amounted to \$5,856,287.53. In addition, a further sum of \$3,311.82 was collected in respect of previous half-yearly royalty periods the accounts of which were not finally settled. The total royalty collected during the year amounted therefore, to \$5,859,599.35.

85. The production of crown oil is remaining very steady so that the only factors likely to affect the revenue from royalty in the near future are changes in the prices of crude and of oil products and a possible change in the Sterling/Dollar rate of Exchange.

86. The price of West Texas Sour Crude on which royalty in respect of the 1934 Type Leases is now calculated has remained unchanged for over three years, the present price having been effective since 6th December, 1947. During the same three-year period the price of fuel oil has fluctuated considerably and during the first half of 1949 fell heavily with the result that a royalty of 10 per cent. calculated on West Texas Crude prices represented at July, 1949, an actual rate of over fourteen per cent. on producers realizations which are dependent on the price of products, mainly on the price of fuel oil.

87. Although rising prices of products since June, 1949, have resulted in producers realizations increasing to somewhere near West Texas crude prices it is unlikely that the valuation for royalty purposes of crude oil produced on the 1934 Type Leases will remain based on U.S. domestic crude prices for much longer.

88. The fact that West Texas Crude prices have not altered at all during the past three years whereas products prices have varied widely in the same period indicates that there is an element of artificiality about U.S. domestic crude prices which was not foreseen at the time when West Texas Sour Crude was chosen as an indicator of price change for royalty valuation.

89. Under the provisions of Clause 7 to Schedule II of the Land (Oil Mining) Regulations, 1934, notice requiring a new method of assessment may be given either by the Governor or by the Lessees at any time after the 1st March, 1951. It is not improbable that such notice will be given during 1951.

SAMPLING AND TESTING OF ROYALTY OIL

90. In this Department's Administration Report for 1949, the sale of oil taken by Government as royalty in kind is discussed in detail. (Paragraphs 72-82). The agreed method of determining the purchase price of this oil (paragraph 77) necessitated the introduction of a sampling system in order to obtain analyses of representative samples of the crude from which the sales prices could be calculated.

91. Royalty in kind amounting in all to about 400,000 barrels in each half-yearly royalty period, is taken on seven old type mining leases. Collecting and storage conditions vary from lease to lease so that in order to obtain a truly representative sample from each lease it was found necessary to

Continuous line samples taken	at	•••	•••	5 points
Well head samples taken at	•••			3 points
Tank samples taken at	•••	•••	•••	6 points

92. Every month a sample is collected from each of the 14 points under the supervision of an officer of this Department and a representative of the purchasing Company. Each sample is divided into two portions of 4 gallons each which are officially sealed. One portion of each sample is subsequently analysed under official supervision while the other portion is kept as a referee sample in case of loss of or disagreement as to the analysis of the first portion. A typical sample analysis is given in Table XII.

93. In practice the sampling and analysis procedure has worked very satisfactorily and the required accuracy has been obtained. As experience has been gained several improvements and minor alterations to the original procedure have been introduced by both the Companies and this Department in order to simplify both field work and statistical calculations.

94. The accumulating data on monthly analyses suggests that in most cases variation is sufficiently small to justify a longer period than one month between samplings without loss of accuracy.

95. The sampling and analysis under supervision of fuel oil and diesel oil delivered to vessels for Admiralty account was continued during the year. An officer of this Department (Mr. Back) carries out part-time duties as Admiralty Inspecting Officer.

RETAIL PRICE OF GASOLINE AND KEROSINE

96. The formula agreed in May, 1948, between Government and the Distributing Companies for determining the retail price of gasoline and kerosine (see paragraph 83 of Administration Report for 1949) was upset by the devaluation of sterling in September, 1949.

97. A new pricing formula was agreed upon and put into operation on the 1st February, 1950. Under this formula a Price Stabilization Fund held by the Accountant General is used to prevent small changes in the various components of the cost of gasoline and kerosine having any immediate effect on the retail price.

98. The Stabilization Fund is operated in the case of gasoline as follows :----

For any day after the 31st January, 1950, on which the retail price of gasoline exceeds the sum of the following five price components, namely :---

- i. Platt's low quotation in United States cents per United States gallon for 79 Octane (R) Regular Gasoline in cargo lots from Gulf ports converted into Trinidad currency per Imperial Gallon. The conversion shall be made by using the current daily middle rate of exchange which is today quoted at \$1.71¹/₂ Trinidad currency to \$1.00 United States currency and a volume conversion factor of one Imperial Gallon to 1.2009 United States gallon.
- ii. The marketing expenses per Imperial gallon.
- iii. A Distributors margin of four (4) cents per Imperial gallon.
- iv. The excise tax.
- v. A fixed profit approved by Government.

then the excess is credited to a Gasoline Price Stabilization Account by the Distributing Company for each gallon of gasoline sold on that day.

99. For any day after the 31st January, 1950, on which the retail price falls short of the sum of the above five price components then the shortfall is debited to the gasoline price stabilization account in respect of each gallon of gasoline sold on that day.

100. The gasoline price stabilization account is balanced at the end of every month and such balance, if a credit, is paid by the Distributing Company to the Accountant General who credits it to the Stabilization Fund; but, if a debit, such balance is paid to the Distributing Company by the Accountant General, the Stabilization Fund being debited accordingly.

101. A similar account is kept for kerosine, the first cost of which has been agreed as Platt's low quotation in United States cents per United States gallon for 41-43 Gravity Water White Kerosine in cargo lots from Gulf Ports converted into Trinidad currency per Imperial gallon.

roz. Government's intention is so to adjust the retail price that there will always be a credit balance in the Gasoline and Kerosine Stabilization Funds, but in the event that it may not be practicable to alter the retail price in time to ensure that the Fund will be sufficient to meet a monthly debit from the Gasoline and/or Kerosine Stabilization Accounts, then Government will advance to the Fund sufficient moneys to meet such debit or debits and shall be entitled to repayment of the amount of such advance as soon as there is sufficient money in the Fund, but subject to any subsequent monthly debit or debits from the Gasoline and/or Kerosine Stabilization Accounts being a prior charge against the Fund.

103. During 1950 several changes occurred in the retail prices. Kerosine was increased from 24 cents to 26 cents per Imperial gallon on 19th September, while the price of gasoline fell from 41 to 40 cents per gallon on the 2nd April, increased again to 41 cents per gallon on 14th June and to 42 cents per gallon on 12th August. Without a Stabilization Fund the price of kerosine would have increased several months before it actually did and the temporary drop in the price of gasoline between 2nd April and the 14th June would not have been possible.

ACCIDENTS

104. Fifty-two accidents on the oilfields were investigated and reported on by an officer of this department during the year. Two of these accidents were fatal. The larger companies continue to devote considerable attention towards safety precautions and training their employees in the safe handling of tools and equipment. This effort is steadily improving the accident rate as carefully kept and detailed records show. Accidents other than those on drilling rigs, producing wells and oilfield installations were dealt with by the Senior Factory Inspector.

LEGISLATION

105. The Drilling (Amendment) Regulations, 1950, effective 12th October, 1950, amended section 2 of the Drilling Regulations, 1940. This section specifies the conditions subject to which permission may be given to drill a well at a lesser distance than 150 feet from a boundary of oilrights.

106. The wording of the original regulation had resulted in Government receiving less than the current rate of royalty in certain cases where the drainage area of a well encroached on the Old Type Crown Leases. This anomaly has been removed by the amendment.

Interpretation of Drilling Regulations 1 and 2.

Determination of the drainage area of wells drilled at an inclination to the vertical.

107. Under regulation 1 of the Drilling Regulations, 1940, the drainage area of a well is defined as a circular area of one hundred and fifty feet radius having the centre of the borehole of the well at the surface as its centre except when the well is inclined from the vertical in which case the centre of the circular area shall be at a point at the surface approved by the Technologist.

ro8. In order to apportion, between the owners of the oilrights concerned, the royalty from a well drilled at an inclination from the vertical in cases where the drainage area of the well is intersected by a boundary between different oilrights it became necessary to devise a formula by which the centre of the drainage area might be determined.

109. A technical sub-committee of the Petroleum Association of Trinidad investigated the matter and, after discussions with the Assistant Petroleum Technologist, a formula was agreed between the Petroleum Association of Trinidad and this department which has provided an equitable method of apportioning royalty between interested royalty holders in all cases which have so far arisen. 110. The method consists of two steps :---

- i. The calculation of the share of royalty due to each royalty holder in proportion to the volume of sand underneath his property which is being drained by the directionally drilled well, and
- ii. Plotting on to the surface plans the conventional drainage circle of 150 feet radius in such a way that the boundary line between the two leases divides the circle into two segments, the areas of which are proportional to the royalties due to each royalty holder.

111. The perforated intervals measured on the well axis are projected on to a vertical line giving the "conventional thickness" of the sand produced (*see* Appendix H). This conventional thickness is divided into 10 feet intervals beginning from the top, leaving the interval of less than 10 feet (if any) at the bottom. The volume of the drained oilsand is considered to be represented by a set of elementary cylinders, each having a circular base of radius 150 feet, a height of ten feet (with the exception of the lowest one), and place so that their axes are bisected by the axis of the oblique drainage cylinder.

II2. The projection of the elementary cylinders on to the horizontal plane at the surface is a set of circles. The vertical plane of a boundary line which intersects the drainage circles will cut the elementary cylinders in parts which are proportional to the areas of the segments of the respective circles.

113. The royalties due to the royalty holders are therefore proportional to the sum of the areas of those parts of each circle which fall on their lands.

Example (see Appendix H).

114. Total drainage area = 3 circles \times π \times 150² = 3 \times 70,667 = 212,000 sq. ft.

				Land Owner "A"	Land Owner " B #
Circle No. 1	•••	•••	•••	annual a	70667
Circle No. 2	•••		•••	a,	70667—a
Circle No. 3	•••	•••	•••	b	70667—b
TOTAL	•••	•••	•••	(a + b) sq. ft.	$\{212,000 - (a + b)\}$ sq. ft.

If there is another cylinder at the bottom with a height h, smaller than 10 feet, the areas of the circles will be weighted as follows :---

		Land Owner "A"	Land Owner " B "
Circle No. 1 (Weight 10)	•••		70667
Circle No. 2 (Weight 10)	•••	a	70667—a
Circle No. 3 (Weight 10)	•••	b.	70667—b
Circle No. 4 (Weight h)		$c \times \frac{h}{10}$	$(70667 - c) \times \frac{h}{10}$
TOTALS	{a +	$\mathbf{b} + \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \end{array} \right) \right\}$	$\mathrm{sq. ft.} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 70667 \times \left(3 \begin{array}{c} h \\ 10 \end{array}\right) \\ - \left(a + b + \begin{array}{c} c \end{array} \times \frac{h}{10} \end{array}\right) \\ \mathrm{sq. ft.} \end{array} \right\} \ \mathrm{sq. ft.}$

The royalty holders will therefore receive

First Case

Second Case

$$\mathbf{R} \times \frac{\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \right)}{70667 \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \end{array}\right)} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \\ \mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} \end{array}\right)} \mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{70667 \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \end{array}\right)} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \\ \mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} \end{array}\right)}{\mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \\ \mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} \end{array}\right)} \mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \\ \mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} \end{array}\right)} \mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \\ \mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} \end{array}\right)} \mathbf{R} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \\ \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \end{array}\right)}{\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{c}} \times \frac{\mathbf{c}}{10} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \\ \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c} \times \frac{\mathbf{h}}{10} \end{array}\right)} \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{c$$

116. Appendix H shows in its lower part the phases of the calculation of royalties, and in its upper part the plotting of the derived conventional drainage circle with its two segments proportional to the drained sand and royalty shares.

LICENCES AND LEASES

117. Seven exploration licences were issued and one exploration licence was renewed over a reduced area for the period of one year as from the 1st January, 1950. No principal leases were issued during the year but one supplemental lease was issued. Two principal oil mining leases were surrendered with effect from 30th June, 1950. A summary of the leasing situation as at 31st December, 1950, is as follows :---

A.—Leases registered:

					Acreage								
					Surface private c			Surfac vested i					
Principal Mining Leases—79 Exploration Licences —-8	+ i, 7 + i e	* * * * * * *	**************************************	•••	а. 55,986 —	в. 0	р. 04 <u>1</u>	A. 159,244 54,825	в. 2 1	р. 15 22			
					55,986	0	041	214,069	3	37			

B.—Leases granted but not yet registered :—

						_	-		Acri	AGE		
Con	npany		Lo	ocality			Surface private			Surfac vested		
							А,	R.	Р.	A.	R.	P.
Antilles	3		Mayaro Cocal Ortoire	•	••• ••• •••	•••				8,400 1,240 9,144	0 0 0	00 00 00
Apex	2		Central Range Arena Reserve		····		16,510	3	22	200	0	00
T.L.L.	5		Savana Grande Moruga	, Sipa	ria and		290	0	00	953	0	00
			Do. Moruga		····	••••	16	0	33	634	0	00
			Siparia Naparima		•••	•••	308	0	00	79 20	1 0	$\frac{32}{00}$
T.N.A.	5	•••	Turure Nariya		***					507 7,603	0 0	$31 \\ 00$
			Central Range Soldado ar		s Gallos		10 505	0		6,704 1	0 0	00 00
	11		Central Range Moruga				12,507 13	1	00 37	223	0	
T.P. D.	11	•••	Do Cedros	•	···· ···		1,553	1	17	$115 \\ 1,653$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \end{array}$	00 00
			Pointe-a-Pierre Siparia Moruga	•	•••		$\begin{array}{r}181\\10\\1,503\end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$	12 19 00			<u></u>
			Coora Moruga	•	•••• •••	•••	$\frac{60}{179}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{19}{30}$	159	0	00
			Central Range Nariva Naparima	•	••• •••	•••	$179 \\ 159 \\ 123$	33	$\frac{30}{32}$	65	2	$\frac{1}{12}$
U.B.O.T.	7		Ortoire Do		•••					$45,901 \\ 2,791$	0 0	00 00
			Nariva Rousillac		•••	••••	189	3	29	$26,100 \\ 845$		00 27
			La Brea Cocal, Charuma Do.	a and	Ortoire	•••	$156 \\ 3,311 \\$	3 0 	19 29	$\begin{array}{r}14\\2,289\\425\end{array}$		08 34 00
			10.		• • •		36,975	3	00	116,132	2	31

(i) Principal Leases:

(ii) Supplemental Leases:

					_			ACRE	AGE		
Con	npany		Locality	•		Surface private c			Surface vested		
к.т.о.	3	Pointe-a-Pier Guapo (2)	re 			A. 17 Not sur	R. O veyed	р. 18	A. Not sur	R. 	Р.
S.T.O.L.	1	 Siparia	•••			4			108	1	30
T.L.L. T.P.D.	1	 Moruga	•••			206	1 .	30	29	1	23
U.B.O.T.	1 9	Siparia	•••	•••		11	3	34	31	3	35
0.0.0.11	Ũ	 Siparia Cocal	•••	•••	•••	40		31	34	1	24
		La Brea Cocal	•••	•••	••••			<u> </u>	Not sur do.	rveyed	
		Naparima and	d Sipari	а		an a			do.		
		La Brea Siparia	•••	•••				_	do. do.		
		Erin Siparia	•••	•••	•••	 4	2	27	do. 	-	
					-	281	0	20	204	0	32

Total acreage of areas granted but not yet registered: ____

C.—Exploration Licences effective for one year from 1st January, 1950.

Company	Company							hts
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd.	1 3	• • •		Moruga Central Range Cedros Manzanilla		A. 2,360 19,500 816 1,148	R. 0 0 1 0	Р. 00 00 22 00
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd. United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited		•••	•••	Nariva Cocal Cedros Nariva (Renewal)	···· ····	5,664 906 802 23,629	0 0 0 0	00 00 00 00
				Total acreage		54,825	1	22

D.—Marine Areas in Territorial Waters:

Two licences were issued during the year; one to the Antilles Petroleum Company (Trinidad) Limited over an area of approximately 12,544 acres and the other to the Kern Trinidad Oilfields Limited over an area of approximately 5,760 acres.

E.—Private Oil Rights:

Returns submitted by the Oil Companies show that 103,718 acres of private oil rights were under lease at the end of the year.

The total of the leased areas under Heads "A", "B" and "E" above is 527,367 acres or about 44.2 per cent. of the total acreage of the Colony.

GEOLOGICAL WORK IN 1950

118. At the request of the Government of the Windward Islands, the Government Geologist, Major A. G. A. Sutton visited St. Vincent and Grenada with the object of looking for radio-active rocks. A thorough survey of each of these Islands was made with the Geiger Counter which had been supplied by the Atomic Energy Commission. Nothing of interest was discovered. A separate report on each Island was made and published as Council Papers Nos. 35 and 36 of 1950.

119. A short visit was paid to Tobago in connection with the Stone quarry near the Hillsborough Dam for the Works and Hydraulics Department. A number of rock samples were collected and sent to British Guiana where there is a Petrological Laboratory for igneous rock examination. A report is awaited.

120. Much time was spent visiting the various geological departments of the Oilfields gathering information and reports for the compilation of a Geological Map and Report of Trinidad. This important work is progressing slowly but it is hoped to be able to finish it by the end of 1951.

121. A report of the water supply situation in Trinidad together with two (2) maps and full appendices listing particulars of every known water well and Dam in Trinidad was published.

122. Field work has been undertaken in various parts of the island particularly in the foothills of the Northern Range, in connection with a report now in preparation on the water resources of the Island. This report will be published in 1951.

THE ASPHALT INDUSTRY

123. The following table shows the quantity of Natural Asphalt extracted from the Pitch Lake and the quantity of derived products exported :----

	acted by Wo acted by Cor		Hydraulics 	Depart 		1948 Tons 25,327 103,666	1949 <i>Tons</i> 46,466 98,694	1950 Tons 40,564 92,282
						128,993	145,160	132,846
Dried	e Asphalt 1 Asphalt	•			· · · · · · ·	16 41,988	27 47,961	46,659
Asph	alt Čement		•••	•••	•••	49,368	37,288	23,433
						91,372	85,276	70,092

124. The Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company were granted a new lease of the Pitch Lake for a period of thirty years commencing on the first of February, 1956.

125. The terms of the new lease are similar to those of the current lease, the royalty and export duty being the same. These are a royalty of sixty cents and an export duty of one dollar and twenty cents on each ton of crude pitch exported, while on pitch products exports the royalty per ton of dry asphalt contents is eighty-four cents and the export duty one dollar and sixty-six cents.

Staff

126. Mr. W. N. Foster, Petroleum Technologist, proceeded to Sarawak via the United Kingdom on the 26th March, in order to undertake certain work on behalf of the Government of Sarawak. On completion of this work, he was granted 132 days leave in the United Kingdom as from 22nd May. He finally resumed duties on the 21st October. Mr. I. S. Rutherford, Assistant Petroleum Technologist, was appointed to act as Petroleum Technologist during his absence.

Mr. John Burslem was appointed to the post of 2nd Assistant Petroleum Technologist for a period of three years with effect from 3rd June. He was stationed in the Port-of-Spain Office until the 19th July, on which date he assumed duties at the San Fernando Office.

Mr. J. G. A. Roe, 3rd Assistant Petroleum Technologist, was granted 174 days vacation leave with effect from 29th March. He resumed duties on the 16th October.

Mr. Cyril Niles, Principal Officer, was granted special sick leave as from 17th August to the end of the year.

Mr. H. O. Roberts, Senior Clerk, was transferred to this Department from the Secretariat as from 1st March. He was appointed to take charge of the San Fernando Office, from the date of Mr. Roe's departure until Mr. Burslem's assumption of duty on the 19th July, and was further appointed to act as Principal Officer as from 17th August to the end of the year during the absence of Mr. Niles on special sick leave.

Miss W. Samlalsingh, 1st Class Clerk, was transferred from the San Fernando Office to the Port-of-Spain Office on the 9th January due to a minor re-organisation of the Department. She was appointed to act as Senior Clerk as from 17th August to the end of the year.

Mr. P. B. Ramroop, 2nd Class Clerk, was granted 118 days vacation leave with effect from 12th April to 7th August to attend the Civics Course sponsored by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies and the British Council. During his absence Mr. M. D'Heureux acted as 2nd Class Clerk in the Department. Mr. Ramroop was also appointed to act as a 1st Class Clerk as from the 17th August to the end of the year.

Mr. R. E. Alexander, 2nd Class Clerk, San Fernando Office, was granted 50 days vacation leave with effect from 3rd November to 22nd December. Miss S. Allen was appointed to act as a 2nd Class Clerk during his absence.

Miss E. E. Maule was appointed as Shorthand-Typist in the Department as from 1st January.

Mr. N. Joseph continued to act as a 2nd Class Clerk in the Department during the year. He was granted 14 days vacation leave as from 14th August, 1950.

Miss Z. Rafeek was appointed to act as a 2nd Class Clerk, in the Department with effect from 12th August to the end of the year.

Mr. Haniff Ali, Messenger in the San Fernando Office, was granted 35 days leave as from 20th November to 24th December. Mr. W. Sampson was appointed to act as messenger during his absence.

Mr. R. Huggins, Messenger in the Port-of-Spain Office, was granted 42 days leave with effect from 27th December. Mr. A. Henry was appointed to act as messenger during his absence.

I have much pleasure in recording the very able and willing assistance I have received from all members of the staff.

W. N. FOSTER Petroleum Technologist.

15th June, 1951.

Item	Unit	1950	% difference 50/49	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
PRODUCTION 0 Crude Oil as per previous Administration Reports (see footnote) 1 Crude Oil 2 Natural Gasoline 3 TOTAL CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GASOLINE 4 From Crown Oil Rights	1,000's bls. do. do. do. do.	20,632 185 20,817 16,308	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 10.1 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.3 \end{array}$	20,617 168 20,785 16,288	20,110 20,107 182 20,289 15,309	20,520 20,433 181 20,614 15,373	20,233 20,142 187 20,239 15,541	21,093 21,000 182 21,182 16,878	21,635 21,543 185 21,728 17,430	21,385 21,286 182 21,468 17,089	22,069 21,962 197 22,159 17,833
5 From Private Oil Rights 6 TOTAL IMPORTS (ALL OILS) 7 Imports of Refined Products (as per Customs) 8 Imports of Crude Oil for Refining		4,509 11,258 23 11,214	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 0.3 \\ \hline - & 3.6 \\ \hline - & 8.0 \\ \hline - & 1.1 \end{array}$	4,497 11,678 25 11,333	4,980 8,882 22 8,840	5,241 5,917 21 5,896	4,788 2,933 40 2,893	4,304 3,394 409 2,119	4,298 3,188 840 1,082	4,379 1,101 365	4,326 1,365 83
9 Imports of Other Oils for Refining and Blending 10 TOTAL EXPORTS (ALL OILS) (as per Customs) 11 Exports of Crude Oil do 12 Exports of Refined Products do	do. 1000's bls. do. do.	21 28,757 2,194 26,563	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 93.4 \\ \hline - & 2.4 \\ + & 7.7 \\ - & 3.1 \end{array} $	320 29,458 2,037 27,421	20 26,168 1,706 24,462	22,926 881 22,045	20,432 263 20,169	866 20,651 20,651	1,266 19,754 19,754	736 15,860 	1,282* 19,063 19.063
13 Refinery throughput (Crude Oil and Natural Gasoline)	1,000's bls.	29,813	+ 0.7	29,617	27,074	25,281	22,713	23,170	22,498	21,086	21,914
14 No. of Wells Started	As stated	149	+ 2.1	146	145	162	124	110	105	127	169
15 TOTAL NO. OF DRILLING WELLS COMPLETED 16 No. of Drilling Wells completed as oil wells 17 No. of Drilling Wells abandoned while drilling (Dry holes, &c.)	As stated do. do.	144 136 8	+ 4.6 - 42.9	144 130 14	141 134 7	157 141 16	108 104 4	100 95 5	100 96 4	136 133 3	$163 \\ 156 \\ 7$
18 TOTAL FOOTAGE DRILLED (ALL WELLS) 19 Footage Drilled on Crown Oil Rights 20 Footage Drilled on Private Oil Rights	Feet do. do.	659,565 524,374 135,191	+ 4.7 + 16.1 - 24.3	630,209 451,624 178,585	638,681 489,987 148,694	644,689 446,798 197,891	533,209 406,017 127,192	$\begin{array}{r} 453,872\\ 345,071\\ 108,801 \end{array}$	456,957 352,988 103,969	493,731 389,527 104,204	623,398 546,233 77,165
21 AVERAGE DEPTH OF COMPLETED DRILLING WELLS (Item 15)	Feet	4,436	+ 9.1	4,065	4,259	4,155	4,772	4,586	4,535	3,620	3,750
 22 TOTAL NO. OF WELLS PRODUCING (Average during year) 23 No. of Wells producing by flowing (Average during year) 24 No. of Wells producing by Artificial Lift (Average during year) 	As stated do. do.	2,197 594 1,603	+ 5.2 - 3.6 + 8.8	2,089 616 1,473	2,013 629 1,384	$1,876 \\ 625 \\ 1,251$	1,820 615 1,205	1,735 634 1,101	$1,637 \\ 642 \\ 995$	1,591 628 963	1,630 618 1,012
25 AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION DURING YEAR PER PRODUCING WELL	Barrels	25.7	- 4.8	27.0	27.3	30.0	30.4	33.3	36.1	36.8	37.1
 26 Average daily production during year per flowing well 27 Average daily production during year per artificial lift well 	Barrels do.	50.2 16.6	3.3 	$51.9\\16.6$	50.7 16.7	54.2 17.8	55.0 17.9	59.5 18.2	63.9 18.3	64.8 17.5	67.8 18.3
28 TOTAL VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS 29 TOTAL VALUE OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS 30 TOTAL VALUE OF ASPHALT AND ITS PRODUCTS	000 \$ do. do.	167,562 129,183 2,669	+ 27.1 + 30.3 11.4	131,790 99,166 3,011	$127,105 \\ 96,287 \\ 2,946$	82,262 63,050 1,773	57,572 43,046 1,739	54,815 44,085 477	49,273 39,811 859	36,678 29,441 729	43,074 34,300 377

TABLE I-ANNUAL STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION, DBILLING, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

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Differences between Items 0 and 1 are due to Item 0 previously including a part of total production of Natural Gasoline which was not disposed of as such but blended with crude oil at field storage. *Includes some Refined Products.

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I. S. RUTHERFORD Assistant Petroleum Technologist

									Dr	ILLING W	ells Comple	red		Mon	THLY FOOTAGE	DRILLED	
				Average No. of	No. of New	No. of Old	No. of Oil	Corr	pleted as		Abandoned	while dril	ling	·			Average footage
	Month			Rigs Running	Wells Started	Wells Abandoned	Wells Recom-	Oi	I Wells	Dr	y holes	Techn	ical causes	Crown Oil	Private Oil	Total	drilled per day
							pleted	No.	Aggregate Depth in Feet	No.	Aggregate Depth in Feet	No.	Aggregate Depth in Feet	Rights	Rights		
Januaby		•••	***	25	16		14	15	78,947	-			_	49,224	10,592	59,816	1,930
FEBRUARY			•••	26	12	-	15	9	38,792	-	_		-	44,228	8,404	52,632	1,880
MARCH		•••	•••	25	14	2	13	11	54,007	1	2,359		_	44,204	19,411	63,615	2,052
April	•••		•••	26	12	2	11	8	36,463	4	17,555		_	33,486	14,672	48,158	1,605
May		•••	•••	25	10	3	18	13	54,568			-		32,337	9,738	42,075	1,357
JUNE	•••	•••		22	13	2	12	9	· 41,3 99	1	3,702		_	39,141	11,577	50,718	1,691
JULY		•••		25	14	3	12	11	44,879					48,977	12,042	61,019	1,968
Augusr		•••	•••	25	12	_	16	12	40,200	1	4,531		-	52,926	8,369	61,295	1,977
September	•••	•••	•••	26	11	1	17	12	52,233	-				46,216	8,373	54,589	1,820
OCTOBER	•••	•••		27	14	1	14	14	6 2,8 39				-	42,268	14,607	56,875	1,835
November	•••			27	12	1	16	9	36,957	1	2,930			54,986	10,864	65,850	2,195
DECEMBER	•••	•••	•••	28	9	1	12	13	66,4 44					36,381	6,542	42,923	1,385
Yea	r's Total				149	16	170	136	607,728	8	31,077	(524,374	135,191	659,565	1,807

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TABLE II-MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DRILLING WELLS FOR THE YEAR 1950

Average depth of drilling wells completed 4,436 feet.

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(Sad.) I. S. RUTHERFORD Assistant Petroleum Technologist

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All crude oil quantity figures are for dry oil—1 barrel (bbl.) = 35 Imperial gallons

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		Flown	NG			Gas/Air	LIFT			Pumping			1	PLUNGER	Lift			OTHER MI	THODS			SALT W	ATER								CROWN	OIL RIGHTS		IVATE OIL	
		Proc	luction			Produ	iction			Prod	luction			Prod	uction			Proc	luction			Produc	ed with o	bil	No.	No.	Total No. of	No. of Wells	Total	Daily average		f	<u>; </u>	RIGHTS	Total
Month	No. of Wells	Quantity Bbls.	of a total Oil	Daily verage per Well Bbls.	No. of Wells	Quantity Bbls.	% of total Oil	Daily average per Well Bbls.	No. of Wells	Quantity Bbls.	% of total Oil	Daily average per Well Bbls.	N•. of Wells	Quantity Bbls.	% of total Oil	Daily average per Well Bbls.	No. of Wells	Quantity Bbls.	% of total Oil	Daily average per Well Bbls.	No. of wet Wells	Quantity Bbls.	% of total fluid Produc- tion	Daily average per wet Well	of Wells produced	of Idle Wells	Wells Aban- doned	drilling at end of month	No. of Wells started	per produc- ing Well Bbls.	No. of Wells	Quantity produced Bbls.	No. of Wells	produced	Oil produced Bbls.
January	629	963,014	55.8	49.4	82	69,090	4.0	27.2	1,190	591,522	34.2	16.0	228	i02,320	5.9	14.5	58	1,533	0.1	0.8	793	293,472	14.5	11.9	2,187	1,202	894	19	4,302	25.5	1,510	1,364,114	677	363,365	1,727,479
February	598	882,821	55.3	52.7	91	91,333	5.7	35.8	1,190	525,715	32.9	15.8	227	95,691	6.0	15.1	49	1,264	0.1	0.9	807	255,766	13.8	11.3	2,155	1,242	894	22	4,313	26.5	1,498	1,262,099	657	334,725	1,596,824
March	610	961,982	54.5	50.9	101	103,161	5.8	32.9	1,207	595 ,4 99	33.7	15.9	221	103,495	5.9	15.1	54	1,599	0.1	0.9	823	291,463	14.2	11.4	2,193	1,215	896	22	4,326	26.0	1,524	1,393,776	669	371,960	1,765,736
April	585	876,367	52.0	49.9	113	117,329	7.0	34.6	1,203	592,586	35.2	16. 4	274	96,644	5.7	14.4	46	1,229	0.1	0.9	807	280,732	14.3	11.6	2,171	1,245	902	19	4,337	25.9	1,505	1,323,080	666	361,075	1,684,155
Мау	611	917,514	52.2	48.4	104	116,101	6.6	36.0	1,221	625,746	35.6	16.5	224	97,864	5.6	14.1	51	1,752		1.1	821	292,919	14.3	11.5	2,211	1,215	905	17	4,348	25.7	1,527	1,380,166	684	378,811	1,758,977
June	582	883,755	52.1	50.6	104	114,044	6.7	36.6	1,221	603,890	35.6	16.5	233	93,986	5.5	13.4	52	1,287	0.1	0.8	808	294,006	14.8	12.1	2,192	1,242	908	18	4,360	25.8	1,509	1,329,370	683	367,592	1,696,962
Production 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1950 Totals		5,485,453				611,058				3,534,958				590,000		_		8,664			Av. 810	1,708,358	14.3	11.7						_		8,052,605		2,177,528	10,230,133
July	591	901,404	51.6	49. 2	103	118,218	6.8	37.0	1,239	628,940	36.0	. 16.4	229	96,101	5.5	13.5	54	1 ,3 01	0.1	. 0.8	831	317,955	15.4	12.3	2,216	1,226	911	21	4,374	25.4	1,518	1,362,330	698	383,634	1,745,964
August	584	897,644	51.8	52.8	103	109,420	6.3	34.3	1,233	629,729	36.3	16.5	223	96,257	5.5	13.9	53	1,515	0.1	0.9	804	311,887	15.2	12.5	2,196	1,256	912	22	4,386	25.5	1,506	1,358,939	690	375,626	1,734,565
September	581	867,980	52.5	49.8	102	103,044	6.2	33.7	1,237	591,695	35.8	15.9	221	89,688	5.4	13.5	51	1,030	0.1	0.7	819	311,874	15.9	12.7	2,192	1,272	913	20	4,397	25.1	1,498	1,297,898	694	355,539	1,653,437
October	588	940 ,3 50	53.1	51.6	107	113,912	6.4	34.3	1,239	620,880	35.1	16.2	223	94,759	5.3	13.7	54	1,290	0.1	0.8	828	330,481	15.7	12.9	2,211	1,266	914	21	4,412	25.8	1,518	1,384,605	693	386,586	1,771,191
November	586	885,010	51.6	50 .3	99	105,824	6.1	35.6	1,257	626,592	36.6	16.6	220	95,233	5.6	14.4	53	1,182	0.1	0.7	809	337,391	16.4	13.9	2,215	1,270	916	23	4,424	25.8	1,509	1,334,536	706	379,305	1,713,841
December	579	914,340	51.3	50.9	107	104,349	5.8	31.5	1,268	666,130	37.3	16.9	229	97,359	5.5	13.7	52	1,112	0.1	0.7	827	350,413	16.4	13.7	2,235	1,262	917	19	4,433	25.7	1,533	1,398,368	702	384,922	1,783,290
Production 1st July, to 31st Dec., 1950 Totals		5,406,728	_	—		654,767	_			3,763,966			_	569,397	_	_	_	7,430	_		Av. 820	1,960,001	15.9	13.0								8,136,676	_	2,265,612	10,402,288
Year's Production Totals		10,892,181	_			1,265,825		_		7,298,924		_		1,159,397			_	16,094			_	3,668,359										16,189,281		4,443,140	20,632,421
Daily averages		29,842		50.2		3,468		34.3		19,997		16.3		3,176		14.1		44		0.8	_	10,050		12.3						25.7		44,354		12,173	56,527
Average during year	594		52.8		101		6.1	_	1,225		35.4		225		5.6		52		0.1		815	-	15.1	—	2,197					-	1,512	-	685	—	
										L	· · · · ·																								

Natural Gasoline Production 1950

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From Crown Oil Rights ... From Private Oil Rights ...

Barrels ... 111,059 ... 73,599 184,658

23rd March, 1951

(SgD.) I. S. RUTHERFORD Assistant Petroleum Technologist

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TABLE IV

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF NATURAL GAS

		GAS PRODUC	TION (M.C.Ft.)		Gas	DISPOSAL (M.C	.Ft.)	
1950		Gas Production	Inter Company Sales and Interfield transfers	Used as Fuel	Replaced in formation	Losses and unaccounted for	Not collected	Vented as surplus
January	•••	2,812,757	858,856	1,458,424	240,151	228,123	342,579	543,480
February		2,601,913	793,346	1,364,480	187,085	187,980	314,708	547,660
March	•••	2,806,238	826,048	1,434,994	206,589	228,695	366,351	569,609
April	•••	2,758,604	746,289	1,317,698	319,233	221,834	352,833	547,006
May	•••	2,731,973	741,923	1,355,186	209,954	197,130	559,479	410,224
June	•••	2,573,048	798,747	1,334,600	201,357	246,784	545,359	244,948
July		2,703,944	882,957	1,435,878	228,019	195,590	435,171	409,286
August		2,725,186	923,426	1,443,291	196,830	232,796	402,350	449,919
September	•••	2,509,053	916,218	1,370,849	189,900	189,413	394,062	364,829
October	•••	2,719,681	972,519	1,456,587	238,985	196,820	409,950	417,339
November	•••	2,602,018	883,868	1,392,736	223,728	179,882	409,954	395,718
December		2,767,236	918,709	1,405,836	232,181	212,767	419,598	496,854
TOTALS		32,311,651	10,262,906	16,770,559	2,674,012	2,517,814	4,952,394	5,396,872
Percentage Total	of 	100.0		51.9	8.3	7.8	15.3	16.7

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TABLE IVA

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF NATURAL GAS

1	(All	figures	in	thousands	of	cubic	feet	١

			(All fig	pures in thousa	unds of cubic f	eet)		
		GAS PRODUCT	HON (M.C.Ft.)		Gas	Disposal (M.C	.Ft.)	
1949		Gas Production	Inter Company Sales and Interfield transfers	Used as Fuel	Replaced in formation	Losses and unaccounted for	Not collected	Vented as surplus
January		2,562,522	784,253	1,432,238	111,500	169,813	467,425	381,546
February		2,374,658	771,552	1,385,440	105,000	157,298	429,403	297,517
March		2,647,821	836,869	1,526,377	164,500	170,310	452,917	333,717
April		2,666,397	868,917	1,401,637	194,670	180,278	447,220	442,592
May		2,716,099	851,667	1,366,529	211,500	184,201	482,167	471,702
June		2,647,082	836,674	1,362,749	240,069	135,086	463,014	446,164
July		2,791,900	919,819	1,460,900	220,536	208,550	552,179	349,735
August	•••	2,788,496	867,020	1,416,908	228,476	168,077	553,866	421,169
September		2,697,383	843,140	1,419,461	235,678	194,755	506,056	341,433
October		2,800,120	837,484	1,500,572	205,224	222,644	537,372	334,308
November	•••	2,748,619	825,847	1,482,978	215,933	191,557	499,829	358,322
December		2,845,697	867,587	1,514,314	253,394	248,325	331,592	498,072
TOTALS		32,286,794	10,110,829	17,270,103	2,386,480	2,230,894	5,723,040	4,676,277
Percentage Total	of 	100		53.5	7.4	6.9	17.7	14.5

TABLE V

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RETURN OF PRODUCTION, STOCKS AND DISPOSAL OF PETROLEUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 1950

						-				J		N							
							Crude and Process	AVIATIO	N SPIRIT	Motor	White	Burning	Vapour-	Gas and Diesel	Fuel Oils	Lub. Oil and	Bitumen	Other finished	Feed or blending
							Oils	100 Octane	Other Grades	Spirit	Spirit	Oil	izing Oil	Oils	(All grades)	Grease		products	stock for Transfer
1.	OPENING STO	CKS			,	•••	206,014	6,565	7,638	67,335	184	12,307	18,663	48,836	145,954	1,745	8,705	4,453	39,283
2.	CRUDE OIL I PETROLEU	PRODUCTION M SPIRIT	N INCLU	DING CA	ASING E	LEAD	2,966,974*											—	
3.	Imports : V	/enezuela	•••			••••	1,404,624	·											
	C	olumbia				•••	197,384		. <u> </u>									—	
	τ	Jnited Stat dom, N Canada	Vetherla	America, nds Wei	United st India 	King- s and	817			1,513		4		479		3,952		—	<u> </u>
		TOTAL	IMPORTS	3			1,602,825	A		1,513		4		479		3,952			_
4.	RUNS' TO STIL	LS		•••	•••		4,256,487	4 -			and the second								
5.	PRODUCTS OB	TAINED	•••	•••				44,197	129,955	569,187	338	60,317	163,891	599,359	2,359,050	367	66,361	37,897	32,613
6.	CONSUMPTION	: Trinidae	d and To	obago	•••	•••	-			49,424	396	14,727		18,132	85,689	3,717	1,958	8,765	
		Bunkers	s	•••	•••			7,273	787	—				153,958	899,928				
		Refinery	y Fuel	•••	•••		.—							namet	7,600				
		To	TAL CON	SUMPTIO	n			7,273	787	49,424	396	14,727		172,090	993,217	3,717	1,958	8,765	
7.	Shipments :	Exporte	d	•••	•••	•••	313,374	38,080	123,749	524,636		49,926	167,526	400,950	1,381,017	40	65,560	29,559	15,669
		Re-Exp	orted†	•••			**************************************			8,374						521			
		Тот	TAL SHI	PMENTS		• • •	313,374	38,080	123,749	533,010		49,926	167,526	400,950	1,381,017	561	65,560	29,559	15,669
8.	CLOSING STOCE	ks on 31st	DECEM	IBER, 19	50	• • • •	203,041	5,409	13,057	55,601	126	7,975	15,028	75,634	130,770	1,786	7,548	4,026	56,227
9.	BALANCE NOT	SPECIFICAL	LY ACC	OUNTED	FOR	•••	<u>‡2,911</u>											·	

(All figures in tons of 2,240 lb.)

*Crude Oil Natural Gasoline

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1. *

Tons = 2,947,48919,485 =

Total

2,966,974 -----

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† Fuel Oils imported for transhipment not included in this Return. ‡ Pipeline Losses, &c.

(SgD.) I. S. RUTHERFORD Assistant Petroleum Technologist

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	1950		ference /1949	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
1. Customs Excise Duty on Petroleum Spirit	\$ 974,118 115,637	 +	21.3 213.3	\$ 1,238,426 36,910	\$ 778,276	\$ 650,525 —	\$ 370,193 —	\$ 636,035 	\$ 709,372	\$ 578,030	\$ 565,176	\$ 598,563
2. Land and Building Taxes Vehicles, Licences and Registration	101,203 107,647	++	$\begin{array}{c} 19.4 \\ 55.2 \end{array}$	84,754 69,371	{ 145,874 _	150,919	167,062	120,484	130,73 3	121,974	110,592 —	109,221 }
3. Taxes on Income	8,704,846		34.5	13,292,777	7,441,508	3,552,074	2,730,744	3,076,581	2,666,052	2,918,920	1,865,856	1,579,143
4. Reimbursements—Petroleum Office	32,151	+	30.6	24,611	30,071	2 3, 884	16,808	21,839	19,176	16,621	16,581	17,294
5. Earnings of Government Departments	10,504	+	108.2	5,045	1,934	2,079	1,319	555	760	491	514	283
6. Miscellaneous	31,917		50.4	64,386	5,204	13, 190	7,658	10,351	15,472	35,129	21,881	29,242
7. Royalty on Oil Royalty on Gas	5,823,226 81,233	+++	61.9 9.5	3,596,251 74,217	{ 4,030,076	1,976,989	1,287,917	1,428,160	1,351,531 —	1,498,307	1,183,177 —	1,323,304
8. Forests—Sale of Timber, &c Exploration Licences	68,899 9,797	++	78.0 15 3 .5	38,715 3,864	43,693 15,222	37,924 13,956	22,667 21,031	2 3, 849 10,757	19,569 16,060	16,490 15,509	36,563 15,629	52, 397 15,225
9. Extraordinary			-								120	
10. Cocoa Subsidy—Special Taxation												_
11. Emergency Taxation-Oil Impost										414,348	436,925	391,004
12. Levy on Income			-								3,526	1,103,896
SUB-TOTALS	16,061,178		13.3	18,529,327	12,491,858	6,421,540	4,625,399	5 ,3 28,611	4,928,725	5,615,819	4,256,540	5,219,572
13. Harbour Dues on Crude Oil and Products	587,516	+	0.3	585,901	557,040	367,345	226,055	190,480	169,513			
SUB-TOTALS	16,648,694		12.9	19,115,228	13,048,898	6,788,885	4,851,454	5,519,091	5,098,238	5,615,819	4,256,540	5,219,572
14. Fees and Payments for Specific Services	26,146	+	112.4	12, 3 08	9,294	16,261	11,060	10,331	8,009	10,783	7,606	10,880
15. Post Office	30,529		11.9	34,656	25,061	28,066	25,405	19,424	19,166	23,520	18,758	15,825
16. Rent of Government Property	5,588		49.9	11,151	4,174	5,662	49,999	2,509	1,079	1,489	1,778	2,754
17. Government Railway and Telegraph	137,501	+	19.0	115,539	101,209	110,571	107,499	77,260	62,734	80,080	47,667	73,770
18. Wharves and Harbours (rentals and other services)	27,182	+	3.2	26,350*	39,027	127,194	47,767	50,533	28,259	34,499	22,018	74,221
19. GRAND TOTAL	16,875,640		12.6	19,315,232	13,227,663	7,076,639	5,093,184	5,679,148	5,217,485	5,766,190	4,354,367	5,397,022
20. Total Revenue of Colony under the above eighteen Heads	56,014,588		4.1	58,391,567	49,593,902	42,075,147	47,776,085	34,900,299	29,158,819	33,373,031	26,768,239	21,134,915
21. Percentage of Total Revenue of Colony contributed by the	30.1		3.0	33.1	26.6	16.8	*10.7	16,3	17.9	17.3	16.3	25.5
Oil Industry 22. Excise collected on Petroleum Products (paid by General Public)	1,367,860		42.9	2,394,109	2,381,909	2,135,938	1,762,496	1,491,779	1,255,876	1,212,306	1,468,132	1,299,940

TABLE VI Statement Showing Contributions to Revenue of the Colony by the Oil Industry

*Note-Drop in percentage of total revenue contributed by Oil Industry in 1946 was due to total revenue of Colony being increased by re-payment by His Majesty's Treasury of a loan of \$9,200,000. *Corrected figure from 1949 Report.

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TABLE VII

		1950	195	% liff.)/1949	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
		\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Payments to Employees*	•••	18,839,945	+	10.3	17,081,804	16,201,000	14,701,680	13,896,842	12,781,464	12,401,298	11,695,979	10,377,356	8,963,560
2. Payments to Contractors*		6,125,164	+	36.5	4,488,089	3,543,432	2,855,917	2,369,675	2,410,418	2,871,227	2,969,415	2,638,996	2,408,097
3. Local Purchases of materials		3,946,065	-	9.0	4,336,776	3, 929,831	4,005,478	3,494,215	3,813,021	3,955,870	3,095,691	3,946,405	4,239,161
4. Other local expenditure (rents, Private Royalties, &c.)		8,456,079	+	19.4	7,080,430	3,817,212	3,181,947	2,619,541	2,609,726	2,273,991	2,316,201	3,084,130	2,919,486
5. Sub-total	••••	37,367,253	+	13.3	32,987,099	27,491,475	24,745,022	22,380,273	21,614,629	21,502,386	20,077,286	20,046,887	18,530,304
Overseas Purchases of Materials, C.I.F. Dollars Trinidad Currency													
6. Importations from the United Kingdom		14,690,802	+	3.7	14,161,158	8,515,146	6,822,090	4,425,954	1,438,971	1,019,965	1,303,615	1,583,702	2,472,714
7. Importation from :													
Canada		724,216	+	40.3	516,130	()
United States of America		5,469,200		29.6	7,766,696	5,690,016	4,758,800	2,322,331	5,136,245	5,085,790	3,679,393	4,773,440	5,457,249
Other Sources		947,512		6.4	1,012,427)
3. Sub-total	••••	21,831,730	-	6.9	23,456,411	14,205,162	11,580,890	6,748,285	6,575,216	6,105,755	4,983,008	6,357,142	7,029,963
9. Total (Items 5 and 8 of this Table and Item 19 of Table VI)		76,074,623	-+-	0.4	75,758,742	54,924,300	43,402,551	34,221,742	33,868,993	32,825,626	30,826,484	30,758,396	30,957,289

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY DISBURSED IN THE COLONY (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTION TO REVENUE) BY THE OIL INDUSTRY

*These amounts include hidden contributions to the direct revenue of the Colony in the form of Customs Duties, Income Tax, Licences, &c.

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TABLE VIII

			Lands H	ELD UN	DER F	LEGISTERED N	IINING	LEASE (ON 31ST DECE	MBER,	1950	Lands h Explorati on 31st De	ON LIC	ENCE		
ITEM	Operators		Crown Surface Crown Oilrights				Private Surface Crown Oilrights			Private Surface Private Oilrights			Surface Oilright		DISPOSAL OF OIL	
			А,	R.	р.	А,	R.	Р.	А.	R.	Р.	А,	R.	Р.	-	
1	Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad), Ltd.		254 *12,544	1 0	36 00	5,900	2	38	12,070	0	16				Exported	
2	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd		9,194	0	06	2,272	3	21	1,342	3	25	_			Sold to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	
3	KERN TRINIDAD OILFIELDS, LTD		331 *5,760	1 0	12 00	592	3	37	13,447	1	03		_		Sold to United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	
4	NATIONAL MINING CORPORATION, LTD		10,139	0	10	1,608	3	02	6,128	1	35		_		Sold to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	
5	PREMIER (TRINIDAD) OILFIELDS, LTD		500	0	00		_		899	2	01				Sold to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	
6	TIMOTHY ROODAL					9	2	12	in constant						Sold to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	
7	SIPARIA (TRINIDAD) OILFIELDS, LTD		1,900	1	10	10,976	3	28	79	2	17				Sold to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	
8	TRINIDAD CENTRAL OILFIELDS, LTD		6,996	2	31				35	2	00	—	—		Sold to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	
9	TRINIDAD CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS, LTD					1,026	2	11	1,886	0	05				Sold to Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	
10	TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS, LIMITED		91,002	3	24	15,573	2	15	12,802 9,013	2 0	36 03†	2,360	0	00	Pumped to Company's Refinery at Pointe-a-Pierre	
11	TRINIDAD PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.		20,119	2	11	5,659	2	27	26,992	1	29	5,664	0	00	Sold to United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	
12	UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD, LTD.		18,806	0	35	12,364 •	1	131	$\begin{array}{r}12,343\\532\end{array}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 06 \\ 28 \dagger \end{array}$	25,337	0	00	Pumped to Company's Refinery at Point Fortin	
13	TRINIDAD NORTHERN AREAS, LTD								6,144	3	11	21,464	1	22		
	Totals		177,548	2	15	55,986	0	.04 <u>‡</u>	103,718	2	15	54,825	1	22		

LIST OF OIL OPERATORS IN TRINIDAD SHOWING THE AREAS HELD UNDER MINING LEASE AND EXPLORATION LICENCE

1 *Submarine Oil Mining Licence

2 tHeld jointly by Trinidad Leaseholds and United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

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TABLE IX

Information Regarding Wells Drilled to a Depth of \pm 8,000 Feet During the Year 1950

		() <u>Linc</u>	[
Company	Well No.		Total depth feet	Result	Remarks
Apex (Trinidad)		496	8,567	Abandoned	Unproductive
Oilfields Ltd.		504	8,388	Producer	
		510	6,733	Results incomplete	Drilling in progress
		511	8,100	Results incomplete	Drilling in progress
Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.	Barrackpore	341	10,018 (9,732' included in 1949 return)	Completed as shallow pumping well	Shallow Herrera sands wet. Deer Herrera sands not encountered
	Barrackpore	3 42	10,509 (6,124' included in 1949 return)	Completed as Herrera sand producer	
	M.D.	34	12,604	Testing Upper Cretaceous at year end	Well to be deepened after first Upper Cretace ous testing Herrera sands at 8,700 feet the primary target of the well remain to be tested
	Barrackpore	344	10,766	Results incomplete	Drilling in progress
	Barrackpore	345	9,040	Results incomplete	Drilling in progres
Trinidad Northern Areas Ltd.	Mt. Harris	1	7,970	Results incomplete	Drilling in progress
Frinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.	Moruga	1	7,906 (3,292' included in 1949 return)	Abandoned	. No production
	Moruga	2		Preparatory work in progress	Objective 14,000 feet
	Moruga Bout	fø l		Preparatory work in progress	Objective 12,000 feet
	Coora	188	13,471	Results incomplete	
	Palo Seco	303	5,424	Drilling in progress	Objective 8,000 feet
	Marabella	1	3, 076	Drilling in progress	Objective 11,000 feet
United Brítish Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd.	Point Fortin FW	V-214	10,875 (10,525' included in 1949 return)	Results incomplete	Testing
		P-152 P-160		Small Producer Producer	
	Catshill Reserve	CO-1	8,478	Results incomplete	Testing
T.C.O.	Balata (Joint Ven with T.C.O		5,423	Results incomplete	Drilling. Originally programmed for 11,000 feet abandoned February, 1951 at 7,643 feet on account of wet sands

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Company	Field	Well No.	Derrick	Drilling Engine	Draw-works	Rotary Machine	Crown Block	Travelling Block	Pumps (A power-o	All pumps operated)
U.B.O.T	Catshill	.Co-1	.136′	3 Paxman Diesel 400 HP. each	Ideal 100 OWE	Oilwell 27½"	M-50, 6-50" sheaves, 14" line, 350 tons	M-50, 5-50" sheaves, 1‡" line	2 Wilson Sny 1 E-700	der 200 P 8″ x 20″ 8½″ x 16″
	Nariva	. Nc-1	. 129′	3 Buda Diesel	Cardwell EC 88	Emsco 20 <u>1</u> "	Ideal 576" sheaves, 1 [‡] " line, 150 tons	$4-62''$ sheaves, $1\frac{1}{8}''$ line .	1 C-150 1 C-250	6 }" x 12" 7 ¦ " x 15"
	Balata	.C-1 and C-2	136*	3 Davy Paxman 400 HP.	OWS 96	. Emsco 20 <u>1</u> "	. Emsco 6-50" sheaves, 1‡" line, 350 tons	M-50, 5-50" sheaves, 1‡" line	2 Wilson Snyo 1 E-700	ler 200 P 8" x 20" 8½" x 16"
T.P.D	Coora	.C188	.178′	3 Superior Type PTD Super-charged 8-cyl, 550–620 HP	Ideal-Consoli- dated Type 125	Ideal M.S. 27‡"	Ideal 748 TU, 7-48" sheaves, 1‡" line, 300 tons	Type 648 TC, 6-48" sheaves, 1‡" line	2 E-700	8½" x 16"
	Marabella Moruga	Ml-1 Ma-1 }	136′	3 PTD 6-cyl. 260–280 HP.	Ideal Consoli- dated Type 100	Ideal M F 20½"	Ideal CO 26, 6-48" sheaves, 11" line Double deck, 200 tons	Ideal 548 T, 5–48" sheaves, 1‡" line, 300 tons	1 C-350 1 C-250	7¥" x 18" 7‡" x 15"
T.L.L	Morne Diablo	. MD-34	Ideco 136' rated for 952,000 lb.	3-GM Quads 500 HP at 1,600 r.p.m.	OWS 96	.Ideal 20½"	Ideal TU, 6–48" sheaves, 1‡" line, 350 tons	Oilwell 5-46" sheaves, 1‡" line 300 tons	2 OWS P 220	8" x 20"
	* Mount Harris	1	195' rated for 952,000 lb.	2-PTD 8-cyl., 400 HP at 900 r.p.m.	National 100	Ideal 20½"	Ideal TU, 6–48" sheaves, 1‡" line, 350 tons	Ideal TC, 5-48" sheaves, 1‡" line	1 E-700 1 C-350	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \ge 16''$ $7\frac{3}{4}'' \ge 18''$
	† Barrackpore	344	195' rated for 952,000 lb.	3-PTD 8-cyl., 600 HP at 900 r.p.m.	National 125	Ideal 20½"	Ideal TU, 7-48" sheaves, 1 ³ / ₄ " line	Ideal TC, 6-48" sheaves, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " line	1 E-700 1 C-350	81" x 16" 73" x 18"

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TABLE X EQUIPMENT USED ON EXPLORATION WELLS DURING 1950

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* This rig also drilled Solomon No. 1. † Barrackpore No. 344 is not really an Exploration Well, but this rig is essentially the T.L.L. exploration rig and is now moving to the *Marac* location.

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TABLE XI

Allocation of Royalty on the Production from Directionally Wells

Area and Height of Segment of Circle. Radius 150 feet

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Angle ((degree) Se 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14	Height (H) of egment (feet) 0.006 0.023 0.051 0.092 0.143 0.206 0.279 0.3655 0.462 0.670 0.822 0.965	Area of Segment (feet ²) 0.01 0.08 0.27 0.64 1.35 2.25 3.48 5.28 7.31 10.01 13 17	Centre Angle (degree) 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56		Area of Segment (feet ²) 940 1,001 1,064 1,131 1,199 1,271 1,345 1,422 1,501	(degree) 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98	Height (H) of Segment (feet) 44.865 45.795 46.740 47.700 48,660 49.635 50.610	Area of Segment (feet ²) 6,620 6,822 7,027 7,234 7,445 7,661 7,880	Centre Angle (degree) 136 137 138 139 140 141 142	Height (H) of Segment (feet) 93.810 95.025 96.240 97.470 98.700 99.930 101.160	Area of Segment (foet ²) 18,899 19,246 19,588 19,933 20,278 20,627 20,975
(degree) 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	(feet) 0.006 0.023 0.051 0.092 0.143 0.206 0.279 0.365 0.462 0.670 0.690 0.822 0.822	0.01 0.08 0.27 0.64 1.35 2.25 3.48 5.28 7.31 10.01 13	(degree) 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55	(feet) 11.925 12.435 12.975 13.500 14.055 14.610 15.180 15.765 16.350	940 1,001 1,064 1,131 1,199 1,271 1,345 1,422 1,501	(degree) 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98	(feet) 44.865 45.795 46.740 47.700 48,660 49.635 50.610	6,620 6,822 7,027 7,234 7,445 7,661	136 137 138 139 140 141	(feet) 93.810 95.025 96.240 97.470 98.700 99.930	18,899 19,246 19,588 19,933 20,278 20,627
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	0.023 0.051 0.092 0.143 0.206 0.279 0.365 0.462 0.670 0.690 0.822	0.08 0.27 0.64 1.35 2.25 3.48 5.28 7.31 10.01 13	47 48 50 51 52 53 54 55	12.435 12.975 13.500 14.055 14.610 15.180 15.765 16.350	1,001 1,064 1,131 1,199 1,271 1,345 1,422 1,501	92 93 94 95 96 97 98	45.795 46.740 47.700 48,660 49.635 50.610	6,822 7,027 7,234 7,445 7,661	137 138 139 140 141	95.025 96.240 97.470 98.700 99.930	19,246 19,588 19,933 20,278 20,627
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	0.051 0.092 0.143 0.206 0.279 0.365 0.462 0.670 0.690 0.822	0.27 0.64 1.35 2.25 3.48 5.28 7.31 10.01 13	48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55	12.975 13.500 14.055 14.610 15.180 15.765 16.350	1,064 1,131 1,199 1,271 1,345 1,422 1,501	93 94 95 96 97 98	46.740 47.700 48,660 49.635 50.610	7,027 7,234 7,445 7,661	138 139 140 141	96.240 97.470 98.700 99.930	19,588 19,933 20,278 20,627
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	0.092 0.143 0.206 0.279 0.365 0.462 0.670 0.690 0.822	0.64 1.35 2.25 3.48 5.28 7.31 10.01 13	49 50 51 52 53 54 55	13.500 14.055 14.610 15.180 15.765 16.350	1,131 1,199 1,271 1,345 1,422 1,501	94 95 96 97 98	47.700 48,660 49.635 50.610	7,234 7,445 7,661	139 140 141	97.470 98.700 99.930	19,933 20,278 20,627
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	0.143 0.206 0.279 0.365 0.462 0.670 0.690 0.822	1.35 2.25 3.48 5.28 7.31 10.01 13	50 51 52 53 54 55	14.055 14.610 15.180 15.765 16.350	1,199 1,271 1,345 1,422 1,501	95 96 97 98	48,660 49.635 50.610	7,445 7,661	140 141	98.700 99.930	20,278 20,627
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	0.206 0.279 0.365 0.462 0.670 0.690 0.822	2.25 3.48 5.28 7.31 10.01 13	51 52 53 54 55	14.610 15.180 15.765 16.350	1,271 1,345 1,422 1,501	96 97 98	49.635 50.610	7,661	141	99.930	20,627
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	0.279 0.365 0.462 0.670 0.690 0.822	3.48 5.28 7.31 10.01 13	52 53 54 55	15.180 15.765 16.350	1,345 1,422 1,501	97 98	50.610				
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	0.365 0.462 0.670 0.690 0.822	5.28 7.31 10.01 13	53 54 55	15.765 16.350	1,422 1,501	98		7,880	142	101.160	20.975
9 10 11 12 13 14	0.462 0.670 0.690 0.822	7.31 10.01 13	54 55	16.350	1,501		51 505				
10 11 12 13 14	0.670 0.690 0.822	10.01 13	55		_		51,585	8,102	143	102.405	21,329
11 12 13 14	0.690 0.822	13		16.950		99	52.590	8,327	144	103.650	21,682
12 13 14	0.822		56		1,584	100	53.580	8,557	145	104.895	22,040
13 14		17	1 1	17.565	1,669	101	54.585	8,789	146	106.140	22,397
14	0.965		57	18.180	1,757	102	55.605	9, 023	147	107.400	22,736
Ì		22	58	18.810	1,848	103	56.625	9,263	148	108.660	23,099
;	1.118	27	59	19.440	1,942	104	57.645	9,504	149	109.920	23,461
15	1.283	34	60	20,100	2,038	105	58.680	9,749	150	111.180	23,828
16	1.460	41	61	20.760	2,138	106	59.730	9,999	151	112.440	24,194
17	1.647	49	62	21,420	2,241	107	60.780	10,251	152	113.715	24,563
18	1.847	58	63	22.110	2,346	108	61.830	10,505	153	114.990	24,935
19	2.057	68	64	22.800	2,455	109	62.895	10,764	154	116.250	25,306
20	2.279	79	65	23.490	2,567	110	63.960	11,027	155	117.540	25,679
21	2.511	92	66	24.195	2,682	111	65.040	11,293	156	118.815	26,055
22	2.756	105	67	24.915	2,800	112	66.120	11,561	157	120.090	26,431
23	3.011	120	68	25.650	2,921	113	67.215	11,833	158	121.380	26,809
24	3.278	137	69	26.385	3,045	114	68.310	12,107	159	122.670	27,187
25	3.555	154	70	27.120	3,173	115	69.405	12,384	160	123.960	27,567
26	3.845	173	71	27.885	3,304	116	70.515	12,665	161	125.250	27,950
27	4.145	194	72	28.650	3,438	117	71.625	12,949	162	126.540	28,332
28	4.455	216	73	29.415	3,575	118	72.750	13,237	163	127.830	28,717
29	4.778	240	74	30.210	3,716	119	73.875	13,527	164	129.120	29,099
30	5.111	266	75	30.990	3,860	120	75.000	13,820	165	130.425	29,486
31	5.456	293	76	31.800	4,007	121	76.140	14,114	166	131.715	29,873
32	5.811	322	77	32.610	4,157	122	77.280	14,414	167	133.020	30,260
33	6.177	352	78	33.435	4,311	123	78.420	14,725	168	134,325	30,647
34	6.554	385	79	34.260	4,468	124	79.575	15,021	169	135.630	31,037
35	6.942	419	80	35.100	4,629	125	80.745	15,337	170	136.920	31,426
36	7.341	456	81	35.940	4,793	126	81.900	15,648	- 171	138.225	31,815
37	7.752	495	· 82	36.795	4,960	127	83.070	15,963	172	139.530	32,207
38	8.172	535	83	37.650	5,131	128	84.240	16,278	173	140.850	32,598
39	8.604	578	84	38.535	5,305	129	85.425	16,597	174	142.155	32,990
40	9.047	623	85	39.405	5,483	130	86.610	16,917	175	143.460	33,381
41	9.500	670	86	40.290	5,664	131	87.795	17,241	176	144.765	33,77 3
42	9.983	719	87	41.190	5,848	132	88.995	17,567	177	146.070	34,166
	10.437	771	88	42.105	6,036	133	90.195	17,898	178	147.375	34,558
	10.923	824	89	43.005	6,227	134	91.395	18,228	179	148.695	34,949
45 1	11.418	881	90	43.935	6,422	135	92.595	18,561	180	150.000	35,343

TABLE XII

TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF ANALYSIS OF ROYALTY OIL

REPORT ON EVALUATION OF HIGH OCTANE CRUDE OIL REPRESENTING PRODUCTION AT FOREST RESERVE UNDER MINING LEASES Nos. 167/14 AND 1115/26 DURING NOVEMBER, 1950

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<i>a</i> 1 01								
Crude Oil	L COSTR - C						0.0000	(01.004.007)
Specific Gravity a Specific Gravity a			•••	•••	•••		$0.9266 \\ 0.9263$	$(21.2^{\circ}API)$
			•••	••••	•••			(21.3°API)
Water (by distilla		•	•••	•••	•••		0.4	
Sand, vol., %		•••	•••	***	•••		Trace	
Pour Point, °F.		•••	•••	***	• • •		0 or lower	
Viscosity at 100°F	·						97.0	
Kinematic, ce			•••	•••	•••		25.8	
Saybolt Univ	ersal, sec. (1)	•••	•••	•••		122.4	
Distillation of Crude Or	I. Mathod	PLF	1				% by vol.	
Light Fractions (in							% <i>by vol.</i> 9.7	
Gas Oil	0	1	•••	•••	•••		23.3	
Fuel Oil		•••	•••	•••	***		23.3 67.0	
Fuel On	•••			• • •	•••		07.0	
							100.0	
Distillation loss a	nd error			•••			0.9	
						Light		
Analysis of Products						Fractions	Gas Oil	Fuel Oil
Špecific Gravity a	t 60°F.	• • •	•••			0.7465	0.8535	0.9775(2)
ASTM Distillation, °C.								
I.B.P.		•••	•••	•••		50	162	
F.B.P.	•••	• • •		***		162	280	
10% at	• • •	•••				83	188	
30	•••	•••			•••	99	202.5	
50	•••			•••		110	218	
90	•••	• • •				134.5	255.5	
Recovery, %	•••	• • •	•••	•••		98.0	98.5	
Residue, %					•••	1.0	1.2	
Loss, %	•••		• • •	• • •		1.0	0.3	
Evap. at 100 ^o	°C., %					32.0		
Aniline Point, °C.		•••	•••	•••			43.0	
Colour, N.P.A.		· · ·					11	
Cetane Number							30.7	
Diesel Index	•••						38	
Flash Point (PM	.), °F.						132	
Knock Rating (AS	STM Motor)							
Octane Numb	per	•••				72.1		
Pour Point, °F.		•••					0 or lower	
Sulphur, Total, w	t %						0.34	
Viscosity at 100°F								
Kinematic, ce				•••			1.63	
Saybolt Univ	ersal, sec. (1)				+	31.3	
Viscosity, Saybolt				•••				150(2)
(1) Converted from	m Kinemat	ie visco	sity.		(2)	By Interp	olation.	
			•			• •	•	

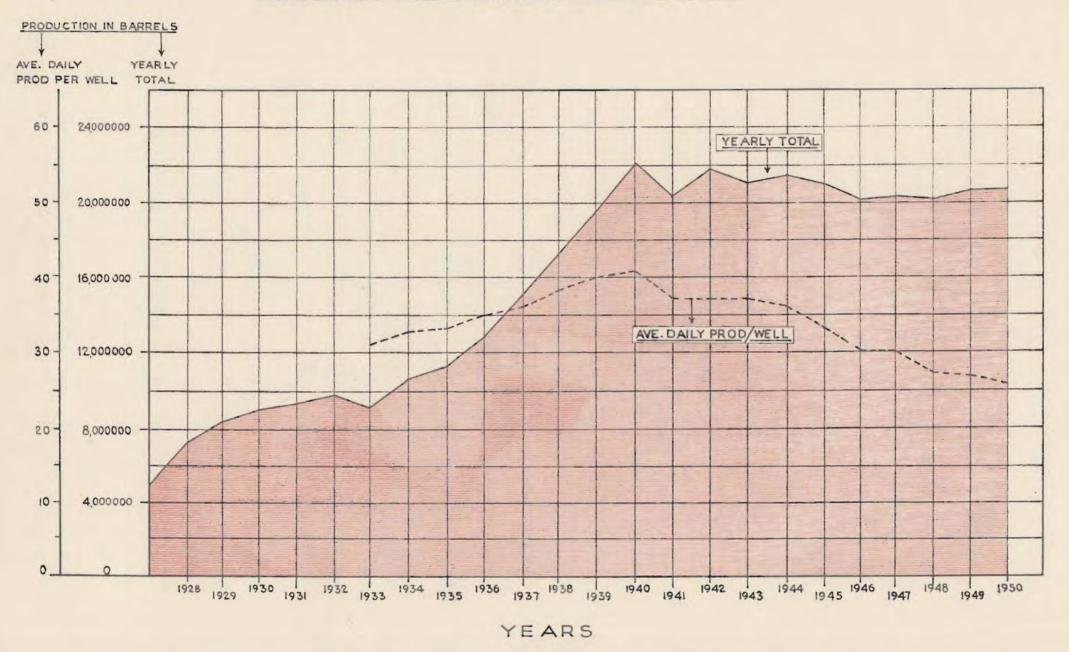
Note: Specific Gravity and water of crude and distillation of Light Fractions refereed by a representative of Petroleum Department.

ANNUAL CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

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FOR FIGURES USED IN CONSTRUCTING GRAPH SEE TABLE 1 ITEMS | AND 25

APPENDIX A

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION METHODS

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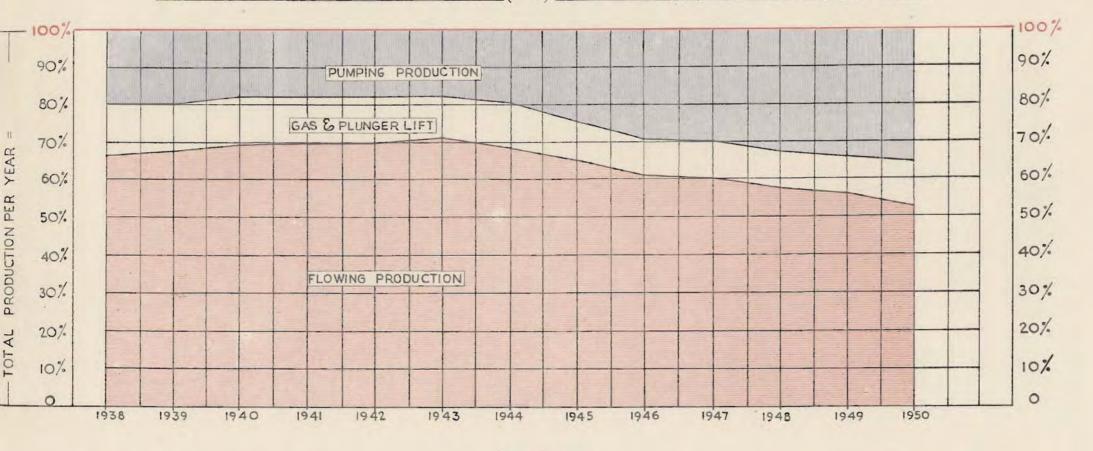
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RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF ANNUAL PRODUCTION (100%) OBTAINED BY THE THREE PRINCIPAL PRODUCING METHODS



YEARS

SEE TABLE III FOR DETAILED FIGURES FOR 1950

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ANNUAL DRILLING FOOTAGE

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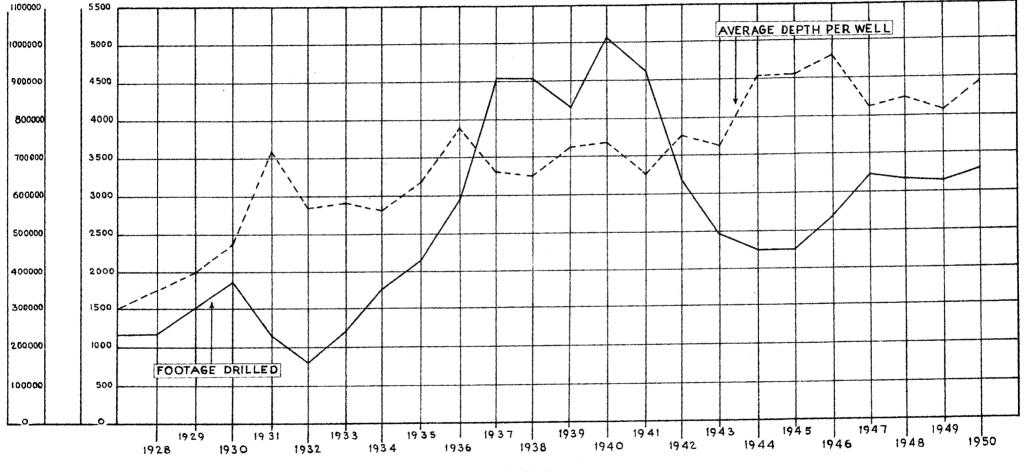
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FEET DRILLED

YEARLY AVERAGE DEPTH

TOTAL PER WELL



YEARS

FOR FIGURES USED IN CONSTRUCTING GRAPH SEE TABLE 1 ITEMS 18 AND 21

APPENDIX

OIL COMPANIES ANNUAL PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS AND EMPLOYEES

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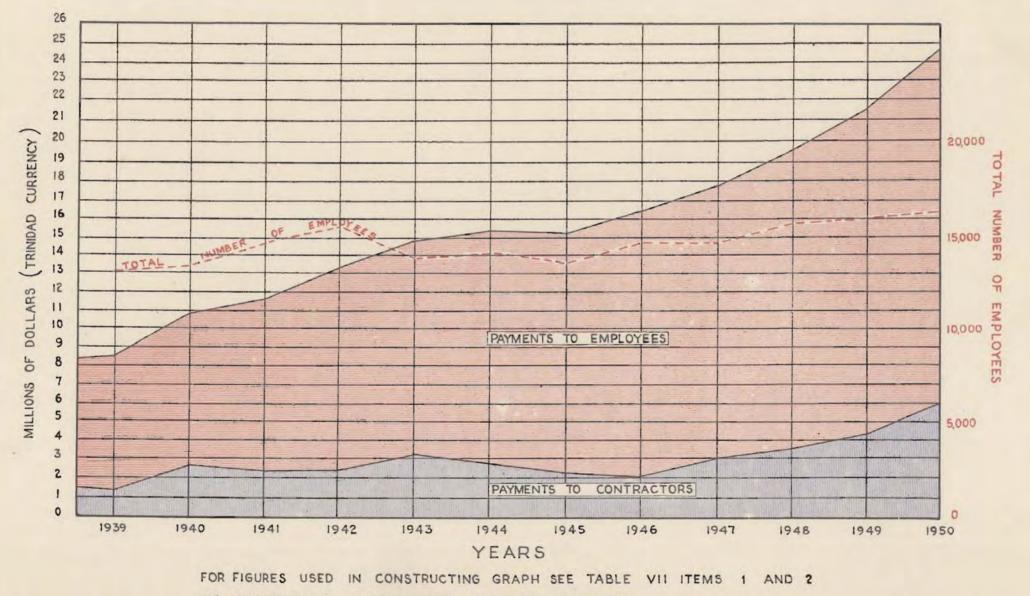
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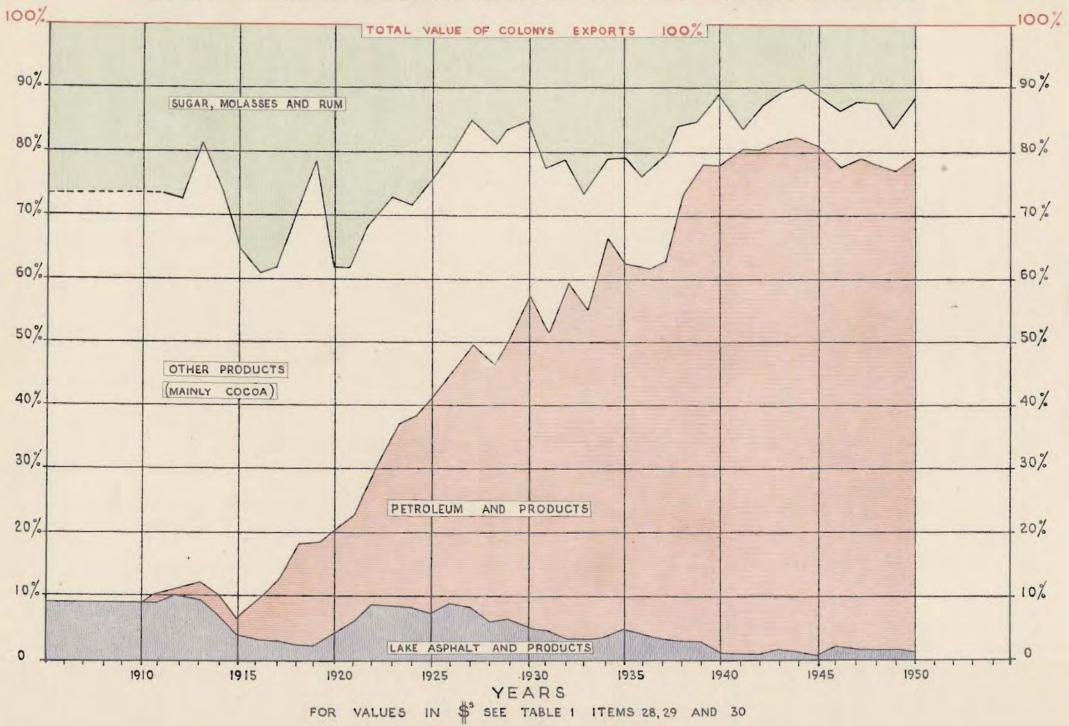
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N.B. PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS ARE MAINLY WAGES

APPENDIX D

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL VALUES OF COLONY'S EXPORTS



APPENDIX E

PRODUCTION OF SALT WATER

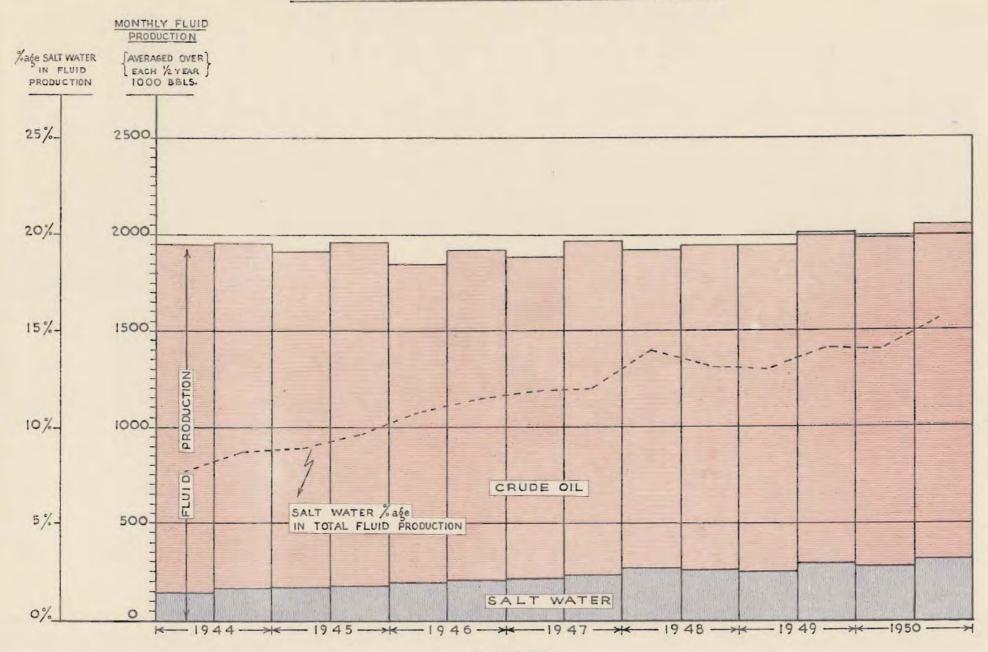
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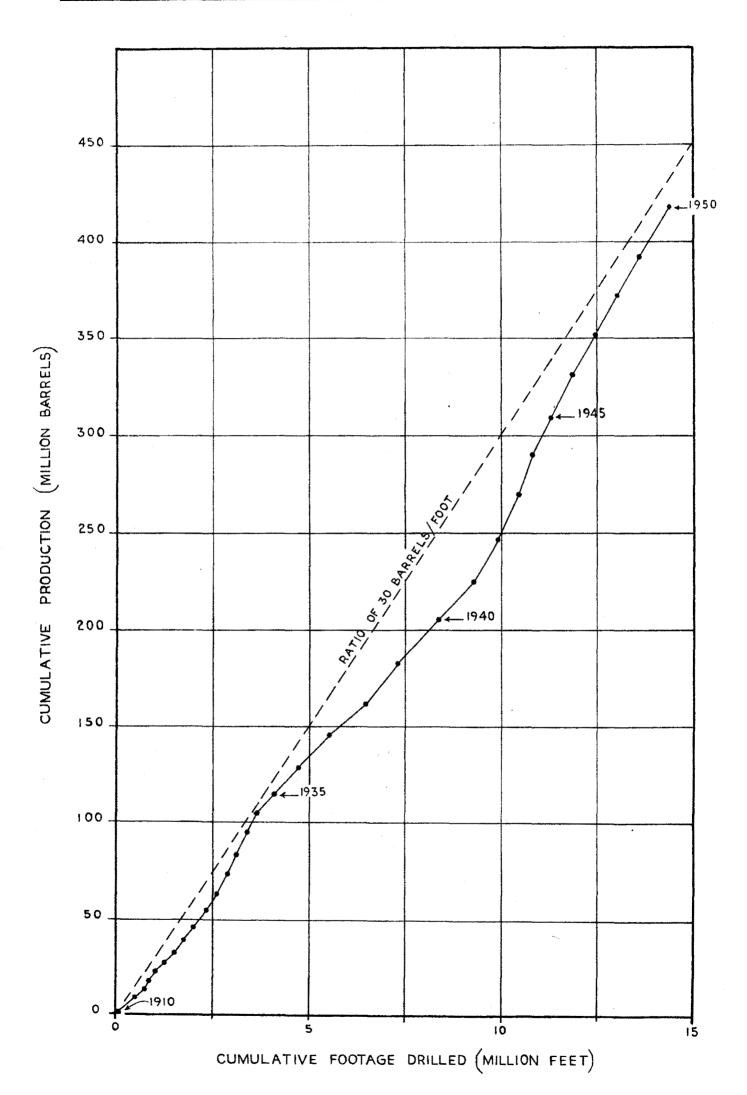
APPENDIX

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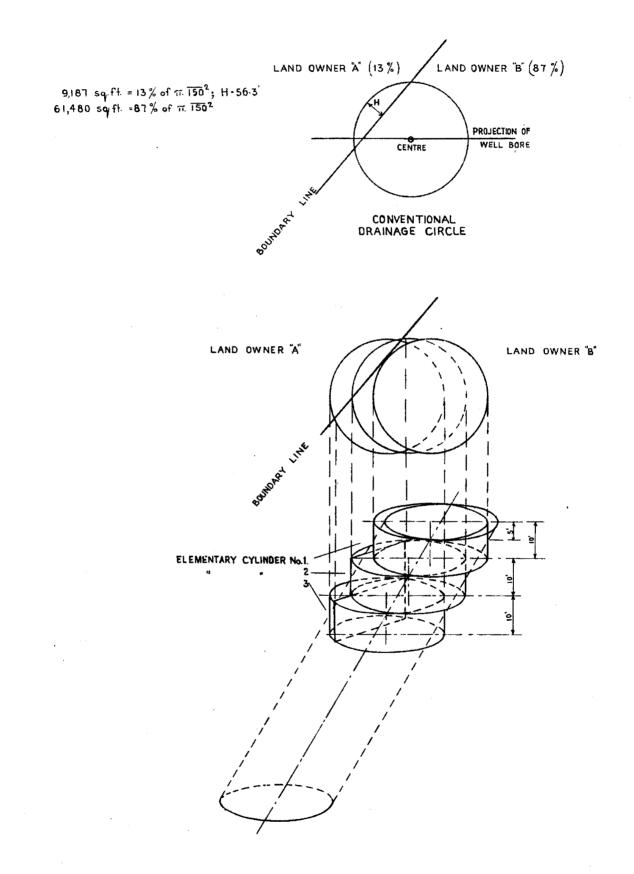
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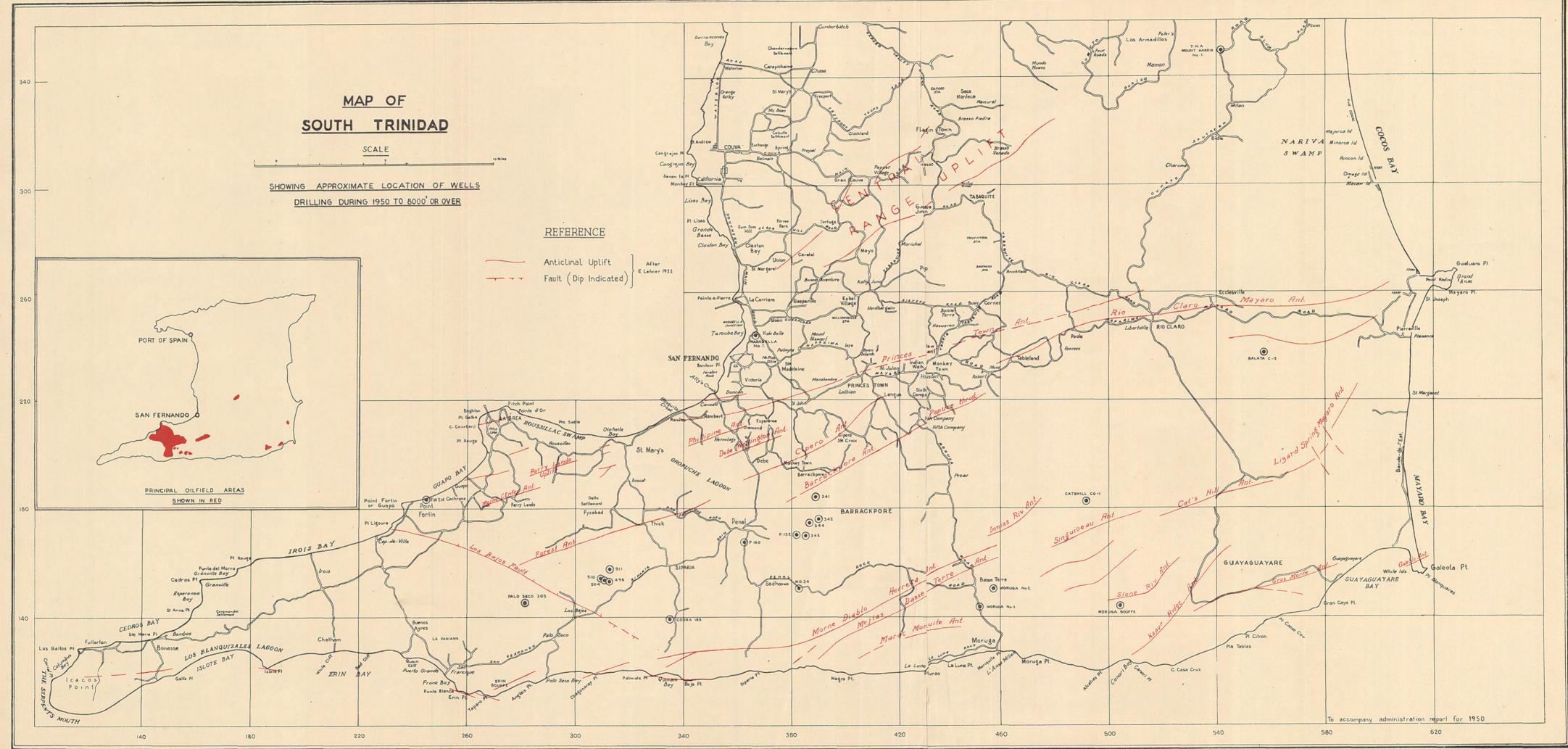
CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION & FOOTAGE



EXAMPLE OF ALLOCATION OF ROYALTY ON THE PRODUCTION FROM DIRECTIONALLY DRILLED WELLS



FOR EXPLANATION SEE PARAGRAPHS 107-116 OF THE TEXT.



APPENDIX I

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