UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

	Budget Bureau No. 42-R1424
5. LEASE	
SF 081078	·
6. IF INDIAN, ALL	OTTEE OR TRIBE NAME
7. UNIT AGREEM	ENT NAME
8. FARM OR LEAS	DE NAME
Albright	SE NAME
9. WELL NO.	
15	
10. FIELD OR WIL	DCAT NAME
Undesignated	Gallup
11. SEC., T., R., M., OR BLK. AND SURVEY OR	
Section 23,	T-29N, R-10W NMPM
	ARISH 13. STATE
San Juan	New Mexico
14 . API NO.	
15. ELEVATIONS 5587' GR	(SHOW DF, KDB, AND WD)
~ THE T N / THE T	DECEIVE
(NOTE: Report results that tiple completion posses change on Form 9-330.)	
NOR CHAR	

SUNDRY NOTICES AND REPORTS ON WELLS (Do not use this form for proposals to drill or to deepen or plug back to a different reservoir. Use Form 9–331–C for such proposals.)

gas well 🔯 well other 2. NAME OF OPERATOR Union Texas Petroleum Corporation 3. ADDRESS OF OPERATOR P.O. Box 1290, Farmington, New Mexico 87499 4. LOCATION OF WELL (REPORT LOCATION CLEARLY. See space 17 AT SURFACE: 916 ft./South; 911 ft/West Lines AT TOP PROD. INTERVAL: Same as Above AT TOTAL DEPTH: Same as Above

16. CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX TO INDICATE NATURE OF NOTICE, REPORT, OR OTHER DATA

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO: TEST WATER SHUT-OFF

FRACTURE TREAT SHOOT OR ACIDIZE REPAIR WELL PULL OR ALTER CASING MULTIPLE COMPLETE CHANGE ZONES ABANDON*

(other) Connect to Gathering System

minimum of 3 feet deep.

FARML CHURT RESOUR 17. DESCRIBE PROPOSED OR COMPLETED OPERATIONS (Clearly state all pertinent details, and give pertinent dates, including estimated date of starting any proposed work. If well is directionally drilled, give subsurface locations and measured and true vertical depths for all markers and zones pertinent to this work.)*

We desire to amend our surface use plan to lay a pipeline 1700 feet in length from this well to the existing Albright gathering line. The proposed rightof-way (see attached plat) is all on the same lease as the well is drilled on. We desire to lay a 2", 0.154 wall, grade "B" wrapped pipe to be buried a

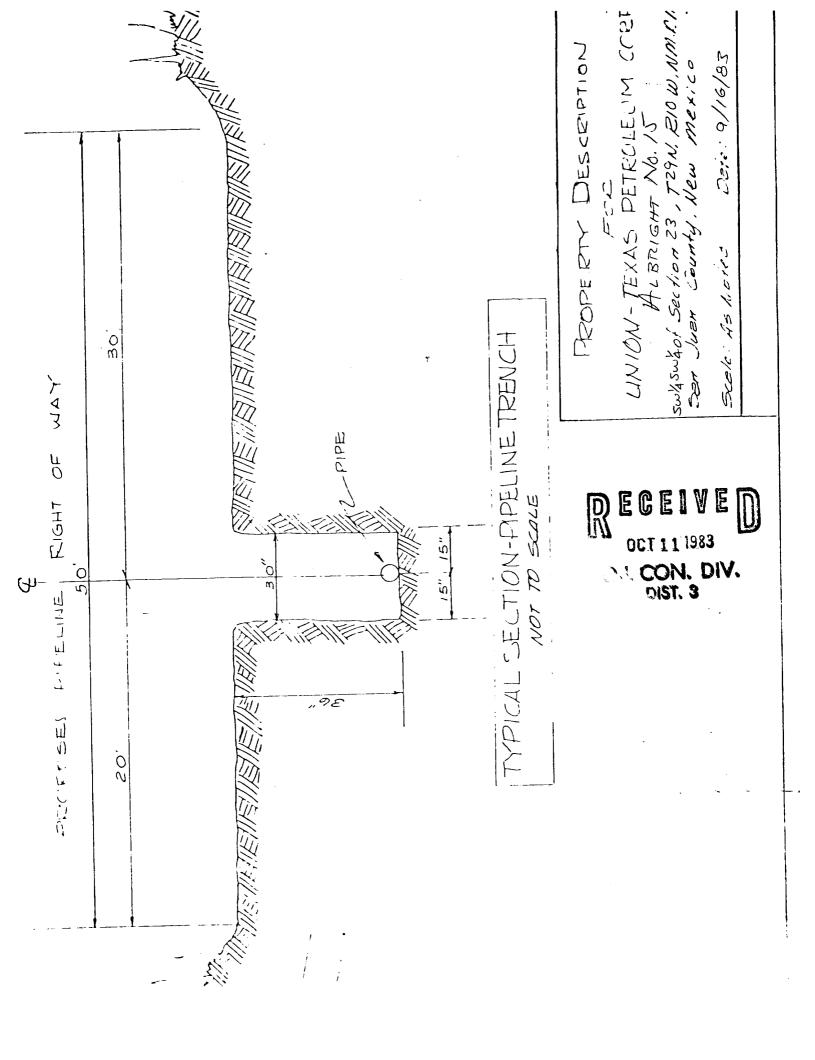
SUBSEQUENT REPORT OF:

A plat showing the right-of-way as is a cut away of the proposed pipeline, is attached.

The proposed route has been inspected by a BLM respresentative and an approved archaeologist. The archaeological survey is described in the report of DCA Project No. 98-83-C, Contributions to Anthropology Series No. 761, copy attached.

Subsurface Safety Valve: Manu. and Type _____ ... Set @ _____ 18. I hereby certify that/the/forego/ng is true and correct TITLE Field Operations Mgrate SIGNED (This space for Federal or State office use) DATE APPROVED APPROVED BY __ TITLE _ CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL, IF ANY: AS AMENDED

*See Instructions on Reverse Side



An Archaeological Survey of the Pipeline
Tie-in to Albright #15, San Juan County, New Mexico
and Testing of Locality #1 Found in the Pipeline Right-of-Way

for

Union Texas Petroleum

bу

Penelope Whitten
Supervisory Archaeologist

Submitted by

Margaret A. Powers Principal Investigator

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION ARCHAEOLOGY

Contributions to Anthropology Series, No. 761 San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library

September 14, 1983

ABSTRACT

On August 23 and September 9, 1983, the Division of Conservation Archaeology of the San Juan County Museum Association completed an archaeological survey of the pipeline tie-in to Albright #15 and the testing of a locality found in the right-of-way for Union Texas Petroleum. The survey area is located east of Bloomfield, San Juan County, New Mexico and is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and a private owner. The surveyed area totaled 3.1 acres

One locality consisting of three circular-to-oval clusters of river cobbles was found in the proposed right-of-way. A unifacially retouched flake found and recorded as IL #2 during the survey of the access to Albright #15 (Whitten 1983) was reencountered and also lies within the pipeline right-of-way. This IL has been completely documented.

Because the significance of Locality #1 could not be determined from surface indications, one of the clusters was tested. Nothing was found below the surface and the surface manifestations have been completely documented. Archaeological clearance for the pipeline is, therefore, recommended.

INTRODUCTION

On August 23 and September 9, 1983, the Division of Conservation Archaeology (DCA) of the San Juan County Museum Association conducted an archaeological survey for Union Texas Petroleum of Farmington, New Mexico. Margaret A. Powers administered the project for DCA; Bob La Follette administered the project for Union Texas Petroleum.

In recognition of the limited, nonrenewable nature of archaeological remains, federal and state governments have enacted legislation that is designed to conserve and protect these resources. The principal federal legislation includes the Antiquities Act of 1906 (PL 52-209), the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL 91-852), the 1971 Executive Order No. 11593, the Archaeological and Historical Conservation Act of 1974 (PL 93-291), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (PL 96-95).

In addition, the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado have enacted laws to ensure compliance with federal legislation and to protect archaeological resources within their jurisdiction. Work undertaken in the course of this project is governed by the stipulations of Federal Antiquities Permit No. 83-NM-037 and is for purposes of compliance with these statutes.

Penelope Whitten and Patricia Hancock, DCA archaeologists, surveyed the project area for cultural remains.

METHODS

The area was surveyed by walking two parallel zigzag transects, one on either side of the centerline. These transects included a 15 ft. wide buffer zone on both sides of the right-of-way. The archaeologists recorded all cultural remains. Those whose information potential exceeded what could be extracted during the survey phase were assigned site status. Those whose information potential could not be assessed from surface indications were called localities. Other cultural remains were documented as isolated loci (IL). Pertinent environmental data were also recorded.

In addition to field inspection, the archaeologists conducted a search of the records at the Division of Conservation Archaeology to determine if any sites had been previously recorded in the project area.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TIE-IN TO ALBRIGHT #15

Legal Description: T29N, R10W, Section 22, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4

T29N, R10W, Section 23, N 1/2, SW 1/4, SW 1/4

SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4

N.M.P.M., San Juan County, New Mexico (Figure 1)

UTM Coordinates: Zone 13, 4065950N, 244250E (beginning of tie-in)

Zone 13, 4066000N, 244575E (end of tie-in)

Map Source: U.S.G.S. 15' Bloomfield Quadrangle and 7.5' Enlargement of

NE 1/4, New Mexico (1960)

Land Jurisdiction: Bureau of Land Management and Private owner

ca. 1625' x 50' (tie-in on Fee surface, BLM minerals) Project Area:

ca. 75' x 50' (tie-in on BLM)

ca. 1625' x 80' (tie-in on Fee surface, BLM minerals with Surveyed Area:

buffer)

ca. 75' x 80' (tie-in on BLM with buffer)

3.1 Acres

Description: The tie-in to Albright #15 is located on the eroding first terrace on the north side of the San Juan River. The proposed right-of-way heads northeast from a previously surveyed lateral (Reed 1983). About 75 ft. from the lateral the right-of-way crosses a fence line and enters fee surface land. At station 6+93 the pipeline turns to the east northeast, then crosses and runs along the south side of a two track until the two track intersects a north-south dirt road. Just before the intersection (station 12+49) the proposed right-of-way turns south, following along the west side of the previously surveyed access to the well head (Whitten 1983).

Vegetation along the pipel ne route includes snakeweed (Gutierrezia sp.), rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus p.), greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus), Atriplex, cheat grass (Brome tectorum), galleta grass (Hilaria jamesii), prickly pear and cholla (Opunt a sp.), narrow leaf yucca (Yucca angustissima), and scattered juniper (Juniper s sp.).

The area is presently being used for grazing cattle.

Cultural Resources: Locality #1 (see Figure 1) consists of three 10-15cm high clusters of river cobbles spaced lm apart on the crest of a small rise. The locality lies within the right-of-way. The clusters could not have been formed by natural or mechanical processes.

A unifacially retouched flake found and recorded as IL #2 during the survey of the access to Albright #15 (Whitten 1983) was reencountered and also lies within the pipeline right-of-way. This isolated loci has been completely documented.

The position of the clusters in Locality #1 is shown in Figure 2. Cluster F1 measures .8m (N-S) x 1.2m, Cluster F2 measures 1m (NE-SW) x 1.3m, and Cluster F3 measures 1.55m x 1.55m. No artifacts were found associated with these clusters.

Because the significance of Locality #1 could not be determined from surface indications. Cluster F3 was tested as follows:

- 1) The cobbles were removed from the north half of the feature. The 30 or so cobbles were one layer deep and varied in size from 4 x 8cm to 20 x 20cm. A fine blow sand occurred between and immediately below the cobbles.
- 2) A moderately compacted coarse-grained sand was removed from below the blow sand. Roots from the grass and snakeweed growing on top of the cluster extended well into this level. There was no pit outline. The sand was sieved through a 1/4" mesh screen. A few pebbles and small cobbles (2 x 4cm 4 x 8cm) were recovered. There were no artifacts or bone.
- 3) At about 40cm below the top of the feature a compact clayey soil containing some caliche was encountered. Again there was no pit outline. Approximately 5cm of this level was removed and screened. No artifacts or bones were recovered.
- 4) A test hole was dug north of the clusters to provide a stratigraphic comparison. The location of this hole, which measured 50 x 75 x 40cm deep, is shown on Figure 2. The upper level consisted of a thin layer of fine blow sand. The blow sand overlay a layer of moderately compacted coarse-grained laminated sand. At the south end of the hole the laminated sand extended to about 28cm below the surface where the compacted clayey soil began. At the north end of the hole there was a 10cm thick layer of coarse sand, a 20cm thick layer of compact clay, a 5cm thick layer of coarse sand, and compact clay again at 27 cm below the surface.
 - 5) The test hole and the north half of Cluster F3 were backfilled.

Testing revealed no evidence of subsurface deposits. The cobble clusters could be collapsed cairns or they may be the equivalent of "doodles", constructed by someone to fill up idle time. They do not appear to be significant and the surface manifestations have been completely documented.

Recommendations: Archaeological clearance for the pipeline right-of-way is recommended.

REFERENCES CITED

Reed, Alan C.

An Archaeological Survey of Four Pipeline Right-of-Ways and One Access Road in the Albright System, San Juan County, New Mexico. DCA Contributions to Anthropology Series 640.

Whitten, Penelope

1983 *An Archaeological Survey of Two Well Locations West and
Northwest of Bloomfield, San Juan County, New Mexico. DCA
Contributions to Anthropology Series 693.

*Note: The Title should read East and Northeast of Bloomfield.

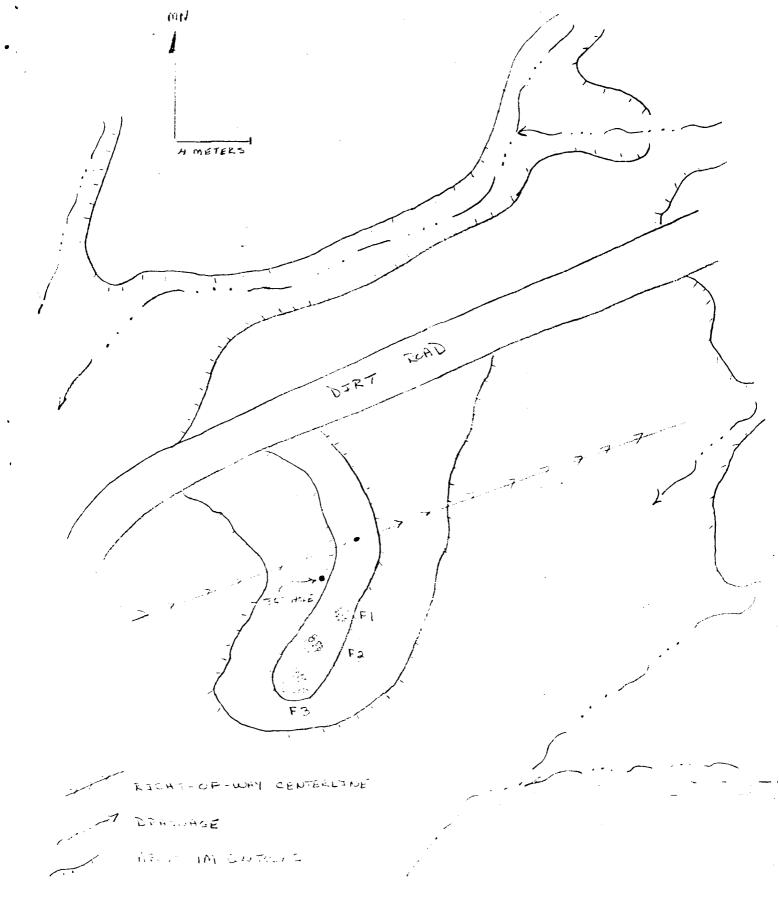


FIGURE 2 LOCALITY #1

