December 2014

C-144 Permit Package for Persimmon BSS State Com 4H Section 24 T21S R33E, Lea Co, NM



View showing both wells: Persimmon 4H and Nervosa 1H

Prepared for Yates Petroleum Corporation Artesia, NM

Prepared by R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd. Albuquerque, New Mexico

R. T. HICKS CONSULTANTS, LTD.

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December 8, 2014

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

RE: Yates Petroleum Corporation, Persimmon BSS State Com 4H Drilling Pit

Dear Dr. Oberding:

On behalf of Yates Petroleum Corporation, R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd. is pleased to submit the C-144 application package for the above-referenced project. Please note the following:

- 1. The Design/Construction Plan, O&M Plan and Closure Plan are verbatim from previouslyapproved temporary pit permits (P1-6570 and others)
- 2. We ask for District approval of a variance of alternative pit side slopes of 1.5H:1V for the suction sides of the inner and outer horseshoes of the pit. The discharge sides of the inner and outer shoe and the "far side" of the outer shoe will be built with 2H:1V slopes.
- 3. This letter and application is copied to the State Land Office to notify the surface landowner of the operator's intent to use on-site burial.
- 4. I certify that Hicks Consultants performed a visual inspection of the site.
- 5. The discussion of the geohydrology and depth to water for the general area has been updated to reflect changes in surveyed elevations of the locations and our findings relating to the logging of the rathole at Juice 4H.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this application, please contact Dale Littlejohn or me. Dale is the primary author of the siting criteria demonstration. As always, we appreciate your work ethic and attention to detail.

Sincerely, R.T. Hicks Consultants

Randall Hicks Principal

Copy: Yates Petroleum Corporation State Land Office

C-144 and Site Specific Information for Temporary Pit

R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd.

For temporary pits, below-grade tanks, and multi-well fluid management pits, submit to the appropriate NMOCD District Office. For permanent pits submit to the Santa Fe Environmental Bureau office and provide a copy to the appropriate NMOCD District Office.

<u>Pit, Below-Grade Tank, or</u> Proposed Alternative Method Permit or Closure Plan Application

Type of action: Below grade tank registration

Permit of a pit or proposed alternative method

Closure of a pit, below-grade tank, or proposed alternative method

] Modification to an existing permit/or registration

Closure plan only submitted for an existing permitted or non-permitted pit, below-grade tank,

or proposed alternative method

Instructions: Please submit one application (Form C-144) per individual pit, below-grade tank or alternative request

Please 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: Yates Petroleum Corporation OGR	RID #: 25575
Address: 105 S. 4 th Street, Artesia, NM 88210	
Facility or well name: Persimmon BSS State Com 4H	
API Number: 30-025-41801 OCD Permit Number:	
U/L or Qtr/Qtr <u>H</u> Section <u>24</u> Township <u>21S</u> Range <u>33E</u>	County: Lea
Center of Proposed Design: Latitude <u>32 27' 53.40"</u> Longitude <u>- 103 31' 11.69"</u> N	NAD: 1927 X 1983 Staked Location
Surface Owner: 🗌 Federal 🖾 State 🗌 Private 🗌 Tribal Trust or Indian Allotment	
2.	
☑ <u>Pit</u> : Subsection F, G or J of 19.15.17.11 NMAC	
Temporary: 🛛 Drilling 🔲 Workover	
Permanent Emergency Cavitation P&A Multi-Well Fluid Management	Low Chloride Drilling Fluid 🗌 yes 🔀 no
☐ Lined ☐ Unlined Liner type: Thickness <u>20</u> mil ☐ LLDPE ☐ HDPE ☐ PVC	Other
String-Reinforced	
Liner Seams: 🛛 Welded 🗌 Factory 🗌 Other Volume 67.484	bbl Dimensions: L <u>442</u> x W 3: 7 x D <u>32ft</u>
3. Below-grade tank: Subsection I of 19.15.17.11 NMAC	
Volume:bbl Type of fluid:	
Tank Construction material:	
Secondary containment with leak detection Visible sidewalls, liner, 6-inch lift and autor	omatic overflow shut-off
□ Visible sidewalls and liner □ Visible sidewalls only □ Other	
Liner type: Thicknessmil	
4.	
Submittal of an exception request is required. Exceptions must be submitted to the Santa Fe Env	wirenmental Pureau office for consideration of approval
	ivitorimental buteau office for consideration of approval.
5. Faming: Subsection D of 10.15.17.11 NMAC (Applies to norman out nits, temporary nits, and h	halow and a tanka)
Fencing: Subsection D of 19.15.17.11 NMAC (Applies to permanent pits, temporary pits, and b	-
Chain link, six feet in height, two strands of barbed wire at top (<i>Required if located within 10 institution or church</i>)	uuu jeet of a permanent residence, school, hospital,
Four foot height, four strands of barbed wire evenly spaced between one and four feet	
Alternate. Please specify	

Netting: Subsection E of 19.15.17.11 NMAC (Applies to permanent pits and permanent open top tanks)

Screen Netting Other_

Monthly inspections (If netting or screening is not physically feasible)

Signs: Subsection C of 19.15.17.11 NMAC

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 and Exceptions:

Justifications and/or demonstrations of equivalency are required. Please refer to 19.15.17 NMAC for guidance.

Please check a box if one or more of the following is requested, if not leave blank:

- Variance(s): Requests must be submitted to the appropriate division district for consideration of approval.
- Exception(s): Requests must be submitted to the Santa Fe Environmental Bureau office for consideration of approval.

9. <u>Siting Criteria (regarding permitting)</u> : 19.15.17.10 NMAC Instructions: The applicant must demonstrate compliance for each siting criteria below in the application. Recommendations of accept material are provided below. Siting criteria does not apply to drying pads or above-grade tanks.	ntable source
General siting	
<u>Ground water is less than 25 feet below the bottom of a low chloride temporary pit or below-grade tank.</u> - NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; USGS; Data obtained from nearby wells	□ Yes □ No ⊠ NA
Ground water is less than 50 feet below the bottom of a Temporary pit, permanent pit, or Multi-Well Fluid Management pit. NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; USGS; Data obtained from nearby wells See Figures 1 & 2	☐ 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. (Does not apply to below grade tanks) See Figure 5 Written confirmation or verification from the municipality; Written approval obtained from the municipality 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within the area overlying a subsurface mine. (Does not apply to below grade tanks) See Figure 7 Written confirmation or verification or map from the NM EMNRD-Mining and Mineral Division 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within an unstable area. (Does not apply to below grade tanks) See Figure 8 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. (Does not apply to below grade tanks) See Figure 9 FEMA map 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
Below Grade Tanks	
 Within 100 feet of a continuously flowing watercourse, significant watercourse, lake bed, sinkhole, wetland or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark). Topographic map; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🗌 No
 Within 200 horizontal feet of a spring or a fresh water well used for public or livestock consumption;. NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🗌 No
Temporary Pit using Low Chloride Drilling Fluid (maximum chloride content 15,000 mg/liter)	
 Within 100 feet of a continuously flowing watercourse, or any other significant watercourse or within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark). (Applies to low chloride temporary pits.) Topographic map; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🗌 No
 Within 300 feet from a occupied 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 200 horizontal feet of a spring or a private, domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes, or 300feet of any other fresh water well or spring, in existence at the time of the initial application. NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site

 Within 100 feet of a wetland. US Fish and Wildlife Wetland Identification map; Topographic map; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🗌 No
Temporary Pit Non-low chloride drilling fluid	
 Within 300 feet of a continuously flowing watercourse, or any other significant watercourse, or within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark). See Figure 3 Topographic map; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within 300 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. See Figure 4 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within 500 horizontal feet of a spring or a private, domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes, or 1000 feet of any other fresh water well or spring, in the existence at the time of the initial application; NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site See Figures 1 & 2 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within 300 feet of a wetland. See Figure 6 US Fish and Wildlife Wetland Identification map; Topographic map; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
Permanent Pit or Multi-Well Fluid Management Pit	
 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
10. Temporary Pits, Emergency Pits, and Below-grade Tanks Permit Application Attachment Checklist: Subsection B of 19.15.17.9 N Instructions: Each of the following items must be attached to the application. Please indicate, by a check mark in the box, that the doc attached. □ Hydrogeologic Report (Below-grade Tanks) - based upon the requirements of Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 19.15.17.9 NMAC ○ Hydrogeologic Data (Temporary and Emergency Pits) - based upon the requirements of Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of 19.15.17.9 NMAC ○ Siting Criteria Compliance Demonstrations - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.10 NMAC ○ Design Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.10 NMAC ○ Operating and Maintenance Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.12 NMAC ○ Closure Plan (Please complete Boxes 14 through 18, if applicable) - based upon the appropriate requirements of Subsection C of 19. and 19.15.17.13 NMAC □ Previously Approved Design (attach copy of design) API Number:	cuments are 9 NMAC 15.17.9 NMAC
11. <u>Multi-Well Fluid Management Pit Checklist</u> : Subsection B of 19.15.17.9 NMAC	
Instructions: Each of the following items must be attached to the application. Please indicate, by a check mark in the box, that the doc attached.	.15.17.9 NMAC

^{12.} <u>Permanent Pits Permit Application Checklist</u> : Subsection B of 19.15.17.9 NMAC <i>Instructions: Each of the following items must be attached to the application. Please indicate, by a check mark in the box, that the</i>	doouments are
attached. Hydrogeologic Report - based upon the requirements of Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of 19.15.17.9 NMAC Siting Criteria Compliance Demonstrations - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.10 NMAC Climatological Factors Assessment Certified Engineering Design Plans - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.11 NMAC Dike Protection and Structural Integrity Design - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.11 NMAC Leak Detection Design - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.11 NMAC Quality Control/Quality Assurance Construction and Installation Plan Operating and Maintenance Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.11 NMAC Hydrogeologic Report - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.12 NMAC Cuality Control/Quality Assurance Construction and Installation Plan Operating and Maintenance Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.11 NMAC Nuisance or Hazardous Odors, including H ₂ S, Prevention Plan Emergency Response Plan Oil Field Waste Stream Characterization Monitoring and Inspection Plan Erosion Control Plan Closure Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.9 NMAC and 19.15.17.13 NMAC	
13. Proposed Closure: 19.15.17.13 NMAC Instructions: Please complete the applicable boxes, Boxes 14 through 18, in regards to the proposed closure plan. Type: □ Drilling □ Workover □ Emergency □ Cavitation □ P&A □ Permanent Pit □ Below-grade Tank □ Multi-well F □ □ Alternative Proposed Closure Method: □ Waste Excavation and Removal □ Waste Removal (Closed-loop systems only) □ On-site Closure Method (Only for temporary pits and closed-loop systems) □ □ □	luid Management Pit
14. Waste Excavation and Removal Closure Plan Checklist: (19.15.17.13 NMAC) Instructions: Each of the following items must be a closure plan. Please indicate, by a check mark in the box, that the documents are attached. Protocols and Procedures - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Confirmation Sampling Plan (if applicable) - based upon the appropriate requirements of Subsection C of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Disposal Facility Name and Permit Number (for liquids, drilling fluids and drill cuttings) Soil Backfill and Cover Design Specifications - based upon the appropriate requirements of Subsection H of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Re-vegetation Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements of Subsection H of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Site Reclamation Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements of Subsection H of 19.15.17.13 NMAC	
15. <u>Siting Criteria (regarding on-site closure methods only)</u> : 19.15.17.10 NMAC Instructions: Each siting criteria requires a demonstration of compliance in the closure plan. Recommendations of acceptable sour provided below. Requests regarding changes to certain siting criteria require justifications and/or demonstrations of equivalency. F 19.15.17.10 NMAC for guidance.	
 Ground water is less than 25 feet below the bottom of the buried waste. NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; USGS; Data obtained from nearby wells 	□ Yes ⊠ No □ NA
Ground water is between 25-50 feet below the bottom of the buried waste - NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; USGS; Data obtained from nearby wells	☐ Yes ⊠ No ☐ NA
 Ground water is more than 100 feet below the bottom of the buried waste. NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database search; USGS; Data obtained from nearby wells 	⊠ Yes □ No □ NA
 Within 100 feet of a continuously flowing watercourse, or 200 feet of any other significant watercourse, lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark). Topographic map; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
 Within 300 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 300 horizontal feet of a private, domestic fresh water well or spring used for domestic or stock watering purposes, in existence at the time of initial application. NM Office of the State Engineer - iWATERS database; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site 	🗌 Yes 🖾 No
Written confirmation or verification from the municipality; Written approval obtained from the municipality	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
Within 300 feet of a wetland. US Fish and Wildlife Wetland Identification map; Topographic map; Visual inspection (certification) of the proposed site	🗌 Yes 🛛 No
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
 Within the area overlying a subsurface mine. Written confirmation or verification or map from the NM EMNRD-Mining and Mineral 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
 16. On-Site Closure Plan Checklist: (19.15.17.13 NMAC) Instructions: Each of the following items must be attached to the closure plane by a check mark in the box, that the documents are attached. Siting Criteria Compliance Demonstrations - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.10 NMAC Proof of Surface Owner Notice - based upon the appropriate requirements of Subsection E of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Construction/Design Plan of Burial Trench (if applicable) based upon the appropriate requirements of Subsection K of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Construction/Design Plan of Temporary Pit (for in-place burial of a drying pad) - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Confirmation Sampling Plan (if applicable) - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Waste Material Sampling Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Disposal Facility Name and Permit Number (for liquids, drilling fluids and drill cuttings or in case on-site closure standards canned Soil Cover Design - based upon the appropriate requirements of Subsection H of 19.15.17.13 NMAC Ke-vegetation Plan - based upon the appropriate requirements of Subsection H of 19.15.17.13 NMAC 	11 NMAC 5.17.11 NMAC
17. Operator Application Certification:	
I hereby certify that the information submitted with this application is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and believed and be	ef.
Name (Print): Travis Hahn Title: Land Regulatory Agent	
Signature: Date: December 8, 2014	
e-mail address: <u>thahn@yatespetroleum.com</u> Telephone: <u>575 748 4120</u>	
18. <u>OCD Approva</u> l: Permit Application (including closure plan) Closure Plan (only) OCD Conditions (see attachment)	
OCD Representative Signature: Approval Date:	
Title: OCD Permit Number:	
19. Closure Report (required within 60 days of closure completion): 19.15.17.13 NMAC Instructions: Operators are required to obtain an approved closure plan prior to implementing any closure activities and submitting The closure report is required to be submitted to the division within 60 days of the completion of the closure activities. Please do not section of the form until an approved closure plan has been obtained and the closure activities have been completed. Closure Completion Date:	
20. Closure Method: Waste Excavation and Removal On-Site Closure Method Harmonic Inferent from approved plan, please explain.	op systems only)
 21. <u>Closure Report Attachment Checklist</u>: <i>Instructions: Each of the following items must be attached to the closure report. Please ind mark in the box, that the documents are attached.</i> □ Proof of Closure Notice (surface owner and division) 	dicate, by a check

22. Operator Closure Certification:

I hereby certify that the information and attachments submitted with this closure report is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I also certify that the closure complies with all applicable closure requirements and conditions specified in the approved closure plan.								
Name (Print): Title:								
Signature:	Date:							
e-mail address:	Telephone:							

Geologic Setting of the Regional Fresh-Water Bearing Formations

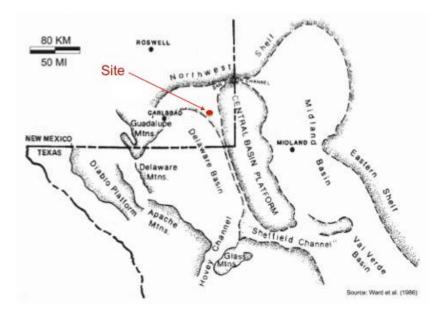
The proposed temporary pit site is located near the southern edge of the Grama Ridge Area. It is a topographically elevated erosional remnant of the High Plains that separates the San Simon Swale to the south from the Laguna Valley to the north; all of which are part of the eastern edge of the Pecos Valley Physiographic Province (see adjacent map insert).

The surface elevation for most of the Grama Ridge Area ranges from 3,700 to 3,800 feet above sea level (ASL), with the highest elevation at Hat Mesa (3,900 feet ASL)



located approximately six miles to the west of the proposed temporary pit site. The San Simon Sink is in the southeast end of the San Simon Swale. It is located twelve miles to the south-southeast of the site and represents the lowest surface elevation in the region at 3,273 feet ASL. To the north of the Grama Ridge Area the topography slopes gently into the Laguna Valley, toward three large playa lakes, the lowest if which is Laguna Plata at 3,440 feet AST. Regionally, surface drainage is to the south toward the San Simon Swale.

Groundwater in the Grama Ridge Area is found only in Mesozoic and Cenozoic Era rocks that were deposited since approximately 235 million years ago. The oldest of these are the Mesozoic Era, Triassic Period, Dockum Group, Chinle and Santa Rosa Formation. They consist of conglomerates, cross-bedded sandstones, claystones, and siltstones that were deposited in a continental fluvial environment over the evaporites of the late Permian Ochoan Series, which had filled the Delaware Basin by that time.



Any Jurassic or Cretaceous age rocks that were deposited above the Triassic have subsequently been removed by erosion leaving an irregular surface on the Triassic Chinle Formation. The Tertiary age Ogallala Formation and Quaternary age eolian and piedmont deposits represent the Cenozoic Era rocks in the area. The Ogallala Formation consists of terrestrial sediments (sand with some clay, silt and gravel) that were deposited on the Triassic age rocks. Generally, the Ogallala is capped by a caliche layer, observed in many outcrops along Grama Ridge, being resistant to the erosion that shaped the San Simon Swale.

The Ogallala aquifer is the primary groundwater source where it is present on the Eunice Plains approximately 12 to 25 miles to the east and on the High Plains to the north. Across most of the Laguna Valley, Grama Ridge Area, and San Simon Swale the Triassic Chinle or Santa Rosa aquifers provide the only regionally extensive source of fresh groundwater. Within five miles of the proposed temporary pit site several water wells are present that produce water from the Cenozoic (Ogallala, Alluvium, or Bolsom aquifers). These wells are generally located to the north and east of the site and are believed to be associated with shallow, isolated areas where the geometry of the underlying Triassic beds have created a local containment for precipitation in the immediate area.

Distance to Groundwater

Figure 1, Figure 2A, Figure 2B, and the discussion presented below demonstrates that groundwater (fresh water as defined by NMOCD Rules) at the location is, at least greater than 50 feet, and most likely greater than 100 feet beneath the temporary pit.

Figure 1 is an area geologic base map that depicts regional topography (metric contour units) and includes the water wells located nearest to the temporary pit site for which information is available, regardless of how comprehensive or useful. It also shows:

- 1. The location of the temporary pit site as a purple hexagon.
- 2. Water wells from the USGS database as color-coded triangles that indicated the producing aquifer (see Legend).
- 3. Water wells from the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (OSE) database as a small blue triangle inside a colored circle that indicates the well depth (see Legend). Please note, OSE wells are often miss-located in the WATERS database as older wells are plotted in the center of the quarter, quarter, quarter, of the Section Township and Range. Topographic maps and/or aerial photographs verified all of the OSE well locations included on this map.
- 4. Water wells, which are not documented in the public databases but were identified by field inspection or other published reports are shown as a dot inside a color-coded (depth) square.
- 5. Depth to water and gauging dates from the most recent and reliable measurement for each well is provided adjacent to the well symbol. It should be noted that in most cases the depth to water provided by the OSE database are from drillers log notes estimated at the time of completion, rather than actual field measurements.

Figure 2A is a regional topographic base map (metric contour units) that depicts the potentiometric surface contours of the shallow-most aquifer surrounding the site. The potentiometric contours are labeled in feet ASL. The water wells plotted include only the USGS

database and published report water wells from Figure 1 for which a reliable depth to water measurement has been recorded. Figure 2A also shows:

- 1. The location of the temporary pit site as a purple hexagon.
- 2. Groundwater elevations and gauging dates from the most recent available static water level measurement for each well, regardless of which formation (or formations) are being produced.

Figure 2B contains the same well data as Figure 2A but instead of a topographic map, the potentiometric map from Ground-Water Report 6 (GWR-6) *Geology and Ground-Water Conditions in Southern Lea County, New Mexico* by Alexander Nicholson and Alfred Clebsch (1961) was used as a base map.

Site Geology

The Yates Petroleum Corporation Persimmon BSS State Com 4H temporary pit is located on an outcrop of Tertiary Age Ogallala Formation as described above (To on Figure 1). To the south of the site, the Ogallala Formation is covered by Quaternary Age eolian and piedmont deposits (Qe/Qp on Figure 1). These fine-grained sands and clays, along with the Quaternary lacustrine/playa deposits (Qp and Qpl on Figure 1), are present as a thin covering of the underlying rocks. Based on information from GWR-6 and the elevation of the site (3760 feet ASL), the Triassic age red shale and clays are present approximately 150 feet below the temporary pit location.

Water Table Elevation

Thirteen water wells were identified in the area surrounding the temporary pit site (see Figure 1). A summary of the available water well data, with respect to groundwater elevation, is provided on the table below. In addition to data from the USGS, published, and field verified well information, which is generally considered reliable, the table also includes wells listed on the OSE Waters database. As stated earlier, the groundwater elevations provided for these OSE wells are likely based on driller log notes rather than measurements made under static conditions.

Well Location						Well Source Information					Groundwater Elevation Data									
Well Numbers (see Map)	Township (south)	Range (east)	Section		er Sec proto 16,		NM-OSE Database	USGS Database	Open File Rpt. 95	GW Report No. 6	USGS Topo Sheet	Aerial Photograph	Field Verification	Surface Elevation (published)	Surface Elevation (Topo Sheet)	Well Total Depth (published)	Depth to Water (published)	Groundwater Elev. (published)	Groundwater Elev. (using topo elev.)	Gauging Date
USGS-888	21	33	2	1	2	4		\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark			3,768	3,768	102	87.5	3,681	3,681	2/22/96
USGS-882	21	33	11	1	1	1		\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark			3,820	3,812	195	142.4	3,678	3,670	2/22/96
CP 00578	21	33	11	4	4	3	\checkmark		\checkmark			\checkmark			3,795	165	150		3,645	1/6/79
Misc-71	21	33	25	3	2	4			\checkmark		\checkmark			3,666	3,662		58.95	3,607	3,603	2/4/71
USGS-798	21	33	28	4	2	1		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark			3,688	3,688	224	178.85	3,509	3,509	2/21/96
CP 01043	21	33	33	1	1	2	√					\checkmark			3,665	950	600		3,065	6/22/96
CP 00873	21	33	33	1	1	2	1					\checkmark			3,665	340	180		3,485	1/5/98
CP 00498	21	34	8		2	4	√							1		145	120			9/30/71
USGS-853	21	34	8	2	2	4	√	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark			3,705	3,705	120	101.3	3,604	3,604	2/13/96
USGS-793 (1-6)	21	34	28	1	1	3	1	\checkmark				\checkmark	\checkmark	3,728			136.6	3,591		2/13/96
USGS-771	21	34	33	3	3	2		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark			3,641	3,641	92	62.6	3,578	3,578	2/16/96
USGS-604	22	33	12	4	3	1		\checkmark						3,531		400	324.95	3,206		3/13/96
USGS-744	22	34	8	2	3	2		\checkmark	1		\checkmark			3,578	3,573	35	30.84	3,547	3,542	2/16/96

✓ Indicates well was verified, (blank) indicates well not verified, and -- indicates no attempt to verify

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Initially, an attempt was made to identify each well using USGS topographic maps. The surface elevation of each well identified on the topographic map was compared to the published surface elevation, if available. Wells that could not be verified using maps were searched for using current and historic satellite photographs in an effort to identify windmills, tanks, or roads associated with the present of former water well. The following comments should be noted from Figure 1 and the table:

- Well USGS-604 is properly located on Figure 1 and Figure 2 according to the USGS latitude and longitude. However, the USGS database information indicates that the well is located in T-23-S instead of T-22-S. The USGS topographic map identifies the "Allred Well" at this location. The datum elevation (3,531 feet) is consistent with the maps at both locations, so the well has been included on the table and figures for this evaluation.
- Wells USGS-853 and CP 00498 are believed to be the same well, based on satellite image and field verification.
- There are at least six closely spaced wells at the location identified as USGS-793 and CP-01041. Several of the wells are believed to have been recently installed; they are currently being used for oil well drilling supply, based on field verification.

Attempts were made to gauge wells Misc-71 and USGS-853, as they are located relatively near the temporary pit site. Both wells are operational windmills that are constructed such that access to the casing was not possible without additional equipment and landowner permission.







USGS-793



USGS-853

Hydrogeology

Two aquifers are present in the general area of the proposed pit: a localized shallow aquifer that exists east and north of the location and the regionally-extensive Chinle (red bed) aquifer.

The nearest water well, assumed to be an Ogallala or alluvium/Bolsom producer, is Misc-71, located approximately 1.2 miles to the south. The groundwater elevation from this well and other shallow wells was used to produce the potentiometric map shown in Figure 2A in order to present the most conservative possible case. Potentiometric contours shown Figure 2B (GWR-6) likely provide a more accurate interpretation of the actual groundwater conditions where the

elevation of the water table is higher than the elevation of the top of the Chinle (red bed) Formation.

Based on the potentiometric surface contours shown in Figure 2A, we conclude that the groundwater elevation at the temporary pit site is approximately 3,610 feet ASL, which is the same as the estimated elevation of the top of the Chinle Formation . With a surface elevation of 3,760 feet ASL and a maximum pit depth of 10 feet, the depth to groundwater below the pit floor should be at least 140 feet. Because, the water table aquifer potentiometric surface is essentially the same as the expected top of the Triassic red beds – this aquifer may not exist at the location.

Using the potentiometric surface contours shown in Figure 2B, we conclude that the groundwater elevation of the Triassic aquifer beneath the temporary pit site is approximately 3,340 feet ASL which would result in a depth to groundwater below the pit floor of 284 feet. This depth to groundwater is more logical for this location.

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 within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark). No continuously flowing watercourses exist within 300 feet of the location. The nearest surface drainage feature (un-named intermittent stream identified on the USGS quadrangle map) is located 1,840 feet to the southwest.

Distance to Permanent Residence or Structures

Figure 4 and the site visit demonstrates that the location is not within 300 feet from a permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, church, or other structure in existence at the time of initial application.

Distance to Non-Public Water Supply

Figures 1 and 3 demonstrate 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 1000 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; the nearest fresh water well is Misc-71, which is located 1.2 miles to the south. There are no known domestic water wells located within the mapping area.
- Figure 3 shows that no springs are identified within the mapping area.

Distance to Municipal Boundaries and Fresh Water Fields

Figure 5 demonstrates that the location is not within incorporated municipal boundaries or 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 30 miles to the north.

Distance to Wetlands

Figure 6 demonstrates the location is not within 300 feet of wetlands.

- The nearest designated wetlands is a "Freshwater Pond" located 2,460 feet south.
- Photographs in Appendix A indicate that no water was present in the pond on the day of inspection.

Distance to Subsurface Mines

Figure 7 and our general reconnaissance of the area demonstrate that the nearest mines are caliche pits.

• The nearest caliche pit is located approximately 2.5 miles to the southeast.

Stability of Pit Area and Distance to High or Critical Karst Areas

Figure 8 shows the location of the proposed temporary pit with respect to BLM Karst areas using the 2014 map and Figure 1 shows the regional geology.

- The proposed temporary pit is located within a "low" potential karst area.
- The nearest "high" or "critical" potential karst area is located approximately 15 miles west of the site.
- We saw no evidence of solution voids were observed near the site during the field inspection.
- No evidence of unstable ground near the site was observed during the site inspection.

A professional geologist (Dale Littlejohn) conducted the field survey and concluded that the ground is stable.

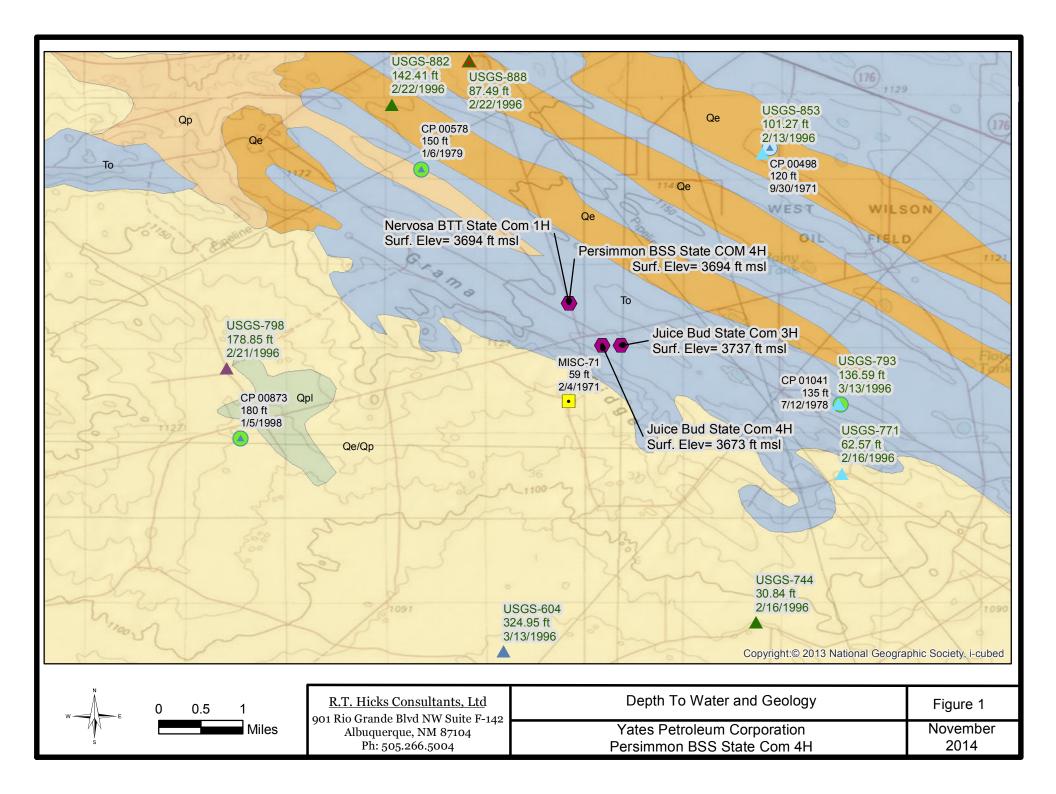
Distance to 100-Year Floodplain

Figure 9 demonstrates that the location is within an area that has not yet been mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with respect to the Flood Insurance Rate 100-Year Floodplain.

- Areas that are not mapped are designated as "Undetermined Flood Hazard" and are generally considered minimal flood risk.
- Our field inspection and examination of the topography permit a conclusion that the location is not within any floodplain.

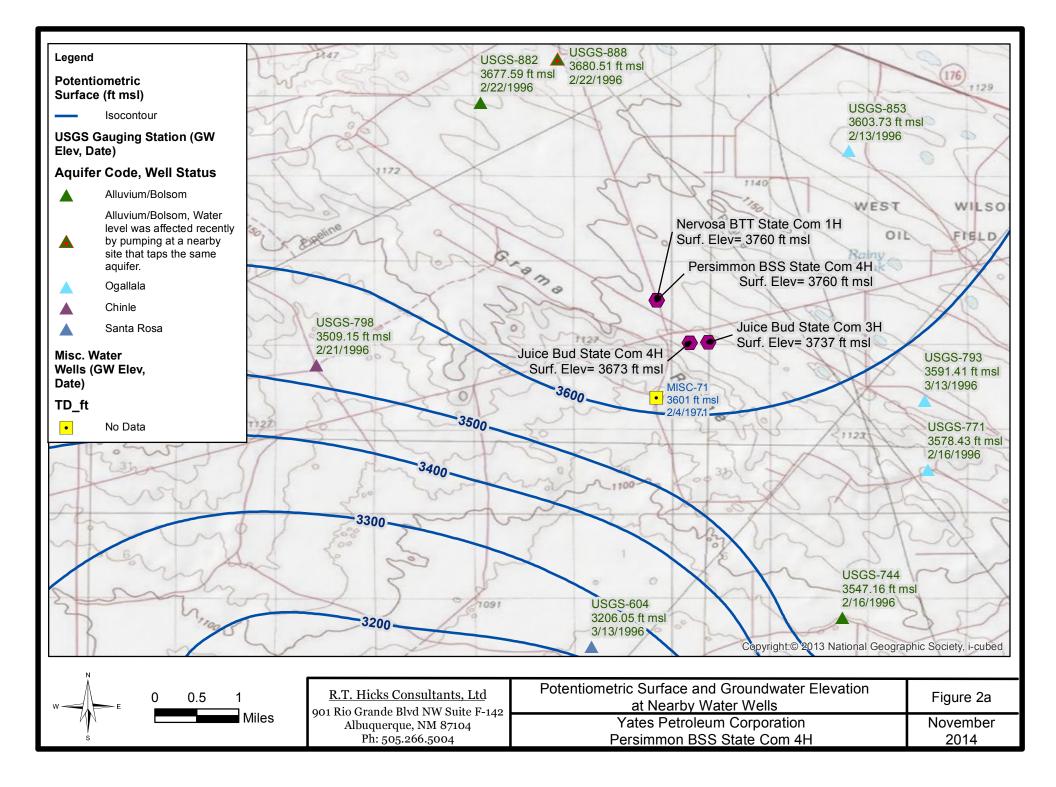
Site Specific Information Figures

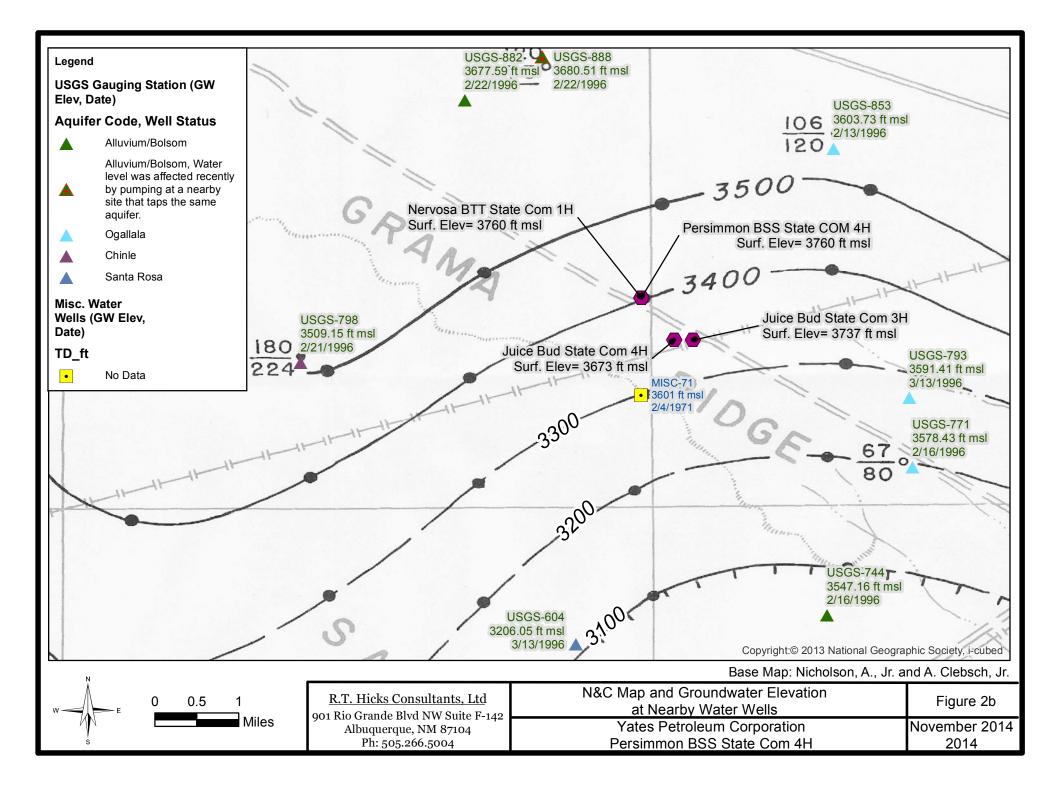
R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd.

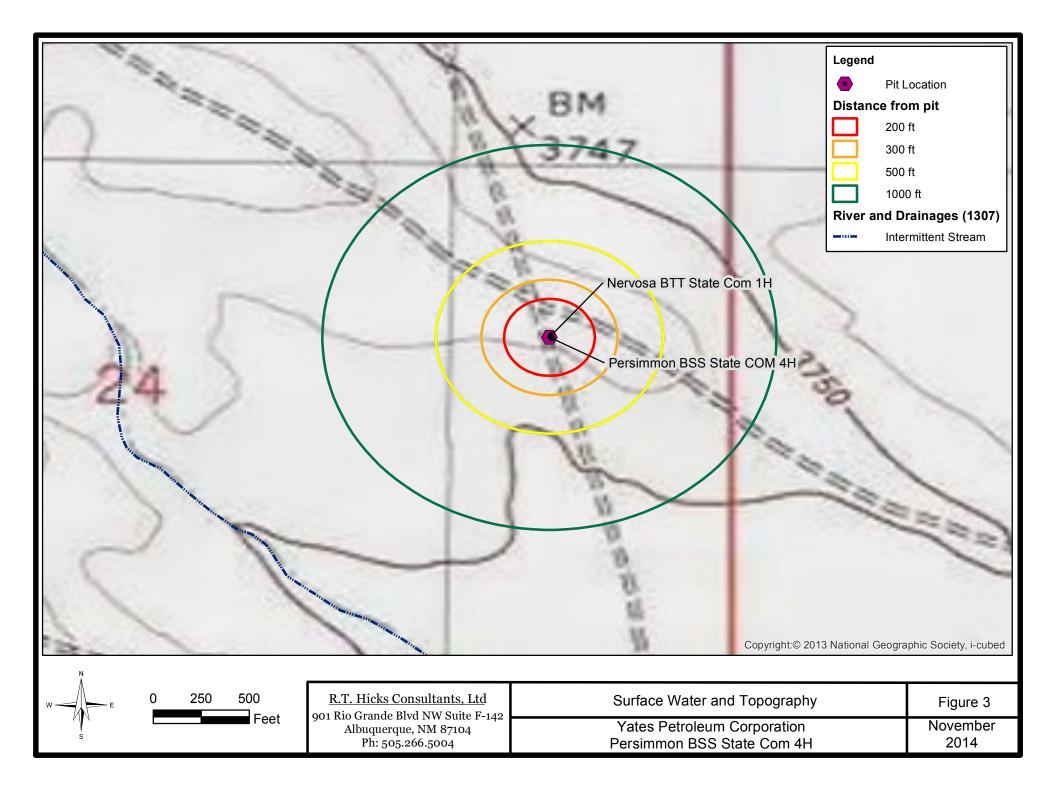


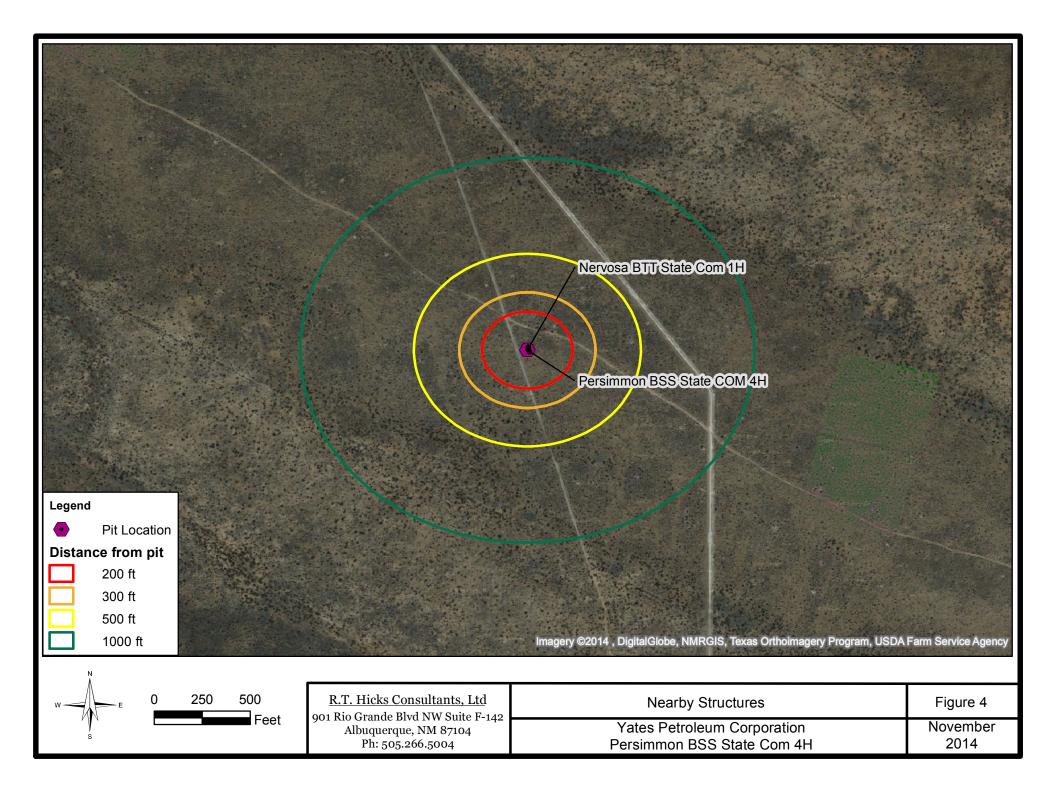
Legend								
•	Pit Location	NM Geology						
USGS	Gauging Station (DTW, Date)	Map Unit, Description						
Aquife	er Code, Well Status	Qe, Quaternary-Eolian Deposits						
	Alluvium/Bolsom	Qe/Qp, Quaternary-Eolian Piedmont Deposits						
	Alluvium/Bolsom, Water level was affected recently by	Qp, Quaternary-Piedmont Alluvial Deposits						
	pumping at a nearby site that taps the same aquifer. Ogallala	Qpl, Quaternary-Lacustrine and Playa Deposits						
	Chinle	To, Tertiary-Ogallala Formation						
	Santa Rosa							
OSE W (DTW,	/ater Wells Date)							
Well D	epth (ft)							
	<= 150							
	151 - 350							
Misc W Wells (Date)								
Well D	epth (ft)							
•	No Data							

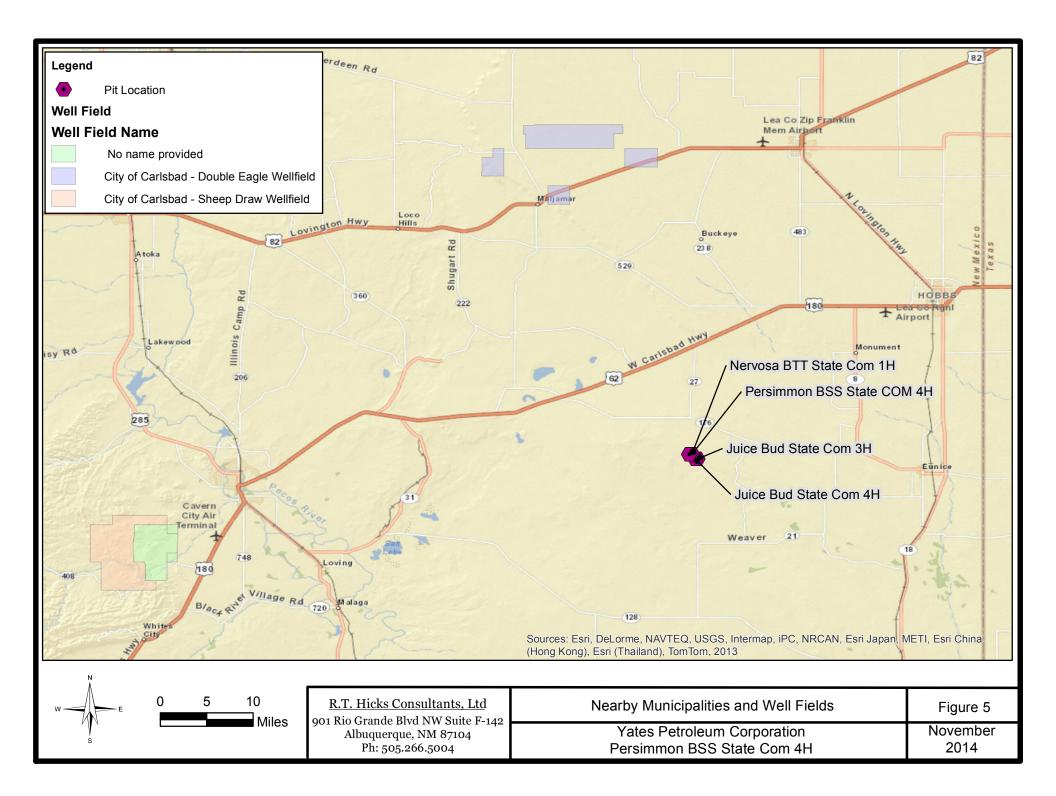
<u>R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd</u> 901 Rio Grande Blvd NW Suite F-142	Depth To Water and Geology	Figure 1 Legend
Albuquerque, NM 87104	Yates Petroleum Corporation	November
Ph: 505.266.5004	Persimmon BSS State Com 4H	2014

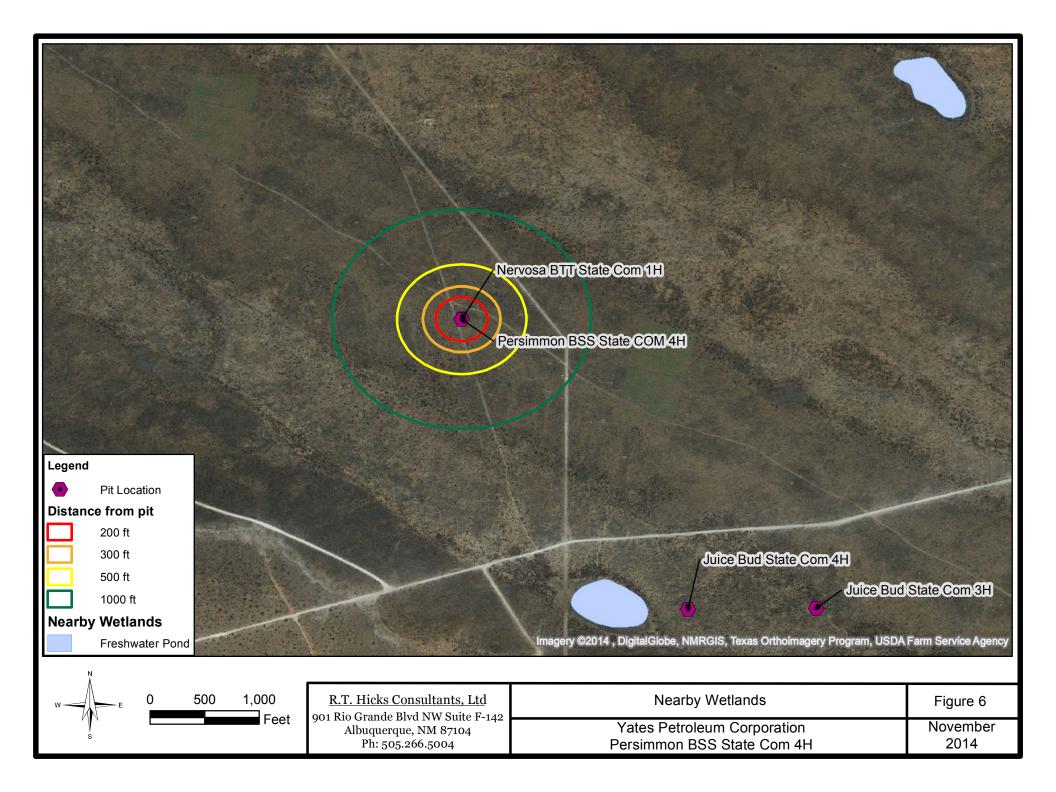


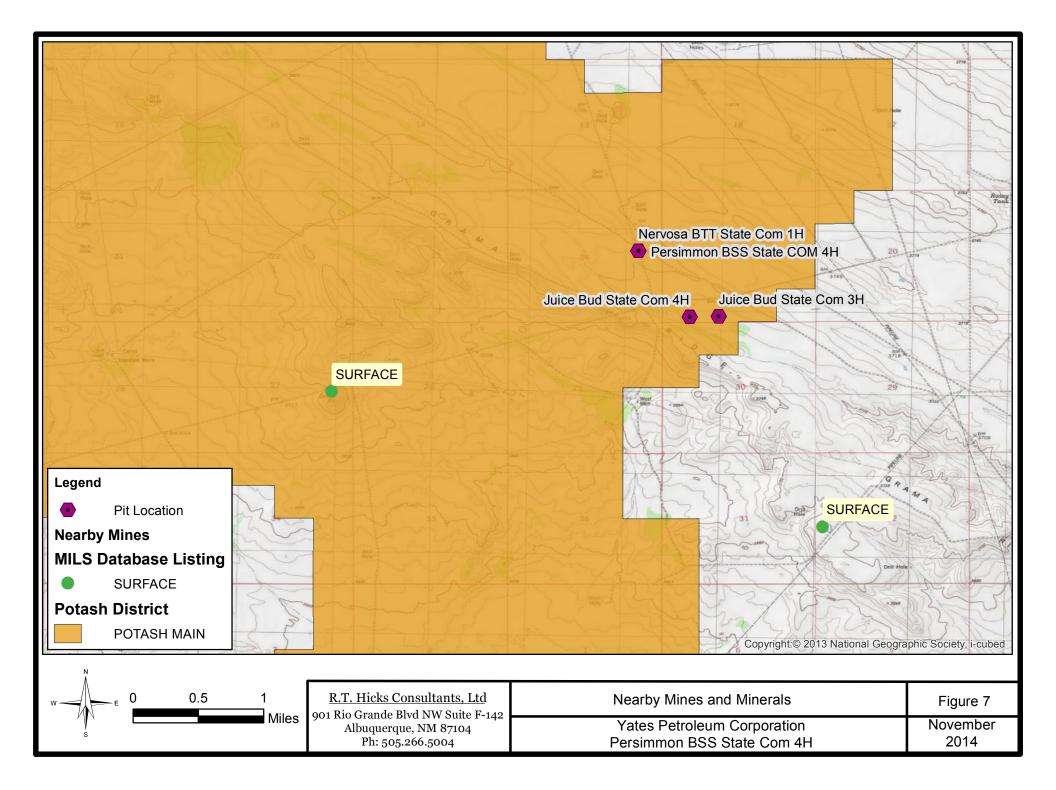


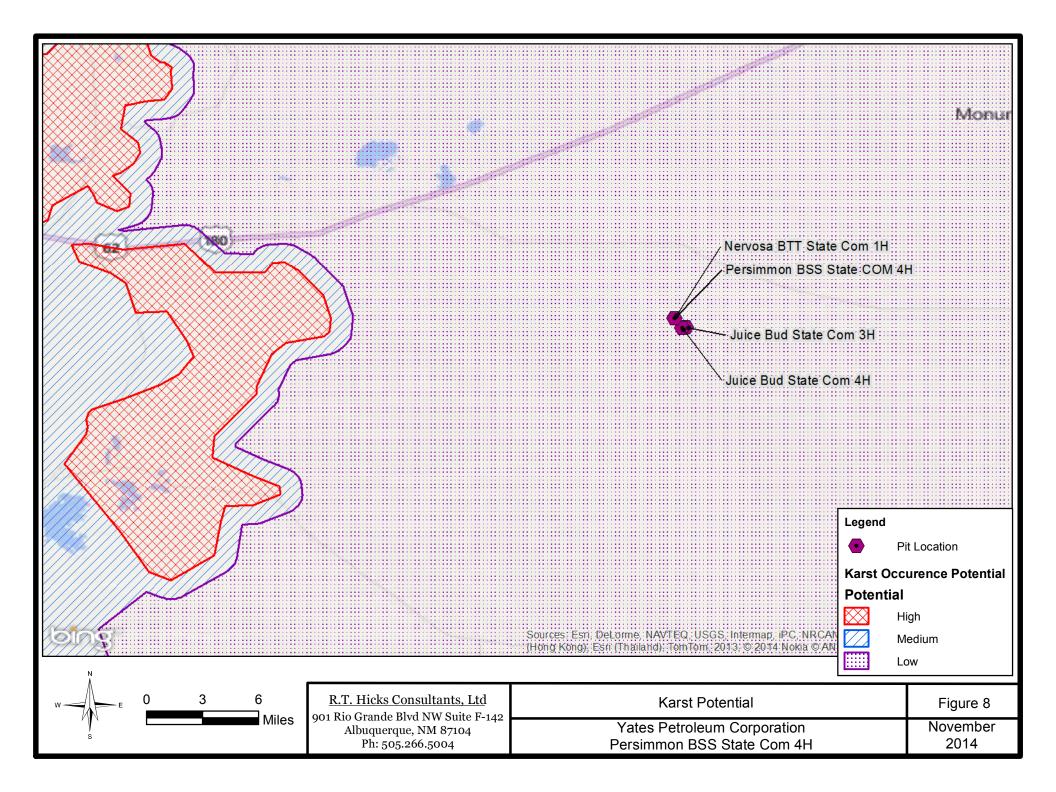


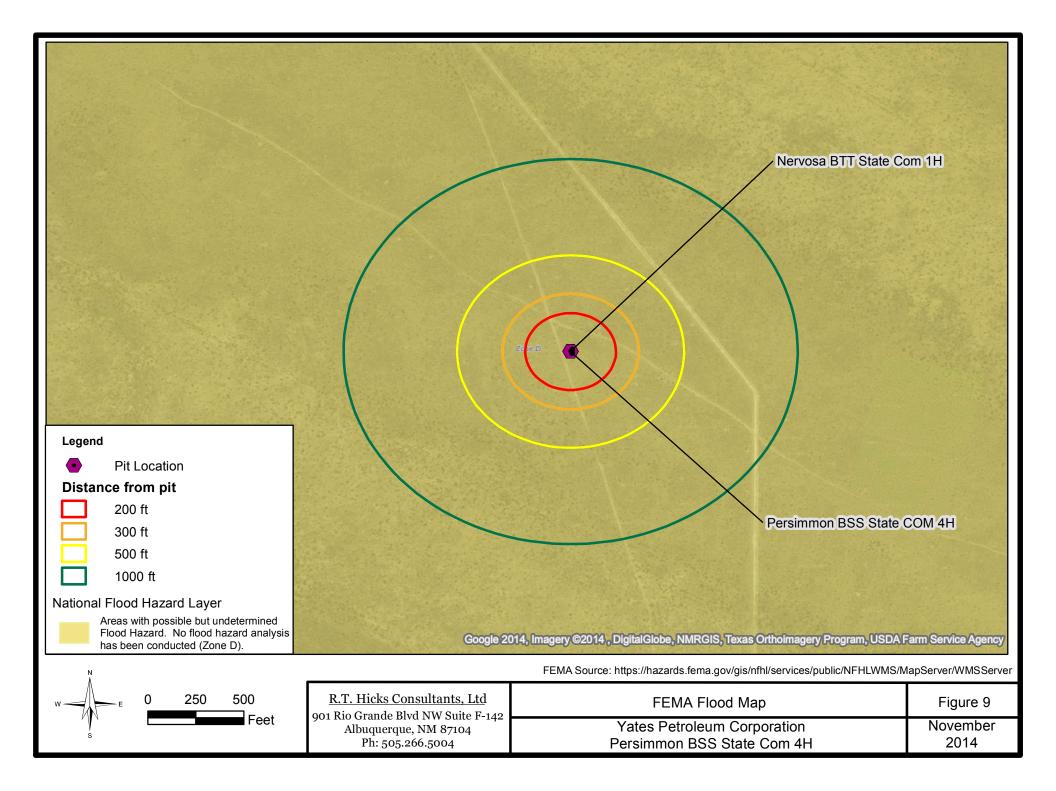






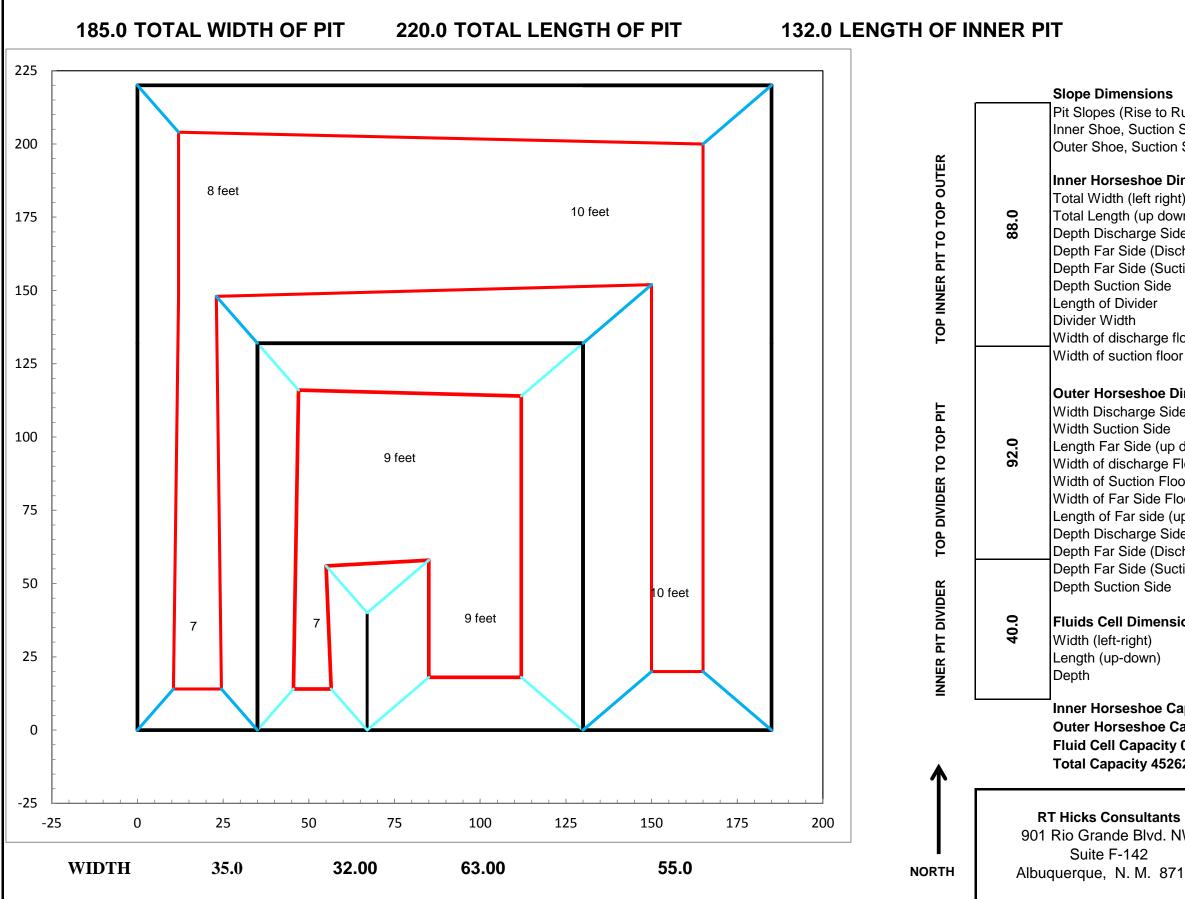




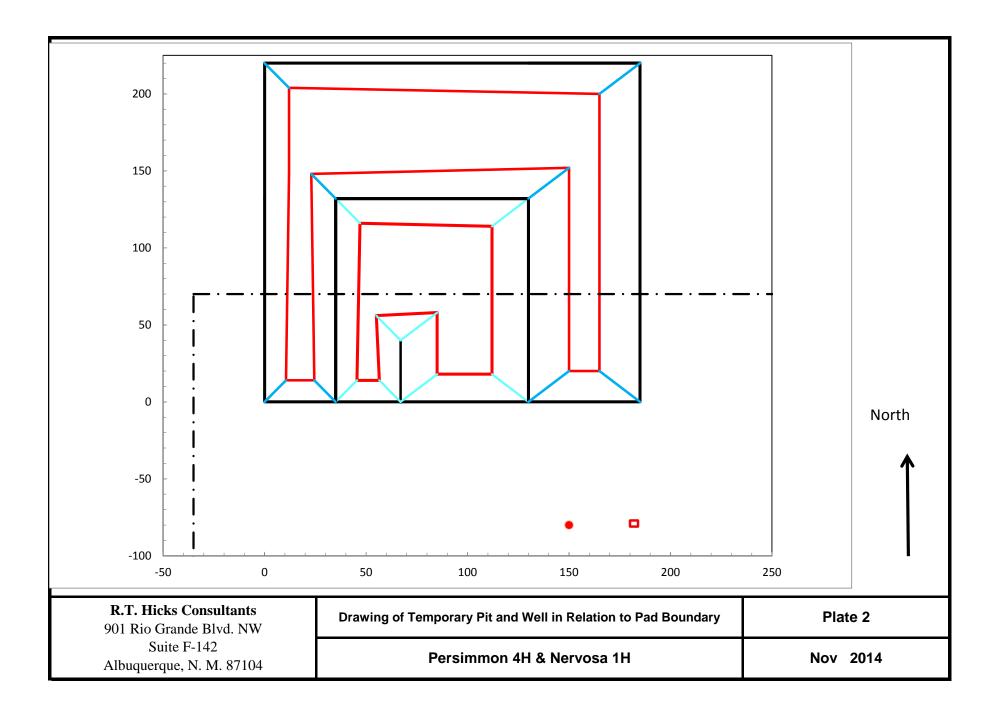


Site Specific Information Plates

R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd.



104	Yates Petroleum	Nov 2014
s NW	Persimmon 4H & Nervosa 1H	Plate 1
apacity 12 Capacity 32 0 bbl 62 bbl		
		0.0 0.0 0.0
ions		7.0
ction)		8.0 7.0
de charge)		10.0 10.0
	eft dimension) mension)	180.0 56.0
Floor		15.0 14.0
down)		35.0 88.0
)imension le	S	55.0
or		11.0
loor		0.0 27.0
		40.0
ction)		8.0 7.0
de charge)		9.0 9.0
it) wn)		95.0 132.0
imensions	5	
	walls (Rise to Run) walls (Rise to Run)	1.5H:1V 1.5H:1V
Run)		2H:1V



Appendix A

Site Inspection Photographs

& Survey Information

R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd.



View to the west of nearest wetlands area (no water present)



Typical animal burrow located near the site



Collapsed animal burrow located 360 feet north-northwest of the site



Typical vegetation near the proposed pit location



View of twin well layout

DISTRICT I 1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240 Phone (575) 393-6161 Fax: (575) 393-0720 DISTRICT II 811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210 Phone (575) 748-1283 Fax: (575) 748-9720

DISTRICT III 1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410 Phone (505) 334-6178 Fax: (505) 334-6170 DISTRICT IV 1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505 Phone (505) 476-3460 Fax: (505) 476-3462 State of New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department Form C-102 Revised August 1, 2011

Submit one copy to appropriate District Office

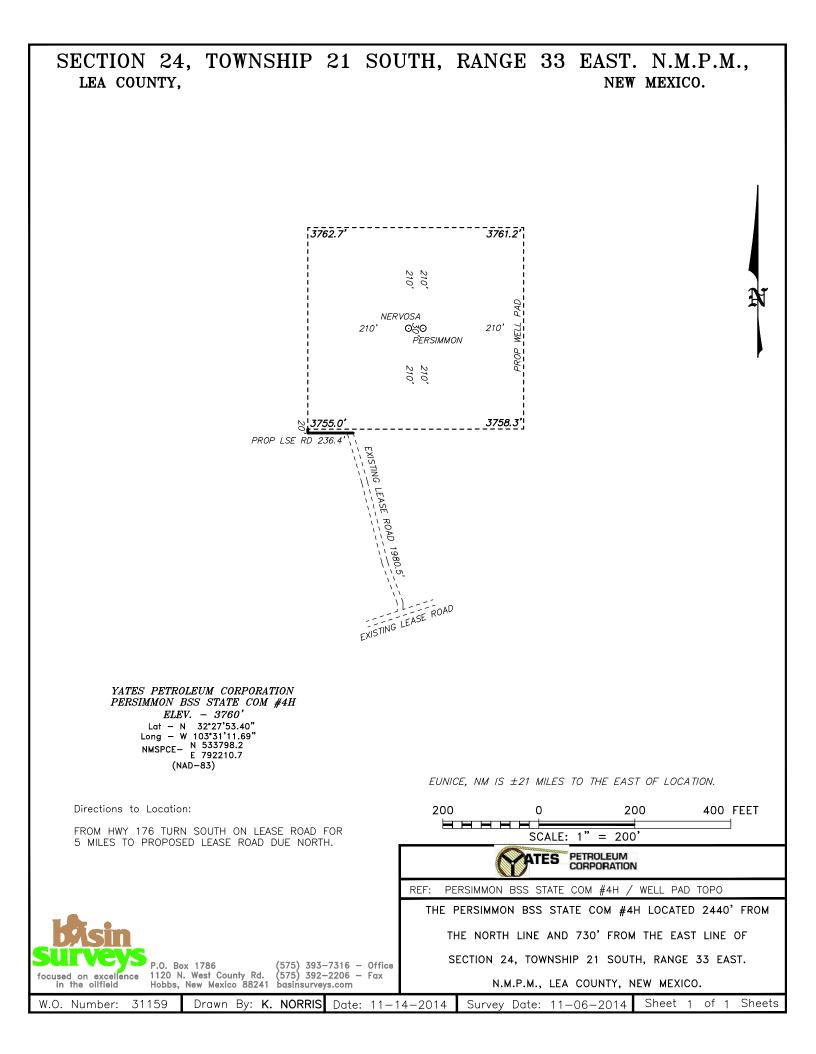
OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION 1220 South St. Francis Dr.

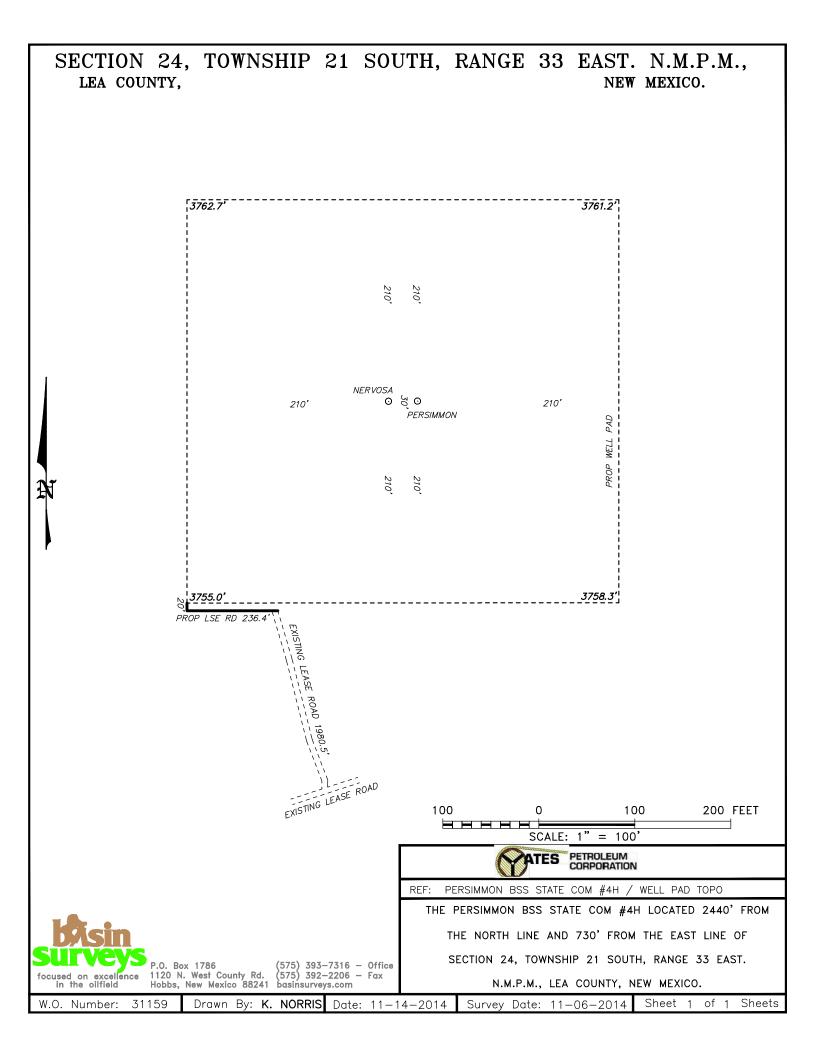
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

WELL LOCATION AND ACREAGE DEDICATION PLAT

□ AMENDED REPORT

API I	Number			Pool Code		Pool Name						
Property C	ode		1	PERSI	-	erty Nam BSS S	TATE COM		Well N 4H			
	OGRID No. Operator Name 025575 YATES PETROLEUM CORPORATION									tion O		
Surface Location												
UL or lot No.	Section	Township	Range	Lot Idn	Feet fro	m the	North/South line	Feet from the	East/West line	County		
Н	24	21 S	33 E		24	-40	NORTH	730	EAST	LEA		
UL or lot No.	Section	Township	Range	Lot Idn	Feet fro	m the	North/South line	Feet from the	East/West line	County		
Р	25	21 S	33 E		33	50	SOUTH	660	EAST	LEA		
Dedicated Acres	Joint of	r Infill Co	onsolidation	Code O	rder No.		•					
NO ALLO	NO ALLOWABLE WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THIS COMPLETION UNTIL ALL INTERESTS HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED OR A NON-STANDARD UNIT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE DIVISION											
E.: (* (* N.: E.:	536201.2 787633.7 NAD83) 		 	24		Lor	20.8 3) <u>SURFACE LOCATION</u> at - N 32'27'53.40' ng - W 103'31'11.69 ISPCE N 533798.2 E 792210.7 (NAD-83) 9955.6 9951.3	I hereby ce contained herei the best of my this organizatio interest or unL. land including location or has this location pro- owner of such or to a volunta compulsory pool the division. Signature Printed Nam Email Address SURVEYO I hereby certify on this plat w actual surveys supervison ar correct to th		action lete to ; and that ting t in the tole well at with an interest, or a entered by Date Date		
E	L: 525644.9 :: 787718.7 (NAD83)		+ 	2 <u>5 </u>		Lo	004.2	Date Shrvey Signature & Professional Certificate f 0' 100'	Cary L. Unter 2000' 3000'	5 7977 4000 ⁻¹ N		





Generic Plans for Temporary Pits

R.T. Hicks Consultants, Ltd.

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

Temporary Pit Design/Construction Plan

Plates 1 and 2 show the design of the temporary pit proposed for this project. Field conditions and the drilling rig layout will determine the final configuration of the pit cells, which will consists of outer and inner drilling cells and an optional fluids cell as described below:

- 1. Drilling cells (reserve pit) consist of:
 - a. An outer horseshoe for
 - i. fresh water and cut-brine fluid and cuttings or
 - ii. brine and cut-brine fluid and cuttings
 - b. An inner horseshoe for
 - i. brine and fluid and cuttings or
 - ii. fresh water fluid and cuttings
- 2. The optional fluids cell may be used
 - a. For storage of fresh water used in drilling or stimulation
 - b. For storage of stimulation flow-back (fresh) water prior to re-use or disposal
 - c. As an approved disposal site for drilling solids derived from a nearby well on the same lease. Prior to such disposal the operator will provide notice to OCD that
 - i. Identifies the well(s) to be served by the fluids cell of the temporary pit
 - ii. Provides the date that the drilling rig moved from the first well using the pit
 - iii. Affirms that the fluids pit will be closed in conformance with the mandates of the Rule

In addition to the commitments listed below, the operator <u>may</u> install a system that can drain water entrained in the drilling waste of the drilling pit or rinse the solids to remove salt and/or petroleum hydrocarbons. The drainage system may be installed in the entire drilling cell or only in one horseshoe (e.g. the inner horseshoe). As described in the closure plan, this system of fabric-wrapped perforated pipe and drainage mats lie on the bottom of the drilling cells of the pit. The system will drain to the lowest corner of horseshoe where a standpipe rises from the depression to the top of the berm. The drainage system can remove water to an above-ground tank, the fluids cell of the pit, or directly to a truck for re-use or disposal. The drainage system may also be used to introduce fresher water below the residual cuttings/mud, causing the introduced fluid to move upwards through the cuttings/mud and enhance the solids rinsing process. After any rinsing process, the water can be removed from the pit for re-use via a vacuum truck or recovered from the drainage system at the bottom.

The temporary storage of fluids, fluid reuse or fluid disposal will be conducted in a manner approved by division rules that prevents the contamination of fresh water and protects public health and the environment. This drainage and rinsing system allows the operator to:

- Recover clear water for possible re-use
- Reduce the concentration of constituents of concern in the drilling waste by removing some water entrained in the drilling waste.

Precipitation and the possible addition of relatively fresh water (see closure plan) will rinse the solid drilling waste, causing additional reduction in the constituents of concern as the water is recovered for re-use or disposal.

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For any temporary storage of fluids derived from the drilling pit and placed in an above-ground tank, the following will apply:

- 1. Construction, operation and maintenance of the temporary storage tank(s) will adhere to all applicable NMOCD Rules including but not limited to:
 - a. Safety stipulations
 - b. Protection from hydrogen sulfide mandates
 - c. Signage and identification requirements
 - d. Secondary containment requirements for temporary tanks
 - e. Applicable netting requirements
- 2. Any cleaning of the temporary tank(s) will adhere to NMOCD Rules relating to tank cleaning.
- 3. Transportation of water or drilling fluids derived from the drilling pit will adhere to all applicable NMOCD Rules relating to transportation.
- 4. Storage of water or drilling fluids in temporary above-ground tanks will also adhere to all applicable Federal mandates.

During final closure of the pit, the tanks and any secondary containment system will be removed from the location and the area beneath the tank inspected for any leakage. If any leakage is suspected, the operator will sample the soil beneath the tanks and report any release pursuant to NMOCD Rules.

Finally, we intend to place any temporary tank used in conjunction with the pit drainage system on a 20-mil LLDPE string-reinforced liner (that meets the requirements of OCD Rules for temporary pits) with a berm around it that would allow any inadvertently released fluids to drain or be pumped back into the pit.

Construction/Design Plan of Temporary Pit

Stockpile Topsoil

Prior to constructing the pit the qualified contractor will strip and stockpile the topsoil for use as the final cover or fill at the time of closure.

Signage

The operator will post an upright sign in a conspicuous place in compliance with 19.15.16.8 NMAC as the pit and the well are operated by the same operator. Section 19.15.16.8 states in part:

19.15.16.8 SIGN ON WELLS:

B. For drilling wells, the operator shall post the sign on the derrick or not more than 20 feet from the well.

C. The sign shall be of durable construction and the lettering shall be legible and large enough to be read under normal conditions at a distance of 50 feet.

F. Each sign shall show the:

(1) well number;

(2) property name;

(3) operator's name;

(4) location by footage, quarter-quarter section, township and range (or unit letter can be substituted for the quarter-quarter section);

and

(5) API number.

The sign will also provide emergency telephone numbers.

Fencing:

During drilling or workover operations, the operator will not fence the edge of the pit adjacent to the drilling or workover rig.

As the pit is not located within 1000 feet of a permanent residence, school, hospital, institution or church, the operator will fence the pit to exclude livestock with four-wire strands evenly spaced in the interval between one foot and four feet above ground level.

Earthwork

The temporary pit will have a properly constructed foundation and interior slopes consisting of a firm, unyielding base that is smooth and free of rocks, debris, sharp edges or irregularities to prevent the liner's rupture or tear.

The slopes of the pit will be no steeper than two horizontal feet to one vertical foot (2H:1V) unless in the transmittal letter the operator requested an alternative to the slope requirement with a demonstration that the pit can be operated in a safe manner to prevent contamination of fresh water and protect public health and the environment.

A berm or ditch will surround the temporary pit to prevent run-on of surface water.

If the transmittal letter identifies concerns relating to the presence of karst and associated instability, during construction of the pit the contractor will compact the earth material that forms the foundation for the pit liner. An expected proctor density of greater than 90% will be achieved by

- 1. adding water to the earth material as appropriate,
- 2. compacting the earth by walking a crawler-type tractor down the sides and bottom of the pit
- 3. repeating this process with a second 6-inch lift of earth material if necessary

Liner Installation

The geomembrane liner will consist of 20-mil string reinforced LLDPE as specified by and meets all requirements of OCD Rules.

The operator will direct the liner installation contractor to:

- 1. minimize liner seams and orient them up and down, not across a slope
- 2. use factory welded seams where possible
- 3. overlap liners four to six inches and orient seams parallel to the line of maximum slope, i.e., oriented along, not across, the slope, prior to any field seaming
- 4. minimize the number of welded field seams in comers and irregularly shaped areas
- 5. utilize only qualified personnel to weld field seams
- 6. avoid excessive stress-strain on the liner
- 7. place geotextile under the liner where needed to reduce localized stress-strain or

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protuberances that may otherwise compromise the liner's integrity

- 8. anchor the edges of all liners in the bottom of a compacted earth-filled trench that is at least 18 inches deep
- 9. place additional material (liner, felt, etc.) to ensure that the liner is protected from any fluid force or mechanical damage at any point of discharge into or suction from the lined temporary pit.

A berm or ditch will surround the temporary pit to prevent run-on of surface water. During drilling operations, the operator may elect to remove run-on protection on the pit edge adjacent to the drilling or workover rig provided that the pit is being used to collect liquids escaping from the drilling or workover rig and this additional fluid will not cause a breach of the temporary pit.

The temporary pit will not be used to vent or flare gas and the volume of the temporary drilling pit, including freeboard, will not exceed 10 acre-feet.

Temporary Pit Operating and Maintenance Plan

The operator will maintain and operate the pit in accordance with the following plan to contain liquids and solids and maintain the integrity of the liner to prevent contamination of fresh water and protect public health and the environment.

If feasible, the operator will recycle, reuse or reclaim all drilling fluids in the temporary pit in a manner approved by division rules that prevents the contamination of fresh water and protects public health and the environment. Re-use of drilling fluids and workover fluids (stimulation flow-back) for drilling and stimulation of subsequent wells is anticipated. If re-use is not possible, fluids will be sent to disposal at a division-approved facility.

The operator will not discharge into or store any hazardous waste in the pit.

If the pit develops a leak or if any penetration of the pit liner occurs above the liquid's surface, then the operator will repair the damage or initiate replacement of the liner within 48 hours of discovery or will seek a variance from the division district office within this time period.

If the pit develops a leak or if any penetration of the pit liner occurs below the liquid's surface, then the operator will remove all liquid above the damage or leak line within 48 hours of discovery. The operator will also notify the district division office (19.15.29 NMAC) within this same 48 hours of the discovery and repair the damage or replace the pit liner.

The operator will ensure that the drilling contractor installs and uses a header, diverter or other hardware that prevents damage to the liner by erosion, fluid jets or impact from installation and removal of hoses or pipes during injection or withdrawal of liquids.

During construction, the operator or qualified contractor will install diversion ditches and berms around the pit as necessary to prevent the collection of surface water run-on. As outlined in the Construction and Design Plan, during drilling operations, the edge of the temporary pit adjacent to the drilling or workover rig may not have run-on protection if the operator is using the temporary pit to collect liquids escaping from the drilling or workover rig and run-on will not result in a breach of the temporary pit.

The operator will maintain on site an oil absorbent boom to contain and remove oil from the pit's surface.

The operator will only discharge fluids or mineral solids (including cement) generated or used during the drilling, completion, or workover processes into the pit.

The operator will maintain the temporary pit free of miscellaneous solid waste or debris. Immediately after cessation of drilling or a workover operation, the operator will remove any visible or measurable layer of oil from the surface of the pit.

The operator will maintain at least two feet of freeboard for the temporary pit, except under extenuating circumstances, which will be noted on the pit inspection log as described below.

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The operator will inspect the temporary pit containing drilling fluids daily while the drilling rig or workover rig is on site. After the rigs have left the site, the operator will inspect the pit weekly as long as liquids are present in the pit. The operator will maintain a log of the inspections. The operator will make the log available to the division district office upon request.

The operator will remove all free drilling fluids from the surface of the temporary pit within 60 days from the date that the last drilling or workover rig associated with the pit permit is released. The operator will note the date of this release upon Form C-105 or C-103 upon well or workover completion. The operator may request an extension up to two months from the division district office as long as this additional time does not exceed the temporary pit life span (Subsection R of 19.15.17.7 NMAC).

Temporary Pit In-Place Closure Plan

The wastes in the temporary pit are destined for in place burial at the drilling location. However, a transmittal letter may notify OCD that drilling waste from a nearby site on the same lease may be placed in the temporary pit (e.g. placed in the drilling or fluids cells of the temporary pit). A notice will include the name of the nearby well, the date that the drilling or workover rig moved from the temporary pit, an affirmation that the temporary pit will be closed in conformance with the mandates of the Rule, including the mandated lifetime of the pit.

The operator will not begin closure operations without approval of the closure plan submitted with the permit application.

Siting Criteria Compliance Demonstration

Compliance with siting criteria is described in the site-specific information appended to the C-144.

Proof of Surface Owner Notice

The application package was transmitted to the surface landowner via email, which serves as notification that the operator intends on-site burial of solids.

Construction/Design Plan of Temporary Pit

The design and construction protocols for the temporary pit are provided in the design and construction plan and in Plates 1-2. The optional drainage system described in the design and construction plan is not shown on the Plates but can be important element of the closure plan.

General Protocols and Procedures

- All free liquids from the pit will be recycled or disposed in a manner consistent with OCD Rules.
- Residual drilling fluids will be removed from the pit within 60 days of release of the last drilling or workover rig associated with the relevant pit permit.
- Water derived from the well stimulation program (flow-back or unused fresh water) that is significantly higher quality than the residual drilling fluids *may* discharge into the pit. The fresher water *may* discharge into the drainage system to flow through the solids or onto the solids in the pit.
- A low-flow pump *may* remove water from the drainage system to a tank or the fluids cell of the temporary pit; thereby further rinsing the residual solids in the pit.
- 20-60 days after placement of fresh or flow-back water into the drilling cell, any water in the pit will be removed for re-use or disposal.
- The residual drilling mud and cuttings will be stabilized to a capacity sufficient to support the 4-foot thick soil cover.
- The residual pit solids will not be mixed at a ratio greater than 1 part pit solids to 3 parts dry earth material (e.g. subsoil).
- The pit will not be closed until the stabilized pit contents pass the paint filter liquids test.

Waste Material Sampling Plan

Prior to closure, an eight-point composite sample of the residual solids in the drilling cell of the temporary pit and a five-point composite sample of any solids in the fluids cell of the temporary pit will be tested in a laboratory to demonstrate that the stabilized material will not exceed the contaminant concentrations listed in Table II of 19.15.17.13 NMAC after being mixed in a ratio of 3:1 with the earth material to be used for stabilization of the residual cuttings and mud. A volumetric average of the laboratory result from the drilling cell solids and any fluid cells solids will be used to determine compliance with the standards of Table II.

In-place burial is the selected on-site disposal alternative.

If a concentration of a contaminant within the material mixed at a ratio not exceeding 3:1 is higher than the concentration given in Table II, closure will proceed in accordance with Subsection C of 19.15.17.13 NMAC.

Protocols and Procedures for Earthwork

Stabilization of the residual cuttings and mud is accomplished by mixing dry earth material within the temporary pit footprint. After stabilization the operator or qualified contractor will:

- 1. Place a geomembrane cover over the sloping surface of the stabilized waste material. It will be placed in a manner so as to prevent infiltration of water and so that infiltrated water does not collect on the geomembrane cover after the upper soil cover has been placed.
- 2. Use a geomembrane cover made of 20-mil string reinforced LLDPE liner
- 3. Over the sloping, stabilized material and liner, place the **Soil Cover** of:
 - a. at least 3-feet of compacted, uncontaminated, non-waste containing earthen fill with chloride concentrations less than 600 mg/kg as analyzed by EPA Method 300.0.
 - b. either the background thickness of topsoil or one foot of suitable material to establish vegetation at the site, whichever is greater, over the 3-foot earth material.
- 4. Contour the cover to
 - a. blend with the surrounding topography
 - b. prevent erosion of the cover and
 - c. prevent ponding over the cover.

Closure Notice

The operator will notify the surface owner by certified mail, return receipt requested, that the operator plans closure operations at least 72 hours, but not more than one week, prior to any closure operation. The notice will include the well name, API number, and location.

After approval for in-place burial, the operator shall notify the district office verbally and in writing at least 72 hours but not more than one week before any closure operation. Notice will include the operator's name and the location of the temporary pit. The location will include unit letter, section number, township and range. If the location is associated with a well, then the well's name, number and API number will be included.

Should onsite burial be on private land, the operator will file a deed notice including exact location of the burial with the county clerk of the county where the onsite burial is located.

Closure Report

Within 60 days of closure completion, the operator will submit a

- i. closure report on form C-144, with necessary attachments
- ii. a certification that all information in the report and attachments is correct, that the operator has complied with all applicable closure requirements and conditions specified in the approved closure plan
- a plat of the pit location on form C-105
 if burial includes solids derived from a nearby well on the same lease, the report
 will list the name, API # and location of the well(s) from which the solids originated

Unless the permit transmittal letter requests an alternative marker to comply with surface landowner specifications, the operator will place at the center of an onsite burial a steel marker that

- is not less than four inches in diameter
- is placed at the bottom of a three-foot deep hole (minimum) that is filled with cement to secure the marker
- is at least four feet above mean ground level
- permanently displays the operator name, lease name, well number, unit letter, section, township and range in welded or stamped legible letters/numbers

Timing of Closure

The operator will close the temporary pit within 6 months from the date the drilling rig was released from the first well using the pit. This date will be noted on form C-105 or C-103 filed with the division upon the well's completion (or re-completion in the case of a workover).

Reclamation and Re-vegetation Plan

In addition to the area of the in-place burial, the operator will reclaim the surface impacted by the temporary pit, including access roads associated with the pit, to a safe and stable condition that blends with the surrounding undisturbed area including:

Areas not reclaimed as described herein due to their use in production or drilling operations will be stabilized and maintained to minimize dust and erosion. This includes the area of the temporary pit if a transmittal letter to OCD proposes an alternative to the re-vegetation or recontouring requirement with

- a demonstration that the proposed alternative provides equal or better prevention of erosion, and protection of fresh water, public health and the environment
- written documentation that the alternative is agreed upon by the surface owner.

As stated above, the soil cover for burial in-place

- A. consists of a minimum of three feet of non-waste containing, uncontaminated, earthen material with chloride concentrations less than 600 mg/kg (or background concentration) as analyzed by EPA Method 300.0 placed over the liner and stabilized solids
- B. is capped by the background thickness of topsoil or 1-foot of suitable material to establish vegetation, whichever is greater
- C. blends into surrounding topography
- D. is graded to prevent ponding and to minimize erosion

For all areas disturbed by the closure process that will not be used for production operations or future drilling, the operator will

- I. Replace topsoils and subsoils to their original relative positions
- II. Grade so as to achieve erosion control, long-term stability and preservation of surface water flow patterns
- III. Reseed in the first favorable growing season following closure

Re-vegetation and reclamation plans imposed by the surface owner will be outlined in communications with the OCD.

The operator will notify the division when the surface grading work element of reclamation is complete.

The operator will notify the division when the site meets the surface owner's requirements or exhibits a uniform vegetative cover 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.