HITP - _32_

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

YEAR(S): _2012-2013_

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT
OF CHECK/CASH

I hereby acknowledge receipt of check No. 3419076 dated 10/5/12

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

from DCP Midstream

for HITP-32

Submitted by: Lawrence Romero Date: 10/16/12

Submitted to ASD by: [signature] Date: 10/16/12

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. 349077 dated 10/5/12

or cash received on _____ in the amount of $ 100 00

from PCP Midstream LP

for HITP-32

Submitted by: Lawrence Romero Date: 10/16/12

Submitted to ASD by: [signature] Date: 10/16/12

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 _____

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

October 8, 2012
UPS 2nd Day Air
Tracking# 1ZF469150295382177

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
North Jackson Discharge
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 North Jackson Booster and pipeline segment O-4-8-17 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 October 29, 2012.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact me at 303.605.2251 or dnbourne@dcpmidstream.com.

Sincerely,

DCP Midstream, LP

Daniel Bourne
Environmental Specialist

Attachments

DCP Midstream, LP
Notice of Intent to Perform a Hydrostatic Test
Project Name: North Jackson Discharge Hydrotest

Project Background Information

DCP Midstream, LP (DCP) plans to hydrotest an approximately 2.2 mile long previously used 6" diameter pipeline in Eddy County, New Mexico. This section of gathering system pipeline is used to transmit high pressure natural gas from DCP's North Jackson Booster Station to DCP's Jackson Booster Station, with the field gas ending up at DCP's Artesia Gas Plant for treating and processing. DCP will hydro-test the pipe in order to determine if the line can be converted from Low Pressure gathering service to High Pressure discharge service. DCP will set compression at the North Jackson Booster, using the 6" pipe as a discharge line provided that the hydrotest is successful. Testing will be done in one phase, and it is estimated that the test will generate approximately 477 barrels (20,050 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 intentionally discharged to ground surface.

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
Daniel Forlines
DCP Midstream, LP
2010 Orchard Lane
Carlsbad, NM 88220
Cell: 575-802-5148

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 adjacent to the North Jackson Booster Station. Driving from Loco Hills, head west on US-82 W/Lovington Hwy, 6.9 miles to Old Loco Road. Turn right onto Old Loco Road and drive 1.4 miles to an

unnamed road. Turn right onto the unnamed road and head east. Drive about 1 mile and arrive at the dewatering area. The station is at nominal latitude 32.841826 and nominal longitude 104.081255.

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:

NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 29 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 is an overview map showing the pipeline that will be hydrostatic tested and the dewatering site overlayed on a topographic map.
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 frac tank that will temporarily store hydrostatic test discharge water prior to hauling and disposal (overlayed on an aerial photo). The frac tank will be temporarily 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 pipeline O-4-8-17 to determine if the line can be converted from LP gathering service to HP discharge service. Testing will be done in one phase, and it is estimated that the test will generate approximately 477 barrels (20,050 gallons) of wastewater.

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 a temporary frac tank 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 a single phase, and following completion of the hydrostatic test, the water will be transferred directly from the pipeline to the temporary frac tanks (approximately one 500-barrel tank) 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 one 500-barrel frac tank within the pipeline 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, the frac tank 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 424 barrels (20,050 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 on the eastern flank of a small mesa that slopes gently to the east toward Bear Grass Draw.

Site Geology

The site geology is comprised of Quatenary eolian, piedmont, and alluvial deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene). The area is characterized by interlayed eolian sands and piedmont-slope deposits that are typically capped by thin eolian deposits. These deposits unconformably overlie Triassic aged sedimentary rocks of the Dockum Group.

Regional Hydrology

The site is located in the Pecos River Basin but has no connecting drainage to the Pecos River. Average annual precipitation in this area of Eddy County is meager – between 12 and 16 inches per year, and evapotranspiration is a significant component of the water balance in this region. The topography of this area has a small unnamed dry draw that starts a few miles to the west and ends near the dewatering area. The topography of the general area has a gentle easterly flow to the Bear Grass Draw, which ends in a low area a few miles south east of the site.

Local Groundwater Hydrology

The proposed discharge site is located within the Carlsbad Underground Water Basin (UWB). The shallowest Carlsbad UWB aquifer beneath the site is in the Santa Rosa Sandstone (part of the Dockum Group), which is approximately 200 feet thick in this area. The Carlsbad UWB ground-water flow in this part of Eddy County is generally to the east.

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 Eddy County New Mexico Water Plan, depth to groundwater is approximately 300 ft. Total dissolved solids in groundwater from Santa Rosa Sandstone ranges from 635 to 1,950 mg/L.

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 State of New Mexico and the co tenant of the dewatering site is Bogle LTD. DCP has a 30 foot wide right-of-way along the proposed pipeline route for use (including testing) of the pipeline.

FIGURES

104°7'0"W 104°6'0"W 104°5'0"W 104°4'0"W 104°3'0"W

32°51'0"N 32°50'0"N 32°49'0"N

North Jackson Booster

Discharge Point

Hydrotest Pipeline Segment O-4-8-17

Jackson

Jackson Booster

Bear Grass Draw

PIPELINE

Windmill

Oil Well (Inactive)

Oil Tanks

Gravel Pit

Caliche Pit

Greaves

BM

WT

Locator Map

N
W E
S

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

1:24,000

Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone, NAD 83
Source: Base map from Microsoft Bing Map Services.
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Dan Bourne, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO

Figure 1
Overview Map
Proposed Hydrotest
Eddy County, New Mexico
September 2012

DCP Midstream

104°6'0"W 104°5'30"W 104°5'0"W 104°4'30"W 104°4'0"W 104°3'30"W

32°51'30"N

32°51'0"N

32°50'30"N

32°50'0"N

T17S R29E 5 T17S R29E 4 T17S R29E 3

T17S R29E 8 T17S R29E 9 T17S R29E 10

North Jackson Booster

Discharge Point

Hydrotest Pipeline O-4-8-17

T17S R29E 17 T17S R29E 16 T17S R29E 15

T17S R29E 21 T17S R29E 22

Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone. NAD 83
Source: Base map from Microsoft Bing Map Services.
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Dan Bourne, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO

Locator Map

N
W E
S

0 0.5 Miles

1 inch = 0.25 miles

1:15,840

Figure 2
Groundcover Around
Dewater Site
Jackson Hydrotest
Eddy County, New Mexico
October 2012

dcp Midstream℠

104°6'30"W 104°6'0"W 104°5'30"W 104°5'0"W 104°4'30"W 104°4'0"W 104°3'30"W

32°51'0"N 32°50'30"N 32°50'0"N 32°49'30"N

North Jackson Booster

Discharge Point

Hydrotest Pipeline Segment O-4-8-17

Bear Grass Draw

PIPELINE

Windmill

Oil Well (Inactive) 3607

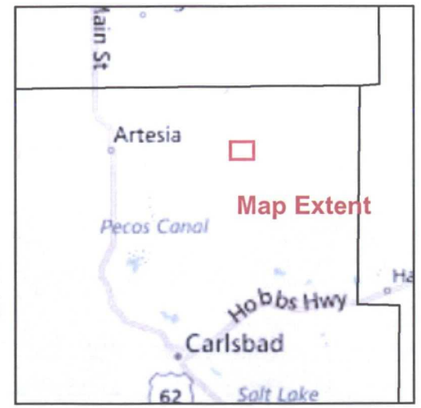
Oil Well 3657

(Inactive) 3591

8 9 10 17 16 15

3653 3602 3577 3585 3605 3648 3599 3569 3650 3647 3616 3593 3577 3600 3680 3665 3589 3553 3550 3635 3618 3602 3579 3549 3590

Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone. NAD 83
Source: Base map from USGS 24k Topos.
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Dan Boume, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO



Locator Map

N
W E
S

Miles
0 0.5

1 inch = 0.25 miles

1:15,840

Figure 3
Topography Around Dewater Site
Jackson Hydrotest
Eddy County, New Mexico
October 2012

dcp Midstream

104°5'10"W 104°5'5"W 104°5'0"W 104°4'55"W 104°4'50"W 104°4'45"W 104°4'40"W

32°50'40"N
32°50'35"N
32°50'30"N
32°50'25"N

North Jackson Station

Pipe Dewatering Point

Frac Tank in Containment

30 Foot Buffer

Pipeline Segment to be Tested

Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone. NAD 83
Source: Base map from USGS 24k Topos.
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Dan Bourne, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO

Locator Map

N
W E
S

0 200 400 Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

1:2,400

Figure 4
Groundcover Detail
Around Dewater Site
Jackson Hydrotest
Eddy County, New Mexico
October 2012

dcp Midstream℠

104°5'10"W 104°5'5"W 104°5'0"W 104°4'55"W 104°4'50"W 104°4'45"W 104°4'40"W

32°50'40"N
32°50'35"N
32°50'30"N
32°50'25"N

North Jackson Booster Station

North Jackson Station

Unnamed Dry Wash

Pipe Dewatering Point

Frac Tank in Containment

30 Foot Buffer

Pipeline Segment to be Tested

Locator Map

N
W E
S

0 200 400 Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

1:2,400

Figure 5
Topography Detail Around Dewater Site
Jackson Discharge Hydrotest

Eddy County, New Mexico
October 2012

dcp Midstream

Projection: New Mexico State Plane, East Zone. NAD 83
Source: Base map from USGS 24k Topos.
Disclaimer: For illustration purposes only.
Author: Dan Bourne, DCP Midstream, 370 17th Street, Suite 2500, Denver, CO

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 ~~Nor-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	0.0018 5	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

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