

GW - 49-2

**GENERAL
CORRESPONDENCE**

YEAR(S):

2004

RECEIVED

OCT 12 2004

OIL CONSERVATION
DIVISION

NM OIL CONSERVATION DIV.
1220 ST. FRANCIS DR
Attn: Ed Martin
SANTA FE NM 87505

ALTERNATE ACCOUNT: 56689
AD NUMBER: 00089513 ACCOUNT: 00002212
LEGAL NO: 75034 P.O. #: 05-199-050185
461 LINES 1 TIME(S) 315.04
AFFIDAVIT: 5.50
TAX: 21.44
TOTAL: 341.98

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF SANTA FE

I, B. Perner, being first duly sworn declare and say that I am Legal Advertising Representative of THE SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN, a daily newspaper published in the English language, and having a general circulation in the Counties of Santa Fe and Los Alamos, State of New Mexico and being a newspaper duly qualified to publish legal notices and advertisements under the provisions of Chapter 167 on Session Laws of 1937; that the publication # 75034 a copy of which is hereto attached was published in said newspaper 1 day(s) between 10/06/2004 and 10/06/2004 and that the notice was published in the newspaper proper and not in any supplement; the first date of publication being on the 6th day of October, 2004 and that the undersigned has personal knowledge of the matter and things set forth in this affidavit.

B Perner

/S/

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT REPRESENTATIVE

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 6th day of October, 2004

Notary *Laura E Harding*

Commission Expires: *11/23/07*

dental discharge is at a depth of approximately 75 feet with a total dissolved solids concentration ranging from 48 mg/L to 52 mg/L. The discharge plan addresses how spills, leaks, and other accidental discharges to the surface will be managed.

(GW-049-2) - El Paso Field Services, David Bays, 614 Reilly Ave., Farmington, NM 87401, has submitted a discharge permit application for the Blanco C and D Compressor Station, located in the N/2 N/2 of Section 14, Township 29 North, Range 11 West, NMPM, San Juan County, New Mexico. Approximately 9,500 barrels per month of crude oil and natural gas condensate are collected in closed-top steel tanks until sale to the Giant Refinery near Bloomfield, NM. Groundwater most likely to be affected in the event of an accidental discharge is at a depth of approximately 15 to 40 feet. The discharge plan addresses how spills, leaks, and other accidental discharges to the surface will be managed.

(GW-182) - Williams Field Services, Michael K. Lane, (505) 632-4625, 188 CR 4900, Bloomfield, New Mexico 87413, has submitted a discharge plan renewal application for the Navajo CDP Compressor Station located in the NE/4 NW/4 of Section 2, Township 30 North, Range 8 West, NMPM, San Juan County, New Mexico. After oil/water separation, approximately 42 gallons per day of process waste water with a total dissolved solids concentration in excess of 2000 mg/l is stored in an above ground, closed-top steel tank prior to transport to an OCD approved off-site disposal facility. Groundwater most likely to be affected in the event of an accidental discharge is at a depth of 20 feet with a total dissolved solids concentration of approximately 2000 mg/L. The discharge plan addresses how spills, leaks, and other accidental discharges to the surface will be managed.

(GW-047) - Williams Field Services, Mark K. Lane, (505) 632-4625, 188 CR 4900, Bloomfield, New Mexico 87413, has submitted a discharge plan renewal application for the Lybrook Natural Gas Processing Plant located in the N/2 NW/4 of Section 14, Township 23 North, Range 7 West, NMPM, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. After oil/water separation, approximately 3000 gallons per day of process wastewater with a total dissolved solids concentration of approximately 7500 mg/l is disposed of in clay lined evaporation ponds. Groundwater most likely to be affected in the event of an accidental discharge is at a depth ranging from 180 to 200 feet with a total dissolved solids concentration of approximately 700 mg/L. The discharge plan addresses how spills, leaks, and other accidental discharges to the surface will be managed.

(GW-161) - Williams Production Company, LLC (formerly J. M. Huber Corporation), 999 Goddard Avenue, Ignacio, Colorado 81137 has submitted a renewal application for their ROSA COMPRESSOR STATION located in the SW/4

SE/4 of Section 26, Township 31 North, Range 4 West, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. Approximately 9 gallons per day of wastewater with a dissolved solids concentration of 1,500 mg/l is collected in a 400 barrel closed fiberglass tank prior to transport off-site to an OCD approved disposal facility. Groundwater most likely to be affected in the event of an accidental discharge at the surface is at a depth greater than 20 feet with a total dissolved solids concentration ranging from 2000 mg/l to 10000 mg/L. The discharge plan addresses how spills, leaks, and other accidental discharges to the surface will be managed.

(GW-008) - El Paso Natural Gas, Robert H. St. John, 3300 North "A" Building Two, Suite 200, Midland, TX 79705, has submitted a discharge permit renewal application for the Monument Compressor Station, located in the NW/4 of Section 1, Township 20 South, Range 36 East, NMPM, Lea County, New Mexico. Approximately 9,600 gallons per day of processed wastewater with total dissolved solids concentration of 3,500 mg/L is stored in steel tanks prior to transport for disposal in an OCD-approved Class II injection well. Groundwater most likely to be affected in the event of an accidental discharge at the surface is at a depth of approximately 35 feet with a total dissolved solids concentration of approximately 500 mg/L. The discharge plan addresses how spills, leaks, and other accidental discharges to the surface will be managed.

(GW-144) - Duke Energy Field Services, LP, Mr. Greg Kardos, (505) 628-0282, 3300 N. A Street, Building 7, Midland, Texas 79705, has submitted a discharge renewal application for the West (a.k.a. Westall) Compressor Station located in the SW/4 NW/4 of Section 35, Township 22 South, Range 28 East, NMPM, Eddy County, New Mexico. Duke Energy Field Services, LP certifies that no liquid or solid wastes generated on site are discharged so that they may move directly or indirectly into fresh waters. Any liquid wastes are collected and stored in containers prior to transport offsite to an OCD approved disposal facility. Groundwater most likely to be affected in the event of an accidental discharge is at a depth of approximately 16 feet with a total dissolved solids concentration of approximately 7.843 mg/l. The discharge permit addresses how spills, leaks, and other accidental discharges to the surface will be managed.

(GW-048) - Davis Gas Processing Company, Donald K. Judd, Agent, (432) 682-6311, 211 North Colorado Street, Midland, Texas 79701-4696, has submitted a discharge renewal application for the Denton Gas Plant located in the SE/4 of Section 2, Township 15 South, Range 37 East, NMPM, Lea County, New Mexico. Approximately 750 gallons per day of process waste water with a total dissolved solids concentration of approximately 2000 mg/l will be collected and stored on site in closed storage tanks prior to disposal in an OCD approved con-

tract injection Class II well. Groundwater most likely to be affected in the event of an accidental discharge is at a depth of approximately 40 feet with a total dissolved solids concentration ranging from 610 to 1600 mg/l. The discharge plan addresses how spills, leaks, and other accidental discharges to the surface will be managed.

Any interested person may obtain further information from the Oil Conservation Division and may submit written comments to the Director of the Oil Conservation Division at the address given above. The discharge plan application may be viewed at the above address between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday thru Friday. Prior to ruling on any proposed discharge plan or its modification, the Director of the Oil Conservation Division shall allow at least thirty (30) days after the date of publication of this notice during which comments may be submitted to him and public hearing may be requested by any interested person. Request for public hearing shall set forth the reasons why a hearing shall be held. A hearing will be held if the director determines that there is significant public interest.

If no hearing is held, the Director will approve or disapprove the plan based on the information available. If a public hearing is held, the Director will approve the plan based on the information in the plan and information presented at the hearing.

GIVEN under the Seal of New Mexico Conservation Commission at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on this 30th day of September 2004.

STATE OF
NEW MEXICO
OIL CONSERVATION
DIVISION

SEAL

JOANNA PRUKOP,
Acting Director
Legal #75034
Pub. October 6, 2004

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY, MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission Regulations, the following discharge plan application has been submitted to the Director of the Oil Conservation Division, 1220 South Saint Francis Drive, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505, Telephone (505) 476-3440:

(GW-049) - El Paso Natural Gas Co., Mr. Richard Duarte, 3801 Atrisco Blvd. NW, Albuquerque, NM 87120, has submitted a renewal application for their "A" Blanco Plant facility located in the NE/4 NE/4 of Section 23, Township 27 West, Range 13 North, NMPM, San Juan County, New Mexico. A small amount of engine wash-down water and storm water runoff is discharged to the City of Bloomfield publicly owned treatment works. Groundwater most likely to be affected by a spill, leak, or accidental discharge to the surface varies in depth from 14 to 39 feet. The discharge plan addresses how spill, leaks, and other accidental discharges to the surface will be managed.

(GW-317) - El Paso Field Services, David Bays, 614 Reilly Ave., Farmington, NM 87401, has submitted a renewal application for the Rattlesnake Canyon Gas Plant, located in the NE/4 of Section 16, Township 32 North, Range 9 West, NMPM, San Juan County, New Mexico. Approximately 375 barrels per month of produced water with a dissolved solids concentration ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 mg/L is collected in closed steel tanks prior to transport to an OCD-approved disposal facility. Approximately 10 barrels per year of wastewater from equipment washdown are collected in a double-walled underground sump prior to transport to an OCD-approved disposal facility. Groundwater most likely to be affected in the event of an acci-

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Ad No. 50560

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
County of San Juan:

CONNIE PRUITT, being duly sworn says:
That she is the CLASSIFIED MANAGER of
THE DAILY TIMES, a daily newspaper of
general circulation published in English at
Farmington, said county and state, and that
the hereto attached Legal Notice was
published in a regular and entire issue of the
said DAILY TIMES, a daily newspaper duly
qualified for the purpose within the meaning of
Chapter 167 of the 1937 Session Laws of the
State of New Mexico for publication and
appeared in the Internet at The Daily Times
web site on the following day(s):

Wednesday, October 6, 2004.

And the cost of the publication is \$143.61.

Connie Pruitt

ON 10-7-04 CONNIE PRUITT
appeared before me, whom I know personally
to be the person who signed the above
document.

Sunny Beck
My Commission Expires April 2, 2008.

COPY OF PUBLICATION

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OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

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GIVEN under the Seal of New Mexico Conservation Commission at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on this 30th day of September 2004.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION

SEAL

JOANNA PRUKOP, Acting Director

Legal No. 50560 published in The Daily Times, Farmington, New Mexico on Wednesday, October 6, 2004.

2004 JUL 7 PM 1 24

July 2, 2004

Mr. Ed Martin
New Mexico Oil Conservation Division
2040 S. Pacheco
Santa Fe, NM 87505

RE: Discharge Plan Application for the GulfTerra Blanco C and D Compressor Station

Dear Ed:

As we discussed by telephone, changes in ownership and operations responsibility for portions of the Blanco Plant require us to apply for a new Discharge Permit to cover the GulfTerra portion of the facility. Blanco "A" Plant is still owned and operated by El Paso Natural Gas Company (EPNG). Blanco C and D Compressor Station, which consists of three turbine compressors, is owned by GulfTerra Energy Partners, LP. (GulfTerra), and operated by El Paso Field Services, LP. EPNG and GulfTerra are separate companies with no overlapping management.

The application for a new Discharge Plan for the Blanco C and D Station is attached. Please forward the invoice for the associated fees to me in the Farmington office. If you need any additional information, please call me at (505) 599-2256, or you can reach me by e-mail at david.bays@elpaso.com.

Sincerely yours,



David Bays, REM
Principal Environmental Scientist

cc: Denny Foust – NMOCD – Aztec Office
Harold Graves
Blanco File

District I - (505) 393-6161

P. O. Box 1980

Hobbs, NM 88241-1980

District II - (505) 748-1283

811 S. First

Artesia, NM 88210

District III - (505) 334-6178

1000 Rio Brazos Road

Aztec, NM 87410

District IV - (505) 827-7131

New Mexico

Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Departments

Oil Conservation Division

2040 South Pacheco Street

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

(505) 827-7131

Revised 12/1/95

Submit Original

Plus 1 Copy

to Santa Fe

1 Copy to appropriate

District Office

DISCHARGE PLAN APPLICATION FOR SERVICE COMPANIES,
GAS PLANTS, REFINERIES, COMPRESSOR, AND CRUDE OIL PUMP STATIONS
(Refer to OCD Guidelines for assistance in completing the application)

New

Renewed

Modification

GW-49-2

1. Type: Blanco C and D Compressor Station

2. Operator: El Paso Field Services Co.

Address: 614 Reilly Avenue Farmington, NM 87401

Contact Person: David Bays

3. Location: N/2 N/24 Section 14 Township 29N Range 11W

- 4. Attach the name, telephone number and address of the landowner of the facility site.
- 5. Attach the description of the facility with a diagram indicating location of fences, pits, dikes and tanks on the facility.
- 6. Attach a description of all materials stored or used at the facility.
- 7. Attach a description of present sources of effluent and waste solids. Average daily quality and daily volume of waste water must be included.
- 8. Attach a description of current liquid waste and solid waste collection/treatment/disposal systems.
- 9. Attach a description of proposed modifications to existing collection/treatment/disposal systems.
- 10. Attach a routine inspection and maintenance plan to ensure permit compliance.
- 11. Attach a contingency plan for reporting and clean-up of spills or releases.
- 12. Attach geological/hydrological information for the facility. Depth to and quality of ground water must be included.
- 13. Attach a facility closure plan, and other information as is necessary to demonstrate compliance with any other rules, regulations, and/or orders.

14. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the information submitted with this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME: Harold Graves Title: Plant Superintendent

Signature: *Harold Graves* Date: July 2, 2004

EL PASO FIELD SERVICES COMPANY
BLANCO C AND D COMPRESSOR STATION
DISCHARGE PLAN NUMBER

Prepared for:

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division
May 2004

El Paso Field Services Company
614 Reilly Avenue
Farmington, NM 87401

BLANCO C AND D COMPRESSOR STATION
DISCHARGE PLAN NUMBER

This Discharge Plan application has been prepared in accordance with Oil Conservation Division Guidelines for the Preparation of Ground Water Discharge Plans at Natural Gas Processing Plants.

1. Type of Operation

GulfTerra Energy Partners, LP owns the Blanco C and D Station. The facility is operated by El Paso Field Services Company ("EPFS"). The facility consists of "C" Plant, two 12,000 horsepower General Electric turbines, and "D" Plant, one 31,000 horsepower General Electric turbine. The station compresses approximately 530 MMSCFD of natural gas from a low pressure gathering lines and discharges into the Conoco-Phillips San Juan Plant, where the natural gas liquids are extracted. The site is located approximately 3 miles north of Bloomfield, New Mexico.

El Paso Field Services Company is the owner and operator of the compressor facility. The dehydrator located at the facility is operated by Burlington Resources, Inc. ("Burlington").

Major Operational Components:

- two 12,000 HP turbine compressors
- one 31,000 HP turbine compressor
- five liquid – gas separators
- three 2,000 BBL. steel condensate tanks
- one 5,000 BBL. steel condensate tank
- one steel oil – water separator for station waste water treatments
- One 27' by 36' by 4' deep concrete sump used to store treated waste water for discharge to the City of Bloomfield Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).
- Two 210 BBL. steel lube oil storage tanks
- Two 70 BBL. steel engine coolant / antifreeze storage tanks
- One 250 gallon steel diesel fuel tank

2. Operator, Legally Responsible Party and Local Representative

Legally Responsible Party: **Mr. E. Randall West**
 El Paso Field Services Company
 4 Greenway Plaza
 Houston, TX 77046
 (832) 676-5410

Environmental Manager:

**Mr. Douglas Jordan
El Paso Field Services Company
4 Greenway Plaza
Houston, TX 77046
(832) 676-5454**

Operations Manager:

**Mr. Ron Sipe
El Paso Field Services Company
614 Reilly Avenue
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 599-2129**

Plant Superintendent:

**Mr. Harold Graves
El Paso Field Services Company
614 Reilly Avenue
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 632-6230**

3. Location of Facility

The facility is approximately 2 miles north and 1 mile east from Bloomfield, NM, on County Road 4900. The station is in the N/2 of the N/2 of Section 14, Township 29 North, Range 11 West, San Juan County, New Mexico.

4. Landowner

GulfTerra Energy Partners, LP
4 Greenway Plaza
Houston, TX 77046

5. Facility Description

The facility is a natural gas field compressor station. The gathering station was originally part of the El Paso Natural Gas Co. Blanco Plant, Discharge Plan Number GW-049. Ownership of the Blanco Plant has split between GulfTerra and EPNG. EPNG has retained ownership of the "A" Plant reciprocating compressor station.

6. Materials Stored and Used at the Facility

- Mobile DTE 797 lubrication oil – turbine lubricant
- Ambitrol Thermofluid - ethylene glycol based engine coolant/antifreeze
- Cleaners, solvents, paints, pump lubricants, and other miscellaneous chemicals stored in 55 gallon or smaller containers

7. Sources, Quantities, and Quality of Effluent and Solid Waste

Inlet Separator

The separators discharge recovered liquids into the three 2,000 BBL tanks. Approximately 9,500 BBL per month of crude oil and natural gas condensate are collected in the tanks. The condensate is processed through a stabilizer system to reduce flash emissions, then transferred to the 5,000 BBL tank for storage. Liquids collected in the 5,000 BBL tank are sold to the Giant Refinery south of Bloomfield. The truck load rack at the 5,000 BBL tank is equipped with secondary containment to prevent spills during loading.

Compressor

All three turbine compressors are installed in enclosed buildings. The compressors are mounted on a steel skids over a concrete floor. The skids are designed to collect any leaks and/or drips from the units. The skid drains discharge into the oil – water separator, where any hydrocarbon phase is removed prior to discharge of the waste water to the Bloomfield POTW.

Engine Lubricating Oil, Used Oil and Used Engine Oil Filters

A 210 BBL. lubricating oil makeup tank is located adjacent to each compressor building. The tanks are enclosed within concrete berms designed to contain at least one and one third times the storage volume.

Lube oil filters are changed infrequently, based on hours of engine operations. When required, the engine oil filters are allowed to completely drain prior to disposal at Crouch Mesa Landfill.

Engine Cooling Water

A 70 BBL. engine gallon coolant storage tank is located adjacent to each compressor building. Coolant is not changed out in normal operations. Coolant is added to each turbine as needed.

8. Collection, Treatment, and Disposal Systems

A. Prevention of Unintentional and Inadvertent Discharges

All storage tanks for fluids other than fresh water are enclosed in concrete berms designed to contain at least volume one and one third more that the tank contents.

Drums and other small containers are stored in either steel or concrete containment. Empty drums are stored in a separate fenced yard within the plant property. This storage area is located in the southeast corner of the property.

B. Underground Pipelines

All underground wastewater piping will be hydrostatically tested at a minimum of three pounds over operating pressure for a minimum of four hours.

Offsite Disposal:

All liquids from this site are handled in accordance with NMOCD and NMED regulations. All liquids will be recycled if possible.

Produced Water Transporter:

**Three Rivers Trucking
603 E. Murray Drive
Farmington, NM 87401**

Produced Water Disposal:

**Basin Disposal
200 Montana
Bloomfield, NM 87413**

Condensate Transporter and Processor:

**Giant Refining
50 County Road 2990
Bloomfield, NM 87413**

Process Wastewater Disposal

**City of Bloomfield
1176 S. Church
Bloomfield, NM 87413**

Oily waste water collected from the process water separator is collected by Mesa Oil for recycling. The volume recovered varies widely, from 50 BBL. up to 250 BBL. per year depending on plant maintenance activities.

9. Proposed Modifications

There are no modifications planned to any facility collection, treatment, or disposal systems.

10. Inspection, Maintenance and Reporting

The facility is manned 24 hours per day. The operators routinely inspect tanks and containment areas as part of their daily operations tours.

11. Spill/Leak Prevention and Reporting (Contingency Plans)

The plant site is graded and equipped with storm water channels so that precipitation and runoff are diverted around process areas. There is a storm water retention pond located along the southwest property boundary. In the event of any release which causes a sheen on the retention pond, the water would be collected for off site disposal.

Leaks, spills, and drips will be handled in accordance with OCD Rule 116 as follows:

Small spills will be raked out in place to allow for natural bio-remediation of the spilled material.

Large spills will be contained with temporary berms. Free liquids are pumped out by a vacuum truck. Any hydrocarbon liquids will be recycled. Residue from large spills will be cleaned up for off site disposal. If the soil is an "exempt" waste, the soil will be disposed at Envirotech or other OCD approved landfarm facility. If the soil is a "nonexempt" waste the soil will be characterized and disposed according to the analysis results.

Verbal and written notification of leaks or spills will be made to OCD in accordance with Rule 116.

All areas identified during operation as susceptible to leaks or spills will be bermed or otherwise contained to prevent the discharge of effluents.

EPFS personnel will carry oil absorbent booms in their trucks. The booms will be used as needed to contain any spills or leaks. The booms will be disposed according to OCD and NMED guidelines.

12. Site Geological/Hydrological Characteristics

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The Station is located within the west-central part of the San Juan Basin, a large, asymmetric structural depression that contains up to 15,000 feet of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments (Fassett and Hinds, 1971). Maximum topographic relief within 1 mile of the site is about 480 feet with elevations ranging from 5460 to 5937 feet above sea level. The area is characterized by bedrock hillsides and mesas and Plio-Pleistocene gravel terraces of the San Juan and Animas Rivers. All these features are cut by steep-walled arroyos. Drainage is to the south into the westerly-flowing San Juan River. Average annual precipitation in the area is 8.5 inches per year. Vegetation is typically desert brush that covers approximately 15% of the surface.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The stratigraphy of the San Juan Basin comprises sedimentary materials ranging in age from Cambrian to Holocene. The greatest recorded stratigraphic thickness in the basin is 14,423 feet in an oil well located near the structural center of the basin (Fassett and Hinds, 1971). During Late Cretaceous, three basin-wide cycles of transgression and regression resulted in an inter-tonguing lithology (sandstone, shale, siltstone, and coal) found throughout the Cretaceous rocks in the Basin.

A sequence of Late Cretaceous to Holocene rocks which crops out in the northwest section of central basin hosts numerous sandstone aquifers, which are the source of many domestic and non-domestic water supplies in northwest New Mexico.

Most of the central basin is covered by Tertiary sediments of fluvial and alluvial origin. However erosion has removed most of the Tertiary section from the EPFS Blanco C and D Station site.

Thick Quaternary deposits are restricted to the San Juan, Animas and La Plata Valleys. These include extensive terrace deposits along the valleys of the San Juan River and its major tributaries.

GEOMORPHOLOGY AND SOILS

The Station site is located on alluvial valley fill sloping gently to the south. There are no major drainages crossing the site. Three major soil associations are identified on the Station site; Stumble-Fruitland, Gypsiorthids-Bodland-Stumble, and Fruitland sandy loam (C. W. Keetch, 1980). Most of the Station facilities are located on the Stumble-Fruitland association which developed in alluvium derived dominantly from sandstone and shale. Permeability is moderate (2.0-6.0 in/hour) in Fruitland soils to very rapid (6.0-20.0 in/hour) in Stumble soils (C. W. Keetch, - 1980). For this association runoff is very slow to slow and water erosion potential is low (C. W. Keetch, 1980).

No Station facilities are constructed on the Fruitland sandy loam. It can be found on the southeast part of the Station site. Permeability is moderate (2.0-6.0 in/hr). runoff is slow, and water erosion potential is low to moderate (C. W. Keetch, 1980).

SITE GEOLOGY

The Station site is located on alluvium, which fills a canyon cut into the Nacimiento Formation. The alluvium consists of fine to coarse sands, clays, and varying combinations of the two. These were deposited by stream and wind action. The soils tend to be weak, compressible, and moderately permeable. At the Station site thickness of the alluvium ranges from less than 3 feet to 75 feet. The alluvium is deposited on the Nacimiento Formation.

REGIONAL GROUND-WATER HYDROLOGY

Three ground water systems are present in the Tertiary and younger sedimentary deposits in this area of the San Juan Basin:

- Confined aquifers in Tertiary sandstone units,
- Unconfined (water table) aquifer in Tertiary sandstone units near the outcrop areas, and
- Unconfined (water-table) aquifers in Quaternary alluvium in river valleys and tributaries

Tertiary Sandstone Aquifers

The Tertiary sandstone aquifers of the basin were deposited in fluvial or alluvial environments. Recharge to ground water is by infiltration of precipitation through formation exposures along the flanks of the Nacimiento Uplift and on the broad plateaus that occur in the central part of the basin. Ground water in these aquifers flows from upland recharge areas to discharge areas along canyon floors. Springs and seeps result due to regional topographic and geomorphic controls. The hydraulic gradient is controlled by topography but the structural attitude of the formations can alter the flow direction or gradient. Erosion has removed these units from much of the basin flanks.

Tertiary-sandstone aquifers commonly provide major sources of water for domestic and agricultural usage. The complex inter-tonguing of sandstone and shale units is the primary influence on specific conductance which can be as high as 10,500 $\mu\text{mho/cm}$.

The two Tertiary aquifers occurring beneath the site are the Nacimiento Formation and the Ojo Alamo sandstone. Neither are used as a direct source of water near the Station site. Seepage from the Nacimiento is probably a small source of recharge for the overlying alluvium -aquifer. Transmissivities for the Nacimiento Formation are estimated to be as high as 100 ft /day for the coarser and more continuous sandstones. Transmissivities for the -Ojo Alamo sandstone range from 0.5 ft/day to 250 ft/day (Stone and others, 1983).

Measurements of specific conductance in micromhos (μmhos) is used as an indicator of salinity. A general classification can be used as follows: 700 μmhos = fresh; 700-2000 μmhos = slightly saline; 2000-7000 μmhos = saline; 7000-24,000 μmhos = very saline; 24,000 μmhos = brine. Specific conductance for the sandstones of the Nacimiento Formation ranges from less than 1,500 μmhos to greater than 2000 μmhos in the finer grained portions of the unit (Stone and other, 1983). Water in the Nacimiento along the San Juan River often exceeds 4000 μmhos (Stone and others, 1983). Specific conductance for the Ojo Alamo Sandstone ranges from less than 1000 μmhos to greater than 9000 μmhos (Stone and others, 1983).

Quaternary Aquifers

Quaternary sediment aquifers occur primarily as valley fill in the major river valleys and consist of gravel, sand, silt and clay. Ground water recharge results from drainage from irrigated lands, infiltration of surface runoff and leakage from bedrock aquifers. Flow directions are generally concurrent with topographic slope and river flow directions, and hydraulic conductivity can be extremely high. Transmissivities range from less than 1000 ft/day to more than 40,000 ft/day (Stone and others, 1983).

The quality of ground water (in terms of specific conductance) in Quaternary River Valley alluvium is highly variable and specific conductance may range from less than 1,500 up to 6,000 μ mhos (Stone and others, 1983). Water from this source is used for stock, irrigation and domestic purposes. In arroyos and tributaries of the major rivers the ground water quality is also highly variable and specific conductance can be significantly higher than 6,000 μ mhos.

LOCAL GROUND WATER HYDROLOGY

Two ground-water regimes exist at the Blanco C and D Station site:

- Unconfined sandstone aquifer in the Nacimiento Formation.
- Unconfined aquifer in the canyon-filling alluvium beneath the Station site.

No wells are completed in the Nacimiento Formation near the Station site. Discussion for this aquifer is limited to that presented in the section on Regional Ground Water Hydrology, Tertiary Sandstone Aquifers. The Blanco C and D Station is constructed on the alluvium filling the canyon beneath the Station site. This alluvium is an unconfined aquifer limited laterally by edges of the canyon it fills. Based on the topography, ground water should flow from north-northeast to south-southwest beneath the Station site following the general trend of the canyon. The main source of recharge is by rainfall. The recharge area is limited north of the Station site topography and the edges of the buried canyon. A small amount of recharge may occur from water seeping from the sandstone beds of the Nacimiento Formation. South of the Station site recharge is supplemented by irrigation. Depth to water near the south border of the Station site is between 10 and 15 feet below the ground surface. Under the Station facilities, water depths have been reported over the last 25 years to range between 14 feet and 39 feet. Average transmissivity for the alluvium is estimated to be less than 1,000 ft/day. Several wells have been completed in this aquifer south of the Station site.

SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGY AND FLOODING POTENTIAL

The Blanco C and D Station is situated at the mouth of an unnamed canyon located between Bloomfield and Hare Canyons, northeast of the town of Bloomfield, at an altitude of about 5,600 feet. The major hydrologic feature of this area is the San Juan River which drains in an east-west direction, some 1-1/2 miles due south of the Station. Flooding from the San Juan River would not affect the Station because the Station is located some 160 feet above the river and is outside of the 100-year flood plain.

The local drainage that could have a potential flooding impact on the Station site is the unnamed canyon. Storm runoff from this canyon drains in a northeast to southwest direction, through the Station site area, and continues to the Citizen Ditch which divert the flows to the Bloomfield and Hare Canyon watershed.

At the Station site area, this unnamed canyon drains an area of about 0.9 square miles. It is ephemeral with little vegetation cover. The length of this canyon is about 1-1/2 miles with an average slope of about 3%. The time of concentration for this canyon was estimated to be 0.6 hours. The soils in the canyon according to the soil survey published by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (C.W. Keetch, 1980) is silty sand and belongs to the Hydrologic Soil Group B.

The rainfall frequency data were obtained from NOAA Atlas 2 Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the Western United States Volume IV, New Mexico. The 10-year, 25-year, 50-year and 100-year, 24-hour rainfall amounts were estimated to be 1.7, 2.0, 2.4 and 2.6 inches, respectively. Flood peak discharges from these storms were also derived using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dimensionless computer program, HEC-1 Flood Hydrograph Package. The dimensionless unit hydrograph suggested by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service was used and a curve number of 80 was assumed for an antecedent moisture condition II.

At present, storm runoff from this canyon is intercepted just to the north of the Station and is channeled into two drainage ditches in the east and west side of the Station site, respectively, with the east ditch carrying the majority of the storm runoff. Both of these drainage ditches have very limited capacities and would not be able to accommodate runoff from a severe storm event. Some local flooding in the vicinity of the ditches would be expected.

13. Closure Plan

All reasonable and necessary measures will be taken to prevent the exceedance of 20 NMAC 6.2-3103 water quality standards should EPFS choose to permanently close the facility. Closure measures will include removal or closure in place of all underground piping and equipment. All tanks will be emptied. No potentially toxic materials or effluents will remain on site. All potential sources of toxic pollutants will be inspected. Should contaminated soil be discovered, any necessary reporting under NMOCD Rule 116 and 20 NMAC 6.2-1203 will be made, and clean-up activities will commence. Postclosure maintenance and monitoring plans would not be necessary unless contamination is encountered.