

Hamlet, Robert, EMNRD

From: Hamlet, Robert, EMNRD
Sent: Monday, June 22, 2020 9:52 AM
To: DeHoyos, Kendra
Cc: Bratcher, Mike, EMNRD; Venegas, Victoria, EMNRD; Eads, Cristina, EMNRD; CFO_Spill, BLM_NM
Subject: Closure Denied - Devon - Sirius 17 Fed #6H - (Incident #NRM2002843138)
Attachments: Closure Denied - Devon - Sirius 17 Fed #6H.pdf

Kendra,

We have received your closure report and final C-141 for **Incident #NRM2002843138 Sirius 17 Fed #6H**, thank you. This closure is denied.

- When nearby wells are used to determine depth to groundwater, the wells should be no further than ½ mile away from the site, and data should be no more than 25 years old, and well construction information should be provided. If evidence of depth to ground water within a ½ mile radius of the site cannot be provided, impacted soils will need to meet Table 1 Closure Criteria for ground water at a depth of 50 feet or less.
- If you feel the depth to groundwater is >100', a shallow borehole can be drilled to 101' allowing for verification of the depth. If water is not visible after reaching bottom-hole and waiting 72 hours, the OCD will accept this as evidence. We would just need a copy of the driller's log.
- While vertical definition of contamination that may be acceptable is almost exclusively driven by depth to water, as determined, and as driven by Table I in rule, horizontal definition if different. The edges (horizontal definition) of a liquid release must be determined as well. The only value for determination of horizontal impact are derived by either "background" value as determined appropriate to Rule 29, or, for chloride, 600 mg/Kg in soils. This 600 mg/Kg value is discussed in detail in 19.15.29.13 D. (1). **Therefore, horizontal soils delineation for chloride should be 600 mg/KG (again, or background) for all liquid releases, either on or off production pad.** It is conceivable that in determining the horizontal extent of chloride that the edge of the production pad may be encountered, if last sample taken on pad limit, samples(s) must be obtained off pad to determine extent of release. If horizontal delineation samples on pad eventually reach a mechanical barrier, (such as pipeline or battery) sample(s) should be obtained as near as possible on the linear opposite side of said barrier and as close as possible to barrier. It is conceivable that a liquid release may occur with, for example, a surface soil chloride of 19,000 mg/Kg, and if it is reliably determined that groundwater is over 101 feet below ground surface, then that value may stand as a vertical definition, but nonetheless, the horizontal value(s) for lateral extent of liquid release would still, of Rule 29 necessity, be 600 mg/Kg chloride or less. **This would be inclusive of both "on-pad" of "off-pad" release area.** The above if laboratory data driven, not just reported visual extent of a liquid release or calculated and reported release volumes. As indicated in above portions, a scaled map with horizontal and vertical definition of actual laboratory values is required. Generally, the top one foot sample suffices for immediate horizontal evaluation and deeper contamination would likely be identified during actual remediation.
- Please continue to horizontally delineate spill to 600 mg/kg for chlorides and upload closure report after closure criteria limits have been met.

Please let me know if you have any further questions.

Regards,

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