

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

**IN THE MATTER OF THE PROCEEDING  
CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION  
DIVISION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING:**

**REQUEST OF GANDY MARLEY INC.  
FOR AN EMERGENCY ORDER TO OPERATE**

CASE NO. 13454  
ORDER NO. R-12306

**ORDER**

**BY THE DIVISION:**

This matter came on for decision before the Director of the Oil Conservation Division on March 10, 2005, upon the request of Gandy Marley Inc. for an emergency order pursuant to NMSA 1978, § 70-2-23 allowing its commercial landfarm, located in Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9, Township 11 South, Range 31 East, in Chaves County, New Mexico, to accept salt-contaminated oilfield waste until a determination is made by the Hearing Examiner on Gandy Marley Inc's application to amend its current landfarm permit.

NOW, on this 11 day of March 2005, the Division Director, having considered the request,

**FINDS THAT:**

(1) The Oil Conservation Division ("Division") has jurisdiction over this case and its subject matter.

(2) Gandy Marley Inc. ("Operator") is the operator of record of a commercial landfarm located in Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9, Township 11 South, Range 31 East, in Chaves County, New Mexico (hereinafter "landfarm").

(3) The landfarm is permitted pursuant to 19.15.9.711 NMAC under permit number NM-01-0019.

(4) The public notice given prior to issuance of landfarm permits stated that the permits were for landfarming to remediate hydrocarbon-contaminated soils.

(5) The language of the landfarm permits, however, was broader than the language in the public notice, allowing the facilities to accept oilfield contaminated solids that are either exempt from the Federal RCRA Subtitle C (hazardous waste) regulations or are "nonhazardous" by characteristic testing or listing.

**Before the OCD  
Case 13454 & 13455  
OCD Ex. 10**

(6) If the language of the landfarm permits is interpreted to allow landfarms to accept oilfield waste contaminated with salts, the salts could compromise the biodegradation capacity of the landfarms. And because salts leach more easily than hydrocarbons, unless the site is appropriate, a landfarm accepting salt-contaminated oilfield wastes could pose a threat to groundwater.

(7) According to the terms of the landfarm permits, the Division may change the permit conditions administratively for good cause shown as necessary to protect fresh water, human health and the environment.

(8) By letter dated March 4, 2005, Division Director Mark Fesmire notified the holders of landfarm permits that the Division had determined that it was necessary to modify the landfarm permits as follows, in order to protect fresh water, human health and the environment:

"Effective immediately, the NMOCD permitted landfarm identified above is prohibited from accepting oilfield waste contaminated with salts."

The letter stated that for a landfarm to accept salts, the operator would need to apply for a modification of the permit pursuant to 19.15.9.711.B(1) NMAC and follow the notice requirements of 19.15.9.711.B(2).

(9) Operator has applied for a modification of its permit to allow it to accept salt-contaminated oilfield wastes.

(10) On March 10, 2005, Operator applied for an emergency order allowing it to accept salt-contaminated oilfield waste pending a decision on its application for a permit modification. In support of its request, Operator asserts the following:

- a. The depth to groundwater at the location of the landfarm is 150 feet.
- b. The TDS level of the groundwater at the location of the landfarm is in excess of 15,000 PPM.
- c. There are no fresh water wells or watercourses (wet or dry) within 1,000 feet of the landfarm.
- d. There is an impermeable redbed clay barrier of approximately 150 feet between the surface and the groundwater.
- e. The groundwater at the site is nonproduceable in both volume and quality.
- f. An emergency order is necessary because there is a critical need in the area of the landfarm for a facility that can accept salt-contaminated soils due to extensive drilling programs and remediation programs in the area.

(11) The records of the Oil Conservation Division confirm Operator's description of conditions at the site of the landfarm.

(12) Conditions at the site of the landfarm are such that the landfarm may accept salt-contaminated oilfield wastes without posing a hazard to groundwater.

(13) Division staff has confirmed that the Operator will keep salt-contaminated oilfield waste separate from hydrocarbon-contaminated oilfield waste.

(14) Operator has demonstrated an emergency requiring the issuance of an order without a hearing allowing Operator to accept salt-contaminated oilfield waste at the landfarm pending a determination by the Hearing Examiner on Operator's application to amend the current permit.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:**

(1) Gandy Marley Inc.'s request for an emergency order allowing it to accept salt-contaminated oilfield wastes pending a decision on its application for a permit modification is granted.

(2) This order shall remain effective as provided in NMSA 1978, § 70-2-23.

(3) Jurisdiction of this case is retained for the entry of such further orders as the Division may deem necessary.

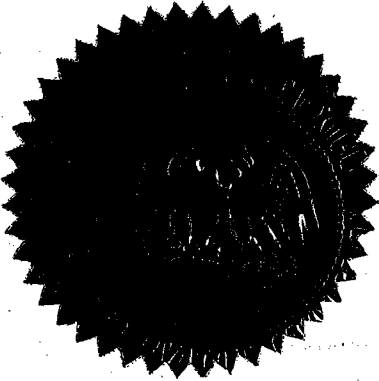
DONE at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the day and year hereinabove designated.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION



*for*

MARK E. FESMIRE, P.E.  
Director



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