GW -

REPORTS

YEAR(S):



COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER REPORT MALJAMAR GAS PLANT MALJAMAR, NEW MEXICO

Prepared for



600 North Dairy Ashford Threadneedle Office Houston, TX 77079

Prepared by



10601 Lomas Blvd. NE, Suite 106 Albuquerque, NM 87112

March 1, 2004

ConocoPhillips

Neal Goates Site Manager Risk Management & Remediation

Threadneedle 5022 600 North Dairy Ashford Houston, TX 77079-1175 phone 832.379.6427 fax 801-382-1674 Neal.Goates@conocophillips.com

March 1, 2004

Mr. Wayne Price Oil Conservation Division NM Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department 1220 South St. Francis Drive Santa Fe, NM 87504

RE: Comprehensive Groundwater Report Maljamar Gas Plant, Maljamar, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Price:

Pursuant to our January 26, 2004 meeting, please find attached one copy of the above referenced report for you review and concurrence. The report chronologically presents all work performed to date at the Maljamar Gas Plant relative to groundwater impacts, and presents the proposed path forward as discussed during the January 26, 2004 meeting.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact either myself at the number above or Clyde Yancey with Maxim at 505-237-8440. We would appreciate your earliest review of this document.

Sincerely,

Neal Goates Site Manager Risk Management and Remediation ConocoPhillips

cc: w/attachment Joyce Miley, ConocoPhillips, Houston, TX Suzanne Holland, ConocoPhillips, Houston, TX Chris Williams, NMOCD, Hobbs, NM Clyde Yancey, Maxim, Albuquerque, NM Greg Pope, Maxim, Midland, TX



10601 Lomas Blvd. NE, Suite 106 Albuquerque, NM 87112 (505) 237-8440 fax (505) 237-8656

March 1, 2004

Mr. Wayne Price Oil Conservation Division NM Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department 1220 South St. Francis Drive Santa Fe, NM 87504

Re: Comprehensive Groundwater Report Maljamar Gas Plant, Maljamar, New Mexico Maxim Project No. 3690074

Dear Mr. Price:

On behalf of ConocoPhillips, Inc. (CoP), Maxim Technologies, Inc. (Maxim) is submitting this letter report to summarize all work to date concerning groundwater conditions underlying the Maljamar Gas Plant (previously owned by CoP but now owned by Frontier Energy). The gas plant is located in Lea County, New Mexico [Sec 21, T17S, R32E; Figure 1]. This report includes a summary of previous reports and presents new information in describing current site conditions. From this comprehensive report, Maxim proposes a path forward plan to expand the recovery of condensate and increase the understanding of groundwater conditions in the vicinity of the gas plant.

BACKGROUND

The following chronology provides a summary of reports that Maxim has, on behalf of CoP, submitted to the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD). A compilation of all monitoring well construction and groundwater quality data are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Well locations are shown on Figure 1.

8/8/2000 Subsurface Investigation Report

A subsurface investigation was conducted to assess the potential for impacts to the subsurface underlying two bermed areas where condensate was historically stored and a 15-barrel condensate release occurred February 13, 2000. The assessment consisted of drilling, collecting and describing soil samples for field screening and laboratory analysis of 12 soil borings. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 93 feet below ground surface (fbgs). One monitoring well (MW-1) was drilled to a depth of 97 fbgs (Table 1 and Appendix A). The following day after well installation, groundwater rose to 77 fbgs. Groundwater quality results are presented in Table 2.

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The following conclusions were presented in the report:

- Data indicated that the soil excavation performed by CoP most likely captured the 15 barrels of condensate released in February 2000.
- All soil borings that encountered contamination within and around Areas 1 and 2 contained clean soil material prior to encountering groundwater.
- Impacts from the historical release are limited to the eastern half of Area 1 and the western half of Area 2.
- Groundwater is most likely under confined conditions.
- Groundwater contamination was encountered southeast (most likely downgradient of Areas 1 and 2). However, no definitive source term can be identified within Areas 1 and 2 because no contaminate was tracked from surface to groundwater.

7/20/2001 Interim Investigation Groundwater Report

A groundwater investigation was initiated to define groundwater impacts at CoP's Maljamar Gas Plant. Five monitoring wells were installed (MW-4, 5, 7, 8 and 9; Table 1 and Appendix A). Based on results from the first 3 wells (MW-1, 2, and 3; Table 1 and Appendix A), it was thought groundwater flow was to the southwest. However, with the installation of the additional wells, groundwater was determined to flow toward the south-southeast. Groundwater gradient appeared to increase to the west of the gas plant indicating the possible presence of recharge source west or northwest of the plant. All wells exhibited the presence of hydrocarbon (Table 2).

11/11/2002 Interim Groundwater Investigation Report

The intent of the groundwater investigation was to further delineate the groundwater flow system to the north, northeast, east, southeast, south, and southwest of the Maljamar Gas Plant and refine the conceptual hydrogeologic model of the area around the gas plant. Six additional temporary monitor wells (MW-15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20) were installed (Table 1 and Appendix A). Results of the investigation indicate:

- The calculated average groundwater gradient is 0.016 foot per foot.
- Water quality data from MW-10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 indicated elevated chloride and total dissolved solids concentrations, suggesting additional density-driven stratification of fluids within the mound (Table 2).
- Relatively high specific conductance was observed in groundwater at MW-1, 12, 18 and 20. Interfaces of increasingly saline groundwater were observed in the water columns of MW-10, 11, 12, and 14.

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• The potentiometric map generated from all September 2002 water level elevations indicated a well-defined groundwater mound with a relatively uniform gradient field that emanates radially away from a point source toward the north, east, and south. To the west, groundwater was not encountered during the March 2002 drilling program. It is thought the source of the groundwater mound is located within the area circumscribed by the 3,930-foot above mean sea level (MSL) equipotential line shown in Figure 2.

The following chronology provides a summary of reports not submitted to NMOCD until now. The full reports are found in Appendices B through D.

1/22/2003 Borehole Geophysical Investigation (Appendix B; with Logs on CD)

A borehole geophysical investigation was initiated to ascertain the subsurface stratigraphy to facilitate free condensate removal and any subsequent groundwater remediation efforts. The study indicated mapable units, exhibiting lateral and vertical correlation properties were underlying the gas plant. This information was also used to locate a skimmer pump well (SK-2) adjacent to MW-7, the monitoring well exhibiting the thickest column of free phase condensate.

3/11/2003 Surface Geophysical Investigation (Appendix C)

A magnetometer survey covering approximately 10 acres over the groundwater mound, that underlies the Maljamar Gas Plant, was performed to locate suspected abandoned wells in area. The survey resulted in an anomaly consistent with an abandoned metal-cased well. A smaller, high-resolution electromagnetic metal detection survey over the anomalous area indicated by the magnetic survey resulted in anomalies consistent with buried metallic flow lines (4). Excavation to a 12-foot depth found no abandoned well.

<u>11/05/2003 Results of Maljamar Aquifer Test Analysis, Water Balance Development</u> and Groundwater Modeling (Appendix D)

A pumping test was performed to gather hydrogeologic data from the uppermost-saturated zone, exhibiting both condensate and chloride impacts, in order to develop a remediation plan. The data were also used to develop a water balance for the uppermost aquifer and an interpretive groundwater flow model to aid in estimating the effects of pumping a proposed well to be sited near wells SK-1 and MW-7.

Aquifer testing and groundwater modeling results indicated a single well screened across both shallow sandstone units in the immediate vicinity of wells SK-1 and MW-7 will probably be capable of pumping approximately 1 to 2 gallons per minute (gpm). Modeling results show that pumping from a remedial extraction well at a rate of 1.0 gpm will result in a formational drawdown of approximately 17 feet. This pumping rate would generate a cone of depression with a radius of approximately 1,000 feet about the extraction well.

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CONCEPTUAL MODEL

The following section describes a three-dimensional conceptual model of the subsurface geologic and hydrogeologic conditions present beneath the Maljamar Gas Plant (Figure 1) and the physical flow system of the two uppermost water-bearing sandstones underlying the Site. Maxim reviewed available pertinent data collected during the previous investigations of the Site including surface and subsurface geophysical logs, aquifer test data, boring logs, cross sections, and potentiometric maps to produce this conceptual model.

Previous groundwater investigations and sampling performed at the Site have revealed that groundwater occurs under confining conditions in the vicinity of the Site at approximately 70 to 95 fbgs within two sand units ranging in thickness from several feet to no more than 10 to 12 feet thick (Appendix A). At a depth of approximately 72 fbqs in the vicinity of wells SK-1 and MW-7 (Figure 1), an 11-foot-thick upper water-bearing sandstone layer overlies a 4-foot-thick shale layer, which in turn overlies a lower 13-foot-thick water-bearing sandstone layer. Generally, the overlying deposits consist of approximately 60 feet of light colored sands and sandy silts with occasional caliche interbeds, shale stringers and intermittent gravels representative of the Quaternary age alluvium/bolson fill, which are underlain by approximately 30 to 50 feet of green to gravish-green to dark green silty shales of the Triassic age Chinle Shale. The Tertiary-age Ogallala Formation outcrops in a prominent escarpment (Mescalero Ridge) approximately four miles to the northeast of the Site, where the Ogallala unconformably overlies the Chinle shales. The overlying interbedded shale units presumably confine the groundwater contained in the underlying water-bearing sandstone units. The borehole geophysics investigation run on all 19 two-inch monitor wells (Table 1) at the Site on March 11, 2003 (Appendix C) indicated that the subsurface stratigraphy is complex, consisting of irregular, interbedded sands, shales and silts deposited on an erosional surface. Figure 3 is included as a conceptual cross section depicting the subsurface conditions present at the Site.

The groundwater potentiometric surface in the immediate vicinity of the Site is mounded, with the center of the mound occurring west of the Site (Figure 2). In exploration borings completed approximately 1000 feet west, northwest, and southwest of the mound centroid, no water-bearing sand interval was encountered indicating the mound is truncated toward the west, which is most likely due to a subsurface stratigraphic pinch-out or fault. To the north, south and east of the mound centroid, groundwater occurs under unconfined conditions, demonstrating that further away from the mound recharge zone, confining pressures diminish. The upper water-bearing sandstone appears to contain groundwater in a saturated thickness of approximately 8 feet immediately south and southeast of the plant. This groundwater lens is covered by a layer of condensate with an apparent thickness of 4 feet (as observed in MW-7), indicating a possible total of as much as 12 feet of fluid in the upper 11-foot-thick waterbearing zone. Because the actual thickness of condensate in the upper sandstone is unknown, it is uncertain if fluids in this zone are confined or unconfined. Water levels in the lower waterbearing sandstone rise to approximately the same potentiometric level as in the upper sandstone, indicating that fluids contained in the lower water-bearing sandstone are confined.

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In well SK-1, the lower fluid-bearing sandstone contains an apparent thickness of condensate of approximately 0.5 foot. Although the lateral extent of saturation in the shallow sandstone units is unknown, the mound is presumed to be continuous across its contoured extent.

The October 6, 2003, potentiometric data (Figure 2) show that groundwater elevations range from approximately 3,932 feet MSL in the mound centroid to approximately 3,900 feet MSL in the outlying wells located south and east of the Site. The average hydraulic gradient at the Site was calculated from this data set to be 0.0134 foot per foot, and the hydraulic gradient is shown to decrease radially from the approximate center of the mound in all directions except to the west.

Groundwater occurring in the vicinity of the Site is impacted with both free- and dissolved-phase hydrocarbon constituents with concentrations decreasing away from the mound centroid. The greatest thickness of condensate has been observed in well MW-7, with 4 feet measured during the most recent activities. The groundwater is also impacted by elevated chloride concentrations, which again decrease away from the center of the mound (Table 2).

CONCLUSIONS

On October 7 and 8, 2003, a constant-rate pumping test was conducted at the Maljamar Gas Plant to gather hydrogeologic data from the condensate- and chloride-impacted uppermostsaturated zone. The objective of aquifer testing was to develop site-specific values for aquifer characteristics including transmissivity, hydraulic conductivity, and storage coefficiency. These aquifer characteristics are necessary input parameters for the groundwater model and to design the most efficient remedial alternative. The objective of developing a water balance for the shallow aguifer was to help estimate the flux of water leaking from deeper hydrostratigraphic units and help determine the overall number of wells that may be necessary to deplete the observed aroundwater mound in the shallow aguifer. The objective of groundwater modeling was to aid in assessing the potential effectiveness and limitations of the planned remediation well in drawing down the groundwater mound. The pumping test data was then used to develop a water balance for the uppermost aguifer and an interpretive groundwater flow model to aid in estimating the effects of pumping a well proposed for installation adjacent to well SK-1 (Figure 1). The pumping well is to be used to draw down the groundwater mound centered west of the Maljamar Gas Plant (Figure 2) in order to contain and extract both the condensate and chloride constituents in groundwater. The complete aguifer test report is included as Appendix D.

Well SK-1 was selected as the pumping well for the test and water level data were collected during the aquifer-testing period from both SK-1 and nearby observation well MW-7. These aquifer test data were compiled, imported into data analysis software and evaluated using standard curve matching and straight-line techniques.

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Results of the water balance calculations (Appendix D) estimated a flux ranging from 1.3 to 8.0 gpm of water leaking into shallow sandstone units from underlying units. Modeling results show that pumping from a remedial extraction well at a rate of 1.0 gpm will result in a formational drawdown of approximately 17 feet. This pumping rate will generate a cone of depression of a radius of approximately 1000 feet about the extraction well (Figure 8 in Appendix D). Simulated formational drawdown is less than the drawdown that would be expected to occur in the actual pumping well. Aquifer testing and groundwater modeling results indicate that a single well screened across both shallow sandstone units at the location of well SK-1 will probably be capable of pumping approximately 1 to 2 gpm. A properly designed pumping well may be capable of pumping at a greater rate initially but would probably need to be valved back or pulsed once it has been operating for a while.

PROPOSED ACTION

Based on the results and conclusions of the aquifer testing, data analysis and groundwater modeling activities described above, Maxim proposes that a six-inch-diameter groundwater extraction well, screened across both groundwater-bearing sandstone units, be installed at the Site directly adjacent to existing wells MW-7 and SK-1. The new well shall be drilled a few feet below the base of the lowermost aquifer sandstone, creating a sump to allow for additional drawdown during pumping. Design of the well shall include a low water level cutoff switch to prevent pump damage should drawdown approach the pump intake depth, and a corresponding high water level switch to restart the pump when the groundwater levels have recovered. The pumping system design will also include a flow meter to accurately gauge the amount of fluids pumped from the well. Actual boring depth, length of screened interval and well completion parameters will be based on conditions observed in the field during drilling. A projected design of the proposed well is shown on Figure 4.

Prior to well pumping startup, a round of groundwater sampling and water level measurements is proposed for all Site groundwater monitoring wells. This task shall provide a baseline assessment of pre-pumping groundwater conditions and aid in determination of pumping effectiveness. Groundwater samples will be collected and submitted to an analytical laboratory for analyses of volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, major ions, total dissolved solids, and chloride.

Upon startup of well pumping, Maxim shall initiate a monitoring plan to include assessment of pumping effectiveness, maintenance of the pump system and disposal of the accumulated fluids. Water level measurements will be collected from wells adjacent to the pumping well on a weekly basis for a period of approximately four months or until a consistent equilibrium is achieved, and then monthly thereafter. Maintenance of the groundwater pumping system should be minimal and will be performed coincident with the water level measurement activities. Groundwater and condensate pumped from the well will be temporarily stored in an existing on-site storage tank and periodically transferred to the adjacent water flood system for re-injection. The maintenance of the pump system, monitoring of the storage tank levels, and transport and disposal of fluids will be coordinated through CoP's Southeastern New Mexico Business Unit for assistance and oversight.

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After approximately two months of pumping system operation and water level data collection, Maxim will compile the data into the existing numerical model to assess pumping effectiveness and determine if the observed groundwater response agrees with the previous groundwater modeling results. Based on the results of this numerical model, adjustments to the pumping system can be initiated to increase pumping efficiency, if needed. A report of the numerical modeling results will be prepared and submitted to the NMOCD for review.

Upon completion of four months of system monitoring and numerical modeling evaluations, Maxim, on behalf of CoP, will propose a formal monitoring plan to the NMOCD. The plan will include a schedule for periodic Site monitoring, operation and maintenance of the system, and groundwater quality sampling to assess the effectiveness of the system.

If this work plan meets with your approval, Maxim, with CoP authorization will proceed to execute the proposed work. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Mr. Neal Goates of CoP at 832-379-6427 or Mr. Clyde Yancey at 505-237-8440.

Sincerely,

MAXIM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Greg W. Pope Hydrogeologist

Enclosures

Senior Project Manager

Cc: Mr. Neal Goates, CoP Mr. Chris Williams, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division – Hobbs, NM

REFERENCES

CoP C141 Report to the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division dated February 13, 2000.

- Maxim Technologies, Inc. letter report entitled "Subsurface Investigation, Maljamar Gas Plant" to John E. Skopak, CoP, dated August 8, 2000.
- Maxim Technologies, Inc. letter report entitled "Interim Groundwater Investigation Report for the CoP Maljamar Gas Plant, Maljamar, New Mexico" to Wayne Price, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, dated July 20, 2001.
- Maxim Technologies, Inc. letter report entitled "Interim Groundwater Investigation Report" to Wayne Price, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, dated November 11, 2002.
- Maxim Technologies, Inc. letter report entitled "Borehole Geophysical Investigation, Maljamar Gas Plant" to Neal Goates, CoP, dated January 22, 2003.
- Sunbelt Geophysics report entitled "Geophysical Investigation near the Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County, New Mexico" prepared for Maxim Technologies, Inc., dated March 2003.
- Maxim Technologies, Inc. letter report entitled "Surface Geophysical Investigation near the Maljamar Gas Plant" to Neal Goates, CoP, dated March 11, 2003.
- Maxim Technologies, Inc. report entitled "Results of Maljamar Aquifer Test Analysis, Water Balance Development, and Groundwater Modeling, Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County, New Mexico," to Neal Goates, CoP, dated November 5, 2003.





DL 100-2 MW-2 MW-3 MW-1 MW-9			ad Sandstone Low TDS-Bicarbonate Water		NO SCALE GIVEN	TECHNOLOGIES INC. Project Number: 4640019
412 MW-11	Caliche		Salige Water	Red Bed Sequence		Maljamar Gas Plant Comprehensive Groundwater Report Conoco Road,
C.I Blow Sand	Sand and Silty Sand	Shale Interval (Confining Layer)				

MM



Table 1.

Groundwater Monitoring Well Construction Information Maljamar Gas Plant

			_							-				_	-			_	-				-
Install	Date		6/21/00	9/28/00	9/28/00	5/22/01	5/22/01	5/23/01	5/23/01	5/23/01	12/5/01	12/4/01	12/4/01	12/3/01	3/20/02	9/17/02	9/17/02	9/17/02	9/17/02	9/17/02	9/18/02	3/21/02	12/18/02
Casing	Diameter	(inches)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Screen	Interval*	(fbgs)	72-92	67-97	68-98	80-110	70-100	70-100	70-100	70-100	74-94	98-118	99-119	105-125	80-100	99-129	98-128	66-62	87-107	98-118	80-100	85-105	69-89
	Condensate	(tbgs)						75.38															
epth	Water	(fbgs)	17	76.32	76.94	94.88	90.2	81.58	76.1	83.63	73.39	83.46	94.39	106.68	75	113.5	113.5	97.36	85.91	117.23	75.9	74.07	72.89
De	Casing	(fbgs)	0-72	0-67	0-68	0-80	02-0	02-0	02-0	02-0	0-74	0-98	66-0	0-105	0-80	66-0	0-98	0-79	0-87	0-98	0-80	0-85	0-69
	Total	(fbgs)	67	98	98	110	100	100	100	100	97	120	120	127	120	130	130	100	110	120	120	105	89.5
Elevation	Top of Casing	(fasl)	4002.24	4005.12	4001.94	4016.2	4009.42	4002.94	4000.72	4003.11	4000.47	4015.54	4022.71	4031.96	4006.98	4026.75	4017.74	3998.58	3980.46	4037.34	3976.92	4002.94	4002.94
rdinates	Easting		-103.77181	-103.77244	-103.77228	-103.76967	-103.76989	-103.77308	-103.77294	-103.77119	-103.77478	-103.77314	-103.77456	-103.77128	-103.77603	-103.76737	-103.76686	-103.76825	-103.77293	-103.77289	-103.77718	-103.77312	-10377312
Location Coo	Northing		32.81208	32.81250	32.81206	32.81425	32.81217	32.81281	32.81192	32.81150	32.81269	32.81442	32.81644	32.81547	32.81436	32.81523	32.81264	32.81066	32.80754	32.81796	32.80878	32.81278	32.81275
Well	Name		MW-1	MW-2	MW-3	MW-4	MW-5	MW-7	MW-8	MW-9	MW-10	MW-11	MW-12	MW-13	MW-14	MW-15	MW-16	MW-17	MW-18	MW-19	MW-20	SK-1	SK-2

fbsl = feet above sea level fbgs = below ground surface * Screen slot size = 0.01 inches Note: MW-6 was never established

Table 2.

Maljamar Gas Plant Historical Analytical Results from Groundwater Monitor Wells (values reported as mg/L)

											_									_		_						_		
SQT										NS	SN	SN	954	NS	NS	SN	741	5530	1990	104000	1080	1960	708	1190	1820	19900	20300	645	0666	1270
Chloride	227	0.055	0.024	0.053	0.062	0.072	NS	QN	0.13	SN	SN	SN	455	NS	NS	NS	163	2800	977	64800	219	569	180	376	653	13700	12600	140	6240	467
Calcium										SN	SN	NS	532	SN	SN	SN	79.5	757	439	5930	329	333	241	293	495	2360	2350	1370	1470	185
Sodium										NS	SN	NS	83.2	SN	SN	SN	142	604	50.2	27300	56.8	69.3	54.4	93.2	135	3290	3120	56.1	987	148
Barium		1.2	1.3	0.89	5	2	SN	0.51	4.1																					
Lead		0.082	0.017	0.0075	0.23	0.2	SN	0.003	0.17																					
Arsenic		0.16	0.051	0.4	0.23	0.088	NS	0.01	0.35																					
Phenol		0.017	ND	0.065	ND	QN	NS	0.23							and the second															
Tetrachlorethane		QN	QN	QN	DN	QN	NS	9	0.089																					
Vaphthalene		QN	0.016	QN	0.0086	0.09	SN	g	0.062																					
EDC		Q	1.1	Q	ND	QN	sn	g	ND																					1
Xylenes	<0.05	0.043	0.67	0.29	0.045	2.2	SN	0.35	0.2	SN	NS	NS	0.051	NS	NS	NS	0.0062	0.0051	0.0041	QN	0.0043	0.0052	0.0036	0.0055	QN	0.0039	0.0034	ND	0.0023	QN
Ethylbenzene	<0.05	0.095	0.63	0.71	0.084	1.8	SN	1	0.25	SN	NS	NS	0.063	NS	NS	NS	0.0043	QN	QN	QN	QN	QN	0.0019	0.0032	DN	0.0018	0.0019	QN	Q	Q
Toluene	0.075									NS	NS	NS	QN	NS	SN	NS	Q	0.0011	Q	QN	ΩN	0.0012	0.0043	0.0096	0.0026	0.0022	0.0015	ND	Q	Q
Benzene	1.8	1.6	30	35	0.31	0.11	SN	38	0.059	NS	SN	SN	0.021	NS	SN	NS	Q	Q	Q	QN	Q	Q	0.009	0.015	0.011	0.011	0.01	QN	0.0012	QN
TPH GRO	5.2																													
Sample Date	06/22/00	05/21/01	05/21/01	05/21/01	05/21/01	05/21/01	05/21/01	05/21/01	05/21/01	09/18/01	09/18/01	09/18/01	09/18/01	09/18/01	09/18/01	09/18/01	09/18/01	09/17/01	09/18/01	09/17/01	09/18/01	09/17/01	09/19/01	09/19/01	09/19/01	09/19/01	09/19/01	09/19/01	09/19/01	09/19/01
Well Name	MW-1	MW-1	MW-2	MW-3	MW-4	MW-5	MW-7	MW-8	6-WW	MW1	MW-2	MW-3	MW-4	MW-5	MW-7	MW-8	6-WW	MW-10	MW-11	MW-12	MW-13	MW-14	MW-15	MW-16	MW-17	MW-18	MW-18 Dup	MW-19	MW-20	WW-10175

ND = not detected NS = not sampled because of presence of free product.

APPENDIX A

Boring Logs









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PROJE	ECT NA	ME: Maxim #2690	0032				G WELL NO. M	IW-4	vskv			
	TION:	Maljamar Gas Pla	nt, Lea Count	У		ELEVATION:	GROUND SUP	RFACE	(m <u>sl):</u>	4016.7	0	(ft)
AP			MW-19			GROUNDWA		ON (ms	il):;	<u>3921.0</u>		(ft)
NO			-12			DRILL TYPE:	Fruck Mounted	Air Rot	ary			
ATIC		9 1	, M.W. 13	<u>у</u> ж 1 :		BORE HOLE	DIAMETER:	5				(in)
PO		MW _g 14 MW-	↓1 M	\/ -1		DRILLED BY:	Scarborough D	rilling				
		MW SK-	i, Lange J	<u>м</u> м. н	6	DATE/TIME:	HOLE START	ED:	5/22	2/01		
		MW.	AN MU -1 MU			REMARKS:	bas=Below G	round S	5/22 Urface	2/01		
				* MW-17			ND=Not Dete	cted, NS	S=No S	Sample		
		. MW-20					msl=mean sea	a level			<u>.</u>	
			, NW-18 "=="	<u></u>	t. Feil		SWL-Static W	/ater Le	e ol gro evel			
Measu	iring Poi	int Description (ms	sl): Top of	Casing	WELL COMPLETION	INFORMATIO Type o	N fCasing: PVC)				
Measu	uring Poi	int Elevation (msl):	4016.2			_ rype o Casing	Diameter: 2 i	n.				
Static \	Water L	evel (feet below To	op of Casing):	95.2		Slot Si	ze: 0.010 in					
Well D	evelopr	nent: Water Extra	action Until Vi	sibly Free	e of Sediment	_ 0.0101						
Well C	ap:	ocking Cap				_						
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1 PU.CC	16	AN AN		Ŋ				1			2.4	- -
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<u>ال</u> م				N .								Fo
	17		ĺ.			1				Ì	1.7	F
				8								Ŀ,
5.0-				Ŋ								Ľ'
	· 											
Borin	ig ferm	inated at 105' bgs	BA BAD	100				Bulk San	npling			
2600	032		INGA	WVI	EXPLORAT	UKY BC	JRING L	UG	M\	₩-4		

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Boring Terminated at 105' bgs		Bulk San	npling
2690032	HANKING LOG FESTING	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-4



PROJECT N	AME: Maxim #2690032			WELL NO. M	W-5 Lichno	vskv			
		uny	ELEVATION: GROUNDWA	GROUND SUR	FACE DN (ms	(m <u>sl): 4</u> l):3	1009.92 3919.04		(ft) (ft)
AM N	2 MW-19	· .	DRILL TYPE:	ruck Mounted	<u>Air Rot</u>	ary			
VIIO1	5 MW-12 MW-	43			5				/ir
OCP	NIN FII NIN - FI	₩ -4	DRILLED BY:	Scarborough D					(1)
_	M W - 7 SK+1	MW -16	DATE/TIME:	HOLE STARTE	:D:	5/22	/01		
	MW-107 (MW-15 MW-85 (MW-15	8 M.W5	DATE/TIME: (COMPLETED:		5/22	2/01		
	* M W	•9 * MW-17	NEMANNO.	ND=Not Detec	ted, N	S=No S	ample		
	. M.W -20			msl=mean sea	level				
	, MW-15	A		FOG-First occ SWL-Static W	urrence ater Le	e of gro vel	undwat	er	
	T	WELL COMPLETIC		N 51/0					
Measuring Po	int Description (msl): 100		Type of	Casing: PVC		<u></u>		<u> </u>	
Measuring Po	bint Elevation (msi): 400	>. 00.28	Casing	Diameter: 2 /	ı				
Static Water L	evel (feet below Top of Casin	(g): 90.30	Slot Siz	<u>ze: 0.010 in</u>					
Well Cap:	Locking Cap								
								Ê	
₩ □ #	CONDUCTION		MBO		CAL		ERY	Г (pp	
/ATI (ISI) - f	DIAGRAM		SY	00	Ĕ	Щ	NO	SUL	IT T
ELEV (m: SAN TERV		AND DESCRIPTION	scs	FOW	NAL		REC	КË КË	B
Z				ш			~	DIG	
8 0.0- 9 5.0-	INDEADEADEADEA INDEADEADEADEA							6.9 11.7	
0.0	<u>শিমজিম</u> শিমণ শিমজিমেনি শিমজিমেনি		SP					10.4	
5.0-	ARCARA ARCARAN							1.7	<u></u>
12								10	-
0.04	N DIE N DIE								F
1 13	De De							2.2	F
5.0									-
									F
14								3.1	F
0.0-									F
]	14	•••		1	1				Ε
Boring Term	inated at 100' bgs	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		B	ulk Sar	npling			
2600032	MAA	XMM EXPLORA	TORY BC		OG	M	N-5		

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Boring Terminated at 100' bgs		Bulk Sar	pling
2690032	MAXIM	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-5



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Boring Terminated at 100' bgs			pling
2690032	MAXIM	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-7






1	Boring Terminated at 100' bgs		Bulk Sam	pling
	2690032	MAXIM TECHNOLOGIES INC	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-8

PROJECT NA	ME: Maxim #2690032			WELL NO. <u>N</u>	<u>IW-9</u> Lichno	wsky			
LOCATION:	wajamai Gas Plant, Lea Cour	ny	ELEVATION	GROUND SHE	RFACE	(msl): 4	4003.61	 1	
۵		,	GROUNDWA	TER ELEVATI	ON (ms	sl): :	3920.1 ⁻	<u> </u>	
WA	+ ^{MW-19}			Truck Mounted	Air Rot	arv			
NO	. WW-12		DRIELTINE	Tuck Woulded					
АТК	, M.W1.	MW-15	BORE HOLE	DIAMETER:	5				
00	MW 14 MW 41	1W-4	DRILLED BY:	Scarborough D	Drilling				
ت	<u>N N</u>		DATE/TIME:	HOLE START	ED:	5/23	3/01		
	MW-109 3MW	MW-16 .	DATE/TIME: (COMPLETED:		5/23	3/01		_
	MW-81 MW-19M	<i>w</i> .	REMARKS:	bgs=Below G	round S	Surface			_
		¹ M.W17		ND=Not Dete	cted, N	S=No S	Sample		
	st 35' 2.6	A MAY AND		msl=mean sea	a level				
	1	A		FOG-First oc	currenc	e of gro	oundwa	ter	
	Farmer and Fa			SWL-Static V	/ater Le	evel			
		WELL COMPLETIO							
Measuring Po	nt Description (msl): Top o	f Casing	Type of	Casing PVC	;				
Measuring Po	nt Elevation (msl): 4003.	11	Casing	Diameter: 2 i	 n.				
Static Mater I	nucl (fact balay: Tan of Casing	. 83		0.010 im			<u> </u>		
Mall Develop	evel (leet below Top of Casing): <u></u>	Slot Si	ze: 0.010 m					
	nemi. Water Extraction Until V	risibly Free of Sediment							
	······································							Ê	Т
z #			BOL	L L	F		2	Idd)	Ì
알퀴피림	COMPLETION	CLASSIFICATION	X		2		Ë.	5	
NPI MPI	DIAGRAM	AND DESCRIPTION	S S		15	Ш	8	SU	
ELE SA	I		sc	Ļ Ō	AN	7		RE	6
Z I				ш			8	DId	
l m	ଜ ଜ ୮	• CAND and intertended of		I	T		1		Т
		 I SAIND, red, interbedded ci I lenses at 15 feet bgs and 4 	ay 12						Ł
		feet bgs, reddish-brown							╞
		• • •						0.8	-
-	GROUTED	•••							F
1	ANNOLUS								\vdash
5.0-	gg	•							E
- 2								1.3	L
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				1					Ľ
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5.0-1 4		•••]		ļ		1.1	+
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1		•••							F
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0.01		•••]					┝
4		• • • • •							L
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5.0								0.4	E
4						ľ			F
1			58						$\left \right $
- 7		•••						0.9	L
0.0								0.0	-
]									t
					·				_
Boring Term	nated at 100' bgs			E	lulk Sar	npling			
									-

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Boring Terminated at 100' bgs			Bulk Sarr	pling
2690032	MAXIMA TECHNOLOGIESINC	EXPLORATORY BORING	LOG	MW-9





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Boring Terminated at 3,900.47	msl.	Bulk Sam	ipling
2007216	MAXIM	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-10

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1	Boring Terminated at 120' bgs		Bulk Sam	pling
	2690032	MAXIM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-11

Page 1 of 3





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 Boring Terminated at 120' bgs
 Bulk Sampling

 2690032
 EXPLORATORY BORING LOG
 MW-12

Page 1 of 3



Page 2 of 3





Boring Terminated at 127' bgs			Bulk Sam	pling	
2690032	MAXIM TECHNOLOGIES INC	EXPLORATORY BORING	LOG	MW-13	





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 Total depth 120 feet
 Bulk Sampling

 2690015
 EXPLORATORY BORING LOG
 MW-14



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Page 4 of 4



Boring Terminated at 130 bgs	pling		
2690032	MAXEM TECHNOLOGIES INC	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-15

PROJECT NA	AME <u>: Maxim #2690032</u> Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea Co	unty			V-16 lichnovs	sky		(4)
4 MAP	y MW-19		GROUNDWA	TER ELEVATIO	N (msl) N Rotar	ry	904.17	(ft)
Measuring Pc Measuring Pc Static Water L Well Develop	y WW-12 MW-12	13 MW-15 MW-4 MW-16 MW-16 MW-16 MW-17 MW-17 j MW-17 j	DRILL TYPE: BORE HOLE DRILLED BY: DATE/TIME: DATE/TIME: REMARKS: NINFORMATIO 	Truck Mounted A DIAMETER:S Scarborough Dri HOLE STARTEL COMPLETED: bgs=Below Gro ND=Not Detect msl=mean sea I FOG-First occu SWL-Static Wa f Casing:VC Diameter: in. ze:0.010 in	lling D: ed, NS= evel rrrence ter Leve	9/17/ 9/17/ rface =No S of grou	02 /02 ample undwater	(in
Rell Cab: (msi) - ft (msi) - ft (msi) - ft SAMPLE INTERVAL/ID #	COMPLETION DIAGRAM	CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	USCS SYMBOL	BLOW COUNT	ANALYTICAL	TIME	% RECOVERY	PID RESULT (ppm) DEPTH
5.0 1 0.0 2)5.0 3)0.0 4)5.0 5)0.0 6 35.0 7 30.0 8 75.0 9	CHORDRORDRORDRORDRORDRORDRORDRORDRORDRORD	 SAND, red Shale, red Caliche and gravel, white SAND, light red SAND and gravel, red SAND, red Shale, red Shale, dark red Shale and sand, red 	SP SP SP SP				5 6 4 3 4 5 5 4	
Boring Term	ninated at 130' bgs			Bu	lk Sam	pling		
2690032	THE THE CONTROL		TORY BO		G	M٧	N-16	

PROJECT NA	ME: Maxim #2690032 Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea Co	punty			V-16 Lichno	vsky	4015 74		(#)
TION MAP	, MW-19 , MW-12		GROUNDWA	TER ELEVATIO	N (ms	(m <u>si): /</u> il):; ary	4015.74 3904.17	, 	(ft) (ft)
LOCA	MW-14 MW-41 MW-7 SK-1 MW-10 MW-85 MW-3 MW-85 MW-3 MW-18	-1.3 MW-15 MW-15 MW-16 7 MW-5 Y-9 MW-17 MW-17 A	BORE HOLE I DRILLED BY: DATE/TIME: DATE/TIME: C REMARKS:	DIAMETER: <u>Scarborough Dri</u> Scarborough Dri HOLE STARTEL COMPLETED: bgs=Below Gro ND=Not Detect msl=mean sea FOG-First occu SWL-Static Wa	5 Iling D: ound S ed, NS level Irrence Iter Le	9/17 9/17 Surface S=No S e of gro	7/02 7/02 Sample	ter	(in)
Measuring Poi Measuring Poi	int Description (msl): int Elevation (msl):401	WELL COMPLETIO o of Casing 7.74	N INFORMATION	N Casing: <u>PVC</u> Diameter: <u>2 in</u> .					
Static Water Le Well Developm Well Cap: <u>Le</u>	evel (feet below Top of Casi nent: <u>Water Extraction Unt</u> ocking Cap	ng): 113.57 il Visibly Free of Sediment	Slot Siz	ze: 0.010 in					
ELEVATION (msl) - ft SAMPLE INTERVAL/ID #	COMPLETION DIAGRAM	CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	USCS SYMBOL	BLOW COUNT	ANALYTICAL	TIME	% RECOVERY	PID RESULT (ppm)	DEPTH
0.0-10	ĨĸŴĸŨĸŨĸŨĸŨĸŨĸŨĸŨ	Shale, red Shale, red, and sand, reddish-gray						3.9 2.1 3.0	
0.0- 14 5.0- 15 0.0- 15	<u>xûrdrûrêndrû</u> Xûrûrûrûn							4.4	- 6 - 7 - 7 - 7
5.0- 17 0.0- 18	NNDNDNDND NDNDNDND NDNDND	SAND, yellow to tan	SP					1.9 3.4 2.1	8
1 Boring Termin 2690032	III nated at 130' bgs	XIM EXPLORA			k Sam	npling	 N-16	 	Ŀ



Boring Terminated at 130' bgs Bulk Sampling					
2690032	MAXIM	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-16		

PROJECT NA	AME <u>: Maxim #2690032</u> Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea Co	unty	MONITORING FIELD LOGGI		N-17 Lichnov	/sky	3997 58		
ATION MAP	, MW-19 , MW-12	-13 MW-15	GROUNDWA DRILL TYPE: BORE HOLE	TER ELEVATIO	N (msl Air Rota): <u>3</u> ary	1897.58		(ft) (in)
1007	MW-14 MW-14 MW-7 SK-1 MW-109 MW-85 MW-7 MW-85 MW-7 MW-85 MW-18	MW-4 MW-16 MW-5 -9 ¹ MW-17 ¹ MW-17	DRILLED BY: DATE/TIME: DATE/TIME: REMARKS:	Scarborough Dr HOLE STARTE COMPLETED: bgs=Below Gro ND=Not Detect msl=mean sea FOG-First occt SWL-Static Wa	illing D: bund Su ted, NS level urrence ater Lev	9/17 9/17 urface =No S of gro vel	/02 /02 ample undwate	er	
Measuring Po Measuring Po Static Water L Well Developi Well Cap:	oint Description (msl): Top oint Elevation (msl): 399 Level (feet below Top of Casir ment: Water Extraction Unti Locking Cap	WELL COMPLETIO	IN INFORMATIO Type o Casing Slot Si	N f Casing:PVC Diameter:2 in ze:0.010 in					
ELEVATION (msl) - ft SAMPLE INTERVAL/ID #	COMPLETION DIAGRAM	CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	USCS SYMBOL	BLOW COUNT	ANALYTICAL	TIME	% RECOVERY	PID RESULT (ppm)	DEPTH (bas) - ft
95.0	R C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Caliche, white, and sand, red	SP					9.1	0 - - - - - 5 -
35.0-13	ĨĸŎĸŎĸŎĸŎĸŎĨ	SAND, red		-				6.2	- - 1 - - - - 1
30.0- 	র্থিচ্ঞজিত্রেলের্টার্য প্রিন্ধটিন্দ্রটার্সেটির্বে		SP					8.9 9.0	- - - 2(- - - - - 2
70.0	রেম্রেম্রিমের্রি রোম কামের্রিমের্ব্রা	Shale, red						6.2	- - - - - 3(
Boring Term	inated at 100' bgs			June Bu	Ik Sam	pling		7.6	- - - 3! -
2690032	MA		TORY BO	DRING LO	DG	MV	N-17	,	_

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Boring Terminated at 100' bgs		Bulk Sam	pling
2690032	MAXIM TECHNOLOGIES INC	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-17



	PROJECT NAME: Maxim #2690032						MONITORING WELL NO. <u>MW-18</u>								
	LOCATION: Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County							FIELD LOGGED BY: F. Lichnovsky							
	۵.						GROU	NDWA	FROUND SUR	FACE N (ms	(m <u>si): .</u>):	3977.40	<u> </u>	$\frac{(\pi)}{(ft)}$	
1	MA		* ^{M.W.} 19				DRILL TYPE:Truck Mounted Air Rotary								
	NO		, MA	V -12		,									
	CAT		μ ^{M.W1,5} μ.W1,5 ⁺					BORE HOLE DIAMETER: 5 (in)							
	Ď		M W ₁ 34 - M W	MW =14 MW - 61 5 MW - 4				DRILLED BY: Scarborough Drilling							
			$\begin{array}{c} MW - 16 \\ WW - 10^{2} \\ WW - 10^{2} \\ \end{array}$				DATE/TIME: HOLE STARTED: 9/17/02								
			M W	FW -8m - MW -1 = 1/W -5 			REMARKS: bgs=Below Ground Surface								
				³ MW-17					ND=Not Detected, NS=No Sample						
			, MW -20	VI W - 2 0			msl=mean sea level								
			s MW-18					SWL-Static Water Level							
			Lanuar and a state of the state												
	Meas	iring Po	int Description (m	siv Top o	of Casing	WELL COMPLETIO	N INFOR		N October PVC						
	Meas	Measuring Point Elevation (msl): 3980.46						Type of Casing:							
	Static Water Level (feet below Top of Casing): 86 Well Development: Water Extraction Lintil Visibly Eree of Sediment														
							Slot Size:0.010 In								
	Well Cap: ocking Cap				·										
								Ч	F) (m		
	NO #	#						MBC	NNC	CAL		ERY	L (pj	- #	
	ATI	AL	DIAGRAN	лота Л		ND DECODIDITION		SYI	100	Ϊ.	Ē	0	SUL	gs) -	
	Ű E	SAN			, F	IND DESCRIPTION	1	scs	LOV	NAL	Ē	RE	Ш. Ш.	la e	
		Σ						Ď	B	A		%	PID		
	11	8	ØØ	ł	•.•		1		l	l		I	138	L	
)	-					ond cand light grou							0.0	- 40	
20,	25 0				hard	at 50 feet bgs								Ļ	
39.	33.0	9											3.5		
	-				ال المسلح المسلح الأله الموات									- 45	
393	30.0-	10											4.5	F	
	1	10											1.5	F	
	-													<u>⊢ 50</u>	
392	25.0	11											23	L	
	-				3								2.0	- 55	
	-													- 33	
392	20.0-	12											2.0	F	
	-													F 60	
	1-0				Shal	e, sandy, light yellow									
39	15.04	13											1.6	F	
			d d											- 65	
30	10 0				<u></u>									F	
29	10.0	14	ALC.										2.7	È	
					Shal	e sandy light								- 70	
39	05.0				yello	wish-green								F	
	1	15			<u></u>								2.5	-	
	{		BENT	ONITE										⊢ 75	
)			است. 	1			•		Standard and Contract	•			•	•	
	Bori	ng Term	inated at 110' bgs	275 Jac 100	1017201 JT-1 JM-1	r			B	ulk San	npling				
	269	0032		TECHNOLO		EXPLORA	TORY BORING LOG				MW-18				

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ī	Boring Terminated at 110' bgs		Bulk Sa	mpling
	2690032	MAXIM	EXPLORATORY BORING LOG	MW-18


Page 2 of 3

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0-	14 14	<u>k û k û k û k</u>								1.9	
~{	H									1	F
	13 V.V.V.	এন্টার		աթուրարթ						2.8	F
		Kênêr		ale and gravel,						1.8	
- - 0-	11 1	<u>রিচলের</u>	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ale, dark reddish-purple						3.7	
0- 1 0-	0 Nandan	<u>চিং</u> শি চথ ি । চিংশি চিংশি								3.5	
			Sh rec	ale and sand, ldish-brown						3.7	
SAMPLE		COMPLETIC DIAGRAM	N	CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	USCS SYMBOL	BLOW COUNT	ANALYTICAL	TIME	% RECOVERY	PID RESULT (ppm)	DEPTH
Static Wat Vell Deve Vell Cap:	er Level lopment	(feet below To :: <u>Water Extra</u> ng Cap	p of Casing): <u>11</u> ction Until Visibly Fr	ee of Sediment	Slot S	ze: 0.010 in					
Aeasuring Aeasuring	g Point D g Point E	escription (msl levation (msl):): Top of Casing 4037.34		Type c Casing	f Casing:PVC Diameter:2 i	n				
		_в М.W2н	MW-1			FOG-First oct	a level currence Vater Le	e of gro	bundwa	iter	
UE , WW SK-1 WW-140 WW-140 WW-140 WW-140			MW-13 WW-14 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		BORE HOLE DIAMETER: 5 DRILLED BY: Scarborough Drilling DATE/TIME: HOLE STARTED: 9/17/02 DATE/TIME: COMPLETED: 9/17/02 REMARKS: bgs=Below Ground Surface ND=Not Datacted NIS=No Somple						
		5 M W	, ^{MW-19}		GROUNDWA DRILL TYPE:	TER ELEVATI	ON (ms <u>Air Rot</u>	si): ary	3922.3	4	
	Measuring Measur	Measuring Point D Measuring Po	OCATION: Maljamar Gas Plan , MW , MW MW, 14 MW MW, 14 MW MW, 14 MW MW , MW , MW	OCATION: Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County , MW-19 , MW-19 , MW-12 , MW-13 , MW-14 , MW-14 , MW-14 , MW-15 , MW-14 , MW-14 , MW-15 , MW-14 , MW-14 , MW-14 , MW-14 , MW-14 , MW-15 , MW-14 , MW-15 , MW-14 , MW-16 , MW-15 , MW-17 , MW-16 , MW-17 , MW-17 <	OCATION: Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County Image: state of the state of	OCATION: Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County FIELD LOGG Image: State of the state of	COCATION: Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County FIELD LOGGED BY: F Image: State of the state of t	OCATION: Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County FIELD LOGGED BY: F. Lichno Image: State St	OCATION: Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County Image: Construction of the second se	OCATION: Majamar Gas Plant, Lea County Image: Control of the second s	OCATION Might and Gas Plain Less Colling Image: Construction of the second s



MAXIM **EXPLORATORY BORING LOG** 2690032

MW-19



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PROJECT NA	ME: Maxim #26900	032 21 02 Cou					WELL NO. <u>MI</u>	<u>N-20</u> Lichno	vsky			
LOCATION: Maijamar Gas Plant, Lea County					ELEVATION: GROUND SURFACE (msl): 3975.42 (ft)							
م					GROU	NDWAT	ER ELEVATIC	DN (ms	l):	3899.9	2	(ft)
MA		M W -19			DRILL	TYPE:T	ruck Mounted	Air Rot	arv			
NO	, M.W.	12										
ATI	-	, ₩W+1	3 yw.15		BORE	HOLE	IAMETER:	5				(in)
<u>ام</u>	MW 14 MW-L	1	M W -4		DRILLE	ED BY: S	Scarborough Dr	illing				
	M W	- 9	MW-4	b i	DATE/	TIME: H	IOLE STARTE	D:	9/18	/02		
	MW-107 3	1 W W - 19 1	1 W - F		DATE/	TIME: C	OMPLETED:		9/19	/02		
			9 E		REMA	RKS:	bgs=Below Gro	ound S	urface	ampla		
			MW-17				mel-moan coa		5-INU 2	ample		
	s M W +2.0		à				FOG-First occi	urrence	e of aro	undwa	ter	
	WW-1X						ater Le	vel				
				WELL COMPLETION								
Measuring Poi	nt Description (msl): <u> </u>	of Casing			Type of	Casing: PVC					
Measuring Poi	int Elevation (msl):	3976.	.92			Casing (Diameter: 2 in	ı				
Static Water Le	evel (feet below To	p of Casing	g): 77			Slot Siz	e: 0.010 in					
Well Developn	nent: Water Extra	ction Until V	Visibly Free	of Sediment								
Well Cap:	ocking Cap											
											(L	
						ABO	<u>N</u>	SAL		Å	g	_ #
AL/1 AL/1	COMPLETIC	ON	(CLASSIFICATION		SYN	8	E	ш	OVE	6	HL :
AMI EV	DIAGRAM		A	ND DESCRIPTION		SS	Ň	ALY ALY	<u>N</u>	Ш	ES I	
						NS N	BLG	AN		R .	D R	
9 930.0 10 925.0 11 920.0 12 915.0 13 910.0 14 905.0 15 900.0	Ш.П.ШкОкОкФкФкФкОкФкФкФкФкФкФкФкФкФкФ Ш.П.ШкОкФкФкФкФкФкФкФкФкФкФкФ BSB Pal	NITE	Shal	e, gray e, gray, with light yellow e, light yellow e, light yellowish-green , yellow e, gray to grayish-green	,						 2.0 2.8 2.4 2.1 3.1 2.6 3.2 	
		W	Shal	e, grayish-green		-		1				Ę
16	9/17/02	SWL						1			1.5	F
395.0-												F 80
	insted at 120' bac) 	۱ 		L.
	nateu at 120° bgs	AAAA	ØRR M				BULL BU	JIK San	npling		•	
2690032		NYK4		EXPLORA	IORY	BO	RING LO	JG	MI\	N-2	U	



 Boring Terminated at 120' bgs
 Bulk Sampling

 2690032
 MARXING
 EXPLORATORY BORING LOG
 MW-20











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MAXEM 2690015.100

EXPLORATORY BORING LOG

SK-2





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APPENDIX B

Borehole Geophysical Investigation Report



10601 Lomas NE, Suite 106 Albuquerque, NM 87112 (505) 237-8440

January 22, 2003

Mr. Neal Goates ConocoPhillips Inc. Risk Management and Remediation Threadneedle Office P.O. Box 2197 Houston, TX 77252-2197

RE: Borehole Geophysical Investigation Maljamar Gas Plant Lea County, New Mexico Maxim Project No. 3690001.100

Dear Mr. Goates:

Maxim Technologies, Inc. (Maxim) prepared this letter report for your review detailing the borehole geophysical investigation performed during November 6-8, 2002, at the Maljamar Gas Plant, Maljamar, New Mexico. The purpose of the borehole geophysical investigation was to ascertain the subsurface stratigraphy to facilitate free product removal and any subsequent groundwater remediation efforts.

BACKGROUND

Nineteen monitor wells (MW-1 through MW-5 and MW-7 through MW-20) have been installed at the Maljamar Gas Plant to define the extent of impacts to groundwater. Water levels indicate a groundwater mound to the west of the plant. Groundwater sampling has indicated the presence of free product, most likely a condensate, west and south of the gas plant. Difficulty was experienced in the mapping of hydrostratigraphic units underlying the gas plant site using only air rotary cuttings. Due to the competency of the shallow formations underlying the gas plant, neither split-spoon nor continuous coring techniques could be used for stratigraphic control. Therefore, it was determined that a borehole geophysical logging program would help in the interpretation of subsurface conditions.

The importance of stratigraphic control for this project focuses on the need for exact placement of monitor well screens for the removal of free product through use of skimmer pumps.

Mr. Neal Goates January 22, 2003 Page 2 of 2

BOREHOLE GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION

The borehole geophysical logging was performed from November 6 through 8, 2002. Maxim subcontracted the work to COLOG of Golden, Colorado. Each monitor well was logged with gamma, induced resistivity, temperature and conductivity. The logging tool was cleaned between each monitor well. Copies of each log are attached to this letter (Appendix A). Photos of the logging operations are contained in Appendix B.

RESULTS

The geophysical borehole logs indicated that mappable units, exhibiting lateral and vertical correlation properties were present underlying the gas plant. Based on information presented in the geophysical logs, a skimmer pump well was installed on December 18, 2002 (SK-2) adjacent to MW-7, the monitoring well exhibiting the thickest column of free phase product.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 505-237-8440.

Sincerely,

MAXIM THECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Clyde L. Yancey, P.G. Senior Project Manager

Attachments

Cc: Joyce Miley, ConocoPhillips CGP, Houston, Texas Mark Bishop, ConocoPhillips CGP, Hobbs, New Mexico

APPENDIX A

Colog Logs

(ON ATTACHED CD)

APPENDIX B

Site Photos

Photographs of Borehole Geophysical Logging Operations at Malmajar Gas Plant







APPENDIX C

Surface Geophysical Investigation Report



10601 Lomas NE, Suite 106 Albuquerque, NM 87112 (505) 237-8440 Fax (505) 237-8656

March 11, 2003

Mr. Neal Goates ConocoPhillips Inc. Threadneedle Office 600 North Dairy Ashford Houston, TX 77079

RE: Surface Geophysical Investigation Near the Maljamar Gas Plant Lea County, New Mexico Maxim Project No. 3690048.100

Dear Neal:

Please find attached two copies of the above-referenced report for you use and review. The report was prepared by Sunbelt Geophysics of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The objective of the investigation was to possibly locate abandoned wells suspected as a possible source of a near-surface groundwater mound. The geophysical investigation was conducted between February 18 and 27, 2003, and consisted of a magnetometer survey covering approximately 10 acres over the groundwater mound. A smaller, high-resolution electromagnetic metal detection survey over an anomalous area indicated by the magnetic survey was also performed.

The survey resulted in an anomaly consistent with an abandoned metal-cased well and associated flow line at an approximate five-foot depth. The details and location of the anomaly are described in the attached report.

In order to investigate the anomaly, ConocoPhillips could choose to do the work in house or Maxim Technologies would be happy to provide a cost estimate. However the work is approached, care should be taken during investigation due to proximity of the anomaly to buried product lines. I would recommend excavating by hand rather than using equipment.

Sunbelt Geophysics will provide an electronic copy of this report for upload into EDMS. The geophysical software does not readily yield to .pdf transformation. If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

Very truly yours,

MAXIM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Clyde L. Yancey Project Manager

Enclosures





Geophysical Investigation near the Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County, New Mexico

Prepared for:

MAXIM Technologies Inc. 10601 Lomas NE, Suite 106 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112

> David A. Hyndman Sidney S. Brandwein

> > March 2003

Introduction

A geophysical investigation has been conducted near the Conoco Maljamar Gas Plant in Lea County, New Mexico. The objective of the investigation was to locate abandoned wells suspected as a possible source of a near-surface groundwater mound.

The investigation consisted of a magnetometer survey covering approximately 10 acres, with a smaller high-resolution electromagnetic metal detection survey over an anomalous area indicated by the magnetic survey.

The investigation was conducted between 18 February and 27 February 2003. Labor, instrumentation, and technical expertise for the survey were provided by Sunbelt Geophysics of Albuquerque. Guidance and oversight were provided by Maxim Technologies Inc. of Albuquerque and Midland.

Methodology

A survey grid was established covering the area containing the peak of the ground water mound as indicated by groundwater elevation contours developed by Maxim Technologies. The grid consisted of parallel north-south data acquisition traverses separated by 12.5 ft and was marked by wooden laths, stakes and plastic stemmed pin flags. The location of the survey grid is shown in Figure 1.

The magnetometer survey was conducted utilizing a Geometrics G-858 cesium vapor magnetometer. Magnetic data were acquired approximately every 2 ft along the northsouth traverses with the magnetic sensor held approximately 8 ft above the ground. Data were stored in a data logger intrinsic to the magnetometer and transferred to a computer for processing. The MagMapper program (Geometrics Inc.) was used for basic data reduction.

The metal detection survey was conducted utilizing a Geonics EM-61 high precision metal locator. The EM-61 is a time domain electromagnetic instrument capable of detecting buried metal to a depth of approximately 10 ft. EM-61 data were acquired approximately every 0.6 ft along parallel east-west traverses separated by 5 ft. The EM-61 data were recorded on a data logger and transferred to a computer for processing and analysis. The DAT 61 program (Geonics Ltd.) was used for data reduction. The Geosoft Mapping and Processing System (Geosoft Inc.) was used to prepare images of both the magnetometer and EM-61 data.

Both of the instruments used during this investigation are shown in Figure 2.

Survey Results

The results of the magnetometer survey are presented in Figure 3. Surface features that generated a magnetic response are annotated on the figure. Most of the observed magnetic anomalies (deviations above and below green background) can be correlated to metallic lines. These lines are traced on the figure and include relic flow lines exposed at the surface, buried and marked LPG lines, and unmarked lines that are inferred from surface fixtures.

The only significant magnetic anomaly that cannot be directly correlated to the metallic lines or surface features is located in the southeast corner of the survey, and is marked "?". This is a very strong, positive magnetic peak, deviating greater that 6000 nT over background. This is the type of magnetic anomaly to be expected from a metal cased well.

The immediate area around this large magnetic anomaly was investigated with the EM-61 metal detector. The results from the EM-61 survey are shown in Figure 4, which also contains the magnetic contours from the previous figure.

The EM-61 data reveal two previously unknown buried metallic lines, in addition to the two lines inferred from nearby above ground fixtures. There are also markers for a fiberglass line in this area. The fiberglass line would not be detected by either the magnetometer or the EM-61.

The depth of burial varies for the four metallic lines. The western most line is exposed at the surface in the south, but reaches approximately 3.0 ft deep in the north, under an encroaching sand dune. The two eastern most lines are at approximately the same depth of 1.8 ft. The magnetic anomaly, as shown by the contours, peaks immediately over the last line, which is at a somewhat greater depth of approximately 4.8 ft.

The magnetic anomaly was investigated further with a Schonstedt magnetic locator in order to determine the shape with greater spatial resolution than obtained with the 12.5 ft traverse spacing. The magnetic field strength was found to rise rapidly to an abrupt and localized peak. The magnitude (>6000 nT) and shape of this magnetic anomaly are very consistent with the expected response of a well casing. The depth of the line coincident with the magnetic anomaly suggests this line may have been covered over time by windblown sand.

Conclusions

The geophysical investigation near the Maljamar Gas Plant has provided results consistent with an abandoned metal-cased well and associated flow line. The flow line is buried at a depth of approximately 4.8 ft. below the surface.

The position of the magnetic anomaly was marked with three wooden laths and surveyors' ribbon, and is shown in Figure 5.



Base from Maxim Technologies Inc., Water Level Elevation Contours, September 20, 2002

300 ft.



Geophysical Survey Area

Figure 1. Conoco Maljamar Gas Plant Location of Geophysical Survey



Geometrics G-858 Magnetometer



Geonics EM-61 Metal Detector

Figure 2. Geophysical Instruments







Facing North



Facing South

Figure 5. Position of Suspected Well

APPENDIX D

Results of Maljamar Aquifer Test Analysis, Water Balance Development and Groundwater Modeling
RESULTS OF MALJAMAR AQUIFER TEST ANALYSIS WATER BALANCE DEVELOPMENT AND GROUNDWATER MODELING MALJAMAR GAS PLANT LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO



600 North Dairy Ashford Threadneedle Office Houston, TX 77079

Prepared by



10601 Lomas NE, Suite 106 Albuquerque, NM 87112

November 5, 2003

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Figure 7.	Modeled Groundwater Model Grid
Figure 8.	Modeled Drawdown from Pumping for 180 Days

TABLE

 Table 1.
 Results of Aquifer Test Analyses.

RESULTS OF MALJAMAR AQUIFER TEST ANALYSIS WATER BALANCE DEVELOPMENT AND GROUNDWATER MODELING MALJAMAR GAS PLANT, LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On October 7 and 8, 2003, a constant-rate pumping test was conducted at the Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County, New Mexico. The purpose of the pumping test was to gather hydrogeologic data from the uppermost saturated zone, exhibiting both condensate and chloride impacts, in order to develop a remediation plan. The pumping test data was used to develop a water balance for the uppermost aquifer and an interpretive groundwater flow model to aid in estimating the effects of pumping a proposed well to be sited near well SK-1 (Figure 1). The well is to be used to draw down the groundwater mound that is centered west of the Maljamar Gas Plant (Figure 2) in order to contain both the condensate and chloride constituents in groundwater. Methods and results of these tasks are described below.

2.0 BACKGROUND

In response to a condensate release at the Maljamar Gas Plant in 2000, a total of 19 two-inch monitor wells and 2 four-inch monitor wells have been constructed in and around the former ConocoPhillips gas processing facility (facility is now owned by Frontier Energy). As a result of the ongoing three-year investigation, the following conditions are know:

- Groundwater occurs under confining conditions in the immediate vicinity of the gas plant at approximately 95 feet below ground surface (fbgs) within two sand units ranging in thickness from several feet to no more than 10 to 12 feet thick.
- The groundwater potentiometric surface is mounded, with the center of the mound occurring west of the gas plant site.
- West of the mound centroid, the saturated interval is dry, most likely the result of a subsurface stratigraphic pinch-out or a fault.
- To the north, south and east the mound centroid, groundwater occurs under unconfined conditions, indicating that the further away from the mound recharge zone confining pressures diminish.
- The groundwater is impacted with both free- and dissolved-phase hydrocarbon, with concentrations decreasing away from the mound centroid.
- The groundwater is also impacted by elevated chloride concentrations, again, decreasing away from the center of the mound.

- It is likely that this unit was potentially unsaturated prior to the water flood short-circuit.
- Borehole geophysics were run on all 19 two-inch monitor wells, and it was shown that the subsurface stratigraphy is complex, consisting of irregular, interbedded sands, shales and silts deposited on an erosional surface.
- A surface geophysical investigation was performed across the center of the mound; however, no short-circuit pathways were discovered.
- Currently, a skimmer pump is operating with apparent minimal results in the area of the observed greatest accumulation of free phase product (condensate-like).
- In order to move forward efficiently, the following course of action was developed and approved:
 - Perform an aquifer test to determine hydraulic characteristics completed and discussed herein.
 - Install one or more pumping wells in the center of the mound, and route produced water to the MCA water flood station oil/water separator, and re-inject the water and haul the product for off site disposal – to be completed.
 - If a significant cone of depression occurs, resulting in pooling of the free phase, the skimming operations could conceivably continue to be completed.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

The objective of aquifer testing was to develop site-specific values for aquifer characteristics including transmissivity (T), hydraulic conductivity (K, which is calculated from T), and the storage coefficient (S). These aquifer characteristics are necessary input parameters for the groundwater model and to design the most efficient remedial alternative.

The objective of developing a water balance for the shallow aquifer was to help estimate the flux of water leaking from deeper hydrostratigraphic units and help determine the overall number of wells that may be necessary to deplete the observed groundwater mound in the shallow aquifer.

The objective of groundwater modeling was to aid in assessing the potential effectiveness and limitations of the planned remediation well in drawing down the groundwater mound.

4.0 AQUIFER TESTING AND ANALYSIS

On October 7, 2003, Well SK-1 was pumped at a constant rate (0.9 gallon per minute) for 10 hours and then allowed to recover for an additional 14 hours. Throughout this testing period, water level data were collected both from SK-1 and from a nearby observation well,

Results of Maljamar Aquifer Test Analysis Water Balance Development and Groundwater Modeling Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County, New Mexico

MW-7. These aquifer test data were compiled, imported into AquiferWin32[®] software and analyzed using standard curve matching and straight-line techniques.

Drawdown and recovery data analyses are summarized below. Curve matches with analytical results are presented in Figures 3 through 6. Best fits for pumping conditions in both the pumping and observation wells were derived with the Hantush solution that solves for drawdown under confined conditions with leaky aquitard (Hantush, 1960). Recovery data were analyzed using the Theis recovery solution, which provided a good fit to SK-1 recovery data and a poor fit to MW-7 recovery data.

		T	b	K (feet/day)	S (dimension-
weil / Test	Best Fit Solution	(π-/α)	(π)	(K = I/D)	less
SK-1 Pumping Figure 3	Hantush (Leaky with Storage, 1960)	1.96	13	0.15	0.004
SK-1 Recovery Figure 4	Theis (Recovery, 1946)	6.11	13	0.47	
MW-7 Observation Figure 5	Hantush (Leaky with Storage, 1960)	4.13	17	0.24	0.05
MW-7 Recovery	Theis (Recovery, 1946)	15.70	17	0.92	

Table 1. Results of Aquifer Test Analyses

4.1 WATER BALANCE

Figure 6

A water balance was developed to help estimate the flux of water leaking into shallow sandstone units from underlying units. In this approach it was assumed that the groundwater mound is at steady state. In other words, the flux into shallow sandstones from underlying units is equal to the flow out of the sandstone at some unknown point and that there is no change in storage.

3___

Darcy's Law states that:

Q = K i A

Where:

- Q = groundwater flux
- i = hydraulic gradient
- A = cross sectional area

To estimate flux into the groundwater mound using Darcy's law, Maxim centered a circle about the approximate center of the mound and inscribed the circle about MW-16, yielding a radial distance of approximately 2200 feet. A value representing the perimeter of this circle was calculated and, noting that approximately half of the mound is truncated to the west, the perimeter was adjusted to half of the perimeter length. The resulting perimeter value of 6900 feet was multiplied by the combined saturated thickness of the two shallow sandstone units of 18 feet of saturated sandstone observed at MW-16, yielding an estimated cross-sectional area of 124,400 feet.

Using Darcy's Law, a range of hydraulic conductivity values in Table 1, a cross sectional area of 124,400 feet and a hydraulic gradient of 0.0134, Maxim calculated flux estimates ranging from 1.3 to 8.0 gallons per minute (gpm).

4.2 CONCEPTUAL MODEL

Maxim reviewed available data including boring logs, cross sections, and potentiometric maps of the Maljamar groundwater mound to produce a conceptual model of the physical flow system within the two uppermost water-bearing sandstones beneath the site.

The conceptual model assumes that the source of groundwater within the potentiometric mound observed in shallow sandstone units beneath the site is leakage of injected water-flood water occurring directly beneath the approximate center of the observed groundwater mound. It also assumes that leakage water contained in the sandstone units is confined by interbedded shale units. At wells SK-1 and MW-7, at approximately 72 fbgs, an 11-foot-thick upper water-bearing sandstone layer overlies a 4-foot-thick shale layer, which in turn overlies a lower 13-foot-thick water-bearing sandstone layer. The upper water-bearing sandstone appears to contain groundwater in a saturated thickness of approximately 8 feet. This groundwater lens is covered by a layer of condensate with an apparent thickness of 4 feet (as observed in MW-7), indicating a possible total of as much as 12 feet of fluid in the upper 11-foot-thick water-bearing sandstone is unknown, it is uncertain if fluids in this zone are confined or unconfined. Water levels in the lower water-bearing sandstone rise to approximately the same potentiometric level as in the upper sandstone, indicating that fluids contained in the lower water-bearing sandstone are

Results of Maljamar Aquifer Test Analysis Water Balance Development and Groundwater Modeling Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County, New Mexico

confined. In well SK-1, the lower fluid-bearing sandstone contains an apparent thickness of condensate of approximately 0.5 foot. Although the lateral extent of saturation in the shallow sandstone units is unknown, the mound is presumed to be continuous across its contoured extent (Figure 2).

From the October 2003 potentiometric data, the average hydraulic gradient at the site was calculated to be 0.0134 foot per foot. The hydraulic gradient decreases radially from the approximate center of the mound in all directions; however, exploration borings completed approximately 1000 feet west, northwest, and southwest of the approximate center of the mound is truncated toward the west.

4.3 GROUNDWATER MODELING

Maxim developed the numerical groundwater model using the U.S. Geological Survey code MODFLOW. The following summarizes steps used to develop the groundwater flow model:

- 1. The conceptual model of the groundwater flow system was reviewed.
- 2. The numerical model was designed based on the conceptual model. Design elements included development of the model domain and finite-difference grid, selection of appropriate boundary conditions, and input of initial modeling parameters.
- 3. A steady-state version of the numerical model was run, results were examined, and input parameters were adjusted to yield the best overall match to the known hydraulic gradient field around the groundwater mound. The parameters that provided the best match were used in the final version of the steady-state model. The steady-state head distribution generated from this modeling step was used to represent initial conditions for the remedial pumping simulation.
- 4. Pumping of the proposed remedial well was modeled as a one-half-year (180 days) transient simulation. During successive model runs, the pumping rate and associated drawdown in the pumping well cell was adjusted until reasonable values for pumping rates and associated drawdown were generated.

4.3.1 Simplifying Assumptions

Maxim used the following simplifying assumptions in developing the groundwater flow model:

- The groundwater mound is initially at steady state.
- There are no other shallow pumping wells in the vicinity of the site. Pumping of the planned remediation well will be the only additional stress to the flow system.
- The source of the groundwater mound is a point source.

- Other groundwater inputs to and outflows from the flow system, such as diffuse aerial recharge and evapotranspiration, are insignificant sources of recharge to the groundwater mound and are ignored.
- The two shallow sandstone units are treated as a single hydrostratigraphic unit. The thickness of the water-bearing zone is assumed to be a constant 31 feet. This value was arrived at by combining the saturated thicknesses of the upper and lower water-bearing sandstone zones for a total of 21 feet and adding an additional 10 feet of saturated thickness upon examination of cross sections. The thickness of the water-bearing zone is assumed to be constant across the model domain.
- Homogeneous and isotropic conditions across the model domain are assumed with respect to the specific storage field (Ss) and the hydraulic conductivity (K) field (i.e., Kx = Ky = Kz).

4.3.2 Model Design

Maxim used Groundwater Vistas (Version 3.28, Environmental Simulations Inc., 2001) and MODFLOW (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1986) to develop a simple interpretive groundwater flow model of the Maljamar Gas Plant vicinity. MODFLOW uses a modular, block-centered finite-difference approach to simulate groundwater flow.

The model domain was selected to be large enough in area that simulated pumping would not be influenced by boundary effects. To refine the simulation of flux from the point source and pumping from the proposed remedial well, Maxim used a telescoping technique to construct the model grid. Row and column spacing was decreased from 100 feet at the model boundaries to 25 feet in that portion of the model domain that represents the source and proposed extraction well. The model grid (Figure 7) was constructed using a single confined (MODFLOW Type 3) layer, with 121 rows and 82 columns. The resulting model domain is 10,200 feet long, 6000 feet wide, and 31 feet thick. A single model layer was used to simulate groundwater flow in both of the two shallow-most water-bearing sandstone units.

The northern, southern, and eastern (Column 82) model margins are general head boundaries. Hydraulic conductivity values for these boundary cells were set to low values, and head values were set equal to the bottom elevation of the model so these boundary cells would behave as groundwater sinks but would not act as sources of groundwater to the model domain. The western margin is a no-flow boundary to simulate the unsaturated condition observed in areas west of the groundwater mound.



4.3.3 Limited Steady State Calibration

In steady state mode, the model was executed and parameters, particularly hydraulic conductivity and storage values, were adjusted until simulated heads, gradients, fluxes and the degree of mounding in the steady state simulation generally matched those observed at the site. The following is a summary of calibrated model parameters:

hydraulic conductivity	=	0.28 feet/day
specific storage	=	3x10 ⁻⁴
specific yield	=	0.05
leakage into mound	=	2 gpm

4.3.4 Transient Simulations

Once a satisfactory steady state result was achieved, the proposed pumping well was simulated as a constant flux boundary at one gallon per minute into the model approximately 600 feet southeast of the point source. The model was run under transient conditions with a stress period of 180 days divided into 20 time steps using a time step multiplier of 1.2. Operation of the extraction well was simulated with a range of pumping rates between 0.5 and 3.0 gpm. The resulting cone-of-depression radius and the simulated drawdown were measured.

4.3.5 Model Results

Modeling results show that pumping from a remedial extraction well at a rate of 1.0 gpm will result in a formational drawdown of approximately 17 feet. This pumping rate will generate a cone of depression of a radius of approximately 1000 feet about the extraction well (Figure 8). Simulated formational drawdown is less than the drawdown that would be expected to occur in the actual pumping well.

5.0 DISCUSSION

Aquifer testing and groundwater modeling results indicate that a single well screened across both shallow sandstone units at the location of well SK-1 will probably be capable of pumping approximately 1 to 2 gpm. It is likely that a properly designed pumping well may be capable of pumping at a greater rate initially but would need to be valved back or pulsed once it has been operating for a while. It is proposed that a six-inch well diameter well, screened across both sandstone units be installed.

There is an unknown amount of error associated with several of the input parameters used in the groundwater modeling exercise that affect the estimated pumping rates and drawdown. The bottom line is this: if the pumping rate in the proposed well is less that the rate of Results of Maljamar Aquifer Test Analysis Water Balance Development and Groundwater Modeling Maljamar Gas Plant, Lea County, New Mexico

groundwater leakage into the shallow sandstone units, additional wells will likely be necessary to deplete the groundwater mound. For this reason, we think that ultimately, additional pumping wells will be necessary to reduce the size of the currently observed groundwater mound.

Results of long-term pumping in the proposed remedial well will provide a much better idea of how the shallow flow system and the groundwater mound will respond to long-term aquifer stress and help determine if additional wells will necessary to reduce the size of the mound.

6.0 LIMITATIONS

Inherent in any modeling effort is a degree of uncertainty. In developing the groundwater model, we used several simplifying assumptions listed above. There is much uncertainty associated with several model inputs such as lateral stratigraphic anisotropy and boundaries. The model was designed as an interpretive tool to aid in remedial design. Although the model was able to simulate field measured flow conditions, a limited set of site-specific data was available regarding aquifer characteristics. Error associated with model predictions has not been quantified.

Once the proposed six-inch well is operational, data observed and recorded over time will be incorporated into the model to further refine model simulations. This will allow Maxim to calibrate the model to real-time data, thus greatly enhancing predictive simulations.

7.0 REFERENCES

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SO URCES: USGS, Dog Lake 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (Provisional Edition, 1985) USGS, Maljamar 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (Provisional Edition, 1985) Digital Orthophotos downloaded from Microsoft Terraserver, 2002. Well locations surveyed by Basin Surveys, Hobbs, NM.

Maljamar Gas Plant Groundwater Mound Investigation Conoco Road, Maljamar, Lea County NM 400 0 400 800 Feet

SITE MAP

FIGURE 1

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Maljamar Gas Plant Groundwater Mound Investigation Conoco Road, Maljamar, Lea County NM

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FIGURE 2

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Extent of Simulated Unconfined Conditions Extent of Simulated Confined Conditions General Head Boundary Constant Flux

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Modeled Goundwater Model Grid Maljamar Groundwater Model Lea County, New Mexico FIGURE 7





Modeled Drawdown From Pumping for 180 Days Extent of Simulated Unconfined Conditions Extent of Simulated Conditions General Head Boundary Aligamar Groundwater Model Lea County, New Mexico

General Head BoundaryConstant Flux

FIGURE 8