District I
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240
District II
811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210
District III
1000 Rio Brazos Road, Aztec, NM 87410
District IV
1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505

State of New Mexico Energy Minerals and Natural Resources

Form C-141 Revised August 8, 2011

Oil Conservation Division 1220 South St. Francis Dr. Santa Fe, NM 87505 Submit 1 Copy to appropriate District Office in accordance with 19.15.29 NMAC.

Release Notification and Corrective Action

						ERAT		Initial	Report S	ubsequent	Final R	
Name of Company: BP						Contact: Steve Moskal						
Address: 200 Energy Court, Farmington, NM 87401 Facility Name: Gallegos Canyon Unit 170						Telephone No.: 505-326-9497 Facility Type: Natural gas well						
racility Nai	ne: Galleg	os Canyon C	nit 170			racility 1	pe: Naturai gas	well				
Surface Owner: Fee Mineral Owner:						: Fee API No. 30-045-07658						
							ELEASE					
					North/ South	South Line	Feet from the 1,777	East/\ West	West Line	County: San Juan		
		Latitu	de36.0		CUDE		de -108.07149	0				
Town of Dala	ana. Danden	ad water and a			TURE	OF RE		.1	V-luma I	Danner d. 71 1		
Type of Release: Produced water and condensate Source of Release: Failed well casing										Recovered: 71.1 I Hour of Discovery: July 22,		
Source of Release. Failed well cashing										2016; 8:30 AM		
Was Immediate Notice Given? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Required						If YES, To Whom? Landowner Contacted Brandon Powell - NMOCD						
By Whom? Jesus Villalobos – Private Landowner						Date and Hour: 7/22/16; Phone 8:30 AM Email - 5:30 PM						
Was a Watercourse Reached? ☐ Yes ☒ No						If YES, Volume Impacting the Watercourse.						
If a Watercon	urse was Im	pacted, Descri	be Fully.*									
groundwater yards of soil Describe Are	interface du remains to l	be remediated.	vation pro	cess. An infiltrat	tely 150'	ry has been	or landfarm treatn installed for futur urface area was aff	e remed	ial applicati	ion. Approxima	ately 1,500 ct	
I hereby cert regulations a public health should their or the enviro	ify that the i ll operators or the environment. In a	information gi are required to ronment. The save failed to a	ven above report ar acceptance dequately CD accep	e is true and comp nd/or file certain ce of a C-141 rep investigate and	olete to the release no ort by the remediate	ne best of notifications NMOCD	y knowledge and and perform corre marked as "Final I tion that pose a th eve the operator of	ctive act Report" of reat to g	tions for rel does not rel round water	eases which ma ieve the operator, surface water	ay endanger or of liability r, human heal	
Signature: Alexa Mice						OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION						
Printed Name: Steve Moskal						Approved by Environmental Specialist:						
Title: Field Environmental Coordinator						Approval Date: 9/2// Expiration Date:						
E-mail Address: steven.moskal@bp.com						Conditions of Approval:						
Date: Septer		16 ets If Necessa		one: 505-326-949	7	Sampl	es will be CPRO-GRO.	- tes	stal	F 1		
				256998	TOR	DIH	LVKO-GRO.	MRC) AND	Blex.		



BP Remediation Management Plan

To:

Cory Smith (NMOCD)

From:

Steve Moskal (BP)

CC:

Jim Griswold (NMOCD)

Date:

8/11/2016

Re:

Gallegos Canyon Unit 170 - Ex-situ Soil Remediation - Soil Shredding

Dear Mr. Smith,

The Gallegos Canyon Unit (GCU) 170 sites are active natural gas production pads within the San Juan Basin Gas Field in San Juan County, New Mexico. The site is located on a privately owned parcel with a primary use as alfalfa farming.

Background

On July 22, 2016, BP experienced an unusual production well behavior where a huge influx of produced water was discharged to the surface facilities, overflowing the production tank and equipment. An estimated 253 barrels of water and condensate was discharged from the production tanks to the ground. While the secondary containment ring and berm contained the release, saturation allowed the liquids to penetrate the earthen berm and fill material below the steel containment ring. No surface discharge left the well site. However, it is evident that the subsurface flow of the spill resulted in offsite migration.

The GCU 170 is an existing groundwater monitoring site as a result of a below grade tank impact dating back to the late 1990's. An existing groundwater monitoring well (MW-3) was located just outside the earthen containment berm during the recent spill. It is believed that the monitoring well may have acted as a conduit to allow the spilled material to enter and make contact with the groundwater at approximately 10 feet below ground surface. The immediate response was to evacuate the groundwater monitoring well of free product. On July 25, 2016, MW-3 was evacuated via vac-truck for a total of 7.1 bbls of water and product. On July 26, 2016, a submersible pump was placed inside MW-3 and a total of 309 bbls of product and water was removed. On July 27, 2016, excavation of the impacted soil commenced.

To date, approximately 1,700 cubic yards of soil has been removed and transported off site for landfarm treatment. The current excavation measures approximately 60'x70'x10' deep. Impacts appear to have not migrated beyond 10 feet in depth where the groundwater interface begins to show. The area of the excavation currently remains on the southwest corner of the well pad. During a hand auger investigation on August 8 and 9, 2016, it was determined that the impacts have travelled in the subsurface to the south, below the adjoining alfalfa field. An estimated disturbance of the alfalfa field currently measures 180'x60' and takes into account topsoil storage, a buffer area and berms for the remedial excavation.

Proposed Remediation – Soil Shredding

Based on recent success of soil shredding technologies used at the BP GCU 216 remediation site, BP proposes to use this technology at the subject site. At the GCU 216 site, BP successfully contracted soil shredding of nearly 40,000 cubic yards of soil to meet site closure standards.

Soil shredding involves the excavation of the impacted soil which is then placed in processing equipment, such as a hammer mill or pug mill, to mechanically process and break-up the soil. The soil becomes more uniform and is aerated during the mechanical processing. The soil is then ejected from the process equipment and a chemical oxidizer is applied, in this proposed case, a 35% solution of hydrogen peroxide and water. The total concentration of hydrogen peroxide typically ranges from 3-6%. The hydrogen peroxide quickly oxidizes the hydrocarbon impacts with the end results of soil, water and carbon dioxide. Once the soil leaves the process, it is stockpiled and allowed to sit for approximately 24-120 hours. A soil sample is collected from each segregated stockpile and submitted for laboratory analysis to determine the effectiveness of the ex-situ remediation process. If the laboratory results are of acceptable levels, the soil will be used as backfill to the excavation; if results are unsatisfactory, the soil is passed through the process once more and a subsequent laboratory sample will be collected for laboratory confirmation as described before. 48 hour notice will be provided to the regulatory agencies for the opportunity to observe and witness the stockpile sampling.

BP proposes to perform the remediation of hydrocarbon impacts by the means of soil shredding. A conservative estimate of approximately 2,500 cubic yards of soil will be treated through the soil shredding process. BP proposes to treat the impacted soil and segregate windrow stockpiles broken into 100 yard increments. A single, five point composite, soil sample will be collected to represent 100 yard stockpile. Once a baseline of 1,000 cubic yards of soil is consistently and successfully treated, BP proposes to decrease the sampling frequency to 500 yard stockpile segments. The 500 yard sampling modification will be discussed with the NMOCD for approval and input prior to implementation. BP would expect to have a sampling modification approval from the agencies within 48 working hours from the time of request. The remediation will then continue until complete and sampling will be based on the regulatory agencies approved sampling plan.

BP is currently working with the private landowner to obtain a letter of concurrence regarding the use of soil shredding at the remedial location.

It is understood, that if soil remediation is not successful via the soil shredding, an alternative method such as a dig and haul or soil vapor extraction will be necessary.

Site Closure and Reporting

Once the excavation and backfill is complete, BP will ensure a minimum of 3' of clean, virgin material to cap the remediated soil. BP plans to use a minimum of 18" of landowner approved topsoil as part of the 3' of cover on the surface of the excavation area. Topsoil will be reused or imported to the site per the landowner requirements during final reclamation of the excavation.

A final remediation report will be delivered to NMOCD for approval of final site closure regarding the excavation and soil shredding activities within 60 days of the end of remediation.