

SUBMISSION COVER SHEET

IMPORTANT: Check box if Confidential Treatment is requested

Registered Entity Identifier Code (optional): 22-240 (2 of 2)

Organization: New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. ("NYMEX")

Filing as a: **DCM** **SEF** **DCO** **SDR**

Please note - only ONE choice allowed.

Filing Date (mm/dd/yy): 08/02/22 **Filing Description:** Initial Listing of Two (2) BALMO (Argus) Crude Oil Futures Contracts

SPECIFY FILING TYPE

Please note only ONE choice allowed per Submission.

Organization Rules and Rule Amendments

- Certification § 40.6(a)
- Approval § 40.5(a)
- Notification § 40.6(d)
- Advance Notice of SIDCO Rule Change § 40.10(a)
- SIDCO Emergency Rule Change § 40.10(h)

Rule Numbers:

New Product

Please note only ONE product per Submission.

- Certification § 40.2(a)
- Certification Security Futures § 41.23(a)
- Certification Swap Class § 40.2(d)
- Approval § 40.3(a)
- Approval Security Futures § 41.23(b)
- Novel Derivative Product Notification § 40.12(a)
- Swap Submission § 39.5

Official Product Name: See filing.

Product Terms and Conditions (product related Rules and Rule Amendments)

- Certification § 40.6(a)
- Certification Made Available to Trade Determination § 40.6(a)
- Certification Security Futures § 41.24(a)
- Delisting (No Open Interest) § 40.6(a)
- Approval § 40.5(a)
- Approval Made Available to Trade Determination § 40.5(a)
- Approval Security Futures § 41.24(c)
- Approval Amendments to enumerated agricultural products § 40.4(a), § 40.5(a)
- "Non-Material Agricultural Rule Change" § 40.4(b)(5)
- Notification § 40.6(d)

Official Name(s) of Product(s) Affected:

Rule Numbers:



Christopher Bowen
 Managing Director and Chief Regulatory Counsel
 Legal Department

August 2, 2022

VIA ELECTRONIC PORTAL

Mr. Christopher J. Kirkpatrick
 Office of the Secretariat
 Commodity Futures Trading Commission
 Three Lafayette Centre
 1155 21st Street, N.W.
 Washington, DC 20581

**Re: CFTC Regulation 40.2(a) Certification. Initial Listing of Two (2) BALMO (Argus) Crude Oil Futures Contracts.
 NYMEX Submission No. 22-240 (2 of 2)**

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. (“NYMEX” or “Exchange”) is certifying to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC” or “Commission”) the initial listing of the WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Financial BALMO Futures and the WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Trade Month BALMO Futures contracts (the “Contracts”) for trading on the CME Globex electronic trading platform (“CME Globex”) and for submission for clearing via CME ClearPort, effective Sunday, August 28, 2022, for trade date Monday, August 29, 2022, as more specifically described below.

Contract Title	WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Financial BALMO Futures	WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Trade Month BALMO Futures
Commodity Code	FFB	WTB
Rulebook Chapter	1152	860
Settlement Type	Financial	
Contract Size	1,000 Barrels	
Listing Schedule	Three consecutive months	
Minimum Price Fluctuation	\$.01 per barrel	
Value per tick	\$10.00	
First Listed Month	September 2022	October 2022
Block Trade Minimum Threshold	5 contracts – subject to a minimum 15-minute reporting window	
Termination of Trading	Trading terminates on the last business day of the contract month.	Trading terminates on the 25th calendar day of the month prior to the contract month. If the 25th calendar day is not a business day, trading terminates on the business day prior to the 25th calendar day.
CME Globex Matching Algorithm	First-In, First-Out (FIFO)	
Trading and Clearing Hours	CME Globex: Sunday - Friday 5:00 p.m. Central Time/CT with a daily maintenance period from 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. CT CME Globex Pre-Open: Sunday 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. CT. Monday - Thursday 4:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. CT	

CME ClearPort: Sunday - Friday 5:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. CT with no reporting Monday - Thursday from 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. CT

The Contracts are referenced contracts and will be subject to federal position limits during the spot month. The core referenced futures contract is the Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures Contract (Commodity Code: CL; Rulebook Chapter 200).

The Exchange reviewed the designated contracts market core principles ("Core Principles") as set forth in the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA" or "Act") and identified that the Contracts may have some bearing on the following Core Principles:

- **Compliance with Rules:** Trading in the Contracts will be subject to the rules in Rulebook Chapter 4 which includes prohibitions against fraudulent, noncompetitive, unfair and abusive practices. Additionally, trading in the Contracts will also be subject to the full panoply of trade practice rules, the majority of which are contained in Chapter 5 and Chapter 8 of the Rulebook. As with all products listed for trading on one of CME Group's designated contract markets, activity in the new product will be subject to extensive monitoring and surveillance by CME Group's Market Regulation Department. The Market Regulation Department has the authority to exercise its investigatory and enforcement power where potential rule violations are identified.
- **Contract Not Readily Subject to Manipulation:** The Contracts are not readily susceptible to manipulation and are based on the deep liquidity of the underlying futures contracts.
- **Prevention of Market Disruption:** Trading in the Contracts will be subject to the Rules of NYMEX which include prohibitions on manipulation, price distortion and disruptions of the delivery or cash-settlement process. As with all products listed for trading on one of CME Group's designated contract markets, activity in the new products will be subject to extensive monitoring and surveillance by CME Group's Market Regulation Department.
- **Position Limitations or Accountability:** The speculative position limits for the Contracts as demonstrated in this submission are consistent with the Commission's guidance.
- **Availability of General Information:** The Exchange will publish on its website information regarding contract specifications, terms and conditions, as well as daily trading volume, open interest and price information for the Contracts.
- **Daily Publication of Trading Information:** The Exchange will publish information contract trading volumes, open interest levels, and price information daily on its website and through quote vendors for the Contracts.
- **Execution of Transactions:** The Contracts will be listed for trading on the CME Globex electronic trading and for clearing through CME ClearPort. The CME Globex trading venue provides for competitive and open execution of transactions. CME Globex affords the benefits of reliability and global connectivity.
- **Trade Information:** All required trade information for the Contracts will be included in the audit trail and is sufficient for the Market Regulation Department to monitor for market abuse.
- **Financial Integrity of Contract:** The Contracts will be cleared by the CME Clearing House which is a registered derivatives clearing organization with the Commission and is subject to all Commission regulations related thereto.
- **Protection of Market Participants:** NYMEX Rulebook Chapters 4 and 5 contain multiple prohibitions precluding intermediaries from disadvantaging their customers. These rules apply to

trading on all of the Exchange's competitive trading venues and will be applicable to transactions in these Contracts.

- **Disciplinary Procedures:** Chapter 4 of the Rulebook contains provisions that allow the Exchange to discipline, suspend or expel members or market participants that violate the rules. Trading in these Contracts will be subject to Chapter 4, and the Market Regulation Department has the authority to exercise its enforcement power in the event rule violations in these Contracts are identified.
- **Dispute Resolution:** Disputes with respect to trading in the Contracts will be subject to the arbitration provisions set forth in Chapter 6 of the Rulebook. The rules in Chapter 6 allow all nonmembers to submit a claim for financial losses resulting from transactions on the Exchange to arbitration. A member named as a respondent in a claim submitted by a nonmember is required to participate in the arbitration pursuant to the rules in Chapter 6. Additionally, the Exchange requires that members resolve all disputes concerning transactions on the Exchange via arbitration.

Pursuant to Section 5c(c) of the Act and CFTC Regulation 40.2(a), the Exchange hereby certifies that listing the Contracts complies with the Act, including regulations under the Act. There were no substantive opposing views to the proposal.

The Exchange certifies that this submission has been concurrently posted on the CME Group website at <http://www.cmegroup.com/market-regulation/rule-filings.html>.

Should you have any questions concerning the above, please contact the undersigned at (212) 299-2200 or via e-mail at CMEGSubmissionInquiry@cmegroup.com.

Sincerely,

/s/ Christopher Bowen
Managing Director and Chief Regulatory Counsel

Attachments: Exhibit A: NYMEX Rulebook Chapters 860 and 1152
Exhibit B: Position Limits, Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in Chapter 5 of the NYMEX Rulebook (attached under separate cover)
Exhibit C: Exchange Fees
Exhibit D: NYMEX Rule 588.H. – (“Globex Non-Reviewable Trading Ranges”) Table
Exhibit E: Cash Market Overview and Analysis of Deliverable Supply

Exhibit A
NYMEX Rulebook
Chapter 860
WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Financial BALMO Futures

860100. SCOPE OF CHAPTER

The provisions of these rules shall apply to all futures contracts bought or sold on the Exchange for cash settlement based on the Floating Price. The procedures for trading, clearing and cash settlement of this contract, and any other matters not specifically covered herein shall be governed by the general rules of the Exchange.

860101. CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS

The Floating Price for each contract month is equal to the balance-of-month arithmetic average of the WTI Midland Argus (1st month) weighted average index price from Argus Media minus the NYMEX Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures first nearby contract month settlement price from the selected start date through the end of the contract month, inclusive.

860102. TRADING SPECIFICATIONS

The number of months open for trading at a given time shall be determined by the Exchange.

860102.A. Trading Schedule

The hours of trading for this contract shall be determined by the Exchange.

860102.B. Trading Units

The contract quantity shall be 1,000 U.S. barrels. Each contract shall be valued as the contract quantity (1,000) multiplied by the settlement price.

860102.C. Price Increments

Prices shall be quoted in U.S. dollars and cents per barrel. The minimum price fluctuation shall be \$0.01 per barrel.

860102.D. Position Limits, Exemptions, Position Accountability and Reportable Levels

The applicable position limits and/or accountability levels, in addition to the reportable levels, are set forth in the Position Limit, Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations & Special Notices Section of Chapter 5.

A Person seeking an exemption from position limits for bona fide commercial purposes shall apply to the Market Regulation Department on forms provided by the Exchange, and the Market Regulation Department may grant qualified exemptions in its sole discretion.

Refer to Rule 559 for requirements concerning the aggregation of positions and allowable exemptions from the specified position limits.

860102.E. Termination of Trading

Trading shall cease on the last business day of the contract month.

860103. FINAL SETTLEMENT

Final settlement under the contract shall be by cash settlement. Final settlement, following termination of trading for a contract month, will be based on the Floating Price. The final settlement price will be the Floating Price calculated for each contract month.

860104. DISCLAIMER

See [NYMEX/COMEX Chapter iv. \("DISCLAIMERS"\)](#) incorporated herein by reference.

Chapter 1152

WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Trade Month BALMO Futures

1152100. SCOPE OF CHAPTER

The provisions of these rules shall apply to all futures contracts bought or sold on the Exchange for cash settlement based on the Floating Price. The procedures for trading, clearing and cash settlement of this contract, and any other matters not specifically covered herein shall be governed by the general rules of the Exchange.

1152101. CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS

The Floating Price for each contract month is equal to the balance-of-month arithmetic average of the WTI Midland Argus (1st month) differential weighted average (Diff wtd avg) price from Argus Media, which is based on the weighted average floating price of WTI Midland minus the "WTI Formula Basis" price from Argus Media for the selected start date through the end of the Trade month, inclusive.

The Trade month period begins with the first business day after the 25th calendar day two months prior to the contract month through the last business day that falls on or before the 25th calendar day of the month prior to the contract month. If the 25th calendar day is a weekend or holiday, the Trade month period shall end on the first business day prior to the 25th calendar day.

1152102. TRADING SPECIFICATIONS

The number of months open for trading at a given time shall be determined by the Exchange.

1152102.A. Trading Schedule

The hours of trading for this contract shall be determined by the Exchange.

1152102.B. Trading Units

The contract quantity shall be 1,000 U.S. barrels. Each contract shall be valued as the contract quantity (1,000) multiplied by the settlement price.

1152102.C. Price Increments

Prices shall be quoted in U.S. dollars and cents per barrel. The minimum price fluctuation shall be \$0.01 per barrel.

1152102.D. Position Limits, Exemptions, Position Accountability and Reportable Levels

The applicable position limits and/or accountability levels, in addition to the reportable levels, are set forth in the Position Limit, Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table in the Interpretations & Special Notices Section of Chapter 5.

A Person seeking an exemption from position limits for bona fide commercial purposes shall apply to the Market Regulation Department on forms provided by the Exchange, and the Market Regulation Department may grant qualified exemptions in its sole discretion.

Refer to Rule 559 for requirements concerning the aggregation of positions and allowable exemptions from the specified position limits.

1152102.E. Termination of Trading

Trading shall cease at the close of trading on the last business day that falls on or before the 25th calendar day of the month prior to the contract month. If the 25th calendar day is a weekend or holiday, trading shall cease on the first business day prior to the 25th calendar day.

1152103. FINAL SETTLEMENT

Final settlement under the contract shall be by cash settlement. Final settlement, following termination of trading for a contract month, will be based on the Floating Price. The final settlement price will be the Floating Price calculated for each contract month.

1152104. DISCLAIMER

See [NYMEX/COMEX Chapter iv. \("DISCLAIMERS"\)](#) incorporated herein by reference.

Exhibit B
NYMEX Rulebook
Chapter 5
(“Trading Qualifications and Practices”)
Position Limits, Position Accountability and Reportable Level Table
(attached under separate cover)

Exhibit C
Exchange Fees

	Member	Non-Member	International Incentive Programs (IIP/IVIP)
CME Globex	\$0.85	\$1.35	\$1.10
EFP	\$0.85	\$1.35	
Block	\$0.85	\$1.35	
EFR/EOO	\$0.85	\$1.35	

Processing Fees	Member	Non-Member
Cash Settlement	\$0.50	\$0.50
Facilitation Fee	\$0.60	
Give-Up Surcharge	\$0.05	
Position Adjustment/Position Transfer	\$0.10	

Exhibit D
NYMEX Rulebook
Chapter 5
(“Trading Qualifications and Practices”)
Rule 588.H. (“Globex Non-Reviewable Trading Ranges”) Table

Instrument	Globex Symbol	Outrights		
		Globex Non-Reviewable Ranges (NRR)	NRR: Globex Format	NRR: Minimum Ticks
WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Trade Month BALMO Futures	WTB	\$1.00 per barrel	100	100
WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Financial BALMO Futures	FFB	\$1.00 per barrel	100	100

Exhibit E

Cash Market Overview and Analysis of Deliverable Supply

Cash Market Overview and Analysis of Deliverable Supply

New York Mercantile Exchange, Inc. (“NYMEX” or “Exchange”) is certifying to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC” or “Commission”) the initial listing of the WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Financial BALMO Futures and the WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Trade Month BALMO Futures contracts (the “Contracts”) for trading on the CME Globex electronic trading platform (“CME Globex”) and for submission for clearing via CME ClearPort, effective Sunday, August 28, 2022, for trade date Monday, August 29, 2022.

Contract Title	WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Financial BALMO Futures	WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Trade Month BALMO Futures
Commodity Code	FFB	WTB
Rulebook Chapter	1152	860

Appendix C to part 38 of the Commission’s regulations defines deliverable supply as “the quantity of the commodity meeting the contract’s delivery specifications that can reasonably be expected to be readily available to short traders and saleable by long traders at its market value in normal cash marketing channels at the derivative contract’s delivery points during the specified delivery period, barring abnormal movement in interstate commerce.”

For the purposes of calculating compliance with position limits, the WTI Midland (Argus) vs. WTI Trade Month BALMO Futures contract will aggregate into two underlying legs: the WTI Midland (Argus) Trade Month Futures contract (Commodity Code: WTI) and the Argus WTI Trade Month Futures contract (Commodity Code: V7). The WTI Midland (Argus) vs WTI Financial BALMO Futures contract will aggregate into two underlying legs: the WTI Midland (Argus) Financial Futures Contract (Commodity Code: XB) and the WTI Financial Futures Contract (Commodity Code: CS).

The Exchange conducted a review of the underlying cash markets and deliverable supply in the WTI Midland and Cushing crude oil markets.

WTI Midland Cash Market Overview

There is an active physical crude oil trading center based in Midland, Texas, which is the chief gathering hub for Permian Basin crude oil, for storage and/or pipeline distribution with direct connectivity to the Cushing and the U.S. Gulf Coast markets. Major crude oil pipelines originating in the Permian Basin have approximately 7.6 million barrels per day of takeaway capacity, as shown in Table 1. There is active trading in WTI type crude oil at Midland.

The WTI Midland price, published daily in the Argus Crude report, is for WTI-quality Permian Basin crude oil traded at terminals in Midland, Texas. According to regional pipeline specifications such as Enterprise’s Midland to Echo Tariff¹ and Energy Transfer’s Permian Express Tariff² the gravity of WTI Midland can be in a range of 38 to 45°API. In practice, the gravity of WTI Midland is estimated by Argus to be on average 42°API, and in the range of 40 to 44°API. Argus publishes the WTI Midland price assessment as a differential to the WTI Cushing price. According to data provided by Argus, the average daily volume (“ADV”) traded in the WTI Midland cash market is over 1,200,000 barrels per day. The Argus methodology

¹ <https://www.enterpriseproducts.com/tariff-documents/0a342269-6c74-4746-9ab4-c44e4059a23b.pdf>

² https://commoncarrier.energytransfer.com/InfoPost/CommonCarriers/resources/PEP/Tariffs/PEP_FERC_2.9.0.pdf?undefined=10

for the assessment of the WTI Midland crude oil index is the volume weighted-average price of transactions done during the entire trading day and is available at the following link:
<https://www.argusmedia.com/-/media/Files/methodology/argus-americas-crude.ashx>

**Table 1
Crude Oil Pipelines Originating in the Permian Basin
(Barrels/Day)**

Pipeline	Capacity	Destination	Owner
BridgeTex	400,000	Houston	Magellan
Longhorn	275,000	Houston	Magellan
Midland to Echo 1	620,000	Houston	Enterprise Products LLC
Midland to Echo 2	225,000	Houston	Enterprise Products LLC
Midland to Echo 3	450,000	Houston	Enterprise Products LLC
Wink to Webster	1,000,000	Houston	Exxon, Plains, Marathon, etc
Gray Oak	900,000	Corpus Christi	Phillips66, Enbridge, Marathon, etc
EPIC Pipeline	400,000	Corpus Christi	EPIC
Cactus I	390,000	Corpus Christi	Plains
Cactus II	670,000	Corpus Christi	Plains
Permian Express 1-4	690,000	Port Arthur Area	Energy Transfer
West Texas Gulf	340,000	Port Arthur Area	Energy Transfer
Centurion	170,000	Cushing	Lotus Midstream
Basin	550,000	Cushing	Plains
Sunrise	500,000	Wichita Falls	Plains
Outbound Total	7,580,000		

WTI Midland: Key Component of Deliverable Supply

In its analysis of deliverable supply for WTI at Midland, the Exchange has focused on crude oil production in West Texas. The Texas Railroad Commission (“TRC”) provides detailed data on crude oil production in West Texas. However, the TRC does not provide a breakdown of the crude oil production by type of crude oil, i.e., for light sweet or sour crude oil.

Table 2 below provides TRC production data for the three-year period of February 2019 through January 2022 for crude oil produced in the Permian Basin region. For this three-year period, Permian Basin crude oil production averaged 3,005 thousand barrels per day, or 90 million barrels per month.

Analysis of WTI Midland Deliverable Supply

In its estimate of deliverable supply for the WTI Midland cash market, the Exchange has determined to focus on TRC production data for crude oil in West Texas, based on data in Table 2 below, and within the 40 to 44 API gravity range.

Since the U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) Energy Information Administration (“EIA”) does not provide a specific breakdown for West Texas crude oil produced in the range of 40 to 44 degrees API gravity, the Exchange has applied a reduction of 30% to the production data. Based on conversations with market analysts and data quoted by Drillinginfo³, it was estimated that approximately 70 to 75% of production in the Permian Basin is WTI Midland type crude oil in the range of 40 to 44 API gravity. Therefore, the Exchange has determined the deliverable supply for WTI type crude oil in Midland to be approximately 2,100 thousand b/d (70% of 3,005 thousand b/d). This is equivalent to 63 million barrels per month, which is equivalent to 63,000 contracts per month.

The Exchange is not applying a reduction for long term contracts, given the liquid spot market and the lack of restrictions applied to the resale of crude oil. Almost all first-sales of production are sold typically to middleman-firms or marketers. These middleman-firms typically resell the crude oil to other middleman-firms (or participants performing that function) or to end-users. Typically, the first-sales contracts are “evergreen” contracts that can be discontinued by either party with notice, so there are no restrictions applied to the resale of crude oil bought first-sale on a term basis from producers. The Midland market is downstream of first-sales; in other words, the hub is downstream of any term sales from producers. Thus, even if barrels were sold term by the producer, in the Midland market those barrels are re-sold and re-delivered by either the purchaser from the producer or a subsequent purchaser/middleman from that original purchaser. The Midland cash market consists of active trading and physical delivery of WTI type crude oil and provides commercial secondary (or *spot*) markets which are liquid, with broad participation, and results in a substantial quantity of physical delivery of crude oil.

Table 2: Texas Railroad Commission Data¹ Texas Production of Crude Oil in West Texas (by District)
⁴(For Districts 7C, 8, 8A, 9, and 10 located near Midland, Texas)
(Thousands of Barrels per Day)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>7c</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8A</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
3-yr Avg	3,005	390	2,321	246	24	25
Jan-22	2,906	380	2,257	227	21	21
Dec-21	3,024	388	2,358	232	23	22
Nov-21	3,063	406	2,376	236	23	22
Oct-21	3,089	411	2,401	232	22	23
Sep-21	3,065	420	2,372	229	22	22
Aug-21	3,027	391	2,366	227	22	21
Jul-21	2,987	382	2,334	228	22	22
Jun-21	2,982	388	2,318	232	22	22
May-21	3,000	377	2,350	228	22	23
Apr-21	2,989	377	2,333	234	23	23
Mar-21	3,008	371	2,357	235	23	22
Feb-21	2,318	264	1,799	218	19	18
Jan-21	2,885	342	2,263	235	22	22
Dec-20	2,894	351	2,259	239	22	22
Nov-20	2,895	363	2,249	238	23	22
Oct-20	2,882	357	2,242	237	22	23
Sep-20	2,872	361	2,227	238	22	24
Aug-20	2,884	373	2,227	238	22	24
Jul-20	2,961	385	2,291	240	22	24
Jun-20	2,950	393	2,277	237	20	23
May-20	2,699	378	2,081	203	17	21
Apr-20	3,132	427	2,415	243	22	25
Mar-20	3,303	413	2,570	268	24	28
Feb-20	3,267	412	2,531	270	25	28
Jan-20	3,304	407	2,572	271	26	28
Dec-19	3,285	410	2,546	274	26	29
Nov-19	3,268	408	2,552	253	26	29
Oct-19	3,217	419	2,489	254	26	29
Sep-19	3,160	428	2,426	250	26	30
Aug-19	3,114	430	2,362	266	26	30
Jul-19	3,055	419	2,311	268	26	30
Jun-19	3,010	412	2,270	270	26	32
May-19	2,987	406	2,249	272	27	33
Apr-19	2,953	391	2,227	275	27	34
Mar-19	2,885	398	2,149	278	27	33
Feb-19	2,867	388	2,136	282	27	34

⁴ <http://webapps.rrc.texas.gov/PDQ/generalReportAction.do>

WTI at Cushing, Oklahoma

I. Key Components of Deliverable Supply

The WTI Financial Futures Contract (Commodity Code: CS) and the Argus WTI Trade Month Futures contract (Exchange Code: V7) are cash-settled look-alike contracts of the NYMEX Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures contract. In estimating deliverable supply for these financially-settled contracts (also referred to as “WTI”), there are three (3) main components that NYMEX considered in updating the deliverable supply estimates of the Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil for the Cushing, Oklahoma delivery location:

- (1) Crude Oil Production;
- (2) Crude Oil Flows to the delivery area; and
- (3) Crude Oil Storage in the delivery area.

A. Crude Oil Production

While crude oil production information is, in part, available from other sources, particularly at the state level from energy or tax revenue authorities, the Exchange determined to use production information collected by the U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) Energy Information Administration (“EIA”). Specifically, the Exchange has chosen to rely on the EIA production data because it constitutes a single source, employing common standards, across all states. The EIA data are highly regarded but they do not provide sufficient breakdown on the quality characteristics of the oil production to determine the subset of total production that would qualify as Domestic Light Sweet under the terms of the futures contract.

B. Crude Oil Flows to the Cushing Delivery Area

To determine the flows of Domestic Light Sweet crude oil into the delivery area, NYMEX consulted with industry executives and professionals from pipeline and storage terminal operators in Cushing as well as other major industry participants. It is noteworthy that the estimates provided here are materially less than the production that can readily access the delivery mechanism and which *could* be delivered due to the fact that the sources we used were specifically knowledgeable about *actual* Cushing deliveries. Thus, the information provided is not what *could be* delivered — the standard which is in accordance with Commission’s policy and precedent — but what actually *is* delivered. The Exchange believes that the Cushing delivery mechanism for light sweet crude oil and corresponding commercial secondary market constitutes such a sophisticated and highly-developed commercial market mechanism that, at any time, the actual flows to and stocks in the delivery area represent precisely the deliverable supply sufficient to support the mechanism. In other words, even though at any time there is additional production that *could* be delivered to the delivery mechanism, we are only including what *actually* flows in our estimate of deliverable supply.

C. Crude Oil Storage in the Cushing Delivery Area

Storage data are provided on a weekly basis by EIA. Details are provided for the U.S. Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (“PADDs”) and Cushing. There are five (5) PADDs and, in some cases, they correspond to broad regions. PADD 2 broadly includes the Midwest; PADD 3 broadly includes U.S. Gulf Coast states and New Mexico; PADD 4 contains the Rocky Mountain States excluding New Mexico. Cushing is the only single location where crude oil official inventory numbers are collected and publicly disseminated on a regular basis anywhere in the world. The actual geographic market that is consistently most applicable to the NYMEX crude oil futures contract would, therefore, include much of PADD 2, not just Cushing.

Nonetheless, NYMEX includes only inventories reported at Cushing, so these underestimate relevant storage. As with production, EIA does not provide details on the quality characteristics of stored crude oil, but the industry experts with whom NYMEX consulted consistently estimated that 60% to 70% of the crude

oil stored at Cushing qualified as Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream (to be conservative, the Exchange will discount 40% of inventory in its calculation of deliverable supply estimates).

II. The Cushing Physical Delivery Mechanism: Scope of Deliverable Crude Oil

The Cushing physical delivery mechanism is comprised of a network of nearly two dozen pipelines and 12 storage terminals, with extensive inter-connectivity. Three of the storage facilities — Enterprise, Enbridge, and Plains — and their pipeline manifolds are the core of the Cushing physical delivery mechanism.⁵ Physical volumes delivered against the Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures contract within the Enterprise, Enbridge, and Plains systems are at par value. Any deliveries made on futures contracts elsewhere in Cushing require the seller to compensate the buyer for the lower of the transportation netbacks from these facilities to where the delivery occurs. Detailed information about the inflowing and outflowing pipelines is contained below in Table 2.

Terminating obligations in the Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures contract are fulfilled by delivering WTI type light sweet crude oil designated as “Domestic Common Stream” by Enterprise Products LLC. Market participants commonly refer to the light sweet deliverable streams as “WTI.” In addition, the Domestic Common Stream includes a fungible blend of light sweet streams produced in the U.S. shale oil areas, including the Bakken, Niobrara, and Permian producing areas. Furthermore, each of these light sweet crude oil streams is fungibly blended and included as part of the “Domestic Common Stream” within the complex that comprises the Cushing delivery mechanism, as well as in the WTI physical market which calls for delivery in the Cushing delivery mechanism.

III. Physical Market Trading Structure and Term Contracts

A. Physical Market Trading Structure

Typically, there is a chronology of sales and purchases of crude oil in the onshore U.S. market that starts with a sale from producer and finishes with a purchase by an end-user to consume the crude oil. First-sales are from producers to aggregators or other middleman-type firms with delivery at the property where it is produced. The first-sale buyer transports oil downstream from the point of sale. Usually the first-sale buyer resells the oil to someone other than the end-user but sometimes sells directly to the end-user.

Final sales are sales to end-users who when they consume the oil remove it from the supply chain. End-users, however, also resell oil. Such end-user re-sales sometimes occur during the same commercial cycle in which they purchased it; other times, they occur during a later commercial cycle after the oil has been stored for a period of time. Like end-users, other buyers of oil also can either resell it immediately or store it first for some period of time and then resell it later. Thus, it is a common commercial practice that the first-sale and multiple subsequent re-sales occur in the same delivery cycle.

As discussed above, the Cushing delivery market is essentially a major reseller market where buyers either: resell the oil to someone else; store the oil and resell it later; store the oil and then consume it later; or transport it to consume it. The Cushing market is essentially downstream of first-sales. Most of the sales in the Cushing market are for resale and not for either storage or final-sale; in fact, the physical market in “WTI,” in which the standard form of delivery is within the pipeline system at Cushing, is estimated to be 10-20 times the multiple of “WTI” oil that flows to Cushing. As such, it is clear that most sales are for resale because they constitute the selling, over-and-over (thus, *re-selling*), of the base physical oil that flows to

⁵ Three of the major sources for the cash-market information provided herein are Plains All America, Enterprise and Enbridge. Enterprise oversees the vast majority of deliveries in the Cushing Delivery Market and, as indicated, Enterprise and Enbridge are the core delivery mechanism operators, with Plains added as a delivery option in February 2022. Plains and Enbridge account for about 60% of the storage available at Cushing.

Cushing. *Argus Media* documents about 5-8 times the flow in “WTI” sales but does not capture all of the sales.⁶

B. Term Contracts

The Exchange has spoken with and interviewed a number of market participants regarding common commercial practices with respect to the use of term contracts in the U.S. onshore crude oil market.⁷ The responses we received were consistent and they can be summarized as follows:

- Almost all first-sales of production are sold term; as discussed in the previous section, typically for delivery on the property where it is produced (or nearest gathering pipeline or holding tank), and typically to middleman-firms or aggregators. These middleman-firms typically resell the crude oil to other middleman-firms (or participants performing that function) or to end-users. Typically, the first-sales contracts are “evergreen” contracts that can be discontinued by either party with notice. NYMEX is including evergreen contracts in the “term contracts” category.
- There are no restrictions applied to the resale of crude oil bought first-sale on a term basis from producers. In fact, that would clearly not be applicable because sales are typically to aggregators or others acting in a middleman-firm role with the expressed responsibility of reselling the oil.
- The Cushing market is downstream of first-sales; in other words, Cushing is downstream of any term sales from producers. Thus, even if barrels were sold term by the producer, in the Cushing market those barrels are re-sold and re-delivered by either the purchaser from the producer or a subsequent purchaser from that original purchaser. The Cushing market mechanism, which consists of trading and physical delivery of light sweet crude oil, is a commercial secondary (or *spot*) market which is extremely liquid, comprised of broad participation and results in a substantial quantity of physical delivery of crude oil.
- Some end-user refiners in the Cushing market purchase specific light sweet crude oil streams, such as Bakken or Niobrara Light Sweet crude oil, on a term basis, and these refiners tend to segregate a portion of the specific light sweet crude streams for processing at their refineries. Based on conversations with refiners in the Cushing market, the Exchange estimates that approximately 10% of the deliverable supply for Cushing is segregated and designated for use by end-user refiners, and therefore is not available for re-sale in the Cushing market. Consequently, the Exchange will reduce its estimate of deliverable supply in Cushing by 10% to account for the specific light sweet streams that are designated for processing and segregated by the end-user refiners.
- Our sources expressly advised us that any production sold long-term was available for potential re-sale, such as during periods of refinery maintenance, and this is especially the case in the Cushing market.

C. Crude Oil Production

The production area that supplies crude oil to Cushing via pipeline and rail is comprised of the following eight (8) states: North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Onshore Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

In the three-year period of February 2019 through January 2022, the average production of crude oil available in the eight states was approximately 8.5 million barrels per day. Based on discussions with industry participants, our estimate of the portion of that average production which would qualify as Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream is 50% or higher— i.e., approximately 4.25 million barrels per day. The 4.25

⁶ The commercial market for physical delivery of light sweet crude oil in Cushing is a *secondary* (or *spot*) market mechanism. The number of physical deliveries in this market each month is 240 million barrels or higher (240,000 futures contracts equivalent or higher).

⁷ These include: Plains All America, a major Midcontinent aggregator and marketer and operator of pipeline and storage terminals including in Cushing; and an Energy Market Participant Group of several dozen market participants organized through Hunton & Williams LLP to discuss and comment on Regulatory issues.

million barrels per day of crude oil production is equivalent to approximately 127.5 million barrels per month, or 127,500 futures contracts equivalents (contract size: 1,000 barrels).

Table 1 below provides annual production data available for production in the eight states that supply the Cushing crude oil market for the period of February 2019 through January 2022. The data show that production peaked in 2019, and then declined in 2020, and has remained relatively steady. As indicated above, the Exchange has determined to not utilize production data in its deliverable supply estimate, but the data demonstrates that production levels are more than sufficient to support the actual flows of deliverable product to the delivery location.

D. Crude Oil Flows to the Cushing Delivery Area

Currently, there is approximately 4.1 million b/d of inflow pipeline capacity to Cushing and 3.3 million barrels per day of outflow capacity. In addition, according to the EIA, there are 92.1 million barrels of storage capacity in the Cushing area which continues to grow steadily.

The Exchange collects inbound Cushing crude oil flows periodically but not on an on-going or scheduled basis as such information is proprietary and non-public. Based on information provided by industry sources in Table 2 below, as of December 2020, actual flows of crude oil to Cushing have ranged from 2.3 million to 2.6 million barrels per day, with Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil averaging between 1.3 to 1.5 million barrels per day.⁸ On a 30-day monthly basis, actual flows of Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil ranged from 39 to 46.5 million barrels per month, or 39,000 to 46,500 Light Sweet Crude Oil futures contract equivalents.

As of July 2018, actual flows of crude oil in-bound to Cushing have ranged from 2.2 million to 2.5 million barrels per day as shown in Table 3 below, with Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil averaging between 1.270 to 1.450 million barrels per day.⁹ On a 30-day monthly basis, actual flows of Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil ranged from 38.0 to 43.5 million barrels per month, or 38,000 to 43,500 Light Sweet Crude Oil futures contract equivalents.

As of March 2015, estimated in-bound flows of Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil into Cushing averaged between 920,000 and 1,000,000 barrels per day as illustrated in Table 4 below. On a 30-day monthly basis, actual flows of Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil were 27.6 million to 30.0 million barrels per month or 27,600 to 30,000 Light Sweet Crude Oil futures contract equivalents.

Given that the Exchange only collects pipeline flow data on a periodic basis, the Exchange is unable to provide a three-year average of Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil flows into Cushing. As such, the Exchange determined to average the 2015, 2018 and 2020 estimated flows data collected. The average of the ranges for 2015, 2018 and 2020 for Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil flows into Cushing are 35,000 to 40,000 contract equivalents. The midpoint of the average of the ranges is approximately 37,500 contract equivalents.

E. Crude Oil Storage in the Cushing Delivery Area

As of March 2021, EIA reported that shell storage capacity at Cushing was 92.1 million barrels and working storage capacity was 76.6 million barrels.¹⁰ Currently, there is substantial excess working capacity at Cushing (approximately 53 million barrels). Finally, it should be noted that, at least on a temporary basis,

⁸ The sources were various pipeline operators and other industry sources.

⁹ The sources were: Plains All America, an aggregator and marketer of crude oil production and pipeline and storage terminal operator at Cushing; and other industry sources.

¹⁰ <https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/storagecapacity/storagecapacity.xlsx> - Table 2. Shell capacity is defined by EIA as the design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

storage can exceed working capacity and it is common for an individual tank to reach 85-90% of shell capacity (which exceeds the 83% average underlying the EIA estimates).

Table 5 below provides monthly averages of weekly Cushing stocks for the period beginning February 2019 through January 2022 as published by the EIA. For the three-year average from February 2019 through January 2022, inventories averaged 45.08 million barrels and on a weekly basis ranged from about 26 million to 65 million barrels. NYMEX asked operators of storage in Cushing if they would share specific data on quantities of Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil stored at their facilities and they responded that such data were confidential. As discussed above, the Exchange estimated that approximately 60% of the total oil stored at Cushing qualified as Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil. Based on the foregoing, for the February 2019 through January 2022 period, the monthly average Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil stored at Cushing was approximately 27.0 million barrels or 27,000 futures contract equivalents.

The Exchange has further evaluated both operational practices at storage facilities as well as commercial practices by customers of storage facilities to determine if some components of inventoried product could rightfully be considered *not* to be readily deliverable.

With respect to operational practices, based on discussions with some industry experts, the Exchange conservatively estimates that 6.75% of stored product, on average, is required for operational minimums.¹¹ This converts into discounting an estimated 1.8 million barrels of Domestic Light Sweet crude oil based on the three-year average storage level (or 1,800 contract equivalents). In applying a discount of 6.75% to account for operational minimums, average monthly Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil for the February 2019 through January 2022 period is further reduced to approximately 25,200 contract equivalents.

With respect to commercial practices, the Exchange specifically sought whether storage customers were expressly allotting any stored barrels at Cushing for refining that were, therefore, unavailable for secondary market delivery. We consistently heard from market participants that was not the case; that barrels stored at Cushing are not specifically targeted for scheduled refining. Rather, refiners typically store barrels targeted for scheduled refining in tanks on the premises at their respective refineries or at other storage facilities. However, we did hear from one refiner that they keep barrels stored at Cushing for the contingency that there could be some unexpected interruption in their refinery supply; and, rather than refine the barrels stored at Cushing, they use them to trade for other barrels they would refine. Thus, the Exchange determined to further reduce the average monthly Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream crude oil stored at Cushing to account for this *contingency storage* in our estimate of deliverable supply. We estimate this quantity to be 2 million barrels (or 2,000 contract equivalents) of Domestic Light Sweet crude oil. Therefore, for the February 2019 through January 2022 period, the Exchange estimates stored product at Cushing (adjusted for quality specifications, operational minimums and contingency storage) and which is readily available for delivery against the Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures contract to be approximately 23,200 contract equivalents.

Analysis of WTI Cushing Deliverable Supply

Based on the above analysis, the Exchange determined at this time to base its estimates of deliverable supply on the sum of:

- Storage: 23,200 contract equivalents (which represents the average monthly inventory for the February 2019 - January 2022 period adjusted to account for quality specifications, operational minimums and contingency storage); and
- Inflow: 37,500 contract equivalents (which represents the midpoint of the average of the ranges of the 2015, 2018 and 2020 Domestic Light Sweet Common Stream Crude Oil flows into Cushing).

¹¹ We have been advised that, for older tanks, the operational minimum is 9% and, for newer tanks, it is 4.5%. Our assessment is that the majority of tanks at Cushing would qualify as newer. Nonetheless, to be conservative, we have applied the mid-point percentage—6.75%— for all of Cushing.

The total estimated deliverable supply, consisting of storage and pipeline inflows, was 60,700 contract equivalents. Additionally, and as noted in the above analysis, the Exchange shall apply a 10% haircut to the sum of inventory storage and inflows into Cushing in order to discount segregated barrels that may be designated for processing by end-user refiners and typically not available for re-sale in the Cushing market. Therefore, after applying the 10% haircut, the Exchange has determined the estimated deliverable supply available for delivery against the Light Sweet Crude Oil Futures contract at approximately 54,630 futures contract equivalents per month.

Analysis of Spot-Month Position Limits

For the purposes of calculating compliance with position limits, the WTI Midland (Argus) vs WTI Trade Month BALMO Futures contract aggregates into two underlying legs: the WTI Midland (Argus) Trade Month Futures contract (Commodity Code: WTI) and the Argus WTI Trade Month Futures contract (Commodity Code: V7). The spot month position limit for the underlying cash-settled Argus WTI Trade Month Futures contract (Commodity Code: V7) is 3,000 contracts for the final three days of trading for the expiring contract month. Based on the foregoing analysis for deliverable supply for WTI Cushing, the current spot month position limit of 3,000 contracts represents 5.5% of the total estimated monthly deliverable supply. The spot month position limit for the underlying cash-settled WTI Midland (Argus) Trade Month Futures contract (Commodity Code: WTI) is 3,000 contracts for the final three days of trading for the expiring contract month. Based on the foregoing analysis of deliverable supply for WTI Midland, the current spot month position limit of 3,000 contracts represents 4.8% of the total estimated monthly deliverable supply.

The WTI Midland (Argus) vs WTI Financial BALMO Futures contract aggregates into two underlying legs: the WTI Midland (Argus) Financial Futures contract (Commodity Code: XB) and the WTI Financial Futures contract (Commodity Code: CS). The spot month position limit for the underlying cash-settled WTI Financial Futures contract (Commodity Code: CS) utilizes a tiered structure of 6,000/5,000/4,000 contracts for the final three days of trading in the expiring contract month. Based on the foregoing analysis for deliverable supply into Cushing, the current spot month position limit of 6,000 contracts represents 11.0% of the estimated monthly deliverable supply. Further, the current spot month position limit of 5,000 contracts represents 9.2% of the estimated monthly deliverable supply. Finally, the current spot month position limit of 4,000 contracts represents 7.3% of the total estimated monthly deliverable supply. The spot month position limit for the underlying cash-settled WTI Midland (Argus) Financial Futures contract (Commodity Code: XB) is 3,000 contracts for the final three days of trading for the expiring contract month. Based on the foregoing analysis of deliverable supply for WTI Midland, the current spot month position limit of 3,000 represents 4.8% of the total estimated monthly deliverable supply.

Table 1
U.S. Crude Oil Production¹²
For Eight States that Supply Cushing, Oklahoma
(in Thousands of Barrels per Day)

Annual Averages based on Monthly EIA Data		Crude Oil Production
<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Thousand Barrels/Day</i>
Feb-19	Jan-20	9053
Feb-20	Jan-21	8242
Feb-21	Jan-22	8283
Three-Year Average		8526

Table 2
Crude Oil Flows to Cushing (as of December 2020)
(Barrels/Day)¹³

Incoming Pipelines	Capacity	Owner	Estimated Flows (in Barrels/Day)
Keystone XL (from Steele City, NE)	760,000	Transcanada	400,000 – 450,000 BD (100% Heavy Sour)
Basin Pipeline (Permian)	550,000	Plains All American	250,000 – 325,000 (90% WTI, 10% Sour)
Centurion North Pipeline (Permian)	170,000	Occidental	40,000 – 50,000 (100% WTI)
Spearhead Pipeline (Canada)	195,000	Enbridge	180,000 – 195,000 (100% Heavy Sour)
Flanagan South (Canada/Bakken)	600,000	Enbridge	450,000 – 500,000 (10% WTI, 90% Heavy Sour)
White Cliffs Pipeline (Niobrara)	90,000	Rose Rock	85,000 – 90,000 (100% WTI)
Cashion, OK Pipeline	250,000	Plains All American	120,000 – 130,000 (100% WTI)
Mississippian Lime Pipeline	150,000	Plains All American	70,000 – 80,000 (100% WTI)
Pony Express Pipeline (Niobrara)	400,000	Tallgrass	350,000 – 375,000 (100% WTI)
Saddlehorn/Grand Mesa	450,000	Magellan/Plains	225,000 – 300,000 (100% WTI)
Glass Mountain	210,000	Navigator	50,000 – 60,000 (100% WTI)
Hawthorn (Stroud to Cushing)	90,000	Hawthorn	25,000 – 30,000 (100% WTI)
SCOOP Pipeline	70,000	Magellan	45,000 – 50,000 (100% WTI)
Great Salt Plains	35,000	Parnon	25,000 – 30,000 (100% WTI)
Eagle North	25,000	Blueknight	4,000 – 7,000 (100% WTI)
Red River	35,000	Plains All American	1,000 – 5,000 (100% WTI)

TOTAL In-Bound Capacity 4.1 Million Capacity WTI Flow: 1,310,000 – 1,550,000 B/D

Outgoing Pipelines	Capacity (B/D)	Owner
Seaway Pipeline	950,000	Enterprise
Keystone MarketLink	750,000	Transcanada
BP#1 (to Chicago)	180,000	BP
Ozark (to Wood River, IL)	360,000	Enbridge
Osage (to Eldorado, KS)	165,000	Magellan/NCRA
Coffeyville CVR pipeline	110,000	CVR Energy
Phillips (to Ponca City, OK)	122,000	ConocoPhillips
Phillips (to Borger, TX)	59,000	NuStar
Plains Red River (to Longview)	235,000	Plains All American
Diamond Pipeline (to Memphis)	200,000	Plains All American
Sunoco (twin lines to Tulsa)	70,000	Sunoco
Magellan Tulsa	30,000	Magellan

TOTAL Out-bound Capacity 3.2 Million B/D

¹² The production listed here includes North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Onshore Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The web link is: http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/crd_crpdn_adc_mbbjpd_a.htm

¹³ Sources: pipeline operators and other industry sources.

Outgoing Pipelines	Capacity (B/D)	Owner
Seaway Pipeline	950,000	Enterprise
Keystone MarketLink	750,000	Transcanada
BP#1 (to Chicago)	180,000	BP
Ozark (to Wood River, IL)	360,000	Enbridge
Osage (to Eldorado, KS)	165,000	Magellan/NCRA
Coffeyville CVR pipeline	110,000	CVR Energy
Phillips (to Ponca City, OK)	122,000	ConocoPhillips
Phillips (to Borger, TX)	59,000	NuStar
Plains Red River (to Longview)	235,000	Plains All American
Diamond Pipeline (to Memphis)	200,000	Plains All American
Sunoco (twin lines to Tulsa)	70,000	Sunoco
Magellan Tulsa	30,000	Magellan

TOTAL Out-bound Capacity 3.2 Million B/D

**Table 3
Crude Oil Flows to Cushing (as of July 2018)
(Barrels/Day)¹⁴**

Incoming Pipelines	Capacity	Owner	Estimated Flows (in Barrels/Day)
Keystone XL (from Steele City, NE)	590,000	Transcanada	350,000 - 400,000 BD (100% Heavy Sour)
Basin Pipeline (Permian)	450,000	Plains	350,000 - 400,000 (80% WTI, 20% Sour)
Centurion North Pipeline (Permian)	170,000	Occidental	120,000 - 140,000 (100% WTI)
Spearhead Pipeline (Canada)	195,000	Enbridge	150,000 - 175,000 (100% Heavy Sour)
Flanagan South (Canada/Bakken)	600,000	Enbridge	400,000 - 450,000 (10% WTI, 90% Heavy Sour)
White Cliffs Pipeline (Niobrara)	215,000	Rose Rock	100,000 - 120,000 (100% WTI)
Plains Cashion, OK Pipeline	250,000	Plains	120,000 -145,000 (100% WTI)
Mississippian Lime Pipeline	150,000	Plains	95,000 - 100,000 (100% WTI)
Pony Express Pipeline (Niobrara)	325,000	Tallgrass	300,000 – 325,000 (100% WTI)
Saddlehorn-Grand Mesa	340,000	Magellan/Plains	140,000 – 150,000 (100% WTI)
Glass Mountain	210,000	Sem Group	30,000 – 40,000 (100% WTI)
Hawthorn (Stroud to Cushing)	90,000	Hawthorn	10,000 – 20,000 (100% WTI)
Great Salt Plains	35,000	Parnon	30,000 – 35,000 (100% WTI)
Eagle North	20,000	Blueknight	5,000 – 10,000 (100% WTI)

TOTAL In-Bound Capacity 3.6 Million Capacity WTI Flow: 1,270,000 – 1,450,000 B/D

Outgoing Pipelines	Capacity (B/D)	Owner
Seaway Pipeline	850,000	Enterprise
Keystone MarketLink	700,000	Transcanada
BP#1 (to Chicago)	180,000	BP
Ozark (to Wood River, IL)	345,000	Enbridge
Osage (to Eldorado, KS)	165,000	Magellan/NCRA
Coffeyville CVR pipeline	110,000	CVR Energy
Phillips (to Ponca City, OK)	122,000	ConocoPhillips
Phillips (to Borger, TX)	59,000	NuStar
Plains Red River Pipeline (to Longview)	125,000	Plains All American
Plains Red River Pipeline	25,000	Plains All American
Sunoco (twin lines to Tulsa)	70,000	Sunoco
Plains Cherokee	20,000	Plains All American
Magellan Tulsa	30,000	Magellan
Diamond Pipeline (to Memphis)	200,000	Plains

TOTAL Out-bound Capacity 3.0 Million B/D

¹⁴ Sources: Plains All American Pipeline Company, and other industry sources.

Table 4
Crude Oil Flows to Cushing (as of March 2015)
(Barrels/Day)¹⁵

Incoming Pipelines	Capacity	Owner	Estimated Flows (in Barrels/Day)
Keystone XL (from Steele City, NE)	575,000	Transcanada	200,000 - 250,000 BD (Heavy sour)
Basin Pipeline (Permian)	450,000	Plains	250,000 (80% WTI)
Centurion North Pipeline (Permian)	120,000	Occidental	95,000 - 100,000 (100% WTI)
Spearhead Pipeline (Canada)	210,000	Enbridge	150,000 - 175,000 (Canadian sour)
Flanagan South (Canada/Bakken)	585,000	Enbridge	400,000 - 450,000 (10% WTI, 90% Sour)
White Cliffs Pipeline (Niobrara)	150,000	Rose Rock	100,000 - 120,000 (100% WTI)
Plains Cashion, OK Pipeline	100,000	Plains	80,000 (100% WTI)
Mississippi Lime Pipeline	175,000	Plains	110,000 (100% WTI)
Pony Express Pipeline (Niobrara)	320,000	Tallgrass	180,000 – 200,000 (100% WTI)
Hawthorn (Stroud to Cushing)	90,000	Hawthorn	20,000 – 25,000 (100% WTI)
Great Salt Plains	30,000	JP Energy	15,000 – 20,000 (100% WTI)
Northern Cimarron	30,000	Rose Rock	15,000 – 20,000 (100% WTI)
Midcontinent Pipeline	30,000	Sunoco Logistics	25,000 – 30,000 (100% WTI)
Glass Mountain Pipeline	140,000	Rose Rock	40,000 – 50,000 (100% WTI)
TOTAL In-Bound Capacity	3.0 Million Capacity		WTI Flow: 920,000 – 1,000,000 B/D

¹⁵ Sources: Plains All American Pipeline Company, JSK consulting, and other industry sources.

Table 5
Cushing Storage¹⁶
Monthly Average of Weekly EIA Stocks Data
(in Thousand Barrels)

Month	Stock
Jan-22	32,648
Dec-21	33,767
Nov-21	27,227
Oct-21	30,810
Sep-21	34,887
Aug-21	34,084
Jul-21	36,952
Jun-21	42,810
May-21	45,491
Apr-21	46,148
Mar-21	47,594
Feb-21	47,298
Jan-21	53,570
Dec-20	58,353
Nov-20	60,373
Oct-20	59,464
Sep-20	54,744
Aug-20	52,722
Jul-20	50,002
Jun-20	46,927
May-20	57,986
Apr-20	56,831
Mar-20	39,614
Feb-20	38,237
Jan-20	35,715
Dec-19	38,672
Nov-19	45,286
Oct-19	43,780
Sep-19	39,921
Aug-19	43,000
Jul-19	50,567
Jun-19	52,712
May-19	48,553
Apr-19	45,133
Mar-19	46,961
Feb-19	43,977
3-yr Average	45,078

¹⁶ http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=W_EPC0_SAX_YCUOK_MBBL&f=W