



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



BRUCE KING
 GOVERNOR
 ANITA LOCKWOOD
 CABINET SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

BEFORE THE	
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION	
Santa Fe, New Mexico	
Case No. <u>11143</u> <u>11216</u>	Exhibit No. <u>5</u>
Submitted by <u>OCD</u>	
Hearing Date <u>5/11/95</u>	

TO: ALL COMMERCIAL SURFACE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

FROM: WILLIAM J. LEMAY, Director *WJL*
 Oil Conservation Division

SUBJECT: DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED FOR ACCEPTANCE OF WASTE

DATE: APRIL 2, 1993

The Oil Conservation Division (OCD) has issued a number of Rule 711 permits for commercial surface disposal facilities which allow the facilities to accept certain types of wastes. The OCD has not previously listed the documentation that should accompany all waste accepted at these facilities. Attached is a list of the documentation to accompany any waste accepted by an OCD-permitted commercial disposal facility. Listed are the certifications and tests required for the various classifications of waste. Also attached is a list of the oil and gas wastes exempted from EPA "hazardous waste" classification.

This documentation provides protection from hazardous waste regulations for the waste generator, transporter and disposal facility and facilitates OCD oversight. Please note that certain types of non-oilfield wastes can also be accepted by a disposal facility under its OCD Rule 711 permit. The OCD is currently in the process of developing an information form to accompany each load of waste received at a disposal facility. Until that form is finalized, each facility may develop and use its own forms and shall retain these records at the facility.

If you have any questions regarding the technical aspects of the documentation needed, please call Roger Anderson at 505/827-5812.

**DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED TO ACCEPT WASTES
COMMERCIAL SURFACE DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

(April 1, 1993)

1. Exempt Oilfield Waste: A "Certification of Waste Status" signed by a corporate official of the waste generator certifying that the wastes are generated from oil and gas exploration and production operations and are exempt from Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C regulations.

2. Exempt, Non-Oilfield Waste: A "Certification of Waste Status" signed by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) or the appropriate regulatory agency for non-oilfield wastes which are exempt from RCRA Subtitle C regulations. Acceptance is on a case-by-case basis only after OCD approval from both Santa Fe and the appropriate district office.

3. Non-exempt, Non-hazardous Waste from OCD Permitted Facilities: The analytical results of *Hazardous Waste Characterization. The test for hazardous characteristics for a particular waste may be effective for one year from the date of analysis, if, the subsequent wastes from the same waste stream are accompanied by a statement from a corporate official that there has been no change in the processes employed or the chemicals stored/used at the facility generating the waste. Acceptance is on a case-by-case basis only after OCD approval from both Santa Fe and the appropriate district office.

4. Non-Exempt, Non-hazardous, Non-Oilfield Waste: The analytical results of *Hazardous Waste Characterization and a "Certification of Waste Status" certifying the non-hazardous classification of the wastes signed by the NMED or appropriate regulatory agency. Acceptance of waste is on a case-by-case basis only after OCD approval from both Santa Fe and the appropriate district.

5. Hazardous Waste: At no time will wastes which are hazardous by either listing or testing be accepted at an OCD permitted disposal facility.

* Includes corrosivity, reactivity, ignitability, and toxic constituents and a certification that no listed hazardous wastes are contained within the wastes. The samples for these analyses and results will be obtained from the wastes prior to removal from the generator's facility and without dilution in accordance with EPA SW-846 sampling procedures.

EPA WASTE CLASSIFICATION **O & G EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION WASTES***

Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Production Materials and Wastes Exempted by EPA from Consideration as "Hazardous Wastes" (provided non-exempt waste which is or may be "hazardous" has not been added):

- . Produced water;
- . Drilling fluids;
- . Drill cuttings;
- . Rigwash;
- . Drilling fluids and cuttings from offshore operations disposed of onshore;
- . Geothermal production fluids;
- . Hydrogen sulfide abatement wastes from geothermal energy production;
- . Well completion, treatment, and stimulation fluids;
- . Basic sediment and water and other tank bottoms from storage facilities that hold product and exempt waste;
- . Accumulated materials such as hydrocarbons, solids, sand, and emulsion from production separators, fluid treating vessels, and production impoundments;
- . Pit sludges and contaminated bottoms from storage or disposal of exempt wastes;
- . Workover wastes;
- . Gas plant dehydration wastes, including glycol-based compounds, glycol filters, filter media, backwash, and molecular sieves;
- . Gas plant sweetening wastes for sulfur removal, including amines, amine filters, amine filter media, backwash, precipitated amine sludge, iron sponge, and hydrogen sulfide scrubber liquid and sludge;
- . Cooling tower blowdown;

- . Spent filters, filter media, and backwash (assuming the filter itself is not hazardous and the residue in it is from an exempt waste steam);
- . Packing fluids;
- . Produced sand;
- . Pipe scale, hydrocarbon solids, hydrates, and other deposits removed from piping and equipment prior to transportation;
- . Hydrocarbon-bearing soil;
- . Pigging wastes from gathering lines;
- . Wastes from subsurface gas storage and retrieval, except for nonexempt wastes listed below;
- . Constituents removed from produced water before it is injected or otherwise disposed of;
- . Liquid hydrocarbons removed from the production stream but not from oil refining;
- . Gases from the production stream, such as hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide, and volatilized hydrocarbons;
- . Materials ejected from a producing well during the process known as blowdown;
- . Waste crude oil from primary field operations and production;
- . Light organics volatilized from exempt wastes in reserve pits or impoundments or production equipment;
- . *Liquid and solid wastes generated by crude oil and crude tank bottom reclaimers***.*

Materials and Wastes Not Exempted (may be a "hazardous waste" if tests or EPA listing define as "hazardous") **:

- . Unused fracturing fluids or acids;
- . Gas plant cooling tower cleaning wastes;
- . Painting wastes;
- . Oil and gas service company wastes, such as empty drums, drum rinsate, vacuum truck rinsate, sandblast media, painting wastes, spent solvents, spilled chemicals, and waste acids;
- . Vacuum truck and drum rinsate from trucks and drums transporting or containing non-exempt waste;
- . Refinery wastes;
- . *Liquid and solid wastes generated by refined oil and product tank bottom reclaimers***;*
- . Used equipment lubrication oils;
- . Waste compressor oil, filters, and blowdown;
- . Used hydraulic fluids;
- . Waste solvents;
- . Waste in transportation pipeline-related pits;
- . Caustic or acid cleaners;
- . Boiler cleaning wastes;
- . Boiler refractory bricks;
- . Boiler scrubber fluids, sludges, and ash;
- . Incinerator ash;
- . Laboratory wastes;
- . Sanitary wastes;
- . Pesticide wastes;
- . Radioactive tracer wastes;
- . Drums, insulation, and miscellaneous solids.

* Source: Federal Register, Wednesday, July 6, 1988, p.25,446 - 25,459.

** See important note on 1990 disposal restrictions for non-exempt waste on reverse.

*** See reverse side for explanation of oil and tank bottom reclaimer listings.