HITP - 031

TEMPORARY PERMISSION 2012-2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT
OF CHECK/CASH

I hereby acknowledge receipt of check No. 346269 dated 9/13/12

or cash received on _____ in the amount of $ 100.00

from DCP Midstream LP

for HITP-31

Submitted by: Lawrence Romero Date: 9/19/12

Submitted to ASD by: Dawn Kramer Date: 9/19/12

Received in ASD by: _____ Date: _____

Filing Fee _____ New Facility _____ Renewal _____

Modification _____ Other _____

Organization Code 521.07 Applicable FY _____

To be deposited in the Water Quality Management Fund.

Full Payment _____ or Annual Increment _____

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT
OF CHECK/CASH

I hereby acknowledge receipt of check No. 346268 dated 9/13/12

or cash received on _____ in the amount of $ 150 00

from DCP Midstream LP

for HITP-31

Submitted by: Lawrence Romero Date: 9/19/12

Submitted to ASD by: [signature] Date: 9/19/12

Received in ASD by: _____ Date: _____

Filing Fee _____ New Facility _____ Renewal _____

Modification _____ Other Temp Permission

Organization Code 521.07 Applicable FY _____

To be deposited in the Water Quality Management Fund.

Full Payment _____ or Annual Increment _____

State of New Mexico
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department

Susana Martinez
Governor

John Bemis
Cabinet Secretary

Brett F. Woods, Ph.D.
Deputy Cabinet Secretary

Jami Bailey
Division Director
Oil Conservation Division

September 18, 2012

Mr. Jim Allred
DCP Midstream, L.P.
139 W. US Hwy 62-180
Hobbs, New Mexico 88240

Re: Hydrostatic Test Individual Temporary Permission HITP-031
DCP Midstream, L.P.
D-10 Pipeline Project
Location: SE/4, NE/4 of Section 7, Township 20 South, Range 28 East, NMPM, Eddy County, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Allred:

The Oil Conservation Division (OCD) has received DCP Midstream, L.P.'s (DCP) notice of intent, dated September 17, 2012, for authorization to withdraw and collect approximately 3,200 barrels (134,400 gallons) of wastewater generated from a hydrostatic test of an approximately 11.7 mile (61,787 foot) section of existing 10-inch natural gas transmission pipeline, located between the DCP's Burton Flats Booster Station and DCP's Winchester Booster Station; approximately 11.5 miles north of Carlsbad, New Mexico. The proposed collection location is within DCP's pipeline right-of way, at the intersection of the pipeline and Angel Ranch/County Road 237, within the SE/4, NE/4 of Section 7, Township 20 South, Range 28 East, NMPM, Eddy County, New Mexico. No surface discharge is proposed by DCP. The hydrostatic test wastewater will be discharged from the pipeline into frac tanks for temporary storage, transferred from the frac tanks to an OCD approved water hauler, and delivered to Judah Oil, LLC's Red Lake Salt Water Disposal Well for injection and disposal into a Class II well. OCD acknowledges the receipt of the filing fee ($100.00) and the temporary permission fee ($150.00) from a submittal dated September 17, 2012.

Based on the information provided in the request, temporary permission is hereby granted for the collection, retention, and disposal of the hydrostatic test wastewater generated from the pipeline test with the following understandings and conditions:

1. DCP will be testing approximately 11.7 miles (61,787 feet) of existing 10-inch natural gas transmission pipeline, located between the DCP's Burton Flats Booster Station and DCP's Winchester Booster Station; approximately 11.5 miles north of Carlsbad, New Mexico;

2. DCP shall ensure no discharge will occur at the hydrostatic test wastewater collection location: within DCP's pipeline right-of way, at the intersection of the pipeline and Angel Ranch/County Road 237, within the SE/4, NE/4 of Section 7, Township 20 South, Range 28 East, NMPM, Eddy County, New Mexico;

3. DCP will acquire the hydrostatic test water from the Mor/West Fresh Water Station, located in Loco Hills, New Mexico;

4. DCP will generate approximately 3,200 barrels (134,400 gallons) of hydrostatic test wastewater from the test event that will be slowly discharged via a system of flexible hoses and temporary piping discharged into seven (7) 500 barrel frac tanks for temporary storage, while awaiting transfer and disposal into a Class II well owned and operated by Judah Oil, LLC: Red Lake Salt Water Disposal Well (API # 30-015-22893/Administrative Order SWD-332-A);

5. DCP shall ensure that the temporary storage tanks shall have impermeable secondary containment (e.g., liners - geomembrane and berms – hay bales or a secondary containment tank), which will contain a volume of at least one-third greater than the total volume of the largest tank or one-third greater than the total volume of all tanks that are inter-connected, whichever is greater;

6. DCP will have personnel on-site to oversee and control the transfer and utilize collection pans placed below the collection points to prevent an unauthorized release;

7. DCP will not discharge any hydrostatic test wastewater generated from the test event to the ground or within the easement right-of-way;

8. DCP will not be analyzing the hydrostatic test wastewater because of the following: there will be no discharge the wastewater to the surface or surface water; the wastewater has been demonstrated to be RCRA exempt waste; and the proposal is to dispose of the wastewater into a Class II injection well;

9. DCP will ensure the transfer the hydrostatic test wastewater via an OCD approved C-133 water hauler to Judah Oil, LLC's Red Lake Salt Water Disposal Well (API # 30-015-22893/Administrative Order SWD-332-A) for injection and disposal;

10. DCP shall remove all hydrostatic test wastewater from the collection/retention location within ten (10) calendar days of the completion of the hydrostatic test;

11. DCP shall restore any surface area impacted or disturb from the approved activities;

12. DCP shall implement best management practices to prevent unauthorized releases during the transfer/collection activities;

13. DCP shall ensure that the transfer/collection activities do not cause any fresh water supplies to be degraded or to exceed standards as set forth in Subsections A, B, and C of the 20.6.2.3103 NMAC (the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission Regulations);

14. DCP must properly notify the landowner(s) of the proposed collection/retention of the approved activities prior to the hydrostatic test event; and

15. DCP shall report all unauthorized discharges, spills, leaks and releases of hydrostatic test water and conduct corrective action pursuant to OCD Rule 29 (19.15.29 NMAC).

It is understood that the hydrostatic test will begin approximately September 24, 2012. This temporary permission will expire within 120 calendar days of its issue date. Temporary permission may be revoked or suspended for violation of any applicable provisions and/or conditions.

Please be advised that approval of this request does not relieve DCP of liability should operations result in pollution of surface water, ground water or the environment. Nor does approval relieve DCP of its responsibility to comply with any other applicable governmental authority's rules and regulations.

If there are any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at (505) 476-3487 or brad.a.jones@state.nm.us.

Sincerely,

Brad A. Jones
Environmental Engineer

BAJ/baj

Cc: OCD District II Office, Artesia
Matthew Findley, DCP Midstream, LP, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO 80202

DCP Midstream
370 17th Street, Suite 2500
Denver, CO 80202
303-595-3331

September 17, 2012

overnight AF
UPS ~~2nd~~ Day Air

Brad Jones
Oil Conservation Division
New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department
1220 South Saint Francis Drive
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

Re: Notice of Intent to Perform a Hydrostatic Test
D-10 Pipeline
Eddy County, New Mexico

Mr. Jones:

Here is a notice of intent (NoI) prepared by DCP Midstream, LP (DCP) for completing a hydrostatic test and subsequent test water disposal associated with our D-10 pipeline across Eddy County, New Mexico. We are also enclosing separate checks to cover the filing fee and the temporary permission fees.

This NoI was prepared according to the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division *Guidelines for Hydrostatic Test Dewatering*, dated January 11, 2007, and by following guidance provided by you during recent telephone conversations.

DCP anticipates that the hydrostatic test will be conducted during the week of September 24, 2012.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact me at 303.605.2176 or mcfindley@dcpmidstream.com.

Sincerely,

DCP Midstream, LP

Matt Findley

Matthew C. Findley
Senior Environmental Specialist

Attachments

DCP Midstream, LP
Notice of Intent to Perform a Hydrostatic Test
Project Name: D-10 Pipeline Hydrotest

Project Background Information

DCP Midstream, LP (DCP) plans to test the feasibility of raising the Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP) of the D-10 pipeline in Eddy County, New Mexico. This section of gathering system pipeline is used to transmit high pressure natural gas from DCP's Burton Flat Booster Station to DCP's Winchester Booster Station, with the field gas ending up at DCP's Artesia Gas Plant and Linam Ranch Gas Plant for treating and processing. In order to test the MAOP, DCP plans to complete a hydrostatic test of the 11.7 mile (61,787 ft) section of 10-inch steel pipeline. Testing will be done in two phases, and it is estimated that the test will generate approximately 3,200 barrels (134,400 gallons) of wastewater. The wastewater generated will be RCRA exempt E&P waste based on the definition in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(5)- Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy. It is DCP's intention to dispose of the generated wastewater in a state approved Class II disposal well, such that no wastewater will be intentionally discharged to the surface of the land.

DCP is submitting this Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division's (NMOCD) "*Guidelines for Hydrostatic Test Dewatering*", dated January 11, 2007.

Required Information

a. Operator/discharger name and address

Responsible Party
Mr. Jim Allred
DCP Midstream, LP
139 W US Hwy 62-180
Hobbs, NM 88240
Cell Phone: 575-802-5131

Operators

Jerry M. King
DCP Midstream, LP
23900 South FM 1788
Midkiff, TX 79755-4455
Office phone: (432) 561-7729
Cell phone: (432) 631-3366

Randy Counts
DCP Midstream, LP
260 Potash Mines Road
Loving, NM 88256
Office Phone: (575) 234-6418
Cell Phone: (575) 802-5200

b. Location of the discharge, including a street address, if available, and sufficient information to locate the facility with respect to surrounding landmarks

At the completion of the hydrostatic test, DCP will dewater from the pipeline at the intersection of the pipeline and Angel Ranch Road/County Road 237, approximately 11.5

miles north of Carlsbad, New Mexico. To access the site from Carlsbad, travel approximately 3.2 miles on US-62 E / US-180 E / W Greene St. Turn left onto George Shoup Relief Route and drive 5.1 miles to North Canal St. Turn right onto N. Canal St and almost immediately bear left onto N Canal St/CR-206. After 1.8 miles the road name changes to Illinois Camp Road. Continue 1.9 miles on Illinois Camp Road and stay left at the fork to continue on Illinois Camp Road. Continue for another 4.1 miles and then turn right onto Angel Ranch Road/ CR- 237. The dewatering site will be on the right. The station is at nominal latitude 32° 35' 16" N and nominal longitude 104° 12' 35" W.

DCP plans to dispose of the test water by injection into a state-approved Class II disposal well. The well that will be used is owned by Judah Oil, LLC, and is designated as the Red Lake Salt Water Disposal (SWD) Well. The well is located Eddy County, 1.5 miles north of Highway 82 on CR-208, in the NW ¼ of Section 22, Township 17 South, Range 28 East. The well is permitted by the State of New Mexico under [Administrative Order SWD- 332-A] and the API number is [30-015-22893]. No intentional discharge of water to the ground surface will occur as a result of this project.

c. Legal description (Section/Township/Range) of the discharge location
Dewatering of the line and temporary storage will occur at the following location:

SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 7, Township 20 South, Range 28 East (New Mexico Meridian), Eddy County, New Mexico.

d. Maps (site-specific and regional) indicating the location of the pipelines to be tested
Figure 1 shows the pipeline that will be hydrostatic tested and the dewatering site overlayed on USGS topographic maps and illustrates the landscape traversed by the pipeline.
Figure 2 is an overview map showing the dewatering site overlayed on recent aerial imagery and shows land use surrounding the dewatering site.
Figure 3 is a topographic map of the dewatering site showing surface contours in the vicinity of the site.
Figure 4 is a detailed map showing planned locations of the tanks that will temporarily store hydrostatic test discharge water prior to hauling and disposal (overlayed on an aerial photo). These will be placed on the pipeline right of way.
Figure 5 is similar to Figure 4, except the information is overlayed on a USGS 1:24,000 map.

e. A demonstration of compliance to the following siting criteria or justification for any exceptions
Since disposal of the hydrostatic test water will take place at a Class II disposal well in Artesia, NM, demonstration of compliance with the siting criteria identified is not required, per Brad Jones.

f. A brief description of the activities that produce the discharge
The wastewater discharge will be generated from the hydrostatic testing of an 11.7 mile (61,787 ft) section of existing 10-inch steel piping. The pipeline segment to be tested is owned by DCP Midstream and is used for transmitting high pressure natural gas from the Burton Flats Booster Station to the Winchester Booster Station. Depending on production

volumes, the gas ends up at the Artesia Gas Plant or the Linam Ranch Gas Plant for treating and processing.

The water used for the hydrostatic test will be acquired from a Mor/West Inc fresh water station in Loco Hills, New Mexico. The supplier has provided analytical data on the water quality, and the lab report is included in this application. The hydrostatic test water will not be discharged to the ground surface, but will be withdrawn from the pipeline following completion of the test and placed into temporary frac tanks at the dewatering location. The test water will then be loaded into trucks operated by Texas Lobo Trucking for immediate delivery to Judah Oil's Red Lake SWD.

g. The method and location for collection and retention of fluids and solids

The hydrostatic test will be done in two phases, and following completion of the hydrostatic test, the water will be transferred directly from the pipeline to the temporary frac tanks (approximately seven 500-barrel tanks) via a system of flexible hoses and temporary piping at the withdrawal point within DCP's right-of-way. Drip collection trays will be placed below the connection points to prevent test water from reaching the ground surface. Field operators will be present during water transfer operations to immediately close isolation valves in the event of a larger leak or line failure. Solids are not expected to be generated during the hydrostatic test.

h. A brief description of best management practices to be implemented to contain the discharge onsite and to control erosion

The hydrostatic test water will be properly disposed of in the Class II disposal well identified above. Field operators and/or testing personnel will be onsite during the duration of the hydrostatic test and during all water transfer operations. Drip collection trays will be placed below hose and piping connections to prevent hydrostatic test water from making contact with the ground surface from incidental leaks during transfer operations.

Water will be transferred to seven 500-barrel frac tanks within the right-of-way for temporary storage following completion of the test and prior to disposal. To prevent an inadvertent release of test water to the surrounding environment, frac tanks at the dewatering location will be surrounded by plastic-lined secondary containment sized to be 1.33 times the size of the largest tank or largest interconnected volume (whichever is larger). Since there will not be an intentional surface discharge, erosion control measures are not currently planned for the dewatering location.

i. A request for approval of an alternative treatment, use, and/or discharge location (other than the original discharge site), if necessary

Texas Lobo Trucking has agreed to accept and dispose of the hydrostatic test water using the Class II disposal well identified above. Based on this agreement, no alternative treatment or discharge location is being proposed at this time.

j. A proposed hydrostatic test wastewater sampling plan

DCP will not analyze the hydrostatic test water because it is RCRA exempt E&P waste based on the definition provided in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(5) and because the material will be disposed of in a permitted Class II disposal well.

k. A proposed method of disposal of fluids and solids after test completion, including closure of any pits, in case the water generated from the test exceeds the standards as set forth in Subsections A, B, and C of the 20.6.2.3103 NMAC (the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission Regulations)

As mentioned in j) above, DCP Midstream will not be analyzing the hydrostatic test water prior to disposal in Judah Oil's Class II disposal well. Solids are not expected to be generated from the hydrostatic test.

l. A brief description of the expected quality and volume of the discharge

Approximately 3,200 barrels (134,400 gallons) of water is expected to be generated during the hydrostatic test. As mentioned in j) above, DCP will not analyze the hydrostatic test water because it is RCRA exempt E&P waste based on the definition provided in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(5) and because the material will be disposed of in a Class II disposal well. The hydrostatic test water will not contain additives, and the pipeline will be pigged before testing.

m. Geological characteristics of the subsurface at the proposed discharge site

Regional Features

The proposed discharge area is within the Pecos River Basin. The discharge site sits in a relatively flat area, just west of Burton Flats and south of Fadeaway Ridge.

Site Geology

The site geology is comprised of Quatenary eolian deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene). The soil in the area is characterized as a Reagan-Upton association with on alluvial fan landform.

Regional Hydrology

The site is located in the Pecos River Basin, and is approximately 6.5 miles north of Lake Avalon, a reservoir on the Pecos River. The discharge location is approximately one mile north of Angel Draw, a small ephemeral tributary that drains to Lake Avalon. Average annual precipitation in Eddy County is meager – about 13 inches per year and evapotranspiration is a significant component of the water balance in this region.

Local Groundwater Hydrology

The proposed discharge site is located within the Capitan Underground Water Basin (UWB), and sits over the 1600 ft. thick Capitan Reef aquifer. The shallowest water bearing zone of any significance is the Rustler Formation, which in this area overlies the Capitan Reef. Inferred groundwater flow is south to the Pecos River.

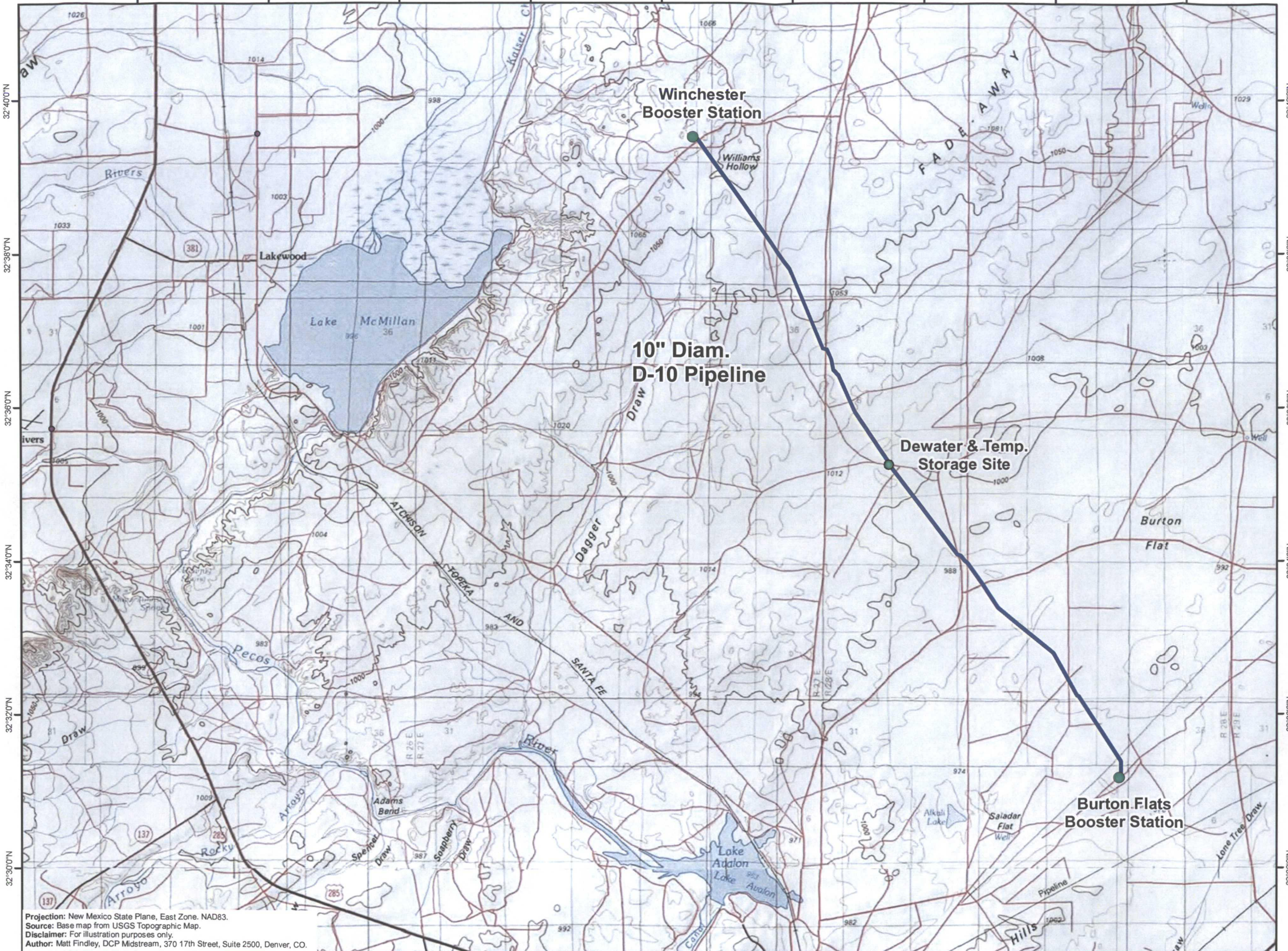
n. The depth to and total dissolved solids concentration of the ground water most likely to be affected by the discharge

According to information available from the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer and the USGS National Water Information System, depth to groundwater is estimated to be 50 ft. to 100 ft. below the surface. Groundwater from the Rustler Formation is generally considered brackish and of poor quality, with chloride and sulfate concentrations that are too high for domestic and livestock use.

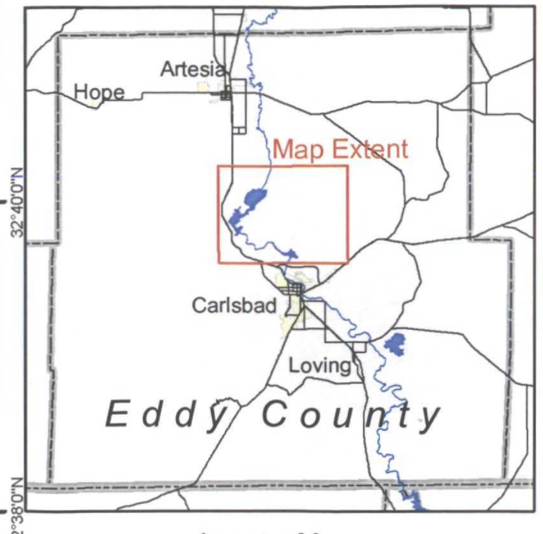
o. Identification of landowners at and adjacent to the discharge and collection/retention site

The discharge site and the lands surrounding the discharge site are owned by the federal government and managed by the Bureau of Land Management. DCP has a 50 foot wide right-of-way along the proposed pipeline route for use (including testing) of the pipeline.

FIGURES


104°24'0"W
104°22'0"W
104°20'0"W
104°18'0"W
104°16'0"W
104°14'0"W
104°12'0"W
104°10'0"W
104°8'0"W
32°40'0"N
32°38'0"N
32°36'0"N
32°34'0"N
32°32'0"N
32°30'0"N
Winchester Booster Station
Williams Hollow
10" Diam. D-10 Pipeline
Dewater & Temp. Storage Site
Burton Flats Booster Station
Lake McMillan
Lakewood
Rivers
Dagger Draw
FADE AWAY
Burton Flat
ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
Pecos
River
Adams Bend
Spencer Draw
Soapberry Draw
Lake Avalon
Alkali Lake
Saladar Flat Well
Lone Tree Draw
Pipeline
Hills
Rocky Arroyo
Canal
Well
381
285
137

Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone. NAD83.
Source: Base map from USGS Topographic Map.
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Matt Findley, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO.



Locator Map

N

0 7,500 15,000 Feet

1 in = 7,500 feet

1:90,000

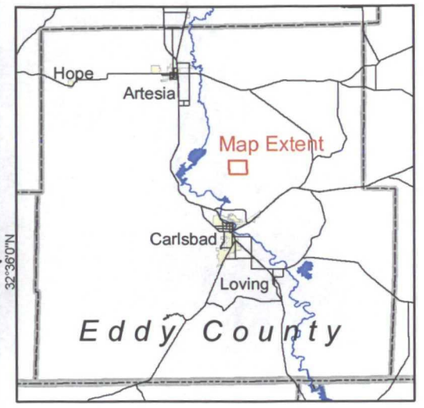
Figure 1
Overview Map
D-10 Pipeline
Proposed Hydrotest
Eddy County, New Mexico
September 2012

dcp Midstream

104°14'0"W 104°13'30"W 104°13'0"W 104°12'30"W 104°12'0"W 104°11'30"W 104°11'0"W

32°36'0"N
32°35'30"N
32°35'0"N
32°34'30"N

T20S R27E 1
T20S R28E 6
T20S R28E 5
T20S R28E 4
D-10 Pipeline
CR 206
T20S R27E 12
T20S R28E 7
CR 237
T20S R28E 8
T20S R28E 9
Dewater &
Temp. Storage Site
T20S R27E 13
T20S R28E 18
T20S R28E 17
T20S R28E 16



Locator Map

N

0 0.5 Miles

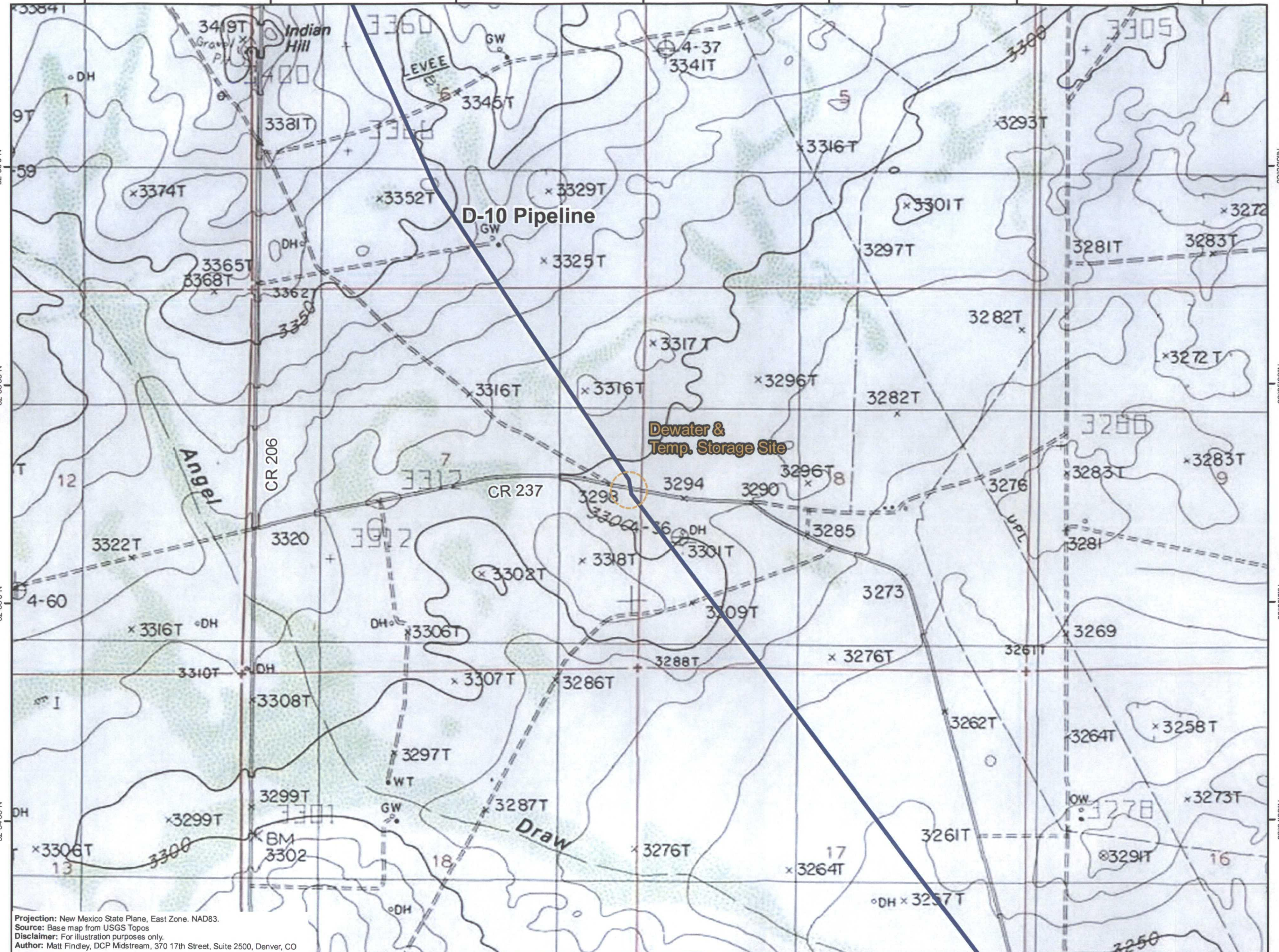
1 in = 0.25 miles

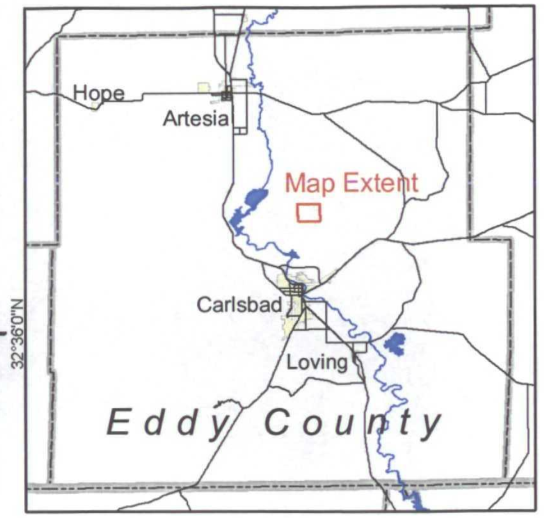
1:15,840

Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone. NAD83.
Source: Base map from Bing Map Services
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Matt Findley, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO

Figure 2
Ground Cover Around
Dewater Site
D-10 Pipeline
Proposed Hydrotest
Eddy County, New Mexico
September 2012

dcp Midstream





Locator Map

N

0 0.5 Miles

1 in = 0.25 miles

1:15,840

Figure 3
Topography Around
Dewater Site
D-10 Pipeline
Proposed Hydrotest
Eddy County, New Mexico
September 2012

dcp Midstream

Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone. NAD83.
Source: Base map from USGS Topos
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Matt Findley, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO

104°12'45"W 104°12'40"W 104°12'35"W 104°12'30"W 104°12'25"W 104°12'20"W

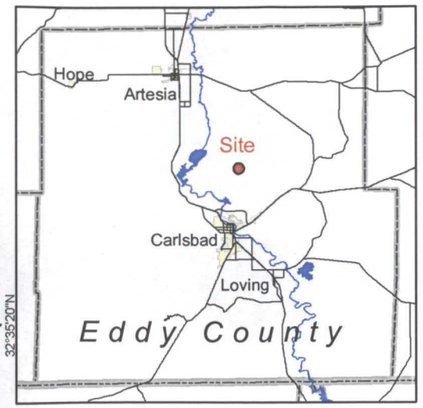
32°35'20"N
32°35'15"N
32°35'10"N
32°35'5"N

Pipe Dewatering Point

Frac Tanks in 2° Containment

Pipeline ROW

Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone. NAD83.
Source: Base map from Bing Map Services.
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Matt Findley, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO.



Locator Map

N

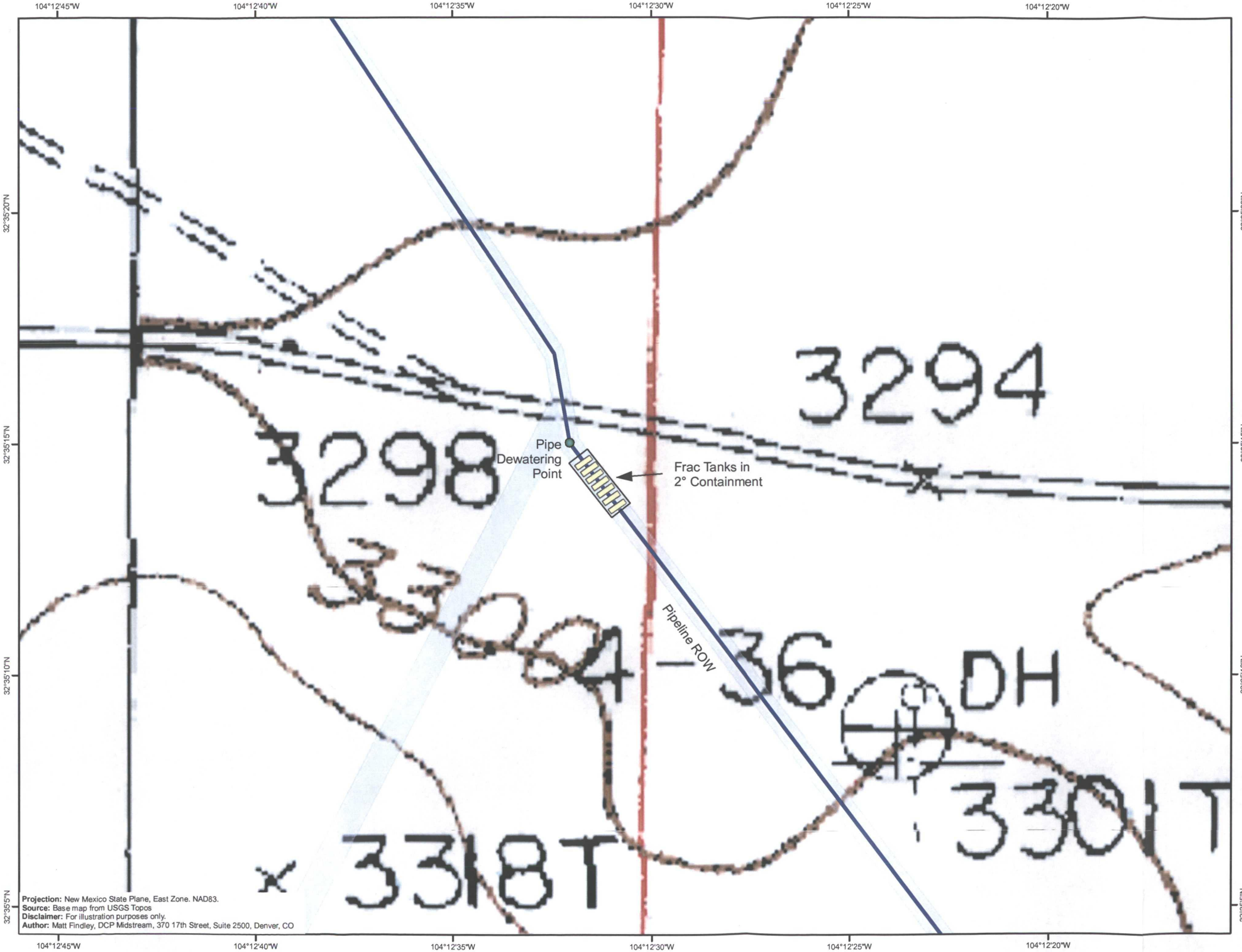
0 200 400 Feet

1 in = 200 feet

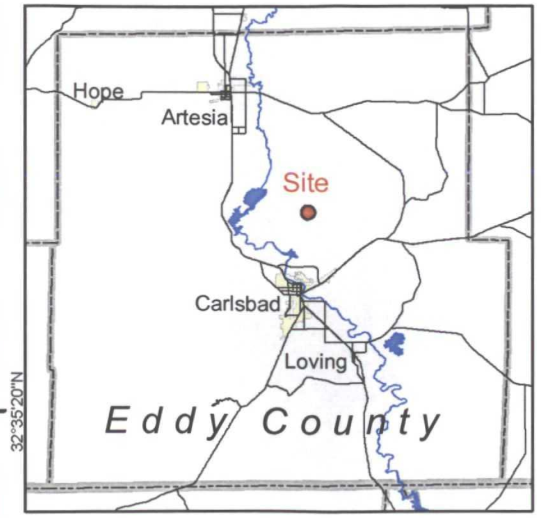
1:2,400

Figure 4
Dewater Site
Detail on Aerial
D-10 Pipeline
Proposed Hydrotest
Eddy County, New Mexico
September 2012

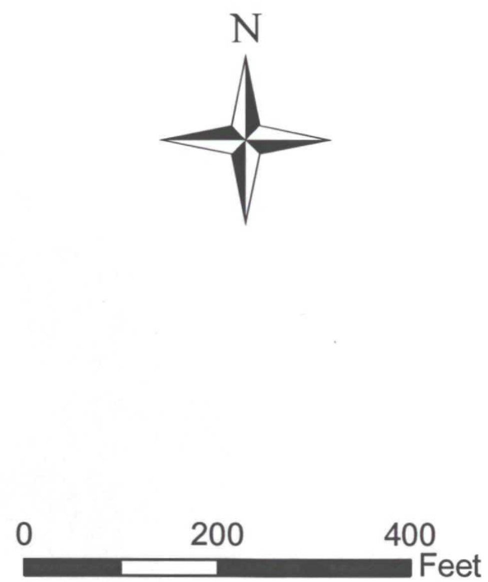
dcp Midstream℠



Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone. NAD83.
Source: Base map from USGS Topos
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Matt Findley, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO



Locator Map



1 in = 200 feet

1:2,400

Figure 5
Dewater Site
Detail on Topo
D-10 Pipeline
Proposed Hydrotest
Eddy County, New Mexico
September 2012

dcp Midstream

WATER SUPPLY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Soil **W**ater and **A**ir **T**esting **Lab**
New Mexico State University
BOX 30003
Las Cruces, NM 88003
(505)646-4422

Report #0804011603

Date: 04/01/08

ANALYTICAL REPORT

To: Caprock Water Company 575-746-2054
Attn: Sherrell Gurley
401 Bolton Rd.
Artesia, NM 88210 Purchase Order #

Below are the results for Lead/Copper Rule. (MDL=Method detection limit)

Sample I.D. AC06269

Sample Description: 13334 Lovington Hwy ID #000
Sample collection date: 09/23/07 Sample collection time: 08:00
Submittal date: 03/19/08 Submittal time: 14:46
WSS# 21008 Request ID No. Collector: ANGIE SANCHE
Sample Purpose: Compliance Sampling Information: Grab

Element	Method	Result	Units	MDL	Date of Analysis	Analyst
Copper	200.8	31.83	ug/L	0.27	03/20/08	MBL
Lead	200.8	7.61	ug/L	0.04	08/20/08	MBL

Sample I.D. AC06270

Sample Description: 132593 Lovington Hwy ID #000
Sample collection date: 09/26/07 Sample collection time: 06:00
Submittal date: 03/19/08 Submittal time: 14:46
WSS# 21008 Request ID No. Collector: JOHNNIE JONE
Sample Purpose: Compliance Sampling Information: Grab

Element	Method	Result	Units	MDL	Date of Analysis	Analyst
Copper	200.8	86.91	ug/L	0.27	03/20/08	MBL
Lead	200.8	0.31	ug/L	0.04	08/20/08	MBL

Sample I.D. AC06271

Sample Description: 1579 Hagerman Cutoff ID #000
Sample collection date: 09/26/07 Sample collection time: 06:30
Submittal date: 03/19/08 Submittal time: 14:46
WSS# 21008 Request ID No. Collector: PEGGY BELL
Sample Purpose: Compliance Sampling Information: Grab

Element	Method	Result	Units	MDL	Date of Analysis	Analyst
Copper	200.8	3.75	ug/L	0.27	03/20/08	MBL
Lead	200.8	0.21	ug/L	0.04	08/20/08	MBL

Sample I.D. AC32679

Sample Description: Entry Point #1 SP 001130071
Sample collection date: 05/25/10 Sample collection time: 10:35
Submittal date: 05/27/10 Submittal time: 14:21
WSS# 00113 Request ID No. U052183 Collector: DON CLARK
Sample Purpose: Compliance Sampling Information: Grab

Compound	Method	Result	Units	UCL	Date of Analysis	Analyst
Semi-vol. Pest. by EPA 525.2 ED	525.2		ug/L		06/07/10	MAC
Atrazine	525.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.22	06/07/10	MAC
Butachlor	525.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.088	06/07/10	MAC
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	525.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	1.32	06/07/10	MAC
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	525.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	1.32	06/07/10	MAC
Metolachlor	525.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.088	06/07/10	MAC
Propachlor	525.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.088	06/07/10	MAC
Simazine	525.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.154	06/07/10	MAC
Benzo(a)pyrene	525.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.044	06/07/10	MAC

Codes: tf - tune failure or - over range hb - high recovery on QC but no detect on sample

lb - low recovery on qc but sample over MCL qcf - failure of a quality control sample, client samples acceptable

Please advise should you have questions concerning these data.

Respectfully submitted,

Laboratory Manager
(575)646-4422

Soil **W**ater and **A**ir **T**esting **Lab**
New Mexico State University
BOX 30003
Las Cruces, NM 88003
(575)646-4422

Report # 1006180834

Date: 06/18/10

ANALYTICAL REPORT

To: Caprock Water
~~Mor-West Corporation~~
Attn: Sherrell Gurley
P.O. Box 35
Maljamar, NM 88264

Purchase Order #

Below are the results for SOCs (UCL=Upper control limit = 2.2x MDL)

Sample I.D. AC32679

Sample Description: Entry Point #1 SP 001130071
Sample collection date: 05/25/10 Sample collection time: 10:35
Submittal date: 05/27/10 Submittal time: 14:21
WSS# 00113 Request ID No. U052183 Collector: DON CLARK
Sample Purpose: Compliance Sampling Information: Grab

Compound	Method	Result	Units	UCL	Date of Analysis	Analyst
EDB and DBCP by EPA 504	504.1		ug/L		05/28/10	JIM
1,2-Dibromoethane	504.1	Not detected	ug/L	0.022	05/28/10	JIM
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	504.1	Not detected	ug/L	0.044	05/28/10	JIM
Pesticides and PCBs by EPA 505	505		ug/L		06/01/10	JIM
Alachlor	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.44	06/01/10	JIM
Chlordane	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.44	06/01/10	JIM
Endrin	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.022	06/01/10	JIM
Heptachlor	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.088	06/01/10	JIM
Heptachlor Epoxide	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.044	06/01/10	JIM
Hexachlorobenzene	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.22	06/01/10	JIM
Lindane	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.044	06/01/10	JIM
Methoxychlor	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.22	06/01/10	JIM
Toxaphene	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	2.2	06/01/10	JIM
Aroclor 1016	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.08	06/01/10	JIM
Aroclor 1221	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.5	06/01/10	JIM
Aroclor 1232	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.10	06/01/10	JIM
Aroclor 1242	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.10	06/01/10	JIM
Aroclor 1248	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.10	06/01/10	JIM
Aroclor 1254	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.03	06/01/10	JIM
Aroclor 1260	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.02	06/01/10	JIM
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	505	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.22	06/01/10	JIM
Herbicides by EC/GC (EPA 515.2)	515.2		ug/L		06/09/10	JIM
2,4-D	515.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.22	06/09/10	JIM
2,4,5-T (Silvex)	515.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.44	06/09/10	JIM
Dinoseb	515.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.44	06/09/10	JIM
Pentachlorophenol	515.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.088	06/09/10	JIM
Picloram	515.2	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.22	06/09/10	JIM
Dalapon by EPA 552.1	552.1		ug/L		06/07/10	JIM
Dalapon	552.1	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	0.5	06/07/10	JIM
Carbamate Pest. by EPA 531.1	531.1		ug/L		06/01/10	SS
Carbofuran	531.1	Not detected	ug/L	1.98	06/01/10	SS
Oxamyl	531.1	Not detected	ug/L	4.4	06/01/10	SS
Glyphosate by EPA 547	547		ug/L		06/08/10	SS
Glyphosate	547	Not detected	ug/L	5.0	06/08/10	SS
Endothall by EPA 548.1	548.1		ug/L		06/14/10	MAC
Endothall	548.1	< Detect Lmt	ug/L	6	06/14/10	MAC
Diquat by EPA 549.1	549.1		ug/L		06/01/10	SS
Diquat	549.1	Not detected	ug/L	0.2	06/01/10	SS

Sample I.D. AC06272

Sample Description: Lovington Hwy ID #000
Sample collection date: 09/26/07 Sample collection time: 07:00
Submittal date: 03/19/08 Submittal time: 14:46
WSS# 21008 Request ID No. Collector: P. CHAMBERS
Sample Purpose: Compliance Sampling Information: Grab

Element	Method	Result	Units	MDL	Date of Analysis	Analyst
Copper	200.8	11.24	ug/L	0.27	03/20/08	MBL
Lead	200.8	0.58	ug/L	0.04	08/20/08	MBL

Sample I.D. AC06273

Sample Description: 13311 Lovington Hwy ID #000
Sample collection date: 09/26/07 Sample collection time: 04:10
Submittal date: 03/19/08 Submittal time: 14:46
WSS# 21008 Request ID No. Collector: DEBBIE CARRE
Sample Purpose: Compliance Sampling Information: Grab

Element	Method	Result	Units	MDL	Date of Analysis	Analyst
Copper	200.8	22.45	ug/L	0.27	03/20/08	MBL
Lead	200.8	0.29	ug/L	0.04	08/20/08	MBL

Please advise should you have questions concerning these data.
Respectfully submitted,

Laboratory Manager
(505)646-4472

CAPROCK WATER COMPANY

The Water We Drink 2011

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is groundwater pumped from seven wells that draw from the Ogallala Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source Water Assessment was conducted and concluded that Caprock Water Company water system is well-maintained and operated, and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on well construction, hydrogeologic settings, and system operations and management. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is Moderate. Please contact Sherrell Gurley at (575)677-2221, (575)703-6403 or (575)746-2054 to discuss the findings of the SWAPP report or to request a copy. Although throughout the United States, it is common to find potential sources of contamination located atop wellheads, continued regulatory oversight, wellhead protection plans, and other planning efforts continue to be primary methods of protecting and ensuring high quality drinking water. If you would like more information regarding Source Water Protection, please contact the Drinking Water Bureau's Santa Fe Office at (505)476-8631.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

How can I get involved?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility, so if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sherrell Gurley at (575)677-2221, (575) 703-6403 or Johnnie Jones at (575)677-3202. Please call us if you have questions or a problem.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.63	0.63	0.63	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.8	2.8	2.8	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	8	4	8	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	4	4	4	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2011	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	3.34	3.34	3.34	2011	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.00185	0.00185	0.00185	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.63	0.63	0.63	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.8	2.8	2.8	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	8	4	8	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	4	4	4	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Lead - source water (mg/L)	0	15	4.09	4.09	4.09	2007	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	0.059(MPL)	0.059	0.059	2007	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2011	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								

Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	3.34	3.34	3.34	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.00185	0.00185	0.00185	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Sherrell Gurley
Address:
401 S. Bolton Road
Artesia, NM 88210
Phone: 575-677-2221
E-Mail: cwidmayer@pvtnetworks.net

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.63	0.63	0.63	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.8	2.8	2.8	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	8	4	8	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	4	4	4	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Lead - source water (mg/L)	0	15	4.09	4.09	4.09	2007	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	0.059(MPL)	0.059	0.059	2007	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2011	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								