A major pipeline break at Km. 6.049 west of Qaisumah on Feb. 17 resulted in a 26—hour halt in operations and an estimated throughput loss of 522,000 barrels of crude oil.

The break is believed to have been caused by a defective longitudinal seam weld, as indicated by extensive corrosion and lack of fusion in the broken section.

Although the break was detected almost immediately, a shutdown of all pumping units was affected without delay, some 16,000 barrels of crude gushed out of the broken pipeline.

The rupture took place when the upstream station of Qaisumah was operating at maximum allowable pressure of 1035 psi.

Oil gushed out from a five foot long split, flooding the break site with 16,000 barrels of crude oil. The leak was detected immediately when control instruments at Qaisumah pump station indicated a sudden flow pressure change. An immediate shutdown of all pumping units along the line was effected.

The damaged part of the pipeline was replaced by an 11-ft., 30-inch pipe section.

The quantity of oil spilled from the damaged pipeline formed an artificial crude oil lake near the break site. A payloader was used to move earth and isolate the damaged pipeline from the oil spill, which was subsequently set afire for safety reasons.

Contract photographer Khalil Abou El—Nasr happened to be near the break site when the leak was reported and his camera lens recorded these views of the accident.

PHOTOS BY NASR

(More photos of break appear on pages 2 & 3)
Pipeline repairman uses Wack Pneumatic Saw to cut out the damaged pipeline section.

Repair crew removes anti-corrosion protective coat.

Newly installed section is being fitted to the main pipeline.

New pipe segment being cut to replace damaged section.

Weld-plus-end couplings being fitted with two-inch vent valve during pipeline repair operation.

The spilled crude is put afire to prevent future fire hazards.

While the repair process was in motion a payloader was isolating the oil spill from the beach site for its subsequent burning.

The Final Touch. The repaired section is inspected thoroughly before the repair crew signals the resumption of oil flow through the pipeline.

(Photos by N.A.S.R.)
Turaif’s Annual Picnic Attracts 65 People

Turaif’s Annual Picnic was organized March 2 by Station Superintendent H. T. Izenes, Hamad Hamud and Hamoud Sami. It attracted about 65 Turaifers this year. Plans were for a one-day trip, but the picnic was so successful that a large group of participants decided to camp overnight. Mohammad Salim of the Dining Hall, are to be commended for the delicious Arab “Kabsa” they prepared.

During the evening, picnickers danced to music provided by Shaheer Ali who played the ‘Oud’ and N. Touma, who accompanied him on the drum. S. Salihum and T. Jaarun danced to the lively music. The gay atmosphere attracted more people living in the vicinity of the picnic site.

Among the campers were E. C. Ohman, Dr. Mustafa, N. Abdul Samad and H. Nazal.

Effective April 1, 1972 a revised organization of the Operations Department in Saudi Arabia, which includes Jordan, is going into effect. The objectives of the changes are to reduce the number of supervisory levels, to improve communications, and to facilitate the advancement of Saudi Arabian employees into technical, supervisory, and management positions. In addition the new organization structure clarifies the definition of the segment, unit, division, and department level responsibilities. The following listing shows unit level and higher management and key staff positions with the incumbents’ names.

**OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT—SAUDI ARABIA**

**General Superintendent**
- John L. Knowles
- R. R. (Bill) Portmess

**Assistant General Superintendent**
- Maurice M. Nasser
- John H. Arnold

**Central Operations Staff**
-b-

**Area Staff** (Based on their ability to be on station)
- Area Superintendents
  - Turaif and Qaryatain Division
    - Assistant Superintendent
    - Superintendent Maintenance
  - Badanah Division
    - Assistant Superintendent
  - Rafa’s Division
    - Assistant Superintendent
  - Qaisumah Division
    - Assistant Superintendent

**Operations Report**

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<th>Department</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
<th>Assistant Supervisor</th>
<th>Supervisor Plant Protection</th>
<th>Supervisor Community Services</th>
<th>Supervisor Community Maintenance</th>
<th>Supervisor Pump House Operations</th>
<th>Supervisor Mechanical Maintenance</th>
<th>Supervisor C.E. &amp; I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turaif</td>
<td>Mr. F. E. (Fred) Wright</td>
<td>Mr. J. J. (John) Makino</td>
<td>Rashid Shubary</td>
<td>Abdulrahman Ali Ghani</td>
<td>Ibrahem A. A. Al-Mohsen</td>
<td>Saad M. Assaf (Acting)</td>
<td>Salih Y. Ahmad (Acting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qaryatain</td>
<td>Mr. H. A. (Hamoud) Al-Masri</td>
<td>Mr. R. R. (R. R.) Portmess</td>
<td>Nabil Al-Ahmad</td>
<td>Ibrahem A. A. Al-Mohsen</td>
<td>Ibrahem A. A. Al-Mohsen</td>
<td>Faisal M. Assaf (Acting)</td>
<td>Salih Y. Ahmad (Acting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Badanah</td>
<td>Mr. E. E. (Ehsan) Al-Qahtani</td>
<td>Mr. O. E. (Omar) Al-Qahtani</td>
<td>Nabil Al-Ahmad</td>
<td>Ibrahem A. A. Al-Mohsen</td>
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<td>Rafa’s</td>
<td>Mr. H. A. (Hamoud) Al-Masri</td>
<td>Mr. O. E. (Omar) Al-Qahtani</td>
<td>Nabil Al-Ahmad</td>
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<td>Mr. H. A. (Hamoud) Al-Masri</td>
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<td>Nabil Al-Ahmad</td>
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Truffles occurred in large quantities in the vicinity of Qaisumah this year, attracting a host of truffle hunters from neighboring areas. The local white or brown truffle (in Saudi Arabia called "faga" and in Lebanon "Kama") is distantly related to the better-known black truffle of France. Qaisumah is known to be one of the few areas in Saudi Arabia holding the kind of soil (calcareous) favorable for the occurrence of truffles. Their appearance, however, is dependent upon adequate early winter rainfall. Truffles have been prized as a delicacy from classical times. Truffle hunters are mainly bedouins who camp near Qaisumah throughout the truffle season which, when conditions are favorable, extends from January into March. They sell their prize primarily at Hafr al-Batin near Qaisumah. From Hafr al-Batin, truffles are transported to various parts of the Desert Kingdom and, or exported to neighboring Arab markets. The different species range in size from that of a pea to that of an orange.

As the truffles often occur at several inches below the surface, it is difficult to detect them. Truffles, when occurring near the surface of the soil, crack it as they reach full size, allowing experienced gatherers to detect them easily.

**Photos by Nasr**
WHY FAT IS UNDER FIRE?

It is not easy to explain a complex phenomenon in a way to be understood by the layman. However, the Medical Director of Texaco, Inc., has accomplished this with great success in his book "Common Sense Medicine." The following article extracted from this book, is a very good example of disseminating medical information to the layman, in a simple and vivid language.

WHY FAT IS UNDER FIRE?

Thousands of Americans every day are dgregation their glasses with their teeth. These are the obese. Although the cause of obesity is well known and its cure is simple, the complications of obesity kill more people than the disease itself.

From the standpoint of (1) the number of victims, (2) the length of chronic illness, (3) the number who are totally and totally disabled, (4) the economic loss to the patient and the employer, and the government, and (5) the number who die unnecessarily and prematurely, the most important disease in this nation today is obesity.

Obesity itself rarely causes death, but it produces high blood pressure, heart disease, and other complications whose names appear on the death certificate. High blood pressure secondary to obesity may also produce spotty or kidney disease. It is true that some people eat large quantities of food and stay slender; others eat very modestly and stay fat. This is not fair, just, or comprehensible, but unfortunately it is true.

Thousands of people start reducing diets and then discontinue them for many reasons which to them may be valid but are, in the end, mere excuses for their failures. The number of successful diets far outnumbered by failure by some people is amazing. A great number of people will claim they "feel weak" on a reducing diet. Others complain of headaches or dizziness or heartburn. Commonly the doctor hears that the dieter simply cannot carry the extra weight to infection is reduced by obesity.

It is true that a person who suddenly cuts his calories in half will notice some symptoms that actually are not serious for unconditioned. For this reason the doctor reduces the number of calories severely. After ten or fourteen days the individual becomes accustomed to a lower food intake and says his usual diet was too fat.

A large variety of diets that have been made popular by magazines are, in the common-sense doctor, anything from extreme and rigid (entering the grapefruit diet and cottage cheese for two weeks, or some other equally absurd and limited diet) to the reasonable and sensible diet that consists of eating high blood pressure, heart failure, stroke, diabetes, arthritis of the spine or lower, or gall bladder disease, and some degree of blindness. Most of these diseases and deaths are accidents at the time they are made, but in most of them the diagnosis should more accurately be stated as prolonged obesity, leading to one or more of the complications cited above.

Hundreds of employees have become permanently and totally disabled, some ten or twenty years before the normal retirement age, for the simple reason that they consistently refuse to eat normally and maintain normal weight. The physical and economic suffering of these people bring on themselves and their families is largely preventable. It is a pity and loss to all.

It is true that a person who actually is obesity, and some cases obesity is the true cause. It is one of the leading causes of death in the United States today. People who are underweight, some ten or twenty years before it is too late and permanent and total disability or death overtakes them often pay no attention until it is too late.

Cancer is a lung and often passes without being detected, and diabetes is often diagnosed when it is too late and permanent and total disability or death overtakes them.

Advisors are those who help to guide us in our daily lives, and they do this by telling us what to eat and how much to eat. The role of the dietitian is to help us understand the nature of our bodies and the food we eat so that we may live longer and healthier lives.

Several drugs to decrease appetite are available by prescription or over the counter. In controlled experiments many have been found useless, others produce undesirable side effects. The most widely used is dextro-amphetamine. It is marketed under many trade names. It may produce palpitation, weakness, urinary symptoms, or other symptoms. There is no safe substitute for willpower and a reduced calories intake.

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Beirut

W. A. Robinson, Vice President—Operations, and D. S. Dodge, Manager Relations—Wholesale, spent a con-
day visit in Amman March 8 to continue discussions with Jordan-
officials on the price of Tapline crude oil delivered to the Zekra REFINERY.

Good luck to André DeRaad, Communications Project Engi-
ner, on his transfer March 1 to Aramco's Production Department,
Abqaiq.

Medical Director Dr. J. J. Thakkar, returned to Beirut March 13 from an eight-day trip to Saudi Arabia where he conducted the annual inspection of Tapline in the line.

Frank Nouttih of Ammon's Government Relations Organiza-
tion—Research Division, Dhahran,
visited on March 11 a six-
month temporary assignment with Tapline's Relations Department. He spent 10 days in Beirut on business and returned to Dhahran on an annual vacation starting April 1.

Eight Tapliners from Beirut and Sidon, representing the vari-
colored departments of Tapline, traveled to Jordan and back to the two groups during February and March, to conduct an intensive Tapline Audit Program. The purpose of the program is to verify company procedures adopted by the various Tapline regions, and to test for compliance with established company pol-

Chief Engineer F. N. Khalibah, Chief Engineer—Communications, and Staff \(\ldots\) Coordination Office Specialist Miss Nadia Stephan, of Sidon.

Kamal Abu-Zeid

Solid...
The Communications Improvement Program is underway. Under the new project, Tapline’s old High Frequency and Very High Frequency communications systems will be replaced by a Microwave communications network.

Lenkurt Electric Company of Canada was the successful bidder and its revised proposal and quotations were accepted by Tapline in a letter of intent last December.

The Microwave system will improve the quality and allow a wider network of radio communication between the various Tapline work locations. It will also permit Tapline to operate within allowable wave lengths for the communication laws of the United Nations International Frequency Registration Board.

Field work started in March and the new system is slated to be operative by mid-1973.

Eight Tapliners from Turaif, Badanah, Rafha, Qaisumah, Qaryatain and Sidon Terminal completed March 4 a two-week training course in “Fire Protection and Prevention” at the Lebanese Civil Aviation Safety Center in Beirut. Participants were Ahmad Abdallah, Pumphouse Shift Foreman, and Saad Kuthairy, Maintenance Foreman, of Turaif; Jazzah Fahd Mutaq, Station Maintenance Supervisor, of Badanah; Saad Abbad, Supervising Gate Control Man, of Rafha; Hassan Bin Ali, Senior Shift Operator, and Mohammad ‘Ayed, Acting Supervisor—Gate Control Patrolman, of Qaisumah; Hiel Abdil-Aziz, Pumphouse Operator/Mechanic, of Qaryatain; and Maroun Younan, Shift Foreman, of Sidon Terminal.

D. M. Falconer, Manager—Operations, G.T.O. Martin, Loss Prevention Engineer, and F. M. Mauser, Staff Coordinator—Operations, visited the Civil Aviation Safety Center in early March and observed one of the training sessions involving the Tapline employees.

Serving as Safety Instructor at the Civil Aviation Safety Center is former Tapliner Michel Ajhar. All course participants visited Sidon Terminal installations March 2 and were entertained at a Company luncheon.

Eight Tapliners from Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Sidon Terminal attended a two-week training course in “Fire Protection and Prevention”, Feb. 21—March 6, at the Lebanese Civil Aviation Safety Center in Beirut. They are shown above in a fire-fighting drill. (Photo by Nasr).