

April 2015

C-147 Registration Package for Greenclean –Big XL Recycling Containment and Recycling Facility Section 35 T23S R33E, Lea County



View north shows Big XL fresh water frac pond. The area in the foreground will become the Greenclean-Big XL Containment. The recycling facility will be due east of the containment.

Prepared for: Devon Energy Production Company Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Prepared by:

R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd. 901 Rio Grande NW F-142 Albuquerque, New Mexico

R. T. HICKS CONSULTANTS, LTD.

Artesia ▲ Carlsbad ▲ Durango ▲ Midland 901 Rio Grande Blvd NW ▲ Suite F-142 ▲ Albuquerque, NM 87104 ▲ 505.266.5004 ▲ Fax: 505.266-0745

April 30, 2015

Dr. Tomas Oberding NMOCD District 1 1625 French Drive Hobbs, NM 88240 Via E-Mail

RE: Devon Energy Greenclean-Big XL Recycling Facility and Containment C-147 Registration Package

Dear Dr. Oberding:

Enclosed is a fully assembled C-147 registration for a recycling facility and containment located at the in Section 35 T23S R33E. I believe the attached registration is complete and meets all of the criteria for approval under NMOCD Rules. Please let us know if you need any additional information or clarification regarding the application. Note the surface owner is copied on this transmission.

Sincerely, R.T. Hicks Consultants

Randall Hicks Principal

Copy: Devon Energy Ed Martin, SLO (surface owner)

C-147 and Site Specific Information

R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd.

901 Rio Grande Blvd. NW, Suite F-142 Albuquerque, NM 87104 State of New Mexico Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department Oil Conservation Division 1220 South St. Francis Dr. Santa Fe, NM 87505

Recycling Facility and/or Recycling Containment
Type of Facility: Recycling Facility Recycling Containment* Type of action: Permit Registration Modification Extension Closure Other (explain)
* At the time C-147 is submitted to the division for a Recycling Containment, a copy shall be provided to the surface owner.
Be advised that approval of this request does not relieve the operator of liability should operations result in pollution of surface water, ground water or the environment. Nor does approval relieve the operator of its responsibility to comply with any other applicable governmental authority's rules, regulations or ordinances.
1. Operator:
Facility or well name (include API# if associated with a well): Greenclean Big XL Containment and Recycling Facility
OCD Permit Number: (For new facilities the permit number will be assigned by the district office)
U/L or Qtr/Qtr Section 35 Township 23S Range 33E County: Lea
Surface Owner: 🗌 Federal 🖾 State 🗋 Private 🗋 Tribal Trust or Indian Allotment
2. \Bigge Recveling Facility: Location of recycling facility (if applicable): Latitude32.2657LongitudeNAD:11927 \Biggi 1983 Proposed Use: Drilling* Completion* Production* Plugging * *The re-use of produced water may NOT be used until fresh water zones are cased and cemented □ Other, requires permit for other uses. Describe use, process, testing, volume of produced water and ensure there will be no adverse impact on groundwater or surface water. □ Fluid Storage □ Activity permitted under 19.15.36 NMAC explain type: □ Other explain type: □ Other explain □ For multiple or additional recycling containments, attach design and location information of each containment □ Closure Report (required within 60 days of closure completion): □ Recycling Facility Closure Completion Date:

Bonding:

4

Covered under bonding pursuant to 19.15.8 NMAC per 19.15.34.15(A)(2) NMAC (These containments are limited to only the wells owned or

operated by the owners of the containment.)

Bonding in accordance with 19.15.34.15(A)(1). Amount of bond \$_____

(work on these facilities cannot commence until bonding

amounts are approved)

Attach closure cost estimate and documentation on how the closure cost was calculated.

Fencing:

5.

Four foot height, four strands of barbed wire evenly spaced between one and four feet

Alternate. Please specify____Chain link_(see registration)____

Signs:

6.

7.

🛛 12"x 24", 2" lettering, providing Operator's name, site location, and emergency telephone numbers

Signed in compliance with 19.15.16.8 NMAC

Variances:

Justifications and/or demonstrations that the proposed variance will afford reasonable protection against contamination of fresh water, human health, and the environment.

Check the below box only if a variance is requested:

□ Variance(s): Requests must be submitted to the appropriate division district for consideration of approval. If a Variance is requested, include the variance information on a separate page and attach it to the C-147 as part of the application.

If a Variance is requested, it must be approved prior to implementation.

Siting Criteria for Recycling Containment

Instructions: The applicant must provide attachments that demonstrate compliance for each siting criteria below as part of the application. Potential examples of the siting attachment source material are provided below under each criteria.

General siting

Ground water is less than 50 feet below the bottom of the Recycling Containment. NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; USGS; Data obtained from nearby wells	□ Yes ⊠ No □ NA
 Within incorporated municipal boundaries or within a defined municipal fresh water well field covered under a municipal ordinance adopted pursuant to NMSA 1978, Section 3-27-3, as amended. Written confirmation or verification from the municipality; written approval obtained from the municipality 	□ Yes ⊠ No □ NA
 Within the area overlying a subsurface mine. Written confirmation or verification or map from the NM EMNRD-Mining and Minerals Division 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within an unstable area. Engineering measures incorporated into the design; NM Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources; USGS; NM Geological Society; topographic map 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
Within a 100-year floodplain. FEMA map	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within 300 feet of a continuously flowing watercourse, or 200 feet of any other significant watercourse, or lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark). Topographic map; visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within 1000 feet from a permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church in existence at the time of initial application. Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site; aerial photo; satellite image 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within 500 horizontal feet of a spring or a fresh water well used for domestic or stock watering purposes, in existence at the time of initial application. NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within 500 feet of a wetland. US Fish and Wildlife Wetland Identification map; topographic map; visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No

 <u>Recycling Facility and/or Containment Checklist:</u> Instructions: Each of the following items must be attached to the application. Indicate, by a check mark in the box, that the documents are attached. Design Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements. Operating and Maintenance Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements. Closure Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements. Site Specific Groundwater Data - Siting Criteria Compliance Demonstrations – Certify that notice of the C-147 (only) has been sent to the surface owner(s)
10. Operator Application Certification:
I hereby certify that the information and attachments submitted with this application are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Name (Print):Walter Harvey Title:Field Landman
Signature:
11. OCD Representative Signature: Approval Date:
Title: OCD Permit Number: OCD Conditions

Distance to Groundwater

Figure 1, Figure 2, and the discussion below demonstrates that groundwater (fresh water as defined by NMOCD Rules) at the location is greater than 50 feet beneath the containment

Figure 1 is a geologic/ topographic map that shows:

- 1. The location of the proposed containment with the surface elevation.
- 2. Water wells from the OSE database are plotted as a blue triangle inside colored circles that indicate well depth (see legend). OSE wells are often mis-located in the WATERS database as older wells are plotted in the center of the quarter, quarter, quarter, of the Section Township and Range.
- 3. Water wells from the USGS database as large colored triangles that represent the unit in which the well was completed.
- 4. Water wells, which are not documented in the public databases but were identified by field inspection or other published reports as colored squares.
- 5. The depth-to-water from the most recent available measurement for each well is provided adjacent to the well symbol.

Geology

Our examination of the geology of the area near the proposed convckpo gpvcauses us to conclude that, on a regional basis, the uppermost water-bearing zone lay in the Triassic Chinle Formation, the basal unit of which is the Santa Rosa Sandstone. Existing data do not allow us to determine if the water in the Chinle is unconfined or confined. For a confined aquifer, the depth to groundwater is the top of the permeable unit (e.g. 100 feet) but the depth to groundwater (the potentiometric surface) can be a few feet below the ground surface.

Saturated alluvium exists southwest of the location within the Bell Lake Sink. Two wells were developed within this depression, both of which are abandoned. Alluvium also exists northeast of the site, but this unit does not appear to hold groundwater. The hydrogeology of the area is described in the next section.

Figure 2 is the same scale as geologic and topographic map that shows:

- 1. The location of the proposed containment.
- 2. Water wells measured by the USGS or other professionals, the formation completion depth of the well (see Figure 1 Legend) and the calculated elevation of the groundwater surface and the date of the observation.
- 3. Isocontour lines displaying the elevation of the groundwater surface of the Rustler Formation.

Hydrogeology

We relied upon the most recent data measured by the USGS to create the water table elevation map shown in Figure 2 as well as the "Misc" well data (see Figure 1). The Misc data are measured water levels in wells or logged borings for hydrogeologic information. This dataset can contain errors (generally of location) that are not often present in the USGS data; but all of the Misc wells shown in Figure 2 have been inspected by Hicks Consultants . Water level data

Siting Criteria (19.15.34.11 NMAC) Devon Energy – Big XL Containment

from the OSE database rely upon observed water levels by drillers during the completion of the water well. The OSE dataset provides some useful data in certain areas. The Bell Lake area contains sufficient high-quality data that we did not rely on OSE data.

For the potentiometric surface map (Figure 2), we honored all data that we know are accurate to the best of our knowledge. For example, data from the Atoka Bank 3H rathole (Misc. 136), Jackson Unit 15H rathole (Misc-98), the Mogi 9 State 1H rathole (Misc-69) and the Brinninstool 4 State 3H rathole (Misc-70) are lithologic data logged by Hicks Consultants during drilling – the cuttings were dust/dry at a depth of 120 feet. While the borings terminated above the regional aquifer, they provide data that are useful for the mapping. It is these data that help define the horizontal limits of water bodies that are perched within the Bell Lake Sink and similar depressions.

In addition to the perched water within certain closed depressions, some wells in the area are completed in the lowest permeable unit of the Chinle/Dockum aquifer: the Santa Rosa Sandstone. We are relatively sure that Misc.-15 at the Brinninstool Ranch Headquarters is one such well. Water levels in other Chinle/Dockum wells shown on Figure 2 are 300 feet or more higher in elevation and obviously tap permeable units higher in the stratagraphic column of the relatively thick Chinle/Dockum. The USGS identified another well in the Santa Rosa Aquifer in Section 3 T23S R32E, which, like the Brinnistool Headquarters well, shows a relatively low groundwater elevation.

From these data we conclude:

- Based upon the groundwater map of the regional aquifer (permeable units in the upper Chinle/Dockum), the elevation of the groundwater surface beneath the proposed containment is about 3,510 feet above mean sea level.
- The perched, shallow groundwater zones present within the Bell Lake Sink and Cotton Place do not extend to the area beneath the proposed containment.
- The distance between the bottom of a 20-foot deep containment and the potentiometric surface of the regional aquifer is approximately (3,647-20-3510 =) 117 feet.

Distance to Surface Water

Figure 3 and the site visit demonstrates that the location is not within 300 feet of a continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse or 200 feet from lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark).

- No continuously flowing watercourses or other water bodies, as defined by NMOCD Rules, exist within the prescribed setback criteria for containment.
- The nearest surface water body is a lake/pond located about 1 mile west
- The Bell Lake Sink is an ancient collapse feature but is not considered a sinkhole as typically used in NMOCD Rules.
- We examined the small depression surrounding the Tip Top wells north of the location. This low exhibited no evidence of collapse features or unstable ground nor any evidence of a watercourse as defined by NMOCD Rules.

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Distance to Permanent Residence or Structures

Figure 4 and the site visit demonstrates that the location is not within 1000 feet from an occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, church, or other structure in existence at the time of initial application.

- The nearest structures are oil and gas wells and tank batteries.
- A cattle gathering area with corrals is located about 1 mile north of the proposed containment in the area of the Tip Top wells.

Distance to Non-Public Water Supply

Figures 1 and Figure 2 demonstrates that the location is not within 500 horizontal feet of a private, domestic fresh water well or spring that less than five households use for domestic or stock watering purposes, or within 1,000 horizontal feet of any other fresh water well or spring, in existence at the time of initial application.

- Figure 1 shows the locations of all area water wells, active or plugged.
- The nearest water wells are located approximately ½ mile north (Tip Top Wells). Two of these wells are abandoned and one may be active.
- There are no known domestic water wells located within 1,000 feet of the proposed containment.
- No springs were identified within the mapping area (see Figure 3).

Distance to Municipal Boundaries and Fresh Water Fields

Figure 5 demonstrates that the location is not within incorporated municipal boundaries or within defined municipal fresh water well fields covered under a municipal ordinance adopted pursuant to NMSA 1978, Section 3-27-3, as amended

- The closest municipality is Eunice, NM approximately 25 miles to the east.
- The closest public well field is located approximately 50 miles to the west and/or 50 miles north.

Distance to Wetlands

Figure 6 demonstrates the location is not within 700 feet of wetlands.

• The nearest designated wetlands are a "freshwater emergent wetland" located approximately 1 mile to the south (Jog Tank)

Distance to Subsurface Mines

Figure 7 and our general reconnaissance of the area demonstrate that the nearest mines are caliche pits. This location is not within an area overlying a subsurface mine.

• The nearest mapped caliche pit is located approximately 1.5 miles to the northheast.

Distance to High or Critical Karst Areas

Figure 8 shows the location of the temporary containments with respect to BLM Karst areas.

• The proposed temporary containment is located within a "low" potential karst area.

- The nearest "high" or "critical" potential karst area is located approximately 18 miles west of the site.
- No evidence of solution voids were observed near the site during the field inspection.
 - A professional geologist (Randall Hicks) conducted the field survey and concluded that the ground is stable.

Distance to 100-Year Floodplain

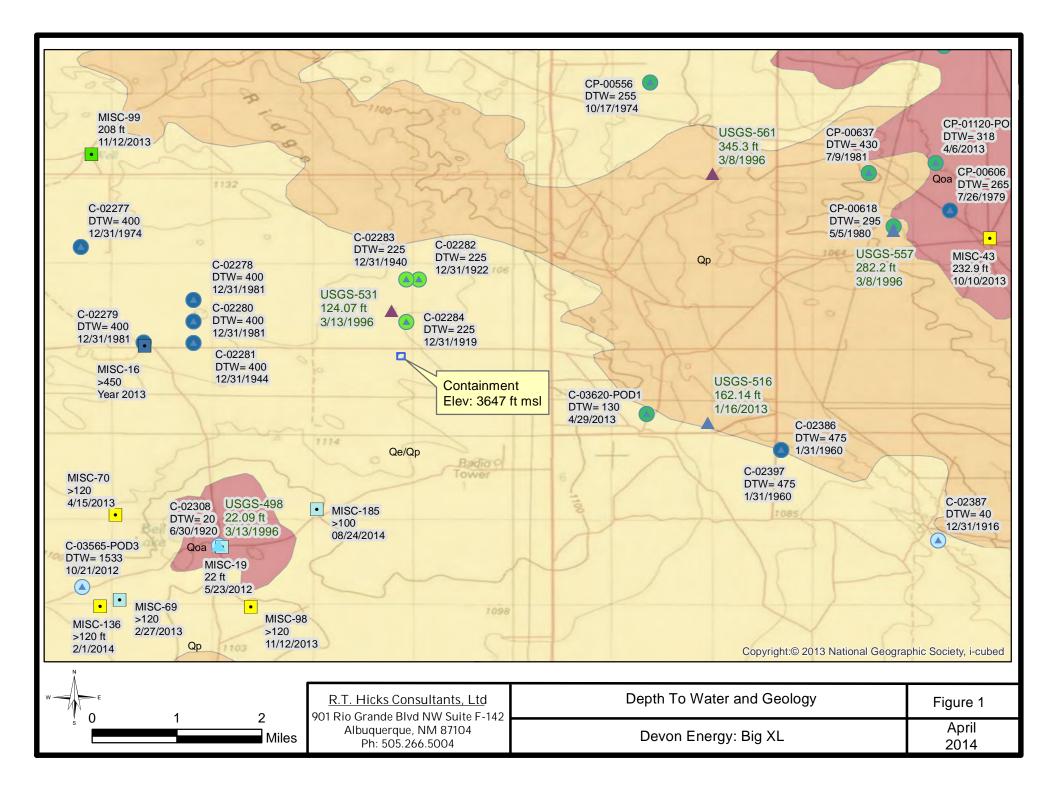
Figure 9 demonstrates that the location is within Zone D as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with respect to the Flood Insurance Rate 100-Year Floodplain.

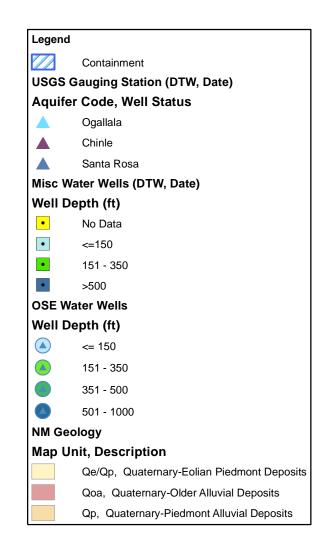
- Zone D is described as areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted.
- Our field inspection and examination of the topography permits a conclusion that the location is not within any floodplain and has low risk for flooding.

Site Specific Information Figures from C-144

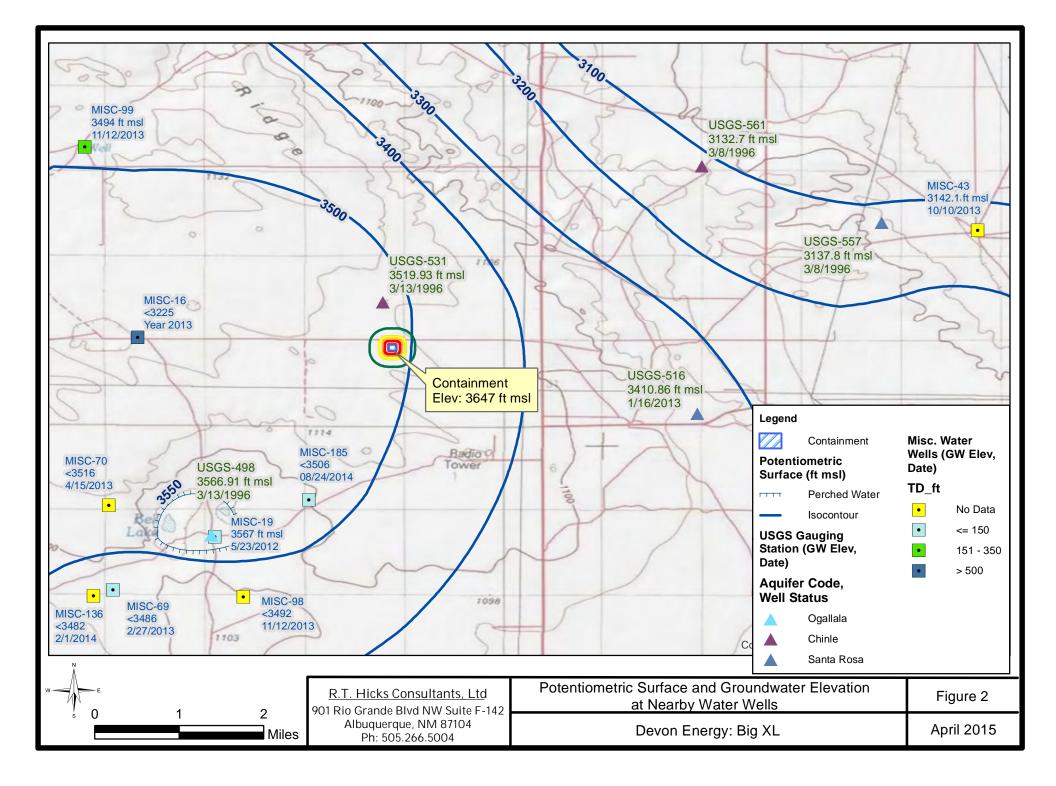
R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd.

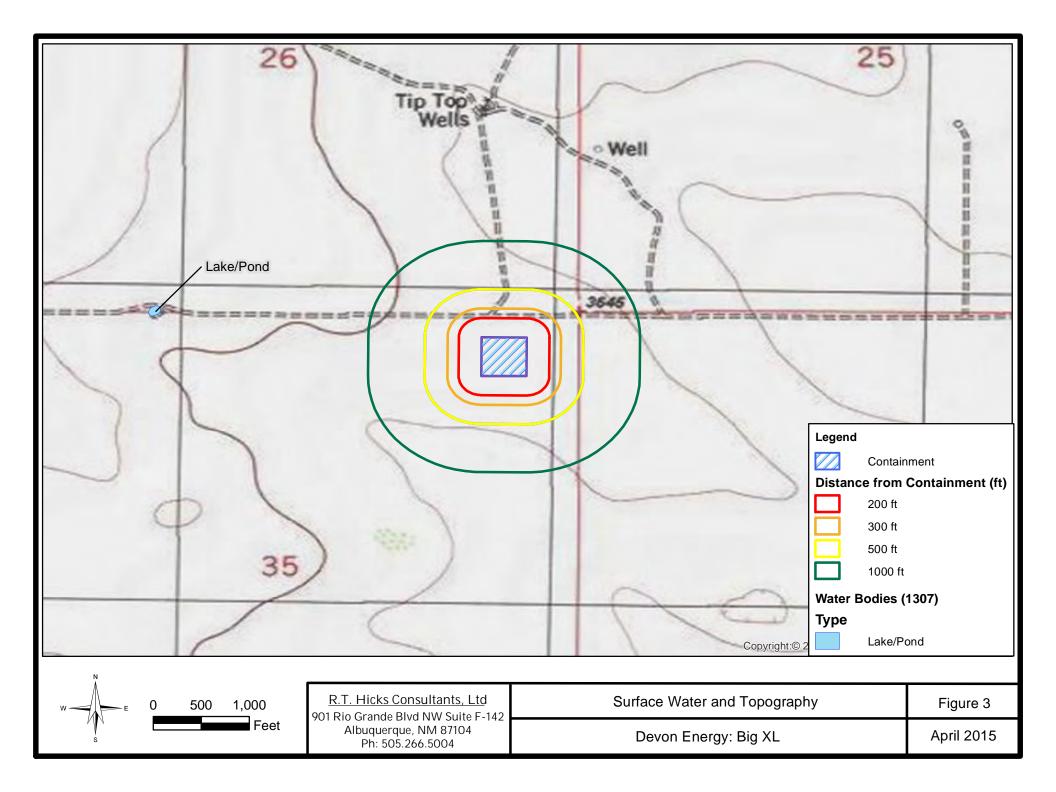
901 Rio Grande Blvd. NW, Suite F-142 Albuquerque, NM 87104



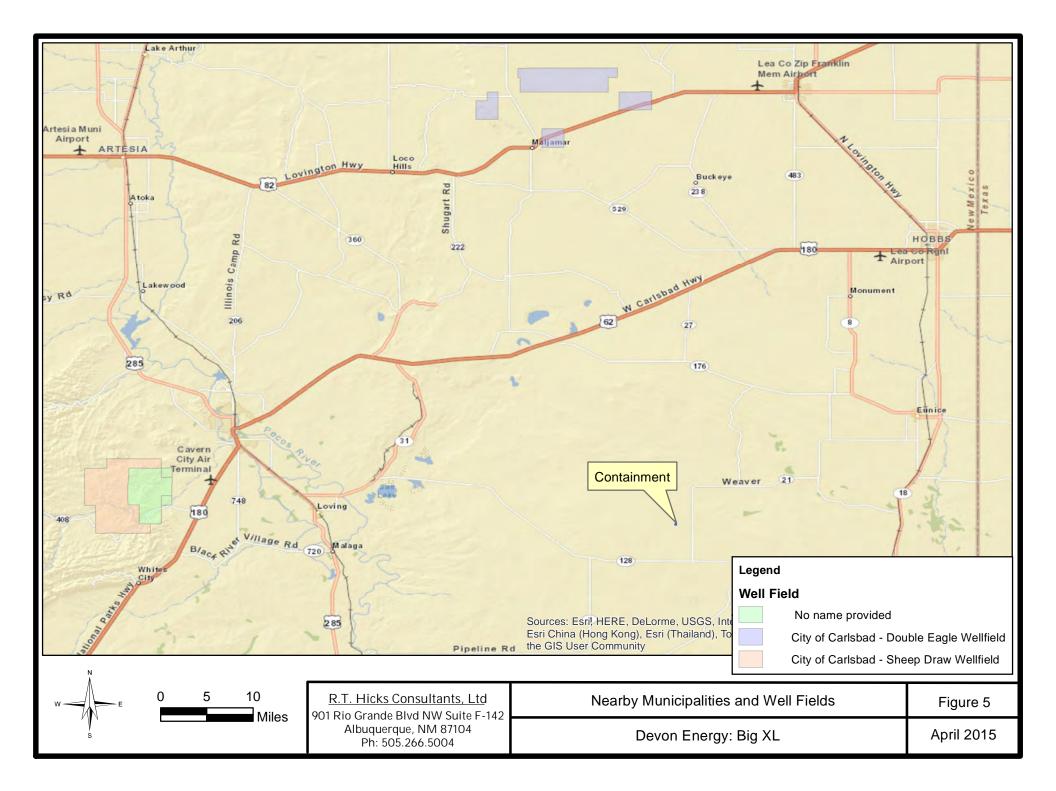


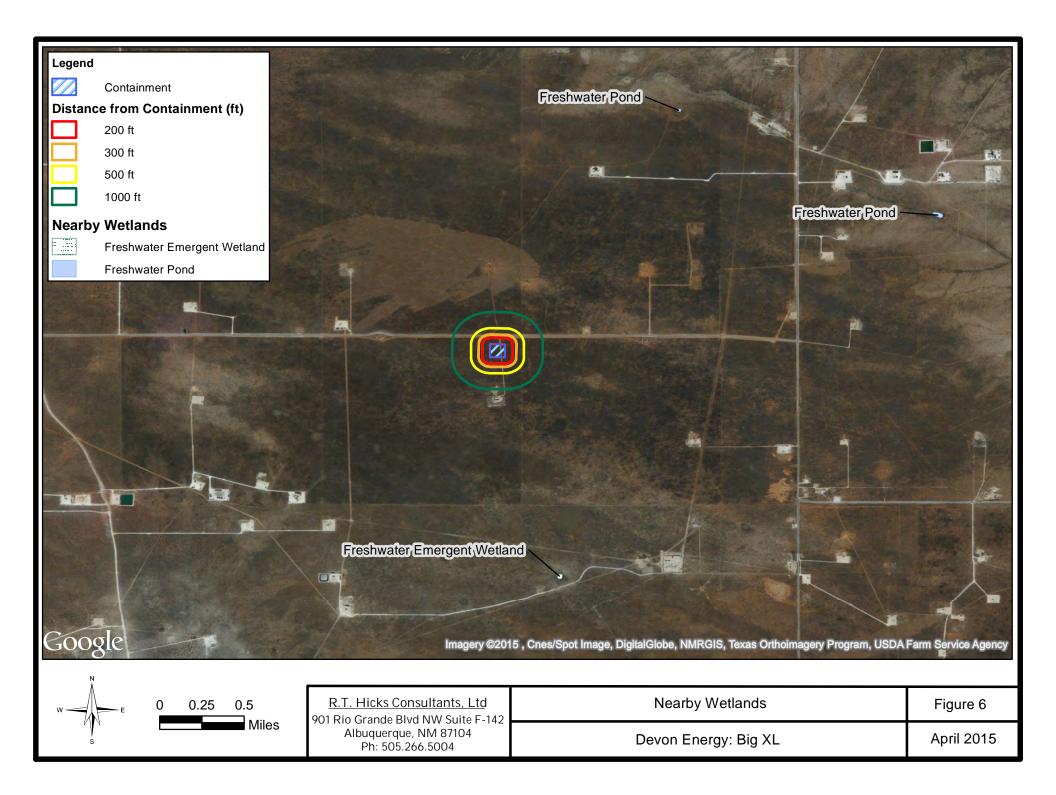
R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd 901 Rio Grande Blvd NW Suite F-142	Legend - Depth To Water and Geology	Figure 1 Legend
Albuquerque, NM 87104 Ph: 505.266.5004	Devon Energy: Big XL	April 2014

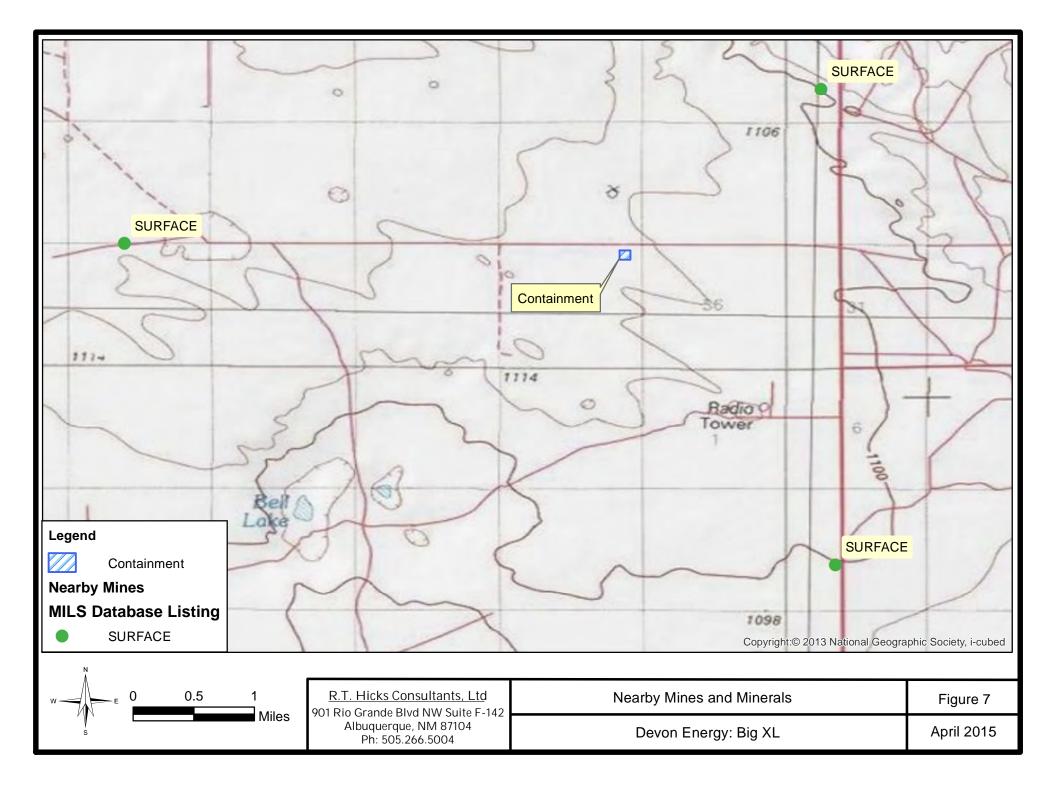


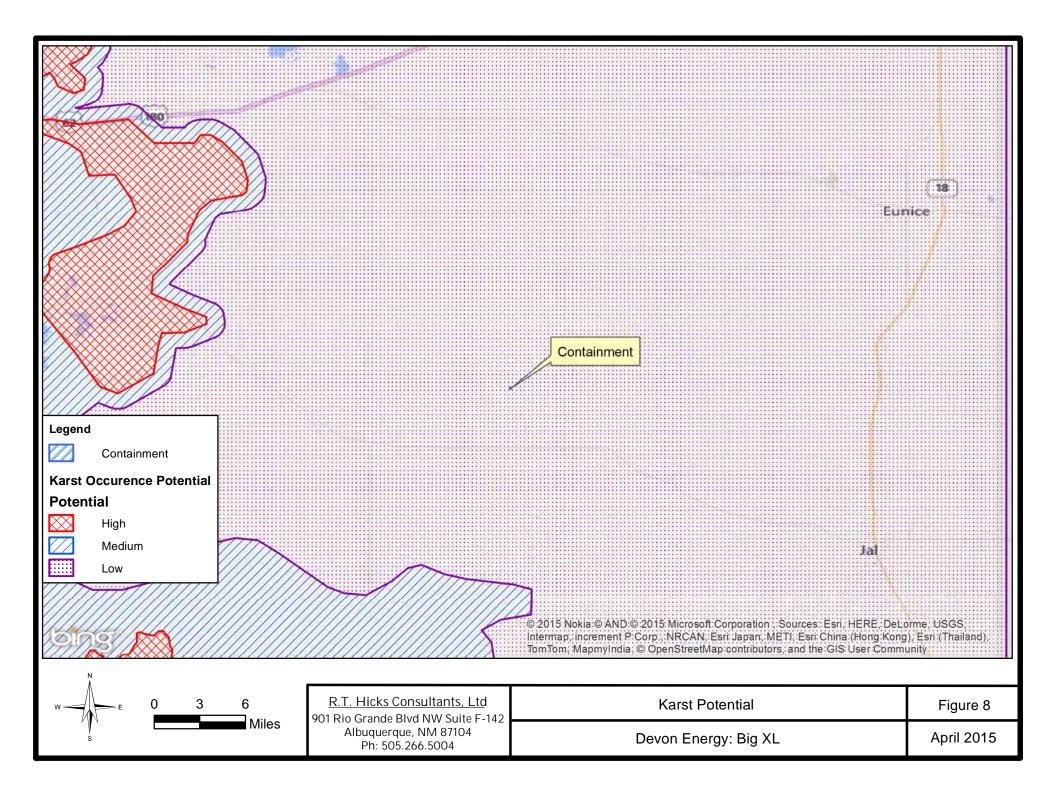


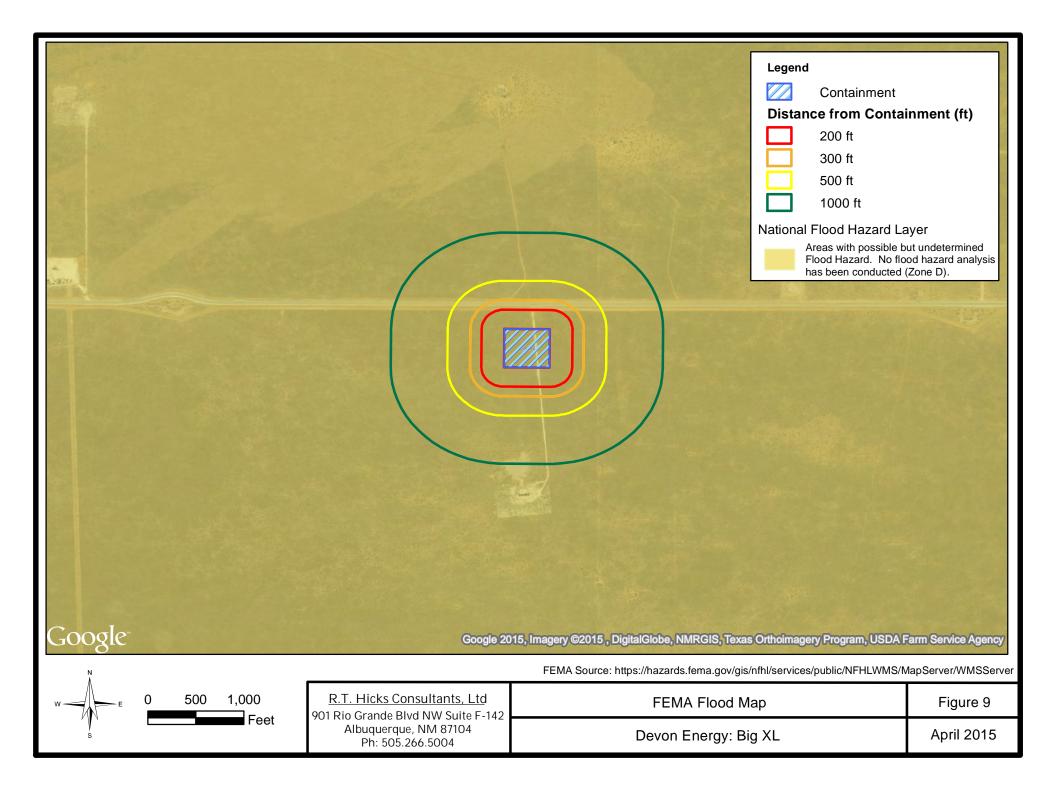
Legend Containment Distance from Containment (ft) 200 ft 300 ft 300 ft 1000 ft	Imagery @2015 , Cnes/S	bot Image, DigitalGlobe, NMRGIS, Texas Ortho	simagery Program, USDA Farm Service Agency
	Consultants, Ltd	Nearby Structures	Figure 4
Feet 901 Rio Grande S Flow Feet Albuquer Ph: 50	Blvd NW Suite F-142 que, NM 87104 95.266.5004	Devon Energy: Big XL	April 2015











Site Inspection Photographs and Survey

R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd.

901 Rio Grande Blvd. NW, Suite F-142 Albuquerque, NM 87104



View south from Big XL fresh water frac pond showing general location of proposed containment. Tank battery on horizon is Owl SWD Tophat AJQ State #1.



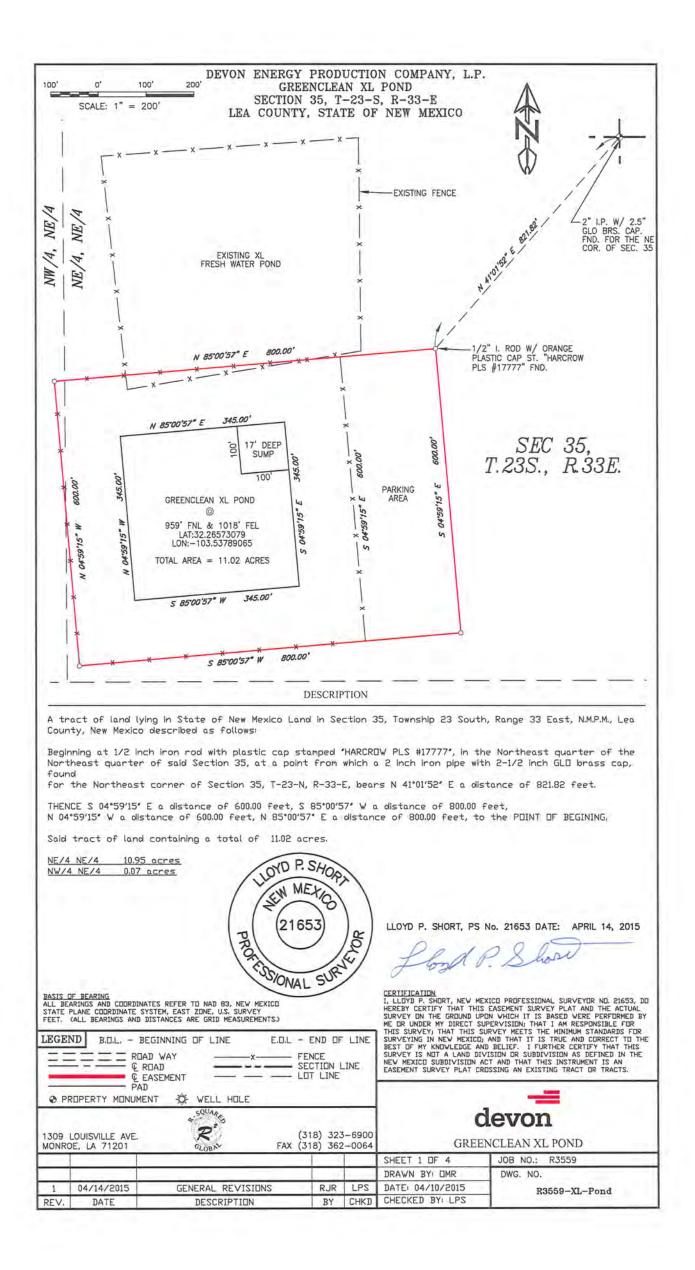
View west-northwest showing nature of vegetation on low stabilized sand dunes from the west edge of the proposed containment.



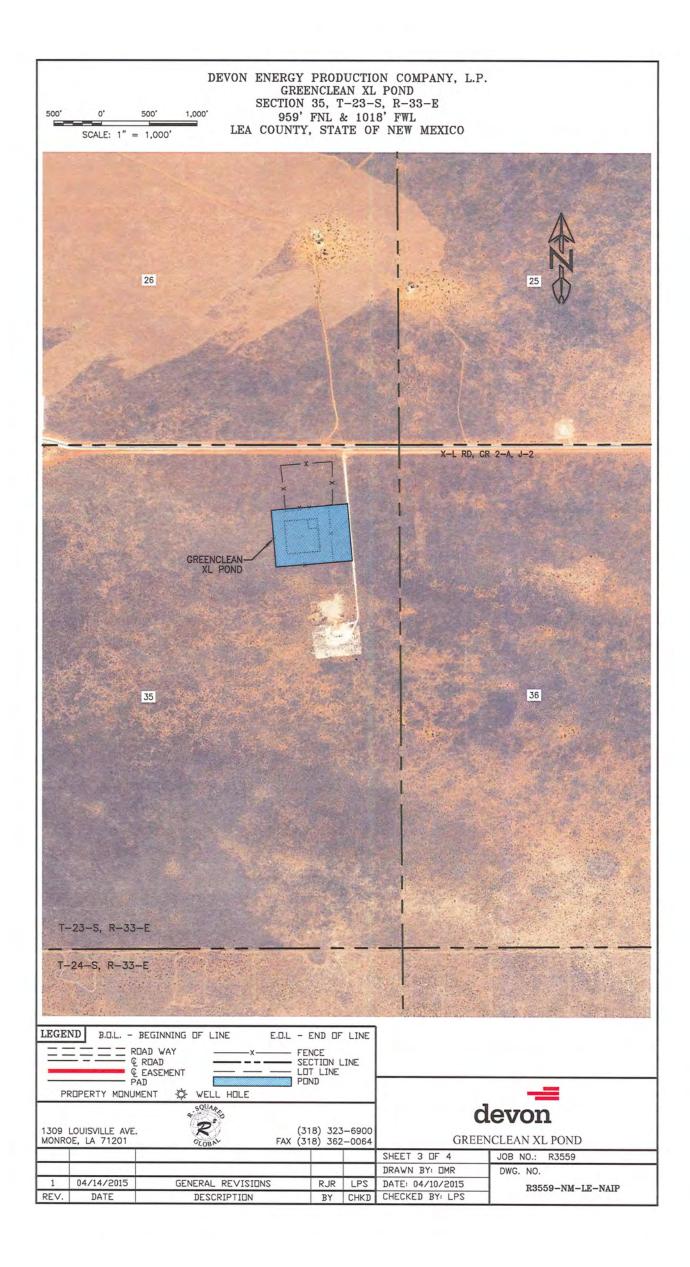
View east from center of proposed containment showing nature of vegetation and small stabilized sand dunes

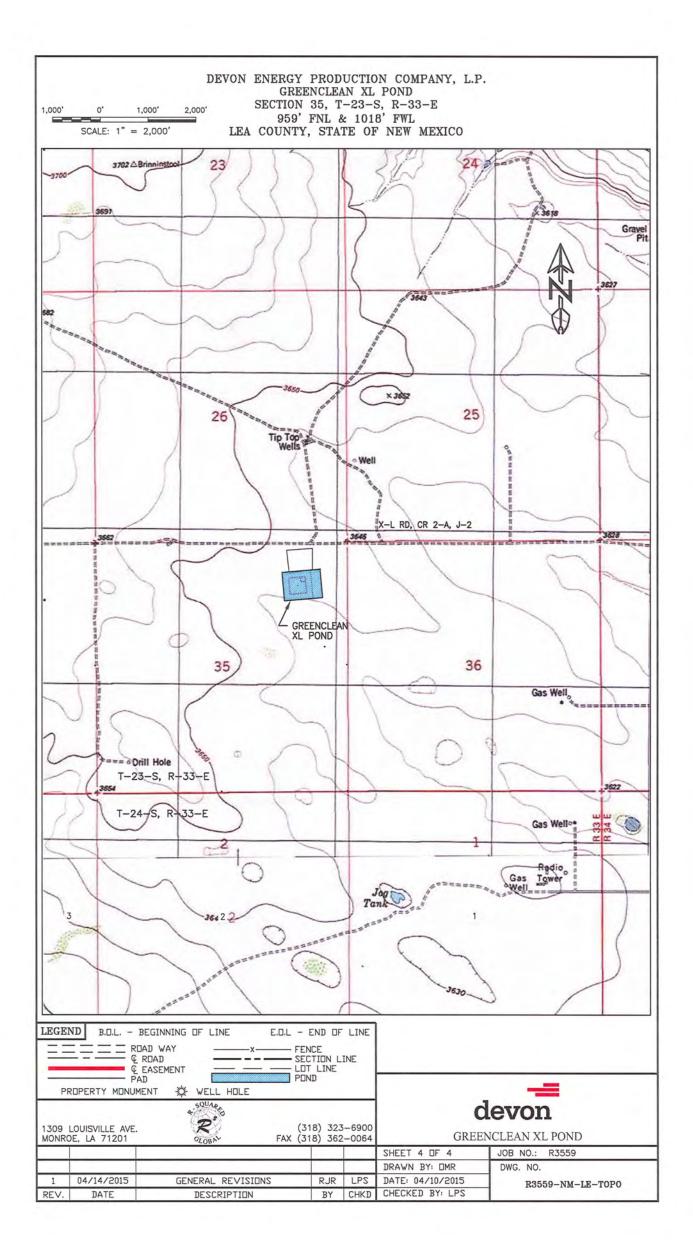


View north from Big XL fresh water frac pond showing location of two windmills (Tip Top Wells) in center of photograph.









Appendix A

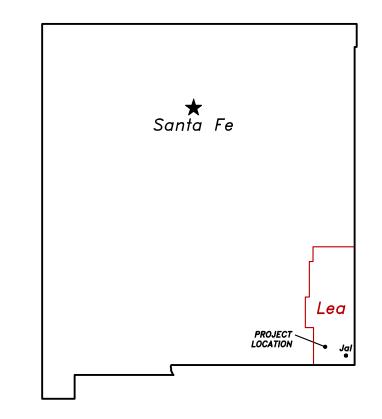
Engineering Drawings

GREEN CLEAN BIG XL WATER IMPOUNDMENT DEVON ENERGY CORPORATION

JAL, NEW MEXICO 88252

APRIL 2015





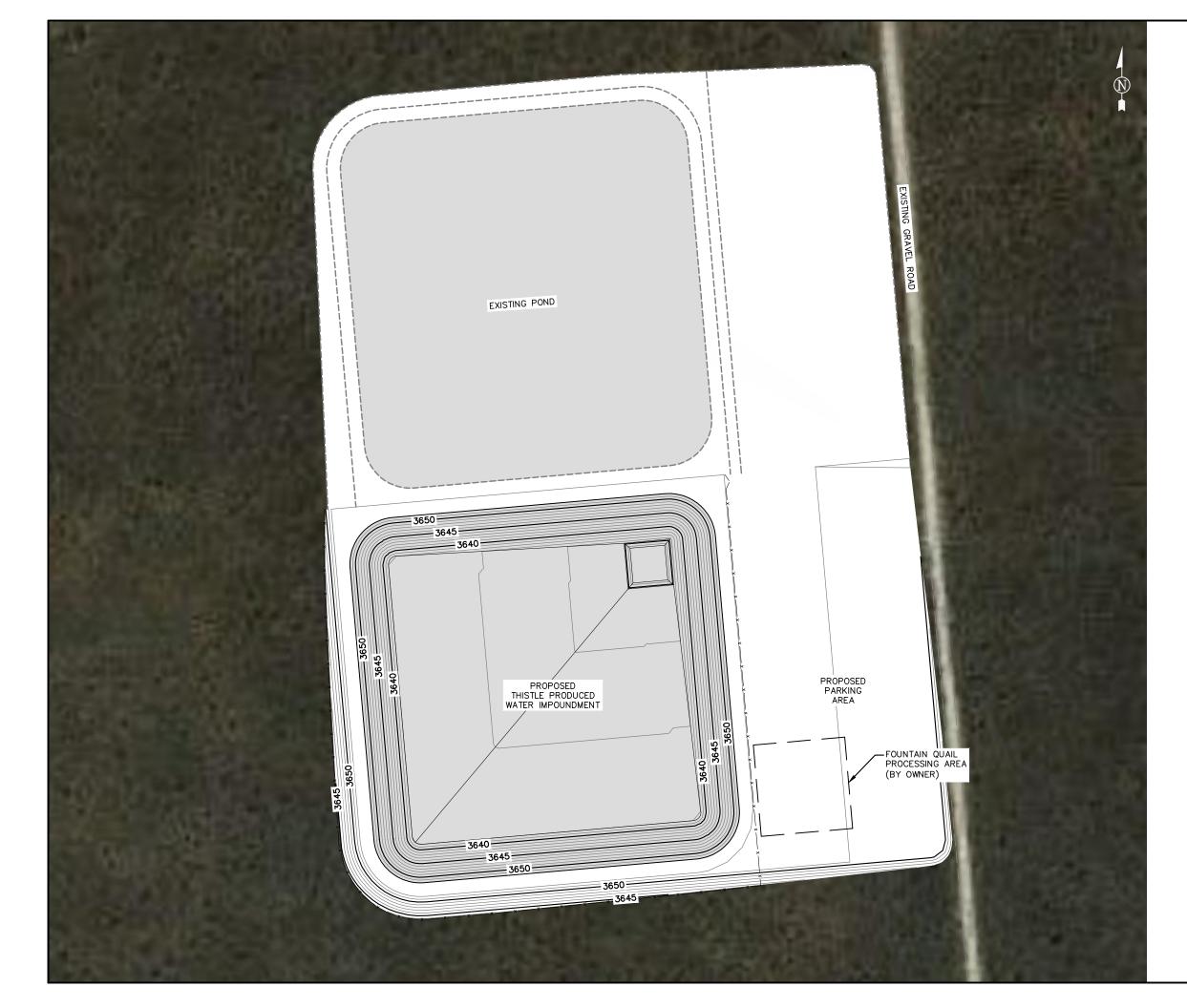
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INDEX OF DRAWINGS
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POSED SITE PLAN
POSED POND SECTION VIEWS
IP DETAILS
JECT DETAILS
JECT DETAILS

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:

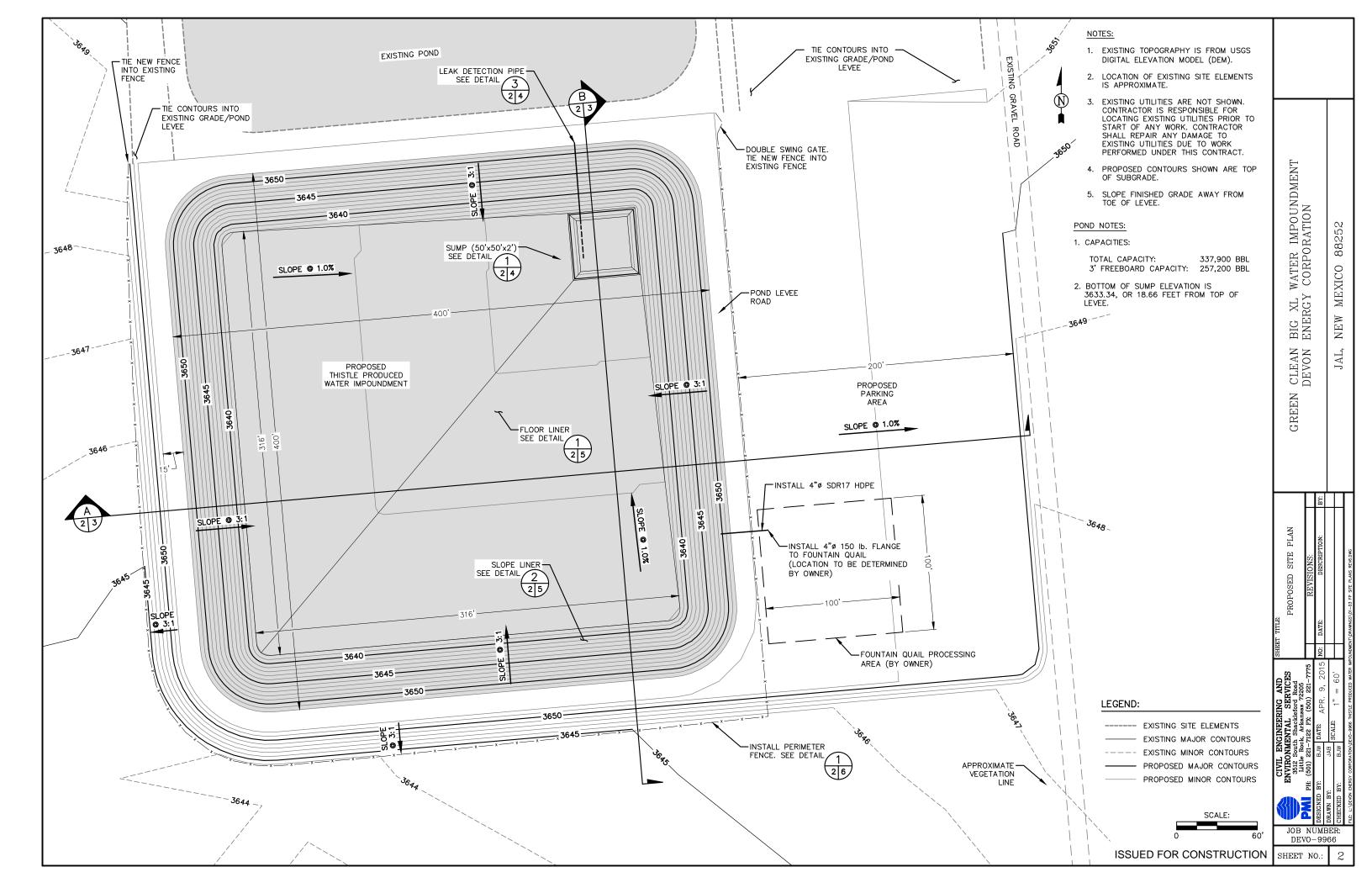
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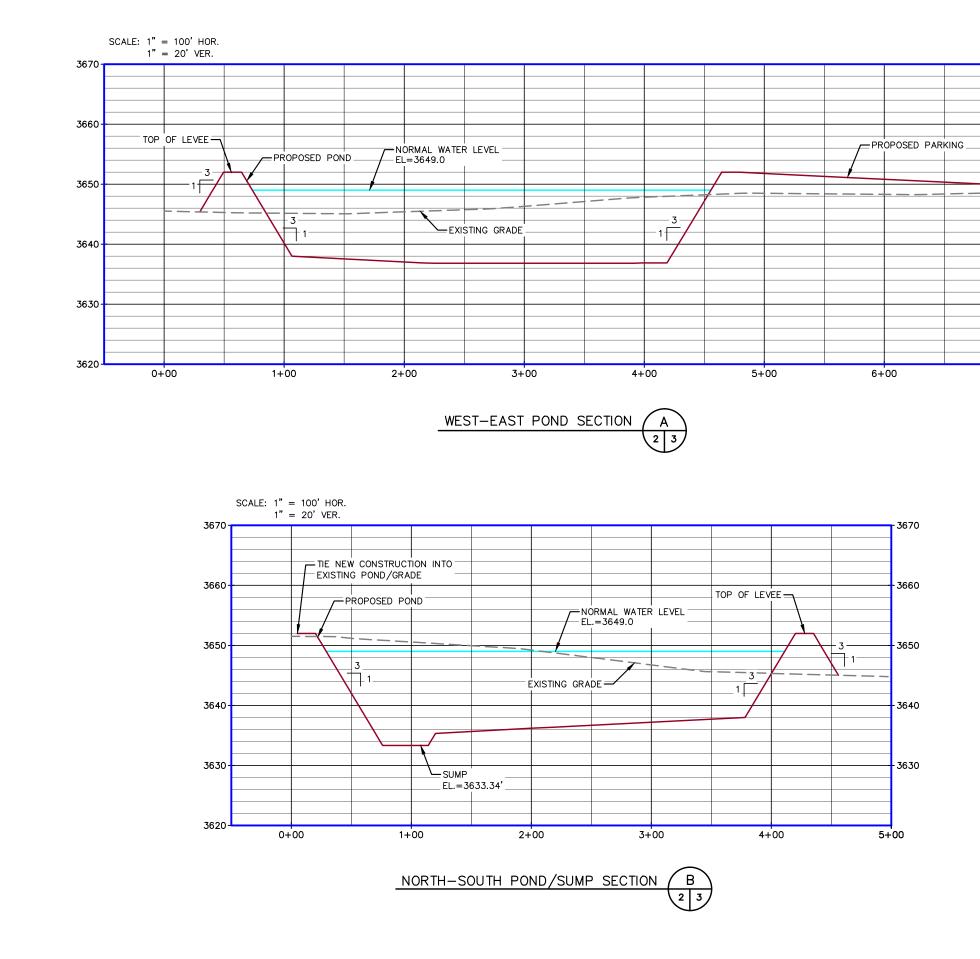
----- EXISTING SITE ELEMENTS

----- PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOURS

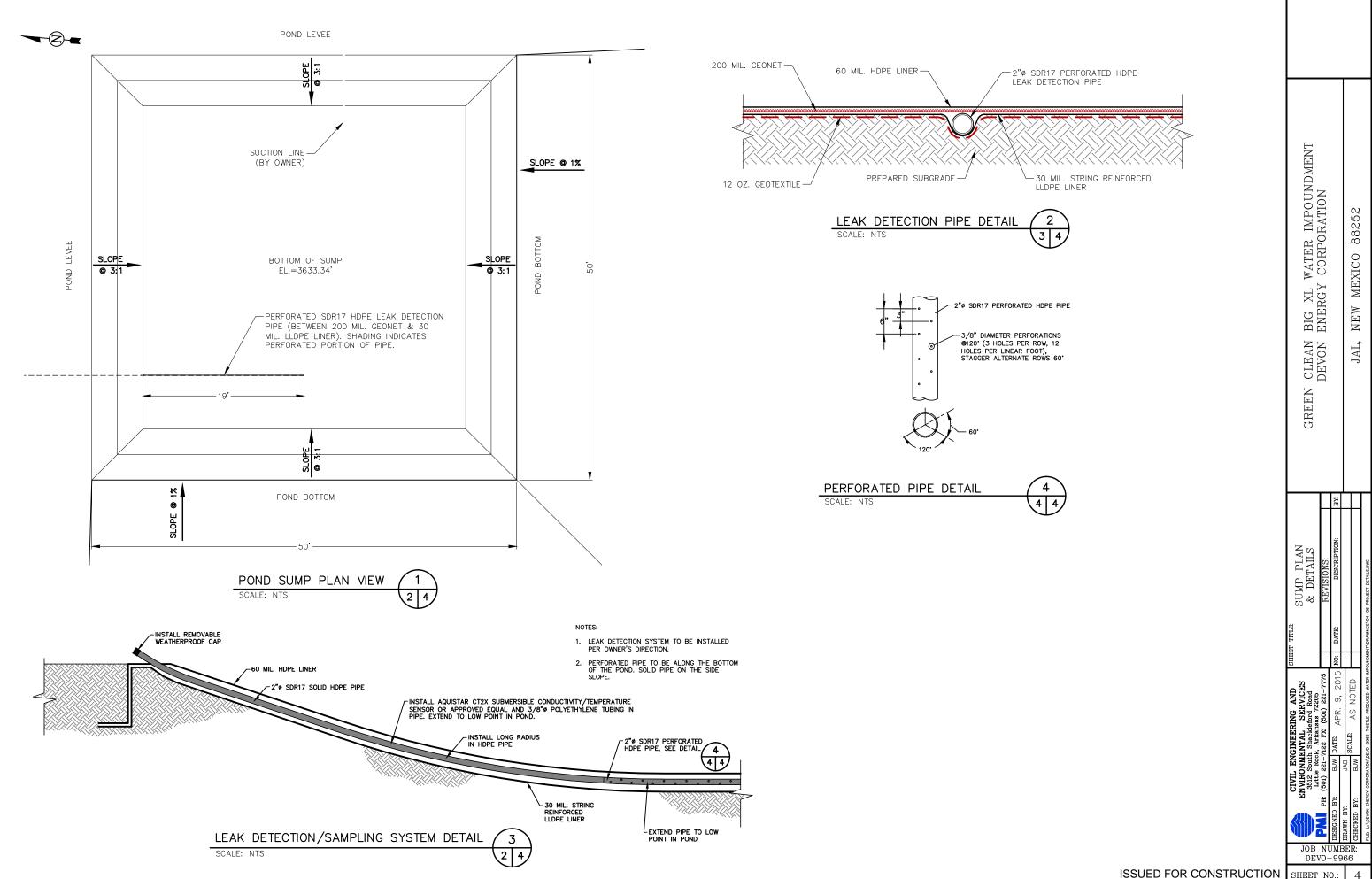
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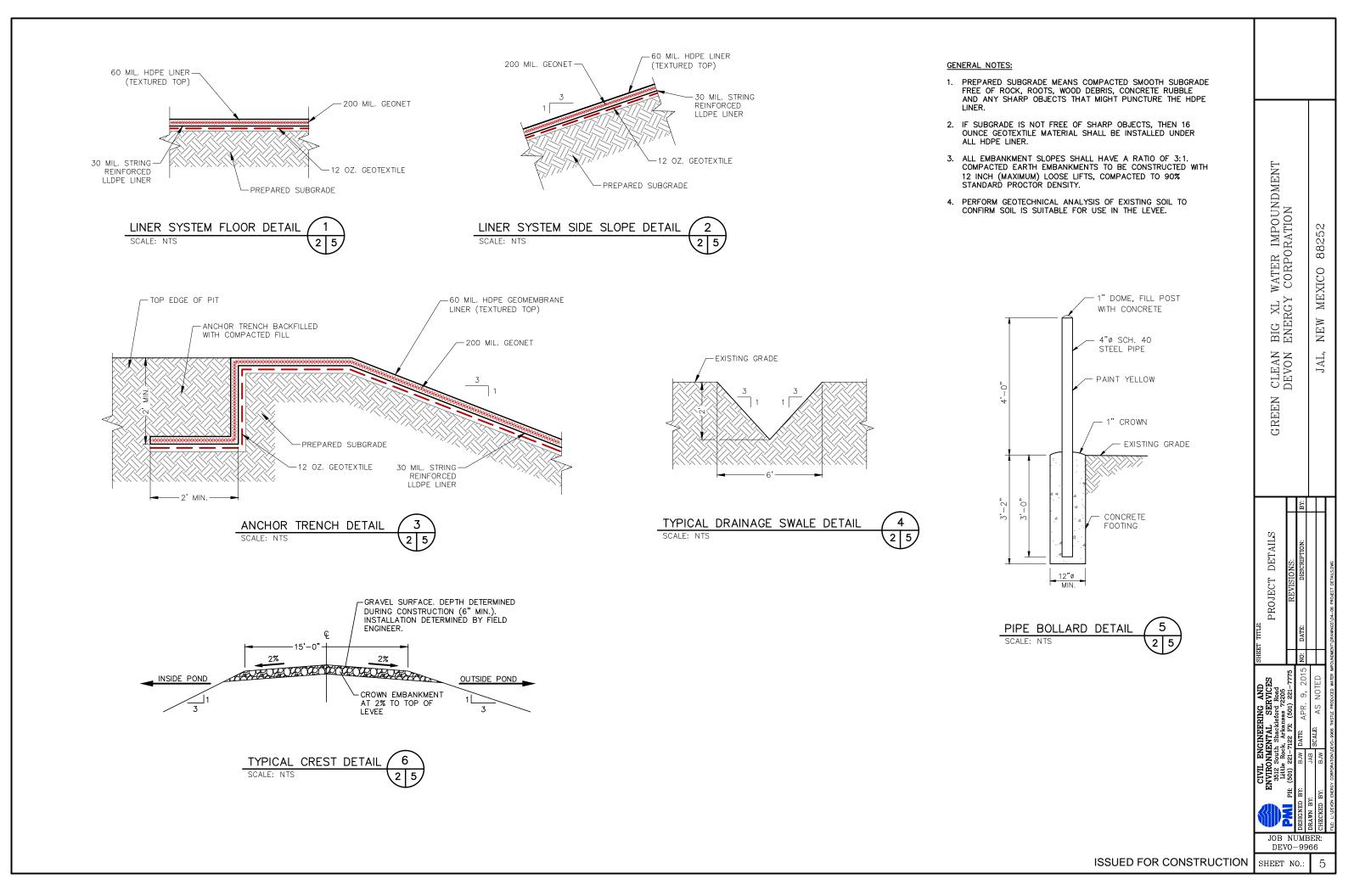


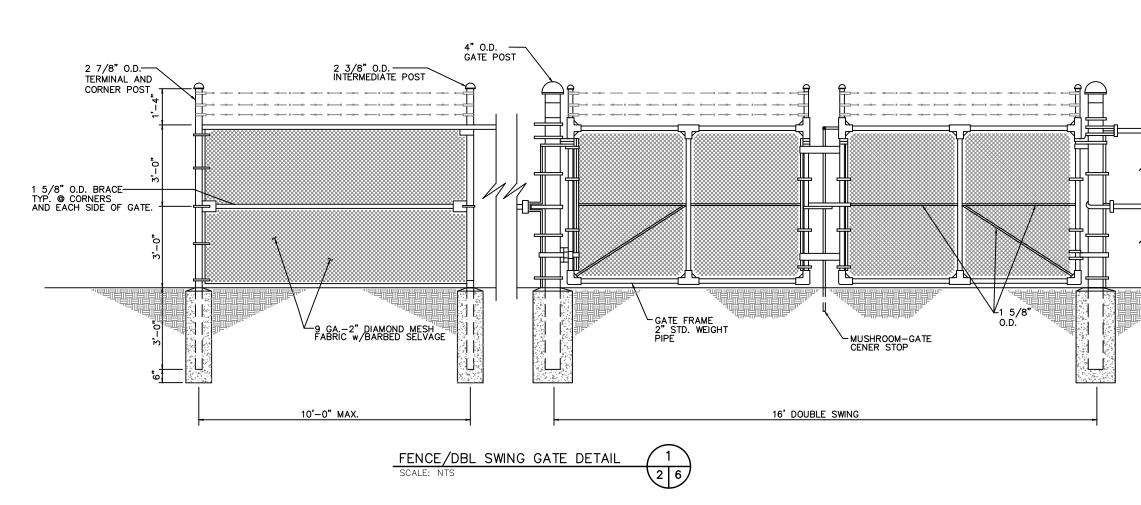


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Appendix B

Design/Construction Plan

Applicable mandates in Rule 34 are <u>underlined</u>. This plan addresses construction of lined earthen containments. Appendix A presents Engineering Design Plans.

Field conditions may create the need for minor modification of the containment design (e.g. changing the length, width or depth.

Dike Protection and Structural Integrity

Design elements are addressed in the section of this submission containing the foundation recommendations. The recommendations are based on site-specific data. The operator, engineer, and selected contractor will review the recommendations prior to beginning the earthwork and adhere to the specific recommendations.

The design and operation provide for <u>the confinement of produced water</u>, to prevent releases and to prevent overtopping due to wave action or rainfall. Additionally, the design prevents run-on of surface water as the containment is surrounded by an above-grade levee (berm) and diversion ditch to prevent run-on of surface water.

Stockpile Topsoil

Where topsoil is present, prior to constructing containment, the operator will strip and stockpile the topsoil for use as the final cover or fill at the time of closure. The topsoil will be stockpiled adjacent to perimeter fence surrounding the containment or incorporated into the levee.

Signage

The design calls for an upright sign no less than 12 inches by 24 inches with lettering not less than two inches in height in a conspicuous place on the fence surrounding the containment. The sign is posted in a manner and location such that a person can easily read the legend. The sign will provide the following information:

- the operator's name,
- <u>the location of the site by quarter-quarter or unit letter, section, township and range,</u> <u>and</u>
- <u>emergency telephone numbers</u>

Fencing

The design provides for a <u>fence to enclose the recycling containment in a manner that</u> <u>deters unauthorized wildlife and human access.</u> The design calls for a 7-foot tall chain link and barbed wire fence around the containment to exclude wildlife (see detail on last page of engineering design). This fence provides greater wildlife (and human) deterrence than the minimum required <u>barbed wire fence with four strands evenly spaced in the interval</u> <u>between one foot and four feet above ground level</u>. The fence will be gated to provide access for maintenance and placement of pumps and other necessary equipment. As stated in the O&M plan, <u>the operator will ensure that all gates associated with the fence are closed</u> <u>and locked when responsible personnel are not onsite</u>.

Netting and Protection of Wildlife

The game fence on the containment levee will be effective in excluding antelope, coyotes and most other terrestrial wildlife.

The containment will contain *treated* produced water that has not shown to be a material threat to birds due to hydrogen sulfide gas or floating, free-phase hydrocarbons. With respect to protection of birds, the operator will regularly inspect the lined earthen containment and report, within 30 days of discovery, any migratory or wildlife death to the appropriate wildlife agency as required by OCD Rules.

Thus, the recycling containment is otherwise protective of wildlife, including migratory birds. The O&M plan calls for the operator to inspect for and, within 30 days of discovery, report the discovery of dead migratory birds or other wildlife to the appropriate wildlife agency and to the division district office in order to facilitate assessment and implementation of measures to prevent incidents from reoccurring

Earthwork

As part of this plan, a geotechnical investigation will be performed to provide recommendations regarding the foundation for the containment liner (see following section). The containment will have a properly constructed foundation and interior slopes consisting of a firm, unyielding base, smooth and free of rocks, debris, sharp edges or irregularities to prevent the liner's rupture or tear. Geotextile may be placed under the liner when needed to reduce localized stress-strain or protuberances that otherwise may compromise the liner's integrity.

Appendix A shows the

- a. levee has inside grade no steeper than two horizontal feet to one vertical foot (2H: <u>1V</u>).
- b. levee outside grade is <u>no steeper than three horizontal feet to one vertical foot (3H: 1V)</u>
- a. top of the levee is wide enough to install an anchor trench and provide adequate room for inspection and maintenance.
- b. caliche gravel placed on the outside levee provides additional erosion control.
- c. The containment is excavated into the ground such that most of fluid force lies against native earth and the engineered foundation (see Appendix A and forthcoming geotechnical report with foundation recommendations)

Field conditions may create the need for changes to the design. Any changes to the construction or grade requirements due to unforeseen conditions will be reviewed and approved prior to initiating installation of the liner system. Any design change that does not conform to the NMOCD Rule will be the subject of a variance request and will be submitted to the OCD for review and approval.

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Liner and Drainage Geotextile Installation

The containment has <u>a primary (upper) liner and a secondary (lower) liner with a leak</u> detection system appropriate to the site's conditions.

The primary (upper) liner is a geomembrane liner composed of an impervious, synthetic material that is resistant to ultraviolet light, petroleum hydrocarbons, salts and acidic and alkaline solutions. It is 60-mil HDPE. The secondary liner is 30-mil LLDPE string reinforced. Liner compatibility meets or exceeds a subsequent relevant publication to EPA SW -846 method 9090A.

The recycling containment design has a leak detection system between the upper and lower geomembrane liners of 200-mil geonet to facilitate drainage. The leak detection system consists of a properly designed drainage and collection and removal system placed above the lower geomembrane liner in depressions and sloped to facilitate the earliest possible leak detection. The containment floor design calls for a slope of approximately 1% toward the sump in the northeast corner. This slope combined with the highly transmissive geonet drainage layer provide for the earliest possible leak detection.

The liners and drainage material will be installed consistent with the Manufacture's specifications. In addition to any specifications of the Manufacturer, protocols for liner installation include measures to:

- i. <u>minimizing liner seams and orient them up and down, not across, a slope of the levee.</u>
- ii. <u>use factory welded seams where possible.</u>
- iii. <u>use field seams in geosynthetic material are thermally seamed and prior to</u> <u>field seaming, overlap liners four to six inches.</u>
- iv. minimize the number of field seams and comers and irregularly shaped areas.
- v. provide for no horizontal seams within five feet of the slope's toe.
- vi. <u>use qualified personnel to perform field welding and testing.</u>
- vii. avoid excessive stress-strain on the liner
- viii. <u>The edges of all liners are anchored in the bottom of a compacted earth-filled</u> <u>trench that is at least 18 inches deep</u>

At points of discharge into the lined earthen containment the pipe configuration (see Appendix A) effectively protects the liner from excessive hydrostatic force or mechanical damage during filling.

The design show that <u>at any point of discharge into or suction from the recycling</u> containment, the liner is protected from excessive hydrostatic force or mechanical damage. External discharge or suction lines do not penetrate the liner.

Pumping from the containment to hydraulic fracturing operations is the responsibility of stimulation contractors. Typically, numerous lines are permanently placed in the containment with floats attached to prevent damage to the liner system. The containment

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may be equipped with permanent HDPE stinger (supported by a sacrificial liner or geotextile) for withdrawal of fluid if the owner deems necessary during operations.

External discharge or suction lines do not penetrate the liner.

Leak Detection and Fluid Removal System Installation

The leak detection system, contains the following design elements

- a. The 200-mil Hypernet drainage material between the primary and secondary liner that is sufficiently permeable to allow the transport of fluids to the observation ports.
- b. The containment floor is sloped towards the monitoring riser pipe facilitate the earliest possible leak detection of the containment bottom. A pump may be placed in an observation port to provide for fluid removal.
- c. Piping will withstand chemical attack from any seepage; structural loading from stresses and disturbances from overlying water, cover materials, equipment operation or expansion or contraction (see Appendix A).
- d. The slope of the interior sub-grade is approximately 1%

Appendix C

Operating and Maintenance Plan

Operating and Maintenance Procedures

In this plan, <u>underlined text</u> represents the language of the Rule.

The operator will operate and maintain the lined earthen containment to contain liquids and solids (blow sand and minimal precipitates from the treated produced water) and maintain the integrity of the liner system in a manner that prevents contamination of fresh water and protects public health and the environment as described below. The purpose of the lined earthen containment is to facilitate recycling, reuse and reclamation of produced water derived from nearby oil and gas wells. During periods when water for E&P operations is not needed, produced water will discharge to one of the injection wells in the operator's SWD system. The containment will <u>not be used for the disposal of produced</u> water or other oilfield waste.

The operation of the containment is summarized below.

- A. Via pipeline, produced water generated from nearby oil and gas wells is delivered to a treatment system located as indicated in the C-147.
- B. After treatment, the produced water discharges into the containment
- C. When required, treated produced water is removed from the containment for E&P operations. At this time, treated produced water will be used for drilling beneath the fresh water zones (beneath surface casing), for well stimulation (e.g. hydraulic fracturing) and other E&P uses as approved by OCD.
- D. Whenever the maximum fluid capacity of the containment is reached, treatment and discharge to the containment ceases (see Freeboard and Overtopping Plan, below)
- E. <u>The operator will keep accurate records and shall report monthly to the</u> <u>division the total volume of water received for recycling, with the amount of</u> <u>fresh water received listed separately, and the total volume of water leaving</u> <u>the facility for disposition by use on form C-148.</u>
- F. <u>The operator will maintain accurate records that identify the sources and</u> <u>disposition of all recycled water that shall be made available for review by the</u> <u>division upon request.</u>
- G. <u>The containment shall be deemed to have ceased operations if less than 20% of the total fluid capacity is used every six months following the first withdrawal of produced water for use. The operator will report cessation of operations to the appropriate division district office. The appropriate division district office may grant an extension to this determination of cessation of operations not to exceed six months.</u>

The operation of the lined earthen containment will follow the mandates listed below:

- 1. The operator will not discharge into or store any hazardous waste (as defined by 40 CFR 261 and NMAC 19.15.2.7.H.3) in the containments.
- 2. <u>If the containment's primary liner is compromised above the fluid's surface, the operator will repair the damage or initiate replacement of the primary liner within 48 hours of discovery or seek an extension of time from the division district office.</u>
- 3. <u>If the primary liner is compromised below the fluid's surface, the operator will</u> remove all fluid above the damage or leak within 48 hours of discovery, notify the division district office and repair the damage or replace the primary liner.
- 4. If any penetration of the containment liner is confirmed by sampling of fluid in the leak detection system (see Inspection and monitoring plan), The operator will

- a. Begin and maintain fluid removal from the leak detection/pump-back system
- b. Notify the district office within 48 hours (phone or email) of the discovery
- c. Identify the location of the leak and
- d. Repair the damage or, if necessary, replace the containment liner
- 5. <u>The operator will install, or maintain on site, an oil absorbent boom or other device</u> to contain an unanticipated release and the operator will remove any visible layer of oil from the surface of the recycling containment.
- 6. The operator will report releases of fluid in a manner consistent with NMAC 19.15.29
- 7. <u>The containment will be operated to prevent the collection of surface water run-on.</u>
- 8. The operator will maintain the containment free of miscellaneous solid waste or debris.
- 9. <u>The operator will maintain at least three feet of freeboard</u> for the containment and will use a free-standing staff gauge to allow easy determination of the required 3-foot of freeboard.
- 10. As described in the design/construction plan, the injection or withdrawal of fluids from the containment is accomplished through a hardware that prevents damage to the liner by erosion, fluid jets or impact from installation and removal of hoses or pipes.
- 11. The operator shall ensure that all gates associated with the fence are closed and locked when responsible personnel are not onsite.
- 12. The operator will maintain the fences in good repair

Monitoring, Inspection, and Reporting Plan

The operator will inspect the recycling containment and associated leak detection systems weekly while it contains fluids. The operator shall maintain a current log of such inspections and make the log available for review by the division upon request.

Weekly inspections consist of

- reading and recording the fluid height of staff gauges
- recording any evidence that the pond surface shows visible oil
- visually inspecting the containment's exposed liners
- checking the leak detection system for any evidence of a loss of integrity of the primary liner.

As stated above, if a liner's integrity is compromised, or if any penetration of the liner occurs above the water surface, then the operator will notify the District office within 48 hours (phone or email).

Monthly, the operator will

- A. Inspect diversion ditches and berms around the containment to check for erosion and collection of surface water run-on.
- B. Inspect the leak detection system for evidence of damage or malfunction and monitor for leakage
- C. Inspect the containment for dead migratory birds and other wildlife. <u>Within 30 days of discovery</u>, report the discovery of dead migratory birds or other wildlife to the appropriate wildlife agency and to the division district office in order to facilitate assessment and implementation of measures to prevent incidents from reoccurring.
- D. Report to the division the total volume of water received for recycling, with the amount of fresh water received listed separately, and the total volume of water leaving the facility for disposition by use on form C-148.

E. <u>Record sources and disposition of all recycled water</u>

The operator will maintain a log of all inspections and make the log available for the appropriate Division district office's review upon request.

Freeboard and Overtopping Prevention Plan

The method of operation of the containment allows for maintaining freeboard with very few potential problems. When the capacity of the containment is reached (3-feet of freeboard), the discharge of treated produced water ceases and the produced water generated by nearby oil and gas wells is managed by injection wells.

If rising water levels suggest that 3-feet of freeboard will not be maintained, the operator will implement one or more of the following options

- I. Cease discharging treated produced water to the containment
- II. Accelerate re-use of the treated produced water for purposes approved by the Division
- III. Transfer treated produced water from the containment to injection wells

The reading of the staff gauge typically occurs daily when treatment operations are ongoing and weekly when discharge to the containment is not occurring.

Protocol for Leak Detection Monitoring, Fluid Removal and Reporting

As shown in Appendix A, the leak detection system includes a monitoring system. Any fluid released from the primary liner will flow to the collection sump where fluid level monitoring is possible at the monitoring riser pipe associated with the leak detection system (see Appendix A).

Staff may employ a portable electronic water level meter to determine if fluid exists in the monitoring riser pipe. Obtaining accurate readings of water levels in a sloped pipe beneath a containment can be a challenge. An electrician's wire snake may be required to push the probe to the bottom of the port and the probe may be fixed in a 2-inch pipe "dry housing" to avoid false readings due to water condensation on the pipe. There are many techniques to determine the existence of water in the sumps – including low flow pumps and a simple small bailer affixed to an electrician's snake. The operator will use the method that works best for this containment.

If seepage from the containment into the leak detection system is suspected by a positive fluid level measurement, the operator will

- 1. Re-measure fluid levels in the monitoring riser pipe on a daily basis for one week to determine the rate of seepage.
- 2. Collect a water sample from the monitoring riser pipe to confirm the seepage is treated produced water from the containment via field conductivity and chloride measurements.
- 3. Notify NMOCD of a confirmed positive detection in the system within 48hours of

sampling (initial notification).

4. Install a pump into the monitoring riser pipe sump to continually (manually on a daily basis or via automatic timers) remove fluids from the leak detection system into the containment until the liner is repaired or replaced.

- 5. Dispatch a liner professional to inspect the portion of the containment suspected of leakage during a "low water" monitoring event.
- 6. Provide NMOCD a second report describing the inspection and/or repair within 20 days of the initial notification

If the point of release is obvious from a low water inspection, the liner professional will repair the loss of integrity. If the point of release cannot be determined by the inspection, the liner professional will develop a more robust plan to identify the point(s) of release. The inspection plan and schedule will be submitted to OCD with the second report. The operator will implement the plan upon OCD approval.

Appendix D Closure Plan

In this plan, <u>underlined</u> text represents the language of the Rule.

After operations cease, the operator will remove all fluids within 60 days and close the containment within six months from the date the operator ceases operations from the containment for use.

The operator shall substantially restore the impacted surface area to

- the condition that existed prior to the construction of the recycling containment or
- to a condition imposed by federal, state trust land or tribal agencies on lands managed by those agencies as these provisions govern the obligations of any operator subject to those provisions,

Excavation and Removal Closure Plan – Protocols and Procedures

The workover pit is expected to contain a small volume of solids, the majority of which will be windblown sand and dust with some mineral precipitates from the water

- 1. The operator will remove all liquids from the pits and either:
 - a. Dispose of the liquids in a division-approved facility, or
 - b. Recycle, reuse or reclaim the water for reuse in drilling and stimulation.
- 2. <u>The operator will close the recycling containment by first removing all fluids, contents</u> and synthetic liners and transferring these materials to a division approved facility:
- 3. After the removal of the pit contents and liners, soils beneath the workover pit will be tested by collection of <u>a five-point (minimum) composite sample which includes stained or wet soils, if any, and that sample shall be analyzed for the constituents listed in Table I of 19.15.34.14.</u>
- 4. After review of the laboratory results
 - a. <u>If any contaminant concentration is higher than the parameters listed in Table I,</u> <u>additional delineation may be required and the operator must receive approval before</u> <u>proceeding with closure</u>.
 - b. If all contaminant concentrations are less than or equal to the parameters listed in Table I, then the operator will proceed to
 - i. backfill with non-waste containing, uncontaminated, earthen material. Or
 - ii. undertake an alternative closure process pursuant to a variance request after approval by OCD

Reclamation and Re-vegetation

- a. <u>The operator will reclaim the containment's location to a safe and stable condition that</u> blends with the surrounding undisturbed area.
- b. Topsoils and subsoils shall be replaced to their original relative positions and contoured so as to achieve erosion control, long-term stability and preservation of surface water flow patterns.
- c. The disturbed area shall then be reseeded in the first favorable growing season following closure of a recycling containment.

Closure Documentation

Within 60 days of closure completion, the operator shall submit a closure report on form C-147, including required attachments, to document all closure activities including sampling results and the details on any backfilling, capping or covering, where applicable. The closure report shall certify that all information in the report and attachments is correct and that the operator has complied with all applicable closure requirements and conditions specified in division rules or directives.

The operator shall notify the division when reclamation and re-vegetation are complete. Specifically the notice will document that all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and a uniform vegetative cover has been established that reflects a life-form ratio of plus or minus fifty percent (50%) of pre-disturbance levels and a total percent plant cover of at least seventy percent (70%) of pre-disturbance levels, excluding noxious weeds.